The New-York Times.

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THE REBEL INVASION.

Important Intelligence Regarding the Movements of Lee.

Sudden Withdrawal of His Forces from Before Harrisburgh.

Hurried Evacuation of York and Other Places.

Probable Concentration of the Rebel Army at Shippensburgh.

The Army of the Potomac Pressing it Closely.

A Great Battle Expected in the Cumberland Valley.

Pleasanton's Outer Pickets Reported Near York.

A Cavalry Fight and Defeat of the Rebels at McConnellsburgh.

MARTIAL LAW IN BALTIMORE.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHIGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 30.

Advices received here this evening indicate that LEE is at last thoroughly aroused to the peril of the position in which he has entangled his army. He is drawing in his forces to the neighborhood of Shippensburgh, *where a great battle will probably be fought.*

The position of our army cannot be stated, but the public may rest assured that it is rapidly forcing conclusions with the enemy. Its present numbers, and moral and physical condition are such as to give informed parties here to-night the most sanguine expectations. The tide has turned to-day, and will hardly flow again in the enemy's favor.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 30—1 o'clock P. M.

The city is now as quiet as though it was Sunday.

There is no excitement in the city.

The soldiers are all at their posts.

Yesterday 400 cavalry, belonging to Col. PENNOCK'S command, late MILROY'S, had a fight with IMBODEN'S cavalry at McConnellsburgh, defeating them and driving them through the town.

The rebels had three killed. On our side two men were wounded. We took thirty-three prisoners.

The rebel division of Gen. EARLY left for York this morning, taking the road to Carlisle.

Gen. LEE is now concentrating his army in the valley between Shippensburgh and Chambersburgh, evidently anticipating an attack from the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. EWELL'S rebel corps is still in front of Harrisburgh, and may commence the attack at any time.

THE REBELS RETIRING.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 30.

All is quiet. The rebels have retreated beyond Carlisle.

TELEGRAMS FROM COLUMBIA, PENN.

COLUMBIA, PENN., Tuesday, June 30.

S. S. BLAIR, Train-master on the Northern Central Railroad, left York at 8 o'clock this morning, when the rebels had all left, except their rear-guard, which was beginning to move off when he left.

The rebels are supposed to be moving toward Harrisburgh. They left unexpectedly, and in a hurry.

It was reported that Gen. PLEASANTON'S outer pickets had been seen within four miles of York.

The total demand on York by the rebels, amounted to three hundred thousand dollars.

The citizens raised $30,000 in cash and subsistence, and the rebels allowed them twenty days to raise the balance.

No private families were molested. The citizens were all treated with respect.

The railroad property was not disturbed, with the exception of about thirty old cars that were at the shops awaiting repairs.

The railroad south of Glen Rock was not injured in any way.

The rebel force at York was not over 8,000, with eighteen pieces of artillery.

The rebel force at Wrightsville was 3,000, with five pieces of artillery.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30—2 P. M.

Intelligence has been received here to-day that Gen. LEE and his Staff were at Carlisle last night.

A rebel infantry force was seen this morning, about fourteen miles from Harrisburgh, marching toward that city. They may come up to our forces some time this afternoon. An engagement is then expected to take place, although it may be postponed until the morning.

The telegraph wires are uninterrupted along the whole line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The trains are running also, but slowly and cautiously, so as to avoid surprise.

The Reading *Adler*, the organ of the Democrats, and generally known as the Berks-County "Gibic," has come out with a stirring appeal to the farmers to quit their fields and rally for the defence of the State. A camp has been formed, and it is expected that there will be 20,000 men assembled there immediately.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30—3:15 P. M.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh, received this morning, states that the authorities at Harrisburgh have information, apparently reliable, that EWELL'S corps, with portions of HILL'S and LONGSTREET'S, will move this day toward Harrisburgh.

They number about forty thousand men.

The report that several companies of Col. THOMAS' regiment had been captured is incorrect. They have arrived safe, with but small losses.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30.

Fifty rebel prisoners from Harrisburgh arrived here to-day.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30—8½ A. M.

A special dispatch to the *Inquirer*, from Baltimore, says:

"A train came in this morning from Union Bridge, the western terminus of the Western Maryland Railroad, having passed through Westminster. No rebels had appeared anywhere along the route.

It is ascertained that a large body of National cavalry reached Gettysburgh, took possession of the town, and captured quite a number of rebels. Our army is gradually moving in that direction.

The trains on the Northern Central Railroad run this morning to Parkton, twenty-six miles from Baltimore.

Several bridges have been destroyed north of Parkton.

No apprehensions are felt for the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, as it is strongly protected. The same may be said of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

The gunboats are in each of the gunpowder rivers, and at Havre de Grace and at Bush River.

The defences of Baltimore are now very strong.

All the negroes that can be found, without distinction, are impressed into the service and made to work in building fortifications.

The cars from Baltimore to Frederick, this morning, were obliged to return after reaching Sykesville, where a large force of rebel cavalry were seen tearing up the track and burning bridges.

The train narrowly escaped being captured.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30.

The *American*, this morning, publishes the following paragraphs:

A portion of the First Delaware cavalry regiment, which were stationed at Westminster, twenty-eight miles from the city, were attacked, yesterday, by rebel cavalry, and a running fight ensued, in which our cavalry were chased to within seven miles of the city, but few of the detachment reporting at headquarters.

Later in the evening it was reported that a considerable force of rebel cavalry were advancing toward the city on Keister's town road. The preconcerted signal was immediately given, and the members of the Union Leagues promptly assembled at their different headquarters, received their arms and marched to the barricades. The promptness with which the call was answered was highly creditable to their patriotism and courage.

The *American* also says:

We are gratified to be able to announce that the Army of the Potomac is in rapid and successful motion under its new commander, Maj.-Gen. MEADE. The character of this movement is such as will satisfy the country of the vigor, skill and good judgment of the new commander. We feel that we ought not to explain this grand movement in its present stage, but we assure our readers that it will give great satisfaction.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30.

The following definite information relative to the rebel cavalry force which crossed the Potomac Rivar at the Point of Rocks on Saturday night, has been received by the *American*, in a letter from a Methodist clergyman residing at Brookville, Md.:

Very much to the astonishment of the citizens the rebels came in there on Sunday evening about 6 o'clock.

Gen. STUART was with the rebel force, and took possession of the Reverend gentleman's house.

The rebels had with them captured wagons, prisoners, contrabands and mules, besides other plunder.

On Monday morning the rebels left, going northward, as is learned from another source.

The Reverend gentleman says he entertained five of the National prisoners (officers,) at breakfast, among them Major DOANE and Capt. MECKLINE, of the United States Engineers.

This was doubtless the same rebel force which struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday morning.

It is equally certain that it is the same rebel force which passed northwest of this city last evening, in the direction of Westminster, doubtless aiming to reach their forces at York or Gettysburgh, which gave rise to the alarm here last night.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30.

The *American* says:

"The response of the Union Leagues of this city last night to the call of Gen. SCHENCK for the public defence, was most prompt and enthusiastic. Old and young flocked to the armories to obtain arms, and the supply was not sufficient for one-half of those who presented themselves. By previous concert each company marched to its post at the barricades, and stood guard during the night.

We learn from a citizen of Westminster, who arrived here this morning, that the First Delaware cavalry made a most excellent fight, and fought with sabres and revolvers when first attacked, and until the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers. The enemy came on by the Washington road, and at the time our cavalry were getting their horses shodt and preparing for a scout beyond. They captured two or three horses and men at a blacksmith's shop at the end of the town, when the balance charged on them in an effort to recover the prisoners. A fierce fight ensued, in which a number were wounded on both sides.

While the fight was going on about 300 more rebel cavalry came in sight, when a retreat was ordered, and they passed through the length of the town, skirmishing and fighting the whole distance, in which one of the rebels was shot by a civilian who joined the Union troops. There were not more than sixty of the Delaware cavalry in the engagement, and it is feared that the greater portion of them were killed, wounded or captured. Not more than fifteen out of 110 in the command have reached this city."

Commodore DOBLIN has, at the request of Gen. SCHENCK, placed two gunboats near the end of Broadwey, and one at the bridge on the western side of the city, in an admirable position to bear upon the city and its approaches.

One o'clock P. M.—The mail train that left Baltimore at 8½ has just arrived at Monocacy. The timber for the burnt bridges, sent out on that train, was unloaded, and the bridge rebuilt in tweet-five minutes, and the train crossed safely with its passengers."

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30.

The *American* contains the following:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHT ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, June 30, 1863.

The immediate presence of a rebel army within this Department and in the State of Maryland requires, as a military necessity, a resort to all the proper and usual means of defence and security. This security is to be provided against known hostilities, and opposition to the lawful and National Government, from every quarter and in every form. Traitors and disaffected persons within must be restrained, and made to contribute to the common safety; while the enemy in front is to be met and punished for this bold invasion.

Martial law is therefore declared and hereby established in the City and County of Baltimore, and in all the counties of the western shore of Maryland.

The Commanding General gives assurances that this suspension of the civil Government within the limits defined shall not extend beyond the necessities of the occasion. All the civil courts, tribunals, and political functionaries of State, county or city authority, are to continue in the discharge of their duties, as in time of peace, only in no way interfering with the exercise of the predominant power assumed and asserted by the military authority.

All peaceful citizens are requested to remain quietly at their homes and in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, except as they may be possibly subject to calls for personal services, or other necessary requisitions for military purposes or uses hereafter.

All seditious language or mischievous practices tending to the encouragement of rebellion are especially prohibited, and promptly be made the subject of observation and treatment. Traiterous and dangerous persons must expect to be dealt with as the public safety may seem to require.

To save the country is paramount to all other considerations. When the occasion for this proclamation passes by, no one will be more rejoiced than the Commanding General that he can revoke his order and return to the normal condition of a country at peace and a Government sustained by a united and loyal people.

(Signed) ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

EXCITEMENT AT OXFORD, PENN.

OXFORD, Chester County, Penn.,
Tuesday, June 30.

The excitement at this point is increasing.

The merchants are moving away their goods.

Rebel scouts have been seen passing down the banks of the Susquehanna River, on the Harford side, and they have been reported as far down as Peach Bottom.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report of a Spy—His Adventures in Carlisle and Vicinity—Ewell's Corps There, Numbering 20,000 Men—Lee's Movements—The Work of the Copperheads—Information to the Enemy—The Rebel Intentions, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 29, 1863.

I have just had an extremely interesting conversation with a young man whose name I dare not mention, because if the rebels should ever catch him they would surely shoot or hang him as a spy—for such he was. He voluntarily went within their lines, and traversed all their camps in the vicinity of Carlisle, with which country he is entirely familiar. While in Carlisle he met an old friend now in the rebel army, and through him was introduced to several of the rebel Generals, who talked with him very freely. They said he could not get out of town, and they did not care how much they told him. He is brave, adventurous, and as cool as a man can be, though he is but a mere boy. He made his escape over the South Mountain, though the rebel soldiers were in pursuit of him, and he arrived in Duncannon at 2½ o'clock this morning. He walked twenty miles in three hours and a half, having left Carlisle at 11½. He arrived here in the 10 o'clock train.

Nearly the whole of EWELL'S corps is at and about Carlisle, and it numbers about 20,000 men. Gen. EARLY left yesterday, with a considerable body of troops, for Gettysburgh. All the expeditions hereabouts have been made from this corps. Gen. ANDERSON'S corps is close behind at Chambersburgh, and advancing. Gen. LEE passed through Chambersburgh yesterday, on his way to Gettysburgh. He holds the centre, which is composed, in part at least, of LONGSTREET'S corps. EWELL is on the left, and A. P. HILL, who is now at Hagerstown, on the right. The whole rebel army is on this side of the Potomac, and most of it in Pennsylvania. It consists, probably, of not far from one hundred thousand men.

The information of the rebels is very full and accurate. They showed my informant a complete map of the fortifications here, and told him of fords on the river. They know as well as we do the number of men that we have, and their character. They say that our militia won't be able to stand two volleys of musketry, and that they are not afraid of as many as we can bring against them. There are plenty of Copperheads, who furnish them all the information they want, and point out to them the places where goods are hidden. While they use these men, they despise them. "There," said a rebel officer to my informant, "do you see that man?" (pointing to one of these sympathisers.) "Well he is a —— rebel; and if I were in the place of you people that are loyal, I would hang him as soon as we get away from here." The individual alluded to felt the force of the remark, and left. The rebels concurred in saying they honored an open enemy, but despised a snake. The more I think of it, the more I wonder that a Northern man can be found who will aid the rebels while invading the Free States. That some Southern people retain their loyalty to the Union, the only affection for the old flag, is not surprising, but a traitor to the Union in the Free States is an anomaly.

Gen. EWELL said he should encamp in front of Harrisburgh to-night, and would have done so last night but that he preferred not to travel on Sunday, where it could be avoided. Several of the other Generals said the intention of the rebel army was to capture Harrisburgh at all events, and then march on Philadelphia. They all appear to be in the greatest spirits, particularly the officers, who have of late had very superior quarters to those they are accustomed to. The privates are many of them better clad than the wretched tatterdemalions who are brought in as prisoners; but they seem to feel very well, and marched through the streets of Carlisle singing "Dixie" at a great rate. They are very rude and unfeeling in their conduct toward our prisoners, taunting and abusing them when they are taken through the camps. They told my informant that HOOKER had retreated to Washington and that GRANT had been repulsed at Vicksburgh, both of which statements they profess to believe.

A great many desert from the rebel army. The mountains are full of deserters, and they come into Harrisburgh every day. The picket guard has been doubled in order to prevent this. I apprehend GEN. LEE will find a good deal of trouble on this score. Thousands of the privates are tired of fighting and have no heart in the cause. Now that they have got into a Free State and having a good chance, if they once get beyond the pickets, of escaping North, many will leave and regain their freedom. After the first great fight, when the usual precautions to catch deserters are necessarily somewhat intermitted, the rebel army will unquestionably lose heavily in deserters and stragglers. Heretofore, if they escaped, they could only go south. Now the case is quite different. The most of them, however, are very plucky. They say they are fighting for their rights, and that if they can only succeed in staying North during the Summer they are sure to be recognized.

They make requisitions on the inhabitants for all they want. They made one requisition on Carlisle yesterday morning for 1,500 rations, and later in the forenoon another for 500 barrels of flour. They strip the stores, but touch nothing in private dwellings, and they are courteous and polite to citizens, particularly ladies. I am happy to be able to say, also, that our ladies do *not* follow the example of Southern ladies in their treatment of the rebel soldiers.

Thus, while we of the North have been quibbling, grumbling and criticising, instead of aiding the Government—manœuvring for the next Presidnat instead of fighting for our country, and quarreling about our Generals instead of following them cheerfully, a powerful, desperate and determined foe has invaded our soil and driven our citizens from their homes. While our peace Democracy have been advocating an armistice, and resisting all our preparations for men, the character of the issue has changed, and now we are obliged to fight or be conquered. Why don't FERNANDO WOOD go down to Gettysburgh and ask LEE if he won't consent to an armistice? I think Mr. LEE would say, if he deigned to answer him at all, that he would talk about that when he should get to Philadelphia. Even now, appalling as the danger is, I hear from all quarters, both high and low, scarcely less vindictive denunciations of the War Department and the Abolitionists than of the rebels. "Why don't the President send up 10,000 men from HOOKER'S army," they whine, "and defend Harrisburgh." As though any one would think of such a thing as dividing the army, which is our only hope, to save such a contemptible little village as this. People have got so into the habit of blaming and finding fault that it seems as though they could do nothing else. They are doing better now, however, than they yet have. The whole population is ready to take up arms; very many are formed into companies. The veterans of 1812 have taken their muskets and cartridge boxes. Two companies of negroes were armed yesterday and marched through the streets, strange to say, without being insulted. The thought seemed to impress itself on every mind that there was bone and muscle even if the skin was black. The darkies themselves are highly delighted. They polish up their muskets and stuff their cartridge boxes full, laughing and chatting all the time as merrily as possible—tickled as a child with a new toy. These men have never been drilled much, and are officered by colored men, but I am inclined to think they will fight as well as the militia. When we consider the fearful risk they run we must acknowledge that it requires a high order of courage for a negro to enlist.

The fortifications are finished, and there are now a great many troops to defend them. They are impregnable if well defended, and I hope the rebels will find cause to change the contempt they feel for our militia into admiration, when once they test their mettle. I do not suppose the great battle will be fought here; but I have very little doubt of their intention to take Harrisburgh if they can do it. Though they made no use of the capture, it would be a great thing to say that they had taken the capital of Pennsylvania. It would be worth five thousand men to them. If, however, they mean to stay in the North the whole Summer, they could not do better than to occupy Harrisburgh permanently. In the meantime, a few days longer will explain the whole plan up to the first battle.

The Philadelphia *Age* published on its bulletin-board to-day that there were no rebels near Harrisburgh. A message was sent to Gen. COUCH that the statement was believed in many quarters, and that it had the effect which was undoubtedly intended—to stop enlistments—and asking for the facts. He answered that the rebels were within four miles of Harrisburgh and advancing, and that an attack was hourly expected.

Col. COFFIN is relieved of his onerous duties, and his place is filled by WAYNE MCVEIGH, Esq., who is an old newspaper man, and will, I hope, be able to give us more news than we obtained from Col. COFFIN.

There was a slight skirmish over the river to-day. Nobody hurt, but some a good deal frightened. The Seventy-first New-York was engaged; also, SPENCER MILLER'S battery. The rebels were about one hundred and fifty cavalry. They have made no advance this afternoon, so far as heard from. A detachment was sent at a point about thirty miles north of Harrisburgh, on the river, but no report has yet come of their operations.

The bridge company at this place keep an account of all the soldiers and teams that cross the river, and intend to present their bill to the State or the National Government, whichever they think will be fool enough to pay it. Patriotic!

THE SITUATION

just at present, seems to be this: LEE'S whole army is in Pennsylvania and the borders of Maryland. LEE himself is at the centre, at or near Gettysburgh, with LONGSTREET'S corps. A. P. HILL is on the right, and EWELL on the left. The latter corps is much the strongest, and numbers, according to information received by Gov. CURTIN, *thirty-seven thousand men.* Other accounts place it at thirty-four thousand. LONGSTREET'S corps is said to be only ten thousand, but this, it seems to me, must be a mistake. ANDERSON'S corps is in reserve, and is now at Chambersburgh. The whole rebel army must number at least one hundred thousand men.

EWELL'S corps, which consists largely of cavalry and mounted infantry, and were the first to advance into the Cumberland Valley, is charged with the double duty of watching our movements and making excursions to various points for the purpose of plunder, and also to break our railroad communications, preparatory to advancing on Bloody Run, probably to capture MILROY'S remnant, at the same time a force is at Perryville, thirty miles north of Harrisburgh, and will probably cut the Pennsylvania Railroad at some important point. A force is also at York, and has laid that unfortunate city under contribution to the amount of $150,000 in money and a large amount of flour and other edibles. These points are at least one hundred miles apart. A large force is threatening Harrisburgh, and all these detachments are parts of EWELL'S corps. I think the other corps, LONGSTREET'S, A. P. HILL'S and ANDERSON'S, are to be held in hand, while EWELL'S does the work of burning bridges and cutting off our communications with the North, East and West, and at the same time collects together horses and supplies for the main army. I can no longer doubt that the rebels intend to carry on the Summer campaign in the North. It is a desperate movement, but it is their only hope. They must neutralize our victories in the West if they can. If we can beat them the rebellion is crushed, for whether we capture and destroy their army, or whether we only drive them back to Richmond, they cannot live through another Winter. The "black cloud" is gathering in the Southwest. A counter fire is gathering in the Northeast. When the fire and the cloud meet, the bolt that falls will destroy the last vestige of the rebellion. The people of the North must realize the fact that the rebels have actually attempted their conquest, for such is the fact. They trust to the machinations and schemes of their friends here to succeed. May this be discouraged and foiled now and forever.

Gen. COUCH has issued an order forbidding all newspaper correspondents to cross the river.

The Enemy Quiet—Speculations as to Their Intentions—The Army of the Potomac, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, June 29, 1863.

The day has passed, and the enemy has not made an attempt to capture the city. The present quiet state of affairs was certainly not looked for by the inhabitants this morning. Everyone expected to hear the sound of musketry and the roar of cannon sometime during the day. It is asserted by the best authority that the enemy is in force at Carlisle, having arrived there at noon yesterday. Carlisle is distant from here 18 miles, and if the enemy had been inclined he could have reached our outer pickets without any difficulty, as far as traveling is concerned, this afternoon. Perhaps, after all, the rebels do not intend to occupy Harrisburgh. In fact, some people begin to think the rebels could not be bribed to come here. To be sure, there is a difference of opinion among the citizens, and while some assert that the rebels will be walking the streets in 24 hours, others are equally confident that the capture of the city will not be attempted. Judging from the position of affairs at the present moment, it would seem that the enemy wished to avoid Harrisburgh and strike for Baltimore. We have intelligence that he is at York in heavy force, having retired from Wrightsville last night. The rebel General commanding at York, this afternoon, levied a contribution upon the citizens of $150,000 in money, 150 barrels of flour, 40,000 pounds of beef, 50 bags of coffee, and large quantities of other stores. If such acts of robbery are not sufficient to awaken the ire of all Pennsylvanians, then what will? In order to save the State, the people must rally to its defence. If the enemy had attacked the fortifications to-day, who knows but their superiority in numbers alone would have given them success. It is true that to-morrow our forces will be augmented, but there cannot be a surplus of soldiers on this occasion.

There are some in our midst who rely wholly upon the Army of the Potomac to rout the invaders. The news received this evening that Gen. MEADE had opened communication with Gen. COUCH created much joy with those people, and nothing could convince them that the game was not up with the rebels. They now walk the streets with comparative ease and smoke costly segars without concern or remorse. They should not forget, however, that rumors have, at times, little to do with truth, and, perhaps, after all, they may wake up some bright morning, and find themselves guilty in possession of the minds.

The residence of Col. JENNINGS' regiment came in from Gettysburgh last night. Only about ninety men out of over four hundred returned. The remainder are straggling through the country. All the privates were paroled, but the officers were ordered to Richmond, to await an exchange.

The cars on the Pennsylvania Central Road have been running very irregularly since the advance of the enemy to Wrightsville. Only one train went out from here to-day. The surplus locomotives and cars belonging to the roads going East have been taken to points of safety. The rolling stock remaining can be got away in fifteen minutes' time.

Thirty-three prisoners captured at Mount Union were brought into town this morning. They were taken to the Court-house yard, where they were gazed upon by hundreds. WHIT.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Contrast Between Maryland and Virginia—Sugarloaf Mountain—The Occupation of Frederick by Our Forces, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

"MY MARYLAND," Saturday, June 27, 1863.

Following the example of the enemy, your correspondent has concluded to "invade." The transition from the soil of traitorous Virginia to that of loyal Maryland is quite as pleasant to me as to the rebels. We leave barren wastes and desolate ruins for well-tilled fields, quiet villages, and well-filled larders—only I fear to leave some of these as barren and as desolate as some we have mourned over in other regions.

Riding yesterday from Washington, on horseback, to a point well up toward Harper's Ferry, I could not help feeling a sense of intense relief in viewing the scenes of rural beauty and domestic quietude, spread profusely on every hand, and all so very different from the scenes which have been before our eyes in ravaged Virginia for the past ten months.

We feel that we are not in an enemy's country. Sour looks, frowns and scoffs, are less frequent. Smiles even pervade the faces of some. Hospitalities are frequently tendered. Charges are moderate—a strange thing so near Washington. Questions are civilly answered, and information volunteered in many cases.

I haven't any news to write this morning. I am campaigning on my own hook for a day or two, with headquarters in the saddle in the daytime, and my blankets spread this night not a thousand miles from the top of Sugarloaf Mountain, and no pesky cavalry near to steal my horse.

For the present I know nothing about the Army of the Potomac. I feel pretty sure it isn't fighting, and if it clears up soon, we shall find some signals somewhere, and direct our march accordingly.

Sugarloaf Mountain is one of our old haunts. Signal men have a partiality for it. Last Fall a signal officer, with one orderly and an electric battery, drove the rebels out of it, and gallantly held the position until MCCLELLAN reinforced him—about a week. From the top we can signal to Frederick, Loudon Heights, Catoctin and Bull Run Mountains.

Not being in communication with Harrisburgh, I have, of course, nothing about EWELL, with his forty thousand men. [I suppose EWELL would not have forty thousand and one, if he could, because "Stone; will" always had just that number.] I have ascertained the exact strength of the rebel army. I took all the reports of one day from Harrisburgh, and footing up the number of rebels positively said to be at each place named, I find it to be *two hundred and twenty thousand.* This, however, does not include the corps of LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL, which are to be added to the footings. This will make the total strength of the enemy not less than five hundred thousand men. One Harrisburgh dispatch, to the effect that the rebels have four thousand pieces of artillery, I think is slightly exaggerated. I do not think the number will exceed thirty-five hundred!!!

Campaigning in Maryland is delightful, by contrast with Virginia. For breakfast, ham and eggs and coffee; lunch, bread and milk; dinner, chickens; dessert, cherries—and no guerrillas, no bushwhackers, *no cavalry to steal your horse.*

SATURDAY—4 P. M.

A heavy force of National cavalry occupied Frederick last night. Further intelligence of important movements has been received during the day, but under existing circumstances I cannot give them to the public. Correspondents have again been enjoined that now, more than ever, is the time for holding their tongues with reference to the movements of our forces. So I communicate only such as are perfectly apparent to the enemy—and leave the rest to be noted when results follow.

The heavy rain of Thursday night and yesterday has no particular effect in raising the streams. Neither advance, retreats, nor pursuits will be affected by the wet weather so far.

The Quakers of Loudon County averred yesterday that LONGSTREET'S corps was still encamped under the shadows of the Blue Ridge. But I don't know that the Quakers are any wiser than some other folks. All the evidence goes to show that the rebels have been very strict in prohibiting communication over the Blue Ridge. L. L. CROUNSE.

The Position of the Army of the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30.

The *American* says:

"We are not at liberty to give the precise present position of the Army of the Potomac. Suffice it to say that both railroad and telegraphic communication was resumed this morning with Frederick and Harper's Ferry, and that the rebels raiders, who occupied Montgomery County yesterday and Sunday, found it necessary yesterday afternoon to make a rapid move from those localities. They also disappeared from Marriottsville and Sykesville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday afternoon, and there was no enemy last night between the Frederick Road and the Potomac.

Gen. MEADE, so soon as he took command of the army, issued orders for a general movement, and in a few hours relieved both Baltimore and Washington of all present fear of rebel invasion. We apprehend there is not a rebel in arms within thirty miles of Baltimore, and none on this side of the Potomac within a similar distance of Washington.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was repaired last night. The bridge over Piney Run has been restored, and the train which left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry has gone through without interruption. The telegraph was repaired half an hour after the rebels disappeared, and in a few hours the bridge track was laid and the rails replaced.

The rebel cavalry, which yesterday attacked a company of the First Delaware cavalry at Westminster, and drove them toward this city, was doubtless the advance guard of FITZHUGH LEE'S cavalry leading the way across the country, through Baltimore County, to enable them to join the main rebel army in the vicinity of York and Gettysburgh. They had found that longer delay on the line of the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike and Railroad would not be safe, in view movement of Gen. MEADE, and were making a rapid march across the country.

It is supposed by many that the alarm given last night, of the approach of an enemy toward the city in considerable force, was merely a ruse to test the earnestness of our citizens in behalf of a vigorous defence. This, however, was not the case. Signal pickets, twenty miles out, announced the movement, in the neighborhood of Westminster, of a large cavalry force of the enemy. This was undoubtedly FITZHUGH LEE'S cavalry, which crossed the Potomac on Sunday morning and occupied the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday.

The movement of Gen. MEADE'S army made a hasty departure necessary, but they were rather getting away from the city than coming toward it. We are still in hopes that they were intercepted during the night by the portion of Gen. PLEASANTON'S cavalry sent in pursuit of them.

FROM CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

Threatening Demonstrations on the Cumberland.

Fifteen Thousand Rebels Preparing to Enter the State.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 30.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has a dispatch from Central Kentucky, which says:

"Matters on the Cumberland River wear a threatening aspect.

The rebels are represented to be in force at Albany. They are said to number 15,000 men.

The rebels are commanded by PEGRAM and MARSHALL, who are preparing to advance into Kentucky from the Walker and Cumberland Gaps.

The advance of the rebel force entered Columbia yesterday.

The character of the rebel movement is not yet fully developed, but those in command of our forces are confident of their ability to repel any attack the enemy are likely to make.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN OHIO.

A Conference Between the Military and Civil Authorities—Suspension of Business at Columbus—Address by Gov. Tod—Information about the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 30.

A Committee of the City Councils and citizens had an interview with Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE last night, in relation to the defences of the city. The Committee adjourned without action, to meet again this morning.

There was a general suspension of business at Columbus yesterday.

A meeting was also held at the State House, which was addressed by Gov. TOD, who said that he had information that it was the design of the rebels to enter Ohio within the next month.

A Committee of citizens were then appointed to adopt a plan of action, and to raise volunteers for home defence.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE TROOPS.

Thirty Regiments to be Organized Immediately in this City and Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 30.

Gov. SEYMOUR has ordered Inspector-General MILLER to go to New-York immediately, and organize thirty regiments in that City and Brooklyn. They will be drilled in artillery as well as infantry practice, with the view of placing them in fortifications.

The Obsequies of Admiral Foote.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, June 30.

The ceremonies attending the burial of Admiral ANDREW HULL FOOTE in this city, to-day, were the most imposing ever witnessed in this State. The principal military companies of the State, the Governor and Staff, the State officers and members of the Legislature, together with the civic authorities of the Cities of New-Haven and Hartford, and the officers of the National Government, participated in the solemn pageant. The stores of the city were closed and mostly draped in mourning, as were many of the private residences.

The remains lay in state in the State House from 10 until 2 o'clock, when, escorted by a company of marines, they were borne to the Centre Church, where Dr. LEONARD BACON, assisted by Drs. DUTTON and CLEVELAND, conducted the exercises.

At 4½ o'clock the military, commanded by Maj.-Gen. RUSSELL, and the civic procession, in charge of BENJAMIN NOYES, Esq., formed in line on Temple street, where some 10,000 citizens had assembled. The pall-bearers—Admirals GREGORY, SMITH, STRINGHAM, DAVIS and STEWART, and Capt. SIMPSON—bore the remains to the hearse; and the procession, after passing through a few of the principal streets, conveyed, amid the sound of tolling bells and booming cannon, the hero to the City Cemetery. At the grave Prof. HARWOOD read the burial service, when the last volleys were fired, and the chieftain's form passed from mortal sight.

Government Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 30.

The Government Subscription Agent reports the sale of Five-Twenty Bonds to-day to the amount of $1,905,000, at the agencies in Boston and Philadelphia. The receipts from the West have been delayed by the non-arrival of the mail. This mode of disposing of the loan has proved so successful—the sales having reached over $140,000,000—that the Secretary of the Treasury will most probably continue, for a brief period, the sale of the loan through the present popular medium of sub-agencies. Should he determine to do so the announcement will be duly made to-morrow.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, June 30.

Great confusion and excitement have prevailed in the Convention for the past few days. Nothing has been done except the rejection of a large number of amendments to the Emancipation Ordinance. It is thought something definite will be accomplished to-morrow, but it is doubtful whether the action of this Convention will be accepted by the mass of the people.

Trial Trip of the Shenandoah.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 30.

The new sloop-of-war *Shenandoah*, from Philadelphia the 25th, on her trial trip, arrived here this afternoon. She easily made 13½ knots, without canvas, and her officers consider her equal, if not superior, to any war vessel afloat. Capt. D. B. RIDGELY is in command, F. S. STRANAHAN is Lieutenant-Commander, and E. M. GUEST Paymaster. Her complement of seamen will be made up at this port.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—At this establishment, on Thursday evening, Mr. W. R. FLEMING takes his benefit, on which occasion DAN BRYANT, celebrated in minstrelsy, will make his "first appearance" with a white face as *Handy Andy*, in the Irish comedy of that name.

Gen. THUMB and his wife, and their friends Miss NUTT and the WARREN, continue to fill the Museum at BARNUM'S. On the Fourth they will give entertainments every hour.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 30.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, July 1: Nos. 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147 and 148.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Mails by the City of Baltimore.

The Battles at Chancellorsville from the Anglo-Rebel Standpoint.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. LEE.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at this port yesterday. The main point of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race, but the mails bring the following additional details:

THE BATTLE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

A CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.

The London *Times* publishes from its special correspondent an account of the battles at Chancellorsville, six columns in length. Under date of April 30 he speaks of the raids undertaken by Gen. Stoneman's forces, which Gen. J. E. B. STUART "for seven days was powerless to check or chastise," and although the passage of the river below Fredericksburgh by Gen. SEDGWICK.

THE OPENING MANŒUVRES.

The suddenness and simultaneity of the enemy's operations, the apparent cogency which guided them, the magnitude of the vested force which assumed them, the consciousness that Gen. LEE, deprived of his "old war-horse," Gen. LONGSTREET, was far weaker in numbers than he has ever been since he left Maryland, combined to create uneasiness in the breasts of his Staff, which was only relieved when they comforted themselves by watching the unruffled calmness of "the old Tycoon," (as they affectionately call him.) Without bustle or agitation his dispositions were made, their general policy being to leave Gen. EARLY at Fredericksburgh with a sufficient force to guard the hills from Hamilton's Crossing to Mary's Heights, and on down to the river, while Gens. LEE and JACKSON, with the rest of the army, slowly turned their faces westward along the turnpike and plank roads. Upon the afternoon of this day Gen. STUART delayed the Federal advance in the neighborhood of Katly's Ford by cutting the head of one of their columns between the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers, and taking prisoners from three different army corps."

Under date of April 30, he writes as follows of Gen. Lee's movements:

Gen. LEE, anxious to ascertain whether Gen. HOOKER designed to march straight on Fredericksburgh, or, in pursuance of the plan by him exhibited to the Congressional Committee which investigated Gen. BURNSIDE's failure, to strike deeper into the country, moved leisurely toward Chancellorsville, holding all his troops except Gen. EARLY's division, closely in hand. But when Gen. ANDERSON's division, stationed in the neighborhood of the United States Ford, recoiling before the immense Federal host, heralded its advance, Gen. LEE threw up earthworks half way between Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, and there arrested the advance of his foe. Gen. HOOKER did not press him hotly, but, in his turn, fell slowly back toward Chancellorsville, followed still more slowly by the Confederates. On the evening of this day Gen. STUART attacked the Federals upon the Spottsylvania road, and inaugurated one of those "free fights" into which in this war night conflicts ordinarily degenerate. The Third Virginia cavalry charged the Fifth, the Fifth charged the Third. Major VAN BOECKE, of Gen. STUART's Staff, had his horse killed by one of his own men everybody fired at anybody and anybody at everybody, but the result was that "all's well that ends well," inasmuch as, after losing fifty prisoners, the Federals, notwithstanding their immense numerical superiority, fell back, and were heard no more on the Spottsylvania road.

THE FEDERAL WORKS AND POSITION.

FRIDAY, May 1.

Thursday passed uneventfully. Gen. LEE continued to outflank Gen. HOOKER to fall back. But as they neared Chancellorsville, the former penetrated the latter's purpose in retreating, when he discovered that about five hundred yards in front of Chancellorsville, in the midst of a dense thicket of black jack, the Federal pioneers had thrown up very strong intrenchments at right angles to the turnpike and plank roads with an abattis of felled trees emitting outward its front, and seemingly defying the passage of any living and walking animal. Running southward for about a mile from the plank-road, the Yankee works turned short to the west until they again met the plank road between Chancellorsville and Orange Court-house, toward the latter of which points (as I have already said) the plank road deflects in a southwesterly direction after leaving Chancellorsville. Within these works the Yankees stood thickly and savagely at bay, their powerful artillery massed on some high ground a little in the rear. Their position was fearfully formidable—repulse, if the works were attacked solely from the front, seemed inevitable; the loss of life to the assailants anyhow must have been ghastly. Under these circumstances, Gen. LEE resolved to outflank the flanker.

JACKSON AND HIS DEEDS.

SATURDAY, May 2, 1863.

If ever man was adapted for the execution of a plan daring and hazardous in the extreme, but depending for its safety upon the celerity and audacity of its execution, assuredly that man was Stonewall JACKSON. With the first break of dawn he plunged with his three famous divisions—the first commanded by A. P. HILL; the second, in the absence of TRIMBLE, by COULSON; the third, lately under D. H. HILL, by ROBES, into the country road which leads to the Furnace. At the Furnace he ascended a hill, and was viewed by the enemy from an adjoining hill called Fairview, and heavily though harmlessly shelled. With his usual temerity he sent back word to Gen. LEE that the Furnace-hill must be held by one regiment until his artillery and wagons had got by. A South Carolina regiment was accordingly sent there, but was, I believe, shortly carried forward in company with the cavalry, and in its place three or four companies of a Georgia regiment were left to guard the critical spot. The enemy, discovering the weakness of the guard, attacked and took the Georgians prisoners. The last of JACKSON's batteries was passing as the Georgians were captured, whereupon Captain BROWN unlimbered his guns, opened on the Federals and drove them back. He then passed on after JACKSON, whose wagons had to fall back and pursue their General by a more circuitous route. Marvelous to say, it never seems to have suggested itself to Gen. HOOKER, although this large body of Confederates passed under his nose, that his rear was in danger; or that Gen. LEE, greatly weakened, was lying within a few hundred yards of the mighty Federal host of 80,000 men.

THE GRAND ASSAULT.

At 4 in the afternoon, Gen. LEE, knowing that JACKSON could not be far from his destination, opened fire steadily along his whole line, feeling the gigantic masses of his intrenched foe. For two hours and a half a heavy fire was interchanged between the hostile batteries, each party holding its own line. Suddenly, about 6½ in the evening, the rattle of musketry was heard in the distance, followed by the loud boom of artillery, and instantly Gen. LEE passed word along his lines, "JACKSON at work; press them heavily everywhere." Swift and sudden as the falcon swooping on her prey, JACKSON had burst on the enemy's rear, and crushed him before resistance could be attempted. Passing right over the plank-road and extending almost up to the Ely's Ford road, getting behind Chancellorsville, the three noble divisions raced gallantly forward, drunk with the animal joy and inebriation of battle. Not a treech had been dug, not a tree felled, not a stick raised to resist them; the unconscious Federals engaged in cooking their supper—one regiment on dress parade—heard in the sudden volley of JACKSON's long line the knell of their doom. An intelligent Virginian farmer, Mr. GREEN, taken prisoner by the Federals, heard one of their Generals say to his men about 6 o'clock, "JACKSON and his rebels don't dare face us to-night. Get your suppers ready, boys, and enjoy yourselves." With faces turning eastward, secured, as they fancied, by the dense masses of their friends within their intrenchments in front, without a thought of their rear, the Federals rummaged their knapsacks for all the luxuries with which Boston, New-York and Philadelphia pamper their Sybarite soldiery. Before that supper could be eaten, the unwarned, unarmed, starving ragamuffins of the South had burst on them from the west, and scattered them—nerveless, panic-struck, helpless—like chaff before the blast. Major PETTUS, of Gen. LEE's Staff, found a coffee-pot, with cups round it, standing in the wood. He poured the liquid out, but it was so hot he could not drink it.

The circumstances under which Stonewall JACKSON fell are then narrated, substantially as they were given in the Richmond journals, with the additional fact that a North Carolina regiment inflicted the wound. The writer adds:

"Never was it more apparent than this evening what JACKSON's presence and influence are to his men. With his wound ceased the fiery desperation of their onslaught; tidings of it flew like wildfire through the ranks; the rooted Federals found themselves no longer closely pressed, and took heart of grace as they poured grape and canister down the plank road. Between 9 and 10 Gen. A. P. HILL was struck by a bit of shell on the calf of his leg, which rendered a relief confusion, and forced him reluctantly from the field. At 10 P. M. Gen. J. E. B. STUART was by Gen. LEE withdrawn from his cavalry command, and put temporarily at the head of Gen. JACKSON's corps, stripped as it was of its two leading Generals who have hitherto partaken its dangers and glories without being arrested by disease or stricken by bullet."

Under date of May 3, the writer says:

"Meanwhile

THE FEDERAL LINES,

as they swept round and face eastward, were, as I have said, defended by works more formidable than the slope at Chancellorsville. The trunks of trees, about the thickness of a man's thigh, had been cut down, trimmed of their branches, and laid longitudinally to the height of four feet, the interstices between the [illegible] scientific or better [illegible] seen. In front of the [illegible] with felled trees [illegible] abattis beyond description [illegible] To every [illegible] intrusted the perilous task of storming works strong enough to have stood a siege, and defended by vastly superior numbers of Federals. But there were no more

GALLANT RUSHES

during six days of unprecedented gallantry than those of the brigades of POSEY's Mississippians and WARREN's Georgians against the almost impregnable intrenchments of their foe. With admirable sagacity, Gen. STUART had fastened upon the hill called Fairview, and planted upon the flank of the Yankees an enfilading fire of twenty Napoleon guns. Simultaneously night up to the breastworks rushed POSEY's and WARREN's brigades. They spring into and upon the felled trees and matted branches; they beyond like tigers into the works, and drive the panic-struck Federals headlong from their cover. Never shall I forget the yell which rent the sky, and announced that the enemy was broken. Yielding works—from which ten times their number should never have driven determined men, leaving behind them knapsacks, canteens, overcoats, oil-cloths, books, cards, paper, newspapers, muskets—the Federals rushed quailing to the rear, and never stopped until they had got behind the building at Chancellorsville, beyond which their artillery opened a heavy fire.

THE LOSS.

The battle at Chancellorsville was over for the day. The loss of POSEY's and WARREN's brigades, notwithstanding the terrible works they carried, was slight. But in the three divisions of JACKSON's corps the loss in killed, wounded and missing could not have been less than 6,000 men. Such a sight as the inside of the Yankee breastworks, just after they had left them, never may I see again! With astonishing accuracy STUART's enfilading fire had torn through their ranks. In every variety of attitude of death, torn, rent and shivered into scarcely distinguishable relics of humanity, lay what so lately had breathed and moved. Still more terrible and strangely appalling was the road from Chancellorsville toward Orange Court-house, along which, and on either side of which, JACKSON had descended to the harvest of death. Tumbrils overthrown, caissons exploded, horses dead and dying, sometimes with broken legs, sometimes with ghastly wounds, human bodies in every guise of suffering and death, tortured and riven trees, and, most fearful of all, a crackling fire running swiftly through the grass and black jack brushwood, and suggesting dreadful thoughts of wounded and helpless men perishing by the most agonizing death known to humanity, froze the blood with horror, as the spectator in agony turned his eyes to Heaven, to gain a moment's relief from the unutterable and woful anguish of earth.

GEN. LEE.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, for the first time, I encountered Gen. LEE, calm, unruffled, evenly balanced, but not, even at that time, wholly devoid of that quaint humor of which so rich a vein runs through his composition. In answer to my hearty congratulations, he answered that they were premature, that things were not going everywhere as he wished them, "for," said he, "we have lost Marye's Heights." I then learnt that at an early hour upon Sunday morning the Federals had made two or three abortive attempts to storm the heights, which were held by one Mississippi regiment (the Twenty-first) on the top, and another Mississippi regiment (the Eighteenth) in the lane at their base.

The writer next describes in detail the recapture of the Heights by the Confederates, and under date of May 4 writes:

"At Chancellorsville the Confederates lay all day within the lines which, with indomitable energy, they had in the night traced around the position of HOOKER's troops, and which hemmed them in, leaving only the United States Ford open, the sole exodus of that army which had advanced in full assurance of victory five days before. Along these lines for a considerable portion of their length it was my fortune to ride to-day, and never did I witness anything like the mirth and glee of the troops. It was touching to hear the complaints of the skirmishers who had just returned from the front, and who felt themselves personally aggrieved that the Federals refused to skirmish this morning, and that, in fact, no fight could be got out of them. Strange and unprecedented fatality—80,000 troops surrounded *and hemmed in by one-third of their number, powerless to break through, or make any demonstration against their puny foe*; to this pass had "the finest army on the planet" ingloriously come!"

CONVERSATION WITH GEN. LEE.

TUESDAY, May 5.

Early this morning I rode over to Fredericksburgh, and found that not a Federal soldier, save a large batch of prisoners around Salem Church, was left on the south side of the Rappahannock. I proceeded to Gen. LEE's headquarters, and had the great advantage of riding back from Fredericksburgh to Chancellorsville in company with the General, and hearing his free comments upon the events of the week. If for one moment I am tempted to lift the veil, and reveal portions of his conversation, it is because I feel that all who speak the English tongue should be admitted to a closer perception and higher appreciation of one who does honor to our race. The General bewailed the comparative impunity with which SEDGWICK and his followers had escaped from his grasp. "Up to this time we have done nothing but afford the Northern Press material for 'another great Union victory!' True, we have driven one enemy from every field, swept away his every formation, scourged him out of works from which neither whirlwind nor hurricane could ever drive my poor ragamuffins—but what of that? I have learnt that nothing but the entire capture of a whole corps will ever produce an effect, and such a capture should unquestionably have been effected yesterday." In answer to my remark that, judging from the wholesale capture of arms and accoutrements, at least one quarter of HOOKER's army must be impotent for offence, the General observed, "With the resources of the North probably the deficiency of arms has been made good already. Conceive the glee of the contractors when a new call for everything wanted for 100,000 men, from caps down to shoes, is received at Washington, all the profits going into the pockets of the Republican party! Compare with their resources those which I wield. Not a day passes but opportunities occur. Signal advantages offer themselves, but I cannot use them. Want of transport, want of tools, pontoons, horses, and great inferiority in numbers force me to abandon the chance of action. But hereafter I think we shall be more on an equality." But most interesting of all was his conversation about Stonewall JACKSON. "Had I been able to dictate events, most gladly would I have been disabled in my own person if he had been spared. Such an executive officer the sun never shone on. I have not to show him my designs, and I know that if it can be done it will be done. No need for me to send and watch him. Straight as the needle to the pole he advances to the execution of my purpose. Pure, high-minded, unselfish, he has no earthly thought of himself or his own advancement. The sole aim and object of his life is the good of his country." [illegible]

As we parted, the General's last words led me to conclude that his attack upon HOOKER would be resumed that afternoon. We arrived at Chancellorsville about 1 o'clock. The morning had been singularly and oppressively hot. Presently heavy thunder-clouds blew up from the south, the wind swept round into the southeast, and there was a sound of much rain. The whole of that afternoon, the following night, and most of the next day, the heavens seemed to have opened. Torrents of rain deluged the earth, and it became very cold. As I sheltered myself in a little farmhouse on the plank road, the brigades of ANDERSON's division came splashing through the mud, in wild, tumultuous spirits, singing, shooting, jesting, heedless of soaking rags, drenched to the skin, and burning again to mingle in the wild revelry of battle. One could not but speculate what manner of sight HOOKER's men were passing. But assuredly the heavy rain of Tuesday night, the deafening reverberations of God's artillery, which rent the heavens, and mocked puny man's efforts at imitation, were blessings indeed. They arrested and delayed the renewal of LEE's attack, and preserved HOOKER's army for the opportunity of "Another great Union victory!"

THE FINALE.

WEDNESDAY, May 6.

The morning broke misty, with rain, heavy and lowering. The reader will anticipate my statement that it found HOOKER and his army on the northern bank of the river. All night long had they been streaming across the pontoons over the United States Ford. It was found that they had thrown up works and traverses which were marvels of industry and indefatigable energy, but which, fresh from the memory of the slope at Chancellorsville, and of the intrenchments and abattis in the black jack thicket, they dared not attempt to hold. Further comments upon the incidents which so hurriedly and imperfectly I have attempted to relate I will, in mercy to the reader, forbear. The bloody repulse of the enemy at every point, the frustration of every movement, the spectacle of at least 120,000 men hurried back in three places across the Rappahannock, after paying fearful toll for its passage, constitute an *ensemble* which requires nothing to be added to it.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE SURRENDER OF PUEBLA.

The following is the text of documents of which the main points have already been given:

THE EMPEROR TO GEN. FOREY.

PALACE OF FONTAINEBLEAU, June 12, 1863.

GENERAL: The news of the capture of Puebla reached me yesterday, *via* New-York. This event has given us the greatest satisfaction. I am well aware what care and energy were required both by the commanders and man to achieve this important result. In my name, express to the army my full satisfaction. Tell the men how much I appreciate their perseverance and courage in so distant an expedition, where they had to struggle against climate, local difficulties, and against an enemy the more obstinate, because he was deceived my intentions. I deeply deplore the probable loss of so many brave men, but I have the consoling idea that their death has not been useless either to the interests or to the honor of Europe, or to civilization. Our object, as you are aware, is not to impose upon the Mexicans a Government contrary to their wish, or to make our success a triumph for any party whatsoever. I wish Mexico to be regenerated to a [illegible] and that such [illegible] Government [illegible] upon the national will on principles of order and progress, it may establish itself. France [illegible] strength.

[illegible] the official report. I give to the army and to its commander the [illegible] which they deserve; my dear General, [illegible] you whose part we [illegible] care congratulations. NAPOLEON.

GEN. FOREY'S REPORT.

PUEBLA, May 16, 1863.

M. LE MARECHAL:

Puebla is in our hands!

The combat of San Lorenzo having dispersed the *corps d'armée* of Comonfort, which sought to force our line of investment and to throw supplies into Puebla, the garrison was already suffering from hunger, although it had taken possession of everything available; on the other hand, a trench having been opened before the Fort Teotimehuacan, and our batteries of 30 guns, of various calibre, having opened their fire on the 16th against the fort, and in two hours completely destroyed its works, two vigorous attacks were made upon the place. Gen. ORTEGA, at this juncture, made an offer of capitulation. But he had the presumption to ask to leave with all the honors of war, with their arms, baggage and artillery, to withdraw to Mexico. I declined all these strange propositions, telling him he might leave with all the honors of war, but that his army must march past the French army, lay down their arms, and remain prisoners of war, promising to him all those concessions which are customary among civilized people when a garrison has bravely performed its duty.

These proposals were not accepted by Gen. ORTEGA, who, in the night between the 16th and 17th, disbanded his army, destroyed the weapons, spiked his guns, blew up the powder-magazines, and sent me an envoy to say that the garrison had completed its defence and surrendered at discretion.

It was scarcely daylight when 12,000 men, most of them without arms or uniforms, which they had cast away in the streets, surrendered as prisoners, and the officers, numbering from 1,000 to 1,200, of whom 26 were Generals and 800 superior officers, informed me that they awaited my orders at the palace of the Government.

All the *matériel* of the place is in our hands, and has not been so much damaged as was supposed.

I hasten to forward this dispatch to your Excellency, with instructions to Vera Cruz to send a fast steamer to the Havanna, so that the news should reach Europe *via* New-York, before the English steamer which would leave Vera Cruz on the 1st of June, and will bring you a detailed account of our situation.

The army is in high spirits, and will advance in a few days on Mexico. I am, with respect, &c.,

GENERAL FOREY.

THE EMPEROR'S POLICY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on June 15, says:

"The Cabinet messenger, whose expected coming I announced some days ago with dispatches from Vienna, arrived here on Saturday morning. I am assured that these dispatches contain the affirmative answer of the Austrian Cabinet to the propositions, as modified by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, which are to be submitted to the Russian Government on the subject of Poland. Prince METTERNICH returned to town in the afternoon from Fontainebleau, where he has been the Emperor's guest for some days past. He had an interview the same evening, or yesterday, with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and communicated officially the note of his Government, and left him a copy of it. It was on the 6th that the French *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vienna communicated the dispatch of the French Government to M. DE RECHBERG. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was at that moment absent from Vienna, and M. DE RECHBERG was prevented by illness from proceeding at once to the imperial residence. The Emperor returned to Vienna on the 8th, when the French dispatch was laid before him. The Council of Ministers met on the following day, when the draft of the answer to the French Government was agreed upon, and you are doubtless aware that the semi-official journal of the Austrian Government has already stated that the adhesion of the Court of Vienna to the perfect accord of the Western Powers relative to the steps to be taken on Polish affairs was not doubted.

In official quarters in Paris it is emphatically asserted that the Emperor NAPOLEON never thought of profiting by the Polish question to carry out warlike projects; that, had he contemplated such projects, he would not have so persistently sought to unite with England and Austria in order to attain the main object of their negotiations; that he might have remained satisfied with the answer to France, and allowed events to follow their course; that the question of Poland does not interest France directly, for France is too distant from the theatre of the insurrection to feel the effects of it like Austria; and that she had a good pretext for withdrawing her co-operation, and reserving herself for complete liberty of action as to the future.

We are further told that France has no advantage to obtain, by a general war, the term of which nobody could fix, and the result of which nobody could foresee; that, as for "glory," France has already had enough of it under her present ruler in the Crimea, in Italy, and now in Mexico; that she would gain nothing by enlarging her frontiers; and that the assurance given by the Emperor in his speech from the throne, in January last—"And, what is better than conquests, we have gained a title to the sympathy of peoples, without forfeiting the confidence and esteem of Governments,"—holds good. The most important consideration for the present is the answer that will be given by Russia to the propositions of the three great Powers."

Bulliet's Correspondence says France will confine herself to requiring a territorial and maritime establishment in Mexico.

NAPOLEON is said to have assured a foreign Minister that he desires the coöperation of the European Powers to create a Government in Mexico that can maintain order at home and keep faith in its foreign relations.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

A crowded meeting was held on the night of the 16th, at the London Tavern, to hear an address from Mr. M. D. CONWAY, of Eastern Virginia, the son of a slaveholder, on the war in America, with special reference to the late speech of Mr. ROEBUCK at Sheffield.

Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., presided, and in opening the proceedings passed a high eulogium on Mr. CONWAY. He then went on to say that as long as people believed there would be no war in America everybody condemned the South; but when it was seen that the North was not determined calmly to see the dismemberment of the nation, many who before were on the side of the North went round to the South. Our trade interests were largely bound up in the struggle, and he feared this had been the cause which had prevailed, and still prevented, us doing justice to the cause of the North. [Loud cheers.] He would call their attention to the trade of Lancashire, which they all knew had been for some years resting on a most insecure foundation; the existence of Slavery had been the cause of this danger, and therefore he had on several occasions urged Government to improve the condition of things in India, in order that a supply of cotton might be obtained from that country. As regarded the supply of cotton from America, two things had been true—the supply must always have been insufficient, and it must always have been insecure. The whole average breadth of land ever which cotton was grown in America did not exceed 10,000 square miles; it could not be that there was not land enough on which cotton might be grown that the supply was insufficient and insecure; neither could it be that there had not been a demand, nor that the price had been insufficient, for the price had of late years been much higher than before. He attributed the cause to the fact that there was not enough of labor in the Southern States. Could this want be remedied under a state of Slavery? No; he believed not. Labor was not considered honorable in the South, and, therefore, laborers from the North did not like to go to the South. The emigration of laborers to America from Europe principally flowed to the North, where labor was honored and respected. All that the planters could depend on for an increased supply of labor was the natural increase in negro population, and negroes from the slave ships from the Coast of Africa. Fortunately for the world the United States would not consent to the reopening of the Slave-trade; consequently the planter was obliged to depend on the increase of the negro population, which was about 2½ per cent. per annum. The production of cotton, therefore, had been insufficient and insecure on account of the institution of Slavery. [Applause.] The South had made Slavery the issue, and, having rushed into the battle-field to settle the great question, it was sinking into inevitable ruin. [Hear.] Was it possible that this great cotton industry might yet be placed on a rock which nothing could disturb? Let them imagine—though some might say he had no right to imagine—that the war was over, that the Union was restored, and that Slavery was abolished—[cheers]—did they suppose that in such a case, there would be fewer negroes in the South? On the contrary, he believed the number would be increased. If Slavery and the lash were abolished, the negro would turn his face to the sunny South, where he would find himself happier and more useful than in the North. There would, besides, be a migration from the North to the South. Once abolish Slavery, and emigration would flow from Europe to the South, and in a few years there would be a an increase of the cotton crop. [Applause.] He came from the midst of the cotton industry of Lancashire, and a large portion of what he had in the world depended on that industry. Not a little of it was now valueless, his neighbors around him were suffering more or less from the war, and while it continued great numbers of his fellow-countrymen would be dependent on charity. His interest was, therefore, the interest of all the great population in the cotton districts. He spoke of the question as one of business, though he was glad that, on that occasion, business coincided with high sentiment and high morality. [Applause.] After some further remarks, in which the honorable gentleman expressed a hope that England and America might always be found working together in the cause of liberty and progress, he concluded amid much cheering.

Mr. CONWAY then delivered his address. He maintained that the South had got up the war to perpetuate Slavery, justified the proclamation of President LINCOLN, and contradicted many accusations which Mr. ROEBUCK had [illegible] South.

The foregoing [illegible] to refute the [illegible] *destroy* to party, [illegible] Hall.

THE PATTI ROMANCE.

From the London Review.

We shall not blame Mlle. PATTI very severely for her conduct in this affair. It is tolerably clear from that, whether justly or not, she did, in letters to some friend or friends, accuse her father and brother-in-law of severity; and that when Mr. MACDONALD, with a promptness that shows that the spirit of chivalry is not dead, came forward to her rescue, the independence of her generally spoiled and pampered girl was strong enough to make her set up her letters with an affidavit. But if natural affection, surviving ill treatment, or the influence of Signor PATTI and his son-in-law were strong enough to induce her to shield them from the allegations of Mr. MACDONALD, what on earth could be her reason for making a disgraceful imputation on the honor of the Baron? He appears to have acted with perfect good faith, and, having wealth of his own, was willing that the lady's should be settled upon herself. Whatever may appear justification, Mademoiselle puts an end to their engagement, impugns his honor, and refuses to give him back his letters. And so ends the "Patti Romance." The heroine waves a signal of distress; but when the hero gallops up, with his knight-squire, the Vice-Chancellor, to the castle in which she is imprisoned, and offers to set her free, she tells him to begone, that she knows nothing of him, wants none of his services, and is not the love-lorn maidan she at first pretended to be. To say the least, this is shabby.

REBEL STEAMERS.

THE SPUNKIE.

From the Glasgow Herald, June 12.

On Wednesday forenoon the steamer *Spunkie*, formerly employed on the Arran and Glasgow route, under the command of Capt. YOUNG, came down the river, and passed up the Gareloch for the purpose of having her compasses adjusted. Having got all her arrangements completed, she took her final departure for Nassau during the afternoon. She was very deeply laden, so much with a cargo suitable for the market, whither she may ultimately arrive. No river steamer has left the Clyde for the same destination under more favorable circumstances.

THE IONA.

From the Liverpool Mercury, June 13.

This magnificent steamer passed down the Clyde last week on a preliminary trial trip, but we were unable to learn with what result. The workmen seemed busily employed on board in giving her a finishing touch. Her progress through the water seemed very rapid, and her appearance as a marine specimen of architecture was one of the finest ever seen on the Clyde.

PRUSSIA.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, says:

"The King of Prussia has required the Crown Prince to retract the opinions he expressed in his speech at Dantzic. The King's anger knew no bounds, and his Majesty added that if the Prince did not consent, he would be deprived of his honors and appointments. The Prince, in concert, it is said, with the Princess, wrote a firm answer to this demand. He refused to retract anything, offered to resign his command and dignities, and requested leave to retire with his wife and family to some place where he might be free from the suspicion of interfering in any way in the affairs of State. The letter is said to be excellent."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The City Inspector and the Workingmen's Committee.

A NEW BUREAU.

City Inspector BOOLE was visited on Monday by a Committee from the Workingmen's Association—an organization of ash and dirt cartmen and street-sweepers. They complained that some of their members had been discharged from labor on the streets, and wished to know if Mr. BOOLE meant to make fight with the Association. Mr. BOOLE replied that he knew nothing about the Association in the performance of his official duty. The men were discharged for incapacity and other good reasons. He wished the Committee to understand, however, that he would be glad to have the aid of the Association in any reasonable way. It could help him a great deal; but any dictation he would not submit to. He would not have any combination control him as to how many men he should or should not employ, or how many he should set at work in the respective Wards. Opposition to his plans would prompt the strenest resistence by him. He would give all complaints a fair and full hearing, but "strikes," if attempted, he would treat most severely, bringing the strongest powers of the law to subdue them. He instanced the strikes of the tailors, several years ago, and the imprisonment of the leaders, as a proof of what the law could do in such cases. To do his duty well, he must be permitted to carry out his own plans, and in their execution the public expected him to use the strongest exertions to overcome all obstacles. The Committee appeared to be pleased with the frank manner of the City Inspector, and retired, expressing themselves satisfied with the interview.

Mr. BOOLE is about to introduce a pay bureau into his department, systematized so that the men will hereafter receive their pay weekly and regularly, instead of once in two or three weeks as heretofore.

Annual Exhibition of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute.

On Monday evening, on the occasion of the annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, in Livingston-street, near Court, the Academy of Music of that city was densely crowded, many being unable to gain admittance.

The affair was under the supervision of Prof. COLBURN and Prof. R. R. RAYMOND. On either side of the stage were seated prominent public and private citizens of Brooklyn, while the orchestra was occupied by SANGER's Brass Band. The music was under the supervision of Prof. GEO. W. WARREN, the competent Musical Director of the Institute, and organist of Trinity Church.

The exercises were commenced with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. EASTBURN, after which MEYERBEER's grand "Coronation March" was played by the orchestra, when the pupils class sang a patriotic air—written expressly for them, as the programme informs us, by "R. W. R." (Capt. R. W. RAYMOND, of Gen. FREMONT's Staff?)—entitled "The Banner of the Stars," commencing with the words—

"Hurrah, boys, hurrah! fling our banner to the breaze,"

which was no sooner uttered than the Star Spangled Banner appeared from the proscenium, and was, of course, greeted with tumultuous applause. Then followed a portion of Hon. G. P. HOLT's speech on the "Neutrality of Kentucky," ably delivered by Master S. B. DURYEA; a recitation—EUGAR A. POE's "Velture"—rendered with much effect and ability by Master G. OLIVER, and the "Internal Dissensions in Time of War," by TITUS QUINTIUS, (which, by-the-bye, was particularly applicable to the times,) by Master H. C. DANIEL, after which the band played STRAUSS' "Liberty March," when the Calisthenic Class," which is under the able tuition of Mr. AARON C. BURNHAM, gave an exhibition, in which they went through the various movements with admirable precision.

After a few selections from "Trovatore" by the orchestra, "The Roman Father," an extract from the drama of "Brutus," was performed, and the piece being well mounted and having all the necessary appointments, it attracted no little attention. The characters were supported with marked ability, and the rounds of applause which greeted their attempts must indeed have been highly gratifying to the youthful *dramatis personæ*.

The interval between Parts I. and II. was whiled away by an overture from VAANI's "Nabucco," when an extract from DICKINSON's "Address at Amherst College" was delivered by Master J. B. CAMP, with much spirit.

Master J. QUINLAND next recited a portion of "The Moor's Revenge," (from the Polish,) after which an original oration was delivered by Master JAMES F. MANAHAM, entitled "John Hempden," which was an able production, eloquently rendered.

The "Slumber Polka" introduced to view the junior squad of the Military Department, under the command of Cept. H. A. SPRAGUE. This corps, which was only organized a few weeks since, numbered about 25 youths, between the ages of 14 and 16. The evolutions were performed with remarkable accuracy and quickness, which elicited the attention of the whole house, which encored them. We have only to regret that this gallant corps is not at Harrisburgh, where they could not only immortalize themselves, but also serve their country.

A "National Potpourri" was then played, when the amusing petite comedy entitled "Fast Train; or Young America in London," was performed in a decidedly dramatic manner, reflecting great credit upon the cast, which comprised Masers. C. W. GREENWOOD, J. B. CAMP and G. OLIVER. The audience was then dismissed.

The Freed Negroes of North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, June 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am ordered by Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Eighteenth army corps, at Newbern, N. C., to collect at the North a large quantity of supplies appropriate *for colonizing the families of colored soldiers upon Roanoke Island.* They are to be placed there as being a safe place, well fitted by situation and resources for this purpose, and to be furnished with facilities for becoming a self-supporting people. We need at the start a large supply of garden tools and garden seeds, building implements and materials, fishing tackle, clothing of every description (especially for females and children) and in short everything appropriate to the wants of an agricultural and mechanical colony. Also a *steam mill* for sawing and grinding. Government cannot furnish these materials in the Department, and an earnest appeal is made to the philanthropic public to place these necessary materials at our disposal without delay.

Contributions to cash or in agricultural instruments needed, clothing, shoes, carpenters' tools, &c., &c., will be received [illegible] New-York,

(Rooms of the National [illegible] Relief Association,) directly [illegible] Dept. HORACE JAMES, Supt. [illegible] Dept. N. Carolina.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged. *Part III.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes' Argument before the Court of Appeals, on the Legal Tender Question.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Metropolitan Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank, respondents, vs. Henry H. Van Dyck, as Superintendent of the Bank Department, appellant. Lewis H. Meyer, appellant, vs. James J. Roosevelt.—These two cases were argued together. The following is an outline of the argument of Wm. CURTIS NOYES, Esq.:

I. The leading object of the Constitution of the United States was, to establish a strong, consolidated government in respect of all the powers granted to it and [illegible] ential to their proper and necessary exercise; and to create a nation with absolute rights of sovereignty so far as relates to those powers.

II. All the powers vested in the government thus created are necessarily sovereign, and embrace a right to employ all the means essential to the attainment of the ends of such powers and which are not precluded by the restrictions and exceptions of the Constitution itself.

III. The objection, that the sovereignty or nation thus created has not the legislative power to declare what shall be the legal quality of the notes or bills which it authorizes to be issued, comes chiefly from the case of persons who construe the Constitution of the United States in such a way as to make it a mere temporary compact; entered into by the States and not by the people; leaving in itself no elements of stability to make no provision for the exercise of the means of perpetuating the existence of the Government or sovereignty which it creates, against domestic turbulence, insurrection or rebellion, and dissoluble at the will of one or more of the States concerned in its formation, or subsequently admitted at their own request as members of the Union; who may, at their pleasure and without the consent and against the will of the remaining States, secede from the Union; and is sustained by substantially the same argument.

IV. This theory of the Constitution is entirely without foundation.

V. By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, is connected with section one of article two and article six, complete sovereign legislative power in respect of all subjects of legislation, specifically enumerated and necessarily implied in the designated powers, is conferred upon Congress; and it possesses in regard thereto an omnipotence equal to that which may be exercised by the British Parliament, or any other supreme legislative body; especially as there are no prohibitions or restrictions upon its exercise,

VI. The mere creation by competent authority of a Government or nation, implies and imposes upon the legislative and executive departments constituted for it, the duty of preserving, protecting and defending it—in other words, of continuing the national life of the Government; and the Constitution of the United States expressly makes this the duty of Congress and of the President in the form of his official oath, and confers upon him and upon Congress all the means and agencies of absolute sovereign, executive and legislative power to perform such duties; and excludes the States from the exercise of any of those powers, "unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

VII. The most important of those powers are "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excise; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" "to declare war;" "raise and support armies;" "provide and maintain a navy;" "to provide rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;" "to provide for the calling forth the militia; to execute the laws of the Union; suppress insurrections and repel invasions;" "to coin money and regulate the value thereof;" "to borrow money on the credit of the United States;" and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." These are all attributes of sovereignty, exercisable by Congress, without any limit whatever except its legislative discretion, and are not subject to control or review by the States, or by the State or National Judiciary.

VIII. In the execution of these powers, and especially when their exercise is necessary for the defence or preservation of the Constitution, the perpetuation of the national life and the integrity of the Union, Congress is authorized to issue bills or notes in order to raise or borrow money on the credit of the United States, for the purpose of accomplishing these ends, and without which they could not be accomplished, and to declare what legal quality should attach to the bills or notes thus issued, and whether they should be received for the public revenues, or in payment of, or as a tender for, private debts.

1. Congress, in the exercise of its legislative discretion, was the sole judge as to the exigency which demanded the issuing of bills or notes; and, whether so or not, the exigency necessarily compelled their being issued.

2. The power to issue bills or notes, or in other words, bills of credit, is forbidden to the States, and not to Congress. (Constitution of United States, Art. 1, sec. 10, 3 Madison Papers, pp. 1,343, 1,442.)

3. By bills or notes, or bills of credit, is meant a paper currency, issued to circulate as money.

4. So the power to "coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," is forbidden to the States; while the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins," is expressly conferred upon Congress, without any restriction. This is one of the highest attributes of sovereignty; for at the common law, counter

means, different from that in which the ship had been engaged, and wholly foreign to that of a trading vessel. Upon the facts before the Court, no conclusion can be arrived at than that the Captain exceeded his powers as master and agent of the owners, by diverting the ship from the employment in which she had been engaged. Of course, in so doing he could bind himself, but not the ship. Having exceeded his authority, he, and he alone, is liable.

It is said that Capt. Buck, before he entered upon this voyage, and while employed by other parties, had been engaged in towing vessels to a considerable extent, and the Court is asked to presume that the owners of the *Dispatch* employed him for that purpose. But this does not follow by any means. The antecedent employment of an agent is no ground upon which to test the scope of his agency. The special employments of ship-masters often change. If a master has followed whaling or seal-fishing all his life, and is then put in command of a regular merchant trader from New-York to Liverpool, it could hardly be urged that his experience in these prior occupations would authorize him to divert his trading ship into a whaling or sealing voyage, and bind his owners by contracts for that purpose.

It appears from the proofs in this case, that one Thomas Taylor accompanied the ship from Liverpool to Nassau, and that he assumed to act at the latter place, as well as at New-York, as her agent and the agent of the owners. As the precise authority or official relation of Taylor to the ship is not shown, he must be regarded, in view of his acts, as a supercargo or ship's husband. There is certainly no evidence which would warrant the Court to conclude that his powers exceeded the latter. The owners of a ship's husband are extensive and his responsibilities large. Where they are not defined by a written grant, they will be fixed by law. Whether, in the absence of any special authority they would authorize him to divert the ship from her usual employment, it is not necessary here to determine. We will assume, for the purposes of this case, that Thomas Taylor was not only the ship's husband, but that he had power to let her to the libelants for the particular service of towing the *Kornak* to New-York. He had, however, no power to delegate this authority to another. A ship's husband cannot delegate his power. (Bell's Principles of the laws of Scotland, 449.) All Taylor assumed to do was to authorize Capt. Buck to execute, and to attempt to perform this contract. This the Court cannot assume that he had power to do, from any facts which appear in the proofs. If the libelants regarded Taylor as acting in the capacity of ship's husband, or general agent of the owners, they should have dealt with him as such, and required him to sign the contract. They are presumed to know the law, which does not allow the ship's husband to transfer his powers to the master.

It follows from these views that the contract entered into by Capt. Buck, and upon which this libel, so far as it proceeds *in rem*., is founded, was one by which he had no power to bind the ship, and she must therefore be discharged.

I have not dwelt upon the fact that the agreement is under seal, and is executed in the name of the Captain, and not in the names of the owners, and may therefore be open to the objection that a ship-master cannot bind his owners by an instrument under seal and that if he can, he can do so only by using their names as principals in the instrument itself. (7 Term., R. 209; 6 Greenleaf, R. 60; Andrews *vs.* Estes, 2 Fairfield, 267; Mayer *vs.* Barker, 6 Binney, 228.) As the other points are decisive of the case, I have not passed upon these last named.

Let a decree be entered against the respondent Buck, in favor of the libelants, with an order of reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages.

The libel as against the steamship *Dispatch* must be dismissed, with costs. Let the decree be entered accordingly.

For libelants, Mr. Hawkins; for claimants and respondents, Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Benedict.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

DEMURRER—PAYMENT IN SPECIE.

W. C. Churchill ve. *the Saxonville Mills.*—This case came up on a demurrer to the complainant's bill. The suit was brought upon a contract made between the defendant and one Samuel Churchill, dated Dec. 9, 1861, which recited that Churchill was a successful bidder under a Government proposal for 200,000 yards of cloth, and had assigned his bid to the extent of 100,000 yards to the defendant, and by which the defendant agreed to perform the contract and to pay Churchill twenty-five cents a yard for every yard received and sold for by the Government in specie or its equivalent, the payment to Churchill to be made in the same kind of funds as they received, and if they received the Quartermaster-General's certificate in lieu of cash, they might pay Churchill one-eighth of the certificates in lieu of cash.

The bill further set up that the defendant delivered over 80,000 yards up to July 22, 1862, and received upward of $140,000, and paid Churchill $10,040, and that a large sum remained due, and that Samuel Churchill had assigned his right, title and interest to plaintiff, and that the defendant refused to pay the Government heo not paid specie or its equivalent, and only certificates of indebtedness.

The defendant demurred generally to the bill, that it did not allege that the Government the defendant in specie or its equivalent, the contract was against public policy.

Court—That the first ground of demurrer is untenable, inasmuch as the last clause of the agreement on which the bill is founded, clearly contemplates that payment may be made in other than specie funds. The form of the bill is therefore sufficient.

As to the other ground of demurrer, touching the invalidity of the contract as repugnant to public policy, no opinion is expressed, but all questions arising under that point are reserved for consideration in the proper time in the subsequent stages of the case.

For complainant, Mr. Booth; for respondent, Mr. Webster & Craig.

Committed to the Custody of the Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. Annie O'Brien vs. *James [illegible] Sheriff.*—This case, which was reported in the Times of the 17th inst., has at last been decided. It will be remembered that the case came before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* to produce the body of Annie O'Brien. It appeared that she was committed by warrant of a referee, for refusing to answer a question which the referee decided it was her duty to answer. The Court now decide that the commitment was valid, and remanded the prisoner back to the custody of the Sheriff.

Declstons.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

[illegible]ercelt ve. *Jay.*—Motion denied, without costs.

In the matter of James W. Brodshoic.—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 30, 1863.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon	107	450	Erie Railway	94⅛
4,000	do	107⅛	400	do	94⅝
25,000	do	107⅜	100	do	b15 95
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, Coupon	100⅜	500	do	95
12,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes		500	do	b30 94⅝
	[illegible]ect. & Apr.	103⅛	100	do	b20 95
8,000	do	103⅛	150	Erie R. Pref	102
10,000	6s, 1-yr C.	100⅝	200	do	102⅜
10,000	do	100⅝	200	Hudson R. R.	138⅝
17,000	do	New	50	do	138⅛
3,000	Penn. State 6s, '90	99	200	do	139⅛
	do	b60	500	do	140
	do	b30	500	do	s21 142
	do		100	do	b30 140
	City St. 6s,	67	300	Har. Railroad	97
	do	66¾	100	do	96
	do		400	do	95
	3d Il. Bs.	83	100	do	95¾
	5th M. B	105	1000	do	95¾
	Ten. R. B	119	200	Miss. & Mo. R.	26¾
	T. Ht. 1st M.	106	100	A. & T. H. R.	b10 71
	T. H. 2d M. Pr	90¾	200	Reading R.	92
	do	93	1500	do	93
	N. W. 1st M.	85½	50	do	93⅜
	N. W. 2d	58	300	do	93¾
	Ft W. & C. 1 M.	107	200	do	b10 93¾
	& Mo. L. G.	60	100	do	h10 93⅜
	do	b30 61	600	do	92⅞
	Ill. & M. 2d M.	100	50	Mich. Cen. R.	107
	Ex. Bank	100	50	do	106¾
	Pen Bk ex div.	110	100	do	106¾
	Coal. Prf.	18	150	do	106
	do	17¾	500	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	73
	do	17	300	do	72⅞
	Ger. Gold	146¾	200	do	b30 73¾
	do	146¾	200	M. S. & N. I. & C. S.	115
	do	146¾	50	do	114⅝
	do	146¾	200	do	114⅝
	do	146¾	250	do	114
	Am Co	25	200	Ill. Cen. C. R. Scrip	100⅜
	do	25¼	100	do	101
	Cumb. Val.	41	1500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	80¾
	Am. Tr. Co.	37¾	500	do	80⅝
	H. Ca. Co.	141	250	Gal. & Chi. R.	92
	V. Coal Co	7¾	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	91⅜
	do	7¾	250	do	91⅝
	do	80	50	do	90
	Ill. M. S. Co.	176	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	b30 80¾
	do	s30 176	50	do	80¾
	N. Y. Cen. R.	119¾	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	75
	do	119⅞	50	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	80
	do	b10 119⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	b15 62
	T. H. R.	44	100	do	61
	do	44¾	50	do	61¾
	N. W. R.	29	200	do	62
	do	b30 29¾	100	do	61¾

SECOND BOARD.

	U. S. 6s, '81 Coupon	107⅜	200	Hudson R. R.	143¾
	6s, 5-20s, Coupon	100⅛	258	do	143
	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes		100	do	s30 134
	6s, 1 yr. Sect. & Apr	103⅞	200	do	s60 130
	do	101	100	do	b10 143⅛
	6s, 1 yr. C. N.	97	1000	Harlem R.	94
	St. 6s '90	58⅛	300	do	s10 93⅝
	do	58⅜	700	do	94⅜
	State 6s	65⅝	600	Chi. & R. Is.	91⅜
	do	b30 65⅛	100	Alton & T. H. Pr.	70
	Ger. Gold	146¼	500	Reading R.	93
	do	146¾	100	do	b10 91
	Mechanics' Bank	108	100	do	93⅜
	do Com	25	500	do	94
	Cumb. Coal Prefd.	17⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	107
	Cumberland M. C.	41	300	M. B. & N. I. R.	73⅛
	Ft W. & C.	62⅝	100	do	b30 74
	do	s10 62¾	300	do	73¼
	Penn. R.	119⅛	200	do	73⅛
	do	s10 119⅜	100	do	b15 73¾
	do	b30 120	100	do	s30 73
	Erie R.	94⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114
	do	94¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	100⅜

PUBLIC BOARD.

	Am. Gold	146⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	b10 17⅜
	do	c146⅝	50	Hudson R.	140
	do	s3 146⅜	100	do	140⅜
	do	c146⅜	100	do	c141
	Mo. State 6s	66⅜	600	do	141⅜
	N. Y. Cen. R.	120	1050	do	s3 141⅜
	do	b3 120	200	do	142
	do	119⅞	1000	Harlem R.	94
	do	s10 119⅞	300	do	94⅛
	Erie Railway	94⅜	400	do	94⅝
	do	b3 94⅜	100	do	94⅜
	do	s10 94⅜	100	do	b3 94⅛
	do	c94⅜	300	Reading Railroad	93
	do	b10 94⅜	300	Old Southern	74
	do	c 94⅜	100	do	b3 74⅜
	do	b10 94⅜	200	do	b3 74
	do	s3 94⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.	c100
	do	c 94⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s3 80⅜
	do	s 94⅜	340	do	81
	Erie R. Pref.	102	100	P., F. W. & C. R.	61⅜
	do	b3 102	200	Chi. & Rk. I.	91⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$25,000	Am. Gold	b3 146⅜	300	M. S. & N. I.	73⅛
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes		200	do	s3 73⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	65⅜	200	Cleve. & P. R.	81⅜
400	Erie Railway	94⅜	50	Mil. & Pr. Du C	59
200	do	s3 94⅜	100	do	s60 49⅜
200	do	b3 94⅜	100	do	49⅜
300	Erie R. Pref.	102	250	T. H. & A. R. Prf.	b3 70
400	Harlem R.	94⅜	150	do	70
200	Reading R.	93⅞			

TUESDAY, June 30—P. M.

The Treasury Department has announced that subscriptions to the 5.20 Yeere 6 ₩ cent. Loan will remain open to the public *at par*, until the *thirty-first of July*. The subscriptions can be made direct at the Treasury Office, or through any of the various private Banking houses heretofore employed in this and other cities as Loan Agents.

The rates for Money to Stock Exchange borrowers are rather firmer than yesterday. Most of the business to-day was done at 7 ₩ cent. and the demand active, owing to the calling in of some temporary loans by Banks and other lenders to pay off the 1st July Dividends.

The subscriptions to-day to the 5.20 Years Loan amount to $1,063,100; of which $683,000 were through the Loan Agents, and $380,000 at the Treasury direct.

The price of Gold Coin was 1 ₩ cent. lower to-day than on Monday. The Stock Exchange sales were 146¼@146⅜ ₩ cent. The last price at the Second Board, 146⅜@⅓ ₩ cent. Exchange on London is ruling duller than yesterday; sales at 160@160½ ₩ cent. The *Scotia's* mail, to-morrow, will not close until the afternoon, and further business in Bills is expected to be done on Wednesday morning. The nature of the War news and price of Gold Coin fluctuated so frequently and with such extreme suddenness that Exchange drawers as well as Exchange buyers are constantly at fault as to the best hour, on pocket days, for operating. There is some disappointment felt by the former, that the advance in Gold, on the exciting news of yesterday morning, gave way so soon. A considerable amount of United States Stocks, on orders for the Continent, are drawn against by this steamer.

There in more steadiness on the Stock Exchange then on Monday. The amount of business, however, is not very large. The demand is better for United States Stocks and Treasury paper, induced by the decline of 1 ₩ cent. yesterday. The Railway Shares are steady for New-York Central and Erie, higher for Hudson River, lower for Harlem, and fairly steady for the Western roads and Reading. The stock of the Hudson River for cash delivery advanced 5 ₩ cent., and on no very large demand. On the other hand, the pressure for Harlem Stock for cash delivery has fallen off, and the price is, on the average, 6 @7 ₩ cent. below the sales of yesterday. At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made, in comparison with Monday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	147¾	146⅜	Harlem Pref.	102½	97
U. S. 6s, 1881	108	107½	Mich. Central	108	107
N. Y. Central	120	119⅝	Mich. Southern	73	73
Erie	94⅞	94⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	115	114
Erie Preferred	103⅜	101¾	Illinois Central	101⅜	100⅛
Hudson	137⅜	143	Pittsburgh	80	80½
Toledo	110	108	Fort Wayne	81⅜	82⅜
Pacific Mail x d.	176	176	Rock Island	94	94⅜
Harlem	101	94⅜	Northwest	25⅜	29
Canton	26⅜	25	Galena	92¾	92⅜
Prairie du Chien	51⅜	50⅜	Reading	91	94

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

City	130	Broadway	150
Phœnix	112	Ocean	98
North River	105	Bank of the Republic	109
Chemical	104	Hanover	97
Dry Dock	110	Metropolitan	110
Merchants' Exchange	100	Shoe and Leather	107
State of New-York	102	Continental	96
Commerce	101⅜	Commonwealth	96
Commerce Scrip Stock	100	New-York Exchange	115
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgagee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Illinois Central, '75	119
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est	100	Al. & T. H. first	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101⅞	Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	90
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	120	Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	81⅜
Erie R. seconds, '79	116	C. & N. W. 1st M.	85⅜
Erie R. thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	85
Erie R. fifths, '85	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Hud. R. firsts, '69	115	R. & P. du C. 1sts	105
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '65	117	Gal. & Chic. ext.	112
Hud. R. thirds '75	118	Gal. & Chic. seconds	104
Harlem firsts, '72, '73	113	Chic. & R. I. firsts	112
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	118	Ogle. & Tol. S. F.	110⅛
Mich. Cen. new 1sts '82	122	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	108
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. S. seconds	101⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	s3
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60

The Stock Exchange Board resolved this afternoon to terminate their daily Second Sessions at 3, instead of 3½ o'clock, P. M., during the Summer months, to enable the members who live out of town through the hot season to leave town at a convenient hour.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie,) were unusually heavy for the season, having been to the value of $4,211,468, against $2,264,712 same week last year, and $3,235,516 the corresponding week of 1861.

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of June:

June 1, 1863—By balance		$6,288,630 07
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$3,594,933 74	
On account of Loans	39,479,620 26	
On account of Internal Rev.	1,664,825 02	
On account of Transfers	3,009,600 00	
On account of Patent Fees	6,139 06	
On account of Miscellaneous	118,584 14	
On account of P. O. Departm't	89,710 87	$47,931,813 07
Total		$54,222,143 14
Debits:		
Treasury Drafts	$54,581,327 94	
Post-office Drafts	129,110 36	$54,709,438 30
June 30, 1863—Dr. Balance		$4-9,295 16
By balance, Cr., disbursing	$20,687,809 66	
By receipts during the month	38,444,774 10	$59,122,683 76
To payments		35,844,930 46
Balance		$23,587 753 32
By balance, Cr., Interest Accounts	$1,583,180 26	
By appropriation	2,437,239 00	$4,020,419 26
To payments		123,383 76
Balance		$3,897,085 42
By receipts for Customs in the month of June, 1863		$3,564,933 74
By receipts for Customs in the month of June, 1862		4,670,881 86
Decrease in June, 1863		$1,075,948 12
By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$84,239 98
By Coin received during the month	$58,399 43	
By Fine Bars, during the m'th	60,915 54	119,314 96
Total		$203,554 88
To payments in Coin	$68,633 21	
To payments in Fine Bars	68,122 61	136,756 32
Balance		$6,798 53
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$27,564,506 74	
By funds in hand, in Assay Office, Bar Fine Bars, in Assay Office	48,526 94	$27,610,084 78
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	6,426 84	
	302,613 00	212,190 84
Total		$27,822,196 58
Less temporary Loan to be reimbursed and due Depositors		2,651,426 85
Balance		$25,170,769 47

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending June 30, 1863:

Deposits of Gold:	
Foreign Coins	$23,000
Foreign Bullion	7,000
United States Bullion	$1,000—$111,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:	
Foreign Coins	11,260
Foreign Bullion	9,500
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	2,500
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	3,500
U. S. Bullion (Lake Superior)	240 — 27,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	71,000
Total deposits, payable in Coins	67,000—$138,000 00
Gold Bars stamped	94,463 63
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	37,670 64

The usual semi-annual dividends have been declared by the Irving and Mariners' Savings' Institutions. Also, a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₩ cent by the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, and the usual semi-annual dividend, by the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company.

The Mercantile Bank, at Orange, N. J., has declared a dividend of 4 ₩ cent. for the past six months.

The aggregatee of the Philadelphia banks at the last weekly statement show the following changes, as compered with last week:

Increase of loans	$31,449
Increase of specie	2,799
Increase of deposits	172,374
Decrease of circulation	39,260
Increase of United States notes	669,421

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 30, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 56 bbls. Ashes, 19,444 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. and 279 bags Corn Meal, 53,228 bushels Wheat, 95,300 bushels Corn, 34,045 bushels Oats, 499 pkgs. Provisions, and 202 hds. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bo's., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at former prices.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at unchanged rates.

CHEESE—Sales have been rather more sought after at previous figures.

COFFEE—The principal inquiry has been for Rio, of which 6,200 bags have been sold within the past three days on terms not disclosed. Light sales of other kinds have been effected at previous quotations. We quote: Java at 36c. @37c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33c.@33c.; Rio at 28c.@31c.; and St. Domingo at 27¾c.@28c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 128,496 pkgs., including 1,357 bags, and 15,614 mats Java, 105,177 bags Rio and Santos, 2,700 bags Maracaibo, 520 bags Laguayra, 795 bags St. Domingo, and 3,690 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Has been quiet at former quotations. Refined Ingot, 30c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in lively request to-day, and Middlings have been quoted up to 74c.@75c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales 4,650 bales; and, by auction, 189 bales Sea Island, at 90c.@$1 19, and 1,753 bales New-Orleans, at 65½c.@73¾c. ₩ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet at unaltered rates.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer raisins at $4 65@$4 70, and Bunch Raisins at $4 25@4 30 ₩ box. Government contracted for 200,000 lbs. Dried Apples, at $6 49 @$6 67 ₩ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 13,500 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 10; poor to choice extra State at $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 20, chiefly at $6 10@$6 15, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 60	@$5 10
Extra State	5 50	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 45	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	6 00	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 15	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15	@ 9 50

Southern Flour continues in demand and advancing rates, sales since our last, 1,300 bbls. at $6 25 @$7 for poor to good superfine; $7 05@$8 45 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales, 850 bbls. Extra, at $5 50@$7 60 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in less request, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, $4 25 for Mason's Calpric, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited request at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, but prices have been irregular. Sales have been made of 107,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 55@$1 65; Amber Western, $1 51@$1 53½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 45@$1 51; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 42@$1 45, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 42; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 37, and Amber State at $1 52@$1 54 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in lively demand, at uniform prices; sales have been reported to-day of 104,000 bushels, at 75c.@76c., chiefly at 75c.@75¾c., for shipping mixed Western; 73¾c.@74¾c. for unsound; 79c.@81c. for White, and 76c.@78c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in good demand at 97c.@$1 05, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 4,600 bushels. Oats are in rather more request, including Canada at 72c.@74c.; Western at 74c.@76c.; State at 76c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River hale is in fair demand to-day, at 85c.@95c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue salable and steady, at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair request, and quoted firm.

IRON—Has been quiet, yet steady.

LEAD—Has been in rather more demand, at uniform rates.

LEATHER—Sales have been active and firm.

MOLASSES—The principal sales have been 370 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c.@47c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Resin, at $32@$35 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $4 75@$10 50 ₩ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine, at $3 60 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Petroleum continues active and buoyant, while the inquiry for other kinds is quite moderate. We now quote: Crude Whale, 85c@90c., Bleached Winter do. at $1, Crude Sperm, $1 50; Unbleached Winter do., $1 90; City Red at 55c.@70c.; do. do. Saponified at 75c.@78c.; Linseed at $1 20@$1 21; No. 1 Lard Oil, 82½c.@87½c.; Crude Petroleum at 32½c. @33c.; Refined do., chiefly for future delivery, at prices about equal to 65c.@66c., free, on the spot, ₩ gallon. Mr. C. J. Tuska notices the week's business in Petroleum, thus: The week under review has not been marked by such great outward excitement as has characterized some of the earlier movements in this article, but, as each succeeding day thereof has served to develop the gigantic plans of the rebels in their invasion of Pennsylvania, there has been a steady and firm rise in prices, and at the close, as our source of supply is virtually cut off, the market is strongly in favor of sellers, at 55c. for refined, in bond, on the spot, 57½c. @60c., for latter part of July and August, while for September it is difficult to give a quotation. Crude is also very strong, and may be quoted at 32½c., although held in some instances for much higher prices. The following are the receipts at and the exports from New-York of Petroleum for the week ended since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum	12,188	314,097
Exports of Petroleum	7,409	254,133

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 29.—*Sperm*—Remains unchanged. The sales for the week embrace 1,070 bbls., in parcels, at 150 cents ₩ gallon; 335 for export and the balance to the trade. Also 62 bbls. dark at a price not transpired. *Whale*—Continues in demand, with sales of 1,200 bbls. for manufacturing; 600 bbls. at 90 cents, 500 do. at 87 cents ₩ gallon, and 100 do. dark on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 29, 1863	22,963	37,986	315,250
Same time last year	24,628	63,091	883,550

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $12 12½@$12 37½, for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 7c.@ 8¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.; sales, 240 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,800 lbs. and; bbls. at 9¾c.@10¾c., ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair request; sales 400 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@13c. ₩ lb. Government contracts have been awarded for 1,500 bbls. New Mess Pork, at $13 25; 500 bbls. Prime Mess do., at $13 49 ₩ bbl.; 200,000 lbs. smoked Bacon, in bulk, at 8¾@ 9c 60; 12,500 lbs. smoked hams, packed in tierces, at $9 44; 12,500 lbs. smoked hams, @9 45; 12,500 lbs. smoked hams, at $9 46, and 12,500 lbs. smoked hams, at $9 47; 50,000 lbs. sugar cured hams packed in tierces, at $10 48 ₩ 100 lbs.

RICE—Has been quiet at old prices. Government contracted for 500,000 lbs. East India at $8 40@$8 81½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at former rates.

SPELTER—Has been inactive at 7⅛@7⅜c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Sales 600 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and very firm. Government contracted for 3,500 bbls. New-Orleans, at $12 70@$12 74 ₩ 100 lbs. Sales to-day, 800 hhds., including New-Orleans and Porto Rico at 11c. @12¾c., and Cuba at 10c.@11¾c.; also, 475 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@11¾c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 340,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¾c., ₩ lb. Messrs. Knight & Sons notice the business of the week, thus: The market opened on Tuesday last with a fair demand for strictly prime lots, in bbls., at 11¾c., which continued for several days, and large lots changed hands mostly for export, although the home demand has considerably improved. There has been but little variation in price since Friday, the demand having been very good, and prices fully sustained. We note several large sales of lots in tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11c., the quality of which was fair, but not up to the standard of prime. Since Saturday the market has been very buoyant, and there have not been so many lots offered at the current rate, some parties holding for higher prices. To-day the market is firm at 11¾c., and choice brands are sought after. The arrivals from the East and West, are more numerous, and the stock now on hand is larger than it was last week. Tallow-Oil is nominal, the demand being limited. In Soap Grease during the past week there has been a very good business done. Good light-colored, with a fair body, has been sold at 8½c., and No. 1 Lard Grease brought 9¾c. At the close there exists a pretty brisk demand for good quality Tallow in all styles of packages, with sales of several large lots in tierces and hhds. at 11¾c.@11¾c. Price this day, 1858, 9¾c.; 1859, 10⅞c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8½c.; 1862, 9¾c."

TIN—The demand has been mainly for Plates, at uniform quotations.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made since our last of 116 hhds. Kentucky at 12c.@26c., and 45 bales Havana at 85c.@ 90c., ₩ lb.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in June.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Para.	Cient.
Stock June 1, 1863, bales	1,100	151	1,548	—
Received since	1,229	275	—	20
Total	2,329	426	1,548	20
Delivered since	972	150	410	20
Stock July 1, 1863	1,357	276	1,138	—

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 45c.@45¾c. ₩ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been in more demand, chiefly at from $1 50@$1 65 ₩ lb.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of June, Messrs. TILLEMAN & KITCHING notice thus: "But few transactions occurred up to the middle of the past month; since then, however, there has been a better demand, and the market has become more lively at rising prices. This we state in reference to domestic and principally fine foreign, and like wise coarse foreign wools. Domestic fleece has sold very well at advancing rates, and the stock of the old clip has become very light—it is similar with pulled—but there having been less inquiry for it, the prices are, therefore, not much better. Of the new clip the prices are higher than buyers had expected, and even at 60c.@70c. for good Ohio Wool, but little has so far been purchased, for the reason that most wool growers are asking still higher rates, and are firm. The reports from other States are very similar. These high prices for the new clip have brought many buyers into the market for fine foreign Wools, of which Cape and Mestizo have been sold in large quantities at advancing rates, with a further rise in prospect. Foreign medium Wools have not yet felt this influence any more than to stiffen prices with a tendency for a rise. Only little has been sold thus far. Foreign low Wools, for blankets and carpets, have also improved in price by a better demand, and some considerable sales have been made. The accounts from the European markets are indicative of a good feeling, and no decline, with the exception of inferior carry and heavy Mestiza. All fine, low Wools were firm at first prices, and the stock of it light. The imports of Wool into New-York since Dec. 20, 1862, to May 25, 1863, were 49,218 bales—21,195,646 lbs.; the imports of Wool for the month ending June, 29, 1863, were 15,029 bales—6,946,488 lbs. Total, 64,247 bales—28,142,084 lbs.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC TRADE IN NEW-YORK JUNE 30, 1863.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cts ₩ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	77@80
Saxony fleece	73@75
Full blood fleece	72@74
Full and ¾ blood fleece	68@72
Native and ½ fleece	68@72
Common fleece	68@72

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	80@82
Saxony fleece	73@71
Full blood fleece	73@77
¾ and ½ blood fleece	70@72
Native and ¼ fleece	70@75
Common fleece	70@75

*Illinois, Wisconsin, Iow

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels no longer menace Harrisburgh. The Army of the Potomac, under its new commander, Gen. Meade, was in rapid motion on Monday and yesterday. Its progress on Monday was such as to relieve the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from rebel cavalry, and to restore telegraphic communication with Frederick. What its progress yesterday was will be best indicated by the character of the advices to be received to-day, which will probably be of the most important character. A dispatch from Harrisburgh expresses the belief, entertained by the authorities there, that Lee was yesterday engaged in concentrating his forces on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, between Shippensburgh and Chambersburgh, in anticipation of an attack by the Army of the Potomac. Ewell's corps, however, was still in front of Harrisburgh until last evening, when it retreated, and is known to have gone beyond Carlisle. A rebel infantry force was seen yesterday morning about fourteen miles from Harrisburgh, moving toward the city, but nothing was subsequently heard from it. On Monday, four hundred of our cavalry, lately under command of Gen. Milroy, had a fight with Imboden's cavalry at McConnellsburgh, defeating them and driving them through the town. The rebels lost three killed and thirty-three prisoners. The damage on our side was two men wounded.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs important information regarding the rebel movements. Advices received last evening indicate that Lee has become alarmed at the position in which he has found himself, and is drawing in his forces to the neighborhood of Shippensburgh, where a great battle will probably be fought.

A dispatch from Columbia, Penn., states that the rebel forces all left York yesterday morning, unexpectedly and in a hurry. They were supposed to be moving toward Harrisburgh, but it is probable that they were only obeying Lee's call for concentration to meet the Army of the Potomac. It was reported that Gen. Pleasanton's outer cavalry pickets had been seen within four miles of York, and this may have had something to do with the hurried rebel movement. The force at York is now said to have numbered but 5,000, with eighteen pieces of artillery. The force at Wrightsville was 3,000, with five pieces of artillery. The total demand on the citizens of York amounted to $300,000, but the rebels got but $30,000, allowing twenty days in which to raise the rest.

A rebel cavalry force, under command of Stuart in person, crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks on Saturday night. This is supposed to be the force which struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Monday morning, and passed northwest in the evening, in the direction of Westminster, doubtless aiming to reach their forces at York or Gettysburgh.

Martial law was proclaimed in Baltimore yesterday. The city is now considered in a perfect state of defence, the fortifications all having been completed.

From our Special Correspondent at the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, we have, by telegraph, full details of the brilliant movement of the Army of the Cumberland, and all the positions occupied by the rebel army under Bragg. Considerable resistance was made to our advance at various points, but it was unavailing. The rebels lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners in the skirmishes. Gen. Reynolds, at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, occupied Manchester, late Bragg's headquarters, and at 6 o'clock P. M., Gen. Granger occupied Shelbyville, where our forces were received with various demonstrations of welcome—the Stars and Stripes being displayed from a number of houses. Our headquarters remained at Manchester on Sunday, and two divisions were sent toward Tullahoma, to which place Bragg had retreated, to reconnoiter. They ascertained that the rebel wagon trains were being sent across the Elk River at Estelle Springs, eight miles south of Tullahoma, and it was feared that Bragg was about to fall back to Chattanooga. Every effort would be made, however, to force him to fight at Tullahoma. The weather during the whole movement, up to Monday, had been rainy, but on that day it cleared up. The troops and their commander were in the best of spirits.

A dispatch from Central Kentucky states that matters on the Cumberland wear a threatening aspect. A rebel force numbering 15,000 is said to be at Albany, under command of Pegram and Humphrey Marshall. The movement is from East Tennessee, through the Walker and Cumberland Gaps. Their advance entered Columbia on Monday. The strength of the rebel force is probably exaggerated.

From New-Orleans we have advices to the 24th instant by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*. Nothing later had come down from Port Hudson. Reports continued to be received that the rebels there were on very short rations, and expected to be able to hold out but a short time longer. The forlorn hope called for by Gen. Banks on the 15th for a third assault on the rebel works, appears not to have been put to work. An engagement took place at Lafourche Crossing on the 20th, between about 2,000 rebels and the National force guarding the bridge, in which the rebels were sharply beaten. They made a second attack on the 21st, in which they were still more roughly handled. They lost about 80 killed, 240 wounded and 70 prisoners, and were completely routed. Our loss was but 8 killed and 16 wounded.

Gov. Seymour, we learn from Albany, has ordered Inspector-General Miller, of this City, to organize thirty regiments here and in Brooklyn. These regiments are to be drilled in artillery as well as infantry tactics, in order that they may be effective in fortifications.

GENERAL NEWS.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Naumann, upon the body of Lovell, the man whose death from violence, at No. 80 Nassau-street, has been published. The jury rendered a verdict against Henshaw as a principal in the homicide, and also against Adams and Bedees as accessories before the fact. The three persons above named have been arrested, and are now in custody.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the celebration of the Fourth of July met yesterday, and made out their programme for the day. There will be the customary salutes and bell-ringing. The Veterans of 1812 are allowed $100 for a dinner and music. There will be a military parade of the few organized soldiery remaining in the City. In the evening there will be fine displays of fireworks, interspersed with music, at thirteen different places, (five additional less than last year,) under the direction of the Messrs. Ehrgott. The cost of pyrotechnics is found to be much greater than it was last year—at least thirty per cent. more.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Mayor sent in a message vetoing the resolution to give Georges H. Purser $500 for services at Albany last Winter—drafting and preparing statistics relative to the act to tax stock incorporations. The Mayor was informed by a member of the Board that the price agreed upon was $250. There was a sharp discussion upon the propriety of the conduct of the informing member and the Mayor in the matter. Mr. Stewart said the Mayor had acted unfairly and undignified in thus intimating a belief in the integrity of only one member of the Board, the inference being fair that he had no faith in the eleven he did not consult, else he would not have made up his mind upon the assertion of one man. The Central Park Commission notified the Board that they will require $147,341,75 for the maintainence and government of the Park for 1863. The law allows the Commission an amount not to exceed $150,000 a year for this purpose, and the sum they ask for will have to be included in the Tax Levy. By resolution of Mr. Blunt $3,500 was appropriated (in addition to $3,000 heretofore appropriated) for the completion and correction of the militia rolls of the country. The unfavorable vote on overriding the veto on the bill of Chas. W. Baker, for stationery and for printing the Supreme Court calendars, was reconsidered and the veto referred. An invitation to attend the Tammany Society celebration on the 4th was unanimously accepted, on motion of Mr. Blunt, who reverted to the recent rejection by the Board, by a party vote, of an invitation to attend a Loyal League mass meeting. A batch of Harlem bridge bills elicited strong condemnation of the management of the work from Messrs. Tweed and Blunt. Mr. Tweed said it was one of the basest and most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated upon the country. Mr. Davis explained and defended the action of the bridge commission. The bills were laid over, and the Board adjourned to Monday noon, to receive the assessment rolls as required by law.

Yesterday forenoon the Church of the Mediator was filled with a large and respectable congregation to witness the ordination, by Bishop Potter, of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, to the Priesthood in the Episcopal Church, and of Mr. William H. Neilson, to the office of Deacon. The former clergyman being with the Twelfth New-York National Guard, at Harrisburgh, as their chaplain, could not leave, but the ordination of the latter young gentleman was gone through, accompanied by the usual devotional exercises.

The price of Gold and Exchange fell off 1 ₩ cent. yesterday. Stocks were steadier. The subscriptions to the Government Loan, of 1862, amounted to $1,043,100. Money was in demand at 7 ₩ cent.

Cotton was in brisk demand yesterday, and Middlings closed buoyantly at 74c.@75c. ₩ lbs. Fire Crackers, Petroleum, Tallow, Hay, Hides, Leather, and Wool were in good request at rising prices. Breadstuffs were less freely dealt in at irregular quotations, the market closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Provisions and Whisky were in fair demand, as were likewise Fruit, Hops, Pepper, and Whalebone. The auction sale of prize Cotton realized nearly $673,000. The semi-weekly sale of Boots and Shoes passed off rather spiritlessly, prices indicating a downward tendency. Freights were less active.

The Live Stock markets have been abundantly supplied with slaughtering animals during the past week. Trade is generally depressed, and some of the stock remains unsold. Beeves number 4,590 for the week, which is just above the average for last year. Prices are quite different, however, being 3c. ₩ lb. higher than for the corresponding week in 1862. The cattle were all sold, though the market dragged toward its close, and a decline of near ½c. ₩ lb. is reported on a superior grade of cattle. Most of the sales were between 10c. and 11c. ₩ lb. for what the animals were supposed to dress, the average being 10½c. A large portion of the cattle ranked as "very good," while a few lots were worse than "very poor," and brought lower rates than we have before quoted for months....Sheep and Lambs have come pouring in from invaded territory until the pens are filled to overflowing, and butchers' wants all satisfied. Receipts 11,500 for the week, and still coming. They have declined in price 50c.@75c. ₩ head. It takes a prime lot of Sheep to bring 4½c. ₩ lb. live weight, and the very best barely reach 5c. Lambs are worth 7c. @10c. ₩ lb....Live Hogs count up 11,647 for the week. Prices a shade lower, and declining. Trade slow. Corn-fed Hogs are worth 5½c.@5½c. ₩ lb. live weight.

The New Commander—A Fortunate Circumstance.

There is one circumstance in Gen. Meade's history, for which, now that he is in command of the army, we may all feel devoutly thankful. He was born in *Spain*, and consequently is not eligible for the office of President of the United States. Owing to this happy accident, there is no danger that the approaching campaign will be political as well as military; or that he will have one eye on Lee and another on "the Radicals" or "the Democrats" at home, or that he will march and fight with a view to the appearance which his exploits will make on "the record." We of course do not imagine that the fact of his having been born abroad had any influence in causing his appointment, but it ought to have had, if it were known or remembered. As things stand, it constitutes one of his highest qualifications, and, we are quite satisfied, will contribute largely to his efficiency. It enables him to give his undivided attention to his work, and to consider his acts and speeches solely with reference to their effect on the enemy, and not on his own political fortunes. It may seem strange that a man having been born in a foreign country should increase the chance of his making a good General in America; but so it is. "A pity 'tis, but 'tis true." We know by sorrowful experience that to the great mass of politicians the war is but a political campaign on a grand scale, and every General's "points" are scanned the minute he makes his appearance in the field, with a view to "running him" at some future period. The small extent to which Gen. Meade is known to the public is, considering the good opinion generally entertained of him as a soldier, a subject of general comment and surprise; but we feel satisfied that the real explanation of it lies in the fact that he is not "available." If his nomination were even a possibility of the remotest kind, he would, by this time to a certainty, have had a knot of admirers, let it be ever so small, spreading the fame of his deeds to the four corners of the continent. The enemy would have trembled at his name; his soldiers would have worshipped the tracks of his boots; the persecuted Unionists of the South would have worn miniatures of him next the skin; the contumacious treatment of him by the President and Cabinet would have excited shouts of horror and execration at various mass meetings; and, finally, thousands or, perhaps, millions of soldiers would be waiting for him to assume the command-in-chief, before enlisting and rushing on the foe. From all this, and much more, he has been providentially delivered by the lucky circumstance that his father and mother lived in Spain when he first saw light. He consequently enters on his duties in a far higher character than that worn by any man who has preceded him in that office—a simple soldier and honest gentleman, who loves his work and does it well, and whom politicians and wire-pullers and intriguers, of all sects and parties, pass by without notice. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he is not fit to be their tool, and that he will consequently never be besmirched by their slaver. We wish him all possible success, and take pleasure in calling the attention to the fact that all puffs and ovations bestowed on him will be utterly wasted.

Lee and the Peace Party—An Entrance and an Exit.

Whatever else Gen. Lee may achieve, one thing is certain—if he keeps on, he is bound to make an end of the Peace party. Before ever he has reddened Northern soil with a drop of blood, this party falls paralyzed before him, and is already practically defunct. It is motionless and speechless, and it is doubtful whether the breath of life has not even now left it altogether. At all events it is very certain that, if he beats about these parts a fortnight longer, this party will be as dead as Julius Cæsar.

The reason is plain enough. What has given life to the Peace party hitherto has been the notion that a conciliatory attitude toward the rebels would induce them to come back and negotiate for the restoration of the Union. Even the most advanced of them—Vallandigham and Fernando Wood themselves—have declared over and over again that they only wanted peace because it was the best means of saving the unity of the country. They have been as emphatic as anybody in the protestation that they would never give up the Union. They advocated peace as a means, not as an end. This sort of talk could be managed plausibly enough so long as the rebels were at a distance and acting on the defensive. The thought is natural that an enemy hard-pressed will accept terms. But the case is straightway changed, when that enemy is at your very door, breathing vengeance and slaughter. The idea of his accepting terms vanishes; and, instead of it, there is a realizing sense that you have got either to fight or succumb. It would be the mere babbling of an idiot to talk of a National Convention for reconstruction, when one hundred thousand armed rebels are on Northern soil. The question now comes home to everybody, not as one of civil debate, but as one of life or death. Everybody now sees that not to fight is to surrender; and that to surrender is to accept any doom the conqueror may choose to impose. In fact, the alternative of war is no longer *Dirunion*, which even the peace leaders themselves declared they would never entertain, but *subjugation*. Lay down your arms before Lee, and it is no more recognition of the Southern Confederacy—Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri included—that would satisfy his chiefs at Richmond. For such recognition, in fact, they would care nothing, as it would amount to nothing—the Confederacy being already a *fait accompli*, a fixed fact, whether we acknowledged it or not. What they would care for, and what we should surely have to meet, would be the payment of the whole or most of the enormous debt which the Confederacy has incurred in securing its independence, a division of the navy and the public lands, an assumption of the most obnoxious obligations in reference to our future relations to Slavery; and in short, just such burdens as our masters should be pleased to impose, either to satisfy their spirit of vengeance, or to give the young Confederacy the greatest possible advantage in its future race for power and glory. If the peace man of a month ago would not even listen to disunion, how can he submit not only to disunion but to all these accumulated indignities and woes? But they are all inevitable, unless there is an armed defence against them. The man of peace, therefore, if he be any man at all, can no longer hold to his former policy. He must be now a war man in spite of himself.

The same necessity operates upon the class who, though not avowedly for peace, yet did what they could to discredit and embarrass the Administration for its military arrests. The import of the term "public safety," as used in the *habeas corpus* clause of the Constitution, is now understood better than before. Its real significance has been brought home to the "business and bosoms" of every Northern man. There is no longer a disposition to draw nice technical distinctions between what is allowable on the very theatre of the war, and in the region a few miles this side. The theatre of the war is no longer to be measured by Gunter's chain. It has no definite location; it was there last week, to-day it is a hundred miles this side, and within another week it may be in our very midst. The whole North, in fact, is becoming transformed into a camp, and military necessities are fast becoming recognized as the ruling necessities of the time. Of course this is seen to be a public misfortune; but no rational man hesitates to accept it when ruin is the only alternative. If Lee moves at his pleasure much longer through the North, and continues to derive such facilities from disloyal Northern men as have been freely given him hitherto, we shall find the great majority of those who have clamored so violently against the Government for the few military arrests made with its sanction, raising complaint that the Government is remiss in not making more arrests, and in permitting such traitorous work to be done with impunity. When men once feel the gripe on their throats, they are very apt to let abstractions go.

We believe the result will show that this transfer of Lee's great army to Northern soil, which now occasions so much alarm, is in reality a blessing instead of a calamity. It will harmonize and consolidate the Northern people as nothing else could have done; and it will stimulate them to put forth their full strength, which has only needed to be brought out to insure the speedy crushing of the rebellion. The Government, too, will be awakened to a clearer perception of its dangers, and a juster sense of its responsibilities. It will no longer dare to pit against the rebel armies only equal numbers. The absurdity of attempting to gain and hold possession of an immense region in rebellion, by any such system of fighting, will have become too apparent to be persisted in longer. No intellect can resist the palpable demonstration of its absurdity, set forth in the presence of one hundred thousand armed rebels within our borders. They can now understand even in Washington that what makes this movement of Lee's possible is the fact that we have no adequate force to cut off his communications in the rear, or one to march upon Richmond. This infatuation of fighting with a quarter of our strength is about played out. Whatever injury Lee may inflict on the North, the result will be that he will find that he has roused a giant, against which he cannot stand—a giant that will in the end crush him, and every enemy of the country.

Gen. Banks' Position.

Next to Gen. Meade, no man in the military service has a harder job than Gen. Banks. The operations of Grant and Rosecrans are more gigantic, but in some respects not as difficult. Gen. Banks, with a small force, is besieging, and has for over five weeks been besieging, a very formidable series of works, defended by a strong garrison; he is, in an unhealthy country, with unacclimated troops; he is (in a double sense) far distant from reinforcements; he needs to concentrate all his troops at the main point, and yet there are other places, such as New-Orleans and its outposts as far as Brashear City, which he cannot possibly uncover; he has, since the siege was opened, made two general assaults upon the works with his entire besieging force, neither of which was crowned with perfect success; and these attacks were made by troops which had previously undergone long and hard marches, and fought several severe battles; and, further, bodies of rebels are appearing on his flanks and in his rear, while other bodies are making threatening demonstrations on important points in other sections of his department.

We believe no General operating upon any part of the military field demands reinforcements more imperatively than Gen. Banks. He ought to get them very soon too, and if he do not, we fear for the consequences. His army is absurdly small for the work that has been cut out for him. We had a very pretty story some weeks ago about a neat exchange of compliments between Gen. Grant and Gen. Banks, which inured to their mutual benefit, but especially to the benefit of the latter. Gen. Banks, it was told, was short of troops, while he had a superfluity of siege-guns; Gen. Grant had a redundancy of soldiers and a deficiency of heavy artillery. Gen. Banks, who holds communication with Gen. Grant *via* the right bank of the Mississippi River, proposed to exchange siege guns for soldiers, which Grant was only too happy to agree to. Whereupon a large body of troops immediately took up their line of march from Young's Point to Point Coupee, along the western side of the river, and Gen. Banks made ready to send in some way or other a lot of siege guns up to Vicksburgh. The story was rather too pretty for belief; but who would be critical upon an item of good news?

Unfortunately, we now know it was all fiction. We have news from Port Hudson to a week after the late battle, up to which time not a solitary regiment had arrived from anywhere as reinforcement for Gen. Banks.

Not only is this the case, but our army behind Port Hudson is largely composed of *nine months' men*, whose term of service is about expiring, and who will, of course, march from their ground in the rear of the rebel works as soon as it does expire. If the Port Hudson garrison can hold out till that event takes place, it ought then to be able, by a desperate sortie, aided by the cooperating bodies in Banks' rear, to compel the raising of the siege.

The cry of certain newspapers is very ridiculous, that the War Department is holding back reinforcements from Gen. Banks, because it does not desire him to win military renown, or because, out of fear of his popularity, it desires him to fail. It is much more likely that it is found difficult to spare troops for Gen. Banks. We think, however, in view of the vast importance of the work in which he is engaged, and the critical position in which he is placed, that men at least ought to be found for him somewhere to fill up the places about to be vacated by the nine-months' men, and thus to enable him to continue the siege. It will be a deplorable disaster to our arms if Gen. Banks has to retreat to New-Orleans before his work is completed at Port Hudson.

The New Postal Law.

From and after *to-day* an entirely new Postal law goes into effect in the United States. It will save much confusion for every citizen to become acquainted with its provisions, and we have therefore placed in the columns of the Times, this morning, a complete abstract of it. The substance of every section is given in such direct form, and absence of technical phraseology, as to enable the general reader easily to comprehend the various provisions.

It will be found, we think, that Postmaster-General Blair has made a decided advance in the uniformity and simplicity of our postal service, and in their liberality. Some of the marked changes are as follows:

1. The letter delivery system by carriers is greatly extended.

2. The three cent letter rate of postage covers now letters to California, and to every State and Territory in the Union.

3. All "drop" letters, or letters for City delivery, henceforth to pay two cents postage—prepaid by stamps—and no charge is to be made by carriers for the delivery of letters.

4. Letters misdirected, or sent to an office where the person addressed is not to be found, may be forwarded to an office where he may be found, without additional postage.

5. Newspaper rate of postage to be as follows, paid quarterly in advance, either at the office of mailing or delivery, weight not to exceed four ounces:

Weekly	5 cents a quarter
Semi-weekly	10 cents a quarter
Tri-weekly	15 cents a quarter
Six times a week	20 cents a quarter
Seven times a week	25 cents a quarter

6. Newspapers, magazines and periodicals published less frequently than once a week must pay one cent per copy of four ounces weight, and one cent on each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

7. Publishers may notify subscribers, on the margin of newspapers or periodicals, when subscriptions expire, and may inclose receipts of payment and bills of subscription.

8. Letter-carriers in cities may deliver *other packages than letters or papers*, not exceeding the maximum weight (four pounds) of mailable matter, at the rate of two cents for each four ounces of weight. This constitutes the carrier system a sort of general express.

9. The franking privilege is clearly defined and limited in correspondence, to "official business." A person addressing the Postmaster-General, or the President himself, giving his private views, even on public affairs, must prepay postage on his letter.

If the new law is lived up to in all respects, it will work many salutary changes.

The Rebel Army.

The Army of Gen. Lee, which for a week past has been scattered in detachments over the lower counties of Pennsylvania, from York to Franklin, and from the Susquehanna River to the Potomac—a region sixty miles wide and seventy-five miles long—seems now to be effecting a concentration, either as preparatory to other work or to shield itself from danger. Shippensburgh, a place on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, between Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh, thirty-four miles southwest of the former, and ten miles from the latter, seems to be the point toward which the enemy's columns are tending. They seem, by the news, to have moved in this direction from Chambersburgh, to have fallen back in this direction from Harrisburgh and Carlisle, and to have retired from York and Gettysburgh, in the same direction.

Shippensburgh is an excellent point for the rebels—in the midst of a country full of supplies, with the best of communication, and capable of good defence.

It may be that they have been compelled to this step by the movements of our army, regarding which we are very much in the dark. It may be that it is for the purpose of moving *en masse* toward the Relay House, so as to get between Washington and Baltimore. It may be that it is preliminary to a march back to the other side of the Potomac, with a view of taking Harper's Ferry and its garrison on the way. Events develop rapidly, and we shall soon know.

Canards on the Wire.—One might well suppose, who reads the run of black dispatches reaching us daily from every part of the country, that a million or so new rebels, fresh, vindictive, and impetuous, had suddenly emerged from hitherto unknown and unsuspected camps, and flung themselves upon the Union lines. Jeff Davis has sixty or seventy thousand men threatening Grant's rear. Marmaduke has 12,000 and Breckinridge 17,000, threatening Banks' rear. Price and Marmaduke have 20,000 or more, threatening Helena, and reinforcing Pemberton by crossing the Mississippi at night. Gen. Magruder threatens Brashear City with hosts of Texans; Kirby Smith spreads terror in a dozen parts of the Mississippi Valley. And lastly, John Morgan crosses the Cumberland River, near Albany, Clinton County, Kentucky, about twenty miles southwest of Somerset, and not far from where Zollicoffer was killed, with no less than "15,000" rebels at his heels. His advance is said to be in Columbia, about fifty miles south of Danville and Perryville, Ky., and, of course, it is supposed he is striking directly for the heart of Kentucky, to rob that State as Lee is robbing Pennsylvania.

We need only remind all sane and thoughtful persons that there has been no such amazing increase of rebel forces as these various "well-authenticated" rumors would lead one to believe. The stories are all exaggerated, preposterous and absurd. A few days will prick the monstrous bubbles, and people will be amazed that they allowed themselves to be disturbed by such incredible inventions.

Progress in Ideas about Steam—The Dummy Engine.—Mayor Opdyke has done the public a decided service in vetoing the ordinance of the Common Council prohibiting the use of dummy engines on the Hudson River Railroad within the City. The reasons which he gives are clearly stated and are conclusive. There can be no doubt that on the score of safety, of economy and of convenience, these engines are infinitely preferable to horse-power. The fact that one engine will draw a train, which would be broken up into three or four if drawn by horse-power, is in itself conclusive. Every car drawn by horses involves quite as much risk to life and limb as a whole train drawn by an engine, especially as a man on horseback always precedes the latter to give warning of danger. The statistics quoted by the Mayor are conclusive on this point. The public prejudices against these engines in the streets of the City is rapidly dying away, and we expect to see the time, and that at no very distant day, when the cars on our City railroads will be moved by steam—greatly to the advantage of all concerned.

A New Sport.—It is officially announced that Commodore Rogers has been ordered to Port Royal, S. C., to relieve Commander Alden, in command of the steamer *South Carolina*. Let us hope, with regard to that vessel, that the rebels will find it extremely difficult to "steal Rogers out of her."

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

A Rebel Fort on the Left Blown Up and Captured.

Cincinnati Bayou, Thursday, June 25.
Via Cairo, Tuesday, June 30.

Port Hudson has not been taken. Gen. Grant was deceived by a false report to that effect, given out before the boat landed.

The report was brought by the *Arizona*, war vessel, which arrived Tuesday night, having passed around Port Hudson, by the Atchafalaya.

The firing here has been quicker in consequence of the intense heat. We have gained possession of another fort on the left.

Cairo, Tuesday, June 30.

The dispatch-boat *Gen. Lyon* has arrived from Yazoo Landing morning of the 29th. They had been fighting all day Thursday in the rear of Vicksburgh, and at night one of the rebel forts was blown up, causing a terrible concussion.

The steamer *Lyon* was fired upon at Cypress Bend on her trip down by a rebel battery. The rebel fire was returned and the rebels driven off, with the loss of several killed and wounded.

Cairo, Tuesday, June 30.

A special Memphis dispatch, dated the 29th, says: "The steamer *New-Kentucky* brings news from Gen. Logan's division, which had taken an important fort from the enemy. He mined and blew up one corner on Saturday, thus producing a breach in the walls, through which we entered. The rebels fought with reckless courage, but were forced to yield. Gen. Logan had already mounted two heavy guns in the abandoned works."

ABSURD REBEL REPORTS.

Mashville, Tenn., Sunday, June 28.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 24th inst. editorially says:

"On the 22d inst. Gen. Grant attacked us, along our whole line, but failed to carry a single breastwork, and was repulsed with a loss of 10,000 men, and is now in full retreat."

The dispatches from which the foregoing intelligence are drawn by the *Rebel* are by no means conclusive.

A telegram from Vicksburgh, dated the 15th inst., says that the Western shores of the Mississippi River, from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburgh, are full of Confederate troops. They hold Richmond, Constant and New-Carthage. Reinforcements sent from Wachatta have been received by Pemberton, and troops are supposed to cross over every night.

(The *Rebel* doubtless bases this statement upon the fact that, on the evening of the 22d a sortie was made against our left wing, and our riflemen were temporarily driven from their pits. Our own advices are to the 23d, when the siege was progressing satisfactorily.—Ed. Times.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, June 30.

CABINET RUMORS.

A step may as well be put at once to the rumor placing McClellan in Gen. Halleck's shoes, which have been current North to-day. Such a result not possibly occur without changes in the Cabinet, which will not be made. The Cabinet to-day dissolved without transacting any business, the President being engaged in consultation with the War Department.

SCOTT'S 900.

Of the seventy-eight men of Scott's 900 engaged in the fight at Fairfax on Saturday, thirty escaped with Major Rathbone, twenty-one were killed or wounded, and the rest were captured and paroled, including Lieuts. Haslehurst and Holmes. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Company B—Albert Gouldhurst, killed; Corporal Drummond, mortally wounded; Edward Hall, mortally wounded; Alexander Glamyr, mortally wounded; Sergt. Beebe, wounded in the ankle; Corp. Jones, in arm; Corp. Geery, in the thigh; ——Hornegg, slightly; John Johnson, slightly; ——Hartmann, slightly.

Company C—Henry Summer, killed; Lieut. Dickwell, wounded; Thomas McMaher, mortally wounded; Henry Reary, wounded; Thomas Nelson, wounded; John A. Walsh, wounded; Corp. Hopkins, Janet Silver, wounded; Sexter Mount, wounded; Corp. McDonald, wounded; Sergt. George Clark, sabre cut in head.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, June 30.

GEN. MEADE'S APPOINTMENT.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says Gen. Meade's appointment is well received everywhere, and that he is employed in arranging his plans for the future, chiefly consulting the chiefs of the various departments who served under the former commanders of this army. They say they are now in a position to repel an attack, or at once assume the offensive.

THE POTOMAC.

A careful examination of the banks of the Potomac shows that there has been no attempt by the rebels recently to obstruct its navigation; nor are there any indications whatever of such a purpose.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS.

The following additional instructions have been issued by the Treasury Department:

Collectors and others are informed that the Department concurs in the decision of the Courts, that charges for transportation of goods from the interior of the country by railroad or water carriage, incurred prior to the time of exportation, cannot be added to the value of goods for the purpose of establishing their dutiable value. All costs and charges incidental to their shipment, such as port charges, drayage, commission, export duty, &c., also insurance, marine insurance, should be added to the value of any goods, wares or merchandise in the principal markets, to fix their dutiable value.

The usual and legal rate of commission on merchandise from Great Britain, has been decided by the United States Circuit Court at New-York, in the case of Barry et al. vs. Sorell, Collector, to be 5½ per centum, and that of commissions on merchandise from Continental Europe, except Paris, (one-fourth per case,) to be 2 per centum. In this decision the Department also concurs.

A SPY.

A man dressed in an United States uniform was arrested to-day at Annapolis Junction, under circumstances as to justify his incarceration in the Old Capitol Prison on suspicion of being a spy.

THE CAPTURE OF RAPIDAN.

The capture of Commissary stores by the rebels, Sunday morning, took place six miles this side of Edwards' Ferry, and not at the ferry, as was reported.

The Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment Welcomed Home.

Boston, Tuesday, June 30.

The Forty-fifth Massachusetts regiment disembarked this morning, and received a magnificent reception and an enthusiastic welcome.

The regiment proceeded to the camp of Rendezvous, where it will be mustered out of the service.

The Piratical Bonds.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, June 30.

The Collector of this port has found among the papers taken from Lieut. Read the bonds of the Capt. Conrad for the ship *Sherwood*, (which arrived at Boston,) and her cargo for $150,000, and other papers of value.

OUR NAVY.

REGISTER UP TO JULY 1, 1863.

Two Hundred Regular Men-of-War in the Service,

The daily increasing dimensions of our navy, which are recorded yearly in the *Naval Register* render a semi-annual statement of its condition interesting and useful. Subjoined, we give a full list, corrected up to July 1, 1863, of the regularly constructed ships-of-war of the United States, as there appears to be a very general misunderstanding in regard to the character of the vessels comprising our national fleet. A London paper recently stated that "although there are over 400 ships in the United States navy, not 50 of them were built for war purposes." Similar ignorance being common at home, it may be well to show our friends and foes, that since the rebellion broke out, nearly 140 vessels have been constructed expressly as men-of-war, and of these *nearly fifty are iron-clads*. Many of the purchased steamers are now as formidable as navy-built craft, but the names of all are excluded, in order to present the reader, for the first time, with a list of our "regular navy." There are, *all* told, about 530 vessels now *registered* on the books of the Department, all being purchased save the following:

Screw sloops	60	Rams	3
Paddle wheel steamers	44	Sailing ships	29
Iron-clad steamers	68		
Total			204

These are divided into the classes named below. It will be observed that we have only eleven first-class steamers—that is, vessels of 2,000 tons and upward—and only four first-rate iron-clads; but there are some of these to be built before many months.

Annexed is a classified list of vessels:

OUR SCREW FLEET.

FIRST RATES.

Name.	Condition.	Where.
1. Colorado	In commission	Cruising.
2. Franklin	Repairing	Portsmouth, N. H.
3. Minnesota	In commission	North Atlantic fleet.
4. Powhatan	In commission	Cruising.
5. Wabash	In commission	South Atlantic fleet.

SECOND RATES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.
1. Brooklyn	2,070	26
2. Canandaigua	1,395	10
3. Hartford	1,990	28
4. Housatonic	1,240	13
5. Juniata	1,240	11
6. Lancaster	2,362	30
7. Lackawanna	1,533	13
8. Monongahela	1,378	—
9. Ossipee	1,240	12
10. Pawnee	1,289	11
11. Pensacola	2,158	26
12. Sacramento	1,367	10
13. Ticonderoga	1,533	10
14. Richmond	1,929	28

THIRD RATES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.
1. Dacotah	998	8
2. Iroquois	1,016	7
3. Kearsage	1,031	7
4. Narragansett	809	6
5. Oneida	1,032	10
6. Seminole	801	6
7. Tuscarora	997	10
8. Wyoming	997	7
9. Wachusett	1,032	10
10. Mohican	994	7

FOURTH RATES.

Vessels.	Where and for what.
1. Aroostook	West Gulf Squadron.
2. Culpepper	Special service.
3. Cayuga	West Gulf squadron.
4. Chocuta	North Atlantic squadron.
5. Huron	South Atlantic squadron.
6. Kanawha	West Gulf squadron.
7. Kennebec	West Gulf squadron.
8. Keo	West Gulf squadron.
9. Katahdin	West Gulf squadron.
10. Marblehead	South Atlantic squadron.
11. Ottawa	South Atlantic squadron.
12. Owasco	West Gulf squadron.
13. Pembina	West Gulf squadron.
14. Penobscot	North Atlantic squadron.
15. Pequot	West Gulf squadron.
16. Sebec	
17. Shawmut	Building at Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
18. William G. Anderson	West Gulf squadron.
19. Yantic	Building at Philadelphia Navy-yard.

All 503 tons, carrying about four guns.

OUR PADDLE FLEET.

FIRST RATE.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.
Susquehanna	2,450	16

SECOND RATES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.
Mississippi	1,692	19
Saranac	1,446	13

THIRD RATES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.
1. Ascutney	974	12
2. Agawam	974	12
3. Arizona	950	2
4. Chenango	974	—
5. Chickopee	974	—
6. Iosco	974	4
7. Lenapee	974	—
8. Mattabesett	974	—
9. Mingoe	974	—
10. Massasoit	974	4
11. Metacomet	974	—
12. Mendota	974	—
13. Mackinaw	974	—
14. Otsego	974	—
15. Osceola	974	8
16. Pontoosuck	974	—
17. Pontiac	974	—
18. Patuxet	974	8
19. Peoria	974	—
20. Sassacus	974	6
21. Shamrock	974	10
22. Tacony	974	—
23. Tallapoosa	974	10
24. Tallahoma	974	8
25. Wateree	974	10
26. Wyalusing	974	—
27. Winooska	974	—
28. Conemaugh	955	9
29. Cimmarone	960	9
30. Miami	730	12
31. Mahaska	832	6
32. Octorara	829	10
33. Port Royal	805	6
34. Paul Jones	883	9
35. Sebago	832	8
36. Sonoma	955	14
37. Ttoga	519	6
38. Calhoun	508	—
39. Saginaw	453	3
40. Water Witch	378	3
41. Eutaw	974	—

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

FIRST-RATES.

Vessel.		Tons.
1. Dictator	turretted ship	3,003
2. New-Ironsides	broadside ship	3,486
3. Puritan	turretted ship	3,265
4. Roanoke	turretted ship	3,200

SECOND-RATES.

Vessel.		Tons.
1. Agamenticus	Navy-yard built	1,564
2. Monadnock	Navy-yard built	1,564
3. Onondega	Quintard battery	1,250
4. Tonawanda	Navy-yard built	1,564
5. Miantonomah	Navy-yard built	1,564

THIRD RATES.

Vessel.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1. Benton	1,000	19. Manhattan	1,034
2. Baron de Kalb	512	20. Mahopac	1,034
3. Chickasaw	970	21. Manayunk	1,034
4. Catskill	844	22. Nantucket	844
5. Camanche	844	23. Nahant	844
6. Cincinnati	512	24. Neosho	523
7. Carondelet	512	25. Ozark	578
8. Canonicus	1,034	26. Osage	523
9. Catawba	1,034	27. Patapsco	844
10. Essex	1,000	28. Passaic	844
11. Eastport	700	29. Pittsburg	512
12. Galena	738	30. Sangamon	844
13. Kickapoo	970	31. Saugus	1,034
14. Keokuk	677	32. Tuscumbia	565
15. Lehigh	844	33. Tippecanoe	1,034
16. Mound City	512	34. Tecumseh	1,034
17. Milwaukie	970	35. Winnebago	970
18. Moutauk	844	36. Weehawken	844

FOURTH RATES.

Vessel.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1. Chillicothe	303	12. Casco	—
2. Indianola	442	13. Shawnee	—
3. Louisville	468	14. Simeneck	—
4. Lexington	500	15. Chiono	—
5. Mariatta	479	16. Klamath	—
6. Saudusky	479	17. Yuma	—
7. Wereaw	—	18. Neubue	—
8. Napa	—	19. Keke	—
9. Yasco	—	20. Copeas	—
10. Jualus	—	21. Attah	—
11. Umpqua	—	22. Shiloh	—

One building by DONALD MCKAY.

THE OLD SAILING FLEET.

Vessel.	Guns.	Tons.
1. Alabama	24	2,633
2. Brandywine	50	1,726
3. Constellation	24	1,425
4. Constitution	17	1,607
5. Cyane	18	972
6. Dale	9	566
7. Decatur	14	566
8. Falmouth	4	700
9. Fredonia	—	500
10. Jamestown	22	988
11. John Adams	6	700
12. Macedonian	0	1,341
13. Marion	7	566
14. New-Orleans	24	2,805
15. North Carolina	0	2,633
16. Ohio	24	2,757
17. Portsmouth	16	1,022
18. Potomac	47	1,726
19. Preble	11	566
20. Sabine	51	1,726
21. Santee	49	1,726
22. Saratoga	19	882
23. Savannah	7	1,726
24. St. Lawrence	52	1,726
25. St. Mary's	22	988
26. St. Louis	18	700
27. Vermont	24	2,633
28. Vandelle	22	700
29. Vincennes	18	700

RAMS.

THIRD RATES.

Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.
1. Monarch	1,000	—

THE HOMICIDE IN NASSAU-STREET.

Arrest of the Alleged Principal and Two Others, who are Charged as Accessories —The Investigation Before the Coroner's Jury—The Prisoners Committed.

In the TIMES of yesterday we gave all the facts which were then known relative to a homicide which was committed on Monday evening, in the premises No. 80 Nassau-street. Coroner NAUMAN yesterday impannelled a jury, and proceeded to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the unfortunate occurrence. The following is the substance of all the testimony which is material:

Theophilus Taylor testified—I am an officer attached to the Second Precinct Police; about eight o'clock on Monday evening I was informed that there had been a murder committed at No. 80 Nassau-street; I went there immediately, and on going up stairs I saw the body of the deceased; I inquired where he was employed, and was told with Mr. Adams; I then went to the room of Mr. A., and arrested him, and also Mr. Henshaw; they were both much excited at the time; Henshaw told me that he had struck deceased twice, and knocked him down; there was a good deal of broken glass and considerable blood on the floor of the room; I asked Henshaw why he knocked the deceased down, in reply to which he said deceased had called him "a sneak," and that he or any other man who called him such a name, he would knock down; that he would do it again, if the same thing were to occur; I then asked the prisoners if there were any other persons in the room at the time; they said yes, Mr. Briggs was there; in a few minutes after I saw Mr. Briggs; when the latter came to the door he said he had sent the boy away; I asked who the boy was, and in reply they said he was an apprentice boy; I then took Mr. Briggs into custody; soon after a boy came up stairs and Mr. Briggs said to him, "Why did you come here?" The boy was thereupon taken to the Station and detained as a witness; a woman in the building—the wife of the janitor—informed me that Adams went up stairs two or three times to the room where deceased lay before she knew of his death; Henshaw told this woman that he had given a man down stairs "a good licking;" the janitor's wife also told me that Adams demanded the keys of her for the purpose of locking the scuttle so as to keep the boy on the roof from coming down; the keys were not delivered, but Adams fastened the scuttle with a piece of wood.

Oliver A. Homes, the janitor of the building No. 80 Nassau-street, testified that at about 8 o'clock, on Monday evening, Mr. Adams called him into his room, where he found Adams, Briggs and Henshaw; the latter told witness that he had just given a man "a good licking," and that he had struck the man only twice. Witness then left the room and went up stairs; Adams soon came up and said there was some one in the water closet; a light was procured, and Mr. Adams and witness went there; witness tried to arouse the deceased, but he seemed almost dead; Adams said he did not know who the man was; witness recognized the body as that of Mr. Lovell as soon as the light was brought, and he immediately gave notice at the Station-house.

Clement D. Newman testified that he was the occupant of an office at No. 81 Nassau-street; that between 6 and 6½ o'clock on Monday evening he was in his office, when he heard a scuffle and a noise as of the smashing of glass; the sound was repeated several times in quick succession; witness looked out of his window and found that the noise proceeded from a room on the floor above; witness at the same time heard voices in angry dispute; a few moments after witness went into the hall, and had proceeded half way up the stairs when he heard a man in the room above say in an excited tone of voice: "I say I do not allow any man to strike me;" a moment or two afterward a man came out of the room, whom witness believes to have been Henshaw; he seemed much excited; he passed through the hall toward the front of the building, looked down stairs, and repeated the assertion.

Louisa Lovell, of No. 16 Union-street, Brooklyn, testified that the deceased was her husband; the latter was employed by Adams & Greenus, glass-stainers, in the capacity of a book-keeper; the deceased left home at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning; he was as well as usual when he left; at 1½ o'clock this morning, Messrs. Greenus and Hale called at witness' house and informed her that her husband had met with an accident; they also told her to call at the office about 9 o'clock; that her husband could not be seen by her before that time; witness knew that the deceased had some difficulty some time ago with Mr. Adams; her husband told her that Adams had discharged him as book-keeper on Saturday last, but requested him to call on Monday, June 29, and make up the books, as Mr. Adams and Mr. Greenus were about to dissolve copartnership; the first information witness had of the death of her husband was by reading it in a newspaper on Tuesday morning.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased, JOHN F. LOVELL, came to his death by injuries at the hands of TENNAN AMAROSH HANSHAW. And the jury further believe his death was premeditated by the said HENSHAW. They are also of the opinion that JOSIAH ADAMS and AUSTIN AMOS BRIGGS are accessories before the fact."

Upon the rendition of this verdict, Henshaw, Adams and Briggs were arraigned before the Coroner, and the usual questions put to them. The first of the above-named said that he was an Englishman, 53 years of age, an agent by occupation, and had nothing to say in reference to the charge preferred against him.

Adams said that the deceased had been in his employ on and off for several years; Henshaw was also in his employ to some extent; yesterday P. M., Henshaw and deceased had some words; in the course of the conversation, deceased called Henshaw "a sneak," and at the same time struck at him; Henshaw then struck the deceased one or two blows in the face; the deceased soon after left; it was supposed he had gone home.

Austin A. Briggs, the other prisoner, stated that he called at Adams' place of business, No. 80 Nassau-street, in the afternoon, to assist him in the valuation of stock; that while there the deceased and Henshaw had a quarrel; that deceased struck Henshaw one blow, and then the latter struck two upon the face and head of the deceased.

Coroner NAUMAN held HENSHAW, as a principal, in the sum of $5,000 bail, and the other two, as accessories, in the sum of $500 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO STATEN ISLAND.—There will be a moonlight excursion to Staten Island this evening, with music by DODWORTH'S Band, and a floral entertainment at Camp Washington. See advertisement.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers, Fowler & Wells, 308, Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. OILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. OILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

O. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SPEED, CRANWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

July Fourth Exhibitions,

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,

LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

Warranted best in quality and cheapest. Order early on account of the great rush just preceding the Fourth.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, No. 62 John-st., near William.

Attention! Flags, Flags for the Fourth OF JULY.—A large and splendid assortment of Flags and Pennants, made of the best quality of English bunting, at the United States Flag depot, No. 25 East Broadway. C. H. TYLER, Proprietor.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 8 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 780 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

The cheapest cash clothing warehouse in the City. GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BEASNETT—TINKHER.—On Friday, May 22, by Rev. Moses Bailey, CHARLES J. BEASNICY and GRACE A. TINKER, both of this City. No cards.

HICES—POTTS.—In St. George's Church, on Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Thomas T. Jagger, Dr. J. LAWRENCE HICES and ISABEL C., daughter of George H. Potts, Esq., of this City.

SIMMONS—SHEPPA.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Alfred Harris, Mr. OSCAR SIMMONS, of New-York, and Mrs. SARAH A. SHEPPA, of Hoboken, N. J., No cards.

☞ Kingston *Argus* and Detroit papers please copy.

UTTER—JENNERSON.—On Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Mr. GEORGE S. UTTER and Miss SARAH S. JENNERSON, all of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Toronto, Upper Canada, on Tuesday, June 30, PETER BROWN, native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 79 years.

—, In Sacramento, Cal., on Wednesday, April 29, suddenly, Mr. FAIRBANKS COOK, for a long period a highly respected merchant, of this City, and lately the invaluable Treasurer and Agent of the Overland Mail Company at Salt Lake City, Utah.

CHAMPNEY.—In Flushing, L. I., on Friday, June 26, Mrs. MARY J. CHAMPNEY, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIXON.—In Bull's Ferry, on Monday, June 29, MARY DONOVAN, wife of Charles Hunter.

Funeral will take place at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday, July 1.

CHAUNCEY.—On Monday, June 29, CHARLES W. CHAUNCEY, only son of Wm. Chauncey, of this City, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 22 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday, July 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HOAGLAND.—On Monday morning, June 29, MARGARET GARAWOOD, youngest daughter of Gilbert E. and Margaret Dorland, aged 2 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Greenwood, No. 123 West 42d-st., without further notice.

DAY.—On Tuesday morning, June 30, MARY K., daughter of the late MARLON DAY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 129 East 15th-st., on Friday morning, July 3, at 8 o'clock.

DARLING.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, June 30, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, SOPHIA A. DARLING, wife of William S. Darling, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, William A. and Samuel E. Darling, and of her sons-in-law, George L. Wood, and the late E. H. Surger, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of George L. Wood, Bergen, on Friday, July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FAUSHAWE.—On Monday, June 29, ALICE, daughter of Henry A. and Louise M. Faushawe, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place Wednesday, July 1, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 Madison-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HOVELL.—On Tuesday morning, June 30, ELIZABETH HOVELL, widow of John, aged 77 years.

Her relatives and friends, and the friends of her sons, James and John, also those of her sons-in-law, John Bridgman and Austin H. Lane, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 140 Lewis-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HINCHCLIFF.—On Tuesday, June 30, MARMADUKE HINCHCLIFF, in the 81th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 1, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 46 North 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

☞ English papers please copy.

INNES.—On Monday, June 29, Mrs. ANNA INNES, in the 62d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Edward S. Innes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Monday, June 29, SAMUEL JOHNSON, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph De Camp, No. 161 Allen-st., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MORGAN.—On Tuesday afternoon, June 30, after a short illness, ELIZABETH T. MORGAN, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, John M. Morgan, No. 67 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MANDEVILLE.—In Fordham, on Tuesday, June 30, MARY ELLEN, wife of Henry Mandeville, in the 34th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, July 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the railroad depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 8½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

NEWWORTHY.—On Monday, June 29, after a long and painful illness, FRANCES, widow of Samuel Newworthy, aged 77 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 282 6th-av., without further notice.

PLUM.—On Monday, June 29, MARION VIRGINIA, only child of Edmund M. and Marion L. Plum, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 91 Varick-st.

SMITH.—In New-Orleans, of wounds received before Port Hudson, Lieut.-Col. ASST. SMITH, Jr., 3d Duryee's Zouaves, 146th regiment New-York Volunteers.

SULLIVAN.—On Tuesday, June 30, after a long and painful illness, DENNIS J. SULLIVAN, son of John Sullivan, of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, formerly assistant foreman of the *Times* office, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company, No. 22, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Monroe-st., on Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 2½ o'clock.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Monday, June 29, JOEL D. VAN WAGENEN, son of Cornelius D. and Susan Van Wagenen, aged 8 years, 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his parents, No. 39 West 19th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 1, at 3½ o'clock.

VINTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 29, PAUL, youngest son of Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., aged 6 months and 10 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WIGGINS.—On Tuesday, June 30, JARRET BIDDLE, daughter of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 61 North Moore-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., to-day, (Wednesday,) July 1. Remains to be taken to Bronxville.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 358.—June 30, 1863.

58, 1, 18, 51, 20, 23, 12.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 356.—June 20, 1863.

6, 8, 72, 61, 2, 56, 43, 35, 37, 24, 7, 16, 9.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for Prizes; information furnished; highest premium paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS, in this City, for the celebrated ORNAMENTAL IRON FOUNDERY of WOOD & PEBOT, Philadelphia, we are prepared to furnish, at their prices, all descriptions of IRON FOUNTAINS, CHAIRS, SETTEES, RAILINGS, GARDEN URNS, BALCONIES, MANGERS, HAY RACKS, LAMP-POSTS, IRON STATUARY, STAIR RAILS, and all other kinds of FANCY IRON WORK.

SAMPLES and DRAWINGS can be seen at our store. ESTIMATES given at short notice.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT FOR RETAILING MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LOCKSMITHS' and BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS, MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES, CABINET TRIMMINGS, CUTLERY.

PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers, No. 287 Park-row.

Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

STEEL COLLARS.

ENAMELED WHITE,

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable. Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12.

Wholesale and retail. S. H. HOWARD, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

P. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

THE PITCHERS ARE READY.

We mean the new, seasonable, patent double silver-plated ICE PITCHERS—a little higher in price than last year, but much more beautiful patterns, and of the quality of "SHEFFIELD PLATE." The style and quality of our TEA SETS, URNS, CASTORS, WAITERS, FORKS, SPOONS, etc., etc., are equal to any in the City, and our wholesale and retail patrons will find it to their interest to purchase of

LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS, PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS, LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, OUPS, FILTERS,

And every variety of RUBBER ARMY GOODS, Manufactured and for sale by GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO., No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

ELOCUTION.

J. W. TAVEBNER

Has returned from Europe, and is prepared to resume his professional engagements. Address Eastchester, N. Y.

V. L.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c Good and cheap, at WILLARD'S, No. 384 Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

MOSQUITO NETS, MOSQUITO LACE, all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES. C. L. & J. S. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

POPULAR HITS. CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, OF The Blue Beard of New-Orleans. The Emperor of China. The Reliable Gentleman. The Intelligent Contraband. The New-York Post Boy. The Ogress, Emperor of China's Ship-builder. The Angel of Peace. The Happy Governor of Massachusetts. The British Lion, On and Off the Rampage. Fighting Joe. Black Horse Jeb. Price 15 cents. Can be sent by mail. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LAND IN PELHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A parcel of 20 acres, handsomely situated in the town of Pelham, adjoining the premises of Charles Coudert, Esq., will be sold by the Administrators of James Hay, deceased, on FRIDAY, the 3d of July, at 11 o'clock. Terms easy. The 9 30 train on the New-Haven Railroad stops at Pelhamville, near the premises.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, on THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1863, at 8 o'clock. By Order,

A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries. WM. A. DARLING, JOHN J. SHAW, } President.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

GEN. KEARNY LEADING A CHARGE. A most exquisite and spirited picture. CARD PHOTOGRAPH FOR ALBUMS. Price 25 cents. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED Paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturers of Photo Materials, 501 Broadway, N. Y. Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED BY DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S surpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 8 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 Madison-av., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disag

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at par for United States Bonds of the loan of 1862, bearing six (6) per cent. interest in gold coin, commonly known as Five-Twenties.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 57 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1863.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

WILL continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as have been issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 30 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }

EXCELLENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

The stock subscription books of the Pilot Knob Iron Company are closed. Subscribers may pay in full at their option for stock to the undersigned on the 10th of July, and receive their certificates, or pay 25 per cent. thereon, and interest after the 15th, until required by the Board.

THOS. ALLEN, Agent.

At the office of H. G. Marquand, No. 57 William-st.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., will pay the Athens County Coupons, due July 1.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863. }

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual election held on the 16th June, instant:

John W. Lewis,	Henry S. Terbell,
Nathan Clark,	Cornelius Stephens,
Abraham Lagrett,	Samuel Birdsall,
Thomas Williams,	William Bertles,
Alfred Sermore,	Charles P. Hunter,
George Warner,	John O. Moes,
Chris. Oswyer,	Matthias Bloodgood,
Simon Shindler,	Elliphalet Bostman,
John P. Yelverton,	Abr'm M. Van Nest,
James S. Lewis,	George Schmeisel,
Solomon Banta,	Peter R. Cheseboro,
William Mehr,	Joseph H. Weed,

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL COUPONS.

Chicago City Water Loan Coupons.
Albany City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Funded Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.

Also

Interest on New-York State 6 per cent. Stock Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.
Interest on New-York State 5½ Stock Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.

The above, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at our Banking House.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1854, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, "redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 17, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN G. JONES,	JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. L. BROWN,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,

JOHN EWEN

was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 22, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassy, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
LANSING, June 24, 1863. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1863, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, and payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

BY C. K. HENWAY & CO.,
No. 25 Exchange-place.

RICHMOND AND COVINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S

interest coupons, due July 1, will be paid at the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, New-York.

JOHN L. WINNER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,

S.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, in gold coin, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY

and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 76 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—

The coupons due 1st July, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS

against the Government and procure patents, procure for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordnance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlements of Subsistence Pay, Bounty and Pensions. No. 9 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 1707 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., }
No. 34 Wall-st. }

We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest in gold, commencing to the purchaser going deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 52 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 41 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 63 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,

Are prepared to furnish the U. S FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

GRANT & SON,

No. 56 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds,
U. S. 7 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold,

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest transmitted, or converted in at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD }
COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 20, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON }
RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 24, 1863. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due July 1, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad that have been guaranteed by this Company will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York City. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., }
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863. }

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All holders of real estate bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1863, will present the same for payment immediately, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Interest will cease on these bonds from July 1st, 1863. JAS. H. GOODMAN, Trustee.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

H. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1863.

NOTICE.—COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1863, FROM bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid, less United States Government tax, by Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after July 1, 1863.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—The coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 44 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 76 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 76 Wall-st.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT, WHO HAVE not received bounty on account of short time, can have the same collected or cashed by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 9 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.

June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 35 William-st., New-York, June 26, 1863. A Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable at this office (free of Government tax) on and after July 7. Transfer books closed until July 20. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863. }

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, until when the transfer books will remain closed.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. CO., }
No. 61 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 27, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

WM. W. BENSHAW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on, and after the 1st of July.

ISAAC J. OGDEN, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
June 25, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OMNIBUS' BANK, June 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

S. P. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE HAMILTON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 11 WALL-ST. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after 4th of July next.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

35TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of

TEN PER CENT

out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 10th of July next.

June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston June 12th, 1863, it was

Voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 13th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 13th until the 22d instant.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 12, 1863.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIdend.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. R. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees
June 3, 1863. } I. & M. Canal.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, held in New-York this 25th day of June, 1863, it was

Resolved, That a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June be declared on the Preferred Stock, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable on and after 15th July; 2 per cent. in cash, and 6 per cent. in Preferred Stock, which disposes of the remainder of the authorized issue. The books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th July. Shareholders desiring their dividends transmitted by mail will furnish C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, with their Post-office address, and authorize him to remit the same.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 25th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 25th.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 28 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863. }

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamer sailing vessels, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th June until the morning of the 6th July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 308 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 8th of July, 1863.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Treasurer office of the Company, No. 160 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The annual interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA }
RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 15 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of August following, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 46 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1863. }

THIRTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, (upon the earnings for the last six months,) will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st July next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 2d of July.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after July 1.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant, until the 1st day of July.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

JUNE 16, 1863. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Krauth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,444, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH.

No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—A CHECK OF HARRIMAN & JEROME, Lon Corn Exchange Bank, No. 1,736, for $1,518 32, dated June 29, 1863, payment of same having been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on producing the check at No. 29 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 377 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

The July Dividend will be paid, free of Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.
CHARTERED 1864.
Six per cent. Interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 629 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

ROSE V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE S. ROBBINS, } FOLSOM, President.
SAYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE. }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $10 to $5,000.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PUTNAM, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

JUNE 20, 1863.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 3d-av. The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $480 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $480, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 23d July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 293 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. F. HASSETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.—Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 88 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS.....51,000
ASSETS.....$251,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SKULL,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN FENWOLD,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
HENRY HAIGHT,	D. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVE L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO E. SUAREZ,	ALVE E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY SALEY GRICE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JACOB V. W. WAGNEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

J. S. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $170,000.
Total Assets over $320,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and household insurance.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either part

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED AND SCORNED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! CURES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO [illegible] married or single, at home or abroad, [illegible] Paris, and [illegible] Diseases, [illegible] Secret Diseases, [illegible] Urinary Deposits, [illegible] Diseases, [illegible] Stricture, [illegible] Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, [illegible] Urinary diseases and [illegible] Diseases, the [illegible] of the sexual system, [illegible] Nervousness, [illegible] Impotency, [illegible] Sterility, [illegible] Consumption, [illegible] Bronchitis, [illegible] Throat, [illegible] Skin, [illegible] Blood, [illegible] Liver, [illegible] Kidneys, [illegible] Bladder, [illegible] Rheumatism, [illegible] Dyspepsia, [illegible] Constipation, [illegible] Piles, [illegible] Worms, [illegible] Fevers, [illegible] Dropsy, [illegible] Tumors, [illegible] Ulcers, [illegible] Eruptions, [illegible] Female Complaints, [illegible] Hysterics, [illegible] Headache, [illegible] Neuralgia, [illegible] Sleeplessness, [illegible] Nervous Debility, [illegible] Mental Depression, [illegible] Loss of Memory, [illegible] Universal Lassitude of the System, [illegible] Pains in the Back, [illegible] Dimness of Vision, [illegible] Premature Decline in Life, [illegible] Organic Weakness, [illegible] Involuntary Emissions, [illegible] Spermatorrhœa, [illegible] Impediments to Marriage, [illegible] Sexual Incapacity, [illegible] Impurities of the Blood, and [illegible] Affections of the Sexual System, [illegible] Nervous and Physical Debility, [illegible] Mental and Physical Incapacity, [illegible] Impediments to Marriage, [illegible] Diseases of the Urinary Organs, [illegible] Secret Habits, [illegible] Sexual Disorders, [illegible] Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, [illegible] Nervousness, [illegible] Debility, [illegible] Universal Lassitude of the System, [illegible] Pains in the Back, [illegible] Dimness of Vision, [illegible] Premature Decline in Life, [illegible] Organic Weakness, [illegible] Involuntary Emissions, [illegible] Spermatorrhœa, [illegible] Impediments to Marriage, [illegible] Sexual Incapacity, [illegible] Impurities of the Blood, and [illegible] Affections of the Sexual System. Mailed free for six postage stamps. All the world should read Dr. [illegible] Treatise on [illegible] Diseases. Sent free to any person. Address DR. [illegible], No. 31[illegible] Eighth-st., [illegible] Pa. Terms cash. [illegible] M. to 3 P. M. [illegible] Dr. [illegible] can be consulted on [illegible] Diseases. [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Dr

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

THE ADVANCE ON TULLAHOMA.

Details of the Movement from Our Special Correspondent.

Headquarters Established at Manchester on Sunday Last.

Shelbyville Occupied by Gen. Granger.

Demonstrations of Welcome by the Citizens.

The Engagements at Hoover's Gap and Other Points.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE ENEMY

The Probabilities of a Battle at Tullahoma.

Bragg Attempting to Retreat on Chattanooga.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
MANCHESTER, TENN., Sunday, June 28. }

The advance of the Army of the Cumberland has, up to the present time, been attended with entire success, although the heavy rain that has fallen ever since we started has retarded movements somewhat. The Third corps, forming the centre and wing of the army, have for three days been marching southward, driving the enemy out of his strongholds before them. McCook's corps, forming the right wing, has moved on the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville pike. Thomas' corps, forming the centre, has taken the Murfreesboro and Manchester road, running to the east of the other. Crittenden's corps, forming the left wing, made a detour still more to the east, by the Bradysville road, with the cavalry force on our wings. We have covered a front of 25 miles, and within the past three days have swept the rebels southward before us, whipping them in a series of skirmishes. Having uncovered the mountain through which the different columns had to debouch, a movement of concentration took place on Beech Grove, at which point McCook's corps, moving across from Liberty Gap, made a junction with the centre corps yesterday morning.

The centre moved to Shelbyville, as Bragg was there concentrating to meet our supposed march on that place. Wilder then pushed on to within a couple of miles of Tullahoma, cutting up the railroad track by the way, and then came back. In the meantime the divisions of Thomas' corps were moving on to this point, Reynolds having the advance. They reached Manchester during the afternoon and evening.

Rosecrans also moved his headquarters yesterday to this point. The corps of McCook and Crittenden are within supporting distance, and the cavalry is at work, and will be heard from in time.

A glance at the map will show that Manchester is on the Duck River, twelve miles due east of Shelbyville. You will also see that Tullahoma is eighteen miles east by south of Shelbyville, on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. If the whole army should be pushed forward rapidly to that point, it would make a turning movement of the enemy's right flank, grasping his communication in the rear. The present probability is that a battle will be fought at or near Tullahoma. Bragg is hurrying down his troops and his trains from Shelbyville to that point, and a great conflict is hourly imminent.

The result of this rapid and brilliant march is that we have turned the rebels in two strong lines—first, the line of mountains through Liberty and Hoover Gaps, and, second, the line of the Duck. The powerful position of Shelbyville is outflanked, and Bragg compelled to change front and either fight a battle near Tullahoma, at a disadvantage, or retreat to the line of the Tennessee River. The General and the army are in the best of spirits.

SUNDAY—9½ A. M.

Since writing the above a dispatch has been received from Major-Gen. Granger, announcing the capture at Shelbyville, at 6 P. M. last night, of three pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners, among them a score of officers. The Stars and Stripes floated from many windows and housetops. We saved the bridge over Duck River. He has gone to Tullahoma.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
MANCHESTER, Monday, June 29—10 A. M. }

Headquarters remained at Manchester during yesterday, waiting till the corps of McCook and Crittenden should come up. Meanwhile two divisions of Thomas' corps were sent out to within five miles of Tullahoma, as a corps of observation, to watch the enemy. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry was thrown out on the flank and rear of Tullahoma, and last evening found the whole of Wilkens' division eight miles south of Tullahoma at Estelle Springs, guarding the retreat of the rebel wagon trains over the Elk River at that point. It is feared, therefore, that Bragg's army is withdrawing from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, and that we shall not be able to get the fight out of him which the men and officers have been so eagerly expecting. He will be prompt to do so from the fact that our movement to the present point has really outflanked Tullahoma. The defences of Tullahoma are only calculated to meet an attack in front, and from the Shelbyville side. On the front they have a regular bastion work for eight batteries, and on the west side rifle pits.

On the other hand, there are several considerations that make Gen. Rosecrans still hope that Bragg will make a stand at Tullahoma. If the rebel commander, now under a cloud in consequence of two disastrous retreats, should fall back below the line of the Tennessee, it is almost certain that three-fourths of the Kentucky and Tennessee troops will desert, as they have sworn never to leave this State. If Bragg should withdraw, moreover, there is every probability that his command would be taken from him, part being sent to Johnston and part to Lee. Our only hope is, that he will stay and give us battle. If he should retreat, as vigorous a pursuit as the nature of the country allows will be made. Troops have been thrown forward this morning, and will harass their flank and rear.

Thus far we have no rebel cavalry on our line of communication. The weather is beautiful to-day, and the troops are in magnificent spirits.

W. SWINTON.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
MANCHESTER, TENN., Monday, June 28. }

Gen. Reynolds, at 8 A. M. yesterday, took possession of this place.

At 6 P. M. Gen. Granger occupied Shelbyville.

The rebels, after a slight resistance, evacuated their several positions, retreating on lines of which Tullahoma is the concentric point.

Gen. Rosecrans has removed the restriction on the use of the telegraph. I send a synopsis of the brilliant movement, which, despite meteorological and topographical difficulties, have resulted with but slight losses to us in taking possession of the towns, gaps and thoroughly fortified lines lately held by the rebels.

The movement was begun on the 24th in the midst of a heavy rain, which has continued ever since, with but slight intermission.

The enemy's advance posts were found on all the roads leading south not more than nine miles distant from Murfreesboro.

On the left, Butler's First Kentucky Cavalry were driven rapidly through Hoover's Gap to Beech Grove, and had not time to place their artillery in the unfinished works of the Gap. Two companies were cut off and scattered among the hills.

Stewart's division moved from Fairfield on the alarm being given to Beech Grove, and engaged the head of Thomas' corps under Col. Wilkes.

A brisk engagement between Wilder's mounted infantry and Bates' rebel brigade ensued, in which the enemy attempted to flank us, but were repulsed by the Seventeenth Indiana volunteers, with heavy loss.

Our loss was about 15 killed and 50 wounded. The fight lasted four hours. The rebels had two guns disabled by Lilly's and Harris' batteries.

The battle ended with night, the rebels being still in possession of Beech Grove and the ridge of hills diagonally crossing the roads to Fairfield and Manchester, and Ewing Valley and Garrison's Fork, through which our course lay on Thursday.

The rebels threw up earthworks and planted Daniels's battery to rake Hoover's Gap, in which Gen. Thomas' corps was massed. Late in the evening they opened from five points a heavy cross-fire upon our position, but were soon silenced by Loomis' Gushon's, and Haines' batteries.

On Friday Gen. Rosecrans made a flank movement to the right, for the purpose of getting upon the Fairfield road, and cutting the rebels off from their line of retreat.

The regular brigade, Major Coolidge commanding, in the absence of Gen. King, ill at Murfreesboro, had the advance of the flanking force, and made a rapid and brilliant charge upon Bates' rebel brigade, forming the rebel left, driving it in great confusion for half a mile, and causing the rebel right to hastily evacuate the Beech Grove works, retreating in great haste toward Fairfield.

Col. Walker, through fear of being flanked by a force apparently moving on his right, but really retreating, failed to move his brigade as far as the Fairfield road, and the enemy escaped. They threw away everything but their guns, strewing the country with blankets and knapsacks.

Gen. Roosseau pursued to Fairfield, and the enemy retreated thence to Tullahoma.

Gen. Reynolds in the meantime moved forward, and the next day occupied Manchester, taking thirty prisoners, among whom are three officers.

On the centre Claytonn's division was encountered at Liberty Gap, and a severe engagement of an hour's duration ensued. Having accompanied the left, I can give no details of loss, which is estimated at about 300. The total loss is unknown.

Col. Gowan, Second Arkansas, and Major Claybrook, of Claysosa's Staff, were killed.

Miller's and Wallace's brigades were chiefly engaged. The loss of the former was heavy. The latter's loss was light. Gen. Miller was seriously wounded.

On the right a cavalry engagement, of which I have no particulars, took place on the 24th, between Gens. Mitchell and Forrest, in which the former found himself outnumbered. Gen. Stanley went to Mitchell's aid, and Forrest retreated.

Gen. Granger moved forward, finding Polk's corps, reported 18,000 strong, in his front. According to orders, the centre and right kept retired, and did not attempt to push the enemy.

As soon as Manchester was taken and the rebel right turned, the centre retreated and Gen. Granger remained quiet; but the rebels, finding us in Manchester, evacuated Wartrail and Shelbyville.

Had not the constant rains of the past four days, and the difficulties of bad roads, retarded our entire left, we should have succeeded in forcing Bragg from his line of retreat to Tullahoma, and thence toward the river, or compelled him to fight us west and north of Tullahoma.

As it now stands he is safely retreating on Tullahoma. Hardee is on the Wartrace, and Polk on the Shelbyville road. They will be in front of Tullahoma to-night, assuming a defensive position and await the attack.

The Army of the Cumberland to-night will be within reach of them, and then ——. Of what will follow I will be silent.

Gen. Granger met with a grand reception from the loyal citizens of Shelbyville. Flags floated from the buildings of the citizens, and men, women and children, welcomed with tears and shouts of joy the flag which they had not seen for ten months, and the most extravagant demonstrations of joy were made.

Gen. Granger captured 300 men, 20 officers and 3 pieces of artillery, and then pushed on in pursuit of the rebel train 9 miles ahead.

Gen. Bragg's entire force is roughly estimated at 36,000 men.

Among the losses in the regular brigade, in the fight on Friday, are the following:

Killed—Sergt. R. Reynolds, Company H, Sixteenth infantry; Corp. Donohue, Sixteenth infantry: private Forde, Eighteenth infantry, second battalion.

Wounded—Capt. Thompson, Second battalion, Eighteenth infantry; Lieut. Schieffelin, Company H, Sixteenth United States infantry; Lieut. Little, Company E, Eighteenth infantry, Second battalion; Private Alexander Ord, Second battalion, Eighteenth infantry.

Among the rebel loss is Col. Gowan, of the Second Arkansas regiment, and Maj. Claybrook, of Clarkson's Staff.

In spite of the badness of the weather, our troops are in fine spirits and march splendidly.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

MANCHESTER, Tenn., Sunday, June 28.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* gives the following account of the fight on Wednesday:

"From passengers who came down on the afternoon train yesterday we learn that on Wednesday seven brigades of the army of Gen. Rosecrans attacked the brigades of Gens. S. Bates and Liddell, holding Hoover and Liberty Gaps. Our men fought the enemy until their ammunition was exhausted, when they fell back. Movements indicate a general advance of the enemy's forces, which may result in a pitched battle. We regret to learn that among the killed in Bates' brigade was Major Claybrook, and that Gen. Liddell lost some estimable officers."

The *Rebel*, in an exultant editorial on the rebel situation, says:

"At no time within the past two years has the horizon of the Confederate States upriseu in such splendor as now, when from Vicksburgh, Virginia and Middle Tennessee harbingers days of peace seem to burst in harmonious lustre from the long night of war.

To drive Gen. Grant out of Mississippi, invest the Yankee Capital from Maryland, invade Pennsylvania, and defeat Gen. Rosecrans, are present objects."

The *Rebel* thinks "the prospects were never better for the consummation of these legitimate and possible contingencies," and says: "As we advance into the North, the troubled spirits of Democracy must be told that our object is peace, and that when our independence is recognized, we will lay down our arms. Mr. Vallandigham will tell them so; but let our Government and our Generals, when we march over the border, proclaim that it is recorded that Æneas on his way to hell threw a sop to Cerberus. Let us not disdain to throw a little sop to the restless ghost of Democracy."

In another part of the *Rebel* is a proclamation from Isham G. Harris, in which he calls for six thousand troops for six months from Tennessee, under the provisions of the act of the rebel Congress to provide for local and special service, the force to be composed of men of over forty years of age, or such as are not liable to conscription.

The *Rebel* also says:

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, June 24.

Twenty Yankees captured a freight train at Brookhaven to-day, and burned it. They then left in the direction of Monticello.

Firing was heard at Vicksburgh at 7 o'clock this morning.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Spirited Fight at Lafourche Crossing.

DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

NOTHING DEFINITE FROM PORT HUDSON.

The steamship *Columbia*, consigned to Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans on June 24, having made the trip in 5 days and 22 hours.

She brings a large number of passengers, and $125,000 in specie.

A spirited engagement took place at Lafourche Crossing, on the afternoon of June 20. Nearly 2,000 rebels attacked the National force guarding the bridge, and were sharply repulsed. Not satisfied with this attempt, they renewed the attack on the afternoon of June 21, when they were still more decisively defeated. Their entire loss was 60 killed, 240 wounded, and 70 prisoners. Our loss was but 8 killed, and 16 wounded. The rebel force was the same which burned the four steamboats at Plaquemine, a few days previous.

There is no later news from Port Hudson, save that brought out by deserters and paroled prisoners, which is to the effect that the rebel garrison is on very short rations.

FIGHT AT LAFOURCHE CROSSING.

From the New-Orleans Era, June 22.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived at Thibodeauxville on Saturday, that some time during the afternoon, a few minutes after his arrival from the Crossing, a courier came dashing through the place with the intelligence that a hundred mounted rebels were marching on the place from the direction of Indian Village. These rebels were a portion of the command of Col. Major, a part of whose forces also made a dash into Plaquemine on Wednesday night, and committed depredations which were noticed in our Sunday morning's paper.

Shortly after the first courier had announced the approach of the rebels, a second mounted man came dashing up, confirming the report of the first. Our informant, and several officers, including the Provost-Marshal, escaped to Lafourche Crossing, three miles distant, and shortly afterwards the rebels made their appearance and attacked the force guarding the bridge. A short and sharp engagement followed, resulting in the routing of the rebels.

We learn that a train narrowly escaped capture, the rebels having made their appearance about a minute after it started from the depot, four miles from Thibodaux. The assailants fired at the retreating train, but without inflicting any damage, and all made their escape.

On the way down from Lafourche Crossing to the city, small parties of rebels made their appearance at different points, without, however, attempting hostilities. At one place three of our men had captured two guerrillas, and brought them to the road. At Bayou des Allemands a party of 16 guerrillas came in sight attempted to burn the bridge, but were driven off by our forces stationed there.

Dispositions were made, soon after the appearance of this force, to prevent any further design of molestation from the rebels, and all fears on the part of the inhabitants seem to have subsided.

SECOND ATTACK ON LAFOURCHE CROSSING.

Since writing the above, we learn on unquestionable authority that a second attack was made by the rebels on Lafourche Crossing Sunday night, and that the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss.

His second repulse was more decisive and disastrous than the first, and quite a number of his dead and wounded were left on the field, and several prisoners were captured by our men.

It is reported, but we are unable to state positively that such is the truth, that a Texan Colonel and nine of his men were left dead by the rebels.

It is evident that Gen. Emory has taken the most prompt and effective measures to thwart the designs of the enemy in that quarter.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the New-Orleans Era, June 24.

Our forces have captured fifty prisoners belonging to the Second Texas cavalry. They all pretended at the time that they were privates; but it was subsequently discovered that a number of commissioned officers were among them, and that one was a Colonel.

We are not certain whether the sixteen prisoners known previously to have been captured are included in this list of fifty, but presume not. If so, the total number of prisoners captured is sixty-six reported thus far. A portion of them, we know, were captured by our forces following in pursuit.

The enemy admits a loss of fifty killed and two hundred wounded.

The rebels are not in the habit of exaggerating their own losses, and we know that this statement of the killed is below the truth; for our troops buried *fifty-three* of the enemy's slain; and it is reported by negroes that cart-loads of the dead were carried away by the enemy for hasty interment.

With our present information, we deem it safe to make the following estimate of the rebel losses:

Killed	66	Prisoners	70
Wounded	240		
Total	370		

We presume that when the truth is fully known, it will be found that the above estimate is too low. Such a loss out of a force of two thousand is certainly extremely heavy.

Our own loss was eight killed and sixteen wounded.

The pursuit by our troops seems to have been quite successful. Our advance fell in with the enemy's rear guard, and captured a number of prisoners.

The enemy had to abandon many of his wounded, and a considerable number of the prisoners captured were taken wounded from the field, where they had been left without surgical assistance.

The enemy seems to be thoroughly frightened, and is "making off" as fast as possible.

REPORTS FROM PORT HUDSON.

From the Era, June 23.

We gather the following news from a man who was employed as a cook for some of the rebel officers in Port Hudson, who escaped by swimming to the fleet. Hearing the officers talk when at meals, he learned the following facts:

In the last engagement, the rebel Capt. Boom, of Boom's battery, was killed by a shell. His loss was regretted, as he was regarded the best artillerist in the garrison.

Several other valuable officers, whose name he did not remember, were slain in the same engagement.

In both assaults the officers stated their loss in killed and wounded to be fifteen hundred.

They had forty-five head of very poor cattle left on the night he escaped. With these there was corn and peas to last fifteen days. Their principal mill was burned, and the grinding of corn and meal was done by hand. One officer asked the other, "How long can we hold out?" The reply was, "Fifteen days."

There were several wealthy ladies in the garrison. Of these two were killed by a shell from the gunboats, and another was severely wounded. There were two hundred negroes in the garrison.

So soon as they were out of supplies, they intended crossing the river on rafts, instead of surrendering.

The Captain of the steamboat *Sykes* has arrived in town. He was captured on Wednesday night last, at the time his vessel was destroyed, and was detained twelve hours a prisoner of war, when he was released on parole. He represents the enemy to be in quite a destitute condition, both as regards food and ammunition, and states that when he was taken they had not had anything to eat for thirty-six hours. He was well treated by them. His report corresponds with the statements of other paroled prisoners.

Naval.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, June 23.

The United States gunboat *Bonqua*, Capt. Devens, has put in here for coal.

The New Post-office Law.

SECTION 1. Enacts that the Postmaster-General shall appoint all Postmasters whose salary or compensation is less than $1,000 per annum. The President shall appoint all others.

Sec. 2. Prescribes the form of oath to be taken by all postmasters, assistants, agents, &c.

Sec. 3. All postages to be paid before mail matter is delivered. No box to be assigned to any person unless one-quarter rent is paid in advance.

Sec. 4. Requires Postmasters to keep record of all receipts of moneys, and of all other transactions, and deliver same to successors in office.

Sec. 5. Whenever, by reason of the presence of any land or naval force near an office, unusual business accrues thereat, the Postmaster-General may increase Postmaster's compensation and expense for clerical service by a special order.

Sec. 6. Prescribes the manner of rendering of quarterly returns by Postmasters to the Department at Washington.

Sec. 7. Prescribes the mode of advertising letters uncalled for. No material change from the present system.

Sec. 8. Postmaster-General to prescribe the mode of returning or appropriating valuables found in dead letters.

Sec. 9. Postmaster-General to prescribe the mode of disposing of printed matter uncalled for. Postmasters to notify publishers when their papers are not taken from the office.

Sec. 10. Makes the disposition of foreign dead letters subject to conventional stipulations with foreign Administrations.

Sec. 11. Provides that letter-carriers shall be employed at such post-offices as the Postmaster-General shall direct, for the delivery of letters in the places where such post-offices are established. Salary of such letter-carriers not to exceed $800 per annum. May be increased to $1,000 by the Postmaster-General in special cases, where the income from postages on local letters shall yield enough to pay the expense of the carrier system at such offices.

Sec. 12. The Postmaster-General may order delivery of letters by the carrier system, as frequently (in the day) as the public convenience shall require.

Sec. 13. Allows the Postmaster-General to establish branch post-offices, and pillar-boxes, and other receiving boxes, for the deposit of matter for mailing and for delivery.

Sec. 14. Accounts of expenses for letter-carriers, branch offices, boxes, &c., to be kept separately from ordinary expenses of post-offices where the carriers and boxes are maintained.

Sec. 15. Postmasters of any office where letter-carriers are employed may make special contracts with publishers *for the delivery of publications not coming through the mails*. The arrangement and terms to be equally open to all like publishers. The Postmaster-General may prescribe regulations for delivery by such carriers of *small packages other than letters and papers*, not exceeding maximum weight of mailable packages; but such packages to be prepaid by postage stamps at the rate of two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Sec. 16. No packet or package exceeding four pounds in weight shall be conveyed by mail, except books published or circulated by Congress.

Secs. 17 and 18. Upon regular weekly, tri-weekly, semi-weekly and daily publications, and all other regular publications, issued from a known office of publication, stated periods, and sent to regular subscribers, postage must be paid before delivery, for not less than one-quarter and for not more than one year; and if there is a fraction of a quarter the prepayment must cover that fraction and the following quarter. Upon letters and upon transient papers, and upon all packages whatever sent by mail, other than the regular publications as above described, postage must be paid in stamps at the time of mailing.

Secs. 19 and 20. Divide mailable matter into three classes, namely: first, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter.

Sec. 21. Maximum standard weight for the single rate of letter postage, is one half ounce avoirdupois.

Sec. 22. Rate of postage on letters not exceeding a half ounce in weight, and two cents for each additional half ounce or less fraction, to be prepaid by postage stamps on the letters. *No fee to be collected by carriers herefter for the delivery of letters.*

Sec. 24. Letter postage to be charged on all printed matter upon which writing is placed conveying other and further intelligence than the printed matter. But book manuscripts and corrected proofs between authors and publishers may pass at the rate of *printed matter*; and publishers of newspapers and periodicals *may notify subscribers in writing on their papers when subscriptions expire, and may inclose receipts for payment and bills of subscription thereto.*

Sec. 25. On all matter not enumerated as mailable matter, and to which no specific rates of postage are assigned, the rate, if the same shall be forwarded, shall be at the rate of letter postage.

Sec. 26. If any matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid, shall reach its destination without such prepayment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

Sec. 27. Postmaster-General may provide, by order, rates and terms upon which *route agents* may receive and deliver *from mail-car or steamboats* packages of newspapers and periodicals.

Sec. 39. The Postmaster-General may prescribe the manner of wrapping and securing of mail matter other than of letters and franked documents.

Sec. 40. Postmasters may remove wrappers from matter upon than letters, sent by mail, to see whether fraud is attempted by writing on the papers or packages.

Sec. 41. The Postmaster-General may require an affidavit from publishers, their clerks, agents, &c., to the effect that they have not sent nor permitted to be sent by mail, without prepayment of postage, any matter upon which prepayment of postage by law is required. Penalty for any such offence, if committed, $50; one-half to the informer.

Sec. 42 Revises and fixes the franking privilege as follows:

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That authority to frank mail matter be confirmed upon and limited to the following persons: First, the President of the United States, by himself or his private secretary. Second, the Vice-President of the United States. Third, the chiefs of the several executive departments. Fourth, such principal officers, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, of each executive department, to be used only for official communications, as the Postmaster-General shall by regulation prescribe. Fifth, Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, including delegates from Territories, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives; to cover correspondence to and from them, and all printed matter issued by authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings and debates in Congress, and all printed matter sent to them; their franking privilege to commence with the term for which they are elected, and to expire on the first Monday of December following such term of office. Sixth, all official communications addressed to either of the executive departments of Government by an officer responsible to that department: Provided, That in all such cases the envelope shall be marked "official," with the signature thereto of the officer writing the communication. Seventh, postmasters shall have also the franking privilege for their official communications to other postmasters: Provided, That in all such cases the envelope shall be marked "official," with the signature of the writer thereto, and for any and every such indorsement of "official" falsely made, the person making the same shall forfeit and pay $300. Eighth, petitions to either branch of Congress shall pass free in the mail. Ninth, all communications addressed to any of the franking officers above specified, and not excepted in the foregoing clauses, must be prepaid by postage stamps. The franking privilege hereinbefore granted shall be limited to packages weighing not exceeding four ounces, except petitions to Congress and Congressional or Executive documents, and such publications or books as have been or may be published, produced, or purchased by order of either House of Congress, or a joint resolution of the two Houses, which shall be considered as public documents, and entitled to be franked as such; and except also seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, the weight of the packages of which may be fixed by regulation of the Postmaster-General.

Sec. 43. Allows publishers to exchange their publications free of postage.

Sec. 44. This act to take effect June 30, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFES—
IN PENNSYLVANIA!
Letter from a Banking House.

BEAVERTOWN, PENN., June 23, 1863.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York—

GENTLEMEN: We send this day, to the Metropolitan Bank, $113, in currency, that was taken out of one of your safes at Rushdale, this morning, after a large store was burned, and heated your safe to a red heat.

The Books and Papers were all safe. If you desire to retain and see these bills, we have no objections.

Respectfully yours,
W. W. WATSON & Co., Bankers.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, HERRING'S New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, with HERRING'S & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material that will effectually resist a burglar's drill.

HERRING'S Patent Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes Combined—one safe within another.

HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

CALL QUICK.—The public eagerness to empty KNOX'S store of its contents is not marvelous, when the beauty of his Summer hat, and his great variety of straw hats are taken into consideration. Cool and collected, the latter watches the doings of his customers with a complacency that looks as though he rather approves of their proceedings. Decidedly KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, is a universally popular establishment.

[Advertisement.]

"HUMAN TEMPERAMENT."—History Definitions and Testimonies—Sanguine, Phlegmatic, Choleric—Melancholic. Bilious, Nervous, Vital, Motive and Mental. THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN—Digestion, Breathing—the Eye—Voice. Of what man is made. How to take his measure—and Man's Destiny. Marriages, Births and Deaths. Interesting Facts—in July PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 15 cents; $1 50 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYE'S Patent Crystallized Iron the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL WATER CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Its success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.* Send for circular.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon rises.. ——
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 20 | Gov. Island.. 8 18 | Hell Gate.. 9 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, June 30.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans 24th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. June 26, 30 miles S. E. of Tortugas, passed brig Karnak, steerlog W. 27th, lat. 29 30, lon. 79 40, signalized bark Xanthe, from Aspinwall for New-York. Left at S. W. Pass, ships Louisa, of New-York; Lisbon, of Bath; bark Jenny Lind, of New-York; Annapolis, of Baltimore, 5 days and 22 hours' passage.

Steamship City of Baltimore, McGuigan, Liverpool 17th inst., and Queenstown 18th, at 4:35 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. June 17, 2½ P. M., 5 miles W. of Bell Buoy, passed steamship Etna, bence for Liverpool. Same day, 5:20 P. M., passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool. 18th, 2 20 P. M., 170 miles W. of Cape Race, passed steamship Asia, hence for Liverpool; 20th, 8 P. M., off Nantucket Lightship, saw a steamer about 4 points on starboard bow, steering toward us, showing an American ensign; we immediately replied by showing our ensign and numbers; when crossing ahead she fired a shotted gun across our bows, causing us to stop. In passing, hailed and inquired if we had seen any suspicious-looking vessels. Answered "No." They replied, saying, "This is the U. S. steamer Gov. Buckingham," and immediately proceeded eastward.

Steam transport Planet, Young, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to L. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Island.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre May 11, with mdse. and passengers to Boyd & Hincken. In lat. 47, lon. 42 to 50, saw large quantities of ice. May 25, experienced a heavy gale from the west, lost sails; has been 33 days from the Banks.

Ship Australia, (Old.,) Rainers, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 267 passengers to Ruger Bros. East of the Banks saw a number of icebergs; on this coast had much calm weather.

Bark George S. Hunt, (of Baltimore,) Stafford, Sagua 19th inst., with sugar to master.

Bark Augustine, (Span.,) Latorne, Havana 18 ds, in ballast to Peterson & Harjus.

Bark Viking, (of Pictou,) Chrisholm, Cardiff 39 ds., with coal to McColl & Frith. 15th inst., lat. 43 48, lon. 52 17, passed the hull of the schr. Elijah Smith, with both masts, bowsprit and rudder gone; was abandoned; she seemed to be light, and apparently had been drifting about for a considerable time.

Bark Adelaide, (of Buenos Ayres,) Lanfare, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with rosewood and hides to Pendergrast Bros., of Baltimore.

Bark H. Stelnorth, (Prus.,) Steinorth, Limerick 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meineke & Wendt. 25th inst., lat. 46, lon. 44, spoke a U. S. bark cruising and steering E.

Bark Rubens, (Hanov.,) Strohmarl, Bremen 55 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros. Saw a great many icebergs on the Banks. In lat. 45, lon. 44, passed a vessel waterlogged, dismasted and abandoned; supposed her to be a brig.

Bark Adamo, (Ital.,) Antoine, Genoa 65 ds., with marble, etc., and 12 passengers to order.

Bark Matilda A. Lewis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Glasgow 43 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Kenneth, (of Halifax,) Murphy, Yabucoa, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Undine, (of St. John, N. F.,) Hefferen, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Mathilde, (Fr.,) Rio, Bordeaux 63 ds., with wine, etc., to Baetjer & De Varter.

Brig Planet, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Lamb, Guanica, P. R., 17th inst., with sugar to D. R. DeWolf.

Brig Leviathan, (of Boston,) Hoffees, Trinidad de Cuba 17th inst., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. Sid. in co. with bark Starlight, for Philadelphia. The bark Mary Anna, Mathews, for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previous.

RUBIA MILLS,

NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

WINTER GARDEN.

A GREAT NOVELTY FOR
W. R. FLOYD'S BENEFIT.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 2,
MR. DAN BRYANT
Will make his début in Irish Comedy,
Appearing for the first time in a white face, in Lover's humorous creation of
HANDY ANDY.
Besides a splendid entertainment, in which a portion of
MR. WALLACK'S COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
Box Book now open.

THE TURF.

A GREAT DAY AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
SIXTH AND LAST RACE BETWEEN GEORGE N. PATCHEN AND GEN. BUTLER.
TWO MILES AND REPEAT, TO SADDLE.
WEDNESDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
D. Tallman names br. stallion GEO. N. PATCHEN.
D. Mace names blk. g. GEN. BUTLER.
The boats which leave James-slip at 2 o'clock connect with the train which leaves Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. Boats on 34th-st. Ferry leave New-York every ten minutes.
This will be the most exciting race of the season, and probably the fastest on record.
JOS. CROCHERON, Manager.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO is a pianist of a high order, composer of many popular pieces, and has had much experience in teaching, wishes an engagement in a school or family, either now or in the ensuing Fall; she would instruct also in French, combined in France, drawing and painting in various styles; the highest references will be given, and, as salary is not a principal object, it is an unusual opportunity for those who require superior tuition upon easy terms. Address E. L., Box No. 3,203 Post-office, Philadelphia.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER feet, &c., cured without pain, by Dr. J. BRIGGS, practical chiropodist, No. 213 Broadway. Dr. J. BRIGGS' Alleviator, for corns, bunions, tender feet, &c., 25 and 50 cents. Dr. BRIGGS' Modern Curative should the head for inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won!"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been or completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the sunny air.
Drink not tainted with the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—far note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the pot on of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work rooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gift without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3673. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Highly Important from the Army of the Potomac.

Defeat of Stuart's Cavalry in Three Fights.

The Rebels Driven from Westminster to Hanover by Gen. Gregg.

Their Defeat at Hanover by Gen. Kilpatrick.

Another Defeat of the Rebels at Hanover Junction.

Their Loss Four Hundred Men and Six Pieces of Artillery.

A Supposed Heavy Battle Between Gens. Meade and Lee.

Rapid Cannonading Heard at Harrisburgh Last Evening.

Probable Position of the Main Rebel Army.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening—6 P. M.

I am just in from the front, and send by a messenger to Frederick a brief dispatch of the occurrences of yesterday and to-day. The rebel force which made the raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad consisted of STUART'S whole force, with eight pieces of artillery. On Monday night they arrived at Westminster and interrupted the Western Maryland Railroad. They threw out strong pickets, and shot two citizens who attempted to escape and give us information. Early this morning, Gen. GREGG attacked STUART and drove him all the way from Westminster to Hanover, Pennsylvania—a distance of eighteen miles. During the forenoon Gens. KILPATRICK and CASTAR drove STUART out of Hanover after a splendid fight, and they are still pursuing him; part of his force going toward Gettysburgh and part toward York.

During the day Gen. BUFORD drove a regiment of rebel infantry out of Gettysburgh, who also retired in a northeasterly direction.

You may expect to hear of brilliant news.

The whole army is in splendid spirits.

The rebels are reported to have burned Cashtown, Penn., yesterday. It is between Gettysburgh and Chambersburgh.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Wednesday, July 1, 1863—8 A. M.

Gen. KILPATRICK captured fifty prisoners, including a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Lieutenant yesterday afternoon. They belonged to FITZHUGH LEE'S cavalry brigade. The rebels retreated by way of the road to York, which is the nearest route to Harrisburgh. The column of infantry which was driven out of Gettysburgh, also fell back east toward York by way of Berlin and Abbottsville. This looks like a concentration of their forces near Harrisburgh.

LATER.

WEDNESDAY, 12 M.

From the best information we can obtain the rebels appear to be concentrating their forces on a line running from Cashtown to Berlin. LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL were near Cashtown yesterday. They are ripping, stripping and stealing everything. Citizens report that they burned twenty-five houses in Shippensburgh a couple days ago. In Gettysburgh they took everything that was left—most of the goods having been sent away in advance.

Our cavalry received a glorious welcome in Gettysburgh.

It looks at this hour as though the rebels were preparing to clear from the State with their plunder, or else to concentrate and give us battle.

York, Penn., was evacuated by the enemy last evening. L. L. CROUNSE.

DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

Letters of to-day's date have been received from the Army of the Potomac, in which the following facts are stated:

Our last movements have been characterized by a marked willingness on the part of the soldiers to undergo any fatigue within the bounds of human endurance.

The rebels recently sent only a small scouting or reconnoitering party to the vicinity of Frederick. Sharing in the general belief that there is no force of the enemy between that city and Hagerstown, the stage proprietor this morning sent out his team from the former for the latter place. This fact is stated to show that the intervening distance is now believed to be safe to travelers.

A portion of our forces surrounded Emmettsburgh on Monday, and captured without conflict a battery—the only reble force there.

Notwithstanding various reports to the contrary, our pontoon bridges at Edwards' Ferry have been taken up and safely secured by the Engineer brigade.

Gen. STARR was relieved from his cavalry command by Gen. HOOKER on Sunday, and Gen. KILPATRICK appointed in his place.

Brigadier-Gen. COPELAND has been assigned to other duty, and his late command has been reorganized.

The very best spirit pervades the army, and the hope of an early and decisive battle is the prevailing sentiment of the troops.

The portion of Maryland occupied by our army is teeming with rich agricultural products, affording large supplies. The most friendly disposition is evinced toward us by the inhabitants generally, and every precaution is taken to prevent the wanton destruction of property.

The following circular has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 30, 1863.

The Commanding General requests that previous to the engagement soon to be expected with the enemy, corps and all other commanding officers address their troops, explaining to them the immense issues involved in the struggle. The enemy is now on our soil. The whole country looks anxiously to this army to deliver it from the presence of the foe. Our failure to do so will leave us no such welcome as the swelling of millions of hearts with pride and joy at our success would give to every soldier of the army. Homes, firesides and domestic altars are involved. The army has fought well heretofore. It is believed that it will fight more desperately and bravely than ever if it is addressed in fitting terms. Corps and other commanders are authorized to order the instant death of any [illegible] who fails to do his duty at this hour.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

Our cavalry is actively scouting in every direction, and no fears of surprise are for an instant entertained by any one.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

Official advices from the Army of the Potomac state that a portion of our cavalry under Gen. KILPATRICK had a handsome fight yesterday with the enemy's cavalry at Hanover. We captured a battle-flag, Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain, and 45 privates. Fifteen or twenty of the enemy were killed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday July 1.

Parties arriving to-night assert that LEE is nearer Frederick than we supposed this morning, and that the relative positions of the two armies is more complicated than indicated in yesterday's dispatches.

LEE is believed to be striving to make headway in a south-east direction.

An extended reconnoissance made beyond the fortifications of Washington develops no signs of the enemy. All have left for more northern regions.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 1.

Everything is quiet.

There is no news from any quarter this morning.

Gov. CURTIN leaves at 1 o'clock for Philadelphia. He will stop at the Continental Hotel, and return here at 10 o'clock.

Gov. CURTIN desires to see the citizens, that they may know and appreciate the danger which they have been so loth to believe, that they may not relax their efforts until the danger is over.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 1—9:30 P. M.

A battle took place yesterday afternoon at Hanover Junction, between PLEASANTON and the rebel cavalry. It lasted nearly the whole afternoon. The result was that the enemy lost 400 killed, wounded and prisoners, besides six pieces of artillery. Our loss is reported at 200.

It is believed that the main body of LEE'S army is between Gettysburgh and Chambersburgh.

The indications are, that a battle has been fought to-day between LEE and MEADE, but to what extent and with what result is unknown; nor is it likely to be known to-night.

Heavy firing has been heard here the whole evening in the direction of Carlisle. It is a long way off and at times very rapid. The river banks are lined with persons listening and discussing the probable results.

OUR FORCES AT HANOVER JUNCTION.

The Lancaster *Express*, of Tuesday evening, publishes the following important intelligence:

"We have just learned from a reliable source that Gen. MEADE has taken Hanover Junction, thus cutting into the rebel lines, and turning their right. Gen. EARLY has retreated from York, and EWELL from in front of Harrisburgh.

The position of our army is such now that LEE must either beat a hasty retreat at great disadvantage, or give battle to Gen. MEADE on his chosen ground. In either event it is of the utmost importance that the new levies be pushed on as rapidly as possible. Now is the hour in which to strike the decisive blow."

TELEGRAMS FROM WASHINGTON.

NO REBELS WITHIN TEN MILES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

It was ascertained by our scouts yesterday, who completed a circuit extending ten miles from the city, that there was not a single rebel soldier to be seen.

Our scouts are confident that there are no rebel soldiers anywhere between Frederick and the Potomac.

Washington to-day is remarkably quiet.

DISCIPLINE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 1.

The discipline which is exercised in the New-York Seventh regiment is marked by such discrimination and prompt punishment, that that organization fully maintains its character. The regimental bulletin board at Fort Federal Hill to-day contained the following notice:

[*Extract from General Order.*]

Private W. E. KIDDAR, of Co. A, having violated his pledge to return on the expiration of his furlough, is hereby dishonorably dismissed from further duty, and will not be allowed to rejoin his Company during their present term of service.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Scouts in Hagerstown—The Departure of Gen. Hooker—Rapid Marches of our Troops—Gen. Meade's Staff—Deings of the Rebel Cavalry—No Telegraphic Communication with Washington, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 29, 1863.

A party of Col. SHARPE'S gallant scouts, only nine in number, headed by Sergt. M. W. KLINE, dashed into Hagerstown this morning, in the very rear of the enemy, and captured ten prisoners and a large rebel mail, which was on its way from the South to LEE'S army.

Gen. HOOKER, accompanied by Maj. LAWRENCE and Capt. RUSSELL, his two personal Aids, left Frederick at noon, to-day, having been delayed by supposed trouble on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His departure was entirely private.

The day has been wet and the roads heavy, but the troops are performing great feats of marching. They press forward with great vigor. When the history of this march is written people will be startled by the feats of endurance which our troops daily sustain.

I am very happy to say that the retirement of Gen. HOOKER has involved no material delay in the movement of the army. Gen. MEADE steps in vigorously, and applies himself with great energy to the task before him.

The entire Staff, save Gen. HOOKER'S personal Aids, remains as heretofore for the present. Gen. MEADE adds three Aids, however, in the persons of Maj. BIDDLE and Capts. JAY and MEADE.

I should not be surprised if a great battle is fought on the Fourth of July, possibly sooner.

This is the important week of the war.

The Army of the Potomac will do its duty.

MIDDLEBURGH, CARROLL Co., Md., Tuesday, June 30.

The presumption here is that the public are having a nice little excitement over the doings of the rebel cavalry in the rear of Washington. As that point is not exactly in my department, I cannot give you the particulars about the rampaging rebels down in that vicinity. We heard last evening that the rebel cavalry moving toward Annapolis, had struck and destroyed the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Laurel Factory, sixteen miles north of Washington. Where they went to from that point we have not fully learned, but an impression prevails that they steered for Ellicott's Mills on the main line, only ten miles distant by pike from Baltimore, and about fifteen by railroad.

Washington, we know, is not in telegraphic communication with us, and the only railroad in operation to-day is the Western Maryland Railroad, from Union Bridge to Baltimore. I sent a special messenger by that last evening, and he arrived in Baltimore safely.

The Frederick Road was not in operation. The regular morning train from Frederick, as also the special train with Gen. HOOKER, Gen. MARSTON, Col. HARDIE and others, were delayed at Monocacy Junction until after 12 o'clock, and I do not know that they left then. The telegraph line was not in operation and the road was being reconnoitered by a couple of engines, but with what success I did not learn.

The fact that Washington is absolutely cut off excites little sympathy in this army. If NERO could fiddle while Rome was burning, it is believed he finds his counterpart in the Commander-in-Chief, who cat-hauls the Army of the Potomac while the rebels are positively knocking at his own doors.

We have very little information from the enemy. The great distance between the two armies, and the rapid movement of both, have tended to lessen reports from the enemy. We shall, however, have definite information from the enemy in a day or two, and possibly a battle by the close of the week.

I am indebted to Capt. DAHLGREN, formerly of Gen. HOOKER'S Staff, but now volunteer aid to Gen. PLEASANTON, for late Richmond and Charleston papers, which I forward herewith.

The dash into Hagerstown, yesterday, by Sergeant CLINE and eight scouts, was a very daring thing. They took more prisoners than they had men in their own party.

The public may be laboring under excitement now, because of recent bold movements of the enemy; but by the close of the week, if signs and plans do not fail, there will be cause for far greater perturbation of the public pulse. We all hope it may beat freer with the tidings of victory.

LATER.

TUESDAY, June 30—10 A. M.

The Western Maryland Railroad is also stopped, and the Army of the Potomac is without either telegraphic or railroad communication with Washington, or any other point. Blissful moment.

Rumors of a fight at Westminster prevailed last evening, but they proved to have been induced by the advance of our cavalry, some of them being taken for rebels by the citizens.

A few Baltimore papers of Monday have reached us, giving accounts of the rapid advance of the enemy along the Southern border of Pennsylvania, and the interruption of the Northern Central Railroad at York and Wrightsville. These things excite lively comment among the troops, and sharpen their appetites for the coming contest. We earnestly hope they will not fail to cross the Susquehanna and move on Philadelphia.

I sent a TIMES messenger by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Frederick yesterday, but I am not at all sure that he got through. He had a full account of Gen. HOOKER'S removal, and the causes thereof. I send another to-day through the country on horseback, and hope he will not fail. Communications are decidedly precarious.

If it will assure the public at all, I can say that the Army of the Potomac is in good position, full of spirit, and nerving itself for the great work before it. A feeling, based upon what it can do, pervades the army—that the time has now come for a change of the score from defeat to victory.

L. L. CROUNSE.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Knowledge of Gen. Foster's Movements—Patriotism of the Nine Months' Men.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, June 27, *via* FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 30.

The Wilmington *Journal* gives full accounts of our movements here, naming the regiments that were departing, and giving their destination before anything had been sent North about it for publication.

The *Journal* thinks that the remarkable celerity of Gen. FOSTER'S movements is a just cause for grave apprehension, and says he is the nimble antelope that will step into Richmond, while the Confederates are napping, unless he is well watched.

Though the time of the nine months' men in the Department of North Carolina had about expired, they cheerfully volunteered to serve during the present emergency, however long it might last.

NEWS FROM BERMUDA.

The Rebel Steamer Lady Davis and other Blockade Runners—Arrival of Vallandigham.

We have the Bermuda *Royal Gazette* of June 26.

The rebel steamer *Lady Davis* arrived at St. Georges on the 22d from Wilmington. She is reported to belong to the rebel Government and to have brought important dispatches from that Government to the British Government.

There were twelve blockade runners at Wilmington on the 16th. Two of them left in company with the *Lady Davis*, which passed close to the blockading squadron on her way out of Wilmington. The *Lady Davis* was formerly the *Cornubia*.

The steamer *Harriet Pinckney* had arrived from England and the *Lord Clyde* had cleared for Nassau.

The steamer *Marion*, from Nassau, bound to England, had called for coal, but not being able to get supplied she proceeded to Halifax.

A line of steamers is about to be established between Bermuda and Liverpool.

The *Gazette* says:

"MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—This gentleman, who has caused so much excitement in the Northern States, and who was banished to the Southern States for a stated period, arrived here in the Confederate steamer *Lady Davis*, from Wilmington, on Saturday last. It is reported that Mr. V. is on his way to Canada, and they are to settle coming events."

Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, June 18, schooner E. A. Willard, CORLY, Bangor.

GEN. ROSECRANS' MARCH.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

Manœuvres and Counter-Manœuvres of the Two Armies.

The Fighting at Hoover's Gap and Other Points.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

ESTIMATED FORCE OF BRAGG'S ARMY

PROSPECTS OF ACTION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, In Bivouac at "Big Spring Branch," on Murfreesboro and Manchester Pike, 8 miles south-east of Murfreesboro, Thursday, June 25, 1863.

I fear that no map which you either have access to or can publish will enable you to fix the point at which headquarters are now established, and which I have localized as best I can in the heading of this letter.

The army had barely got into motion yesterday morning when a warm, soaking harvest rain began to fall. We had hoped that it might clear up by the time we should start in the afternoon, but our hopes were vain. It poured and pelted all the afternoon and evening, and our ride from Murfreesboro to this point was amid rain and mud. The road on which we were moving was the route assigned to the centre column—Gen. THOMAS' corps—namely, the Murfreesboro and Manchester Turnpike; and we passed on our way the teams, and trains, and artillery, and the hearty fellows trudging along with their rubber-blankets wrapt round their shoulders and muskets. The General and Staff found shelter on the balcony of the solitary house at this point, and here we waited till well on toward midnight before the wagons came up, and with them our tents, our blankets and our supper.

Courier-lines were by-and-bye established; orderlies and messengers came in from the several commanders, and it became possible to take a general view of the result of the day's operations.

The column of the right, commanded by Gen. MCCOOK, moved down by the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville road, skirmishing commencing about six miles south of Murfreesboro, at the point where our outer vedettes have been posted. JOHNSTON'S division had the advance, and drove the rebels handsomely till well on in the afternoon, when we had pushed them back to "Liberty Gap," twelve miles south of Murfreesboro. Liberty Gap is an opening through one of those isolated sporadic knobs which form the western outposts of the great East Tennessee range. It is an excellent point for defence, and we had expected that the rebels would make a stand here and contest the pass. We were not disappointed. JOHNSTON found the force strongly posted, with artillery at commanding positions. He drove them, however, and with nightfall succeeded in holding the outer rim of the Gap.

HARDEE'S corps of BRAGG'S army seems to have had the advance, and covering the whole front of the rebel line, as we found his troops opposite our right, centre and left.

The force in the vicinity of Liberty Gap consisted of about 900 Arkansas troops, and at the time of our advance they were out harvesting.

JOHNSTON'S loss in the day's running fight was about 90 men in killed and wounded. We lost no prisoners. I have no information of the rebel loss; but we took about twenty prisoners, who were eager to be taken, and thinking that our advance was only a slight demonstration, were anxious to be taken to the rear lest they should be recaptured.

The flank of our extreme right was covered by MITCHELL'S division of cavalry, who moved out on Salem and Versailles, threatening Middleton.

Our centre, composed of THOMAS' corps, moved out by the same road which I have indicated as our line of advance. He found no enemy up to the point where headquarters are now established. Eight miles to advance of this point we met another of those spurs of highland, the opening through which is called "Hoover's Gap." Some distance this side of that point, REYNOLDS' division, which had the advance, encountered the enemy, who were prepared to contest this pass also. By night he had succeeded in pushing the enemy back and into the Gap, which is three miles long. He had penetrated it for about a mile, holding the first ridge and commanding the road which crosses the middle of the Gap.

You will observe that the knob through which Hoover's Gap passes is about four miles east of that through which Liberty Gap passes. The interval is covered by a kind of natural curtain. There is, therefore, no danger of the enemy penetrating between our right and centre.

In this contest we had a slight loss, and we succeeded in taking about thirty prisoners. CRITTENDEN moved still further to our left, and last night established his headquarters at Bradyville.

Such was the situation last night. Operations were resumed early this morning along the whole line, but we have as yet no reports of operations.

It continued to rain all last night, and this forenoon up to the present hour of writing, (11 A. M.,) the rain still continues.

I regret not to be able to enter into the strategic relations of this march of manœuvre, but the mail agent waits while I write.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, Bus Spring Cabin, Friday, June 26, 1863.

I.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The third day of the advance of the Army of the Cumberland finds us at about midway of the interval between the positions lately held by the two forces, whose headquarters have been respectively at Murfreesboro and Shelbyville. Our front sweeps across a stretch of fifteen miles from Liberty Gap, where our right rests, to Lumley's Station, and where our left rests. Beyond these, on either side, our cavalry sweep a swarth on flank and front.

Although the main front of the enemy has been along the line of the Duck River, they have yet held a secondary front up to within half a dozen miles of our position at Murfreesboro, the interval being held by forces of observation and occupation. These outposts of the enemy—the surf of the tide-wave—have been pushed steadily backward, as we have pushed steadily forward, till at length they have found points d'appui on the liberal group of mountain ridges (the outer outposts of the great Cumberland range) through which the gorges, styled respectively Guy's Gap, Liberty Gap and Hoover's Gap, run. Backed on these strongholds they have turned at bay, and have for two days been able to prevent this army from debouching into the country southward.

It is barely possible that Gen. ROSECRANS was partly consenting to their occupation of these points. At least no very vigorous effort has been made to drive them out. The problem before this army at the outset of the campaign was not simply that of a march as rapid as possible on the shortest line between two given points, say Murfreesboro and Shelbyville. It was a much more difficult, more complicated, more hazardous task. Marches of manœuvre have this differentiating them from mere marches of concentration, that they have strategic bearings, and wield a great, often even a decisive, control over the issue before battle, or even without battle at all. It is necessary to manœuvre so as to deceive the enemy as to our real intentions—to make feints and demonstrations in various directions—while our real point of concentration is, in fact, another. It will be plain to any one who will examine the map of this region, with an eye even slightly instructed in the military relations of topography—who will look at the position and line of retreat of the rebels—*that our only hope of bringing on a decisive engagement was to manœuvre so as to flank the rebel right by a turning movement on Tullahoma.*

The army has now reached that point, where it is within easy communicating distance, and whence it can depart to execute the ultimate design of the commanding General. The passage of the Gaps, whether they shall be carried by assault, or be turned by making detours, is, therefore, only a secondary question. The main issue being settled, the other will be of comparatively easy execution; and the advance is down on the programme for to-day.

Viewed in its whole scope, the movement of the army has, thus far certainly, been attended with remarkable success. There is good evidence to show that the advance—if not the mere fact of the advance, which of course the rebels are constantly expecting, yet its direction and development thus far—has taken the enemy by surprise, and it is evident that BRAGG does not yet penetrate the real nature of the movement. He appears to be massing on our right, with a view of covering Shelbyville, while we are massing on *his* right, with the design of seizing Tullahoma and the Chattanooga Railroad. The plan of Gen. ROSECRANS is no less bold than to plant his army on the rear of BRAGG'S, compelling him to change front and fight a battle with his back to the Duck, and we between him and his line of retreat.

In manœuvres of this kind, however, everything depends on rapidity of movement, for all offensive operations must perforce be either on the front or on the flanks. Of course, if any considerable time is allowed, the adversary has time to recover his surprise, test by reconnoissances which is feint and which is reality, and make his dispositions accordingly. When an advance is once fairly begun, a point is presently reached where the commander must clearly settle his ultimate object and the means by which he proposes to accomplish it; and when once determined, he cannot move too rapidly on its execution. I have seen more than one campaign fail by a want of decision and vigor at this critical point.

In our own case this delay, which has lasted now for two days, has been unavoidable, first because it was necessary that the right and left wings, after making their detours and unmasking the gaps, should concentrate on the centre for the purpose of making the final march in mass; and then because these operations have been retarded by the rain which has been falling almost continuously ever since we started out. The three main roads on which the three great columns are moving southward are excellent pikes, and are little injured by the rain; but the country roads connecting these, and by which the wings have to move on the centre are greatly cut up and all movement is exceedingly slow and toilsome. To-day will, we hope, however, see the columns through the gaps, and massed for the final march.

The statements of the rebel prisoners with respect to the positions of their forces are necessarily conflicting at a time when there is movement over the entire theatre of operations. But, with respect to the total strength of BRAGG'S army, the statements we get are encouraging if they can be relied on. An intelligent Arkansas Lieutenant puts their entire force before us at thirty-five thousand in all arms. He acknowledges the transfer of portions of the army to Mississippi, but says the deduction has been partly made up from reinforcements elsewhere. Gens. CLAYTON and CHURCHILL, he says, with five thousand men, joined BRAGG from Mobile a fortnight ago. Gen. POLK, with his command, has been engaged at Tullahoma, erecting fortifications which, if completed, would be of great strength. We will be likely to disturb the benevolent designs of the Right Reverend General.

If we shall be successful in the turning movement on the rebel right wing, the intelligence we receive from Gen. BURNSIDE of the operations of CARTER'S cavalry force on the railroad of East Tennessee—and which you also have doubtless received and published—is of immense importance. It appears that Col. SAUNDERS destroyed the Richmond and Chattanooga Railroad all the way from Lenoir to Knoxville, tearing up the rails and destroying three bridges. The first of these, Stalesbridge, is 312 feet long; the second, Strawberry Plains Bridge, 160 feet long; the third, Mossy Creek Bridge, is 225 feet long. If the destruction has been as complete as official authority represents, it will be impossible for the rebels to use this great artery of communication between their forces in the centre zone and those in the left zone. Of course it cuts off BRAGG from all hope of reinforcements from Virginia. If then we shall be able to bring the rebel force to battle, it will certainly make the chances of *decisive* action much brighter than they have yet been.

We can now enter into some details of movements on the right, centre and left.

II.

OPERATIONS ON THE RIGHT WING.

In my yesterday's letter I mentioned the general scope of MITCHELL'S operations, who, with his division of cavalry, has been operating on the extreme right of our right wing. As his operations have been on a field removed from us here by fifteen or twenty miles, it was, of course, impossible for me to give any details. But reports which come in from the chief of cavalry, show that his work of Wednesday and Thursday was spirited and successful in the highest degree. He left Triune at 5 A. M. of Wednesday—struck the rebel pickets half a mile south of Eagleville, and continued heavy skirmishing, driving them to Rover, where he met the enemy in force. Here he formed a line of battle, pushing the enemy a quarter of a mile beyond the town. At this point the rebels opened with a battery of six guns, supported by a regiment and a battalion of infantry. Pushing on, however, he drove them to their rifle-pits within half a mile of Unionville. Twenty-seven horses were found killed, and the same number of men dead and wounded. At this point Gen. MITCHELL received orders from the Chief of Cavalry to attack Middleton. This he immediately proceeded to do, driving the enemy with loss of sixty horses. The rebels now took refuge in the houses, from which they fired on our approaching cavalry. A vigorous shelling, however, soon compelled them to evacuate the town, which was presently in flames. Having achieved this handsome bit of work, he fell back, with his command to Gen. STARKEY'S camp. Our entire loss in the expedition was twenty killed and wounded.

In the programme of operations on the right, it was arranged that Gen. GRANGER, with his force of reserves, should make vigorous demonstrations on the right of our right wing, for the purpose of engaging the enemy's attention in that direction. On Wednesday he had moved down as far as Fosterville, and yesterday he sent down Col. PATRICK, with his cavalry command, as far as Guy Gap, on a reconnoissance. He found the enemy at the Gap, with a battery of artillery and three or four regiments of infantry. It is a strong position, and can be turned only by a long detour.

The operations of Gen. MCCOOK'S column were confined yesterday to pushing the enemy through Liberty Gap. Early in the day the rebels came up through the gap evidently for the purpose of feeling our line. Having become somewhat troublesome, Gen. JOHNSTON, with his division, had permission to make the attack. This he did in good style, pushing the rebels clear through the gap, the whole length and both openings of which we now hold. Our loss in this encounter is fifty killed and wounded; and among the mortally wounded is Col. MILLER, a valuable brigade commander.

III.

OPERATIONS OF THE CENTRE COLUMN.

Yesterday afternoon I accompanied Gen. GARFIELD, the Chief of Staff, to the extreme advance of our column on this road, ten miles south of headquarters. We found Gen. THOMAS' corps holding Hoover's Gap, almost up to its end, which was still occupied by the rebels.

The gap is three miles in length—the opening being from two hundred yards to half a mile in width. Near the southern end of the gap it is crossed laterally by a small stream named Garrison Fork, which bisects the ridge, thus forming two knobs on the southern extremity of the ridge. When the advance of Gen. THOMAS pushed the rebels through the gap, they took up position here, and they have been able to retain it up to the present time. They thus prevent our troops from debouching, and have been able to arrest the advance of the centre column for two days.

The driving of the enemy through Hoover's Gap—performed by WILDER'S brigade of mounted infantry, which had the advance of THOMAS' command—is the most spirited and successful bit of work that has been done since the present campaign began. The whole length of the pass is marked by positions admirably fitted for a vigorous defence, and it was further strengthened by rifle-pits and works. About half-way through, the rebels had a cousin of wall-made luuettes, flanking the road on each side. WILDER, however, got the rebels handsomely on the run, and he chased them vigorously almost to the end of the gap where Garrison Fork crosses. At this point a road strikes off to Fairfield. This portion of the enemy's front was held by STUART'S division—composed of the brigades of BATES, BEACH and JOHNSTON—the force being posted at Fairfield, on the Fairfield road up to the gap and the gap itself.

The advance of the centre corps seems to have taken the rebels quite as much by surprise as that of the flanks. When we came up the rebel force was having a gala time, and that portion which was on the Fairfield road, near the gap, was holding a review. The apparition of WILDER brought them promptly to think of more serious business. The long roll was forthwith sounded, and the rebels hastily massed to meet our advance. On coming into action, the mounted infantry, as you know, are wont to dismount, the horses of each set of four being held by the fourth man, while the others form to engage the enemy. The rebels greatly outnumbered WILDER'S force, for he had pushed on half a dozen miles beyond the head of the column; but he boldly engaged them. While thus employed the rebels sent a column round on his right, with a view to make a turning movement on that flank. They were able to come round under cover of a ridge, but WILDER had detected the movement, and detached one of his regiments to check it. Both forces, in fact, were ascending opposite slopes of the hill at the same time, and had come to very close quarters before encountering each other. The rebels had all the advantage of position and of powerful supports to fall back upon; but our men had the advantage in arms. The mounted infantry are armed with the Spencer rifle, a breech loader, which enables them to fire with great rapidity. For example, after the first mutual volley, our men were able to fire twice while the rebels were loading—an operation very demoralizing to the rebel mind. They got a severe punishing. In the meantime the enemy had sent *another* force to attempt a flank movement, by making a greater detour. WILDER, finding himself thus endangered, fell back on the infantry—the head of the column having by this time reached the entrance of the gap. REYNOLDS' division, of THOMAS' corps, having come to his assistance, the rebels were again chased back.

The loss to the enemy in this gallant little brush was quite heavy. We found twenty-three of their dead on the field. Others they had carried off. Their wounded numbered between two and three hundred, and we took fifty prisoners. In addition, we got a train of nine wagons, which we burnt. Our own loss was ten killed and about twenty wounded.

Little was done by the centre corps than hold the position in Hoover's Gap gained on Wednesday, as above described. The rebels continued, and up to the hour of writing continue, to hold the southern extremity of the Gap. Brisk firing was kept up during the day on the skirmish line, and our advance batteries were engaged with the rebel artillery. The enemy has on this position twelve guns, two of which, however, we succeeded in dismounting, and, by "pegging away at them," have compelled the enemy to shift them from point to point.

It would probably not have been a very difficult task to have by a vigorous assault in force, compelled the rebels to abandon this position. The plans of the commanding General have, however, limited Gen. THOMAS to holding the gap until the movements of MCCOOK and CRITTENDEN become more developed.

And it was in fact to counsel with Gen. THOMAS (in whose sound, sagacious judgment Gen. ROSECRANS places much confidence,) touching a proposed strategic manœuvre of the three corps, that the Chief of Staff rode out to the front.

Orders were sent out early this (Friday) morning to Gen. THOMAS to carry the head of the gap, and although we have as yet no reports from him, Gen. ROSECRANS is of the opinion that he has taken it. If so the rebels must have abandoned the position during the night, as we have heard no firing at the front (distant ten miles) this morning. The next position which the rebels will take up on the Manchester Pike, will probably be at "Matt's Hollow," about four miles beyond Hoover's Gap. This is a very narrow defile—so narrow in fact as to be a mere cañon. The rebels have rifle-pits and earthworks at its head, and will be able to make it a strong *tête-de-pont*. The probability is that Col. WILDER will make a detour, coming in on the southern opening of the defile, and if the rebels remain in it they will be apt to find themselves "corralled."

IV.

OPERATIONS OF THE LEFT WING.

With the exception of slight outpost skirmishing, Gen. CRITTENDEN'S command has met with no resistance on its march. The bad condition of the roads has, however, retarded his progress so much that he is full a day's march behind where he should have been. His headquarters are at Lumley's Station, but portions of his troops are still back of Bradyville.

While I write the tents at headquarters here are being struck, and we move to Beach Grove, ten miles south.

W. SWINTON.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the China at this Port and of the North American at Portland.

The Correspondence Between Messrs. Conway and Mason.

More About the Anglo-Rebel Steamers.

Lord Palmerston on English Foreign Relations.

The Emperor Napoleon and Mr. Slidell in Conference.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Cunard mail-steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 20th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 21st June, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *North American*, from Liverpool on the 18th, and Londonderry on the 19th, passed Farher Point at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

It was reported that the Galway contract had at length been signed.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The News—Gen. Grant a Hero—The Civil War in the North—Northern Traitors—The North to be Invaded—No Quarter—France in Texas—More Alabamas—London Gayetics.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13, 1863.

The news of the takieg of Vickehurgh has not beee confirmed. The steamer that arrived last night, with news to the 3d inst., leeves us still in suspense, but with the probabflity pretty strong that we shell hear of the surrender of both Vicksburgh eed Port Hudson hy the next errival. A place besieged is a plece taken, ueless the siege can be raised hy a strooger force of the enemy.

The operations of Gen. GRANT on the Lower Mississippi have extorted the unwilling admiration of the English Press. They edmit that he has shown extraordinery ebility, enterprise and activity. They hope thet JOHNSTON may be able to gather a sufficient force to defeat him, but it is an even bet in London, to-day, that Vicksbergh has fallen. Confederats stock rules lower, eed the Manchester colton dealers are not so sangnina as they were a fortnight ago.

The exilement of VALLANDIGHAM, whatever may be thought of it es a matter of policy, cannot be considered an act of iejustice. He has done more injury to the Union cause et home and sbroad than a whole division of the rebel army. Why sbould he, or eny man, be permitted to fight against the Governmeot on Northern ground? The suppression of a newspaper in Chicago is chronicled as something extraordinary. Why, the wer began two years ago with the suppression or enforced change of tone of scores of newspepers. After two yeers, is there less a need of unity in the North? Telk of terrorism! What is wer but a great terror? It must be a terror to all the enemies of the Government—the actual ruling power—wheraver that may be.

There is another reason why the laws of war—I do not mean in the technicel sense, but in a higher and more real one—should be enforced wherever the Government hes power to enforce them. It is that I foresee that the successee of the National troops on the Mississippl will eecassiate ao attempt, on the part of the Sonth, to carry the war into Pennsylvania, and perhaps into Ohio. There have been stranger things than that rebel cannon should be seen and heard on the heights of West Hoboken. If I am not mistaken, it was the preparation for such a movement that left Gen. PEMBERTON so weak in Mississippi, and that made it so difficult for Gen. JOHNSTON to gather forces for his aid. DAVIS and LEE have been prudent—far too prudent to satisfy the Southern people up to tois time. It is time for them to risk something. I am confideet that before a month is past there will be e greet effort made to carry the wur ioto the Free States. It is to grow mòre fierce; fuller of revenge. I think the Southerners will carry out their threats respecting the officers of colored regiments, and ather worse threats.

The news of the capture of Puehla, and the surrender of ORTEGA'S ermy, stated at 18,000, came to Paris just in time for the Emperor, who had been defeated in the Paris elections. But now comes the qoestion—whet next? Will it be Poland? Will it be America? Polend seems hopeless. If France moves in the matter, beyond diplomatic action, there is a jealousy that ehe will act for her own aggrandisement. She will move forward her frontier to the Rhine, but stop fer short of securing the independence of Poland.

There is a curious item of news, to-day, about Texas, viz.: That old SAM HOUSTON is advocating the separate independence of that State nnder a French Protectorate. If this news is true, it confirms some former remors of French intrigue in that querter. Would it be straege if France, having conquered Mexico, should wish to reattach to that Repuhlic one of its ancient provinces? Probably the Emperor could not find a valner, weaker, more ambitious tool for the purpose than SAM HOUSTON. Texes is just the cotton field France needs. Cut off from the Sonthern Confederacy, hy the opening of the Mississippi, it might fall under French protection, unless a force were sent to occupy it on the part of the National Government.

Mr. ROEBUCK is not in a harry about his motion for recognition. Mr. MASON has returned from Paris, bnt I am not informed of the result of his visit. It is not improhable that Texes may be the price demanded for Franch recognition. I have reason to know thet the Emperor is very well posted respecting that country. When in Galveston, a few years ago, I met a distinguished Frenchman, well known to the Emperor, and who was well qualified to give him every information. The French Consul at Galveston was also a very accomplished man, and was abont to return to France. There are many French settlers in Texas, who would not object to a politi... union with the Empire, which to Frenchmen everywhere is the centre of civilization and happiness.

The steamer *Japan*, with its name changed to *Virginia*, has beeo heard from, capturing American vessels off the Cape de Verde Islands. If I am not much mistaken it will not be long before you hear of the splendid and fast steamer that left here about two weeks ago, as everybody believes, on the same mission. The indefatigable Capt. BUTCHER has just got another small steamer ready in the Clyde. She made her trial trip a few days ago, and an account of her was sent to Mr. ADAMS. [illegible] to the Government, and a commissioner was sent to examine her. The commissioner found a jewel of a steamer, but not a sign of her being a war-steamer so there is nothing to detain her, so off she may day, taking on board her armament, and following in the track of the *Alabama* and *Florida*. And, as there is no way to hinder it, this predatory fleet will increase until every sea will be infested with these freebooters, strong enough to burn helpless merchantmen, and fast enough to escape from men-of-war sent to capture them.

London has fairly gone out of mourning. The Queen has appeared several times in public, to the great joy of her loyal subjects. Whole columns of the papers are filled with accounts of the receptions and hella of the nobility. ALMACKS has been revived. The beautiful Princess of Wales has danced with the Lord Mayor of London. The Prince has been made a merchant tailor as well as a fishmonger. At the balls of the aristocracy the company begins to arrive at 11 o'clock P. M., and continues to arrive till 1 A. M. London is so full, and the number that must be invited is so large, that the mansions of the nobility cannot hold their guests, who get as far as the doors and then drive away again.

Mr. DICKENS gave his last reading for the season last night, to such a crowd that ladies had to be taken from the room, and hundreds could not get admittance. Mr. and Mrs. BOURCICAULT have retired from the stage, temporarily, I presume, pending the new trial of the Jordan scandal. Mrs. JORDAN is wanted as a witness. The papers announce the arrival of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who, it is expected, will render important aid to the National cause. That aid, however, must be limlied by the fact that no dissenter is likely to reach the higher classes in Eogland. Then those who sympathize with tha North care only for one question—Abolition. They would go for the South just as strongly if the South would free the negroes. But it matters little, if you open the Mississippi, beat Gen. LEE, and take Richmond. Northern victories will do more than the enloglum of a thousand Beechers. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

M. D. CONWAY vs. J. M. MASON.

The following correspondence has been referred to briefy. It appeared originally in the *Times*, to which Mr. MASON sent it for publication:

ASHBY-HOUSE, NOTTING-HILL, LONDON, W., June 10, 1863.

SIR: I have authority to make the followiog proposition on behalf of the leadieg Anti-Slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country:

If the States calling themselves 'The Confederate States of America' will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guaranteed hy a liberal European commission, the emsecipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its completion as the commission shall adjedge to be eecessary and just, and such emancipation once made to be irrevocable, thae the Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.

I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may requare some time; but meanwhile I beg to be informed at yoer early convenience whether yon will personally lend your influence in favor of a restoration of peace and the indepeodence of the South upon the simple basis of the emancipation of the slaves.

Any guarantee of my owo responsibility and my right to make this offer shall be forthcoming.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. MASON, Esq.

No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, June 11, 1863.

SIR: I have your note of yesterday. The proposition it contains is certainly worthy of the greatest consideration, provided it is made under a proper responsibility. Yet, you must be aware that, while you know fully the representative position I occupy, I have not the like assurance as regards yourself.

If you think proper, therefore, to commenicate to me who those are on whose behalf and authority you make the propositioe reiarred to, with the evidence of your "right to make this offer," t will at once give you my reply, the character of which, however, must oepend oe what I may learo of your authority in the premises. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq. J. M. MASON.

ASHBY HOUSE, NOTTING-HILL, W., June 16, 1863.

SIR: Yoor note of the 11th has been received.

t could easily give you the evidence that I represeot the views of the leading Abolitionists of America, but with regard to the special offer which I have made, t have concluded that it was best to write out to America, and obtain the evidence of my right to make it in a form which will preclnde any doubt as to its sufficiency.

I shall theu address you again on the subject.

I am, &c., MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. MASON, Esq.

No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, June 17, 1863.

SIR: I have received yonr note of yesterday.

You need not write to America to "obtain the evidence" of your rigel to treat oo the matter it imports. Our correspondence closes with this reply. It was your pleasure to commeace it; it is mine to terminate it.

t desired to know who they were who were reaponsible for your mission to England, as you present it; and who were to coafirm the treaty you proposed to make for arresting the war in America, on the basis of a separation of the States, with or without the sanction of their Government. But such information is of the less value now, as I find from an advertisement in the journals of the day, that you have brought to England letters of sefficient credit from those who sent you to invite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parliament, who was to preside, to hear an address from you oe the subject of your mission, with the promise of a like address from him.

This correspondeoece shall go to the public, and will find its way to the country, a class of the citizens of which you claim to represent. It will, perhaps, interest the Government and the *soi-disant* 'loyal men' there to know, under the sanction af your oame, that the 'leading Anti-Savery men in America' are prepared to negotiate with the authorities of the Confederate States for a restoration of peace and the indspendance of the South, as a pledge that the Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery leaders of the North States shall immediately oppose the further prosecution of the war on the part af the United States Government, and since they hold the balance af power will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.'

As soma reward, however, for this interesting disclosura, your lequry whetaer the Confederate States will consent to emancipation on the terms stated shall not go wholly unanswered. You may be assured, then, and perhaps it may be of value to your constituents to assure them, that the Northern States will eever be in relation to put this question to the South, nor will the Senthern States ever be in a position requiring them to give an aeswer,

I am, Sir, yonr obedient servant,
J. M. MASON.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq.

THE ANGLO-REBEL STEAMER, THE SOUTHERNER.

From the Liverpool Post, June 19.

The steamer *Southerner*, about which so much has been said and done at Hartlapool, has arrived in the Mersey. Externally, she fully bears out the ratiog character that was given her there, being a low, sharp vessel, and one built apparently for speed. She has come round here to load for Nassau. The fact of her name in the first place, her owners (Messrs. FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co.,) in the second, and her Captain (BULLOCH,) an old Confederate, in the third, is quite sufficient to transfer the vigilance with which she was watched in the Tees to the Mersey.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, June 17.

It was stated yesterday—in a quarter likely to be well informed of the facts—that the trial in this case will commence in the Court of Exchequer, London, on Monday or Tuesday next, and that the evidence for the prosecution has been got up here by a private inquiry officer, who, it was stated, has been in the employment of the American Consul for several months past; and this officer, it was also stated, has the command and "drilling" of all the witnesses in Liverpool who are to be examined in this case. It was further stated that the authorities, on the part of the prosecution, would not produce any of the detective officers of this town who were engaged in the original inquiry that took place here. We do not vonch for the strict accuracy of tha above, but give it as a rumor, emanating from a quarter well informed on the whota affair.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE TIMES ON FERNANDO WOOD'S PEACE MEETING.

Tha London *Times* has an editorial on the Peace meeting recently held at New-York, under the auspices of FERNANDO WOOD and others. The *Times* sees in the meeting some reason for thinking that the civil war may be touching its close; but, at [illegible] marvalously fertile, and the [illegible] ivory on their route; [illegible] boms the horns and skull of a [illegible] which the [illegible] the Equator, they [illegible] and [illegible] the Moon, and [illegible] to be the source of [illegible] whose sides torrents of rain flow into the Lake Nyanza, the fountain of the Nile, and constitute the [illegible] flow of that river. They were the first Europeans [illegible] and south of the Equator, but comparatively [illegible] portions of that magnitude. Although Capt. SPEKE had previously visited the Lake Nyanza, he had great difficulty in reaching it this time. They were frequently robbed of everything by the barbarous people wbom they have encountered during their travels. Some of their Zanzibar guides would not share the hardships of the travelers, and turned back; but a number remained faithful, and accompanied the Englishmen as far as Cairo, where their photographs were taken and have been brought to England; they are nearly naked, and are gigantic looking savages of various tribes. As soon as the *Pera* arrived here, the consul at Zanzibar and a number of gentlemen went on board to welcome the distinguished travelers and congratulate them on the discoveries they had made and the fame they had achieved. The Customhouse authorities here were instructed by Earl RUSSELL to pass their baggage free, and afford every facility for the travelers to proceed to London.

Before they left Southampton the Mayor, T. PERKINS, Esq., and a number of gentlemen, had an interview with them at the station. His worship addressed them in a few appropriate words of welcome:

The distinguished travelers replied to the welcome with deep emotion. They expressed their gratitude for the welcome they had received from Englishmen and the representatives of such an important town as Southampton, and gave some interesting particulars of their travels. They described the magnificent countries they had passed through. The places that had been marked on the maps of equatorial Africa as deserts they had found reveling in a luxuriant vegetation. They had brought home beautiful specimens of some of the wonders they had seen. The great drawback to trade with the countries in which they had dwelt was the fear and suspicion of the inhabitants. In three years they had traversed 3,000 miles in a straight line. They had gone round the great lake, the source of the Nile, and which was 150 miles broad. They had often, from delays and opposition, only been able to make headway about a mile a day, but by perseverance they had overcome all difficulties.

The Mayor invited them to a banquet, which he declared would show them the estimation in which the people of Southampton held them for solving the great geographical problem as to the source af that storied river which had engaged the attention of Kings and conquerors from the remotest ages. Capts. SPEKE and GRANT, however, regretted that their immediate engagements would prevent them from accepting the proffered hospitality of the Mayor, but they intimated that they would embrace the first opportunity to again visit Southampton. They made some humorous remarks on the extent of their baggage. They had a few boxes of specimens, but their "carpet" bags consisted of two wetasted sheep skins. They had lost everything amidst the perils they had encountered. They had passed through those distant and gloomy abodes described by the poet, sed heard sed seee ths

Calling shapes and beckoning shadows dire,
And aery tongues that syllable men's names
On sands and shores, and desert wildernesses.

They left for London by the 11½ A. M. train.

FRANCE.

The King of Sweden had added his congratulations apon tha fall of Puabla, to those of the various other Sovereigns already reported.

The rumor that M. SARTIGES, the French Ambassador at Turin, and M. TALLYRAND, Ambassador at Brussels, are about to request leave of absence from their diplomatic posts, is unfounded.

The harvest in the extreme south of France had commenced under favorable conditions. The French corn markets were generally advancing.

AUSTRIA.

The Council of the Empire was opened on the 18th. The following is a summary of the speech from the throna: The Emperor makes a satisfactory retrospect of the activity of the Reichsrath, and expresses a hope that Transylvania will also shortly take part in its deliberation. His Majesty continues: The Reichsrath closed its first session under the blessings of peace, which the Government will endeavor to maintain undisturbed. Thanks to the liberal institutions of the Empire, its material and intellectual life is everywhere being rapidly developed, and its influence and position as a Great Power continually becoming more and more satisfactory. The credit of the State and the public currency have most decidedly improved. It has been unnecessary to apply for any extraordinary credit during the current year. The budget, which will be submitted, has been prepared with a view to the greatest possible economy. The speech concludes by enumerating the various measures of local reforms which are to be brought forward.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament had been engaged in debating the general policy of the Government. Ministerial explanations were given, and confidence was expressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON'S course, notwithstanding the continued occupation af Rome by France.

Gen. BIXIO advised the teiterruptioo of relations with France, who, while occupying Rome, does not prevent the organization of brigandage.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Tha diplomatic notes upon the Polish question addressed to Russia by the three Powers, were dispatched to St. Petersburgh on the 18th.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes an article, reviewing the atrocities committed by tha Russians in Poland, and declaring that no hopes can be entertained of any benefit arising from diplomacy. Tha writer calls upon France, in coajunction with other friendly nations, to intervene actively for tha reestablishment of an independent Poland.

The insurrection was increasing in Volhynia, but the peasantry remained passive.

It is asserted that tha Russian Government evinced a spirit of conciliation, and a desire to receive the notes of the three Powers favorably; but nevertheless, great preparations continued to be made at Cronstadt and other naval and military arsenals, and, according to some rumors, the Russian reply was likely to be unfavorable.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

In the Federal Diet at Frankfort, the Special Committee on the Affairs of Holstein brought in their report proposing that tha Danish Government should be requested to withdraw its ordinence of the 30th of March. The Danish representative of the Diet handed in a protest against the report of the Committee. The proposal will be submitted to the vote of the Diet upon the 7th of July.

It is asserted that the British Government will be prepared to act with energy in case German troops march into Holstein, and France will act with Great Britain. A strong naval demonstration at the mouth of the Elbe is spoken of.

INDIA.

Calcutta letters of May 15, and Bombay May 24, have arrived.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India had sent out telegraphic orders to the Government of Bombay to fortify Bombay harbor without delay, and put it in a complete state of defence.

The experiment made with Peruvian cotton seed at Coimbatore in November last, has proved a failure. The plants appeared for a time healthy and promising, but were entirely destroyed by worms.

The cotton crop was pouring into the market at Bombay, but it will be impossible to bring in what is now in transit before the rains.

The prizes offered by the Bombay Government for cotton have been without any effect, and the Government now states that the realization of good prices on the spot appears the best and most acceptable reward to the producer.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, June 21.

Forty to fifty guineas insurance premium was paid yesterday on the ship *Caledonia*, bound to Liverpool from Oporto, now several days overdue, having sailed on the 8th inst. She has five hundred head of cattle on board and a general cargo.

The ship *Dover Castle*, from Melbourne, has arrived off the coast with twenty-seven thousand ounces of gold.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday evening.

An influential deputation has waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting the establishment of postal service between Australia and Panama.

Warlike rumors, arising out of the Polish question, are again prevalent in Paris. Several Russian papers fully anticipate war with France.

Mr. SLIDELL, the Envoy of the Confederate States, has had a very long conference with the Emperor of France. The Emperor sent for him, and had a private *tête-à-tête* with him at breakfast, and did not part with him until the Council of Ministers had assembled.

This interview has given strength to the rumor that a renewed offer of mediation in American affairs [illegible] by the Emperor Louis [illegible] likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla.

The capture of Morelia by Gen. MARQUEZ is officially announced.

LONDON, Sunday, June 21.

The Paris papers announce that with a view of facilitating commerce with Mexico, merchandise consigned to ports occupied by the French, and destined for the portions of the country in French occupation, shall only pay half of the import duty to which it is liable by the regular tariff.

CRACOW, Saturday, June 20.

WISLINSKI, with 140 Polish insurgents, has cut his way through 600 Russians, by whom he was surrounded.

BOSSAK and his followers have had a skirmish with a cavalry force at Gory. The losses on both sides were trifling. BOSSAK was wounded.

The Cossacks of the Don are discontented, and intend to return to their own country, with the large quantity of booty they have obtained by pillage.

FRANKOWSKI, having recovered from his wounds, has been executed by the Russians at Lnolin.

WM. RADSWELL has been arrested at Leopol.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds are without variation.

Consols closed on the 19th at 92@92¾, with a dull tone.

In the discount market money was easy at 3¼@3½ for short bills.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £294,035.

BARING Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2¼d. Dollars, 4s. 4d., nominal; Eagles, 79s. 2½d.

The same authorities say of American Securities: "Bonds has been very inactive this week. There are buyers of U. S. 6s at 70, and of the 5s at 64, and of Massachusetts 6s at 87; of Maryland at 76. There has been some improvement in the prices of Illinois Central shares, now quoted 22½@23½ discount, and of Erie shares, which are 61@61¼."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 20—A. M.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular says: "In the early part of the week, and in fact, up to Thursday, any changes in the market were few and of little moment. The demand for American continued on the same limited scale as before, and the current qualities are only salable in retail lots, at fully ⅛d. @ ¼ reduction. The business in Egyptian has been without any material change. Brazils were steady until Thursday, when some sales were made at ⅛d. decline on Pariben and Maceioe, but Maranham can scarcely be quoted more than ⅛d. cheaper. Also the better qualities of Surats command the fully previous value, while in the middling and lower descriptions the buyer has occasionally an advantage of ⅛d. @ ¼ d. China, Bengal and Scinds are also each somewhat lower. The sales of the week add up 47,000 bales, including 5,500 to speculators and 13,320 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the market was flat, the business reaching about 4,000 bales, of which 1,500 was to speculators and exporters. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.		Middling.
Orleans	24d	Orleans	23½d.
Mobiles	23½d.	Mobiles	21½d.
Uplands	23d.	Uplands	20d.

Stock on hand 359,000 bales, inlcuding 51,130 Americans. At sea from India 175,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Business is inanimate, eat nevertheless producers are on the whole very firm in their quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BOULT, EMOLIN & BRANDON and others report: Flour very dull, at about former rates: Western Canal, 21s. @ 22s. Wheat heavy, having lost the recovery of Tuesday last; Winter Red, 9s. @9s 4d.; White, 10s. @11s. ₩ 100 lbs. Corn pressed for sale, at 3d. @6d. reduction; Mixed, 27s. 6d. @28s.; White, 29s. @30s.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATEYA & Co. and GORDON BRUCE & Co. report: Beef in limited demand at former rates. Pork neglected. Bacon in fair request, but prices rather irregular. Hams and Shoulders, 6d. lower. Lard active at 36s. @37s. 6d. on the spot, and 38s. 6d. for September delivery. Butter dull and a shade lower; Scotchers' Associations, 92s. @95s. Bolter in better demand for the lower qualities, at 82s. @84s.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes steady: Pots, 31s. @32s.; Pearls, 33s. Bark—Sales at first Philadelphia at 8s. Sugar quiet, but steadier at the close. Coffee quiet and without improvement. Rice steady; rather firmer at the close. Linseed firm, at extreme rates. Linseed Oil in moderate request, at 32s. 6d. Nothing worth recording in Fish Oils. Resin steady. Spirits of Turpentine—American, 180s. Petroleum quiet. Crude held for £16 10s., Refined, 1s. 1d. @1s. 11d. BOULT, EYELLEN & BRANDON quote Refined at 1s. 11d. @2s., and Crude at £16 5s. @£16 10s. Benzine very difficult of sale, at 1s. 3d. @1s. 4d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING, BROS. & Co. report Breadstuffs generally, and Red American WHEAT about 1s. per quarter higher, being quoted at 46s. @49s. from quiet; Bars and Rails, £5 10s. @£6 12s. 6d.; Scotch Pig advanced 2s. 6d., closing barely supported. COFFEE—Middling lots depressed, but others steady. RICE in better demand. TEA, a shade easier for Congou—1s. 1d. @1s. 1½d. for good common. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—An export demand for shipment back to America has advanced prices to 106s. for American. RESIN firm. PETROLEUM £16 @£16 10s. for Crude and 1s. 10d. @1s. 11d. for refined. LINSEED firm. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand. LINSEED OIL quiet at 41s. SPERM OIL quiet at £82 for American. TALLOW dull: Y. C. 42s. 6d. GROVES & TODE report BEEF and PORK unchanged. BUTTER inactive. LARD slow of sale and rather cheaper. BACON very depressed and lower. In INDIAN CORN little or nothing doing.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, June 20.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closes dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is flat, but more steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, June 20.

Consols closed at 92@92½ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central shares 22@23 discount. Erie shares 60@63.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, June 21.

Arrived from New-York: *Athena*, at Portsmouth; *Russia*, at Sligo; *Advance*, at Londonderry; *Nonpareil* and *Esperanza*, at Cadiz; *Corriere de New-Orleans*, at Genoa.

Arrived from Baltimore, *Ocean*, at Gangeness.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 20—Evening.

The markets are all dull, awaiting the publication of the news by the *Asia*.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, June 21.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 92¾@92½ for money.

PARIS, Saturday, June 20.

The Rentes opened to-day at 68f. 45c.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY ASPECTS.

A Strange Chapter of Events—Ohio Nominations—Vicksburgh and the Potomac—Ohio Politics—Nominations of Vallandigham—Its Probable Result—Defences of Vicksburgh—Our Failure in Engineering—The Potomac Armies—Our Failure in Generalship.

THE BASEMENT, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

Yesterday the Union men of Ohio made their nominations, as the Binelight Democrats did theirs the week previous. Both of them are very remarkeble, in one particular, not mentioned by the Press. Both of them heve passed hy eetirely tha yonng, earnest men of the last two years, to take up the men of twenty years ago. Neither of them have gained much by the operation—I mean politically. It is abont two years since I wrote to the TIMES an account of the Breckioridge meeting at Columbus, in which I stated, that though small in numbers, its leadars were the subatantial men of the party, and predicted the defeat of the Democratic party, and said thet if "it ever again rise, the Breckinridge wing will be the legitimates." "They can lose no more now, and if the perty live again they will rise. But alas, for the hopes of man! The Democratic party, which once was, will never live again in the same body." Everything has taken place as I said. BRECKINRIDGE went into rebellioe, and will soon be consigned to his final doom. In tha meanwhile, tha old leaders of the Breckinridge wing have gradnally been bringing the true blues of their party into sympathy with BRECKINRIDGE and the rebellion. They stand now precisely where the peace Federalists did in 1814, and their conventions bear the exact stamp of the Hartford Convention. The nomination of VALLANDIGHAM is a mere sequence of the political movement of the old Democratic leeders for the last two years. The remainder of my prediction will, I think, be found equally true. The Democratic party, as now organized, will not attain power in twenty years. That, with the name and colors of the party, it may command the main vote of the partisans is no donbt true. Bnt, this is only the better for its opponents; since experience shows that a party which makes sharp and unpopular issues, and is yet strong anough to command a considerable vote, is sure to be in the minority forever. I need not say that VALLANDIGHAM will be immensely defeated, notwithstanding the advantage of a rebel nomination and a Tory Convention. But, is not the fact of his nominstion a very remarkable one? Is it not a strange event? Yesterday, the Union Convention made its nominations. Every paper in the State will tell you it is a strong nomination. That is one of the views of tha case; and in regard to the *personnel* is true. JOHN BROUGH is a man of great executive ability, a most powerful debater, and a man of high reputation for integrity and patriotism. Dr. DONEY (renominated) has filled his place well. STOCKING HUNTER is an able, sterling lawyer, of the old school; and the other nominations are very fair. Bnt, you will observe, that not a man on it belongs to the late school of politics. Two are oldfashioned Democrats, and four are oldfashioned Whigs. The Whigs are no doubt good enough Repeblicans, but thay did not belong to the young guard, who drove the enemy from the field. I mention this only as one of the strange signs of the times. All things are merged in the war, aed I think, ought to be. The Union ticket is the strongest ever nominated in the State negatively, for its opponent is VALLANDIGHAM. The result probably will be to condense whet remains of the old Democracy into a compact but defeated corps, which will be alike unsuccessful and impracticable.

Let us new turn to the war—where the chapter of events seem to be eqeally strange. The main point of interest is Vicksburgh. I am efraid the time requircd for the cepture of Vicksburgh will be longer than we seppose. Why? Because the army there *has* a General, (which seems to be the great deficiency on the Potomac,) but has *no* Engineer, that I can find out. If GRANT and his army have to fight they will beat the rebels to their utter destruction. But the queestion at Vicksburgh is a siege, not a battle. I discard altogether two of the common notions about Vicksburgh. I don't believe we shall starve the rebels ont, in any moderate length of time. On the other hand, I don't believe GRANT'S army stands in the least danger from aey attack from JOHNSTON, or any army in the rear. GRANT has a powerful army, which can defeat any the rebels can raise there. The real peint, I think, is to take Vicksburgh by siege. Bet I do not understand that GRANT is raising any parallels to protect an assaulting column from the flenk fire, which is the essential thing. It is true that in fron' of their forts the men are eearly hand-to-hand, and *so they were three weeks ago*. What do we gain hy that, unless we cen meke e breach and protect an assaelting column? In the assault of the 22d of May, I believe, not a *fascine or a scaling ladder was used*; and yet they could heve been made in twenty-four hours: end *for want of them* the assanlt failed. *For* want of them a large part of the Tweety-second Iowa got into a deep ditch, (like a turkey in a log trap,) and could not get out, till they were taken prisoners! The armies of the Potomac heve a tremendous amount of engineering, with very little generalship; but the armies of the West are very much *vice versa*. Well, Vicksburgh will be taken, and if taken, soon so much the better.

Well, now we come to the grand Army of the Potomac, which seems to be much in the condition of Sawnee, the Scotchman, who was discovared going over a fence into his field. "Where are you going, Sawnee?" "Bock agen," to which he immediately applied himself. As I read the accounts, this morneg, LEE'S raid will not amonnt to much, nnless he first defeats HOOKER. *That* I should not think probable. I cannot believe LEE will cross the Potomac again with a strong army in his rear. I cannot believe, either, thet he will deliberately attack Washington. I believe, what I said in my last, that GRANT'S movements have made LEE'S raid, if he attempts it, practically useless. The grand scene, however, will be useful. It would be worth a hundred raids, to teach the President, and Gen. HALLECK, to *have some foresight*. The war would have ended last Fall, if the volnnteers called for in July had been called for in April. LEE'S raid wonld never be thought of, if the Coescription had been made a month ago. One would think that two years' lessoos were enough to teach anybody something. Bnt God has his own means to accomplish his own ends, and the end is coming, in a way not thought of, except by few. The *negro armies* will end the war, far more sadly and more terribly than there was any need of. The negro army is now fast recruiting, and, as the rebels cry "no quarter," the fire is set to the magazine. The fire will go on, more and more, till destrnction comes. From the beginning this has been the only alternative—submission or desiruction. A raid here and and a battle there settles nothing. But *a burning of the fuel which feeds the fire* will settle it forever. What an awfel retribntioe! But there have been times, in the world's history, when to break up society, and sweep towns and peoples from existence, was God's appointed doom for rebellious estions.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged. *Part III.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *The Sloop Neptune and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured April 19, 1863, by the sloop *Housatonic*, off Charlestoe Harbor. The vessel was appraised at $150, and left at Port Royal by the captors, and the cargo was brought here and libeled. No one appeared to defend the action. Tea ship's papers show that she was registered April 4, 1863, at Charleston, to a resident of that place, and cleared from thence for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton and spirits of turpentine. The evidence of the master showed that the vessel ran the blockade at night and was captured aft the harbor.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Rising Dawn and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured off the coast of North Carolina by the gunboat *Mount Vernon*, on March 25, 1863. The British Coesul intervened in the suit brought to condemn her. The vessel was a British vessel and her crew were British subjects. She sailed from Nassau about December 5, 1862, with a cargo of salt pnt oe board by Sawyer & Menanders, of Nassau, by whom her master was appointed, and was to go to Key West and thence to New-York. On the voyage to Key West she was captered by a United States vessel and sent as a prize into Key West. A suit was commenced there to condemn her, and by order of Court in that suit, she and her cargo were released from custody on giving bonds for their value. She then on March 15, 1863, proceeded to sea with the same cargo, and was captured again and sent in on the charge of attempting to violate the blockade of the coast of North Carolina. The defendants claimed that she was exempt from arrest for that cause, after having restored by the prize Court in Key West, and that she was justified in approaching the blockaded coast, because she needed immediate relief at the time. The Master, in his testimony, stated that he was in sight of the coast near Wilmington, and was bound thither by reason of want of water, and in jargon to the vessel's sails, sustained after his departure from Key West.

Held by the Court—That the whole tenor of the master's testimony on this point is exceedingly inconsistent and unsatisfactory and strongly inconsistent with the entries and statements in the vessel's log.

That the case is not altered whether the voyage began at Nassau or Key West, or whether the voyage was one through Key West with the interruption of an arrest and a conditional release on bond. That release could not discharge her from the obligation to avoid carrying articles contraband of war to an enemy port or violating the blockade. If the proceedings in Key West had resulted in her forfeiture and a change af ownership she would have still remained subject to public law, and liable to forfeiture for attempting to violate the blockade, if a neutral, or for trading with the enemy, if a home bottom.

That on the proofs it is clear that the vessel left Key West with the design to carry her cargo into a blockaded port.

Vessel and cargo condemned, but with leave to the claimants to move within four days for a rehearing on further proofs.

For libelants, Mr. Smith and Mr. Andrews; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

The United States vs. *The Sloop Emblem and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured off Charleston harbor on May 16, by the gunboat *Courier*. No person interested in the cause for either vessel or cargo.

The evidence showed that the vessel was owned in Charleston and ran the blockade of that port with a

cargo of cotton and turpentine belonging partly to the owner of the vessel and partly to the master. Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Mary Jane and Cargo.*—Motion on behalf of the claimants to allow a rehearing on further proofs denied.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Odd Fellow and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the gunboat *Monticello* on April 15, 1863, off Little River, N. C. No one intervened in the suit for vessel or cargo. The master testified that he lived in Wilmington, and owned the vessel, and ran the blockade of Wilmington with her on the morning of the day she was captured, bound to Nassau, and destroyed the papers of the vessel.

Vessel condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Levi Reeve.*—This suit was brought to a hearing in January last, and the Court was of the opinion that the libelants had not furnished adequate proof for the condemnation of the vessel, but allowed them a year within which to furnish it.

The case was again brought before the Court on the additional evidence of an assistant surgeon on board the gunboat *Mount Vernon*, by which the capture was made, testifying to the capture of the vessel, which was heading into New Topsail Inlet, and about three miles and a half from the shore, but when she saw the *Mount Vernon*, turned and headed out to sea.

Vessel condemned and forfeited.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury came into Court with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *J. C. Burke.*—An indictment for forging orders for the purpose of obtaining money from the Government of the United States. Burke, as we understand, has recently been commissioned by Gov. Seymour to raise a regiment.

The United States vs. *Isaac V. D. Reeve.*—Two indictments for transmitting to the Government false writings in support of a claim against the Government. Reeve gave bail in $5,000.

The Grand Jury were then discharged for the term.

The Value of Southern Debts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Smith et al. vs. *Graydon.*—This action was brought to recover the amount of four promissory notes executed by the defendants in the sum of about $5,000.

In case of a recovery upon the notes, the defendants set up a composition deed, executed to them by the plaintiffs in the following words:

"It is provided, however, that if the said Graydon, McCreery & Co. shall find it necessary to make an assignment or other general disposition of their property, and shall secure the payment of said fifty per cent of our debts, either by preference in such assignment after confidential debts, or by turning out property or collaterals to secure the same; and if by such means we shall eventually receive payment to extent of said fifty per cent., then, and without regard to the time above limited, such payment shall be in full discharge of our respective debts."

The defendants proved the execution of an assignment containing a preference of the plaintiffs in the sum of 50 per cent.

The plaintiffs claimed that the defendants should show that all of the debts before the preference in the assignment were confidential debts, that the assignment was necessary, and that they would "eventually receive payment to extent of said 50 per cent."

The Court held that the defendants need not show that the assignment was necessary, or the preferred debts confidential, but that the onus of showing the eventual payment to plaintiffs of 50 per cent. rested with the defendants, and declined to follow the ruling of Justice CLERKE upon the same question upon a former trial of the action.

The plaintiffs insisted that the deed was void, inasmuch as it extended the time of payment without a new and distinct consideration, and that the agreement to prefer in the assignment was in effect an agreement to pay a debt already due, and formed no consideration.

That the extension of the time of payment being indefinite and uncertain was void.

But the Court held that the question of eventual payment was one of fact for the Jury.

A large share of the assets of the defendants, amounting to $900,000, consisted of debts scattered throughout the rebellious States, and it was claimed that they were of no value, and that no "eventual payment" would be realized from them.

Many witnesses were examined. Some testified that Southern debts were worthless—not worth collecting, and that no collections were practicable. Others testified that the market value in New-York of Southern debts was from three to five per cent.

The jury found that the fifty per cent. agreed upon in the composition deed would eventually be paid, thus estimating the value of Southern debts at five per cent.

An appeal has been taken.

Cleary, Peetar & Cronin for plaintiff; Swan & Parsons for defendants.

The Ruggles Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Surrogate Brainerd.

This important case, which involves some $300,000, was continued this day, pursuant to adjournment.

The first witness called was Mr. Daniel Bedel. He testified that he resided in Cranberry-street, nearly opposite the testator's house; that he knew Mr. Ruggles for about sixteen years; that at 2 o'clock on the morning of his decease he was called from his bed to witness a will for Mr. Ruggles; that he went to his house and was told by a lady that they thought the doctor would answer; he then went to the testator's room and stood at the foot of his bed, directly in front of him, about fifteen minutes; that Mr. Ruggles then lay on his back, and some four or five persons were present; a man on each side raised him up and gave him some drink; one asked him if he would have drink, but could get no answer from him; he attempted to say something, and persons beside him, judging from their actions, wanted to hear what it was; I discovered by his disconnected sentences that he wanted something done for some Irishman; there was a table near his bed, with lights and papers on it; I heard the remark, "We, in the presence of each other"—the same expression that witnesses use; while I was there Mr. Ruggles did not recognize me; I don't believe he saw me; his left eye was closed, and the other I did not see open at all; that was so all the time I was there; his breathing was hasty; when he attempted to speak it was an undertone—a guttural sound; he was most gone—very weak; his face was swollen; I don't think he was capable of transacting any business; after a few minutes it was said the room was wanted to be cleared; some one wanted to be alone with Mr. Ruggles; I then passed out of the room with others.

Mr. A. S. Slotoff was then examined—He said he was the husband of Locy, one of the devisees; was present when Mr. Nichols copied the will, but not when it was executed; was present while Mr. Bedel was there; was one of the persons who gave Mr. Ruggles drink; do not remember who assisted me.

The testimony of this witness did not seem very material, as he answered to many questions that he did not remember.

Those who are interested in this case will obtain further and more important particulars than are given in this report, by referring to the official minutes in the Surrogate's office.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

Hatters' Bank vs. *Phillips.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The People vs. *Snyder.—Certiorari* granted.

Kennedy vs. *Jones et al.*—Appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

Scott, Executrix, vs. *Morsell Committee, &c., et al.—Scott* vs. *Monell et al.*—Motions in each case denied, with $10 costs in each case.

The People ex rel. Wm. Eagle vs. *John Keyser, Registar.*—Ordar reversed and *mandamus* ordered to issue, without costs.

Rhodes vs. *The People.*—Judgment raversed and new trial granted.

Forest et al. vs. *Fancher et al.*—Decree modified according to opinion.

Lyons vs. *Stokes et al.*—Order reversed, with $10 costs, with leave to defendants to renew their motion at Special Term.

The People ex rel James B. Taylor vs. *Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.*—Order of Special Term, so far as it directs the *mandamus* to issue to the Comptroller to prepare and sign the writs and deliver the same to relator affirmed, but reversed so far as it directs him to secure the signatures of the Mayor and Clerk and affix the Corporate seal, (Judge CLERKE dissenting.) This is the celebrated Fort Gansevoort case. The opinion in full will shortly be published.

Judge SUTHERLAND stated that there were several other cases in which decisions must be rendered at some future day, before the vacation.

It was agreed that the new Court-house and the Corporation paper *mandamus* should be heard on Friday, at 10 o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned.

The Kirtland case was set down to be argued on Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Crane vs. *Crane.*—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Crary vs. *Smith.*—Order granted.

Lafarge vs. *Edwards.*—Order for payment of rent, but not for the damages, granted.

Steinburgh vs. *Marks.*—Motion granted, $10 costs, with leave to plaintiffs to serve amended complaint within twenty days on payment of said $10.

Tweed, Receiver vs. *Hunt.*—Report confirmed.

Kibby vs. *Cronier.*—Motion denied, with $10.

Schuler vs. *Myers.*—Motion denied.

Jez vs. *James et als.*—First, third, fourth and fifth portions of complaint stricken out as irrelevant, in other respects denied.

Albin et als. vs. *Nouns.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Cary vs. *Woods.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mosecief.

Mattison et al. vs. *Smith et al.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Forest et al. vs. *Strong.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Before Judge White.

Cooney vs. *Phillips.*—Motion granted on payment of costs. Papers with clerk.

Roberts vs. *Gabriel.*—Motion denied with costs. Papers in clark's office.

Personal.

Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, having closed his residence, No. 102 Amity-street, is now the guest of T. Ross, Esq., at No. 208 West Fourteenth-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 1, 1863.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg	102	3500 Har. Railroad	99
1,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Ctn.	101¼	1500 do	99⅜
5,000 do	104	200 do	99⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, Con.	101	1500 do	99
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.		200 do	99¾
N. Oct. & Apr.	105	100 do	99¾
10,000 do	105¾	100 do	99¾
5,000 do. Feb. & Aug.	105¾	200 do	99¾
5,000 U.S. 6s, 74, C. ex. In	99¾	300 do	99¾
40,000 U.S. 6s, 1-17, C	97¾	400 Reading R	98
3,000 Treas. State 6s, '90	89½	800 do	97
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	67	100 do	96
5,000 Mo. State 6s	64¾	800 do	96⅜
15,000 do	67	300 do	96⅞
10,000 do	65¾	300 do	96¾
2,000 Har. R. 1st M	114	500 do	96¾
1,000 R. R. 1st M	93½	200 do	97¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, Old	120	300 do	96¾
600 C. & N. W. 1st M	85	300 do	97
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d	58⅜	50 Nor. & Wor. R	98
6,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	89	400 Mich. Cen. R	107⅝
50 Bank of State N. Y.	102⅜	100 do	106
21,000 Amer. Gold	144⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	74
2,000 do	145	100 do	74
50,000 do	144⅞	400 do	74½
100 Cumb. Coal, Pref.	19⅝	100 do	74¾
150 do	19⅝	200 do	74¾
150 do	20	400 do	74⅝
50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	38	400 do	74¾
50 do	38¾	100 do	74⅝
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	186	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	116
10 do	179¾	200 Ill. Cen. C. R. Scrip	102
100 Wyom. V. Coal Co.	81	400 do	103¾
200 Quicksilv. M. Co.	40	3500 Clev. & Pitt. R.	84
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	120¾	600 do	84⅜
150 do	120¾	100 do	85
150 do	120⅝	200 do	84⅝
200 do	121	200 do	84⅝
100 do	121⅜	28 Gal. & Chic. R.	92⅝
400 Erie Railway	95⅜	150 do	93
1000 do	95⅝	200 do	93¼
200 do	95⅜	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	95
200 do	95⅝	300 do	95⅝
100 do	95⅜	100 do	96
100 do	95⅝	20 Chi. & Quin. R.	115
100 Erie R. Pref.	103⅜	23 Mil. & P. du C. R.	80½
200 Hudson R. R.	148	400 do	81¾
200 do	149	50 do	82
250 do	148¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	64
50 do	148¾	200 do	65
100 do	5d. 148	100 do	65¼
200 do	5d 148¾	100 do	66
100 do	149	100 do	66⅜
100 do	5s 148	100 do	67
200 do	10. 147	23 Chi & N. W. R.	79
200 do	30 148	100 do	79¼
40 Miss. & Mo R.	23		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. o.	100⅝	300 Reading R	97
5,000 do	New 97⅜	100 do	96⅞
1,000 Mo. State 6s	67	300 Mich. Cen. R.	108⅜
10,000 Amer. Gold	144⅞	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	74⅜
34,000 do	144⅞	800 do	73
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	186	200 do	110 74
50 do	186	200 do	74⅛
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	121	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	116
300 do	120⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	103
100 Hudson R. R.	149	300 Clev. & Pitts	84⅜
200 do	149⅜	100 do	84¾
100 do	149	300 do	85
200 do	147	200 Clev. & T. R.	110
100 Erie R.	96⅛	50 Chi. & R. Is.	95¼
100 do	96⅜	250 do	95
50 do	96⅜	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	66
200 Harlem R.	69	100 do	66⅜
500 do	98⅜	300 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	53
100 do	96⅜	100 do	84
100 do	98		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	145	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	121
200 Erie Railway	95⅝	100 do	121
500 do	95⅞	100 do	121¾
300 do	95⅜	100 do	121¾
100 do	95⅜	50 do	121¾
100 do	95⅜	100 Erie R. Pref.	103¾
200 do	95⅜	100 do	103⅝
100 do	95⅜	1500 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	75
200 do	95⅜	100 do	74⅝
100 do	95⅜	200 do	74⅝
600 do	95⅜	100 do	75
2300 Harlem R.	100⅜	100 do	74⅜
500 do	100⅜	600 do	75⅜
400 do	100⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	84⅜
200 do	100⅜	100 P., F. W. & C. R.	66
200 do	100⅜	400 T. H. & Alt. P.	70
200 do	100⅜	400 Chi. & R. I.	96⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes	106⅝	100 Erie R. Pref.	103⅝
1,000 Debt Cert's, New	97¾	150 Hudson R.	148⅝
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	67	500 M. S. & N. I.	74⅜
100 Cumb. Coal	19	600 do	74⅝
100 Pacific Mail	181	50 do	74⅝
200 Erie Railway	95⅝	280 Ill. Cen. R.	102⅝
300 do	95⅝	460 Cleva. & P. R.	84
500 do	95⅜	200 do	84
500 do	95⅝	100 do	83⅝
150 do	95⅝	100 do	83⅞
300 do	95	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	92⅜
200 do	95	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	96

WEDNESDAY, July 1—P. M.

There is a much improved confidence on the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street to-day, on the War advices in the morning papers and the subsequent dispatches from Pennsylvania. The price of Gold Coin is 2 ₩ cent. down, and Bills on London and Paris for the *Scotia's* mail this afternoon left off 1¼@2 ₩ cent. lower than the sales of yesterday. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper, at the Stock Exchange, are ⅛@1 ₩ cent. higher, and the Railway Share list shows an average improvement of 2 ₩ cent. under a more decided speculative demand then for several days previous. The numerous heavy disbursements of Money for the 1st July Dividends on United States, State, Bank and other securities, have thrown a considerable amount of Money on the Street for temporary employment, and although the full effect of this was scarcely felt to-day, there was less difficulty among borrowers than yesterday in making up their wants.

The coupon United States six ₩ cents. of 1881 advanced to 104¼ ex-dividend, equal with the premium on the Gold drawn to-day, to 108⅛ ₩ cent. The 7-30 ₩ cents. of 1864 rose 1@1¼ ₩ cent. and Treasury Certificates of 1864, ⅛ ₩ cent. New-York Central and Erie are each 1¼ ₩ cent. up; Hudson River five ₩ cent. over the advanced sales of yesterday, and Harlem four ₩ cent. higher. The Western Roads and Philadelphia and Reading show a recovery of 2@3 ₩ cent., and Pacific Mail 4½ ₩ cent. The general market in the afternoon was firm, and the feeling of the Street quite reversed from yesterday, both in reference to the military situation and the prospects of the Money Market. The Second Board of the Stock Exchange now breaks up at three o'clock, and our final quotations are made to close half an hour earlier than heretofore. The following were about the prices, in comparison with last night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	144⅝	144⅝	Harlem Pref.	97	97
U.S. 6s, 1881	107⅜	x104⅝	Mich. Central	107	108½
N. Y. Central	119⅜	121	Mich. Southern	73	75
Erie	94⅝	95⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	114	116
Erie Preferred	101⅜	103¾	Illinois Obligation	100½	102
Hudson	143	148	Pittsburgh	86⅜	94⅛
Toledo	108	109	Fort Wayne	62⅜	63⅜
Pacific Mail x d	176	190⅜	Rock Island	94⅜	95
Harlem	94¾	96⅝	North West	29	30¼
Canton	25	26	Galena	92¾	93⅜
Prairie du Chien	58½	64	Reading	94	96

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares. The July half-yearly Dividend of the Phœnix Bank is 3½ ₩ cent.:

New-York	116	Metropolitan	103½
America	130	Citizens'	103
Tradesmen's	106	East River	93½
Butchers' and Drovers'	125	Nassau	105
State of New-York	102	Shoe and Leather	107
Commerce	101½	Corn Exchange	107
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	90	Continental	96
Ocean	96	St. Nicholas	140
Mercantile	125	Commonwealth	97
American Exchange	106	New-York Exchange	119

The following bide were made for the Railwey Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Al. & T. H. firsts	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	100	Al. & T. H. prefer'd	90¼
N. Y. Can. 6s, subsorip.	100	Al. & T. H. in	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	t. C. & M. L. G. 3ds.	41
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	117	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cent. con. '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	96¼
Erie R. firsts, '68	111	C. & N. W. 1st M. 2d ser.	86
Erie R. seconds, '79	116	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	58
Erie R. thirds, '83	111	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	76
Erie R. fourths, '80	108	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Erie R. fifths, '68	104	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90⅝
Erie R. thirds '75	110	Tol. & Wab. Ind. bonds	93
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113⅜	Gal. & Chic. firsts	101
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	120	Gal. & Chic. ext.	112
Mich. C. new 1sts '82	121	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	116	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Mich. S. seconds	102	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	80
N. Ind. R. G. L. '68	106	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	69
Illinois Central '76	118		

The receipts into the Treasury to-day for the 6-20 years 6 ₩ cent. Loan, at par, amount to $1,106,550, of which $791,000 was paid in through the Loan Agency, and $407,550 in subscriptions direct at the Treasury office.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company give notice to the shareholders that the net earnings during the last six months have exceeded 3 ₩ cent. on the capital stock. They have made a dividend of 2 ₩ cent., and reserve the surplus until the declaration of the next semi-annual dividend, with the expectation at that time of paying a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., in order to cancel the lien upon 345,000 acres of land now held in trust for the payment of the interest on the full paid stock, and thus transfer the proceeds of the said lands to the general interest fund of the Company.

Resolved, That there be a dividend of 2 ₩ cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July, inst., payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares, the call upon which shall have been duly paid. And that the dividend upon the full paid stock shall be a discharge of the interests payable thereon the first day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued thereon.

The State of Indiana is put in default to-day on the half-yearly interest due on her Public Debt, by reason of the discreditable and purely partisan conduct of one of her officials, the new Transfer and Pay Agent of the State in the City of New-York. The ability of the Treasury is not in the question, by his own admission. There is some informality of legislation wanting to enable the proper requisition to be made upon the Treasury. This difficulty the Governor had arranged to overcome until the next meeting of the Legislature, through Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers, of this City, and for very many years connected with the financial and banking interests of Indiana. But it will be seen from the correspondence which we copy below from this afternoon's *Commercial*, that they have been denied the privilege, *in every way possible*, of intervening for the honor of the State, by the Agent referred to, who alone controls the Stock list in New-York, and the powers of attorney filed by numerous foreign and domestic holders for drawing the interest:

INDIANA JULY INTEREST.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The State of Indiana has made default in the payment of the interest on its debt due this day, being the first instance of default since its compromise with its creditors sixteen years ago. The occasion of this is not the want of funds, but from political disagreement among its political parties, and the refusal of one of them to furnish those who wished to protect the honor of the State with the vouchers, by the aid of which only could the intention be carried out with safety to themselves.

This is most clearly shown in the subjoined correspondence:

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: You are already informed of the difficulty in Indiana in regard to paying the interest on the funded debt of the State. Without entering into the cause of this trouble, allow me to say that if it is in your power to meet and pay this interest as it shall fall due, you will confer a great favor upon the people of the State, who will without doubt fully reimburse and indemnify you. Should you do this, I pledge whatever official and personal influence I may have that the State shall make you whole.

Very truly yours,

O. P. MORTON.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

Gov. O. P. Morton:

DEAR SIR: We are in the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., requesting us to protect the credit of the State of Indiana, by paying the interest on the funded debt, falling due on the 1st of next month, as the officers of State, for reasons publicly known, will probably decline paying the same. The non-payment of this interest will, indeed, be highly injurious to the credit of that State, and mortifying to her citizens, and, in its consequences, injurious to credit generally. The State of Indiana, since the arrangement made with her creditors in 1847, has promptly met the interest on her debt, under all circumstances, and at times during great pecuniary embarrassment in the country. To fail now in meeting the same, with ample means in the treasury for that purpose, cannot be satisfactorily explained.

Having for a long time been citizens of that State, and identified with its credit and prosperity, we should regret its default in meeting its obligations. We have, therefore, for the sake of protecting its credit, come to the determination that we will pay the July interest as requested. To do this, however, safely and satisfactorily, we must have a certified copy of the pay-roll, containing the names of the creditors, and the amount of dividend due to each on the 1st July, from the office of the agent of the State in this City.

It will be necessary for us when we pay to take from each creditor, no assignment of the amount of interest due to each, with power of attorney to collect the same, when the agent of the State is in funds to that end.

Very respectfully,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

John C. Walker, Esq., Agent of the State of Indiana:

DEAR SIR: It being now quite certain that the next July interest on the funded debt of the State of Indiana will not be paid, for reasons publicly known, we have, at the earnest solicitation of Gov. MORTON and other citizens of that State, agreed to pay the same to the holders of the certificates of indebtedness, to protect the credit of the State. To do this safely to ourselves, we must take an assignment from each creditor of the amount of interest due, with power of attorney to collect the same. To enable us to do this satisfactorily, we must have a certified copy of your pay roll for July, or last, giving the names of the holders, as also the amount of dividend due to each.

We, therefore, respectfully request that you furnish us with the same at as early a day prior to the day of payment as your convenience will allow. We shall expect to pay you all expenses that may be incurred in and about furnishing the same. We shall be pleased to hear from you as soon as convenient. Yours, truly,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE INDIANA STATE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 24th inst. has been received and duly considered. In reply I beg leave to say that in common with every citizen of Indiana, I am exceedingly anxious that the creditors of our State shall be promptly paid that which is due them. The State has amply provided for them all. Her Treasury is full, and her tax-payers will keep it so, for the very lawful demand. All that is needed is that the Legislature shall have an opportunity to make the appropriations, to give the financial officers of the State authority to disburse the funds.

I hope it is correct, as you state in your letter, that the "reasons" why the "next July interest on the funded debt of the State of Indiana" will not be paid at that time, "are publicly known." The people of Indiana, with the issues before the country upon them, elected a majority of Democrats to represent them in the Legislature of the State. To prevent the legislation demanded by the people, the Republican minority of the House of Representatives, fled the State, by Gov. Morton's advice, to the confines of their sovereign duty, thereby thwarting the will of the majority, and rendering it impossible for the legislative body without a quorum, to do business.

By this revolutionary proceeding, the act appropriating moneys to liquidate the expenses of the State debt, to carry on the benevolent institutions, and to keep up the State prisons, failed to become laws. In consequence of this there are thousands of creditors of the State at home who suffer already for their just dues, and, as you mention, the credit of the State abroad is also about to suffer for the anticipated failure to meet the accruing interest on the funded debt. The majority of the Legislature are patriots and ready to make those appropriations, not only to pay yourselves and the class of creditors to whom you refer, but other creditors for a larger amount whose claims are equally just.

Through you, Gov. Morton now asks me, as an officer of the State, whose duties that law prescribes, to collaborate with him, and to furnish the records and facilities of my office, for what purpose? Not to facilitate the State to pay her interest, or to add to her pecuniary resources—for the arrangement you propose is only a transfer of some portion of the indebtedness to other hands. And you plainly state that you ask this not as an individual request, but as one operating on the certificates of the State in business (and in such remunerative business to yourself), by supporting the appropriation acts, &c., &c., &c.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereoptikon.

WINTER GARDEN—The Little Treasure—Handy Andy—The Secret.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have special dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to yesterday noon, which give some idea of the movements recently made, and which seem already to have resulted in great advantages for us. It appears now that the rebel cavalry force which made the recent raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the one under command of Stuart in person—his whole force, with eight pieces of artillery. They were at Westminster, Md., on Monday night. Early on Tuesday morning, Gen. Gregg, commanding a portion of our cavalry, made an attack upon Stuart, and drove him eighteen miles, from Westminster to Hanover. Gen. Kilpatrick subsequently attacked him and drove him out of Hanover, after a splendid fight, part of his force going toward Gettysburgh and part toward York. Gen. Kilpatrick captured fifty prisoners, including a Lieutenant-Colonel. During Tuesday a regiment was also driven out of Gettysburgh by Gen. Buford. From the best information obtainable yesterday, the rebels appeared to be concentrating their forces on a line running from Cashtown to Berlin. Cashtown is between Gettysburgh and Chambersburgh, and Berlin is about ten miles west of York. Appearances favored two suppositions—that the rebels were preparing to attempt to retreat with their plunder, or concentrating to give Gen. Meade battle. They are reported to have burned Cashtown on Monday, and twenty-five houses in Shippensburgh.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh, dated 9½ o'clock last night, states that a battle took place on Tuesday afternoon at Hanover Junction, between our cavalry, under Gen. Pleasanton, and the rebel cavalry. It lasted nearly the whole afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with a loss of four hundred killed, wounded and prisoners, besides six pieces of artillery. This appears to be a different engagement from either of those reported by our special correspondent, noticed above. At Harrisburgh, it is believed, that the main body of Lee's forces is between Gettysburgh and Chambersburgh, and that a battle was fought yesterday between Gens. Meade and Lee, though how extensive, or with what result, it was impossible to ascertain. Heavy firing was heard during the whole evening, in the direction of Carlisle, but at a much greater distance.

A letter received in this City yesterday confirms the statement that Gens. Dix and Keyes are moving on Richmond with a heavy force. Our troops left Fort Magruder on the 23d ult., and arrived at White House on the 27th, marching in the daytime and encamping at night. The letter says: "We are now thirty-five miles from Williamsburgh and twenty-one from Richmond. I think that before you can answer this we will either have the city or be repulsed. Gen. Keyes told us this morning that he would be in Richmond by next Thursday, if at all within the range of possibility."

The Louisville *Journal*, of Monday, notices a rumor, which reached that city on Saturday, to the effect that Huntsville, Ala., had been captured by our forces. No verification of the story has reached us.

A rumor was in circulation in Philadelphia recently that Gov. Curtin and Gen. Cameron had telegraphed a demand to Washington that Gen. McClellan should be restored to his old command. The statement having been called to Gov. Curtin's attention, he denied its truth most positively, adding that he had never interfered at any time between the War Department and Gen. McClellan.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the captured iron-clad *Atlanta*, now at Port Royal, proves to be not sufficiently seaworthy for active service.

The Bermuda *Royal Gazette*, of June 23, announces the arrival there of Vallandigham, on board the rebel steamer *Lady Davis*, from Wilmington. He is said to be going to Canada. The *Lady Davis* is supposed to have carried out important dispatches for the British Government. There were twelve blockade runners at Wilmington on the 16th of June.

FROM EUROPE.

Two steamers arrived from Liverpool yesterday—the *China* at this port, and the *North American* off Father Point—bringing advices from Europe three days later. The news is interesting. As an instance of how the operations of the rebel pirates are affecting our commerce, it is stated that forty to fifty guineas insurance premium was paid on the 20th, on the ship *Caledonia*, bound to Liverpool from Oporto, several days overdue, having sailed on the 8th inst. Mr. Slidell, the rebel Envoy, had had a very long conference with the French Emperor. The Emperor sent for him, and had a private *tête-à-tête* with him at breakfast. This interview has given strength to the rumor that a renewed offer of mediation in American affairs, by Louis Napoleon, is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla. Warlike rumors, growing out of the Polish question, were again prevalent in Paris. Several Russian papers fully anticipate war with France. Meantime the revolution seems to gain new vigor every day. Skirmishes are numerous, and generally result in favor of the revolutionists. The Liverpool Cotton market was dull and unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consols, 92¼@92¾ for money.

FROM MEXICO.

The news from Mexico, by way of Acapulco and San Francisco, is of the highest importance. Dates from the Capital are to the 6th of June. Juarez and his Cabinet had decided upon evacuating the city, believing that a more effectual resistance to the French could be made outside the walls. The Government therefore moved to San Luis Potosi on the 31st of May, taking with them all movable firearms and munitions of war, and two millions of dollars from the Treasury. The principal leaders of the Church party held a meeting in the City of Mexico on the 1st of June, and sent a commission to Gen. Forey, offering their allegiance to the French Emperor. Forey had, in consequence, occupied the main entrance to the city, with one division, to protect the Church party, and the whole French army was expected to occupy the city on the 8th. Three newspapers had already been established in the French interest, and it had been announced that the Democratic element was to be extirpated. Forey had issued a decree confiscating the property of all in arms against the French.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Emancipation ordinance passed through the Missouri State Convention yesterday. Slavery is to be abolished in 1870.

The Board of Education met last evening, and beside the routine business adopted a resolution, from the Committee on Warming and Ventilation, in favor of the employment of a permanent engineer of the Board to superintend the heating apparatus of the various school-houses, at a salary of $1,200 per annum. Mr. William Dunham was elected by ballot to fill the position. A resolution, offered by Commissioner Smith, was adopted directing the President and Clerk to withhold further supplies from the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, until they comply with the request of the Board to reinstate the school-teacher named Catharine Meyer, who was dismissed for insubordination in refusing to sing the chorus of a song called "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The Stock Exchange rose yesterday 1@2 ₩ cent., (and on Hudson River, Harlem, Pacific Mail and some of the Western Roads,) from 3@5 ₩ cent. The Government Stocks were 1 ₩ cent. higher and Treasury paper 1@1½ ₩ cent. higher than on Tuesday. Coin fell 2 ₩ cent. and Exchange 1½@2 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton and Petroleum were less sought after yesterday and were generally cheaper. Provisions, Tallow, Hay, Leather, Fish and Wool, were in fair demand. Hides were less active. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries. A Government contract for 600,000 lbs. Rio Coffee, green, roasted and ground, was awarded at from $30 20@$38 45 ₩ 100 lbs. Freights were inactive, with 657 vessels of all classes in port.

Northern Prosperity a Damage to the War.

It is somewhat paradoxical, but strictly true, notwithstanding, that the greatest disadvantage of the war is the prosperity of the country. Everybody admits that, in the main, the industry of the North is very flourishing. The farms teem, the workshops and the factories whir, and the bustle of trade fills the streets. Labor was never in greater demand, or more largely paid. The industry of the country has recovered from the terrible shock given it by the first outbreak of the war; it has adapted itself to the new condition of things, and in new channels is putting forth its energies with an activity, and with a success, seldom if ever surpassed before. Taking all classes of society into account, it may, with very little risk, be averred that in no year in the history of the country has there been so little destitution and so much physical comfort throughout the North, as has prevailed thus far in this third year of the war.

Of course this prosperity is pleasant to think of in itself, but its bearing upon the fortune of the war is by no means so satisfactory. There can be no doubt that it has operated very much to divert the public mind from the dreadful dangers of the country. People, almost insensibly to themselves, have come to feel that the war was no great misfortune, after all, and that it don't matter much whether it is soon ended or not. They have noticed that it did not seem to be conducted with much discretion, but have taken this very little to heart. It was simply a good subject to growl over when one happened to be in a growling humor. The general disposition has been to assume that it would all come out right in the end, and to take up with the philosophy that, "the less said, the sooner mended." The prime object of attention has been the day's private business—the war being simply a matter of incidental interest.

The extent to which the Northern mind has lapsed into this easy confidence was signally illustrated by the manner in which Lee's irruption into Pennsylvania was first met in that State. The inhabitants in both country and town were at first at an utter loss what to make of it. For days after the advance had passed the border, they remained incredulous that anything serious could be designed; and their chief solicitude was to get their horses and pigs out of the reach of chance stragglers. The idea of rallying to drive back a hostile invader never occurred to them. It was not believed that he was an invader at all—but simply an unexpected guest of rather loose habits, making it advisable to look a little after the spoons. The brisk *démarche* of the "Burgess of York," seven miles out, to hunt up some Confederate officer to whom he could surrender the burgh, was only a manifestation of the prevailing free and easy spirit; and the astonishment of that functionary, when he was promptly assured by Gen. Early of the conditions on which the surrender would be accepted—one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash, 40,000 pounds of beef, and flour, coffee, sugar and other groceries to match—was simply of a piece with the general bewilderment when it began to dawn upon the public mind of the State that this was an actual invasion of an enemy, and a very serious business. The last accounts from the State indicate that the people are at last arousing to the actual duties of the day. They are beginning to give up their ordinary avocations, and to make the public defence their dominant concern and their first business. Lee sees the gathering storm, and prudently draws back his lines. But he will have to strike quick, or not strike at all. It would be destruction to him to remain where he is after the body of the three millions of Pennsylvania had fairly gotten into a fighting temper.

Southern privations have been contrasted with Northern plenty, and been complacently dwelt upon as strong reasons for believing that the Southern rebels would flag in spirit and soon submit. These privations really justified only the contrary conclusion—that the rebels would maintain their contest with the utmost energy of human nature to the last extremity. While our comforts have been an anodyne, their miseries have been a constant stimulant. The war was daily and hourly brought home to them as a terrible business; and it kept every faculty and capacity of their nature on the strain. The very fact that the war entailed so much hardship upon them made them only the more impatient to drive it to its end as soon as possible. The common suffering only intensified the common sympathy, and fused all selfish feeling into the fiercest devotion to the common cause. This effect has been manifested in their army, as well as out of it. The London *Times'* correspondent, writing from Lee's army, narrates how that officer prides himself upon the superiority of his "poor ragamuffins" over the well-fed, well-clad National soldiers. It was really no matter for boasting, even were it founded on fact. The natural effect of all hardship is to fire the temper and steel the will, as well as to toughen the sinews.

The invasion of Lee, by bringing the war to our own threshhold, will do more to recall the public mind to some adequate sense of the supreme importance of the struggle, than aught else that could possibly have occurred. It will greatly promote a cheerful submission to the Conscription act; and will give Government the courage to make levies of a magnitude they otherwise would have hardly ventured even to think of. Lee hurls his mortal challenge into the very face of the North; and there is no alternative now, if we would escape destruction, but to fight him with our whole soul. War has got to become the *first* business of the North, as it has been from the beginning, the *only* business of the South. When it once comes to that—and we verily believe not until then—the fate of the rebellion will be sealed.

Thirty Regiments and a Naval Brigade.

The order of Gov. Seymour to have thirty regiments of militia immediately organized in New-York and Brooklyn is so much in accordance with the lessons of the hour and the wishes of the people, that no delay will occur in its execution. The regiments are to be drilled in artillery as well as infantry practice. They will be prepared to man the forts or meet an enemy in the field, as emergency may require.

The necessity of a reserve force, of sufficient numbers and discipline, to be held always in hand for the defence of New-York City and harbor, cannot now be disputed. We have just seen how a neighboring State, numbering three million souls, has been invaded, paralyzed by fear, and spoliated to the full extent of an enemy's desires, only because the reserved military strength had no organization and could not be placed in the enemy's front. The citizens of Pennsylvania who have fled from their homes at the approach of the rebel army are more than enough in number to have successfully opposed its advance. Their flight does not prove their poltroonery. It only proves that the State authorities have neglected to organize the citizens and prepare them for self-defence.

Pennsylvania has paid dearly enough for this neglect. The losses inflicted by the enemy can only be estimated by millions of dollars up to the present time. Before the end of the invasion they may amount to tens of millions more. It is too manifest that the only limit to the enemy's destructiveness is his caprice, or his notions of policy. But the losses that have fallen on Pennsylvania by reason of the rebel advance to the front of Harrisburgh, are but slight to what they would be if he were to capture and sack that city, or the much more important cities of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh. In cities, enormous aggregate capital is to be found, represented by houses, by merchandise, by machinery, by gold and silver, and vast accumulations of other personal property. Every county in a State is, through its citizens, more or less interested in the ownership of property in its cities. Neither this property nor the population—especially the women and children—is susceptible of removal in case of an enemy's approach; and the panic at such an approach is only less appalling than in an interior district, because there is not mixed with the fear of injury, any hope even of escape. A city without defences or defenders makes up its mind at once to succumb, and meets the approaching enemy afar off from its gates, with the white flag and a capitulation. And after capitulation, all property, all money, all lives in the city, are at the enemy's mercy, and he can force his own terms upon the people, be they never so hard. If Philadelphia should fall into the possession of Gen. Lee, he would not be likely to let it off for a levy of less than one hundred millions of dollars, to be taken in goods and money.

But it is needless to press such considerations on the public. The argument as applied to Philadelphia will apply with greater point and power to the city of New-York. The fall of this City would be worth to Gen. Lee the amount of the entire Confederate national debt up to the present time. The loss of this City to the United States would have no measure of value. It would be simply irreparable.

But it will not be lost—never. Rome alone, when less of a City than New-York, conquered the then known world. And we should not much doubt the result in pitting New-York City alone, at the present time, against the entire rebel Confederacy. What troops it could not furnish from its own citizens, its commerce and capital could procure; and in the end victory would side with the most opulent combatant.

The thirty regiments now about to be organized for home defence are but the nucleus of a defensive power that must become perfect and perpetual. The organization should be made so thorough that a signal should gather every man to his post within two hours from the time it is given.

In connection with these thirty regiments for fort and field service, there should be organized also a Naval Brigade, with equal discipline and mobility. In a small city, such as Portland, Maine, volunteer and *impromptu* action is possible, because leaders are few and well-known to the many. The achievement of the captors of the *Caleb Cushing* in Portland harbor is without its parallel in the war, as a spontaneous belligerent act of an unorganized people. But in New-York City such rapid evolvement of action out of surprise and lack of organization, would be impossible. It would require twenty-four hours for New-York *to hear of* the abduction of a vessel from its harbor.

With thirty regiments and a Naval Brigade thoroughly organized, and operated, if necessary, with such machinery of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, surprise or injury to this City from a public enemy would be impossible. And no heralded attack would ever be thought of. Let us have these defences, then, with all dispatch, and our community will be insured against all panics and all fears even; and through the steadiness and equanimity of the commercial and financial Metropolis, the nation itself will learn to be self-poised and strong.

The French in Mexico—Evacuation of the Capital.

We publish this morning important advices from the City of Mexico—by telegraph *via* San Francisco—down to the 6th of June.

It appears that, for the present, the Mexican Government had been removed to San Luis Potosi, the capital of the State of San Luis Potosi, and situated 200 miles northwest of the City of Mexico. It is stated that the Mexican forces, numbering in the aggregate some 20,000 men, have evacuated the capital, with the intention of carrying on a guerrilla warfare.

To the well-wishers of the Mexicans and their cause, it is a source of disappointment to find that they did not make a decided stand in defence of their capital. But any effectual defence may have been impossible. It must be remembered that the great cry in Mexico has been for *arms*. They are poor in this article, and it has been a matter of wonder to those acquainted with the country how they obtained wherewith to make the long and desperate resistance at Puebla. The Mexicans manufacture no arms. The best, and probably nearly all the serviceable small arms and artillery they had were destroyed by Ortega in the capitulation of Puebla. Their ports are closed more effectually than those of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and the United States, the only country to which they can look for any of the means to sustain them in their struggle for liberty and independence, presents an unfriendly front and says emphatically, No! Our authorities have rigidly prevented the shipment of a single article needed by Mexico in her emergency, while French armed ships and transports have come into our ports, and with an eager and disgraceful compliance on the part of our authorities, these French ships have been permitted to load for Vera Cruz with transportation facilities, supplies and everything they needed in fact, to carry on the war against Mexico. If all this does not rise up in judgment against us some day we are greatly mistaken.

It is further stated in our advices that a portion of the French army occupied the main entrance to the City of Mexico on the 5th ult., *and afforded the Church party protection against the excited populace.* The Church party had given in its allegiance to the Emperor Napoleon, three papers had been established in the interest of the French, and this newly created Press had distinctly announced the determination to extirpate by root the democratic element, and that there need no longer be even a dream of popular sovereignty. Gen. Forey has issued a decree confiscating the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French, and the entire French army was expected to occupy the City of Mexico on the 8th June.

Thus another stage in the extraordinary drama that is being enacted in Mexico has been reached. Some of the actors are throwing off the mask, and the nature of the play which but a few divined when it commenced, is now known to the world at large. Who will rejoice and who will sorrow over the present aspect of affairs in Mexico? It is easily told. The bigoted priesthood and the Anti-Progressive, Anti-Democratic party in Europe will rejoice. The bigoted, retrogressive Church party in Mexico, with its gang of venal speculators, will rejoice, for at this moment they appear to triumph. These elements throughout Spanish America—and they are powerful still—will rejoice. The so-called Southern Confederacy will rejoice, for the Press of that section declares: "that while it is the interested policy of the North to favor the Mexicans, it is the solemn duty of the South to sustain the French in every way and to encourage them to perseverance, *as the recognition of the Southern Confederacy depends entirely on the previous conquest and subjugation of Mexico by her invaders. On the ruins of that nation our nationality is to rise.*" And to our shame it must be said, we have an element in our midst that will rejoice at the prospect of France triumphant in Mexico, and Mexican subjugation. Certain Copperhead journals in the North will raise a shout of joy over a state of affairs that must cause sorrow to every true American who would preserve his nationality and constitutional Government, every lover of progress, freedom and justice, no matter to what nation or country he may belong.

But the end is not yet. All this rejoicing over French triumphs in Mexico may be too fast. Now it appears as though the French were having it all their own way, and the usual amount of denunciation and abuse will be heaped upon the unfortunate Mexicans. But the scene may change. The French will not find that they are reposing on a bed of roses in Mexico. The conquest of Mexico by France, and the restoration of the old retrogressive, bigoted Church party in that country, with the Barons, Almontes, Miramons, &c., will not be accomplished without a long and desperate struggle, and when this struggle is ended, it is not improbable that the friends of freedom and justice, in some other parts of the world, will have a word to say for the preservation of liberty and constitutional government on this continent, and the discomfiture of Napoleon.

The Opportunity of the Militia.

In these columns, last Saturday, we observed, that though the rebel Gen. Lee might advance with comparatively little fear of the bayonets in the hands of the raw militia suddenly called out to meet him—that though those bayonets might not be held so firmly as his own, and might give back as he advanced—this state of things could not exist long. After a while his advance must stop—after a while he must begin to fall back—and "woe to him when his retrograde begins!" for then the militia will show their courage.

This moment seems to be at hand sooner than we expected. The news yesterday indicates that already the enemy is drawing back his outposts. Harrisburgh is no longer threatened. The line of the Susquehanna is clear. York is evacuated, and Hanover Junction wrested from the enemy. Various accounts represent the rebel army to be falling back toward Chambersburgh. Its leaders may say they are merely concentrating to meet Gen. Meade in battle, and perhaps this may be the case. But the effect will be the same on the militia forces guarding Harrisburgh and the fords of the Susquehanna. *They* will think the enemy is retreating from *them*, and as they were diffident and distrustful before, their courage will mount high now; and whereas they would have defended timidly when the enemy advanced, they will attack with vehemence now when the enemy seems to fly.

This is the time, therefore, to converge upon and destroy Lee's army. Gen. Meade is across its path, whether it seeks Baltimore, Washington, or its way back to Virginia. Lee must fight the Army of the Potomac; whether he means to march South or stand still, and he seems to be gathering in his forces and turning his face to the South to meet the gage of battle.

This is the happy moment for Gen. Couch to move on his militia men—cautiously, but ever closely, on the heels of the retreating rebels. He must not wait till Meade fights, and wins or loses. Couch must hang on the loins of Lee's army—must take part in the fight from the moment the first gun sounds; and, in that event, the army of militiamen will prove as courageous in attack and as terrible in destructive energies as the steadiest veterans of our army in any of its former hours and occasions of victory.

The Canada Elections—New Phases in the British Provinces.

There is a political, commercial, as well as geographical, meaning in the elections just concluded in Canada, which it would be unwise to overlook. The contest is the most remarkable that has taken place since the year preceding the Canadian rebellion. The differences of the situation, however, are so marked as to supply a subject of contrast, rather than comparison. The Ministerial party have gained, apparently, a working majority in the Assembly. Out of the one hundred and thirty members constituting the Lower House of Parliament, they can safely reckon on having secured from sixty-eight to seventy thorough-paced followers. But the singular part of the story is, that out of this aggregate, the Ministers count no less than forty-four from Western Canada; leaving them in a Lower Canada minority so great as to threaten a revival of the worst sectional strife that has ever beset the Province.

To enable our readers to appreciate the position in its significance, so far as we ourselves are concerned, we will recapitulate, in brief, what we before pointed out as to the principles of the rival parties. The Ministry, remodeled into its present shape immediately before the elections took place, holds as its great distinctive policy that, so long as England professes to hold the colony as a dependency, she shall provide the biggest share of the burdens of defence; and that, while the province may cooperate to a limited extent in the arming of a local militia, such works as military highways, to connect the Provinces, are out of the question alike in a financial and political point of view. On this ground, the present ruling party in Canada, indeed, are at direct issue with the Imperial authorities. And it is mainly on this ground that their opponents, the Conservatives, have contested the field; and, as we see, have lost it by *Upper Canada votes:* the French element of the East showing a vast preponderance of support for the monarchical principle and the permanent connection with England.

The points of difference between the parties may be made still more appreciable by a reference to the pronounced opinions of two of the leading combatants. Mr. Dunkmond, for example, the radical Commissioner of Public Works, goes the length of saying, in opposition to his Imperial masters, that "*the best armament for the Province is no armament at all.*" Mr. Thomas Darcy McGee, on the other hand, having deserted his former radical colleagues on the question of armament and inter-Colonial union, takes the high "Conservative" ground that *Canada must have a Prince or King at the head of its Government.* His words deserve notice in the United States, and we quote textually, so that no injustice shall be done to his meaning:

"The time seems to me to have come on this continent that the race has reached that point of experimental progress in politics when it would be wise and proper to establish our power *under the immediate custody of a royal Prince.* A vice-royalty, a dukedom, a principality, or a kingdom of Canada, would surely be as noble and important a heritage for one of the sons of Her Majesty, as the propped-up, treaty-made throne of Greece."

Mr. McGee, as preliminary to the realization of his ideal of a Government for Canada, looks to the arming and to the political union of all the provinces as the great immediate questions of party contest. And in this view, he has not only taken the backward track himself towards Conservatism or Colonial Toryism; but he has carried *the entire Irish vote* of his own section along with him.

Now, it is interesting to look at the geographical feature of this extraordinary contest. The Peninsular portion of the Province—all of it, in short, lying within the parallel of Portland, Maine; or, in other words, lying in the embrace of the United States—has gone, by overwhelming majorities, against the Imperial policy of expensive armaments and military highways. These majorities have declared Constitutionally what the Commissioner of Public Works declared semi-officially—that "the best armament for the country is no armament at all." Lower Canada, on the other hand—including the great commercial metropolis of British America, Montreal—has given a sectional majority of almost two to one in support of the Conservative theories of Mr. McGee.

This geographical division of parties has also important commercial features belonging to it. The peninsular country of the Upper Province, which is hugged so closely in the protruded arms of New-York and Michigan, is the country which first clamored for Reciprocity of Trade with the States—which has opposed all the differential tariffs diverting the import trade of the country to the St. Lawrence—which prefers, when the Customs tax will permit it, to do its business in New-York, to being compelled by sectional legislation to do its business in Montreal—and which, last of all, spurns with absolute contempt the policy of being taxed to make Halifax a great Winter port for the whole country, in preference to Portland or any other accessible American port.

Minor issues, of course, as in all public elections, have been introduced into this contest. But the principles which lay at the bottom of the whole, were those we have pointed out; and they surely deserve notice at the hands of those who care to look even but a short way into the future. In the first instance, the radical, or *anti-war* Ministry of Canada will be sustained. For the West has given them votes enough to elect their Speaker. But after that is over they will have to contend against more than mere Assembly majorities. They will find Imperial influence and Imperial money employed against them, and their being compelled to rule Lower Canada by an Upper Canada majority, will still further aggravate the difficulty of their position and prolong the conflict.

Richmond.—The presumption from an article which we find in a late number of the Richmond *Sentinel* is that there is but a small rebel force garrisoning Richmond. It was reported that our troops had advanced as far as the White House, which seems to have thrown Richmond into quite a panic, and the people were appealed to by the authorities and the press to arm themselves instantly for self-defence. The *Sentinel* says that "instead of being ready for our work, we (the rebels) are now to present the spectacle of an excited mob meeting to organize when the enemy is at our doors;" and further, that "in the public meeting held the previous night, what looked most like work was a company of grey-headed men, and another of little boys, who were organized and drilling," though it is claimed there are thousands of able-bodied men in Richmond who will not enlist until compelled by the strong arm of the law.

While in this state of perturbation, the Richmond rebels learned that our forces were *not* at White House, and congratulated themselves that they thus had some time to prepare for us. Their first news, however, was the truth; for on the 25th our troops *were* at the White House, which is menacingly near to the rebel Capital. The rebels had strongly fortified this position, which is really quite an important one, but Gen. Dix moved upon it rapidly, and the small rebel garrison had only time to run. Perhaps a rapid advance upon Richmond now would secure its capture. Some people are arguing that Richmond is of no value to us—but politically and militarily both, it is of great value.

Cool and Considerate.—Now that the rebel army is imminently menacing Washington, it is exhilarating to learn, as we do by a special dispatch from there, that the "enrollment under the Conscription act is rapidly progressing." It is four months since the Conscription act became law, and if an enrollment of the citizens of Washington is actually being made thus early, we certainly have some reason to hope it will be completed before the end of the year, and the conscription enforced by the close of the present Presidency, or some time after.

There is cheer also in the statement, that "it is believed the militia of the District of Columbia will be called out." It is to be hoped this will not be done with any undue haste. "*Festina lente*" is an excellent motto for Washington, even when the rebels are within sight of it. While the subject is being pondered, the citizens will doubtless console themselves by a calm perusal of our dispatch which asserts that Lee's army is trying to make headway *in a southeast direction* from Hagerstown.

The Right Spirit.—Four Pennsylvania regiments, the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Seventy-first, and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, and three Massachusetts regiments, the Eighth, Forty-sixth, and Fifty-first, whose time is about expiring, have tendered their services for the defence of Pennsylvania, as long as there is an armed rebel north of the Potomac. Their services have been accepted. Returning regiments, that are receiving ovations occasionally in this State and in New-Jersey, would render themselves doubly sure of the gratitude of their country if they would follow this example. They are experienced in the field, and capable of instant service. Volunteers are not.

The Rankine General.—We are cheered to learn that the dispute which has been raging between three of our Major-Generals

not in active service, as to which *ranked* the others, has been settled. Gen. McCLELLAN takes the honor, and Gens. FREMONT and BUTLER, who had each furnished elaborate arguments why he should be counted chief in the synagogue, must take back seats. While the public are perturbed concerning the fate of Washington, it is well to give it relief on questions like this.

THE FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.—The long pending legal controversy in relation to the plot of ground known as the Gansevoort property, is at last finally determined. The General Term of the Supreme Court, in an elaborate opinion, consider all the questions at issue, and decide that the Comptroller has no alternative but to sign the bonds and take possession of the property. This plot embraces about 130 lots of land near the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, with a water front of 900 feet. The land is set apart for a market, the design being to remove the Washington Market to this central point, so as to more fully accommodate the upper section of the City. We hope now that the legal obstacles are removed, that no time will be lost in establishing this market so much needed by the public.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

Passage of the Freedom Ordinance Through the Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, July 1.

The freedom for Missouri ordinance has passed by 51 to 30. Slavery is to be abolished in 1870. Those then over 40 are to be servants during life; those under 12 till they are 23; those over 12 until the 4th of July, 1876.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday, July 1.

The following ordinance of emancipation was passed by the Convention this morning, by a vote of 51 ayes against 30 noes:

SECTION 1. The first and second clauses of the 26th section, of the 3d article of the Constitution, is hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. That Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1870, and all slaves within the State on that day are hereby declared to be free. Provided, however, that all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control and be subject to their late owners, or their legal representatives, as servants during the following period to wit: Those over 40 years of age, for and during their lives; those under 12, until they arrive at the age of 23; and those of all other ages, until the Fourth of July, 1876. The persons, or their legal representatives, who, up to the moment of emancipation, were owners of slaves hereby freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freedmen are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freedmen for the purpose of receiving the possessions and services of the same that are now held by the master in respect of his slaves: provided, however, that after the said 4th of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to non-residents, or removed from the State by authority of his late owner, or his legal representative.

SEC. 3. All slaves hereafter brought into the State, and not now belonging to citizens of the State, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State after the passage by such State of an act or ordinance of secession, and thereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this ordinance, no slave in this State shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes.

Gov. GAMBLE announced the withdrawal of his resignation. He will, therefore, continue to serve as Governor until the election of his successor, on the 18th of August, 1864.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Maine Union State Convention.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, July 1.

The Union State Convention assembled in Norombega Hall, this morning. The gathering was the largest of the kind ever assembled in these parts. Quite a number of Democrats were present.

The hall was crowded to overflowing long before the Convention was called to order.

At 11 A. M. the Convention was called to order by Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Augusta, Chairman of the State Committee.

Hon. JAMES L. MCCOBB was appointed temporary Chairman, and CHARLES A. MILLER, of Rockland, and J. D. PULSIFER, of Auburn, temporary Secretaries.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, composed of one from each county.

While the Committee were out, Mr. LEWIS BARKER, of Stetson, was loudly called for and made a speech.

JOHN T. GILMAN, of the Portland Press, was then called for, and he also addressed the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned till two P. M., after agreeing to proceed upon reassembling to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

At two P. M. the Convention reassembled.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the whole number of towns represented was 298, and the whole number of delegates present 1,274.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Hon. JAMES L. MCCOBB for permanent President, and a long list of Vice Presidents, with CHARLES A. MILLER, of Rockland, and J. D. PULSIFER, of Auburn, for Secretaries.

SAMUEL CONEY was nominated for Governor by a large vote.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That in this critical and momentous period of the country's history, it is the solemn duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens to take a firm stand in favor of the National Administration in conducting the war against the rebellion, and vindicating the authority of the Union throughout its entire domain.

Resolved, That in sustaining the National authorities in this war for the salvation of the Union and the rights of man, we make no disorganizing opposition to the policy and the measures of the Government; but unite as one man in sustaining its civil and military policy and measures without qualification or reservation; and upon this issue there can be but two parties—patriots in favor and traitors opposed.

Resolved, That those assemblages of Northern citizens who, wishing to make a division in favor of rebellion, have feigned excessive indignation at the few arrests of persons engaged in discouraging the organization of a military force to defend the Constitution, while they have expressed no executions against the foe now invading the Free States, and no commiseration for our fellow-citizens, who have been robbed of their property and driven from their homes by a band of lawless conspirators against the republic, have shown such misdirected sympathies and such utter lack of the first instincts of patriotism, as to make them dangerous counselors in the present crisis of the country.

Resolved, That Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Vice-President of the United States, and our two Senators in Congress, be requested to repair to Washington immediately for the purpose of urging upon the President the importance and necessity of placing along the coast a sufficient naval and military force to protect the commerce of the country from the piratical depredations of the rebels, and to have the same accomplished in such manner as shall be the most efficient and expeditious.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions were also passed complimenting our gallant army and navy.

The Convention was exceedingly large and enthusiastic, and the best feeling prevailed.

Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

The Government agent reports the sale of five-twenties to the amount of $1,700,000 to-day, by the various agencies throughout the loyal States. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the continuance of the agency system for the sale of Government loans, which has become so popular and productive of such magnificent results. Local agents and subscribers will have the same facilities extended to them as heretofore in the remittance of bank notes or drafts for the loan, and larger sales are anticipated than have yet been reported.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 30.

The steamer *New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, left here last evening for City Point, with 950 rebel prisoners, in charge of Major MULFORD.

Gen. W. F. LEE, recently captured by the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, has been removed to the McClellan Hospital, at Hampton.

Twenty-seven prisoners arrived at Norfolk last evening from Suffolk, and were lodged in jail to be sent to Fort Norfolk to-day.

Political Movements in New-York.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 1.

The State Committee of the Constitutional Union party held a meeting at the Delavan House to-day, and resolved to hold a regular meeting in New-York, on the 29th inst., to take action for a State Convention this Fall.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment under the Conscription act is rapidly progressing. Colored persons are included equally with white.

THE COMMUTATION OF $300.

The War Department has definitely concluded to accept the commutation of three hundred dollars for drafted men. An order to that effect is prepared. Collectors of Internal Revenue are designated as agents to receive the money.

THE MILITIA IN THE DISTRICT.

It is believed that the militia of this District will be called out for some sixty days, unless sooner discharged.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

A general order, just issued by the Secretary of War, directs that all Brigadier-Generals absent from their commands for more than thirty days, on account of sickness other than from wounds, shall report for field-duty within ten days, or be mustered out of the service.

GOODS WITHOUT PASSES.

The late order, forbidding the passage of goods from this city without passes, is revoked by Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

SECESH IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Provost-Marshal of Alexandria has issued an order, granting persons in that city till Tuesday next to prove their loyalty, or provide themselves baggage for removal to City Point.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported here to-day:

Morris Levi, 30th New-York Volunteers.
Joseph P. Dalton 13th New-York.
Levi M. Wallace, 147th New-York.
Oscar Stewart, 4th New-York Artillery.
M. M. Seeley, 86th New-York.
Thomas McFarland, 79th New-York.
James E. Davis, 67th New-York.
Joshua H. Bradley, 12th Vermont.
J. W. Hoyt, 17th Connecticut.
Abel Webster, 30th New-Jersey.
R. L. Everett, 30th New-Jersey.
John A. Strang, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.
Leslie B. Gardiner, 1st Maine.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

THE QUESTION OF RANK SETTLED.

The question of rank between the Major-Generals of the army has been decided by the Board of Officers to which it has been submitted, by determining the following order of precedence:

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, appointed May 14, 1861, to take rank from the same date.

Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, appointed July 1, to rank from May 14, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS, appointed June 5, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. DIX, appointed June 14, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, appointed May 16, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

The decision is upon two grounds:

First—That an appointment may be antedated by the President, as in Gen. FREMONT'S case; and,

Second—That the order in which the names stood in the list when the appointments were sent into the Senate, determines the rank between Gens. BANKS, DIX and BUTLER, without regard to the actual date of appointment by the President.

The Late Col. M. K. Bryan, of Albany, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

The death of Col. M. K. BRYAN, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment of New-York Volunteers, at the action before Port Hudson, has been announced. His remains are daily expected here from New-Orleans, *en route* for Albany.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, Col. BRYAN was in command of the Twenty-fifth N. Y. S. M., Albany, and was among the first in the United States service, the Twenty-fifth being the third regiment from this State under the first call for 75,000 men. He recruited his regiment to the full number, and was in New-York in two days after he received orders, and on the fifth day was *en route* for Alexandria. The full term of the regiment was spent in that vicinity, and during it, Fort Albany, acknowledged to be one of the finest defences of Washington, was constructed. On a subsequent call the Twenty-fifth regiment and its gallant commander were again promptly in the field, and forward to their old quarters. On their final return, Col. BRYAN devoted himself to the organization of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, aided by the energy of his officers and his own popularity, he soon had the requisite number of men, and with orders for New-Orleans he was, for the third time, at the head of a fine command, and soon in active service.

At the action at Port Hudson, in which he was killed, Col. BRYAN exhibited dauntless bravery, always at the post of gallantry and danger, he set an example which his brave men enthusiastically emulated. He fell in the prime of life and the midst of usefulness for a cause he devotedly loved. A noble-hearted, intelligent man, a valuable and accomplished officer, he offered himself to his country, with the premonition that he was giving his life. It is well that the authorities and citizens of Albany should, as they design to, pay all honor to the memory of the gallant BRYAN.

The officers and members of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth—the friends of the deceased in this City—will need no other suggestion than that contained in the following call for befitting action when the remains reach here:

"All officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, at present in this City, as well as the friends of the late Col. M. K. BRYAN, who fell while nobly leading his regiment in the late attack on Port Hudson, are requested to meet at the Park Hotel on Thursday, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., to make preparations for the reception of his remains."

Gen. Early a Northern Traitor.

New-York, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. EARLY, who is at the head of one of the divisions of Lee's army, and who recently made the *trifling* demand of money and supplies from the town of York, Penn., is a native of that State. He was born in Carlisle. His father was a poor shoemaker, who lived in the outskirts of the three village, and brought his only other son up to his trade. This one, the General, left home at an early age, made his way to Lynchburgh, Va., established himself there as a dentist, was successful, married a wealthy girl, and soon became one of the F. F. V's. He is familiar with the Cumberland Valley, and no doubt aided in perfecting Lee's plan of invasion. He is a man of no education whatever, but wealth and his apostacy were sufficient grounds to elevate him to the position he now occupies. DICKINSON.

The Franking Privilege.

We are requested to call special attention to the following change of the law in relation to the franking privilege:

Hereafter, all correspondence addressed to any Executive Department of the Government, or any officer in it, must be prepaid, except official communications written by some officer of the department, or an officer under its control or responsible to it; and in such cases, under the words "official business," on the envelope, the officer must sign his name, with his official designation. All other persons, and all officers writing to departments with which they are not connected, must prepay their postage. All communications to the President, not written by a public officer, and all to the Vice-President, must be prepaid.

All communications addressed to Postmasters must be prepaid, and if a reply is required, stamps for return postage must be inclosed.

The observance of this regulation will save much disappointment and expense.

Personal.

Gen. MEADE, the new leader of the Army of the Potomac, is the grandson of GEORGE MEADE, of Philadelphia, an eminent Irish-American merchant, whose firm (MEADE & FITZSIMMONS) contributed in 1781 $10,000 to a fund for the relief of the famishing army of Gen. WASHINGTON.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 29.

Arrived steamer *Golden Age* from Panama.

Under the influence of the high rates of insurance, and the probable diminishment of supplies of goods through the capture of vessels by privateers, the market stiffens from day to day. Importers are inclined to hoard stocks. Jobbers are anxious to purchase, and are doing an excellent business. Candles, 20c.; Crushed Sugar, 18c.; Coal higher; Castle Soap, 19c.; Domestic Liquors, 50c.; New-Orleans Sugar, 11c.; Nails, $4 50; Rio Coffee, 27c.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has arrived, with $5,000 in treasure from Victoria, and with the unprecedented amount of $227,000 from Oregon and Idaho.

The mining news from Idaho is extremely favorable. Twelve thousand miners are engaged.

VERONICA QUINQUE FOLIA.—This plant is a remarkable purifier of the human blood. It possesses inestimable remedial properties. Dr. CODEN says that "twelve ounces of the plant will restore the blood of an adult to the purity of that of an infant," and Dr. SHAON records a remarkable cure of a leper by this root in a few weeks. It is exceedingly effective in eradicating mercury from the system, eruptive diseases, erysipelas and scrofula. Messrs. SCOTT & CO., of No. 765 Broadway, associated with experience physicians, are introducing it into this City.—*Express.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to EDITORIALS on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellious and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

July Fourth Exhibitions,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.
LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Warranted best in quality and cheapest. Order early on account of the great rush just preceding the Fourth.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents.
No. 62 John-st., near William.

Attention! Flags, Flags for the Fourth OF JULY.—A large and splendid assortment of Flags and Pennants, made of the best quality of English bunting, at the United States Flag depot, No. 25 East Broadway. C. H. TYLER, Proprietor.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway, 2d
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Parsons's Exterminator.
Effectually destroys Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats, they leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Best Sewing-Machine in the World.—The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's NEW FAMILY MACHINE, with its valuable improvements, entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 505 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. Now in principle and action. Light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 636 Broadway.

Coverings for the Feet.—CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Ladies are invited to examine at Cantrell's, a large assortment of all the different kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, manufactured expressly for customers' wear, and at prices as cheap as any other establishment in the City.

Begle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BEGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BEGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 209 and 209 Bowery,
The cheapest cash clothing house in the City.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

For the Hair, Berry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

OSBORNE—KIRK.—In this City, on Monday, May 25, by Rev. James Millett, THEODORE E. OSBORNE, of Fredericksburgh, Va., to FRANCES A. KIRK, of this City.

DIED.

CHAMPNEY.—In Fitzwilliam, N. H., on Friday, June 26, MARY J., wife of Samuel T. Champney, of the City of Brooklyn.

The remains were interred in Fitzwilliam.

Boston and Worcester papers please copy.

DAY.—On Tuesday morning, June 30, MARY E., daughter of the late MARLEY DAY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 East 16th-st., on Friday morning, July 3, at 9 o'clock.

FOWLER.—On Wednesday, July 1, ANNE LOUISA FOWLER, daughter of Reuben M. and Lydia A. Fowler.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Thursday), July 2, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of its grandmother, Mrs. Lydia Ann Haight, No. 606 3d-av.

FOWLER.—In Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 30, Mr. WILLIAM HERVIN FOWLER, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at 3 P. M., this day. (Thursday,) July 2.

HYSLOP.—On Wednesday morning, July 1, THOMAS CHESIMERE HYSLOP, only son of Dr. James and Josephine Hyslop, aged 4 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 63 East 19th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

HUTCHINGS.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday evening, June 30, of chronic bronchitis, JEREMIAH HUTCHINGS, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock Friday morning, July 3. Cars leave 27th-st. at 7 and 9:30 A. M.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 1, HOWARD MORSE, son of Samuel and Helen M. Haight, aged 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 123 Congress-st., on Friday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock.

Troy and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

MORGAN.—On Tuesday afternoon, June 30, after a short illness, ELISABETH T. MORGAN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, John M. Morgan, No. 67 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NORWORTHY.—On Monday, June 29, after a long and painful illness, FRANCES, widow of Samuel Norworthy, aged 77 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 382 4th-av., without further notice.

SULLIVAN.—On Tuesday, June 30, after a long and painful illness, DENNIS J. SULLIVAN, son of John Sullivan, of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, formerly assistant foreman of the *Times* office, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Eagles Company, No. 72, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Monroe-st., on Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 2½ o'clock.

SANGER.—On Wednesday, July 1, EBENEZER SANGER, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Orange, N. J. A train leaves New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., stopping at the Brick Church Station.

VINTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 29, PAUL VINTON, infant son of Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., aged 6 months and 10 days.

The remains were taken to Newport, R. I.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 357.—July 1, 1863.
59, 44, 56, 29, 21, 6, 10, 2, 13, 16.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 358.—July 1, 1863.
6, 15, 9, 64 55, 25, 24, 19, 65, 26, 21, 54, 71, 49, 72.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—30 PER CENT. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SHIRTS
FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELERS
GENERALLY.
OUR
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT
Is becoming deservedly popular
As fast as it becomes known.
MADE ONLY BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

USE NOTHING BUT

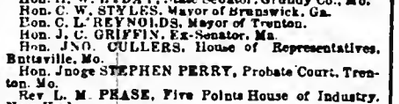
THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN!
LEONARD'S
SOUTH AMERICAN
FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY
has never been known in failing to cure the
FEVER AND AGUE.
when taken in strict accordance with directions.

The following distinguished and influential gentlemen, well known in their several localities, have voluntarily given their testimony to the value and success of this certain remedy and preventive of
CHILLS AND FEVER.

Hon. JNO. B. CLARKE, M. C., Howard Co., Mo.
Hon. H. W. LYDAY, State Senator, Grundy Co., Mo.
Hon. C. W. STYLES, Mayor of Brunswick, Ga.
Hon. C. L. REYNOLDS, Mayor of Trenton.
Hon. J. C. GRIFFIN, Ex-Senator, Ma.
Hon. JNO. CULLERS, House of Representatives, Buttsville, Mo.
Hon. Jnoge STEPHEN PERRY, Probate Court, Trenton, Mo.
Rev. L. M. PEASE, Five Points House of Industry, New-York.
Rev. MARTIN PETERSON, Lindley, Mo.
Rev. J. K. HUDSON, (Methodist,) Niagara, N. Y.
Rev. JAMES SHAW, (Methodist,) Birdsville, Texas.
Rev. T. BRADLEY, (Baptist,) Trentoo, Mo.
Dr. J. C. SAUNDERS, De Kalb, Miss.
Dr. B. A. BENTON, Tuscumbia, Penn.
Dr. B. C. MOFFATT, Staten Island Hospital, N. Y.
Dr. J. A. WILLIAMS, Laplace, Ala.
Dr. CHAS SEDDON, Branchport, N. Y.
Dr. JAS. S. BLAIN, Brunswick, Ga.
Maj. J. T. TINDALL, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth.
B. SHERMAN, Esq., Supervisor town of Branchport, N. Y.
JAS. ESTES, Esq., Sheriff of Grundy Co., Mo.
G. W. BUNGAY, Esq., Editor Linn *Independent*, N. Y.
JNO. Q. HARMON, Esq., Clerk Court Common Pleas, Cairo, Ill.
B. F. GRIFFIN, Esq., Editor Brunswick *Herald*, Geo.
G. H. HUSSELL, Clerk Circuit Court, Trenton, Mo.
Besides innumerable certificates of cures performed when other remedies have been used without any good effect, from MERCHANTS, BANKERS, LAWYERS, FARMERS and MECHANICS, from all parts of the country.
G. A. LEONARD & CO., Proprietors, New-York.
For sale by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
MCKESSON & ROBBINS, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st.
M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 130 William-st.,
and by Druggists generally.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12.
Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

★ IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for
"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS."
from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to
M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.



DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures toothache in one minute.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LAND IN PELHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A parcel of 22 acres, handsomely situated in the town of Pelham, adjoining the premises of Charles Condert, Esq., will be sold by the Administrators of James Hay, deceased, on FRIDAY, the 3d of July, at 12 o'clock. Terms easy. The 9:30 train on the New Haven Railroad stops at Pelhamville, near the premises.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Regular meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, on THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1863, at 8 o'clock. By Order,
A. B. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, Secretaries. WM. A. DARLING, President.

GEN. KEARNY LEADING A CHARGE.
A most exquisite and spirited picture.
CARD PHOTOGRAPH FOR ALBUMS. Price 25 cents.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED Paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturers of Photo Materials, 501 Broadway, N. Y. Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 639 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Montrose-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious muses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shewn in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

POPULAR HITS.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, OF
The Blue Beard of New-Orleans.
The Emperor of China.
The Reliable Gentleman.
The Intelligent Contraband.
The New-York Fast Boy.
The Ogress, Empress of China's Ship-builder.
The Angel of Peace.
The Happy Governor of Massachusetts.
The British Lion, On and Off the Rampage.
Fighting Joe.
Black Horse Jeb.
Price 15 cents. Can be sent by mail.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.
Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Headache, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, Humors and Bowel Complaints. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale Agents, No. 25 Hanover-st.

PATENT CAVALRY FOR FOURTH OF JULY.—The wonderful CANTERING HORSES, which run along the road, propelled by the weight of the rider, are well suited to the HOME GUARDS. Girls can ride as well. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 496 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
THAT SUCCESSFUL NOVEL.
SKIRMISHING.
The London *Athenæum* gives it high praise, and, indeed, one can hardly find in all the novels of the season characters so successfully drawn, or a story so charming and readable.
Price $1.
FOLLETT, FOSTER

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at par for United States Bonds of the loan of 1862, bearing six (6) per cent. interest in gold coin, commonly known as Five-Twenties.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being identical in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE
EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI NORDHOLM,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA A. BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LONG ISLAND "NORTH SHORE RAILROAD."—At a meeting held at the Little Neck Hotel, on Monday, June 29, 1863, called for the purpose of considering the expediency of constructing a North Shore Railroad and establishing steam railway communication with New-York. On motion, WM. P. MILLER was called to the Chair, and ISAAC SHERWOOD appointed Secretary. The President having submitted a survey of the route, together with an estimate of the cost of the proposed road, it was

Resolved, That the construction of a North Shore Railroad, extending east to Manhasset, and intersecting the Cow Neck Road, is practicable, and that we are in favor of its speedy completion.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to raise—by subscription to a capital stock of 3,000 shares of $25 each—the sum of $2,000; and John Tayor, J. Platt Carle, Robert Bell, Wm. K. Lawrence, Sanford Willets, Alexander Johnson, E. P. Willets, Wm. P. Miller, Benjamin Hicks, Charles W. Rogers, James Udall, J. L. Hewlett, Thomas Messinger, John M. Clarke, Edmund Willets, Isaac Sherwood, Silas Mott, William Vandsveer and Peter Bogart were appointed as such Committee.

Resolved, That subscriptions are now in order.

Whereupon, 4,700 shares, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $117,500, were taken.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Flushing *Journal*, the Glen Cova *Gazette* and the New-York *Times*.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the "Little Neck Hotel" on MONDAY next, July 6, at 2 P. M.

WM. P. MILLER, Chairman.
ISAAC SHERWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual election held on the 16th June, instant:

John W. Lewis,	Henry S. Terbell, Samuel Raynor.
Matthias Clark,	Cornelius Stephens. Samuel Birdsall,
Abraham Leggett,	D. J. cks'n Steward. Thomas J. Blanck,
Thomas Williams,	William Hertzel, Crowell Adams,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles F. Hunter, Henry David,
George Warner,	John O. More; J. G. Bland,
Chris. Gwyer,	Matthias Bloodgood, Peter J. Schults,
Simon Shindler,	Ellphalet Bootman, Albert Mann,
John P. Yelverton,	Abr'm R. Van Nest, J. F. Van Riper,
James S. Lewis,	George Schmelzel, James E. Hedges,
Solomon Banta,	Peter R. Christie, Joseph H. Wood,
William Moir,	Joseph B. Miller.

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL COUPONS.

Chicago City Water Loan Coupons.
Albany City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Founded Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Also
Interest on New-York State 6 per cent, Stock Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad
Interest on New-York State 5½ Stock Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.

The above, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at our Banking House.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

The stock subscription books of the Pilot Knob Iran Company are closed. Subscribers may pay in full at their option for stock in the undersigned on the 10th of July, and receive their certificates, or pay 25 per cent. thereon, and interest after the 10th, until required by the Board.

THOS. ALLEN, Agent.
At the office of H. G. Marquand, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE Co.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June, 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next session will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, *in gold coin*, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

Having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 83 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 43 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 68 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., will pay the Athens County Coupons, due July 1.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All holders of real estate bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1863, will present the same for payment immediately, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Interest will cease on these bonds from July 1st, 1863. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1863.

NOTICE.—COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1863, FROM bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid, less United States Government tax, by Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after July 1, 1863.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT, WHO HAVE not received bounty on account of short time, can have the same collected or cashed by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2, Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

DIVIDENDS

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, held in New-York this 25th day of June, 1863, it was

Resolved, That a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June be declared on the Preferred Stock, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable on and after 15th July: 2 per cent. in cash, and 1½ per cent. in Preferred Stock, which disposes of the remainder of the authorized issue. The books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th July. Shareholders desiring their dividends transmitted by mail will furnish C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, with their Post-office address, and authorize him to remit the same.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 8th July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD Co., OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE JARSAY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JARSEY CITY, July 1, 1863.

THIRTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. Co. OF NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. By order.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

JULY 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURance Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per cent., payable on and after THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at its office No 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. J. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING Co., SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 23, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Four (4) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared out of the earnings of the six months ending July 1, payable at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 13 John-st., New-York, on the 20th day of July next, to holders of said Stock at the close of business on the 30th inst.

The three per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company. O. H. CROMWELL, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.

June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 Wall-st.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 22d July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order.

J. L. EVEBITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 2d of July.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE Co., NEW YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable free of Government tax on and after July 1.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY BANK, WILLIAMSBURGH, July 1, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders at the Banking-house on demand. GEO. FIELD, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK, JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant, until the 1st day of July.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—135TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1st. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. Co., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 27, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

SAYMOUR A. BUNOR, Secretary. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PUTNAM, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-MAY.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M., THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

JUNE 20, 1863.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary. CHAS. PECK, President.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, come as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

OUR NATIONAL HOLOCAUST, 4TH OF JULY
Its victims' dire pains robs Dalley's Extractor;
Boys, offer'd by thousands, burn, suffer and die—
They all could be saved by this pamphleteer.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TOTAL ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1863, LESS LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID, $2,008 051 63.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

DEALERS with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving, in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, Returns in Cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every OPEN policy (CARGO RISKS) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of TWENTY PER CENT.
2. Upon other voyage risks upon CARGO and FREIGHT, a return of FIFTEEN PER CENT.
3. Upon TIME risks upon HULLS and FREIGHT, a return of TEN PER CENT.

Such privileges, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS:
Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Mim.
Robert S. Holt, of Holt & Co.
Thomas A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thomas Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Lee & Co.
Edwin T. Evans, of Buffalo.
S. N. Derrick, of Buffalo.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Tellier, of Galwey, Casado & Tellier.
Joseph Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
Charles A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
P. L. Sternberg, of Buffalo.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewit M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, of Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, 2d Vice-President and Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE No. 82 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53,000
ASSETS	$303,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	THOMAS SMULL,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	J. H. RANSOM,
CHAS. H. SWORDS,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN PERFECT,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	C. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLV'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBT. M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. INGRAHAM,	HENRY E. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,	JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by two Scotch girls, with first-class references, situations; as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to go in the country. Apply at Benst & Beattie's seed-store, No. 925 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references; no objection to the country. Call for 2 days, at No. 165 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook. will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; good City references. Call for 2 day, at No. 105 West 19th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as excellent cook, in a first-class private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; first-class reference given from her last place, where she is now advertising from. Call at No. 3 East 17th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant English woman, as professed cook; no objection to City or country; best of City references from several employers. Can be seen until engaged at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and would go as chambermaid, or take care of children; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 4 27th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable and well-recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity. is a good and faithful servant, and is an experienced cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 410, corner 6th-av. and 25th

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from one to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, pale pasteboard boxes, $3; female, $5; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
R. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row,
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this branch neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleets, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, mercurial and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used the preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you a victim to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases created. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical deficiency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 238 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. DE FOREST AND BROOKS, NO. 13 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class. In which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury. but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating from the system the poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some afflicted patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 186 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$225 WILL PURCHASE THE ONLY photograph gallery in a town of 12,000 inhabitants, near New-York, including first-class instruments, furniture and stock. Rent, $2 per week. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., from 9 to 11 A. M.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, No. 9 Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AT YONKers, the stock of dry goods and business of a large dry goods store, located in the centre of the village; the oldest stand in the place. Will be sold at a great bargain to a party wishing to carry on the business. For particulars inquire of B. HOYT, Yonkers.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—EXPRESS ROUTE between New-York and Williamsburgh, for sale cheap. The proprietor has other business, and cannot attend to it; now doing a good business. Offices No. 39 Peck-slip and No. 81 South 7th-st. E. C. HEDGE.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, ——, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 to $150
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$30
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 25 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BERLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 4.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Casanas, commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. Ball, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday.....July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....July 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 00
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
For passage from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK will sail on THURSDAY MORNING next, July 2, 1863. She has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. Faged, R. N. R., 3,228 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 6, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cable (according to accommodations) $90, $95, $110; including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.
Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.
An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.
To be followed by the SHANNON on the 25th.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 6 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except York ville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 8:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 8:40, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:10, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Manahawkan, will take the 8:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 6:25 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted for kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 260 Pearl-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, ROCKY POINT, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. BARROWSMITH, Capt. Chas. Post, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, foot of Scammel, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 8½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. Smith, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.
Consisting of steamers
1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.
One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.
Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.
The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.
For further information see season cards.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., and intermediate landings,
The large and commodious steamboat,
WYOMING,
Will leave Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M.
The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, with one exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. G. READ,
ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
New-York, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
F. A. DREXEL,
A. J. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
J. W. DREXEL,
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of M. A. HOWELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, both parties retiring from the business.
MARTIN A. HOWELL,
Dated June 6, 1863. LEWIS T. HOWELL.

The business of manufacturing Paper Hangings will be conducted hereafter, in the usual manner, by the subscribers, under the firm of M. A. HOWELL & CO., who are fully authorized to settle the accounts of the retiring firm, and all parties thus indebted, are requested to adjust their claims at once.
MARTIN A. HOWELL, Jr.,
J. RUSSELL HOWELL.
No. 24 Cortlandt-st., June 5, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. J. ADAMS & CO., in New-York and Boston, is this day dissolved by limitation. CHARLES and WILLIAM M. VAUGHAN retiring from the business. J. J. ADAMS is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
Signed, J. J. ADAMS,
CHARLES VAUGHAN,
WILLIAM M. VAUGHAN.
The business of J. J. Adams & Co. will be continued at No. 106 Fulton-st., New-York, by J. J. ADAMS, under the same style as heretofore.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF WALDRON, ROBB & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHANIEL WALDRON. By agreement between the surviving partners, the authority to liquidate the affairs of the late firm is vested in Mr. GEORGE B. WALDRON.
GEORGE B. WALDRON,
THOMAS B. ROBB,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

WILLIAM C. DORNIN AND HENRY B. KEEN are admitted as partners in my business from this date. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of LOOMIS L. WHITE & CO.
No. 15 William-st., New-York, July 1, 1863.
LOOMIS L. WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted Mr. GEORGE B. THOMPSON and Mr. DAVID SCOTT as partners in our house, the style of the firm will hereafter be VERNON BROTHERS & Co.
VERNON BROTHERS.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—EDMUND S. MUNROE and LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK are this day admitted as partners in our firm.
New-York, July 1, 1863. LOCKWOOD & CO

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 34 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Note the number. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1838.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

COAL, &C.

COAL.
E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,
Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 629 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Florence & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. F. M. RAMOS, 630 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR THE 4TH OF JULY.
EXCURSION
DOWN THE BAY
TO
SANDY HOOK,
Fare 50 cents.
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
Will make an excursion to Sandy Hook,
JULY 4, next.
Leaving New-York from Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed down the bay, passing the Battery, Governor's Island, Castle William, Bedloe's Island, Fort Diamond, Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, (where the Confederate prisoners are confined,) the Highlands of Neversink, and all the beautiful Villages, Residences and natural scenery on Staten Island. Returning, will reach the City by 3:30 P. M.
Those who wish to survey the beautiful scenery of the world-renowned bay of New-York, will find in this excursion opportunities seldom presented—a commodious Sound Steamer, skillful and attentive officers, Music, Dancing, and every requisite to make the day one of unalloyed pleasure to every participant.
A splendid brass and cotillion band has been engaged for the occasion.
An ample supply of refreshments will be provided, and every means employed to render the excursion profitable and satisfactory.

FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION
AROUND
STATEN ISLAND.
The fine new steamer
COMMODORE
Will leave as follows:

Foot of 23d-st., East River, at	10:00 A. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at	10:30 A. M.
Jersey City (Jersey Ferry) at	11:00 A. M.
Foot of Amos-st., North River, at	11:30 A. M.
Foot of 34th-st., North River, at	12:00 A. M.

Refreshments of all kinds on board.
An elegant band of music will accompany the boat.
Fare for the excursion 50 cents.
Passengers taking this steamer will have a fine opportunity of enjoying the sea air, viewing the fortifications around New-York, and return to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
TO BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, Pier No. 26, East River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 4, at 8 o'clock.
Returning, leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., arriving in New-York about daylight.
Fare for the excursion, $1 00.

THE GRAND
UNION FOURTH OF JULY PIC-NIC
And
COTILLION EXCURSION.
See *Herald*, *News* and *Sun*.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces a trip on the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Music will form becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.
For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.	
"Northern Light,"	"City of Cleveland,"
Capt. SPAULDING.	Capt. J. WILKINS.
July 4.	July 14.
July 12.	July 22.
July 20.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 30.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—GRAND EXCURSION TRIP FROM NEW-YORK, to Sag Harbor, Orient, Orient Point and Greenport, and finally to New-London, Connecticut. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier 32, E. R. (James-slip,) on FRIDAY AFTERNOON July 3, at 4 o'clock, for the above named places; returning, leave Sag Harbor for New-York on SUNDAY, July 5, at 4 P. M.; Greenport at 6½ P. M.; Orient, at 6, and Orient Point at 7½ P. M. Thus giving passengers the opportunity of enjoying the fine country air, and many of the interesting localities of the east end of Long Island. FARE FOR THE TRIP $2. Staterooms and meals extra. In addition to the above, the steamer DONALDSON will leave Sag Harbor on SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., for Greenport, Orient, Orient Point and New-London, allowing parties so disposed, to visit many of the interesting localities there, such as Forts Trumbull and Griswold, Croton Monument, &c.; returning, leave New-London at 4 P. M., and back, touching at the above mentioned places, to Sag Harbor. Fare for the day, 50 cents.

CHEAP EXCURSION FOR JULY 4, 1863.—NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The trains of this road will be run at excursion rates on that day only as follows:
Leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 6, 7, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 1, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30 and 11 P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30 and 11 P. M.
Fare from Hunter's Point to go and return (tickets good for that day only,) 20 cents.
Flushing is one of the most beautiful villages adjacent to the City, being only eight miles distant.
West Flushing Grove, situated on the line of the road six miles from Hunter's Point, is a beautiful retreat from the dust and confusion of the City on that day. In the Grove are convenient buildings, good water and persons to offer any facility required.
J. S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks every day, commencing on Saturday, July 4; on and after July 4, every day, except Saturday. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Broome-st., 7½; Peck-Slip 7:30; Spring-st., North River, 8; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—Fare for the excursion, $1. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.

SUNDAY, JULY 5, THE STEAMER GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, for Glenwood, Sand's Point, Whitestone and Stratonport, Great Neck. Capt. Johnson will leave Peck-slip, 8 A. M., Broome-st., 8½, 10th-st., 8½, 28th-st., 8½. Returning, leave Glencove at 4 P. M., making all the landings.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOAT WILLIAM KENT (with her magnificent saloons and staterooms, and the steamboat SCEPTER) and others; also three new double-decked barges and Florida Grove, for charter for excursion parties. Apply to WAINWRIGHT & CO., the only authorized parties to charter the above boats.

DAILY EXCURS

POSTSCRIPT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A HEAVY BATTLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The First and Eleventh Corps Engaged with Longstreet and Hill.

Gens. Meade and Reynolds in Command of Our Forces.

No Decisive Result at Last Accounts.

OUR TROOPS BEING REINFORCED.

DEATH OF GEN. REYNOLDS

The Locality of the Battle Near Gettysburgh.

NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 1.

A heavy engagement has been going on since 9 o'clock this A. M., between the rebel forces of LONGSTREET and HILL and the First and Eleventh corps, under Gens. REYNOLDS and MEADE.

The locality of the fight is beyond Gettysburgh, on the Chambersburgh Pike.

Portions of the fight have been very severe, and attended with heavy loss.

Thus far the onset of the enemy has been successfully resisted by the two corps mentioned, *and the Third and Twelfth are now coming up.*

I regret to say that Major-Gen. REYNOLDS was mortally wounded, and has since died.

L. L. CROUNSE.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Speculations on Military Movements —The Spoils at Winchester—Gen. Ewell's Congratulatory Order—Latest News from Vicksburgh, &c.

From the Richmond Inquirer, June 26.

People in civil life cannot pretend to criticise, in its present stage, a grand campaign, such as that now entered upon by our Army of Northern Virginia. We do not so much as know its object, and therefore still less can we pronounce on the suitableness of the means. Some of the Confederate newspapers write as if they had expected the cavalry advance into Pennsylvania to have been at once let loose upon a general plundering expedition. But independently of the fact that nothing disorganizes troops and spoders them useless like indiscriminate plunder, it is well to recollect that it may be absolutely necessary to the general plan to keep that cavalry force well in hand, so as to cover other movements of the main body. On the great chess-board of war there is a mighty game in progress; and neither we at home, nor HOOKER, the opposite player himself, has yet divined the nature of Gen. LEE's combinations. It is true that Confederates owe no consideration or forbearance to their enemies. It is true, further, that our Generals owe it to their own people to visit a terrible devastation and havoc upon the enemy's country, whenever they have the means in their hands to do so effectually, and on a grand scale. But this is not yet the case. Gen. HOOKER, with a vast army, is still to be disposed of, and every movement of each command must, doubtless, be calculated with a view to this needful preliminary business. It may be necessary even to deceive the enemy as to the ultimate object of the Confederate General, by adopting the very course complained of—that is, forbearing from plunder now, on the very threshold of the expedition. In order to do the business well and thoroughly the just retaliation (which we demand and the foe expects) must be organized and regulated as deliberately as any other military movement, and it might be fatal to the whole campaign if JENKINS' cavalry were now permitted to load themselves with plunder, and so, for the sake of the paltry booty of Chambersburgh, miss perhaps the splendid prize of Philadelphia or the crushing blow at the enemy's head in Washington.

These are some of the considerations which should make us all take patiently for the present the well-pleased announcements made in Yankee papers about private property being hitherto respected, and payment made in Confederate bills. Certainly, if the expedition of Gen. LEE were to end so—it, at the very moment when hordes of Yankee brigands are burning and plundering far and wide over our country, not only stealing all they can lay their hands upon, but letting loose bands of negroes with crowbars in one hand and torches in the other, to the work of indiscriminate outrage and devastation, our army in Pennsylvania were to march through the country just as if it were our own, asking permission of Dutch farmers to draw water at their wells, pressing their custom on the smiling storekeepers, and paying them in the best and only kind of money we ever see at home; and should return so, amid the compliments of the Pennsylvanians, and their heartily expressed wishes soon to see again among them such bounteous and liberal gentlemen—in that unheard of and unsupposable case, the whole world would laugh us to scorn; it would be said to amount indeed to an admission that we do indeed feel ourselves to be in unjustifiable rebellion, and have no right to presume to deal with our enemies as they may deal with us. It would be giving up the cause; formally surrendering our people throughout every State to pillage and oppression; inviting a continuance and aggravation of all the evils of invasion, and virtually offering the necks of our ringleaders to the hangman.

This is so horrible to think of that we may safely conclude it is not the intention of the great chieftain to whom so mighty a task has been intrusted by the President, and who has up to this day discharged his task so nobly. His operations for the present we take to be wholly strategical. He may purposely forbear to alarm the hostile populations, and give them warning to run off their herds and flocks, so as to leave the country waste before him, until HOOKER once well cleared out of his path, he can throw the whole Confederate army in Pennsylvania, wide-winged, far stretching, in one vast combined movement, enveloping Washington on the one side, Harrisburgh on the other, and so forward, forward, till our red battle flag reflects itself in the Delaware.

THE FRIGHT IN RICHMOND.

From the Sentinel, of the 25th.

LINCOLN seems, indeed, in earnest about giving us another view of his banners from the hills of Richmond—a great deal more earnest, we are sorry to say, than are those who have had in hand the management of *the organization of our citizens* to assist in home defence. Now that the enemy are unquestionably lending in considerable force both at Brandon, on the James, and at the White House, on the Pamunkey, there is that commotion among us which is due to the circumstance. Instead of being ready for our work—every man knowing his Captain and his rally-point and signal—we are now to present the spectacle of an excited mob, meeting to organize when the enemy is at our doors. A great responsibility rests upon those who have been assigned the duty of organizing the people, and accepted the call, but have totally neglected their business. What excuse they may offer boots not now. They, at least, cannot say that they have not been reminded of their remissness.

Nothing remains now but to make the best of things as they are, and to organize without another day's delay. Let *live men* be appointed to the management. The homes and the property of this people are at stake, and it is every man's business, and every man's duty to himself to defend them. If we present the front that we ought to do, we shall deter attack. If we organize slowly and imperfectly, we shall have a fight and doubtless a victory, but we will have to pay the sad price. If we neglect our duty, we may expect the fate which we shall richly deserve!

We see some frivolous complainings because the guns which are to be put into our hands are not in all cases fancy pieces. This is no time for such nonsense. They are infinitely better guns than many of those with which our brave soldiers won the early victories of the war. They are excellent guns, good to a hunker at every pull of the trigger, if only there be a brave man to hold and aim them. They are guns that our brothers and sons have borne, and are bearing, during many a long and weary march, surely the most hideous to eliminate among we can carry them to our city fortifications, where alone they would be expected to use them. Let us, for decency's sake, hear nothing more about heavy guns. There are men whom you cannot suit with a gun, because they do not want any gun. But a brave man who wants, to help to defend his home and capital, will thankfully receive whatever the Government gives him, knowing that it will give him the best it can.

P. S.—After the above was in type, it was ascertained that the news accepted as true all day yesterday, that the enemy had landed at the White House, was without foundation. It was understood that the tidings came through one of the army scouts. If so, we hope Gen. ELZEY will put him in the guard-house. It is essential in times like these that we have accurate information.

Officers of the detective police, who were at West Point yesterday at 11 o'clock, and at the White House in the evening at 4 o'clock, state that there was no enemy and no signs at either point, at the hours named. A telegraph from the White House, still later, says none are there, but mentions a report that they are at West Point.

The fact that we thus have longer time to prepare than we expected, will not, we hope, throw us back into lethargy. Let *Government* take efficient steps to enroll and officer, and *force out*, if necessary, every one who ought to be in the Home Guard. In the public meeting held in the Square last evening, we are told that what most looked like work of anything seen, was a company of gray-headed men and another of little boys, who were organized and drilling. There are thousands of able-bodied men who will not be induced to do their duty, except by compulsion. They are in gambling-rooms or other places of vice, at the very time that the Governor may be addressing a crowd in the public square, or the city bells may ring the approach of the enemy. Moral appeals never reach them. The strong arm of the law must take hold.

The following paragraph we find in the local columns of the *Sentinel*:

The Militia responded in great numbers to the Governor's proclamation yesterday afternoon. The vast crowd assembled in front of the Eastern entrance of the Capitol, and were addressed by Gov. LETCHER, who stated the cause which had influenced him to make this appeal to the citizens, and he was satisfied that it had not been made in vain. He told them that if it became necessary to go out to defend the city, he would go with them, and, if need be, surrender his life before the Capital should be given up to the foe. He was repeatedly cheered during the progress of his remarks. The Governor was followed by Jos. MAYO, Esq., Mayor of the city, in an effective speech. It is presumed that immediate steps will be taken for the organization of a force for the defence of the city.

THE CAPTURED AT WINCHESTER.

EXPLOITS OF ROBERT'S CAVALRY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 26.

We are in possession of some facts obtained from a private letter of a late date to a gentleman in Richmond, relative to the operations of our advancing army.

We surprised MILROY, and captured nearly his entire force, only excepting those who availed themselves of the example set by their commander, of an ignominious dissertion of their comrades in battle.

We captured 4,700 men, 109 officers, 30 cannons, 250 wagons, 400 horses, 20 ambulances, and all the public and private baggage, sutlers' goods, &c. Not a wheel escaped. Our men deserve all our country can award them.

The people say that MILROY went off in civilian's clothes; he left Winchester the evening before the assault. He who does that as a commander will do anything disgraceful.

The Yankees are in a terrible state of commotion; they cannot imagine what the rebels are about. STUART has whipped their cavalry every day, and sometimes twice a day, ever since he left Culpepper. He has captured five or six hundred prisoners. MOSBY caught HOOKER'S Aid, with letters of instruction to their cavalry commander. They showed that HOOKER was very much puzzled. Imboden has done millions of dollars worth of damage on Cumberland, Md. He has destroyed all the workshops and machinery, locomotives, cars, &c., there. Every bridge from the Little Capon River, for some distance west of Cumberland, is completely destroyed. The immense tunnel is destroyed, and the "great iron bridge" knocked all to pieces; eleven shots from a 13-inch rifled gun brought the whole structure—four hundred feet of solid masonry—into the water. This is one of the worst blows we have lately given them.

Maj. WHITE has broken the railroad between Harper's Ferry and the Point of Rocks. He burned one wagon train, but did not get the horses.

MILROY is on the Maryland Heights; he has no communication with anyone, and it is probable no one is desirous of having any with him.

Our destruction of railroad property rather outdoes the grand Stoneman raid, and the small work of damage on the Central Railroad.

A report reached this city by the Fredericksburgh train last evening to the effect that a raid was organized at Gordonsville, although nothing was said of such a movement by the passengers direct from Gordonsville on the Central. Possibly some of the citizens may apprehend some such dash on the part of the enemy; but we are quite sure that their fears will never be realized.

No reports, for a wonder, reached us from Winchester, and the public may congratulate itself that through the usual channels (passengers) there were none. The seat of war is now removed some 200 miles or more beyond the Capital, and a "passenger report" traveling that distance would not be likely to contain much of its pristine simplicity and truth.

RETURNING THANKS.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND CORPS, June 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.—The Lieutenant-General commanding asks the men and officers of the corps to unite with him in returning thanks to our Heavenly Father for the signal success with which he has crowned the valor of this command.

In acknowledgment of divine favor, Chaplains will hold religious services in their respective regiments at such times as may be most convenient. With wonderfully small loss—less than three hundred killed, wounded and missing—we have carried strong works, defended by an abundance of superior artillery, capturing over three thousand prisoners and large quantities of military stores and supplies. Such a result should strengthen the reliance in the righteousness of our cause, which has inspired every effort of our troops. By command of

Lieut.-Gen. R. S. EWELL.

A. S. PENDLETON, A. A. G.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of June 26 publishes the following telegrams:

DEMONSTRATIONS NEAR MEMPHIS.

JACKSON, Thursday, June 25.

A special to the *Mississippian*, dated Grenada 24th, announces the arrival there of eighty-three prisoners, taken by CHALMERS.

HEAVY FIRING AT VICKSBURGH.

JACKSON, Wednesday, June 24.

Gen. TAYLOR had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy at Richmond, La., on the 17th.

The firing at Vicksburgh still continues, far heavier than ever heard.

Official dispatches state that Gen. CHALMERS sunk three transports below Memphis on the 20th, and disabled another.

YANKEE RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., June 24, *via* MOBILE, June 25.

A small party of twenty Yankees captured a freight train at Brookhaven, the station on the Jackson and New-Orleans Railroad, fifty-eight miles south of Jackson. They burned the train and then left, taking the road east toward Monticello.

The firing at Vicksburgh ceased at 7 o'clock this morning.

CAVALRY EXPLOIT.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, June 25.

Col. LYONS, commanding cavalry outside of Port Hudson, attacked GRIERSON in the rear of BANKS' army yesterday, capturing 50 prisoners and 57 wagons and teams, and putting the remainder of the Yankees to flight.

THE NATIONALS WHIPPED OPPOSITE BATON ROUGE.

OSYKA, Thursday, June 25.

Gen. TAYLOR fought and whipped the Federals opposite Baton Rouge on Sunday.

HEAVY FIRING AT PORT HUDSON.

OSYKA, June 24, *via* MOBILE, June 25.

The Lieutenant and Provost-Guard at Clinton, La., have been ordered here.

Very heavy firing was heard last night at Port Hudson.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 24.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is no longer in the Confederacy. He has sailed from Wilmington, and so many days ago that ers thishe is either safe on British soil or deck, or captured again by his admirers at Washington.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, when thrust into our lines, presented himself as a prisoner to our authorities, and was so held while in our limits. He requested an exit from one of our ports, and it was accorded him.

We are very glad, indeed, that the matter was managed as it was, and has terminated as it has done. It is just what we suggested as the best for all the parties concerned, and most likely to frustrate LINCOLN'S amiable designs.

We probably shall soon hear of VALLANDIGHAM in Canada, and next of his crossing the line in great triumph as Governor of Ohio."

From Franconia, N. H.

PROFILE HOUSE, FRANCONIA, N. H., Wednesday, July 1.

The American Telegraph Company have completed their line to the Franconia Mountains, and opened a telegraph office in this house.

The line will be continued to the White Mountains, and a telegraph office opened in the Crawford House within a few days.

Visitors at the Franconia and White Mountains have felt very much the want of a telegraph line, and consider themselves under obligations to the American Telegraph Company for opening offices in the Profile and Crawford Houses.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

Evacuation of the City of Mexico by the Mexicans.

The Church Party Offer their Allegiance to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Whole French Army to Occupy the Capital.

Newspapers Established Favoring the French Policy.

The Democratic Element and Popular Sovereignty to be Extirpated.

Confiscation of Property by Gen. Forey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 30.

Dates from the City of Mexico from the 20th of May to the 6th of June are received. The news is of the highest importance.

President JUAREZ and his Cabinet had concluded to evacuate the City of Mexico, believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made outside of the walls.

On the 21st of May the Government moved to San Luis de Potosi, taking all the movable firearms and munitions of war along.

They also took with them two millions of dollars from the Treasury.

The force that garrisoned the City of Mexico, said to number over 20,000 men, was withdrawn to the Cinco de Mayo Plaza, and to intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on guerrilla warfare.

On June 1, a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the Church party were present. They sent a commission to Gen. FOREY to offer their allegiance to the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON.

On June 5, the French division, under Gen. HALAINE, occupied the main entrance to the city, and afforded the Church party protection against the excited populace.

The whole French army was expected to occupy the Capital on the 8th of June.

Three newspapers had been established favoring the policy of the French.

One of these papers states that the occupation of the City of Mexico settles with absolute certainty, that it is necessary to extirpate by root the democratic element, and no longer must there be even a dream of popular sovereignty.

Gen. FOREY had issued a decree confiscating the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French.

This news is derived from letters received here from high Mexican officials.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

The Organization of Thirty Regiments in New-York and Brooklyn.

The announcement, which appeared in the columns of the TIMES yesterday, that Gov. SEYMOUR had ordered Inspector-General MILLER to come to New-York immediately and commence the organization of thirty regiments here and in Brooklyn, gave an impetus to the military feeling. On making inquiry at the proper quarter, we find that no decided action in the matter has yet taken place, but that it is under consideration.

The militia to be raised will be for the defence of the State and the harbor, and for the purpose of repelling any invasion of the States adjoining New-York.

Hon. Mayor OPDYKE and the Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs are the moving instruments in this matter. The Mayor wrote to Gov. SEYMOUR stating that the invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland should act as a warning to the State of New-York, and that they should be prepared for any emergency. Major-Gen. SANDFORD was consulted and highly approved of the plan; and the City Government have offered to assist in every way it can in raising and equipping such a force.

The Councilmanic Committee having signed the letter to the Governor, it was intrusted to Aldermen FARLEY, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, who forwarded the letter to Gov. SEYMOUR. The Mayor also telegraphed to Albany as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor:

SIR: The militia force of this City must be strengthened. Will you authorize Gen. SANDFORD to organize from twenty to thirty regiments forthwith?

If you have no means of arming and equipping them, the City Government will, no doubt, make adequate provision. I urge this as a matter of absolute necessity.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Last evening the following answer was received:

ALBANY, June 30, 1863.

To Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York, No. 79 Fifth-avenue:

I have taken steps to raise thirty (30) regiments in New-York and Brooklyn. The Inspector-General will see you to-morrow. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Inspector-General is expected in this City to-day, when it is thought the arrangements will be immediately made for enlisting and preparing the force for service.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

A letter has been received from a non-commissioned officer of this regiment, now at Harrisburgh, from which the following interesting extract is taken:

HARRISBURGH, Monday, June 29, 1863.

Yesterday morning this regiment was moved about one-quarter of a mile forward in line of battle, to repel a charge of rebel cavalry. They did not charge, but fired three shells—and two 12-pounders. I should think—and that was the last of it. No one hurt on our side. We were then drawn back to within about half a mile of the fortifications, where we are now, after being in the extreme front, under arms, twelve days and nights, travelling 120 miles, of which we marched fifty or sixty, with the enemy close upon us the greater part of the time. The left wing of the regiment was again ordered on picket duty last (Sunday) night. This I call "pretty severe."

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

This fine regiment arrived at the Battery yesterday morning from Harper's Ferry, on its way home, under command of Col. WILLIAM WIRT VIRGIN. Its numbers have been thinned by the loss of about one hundred men during its absence, but it now is nearly nine hundred strong. The men are, generally speaking, in good health, and, although they return home after the expiration of their period of service, yet when mustered out of the service many of them express a determination to return again to the seat of war to do battle in the service of their country. The regiment left last evening by the Fall River route for home, where they will arrive to-day, and receive a welcome by their friends.

A SQUAD OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GONE TO JOIN HEADQUARTERS.

When this corps left for the seat of war, some hundreds of the men remained behind. It is satisfactory, however, to state that the last patriotic order of the Colonel, from the headquarters at Baltimore, has had the desired effect, as a squad of the Seventh left yesterday morning, by the Jersey City Railroad, *en route* for Baltimore.

COMPLAINTS IN REGARD TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

A non-commissioned officer of the Seventy-first regiment called at this office yesterday afternoon, and complained that he and many others of the regiments belonging to the State militia have made ineffectual application for transportation to their respective camps. They do not desire to purchase express tickets to Harrisburgh, or beyond that to their headquarters, and appeal to parties to whom they should apply. The matter requires attention.

THE TURF.

Sixth and Last $2,000 Trotting Match between George M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

This match—which was two-mile heats under saddle—took place yesterday on the Fashion Course. There were present between 2,000 and 3,000 spectators, and the weather, although not excellent for fast time, was exceedingly dusty, with the further annoyance of a high wind blowing it in clouds as the horses passed the judges' stand and centre.

The betting was 100 to 50 on *Butler*, not withstanding it was known that Gen. WOODBURY was to mount him instead of MACE, who had got hurt. WOODBURY labored under the same disadvantage which DANLEY did in the first contest, in never having ridden his horse in a match before; but from the excellent opinion every one seemed to have of him—both as to capacity and honesty—there was as much confidence among the backers of *Butler* of his being able to win under WOODBURY'S handling as if DAN MACE had mounted him.

First Heat—Several attempts were made to start, which were foiled by the horses not getting to the score together, *Butler* breaking up several times and *Patchen* once. On one attempt, in which *Patchen* led by about a length at the distance stand, WOODBURY told DANLEY to pull up or he could not get up to him. At length the start was effected, *Butler* having the inside place; and the pace was so severe that *Butler* broke up just after they crossed the score, and *Patchen* took the inside and led by a couple of lengths into the turn, where he broke up again, and *Patchen* passed the quarter pole 3 lengths ahead in 35½ seconds, and at least 20 lengths in advance on entering the back stretch, before *Butler* could be got down; this gap was reduced to sixteen lengths at the half mile, in 1:11; and was rather opened again as *Patchen* passed the distance stand; and just after, one while the horse was in front of the ladies' stand, DAN MACE went out to the middle of the track and loudly called upon young DANLEY to ease up *Patchen*. The young fellow responded to press *Patchen* onwards, crossing the score of the second mile in 2:22, and every one felt sure of *Butler* being distanced, when he had fell off to at least twenty-five lengths on entering the back stretch on the second mile. This was the state of affairs, and with the distance still increasing, as *Patchen* came round the last turn for the home stretch; when, amidst the greatest excitement, DAN MACE started down the track as fast as he could from where he stood near the distance stand, followed by TOMMY JOHNSON, the pool auctioneer, and a hundred others, and motioned and called out to DANLEY and to distance *Butler*. JOHNSON went even further, as he ran up to *Patchen* and called vociferously and waved his cap at DANLEY to pull up his horse and not go for the distance—which would, of course, have ended the race—the result was, that DANLEY was evidently bewildered, and brought *Patchen* almost to a canter just past the distance-stand, but recovering his nerve, gave *Patchen* his head again, and only in time to just let *Butler* get in for another heat, whereon the owner at once offered 100 to 500 that *Butler* would win the race. The two miles were done in four minutes and fifty-six seconds.

It only wanted a little more yelling on the part of the crowd that ran down the track, and the actual throwing of caps and jackets in *Patchen's* face, for the scene to have been the daguerreotype of the scenes which occurred at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, at the match between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen*, when *Patchen* was leading *Flora* in like manner as they came down the home-stretch.

The occurrence was generally condemned, although the spectators were enabled by it to witness another well-contested heat, at the close of which—which *Butler* was a length ahead—and it was a gallant to a farthing rush-light that he would win the heat: the feeling against MACE, who rode *Butler* in the second heat, found vent in a storm of yells, which so effectually broke *Butler* up at the distance stand, that he came over the score on the gallop, side and side with *Patchen*, to whom the judges had no other alternative than to give the heat and race.

Second Heat—*Butler* led by a length, and took the track at the start, and increased the space; *Patchen* passed him at the quarter pole in 35½ seconds, and soon after *Butler* broke up, and *Patchen* entered on the back-stretch four lengths in front. This was slightly reduced at the half-mile in 1:12¾, from whence *Patchen* maintained his lead to the distance-stand, where *Butler* got off his feet again, amidst deafening cheers, and fell off some ten lengths at the score. A splendid burst of speed in going round the first turn of the second mile, placed *Butler's* nose at *Patchen's* saddle-girth, and amidst the greatest excitement on the part of the spectators, the positions of the horses were changed before entering the back-stretch, from where *Butler* led by a clear length, till at the distance-stand, as before related, he hopelessly broke up, and by the previous conduct of his present rider, lost him the race.

Time, 2 miles—5:1.

Thus has come to an unsatisfactory end these splendid series of trotting matches.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $5,000, 2-mile heats, best 2 in 3.

D. TALLMAN, names, br. g. George M. Patchen	1	1
D. MACE, names blk. g. General Butler	2	2

Time—4:56; 5:1.

The following is a recapitulation of the previous matches between *Patchen* and *Butler*:

Mile heats under saddle, 3 in 5.

Gen. Butler	1	1	1	
Patchen	2	2	2	

Time—2:28; 2:21; 2:23¼.

Two mile heats to wagons, 2 in 3.

Patchen	2	1
Butler	1	dist.

Time—4:56¾; 5:04.

Mile heats to wagons, 3 in 5.

Patchen	1	2	2	1	1
Butler	2	1	1	2	2

Time—2:27½; 2:29; 2:32¼; 2:30; 2:32.

Two mile heats, in harness, 2 in 3:

Patchen	1	1
Butler	2	2

Time, 4:58; 4:56.

Mile heats, in harness, 3 in 5:

Butler	2	1	1	1	
Patchen	1	2	2	2	

Time, 2:25¼; 2:27½; 2:28; 2:28¾.

Fourth July Match for $100.

A great race between two first-rate horses, take place at the Fashion Course on the Fourth of July. It is mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, between *Nelly Holcomb* and *Gen. McClellan*.

The Late Rear-Admiral Foote.

CATSKILL, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You state in your sketch of Admiral FOOTE, in to-day's issue, that he was Flag-Lieutenant of the Mediterranean squadron in 1833.

He was Flag-Lieutenant of that squadron in '43, under "Jo SMITH," who also was in that year appointed Commodore, and went "up the straits" in the bran new frigate *Cumberland*, 44 guns, (afterward raseed to a sloop-of-war, and sunk at Hampton Roads,) to relieve Commodore MORRIS in the *Delaware*, 74.

Commodore MORRIS' First Luff was SAMUEL BARRON, since a Commodore in the rebel navy, and taken prisoner at Hilton Head.

Commodore BARNES was then Captain of the *Cumberland*, and among the officers of the frigate were EDGAR THOMPSON, who commanded a gunboat under FOOTE at the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, and JOHN DOWNES, (son of the old Commodore of that name,) who was in command of one of the iron-clads at the recent bombardment of Charleston. They were both of them thee Passed Midshipmen and Master's Mates.

Lieut. FOOTE got up a ship's temperance society on board the frigate, and persuaded many of the men to join it, and others were induced to sign off grog for three months. As some of the men used to say he kept "the gospel halliards pretty taut aboard of her."

But there was nothing going on that the First Luff did not know of—"one eye on deck and the other up aloft." He was a thoroughbred seaman, and remarkable for his zeal and energy in carrying out whatever he undertook to do. When he made up his mind that a thing was right, it had to be done, and nothing was allowed to stand in the way of its execution. I should like to have seen him in command of the iron-clad fleet. There would soon have been bricks and mortar flying about at random to the neighborhood of Fort Sumter. "Leastways," so thinks one who was a shipmate with him in the *Cumberland* as a

FORETOPMAN OF "THE STARBOARD WATCH."

Peace to his manes and all honor to his memory.

[Communicated.]

Mount Pleasant Military Academy.

Having been present during the late Examination and Encampment of the Cadets of this venerable institution, it has seemed to me that some account of it would not be uninteresting to your readers.

The examination was thorough and well sustained, and a large number having distinguished themselves in their studies, had honorable mention in the General Order.

The gentlemen in charge of the different departments of instruction are all teachers by *profession*, and the Principals are enlightened and liberal educators, having a wide and established reputation.

The number of students is about seventy, varying in age from 9 to 18, and the standard of scholarship and discipline is unusually high.

The camp was organized on the play-grounds Thursday, the 18th, and the whole corps subjected to military rules and discipline. Sixteen tents were pitched for their accommodation, and they remained in camp night and day during the week, and conducted themselves like soldiers. The exercises were various, such as examinations in mathematics, Latin, German, French, Greek, rhetoric, &c., &c., and in infantry and artillery drills, leasing, riding, dress parades, &c., &c.

The annual parade and review came off on Thursday, the 25th inst., and I was informed by gentlemen accustomed to be present that it fully sustained the former reputation of the school, and in some respects surpassed it. The corps was reviewed by Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, who expressed himself as delighted with the order and discipline of the young cadets. The crowd of spectators was very large, and from many different States. Washington not have been better represented. Everything was conducted on a liberal scale for the ball in the evening, which was fully attended and passed off with great brilliancy.

We hesitate not to pronounce this as among *the very first* institutions in our country in all its appointments for the *thorough* education of the young, whether considered in an intellectual, physical or moral point of view, one in which its patrons may fully confide, and of which the State may be justly proud.

The Summer vacation continues till the first Thursday in September.

We noticed Gen. ANDERSON on the grounds, and were pleased to find him looking better than when we last met him. A VISITOR.

[Advertisement.]

"SOUL AND BODY."—Man's Religious Nature—How God Acts on the Soul—Degrees of Talent—Religious Faculties—Dormant Powers—Children not Alike; Why? How far are we Accountable? Fatalism Examined—How to Serve God—Oratory, Poetry, Genius—A Scientific Analysis of Men's Religious Duties, by a distinguished Clergyman, in July No. *Phrenological Journal*, 15c., or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A SUMMER DISPLAY.—The handsomest silk, the nattiest straw and the easiest and most comfortable soft hats are to be found at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, where the display of fabrics suitable to the season are at present unusually rich and attractive. Decidedly the place to buy just such a hat as you want is at KNOX'S, and we advise you to visit his store without fail.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

CONFIRMATION.—The Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will visit St. Philip's Church, in Mulberry-street, near Bleecker-street, this evening, services commencing at 8 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 8 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 27 | Gov. Island.. 9 16 | Hell Gate..10 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Arrived.

Steamship China, Anderson, Liverpool June 20, and Queenstown 21st, at 4:45 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steamer United States, Bowen, from a cruise.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer M. Macy, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ruggles, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Jane Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Ship Magdalena, (Bremen,) Henke, Genoa 50 ds., passed Gibraltar May 26, in ballast to Charles Luling.

Bark Albertina, Olmsted, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay May 10, passed Cape Point May 17, with wool and goatskins to Peter V. King & Co. On the outward passage, April 8, spoke ship Contest, Lucas, hence for Hong Kong, in lat. 31 30 S., lon. 18 45 W. The bark Lizzie sailed for Boston April 26.

Bark George Marchand, (Prussian,) Eshricht, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to Wm. Salem & Co. In lat. 43, lon. 45, saw large quantities of ice. June 29, off Gay Head, was boarded by U. S. steamer Ericsson.

Bark Carobell, (Br., of Oalcotta, late bark Joseph Grinnell, of N. B.,) De Veaux, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Young Nova Scotian, (Br., of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bogert, Vera Cruz June 3, with cotton, hides and 13 passengers to E. Nevins & Son.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) Lyon, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge.

Bark Iddo, Minball, (of Rockland,) Ulmer, Cadiz 43 ds., with corks, etc., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Sam Shephard, (Br., of Turks Island,) Jewett, St. Jago June 15, with sugar to J. R. Ward & Co.

Bark Pauline, (Bremen,) Osterloh, Grangemouth, Scotland, in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Bark Hoogsten, Sleigh, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to Wakeman & Dimon.

Bark Princeton, Smith, Demerara June 16, with old metal to order. Sld. in co. with brig Southern Belle, for New-York.

Bark Tres Amigos, (Port.,) Marques, Madeira, via Demerara June 13, with wine to C. A. de Loosa.

Brig Hope, (of St. Vincent,) Durrant, St. Vincent June 14, with sugar, oil, &c., to Middleton & Co. Passed Sombrero June 18, and was boarded by the captains of ships Samoset, of Wiscasset, McCobb, Idg., and Br. barks Lady Sale, of Padstow, do.; W. G. Putnam, of Maitland, do. do.

Brig Eleanora, (Dan.,) Lindemann, Rio Janeiro May 24, in ballast to Pendergast & Co. Sld. in co. with Danish bark Agnes, for Baltimore. June 9, lat. 2 5 N., lon. 38, saw a large ship on fire; kept close to her but could render no assistance, as she was burned to the water's edge; saw a round iron tank standing amidships; could not see any boats around.

Brig Trindalas, (of Portland,) Havner, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to E. P. Fischer. Is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Ursula, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Bradford, Guantanimo June 14, with sugar to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Cygnet (Br. of Granville, N. S.,) Porter, Matamoras 21 ds., with cotton, etc., to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Lotus, Johnson, Arecebo, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Brett, Soo & Co.

Brig W. J. Treat, (of Searsport,) Parks, Mayagues, P. R., June 18, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Demerara June 15, with sugar, etc., to Daniel Trowbridge.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br., of Truro,) Forbes, St. Johns, P. R., June 19, with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Undine, (Br.,) Hefferman, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig George Boker, (Dan.,) Klegton, Homacos, P. R., June 11, with molasses to Jones & Lough.

Brig Regina, (Br., of La Have, N. S.,) Cashon, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Saladin, (of Cornwallis,) Card, Aquin, June 14, with logwood to D. R. De Wolf. June 16, in ... of Port-au-Prince, spoke wheeling schr. Wankuman, ... rovincetown, with 50 bbls. whale and 30 sperm; also reported at Blanco, June 7, schrs. Rising Sun and ... with 60 bbls. sperm; Alleghany, Cleaso, 18th, off ... west end of St. Domingo, was in co. with bark Lucy, of Halifax, from St. Jago for Cork.

Schr. Jolie, (Br.,) Crocker, Old Harbor, Jam., June 13, with pimento, logwood etc., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had light south winds all the passage. June 17, off Cape Nicola Mole, saw two Am. wa steamers, steering W. 22d inst., with a buoy, made of a quarter wine cask; had a red and white flag on a pole; the head of the barrel was marked La Gusto, Cubano, 1862.

Schr. Hattie, (Br., prize, of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Acting Ensign R. M. Warstaff, from Beaufort, N. C.,) June 27. She was captured June 26, 26 miles north of Frying-pan Shoals, by the U. S. gunboat Florida, having ran the blockade the same. Capt. T. W. Brown, her late commander, died June 27. His was of Yarmouth, N. S. Her cargo consists of 54 bales cotton, 450 bbls. spirits turpentine, 100 bbls. resin.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Overton, Nassau, N. P., 7 ds., in ballast to Joseph Eneas. Stopped at Nassau to change colors.

Schr. Gazambeas, Cole, Shul

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A HEAVY BATTLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The First and Eleventh Corps Engaged with Longstreet and Hill.

Gens. Meade and Reynolds in Command of Our Forces.

No Decisive Result at Last Accounts.

OUR TROOPS BEING REINFORCED.

DEATH OF GEN. REYNOLDS

The Locality of the Battle Near Gettysburgh.

NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 1.

A heavy engagement has been going on since 9 o'clock this A. M., between the rebel forces of LONGSTREET and HILL and the First and Eleventh corps, under Gens. REYNOLDS and MEADE.

The locality of the fight is beyond Gettysburgh, on the Chambersburgh Pike.

Portions of the fight have been very severe, and attended with heavy loss.

Thus far the onset of the enemy has been successfully resisted by the two corps mentioned, *and the Third and Twelfth are now coming up.*

I regret to say that Major-Gen. REYNOLDS was mortally wounded, and has since died.

L. L. CROUNSE.

VERY LATEST FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, July 1—Midnight.

The heavy firing heard in the direction of Carlisle has now ceased.

It is believed that the rebels have made an attack on the forces belonging to this Department between Mechanicsburgh and Carlisle. The result is not known at this writing.

A large fire is now seen in the direction of Carlisle. What is burning is not known.

It is believed here that LEE's headquarters are at Dover, York County.

TELEGRAM FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

A Harrisburgh special to the *Press* says a strong force, under Gen. KNIPE, was marched up the Valley to-day toward Carlisle. A supply train was also sent out which encountered the rebels, and withdrew to Harrisburgh.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Carlisle. No doubt a considerable engagement is going on. The fight is probably near Mechanicsburgh. The danger is not over yet.

TELEGRAMS FROM LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Penn., Wednesday, July 1.

There is nothing new here. Col. FRANKLIN has communication with our forces at McCall's Ferry and Peach Bottom by a line of couriers. The last message, received at 10 o'clock to-night, says nothing has been seen of the rebel forces in that vicinity.

There is a vague rumor that the rebels are again at York, but it is not reliable.

SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

Gov. CURTIN arrived in this city this evening, and addressed a large crowd in front of the Continental. He said if Gen. MEADE's army is successful, the tide of war will turn in our favor; but if it is defeated, we must fall back on our own resources. Military men have concurred in the opinion, and properly, that the defence of Pennsylvania from invasion, and certainly of this city, will be found upon the banks of the Susquehanna, and the call made upon Pennsylvania has been responded to all through the State in a manner much beyond all official anticipation. I ask for 7,800 men from this city. How soon can I get them? [A Voice—"To-morrow."—cheers.] Do not measure it by days, let it be hours. [Cheers and cries of "Give us McCLELLAN."] Let us not forget as Pennsylvanians, that in this great struggle the rebels strike at Pennsylvania because she is loyal to the National Government. [Cheers.] While there is one sentence of the Constitution remaining and while there is one particle of Government power left, I will stand by it as your Governor, and I may expect you to do the same. [Cheers.] Let us all sustain our Government, and place our trust in the Great God of Nations. The Governor returned thanks to New-York and New-Jersey for their aid. A regiment from the latter State was in front of the hotel at the time.

It is stated that not less than 5,000 men were enrolled in this city to-day, being more than can be mustered in by the few officers engaged for that purpose.

The Union League has raised a brigade, including a fine company of cavalry, called the "Dana Troop," most of whose members have seen active service.

Recruiting for the colored regiments goes on briskly.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED THERE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

The Washington *Star* has the following:

"The *Ella* arrived this morning from the Lower Potomac, bringing up the following prisoners: Geo. Burnett, Alfred Headingham and William Fragus, taken by the schooner *Race* as blockade runners; Charles Douglas and Joseph Parker, taken by the schooner *Martin*, on suspicion of being spies, and William Hunter, who got on the *Resolute*. The latter says he is a deserter from the Tenth Louisiana Regiment. He represents that the people of Richmood, which place he left last week, were much frightened fearing an attack, and the citizens were being armed."

Thirty rebel cavalry entered Accoturk on Saturday.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 27th has the following:

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 25.

Ten transports approached the White House this morning and a small force landed. It is reported their pickets have advanced to Tunstall's Station. No apprehensions are felt in official circles.

Train of Cars Wrecked by Guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 1.

This morning's passenger train hence for Frankfort was thrown off the track by the removal of a rail by 40 guerrillas, supposed to be under HENRY. The engine was badly damaged. Nobody was hurt.

The rebels burned the baggage car and contents and one passenger car.

The party of guerrillas passed through Shelby County last night, stealing a number of horses on their route.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Progress of the Siege of Vicksburgh.

A VAIN HUNT FOR JOE JOHNSTON.

The Blowing Up of a Rebel Fort

STRUGGLE FOR ITS POSSESSION.

A New Line of Rebel Defence in Alabama.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, June 28.

Official advices from GRANT's Army to noon on the 25th say everything was working favorably, and the siege was being pushed vigorously.

Three hundred of the Fourth Iowa cavalry on a scout near Bridgeport, Miss., had a fight with five hundred rebel cavalry. Our forces lost about fifty killed, wounded and missing, and one howitzer.

Gen. SHERMAN advanced on the 22d to meet JOHNSTON, but could not find him or any considerable number of his forces.

It is ascertained with certainty that JOHNSTON cannot muster over 35,000 men all told. At last accounts most of these troops were between Canton and Bridgeport.

The rebels are making desperate efforts to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi below Memphis. They have a battery of six guns at Catfish Point, opposite Greenville. MARMADUKE is also using all his efforts to blockade the river. These matters are receiving the prompt attention of the proper military authorities.

Scouts from Central Mississippi and Alabama report that the feeling in regard to Vicksburgh is very despondent, and reports of the repulse of GRANT's army were frequently circulated to cheer the people up.

Jackson papers say that GRANT lost 10,000 men in his assault on the 20th, and that JOHNSTON was gaining advantages on GRANT's rear.

The rebel Gen. GORGON was endeavoring to organize the State militia in Central Mississippi, but with very poor success. The people begin to believe that the Federal forces will soon occupy the entire State.

JEFF. DAVIS has called upon Alabama for 70,000 additional troops to defend the State from invasion; and the Alabama papers are discussing the advantages of Tombigbee River for a line of defensive works.

Ronoy, in front of Corinth, has been reinforced by two brigades, and THRALL's artillery from Alabama was sent on to check our raiders.

All is quiet along our lines.

HEADQUARTERS, WALNUT HILLS, NEAR VICKSBURGH, Friday, June 26.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. LOGAN exploded a mine under a rebel fort on his front, blowing one side and one angle away. A struggle then took place for its possession, which has not yet terminated. Our men hold one side, and the enemy the other. We are endeavoring to mount cannon in the breach, which they resist.

Gen. MCPHERSON thinks he will be able to plant a battery in our portion of the fort.

A heavy fire of artillery and musketry was kept up during the night to prevent the rebels from concentrating on that point. Our loss in the affair up to this time may reach 300 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss must have been severe.

RIGHT WING, ARMY OF VICKSBURGH, Thursday, June 25—Eve.

Col. WOOD's pickets captured a messenger this morning, bearing letters from Vicksburgh; also, the following verbal message to JOHNSTON:

"Can hold out ten days; if not sooner relieved, be obliged to surrender."

A letter from Gen. WITHERS to his wife speaks of the probability of going North, and of a speedy exchange.

One from W. L. SMITH speaks despairingly, and another gives a list of fifty-four killed and wounded in an Alabama regiment.

As some of the letters bear marks of being intended for our eyes, they are not implicitly believed, but there is abundant concurrent testimony to sustain the story of general disasters.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 1.

The steamer *Belle*, of Memphis, brings Vicksburgh dates of the 26th ult.

The recent battle in GRANT's rear is said to have been severe; but no particulars have been received.

There is no doubt that the rebels have been making preparations to cross the river, and escape into Louisiana, as quite a number of skiffs and flatboats have been discovered.

The Twentieth, Thirtieth, and Forty-fifth Illinois regiments are among those who rushed into the breach made in the foot of the hill by the explosion of the mine in Gen. LOGAN's front on the 25th.

This fort is on the highest ground in the vicinity, and completely commands most of the rebel works. Our troops are mounting 32-pounder Parrots and 9-inch Dahlgrens in it.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

JACKSON, Friday, June 26.

A staff officer, who left Vicksburgh on Monday, reports the garrison closely besieged. The enemy keep up a constant fire, much severer than formerly, as they have the range of the town.

An entire block of buildings was destroyed on Washington-street by incendiaries. Every means has been taken to discover them but without success. The sappers and miners on both sides are hard at work, and so close together that they can hear the sound of each others picks.

LATEST FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

A Battle Expected at Tullahoma.

The Rebel Communications with Chattanooga Severed.

COLCORD CHURCH, (Five miles from Tullahoma.) Tuesday, June 30.

The situation here is not materially changed. A reconnoissance to-day was made within three miles and a half of the rebel stronghold.

The rain has continued for the last forty-eight hours and has been unusually heavy. The roads are in a terrible condition. Movements are almost prohibited thereby. But with his unparalleled perseverance and persistence Gen. ROSECRANS has pushed on.

Col. WILDER's expedition returned to-day. He burned the bridge at Decherd and destroyed a large part of the railroad track. He found only a small garrison at Decherd, whom he whipped and drove out; but immediately after he burned the bridge a large force of the enemy came in. Decherd is only twelve miles in the rear of Tullahoma.

The whistling of locomotives at Tullahoma was distinctly heard yesterday. This is the only foundation for the rumor that the rebels are retreating to Chattanooga.

Little doubt is entertained but that the enemy will fight us in the forts here, but their silence is very strange. The country is very difficult to operate in, being low, level, marshy, and overgrown with underbrush.

STRADDAR's brigade made a reconnoissance to-day to within three miles and a half of Tullahoma. Two regiments of the enemy were encountered. An engagement ensued, in which the enemy gave way without serious resistance or much reluctance. The skirmishers of the Tenth Indiana and Fourth Kentucky regiments were principally engaged.

The following casualties are reported: Lieut. Jenkins, Second cavalry, killed; Orderly Sergeant Newhouse, Private Redden, Company I; Corp. Bier, Privates Dinsmore, Pennington, Boyle, Kellog, Clark, Javerty, and Corp. Dowelty, Company I, Tenth Indiana, slightly: Private Serbernat, seriously, and Privates Bennet, Seanast, Gilbert and Virgil, Company I, Fourth Kentucky, slightly.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 27th and 28th June is received. It says:

"One hundred wounded of STUART's Division have arrived from the field of Beech Grove."

It also says:

Two divisions are engaged at Liberty and Hoover Gaps; meantime reinforcements are being hurried forward. Five brigades passed up yesterday, and JOHN R. JACKSON has been dispatched to hold himself in readiness.

Among the killed at Beech Grove, the *Rebel* mentions Adjutant THOMAS, Twentieth Tennessee. The rebel loss was 100 killed and 400 or 500 wounded.

The *Rebel* of the 26th ult., on the situation, says:

"There is no question but that the enemy is approaching, and a great battle is to be fought. Every preparation is being made to give him a warm reception. Baggage and sick are being sent to the rear and reinforcements to the front.

Another brigade from Western Virginia passed up yesterday, chiefly Virginia troops in their first campaign. The Tennessee portion of BUCKNER's command passed up last evening, and JACKSON's will probably follow in the morning. We learn that BRECKINRIDGE's division did not reach Montgomery, having been recalled by Gen. JOHNSTON to Jackson.

We overestimated the loss in killed and wounded. The whole number will not exceed 200, not 75 of whom were killed.

It was reported last evening that 3,000 or 4,000 of the enemy's cavalry had occupied Manchester, and that they had burned one or two residences this side of Hoover's Gap. This story is not believed here."

COLCORD CHURCH, Tuesday, June 30—8 P. M.

A reconnoissance by Gen. STRADMAN, this afternoon, was pushed within two miles of Tullahoma. Gen. THOMAS accompanied the column, and reports the enemy in force in their works, with vedettes thrown out a short distance from their front.

It is thought by some that a mere shell of the rebel army remains in Tennessee, which is, doubtless, a mistake. We found four brigades at Hoover's Gap, four at Liberty Gap, and our friends at Shelbyville report 8,000 men of POLK's corps as passing through that place.

CRAWFORD's division is reported as having moved to Elk River Bridge.

Decherd bridge, which was destroyed, can hardly be rebuilt before six days, when all will be decided. While the loss of this bridge will not prevent reinforcements coming, the rebels cannot carry off their stores or heavy munitions of war.

THE TURF.

Sixth and Last $5,000 Trotting Match between George M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

This match—which was two-mile heats under saddle—took place yesterday on the Fashion Course. There were present between 2,000 and 3,000 spectators, and the track, although in excellent condition for fast time, was exceedingly dusty, with the further annoyance of a high wind blowing it in clouds as the horses went round the course.

The betting was 100 to 40 on *Butler*, notwithstanding it was known that WM. WOODRUFF was to mount him instead of MACE, who had got hurt. WOODRUFF labored under the same disadvantage which DORIA did in the last match, in never having ridden his horse in a match before; but from the excellent opinion every one seems to have of him—both as to capacity and honesty—there was as much confidence among the backers of *Butler* of his being able to win under WOODRUFF's handling as if DAN MACE had mounted him.

First Heat—Several attempts were made to start, which were foiled by the horses not getting to the score together, *Butler* breaking up several times and *Patchen* once. On one attempt, in which *Patchen* led by about a length at the distance stand, WOODRUFF told DORIA to pull up or he could not get up to him. At length the start was effected. *Butler* having the inside place: and the pace was so severe that *Butler* broke up just after they crossed the score, and *Patchen* took the inside and led by a couple of lengths into the turn, where he broke up again, and *Patchen* passed the quarter pole 8 lengths ahead in 35½ seconds, and at least 25 lengths in advance on entering the back stretch before *Butler* could he got down; this gap was reduced to sixteen lengths at the half mile, in 1:11; and was rather opened again as *Patchen* passed the distance stand; and just after, and while the horse was in front of the ladies' stand, DAN MACE went out to the middle of the track and loudly called upon young DORIA to ease up *Patchen*. The young fellow continued to press *Patchen* onwards, crossing the score for the second mile in 2.22, and every one felt sure of *Butler* being distanced, when he had fell off to at least twenty-five lengths on entering the back stretch on the second mile. This was the state of affairs, and with the distance still increasing, as *Patchen* came round the last turn for the home stretch; when, amidst the greatest excitement, DAN MACE started down the track as fast as he could from where he stood near the distance stand, followed by TOMMY JOHNSON, the pool auctioneer, and a hundred others, and motioned and called out to DORIA not to distance *Butler*. JOHNSON went even further, as he ran up to *Patchen* and called vociferously, and waved his cap at DORIA to pull up his horse, and not go for the distance—which would, of course, have ended the race—the result was, that DORIA was evidently bewildered, and brought *Patchen* almost to a canter just past the distance stand, but recovering his nerve, gave *Patchen* his head again, but only in time to just let *Butler* get in for another heat, whose owner at once offered 100 to 500 that *Butler* would win the race. The two miles were done in four minutes and fifty-six seconds.

It only wanted a little more yelling on the part of the crowd that ran down the track, and the actual throwing of caps and jackets in *Patchen's* face, for the scene to have been the daguerreotype of the scenes which occurred at Soffolk Park, Philadelphia, at the match between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen*, when *Patchen* was leading *Flora* in like manner as they came down the home-stretch.

The occurrence was generally condemned, although the spectators were enabled by it to witness another well-contested heat, at the close of which—when *Butler* was a length ahead—and it was a gaslight to a farthing rush-light that he would win the heat: the feeling against MACE, who rode *Butler* in the second heat, found vent in a storm of yells, which so effectually broke *Butler* up at the distance stand, that he came over the score on the gallop, side and side with *Patchen*, to whom the judges had no other alternative than to give the heat and race.

Second Heat—*Butler* led by a length, and took the track at the turn, and increased the space; *Patchen* lapped him at the quarter pole in 35½ seconds, and soon after *Butler* broke up, and *Patchen* entered on the back-stretch four lengths in front. This was slightly reduced at the half-mile in 1:12½, from whence *Patchen* maintained his lead to the distance-stand, where *Butler* got off his feet again, amidst derisive cheers, and fell off some ten lengths at the score. A splendid burst of speed in going round the first turn of the second mile, placed *Butler's* nose at *Patchen's* saddle-girth, and amidst the greatest excitement on the part of the spectators, the positions of the horses were changed before entering the back-stretch, from where *Butler* led by a clear length, till at the distance-stand, as before related, he hopelessly broke up, and by the previous conduct of his present rider, lost him the race.

Time, 2 miles—5:1.

This has come to an unsatisfactory end these splendid series of trotting matches.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $5,000, 2-mile heats, best 2 in 3.			
D. TALLMAN, names, br. s. George M. Patchen	1	1	
D. MACE, names blk. g. General Butler	2	2	
Time—4:56; 5:1.			
The following is a recapitulation of the previous matches between *Patchen* and *Butler*:			
Mile heats under saddle, 3 in 5.			
Gen. Butler	t	1	1
Patchen	2	2	2
Time—2:28; 2:21; 2:23¼.			
Two mile heats to wagons, 2 in 3.			
Patchen	2	1	
Butler	1	dist.	
Time—4:56½; 5:04.			
Mile heats to wagons, 3 in 5.			
Patchen	1	2	2 1 1
Butler	2	1	t 2 2
Time—2:27½; 2:29; 2:32¼; 2:30; 2:32.			
Two mile heats, in harness, 2 in 3:			
Patchen	1	1	
Butler	2	2	
Time, 4:58; 4:56.			
Mile heats, in harness, 3 in 5:			
Butler	2	1	t 1
Patchen	1	2	2 2
Time, 2:25¼; 2:27½; 2:28; 2:28½.			

Fourth July Match for $100.

A great race between two first-rate horses, take place at the Fashion Course on the Fourth of July. It is mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, between *Nelly Holcomb* and *Gen. McClellan*.

Coal Raised to $12 a Ton in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 1.

The coal dealers of this city have advanced the price of Anthracite coal to twelve dollars per ton.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

Evacuation of the City of Mexico by the Mexicans.

The Church Party Offer their Allegiance to the Emperor Napeleon.

The Whole French Army to Occupy the Capital.

Newspapers Established Favoring the French Policy.

The Democratic Element and Popular Sovereignty to be Extirpated.

Confiscation of Property by Gen. Forey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 30.

Dates from the City of Mexico from the 30th of May to the 6th of June are received. The news is of the highest importance.

President JUAREZ and his Cabinet had concluded to evacuate the City of Mexico, believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made outside of the walls.

On the 21st of May the Government moved to San Luis de Potosi, taking all the movable firearms and munitions of war along.

They also took with them two millions of dollars from the Treasury.

The force that garrisoned the City of Mexico, said to number over 20,000 men, was withdrawn to the Cuernevaca Plaza, and to intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on guerrilla warfare.

On June 1, a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the Church party were present. They sent a commission to Gen. FOREY to offer their allegiance to the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON.

On June 5, the French division, under Gen. BAZAINE, occupied the main entrance to the city, and afforded the Church party protection against the excited populace.

The whole French army was expected to occupy the Capital on the 6th of June.

Three newspapers had been established favoring the policy of the French.

One of these papers states that the occupation of the City of Mexico settles with absolute certainty, that it is necessary to extirpate by root the democratic element, and no longer need there be even a dream of popular sovereignty.

Gen. FOREY had issued a decree confiscating the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French.

This news is derived from letters received here from high Mexican officials.

The Late Rear-Admiral Foote.

CATSKILL, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You state in your sketch of Admiral FOOTE, in to-day's issue, that he was Flag-Lieutenant of the Mediterranean squadron in 1833.

He was Flag-Lieutenant of that squadron in '43, under "Jo SMITH," who also was in that year appointed Commodore, and went "up the straits" in the brand new frigate *Cumberland*, 44 guns, (afterward razeed to a sloop-of-war, and sunk at Hampton Roads,) to relieve Commodore MORRIS in the *Delaware*, 74.

Commodore MORRIS' First Luff was SAMUEL BARRON, since a Commodore in the rebel navy, and taken prisoner at Hilton Head.

Commodore BARNES was then Captain of the *Cumberland*, and among the officers of the frigate were EDMUND THOMPSON, who commanded a gunboat under FOOTE at the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, and JOHN DOWNES, (son of the old Commodore of that name,) who was in command of one of the iron-clads at the recent bombardment of Charleston. They were both of them then Passed Midshipmen and Master's Mates.

Lieut. FOOTE got up a ship's temperance society on board the frigate, and persuaded many of the men to join it, and others were induced to sign off grog for three months. As some of the men used to say he kept "the gospel halliards pretty taut aboard of her."

But there was nothing going on that the First Luff did not know of—"one eye on deck and the other up aloft." He was a thoroughbred seaman, and remarkable for his zeal and energy in carrying out whatever he undertook to do. When he made up his mind that a thing was right, it had to be done, and nothing was allowed to stand in the way of its execution. I should like to have seen him in command of the iron-clad fleet. There would soon have been bricks and mortar flying about at random in the neighborhood of Fort Sumter. "Leastways," so thinks one who was a shipmate with him in the *Cumberland* as a

FORETOPMAN OF "THE STARBOARD WATCH."

Peace to his manes and all honor to his memory.

From Franconia, N. H.

PROFILE HOUSE, FRANCONIA, N. H., Wednesday, July 1.

The American Telegraph Company have completed their line to the Franconia Mountains, and opened a telegraph office to this house.

The line will be continued to the White Mountains, and a telegraph office opened in the Crawford House within a few days.

Visitors at the Franconia and White Mountains have felt very much the want of a telegraph line, and consider themselves under obligations to the American Telegraph Company for opening offices in the Profile and Crawford Houses.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 1.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, July 2: Nos. 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mount Pleasant Military Academy.

Having been present during the late Examination and Encampment of the Cadets of this venerable institution, it has seemed to me that some account of it would not be uninteresting to your readers.

The examination was thorough and well sustained, and a large number having distinguished themselves in their studies, had honorable mention in the General Order.

The gentlemen in charge of the different departments of instruction are all teachers by *profession*, and the Principals are enlightened and liberal educators, having a wide and established reputation.

The number of students is about seventy, varying in age from 9 to 18, and the standard of scholarship and discipline is unusually high.

The camp was organized on the play-grounds Thursday, the 18th, and the whole corps subjected to military rules and discipline. Sixteen tents were pitched for their accommodation, and they remained in camp night and day during the week, and conducted themselves like soldiers. The exercises were various, such as examinations in mathematics, Latin, German, French, Greek, rhetoric, &c., &c., and in infantry and artillery drills, fencing, riding, dress parades, &c., &c.

The annual parade and review came off on Thursday, the 25th inst., and I was informed by gentlemen accustomed to be present that it fully sustained the former reputation of the school, and in some respects surpassed it. The corps was reviewed by Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, who expressed himself as delighted with the order and discipline of the young cadets. The crowd of spectators was very large, and from many different States. Nothing that it could not have been less than three thousand. Everything was conducted on a liberal scale for the 4th in the evening, which was fully attended, and passed off with great brilliancy.

We believe not to pronounce this as among the very best institutions in our country in all its appointments for the *thorough* education of the young, whether considered in an intellectual, physical or moral point of view, one in which its patrons may fully confide, and of which the State may be justly proud.

The Summer vacation continues till the first Thursday in September.

We noticed Gen. ANDERSON on the grounds, and were pleased to find him looking better than when we last met him.

A VISITOR.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"SOUL AND BODY."—Man's Religious Nature—How God Acts on the Soul—Degrees of Talent—Religious Faculties—Dormant Powers—Children not Alike; Why? How far are we Accountable? Fatalism Examined—How to Serve God—Oratory, Poetry, Genius—A Scientific Analysis of Man's Religious Duties, by a distinguished Clergyman, in July No. *Phrenological Journal*, 15c., or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A SUMMER DISPLAY.—The handsomest silk, the nattiest straw and the easiest and most comfortable soft hats are to be found at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, where the display of fabrics suitable to the season are at present unusually rich and attractive. Decidedly the place to buy just such a hat as you want is at KNOX's, and we advise you to visit his store without fail.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CONFIRMATION—The Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will visit St. Philip's Church, in Mulberry-street, near Bleecker-street, this evening, services commencing at 8 o'clock.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 8 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 27 | Gov. Island.. 9 18 | Hell Gate..10 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Arrived.

Steamship China, Anderson, Liverpool June 20, and Queenstown 21st, at 4:45 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steamer United States, Bowen, from a cruise.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bruner.

Steamer M. Macy, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Kuggles, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Sysner.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Magdalena, (Brem.,) Henke, Genoa 50 ds., passed Gibraltar May 28, in ballast to Charles Luling.

Bark Albertina, Olmsted, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay May 10, passed Cape Point May 17, with wool and goatskins to Paige V. King & Co. On the homeward passage, April 6, spoke ship Comet, Lucas, bound for Hong Kong, in lat. 33 30 S., lon. 35 45 W. The bark Lizzie sailed for Boston April 25.

Bark George Marchand, (Russ.,) Eskright, Liverpool 46 ds., with coal to Wm. Nelson & Co. In lat 43, lon. 46, saw a large quantities of ice. June 26, off Gay Head, was boarded by U. S. steamer Ericsson.

Bark Carobelli, (Br., of Calcutta, late bark Joseph Grinnell, of N. B.,) De Veaux, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Young Nova Scotian, (Br., of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bogert, Vera Cruz June 3, with cotton, hides and 13 passengers to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) Lyon, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge.

Bark Iddo, Mimball, (of Rockland,) Ulmer, Cadiz 42 ds., with corks, etc., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Sam Shephard, (Br., of Turks Island,) Jewett, St. Jago June 16, with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Pauline, (Brem.,) Osterloh, Grangemouth, Scotland, in ballast to Roger Bros.

Bark Honston, Sleigh, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to Wakeman & Dimon.

Bark Princeton, Smith, Demerara June 16, with old metal to order. Sid. in co. with brig Southern Belle, for New-York.

Bark Tres Amigos, (Port.,) Marques, Madeira, via Demerara June 13, with wine to C. A. de Louza.

Brig Hope, (of St. Vincent.) Durrant, St. Vincent June 14, with sugar, oil, &c., to Middleton & Co. Passed Sombrero June 18, and was boarded by the captains of ships Samoset, of Wiscasset, McCobb, Idg., unc.; Br. barks Lady Sale, of Padston, do., W. G. Putnam, of Maitland, do. do.

Brig Eleonora, (Dan.,) Lindemann, Rio Janeiro May 24, in ballast to Pendergast & Co. Sid. in co. with Danish bark Agnes, for Baltimore. June 9, lat. 2 5 N., lon. 38, saw a large ship on fire; kept close to her but could render no assistance, as she was burned to the water's edge; saw a round iron tank standing amidships; could not see any boats around.

Brig Trinidad, (of Portland,) Havner, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to E. P. Fischer. Is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Urania, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Bradford, Guantanimo June 14, with sugar to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Cygnet (Br. of Granville, N. S.,) Porter, Matamoras 21 ds., with cotton, etc., to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Lotus, Johnson, Arecebo, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig W. J. Treat, (of Searsport,) Parks, Mayagues, P. R., June 18, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Demerara June 15, with sugar, etc., to Daniel Trowbridge.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br., of Truro,) Forbes, St. Johns, P. R., June 19, with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Saladin, (Br.,) Hefferman, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig George Baker, (Dan.,) Klegton, Homacoa, P. R., June 11, with molasses to Jones & Lough.

Brig Regina, (Br., of La Have, N. S.,) Cashon, Lingen, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Saladin, (of Cornwallis,) Card, Accot June 14, with logwood to D. De Wolf. June 16, in lat. of Portau-Prince, spoke whaling schr. Watchman, Provincetown, with 66 bbls. whale and 30 sperm; reported at Bisnco, June 7, schrs. Rising Son and [illegible], with 60 bbls. sperm; Alleghany, clean. 18th, off west end of St. Domingo, was in co. with bark Lucy, of Halifax, from St. Jago for Cork.

Schr. Jolie, (Br.,) Crocker, Old Harbor, Jam., June 13, with pimento, logwood etc., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had light south winds all the passage. June 17, off Cape Nicola Mole, saw two Am. wa. steamers, strg. S. W. 22d, fell in with a buoy, made of a quarter winn cask: had a red and white flag on a pole: the head of the barrel was marked La Gusto, Cubano, 1862.

Schr. Hattie, (Br., of Arichat, N. S.,) Acting Ensign E. M. Wagstaff, from Beaufort, N. C., June 27. She was captured June 25, 26 miles north of Frying-pan Shoals, by the U. S. gunboat Florida, having run the blockade the same. Capt. T. W. Brown, her late commander, died June 27. He was of Yarmouth, N. S. Her cargo consists of 54 bales cotton, 450 bbls. spirits turpentine, 100 bbls. resin.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Overton, Nassau, N. P., 7 ds., in ballast to Joseph Eoeas. Stopped at Nassau to change colors.

Schr. Gassabeas, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

BELOW—Bark Mary Annah and brig Time.

SAILED—Steamship Scotia.

WIND—Sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1—Arr. barks John Gilpin, Cape Town; D. Godfrey, Acera; T. W. Hoose, New-Orleans; R. B. Walker, Cuba; brigs Pio, Sierra Leone; Laurella, Cape Haytien; Annie Gildert, Cuba.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. H. L. Orcutt, of Bucksport, Hopkins, from Gonalves for New-York, with a cargo of 330 bags coffee and 10 tons logwood, consigned to J. McAndrew, went ashore on night of June 5, on French Key. (Before reported.)

The bark Albertina, Capt. Richard Olmsted, formerly in the Havana trade, arrived this morning from Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, in the remarkable passage of 45 days. Capt. Olmsted brings us the Eastern Province Herald and Supplement of May 6.

Spoken, &c.

De Cey—whaling schr., of New-Haven, 12 months out, May 6, lat. 28 59, lon. 55 3.

Fides—bark, from Liverpool for New-York, June 28, lat. 41 36, lon. 64 55.

Iza—brig, bound S., June 28, lat. 35 19, lon. 73 51.

Matamoras—schr., from New-York, June 22, lat. 29 56, lon. 71 56.

Mary Budd—brig, Dunham, from New-York for Martinique, June 21, lat. 24 28, lon. 60 40.

Oswego—Br. schr., from Turks Island for Boston, June 27, lat. 33 50, lon. 69 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, May 24, ships Chas. Davenport, Preble, discharging; Thomas Nice, Jenkins, do.; bark Zingara, Bunker, wtg.; brigs Red Wing, Clark, discharging; [illegible], (Br.,) Wilson, do.

At Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, May 5, bark [illegible], Boston next day; schr. Jeddie, from the Coast, disc.; Geo. P. Kemp, for Boston, idg.; brig Kenyon, do. do.

At Aquin, June 14, schr. Grace Darling, for Boston, 5 days.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Lima, at Limerick; Celestine, at Queenstown; Eliza and Mathilda and Fanny, at Liverpool; Crested Wave, at Deal; Search and [illegible], at Liverpool.

Arrived from San Francisco—Pallas, at Melbourne.

A GREAT RACE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.

SATURDAY, July 4, 3 P. M.

MATCH $2,000,

MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5, IN HARNESS.

D. MACE names g. m. Nelly Holcomb.

H. WOODRUFF names Buckskin G. Gen. McClellan.

The Fowler boat from James-slip connects with the train which leaves Harlem at 2 P. M.

Boats on 34th-st. ferry leave New-York every ten minutes.

The above are first-class horses, and the race will undoubtedly be fast and well contested.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3674. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS

Further Particulars of the Battle Near Gettysburgh on Wednesday.

Gen. Reynolds' First Army Corps in the Advance.

An Attack by Longstreet and Hill.

THE ATTACK SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED.

CESSATION OF THE BATTLE AT 4 P. M.

The Whole Army of the Potomac on the Field on Wednesday Evening.

THE REBEL ARMY NOT CONCENTRATED.

Reported Capture of a Large Number of Prisoners.

2,400 OF THEM IN BALTIMORE.

Desultory Fighting All Day Yesterday.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Repulse of a Rebel Attack on Carlisle.

EVACUATION OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2—11 P. M.

I shall send you soon an account from the battle-field near Gettysburgh of yesterday's battle, which *is very favorable.*

Meanwhile, the cheering announcement has been made of *the capture of a large number of prisoners*, some of whom have arrived here and others are on the way. The number is stated at 6,000; but this may be an exaggeration. Gen. SCHENCK has just announced at the Eutaw House that 2,400 of them have already arrived.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

The *American* learns from parties who left Gettysburgh at noon to-day that everything was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our arms. Up to that time they assert that 6,000 prisoners had been captured and sent to the railroad terminus at Union bridge, for transportation to Baltimore. The Seventh regiment have just gone to Bolton depot to take charge of 600, already arrived, and Gen. SCHENCK has just announced from the Eutaw House that he then had in Baltimore and at the Relay House 2,400 in his possession.

We learn that nearly 1,000 of these prisoners were captured on Wednesday, by the Eleventh Army Corps, in their gallant charge on LONGSTREET'S corps. They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but when Gen. HOWARD cried to them to "Remember Chancellorsville," they rushed into the fight like infuriated demons, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

During the early part of to-day, up to noon, when our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in a heavy loss to the enemy, and the capture of over 5,000 more prisoners. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of Gen. MEADE, our arms were entirely successful; but the enemy studiously evaded any general engagement, and it was thought there would be none before to-day, when it was said to be the intention of Gen. MEADE to press the enemy along the whole line.

The prudence and skill displayed by Gen. MEADE in the management of his army, and the strategy evinced by him in coping with LEE, had already won the confidence of his troops, and his presence drew forth the strongest demonstrations of attachment.

The army evinced the determination to win at all hazards, and had been strongly impressed by the officers with the dreadful consequences that would cause to them and the country if disaster should occur to our arms in the coming conflict.

The enemy was rapidly concentrating troops yesterday, and Gen. MEADE's whole army had reached the field of battle.

Gen. COUCH was expected to press down through the Cumberland Valley on the enemy.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—Eight hundred and thirty rebel prisoners have just passed down Baltimore-street under guard. Among the number are Gen. ARMER and seventy other officers.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

The Baltimore *American* has the following in regard to the battle of Wednesday:

The body of Maj.-Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS, killed in the battle near Gettysburgh, arrived here this morning and was taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. GILDERSLEEVE.

We regret to learn from officers who brought down the body of Gen. REYNOLDS, that Brig.-Gen. PAUL was killed in the same fight in the south of Gettysburgh.

Gen. PAUL commanded the Third brigade of the First army corps.

Col. CROSS and Col. WISTAR were both wounded and taken prisoners.

Col. WISTAR commanded the Fortieth—a Pennsylvania regiment.

Col. ROWE, who commanded a Pennsylvania regiment in the Second brigade of the First army corps, and was Acting Brigadier-General of the Second brigade.

Gen. NEWTON took command of the First Army Corps on the fall of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS.

LATER.

We learn from the officers of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS' Staff that our forces passed through Gettysburgh at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and when a quarter of a mile west of the town, encountered Gens. LONGSTREET and HILL, who attacked the corps of Gen. REYNOLDS, which was in the advance.

This corps stood the force of the attack until it was relieved by the Third corps, and a commanding position secured.

The rebels made a strong attempt to flank the position we had gained, but were repulsed in the attempt.

Gen. REYNOLDS and Gen. PAUL fell under a volley from the rebel infantry. Both officers were shot dead at the head of their troops.

In the course of the conflict we fell back before superior numbers to a stronger position, and the fight ceased for the day at 4 o'clock.

At the close of the evening the whole Army of the Potomac had reached the field, and Maj.-Gen. Meade had all the corps strongly posted for a renewal of the battle this morning.

The loss of the enemy was considered fully equal to ours.

The Army of the Potomac is in fine condition and very enthusiastic.

Our loss of officers is severe.

Cols. WISTAR and STRAUS were wounded when they fell into the hands of the rebels.

Our army is regarded as better concentrated than that of the rebels for the events of the day.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. MEADE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

The latest dispatches received from Gen. MEADE are dated last night. They state that the corps engaged with Gen. EWELL'S army were Gen. REYNOLDS' and Gen. HOWARD'S. Gen. PLEASANTON succeeded in inflicting severe injury upon STUART'S cavalry. Gen. REYNOLDS was killed.

The reports received from all quarters are encouraging.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

At the present hour, 9 P. M., no reliable advices have been received here from the Pennsylvania battle-field. It is generally felt that this is the crisis of the war. Intense anxiety prevails. The earliest information of yesterday's battle received here was L. L. CROUNSE'S dispatch to the TIMES.

Profound sensation is excited here by the death of Gen. REYNOLDS, whose brilliant qualities as a soldier, and unvaried success as a brigade, division and corps commander, marked him for present and future distinction. The President, it is well known, hesitated long between the choice of him or Gen. MEADE as successor to Gen. HOOKER. Priority of rank finally determined the matter.

Eleven P. M.—At 10:30 P. M. no news had been received from the battle-field.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2—Midnight.

Up to this hour the Government has not received any official details of yesterday's fight near Gettysburgh. The fact of its not being in immediate telegraphic communication with the Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac will explain the non-receipt of dispatches.

It is very likely that our army has been engaged in combat with the enemy to-day, although if this be true, the War Department has no official notification of such fact.

JEFF. DAVIS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2.

A dispatch to the *Inquirer* says JEFF. DAVIS is at Greencastle.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

There has been no fighting of moment between Gen. SMITH'S forces and the enemy to-day. I left Carlisle at 2 P. M., and since arriving here have seen some parties who left there later. Gen. SMITH occupies the town. The enemy has apparently gone in the direction of Gettysburgh. Our scouts are in pursuit.

Yesterday several houses were struck by rebel shells. Mr. J. H. YOUNG and others, of the United States Sanitary Commission, were with the troops, and gave aid to the wounded. The Dickinson College was used as a hospital. Our loss yesterday was one killed and sixteen wounded. After the fight at Oyster Point sixteen dead rebels were counted.

Annexed is the list of casualties:

Robert Walter, Co. I, 30th Penn. militia—killed.
Robert Wiley, Co. D, Blue Reserves—knee.
Morris Hunter, Co. B, 30th Penn.—contusion.
George McNair, Co. C, Blue Reserves—right leg.
Stuart Patterson, Co. A, 1st Philadelphia artillery—hand.
Lieut. W. Provost, Co. K, 27th New-York—hand.
H. C. Mecklem, Co. C, 27th New-York, knee.
J. Cowly, 27th New-York—contusion.
B. W. Walter, Co. H, Gray Reserves—face.
—— Ashmead, 1st Philadelphia artillery.
—— Blackiston, Co. D, Gray Reserves.
F. Croft, Co. H, 30th Pennsylvania—slight.
A. S. Hibbard, Co. K, 27th New-York—scalp.
P. Garrett, Co. G, Gray Reserves—slight.
C. W. Collady, Co. D, Gray Reserves—right leg amputated.
Ed. Colwell, Co. A, 1st Phila. artillery—ankle.
W. Scott, Co. A, 1st Philadelphia artillery—head.

There are under treatment a few cases of exhaustion.

WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

The last of the rebels left Carlisle yesterday morning, and the town was occupied in the afternoon by a portion of our forces under Gen. SMITH.

About 5 o'clock in the evening the rebel cavalry appeared in large force, having come into the York road.

A rebel officer sent in a flag of truce to Gen. SMITH, demanding the surrender of the town, which was refused.

The rebel officer, on receiving Gen. SMITH'S reply, opened on the town with their artillery.

The rebel fire was promptly responded to by our forces.

The firing continued with intervals until about 10 o'clock, when the rebels fell back in the direction from whence they came.

The rebels burned the barracks, gas works and one

Many buildings in the place also suffered from the rebel artillery.

The Court-house was struck several times.

When the rebels opened their fire on the town, the excitement among the citizens was very great.

The women and children fled in all directions, and hid themselves in cellars.

Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded.

The rebel loss is not known.

Previous to the retirement of the rebels they sent in another flag of truce, notifying the citizens to leave, as they intended to renew the attack to-day.

This morning the rebel pickets are seen in sight.

HARRISBURGH, 12 o'clock noon.

Up to this hour no news has been received of a renewal of the attack on Carlisle by the rebels.

The barracks and gas-works which the rebels have burned are located a short distance outside of the town, which accounts for their being burned.

There is no news from any other quarter.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

Information received here shows that there is no enemy in Loudon or McConnellsburgh nor in that section of the country. They left this morning in the direction of Chambersburgh, taking a large amount of stolen property which they had collected.

The rebels in the neighborhood of Carlisle have all fallen back in the direction of LEE'S army.

Heavy firing was heard to-day in the direction where Gen. MEADE'S and LEE'S armies are supposed to be.

As LEE'S army is between here and the Army of the Potomac, we are not in a position to learn early news.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch regarding the rebel attack on Carlisle:

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

A demand was sent for an unconditional surrender of Carlisle by Gen. W. H. F. LEE.

Gen. SMITH promptly refused to give up the place, when the rebels placed a battery of six pieces in position to the left of the barracks and commenced to shell the town.

Gen. SMITH replied from his guns which were mounted in Main-street, near the centre of the town.

During the shelling the rebels made a detour around the railroad and fired the barracks.

The gas-works were also fired, sparks from which are said to have burned several lumber-yards, one private dwelling and several barns.

Some citizens are known to be injured.

The Court-house was damaged, and several shells fell upon the College building and grounds.

Gen. LEE then sent in another flag of truce, notifying the women and children to leave the town by 10 o'clock this morning.

Every confidence is had in Gen. SMITH'S ability, not only to hold the place, but unless the rebels rapidly retire, his flanks and rear will be obstructed, and his force probably captured.

The citizens in the vicinity give Gen. LEE'S force at 3,000 cavalry, and one battery of six guns, light 10-pounders.

TELEGRAMS FROM COLUMBIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2.

The *Press*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

COLUMBIA, Penn., Wednesday, July 1.

The Fifth New-York, the First Vermont, the First Virginia and the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry regiments left Frederick on Saturday and moved forward to Hanover.

They arrived there on Tuesday morning, when they were charged upon in the rear by the rebel cavalry of STUART.

The National forces numbered about 4,000, and the rebel force was nearly or quite 6,000.

The battle commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The contest was a succession of charges, re-charges, advances and repulses.

Our troops fought with desperate gallantry and daring, and gained a brilliant triumph.

We captured all the First South Carolina regiment except thirteen. The rebels, in turn, took but sixty prisoners.

A piece of artillery belonging to the First South Carolina is among our trophies.

The rebels lost beside one field-piece and one breech-loading steel rifled piece.

Our cavalry had no artillery.

TELEGRAMS FROM LANCASTER, PENN.

LANCASTER, Penn., Wednesday, July 1—11 P. M.

There is no news of importance to communicate.

Col. FRANKLIN has communication with our forces at McCall's Ferry and Peach Bottom by a line of couriers.

The last message received from him at 10 o'clock last night says that there are no signs of rebel forces in that vicinity.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

The *American*, this afternoon, published the following:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1863.

Until further orders the citizens of Baltimore City and County are prohibited from keeping arms in their possession unless enrolled as volunteer companies for the defence of their homes.

In accordance with the foregoing order the dwellings of citizens are now being visited by the Provost-Marshals and the police to obtain the arms in their possession.

We learn from a gentleman who was at Westminster and a prisoner in the hands of the rebels during their sojourn in that town, that Gen. STUART with his cavalry force reached there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not move until daylight the next morning. The rebel party which had a fight with the Delaware cavalry was Gen. STUART'S advance guard, and numbered about three hundred. The rebels lost in that fight two Lieutenants killed, and fully a dozen wounded. One of the wounded was an officer, who was shot by a citizen who took part in the fight, and is reported to have since died. Col. MCINTOSH, the commander of the rebel advance guard, admitted to the citizens that the rebels of the Delaware cavalry had used heavy lead on them, but he thought quite much the skew of the Dept. for numbers. The rebels admitted that their loss in killed and wounded was greater than ours. Our loss was two privates killed, and twenty-eight taken prisoners. The rebels also captured Lieut. SEWELL and the Provost-Marshal of Westminster, with ten of his men.

The rebel troops, others at Westminster are charged with having given in Germantown to Union citizens, though the rebels took all they could get, a great deal of all sorts.

Every gun, drum, ammunition wagon, &c., that Bower & Gans, abolitionists, had at their store, lost promptly, and Messrs. Gans are indebted to the rebel authorities for the amount of their loss, as per receipts.

The rebels are in all the houses along the roads they have passed, and in all cases, as they were in the town of Westminster, they have taken all the horses, and in some instances all the wagons.

Jno. C. PEARCE, Cashier of the Westminster Bank, where he was received with all the honors.

The rebels left on Tuesday morning early, and a few hours afterward a division of the National army reached the town, causing great rejoicing among the loyal citizens. The National soldiers were welcomed with every demonstration of joy, and houses were thrown open to dispense their hospitality.

The rebel force was from 4,000 to 5,000 cavalry.

PRISONERS ARRIVED AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

Over eight hundred rebel prisoners have just passed down Pratt-street under guard. More are expected to-night.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS EVACUATED.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 2.

It was publicly announced yesterday that Maryland Heights had been evacuated by the Federal troops, a large number of whom were from this State and city. The evacuation was successfully accomplished on Monday night and Tuesday, the troops all being away from there before 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. All the Government property incidental to a large encampment was removed, together with all the guns, (with the exception of a few of the larger ones, which were destroyed,) ammunition, &c. The fortifications were all destroyed. A gentleman who witnessed the blowing up of the latter states that the work was very thorough.

The wooden portions of the Harper's Ferry railroad bridge were removed both from the Maryland side and the Potomac side, leaving the iron spans, lately constructed, and forming the centre of this important bridge, intact. This was done to prevent the Confederates from blowing up the iron structure, which it will now be impossible for them to accomplish, and also to prevent them from using the bridge across the Potomac in that vicinity.

Gen. FRANKLIN'S forces, lately at Maryland Heights, will now take an active part in the present important campaign. A brigade of his troops are all Marylanders, and are commanded by Brig.-Gen. KENLY, of this city. Their movements or their present whereabouts cannot be made public at present.

Gen. BATLER'S Confederate cavalry appeared in and around Harper's Ferry on Tuesday evening, but remained but a short while, retiring toward Charlestown, Va., where, it was stated, a force of Confederates are encamped.

Several Confederate scouts have been seen in the several days past on the Virginia side of the Upper Potomac, (Loudon County,) but none of them have attempted to cross to the Maryland side.

LEE'S GENERAL ORDER FOR THE INVASION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 72.—While in the enemy's country, the following regulation for procuring supplies will be strictly observed, and any violation of them promptly and rigorously punished.

No. 1. No private property shall be injured or destroyed by any person belonging to or connected with the army, or taken, except by the officers hereinafter designated.

No. 2. The Chiefs of the Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordnance and Medical Departments of the army will make requisitions upon the local authorities or inhabitants for the necessary supplies for their respective departments, designating the places and times of delivery. All persons complying with such requisitions shall be paid the fairest price for the articles furnished, if they so desire; and the officer making such payment shall take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the name of the person paid, and the quantity, kind and price of the property, one of which receipts shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the said officer is attached.

No. 3. Should the authorities or inhabitants neglect or refuse to comply with such requisitions, the supplies required will be taken from the nearest inhabitants so refusing, by the order and under the directions of the respective Chiefs of the Departments named.

No. 4. When any command is detached from the main body, the Chiefs of the several Departments of such command will procure supplies for the same, and such other stores as they may be ordered to provide, in the manner and subject to the provisions herein prescribed, reporting their action to the Heads of their respective Departments, to which they will forward duplicates of all vouchers given or received.

No. 5. All persons who shall decline to receive payment for property furnished on requisitions, and all from whom it shall be necessary to take stores or supplies, shall be furnished by the officer receiving or taking the same with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property received or taken, as the case may be, the name of the person from whom it was received or taken, the command for the use of which it is intended, and the market price. A duplicate of said receipt shall be once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the officer by whom it is executed is attached.

No. 6. If any person shall remove or conceal property necessary for the use of the army, or attempt to do so, the officers hereinbefore mentioned will cause such property, and all other property belonging to such person that may be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same shall forthwith report to the chief of his department the kind, quantity and market price of the property so seized, and the name of the owner.

By command of Gen. R. E. LEE.

H. H. CHILTON, A. A. and I. G.
Lieut.-Gen. R. S. EWELL, Com'g 2d Army Corps.

A REBEL ADDRESS.

GEN. EARLY TO THE CITIZENS OF YORK.

YORK, Penn., June 30, 1863.

To the citizens of York:

I have abstained from burning the railroad buildings and car shops in your town, because after examination I am satisfied that the safety of the town would be endangered, and, acting in the spirit of humanity which has ever characterized my Government and its military authorities, I do not desire to involve the innocent with the same punishment of the guilty. Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences, I would have pursued a course that would have been fully vindicated as an act of just retaliation for the unparalleled acts of brutality perpetrated by your own army on our soil. But we do not war upon women and children, and I trust the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the odious tyranny under which it is apparent to all you are groaning.

J. A. EARLY, Major-General, C. S.

CALL FOR NEW-YORK TROOPS.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 2.

A telegram is just received from Gov. CURTIN, addressed to Gov. SEYMOUR, stating that the battle near Gettysburgh was not decisive, and asking him to send on all the troops he can raise without delay; that the need of them is pressing.

ANOTHER CALL ON NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Thursday, July 2.

Gov. PARKER has received a dispatch from Gov. CURTIN asking for more troops, and says he cannot magnify the importance of the demand.

A State battery of four guns arrived from Rahway this evening.

MILITARY MEETING IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, July 2.

A large meeting of citizens was called by the ringing of the City Hall bell to-day, and addressed by the Mayor upon the importance of sending troops to Pennsylvania. A committee was appointed to wait on Gov. PARKER, who appeared and addressed the meeting, urging the volunteering of men at once. Resolutions were adopted urging the Council to raise a bounty for men. Several speeches were made, and general calls for men were opened, and the signing commenced briskly.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The New-York Times, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

SHALL THE DARK AGES RETURN?

What Made the Dark Ages?—Limitations of Thought—What of Philosophical Abstraction?—Motive Power of Nations—American Destiny—Charities Fewer.

THE Bacons, Saturday, June 30, 1863.

It is permissible to write on any other subject than the war?—just now—before Vicksburgh falls, or Lee's Army retreats discomfited, (as it will do,) Perhaps I may say a word, which is at least suggestive, for the formation of Sciences, I suppose some Rational Academy of Sciences, in my remarks on West Point, and on the Navy Yards on the North. But this is not the fact. It is an elegant (the foundation of political institutions. It supposes that we have had no Indian rebellion; that we have no Secession war; that we have no Slavery question; that we have no Abolitionists; that we have no Democrats; that we have no Republicans; that we have no Whigs; that we have no Know-Nothings; that we have no Locofocos; that we have no Tammany Hall; that we have no Bowery Boys; that we have no Dead Rabbits; that we have no Police; that we have no Broadway Squads; that we have no Broadway Squadrons; that we have no Broadway Squadrons; that we have no Broadway Squadrons

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors of Kings County met yesterday afternoon at the County Jail. Supervisor Conover in the Chair. Contracts were awarded for furnishing supplies for the Penitentiary to J. CLINAN, for meat; E. B. MORRELL, for groceries; KELLEY & TOWNSEND, for coal, Lehigh, at $6.20 per ton. The Committee appointed to examine into the charges made against Coroner RABBETT, reported that said officer had committed no malfeasance, and he was accordingly exonerated from the charges.

The Committee on Court-house reported in favor of awarding contract to A. ALLEN to build a brick wall around the new Court-house for the sum of $2,795. The County Treasurer was directed to pay over $15,000 to the Commissioners of the Relief Fund to be taken from the contingent account.

The Board then adjourned to the 15th of July.

THE MURDER TRIAL—A POSTPONEMENT.—At the opening of the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday morning, it was announced that Justice JOHN A. EMMANS, (Associate Justice of the Court,) was unable to attend on account of sickness. The case of MICHAEL KENNEY, on trial for murder, had therefore to be postponed, the Court adjourning the proceedings until Wednesday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

OPENING OF THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.—The Almshouse for Hudson County, just completed at the county farm, took place, Wednesday, by a public reception given under the supervision of the Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. The company, numbering about 500, consisting of the authorities of the several cities and townships, and prominent citizens of the county, proceeded by special train on the Erie Railway to within about three-fourths of a mile, and from thence on foot to the county farm, where a couple of hours were spent in examining the buildings and grounds, after which a collation was served up. Speeches also were made by C. H. O'Neil, Director; Alderman Pangborn, of Jersey City; Councilman Bogert, of Hoboken; Gen. E. R. V. Wright, District Attorney Isaac W. Scudder, Rev. Mr. Van Cleef, Rev. Mr. Mayben, Edwin A. Stevens, Peter Bently, Abiu W. Duryea, Mr. Muchmore, of Kings County, and seven or eight others. The building is of the French style of architecture, 131 feet 8 inches in length, 48 feet deep, with wings projecting from the front, 27 feet 4 inches front, and 28 feet 3 inches wide. There is a tower at the centre main entrance, 20 feet square, and 107 feet high. The building is four stories high, with a high attic. It is at present arranged to accommodate 400 persons, but is capable of accommodating about 300 additional. It is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and cost about $37,000. The farm is one that is known as Soake Hull, and contains 260 acres, purchased at a cost of $12,600. The visitors arrived home at about 6 P. M., after spending a pleasant and agreeable day.

THE QUOTA FOR HUDSON COUNTY.—In accordance with the proclamation of Gov. PARKER for recruits to fill the ranks of the New-Jersey regiments, the Adjutant-General has made out a list of the number of men required. The quota for Hudson County is 923, apportioned as follows: Hudson City, 60; Bergen and Greenville, 47; Bayonne, 15; North Bergen, 20; West Hoboken, 21; Harrison, 25; Weehawken, 3; First Ward, Jersey City, 48; Second Ward, 67; Third Ward, 48; Fourth Ward, 67; Fifth Ward, 69; Sixth Ward, 27; First Ward, Hoboken, 43; Second Ward, 25; Third Ward, 34.

MISSING.—FERDINAND HARRE, a returned volunteer of the First New-Jersey Volunteers, has been missing from his home in Hoboken since Monday night last. He was badly wounded last Spring, since which time he has been under a depression of mind, and it is thought he may have made way with himself.

ATTEMPTED RAPE ON A BLIND GIRL.—A man named JAMES LARKIN, residing in New-York, was Wednesday sent to the County Jail, on a charge of attempting to commit a rape upon a blind girl, always to be found sitting on the river walk to the Elysian Fields. The cries of the girl attracted the attention of two men, who arrested the accused, and handed him over to the authorities.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, } One O'clock P. M.

PRESENT—William Walsh, Esq., President. Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley and Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Petition of property owners for sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of H. Williams and others to have a receiving basin and culverts placed at the south-east corner of Broadway and Third-street, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, be regulated, and graded, curb and gutter set on the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Dennis Ryer to place a watering trough on his premises on the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, the said permission to be under the direction of the Croton Board and continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement; one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and one-half by the property owners benefited, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on Thirty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That in consequence of the existing state of affairs, which has greatly increased the expenses of living, the salary of the Chief Clerk in the Mayor's office is entirely inadequate for the proper support of the incumbent, and that therefore it be increased to —— dollars, to date from the first day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is granted to George C. Farmer to receive and deliver coal over and upon the bulkhead in front of his premises at the foot of West Twenty-third-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The remains of Colonel W. R. Ryan, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment New-York State Volunteers, who was killed while gallantly leading his command in the last attack upon Port Hudson, being expected to arrive here in a day or two from New-Orleans; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council be authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for a reception to those honored remains, and that they lay in state in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, until their time of removal to Albany for interment.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs take this opportunity of commending the high soldierly qualities of deceased, and offering to his family their condolence for so deep a loss.

Which was adopted on ayes and nos, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

NOTICES.

Alderman Farley moved to reconsider the action had on the papers to build a pier at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River.

Which was carried, and the paper was then laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Democratic Union Association, to attend the anniversary of the Fourth of July, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from the Tammany Society to attend their anniversary on the evening of the Fourth of July.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hall moved to discharge the Committee on Ordinances from further consideration of an ordinance in regard to amending the powers and duties appertaining to the Bureau of Licenses, in the Finance Department of the City of New-York, as established by an act entitled "An Act relative to Licenses in the City of New-York, &c."

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid upon the table.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report, concurring in the resolution directing the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to First-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring in the resolution directing the opening of Eighty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring in the resolution directing the opening of Eighty-first-street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring in the resolution directing the opening of Eighty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring in the resolution directing the opening of Third-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and other streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to change grade of Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to regulate and grade with cobble-stone pavement Twenty-fourth-street, from four hundred feet rear of Tenth-avenue to the North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street, with cobble-stone pavement, where necessary.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Hardy was here called to the Chair.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the legality of the claims of Charles Devlin against the City, presented the following report:

[The report we will publish to-morrow.]

The President moved that the report be laid over and published in all the Corporation papers, in connection with the Atlas.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from F. I. A. Hosby, City Inspector, appointing Patrick Barnes as Assistant Health Warden of the Fourteenth Ward, in place of James Carty, resigned.

Which was confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

A communication was received from the Colonel of the Thirty-eighth regiment New-York Volunteers, relative to the terms presented to them by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, being his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Alderman Long moved that the communication be received, and that five thousand copies be printed in document form.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when this Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on the first Monday in August.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Matthew O'Farrell to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number two hundred and sixty-seven West Thirty-fifth-street, and also to exhibit the goods in front of the same provided they do not extend beyond the area line, the said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the compensation of the Clerks to the Assistant Treasurer, under the ordinance entitled "an ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union," be seventy-five dollars per month, in lieu of the sum of sixty dollars, as stated in said ordinance.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed forthwith to lay and relay crosswalks at the intersection of Reade and Duane streets, and City Hall-place, opposite Saint Andrew's Church.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to furnish the Commissioners of Charities and Correction two thousand loads of manure.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Isaac Smith & Co. to continue the use of signs in front of their premises, number six hundred and five Broadway, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting the fact of the recent rebel invasion; and that General McClellan has been for some time out of active service, while he is held in high estimation by the people of the North, with resolution that this Board, in conjunction with the Board of Aldermen and Mayor, respectfully and earnestly request the Administration to place General McClellan at once in the position which the present crisis demands for the safety of the Republic.

Which was concurred in, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—2.

Resignation of Joel O. Stevens as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that W. Sterling Yard be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Joel O. Stevens, resigned.

By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-two, resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.

By Board of Councilmen, June twenty-second, concurred in so far as to accept the resignation, resolution amended by striking out the name of W. Sterling Yard and inserting in lieu thereof the name of Andrew J. Smith, and as amended adopted.

[By Board of Councilmen, June thirtieth, resolution adopted, that the Board of Aldermen be respectfully requested to return to this Board the resolution adopted on the twenty-second instant, appointing Andrew J. Smith, Commissioner of Deeds, in place of W. Sterling Yard.

Above requests complied with.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that article eight, section eleven, of the ordinances of the City, relative to the "Powers of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department," be amended to read as follows: "The Chief Engineer shall also have authority to employ mechanics at the Corporation yard, not to exceed twelve in number, at a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents per day; also a messenger, at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, and the same shall be taken from its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the south side of Rose-street, between Duane and Reade streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Chambers-street, between Pearl and William streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the south side of Chambers-street, between Pearl and William streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the south side of Nineteenth-street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be granted to Robert White to continue the use of target on James-slip, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the Croton Board be requested to increase the pay of the Water Police from the sum of two to three dollars per diem.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the lots under water, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and Avenue B and East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the southwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue, be filled and fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the sunken lots on First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set and renew curb and gutter and flag the sides of the street in Forty-first-street from Second-avenue to the East River, where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Chambers-street, between Pearl and William streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Seventy-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Devlin, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents, for extra work performed by order of the Street Commissioner, in regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter, also flagging Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Cavalier, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty cents, for services rendered on the occasion of the reception of the Fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, and that the accompanying bill for the aforesaid bill, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alderman Masterson, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents, for services rendered on the occasion of the reception of the Fifth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was laid over.

Bill of Charles Rock, amounting to twelve dollars, for services rendered at the reception of the Fifth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

An ordinance to amend sections seventeen, thirty-three and thirty-four of Article two, of Chapter two, and sections forty-four, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty-one and fifty-four of Article three, Chapter two, of the revised ordinances, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to the Legislative Department.

Which was lost, for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Frament, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy.—2.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Litzinger, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to be in full for damages done his property by firemen, on the occasion of fire at numbers thirty-nine, forty-one and forty-three First-avenue, on Saturday, April twenty-five, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah.—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Bill of Charles Rock amounting to twelve dollars for services rendered at the reception of the Fifth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The same was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Masterson—1.

The President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until the first Monday in August, at —o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court.

Before G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The Merchant will case was again called up for hearing, but on account of the absence of Mr. Stanley, one of the counsel, was adjourned until after the Summer vacation.

The Surrogate adjourned the Court for the Summer.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Wood vs. *Wood*.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Robert R. Hunter.—Motion denied.

Mrined vs. *Boardman*.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Kellogg vs. *Baker*.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 2, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	100⅝	
10,000	do.	100⅝	
20,000	do.	New 97⅝	
20,000	do.	New. 97⅝	
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	60	
6,000	Mo. State 6s	67⅜	
5,000	do.	67⅜	
5,000	do.	68	
50	Bank of Commerce	102	
25	Am. Ex. Bank	105½	
3	Shoe & Leather B'k	107¾	
15	Metropolitan Bank	110	
60,000	Amer. Gold	144⅜	
25,000	do.	144⅝	
50	Cumb. Coal, Pref.	19½	
100	do.	19	
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	144	
250	Penn. Coal Co.	136	
50	Quicksilv. M. Co.	46	
25	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	88	
200	Min. Min. Co.	b60. 100	
200	Dunkirk Co. Lead	1⅛	
200	do.	1½	
100	Am. Coal Co.	46	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	b10. 180	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10. 120½	
200	do.	120⅞	
100	do.	120⅝	
50	Erie Railway	b30	95⅛
450	do.	96	
200	do.	95⅞	
100	do.	b30	94⅞
100	do.	b10	95⅛
200	do.	b15	95⅜
10	Erie R. Pref.	102⅜	
100	do.	102⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103½	
5,000	do.	103	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103	
2,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Apl.	106⅞	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N.	97⅛	
35,000	Amer. Gold	143⅞	
11,000	do.	144	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	
7,000	Mo. State 6s	68	
50	Canton Com	38⅝	
200	do.	38⅜	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	120⅞	
100	do.	121	
100	Erie R.	95½	
100	do.	b30	95⅜
100	do.	b10	95½
200	Harlem R.	98⅛	
700	do.	96⅜	
200	do.	96	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s	67¾	
150	Pen. M. S. Co.	180⅛	
500	Erie Railway	c 95	
300	do.	s3 95	
300	do.	96	
400	do.	b3 95⅛	
200	do.	s10 95	
100	do.	b10 95⅛	
200	do.	95⅜	
200	do.	s5 95	
200	Hud. River R.	148⅜	
150	do.	148⅝	
200	do.	148⅜	
300	do.	b3 149	
1,000	do.	149	
600	do.	149⅛	
100	do.	s10 149	
100	do.	bw 148⅞	
100	do.	s5 149	
200	do.	b5 149⅛	
200	do.	149⅜	
100	do.	149	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes	106⅝	
5,000	Debt Cert's	67⅛	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	68	
500	M. S. & N. I.	77¾	
800	do.	77⅞	
1000	do.	77⅞	
1,000	do.	78	
3,000	Har. R. 1st M.	113	
10,000	Mich. S. S. F.	109	
2,000	do.	109⅛	
11,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.	82	
1,000	C. & N. W. '72	58⅜	
20,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	
5,000	do.	b30	60⅜
1,000	do.		59⅜
500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	83	
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	ex. Int	103
50	Bank of Commerce	102	
25	Am. Ex. Bank	105½	
3	Shoe & Leather B'k	107¾	
15	Metropolitan Bank	110	
60,000	Amer. Gold	144⅜	
25,000	do.	144⅝	
50	Cumb. Coal, Pref.	19½	
100	do.	19	
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	144	
250	Penn. Coal Co.	136	
50	Quicksilv. M. Co.	46	
25	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	88	
200	Min. Min. Co.	s60. 100	
200	Dunkirk Co. Lead	1⅜	
200	do.	1½	
100	Am. Coal Co.	46	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	s10. 180	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10. 120½	
200	do.	120⅞	
200	do.	120⅝	
50	Erie Railway	b30	95⅛
450	do.	96	
200	do.	s20	95½
100	do.	b30	94⅞
100	do.	b10	95⅛
200	do.	b15	95⅜
10	Erie R. Pref.	102⅜	
100	do.	102⅝	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes	106⅝	
5,000	Debt Cert's	67¾	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	68	
500	M. S. & N. I.	77¾	
800	do.	77⅞	
1000	do.	77⅞	
1,000	do.	78	
3,000	Har. R. 1st M.	113	
10,000	Mich. S. S. F.	109	
2,000	do.	109⅛	
11,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.	82	
1,000	C. & N. W. '72	58⅜	
20,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	
5,000	do.	b30	60⅜
1,000	do.		59⅜
500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	83	
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	ex. Int	103
50	Bank of Commerce	102	
25	Am. Ex. Bank	105½	
3	Shoe & Leather B'k	107¾	
15	Metropolitan Bank	110	
60,000	Amer. Gold	144⅜	
25,000	do.	144⅝	
50	Cumb. Coal, Pref.	19½	
100	do.	19	
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	144	
250	Penn. Coal Co.	136	
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200	Min. Min. Co.	s60. 100	
200	Dunkirk Co. Lead	1⅜	
200	do.	1½	
100	Am. Coal Co.	46	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	s10. 180	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10. 120½	
200	do.	120⅞	
200	do.	120⅝	
50	Erie Railway	b30	95⅛
450	do.	96	
200	do.	s20	95½
100	do.	b30	94⅞
100	do.	b10	95⅛
200	do.	b15	95⅜
10	Erie R. Pref.	102⅜	
100	do.	102⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103½	
5,000	do.	103	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103	
2,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Apl.	106⅞	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N.	97⅛	
35,000	Amer. Gold	143⅞	
11,000	do.	144	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	
7,000	Mo. State 6s	68	
50	Canton Com	38⅝	
200	do.	38⅜	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	120⅞	
100	do.	121	
100	Erie R.	95½	
100	do.	b30	95⅜
100	do.	b10	95½
200	Harlem R.	98⅛	
700	do.	96⅜	
200	do.	96	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s	67¾	
150	Pen. M. S. Co.	180⅛	
500	Erie Railway	c 95	
300	do.	s3 95	
300	do.	96	
400	do.	b3 95⅛	
200	do.	s10 95	
100	do.	b10 95⅛	
200	do.	95⅜	
200	do.	s5 95	
200	Hud. River R.	148⅜	
150	do.	148⅝	
200	do.	148⅜	
300	do.	b3 149	
1,000	do.	149	
600	do.	149⅛	
100	do.	s10 149	
100	do.	bw 148⅞	
100	do.	s5 149	
200	do.	b5 149⅛	
200	do.	149⅜	
100	do.	149	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes	106⅝	
5,000	Debt Cert's	67¾	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	68	
500	M. S. & N. I.	77¾	
800	do.	77⅞	
1000	do.	77⅞	
1,000	do.	78	
3,000	Har. R. 1st M.	113	
10,000	Mich. S. S. F.	109	
2,000	do.	109⅛	
11,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.	82	
1,000	C. & N. W. '72	58⅜	
20,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	
5,000	do.	b30	60⅜
1,000	do.		59⅜
500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	83	
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	ex. Int	103
50	Bank of Commerce	102	
25	Am. Ex. Bank	105½	
3	Shoe & Leather B'k	107¾	
15	Metropolitan Bank	110	
60,000	Amer. Gold	144⅜	
25,000	do.	144⅝	
50	Cumb. Coal, Pref.	19½	
100	do.	19	
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	144	
250	Penn. Coal Co.	136	
50	Quicksilv. M. Co.	46	
25	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	88	
200	Min. Min. Co.	s60. 100	
200	Dunkirk Co. Lead	1⅜	
200	do.	1½	
100	Am. Coal Co.	46	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	s10. 180	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10. 120½	
200	do.	120⅞	
200	do.	120⅝	
50	Erie Railway	b30	95⅛
450	do.	96	
200	do.	s20	95½
100	do.	b30	94⅞
100	do.	b10	95⅛
200	do.	b15	95⅜
10	Erie R. Pref.	102⅜	
100	do.	102⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103½	
5,000	do.	103	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103	
2,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Apl.	106⅞	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N.	97⅛	
35,000	Amer. Gold	143⅞	
11,000	do.	144	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	
7,000	Mo. State 6s	68	
50	Canton Com	38⅝	
200	do.	38⅜	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	120⅞	
100	do.	121	
100	Erie R.	95½	
100	do.	b30	95⅜
100	do.	b10	95½
200	Harlem R.	98⅛	
700	do.	96⅜	
200	do.	96	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s	67¾	
150	Pen. M. S. Co.	180⅛	
500	Erie Railway	c 95	
300	do.	s3 95	
300	do.	96	
400	do.	b3 95⅛	
200	do.	s10 95	
100	do.	b10 95⅛	
200	do.	95⅜	
200	do.	s5 95	
200	Hud. River R.	148⅜	
150	do.	148⅝	
200	do.	148⅜	
300	do.	b3 149	
1,000	do.	149	
600	do.	149⅛	
100	do.	s10 149	
100	do.	bw 148⅞	
100	do.	s5 149	
200	do.	b5 149⅛	
200	do.	149⅜	
100	do.	149	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes	106⅝	
5,000	Debt Cert's	67¾	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	68	
500	M. S. & N. I.	77¾	
800	do.	77⅞	
1000	do.	77⅞	
1,000	do.	78	
3,000	Har. R. 1st M.	113	
10,000	Mich. S. S. F.	109	
2,000	do.	109⅛	
11,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.	82	
1,000	C. & N. W. '72	58⅜	
20,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	
5,000	do.	b30	60⅜
1,000	do.		59⅜
500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	83	
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	ex. Int	103
50	Bank of Commerce	102	
25	Am. Ex.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

Announcements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, Afternoon and Evening; MADAME WARREN afraid hours, Sunday 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL.—THE STEREOPTICON.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is TWELVE CENTS except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FIVE CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $6 per annum; including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Five copies, one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy, one year	$2 00
Three copies, one year	5 00
Ten copies, one year	15 00
Twenty copies, one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

In the battle fought on Wednesday, near Gettysburgh, an exclusive announcement of which was made in the TIMES of yesterday morning, but a comparatively small portion of Gen. MEADE's army appears to have been engaged. The advance of our forces passed through Gettysburgh at 10 o'clock in the morning, and a quarter of a mile west of the place, encountered LONGSTREET and HILL, who attacked Gen. REYNOLDS' corps—that corps having the lead. Gen. REYNOLDS withstood the force of the attack until relieved by another corps—one account says the Third, and another the Eleventh—when a commanding position was secured. This position the rebels made a strong attempt to flank, but they were repulsed, and the battle ceased for the day at 4 o'clock P. M., the losses having been about equal. Our loss of officers was heavy—Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the First corps, and Gen. PAUL, commanding the Third brigade of the First corps, being among the number killed. During the evening the whole Army of the Potomac reached the field, and Gen. MEADE made his dispositions for a renewal of the battle yesterday morning, with the advantage of a better concentration of his forces than the rebels could hope for—EWELL's corps not being in the vicinity. Up to a late hour last night no news of the operations of yesterday had been received.

It was announced in Baltimore last evening that 6,000 prisoners had been captured at Gettysburgh. Gen. SCHENCK stated that 2,400 of them had already arrived in Baltimore.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that JEFF. DAVIS is at Greencastle, Penn.

Carlisle was entirely evacuated by the rebels on Wednesday morning, and in the afternoon the place was occupied by a portion of Gen. COUCH's forces under Gen. SMITH. About 5 o'clock in the evening a large force of rebel cavalry, estimated at 3,000, with six 12-pounders, made their appearance, and Gen. W. H. F. LEE, who commanded them, sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town. This was refused, when the rebels, without waiting for the removal of the women and children, opened fire, which was promptly responded to, and continued at intervals until about 10 o'clock, when the rebels fell back after notifying Gen. SMITH that he should renew the attack the next (yesterday) morning. During the fight the barracks and gun-works, which were some distance outside the town, were burned by the rebels. Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded—that of the rebels is unknown. Yesterday morning the rebel pickets were again in sight, but the attack upon the town was not renewed.

Maryland Heights, which, from the nature of Gen. MEADE's movements, had become an isolated position, were abandoned by the National forces on Monday night. All the Government property was removed, and all the guns saved, with the exception of a few of the heaviest calibre, which were destroyed. The forces lately occupying the Heights will now take an active part in the campaign. Numerous squads of rebel cavalry are reported in the vicinity.

Our correspondence from the rear of Vicksburgh, and dispatches which we find in the Western papers, indicate that JOE JOHNSTON has been making serious demonstratinns in the rear of Gen. GRANT's army, but with disastrous results to himself. Skirmishing was going on along the line of our rear front up to the 23d of June. During the night of the 22d we lost a picket of 300 men near Beer Creek, and on that day the Fourth Iowa cavalry were attacked by a superior force on the Bridgeport Ferry road, but repulsed the enemy. On the 23d Gen. OSTERHAUS was attacked at the Big Black, and a severe battle was fought, resulting in the repulse of the rebels, with great slaughter, while our loss was but trifling, owing to the advantages of our position. Meantime, the siege was being pushed vigorously forward, and the belief was entertained that the place would certainly fall before the 4th of July.

Gen. GRANT, a few days since, was betrayed into issuing an order to his troops congratulating them upon the capture of Port Hudson, with 6,000 prisoners, by Gen. BANKS.

A New-Orleans letter of June 20 says: "Reinforcements for Gen. BANKS passed up the river last night. Where they came from it would not be prudent to say."

Gen. MCCLERNAND had a public reception extended him upon his arrival at Springfield, Ill., on Saturday last. In a speech on the occasion he reviewed the campaign in which he had taken part, but declined from saying anything about the cause of his removal.

The village of Accotink, below Mount Vernon, was visited on Sunday last by about thirty rebel cavalry, under command of Lieut. DAVIS, who stole ten horses and mules, belonging to the Union families there, and carried off a colored boy. They also searched the houses, and took away such articles as they wished. On Monday night they visited the house of Mr. WAGNER, a mile and a half west of Accotink, and carried away some articles left there by the officers of the First New-Jersey and Second Pennsylvania cavalry.

CITY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, by a strict party vote, concurred in the resolutions from the Councils, lauding Gen. MCCLELLAN, and requesting the Administration to place him in the position demanded by the crisis of the country. The twelve Democrats present voted affirmative, and the two Republicans present voted negative. Mr. HUTCHINGS, who is an unconditional Democrat, voted for the resolutions, though opposed to the vindictiveness of their expression. The Administration had put Gen. MCCLELLAN in what they deemed his proper position at this time, but the aim of the resolutions was to request his appointment to the position desired by a majority of the people. The Special Committee on the DEVLIN and CONOVER controversy rose the Street Commissionership, rendered a majority report, covering all the details of that disgraceful affair. The report was laid over, and ordered to be published. This is the first time the subject has been officially investigated and reported upon. The recovery of a lost paper, relative to the charges made against Mr. DEVLIN, of unofficial conduct while in office, gives a coloring to the report in favor of the demands of that gentleman for claims on assignments which he still holds, and which have been denied of payment ever since by the Finance Department. The Committee on National Affairs were directed to receive and lay in state in the Governor's Room, the body of Col. M. K. BRYAN (who recently fell at Port Hudson,) on its arrival in this City, and until it shall be forwarded to Albany. The Board took a month's vacation, adjourning to the first Monday in August, at 1 o'clock P. M.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Rear-Admiral FOOTE were adopted, and PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., pronounced a fitting eulogium upon the deceased. A memorial to the Secretary of the Navy relative to the employment of armed convoys to our merchant vessels sailing from this port to the British Channel and to the coast of Brazil, was submitted to the Chamber, and, after some discussion, was referred to a Select Committee of Five, to which was added the President and Secretary of the Chamber.

A meeting of the Executive Committee appointed to carry out the views of the late Chicago Convention for facilitating communication between the great West and the Atlantic seaboard was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. The Committee comprised one from each State, but only seven States were represented at the meeting yesterday. There was a general interchange of views with regard to the best means of promoting the objects of the Convention, and the representatives to the next Congress, both from the East and the West, were stated to be pledged to secure the aid of the General Government in behalf of the project.

Immense amounts of ammunition have been lately sent forward from the Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., including no less than 3,000,000 musket cartridges for Gen. GRANT, and large quantities of fixed ammunition for Gen. BANKS, Pennsylvania and other places. The men at the Arsenal were all at work last Sunday, and several extra ammunition trains have been dispatched over the Boston and Worcester Railroad during the past week. These trains are packed with great care and are strictly watched while on the way to their place of destination.

The Girard Will case, which has been so long on trial in Philadelphia, has been decided in favor of the city by the Supreme Court, all the Judges concurring.

On Saturday evening the following telegram was received from the Secretary of the Treasury by Collector JEWETT, of Portland:

WASHINGTON, June 27.

J. JEWETT—*Sir*: Your prompt and efficient action in relation to the cutter *Caleb* merits my warmest approval. Cause all the parties implicated who may be arrested to be placed in close confinement. Report the facts in detail for further instructions.

S. P. CHASE.

The Stock Exchange was in suspense yesterday forenoon in regard to the news from the armies and battles in Pennsylvania. Later in the day there was a better confidence, and the market closed higher on Governments and some of the Railway Stocks than on Wednesday. Money was in fair supply. Gold Coin left off ¼ ₩ cent. down. Exchange, 158 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in more request yesterday; Flour was firmer; Wheat, steady; Corn, cheaper. Provisions were in fair demand, as likewise were Hay, Hides, Leather, Adamantine Candles, Sugars, Molasses, Wool, and Whisky. Petroleum was depressed, and declining. Cotton was heavy and lower. The freight engagements were on a more extensive scale.

The War in Pennsylvania.

The people of New-York and the country generally, as well as the Government at Washington, were in hourly expectation of the news of a battle in Southern Pennsylvania yesterday, when they learned by the special and exclusive dispatch from Gettysburgh to the NEW-YORK TIMES that one had actually been fought on Wednesday at that place. The dispatch was brief, but up to 2 o'clock this morning no material facts had been added to it.

We had known previously, and we announced on Wednesday, that the columns of the rebel army, which had been scattered over a wide region in Pennsylvania, were being drawn in toward Chambersburgh, and had also taken up their march in a southeasterly direction—it appears now, in a direct line for Gettysburgh. We knew also that the Army of the Potomac under Gen. MEADE was advancing northward in the same direction, and we had published a letter from the army, dated at Middleburgh, Md., which is only fifteen miles south of Gettysburgh. Those who observed these facts were prepared for early news of a collision in that vicinity.

The battle raged for nine hours—beginning at nine in the morning, and ending at four in the afternoon. We had but two corps engaged, out of the seven into which the Army of the Potomac is divided—or probably not much over thirty thousand men. Opposed to these were the forces of LONGSTREET and HILL—or probably about two-thirds of the rebel army. In the day's fight nothing decisive was achieved by either side, though casualties are reported as heavy; and in the death of that splendid soldier, Gen. REYNOLDS, and also of Gen. PAUL, we have suffered irreparable losses. In the afternoon, two other corps of our army had arrived on the ground, and at the close of the evening, the whole Army of the Potomac had reached the field, and its different corps had been strongly posted by Gen. MEADE for a renewal of the mortal struggle yesterday morning.

The rebels, we suppose, on learning the news of Wednesday's battle, also hastened to the field their columns outlying on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and, if there were a collision yesterday, it was doubtless between the two armies in force.

"The Army of the Potomac is in fine condition and very enthusiastic," says the dispatch of to-day. It would seem that, being well posted, well concentrated, and in good spirits, all it needs to insure victory is skillful handling. To Gen. MEADE the whole country anxiously looks for that.

WASHINGTON AS AN INCUBUS.—Our correspondence from Gen. MEADE's headquarters, yesterday, announced the fact that communication with Washington, by railroad and telegraph, had been cut off. Singular to say, the country did not regard the situation of Gen. MEADE as at all critical on that account. On the contrary, there was a disposition to consider it one of the happy accidents of his life. If Gen. MEADE shall succeed in the great battle he is about to fight, the precise amount of pickets to their lying day will believe to have decided he had his "communications" with Washington cut off.

Gen. Meade's Position.

The general feeling of disappointment that prudent patriots, when Gen. MEADE was hastily called on Monday to the command of the Army of the Potomac, was that he should not a few days evade a battle with the enemy, if possible. It was too great a task to throw on him, or on any military man, no matter what the confidence in his skill and genius, to disrupt him to take command of a great body in motion, in front of the enemy, almost in actual contact, and direct it to victory through the combinations of an instant. How could he hope to succeed? Why should he be expected to succeed? Who, of all the commanders of the present time, would be equal to the emergency, and handle safely a gigantic army cast upon his hands in this hurried manner in the tremulous, feverish agony of battle?

The risk was too great—the consequences, if he lost, too fearful for any one to have wished his early meeting with LEE at once, to get his army in hand—to dispose it properly for attack and defence—to make it feel that it had a new head—and then a week to approach and manœuvre and to secure the cooperation of Gov. CURTIN's militia—two weeks in all—would have been quick time for the most rapid organizer and strategist to have prepared his army to meet that of Gen. LEE with a reasonable hope of an equal fight and an equal chance for victory.

Gen. LEE knew his duty too well, and the danger of his position, to allow Gen. MEADE any such time and opportunity for preparation. And hence we shall find, no doubt, that the fight at Gettysburgh was precipitated upon Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS. The enemy was supposed to be withdrawing toward Shippensburgh and Chambersburgh, to concentrate and prepare for battle there, whence he could, after the result, advance or retreat with equal facility. But instead of withdrawing toward Chambersburgh, the rebels were advancing toward Gettysburgh, or as our special dispatch yesterday said, were "heading southeast." LEE felt sufficiently "concentrated," it seems, with HILL's and LONGSTREET's corps, to meet what he expected to find, the scattered forces of the Army of the Potomac, in a transition state of command.

During the day, yesterday, our dispatches were too meagre to build any lucid theory of the issue upon. It appeared, however, that Gen. MEADE was nearly as well concentrated as Gen. LEE, and that the latter was disappointed in the calculation that induced his advance and attack. This was a hopeful sign, and dispatches last night still further strengthened the belief that Gen. MEADE, though, perhaps, not designing battle so soon, was vastly better prepared for it than the country could have hoped, or LEE could have credited. If Gen. MEADE shall pluck a victory from the hands of his rebel antagonist on this occasion, he will need no other title to eternal fame, and the country will not cease to acknowledge its gratitude to the God of Battles for the greatest deliverance of the war.

Emancipation in Missouri—The Beginning of a New Epoch.

July first, eighteen hundred sixty-three, is a date destined to be forever memorable in American history. It will figure as the starting point of [illegible] emancipation. The Convention of Missouri on that day [illegible] providing for the complete [illegible] Slavery in that State. No act of [illegible] done since the formation [illegible] constitution, save in a single [illegible] was on so small a scale [illegible] mention in this connection. We refer to the [illegible] providing for abolishing Slavery in this State of New-York in 1799. But Slavery never existed here as a social system. At that time there were only about twenty thousand slaves in the State. In all the other so-called "Free States" *combined*, the entire aggregate of slaves, when they were most numerous, was only about seventeen thousand; and provision had been made, long before, for the emancipation—Massachusetts and Pennsylvania doing this in 1780; Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New-Jersey, in 1784. Of the abolition in Western Virginia a few months since, we make no account, not only because the slaves there were but a mere handful, but because, considering the anomalous civil condition, it could hardly be called State action at all. It was really territorial action, and that only.

The entire slave population in Missouri, by the census of 1860, was 114,931. This was an increase of 27,600 from the census ten years previous. The fact that such an increase should have taken place, in the face of the protracted Kansas struggle, evinces the exceeding vigor of the institution in the State. It would be hard to specify any State in the Union—South Carolina always excepted—which ten years ago was ruled by an intenser Pro-Slavery spirit than Missouri. This spirit, in the treatment of Kansas, showed itself to be hardly less than absolute frenzy. It will be ten years this Fall since the conspiracy for breaking down the Missouri Compromise and making Kansas a Slave State was formed. The leaders in that conspiracy would as soon have believed that the "crack of doom" would come within the next decade as an emancipation ordinance within the State of Missouri. The past history of the country would be searched in vain for another instance of such an extreme revulsion of feeling, on a vital matter, within so brief a period.

What makes it the more notable is that it has been effected [illegible] very narrow controversy. The change has been brought about entirely within the ordinary limits of [illegible] The [illegible] who [illegible] against [illegible] slightest recourse to the question of emancipation. Slavery would even be a question before it the election was [illegible] to the relative merits of the Democratic and Union candidates for the Governorship, which [illegible] State officers had been [illegible]. The Convention was made up almost entirely of cautious, conservative men, and it was not until the popular mind had [illegible] the new necessities of the time, and forced the Convention to act upon the subject, that the body ventured to take it in hand. Emancipation was already a "foregone conclusion," when the subject first presented itself. The only debatable question was the method. The people here were far more impatient than the members of the Convention not at liberty to sanction. Probably a majority of the public were in favor of the proposition to make the work of emancipation immediate—a policy which, a few years ago, was rejected by all, save the extremest Abolitionists of the Garrisonian stamp, to be downright mad-ness. Though the majority of the Convention could not bring themselves up to this mark, they yet decided that Slavery should absolutely cease in seven years—which most Anti-Slavery men would have once pronounced an absurdly brief period for bringing about so great a change. New-York, with less than one-fifth of the number of slaves held in Missouri, did not think it safe and wise to allow less than *twenty-eight* years for the gradual destruction of the system within her limits. Yet the only doubt about this Missouri ordinance is that it will not satisfy the people, because Slavery was given seven years to die in. There will probably be a movement by the next State Legislature to call another Convention for the express object of making the emancipation immediate; and it would not be at all strange if such an effort were successful.

The cause of this prodigious social revolution in Missouri is no mystery. Everybody understands that it came from the universal conviction that Slavery in the State was an inseparable ally of the Confederacy; and that there was no way to secure and consolidate the loyalty of the State but to give a death-blow to this domestic enemy. The people realized that there had got to be a final choice between Slavery and their national allegiance. They were brought to it by events which they did not foresee, and could not control; but like true men, they accepted the situation, and promptly shaped their action accordingly. By sacrificing Slavery, they have saved their State, and to-day Missouri is just as impracticable for the purposes of the Confederates as Iowa or Illinois.

The same inevitable course of events will, sooner or later, compel the extinction of Slavery in Maryland and Kentucky. The folly of striving to be loyal, and yet fostering an institution which is essentially and intensely disloyal, will become more and more manifest, until finally the purpose will be formed to submit to it no longer. Even without the President's Proclamation, we believe that emancipation would be inevitable in the Confederate States before they could again be rehabilitated as loyal members of the Union. Almost all of the really loyal men of the South agree that to perpetuate the institution is to perpetuate hostility to the Government. They maintain with reason that if loyalty is to be resuscitated, that which destroyed loyalty must be itself destroyed. No future fact is more certain than that if the Confederacy dies, Slavery too must quickly follow. The blow it has just received in Missouri is but the beginning of the end.

The Railroad to the Pacific.

We have received several communications, some of them controversial, and others laudatory, in regard to the projected railroad to the Pacific. It seems that some difficulty has arisen concerning the organization of a company for the construction of the Eastern division of the road under the recent act of Congress; and that an old charter, granted by the Kansas Legislature, and covering the same route, has been purchased, and a company organized, of which Gen. FREMONT is President, and SAMUEL HALLETT & Co. are the Bankers. Notices are published that Gen. FREMONT has deposited two millions of dollars with S. H. & Co., to be used for the benefit of the road, and capitalists are invited to come forward and purchase the construction bonds.

Meantime, H. V. POOR, Esq., publishes a card denying, so far as we can understand it, that the new company succeeds to the rights and privileges of the one chartered by Kansas.

With all this imbroglio we have nothing to do. We have always advocated the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and we hailed the passage of the recent act of Congress as certain to lead to that result. In the organization of the Company under the act, we confess we have been disappointed. Gen. FREMONT's appointment as President will doubtless carry with it a good deal of weight. But why it should have been found necessary or expedient to throw the whole financial management of this gigantic enterprise into the hands of Mr. SAMUEL HALLETT we are unable to understand. Wall-street memories, we know, are short; but it can scarcely be presumed that capitalists there or elsewhere have forgotten the enormous fraudulent issue of Indiana Bonds, which occurred only a year ago, or the part taken in that matter by Mr. HALLETT, or the action of the Courts, the language of capitalists, the proceedings of the Stock Exchange, and the comments of the Press, upon that subject. It was confessedly the boldest and most gigantic fraud since the over-issue of New-Haven Railroad Bonds. Its boldness may possibly have recommended Mr. HALLETT to the parties interested in the Pacific Railroad enterprise as the [illegible] to [illegible] stock-gambling public; but to [illegible] confidence in [illegible] financial management is of any value in the premises, we [illegible] have great [illegible] in the [illegible] adroitness, and very great skill in [illegible] name and pretensions conspicuously before the public. But we should never have supposed that his standing among the capitalists and active business men of the country would have influenced his selection for this important and eyebrowed trust.

We hope the Pacific Railroad enterprise has sufficient merit and vitality to survive the mistakes which mark its commencement. But certainly some of these mistakes must be corrected before it can command the confidence essential to its success.

The Blockade in the House of Lords.

The English House of Lords has had another debate over the blockade and the proceedings of our prize Courts. It was called up by the same Marquis of Clanricarde, who brought on the former debate, and, as our readers will recollect, fared so ill in it. His motion this time was for copies of any reports from the Admiral of the West India Squadron, concerning the protection of British merchantmen by British gunboats from seizure or vilification; and he supported his motion in a long and quite remarkable speech—stating, in the first place, that "a considerable amount of British commerce was engaged in violating the blockade;" he said there had also sprung up "a large and perfectly legitimate trade with Mexico and the colonies, which was intercepted by the Federal cruisers." Upon this head he dilated, talked about the possibility of war, laid down some of the principles of the law of reprisals as being applicable, whatever were the decisions of our Prize Courts, one of which he spoke of as "so absurd that no Court of high standing could come to it," and declared that nothing "could justify war more completely than the defence of our trade and maritime rights." He then proceeded to quote from shipping reports of the London *Times*, which narrated the proceedings of the British men-of-war in convoying British vessels. In one case "Admiral WILKES had given characteristic orders that a British steamer, named the *Ruby*, was to be seized wherever found;" whereupon the *Ariadne* was dispatched in search of the *Ruby*—found her coming out of Matanzas and convoyed her to Havana, where, on returning from a voyage to Key West, he found Admiral WILKES' ship lying near her. "And of course," added the Marquis, "the *Ariadne* did not limit her services to convoying her from Metanzas to Havana. We shall probably hear by the next mail that she saw her clear of the attentions of Admiral WILKES and his cruisers before she left her finally, and that the *Ruby* has escaped the fate with which she has been threatened." Before this time the mail has brought the news to the Marquis that the *Ruby*, whose protection by convoy in this way he says was in accordance with what he had recommended, lies a wreck on the beach off Charleston, sunk by our fleet in endeavoring to break the blockade.

The Marquis then proceeded to denounce the blockade as inefficient, a farce, &c., &c. He cited a remark made by MONROE in 1816, that a blockade must be confined to particular ports, while we were now professing to blockade a coast two thousand five hundred miles long. He gave some facts about the running of the blockade, such as that four steamers had made seventeen successful runs through it in four months, &c., &c., and declared that "it was a farce to call this a blockade;" and yet we were maintaining it, although every man of common sense in the United States was now convinced that it was impossible to compel the Southern States to reënter the Union;" and he closed his speech by declaring that "it was the duty of the British Government not to allow these infractions of the maritime law to continue."

Earl RUSSELL answered this speech even more successfully than he did the former one. He spoke of it as a desultory lecture upon international law, founded, not upon the decisions of the Courts, but upon the Marquis' ideas of what it ought to be; and he proceeded to show that the law, as at present established, was very different from what the Marquis had claimed, in several particulars. He called attention to the inconsistency of the two grounds which the Marquis had taken—"one, that our commerce is of so perfectly innocent a character, that there can be no pretext for searching our ships, except a wish to vex and embarrass our commerce; and the other, that we are carrying on a most successful trade by running the blockade."

But Earl RUSSELL made one very ridiculous mistake in his answer to this second attack upon our Prize Courts. He says:

"With regard to the other question, the decisions in Prize Courts, I must say *I lament that the Constitution of the United States is such that, instead of being brought at once before the Court of Admiralty, where generally you have a very eminent judge to preside*, perfectly well acquainted with the law of nations, such cases go in the first instance before the District Courts, that, I think, before a Circuit Court, and it is only after a considerable delay that they come before the Supreme Court of the United States."

And he goes on, then, to praise our Supreme Court, and especially the Chief Justice, as one whose "memory is furnished with a knowledge of all the cases applicable to the questions that come before him, and whose decisions would be received with respect both in America and England."

Earl RUSSELL could not have made much search into the Constitution of the United States on this subject, or he would have learned that the District Courts of the United States are all "Courts of Admiralty, where generally you have very eminent Judges to preside," and the law reports would have shown him that their decisions are entitled to be received with as much respect as Judge TANEY's, unless where that Judge speaks the decision of the Supreme Court. Thus far the decisions of our District Judges in prize cases have been sustained by the Supreme Court, we believe, in every case which has been carried thither.

The Duke of Somerset closed the discussion [illegible]

Gen. MEADE's dispatch announcing the victory at Gettysburgh, received from Admiral HOPKINS, the officers under his command [illegible] the [illegible] Admiral HOPKINS have invariably expressed their sense of the courtesy and attention which he has shown them, and that in their intercourse, there had always been a feeling of mutual civility, frankness and cordiality.

This, of course, showed that the complaints against Admiral WILKES had their source not in interference on his part with lawful trade, but in the dissatisfaction felt by the blockade runners with his activity and watchfulness, and this statement, with Earl RUSSELL's dissection of the Marquis' speech, seems to have satisfied the House, for, without further discussion, his motion was negatived.

The turn which these discussions have taken, the acknowledgment by members of the Government of the causes of irritation on our part, their evident desire to maintain friendly relations with us, their determination not to act in haste, but "narrowly to examine the case and wait for anything that may be said by the other side," all speak well for. England's not throwing her weight openly against us very soon.

THE HONORS OF WAR.—The War Department has sanctioned the issuing of medals and chevrons to the veterans who may rejoin the service after their regular period of enlistment has expired. Public virtue will not suffer by conspicuously distinguishing the men who have nobly offered their lives to maintain it. In every European army the gallantry of regiments, and even of individuals, is thus commemorated. The French soldier would rather part with his life than with one of the little medals that adorns his breast, and the English private who has been decorated for good service is notoriously more tractable, sober and available than he who has missed that honor. We have been too jealous of rewarding our humbler heroes with tangible tokens of their merit, arising mainly, perhaps, from the political notion that to be a citizen is the highest honor to which one can aspire, and that beyond that nothing in the shape of medals and chevrons can be desired to complete the round of human happiness. It is true enough that the sacrifices made in the present war, by almost every one connected with its prosecution, can only be adequately rewarded by the restoration of peace, and of that universal prosperity that prevailed before war was in the land. But the distribution of official honors, representing the applause of a nation for which the soldier fights, will not retard this consummation, whilst, if it but contribute a thrill of patriotic pride to the recipient, it will serve a worthy purpose. Will not the younger members of the army be emulous of the deeds that have thus won recognition? We are persuaded that to be worthy of such a diploma will be no unworthy object of ambition with them.

The Department proposes to issue these decorations as a reward for long service exclusively, and as an inducement for veterans to reënlist. This is right enough as far as it goes, and will undoubtedly be attended with good results. There are, we gladly believe, many patriotic soldiers who will prefer this token commemorating their valor, to the large bounties that are offered as an additional inducement to rejoin the ranks. But it must not be forgotten that there is a class who cannot reënlist, but who nevertheless have done their duty faithfully and nobly in the field. These are the maimed and the wounded, and in any distribution of honors, we hope that they will not be forgotten.

VALLANDIGHAM RUNS THE BLOCKADE.—While the friends of Mr. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM are besieging Washington and invoking Mr. LINCOLN to relieve that gentleman from the judgment that consigns him to the boundaries of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM himself treats the judgment and the powers that decreed it with profound contempt, by boldly setting both at defiance. The ship news, yesterday, assured us that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, some time since, "run the blockade," (thus treating with marvelous disrespect the Secretary of the Navy,) and that he is already enjoying British protection at the Island of Bermuda. So that the candidate of the Ohio Democracy would seem to be no longer in need of the President's pardoning grace.

A compromise might be made of the possible future complications of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's case to this effect: that he (VALLANDIGHAM) shall agree to remain out of the country *till he is elected Governor of Ohio*. We are fully persuaded that Mr. LINCOLN would and ought to make peace with the Vallandighammers on this basis.

One curious feature of VALLANDIGHAM's case remains to be explained. A Richmond paper says he delivered himself up to the rebels as a prisoner of war, and was "held as such while he remained in the Confederacy." If so, how did he get away? Who pardoned him? Who exchanged him?

THE PATRIOTISM OF RUM-SHOPS.—That class of people whose calling imposes more distress on families, more burdens on society, and more expense on Governments than any other class known to our civilization, is always foremost and most boisterous in its resistance to the very laws [illegible] its license to do wrong is curtailed [illegible] protected. We can mean, of course, [illegible] dealers of this City. [illegible] of the late Congress imposed a license system on many professions and pursuits, and liquor-dealers came [illegible] under the general law. Each [illegible] engaged in the retail traffic of ardent spirits was required to pay to the Government an annual license of his business. The lower class of liquor-dealers in this City have formed a combination to resist the collection of this tax, and have employed counsel to contest the matter. Four or five suits have already been instituted against

liquor-dealing recreants; and as the penalty of disobeying the law is *imprisonment* as well as fine three times the amount of the license, there is reasonable hope of reaching and punishing the offenders.

It is gratifying to know that no other class of New-York population obstructs the tax laws of the Government.

OUR NEW ALLIES.—It appears that a number of Northern newspapers, declared contraband in Kansas and the Indian Territory, were seized, and burned in the streets of Leavenworth, a few days ago, and that a kind of "war dance" was performed by enthusiastic patriots around the bonfire. It is not so stated, but we have scarcely a doubt that this "war dance" was contributed by a detachment of the 10,000 "warlike Indians" that Mr. Commissioner DOLE has just proposed to enlist as soldiers. The belt of scalps dangling about the waist of each naked Indian in this "war dance" must have proved not only a picturesque spectacle, but a salutary warning to every Copperhead and leatherhead present; for it should be remembered that, excepting the scalps of the few hundred white persons lately massacred in Minnesota, Mr. DOLE'S loyal but very troublesome 10,000 Indians, soon to be enlisted in the military service, have taken all their tufted trophies from their copperheaded confreres of the Far West! These aboriginal patriots never spare their kind.

We would feel some alarm at the presence of these wild Indians on the "war path" in Kansas, but for the conviction that Mr. DOLE, while recently "distributing among them five hundred thousand dollars to keep them peaceable," administered to each *the oath of allegiance*. Will the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent tell us if this is not so?

Virginia and Secession.

It is well known that the Convention of the State of Virginia, in 1860, though a very large majority of its members were elected as Union men, was cheated into voting for secession by the most flagrant falsehoods on the part of the secession leaders. The vote by yeas and nays has lately been published, from which it appears that 88 voted in favor of the measure and 55 against it. Among the *yeas* appears the name of EPPA HUNTON; and the following letter addressed to him a month before the vote was taken, by a prominent politician of the State, not only shows in the clearest manner the fraud of the whole programme, but indicates the influences under which it was perpetrated. The letter was recently found in Virginia, and has never before been published:

MARCH 13, 1860.

DEAR EPPA: I thought you promised to let us hear from you during the Old Woman's Convention. If you will redeem it now, however, I will be satisfied. *What hopes are there for disunion or civil war?* Will BARNWELL, WISE'S or SCOTT'S resolutions pass? HARRIS' I suppose are out of the question. I like BARNWELL'S better than I expected. What does WISE mean? My interpretation is that Virginia will never vote herself *directly* out of the Union—*that it is necessary to feel her into it*, and that the way to do that is to make her *demand* what she *claims*, and vote at the *same time* disunion as the alternative. I had fully made up my mind to move South at once, but I begin to hope that our submissionists will have to try the cartridge-box before they will be allowed to carry Virginia into the arms of the Republicans; and to that contest I mean to be counted in. *The ballot-box has said submission*, but I am fully satisfied that the cartridge-box will tell a different story. At least I am willing to wait the issue. It we cannot save the old State, we can at least leave nothing but ruin for the Tories to exult over.

I wish WISE would take the Richmond Grays, drive the Convention out of the window, and call for Davis and the Southern rights' men to come to his aid,

How many votes could HARRIS' resolution get?

Why did you not pitch into BARNEY? You had answered that speech at least twenty times during the canvass, and I supposed your hand was in. Was there ever a man so inconsistent as the delegate from Minnesota? I know of my own personal knowledge that in 1856 he stood upon YANCEY'S Slaughter letter—I mean the participating idea—and I well remember that he and I, and OSB. of South Carolina, and BOCOCK walked out the Springs road during the canvass of 1852, and that he and OSB. argued the question of solitary secession or coöperation—BARNEY insisting that if Carolina had gone alone she would have dragged the others with her, and OSB. urging that they were not ready to sustain her.

Why, he has turned half Tariff man, also. And Old SCOTT, I suppose, is to his glory ruling his mob of submissionists and resurrection Whigs. Truly, peace is precious and shame is cheap. If the Lord will only give one fair field to the resistants and submissionists before our disgrace is settled, I will be ready to say, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace."

Tell me, how does LETCHER come on? *Is whisky doing its duty?* There is an immense interest felt to his health by some dear friends of his. *If he should be taken from us, we would mourn our untimely loss in several glasses of "single shot."* By the way, I wish you would see some of the Military Committee of the House, and suggest to them the propriety of permitting fines among the volunteers to be collected by *capias*. I need not explain this important matter to you. I have seen enough to know that it is indispensable. If they would allow each company to organize its own Court martial, from which no appeal, except when punishments were serious, would be allowed, it would greatly improve our volunteer system. It is impossible to keep up such companies in the country, unless the Captain is armed with strong authority. Write to me and give me your views.

Your friend, truly, W. H. PAYNE.

P. S.—It is reported this morning that Carolina has compelled LINCOLN to recall ANDERSON. I trust in God that she will make him march under the yoke. Now for Fort Pickens and "a little more grape, Capt. BRAGG."

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On the "glorious Fourth" there will be great dramatic doings, under the direction of Messrs. GAYLER and BAKER, at the Brooklyn Academy. Miss EMILY THORNE and the greater part of Mr. WALLACK'S company are advertised to delight and astonish our Brooklyn friends, both morning and afternoon.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $700,000 five twenties at the various agencies to-day. A large proportion of this amount came from the West, which continues her noble support to the Government in subscriptions which amount to $500,000 daily. While her sons are doing arduous service in the Valley of the Mississippi, her sturdy capitalists and farmers do not neglect the equally important duty of supplying the Government with means to support the army and navy. The deliveries of bonds are being made to the 11th of June.

Attempted Assassination of Gov. Yates.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 2.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, was shot at through a window, while writing in his office, at his residence in Springfield, at a late hour last night. He was not injured. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans in Possession of Tullahoma.

Retreat of Bragg in the Direction of Winchester.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

The following was received this evening:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, TULLAHOMA, TENN., Wednesday, July 1, *via* MURFREESBORO, Thursday, July 2.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I telegraphed you on Sunday the occupation of Shelbyville and Manchester.

On Monday it rained hard all day, rendering the roads impassable. It was found impossible to move our artillery or to get our troops into position until this morning, when a general advance was ordered.

Gen. THOMAS yesterday made a reconnoissance on two roads, and Gen. MCCOOK on one road, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of BUCKNER'S division, which arrived Monday evening.

On advancing, this morning, it was found that the enemy had fled in haste last night, much demoralized, leaving strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores, and three siege guns in our possession. They took the direction of Winchester, Tennessee.

Gen. THOMAS should be on their flank to-night. Gens. SHERIDAN and BRANNAN marched into town at 11½ o'clock to-day, taking a few prisoners.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 2.

ACCIDENT TO MRS. LINCOLN.

MRS. LINCOLN met with an accident this forenoon. Her horses took fright and ran away as she was riding from the Soldier's Home to the city. Seeing her imminent danger she leaped from the carriage, and was stunned and severely bruised, but no bones were broken. Surgeons from Mount Pleasant Hospital were promptly in attendance. She soon recovered sufficiently to be taken to the White House.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments and promotions are made in the Post-office Department: J. H. H. DOTY, promoted to a third-class Clerkship, *vice* J. E. Tedhunter, removed. David Lenox, promoted to a second-class Clerkship, *vice* Doty, promoted. H. A. Scott, promoted to a first-class Clerkship. G. G. Caproo, appointed a first-class Clerk, *vice* Lenox, promoted. C. P. Russell, appointed temporary Clerk, *vice* G. G. Caproo, transferred.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Postmaster-General BLAIR has ruled that under the new postal law Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue are not entitled to the franking privilege, as formerly.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following orders were issued this morning: Commander ASTOR K. HUGHES is ordered to the command of the gunboat *Cimarone*, at Port Royal, S. C., *vice* Commander A. J. Drake, detached; Lieut.-Commander D. L. Braine is detached from the command of the *Monticello*, and granted two weeks leave of absence; Fred. Schoeber, Jos. H. Diamond, Gates McAllister, Richd. F. Edwards, Robt. Crawford, Conrad J. Habighurst, Jas. McGregor, Jacob McMurray, Benj. R. Stevens, Thos. W. Fitch and William Bond are admitted as Third Assistant Engineers. Hayden T. French, appointed Ensign, is ordered for final examination. Second Assistant Engineer J. C. Hull is promoted to First Assistant. Third Assistants F. H. Fletcher, John Butterworth, Thomas W. Rae, Thomas Lynch and Henry H. Burritt are promoted Second Assistant Engineers.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

A general order issued to-day directs Aides-de-Camp and other Staff officers, attached to General officers not now in command, to join their regiments forthwith, if company officers. General Staff officers, or additional Aides-de-Camp, will immediately report by letter to the Adjutant-General for assignment to duty.

PROMOTED.

Assistant Surgeons J. W. Lewton, J. B. Morrison, John W. Mintzer, A. M. Wilder, Philip Harvey, Jas. Bellaugr. and John L. Todd, have been promoted Surgeons in the volunteer army. Assistant Surgeon-General Wood is now absent on leave to recruit his health.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. C. L. WEST, of this city, has been appointed General Superintendent and Disbursing Agent of the United States Capitol extension of the new dome and the Patent office buildings.

BAIL.

W. D. WALLACE, editor of the *Star*, lately indicted for treason, arrived in town yesterday and gave bail.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

A DECISION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury, having considered the report of Collector BARNEY on the claim of Messrs. CAMPBELL & THAYER, for drawback of duty exacted under the fourteenth section of the Tariff act of July 14, 1862, decides:

"The fourth section of the act of August 5, 1861, provides 'that there shall be allowed on all articles wholly manufactured of materials imported, on on which duties have been paid, when exported, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid.'

"In all previous drawback laws where restrictions were inteoded to be imposed, such restrictions have been expressed in the text of such laws. There being no such restrictions in the several drawback laws at present in force, I am of opinion that the parties are entitled to a drawback of the whole amount of duties paid by them on the importation, subject to the usual deduction, and you are hereby authorized and instructed to allow the same."

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

The city papers contain notices calling on the various District military associations to attend adjourned meetings. The clerks of the several Government Departments are not exempt from general muster. The martial spirit is revived.

THE CABINET.

The French sloop-of-war *Catinet* has arrived at the Washington navy-yard.

AN IMPORTANT PRIZE.

Capture of the Steamer Victory.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 2.

The prize steamer *Victory*, with 1,000 bales of cotton on board, has arrived here. She was captured on the 21st ult., in lat. 25° 44', long. 75° 24', by the gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*. She was bound from Wilmington to Nassau.

The *Victory* was in charge of Acting Master E. O. MURDEN, of the Confederate navy.

The prize was sent here in charge of Acting Master PRICE, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Arrivals in the City.

Adj.-Gen. Sprague, Albany; Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester; Hon. T. M. Edwards, Member of Congress from New-Hampshire; J. V. P. Quackenbush, Surgeon-General of this State; Jas. S. Mulhen, Inspector-General of Steamboats; Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck, and Majors Tillman and Hall, U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore John Fraley, F. C. Hills and John L. Fox, U. S. N.; Col. A. G. Hazard, Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Pelouze, U. S. A.; Maj. S. D. Farnsworth, Paymaster, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Paymaster Jacob Sallade, wife and son, U. S. A., Ben Field, Albion; E. Evelth, Washington; and Charles H. Welling, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

LONG BRANCH.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company have reduced their fare to Long Branch for the Fourth of July.

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

The Movement up York River.—Sketch of Gen. W. S. Foster.—The Brigade under his Command.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMER COLUMBIA, FAR UP THE YORK RIVER, Sunday, June 28, 1863.

Military movements of the most important character are now in progress here. Indeed they have proceeded so far, that a mere announcement of them, unaccompanied by details, cannot possibly be construed as injurious to the interests of the Government.

For purposes of future reference, and present popular information, a brief sketch of the recent formation of the First brigade, First division, Seventh army corps, which I know will not fail to do its full share in rendering victorious the shock of the coming conflict, will not be deemed inappropriate or ill-timed. After my narration, however, you will be better enabled to judge of the fairness of my opinion.

The commander of the brigade is Brig.-Gen. ROBERT SANFORD FOSTER, late Colonel of the gallant and tried Thirteenth Indiana, and to whom I alluded in my last. Gen. FOSTER is a native of Indiana, where at the breaking out of the rebellion he was deeply and remunerativelyly engaged in mercantile pursuits, which, however, he, in response to a boundless patriotic enthusiasm, immediately forsook, in behalf of the insulted symbol of his country. He joined the war at the oldest as a private in the well-remembered company known as the Indianapolis City Grays. Gen. FOSTER was soon promoted to the Captaincy of his company, which position had often been tendered him in the days of peace, but which he constantly declined until the necessities of the command in the field were developed upon him by his comrades, in an imperative decision from which there was no possible appeal, after his influence had effected their active coöperation in the war as a part of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. In this capacity Gen. FOSTER saw brilliant service in Western Virginia. At the expiration of the term of service of the Eleventh Indiana, the General was promoted to be Major of the famous Thirteenth Indiana, from which position he rose to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and upon the promotion of Brig.-Gen. JERRY C. SULLIVAN, the former Commander of the Thirteenth, its honored Colonelcy was devolved upon the gallant FOSTER. Gen. FOSTER saw exceedingly honorable and conspicuous service under Gen. LEW WALLACE, of the Department of the Cumberland, and may fairly be said to have earned his promotion upon the basis of that best and most desirable of all tests, questionless devotion to the Union cause, added to gallantry in the field. Gen. FOSTER'S brigade, to the command of which he has just been assigned, is composed of the Thirteenth Indiana, the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, Col. CHANNCEY BELL, (who, having been severely wounded in the affair on the Edenton Road on the 24th of April, devolved the command upon Lieut.-Col. JOHN MCCONIHE, one of the wounded heroes of the battle of Suffolk;) the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York, Col. PEARSON commanding; the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, Col. BOWMAN, and the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. REINEMAN. The elements of the brigade are, in some respects anomalous, two of its regiments being composed of conscripts from the imperiled State of Pennsylvania; still, Maj.-Gen. DIX looks to the brigade for valuable results. One thing is certain, based upon positive action in the field—the Thirteenth Indiana and the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York are congenial companions, no less in the midst of sanguinated strife than amid the more gracious amenities and pleasures of well-ordered camp life. Gen. FOSTER'S Staff is announced as follows:

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General—Lieut. SAMUEL E. MARVIN, of the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York.

Assistant Inspector-General—Lieut. THOMAS BLANCHARD EATON, of the One Hundred and Sixth-ninth New-York.

Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. E. S. CONVERSE, United States Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Quartermaster—Lieut. GEORGE W. RADER, Thirteenth Indiana.

Acting Aid-de-Camp—Lieut. DAVID S. DURBIN, Thirteenth Indiana.

His Excellency Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has commissioned Lieut.-Col. CYRUS JEMISON DOANE to be Colonel of the Thirteenth Indiana, in place of Gen. FOSTER, promoted. The accession of Col. DOANE to the command of this veteran, patriotic, accomplished and brave regiment is an honor of which he may well be proud. Col. DOANE came out with the Thirteenth as Captain, and served with marked distinction successively in the battles of Rich Mountain, Green Briar, Alleghany, Winchester, Summerville, Deserted Farm and the late Blackwater campaigns.

On the Edenton road I was a personal observer of the unremitting valor, self-sacrificing devotion and earnest bravery of these gallant boys, then under command of Col. DOANE. The career of the regiment is already sanctified in the blood of two of its officers, Lieuts. BERNARD CORBAN and WILLIAM JONES. The One Hundred and Twelfth New-York is under the command of Col. J. C. DRAKE. It was raised in the western portion of the old commercial-loving sovereignty. During the twenty-three days investment of Suffolk by the rebels, Col. DRAKE and his command did very valuable service, and were liberally complimented by Maj.-Gen. PECK. The One Hundred and Twelfth is an excellent regiment, and is full of the genuine spirit.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York is composed of some of the best material the State has sent to the field. Col. BURL, Lieut.-Col. MCCONIHE and Maj. ALDEN comprise a superior list of Field officers. I have seen the regiment under fire, when two of its Field officers were wounded, and the boys did nobly. One of these was its first action, and the result of its conduct was a special order, commending the courage and tenacity of the command.

As I write, in transitu, several boat-loads of rebel prisoners have passed down the York River, indicative of "somebody's having been hurt."

I am much indebted to ELLIS M. STEPHEN, Postmaster of Gen. HARLAN'S brigade, Third division, Ninth army corps, for accommodating promptness in arranging to forward this dispatch under the circumstances which it goes to you.

Death of an Officer.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 2.

Gen. R. C. HALL, Quartermaster-General of this State, died to-day at Readville, Millin County, after a protracted illness.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, At No. 109 Maiden-lane.

Sewing-machines to Rent, And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Boats.—Second-hand sail-boat, very fast and cheap; also, 100 pleasure and fancy boats on hand. INGERSOLL'S Largest and Cheapest Boat Bazaar in the World, Nos. 243 and 245 South-st.

CORNS, BUNIONS, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. LACHAMBRE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 589 Broadway.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Camarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock,

&c.—T.—1863—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 16th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and can free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send me six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

July Fourth Exhibitions,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.
LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Warranted best in quality and cheapest. Order early on account of the great rush just preceding the Fourth.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents,
No. 62 John-st., near William.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Beak" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Fourth July—Steel Collars, WINDSOR TIES, READY-MADE SHIRTS.
At IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 175 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attention! Flags, Flags for the Fourth OF JULY.—A large and splendid assortment of Flags and Pennants, made of the best quality of English bunting, at the United States Flag depot, No. 28 East Broadway. C. H. TYLER, Proprietor.

Ladies for the Country, wishing gaiters, Balmorals Congress gaiters, wedding slips, &c., with boys' and misses' boots and shoes, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 4 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for various veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.
The cheapest cash clothing warehouse in the City.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

HAYES—TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 2, by Rev. Dr. STORRS, THOMAS MCGILLOCH HAYES, of Portland, and MARY E. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn.

MOAK—ROSS.—On Wednesday, July 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. M. Hatfield, Mr. JAMES W. MOAK and Miss JOANNA ROSS, eldest daughter of John Ross, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards issued.

WOODRUFF—SANFORD.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Mr. Harwood, Rector of Trinity Church, CHARLES H. WOODRUFF, Esq., of this City, and KITTY G., daughter of Wm. E. Sanford, Esq., of New-Haven.

DIED.

ELEANOR.—In Washington, on Wednesday, June 17, GRACIE-SILLIMAN, infant son of Thomas and Laura S. Eleanor, aged ten months and seven days.

DARLING.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, June 30, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, SOPHIA A. DARLING, wife of William H. Darling, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, William A. and Samuel E. Darling, and of her son-in-law, George L. Wood, and the late Z. H. Berger, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of George L. Wood, [illegible], on Friday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible].—On Wednesday, July 1, CAROLINE MARIA [illegible], aged 65 years.

[illegible] friends of the family, and those of the late Capt. [illegible] Walley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Broadway, this (Friday) [illegible], July 3, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

[illegible]n, this Friday, on Wednesday, July 1, GEORGE [illegible], native of Aberdeen, Scotland, recently of Massachusetts, in the 67th year of his age.

[illegible] interesting papers please copy.

[illegible].—On Thursday, July 2, THOMAS MINTER, Sr., [illegible] years.

[illegible] relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, July 4.

[illegible].—On Wednesday, July 1, EZEKIEL SANGER, [illegible] 69th year of his age.

[illegible] relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Orange, N. J. A train leaves New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., stopping at the Brick Church Station.

TILTON.—On Thursday, July 2, HARRIET E. DE PEW, wife of James A. Tilton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARNE.—On Thursday morning, July 2, after a short and severe illness, THOMAS WARNE.

The friends of the family, and also the members and congregations of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, on [illegible]-st., near 3d-av., are invited to attend the funeral, this day, Friday, July 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. Services to be held in the Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 200.—July 2, 1863.
60, 52, 39, 71, 77, 37, 26, 76, 2, 25, 34, 8, 59, 5, 56, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 200.—July 2, 1863.
20, 26, 22, 24, 36, 31, 46, 52, 9.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Edit. RADWAY'S PILLS THE PILLS THAT CURE.

There are thousands of persons who have for years been dosing with some favorite Pills, and imagine that they cannot live without them. When we hear that a man has been taking such and such "pills for years," it is fair to presume he is taking a worthless remedy. Yet there are many who have been afflicted with Costiveness, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c., for years, and from habit have used some favorite Pill that affords mere temporary relief, without thinking that the Pills they are taking increase the original complaint. Now we guarantee that if those misguided people will take RADWAY'S PILLS, that from one to six boxes will cure them. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all Druggists.

CLOTHING FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN, OF LINEN AND MARSEILLES AND SUMMER WOOLENS.
ASSORTMENT very fine, and BUYING entirely new.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. F. HILL, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C.; officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City:
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
RUSTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MASON & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GREY, No. 321 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.
SEA BATHING.
The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.

POPULAR HITS.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, OF
The Blue Beard of New-Orleans.
The Emperor of China.
The Reliable Gentleman.
The Intelligent Contraband.
The New-York Post Boy.
The Ogress, Emperor of China's Ship-builder.
The Angel of Peace.
The Happy Governor of Massachusetts.
The British Lion, On and Off the Rampage.
Fighting Joe.
Black Horse Jeb.
Price 15 cents. Can be sent by mail.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
P. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12.
Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 367 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

ARE YOU FOOT-SORE AND LAME from traveling over the hot pavements? Find immediate relief in DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH,
For the Laundry, and
KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH,
For Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c., AFFORD THE BEST VALUE TO THE CONSUMER.
For fourteen years in universal use, they have stood unrivaled by any other Starch, and can always be depended upon as in every respect perfect.

V. L.
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at WILLARD'S,
No. 304 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

MOSQUITO NETS, &c.
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 389 BROADWAY, New-York.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LAND IN PELHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A parcel of 20 acres, handsomely situated in the town of Pelham, adjoining the premises of Charles Coudert, Esq., will be sold by the Administrators of James Hay, deceased, on FRIDAY, the 24 of July, at 11 o'clock. Terms easy. The 9:30 train on the New-Haven Railroad stops at Pelhamville, near the premises.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM CAN BE MADE with the ARCTIC FREEZER in FOUR MINUTES. Don't waste your time or ice with those that require all day to do the work.
E. S. & I. TORREY, Manufacturers,
No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DON'T WASTE YOUR ICE—AS THE ARCTIC Freezer will freeze cream in less than one-half the time of any other; a corresponding saving of ice is effected. Persons in selecting freezers will bear these points in mind. E. S. & I. TORREY, Manufacturers, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

THE ARCTIC FREEZER WILL FREEZE cream, in less than one-half the time of any other freezer.
THE ARCTIC FREEZER takes much less ice than any other.
THE ARCTIC FREEZER makes smoother and lighter cream than any other freezer. E. S. & I. TORREY, Manufacturers, No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—30 PER CENT. Premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

GEN. KEARNY LEADING A CHARGE. A most exquisite and spirited picture.
CARD PHOTOGRAPH FOR ALBUMS. Price 25 cents.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED Paper for Cartes de Visite. The best to be made by
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photo Materials, 501 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at par for United States Bonds of the loan of 1862, bearing six (6) per cent. interest in gold coin, commonly known as Five-Twenties.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $600,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Extends along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great South-west at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in Relocal traffic, and commanding with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust in this City, named below, and from either whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N. Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for futures transmitted, accounted by at the market price, in currency, to the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DIVIDEND.—A regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent. have been duly declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JUNE 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank, held June 30, 1863, the following resolutions were duly passed:

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the Manufacturers' Bank be increased sixty thousand dollars, so that its entire capital shall be two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Resolved, That those who are stockholders on the 6th day of July next, shall have the right between the 6th and 20th days of July to subscribe and take such increased capital stock, in the same proportion of two shares for each five owned by the subscribers.

Resolved, That books for the subscription by stockholders be opened at the Bank on the 6th day of July next, and continue open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of July, when they shall be closed; and that all shares then remaining untaken be sold at public auction, at the Trinity Buildings, New-York City, on the 23d day of July next, to the highest bidder, (but at not less than par,) for the benefit of the Bank, except that subscribers who would be entitled to fractional parts of Shares, shall have the benefit of the premium upon their fractions, and owners of less than three shares who shall notify the Cashier on or before the 20th day of July, of their desire to subscribe, shall have the like benefit.

Resolved, That the increased Capital shall be paid in on or before the 20th day of July next, that subscriptions remaining unpaid at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day shall be forfeited and void, and the shares subscribed for, but not taken, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of the Bank, at the time and place above mentioned. By order of the Board,
JUNE 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual election held on the 23d June instant:

John W. Lewis,	Henry S. Terbell,	Samuel Ragnor,
Matthias Clark,	Cornelius Stephens,	Samuel Birdsall,
Abraham Leggett,	D. Jeks'n Steward,	Thomas J. Blanck,
Thomas Williams,	William Hertzel,	Crowell Adams,
Alfred Harmore,	Charles F. Hunter,	Henry David,
George Warner,	John O. More,	J. G. Blauvelt,
Chris. Gwyer,	Matthias Bloodgood,	Peter J. Schultz,
Simon Shindler,	Elphalet Bostman,	Abr'm Rapp,
John P. Veiverton,	Abr'm R. Van Nest,	J. F. Van Riper,
James S. Lewis,	George Schmeisel,	James E. Hedges,
Solomon Banta,	Peter R. Christie,	Joseph H. Wood,
William Meir,	Joseph B. Miller,	

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, March 31, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1856, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
ml3-lawtes.F. Superintendent.

CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL COUPONS.
Chicago City Water Loan Coupons.
Albany City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Funded Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Also
Interest on New-York State 5 per cent. Stock Loan to Schenectady and Troy railroad
Interest on New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
The above, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at our Banking House.
DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.
S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Peet, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON,
Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS for proposals for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordnance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of Pay, Bounty and Pensions. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D. C.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES
"5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

Gen. FREMONT, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has appointed SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., General Financial Agents of the Company, and for the purpose of increasing their facilities, has placed with them available cash securities to the amount of two millions of dollars, to remain with the house until the road is completed, and to be used by them in such way as they may deem best calculated to secure the speedy completion of the railway.
JULY 1, 1863.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange.
SIDNEY BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 88 South-st.; SIDNEY BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FALLS, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Sterling and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. G. K. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All holders of real estate bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1-63, will present the same for payment immediately, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Interest will cease on these bonds from July 1st, 1863.
JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 23, 1863.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, *in gold coin*, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT, WHO HAVE not received bounty on account of short time, can have the same collected or cashed by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 6th July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 15 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.
Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after the 3d Monday in July.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) Per Cent free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1863.

THIRTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, until when the transfer books will remain closed.
D. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 8.
E. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

55TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Have declared this day a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of
THREE PER CENT
out of the earnings for the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.
June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the cash upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid Stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.
THOMAS C. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, CONN., June 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 14th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, to which time transfers are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.
HM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 Bowery.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 23d July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 2d of July.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 262 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, June 25, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant, until the 1st day of July.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—138TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. CO.,
No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 27, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.
THOMAS OREENLEAF, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE HAMILTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after 4th of July next.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURance Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per cent., payable on and after THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at its office No. 42 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of ROHE & LEAVITT, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
JOSEPH A. ROHE.
HENRY M. LEAVITT.

Referring to the above, the undersigned beg leave to announce that they have formed a copartnership under the name of STILLMAN & POOLE, and have this day purchased the entire stock of musical merchandize of the late firm of Rohe & Leavitt, and that they will continue the business at the old stand, No. 31 Maiden-lane.
JOHN F. STRATTON,
JOHN H. POOLE.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. G. READ,
ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
F. A. DREXEL,
DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

[redacted]
No. 15 William-st., New-York, July 1, 1863.
LOOMIS L. WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted Mr. GEORGE A. THOMPSON and Mr. DAVID SCOTT as partners in our house, the style of the firm will hereafter be VERNON BROTHERS & Co.
VERNON BROTHERS.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—EDMUND S. MUNROE and LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK are this day admitted as partners in our firm.
LOCKWOOD & CO.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF E. D. STANTON & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. D. STANTON,
DANIEL DREW.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ANDR'W F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 428 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER B. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 17 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COGHILL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.
All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE POLHEMUS, President.
SETH B. A. DUNCK, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, called deposits, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5000.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PUILLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 285 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 7 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JUNE 26, 1863.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $125,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 7 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and household insurance.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

By adopting this course, the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:

1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 260 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 420 Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 156 8th-av.
7th Congressional District, No. 53 3d-av.
8th Congressional District, No. 1,154½ Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 677 3d-av.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERRENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN, }

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. BYERS,

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN REMEDY.
THE GREAT SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most [illegible] remedy ever used.
[illegible] expeditive cure.
[illegible] having no smell nor any un-
[illegible] before the stomach or bowels
[illegible] to four days, and accept
CURE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
[illegible] no trouble; no change whatever.
[illegible] by mail.
[illegible] JUICES,
[illegible] and cure for
Gleets, Ulcers, Secret Sores, Ulcers, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It removes and eradicates it.
Prices, $5, or six bottles for $25. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 81 Park-row,
J. H. EATON, No. 26 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides, (76th edition, 400 pages, price $1.) Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Lapotancy, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes exposed; the medical treatment of Wrets and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the standard work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. TUOMEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAMDON, No. 48 Lake-st., Chicago; or agents, the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. WITHFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. References to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 56 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wasting Weakness than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 56 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 56 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Voneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never ill-used. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying Disease, secret habit? POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dunne-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated upon the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enable Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, speedily cured. The afflictions of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for cases of suppressed menstruation. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS. IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system, where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 56 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, so to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 56 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who grants female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when [illegible] treatment of all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable power of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb in such cases. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, by hardly a week elapsing but he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 14 three-cent stamps. 80 pages. Illustrated illustrations. The best work out.

LIVINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR saves gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. Only self-acting extension to parlor in the United States. Office No. 108 Nassau-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
AFRICA, 2,300 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons. leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1
CANADA, MCGILL, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER POWELL, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED
FROM LIVERPOOL. | FROM NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, June 30. | TUESDAY, July 21.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin.....$60
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and Second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$30
Second Only with separate tables.....$40
Prizes of passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
GALWAY LINE.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$125
Second Cabin.....85
Steerage.....35
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

THE CUNARD LINE.
SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers
FROM NEW-YORK:
For Liverpool, direct.
OLYMPUS.....WEDNESDAY.....24th June.
HECLA.....WEDNESDAY.....8th July.
HIBOON.....WEDNESDAY.....22d July.
And every alternate WEDNESDAY.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.
Rates of passage to Liverpool:
Cabin.....$80 00
Steerage.....32 50
Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 46 Fulton-st.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BOYLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec
SATURDAY, July 4.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 00, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday.....July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....July 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....36 00
First cabin to Paris.....96 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg..37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw-steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. FROST, R. N. R., 3,225 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 6, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodations) $80, $90, $115; including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.
Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.
An experienced surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.
To be followed by the SHANNON on the 12th.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S., Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTED; ONE who thoroughly understands the business; must come well recommended; a single man preferred. Apply southwest corner Clinton and De Kalb-sts., Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS, first—WAITRESS.—TWO Protestant German girls wanted, for the country, one as laundress and chambermaid, the other as waitress; none need apply unless willing to make themselves generally useful, and can bring good recommendations for honesty and cleanliness. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Trinity Buildings, from 8 to 9 o'clock, Monday morning.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN acquainted with dry goods, who can sell them to a first-class trade, and has experience, may make a liberal arrangement, by calling upon TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

A WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTED, to take charge of an infant ten weeks old. One that can bring reliable references as to character, capability, &c., may hear of a good situation by addressing a line to W. C. E., CURTIS, No. 186 South-st., stating where an interview may be had.

FOUR-CYLINDER PRESS WANTED.—Any publisher having a four-cylinder Hoe press, in good condition, for sale can hear of a purchaser by addressing S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 37 Park-row, New-York. State lowest price, size of bed, how long in use, how soon it could be shipped, whether any repairs would be necessary, &c.

BOY WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A wholesale drug store; must reside with his parents, in this City or Brooklyn. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,363 New-York Post-office, with reference, and stating age and compensation expected.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 162 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS AND TWO brakesmen for the Staten Island railroad; 3 porters for stores. Apply to Mr. BIRDSALL, No. 1 Chatham-square.

EXCURSIONS.

1776. 4TH JULY. 1863.
EXCURSION
DOWN THE BAY
TO
SANDY HOOK,
Fare 50 cents.
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
Will make an excursion to Sandy Hook,
JULY 4, 1863,
Leaving New-York from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., and passing down the bay, passing the Battery, Governor's Island, Castle William, Bedloe's Island, Fort Diamond, Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, where the Confederate prisoners are confined; the Highlands of Neversink, and all the beautiful Villages, Residences and natural scenery on Staten Island. Returning, will reach the City by 2:30 P. M.
Those who wish to survey the beautiful scenery of the world renowned bay of New-York, will find in this excursion opportunities seldom presented. A commodious Second Steamer, skillful and attentive officers, Music, Dancing, and every requisite to make the day one of unalloyed pleasure to every participant.
A splendid brass and cotillion band has been engaged for the occasion.
An ample supply of refreshments will be provided, and every means employed to render the excursion profitable and satisfactory.

FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION
AROUND
STATEN ISLAND.
The fine sea Steamer
COMMODORE
Will leave Pier No. 1, foot of Beach-st., as follows:
Foot of 23d-st., East River, at.....10:00 A. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at.....10 30 A. M.
Jersey City (Jersey City Ferry) at.....11:00 A. M.
Foot of Canal-st., North River, at.....11:30 A. M.
Foot of 10th-st., North River, at.....12:00 A. M.
Refreshments of all kinds on board.
An elegant band of music will accompany the boat.
Fare for the excursion 50 cents.
☞ Passengers taking this steamer will have a fine opportunity of enjoying the sea air, viewing the fortifications around New-York, and return in the City about 5 o'clock P. M.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION
TO PORT LEE.
The fast-sailing favorite steamboat MINNA, (Capt. SMITH,) with commodious upper and lower deck saloons, elegantly refurnished throughout, will run on the Fourth of July to Port Lee, as follows:
Leave Peck-slip, 8 A. M.
Leave Spring-st. | Canal-st. | 20th-st.
8½ A. M. | 8¾ A. M. | 9¼ A. M.
11½ A. M. | 11¾ A. M. | 12 M.
3¾ P. M. | 4 P. M. | 4¼ P. M.
4¾ P. M. | 5 P. M. | 5½ P. M.
Last trip down from Port Lee, 7 P. M., arriving in good time to see the fireworks.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
FOR WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, CUTT'S DOCK, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.
The steamboat T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, E. R., (Peck-slip,) at 10 o'clock A. M., and 10th-st., E. R., at 10:15, for the above named ports. Returning, will leave Roslyn, at 3 P. M. Fare to Whitestone and Baylis's Dock, 25 cts. All other points 38 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JUDY EXCURSION.
The steamboat MAGNOLIA will run excursion trips between Peck-slip and Harlem, landing at 10th-st. and 126th-st. each way, connecting with the boats for High Bridge. Time of leaving Peck-slip—6 A. M., 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M. Harlem—7 A. M., 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., 5 P. M., 7 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
TO BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, Pier No. 26, East River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 4, at 8 o'clock.
Returning leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., arriving in New-York about daylight.
Fare for the excursion, $1 50.

THE LARGEST BALL-ROOM AFLOAT
With the grand
UNION FOURTH OF JULY PIC-NIC
AND
COTILLION EXCURSION.
See *Herald, News and Sun.*

THE GRAND
UNION FOURTH OF JULY PIC-NIC
And
COTILLION EXCURSION.
See *Herald, News and Sun.*

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. In embracing in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste. Marie, (with its thousand islets,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the "Pictured Rocks," the Lake Mountains of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most splendid fishing; and the whole presents to the natural tourist, what cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.
For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.	
"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 4.	July 10.
July 17.	July 25.
July 30.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—GRAND EXCURSION TRIP FROM NEW-YORK, to Long Harbor, Oriental, Orient Point and Greenport, and sail to New-London, Connecticut. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier 32, E. R. (James-slip,) on FRIDAY AFTERNOON July 3, at 4 o'clock, for the above named places; returning, leave Sag Harbor for New-York on SUNDAY, July 5, at 4 P. M., arriving at 11½ P. M.; Oriental, Orient Point at 7½ P. M. Thus giving passengers the opportunity of enjoying the fine country air, and many of the interesting localities of the east end of Long Island. FARE FOR THE TRIP $2. Staterooms and meals extra. In addition to the above, the steamer DONALDSON will leave Sag Harbor on SATURDAY, July 4, at 8 o'clock A. M., for Greenport, Orient, Orient Point and New-London, allowing parties no disposed, to visit many of the interesting localities there, such as Forts Trumbull and Griswold, Cronen Monument, &c.; returning, leave New-London at 4 P. M., and back, touching at the above mentioned places, to Sag Harbor. Fare for the day, 50 cents.

CHEAP EXCURSION FOR JULY 4, 1863.—NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The trains of this road will be run at excursion rates on that day only as follows:
Leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 6, 7, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 2, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30 and 12 P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30 and 11 P. M.
Fare from Hunter's Point to go and return (tickets good for that day only,) 20 cents.
Flushing is one of the most beautiful villages adjacent to the City, being only eight miles distant.
Weir's Flushing Grove, situated on the line of the road six miles from Hunter's Point, is a beautiful retreat from the noise, dust and confusion of the City on that day. In the Grove are convenient buildings, good water and persons to offer any facility required.
J. S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The new and fast steamer J. D. BEERS (late *Jesse Hoyt*) will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 and 10:40 A. M., 4:15 and 10 P. M. Returning, leave Long Branch at 7:15, 11:15 A. M. and 4, 11:15 P. M.
Trains for Long Branch leave Camden, &c., connect with 6.15 and 10.40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. trains from New-York. Tickets good to return on first train on Monday morning, July 6.
Tickets to Long Branch and return 75 cents.

SPLENDID FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION THROUGH STATEN ISLAND.—The trains of the Staten Island Railroad will run every hour from Vanderbilt's Landing, S. I., to Tottenville, affording visitors a fine view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, Prince's Bay, and the beautiful scenery along the route. The celebrated Biddles' Grove is at the terminus of the road, and is open to visitors.
Fare from Vanderbilt's Landing only 30 cents.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks every day, commencing on Saturday, July 4; on and after July 6, every day, except Saturday. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Broome-st., 7¼; Peck-slip, 7:30; Spring-st., North River, 8; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—Fare for the excursion, $1. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., landing at Yonkers, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, at 7¾ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.

SUNDAY, JULY 5—THE NEW STEAMER [illegible] will make a trip to Glen Cove, stopping at [illegible] Point, Whitestone and Flushing. Steamer [illegible] Johnston will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M.; Roosevelt-st., 9:15; 10th-st., 9½; 26th-st., 9:45. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 2:45 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3:30, and stopping at all the landings.
Capt. [illegible].

CONEY ISLAND AND [illegible]—FIRST TRIP. Steamer [illegible] leaves Catharine-slip at 7½, 12½, 2½, Spring-st. at 8, 1, 3½, Pier 1 at 8½, 1½, 3½, Pier 4 at 9, 2, 4, Morrison's, (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4. Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS TO COney ISLAND.—THE Cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 30, 1863.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, Steamer MARYLAND leaves Grand-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:50; Bay-st., (Pier 20,) North River, 8:20. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS—TO THE HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK.—The steamer HALEN leaves the foot of Rahlenau-st. every day at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Thompson Dock at 2:45 P. M.

EXCURSION—FOR OYSTER BAY, LLOYD'S Neck, Northport, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson, Steamer ROYAL WAVE leaves Catharine-slip FRIDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION, JUNE 4, 1863.—TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, &c.—The Harlem and New-York Navigation Co.'s steamboat SYLVAN GROVE leaves

From Pier 1.	Harlem.
7 A. M.,	6 A. M.,
9 A. M.,	8 A. M.,
11 A. M.,	10 A. M.,
1 P. M.,	12 M.,
3 P. M.,	2 P. M.,
5 P. M.,	4 P. M.,
6 P. M.,	6 P. M.,

Landing at 10th-st., Morris and 126th-st., each trip. Connecting by stage with Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms and Manhattanville, and by steamboat with McComb's Dam and High Bridge. No freight received or forwarded this day. Fare 7 cents.

SUNDAY, JULY 5—THE NEW STEAMER CLARA will make a trip to Glen Cove, stopping at New-Rochelle, Pelham, Throg's Neck, Whitestone and Stratton port. Will leave Peck-slip, East River, at 8:30, A. M.; Broome-st., 8:45; 10th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9:15. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 2:45 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3:30, and stopping at all the landings.
Capt. WARING.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOAT WILLIAM KENT with her magnificent saloons and staterooms, and the steamboat SCRANTON; also three new double-decked barges and Florida Groves, to charter for excursion parties. Apply to WAINWRIGHT & CO., the only authorized parties to charter the above boats.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier DAILY for Peekskill, at 8 A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE-wheel steamboats, and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON, HUGUENOT and EDMUND F. DEAN. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 322 West-st., corner of Beaver.
H. HALLAN.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NASHUA leaves Christopher-st. at 10 A. M.; 23d-st., Springpoint, at 10½, 11½, 2½; Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 2¾; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 11 and 4 o'clock.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDSON River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers
1863. PLANET, METEOR. 1863.
TRAVELER, CITY OF CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.
One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.
Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.
The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 3½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.
For further information see season cards.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.
The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Mich., the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M., July 1, 6, 14, 21 and 27. Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand isles) through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting the Sault Ste. Marie, thereby giving passengers an opportunity to visit the Wonderful Canal and Iron Mines. Which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. These above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

Demonstrations of Joe Johnston in the Rear.

An Attack on Gen. Osterhaus at the Big Black.

The Enemy Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

Progress of Our Approaches to the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

Up to yesterday skirmishing has been going on along the whole line of our rear front, or rather that portion of it from Snyder's Bluff to the Big Black Railroad crossing. There being every indication of a fight imminent, the rear front was put in order to resist an assault.

During the night before we lost a picket of 300 near Bear Creek, seven miles from Snyder's Bluff. On the same day the Fourth Iowa cavalry was attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry on Bridgeport Ferry road. They were repulsed after a hard fight.

Yesterday, OSTERHAUS was attacked at Big Black. A severe battle ensued. The rebels fought with great obstinacy and spirit, and were, after a long engagement, repulsed with great slaughter.

The guns of the *Cincinnati* have been removed by Gen. STEELE, and put in position in a land battery. They opened this morning.

A fleet of transports, coming down with ordnance and commissary stores, was fired into at Cypress Bend day before yesterday.

The *Prima Donna* received twenty-two shots, and was disabled. The *Kentucky* towed her down. JAS. THOMPSON, Clerk of Quartermaster at Helena, was killed by a 6-pound shot on the *Kentucky*.

The rebels had six 6-pounder guns. The gunboats drove them off. The fleet came through safe.

NEWS RECEIVED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 2.

The Vicksburgh correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the conduct of the troops during the operations in LOGAN'S front, on the 25th, was very brilliant. As soon as the mine exploded, the Forty-fifth Illinois, led by Col. MALVERN, rushed into the breach and planted the flag amid a terrific fire from the enemy. Lieut.-Col. SMITH was shot through the head, and cannot possibly recover. Maj. FISK fell with a ball through the heart, being the third shot he had received. A number of line officers of this regiment are understood to be among the killed and wounded. The Twenty-fifth, Forty-fifth, Thirty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-third and Fifty-sixth Illinois, and Seventeenth Ohio, participated in the assault. Gen. LAUMAN, in immediate command of the assaulting force, was slightly wounded. After the entrance into the fort was effected, the fighting was unimportant done with hand grenades, which had a terrible effect on the crowded and demoralized rebels. Lieut.-Col. RIVES, commanding the Thirty-first Illinois, and Maj. BRADLEY, commanding the Twentieth Illinois, are among the wounded.

TELEGRAMS TO THE WESTERN PRESS.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 22, } *Via* CAIRO, June 29, 1863. }

I have just returned from a tour of inspection along SHERMAN'S and MCPHERSON'S front. SHERMAN is still creeping up to the left. BLAIR'S division is sapping it at three points. Gen. GILES SMITH is on the left, Gen. EWING in front, and Gen. LIGHTBURN on the right. In each of these approaches the same breastworks serve for the rebels and for us. Gen. BEOCKLAND, of TUTTLE'S division, is also approaching very near.

An unusually sharp attack was made by the enemy on BLAIR'S approaches this morning, but without effect.

Two rebels yesterday threw over into BLAIR'S trenches a copy of the Vicksburgh *Whig* of Saturday, printed on wall paper. It admitted that the cannonading on that morning did much damage among the women and children.

Gen. MCARTHUR'S works are being pushed steadily forward. Not an hour, not a minute is lost. This digging is not fortifying but approaching.

RAWSON'S men have gone forward a rod to-day, amid a concentrated fire from the rebel sharpshooters, while a ten-gun fort, just being completed, dog during the week, will probably open fire on the rebels to-morrow. This fort is a horizontal line, ahead of all other works. LOGAN'S approaches have entered the large key-fort of the rebels, piercing nearly to the inner base of their intrenchments, and two 30-pound Parrotts have been planted upon the rebel intrenchments, just under the crest this side, and are doing fearful execution. One last evening silenced a gun of the enemy's which had been annoying SHERMAN'S batteries.

Under cover of these two guns and our sharpshooters, LOGAN'S pioneer corps is cutting a traverse inside the big fort, thus gaining a position from which the reduction of the entire fort must necessarily be effected.

A rebel sergeant escaped into our lines on Saturday, who proved to be one of the two spies sent into Vicksburgh over a year ago, by Admiral PORTER. The other was hung, and this one enlisted, and has served the rebels faithfully up to this time, to avoid the same fate. He has of late had charge of a sappieg and mining party, and seems well posted in regard to the position of the enemy's works. He says their redoubts and bastions are all undermined, with trains laid ready to be fired the moment we gain possession of them. The rebels also have sawyers and pitfalls covering the ways by which our troops might approach the city. He says they have provisions to last from ten to fifteen days longer, and plenty of ammunition with the exception of caps, and have lately been casting ordnance. According to his story, and our officers are disposed to believe it, it is a moral impossibility for Vicksburgh to hold out over a fortnight longer.

The Chicago batteries, A, E and H, under command of Maj. TAYLOR, are doing some effective work. Some of the very best firing along the line is done by them.

Lieut. HILL, of McALLISTER'S battery, who was thought to be mortally wounded a few days ago, is recovering, which is considered a miracle.

Capt. BARRELL, of Taylor's old battery, has returned from cleaning out the enemy at Richmond and driving them beyond the Tensas, and goes to the front.

Gen. RANSOM is quite ill.

The following casualties have occurred in the last forty-eight hours: Wm. H. EDER, Co. A, Forty-fourth Illinois, shot through the head, in Logan's works; CHAS. R. BURNETT, Thirty-first Illinois, killed on picket duty on Saturday night.

There is a general feeling this morning along the lines, among intelligent and influential officers, that though an immediate crisis is not as probable as on Saturday, yet that Vicksburgh will be ours before the 4th of July. No one is willing to put it off a day beyond that time.

REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, June 23, } *via* CAIRO, Monday, June 29, 1863. }

The indications are that the great struggle is at hand. Skirmishing has occurred along our rear and front every day and night since my last.

The Fourth Iowa cavalry, day before yesterday, had a severe skirmish with rebel cavalry, near Bridgeport Ferry. They held their ground, although attacked by superior numbers.

Night before last a picket of some 300 was cut off and captured by the rebels near Bear Creek, seven miles from Snyder's Bluff.

In the recent attack on the transports at Cypress Bend, the *Prima Donna* received twenty-two shots—one in the boiler discharging her.

Last night the rebels made a sortie on the left, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 24, *via* CAIRO, June 26.

On the extreme right Gen. STEELE has been establishing a battery of 8 and 10-inch Dahlgren and Parrott guns, obtained from steamer *Cincinnati* which the rebels recently sank. This battery is planted on a bluff next to the river, and commands in direct range of the Court-house. It is expected to open this A. M., and must necessarily do the rebels some damage. The fight on Big Black yesterday was conducted on our side by the forces under OSTERHAUS. I have only time to say that the result is a glorious victory for the Federal arms. Our loss was light, but the rebels suffered terribly. We had every advantage of position and raked them with shells and musketry. The result surprises no one here. It will only serve to convince the people North that GRANT'S position is impregnable from the rear. The rebels will not renew the attack. All quiet to-day in that direction.

There is intelligence at GRANT'S headquarters this morning, of a melley in progress in Vicksburgh, probably reliable.

The Fourth Iowa cavalry, say before yesterday at Bridgeport Ferry, was severely attacked by the enemy in force. They stood their ground and made their carbines tell seriously among the rebels.

Dispatches to the Chicago Times.

Our working parties in front of Gen. HASKEW'S position on the extreme left met with a sharp resistance in endeavoring to establish a battery in advance. After an hour's skirmishing, in which we had several wounded, the guns were finally planted.

A reconnoissance from Haines' Bluff, under Gen. WASHBURNE, could find no reconnoitering parties of the rebels thrown forward.

An advance of cavalry, under Maj. GRANT WILSON, entered Mechanicsville, and drove off twice their number of rebel horsemen, capturing twelve prisoners and thirty horses. They brought in a herd of 400 horses and 200 mules, which had been gathered for JOHNSTON'S army. Several thousand bushels of corn were also destroyed.

The best information states that JOHNSTON is concentrating at Canton with 12,000 men. He is believed to be preparing for an advance on Memphis or Port Hudson. Not a fear is entertained of his efforts in this direction.

An intelligent deserter from Vicksburgh says that the rebels are using powder from our exploded shells, Gen. PEMBERTON paying $6 a pound for it. Mortar shells are being cast also from our fragments. The men are on one-third rations, and complaining. Two regiments are said to have laid down their arms in mutiny. On receiving assurance from Gen. PEMBERTON and JOHNSTON would attack next day, they retook their muskets.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 27.

On the 26th it was reported that JOHNSTON was at Chickasaw Bayou with his army, and only seven miles from our lines.

On the 25th Gen. GRANT issued an order, which was read to his troops, to the effect that Port Hudson was captured, with 8,000 prisoners.

When the *Champion* left a battle was raging with fury between JOHNSTON and OSTERHAUS at the Big Black and Champion Hills. It is reported that JOHNSTON had 40,000 men, and is being reinforced.

In the direction of Snyder's Bluff the rebels attempted to cut their way out on Monday, but were repulsed. On Tuesday morning the rebels turned loose about 600 horses and mules into our lines. Most of them are nearly dead with starvation. On the same day a large number of cats and dogs were thrown into the rifle pits.

On the arrival of the *Champion*, she was taken into custody of Federal officers, it is said for violation of maritime law.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 2.

The flag of truce steamer *New-York* has arrived.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of July 1, has the following:

JACKSON, Monday, June 29.

Advices from Vicksburgh just received report no change in regard to the state of affairs. On the night of the 21st, the enemy sprung a mine to blow up an angle of our works. The effort was a complete failure, and killed a number of their own men.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 16th, 18th and 23d has been received.

The *Citizen* says: "For 28 days an incessant shower of shells has rained upon the city. The lowest estimate places the number at 1,000. On Tuesday, while we were working off the edition of our paper, a 13-inch shell passed through the office, scattering our cases and type. Yet no one was injured."

One of the enemy's gunboats is fast aground below the city. A number of transports, loaded with troops, have come down within the past few days. The enemy has been firing incendiary shells for three days, but no damage has been done.

Maj. HEADLEY, of Arkansas, commanding the water battery, and Maj. MARTIN, of the Twenty-sixth Louisiana, were killed last Sunday. Col. M. LUCIUS, of the Twenty-seventh Louisiana, was severely wounded.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* confirms the news of the heavy bombarding of Saturday, and says our loss is comparatively nothing.

All now feel that Gen. JOHNSTON will arrive in time. The general tone of the editorial of the *Citizen* is cheerful. The paper is printed on wall paper.

Gen. PARSONS' battery at Cypress Creek, 20 miles below Napoleon, fired on five transports loaded with troops on Tuesday, crippling them badly. The troops landed and attempted to storm our batteries, but were driven back.

JACKSON, Monday, June 29.

Official dispatches from Gen. DICK TAYLOR, dated Alexandria, June 26, says he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick's Bay. The loss in killed and wounded is not known.

The same dispatches say that the enemy's position at Thibodeaux was also carried, but by whom is not stated. It is thought to have been done by Gen. WALKER.

This gives us the command of the Mississippi above New-Orleans, and enables us to cut off BANKS' supplies.

Lieut. WILSON, with a volunteer party, captured Capt. MANNERS and an entire party of 50 men, after killing 4, who had burned a train of cars at Brookhaven, a few days since.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMIT, Monday, June 29.

The New-Orleans *Daily True Delta*, of the 24th, reports that a fight took place at Lafourche Crossing on the 23d. The National force engaged was six regiments. The Confederates charged and captured a National battery and prisoners, but reported the loss of 53 killed, including Col. WALKER, of the Second Texas regiment, who was buried under a flag of truce. The Confederates retired while the enemy was waiting for reinforcements to pursue them.

A gentleman from Pascagoula reports the capture of the Nineteenth Connecticut regiment and two batteries from New-Orleans.

Our pickets are near Algiers, opposite New-Orleans.

From New-Orleans.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON—THE BATTLE AT LAFOURCHE.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 24.

Since my last the army at Port Hudson has not been idle, and in my next I hope to record the fall of this persistent rebel stronghold. Last Wednesday the rebel commander, Gen. GARDNER, sent out a flag of truce, asking Gen. BANKS to come and bring off his dead, if he had men enough. Gen. BANKS sent, of course, and brought out one hundred and seventeen. These were nearly all we had killed or mortally wounded. The enemy had a private piece under their works from which they issued and brought in our wounded who had crawled up to and then rolled in the ditch to keep out of the shower of balls. This accounts for the large number of our dead in their possession. Before this reaches you I hope the third, successful, assault will have taken place. The men are all in fine spirits and very confident of success, as is everybody else.

The rebel force which was at Plaquemine was under the command of Col. MAJOR, instead of Gen. TAYLOR. After having stolen all they wanted at Plaquemine they passed down the river to Donaldsonville, which is at the outlet of Bayou Lafourche; here leaving the river and keeping out of range of the guns from our fort, they passed down the bayou and endeavored to surprise our small force at Lafourche, crossing on the Opelousas Railroad.

We were, however, prepared for them, and they were repulsed. But after awaiting for a more thorough organization, our forces, consisting of part of the Twenty-sixth Connecticut and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York, concentrated, Sunday evening, and in a severe engagement the rebels were thoroughly whipped, losing 119 killed and wounded, while our loss was 8 killed and 15 wounded. Lieut.-Col. WALKER, of one of the Texas regiments, was killed. They retreated back up the bayou, and there is but little reason to doubt that we shall gobble the whole crowd. Gen. EMERY is thoroughly posted as regards the importance of this movement, and has sent the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts up to Donaldsonville to head them off in that direction, while he has sent another regiment to Brashear City to reinforce the garrison there, and the Seventh Vermont and Fifteenth Maine, just arrived from Pensacola, are gone out on the Opelousas road. The plan is perfect, and if we fail to take them all prisoners it will not be the fault of the General to command.

Both the Twenty-sixth Connecticut and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York did excellently last Sunday.

The city is on the *qui vive* for news, and well-known secesh were eagerly expressing their entirely visionary hopes that the Confeds would soon have possession of New-Orleans again; but we here got been idle since we have been here, and to-day New-Orleans is one of the best fortified places, for one so much surrounded by swamp, of any in the United States, and our sloops-of-war lying in the stream are something a cause of fear no doubt. H. M. P.

Democratic Meeting at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, July 2.

Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE will preside and speak at the Democratic Mass Convention which meets in this city July 4. The following speakers are announced: Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Amasa J. Parker, George F. Comstock, Peter Cagger, Sidney Webster, of New-York; Bion Bradbury, of Maine; C. M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Caleb Cushing, George B. Loring and R. S. Spofford, of Massachusetts. Other distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to be present. There are to be fireworks and decorations. Appearances indicate a great crowd.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 1.

Jobbers are doing a large business in groceries. Large sales are being made of Eastern syrup and sugar, at extreme rates.

Liquors are in request. Jams' butter, received *via* the Isthmus, is at 27½c. @30c. Nails $5 @ 100 lbs.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Further Details of the Struggle of Wednesday.

THE FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

General Meade Steadily Gaining upon the Enemy.

Gallant Behavior of the Eleventh Army Corps.

REPORTS FROM COLUMBIA, PENN.

COLUMBIA, Penn., Thursday, July 2.

The battle opened yesterday morning, by severe skirmishing. The First and Eleventh corps, supported by PLEASANTON'S cavalry and artillery, engaged with EWELL'S forces, near Gettysburgh, toward Beadersville. The fight continued throughout the day, with variable results.

The battle was renewed this morning, and continued up to 4 o'clock, our forces gaining upon the rebels when our messenger left the field. Since 5 o'clock, the firing has been much heavier and more rapid, pertaining to a general engagement.

Gen. LEE'S forces are said to be concentrated four miles northeast of Gettysburgh. This afternoon SLOCUM'S corps is reported pressing upon the rear of the enemy. The Second army corps is moving up from Hanover this morning.

The reported burning of Gettysburgh by the rebels is unfounded; only two buildings were destroyed by shell in the suburbs.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

Official intelligence states that 6,000 rebel prisoners have been taken yesterday and to-day, and that 2,400 have already reached Baltimore.

The battle at Gettysburgh to-day was fierce and bloody, and, from all I can gather, the rebellion has received its mortal wound. Cannon, small arms and the field are among the trophies.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3—1 A. M.

The Baltimore *American* has the following account from Gettysburgh, in addition to the ones previously telegraphed:

"Maj. BUNGARTEN and another officer of the Staff of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS arrived here yesterday, from Gettysburgh, with the body of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS.

From Maj. BUNGARTEN we learn some interesting particulars of the battle, and are happy to be able to say it closed for the day with the army of Gen. MEADE in the most advantageous position, either for attack or defence. Nearly all the remaining divisions of our army reached the field shortly after the firing ceased for the day.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the First and Eleventh army corps reached Gettysburgh, entering the east side of town, and marching directly through to the west side, the cavalry force of the enemy galloping back as we advanced.

On passing out of the west end of the town, the enemy was observed advancing rapidly from the Chambersburgh Turnpike in line of battle toward the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town.

The First corps, under Gen. REYNOLDS, which was in the advance, pushed forward at double-quick, to secure an advantageous position. The enemy, under LONGSTREET and HILL, advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire, both of artillery and musketry, was opened along the whole Federal and rebel lines.

The Eleventh army corps, under Gen. HOWARD, was also soon in position, and for a time quite a heavy battle raged. Several charges were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of which were unsuccessful.

At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire forces, and endeavored to turn our right wing. Gen. REYNOLDS advanced to meet them, and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect.

In this charge Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS fell mortally wounded, and died soon after being conveyed to Gettysburgh. He was, as usual, leading his corps, and in the thickest of the fight.

Gen. PAUL, commanding the Third brigade of the First army corps, was also killed on the field, and Cols. WISTAR and STONE were severely wounded and taken prisoners. The field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded, and it is said the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we, though it is not known what was their loss in officers.

The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed, and we held the prominent and commanding position for which the struggle was made at the close of the fight, which ceased for the day at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At this time two more corps of Gen. MEADE'S army reached the field, and during the night the main body of our army was in position to meet any demonstrations that the enemy might make in the morning, or to advance on him as the Commanding General might decide.

The First army corps nobly maintained its position against the effort to flank its right, and scarcely faltered for a moment when its gallant commander fell, under a murderous fire of the enemy.

A great and decisive battle was considered imminent, and, notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of the day were considered as decidedly with our forces.

The army was in fine condition, full of enthusiasm for the coming battle, and confident of victory. Gen. MEADE had also, it was thought, [illegible] his forces to a greater extent than the enemy, a large portion of whose army was still scattered up [illegible] the Cumberland Valley.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Some gentlemen connected with the [illegible] arrived here last evening from Gettysburgh, left before daylight in the morning, and report the condition of affairs at the close of the [illegible] day evening to have been still [illegible] able and promising of successful issue than the previous information we had received.

They state the rebels had held Gettysburgh for some time previous to the approach of our army, and had not only occupied, but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance toward Chambersburgh and the mouth of the Cumberland Valley.

The movement of Gen. REYNOLDS, and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the east end of the town, took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained a prominent position, which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting through the balance of the day was a fruitless attempt on their part to regain this important position, from which they were frequently repulsed.

Early in the afternoon both LONGSTREET and HILL combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when Gen. HOWARD'S Eleventh corps, which broke at Chancellorsville, dashed in to regain their lost laurels, and most nobly did they repulse these two veteran corps of the rebel army.

The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the balance of the day, and night closed in with our holding the position chosen by the enemy to give us battle from.

The Third and Twelfth army corps also came on the field after the last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the fall of Gen. REYNOLDS, and the lateness of the hour, as well as the exhaustion of the men, and the desire to take care of the wounded, it was determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the conflict.

When our informant left the field yesterday (Thursday) morning, Gen. MEADE had arrived, and the main body of our army was in position, and ready to push the enemy as soon as day should dawn.

Gettysburgh is just twenty-five miles east of Chambersburgh, over as fine rolling country most of the way, which will doubtless be the scene of the great battles of the rebel invasion.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

TEXAS.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM CHIHUAHUA.

Correspondence of the Houston Telegraph.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Tuesday, May 19, 1863.

Last evening an express arrived from Eagle Pass [illegible] a gentleman in this city, with the following important intelligence. I can vouch for its being perfectly reliable:

On the 28th of March an express arrived in Chihuahua, from Acting Governor OJEDA, of New-Mexico, to Gov. FERRARAS, of Chihuahua, with a request that he meet him (OJEDA) at El Paso, on the 8th day of April, for the purpose of arranging with him for the occupation of the State by Federal troops. To which Gov. FERRARAS replied that his official duties would prevent his meeting Gov. OJEDA in El Paso, but would be pleased to see him in Chihuahua. On the 14th of March another express arrived in Chihuahua, with a communication to Gov. FERRARAS, from Acting-Gov. OJEDA, in which he stated that he had received orders from President LINCOLN to give protection to the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to do so effectually he would have to occupy both the States with United States troops.

It yet remains to be seen against what they are going to protect them—probably the French.

JOHN L. BRYANT, Captain P. A. C. S.

[The acting Governor of New-Mexico is W. F. M. ARNY, not OJEDA.—ED. TIMES.]

AN IRON-CLAD IN GALVESTON.

The gunboat *Caddo* was successfully launched at Galveston, Texas, early in May. This vessel has been built with great dispatch by Capt. CARNES, Confederate States navy, Naval Engineer, and her future commander. It is claimed for her all the excellencies of the gunboats that have gone before her, with many of their defects remedied and sundry late improvements added. She is all new and built of oak, her walls are said to be four feet thick, and then this is said to be mailed with iron. Her ram is of the most formidable character. She will carry four heavy guns. A good part of her machinery is now on her, and as soon as she is mailed she will be ready for the service.

FRACTIONAL CONFEDERATE NOTES.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 16.

Fractional Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of fifty cents will soon be issued by the Treasury Department. The paper bears the medallion portrait of the President of the Confederate States in the centre, and the figures "fifty" at each end. The money will be issued at the rate of twenty-five thousand or more per day, until the amount limited by law is issued. This is the first fractional currency issued by the Confederate States, and there is no provision for any other of a fractional denomination.

EXECUTION OF NEGROES.

From the Lynchburgh Republican, June 23.

The negroes of Gen. DILLARD, convicted of his murder, five in number, were hung at Amherst Court-house yesterday.

Lieut. Reed of the Tacony.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that Uncle Sam has put his grappling irons on this precious specimen of Southern chivalry, and put an end, we hope, to his career of piracy, the public may like to know a few more particulars concerning him. It may be remembered that he was second in command of the pirate ship the *Florida*, under Capt. MAFFIT, his step-father, who, together like ocean bandits, have plundered and burned so many vessels, end among the number the ship *Jacob Bell*, on her return voyage from China last Winter.

It was not enough for these two ocean ruffians to destroy that noble ship and her valuable cargo; but they must act out their real character still further, and rob of their all helpless ladies thus thrown unfortunately in their power. One of the ladies thus ruthlessly despoiled by Lieut. REED, was Mrs. W., a sister of one of our most estimable citizens, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., of this City. Mrs. W. was on her return home from China in poor health on board the *Jacob Bell*, when captured by the *Florida*. Under the orders of Lieut. REED, the trunks and packages of Mrs. W. were broken open and plundered of their contents—wardrobe, wearing apparel, silver spoons, and other silver plate, hair-looms in her father's family for many years, marked with her initials—table-cloths, bed linen, supplies very needful to their personal comfort on a long voyage; cases of claret, sweetmeats and other effects, including a box of rare and beautiful China, given to Mrs. W. by a friend in that country. All these articles of personal comfort and value were carried off at one fell swoop into the wardrooms of the *Florida* before the eyes of Mrs. W., by this ocean freebooter. This is one chapter in the history of Lieut. REED. If criminal could blush for shame to trace a lady thus, he might have abundant occasion. We hope the authorities at Portland will watch him closely. VINDEX.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 2.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, July 3, 1863: Nos. 135, 136, 137 139, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143 and 144.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 1.

The steamer *Freeborn*, Capt. SQUIRES, arrived here to-day from New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best way to avoid sunstrokes is to have a hat properly constructed, seat-fitting and made up of material best adapted to throw off the burning rays of the sun. Such hats may be obtained at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, where one of the most splendid assortment of hats and caps in the City may be found, which, in style and price, stand unrivaled. Parties in search of the best, must remember KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"SOMNAMBULISM"—SECOND SIGHT.—Seeing from the Stomach—Psychic Phenomena—Somnilocuence—The Senses—The Soul not dependent on the Body—A Perilous Night Walk—On a Liberty Pole—Writing Sermons in Sleep—Clairvoyance—In the Jelly *Pneumological Journal*. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystalized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 1—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Frey, New-York; Leon Pierre, Paris; F. L. Wilberg, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Lippincott and daughter, James Dundas and servant, Mrs. and Miss [illegible] and servant, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. G. Montoya, J. and T. Moulton, Danmell, M. Nowell, Miss Hall, Mrs. [illegible], Philadelphia; Mrs. L. B. Sprague, J. M. [illegible], New-York; Mrs. Thomas Walker, [illegible]; Mrs. Marshall, Herbert Taylor, Mr. [illegible], Miss Rogersonte, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. [illegible], A. Perez, Panama; J. S. Gilbert, John [illegible], A. Dupeux, Scotland; J. Pratfort, A. [illegible] and servant, New-York; Young, Mrs. A. [illegible], Switzerland; Mrs. Ellis; Mrs. Irvine and daughter, New-York; Henry Van Wart, Mrs. and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Carter, Lawrenville, Ky.; Mrs. W. M. Barton, Camden, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Y. Gonzalez, Spain; J. Young, jr., C. R. Brooker, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cameron, New-York; Samuel Gunn, Mr. Ferguson, Wm. Tweedy, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. G. Lockwart, R. Lane, Lewis Thomas, Geo. Lewis, New-York; Petty, Toronto; J. Ramirez, Cuba; S. A. Conner, do.; Jose Corrada, Havana; Thos. Crington, Montreal; A. Duponceau, New-York; Mrs. Grove, Penn.; Mrs. Dieden, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoyt and servant, Mrs. F. Worden, two sons, child and nurse, M. Solis, Mrs. R. Henry, New-York; J. Castel, Venezuela; C. Garcia, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Goldsmith, Mrs. Siddons and servant, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. Strauss and child, do.; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Tinker, three children and two servants, Mrs. A. P. Aspinwall and daughter, Pittsburgh; M. Gemmell, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. E. Davis, Eng.; A. B. McCreery and nephew, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. Middleton, Brooklyn; P. Hastings, Le Grand Lockwood, Mr., and Mrs. John T. Parish, H. W. Field, New-York; George Moore, Eng.; George Jones, A. Smith, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Phalon, Miss Phalon, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cox, Jersey City; R. C. Gromey and child, Eng.; O. E. Milnor, New-York; D. Escandalla and friend, Cuba; M. B. Jenkins and servant, Eng.; Rev. R. C. Beedle, P. H. Wallace, C. Rolland, C. A. Bulkley, George Buckham, Mrs. G. W. Wright, Mrs. Mary Tweedy, C. W. Wolfe, New-York; J. K. Caird, Scotland; J. Nerman, Cuba; J. Ramirez, Mexico; Mrs. J. Stewart, M. Rosenfeld, New-York; Mrs. Bowen and servant, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Bowen, Miss Bowen, Miss

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3675. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLES.

Our Special Telegrams from the Battle Field to 10 A. M. Yesterday.

Full Details of the Battle of Wednesday.

No Fighting on Thursday Until Four and a Half, P. M.

A Terrible Battle Then Commenced, Lasting Until Dark.

The Enemy Repulsed at All Points.

The Third Battle Commenced Yesterday Morning at Daylight.

THE REBELS THE ATTACKING PARTY.

No Impression Made on Our Lines.

The Death of Longstreet, and Barksdale of Mississippi.

Other Prominent Rebel Officers Killed or Wounded.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

Gen. Sickles' Right Leg Shot Off.

OTHER GENERAL OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Thursday 4:30 P. M. *Via* BALTIMORE, Friday A. M.

The day has been quiet up to the present moment. The enemy are now massing a heavy force on our left, and have just began the attack with artillery. The probability is that a severe battle will be fought before dark.

The rebel sharpshooters have been annoying our batteries and men all day from the steeples of the churches in Gettysburgh.

We hold the Emmettsburgh and Baltimore roads.

L. L. CROUNSE.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Friday morning July 3,—10 o'cl'k A. M. *via* BALTIMORE, one P. M.

At the close of my last dispatch at 4½ P. M. yesterday, the enemy had just opened a heavy attack by artillery on our left and centre. The tactics of the enemy were soon apparent—a massing of their main strength on our left flank, which covered the Frederick road, with the determination to crush it. So intent were the enemy on this purpose, that every other part of the lines was left alone.

The fighting was of the most desperate description on both sides. Our gallant men fought as they never fought before. We had against this great onslaught of the enemy three corps—the Second, Third and Fifth. The Third and Fifth joined hands, and fought heroically. The Second ably supported them, and at the same time held its own position. One division of the First was also engaged.

The fighting was so furious that neither party took many prisoners. We captured about 600 in one or two charges.

The losses, considering the duration of the conflict, are more than usually heavy on both sides. Many of our most gallant officers have fallen. Gen. SICKLES' right leg was shot off below the knee. Amputation has been performed, and he is doing well.

Late in the evening, Gen. MEADE called a council of his corps commanders, and it was resolved to continue the fight so long as there was any one left to fight.

L. L. CROUNSE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3, *Via* WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

Our correspondent has just arrived from the battle-field at Gettysburgh, having left there at 3 o'clock this morning. The reports of the occurrences in that vicinity, as thus far rendered in the Philadelphia and Baltimore papers, are almost totally incorrect. A brief and candid statement of the situation up to this morning is this:

In Wednesday's fight we were repulsed, simply because we were overpowered and outflanked. We fell back to the rear of Gettysburgh, and held that position. The action was not general, and was not intended to be by Gen. MEADE. It was brought on by Gen. REYNOLDS, under the impression that his force exceeded that of the enemy.

There was no fighting yesterday until 4½ o'clock, P. M. A bloody engagement was then fought, lasting until dark, *resulting in a substantial success to our forces, the enemy being repulsed with great loss.* The particulars I have already sent you by a special courier.

Neither Gen. WADSWORTH, VAN STEINWEHR nor DOUBLEDAY are wounded.

The total number of prisoners taken up to this morning was about fifteen hundred—eight hundred and fifty on Wednesday, and six hundred on Thursday. This is reliable.

The enemy made the attack yesterday. *It was terrific, and they threw their whole force into it, but they were finally repulsed with great slaughter.*

At daylight this morning the battle was renewed, the cannonading being rapid and heavy. *It was the determination of our Generals to fight to the bitter end.*

L. L. CROUNSE.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. MEADE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

An official dispatch was received this afternoon from Maj.-Gen. MEADE, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 2, 11 o'clock P. M., which says:

"The enemy attacked me about 4 P. M. this day, and, after one of the severest contests of the war, was repulsed at all points. We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded. Among the former are Brig.-Gens. PAUL and ZOOK, and among the wounded Gens. SICKLES, BARLOW, GRAHAM and WARREN, slightly. We have taken a large number of prisoners."

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

A later dispatch has been received from Maj.-Gen. MEADE, dated 8 o'clock this morning, which says:

"The action commenced again at early daylight upon various parts of the line. The enemy, thus far have made no impression upon my position. All accounts agree in placing their whole army here. Prisoners report that LONGSTREET'S and A. P. HILL'S forces were much injured yesterday, and had many general officers killed. Gen. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, is dead. His body is within our lines. We have thus far about 1,600 prisoners, and a small number yet to be started."

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Thursday, 12 M., July 2. *via* Frederick, July 3.

The engagement yesterday was quite severe, though confined to our advance, the First and Eleventh corps; the action being mainly fought by the First corps, under Gen. REYNOLDS, who was killed by a sharpshooter early in the fight. We first attacked the enemy's advance just beyond Gettysburgh, and repulsed it, when the whole corps became engaged, and subsequently the Eleventh corps, which came up in support by the Emmetsburgh road. The opposing forces were the rebel corps of HILL and EWELL. Our men gallantly sustained the fight, holding their own until 4 o'clock, when they retired to a strong position just to the eastward and southward of Gettysburgh. This was maintained until the arrival of reinforcements at night, and our lines are now well formed.

No general engagement has yet taken place, but the probability is that a great battle will be fought this afternoon or to-morrow. The enemy is in great force. Our troops are now all up and well in hand.

The battle yesterday was sanguinary in the extreme. WADSWORTH'S division sustained the early portion of it with great valor, charging the enemy and taking a whole regiment of prisoners with Brig.-Gen. ARCHER. We have taken fully one thousand prisoners and lost many, most of them being wounded and in Gettysburgh, the greater portion of which the enemy now hold.

The rebels occupy Pennsylvania College as an hospital. ROBINSON'S division and one brigade of DOUBLEDAY'S supported WADSWORTH with great gallantry. The Eleventh corps, most of it fought well, and redeemed the disgrace of Chancellorsville. Among the general officers we lose beside Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS, Gen. PAUL killed, and Gen. BARLOW wounded. Gen. SCHIMMELPFENNIG is a prisoner. An estimate of yesterday's casualties cannot now be made.

Gettysburgh was injured by shells to a considerable extent. Most of the inhabitants remain in the burgh; many got away yesterday. It is a beautiful place, surrounded by a beautiful open and rolling country.

There has been more or less skirmishing all the morning, but no engagement of dimensions. Both parties are preparing for the great contest before them. Our troops are in splendid condition and fight like veterans.

Among the casualties in yesterday's engagement were the following:

Lieut. Bayard Wilkison, commanding battery G, Fourth regular artillery, son of Saml. Wilkison, Washington Correspondent of the TIMES, right leg shot off below the knee while gallantly fighting his battery against an eight gun battery of the enemy enfilading his position; believed to be prisoner.

Col. Stone, One hundred and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, commanding brigade, badly wounded.

Col. Root, Ninety-fourth New-York, wounded and prisoner.

Col. Tilden, Sixteenth Maine, taken prisoner.

Capts. Hovey and Thomas of Gen. Robinson's Staff, wounded.

Col. Mahler, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, dangerously wounded.

Col. Lochman, One Hundred and Nineteenth New-York, wounded.

Adjt. Doane, One Hundred and Nineteenth New-York, wounded and captured.

Lieut.-Col. Arrowsmith, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York, killed.

The following is a list of losses of officers in Gen. Sol. Meredith's brigade, WADSWORTH'S division, First army corps, in yesterday's fight:

Gen. MEREDITH, bruised on top of the head by a fragment of shell. His horse was shot under him and fell upon him, bruising and injuring him internally.

Lieut. G. W. Woodward, Aid de-Camp to Meredith, wounded in right arm.

NINETEENTH INDIANA.

Lieut.-Col. Dudley, killed.
Major Lindley, slightly wounded.
Capt. Holloway, in leg.
Capt. Shafer, in arm.
Captains Jones, Hart and Ives, wounded.
Lieut. Jones—killed.
Lieut. Patrick—wounded in both legs.
Lieut. Schlegle—mortally. Gen. WADSWORTH, Brennen, Patrick, Nash, and Campbell—wounded.
Sergt.-Major A. W. Blanchard—killed.

SIXTH WISCONSIN.

Capt. Jos. T. Yelland—killed.
Lieutenants Remington—in left shoulder; Beatty—in arm; Fruin—in left hand; Harris—in neck; Mander and Merchant—wounded; Chapman—killed.

RECORD WISCONSIN.

Col. Fairchild—left arm amputated, doing well
Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Stevens—mortally wounded.
Maj. John Mansfield—wounded in leg and hip.
Lieut. W. S. Winnager—killed.
Capts. Parry and Parsons, wounded.
Lieuts. Schewalter, Jamieson, Lee, Merrihee, and Dailey, wounded.
Sergt.-Major Leggett, wounded.

SEVENTH WISCONSIN.

Lieut.-Col. John Callis, wounded.
Capts. Hobart, Bean and Pond, wounded.
Lieut. Bruce, killed.
Lieuts. Johnson, Weeks, Compton, Estes, Gibson, Kidd, and Fuhs, wounded.

TWENTY-FOURTH MICHIGAN.

Col. H. A. Morrow, slightly wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Flannegan, leg amputated.
Major Wright, slightly in right eye.
Capt. Bexford, Acting Adjutant, severely wounded in leg.
Capt. O'Donnell, killed.
Capts. Dillon, Speed, Hoyt and Hutchinson, wounded.
Lieuts. Whiting, Safford, Wallace, Buhl, Dodsley and Sprague, wounded.
Lieuts. Shattuck, Humphreyville and Dickey, killed.

EIGHTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

One private killed, 5 officers and 15 men wounded, 2 officers and 81 men missing.

Of Gen. BAXTER'S Staff—Lieut. T. Thomes, Aetlog Inspector, killed; Lieut. D. P. Weaver, A. A. G., wounded; Lieut. R. C. Knapp, A. D. C., missing.

The wounded of this brigade are all prisoners, at present, having been taken into houses near Gettysburgh and left there, as they could be better cared for.

Col. BAXTER, of the Twelfth Massachusetts, is wounded badly, but retains command of his regiment. The entire loss of the Second brigade is 656. They took into the fight 1,120 men.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH NEW-YORK

Lieut. Capt. Wiley, Capt. Fisher, Lieut. Gregge, Lieut. Rose, Lieut. Richardson, Lieut. Dow, Lieut. Kane. All wounded. Capt. Starr, Lieut. Wood, Lieut. Lamson, Lieut. Salter, Lieut. Starks, Lieut. Tuthill, Lieut. Dickson, Lieut. Stevens, Lieut. Daily, Lieut. Steele, missing.

NINETY-FOURTH NEW-YORK

Lieut.-Col. White, Capt. Parsons, Lieut. Mosier, wounded. Col. R. Root, Capt. White, Lieut. Sears, Lieut. Shuter, Lieut. Locklin, Capt. McMahon, Capt. Thomson, missing.

Major Leonard, wounded and missing in the first battle, Second division, First corps.

Major Leonard, Fifth Indiana Infantry, killed.

Among other casualties of the day were that Gen. Reynolds, commanding First army corps, shot through the head by sharpshooter while on extreme front arranging line of battle.

Gen. Paul, severely wounded in leg, since dead.

Gen. Barlow severely wounded and prisoner.

Gen. Schimmelfennig captured.

Col. Robinson, Eighty-second Ohio, wounded; Lieut.-Col. Boobel, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, and Maj. Baltz, of the same regiment, wounded.

In the Seventh Wisconsin, partial lists, now in, already foot up twenty-five enlisted men killed and ninety-seven wounded. Many more names are yet to come in.

In the Sixth Wisconsin, partial lists show seventeen killed, one hundred and twenty two wounded, ten missing; in the Second Wisconsin, partial lists show eighteen privates killed and one hundred and twenty-two wounded.

In the Nineteenth Indiana there were nineteen killed and eighty-eight wounded. In the twenty-sixth Wisconsin, sixteen killed and one hundred and forty-four wounded.

L. L. CROUNSE.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

The *Evening Bulletin* learns from parties who have arrived in this city the following particulars:

The fight opened at Gettysburgh on Wednesday, when our forces were about half a mile beyond the town.

But one brigade of the corps of Major-Gen. REYNOLDS was in position to do service at the opening of the struggle.

Gen. REYNOLDS gallantly pushed that brigade to a commanding position on Seminary Hill, and endeavored to hold it until the rest of the corps could come up.

Reinforcements were, however, delayed, and our forces subsequently fell back of the locality called Seminary Hill.

About 10,000 of our men in this fight were engaged with 30,000 of the enemy.

The last position taken by the Union forces was held up to the latest dates.

Gen. REYNOLDS was killed very early in the action, while placing the brigade in position.

During Wednesday night, about seventy-five thousand of Gen. MEADE'S troops came up and took favorable positions for reopening the battle on Thursday morning, while at that period some twenty-five thousand other Union troops belonging to the Army of the Potomac were so near at hand as to be immediately available for the conflict.

The rebels had mainly concentrated their forces near Gettysburgh on Wednesday night, and there was but little doubt that the great battle of yesterday would involve every available man of both armies.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Penn., *Via* BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3.

My brief dispatches regarding the desperate engagement of yesterday have hardly conveyed a true idea of its magnitude and character. We have now had two days' fighting. Nearly the whole of Wednesday was thus employed by the First and Eleventh Corps, with varying success, they finally being obliged to fall back before greatly superior numbers.

This morning there were strong presumptions of an early engagement, with the enemy in force, but as the day wore away and no positive exhibition was made by the enemy. We began to think that perhaps there would be no immediate battle after all. We were hardly in a condition to give battle, as all our dispositions had not been made. Gen. MEADE not having arrived on the ground until 2 o'clock in the morning. The position of our forces after the fight of Wednesday was, in fact, one [illegible] sentiment of Gettysburgh, covering the Baltimore Pike, the Taneytown road, [illegible] Hanover road, and [illegible] Gettysburgh. A [illegible] was [illegible] with [illegible] Second [illegible] Fifth [illegible] Eleventh [illegible] Twelfth [illegible] First [illegible] Third [illegible] Sixth [illegible] Reserve [illegible] Cavalry [illegible] Gen. MEADE'S Headquarters. From this hour forth to 8½ o'clock, occurred by all odds the most sanguinary engagements yet chronicled in the annals of the war, considering its short duration. The artillery attack which was made by the enemy on the left and centre was rapidly followed by the advance of his infantry. The Third corps received the attack with great coolness. The rebels at once made for our flank, and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. This necessitated support, which was quickly given by the Fifth Corps. The division of Gen. BARNES being sent to the right, and that of Gen. AYRES, regulars, to the left, with Gen. CRAWFORD in reserve.

The battle now became perfectly fearful. The armies engaged each other at very short range, and for three long hours the war of musketry was incessant. I have heard more noise, louder crashes, in other battles, but I never saw or heard of such desperate tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. Our gallant columns covered themselves with glory over and over again. They fought a superior force in numbers. The dispositions of the enemy were very rapid, for look where you would on that field a body of rebels would be advancing. Our dispositions were equally rapid, and the enemy found more than their equal in such gallant veterans as SICKLES and BIRNEY and HUMPHREYS. At half-past six Gen. SICKLES was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and borne from the field. The injury was so great that amputation became necessary, and it was performed successfully—the limb being taken off below the knee.

The struggle grew hotter and hotter. The Second corps was called on for aid, and though its own position was strongly threatened, yet the First division, formerly Gen. HANCOCK'S flung themselves into the fight with desperation, and after a long and obstinate conflict the enemy slowly and sullenly gave way. In this last charge the brigade of Gen. CALDWELL, Second corps, and that of Col. SWITZER, from the Fifth corps, won great honors. The charges made by our men deserve mention, but want of time forbids. The rebels made frequent attempts to capture our artillery, and at one time had WATSON'S battery in their possession, but it was retaken in a furious charge by BIRNEY'S division.

The battle lasted till fully 8½ o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the unmolested victors of that field. Our pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most of the field, including a great number of the enemy's dead and wounded.

I visited many portions of the line by moonlight and was [illegible] personal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of some of our brigades, who had good protection from stone walls or fallen, the rebel dead laid piled in lines like [illegible] of hay. In front of Gen. WEED'S—the Philadelphia—brigade, they lay so thick as to literally cover the ground. Not far from here was found the body of Gen. BARKSDALE, that same haughty and violent rebel, who uttered, as A dying boon, a cup of water and a stimulant from an unbelieved boy. He is mortally cut in [illegible] side, and must die.

A great and unassuming feature of this fight is the splendid loss of officers. Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every [illegible] regiment in the Army of the Potomac was represented [illegible] one of the generals [illegible] was brought here [illegible] the wounded [illegible] left [illegible] Gettysburgh [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Pike [illegible] Taneytown [illegible] Hanover [illegible] Emmettsburgh [illegible] Fifth [illegible] Eleventh [illegible] Twelfth [illegible] First [illegible] Third [illegible] Sixth [illegible] Reserve [illegible] Cavalry [illegible]

Gen. HOWARD occupied, with his corps, a beautiful cemetery on a hill to the south of Gettysburgh. Cannons thundered, horses pranced, and men carlessly trampled over the remains of the dead. From this hill a beautiful view could be obtained of the valley, and also of a goodly portion of the enemy's line of battle.

Our forces had all been concentrated on Tuesday night, save the Fifth and Sixth corps. The former arrived during the morning, and the latter soon after noon. They were all massed immediately behind our centre.

Whether or not it was Gen. MEADE'S intention to attack, I cannot say, but he was hardly ready for it before the afternoon of yesterday. The day had become almost dull. Skirmishing was now and then brisk, and the sharpshooters in the steeples and belfreys of the churches persistently blazed away at officers and artillery horses. It was by a sharpshooter in a barn just opposite WADSWORTH'S Division, yesterday, that Capt. STEVENS, of the Fifth Maine Battery, got hit. A bullet passed through both legs below the knee, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound.

At 3½ o'clock, Gen. MEADE had received sufficient assurances to justify him in the belief that the rebels were concentrating their forces on our left flank, which all felt to be secure under the protection of the invincible Third corps. Our line was immediately strengthened on that flank, Gen. SICKLES' corps being sent to its support, and several batteries from the reserve being [illegible] compliments by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomfortably near Gen. MEADE'S Headquarters. From this hour forth to 8½ o'clock, occurred by all odds the most sanguinary engagements yet chronicled in the annals of the war, considering its short duration. The artillery attack which was made by the enemy on the left and centre was rapidly followed by the advance of his infantry. The Third corps received the attack with great coolness. The rebels at once made for our flank, and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. This necessitated support, which was quickly given by the Fifth Corps. The division of Gen. BARNES being sent to the right, and that of Gen. AYRES, regulars, to the left, with Gen. CRAWFORD in reserve.

The battle now became perfectly fearful. The armies engaged each other at very short range, and for three long hours the war of musketry was incessant. I have heard more noise, louder crashes, in other battles, but I never saw or heard of such desperate tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. Our gallant columns covered themselves with glory over and over again. They fought a superior force in numbers. The dispositions of the enemy were very rapid, for look where you would on that field a body of rebels would be advancing. Our dispositions were equally rapid, and the enemy found more than their equal in such gallant veterans as SICKLES and BIRNEY and HUMPHREYS. At half-past six Gen. SICKLES was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and borne from the field. The injury was so great that amputation became necessary, and it was performed successfully—the limb being taken off below the knee.

The struggle grew hotter and hotter. The Second corps was called on for aid, and though its own position was strongly threatened, yet the First division, formerly Gen. HANCOCK'S flung themselves into the fight with desperation, and after a long and obstinate conflict the enemy slowly and sullenly gave way. In this last charge the brigade of Gen. CALDWELL, Second corps, and that of Col. SWITZER, from the Fifth corps, won great honors. The charges made by our men deserve mention, but want of time forbids. The rebels made frequent attempts to capture our artillery, and at one time had WATSON'S battery in their possession, but it was retaken in a furious charge by BIRNEY'S division.

The battle lasted till fully 8½ o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the unmolested victors of that field. Our pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most of the field, including a great number of the enemy's dead and wounded.

I visited many portions of the line by moonlight and was [illegible] personal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of some of our brigades, who had good protection from stone walls or fallen, the rebel dead laid piled in lines like [illegible] of hay. In front of Gen. WEED'S—the Philadelphia—brigade, they lay so thick as to literally cover the ground. Not far from here was found the body of Gen. BARKSDALE, that same haughty and violent rebel, who uttered, as A dying boon, a cup of water and a stimulant from an unbelieved boy. He is mortally cut in [illegible] side, and must die.

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The enemy also used artillery largely, but not to near so great an extent as we did. From this they suffered immensely, and ammunition in the last, where canister was largely used. I believe we lost no artillery, unless it was two or three disabled pieces, though it was very wonderful we did not considering how the enemy's forces were piled on to them. Some of their skirmishers were literally blown away from the muzzles of our guns.

Our losses at this hour cannot be computed, but for two days' fighting they are very heavy. We mourn the loss of many valuable officers, but they have been amply avenged in the hecatombs of rebel dead, who lie piled along the lines.

Between 10 o'clock and midnight a consultation was called by Gen. MEADE of all corps commanders, and after deliberation it was unanimously decided to maintain our present positions at all hazards, and fight as long as there was a man left.

The death of Lieut. Gen. LONGSTREET is reported by prisoners taken from his corps. I know of no other authority for it.

The enemy withdrew his forces from the City of Gettysburgh yesterday, and occupies it now only with skirmishers. Our skirmishers advanced into it a short distance last night, and now hold considerably more than they did.

There is much doubt whether the enemy will renew the attack at daylight, but the expression on all hands is, "we are ready."

Capt. DAHLGREN, Volunteer Aid to Gen. PLEASANTON, made a daring scout into Hagerstown yesterday with twenty picked men, and captured more prisoners than he had men in his party. He also captured a dispatch bearer from JEFF. DAVIS to LEE, with dispatches of the greatest importance, the nature of which cannot to-day be properly disclosed. They have an important bearing on "coming events."

L. L. CROUSE.

YESTERDAY'S BATTLE.

Our Special Telegrams from the Battle Field.

GETTYSBURGH, Friday, July 3.

The third day's battle began this morning at 4 o'clock. It is now 7 o'clock, and a circle of fire of musketry and artillery on the south side of Gettysburgh describes the field of contest. The musketry fight is wholly within the woods; the artillery occupies the [illegible] heights of timber.

[illegible] irregularly on the [illegible] and continuing for a while, and then heavy and continuous [illegible] reinforcements of both sides.

The men at this hour are in the best of spirits, and the general officers feel confident of the result. The battle has been planned and thus far fought by Gen. MEADE with equal prudence (ably and energetically assisted by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who has not left the Army of the Potomac) and courage.

The day is now overcast, and the air damp and cool. The sky threatens rain, and a fog already obscures the outer edge of the field of battle.

QUARTER OF EIGHT, A. M.

Gen. BARKSDALE, of Miss., wounded yesterday, is lying dead within our lines. The rumor of the death of LONGSTREET, brought by rebel prisoners yesterday, is confirmed by prisoners taken this morning. LONGSTREET'S and HILL'S corps are said to be fighting on the right; EWELL'S in front.

10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Sixteen hundred prisoners, thus far during the engagement, have been sent to the rear, and more are here.

What the result may be to-day cannot now be predicted. HANCOCK, HOWARD, SLOCUM, WARREN, GIBBON and all the general officers have given the highest evidence to-day of capacity, energy and spirit.

Important dispatches have been captured by Capt. DAHLGREN and the gallant scout KLEIN, from JEFF. DAVIS and COOPER to Gen. LEE. They indicate anxiety for the position of Richmond. Both decline to send LEE the reinforcements from BEAUREGARD he asked for.

WILKESON.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

The information received here is that the battle at Gettysburgh last night was extremely fierce and stubborn. Heavy and determined assaults were made by the rebels, which were gallantly met by our troops.

This morning at daylight the contest was spiritedly renewed. Our army drove the enemy, who in turn drove ours, the fighting being desperately severe, and the fiercest, probably, of the war.

Prisoners report that LONGSTREET was killed, and this seems to be confirmed by later intelligence.

Col. CROSS, of New-Hampshire, and Gen. ZOOK, of New-York, are among the killed.

Gen. SICKLES, it is said, was wounded, and had his leg amputated on the field.

Gen. BARKSDALE, of the rebel army, is killed, and his body is our possession.

The latest intelligence received here was up to 11 o'clock to-day.

Rebel mail matter was captured. Among the letters, it is reported, is a letter from JEFF. DAVIS to LEE, saying he could send him no more troops as RICHMOND was seriously threatened.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

Gen. LONGSTREET is reported killed, but there is no confirmation.

NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE ADDITIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 4—2 A. M.

The latest official information received from Gen. MEADE is up 12½ o'clock Friday noon. All was quiet at that hour.

Considerable firing both of artillery and infantry had taken place in various parts of our lines up to that time, and several hundred prisoners had been taken since morning.

NEWS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

A special dispatch to *Forney's Press* dated HANOVER, 1 P. M., via Washington, July 3, says:

"At 10 this morning our forces opened on about 5,000 rebels, who had concentrated on the field at Gettysburgh, for the purpose of attacking our flank.

[illegible] battle commenced. The fight has been [illegible] since morning of the most severe character. The rebel [illegible] place in the [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. MEADE [illegible] Gen. SICKLES [illegible] Gen. HANCOCK [illegible] Gen. SLOCUM [illegible] Gen. HOWARD [illegible] Gen. WARREN [illegible] Gen. GIBBON [illegible] Gen. BUTTERFIELD [illegible] Gen. PLEASANTON [illegible] Gen. BARNES [illegible] Gen. AYRES [illegible] Gen. CRAWFORD [illegible] Gen. CALDWELL [illegible] Gen. SWITZER [illegible] Gen. BIRNEY [illegible] Gen. WATSON [illegible] Gen. WEED [illegible] Gen. BARKSDALE [illegible] Gen. LONGSTREET [illegible] Gen. HILL [illegible] Gen. EWELL [illegible] Gen. BEAUREGARD [illegible] Gen. LEE [illegible] Gen. JEFF. DAVIS [illegible] Gen. COOPER [illegible] Gen. KLEIN [illegible] Gen. DAHLGREN [illegible] Gen. PLEASANTON [illegible] Gen. BARNES [illegible] Gen. AYRES [illegible] Gen. CRAWFORD [illegible] Gen. CALDWELL [illegible] Gen. SWITZER [illegible] Gen. BIRNEY [illegible] Gen. WATSON [illegible] Gen. WEED [illegible] Gen. BARKSDALE [illegible] Gen. LONGSTREET [illegible] Gen. HILL [illegible] Gen. EWELL [illegible] Gen. BEAUREGARD [illegible] Gen. LEE [illegible] Gen. JEFF. DAVIS [illegible] Gen. COOPER [illegible] Gen. KLEIN [illegible] Gen. DAHLGREN

ly. His right leg was amputated, and he is doing well. A desperate battle rages.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 3.

There is great excitement here to know the result of the battle fought yesterday and last night between Gen. MEADE and LEE'S army.

Persons at Columbia and Bainbridge, and in the neighborhood of York, heard distinctly the roar of artillery. At times it was rapid and heavy.

At daylight this morning it was again renewed. The battle must have been in the neighborhood of Gettysburgh.

Telegraphic communication has been reopened with Baltimore, by way of the Northern Central Railroad.

There have been no movements in this Department worth mentioning.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 3.

The city is in the greatest state of suspense. All rebel infantry and detachments of cavalry, under JENKINS, IMBODEN and FITZ HUGH LEE, have disappeared from the front, and travel has been resumed between this city and Carlisle. Nothing is yet known as to the result, but the impression prevails that the great decisive battle of the campaign has been fought in the neighborhood of Cashtown.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* from Harrisburgh says:

Nothing is yet known as to results, but the impression prevails that the great decisive battle of the campaign has been fought in the neighborhood of Cashtown, between Gettysburgh and Chambersburgh.

It is believed that we have suffered heavy losses in officers and men, but LEE is so crippled as to be placed on the defensive.

Yesterday Gen. MEADE assumed the offensive. The day before LEE had attacked MEADE, and was repulsed with heavy loss.

LEE holds a gap in South Mountain near Chambersburgh, through which he hopes to escape if defeated. A guard stationed at Bridge eighty-four on the Northern Central Railroad, heard firing in that direction like that of flying artillery, whence it is believed that PLEASANTON is again at work with his dashing cavalry, fighting for the possession of the Gap.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 3—Midnight.

A prominent citizen of Gettysburgh, who left there yesterday morning on a pass issued by Gen. BUFORD to go to Heidleburgh, met STUART, FITZHUGH LEE and WADE HAMPTON, with what he estimated at 10,000 cavalry, who were moving in the direction of Gettysburgh.

Their officers told him that LEE had no intention of leaving Pennsylvania, but was going to remain here until his army was destroyed or victorious. He arrived here this evening, the enemy making no effort to detain him.

Two militia men from Susquehanna County were killed this evening at Camp Curtin by lightning.

A dispatch from London this morning states that yesterday the rebels left Chambersburgh, taking the road in the direction of Gettysburgh. Before leaving, they burned the depot and workshops belonging to the railroad. Loudon is fourteen miles west of Chambersburgh.

The enemy also evacuated Shippensburgh yesterday, moving in the same direction.

Everything goes to show that LEE has his whole army concentrated between Cashtown and Gettysburgh.

The train that left Carlisle at seven o'clock this evening, brought down twenty-four rebel deserters who had come in from the mountains. They know nothing about the result of the battle, but state that both armies are fighting with great desperation.

Firing was heard from daylight up to three o'clock this afternoon, at different points down the river.

REPORTS FROM COLUMBIA, PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

COLUMBIA, Penn., Friday, July 3.

Capt. ROBERTS, of Philadelphia, who was captured near Gettysburgh and paroled, has arrived here.

He reports that yesterday, beyond York, a courier from Gen. MEADE to Gen. COOPER stopped at a house to have his horse fed.

The woman in the house became alarmed, and blew a horn to collect the neighbors; when the courier, fearing that the noise would reach the rebels, threatened them if they did not desist.

At this moment the owner of the house arrived, and, taking the courier for a rebel, drew a pistol and killed him.

The courier's dispatches were subsequently sent to Baltimore, very foolishly, instead of to Harrisburgh.

Capt. ROBERTS says that numbers of people in York and Adams Counties offered every possible assistance to the rebels, pointing out to them the property of Union citizens and of the Government, and showing them the roads.

Heavy and continuous artillery firing was heard yesterday afternoon and last night in the direction of Dover, eight miles northwest of York.

REPORTS FROM WRIGHTSVILLE, PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

The *Press*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

WRIGHTSVILLE, Penn., Thursday, July 2, Two o'clock—Midnight.

Our forces are known to have gained upon the enemy until [illegible] o'clock this afternoon.

Since 5 o'clock the firing has been much heavier and more rapid, indicating a general engagement between the centre armies.

The rebel force is concentrated on South Mountain, between Carlisle, six miles north of Gettysburgh, and Gen. SLOCUM'S corps passed York in the direction of Dover, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is in the rear of the enemy.

The Second army corps moved up from Hanover at 9 o'clock this morning.

The [illegible] battle of Gettysburgh is unbroken.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH

Report of the Special Committee of the Common Council.

Programme of the Festivities and Ceremonies for the Day.

The Fifty-seventh Anniversary of our National Independence takes place to-day. Notwithstanding the war, and the natural lull in general enthusiasm which attends a season of unusual excitement, we have no doubt that the day will be duly observed by the people of this city and vicinity. Our citizens have a deep interest in the success of the Government, and they will not fail to show their patriotism by a proper observance of the day. The Common Council have made liberal appropriations for the celebration, and have appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements. The following is the report of the committee, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday last:

The Committee on Celebrations have had under consideration the subject of celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and have instructed the undersigned to report the following programme of ceremonies:

At sunrise a National salute of thirty-four guns will be fired from the Battery, and the flags of the forts and shipping in the harbor will be displayed.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the Common Council will assemble at the City Hall, and proceed to the Battery, escorted by the Seventh Regiment, Col. Duryea, and the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Ward, with such other military as may be in the city and can conveniently join in the procession.

On the arrival of the procession at the Battery, the Declaration of Independence will be read by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and the Star Spangled Banner will be sung by the choir of St. Paul's Church.

The procession will then proceed to the Academy of Music, where the Declaration will be read by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, and an oration delivered by Hon. Edward Everett.

The procession will then proceed to the Crystal Palace, where a dinner will be provided for the Common Council, the Governor and Staff, the Mayor and Corporation of Brooklyn, the Judges of the Courts, the Clergy, the Military, and such other guests as may be invited by the Committee.

The following toasts will be given, and responded to by the persons named:

1. The President of the United States—Three cheers.
2. The Governor of the State of New-York—Three cheers.
3. The Army and Navy of the United States—Three cheers.
4. The Mayor of the City of New-York—Three cheers.
5. The Common Council—Three cheers.
6. The Day we Celebrate—Three cheers.
7. The Memory of Washington—Three cheers.
8. The Heroes of the Revolution—Three cheers.
9. The Heroes of the present war for the Union—Three cheers.
10. The Press—Three cheers.
11. The Ladies—Three cheers.

The Committee have also made arrangements for the display of fireworks in the evening, and for the illumination of the City Hall and Park

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Drama at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	18 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Harris is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special telegrams this morning give a clear understanding of the momentous events which have taken place at Gettysburgh, Penn., within the past three days. The reports which have previously reached us have been incorrect in essential particulars—especially in regard to the battle of Wednesday. On that day the action was brought on by Gen. Reynolds, simply because he thought himself to superior force to that of the enemy. The action was not general, and was not intended to be so by Gen. Meade. Our forces engaged on that day were repulsed, because overpowered and outflanked, but they subsequently fell back to a position which they held, in the rear of Gettysburgh. On Thursday there was no fighting until 4½ o'clock P. M. At that hour a bloody engagement was commenced, lasting until dark, and resulting in a substantial success to our arms—the enemy being repulsed with great loss. The battle was commenced by the enemy with terrific force. Their entire army was engaged, and suffered a signal reverse. Yesterday the third day's battle commenced, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the field of contest being on the south side of Gettysburgh, and the musketry fighting being wholly within the woods, while the artillery was posted on eminences, from which the timber had been cut. The attack on this day, as on the day previous, was commenced by the rebels, our right being the main point aimed at. There the fight was unceasing, until the date of our last dispatches from the battle-field—10 o'clock A. M. Longstreet's and Hill's corps were said to be engaged there, while Ewell was on the front. The enemy, as well as ourselves, had suffered heavily in prominent officers. Gen. Barksdale, of Mississippi, had been killed, and his body was within our lines. Prisoners on Thursday reported the death of Gen. Longstreet, and prisoners captured yesterday confirmed the report. Sixteen hundred prisoners had up to 10 o'clock been sent to the rear, and more were arriving. The result of the day's battle could not then be predicted, but the determination of our officers and men was to win. Gen. Meade was managing his forces with admirable skill and prudence, and the troops were in the best of spirits. Important dispatches from Jeff. Davis and the rebel Adjt.-Gen. Cooper had been captured by our scouts, which indicate anxiety for the position of Richmond, and refused to send Lee reinforcements from Beauregard.

The official dispatches from Gen. Meade to the War Department are brief but confident. They fully confirm the statements contained in our special dispatches. He says the battle of Thursday afternoon was one of the severest contests of the war, and that the enemy was repulsed at all points. Gens. Sickles, Barlow, Graham, and Warren were slightly wounded. Gen. Zook was killed. Regarding the battle yesterday, he says all accounts agree in placing the whole rebel force in the engagement, and that no impression had been made upon his position at the date of his dispatch.

The advices from Harrisburgh this morning are of no importance. The rebels have all left that vicinity.

Maj.-Gen. Sigel, who reported himself for any duty which might be assigned to him at this critical moment, has been directed by the Secretary of War to report at Harrisburgh, to aid Gen. Couch in the defence of Pennsylvania.

A courier from Gen. Meade to Gen. Couch, on Thursday stopped at a house beyond York to have his horse fed, and, being mistaken for a rebel, was shot by the owner of the house. His dispatches were subsequently sent by mistake to Baltimore, instead of to Harrisburgh.

Rumors reached Baltimore from Fortress Monroe on Thursday, that Richmond had been closely invested by Gen. Dix, and probably captured. *Apropos*, we find the following in the Washington *Intelligencer* of yesterday: "We learn that the expedition under Gen. Dix up York River, &c., destined against Richmond, which the Northern papers announced with such questionable haste nearly a week ago, had on Tuesday last reached a point up the Pamunkey, and had made a reconnoissance within six miles of Richmond, and ascertained pretty nearly the strength of the enemy. We deem it not improper to give this general and brief statement to our readers, and only regret that an expedition so important, and to which secrecy was so essential, was injudiciously blurted out to the world almost before it had moved. Suffolk, we learn, has been abandoned, the fortifications leveled and the town destroyed."

The statement was telegraphed to this City yesterday from Philadelphia that a dispatch had been received there from Washington announcing that Vicksburgh had been captured. During the evening, however, it was ascertained that the story was false. The Government yesterday received dispatches from Gen. Grant to the 27th, stating that the siege was progressing finely. Another attack was expected from Johnston during this week, but in the meantime Vicksburgh was expected to surrender.

The steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans on the 27th ult., arrived at this port last evening. She brought $170,000 in specie, and a full freight of cotton, sugar and other produce, but no passengers.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Wednesday morning the Rogers locomotive shops in Paterson took fire, and the larger part of them were destroyed. The entire stock of tools, with a large number of patterns and two fine locomotives, were destroyed. The entire loss is stated by the Paterson Guardian at $75,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand, yesterday, but at irregular prices. Provisions were more sought after; Mess Pork was dearer. Cotton was dull, lower, and quite nasetiled. Groceries were inactive. Ingot Copper was in more request. Whisky was salable and steady. An active inquiry prevailed for Domestic Cotton and Woolen Goods early in the week at decidedly firmer prices, especially for the former, but the market closed rather tamely. Choice styles of imported Dress Goods attracted more attention at buoyant rates. Freights were less active. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Campaign in Pennsylvania.

Gen. Meade's campaign against the rebel army in Pennsylvania has been suddenly and unexpectedly initiated by an action of gigantic magnitude, which has already extended over three days, and in which the entire force of Gen. Lee and the entire Army of the Potomac seem to be engaged. The battle which opened with two corps on Wednesday morning, and lasted till well on in the afternoon—which was reopened late on Thursday afternoon, and continued until dark, by the armies in full force—which was resumed yesterday morning at early daylight—does not appear at our latest advices, to have yet reached a definite or decisive result. At one time, as on the first day's battle, the rebels seem to have gained a temporary advantage—at the terrible battle of Thursday our gallant army, in the words of Gen. Meade, "repulsed the enemy at all points,"—and at the engagement of yesterday, the rebels, after six hours' fighting, had failed to make any impression upon our position. Of the final point reached in the evening, we have not yet been advised, but the general import of the dispatches are certainly favorable to our army.

The Army of the Potomac seems to be fighting with the greatest vigor, determination and dash. The rebel army, too, is fighting with desperation. It is now really a desperate matter with them, far away as they are from their base, from their homes, and sure, if they once break, to be pursued by our army, by tens of thousands of militia, by our reserve and by our splendid cavalry force.

Bragg's Retreat from Tullahoma.

The intelligent readers of the elaborate expositions we have been enabled to give, in the Times correspondence from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, of the military situation in Middle Tennessee, remember that no very valuable results were predicted from the advance that Gen. Rosecrans has just made. Gen. Rosecrans himself doubted the policy of an advance, and for causes that his march so far appears to have verified.

Our army has reached Tullahoma—the point to which Bragg's army fell back after the battle of Stones River—and Gen. Bragg is found to have again retreated. This is precisely what Gen. Rosecrans feared; and because of which fear he did not see the military propriety of advancing. Bragg has abandoned Shelbyville, abandoned Tullahoma and the line of Duck River, and fallen back, it is supposed, upon Chattanooga and the line of the Tennessee River. Our correspondent with Gen. Rosecrans, anticipating the occupation by the Union army of the enemy's Duck River line, in a letter written June the 8th, asked:

"What is Shelbyville? What is Tullahoma? What the line of the Duck River? Nothing—absolutely nothing! They are neither points of manœuvre, nor topographical objective points. The rebels are not brought a step nearer destruction than before. They retire to a new and stronger line along the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Chattanooga, *and we have the barren victory of thirty additional miles added to our already too deep line.* If anything, we are worse off than before."

In a subsequent letter, written June 24th, our correspondent stated that the "sound heads" of Gen. Rosecrans' army had little hope of getting a decisive engagement out of Gen. Bragg, at Tullahoma, or on the line of the Duck River, though an advance upon that position was about to be made. It was thought that Bragg would fall back to induce Rosecrans to extend his lines by pursuit, and then would assume the offensive by attacking the communications of Gen. Rosecrans, with the hope of driving the latter back even to Nashville. But there was no danger of our capable and cautious commander falling into any such trap; and it was clearly advised in our correspondent's second letter that if Bragg did fall back from Tullahoma, the country "should not indulge in expectations of much in the way of pursuit." The plain reason was, Gen. Rosecrans did not have army enough to guard his extended lines of communication, and also attack Chattanooga, which is naturally one of the strongest points of the Confederacy.

Of course, at this distance we cannot predict what new developments the actual progress of the campaign will make—whether Rosecrans will be induced to proceed in, or withdraw from a campaign that did not at the start promise him any definite results. But judging from what our correspondent has communicated, the probability would seem to be that Gen. Rosecrans will now hold the line of Duck River till the grain crops of Middle Tennessee are garnered and marketed, so as to deprive Bragg of their use, and then he will adopt such a plan of action as the exigencies of the case may demand.

Our New Allies.—It appears that a number of Northern newspapers, declared contraband in Kansas and the Indian Territory, were seized, and burned in the streets of Leavenworth a few days ago, and that a kind of "war dance" was performed by enthusiastic patriots around the bonfire. It is not so stated, but we have scarcely a doubt that this "war dance" was contributed by a detachment of the 10,000 "Southern Indians" that the Commissioner, Dole, has just promised to enlist as soldiers. A belt of [illegible] dangling about the waist of each [illegible]

Waste of Life in our Armies—Duty of the Government.

We have before us a letter addressed to the President by the Sanitary Commission in August, 1862, calling his attention to the fact that the health of the army was very much lowered, owing to the fact that regiments in the field, though greatly reduced in numbers, were constantly charged with the same duties as if their ranks were full; "and in consequence of this, and often solely in consequence of this, men and officers had become harassed, feverish, exhausted of strength, depressed and despondent, and had communicated their feelings to their friends at home, and finally to the whole community." The loss of life from other causes than injuries received in battle, during the operations before Richmond, was very great, and made a profound impression on the public mind, and undoubtedly was the immediate cause of the indisposition to volunteer which from that time forward began to manifest itself. Thousands who were ready enough to run the risk of the enemy's bullets, shrank from the prospect of exhaustion by fatigue and privation, and the ordinary consequences of fever and permanent debility. The Commission likewise dwelt upon the fact, and their warning is just as appropriate now as it was then:

"That the force of our armies engaged in active operations has always *in the end* proved to be insufficient for the work imposed upon them; that regiments when depleted by battle and disease have remained long in their weak condition, and yet have been required to perform guard and fatigue duties, which they would have found severe when in their full strength."

In other words, the practice of the Government has been to raise armies sufficient, when they were raised, for the service required of them, and then to go on till the men [illegible] were to undergo no diminution; as if they would be found at the close of a campaign in precisely the same force as at the beginning. The country, it must be added, has always acquiesced very quietly in this singular way of looking at the matter, and each State, after sending its quota of volunteers to the field, has gone about its business as carelessly and joyously as if there were no such things known in war as casualties or disease, and as if an army once an army would always remain so army. Nothing has been done by the Government to provide either reserves or regular reinforcements, though engaged in one of the bloodiest and most gigantic wars on record, an oversight which we believe has no parallel in military history.

From the statistics collected by the Sanitary Commission it appears that in spite of the high average health of our men, as compared with that of European armies, to keep a force of 500,000 men up to its full strength in the field—for, of course, if we were to believe the books in the War Department, it would number 500,000 for ten years without receiving a single recruit—it must receive a reinforcement of 123,000 *men every year*. In other words, without any ordinary reverses or disasters, without cholera, or crushing defeats, half a million of the healthiest troops in the world, engaged in active operations, will, if not recruited, in two years dwindle down to half that number, and in four years will totally disappear from the field.

To meet this deficiency and keep the national army up to its proper strength, the economical, humane, scientific, and Christian plan, and the plan pursued by all military Powers in the world, is to keep constantly on foot at home large depots or reserves of recruits, under training for active service, becoming inured to exposure and to long marches, familiarized to the duties of camp life, and with the best means of preserving their health and securing their comfort. The wasteful, inhuman, barbarous and unchristian plan is that which we have pursued, of letting the army sink to half its strength, letting the survivers become debilitated by overwork and overwatching; letting them become demoralized by frequent encounters with superior forces of the enemy, and then, at the last moment, calling out thousands of young men raw from the counting-house and the plow, and hurrying them to the field, to be either massacred by a trained enemy, or else to sink under fatigues which, to a soldier of even six months' experience, would be but pleasant exercise. The Sanitary Commission solemnly urged this matter on the attention of the Government a year ago. The Press has reechoed its warning ever since, and yet we are at this moment witnessing the consequences of total indifference on the part of the authorities, to the whole matter.

The Government is not, however, wholly to blame. In a free country, its initiatory power, as well as its persistence, are of necessity small, unless supported by the public [illegible]

creation of a reserve, must this the United States come readily forward, in behalf of something better organized and more efficient. It is ridiculous, as well as disgraceful, that the whole North cannot have even 100,000 men in camp ready for contingencies, and should, when the enemy passes the frontier, have to suffer citizens to talk of throwing up earthworks, and permit old men to defend them, as at Harrisburgh, with flint locks!

"Odious Tyranny" and Eye-Opening.

The Confederate Major-Gen. Early, in his address to the citizens of York, tells them that he trusts "the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the odious tyranny under which, it is apparent to all, you are groaning." It is not often that a stranger so quickly learns the *patois* of a country, and we can account for this rapid mastery of the Copperhead dialect only by remembering that this Confederate General was himself born in these parts. This *groaning under an odious tyranny* is idiomatic to the most delicate tura. Put Gen. Early by the side of the "Burgess of York"—himself an editor, and, of course, a purist—and we will wager that there is not a philologist in the University who could tell by their talk which was the rebel and which the Copperhead.

The General certainly has a genius for language. We wonder if he has not a good deal of humor too. It looks like it, when he declares that his treatment must open the eyes of the people of York. If a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in greenbacks, and forty thousand pounds of fresh beef, are not a pretty good eye-opener, we hardly know what could be called such. It came somewhat from "over the left" to be sure, but if one is stone blind and has to "groan under an odious tyranny" to boot, one need not be very particular about the direction of the deliverance, or the means used. A hundred and fifty thousand dollars in legal tender, and forty thousand pounds of fresh beef, with a few beggarly groceries thrown in, are "consumedly cheap," considering the service rendered.

The Military Rights of Colored Troops.

There has been much ostentatious and wholly unnecessary pressure brought to bear recently on the Administration, to induce a declaration of its policy as to the military rights of black soldiers, and the officers who may command them. The fact, that the Confederate Congress [illegible] a law denouncing death to white officers found in command of colored troops, seemed to require, in the opinion of some, a public and high-sounding declaration that our own Government would demand equal military rights for all its soldiers, and retaliate for any such outrages as the Confederates proposed.

Very little reflection should have satisfied any one, even the Confederates themselves, that no such policy as they indicated would be submitted to by the United States Government. The fact that any respectable Government has mustered into its service any class of troops whatever, be they Indians, Turks, Arabs, or Negroes, must be sufficient guaranty to the world, that all the rights of war will be demanded, and must be accorded to such troops. It is no surprise therefore to learn, as we have done from Fortress Monroe, that Col. Ludlow, agent of the United States Government in the exchange of prisoners, has notified the Confederate authorities that the Government will "throw the [illegible] around all its officers and men without regard to color, and will promptly retaliate for all violations of the cartel and the laws and usages of war." The Confederates, who have led the way in the employment of Negroes, half-breeds and Indians, in their military service, will not be likely to inaugurate a system of warfare proposed by their Congress, which can be made to tell so fearfully against them.

Our Volunteer Militia.—The militia troops which Pennsylvania, New-York and New Jersey sent forward to the new military line on the Susquehanna, have as yet had no part in the great operations of the campaign. They are mainly stationed near Harrisburgh, with their faces turned southward, and may be said to be waiting to "see what turns up." They have had one or two skirmishes with small bodies of rebels, in which they are said to have acquitted themselves creditably. Their services against the main rebel army may at any moment be called into requisition, and may bear an important part in the decision of the campaign. Their term of service is very short, and we trust they may have an opportunity to win real distinction before returning to their homes and their business.

Negro Soldiers from the Free States.

An article in our advertising columns this morning, gives some idea of the vigorous movement that is being made in Pennsylvania to obtain the services of able-bodied free men of color for the army. This movement has nothing whatever to do with the present invasion of Pennsylvania, as Copperhead journals tauntingly assert. It was begun before such a thing as invasion was dreamed of; but the invasion does not put a stop to it; it rather aids it in various ways. In Philadelphia, a half Southern city, whose prejudices appeared invincible, there is now no visible sign of objection to the movement, and the matter has been taken hold of there energetically by men of all parties, as will appear by the list of signatures to the address, where Democrats, Old Line Whigs, Republicans and Abolitionists all appear as aiders and supporters of the scheme for the enlistment of the blacks. A fund of $16,000 has already been raised there to repay extraordinary expenses, and it is believed that $50,000 will be obtained. Altogether the measure seems to be a popular one, and we have no doubt it will receive [illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 3, 1863.

[OFFICIAL.]

General Orders No. 200.—1. The attention of all persons in the military service of the United States is called to article 7 of the cartel agreed upon July 22, 1862, and published in General Orders No. 142, Sept. 25, 1862. According to the terms of this cartel all captures must be reduced to actual possession, and all prisoners of war must be delivered at the places designated, there to be exchanged, or paroled until exchange can be effected. The only exception allowed is the case of commanders of two opposing armies, who were authorized to exchange prisoners, or to release them on parole at other points mutually agreed upon by said commanders.

2. It is understood that captured officers and men have been paroled and released in the field by others than commanders of opposing armies, and that the sick and wounded in hospitals have been so paroled and released, in order to avoid guarding and removing them, which, in many cases, would have been impossible. Such paroles are in violation of General Orders and the stipulations of the cartel, and are null and void. They are not regarded by the enemy, and will not be respected in the armies of the United States. Any officer or soldier who gives such parole will be returned to duty without exchange, and moreover, will be punished for disobedience of orders. It is the duty of the captor to guard his prisoners, and if through necessity or choice he fails to do this, it is the duty of the prisoner to return to the service of his Government. He cannot evoid this duty by giving an authorized military parole.

3. A military parole not to serve till exchanged must not be confounded with a parole of honor, to do or not to do a particular thing not inconsistent with the duty of a soldier; thus a prisoner of war actually held by the enemy may in order to obtain exemption from a close guard or confinement, pledge his parole of honor that he will make no attempt to escape. Such pledges are binding upon the individuals giving them, but they should seldom be given or received, for it is the duty of a prisoner to escape, if able to do so. Any pledge or parole of honor extorted from a prisoner by ill usage or cruelty is not binding.

4. The obligations imposed by the general law and usages of law upon the combatant inhabitants of a section of country passed over by an invading army, ceases when the military occupation ceases, and any pledge or parole given by such persons in regard to future service, is null and of no effect.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt-Gen.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

THE FOURTH AT THE CAPITAL.

The celebration of the Fourth at the Capital will commence at 10 A.M., a procession forming at the City Hall in the following order: Band; soldiers of 1812, the civil authorities; a brigade of volunteers, guests; civic societies, citizens. At the President's grounds will be a prayer by Rev. Byron Sunderland; reading of the Declaration of Independence by Hon. L. E. Chittenden, and an oration by Hon. Hiram Walbridge. There will be fireworks in the evening, and a national salute at noon from all the fortifications.

GENS. DIX AND KEYES.

Disappointment is expressed in high quarters at the tardy movements of Gens. Dix and Keyes.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

Rebel squads being yesterday reported in the neighborhood of Rockville, Col. Baker, with two companies of his highly efficient cavalry battalion, under Capts. Baker and Bailey, reconnoitered last night all that region, finding no enemy.

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

Great excitement was caused here among the resident population subject to militia duty, by a warning out to every man, with a peremptory order to be mustered in on Monday for sixty days' service, of the whole eight regiments of organized infantry and uniformed cavalry and infantry companies of the District. No exemption plea but disability is received. Besides this force, in nearly every Government Department the employes are rapidly organizing themselves into special battalions.

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APPOINTMENT.

Col. Hiram C. Hunt is appointed member of the Board of Examiners.

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Lieut. Jas. P. Robertson is detached from the *Wabash* and waiting orders.

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Capt. A. Von Puttkammer, Eleventh New-York Independent battery, was tried before a Court-martial of which Col. S. M. Bowman, sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is President, under charges of disobedience of orders, cowardice and misbehavior in the presence of the enemy. The first specification was as follows:

In this, that Capt. A. Von Puttkammer, of the Eleventh New-York Independent battery, having received a written order from Maj.-Gen. Sickles, through Capt. George E. Randolph, Chief of artillery, Third corps, to report with his battery to Capt. Randolph, at crest near Gen. Slocum's headquarters, and in rear of the line of battle of the Third corps, did not obey said order, but marched his battery to the rear, while the corps to which it belonged was becoming rapidly exhausted and falling back. This on the morning of Sunday, May 3, 1863, near Chancellorsville, Va.

He was found guilty of all the charges and was sentenced "to be dismissed the military service of the United States and to forfeit all pay and allowances now due him from the Government."

The proceedings received this indorsement:

"The proceedings of the Court in the case of Capt. A. Von Puttkammer have been forwarded for the action of the President of the United States. The sentence was dismissal from the service with loss of pay; but the requirements of the Eighty-fifth Article of War respecting publication in the newspapers were not complied with, and the sentence is therefore inoperative. The President, however, directs that the accused be dismissed the service, and Capt. Von Puttkammer accordingly ceases to be an officer of the United States service from the 15th day of June, 1863."

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Upwards of one thousand paroled Union prisoners arrived at Annapolis from Richmond yesterday, including forty-six ladies, principally officers' wives captured at Winchester.

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It is stated that in the medical organization of the Army of the Potomac, the arrangements for removing and caring for the wounded are far superior to those of any preceding time, and equal to those of any army in Europe.

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[illegible] this Evening.

[illegible] Governor Seymour and Mayor Opdyke, with their respective staffs, left this city at 9 o'clock this morning for Gettysburgh, to render such assistance as may be required in the present emergency. The Governor's party left by the Hudson River Railroad, and the Mayor's by the Harlem Railroad.

The opinion of Gen. Dix, Minister to the Government in relation to the arrest of deserters in Portland, [illegible] It is to the effect that the Provost-Marshal is in duty bound to arrest a deserter, no subject how on the process of the Court, on writ of habeas corpus, for the reason it would be inconsistent with, and in violation of, the duty of the respondent; and that it is his legal duty to deliver the deserter to the nearest military commander, or military post.

Some of the militia mustered in to-day, in obedience to the order of the President, calling out the eight regiments already organized, were the uniformed cavalry and infantry companies. They are to serve the United States sixty days.

MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS.

It is stated that about 200 of Mosby's guerrillas were last night about two miles this side of Vienna and Fairfax Court-house, Va. He makes Fairfax Court-house his headquarters.

A gang of rebels, supposed to be a portion of the same band, are now holding Aldie, in Loudon County. They have of late been hovering in front of the fortifications on the other side of the Potomac.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

Official Advices from Gen. Grant to June 28

ACTIVITY OF THE REBEL GARRISON

Reinforcements Said to be Moving to Johnston.

Movements of Price, Marmaduke and Kirby Smith.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

The President, to-day, received a dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated June 27. He says he learns that Johnston would be reinforced by ten thousand men early this week. He thought we would have Vicksburgh ere that time, but if not, he could take care of both Pemberton and Johnston.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

The *Republican*, of this afternoon, says the Government has a dispatch dated Vicksburgh, June 27, stating that the siege was progressing finely. No mention was made of rebels in Grant's rear.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Monday, June 29, and CAIRO, Friday, July 3.

A gentleman from the front reports everything in *statu quo*. Operations continue against the rebel works, but the firing is better than two days ago. The rebels still dispute our hold on Fort Hill.

Col. McLaughton Smith died of his wounds yesterday. Col. Hassendeubel was mortally wounded by a grenade while entering the fort.

Johnson's advance is said to be a few miles from our outer pickets, but only a show of force is expected. Everything is prepared for a rear attack.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Wednesday, July 1.

Official advices from the army of Gen. Grant to the 28th of June, furnish the following particulars:

The rebel garrison at Vicksburgh is very active.

The rebels are making a desperate resistance to the progress of the siege, with the hope that relief will soon reach them.

Additional rebel reinforcements are said to be on the way from Gen. Bragg to Gen. Johnston, and the latter is perfecting arrangements to attack Gen. Grant's rear.

Generals Price, Marmaduke and Kirby Smith are combining to get to some point on the [illegible] of the Mississippi, and will probably make an attempt to take Milliken's Bend and stop navigation.

GEN. HURLBUT WATCHING THE REBELS.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 1.

Everything is quiet in this section. Gen. Hurlbut is watching the movements of the rebels in the country adjacent to and south of his lines.

The weather is extremely hot.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 2.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council of Portsmouth, Va., to investigate the matter of the issue of $50,000 in city scrip by the rebel City Government previous to the evacuation of the city by the rebels, have passed the following resolutions:

1. That the City Council of Portsmouth utterly repudiate the issue of notes by the former Councils of this city, and do order that all action relating thereto be and is hereby rescinded.

2. That the officers of the City Government be prohibited from receiving the same in payment of taxes, licenses or any debts due the city.

These resolutions to be in force from the passage thereof. (Signed,)

R. G. Stapleton, J. W. Tucker,
S. W. Gilbertsleve, W. W. Stevenson,
Wm. Odell, Committee.

The steamer *Kennebec* left this afternoon for Baltimore with the Forty-third Massachusetts regiment, Col. Chas. Holbrook. They have offered their services to the Government though their term of service has nearly expired.

Secretary Seward and Independence Day.

The following note was received by the city authorities of Boston from Secretary Seward, who, in common with the President and the rest of the Cabinet, received an invitation to be present at the celebration of the Fourth of July:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

GENTLEMEN.—You are right. Continue the celebration of Independence in Boston. Keep the sacred fire alive in Faneuil Hall. Though it glimmer and seem to go out in Richmond and in New-Orleans, it will yet revive there and everywhere else throughout the land. Secession is dependence—dependence first on the feuds at home, and afterwards on foreign powers across the Atlantic. Oppose it with Independence—Independence now and forever; for Independence is Union, and nothing else is Union. I am, gentlemen, truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Legal Decisions.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 3.

The *Press* of to-morrow will have the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court on two questions submitted by Gov. Coburn. *First*—Has a city or town any legal right to pledge its credit to raise money for the purpose of paying the commutation of such of its citizens as may be drafted into the military service of the United States, under the act passed by the last Congress? *Second*—Has a city or town any legal right to raise money by taxation to provide commutation for such citizens as may thus be drafted? The Court decides both questions unanimously in the negative

A Blockade Runner Checked.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 3.

A private letter from Halifax states that the steamer *General Banks* tried to run out, but was obliged to put back by meeting a Federal gunboat which was watching her.

The Constitutionality of Legal-Tender Notes.

ALBANY, Friday, July 3.

There is the highest authority for saying that the Court of Appeals will not render a decision on the constitutionality of Legal-tender notes until the September term of the Court.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, July 3.

In the Court of Appeals in the case of the People vs. Kerr the decision of the Court below was affirmed with costs.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The steamer *Morning Star*, Capt. A. D. Pearce commander, left her wharf in New-Orleans on the 27th of June, inst., at 5:10 o'clock A. M., for the City of New-York, having on board 238 passengers, all of whom were quite desirous to exchange the sultry heat of the City of the Crescent for the purer and cooler breezes of the Northern States; and whereas the passengers were unanimously agreed that the steamer *Morning Star* is a strong, well built, upright vessel, and very convenient-ly fitted for the comfort of passengers; the officers of the vessel, from the commander down to the youngest boy, were most attentive and obliging; the table was bountifully supplied with the best the market could afford, and the meals were served up in a manner highly creditable to the steward; therefore

Resolved, That we, the passengers of the aforesaid steamer, do most cheerfully recommend to the public at large the steamer *Morning Star*, and her gentlemanly commander, A. D. Pearce, as worthy of the confidence and patronage of the travelling community.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Capt. A. D. Pearce, and that they be published in the City papers.

THOS. DOAN, Secretary.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Clothes, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS B. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

The delightful and extraordinary article changes the most burnt face and hands to a purity and freshness of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *floral* appearance so inviting in the ball halls of fashion. Bronzeness tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Hicks & Company, No. 490 Broadway,
East side, 2 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Parsen's Exterminator.

Effectually destroys Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats, they leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action, light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by
GREGORY & CO., No. 636 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 702 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

HASKINS—GREGG.—In St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, July 2, by Rev. John W. Clark, Rector, Gurdon S. Haskins, and Frances M. J., daughter of Thomas W. Gregg.

LYCETT—HAGAR.—In this City, on Thursday, July 2, at Trinity Church, by Rev. J. Webb, Mr. W. Abbatt Lycett and Mary E., daughter of Mr. Henry Hagar, all of New-York. No cards.

OAKLEY—GARRISON.—On Tuesday, June 30, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, James R. Oakley, Jr., of Brooklyn, and Charlotte E., eldest daughter of George W. Garrison, of this City.

VAN VLIERENBERGH—WHITE.—On Thursday, July 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. McClellan Holmes, Edmund Van Vlierenbergh and Henrietta, second daughter of Nathaniel White, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

Oakes.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 3, at No. 24 University-place, in the 82d year of his age, Nathan F. Oakes, formerly of Portland, Me.

Notice of funeral will be given in Monday morning's papers, July 6.

Carey.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 3, of cholera infantum, Harriet, infant daughter of Charles E. and Mary E. Orvis and grand-daughter of Charles Carey, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, July 5, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Charles Carey, No. 20 West 20th-st. No flowers.

Hall.—In this City, on Friday, July 3, Rosina V., wife of Dr. Wm. Hall, and daughter of Benjamin R. De Witt, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July 5, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father, Benjamin R. De Witt, No. 20 West 20th-st. Interment at Albany.

Hall.—In this City, on Friday, July 3, Josef Ryan, infant son of Dr. Wm. and Rosina V. Hall, aged 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July 5, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 20 West 20th-st. Interment at Albany.

Hall.—In this City, on Friday, July 3, Josef Ryan, infant son of Dr. Wm. and Rosina V. Hall, aged 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are

FINANCIAL.

BROADWAY BANK,
No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

U. S.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 35 WALL-ST., N.Y.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. LOAN,
No. 36 WALL-ST.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLYDE & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of July, and remain closed until after the meeting.
By order of the Board,
JOHN C. GREEN, President.
JOHN C. GREEN, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE
this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of July.
By order of the Board,
JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—RESCOUNT FIRE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD
of Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to the depositors of this Bank, on and after the first day of July next, on all sums which shall have been deposited on or before the first day of January last, and remained on deposit during the six months next preceding the first day of July.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE POLLOK, President.
EDWARD A. STEVENS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 6 to 8.
All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books to be brought to the office for entry.
GEORGE POLLOK, President.
EDWARD A. STEVENS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
Tenth National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.
has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Ocean Mail Steamship Company, payable on demand.
A. G. BROWN, Secretary.
No. 177 Broadway, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS
day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS
day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MECHANICS.—AT A
meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mechanics' Savings Institution, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, Certificates of deposit in the Mechanics' Savings Institution have been lost or destroyed, and application has been made to this Board for the issue of new certificates in lieu thereof; therefore,
Resolved, That public notice be given that this Board will, on the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of this notice, issue new certificates in lieu of those reported lost or destroyed, unless sufficient reason be shown to the contrary.
Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to cause the above preamble and resolution to be published in the City Papers.
A true copy from the minutes.
C. S. FRENCH, Secretary.
New-York, June 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be held at the Office of the Company, in Jersey City, on Monday, the 6th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of July, and remain closed until after the meeting.
By order of the Board,
JOHN C. GREEN, President.
JOHN C. GREEN, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE
this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of July.
By order of the Board,
JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE
this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN P. WARD, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE
this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
GENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS
INSTITUTION.—No. 243 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts.—Deposits received in any sum from one dollar upwards, and interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, and not exceeding $5,000. Interest commences on the first day of every month. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1. Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. Canal-st. Bank.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING
of the Board of Directors of the Ocean Mail Steamship Company, held this day, a dividend of Five (5) per cent. from Government tax, was declared payable on and after the 1st July next.
JAMES ROSIE, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE
this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN P. WARD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of VARICK.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.
EDEN V. HADDOWOUT, President.
JOHN MOLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
W. S. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER S. CRAVIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 11 Chatham-square, New-York.
Dividends have declared a Dividend—at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, and not exceeding $5,000—payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
Money in bank on the 10th day of July will draw interest from July 1.
CHAS. FLOY, President.
JAS. T. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS
INSTITUTION.—No. 243 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts.—Deposits received in any sum from one dollar upwards, and interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, and not exceeding $5,000. Interest commences on the first day of every month. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1. Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. Canal-st. Bank.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE
this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN P. WARD, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE
this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE
this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN P. WARD

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

[redacted]

CURE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No mercury, no nauseating drugs, no change of diet.
HAVEMAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and speedy cure for
[redacted]
Prepared only by
J. E. HAYDS, No. 36 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITHERLE'S VEGETABLE PILLS
have testimonials for Pleurisy, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Recommended to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 277 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specifics for seven cases of diseases brought on by secret habits and other imprudences, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 36 Liispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured many cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment when all others combined failed. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been maltreated, call at once. By his special experience in that much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, thoroughly and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 36 Liispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 36 Liispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, whereby those afflicted with forms of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, in no charges, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their preparatives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that foul and deadly destroying disease, secret habit? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence will cure it beyond a doubt. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Liispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 108th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage, in any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4,229, New-York City. Also for sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with rules for restoring its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or post-age-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stage. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Liispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the human system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 36 Liispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in inner days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 36 Liispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years' practice in this city enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion." He treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. DE ZORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrances.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in now cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiar and valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$225 WILL PURCHASE THE ONLY Photograph gallery in a town of 12,000 inhabitants, near New-York, including fixtures, furniture and stock. Rent, $2 per week. Apply to R. H. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., N. Y., from 9 to 11 A.M.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established Wholesale Hat, Cap and Gentlemen's Furnishing House of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WHITCHER.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels cheaper. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING similarly cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

[redacted]

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED
FROM LIVERPOOL FOR NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 23. TUESDAY, July 21,
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from..... $95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished and separate tables..... $70
Excursion Tickets one and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin..... $30
Steerage, with superior accommodations..... 30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or the equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office, No. 36 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin..... $120
Second Cabin..... 65
Steerage..... 35
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ROSEMARIAN,
Capt. ROTHARD, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 4.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Hoxsie, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. Batt, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
G. OFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.. Saturday..... July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE.. Saturday..... July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON.. Saturday..... July 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..... $100, Steerage..... $32 50
First cabin to London..... 120 Steerage to London..... 35 50
First cabin to Paris..... 140 Steerage to Paris..... 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..... 90 Steerage to Hamburg..... 37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
For freight or passage, at the office of the Agents,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. Faoud, R. N. R., 3,200 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 6, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodations) $80, $90, $110; including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.
Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.
An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.
To be followed by the SHANNON on the 13th.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT OF 1st of July, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, a half-bred Canadian; had a star on forehead, mark of rope or fetter above her front hoof, two hind feet white; from the stable of GEO. FRAZIER & BRO., Yonkers, N. Y. She would not allow a stranger to look into her mouth; black mane and tail.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM BROADWAY Livery Stable, on TUESDAY, June 30, horse, wagon, and harness; horse is steel gray, 14¾ hands high, 7 years old, wagon painted red, with black body; harness nearly new. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the property will be thankfully received, and the reward paid.
HAMPSON & MILES, Yonkers, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,446, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,
No. 68 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 16th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—FIVE COUPONS, OF $35 EACH, OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Fund Bonds, Nos. 1,426, 1,126 to 1,129, were lost on Friday morning, in the Custom-house or Wall-st. Payment thereof has been stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to Kirk, Brinckerhoff & Co., 52 Wall-st., up stairs.

LOST ON THURSDAY EVENING, IN THE Tabernacle or 13th-st. and 4th-av., a pair of gold-mounted OPERA GLASSES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 5 Madison-av., 16th-st.

LOST—IN GOING FROM BEEKMAN-ST. TO Park-place, a pair of gold frame EYE-GLASSES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with Mr. MARSHALL, No. 5 Gold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALE.

FRENCH CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTable, neat Swiss girl wishes a situation as chambermaid; speaks a little English. Apply at the Employment Office for all Nations, No. 24 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS EMPLOYMENTS Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places made to German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small parts, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALE.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener, by a married man, without children; can produce good recommendations from his employer. Address for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 200 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

1776. 4TH JULY. 1863.
EXCURSION
DOWN THE BAY
TO
PARK ROCK,
ON THE
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
Will make an excursion to Shady Rock,
JULY 4, 1863.
Leaving New-York from Pier No. 10 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed down the bay, passing the Battery, Governor's Island, Castle William, Bedloe's Island, Fort Diamond, Fort Hamilton, Bush Landing, Long Island, Staten Island, Coney Island, and Sandy Hook, (passing the Highlands of Navesink, and all the beautiful Villages, Residences and Natural scenery on Staten Island. Returning, will reach the City by 5 P. M.
Those who wish to survey the beautiful scenery of the world-renowned bay of New-York, will find in this excursion a perfect treat, as the steamer will pass through Grand Scenery, visiting and admiring the above Islands, Sandy Hook, all of every description to make the day one of unalloyed pleasure to every participant.
A splendid brass and cotillion band has been engaged for the occasion.
An ample supply of refreshments will be provided, and every person connected to render the excursion profitable and satisfactory.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION
TO FORT LEE.
The fast-sailing propeller steamer MINNA, (Capt. SMITH,) with commodious upper and lower deck saloons, elegantly refurnished throughout, will run on the Fourth of July to Fort Lee, as follows:
Leave Peck-slip, 8 A. M.
Leave Spring-st. Anne-st. 30th-st.
8¾ A. M. 8¾ A. M. 9¼ A. M.
11¾ A. M. 12¾ A. M. 12¾
2¾ P. M. 3¼ P. M. 3¾ P. M.
4¾ P. M. 5 P. M. 5¼ P. M.
Last trip down from Fort Lee, 7 P. M., arriving in good time to see the Fireworks.
TICKETS, 10 CENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
FOR WHITESTONE, BAYLE'S DOCK, GREAT NECK, CITY ISLAND, SAND'S POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.
The steamboat T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. Chas. Post, will leave Pier No. 24, E. R., (Peck Slip,) at 10 o'clock A. M., and 125th-st., E. R., at 10:10, for the above named places. Returning, will leave Roslyn, at 3 P. M. Fare to Whitestone and Bayle's Dock, 25 cts. All other points 50 cents each way.

TIME TABLE
OF THE GRAND
UNION FOURTH OF JULY PIC-NIC
AND
COTILLON EXCURSION.
Spring-st., 6; Delancey-st., 6¼; Peck-slip, 6½; Robinson-st., 6¾; and Pier No. 4 North River, 6¾. Tickets 50 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
TO BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, Pier No. 28, East River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 4, at 9 o'clock.
Returning: leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., arriving in New-York about daylight.
Fare for the excursion, $1 50.

AWAY, AWAY, AWAY
With the Grand
UNION FOURTH OF JULY PIC-NIC
AND
COTILLON EXCURSION,
Before it is too late.
See *Herald, News and Sun.*

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most splendid fishing, and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides it is first becoming the favorite Summer trip, as its social pleasures are of the highest order, Good Hotels at all points.
For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.
"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING. | "City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6. | July 10.
July 17. | July 22.
July 29. | Aug. 4.
Aug. 11. | Aug. 17.
Aug. 24. | Aug. 28.
Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSION, JULY 4, 1863—TO HARLEM, EMOTT HAVEN, &c.—The Harlem and New-York Navigation Co.'s steamboat SYLVAN GROVE leaves
FROM SLIP	HARLEM
7 A. M.,	8 A. M.,
9 A. M.,	8 A. M.,
11 A. M.,	10 A. M.,
1 P. M.,	12 M.,
3 P. M.,	2 P. M.,
5 P. M.,	4 P. M.,
7 P. M.,	6 P. M.,

Landing at 104th-st., Astoria and 120th-st., each trip. Connecting by stage with Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms and Manhattanville, and by steamboat with McComb's Dam and High Bridge. No freight received or forwarded this day. Fare 7 cents.

CHEAP EXCURSION FOR JULY 4, 1863.—NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The trains of this road will be run at excursion rates on that day only as follows:
Leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 6, 7, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30 and 12 P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 7, 7:30 and 11 P. M.
Fare from Hunter's Point to go and return (tickets good for that day only,) 20 cents.
Flushing is one of the most beautiful villages adjacent to the City, being only eight miles distant.
At West Flushing, situated on the line of the road six miles from Hunter's Point, is a beautiful retreat from the noise, dust and confusion of the City on that day. In the Grove are convenient buildings, good water and persons to offer any facility required.
J. S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The new and fast steamer J. B. BEERS (late *Jesse Hoyt*) will leave foot of Murray-st. at 8:45 and 10:40 A. M., 4:15 and 10 P. M. Returning, leave Long Branch at 7:45, 11:30 A. M. and 4, 11:15 P. M. Trains for Manchester, Toms's River, Barnegat, Tuckerton and Beach. Tickets good to return on first train on Monday morning, July 6.
Tickets to Long Branch and return 75 cents.

SPLENDID FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION THROUGH STATEN ISLAND.—The trains of the Staten Island Railroad will run every hour from Vanderbilt's Landing, S. I., to Tottenville, affording visitors a fine view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, Prince's Bay, and the beautiful scenery along the route. The celebrated Biddles' Grove is at the terminus of the road, and is open to visitors.
Fare from Vanderbilt's Landing only 20 cents.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER MARYLAND will leave Grand-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:45; Day-st., (Office 367,) South River, 8:00, for the season of sport.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier DAILY for Peekskill, at 8 A. M. Lands at Sing Sing, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDE-wheel steamboats, and the large SHREWSBURY, LEXINGTON, EUGENIE and RICHARD F. DEAN. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 261 West-st., corner of Bedford.
E. HALLAN.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Day-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River at 10:00 and 4 o'clock.

SUNDAY, JULY 5, THE STEAMER GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, for Glencove, Sand's Point, Whitestone and Strattonport, Great Neck. Capt. Johnson will leave Peck-slip, 8 A. M., Broome-st., 8¼, 10th-st., 8½, 26th-st., 8¾. Returning, leave Glencove at 4 P. M., making all the landings.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Day-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island.
W. C. GOLE, Supt.
Brooklyn, May 28, 1863.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-street, touching at 30th, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Commencing MONDAY, July 6, Steamer MARYLAND leaves Grand-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:45; Day-st. (Office 367,) South River, 8:00, for the season of sport.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier DAILY for Peekskill, at 8 A. M. Lands at Sing Sing, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDE-wheel steamboats, and the large SHREWSBURY, LEXINGTON, EUGENIE and RICHARD F. DEAN. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 261 West-st., corner of Bedford.
E. HALLAN.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Day-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River at 10:00 and 4 o'clock.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDSON River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, CENTRE ISLAND, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. Chas. Post, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 8½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer HERMAN, Capt. Barnes, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers
1863. 1863.
PLANET, METEOR,
TRAVELER, CITY OF CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS.
LAKE CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.
One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.
Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.
The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 3½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.
For further information see season cards.]

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
and intermediate landings.
The large and commodious steamboat,
WYOMING,
Will leave Pier No. 60 North River, foot of Barclay-st. N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2¼ P. M.
Passage, &c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.
New-York, June 20, 1863.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.
FOR SALE,
THREE CIRCULAR PILOT HOUSES, for Steamboats, in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 129 Broadway.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 6 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 6 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 6 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 26, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. Hayens, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip), on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock, touching at Greenport, Southold Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 190 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. King, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. Power, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harriet-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making a quiet landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, with one exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 4, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leave Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 6:15 and 6 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany, 8:30 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western tr

THE GREAT BATTLE.

Continued from First Page.

yesterday the rebels had Carlisleburgh, taking the road to the direction of Gettysburgh. Rebel loss very heavy during the fight and surrender, belonging to the command. Location to Sunbury, miles west of Harrisburgh.

The enemy also evacuated Shippensburgh yesterday, moving in the same direction.

Everything goes to show that Lee has his whole force concentrated between Carlisle and Gettysburgh.

The train left Carlisle at seven o'clock this morning, bringing down twenty-four rebel deserters who had come in from the mountains. They knew nothing about the result of the battle, but state that reinforcements are hurrying with great expedition.

Nothing more heard from Carlisle, up to three o'clock this afternoon, at which hour I left the river.

REPORTS FROM COLUMBIA, PENN.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 3.

The Evening Bulletin has the following special dispatch:

Columbia, Penn., Friday, July 3.

Capt. Bachman, of Philadelphia, who was captured near Gettysburgh and paroled, has arrived here.

He reports that yesterday, beyond York, a courier from Gen. Ewell to Gen. Lee, dropped at a house to have his horse fed.

The women in the house became alarmed, and sent a boy here to collect the neighbors; when the courier, fearing that the news would reach the rebels, threatened them if they did not desist.

Although doubting the errand of the horse arrived, and, taking the courier for a rebel, drew a pistol and killed him.

The courier's dispatches were subsequently sent to Gettysburgh, very fortunately, instead of to Harrisburgh.

Capt. Bachman says that numbers of people in York and Adams Counties offered every possible assistance to the rebels, pointing out to them the property of Union citizens and of the Government, and showing them the roads.

Heavy and continuous artillery firing was heard yesterday afternoon and last night in the direction of Dover, eight miles northwest of York.

REPORTS FROM WRIGHTSVILLE, PENN.

Friday, July 3.

[redacted]

Our forces are hurried to their positions.

Heavy cannonading commenced at 4 o'clock this morning and continued all the afternoon.

Since 6 o'clock the firing has been much heavier and more rapid, indicating a general engagement between the entire armies.

The rebel forces in concentration on South Mountain, Stewart Carlisle, six miles north of Gettysburgh.

Gen. Slocum's corps passed York, in the direction of Dover, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is in the rear of the enemy.

The Second army corps moved up from Hanover at 8 o'clock this morning.

Unsupported burning of Gettysburgh is unfounded.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Friday, July 3.

A gentleman from Parkton, twenty-six miles from Baltimore, says that cannonading was heard there from noon yesterday until nine o'clock last night.

The cannonading was very heavy and was resumed again at daylight this morning with great fury.

It is positively known, however, that there was no engagement at Gettysburgh yesterday, up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

COL. CROSS, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, KILLED.

Baltimore, Friday, July 3.

The body of Col. Cross, of the Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, arrived to-day, and will leave for New-Hampshire Saturday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

He was killed on Thursday near Gettysburgh.

GEN. DANA AND THE CLERGY.

The work of recruiting in Philadelphia continues with unabated enthusiasm. Gen. DANA on Thursday sent the following communication to the clergy of the city:

Rev. Dr. Nevin, Secretary of Committee of Clergymen:

DEAR SIR: I beg you will remind the Committee that the offer of three hundred of the clergy of Philadelphia and vicinity to work on the fortifications of the city has not been lost sight of.

I am frequently called on by some of them to inquire when their services will be needed, and to announce that they are waiting for employment. The Chief Engineer, Prof. BACHE, is unable as yet to assign them a place. The city authorities have put at his disposal as many as he has hitherto been able to use. As the work progresses your services will be required.

It is inappropriate for me to express my gratitude at this breaking an example of a conscientious performance of patriotic duty on the part of men who could not be expected to neglect a call of that nature, I may at least be allowed to express admiration at the real pleasure they appear to take in anticipation of fulfilling conscientious a task.

I trust the example may have a favorable effect on all of us, and may influence us to do with our might whatever our hands find to do, and in such an exhibition of lofty devotion we will recognize an illustration of the proverb, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is the reproach of any people."

With great respect, your servant,

M. J. T. DANA, Major-General.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Kilpatrick's First Fight with his New Command—The Rebel Cavalry to be Wiped Out—Progress of the Army—The Reception of our Troops by the Marylanders, &c.

Army of the Potomac,
Wednesday Morning, July 1, 1863.

KILPATRICK, who has just been placed in command of Stuart's division of cavalry, baptized his sword in blood on that soil yesterday. I sent you a brief dispatch, by a special Orderly, last evening, just as I learned that telegraphic communication had been restored with Baltimore, via Frederick.

We, dear friend, of the rebel raid on Saturday evening, and have been on the qui vive for your reception for two days. We heard of the rebels [illegible] Rockville, then at Laurel Factory, but not again until last night, when they entered Westminster, Carroll County, in force. They [illegible] evening in the morning, and kept arriving [illegible] all day. Our cavalry followed in [illegible] the night, for they evacuated precipitately [illegible] when they heard, in turn, that the [illegible] of the Second army corps, near Union [illegible] that they were in force

Gen. Hooker to remove [illegible] Hanover, as well as the order to move [illegible] sufficiently demonstrated by the present position of things. A garrison of ten thousand men at Maryland Heights would be very useful (?) just now. They would need full fifty thousand men to protect them.

Gen. Hooker has been dethroned to Frederick ever since his removal. He started on Monday morning by rail, but got no further than the Junction. He started again on horseback, in the afternoon, but got only a short distance, when the party concluded it was safer to turn back and await the conclusion of events. They probably got away last night.

The reception given to the Army of the Potomac by the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania is perfectly magnificent. Blessings and hospitalities are showered profusely on every hand. The heartfelt, unconditional loyalty of such towns as Westminster, Union Bridge, Middleburgh, Taneytown and Liberty, reanimates the soul of every man of us. The troops are welcomed with great enthusiasm, and receive many presents in the way of eatables, which lightens the demand for rations amazingly. The country through Frederick and Carroll Counties, Md., is as lovely as the eye ever rested on—beautiful farms, fine brick houses, and barns as large as the hearts of the people. At Taneytown, the entrance of the cavalry and the Third corps was a perfect ovation—the whole population turning out to receive them. Courtesies and hospitalities were tendered from nearly every house. The Rev. L. W. WILLIARS, pastor of the Lutheran Church, and his estimable lady, entertained Gen. PLEASANTON and Staff with a dinner which would rival a DELMONICO, and many others did equally well. These things have a great effect on the troops, and they will meet the enemy with renewed vigor and determination.

May the issue be concordant with the hopes thus inspired!

L. L. CROUNSE.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Fight at Hanover—List of Casualties, &c.

Hanover, Penn., Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

Gen. KILPATRICK started from Littlestown this morning, and occupies this town to-night. The command was at first moved through the town, and the advance had reached Abbottsville (four miles) when he was attacked by STUART, by LEE's, ROBINSON's and HAMPTON's brigades, in rear and flank upon the brigade commanded by Gen. FARNSWORTH. The Fifth New-York made a charge through the main street and captured a stand of colors, and also Col. PAYNE, formerly of the Black Horse cavalry. Col. PAYNE was also severely wounded. Capt. JAMES DUNNIGAN, of the Tenth Virginia cavalry, formerly of Baltimore, was killed in this charge.

The fight continued about Hanover for four hours, and resulted in dividing the enemy's force, and one portion is so isolated to-night that this division will have to be whipped before it can escape.

While there are a few traitors in Hanover, I am happy to say that a majority of the people—and particularly the ladies—are loyal. The ladies, while there was skirmishing in the streets, came out and attended the wounded.

We have captured one Lieutenant-Colonel, (PAYNE,) one Captain and 30 non-commissioned officers and privates. Our loss in prisoners is about the same.

Annexed is a list of killed and wounded, as furnished by Surgeon ROSS CARPENTER:

1. H. Little, Co. B, 18th Pennsylvania—sabre cut; head and shoulder.
Wm. Rubin, Co. H, 18th Pennsylvania—leg.
Corp. Upthegrave, Co. E, 5th New-York—hip.
Hiram Jenkins, Co. A, 18th Pennsylvania—arm.
Wm. Cole, Co. A, 18th Pennsylvania—sabre cut.
John Herrick, Co. E, 18th Pennsylvania—cheek.
John Deardorff, Co. C, 18th Pennsylvania—head.
A. W. Storm, Co. E, 18th Pennsylvania—thigh.
E. D. Upham, Co. H, 5th New-York—hip.
Wm. Lambert, Co. E, 5th New-York—foot.
John Kintale, Co. C, 5th New-York—[illegible].
Geo. Servatis, Co. I, 5th New-York—arm.
Corp. S. Burgess, Co. —, 5th New-York—[illegible].
Sergt. O. McNally, Co. C, 5th New-York—[illegible].
Thos. McGuire, Co. M, 1st Virginia—thigh.
[illegible], Co. F, 1st Pennsylvania—[illegible].
[illegible], Co. —, 1st Pennsylvania—[illegible].
[illegible], Co. —, 1st Pennsylvania—[illegible].
[illegible], Co. D, 5th New-York—[illegible].
[illegible], Co. —, 5th New-York—[illegible].
[illegible], Co. H, 5th New-York—[illegible].
[illegible], Co. —, 5th New-York—[illegible].
[illegible], Co. —, 5th New-York—[illegible].
[illegible], Co. —

Celebration of the National Anniversary by the Historical.

Quadricentennial Session of the Academy

Celebration of the Half-century Anniversary of the Academy in Brooklyn.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY.

by Rev. Mr. Gunns, the Long Island Historical Society commemorated its centennial anniversary.

The Fourth in Hudson County, N. J.

The Fourth was celebrated in Hudson County in an unusually quiet way, and no event occurred to mar the festivities of the day. In Jersey City, there was a celebration gotten up by the the Municipal authorities, consisting of National salutes at sunrise, noon and sundown.

At mid-day public exercises were held in the Congregational Tabernacle, in York-street, which were opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. PARMLEE. A solo and chorus was sung by Mr. D. S. GREGORY, Jr., and the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. A. S. HAVEN. The oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BALL, recently of California, whose remarks were eminently patriotic and eloquent. In the evening, there was a fine display of fireworks at Van Vorst-square.

The following picnics visited the suburbs during the day:

St. Peter's, (Rev. Father KELLY,) Jersey City, at Marsden' Grove, which was visited by upward of 10,000 people.

St. Mary's, Catholic, West Hobokan, at Syms' Woods.

German picnic at Centre Hill, for the benefit of the widows of the Twenty-first New-Jersey Volunteers.

St. Paul's Church, Greenville, at Bergen Point.

Picnic at Commonpaw, for the benefit of the Dutch Reformed Church.

There was no celebration at Hoboken or Hudson City.

There were seven arrests in Jersey City since Friday night.

The Fourth of July in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4.

The Assemblage on the President's grounds today, attending the celebration ceremonies, was composed in part of the military, corporate authorities, and Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. The Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE delivered the oration, he having been selected, as the Committee of Arrangements say in their invitation, on account of his being a citizen of the great State of New-York, holding the largest interest in the National Union, and he should therefore speak in behalf of that Union here at the Capital at this most critical period of our country's history. National salutes were fired by order of the Government, and generally the day was celebrated with much enthusiasm, and at night there were in all directions profuse displays of fireworks. Secession sympathizers early in the day endeavored to cast a gloom over the community by extravagant falsehoods concerning disasters to our army, but the light of truth soon diffused general joy and dissipated their dishonest purposes.

The Fourth in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 5.

The Fourth passed here without any political demonstrations, both parties having given up their projected assemblages on account of the invasion of the State. The movement of companies and regiments of minute-men through the streets made them lively. The reception of an official dispatch of Gen. MEADE, and President LINCOLN'S congratulatory address, created a *furore*, which soon extended throughout the city, raising intense enthusiasm among the masses, which found vent in cheer after cheer. Fireworks were promiscuously displayed. Mrs. Gen. MEADE was serenaded, and the city was alive with joy.

The Fourth in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

The observance of the Fourth to-day was universal with our people, but with less noisy demonstrations than heretofore. The hopeful news from the battle-field, and the cheering message of President LINCOLN, created a profound sensation. The result of the great battles in Pennsylvania was the all-absorbing topic.

Regatta at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 4.

At the City Regatta, to-day, HAMMILL won the first prize of $100 in the single scull race, beating STEVENS, of Poughkeepsie; WEBBER, of Portland; and HARRINGTON and DOYLE, of Boston. HAMMILL and LEARY won the double scull race, beating WOODEN and DELANY, of Cold Spring, and BANCOM and SARVIS, of New-burgh. The *George F. Brown* was beaten by the *McClellan*, a Boston boat, in the four-oared race. The six-oared race was won by the *P. L. Tucker*, of New York, beating the Harvard crew and a Poukeepsie crew in the *J. McKay*.

Col. Palma di Cesnola, Fourth New-York Cavalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your army correspondents, mentioned, a few days since, that this gallant officer was released from arrest, and presented with a sword on the battle-field at Aldie, *for heroic conduct*, and was afterward taken prisoner while fighting with the greatest valor.

Will you permit me to explain, why he was under arrest, and allude briefly to his character and capacity?

Of a noble family of Sardinia, educated in the best military schools of Europe, attached to the Staff of the Sardinian General-in-Chief during the Crimean war, and thus qualified by birth, education and experience for the duties of the field, he was a most accomplished gentleman as well as a brave soldier and skillful leader.

As soon as opportunity offered, he threw himself, with all his enthusiastic nature, into this contest, and has, without cessation, devoted his entire energies to deserve and win success. Beloved by officers and men alike, and excelling in the art of drilling and disciplining his troops, he always had his regiment in the best working order.

Gifted with a fine person and the most enthusiastic daring, he inspired his soldiers to follow him without hesitation into the very heart of the enemy.

At the cavalry fight at Brandy Station, he really performed wonders. Being senior officer, he was then in command of the brigade to which his regiment was attached; and dashing upon the rebels with his usual impetuosity, scattered them in every direction, and pursued them until recalled by orders. In these charges he had several personal encounters with rebel officers and men, and a history of that daring ride would sound like romance.

Just previous to the Aldie fight Gen. GREGG was placed in command of the division embracing Col. CESNOLA'S brigade, and by his (Gen. GREGG'S) order, *Col. Gregg*, his brother, a junior officer to Col. CESNOLA, superseded the latter in command of the brigade.

Stung by this injustice, Col. CESNOLA addressed Gen. GREGG a warm remonstrance, the answer to which was an order of arrest.

When the bugle sounded for battle, however, he could not restrain his impatience, but rushing to the front entirely unarmed, encouraged his old regiment, by his cheering cries and dashing personal bravery, to the most heroic deeds.

Gen. KILPATRICK hailed him on the field, and commending his gallant conduct in the warmest terms, handed him a sword and bid him lead his men to victory.

While far in the advance he was surrounded by large numbers of the enemy, and although fighting gallantly to the last, he was finally overpowered and taken prisoner.

I have doubts if we have in the service a more accomplished and able cavalry officer, and it is to be hoped he will soon be exchanged and restored to his command, or promoted to a position where his talents and bravery can accomplish more for the country.

JUSTICE.

The Conscription.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1863.

[Circular No. 34.]

I. Section 13 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "For enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," is as follows:

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted, and not found to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding $300, as the Secretary may determine, for the procuration of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by the Secretary of War at $300.

II. [Commissioners appointed in each Congressional District to hear appeals.] Each Congressional District has been apportioned by the Secretary of War, and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons, who desire to pay it for the purpose of exemption, the money above specified. On receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall give the drafted person paying it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts shall be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day the drafted person is required to report for duty, and when so delivered to the Board the drafted person shall be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption. "Form 21, Regulations of Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau," stating that the person is discharged from further liability under that draft by reason of having paid the sum of $300.

III. The Provost-Marshal shall make out within the first Monday of every week an abstract of persons to whom exemptions from military service shall have been granted by the Board during the week previous. "Form No. 2." All receipts or certificates of deposit delivered to the Board by persons claiming exemption on account of having paid the required sum of money shall accompany the abstract.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marsal-General.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1862: Embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social Affairs, Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture and Mechanical Industry. Vol. II. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

In the ever-thickening rush and crowd of events that characterizes our era, the necessity for a labor-saving contrivance like the present is felt by all. Unless recourse is had to arbitrary divisions of time—of which the year is most convenient—for a moment's pause to estimate, through the smoke of the conflict, the loss and gain of the battle of life, the moving panorama merely dazzles and deafens us. Unless its results are weighed and analyzed, we can derive no proper encouragement from its successes—no warning from its failures—no sure guidance for the future from the past. In every sense, this posting up of the world's books is an arduous labor, and it is, perhaps, this difficulty of performance which has left the field so long vacant in this country. In France, where the subdivision and economy of literary work make it better understood than anywhere, the system of "*Annuaires*," or Year-Books, has been carried into almost every art and science, and the students of the fine arts, the drama, bibliography, archæology, the natural sciences, &c., can procure, at a moderate cost, careful *résumés* of all that the year has brought forth relative to their special pursuit; while two general works, the *Annuaire des Deux Mondes* and the *Annuaire Historique* enjoy an established reputation throughout Europe as the most trustworthy records of contemporary history. In England, always backward in systematizing knowledge, the well-known *Annual Register*, now one hundred and five years old, is the only work of the kind that has met with an enduring existence. Since its early days, when EDMUND BURKE was editor, little known talent has been employed on it, and it retains to this day all the new inappropriate features of the original plan; yet it is undeniably a work indispensable for all public and private libraries intended for utility and reference. A like place we feel justified in claiming, unconditionally, for the infant annual prise of Messrs. APPLETONS, the second volume of which is now before us. The shape and title of the book has, no doubt, been determined by the *New American Cyclopædia's* becoming an accomplished fact—and the idea was a happy one of connecting with it a series of volumes that might serve as supplements, starting from the point of time where the *Cyclopædia* was concluded. As far as the independent existence of the work is concerned, it is a question whether the alphabetical form of a Cyclopædia affords the best method of arranging the events of the year. Much, however, depends on the tact of the editor, and in the volume the alphabetical classification is not adhered to, to the dislocation of kindred subjects. They are rather, indeed, massed together under general heads, as "Army Operations," (an admirable condensed military history of the year, of 150 pages,) "Confederate States," "Congress, United States," "Diplomatic Correspondence," "Literature and Literary Progress in 1863," "Navy of the United States," "Finances United States," "Exhibition, British Industrial; Illumination, artificial; Meteorology, &c., &c. The total number of headings or separate articles is 152, including one for each of the States and prominent countries of the world, under which the latest statistics of each is given, and a general chronological obituary garners up the names of the less illustrious dead of 1863, to whom a separate article is not allotted. In all practicable cases the best authorities have been resorted to, and their coöperation obtained, so that the articles are generally special monographs from the highest existing sources. We cannot doubt that the great cost and labor attending the preparation of this volume will be appreciated by a discerning public, and that it will prove the "fruitful parent of a hundred more."

ST. OLAVE'S. A Novel. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Late writers have shown that SYDNEY SMITH was entirely mistaken when he lamented the sadness of the ministerial character for romance, and could think of no more appropriate speech from a clerical hero to his ladylove than "I will see you in the vestry after service." Since Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S pleasant series of stories, having for their foundation the sayings and doings of the dignitaries of the Cathedral City of Barchester, the general tide has set strongly in the same direction. For many years the military novel was in the ascendant, until it was fairly supplanted by the naval stories of Capt. MARRYAT and his school. *Ten Thousand a Year* inaugurated the legal novel, since merged into the criminal or sensation class, of dubious renown; but for steady popularity of a safe kind, the clerical novel is undoubtedly the favorite type of fiction at present, in England—bishops and chaplains, deacons, archdeacons, wardens, headsmen and sextons have taken the place in our acquaintance of yore occupied by boatswains, recruiting sergeants and villainous attorneys, and the expression, "parish politics," can no more be used disparagingly, for a "day of small things," when the interest of three-volumed novels turns on no more exciting topics. *St. Olave's* is a fair specimen of a novel of this class, apparently by a new author. The name is that of a Cathedral City, and most of the characters are professionally connected with it. The ecclesiological knowledge which Mr. TROLLOPE rather implies than details, is more laboriously "got up" by the author of *St. Olave's*, and sometimes rather overloads the scene; but the plot has interest, and the heroine is a sweet creature, who, after undeserved trials, is made happy at last by a love-match where artistic sympathies compensate for the losses of station and fortune.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION OF THE UNITED STATES. Nos. 1—4. Folio; New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This noble folio promises to be one of the finest illustrated books which the enterprise of the age has produced. Looking both to the interest of the subject and the beauty of its typographic and artistic execution, it will surely form the "Household Book" of the next generation, who, we trust, while turning over its storied leaves, will imbibe true patriotism from the lessons of endurance and of heroism, of self-sacrifice and suffering in a righteous cause, which its pages unfold. The mechanical resources of Messrs. HARPERS colossal establishment are well exhibited in the outward form of this "Pictorial History," and the literary portion is worthy of its accompaniments. It promises to form a thorough, careful, and impartial history of the war, based upon a laborious collection and comparison of all accessible materials. The size of the work will of course depend upon events now in progress, but the publishers hope to issue a number similar to those already out, every fortnight,—as much preparation has been bestowed on the enterprise, and a large part of the succeeding [illegible] English readers. HERMANN SEMMING, the author, was a Norwegian by birth, but came early under the influences of German culture, and, being furnished by the Danish Government with a traveling stipend, for purposes of scientific improvement, visited Germany, in his twenty-fifth year, and (with two or three years' exception, only) spent the remainder of his life in the Prussian dominions, successively as Student, Professor and Rector of the Universities of Breslau and Berlin. So thoroughly imbued with Teutonic feeling did SEMMING become, that to himself he was the glory of being the first that dared give expression to the hatred of French domination, which, when once avowed, commencing with the students, precipitated the whole people, as one man, against the hosts of NAPOLEON. SEMMING'S enthusiasm carried him to the war, and the detail of his adventures as "Second Lieutenant Mr. Professor SEMMING" is an amusing episode in his scholastic career. Though he accompanied the Prussian army of invasion to Paris, and occasionally performed important services as Aid-de-Camp to BLUCHER, he makes no conceal of the inaptitude for military discipline which, usually relegated him to the "awkward squad." He retired to his academic shades at the earliest opportunity, with the personal thanks of the King for his patriotic self-devotion. As a naturalist and philosopher, STEFFENS was distinguished by the breadth and comprehensive with which he viewed the phenomena of the physical world. His original sphere of study was mineralogy and geology, but in his later years he lectured at Berlin on "comparative physiology, psychology, geology, and the philosophy of religion." As a colleague with RITTER and HUMBOLDT, his influence in spreading enlarged views of nature and the natural sciences in their unity as a whole is gratefully acknowledged by Prof. GUYOT, who ranks them together as the "three great minds who have breathed a new life into the science of the physical and moral world." In the decline of life STEFFENS published a voluminous autobiography, from which the present volume is condensed with admirable taste and intelligence by Mr. GAER. His translation has great merit, and reproduces with success the easy flowing style in which STEFFENS, with the not unagreeable garrulity of honored age, recounts the hopes, fears, and struggles of his youth. The intimate terms of friendly association between STEFFENS and man of the class of *Goethe*, *Schelling*, the *Schlegels*, &c., who were pleased with the ardor of the young Scandinavian stranger, gives to his reminiscences the charm that can only arise from thorough and perfect knowledge of its subjects.

INCIDENTS IN MY LIFE. By D. D. HOME. With an Introduction by Judge EDMONDS. 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: CARLETON.

Viewed in any light, this is a remarkable little volume. It may be regarded as the cool and deliberate relation of a life-long imposture, carried on successfully in Europe and America, by one who, according to all testimony, including his own, is but imperfectly-qualified for a deception of such magnitude. If this explanation fails, and the reality of the facts narrated be assumed, there is no doubt that our existing systems of philosophy, and, possibly theology, want revising by the light of these new and strange phenomena. There seems no middle ground that can be taken with satisfaction, which may account for the strong feeling manifested in many quarters against the author and his book. Mr. HOME, who is a native of Scotland, enjoys hereditary claims to spiritual consideration—his mother, whom he accompanied to the United States, when nine years old, in 1842, being distinguished by the possession of the faculty of second sight. His earliest spiritual experiences commenced in his thirteenth year, when he was visited by the spirit of a schoolfellow, in pursuance of an agreement that the first of the two who died should acquaint the other with the fact. His subsequent career, as described in the memoir, being but a continuation of the same kind of adventures, need not be particularized. Mr. HOME seems, bodily, to be one of the frailest of mortals, and the fragility of his earthly frame excited the sympathy of his friends, and disposed them to believe in his spiritual pretensions. In England it is perhaps to the credit of the aristocracy that not much emotion was caused among them by the juvenile hierophant, and his principal supporters and attesting witnesses are man of the class of "Mr. J. J. Hutchieson, of the Stock Exchange," and "Mr. Cox, of Cox's Hotel, Jermyn-street," whose house must be henceforward famous for "spirits"—whether *above or below proof*, we shall not venture to decide. On the Continent the scene was entirely changed, and the doors of palaces, the gilded barriers of the most exclusive circles of Europe, opened to welcome Mr. HOME, until his high fortunes culminated in his marriage, while a guest at the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburgh, with the daughter of General Count KROLL, a god-daughter of the Emperor NICHOLAS. The subsequent story is a melancholy one, from the death of the lady (of whose charming character and sufferings MARY HOWITT and Mrs. S. C. HALL give pathetic accounts) by consumption, in her twenty-second year. The spiritual experiences recorded have generally a wearisome sameness, and the "extraordinary "platitudinous" tone which runs through all the spirit literature we have seen, is conspicuous in the specimens here given. It is a positive achievement to write so much of this matter lately inflicted on the world, with such sickening tameness and mawkishness, from wherever it comes. Mr. HOME tells us: "A very popular idea in Paris was, that I carried about a tame monkey in my pocket, trained to assist me;" and the conception does honor to French ingenuity, while it adequately characterizes the banal manifestations. Amidst all these jingling bells, tipping tables and twanging accordeons, it is a relief to meet, in Anno Domini, 1856, with a genuine ghost story of the old school, laid in a decayed Italian villa, near Florence. An English family are disturbed by a bad spirit, who grasps people with a "long, yellow, shining hand, clammy and horrible," chills the air with an icy coldness, and declares in a mediæval Italian that he was the ghost of a "Fra Gismapa," who died in the apartment centuries ago. But he, however, yields to Mr. HOME'S more potent witchery.

MONEY. By CHARLES MORAN. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Mr. MORAN'S little volume grew out of the discussion of his subject at the meetings of a recently organized "Society for the Advancement of Political and Social Science" in New-York, where the want was felt of a manual work, in which "*money*," in its widest sense, should be considered and analyzed in its most important practical phases. As regards the two great divisions of opinion on this question, the author is emphatically an Anti-Bullionist, and apprehends the popular impression that restricts to gold and silver the title of money, and assumes them to constitute true wealth, to be not only unfounded, but most prejudicial to a proper understanding of the matter. In his view money is a mere instrument, that facilitates the exchanges of commodities and services, and all attempts by authority to preserve a relation between specie and paper currency are the fertile source of financial panics and embarrassments. Banknotes issued without any Government restriction and representatives of real value, form the currency Mr. MORAN would most approve, and wherever the arbitrary rule which enacts that they shall be redeemable in coin or bullion is done away with, they will be freely issued to those who will pay interest for them, and furnish ample security for their return within a specified time. The book shows evidence of a careful study of the leading French and English economical writers. The author confesses that there is to day a greater difference of opinion on the subject of money, than on almost any other topic of political economy, yet he appeals confidently to the past and present financial phenomena of our own and other countries, in support of his theory, by which all anomalies in this vexed question are ex- [illegible] the writer has but imperfectly imbibed, there are a few mistakes—as where it is said in South Carolina "Gen. BEAUREGARD was stationed from the position on James Island"—and misrepresentations, there is less bias against the North than is shown in many other publications of greater liberal pretensions than "The London Quarterly, (as Mr. SOUTHEY still persists in calling its title.) "The History of Cyclopedias" is learnedly discussed with much curious literary history, and praise is given to "EMSLEY and DASH'S New American Cyclopedia" for its thorough treatment of the imagination and situation of the different nations of Europe. "Secession Novels" is a protest against what the writer considers a cryieg evil in literature, though its definition of the class is far from exact or satisfactory. "Kinglake's Crimea" exposes the ill-regulated partisan spirit, both national and personal, which disfigures Mr. KINGLAKE'S book, and will go far to deprive it of the value which his ability and careful study of the subject would otherwise have given it.

THE SCALPEL; an Entirely Original Quarterly Exposition of the Laws of Health, and Abuses of Medicine and Domestic Life.

We are glad to be in receipt of the Forty-sixth number of this justly celebrated journal; and if we could, would place it in the hands of every one who thinks his mind and body of sufficient value to be preserved in a sound state. The author, Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, has a way peculiarly his own of dissecting the follies and humbugs of the day, whether practiced by charlatans or the "regular schools." His common sense views of the laws of life and health are worth all the pills in the apothecary shops. We almost despair of ever seeing the rules of reason and science applied to the generation and education of the human race, but every philosophic mind must desire to see these subjects brought as much as possible within the domain of enlightened investigation. Dr. DIXON has been, for years, a conscientious and bold pioneer in this field of study and labor, and has reaped the usual reward of Reformers, in the dislike and bitter opposition of "conservatives" and class interests. But he goes on his way rejoicing and successful. His *Scalpel* has a reputation in Europe and in this country, which it well deserves. It is filled with sound maxims for preserving health, by keeping out of the hands of doctors and paying proper attention to food, air and exercise. The author's experiences, reported from his own practice, and his descriptive cases of operative surgery, are often profoundly thrilling, possessing the interest of a novel with the exactness and instruction of scientific demonstrations.

The *Scalpel* is furnished by the publisher, EVERARDUS WARD, No. 1 Vesey-street, at 25 cents a copy.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The English Demands—An Extension of Time.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YOKOHAMA, Monday, May 4, 1863.

At the date of my last letter about half the twenty days of the English ultimatum to the Japan Government had expired. The convention at Miaco, where the Taicoon had gone in obedience to the call of the Spiritual head of the Empire, to meet the Great Princes of the land, was still in sitting.

The object of this Convention was understood to be for the purpose of taking into consideration the all important question to Japan, of foreign intercourse. It is a somewhat strange though important coincidence, that the demands of the English Government, which are calculated to test to the utmost the real spirit of the nation on this subject, should have been made at this time. I stated in my last, it will be remembered, that I thought, under the circumstances, the time given the Japanese Government to comply with the demands too short; also, that I feared this alone, if nothing else, would more or less complicate matters—and so it has proven. On the sixteenth day of the twenty of the time named in the ultimatum, the Japan Government called upon Mr. PAUTN, our Minister, to request his mediation in the matter, and obtain if possible an extension of the first named time. He consequently had an interview with the English Minister which resulted in fifteen days more being granted the Japan Government in which to give its final decision. Our treaty with this country, in the first clause of Article 23, reads thus: "The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as arise between the Government of Japan and the European Powers." However much Mr. PAUTN may have sympathized with the English in their just indignation for repeated outrages on their subjects by the Japanese, it will be seen that as the representative of our country, appointed by the President, he was in honor bound to act in the matter if requested to by the Japanese.

We doubt not but he, too, felt that the time first given was too short, and hoped by giving them a little more, an amicable adjustment of the affair might be arrived at. A great blunder we may say was committed by those who are conducting this affair at the commencement. They should have taken all the circumstances of the times into consideration—the Emperor's absence from his Capitol, in a country where communication is slow—the occasion of his visit to Miaco—the great National Convention that was to follow, &c.

The demands of the English are not difficult to comply with if the country chooses to do it. We say the country, because whatever conclusion has been come to on the subject is the voice of the nation. Heretofore it has been rumored that the spiritual Emperor ignored the acts of the Governments at Yedo in the matter of treaties with foreigners; and again, that the 16 great Princes, or a large majority of them, are opposed to foreign intercourse. At other times we hear exactly the opposite in the case, and we can not come to the conclusion that we know very little about it, which is without doubt the most sensible one we can possibly arrive at.

A few more days and the problem will be solved, in part, at least. We can but await the result.

The available fleet of the English in this harbor are 13 sail, all told. There are two Dutch and one French men-of-war here, as spectators only, as far as it is known. We feel very much the want of a man-of-war to represent our country here. We are hoping that soon the *Wyoming*, now in dock, at Amoy, China, will be up here soon, when we should feel more at our ease, in case hostilities are entered into.

PERSONAL.

—The New Haven *Journal* has this curious paragraph. "Some ten months ago, Mr. Charles Monroe, of Fair Haven, was at Lagos and at Accra, on the Guinea Coast, whither he had sailed as Mate, with Capt. Post, to the Bark Elizabeth, and while there he drank of the water of that part of the world, without thinking to take the precautions commonly in use among the natives for the prevention of a terrible disease known as Guinea worm. It appears that the Africans always boil this water before drinking it in order to destroy the minute, leviathan egg of the worm, which is so small that it is absorbed by the blood vessels from the stomach, and is in that manner distributed in different parts of the body, usually the legs, where it is hatched, and after a long time, makes its appearance in the shape of a white, thread-like worm, pointed on both ends, and it twines and twists all about the muscles and veins and arteries, producing so peculiar feeling of uneasiness until some part of its body comes near the skin, when the inflammations take place. It was in March last that Mr. Monroe began to be troubled with them, and for three months he has not walked a step. He is now in the Connecticut State Hospital under treatment, and one worm has been taken from the bottom of his foot that measures over two feet long. The way it is done is this: When the surface of the skin is so pricked or irritated as to show where the "critter" is, a thread is fastened to him and a small weight attached to the other end of the thread. The worm gets tired of pulling against so steady a strain, and gives around a little day by day, and as he comes out, a little spool winds him until he is all out. The pain is very great—for forty nights Mr. Monroe hardly slept on account of the suffering. One worm is now in process of being drawn from his head, and those gentlemen who have never seen a case of the kind are much interested. Great care has to be taken, not to [illegible]

Having a short time to remain, I particularly interested myself in the matter, and by the active efforts of Mr. CORNELL, then a member of Congress from this City, the bill was passed. The amendment included all those born before its enactment as well as those to be born.

CITIZEN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match on Fashion Course for $1,000, on July 4.

There has not been a closer, or more exciting contest during the present season, than the one which took place on Saturday, between the gray mare, *Nellie Holcomb*, driven by Dan. Mace, and the buckskin gelding, *General McClellan*, driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF. The contest was to a sulky (in harness,) mile heats, best three in five, and *McClellan*, was the favorite, at $100 to $40. *Nellie* won the first two heats; on which such another scene of consternation and long faces, as appeared among the betters at long odds, we have seldom seen—some of whom made random bets, by way of hedging, such as $100 to $20 on the mare. *McClellan*—although his features for the time appeared to be obscured—finally won, to the great delight of his numerous backers. There were about 1,500 people at the course, who were unanimous in their opinion that it was one of those contests which give more real satisfaction than many of greater pretensions, and in which the time is within four or five seconds all fast. The mare proved herself a good one, and but for the superior handling of the *General* by HIRAM, might have carried off the laurels.

First Heat—The gray had the track, and dashed off with the lead, and entered the turn a length ahead; the *General* kaped her at the quarter pole, and broke, but was got down again, and was only 1½ lengths behind at the half mile; he lapped her again at the three-quarter pole, where he broke up also, and fell off half a dozen lengths, repeating the break again on the home stretch, and *Nellie* came past the stand three lengths in advance. Time, 2:31.

Second Heat.—An even start, and *McClellan* took the lead and inside track on entering the turn; on entering the back-stretch the mare was neck-and-neck with the *General*, and a prettier sight was never seen than the contest to the half-mile pole, which was done at a tremendous pace; at this point the *General* broke up and lost a couple of lengths before he got down again, repeating the same thing at the three-quarter pole; he made a fine brush for the lead on the home-stretch, and lapped the mare at the distance stand, where he broke up again, *Nellie* winning by a length under a strong pull. Time, 2:28.

Third Heat—A good start, *McClellan* breaking and falling off a length on entering the turn, lapping at quarter, where the gray broke and gave way for *McClellan*, who passed the half-mile a length in front, and was lapped in the turn by the mare, but shook her off a length by square trotting as they passed the three-quarter pole; but, breaking up again on the home-stretch, he was yoked by the mare, who broke up just at the distance stand, and *McClellan* came home the winner of the heat, amid great cheering, in 2:30½.

Fourth Heat—*McClellan* out-trotted *Nellie* round the turn, and led three lengths past the quarter pole, and, increased the distance slightly at the half mile; he broke up in the three-quarter turn, allowing *Nellie* to close up before he got down again, but finally won the heat in 2:31½.

Fifth Heat—The gray mare behaved badly at the start, and broke up on entering the first turn, and before she could be steadied down, *McClellan* had passed the quarter pole fully six lengths in advance; and made the half mile in 1:16, without a skip; in fact, he trotted splendidly throughout, and won the heat with plenty in hand on a jog-trot in 2:31½. The mare also showed some splendid trotting after she got out of the first turn, and her tantrums; but it was no use for DAN MACE trying, as HIRAM WOODRUFF secured the victory for the McClellanites.

RECAPITULATION.

Match, $1,000, mile heats, in harness, best three in five.

H. Woodruff names Buckskin, g., Gen. McClellan	2	2	1	1	1
D. Mace names gr. m., Nellie Holcomb	1	1	2	2	2

Time—2:31; 2:28; 2:30½; 2:31½; 2:31½.

After the match a purse was trotted for by four road horses to skeleton wagons, and resulted as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

Purse $50, mile heats to wagons, best three in five:

D. Mace names roan m., Lady Saunders	1	1	1
Mr. Whitson names b. g., Sid Nichols	2	3	2
D. Tallman names blk. m., Lady Noe	3	2	3
Mr. Petmora names b. g., Slasher	4	4	4

Time—2:50; 2:47; 2:48.

Homicide in the Eighteenth Precinct.

A MAN FATALLY STABBED IN AN AFFRAY.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., a fight occurred among a large party of Irishmen, who were attending a dance at Mulgrove Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street, during which THOMAS MCAVOY was stabbed in the abdomen with a large knife in the hands of PETER MCGRAIL. The wound inflicted was large and deep, and immediately after the injuries were inflicted, the intestines of the wounded man had to be held up by himself to keep them from the ground. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died early on Saturday evening. Previous to his death, Coroner RANNEY visited him, and took his *anti-mortem* examination, of which the following is the substance. In all important particulars it is corroborative of the evidence given on the inquest, yesterday:

Thomas McAvoy deposed that he resided in Avenue A, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth-streets; he believed himself to be in a dying condition; between two and three o'clock A. M. on the 4th inst. he was standing with six or eight others on the walk near the corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue; there was a dance in a house close by; James Brady was invited by deponent to take a drink, and the two went to a place kept by Clancey in Twenty-second-street; when they arrived at the saloon, they found Michael Boon and James Costello there, beside several strangers; a quarrel ensued and Boue, Brady and one Patrick Henry were attacked and more or less injured; they then went out to Dr. Cooper's to get some medicine for Henry; on Twenty-second-street they met some members of No. 51 Engine, and in company with the latter they went back to Clancey, in order to ascertain who had injured Henry; as they approached the drinking place they saw several parties fighting before the door; as deceased went up he saw a large man come toward him with a large knife in his hand; when they met he suddenly plunged the knife into deceased's abdomen, at the same time saying "You son of a —— what do you want?"

An inquest was held upon the body yesterday at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, by Coroner RANNEY. The Jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from stabs inflicted with a knife in the hands of PETER MCGRAIL, of No. 126 East Twenty-second-street." The latter was immediately arrested and committed to the Tombs. He is a shoemaker, aged about 30 years.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A MILITARY ORGANIZATION FOR HOME DEFENCE.—The exempt members and officers of the Fifth brigade, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-eighth and Seventieth regiments, met on Thursday evening and resolved to form an organization for home defence and to preserve order in the city during the absence of the regular militia regiments. Col. A. M. HOON was chosen commanding officer, and the following named gentlemen were appointed Captains to form ten companies: Company A, Capt. Stilwell; company B, Capt. Chas. Steers; company C, Capt. Morris; company D, Capt. Allen; company E, Capt. Tobin; company F, Capt. John Borns; company G, Capt. Hyer; company H, Capt. Stephen Kidder; company I, Capt. Wm. Brown; company K, Capt. Brownell. All citizens who choose to enroll themselves in this organization can do so either at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, or the Arsenal in Portland-avenue.

ELECTION OF FIRE WARDENS.—The Trustees of the Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D., held an election for Fire Wardens on the evening of the 3d inst., resulting in the election of Messrs. WILLIAMS and BARR by the following vote:

Richard Williams	21	Scattering	28
Robert Barr	29		

Mr. BARR is reelected, and Mr. WILLIAMS is chosen in place of Mr. AVELL, whose term has expired.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.—A man was found dead in Atlantic-street, near Hoyt, on Saturday night. No marks of violence were visible, except a few scratches in the face. Deceased was about 45 years old, dressed in a black coat, light vest and pants. Nothing was found on his person to indicate his name or residence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 6, P. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week improved largely over the previous fortnight in the line of Exports; the difficulties with the stevedores being overcome. The Import entries also show an improvement, and the Customs, notwithstanding the Holiday, amount to nearly a million more in the New-York office to the large figure reported for several weeks previous.

The Stock and Gold markets were kept somewhat feverish early in the week by the change of commanders and preparations for battle in the Army of the Potomac, and the threatening advances of the enemy into Pennsylvania. But on Thursday and Friday there was an improved confidence. Gold fell below the closing price of the week before. Government Stocks and Treasury paper rose in price and demand, and speculation in the Railway Shares took a strong upward turn. The most marked depression in the latter was on Monday and Tuesday, while at the close on Friday prices had not only recovered the decline, but stood higher on most descriptions than on Saturday week, as will be seen from the following table:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	145½ @147½ @145½
U. S. 6 ₰ cents, 1881	104½ @105 @104
New-York Central	121 @119 @121
New-York and Erie	95½ @96 @95½
Erie Preferred Shares	103½ @103½ @103
Rock Island	86½ @86 @86½
Michigan Guaranteed	116½ @114 @116½
Michigan Southern	75 @72 @81½ @80
Michigan Central	109½ @106 @109
Toledo	109½ @106 @109
Illinois Central	102 @101 @102
Pacific Mail	176½ @173 @177½
Hudson River	138 @135 @135½
Harlem Preferred	95 @90 @95
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85½ @80 @85
Harlem Common	30 @26 @30
Fort Wayne and Chicago	66 @61 @66
Chicago and North Western	30½ @29½ @30½

Next to the very large additional rise on Hudson River shares, the movement in Michigan Southern old stock attracted most attention; influenced, in part, by the dividend of 5 ₰ cent. out of the net earnings since 1st March, on the Guaranteed shares, and the prospect that the current six months of the fiscal year of the road, to end on 1st September, will yield. In addition to this dividend and the interest and sinking fund on the debt of the Company, a net cash remainder equal to a fair dividend on the Common Stock. This is on the assumption of $1,500,000@$1,600,000 gross traffic for the six months. The shares of the Erie Company, of both classes, were firm at the close, the price of the Common Stock being supported on the belief, in some quarters, that both will come in for a midsummer cash dividend from the prosperous traffic of the half year ending 30th June. The general market left off firm.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,911,899, against $2,324,594 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,211,468, against $2,264,712 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $396,000, against $2,647,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $950,000.

Our last weekly review brought up the comparative Foreign Trade returns at this port to the 27th of June, within three days of the close of the Fiscal Year—eleven months official and four weeks in June semi-official. In a few days, with the aid of the Custom-house official figures for June, we hope to be able to publish, in our customary form, the complete tables for the fiscal or Treasury year just closed, which was one of unexampled activity in the important line of Domestic Exports, exceeding, in the Produce of the Atlantic States alone, the movement of the previous year by more than *fifty millions* in value, and that of the year before by more than $60,000,000. The excess in the Export value of Gold, chiefly the Produce of the Pacific States, from New-York, was $52,000,000, or nearly double that of the previous year. In the line of Imports, the aggregate entries at this port will show a healthy improvement in the business of the country, without any extravagant increase in the consumption of Foreign fabrics. The Customs Revenue from these Importations, owing, in part, to the increased duties under the present Tariff, amounts:

At the port of New-York to	$50,890,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereoptikon.

THE NEW IDEA, (No. 638 Broadway,)—The Green Mountain.

WINTER GARDEN—Nine Points of the Law—Wanted, A Thousand Milliners—Sketches in India.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our news from the great battlefield of Gettysburgh this morning is of the most cheering and satisfactory character. The great battle of Friday—the third in the series—proves to have been by far the most desperate one of the war, and to have resulted in the complete discomfiture of the enemy. At daylight Lee's right-wing batteries opened upon our left, and shortly afterward those of his centre followed, but little damage being done by his fire. Soon afterward an impetuous infantry attack was made upon our right, which was repulsed after a sharp struggle—the enemy leaving a considerable number of prisoners in our hands. There was then a lull of several hours, and at 10 o'clock Lee, having massed about 80 pieces of artillery, opened a terrific cannonade upon our centre, but their range being imperfect, it did comparatively little damage to us, and was replied to by our artillery with the best effect. Under cover of this fire, Lee advanced his columns of infantry, and made several desperate attempts to carry our lines by assault, but each successive charge was repulsed with terrific havoc in the rebel ranks. About 4½ o'clock, P. M., the fire of the enemy's artillery slackened, and at 5 it had entirely ceased, and their infantry had withdrawn to cover. During the latter we captured upwards of 3,000 prisoners, and lost but very few. Longstreet is very positively stated to have been mortally wounded, and to have fallen into our hands. Gen. Hill is said by prisoners to have been killed outright during the battle.

The official dispatches from Gen. Meade to the War Department are brief, but corroborates the statements made by our correspondents regarding the events of the battle. At the close of the engagement, he says, the movements of the enemy induced him to believe a retreat was intended. He accordingly pushed forward a strong reconnoissance, which found the enemy in force. On the morning of Saturday, the Fourth, however, it was found that the enemy had withdrawn from the position occupied by him on the day previous, abandoning a large number of killed and wounded on the field. Gen. Meade's latest dispatch is dated 8½ o'clock A. M. yesterday.

News was received in Baltimore yesterday afternoon that the rebels were in full retreat.

The latest dispatch received last night states, on the authority of a correspondent just arrived in Baltimore from the battle-field, that the rout of Lee was most thorough, and that, in endeavoring to escape, Gen. Pleasanton cut off his retreat in the Gap leading to Chambersburgh. We are said to have captured 118 pieces of artillery, and from 15,000 to 20,000 prisoners.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, our correspondent at Harrisburgh informs us, anticipates the surrender of the whole of Lee's army. The militia force under Gen. Smith has advanced to important positions, and Chambersburgh is occupied by our troops,

Maj.-Gen. French, in a dispatch dated at Frederick, Saturday evening, informs the War Department that an expedition sent by him on the night previous, had succeeded in destroying the enemy's pontoon bridge over the Potomac, at Williamsport, capturing the guard. The Potomac is now very high, in consequence of the recent rains, and the rebels will in consequence find it very difficult to recross the Potomac.

The dispatches from Jeff. Davis to Lee, captured by our scouts, prove to be of the most important character. They are in substance a peremptory order for Lee to withdraw from Pennsylvania, and for his transportation to fall back to Hagerstown at once—the reasons assigned being that his position is too hazardous, and that the condition of Richmond is too defenceless to warrant his remaining in Pennsylvania longer.

About 6,000 rebel prisoners had already arrived in Baltimore last evening, and more were on the way.

Official advices from Vicksburgh, to the 29th ult., state that everything was going on cheeringly.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of two steamers and a sloop in the Gulf of Mexico—the iron paddle-wheel steamer *Neptune*, of Glasgow, bound from Havana to Mobile; the rebel steamer *Planter*, from Mobile for Havana, and the sloop *John Wesley*, from St. Marks for Havana.

The pirate *Alabama* is reported to be again cruising on the track of the Aspinwall steamers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Havana steamer which arrived yesterday brings later Mexican news, confirming the report received by way of Acapulco and San Francisco, that the French had been allowed to occupy the Mexican capital without opposition. A portion of the French army entered the city on the 4th inst., and Forey made his triumphal entry on the 10th of June.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall on the 26th ult. The news is of no importance. She brought $251,247 24 in treasure.

Advices from Venezuela indicate that the troubles in that country have broken out afresh. Martinez is reported at the head of a new revolutionary movement.

Gettysburgh.—The rebels have fought their first battle on the soil of the Free States. It is rather likely to be their last. In its nature and results it has not been unlikely encouraging for them to try it again.

The Triumph of the Army of the Potomac.

The Army of the Potomac, under its new leader, has won its greatest victory. The tremendous actions of the first three days of the month of July at Gettysburgh have been followed by the complete discomfiture of the entire rebel army, which so audaciously and exultingly crossed the Potomac, and planted itself on Pennsylvania soil less than a fortnight ago. Entertaining not a doubt of triumph, it advanced with flying banners, defiant shouts, and steady tread. From the Rappahannock to the Blue Ridge, from the mountains to the Potomac, from the Potomac to the Susquehanna, they swept unmolested over a distance of two hundred miles; and at the beginning of last week, were just preparing to consummate their triumphant campaign. They contemned the Army of the Potomac, sneered at its late leader, and boasted that they could kick him and his army around the continent. Their commander had already led them in five great campaigns, two of them in their inception offensive, two defensive, and one what Jomini styles offensive-defensive; and all of them they regarded as victorious. There were but three things more needed to insure their final success, and these were—to route the Army of the Potomac, capture Washington, and hold their army on our soil until they could dictate terms of peace and enforce the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. By the seizure of Philadelphia and Baltimore, they could also thoroughly humiliate us, and after the fashion they established at York, could fill the coffers of the Confederacy, and gratify their army with plunder. Their task was simple and their assurance unbounded.

So at least it appeared last Monday. So it appeared on the first day of the month of July.

But their lately exultant and defiant army of invasion—where is it, and what is it now?

Defeated in the very opening of the campaign. Defeated in three great battles in which their whole force of infantry, cavalry and artillery was engaged. Defeated by the Army of the Potomac. Defeated by Gen. Meade, who then fought his first battle at the head of the army. Defeated with tremendous loss in killed and wounded, in prisoners and in artillery; and defeated when defeat was destruction. Defeated after struggling for three days with a fury more than mortal and an energy madder than that of despair.

Thus it stood on Friday night, and thus upon our army rose the Fourth of July, ghastly but glorious—gloomy as death for the rebellion, but bright with hope for the country.

We are not yet informed what has become of Lee and the remnant of his army since Friday night. We know that they have fled somewhere among the mountains, and are probably trying to make their way to the Potomac, over which they would now be glad to bear drooping the banners which but late they bore to this side proudly flaunting. We know that our army holds Gettysburgh, Chambersburgh—that an expedition has been sent out from Hagerstown, which has destroyed the pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport, and that the river has risen—perhaps so high as to make a sudden and successful fording of it impossible. We can only hope that our reserve force, the Pennsylvania militia and the troops of Gen. Heintzelman will consummate the work so gloriously executed by Gen. Meade, and see that this insolent army of invasion never gets back to Richmond or offers us any more trouble.

Through the brief campaign Gen. Meade's genius has shone resplendent. Taking the army at the most inauspicious moment, and under the most inauspicious circumstances, he has, within four days of that on which he assumed command, achieved these results. It is the work of eminent military genius—of genius such as has not heretofore been displayed in this war. His adversary was a good soldier, who had the prestige of past success—though we have never seen any reason to class him as a great military chief, as some have been so hasty to do. But his strategy on this occasion was bold, and was only defeated by the more masterly and heroic combinations of Gen. Meade. The choice of the President and the officers of the army has been amply confirmed and approved by the result of this great battle. He also had able cooperation in his corps, and division and brigade commanders, and every one of them achieved undying honor, and proved himself worthy of his position.

The Army of the Potomac too, will now, more than ever, receive the admiration of the country. Its struggles for two years have been unparalleled, and often unsuccessful. But it has never lost its faith in its valor, its constancy of purpose. It has been willing ever to serve and to struggle, to fight always, everywhere, and under all circumstances, to the death. To all its other and perhaps greater claims to admiration, it now adds that of the most honorable and complete success. Its heroic struggle during the three first days of July will forever adorn the annals of war, and of the American Republic.

What Pennsylvania has Escaped.

Immediately preceding the present invasion of Pennsylvania all the newspapers of rebeldom were for weeks filled with the most fearful and false accounts of atrocities committed by our armies in different parts of the Confederacy. The indiscriminate butchery of old men, little babies and women—arson, robbery, rape, general rapine and the freeing of slaves, were among the crimes of which we were always and on every opportunity guilty. Jeff. Davis' barrel-organ, the Richmond *Enquirer*, played on these tunes of horror louder and more madly than any of its cotemporaries. On the 6th of June, just at the time when the rebel army was starting out on its career of invasion, it published an article under the caption of "Barbaric War," in which accusations of Yankee atrocities were piled up, until the rebel brain must have reeled in reading of them. In conclusion, it entered upon a series of historical parallels, in which one of the mildest and most chivalric of our Generals was compared to "Genseric, the King of the Vandals;" another to "Caracalla, the Beast;" others to Galerius, Gallienus, and similar monsters; and, to an act of one national officer, it could only find a parallel in Timour'lan Tartar, "who massacred one hundred thousand prisoners because they smiled when an army of their countrymen came in sight!" Lincoln's policy was characterized in brief to be that of Gallienus—"Tear, kill, hew in pieces!"

The object of all this nonsense, at that moment, is apparent. It was to "fire the Southern heart," on the eve of invasion. Some may think that even Confederate rebels would laugh at such stuff, and that they must have known from the evidence of their own senses that it was all falsehood and fiction. But the more fact that it was gravely printed and reprinted, is proof that it was expected to find grave believers. And there is no doubt that it had its effect on the rebel hordes. Gen. Lee, it is true, on entering the State, had to keep his army from entering at the first on all career of general ravagement, as such a course would at once have resulted in complete military demoralization. But had he defeated the army of Gen. Meade, and captured the Capital of Pennsylvania, then he could have given loose reign to the passions of his soldiery, and we have no doubt that Pennsylvania would have been the scene of atrocities quite as horrible as those of the barbaric Generals and military hordes to whom our gallant army was compared. Indeed, an article in Davis' organ, only a few days ago, explicitly set forth that a terrible system of retaliation was to be put in operation as soon as the Army of the Potomac was defeated, and the rebels got a foothold in Pennsylvania.

In this connection, the Richmond *Whig*, of Thursday last, the 2d instant, suggests a fantastic and fiendish atrocity upon Pennsylvania that would quite cast in the shade our "atrocity" of the stone-blockade of Charleston harbor, which so filled the world with horror. The suggestion is to this effect:

"The Coal Fields of Pennsylvania.—If it be true that the Confederate forces occupy Harrisburgh, the attention of the Commanding General will no doubt be directed to the coal fields, which lie within forty or fifty miles of that city. His first aim will be to cut all the railroad connections, and thus put a stop to the transportation of fuel. His next will be to destroy the most costly and not easily replaced machinery of the pits. Whether he would stop at this is questionable. He might *set fire to the pits, withdraw the forces sent out on this special duty, and leave the heart of Pennsylvania on fire, never to be quenched until a river is turned into the pits, or the vast supply of coal is reduced to ashes.*

All that is needed is to seize the anthracite fields, destroy the roads and the machinery of the pits, set fire to the various mines and leave them. Northern industry will thus be paralyzed at a single blow.

These views may have induced Gen. Lee to move upon Harrisburgh. We doubt whether he would fire the mines, but the destruction of the Mauch Chunk Railroads and pit-implements would be as legitimate as blowing up tunnels and aqueducts or burning bridges. Of one thing we may be sure—that whatever is best to be done will be done by Gen. Lee, and if he thinks fit to destroy the Pennsylvania mines, they will certainly be destroyed. Should he leave them untouched, it will be for the best of reasons. But it is impossible not to indulge the hope that he will avail himself of the tremendous power which the possession of the coal fields, even temporarily, would confer."

Major-Gen. Sickles.—The misfortune of no one whose lot it has been to be smitten in this war has excited a livelier sympathy than the painful injury sustained in the late battle by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Toward the close of the very sanguinary conflict of Thursday last, he was struck on the left leg below the knee by a fragment of a shell, and the wound was so severe that amputation became necessary. At last accounts he was doing well, and there is a hope, amounting almost to confidence, that his life and services will be spared to the country.

New-York State and City owe a debt of peculiar gratitude to Gen. Sickles. He it is that, in the most signal manner, has proved what militia are capable of, when led by a brave man, even without the advantages of a regular military education. The "Excelsior Brigade," organized by Gen. Sickles, the title taken from our State's proud motto, was so disciplined and led by him as to make for itself a reputation not surpassed by that of the veterans of a Napoleon or Wellington. It has written its claim to honors in blood on every battle-field in Virginia, and in the late conflict at Gettysburgh showed itself worthy of its previous renown.

Gen. Sickles has literally carved his way to fame with the sword. As Commander of the Excelsior Brigade he made himself worthy of a Major-Generalcy, commission, and obtained it. As Commander of a division he showed his fitness for a still wider sphere, and was appointed to lead a corps. The detailed accounts of the battle of Chancellorsville proved how much the country owed to his cool bravery and to the unbleaching valor of his Third corps that the repulse of the Army of the Potomac on that occasion did not reach a disaster. After a late respite of a few weeks from labor, Gen. Sickles returned to his corps in time to lead it to new glory in the still more terrible battles of Gettysburgh. Here, as at Chancellorsville, he bore on Thursday the brunt of the enemy's most desperate attack, and here he fell, but not fatally, and not until the army of Gen. Lee had spent its strength in vain trying to break the Union line of battle so gallantly held by the Third and Fifth army corps. When the roll of heroes is written for this war, one of the highest on the list will be that of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and New York will justly claim him as her own.

Gov. Seymour's Speech.

Gov. Seymour has our sympathies. Whether he was trammeled by party bonds or whether he was personally incapable of taking any larger view of the great theme which formed the topic of his speech on Saturday, we think him equally entitled to commiseration. With a rebel army pushing to the very heart of the Northern States—in the very climax of a war which threatens utter and final ruin to the great Republic whose birth-day he was aiding to celebrate, Gov. Seymour could find no more timely or inspiring topic than the degeneracy of our people and the tyranny of the Government which is trying to save the life of the nation. Not a word of condemnation for the rebels in arms—not a syllable of hope or encouragement for those who are fighting against them,—not an effort to rouse the patriotic fervor and courage of the thousands who heard him. His only complaints were against the Government: his only grievances were personal and political, and his only appeals were to party prejudices and resentments that ought to be buried forever until the country has been delivered from the peril that overhangs it.

Gov. Seymour is engaged in a vigorous attempt to rally the country against the Government on the ground that it has violated the rights of individuals. He affects to believe that the liberties of the country are in danger from this source. We will not insult his intelligence by believing him sincere in this belief. No one knows better than Gov. Seymour that the instances of arbitrary conduct which absorb his attention have been rare and exceptional, and have taken place under the strong conviction of an overwhelming public necessity. He knows that the Government has been struggling to defend itself against a powerful rebellion, and to save from overthrow that Constitution which affords the only guarantee for the personal liberties and civil rights which we enjoy, and, if he values these rights as highly as he pretends, he would have no difficulty in seeing from what quarter they are really threatened. It is not an isolated arrest under martial law which menaces our liberties. It is the armed tread of rebel hosts, trampling under foot the Constitution and the laws, and threatening to crush out the last vestige of Republican freedom that the country has most to fear. Why is Gov. Seymour so blind and deaf to this danger, while he is so keenly sensitive to the temporary and passing inconveniences inseparable from a state of war?

We have no desire to censure a reasonable and timely solicitude for personal rights and individual liberties. Our people are justly jealous of all encroachments upon them. But in the presence of perils infinitely more pressing and momentous, it seems a mockery thus to magnify these paltry evils and fasten upon them public anxiety and public effort which are needed elsewhere. Such a course is not consistent with an intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public good. It has its origin in other motives. It is one of the baser growths of party spirit—of that narrow and selfish ambition which prefers party success to the public welfare. We regret to find the Governor of this State, at such a crisis as this, weak enough thus to sacrifice the momentous interests of the nation to the petty calculations of party success.

Affairs in Louisiana.

The news from New-Orleans is not encouraging. The military force in Gen. Banks' Department has not been kept sufficiently strong to do all the work required of it. Too many regiments of nine months men were sent thither; and though Gen. Banks has used his forces with marvelous economy and success, he could not maintain the strength of his army, so constantly weakened by the expiration of the time for which his troops had enlisted.

Although the position in Louisiana is, on this account, not favorable, but one disaster has as yet been sustained. That is the loss of Brashear City. But this is a severe loss. Brashear City is the Western terminus of the New-Orleans and Opelousas railroad, and is situated eighty miles west of the city of New-Orleans, on Berwick's Bay. This Bay is connected by the Atchafalaya River with the Gulf on the south, and with the Red River on the north. Brashear City is the base of all military operations in Western Louisiana. From this point Gen. Banks set out on his late brilliant and victorious march from Berwick's Bay to Alexandria. In losing Brashear City we lose command of the admirable inland system of water communication that has served the Union cause so well in Louisiana.

The loss of material of war is the loss of Brashear City proves to be considerable. Berwick's Bay was commanded by about twenty-five of the best cannon we had in the Southwest, all of which fell into the enemy's hands. In addition, there was abundant ammunition and subsistence stores for the garrison, probably less than one thousand in number. The entire garrison, including some hundreds of wounded and sick, was captured; and, lastly, not less than two thousand "contrabands," who had escaped from plantations, and supposed themselves safe within our protecting lines.

This is an ill-looking side to our account current in Louisiana, but Gen. Banks is not to blame. If he shall be so fortunate as to capture Port Hudson, he will make short work in restoring his sway in the country commanded by Berwick's Bay.

Richmond Literature.—The prolific press of Richmond has just furnished the rebel public with a dramatic production, entitled the "Royal Ape." The publisher has not favored us with a copy of it for review, and we have only been privileged to read such portions of it as have appeared in the Richmond newspapers. We are not told who or what the "Royal Ape" may be; but we should imagine it referred to Jeff. Davis, the Richmond pretender, or, if we are to judge by the following monkey speech, we should think the title not inapplicable to Beauregard.

"Enter Beauregard, amid acclamations.

Beauregard—Cheer ye, my braves! Ye have great cause to cheer! I bring you glorious tidings: Kirby Smith leads a fresh column! On the enemy he flings his thunderbolts. From yonder hill I saw their heavy ranks, dispolluted, reel like shivering reeds before the dark tornado. Ring out your shouts yet louder! lift your caps! Lo! the brave President! now greet him lustily!

(Davis appears in the distance on a white horse, with hat in hand, bowing deliberately to the soldiers amid great acclamations.)

He comes to share a common grave with you, or join his shouts," &c.

Fancy the above scene being enacted on the classic boards of Richmond, and fancy the point of degradation to which the rebellion has reduced the Southern intellect.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, July 5.

Hon. Elihu Washburne, Senator Wilkinson, and Commissioner Dole, arrived on the evening train

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. Sickles was brought here to-day in the morning train. He was carried on a litter to his quarters in F street, escorted by a guard of honor. Enthusiastic sympathy is felt by citizens and officials for this gallant soldier. His right leg was shattered below the knee by a round shot, in such wise as to render amputation necessary five inches above the knee. The operation was performed skillfully, without much loss of blood. The General is weak, but cheerful, and apparently doing excellently. His personal staff and Dr. Sims, Medical Director of the Third Corps, attend him. This afternoon the President, accompanied by his son and a mounted escort, rode on horseback to Gen. Sickles' door and went up to visit him. To-night he has slight fever, but is very comfortable.

THE FOURTH.

There was unusual satisfaction here, yesterday, for the celebration of the national holiday, consequent upon the proclamation of the President, and his official announcement of the successes at Gettysburgh. The exercises in the grounds of the Executive Mansion passed off creditably. Gen. Wadsworth's address was attentively received by crowds of well-dressed people. Everything was quiet and orderly about the town.

CAVALRY.

Extraordinary efforts continue to be made to develop our cavalry force in numbers and organization.

Celebration of the Fourth at Binghamton.

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Binghamton, Saturday, July 4.

The day was celebrated here with great spirit and enthusiasm. In spite of the threatening aspect of the weather, the town was crowded at a very early hour with people from the surrounding country, collected to participate in the proceedings. A grand procession was formed at 10 o'clock, and an audience of not less than five thousand assembled in a beautiful grove near the village. Hon. D. S. Dickinson presided, and made some very spirited opening remarks on the condition of the country. Rev. Mr. Lowrie read the Declaration of Independence, and Hon. H. J. Raymond, of your City, delivered the oration. He spoke *extempore*, and was heard with the utmost attention. After referring to the achievement of an independence from Great Britain as an event always to be celebrated, whatever might be the internal condition of the country, he spoke of the adoption of the Constitution as the great event in our political history, inasmuch as it was that which created the nation. He examined the nature and extent of the sovereignty which that Constitution confers upon the General Government, showing that it embraced everything necessary to secure the enforcement of the law, against individuals or communities that might resist it. He showed also that our Constitution provides a perfect substitute for revolution as a means of redressing wrongs, and that the present rebellion finds no shadow of excuse either in the action of our Government or in the principles of the Declaration of Independence. He urged the necessity of maintaining the authority of the Government, and of preserving the integrity of the Union as, for the present, paramount to all other questions whatever, and urged toleration, patience, courage and patriotic perseverance as absolutely essential to the rescue of our country from its perils.

After the oration a splendid dinner was provided at the American, at which toasts were given, speeches made, &c.

Prizes at Key West—War Vessels in Port.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Key West, Monday, June 29, 1863.

Quite a number of captures have been brought in since my last letter, among which are the following: Schooner *Pauchmatahee*, with cotton; schooner *Star*, captured by steamer *Brooklyn*, with cotton; sloop *Kate*, assorted cargo, captured by bark *Pursuit*; schooner *Rebeka*, assorted cargo, captured by schooner *Jas. S. Chambers*; schooner *Harriet*, assorted cargo, captured by steamer *Tahoma*; schooner *Sarah Jane*, assorted cargo, captured by steamer *Tahoma*; schooner *Statesman*, with cotton, captured by steamer *Tahoma*. This vessel was cut out by three boats from the *Tahoma* in the harbor of Tampa, under the continuous fire of the rebels.

Steamer *Planter*, from Mobile, 600 bales cotton captured by the sloop-of-war *Lackawana* after an exciting chase, during which they threw overboard 100 bales, and received one shot in her hull. Prize-master, A. Ennion Van Voorhis.

Also, British steamer *Neptune*, by the same, after a long chase, during which they had thrown overboard the entire cargo, consisting of $10,000 worth of assorted merchandise, from Havana. This is a very fast boat, two hundred feet long, with side-wheels, draws only five feet, and is about 16 feet beam. Will make an excellent cruiser. Prize-master, P. M. Owens.

Fifteen prize vessels have been sold during the last two weeks, and many of them have been purchased by known blockade-runners. In some instances the same men who, at New-York bond their shipments of merchandise for Nassau, not to be sold in run our blockade. The vessels have generally brought good prices.

There is a large number of vessels now in our harbor, viz.: War Vessels—Steam-sunboats *Alabama*, *Kensington*, and *Huntsville*; flagship steamer *Magnolia*; sloop-of-war *Dale*; bark gunboat *Gem of the Seas*. Merchant Vessels—barks *Ocklockonee*, *Wachusett*, *Transporter*; barks *Alex. McNeil*; brig *Ann E. Mills*

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...from Aspinwall, Key West and Havana, and about forty prize vessels, including eight steamers. The steamer *Neptune*, laden with prize cargoes, put back in a leaking condition, after being out three days, bound for New-York.

The good health of the inland continues to be uninterrupted, and the weather is warm. Thermometer at 98. No rain for four weeks. F.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Northern Light, with $251,247 in Treasure.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, with the following

SPECIE LIST.

		FROM ASPINWALL.	
Order	$36,307	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$1,000
L. McMurray & Co.	1,000	J. M. Davies	500
Baker & Merrill	2,666	S. L. Isaacs	200
J. B. Newton & Co.	27,527	Order	250
H. Cohen & Co.	54,500	Cologne & Hoffman	48,500
M. O. Hawley	9,723	Marcial & Co.	400
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	18,600		
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	20,767	Total	$51,300
Wells, Fargo & Co.	63,5.4	Grand total	$251,247
Order	5,000		
Total	$264,899		

FROM PANAMA.

Later News from Central America—The Quarrel between Salvador and Guatemala, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Panama, Friday, June 26, 1863.

The Pename Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, arrived here on the 20th ult., with twenty-five passengers and the following freight:

For Southampton—214 cercons cochineal and 1 parcel samples.

For Liverpool—64 bags coffee; 62 cercons cochineal; 1 bag silver ore; 8 bales deerskins; 41 bales cotton.

For New-York—61 bags coffee; 2 cercons cochineal; 11 bales deerskins; 14 bales cotton; 425 hides; 2 cases merchandise.

For Aspinwall—4 bales deer skins.

For South Pacific—343 bags coffee, 20 cercons indigo, 1 parcel samples.

For Panama—13 cans balsam, 51 packages merchandise, 12 cases cigars, 3 bales hats, 36 bags coffee, 306 hides, 1 bale tanned hides, 76 packages sugar, 2 bales mats.

Specie for England	$22,388 00
Specie for South Pacific	400 00
Specie for Panama	3,210 62½
Total	$25,998 62½

The *Guatemala* brings dates from Guatemala to the 16th, from Salvador to the 12th, Nicaragua to the 15th and Costa Rica to the 10th inst. There is scarcely anything in the way of news brought by this arrival. Carrera had left Guatemala on the 7th inst., with a force for another attempt at invading Salvador. Gen. Barrios, of the latter country, is said to be well prepared for the reception of his enemy, and little doubt is entertained that Carrera will be defeated as badly in this expedition as he was some months ago. The people of Salvador are very enthusiastic in their preparations against Carrera. A loan of some $350,000 has been subscribed to the Government to enable the President to carry on the war.

Gen. Juarez, who was so badly defeated in his invasion of and attempt to revolutionize Nicaragua, is reported to be at La Union, Salvador, with a force of 800 men, with which he contemplates another attack upon President Martinez.

Juarez has but little chance of success, since Martinez will be able to bring against him a much superior force, and has lately found means to quiet much of the dissatisfaction that previously existed in reference to his Government.

The British mail steamer *Solent*, from Greytown the 19th inst., arrived at Aspinwall on the 20th. Gentlemen who came down with the *Solent*, and who had been over the Transit Company's route, represent that it is almost impossible for the Company to take the passengers now due over the route. The water in the river was very low, and it is said that the agent of the Transit Company had announced his intention to order the expected steamers to Aspinwall and Panama respectively, unless there should occur a considerable rise in the river. From Costa Rica there is nothing new. All was quiet, and the Government showed a determination to keep out of the squabbles that are now harassing the other Central American States.

The Assemblee of Panama is still in session. The new State Constitution comes up to-day for a final vote. It fully proclaims the doctrine of *State* Sovereignty, and will undoubtedly be passed.

The next measure to be considered by this Legislature is a new law in regard to the time and manner of holding elections. It will probably occupy the body for the next two weeks, after which there is a probability that attention will be devoted to discussing the present Governor, Señor Diaz and quarreling about who shall be his successor. All quiet in the interior.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Two Steamers and a Sloop Captured in the Gulf.

Washington, Sunday, July 5.

Capt. Marchand, of United States steamer *Lackawanna*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of June 14, that at daylight the previous morning, whilst at anchor off Mobile, a black smoke was seen from a steamer, and by signal from the senior officer, gave chase, gaining gradually upon the vessel. She was kept in sight until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, when it became quite dark, and sight of her was lost. At daylight, however, she was discovered eight miles distant. Notwithstanding the exertions she made to escape, by frequently changing her course, burning oily substances in her furnaces, throwing overboard her cargo, etc., the *Lackawanna* gained upon her, and pearing her, she hoisted the British ensign, and did not stop her engines until several shots were fired. She was a fast vessel, and the *Lackawanna* had to run 109 miles before she was captured, which took place in lat. 25° 42' North, lon. 85° 32' West. She was found to be the iron paddle-wheel steamer *Neptune*, of Glasgow, bound from Havana to Mobile. During the chase most of the cargo was thrown overboard, as well as the mail and the principal part of the ship's papers.

Another report from Capt. Marchand, dated at sea, June 15, says:—"At 9 o'clock this morning, on the return of this ship toward Mobile, in company with the steamer [illegible], captured yesterday, the black smoke of a steamer was seen ahead, for which this ship, as well as the *Neptune*, gave chase. She was not brought to until a shot struck her, which did no injury, however, and she was captured after having been chased 26 miles. She was the rebel steamer *Planter*, of Mobile, of 313 tons, and left Mobile Bay on the night of June 13, for Havana, with a cargo of 625 bales of cotton and 194 barrels of rosin. During the chase between 60 and 80 bales of cotton were thrown overboard, and several barrels rosin burned.

Lieut. Commanding Eaton, of U. S. steamer *Circassian*, reports to the Department, dating off New Orleans, June 23, the capture of the rebel sloop *John Wesley*, which had evaded the blockade of St. Mark's, Fla., on 13th ult., and was bound to Havana laden with cotton. She was sent to Key West for adjudication.

Amusements.

The Wallachians in Brooklyn.—On the Fourth of July the Academy of Music, in the City of Brooklyn, was a busy place. In the morning the Long Island Historical Society held their grand powwow

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Occupation of the Capital by the French.

Forey's Triumphal Entry Made on the 10th of June.

HIS PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS

Removal of the Government to San Luis Potosi.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

By way of Santiago de Cuba, we have the important news of the occupation of the City of Mexico by the French on the 3d of this month, without any resistance on the part of JUAREZ. The latter had previously withdrawn with the rest of the Government and the State authorities to San Luis Potosi, declaring this last-named city the capital of the Mexican Republic. The above important intelligence was brought here by the *Pajaro del Oceano*, which arrived at our port yesterday morning from Santiago de Cuba, on her return voyage from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Puerto Plata and various ports of this island. The above information was brought from Vera Cruz by the French mail steamer of the St. Nazaire line, the *Vera Cruz*, and was published in the papers of Santiago de Cuba on the 25th inst.

The news of the occupation of the City of Mexico on the 3d, was conveyed to Vera Cruz by a courier, who arrived on the 13th inst. with dispatches from Gen. FOREY, directed to the commander of that place, announcing the event.

Gen. FOREY made his public entry into Mexico on the 10th of this month.

The following is a translation of the official dispatch of the commander of Vera Cruz, mentioning this event:

To the Sub-Prefect of Vera Cruz:

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO, }
VERA CRUZ, June 13, 1863. }

Mr. Sub-Prefect:—I have the honor to inform you officially, that Mexico has been occupied by the French army; the Commander-in-Chief was to make his public entry in the above named city on the 11th.

Have the kindness to publish this news in the city, and communicate it to the editor of the paper.

J. MUNIER,
Chief of Battalion, Chief Commander ad interim.

A deputation of foreign consuls left Mexico to inform Gen. FOREY that there was no resistance in the Capital, and on the approach of Gen. BAZAINE, another deputation of the inhabitants entreated him to expedite his entrance in order to prevent any excuse for disorder.

The executive and legislative authorities belonging to JUAREZ' Government, with their employes, seized on leaving every means of transport.

The prompt departure of a division against San Luis was announced.

By another courier who left Mexico City on the 5th, and arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21, the following additional particulars were made known:

The capital was occupied on the 3d inst., at 7 P. M., by 600 men of the Seventh regiment infantry. (*Chasseurs-à-pied.*)

Gen. SALAS had taken charge of the government of the district.

During the non-existence of public authorities in which Mexico was left, a guard of foreigners was organized to preserve the public order.

The forces of JUAREZ, which left Mexico, took three different routes, Queretaro, Morelia and Cuernavaca. JUAREZ, with the Government, the Cunaras, and the public officers, and a few troops, took the road of Queretaro. Gen. MEJIA, it is said, was at Atroyozaloo, to cut off his passing that way.

Three thousand men, under the orders of RAMERL and ARTEAGA, who were marching in the direction of Morelia, were attacked at Monte de las Cruces and completely routed by Gen. BAZAINE, leaving in his possession 500 prisoners, six pieces of artillery, and two ammunition wagons.

MARQUEZ, with the France-Mexican forces, occupied the town of Guadalupe.

CORTLAR's cavalry have again occupied the high roads, and are employed in easing travelers of their baggage.

Col. JEANNINGROS, commander of the foreign regiment, has been appointed Chief of Vera Cruz and the Tierra Caliente.

The following prisoners from Puebla embarked for France on the 9th in the steamers *Darien* and *Ceres*: 13 Generals, 24 Colonels, 25 Lieutenant-Colonels, 58 Commanders, 122 Captains, 150 Lieutenants and 127 Sub-Lieutenants.

On board of the French steamer *Vera Cruz*, which left Santiago de Cuba on the 23d, was M. GALLENTE, an officer of the Imperial household, who takes the keys of Mexico and the military trophies. He is said to have stated at Santiago de Cuba, while the French steamer was lying there, that there had been sent to France in two ships of war about 600 officers, from the General down to the Captain, and that they would be embarked 700 more in two other vessels for the same place, and as prisoners.

The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, a paper in favor of the intervention, says as follows in its issue of the 12th inst.:

"From the commanders and officers, prisoners, who passed through this city and were embarked for Brest on the 6th, we have learned some curious episodes that occurred at Puebla.

In the first place, they confirm the news that is the commissariat of the army of the east there were at the time of surrendering the city, provisions for only two days; but that in the private houses there was plenty of flour and other articles which would have been sufficient to maintain for some time more the troops, if the principal commanders had been willing to continue defending the city.

They also confirm the news that in publishing the General Order for a surrender there were three rounds of cartridges for each man. As the defenders of Puebla amounted to 18,000 men on the 17th of last month, it results that there remained 555,000 shots to fire, more than necessary to fight a battle and force a way through. This ammunition was thrown into the water.

At the meeting of Generals and superior officers held before the surrender, Gens. NEGRETE, GUILARTE and PAVON were in favor of forcing their way through. The opinion of the majority directed by the will of GONZALES ORTEGA prevailed, who was decidedly influenced by Gens. MEADOZA and PAZ. This majority determined to surrender.

One of the Generals prisoners has assured us that they did not attempt to force a way through by main force, because they did not reckon the firmness of the soldiers, who began to be mutinous.

Some soldiers who have arrived at Vera Cruz maintain that the spirit of the troops had drooped, because whilst they were subject to privations, fatigues and dangers, the commanders were constantly feasting, enjoying every kind of luxury.

In general we have heard censured by superior officers, officers and privates, the behavior of ORTEGA during the siege and after surrender as a prisoner. They say that during the siege he was never seen in a dangerous place, that he only thought of dressing and perfuming himself, and being present at banquets; they say that after the surrender of the city, his character of Commander-in-Chief, the respect which the French army merited, his military honor and the circumstance of having constituted himself prisoner of war, imposed upon him the duty of following the future of his comrades in ill luck.

Gen. FOREY, on the 4th, published the following general order:

GENERAL ORDER—SOLDIERS: After a siege to which you have shown a brilliant valor, united to a constancy and perseverance, without which complete success is not obtained, you were forced to a garrison of 15,000 men to lay down their arms, and surrender at discretion. Three of six Generals, more than 300 superior officers, and from 800 to 900 subaltern officers, and a large amount of equipments, with 150 cannon—such are the trophies of your victory, which has opened to you the gates of Puebla—of that city, whose name an enemy, insolent and blind by their pretended victory of the 5th of May, of 1862, charged in remembrance of that day, or which future, of whom you had asked too much, was treacherous to you; of that city which, in their pride, the Government of JUAREZ considered impregnable, and which was to be our sepulchre.

And this victory which you have obtained with weaker means than those which the enemy had accumulated for more than a year in this city, which had been changed into a fortified place of the first rank, gives you the right to be proud.

But nothing has been done whilst something yet remains to be done. If it is Mexico City that is found the knot of the Mexican question, it is there that it must be cut by the sword of France. Your material means are more powerful than those that you have brought in front of Puebla. Your number has been rather increased than diminished, your valor is the same, and whatever may be the resistance prepared against you, those already conquered at Puebla, at San Lorenzo, and wherever they have been dared, to measure swords with you, you will conquer as you always have done.

Forward, therefore, soldiers, let us march to the capital to the cry of "Long live the Emperor," which will announce to a child best under a yoke of iron, that the banner of France is approaching, and brings it freedom.

HEADQUARTERS AT PUEBLA, June 4, 1863.

FOREY,
Commander-in-Chief, &c.

The following is the proclamation which Gen. FOREY addressed to the Mexicans on the day of his entrance into the Capital:

MEXICANS: I will not take even an instant of rest before I have expressed to you all my gratitude for the brilliant reception that you have given to-day to the valiant army which I have the honor to command. If I have not expressions sufficient to signify to you what my heart has experienced; but I have contracted this day, which will leave for all my life the sweetest remembrance, a sacred duty; and that is to labor incessantly to give you peace, order, justice and true liberty.

I reckon, therefore, on all true Mexicans assisting me in the accomplishment of the mission which I will easily do, if you place in my hands, without hesitation, listening to the counsels which I give you with full confidence, the arms which are unjustly in your hands, for the defense of a cause which is not that of the country. If some evil-disposed persons should endeavor to excite disorder, I will repress it in consideration and severity, for the cause of order and public tranquility is mine.

If there are soldiers who have deserted, it was only to return to the ranks of the army. If any wished it to be only a pretext for pillage, they will be severely punished. Under the European protection, in which I place all my confidence, we will conquer the difficulties of the great work of regeneration, in which we must all labor with one mind.

MEXICO, June 10, 1863. FOREY.

The General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps of Mexico, in consultation with the Receiver General, Special Treasury Commissioner, orders:

ARTICLE 1. The exportation of money until further orders is prohibited, except the money in a person's purse or pocket, and that of silver and gold in bullion through the ports of the 3d points occupied by the French army, whatever may be their place of destination, the necessity of the remittance, or the nationality of the ship in which it is shipped.

The quantities which the Consuls of England and Spain may have to transmit are not included in this prohibition, provided they pertain to indemnities due to their people, and are the product of the contracts intended for the payment of stipulations.

ART. 2. The coining of gold or silver money in bullion, from a piece or city occupied by the French army, to any other place or city that are in the power of the enemy, is prohibited.

ART. 3. The officers or employes of any work whatever of the Custom-house or Internal Revenue, are authorized to seize all means, except those in the purse or pocket, and gold or silver in bullion that may be exported from a place that has submitted, to the intervention to another that has not recognized it.

ART. 4. Any person that acts against this order will be punished with a fine not less than 25 per cent. of the amount of the quantity or value of the gold and silver in bullion which the defrauders may have attempted to conceal from the watchfulness of the Custom-house officers.

ART. 5. One half of the fine to be given to the seizure and the other half is go to the public Treasury.

ART. 6. In cities where civil courts have been organized, the act of seizure will be tried before them so that they may give their verdict upon the penalty that shall be imposed, all of which will be done at the cost of the defrauder. In other places where Courts do not exist, the military commander of the place will take cognizance of the offence.

ART. 7. The Collectors of Customs will enter the amounts of fines in a special branch entitled, "Proceeds of fines received for infractions of the decree of the 7th of May of the current year, relative to the exportation of money and of gold and silver in bar."

ART. 8. The Receiver-General, Special Commissioner of the Treasury, is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be fixed in all places of the Republic that have submitted to the intervention, and be published in the official bulletin of the army.

Given in Puebla the 7th of May 1863. FOREY, General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps.

By order of the French Commander at Vera Cruz, a subscription had been opened in that city to assist the poor families of the prisoners taken by the French army.

The *Eco del Comercio* of the 16th gives the following account of the events that took place after the occupation of Mexico by the French, and of the public entry of FOREY, as given in an official dispatch:

"As soon as JUAREZ and his followers left the capital, the inhabitants rose en masse against the wicked, demagogic regimen. Letters that we have received from the capital describe the joy, the enthusiasm, the delirium of the people as something that had not been seen, perhaps, since the entrance of the army under the order of the liberator TRIANDE.

The ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and demonstrations of joy, did not cease even for a moment.

Several papers, decided Supporters of the Intervention, had immediately appeared."

The following is the official communication giving an account of the entry of Gen. FOREY into Mexico:

JUNE 14, 1863.

Mr. Sub-Prefect:

The entry of the commander-in-chief into Mexico took place on the 10th inst., with the greatest pomp. The enthusiasm of the people was indescribable: the streets were strewed with flowers: the people rushed with delirium to where the Generals and his Staff were passing. After having assisted at a *Te Deum* in the Cathedral, which was respectively full, Gen. FOREY received the deputation, and manifested to them his sympathies and his desire which everybody shares, to see order and peace reestablished in this fine country, torn to pieces for so long a time by war and civil dissensions.

G. MUNIER, Head Commander *ad interim.*

The above named paper gives the following programme to celebrate the entrance of the France-Mexican army into Mexico.

The entrance of the France-Mexican army into this Capital will take place on the 16th at one o'clock P. M.

At 5 o'clock, precisely, there will be assembled at the place prepared to the *facade* of the Palace, the City Governor, his staff and all those persons who wish to accompany him, the National Corps of invalids, formerly the guard of honor, to await there his Excellency, Gen. FOREY, and to put him in possession of the City as a friend and ally, addressing to him for that purpose a short speech.

This ceremony terminated the army will continue its march by the streets Maravillas, the square of Santisima, up and so on to the principal square, when a salute of thirteen guns will be fired. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and other persons of the Committee, will proceed to the Metropolitan Church to assist at the *Te Deum*, which will be poured out in action of thanks to the Almighty for the triumph of the cause of order. During this ceremony the French and Mexican flag will be raised in the cathedral, the latter occupying the right hand; on the National palace only the French, and on the City palace only the Mexican, saluting them with twenty-one guns.

His Excellency will afterward proceed to the National palace, where the City Governor, with his suite, will await him, to deliver up to him the command and put him in possession of the edifice, addressing him in another short speech.

The troops will file before the palace, and will proceed to their respective quarters.

Triumphal allegorical cars, with bands of music, will pass through all the streets of the city, which are to be suitably adorned, and at night there will be handsome fireworks, consisting of Roman lights and rockets, throughout the city, from mortars placed in the principal squares. Selected by Santa Cruz, and at the convent of the Alameda and Hospital for the poor. A grand concert will take place in the principal square, which all the people can enjoy. They will last from 7 until eleven o'clock at night.

The public and private buildings will be illuminated.

BRUNO AGUILAR, President.

P. DE HARO, Secretary.
MEXICO, June 9, 1863.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Story About the Vanderbilt and the Alabama—Rebel News—St. Domingo—Hayti, &c.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The rumor of a naval combat between the *Vanderbilt* and Confederate *Alabama*, as given by a Porto Rico paper, has not been confirmed by any fresh intelligence. Since the arrival of the steamer from Porto Rico which brought the news, the English mail steamer *Trent* has arrived from St. Thomas, and new the Spanish steamer, the *Pajaro del Oceano*, from the same place, both of which bring no news whatever upon the subject, and as the battle was said to have taken place at the island of Santa Cruz, near to St. Thomas, if such an event had taken place, we should have had ample particulars by either of the above steamers.

The Havana newspaper, the *Siglo*, of to-day, gives the following as news from the South:

"A private letter, received by the steamer *Corsica*, brings the news that JOHNSTON attacked GRANT and was repulsed with great loss, there being no longer any hope of saving Vicksburgh.

The above-named letter was taken to Nassau by the steamer *Bruse*, which succeeded in running the blockade, and was brought from there by the *Corsica* on her way hither from New-York. The person who says that he saw the letter is to be relied upon.

The same news has been communicated to us verbally as obtained from a passenger of the *Bruse*, who is now in this city."

ST. DOMINGO.

The correspondence to the Havana papers from St. Domingo says that complete tranquility prevails, but it appears from a proclamation published by the Captain-General of the Spanish part of that island to the *Gaceta*, that this *complete* tranquility is in a very shaky condition.

"A complete amnesty has been published by royal order; first, for all those who have been banished abroad on account of the sanguinary political disturbances of the late Republic, and, secondly, for all who were compromised in the late events at Cibao, the trials of whom are ordered by royal decree to be immediately stopped, and the parties to be set at liberty, free from all costs.

The sale of arms not permitted by the law had been prohibited; but the use of swords, the ordinary large chopping knives of the country, holster pistols, revolvers and fowling-pieces were allowed, with the previous Government permission.

HAYTI.

The opening of the Legislative Chamber took place on the 1st of last month, when President GEFFRARD pronounced the usual discourse. After having given a slight sketch of the alarming state of the Republic at the time of the last Legislature, he declared his determination to do battle.

Referring to foreign relations, he observed that with the acknowledgment of the sovereignty of Hayti by the United States, a new impulse would be given to commercial transactions between the two countries. He hoped that the question of territory with the Spanish Government would be satisfactorily adjusted. Two new legations had been instituted, one to the Court of Madrid, and another to the United States. The finances of the country were progressing favorably, and the economy introduced would allow of the application of a part of the surplus to public works, and particularly to the improvement of the highways.

By the steamer *Geffrard*, which arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 19th, with the Secretary of War on board, there had been received late dispatches of the execution at St. Marc, of Gen. Legros and his brother Cousin, his uncle Dupuis, Viard, Eugene Vieux, Vicomte Cortes and Iwa Gilbert. Manuel Dubois, another of the condemned to death, was awaiting the orders of the President, and several others had been sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. These were the leaders of the late abortive insurrection in this country.

In the *Boletin* of Porto Rico of the 17th inst., brought by the *Empire del Oceano*, we find the following:

"From Majaguez there came the intelligence which we do not wish to see confirmed.

On the 13th there arrived from Laguayra, a schooner, and according to what the Captain says, [illegible] for Hayti, for not withstanding the [illegible] agreed to by FALCON and PAEZ the [illegible] should enter and occupy Caracas, and that otherwise an assembly should be convoked to appoint the Provisional Government until the election of President took place, on the [illegible] outbreaking this city, a revolution took place, and [illegible] were killed. Great excitement was raging, from there being no one to attend to matters and order here. On the day that he left, a severe contest was raging, and the firing of musketry could be heard at sea from Laguayra.

A letter from St. Thomas mentions that the district of Carabobo has not accepted the convention agreed to by Gens. FALCON and PAEZ, and that troops had left Puerto Cabello to attack Laguayra."

The *Comptador*, of Mayaguez, speaking of the same, says:

"On the night of the 9th there disembarked from the roads of Laguayra, the war-steamer *Venezuela* and a schooner, the value of war, which were awaiting orders from the Government.

On the 11th, at daybreak, the steamer entered Puerto Cabello and received on board two battalions under the command of Gen. LEANDRO MARTINEZ. On the 8th it returned to Laguayra, firing salutes, which were answered by the batteries of the place; the troops landed with cheers for Gen. MARTINEZ, which were responded by the garrison of the place, commanders, officers and garrison fraternizing.

The new Spanish *Charge d'Affaires* for Venezuela presented his credentials to the Secretary-General on the 16th, the ceremony being witnessed by a large number of persons, including many Spaniards of distinction.

LARA.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

Col Spear's Brilliant Cavalry Exploit—The Capture of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Lee.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN THE FIELD, WHITE HOUSE, VIRGINIA, }
Sunday Night, June 28, 1863. }

Another evidence of the utility of the cavalry arm of military service has just been furnished the country by Col SPEAR and his Eleventh Pennsylvania mounted regiment. A few more such only will be needed to awaken the Government and the people to a sense of the great mistake committed at the outbreak of the war by the War Department in ignoring, so peremptorily as it did, in the case, for instance, of Col. MORRISON's Northern Black Horse mounted organization, this most serviceable branch of the military science. This (Sunday) morning Col. SPEAR returned to White House after a most brilliant, dashing and successful cavalry exploit.

On Thursday last, the 25th inst., Col. SPEAR, commanding the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, accompanied by a detachment of two companies of the Second Massachusetts, and two companies of the Twelfth Illinois, left White House, on the Pamunky River—the whole commanding a force one thousand strong. The undertaking had for its object depredations, destruction of property, and the disconcertion of all rebels whom they might meet in the immediate vicinity of Richmond, added to the obtaining of all the information of the number of the forces at present in and around the so-called Confederate Capital. At about 10 o'clock Thursday A. M., the 25th, the expedition took up the line of march in the direction of Tunstall Station a squad of the Second Massachusetts cavalry acting as the advance guard. As there was nothing to be accomplished at Tunstall Station, a movement on Barrett, a point 10 miles from Richmond, was made, where the forces encamped for the night. At daylight the next morning the expedition moved with the utmost celerity to Hanover Court-house, a distance of 24 miles from White House, and a point directly north of Richmond, reaching there at 9 o'clock in the morning. Just here "the plot thickened" in an admirable and spirited charge made by a squad of the Second Massachusetts and Co. A, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, under command of Capt. RINGLAND, Lieuts. BARKELEY and BLAKE, with Lieut. TITUS, in the rear as an anomalous, though useful capacity of Acting Aid. The charge was made upon the advance station and was successful, resulting in its capture, together with a train of one hundred wagons and the destruction of the telegraph line. From this point the movement having in view the destruction of an important bridge on the Pamunkey, and in which Company A, Brook's cavalry, (Eleventh Pennsylvania,) held the advance, was made. When within a mile of the bridge, Lieut. F. A. BLAKE, with his extreme advance, charged upon and captured the advance picket of the enemy, consisting of a Lieutenant, whose name is not known and six men. On moving further down the river, the rebels showing themselves in considerable force, Col. SPEAR ordered the Second Massachusetts riflemen to dismount, and Companies A and G of his regiment to move forward in support of a couple of Eleventh Pennsylvania howitzers. Sharp and decisive firing caused the enemy, who appeared to be about three hundred strong, to retreat in "skedaddling" confusion. As they did so, our troops occupied a block house and several lines of earthworks running close to the bridge, and on both sides of the railroad track. At this time the [illegible] of the Second Massachusetts, and a few men of Col. SPEAR's command, with howitzers, moved down to the edge of the river, and engaged the enemy with great sharpness. Lieut. BLAKE, with his advanced guard, proceeding further down the river, discovered a ford about a half a mile below the bridge. On reporting this fact to Col. SPEAR, he immediately ordered Companies A and G of his command to cross and attack the enemy in the rear, which they did. Upon charging the earthworks, these companies were temporarily repulsed and driven back a short distance, when Col. SPEAR instantly ordered Companies E and M to move up in reinforcement. Under command of Major BENJAMIN, who ordered him to battle to the formed on the two sides of the enemy's works, at the same time directing Lieut. BOYD, of Company E, to take a few dismounted carabineers, and moving along the river bank, attack the enemy on the river flank. So soon as these preliminary arrangements were completed, Major BENJAMIN ordered Capt. SAWYER to charge the enemy's works with his command. This feature of the reconnoissance was one of the most creditable of any similar one since the inauguration of hostilities. It was, indeed, gallantly done. The carabineers at the same time charged the block-house from the river side, under the auspices of Col. SPEAR. Lieut. REESE, Adj. MERRIAM, Capt. REESE and several other officers were with the carabineers. The struggle here was intense in its character, being a terrible hand to hand conflict. Victory crowned our side. In this attack First Sergt. MCFARLAND, of Company B, Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, fell while gallantly leading, pierced through the heart by a bootle bayonet. Sergt. MCFARLAND was ever brave, ever faithful, and ever ready to die for his country. His name must be added to the long list of the Union heroes who have nobly sacrificed their lives for their country. The conflict lasted about ten minutes, and in it several lives were lost. The enemy lost nine killed and twenty wounded. I may not omit to mention that Capt. RINGLAND's company made a charge in support of SEELY, and that during the fight a charge was made upon a line of skirmishers in rear of the Union line of battle, who were commanded by Lieut. BLAKE, by the enemy's cavalry, who were most successfully repulsed. The result of this feature of the reconnoissance was the undisputed possession of the bridge, and the capture of a Lieutenant-Colonel, six officers and 130 prisoners of war, who were sent down the river to-day. The bridge and block-house were burned, the track torn up and several culverts destroyed. After this our forces fell back to Hanover Court-house, where Major WESTERVELT, of Col. SPEAR's command, had been left to destroy the trains and culverts at the station, which he accomplished. It was here that Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM H. LEE, (not Gen. FITZHUGH LEE,) a nephew of the rebel Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the traitors, and who was wounded at Beverly Ford, was found recruiting at the farm-house of a widow. He was, however, in a condition admitting of removal, and was taken by order of Col. SPEAR. Our forces continued moving down the river, crossing about six miles below Hanover Court-house, encamping for the night on a rebel farm. On the morning of the 28th the troops reached White House by way of King William Court-house. In addition to the results already stated, the troops captured forty good army wagons, and upwards of four hundred mules and horses. Throughout the expedition our scouting parties were frequently fired on by the enemy hanging on our flanks, doing no other damage, however, than the capturing of one private.

I have thus given a plain narration of the facts touching this brilliant affair. From them the country will be able to judge of the high military character and ability displayed by Col. SPEAR, one of successful to accomplished this daring but important undertaking.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of the day to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to MOTHER and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Wanted, an active RELIABLE MAN in every County, to sell a new article. Address, with stamp, BOX 3,000, Post Office, city of New-York.

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The bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c. The Road is along the Valley of the Raisin River, from Michigan Central, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the most populous portion of the State of Michigan.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Northwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly free from floating debt, and before placing its bonds upon the market, in connection with roads that speak decidedly for the largest increase in the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of Capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class Railroad investment, of which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either from whom the bonds are only to be had, viz:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1863.

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JUNE 3, 1863.

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All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual election held on the 16th June, instant:

John W. Lewis,	Henry S. Terbell,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Raynor,
Abraham Leggett,	Cornelius Stephens,
Thomas Williams,	Samuel Birdsall,
Alfred Tallmadge,	D. Jenks'n Stewart,
George Warren,	Thomas Jardanck,
Chris. Gwyer,	William Hertzel,
Simon Shandler,	Crowell Adams,
John P. Yelverton,	John C. Hunter,
James S. Lewis,	Henry David,
Solomon Banta,	John O. More,
William Mohr,	J. G. Rauvert,
	Matthias Stoodgood,
	Peter J. Schultz,
	Elphalet Bootman,
	Albert Mann,
	Abraham A. Van Nest,
	J. F. Van Siver,
	George Schneider,
	James E. Perkins,
	Joseph B. Miller.

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 22, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The commission is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

Signed, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Peet, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

STATE BANK, ALBANY, July 2, 1863.

THE THOMAS E. BARTGAND COMPANY'S BANK (Pittsburgh) has this day filed, in this office, a copy of an amendment of the articles of association of the said bank, and the City of New-York, in regard to the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 11, 1851.

B. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York.

L. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1863.

PENNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BEYSON, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY

and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

SOLDIERS OF THE TWO YEAR REGIments who have been mustered out and not paid their bounty, can get the same by applying to A. NELSON LUCKEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER

Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and procure PATENTS, procure the construction, purchase Quartermasters', Ordnance and Navy Agents' and other vouchers, procure settlements of accounts of Pay, Secret and Pensions. No. 3 PARE-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

DEATH!

It having been reported in Wall-st. that I intend to offer for sale FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, or sell them to any one at a less price than the market rate, this is to certify that such reports are false.

BANKERS, No. 20 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE FOR SALE

Sight credits available in all the principal cities of the United States issued by

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
No. 20 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of
TEN PER CENT
out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.

WM. H. LOCK, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NORWICH, Conn., June 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, have been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next, at the Office of the Treasurer, in Norwich.

H. H. STARKWEATHER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., No. 53 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One Dollar per Share out of the earnings of steamers sailing between the two oceans, to be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 6th July next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and reopened on the 9th of July, 1863.

GEO. T. SENEY, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 78 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on amount of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 25th July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board,

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 253 Bowery.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000, on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after the 3d Monday in July.

CHAS. PECK, President.
Jas. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, June 30, 1863.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assumes the payment of the Government tax. The books will be closed from this date till date of payment.

E. F. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order.

H. V. GALLAGHAN, Secretary.

OFFICE NO. 59 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE CONTI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared an Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HALL, Jr., Secretary.

BOWERY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 25, 1863.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, No. 33 WALL-ST. (Bank of New-York Building.)

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent.—free of Government tax—has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of July next.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, June 23, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board,

P. H. BEYSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 7 Wall-st.

R. H. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

E. BAYLES, Cashier.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, July 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on demand.

H. CHROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1863.

TWENTIETH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PALMER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholders on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE EWLAS, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July next, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of June inst., and that the transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of June inst., and reopened on the 16th day of July next.

The Transfer Books for the Scrip Certificates will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on amount of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 25th July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board,

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 253 Bowery.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000, on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after the 3d Monday in July.

CHAS. PECK, President.
Jas. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, June 30, 1863.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assumes the payment of the Government tax. The books will be closed from this date till date of payment.

E. F. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order.

H. V. GALLAGHAN, Secretary.

OFFICE NO. 59 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE CONTI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared an Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HALL, Jr., Secretary.

BOWERY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 25, 1863.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, No. 33 WALL-ST. (Bank of New-York Building.)

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent.—free of Government tax—has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of July next.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, June 23, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board,

P. H. BEYSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 7 Wall-st.

R. H. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

E. BAYLES, Cashier.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, July 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on demand.

H. CHROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1863.

TWENTIETH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PALMER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholders on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE EWLAS, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. Interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ADD'L F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 420 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDGAR T. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN MORGAN,
WM. H. WOOLSEY, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 111 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The Savings Department fronts the great Park of Correspondents.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 8.

All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
EDWARD A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, New-York, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PURDY, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 7 to 7 P. M. SIX per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

EDGAR T. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN MORGAN,
WM. H. WOOLSEY, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 111 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The Savings Department fronts the great Park of Correspondents.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 8.

All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
EDWARD A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, New-York, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PURDY, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 7 to 7 P. M. SIX per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

EDGAR T. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN MORGAN,
WM. H. WOOLSEY, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 111 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The Savings Department fronts the great Park of Correspondents.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 8.

All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
EDWARD A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, New-York, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify, that we whose names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership, and

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is JEROME, KELLOGG & COMPANY.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling Corporate, State and Government Securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners in the said Copartnership are as follows: Addison G. Jerome, Senior; John A. Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Condit, Henry Fitch, and George W. VerValin. That the said John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Condit, and George W. VerValin, all of whose places of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and Henry Fitch, whose residence is in the town of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, are general partners, and that the said Addison G. Jerome, Senior, is the special partner, whose residence is in the City of New-York, aforesaid, is a special partner.

Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership, is one hundred thousand dollars.

Fifth—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence, is the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

As witness, our hands this twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Signed,
JOHN KELLOGG,
ADDISON G. JEROME, Junior,
JOHN A. CONDIT,
HENRY FITCH,
GEORGE W. VERVALIN,
General Partners.
ADDISON G. JEROME, Senior,
Special Partner.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. His former partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. G. READ.
ROBERT

SHIPPING

[illegible] GUYARD, AGENT.

SCREW [illegible] LINE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The [illegible] Steam Packet [illegible] Capt. [illegible], will sail as above, first-class Gull passage [illegible]

FOR NEW-YORK.

For freight [illegible]

OLYMPUS.....WEDNESDAY.....24th June.
HECLA.....WEDNESDAY.....8th July.
RHEIN.....WEDNESDAY.....22d July.
And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry no cattle or steerage emigrants.

Rates of passage to Liverpool:

Cabin.....$90 00
Steerage.....30 00
Rates of passage from Queenstown (Cork Harbor):
Passage, 1 Queenstown, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 29 Pine-st.
For height and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR; AND BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX EACH WAY.

AFRICA, Capt. Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1
CANADA, Second, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 33
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER Paton, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 28 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$120
Second Cabin.....80
Steerage.....25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. Beaggs, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 11.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates.
For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York,
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Perkins, commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, R. Bell, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship
ALABAMA,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....July 18
EDINBURH.....Saturday.....July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....90 | Steerage to London.....36 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. Faoud, R. N. R., 3,225 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 6, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodation) $80, $95, $110; including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.
Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.
An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.
To be followed by the SHANNON on the 12th.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PONY, 12 TO 13 hands high, young and sound, well adapted for a boy's use, either under saddle or in harness. Can be seen at the stable of Thomas Norris, No. 118 Clinton-st.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. Oo Gold, as low as $25. Silver Plating, (continuous gum,) $30. Bobber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the same fire. Lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties to the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
For WHITESTONE, DAVIS' DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, ROCK HALL, SLEEPY HOLLOW and LITTLE NECK, Foot of Whitehall-st., at 9 A. M., and 1 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) and at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings, returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight charged unless taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamboat MINNA, Capt. Barker, will leave Pier No. 1, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for the above-named landings, returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 5 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers
1863. 1863.
PLANET, METEOR,
CITY OF CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS,
TRAVELER, IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.
One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.
Leave Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 5 o'clock, P. M.
The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.
For further information see season cards.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., and intermediate landings,
The large and commodious steamboat,
WYOMING,
Will leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st. N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M.
Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms.
For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.
New-York, June 29, 1863.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Fort Wadsworth, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamboat HELEN will leave Robinson-st, Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 3½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. The Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 6 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. H. Havens, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, on the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 167 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. N. King, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. Powell, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Sharp Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 1.20 o'clock same evening, making no usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and Brewster's to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, and 5 P. M., and 6 P. M. from 10th-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, 5, 6, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls Trains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at Wassaic, Millerton and intermediate points. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M. on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls. Also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 8:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6, 7, 7:30 and 6:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare, for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Scarsville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:30 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:05 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM 30TH-ST.	FROM HUBERT-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:17 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked to the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 8:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. for Nyack, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FURNITURE.

SPRING FURNITURE IN ALL ITS STYLES.
[illegible] FURNITURE OF [illegible] solid chestnut and walnut [illegible] and [illegible] Manufactory, No. 341 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000 Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and hands to carry. Cash ORDERS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING done as cheap. F. A. DAWLEY, Printer, 97 Nassau-st., No. 37 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, Jet-Black Ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold in No. 2 Locke-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE C. REES.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 3—second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED—BY A NEAT TIDY middle aged woman, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; understands the care of hair and kitchen. Wages $8 to $9. City or country. Call or address 126 East 32d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a genteel family; understands American and French cooking; has five years' reference; has no objection to go in the country. Apply for two days No. 464 6th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation to obtain homelike and quietness, or waitress only, by a German Protestant girl, with good city references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 23d-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would do light chamber work or plain sewing; would do general housework in a small family. No objection to the country. Please call or address, for two days, 82 No. 56 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and washerlady, in a French family. Wages, $4 per week required; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 12th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress; is willing to assist with chamber work; would go to the country with a family; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced girl with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or would do fine washing and waiting; wages $7. City or country. Call at or address No. 128 East 21st-st., two days.

FRENCH CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTable, neat Swiss girl wishes a situation as chambermaid; speaks a little English. Apply at the Employment Office for all Nations, No. 26 6th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS cooks and other cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, and them lately landed; also, colored help for the City or country, and all good servants wanted at the Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper, entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced man, who can give good City reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 121 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER.—A PRACTICAL GARDENER wants a situation; is single; fully competent; terms moderate. Any parties in want will address GARDENER, No. 46 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS regular gardener, or would act as coachman and gardener upon a small place. Address, for two days, JOBBING GARDENER, Box No. 800 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS Coachman, would take care of lawn, &c., (to go in the country;) by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; references unexceptionable; a permanent place desired. Address R. T., Box No. 121 Times Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—SITUATION wanted as groom and coachman by a respectable married man, who perfectly understands his business; a City place preferred; can produce good City references. Address C. W., Box No. 126 Times Office.

AS TRANSFER OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation as above by a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and industrious; has 10 years' City reference. Address P. G., Box No. 126 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or retail grocery-store, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address GROCERY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 121 Fulton-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN A STAtionery store; one who understands something of the business preferred. Address "STATIONER," Box No. 317 New-York Post-office, stating reference, and, if [illegible] in relation to salary.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE down town, one somewhat acquainted with plated ware preferred; salary small for the first year. Address in handwriting, with references, J. H. S, Box No. 132 Times Office.

COACHMAN WANTED—ONE WHO THOroughly understands his business, and can produce the best City references from past employers. Apply to W. S. LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FARMERS WANTED.—ONE WITH WIFE, TO take charge of large farm near the City; also two or three good farm hands. Apply on Monday, from 1 to 3, at office No. 4 over Fulton Bank.

TO CAST-STEEL WORKERS.—WANTED, a hammerman, a tiller and a melter. Apply to the National Steel Works, 2d-av., between 45th and 47th sts., New-York City.

HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON WANTED.—An American woman of active habits, in a boys' boarding school. Location on the Hudson. Apply in person at No. 502 Washington-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock on Wednesday next.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age; one residing with his parents in the City or in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address with reference, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN residing near the City, a Protestant unmarried man who will be willing to make himself generally useful; his business will be to take care of a horse and cow, keep the grounds in order and attend to the usual duties of sexton in the church. Address O. R., Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING-ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR GENtlemen or gentleman and wife, with use of parlor, at No. 64 West 20th-st. Convenient to cars and stages.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; rent moderate; also, a hall bedroom on the third floor. The location is good, the house very quiet and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED on Staten Island, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery beautiful. Address Republic, Box 4,616 Post-office. Liberal table and stable. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Tarpen, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—$20 PER MONTH, IN ONE of the most spacious and well furnished houses in the Long-established Wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Primary-ground floor, (Dwelling,) three-story and basement. Carpets, &c., offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORKS—ALL KINDS of Sewing Machines repaired. Also manufacturers of the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Orders promptly attended to at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 439 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, GIBBS', Florence & Lyons', Bowen's, Singer's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines, at moderate prices, and on monthly payments. P. HERMAN, 5 Union-square.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 466 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our stock and commenced marking off the current importations, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 490 Broadway, near Grand-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE RESTON'S GOODS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 6,
THE PRICES OF ALL OUR STOCK
IN THE
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS
MARKED DOWN 20 PER CENT,
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
All qualities, reduced in price.
FANCY AND FIGURED SILKS, At reduced prices.
PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS, Reduced in price.
All our superb stock of
IMPORTED DRESS GOODS,
CLOSING OUT AT GREAT BARGAINS.
STELLA, CASHMERE and GRENADINE SHAWLS
Reduced in price.
MANTILLAS, CLOAKS and CIRCULARS,
IN CLOTH AND SILK.
Our large stock of
SUN-UMBRELLAS,
All reduced in price.
At great bargains,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS.
LINENS, DIAPERS, TABLE-DAMASKS, TOWELS, NAPKINS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND FANCY LINENS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK SILK MITS.
SAJOU'S, ALEXANDRE'S AND JOUVIN'S
KID GLOVES, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Ladies will find
This week the well-worthy their
SPECIAL ATTENTION,
As many of the goods we have reduced are just at this time advancing in price at the importers' and jobbers' stores. We make this special sale just because we find our stock too large, previous to taking our regular half-yearly inventory.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE. CLOSING OUT SALE.
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!
OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH
AT ANY SACRIFICE!
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 224 BOWERY.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Proprietor.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Selling off the stock of STRAW GOODS, at closing-out prices. We also continue receiving daily novelties in BLOOMERS, both sea-side and promenade. White and Colored SHAKERS, 12, 16 and 20 cents each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
DRABS, WHITES, MEXIQUES, every color and shade, at 12, 17, 18, 25, 31, 44 and 56 cents per yard; very much below last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
All our stock of MILLINERY SILKS and LACES reduced in prices.
Auction lots of COLLARS, SETTS, SLEEVES and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very cheap.
5,000 LINEN COLLARS, new shapes, at 4 and 6 cents each.
10,000 pairs of SILK TWISTED MITTS below last year's prices. Cheapest KID GLOVES in the City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
New WHITE, BLACK and COLORED OSTRICH FEATHERS. Also, new styles of FRENCH FLOWERS, DRESS and STRAW TRIMMINGS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN BUKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
On and after MONDAY, the 6th inst., we shall offer at retail, 6 cases fine French Organdy Muslins, at 12½ cents, worth 37½ cents.
6 Cases Sapphire, at 15 cents, worth 50 cents.
JACKSON, Importer of Hosiering Goods,
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY,
OPPOSITE YONKERS,
FOR SALE.
The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 300 acres, at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James July estate; fifteen minutes from New-York, running west from the Palisades into the country, consisting of meadow, arable and wood land. The property is bounded on the east by and through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites; title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 20 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO TRADE—1,000 LOTS OF land in the City of Chicago, located in the business part of the city; will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or will be traded for merchants' claims against parties residing in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, or exchanged for good real estate in or near New-York, Brooklyn, &c. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 20th-st.; 82x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 7 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable place on Staten Island; containing 16 acres of good land, with good improvements; a large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks, finely shaded with large forest trees; a fine garden, grape-arbors, fruit trees, &c., in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of the steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARrytown and Sing Sing, 93 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let, the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale. Apply to HENRY B. SLOCUM, Jr., No. 256 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM.—FOR SALE, the farm of the late Robert Van Amburgh, lying on the town of Poughkeepsie, six miles from City, on the four from the New-Hamburg depot of the Hudson River Railroad, containing about 150 acres, 10 of which is heavy timber. It is commandingly situated, well watered and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive. Land free of broken stone. The dwelling is pleasantly situated in an equally divided, but is capable of a moderate price to one of the estate. Terms easy and title good. For particulars inquire of JAMES H. MILLS, Poughkeepsie; JOHN VAN ETEN, New-Hamburgh; CHARLES SUBURG, Fishkill Landing; GEORGE WADE, No. 3 State-st., New-York; and of the heirs of the testator, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 90 ACRES, IN GOOD three miles north of Schuyler Station; new dwelling-house, 32x36 feet, with kitchen, three chambers, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to C. C. SEARS, Schuyler Station, or 141 Pearl-st., New-York.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE IN Ulster County—three miles south of Poughkeepsie; contains 100 acres; good improvements. Apply to D. C. VAIL, Milton, Ulster County, New-York.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 52 Henry-st. Rent $11 per month.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. Rent $600. Inquire at office of the Advertising Co., No. 141 Parkrow.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RIDE WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—A brown stone front House, between 40th and 50th sts., rent from $1,200 to $1,500. Address HOUSE, Box 1304 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Commencing MONDAY, July 6

Lieut. [illegible]
Sergt. A. C. Kingsley, 5th Michigan—arm shattered.
Corp. Alex. McCleary, 5th, fatally.
Private Henry Hinchcliffe—thigh shattered.
Private Ellicott, Gates—both legs, severe.
Private Henry W. Clark—leg.
Private Tadd's Sherman—hand, slight.
Lieut. Cyrus E. Wicker, Co. E, 108th New-York—killed.
J. Brownell, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Corp. W. Millette, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Wm. Leach, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
D. Lappeus, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Col. Adolph Von Hartung, 74th Pennsylvania—leg.
Capt. Heily, 74th Pennsylvania—killed.
Maj. Mitzel, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Capt. Myer, 74th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Roth, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Lieut. Knoble, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Lieut. Nodmeyer, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Col. Fraucine, 7th New-Jersey—badly wounded, thigh.
Lieut.-Col. Price, 7th New-Jersey—wounded, leg.
Capt. Healey, 6th New-Jersey—seriously.
Lieut. Leach, 1st Michigan—killed.

Eighth New-Jersey.

Capt. Edwin C. Nichols, Co. G, severely—thigh.
Capt. Andrew H. Davis, Co. H—thigh.
Lieut. Henry Hartford, Co. F—shoulder.
Lieut. Lambert, Co. A—foot.
Lieut. Browne, Co. B—leg shattered.
Lieut. Andrew Mandeville, Co. D—thigh.
Col Ramsay—slight.
Capt. Dorrity, Perrit's battery—killed.
Lieut Walker 5th N. New-York—killed.
Capt. Caldwell, Gen. Caldwell's Staff—wounded in leg.
Col. O Kane—69th Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Steel, 7th Michigan—killed.
All of the field officers of the 1st Minnesota were wounded. Lieut Col. Adams mortally.
Lieut. Ropes, 20th Massachusetts—killed.
Major Baird and Lieuts. Haskell and Witter, Gen. Hancock's Staff—wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Ischndry, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded, since died.
Capt. Farrel, Provost-Marshal, 1st Minnesota regiment—wounded, since died.
Capt. McBride, 72d Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut. Jones, 72d Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut. Stulings, 72 Penna—mortally wounded.
Capt. Shreves, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Capt. Lockhart, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Borland, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Stewart, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Col. Dersreoux, 15th Massachusetts—killed.

S. WILKESON.

The Despatches from Jeff. Davis to Lee.

The contents of the dispatches captured Thursday, from DAVIS to LEE, are in substance: *A peremptory order for Lee to withdraw from Pennsylvania*; an order for his transportation to fall back to Hagerstown *straightway*, assigning as a reason that the position of LEE is too hazardous, the condition of Richmond too defenceless, to warrant his remaining in Pennsylvania longer—that the advantages there to be gained are not sufficiently great to compensate for the risk he runs. He also *refuses* LEE's request to have BEAUREGARD re-inforce him, and orders him South of the Potomac forthwith.

THE REBELS REPORTED IN FULL RETREAT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

The *American* has just put upon its bulletin the important announcement that the rebel army is in full retreat, which was commenced on Friday night.

Many thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon are captured.

THE REBEL PONTOON BRIDGE DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

The following has just been received.

FREDERICK, July 4—8 P. M.

To Gen. Halleck:

An expedition by me last night has just returned, having *entirely destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport.*

We captured the guard, a Lieutenant and thirteen men. W. H. FRENCH, Major-General.

THE POTOMAC IMPASSABLE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

The recent rains have swollen the Potomac thus rendering the river unfordable, an important fact in view of military operations. The water in some places in the Upper Potomac is said to be eight or nine feet deep.

The city is jubilent to-night over the latest war intelligence from Pennsylvania.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

In consequence of information that STUART was about to make a raid upon our rear this afternoon, KILPATRICK was sent out on our right. Some cannonading was heard, but up to 9 o'clock he had not returned to camp. Should the enemy be found here in the morning, the Fourth of July will receive an additional cause for commemoration.

OUR OCCUPATION OF GETTYSBURGH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

The messenger who brought the account of Friday's battle says:

We advanced and occupied Gettysburgh during Friday night, without opposition.

Firing was heard early Saturday morning toward Gettysburgh, supposed to be our forces pursuing LEE.

Gen. NEAL is under treatment.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

Dispatches received from the army state that the enemy was discovered to be retreating at 2 A. M. on Saturday. It is believed that LEE cannot get off without great loss. Gen. FERRER captured and destroyed his pontoon bridges at Falling Water.

The highest anticipations are expressed by the Government. There is a striking contrast between the anxiety of a week ago and the present tranquil, expectant confidence.

LATER. News arrives from Baltimore confirming the largest statements of Gen. MEADE'S success. Your army correspondents will doubtless send full details. The public joy is unbounded.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

Dispatches from Gen. MEADE, dated yesterday morning, (4th,) state that the rebel army had withdrawn from his front, but whether for a retreat or as a manœuvre, was not then known.

Nothing has been received here up to this time, (Sunday noon,) by which can be ascertained, conflicting with this intelligence.

The importance of the dispatches from JEFF. DAVIS and the rebel Adjt.-Gen. COOPER, to Gen. LEE's column of invasion. They reveal the secret of the rebel movement, and also the present views of the rebel Commander.

Gen. REYNOLDS arrived here to-day. His left leg has been amputated, but it is thought that he will recover.

The reports concerning the death or capture of LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL are still conflicting.

The Potomac is very high.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

About three hundred members of the Twenty-seventh Maine regiment, Col. WENTWORTH, who volunteered to remain beyond their time, while Washington was threatened, have been relieved by the War Department, and left for home yesterday (Saturday) evening. Medals of honor are to be awarded them.

Maj.-Gen. FARNUM yesterday succeeded in reaching Williamsport by a forced march from Frederick with considerable forces, and has destroyed the pontoon bridge and train of LEE, which the latter left in position there to serve for emergencies.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES reaches here to-day this morning. Though suffering from loss of his leg, his physical condition is thought to be improving.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday Afternoon, July 5.

A sensation report is current here that 20,000 rebels, and 108 guns have been captured, and that LEE asked an armistice of 48 hours to bury his dead and take charge of his wounded, to which Gen. MEADE replied that an unconditional surrender could only be entertained. No confirmation of these reports received.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 5.

The *Journal* publishes the following in an extra:

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5—11:30 A. M.

The war-correspondent of the *Journal* has just arrived from yesterday's battle-field. He states that the rout of Gen. LEE was thorough and complete. Gen. MEADE has not only captured 20,000 rebels, but recaptured all our own troops, who were previously in the hands of the enemy.

Three o'clock P. M.—It is really true that LEE has been totally routed, and is seeking to escape. PLEASANTON cut off his retreat in the Gap leading to Chambersburgh.

We took 118 pieces of artillery, and from 15,000 to 20,000 prisoners, and all they took of us in the first day's fight. We hold the town of Gettysburgh and all the hospitals. It is a complete victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 5—11 P. M.

A gentleman who lives on the road to Fayetteville, fifteen miles from Gettysburgh, and who arrived to-day, says that at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he heard heavy firing which continued until dark. This morning it again commenced at an early hour and continued till 7 o'clock, but not nearly as heavy as the night before. He left at 9 o'clock and the firing had not been renewed. The sound was in the direction of Gettysburgh.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

The city to-day has been jubilant over the news received from the Army of the Potomac.

This afternoon Gov. CURTIN received a dispatch from Philadelphia confirming the report that Gen. MEADE had captured 25,000 prisoners, 118 pieces of artillery, and a pontoon bridge at Williamsport.

The news is in circulation to-night that LEE has surrendered his entire force to Gen. MEADE. Gov. CURTIN has not yet an official confirmation of the same, but expresses his belief that if LEE has not already surrendered he will do so to-morrow.

One thousand paroled Union prisoners came in from Gettysburgh to-day, and were sent to Philadelphia. Deserters from the rebel army are coming in from all quarters.

The militia force under Gen. W. F. SMITH has advanced to important positions. *Chambersburgh is occupied by our troops.* Gen. SMITH took one hundred prisoners to-day. WHIT.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM HANOVER, PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 4.

Col. FORNEY, of the *Press*, received the following highly important dispatch, to-night, from the Army of the Potomac:

HANOVER, Penn., Saturday, July 4—8 P. M.

There has been no fighting up to this time to-day. Last evening we drove the enemy back to Gettysburgh. Our lines this morning extend eight miles around Gettysburgh, our batteries being on all the hills looking on the town from the south. We occupy Roundtop Ridge, commanding the Chambersburgh turnpike, and have cut off all the lines of retreat. Our forces occupy the strongest possible position; a flank movement on our left is impossible.

At about 8 o'clock last night, the Florida brigade of Gen. LONGSTREET'S division, with a Brigadier-General in command, advanced within our lines, and gave themselves up with their colors.

A bearer of dispatches from JEFFERSON DAVIS to Gen. LEE has been captured. The dispatches order Gen. LEE peremptorily to return to Richmond, and state that the movement into Pennsylvania was wholly against his wishes.

The following were among the officers killed in yesterday's engagement:

Col. TAYLOR, of the Bucktail regiment, a brother of BAYARD TAYLOR.

Lieut.-Col. MILES, of the same regiment.

Lieut. MARTIN, of Philadelphia, was wounded.

Maj. KERNEY, of the Eleventh New-Jersey, was wounded in the knee.

We have captured about eight thousand prisoners.

DETAILS OF WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURGH, THURSDAY, July 2, 1863—12 M.

The engagement yesterday was very sharp, and one of the bloodiest, for its duration, yet encountered by the Army of the Potomac. It was entirely between our Advance Guard, the First corps, supported subsequently by the Eleventh, and the combined forces of the rebel Generals HILL and EWELL.

WADSWORTH'S Division, which encamped Tuesday night at Marsh Creek, five miles south of Gettysburgh, moved forward in the morning, and at 10 A. M., were at Gettysburgh. Half a mile beyond the town they met the rebels in force, who were advancing rapidly. Gen. HARTRANFT, apparently under the impression that the force was not more than equal to his, immediately attacked the enemy with great vigor, and drove them back, capturing 400 prisoners, including one Brigadier-General (ARCHER) on the spot. It was just before this, while forming the line of battle, that Gen. REYNOLDS was killed by a rebel sharpshooter. Soon after, the enemy's line of battle, which was very strong, was developed, and had extended beyond, above them from the WARRENTON road, with two brigades, now became very heavy, and the enemy pouring in large masses of troops on our flank, the 1st and 11th corps fell back in good order, passing through the town to just the southern and western edge of it, where a new position was taken on a range of high hills circling around the town from north to south.

The Eleventh corps in action was commanded by Gen. SCHURZ. His division was on the right of WADSWORTH'S, and Gen. BARLOW'S on the right of SCHURZ'S, with STEINWEHR'S in reserve. The conduct of the corps partially redeemed the reputation lost at Chancellorsville, though in coming through the town, in retiring, there was considerable confusion, and a great many stragglers were lost. There was very little artillery in the early part of the fight. HALL'S Second Maine battery distinguished itself, as also did STEWART'S Battery B, Fourth artillery, who mowed the rebels down by hundreds.

We lost no artillery, and by 6 o'clock Gen. HANCOCK, who had been ordered up to take command on the field, arrived, and, with Gen. HOWARD'S assistance, soon formed new lines to the east and south of the town. We still occupied a portion of the place, but the enemy held the most of it, and with it many of our wounded, who were brought there during the fight.

The principal portion of the fight took place near the Pennsylvania College, which building is now used by the enemy as a hospital.

By dark the Twelfth, Third and Second corps had arrived as reinforcements, and Gen. SLOCUM was temporarily in command.

Gen. MEADE arrived about 9 o'clock P. M., and immediately began making the dispositions to give or receive battle.

I send a duplicate list of such casualties among officers as I have thus far obtained—one to go by telegraph. The losses on both sides were very heavy. In MEREDITH'S brigade, the loss reported this morning is 728 killed and wounded, out of 1,850 who went into the fight, and 400 more are yet unaccounted for.

Col. ROY STONE, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, behaved with great gallantry, and was severely wounded. His brigade—the first time under fire—behaved like veterans.

There is no cause whatever for discouragement at the result of yesterday's fight. It was simply an advance of two corps engaged with two whole corps (two-thirds) of the rebel army.

Our forces are now all up, and dispositions are making for a grand attack. All the morning both armies have been deploying their columns, preparatory to a great contest. We occupy and hold the Baltimore pike, Taneytown road, and Emmettsburgh pike, all leading south and east to Baltimore and Washington.

The country is generally open and rolling, affording great opportunities for the use of artillery. There is not much timber, and the rebels have fewer advantages than heretofore. Our losses cannot at present be estimated. They are already among the thousands, and number some of our best officers.

Gens. REYNOLDS and PAUL are killed, the latter having died of his wounds this morning. Gen. BARLOW is severely wounded, and in Gettysburgh—a prisoner. Gen. SHIMPELPENNIG is a prisoner, but not hurt. Col. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of the Second Wisconsin, has lost his left arm, and is a prisoner, but he sent me word, last night, that he was doing well and in glorious spirits.

I have no time to send further particulars. The enemy are now feeling our line, preparatory, apparently, to making an attack. He may receive one before he can give one. Large masses of artillery are arriving and being put in position, there being many fine opportunities for its use.

The great fight will probably begin this afternoon, and continue through to-morrow.

L. L. CROUNSE.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 5 O'CLOCK P. M.

LATEST FROM GETTYSBURGH.

The Retreat of the Rebel Army.

Lee Said to be Fortifying in the Mountains.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 6—1 A. M.

Official information leaves no doubt that LEE'S army is in full retreat. The line of retreat is not definitely known. It is either through Cashtown or Fairfield; whichever way it is, Gen. MEADE appears to have the advantage, as he is posted at Gettysburgh, and is pushing out forces both toward Newman's Col, directly west, and to Fairfield, southwest. Nothing is known as to the exact situation. LEE is probably trying to retreat by both routes.

It is supposed that he does not know of the destruction of the pontoon bridge.

The position of the rebel army last night was, with his left near Hunterstown, and his right across the Emmettsburg road, thus forming a semicircle around Gettysburgh. Gen. MEADE operates from the centre, and LEE on the arc of a circle.

No information can be had as to the movements of our army, but all our Generals are vigilant, and the troops in the best of spirits.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

The *American's* intelligence from the battle-field, up to 10 o'clock this morning, represents the rebels holding a position in the mountains, near Cashtown, and fortifying. Gen. MEADE has advanced to the enemy's lines. There has been some skirmishing, but no battle. PLEASANTON has captured a large train of the enemy and many prisoners. The enemy left all his wounded in our hands, and thousands of dead. He is believed to be retreating toward Hanover. There is no truth in the report of the capture of LONGSTREET or HILL. There is a dead Major-General in our hands—name unknown.

The enemy is undoubtedly seeking to escape.

The body of Brig-Gen. S. K. ZOOK, killed in the battle of Thursday, reached here yesterday from Westminster, in charge of Lieut. BOOTH and Lieut. FAVILLE, of his Staff. Gen. ZOOK, although appointed from New-York, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He commanded the Third brigade, First division, Second corps, (HANCOCK'S.) His remains will leave for Philadelphia to-day. Gen. GIBBON, commanding the second division of HANCOCK'S corps, was severely wounded in the shoulder in the engagement of Friday, reached here yesterday in comfortable health. Col. MILES of his Staff. The General's wound is not dangerous, and he is doing well.

Maj. PAUL, Inspector-General on Gen. GIBBON'S Staff, was wounded in the foot. Capt. D. G. WEAD, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. GIBBON'S Staff, and Lieut. MARSHALL, were both slightly wounded.

THE LOSSES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, July 5.

The rebel Gen. PENDER is wounded. Gens. KEMPER and JOHNSON, rebels, are killed. Gen. FARNSWORTH, of our cavalry, is killed. The rebel losses are estimated at 25,000.

Our troops are in the highest spirits. Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S wound is more than was at first stated, but is not at all serious. The rebels abandoned their killed and wounded. T. B.

PRISONERS EN ROUTE TO BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

Eight hundred and fifty rebel prisoners, largely composed of Alabama troops, captured from LONGSTREET'S corps on Wednesday's fight, arrived here this morning. More prisoners are announced at the depot, and accounts from up the road say there are large trains at various points, on their way down, while there are said to be acres of them awaiting transportation.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

Twenty-three hundred prisoners have just passed along Baltimore-street from the Northern Central depot, and 1,900 more are shortly expected, which will make 5,050 for to-day. This is but a small installment, it is said, of all who are to come. While passing through the streets some parties had the bad taste to raise cheers of triumph, which induced the rebels to give their peculiar yell for JEFF. and the Southern Confederacy. In addition to the 5,000, eight hundred and thirty passed through here on Friday night, which will make the entire number, so far, nearly six thousand.

THE WOUNDED IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

The following correspondence, by telegraph, took place to-day:

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, Washington:

Our people over the State are exceedingly anxious to render aid and assistance to the wounded at Gettysburgh. Will you say how many volunteer Surgeons I may send. You may be assured that our people will take the wounded to their houses, and render every assistance that the most careful nursing may demand, and that our public buildings can be used as hospitals to any extent. Inasmuch as the battle occurred in Pennsylvania, I ask that our people, at least, be not removed out of the State. You will readily notice the propriety of this, and the interest it will certainly be to the public service in future.

(Signed,) A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5—8½ P. M.

To Gov. Curtin:

Pennsylvania troops will be cared for, as far as possible, in Pennsylvania. Five thousand vacant beds in Philadelphia, which have been ordered, will be first filled. We have plenty of hospital-room prepared, where the wounded will be more comfortably cared for than in any extemporized hospitals. The Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac has plenty of surgical aid.

By order of the Surgeon-General.

JAMES R. SMITH, Assistant Surgeon-General.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Enemy Driven Out of Winchester.

Gen. Rosecrans Pressing Bragg Closely.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

TULLAHOMA, Monday, July 6—9 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS has succeeded in crossing the Elk River, with his corps and a division of cavalry, under Gen. STANLEY, and is in close pursuit of BRAGG'S army, with every prospect of capturing their wagon train and rear guard.

Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN occupied Winchester this morning, his advance driving out the rear guard of the rebels, and at last accounts he was pushing them hard.

It is thought that BRAGG can hardly cross the mountains without suffering a severe loss, and perhaps being forced into a battle. Our loss during the campaign in killed is between 400 and 500; wounded, about 300. The enemy's loss is more than double, besides about 1,000 prisoners; and, without a battle and the necessary loss of life, the enemy have been driven out of Tennessee. W. SWINTON.

TULLAHOMA, Saturday, July 4.

The telegraph wires have been extended to this place.

The following is a summary of the movements for the last three days:

Further developments proved that the rebel retreat from this place had not been so clear as my first dispatch indicated. Haste to record the event induced me to give but a superficial examination. The works are much stronger than I supposed. Fort Rains, a large bastion, is the centre of a series or circle of outer works, bearing upon every road and important point in the vicinity of Northern Tennessee. The weakness of BRAGG was in not holding Manchester. As soon as Gen. ROSECRANS took Manchester, and advanced toward Winchester, he flanked any equal or inferior force at Tullahoma. As soon as the head of the columns got south of Tullahoma, BRAGG evacuated.

Instead of one, we have four siege guns; instead of "stores" we have a large amount of meat and other provisions. After finding on the 1st inst. that Tullahoma was evacuated, ROSECRANS threw forward his force in rapid pursuit, Gen. THOMAS moving on the Manchester road from Tullahoma. Gen. THOMAS moved rapidly in the hopes of striking the enemy, moving nearly due east on the military road built by BRAGG. This Gen. THOMAS waited to do until the enemy was well beyond the angle, and when he was crossing Elk River, the division of Gen. NEGLEY encountered the rear of HARDEE at a point about four miles south of Elk River, and skirmished with it all day, losing four or five killed and wounded. Among the prisoners were Lieut. FEARS, of the Eleventh Michigan.

The enemy's rear-guard, under WHEELER, made a stubborn resistance, delaying Gen. NEGLEY, so that the rebel trains got beyond the river during the night of the 1st. This same process, on the part of Gen. ROSECRANS, enabled Gen. BRAGG, with the reserve artillery, twenty pieces, to cross Elk River at Estell Springs on the night of the 1st, and to reach the mountains. The enemy on both roads burned the bridges, and the rear-guards took up positions in hastily-built works on the opposite side of the river. It was understood this was for the purpose of enlarging our crossing as long as possible, in order to enable the infantry and trains to get into the mountains. To aid them in this very heavy rains came up, and the river rose very high. Natives say they never saw the river so high.

The situation on the night of the 1st was: McCOOK at Estell Springs, with Brooke opposite the ferry; THOMAS at a point CRAGGMITE, with the enemy on the opposite bank. The right wing was in the vicinity of WINCHESTER, and in easy reach of it on the 2d, and the advance, Department headquarters were on the road being established at Tullahoma. Gen. CRITTENDEN, with a full corps, was sent by a super march to take possession of the road leading from Dechard, via Tracey City, to Chattanooga. This was successful, and forced the enemy to take the route across the mountains. On the morning of the 3d McCOOK crossed at the mouth of Rock Creek, below the enemy's position in front of our right, and thus flanked the enemy, who withdrew to Winchester and the mountains.

At the Upper Bridge, where NEGLEY was posted similar manœuvring was made with little better success. ROSECRAN and BEATMAN were sent to the Upper crossing to come down in the rear of the enemy, whom NEGLEY was to detain, not drive. It was thought that ROSECRAN could cross by 10 A. M., but the swollen state of the river prevented, and only a few troops got across in time. Meanwhile a cavalry brigade came in upon the right flank of the enemy. The firing was a mistaken for that of ROSECRAN, and NEGLEY opened with two batteries on the enemy's position, 1,000 yards distant, dismounting one gun and killing several rebel gunners. They were taken completely by surprise, and made but few replies, retreating precipitately. Meantime TURCHIN had engaged the rebel right, and, after a fight of two hours, drove it and the entire rebel force from the field, killing 25 of them.

The fight only ended at 2 P. M. The troops were unable to cross until the morning of the 3d. They moved only a short distance, NEGLEY encamping on the battlefield, and ROSECRAN and BEATMAN on the bank of the river. McCOOK meantime advanced to and occupied Winchester, Dechero and Cowan. This morning the whole force advanced to the foot of the mountain at Cowan, to find the enemy gone.

We lost not over 1,100 men by casualties of all kinds. The troops suffered much from altereate heat and rain. We have 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners, many of them deserters.

The enemy is entirely out of Tennessee, and our communication intact. The railroad will be running to this point to-morrow.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

OFFICIAL ADVICES TO JUNE 29.

Everything Going on Cheeringly.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5—8:25 P. M.

Official dispatches from Vicksburgh, to the 29th June, have been received.

Everything is going on cheeringly.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 2, *Via* CAIRO, Friday, July 3.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 29th ult., are received.

Although no positive advantages resulted from the springing of Gen. MCPHERSON'S mine, yet that officer vigorously pressing the rebels caused them to spring a counter mine on Gen. SHERMAN'S front, but the only damage done was to destroy the head of his approach, which a day's work will clear up.

Col. WOOD is raising the guns of the gunboats *Cincinnati*, and three of them are now in position on the bluff.

The rebels keep up a constant fire, but our casualties are not numerous.

The weather is extremely warm, but the nights are cool and refreshing.

Gen. JOHNSTON is in the vicinity of Canton, preparing for a forward movement.

VICKSBURGH, Monday, June 29—Evening.

Our forces were withdrawn to-day to the outer side of the contested fort to the front of Gen. LOGAN, in consequence of some advantages of position, which enable the enemy to throw shells into our position, thus endangering the lives of our men without present benefit.

The withdrawal, however, is temporary.

A sharp musketry fire is still maintained.

The total casualties in this last struggle are not known, but it is believed they will not exceed 200.

Soldiers Drowned.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, July 3.

A. CROFT and ALFRED DAY, members of Company E, New-York artillery, were drowned to-day at this place, while bathing. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Every day and evening this week.
Commencing MONDAY, July 6, 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE,
and positively the
LAST WEEK
of
GEN. TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE
and the world-renowned
COMMODORE NUTT,
the three SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN ever known on the face of the globe.
This is positively their
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM.
as they appear in Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 13, Norwalk 14th, Danbury 15th and 16th, and Bridgeport 17th and 18th, previous to sailing to Europe. Such a
FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY
is the greatest curiosity and wonder in the world, less than a quarter the size of ordinary people, yet
PERFECT IN FORM AND FEATURE,
INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED, AFFABLE,
and every way agreeable. They will be on exhibition every day and evening.
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
in the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their Wedding Dresses and other Costumes, and various characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the Platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7½ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room, between the acts of the Drama, in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen,
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures and a Million other Wonders.
The Manager has the satisfaction of announcing an engagement with
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
the best company of
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS AND COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS
in the country. It is composed of the best talent of
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world.
They give their inimitable performances
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOUSE, NORTH [illegible]
Here Nature is clothed in her most [illegible] and woods, grass, brooks and [illegible] unite to make it a delightful [illegible]
Journal.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 208 AND 210 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 40 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 20 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 102 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

AT ST. WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR lessons; bookkeeping, writing, and arithmetic taught for $10 at No. 203 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York College No. 42 Bowery. Col. PAINE the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time.
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROMOTION—TRY.

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Ague, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
Wrath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, these tedious ills,
No'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhœa that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb:
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.
New-York Office, No. 69 Broadway.

Lieut. William H. Johnson—hip
Sergt. A.D. Kimbark—head, slightly.
Corp. Alex. McKenzie—foot, severely.
Private Henry Hitchcock—thigh, mortal.
Private Chas. H. Gates—both legs, severe.
Private Henry W. Clark—leg.
Private Thomas Sherman—hand, slight.
Lieut. Cyrus E. Wickes, Co. E, 108th New-York—killed.
J. Brownell, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Corp. W. Milgate, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Wm. Leach, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
D. Lappens, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Col. Adolph Von Hartung, 74th Pennsylvania—leg.
Capt. Reily, 74th Pennsylvania—killed.
Maj. Mitzel, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Capt. Myer, 74th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Roth, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Lieut. Knabe, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Lieut. Newmayer, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Col. Francine, 7th New-Jersey—badly wounded, thigh.
Lieut.-Col. Price, 7th New-Jersey—wounded, leg.
Capt. Healey, 6th New-Jersey—seriously.
Lieut. Leach, 1st Michigan—killed.

Eighth New-Jersey.

Capt. Edwin T. Nichols, Co. G, severely—thigh.
Capt. Andrew H. Davis, Co. H—thigh.
Lieut. Henry Hertford, Co. F—shoulder.
Lieut. Lambert, Co. A—foot.
Lieut. Stowae, Co. B—leg shattered.
Lieut. Andrew Mandeville, Co. D—slight.
Col. Ramsay—slight.
Capt. Dorrity, Perrit's battery—killed.
Lieut. Walker 6th N. New-York—killed.
Capt. Caldwell, Gen. Caldwell's Staff—wounded in leg.
Col. O Kane—69th Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Steel, 7th Michigan—killed.
All of the field officers of the 1st Minnesota were wounded. Lieut Col. Adams mortally.
Lieut. Ropes, 20th Massachusetts—killed.
Major Baird and Lieuts. Haskell and Witter, Gen. Hancock's Staff—wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Ischendry, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded, since died.
Capt. Farrel, Provost-Marshal, 1st Minnesota regiment—wounded, since died.
Capt. McBride, 72d Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut. Jones, 72d Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut. Hullings, 72 Penns—mortally wounded.
Capt. Shreves, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Capt. Lockhart, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Burland, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Stewart, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Col. Dereresnx, 15th Massachusetts—killed.

S. WILKESON.

The Despatches from Jeff. Davis to Lee.

The contents of the dispatches captured Thursday, from DAVIS to LEE, are in substance: A *peremptory order for Lee to withdraw from Pennsylvania*; an order for his transportation to fall back to Hagerstown forthwith; assigning as a reason that the position of LEE is too hazardous, the condition of Richmond too defenceless, to warrant his remaining in Pennsylvania longer—that the advantages there to be gained are not sufficiently great to compensate for the risk he runs. He also *refuses* LEE's request to have BEAUREGARD re-inforce him, and orders him South of the Potomac forthwith.

THE REBELS REPORTED IN FULL RETREAT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

The *American* has just put upon its bulletin the important announcement that the rebel army is in full retreat, which was commenced on Friday night.

Many thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon are captured.

THE REBEL PONTOON BRIDGE DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

The following has just been received.

FREDERICK, July 4—8 P. M.

To Gen. Halleck:

An expedition by me last night has just returned, having *entirely destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport.*

We captured the guard, a Lieutenant and thirteen men. W. H. FRENCH, Major-General.

THE POTOMAC IMPASSABLE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

The recent rains have swollen the Potomac thus rendering the river unfordable, an important fact in view of military operations. The water in some places in the Upper Potomac is said to be eight or nine feet deep.

The city is jubilant to-night over the latest war intelligence from Pennsylvania.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

In consequence of information that STUART was about to make a raid upon our rear this afternoon, KILPATRICK was sent out on our right. Some cannonading was heard, but up to 9 o'clock he had not returned to camp. Should the enemy be found here to-morning, the Fourth of July will receive an additional cause for commemoration.

OUR OCCUPATION OF GETTYSBURGH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

The messenger who brought the account of Friday's battle says:

We advanced and occupied Gettysburgh during Friday night, without opposition.

Firing was heard early Saturday morning toward Gettysburgh, supposed to be our forces pursuing LEE.

Gen. NEAL is under treatment.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

Dispatches received from the army state that the enemy was discovered to be retreating at 5 A. M. on Saturday. It is believed that LEE cannot get off without great loss. Gen. FRENCH captured and destroyed his pontoon bridges at Falling Water.

The highest anticipations are expressed by the Government. There is a striking contrast between the anxiety of a week ago and the present tranquil, expectant confidence.

LATER. News arrives from Baltimore confirming the largest statements of Gen. MEADE's success. Your army correspondents will doubtless send full details. The public joy is unbounded.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

Dispatches from Gen. MEADE, dated yesterday morning, (4th,) state that the rebel army had withdrawn from his front, but whether for a retreat or as a manœuvre, was not then known.

Nothing has been received here up to this time, (Sunday noon,) so far as can be ascertained, conflicting with this intelligence.

The importance of the dispatches from JEFF. DAVIS and the rebel Adjt.-Gen. COOPER, to Gen. LEE cannot be overrated. They reveal the objects of LEE's campaign, and the cause of its failure, and also the present views of the rebel Government.

Gen. SICKLES arrived here to-day. His left leg has been amputated, and it is thought that he will recover.

The reports concerning the death or capture of LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL, are still conflicting.

The Potomac is very high.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

About three hundred members of the Twenty-seventh Maine regiment, Col. WINTHROP, who volunteered to remain beyond their time, while Washington was threatened, have been relieved by the War Department, and left for home yesterday (Saturday) evening. Medals of honor are to be awarded them.

Maj.-Gen. FRANCIS yesterday succeeded in reaching Williamsport by a forced march from Frederick with considerable force, and has destroyed the pontoon bridge and train of LEE, which the latter left in position there to serve for emergencies.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES reached here by rail this morning. Though suffering from loss of his leg, his physical condition is thought to be improving.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday Afternoon, July 5.

A sensation report is current here that 20,000 rebels, and 118 guns have been captured, and that LEE asked an armistice of 48 hours to bury his dead and take charge of his wounded, to which Gen. MEADE replied that an unconditional surrender could only be entertained. No confirmation of these reports received.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 5.

The *Journal* publishes the following in an extra:

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5—11:30 A. M.

The war-correspondent of the *Journal* has just arrived from yesterday's battle-field. He states that the rout of Gen. LEE was thorough and complete. Gen. MEADE has not only captured 20,000 rebels, but recaptured all our own troops, who were previously in the hands of the enemy.

Three o'clock P. M.—It is really true that LEE has been totally routed, and is seeking to escape. PLEASANTON cut off his retreat in the Gap leading to Chambersburgh.

We took 118 pieces of artillery, and from 15,000 to 20,000 prisoners, and all they took of us in the first day's fight. We hold the town of Gettysburgh and all the hospitals. *It is a complete victory.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 5—11 P. M.

A gentleman who lives on the road to Fayetteville, fifteen miles from Gettysburgh, and who arrived to-day, says that at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he heard heavy firing which continued until dark. This morning it again commenced at an early hour and continued till 7 o'clock, but not nearly as heavy as the night before. He left at 9 o'clock and the firing had not been renewed. The sound was in the direction of Gettysburgh.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

The city to-day has been jubilant over the news received from the Army of the Potomac.

This afternoon Gov. CURTIN received a dispatch from Philadelphia confirming the report that Gen. MEADE had captured 25,000 prisoners, 118 pieces of artillery, and a pontoon bridge at Williamsport.

The news is in circulation to-night that LEE has surrendered his entire force to Gen. MEADE. Gov. CURTIN has not yet an official confirmation of the same, but expresses his belief that if LEE has not already surrendered he will do so to-morrow.

One thousand paroled Union prisoners came in from Gettysburgh to-day, and were sent to Philadelphia. Deserters from the rebel army are coming in from all quarters.

The militia force under Gen. W. F. SMITH has advanced to important positions. *Chambersburgh is occupied by our troops.* Gen. SMITH took one hundred prisoners to-day. WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, July 4.

Best informed parties at headquarters are in excellent spirits at the news from Gen. MEADE. The battle is probably still in progress.

A gentleman who left Bridge No. 84 on the Northern Central Railroad at 3 o'clock this morning, heard heavy firing. It was also heard in Harrisburgh for about half an hour.

All is quiet in our immediate front. The rebels are supposed to have left this immediate neighborhood entirely.

The Sanitary Committee of Pittsburgh have forwarded a lot of supplies to this point.

Our wounded have been all brought from Carlisle to Harrisburgh, and are doing well.

Eighteen thousand men are in motion on the flank of the rebels.

Telegraphic communication is kept up with Gen. SMITH wherever he is.

A large number of men are at work on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and trains run to Carlisle.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5—1 A. M.

Most favorable news has been received here from the army of Gen. MEADE, but the details, which are mostly of a general character, cannot be obtained, as the censor is silent and the Governor has nothing.

The trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad will commence to run regularly on Monday morning. Not a har of the road has been touched by the rebels.

No further danger is apprehended to the Northern Central Railroad, the repairs to which are nearly completed.

A gentleman who left the battle-field at Gettysburgh last night arrived here at noon. He came by way of York.

He says that the rebel pickets were posted five miles this side of Gettysburgh, and that the country between here and Gettysburgh may be safely traversed.

Our troops are in excellent spirits. They say universally that this battle is the most desperate the Army of the Potomac ever fought.

From the latest intelligence received here, it is fully believed that Gen. LEE's army has been completely defeated.

There has been no fighting to-day, and the rebel army is endeavoring to retreat through South Mountain Pass and Boonsboro.

It is certain that LEE's retreat is already seriously interfered with, and his escape from our army will be a matter of great difficulty.

A large force is concentrated here, and ready for offensive operations at any moment.

Nearly the full quota of Pennsylvania is already raised, and organized either in regiments or companies at Harrisburg.

Gen. DONOP, volunteer Aid to Gen. SMITH's Staff, arrived here to-day, having been paroled by the rebels.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM HANOVER, PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 4.

Col. FORNEY, of the Press, received the following highly important dispatch, to-night, from the Army of the Potomac:

HANOVER, Penn., Saturday, July 4—6 P. M.

There has been no fighting up to this time to-day. Last evening we drove the enemy back to Gettysburgh. Our lines this morning extend eight miles around Gettysburgh, our batteries being on all the hills looking on the town from the south. We occupy Roundtop Ridge, commanding the Chambersburgh turnpike, and have cut off all the lines of retreat. Our forces occupy the strongest possible positions; a flank movement on our left is impossible.

At about 8 o'clock last night, the Florida brigade of Gen. LONGSTREET's division, with a Brigadier-General in command, advanced within our lines, and gave themselves up with their colors.

A bearer of dispatches from JEFFERSON DAVIS to Gen. LEE has been captured. The dispatches order Gen. LEE peremptorily to return to Richmond, and state that the movement into Pennsylvania was wholly against his wishes.

The following were among the officers killed in yesterday's engagement:

Col. TAYLOR, of the Buckiall regiment, a brother of BAYARD TAYLOR.

Lieut.-Col. MILES, of the same regiment.

Lieut. MANTON, of Philadelphia, was wounded.

Maj. KENNEY, of the Eleventh New-Jersey, was wounded in the knee.

We have captured about eight thousand prisoners.

[DETAILS OF WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.]

From Our Special Correspondent.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURGH, THURSDAY, July 2, 1863—12 M.

The engagement yesterday was very sharp, and one of the bloodiest, for its duration, yet encountered by the Army of the Potomac. It was entirely between our Advance Guard, the First corps, supported subsequently by the Eleventh, and the combined forces of the rebel Generals HILL and EWELL.

WADSWORTH's Division, which encamped Tuesday night at Marsh Creek, five miles south of Gettysburgh, moved forward in the morning, and at 10 A. M., were at Gettysburgh. Half a mile beyond the town they met the rebels in force, who were advancing rapidly. Gen. REYNOLDS, apparently under the impression that the force was not more than equal to his, immediately attacked the enemy with great vigor, and drove them back, capturing 400 prisoners, including one Brigadier-General (ARCHER) on the spot. It was just before this, while forming the line of battle, that Gen. REYNOLDS was killed by a rebel sharpshooter, concealed near by, who shot him through the head. The enemy had taken a position which was very strong, but our men, with fixed bayonets, drove them from it. WADSWORTH, with two brigades, now became hotly engaged, and held the position fully an hour unsupported. The second division, under Gen. ROBINSON, then became engaged, and also one brigade of Gen. DOUBLEDAY's command, his division being commanded by Col. ROWLEY after Gen. REYNOLDS was killed, DOUBLEDAY being assigned to the corps. About half-past one o'clock, the Eleventh corps arrived on the field from Emmettsburgh, and formed on the right of the First corps, but did not get engaged until 3 P. M. The fighting on the left now became very heavy, the enemy pouring in large masses of troops on both flanks. But our men stood their ground with great tenacity, especially the First corps, WADSWORTH's and ROBINSON's divisions, aided in the most gallant manner by Col. ROY STONE's brigade, of Gen. DOUBLEDAY's division.

Two lines of the enemy, who advanced against WADSWORTH's division, were literally crushed, nearly every man being killed or wounded, so accurate was the aim of our men—especially of Gen. SOL. MEREDITH's brigade of Western men.

At length the enemy displayed a strong force on each flank, and compelled our men to fall back, they having no supports within reach. This they did in good order, passing through the town to just the southern and eastern edge of it, where a new position was taken on a range of high hills circling around the town from north to south.

The Eleventh corps in action was commanded by Gen. SCHURZ. His division was on the right of WADSWORTH's, and Gen. BARLOW's on the right of SCHURZ's, with STEINWEHR's in reserve. The conduct of the corps partially redeemed the reputation lost at Chancellorsville, though in coming through the town, in retiring, there was considerable confusion, and a great many stragglers were lost. There was very little artillery in the early part of the fight. HALL's Second Maine battery distinguished itself, as also did STUART's Battery B, Fourth artillery, who mowed the rebels down by hundreds.

We lost no artillery, and by 6 o'clock Gen. HANCOCK, who had been ordered up to take command on the field, arrived, and, with Gen. HOWARD's assistance, soon formed new lines to the east and south of the town. We still occupied a portion of the place, but the enemy held the most of it, and with it many of our wounded, who were brought there during the fight.

The principal portion of the fight took place near the Pennsylvania College, which building is now used by the enemy as a hospital.

By dark the Twelfth, Third and Second corps had arrived as reinforcements, and Gen. SLOCUM was temporarily in command.

Gen. MEADE arrived about 9 o'clock P. M., and immediately began making the dispositions to give or receive battle.

I send a duplicate list of such casualties among officers as I have thus far obtained—one to go by telegraph. The losses on both sides were very heavy. In MARYDITH's brigade, the loss reported this morning is 728 killed and wounded, out of 1,850 who went into the fight, and 400 more are yet unaccounted for.

Col. ROY STONE, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, behaved with great gallantry, and was severely wounded. His brigade—the first time under fire—behaved like veterans.

There is no cause whatever for discouragement at the result of yesterday's fight. It was simply an advance of two corps engaged with two whole corps (two-thirds) of the rebel army.

Our forces are now all up, and dispositions are making for a grand attack. All the morning both armies have been deploying their columns, preparatory to a great contest. We occupy and hold the Baltimore pike, Taneytown road, and Emmettsburgh pike, all leading south and east to Baltimore and Washington.

The country is generally open and rolling, affording great opportunities for the use of artillery. There is not much timber, and the rebels have fewer advantages than heretofore. Our losses cannot at present be estimated. They are already among the thousands, and number some of our best officers.

Gens. REYNOLDS and PAUL are killed, the latter having died of his wounds this morning. Gen. BARLOW is severely wounded, and in Gettysburgh—a prisoner. Gen. SCHIMMELFENNIG is a prisoner, but not hurt. Col. LOUIS FAIRCHILD, of the Second Wisconsin, has lost his left arm, and is a prisoner, but he sent me word, last night, that he was doing well and in glorious spirits.

I have no time to send further particulars. The enemy are now feeling our line, preparatory, apparently, to making an attack. He may receive one before he can give one. Large masses of artillery are arriving and being put in position, there being many fine opportunities for its use.

The gallantry and patriotism of the people of this section is unbounded.

E. CROWELL.

PRISONERS EN ROUTE TO BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

Eight hundred and fifty rebel prisoners, largely composed of Alabama troops, captured from EWELL's corps in Wednesday's fight, arrived here this morning. More prisoners are announced at the depot, and accounts from on the road, say there are large trains at various points, on their way down, whilst there are said to be acres of them awaiting transportation.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

Twenty-three hundred prisoners have just passed along Baltimore-street from the Northern Central depot, and 1,900 more are shortly expected, which will make 5,050 on to-day. This is but a small installment, it is said, of all who are to come. While passing through the streets, some parties had the bad taste to raise cheers of triumph, which induced the rebels to give their peculiar yell for Jays, and the Southern Confederacy. In addition to the 5,000, eight hundred and thirty passed through here on Friday night, which will make the entire number, so far, nearly six thousand.

THE WOUNDED IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

The following correspondence, by telegraph, took place to-day:

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, Washington:

Our people over the State are exceedingly anxious to render aid and assistance to the wounded at Gettysburgh. Will you say how many volunteer Surgeons I may send. You may be assured that our people will take the wounded to their houses, and render every assistance that the most careful nursing may demand, and that our public hollidays can be used as hospitals to any extent. Inasmuch as the battle occurred in Pennsylvania, I ask that our people, at least, be not removed out of the State. You will readily notice the propriety of this, and the interest it will certainly be to the public service in doing.

(Signed,) A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5—8½ P. M.

To Gov. Curtin:

Pennsylvania troops will be cared for, as far as possible, in Pennsylvania. Five thousand vacant beds in Philadelphia, which have been ordered, will be first filled. We have plenty of hospital-room prepared, where the wounded will be more comfortably cared for than in any extemporized hospitals. The Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac has plenty of surgical aid.

By order of the Surgeon-General,

JAMES R. SMITH,
Assistant Surgeon-General.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

OFFICIAL ADVICES TO JUNE 29.

Everything Going on Cheeringly.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5—8:25 P. M.

Official dispatches from Vicksburgh, to the 29th June, have been received.

Everything is going on cheeringly.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 2, *Via* CAIRO, Friday, July 3.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 28th ult., are received.

Although no positive advantages resulted from the springing of Gen. MCPHERSON's mine, yet that officer vigorously pressing the rebels caused them to spring a counter mine on Gen. SHERMAN's front, but the only damage done was to destroy the head of his approach, which a day's work will clear up.

Col. WOOD is raising the guns of the gunboats *Cincinnati*, and three of them are now in position on the bluff.

The rebels keep up a constant fire, but our casualties are not numerous.

The weather is extremely warm, but the nights are cool and refreshing.

Gen. JOHNSTON is in the vicinity of Canton, preparing for a forward movement.

VICKSBURGH, Monday, June 29—Evening.

Our forces were withdrawn to-day to the outer side of the contested fort to the front of Gen. LOGAN, in consequence of some advantages of position, which enable the enemy to throw shells into our position, thus endangering the lives of our men without present benefit.

The withdrawal, however, is temporary.

A sharp musketry fire is still maintained.

The total casualties in this last struggle are not known, but it is believed they will not exceed 200.

Soldiers Drowned.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, July 3.

A. CROFT and ALFRED DAY, members of Company E, New-York artillery, were drowned to-day at this place, while bathing. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Every day and evening this week.
Commencing MONDAY, July 6, 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE,
and positively the
LAST WEEK
of
GEN. TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE
and the world-renowned
COMMODORE NUTT,
the three SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN ever known on the face of the globe.
This is positively their
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM,
as they appear to Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 13, Norwalk 14th, Danbury 15th and 16th, and Bridgeport 17th and 18th, previous to sailing to Europe. Such a
FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY
is the greatest curiosity and wonder in the world, less than a quarter the size of ordinary people, yet
PERFECT IN FORM AND FEATURE,
INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED, AFFABLE,
and every way agreeable. They will be on exhibition every day and evening.
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
in the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their Wedding Dresses and other Costumes, and various characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, besides their exhibition on the Platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7½ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room, between the acts of the Drama, in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen,
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures and a Million other Wonders.
The Manager has the satisfaction of announcing an engagement with
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
the best company of
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS AND COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS
in the country. It is composed of the best talent of
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world.
They give their inimitable performances
EVERY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BOUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 4—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—Mrs. and Miss Thomas, Mrs. L. S. Ballow, 2 children and servant, Misses Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matheson and 2 children, Miss M. L. Bleecker, Mr. Cal Mrs. P. S. McAlester, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Atkin, A. M. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hinks and infant, Georges Bon, Adolph Bergmann, Rev. P. Conroy, J. M. Hamilton, P. Stanton, R. Morris, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. John Rae, Mrs. Bartlett, Rev. Mr. Cone, Cyrus Hickey, A. F. Smith, E. F. Christiancen, Lieutenant Tuplin, Mary Jos. T. Ryan, Samuel Moore, T. Bentley, F. T. Bond, E. H. Lewis, Ebener, James Lees, Rev. R. Lewis, Francis George P. E. Rogers, with others in the steerage. Also, [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, July 4.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Riener, New-Orleans June 21, with sugar and molasses and 18 discharged soldiers from Gen. Banks' army; to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steam transport Alfaster, Dale, Baltimore 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer James S. Green, Willets, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Beardsley, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Frank Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Semple, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Hagels.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to Bigelow.

Ship Wave, (of Boston,) Hardy, Manilla March 7, passed Java Head March 26, with hemp, &c. to master. Passed Java Head in co. with ship Tribune, of and for Boston; bark Patriot King, (Br.,) from Manila for Europe. April 20, lat. 27 39 S., lon. 50 18 E., parted co. with ship Dacia, after having been on fire, and apparently in the water about 3 months. On that co. off Little Egg Harbor, boarded schr. Israel L. Snow, Archer, hence for Washington, and obtained newspapers. Same day, 5 miles N. of Egg Harbor, saw a large bark apparently ashore, head on.

Ship Alice Ball, (of Boston,) Ross, Newport, E., ds., with iron to master.

Ship Harrisburgh, Wiswall, Buenos Ayres 14 ds., with hides and 3 passengers to master.

Bark Ocean Eagle, Luce, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Simon, (Pruss.) Dannemann, Sligo 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Thetis, (of Boston,) Kimball, Apalaboo, West Coast of Sumatra, March 3, via Pernambuco June 2, with pepper to W. A. Sale & Co. Left no Am. vessels on the Coast.

Bark A 1, (of Providence,) Crosby, New-Orleans 16 ds., with molasses to Stokes & Chase.

Brig Africa, (Pruss.,) Mohr, Giss 62 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Gold Hunter, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. John William, (prize,) Lieut. Howard commanding, Key West 10 ds., with mdse. (prize cargoes) to Mr. Clapp, U. S. Marshal at Key West. The J. W. was captured last March by the U. S. steamer Octarora.

Schr. Berwen, McGee, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. L. P. Usher, McKenzie, Rio Grande 45 ds., with hides and wool to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Washington, D. C., 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Moore, Portland, Me., with lumber to C. & J. Peters.

Schr. Medford, Hopkins, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Gentile, Getchell, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Forest, Wilson, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. Brown.

Schr. Eagle, Hall, Rockland 5 ds., lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Magellan, Inman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Smith, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Minnehaha, Leach, Rondout for Portland.

Schr. Tangent, Leach, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Julia Grace, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

BELOW—1 bark and 2 brigs.

Sailed.

June 30—Steamers Eagle, Evening Star, Dictator, Augusta Dinsmore, J. F. Freeborn, Chas. Osgood; ships Orpheus, Centurion, President Fillmore, Progress; barks Alessandro, Belina, Fleetwood; brigs Immaculate, Spartan, E. Derwent, Veloce, Goethe, Margaret, Paul Gerhard, and others.

July 3—Steamers Saxon, Wm. Moore; ships Harvest Queen, Mary G. H. Von Gatjen, Victoria Reed, St. Paul; barks Manhattan, C. Vesto, Diva, Amphitrite, Avon, Bolivia; brigs Wm. Cousins, Azile, Zephyr, S. M. Newhall, Mahuah, W. B. Nash, Queen Victoria, Isabella, H. F. Colthirst, Petrel.

4th—Steamers Detroit, Bremen; City of Manchester, Neptune, Creole.

Miscellaneous.

June 29, off Nantucket, a spar, with sails and rigging attached, was passed. 30th, Nantucket Shoal bearing N. E 25 miles, was passed the hull of a ship burned to the water's edge.

Spoken, &c.

Admiral Dupont—U. S. steamer, from Boston, 2d inst., lat. 40 25, lon. 63 56.

Cacona—bark, for New-York, no date given, lat. 24 52, lon. 40 28.

Gipsy—yacht, hence for Queenstown, 3d inst., at 8 P. M., off Montauk.

Hermelin—U. S. steamer, cruising, 28th ult., lat. 41 04, lon. 65 21.

Iva—bark, hence for St. Thomas, June 23, lat. 26 39, lon. 63 50.

Lone Star—schr., from Halifax for Ponce, P. R., June 27, lat. 40 55, lon. 64 10.

Mary Fry—Br. ship, from Manilla for Europe, March 28, lat. 7 57 N., lon. 103 45 E.

Mystic—brig, from Messina for New-York, 45 ds. out, June 26, lat. 41 16, lon. 61 40.

Scaravaggs—Norw. bark, from Havana, bound E., June 22, lat. 40 29, lon. 69 20.

Wyoming—ship, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, June 1, off George's Shoals.

Foreign Ports.

ARR. at Aspinwall June 7, brig Baron de Castine, Haskell, Perth Amboy; 8th, bark Brothers, Mears, Perth Amboy; 9th, brig Suwannee, McCobb, Perth Amboy; 14th, steamer Champion, Jones, New-York; 21st, ship Wm. B. Travis, Lewis, Philadelphia; 23d, bark Magdalena, Day, New-York; brig Aroostook, Meach, Perth Amboy. Kid, June 9, brig Concord, Masleon, Cienfuegos; 10th, brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York; 15th, schr. Elliott, Duncan, Trinidad de Cuba; 16th, bark Xantho, Chapman, New-York; brig Baron de Castine, Haskell, Java; 17th, steamer Champion, Jones, New-York; 19th, bark Geo. W. Horton, Sleeper, New-York, for repairs; 19th, bark Whistler, Bennett, Cuba or the United States; brig Suwannee, McCobb, Cienfuegos; 20th, bark Brothers, Mears, Cienfuegos.

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Nos. 255 AND 258 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
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For sale by first-class grocers.

AT $2, WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR lessons; bookkeeping, writing, and arithmetic taught for $10 at No. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York College No. 67 Bowery. Col. PAINE the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAD AND REFLECT.

MEASURE OF HEALTH.—"But how," you ask,
We answer, in an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time.
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
In HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Against the vapors that prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the surest antidote.

To set at defiance the miasms of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
Wrath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints—these tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb:
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households loose, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
New-York Office, No. 42 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3677. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Gen. Meade's Order of Thanks to the Army.

THE FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

Lee Reported Fortifying at Newman's Cut, to Protect His Retreat.

The Entire Army of the Potomac in Motion.

Gen. Couch Moving Down from Harrisburgh.

Lee's Retreat Cut Off at the Potomac.

Gen. Meade's Headquarters at Frederick Yesterday.

Rebel Train and Nine Hundred Prisoners Captured by Kilpatrick.

ADDRESS OF GEN. MEADE TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, NEAR GETTYSBURGH, July 4.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 68.—The Commanding General, in behalf the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations. Our enemy, superior in numbers, and flushed with the pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome or destroy this army. Baffled and defeated he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigues the army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it displayed, will be matters of history to be ever remembered.

Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader.

It is right and proper that we should, on suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, that, in the goodness of His providence He has thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just.

By command of

(Signed.) Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

THE VICTORY TO BE DECISIVE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6—10 P. M.

The army news centreing from all points to-day gives assurances of the greatest successes additional to those already achieved. Our forces are pressing from many different directions to cut off LEE's retreat, and coöperating with Gen. MEADE. *The victory is not only glorious,—it will be decisive.* The Potomac is swelling rapidly from last night's rains. Gen. STONEMAN has been ordered immediately to join the Army of the Potomac, to take a cavalry command. He has left to-night.

OUR WHOLE ARMY IN MOTION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

Our whole army is in motion, and the highest hopes are entertained that but a small portion of Gen. LEE's army will be able to reach Virginia.

LEE FORTIFYING NEWMAN'S CUT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

The *Intelligencer* has just issued an extra announcing that the victory at Gettysburgh was decisive, and adding that Gen. LEE is fortifying at Newman's Cut, on the South Mountain (Pennsylvania), in order to cover his inglorious retreat.

TELEGRAMS FROM GETTYSBURGH.

NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

The rebels have retreated toward the Potomac. Their skirmishers were drawn in last night, and a small cavalry force, probably their rear-guard, passed through Emmettsburgh this morning about daylight.

Our troops have been engaged all day in burying the dead, relieving the wounded and collecting small arms, many thousands of which belonged to the rebels.

The rebel pontoon bridge at Dam No. 4 has been destroyed by our cavalry almost unopposed, and our cavalry, at the last advices, had gone up to Williamsport to destroy the two bridges there.

Other preparations are in progress to intercept Gen. LEE's passage of the Potomac, and our army is already in motion.

So much time, however, has elapsed since Gen. LEE commenced to withdraw his forces from our front, his advance may have reached Williamsport, in time to cross before we can prevent it.

Gen. LEE, yesterday, paroled about two thousand Federal prisoners. They were received by Gen. COUCH.

It is not true, as stated, that Gen. LEWELLYN was captured and died within our lines.

Gen. HUNT, Chief of artillery, was not wounded.

Both of these last reports were apparently well authenticated and fully believed.

TELEGRAMS FROM CREAGERSTOWN.

CREAGERSTOWN, Md., Monday, July 6.

It is reported here by officers that on Saturday afternoon our cavalry under KILPATRICK intercepted a retreating train of rebel wagons, guarded by Jones' brigade of cavalry, infantry and artillery, near Monterey, on the Hagerstown and Gettysburgh road. He captured 900 prisoners, including 200 wounded officers. He also took 150 wagons and two guns. The wagons were destroyed.

The rebels were completely surprised and unable to make any serious resistance.

Firing was heard in the direction of the enemy's retreating column yesterday afternoon.

It was probably caused by our cavalry and flying batteries pressing on the enemy's rear.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 6.

The following has been posted at headquarters:

"Advices from the army up to 2 P. M. on Sunday state that Gen. MEADE's headquarters were at Creagerstown last night, and were to be at Prodentick to-day.

Gen. MEADE has telegraphed that LEE's army is retreating."

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 6.

Brig.-Gen. H. HAUPT, having the direction of the Communicating corps, reached here at midnight last night, and had an interview with Gen. SCHENCK.

Up to 1 o'clock on Sunday, when Gen. HAUPT left the headquarters of Gen MEADE, the enemy was fleeing. MEADE's headquarters were at Creagerstown, Md., some fifteen miles north of Frederick, and to-day he is no doubt at Frederick.

Gen. HALLECK is in possession of several recent dispatches from Gen. MEADE, and from their tone declares that LEE has suffered a disastrous defeat.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM GOV. CURTIN

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 6.

The following telegram has been received from the Governor:

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5, 1863.

Col. R. Biddle Roberts, Philadelphia:

The army commanded by Gen. COUCH is advancing in force, and is likely to render important service. We should push troops forward, and there should be no delay. Gen. COUCH has telegraphed Gen. DANA to that effect. The State is responding with so much generosity, that we cannot afford further delay in the city. I am satisfied that the rebel army is in our power, if we can act promptly and vigorously. Much may depend on the strength of COUCH's army. The crossing of the Potomac prepared by the enemy is destroyed, and he is short of ammunition. Send forward companies mustered into service to-day and to-morrow. We must make up 40,000 men. Be prompt, and make everything yield to the presence of troops here.

A. G. CURTIN.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 6.

Gen. COUCH has pushed all his effective force to coöperate with and join the Army of the Potomac, and is, by order of Gen. MEADE, pushing the regiments forward as rapidly as they are organized. The country may rest assured that he is doing all in his power. His advance is already in contact with the enemy, and aiding to the glorious result.

LEE, so far as known, holds all the passes in the South Mountain leading into the Cumberland Valley from Gettysburgh. This is done for the purpose of removing his trains, now rapidly pushing for Virginia.

The mountain is full of disorganized troops from LEE's army, and they are arriving within our lines every hour.

The troops under Gen. FRENCH, formerly MILROY's command, arrived yesterday at Chambersburgh, and pushed on to Greencastle, where they captured five hundred prisoners, two wagons loaded with plunder, and three pieces of artillery. The prisoners were stragglers, making their way to the Potomac in company with wagon trains.

A dispatch from near Chambersburgh this morning says that heavy firing is heard in the direction of Hagerstown. It is believed that Gen. FRENCH has made an attack in that vicinity on the trains moving toward Virginia.

Gen. CAMERON left this morning in company with a number of Surgeons for Gettysburgh.

There is no further news from the Army of the Potomac.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has resumed business. All passengers and freight trains are running to-day as usual.

The road was not injured at any point by the rebels

TELEGRAM FROM HANOVER, PENN.

HANOVER, Penn., Sunday, July 5.

There was a cavalry fight to-day four miles south of Gettysburgh, between our forces and the rear of LEE's army, which is now supposed to be on the retreat to Hagerstown.

Our cavalry continue to bring in large numbers of rebel prisoners.

TELEGRAM FROM FREDERICK, MD.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, July 6.

A spy named WM. RICHARDSON, about 50 years old, was hung this morning. He was captured yesterday at Oxford, Md., but it appears that he had been previously captured, but had made his escape. It is reported he admitted the charge, and said that he had been in the business a long time. It is also said that important communications between LEE and EWELL were found on his person.

FLIGHT OF THE ENEMY.

From the Baltimore American, July 6.

From parties who left the battle-field at 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, we gather the following particulars of the flight of the enemy:

The enemy is in full retreat, demoralized, and almost disorganized, leaving in our hands his many thousands of killed and wounded.

[illegible] had come in [illegible] Potomac. Officers who have been [illegible] admit that the loss of the enemy has been fearful. If fully equal, if not greater, than we have claimed, but refused to give the names of those who have fallen.

The men all felt that they had whipped the enemy, and the joy was great. The shouts of victory could be heard for many miles, when the enemy retreated, and was kept up to a late hour of the night. A shout in one division was reëchoed from the next, and so went the rounds of the field, and was received as fresh evidence of victory reached them.

During the evening a flag of truce arrived from Gen. LEE, proposing, in his hypocritical manner, a truce of forty-eight hours as a measure of humanity, to afford time to bury the dead and attend to the wounded. It was evident that the enemy must at once retreat, and the proposition was regarded by Gen. MEADE as a mere ruse to obtain time to push forward his trains toward the river and secure to them ot escape. The proposition was promptly rejected, and an advance immediately ordered on the town of Gettysburgh. The enemy slowly retired before our cavalry and infantry, and by midnight we were in full possession of the town and the battle field without opposition.

During the night scouts arrived reporting that the enemy was rapidly retreating by the Greencastle road toward Hagerstown, and preparations were at once made for a pursuit at daylight. Cavalry were also sent out to harass the enemy, and at daylight a vigorous attack was made on the enemy's rearguard, which in vain attempted to check the pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

The distance from Gettysburgh to the Potomac is fully forty miles, and with the assistance of Gen. FRENCH and the old garrison of Harper's Ferry, numbering about fifteen thousand men, including most of the Maryland regiments, who are understood to be properly posted to check the flight, we have strong forces of fighting men to co-operate on the fleeing rebel columns as to send it across the Potomac a demoralized and disorganized mob.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK is regarded as the greatest hero of Friday's battle. His corps met the terrible onslaught of the enemy's column, and though they lost heavily, it fought nobly. When he fell severely wounded, the effect on his men was to give them redoubled determination to conquer, and when they learned that their wounded commander was still watching them, and directing their movements, they fought like demons, and drove back the enemy whom he had reduced the number with the vigor of fresh troops, sending him back on his lines in such a crippled condition that all attempts to rally them again were futile.

Up to 12 o'clock on Saturday night the sounds of cannon could be heard in the distance as our pursuing columns attacked the enemy's rear, and thousands of prisoners and straggling rebels were coming toward Gettysburgh with captured wagons and cannon. In short, there was every evidence that our victory was as decisive as it was glorious—that the enemy was in disorganized flight, getting back to Virginia as rapidly as his worn out limbs and shattered horse flesh could carry him. Whether he will make another stand on the road is yet to be ascertained.

The advance of Gen. COUCH from Harrisburgh was expected to be at Chambersburgh on Saturday, close enough to join in punishing the well-whipped rebels on their way to the river.

In the town of Gettysburgh, when we drove the enemy out of it on Friday night, we captured a large number of Federal prisoners, reported by some as high as fifteen hundred, many of whom were wounded. There are also several thousand wounded rebels, every house being filled with them.

A FORCE ON THE REBEL FLANK.

A Harrisburgh dispatch says:

"A large force of troops from Pennsylvania, New-York and New-Jersey, is moving on the rebel flank. Their escape is almost impossible.

Everything indicates that they are terribly cut up. They cannot keep the prisoners they have taken from us. One thousand arrived here to-day, having been paroled; two thousand more have arrived within Gen. SMITH's lines, and fifteen hundred more are expected. These men all understand that their parole is not binding, their cases being covered by General Order No. 252, published on Saturday. So far as information has been received here, our loss in prisoners was 4,500.

"The mountains are filled with rebel deserters, who are hourly arriving within our lines. No estimate can be made of their numbers. It is very large.

"Gen. COUCH's troops, under the command of Gens. SMITH and PIERCE, are moving to the front, and are efficiently coöperating with Gen. MEADE.

REJOICING AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, Monday, July 6.

One hundred guns were fired to-day in honor of the Federal victory over the rebels. The people are rejoicing greatly.

Col. KAISER's cavalry is filling up. A company of infantry will probably leave for Harrisburgh to-morrow evening.

MOVEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA

The Advance of General Dix Upon Richmond.

A SKIRMISH NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 3.

The steamer *City of Albany* arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She reports all quiet there.

A slight skirmish, however, took place last evening some ways out, between a small detachment of our forces and the enemy.

The particulars had not been received when the steamer left at 10 o'clock this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 4.

The steamer *John A. Warner* arrived at 7 o'clock this morning from Annapolis, with 215 women and as many children *en route*. They left for City Point at 9 o'clock this morning.

A letter just received, dated Baltimore Cross Roads, July 3, says:

"Yesterday there was a skirmish four miles this side of Bottom's Bridge. Sergt. BUSSEY, of Company C, Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, was killed. No other casualties on our side.

This afternoon the rebels opened on our advance brigade, Col. WEST's, with five pieces of artillery.

A fight ensued. Our advance fell back until the reserves came up.

There may be a fight at any hour.

The force of the enemy is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000.

Our army is in excellent health and spirits, and amply able to cope with the enemy now in our front.

The enemy are rushing forward reinforcements by railroad.

A slight engagement took place last evening. No decisive result.

The Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry captured 25 prisoners."

[Bottom's Bridge is about nine miles from Richmond, on the road from Williamsburgh. The Richmond and York River Railroad lies but two or three miles from Bottom's Bridge. This, we should suppose, would be destroyed or occupied at once. The Richmond and Petersburgh road is about eleven miles distant.—ED. TIMES.]

A national salute was fired to-day from Fortress Monroe, which was responded to by the English frigate *Rinaldo*. The United States flag has been displayed from her foremast during the day.

The Rogers battery, Seventh New-York, came into Norfolk about 5 o'clock this morning, and opened the Fourth, as well as the eyes of the inhabitants by the familiar sound of their battery.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 5.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. MAYNE, arrived to-day from Boston.

The steamer *Empire City* arrived at noon to-day from Fort Delaware with 1,000 rebel prisoners, bound for City Point.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, from Washington, N. C., left here to-day for Washington, D. C., on the steamer *Knickerbocker*.

The steamer *New-York*, Capt. CAMPBELL, left for City Point, this afternoon, with about 800 rebel prisoners, in charge of Major MORGAN.

The mail-steamer *City of Albany* arrived from the White House this afternoon, bringing down about 2 dozen rebel prisoners and nothing else of interest.

There is no important news from Gen. DIX.

FROM HALIFAX.

Vallandigham's Arrival from Bermuda—The Remains of the Pirate Tacony.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, July 6.

The steamer *Harriet Pinckney*, four and a half days from Bermuda, arrived here on Sunday with Vallandigham and family on board. She left Charleston and Wilmington

The remains of the pirate Tacony, 3,000 bales of cotton, were burned by the rebels at Cape Fear.

[illegible] Friday, July 3.

[illegible] Vallandigham [illegible] Bermuda [illegible] Charleston [illegible] Wilmington [illegible] Cape Fear [illegible] Tacony [illegible] Bermuda [illegible] Halifax [illegible] Monday, July 6. [illegible] Vallandigham [illegible] Harriet Pinckney [illegible] Halifax

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Three Days Later by the City of Washington

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA ON TRIAL

A Verdict for the Defendants, but the Decision not Final.

The Emperor Napoleon Still Anxious for Mediation.

A Conference with Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay.

WARLIKE RUMORS IN FRANCE.

ASPECT OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt MORRISON, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst. Queenstown on the 25th ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The Cunard screw steamer *Sidon* arrived at Liverpool and the *Java* at Londonderry on the morning of the 23d June. The *Java* reached Liverpool at 2 A. M. on the 24th.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

News and Rumors—The Peace Meeting—Wood and Vallandigham—Consequences of Northern Treason—Opposition Too Late—Abolition Treason in England—The Union Said for the Negro—Oxford Saturnalia—European Movements—Lee's Army—The Blockade—A Negro Army.

LONDON, Saturday, June 20, 1863.

The news of the capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have not reached us as I write this morning. There have been rumors to the contrary during the past week, which have sent the cotton stock up to par. As the steamer may be in in the course of the day, it is useless to speculate on the news she is bringing. The fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson will be a hard blow to the Southern interests here, but will not change the general opinion as to the final result.

The accounts of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD'S peace meeting in New-York are considered of more importance than the fate of Vicksburgh. It is believed that twenty thousand men in New-York who dare to call for peace, even at the cost of Southern recognition, may be of more importance than the garrison of Vicksburgh, or of any Southern City, and the fact that Mr. LINCOLN had received Mr. WOOD at the White House, when, for saying much less, he had banished VALLANDIGHAM, is considered a backing down that can only be accounted for by a consciousness of weakness.

If twenty thousand men in New-York can meet and denounce the Government, denounce the war, and declare that there is no right to restore the Union by force, or coerce a State, the power of the Government is at an end. Fancy such a meeting in St. Petersburgh, denouncing the Emperor of Russia for attempting the conquest of the Polish rebellion! The first act of the Czar would be to transport such a meeting bodily to Siberia. He would not march it to Poland to help the rebellion, but send it so far in the opposite direction that it could not interfere with a conscription.

Victory on the Mississippi may stifle disaffection in the North; but if twenty thousand men in one place, and ten thousand in another declare against the war, where is the army to come from? Where is the public opinion that must sustain it? A party cannot carry on a war.

The Government two years ago took the ground that it had the right to make war for the restoration of the Union, and made it. Having made it—having placed the whole country in a state of war, it is too late for it to allow that question to be debated. The time for debate was when the fleet was sent in April, 1861, to the relief of Fort Sumter. The man who denies the right of the Government to make war, charges it with the murder of every man killed on either side during the war. The man who denies that the war is right is as much an enemy to the Government as he who is fighting against it. What difference is there between FERNANDO WOOD, at the head of his New-York mob, denouncing the Government and the war, and JEFFERSON DAVIS at Richmond? If WOOD is right, DAVIS is not wrong. If DAVIS is a rebel and a traitor, WOOD is ten-fold a rebel and ten times a traitor. On what principle, then, does President LINCOLN send armies against DAVIS, and receive WOOD at the White House? If the President and the Government are right, WOOD is wrong—not only wrong, but a public enemy, who should at once be deprived of the power of doing mischief.

While WOOD has been agitating treason in New-York, we have had an agent of the New-England Abolitionists here in London, opening a treasonable correspondence with Mr. MASON, the Southern Commissioner. A Mr. CONWAY, who brought letters of introduction from WM. LLOYD GARRISON and others, and who addressed a meeting on Monday, presided over by Mr. BRIGHT, has a right to Mr. MASON, on behalf of the Abolition party in the North, offering to withdraw their support from the Government, and to compel it to acknowledge the independence of the South, if the Southern States would engage with European Governments to enter into some plan for the gradual emancipation of the negroes. Mr. CONWAY professed to furnish satisfactory evidence that he was authorized to sell the Union for the price proposed. Mr. MASON was too good a diplomatist to make any direct reply to this offer; but he lost no time in publishing the correspondence, in proof that the Abolition party cared more for the negro than the Constitution or the Union, which they used to denounce very freely long ago.

It may be interesting to Mr. LINCOLN, who has declared from the beginning that the negro was a secondary consideration, to know that there is a party ready to sell him and the Union, whenever they can get what they consider a good offer. And in this they have the full sympathy of the English Anti-Slavery party, which has declared, again and again, that it would go for the recognition of Southern independence at once, if it believed it would be favorable to the cause of abolition. Thus the Union is liable to be sold by its friends in America, if Mr. CONWAY correctly represents them, and certainly by its friends in England, according to their own professions.

Oxford University has just had its annual saturnalia, which was graced by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The little Princess has passed through the crowds of London City in the receptions at St. James, but she had heard nothing half so stunning as the cheering of the under-grads at Oxford, who represent the country quite as well as Parliament. Whether had cheered [illegible] content the [illegible] creation. [illegible] Mr. B[illegible] Stonewall JACKSON, hissed Mr. LINCOLN and groaned Gen. BUTLER in the most horrible manner. Of course the cheers, hisses and groans of a few thousand noisy and riotous under-graduates at Oxford are of no consequence, but they reflect the feeling of their class—the governing class of England—that class to which Mr. ROEBUCK proposes to appeal, if he has good news from Gen. LEE and the Mississippi. There will be recognition as soon as it is safe. The days of chivalry are past. The days when it will be necessary to have some more cotton are coming. There are sad groanings over the prospect of another Winter of famine in Lancashire. The Government cannot see its way clear. Mr. ROEBUCK is an independent member, but he and Lord PALMERSTON are very good friends.

And there is a strong hope that the Emperor, having triumphed at Puebla, will be free to play cat's paw in the fire of the American war, and pull the cotton-bales through the blockade. Russia is preparing for war. I have no belief that the Western Powers will engage in it. England is too closely bound to Prussia. France is not likely to head the revolutionary party in Europe. The first step would be to withdraw from Rome—it is hard to say what would be the last. Italy would join France for the liberation of Poland, but the price would be Rome and Venice. But Italy cannot move North without the consent of Austria. The English feeling is to protest, and keep out of it.

But the French men-of-war, with all the troops got ready for Mexico before the news of the fall of Puebla, are still held in readiness. Not for the Rhine. Where then? It is useless to try to penetrate Imperial policy; but the tone of Mr. MASON'S last letter to Mr. CONWAY, in which he declares in positive and seemingly triumphant terms, that the North would never be in a position to make any demand on the South respecting Slavery, seem to show that a fortnight in Paris had not lowered his hopes.

The disappearance of Gen. LEE from Fredericksburgh, with an army of 50,000 men, and the many report that no one knew what had become of them, are rather astonishing. The *Times'* Richmond correspondent says that LEE'S army at Chancellorsville was so small the he dared not give the numbers. If it was so very small before the battles, its total disappearance afterward may not be so wonderful. But it is very wonderful to me that Northern Generals, as a rule, should have so little reliable information of the condition and movements of the enemy. Gen. HOOKER could not have been well informed of the state of an army to which he had been a near neighbor all Winter. Gen. GRANT appears to have had no proper idea of the defenses of Vicksburgh, and Gen. BANKS was just as ignorant of those at Port Hudson.

Curious facts come out in the debates in Parliament respecting the blockade. It is stated that one Manchester house, wanting cotton, sent out four fast steamers to run between Charleston and Nassau. In a few weeks they had run in and out seventeen cargoes; profits not stated, but large enough, no doubt, to pay for the steamers several times over. The present plan is to send out lots of steamers ostensibly to run the blockade. To this the Government can make no objection. There is nothing to hinder them from being armed and commissioned as men-of-war at Charleston or elsewhere. Steamers are openly built here for that purpose. The last one was named the *Southerner*, out of bravado. She will clear for Nassau and a market. When her owner has cleared her cost with a few cargoes of gunpowder and coffee one way and cotton and turpentine the other, he can sell her to the South.

MONASSHOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

The case of the *Alexandra* (the Attorney-General vs. SILLEM) came before Chief Baron POLLOCK and a special jury sitting at Nisi Prius at Westminster, on June 22, in the shape of an information filed by the Attorney-General, alleging that the *Alexandra* screw steam vessel, built and lying at Liverpool, had become forfeited to Her Majesty for an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The defendants denied that they had been guilty of any infringement. The Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Dr. Phillimore, the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Lush, Q. C., Mr. Locke, Q. C., and Mr. T. Jones, appeared for the Crown; and Sir Hugh Cairns, Q. C., Mr. Karslake, Q. C., Mr. Mellish, Q. C., and Mr. Kemplay, for the defendants.

The Attorney-General stated the case for the Crown. He said, that although the Foreign Enlistment act, under which the present proceedings had been instituted, was passed in 1819, and several vessels had been seized under its powers, he believed that this was the first time that a case of this description had come before a jury. The information alleged that a certain vessel called the *Alexandra* had been so equipped and fitted out as to render her liable to seizure under the above act, and the defendants had put in such pleas as to impose upon the Crown the burden of proof. The alleged owners of the vessel were five in number, and trusted under the name of FAWCETT, PRESTON & Co., of Liverpool, who had put in appearance denying the breach or infringement, and it would be for the jury to say either touching on the facts, whether they were not of such a character as to justify the seizure of the vessel. The act was passed to prevent hostilities [illegible] Spain and her revolting colonies in South America. The act repealed the 9th Geo. III., and 29th Geo. III., which acts, however, had a narrower scope, and only referred to the equipment of soldiers, and made it misdemeanor. They were a felony, and punishable with death. As he had stated, however, that these acts had been repealed, and the Foreign Enlistment act rendered the equipment of a vessel for warlike purposes to be equally illegal as the equipment of soldiers, the object of the United States with which Her Majesty was at peace; the object was stated out was simply to prevent, and the owners had a perfect right to do so. Government had determined that it was not only the right but the duty of the Government to prevent any foreign power or subjects in the dominions under their government from being concerned in the civil war which unfortunately had been raging in America for the last two years. It was the duty of counsel then adverted to the great importance of observing a strict neutrality between two belligerent States, with both of whom this country was at peace, and it was one of the objects of the Foreign Enlistment act to prevent against the subjects intermeddling of a nature such either of those belligerent States. The Attorney-General then went into the history of the breaking out of the war in 1861, between the Confederate and Federal States, which had proved so disastrous and ruinous to those States, but to a large number of their own manufacturing population. Although the recognition of the English Government remained the same, and they had not recognized the Confederates as a distinct Power, yet having regard to all the circumstances, the two belligerents [illegible] the same level, and treated by this country as belligerents as related to their acts against each other. On the 15th of April, 1861, a proclamation of neutrality on the part of this country was issued, recognizing the belligerent rights of both parties, and declaring that they should be treated alike. [illegible] equipped in the ports of this country, and [illegible] any of the belligerent parties [illegible] any of the two belligerents from [illegible] but he apprehended that the object of [illegible] equally applied to what he might call a de facto government, that of the Confederates, as if the services required were for the services of a well-recognized government. Therefore he contended that the act applied quite as much to one case as the other. As they would know, Liverpool has been the great trading port for the Northern and Southern States, and it was only natural that there should exist there some of the interest which one part of that port, and that the Confederates should endeavor to fabricate their forces in it. It was true that they were not there in the case of the *Alabama*, but it was known that the hull [illegible] although [illegible] was complete elsewhere, and she had not been wanting of the rights and property of the Federal States. In April, 1862, the [illegible] directions given in the Customs, constituted at Liverpool, the *Alexandra* was seized or forfeited to the Crown, for an alleged infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act. She had been [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

The party arrived at the grove about noon, and hearty refreshments upon the grass were next partaken of. Around the principal "table"—so called, because no table was visible—were gathered, many invited guests, who participated in the feast with the principal employees of the establishment, both ladies and gentlemen. Toasts were given, followed by appropriate speeches, in which the rise and successful history of the Hoop Skirt Establishment of WILLIAM BRADLEY AND BROTHER, etc. The statistics are interesting. The establishment had been in operation four years. It was begun with six hands and now employs nearly 1,000. The wire daily consumed in manufacturing skirts in the establishment is nearly a quarter of a million of yards, or nearly 125 miles. Five hundred braiding machines are used in covering the wire, and fifty looms are employed in making the tapes used, &c., &c.

The party passed the afternoon until 7 o'clock, in dancing, and music, walks and sports, when they re-embarked on the barges and resumed the dock at 10 o'clock, very tired.

Local Military Matters.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. JOHN AUGUST will leave for Washington at over to-morrow. The following order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. N. G.,
MERCER HOUSE, corner of BROADWAY AND HOUSTON-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1863.

The members of the Tenth regiment, N. Y. N. G., as well as those who are desirous of joining this crack regiment, commanded by this officer, are requested to assemble, without delay, at the above-mentioned place, to receive their uniforms, accoutrements, &c. The regiment will leave for Baltimore on Wednesday, 8th inst.

By order of Lieut.-Col. JOHN AUGUST.
J. C. ROBERTSON, Adjutant.

A special call has also been issued by Capt. LAWRENCE LEARY for the members of his Company to report at headquarters forthwith.

RETURNING REGIMENTS.—The Twenty-seventh Maine Volunteers, Col. WHITTAKER, 300 strong, which gallantly covered their services for the defence of Washington after their term of service had expired, arrived in this City on their return home late on Sunday evening. The sons of Maine resident in the City to suggest them a suitable reception, but Col. WHITTAKER declined. The officers of the regiment, however, visited the New-England headquarters in Broadway yesterday afternoon, where several invalid Maine soldiers are stopping, and were hospitably entertained by the superintendent. The regiment left for home via Stonington last evening. The Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, Col. CRANCH, also arrived in the City, en route for home, on Saturday evening, and left for Rhode Island on Sunday. They mustered 700 men.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF COL. ELLIS.—The body of Col. ELLIS, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers, who was killed in the battle near Gettysburgh on Thursday, arrived in the City on Sunday. The deceased was the son of Dr. ELLIS, of this City, being the second son he has lost in this war, and was a gallant and highly-esteemed officer. His funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church to-morrow.

Funeral of Col. Abel Smith.

Col. ABEL SMITH, who was killed at the storming of Port Hudson, was a resident of Brooklyn. His father was Colonel of the Brooklyn Thirteenth, and was likewise killed while in the discharge of his duties with his regiment. The body of Col. ABEL SMITH is expected here daily, and will be buried with suitable honors by the City of Brooklyn. On Friday night the Common Council of that city held a special meeting for the consideration of the matter, and appropriated a sufficient sum to cover the expenditures necessary. Alderman TAYLOR delivered a eulogy upon the late Colonel, and the utmost sympathy was manifested by the authorities, as is also felt by the public at large.

Col. SMITH was widely known, and was a popular with all.

Doings at Jamaica.

Hon. R. C. MCCORMICK, Secretary of Nevada Territory, a life-long resident of Queens County, addressed a large assemblage at Union Hall, Jamaica, on the Fourth. He dwelt upon the great importance of the war, and showed that with all the disasters attending our arms there was no good cause for discouragement, much less for despair. He urged a united, determined action on the part of men of all parties, and a cordial support of the Administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion at every cost. The oration was requested for publication. In the afternoon there was a public dinner at Durland's Hotel. Ex-Governor KING presided, toast were given, speeches made, and much good cheer enjoyed by all. The day was closed by the ringing of bells, a display of fireworks, &c.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN DARNEVILLE, a blacksmith, aged forty years, who resided in Forty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The deceased went to Pier No. 55 North River, for the purpose of bathing, and while in the water he was seized with cramps and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.....MONDAY, July 6, 1863,
Three O'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Remonstrance of the owners of lots in Seventy-ninth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, against having the street paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian pavement.

By the President—

Remonstrance of the property owners in Seventy-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Broadway, against the regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging the sidewalk of Seventy-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Petition of the Vestrymen, &c., of Calvary Church, for remission of assessment for paving Forty-second-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Webster—

Petitions (four in number) for redress against the abuse of the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Williamson, Griffith & Co., of numbers two hundred and seventy and two hundred and seventy-one West-street, and numbers thirty-five, thirty-seven, thirty-nine and forty-one Duane-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their premises.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street, be paved with cobble stone pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Terrence McLaughlin to keep a coal box in front of his premises number forty-five East Twenty-fifth-street during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Whereas, A messenger is necessary in the Bureau of the Public Administrator, for the purpose of serving papers, making deposits, and transmitting documents to the several departments of the City Government.

Resolved, That the Public Administrator of the City of New-York be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a messenger in his office, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, to be paid by the Comptroller of this City monthly, said salary to commence on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Cassin, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars, being arrears of salary as Inspector of Incumbrances, from the sixteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to July thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, he receiving salary at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per diem, in lieu of three dollars, the salary fixed by ordinance of the Common Council, July twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the same to be taken from appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the annual salary of the Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department be and it is hereby increased from three thousand dollars to five thousand dollars, and that the annual salary of the Water Purveyor in same Department be increased from the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand five hundred dollars, the increased salary, in each case, to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to erect a fire-hydrant in Mulberry-street, between Spring and Prince streets, in the centre of the block.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Fire Department to accept

[illegible]

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the proposition of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, and the Reading Company of New-York, the rights of which they claim to have purchased.

Which was received, and on his table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in two or more papers employed by the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Mayor and Comptroller, with certificate designating the New-York Dispatch and New-York Leader as two additional papers authorized to publish the advertisements mentioned in Section One of Chapter two hundred and twenty-seven, of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, being their semi-annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the Auditor's report for the quarter ending June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and fifteen hundred copies ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balances to June thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of appropriations for Contingencies, July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in relation to the Asylum for Lunatics, Blackwell's Island.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, in relation to the vacancy in the office of Assistant Inspector, caused by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Kelly.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Seventy-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the preamble and resolutions passed by the Committee on National Affairs relative to the death of Admiral Foote be engrossed and transmitted to the family of deceased.

Which was laid over.

Petition of the National Academy of Design, for permission to erect a projecting doorway, pedestals and coop in front of their new building, northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, with resolution that permission be given to the National Academy of Design to construct upon the building on the northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue a doorway projecting one foot, and two pedestals thirty feet high, projecting twelve feet—all on the Twenty-third-street front of said building.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Raphael Lenenthal to occupy a space not to exceed two feet from the front of the premises number one hundred and eighty-four West Eighty-sixth-street, to exhibit goods and wares, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be granted to J. L. Douglass to display a sign in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a lamp-post in front of numbers three, twelve and thirty-two Pine-street immediately.

Which was considered in.

Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution that the City Inspector be directed to cause the nuisance existing in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, consisting of an establishment for the manufacture of phosphorated materials, and the carrying on of tenements, other gun-cotton, &c., to be discontinued and abated immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Bill of Sunday Times for advertising, amounting to seventy dollars and eighty cents, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the New-York Sunday Times for the sum of seventy dollars and eighty cents, for publishing certain reports of the Common Council previous to the fifteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Bill of Charles Rook, amounting to twelve dollars, for services rendered to the Committee on Medical Affairs, on the occasion of the reception of the Fifteenth regiment New-York Volunteers.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Bill of Charles Rook, amounting to twelve dollars, for services rendered at the reception of the Sixth regiment New-York Volunteers.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Resignation of Joel O. Stevens as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution appointing W. Sterling Yard in his stead.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-two, resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.

By Board of Councilmen, June twenty-two, resignation accepted and resolution amended, by striking out the name of W. S. Yard, and inserting in lieu thereof the name of Andrew J. Smith, and as amended, adopted.

By Board of Councilmen, June twenty-nine, Board of Aldermen requested to return to the Board of Councilmen the above paper.

By Board of Aldermen, July two, request of Board of Councilmen complied with.

Councilman Hayes moved to reconsider the action of June twenty-two, by which the resolution was amended and carried, and the amendment was then withdrawn by Councilman Hayes, and the resolution was then concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and thirty-four, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty-six, four hundred and forty-eight and four hundred and fifty Tenth-avenue be flagged the full width, where necessary, to be done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, [illegible] resolution that the carriage-way in Perry-street, from Fourth-street to Waverley-place, be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Ninth-avenue be paved with Belgian pavement from Fourteenth to Twenty-third-street, one-third of the expense to be paid by the property owners, one-third by the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, and the balance by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavements.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset where required, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that permission be given to Dennis Regan to place a swinging trough on his premises on the Northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, the said permission to be under the direction of the Croton Board, and to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be granted to George C. Farmer to receive and deliver coal over and upon the bulkhead in front of the premises, at the foot of West Twenty-third-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Preamble, reciting the decease of Colonel M. K. Bryan, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, New-York Volunteers, killed at Port Hudson, and that he remains are embalmed in a day or two from New-Orleans, with resolution, first, That the Committee on National Affairs be authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for a reception to these honored remains, and that they lay in state in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, until their time of removal to Albany for interment; and second, That the Committee on National Affairs take the opportunity of commending the gallantry of deceased and soldiers and tendering to his family their condolences for so deep a loss.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Finance to ascertain and report on the justice of settling the claims of James F. Abbott and others for services rendered as Health Wardens and Assistant Health Wardens, to the date of the confirmation of their respective successors in office by the Board of Aldermen and that the said Committee recommend such action in relation to said claims as they shall deem just to the claimants and beneficial to the interests of the Corporation in relation thereto.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Taxes of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Schermerhorn, Treasurer of the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of fifty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, to enable him to pay taxes on said property, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, to be in full for loss of horse, &c., from the pier foot of Gansevoort-street, on the nineteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the amount to be charged to the Comptroller of Contingencies appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Ar-

[illegible]

Resolution [illegible] Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Terence F. Smith, for the sum of two hundred dollars, for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, for receiving the Bergen Squares, Scott's Life Guards, First regiment New-York Volunteers, Seventeenth regiment, Thirty-eighth regiment, Thirty-first regiment, Thirty-second regiment, Thirty-seventh regiment, and Sixth regiment, Wilson's Zouaves, Fifteenth regiment, and Pioneer corps, New-York Volunteers, the amount to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—The President—1.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, for engraving, mounting and framing resolutions, passed relative to the Twelfth Regiment New-York State National Guards, Colonel Milton Cogswell, Forty-second New-York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Bull, Captain Jeffrey Wells, and Captain John P. Dodge of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Irish Brigade, and Captain Jose Polo de Bernabe, of the Spanish Legion Carmen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman Houghtalin moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and four cents, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and four cents.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—18.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—5.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew Costello, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, for injuries done his horse, and charge the same to its proper account.

Lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Healy—1.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew Costello, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, for injuries done his horse, and charge the same to its proper account.

Lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Councilman Houghtalin moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and four cents, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and four cents.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—18.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Joyce—5.

Councilman Webster moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was carried in the Committee on Charities by which was carried the communication from the City Inspector, relative to the burial of deceased paupers, and the removal of the Bureau of Interments from the jurisdiction of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Webster moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was carried in the Committee on Charities by which was carried the communication from the City Inspector, relative to the burial of deceased paupers, and the removal of the Bureau of Interments from the jurisdiction of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The question to refer was withdrawn.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that the overseers of the public markets are now receiving a monthly salary of twenty-five dollars, which is insufficient, from the following reasons. First, That the compensation of the overseers of the public markets be increased to the sum of thirty-five dollars each per month. Second, That the amount as the appropriation for the employment of the attendants of the markets is not sufficient to pay the increased salary as established by the foregoing resolution; hence, the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be authorized to make a contract with Mr. George Torrens to furnish a sufficient number of Belgian pavers to pave Fifty-ninth-street, for the use of the public buildings and street lamps, for the purpose of setting ornamental lamps.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Sandford—1.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Vincent's Hospital, for the sum of one thousand dollars, being the amount appropriated to the Asylum for Orphans.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilman Sandford, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—4.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, for injuries done his horse, and charge the same to its proper account.

Lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—The President, Councilman Russell—2.

Councilman Healy moved that such vote be reconsidered and carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution was approved January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, donating the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children the sum of one thousand dollars, which failed to receive a vote; and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, The President, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—15.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Joyce—5.

Councilman Hayes moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

And the paper was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman McConnell moved to take the same up for consideration.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolutions: First, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the lessee of a portion of Mount Morris square for the sum of five thousand dollars, whenever the said lessee shall have surrendered all claim to the premises leased by him, and known as a portion of said square, together with all improvements made thereon or erected thereon, and that he take his receipt therefor; the said appropriation to be taken from the appropriation for improving Mount Morris square; and Second, that the street Commissioner be directed to proceed with the work of improving and regulating Mount Morris square, whenever the terms of the foregoing resolutions are complied with.

Lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, The President, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—5.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew Costello, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, for injuries done his horse, and charge the same to its proper account.

Lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—The President, Councilmen Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—4.

Councilman Healy moved that such vote be reconsidered and carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution was approved January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, donating the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children the sum of one thousand dollars, which failed to receive a vote; and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—15.

Negative—The President, Councilman Joyce—2.

Councilman Healy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, ninth instant, at four o'clock.

JAMES M. SWERNEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 6, 1863.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103½	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	118½
20,000	do.	103	100	do.	118¾
15,000	do.	103¼	100	do.	118⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20's, '65, Coup.	104½	400	do.	118⅝
17,000	do.	104⅝	600	do.	118
1,000	do.	103½	100	do.	116½
20,000	do.	107	100	do.	119
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65.	104½	200	do.	119
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	99	50	do.	119
4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 W		100	do.	118
	N. Oct. & Apr.	104½	200	Harlem R.	10
32,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C.	99½	200	do.	9
6,000	do.	99¾	600	do.	10
17,000	Treas. Notes 6s, '99	95	600	do.	10
3,000	do.	95½	200	do.	9
12,000	do.	95	200	do.	10
20,000	do.	104	200	do.	9
20,000	Mo. State 6s	75	2000	Harlem R. Pref.	8
30,000	do.	73	2000	Reading Railroad	10
37,000	do.	73½	2000	do.	10
1,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	109	2000	do.	10
14,000	Ohio & Miss. R. O.	31	2000	do.	10
10,000	do.	30	2000	do.	10
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	93½	2000	do.	10
10,000	Amer. Gold	138	2000	do.	10
20,000	do.	138½	2000	do.	10
25,000	do.	138⅝	2000	M. S. & N. I. R.	7
10,000	do.	138⅜	2000	do.	7
675	do.	138½	2000	do.	7
100	Prairie M. & S. Co.	100	2000	do.	7
50	do.	99	100	do.	8
600	Canton Co.	39	100	do.	8
250	do.	39½	100	do.	8
100	do.	39½	100	do.	8
100	do.	39½	100	do.	8
100	do.	39½	18000	Ill. Cen. C. R. Sc.	
200	do.	39½	200	Mich. Cen. R.	10
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	28	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	10
200	do.	23	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	9
100	do.	23½	25	do.	9
200	Quicksilv. M. Co.	40	300	Clev. & T. R.	11
200	Am. Coal Co.	67	10	Chi., R. & Quin. R.	11
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	120½	700	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	6
300	do.	120	600	do.	61
700	do.	119¾	100	do.	67
50	do.	120	600	do.	67
200	do.	120	100	do.	67
100	Erie Railway	94¾	100	do.	67
200	do.	94¾	100	do.	67
200	do.	94¾	50	do.	6
100	Erie R. Pref.	102½	200	Alton & T. H.	4
50	do.	102	200	do.	4
100	do.	101¾	400	do.	4
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	86	100	do.	6
200	do.	86¼	200	Alton & T. H. Pr.	7
200	do.	86	100	do.	6
100	do.	86½	100	do.	7
100	do.	86½	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	8

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	104⅜	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	118½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	104⅜	41	do.	118¾
4,000	do.	104¼	500	Harlem R.	9
7,000	Treas. 7 3-10 W		200	do.	9
	Notes Oct. & Apr.	104⅜	1200	do.	9
5,000	Mo. State 6s	71¼	100	Chi. & R. Is.	8
13,000	do.	71½	200	do.	8
20,000	Am. Gold	139⅛	1200	Reading R.	10
5,000	do.	139	100	do.	10
50	Cum. Coal	23½	100	do.	10
400	do.	23	500	do.	10
100	Quicksv. Min. Co.	40	200	M. S. & N. I.	7
700	Erie R. Pref.	102	100	do.	7
600	Erie Railway	95	600	do.	7
700	do.	94⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts.	8
100	do.	95	100	do.	8
13	Had. River R.	68	1200	do.	8
200	do.	165½	1000	do.	8
650	do.	170	1000	do.	8
100	do.	170	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	9
100	do.	172	600	do.	11

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

50	Cumb. Coal	23½	200	Harlem R.	9
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	200	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	7
50	do.	119	1300	do.	7
700	Erie R.	94½	100	do.	8
200	do.	95	200	do.	8
200	do.	95	100	do.	8
200	do.	95	200	do.	8
200	do.	95	18000	Ill. Cen. C. R. Sc.	
100	do.	95	200	Mich. Cen. R.	10
100	Erie Railway	95	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	10
50	Hudson R.	168	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	9
200	do.	167¾	100	do.	9
200	do.	167¾	100	do.	9
2000	Reading R.	10	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	8

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c.		100	Reading R.	10
	Notes	104⅜	100	do.	10
5,000	do.	104⅜	50	do.	9
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	23	2000	M. S. & N. I.	7
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	101	200	do.	8
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	119½	200	do.	8
200	do.	119½	200	do.	8
200	do.	119¾	200	do.	8
100	Erie R.	95	200	do.	8
400	do.	95	200	do.	8
200	do.	95	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	8
100	do.	94⅞	100	do.	8
100	do.	94⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	8
200	do.	94⅞	100	do.	8
100	Erie R. Pref.	102	100	T. H. & A. R. Pref.	7
100	do.	102	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	8
100	Hudson R. R.	170½	50	do.	8
400	Har. R.	9			

MONDAY, July 6—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 4, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 27:

Decrease in Loans.....$1,346,627
Increase in Specie.....44,187
Increase in Legal Tenders.....Nil.
Increase in Undrawn Deposits.....Nil.

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 4, 1863.	June 27, 1863.	July 5, 1862.
Capital	$60,051,000	$60,150,000	$60,150,000
Loans	144,644,710	146,991,337	120,471,252
Specie	21,779,510	21,735,323	27,171,377
Circulation	5,777,917	5,777,917	6,096,777
Gross Deposits	127,440,317	129,440,944	97,000,000
Discounts	30,788,787	31,481,787	30,000,000
Undrawn Deposits	30,788,787	31,481,787	30,000

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863.

MIDDLE GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Doors at 9 and 1½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stranglers.

WINTER GARDEN—Nine Points of the Law—Warfan, a Thousand Millinars—Shipping in India.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum; including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

An Accident to One of Our Presses.

The unusual delay in the delivery of the Times to dealers and subscribers yesterday morning was due to an unfortunate accident, which disabled one of our lightning Presses early in the evening, compelling us to rely upon only one to work off our large edition. The injury has now been repaired, and no such delay, it is hoped, will again occur.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Meade on Saturday issued a general order thanking the Army of the Potomac in behalf of the country for the glorious result of previous operations, and announcing that its task was not yet accomplished. That task—the destruction, so far as possible, of the rebel army of Northern Virginia—it is now moving to accomplish. It was ascertained on Sunday morning that Lee had commenced his retreat during Saturday night, and it was soon found that he was endeavoring to reach the Potomac, their rear-guard having passed through Emmettsburgh on Sunday morning at daylight. Gen. Meade's headquarters were at Greagerstown, Md., about fifteen miles north of Frederick on Sunday, and yesterday they were probably at Frederick. The whole Army of the Potomac was in motion again yesterday, and entertained the highest hopes of capturing the greater part of the rebel force. In addition to the rebel pontoon bridge at Williamsport, their bridge at Dam No. 4 had been destroyed, and other preparations had been made to prevent a crossing. Our cavalry was also active at all points. Gen. Kilpatrick, on Saturday last, it is reported, intercepted a retreating train of rebel wagons near Monterey, on the Hagerstown and Gettysburgh road, capturing 900 prisoners, including 200 wounded officers, 150 wagons and two guns—the rebels being completely surprised and unable to make any serious resistance.

The Washington *Intelligencer* yesterday issued an extra, announcing that the victory at Gettysburgh was decisive, and adding that Lee was fortifying at Newman's Cut, on the South Mountain, to cover his retreat. Newman's Cut is almost directly west of Gettysburgh, distant some fifteen miles.

Our telegrams from Harrisburgh announce that Gen. Couch has pushed forward all his effective force to cooperate with and join the Army of the Potomac, and that he is also hurrying other regiments forward as fast as they can be organized. His advance is already reported to have come in contact with the retreating enemy. The mountains south of Harrisburgh are reported to be full of disorganized troops from Lee's army, and captures are being made every hour. The troops under Gen. Pearce, formerly Milroy's command, arrived at Chambersburgh on Sunday and pushed on to Greencastle, where they captured 500 prisoners, two wagons loaded with plunder, and three pieces of artillery.

We learn from the Yorktown Peninsula that on the 3d inst. there was a skirmish four miles from Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, between Gen. Dix's advance and the rebels, in which one of our men was killed. On the 4th, in the afternoon, the rebels opened upon our advance brigade with five pieces of artillery, and after a brief skirmish, our forces fell back on the main body. The rebel force was variously estimated at from five to twenty thousand. A battle was considered probable.

There are numerous indications that the State of North Carolina desires to return to the Union. The Portsmouth *Virginian*, of the 2d inst., announces that such return is an event that may be daily expected. A disaffection toward the Government of Jeff. Davis, radical and widespread, exists in the State, and overtures have been made to Gen. Foster which will shortly lead to important results. A dispatch from Raleigh, dated the 1st inst., announces that both Houses of the Legislature went into secret session on that day, to receive a verbal communication from the Governor.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 4th instant, announces another raid by our forces into East Tennessee. A strong force is said to have been at Seyquatchie Valley on the 2d, and communication with Knoxville and London Bridge is cut off.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 1st inst., have received, by the arrival of the *Calcasieu* at Fortress Monroe, on her way to this port. The bombardment of Port Hudson was still going on when she left. Steamers were running up the river regularly with Gen. Banks' supplies, his communications not having been disturbed.

It appears from advices received from Port Royal, that there are to be no active operations in the Department of the South this Summer, there not being troops enough to warrant Gen. Gillmore in assuming the offensive. Meantime such troops as are not urgently needed for defence, will be transferred to some other Department—probably Gen. Banks'. The ram *Atlanta* has been thoroughly overhauled, and a large amount of iron removed from her. A Naval Board has been holding a survey on her, and it is considered doubtful whether she will be pronounced seaworthy. Col. Montgomery's expedition had returned from St. Simon's Island, no further incursions on the mainland having been made.

A dispatch from Halifax announces the arrival there of Vallandigham, on board the steamer *Harriet Pinckney*, from Bermuda.

We learn from Nassau that a bark, loaded with coal for the *Florida*, after a vain search for the pirate as far down as the Equator, was burned in sight of land by her crew on the 23d ult., to prevent her falling into the hands of a United States cruiser.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship City of Washington, we have dates to the 20th ult., three days later. The case of the seizure of the suspected pirate Alexandra, at Liverpool, was concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench in London, on the 19th. On the 25th it was decided, by a verdict for the defendants. The Attorney-General, however, presented a bill of exceptions to the Judge's ruling, and the cause is not finally settled. The French mediation rumors continued current. The Emperor had declared to Messrs. Lindsay and Roebuck, who had an audience at Fontainbleau recently, that he entertained the same views as before with respect to the civil war in America; that he was desirous again to interpose his good offices, and equally desirous that England should join him, and that he believed such joint intervention would be attended with good results. He further declared that he was moved by no unfriendly feeling toward the North, but solely by a desire to put a stop to the horrible carnage in America. It is stated that if England still refuses to join him, the Emperor will apply to Spain to do so. The intention of sending French reinforcements to Mexico had been adjusted, but warlike stores were being embarked at Cherbourg. It is asserted by the Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* that France is preparing for war on the Polish question. Affairs in Poland had undergone no change. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions continued dull. Consols for Money, 91¼@91¾.

The steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool on the 25th and Londonderry on the 26th ult., passed Father Point, on her way to Quebec, last evening. Her advices, though one day later, present no new points of interest.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, a message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution to give the right of the streets for laying mains to the "Anthracite Gas-Lighting and Heating Co.," for the reasons that he knows nothing of the character or responsibility of the company, and that anthracite coal is unsuited for illuminating purposes. The Comptroller's current finance reports showed a balance of $1,608,719 28 in the City Treasury on the 30th ult., and that for the half year $3,014,319 47 had been expended on City account, out of $8,426,753 95, which comprises the amount of the appropriations for the year and balances remaining from previous years. The unexpended balances footing up $5,414,787 39. The Relief Fund contained a balance of $122,606 35 on the 27th ult. Only $200,000 worth of the bonds authorized by the sixth half million ordinance for this fund have been issued. For the fortnight ending June 27, $52,591 were disbursed from it, to 12,625 families. A letter and certificate from the Mayor and Comptroller, in relation to the selection of the *Leader* and *Dispatch* as official papers, was received and ordered on file. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

The Committee on National Affairs yesterday appointed a joint Sub-Committee of Six, consisting of Aldermen Lowe, Mitchell and Ottiwell, and Councilmen Brandon, Webster and Haviland, to proceed to Gettysburgh and bring home the body of Brig.-Gen. Zook and the remains of the other New-York officers who fell in the recent battles, and also to afford such aid to the wounded of the New-York regiments as may be necessary for their comfort. The Committee started on their mission early last evening.

The Supervisors, yesterday, received and referred the assessment rolls for 1863. The total valuation is $594,154,543, an increase of $21,499,348 over the valuation of 1862. The valuation of real estate is $402,187,383; for 1862 it was $400,238,964. The personal estate is valued at $191,967,161, of which $10,799,687 belongs to non-residents. The total personal estate for 1863 was $172,416,031. The personal estate increase, therefore, is $19,551,130. The net increase on real estate is $1,948,418. The first seven Wards are decreased, respectively, $494,500, $105,972, $301,500, $4,850 $297,850, $16,900, $70,900. The Twenty-first Ward is decreased $66,350. The Wards, from the Eighth to the Twentieth, inclusive, are increased, respectively, $12,800, $79,400, $70,500, $98,780, $1,035,340, $18,300, $54,700, $38,100, $22,600, $416,600, $87,400, $1,113,505, $19,750. The Twenty-second Ward is increased $232,365. The Tax Commissioners state that "a number of *certiorari* cases are now pending before the courts, in which it is complained that the Commissioners, in assessing United States securities, have done so in error," and add, "it is for your Board to take such action in the premises as you may deem proper. A message from the Mayor and Comptroller, giving notice of the selection of the *Leader* and *Sunday Dispatch* as "two additional" advertising mediums for the City and County was received and referred, and also a claim of the late City Inspector for recording births from June 1859 to May 1863, amounting to $761 48. The Police Commissioners were authorized to use $4,000, if the amount can be saved out of their regular appropriations for the year, to clear off their indebtedness for furnishing the new Police Headquarters. The Board adjourned to one o'clock P. M. on the 14th inst.

The Thirty-sixth regiment of New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Walsh commanding, who returned home on the first instant, are to be given a reception by the Common Council to-day. The regiment will form line in the Park at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At half-past three they will be reviewed in front of the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council, and afterward they will march to the City Assembly Rooms, and there be entertained at a banquet by the City authorities.

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The July term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday before City Judge McCunn. A Grand Jury could not be impanneled, owing to the non-attendance of a sufficient number to constitute a quorum, and no case being ready for trial the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

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The Fourth of July 1863 and 1862.—The difference between the Fourth of July which has just passed and the one which preceded it was very noticeable. Both days brought to our ears the echo of battle. A year ago the morning told us of the seven days' fighting before Richmond and McClellan's change of base. It was heralded to us as a great, an unparalleled passage of arms; but though our people accepted the accounts of the bravery of our troops and gloried in them, as worthy of the day we were celebrating, yet the enthusiasm was dampened, and we went through the day rather as matter of ceremony.

The battles which last Saturday brought us news of occurred nearer home. They carried with them an interest and importance far deeper to us than those of the year before. They equally involved the fall of Richmond, for with the rout of Lee, the rebel capital totters to its foundations, but they involved, on the other side, the fate possibly of three of our large Northern cities. True, Lee might be so crippled as to make it necessary for him, though victorious, to recross the Potomac. But, else, he might not be, and where he would strike in that event was doubtful. He could hardly fail of inflicting serious damage upon us wherever his blow should fall, and thus our people watched for news from Pennsylvania as they never had watched for news from Virginia. The morning gave us hope,—the dispatches during the day, and the President's address to the country, gave strength to it. So that there was a heartier zest in the enjoyments of the afternoon and

THE IMPERATIVE WORK OF THE HOUR, AND HOW TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

What is the great, fundamental, imperative duty of the Government at this hour? It is undoubtedly to see that the defeat of the rebel army of Lee be made complete and irretrievable. All other duties are secondary; all other recruitment less necessary. To this work every energy should be bent, and all available columns, regiments and soldiers should be assigned. It would be an excellent thing to capture Richmond, and we should like to see it done; there are a hundred other duties to which troops could be put,—none of which could be called altogether needless or contemptible. But the comprehensive duty—the one thing the achievement of which, involves in itself success in a thousand other things, is the destruction of the main rebel army. It is that which for two years has barred our progress to Richmond; it is that which has prevented our establishing the National authority in Virginia and the Carolinas; it is that which has twice driven our banners back from Manassas—from the Peninsula—twice from the Rappahannock, and twice from the Upper Potomac. It is that army which stands, and has for two long years stood, as the great bulwark of the rebel Confederacy. It is that which at last has had the audacity to assume the offensive on our soil, penetrate the rural and populous State of Pennsylvania, threaten the capital of the nation and imperil the very existence of our Government. It is that army which on Thursday and Friday last dashed itself again and again upon the Army of the Potomac; but which, thanks to Heaven! was driven from the field with appalling loss, defeated and discomfited. It was discomfited, but not, as it must be, utterly destroyed. Until it is destroyed, our prime work will be to effect that object. If it were destroyed, the rebel monster would be pierced in the head, pierced in the heart—and death in all its members, from Richmond to Charleston, Chattanooga and Vicksburgh, would speedily ensue.

We say, therefore, this is the great work of the day, to which not only the brave forces of Gen. Meade should be devoted, but the forces of Gen. Couch, Gen. Heintzelman, and Gen. Dix.

The fact that with the Army of the Potomac alone we have defeated Lee's army, in a fair field, after the most desperate struggle of the whole war, is, we should think, proof enough that if to this army were now, at this moment, added the other troops we have indicated, to follow up our victory, we could rout, capture, and utterly destroy the existence of the rebel army. There can be no doubt of it whatever. But it should be done at once. It should follow immediately on the heels of their late disaster.

We are glad to learn from Gov. Curtin that the militia under Gen. Couch is advancing in force to join the Army of the Potomac, and that Gen. Meade has ordered all regiments to be pushed forward as rapidly as organized. We are glad also to learn of the services rendered in the same direction by Gen. French at Hagerstown. But we think the troops of Gen. Dix also should lend their aid. It would not be a difficult thing to do, and it may be done very rapidly. Lee's army should not be allowed to cross the Potomac. It should certainly never be allowed to march back toward Richmond. Gen. Dix has a very large army, and the services he could now render in a direct cooperation with Gen. Meade would be invaluable, and might be decisive.

We call upon the Government to consummate the work now so well begun. *What has already been effected, has been through concentration of our troops. It must be by greater concentration that the final and crowning victory over the rebel hosts is achieved.*

THE UNHERALDED HEROES OF BATTLE.

The Army of the Potomac has not only won a great battle, and delivered the nation from the gravest peril of the war, but it has triumphantly vindicated its claim to be classed with the veteran and heroic armies that history delights to honor. In all the details that reach us of the Titanic conflict that raged during three days about Gettysburgh, no fact shines out more conspicuously and cheeringly than the fortitude and unflinching valor of our men. They were equal to every crisis in the varying fortunes of the fight. Was it needed to stand firm and unswerving in line of battle, while the air was darkened by the missiles of a hundred guns parked by the rebels to clear the way for an infantry assault?—therewas not a corps in the Union Army that was not equal to the duty; and at least half of the corps composing the army at some time during the battle, were called on to endure this fearful, fiery trial. Was it needed after standing for hours before this withering blast of concentrated artillery fire, to receive the shock of the rebel army, massed and thrown forward in columns, in those impetuous charges that have so often before proved successful—the veteran soldiers of Meade's army were ready for the fierce assets, and met them, steel to steel, as only the brave can meet a foe. Was it needed to fall back before overwhelming odds, yet not to fly; but to give blow for blow in falling back, and watch for the opportune moment to change retreat into victory and win back the lost ground? This, too, the army of the Potomac was capable of, as it again and again illustrated in the three days' battles around Gettysburgh. The annals of warfare are searched in vain for instances of more universal and better sustained valor than characterized our army during the recent combat.

In all the accounts that have reached the public from a score of different observers who watched the battle from different standpoints, there is entire harmony in this particular. In no single instance is there a mention of alarm or flight on the part of any, the most insignificant, column of Union soldiers. Twice or thrice, during the three days' conflict, when the enemy massed his whole army against particular parts of our line to break it, our men were borne back by the mere weight of numbers. It was mechanical pressure, nothing else, the veterans of the Potomac gave way to. But they retired slowly, and in order, with their faces to the foe, leaving his dense ranks at every step by terrible musketry fire, and still more fearful dashes of iron hail from deluging artillery, until the pressure of numbers fairly ceased, and changed to their own side; and then with resurgent shout they turned back the tide of battle, and in turn drove the enemy far beyond the line of his advance. Wounded and slain, and prisoners by thousands, were the trophies that remained in their hands after each fierce onset of the enemy.

Fortune has dealt hardly by the Army of the Potomac. It has been led to battle oft; to victory but seldom. It has borne a part in many of the most sanguinary struggles that have marked modern war. And there has been a singular and painful gradation in the steps by which it reached disasters. This first battle of Bull Run was more than doubled in its casualties by the more honorable but indecisive battle of Fair Oaks. The second bloody struggle was wholly eclipsed by the terrors and carnage of the Seven Days' retreat from before Richmond. The retreat from Richmond was exceeded in disheartening influence upon the country by the retreat upon Washington after Pope's defeat in the second and most bloody battles of Manassas Plains. The battle of Antietam was only an arrest of the successive of reverses. It gave ground of confidence and hope as to what the Army of the Potomac could do. But the reign of hope was brief. Far soon came the unredeemed slaughter of Fredericksburgh; and still later, the unaccountable catastrophe of Chancellorsville. This last was the climax of disaster.

After such a history of misfortune, disappointments and defeats, is it not amazing that any soul or spirit was left in the breast of the Army of the Potomac? That this army of which we have spoken, has ever lived through such shocking misgivings, such weakening of its country's confidence and such loss of the world's praise, and yet come out of it all with escutcheon clear, with courage unquestioned, with patriotism exalted, and crowned with all the honors and rewards of victory? But the Army of the Potomac has done this thing. It has leaped at once from the depths of its disappointment and gloom to the height of glory and success.

When we remember the past, we must admit that of a truth the patient and long-suffering, the faithful but unappreciated heroes of the Army of the Potomac have wrested their laurels from the hands of reluctant Fortune. They have, in one last great effort, vindicated their own manhood, won the undying gratitude of their country, and exhibited the admiration of the world. Leaders may do much for an army, but they can do nothing without courage and tenacity in soldiers. These qualities in the humble rank and file make heroes, found empires, establish great principles, and mould the destiny of nations and races. And so far-reaching, we believe, will be the deeds wrought by our glorious soldiers at Gettysburgh.

There are tens of thousands of bereaved homes in the North, whose weeds and whose woes are connected for the rest of this mortal life with the battles and marches of the Army of the Potomac. But immeasurable grief has its halo at last in the honorable fame that is laid up for all who can lay any claim to the glory its heroes have won. History will tell that the battle of Gettysburgh did not win a victory only, but inspired a nation with confidence in its citizen-soldiers, and gave to the world a knowledge of martial prowess, worth a hundred battles and victories, in securing from attack the great principles that underlie the fabric of American Free Government.

DANGER OF EXTRAVAGANT ESTIMATES OF THE LATE VICTORY.

There is some danger that, after Lee has been driven from Pennsylvania, the Government, as well as large numbers of the public, will cheat themselves into the belief that the result is greater than it really is, and forget the vastness of the task which still remains to be accomplished. We have all been so scared by the invasion, and the consequences of any failure in resisting it have assumed such monstrous proportions in our eyes, that we shall be, probably, tempted to forget, after it is over, that just as the invasion was a means to an end, and not the end itself, so is our repulse of the invader. Lee came into Pennsylvania not simply for the purpose of harrying the North, but that by harrying the North he might coerce it into peace, and into an acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederacy. And so also we, in rising to resist him, have been seeking not simply his expulsion from free soil, but the destruction of the power which he serves. The battle of Gettysburgh has not been fought solely to save Baltimore and Philadelphia, but to crush the Confederacy, and it is highly necessary that through all our rejoicings over our successes this should be kept constantly in mind. People are apt, when they find an enterprise very much more difficult than they expected when beginning it, to narrow the circle of their desires as they proceed, and to sit down satisfied at last at a point far short of the original goal. This is especially true of such enterprises as war.

It is generally begun in a flush of hope and confidence which hides all difficulties, and make the most extravagant longings of national pride seem reasonable; but before one campaign is over, a large portion of the public is prepared for a peace which, six months previously they would have scouted as ignominious.

Our own case has already afforded a striking illustration of the facility with which a nation may adapt its expectations to circumstances. We began the war against the South in the belief that it was to be a thirty days' campaign, and that we had only to arm a few hundred town meetings and march straight into Richmond. In May, 1861, anybody who hinted that this was not possible would have been set down as a croaker. After Bull Run we reconciled ourselves to sitting down for a whole year, and patiently organizing an army, but were perfectly confident that the army, once organized, two or three months would bring the end. After the "Seven Days" we as patiently organized another, and began to make up our minds for a long war. We have since then met with several reverses, each of which has, in many eyes, made the consummation of our hopes recede further and further into "the illimitable perspective." Before the invasion of Pennsylvania, a good many people had become so moderate in their desires, that far from desiring to retain the South, they wished it in the bottom of the Red Sea. Since the invasion, we have no doubt many more have been so thoroughly scared, that they have banished from their hearts all loftier desires than that of seeing Lee fairly back again on slave soil; and comparing what has just happened with what we expected to happen when we began the war, will resign themselves to the conclusion that our original aim is hopeless.

If this brings increased apathy, or increased aversion to the sacrifices and exertions which the further prolongation of the struggle will certainly require, Lee's object in invading will have been answered just as effectually as if he had defeated Meade. He came into the North to sicken the North of the war by bringing it home to our doors. This was the first of his aims, and whether he accomplish it by victories or defeats, makes to Jefferson Davis little difference. We must not, we repeat, look upon the invasion as a distinct episode of the war. It is part of the whole plan, and we must constantly remember that so is our resistance to it. We must bear in mind that the main reason

Gen. Meade on Saturday issued a general order thanking the Army of the Potomac in behalf of the country for the glorious result of previous operations, and announcing that its task was not yet accomplished. That task—the destruction, so far as possible, of the rebel army of Northern Virginia—it is now moving to accomplish. It was ascertained on Sunday morning that Lee had commenced his retreat during Saturday night, and it was soon found that he was endeavoring to reach the Potomac, their rear-guard having passed through Emmettsburgh on Sunday morning at daylight. Gen. Meade's headquarters were at Greagerstown, Md., about fifteen miles north of Frederick on Sunday, and yesterday they were probably at Frederick. The whole Army of the Potomac was in motion again yesterday, and entertained the highest hopes of capturing the greater part of the rebel force. In addition to the rebel pontoon bridge at Williamsport, their bridge at Dam No. 4 had been destroyed, and other preparations had been made to prevent a crossing. Our cavalry was also active at all points. Gen. Kilpatrick, on Saturday last, it is reported, intercepted a retreating train of rebel wagons near Monterey, on the Hagerstown and Gettysburgh road, capturing 900 prisoners, including 200 wounded officers, 150 wagons and two guns—the rebels being completely surprised and unable to make any serious resistance.

The Washington *Intelligencer* yesterday issued an extra, announcing that the victory at Gettysburgh was decisive, and adding that Lee was fortifying at Newman's Cut, on the South Mountain, to cover his retreat. Newman's Cut is almost directly west of Gettysburgh, distant some fifteen miles.

Our telegrams from Harrisburgh announce that Gen. Couch has pushed forward all his effective force to cooperate with and join the Army of the Potomac, and that he is also hurrying other regiments forward as fast as they can be organized. His advance is already reported to have come in contact with the retreating enemy. The mountains south of Harrisburgh are reported to be full of disorganized troops from Lee's army, and captures are being made every hour. The troops under Gen. Pearce, formerly Milroy's command, arrived at Chambersburgh on Sunday and pushed on to Greencastle, where they captured 500 prisoners, two wagons loaded with plunder, and three pieces of artillery.

We learn from the Yorktown Peninsula that on the 3d inst. there was a skirmish four miles from Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, between Gen. Dix's advance and the rebels, in which one of our men was killed. On the 4th, in the afternoon, the rebels opened upon our advance brigade with five pieces of artillery, and after a brief skirmish, our forces fell back on the main body. The rebel force was variously estimated at from five to twenty thousand. A battle was considered probable.

There are numerous indications that the State of North Carolina desires to return to the Union. The Portsmouth *Virginian*, of the 2d inst., announces that such return is an event that may be daily expected. A disaffection toward the Government of Jeff. Davis, radical and widespread, exists in the State, and overtures have been made to Gen. Foster which will shortly lead to important results. A dispatch from Raleigh, dated the 1st inst., announces that both Houses of the Legislature went into secret session on that day, to receive a verbal communication from the Governor.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 4th instant, announces another raid by our forces into East Tennessee. A strong force is said to have been at Seyquatchie Valley on the 2d, and communication with Knoxville and London Bridge is cut off.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 1st inst., have received, by the arrival of the *Calcasieu* at Fortress Monroe, on her way to this port. The bombardment of Port Hudson was still going on when she left. Steamers were running up the river regularly with Gen. Banks' supplies, his communications not having been disturbed.

It appears from advices received from Port Royal, that there are to be no active operations in the Department of the South this Summer, there not being troops enough to warrant Gen. Gillmore in assuming the offensive. Meantime such troops as are not urgently needed for defence, will be transferred to some other Department—probably Gen. Banks'. The ram *Atlanta* has been thoroughly overhauled, and a large amount of iron removed from her. A Naval Board has been holding a survey on her, and it is considered doubtful whether she will be pronounced seaworthy. Col. Montgomery's expedition had returned from St. Simon's Island, no further incursions on the mainland having been made.

A dispatch from Halifax announces the arrival there of Vallandigham, on board the steamer *Harriet Pinckney*, from Bermuda.

We learn from Nassau that a bark, loaded with coal for the *Florida*, after a vain search for the pirate as far down as the Equator, was burned in sight of land by her crew on the 23d ult., to prevent her falling into the hands of a United States cruiser.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship City of Washington, we have dates to the 20th ult., three days later. The case of the seizure of the suspected pirate Alexandra, at Liverpool, was concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench in London, on the 19th. On the 25th it was decided, by a verdict for the defendants. The Attorney-General, however, presented a bill of exceptions to the Judge's ruling, and the cause is not finally settled. The French mediation rumors continued current. The Emperor had declared to Messrs. Lindsay and Roebuck, who had an audience at Fontainbleau recently, that he entertained the same views as before with respect to the civil war in America; that he was desirous again to interpose his good offices, and equally desirous that England should join him, and that he believed such joint intervention would be attended with good results. He further declared that he was moved by no unfriendly feeling toward the North, but solely by a desire to put a stop to the horrible carnage in America. It is stated that if England still refuses to join him, the Emperor will apply to Spain to do so. The intention of sending French reinforcements to Mexico had been adjusted, but warlike stores were being embarked at Cherbourg. It is asserted by the Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* that France is preparing for war on the Polish question. Affairs in Poland had undergone no change. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions continued dull. Consols for Money, 91¼@91¾.

The steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool on the 25th and Londonderry on the 26th ult., passed Father Point, on her way to Quebec, last evening. Her advices, though one day later, present no new points of interest.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, a message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution to give the right of the streets for laying mains to the "Anthracite Gas-Lighting and Heating Co.," for the reasons that he knows nothing of the character or responsibility of the company, and that anthracite coal is unsuited for illuminating purposes. The Comptroller's current finance reports showed a balance of $1,608,719 28 in the City Treasury on the 30th ult., and that for the half year $3,014,319 47 had been expended on City account, out of $8,426,753 95, which comprises the amount of the appropriations for the year and balances remaining from previous years. The unexpended balances footing up $5,414,787 39. The Relief Fund contained a balance of $122,606 35 on the 27th ult. Only $200,000 worth of the bonds authorized by the sixth half million ordinance for this fund have been issued. For the fortnight ending June 27, $52,591 were disbursed from it, to 12,625 families. A letter and certificate from the Mayor and Comptroller, in relation to the selection of the *Leader* and *Dispatch* as official papers, was received and ordered on file. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

The Committee on National Affairs yesterday appointed a joint Sub-Committee of Six, consisting of Aldermen Lowe, Mitchell and Ottiwell, and Councilmen Brandon, Webster and Haviland, to proceed to Gettysburgh and

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Verdict in the Alexandra Case, and Comments of the Press.

THE PROPOSED FRENCH MEDIATION.

A Secesh Meeting at Preston, England.

FASTNET POINT, C. E., Monday, July 6.

The steamship *Hibernian*, which left Liverpool at 3½ P. M. on the 25th ult., and Londonderry on the 26th ult., arrived off Father Point at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The advices are one day later than those by the *City of Baltimore*, which will be found on our second page.

The steamship *Java* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 24th, and the steamship *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 24th.

The steamship *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the 25th.

The *Alexandra* case terminated in a verdict for the defendant, against considerable appliause. Sir Hugh Cairns, in addressing the jury for the defendants, showed that they would not stretch or warp English laws to suit the temper of a foreign minister or the exigencies of a foreign State. The Attorney-General denied that the Government had been in the slightest degree influenced or coerced by any representations on the part of the United States Government. The Judge summed up strongly in favor of the defendants, claiming for them the benefit of the slightest doubt. He argued that if Birmingham manufacturers were at liberty to export arms for belligerents, similar privileges should be conceded to shipbuilders. He quoted Chancellor Kent in support of this argument.

The Attorney-General tendered a bill of exceptions against the ruling of the Judge, so that the case goes before another tribunal.

The papers all have comments on the case.

The *Times*, after reading the charge of the Lord Chief Baron to the jury, is tempted at first to grudge the time expended by eminent counsel on so simple a question. The difficulty arises partly out of intent and partly out of the language of the Foreign Enlistment act. It was not intended to prevent any speculation in ships, or to fetter *bona fide* commerce in any way. In a word, it was not intended to give any advantage to belligerents who might be in want of arms and munitions, and in no want of ships; but to check practices approximating to private war on the part of English subjects. Had the Foreign Enlistment act mentioned rifles, gunpowder, shot or shell, instead of ships, we may be sure that the Confederates would have spared no pains to intercept the consignment of Birmingham hardware.

The *Star* says the verdict will, of course, not take effect until the arguments of the law lords have been heard in a superior Court, or until a verdict of acquittal has been obtained by the builders of the ship in the action of misdemeanor to which they are still liable. The jury acted under almost explicit instructions from the Judge. It is not the jury, but the Chief Baron who is to blame if justice has miscarried and the objects of the law have been defeated.

The *Post* says it is satisfactory to feel that the Lord Chief Baron has acted in accordance with high American authority in his interpretation of the law, and it will be impossible for the American Government to question the soundness of his opinion, without impugning that of the greatest of their lawyers, Justice Story.

The *Daily News* says according to the present interpretation the Foreign Enlistment act is a mere delusion; and it is safe to predict that on future occasions the Americans will not be loth to take advantage of the convenient doctrine now enunciated.

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in further allusion to NAPOLEON'S mediation propositions, says:

"In the event of the present overtures to the English Government being attended with no practical result it should not be surprised if the Imperial Government addressed itself to Spain. She has been repeatedly urged to do something—that something being to declare her recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This she has not ventured to do. She was alone, and did not care to bring down upon her the vengeance of the North. But as her necessities are great, and the position of her rich colony most critical, I would not affirm that she will turn a deaf ear to solicitations coming from France, particularly when France proposes to act with her. Mr. WISE, Confederate delegate to Madrid, has been in Paris for the last eight or ten days."

The *Times*, in a leader on the subject, says it is possible that the long and happily useless addition to the series of American horrors since the question was last before us, may have broken even that stubborn and implacable race into something like common sense and humanity. Her Majesty's Ministers may therefore think now on receipt of the communication to be expected from Baron GROS, that the time has at length arrived for making some attempt. We are not left to doubt what the communication may be. The British Cabinet will once more have to accept or refuse the offer of joint recognition, or hit on a third course, if one can be suggested.

We certainly are called upon to do what we can. Just at this moment, however, there occurs an example and precedent so opportune and appropriate that it is scarcely possible to avoid it. The three great Powers have remonstrated with Russian folly and the cruelty of Russia's attempts to force the Russian *régime* on Poland, and have suggested six points on which they are hopeful that concessions may be made to Polish nationality. It is difficult to see how Europe may ask a separate Constitution for one, without asking independence for the other.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

A great meeting was held at Preston, under secession auspices, to express sympathy with the South. Resolutions were offered declaring that, in the opinion of the meeting, the Confederates, by their efforts to accomplish independence, have entitled themselves to its sympathy. A counter resolution was proposed, declaring it desirable to maintain continued strict neutrality. After debate and considerable disorder, the original resolution was carried by a large majority.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The aspect of the Polish question is unchanged.

The Polish Minister of Public Worship has resigned.

The National Government has published a warning to the citizens of Warsaw, that the Russian Government deserves that there should be a rising in that Capital.

Additional cases of atrocity have been published. It is stated that the Cossacks in one case became tired of slaughtering wounded insurgents and actually buried them alive.

St. Petersburgh letters say there is little probability of Russia making satisfactory concessions. This opinion is confirmed by the formidable warlike preparations throughout Russia.

FRANCE.

It is reported that PRINCE NAPOLEON will go to St. Petersburgh on a special mission.

Bourse unchanged. Rentes 66f. 20c.

ITALY.

A duel had taken place with swords between RATAZZI and MIGNECTTI, in consequence of the latter having branded certain assertions of RATAZZI as false. RATAZZI was slightly wounded in the right arm. The seconds terminated the contest, but the principals do not appear to have been reconciled.

VERY LATEST BY THE HIBERNIA.

BY TELEGRAPH, *via* GREENCASTLE, }
LONDON, Friday, June 26. }

There is nothing new to-day in regard to the project for mediation in America.

The Globe contends that England cannot indefinitely [illegible] by onslaughts upon the American question, and fully indorses NAPOLEON'S views.

The war prospects regarding Poland are actively canvassed, and have depressed the funds.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

By Telegraph via Greencastle.

LONDON, Friday, June 26.

COTTON.—The Bankers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 32,000 bales—of which 1,750 were to speculators and exporters. The market has been dull, and prices are ¼d. lower for American, and ⅛d. lower for other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters—the market closing quiet and unchanged at the decline. The authorized quotations are:

	Middling.		Middling.
Orleans	24d.	Orleans	21¾d.
Mobiles	23¾d.	Mobiles	21¾d.
Uplands	23d.	Uplands	20¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 380,000 bales, of which 51,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is very dull, and prices tend downward. Wheat is nominal.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is flat, with the exception of Beef which is firmer. Lard dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, June 26.

Consols close at 91¾@91¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £74,000.

Illinois Central Shares are quoted 90@93 discount. Erie Shares 40@44.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds dull and heavy. Money unchanged.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JUNE 26.

GIBB, SON & BARING'S report: WHEAT quiet at Monday's rates; fair prices asked, but no yet no business reported. OATS, BARLEY and other articles very dull of sale.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JUNE 26.

Messrs. SPEAR & MADDOCKS report a fair attendance. WHEAT is in moderate demand; White Red 9@10s. more. FLOUR slow and rather easier. OATS and BARLEY dull; sales at former prices. INDIAN CORN is fully 1s. cheaper for Mixed, and 2s. for Yellow. RANGOON. WHEAT firm at late quotations.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—JUNE 26.

SUGAR in fair demand; prices steady. COFFEE, not much selling at previous high terms. TEA, not much business. RICE, few buyers. SALTPETRE held firmly, though less wanted. TALLOW, demand good; P. Y. C., 48s. on the spot.

MANCHESTER TRADE MARKET—JUNE 26.

The political rumors which have been in circulation this week with respect to the Continent and America, have had the effect of curtailing business considerably; but producers are not pressing sales to-day, and they remain firmer in their quotations than might have been expected with such disturbing causes at work. There is a very general inquiry going on among buyers, but their offers are too low for acceptance.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JUNE 26.

UNDERHILL'S report: Weather very fine, and trade quiet for all grains, without alteration in price.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET—JUNE 26.

No. 1, 51s. 3d. @51s. 6d.; mixed numbers warrants 51s. 9d. @52s.; No. 2, 50s. 9d. @51s. 3d. Market quiet.

THE CASE OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Reply of President Lincoln to the Ohio Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1863.

Messrs. M. Burchard, David A. Houck, George Bliss, T. W. Bartley, W. J. Gordon, Jno. O'Neill, C. A. White, W. S. Fink, Alexander Long, J. W. White, George H. Pendleton, George L. Converse, Hosea P. Noble, James R. Morris, W. A. Hutchins, Abner L. Backus, J. F. McKinney, P. C. LaBlond, Louis Schaefer:

GENTLEMEN: The resolutions of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which you present me, together with your introductory and closing remarks, being in position and argument mainly the same as the resolutions of the Democratic meeting at Albany, New-York, I refer you to my response to the latter as meeting most of the points in the former. This response you evidently used in preparing your remarks, and I desire no more than that it be used with accuracy. In a single reading of your remarks, I only discovered one inaccuracy in matter which I suppose you took from that paper. It is where you say: "The undersigned are unable to agree with you in the opinion you have expressed that the Constitution is different in time of insurrection or invasion from what it is in time of peace and public security." A recurrence to the paper will show you that I have not expressed the opinion you suppose. I expressed the opinion that the Constitution is different in *its application* in cases of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety, from what it is in times of profound peace and public security; and this opinion I adhere to, simply because by the Constitution itself things may be done in the one case which may not be done in the other.

I dislike to waste a word on a merely personal point, but I must respectfully assure you that you will find yourself at fault should you ever seek for evidence to prove your assumption that I "opposed in discussion before the people the policy of the Mexican war."

You say, "Expunge from the Constitution this limitation upon the power of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and yet the other guarantees of personal liberty would remain unchanged." Doubtless if this clause of the Constitution, improperly called as I think a limitation upon the power of Congress, were expunged the other guarantees would remain the same; but the question is, not how those guarantees would stand, with that clause *out* of the Constitution, but how they stand with that clause remaining in it, in cases of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety. If the liberty could be indulged of expunging that clause, letter and spirit, I really think the constitutional argument would be with you. My general view on this question was stated in the Albany response, and hence I do not state it now. I only add that, as seems to me, the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* is the great means through which the guarantees of personal liberty are conserved and made available in the last resort: and corroborative of this view is the fact that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in the very case in question, under the advice of able lawyers, saw not where else to go but to the *habeas corpus*. But by the Constitution the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* itself may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

You ask in substance whether I really claim that I may override all the guaranteed rights of individuals, on the plea of conserving the public safety—when I may choose to say the public safety requires it. This question, divested of the phraseology calculated to represent me as struggling for an arbitrary personal prerogative, is either simply a question who shall decide, or an affirmation that nobody shall decide, what the public safety does require in cases of rebellion or invasion. The Constitution contemplates the question as likely to occur for decision, but it does not expressly declare who is to decide it. By necessary implication, when rebellion or invasion comes, the decision is to be made, from time to time; and I think the man whom, for the time, the people have, under the Constitution, made the Commander-in-Chief of their army and navy, is the man who holds the power and bears the responsibility of making it. If he uses the power justly the same people will probably justify him: if he abuses it, he is in their hands, to be dealt with by all the modes they have reserved to themselves in the Constitution.

The earnestness with which you insist that persons can only in times of rebellion be lawfully dealt with, in accordance with the rules for criminal trials and punishments in times of peace, induces me to add a word to what I said on that point in the Albany response. You claim that men may, if they choose, embarrass those whose duty it is to combat a giant rebellion, and then be dealt with only in turn as if there were no rebellion. The Constitution itself rejects this view. The military arrests and detentions which have been made, including those of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, which are not different in principle from the other, have been for *prevention*, and not for *punishment*—as injunctions to stay injury—as proceedings to keep the peace—and hence, like proceedings in such cases, and for like reasons, they have not been accompanied with indictments, or trials by juries, nor, in a single case, by any punishment whatever beyond what is purely incidental to the prevention. The original sentence of imprisonment in Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S case was to prevent injury to the military service only, and the modification of it was made as a less disagreeable mode to him of securing the same prevention.

I am unable to perceive an insult to Ohio in the case of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Quite surely nothing of the sort was or is intended. I was wholly unaware that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was, at the time of his arrest, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, until so informed by your reading to me the resolutions of the Convention. I am grateful to the State of Ohio for many things, especially so, the brave soldiers and officers she has given in the present national trial to the armies of the Union.

You claim, as I understand, that according to my own position in the Albany response, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM should be released; and this because, as you claim, he has not damaged the military service by discouraging enlistments, encouraging desertion, or otherwise; and that if he had, he should have been turned over to the civil authorities, under recent acts of Congress. I certainly do not know that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has specially said by direct language advises against enlistments, and in favor of desertion and resistance to drafting. We all know that combinations, armed in some instances, to resist the arrest of deserters, began several months ago; that more recently the like has appeared in resistance to the enrollment preparatory to a draft; and that quite a number of assassinations have occurred from the same cause. These had to be met by military force, and this again has led to bloodshed and death. And now, under a sense of responsibility more weighty and enduring than any which is merely official, I solemnly declare my belief that this hindrance of the military, inducing maiming and murder, is due to the course in which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has been engaged, in a greater degree than to any other cause; and is due to him personally in a greater degree than to any other one man. These things have been notorious, known to all, and, of course, known to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Perhaps I would not be wrong to say they originated with his especial friends and adherents. With perfect knowledge of them, he has frequently, if not constantly, made speeches in Congress and before popular assemblies; and if it can be shown that with these things staring him in the face, he has ever uttered a word of rebuke or even of caution against them, it will be a fact greatly to his favor with me, and one of which, as yet, I am totally ignorant. When it is known that the whole burden of the murder has been in the air, and, as it were, palpable to the senses of all men, and that the only restraint or counteraction has been a few incoherent words of rebuke, or caution, vaguely addressed to the general audience, or put in such shape as to be lost sight of in the mass of collateral matter, it gives to the whole a very different appearance. Still further, it is known that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was not exactly in position to counsel directly against the hindrance complained of. He was not a soldier in the field, or a civil officer at home, to whom application could be made for assistance to put down resistance to the draft, or to make it. He was a civilian, remote from danger, and in position to assist in the enforcement of the draft, or to resist it, as he and his friends might see fit. Knowing, as he must have known, the main cause of the hindrance complained of, and being in position to counsel against it, his failure to counsel against it cannot be construed otherwise than as encouragement to those who were engaged in the hindrance. Instead of counseling directly against it, he constantly belittled the resistance to it, by false and libelous statements of the purpose and progress of the draft, which were sure to reach, and actually did reach, the ears of those who were engaged in resistance. Not only did he not counsel directly in favor of it. With all this before their eyes, the Convention you represent have nominated Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for Governor of Ohio; and both they and you have declared the purpose to sustain the National Union by all constitutional means. But of course they and you, in common, reserve to yourselves to decide what are constitutional means, and unless the Albany meeting, you omit to state or intimate that in your opinion an army is a constitutional means of saving the Union against a rebellion, or even to intimate that you are opposed to the use of an existing rebellion being in progress with the avowed object of destroying that very Union. At the same time your nominee for Governor, in whose behalf you appeal, is known to you and to the world to declare against the use of an army to suppress the rebellion. Your own attitude, therefore, encourages desertion, resistance to the draft and the like, because it assures those who incline to desert and to escape the draft to believe it is your purpose to protect them, and to hope that you will become strong enough to do so. After a short personal intercourse with you, gentlemen of the Committee, I cannot say I think you desire this effect to follow your attitude, but I assure you that both friends and enemies of the Union look upon it in this light. If is a substantial hope, and by consequence, a real strength to the enemy. It is a false hope, and pain, which you would willingly dispel. It will make the way exceedingly easy, I count your explanation of this letter in order that you, or a majority, may, if you choose, indorse your names upon some of them, and return it to me indorsed to me, with the understanding that those signing say thereby that they do the following propositions, and no others else:

1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and management of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, an army and navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion;

2. That no one of you will do anything which, in his own judgment, will tend to hinder the increase, or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the army or navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress that rebellion; and,

3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well-provided and supported.

And with the further understanding that upon receiving the letter and names thus indorsed, I will cause them to be published, which publication shall be, within itself, a revocation of the order in relation to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM.

It will not escape observation that I consent to the release of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM upon terms, not embracing any pledge from him or from others, as to what he will or will not do. I do this because he is not present to speak for himself, or to authorize others to speak for him; and hence, I shall expect, that on returning, he would not put himself practically in antagonism with the position of his friends. But I do it chiefly because I thereby prevail on other influential gentlemen of Ohio to so define their position as to be of immense value to the army—thus more than compensating for the consequences of any mistake in allowing Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to return, so that on the whole the public safety will not have suffered by it. Still, in regard to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and all others, I must hereafter, as heretofore, do as much as the public safety may seem to require. I have the honor to be respectfully yours, etc.

A. LINCOLN.

[The Committee have published a rejoinder to the above letter, but it contains no new points.—ED. TIMES.]

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Lebanon Captured by John Morgan.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 5.

At seven o'clock this morning, JOHN MORGAN, with 4,000 cavalry, attacked the Twentieth Kentucky infantry, 400 strong, under Col. HANSON, at Lebanon. After a seven hours' fight MORGAN'S forces commenced burning the town, setting fire to the railroad depot and six or seven houses. Col. HANSON'S forces surrendered, and MORGAN'S forces left in the direction of Springfield. There were six or seven killed on each side, and several wounded.

The *Journal* is advised that 30 rebel guerrillas crossed the Nashville Railroad, at Rocky Hill station, early yesterday morning, burned the depot there, and went on to Lebanon Branch, nine miles from Lebanon, fired into a train going down, killed one, wounded another, riddled one car with bullets, and then went toward Lebanon, encountering in their way ten of the Sixty-third Indiana infantry, who, without a commissioned officer, whipped 30 rebel cavalry, killing four, when the rest decamped. No loss on our side.

Capt. EARNEY, Twenty-sixth Kentucky, attacked a rebel company at Woodburn, on the Nashville road, and whipped them, capturing 30 horses and four prisoners, and wounding several. The rebels fled in the direction of South Union. Part of Col. MURRAY'S cavalry is in pursuit.

FROM BARBADOS.

A Schooner Loaded with Coal for the Pirate Florida Burned by her Crew.

The bark *Reindeer*, of New-Haven, Capt. WELLINGTON, from Barbados in fourteen days, with molasses to H. TROWBRIDGE'S Sons, of New-Haven, arrived yesterday. On June 29, off Bermuda, she spoke British bark *Jeanette*, hence, steering east. She left no American vessels in port.

The day previous to the *Reindeer's* sailing, an unknown bark had been burnt off Barbadoes, in full sight of the island, by the crew. From the statement of the crew, it appears that she had a cargo of coal from England for the privateer *Florida*, and had been as far as the Equator; but not finding her, and getting short of provisions, they concluded to come to one of the West India islands; when off Barbados they set her on fire, so as to keep her out of the hands of our cruisers. They did not state her name.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 2.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Sacramento on the 6th instant. It will be composed of Peace and War Democrats. The candidate most talked of for Governor is Ex-Governor DOWNEY. The most prominent candidates for Congress are Ex-Senator WELLER and EDWARD STANLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 3.

Arrived ship *Camden*, from Hong Kong, with 250 Chinese passengers.

The feature in the markets is a disposition to buy goods at current rates, slightly in anticipation of the wants of customers, with some tendency to accumulate desirable articles for speculation. The harvest is nearly completed. The yield of cereals, it is believed, will fully equal last year's.

Extensive preparations are being made for celebrating Independence Day in all the towns of the State.

Senator CORBETT sailed in the *Golden Age* to-day. It is understood that he intends to visit Washington for the purpose of influencing the appointment of a friend of his to succeed Mr. LOW as Collector of this port. Active influences here are at work in favor of Ex-Congressman PERLEE as Mr. LOW'S successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 3.

The steamer *Golden Age*, Capt. HARNEY, sailed at 10 this forenoon for PANAMA, with about fifty passengers, $730,000 in gold for England and $200,000 for New-York.

From Boston.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS —BALLOON EXPEDITION.

BOSTON, Monday, July 6.

The enforcement of the draft in Massachusetts is to proceed forthwith. Those whose names are drawn will be notified at once, and then allowed ten days to appear, furnish a substitute, or pay $300.

Mr. KING'S balloon, the Star Spangled Banner, which left Boston Common on the afternoon of the 4th, with five gentlemen, including Mr. HOLMAN, of the *Herald*, descended safely at Farmington, N. H., at 7 o'clock Sunday night.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, July 6.

The Knights of the Golden Circle broke open the depot at Huntington, Ind., about 2 o'clock this morning. They opened two or three boxes of guns and ammunition and distributed them among themselves.

THE NEW PRACTICE.—The remarkable cures effected by Dr. J. WARREN SEARS, Chief Resident Physician to the New-York Medical Institute, No. 6 Union-square, have awakened scientific interest, and his success in treating diseases usually considered incurable, has attracted patients not only in this country, but from Europe. Persons who have been ill for years are in some cases restored in a few treatments, and diseases beyond the reach of ordinary medicines are often permanently cured. Invalids from Paris, London, Berlin and Baden Baden are among the patients of the Institute.—Express.

At BARNUM'S the legitimate drama no longer dwells. "I am here" only of the uptown establishment, while the THUMBS and the NOT and the Warren and a hip-top band of negro minstrels daily minister to the wants of the thousands who swarm the "curious gates."

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES," or SEMI-WEEKLY, being a separate impression, not digest of the issues of the daily and tri-weekly editions, is always worth, to the subscriber and reader, the publication price; and persons in a hurry of business and conversation will find it a convenient substitute for the more voluminous daily. Terms—One copy, one year, $2; two copies, one year, $3; five copies and one gratis, $10. Postage prepaid by us. Any one can add to a Club, with the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Clothes, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distinguished appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Hicks & Company, No. 430 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Parsons's Exterminator.
Effectually destroys Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats, they leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Pianos at Bargains.—WORCESTER'S celebrated 7¼ octave, elegantly carved pianos, not used six months, will be sold at a great bargain for cash, or monthly payments. New pianos to let, at No. 481 Broadway,
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT, No. 160 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. York; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

ARNUM.—On Sunday evening, July 5, MARVIN A. D. ARNUM, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 5th-st., fourth house west of 4th-av., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

BARNES.—In San Francisco, on Monday, June 29, SANFORD, only child of W. H. L. BARNES, aged 10 months.

CROMWELL.—On Thursday, July 2, Major JAMES CROMWELL, of the 124th New-York Volunteers, in the 36th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the house of his brother, Henry B. Cromwell, No. 76 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CORRY.—On Monday night, July 6, Mrs. MARY CORRY, a native of the Parish of Rinakina, Kings County, Ireland, aged 70 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, William Corry, Water-st., Stapleton, S. I., on this (Tuesday) morning, July 7, at 9½ o'clock, and proceed to St. Mary's Church, Clifton, S. I., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of her soul. The friends, and those of her sons, William and James Corry, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ELLIS.—Killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, Col. AUGUSTUS VAN HORNE ELLIS, 124th New-York Volunteers, eldest son of Dr. Samuel Corp Ellis, of this City, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 8, at 1 o'clock from St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st., without further invitation.

HOFFMAN.—In Gotham, on Saturday, July 4, MARY E. HOFFMAN, daughter of Martin Hoffman, aged 9 years.

Funeral on St. James's Church, Gotham, on Tuesday, July 7, at 2½ o'clock. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., returning arrive in New-York by 2½ o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—In Northport, on Saturday, July 4, Dr. JAMES B. JOHNSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the South-st. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday next, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LOUGHRAN.—On Sunday morning, July 5, at Castleton, N. Y., HENRY LOUGHRAN, a native of Garrison County, for many years a resident of Mobile, Ala.

His remains will be taken to Mobile for interment.

LAUGHAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, Capt. WILLIAM LAUGHAN, of typhoid fever, formerly of New-London, aged 39 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 220 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to New-London for interment.

PLATT.—In this City, on Saturday, July 4, HANNAH C. PLATT, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Wall, No. 10 Bond-st., on Tuesday, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RAPER, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Wall, No. 10 Bond-st., on Tuesday, July 7, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 10 Bond-st. Interment at Rhinebeck.

RAY.—In this City, on Saturday, July 4, Patience W., second son of Wm. H. and Elizabeth V. Ray, aged 6 years, 4 months and 6 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 203.—July 4, 1863.
30, 71, 28, 73, 18, 64, 12, 38, 29, 31, 60, 35, 16.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 204.—July 6, 1863.
6, 13, 51, 37, 47, 30, 41, 35, 38, 72, 46, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF GETTYSBURGH.
ALSO,
"WHAT I SAW IN TENNESSEE."
BY
BENJAMIN KIRKE.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Tuesday, July 7, will contain, among many articles of interest, the following valuable, comprehensive and graphic papers: Graphic letter of the first of a series of Longfellow Orations delivered by the TRIBUNE, by Mr. BENJAMIN KIRKE, entitled "A Month with the Army of the Potomac." Mr. KIRKE has recently made a tour through the battle-fields, and their habits, and his remarkable facility in describing them, eminently fit him. The first letter sets forth the character and portrays the superstition of the Rebellion with a vividness and power not hitherto reached by any other writers. A large portion of the sheet will be given up to a full account of the Rebellion's fight, its rise and progress, and complete, graphic and well-written narrative of the terrible fighting of last week that has been published, and written by our own correspondents, who were eye-witnesses to what they relate. The account will be brought down to the latest moment. It will contain also a review of the forthcoming work of Mrs. Frances Butler—Life as she saw it on a Southern Plantation—containing some long extracts from the book.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRIBUNE.
Single copy.....3 cents
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues).....$6
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Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.
Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to the club of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE gratis. Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

SHIRTS
FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELLERS
GENERALLY.
OUR
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT
Is becoming deservedly popular
As fast as it becomes known.
MADE ONLY BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

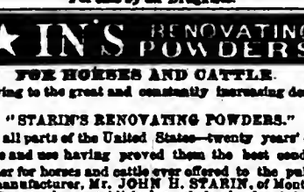
DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and thinking of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 403 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for
"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS."
from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to
M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE.
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12.
Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 367 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

ATKINSON'S PATENT WHITE
ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,
Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year. A full assortment just received from Sheffield, England. Price 75 cents each, or $7 each by mail. Gents' fine linen 4-ply COLLARS, 15 cents, at the extensive neck tie and collar store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of hemp more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

ARE YOU FOOT-SORE AND LAME
From travelling over the hot pavements? Find immediate relief in Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

HOW TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF COAL.
Buy "Fisk's Patent Lump Heating Apparatus," adapted to grate furnaces or fire. A grate for five persons cooked in a coal of half a cent. Call or send for an illustrated descriptive pamphlet.
WM. A. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 280 Pearl-st., New-York.

V. I.
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. Infants suckled, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take intern

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in sewing; best of references. Can be seen for two days at her present residence, No. 21 West 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go out of the city with a family for the Summer. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 68 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good references given; a good home is wanted more than wages. Call at No. 154 27th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as a good, plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, and is a good bread and biscuit maker, and thoroughly understands her business. Good City references; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 634 Canal-st., first door, front room.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, thoroughly understanding her business, in the English and American style of cooking, desires a situation in a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 West 36th-st. Country preferred.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; is not afraid to work with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen until visited at No. 261 West 39th-st., in the rear, second floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to the country; can give seven years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 216 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 6 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has lived in the best of families. Call at 241 6th-av., in confectionery store.

A COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION in a private family as cook; thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference to be got from her last place. Apply at No. 11, 6th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WANTS a situation as first-rate cook in a gentleman's family. Call or address No. 526 3d-av., in the confectionery store, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable, willing and obliging woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook and baker; has the best of references. Call at No. 278 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 164 East Eleventh-street, corner of Avenue A.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; can come well recommended; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st.

A COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, capable girl as above; is a neat, trustworthy servant, an excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best of references given; at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; city or country.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; with five years' recommendations from her last place in a private family. Call for two days, at No. 368 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as laundress; has good reference. Call at No. 167 West 26th-st.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as nurse, who is capable of keeping a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 209 West 20th-st., in the candy store, for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl of eighteen, a situation as nurse; will wait on a lady and child; is capable and willing to do up stairs work in a private family, or wait on a lady and child; wages $6. Call at No. 121 East 31st-st.

A NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and seamstress who can cut and fit and understands the care of an infant from its birth, wishes a situation in a private family; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 309 3d-av. between 24th and 25th sts.

A PARLOR MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young, neat and experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlor maid, or thorough waitress in a private family, or nurse and to wait on a lady and children; wages $7. Call at No. 182 East 21st-st. for two days.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, in a private family, as waitress; no objection to do chamberwork, and would go in the country; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also Germans, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF FIRST-class cooks and other cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed; also colored help, for the City or country, and all good servants, wanted at the Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman; would take care of lawn, &c., (to go in the country.) by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; references unexceptionable; a permanent place desired. Address R. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; he is an experienced groom, and a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Waters' harness store, No. 540 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable German man; has four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 23 West 22d-st., in the private stable. Otherwise, address C. VERMEIRE.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who has had a long experience in some of the first-class families in this City. Can be seen at No. 774 Broadway, at Trainor's saddlery warehouse.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single middle-aged man; will be found sober and faithful; can come well recommended; would prefer the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 312 *Times* Office, this day, (Tuesday.)

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man as coachman or to take care of road horses; has best of references. Call after address No. 113 East 33d-st.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER, OR BOTH.—On a small place, by a single Englishman; is civil and willing; understands his business; City and country reference. Address J. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted as coachman and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can milk if required; good City references given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young Englishman as coachman and groom, who understands the care and management of horses, and is a good driver; has good reference. Address T. A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant young man wants a situation as above. Good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, NAtive of Connecticut, with good references, desires a situation as farmer; has a small family. Address C. L. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, to work on a farm for a gentleman; understands the care of horses and cows, &c. Address L. M., Box 205, *Times* office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MAN TO TAKE charge of a place of three acres; at *Flushing*; one horse, cow, &c., vegetable garden, lawn, &c.; must be willing to make himself generally useful when not otherwise engaged. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a French gardener well versed in fruit, grape, flower and vegetable raising; has been in the best French establishments, and will content himself with moderate salary. Address GARDENER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable German to take care of horses, and work in the garden; would make himself useful about the house. Address, for three days, L. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS regular gardener, or would act as coachman and gardener upon a small place. Address, for five days, JOBBING GARDENER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED A SITUATION by a steady, active young man who is not afraid of work and would make himself generally useful; good reference given. Address J. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO EXPRESSMEN.—AN AMERICAN WITH A good education would like a situation in some good Express Company, either as driver, or otherwise; can give the best of City references for honesty, &c. Address LEWIS, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

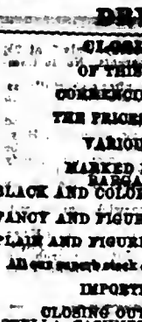
PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars, in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels in proportion. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUR STORE
OF THIS SEASON'S GOODS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 6,
THE PRICES OF ALL OUR STOCK
IN THE
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS
MARKED DOWN 20 PER CENT.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
All qualities reduced in price.
FANCY AND FIGURED SILKS,
All reduced prices.
PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS,
Reduced in prices.
All our superb stock of
IMPORTED DRESS-GOODS,
CLOSING OUT AT GREAT BARGAINS.
STELLA, CASHMERE and GRENADINE SHAWLS
Reduced in price.
MANTILLAS, CLOAKS and CIRCULARS,
IN CLOTH AND SILK,
All reduced in price.
Our large stock of
SUN-UMBRELLAS,
At almost bargains.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LINENS, DIAPERS, TABLE-DAMASKS, TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND FANCY LINENS,
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACE MITS,
BAJOU'S, ALEXANDRE'S AND JOUVIN'S
KID GLOVES, AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Ladies will find
This week's sale very full of
SPECIAL ATTENTION,
As many of the goods are below cost, and all at this time of year will be sold at a sacrifice. Cash and jobbers' stock. We name this special week first because we find our stock too large, previous to taking our regular half-yearly inventory.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 371 BROADWAY, near Broome-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.



DOLLARS.
SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wourgaun Muslin, which is equal to wear to New-York MEN Muslin,
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best fabric made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $2 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 625 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE. CLOSING OUT SALE.
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!
OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH
AT ANY SACRIFICE!
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 298 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS,
Proprietor.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Selling off the stock of STRAW GOODS, at closing-out prices. We also continue receiving daily novelties in BLOOMERS, both ready-made and to measure. White and Colored SHAKERS, 12, 18 and 25 cents each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
DRABS, WHITES, MEXIQUES, every color and shade, at 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 31, 37 and 50 cents per yard; very much below last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
All our stock of MILLINERY SILKS and LACES reduced in prices.
Another lots of COLLARS, SETTS, SLEEVES and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very cheap.
5,000 LINEN COLLARS, new shapes, at 4 and 6 cents each.
10,000 pairs of SILK TWISTED KID GLOVES, last year's prices. Cheapest KID GLOVES in the City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
New WHITE, BLACK and COLORED OSTRICH FEATHERS. Also, new styles of FRENCH FLOWERS, DRESS and STRAW TRIMMINGS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 537 BROADWAY.
All kinds Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Socks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted hand kerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Floating for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
R. A. WITTHAUS'
YARN WAREHOUSE,
From No. 51 Worth-st.,
To
No. 546 Pearl-st.,
Near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED, about 16 years old, in a weekly newspaper office. Apply at Room No. 18, No. 37 Park-row, between 10 and 12 o'clock. References required.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE PASTRY cook. Apply at the Libby House, No. 66 Warren-st., immediately.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTant man to go a short distance in the country; must be a thorough practical gardener, understand the care of a horse and cow, and a careful driver. A willing, competent person, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and ability, may procure a good, permanent home by applying at No. 45 Beekman-st., after 9 A. M.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a single man, middle-aged and fully competent to take charge of and keep in perfect order, a place of six acres a short distance in the country. Two horses and a cow. To a steady, honest, industrious and thoroughly competent man, good wages and a comfortable house will be given; undoubted reference required. Apply between 10 and 12, to BARTLETT BROTHERS, No. 46 Water-st.

A NURSE—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, two servants—one as nurse, and the other as seamstress and dressmaker; both must be thoroughly competent, and have unexceptionable references. Apply, this morning, at 11 o'clock, at BEADLE'S, No. 367 4th-av., where the employers can be seen.

A COACHMAN WANTED—ONE WHO THOroughly understands his business, and can produce the best City references from past employers. Apply to W. B. LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TO CAST-STEEL WORKERS.—WANTED, a hammersmith, a filer and a grinder. Apply to the National Steel Works, Mercer, between 10th and 11th sts., New-York City.

HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON WANTED.—An American woman of active habits, in a boys' boarding school. Location on the Hudson. Apply in person at No. 663 Washington-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock on Wednesday next.

A NURSE WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, capable of taking care of two small children; she must be a good plain housewife; no Irish need apply. Apply at No. 11 East 16th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, or from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age; one residing with his parents in this City or in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address with references, Box No. 4,670 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN residing near the City, a Protestant unmarried man who will be willing to make himself generally useful; his business will be to take care of a horse and cow, keep the grounds in order and attend to the usual duties of sexton in the church. Address C. E., this office.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR employment, 348 Broadway, near Grand-st., good first-class cooks, cooks to wash and iron, French and German cooks, nurses, chambermaids, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, and porters. Passengers respectfully solicited.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY.—WHO CAN write a fair hand hand and bring good recommendations. Apply, after 3 o'clock Tuesday, at No. 103 Reade-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer, a porter, for excursions and steamerdays. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
GILLIES'
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE
Is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 32 cent of pounds in a case. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.
Only Agents,
Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Washington-st., N. Y.

OUR NATIONAL HOLOCAUST, 4TH OF JULY. Its victims, fifty miles from Dalley's Excursion; Boys, girls, fly to Dalley's, boys, girls and all— They all made to speed by this conveyance.

DRY GOODS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE, FIXTURES, &c., OF DANIEL B. BURDETT, Bankrupt.
By virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction,
On TUESDAY, July 7,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN, CONYON,
Cargoes of the following vessels:
Schooner ROYAL YACHT,
1 bale Upland Cotton.
Schooner FIVE BROTHERS,
36 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner EUREKA,
67 bales Sea Island Cotton.
10 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JUSTINA,
1 package Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MINNIE,
{ 13 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
{ 2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ENTERPRISE,
1 package Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner CHARLES,
1 package Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE,
44 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner NEW YEAR,
{ 10 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
{ 15 packages Sea Island Cotton.
{ 100 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner GEN. PETIT,
{ 75 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JANE ADELIA,
{ 2 packages Sea Island Cotton.
{ 1 bale Upland Cotton.
Sloop RISING SUN,
{ 1 package Sea Island Cotton.
{ 1 bale Upland Cotton.
Schooner RIPPLE,
{ 100 bales Upland Cotton.
{ 1 package Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner ANNIE E.,
{ 10 bales Upland Cotton.
{ 10 round bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner FASHION,
40 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MISSISSIPPIAN,
{ 170 bales Upland Cotton.
{ 8 half bales Upland Cotton.
{ 8 bales Upland Cotton.
MARKED "INDIAN RIVER."
4 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "ST. LUCIE."
2 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL."
97 bales Upland Cotton.
Captured by U. S. schooner Beauregard,
{ 1 bale Sea Island Cotton.
{ Quantity Upland Cotton.
Catalogues and samples at the office of Bonner & Brown, No. 121 Wall-st., three days previous to sale.
Terms cash.
JAMES C. CLAFF,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
A. & CO. will sell the following-described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 11, at 13½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 163 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:
$64,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 928 inclusive, $1,000 each.
2000 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
2540 do. do. do. do. May 1, 1861.
These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on said bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1858, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the payment of the principal of said bonds has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.
JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER, ON SATURDAY, July 11th, 1863, at two o'clock, on the premises of the late JAMES CONNER, deceased, in the town and county of WESTCHESTER, N. Y., pursuant to the direction of the executors and executrix, the very valuable mansion house, and about 100 stone of lands in high state of cultivation; improvements new and nearly new. On the premises is a commodious and large dwelling house, with all the modern conveniences; two barns, one 40 by 60 feet, and the other 30 by 40 feet, with sheds attached, all in good repair; a large and well arranged, old fashioned, two stables, two cabooses, hay, &c. Location unsurpassed for respectability and health; accessible by steamboats and railroads. Persons wishing to view the property can step at Williams Bridge almost any hour, where conveyance can be procured at all times. One-third of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises, for a term of years. Maps and particulars at the office.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance—City of New-York—Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for opening Central Park, confirmed February 10, 1863, and dated April 1, 1863, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of October next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*—a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York—and can be had on application at the office.
By order of the Comptroller, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THE UNdersigned, Assignee of Christian Faul, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st., 19 feet and 1 inch, and in the rear, 43 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side, 62 feet, and on the northerly side, 63 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863. WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c., No. 49 William-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 151 EAST 13TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Horatio Bogert, Esq., Referee:
The house and lot No. 151 East 13th-st., north side, 20ft feet east of 2d-av. The house is leased to 1st of May next, at $900 per annum. Lot 23 feet front and rear, by 103 feet 3 inches deep.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 53½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL that auction on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of desirable carriage horses, 16 hands high; one a bay, the other a roan; gentle and stylish, believed to be sound, and perfectly kind in harness and under saddle; also, a curtain coach, built by Lawrence, to fine order; also, a four-seat rockaway, with pole and shafts; also, two sets double harness, one of which is nearly new; lady's saddle, two goats' saddles, etc., etc.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBlic notice is hereby given that the following articles, viz: Three gilt mirrors and cornices, two counters, one iron safe, one carpet, have been distrained for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the store of George Cook, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, New-York City, on the 15th day of July, inst., at 12 M. of that day.
Dated July 1, 1863. SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector, 22d Dist., N. Y., No. 130 Broadway.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 111 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic-sts., Brooklyn, household furniture in good order. Walnut parlor and mahogany chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mantel mirror, mahogany, Chairs, glass and crockery, and kitchen furniture.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS.
The proprietor of a military journal, now being established, is desirous of procuring the services of a gentleman of tact, energy and experience in the service who has had experience in the army and knows how to deal with military men. Such arrangements will be made with a man of character and military standing as will secure to him a pleasant as well as profitable position. The journal is to be established on a sound basis, and will commend itself to the army; and navy, not only by its intrinsic merits but by the official and personal influences enlisted in its behalf.
Address Box No. 1,672 New-York Post-office.
Or call at No. 194 Broadway, Room No 30, from 10 to 12 A. M.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established Wholesale Hat, Cap and Fancy Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

TO LITERARY MEN.—FOR SALE ON ADvantageous terms, a light-class literary periodical of established reputation. Address PUBLISHER, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office, Broadway.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—BEST AND CHEAPEST SETTEES.
Lecture-room and Sunday-school settees, manufactured by
RICHARD FARON,
No. 36 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY, manufactured to order, from the most elegant walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. B. FARRINGTON'S, No. 39 Canal-st., between Wooster. Established 1837.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, for black ink, flowy freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 14 Ann-st., and by the stationery generally. 1m* C. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 505 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LAND GRANT AND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
LAKE ERIE AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Lake Erie and Illinois Railroad Company, chartered by the State of Indiana, now nearly ready, running from the Ohio River, and ends Michigan City, on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, passes entirely through the richest, best cultivated, and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.
The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.
The Company is wholly without debt (except the bonded debt) and being private in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must apparently largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is none better to be had.
The published statistics of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, and all other information, can be had at the Office of the Board of Trust in this City, Messrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., Secretary, whom the bonds are only to be had.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 34 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
New-York, May 15, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.
We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" (*interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.
The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.
Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.
Gen. FREMONT, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has appointed SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., General Financial Agents of the Company, and for the purpose of increasing their facilities, has placed with them available cash securities to the amount of two millions of dollars, to remain with the house until the road is completed, and to be used by them in such way as they may deem best calculated to secure the speedy completion of the railway.
JULY 1, 1863.

RAILROAD FOR SALE.
In pursuance of a fiat and decree of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin County, Ohio, in the case of GEORGE S. COE, Trustee vs. THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY et al., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner in said case, will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Courthouse door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way therefor, held and owned by said Company, and the lands occupied thereby, or needed to be used in the construction or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, by or for the use of the Company, and all the property, real, personal and mixed, together with the superstructure and tracks thereof; and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon; including also all and part of said mortgaged premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations and fixtures, station houses and buildings used in operating said road, or intended to be used in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools and implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned, used or provided by said Company, or to be used in operating said railroad, including such of said matters and things as may have been procured, obtained or supplied by the agency of a Receiver in such case; and all the privileges, franchises and interest of said Company, including the franchise to be and exist as a corporation, conferred by the charter and amendments to the charter of said Company, authorized by the act of the General Assembly, passed April 11, 1861. All of which will be offered for sale as aforesaid, and sold in one entire parcel and as an entirety to the purchaser or purchasers, or his or their assignee or assignees, of part thereof within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale by the Court; one-half of the balance in one month thereafter; and the residue in two months thereafter; ten per centum of the purchase money, or $200,000 of the first mortgage bonds, to be deposited, with the Commissioner at the time of the bid, before closing a sale, to be forfeited if the bidder fail to fulfill his contract of purchase.
JOHN H. BRADLEY,
Special Master Commissioner.
COLUMBUS, June 25, 1863. js30-law6wTu

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the highest price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE.
Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second is the first paid by
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.
THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual Election held on the 16th June, instant:

John W. Lewis,	Henry S. Terbell,
Matthias Clark,	Cornelius Stephens,
Abraham Leggett,	D. J. Slack,
Thomas Williams,	William Bertsel,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles F. Hunter,
George Warner,	John C. Miller,
Chris. Gwyer,	Matthias Blesdgood,
Simon Schindler,	Elijhalet Beetman,
John P. Yelverton,	Abr'm R. Van Nest,
James S. Lewis,	George Schmeltzel,
Solomon Banta,	Peter R. Christie,
William Metz,	Joseph B. Miller,

At a meeting of the Board, held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 20, 1863, at the office of DRAPER, No. 59 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. This notice is given in pursuance of section 6 of said act of incorporation.
S. Draper, Samuel J. Gilsley, E. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 2, 1863.
THE HENRY D. SMITH AND COMPANY'S BANK (Tremontville, Ill.) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of The Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes; and, whereas, the said association has not complied with the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, passed April 17, 1851.
ELI H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENtitled to certificates of profits for the year last, are requested to present, and receive the same at the counting-room, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LANYON, Secretary.

PENN BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BEYSON, Cashier.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE. Bank credits available in San Francisco, and sold on commission by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All private Government Securities bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 40 Wall-st.

SOLDIERS OF THE TWO YEAR REGIMENTS who have been mustered out, and not paid their pay, can receive the same by calling at MRS. McCLUSKY'S, Nos. 3 and 5 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER
Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF THE
NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
It having been determined to convert the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, so that, instead of not all issuable until the bonds of Government, as per, they will be issued as fast as subscriptions are received.
ERNEST A. HATCH,
BANKER, No. 69 WALL

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF-
[illegible] Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] with the Committee, are re-
spectfully invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN HENRY,
SOOLE,
SENATE Aldermen.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilmen.
SAMUEL W. BRITTON,
Councilman.
JOHN MCCOOL,
Councilman.
JAMES M. DAVENPORT,
Councilman.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Council Parlor, in the City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all matters referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHARLES S. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending before the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN MCCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS S. PYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in matters pending before the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILD-INGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend with-out further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS S. PYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES S. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

SUPREME COURT, DUTCHESS COUNTY. —UNADILLA RAWLINGS by ROBERT A. NELSON, her Guardian, against AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS.—Sum-mons.—To AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess, at Poughkeepsie, on the 3d day of June, 1863, and serve a copy of your answer on the plain-tiff's attorney, at his office in the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 3, 1863.
R. A. NELSON, Guardian for Unadilla Rawlings, Jy 30-lawfw7m and Attorney for Plaintiff.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT, SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only two pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $5, or six bottles for $25. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specifics for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other imprudencies, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with great success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicines.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. RICHARDSON, of Worcester, Mass., has just published the 140th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States or Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in fourdays. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1, 34. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. Recent cases, with or without confinement. Impediments to marriage, sexual debility, nervousness, loss of memory, &c., positively cured. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Call or write. Dr. J. will be found at home from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $70; on silver or rubber, $60; partial sets (gold or platina), $2 per tooth; on silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

A DVICE TO LADIES—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or medicines that never fail, call upon Dr. JAMES L. HALL, Graduate of Medicine of Edinburgh, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Lib-erty-st.

DRS. DE FOREST AND BROOKS, NO. 10 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER may be found for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His certain remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the deranging and disgusting effects of mercury; cures without the dreadful after-sickness of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is apt to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will do. The value in this respect has become so well known that no man in either hemisphere pretends to offer it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some afflicted patient who has ob-tained the whole body of the family, and all the disease with it. Its popularity is so great that there is a constant demand for it, and that has not attended it, as has all other remedies, a host of imitations. Many of these, when proved that they can make it. It is not a visit, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEETINGS.

12TH WARD PUBLIC MEETING.—6TH-av. Railroad to Harlem River. Citizens and prop-erty-owners are invited to attend a meeting at the Lion Brewery Hotel, 108th-st. and 9th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of
THOMAS MANSON, President.
A. M. LENZ, Secretaries.
S. W. SEATS, Secretaries.
Of the West End Improvement Association.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE MER-CHANT TAILORS' ASSOCIATION of N. Y. and Brooklyn will be held at Clinton Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
W. H. BRAISTED, Secretary.

$100 REWARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL pay the above reward to any one giving infor-mation which will lead to the apprehension and convic-tion of the person who fired a bullet through the shutter of [illegible] on Second-av., corner of 18th-st., between the even-ings of the 3d and 4th inst.
W. JACKSON, No. 561 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 205 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at this depot:—
Four-horse Army Wagon Harness.
Sample of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guarantee must accompany the proposal for the faithful performance of a contract.
The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.
Written proposals will be received for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Govern-ment wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and the price named in the terms of delivery each article offered, also the price and the time of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, each fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid in-spection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faith-ful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertise-ment.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
R. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at this depot:—
Four-horse Army Wagon Harness.
Sample of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guarantee must accompany the proposal for the execution of a contract.
The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnish-ing Harness," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at this office, for furnishing by contract at this depot,
1,000 suits of Zouave uniform clothing.
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state how soon they can furnish the articles.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnish-ing Zouave Uniforms," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H VINTON,
D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."
The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kan-sas City.
Communications for further information to be addres-sed to the undersigned, or to Harvey Hallett & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York, Terms, cash on de-livery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office until 12 o'clock M., on the 8th instant, for the following articles of Stationery, viz:

147 Reams Foolscap Paper	12 lbs.
499 Reams Letter Paper	10 lbs.
270 Reams Note Paper	5 lbs.
270,000 Official Envelopes, No. 8.	
25,000 Official Envelopes, No. 10.	
14,000 Official Envelopes, No. 12.	
70,000 Official Letter.	
20 Dozen quart bottles Black Ink, Maynard & Noyes' or David's.	
25 Dozen small bottles Red Ink—David's.	
200 Dozen Steel Pens, assorted—Gillot's.	
125 Dozen Octagon Lead Pencil (black.)	
50 Dozen small Rubber Sandbags.	
2 Dozen pencils Red Tape.	
400 Memorandum Books (large size.)	

All the above mentioned articles to be of the best quality of their kinds, and to be packed in shipping order, and delivered at such place as may be required at the expense of the supplier. All to be ready in fifteen days from date hereof.
STEWART VAN VRIET,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal,
Viz.:
Water-proof blankets for footmen; painted.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.
To be grummetted.
Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.
That ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.
Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be pre-sent at the opening of the bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Sup-plies," stating the particular article bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN,
A. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS. The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company will receive, until the 15th day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the presiding and rail-road ties, for the extension of their road from Trexler-town to Rittenhouse Gap, a distance of eight miles.
Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 15. Any further in-formation obtained on application to
DAVID THOMAS, President.
Or P. BRADY, Engineer,
Catasauqua, Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IN HARLEM, ON THE EVENING OF THE 4th, while passing from 125th-st. and 4th-av. to Mount Morris, a black bell watch seal strap, to which were attached a lady's gold watch, neck chain and gen-tleman's small diamond pin. Whoever will return them to Mrs. J. C. HOUGHTON, 241 Madison-av., or to Mrs. E. C. AMERAS, 126th-st., near 4th-av., will be li-berally rewarded.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued to the name of Captain Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 6, 1854. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD REGH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,478, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Pequest Railroad Company, dated 28th November, 1862, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—BETWEEN EIGHTH AND SIXTEENTH-sts., 4th-av. and the Brevoort House, a MINIATURE PAINTING ON IVORY. Any person who will return the same to the office of the Brevoort House will be hand-somely rewarded.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.
2,000,000 Wash.—Comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thicknesses, from ⅝ inch to 3 inches, and suit-able for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also,
1,000,000 feet thirty-year seasoning, to arrive.
100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 23d-st.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best now in use.) Also, Perforated Plate for Malt Floors, (a specialty,) Malt Screens, Malt Polishers for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars with references, forwarded on application.
T. C. ARNOLD, No. 421 Broome-st., New-York, Between Lewis and Greene-sts., one door East of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MAN-TELS is at KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 159 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR GEN-tlemen or gentlemen and wife, with gas, bath, &c., at No. 34 West 29th-st. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife desire to obtain board in the house of a private family, where there are no other boarders; two front rooms on the second floor will be required; location be-tween 14th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address D., Box No. 126 Times Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to gentleman and wife, or two single gen-tlemen, on the second floor; a bed room on the third floor; the house is new, and has hot and cold water; references required.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE NEW AND LUXURIOUS
[illegible] between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, CALL-
[illegible] at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor,) EVERY SATURDAY.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Dissatisfaction with Confederate Military Rule.

SIGNIFICANT NEWSPAPER THREATS.

The Lone Star Flag Again Talked of.

SAM HOUSTON ON MARTIAL LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, Tuesday, April 21, 1863.

I inclosed you and you some interesting Texas papers. Trade with Texas is not so brisk as it was a few months ago, owing to the restrictions put upon the exportation of cotton by the Confederate authorities. Still, enough cotton is sold here to procure for the Texans all their military supplies. Powder, saltpetre, lead, rope, bagging, &c., &c., leave here almost every day for the different Rio Grande crossings.

The uniform cause of the imposition on the trade with Mexico has been to Texas by referring to the extracts inclosed. All the Texas papers are freely denouncing the orders interfering with their trade, and it seems the feeling of nearly all, except it be a few contractors and speculators, who are pecuniarily benefited by them.

It is reported here that all restrictions upon the exportation of cotton have been removed. Should this be the case, we can soon expect to see the trade with Texas again grow into the enormous proportions it had assumed a few months ago, and again see the streets of Monterey crowded by train after train, loaded with the very articles that give life and endurance to the rebellion, leaving here daily for the Rio Grande, while Rio Mexico to find their way to every part of the Confederacy.

The prosecutions of Union men in Western Texas still continue. A friend at Presbeo Negras (a small town opposite Fort Duncan on the Rio Grande) writes me the following: "A few men reached here to-day from San Antonio. They report passing on the road side, near that town, three men hanging—two Germans and one American. At another place on the road one of the party says he saw an American hanging. He was a fine-looking man and well-dressed."

Friends lately from San Antonio assure me that there lay still a large number of Union men left in Western Texas. They are helping much upon the energies of Gen. J. J. HARRISON, and hope that soon, through him, a force will be sent to their assistance.

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

The Texas newspapers which our correspondent forwards are singular specimens of typographical art. They are printed upon think paper and thin, and their color would indicate that the "fodder" took whatever came handiest, for in most instances anything white, brown or yellow were used. The Houston Telegraph and the Texas (Austin) Almanac are among them, and the dates received extend from March 9 to April 11. We make the following interesting extracts:

BRIGHTER AHEAD.

From the Alliance Extra—Austin, Texas, April 2.

Before the meeting up of the Legislature, some of the members met in caucus and determined on running M. M. FOOTE for Governor. A meeting was held a few days ago, in San Antonio, at which MAYFIELD, WARDLAW and SHERROD made speeches, and by which FOOTE was fully nominated as their choice for Governor, and M. D. K. TAYLOR for Lieutenant-Governor. Of course, other meetings were held in different sections, as precepented and predetermined on at the caucus. We hear of no prominent candidate in the East. FOOTE and CHAMBERS are the strongest men that have yet been spoken of.

The issue must to be dreaded with be forced into the canvass by the *conservative folly of our Trans-Mississippi Congress*. Every man in Texas feels that the power exercised by Holmes and his confederates has been usurped, and is an outrageous piece of military presumption and arrogance. Unless the orders are revoked at once, a Governor will be elected *under the pledge that he will use armed force to put down these high-handed military usurpations.*

Nothing that LINCOLN has done smacks more strongly of despotism than the cotton orders of BEE, HAHN and HOLMES; and our people, as soon as they understand that the exercise of such power is not legitimate, will not stand it for an hour. They will cordially yield obedience to what is constitutional, legal and legitimate, though attended with the greatest of sacrifices; but to expect them to conform to the rule of despotism is to ask that of them *which they denied Lincoln, and which they will die rather than yield to any one. There are brothers ahead, and unless the gathering clouds are dispersed, that anarchical word which has been the death-knell to central power in Mexico, and, finally, the death-knell of all power save military power in that unfortunate Republic, will be heard in our State* and Confederacy.

It is clearly the duty of the Governor to remonstrate and strongly protest against these unconstitutional and iniquitous usurpations of power. It is equally his plain and imperative duty, should his protest and remonstrances prove unavailing, to declare them by proclamation, null and void, and prevent their execution by the use of every means in his power—even *to resort to armed force, if no milder means will answer.* There is no necessity, military or civil, that can contravene, override or supplant the Constitution. The higher law doctrine of Mr. SEWARD, which is the ruling spirit of the Northern Government, which has rendered the Union and delugod the land in blood, is the abhorrence and detestation of the Southern people, and of every man of sense, let it emanate from what quarter it may—whether from Lincoln and his radicals, or Lieut.-Gen. HOLMES and his speculating underlings.

No loyal man really questions the political ignorance of these military trade regulators. We should not be surprised if an attempt was made by our internal enemies to alienate the affections of the people from the cause in which we are engaged, by making them believe that this despondency lolly emanated *from and is approved by the President at Richmond.*

Our being in service—should it be ordered and continued, a *State Governor will be elected upon the terms, and on the basis of Texas ante*, submission tantamount *powerful the Texas Star flag*, they will choose the latter. Should such a calamity should befall us, but we trust that the spirit of honor when we left the old Government, and will discard the chains of servitude, though wrapped in velvet and attended to us by the very hands that have hitherto defended us.

WHEAT.

The Dallas *Herald*, of April 1st, which is published right in the heart of the wheat region, says:

"The prospects for the wheat crop in this region were never better. We regard the wheat as now safe beyond a possibility of a doubt. The only fear we have is that labor will be too scarce when the harvest begins to ripen of the crop. In view of this, it is important that every energy should be used to procure all the available labor that can be obtained from other portions of the State, for all acknowledge the importance to the country of saving every grain of wheat that is grown. It will be needed for our armies and for those contemplated. Citizens from Southern Texas, fearing large forces could do no more, patriotic being that to send up their surplus labor to assist in saving the wheat crop."

SAM. HOUSTON REDIVIVUS.

The Houston *Telegraph* testifies the fact that Gen. HOUSTON still lives, or, at least, that he was alive on Aug. 30, 1862, for it publishes a letter bearing his signature, addressed to Gov. LUBBOCK, protesting against the declaration of martial law by Gen. HEBERT. The letter conclusive thus:

"I know not where the authority emanated from by which such a proclamation was issued and such powers were used; nor does it matter if it originate under the fundamental laws. I, as a freeman and citizen, in the name of the Constitution and laws, most earnestly and solemnly protest against the letter and spirit of Gen. HEBERT'S proclamation. To do otherwise is not, I consider, consistent with the duties of my station.

I understand the Confederacy not to be a union, but a league of States; each one absolutely sovereign in itself, and with a right to secede from the Confederacy whenever it may think proper so to do. If I am right in this, it would seem to me at one proper time and place for the Governor of the State to have called the Legislature, for the peaceful mode of freeing the State from the usurpation of troops and the means of raising them. The Confederate Government has no power to send any military force into a State to enforce the Government, or to execute any of its authority, or keep upon them without the consent of the Governor of the State. Should the Confederate Government so send any military force into a State to enforce the Government, or to execute any of its authority, or keep upon them without the consent of the Governor of the State, the Governor is bound to repel it by force of arms, if necessary, and drive it from the State. Should the Confederate Government send any military force into a State to enforce the Government, or to execute any of its authority, or keep upon them without the consent of the Governor of the State, the Governor is bound to repel it by force of arms, if necessary, and drive it from the State.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE PURSUIT OF LEE.

Our Special Telegrams from the Army of the Potomac.

Capture and Destruction of the Rebel Wagon Train by Kilpatrick.

An Attack Upon the Rebels at Fayetteville by Gen. Gregg.

Capture of Four Thousand Prisoners.

Longstreet's Adjutant-General a Prisoner.

Advance of the Militia up the Valley.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Monday, July 6, }
VIA WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 7—3 A. M. }

The reports from the extreme front are very cheering. Our cavalry, supported by infantry, are close upon the heels of the enemy, and important results are likely to occur before night.

A dispatch from Gen. Geary, at Caledonia Iron Works, fourteen miles west of Gettysburgh, at 4 A. M. to-day, says that the rebels have turned to the left from that point, and, instead of going to Chambersburgh, are pushing by the country roads across to Greencastle. These roads are now very heavy, in consequence of the recent rains, and Gen. Geary reports their trains stuck in the mud. He is pushing on their flanks, while Kilpatrick and Buford are operating on the south side, on the gaps of South Mountain. Kilpatrick was expected to reach Hagerstown to-day.

Scouts report six feet of water in the Potomac at Williamsport yesterday.

The enemy are abandoning all their wounded on the retreat. Every house and barn for fifteen miles is a hospital. They are leaving all Generals and Colonels as well as privates. All of their wounded will fall into our hands. *We have taken thus far over six thousand prisoners beside the wounded. It is a perfect Waterloo to the rebels.*

I regret to announce the death of Brig.-Gen. Farnsworth, commanding a brigade in Kilpatrick's cavalry division. He was killed on Thursday evening, while charging on a heavy column of infantry, which he broke and drove back, penetrating three miles to the rear of the enemy's right flank.

The more we hear of the enemy's loss, the more disastrous the battle becomes to them. Yesterday our troops buried eight hundred rebel dead on Gen. Slocum's front, and over one thousand on the front of Gens. Hancock and Newton. Returns of those buried by the Fifth, Third and Eleventh corps, have not been received. The total number of the enemy's wounded left on the field is not less than three thousand.

They were able to carry off only a few prisoners. They paroled a few, and the rest have all escaped and returned.

L. L. CROUNSE.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., via Hanover, }
Monday, July 6—8 P. M. }

The latest intelligence from the front is to the effect that the enemy is making all possible speed toward the Potomac. I have just come in from the front, and have learned that the head of the rebel retreating column commenced to pass through Greenwood, twelve miles northwest of Hagerstown, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Last night Longstreet's Headquarters were at Jack's Mountain, ten miles from here, and Ewells' at Fairfield, eight miles distant. When the rebels passed through Fairfield they were moving rapidly, and in three columns abreast.

The slaughter among the rebel general officers is very great. Maj.-Gen. Trimble, of Baltimore, is a prisoner in our lines, with his left foot gone. Brig.-Gen. Kemper, of South Carolina, is also a prisoner, in a dying condition. Brig.-Gen. Armistead, captured on Thursday, is dead. Maj.-Gen. Hood is wounded in the arm. Gens. Ewell, Pender and Pickett are also known to have been wounded. Barksdale and Garnett were killed in the charges. Archer was captured on Wednesday.

The rebels are reported to have a trestle bridge just built across the Potomac above Williamsport. If so, I fear their main force may escape.

P. S.—An officer has just arrived who reports that Kilpatrick last night got in the rebel rear near Funkstown, and burned their wagon train. This is believed to be true, as Gen. Kilpatrick is known to have got among them last night.

Reliable information has been received that Gen Fenton sent a strong expedition to Williamsport and yesterday destroyed the pontoon bridges which the enemy had constructed there, captured a number of convalescents, and burned an ammunition train. The enemy cannot cross the river at that place.

L. L. CROUNSE.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 6.

The authorities here are in exstacies over the news received to-day.

The Potomac River has risen six feet within the past 48 hours, which must necessarily destroy all the fords, and there being no bridges within striking distance of Lee's army. All means of retreat must be cut off.

A dispatch received to-night by Gen. Couch, states that Gen. Gregg, with a force of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, had an engagement to-day, at Fayetteville, in which he took 4,000 prisoners. Fayetteville is in Franklin County, Penn., and is about 15 miles from Chambersburgh.

Deserters from the mountains still continue to deliver themselves up in large numbers.

The report that Col. Coulter, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, was murdered in the streets of Gettysburgh by a rebel officer, is not true.

A person representing himself as Longstreet's Adjutant-General, who was captured near Hagerstown on Friday, arrived here to-day. He states that Longstreet and Lee both opposed the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, fearing that it would be disastrous. But Davis would not listen, and gave orders, promising to send 30,000 reinforcements under Beauregard. When the Adjutant was captured he was on his way to Culpepper to ascertain what had became of Beauregard's troops, and was very anxious to know whether any one here had any knowledge of them.

Gen. Sickl, who arrived here to-day was serenaded this evening at the Jones House. He made a short speech.

Thirty army wagons arrived at Carlisle to-day, which were captured near Shippensburgh.

Gentlemen who left Gettysburgh last evening state that Longstreet is dead and within our lines.

Everything looks as though Lee's army would be forced to turn and give battle of surrender.

TELEGRAMS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, July 6—P. M.

It is believed here that the reported destruction of the rebel bridges at Williamsport is a mistake, originating in the fact that one at Falling Waters, five miles below, was destroyed. An officer, who was with the party who destroyed the latter, reports that the party subsequently started to destroy those at Williamsport, but, finding Imboden there with a large force, abandoned the enterprise.

About 1,500 rebel prisoners, including thirty-seven wagon loads of wounded, arrived here to-day, by the Hagerstown pike. They included those captured on Sunday by Kilpatrick.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon, in the direction of Monterey and Greencastle. It is reported to have been caused by our pursuing forces pressing upon the enemy's rear guard, who, being strongly posted, checked the pursuit.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 6.

The Washington *Star* say:

It is estimated at Gettysburgh that Lee had lost up to yesterday morning by desertion since crossing the Potomac, an aggregate of 5,000 men, while it was confidently expected he would lose as many more from the same cause in his retreat.

He is clearly cut off from taking either of the three lower and short routes leading to Virginia, and must be endeavoring to make for the Potomac at Hancock, where, at ordinary stages of low water, he might find a practicable ford.

A violent rain storm commenced along his route to Hancock and further up the river at least twelve hours before it commenced here, and can hardly be possible that even if his march be uninterrupted by Meade's military operations, he could reach Hancock before finding more than one intervening and unbridged stream unfordable, and the Potomac itself so high as to hold him tight until Meade got up with him with whatever leisure he might elect under the circumstances to move. We have, therefore, strong hopes, indeed, that he will be able to get back into Virginia neither his artillery nor his transportation, and that the men with which he may himself get off with a whole skin will not number a fourth of his boastful and over-confident army.

The strong guard that left Maryland Hights on Wednesday last, reached here on Saturday, having in charge a number of canal boats loaded with stores, which they brought with them from Harper's Ferry

AID FOR THE WOUNDED, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, July 6.

Several thousand dollars, of which the Brokers' Board contributed $500, was raised to-day to aid of the wounded in the late battles. A large amount for necessaries and luxuries for the same purpose was contributed, and sent forward in care of Adams' Express this afternoon.

The news of yesterday and to-day has created more glorious excitement throughout the community than has before occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The praise of Gen. Meade and the Potomac Army is on the lips of every lover of his country.

A DELEGATION FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A delegation of five gentlemen, appointed by Gov. Gilmore, of New-Hampshire, passed through this city on Monday evening, on their way to the battle-field to care for the wounded soldiers hailing from the Granite State. A similar delegation of two from Vermont also passed through this city last evening.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Great Excitement at Louisville—Alarm Bells Rung at Midnight—The Enemy Approaching.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 7—12:30 A. M.

The alarm bells are now ringing, calling the citizens together for the defence of the city.

Rumors were prevalent all the evening of the approach of Morgan's forces.

They were reported at Bardstown this morning, and at Shepperdsville this afternoon. His force is estimated at 2,000 to 4,000.

This evening at 5 o'clock, the Nashville train due here at 6, was thrown off the track by guerrillas. Our guard of 50 repulsed the assailants.

It is impossible under the present excitement, to get further news till morning.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Central-American War—H. Belly Again—The War on the Transit Route—Gen. Jerez, &c.

PUNTA ARENAS, Costa Rica, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.
Correspondence of the New-York Times:

With the exception of this little Republic of the mountains, all Central America is now wrapped in the flames of civil strife, and how long Costa Rica will resist the Spanish-American impulse for "pitching into" revolutions is somewhat problematical. Costa Rica is to-day as happy, well-governed a country as is on the continent, and it is to be hoped that the wisdom of her rulers will keep this flourishing little Republic from engaging in a strife in which she has everything to lose and nothing to gain.

New complications in the Central-American Transit question are, it seems, about to occur. It is said that Monsieur Belly, of Nicaragua Canal celebrity, who is now here, has made a secret transit contract with the Martinez Government in Nicaragua, which leaves the American Company completely out in the cold. He is now here for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of Costa Rica, to the grant of Nicaragua, in favor of Belly & Co. Belly is at present in the interior of Costa Rica, visiting the gold mines of Aguacate, and will be back in a few days.

Many of our officers, including Admiral Pendergrast, are very anxious for a war with Costa Rica, but cannot find a pretext for it. Gen. Jesus Jerez Cisneros, the celebrated Nicaraguan General, who was driven from Nicaragua by Walker, is now at the head of his regiment ready to do battle in defence of our country and to protect the flag he loves so well.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1863.
Col. J. Egbert Farnham, First Regiment Excelsior Brigade, Seventieth New-York Volunteers:

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ult., in relation to the colors of your regiment presented by this City, and the glorious history of which you allude to so impressively, has been duly received.

In answer to your inquiry whether in the Legislative halls of the City there is a repository where the battle-stained flags of her volunteer soldiery may be preserved, I am happy to inform you that the Governor's Room, in our City Hall, is used by us for that purpose, and already contains a number of the warworn colors of regiments from this City.

Should you do us the honor to transmit the colors to which you refer, we will take pride in preserving them as a testimonial to the heroic valor of our citizen soldiers who have bravely fought under them, and as a sacred memento of those of them who offered up their lives in defence of their country.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

Naval Movements.

CONGRATULATING CAPT. MEADE.

Yesterday was marked by unprecedented rejoicing on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, at the Navy-yard. Navy and army officers and influential citizens congregated to congratulate Capt. Meade on the glorious news from the Army of the Potomac, commanded by his brother. The band was kept in uniform, discoursing national music, during a great portion of the day; and the crew of the old *North* frequently cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, for General and Captain Meade. It may not be amiss to state that the Meade family are entitled to an immense sum of money—some millions we believe—from the Government, owing to some international financial arrangements between the United States and Spain, the Government of the latter country having originally borrowed the money from Gen. Meade's father, who was a Pennsylvanian.

GUNS FOR CHARLESTON.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department directing the shipment to Fort Royal of a large number of heavy rifled guns for our Monitors. Yesterday, several of these immense pieces of ordnance were put on board a vessel at the Navy-yard. They are to replace the 15-inch guns now on board the *Nahant, Weehawken*, and other armored ships. A large pile of ammunition is also under orders for shipment.

THE ROANOKE AT SEA.

The iron-clad *Roanoke* went to sea yesterday, and tried her engines to every way. One of our reporters accompanied her down the bay. She steamed seven knots easily, and every part of her machinery worked admirably. The Department has chartered a steamer to accompany and tend her. The waves had an visible influence on the great load of iron, which pushed itself through the water as steadily as possible. Capt. Sands hopes to get ten knots out of the vessel before long.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN SHOT IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At an early hour yesterday morning Officer McGloin, of the Sixth Ward, found a man lying upon the sidewalk in Leonard-street, in an insensible and almost helpless condition. He was taken to the Station-house, where it was found that he had received a wound in the head, apparently from a pistol ball. When he was sufficiently revived to speak, he stated that his name was Richard Liemann, and his residence No. 149 Leonard-street. That while he was standing in front of his own door, some person who is unknown to him, came up behind him, and shot him in the head with a pistol. He further stated that he could form no idea as to the cause of so deadly an assault upon him. Liemann was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where, after an examination, the surgeons of that institution pronounced the wound to be a very serious one, the ball having fractured the skull and penetrated the brain. But little hope is entertained of his recovery.

ARRIVAL OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—Forty-five blockade runners, comprising the passengers, crew, engineers, etc., of the prize steamer *Britannia*, which run the blockade off Charleston, with a cargo of cotton, and was captured forty miles from Nassau, by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, arrived at this port on Sunday in the transport *Adela*. They were taken to the United States Marshal's Office yesterday, and committed to the House of Detention. The arrival of the prize *Britannia* is hourly expected.

WEEKLY MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The report of the City Inspector for the week ending yesterday, shows the deaths of the past week to have been 396, of whom 199 were men, 74 were women, 119 were boys, and 110 were girls, being a decrease of 11 from the previous week, and an increase of 57 over the corresponding week last year. One hundred and ninety-three of the deaths were of children under five years of age.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS.—Mr. Samuel Hotaling, formerly of this City, now a resident of New-Orleans, and here on a short visit, proposes to deliver a public address on National affairs, on some day of which due announcement will be made. Mr. Hotaling has recently been at Gen. Banks' head quarters, near Port Hudson.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, TUESDAY, JULY 7.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31½, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.

(Advertisement.)

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"ROYAL COURTSHIP"—How Conducted—The Women of Turkey—Manners and Customs—Dresses

AN UNRECOGNIZABLE SHANGER.—The wonderful prediction that we can be ready an uncommonly hot Summer, in view of this fact, the ingenious Knox has fabricated a Shanger hat for gentlemen to use "lighter or heavier" though preserving the outward appearance of a superb dress hat. It can be seen at the well-known No. 212 Broadway, and will be worn by everybody in town and at Saratoga.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	4 34	Sun sets....	7 36
		Moon rises..	11 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook.	12 32	Gov. Island..	1 21
		Hell Gate..	2 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... MONDAY, July 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Mersey, (Br.,) Frost, Liverpool. Snow & Burgess; Kansas, Thorp, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., J. H. Valentine & Co.

Steamers Safvor, Mott, Washington. Mixed Hand; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore. Wm. Daltell.

Ships Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool, Jas T. Tapscott; Leoarin, (Brem.,) Rensen, Bremen. Kaauta, Nachod & Kaiser; Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Newcomb, Melbourne, Maitler, Lord & Quereau; Gen. Bailly, Reyes, Barcelona; Tapper & Rendle.

Barks Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Connery, Dublin, Barclay & Livingston; Daphne, (Norw.,) Larson, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; C. B. Hamilton, Hamilton, Scott, N. C. Hamilton.

Brigs C. A. Reed, Hayden, New-Orleans; Dewey & Colthas; Primrose, (Br.,) Bailey, St. Johns, N. F., B. W. Newell; Les Amigos, (Sp.,) Johnson, Sollicita, Jr.; Jeremiah Jeremiah; Bourgonne, (Ital.,) Viale, Gibraltar and Malta, F. Bertheud.

Schooners J. R. Beecher, Edwards, Philadelphia; William Gray, Buell, Middletown, Conn.; H. S. Hackett & Son; Rowena, Elliott, Boston; Oregon, Pratt, Portsmouth, N. H., W. E. Brown & Co.; Union, Rushton, Boston, Simpkins & Clapp; C. B. Perry, Eldridge, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Bogart; Hopkinson, Robinson, Boston, James V. Hayland; Elizabeth R., Burgess, Gloucester; Ocean Bird, Mason, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; Maria Anna, (Hol.,) De Jong, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Sloops Oak, Davis, Norwich, H. S. Hackett & Son; Onward, (Br.,) Brown, Kingston, Va., J. B. Gage.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool 24th ult., and Queenstown 25th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 699 passengers to John G. Dale. Passed Cape Race 3d inst., at 6 P. M., fired a gun and threw the news for the Associated Press overboard. Since then have had dense fogs. 26th ult., at 3:40 A. M., 12 miles N. E. of Tuskar, passed steamship Edinburgh, bound E. Same day, at 6¼ A. M., off Salters, passed ships Cultivator and Guy Mannering, bound up Channel.

U. S. steamer Belvidere, Wieters, Fortress Monroe 26 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Artisan, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

U. S. steamship Gov. Buckingham, from a cruise.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, Marseilles 62 ds., with wine and salt to J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbadoes 14 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Il Giovanni, (Ital.,) Guida, Marseilles 66 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Speculation, Lunberg, New-Orleans June 12, with sugar and 20 passengers to P. V. King & Co.

Bark Primorenito, (Aust.,) Zetto, Cardiff 57 ds., with coal to John G. Dale.

Bark Thetis, Kimball, Pernambuco 33 ds., with a cargo of pepper from Sumatra, to W. A. Sale & Co.

Brig Lorenz, (Dan.,) Von Ehren, Montevideo 49 ds., with wool and hides to order.

Brig Continental, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Tees, Trinidad do Cuba June 16, via Philadelphia 5 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Iris, (Br., of Arichat, N. S.,) Burnitt, Maraguez June 19, with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Harding, Range, Marseilles 49 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Bashee.

Brig Southern Belle, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Greenwich, Demarara June 14, with sugar to J. Enos.

Brig New-York, Starace, Malaga 40 ds., in ballast to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Brig Mansucl, (of Searsport,) Carlan Cardenas June 18, via Philadelphia July 1, with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Co.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbould, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes to Jones & Lough. Had light southerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Three Sisters, Ramos, Messina May 2, passed Gibraltar May 27, with fruit, etc., to Moore & Henry. The Three Sisters has had strong westerly gales from Jan. 28 to 31, and since then had light easterly winds with dense fog.

Brig Henry Laurens, Johnson, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Bayley, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal, for Dighton, Mass.

Schr. Lochmere, Grady, Turks Island 16 ds., with salt to Thomas James.

Schr. Elenore, Remers, Trinidad de Cuba 17 ds., with Ynaga del Valle & Co.

Schr. Meteor, (Br., of Bermuda,) Dunscombe, Bermuda 9 ds., with potatoes, etc., to McCoil & Frith.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Murchie, Sagua June 20, with mdse. to Miller & Houghton. Passed, bound in, brig Sarah Ackerly, from Havana.

Schr. Lucy, Smith, Calais 7 ds., with laths to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Nonpareil, (Br.,) Brooks, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Debonnaire, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Glace Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Onslow, Higgins, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. New-Haven, Lovell, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Lebanah, Teal, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Samuel A. Appleton, Salisbury, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Valant, Cousins, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Nicola, Israelis, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Delaware, Furbush, Rockland, with lime. 4th inst., coming through Hell Gate, without a pilot, struck on the Gridiron; threw overboard 100 barrels of lime before she would float.

Schr. Charles Lovering, Jones, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Preste, Hawkins, Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Adriae, Everett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Vinalhaven 4 ds., stone.

Schr. Juno, Mills, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. Kinglish, Chase, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Roberson, Terhune, Boston 3 ds., with barrels.

Schr. Agricola, Burch, Providence.

Schr. Serchell, Taylor, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Raymond, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

U. S. iron-clad steam battery Roanoke.
Steamship Mersey, (Br.,) for Liverpool,
Steamer Pioneer.
Bark Brilliant.

Miscellaneous.

On the Fourth of July, as the Bremen steamship Bremee, Capt. Meyer, was passing down the bay, and when abreast of the iron-clad Roanoke, she fired a National salute and dipped her colors, which compliment was acknowledged by the iron-clad.

The Br. bark Young Nova Scotian and brig Time, came to the City yesterday, from the lower Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 5.—Arr. barks Fury, Palermo; B. Burgess, Cienfuegos; Jane, do.; brig Chatham, do.; schrs. Emeline, Turks Island; Fleetwing, Jeremie.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, June 26.—Arr. prize steamers Planter and Neptune; gunboat Alabama; bark Alexander McNeill and brig Mary E. Milliken, both from Philadelphia; steamer Illinois, from New-York for New-Orleans, for coal. Ships Pranqueba, Wallis and Constellation are discharging coal.

Spoken, &c.

Jeanette—Br. bark, hence steering E., June 29, off Bermuda.

James Keen—wh. schr., 2 months out, with 6 bbls. black fish, 3d inst., lat 36 36, lon. 73 30.

Lucy Darling—Br. brig, hence for St. Thomas, 2d inst., lat. 36 18, lon. 73 35.

James—wh. schr., of Marion, Mass., 2 months out, with 5 bbls. oil.

Young Turk—U. S. bark, cruising, 1st inst., lat. 40 50, lon. 68.

Portsmouth—ship, of Portsmouth, Tarleton, from Leghorn May 6, for New-York, June 12, lat. 36, lon. 38.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez 10th inst., brig Robert Kirkland, for Baltimore in two days, and others.

At Pernambuco June 2, bark Warren Hallett, disc.

Arr. at Valparaiso May 16, bark Peterson, Boston, 29th. bark Lucy A. Nickels, New-York.

Arr. at Callao May 20, Prima Donna, San Francisco; 31st, Eastern Star, do.; Caleopolis, Rio Janeiro, June 2, Northern Crown, Chinchas; Bewail Sprague, Rio Janeiro; B. C. Blanchard, Liverpool; 3d, Alfred Storer, do.; 4th, Bazaar, Chinchas; 5th, bark John Rhymes, Buenos Ayres; 7th, Regent, Boston; 8th, Ocean Express, Chinchas; 14th, Erie, do.; 23d, May 30, Cocinero, Chinchas; Hamilton, do.; Rough Gleam, Hamburg; and Mary Crick, Chinchas; 24, Manzanillo, do.; M. B. G. Blanchard, do.; 5th, Young Eagle, do.; Prima Donna, do.; 10th, Ocean Express, England; 11th, Rosvick, Chinchas; Samuel Adams, France; 12th, bark John Rhymes, Chinchas.

Latest Shipping Intelligence,
[FROM CITY OF WASHINGTON.]
QUEENSTOWN, June 25.

Arrived from New-York—Romulo, at Queenstown; Amelia, at Belfast; Germania, at Leith; Lucy and Paul, Heloch and Jubilaum, at Brouwershaven.

Arrived from Boston—Carl der Grosse, at Lobvoki.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for

MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,

and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females

THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It allays frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3678. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE RETREAT OF LEE.

The Whole Rebel Army Pushing for the Potomac.

The Route of Retreat Via Hagerstown and Williamsport.

The Army of the Potomac Pressing Closely Behind.

Desperate Efforts of the Rebels to Save Their Trains.

THE POTOMAC VERY HIGH.

Rumor of the Commencement of Another Battle Near Williamsport.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR CAVALRY.

Terrible Losses of the Enemy at Gettysburgh.

NEWS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, July 7.

Gen. COPPER received information to-day, which he considered reliable, that Gen. LEE intends occupying and holding Maryland Heights until his army can recross the Potomac.

There is no news here to-day from the Army of the Potomac.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 7—6 P. M.

Information received here proves beyond a doubt the continued retreat of the rebels toward Hagerstown and Williamsport, with the intention of crossing the Potomac. Their wagon trains are all in front, and are being ferried across slowly in two flatboats.

The Potomac is very high—bank-full—and they cannot cross, their only pontoon bridge having been destroyed.

A large force of infantry prevented the capture of Williamsport by Gen. BUFORD, with his cavalry.

Our army is fast following them up, and a great battle will be fought before they succeed in getting away. This fight, it is hoped, will result in the capture or dispersion of the whole of LEE's army.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Later.—A dispatch from Loudon says a gentleman who arrived from Williamsport states, that a big fight was then going on, and that there were no rebels in the vicinity of Greencastle.

The whole rebel army appears to be on the bank of the river, and is no doubt making a desperate fight.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 7—Evening.

I have just received later and important intelligence from Williamsport.

The rebels were drawn up along the bank of the Potomac. The river was rolling and surging brimful. The enemy had no pontoon bridges, and were ferrying their wagons across under great difficulty in two scows. The operation was so slow that it simply amounted to a stand-still.

Our army had already arrived at the scene, and *at 4 o'clock this afternoon a furious battle was progressing, in which the annihilation of the rebel army was almost reduced to a certainty.*

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 7—10:20 P. M.

The latest report here is that the whole rebel army is routed in utter panic.

They are fleeing in all directions, throwing away arms, abandoning guns, trains and everything for life.

TELEGRAM FROM FREDERICK, MD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7.

Mr. HENRY sends the following to this bureau from Frederick:

The rebels are known to be fortifying several gaps in the South Mountain, to cover their retreat across the Potomac. The main body of LEE's army will probably attempt to cross the Potomac at Hancock, for which point they are making in a disorganized, demoralized condition.

Our cavalry is operating vigorously on the rebel flanks and rear, capturing large numbers of prisoners. Several hundred wagons loaded with plunder, obtained in Pennsylvania, have been captured by our forces, and the prospect is that much of their ammunition and supply trains will be gobbled before they reach the Potomac.

Among the prisoners thus far captured are twenty-three Colonels, and a host of officers of inferior grades.

The rebels in the late battles lost thirteen General officers, killed, wounded or prisoners. A rebel Colonel, with whom I conversed, says that LEE's invading force did not exceed seventy-five thousand men. He had 180 pieces of artillery with him.

The rebel losses, as estimated by themselves, foot up thirty thousand. We have taken about twelve thousand prisoners, not including their wounded, who have all fallen into our hands.

Stirring news from PLEASANTON's cavalry may be expected within the next twenty-four hours. His forces are harassing the rebels in their retreat, playing havoc with their trains, &c.

Upward of fifty stand of colors were captured from the enemy.

NEWS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 7.

The *Press*, of this city, has the following special dispatches:

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, July 5—2 P. M.

A dispatch from Gen. HAYES, who is in the advance, announces that the rebels are rapidly retreating.

We are now moving all our sick and wounded in this vicinity into town.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The Twelfth army corps is on the march, and is now moving in hasty through Littletown, Edwards Williamsport, to cut off the retreat of the flying rebels.

Our left wing has just received marching orders.

Part of the artillery and cavalry belonging to Gen. PLEASANTON's command is in motion toward Frederick.

EIGHT MILE RUN, Monday, July 6.

Gen. JENKINS has made off with his rebel cavalry.

A portion of the rebel cavalry, under Gen. LEE, is reconnoitering the Potomac for a ford.

HAGERTOWN, Penn., Monday, July 6.

Our cavalry has not ceased to harass the rebel rear.

The rebels have abandoned their wounded, and they are now mostly in our hands.

We have buried large numbers of their dead.

Gen. FARNSWORTH's body was recovered to-day.

Our scouts report that Gen. LEE is straining every nerve to gain a strong position in the South Mountain Gap.

LEE is in the country roads, which are almost impassable, and his men and animals are reported to be exhausted with great fatigue.

Another battle is imminent.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, July 6.

Gen. MCREYNOLDS, sent forward a force to-day to discover the enemy toward Harper's *Ferry*.

The iron bridge at that place was so far destroyed as to be impracticable for the retreating rebels.

The rebels are retreating from Gettysburgh in all directions.

A wagon train conveying away wounded men was captured with its guard of 964 men to-day. They will be sent to Baltimore to-day.

Portions of the rebel army have passed through the South Mountain, but the Potomac is high and their pontoons are destroyed.

Gen. KILPATRICK is after the rebels sharply.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 7.

The *Inquirer* has the following special dispatches:

CARLISLE, Penn., Monday, July 6—6 P. M.

Reliable accounts from the front state that the rebels are in full retreat toward Hagerstown. They were at Williamsport at 6 P. M. on Sunday.

Gen. SEDGWICK is close in their rear with 25,000 fresh men.

The rebel loss is estimated at 30,000.

The battle-field is strewn with dead and wounded for miles.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Monday, July 6—P. M.

Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Clear Spring and Williamsport.

It is supposed that MULLIGAN has come up from Hancock.

It was Gen. LONGSTREET, not LONGSTREET, that was killed.

The enemy appear to be retreating in all directions.

Gen. GREGG is in full pursuit.

Gen. BUFORD is reported at Hagerstown with the regular National cavalry.

Gens. FITZHUGH LEE, W. F. LEE, and WADE HAMPTON were at Marion on Sunday night with a wagon-train seven miles long and 2,000 cavalry.

The citizens are bringing in large numbers of prisoners.

All accounts agree that the Potomac is much swollen.

TELEGRAMS FROM CARLISLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CARLISLE, Tuesday, July 7.

Desertars are arriving hourly, picked up straggling on the mountains—glad to get out of the rebel army. It is probable there are no rebels in Pennsylvania to-day. The militia force is large, and daily increasing in effectiveness.

The railroad is repaired from here to Scotland. It will be all open in a few days.

Gov. CURTIN arrived here at midnight. WHIT.

PRISONERS ARRIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 6.

The whole number of prisoners arrived here is 4,063, and more are on their way.

No intelligence has been received here of the capture of rebel prisoners by regiments or brigades.

IMMENSE STORES SAVED.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 7.

Capt. E. P. FITCH, Depot Quartermaster at Martinsburgh, Va., arrived in this city to-day at about 1 o'clock, with his train of wagons, horses and Government stores, amounting in value to over a million and a half. It will be remembered that it was said that much of this property had been destroyed and captured by the rebels on Gen. MILROY's retreat from Martinsburgh last Sunday week.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 7.

The first Union League regiment, with full ranks, is marching to the refreshment saloon, preparatory to starting for Harrisburgh.

MAJ.-GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 7.

Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD passed through town to-day, for his home in New-York. His injuries are more severe than at first supposed. He suffers internally, and moves about with difficulty.

Gen. WARREN is now performing the duties of Chief of Staff.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Details of the Great Battles of Friday.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, July 5.

As the details, the incidents and the general history of the great victory are brought to light, it is clearly defined as the most hotly contested and destructive engagement of the great rebellion. The peculiar feature of the battle is the ferocity and desperation with which it was fought by both armies, and the glorious issue places the lustre of the National arms, and the valor of the Army of the Potomac in the imperishable annals of brilliant history.

The battle occupied three days. Six hours fighting on Wednesday, four hours on Thursday, and including the artillery firing on Friday, thirteen hours that day, making a total of twenty-three hours, during which the battle raged with extreme fury.

The momentous and decisive part of the battle was that on Friday. It began really at daylight, and continued until 10 o'clock, the principal part of the musketry fighting being on the right, with SICKLES's corps. A lull of three hours followed, during which the enemy massed his artillery on our centre, held by HANCOCK with the Second, and NEWTON with the First corps. At 1 o'clock one hundred and twenty guns opened on that position, and raised shot and shell in a perfect deluge for one hour and forty minutes. A graphic description of this awful period has already been furnished to the TIMES by an abler pen than mine, for that writer and one of the TIMES messengers had the exciting felicity of enduring that storm of iron during the whole time. Mr. WILKESON is to-day engaged in the mournful duty of obtaining the remains and effects of his eldest son, the gallant young BAYARD, who was mortally wounded on Wednesday, left on the field, and died, after ten hours' suffering, without a friend or a comforting word to smooth the dying agonies of his lot. Lieut. WILKESON was but nineteen years old, yet had acquired a bravery, coolness and skill in his profession which would do credit to the boldest of the hardy veterans.

I rode this morning over the centre, length of the battle-field, and it is not too much to say, for I have seen nearly every other battle-field in Maryland and Virginia, that the slaughter was perfectly unparalleled. Our pickets were busily engaged in collecting and burying the dead, and the ghastly, terrible sights were enough to shock a heart of adamant.

The vast number of dead lying in front of HANCOCK's line, on the right, and of HAMILTON's and NEWTON's on the centre, attracted much comment. They had been literally mown down by whole ranks at a single discharge. SICKLES accomplished a bloody reprise of EWELL's corps on Friday morning, sustaining but small loss himself, his position being very formidable, against which the enemy foolishly charged.

But the field, full of the greatest interest and the scene of the most desperate fighting was around centre, in front of HANCOCK and NEWTON, whilst whom LONGSTREET's corps was precipitated. The enemy's front was that of one division in that of depth; there were two such lines, and a very heavy line of skirmishers, almost equal to another line of battle. Out of their concealment in the woods they came across the open fields and up the gentle crest, on the top of which was our line—a weak line of men behind a line of defences hastily thrown up and composed partly of stone walls, partly of rifle-pits, and partly of natural projections of soil and rock. The first charge was repulsed; the line broke and fell back before it had reached a point two-thirds the way over. A second line was formed; the officers came to the front, and with the cheer of fierce and brutal hearts they rushed. Our men looked with astonishment, then fighting with great vigor; their fire was dangerously weak; the defences were not formidable. A few men temporarily gave way; our advance, in some instances, slightly faltered. The artillery engaged was small in force, having been seriously weakened during the early part of the fight. The rebels came on so close that their expressions of fierce rage were plainly distinguished; some of them actually gained the inside of the first wall—but they never returned. Our immortal men, nerved to a height of desperation never before equaled, poured forth such a devastating fire, and the artillery joining with its terrible canister, that the two long lines of the foe literally sank into the earth. Of the divisions of PICKETT and ROSS, who made that charge, composed of eight brigades, positively not two brigades returned unscathed across the field. *The color-bearers of thirty-five rebel regiments*, who were in that charge, were shot down, the colors fell on the field, and were gathered by the victorious veterans of the Second corps. Being repulsed, large numbers of the enemy panicked back on the retreat, but our fire was so destructive that they fell flat on their faces, or again rushed about and implored mercy at our hands as prisoners of war. Seven Colonels of rebel regiments were buried on that field this morning; eight more were captured, besides those who were wounded and carried off with the rebel army. Among the rebel officers killed and captured on that front were BARNARD on Thursday; GARNETT killed, and ARMISTEAD wounded on Friday;—these general officers; Col. MAGRUDER, brother of Gen. MAGRUDER, killed; Col. LEE, of the Forty-eighth Virginia is a prisoner; Col. ALLEN, of the Forty-eighth Georgia is killed; Col. MILLER, of the Forty-second Mississippi is a prisoner and wounded; Col. FRYE, of the Thirteenth Alabama, and Col. ASHBY, of Virginia are both prisoners. All these captured or destroyed by the brigade of Gen. WEBB, a most intrepid officer, who won, with many others, the highest plaudits for his conduct.

A peculiar fact concerning our position is contained in the expression of surprise which the rebel officers uttered when they crossed our lines as prisoners of war. One of the Colonels said, as he looked at our this line, "Where are the men who fought us?" "Here," said a Captain. "My God!" exclaimed the Colonel, "if we only had another line we could have whipped you;" and then, still gazing about him with astonishment, he continued, with great emphasis, "*By G—d, we could have whipped you as it was!*" This is a positive fact, and illustrates how the noble Army of the Potomac can yet fight, after all the imputations of demoralization and inefficiency which have been heaped upon it.

The Second division of the SECOND corps loses 42 officers killed and wounded, and 1,786 enlisted men killed and wounded.

The highest praise is awarded to Gens. HANCOCK and NEWTON, for their distinguished conduct on this portion of the field. HANCOCK was severely wounded in the thigh, but remained, laying on his back on the field, and giving the orders. Gen. NEWTON was especially active in supporting the line on the right with reinforcements.

History will never chronicle a tenth part of the gallant deeds performed during these bloody days; but the satisfaction of having nobly performed his duty shall be the sweet recompense of every patriot's heart.

The enemy, by a partially secret and ignominious retreat, has awarded to this gallant army the acknowledgment of victory. His forces are now on their way back to Virginia, beaten, weakened and demoralized by a terrible defeat; he is hotly pursued, a victorious army on his rear, a strong local force on his flank, and a swollen river in his front, are the obstacles to his successful retreat.

I regret to say that my esteemed friend, Capt. JAMES J. GRIFFITHS, of Gen. HOWARD's Staff, was severely wounded in the hip to-day while reconnoitering the enemy's rear line in company with the General. The wound is not dangerous.

L. L. CROUNSE.

DOINGS OF THE CAVALRY.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Attack upon the Enemy's Right Flank—Daring Movement—Loss of Gen. Farnsworth, &c.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD, Friday, July 3, 1863.

Gen. KILPATRICK this morning marched to attack the right flank of the enemy, with a view of forcing it in upon his parked train, and creating a panic in the enemy's ranks. Unfortunately, owing to a change of programme at a late hour, a misunderstanding occurred as to the point of concentration and one brigade, commanded by Gen. CUSTER, went in a different direction from that intended, and the error was not discovered until the brigade was engaged, and could not then be well spared. This deficiency was in part supplied at a late hour by the arrival of Gen. MERRITT's brigade. Gen. KILPATRICK found the enemy—infantry, cavalry and artillery—occupying a strong position, and after skirmishing and driving in the enemy's line of skirmishers upon his support—in which the First and Fifth regulars took a prominent part, and notwithstanding his deficiency of force, determined to make an attempt to carry out his instructions. The First Vermont, Col. PENNINGTON, and First Virginia, were ordered to charge. Led by Gen. FARNSWORTH, they moved forward rapidly, drove the enemy's infantry skirmishers from a stone-wall, leaped [illegible] and dove into the pell-mell for more than a mile. Under a galling fire of grape and canister, on a front, they rode on our flank, "Boots and Saddles" was sounded, went so far that [illegible] to all right, where they struck the left of the infantry line, and were then

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Progress of the Siege of Port Hudson.

The Third Assault not yet Made.

THE STORMING PARTY ALL READY.

Destruction of a Rebel Fort by a New Battery on the Left.

Numerous Desertions from the Rebel Garrison.

A REBEL ATTACK ON DONALDSONVILLE.

A Force of 2,000 Repulsed by 200 of Our Men.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

I had noped to be able, before this, to send you glorious intelligence of Gen. Bank's saying over Port Hudson, but although nothing whatever has occurred since my last to diminish the confidence we then felt in the ultimate result—on the contrary, much to strengthen it—I am sorry to say we are still outside of, instead of within the ramparts.

Although we have not yet succeeded in reducing the place, you must not imagine that we have been idle. Day after day, and night after night, have we been strolling on to the enemy's works, on all sides, and by every species of engineering skill, until we have now got so close upon them as to be counting by feet instead of yards—one point of our approaches being entirely within *fifty feet* of the enemy's breastworks.

For several days past, until yesterday afternoon, there has been the most extraordinary cessation of hostilities on both sides; not from any actual truce, but by a kind of mutual understanding between the skirmishers. Instead, therefore, of having our ears harassed night and day by the discordant sounds of cannons, musketry, and bursting shells, we have for some few days been enjoying a delicious kind of picnic in these glorious old magnolia forests, with nothing to break the monotony but riding round from battery to battery, and from one intrenchment to another, to mark the progress of our engineers. The highest credit is due to them, and also to Brig.-Gen. [illegible], Chief of Artillery, for the skill and industry they have exhibited. The latter has, on this occasion, sustained his well earned reputation as a man of most untiring energy, and I have no doubt that the efficiency of his plans will soon speak for itself. At all hours of the day, and at every portion of our extended lines, he may be seen actively directing and superintending the works intrusted to him—very frequently accompanied by the commanding General himself, who seems to live in his saddle. Considering that this is a semi-tropical climate, and in the hottest season of the year, their exertions are prodigious.

THE GREAT NEW BATTERY.

The work of perhaps greatest interest along our whole line is an immense battery, just completed, at our extreme left, to full view of the river, and immediately opposite the strongest of the rebel works, known as the "Citadel."

This battery was built by Maj. J. BAILEY, of the Fourth Wisconsin, acting Engineer Officer of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, and is not only a magnificent piece of workmanship, but appears almost marvelous, considering the very short space of time in which it was erected. It was commenced on the night of Tuesday, the 16th, and completed by the evening of Tuesday, the 23d.

This battery mounts two 9-inch navy guns—three 24-pounders, two 30-pound Parrotts, three 20-pound Parrotts, two 8-inch howitzers, and six Napoleon guns. There are, besides, three mortars and one 8-inch howitzer, and a separate battery alongside. The breastworks are laid out in two straight lines, meeting almost at an angle of forty-five degrees, and cover an extent of little over four hundred feet, the whole being constructed of cotton-bales, sand-bags and earth. Following the declivity, toward the river, a splendid series of rifle-pits are also constructed.

In the erection were employed six companies of Col. J. HOSAN'S Louisiana engineers, (First engineers of the *Corps d'Afrique*,) under Maj. G. D. ROBERTSON, and two regiments of ULLMAN'S brigade, making about 1,400 negroes in all. These worked night and day continually—two parties of 700 men relieving each other at intervals.

On Wednesday, the 24th, I rode over with Maj. G. B. HALSTED, Gen. AUGUR'S Assistant Adjutant-General, and Col. PRIME, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, to inspect the works, and as we climbed the steep declivity on which the are planted, and stood fairly within them, the scene was truly magnificent.

Seeing our men mounted, above which proudly waved the old flag, in groups on the ramparts, I was induced to do the same, and shall never forget the first impression. There, right in front, and apparently within a stone's throw, stood the rebel "citadel," bristling with cannon, their hateful bunting planted on it, and the enemy, officers and men, lounging upon their parapets, just as carelessly as our own. Between them and us lay a small ravine running down to the river, and although I was informed that they were only three hundred yards off, it was impossible to realize that they were even so far. Far down below—to our left and their right—lay the broad surface of the Mississippi, with its silent shore beyond; and immediately in front and to our right expanded the whole panorama of Port Hudson, with its beautiful wooded lands, dotted with tents and other signs of war.

It seemed so extraordinary to find our men and theirs manning the ramparts without any symptom of hostility, that I could not help asking what it meant. I was told that, for days past—indeed through the whole formation of this important battery—both sides had refrained from firing on each other's pot from any positive orders, but through a mutual understanding among themselves. If it answered their purpose of course it answered *our's*; but what kind of reason the rebels could have for allowing us, with impunity, to build this tremendous armament right under their very noses passes my comprehension.

ATTACK ON THE CITADEL.

It did not long remain a mystery to me that the rebels were succeeding in front of them, they had now had enough already to think differently. My visit on the 24th was well timed, for the very next day, our works being quite complete, the "mutual understanding" seemed to be over, and the firing of small arms became brisk enough to make the locality rather unhealthy for any long and curious inspection.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 2 P. M., very loud and continuous firing was heard at our left, and immediately after there Gen. BANKS and Staff, accompanied by Gens. AUGUR and GROVE, dashed by us, in front of the works, at a gallop. The "Citadel" was being bombarded, and the whole four-year battery, aided by the mortar and gunboats on the river, were playing its part with rubber enough. From 2 P. M., until nearly 6, when the noise had risen, one incessant storm of shot and shell was hurled against those breastworks, shaking the very earth with the loud thunder.

At 5 P. M. the bombarding had reached its height, and the rebels, to their credit, down the rebel flag, and the shells of our men. It was for an hour, and again sent to the dust. Who did this it is difficult to find out, as two or three different gunners claim the honor, and therefore where all were doing their duty perhaps it would be invidious to award it to any.

During the bombardment the rebels, to draw the fire of our batteries, ran up a number of flags on the land side of the fort, and also on the parapet, in defiance, right opposite the [illegible] desiring to show that they were not to be silenced. But our gunners saw through the ruse, and continued their work of destruction. The rebels seemed to direct their fire mainly against our fleet; and the guns upon which they appeared most to rely were two or three large ones which they discharged away from the interior of the fort, I judge at the fleet, being struck, producing no impression, when by a lucky shot, but beyond this no damage to our fleet.

Our loss was very small, including only one killed and three wounded. Indeed the whole affair should merely be an artillery duel, the main object of which was to batter down the fortifications. In this we did not quite succeed last, although we made considerable impression. This morning, however, Gen. DWIGHT and fire ax were at it again, and a telegram reached headquarters at 10 A. M., saying that the citadel was destroyed.

To make assurance doubly sure from heavy pieces were mounted last night, and we have been all day hammering away at the enemy's works, damaging them very considerably.

What the next move is to be, where and when, nobody knows, but having knocked a doorway in the fortifications, the chances are that we shall not be long now in waiting through it. I am writing this in anticipation, and at any moment before I post my letter the word "*we event*" may be given, and the great and final struggle commenced. Things look so hopeful, and at so near a crisis, that I should not be surprised at having to add a postcript from Port Hudson itself.

REBEL ENCROACHMENTS.

I hope the movement will not be long delayed now, for the rebels are taking advantage of our temporary occupation to be very saucy in our rear. The affairs of Brashear and Lafourche you will of course have heard of through your New-Orleans correspondent. Besides these, on the different roads behind us, to Jackson, Clinton, &c., bands of guerrillas now and then make attacks upon our little foraging parties, causing us vastly more annoyance than they do us harm. Once in Port Hudson, we shall have no difficulty in turning our attention to these marauding vagabonds, and making a clean sweep of them. I am afraid there is many a poor, innocent "Union" farmer about here, exciting the sympathies of our Generals; every now and then, about some mule or buggy stolen by our men, who are giving more aid or comfort to these same rascally guerrillas than our good-hearted commanders imagine.

REBEL BARBARITY.

By the way, speaking of these guerrillas, a teamster who was among those that were captured with some of our wagons on the Jackson road, on the night of the 20th, and afterward made his escape, declares that the rebels put to death every teamster and *every other black man found in United States uniform*. Can it be the policy of the Government to allow these horrors to continue, against all laws of civilized warfare? or are we, in common justice, to see a traitor's life sacrificed for that of each black *soldier* of the United States needlessly and mercilessly put to death?

MORE DESERTERS.

If the inmates of Port Hudson go on at their present rate, the place will soon be depopulated. Scarcely a day passes but a number manage to get out of the purgatory into which their inexorable masters have driven them. This morning early, a poor half-starved German escaped among us; shortly after him, their telegraph reporter, who said he could stand a good deal, but when it came to eating "*mule beef*," he could hold out no longer. In the afternoon, while writing to you, eight more came trampling past Gen. AUGUR'S Headquarters in charge of a guard.

These last were all Frenchmen—fine, intelligent fellows, and I wish you could hear their story they tell us of their sufferings within the ramparts, the atrocious despotism of their leaders, and the way in which they were *forced* into the rebel army—many of them driven in with sticks, like so many hogs. This is the "unity of the Southern masses" that your Northern Copperheads are always presenting about. When I said to them, at parting, "I hope many more of your men will get away as you did," "You will see plenty of them, Sir," replied one. "They would all get away if they could. Flesh and blood can stand such treatment no longer." They all confirmed what we had previously heard of the hideous and demoralized state of things within the fort, and of which I wrote you in a former letter. No wonder, therefore, if we all feel that so rich a pear is deliciously ripe for plucking.

THE STORMING PARTY.

I sent you, in my last, a long but incomplete list of the brave men who have volunteered for the great storming party, which I hope very soon to tell you have been mainly instrumental in putting us in possession of Port Hudson.

Here are four more names to be added to the bright list:

Sergt. ANDREW HARRIGAN, Company C.
Sergt. THOMSEN SETTERTON, Company H.
Private WILLIAM WILLIS, Company I.
Private LEWIS HARRELL, Company H.
All of this Second Louisiana regiment, (white.)

On Wednesday, the 24th, I rode out to the encampment of these heroic men and the gallant officer who is to lead them—Col. H. W. BIRGE. I found them all in excellent health and spirits, each man apparently feeling conscious of the great trust reposed in him, and proud of the noble stake he is to play for death or living honors. Among all the regiments you will notice that none have come forward so bravely as the gallant Thirteenth Connecticut, (Col. BIRGE'S own regiment.) Officers and men alike seem willing to share his perils, and I believe, if requisite, his whole regiment would join him.

MR. WM. LUCE, ASSISTANT TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER.

I am grieved to record the death of the above-named much-esteemed gentleman, who was shot while taking observations at our right yesterday, the ball severing an artery in the thigh and causing speedy death. I had, only the evening before, been one of a party of Mr. LUCE'S friends, who met him in the full flush of life and gaiety of spirits. Calling at headquarters the next morning, it was painful indeed to hear from his comrades of the loss we had sustained.

I am also sorry to have to mention the death of Lieut. B. F. WADSWORTH, of Company E, Fifth U. S. Volunteers, (colored regiment.)

The best tribute to the memory of both these gentlemen, is that they met an honorable death while in the performance of their duties.

MORE DESERTERS YET.

Twelve more deserters have just gone by, and a Captain of the Third Louisiana tells me that seven more have just come in on our right. "The city is still they cause."

DARING FEAT.

ABRAHM BARNAM, private, of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, now serving as Lieutenant in the First regiment of Louisiana Engineers, (colored,) Col. HOBBS, was to-day out working on the approaches of our great battery on the extreme left, opposite the rebel "Citadel," when, finding himself so very near the enemy's works, and all being so quiet, he thought he would gratify his curiosity and take a peep at their fortifications.

Going cautiously up to one of their embrasures, and looking through, he saw about twenty of their sharpshooters skulking in their holes, to keep out of the way of our shells. BARNAM was there about a minute before he was discovered. The rebels seized their muskets, but before they had time to draw on him he had already fallen safely back, amid the loud cheering of our men.

Gen. STONE, hearing of this bold deed, immediately sent for the man, and having learnt from him what he considered a Dahlgren gun to be pointed exactly in the position indicated. After two or three well-directed shots a large opening was made in that part of the works, and eight or ten of the rebel sharpshooters were immediately [illegible]. All the enemy's earth was thrown [illegible] the fort, and [illegible] Gen. BANKS, who [illegible] full reward of his valor, he certainly has well deserved it.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Many white folks are so jealous about educating colored people to the extent of giving them a knowledge of reading and writing, that it is refreshing now and then to [illegible] Here is one that ought to teach your proud "Gen. calling" a little humility and charity:

[illegible] of Company C, Third Louisiana regiment, [illegible] and Fourth Regular, First Louisiana Company C, of the same regiment, both men of color. We had [illegible] order was promulgated for having no more colored [illegible] officers for any colored regiment, [illegible] themselves the least of so many contemptible [illegible] about among many of our white troops at Baton Rouge—although the superiority in manners and mental accomplishments to be overlooked in their officers—that they were forced not only to quit the regiment, but to return to New-Orleans.

They are there, free from all duty, when, hearing of the gallant deeds of their colored brothers in arms on the eventful 27th of May, they at once determined to come to Port Hudson, and gain as promotes in their old regiment. This they did at their expense. On arriving at Port Hudson, however, and joining their old regiment—still in position close to the enemy's works—they were immediately assigned the command of three companies, not from any commissioned, but sheer necessity—the white officers having *skedaddled*.

On the 30th inst. Lieuts. PARKER and HOWARD were put to the test with their men. They charged upon the enemy's rifle-pits—drove them out, and took possession—killing three and wounding several of the rebels. They held them still for over an hour, but the enemy having opened upon them a rattling fire of artillery, they were ultimately forced to retire, bearing only one man killed. Your readers are left to draw their own conclusions. All I beg is, to let us have no more humbug about negroes not fighting.

Gen. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS,
Monday, June 29, 1863.

As a postscript to my letter, I have only to add that the grand attack has not yet commenced, although hourly expected.

Since the attack on the "citadel," the commanding on both sides has been very rapid and continuous. Yesterday, indeed, the rebels showed more activity in that way than they have done in the last two weeks. We are rather glad of it, for every ounce of powder wasted is only bringing them nearer to their end. It grew so hot last night, that we began to consider it the dying flicker of a tallow candle, and thought they might, in sheer despair, attempt a sortie. Had they done so, they would have found us ready.

By telegraph this day received from Gen. STONE at Donaldsonville, we have the gratifying intelligence of a grand success of the Union arms.

On Saturday, the 27th, the enemy, estimated in force between two and three thousand, came to Donaldsonville and demanded, at 5 P. M., the unconditional surrender of the place, which was gallantly refused by the little garrison, numbering less than 200. They made the attack at 11 o'clock at night, and after severe fighting for nearly four hours, 200 of them succeeded in gaining possession of the works, but were ultimately gallantly repulsed by our men, and the *whole 200 taken prisoners*—the remainder of the force being put to flight. The number of killed and wounded was more than the entire number of our garrison, which will give some idea of the bloody nature of this contest.

ATTACK ON DONALDSONVILLE.

Among the prisoners were found more than three times the number of commissioned officers on their side than could be found in our whole garrison.

Just as our garrison had succeeded in repulsing the enemy and holding possession of the works, the gunboat *Princess Royal*—a captured prize in running the blockade—came to the scene of action, and shelled the retreating enemy, literally covering the earth, as far as the eye could see, with the dead and wounded.

Gen. STONE distinctly mentions this as one of the most gallant acts ever performed in the whole history of this war; and recommends every officer in it as entitled to immediate promotion. Even the sick in the hospital left their beds on this occasion, and, shouldering their muskets, rushed to the ramparts, inflicting death around them. Our losses were only *two men killed and four wounded*.

STILL MORE DESERTERS.

Nineteen more deserters have this moment passed by Gen. AUGUR'S headquarters, and reiterate every statement I have sent you in former letters, regarding the horribly demoralized state of things in Port Hudson. They go even further, and say that the sufferings of the men have become so intolerable as to be exciting even mutiny. It is expected that large numbers will to-day throw down their arms, unless better fed and tended—but where food and supplies are to come from nobody knows. In view of all this, I do not think I am over sanguine in hoping soon to send you news of our possessing the fort.

As an instance of how the rebels make armies, these deserters told us they were all family men, who had been torn from their homes and compelled—by force of arms—into the Confederate ranks. For ten months most of them had only received eleven dollars in shinplasters, and to show how wisely the leaders manage matters, they told us that one Capt. CALVERT, after forcing 550 of them, like so many hogs, into the army, was himself snugly residing at home doing nothing. These men, when they come to us, had had no breakfast issued to them, and knew not when the next meal was to come.

NEMO.

Capture of a Rebel Diary—Interesting Glimpse of Life in Port Hudson—A Broken River View of Port Hudson—Important Intelligence—Rebel Audacity—A Correction.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON,
Sunday, June 21, 1863.

In this temporary lull, preceding the coming storm, I don't know that I can amuse your readers better than by giving them a few extracts from a private diary, found in the possession of a rebel soldier who was captured here a few days ago, while conveying a cipher letter, addressed by Gen. FRANK GARDNER, commander of Port Hudson, to "Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, or Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON, Jackson or Vicksburgh, Miss."

There is nothing of especial importance in this daily record of the life of a private soldier passed in the doomed rebel fortification; but as a type of what the soldiers are doing and suffering there, and the hopes in which they are indulging, it will be found very novel and entertaining. It is almost like being introduced, for the first time, behind the scenes of a theatre. The captured owner and author of the diary is JOHN A. KASSNER, of Company H, First Alabama regiment.

The diary commences at April 26, and suddenly stops at June 11—the day on which he was taken. I shall peruse much that is purely personal and uninteresting to the general reader, as for instance, that on such and such a day he gathered and ate a lot of blackberries, or went out fishing, or cleaned his gun, merely noting from day to day, such extracts as may directly concern the "Yanks," as he calls us.

May 2.—Fair and pleasant; rumors of evacuation of P. H. Guns firing heard, &c. One ship, one transport, and *Essex* below. Went up river.

May 3.—Fair and pleasant. Saw a great many dead horses float down the river, and other signs of a fight above. Have been receiving no mail in several days.

May 5.—The Yanks have come across and been shelling Capt. SEMMS' men. All the infantry portion of the regiment have gone over.

May 6.—The fleet is still above. The troops are leaving very fast;——all gone but Lieut. GEN. BRAGG'S privacy and the artillery.

May 7.—Other fleet gone. Rumors of landing to Vicksburg. Jackson and A. P. Hill mortally wounded. Generals LEE and BARKS are said to have fought with about 50,000 men, and badly whipped. (Some things correct.)

May 8.—Several mails below. A transport below, laying mortar-boats behind the point.——Yes in point. Can't tell what part of my letter——Yes in point. Yesterday commenced [illegible]

May 9.—False alarm last night. Yanks landed

While busily engaged in writing to you, an

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This battery was built by Maj. J. BAILEY, of the Fourth Wisconsin, acting Engineer Officer of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, and is not only a magnificent piece of workmanship, but appears almost marvelous, considering the very short space of time in which it was erected. It was commenced on the night of Tuesday, the 16th, and completed by the evening of Tuesday, the 23d.

This battery mounts two 9-inch navy guns—three 24-pounders, two 30-pound Parrotts, three 20-pound Parrotts, two 8-inch howitzers, and six Napoleon guns. There are, besides, three mortars and one 8-inch howitzer, and a separate battery alongside. The breastworks are laid out in two straight lines, meeting almost at an angle of forty-five degrees, and cover an extent of little over four hundred feet, the whole being constructed of cotton-bales, sand-bags and earth. Following the declivity, toward the river, a splendid series of rifle-pits are also constructed.

In the erection were employed six companies of Col. J. HOSAN'S Louisiana engineers, (First engineers of the *Corps d'Afrique*,) under Maj. G. D. ROBERTSON, and two regiments of ULLMAN'S brigade, making about 1,400 negroes in all. These worked night and day continually—two parties of 700 men relieving each other at intervals.

On Wednesday, the 24th, I rode over with Maj. G. B. HALSTED, Gen. AUGUR'S Assistant Adjutant-General, and Col. PRIME, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, to inspect the works, and as we climbed the steep declivity on which the are planted, and stood fairly within them, the scene was truly magnificent.

Seeing our men mounted, above which proudly waved the old flag, in groups on the ramparts, I was induced to do the same, and shall never forget the first impression. There, right in front, and apparently within a stone's throw, stood the rebel "citadel," bristling with cannon, their hateful bunting planted on it, and the enemy, officers and men, lounging upon their parapets, just as carelessly as our own. Between them and us lay a small ravine running down to the river, and although I was informed that they were only three hundred yards off, it was impossible to realize that they were even so far. Far down below—to our left and their right—lay the broad surface of the Mississippi, with its silent shore beyond; and immediately in front and to our right expanded the whole panorama of Port Hudson, with its beautiful wooded lands, dotted with tents and other signs of war.

It seemed so extraordinary to find our men and theirs manning the ramparts without any symptom of hostility, that I could not help asking what it meant. I was told that, for days past—indeed through the whole formation of this important battery—both sides had refrained from firing on each other's pot from any positive orders, but through a mutual understanding among themselves. If it answered their purpose of course it answered *our's*; but what kind of reason the rebels could have for allowing us, with impunity, to build this tremendous armament right under their very noses passes my comprehension.

ATTACK ON THE CITADEL.

It did not long remain a mystery to me that the rebels were succeeding in front of them, they had now had enough already to think differently. My visit on the 24th was well timed, for the very next day, our works being quite complete, the "mutual understanding" seemed to be over, and the firing of small arms became brisk enough to make the locality rather unhealthy for any long and curious inspection.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 2 P. M., very loud and continuous firing was heard at our left, and immediately after there Gen. BANKS and Staff, accompanied by Gens. AUGUR and GROVE, dashed by us, in front of the works, at a gallop. The "Citadel" was being bombarded, and the whole four-year battery, aided by the mortar and gunboats on the river, were playing its part with rubber enough. From 2 P. M., until nearly 6, when the noise had risen, one incessant storm of shot and shell was hurled against those breastworks, shaking the very earth with the loud thunder.

At 5 P. M. the bombarding had reached its height, and the rebels, to their credit, down the rebel flag, and the shells of our men. It was for an hour, and again sent to the dust. Who did this it is difficult to find out, as two or three different gunners claim the honor, and therefore where all were doing their duty perhaps it would be invidious to award it to any.

During the bombardment the rebels, to draw the fire of our batteries, ran up a number of flags on the land side of the fort, and also on the parapet, in defiance, right opposite the [illegible] desiring to show that they were not to be silenced. But our gunners saw through the ruse, and continued their work of destruction. The rebels seemed to direct their fire mainly against our fleet; and the guns upon which they appeared most to rely were two or three large ones which they discharged away from the interior of the fort, I judge at the fleet, being struck, producing no impression, when by a lucky shot, but beyond this no damage to our fleet.

Our loss was very small, including only one killed and three wounded. Indeed the whole affair should merely be an artillery duel, the main object of which was to batter down the fortifications. In this we did not quite succeed last, although we made considerable impression. This morning, however, Gen. DWIGHT and fire ax were at it again, and a telegram reached headquarters at 10 A. M., saying that the citadel was destroyed.

To make assurance doubly sure from heavy pieces were mounted last night, and we have been all day hammering away at the enemy's works, damaging them very considerably.

What the next move is to be, where and when, nobody knows, but having knocked a doorway in the fortifications, the chances are that we shall not be long now in waiting through it. I am writing this in anticipation, and at any moment before I post my letter the word "*we event*" may be given, and the great and final struggle commenced. Things look so hopeful, and at so near a crisis, that I should not be surprised at having to add a postcript from Port Hudson itself.

REBEL ENCROACHMENTS.

I hope the movement will not be long delayed now, for the rebels are taking advantage of our temporary occupation to be very saucy in our rear. The affairs of Brashear and Lafourche you will of course have heard of through your New-Orleans correspondent. Besides these, on the different roads behind us, to Jackson, Clinton, &c., bands of guerrillas now and then make attacks upon our little foraging parties, causing us vastly more annoyance than they do us harm. Once in Port Hudson, we shall have no difficulty in turning our attention to these marauding vagabonds, and making a clean sweep of them. I am afraid there is many a poor, innocent "Union" farmer about here, exciting the sympathies of our Generals; every now and then, about some mule or buggy stolen by our men, who are giving more aid or comfort to these same rascally guerrillas than our good-hearted commanders imagine.

REBEL BARBARITY.

By the way, speaking of these guerrillas, a teamster who was among those that were captured with some of our wagons on the Jackson road, on the night of the 20th, and afterward made his escape, declares that the rebels put to death every teamster and *every other black man found in United States uniform*. Can it be the policy of the Government to allow these horrors to continue, against all laws of civilized warfare? or are we, in common justice, to see a traitor's life sacrificed for that of each black *soldier* of the United States needlessly and mercilessly put to death?

MORE DESERTERS.

If the inmates of Port Hudson go on at their present rate, the place will soon be depopulated. Scarcely a day passes but a number manage to get out of the purgatory into which their inexorable masters have driven them. This morning early, a poor half-starved German escaped among us; shortly after him, their telegraph reporter, who said he could stand a good deal, but when it came to eating "*mule beef*," he could hold out no longer. In the afternoon, while writing to you, eight more came trampling past Gen. AUGUR'S Headquarters in charge of a guard.

These last were all Frenchmen—fine, intelligent fellows, and I wish you could hear their story they tell us of their sufferings within the ramparts, the atrocious despotism of their leaders, and the way in which they were *forced* into the rebel army—many of them driven in with sticks, like so many hogs. This is the "unity of the Southern masses" that your Northern Copperheads are always presenting about. When I said to them, at parting, "I hope many more of your men will get away as you did," "You will see plenty of them, Sir," replied one. "They would all get away if they could. Flesh and blood can stand such treatment no longer." They all confirmed what we had previously heard of the hideous and demoralized state of things within the fort, and of which I wrote you in a former letter. No wonder, therefore, if we all feel that so rich a pear is deliciously ripe for plucking.

THE STORMING PARTY.

I sent you, in my last, a long but incomplete list of the brave men who have volunteered for the great storming party, which I hope very soon to tell you have been mainly instrumental in putting us in possession of Port Hudson.

Here are four more names to be added to the bright list:

Sergt. ANDREW HARRIGAN, Company C.
Sergt. THOMSEN SETTERTON, Company H.
Private WILLIAM WILLIS, Company I.
Private LEWIS HARRELL, Company H.
All of this Second Louisiana regiment, (white.)

On Wednesday, the 24th, I rode out to the encampment of these heroic men and the gallant officer who is to lead them—Col. H. W. BIRGE. I found them all in excellent health and spirits, each man apparently feeling conscious of the great trust reposed in him, and proud of the noble stake he is to play for death or living honors. Among all the regiments you will notice that none have come forward so bravely as the gallant Thirteenth Connecticut, (Col. BIRGE'S own regiment.) Officers and men alike seem willing to share his perils, and I believe, if requisite, his whole regiment would join him.

MR. WM. LUCE, ASSISTANT TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER.

I am grieved to record the death of the above-named much-esteemed gentleman, who was shot while taking observations at our right yesterday, the ball severing an artery in the thigh and causing speedy death. I had, only the evening before, been one of a party of Mr. LUCE'S friends, who met him in the full flush of life and gaiety of spirits. Calling at headquarters the next morning, it was painful indeed to hear from his comrades of the loss we had sustained.

I am also sorry to have to mention the death of Lieut. B. F. WADSWORTH, of Company E, Fifth U. S. Volunteers, (colored regiment.)

The best tribute to the memory of both these gentlemen, is that they met an honorable death while in the performance of their duties.

MORE DESERTERS YET.

Twelve more deserters have just gone by, and a Captain of the Third Louisiana tells me that seven more have just come in on our right. "The city is still they come."

DARING FEAT.

ABRAHM BARNAM, private, of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, now serving as Lieutenant in the First regiment of Louisiana Engineers, (colored,) Col. HOBBS, was to-day out working on the approaches of our great battery on the extreme left, opposite the rebel "Citadel," when, finding himself so very near the enemy's works, and all being so quiet, he thought he would gratify his curiosity and take a peep at their fortifications.

Going cautiously up to one of their embrasures, and looking through, he saw about twenty of their sharpshooters skulking in their holes, to keep out of the way of our shells. BARNAM was there about a minute before he was discovered. The rebels seized their muskets, but before they had time to draw on him he had already fallen safely back, amid the loud cheering of our men.

Gen. STONE, hearing of this bold deed, immediately sent for the man, and having learnt from him what he considered a Dahlgren gun to be pointed exactly in the position indicated. After two or three well-directed shots a large opening was made in that part of the works, and eight or ten of the rebel sharpshooters were immediately [illegible]. All the enemy's earth was thrown [illegible] the fort, and [illegible] Gen. BANKS, who [illegible] full reward of his valor, he certainly has well deserved it.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Many white folks are so jealous about educating colored people to the extent of giving them a knowledge of reading and writing, that it is refreshing now and then to [illegible] Here is one that ought to teach your proud "Gen. calling" a little humility and charity:

[illegible] of Company C, Third Louisiana regiment, [illegible] and Fourth Regular, First Louisiana Company C, of the same regiment, both men of color. We had the [illegible] order was promulgated for having no more colored [illegible] officers for any colored regiment, [illegible] themselves the least of so many contemptible [illegible] about among many of our white troops at Baton Rouge—although the superiority in manners and mental accomplishments to be overlooked in their officers—that they were forced not only to quit the regiment, but to return to New-Orleans.

They are there, free from all duty, when, hearing of the gallant deeds of their colored brothers in arms on the eventful 27th of May, they at once determined to come to Port Hudson, and gain as promotes in their old regiment. This they did at their expense. On arriving at Port Hudson, however, and joining their old regiment—still in position close to the enemy's works—they were immediately assigned the command of three companies, not from any commissioned, but sheer necessity—the white officers having *skedaddled*.

On the 30th inst. Lieuts. PARKER and HOWARD were put to the test with their men. They charged upon the enemy's rifle-pits—drove them out, and took possession—killing three and wounding several of the rebels. They held them still for over an hour, but the enemy having opened upon them a rattling fire of artillery, they were ultimately forced to retire, bearing only one man killed. Your readers are left to draw their own conclusions. All I beg is, to let us have no more humbug about negroes not fighting.

Gen. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS,
Monday, June 29, 1863.

As a postscript to my letter, I have only to add that the grand attack has not yet commenced, although hourly expected.

Since the attack on the "citadel," the commanding on both sides has been very rapid and continuous. Yesterday, indeed, the rebels showed more activity in that way than they have done in the last two weeks. We are rather glad of it, for every ounce of powder wasted is only bringing them nearer to their end. It grew so hot last night, that we began to consider it the dying flicker of a tallow candle, and thought they might, in sheer despair, attempt a sortie. Had they done so, they would have found us ready.

By telegraph this day received from Gen. STONE at Donaldsonville, we have the gratifying intelligence of a grand success of the Union arms.

On Saturday, the 27th, the enemy, estimated in force between two and three thousand, came to Donaldsonville and demanded, at 5 P. M., the unconditional surrender of the place, which was gallantly refused by the little garrison, numbering less than 200. They made the attack at 11 o'clock at night, and after severe fighting for nearly four hours, 200 of them succeeded in gaining possession of the works, but were ultimately gallantly repulsed by our men, and the *whole 200 taken prisoners*—the remainder of the force being put to flight. The number of killed and wounded was more than the entire number of our garrison, which will give some idea of the bloody nature of this contest.

ATTACK ON DONALDSONVILLE.

Among the prisoners were found more than three times the number of commissioned officers on their side than could be found in our whole garrison.

Just as our garrison had succeeded in repulsing the enemy and holding possession of the works, the gunboat *Princess Royal*—a captured prize in running the blockade—came to the scene of action, and shelled the retreating enemy, literally covering the earth, as far as the eye could see, with the dead and wounded.

Gen. STONE distinctly mentions this as one of the most gallant acts ever performed in the whole history of this war; and recommends every officer in it as entitled to immediate promotion. Even the sick in the hospital left their beds on this occasion, and, shouldering their muskets, rushed to the ramparts, inflicting death around them. Our losses were only *two men killed and four wounded*.

STILL MORE DESERTERS.

Nineteen more deserters have this moment passed by Gen. AUGUR'S headquarters, and reiterate every statement I have sent you in former letters, regarding the horribly demoralized state of things in Port Hudson. They go even further, and say that the sufferings of the men have become so intolerable as to be exciting even mutiny. It is expected that large numbers will to-day throw down their arms, unless better fed and tended—but where food and supplies are to come from nobody knows. In view of all this, I do not think I am over sanguine in hoping soon to send you news of our possessing the fort.

As an instance of how the rebels make armies, these deserters told us they were all family men, who had been torn from their homes and compelled—by force of arms—into the Confederate ranks. For ten months most of them had only received eleven dollars in shinplasters, and to show how wisely the leaders manage matters, they told us that one Capt. CALVERT, after forcing 550 of them, like so many hogs, into the army, was himself snugly residing at home doing nothing. These men, when they come to us, had had no breakfast issued to them, and knew not when the next meal was to come.

NEMO.

Capture of a Rebel Diary—Interesting Glimpse of Life in Port Hudson—A Broken River View of Port Hudson—Important Intelligence—Rebel Audacity—A Correction.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON,
Sunday, June 21, 1863.

In this temporary lull, preceding the coming storm, I don't know that I can amuse your readers better than by giving them a few extracts from a private diary, found in the possession of a rebel soldier who was captured here a few days ago, while conveying a cipher letter, addressed by Gen. FRANK GARDNER, commander of Port Hudson, to "Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, or Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON, Jackson or Vicksburgh, Miss."

There is nothing of especial importance in this daily record of the life of a private soldier passed in the doomed rebel fortification; but as a type of what the soldiers are doing and suffering there, and the hopes in which they are indulging, it will be found very novel and entertaining. It is almost like being introduced, for the first time, behind the scenes of a theatre. The captured owner and author of the diary is JOHN A. KASSNER, of Company H, First Alabama regiment.

The diary commences at April 26, and suddenly stops at June 11—the day on which he was taken. I shall peruse much that is purely personal and uninteresting to the general reader, as for instance, that on such and such a day he gathered and ate a lot of blackberries, or went out fishing, or cleaned his gun, merely noting from day to day, such extracts as may directly concern the "Yanks," as he calls us.

May 2.—Fair and pleasant; rumors of evacuation of P. H. Guns firing heard, &c. One ship, one transport, and *Essex* below. Went up river.

May 3.—Fair and pleasant. Saw a great many dead horses float down the river, and other signs of a fight above. Have been receiving no mail in several days.

May 5.—The Yanks have come across and been shelling Capt

to cut and a rattling skirmish, but, strange to say, [illegible] The Eleventh Kansas (Lieut.-Col. [illegible]

regulars in connection with the landing on or the Atlantic coast. England himself manoeuvred to reach the [illegible] Portland, Maine, and [illegible] crushed, and I was compelled to take the cities and as a dernier resort. If there had been a breeze, we would have been the victor and [illegible] of Portland.

We have been kindly treated by our captors. I expect we will be sent either to New-York or Boston in a few days. As they have commenced exchanging at [illegible] we all may be sent into Dixie before long. My kindest regards to TRAVERS and WHEELWRIGHT. Write to me. Sincerely, &c., your friend,

(Signed,) C. W. READ.

Lieut. A. RANKIN, C. S. N., Fort Lafayette, New-York.

REQUIEM.

Requiem Æternam dona Eis, Domine!

I.

Give them eternal rest,
Father, with Thee,
On Thy Paternal breast,
God of the Free!

II.

Dumb is the cannon's throat,
Broken the brand,
Feebly the pennons float
O'er the red land;
When, on the battle-field,
By the rude torch revealed,
Slumber the brave,
Pillowed on foes o'erthrown;
While round them shriek and groan,
Blent with the night-wind's moan,
Ceaseless they rave.

III.

Them shall the thunder's roar
Nevermore, nevermore,
Rouse from amain.
There is that olden sleep,
Sacred and golden sleep,
Free from all pain.
So sleep the faithful,
Dreamless, but beautiful,
Their duty done;
Sinking in tranquil rest,
As in the purple west
Sinketh the sun.

IV.

Fast closed the fight round them,
Vast rose the night round them,
Night at noonday,—
Night of the sulph'rous smoke,
Glad with the sabre stroke,
Death-shot and thunder-roar,
Deluge of human gore,
Dreadfullest fray!
Oh! they fought fearfully,
Bleeding, but cheerfully,
On for the Free.
Dealing their dying blows,
As o'er the flying foes
Rose victory!

V.

Close up each ghastly wound
Gaping so wide;
Lift them up from the ground,
Liberty's pride.
Wrap round each gory form,
Torn though it be,
The star of the battle-storm,
Flag of the Free!
Calm is their slumber now;
Fame on each bloody brow
Sits like a star,
Gleaming through death and night,
With celestial light
Streaming afar!

VI.

Drop no tears vain on them!
There is no stain on them;
Earth shall now tell
How, glad with life to seal
Freedom and country-weal,
Nobly they fell,
Leaving a story
Of valor and doom
Wreathing with glory
Their browe for the tomb!

VII.

Give them eternal rest,
Father, with Thee,
On thy paternal breast,
God of the Free!
Gather those ever Thine
In thy fond arms Divine,
Who for their country's laws,
God, and old Freedom's cause,
Battle and fall!
Give them eternal youth,
Life in immortal truth!
Flash wide o'er all
Their far-splendoring story,
To stream on sublime—
Their seeshine of glory,
To hallow all time!

C. A. M.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

A Change of Commanders—Operations of the Bushwhackers—Military Movements—Negro Regiments—Political.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, June 25, 1863.

Since the date of my last the military command of Kansas has changed. Brig.-Gen. EWING assumed command of the District of the Border some days since. He has been kept quite busy since his arrival in attending to the ubiquitous rebel guerrillas on the border. They have kept him and the small force at his command well employed.

On Wednesday last, a party of these bushwhackers ambushed a small National force, coesisting of portions of Companies E and I, Ninth Kansas, in all about 76 men, under Capt. FISHER, Company E. They were on their way from Lemp on the border to Kansas City, and when within a mile and a half of Westport, Mo., were surprised. They were passing through a lane flanked by stone fences six feet high. Not a sign of the foe was visible, but when they reached the top of a slight rise, a large body of men arose in the road, and fired upon the troops, who were thrown into some confusion by the sudden attack. From behind the walls, and in the rear, (for across the road a force had appeared from behind the fence,) came a heavy volley on the unprepared soldiery. Quickly they rallied, unslung their carbines, and at the word of command, while their comrades were falling about them, faced about, and prepared to cut their way out of this *cul de sac*. The rebels fired a second volley, when the soldiers cut their way through. Twenty-six were killed, and six were wounded. The rest succeeded in reaching regimental headquarters without any further loss. Next day, Col. LYNDE, of the Ninth, dispatched Major TRACEDER with four companies in pursuit of the guerrillas. This force had several encounters with them, surprising one party in their camp, killing several, and recovering a number of horses, &c., taken from the slain soldiers and from Union citizens.

Gen. EWING is exerting himself to afford sufficient protection to the citizens, and as he is the friend and nominee of the Department Commander, it is more than probable that he will be enabled to obtain sufficient force to accomplish his [illegible] The Eleventh Kansas (Lieut.-Col. [illegible]

[illegible] of this regiment, is relieved of the command of this important post. Major PHILLIPS, of the Fourth regiment Kansas militia, and Lieut.-Col. ADAMS, Major PIERCE, of the Eleventh, has been appointed District Provost-Marshal.—Lieut. WILLARD, Adjutant, Eleventh Kansas, and Second Lieut. HADLEY, Eighth Kansas, regimental quartermaster, have been appointed Assistant Adjutant-Generals on the staff of the District Commander.

Much confusion has been occasioned in the business of the removal, by Gen. SCHOFIELD's orders of District Headquarters from this point to Kansas City.

The election of United States Senator begins to [illegible] Senatorial curule. LANE desires a reelection. Gen. EWING would like the position. CARNEY is rich and Governor, which is important. Of course LANE has many friends. Who will be [illegible] there is a young force, [illegible] its interests. It is a large proportion of the young [illegible] politicians of the State. They will vote and work for him rather than a conservative, but in their influence can successfully aid another man of the same views. LANE will be thrown overboard. He is very powerful [illegible]

Gen. BLUNT left here for Fort Scott some days since. The balance of the First Kansas division of the Army of the Frontier, lately commanded by Gen. EWING, is ordered to Fort Scott to report to Gen. BLUNT. This comprises the Sixth Kansas cavalry, Col. JENNISON, at least seven companies, three being at Fort Riley, Cherokee Nation, [illegible] Maj. RANSOM, at Independence, Mo., to Gen. EWING's district. Six companies of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, Lieut.-Col. WHITE; the Second Kansas, Col. CLOUD; the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Seventh Indiana batteries, with the First Savalry, First and Second Kansas colored Arkansas Union brigade, (troops raised by Gen. BLUNT last Winter in Western Arkansas,) are ordered to join the victor at Cane Hill and Prairie Grove [illegible]

Recruiting, under the authority of Gen. BLUNT, is progressing rapidly for the Fourteenth Kansas (cavalry) Volunteers and the Second Kansas colored (infantry) Volunteers, for the raising of which regiments Gen. BLUNT has been intrusted with special authority by the War Department. The cavalry regiment has already three companies raised as the Body-Guard of the General. Lieut.-Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT, of the Eleventh Kansas, Chief of Staff to Gen. BLUNT, will probably be Colonel, and Maj. C. W. BLAIR, Second Kansas, commandant at Fort Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel. Maj. BLAIR was with the Second through its celebrated campaign of 1861-'62, and his name was made illustrious at Wilson Creek, Dug Springs and Carthage. Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS, of the Tenth Kansas, one of the best officers in the service, is to be Colonel of the Second colored. Nearly all of the recruiting officers for these two regiments are taken by Gen. BLUNT from the ranks of the old regiments.

The Late Maj.-Gen. J. F. Reynolds.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 3.

Lancaster County, Penn., has given her thousands to the war and her Generals to the army. Among all the latter there is no name that has been more honored, or that deserved to be more honorably remembered, than the name of Gen. REYNOLDS, who gave out his life in the initial battle for the protection of Pennsylvania from rebel invasion, which took place near Gettysburgh on Wednesday last, the last of July. Gen. F. ENGLE REYNOLDS was a son of Gen. JAMES REYNOLDS, the editor of the old Lancaster *Journal*, in the days when that paper was a Federal organ, and in the days when, under the auspices of JAMES BUCHANAN, it changed, not into a Democratic, but into a Jackson newspaper. Four sons of JOHN REYNOLDS were living before the death of Maj.-Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS, and they were all eminent and practical men. One, the subject of this notice, was born in the year 1820. Another, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, is a shilling-a-day captain in the Navy, now holding an important command under Admiral DUPONT. A third, JAMES L. REYNOLDS, is a leading member of the bar in Lancaster county, and the fourth, SAMUEL REYNOLDS, a secessionist from master to this time. These sons were educated in the old-time school, under the care of a father who ought to be remembered for his severe, practical, private economy, and his uncommon frugality in public life. It is not out of place to remark that every male member of this Reynolds family, although closely associated with JAMES BUCHANAN, and eldest educated under his patronage, took the strongest ground against his policy from the moment he determined to betray the great constituency which elected him President of the United States.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS, who died a Major-General in the army of the United States, was never a politician. His education was a military education. His associations with Southern officers and people had impressed him with a deep interest in their institutions and prejudices; and yet, while disdaining to yield to the importunities of politicians, it is his infinite credit that, on frequent occasions previous to his death, he did not hesitate to declare that he had unlearned all his regard for Southern institutions, and was ready to fight and die for his own section, and to approve the entire policy of the Administration. His brother, JAMES L. REYNOLDS, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, heretofore an influential Democrat, is one of the most effective and determined opponents of the present so-called Democratic party, and one of the most earnest and resolute advocates of the policy of the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. If Major Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS had lived he would undoubtedly have reached a higher position in the American army. He possessed all the qualities of a great military leader. He was modest, reticent, studious and brave. He was exceedingly severe in his discipline, but parsimoniously devoted to his command. He had no mercy for's delinquent officer, but an ever-present indulgence for the errors of the private soldier. It is said of him that he never asked any one to go in the way of danger unless he himself was in the front. He was not a babbling General. He never asked a question of his superiors he obeyed. In the various change of command in the unfortunate Army of the Potomac, there is no living witness who can say that JOHN F. REYNOLDS ever complained of his treatment. He never belonged either to the McCLELLAN party, or to the Russian party, or to the McDOWELL party. When appointments came to him they came not merely because they were unasked, but because they were deserved. We may say of him, without disparagement of Gen. MEADE, who is now promoted to the command of the great army of freedom, that he was the idol of the First Pennsylvania Reserve division. He was proud and pure. Constantly in the neighborhood of Washington, as never approached politicians, although many were hungering to bestow favors upon him. No letter, no speech, no word, ever fell from our hero that can be distorted even to his own discredit, to show that he had a higher ambition than that concentrated in devotion to his country. It may be that the fact that he was selected as a cadet to the West Point Academy by JAMES BUCHANAN, restrained his expression of the deep detestation which he, undoubtedly felt for the shameless policy of the last Administration. But he preserved, from the beginning of his life to its honorable and glorious close, the dignity and decorum which should always illustrate the character of the American soldier.

Trouble Among Irish and Colored Stevedores.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 6.

There was a difficulty between the Irish stevedores and negroes, this afternoon, in consequence of the former trying to prevent the negroes from unloading propellers. One negro shot an Irishman, it is said, in self-defence, which was the signal for a general onslaught on all the negroes, several of whom are reported killed, and a number severely wounded. To-night all is quiet, but the longshoremen and stevedores are determined to prevent the negroes from working on the docks.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fall of Vicksburgh.

REJOICINGS IN THE CITY.

On the news of the surrender of Vicksburgh reaching this City, our streets became the theatre of general rejoicing. The bulletins of the different newspapers were surrounded by thousands of anxious citizens. The extra editions of the journals were eagerly sought for, and the Star-Spangled Banner floated triumphantly from hundreds of places of business, and from all the public buildings of the City, and from innumerable staffs in the harbor. As one gave a greater zest to the news was that the rebel stronghold fell on the Fourth of July.

Capt. GEO. W. MAURY, Superintendent and Keeper of the City Arsenal, brought out a Gun salute, and discharged thirty-five rounds in the City Hall Park in honor of the glorious news. During the firing, thousands congregated in the Park, and at the conclusion of the salute, the Captain gathered up with his brass piece amid the hearty cheers of the crowd.

Aid for the Wounded.

The United States Christian Commission, of this City, on Monday received from the Philadelphia branch the following telegram:

To Nathan Bishop, Secretary:

We have sent 140 delegates to the battle-field—300 more offering. The demands upon us are great. Sibrs are coming in freely. Your greatest want is money. Can you not help us?

(Signed,) GEO. H. STUART.

The New-York Commission, through JAMES M. BROWN, Esq., their Treasurer, yesterday sent to Mr. STUART $3,422 63,000, in response to this appeal.

Commencement of St. Francis Xavier College.

The Thirteenth Annual Commencement of this college was held in the large hall of the institute, Fifteenth-street, on Monday evening, before a large and respectable audience. Among those present [illegible] The Board of Education [illegible] Court of General Sessions [illegible] Naval Movements. [illegible] Naval Apprentice Board Ordered. [illegible] The Board of Education in a Fix. [illegible] Court of General Sessions [illegible] Law Reports. [illegible] Monetary Affairs [illegible] General City News. [illegible] Local Intelligence. [illegible] Monetary Affairs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Dead Heart.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereoptikon.

WINTER GARDEN—Nine Points of the Law—Wanted, 4 Thousand Milliners—Sketches in India.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $12.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Vicksburgh has fallen! At last the announcement of this glorious event can be made, without fear that to-morrow's dispatches will make it necessary to qualify it in any manner. Official intelligence has been received in Washington that the surrender was made on the 4th of July—a dispatche to this effect having been received from Admiral Porter. The dispatch boat, which left Vicksburgh on the morning of the 5th, and arrived at Cairo yesterday, brings the news that Gen. Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of the 4th to Gen. Grant, offering to surrender if his men were allowed to march out. This, of course, was declined by Gen. Grant, and after consultation with his commanders, Pemberton concluded to surrender unconditionally. No further details have yet reached us.

The steamship *Cawkaba*, whose arrival at Fortress Monroe, from New-Orleans, we noticed yesterday, has reached this port, bringing our special correspondence from Port Hudson to the 29th of June. The third assault upon the rebel stronghold, for which arrangements had been made, had not yet taken place, but it was expected soon, unless, in the meantime, Gardner should conclude to surrender—which he would, no doubt, be disposed to do on hearing of the fall of Vicksburgh. A new battery of formidable proportions had been erected by our engineers on the left, and one of the strongest rebel forts, known as the "Citadel," had been battered down by it. Desertions from the rebel garrison were very numerous. At Donaldsonville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, about midway between New-Orleans and Port Hudson, a rebel force, numbering between two and three thousand, attacked our garrison, numbering about two hundred, sick and well, and were terribly repulsed after a fight of nearly four hours. Some two hundred of the rebels succeeded in gaining a position in our works, but they were subsequently all taken prisoners, and the remainder of the force put to flight. The number of their killed and wounded was more than the entire number of our garrison.

Our latest reports of the flying army of Lee indicate that he is straining every nerve to effect a crossing of the Potomac, before the National forces shall have concentrated sufficiently to prevent it. Gen. Couch, at Harrisburgh, received information yesterday that Lee intended to occupy Maryland Heights until his army could cross. Later advices, however, render it probable that he has been foiled in this intention, and that he has already been, or will be, forced into another engagement, which must prove fatal to him. Reports reached us late last night, by way of Harrisburgh, that the rebels, having lost their pontoon bridges, were endeavoring to ferry their wagons across on boats, and that our army was close upon their heels—an engagement, in fact, being already commenced.

An army train, valued at over a million of dollars, arrived in Baltimore yesterday from Martinsburgh, Va. It was supposed that much of this property had been captured and destroyed by the rebels on the occasion of Milroy's retreat from Winchester.

The steamship *Arago*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought advices from Port Royal to the 4th. Admiral Dahlgren, who takes command of the South Atlantic Squadron, arrived out in the *Augusta Dinsmore* on the morning of the 4th. There is no news of importance.

FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Europe, two days later, reach us by the steamship *Asia*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, having left Liverpool on the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th ult. In the British House of Lords on the 26th, Earl Russell denied that Louis Napoleon had renewed his overtures for joint mediation between the North and South. Mr. Roebuck announced in the House of Commons that he should bring on his motion for the recognition of the South on the 30th. The London Press was taking ground in favor of intervention. The Custom-house authorities at Liverpool had notified the agents of the steamer *Gibraltar*, (formerly the *Sumter*) that the guns of large calibre on board must be landed, or the ship would be detained on suspicion that they were intended for the "Confederates." The news of Lee's advance into the loyal States had been received in England by the *Persia*, and the impression prevailed that he had made a mistake. The Polish question presents no new aspects. The journals are engaged in discussing the probabilities of a war. Meantime the Poles have defeated the Russians near Widawerw, capturing six guns. There had been very little change in the markets since the sailing of the previous steamer. Consols 92@92¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a further decline of 5 ₱ cent. in Gold, yesterday, the price closing 133¼ ₱ cent. on the news from Vicksburgh. Previous to the news, the railway Share list at the Stock Exchange was firm and upward, but the rise was checked by the decline in Gold, with the exception of Illinois Central, which went up to 109¾ ₱ cent. Exchange on London was unsettled after the news, and there was no rate named late in the day.

Breadstuffs were heavy and generally lower, yesterday. Pork and Whisky were in fair request. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Wool and Tallow were less active. Groceries were very quiet, as were likewise Hemp, Hops, Oils, Metals, Fruit, Candles, Beeswax, Seeds, Spices, Teas and Whalebone. Freights were depressed. The auction sale of Boots and Shoes was spirited, and prices favored purchasers. The announcement of the fall of Vicksburgh occasioned enthusiastic rejoicing in business circles.

The Live Stock markets are abundantly supplied with animals this week, and prices of all kinds are lower. Sales are slow, and holders are sacrificing heavily, especially those who bought with the idea of a rise, paying high prices. Reports foot up the large number of 8,304 for the week, of which 4,496 were offered at Forty-fourth-street. The good cattle went off briskly for a time, at a moderate decline from last week's rates, but poor stock fell off 1c. ₱ lb., and before the close they sold 2c. lower than similar cattle were quoted one week ago. All but about 300 head were finally crowded off, at 7c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., the average being below 10c., making the lowest market since the middle of March last. Butchers can now afford to reduce their prices, for it is hardly likely cattle will go up again very much this Summer. Grass cattle are already beginning to come in, and we hope soon to report Texas and Virginia cattle on sale....Sheep and lambs are abundant, and a trifle cheaper. Receipts, 11,218, and selling rather slowly at 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb., live weight, for sheep, and 7½c.@8½c. for lambs.... Live hogs sum up 19,466, which is more than are wanted with so much other meat. Prices are ½c. lower, or 5½c.@5¾c. for corn fed, and 4¾c.@5c. for still hogs.

The Rebel Retreat.

On Friday night last, immediately after Lee's disaster at Gettysburgh, he began to withdraw his columns in a southwesterly direction toward the Potomac. Since then, we have no definite knowledge of his movements. It was at first reported that he was fortifying in the mountains, but the weight of evidence now strongly inclines to the belief that he pushed by the most feasible route for the Potomac, and is now on or near the north bank of the river, between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport.

It may be that now, in his extremity, Jeff. Davis has forwarded to him the reinforcements which were at first denied, and that he may make a last desperate stand, in hope of better fortune. It is more likely, however, that he will devote all his energies to the attempt to get back into the Shenandoah Valley.

Gen. Meade, we understand, is pressing his army forward to circumvent the efforts of Lee. The public must not be impatient, for the work is very difficult and the strategy required very intricate. That section is mountainous, and the manœuvres of a great army against a yet powerful foe require both skill and time.

It has been given out that not only the militia of Gen. Couch, but also the troops of Gen. Dix are now cooperating with Gen. Meade in his great campaign.

The Surrender of Vicksburgh.

The State of Mississippi passed its ordinance of secession on the 9th day of January, 1861. Four days afterward the Governor of the State ordered artillery to Vicksburgh, "to hail and question passing boats on the Mississippi River." From that time until the Fourth of July, 1863—a period of nearly two years and a half—there has been no passing of that point on the great river, except by the sovereign pleasure of the rebels, or under a tempest of fire that threatened annihilation. For the last four days the passage has again been free to the American flag, without batteries opened, or questions asked, and so it will remain until the end of time.

We may now, in fact, consider the entire Mississippi substantially open. Though Port Hudson still held out against Gen. Banks at the latest advices, its fall was daily expected. The surrender of Vicksburgh forthwith settles its fate. When the stronghold succumbs, the outworks have no alternative. The desperate defence which the rebels have made, both at Vicksburgh and the smaller post, is the best proof of the transcendant importance which they attached to the command of the river. They have fought as if the very life of the Confederacy turned upon the issue there; and it was the foreboding that this issue must go against them that excited that desperation which impelled the reckless dash of Lee into Pennsylvania. No man has understood better than Jeff. Davis, whose own home is on the banks of the Mississippi, that the power which holds that "inland sea," as Mr. Calhoun termed it, rules the continent; and that this lost—even if all else were won—the independence of the Confederacy would be but a name. He has done his best, both by proclamations and through Congressional resolutions, to propitiate the Northwest into some sort of an acquiescence in his possession, by promises of a joint free navigation of the river. What cajolery failed to do, he has done his best to make good by defiance. There has never been a fortification on the continent—if Quebec, perhaps, be excepted—at all to be compared in strength with that which has so long and so marvellously withstood the National armies and navies on the Mississippi. Every resource of the most consummate engineering skill was expended to make the work absolutely impregnable. And in fact it is still doubtful whether even Grant's army, than whom there are no better soldiers in the world, could have taken it by any series of assaults, however often repeated. Deficiency in supplies, if we are to judge from our present information, alone compelled the garrison to capitulate—the same agency upon which all investing armies have to rely when all other means fail. The Confederate Government perhaps may find some little solace for their pride, that Vicksburgh at last yielded to the necessities of physical nature, rather than to the overwhelming rush of serried battalions. But the surrender is to them none the less fatal, while to us there is the exceeding gratification of reflecting that this substantial result was secured at comparatively little sacrifice of life.

This is a proud day for Gen. Grant. It may well, too, be a proud day for President Lincoln, who has so firmly stood by him through good report and evil report. There has been no such indomitable resolution, since this war, as that exercised by Grant in his long work of reducing this rebel Sebastopol. Nothing like it. There is not a man in a million who would not have been disheartened by the long succession of failures. Every conceivable expedient had been thoroughly exhausted, except the last one, which was so desperate on its face, that even the stoutest-hearted might well have been appalled by it. We look in vain through all history for another instance of such a passage of vessels in full fire of forts of the heaviest batteries, as that by which Gen. Grant's transports were taken below Vicksburgh. And we hardly remember another such instance of an army launching itself with but two or three days' rations, into an enemy's country, with too small numbers to make even the attempt to keep its communications in the rear open, without any definite knowledge of the topography of the country, or of the location of its adversaries, or of the fortified works it might find in its path, certain only that the region somewhere contained hostile forces far outnumbering its own. Such an inland enterprise would heretofore have been deemed quite as rash as the other one on the water. And yet the result of all this terrible daring has been a success which overtops every other that the war has presented, or, indeed, can present, for it is decisive of the fate of the war. Grant, for the last year, at least, has as completely ignored the word *impossible* as Napoleon boasted that he did through his whole career. If he should lay down his sword to-morrow, he would already have earned an imperishable name in American history. But no sword can be reckoned upon with more confidence than his to the end of the war; and, unless we grandly mistake, it will make many a notable mark yet.

Independence Day.

The Fourth of July proves to have been a very dark day to the enemies of the great principles of Republican government that had their first announcation on this continent on that day, eighty-seven years ago. Without any premeditation or arrangement—without any thought of, or striving for dramatic effect—for events were too serious, and issues too terrible to be thus paltered with, the late anniversary of American Independence has been consecrated afresh by victories of Liberty and Union that must render it more than ever the Sabbath-day of American freedom.

On the first, the second, and the third days of July, Gen. Robert E. Lee, with a veteran army, truly formidable in numbers, in discipline, in artillery, and in prestige, poured the terrific fury of battle against the Army of the Potomac, inferior in numbers, dispirited by defeats, and wearied by hard marching to meet the exultant foe. It seemed an unequal conflict; but yet it had to take place then and there; and all was staked on the result. The Army of the Potomac was the hope of the Republic. Had it been defeated, Washington must have fallen; foreign Governments would have recognized the new Power that would have been inaugurated there; Baltimore and Philadelphia would have been captured, and the North brought under such subjection as a victorious and veteran army can ever impose on unarmed States.

But the morning of the 4th day of July saw the rebel host broken in its every arm, its ranks thinned as by the angel of Death, its shattered columns flying from the face of the heroic defenders of the Union, and all the treasured hopes of its leader scattered and gone forever. Was it conscience that kept the rebels from striking again at the ensign of the Republic on the fourth day of the battle and Fourth day of July? Was it conviction that the glorious memories of that day would nerve with new courage and strength the hearts and arms of the soldiers of the Union, fighting under the old flag? Or was there something diviner, subtler still—a presence of "the principalities and powers of the air," that have kept our National birthday sacred to triumph in Freedom's cause, and determined still to keep its memories undimmed and glorious, that spread dismay in rebel hearts, created fictitious fears, exaggerated losses and thickened gloom, until hope went out, and terror and flight supervened, before which the hosts of Lee bent themselves and sought the mountains and the rivers for safety?

Be the cause what it may, we have the fact the same. The 4th of July is henceforth more illustrious than ever in our calendar.

In the Southwest, also, the Fourth proved a fatal day for the rebellion; for we have the remarkable conjunction of the capture of Vicksburgh by Gen. Grant on that day. That great and notable stronghold, which had so long held out against every kind of assault,—which was first attacked by Admiral Farragut over a year ago, which at the close of last year was attacked by Gen. Sherman,—which, ever since that time, has occupied the attention of Gen. Grant and his great army, of Admiral Porter and his fleet,—and which our army had laid siege to for forty-seven days—succumbed at last, and just in time to give Gen. Grant's army a joyous Fourth of July.

We are justified in hoping that the National Anniversary will be found still further glorified by Union triumphs when all the achievements of the day are gathered for history, and that its celebration in after years will be more general, more earnest, more reverential and hallowed, because at the second deliverance of republican liberty that it commemorates.

Work and Wait.—An impromptu public meeting was held yesterday in Washington, at which the President made a short and excellent speech, and Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton also delivered themselves of their jubilant ideas upon the brightening prospects of the country. A meeting was also held at the Capital of Pennsylvania, at which a number of Generals uttered their patriotic thoughts.

The frontispiece of the rebellion has been badly damaged since the opening of the month of July, but the monster is not yet defunct. We have a great deal of work yet to accomplish. We may have yet to fight some very hard battles, and who knows but that in some of them we may be badly defeated? The nation has just come out of the slough of despond, and is now engaged in a frantic dance on the heights of happiness. It labored to strengthen public confidence in the day of despondency. We now urge patriots to retain their vigor in this hour of victory. There never was such ground for hope and patriotic joy as at this moment. And it will, for, ere long, the ground seems to give way, we shall doubtless see some folks tearing their hair as if all hope had fled, and the deluge was at hand.

The Rebel Embassy.

A sensation contemporary published yesterday a dispatch from Washington, that the rebel gunboat *Dragon* came down the James River on Saturday, the 4th of July, under a flag of truce, having on board no less important a personage than Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, and Mr. Commissioner Ould, the latter being the officer hitherto charged on the rebel side with the negotiations for the exchange of prisoners. These persons represented that they were bearers of an important missive from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and requested permission, so the story went, to proceed to Washington, *in the Dragon*, and present the letter to Mr. Lincoln in person. It is further said that they declined to reveal anything of the nature of their mission.

Admiral Lee, who sent a boat forward to meet the *Dragon*, on hearing this strange communication, at once telegraphed to Washington to know what he should do. The Cabinet met in special session to consider the matter, but came to no conclusion. Admiral Lee was directed to detain the rebel envoys, by further inquisition into the nature of their business; but they, assuming, perhaps, this catechising to be *infra dig.*, turned upon their metaphorical heel, and steamed back to Richmond. The Cabinet, at a meeting on the 6th, when it seems they must have known of the return of the *Dragon* to Richmond, very properly decided that Messrs. Stephens and Ould could not visit Washington; that Jefferson Davis, if very desirous to communicate with President Lincoln, might resort to "the ordinary means of communication;" that is, we suppose, he might address him a letter by mail, with postage prepaid, in lawful stamps of the realm. And so ended, according to the story, the most imposing embassy yet attempted by the rebels, whose object was to reach and influence by negotiations the Government of the United States.

Taking the narrative as it reaches us to be in all its points true, we find only one thing in the result that we greatly deplore, and that is, the violent shock it will give to the awakened curiosity of the universal Yankee nation. What *could* have been the object of this august embassy? What less important purpose than to propose the abandonment of the Confederacy and the return of the seceded States to the Union, could have started Vice-President Stephens—never a rebel at heart—on a mission to meet President Lincoln in the City of Washington? The Yankees will well nigh burst themselves in trying to guess the secret borne back to Richmond by the cruel *Dragon*.

It has been absurdly conjectured that the object of the mission was to settle the still open question on the part of the rebels as to how they should treat *black soldiers*, and Union officers captured in command of them. This is hardly a grave enough question to draw Mr. Stephens to Washington. It is a question, indeed, that has but one side to it, and that concerns the rebels, not us. It has been already settled beyond a doubt or recall, and Davis is notified of it, that the United States Government will protect all soldiers of whatever hue, that are formally received into the Union armies. Mr. Stephens would not come North on the fool's errand of trying to undo this decision, and to persuade Mr. Lincoln to let whites or blacks in the United States service be massacred unavenged by Jeff. Davis' rebels in arms.

We think we see a small speck of probability to sustain a solution of the *Dragon's* riddle, as follows: Jeff. Davis felt in fine feather after Lee's successful invasion of Pennsylvania; and after witnessing the deep consternation it had spread through a large portion of the North, he judged that the Washington Administration itself was in no slight degree alarmed and demoralized by the presence of Lee's great army hanging like a cloud over the northwestern horizon of Washington. And he considered this a favorable moment to propose a cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of his conquering legions to the line of the Potomac, and the appointment of a Convention to arrange for peace and the final separation of the States? Mr. Stephens, as being the least objectionable man in the Confederacy—preserving more of Northern respect for his personal virtues, talents and statesmanship, and, therefore, likely to exert more influence than any other public character that could be sent—was selected to bring us the offer of peace and exemption from conquest. The mission was accepted, but the distinguished diplomat got no further than Hampton Roads, when, on the Fourth of July—fatal day to enemies of Republican liberty—he heard of Lee's disastrous defeat at Gettysburgh. Perceiving at once that all the basis of his proposed negotiation was gone, he gave wings to his *Dragon* and sped back to Richmond, without saying a word about his mission or pressing his visit to Washington. If this theory is not satisfactory, the reader is at liberty to invent any other he likes.

The "Fourth" at Halifax.

Halifax, Monday, July 6.

The Americans, with some Nova Scotian friends, celebrated the Fourth by a dinner, at which Judge Jeremiah, U. S. Consul, presided. Union toasts were enthusiastically given. The report of the Union victory in Pennsylvania was received with three times three.

Reception of the Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment in Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, July 7.

The Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment was enthusiastically cheered on its march through the city to-day. The regiment left for Portland at 6 P. M.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

The Owners of the Steamer Gibraltar Notified to Remove Guns from Her.

THE MEDIATION RUMORS.

Denial by Earl Russell that Napoleon has Renewed Overtures to England.

Mr. Roebuck's Motion for Recognition of the South.

The Invasion of the North a Mistake.

Halifax, Monday, July 7.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. Shannon, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M., 27th, *via* Queenstown 28th ult., arrived at Halifax at 8 A. M., to-day.

She brings 15 passengers for Halifax and 54 for Boston.

The *Hammonia* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 25th.

The *Persia* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 27th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Custom-house authorities at Liverpool had notified the owners of the steamer *Gibraltar* (late *Sumter*,) that unless the two guns of large calibre on board were landed, the ship would be detained, on suspicion that they were for Confederate ports.

The London *Globe* controverts the notion that England is bound to maintain indefinitely the policy of immobility on the American question, and says neutrality is not the whole duty of nations. It fully indorses Napoleon's views on the American question, believing there is no chance whatever of restoring the Union; it says England is bound to bear the obstructions to commerce and shipping; vexatious, so long as it appears she would have greater evils by taking action to end them; but she is not bound to endure them any longer. There is no principle which should prescribe to her for an indefinite period, a National absence and immobility; if by speaking and moving she can exert a pacifying influence on the combatants, who have lost their independence and power of self-control."

Parliamentary proceedings on the 25th were unimportant. The vote for fortifications was postponed, owing to the absence of Lord Palmerston, from an attack of gout.

In the House of Lords on the 26th, Earl Russell denied the statement that Napoleon had renewed his overtures for joint mediation between the Federals and Confederates.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck stated that he should bring on a motion for the recognition of the Confederate States on the 30th.

The Vienna *Journal* mentions a report that Lord Palmerston will endeavor to induce the belligerents in America to submit their differences to the King of the Belgians.

A grand conservative banquet was held in London on the 24th. No allusion was made to foreign politics.

Sir Joshua Jebb, Inspector-General of Convicts, is dead.

POLISH QUESTION.

The papers are filled with speculations upon the probabilities now growing out of Polish affairs. It is believed that notes of three Powers were presented to Gortschakoff on the 25th. The Russian answer was anxiously awaited.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* addresses reasons for regarding the new ministerial arrangements as indicative of a pacific policy. Thus the member of the cabinet who is the most persistent adversary to warlike expeditions, whether against Mexico or Russia, and this on financial grounds especially is Mr. Fould, but Mr. Fould retains the office, and at Paris, it is not believed he would do so but with peace policy. The general wish is that war with Russia shall be avoided, though many think it inevitable. The French Government is, it appears, increasing the artillery by about 200 guns, and, the order from the war office was very sudden.

The *Morning Post* says:

"We are far from wishing to predict European war, but we can imagine a combination which would render such a war rather a name than reality. There is no reason why it should consist in anything very much more serious than the breaking off of diplomatic relations. If Austria allowed a free transport of arms and munitions of war across her Gallician frontier, and placed a corps *d'armée* of 60,000 men in Galicia itself, and if the Russian fleet were blockaded in the Baltic, so as to keep open the coast of Sabagodia, the Poles could do the rest for themselves. There is no reason why any European Power should send a soldier abroad. It would, in other words, merely amount to making a ring and seeing fair play. It is possible that Sweden might undertake operations for her own behalf, but there could be no moral obligation, either upon France or England, to do more than mere a naval demonstration. It is with no desire to see any such consummation arise that we allude to these contingencies, but it is as well that the bearbear of European war, such as might possibly arise out of the present complications, should be reduced to its proper proportions."

The *Daily News* says the position of England is one of some difficulty, and, perhaps, some danger. We have so firmly held principles of foreign policy. Should the Czar accept the six propositions, our position would become grave and serious; we should have committed ourselves to a scheme, which the Poles, in their situation, must not so much resent as ignore—a scheme, the failure of which would give the Czar a right to claim our approbation and support, as having been ready to do all that even we ventured to ask.

The *Morning Post* announces the condition under which alone an armistice would be consented to by the Polish National Committee:

1. The armistice must extend throughout the whole of Poland.
2. A plenipotentiary on the part of the National Government must be admitted.
3. The National Diet, composed of delegates from the Provinces, must meet under the guarantee, not merely of Europe, but also of the National army, which occupies all the Provinces.

If these conditions are not complied with the Poles will hold out to the last. The *Post* adds:

"Such being the temper of the nation, we can hardly expect Russia to accept the proposals for an armistice. To

The Moscow *Gazette* contains speculations on a war with England, and shows how vulnerable she is, owing to her commerce on the ocean.

Much sympathy has been shown in the Austrian Council of the Empire for Poland.

La Patrie asserts that these Powers have addressed a remonstrance to St. Petersburgh against the acts of the Russian agents in Poland.

The Poles have defeated the Russians near Widawaw, capturing six guns.

AUSTRIA.

Count Rechberg stated in the Lower House of Reichsrath that the policy of the Government was peace in all foreign questions, combined with the defence and integrity of the Empire.

FRANCE.

It is reported that France has made fresh remonstrances at Rome to obtain the withdrawal of the Ex-King of Naples from that City.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails have reached England, and have been forwarded by the *Asia*. The news has already been telegraphed.

It is stated that the Tennessee cotton crop was seriously injured by the April rains.

LATEST PER ASIA.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

London, Sunday, June 28.

Confederate Loan 2½@1½ discount.

The *Persia's* services excited attention to-day.

THE MEDIATION RUMORS.

Denial by Earl Russell that Napoleon has Renewed Overtures to England.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

The Custom-house authorities at Liverpool had notified the owners of the steamer *Gibraltar* (late *Sumter*,) that unless the two guns of large calibre on board were landed, the ship would be detained, on suspicion that they were for Confederate ports.

The London *Globe* controverts the notion that England is bound to maintain indefinitely the policy of immobility on the American question, and says neutrality is not the whole duty of nations. It fully indorses Napoleon's views on the American question, believing there is no chance whatever of restoring the Union; it says England is bound to bear the obstructions to commerce and shipping; vexatious, so long as it appears she would have greater evils by taking action to end them; but she is not bound to endure them any longer. There is no principle which should prescribe to her for an indefinite period, a National absence and immobility; if by speaking and moving she can exert a pacifying influence on the combatants, who have lost their independence and power of self-control."

Parliamentary proceedings on the 25th were unimportant. The vote for fortifications was postponed, owing to the absence of Lord Palmerston, from an attack of gout.

In the House of Lords on the 26th, Earl Russell denied the statement that Napoleon had renewed his overtures for joint mediation between the Federals and Confederates.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck stated that he should bring on a motion for the recognition of the Confederate States on the 30th.

The Vienna *Journal* mentions a report that Lord Palmerston will endeavor to induce the belligerents in America to submit their differences to the King of the Belgians.

A grand conservative banquet was held in London on the 24th. No allusion was made to foreign politics.

Sir Joshua Jebb, Inspector-General of Convicts, is dead.

POLISH QUESTION.

The papers are filled with speculations upon the probabilities now growing out of Polish affairs. It is believed that notes of three Powers were presented to Gortschakoff on the 25th. The Russian answer was anxiously awaited.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* addresses reasons for regarding the new ministerial arrangements as indicative of a pacific policy. Thus the member of the cabinet who is the most persistent adversary to warlike expeditions, whether against Mexico or Russia, and this on financial grounds especially is Mr. Fould, but Mr. Fould retains the office, and at Paris, it is not believed he would do so but with peace policy. The general wish is that war with Russia shall be avoided, though many think it inevitable. The French Government is, it appears, increasing the artillery by about 200 guns, and, the order from the war office was very sudden.

The *Morning Post* says:

"We are far from wishing to predict European war, but we can imagine a combination which would render such a war rather a name than reality. There is no reason why it should consist in anything very much more serious than the breaking off of diplomatic relations. If Austria allowed a free transport of arms and munitions of war across her Gallician frontier, and placed a corps *d'armée* of 60,000 men in Galicia itself, and if the Russian fleet were blockaded in the Baltic, so as to keep open the coast of Sabagodia, the Poles could do the rest for themselves. There is no reason why any European Power should send a soldier abroad. It would, in other words, merely amount to making a ring and seeing fair play. It is possible that Sweden might undertake operations for her own behalf, but there could be no moral obligation, either upon France or England, to do more than mere a naval demonstration. It is with no desire to see any such consummation arise that we allude to these contingencies, but it is as well that the bearbear of European war, such as might possibly arise out of the present complications, should be reduced to its proper proportions."

The *Daily News* says the position of England is one of some difficulty, and, perhaps, some danger. We have so firmly held principles of foreign policy. Should the Czar accept the six propositions, our position would become grave and serious; we should have committed ourselves to a scheme, which the Poles, in their situation, must not so much resent as ignore—a scheme, the failure of which would give the Czar a right to claim our approbation and support, as having been ready to do all that even we ventured to ask.

The *Morning Post* announces the condition under which alone an armistice would be consented to by the Polish National Committee:

1. The armistice must extend throughout the whole of Poland.
2. A plenipotentiary on the part of the National Government must be admitted.
3. The National Diet, composed of delegates from the Provinces, must meet under the guarantee, not merely of Europe, but also of the National army, which occupies all the Provinces.

If these conditions are not complied with the Poles will hold out to the last. The *Post* adds:

"Such being the temper of the nation, we can hardly expect Russia to accept the proposals for an armistice. To

The Moscow *Gazette* contains speculations on a war with England, and shows how vulnerable she is, owing to her commerce on the ocean.

Much sympathy has been shown in the Austrian Council of the Empire for Poland.

La Patrie asserts that these Powers have addressed a remonstrance to St. Petersburgh against the acts of the Russian agents in Poland.

The Poles have defeated the Russians near Widawaw, capturing six guns.

AUSTRIA.

Count Rechberg stated in the Lower House of Reichsrath that the policy of the Government was peace in all foreign questions, combined with the defence and integrity of the Empire.

FRANCE.

It is reported that France has made fresh remonstrances at Rome to obtain the withdrawal of the Ex-King of Naples from that City.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails have reached England, and have been forwarded by the *Asia*. The news has already been telegraphed.

It is stated that the Tennessee cotton crop was seriously injured by the April rains.

LATEST PER ASIA.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

London, Sunday, June 28.

Consols close at 92¼@92¾ for money.

American Stocks—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 89@89 discount; Erie Railroad, 60@61.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds have rallied ¼ ₱ cent., and closed with a distinct improvement in tone, owing to the belief that no war will arise with Russia, and the expectation of large specie arrivals. The discount market was unchanged. A large business was done in foreign stocks at considerably lower prices. The market was excited, but closed steadier.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, June 27.

Cotton—Sales, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs—The market is flat, and quotations are barely maintained.

Provisions—The market is quiet and steady. Beef is more buoyant.

Produce—The market is steady.

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LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

SATURDAY, June 27—A. M.

The Breadstuffs market is generally dull. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report: Flour dull and easier, quoted at 23s. 6d. for Western. Wheat has a downward tendency, and is nearly 1d. lower. Red Western, 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d.; red Southern, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; winter Western, 9s. 6d.@10s.; white Southern, 10s. 4d.@10s. 8d. Corn steady. Mixed, 27s. 6d.@28s. 3d.; white, 30s. 6d.@32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, JUNE 27—A. M.

The market is decidedly dull. Various circulars report: Beef firmer, and finer qualities have slightly improved. Pork inactive. Bacon steady for choice descriptions. Lard dull and easier. Tallow steady. Butter quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 27.

The Brokers' Circular reports: Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Linseed Oil firm, at 29s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 35s. 6d. Sperm Oil dull, at 85s. Cod Oil—sales small, at 40s. 6d. Petroleum is quoted by Scully & Knowles as quiet, at 1s. 11d.@2s. ₱ gallon for Refined, and 1s. 6d.@1s. 7d. ₱ barrel for Crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers report Breadstuffs dull. Coffee firm. Sugar quiet. Linseed easier. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 35s. Petroleum steady; refined, 1s. 10d.; crude, 1s. 6d. Linseed Oil dull at 29s. 6d. Sperm Oil steady. Whale Oil dull, at 85s. Cod Oil—sales small, at 40s. 6d. Petroleum is quoted by Scully & Knowles as quiet, at 1s. 11d.@2s. ₱ gallon for Refined, and 1s. 6d. ₱ barrel for Crude.

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LONDON MONEY MARKET, JUNE 27, A. M.

Consols closed yesterday at 91¾@92 for money. The weekly return has shown an increase in bullion in the Bank of £176,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is inactive. Illinois Central, 89@89 discount; Erie Railroad, 60@61.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, July 7.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Sherman still continues comfortable. All visitors, save Gen. Hooker, are denied access to him.

THE ORDER RELATIVE TO OFFICERS.

The order lately issued by Gen. Halleck, forbidding officers of the army to remain in Washington without special leave, was put in force to-day. Gens. Hooker, Naglee, and other General officers were arrested. Gen. Hooker obtained leave to stay. The rest left by the first train.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Where advances have been made to a child during the lifetime of the parents, and a note or other evidence of indebtedness was taken by the parent to be counted against such child on the final settlement of the estate, such advances are held to be distributive shares, and as such subject to legacy-tax.

ROSECRANS' ARMY.

There are rumors here to-day of a retrograde movement on the part of the army of Gen. Rosecrans, but they can be traced to no official or authentic source.

TROUBLE WITH THE SIOUX.

The following are extracts from a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of June 24, 1863, from Agent B. F. Lushbaugh, Pawnee Indian Agency:

"On Monday, the 22d inst., we were again attacked here by a large body of Sioux Indians, probably not less than five hundred. They killed a number of Pawnee squaws and one Indian. A portion of one company of the Second Nebraska cavalry, which arrived here a few days before, assisted the Pawnees in their defence. The Captain was slightly wounded, one man mortally wounded and one killed.

We are not aware that any of the Sioux were killed in this fight, and expect another attack so

This new Shield portion—the most effective and permanent known to date—may be obtained at the various agencies. One bottle warranted to be equal to twelve of Sarsaparilla, or no charge. Small bottles, $1; large bottles, $6. Sears & Co., Chemists, No. 704 Broadway. The sales already equal those of all Sarsaparillas combined.

[Advertisement.]

"Home" Illustrated.—The July double number Phrenological Journal, contains Lord Brougham, Dr. Dodge, Stonewall Jackson, Anna E. Dickinson, with 30 other Illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Children, A new Postal Angle, &c. Fifteen cents; by mail 20c., or $1 50 a year. Address Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The Banishment of Blacks from our Midst is no courage. It is eminently proper that they should be cast off. We refer to black hair. Knox, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, has introduced his Waterproof Silk Hats, which are both reasonable and elegant; and this is reason sufficient for tossing aside all others.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Hammond's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hammond & Flint's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"Lord Brougham."—E. H. Dixon, Stonewall Jackson and Anna E. Dickinson, with Portraits, Biographies and Phrenological developments, given in July Number *Phrenological Journal*. 15c. a Number. Newsmen supplied.

[Advertisement.]

Don't fail to see Gen. Tom Thumb and the rest of the elfin family, at Barnum's this week, because it is positively their last week in the City. Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe give their superb performances afternoon and evening.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. Pond, Col. Moore, Lieut-Col. Ives, Lieut-Col. Otis, Paymaster Ingram, Paymaster Wallack, U. S. N., Capt. Lawis, Lieut. Bowman, U. S. Marines; Rev. Mr. Hudson, Capt. Todd, Major Corwin, Mrs. Benton and two children, Mrs. Peck, Miss Peck, Miss Dyer, Mrs. Gleason, Mrs. Wainwright, Miss Kly, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Middleton, Mr. Saxton, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Hosmer, Mrs. Brodie, Miss Shultz, Mrs. Wagner, Miss Carter, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Hurlbut, Mrs. Edwards and child, Lieut. Skinner, Mrs. Farren, Miss Snow, Miss Fowler, Miss Biddell, Miss Pierce, Mrs. Dale, Miss Kemp, Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. Grace and five children, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. French, Mr. Topham, Capt. Patterson, Surgeon Sarson, Mr. Cannon, U. S. M., Capt. Dewey, Mr. Vail, U. S. N., Mr. Reynolds, U. S. N., Mr. Marshall, U. S. M., Mr. West, U. S. M., Mr. Riley, U. S. M., Lieuts. Wheeler, Wakefield and Moorhead, Dr. Ormsby, Dr. Milliken, Surgeon Freeman, Capt. Thomas, Mr. Mingrove and Mr. Hall, U. S. N., Dr. Hudson, Lieut. Meigsell, Dr. Stillwell, Capt. McDonald, Capt. Tree, Lieut. Mower, Capt. Thayer, Capt. Eldridge, Lieut. Lander, Capt. Sarahan, Lieuts. Libby, Leaver, Schooner, Jackson, Dietrick, Risher, Henricks, Palmer and Squire, Judge Leiza, Capt Hurley, Rev. Mr. Hatch, Quartermaster Brown, Master Meyer, Messrs. Goodhue, Wheeler, Gregory, Merton, Risher, Rayner, Sanford, Craig, Freeman, Rowe, Carter, Hecocks, Ganson, Stubbs, Jones and Gott, Mr. Beard and son, E. Sarrent, E. P. Squier, H. Calder, O. T. Savage, K. N. Traylor, and 150 others.

July 7—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—Mrs. Ludovica Migame, F. A. Buchmann, Wm. Lanpold, Astor Lane, Moritz M. Frankenthal, Mrs. Carrie Frankenthal, 53 second cabin and 183 steerage.

Sun rises..... 4 35	Sun sets..... 7 33
Sandy Hook. I 26	Gov. Island.. 2 15

Moon rises..11 55	
Hell Gate.. 3 37	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 7.

Cleared.

Ship Ramsay, (Br.,) White, Cork, McAndrews & Wann.

Bark Bergen, (Norw.,) Amesen, Gloucester, Eng., Holmboe & Bolchen.

Brigs Brothers, (Br.,) Crawford, Bristol, J. Jackson; Ida, (Br.,) Palfrey, Lisbon, George F. Bulley; Delhi, (Br.,) Durkee, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; O. Trowbridge, Lyon, Demarara, D. Trowbridge; Lady Head, (Br.,) Lees, Queenstown, Barclay & Livingston.

Schooners Davoe, Hodgson, Cambridge, Jed Frye & Co.; Youth, (Br.,) Kavanagh, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., 4½ noon, on Saturday, July 4, consigned to Maj. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The Arago brings 110 first and 150 second-class passengers, mails and Government stores. At noon, 6th inst., lat. 37 31, long 74 12, ex. signals with an Am. ship, showing house flag—white ground with black A—bound S. The steamer Augusta Dinsmore arrived at Port Royal on the morning of July 4, with Admiral Dupont on board. The Arago arrived at New-York at noon to-day. Time 72 hours.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen June 21, Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 254 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Anchored off Sandy Hook Monday night, at 10 P. M., on account of dense fog. 24th ult., at 11½ P. M., off Eddistone, passed Hamburgh steamship Hammonia, bound E. 25th inst., at noon, lat. 44 43, lon. 4, 15, passed bark Land Wishrden, bound W. 26th inst., off Montauk Point, passed ships Portsmouth, Tarleton, Leghorn, for New-York; Antartic, Stauffar, from Liverpool for New-York. The New-York had, on the first part of the passage, heavy westerly gales and fog.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Fort Warren 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, 6th inst., off Chatham, saw bark Edwin, of New-York, at anchor.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans June 30, via Portsmouth Monroe 13 hours, with sugar, cotton, etc., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The Cahawba landed 600 Confederate prisoners at Fortress Monroe. Tuesday, 24 inst., lat. 34 03, lon. 80, picked up a bale of cotton without mark or number, covered with barnacles; had been in the water some time. 2d inst., 9½ A. M., 30 miles T. of Canyahead Light, ex. signals with steamship Creole, bnd. S. 9th, 10:20 A. M., 66 miles N. of Cape Cahaard, passed ship Dennis Clinton, bound N.; same day, observed Sloo & Co.'s signal; 11 A. M., passed bark George W. Sloo, bound N., 6th, 7 P. M., Cape Hatteras bearing W. N. W., ex. signals with steamship George H. Cromwell, bnd. S.

Steam transport Patroon, Jones, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to E. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Ship Luisa Brune, (Ital.,) Russo, Palermo 56 da., passed Gibralter May 28, with fruit, etc., to F. Serthood & Co.

Brig Richmond, Sprague, Malaga May 9, Gibralter 16th, with fruit, etc., to Miller & Baughton. Had heavy westerly gales and calms the entire passage. 1st inst., Lat. 40 lon. 64, spoke U. S. bark Young Tork, from Boston, on a cruise, who reported, had chased an English bark a few days previous, for 9 hours, but could not catch her. Afterward hoisted the American ensign at peak. At 4 P. M., passed a steamer painted lead color, showing U. S. pendant. 2d inst., lat. 40 19, lon. 69 15, saw a bark standing S., with a red flag flying at mizzen truck. 3d, lat 40 15, lon. 72 40, was boarded by steamer John Adams. June 9, lat. 36 27, lon. 37 40, at 10 A. M., felt in with a wreck, bottom up; should think her about 250 tons. She had apparently been in that condition about 8 months; was cut in two about the main chains.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., light.

Sailed.

Steamship Mercey.

Barks Giovanni, Levanter, Carla, Queen Victoria.

Brigs Tyro, Minshiet, Encloe.

Below.

Ship Antarctic, Stauffar, Liverpool May 23.

Ship Portsmouth, Tarleton, Leghorn May 6.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Cardiff May 27.

Bark Lucknow, (Brem.,) Schenck, Bremen May 23.

Also 2 barks and 1 brig, unknown.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ASIA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 27, Fairy, Woosung; May 7, Salem, Manimusin; 10th, Horatio; 15th, Fabbie, Singapore; June 23, Industrial, Brighton; 24th, Freundschaft, at Waterford; Stephen Crowell and Elwood Walter, Londonderry; Laura, Bremen; 26th, Guy Mannering and Cultivator; 27th, Aurora, Drumdagnght, and F. B. Catting, at Liverpool; Maid of Orleans, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Philadelphia—27th, Lenawanda and Fanny McHenry, at Liverpool; Vigo, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Baltimore—26th, Copernicus, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—May 11, Wandrobm, from Penang; Jansst Jee Jrejeebhoy, from Singapore; 9th, Inmore; and 12th, Snow Squall, from do.

Sailed for San Francisco—May 1, Queen Victoria, from Hong Kong.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Ernestine, at South Foreland; Guiding Star and Palmerston, at Newry; Crested Wave, at Brownershaven; Rebecca Goddard and Darnestadt, at Cadiz; Gen. McClellan, Ashburton, Hemisphere, M. C. Day and City of Brooklyn, at Liverpool.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (gauntlet store) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

AGENCY OF THE
FRANCO-AMERICAN EXPLORATION
OFFICE OF
The sale of this Publication is one of unusual grandeur in the history of the world. Truth is no source in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. Examine but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Chamomile Buds, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a selfish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. Crane, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

Near Aquia Creek, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. Gilds, St. Clairsville, Pa.

Gentlemen: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

Soldiers' Home, Superintendent's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1863.

Gentlemen:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

Sykes, Chadwick & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

New Sewing-Machine Emporium.

No. 295 BROADWAY, near 22d-st.

This new Emporium for the exhibition and sale of the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER MACHINES at Manufacturers' Prices, has been opened for the accommodation of ladies residing in the upper part of the City, where ladies embroidering, braiding, cording, quilting, hemming, stitching, &c., are expressed by competent operators, at the shortest notice. Children's clothing, ladies' furnishing, &c., on hand and made to order. Sewing machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Bayeing-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PASLOR SAFES for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Pianos at Bargains.—WORCESTER'S celebrated 7¼ octave, elegantly carved pianos, not used six months, will be sold at a great bargain for cash, or monthly payments. New pianos to let, at No. 491 Broadway.

HORACE WATERS, Agent.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Morehouse—Kingsland.—In Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 7, by Rev. Edwin Downer, Charles H. Morehouse and Mary S., daughter of the late Robert Kingsland, all of Westfield.

Reeve—Mulford.—On Wednesday, July 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Ackman, of Elizabeth, N. J., Lyttle C. Reeve, of New-York, and Annie M., second daughter of J. W. Mulford, Esq., of Jersey City.

Sloan—Sea.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 6, by Rev. A. A. Willits, Alexson Sea and Charlotte A., daughter of Mr. Peter See. No cards.

DIED.

Cox.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., Miss Lydia Cox, daughter of Samuel Cox, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the residence of her father, No. 346 Cumberland-st, on Thursday, July 9, at 2 o'clock.

Chesebrough.—On Monday, July 6, at Baltimore, Maxwell Woodhull Chesebrough, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Thomas' Church, New-York, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Thursday, July 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Chichester.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 7, of cholera infantum, Helen, daughter of Lewis S. and Charlotte Chichester, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 75 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

Ellis.—At the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Col. Augustus Van Horne Ellis, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth N. Y. V., eldest son of Dr. Samuel Corp Ellis, of this City, aged 3- years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 8, at 1 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st., without further invitation.

Hendrickson.—On Monday, July 6, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Irene Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Andrew and Margaret Hendrickson, aged 20 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the trustees, Ex-trustees and teachers of Ward School No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, July 8, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 164 Bond-st.

Lenfest.—On Tuesday, July 7, Daniel Lenfest, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 St. James-pl., on Thursday, July 9, at 10 o'clock P. M.

Martin.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 7, Mary Helen Martin, eldest daughter of the late Maj. Hugh R. Martin, of Schenectady.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 126 North Moore-st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Musgrave.—Killed instantly in the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, at 10 o'clock P. M., Elijah F. Musgrave, Captain of Company G, 40th regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 28 years.

He fell covered with glory while in defence of his beloved country. He was universally beloved by both officers and men. Long will he be mourned by the whole service, for his like they have but a brave officer and a kind friend.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, July 8, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the Westchester M. E. Church. All are requested to meet at the house at 4 o'clock P. M.

Rolfe.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, July 7, at the residence of her son, Peter R. Roach, Mrs. Sarah Matilda Rolfe, daughter of Capt. Jacob Hallett, of St. John's, N. B., and wife of the late Timothy Roach, of Newtown, L. I., in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, July 9, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The cars leave from Jersey City Ferry at 11 and 2 o'clock P. M., and return at 6:05 and 8.

Ralph.—In Sussex, on Sunday, July 5, Robert W. Ralph, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 220 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

Rowe.—On Monday, July 6, Mrs. Catharine Rowe, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, corner of Fulton and Franklin ave., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, July 8.

Stevenson.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 7, at No. 26 West 20th-st., William Scott, infant son of Peter Stevenson.

The funeral will take place this day, July 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Wiggins.—On Tuesday, July 7, Margaret, daughter of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 61 North Moore-st., at 1½ o'clock this day, Wednesday, July 8. Remains will be taken to Brooklyn, for interment.

Yeaton.—On Monday evening, July 6, Agatha Elbanore, wife of Charles C. Yeaton, aged 26 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, July 9, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 305.—July 7, 1863.

11, 44, 41, 46, 1, 48, 42, 13, 59, 55, 63.

Kentucky, Class 306.—July 7, 1863.

71, 22, 23, 44, 12, 18, 69, 29, 6, 38, 41, 56, 11.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either as MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

QUICK CURES.

QUICK CURES.

QUICK CURES.

THE TRUE TEST.

Dr. RADWAY guarantees that his READY RELIEF will not keep the patient in doubt as to certainty of cure. In all cases where PAIN is experienced RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few minutes, prove its marvelous efficacy, and one bottle is sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical of its superiority to all other remedies, in curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Pain, Aches and other infirmities—while in attacks of Diarrhœa, Bilious Cholic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Chills and Fever, one or two doses is sufficient. In cases of Sprains, Strains, Cramps, Spasms, Headache, &c., its application will promote ease at once. One dose internally and one application externally will stop any ordinary pain, and one bottle cure any ordinary disease. Price 25 cents. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all Druggists.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT

FOR RETAILING

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

LOCKSMITHS' and

BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

CABINET TRIMMINGS,

CUTLERY.

PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,

No. 27 Park-row.

Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved worthless.

Agents in New-York City:

F. O. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.

RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.

CASWELL, MASON & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.

WM. GREY, No. 301 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,

SEA BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

REFRIGERATORS—ECONOMY IN ICE.

Ice is not merely a luxury, but almost a necessity in the household, and in this season of scarcity, the greatest economy should be exercised in the use of it. Great improvements have been made in refrigerators, or ice-chests, within a few years. In the old box refrigerator, where a lump of ice is put at the bottom, and the articles to be cooled placed over it, there is an unnecessary waste of ice. The provisions in this are cooled only by giving off or radiating their heat, which is absorbed by the ice, and they, being at the top, are always in the warmest part of the refrigerator. In several recent inventions the ice is placed at the upper part of the refrigerator, and its contents are not only cooled by radiation, but also by a descending current of cold air which is passing over them. This current cannot take place when the ice is below. We have upon our Exhibition Tables a model of a "Polar Refrigerator," manufactured by Leslie & Elliott, No. 494 Broadway, New-York, which has some excellent points. The box is divided into two compartments by a central ice chamber. This is made of corrugated zinc, and wedge-shaped, with the larger end uppermost. The ice is placed at the top of this chamber upon a rack, and the water, which results from its melting, and which is still very cold, is retained in the lower part, where it can be drawn off for drinking. It is an advantage to have separate compartments in the refrigerator, as delicate fruits, butter, milk, &c., can be kept where they will not contract any unpleasant flavor from meats and other provisions.—*Agriculturist.*

FOR THE WEST!

TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR ALL POINTS WEST, AT THE OFFICE OF THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

FOOT OF CORTLANDT-STREET.

This line, *via* Allentown and Harrisburgh, has not been broken

BY THE RECENT INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent.

LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC.—A MEETING of the citizens of the XVIIIth Ward will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, at 8 o'clock, at the large Hall, corner of Broadway and 3d-st., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the organization of a regiment, pursuant to a call of Gov. Seymour for 30,000 militia.

It is the imperative duty of every citizen, by his presence and exertion in the premises, to show his patriotism and determination to aid in putting down the rebellion.

Geo. Opdyke,	Peter Cooper,
C. Godfrey Gunther,	John D. Caldwell,
Edward C. Cowdin,	John N. Hayward,
Edward Cooper,	David Dudley Field,
James Kelly,	Gilbert M. Patt,
E. F. Cowdin,	Nathaniel Hayden,
D. Hennessey,	Timothy G. Churchill,
James M. Thomson,	John Foster,
Wm Baird,	Wm. Lainbeer, Jr.,
Seymour A. Bunce,	F. F. Marbury,
Robt. B. Roosevelt,	Henry Beesy.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.

Good and cheap, at

WILLARD'S,

No. 324 Hudson-st.,

Corner Houston-st.

AN INFORMAL MEETING OF the honorary and ex-members of the Eighth Regiment was held July 2, at the Room of Company C, at which it was resolved that the honorary and ex-members of the regiment be requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, at 8 o'clock, in the above room, to take action in relation to the reception of the regiment on its return from the seat of war.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 24 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

New-York, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Paran & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,

Department of the Gulf.

New-York, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Schenectady, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

Sir: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1863.

No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

New-York, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 24 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. SISCO, No. 186 East 23d-st.

Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, April 1, 1863.

Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. Lighthill, No. 24 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No. 12 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 Grand-st., Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Lape, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 33 Fifth-st., New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"New-York, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am simply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 230 6th-av."

"New-York, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes, in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,

No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 Madison-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been tre

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Canada	July 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 11	New-York	Hamburg.
North American	July 11	Quebec	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 24	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernian	June 25	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
China	June 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Adriatic	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Hibernia	July 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	July 7	New-York	New-Orleans
Morning Star	July 11	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	July 23	New-York	New-Orleans

For California.

North Star	July 13	New-York	Aspinwall
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe *via* Quebec, by the *North American*, close at 1 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke*, close on Thursday at 11 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, close on Monday, July 13, at 10½ A. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Rock, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of HANNIBAL S. IVER, deceased, situated on the New York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 53 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A double cottage, suitable for a small family, furnished, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let for two months or longer, at $75 per month; situated at Elizabeth, N. J., immediately adjoining the creek; beautifully shaded, with use of pleasure boat. Address G. W., Box No. 747 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT PEEKskill, with about an acre of land attached; beautifully located, with a fine view of the Hudson, and convenient to depot; will be rented till first of November next. Possession given immediately. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with about 30 acres, near Orange; within one hour of the City. Good improvements, and everything desirable for a gentleman's country home; can be bought on favorable terms. Principals only address HOWARD, Box No. 1,567 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites for rent and sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for Summer or permanent residence, situated on the Sound, at the mouth of Saugatuck River. The buildings are first-class and in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 3 Cliff st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, FOR three months, with stable accommodations. Will shade and fruit; located directly on the water, with suitable bathing conveniences, within convenient access to the City. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN A COUNTRY COTTAGE, HALF hour's ride from the City, a furnished parlor and bedroom, situated in a very healthy location, and to rent cheap. Inquire at 73 Nassau-st., New-York, first floor.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, UNTIL SEPT. 30, a neat little cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes from Ferry landing. Apply to JAMES WARING, No. 62 Beaver st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 68x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small boarding-house, in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 788 Broadway.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM.—FOR SALE, that farm of the late Robert Van Kleeck Limburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie, six miles from the City and four from the New-Hamburgh depot of the Hudson River Railroad, containing about 120 acres, 10 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire of JAMES H. MILLS, Poughkeepsie; JOHN VAN WYCK, New-Hamburgh; CHARLES DUBOIS, Fishkill Landing; GEORGE WADE, No. 3 State-st., New-York, and to the heirs on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—120 ACRES, IN GREENwich, Conn., the old homestead of Calvin Mead, to close an estate. For particulars inquire of RUFUS MEAD, Executor, No. 110 Easton-st., New-York.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY—three miles south of Poughkeepsie—containing 100 acres, with a good river site. Apply to D. C. VAIL, Milton, Ulster County, New-York.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal*.

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier*.

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. L. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,

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For sale by W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

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MANHOOD AND THE FIRE OF YOUTH

MANHOOD RESTORED; THE EFFECTS OF YOUTH-ful indiscretion, over-taxation, or exposure quickly and permanently restored. Impotency, Nervousness, Debility, Premature Decay, Wasting Weakness, Lost Power, Failing Faculties, Impoverished Blood, Unnatural Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Emissions, Sexual Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Backache, Heart Disease, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Cold Feet, Drowsiness after Eating, Wakefulness at Night, Mental Anxiety, Lung Disease, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all the concomitants of Lost Manhood, Self-Abuse or Excesses and Indiscretions of Youth, are thoroughly and permanently eradicated by the use of DR. JOHNSTON'S HOLLOWAY SANATIVE. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; sent by mail, free from observation, to any address, on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists everywhere. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. Genuine only from DR. JOHNSTON, 650 Broadway, New-York. Sold in Brooklyn by HEGEMAN & CO., Fulton and Clinton-sts.; and by druggists everywhere.

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JOHNSTON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS ARE THE best remedy for Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dizziness, Nervousness, Constipation, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Colic, Pain in the Side, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Malaria, Impure Blood, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Worms, Scurvy, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Blotches, Pimples, Blood Poisoning, Mercurial Diseases, Fever Sores, Old Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Weakness, Lameness, Stiffness, Numbness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Premature Decay, Wasting Weakness, Lost Power, Failing Faculties, Impoverished Blood, Unnatural Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Emissions, Sexual Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Backache, Heart Disease, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Cold Feet, Drowsiness after Eating, Wakefulness at Night, Mental Anxiety, Lung Disease, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all the concomitants of Lost Manhood, Self-Abuse or Excesses and Indiscretions of Youth, are thoroughly and permanently eradicated by the use of DR. JOHNSTON'S HOLLOWAY SANATIVE. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; sent by mail, free from observation, to any address, on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists everywhere. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. Genuine only from DR. JOHNSTON, 650 Broadway, New-York. Sold in Brooklyn by HEGEMAN & CO., Fulton and Clinton-sts.; and by druggists everywhere.

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CAUTION.

Various persons are offering for sale a spurious article of Dr. POWERS' CELEBRATED UTERINE FLORENTINE, under the name of "The Florentine," "Florentine Powders," "Powers' Florentine," &c. Ladies are cautioned against purchasing any of these worthless compounds. The genuine article is only to be had at the office of the inventor, No. 5 Washington-place, New-York, and of his authorized agents. Sent by mail or express, secure from observation, to any part of the country, on receipt of price, $5 per box. Pamphlets sent free. Dr. POWERS, Physician and Surgeon, No. 5 Washington-place, New-York. WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 49 Lynnwood-av., Cincinnati, O.

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READY ROOFING.

In place of tin, slate or shingles. At half the cost of tin. GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT for cracks in roofs, gutters, &c. Fire and water proof. Ready for use. Send for circular and sample. Agents wanted. Address GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING COMPANY, No. 9 Whitehall-st., New-York.

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Wood, Canvas, Iron, &c. Fire and Water proof. Elastic and lasting. Requires no varnish. Send for circular and sample. Agents wanted. Address WINDSOR PAINT COMPANY, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

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Improved Sash Fastener and Sash Balance. Fastens and balances sash at any point. Send for circular. Address J. H. HALLAN, Box 2,000, Boston, Mass.

TO CONTRACTORS.

For sale, 1,000,000 first class Philadelphia pressed brick, 1,000,000 second class do. do. 1,000,000 fine hard burned brick, 1,000,000 fine light colored brick, 1,000,000 fine dark colored brick, 1,000,000 fine cream colored brick, 1,000,000 fine salmon colored brick, 1,000,000 fine white brick, 1,000,000 fine buff brick, 1,000,000 fine gray brick, 1,000,000 fine red brick, 1,000,000 fine black brick, 1,000,000 fine variegated brick, 1,000,000 fine mottled brick, 1,000,000 fine assorted brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned paving brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned paving brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned sewer brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned sewer brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned fire brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned fire brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned arch brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned arch brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned sand brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned sand brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned kiln brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned kiln brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned stock brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned stock brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned common brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned common brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned culvert brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned culvert brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned building brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned building brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned ornamental brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned ornamental brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned fancy brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned fancy brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned pressed brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned pressed brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned moulded brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned moulded brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned hand brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned hand brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned machine brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned machine brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned wire cut brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned wire cut brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned dry clay brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned dry clay brick, 1,000,000 fine hard burned wet clay brick, 1,000,000 fine soft burned wet clay

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

Continued from First Page.

ry. After that fort was taken, it was determined to attack Fort Donelson. The gunboats were to go round and up the Cumberland River, while the army was to move overland from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson.

The roads were the worst ever known, and almost any other General, or any other troops, would have despaired of moving. But they did move. The country knows the result—Donelson fell. The enemy, 50,000 strong, behind his intrenchments, succumbed before the unrelenting bravery and vigor of our troops, no more than 28,000 being engaged. We took there, more than 16,000 prisoners.

While the capture of Donelson filled the country with joy, there was a cruel disposition to withhold from Gen. GRANT the meed of gratitude and praise so justly his due. Captious criticisms were indulged in that he did not make the attack properly, and that if he had done differently the work might have been better accomplished. Success could be no test of merit with him. And there was a more grievous suggestion touching his habits that has infused itself in the public mind everywhere. There never was a more atrocious slander upon a brave and noble-minded man, for he never indulges in the use of intoxicating liquor, and is an example of temperance.

The battle of Pittsburgh Landing was his next engagement. This he fought with forty thousand men against eighty thousand of the flower of the rebel army, led by their most distinguished generals. The contest, though a bloody one, resulted in a signal victory for our arms, as on the evening of the second day's fighting the enemy commenced a retreat, which soon degenerated into a perfect rout. Their loss was three to our two in men, and in much greater proportion in the demoralization of an army which follows a defeat.

The triumphal march of Gen. GRANT from Fort Gibson to the Big Black, and his five great victories, as he swept through Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, prior to his investment of Vicksburgh, need not but a passing allusion. Every incident of the brilliant and rapid campaign is well remembered.

In the face of what seemed insurmountable obstacles, he has for weary weeks prosecuted the siege of this obstinately-held city—conducting his operations with courage, sagacity and humanity—until at last complete success has rewarded his energy, his genius and his skill.

Vicksburgh is taken—its strong garrison has unconditionally surrendered. All honor to Gen. GRANT and to the valorous army that he has led to victory!

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Great Jubilation—Speeches by the President, Secretary Stanton, Gen. Halleck and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7.

The Cabinet was in regular session to-day Admiral Porter's Vicksburgh dispatch was received by Secretary WELLES, and read to the President. The news immediately spread throughout the city, creating intense and joyous excitement. Flags were displayed from all the Departments, and crowds assembled with cheers. Secretary STANTON issued an order for a salute of one hundred guns.

The fall of Vicksburgh, coupled with the Gettysburgh successes, is regarded as the turning point in the war. The President and high officials express a determination that the campaign shall not slacken off in consequence, but be carried on with renewed vigor. This sentiment is urged upon them by Messrs. HAMLIN, WILSON, CHANDLER, WASHBURNE and other prominent loyalists now in town.

The President congratulates himself on his infallible resistance to the efforts once made to induce him to remove Gen. GRANT. He always believed in GRANT's genius and energy, and is now rewarded for his decision in his favor. Hon. ELIHU WASHBURNE, GRANT's nearest personal friend, who defended him last Winter in the House, is overjoyed at the result of the siege.

At 8 P. M., a crowd assembled in front of the National Hotel, and marched up Pennsylvania-avenue, headed by the Marine Band, to the executive Mansion, and serenaded, and enthusiastically cheered the President, with repeated cheers for Gens. GRANT, MEADE, ROSECRANS, the Armies of the Union, etc. The President appeared at the window, amid loud cheers, and said:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am very glad indeed to see you to-night, and yet I will not say I thank you for this call, but I do most sincerely thank Almighty God for the occasion on which you have called. [Cheers.] How long ago is it? Eighty odd years since on the Fourth of July for the first time in the history of the world a nation, by its representatives, assembled and declared as a self-evident truth, 'that all men are created equal.' [Cheers.] That was the birthday of the United States of America. Since then the Fourth of July has had several very peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished men in the framing and support of the Declaration were THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS—the one having penned it, and the other sustained it the most forcibly in debate—the only two of the fifty-five who sustained it being elected Presidents of the United States. Precisely fifty years after they put their hands to the paper, it pleased Almighty God to take both from this stage of action. This was indeed an extraordinary and remarkable event in our history. Another President, five years after, was called from this stage of existence on the same day and month of the year; and now to this last 4th of July, just passed. When we have a gigantic rebellion at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow the principle that all men were created equal, we have the surrender of a most powerful position and army on that very day, [Cheers,] and not only so, but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near to us. Through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle on the first, second and third of the month of July: and on the 4th the cohorts of those who opposed the Declaration that all men are created equal, "turned tail" and ran. [Long continued cheers.] Gentlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion. I would like to speak in terms of praise due to the many brave officers and soldiers who have fought in the cause of the Union and liberties of their country from the beginning of the war. These are trying occasions, not only to success, but for the want of success. I dislike to mention the name of one single officer, lest I might do wrong to those I might forget. Recent events bring up glorious names, and particularly prominent ones; but these I will not mention. Having said this much, I will now take the music."

At the close of the President's speech the crowd proceeded to the War Department, and serenaded and cheered Mr. STANTON. The Secretary appeared on the steps, and made a short, stirring speech. He said that something under two years ago, on receipt of an offer of conditional surrender from a rebel army, the General in command replied: "I propose to move immediately on your works." The same General again moved on the enemy's works, and the result is Vicksburgh. He paid many flattering compliments to Gen. GRANT, also to Gen. MEADE. He concluded with saying, "The same strategy, the same bravery, the same indomitable zeal, which have driven the enemy from the banks of the Mississippi, and the banks of the Susquehanna, will, in a very short period, drive every armed rebel from the field, and every Copperhead to his den."

The Secretary next introduced Major-Gen. HALLECK, who was received with applause. He alluded to the time when he first took command of the Western army, two years ago. Since then GRANT had been under his command. He had fought fifteen battles and won fifteen victories. He was in Vicksburgh on the Fourth, he will be in Port Hudson to-morrow or next day. (Renewed cheering.)

After Gen. HALLECK finished speaking, he was succeeded by Messrs. WILKINSON, WILSON and WASHBURNE, who gave an account of Gen. GRANT's career, and the Jim Lane branch from the main crowd called on Mr. SEWARD, who spoke some minutes.

Mr. SEWARD said, that in his efforts to crush the rebellion, he had abandoned party and friends, and had taken ANDREW JOHNSON as his fit leader. Speaking of his devotion to his country, he added that no human being could ever make him the recipient of any favor from the nation after the close of the rebellion. He had determined that, for one, he would not be swerved from his path by the lust for power, under which patriotism was so blighted.

REJOICING IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 7.

By order of the Adjutant-General, two salutes of thirty-four guns each were fired to-day—one in honor of our victory in Pennsylvania, and the other for the fall of Vicksburgh. To-night there is an impromptu demonstration by the citizens. Guns are exploding, bells ringing, and with music and fireworks, the demonstration will be kept up until a late hour by an immense gathering of both sexes.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, July 7.

A grand impromptu celebration is taking place here, to-night, in honor of our victories. There is a mass-meeting in Hanover-square. A salute of 100 guns is thundering. All the bells of the city are ringing. There is a parade by the Davis Guards, and fireworks, bonfires, and illuminations flame in all the principal streets. Such a scene of enthusiasm and rejoicing was never known.

UTICA, Tuesday, July 7.

The fall of Vicksburgh has been celebrated here by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and every display of popular joy.

REJOICING IN NEW-JERSEY.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, July 7.

The glorious news of the surrender of Vicksburgh was received here amid the ringing of the church bells and a salute of one hundred guns. The most intense enthusiasm prevails. The Union Leaguer rooms and several private residences are illuminated.

REJOICING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 7.

The news of the surrender of Vicksburgh appeared to cause more joyous excitement in Boston than any previous event of the war. Bells were rung, cheers given, and congratulations exchanged generally.

At Newburyport the bells were rung, and a salute of one hundred guns fired.

Dispatches from many quarters describe similar demonstrations of joy and gratitude for the glorious result.

REJOICING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 7—8 P. M.

The State House bell is ringing a joyful peal over the capture of Vicksburgh.

All the fire-bells in the city are also now ringing, by direction of the Mayor, sent through the police telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 7—9 P. M.

The newspaper offices are illuminated this evening. The *Ledger* building has stars placed along the entire front. The *North American* has the word "Victory." The *Bulletin* and other offices are tastefully decorated in honor of the victory. Numerous private dwellings and other edifices are illuminated.

REJOICING IN NEW-HAVEN.

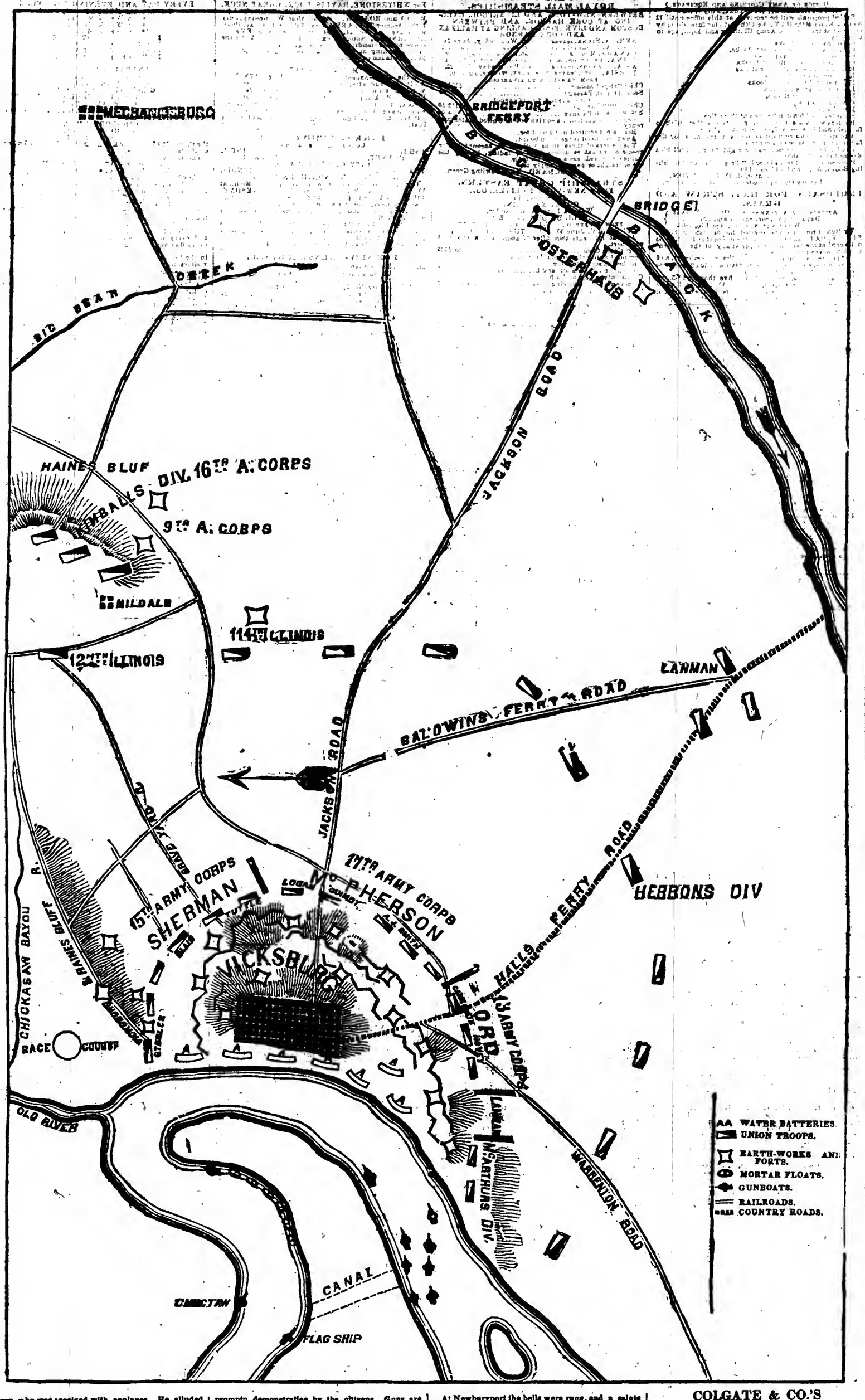
NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, July 7.

There is great rejoicing in this city over the news of the capture of Vicksburgh.

A National salute is now being fired upon the Public Square by direction of the Mayor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, located in Plattekill, Ulster County, a few miles from Newburgh and Milton. For references, inquire of GEORGE DE HEATH, No. 647 Broadway, or to ALFRED BRADY, No. 161 Thames-st., New-York.

THE REBEL WORKS AROUND VICKSBURGH.



HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time.
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul appear,
That fever-taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
Wrath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb:
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

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New-York Office, No. 628 Broadway.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 208 AND 205 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 32 in a box, and in bulk
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 20 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 128 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as entry-clerk in a wholesale fancy goods house. Salary small. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 4,870 N. Y. P. O.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3679. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. LEE'S RETREAT.

The Main Force of the Rebels Between Hagerstown and Williamsport.

Their Army Completely Enveloped by Our Cavalry.

The Enemy Forming a Line from Funkstown to Falling Waters.

A Portion of Early's Command Reported Cut Off in the Mountains.

Havoc Among the Rebel Wagon Trains.

Ewell's Train Nearly Destroyed by Kilpatrick.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Ten Feet of Water in the Potomac at Williamsport.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE PROBABLE.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, July 7—9 P. M.

The latest intelligence from the front places LEE's headquarters at Hagerstown to-day. The prospect of another conflict are crossing the river is not promising. LEE secured the short line of retreat by seizing the Weynesboro Gap.

The weather is very wet, and the roads heavy, yet the troops are doing well.

The total number of prisoners captured, reported at the Provost-Marshal General's Office up to last night, including the wounded, is in the vicinity of eleven thousand. There is no truth in the stories of great amounts of artillery captured by us. It is possible that we took one battery, but even this is not certain. The reason is apparent enough,—we fought the battle entirely on the defensive, and did not pursue the enemy beyond the contested ground.

About two-thirds of the burial parties sent out to bury the rebel dead have made returns. The number reported by them is thus far twenty-six hundred and eighty. The total cannot fall under three thousand five hundred, not including those of Wednesday's fight, which the enemy himself buried.

Our losses, as to-day reported semi-officially, foot up seventeen thousand, killed, wounded and missing. The Third corps loses forty-four hundred; the Fifth corps, two thousand three hundred and forty-nine; the Twelfth corps, seven hundred and fifty; the Second corps, four thousand eight hundred. The balance I have not yet obtained.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, July 7—10 P. M.

Intelligence from the front, just received, informs us that LEE's forces are crossing the Potomac at Williamsport in two flat boats, leaving their wagons behind. This is reliable.

Our cavalry have done great service within the past week. Yesterday KILPATRICK sent in fifteen hundred prisoners, whom he had captured with the trains on Sunday evening. On that day he destroyed four hundred wagons; to-day he destroyed sixty more, and sent in three hundred horses and mules. The cavalry under BUFORD and KILPATRICK had a severe fight with the enemy's infantry yesterday, while getting out of their lines. Capt. CLARK, of the Eighteenth Illinois, was killed. Maj. WEDELL was severely wounded.

In Gen. GREGG's fight last Thursday, both WARD, HAMPSON and JENKINS were wounded. The former had two sabre cuts on his head.

KILPATRICK says the rebel cavalry Gen. ROBERTSON is among the prisoners to-day, with the insignia of his rank torn off. Our cavalry have done brilliant service, and are in the highest spirits. Their losses are heavy.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, July 7—11½ P. M.

STILL LATER.—The following dispatch has just been received from Mr. E. A. PAUL, your gallant cavalry correspondent with Gen. KILPATRICK.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Md., Sunday, July 5, 1863.

Gen. KILPATRICK's command left its position near Gettysburgh on Saturday, July 4, and started across the Mountain by way of Monterey Gap, passing through Emmittsburgh, Fountaindale, to Monterey Gap, Waterloo, Rodgeville and Smithburgh, Md., where the command made a temporary halt. The train of Gen. EWELL's corps was struck near its centre where the pike crosses the Monterey road on the westerly slope of the Mountain. Before arriving at this place the command had captured four miles of wagon trains, between 1,500 and 2,000 prisoners, cavalry and infantry, about 200 officers, and 2,000 horses and mules—in fact, the entire train of EWELL's command, which was strongly guarded by both cavalry and infantry. Among the prisoners are a large number of Gen. EARLY's division.

Having written so much, I started with a scout and Capt. ESTES to reach Gen. PLEASANTON's headquarters, and we were chased four miles by rebel cavalry. I send this by a scout, McCULLOUGH. We are surrounded, and expect a fight every moment. *We shall win.*

E. A. PAUL.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8.

It is again necessary to caution the public against estimating the results of the late battle too highly. The number of prisoners captured, including the wounded, is now about 12,000, but we have taken no cannon.

The rain is still falling heavily, and while it may fill the Potomac, yet it will retard our army more. The roads are very heavy. Our columns are pushing ahead, however.

A portion of LEE's force is known to be across, but we shall be up with the balance in time to get some more prisoners, at least.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8—12 M.

Official information, just received from the front, places LEE's main force on the rapid passage from Hagerstown to Williamsport. Yesterday our cavalry completely enveloped the enemy, and harassed him on front, flanks and rear.

LEE has now thrown out one corps of infantry toward Boonsboro, forming a line from Funkstown on their left to Falling Waters on their right. This commands the Hagerstown and Sharpsburgh, and Boonsboro and Williamsport turnpikes. Behind this road the enemy are pushing back as rapidly as possible. It was in forcing our cavalry back to form this line that a severe fight occurred yesterday, in which we met with considerable loss in the unequal contest with their infantry.

A portion of Gen. EARLY's command is reported cut off in the mountains.

There is ten feet of water in the Potomac at Williamsport.

L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8—11 P. M.

The impression to-night is that the rebels, baffled in their endeavors to recross the Potomac, will intrench themselves at and about Antietam, and their await battle, with every advantage of position and shelter.

A portion of their infantry are actually across the river, but the passage was made hesitatingly, and seemingly with a fear to put on the other side any force that might be needed on this.

It is almost certain that LEE has already thrown up works that stretch from Williamsport to Antietam.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

Messages for the Associated Press, received from Frederick, Md., to-night, say:

"Information which can be relied upon comes from the front this morning, of the following purport: The rise in the Potomac has checked the passage of the rebel army. A small portion of LEE's transportation has been crossed on rafts at Williamsport and Shepardstown, and his stock swam over. His ambulance trains, with wounded, have also crossed, but his supply trains, artillery, infantry and cavalry are reported to be nearly all on this side. His first line of battle has been formed on the Antietam Fields." Should this prove true, and it is certain that he cannot receive reinforcements, he will be compelled to trust the fate of his army to the arbitrament of a bloody field. Our forces are gradually concentrating in that direction. The hopes and prospects of annihilating the entire army of Virginia are bright. The best possible spirits animate the officers and men. At the last advices, LEE was concentrating his forces by every available route. Fearing an attack, he yesterday morning planted his batteries on every road by which we were likely to approach.

BUFORD and KILPATRICK, with the cavalry division, made a demonstration in the direction of Williamsport, but were unable to penetrate LEE's lines. Many citizens of Hagerstown, Funktown, Williamsport and Clear Spring, have left their homes, believing a battle imminent. Some of them have arrived in Frederick, and think that LEE only placed his guns in position to keep us in check while his forces were crossing.

The reports as to the existence of rebel bridges at Williamsport are contradictory, but the general impression at Frederick is that none have been built. A scout, who was there on Tuesday, says preparations were in progress to build one. This may have been frustrated by the sudden and heavy rise in the Potomac.

Gen. MEADE and Staff have arrived at Headquarters, having ridden thirty-five miles from Gettysburgh. Several corps are understood to be nearer the point desired. A considerable force has probably reached the vicinity of Williamsport to-night. In the meantime our cavalry are on the enemy's left flank and rear, and make frequent attacks. Our scouts are frequently heard from, and their reports add confirmation of LEE's endeavors to recross the Potomac.

NEWS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, July 8.

News received here to-day by telegraph, by way of London and Bedford, shows that the main body of Gen. LEE's army is between South Mountain and Hagerstown.

Gen. LEE will probably select a place between Hagerstown and the Potomac to give Gen. MEADE battle, as it is considered utterly impossible for him to reach Virginia.

Gen. IMBODEN is at Williamsport with from 7,000 to 10,000 troops, protecting the rebel supply trains.

Gen. LEE's wagon train is at that point, to the number of 4,000 to 5,000, making their way into Virginia as fast as their limited means will admit.

Gen. LEE evidently sees that there is no escape for his army, and is preparing himself to give Gen. MEADE another battle, which will probably take place on Friday or Saturday.

The rain poured down in torrents last night, and has continued to do so until 12 o'clock to-day.

The present flood would destroy any pontoon bridge on the Potomac, even if the rebels had one, and it is positively known they have nothing of the kind.

The authorities are throwing troops up the valley as fast as possible.

Gen. MEADE's army and the troops under Gen. COUCH, are moving as rapidly as the roads will admit.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 8.

The *American's* special Frederick letter, dated this morning, says:

"It is no longer a question whether the Potomac is fordable, but whether any bridge the rebels may have would stand before such a flood.

It speaks of active army operations. Our cavalry are continually picking up prisoners and send them in by the hundred; also capturing or burning rebel trains. The rebels are abandoning their wounded, whom they placed in wagons taken from farms along the road. If LEE is detained at the river *he case will be most desperate if not hopeless.*"

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 8—10 P. M.

The *American's* special, dated Frederick, Wednesday noon, July 8, says:

"The position of the rebels and their condition have been definitely ascertained. Their infantry line is drawn across from Funkstown, Maryland, to Falling Waters, and behind this line they are using almost superhuman exertions to get their trains, such as they have saved, and their artillery and ammunition across the river. The best military authority here doubts—I might almost say is convinced—that they have no pontoon train beside that destroyed at Falling Waters; and that with such canal-boats as they had not previously burned, and with timber fallen in the vicinity of and at Hardinsburgh, they are endeavoring to supply the deficiencies of their Engineer corps. It is known that two days ago they had troops felling timber. They also attempted to cross some wagons on flat boats, but the impetuous current of the river rendered the attempt futile. They are now crossing their horses on boats and leaving their wagons on this side, probably intending to take them to pieces, and thus transport them on the canal-boats.

I have heard the opinion expressed in a very high military quarter that the rebels will probably secure the most defensible line in front of Williamsport, entrench themselves, and endeavor to hold our army at bay, while they secure the means of crossing. The position of the rebels is such there desperate that I had allowed myself to think heretofore. Of course they may get away; but it looks much less probable now than it did 24 hours ago.

The cavalry of Gen. PLEASANTON have been operating with magnificent success during the last three days. It is a positive fact that while the rebels were retreating we had cavalry in their front and rear, and on both flanks. Its presence and bold dashes greatly aided in increasing the demoralization of the rebels, and their discipline has been greatly relaxed.

LEE's Headquarters are definitely ascertained to be at Hagerstown to-day, and his troops are mainly on the road between there and Williamsport, which is only seven miles distant.

Gen. EARLY's rebel command is to-day reported to be cut off in the mountains, near Greencastle, by our cavalry. This is, of course, at present only a rumor; but it is credited to some extent, in view of the knowledge of the purposes of Gen. PLEASANTON's present movements.

It is the opinion at headquarters, that our cavalry have taken not less than 6,000 prisoners, including wounded rebels who had been picked up everywhere along the road, and in farm houses, where they had been abandoned by their friends. Among the captured is Brig.-Gen ROBINSON. He had torn off the insignia of his rank, and was dressed in citizen's clothing. Brig.-Gen. TREMBLE, of the 19th of April and Philadelphia Railroad fame, is also a prisoner. He was found in the farm house of Mr. DAVID WEIKER, near Gettysburgh, with his left foot blown off by a shell.

The damage done the rebel trains by the dashes of our cavalry is almost incredible. Everywhere they were captured, cut off and burned. Gen. KILPATRICK dashed into the middle of Gen. EWELL's train, and burnt between 200 and 300 wagons, and run off the horses. To-day he captured 60 more wagons, and 200 horses and mules. Our cavalry (I think KILPATRICK's division) had a fight yesterday at Hagerstown with a rebel infantry division. Their position was at one time dangerous, but they got out finally without serious loss.

Our army is moving steadily. Of its direction and disposition I shall say little, though the former may be readily guessed at from what is said of the position of the enemy. If LEE remains this side of the river, there is a probability of another battle within the next forty-eight hours.

As I close the heavy rain-storm is over, the sun breaking through the clouds. Forward is the word along the whole line.

GEN. JONES AND 1,000 PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 8.

Nearly one thousand rebels, captured by Gen. KILPATRICK, arrived here this morning, including Brig.-Gen. JONES, a cavalry officer, and 51 commissioned officers.

THE REPORTED FIGHT AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

No information has been received from Williamsport to 2 o'clock to-day. It is not believed there was a fight there yesterday, although it is probable Gen. SEDGWICK has done the enemy's rear much damage.

THE FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 8.

There is a heavy rain-storm here. The constant rain which has been falling for the last three days west of Herrisburgh insures a lasting freshet in the Potomac River for a week at least.

THE SECOND VERMONT BRIGADE.

Of the Second Vermont brigade, commanded by Gen. GEORGE J. STANNARD, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth regiments were engaged in the battles of Thursday and Friday. They fought like old veterans, captured a battery and three stands of colors from the enemy. Their loss in killed and wounded is reported at 200. Gen. STANNARD was wounded in the leg while leading his command.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. DOUBLEDAY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIRST CORPS, July 6, 1863.

The Major-General commanding the division desires to return his thanks to the Vermont brigade, the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Twentieth New-York State militia for their gallant conduct in resisting in the front line the main attack of the enemy upon this position, after sustaining a terrific fire from seventy-five to one hundred pieces of artillery. He congratulates them upon contributing so essentially to the glorious end—it is to be hoped—final victory of yesterday.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY.
EDWARD C. BAIRD, Captain and A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Details of the Battle of Gettysburgh—Characteristics of the People of the Town—Interesting Incidents, &c.

GETTYSBURGH, Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

The history of the great battle cannot now be either fully or truthfully written. The ignominious retreat of the enemy, and the pursuit of our own forces, renders the gathering of facts and lists of casualties very difficult. A thousand and one incidents remain untold, and they are all of the most interesting character. I have a dozen themes, all pressing for mention in this letter, and scarcely time for doing justice to one of them.

One of the most important is the extent of our losses. There are all sorts of wild estimates, some of them too, I am sorry to say, by gentlemen of the medical profession, who ought to know better. I have carefully culled all the reports yet in, and though the fighting was the severest of the war, yet I do not see how the actual casualties can exceed seventeen thousand, and probably will not go above fifteen thousand. Several thousand men are counted among the missing, but they are not prisoners—they are on a grand straggle, and the country from Frederick to Westminster, to Hanover, to Gettysburgh, and back again to Frederick, swarms with brave men away from their commands—luxuriating among the farm-houses as long as their money lasts, and stife from the gobels of provost-guards, of which, *by the way*, nobody has seen any lately.

The country must not over-estimate the results of the victorious contests of last week. True, people were fainting for a success at the hands of the Army of the Potomac, and having got it, they applaud to the skies. It is already better than Antietam, and it may be a great deal better, but let not false reports be born only to be extinguished in bitter disappointment.

And to our captures. Whoever is so sensational as to pen the deliberate falsehoods with reference to the number of prisoners and guns captured, should at once be compelled to wear a straight-jacket. Either thing could be easily verified—the first by going to the Provost-Marshal-General, and the second by going to the chief ordnance officer. I applied at the former's office last evening, and learned that the number of prisoners, including rebels wounded, thus far reported, was nearly eleven thousand. I know now that we captured no artillery whatever, and the enemy done from us.

But there is one thing the cavalry cannot have too much of—sympathy for the fallen—or cannot give too much—aid for the wounded, and unstinted praise for the valorous men, whose steady and unblenching courage have turned the tide of necessity disaster into a sweeping and surging victory—let a nation be truly thankful.

And apropos to this, let me make it a matter of undeniable history that the conduct of the majority of the male citizens of Gettysburgh, and the surrounding County of Adams, is such as to stamp them with dishonor and craven-hearted meanness. I do not speak hastily. I but write the unanimous sentiments of the whole army—an army which now feels that the doors from which they drove a host of robbers, thieves and cut-throats, were not worthy of being defended. The actions of the people of Gettysburgh are so sordidly mean and unpatriotic, as to engender the belief that they were indifferent as to which party was whipped. I will give a few instances.

In the first place the male citizens mostly ran away, and left the women and children to the mercy of their enemies. On their return, instead of lending a helping hand to our wounded, and opening their houses to our famished officers and soldiers, they have only manifested indecent haste to present their bills to the military authorities for payment of losses inflicted by both armies. One man yesterday presented a Captain with a bill for *eighteen rails* which his men had burned in cooking their coffee! On the streets the burden of their talk is their losses—and speculations as to whether the Government can be compelled to pay for this or that. Almost entirely they are uncourteous—but this is plainly from lack of intelligence and refinement. Their charges, too, were exorbitant—hotels, $2 50 per day; milk, 10 and 15 cents per quart; bread, $1 and even $1 50 per loaf; *twenty cents for a bandage for a wounded soldier!* And these are only a few specimens of the sordid meanness and unpatriotic spirit manifested by these people, from whose doors our noble army had driven a hated enemy. I wish it to be understood that the facts I have stated can be fully substantiated by many officers high in rank, as well as by what I personally saw and experienced. This is Adams County—a neighbor to Copperhead York, which is still nearer to the stupid and stingy Berks.

Of course there were some bright exceptions to this conduct, and one or two that came to my notice I desire to allude to here, for they richly deserve it, having interspersed a bright oasis in this desert of shameless indifference and discourtesy—a shiftlessness which refused Miss DIX and her lady nurses board, because they "didn't want to be troubled with boarders."

In honorable contrast to this sordidness was the the conduct of Prof. STORRS and his amiable wife. As many as twelve wounded Union soldiers at once lay upon his dining-room floor, receiving from himself and Mrs. STORRS constant care. His spacious yard was for days a free ordinary, where our men ate their fill, without money and without price not only, but with that hearty and cheerful welcome which so reanimates the weary. In his cellar he concealed three Union officers for three days while the town was in possession of the rebels—anxiously determined to save them from arrest and the Libby Prison. His wife fed them stealthily during that time. This generous man encountered Mr. WILKESON while searching for his son's body, and overcame him wholly with his tender outpouring of sympathy and offers of service. He subsequently sought him out and compelled him to come to his home and take food. The next day, as Mr. WILKESON was passing the Professor's door to an undertaker's, he placed his little son on the watch for him, and as Mr. W. returned he went out and tenderly forced him in, and showed him a room prepared for his use so long as he should stay in Gettysburgh, and then insisted upon his sitting down to a tee table generously and elegantly spread for him and five other strangers.

Squire SAMUEL DORSEY, living near Two Taverns, five miles east of Gettysburgh, for days fed scores of men and officers, including Gen. MERRITT wounded; kept his wife and servants cooking constantly, and provided large amounts of food for the wounded, and for all this he refused compensation. He has a noble son in the army, who he would have thus done by. He came home to see his father, and that father blessed him as they parted, and said, "My son, I wish to save your life if I can; don't expose yourself to needless danger, but reflect credit upon your family—*do your duty.*" And that son, now two years a soldier in the Reserves, does his duty.

In Maryland, I am happy to say, there were few cases of extortion. The contrast between the two States was marked. Articles of food were generally freely provided and sold at a very moderate price. The towns of Middlebury, Taneytown, Liberty, Union Bridge and others, will long be remembered by our soldiers.

A few more incidents of the battle may be interesting here.

JOHN BURNS, a resident of Gettysburgh, about fifty years of age, took his own shot-gun and joined in the battle on Thursday, in defence of his home. He fought very bravely, as was shown by his receiving five wounds, none of them serious, however.

On the evening of the second day's fight, the rebels charged on Battery B, First Pennsylvania artillery. A rebel Lieutenant jumped over the works, and demanded of the Captain the surrender of the battery. The Captain responded by knocking him down and taking 40 of his men prisoners.

The First New-Hampshire battery was located on a rise of ground, with a small grove of timber close in the rear. When the rebels were advancing across the open plain the men left their pieces, heavily shotted, and secreted themselves in the grove. The rebels perceiving this, supposed the pieces deserted, and came on at a rapid rate. When within short range the men rejoined their pieces, and opened a terribly destructive fire upon them, which caused them to break and fall back precipitately, with large numbers killed and wounded. The Nineteenth Massachusetts, Col. DEVENS, took third stand of colors, the Fourteenth, Minnesota, and Fifty-third Virginia regiments. A portion of the battle field, the importance of which was imminent, and the contest for which has not been fully described, was the extreme left flank, which the enemy endeavored to turn with so much desperation. When the Fifth corps was put into position, it, in fact, supported the Third corps, in part relieved it, and was extended out on the left, to lengthen our line, and checkmate the enemy's flanking attempts. Ayres' division was on the left of the Third corps, and the Third brigade of the First division, (then commanded by Gen. BARNES, the brigade of Col. VINCENT) was detached and sent to guard the extreme left flank. Here some of the most desperate fighting of the day occurred. Col. VINCENT, a brave and highly accomplished officer, was mortally wounded, and taken from the field. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Col. JAMES C. RICE, of the Forty-fourth New-York. The command had hardly gotten into position, and thrown out a heavy line of skirmishers, before two brigades of Texas and Alabama troops made a desperate charge against their position, with the purpose of passing between our line and the mountain (Wolf Hill) immediately on our flank. They made five or six desperate attempts to accomplish this purpose, pressing up to within fifty yards of the line of our gallant brigade, which fought with great desperation—slaughtering the enemy by hundreds. But Col. RICE saw the great importance of the position and determined to hold it—a determination in which that fire-proof brigade sustained him most gallantly. Not a man or officer was allowed to flinch; ammunition got low, but was quickly re-supplied; the struggle became more and more deadly; many officers were falling, when Col. RICE sent to Gen. BARNES for reinforcements, so that he could advance and take possession of the mountain, a third of a mile to the front beyond. Five regiments of CRAWFORD's Reserves came under Col. FISHER. They were placed in a strong position and Col. RICE then ordered the Twentieth Maine, Col. CHAMBERLAIN, to advance and take possession of Wolf Hill, which he gallantly did, taking twenty-five prisoners, including several officers.

The brigade took, altogether, over three hundred prisoners, including two Colonels and fifteen commissioned officers, over four hundred stand of arms, saved all of our own dead and wounded and those of the enemy, and held at night his entire ground. One-third of the brigade was killed and wounded. Col. RICE's disposition of the troops in action, and his ordering the advance so that we rested our flank on the mountain, were highly praised by his superior officers. Fifty dead rebels were buried in front of the position of the Twentieth Maine and Forty-fourth New-York, and the Eighty-third Pennsylvania brought in nearly a hundred of the enemy's wounded.

This brigade has an old fighting reputation. And such commanders as RICE and COMEN, of the Forty-fourth New-York, WELCH, of the Sixteenth Michigan, CHAMBERLAIN, of the Twentieth Maine, and WESTWARD, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, will nobly sustain it.

Great grief is expressed at the loss of Col. VINCENT, whom they all admired and respected as an accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier. He was wounded in the groin, and though still living, is not expected to survive many hours.

L. L. CROUNSE.

FURTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES.

First Brigade, Regular Infantry. Second Division, Fifth Corps.

Killed.

Second Lieut. S. A. Miller, 12th infantry.

Wounded.

Capt. S. Van Rensalaer, 12th infantry.
Capt. H. W. Freidley, 2d inf'y
Capt. J. M. Locke, 14th inf'y.
Lieut. D. Parker, 3d inf'y.
Lieut. Geo. B. Batter, 3d infantry.
Lieut. S. T. Crowley, 4th infantry.
Lieut. Geo. Williams, 4th infantry.
Lieut. E. L. Alston, 12th infantry.
Lieut. Edward Lissum, 12th infantry.
Lieut. W. O. Douglas, 12th infantry.
Lieut S. Morton, 3d inf'y.

Total casualties—362 killed, wounded and missing.

Returns of Casualties, July 2, 1863, Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps.

First Lieut. Goodrich, 2d infantry—killed.
Maj. A. T. Lee, 2 infantry—wounded.
First Lieut. McLaughlin, 2d infantry—wounded.
Second Lieut. F. E Lacey 2d infantry—wounded.
Second Lieut. D. W. Burke, 2d infantry—wounded.
First Lieut. W. F. Miller, 7th infantry—killed.
First Lieut. R. B. Crawford, 7th infantry—left arm amputated.
First Lieut. R. R. Combs, 7th inf.—hand, slightly.
1st Lieut. E. C. Woodruff, 7th infry—knee, slightly.
1st Lieut. W. J. Fisher—10th infantry—killed.
Capt. Wm. Clinton, 10th in—rightleg, slightly.
Capt. G. E. Bush, 10th in—hand, slightly.
1st Lieut. R. G. Wells, 10th infantry—leg, not known.
2d Lieut. M. C. Boyce, 10th infantry—abdomen, sev'y.
2d Lieut. G. Hamilton, 10th—right leg, slightly.
Capt. T. O. Barri, 11th in'y—killed.
Lieut. H. Kenastop, 11th infantry—killed.
1st Lieut. G. W Green, 17th infantry—leg, slightly.
1st Lieut. R. F. Wilson—17th infantry—hand.
1st Lieut. J. S. Knapp, 17th infantry—leg.
Lieut. H. Rockford, 11th infantry—killed.
Capt. J. M. Goodhue, 11th 11th in—hand, slightly.
Lieut. M. Elder, 11th in—leg, severely.
Lieut. A. A. Harbeck, 11th in—hip, slightly.
Lieut. L. Peter, 11th infantry—ankle, severely.
Lieut. O. H. Healy, 11th infantry—neck, severely.
Lieut A. Barber, 11th infantry—leg severely.
Capt. G. W. Edgerton, 11th infantry—back, slightly.
1st Lt. W. H. Chamberlin, 17th infantry—killed.
Capt. S. Dana, 17th infantry—leg.
Capt. D. H. Chase, 17th infantry—slightly.
Capt. W. G. Mooreland, 17th infantry—leg.
1st Lt. T. H. Carpenter, 17th infantry—leg.
1st Lt. W. H. Walcott, 17th infantry—leg amputated.
1st Lt. H. A. Swartwout, 17th infantry—leg.
1st Lt. D. S. Montgomery, 17th infantry—arm.
1st Lt. G. W. Green, 17th infantry—leg, slightly.
2d Lieut. E. S. Abbott, 17th infantry—mortally.
2d Lieut. J. H. Bradford, 17th infantry.
2d Lieut. W. Ewing, 17th infantry—dangerously.

Total—killed, 73; wounded, 371.

Casualties in Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, July 2 and 3, 1863.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Gen. S. H. Weed, Commanding Third Brigade.
Col. P. H. O'Rorke, 140th New-York Vols.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Capt. Spiers, 140th New-York Vols.—mortally.
Capt. Starks, 140th New-York Vols.—severely.
Capt. Sibley, 140th New-York Vols.—in both legs.
Lieut. McGraw, 140th N. Y. Vols.—severely, leg broken.
Lieut. Crise, 140th N. Y. Vols.—flesh wound, thigh.
Capt. S. A. McKee, 154th Penn. Vols.—slightly.
Lieut. J. H. Foster, 154th Penn. Vols.—slightly.
Lieut. D. Lynch, 154th Penn. Vols.—fatally.
Lieut. J. F. Donnell, 91st Penn. Vols.—contusion.
Capt. Jas. E. Jenkins, 146th N. Y. Vols.—seriously.

Third Brigade—First Division.

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. J. M. Sell—leg shot off.
Col. Strong Vincents—mortally wounded.

TWENTIETH MAINE.

Lieut. W. L. Kendall—killed.
Capt. O. W. Billings—knee.
Lieut. J. H. Stanwood—leg.
Capt. S. F. Kean—side.
J. B. Fitch—thigh.
Lieut. E. H. Lincoln—leg.

SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.

Lieut Butler Brown—killed.
Lieut. W. H. Berden—killed.
Lieut. W. Jewett—killed.
Lieut. W. V. Bergman—wounded.
Lieut. A. J. Cameron—wounded.

FORTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

Lieut. Dunham—killed.
Capt. Lorraboo—killed.
Capt. Munger—wounded.
Capt. Bourge—wounded.
Lieut. Thomas—wounded.
Adj. Herendeen—wounded slightly.

The Forty-fourth New-York lost 2 officers and 24 men killed, and 6 officers and 72 men wounded.

The Twentieth Maine lost 6 officers wounded, and 20 men killed, and 62 men wounded.

The Sixteenth Michigan lost, 3 officers and 16 men killed, and 2 officers and 31 men wounded.

The Eighty-third Pennsylvania lost 19 killed, and 35 wounded.

First Brigade. First Division, Fifth Corps.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. R. W. Davis—killed.
Lieut. J. R. Wilson—side. Two men killed, 15 wounded.
Lieut. J. B. Inmans—hip, seriously.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

Col. Abbott—wounded.
Capt. Spence—severely.
Capt. Rundle—slightly.
Lieut. Merritt—severely.
Lieut. Randall—severely.
Lieut. Woodard—slightly.
Lieut. Ladd—killed.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Roche—both legs.
Lieut. Marvin—severely.
Lieut. Look—slightly.

NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

No officers injured.

THE DEATH OF COL. HUSTEN.

From the following dispatch to Sheriff LYNCH, we learn of the death of Col. HUSTON, formerly of the Second regiment N. Y. S. M., and recently appointed Colonel of the Eighty-second regiment New-York Volunteers:

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1863.

Sheriff James Lynch, New-York:

Col. JOHN HUSTON, of the Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, late of the Second New-York State Militia, was killed yesterday in battle. The body will be forwarded. (Signed,) E. L. SPROUT,
A. Q. M., Gettysburgh.

Col. JAMES HUSTON, long known as an officer of the New-York State Militia, left this City with his regiment, May 1, 1861, as Captain of Company E; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he commanded the regiment at the battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, and has since been commissioned by Gov. SEYMOUR as Colonel.

His energy and zeal in encouraging his regiment to stand firm against the repeated attacks of EWELL's corps, exposed him to the sharpshooters of the enemy, and he fell pierced by three shots at the head of his columns, while giving his commands.

Nineteen regiment did not long survive him. It is reported that of three hundred and sixty-five men and six, but three officers and fifty-seven men remain of the Second New-York State Militia, (Eighty-second New-York Volunteers,) "the oldest Militia regiment in the State, and the first to volunteer for the war."

His bereaved widow and his numerous friends in this City, have the sympathy of the community in their irreparable loss. His remains are expected to arrive here this week.

WHERE GEN. REYNOLDS FELL.

Capt. W. H. WILCOX, Aid-de-Camp, of the late Gen. REYNOLDS' Staff, says, in a card to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"I notice in the papers very erroneous statements regarding the manner of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS' death—allow me to correct them. He was riding along the line of skirmishers, endeavoring to rally and urge forward some Western troops (of well-tested courage) who had broken from the terrible fire to which they were subjected, when he received the mortal wound which in fifteen minutes after deprived the army of one of its most gallant and able commanders. This was about 9½ in the morning, a short time after the action commenced, and not in the afternoon. The place of his death was about where the "College" or Seminary is located on the map, (this building was only about quarter of a mile out of town,) and not where marked as being on the side of the city opposite to the place of action. The First corps did not retire *before* the General died, but some two hours after. As I was the Aid who rode by his side at the time he was wounded, I am enabled to give you thus briefly the facts."

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

The News from the Army of the Potomac—The Passes—Enormous Number of Deserters—Gen. Couch's Troops.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 6, 1863.

Everybody here is in high spirits at the glorious news from the Army of the Potomac. The telegraph has anticipated me of course, but it may be as well to say that confirmation of the best possible reports is hourly arriving. Wounded officers and citizens are arriving from Gettysburgh continually, and report everything favorably. The army is in splendid spirits at the great victory. This is the first time the Army of the Potomac has actually chased the army of Virginia, and sent it flying before them. I remember well what a soldier said to me after the battle of Chancellorsville. "I don't understand these victories," he remarked. "I only know that I have always been chased, and that I should like to do a little chasing myself now." Unless he is numbered among the fallen he has his ambition gratified. For the rebel army is in full retreat, and our forces fresh and inspirited by their victory, are rapidly following them. The South Mountain—a continuation of the same range that runs down into Maryland, spreads out between Carlisle and Chambersburgh into a series of rugged and almost impassable hills.

There are three passes, one at the extreme east this side of Carlisle, which is not practicable for the rebels, both because it is far out of their road of retreat, and because it is secured by our troops under Gen. COUCH. The next pass is the Mount Holly pass. This is a mile or two long and very easily defended. I presume our troops are there also. They were on their way yesterday, but were temporarily detained by the rising of a small stream which carried away a bridge about five miles this side. This obstacle can easily be removed, and the belief here is that a sufficient force to hold the gap arrived there this morning. The third pass is at the south end of the mountain, directly on the road from Gettysburgh to Chambersburgh. We have no news from that point and it is entirely probable that the pass has been secured by LEE. I presume, however, that there is no doubt that our forces occupy Chambersburgh, for I know that orders have been issued to furnish all the telegraph offices between Carlisle and Chambersburgh, with operators, and the remnant of MILROY's force, which has been at Bedford and Bloody Run, has started for that place, and is said to have arrived there yesterday. The rebel army is evidently endeavoring to make its way to the Potomac at or near Williamsport, being ignorant of the destruction of their pontoon bridge at that point. The result of the whole thing seems to be that LEE's army is completely hemmed in, and every line of retreat cut off. There is no doubt, too, that it is greatly disorganized. I have mentioned before the large number of deserters who took advantage of being in a Free State to escape, even though no enemy was within reach, and considerable vigilance could easily be exercised by the guards and pickets, and I ventured to predict that after the first great battle, whether favorable or unfavorable to them, the rebel soldiers would desert by thousands. My prediction is verified. Thousands of rebel soldiers, separated from their commands, fill the mountains. Some have arms and some have none. Most of them are very ready to be taken. In fact, it is their only salvation from starvation. The rout is, I verily believe, complete. Straws show which way the wind blows, and the hundred stories that are flying about of LEE's surrender, LEE's shooting himself, and all that sort of thing, would never be concocted unless there was some substantial foundation to rest them upon.

The great question, of course is, will there be another battle? It seems to me there must. MEADE must divide his forces in order to cut off LEE's retreat. He has already done so, in fact. There are many places on the line of retreat where a stand can be made, and it is hardly to be supposed that LEE is going to do this without a struggle. The desperation of some of the charges of the rebels on the last day of the battle exceeded anything in the history of the war. Some of them fell chuckless to the wheels of our batteries. Certainly nothing has equaled this save, perhaps, the charges on our heavy batteries at Corinth, when the dash in front of the works was filled to the top with rebel dead. This battle was even more important to them than that, and if there is a possible chance of their retrieving themselves in the Valley of the Cumberland, even in the slightest degree, they will make an attempt to do so. The cat is not yet.

The latest news to-night is encouraging. It will all be sent by telegraph. We must not place too much reliance on COUCH's forces. They are not to be trusted in battle. Most of them were never in action, and all that can be expected of them is to hover on the flank of the rebels, capture stragglers, and, in event of another battle, compel the detachment of a considerable force to watch them. I am authorized to say that there are at least 20,000 militia now close to the rebels or doing efficient service in some other part of the theatre of war. I see by some of the New-York papers that Gen. MEADE is said to have remarked that if COUCH was ready to attack at the right time his victory was certain. If he not, possible that Gen. MEADE said any such thing for he knows per-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

Affairs and Incidents Preceding the Surrender.

Movements of the Division of Gen. W. S. Smith—The Works at Snyder's Bluff—A Ride Around Vicksburgh—Incidents of the Siege—Arrival of the Ninth Corps, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVARA'S BLUFF, Friday, June 19, 1863.

At 7 o'clock on June 9, the First division, Sixteenth army corps, Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM S. SMITH, commanding, quitted the quay at Memphis, on board a number of transports, and set sail for the "Sebastopol of America." Two days afterward we reached the locality indicated by the date of my letter. This River of Yazoo is some three hundred yards from bank to bank. It is very deep, with rapid current, a yellowish, poisonous-looking water, and looks the very Lethean "River of Death" its name implies. It is easily navigated up to the mouth of the Sun Flower, where, boatmen say, its course becomes very tortuous. Its banks are lined with cypress and cottonwood trees. A few ramshackle farms and several vacated cottages are visible along the shores. It abounds in fish of every description, and at all hours in the day anglers in "blue jackets" can be seen upon its banks. These piscatory propensities have indeed[ed] them to beat their arms into fish-hooks, get on the sick list, "call it half-a-day, and go a fishing." And they sometimes get their "full rations" of them. One fellow we saw to-day had one three feet long. At 11:30 we passed Sherman's old landing—Chickasaw Bayou—where there are a lot of the old blockading rafts.

THE REGION ROUND VICKSBURGH.

The country in this immediate vicinity is most wild and picturesque. Stunted cottonwoods line the river banks, very much as they do those of the Tallahatchie—old fields covered with dead weeds are to the right—high tablelands to the front, and a few old dingy cottages and deserted negro huts along the river banks. Snyder's Bluff rises away to the right and front like a majestic mountain. Large basins of water, and a stretch of yellow hills or mounds are visible to the right, wagon roads dug through them, and leading away toward Chickasaw Bayou. An old tier of abutments filled with stones and blockading timbers, lashed together with chains and railroad iron, are here at the river's edge. Rifle-pits stretch along the hill-side slope of Snyder's Bluff, and far up the steep hill-side looks the deserted bastions of the enemy—the sodded embrasures and grass-grown parapets, strong by nature, made stronger by art, and manned by guns of heavier calibre than any we've seen this side the Potomac. Here it was, or rather one this line of defence, four miles below, that Major-Gen. SHERMAN met so fearfully repulsed with the terrible loss of 1,500 men. And now that we have seen the works—built upon bluffs that no human being or animal ever could ascend without encountering a perfect abattis of logs, brush, briers, and grapevines so netted together and pendant from precipices, as the mountain goat of the far West never scaled. *In short, no army under any leader under Heaven could have climbed those craggy steeps under the appalling fire of* 11-inch *and* 128-pound guns! The only wonder with me is that [illegible] still [illegible] SHERMAN and his army.

[illegible] steamed back to Snyder's Bluff and landed about [illegible] P. M. opposite the heaviest fortifications, and near the residence of Mr. SNYDER. By sunset the whole First division had landed and encamped. The house of Mr. SNYDER we found had been burned. Several heavy guns are here spiked, their carriages burned, and they hurled from the trunnions. One, the heaviest, is a eleven-inch columbiad. The works are formidable—magazines all blown up, and the [illegible] torn up generally.

[illegible] indebted to Col. JOHN M. CORSE, commanding Iowa Infantry, for the following interesting [illegible] which is *reliable*. The St. Louis exiles, consisting of Mrs. and Miss THURSTON POLK, Dr. GOSSMAN, Mr. KENNETT'S families, *et al.*, passed here the [illegible] of, under flag of truce on the gunboat [illegible], Admiral PORTER to Satartia, in Yazoo county, 40 miles up the Yazoo river, and north of Vicksburgh. They were turned over to Col. FURNISON'S cavalry, who received them with open arms, and lots of love [illegible].

EXCELLENT SPEECH OF A SOLDIER TO SOLDIERS.

On the evening of the 17th Gen. WM. S. SMITH [illegible] officers of the First division to meet him at [illegible] arms, at his headquarters, doubtless to have a [illegible] with them. Being in the camp of the Iowa regiment at the time, your correspondent was [illegible] kindly invited by Adjt. ENNIS, of that regiment, to accompany the officers.

On our way to Gen. SMITH'S headquarters we got [illegible] and when we arrived the General was delivering a short oration to a discourse on military affairs that [illegible] in saying was "the best thing they ever heard." After the General concluded his remarks, Lieut. [illegible], of the Sixth Iowa, stepped up to him and inquired if he would favor the officers of the [illegible] with the main features of the speech [illegible] delivered, and the latter part only of which [illegible] arrived in time to hear. "Certainly, certainly, gentlemen," he said, mounting a chair; "What [illegible] you wish to hear?" "*Give them that on discipline, as much of it as you can*," said Col. CORSE.

[illegible] notes in the darkness, I am very sorry that I am unable to give you even an intelligible outline of the General's most excellent speech on picket-duty; discipline, noise, fatigue parties, negro fighting, drilling, saving of rations, and indeed our whole situation and duties here. The contraband, of course, I cannot give you. We were to guard Gen. GRANT'S rear—are right where we will feel the first shock of the relieving army—right at the salient point. It is for us to stand the brunt of Gen. JOHNSTON'S attack; for he will hardly assail Gen. GRANT'S rear, and leave a large army on his flank to swing around and close upon him. We were to protect communications, should he seek to break them. We have every advantage of position—natural side-pits, gullies that may be scooped out, cleaned, and made complete concealments for the men, and in which skirmishers can fight, and hold a whole army in check till we are in battle line, and whitted to the several points of attack. Every officer will take pleasure in assisting in the safety of this army. We may fortify—make those hills here so impregnable that a rebel cannot scale them. We must admit no one through the lines; if they wish to see me, I will go to the lines and talk with them. Every officer and soldier must consider himself on secret service, and look out for spies. Any sentries caught sleeping on picket, shall be shot, and the officer in command *shall be cashiered*. I [illegible] expect of every officer in command the most [illegible] vigilance; that you drill your men in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

near the corner of Willoughby and Raymond streets, recently purchased. The building is 40 feet by 60, and will be fitted up with all the machinery necessary for the manufacture of the fire engines now in them. The steamers present were Brooklyn, No 17; Constitution, No. 7; Continental, No. 6, and Montauk, No. 5. No. 4 played out of a 2½-inch hose, and threw a stream 194 feet; No. 5, with a 1¼-inch nozzle, threw 199 feet; No. 17 threw a stream 206 feet through a 1¼-inch nozzle, and No. 7 threw 218 feet through a 1¼-inch nozzle. On the return home Niagara Hose Company, No. 11, entertained No. 3 at their house on Court-street. This evening Niagara Company will entertain their friends, and ladies are especially invited, everything having been arranged for their accommodation.

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Judge GARRISON granted an *alias* attachment on Tuesday in the arrest of Col. MARTIN BURNS, commandant of Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette, and the writ has been placed in the hands of Sheriff CAMPBELL for service. Last Summer the Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore were confined in Fort Lafayette by order of the General Government. A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for, but in consequence of the peculiar state of affairs at that time the Sheriff was enable to execute the writ; an attachment for contempt was issued against Col. BURNS, but the Sheriff was unable to serve it, being denied access to the fort. A new attachment has now been applied for and granted by Judge GARRISON. It has been given to the Sheriff, but no return has yet been made, and none is expected until some time to-day.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—The July term of the Court of Sessions was commenced Thursday morning, when the following gentlemen were impaneled as Grand Jurors: JOHN J. VANDERBILT, foreman; George E. Brown, Benjamin Price, Eugene Kelly, Henry Dimon, John T. Mott, Wm. H. Burr, Samuel H. Vernon, Chas. F. Blake, George Merritt, J. R. Robinson, John T. Bally, D. Myers, Jacob Brombecker, John C. Bernes, E. C. Longbothem, Michael Nevin, George N. Bergen and Samuel W. Burroughs. Judge GARRISON charged the Jury on the usual topics, and they retired to deliberate. Several persons were arrested for various offences, and pleaded not guilty, and EUGENE SULLIVAN was placed on trial on the charge of petty larceny, in stealing some money from Mr. DEMPSEY, of Williamsburgh. The case had not been concluded at the rising of the Court.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board met Tuesday, the President, C. P. SMITH, Esq., in the Chair. A communication in relation to the teacher of Colored School No. 1, received a month ago, was brought on, and the Committee on the subject reported in favor of reorganizing the school, with a resolution to that effect, which was adopted. The present teacher is a colored man, and it appears that the parents of the pupils desire a white man as teacher. The present teacher is a competent man, and has had charge of the school for many years. The matter will probably be decided at the next meeting. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the vacation of the schools commence on the 24th of July, and reopen on the 8th of September. After some eseal routine business, the Board adjourned.

BURGLARY.—The apartments of Mrs. CHARLES W. FULLER, No. 163 Fulton-avenue, were feloniously entered on Tuesday afternoon, and five silk dresses, $10 in gold, a breast-pin and some bills were stolen. A young woman, aged about 19 years, was seen coming from the rooms with a bundle. Mrs. FULLER was absent at the time inquiring about the fate of her husband, who is a Sergeant in the Fourth regiment New-York cavalry, and engaged in the battle of Gettysburgh. The value of the property taken is about $250.

MURDER TRIAL.—MICHAEL KENNY was tried for the murder of JOHN RESENBURG, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, this week. The accused stabbed the deceased with a butcher-knife, and killed him almost instantly, in a grocery-store, corner of Albany and Fulton avenues. The evidence was plain, but the jury were in doubt whether it was murder or manslaughter, and therefore could not agree upon a verdict. They were locked up until this morning.

COAL FOR THE COUNTRY.—The Superintendents of the Poor have made a contract with Mr. CHARLES KELSEY to supply coal for the institutions at $15 per ton. The amount of coal required is about 2,500 tons per year.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Thursday, July 9.—Nos 52 and 31¾.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Sewing-Machine Decision—Interesting to Patentees.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Orlando Potter and Nathaniel Wheeler, The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company vs. Courtland P. Dixon and Edward Learned.—June 26, 1863.

NELSON, C. J.—The bill is filed in this case to set aside a patent (or so much of it as conflicts with the plaintiffs') issued by the Commissioner of Patents to J. G. Wilson in pursuance of an order by Judge Duelop made on appeal Dec. 30, 1862, and for an injunction, pending the suit, against the sale or use of said patent.

The order of Judge Duslop was made under the following circumstances: J. G. Wilson, assignee of a patent to Akin & Feithouse to 1859, applied to the Commissioner for a reissue of the patent; upon which an interference was declared with a patent previously issued to I. M. Singer, and after a hearing of the issue between the parties, the Commissioner decided in favor of Singer, whereupon an appeal was taken by Wilson from the decision to Judge Dunlop, who upon a review of the case reversed the decision, and ordered a patent to the appliean t, J. G. Wilson, on the 30th June, 1860.

After the return of the order and papers to the patent-office, and before the issuleg of key patent, parties interested in a patent previously granted to A. B. Wilson applied to the office to declare an interference between this patent and that of Akin & Feithonsen, which was done accordingly, and after hearing, the Commissioner decided in favor of the application on the ground that A. B. Wilsoe was the first original inventor, whereupon an appeal was taken to Judge Dunlop, who held that the interference between the patents of A. & F. and A. B. W. was wrongfully declared, and should be dissolved on the ground that no secead interference could be declared under the statute, and that his decision upon the interference between the patents of A. & F. aed 1. M. S. was conclesive upoe the Commissioner, and thereupon peremptorily ordered the re-issue of the patent in pursuance of his first order, and refused to look into the case on its merits.

The seventh sectioe of the act of 1836 provides, that on an application for a patent, if the Commissioner shall be satisfied that the applicant is the first original inventor, he shall be entitled to a pateet. That if upon the epplication the Commissioner shall refuse the patent, the applicant may appeal to a Board of Examiners provided for in the act, which Board has power to reverse the decision of the Commissioner, and if reversed, and on a certificate of the fact, "he shall be governed thereby on the further proceedings to be had oe such application."

The eighth section provides, that when an applicatioe shall be made to the Commissioner for a patent which in his opinion would interfere with any unexpired patent which had been previously granted, it shall be his duty to give notice to the applicants or patentees, and, if either party shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Commissioner, he may appeal from such decision oe like terms as in the preceding section, and like proceedings shall be had to determine which, if either, of the parties are entitled to the patent. The eleveeth section of the act of 3d March, 1839, substitutes the Chief Justice of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, for the Board of Examiners, and special provision is made for a full hearing before him, and on the return of the papers and his decision to the office, it shall be entered of record, "and the decision so certified shall govern the further proceedings of the Commissioner in such case."

The sixteenth section of the act of 1836 provides that when there shall be two interfering patents, any person interested in any such pateet may have a remedy by bill in equity, and the Court, having cognizance thereof may adjudge and declare either of the patents void in whole or in part, or inoperative and invalid in any particular part of the United States.

The motion for a preliminary injunction in this case is placed on two grounds: 1. That the Commissioner had no authority to receive the surrender of the patent to Akin & Feithouseo, and reissue oee to F. G. Wilson, inasmuch as the order of Judge Dunlop was a nullity; and, 2. If otherwise, the reissue was erroneous, as A. B. Wilson was the first and original inventor.

1. By the 8th section of the act of 1836, already referred to, it is made the duty of the Commissioner, on an application for a patent which in his opinion would interfere with a patent already granted, to give notice to the parties interested, receive proofs, and determine the question of priority of invention, and the party against whom he decides may appeal to the Chief Justice, &c. It is supposed by the learned Chief Justice that there can be but one interferaca declared by the Commissioner under this section on ae application for a patent, and that his decision is conclusive upon this officer, though, in the meantime, and before the patent issues, another case of interference should appear or be presented. There is certainly nothing in the statute limiting the power of the Commissioner in this respect, and the reason for the hearing in the second case is as strong as that for the first. The object of this provision is one that pervades the whole of the statute, namely, to secure to the real inventor the exclusive privileges therein provided for. Besides, a hearing and decision between the applicant for a reissue and A., and whether in favor of the one or the other, furnish no rule for a decision between the applicant and B. in the event of a like conflicting application. The proceedings in the case before the Commissioner of Patents would not be evidence in the proceedings had taken place in a suit at law or equity, much less should it be allowed, when they are otherwise, to be conclusive until it came to the trial and merits of the case.

The motion is broad and unqualified—"that pleadings on application should be made for a patent, when in the opinion of the Commissioner would interfere with any unexpired patent, &c., it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to give notice, &c."

How the Commissioner is to obtain information of the interfering patents is not provided for in the statute, and hence the matter is necessarily left in his discretion, and he is left to obtain it in the best way he can. If the party interested may know of the application he can bring the interference to his notice, or if the Commissioner happens to recollect the issuing or existence of the previous patent he may act upon that information. It would be very unreasonable to require him to recollect all the previous patents at the time that might interfere with the one applied for, or to require the party interested to know that an application was pending in the office for a patent interfering with his.

The interference declared, which appears in this case, between the patents of Akin & Feithonsen and of I. M. Singer, presented simply an issue between these two patents, and nothing more, and the proofs did not necessarily, or might not, have extended beyond this issue. The decision of the Chief Justice in favor of the former was doubtless binding on the Commissioner as between these parties, but no further. The eleventh section of the act of 1839 does not provide that the Commissioner shall issue a patent to the applicant if the decision of the Chief Justice is in his favor, but simply declares that it shall "govern the further proceedings of the Commissioner in such case," and it should be so in all respects between parties concerned, but not so to other parties who may come in and claim the benefit of the provision.

We are quite clear, therefore, that the learned Chief Justice erred in refusing to entertain the appeal in the case of the interference declared with the A. B. Wilson patent, and that his order to the Commissioner dispolving the interference, and directing the order in the case of the interference with the I. M. Singer patent to be executed, was a nullity, and hence the patent to J. G. Wilson by the Commissioner was without authority and void, and should be enjoined.

2. Even if the question in the case turned upon the merits, namely, whether or not the invention of A. B. Wilson was prior to that of Akin & Feithousen, I should have felt bound to interfere, and enjoin the patent; for in several cases before me on a final hearing, decided in August, 1860, involving this question of priority, and in which J. G. Wilson was one of the defendants, I came to a clear conviction upon the proofs against the claim of A. & F. The decision has been generally acquiesced in, and the invention gone into very general and extensive use, as appears in the papers in this case.

It may be proper to refer to the 8th section of the act of 3d March, 1837, which confers on the Commissioner the same power on a re-issue, over the question of granting it, which he possessed in the case of an original application for a patent.

It was argued on this motion by the learned counsel for the defendants, that the 16th section of the act of 1836, amended by the 10th section of the act of 1839, did not authorize this Court to grant an injunction, and that the power was confined to the specific remedy pointed out in the section. We do not assent to this view. It has been frequently decided that the power conferred upon the United States Circuit Court to entertain bills in equity, in controversies arising under the Patent act, is a general equity power, and carries with it all the incidents belonging to that species of jurisdiction. The power conferred not only enables the Court to decree a final remedy, but to take care that the subject of the controversy shall not be rendered valueless pending the litigation.

Let an injunction issue, according to prayer of the bill.

For complainant, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Stoughton.

For respondents, Messrs. Blatchford, Seward & Griswold and Mr. Brady.

Desertion from the Navy, and a Discharge on a Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In re., the Application of Sam. F. Perry.—Some time since Samuel F. Perry, a minor, went, without the consent of his parents, and enlisted in the navy at the Washington Station. Not feeling satisfied with his mode of life, he deserted, and was subsequently apprehended in this City. His father, Samuel G. Perry, a gentleman of respectability and standing in this City, now claims the custody of his son, and the ground taken by his counsel was that the boy must be discharged, for the reason that the act of Congress passed March 3, 1837, has not been repealed; it provides that "it shall be lawful to enlist boys for the navy *with the consent of their parents or guardians*, not being under 13 nor over 18 years of age. The prisoner was discharged.

A. H. Reavy for prisoner; John Kelly for Government.

An Action for an Assault and Battery—Almost a Mutiny.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

Allen McDonald vs. Capt. Bartlett, of the ship Ellen Sears.—This was a civil suit, brought to recover $500 damages for an alleged assault and battery and false imprisonment. The defence set up was, that the plaintiff was guilty of mutinous and disorderly coeduct while on board the vessel, and of repeated acts of disobedience to orders, and that no more force was used than was necessary and proper to compel obedience to such orders, suppress such mutinous and disorderly conduct, and to protect the vessel and those on board from the consequences.

It appeared on the trial that the second day out at 8 o'clock in the morning the Captain gave an order to tack ship, that the plaintiff, who is a seaman, complained then that he could not do more than one thieg at once, whereupon the Captain repeated his order, and the plaintiff positively refused to obey. The Captain then caught hold of him to enforce his order, when the plaintiff struck him in the face with his fist, causieg his nose to bleed profusely. A clinch between the parties ensued. Finally, however, the Captain succeeded in getting the plaintiff into the forward house oe deck. Previous to this, it appears that the mete was prevented from separating the Captain and the plaintiff by one of the crew, who insisted that he should not interfere. The Captain then went aft, but on his return, found that the plaintiff had escaped from where he had been confined. He thee procured a belaying-pin, and finally fouad the plaintiff in the forecastle, and insisted on his surrendering himself. The plaintiff replied that he would knock his brains out first, and at the same time raising e belaying-pin. The Captain thereupon struck at the plaintiff but missed his aim. The plaintiff then struck the Captain on the temple with the pin, jumped past him and rushed aft brandishing the belaying pin and calling to the crew to "come on." At this juncture some of the passengers, two of whom were owners of the vessel, came to the assistance of the Captain, one of them being armed with a carbine eot loaded. They pursued the plaintiff, who was finally overpowered, and by direction of the Captain his hands were tied and he was confined under hatches for the remainder of the voyage. Upon his arrival here he commenced this suit. The cause has occupied two days in trial. At the conclusion the Judge dismissed the complaint and rendered judgment for the defendant, with an allowance of $10 and costs.

C. F. Wettemore for plaintiff; Elbridge T. Gerry for defendant.

Proceedings in Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The testimony in the Fisk Will case was proceeded with.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Goodyear vs. Ladd et al.—Settled.

Goodyear vs. Mills et al.—Settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Barbara Thompson vs. William S. Thompson.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Houghton vs. Louden et al.—The defendants should have liberty to serve a bill of exceptions within ten days from the entry of this order, with a view to a hearing therein at the General Term of this Court, upon their appeal from the judgment herein.

Beaty et al. vs. Wilkinson.—Order granted.

McGeehon vs. Kelly.—Order granted.

Seeman vs. Broadmeadow.—Motion denied.

Blair vs. Mosher.—Order of arrest vacated and discharged upon the defendant stipulating not to sue, &c.; $7 costs to defendant, to abide the event of the action.

Turner et al. vs. Martin.—Motion granted upon payment of $7 costs of opposing this motion.

Bagley vs. Bernhard.—See memorandum left with the Clerk at Special Term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Jarvis, Receiver, vs. Hatch.—Motion for injunction and receiver denied, with $10 costs.

Stewart vs. Hatch.—Same decision.

Graham vs. Slater.—Reference to Murray Hoffman, to hear and determine. Costs of this motion to abide event.

Williams vs. Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs, unless the appellant, within ten days, amend as specified in opinion. If he amens the motion will be denied, with costs to respondent, to abide event of appeal.

Chapin vs. Gilman.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, but without costs.

Brodsky vs. Johns.—Motion to stay execution against the person of the defendant denied, with $10 costs.

Stewart vs. Carr.—Motion to strike out defence as sham granted with $10 costs.

Kellogg vs Baker.—Motion denied without costs.

In the Matter of the Application of E. T. Hallock, an Insolvent.—Upon the insolvent executing the assignment required by statute his discharge will be granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[Sales at the Stock Exchange, July 8, 1863.]

$5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Coup.	97½	100	Harlem R.		13
5,000 do	97½	100	do		13
5,000 Treas. 7.30 notes		183	do		13
Notes Oct. & Apr.	103½	100	do		13
10,000 U.S. 6s 1-yr Coup.	98	50	do		13
5,000 do	98	100	do		13
5,000 Treas. 7.30-10 p.c. Notes	103½	100	do		13
15,000 do	103½	100	do		13
5,000 do	103½	100	do		13
10,000 do	103½	100	do		13
5,000 do	103½	100	do		13
5,000 do	103½	100	do		13
5

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BUTLER'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Miania Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereoptigon.

WINTER GARDEN—Nine Points of the Law—Wanted, a Thousand Milliners—Sketches in India.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Telegrams from Harrisburgh give reports that the main body of Lee's army was yesterday between South Mountain and Hagerstown, and it was thought that Lee would select some place between Hagerstown and the Potomac at which to give Gen. Meade battle, as there was apparently no hope of his being able to cross the Potomac with his army without the certainty of an attack. The rise in the Potomac amounts to a freshet, which is likely to continue for at least a week; and even if the rebels had pontoons, it is a question whether they could make them available. Meantime our troops are concentrating from all points against the rebel army, and there is reason to believe that the case of Lee is desperate, if not entirely hopeless. There is no confirmation of the report by way of Harrisburgh, published yesterday, that a battle had already commenced near Williamsport. It probably grew out of the operations of our cavalry, who are continually harassing the enemy, picking up prisoners, and destroying the rebel transportation. The enemy's wounded are abandoned all along the route of their retreat.

Our telegrams from Frederick, to 12 o'clock yesterday, confirm the supposition that Lee's main force was between Hagerstown and Williamsport. On Tuesday our cavalry completely enveloped the enemy, and harassed him on front, flanks and rear. It was ascertained yesterday that Lee had thrown out a corps of infantry toward Boonsboro, forming a line from Funkstown on the left, to Falling Waters on the right—thus commanding the Hagerstown and Sharpsburgh, and the Boonsboro and Williamsport turnpikes. This looks like a determination on the part of Lee to risk another battle.

Our correspondent with Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry, writing from South Mountain, Md., states that, on the 4th inst., that command captured the whole of Gen. Ewell's wagon train, extending four miles, and strongly guarded by infantry and cavalry. Between 1,500 and 2,000 prisoners were also captured, including about 200 officers, and some 2,000 horses and mules.

Brig.-Gen. Jones, a rebel cavalry officer, and nearly a thousand other rebel prisoners arrived in Baltimore yesterday, having been captured by our cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick. The entire number of prisoners captured is not yet known, but it must be somewhere in the vicinity of fifteen thousand.

From the returns made up to Tuesday by the burial parties on the field of Gettysburgh, it is judged that the total number of rebels killed on Thursday and Friday cannot fall short of 3,500. Those killed on Wednesday were buried by their friends, and this additional cannot at present be ascertained. Our total losses in the three days—killed, wounded and missing—will approximate 17,000, according to semi-official count. The total losses of the rebels will reach a figure much above this.

Capt. Ryerson, of the Thirteenth New-Jersey regiment, who reached his home at Newark yesterday morning, says that before he left his regiment Gen. Meade made an address to the army, in which he states that the rebel loss was *thirty-five thousand*. Gen. Meade has captured in all sixty pieces of artillery.

The Baltimore *American* of Tuesday evening says that every available man is going to the front to reinforce Gen. Meade, and aid him in the pursuit of the retreating rebel army. On Monday a number of the regiments stationed in that vicinity broke camp, and left for the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Grant, in his official report to the War Department, dated 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, states that the rebels surrendered on that morning, and that the troops were paroled as prisoners of war. Gen. Grant also gives details of his proposed movements, which cannot at present be made public. His first move, however, will undoubtedly be for Port Hudson, unless Gen. Banks shall have, in the meantime, finished the work so efficiently begun by him.

Some details of the surrender of Vicksburgh, which have reached us, place the number of prisoners secured at 18,000, of which about 12,500 are effective fighting men. The immediate cause of the surrender was the exhaustion of supplies and the failure of Joe Johnston to relieve the garrison.

Gov. Seymour received the following despatch on Tuesday:

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863.

Governor of New-York:

Vicksburgh surrendered to the United States forces on the 4th of July, and Gen. Grant is now in possession. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

There was a rumor in Memphis, on July 3, that Gen. Banks had been defeated at Port Hudson by Gen. Johnston, and that he was severely wounded and a prisoner at Columbus, Miss. As Richmond papers of July 4 make no allusion to such an event, it is plain that the report was altogether unfounded.

We announced in our edition yesterday that a heavy force of rebels, under Holmes and Price, made an attack upon Gen. Prentiss' force, at Helena, on the 4th inst., and were disastrously repulsed. Gen. Hurlbut, in his official report, states that the rebels probably numbered 9,000. The attack lasted from daylight until 3 o'clock P. M., when the rebels were repulsed at all points, leaving 1,200 prisoners in our hands, and with a loss of from five to six hundred killed and wounded, while our loss was but sixty.

It is understood that 300,000 troops are to be called for immediately under the Enrollment act.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-York Seventh Regiment was at Frederick, Md., on Tuesday last.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board on the 1st inst., directing the President not to sign warrants for teachers' salaries until the Trustees of the Ninth Ward restored Miss McGean, whom they dismissed from School No. 16, on account of insubordination, was rescinded.

The officers of the Belt Railroad announced to the Mayor yesterday, that the cars on their route, on the north side of the town, are running. Licenses have been taken out.

The Toronto *Globe* states that in all the neighboring lake counties the insects are making great ravages among the wheat. The crop on the ground appears to be so large that it is probable the average yield will still be satisfactory; but the sample will be greatly injured.

A train on the Avon, Geneseo and Mount Morris Railroad, consisting of a locomotive, tender, baggage and passenger car, fell through the bridge over the Canaseraga Creek on Tuesday. Mr. Richard P. Fitzhugh, a well-known citizen of Mount Morris, was killed, and several other passengers, of whom there were fortunately few on the train, were injured more or less seriously.

The body of Col. Bryan, One Hundred and Forty-third New-York Volunteers, arrived yesterday, and was taken in charge by the Committee on National Affairs.

The editor of the Baltimore *American* says he has heard from a respectable ear witness, that Gen. Hooker, in his parting address to his officers here, said "that the Army of the Potomac fought with the rebels two hours out of the twenty-four, and with the Government at Washington the other twenty-two."

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, William Hicks pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and James Keefe to larceny from the person. They were both remanded for sentence. Richard Mead and Frederick Lailor pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sent to the House of Refuge. No cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to this morning.

The price of Gold further declined 2 ₱ cent. yesterday; making the fall since Monday morning full 12 ₱ cent. Exchange is down to 143 ₱ cent. Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. Stocks very unsettled; the Railways generally lower than on Tuesday. The sales of Government 6 ₱ cents. of 1882 amounted to $863,100.

General business was quite spiritless yesterday. Breadstuffs were decidedly lower, yet of Corn only were the sales large. Cotton, neglected. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Fruit, Seeds, and Naval Stores were inactive. Pork, Hay and Salt were in fair request. Other articles were very quiet. There were 642 vessels of all classes in port.

Foreign Intervention Again.

The *Tribune* renews its advocacy of Foreign Intervention in our affairs. It sees no reason why we should not accept the good offices of France, if Napoleon sees fit to tender them, and welcome his aid in restoring peace with the rebels. It counsels great circumspection as to the terms of such a negotiation, and holds out the idea that Foreign Powers ought to urge the rebels to lay down their arms. If they choose to give such advice, of course we can have no objection. But this does not need our assent. Louis Napoleon, if he sees fit, can advise the rebels to stop the war at any moment he may choose. He is said to be in constant and close communication with the rebel emissaries in Europe, and cannot lack opportunities to make his wishes known to the rebel Government. He does not need *our* consent for any such proceeding as this.

But this is not the object of the intervention which he proposes. He does not intend to give any such advice. He does not intend to aid in the restoration of the Union. On the contrary, he has made up his mind that the destruction of the Union will be for the benefit of France; and he proposes to end the war in the interest of the Southern Confederacy. He has conquered Mexico, and he does not intend that the United States shall again become powerful enough to deprive him of that possession. We may talk as we like of the good will of foreign Powers—their sympathy with us—their hatred of Slavery and their desire to see the Union restored; the whole thing is moonshine. There is not a Government in Europe that would not rejoice to see our Union destroyed. Nations are essentially and necessarily selfish; they never rejoice in each others' prosperity, and still less can those Governments, resting on privilege as their foundation, regard with anything but dread and hatred the growing power of a Republic based on human rights. They care nothing for Slavery, they care nothing for the rights of established governments. They see in us a gigantic rival, threatening their supremacy, dividing their commerce, menacing the stability of their thrones by the constant stimulus it affords to the hopes and aspirations of the millions of their people. They would one and all rejoice at our overthrow; and anything which they can do to accomplish this object, without subjecting themselves to the penalties of direct interference, they will most certainly undertake. We may just as well look this matter squarely in the face and prepare to meet it, as to delude ourselves from month to month with false expectations of foreign sympathy and foreign aid.

What conceivable good result, does the *Tribune* imagine, could possibly follow an acceptance on our part of Foreign intervention? Is France to prescribe terms to which both parties must assent? Are we to start with the concession of Southern independence, or is the South to return to the Union, with or without fresh guarantees for their real or their fancied rights? In either case we see no necessity for the intervention of any foreign Power. If the South wishes to surrender, she does not need the aid of France. If we propose to concede Southern independence, we can do it without foreign assistance. There is no possible good to be accomplished by foreign intervention in any form, or under any possible pretext; while there is no end to the embarrassments and complications that might follow our assent to the interference of France, or England, or Spain, or all combined. Unquestionably they have an interest in the speedy cessation of the war; but that interest does not compare for a moment with our interest in the restoration of the Union, and the permanent maintenance of the integrity and supremacy of our Republican Government.

If the rebels are ready to propose terms of peace, let us hear them. We can now afford to treat them with courtesy, and even with as much of magnanimity as may consist with justice and the permanent welfare of the country. Indeed, if our arms shall be crowned with the signal victories which seem to be hovering over our banner, we can very well afford to open the door for such negotiations as the rebels may be prepared to offer. We would have no needless obstacles placed in the way of peace, provided the rebels are prepared for such a peace as is alone consistent with the integrity of the Union, and the permanent and unquestioned supremacy of the Constitution. But let this be a matter wholly and exclusively between them and us. Let us have no intermeddling of foreign Powers with the adjustment of our affairs. We do not wish to be involved in any other nation for the preservation of our Union, and we cannot surrender it upon the combined demand of all the nations on the face of the earth.

The Moral Results of the Late Triumphs.

What a prodigious purification of the atmosphere within one brief week! How much easier every loyal man breathes! How much quicker every factionist hears! How much clearer every traitor sees! Last week the air was thick with forebodings, repinings, mutterings, revilings, cursings, threatenings—every thing north of Mason and Dixon's seemed to be turning into "a foul and pestilent congregation of vapors." The weak sank despairing, and even the stoutest felt burdened. It was the baleful, lurid gloom before the Midsummer storm. All this now has passed. We are having the serenest time that has been known since the war began. There is a general sense of relief, which every malignant, much as it irks him, can't help heeding. There is no longer a possibility of keeping up the old deceptions. The passions, and prejudices, and fears, and sordid motives, which but just now were so busily stirred into the wildest play are now beyond the reach of even the craftiest demagogue. A genuine public spirit, like some fresh breeze, now rules the hour.

It was only about one short month ago that the great Democratic Peace Convention in this City, under the auspices of Fernando Wood, issued an address to the people declaring, among other presumptuous things, that "the war was the curse of the age in which we live"—that "the hand of God is uplifted against us"—and that "the war cannot succeed; we have been beaten; we cannot conquer the South." The Cooper Institute was crowded inside and outside with men who greeted with acclamations these sentiments, as expressed in resolutions and enforced in harangues from six different platforms. To-day Fernando Wood himself—and in saying this we say everything, for there is not a more brazen piece of humanity in this City than he—would not dare to repeat the first syllable of that talk. Foolhardy as he is, he would never venture, in the light of this day, to affront the Almighty with the imputation that He has deserted the cause of Truth and Justice; or to abase the people by publishing to the world, in their name, the craven acknowledgment that "we have been beaten." And the wretched herd that then surrounded him, impatient to cast off, with him, every lingering trace of American manhood, would to-day sooner cast themselves into the sea, than again return to that scene of degradation. The events of the last few days have wrought a most marvelous change in their spirit—or at least in their outward demeanor. They are beginning to understand how thoroughly despicable they made themselves; and are now willing to practice some little self-restraint for the sake of public decency.

Again, it was but just now when the peculiar admirers of Gen. McClellan were maintaining their incessant clamor that the salvation of the country depended on his restoration to the chief command. They racked the English language for epithets expressive of his transcendent merits as a warrior. Of this "skimble-skamble stuff" it seemed there would be no end. Had it spent itself simply on Gen. McClellan himself, it might have been borne complacently enough. Great allowance must be made for a party in such a desperate strait for an available leader. And besides, there was not the slightest danger that a majority of the American people, in the face of last year's history, could be brought to believe that this most backward and most timid of all living Generals, was the fit man to intrust the fortunes of the Republic to in the day when there was a chance for its overwhelming triumph, and a complete deliverance from its enemies. The annoying part of this obtrusion of what were called the claims of Gen. McClellan, was the persistent averment that the Army of the Potomac would never fight with heart under any other leader. There was no scruple to put this indignity upon that glorious body of soldiers, because, forsooth, it was imagined that something might be made from it for the interest of the dismissed General. Whether the majority of these soldiers, at any time since the disastrous Chickahominy campaign, have preferred Gen. McClellan as their leader, we cannot say. But this one thing we know: it was a most atrocious libel to assert, as the political adherents of that General did, that the spirit and courage of the Army of the Potomac depended upon his presence and lead. That army is made up of no such weaklings. They require to be braced up by no man. They get their inspiration from no leader, but from the cause; and all that they have ever asked was an opportunity to meet its enemies on a fair field, and to be allowed to fight out and follow up their own victories. The boundless impudence of this pretence, that the Army of the Potomac could not and would not fight under any other chief than Gen. McClellan, was long ago denounced, as it deserved to be, in these columns. It was still persisted in, but has now got its quietus forever in the battle of Gettysburgh. No battle, since human war began, ever tested the heart of an army more severely, or with a more triumphant result. It is conceded on all hands that never did the Army of the Potomac do such splendid fighting as under the untried and almost unknown General, appointed but a day or two previous. McClellan, in his palmiest day, never beheld such valor or endurance; it may be doubted, in fact, whether he ever conceived it possible. Were not the memory of it so fresh, it could scarcely be credited that there were knaves audacious enough to assert, and dupes silly enough to believe, that the Army of the Potomac depended on George B. McClellan for its fighting *eminus*. The imposture had no small run, but it has now had its day.

The late events will have quite as potent an effect in lifting the DARKNESS of the Southern rebels as of the Northern malcontents. Doubtless some of the more discerning of the Secessionists have for some time suspected that their enterprise was bound to end in failure. But the rebel mind generally has entertained no such idea. There has been an almost universal assumption that the independence of the Confederacy was sure of being established, sooner or later. It will now be no longer possible to rest in any such delusion. There is no resisting the premonitions of such stern facts. There will soon be a remarkable change in the rebel mood. What complexion it may take, or to what action it may prompt, we cannot yet venture to conjecture. But that new aspects and new results of great significance are at hand, no one can doubt. The time has passed for any further efforts of charlatanry of any sort, Northern or Southern, to rule the public mind, or shape the situation. Events alone are sovereign now.

The Armies East and West.

We have later news this morning, both from Vicksburgh and from Maryland. There is no doubt now of the surrender of the great rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River. The garrison capitulated on the Fourth of July, after a consultation between Gens. Grant and Pemberton, and the arrangement of terms on the 3d. Grant told the rebel officer that the only terms which he could entertain were those of *unconditional surrender*—thus confirming his title gained at Fort Donelson, of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. But, in consideration of the bravery the garrison had displayed, Gen. Grant paroled the soldiers in Vicksburgh, and furnished them rations to carry them beyond our lines. The number of prisoners is 18,000, of whom two-thirds are in fighting condition. The immediate cause of surrender was exhaustion of supplies and of ammunition, and it is said that all we have heard concerning the suffering of the rebels in Vicksburgh has been but half the truth.

The information from Lee's army places his main force on the rapid passage from Hagerstown to Williamsport, and indicates that our cavalry have enveloped him, and harass him on front, flanks and rear. He is struggling to cross the Potomac, but in case that fails, he is preparing for resistance near the old Antintam battle-ground. Gen. Meade is manœuvering his forces, largely reinforced, so that he may be able at the proper moment to strike the final blow.

Rebel Prisoners.

Our military correspondent at Frederick cautions the public against estimating too highly the results of the late battle, and then says that the number of prisoners captured is *twelve thousand*. To these may be added two thousand captured by our cavalry at South Mountain, and mentioned by another of our correspondents. This makes altogether 14,000 prisoners from the battle of last week.

We have two dispatches from Vicksburgh—one of which says that the number of prisoners taken there is 18,000, of which 12,000 are now in fighting condition, and the estimate in the other dispatch is not far wide of this.

At the fight at Helena, Ark., on the 4th of July, our forces took 1,200 rebel prisoners; and, from dispatches, we judge that Rosecrans last week took at least a couple of thousand in Southern Tennessee.

This makes altogether over *thirty-six thousand* rebel prisoners which we took in the first four or five days of the month of July.

We suspect that to these, within a few days, will be added the garrison at Port Hudson. Altogether, last week was one to be long remembered by the rebels and by us.

Effect of Our Victories Abroad.

It is impossible for us, in the rejoicing over the two terrible blows which the rebellion has just received, not to think of the effect which they will produce abroad. It will be all the more noticeable because just now the talk of intervention is actively renewed. The rebel envoys are active, their sympathizers are bold, the Court declines to convict the *Alexandra*, the correspondents talk about the intervention purpose of Louis Napoleon, and dilate upon his interview with Slidell, while Mason boldly announces the programme of the rebels. Right into the midst of all this scheming and apparent success of the rebel emissaries will come the news of the defeat of Lee and the fall of Vicksburgh like a thunderbolt cleaving the ground beneath their feet.

It is remarkable to see how often during the progress of the struggle the scenes have been changed in this same way. Just as certainly as the talk of intervention grew loud, just so sure was something or other to rise and check it all. If events here took what our enemies thought was a favorable turn, before they could build anything substantial upon it, a change would sweep it all away. If Pope was discomfited at the second Bull Run, Lee was beaten at Antietam. If the vociferations of the Peace men among us led the London *Times* to hope that they would be enabled "to bring the Federal authorities to their senses," then half a dozen State elections must show that the country was for war to the last, and the rebels must kick the Peace men so foully as to disgrace them before the eyes of the world. And now, again, when the recent disgraceful Peace demonstration in this City, and Fernando Wood's visit to Washington upon the heels of it, were encouraging our foreign foes more than anything that had happened, there must come the invasion of Pennsylvania, with its threats, on the part of the rebels, to fire the coal fields, and paralyze Northern industry at a blow, and its discreditable displays, on the part of the Copperheads, of lack of patriotism, disgusting even to the rebels. And that this should be followed by so speedy a rout of Lee by Gen. Meade, and the capture of Vicksburgh by Gen. Grant, whose position the *Times* considered as "growing every day more critical;" really it will be hard for them to bear, and we shall not be surprised if the

[illegible] the waters that [illegible] likely to check any new offer of intervention, unless, indeed, it shall have been made before the news arrives.

Rights of Patentees—A Singular Case.

We publish in our legal columns this morning a decision by Judge Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court, which presents one of the most curious legal imbroglios that has occurred in our Courts. It arises under the Patent laws, which have been so fruitful in great litigations, and is one of the phases of the sewing-machine controversy. A brief statement of the matter will not be uninteresting. The contest is between the owners of the Singer, the Grover & Baker, and the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines, on one side, and one J. G. Wilson, who is the assignee of an old patent issued to Akins & Felthousen, on the other. This patent has been before the Courts frequently, in sewing-machine controversies, and Judge Nelson himself, in 1860, decided that as between their patent and that deemed to A. B. Wilson, on which the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson companies rest their claim, the invention of A. B. Wilson was prior. The assignee of Akins & Felthousen, however, did not rest satisfied with that decision. He applied to the Commissioner of Patents for a reissue to him of the Akins & Felthousen patent. The owner of the Singer patent thereupon claimed that there was an interference between this patent and his own. The parties had a hearing before the Commissioner, who decided in favor of Singer, and refused to issue the patent applied for. J. G. Wilson still was not satisfied with this decision against him, but appealed to Judge Dunlop, sitting in the United States Circuit Court at Washington, and the Judge, after hearing the parties, reversed the decision of the Commissioner, and ordered the reissued patent to be made out to J. G. Wilson. The owners of the A. B. Wilson patent thereupon stepped in, declaring that this proposed reissue at any rate interfered with theirs. These parties were heard before the Commissioner, who again decided against J. G. Wilson, and declined to make the reissue for which he applied. Another appeal was taken by J. G. Wilson to Judge Dunlop from this decision. The Judge decided—and this is a curious point in the case—not that the Commissioner was wrong in his decision on the merits between these parties; not that there was no interference between these two patents, but that on the former hearing in the controversy between J. G. Wilson and Singer, he had ordered the patent to be reissued to J. G. Wilson, and that that order must be obeyed, whether there was any interference between it and any other patent or not; deciding, in fact, that there could be but one hearing in reference to the interference of a patent with any and all others. He thereupon again directed the Commissioner to make out the reissue to J. G. Wilson, and this order the Commissioner obeyed.

The owners of the A. B. Wilson patent were as little satisfied with this aspect of the case, as J. G. Wilson was with the previous one. They accordingly filed a bill in this Circuit to set aside the patent which had been issued to J. G. Wilson on the order of Judge Dunlop, and moved for an injunction. Judge Nelson now grants the injunction, holding that Judge Dunlop's order was a nullity, and that the patent issued to J. G. Wilson in pursuance of it was without authority, and hence null and void.

We presume that the case will now be carried to the Supreme Court, which will be called upon to decide whether the order of Judge Dunlop or that of Judge Nelson is of the better right.

It will be seen that if Judge Nelson's view is sustained, an applicant for a patent who has fought through an interference and got the order of the Judge directing his patent to issue, will not be at all sure that another Richmond may not rise in his field to lead him through the same round again. And on the other hand, if the Supreme Court shall think that Judge Dunlop was right, a party has only to get up an interference between his patent and one clearly subsequent to his, and when that is decided in his favor, use it as a perfect shield against one which is as clearly prior to his own. It remains to be seen to which of these two dangers the associated wisdom of the Supreme Court will expose patentees.

Jeff. Davis' View of Vicksburgh.

Jeff. Davis made a pilgrimage to the State of Mississippi last December, inspected the defences of Vicksburgh, and pronounced them good; and the day after Christmas delivered a congratulatory speech before the Mississippi Legislature in the capitol, at Jackson. In that speech, adverting to the movements of the Union armies, he said:

"*Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are the real points of attack.* Every effort will be made to capture those places, with the object of forcing the navigation of the Mississippi, of cutting off our communications with the trans-Mississippi Department, and of severing the western from the eastern portion of the Confederacy. *Let them, all who have at heart the safety of the country, go without delay to Vicksburgh and Port Hudson*; let them go for such length of time as they can spare—for thirty, or sixty, or for ninety days. Let them assist in preserving the Mississippi River, that great artery of the country, and *thus contribute*, more than in any other way, *to the perpetuation of the Confederacy* and the success of the cause."

Jeff. Davis was right. He had a just appreciation of the value of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson to the "perpetuation of the Confederacy." His opinion was shared by Unionists. It was and is held by sound strategists here and in Europe. In coin the Mississippi River, therefore, the rebellion receives its fatal blow by the confession of its chief and by the admission of the world.

Draft in Rhode Island.

Providence, Tuesday, July 7.

The Provost-Marshal of the Eastern District began the drafting to-day. The names in four Wards were drawn. The announcement of the names of the draftees was received with great good humor. The drawing continues to-morrow. It also begins to-morrow in the Western District.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Three Hundred Thousand Troops to be Called For Under the Enrollment Act.

THE MISSION OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

His Proposed Conference With the President.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

A NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

It is understood that the call for troops under the Enrollment act will be made immediately. Several districts and one or two of the Eastern States have already had their quotas assigned them, and the first call will be for three hundred thousand. What "olive branches" get "waved" will be waved from the points of the Federal bayonets.

THE MISSION OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The facts of the attempted conference with the Presidents by Alex. H. Stephens are these: On Sunday the 5th inst., the Secretary of War received a dispatch from Col. Ludlow, United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of war, attached to the staff of Major-Gen. Dix, commander of the Department of Virginia, to the effect that Alex. H. Stephens, Military Commissioner for the Confederate States, had presented himself in a Confederate steamer, under a flag of truce, and stated to Col. Ludlow that he was the bearer of a communication in writing from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States of America, and that he desired to proceed in the same Confederate steamer to Washington and deliver the said communication, attended only by Robt. Ould, as Secretary, for the purpose of conferring upon the subjects of the aforesaid communication, and the officers and crew of the steamer.

The Secretary of the Navy, on the same day, received a similar dispatch from Acting Rear Admiral Lee, commanding the squadron in Hampton Roads.

On Monday, the Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy, respectively answered to Col. Ludlow and Rear Admiral Lee, that the request of Alex. H. Stephens is inadmissible. The Customary Agents and Channels are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents.

GENS. GRANT AND MEADE PROMOTED.

Gens. Grant and Meade were to-day promoted respectively Major and Brigadier Generals in the regular army.

REBEL FLAGS.

Col. Sommers, Inspector-General of the Army of the Potomac, arrived to-night with his arms full of rebel flags captured at Gettysburgh. They were presented to the President.

THE BELGER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Belger Court-martial has adjourned till Monday, to enable the accused to prepare his defence. The summing up of the Judge Advocate is expected on that day. The prosecution abandoned the charge of fraud in chartering vessels at excessive prices, the entire responsibility having been assumed by Mr. Tucker.

THE COAST OF MAINE.

The result of the conference of Senators Hamlin, Fessenden, Morrill and Wilson with the Government, is that five vessels of war are ordered to protect the Eastern coast from Nantucket to Calais. One of them will watch the safety of the fishing craft.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported this morning:

Franklin Roberts, 95th Pennsylvania.
Jas. Wynn, 175th Pennsylvania.
Michael Haley, 1st Massachusetts.
John Barnes, Co. K, 1st U. S. cavalry.

Death of Archbishop Kenrick.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 8.

Archbishop Kenrick died suddenly this morning at his residence in this city, aged 66.

[Francis Patrick Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, whose death is announced above, was a native of Dublin, was educated at Rome, came to the United States in 1821, and settled in Kentucky, where in 1830 he was consecrated as coadjutor of the Bishop of Philadelphia, whom he succeeded in 1842. It was during his episcopate in Philadelphia that the anti-Catholic riots occurred, and his efforts to preserve the peace were untiring.

In 1851 he was transferred to the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore. In 1859 the Pope conferred upon him the "Primacy of Honor," giving him precedence over all other Roman Catholic prelates in this country. He was regarded as one of the most learned theologians of his creed in America, and was the author of a large number of works which are used as text-books in numerous seminaries.

Since the outbreak of the rebellion Archbishop Kenrick has been a steadfast upholder of the Government, and his precepts and example have done much to restore Baltimore and the State of Maryland to loyalty.]

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 8.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $600,000 five-twenties on July 7, and to-day $1,000,000 Bonds are being delivered to June 19. The recent victories in Pennsylvania, and the fall of Vicksburgh, have temporarily drawn the public mind from the investment of money, but in a few days the sales of five-twenties will be reported in more astonishing figures than ever. The continuing of Mr. Cooke's agency in all parts of the country by the Secretary of the Treasury, is viewed with great satisfaction, especially in the West, as subscribers in remote districts have the advantage of using the ordinary means of remitting funds East by bankers' drafts or bank notes, as may be most convenient.

The New-Hampshire Legislature

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 8.

The New-Hampshire Legislature to-day adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Adjutant-General be authorized and requested to fire a salute of one hundred guns in commemoration of the glorious victory won by our gallant soldiers over the rebel forces recently invading our own free soil, and of the fall of the rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River.

Personal.

Gen. McDowell, having closed the Court of Inquiry with which he has been engaged for some months past, is now in this City with his family.

Gen. Franklin is at the Brevoort House awaiting a steamer to New-Orleans, whither he was ordered by the Secretary of War on making application for active service at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Seymour is spending a few days in the City—staying at the Brevoort House.

Maj.-Genl. Carr, who was wounded in the recent attack on Port Hudson, is rapidly recovering, and is on his way North.

Commodore Inman is at Washington Hall, Saratoga Springs, where rooms have also been engaged for the families of Commodore Farragut and Gen. Banks.

The Late Brig.-Gen. Kozk.

The remains of the late Brig.-Gen. Kozk, who fell in the battle of Gettysburgh, will probably arrive in this City on Friday, and remain in state until Monday, when they will be transferred to Greenwood, where they will be interred. It is expected that the Common Council will give the remains of the gallant dead a military funeral.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

Complete Confirmation of the Glorious News.

The Garrison Paroled as Prisoners of War.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

Cause, Exhaustion of Supplies, and the Failure of Joe Johnston to Relieve the Garrison.

The Number of Prisoners about Eighteen Thousand.

Important Movements Inaugurated by Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT to Gen. HALLECK, dated at Vicksborgh, at half-past 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, states that the rebels surrendered this morning, and that their troops were paroled as prisoners of war.

The movements about to be made by the forces of Gen. GRANT are detailed, but they are not proper for publication at present.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. GRANT, }
NEAR VICKSBURGH, Friday, July 3—8 P. M. }

At 8 this morning flags of truce appeared before A. J. SMITH's front, when Maj.-Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY were led blindfolded into our lines. They bore a communication from Gen. PEMBERTON of the following purport:

"Although I feel confident of my ability to resist your arms indefinitely, in order to stop the further effusion of blood, I propose that you appoint three Commissioners, to meet three whom I shall select, to arrange such terms as may best accomplish the result."

GRANT soon replied substantially in these words:

"The appointment of Commissioners is unnecessary. While I should be glad to stop any unnecessary effusion of blood, the only terms which I can entertain are those of unconditional surrender. At the same time, myself and men, and officers of this army, are ready to testify to the distinguished gallantry with which the defence of Vicksburgh has been conducted."

At 11 o'clock the messengers returned. This afternoon Gen. GRANT met Gen. PEMBERTON between the lines, and after an hour's consultation settled the surrender. Gen. PEMBERTON urged that the soldiers might be paroled here and furnished rations to carry them to their lines; in view of the bravery they have displayed and the advantages of the plan, Gen. GRANT will consent. The number of prisoners, wounded, &c., it is said, will be 18,000, of which 12,000 are in fighting condition now. The immediate cause of surrender is exhaustion of supplies and ammunition, and the failure of JOHNSTON to come to their aid. At daylight our whole army will enter triumphantly and celebrate the doubly glorious anniversary. Not a shot has been fired since 8 o'clock from our lines, except from the river-mortars. A general interchange of civilities extend all along the lines.

A battle was fought at Helena, on the 4th, between PRICE with 8,000 and Gen. PRENTISS with 4,000. Rebels defeated with a loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of nearly 2,000. National loss 300. The gunboats were of invaluable service. They shelled the enemy from their position.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Friday, July 3, }
via CAIRO, Tuesday, July 7, 1863. }

Vicksburgh is ours. Firing from our front ceased this morning, pending negotiations for a surrender, which have occupied the greater part of the day. The only contested point touching the surrender has been in reference to what shall be done with Gen. PEMBERTON's army. He asks and demands that, while the surrender is unconditional in other respects, the garrison which has so long and so heroically resisted our army, shall be spared unnecessary humiliation, and shall be paroled in Vicksburgh. This will be probably conceded from motives of expediency alone, and not as a condition, as it will save an immense expenditure for transportation and subsistance. Gens. GRANT and PEMBERTON had a long private interview, at the latter's request, in relation to the surrender, before it was determined. Officers accompanying the flag of truce have indicated by their conversation that all that has been written and published in the North concerning the suffering of the rebels in Vicksburgh has been but half the truth.

There are about 22,000 people in Vicksburgh, 10,000 of whom are efficient soldiers. Our army will take possession to-morrow morning. The surrender is just in time to save both armies from the loss and destruction of life which would have attended an attempt to carry the works of the enemy by storm, as such an attempt had been determined on for to-morrow morning. Not having been allowed an inside view before the departure of the dispatch-boat, I cannot give such interesting details as may be desired. Col. MARSHALL, of the Special Post-office Department, will on the 5th establish a Post-office in Vicksburgh.

REJOICING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

An order was issued this morning by Gen. HALPINEMAN, directing the firing of one hundred guns from Capitol Hill, and one hundred from the fortifications north of the city, at noon to-day, in honor of the late victory at Vicksburgh.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The following is a full report of the remarks made by Secretary SEWARD in Washington, on Tuesday night, after the reception of the news of the fall of Vicksburgh:

When I saw commotion uprising in civil life I thought it inconsistent with the duty of a patriot and a Christian to avert the civil war if it was possible, and I tried to do so. If this was a weakness, I found what seemed an instruction exceeding it in the prayer of our Saviour, that the cup, the full bitterness of which was understood by himself alone, might pass. But I found, also, an instruction to duty in his resignation: "Nevertheless not my will but thine be done." When it was clear that without fault on your part or mine the civil war has broken out, I then thought it consistent with the duty of a patriot and a Christian to take care that the war should be begun not by the friends of the Union, but by its enemies—at their peril in maintaining that. Union we should not only maintain it in righteous self-defence. Aggression, against aggression, is in every case weakness. Self-defence in a righteous cause is the strongest attitude that an individual or a nation can have. The weakest nation may resist a powerful adversary, while it occupies an attitude of self-defence. Powerful nations have been ruined in making an unprovoked attack upon one infinitely weaker than themselves.

I thought further, that it was consistent with my duty as a patriot and a Christian to do what was to my power to render the war as light in its calamities and as short in its duration as possible. Therefore, I proposed to retain on the side of the loyal States as many of the States which were disturbed by elements of sedition as could be retained by a course of calm and judicious conduct. I would have had, if possible, the insurrection confined to the seven original so-called seceding States. When all these calculations had been entered, so far as was possible to secure them, I thought still further that it was consistent with my duty, as a patriot and a Christian, to combine the loyal States and consolidate them into one party for the Union, because I knew that disunion had effectually convinced the people of the disloyal States to overthrow the Union. I thought that this could be done only through the sacrifice of individual and State and sectional opinions, interests, prejudices and ambitions.

A nation cannot be saved from death whose individual citizens lack the virtue to make these sacrifices. Unwilling to ask my fellow-citizens sacrifices I had not the resolution to make myself, I determined to wait until I should be called upon to make them. I said, I give up myself, my family, my friends, my party, all that I have laid up of character in the past, all the interests that I now possess, and all the future that I had thought was in store for me. I take for my associates and leader the most brave and disinterested men who lead the way, and I follow his guidance and share his fortunes. I found a leader in ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, a man who tolerated and excused, if he did not justify, Slavery. As openly as all the world knew that I then abhorred and detested it, God knows I abhor and detest it now. I said, the country shall be saved by the Republican party if it will, by the Democratic party if it chooses, without Slavery if it is possible, with Slavery if it must.

Once engaged in the contest, I was prepared to demand, as I have demanded ever since, that no treasure, no amount of human life necessary to save the nation's life, should be withheld. I thought that the war might be ended in three months—in six months—in a year—and I labored to that end. But, as you will all recollect, that it was the people, and not only one man or any combination of men, that could bring it to an end, then or ever, and the people could only do it by showing as much zeal, determination and consistency as would not only keep cowards, or interested, or ambitious foreign nations aloof from the battle, but should make it their obvious interest to throw open and discourage the insurrection. We failed to make that exhibition, and so the war has been protracted into its third year, through the encouragement and aid the insurrection has received from the fears or the listlessness of portions of our own people, and the influences of the enemies of the Republic and of human freedom throughout the world. It was doubtless ordained that it should be so, and therefore it may be believed that it was best that it should be so, although we may be allowed to indulge our sorrows over the augmented sum of miseries which the war has inflicted upon the land.

I say it is perhaps best, because I think that this ought to be the last insurrection in the United States—the last effort ever made to dissolve the Union. The more severe the suffering that attends this attempt, the less likely it is to be repeated. But we have reached, I think, the culminating point at last; we have ascertained the amount of sacrifice which is necessary to save the Union, and the country is prepared to make it. The force of secession is exhausted. There are no more States to go out in the insurrection. The insurrectionary States have no more soldiers to bring into the conflict. On the other hand, in the loyal States the plow has twice passed through the ground, and each time it has yielded the necessary harvest of defenders of the Union. The subsoil is deep, and is as rich in the elements of military strength and virtue as that which has already been twice turrowed. It is for the disloyal citizens to decide whether they will give up the contest now, or abide a further and more conclusive trial. But, fellow-citizens, I have incontinently run into a speech and will now stop. ("Go, go on." "We want to hear you." "What of Vicksburgh?")

Vicksburgh! Why, that is just what I was speaking of. Vicksburgh fell on the Fourth of July, and Port Hudson, I do not doubt, will fall before the 4th of August. When both have fallen the United States are the masters of the Mississippi. The power that navigates the Mississippi dominates in North America, and makes a division of the United States of America impossible. Then I think that RESECRATE either has by this time, or soon will have, occupied the mountain passes of East Tennessee; and thus by the two successes the new slave Confederation becomes divided into four separate, disconnected Territories. What kind of a Confederation will that be?—a chain broken into four fragments; and this is only the beginning. Texas west of the Mississippi, detached from the Confederation by the Mississippi; and Territories east of the Alleghany Mountains separated from the Gulf States by the Federal occupation of East Tennessee, will be followed by new and inevitable cases of fracture.

You have already seen Missouri detach herself from the Confederacy. Next you will see Arkansas come into Congress, as you have already seen Louisiana come there. On this side of the Mississippi look sharply at the Old North State, and you will see her preparing to return into the Union. A strange kind of Confederate State will be seen existing between what remains to the insurgents of Virginia and South Carolina. Two slices of secession bread made into a sandwich by the intervening slice of North Carolina ham, with its copious condiment of mustard. My friends, we have seen a painful sight. We have seen thirteen stars of the glorious constellation shoot in blood and fire from their spheres. We are now to see ones that will compensate us for all the pain the former spectacle has given us.

We are to see each one of those stars coming back from its wandering through a chaos of consuming anarchy, and take its place in the firmament to fall from thence, I trust no more forever. I am sure of this, because in the darkest night of our troubles, I have known two things—first, that these States could not be altogether extinguished, and second, that the attraction which brought them originally together, however weakened, cannot be utterly broken. Do not go away with the impression that all these things are to come to pass without further performance of duty, and further sacrifice. The Union is to be saved after all only by human efforts, by the efforts of the people. Those efforts are to be made in two forms—you must vote for the Union through all discouragements and alarms and complaints, whether those in whom you have reposed your confidence are wise or unwise, competent or incompetent, successful or unsuccessful; and you must fight for the Union, never retreating or giving ground before the enemy.

You must be prepared to go more. You must maintain your ground here in this Capital. When the rebellion ceases, let it find us here to celebrate the salvation of our country. If the Capital must fall before it can be saved, which I have always thought unnecessary, and which now seems impossible, even in that case, let us be buried amid its ruins. For myself, this is my resolution. If the people of the United States have virtue enough to save the Union, I shall have their virtue. If they have not, then it shall be my reward that my virtue excelled that of my countrymen.

If I fall here let no kinsman or friend remove my dust to a more hospitable grave. Let it be buried under the pavements of the avenue, and let the chariot wheels of those who have destroyed the liberties of my country rattle over my bones until a more heroic and worthy generation shall recall that country to life, liberty and independence. This shall be my only reward, living or dying, for whatever I may be able to do for the deliverance of my country from danger, so, on the other hand, that country may visit me with whatever censure or reproach for short comings that may seem to it just, but the world shall never hear a word of complaint issue from my lips.

This is my resolution. Now, fellow-citizens, for yours. What should that be? That resolution must be that you will not wait for draft or conscription. Ask not whether the enemy is near or whether he is far off. Ask only is there still an enemy in arms against the United States—a domestic one or a foreign one—array yourselves to meet that enemy. Thus, when the consequent demands, the desolation of your country or a foreign enemy proposes to intervene, your answer for both is ready. I will arise it down and deliver it for you, as I have done heretofore. Do you only stand ready to maintain it, and if I can do more service in the ranks than I can in being your organ, I will enroll myself with you. The flag of the Union must wave not only in the capital and in the Free States, so-called, and on the Mississippi, but must go through the Union until not one disloyal citizen remains in arms to oppose it.

REJOICING IN DEPOSIT.

DEPOSIT, Tuesday, July 7.

We are firing 50 guns and ringing bells in honor of the news of the fall of Vicksburgh. A general jubilee prevails among our people. Flags from every house-top prove that this is our country, and that we can protect it from traitors at home or abroad.

REJOICINGS IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, July 8.

A national salute was fired to-day at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of Gov. PARKER, in honor of victories achieved by the Federal army.

An impromptu jubilee over the fall of Vicksburgh took place last night. There were fireworks, music, and speeches by Mayor MILLS, G. W. SNYDER, and Capt. JOSEPH A. YARD.

REJOICINGS AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, July 8.

A salute of 100 guns was fired here this noon and the bells rung in honor of the recent victories.

State Convention in Vermont.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Wednesday, July 8.

The State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, is in session at this place to-day. The attendance is very large, every county being fully represented. Distinguished gentlemen from all sections of the State are present. Senator COLLAMER will be one of the speakers. The following ticket has been nominated: For Governor, Hon. JOHN G. SMITH, of St. Albans; for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury; for Treasurer, Hon. JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

English Merchants and the Neutrality Laws of Great Britain.

We are indebted to DAVID HOADLEY, Esq., for the following copy of a petition to Earl RUSSELL, which has been prepared and signed by a large number of the leading shipping merchants of Liverpool, concerning the departure from English ports of vessels intended to commit depredations upon the commerce of the United States. It is a very interesting letter and shows that a very formidable public sentiment in England protests very warmly against the gross violations of neutrality which have already taken place:

To the Right Honorable the Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department:

The memorial of the undersigned shipowners of Liverpool showeth:

That your memorialists, who are deeply interested in British shipping, view with dismay the probable future consequences of a state of affairs which permits a foreign belligerent to construct in and send to sea from British ports, vessels-of-war, in contravention of the provisions of the existing law.

That the immediate object of piecing at the disposal of that foreign belligerent a very small number of steam cruisers has been to paralyze the mercantile marine of a powerful maritime and naval nation, inflicting within a few months losses, direct and indirect, on its shipowning and mercantile interests, which years of peace may prove inadequate to retrieve.

That your memorialists cannot shut their eyes to the probability that in any future war between England and a foreign Power, however insignificant in naval strength, the example now set by subjects of Her Majesty, while England is neutral, may be followed by citizens of other countries neutral when England is belligerent; and that the attitude of helplessness in which Her Majesty's Government have declared their inability to detect and punish breaches of the law, notoriously committed by certain of Her Majesty's subjects, may hereafter be successfully imitated by the Governments of those other countries in answer to English remonstrances.

That the experience of late events has proved to the conviction of your memorialists that the possession by a belligerent of swift steam cruisers, under no necessity actual or conventional, to visit the possibly blockaded home ports of that belligerent, but able to obtain all requisite supplies from neutrals, will become a weapon of offence against which no preponderance of naval strength can effectually guard, and the severity of which will be felt in the ratio of the shipping and mercantile wealth of the nation against whose mercantile marine the efforts of those steam cruisers may be directed.

That the effect of future war with any Power thus enabled to purchase, prepare and refit vessels-of-war in neutral ports, will inevitably be to transfer to neutral flags that portion of the sea-carrying trade of the world which in past enjoyed by your memorialists and by other British shipowners.

That over and above the chances of pecuniary loss to themselves, your memorialists share in the regret with which a law-regarding community must naturally look on successful attempts to evade the provisions of an act of Parliament, passed for a single and simple purpose, but which has been found not to give the Executive all the powers needed for its effective execution.

That your memorialists would accordingly respectfully urge upon your Lordship the expediency of proposing to Parliament to sanction the introduction of such amendments into the Foreign Enlistment act as may have the effect of giving greater power to the Executive to prevent the construction in British ports of ships destined for the use of belligerents; and your memorialists would further suggest to your Lordship the importance of endeavoring to secure the assent of the Government of the United States of America, and of other foreign countries, to the adoption of similar regulations in those countries also.

All which your memorialists respectfully submit.

Signed,

THOMAS CHILTON,	JAMES BROWN & Co.,
JONES, PALMER & Co.,	JAMES POOLE & Co.,
FARNWORTH & JARDINE,	W. T. JACOB,
THOS. & JAMES HARRISON,	HENRY MOORE & Co.
L. H. MACINTYRE,	INMAN & TEMLINSON,
POTTER BROTHERS,	SAMPSON & HOLT,
CHAS. GIO. COWIE & Co.,	JAMES BARNES,
M. J. SEALEY,	RICHARD NICCOLSON & SON,
R. GERVIN & Co.,	W. B. BOASLE.
J. AIKIN,	J. PROWS & Co.,
FINLAY, CAMPBELL & Co.,	CURRIE, NEWTON & Co.,
CROPPER, FERGUSON & Co.,	NELSON, ALEXANDER & Co.,
J. CAMPBELL,	KENDALL BROTHERS,
S. R. GRAVES,	C. T. BOWRING & Co.,
BARCLAY, GILMORE & Co.,	G. H. FLETCHER & Co.,
RATHBONE BROS. & Co.,	ALFRED HOLT.

LIVERPOOL, June 9, 1863.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Lyon's MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Clothes, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Hicks & Company, No. 490 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Parsons's Exterminator.

Effectually destroys Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats, they leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Pianos at Bargains.—WORCESTER'S celebrated 7⅓ octave, elegantly carved pianos, not used six months, will be sold at a great bargain for cash, or monthly payments. New pianos to let at No. 481 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (second door) N. Y. Also Palmer's Hand and Hook. Send for pamphlet. Palmer & Co. Avoid imitations, by calling on the inventor.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of rare blushing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distinguished appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Pronounced by scientific and expert judges. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

ALLEN—BLAKE.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Newton Heston, FRANCIS ALLEN and ADA, daughter of James S. Blake, all of Brooklyn.

LOEB—SCHULTE.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, FREDERICK LOEB, of the City of Mexico, and ALBERTINA M. SCHULTE, of this City.

REEVE—MULFORD.—On Wednesday, July 1, 1863, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Aikman, of Elizabeth, N. J., LEVIS O. REEVE, of New-York, and AGNES M., second daughter of T. W. Mulford, Esq., of Jersey City.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—In Englewood, N. J., on Wednesday, July 8, WILLIAM LEWIS HEADDEN, only child of Chester A. and Ellen L. H. Arthur, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 24 West 31st-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CORNELIUS.—On Monday, July 6, at Baltimore, MAXWELL WOODHULL CORNELIUS, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Thomas' Church, New-York, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Thursday, July 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, July 7, NATHANIEL FREEMAN, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 225 West 13th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, July 9.

GARDAY.—In Hastings upon Hudson, on Wednesday, July 8, WILLIAM GARDAY, formerly of Manchester, Eng., aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, from the house, and it o'clock from the Baptist Church. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JONES.—At Woodbury, L. I., on Tuesday, July 7, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. JONES, eldest brother of the late Walter R. Jones, and father of Oliver H. Jones of this City, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, July 10, at 3 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., without further invitation.

MCNAMARA.—In Brooklyn, on the 5 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, July 8, JOHN CHARLES, only child of Michael H. and Anne Maria T. McNamara, aged 3 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 99 York-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, July 9, at 2 o'clock.

NESBITT.—On Wednesday, July 8, EDWIN NESBITT, formerly of New-York, in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Friday, July 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his son-in law, George Kingsland, Jr., Union, N. J. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SWAN.—In Albany, on Wednesday, July 8, of consumption, ALBERT SWAN, in the 27th year of his age.

TEN BROECK.—On Saturday, July 4, at his late residence, at Livingston, Columbia County, N. Y., Capt. SAMUEL TEN BROECK, 5th New-York Cavalry, New-York Volunteers, aged 37 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 367.—July 6, 1863.
33, 23, 54, 47, 34, 51, 2, 20, 17, 48, 52, 45, 25, 3, 67, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 368.—July 8, 1863.
24, 50, 51, 27, 14, 49, 75, 9, 74, 65, 72, 46, 78, 63, 1, 76.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In drawing of June 27, No. 9,987 drew $100,000; No. 17,268 drew $50,000; No. 18,102 drew $30,000; No. 8,453 drew $10,000; No. 1,878 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Thirty P cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons, and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS

Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILLIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for
"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS."
from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen packets to two gross. All orders must be addressed to
M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 200 Duane-st.

ATKINSON'S PATENT WHITE
ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,

Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year. A full assortment just received from Sheffield, England. Price 75 cents each, or $7 cents by mail. Gents' fine linen 4-ply COLLARS, 15 cents, at the extensive stock tie and collar store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 239 Broadway.

ILLUMINATING
CANDLES,
For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
No. 6 Dutch-st.,
New-York.

V. L.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS'S VENITIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Recommended particularly by nurses to nurse infants. Sold by all druggists.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 203 6th-av."

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Maverick-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MAIDEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 30 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head, I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 200 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

SHIRTS
FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELERS
GENERALLY.
OUR
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT
Is becoming deservedly popular
As fast as it becomes known.
MADE ONLY BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

F.Y.S

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 71 of their machines since the 23d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax in the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 P. O. Washington and small.

E. W. H. WARD,
No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

HOW TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF COAL.

Buy "Platt's Patent Lump Heater apparatus," adapted to either Hard or Soft coal. A saving of five per cent effected at a cost of half a cent. Call or send for an illustrated descriptive circular.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 220 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRANK WARRINGTON.

THE NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUTLEDGE" AND "SUTHERLANDS."

WEEKLY 4,000 COPIES

Of this remarkable new work have been sold in less than a month's time, and the sale continues rapidly increasing.

It is altogether the best novel of the season, and every one who has not already read it will have to read it at once, or be considered behind the age.

FRANK WARRINGTON,

A new novel by the author of "Rutledge."

One handsome 12mo. cloth bound, $1 25.

Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by CARLETON, Publisher, New-York, No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.

A NEW BOOK FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD,

By the Author of "Rose at Oakenwold."

1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 25.

This charming story fills a void long felt for something for a young girl, growing into womanhood, to read.

Everyone that previously rented in this spring between 14 and 20, with its pretty experiences of first confinement, it is written by a very accomplished lady, whose previous work was universally pronounced to be "the best home book written."

Appleton & Co., Randolph, Cowperthwait, Wesley Lowe, Evans, Sheldon & Co., Fell & Co., S. Young & H. Ivy, New-York. LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

what funny customs of marriage there are in the world, read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables from all the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Wagner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,128 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price 50. A GUIDE TO LAKES GEORGE AND CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 50c.

Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $600,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with maps showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.

GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 41 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1863.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

Gen. FREMONT, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has appointed SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., General Financial Agents of the Company, and for the purpose of increasing their facilities, has placed with them available cash securities to the amount of two millions of dollars, to remain with the house until the road is completed, and to be used by them in such way as they may deem best calculated to secure the speedy completion of the railway.

JULY 1, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

LEAD MINES TO LEASE.

The undersigned offers to lease for a long term of years his widely-known Coal Hill and Union Lead Mines, situate at Ressie, in the County of St. Lawrence and State of New-York, within 13 miles of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, which connects at Rome with the New-York Central Railroad and the New-York and Erie Canal.

The celebrity of these mines for their richness of yield, and the small expense at which they can be worked, render unnecessary any detailed description of them. If, however, such is desired, reference can be made to Appleton's "New American Cyclopedia," vol. 10, page 379, article "Lead;" to "The Metallic Wealth of the United States," by J. D. Whitney, and to "The Natural History of the State of New-York," part 4, page 354, by Prof. Emmons.

Connected with each one of the above-mentioned mines are new and powerful steam-engines, necessary pumps and appurtenances—in short, all requisite tools and machinery of the most perfect and approved kinds for their immediate working, and which will be disposed of to the lessee at a low valuation.

To individuals desirous of profitably engaging in the manufacture of lead, or to stock companies that may be formed for that purpose, no mining property in this country can afford the advantages to be secured from a lease of the above-mentioned mines.

For terms, &c., inquire at my land offices in Ordensburgh or Rossie, St. Lawrence County, New-York, or of Messrs MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., New-York City.

Yours respectfully, GEORGE PARISH.

OFFICE OF THE
EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 176 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDWARD HUREY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. F. COOLEDGE.
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN B. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
JAMES BUCHAN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second is the list. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 2, 1863.

THE HENRY D. BARTO AND COMPANY'S BANK (Tramansburgh,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of The Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—We will pay the Coupons maturing 1st of August and 1st of September, of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, less the interest for the unexpired time.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BEYSON, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 35 Exchange-place.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 54 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AN AGENCY to supply these Bonds AT PAR, subject to call, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

U. S. 6s, 4.30s, 7.3-10s Treasury Notes, and U. S. Certificates and 6 P cents	$1,677,720 70	
Loans and Discounts	1,443,663 16	$3,571,433 46
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		84,116 70
Due from the Directors of the Bank	285,300 00	
Due from Brokers	340,000 00	
Real Estate		625,300 00
Specie		100,339 77
Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous		177,393 24
Stocks—New-York City		268,551 13
Bonds and Mortgages		338,500 00
U. S. Demand Notes		87,600 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		6,407 74
Total		$4,699,695 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation Registered	$684,300 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Less Notes on hand	183,800 00	500,500 00
Profits		180,000 38
Due to Banks		247,626 57
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Bankers		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		2,128,334 06
Amount Due, not reserved under either of the above heads, (unpaid Dividends,)		3,569 06
Total		$4,699,695 38

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed) A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of July, 1863. W. H. BARKER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,913,880 31
Overdrafts		96 07
Due from Banks		28,963 06
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$21,449 63	
Due from Brokers	128,000 00	
Real Estate		99,000 00
Specie		177,393 24
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks		118,190 63
Stocks, United States and New-York State		836,000 00
United States 7 3-10 Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates	$457,420 00	
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		203,328 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	$	
Loss and Expense Account		9,700 85
Total		$3,041,395 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$990,000 00
Circulation Registered	$250,000 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Less Notes on hand	127,321 60	122,679 00
Profits		139,025 53
Due to Banks		233,350 63
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Bankers, for dividends		617 50
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		1,755,722 70
Total		$3,041,356 36

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., President, and ROSANNA PERRIN, Cashier, of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid

B. LEWIS, Jr., President.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of July, 1863.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. No. 46 Pine-st., New-York. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, held this day, Mr. William Raynor was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. James M. Bates, resigned; also, Mr. Addison G. Bickford, Assistant-Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

INTEREST NOTICE.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

By order of the Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of *Six* (6) *per Cent. per Annum, free of Government tax*, will be paid, on and after the 20th instant, on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited three or six months previous to this date, and on larger amounts a dividend, free of tax, at the rate of Five (5) per Cent pern Annum. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, and will draw interest from January 1st, 1864.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
Jos. P. COOPER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax.) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 3d-av. The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 2d July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.

June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. DAILEY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK FOR SAVINGS, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the fifth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 74 Bowery.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after the 3d Monday in July. CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

AN INTERMEDIATE DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order.

H. Y. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN S. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—186TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 1st July.

W. B. MERRIAM, Cashier.

JUNE 24, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and scrip certificates issued by the Company, and entitled to the same, on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th day of June instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares of the capital upon which all have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of August next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 30th to the morning of the 20th of July.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 Bleecker-st., July 1, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, allowed on the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $600, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums exceeding $600 and not exceeding $5,000, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the first inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 12 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 20th DAY OF JULY INST., AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has been declared on the Scrip of the Atlantic Insurance Company, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York liabilities will be paid at their office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(OFFICE, No. 48 WALL-ST., Second floor, New York Building.)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent.—free of Government tax—has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order,

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 186 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 86 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax.) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. CO.,
No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 27, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Sec.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.

P. M. BEYSON, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. SAYLES, Cashier

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a nett dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 15th inst.

R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.

H. F VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. By order.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

JULY 1, 1863.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JULY 1, 1863.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000
SURPLUS	after providing for all outstanding Claims, and Dividend of Six Per Cent. declared this day.	55,000
NET ASSETS		$456,000

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their Capital from $200,000 to $400,000, which is all paid in, and together with their surplus is securely invested.

They also give notice that they are prepared to issue additional Policies of Fire Insurance, based upon the increased Capital, and respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as special regard for their interests has been had, in doubling the security offered.

DORAS L. STONE, President.
BENJ. S. WALCOT, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, Over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 8 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premiums will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WOOD TURNERS WANTED.

Those used to chair work preferred.

S. HARRISON & SON,
No. 236 West 24th-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE Charge of a full set of books. Apply at D. B. BABCOCK & CO.'S, No. 111 Chambers-st.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE, A BOY to learn the business; one about 15 years old, and who can board with his parents. and offer the best of recommendations as to honesty and morality. Wages low, first year. Inquire at 253 Pearl-st., hardware-store.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A Homeopathic Pharmacy, and who understands the preparation of medicines. Address, stating qualifications and compensation required, Box No. 4,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST AT THE Desk and to do collecting in the city. Address Box 1,230 P. O., stating reference, which must be unexceptionable.

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.—A GOOD Cook, washer and ironer, with three years' reference may apply at No. 166 Ocean-st., Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-third-street,
CHARTERED 1850,
Will pay seven per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20th JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
ASA'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 4429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $3,500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN MORGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER S. CHILTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 257 Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered Interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, payable on the Tenth inst., or thereafter, payable at the Bank or said office.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN E. DUGGERSON, }
JAMES BRYCE. }

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PUTNAM, }
SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 6 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books to be brought for entry.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 253 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 6th-av. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BOLL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 6 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

JUNE 20, 1863.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable girl; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 166 Elizabeth-st., near Spring, front room, first floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY woman, who gives excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; wages $3 a month; excellent baker; makes pastry; is fully competent in each capacity. Call at No. 192 East 31st-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing if required; can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 220 Fifth-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

A COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a widow woman, with a boy 13 years of age, as cook or to do housework in a small private family; is a good baker, and a most excellent washer and ironer; would give the boy for his board and a little clothes, so as to be in the house with his mother; the country preferred; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., two doors from 44th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 48 Allen-st., between Grand and Hester sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; or do the fine washing and chamberwork; would have no objections of going in the country; very best of City reference given. Apply at No. 181 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as children's nurse; or tend on a lady as lady's maid; can do chamberwork and sewing; wages 4 to 5 dollars. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to obtain for a young woman who has lived with her during the last five years a place as seamstress and chambermaid, or where she could take care of grown children. Call at No. 310 West 36th-st.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a competent young woman as above; has good City references, and can be seen to-day and to-morrow, at the residence of her employer, No. 120 East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

MALES

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES. SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The only certain, speedy and safe remedy ever used.
Relieves Copaiba and Mercury disgusted.
Only one pill to be taken to effect a cure.
These pills are invaluable, having no smell; yet they unsparingly purge, which will not injure the stomach or bowels in the most delicate.
Cures in five to four days, and prevents a stricture.
CURE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No nauseating, no trouble, no change in diet whatever.
Price, single package, $2; double, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row,
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character; in 15 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special knowledge in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Consulted on the plan of his Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily curing. The professionals, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above pills sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as it insures a perfect offspring. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid as too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of counterfeits! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills. Will in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, is the only place. Beware of boys on the corners. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on all private diseases. Thirty years' practice, especially enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures in all cases. Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $5; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible remedies are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of the Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 24,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, TUESDAY EVENING, a gold (Hunting-case) WATCH, M. J. Tobias, Liverpool, maker, with vest chain and seal attached; initials of the owner on the stone of the seal. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by delivering said watch and chain at No. 48 Pine-st., basement.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN MYRTLE-AV., Brooklyn, a small gray shaggy ash terrier DOG; had on a collar, marked R. Hoe, No. 39 East 16th-st., New-York. Any one returning the dog to that address, or to No. 241 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will receive a reward of $5.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 16th November, 1855, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF AUGUST & BERNHEIM, dated June 16, 1863, at 6 months, for $417 40. The public are cautioned against negotiating the above, payment having been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the note to SMYTHE, SPRAGE & COOPER, Nos. 26 and 28 Park-place.

$25 DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE $25 paid, and no questions asked, for the recovery of Certificate No. 36,191 for 21 shares New-York Central Railroad stock, stolen from me, 66 7th-st. The transfer has been stopped. Address WM. ALSOP, No. 66 7th-st., New-York.

LOST—THE MINIATURE PAINTING ON IVORY Lelonel and presented at the office of the Brevoort House, by a boy, will please call again, as the owner neglected to leave name at the office.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Company Order Books,
Company Clothing Account Books,
Company Descriptive Books,
Company Muster Roll Books,
Regimental Order Books,
Regimental Letter Books,
Regimental Descriptive Books,
Regimental Index Books,
Regimental Order Books,
Camp Kettles,
Mess Pans.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the number of books they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Books, &c.," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity they could furnish daily, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be cut up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be accurately baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the wants of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies,
Wall Tent Poles,
Wall Tent Pins, (large.)
Common Tent Pins,
Cavalry Bugle Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at this depot:

Four-horse Army Wagon Harness.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany the proposal for the execution of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Depnty Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues,

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots in New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new bone carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building book and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

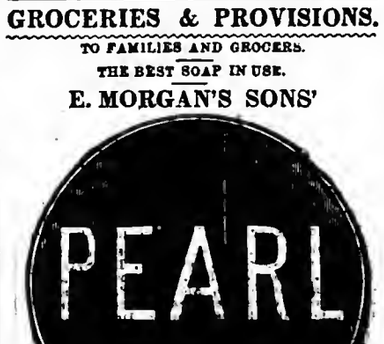
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.

GILLIES'
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE
Is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 36 and 60 pounds in a case. Price 26 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Only Manufacturers,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

SIGHT, HEARING AND HEALTH RESTORED.—DR. GARDNER, No. 128 6th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted) on diseases of the eye, ear, throat, lungs, catarrh, kidneys, genital organs, rheumatism, neuralgia and general debility.

SHIPPING.

STEAMER UP GREAT EASTERN,
FROM MERCHANTS' DOCK, NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER J. FOX, Commander,
WILL BE DESPATCHED
FROM LIVERPOOL FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30, TUESDAY, July 21,
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

Rates of passage from New-York to Liverpool:
First Cabin, $95 to $135
Second Cabin, $70
Excursion tickets out and back, to first and second Cabin only, 3 fare and 1 half.
Servants accompanying passengers, children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin, $30
Steerage, with superior cooked rations, $30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

CHINA, Arnold, from New-York, Wednesday, July 15.
ARABIA, Lott, from Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
AFRICA, Grace, from New-York, Wednesday, July 29.
EUROPA, Judkins, from New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, from New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
And every Wednesday thereafter.

Rates of passage from New-York to Liverpool:
Chief Cabin Passage, $120 00
Second Cabin Passage, 60 00

From Boston to Liverpool:
Chief Cabin Passage, $110 00
Second Cabin Passage, 55 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 2,500 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin, $126
Second Cabin, 85
Steerage, 25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
ELEAZER JONES, Manager. No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BORDESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 11.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply as No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 26 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERRIN, commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 141 Broadway.

N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE... Saturday.....July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON... Saturday.....July 18
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....90 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer SHANNON, Commander H. HASSIS, R. N. R., 2,854 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 15, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (very superior accommodations) $90, including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.

Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.

An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Dey-st. at 9¼, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7¾ A. M.; 30th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 8. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE Cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COKE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOAT WILLIAM KENT, with her splendid saloons and state rooms; also, the new and splendid steamboat SCRANTON, to charter for excursions, with or without double-deck barge; also, Florida Grove. Apply to WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 8 Whitehall-st.

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER MARYLAND leaves Peck-slip at 7 A. M., West 30th-st. & Dey-st. 8¼, Pier No. 4 North River 8¾, daily, except Saturdays. Fare 50 cents. MUSIC, Refreshments, Bait and Lines on board.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight-sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. G. READ,
ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
F. A. DREXEL,
A. J. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
J. W. DREXEL,
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
FATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK
Commencing MONDAY, July 6 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE.
ONE WEEK MORE.
ONE WEEK MORE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
and the world-renowned
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
the three SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN ever known on the face of the globe.
This is positively their
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM.
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM.
as they appear at Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 13, Norwalk, 14, Danbury, 15, and 16, and Bridgeport 17 and 18, previous to sailing for Europe, Saturday.
FAMILY OF MINIATURE HUMANITY
THE SMALLEST FAMILY OF BIPED HUMANITY
in the universe, quarterly and yearly in the world, less than 100 pounds in a carriage, perfect in
SYMMETRY OF FORM AND FEATURE,
INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED, AFFABLE,
and every way agreeable. They will be on exhibition every day and evening.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING, in the LECTURE ROOM, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their wedding dresses and other costumes, and variable characters and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the platform in the Male Hall of the Museum, at 2, 3, 3½ and 4 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room, between each exhibition, in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen
The GRAND ARCTIC Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other wonders.
The Manager has the satisfaction of announcing an engagement with
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
The best company of
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS
in the country. It is composed of the best talent of
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world.
They give their inimitable performances
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents

WINTER GARDEN.
Great success of the Comedy Company under the management of
MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH.
The great comedian,
MR. SETCHELL,
in a new character.
TO-NIGHT will be presented three pieces, abounding in mirth.
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
1,000 MILLINERS, and
A REGULAR FIX.
On MONDAY, July 6, will be produced an entirely new
BURLESQUE,
written for this Company, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSOOK.
Doors open at 7, commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
THE STEREOPTICON.
The great success attending this wonderful exhibition has induced the management to continue it during this week. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PROGRAMMES
EACH EVENING,
And WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Tickets 26 cents; Children 15 cents.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CRAB, Foot, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6¼ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. Harris, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9¼ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers
1863. 1863.
PLANET, METEOR,
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.
One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., as follows: Every A. M. on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.
Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 6 o'clock, P. M.
The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.
For further information see season cards.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
and intermediate landings.
The large and commodious steamboat,
WYOMING,
Will leave Pier No. 24 North River, foot of Barclay-st. N. Y. at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., for intermediate landings every day. (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M.
Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.
FOR SALE,
THREE CIRCULAR PILOT HOUSES, for Steamboats, in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 9 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning, leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer ONANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAYES, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave SAG HARBOR MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st. TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Continued from First Page.

fectly well how Gen. Cooke is situated, and what sort of troops he has under his command.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, July 7, 1863.

Major-Gen. SIGEL arrived yesterday. In the evening he was serenaded, at the Jones House, by the band attached to the Twenty-second New-York regiment. A large concourse of citizens surrounded the hotel and vociferously shouted for SIGEL. Presently he made his appearance, and, having been introduced to the assemblage by Gen. HALL, spoke as follows:

"CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I thank you, and especially my friend, Gen. HALL, for the attentions you and they have shown me. I feel honored in being made the recipient of your favor, and by being introduced by Gen. HALL, the representative of the army of New-York. He comes from the Empire State, where I was once a soldier. You can now perceive that the efforts of our militia have not been in vain. It is the duty of every man capable of being an officer or soldier to step forward and attach himself to some military organization. We see regiments coming from New-York join hand in hand with the Pennsylvania troops for the protection of their soil. [CHEERS.] I hope you will be strong enough to prevent all further invasion of your State. The militia of Pennsylvania have done nobly. But you know the militia are not like veteran soldiers, and require the assistance of the people to cheer them up and fill their ranks. Do not fail, then, to do your duty toward them. I am glad to learn that the Eleventh Army corps, under their Commander, have behaved bravely. I am sorry to say I was not with the army during the three days' fight; but you may rest assured I shall not be satisfied until our enemies are driven to the last corner. [CHEERS.]

Gen. HALL was then called for, and made a few remarks, after which Gen. SIGEL again stepped upon the balcony, and proposed three cheers for the success of the Army of the Potomac, which were given with a will.

Gen. COOKE was next called upon, but it happened he was at the Department headquarters attending to important business. The band then discoursed a lively air, after which the crowd dispersed.

WHIT.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE.

Cannonading in the Direction of Hagerstown.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8—9 P. M.

Gen. FRENCH has been placed in command of the Ninth corps, which has been largely reinforced, and is now in motion.

It is stated upon reliable authority that LEE has no alternative but to deliver battle or surrender.

About 600 prisoners arrived here to-day. This arrival, according to statements of high officials, swells the number already reported to 11,800. These latter were captured and forwarded by Gen. KILPATRICK.

Considerable cannonading has been heard to-day, in the direction of Hagerstown, but no results have yet come in, it is believed to have been caused by our cavalry attacks upon the enemy's outposts.

The wounded paroled officers from Gettysburgh to-day correct the published statements in regard to the following officers: Gen. PAUL was alive last night, with some hopes of his recovery; Col. ROOT, of the Ninety-fourth New-York, was uninjured; Col. WESTLOCK is uninjured, but a prisoner; Col. TILDEN, of the Sixteenth Maine, ditto; Gen. BAXTER is uninjured; Col. FAIRCHILD, of the Second Wisconsin, had an arm amputated.

Hundreds of rebel deserters are in the country surrounding Gettysburgh, having changed their clothes and turned farmers in the harvest-fields.

The skies are clear to-night. It is not believed a general battle will come off to-morrow.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Chief of Staff, has been relieved from that position, and the accomplished soldier and gentleman, Gen. WARREN, appointed in his stead. The change meets with general approbation, particularly among the Heads of the Departments and general staff.

T. B.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 8.

A special to the Missouri *Democrat* says:

"By the arrival of the steamer *Niagara*, with Lieut. DUNN, of Gen. SULLIVAN'S Staff, from Vicksburgh, 4th, who is the bearer of dispatches from Gen. GRANT to the War Department, we have the confirmation of the capitulation of Vicksburgh. From reliable sources I have been able to get the following particulars of the closing scenes of the siege of Vicksburgh:

The first flag of truce for some time was on July 1, asking an escort for two Englishmen, who had been shut up for some time in the Confederacy, which was granted by Gen. GRANT. On the previous day the rebels made an unsuccessful sortie on the works on our left, meaning to take our soldiers out of their rifle-pits this way. JOHNSTON was reported only 20 miles off. The men were in line of battle to receive the attack.

On the 3d another flag of truce came into our lines, brought by two Confederate officers, one of whom was Maj.-Gen. BOWEN. The messengers were blindfolded. They remained, awaiting the return of Gen. SMITH, who took the dispatches from PEMBERTON to Gen. GRANT. Their eyes were bandaged. After an hour they conversed freely with the Union officers.

One of the messengers said iron enough had been thrown into the city to stock immense foundries and build monuments for all those who had fallen.

The messengers were again blindfolded and escorted to a safe point from which they could enter their own lines. Great curiosity was manifested by the officers and soldiers to learn the contents of Gen. PEMBERTON'S dispatches, which was finally gratified. The rebel General had seen fit to intimate that the unnecessary effusion of blood and the loss of lives might be prevented by a brief cessation of hostilities, during which commissioners might be appointed to agree on terms for a surrender. He also intimated that he could hold the city for an indefinite period.

Gen. GRANT'S reply was very brief, saying that Gen. PEMBERTON had it in his hands to stop bloodshed at any moment. Commissioners were unnecessary, as the only stipulations he could accept were unconditional surrender. It concludes with a deserved tribute to the bravery and endurance of the rebel garrison; and said if they surrendered they should be treated courteously due to prisoners of war.

The rebel messenger was not gone long when Gen. PEMBERTON sent again, asking a personal interview with Gen. GRANT, which was promptly granted, at 3 P. M. of the same day a conference took place, about midway between the fronts. The two Generals went aside. What was said during the conference can only be judged from the results. After a little more than an hour, terms were agreed upon, and the rebels surrendered.

It was arranged that the Federal forces should enter at 10 A. M. the next day, July 4th. The rebels were all to be paroled. The officers allowed to retain their their horses and four days rations to be taken from the rebel stores, and to be considered as prisoners liable to exchange. The enemy, numbering from 25,000 to 30,000, by this arrangement fall into GRANT'S hands, along with small arms, forts, defences, &c. Cannon are plenty, and in quality equal to the best in the Confederacy.

At 10 A. M. of the 4th, Gen. SMITH'S division marched into and garrisoned the city, the bands playing the Yankee[illegible] air of the corresponding hymn, "[illegible]"

scene was witnessed by thousands of Federal and rebel soldiers; who for the first time in weeks showed themselves with impunity above the rifle-pits, and during them weeks they had been within five yards of each other.

Gen. GRANT came slowly to the place of rendezvous, smoking a cigar, and apparently the only unexcited person in the vast assemblage.

Gen. PEMBERTON first remarked that he had been present when the different fortresses surrendered to the Federal arms in the Mexican war.

In these the enemy were granted terms and conditions, and he thought his army was as well entitled to favors as well as a foreign foe. Gen. GRANT listened and then proposed a private conversation, to which Gen. PEMBERTON agreed; and the flag was soon seen above the buildings where lately the rebel ensigns met the breeze, and Vicksburgh was again in loyal possession.

Not long after formal possession had been taken of the city, Col. MARELAND made his entrance to take charge of his office, and agreed to establish National mail routes with the rest of the world.

GEN. ROSECRANS' CAMPAIGN.

Interesting Details of His Movement in Pursuit of Bragg.

Inauguration of the Emancipation Policy by Gen. Rosecrans.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., Sunday, June 28, 1863.

From the moment the three main columns by which the army has been advancing met at Beech Grove, it was from that moment between us and the rebels merely a question of legs. All possible strategy reduced itself to the simple problem of a race for Tullahoma, and the devil catch the hindmost.

Up to that point, it was possible to blind and deceive the enemy. So long as our left wing (McCOOK'S corps) moved directly south on the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville Pike—so long as our reserves and our cavalry menaced the rebel stronghold on lines still further to the west—so long as our centre (THOMAS' corps) continued at Hoover's Gap, threatening Fairfield and Wartrace, and thus looking to a direct advance on Shelbyville—so long it was possible for Gen. ROSECRANS to mask his real intentions, and make BRAGG believe that Shelbyville was really his objective point.

But—the moment McCOOK, having uncovered Liberty Gap, left the Shelbyville road, and struck eastward, to form a junction with the centre corps at Beech Grove, on the Manchester Pike, and the left wing (CRITTENDEN'S corps) was swung round toward Manchester—from that moment, I say, the real nature, object and end of the movement became apparent. It was obviously a strategic manœuvre on the rebel right flank, with a view of grasping their communications at Tullahoma; and it became, as I said before, a race for who would get there first. Last night found the centre corps and headquarters established at Manchester, with the corps of McCOOK and CRITTENDEN pushing on after us as rapidly as the roads would permit. This morning finds the main force well massed here, on the point of starting on the final decisive march.

From Manchester to Tullahoma is twelve miles; from Shelbyville is eighteen miles. For once, therefore, we have the shorter and interior line, though the rebels have this advantage over us, that they have a railroad line from Shelbyville to Tullahoma.

It becomes, therefore, a problem of portentous moment to determine at what point the rebels discovered our real intentions, and began movements for the purpose of checking them, by a change of front from Shelbyville and Wartrace to Tullahoma.

There is pretty good evidence that up to Thursday BRAGG continued to think our designs were against Shelbyville, for on that day the regiment which was on post duty at that town, was *hurried off to Shelbyville*. By Friday, therefore, or Saturday at furthest, it must have become apparent to BRAGG that Tullahoma, not Shelbyville was our objective. From that moment he began a left, backward, swinging movement, and it is definitely ascertained, that for the past twenty-four hours the rebels have been putting forth every effort to mass their troops and trains at Tullahoma.

There is, accordingly, every present prospect, that, within from twenty-four to forty-eight hours from this time (Sunday morning) we shall have met the army of BRAGG in a great battle at or near Tullahoma. With respect to the defences of Tullahoma I have no precise information. It is understood, however, that the Northern approaches of the town are covered by a line of rifle pits and redans, and by abattis. Gen. ROSECRANS will of course manœuvre so as to take it from its weak side, if indeed there be any necessity for taking this particular position at all, for if we shall be successful in anticipating BRAGG, and shall be able to seize any point on his line of retreat, we shall be able to compel him to fight a battle on ground of our own selection, and with his back to Murfreesboro.

My last letter brought the advance of the centre corps and headquarters to Beach Grove on Friday night, waiting till the right wing should arrive from Liberty Gap, and the left wing should have swung round and come abreast of us on the Manchester road. During the night and on Saturday morning, McCOOK'S corps came over and formed a junction with THOMAS' corps at Beach Grove, and CRITTENDEN'S corps, (kept back by the horrible condition of the road on which it was moving,) though not as well advanced as could have been wished, was yet within coöperating distance.

At the time of my last writing, McCOOK had carried Liberty Gap. The defile had been held by the Fifth and Fifteenth Arkansas, LIDDELL'S brigade and GARNETT'S battery. The assault on our part was made on Thursday by JOHNSTON'S and DAVIS' divisions, and the powerful position carried in a brilliant manner, with a loss on the part of JOHNSTON of 151 killed and wounded, and on the part of DAVIS of 35. On Friday McCOOK pushed forward, uncovering the Gap handsomely, driving the enemy some distance south, and taking some twenty prisoners. This being done, he crossed his command over by a road just above Liberty Gap to the Manchester Pike, making a junction with THOMAS' corps yesterday.

My detailed record of the doings of THOMAS' corps, brought the account up to Friday morning, at which time the rebels still continued to hold the southern mouth of Hoover's Gap, the line of Garrison Creek, and the Fairfield road to Fairfield and thence to Wartrace. The position was an extremely strong one, and the rebels had twenty pieces of artillery posted for its defence. The rebel troops consisted of the whole of STUART'S division, comprising the brigades of BATES, BROWN, CLAYTON and BUSHROD JOHNSTON. Gen. THOMAS formed his command at noon, deploying his divisions on the hill-slopes of Garrison Creek. The rebels at first held on very stubbornly, but a vigorous charge broke them and they retreated down the road toward Fairfield. A citizen who lives on that road, tolding me that they passed his house (which Gen. STUART had as his headquarters) at the double-quick, saying that they would make Wartrace that night. Our loss in this brush was thirty killed and wounded. The rebels lost much more heavily—the regiment being cut almost to pieces and a number of prisoners captured.

While this was going on, on Friday afternoon, WILSON'S mounted brigade was sent by a detour to block up the lower end of Matt's Hollow, a long defile five miles south of Beach Grove. The rebels, however, fearing to be thus bagged, had made a hasty retreat to Manchester. WILSON accordingly advanced on Manchester on the Duck River. REYNOLDS' division was in the afternoon pushed down the Manchester road below Matt's Hollow, to within six miles of Manchester.

Saturday morning, NEGLEY'S and MEMORY'S divisions moved out through Hoover's Gap, and then moved by a cross road, making the connection with us on the Manchester Pike, NEGLEY'S and STANLEY'S divisions meanwhile pushed straight on toward Manchester.

Thus the operations of Friday forced the whole length of that powerful line of mountain defiles running across from Hoover's to Liberty Gap. The rebels had fully intended to have made a stubborn resistance along this outer line, and had made all their calculations accordingly. But on finding that we had so extended a front, they became afraid of being overlapped, and accordingly abandoned these strongholds with much less resistance than they might otherwise have made.

It seems that, up to this time, the rebels were fully under the impression that ROSECRANS was simply making a vigorous demonstration to cover up the supposed withdrawal of the main portion of his army, to reinforce GRANT. The proportions of the demonstration have now, however, disabused them of any such illusions.

WILSON'S command reached Winchester early yesterday morning, capturing a detail of the enemy who had been sent up to look after some supplies. The garrison that had been stationed here was withdrawn on Thursday, as BRAGG was anticipating a general attack on Shelbyville, and was drawing in all the detachments. Soon afterward the head of THOMAS' column reached Manchester, and evening found the centre column and headquarters encamped on the banks of the Duck.

We could have advanced last night, and even this morning, had it not been for the unavoidable delay in CRITTENDEN'S corps. As I write the General has just reached headquarters. The General tells me that his command is still embogged on the Bradyville and Manchester road, from ten to a dozen miles back of here. It will be late to-night before he can possibly have the head of his column here. According to the programme he was to have been here on Friday night. We have thus lost two entire days, in a crisis when every hour is of inexpressible value. This is certainly much to be regretted, though the fact is owing to causes entirely beyond Gen. CRITTENDEN'S control—the tremendous rains of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday having made the dirt road on which his column was advancing all but impassable.

Gen. ROSECRANS has this moment read me a dispatch (the substance of which I have sent you by telegraph) from Gen. GORDON GRANGER, announcing the capture by that commander of the town of Shelbyville, which was till yesterday the headquarters of Gen. BRAGG. Gen. GRANGER'S command, forming the reserve corps, was assigned the *rôle* of demonstrating vigorously down the road from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville, with the discretionary power of moving, if he saw fit, on Shelbyville. Learning that the place was being evacuated by BRAGG, he pushed on, reaching it at 6 o'clock last evening. BRAGG'S force at that point of 27,000 men had left for Tullahoma during the day, and GRANGER captured three pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners. The rear of BRAGG'S train was about nine miles distant, and he, with STANLEY'S cavalry, prepared to move forthwith in pursuit. Gen. GRANGER'S dispatch states that the Stars and Stripes were displayed from the windows and roofs of many of the houses. It has, in fact, long been known that the main portion of the population of Shelbyville was thoroughly Union at heart. This, in fact, has been a matter of constant reproach to them on the part of the rebel Press. On this score, a letter-writer in a late number of the Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

"On the train coming down I was told that a short time ago the newly-elected town and county officers of Shelbyville were called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy before assuming their public functions, *and that they unanimously refused the test.* It is assuredly a very distressing dilemma, indeed, for a man's homestead to be situated on the debatable ground between the two great armies, uncertain what changes of position to-morrow may produce. As mine host at Shelbyville said, within a few months he had been under the rules—first, of the Confederates, before the battle of Murfreesboro; subsequently, under that of that humbug ROSECRANS, and now under Gen. BRAGG again—and that it behooves a man of sense either to take a musket, and join the side of his choice, or else keep his mouth shut with regard to his political opinions."

This definite intelligence of the recentness of BRAGG'S retreat from Shelbyville to Tullahoma, causes one to regret all the more bitterly the delay that has kept us back for two days, as there is now every certainty that, had we been able to make the intended time, we should have been able to get on BRAGG'S rear and caused him to fight a battle under circumstances of great disadvantage to him.

In our march thus far, frequent desertions from the rebel army have taken place, especially from the Tennessee regiments. One of these told me that eighty men from his own regiment had made a combination to desert at the first opportunity. If the Tennessee troops come to surmise that we are going to hold this country, three-fourths of them, at least, will desert the moment they get a chance to do so.

It is rarely that we are able to mark historically the precise point at which great events in the march of progress take their origin. But I think such an epoch-making event was marked yesterday. While Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff were riding down from Beech Grove to Manchester, the General passed the word along the line to his Staff officers to invite all negroes met on the march to come in to us and we would give them protection. This is an interesting fact as marking the first official inauguration of the emancipation policy by a military authority. This is certainly a great advance from the time when commanders would tie up the poor black pariahs who sought refuge within their lines.

I shall never forget the moment when, on a glorious balmy morning of June, marching through the lovely glades and groves of Tennessee, our column, hearing the resplendent oriflame of freedom at its head, was thrilled with that electric utterance of our good and great commander.

W. SWINTON.

THE WAR IN KENTUKCY.

Movements of the Rebel Cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 7.

Three hundred rebel cavalry are reported at Boydsburgh. They were threatening to destroy the Frankfort train, when the train was ordered back to Frankfort. Telegraphic communication between here and Frankfort is interrupted. A small party of rebel cavalry is said to have levied on Hon. ROBERT MALLORY at his residence near Lagrange, for a dinner, but made no other depredation.

Reports prevail, but are probably incorrect, that a fight took place between HOBSON'S force and the rebel cavalry near Shepperdsville, this evening.

There is nothing new from MORGAN to-day.

Two Union Steamers Captured by Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 8.

The steamers *Alice Dean* and *J. S. McCombs* were captured by about 200 rebels at Brandenburgh, Ky., yesterday afternoon. Gunboats are in pursuit.

REBEL INVASION OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, July 8.

Reliable information received here to-night states that 400 rebels crossed into Indiana, and are marching on Corydon, with artillery. In a skirmish with the Home Guards, four of the latter were killed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 7.

The ships *Grace Darling, Napier, Mary L. Ogden, Gasper, Charger* and other first-class vessels, have been loaded for many days, but are detained in port owing to the scarcity of seamen. Many sailors are arriving here who seemed disposed to try their luck in some of the new mining districts before shipping again.

All classes are more subject to mining fever this year than since 1849 and 1850. Trade is falling off latterly. Jobbers are still doing considerable. Goods look with favor upon staple goods at old prices, but are disposed to pay the advance which many importers demand. Sugars are firm.

There is great rejoicing at the news from Pennsylvania and Vicksburgh.

THE VICTORY AT HELENA, ARK.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. HURLBUT.

Gen. Prentiss Attacked by Holmes and Price, with 15,000 Men.

TWELVE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED

The Rebels Leave between 500 and 600 Killed and Wounded on the Field.

OUR LOSS BUT SIXTY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 8.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

MEMPHIS, TENN., HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, July 8, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Gen. PRENTISS was attacked in force by the rebels under HOLMES and PRICE, at Helena yesterday. He estimates the force at 15,000. I think 9,000 will cover their strength. PRENTISS sustained their attack until 3 P. M., from daylight, when the rebels were repulsed at all points, leaving us 1,200 prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded, is about from 500 to 600. PRENTISS lost about 60. He has already sent me 800 prisoners, which I send to Alton, to-day, on the *Silver Moon*.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General Commanding.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. PRENTISS.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 7.

Gen. HURLBUT has furnished the following extracts of dispatches from Gen. PRENTISS:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, HELENA, Saturday, July 4.

We have been hard pressed since daylight, by the combined forces of PRICE, HOLMES, MARMADUKE, PARSONS, and others. Thus far we have held our own, and captured several hundred prisoners, whom I send you on board the steamer *Tycoon*.

The enemy are now evidently preparing for a renewed attack in force. Send on another gunboat, if possible. The *Tyler* has done good service to-day.

LATER.

3 P. M.—We have repulsed the enemy at every point.

Our soldiers are now collecting their wounded.

We have taken in all 1,200 prisoners.

The rebel loss in killed will reach 500 or 600.

Although the rebels are badly whipped, there is no doubt but that they will renew the attack, and are now massing their troops for that purpose.

My force is inferior to the enemy, but with the aid expected from you, and the gunboats, the rebels may be severely beaten."

The steamers *Tycoon* and *Silver Moon* have arrived, with 850 prisoners, captured yesterday, including 30 commissioned officers.

No details of the fight have been received.

Prominent officers report our loss in killed and wounded at not over 60.

The rebels captured six of our guns, which were afterward recaptured.

It is reported the colored troops fought well.

Gen. HURLBUT will send forward reinforcements promptly.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Operations on the Yorktown Peninsula.

Another Raid on the Rebel Communications.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 7.

Steamer *City of Albany*, has arrived from White House. On the morning of the first inst., Gen. GETTY, with 10,000 men, proceeded from the White House to destroy the remaining bridges over the South Anna river. Passing through King William Court-house, Braudywine and Taylorsville, he crossed the Pamunky, and met a large force of rebels near the bridge he intended destroying.

Some skirmishing ensued, when Gen. GETTY retired with a loss of two killed and five wounded. He tore up the railroad track for five or six miles, destroyed a depot and captered seven rebels near Hanover Courthouse. Gen. GETTY returned this morning to the White House, having accomplished most of his mission satisfactorily.

The advantages of the arrangements made by Col. LUDLOW, on the 22d of May last, which cut off all parolled of prisoners of war, compelling the captors to redress to possession and deliver their prisoners at City Point, are shown in the late battles in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Gen. LEE, if able to make his own escape, will probably be unable to take away any prisoners with him.

Further lists of prisoners who have died in rebel hospitals and prisons have been received by Col. LUDLOW, and forwarded to Washington for publication.

Eighteenth Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham.

Yesterday, the Eighteenth Annual Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, took place. A large marquee was erected in front of the church of the college, and seats were prepared for Archbishop HUGHES, the clergy, and other persons of distinction. The proceedings commenced at 12½ o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the Archbishop. He ascended the platform, and on his right sat Very Rev. Dr. STARRS, Very Rev. Dr. MORAN, Very Rev. Dr. VERPLANK; and on his left, FERNANDO WOOD, Alderman FARLEY, and others. The other clergymen present were: Father Preston, Father Pike, Father Treiner, Dr. Morrow, Father Kinsella, Father Breen, Dr. Fiss of Brooklyn, Father Callaghan, Father McCarthy, Father Hogan, Dr. Joes, Father Phelan, Father McFarrell, Father McGowan, Father Monagle, Father Esaler, Father McDonald and Father McMahon.

Following is the order of exercises:

OVERTURE.

Discourse—"American Statesmen," George W. Otwell.
Chorus from "La Muette de Portici," Auber.
Discourse—"Triumph of Principle," James Dougherty.
Chorus from "Fra Diavolo," Auber.
Discourse—"Nobility of Labor," Samuel Owen Murphy.

MUSIC.

Discourse—"Trials of the Papacy," Michael B. McEvoy.
Chorus from "Comte Ory," Rossini.
Master's Oration—"Right and Might," James A. Otwell.
Chorus from "Judas Machabæus," Handel.
Master's Oration—"Church and State," William J. Doherty.
Valedictory, Michael B. McEvoy.

The students acquitted themselves with much credit.

They were then arranged in front of the platform and were addressed by JOHN R. HASSARD, A. M.

Degrees were then conferred on the following students:

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS ON

John J. Carberry, A. B., New-York.
Michael J. A. McCafferty, A. B., New-York.
John Brogan, A. B., Haverstraw, N. Y.
William J. Doherty, A. B., St. John, N. B.
William A. Dolan, A. B., New-York.
Bernard P. Kernan, A. B., New-York.
Francis M. Lamb, A. B., New-York.
John Mooney, A. B., New-York.
James A. Otwell, A. B., New-York.
John J. Roche, A. B., New-York.
Ralph L. Spalding, A. B., Lebanon, Ky.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS ON

George W. Otwell, New-York.
William F. Finnelly, New-Brighton, S. I.

Samuel C. [illegible], New-York.
Michael F. [illegible], New-York.
Francis Xavier [illegible], N. Y.
James Dempsey, [illegible], N. Y.
Peter Delaney, [illegible], L. I.
Philip J. P. [illegible], Detroit, Mich.
Conrad C. [illegible], N. Y.

Master's Medal, for Grammar, A. M., for superior success in the First Academic course, Denomination—Rev. JAMES KENDELL, Pastor of St. Raymond's Church, Westchester, N. Y.

The Gold Medal, for the best Biographical Essay, to PIERRE J. D. VAN DYKE, A. B.

Next in merit, MICHAEL E. McEVOY, A. B. Subject, "Daniel O'Connell." Donor—Rev. THOS. FARRELL, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, N. Y.

The distribution of premiums followed.

The conferring of degrees and distributing of premiums did not terminate until 6 o'clock, at which time the Archbishop spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

MY RESPECTED FRIENDS AND PUPILS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE: I am very well aware that being here, I am expected to address this large audience. I am here this day, as was WASHINGTON himself, when under the venerable elms he spoke to the assembled crowds, which no hall was spacious enough to contain. [Applause.] We are all free here to-day, and there are none of those nuisances that need to disturb or follow street-preaching on Sunday. I recollect well in my own time, when I was glad to take to the house, so that when we became fatigued we might take our natural rest. Now is the time especially that education is necessary, for this great country. Troubles have arisen here, which have not been owing to the want of education, or the basis on which the country was constructed, but from the want of principle. [Great applause.] For without principle—with all the Constitution—the country or its education is not worth a straw. [Renewed applause.] The Constitution is written on a piece of parchment, and can be read by those who wish to read it, but take away principle from the Constitution, and where is it? The Constitution of the Catholic Church is not thus written on a scroll of parchment, but on the tablet of the heart. [Deafening applause.] For and in behalf of the Constitution, the Judiciary has only the right to speak, but human principles can never be Constitutional only so far as they have reference to that which is divine. One of the causes which had given rise to the troubles which now exists, was that the very principles which the Constitution aims at in supporting were never decided in the Supreme Court. That declaration never having been decided in regard to the principles referred to, every one now interpreted the Constitution as he thought proper. [Applause.] The Constitution, as it now stood, was something similar to the Bible in the hands of the Mormons. [Loud laughter and applause.] I, therefore, am bound to say that the Supreme Court of this country is the one to which the people have been taught to look and to respect. In regard to the Catholic Church, she always receives the Scriptures in such a way as to understand by them what they mean. [Loud cheers.] The Scriptures are therefore interpreted in their true sense. No country, no college, nor men, can make learned men of scholars, if the young themselves are not induced to put their shoulders to the work, and determine to be men of education. [Applause.]

I, therefore, implore you now, to begin in this way, as you have never done before, and make yourselves familiar with all those great subjects of science and the other branches of education, based on a foundation of eternal rectitude, which shall never give way. [Applause.] Then, and only then, may we expect greater and brighter hopes to arise for the future of this great and mighty country. There is no building in the air which hath foundations, and if education has no basis to rest upon, it will be of a like nature. [Great applause.]

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, contains Lord BEACONSFIELD, Dr. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. Henry Ferter and lady, Gen J. M. Allen, John S. Mitchell, John A. Shell, J. F. Brannan, Dr. Wood, Capt. N. P. Fuller, 17th Massachusetts; Lieut. G. W. Dodd, Lieut. W. D. Rogers, 9th New-Jersey; Lieut. John A. Hendrick, 44th Massachusetts; Lieut. E. J. Hildreth, 96th New-York; Lieut. A. C. [illegible], 2d New-York Artillery; Lieut. J. S. De Canara, U. S. N.; W. H. Scott, L. Cowell, C. P. Loomis, J. A. Thurston, Charles Sappah, wife and child, W. Cenigill, Capt. Thomas Crellin, Capt. George Ferris, and 83 in the steerage.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans.—Col. Davis and family, Capt. Rogers, Miss Roberts, Capt. Fitz De White and lady, Capt. Messengers, Miss Helen Brower, Miss Mary Heald, Capt. Ferris and lady, Capt. J. L. Lynch, Capt. D. M. Conway, Capt. G. W. Ingalls, Miss E. A. Roomis, Lieut. J. Merrell, Mrs. W. M. Whittemore, T. W. Hopkins, Lieut.-Col. Somers, Surgeon F. Sanborn, Chaplain Williams, Lieut. Pelter, Lieut. Niffan, Mrs. Dr. Brand and son, Dr. Berkwith, Lieut. Mitchell, Capt. Johnson and lady, E. A. Palmer, Lieut. E. Passons, Mr. Paff, Lieut Hall, Lieut. J. W. Downs, Lieut. M. E. Kenyon, A. F. Thomas, Lieut. Stedman, James Kelly, Capt. H. H. Nevis, Alfred Dell, Wm. Heitsh, Lieut. W. B. Evans.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon rises...12 00

SIGN WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 23 | Gov. Island.. 3 12 | Hell Gate.. 4 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jul[illegible]

Cleared.

Steamships Hecla, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patroon, Jones, Fortress Monroe, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamers Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; James S. Green, Willetts, Washington, James Hand.

Ships Vancouver, Curtis, Bristol, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Alexander, (Swed.,) Oxberg, Glasgow, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Delphine, (Brem.,) De Haas, Gonaives, H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Barks Anna Augusta, (Br.,) Vickey, Belfast, Boyd & Hincken; Express, Baker, Cienfuegos, Peter B. King & Co.; Cheshire, (Sv.,) Ellingwood, St. Stephens, N. B., Miller & Houghton; Wilhelmine, (Pruss.,) Brigdahl, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Son; Schiller, (Brem.,) Bauer, Baltimore, Charles Luling & Co.

Brigs Gen. Marshall, Stapley, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Archimede, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Queenstown, F. Berthoud & Co.; Robert C. Wright, Haynes, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Emma Dean, Mount, Matamoras, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Schooners Colorado, Sheppard, Philadelphia; C. L. Scull, Scull, Accomac, Thomas F. Benton & Sons; Dr. Franklin, Ackford, Norwich, Conn., H. S. Rackett & Son; D. Russell, ——, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; J. M. Freeman, Dickinson, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; Forest, Wilson, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Somerset, Sterling, Fortress Monroe, Hansen & Schmetzel; Lydia Ann, Halsey, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ransom, (Sr.,) McNally, Corrawallis, D. R. De Wolf; Empire, (Br.,) Webb, Bermuda, McCall & Frith & Co.; Westbrook, Littlejohn, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Anna Sophia, (Br.,) Davidson, Matamoras, T. Gerety; Challenge, (Br.,) Hassell, Antigua, G. & F. Knox & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., 46 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, 7th inst., at 6 P. M., off Cape Henry, in 8 fathoms of water, passed the wreck of U. S. gunboat Sumter.

U. S. steam transport Diamond State, Nichols, Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & M. Briggs.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Meeney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daimell.

Steamer Ben Gill, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, Cardiff May 26, with coal to Wm. T. Frost. 4th inst., lat. 40 12, lon. 70 30, passed ship Philadelphia, bound E.

Bark Union, (Brem.,) Heustmann, Marseilles May 28, with mdse. to Bazier & De Verter.

Bark Maria, (Ital.,) Ferro, Marseilles 86 ds., with mdse. to Bazier & De Verter.

Bark Lucknow, (Brem.,) Schenck, Bremen 37 ds., in ballast to Rasor Bros.

Brig Ellen Sophia, (of Newport, Eng.,) Jones, Rio Janeiro May 27, with coffee to W. P. Bogert & Co.

Schr. Onward, (of Jersey,) Pengally, Sagua May 26, with coffee to order. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Jessica, (Ital.,) Descanso, Buenos Ayres 68 ds., with hides and wool to W. W. De Forest & Co.

Schr. Mentone, Roberts, Richmond Hill, with fruit and 11 passengers to James Douglas.

Schr. J. T. Way, Jamison, Pensacola 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. J. S. Myers, Willis, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to Van Brunt & Slaght. 8th inst., at 11 A. M., passed a black ship of about 1,000 tons burden, ashore on Brigantine Shoals. She had head on, and apparently had not been long on; being some distance from her could not ascertain any particulars.

Schr. George H. Evans, Lelly, Cat Island 12 ds., with 30,000 dozen pineapples to J. Evans.

Schr. Rina, Wright, Baltimore 2 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Horizon, Sims, Chincoteague 4 ds., with wood.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., with rain and fog.

BELOW—Brigs bark Maud America, Freidricks, Bremen May 18, with mdse. and passengers.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transports Plaistel and Alliance, for Washington, D. C.

Steamship Baltic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Steamship Bowling Dale, [illegible].

Ships E. B. Kimball and Regulus.

Bark Ocean Pearl, [illegible].

Brigs E. Dobson, [illegible], E. A. Reed, Eagle, Alaska, and a number of schooners.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Continued from First Page.

finally well how Gen. Cooke is situated, and what sort of troops he has distributed in command.

Continued Cheering News—Capture by Gen. Cavalry Under Gen. Gregory—Movements of the Militia—Gen. Stahl's Report, &c.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, July 8, 1863.

The news received this morning continues to be of a cheering character. We have a report that yesterday Gen. PLEASANTON divided his cavalry force into two parts, assigning the command of one, which was to operate on the enemy's left, to Gen. GREGG, and the other, which was to operate on the enemy's right, to Gen. KILPATRICK, &c.

Information has been received here that Gen. GREGG proceeded to Greencastle, and succeeded in capturing a large number of prisoners; also, a portion of the enemy's wagon-train. No news has been received of Gen. KILPATRICK's expedition.

Gen. PLEASONTON is operating successfully in the vicinity of Chambersburg, having already taken 150 prisoners, and a large number of supply wagons.

Gen. SMITH, at the head of the militia force, is now at Newville, on the South Mountain.

The position is a very important one, and doubtless he will be reinforced in a few hours. His force is a part of the Army of the Potomac, having formed the right wing of that body. At present Gen. SMITH is acting under Gen. MEADE's orders.

It is believed at headquarters that the next battle will take place not far from Williamsport, probably at Hagerstown and Hagerstown. Both armies seem to be making for that place. The only possible chance that Lee has of escaping is by marching up the Potomac to Cumberland, or beyond, where the river is ruff, closely narrow and shallow in admit of crossing. Many, however, is pressing hard upon Lee's flank and rear, and may perhaps succeed in balking every plan that Lee may project for retreating.

Scores of rebel deserters are daily coming through this place on their way to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Parties coming from above represent the mountains to be full of them. They are keenly sensible of their fatal failure at invasion, and are fully prepared to abandon all connection with the rebel army. Prisoners are also arriving in large numbers. One, an officer, named MCRAE, attached to a South Carolina regiment, stated that the rebels were defeated in consequence of BEAUREGARD failing to come to time. It was an important part of LEE's plan that BEAUREGARD should be on this side of the Potomac. He was confident that the latter would yet turn up in time to do immense service. Two deserters in the same car with MCRAE were treated by him with the utmost contempt.

Hundreds of farmers and others who came on this side of the Susquehanna for safety, are returning to their homes. The restriction has been taken off the travel across the bridge, and any one is at liberty to go either to Carlisle or Gettysburgh. Merchants are bringing back their goods, and Harrisburgh is once more assuming a business air.

Major-Gen. SIGEL arrived yesterday. In the evening he was serenaded, at the Jones House, by the band attached to the Twenty-second New-York regiment. A large concourse of citizens surrounded the hotel and vociferously cheered for SIGEL. Presently he made his appearance, and, having been introduced to the assemblage by Gen. HALL, spoke as follows:

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I thank you, and especially my friend, Gen. HALL, for the attentions you and the band have shown me. I feel honored at being made the recipient of your favor, and by being introduced by Gen. HALL, the representative of the Army of New-York. He comes from the Empire State, where I was once a soldier. You can now perceive that the efforts of our militia have not been in vain. It is the duty of every man capable of being an officer or soldier to step forward and attach himself to some military organization. We see regiments coming from New-York join hand in hand with the Pennsylvania troops for the protection of their soil. (Cheers.) I hope you will be strong enough to prevent all further invasion of your State. The militia of Pennsylvania have done nobly. But you know the militia are not like veteran soldiers, and require the assistance of the people to steer them up and fill their ranks. Do not fail, then, to do your duty toward them. I am glad to learn that the Eleventh Army corps, under their Commander, have behaved bravely. I am sorry to say I was not with the army during the three days' fight; but you may rest assured I shall not be satisfied until our enemies are driven to the last corner. [Cheers.]

Gen. HALL was then called for, and made a few remarks, after which Gen. SIGEL again stepped upon the balcony, and proposed three cheers for the success of the Army of the Potomac, which were given with a will.

Gen. COUCH was next called upon, but it happened he was at the Department headquarters attending to important business. The band then discontinued a lively air, after which the crowd dispersed.

WHIT.

The Rebel Position—Paroled Prisoners.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5, 1863.

The rebel position to-day seems to be on the South Mountains, with the right extending to nearly the extreme verge. All their forces are concentrated on the mountains, the numerous gaps and passes of which are being strongly fortified and guarded. There is some doubt here among the leading authorities as to the real intentions of the enemy—whether he designs to give another battle on his chosen ground, or is simply endeavoring to regress the Potomac. It is admitted that he has a formidable position, and can keep at bay twice the number of men contained in the Army of the Potomac—that is, if an attack is made from the front. The natural way to approach him and inflict upon him heavy damage is to make an attack simultaneously upon the front and rear. Whether that plan will be followed time will develop. It is sufficient to state here that Chambersburgh is occupied by our troops to-day. That force will be rapidly and largely augmented, and in the course of time LEE will undoubtedly find a new source of trouble.

One thousand paroled Union prisoners arrived here this morning, and were transported to Philadelphia. They walked the entire distance from Gettysburgh to This they all belonged to the First and Eleventh Army Carlisle, having left the former place at noon on Friday corps. A few of the number were wounded. Immediately upon being taken prisoners, they were sent to the rear and strongly guarded. They had an opportunity of seeing the wagon and ammunition trains of the enemy, which they represent to cover acres of ground. Apparently he had a good supply of ammunition, but was not prodigal in its use. The rebels conversed freely with our men, many of them declaring that DAVIS, LEE and other superior officers were greatly disappointed with the result of the invasion. They counted on taking Baltimore, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia without much trouble, believing that MEADE would not be able to intercept them in time. They cared nothing for the militia regiments, and laughed at the idea of such troops opposing their progress through Pennsylvania. They were obliged to come here to get something to eat. They had been kept on short rations for months previous, and nothing but iron rigor prevented open mutiny. They subsisted—now they were here—wholly upon what they had captured. A large herd of cattle was in the rear of the army, also large quantities of provisions of various kinds. They treated their prisoners as well as could be expected; took a number of cattle killed for their benefit, and distributed to each a quart of flour. As an evidence that Harrisburgh is not entirely destitute of charitable and patriotic people, it may be remarked, that when the prisoners arrived here two women, with baskets filled with sandwiches and pies, approached the cars and soon made quick work in giving away their stores. In this connection it will not be amiss to notice an act of kindness performed by Mrs. CHARLES M. BAILEY, an estimable lady of this place. On the arrival of the New-York troops, she gave at her house for three days meat and drink to one hundred and twenty-five men, and her tender care will never be forgotten by a member of the Twenty-third New-York regiment, who lay sick with the typhoid fever for more than a week.

The number of rebel deserters that have come into our lines within the past week is enormous. They have flocked in from all directions. A Captain of the First New-York cavalry, which regiment is serving

GEN. ROSECRANS' CAMPAIGN.

Interesting Details of His Movement in Pursuit of Bragg.

Inauguration of the Emancipation Policy by Gen. Rosecrans.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, TENN., Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

From the moment, six days since, the three main columns by which the army has been advancing met at Beech Grove, it was from that moment between us and the rebels merely a question of legs. All possible strategy reduced itself to the simple problem of a race for Tullahoma, and the devil catch the hindmost.

Up to that point it was possible to blind and deceive the enemy. So long as our left wing (McCOOK's corps) moved directly south on the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville Pike, so long as our reserves and our cavalry menaced the rebel stronghold on lines still further to the west—so long as our centre (THOMAS' corps) continued at Hoover's Gap, threatening Fairfield and Wartrace, and thus looking to a direct advance on Shelbyville—so long it was possible for Gen. ROSECRANS to mask his real intentions, and make BRAGG believe that Shelbyville was really his objective point.

But—the moment McCOOK, having uncovered Liberty Gap, left the Shelbyville road, and struck eastward, to form a junction with the centre corps at Beech Grove, on the Manchester Pike, and the left wing (CRITTENDEN's corps) was swung round toward Manchester—from that moment, I say, the real nature, object and end of the movement became apparent. It was obviously a strategic manœuvre on the rebel right flank, with a view of grasping their communications at Tullahoma; and it became, as I said before, a race for who would get there first. Last night found the centre corps and headquarters established at Manchester, with the corps of McCOOK and CRITTENDEN pushing on after us as rapidly as the roads would permit. This morning finds the main force well massed here, on the point of starting on the final decisive march.

From Manchester to Tullahoma is twelve miles; from Shelbyville is eighteen miles. For once, therefore, we have the shorter and interior line, though the rebels have this advantage over us, that they have a railroad like from Shelbyville to Tullahoma.

It becomes, therefore, a problem of portentous moment to determine at what point the rebels discovered our real intentions, and began movements for the purpose of checking them, by a change of front from Shelbyville and Wartrace to Tullahoma.

There is pretty good evidence that up to Thursday BRAGG continued to think our designs were against Shelbyville, for on that day the regiment which was on post duty at that town, was *hurried off to Shelbyville*. By Friday, therefore, or Saturday at furthest, it must have become apparent to BRAGG that Tullahoma, not Shelbyville was our objective. From that moment he began a left, backward, swinging movement, and it is definitely ascertained, that for the past twenty-four hours the rebels have been putting forth every effort to mass their troops and trains at Tullahoma.

There is, accordingly, every present prospect, that, within from twenty-four to forty-eight hours from this time (Sunday morning) we shall have met the army of BRAGG in a great battle at or near Tullahoma. With respect to the defences of Tullahoma I have no precise information. It is understood, however, that the Northern approaches of the town are covered by a line of rifle pits and redans, and by abattis. Gen. ROSECRANS will of course manœuvre so as to take it from its weak side, if indeed there be any necessity for taking this particular position at all, for if we shall be successful in anticipating BRAGG, and shall be able to seize any point on his line of retreat, we shall be able to compel him to fight a battle on ground of our own selection, and with his back to Murfreesboro.

My last letter brought the advance of the centre corps and headquarters to Beach Grove on Friday night, waiting till the right wing should arrive from Liberty Gap, and the left wing should have swung round and come abreast of us on the Manchester road. During the night and on Saturday morning, McCOOK's corps came over and formed a junction with THOMAS' corps at Beach Grove, and CRITTENDEN's corps, (kept back by the horrible condition of the road on which it was moving, though not as well advanced as could have been wished, was yet within cooperating distance.

At the time of my last writing, McCOOK had carried Liberty Gap. The defile had been held by the Fifth and Fifteenth Arkansas, LUMSDEN's brigade and HARRELL's battery. The assault on our part was made on Thursday by JOHNSON's and DAVIS' divisions, and the powerful position carried in a brilliant manner, with a loss on the part of JOHNSON of 151 killed and wounded, and on the part of DAVIS of 35. On Friday McCOOK pushed forward, uncovering the Gap handsomely, driving the enemy some distance south, and taking some twenty prisoners. This being done, he crossed his command over by a road just above Liberty Gap to the Manchester Pike, making a junction with THOMAS' corps yesterday.

My detailed record of the doings of THOMAS' corps, brought the account up to Friday morning, at which time the rebels still continued to hold the southern mouth of Hoover's Gap, the line of Garrison Creek, and the Fairfield road to Fairfield and thence to Wartrace. The position was an extremely strong one, and the rebels had twenty pieces of artillery posted for its defence. The rebel troops consisted of the whole of STUART's division, comprising the brigades of RAINS, BROWN, CLAYTON and BUMPAS JOHNSTON. Gen. THOMAS formed his command at noon, deploying his divisions on the hill-slopes of Garrison Creek. The rebels at first held on very stubbornly, but a vigorous charge broke them and they retreated down the road toward Fairfield. A citizen who lives on that road, told me that they passed his house (which Gen. STUART had as his headquarters) at the double-quick, saying that they would make Wartrace that night. Our loss in this brush was thirty killed and wounded. The rebels lost much more heavily—one regiment being cut almost to pieces and a number of prisoners captured.

While this was going on, on Friday afternoon, WILSON's mounted brigade went west by a detour to block up the lower end of Matt's Hollow, a long defile five miles south of Beach Grove. The rebels, however, fearing to be thus bagged, had made a hasty retreat to Manchester. WILSON accordingly advanced on Manchester on the Duck River. Runaway division was in the afternoon pushed down the Manchester road below Matt's Hollow, to within six miles of Manchester.

Saturday morning ROSECRANS and MCCOOK divisions moved out and took Fairfield, each place found by a strong force, pushing the skedaddlers on the way the Manchester Pike. ROSECRANS and headquarters of THOMAS' corps will be pushed forward for Manchester to-day.

Thus the operations of Friday forced the whole length of that perpetual line of pursuit to shelter rebels had [illegible] ... Lovena Gap, up in this town, the rebels were fully under the impression that ROSECRANS was really making a vigorous demonstration to prevent the supposed withdrawal of the main portion of his army, to reinforce GRANT. The preparations of the demonstration have now, however, disclosed them of any such illusion.

WILSON's command reached Winchester early yesterday morning, capturing a detail of the enemy who had been there up to look after some supplies. The garrison that had been stationed there was withdrawn on Thursday, to Hoop Pole, and remaining in Athens about an hour, was marching in all directions to Huntsville. Soon afterward the head of TURCHIN's column reached Manchester, and crossing from the centre column and headquarters encamped on the banks of the Duck.

We would have advanced last night, and even this morning, had it not been for the unavoidable delay in CRITTENDEN's corps. As I write the General has just received his dispatches. The General tells me that his command is still halted on the Murfreesboro and Hillsborough road, from two to three miles south of here. It will be late to-night before he can possibly leave the head of his column here. According to the programme he was to have been here on Friday night. We have thus lost two entire days, in a crisis when every hour is of inappreciable value. This is certainly much to be regretted, though the fact is owing to causes entirely beyond Gen. CRITTENDEN's control—the tremendous mire of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday having made the dirt road on which his column was advancing all but impassable.

Gen. ROSECRANS has this moment read me a dispatch (the substance of which I have sent you by telegraph) from Gen. GORDON GRANGER, announcing the capture by that commander of the town of Shelbyville, which was till yesterday the headquarters of Gen. BRAGG. Gen. GRANGER's command, forming the reserve corps, was assigned the *rôle* of demonstrating vigorously down the road from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville, with the discretionary power of moving, if he saw fit, on Shelbyville. Learning that the place was being evacuated by BRAGG, he pushed on, reaching it at 6 o'clock last evening. BRAGG's force at that point of 37,000 man had left for Tullahoma during the day, and GRANGER captured three pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners. The rear of BRAGG's train was about nine miles distant, and he, with STANLEY's cavalry, prepared to move forthwith in pursuit. Gen. GRANGER's dispatch states that the Stars and Stripes were displayed from the windows and roofs of many of the houses. It has, in fact, long been known that the main portion of the population of Shelbyville was thoroughly Union at heart. This, in fact, has been a matter of constant reproach to them on the part of the rebel Press. On this score, a letter-writer in a late number of the Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

"On the train coming down I was told that a short time ago the newly-elected town and county officers of Shelbyville were called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy before assuming their public functions, *and that they unanimously refused the test.* It is assuredly a very distressing dilemma, indeed, for a man's household to be situated on the debatable ground between the two great armies, uncertain what changes of position to-morrow may produce. As mine found Shelbyville was, while a few months he had lived there under the rules and of the Confederates, before the battle of Murfreesboro; subsequently, under that of the United States, and now under Gen. BRAGG again—and that it behooves a man of sense either to shoulder muskets, and join the side of his choice, or else keep his mouth shut with regard to his political opinions."

This definite intelligence of the evacuation of BRAGG's retreat from Shelbyville to Tullahoma, causes one to regret all the more bitterly the delay that has kept us back for two days, as there is now every certainty that, had we been able to make the intended time, we should have been able to get on BRAGG's rear and caused him to fight a battle under circumstances of great disadvantage to him.

In our march thereafter, frequent desertions from the rebel army have taken place, especially from the Tennessee regiments. One of these told me that eighty men from his own regiment had made a combination to desert at the first opportunity. If the Tennessee troops come to surmise that we are going to hold this country, three-fourths of them, at least, will desert the moment they get a chance to do so.

It is rarely that we are able to mark historically the precise point at which great events in the march of progress take their origin. But I think such an epoch-making event was marked yesterday. While Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff were riding down from Beech Grove to Manchester, the General passed the word along the line to his Staff officers to invite all negroes met on the march to come in to us and we would give them protection. This is an interesting fact as marking the first official inauguration of the emancipation policy by a military authority. This is certainly a great advance from the time when commanders would tie up the poor black pariahs who sought refuge within their lines.

I shall never forget the moment when, on a glorious balmy morning of June, marching through the lovely glades and groves of Tennessee, our column, bearing the resplendent emblems of freedom at its head, was thrilled with that electric utterance of our good and great commander.

W. SWINTON.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of the Rebel Cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 7.

Three hundred rebel cavalry are reported at Raysburgh. They were threatening to destroy the Frankfort train, when the train was ordered back to Frankfort. Telegraphic communication between here and Frankfort is interrupted. A small party of rebel cavalry is said to have levied on Hon. ROBERT MALLORY at his residence near Lagrange, for a dinner, but made no other depredation.

Reports prevail, but are probably incorrect, that a fight took place between HOBSON's force and the rebel cavalry near Shepperdsville, this evening.

There is nothing new from MORGAN to-day.

Two Union Steamers Captured by Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 8.

The steamers *Alice Dean* and *J. S. McCombs* were captured by about 200 rebels at Brandenburgh, Ky., yesterday afternoon. Gunboats are in pursuit.

The Brazilian Difficulty Arbitrated.

It will be remembered that in the month of June, 1862, a disturbance occurred in Rio de Janeiro, between the officers of a British frigate in that port and the Brazilian local authorities, which subsequently became a topic of international inquiry and controversy between the Governments of Great Britain and Brazil. The question in dispute was referred to the King of Belgium for his arbitration, and that monarch has just rendered his decision in favor of the right-hand of the Brazilian authorities in the affair complained of. The award made by His Majesty to the Brazilian Minister at Brussels to Mr. LIMPO, the Minister of Brazil near our Government, in the following dispatch:

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF BRAZIL,
WASHINGTON, June 30, 1863.

MY ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXCELLENT MR.: It affords me great satisfaction that I communicate to your Excellency that I had the honor this day before yesterday to receive from the hands of His Majesty the King of the Belgians his decision in arbitration of the question relating to the officers of the English frigate Forte; and which His Majesty concludes in the following terms: "We are of opinion that in the manner in which the Brazilian laws were applied to the English officers there was neither prevarication of office or offence itself against the British navy."

Joining with your Excellency in congratulations on this subject, I have the honor to offer you the assurances of my highest consideration.

JOAQUIM THOMAS DO AMARAL.

To his Excellency Commander Miguel Maria Lisboa.

A PLEASURE MANIFESTATION.—The residents of Fifth-street, between Eleventh and Third avenues, on Tuesday night held a jubilee over the return of the Hon. [illegible] ... Shortly after the [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

The New-York Times.

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THE RETREAT OF LEE.

Increased Prospect of Another Great Battle.

Lee Massing the Remnant of His Army on the Antietam Battle Ground.

His Ammunition Believed to be Nearly Exhausted.

His Escape Across the Potomac Considered Impossible.

Buford and Kilpatrick Engaged Near Boonsboro on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Rebels Driven Back to Antietam Creek.

Over 500 of Their Wagons Destroyed.

Fully One-Third of the Rebel Transportation Gone.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM MIDDLETOWN.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Thursday, July 9.

The number of wagons destroyed by our cavalry is over 800. BUFORD destroyed 200 on Monday. DAHLGREN destroyed 170 on the same day. On Saturday and Sunday KILPATRICK burned, captured and destroyed between 200 and 300. *Fully one-third of the transportation of the rebel army has been destroyed*, and the damage to them of fully twice what they are able to carry out of Pennsylvania. The cavalry, under the vigorous leadership of PLEASANTON and his subordinates—BUFORD, GREGG and KILPATRICK—have done immense service during the past ten days. They have truly filled the mission of cavalry. During a battle they have harassed the enemy on flank and rear, have dispersed and defeated his own cavalry, have destroyed his trains, and won a reputation equal to that of our infantry. Of course, they have experienced heavy losses in men and horses, and they are still actively at work keeping up a lively front.

Yesterday the enemy pressed our cavalry back upon Boonsboro, and at sundown threw a few shells into the place. BUFORD then dismounted his whole command, his horses being very much exhausted, and fought the rebels on foot for two hours, finally driving them clear back to Antietam Creek.

From a captured letter we learn that the enemy are trying to shove a portion of their force and their wounded across the river at Sheppardstown. PLEASANTON will stop that to-day. The rebels have run the greater portion of their trains into a valley near Williamsport, and covered them by artillery posted on the south side of the Potomac.

The prospect of another collision increases

L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BOONSBORO.

BOONSBORO, Md., Thursday, July 9—9 P. M.

The rebels were drawn up in line of battle this morning at a place called Benevola, three and a half miles from this point, on the road to Hagerstown. From there they extended down toward the Potomac in the vicinity of Bakersville.

From a citizen who was in Williamsport to-day and whose statements are trustworthy, I learn that the rebels were slowly passing their wagons and wounded over the river. They positively had but two flat-boats in use. They are also bringing well men back, *showing their intention to make a further stand*—at least until they can safely cross. They appear to be in considerable confusion, the men being more or less insubordinate for lack of something to eat.

They are harassing the citizens greatly for provisions, and say they have actually *drawn no rations for ten days*, and have lived as what they have picked up.

They are throwing up rifle-pits in the vicinity of Fairplay, and probably will await our attack. If so, another desperate battle may be expected within two days. Our forces are so disposed now that a *collision may occur almost any hour.*

A reconnoissance made from this point to Sharpsburgh and the Potomac at Shepherdstown to-day, establishes the fact that there is no enemy in that vicinity, and no possibility of the enemy crossing there at any point below. The river is not fordable—so the public can rest easy about Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry, neither of which points is worth a straw to either force. L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

DR. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, reports that thus far, three thousand wounded rebels have been received in the various impromptu hospitals around Gettysburgh. This does not embrace one-third the total number who have fallen into our hands.

Prominent rebel officers estimate their losses in the three days' battles, at twenty thousand in killed and wounded. Thus far, (including wounded) we have captured about sixteen thousand prisoners.

Intelligence received here to-night states that LEE is massing the remnants of his army on the old battle-field of Antietam. Prisoners state that his ammunition is nearly exhausted, and that in case he is attacked by our forces, he will be obliged to rely almost exclusively upon the bayonet. His army is greatly demoralized, and anxious to get into Virginia. The Potomac is yet too high for him to attempt a crossing of his infantry.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 9.

The *American* has the following special dispatch:

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8—P. M.

Our cavalry have had a sharp fight with the rebels between Funkstown and Boonsboro, about six miles this side of Hagerstown.

The rebels were in heavy force. Our cavalry were compelled to fall back to Boonsboro, with some loss.

Gen. KILPATRICK is reported killed, though some accounts say he is only wounded.

The particulars of the fight have not as yet been received, but we learn that Gen. KILPATRICK's command was completely surrounded, and were compelled to cut their way out.

The rebels are still on this side of the river, massed near Hagerstown, endeavoring to get their wagons and plunder across the river.

The scouts of the Thirteenth New-York cavalry, who arrived at the Monocacy Junction this afternoon, bring the report that the advance of the rebel column was crossing the river at Williamsport. If this be so, we need look for no fight in Maryland.

The impression at headquarters, before it left here was that the rebels had no means of crossing except some scows, on which they were sending over their wounded.

A day will probably show where the rebels are, and the probable location of the next battle-field. Considerable artillery firing was heard this afternoon, in the direction of Hagerstown. It was probably our cavalry engaging Gen. STUART. Gen. STUART has been very hard to find during the rebel retreat. According to all accounts, his cavalry have lost the dash and confidence that once enabled them to ride around at will.

Our forces at Boonsboro report that the enemy's pickets are being thrown out nearly to that point, inclosing within their lines the old Antietam battle-field and Shepardstown crossing. The main force, however, is considerably west of this, and covers the three roads that meet at Williamsport.

The movements of our army are such as will to-day uncover fully the enemy's position.

Frederick, in a military sense, is quiet to-night, though still crowded by the followers of a great army.

Seven hundred rebel prisoners arrived to-day from the front, captured by our active cavalry along the line of rebel retreat. Among them are officers and several Baltimoreans, including in the latter, JOHN LEMMON, a member of the Maryland Guards, who was arrested for cutting the halyards of the flag on the Custom-house in Baltimore, soon after the 19th of April insurrection.

Small parties of prisoners by tens and dozens, come in constantly.

The whole number of prisoners reported at headquarters up to this morning is 12,000.

Fuller information places our losses in killed and wounded in the three days' fight at 15,000. The rebel loss in killed and wounded will exceed ours at least 5,000. The reports received at headquarters state that 2,300 of the rebel dead have been buried by our burying parties, and only two-thirds of the field of battle had been explored. The whole of their killed left on the field will be in excess of 3,000. The usual proportion of wounded to killed—six to one—would make their wounded amount to 18,000. Without overstraining the estimate their total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners may be put down at 30,000.

Major-Gen. FRENCH has been appointed to the command of the Third army corps, which will consist principally of troops from Harper's Ferry and reinforcements which have arrived from other points.

Col. LEFFERTS has been appointed commandant of the post here, Col. REYNOLDS having left to join his regiment under Gen. PLEASANTON.

The Seventh are doing provost guard duty.

THE FIGHT AT BOONSBORO.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, NEAR BOONSBORO, Thursday, July 9.

There has been no fighting this morning. The fight of yesterday near Boonsboro was between BUFORD and KILPATRICK's cavalry and the rebel infantry, principally on the bushwhacking style. Our troops fell back early in the day, but subsequently reoccupied the ground. Artillery was used on both sides. There is no truth in the reported death of KILPATRICK.

NEWS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 9.

The *Inquirer* of this city has the following special dispatch:

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8.

Messengers from the front report a sharp action, lasting nearly all day, between the advance of Gen. MEADE and the rebels, beyond Boonsboro.

The result has not yet transpired.

LATER.

Gen. MEADE and his Staff went out to the front this morning, and every available man is being pushed forward to swell the ranks.

The rebels attacked our cavalry this morning at 5 o'clock, a short distance west of Boonsboro.

The rebels were in force, under Gens. STUART and JENKINS.

Our troops replied with spirit, but fell back gradually toward Crampton's Gap, which they held at a late hour in the afternoon.

This would indicate willingness on the part of the rebels to try Antietam again, finding it impossible to recross their army, owing to the high stage of the Potomac.

A scout reports the loss of their rope ferry-boat near Williamsport last night by a Union citizen cutting the rope.

The *Press* of this city says:

"The rebels lost in all about 25,000 men at Gettysburgh, and about 7,000 on the retreat, and about 50 guns, some of which were abandoned along the roads.

A number of trains have been destroyed by our cavalry.

Gen. LEE's army has been greatly demoralized, but will make another desperate fight."

GEN. DANA ORDERED TO THE FIELD.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 9.

Gen. DANA has been ordered to the field for temporary duty, and left for Harrisburgh this morning.

Lieut.-Col. WHIPPLE takes command here during his absence.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, July 8, 1863—12 M.

Gen. MEADE and Staff arrived here yesterday from Gettysburgh, and left this morning for the front, which is now the line of the Potomac and the old Antietam battle-field.

Gen. MEADE was presented with bouquets of natural flowers by the ladies of Frederick, and was serenaded last evening at his hotel by the fine band of the New-York Seventh regiment. The General sent his compliments to the ladies, and apologized for not being able to grant them an interview, as his time was entirely occupied with very pressing business. He tendered them his thanks for their gift, and their patriotic expressions in favor of the good cause."

Information received here leaves no doubt that the rebel army has succeeded in reaching the Potomac at Williamsport in considerable force, and on Monday night and yesterday were engaged in ferrying over their ordnance and wagon trains on flatboats, canal-boats and every species of material that could float a man, a horse or a wagon.

In anticipation of this Gens. BUFORD's and KILPATRICK's cavalry has been sent forward to Williamsport to intercept the rebel retreat and prevent their crossing the river.

Early yesterday morning BUFORD's and KILPATRICK's forces combined arrived at Williamsport and attacked the rebels, who had a large cavalry force at hand.

The fight was short but severe, and our troops, finding themselves outnumbered, retired towards Hagerstown, and between Williamsport and Hagerstown they encountered another large body of cavalry and a division of infantry, believed to be LONGSTREET's Corps, which was quickly brought into position, and attacked our troops. Finding his force unequal to the contest, Gen. BUFORD withdrew towards Antietam, taking along twenty-five prisoners captured in the fight.

The prisoners are mostly from Alabama and Louisiana regiments, and they state that their army is altogether, and well on its way to the river. They arrived in Funkstown last evening.

It is reported here that our cavalry pickets at Antietam were driven in last night by the rebels, indicating that they were in considerable force in that vicinity. This move is evidently with the design of securing another crossing point at Shepherdstown.

Gen. MEADE is acquainted with all these matters, and is making his movements accordingly, with great rapidity, and in remarkably good order. To-day or to-morrow, perhaps, at the furthest, the two armies will meet each other near the scene of the old Antietam battle-field, where a battle will most probably take place, if Lee should feel in a fighting mood, and if he should not wax belligerent, MEADE will certainly attack him.

According to all accounts, LEE's army is very much disorganized. The result cannot be doubtful. All the fear is that they may escape across the river before MEADE can overtake them.

At home you must withhold criticism if a large portion of LEE's army should escape, as it was not possible to move troops from Gettysburgh to the Potomac faster than our troops have moved. Not an hour's delay has occurred, except to provide the troops with supplies, without which they could not move. The rebels, fleeing for dear life, marched day and night to escape MEADE, and, doubtless, by this time, a large portion of them may have reached the river, but its swollen condition will prevent them crossing over as quickly as they expected.

Maryland Heights have again been reoccupied. It has rained here almost constantly for three days.

The New-York Seventh regiment, Col. LEFFERTS, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, and has gone to the front.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CHAMBERSBURGH, *via* LONDON, Tuesday, July 7.

The rebels withdrew their pickets from Greencastle to-day, retreating toward Hagerstown.

Col. GREGG, commanding Second brigade, has taken, since last Saturday, twenty-five hundred rebel prisoners, and the First New-York, Company C, the Purnell Maryland cavalry and Harrisburgh mounted militia two hundred and fifty more since Saturday morning. The enemy are crossing the Potomac on "flats," and all manner of ways.

Col. PURNELL, commanding MILROY's force, made a telegraphic report to-day concerning the "raid" on the rebel wagon train, on the National road, by two hundred men, under Capt. JONES, of the First New-York cavalry, and the Pennsylvania Twelfth, under Lieut. IRWIN. They captured over one hundred wagons, four hundred mules, three rifled twelve-pounders, one hundred horses and six hundred and forty-eight prisoners. The fight was sharp and loss very light.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

DOINGS OF THE CAVALRY.

The Fighting Near Boonsboro and Williamsport.

BOONSBORO, Md., Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

Gen. KILPATRICK's command arrived here this morning after fighting the enemy at various places yesterday and the day before. My last dispatch gave a brief account of the transactions of this command down to Sunday, at Smithburgh, when nearly surrounded by and preparing to fight the enemy. Having timely warning of the enemy's approach, the troops were disposed of to the best advantage, and at about 4 o'clock P. M. STUART's cavalry, with an uncertain quantity of infantry commenced the attack by opening a battery from the mountain side. After a brief cannonade, the enemy made several charges and was repulsed. He then attempted to move upon our flank, when Gen. KILPATRICK slowly fell back upon Boonsboro without loss. Monday morning, the 6th, the force marched to Hagerstown, and at the outskirts of the town met the enemy's pickets. They were driven in by a detachment of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, led by Lieut.-Col. BRINTON, and one end of the town was taken and held. The other was occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters. Batteries were opened just outside of the place, and several shots were exchanged, when the command was, again put in motion, to attempt the destruction of the balance of the enemy's train—the special object of the expedition, leaving one brigade behind to amuse the enemy. Arriving near Williamsport we found Gen. BUFORD's command already engaged, and Gen. KILPATRICK formed on his right. A lively fight took place lasting about two hours. At this place the enemy had their train parked and protected by STUART's cavalry and at least one corps of infantry—probably the advance of the army. While engaged here the brigade under Col. RICHMOND—left at headquarters—was attacked by a superior force composed of infantry and cavalry, and in accordance with instructions gradually fell back upon the main column. At dark the whole command fell back a few miles, encamped for the night and early this morning started for this place. The special object of the expedition to Williamsport was not accomplished, for obvious reasons. Forty or more wagons were destroyed and the horses and mules captured, and some fifty prisoners were taken by the advance of Col. DAVIES' brigade.

Our loss is comparatively small. I shall write a full account of these fights as soon as it is possible for me to do so.

Capt. W. C. LEMBERT, THOMAS HAGAN, standard-bearer, and ISAAC ANDERSON, were killed in Hagerstown; Capts. SNYDER and CHAUNCEY, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff, both in the advance with Col. DAHLGREN, were both slightly wounded; Lieut. CAMPBELL, THOMAS ADAMS, Sergt. J. B. GEARES, YATES, HUGHES, CONKLIN, all of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, and Capt. DAHLGREN were wounded.

Gen. BUFORD caught a spy yesterday. He was tried and executed. E. A. PAUL.

The Operations of Gen. Gregg—The Fighting Around Gettysburgh—Losses, &c.

[The following is a continuation of our correspondent's letter of July 3. It has been delayed in its transmission to us.]

SATURDAY, July 4.

While Gen. KILPATRICK was engaged on the extreme left, Gen. GREGG was on the extreme right, with McIntosh and Col. GREGG's brigades of his own command, and Gen. CUSTER's brigade of Gen. KILPATRICK's command. CUSTER's command arrived on the ground and was engaged before the balance of the troops came up. The Seventh Michigan made a charge during the day upon a superior rebel force behind a fence. The Seventh was repulsed, although led by Gen. CUSTER and Capt. ESTES, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff. Capt. BLOUNT, of the latter's Staff, also took a prominent part in the fight, and had a horse killed under him. It should be borne in mind that the Seventh is a new regiment. The First Michigan soon after charged, with battalion front, and swept everything before them. Gen. GREGG asserts it to be the grandest charge of the war. The enemy made several charges upon our batteries, but were repulsed handsomely. Once they came up to the muzzles of RANDALL's battery, which they were repulsed by, sabre and canister. An unsuccessful attempt was made to capture PENNINGTON's battery (M). This battery destroyed one of the enemy's guns.

Since writing the account of the cavalry fight on the left, my statement as to the effort there prevailing the enemy from massing their forces on our right has been confirmed in a complimentary note from the commanding officer to Gen. KILPATRICK and his men, acknowledging the service rendered.

The loss of Gen. GREGG's command will probably not exceed 100 men.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF TROOPERS WOUNDED.

Capt. H. C. Parsons, 1st Vermont—side; also two balls passed through his shirt.
Sergt. L. R. Morgan, Co. H, 1st Vermont—right arm broken.
Corp. Sperry, Co. L, 1st Vermont—right leg off.
Lieut. P. C. J. Cheney, Co. C, 1st Vermont—right side, badly, but not mortally wounded. The ball entered his right side, just above the hip, passed through and struck his watch. The ball was found in his boot.
Lieut. D. Edmunds, Co. F, 1st Vt.—right arm.
Hiram Rothsell, Co. E, 1st Virginia—left arm.
Michael McMastic, Co. M, 1st Virginia—left arm.
James Stone, Co. H, 1st Vermont—left hip.
W. W. Gordon, Co. B, 2d Virginia—right foot off.
Geo. M. Gaines, Co. H, 1st Vt.—lungs perforated.
Wm. Wagner, Co. E, 1st Reg.—right hand and chest.
Paul Morse, Co. C, 1st Vermont—right arm.
John Rollins, Co. G, 1st Virginia—right arm.
Ed. Jamison, 1st United States—wounded.
T. W. Conner, 1st United States—left hand.
Henry Johnson, 2d United States—right hand.
Frank Walden, Co. H, 1st U. S.—side and hip.
—— McCheany, Co. L, 6th United States—foot.
—— Holland, Co. H, 2d United States.
Maj. Gould.
Lieut. Duggan, 1st Michigan.
Lieut.-Col. Alexander, of Gen. Pleasanton's Staff—a prisoner and wounded. E. A. PAUL.

THE NEW-YORK SECOND MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND N. Y. S. MILITIA, (EIGHTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,) IN THE FIELD, Saturday, July 4.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By publishing the following list of casualties of officers of this regiment, you will greatly oblige their friends and the regiment:

JULY 2.—*Killed*—Lieut.-Col. James Huston, Capt. J. C. Hoyt. *Wounded*—Capt. Cummings, Capt. Everson, Capt. Murphy; Lieuts. Sloan, Burrell, Cramlee; Palmer, Fowler. Lieut. Huggins taken prisoner, Major Baird, wounded; Capt. J. G. Hughes, slightly, Adjt. Wm. T. Simmons, wounded slightly in head, still on duty.

JULY 3.—*Wounded*—Lieuts. J. H. McDonald, John Evertsen, H. W. Sheres, Wm. McKee.

Number of officers killed, 2; wounded, 14; missing, 1; total, 17. JNO. DARROW, Captain Commanding Regiment.

THE LATE GEN. PAUL.

From the St. Louis Republican.

This officer, GABRIEL RENE PAUL, who was killed in the battle near Gettysburgh, on the 2d inst., had been a long time in the service, and was highly esteemed, as well for his personal as his military qualities. He was a native of Missouri, and was appointed from this State a cadet in the Military Academy in the year 1820. He was almost the only one in his class who has received distinction during the present war, though a number of his mates won honor on the fields of Mexico. Graduating in June, 1834, with credit, he entered the military service immediately as Second Lieutenant by brevet, and attained the full rank of that grade six months later. He was promoted First Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1836, but it was nearly ten years before he rose again, which was to the rank of Captain, April 19, 1846. In the Mexican war he behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and was brevetted Major Sept. 13, 1847, for his meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec. He was also distinguished at Cerro Gorde and Contreras. Just previous to the rebellion, we find him third Captain in the line of the Seventh Infantry. This regiment was some years ago stationed near this city, and many of our readers will remember its fine appearance on the occasion of the funeral of Col. BENTON. On the 22d of April, 1861, Capt. PAUL was promoted full Major, transferred to the Eighth Infantry, and soon after was ordered to New-Mexico. It was here that he became particularly distinguished in the latter part of 1861 and early part of 1862, in assisting in the expulsion of the Texans under STANLY from that Territory. Upon the rebels menacing the Territory, Col. CANBY, who was in command of the department, placed Maj. PAUL as commandant at Fort Union, while he, Col. (now General) CANBY, moved down three hundred miles to Fort Craig. About this time the subject of our sketch was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and had permission to command the Fourth regiment New-Mexican Volunteers. Col. PAUL received great credit for his promptitude and energy in fitting out and expediting a column to march out and attack the enemy, who had then taken possession of Santa Fé, and threatened to overrun the whole Territory. The column sent out by Col. PAUL was composed of the First Colorado, Capt. RUTZEN's and Capt. CLAFLIN's batteries, and a battalion of the Fifth Regulars, all under Col. SLOUGH, of the Colorado Volunteers. A short time afterwards, however, Col. SLOUGH resigned, and the expedition returned, somewhat disheartened, to Fort Union. Col. PAUL at once re-organized the troops, and putting himself at their head, moved out on the 5th of April of last year. One of the first things done by Col. PAUL was to send back to Santa Fé quicker than they came, a party sent by Gen. SIBLEY, under a flag of truce, ostensibly to effect the release of some paroled Union prisoners, but in reality to delay the junction of PAUL's forces with those of Col. CANBY. This was at San José, near Bernel Springs. After a fight at Apache Cañon, in which the rebels were defeated with considerable loss, Col. PAUL proceeded to the vicinity of Fort Craig, (in May) and successfully effected a junction with Col. CANBY at La Tijera in Carmenal Pass. The rebels had concentrated at Paraita, and PAUL's column moved upon them from the north, and CANBY's from the east. An engagement ensued, which, however, was of short duration, as the enemy fled in a panic, retreating upon El Paso. In recognition of his New-Mexican services, Col. PAUL was promoted a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in September last, and assigned to duty under Gen. CANBY, in Washington City, where his talents for organization were displayed in a manner altogether satisfactory to the military authorities. Invidious tongues have accused him of a lurking sympathy for the secession cause but there probably never was any foundation for the impeachment of his loyalty, and of his fidelity to his Government he has just added all the testimony that could be required of a brave and true soldier. His death will be mourned in St. Louis, where he was born, and where he has many family connections.

THE MISSION OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The Correspondence in Full.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

The following is the correspondence relating to the mission of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and ROBERT OULD, at Fortress Monroe:

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 4, 1863, UNITED STATES STEAMER MINNESOTA—2 P. M.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The following communication is just received from Mr. STEPHENS, who is on the flag-of-truce boat anchored above. I shall inform Mr. STEPHENS that I await your instructions before giving him an answer.

S. H. LEE, Admiral, &c.

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER TORPEDO, IN JAMES RIVER, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

SIR: As Military Commissioner, I am the bearer of a communication in writing from JEFFERSON DAVIS, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Hon. ROBERT OULD, Confederate States Agent of Exchange, accompanies me, as Secretary, for the purpose of delivering the communication in person, and conferring upon the subject to which it relates. I desire to proceed directly to Washington, in the steamer *Torpedo*, commanded by Lieut. HUNTER DAVIDSON, of the Confederate States Navy, no person being on board but Hon. Mr. OULD, myself, and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, most respectfully, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

To S. H. LEE, Admiral, &c.

REPLY OF SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1863.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. H. Lee, Hampton Roads:

The request of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is inadmissible. The customary means and channels are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Nothing Known on the 6th of the Whereabouts of Lee.

Ignorance of the Surrender of Vicksburgh.

THE RETREAT OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

A New Line of Defence on the Tennessee River.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS' MISSION

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 6, has been received. It contains the following:

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

WINCHESTER, Friday, July 3, and STAUNTON, Saturday, July 4.

Passengers who have arrived here from Martinsburgh were told by MOSBY's men that it was reported that LEE's army was marching toward Baltimore. The tents of the enemy have disappeared from the Maryland Heights.

FROM TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, Friday, July 3.

There has been no raid on the railroad in East Tennessee.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Saturday, July 4.

It is considered certain that MORGAN has played havoc with the rear of Gen. ROSECRANS.

An important movement has taken place in Gen. BRAGG's army, but it is not prudent to mention particulars.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Saturday, July 4.

Gen. BRAGG's headquarters are at Bridgeport. The Tennessee River will be the future line of defence. It is supposed that Huntsville and the Memphis Railroad will be abandoned.

AFFAIRS IN THE REAR OF VICKSBURGH.

BOTTOM DEPOT, Saturday, July 4, *via* JACKSON, Miss., July 4.

Our cavalry were skirmishing all day yesterday, near Edwards' Depot, with the Yankee troops under Gen. OSTERHAUS. Our loss is two killed. We captured sixteen prisoners. The enemy are firing a national salute this morning. Negroes are constantly returning to their masters from Gen. GRANT's army. They report that the Yankees expected to make another assault to-day upon Vicksburgh.

The enemy were engaged yesterday at Baldwin Ferry.

JEFF. DAVIS SICK.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of July 6, states that JEFF. DAVIS has had recently a severe attack of illness, but that he will in a few days enjoy his usual health.

THE MISSION OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The same paper says that Vice-President STEPHENS, it is said, has gone to Fortress Monroe on a flag-of-truce boat. One story is, that his business is to see about the exchange of prisoners; another, that it is to inform the Federal Government that if private property is not respected in the Confederate States, and the rules of civilized warfare strictly complied with on forces in the North will receive instructions to retaliate in kind.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 6.

The events in the vicinity of the city, since Friday night last, gave rise to many interesting rumors, which, however, having generally exploded, it is unnecessary to repeat. At midnight Friday until early Saturday there was heavy cannonading along the entire line of the enemy near the the White House, which laid the foundation for one very large surmise of a bloody battle by moonlight, but no such battle having occurred we are left to conjecture that the demonstration was only a Fourth of July salute from the gunboats and batteries of the enemy.

Nothing occurred during the morning to indicate an advance from the enemy, but in the evening our pickets at Baltimore Cross Roads, five miles below Bottom's Bridge, were driven in by a strong detachment from Barhamville, the advance post of the enemy's force in that direction. On yesterday the "situation" there was quiet.

The heavy cavalry force which had been sent up through King William, Caroline and Hanover, on a special raid, proceeded on Saturday to tear up the track on portions of the Central road, cut the telegraph wires, and do miscellaneous tricks of damage and rascality.

About the break of day, on yesterday, a portion of this force, about 100 strong, appeared advancing upon South Anna Bridge, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad. They were met by our troops, repulsed, and driven back. They escaped with some loss, the extent of which is not known to us. They then proceeded to Ashland, where they burned the station, water-tank and telegraph office, and tore up about 150 yards of the track. The telegraph operator narrowly escaped capture. The instruments of the office fell into the hands of the enemy and were carried off.

The fight at South Anna is described as having been a very animated affair, the conflict continuing for a considerable distance along the road.

The raiders are still "at large."

VICKSBURGH CAN NEVER BE TAKEN.

From the Enquirer, July 6.

An officer arrived in this city direct from Vicksburgh, says that the garrison is in splendid condition. Full rations are issued to our men of flour, meal, rice, sugar, molasses, &c. Our men are unanimous in the declaration that *Vicksburgh can never be taken.* Our losses in killed, deaths from disease, wounded and missing, up to the date our informant left, amounted to but 982.

SPEECH OF GEN. TOOMBS.

TOOMBS made a speech on the 17th ult. at Sparta, Georgia. His subject was "The State of the Country." It was court week, and TOOMBS acceded to the request of "his countrymen" to give them the benefit of his opinions in the Baptist Church. The following are the leading points of his speech:

He wished it distinctly understood that as to the ends to be attained by this revolution, the Southern people were a unit. The only issues upon which there was any difference of opinion, were the means by which the ends in view could be most readily and efficiently reached. The Government was entitled to every dollar, every life, every drop of blood necessary to success in our struggle. The Constitution bestowed them on the Government, and all he asked was that its tremendous power might be used in a constitutional way, to that the issue, and the substance of personal liberty, as well as a national independence, might be preserved.

After [illegible] Gen. [illegible] took up the Confederate Tax act and discussed it at some length. It was [illegible] to call out the militia to repel invasion, to enforce the laws, and to suppress insurrection, but [illegible] to call out the militia to fight in the service of the general government, to enforce the laws, to suppress or to execute the decrees of a [illegible] rather than allowed our troops volunteers to elect their own officers, as it was their constitutional right. He said He paid a glowing tribute to our volunteers, who had, previous to the Conscription act, borne our flag in triumph upon every battle-field under officers of their own election. To compel them to act contrary to their constitutional right, of election was to make them too much like regulars—soldiers of a form of service so odious that not one regiment of such, in the form, had been found to breast the tide of blood in this fight. There were no such troops as regulars in our service.

Gen. TOOMBS desired to be understood as the people. He desired just as many men called into the field as the exigency required. He himself had proposed to Montgomery to put five hundred thousand men at the disposal of the President, to be used as he saw fit, and he [illegible] that he might [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Hibernian and Asia.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

Plea of the Presiding Judge for the Defendants.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The mails by the *Hibernian*, which arrived at Quebec on Tuesday, reached this City yesterday morning.

The mails by the *Asia* reached Boston yesterday morning and were forwarded to this City last evening.

The important points of the news brought by both these steamers have been anticipated by telegraph, but our files furnish us the following extracts of interest:

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

On June 24 Sir H. CAIRNS concluded his argument in the case of the *Alexandra*.

The Attorney-General made a very forcible reply on the part of the Crown upon the whole case. The Crown had simply asked, taking the most lenient course that they could under the circumstances, that the ship *Alexandra* should be forfeited.

The LORD CHIEF BARON—Is it lawful for a shipbuilder to build a ship which is capable of being turned to warlike purposes, with the view of offering it for sale to a belligerent, to be used against a Power with which we are at peace?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I would rather confine my answer to this—all we allege is that the ship was built with the intention that it should enter the service of another Power at war with one Power with which we are at peace. We do not allege anything more than that that would create an offence.

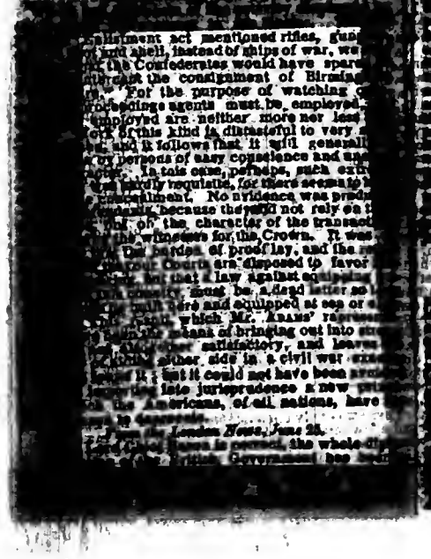
The LORD CHIEF BARON—I have no hesitation in saying that, according to all the decisions, a shipbuilder has as much right to build a ship and sell it to either of the belligerent parties as the maker of gunpowder or of muskets or any other warlike implements has to sell any of those articles to the same parties. It is laid down in KENT'S *Commentaries on American Law* that it is the right of neutral subjects to supply both belligerents with arms and all munitions of war; and why should they not supply ships?

The Attorney-General said he did not controvert that proposition, but denied that it was raised in the present case.

At the conclusion of the Attorney-General's reply, His Lordship, in summing up, said this is an information on the part of the Crown for the seizure and confiscation of a vessel that was in course of preparation, but had not been completed. It is admitted that it was not armed, and the question is, whether the preparation of the vessel in its then condition was a violation of the Foreign Enlistment act. The information is an exceedingly long one, but the main question you will have to decide is this—whether or under the seventh section of the act of Parliament the vessel as then prepared at the time of seizure was liable to seizure. The case you have to decide is no doubt one not merely of great importance, but really of a momentous question, and the importance of it it is impossible to exaggerate. It is one that produces varied sentiments—sentiments of the deepest regret that such a question should have ever arisen; and I cannot help expressing the deepest, almost anguish which one feels that such a question should have arisen by the dissension among those who are connected with us by the dearest possible ties that can bind nation to nation—a common lineage, a common language, common laws, a common literature, and, above all, by a strong desire for Constitutional Freedom. I, for one, protest against the doctrine that no man is to be convicted of any crime if there is any possible solution of the circumstances by an imagination of his innocence; but there must be at all times a thorough sober persuasion and satisfaction with respect to the guilt of the party accused, and undoubtedly you must act upon proof, and not upon suspicion. With these remarks, I go at once to the statute under which these proceedings are taken. The statute was passed in 1819, and upon it no question has ever arisen in our courts of justice; but there have been expositions of a similar statute which exists in the United States. I will now read to you the opinions of some American lawyers who have contributed so greatly to make law a science, and, indeed, I may say an agreeable one. His Lordship then read passages from STORY and others. These gentlemen are authorities which show that when two belligerents are carrying on a war a neutral Power may supply without any breach of international law, and without a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, munitions of war, gunpowder, every description of arms, everything. In fact, that can be used for the destruction of human beings. Why should ships be an exception? I am of opinion, in point of law, they are not. The Foreign Enlistment act was an act to prevent the enlistment or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign armies, and to prevent the fitting out and equipping, in His Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purpose, without His Majesty's license. The title of an act is not at all times an exact indication or explanation of the act, because it is generally attached after the act is passed. But, in adverting to the preamble of the act, I find that provision is made against the equipping, fitting out, furnishing and arming of vessels, because it may be prejudicial to peace to His Majesty's dominions. The question I shall put to you is whether you think that vessel was merely in course of building to be delivered to persons on a contract that was perfectly lawful, or whether there was any intention, in this port of Liverpool, or any other English port, that the vessel should be fitted out, equipped, furnished and armed for purposes of aggression. Now, surely, if Birmingham, or any other town, may supply any quantity of munitions of war of various kinds for the destruction of life, why object to ships? Why should ships alone be in themselves contraband? I asked the Attorney-General if a man could not make a vessel, intending to sell it to either of the belligerent Powers that required it, and which would give the largest price for it, would not that be lawful? To my surprise, the learned Attorney-General declined to give an answer to the question, which I think a grave and pertinent one. Not you, gentlemen, I think, are lawyers enough to know that a man may make a vessel and offer it for sale. If a man may build a vessel for the purpose of offering it for sale to either of the belligerent parties, may he not execute an order for it? That appears to me to be a matter of course. The statute is not made to provide means of protection for belligerent Powers, otherwise it would have said you shall not sell powder or guns, and you shall not sell arms, and if it had done so all Birmingham would have been in arms against it. The object of the statute was this: that we should not have our ports to this country made the ground of hostile armament between the vessels of two belligerent Powers, which might be fitted out, furnished and armed in those ports. The *Alexandria* was clearly nothing more than in the course of building. It appears that, according to *Webster's Dictionary*, equipping is furnishing with arms, and furnishing is given in other dictionaries as the same thing as equipping. It appears to me that if true that the *Alabama* sailed away from Liverpool without any arms at all, as a mere ship in ballast, and that her armament was put on board at Terceira, which is not in Her Majesty's dominions, then the Foreign Enlistment act was not violated at all. The most important evidence is that given by Capt. INGLEFIELD, who gave a very moderate statement, and has been spoken of on both sides in the highest terms of approbation, and I think myself his evidence was very fair and candid. After reading some of the evidence, his lordship said if you think the object was to furnish, fit out, equip and arm that vessel at Liverpool, that is a different matter; but if you think the object really was to build a ship in obedience to an order in compliance with a contract, leaving those who bought it to make what use they thought fit of it, then it appears to me that the Foreign Enlistment act has not been broken.

The jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendants.

The Attorney-General tendered a bill of exceptions to the Lord Chief Baron's charge.



AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CASE OF THE PRIZE-STEAMER DOLPHIN—THE PROPOSED MEDIATION.

In the House of Lords, on the 20th ult.,

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said that in asking the question of which he had given notice on this subject, he was not going to discuss the propriety or the justice of the decisions of the American Prize Courts. But he thought that the proceedings of those Courts should be closely watched, for if doctrines were admitted there contrary to those maintained in this country, great confusion would be the result hereafter. The principle upon which a sentence of condemnation and another sentence of conditional condemnation had been pronounced, differed entirely from those laid down by the English Privy Council during the last war. It was now maintained in America that suspicion was sufficient to justify the condemnation of a vessel—that the onus of proving innocence was upon not merely the Captain and crew, but upon the owner of the ship. The owner was called upon to prove a negative, and, moreover, it was held that where a ship was going avowedly and confessedly to a neutral port, a strong presumption arose of the intention to run the blockade, because before the warrant was no demand in the port for the goods which she carried. Now, that was a monstrous doctrine. There might be a market of goods to be run, or those goods might be sent legitimately by land to the Confederate States, but that was not a ground on which we ought to permit our ships to be condemned, for we had a perfect right to establish a depot at Nassau if we chose to do so. It was necessary that not only our merchants but the officers of the royal navy should clearly understand what would suffice for the condemnation of a vessel and to constitute an infringement of belligerent rights. He had no wish to press for a discussion upon the subject now that there was a hope of this unhappy war coming to an end, in which case the confusion and irregularities arising from it might be expected to cease. He hoped that this horrible and now unnecessary war was about to terminate, because it had been stated, in what appeared to be an authoritative form, that the Emperor of the French had made or renewed a proposal to the British Government to recognize the existing Government of the Confederate States. That was a most important step, and he could not think that the time had arrived when we could take part in a continued hindering of our commerce. He did not desire that we should interfere in any way, but it was quite compatible with our position as neutrals that we should recognize a Government which had shown itself to be capable of conducting its affairs at home and abroad, and of performing all the functions of a Government. *If England and France, and he might add Spain, were to recognize that Government, he had no doubt that a speedy termination would be put to this war.* He would ask the noble earl whether any proposition had been received from the Government of France, and also whether any copy of the judgments delivered by the American Prize Courts had been received, and whether the proceedings of these Courts were being watched.

Earl RUSSELL—I will first answer the question of my noble friend whether any report of the proceedings of the Prize Courts of the United States, especially with reference to the case of the *Dolphin*, has been received at the Foreign Office. In answer to that question I have to state that what appears to be an authentic report of the judgment in the case of the *Dolphin* was received at the Foreign Office last evening. I should think it right, certainly, that all these cases should be watched. I find the doctrines relied upon in that judgment are those laid down by Sir W. GRANT and Lord STOWELL. Whether those doctrines are rightly applied to the circumstances of this particular case, is another question, and one upon which I offer no opinion. I shall not recur upon a discussion which we had upon a former evening, but I still think that the opinions held upon international law by my noble friend are not in accordance with the high authorities upon the subject. As to the second question, whether any communication has been made to the Government of this country by the Government of the Emperor of the French, proposing or suggesting a recognition of the Southern States, I have to say that *no such communication has been received.* Upon the general subject of recognition, I do not think the circumstances are much altered since my noble friend Lord BROUGHAM brought forward his motion in this House, *and I entertain the same opinions which I then expressed.*

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"We have received intelligence from London, which, if confirmed, would appear of the highest importance. Lord PALMERSTON is reported to have communicated the idea of submitting the American quarrel to the arbitration of King LEOPOLD of the Belgians. The importance of the step cannot be doubted, seeing that the latter has just powerfully spoken out strongly by upholding against England, and whom he so nearly allies, in the Anglo-Brazilian difficulty. Provided the contending American factions should consent to submit their differences to the King's decision, the condition of a suspension of hostilities until delivery of the award would probably be implied. Even with such a temporary truce the terrible scourge of the war would undoubtedly be stanched, for neither party would care to assume the responsibility of recommencing the strife. The journey of M. [illegible] DUVANT, the Chief of King LEOPOLD'S Cabinet to Ostend, whither he had conveyed the result of his Sovereign's decision in the Brazilian dispute, has probably some connection with the American proposition."

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From the London Times, June 25.

In order to correct any misconstruction, and to prevent any mention of change, it appears from the letter of our correspondent at Paris that the Emperor of the French has again addressed your Government on the subject of bringing to an end the American War. His proposal is a joint recognition of the South, with the double object of stopping the carnage which decides the unsettled question by the sword, and restoring to their proper channel the cultivation and commerce in which Europe is so much interested. *Certainly we should have no hesitation in meeting* [illegible] *in this but from the extreme feeling of the American people, particularly in the Northern States.* It is better not to mention where the proposal is to be discussed, and to be considered, as offered and not as injury. It is possible that the utterly useless addition to the [illegible] horrors under the question was last before

last ten years has been extravagant and unjustifiable. And the [illegible] with which the American Government has [illegible] of the equipment of [illegible] American harbors [illegible] are startling [illegible] is true that no official [illegible] the construction [illegible] Foreign Enlistment [illegible] be found in the [illegible] of [illegible] Courts. [illegible] be that when the [illegible] come to be solemnly argued before the full Bench the judgment of the Chief Baron may be overruled. *If it be supported, the consequence to this country in any future war may be more serious than many people in the heat of the present controversy seem to anticipate.*

Let us reverse for a moment the present state of things. Suppose America divided into two States, and England to [illegible] struggle. Suppose the Northern ports blockaded by British ships, and the Southern permitted. Imagine the feelings of the people of the latter country when they found a swarm of gunboats issuing from the harbors of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or even the ports of the Pacific, to prey on British commerce. With what temper would the merchants of Liverpool receive the intelligence that their trade in the China seas and on the coast of South America was paralyzed by these Alabamas issuing from neutral ports? Would it be any satisfaction to be told that these Alabamas had no guns on board when they left the neutral harbor? If one neutral port may be used for the purpose of disarming unarmed ships of war, and another neutral port may be used for the purpose of dispatching the guns and ammunition where with these ships of war are to be armed, what is the purpose of the Foreign Enlistment act? It is nothing but a dead letter. And probably it would be better that it should at once be repealed than be suffered, any longer, to disgrace the statute book. According to the interpretation now put upon that act, it is a mere delusion. The same measure which we mete out to others we must submit to have meted out to ourselves. The American Judges, it is true, have hitherto interpreted the duties of neutrality in the strictest manner—certainly in a manner more strict than that which is now authorized by the Courts of this country. *But the duties of neutrality are reciprocal. One which is not bound to, it goes from any reasons. And it would be* [illegible] *political* [illegible] *to believe that the Americans will not be loth to take advantage of so convenient a doctrine.* The remonstrances which have hitherto been addressed to the Cabinet of Washington have been met with the promptest attention. Henceforth they will be treated with silence; or possibly they may be answered by some apt quotation from the judgments of our own tribunals.

From the London Star, June 25.

His Lordship's directions to the jury amounted to a speech for the defence delivered from the bench. We find he full with the Chief Baron for this. He was bound to protect the defendants against what he deemed the erroneous interpretation of the law upon which the Government acted. But that his doctrine will be allowed to stand we cannot conceive. For its confirmation would repeal the law, so far as the furnishing of ships to a belligerent is concerned. Nothing can be easier than to build a vessel for the reception of guns and warlike stores, send her out to sea, and dispatch after her in an ordinary ship, as ordinary merchandise, the means of her equipment. The Alabama may quickly be covered with Confederate privateers, unless this astonishing decision be corrected. According to it, so far from [illegible] the Government to the escape of the *Alabama*, they are to be congratulated upon having escaped an action for her illegal detention. The verdict in this case of the *Alexandra* will, of course, not take effect until the arguments of the Crown lawyers have been heard in a superior Court, or till a verdict of acquittal has been obtained by the builders of the ship in the action for misdemeanor to which they are still liable. We may trust, therefore, that the exultation of the confederates and their sympathizers will presently subside into anxiety about the result of further proceedings, and that our harbors are not about to become the licensed birthplace of war-ships preying upon the peaceful commerce of a friendly nation.

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In order to correct any misconstruction, and to prevent any mention of change, it appears from the letter of our correspondent at Paris that the Emperor of the French has again addressed your Government on the subject of bringing to an end the American War. His proposal is a joint recognition of the South, with the double object of stopping the carnage which decides the unsettled question by the sword, and restoring to their proper channel the cultivation and commerce in which Europe is so much interested. *Certainly we should have no hesitation in meeting* [illegible] *in this but from the extreme feeling of the American people, particularly in the Northern States.* It is better not to mention where the proposal is to be discussed, and to be considered, as offered and not as injury. It is possible that the utterly useless addition to the [illegible] horrors under the question was last before

[illegible] Majesty's Ministers [illegible] receipt of the [illegible] Baron Gros, [illegible] arrival for taking some [illegible] We [illegible] doubt [illegible] the commencement [illegible] It would [illegible] Cobden and Mr. [illegible] have done a little piece of extra-official diplomacy, and obtained an interview with the Emperor in order to ascertain his views and put him in motion. *The British Cabinet will once more* [illegible] *to accept or refuse an offer of joint recognition, or* [illegible] *on a timely occasion, one can be suggested,* [illegible] cordially [illegible] upon to do what we can. It is said somewhere that if a man see a madman doing wrong he is bound to point out to him the error of his ways; and there is no one not on our own brother slaveholders on *our rebellious Plantations* are still to ourselves. As for the actual interest, we are vitally and singularly interested in the peace and prosperity of the United States. The [illegible] is so manifest that some of the American papers will not [illegible] they have anything to [illegible] in. This must be arranged, and forbearing now for two years, and after seeing our best blood and our population moving till these insane people have finished their quarrel, we ought by this time to be allowed a little credit for not acting purely on interested motives."

Allusion is then made to the course which has been taken toward Russia, and the *Times* proceeds:

"Now, why should not precisely the same course be adopted with the imperious Cabinet which is now engaged in the suicidal attempt to reduce to Federal only the Confederate States of America? There is a singular amount of resemblance between the two cases. In both the expanding dream of a world-wide empire finds itself suddenly and rudely baffled by a spirited and imprecisely-like race, which has no wish to conquer the world, but has other and very strong opinions on the matter of its domestic policy and institutions. The Poles wish to be Poles, and are content with that simple character. The Southern States want to remain very much what they were when they found themselves obliged, some of them very reluctantly, to go the separate way of their mother country. In both cases, on very fine noble wrists to dissolve partnership with an ambitious and unbalanced brother. It is a very great trial to the temper of the more ambitious and imperious brother to both cases. But younger brother have always been apt to inflict such trials. We cannot wonder at Poland having no taste for compromise in the conquest of Turkey, the extermination of the Circassians, the settlement of the Amoor, or the taming of all the wild tribes that roam about Siberia. In like manner every week furnishes additional proof of the perfect incompatibility of the Northern and Southern temperaments. They have hardly an idea or a sentiment in common. The only wonder is how they have got on so long together. Then why don't they agree to disagree, and divide a continent between them? They are simply fighting now because they are fighting. The passions roused by war are urging the war onward. The grand question, 'which is the best man?' keeps the combatants in the arena which is swimming in their blood. Then we what terms is peace to be made? If war is not easy, peace seems impossible."

FRANCE.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

It is generally reported that M. DE PRESSINY is to be sent to St. Petersburgh on an extraordinary mission.

Now about the war news. The preparations continue, but there is not much communication in Paris between the military and the civilians, and the papers have apparently received a *mot d'ordre* to be silent on the subject, and the public, absorbed by the Ministerial movements, appear unaware that, barely five miles from the Place de la Bourse, a formidable armament is preparing. I have already told you that similar preparations are going on at other great arsenals. Until the orders given be carried out there can be no further news. They will occupy probably the same time as the negotiations with Russia, and meanwhile will be kept as quiet as possible, as was the case before the Italian war. When everything is ready, the *Moniteur* will probably startle the public by another coup de théâtre; but Russia and France may both take it for granted that the blow will fall on the 15th of the mistake committed in 1859, by giving Austria time for preparation by his indiscreet speech to Baron DE HUBNER. The orders given to the various arsenals are conclusive proof that the Emperor has made up his mind for action, and the silence which the newspapers have been enjoined to preserve on the subject is additional evidence of the serious nature of the situation.

There is no contending against facts. If I had merely heard of concentration of troops (one of the most inefficient measures, by the way), I should not therefore have come to the conclusion that the Emperor had determined to draw the sword; but here is a specific substantial order—Prepare so many guns, so many batteries, so many artillery wagons. I have myself seen the men at work, and have heard the officers gloating over the prospect of an early war; and bearing in mind the nature of the proposals to Russia, only one inference is possible—that the mischievous diplomatic meddling is to be followed by still more mischievous military intervention.

In military quarters here the prospect of active employment has created the greatest enthusiasm, and the sluggishness of diplomacy is heartily denounced. In political circles, on the other hand, there is much speculation afoot as to the probabilities of England joining the Emperor in a fresh political illustration of his motto, "*L'Empire c'est la Paix,*" by sending a force to coöperate with the French on the shores of the Baltic. People here, judging from the speeches of her Majesty's Ministers, and of their organs in the Press, entertain a conviction that if France goes to war, England will be forced to follow. I mention this merely as showing in what light our Government's attitude is viewed abroad.

It is reported that the Corps Legislatif will be summoned very soon. Its early meeting is anything but a pacific symptom.

MR. M. D. CONWAY AT LEICESTER.

A meeting, convened by the Leicester Emancipation Society to hear a lecture by Mr. CONWAY, was held in the New Hall, Leicester, on Monday evening. The hall was crowded. Rev. R. BELL, Wesleyan Minister, was called to the chair. Mr. CONWAY enlisted the attention and sympathy of the audience for an hour and a half by the delivery of a very argumentative and convincing lecture upon the American crisis. In the course of his address he alluded to the published correspondence between himself and Mr. MASON, and said that whatever blundering might have occurred in this attempt at diplomacy, the whole affair rested on his own shoulders. Neither Mr. TAYLOR, the member for Leicester, from whose residence the proposition to Mr. MASON was dated, nor Mr. BAZLEY, M. P., who had presided at the London Tavern meeting, nor any of the gentlemen with whom he had acted in this country, had anything whatever to do with the offer he had made in that correspondence. He was anxious that what might be considered haste and mistake on his part should be limited to himself, as no one else had anything whatever to do with the affair.

At the close of his lecture a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. CONWAY.

On the motion of Mr. LANGFORD, seconded by Mr. CHARLESWORTH, a petition to Parliament against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy on the part of this country was unanimously adopted, to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting.

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN DIFFICULTY.

From the Indépendance Belge.

Although the details of the award pronounced by the King of the Belgians on the 20th inst., in reference to the Anglo-Brazilian difficulty, are not yet known, it is believed that the principal question has been decided in favor of the Brazilian Government. It is said that His Majesty decided that, notwithstanding certain irregularities on the part of the Brazilian authorities, which he points out and censures, the treatment of which the English officers complained did not constitute an insult to the British navy.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

Capt. SPEKE has addressed the following letter to the London *Times*:

"Not wishing to enter into any newspaper controversy with regard to my recent explorations in Africa, may I beg you, through the medium of your paper, to at once set at rest those continued objections raised against my having discovered 'the source of the Nile?' Twice have I pledged through Africa to satisfy the public in regard to the origin of this great river, and in doing so have determined that the Victoria Lake is the great 'reservoir' of the Nile, while its source emanates from the clouds. The Kitangulie River is, doubtless, a very considerable affluent to the lake, but I have seen that above the ferry where I crossed, it originates not in one lake, but in a number of small ones, lying in valleys, separated one from the other by spurs of the Mountains of the Moon. A look at the map, published by Mr. [illegible] Royal Geographical Society, will show you what I mean. Should anybody, after this notice, still be against the question, I would advise him to wait until such time as Mr. BLACKWOOD will be able to publish my *Nine Years' (or end of) Travels in Africa, Ending in the Settlement of the Nile.*"

The Draft Commenced in Rhode Island.

From the Providence Journal, 8th.

The draft in the First District of Rhode Island was commenced Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the office of Provost-Marshal HARKIN, on Market Square, in the presence of a number of civil, military and ecclesiastical dignitaries.

The District is divided into twenty-four sub-districts. The seven wards of Providence constitute the first seven sub-districts. The draft commenced with the First Ward of Providence. The names of all the citizens subject to draft in that sub-district were put into the wheel, written on cards. The Commissioner gave the wheel a turn, a blindfolded man drew out the names, which were read aloud by Mr. STEVENS, and numbered and filed by Maj. WARNER. The first name was that of a sailor, then came a [illegible], a [illegible], a [illegible], a carpenter, a [illegible], and then a wheelwright.

The names drawn seemed to be well distributed

[illegible] for Chesapeake, and has [illegible] every [illegible] Among [illegible] allow [illegible] the [illegible] Majesty [illegible] relations [illegible] and [illegible] warrant [illegible] and [illegible] draft.

Two Five, Second, Third and Fourth Wards were [illegible] last night. This morning the other Wards of [illegible] will be put through the fortune's wheel, turning out prizes to many a black-coat.

The following is the order of the President under which the [illegible] are held:

By the [illegible] of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the States of Rhode Island, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia, among the [illegible] by my proclamation, bearing date of the [illegible] day of [illegible] last, in order to equalize the [illegible] thereof, and [illegible] service aforesaid, do hereby assign the [illegible] hundred and eighty, to the [illegible] quota of troops to be furnished by the first district of the State of Rhode Island, under the first call made by me on the States, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled, an act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said first district of the State of Rhode Island for the number of men hereby assigned to said district and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

The Collection and Disposition of Abandoned Property.

The following circular letter has just been issued by the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1863.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 6th of June from Memphis, and also those of previous dates from Cincinnati, relative to the collection of abandoned and captured property within the States heretofore declared to be in insurrection.

In reply, I think it important to direct your attention, in the first place, to the general distinctions under which all property within the district under your supervision may be arranged.

There may be said to be four classes of property in the insurrectionary region, viz: abandoned, captured, commercial and confiscable.

First—Abandoned property is of two descriptions: 1, that which has been deserted by the owners; and 2, that which has been voluntarily abandoned by them to the civil or military authorities of the United States. Such property is to be collected or received by the special agents of this department and sold, under the authority of the act of March 12, 1863, and the proceeds, after deducting the expenses of transportation and sale, and other expenses attending the collection and disposition thereof, are to be deposited in the treasury, subject to award by the Court of Claims. Before this Court, claimants of such property, or the proceeds thereof, have the right, under the act, to prefer their claims at any time after the sale, and before the expiration of two years from the close of the war. No guarantee can be given to owners of abandoned property in respect to the time when, or the persons to whom, proceeds will be paid.

Second—Captured property is understood to be that which has been seized or taken from hostile possession by the military or naval forces of the United States, and is to be turned over, with certain exceptions named, to the special agents of this Department, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 12, 1863. All property taken possession of by military or naval forces, and turned over to special agents, must be regarded as prize of war captured property. Such property you will receive and direct to be sold, and will cause the proceeds to be deposited in the Treasury, subject to the future award of the Court of Claims.

Captured property which is held as lawful prize by the navy is not to be turned over to the department agents, nor to be in any way controlled by them.

Third—Commercial property is that which has been or may be sold and purchased under the license of the President, through permits granted by the officers of the Treasury Department.

Fourth—Confiscable property is that which belongs to certain classes of persons, as recited in the Confiscation act of July 17, 1862, and is liable to seizure and condemnation by judicial proceedings in the manner prescribed by that act.

Great care must be exercised in properly classifying all property, that the provisions of law applicable to each class may be complied with; and it must be remembered that with the property included in this fourth class, unless found deserted and abandoned, the agents of the Treasury Department have no authority to interfere. The execution of the Confiscation act is confided, by its express terms, to the President, by whom the Attorney-General has been charged with the direction of all seizures and proceedings under it.

It must be remembered, also, that all property coming from insurrectionary districts into loyal States, or in reversed direction, or transported within or toward insurrectionary districts, in contravention of law, or departmental regulations, is forfeited, or forfeitable; and that it is the duty of the agents of this department, as well as of other proper officers, to enforce the forfeitures thus incurred; but property thus forfeited or forfeitable must not be confounded with confiscated or confiscable property, which is to be proceeded against and disposed of under the act of July 17, 1862, or with prize property captured by the navy, and subject to disposition under the direction of prize commissioners and courts.

In respect to property embraced in the first class, namely, abandoned property, let me begin by saying that it was not intended, by the injunction in a former letter, to encourage voluntary abandonment by proper assurances, to sanction any other assurances than that the property voluntarily abandoned should be faithfully disposed of under the law, so as to secure, as far as practicable in the existing conditions of the country, the rights of owners. No authority was given, or intended to be given, to agents to make any promises of special immunities or advantages not specified in the law.

In respect to both descriptions of abandoned property, whether found deserted or voluntarily abandoned, the law authorizes the payment of such expenses as must necessarily be incurred in its collection, or receipt and disposition.

You will, therefore, pay all such expenses, including fees, taxes, freights, storage, charges, labor and other necessary expenses, out of the general fund arising therefrom, being careful to avoid all useless or indiscreet expenditures, and to charge each particular lot or parcel with the specific or proportionate amount of expense pertaining to it, and, unless unavoidably prevented, to take vouchers therefor, to be filed with the account of sales in this department.

Where property is liable to be lost or destroyed, in consequence of its location being unknown to the special agents, or from other causes, and parties propose for compensation to collect and deliver it into the hands of the agents of this department, at points to be designated by them, you may contract for the collection and delivery thereof, on the best possible terms, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds of the property, which per centage must be full compensation for all expenses of whatever character incurred in collecting, preparing and delivering such property at the points indicated. Prior to any contract being entered into, each party proposing must submit, in writing, a statement, as near as may be, giving the kind and amount of property proposed to be collected, the location where to be obtained, and all the facts and circumstances connected with it, particularly as to its ownership; and any contract made in pursuance of this authority will be restricted either to the collection and delivery of particular lots at named localities, which is preferred; or, when circumstances clearly justify, to the general collection and delivery of all abandoned property in limited districts, not greater, in any case, than one parish or county, and not more than one district to be assigned to one contractor.

Before payment to any contractor for services in fulfillment of any contracts made in pursuance of this authority, a bond equal to the amount stipulated to be paid must be given by him, indemnifying the United States against all claims to the property delivered on account of damages by trespass or otherwise, occasioned by the act or connivance of the contractor, and against all claims that may arise on account of expenses incurred in the collection, preparation and transportation of said property to the points designated in such contract.

Should cases arise justifying, in your opinion, the allowance of a larger per centage than that herein authorized, you will refer such cases to this department, accompanied by a statement of the facts and circumstances connected therewith, together with such views and opinions of your own as you may think proper to submit for my consideration.

If property of a perishable nature is found abandoned, and its immediate sale is required by the interests of all concerned, it may be disposed of as provided for by the act of March 12, 1863. You will also investigate, as far as possible, and will in no case do anything avoidable to augment the calamities of war.

In relation to captured property you will observe the same directions, as far as they may be applicable, as to its receipt and subsequent disposition, as are prescribed in relation to abandoned property.

In relation both to captured and abandoned property you will please remember that no releases must be granted to persons claiming ownership of property which has come to the possession of the agents of the Department as abandoned, captured or forfeited; nor must any permits be granted to individuals to remove such property; nor must personal favors, in any case, be extended to one individual or party rather than to another; nor must any liabilities be assumed or contracts made on the part of the United States not clearly warranted by law and the departmental regulations, made in pursuance of law.

In case furniture, or other moveable property of like character, is abandoned or captured, you will cause it to be retained and left on the premises where found whenever it can be done with safety; otherwise, if practicable, and not attended with too great cost, you will have it safely stored and properly marked and numbered, and will report the facts to this Department and await further directions.

Your principal embarrassments will doubtless arise from questions relating to property of the third class, or commercial property.

The general purposes which, under the new charging me with the regulation of the restricted commercial intercourse permitted by the President, I have

[illegible] steadily in [illegible] published in [illegible] allow within districts [illegible] the territory of the [illegible] relations [illegible] to warrant [illegible] and loyal States the freest commercial intercourse compatible with prevention of subsidies to persons within rebel lines. Second, to allow beyond such districts, but within the lines of our military occupation, such intercourse, sanctioned by the commanding General, as may be required to supply the inhabitants with necessaries, but to allow no other until the complete reëstablishment of the national authority shall warrant it. And third, to allow no intercourse at all beyond the Federal, and within the rebel lines of military occupation; and on those lines there can be no intercourse except that of a character strictly military.

The limits of the districts within which the most general trade may be allowed must necessarily be prescribed by the Commanding Generals of Departments, and these should be so clearly and distinctly marked by natural geographical boundaries, or by the enumeration of counties, as to leave no uncertainty as to their course of operations. The limits of the regions within which necessaries may be supplied cannot be so clearly defined, but must be ascertained as well as possible from the Commanding Generals, and the power to permit any supplies within them must be exercised with great caution.

There does not seem to me to be so much danger in intercourse which does not involve the furnishing of supplies, as, for example, any honest desires to bring cotton, tobacco, sugar, turpentine or other property, already purchased or to be purchased for money on hand, to the North, when within the lines of our military occupation. I can see no objection to its being permitted to come, subject to the fees and obligations specified in the general regulations, on his giving a bond in a sufficient sum, and with sufficient sureties, sometimes that no military, naval or civil officers, or persons prohibited by law or by orders of the President or of the Secretaries of War or Navy, or of military or naval commanders, having proper authority, from being interested in such property whether purchased or to be purchased, shall be so interested therein. Intercourse such as this might, it seems to me, be safely permitted, almost, if not quite, coextensively with our lines of military occupation.

Should this view meet the approval of the General commanding the Department within your agency, the question of intercourse within the deceitful region between what may be called the commercial and the military line would be reduced to a question of the quantity of supplies allowed to be furnished for money.

It is impossible at once to arrive at the best possible ways of accomplishing the great objects which Congress has in view in the several acts relating to commercial intercourse; but if these objects themselves be kept steadily in view, namely: First, non-intercourse between loyal States or Districts and States or Districts controlled by insurgents; and second, modified intercourse between loyal States or Districts and States or Districts partially regained to the Union, the best modes of accomplishing them will gradually disclose themselves. You will diligently observe the course of events, and hear attentively all su

brigade in the late great battle on the Fourth, had lost his arm, but [illegible] suffering nicely.

We have not that biggest fish yet, and have whipped from this town, Gen. Sigel in vain, except getting a slight clip on the side of the head. Post Marshal has lost his right arm. Lucas was struck in the side, but it does not amount to much. These fourteen ragged officers are Gen. Wash's Aid-de-Camps.]

The First division, to which Gen. Wash's brigade belongs, lost 3,100 men, and over 120 officers—among them five Colonels. The former brigade which Gen. Wash commanded lost 600 men.

The present "Ward brigade" are better known as "Gen. Kearney's fighting division," and were formerly commanded by that late gallant and much lamented officer.

An Art-Item.

Our readers who may desire to know what manner of looking men our victorious Generals Grant and Meade are, can make the acquaintance of very life-like "counterfeit presentments," by calling on Mr. Brady, at his gallery on Broadway. The pictures are large and excellent, possessing accuracy of likeness and great beauty of finish. A superb picture of Admiral Porter is being rapidly prepared, and will be exhibited at the Gallery in a few days.

Three More Iron Clads Almost Completed.

Three more iron-clads, on the Ericsson Monitor improved principle, and similar to that of the famous iron-clad *Weehawken*, are about being completed at the yards of the Messrs. Secor, where the *Weehawken* was built and launched. Their names are the *Mahopac*, *Tecumseh* and *Manhattan*.

The *Weehawken* measured 844 tons, mounting one 15-inch turret gun; but the three above named will measure each 1,034 tons, and will be equipped with a heavier armament. They will be launched during the present month.

Recruiting for the Twenty-third Regiment.

The draft which is to be made at once to fill up the existing regiments of the National Guard and to form new regiments will, no doubt, induce many young men, who prefer to choose their associates and to be under experienced officers, to connect themselves with some existing organization without delay. The friends of the Twenty-third regiment, now in the field, are desirous of filling its ranks to the maximum number, and we learn that several members of Company D, who are now at home, will receive applications for membership at the Brooklyn Armory, without regard to the present term of service in the field.

Funeral of Capt. Munn.

The funeral of Capt. E. F. Munn, of the Sixty-sixth regiment New-York Volunteers, who was killed at Gettysburgh, took place on Wednesday at Westchester. The ceremonies were very impressive x the people turned out *en masse*, and in the procession were the scholars of Harrington's School, and the Empire Engine Company. The remains were escorted to the grave by an Invalid corps from Fort Schuyler, composed entirely of wounded soldiers.

The Invalid Corps.

The organization of the Invalid corps is progressing rapidly under the immediate direction of Provost-Marshal-Gen. Nugent of this District, aided by the Provost-Marshals in each Congressional District, and we learn that uniforms have been ordered for the first battalion. About 520 men have already joined the corps in this City—350 by transfer from their regiments, and the remainder by enlistment. From the progress making, Col. Nugent thinks that he shall soon have a full regiment organized and ready for service. As soon but men who have received an honorable discharge from the army, and produce certificates of good character, are received in the corps, the *morale* of the men is excellent.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S *vs.* EAST WILLIAMSBURGH.

This match was played, Thursday, on the St. George's ground, Hoboken, resulting in the defeat of the former, the game being decided by the first innings:

ST. GEORGE'S.	Runs.	EAST WILLIAMSBURGH.	Runs.
Ford, c. Snyder, b. Hadfield	19	Hill, c. Fraser, b. Kendall	10
Clerehugh, b. Pink	5	Hall, c. Haughton, b. Kendall	0
Van Buren, c. Wilshaw, b. Pink	11	Hyroo, c. Ford, b. Haughton	36
Sinclair, run out	12	J. Suydam, run out	34
Kendall, c. Byron, b. Hadfield	1	R. Suydam, hit wicket	7
Tilt, b. Pink	8	Wilshaw, b. Kendall	3
Vanderlip, b. Hadfield	0	Pink, run out	5
Fraser, b. Pink	0	Hadfield, b. Kendall	0
Scribner, c. Hudson, b. Pink	0	Slimm st. Tilt, b. Kendall	1
S Wright, Jr., run out	4	Byes 12, 1 bye 1, wides 8	21
Byes 3, wides 2, 1 bye 1	6	Total	121
Total	71		

Tenth Regiment N. Y. N. G.

Headquarters Tenth Regiment N. Y. N. G., City Arsenal, corner White and Elm streets.

The headquarters of this regiment having been removed to the above-mentioned place, the members are requested to assemble there immediately. Over 200 men have already been uniformed and equipped. The regiment leaves for Baltimore on Monday for a short term of service. A few more good men will be received to fill up the different companies.

By order of Lieut.-Col. JOHN MISSING.
J. C. Rondinet, Adjutant.

Our Absent Troops.

Dr. Woodhull has nearly succeeded in filling up the numerous vacancies in the Surgical Department of our City regiments, now absent in the field.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of a Ticket Swindler.—A notorious ticket swindler named Reuben Leake, was caught through the exertions of Capt. Thorne, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and taken yesterday before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court. It appears from the testimony in the case, that Leake, aided by an accomplice who is yet at large, recently defrauded Mr. Pascal P. Spears and a friend of his named Prentice, out of $135, by selling them spurious tickets for a passage to San Francisco. A bogus check for $300 on the Park Bank, of this City, was found upon Leake at the time of his arrest. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Fatal Affray.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Patrick Lynch, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, who resided at No. 520 Pearl-street. The testimony showed that late on the night of the 21st of June last, the deceased became involved in an affray with some person to him unknown, on the corner of Centre and Pearl streets. During the quarrel the deceased was struck several times on the head with a chair. He was taken to the New-York Hospital where he died on Wednesday night last from the effects of the injuries. The person who made the assault effected his escape, and up to this time the Police have been unable to arrest him.

Market Savings Bank.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Market Savings Institution, incorporated at the last session of the Legislature, held at the United States Hotel yesterday, the following officers were elected: Hon. Lucius C. Carter, President; James C. Stoneall and Charles Cowen, Vice-Presidents; Henry R. Conklin, Secretary; Thos. W. Cowen, Treasurer; Carpentar & Burch, Attorneys. The Bank is to be located somewhere in the Second Ward, which will make it emphatically a "down-town" savings bank.

Completion of the Ninth-avenue City Railroad to Whitehall-street.—This line of City railroad is now fully completed to Whitehall-street, and the cars run regularly to meet the Staten Island boats at the landing there. Great accommodation will thus be afforded to parties from the northwest portion of the City who may feel anxious to visit Staten Island during the Summer months.

Killed on the Hudson River Railroad.—Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Michael Casey, a boy aged seven years, who was accidentally run over by some freight cars of the Hudson River railroad, on Wednesday night, at the corner of West and Clarkson streets. The testimony established that the boy, at the time of the accident was trying to steal a ride on the cars. The coroner's jury exonerated the drivers from all blame.

Found Drowned.—Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, found floating in the East River, near the foot of Seventieth-street. He was about 5 feet 6 inches in height. On the back of his left wrist there was a rose printed in India ink. The body had been in the water about two weeks.

The Late Col. Bryan.—The remains of the late Col. M. K. Bryan, who fell at Port Hudson, did not arrive by the *Columbia* as was expected. They will probably be brought on by the next steamer from New Orleans.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.—Some weeks since, an attachment was issued by Judge Garrison, of the Kings County Court, on the application of counsel for the Baltimore Police Commissioners, who, at the commencement of the rebellion, were imprisoned in Fort Lafayette by order of the Government. The writ was placed in the hands of Sheriff Gardner, requiring him to arrest Col. Martin Burke, the commandant of Fort Lafayette, requiring him to show by what power or authority he detained the Commissioners. The Sheriff proceeded to execute the writ, and failing in his object, made his return to the Court yesterday afternoon. The return states in effect, that Col. Burke is Commandant of Forts Hamilton and Lafayette; that the forts are garrisoned with troops of the United States, who are well armed and provisioned; that Col. Burke is within Fort Hamilton, and the Sheriff was unable to gain admission; that he was, formally assured by the officer of the day that his orders were to admit no one, and that they were prepared to resist all or any forces the Sheriff might bring against them. The Sheriff, in his return, further states that all the militia regiments of Kings County are absent in Pennsylvania and in the United States service, excepting the Seventieth regiment, that the Sheriff called upon Col. Cagney, of that regiment, and was informed by him that he had received marching orders from the Federal Government, and that he was not under the control of the Sheriff of Kings County. The Sheriff states in conclusion that, not having a sufficient force or arms at his disposal, he is unable to execute the writ.

It will be recollected that an attachment was issued for the arrest of Col. Burke about two years ago, and the Sheriff, as in this instance, was unable to execute it.

Conviction of Murder in the First Degree.—Michael Kenny, tried in the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the killing of John Ravensbag, in a grocery store, corner of Fulton and Albany avenues, some weeks since, by thrusting a butcher knife through his abdomen, causing almost instant death, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree. Kenny was under the influence of liquor. He caused a disturbance in the store and drove the proprietor out. Ravensbag, who was employed there, being attracted by the noise, entered a side door, and as he made his appearance Kenny ran at him with a knife which he took from the counter and stabbed him three times in the abdomen. The accused will be sentenced on the 20th inst.

The Recent Victories.—The Mayor of Brooklyn has recently been waited upon by citizens, urging him to cause a grand illumination, in honor of the great victories achieved by our armies. The idea meets his approbation, but a suggestion of a few days delay, in order to ascertain the result of the impending battle between the armies of Gens. Meade and Lee, will probably be acted upon.

Commerce of Brooklyn.—The following is the number of vessels from which cargoes were discharged during the month of June, at the Brooklyn wharves: sugar and molasses, 110; naval stores, 8; iron, 3; coal, 11; ballast, 22; assorted, 1; sulphur, 1; dyewood, 1; hides and wool, 27; coffee, 4; mahogany, 1; fruit, 1; hemp, 1; salt, 1; cotton, 11; palm oil, 1.

Brooklyn City Court, Monday, July 13.—Nos. 3, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

LAW REPORTS.

The Purchase of a Judgment From the Judgment Creditor not Affected by Equities Between Him and His Partner, Without Notice to the Assignee.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Douglass G. McCotter vs. *Alexander McCotter and Alfred E. Beach.*—This was an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice Daly dissolving an *ex parte* injunction, obtained by the plaintiff against the defendants, under these circumstances, viz.: The defendant, Alexander McCotter, recovered a judgment against the City of New-York for over $141,000, for damages for breach of contract by the City, in not completing what is called the Ward's Island Purchase. This case is now in the Court of Appeals. The defendants asserted that the judgment was assigned over to Alfred E. Beach, for value received, without notice of any rights of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff filed his bill in this cause claiming that he was a partner of the defendant, Alexander McCotter, in that contract with the City, and was entitled to a certain share of the profits thereof; he alleged further that the defendant, Beach, was an assignee, with notice of his rights, and that the defendants were negotiating to settle with the City for about $125,000, and he prayed an injunction and receiver. To these allegations full denials and answers were set up. The case was argued before Judge Daly, who dissolved the injunction and denied the plaintiff's right to relief thereunder. From that appeal was taken to the General Term and was argued during the last term. This morning the General Term affirmed the order below, deciding in favor of the defendants with costs.

The following opinion was delivered:

Brady, J.—The interest of the plaintiff in the profits arising from the sale of the land mentioned in the complaint to the Corporation, was merged in the judgment recovered by his father and partner, Alexander McCotter. The plaintiff, though interested in the transaction as a partner of Alexander, permitted the negotiations for a purchase and sale to be conducted in the name of the latter, and when the defendants (the Corporation of New-York) declined to take the land, also permitted the defendant (Alexander) his father, to bring an action in his (Alexander's) name for a specific performance, and to recover a judgment in his name. The plaintiff acquiesced in these various incidents, all of which were calculated to convey, and must have established, the belief that Alexander was the sole party in interest. Under such a belief the defendant, Beach, purchased the judgment, and, as an innocent purchaser, he must be protected. This is an answer to the plaintiff's motion, without reference to many other circumstances, which show the bill is not a case in which the injunction should be continued, even were there reason to believe that the defendant, Beach, knew of the plaintiff's claim when he purchased the judgment. In the view I take of this case, already expressed, it is not necessary, however, to array these circumstances. It is enough that a latent claim is urged against a purchaser in good faith without notice. If the Corporation had equities against the judgment they could be urged against the defendant, Beach, and they seem to have been, by the appeal to the Court of Appeals. It is idle to say that the purchase of a judgment from the judgment creditor, *eo nomine* is affected by equities between him and his partner without notice thereof to the assignee.

The order appealed from should be affirmed, with $10 costs.

C. B. & C. H. Smith for plaintiff; D. & T. McMahon for defendants.

Question of Practice on an Appeal from a District Court.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

William H. Jackson et al., vs. *Charles Smith.*—The plaintiffs recovered judgment in the Sixth District Court against the defendant, from which judgment an appeal was taken to this Court, and the undertaking required by sections 354 and 356 of the Code was duly approved and filed.

After the undertaking was so approved and filed the plaintiffs issued execution to the Sheriff on the judgment.

The Special Term, on motion of the defendant, set aside the execution with $10 costs, from which order the plaintiffs appealed.

Harrington & Grief attorneys for plaintiffs; John Anderson, Jr., attorney for defendant.

By the Court—Hilton, J.—Every intendment must be presumed in favor of the statements contained in the moving affidavit read on the motion below, there having been no papers served in opposition.

From this affidavit we learn that on a judgment rendered in a District Court an execution had been issued to the Sheriff, and although an appeal had been taken, and the undertaking given thereon approved and filed, and a copy thereof, approved by our Clerk, duly served on the Sheriff, that officer threatened to levy under the execution and remove property of the defendant.

The only ground of objection argued against a motion based on these admitted facts to vacate an execution issued long after an appeal had been thus perfected, and which still is undetermined, was, that a copy of the undertaking had not been served upon the respondent's attorney.

The plain answer to this objection was that the Code (sec. 354, 355, 356, 357) declares that the approval and filing of the undertaking shall stay the issuing of the execution, and, if issued, the service of a copy thereof upon the officer holding it shall stay further proceedings thereon.

Here the execution was issued after the undertaking had been approved and filed, and the writ was therefore properly vacated, there being no provision of law or practice requiring such an undertaking to be served on the respondent or his attorney.

The appeal from the order, made at Special Term, now, for the first time, takes these objections, neither of which was there alluded to, but all of which may be very easily disposed of notwithstanding.

1. That the Court had no jurisdiction of the motion; the moving papers not showing that a transcript of the judgment had been filed with the County Clerk.

As to this, it appeared that he had issued an execution on the judgment to the Sheriff, and as an execution out of a District Court can only issue to a Constable (see District Court Act, Law of 1857, ch. 344, §§ 51, 52) it must be presumed that a transcript had been filed.

2. That it did not appear that the undertaking given was in the form prescribed for staying proceedings on the appeal.

The affidavit clearly indicated, indeed, the only tolerance that can be drawn from it is, that the undertaking was one in the usual form for staying proceedings. But as no objection to its form or sufficiency was made below, it cannot now be considered.

3. That if the execution was irregularly issued the notice of motion was defective in not specifying the irregularity.

There was no question of irregularity involved in the motion. The plaintiff, in violation of law, had issued an execution, under which he was about selling the defendant's property. The only question of practice was founded on such an act, but a perfectly legal proceeding, which the defendant was entitled to have summarily restrained, and of which the notice was sufficient.

Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Proceedings in the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

In the Matter of the Will of Edwin P. Christy.—The testimony of Hulette N. Weller, witness for contestants, was concluded.

In Re, the Estate of Edwin P. Christy.—Order entered authorizing the Collector to bring suit, after proper demand and refusal.

Mr. Blackman and S. Jones for petitioner on application to remove A. Van Leder as Collector, and A. W. Bradford for Executor.

In the Matter of the Administration of the Estate of Benjamin Ingham.—This matter came on upon the application of the Public Administrator for letters, opposed by the attorney in fact of the foreign executors. Matter adjourned to Sept. 25.

H. Richardson for Public Administrator; J. Lequeux for Attorney in fact of foreign executors.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 9, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	105⅞	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con.	99¾	
5,000	Treas. 7-10 p.c. Notes	103	
3,000	do	102⅞	
1,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	107¼	
5,000	U. S. 6s 1-yr. C.	100⅜	
30,000	do. New	99	
5,000	do.	99⅝	
7,000	Jersey City W. L.	109½	
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	65	
5,000	do	64½	
4,000	N. C. St. 6s	70	
10,000	do	69	
19,000	Mo. State 6s	71	
3,000	do	70⅝	
2,000	do	70⅝	
3,000	E. Tenn. 6s	104	
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	121	
2,000	Har. R. 2d M.	105	
2,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	90½	
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	58	
3,000	Ill. & P. D. C. 1st	103	
1,000	C. & C. 1st M. ex.	112	
20	Union Bank	110	
10	Atlantic Bank	76	
87,000	Amer. Gold	131⅛	
35,000	do	131½	
260	Canton Co.	27¾	
450	Cumo. Coal. Pf.	21	
10	do	22	
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	185	
100	do	10.185	
300	do	10 185	
50	do	185⅜	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118	
50	do	118¼	
150	do	118⅜	
150	do	30.118⅜	
200	do	15 118⅛	
535	Erie Railway	94	
1200	do	94¾	
100	do	818 94⅞	
400	do	94⅞	
100	do	818 94⅞	
100	do	30 94⅞	
454	Hudson R. R.	110	
150	do	119½	
1500	do	83 175	
100	do	175⅛	
100	do	178	
100	do	178	
400	do	177	
200	do	83 178¼	
50	do	814 178½	
100	Hudson R. R.	83 178	
400	do	178	
100	do	83 171	
100	do	83 171½	
100	do	83 172	
40	do	178	
200	do	810 175	
200	do	810 173	

10	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	37	
200	Bucks Co. Lead	4½	
100	Erie R. Pref.	102⅜	
1000	Harlem R.	101	
100	do	102	
400	do	830.100	
200	do	810 100¾	
100	do	100⅞	
200	do	100¾	
300	Harlem R. Pref.	98	
480	Reading Railroad	106	
1000	do	b30.106⅛	
400	do	103⅜	
1200	do	104⅝	
5	Mich. Cen. R.	106	
150	do	108	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	99⅜	
100	do	92¾	
800	M. S. & N. R.	79	
100	do	810 79⅛	
100	do	79⅜	
1000	do	79⅝	
400	do	818 79¾	
200	do	830 79⅝	
100	do	79⅝	
100	do	b10 79⅝	
400	do	79⅝	
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115	
10	do	811	
50	Ill. Cen. Full Stock	99	
200	do	830 79⅝	
500	M. S. & N. L.	79⅝	
400	do	79¾	
500	do	78⅝	
100	do	810 79	
100	do	b3 79	
200	Ill. Cen. R.	106⅜	
100	do	106⅝	
650	do	106¾	
50	do	b10 107	
100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	84⅞	
100	do	b10 84⅝	
200	do	85 84⅞	
100	do	b10 84⅝	
100	do	830 84⅞	
300	Clev. & Tol.	104	
100	do	b30 108	
100	Chic. & Rock. Isl.	b5 94⅜	
200	do	94⅜	
200	do	810 94⅜	
100	do	95	
200	do	95	
100	do	95	
100	do	95	
100	do	95	
200	do	95	
100	do	95	
100	do	95	
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FIVE CENTS.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—NINE POINTS OF THE LAW—WANTED, A THOUSAND MILLINERS—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

One of our Special Army Correspondents, telegraphing from Middletown, Maryland, says the prospect of another collision between the Army of the Potomac and the rebel Army under LEE increases. The rebels were trying to push a portion of their force and their wounded across the Potomac at Shepardstown, but PLEASANTON was expected to interfere with the arrangement. They had run the greater portion of their trains into a valley near Williamsport, and covered them by artillery posted on the south bank of the Potomac. Whether they will succeed in saving them remains to be seen. Fully one-third of their transportation had been destroyed up to yesterday morning, and our cavalry were still hard at work. On Wednesday the rebels pressed our cavalry under Gen. BUFORD back upon Boonsboro, and threw a few shells into the place, when Gen. BUFORD dismounted his men and fought the rebels on foot for two hours, finally driving them back to Antietam Creek. A rumor reached Baltimore yesterday that Gen. KILPATRICK had been killed in this fight, but it proves to be false.

It was the impression in Washington, last night, that LEE was massing the remnants of his army on the old battle-field of Antietam. Prisoners report that his ammunition is nearly exhausted, and that in case he is attacked he will be obliged to rely almost exclusively upon the bayonet. His men are said to be greatly demoralized, and anxious to get into Virginia once more.

Prominent rebel officers, captured at Gettysburgh, estimate their losses in killed and wounded in the three days' battles at 20,000. We had captured about 16,000 prisoners up to yesterday.

It is understood that Gen. HOOKER is to be assigned to the command of the troops on the Yorktown Peninsula, for operations against Richmond.

A dispatch from Tullahoma, dated the 8th, states that the rebel army under BRAGG, on the day previous, retreated across the Tennessee River, and destroyed the bridge at Bridgeport. Straggglers captured report BRAGG's army as completely demoralized, and fast crumbling to pieces.

Richmond papers as late as July 6, indicate an utter ignorance there of the disaster which had overtaken the rebel army under LEE. A dispatch from Winchester, dated the 3d, gives a report that it was marching toward Baltimore. Ignorance also apparently prevailed regarding the surrender of Vicksburgh. A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 4th, states that the rebel cavalry had been skirmishing all the day previous near Edwards' depot, with the National troops under Gen. OSTERHAUS, and that our forces were firing a salute on the morning of the 4th. The rebels are not so entirely ignorant of the retreat of BRAGG, however. Dispatches from Atlanta, Ga., announce an "important movement" of his army, and that the Tennessee River will be the future line of defence. It is supposed, also, that the Huntsville and Memphis Railroad will be abandoned. The Richmond *Dispatch* makes some allusion to the visit of ALEX. H. STEPHENS under flag of truce to Fortress Monroe, but can only conjecture the nature of his business.

Gen. FOSTER has informed the War Department that a cavalry expedition sent out from Newbern on the 3d inst., returned on the 7th, having successfully accomplished its mission without loss. Two miles of the railroad at Warsaw were destroyed, and five more of culverts and telegraph. An armory was also destroyed at Kenansville, with large quantities of small arms and Commissary and Quartermaster's stores. Some 30 prisoners were captured, and a large number of negroes followed the cavalry to Newbern.

We learn from the *Black Hawk Chronicle* of the 29th ult., that the white captain and all the negroes caught by the rebels at Milliken's Bend were hung by orders of Gen. TAYLOR, son of Old ZACK, who drew up his command to witness the execution. An orderly-sergeant in charge of some plantation negroes was also hung. On the 27th ult., one mortar shell killed twenty-seven soldiers at Vicksburgh belonging to a Georgia regiment. The leaks of the *Indianola* iron clad, it is believed, have been stopped. JEFF. DAVIS' negroes have cleaned out the mud in her and her machinery has been put in working order. It is expected that she will float the first good rise of the Mississippi. The Carondelet keeps guard over her, and takes the coal out of her.

GENERAL NEWS.

The first step toward raising the 30,000 militia called for by Gov. SEYMOUR, was taken last evening at a meeting, held in the Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. Hon. Mayor OPDYKE, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., and other gentlemen were present. The gathering was a very patriotic one, and the proceedings and resolutions were important. The greatest unanimity prevailed throughout.

The Board of Councilmen were without a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Chairman of the Light-House Board gives notice that the light-house at Cape Henry, southern cape of entrance to Chesapeake Bay, has been reestablished; and the light will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 16th proximo, (July,) and on every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise. The illuminating apparatus consists of a second order Fresnel lens, showing a fixed white light, at an elevation of 129 feet above sea level; and the light, under ordinary states of the atmosphere, should be seen from the deck of a vessel a distance of 17 miles. Simultaneous with the exhibition of this light, the light-vessel heretofore stationed off the Tail of the Horse-shoe, and which was designed as a substitute for the Cape Henry Light-house, will be discontinued and removed.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Grocer HAMMEL pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and ROMAIN MARRIGUES and JOHN BENTANZ pleaded guilty to petit larceny. ELIZA MORAN, the girl who picked up and retained a watch belonging to JOHN DEVLIN, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the City Prison for one day.

There was an improved demand for Stocks yesterday, and a rise of 3 @ cent. on many of the Railways. The sales of Government Stock at 1863 were $1,073,000. Gold Coin was steady at 151½, and there was a good business in Foreign Exchange at 144½ on London. The feeling in the money market continues to improve.

An active demand prevailed yesterday for Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork, prices of which were unsettled. Cotton and Petroleum were in more request, and quoted firmer. Groceries, Metals, Hemp, Hops, Seeds, Spices, Wool and Candles, were inactive. A moderate business was transacted in Tallow and Whisky. The freight engagements were more extensive.

Dangers of Foreign Intervention.

Some of our cotemporaries speak of our recent victories as having ended all thought and all danger of intervention on the part of Foreign Powers. While the Union was losing ground, France and England, they say, would have been willing to interfere; but as soon as victory inclines to the other side, all motive for intervention disappears, and they will become anxious again to stand well with the Government of the United States. We do not concur in this view of the subject. On the contrary, the dangers of intervention were never so near, in our judgment, as on the eve of decisive victories on the part of the United States.

It must be borne in mind that neither France, nor England, nor any other Power will be guided by sentimental considerations in their action upon this or any other matter of equal magnitude. They will not be influenced in the slightest degree by sympathy, by regard for the imperiled principles of free Government, by Slavery, or by anything else of the kind. So far as we are concerned, they care not practically one straw whether our Government survives or perishes. They will act in this as in all other matters, from a paramount and supreme regard to their own interest. They have sagacious statesmen at the head of their affairs,—men accustomed to look far into the future for the grounds of their public action, and least of all likely to be swerved from their own convictions of their own good by any thoughts of philanthropy or sympathy for other people. And it must never be forgotten that the ruling classes in both countries either have, or think they have, everything to gain in the long run by so crippling the power of the United States as to make it no longer formidable in arms, or overshadowing in its political and moral influence. The great enemy of both LOUIS NAPOLEON and the English aristocracy is the spirit of Democracy. They have more to fear from that than from all other causes combined. Both have been compelled to consult it, to pander to it, to yield to it, while they detest and abhor it. It is a foe they cannot deceive, and one they dare not brave. And up to the present time, the influence of this Republic has done more to give that Democratic spirit vigor, and force, and active, irrepressible life, than all other causes combined. Our example has been a constant stimulus to political discontent in Europe. The unexampled prosperity which our people have enjoyed, their entire freedom from harsh and oppressive rule, their full share in the election of their own rulers and the enactment of their own laws, the splendid career thrown open to individual energy and enterprise, and the more than imperial power with which this free Republic was beginning to confront the hostile despotisms of the world and to challenge for man everywhere his civil and his individual rights, have exerted a silent but resistless pressure upon the minds and hearts of the great mass of the people of every European State.

The Governments of Europe, naturally enough, seek deliverance from this impending peril. The English aristocracy desires above all things a final and conclusive check to the stormy and swelling Democracy which, from year to year, more and more loudly asserts its claims. LOUIS NAPOLEON seeks as his first necessity to silence these Republican rumblings that, with ominous forebodings, disturb his peace and menace the stability of his imperial throne; and they both look forward eagerly and hopefully to the downfall of this Republic as the consummation of their hopes. How fervent their prayers for peace,—with separation! How urgent their appeals that we should end the war,—by conceding the independence of the Southern States! How heart-touching the remonstrances of these tender-hearted tyrants,—who never for an instant spared blood or butchery when needed to cement their thrones; who with remorseless impartiality sweep with the besom of destruction the dense homes of the Irish poor, the crowded plains of revolted India, and the thronged Boulevards of Paris, of men, women and children, when they stand in the path of their ambition—against the loss of life which our great contest for civil liberty has come to involve. But they give no hint of peace with a restored Union. Their advice of peace is all given to the Government—not a syllable to those who are in arms against it. Their proffered intervention proceeds on the assumption that the Union is at an end.

So long as the South seemed likely to maintain its independence, they could afford to stand still. The end they desired was working itself 'out steadily' and surely enough. But if now the tide should turn,—if a sweeping tide of victories should threaten to engulf the rebellion, and give us back the grand Republic again, stronger than ever in courage and discipline, and in hearty and cordial union against every scheme of foreign aggression and conquest, their cherished hopes would meet a fatal and a final blight. They will not permit such a result, if they can avert it. They will press their schemes of intervention just when and where they can avail the most against a restoration of the American Union. LOUIS NAPOLEON has already conquered Mexico, that will make that country, to all intents and purposes, a French province, and the starting point for fresh acquisitions. He is determined to seize and hold the rich silver and gold mines of Sonora and the Western coast, and to plant upon the Gulf of Mexico the foundations of a new and permanent empire. The accomplishment of these grand designs demands, as its essential condition, the destruction of the Government of the United States, and we may rest assured that every step taken in our affairs by either France or England will be in that interest and with a view to that end.

Military Advantages of the Late Invasion.

When LEE first commenced the passage of the Potomac, the timid and malignant treated the event as if it were not only the knell of the Union, but the ruin of the North. The Administration were denounced for permitting it with as much energy as if they had invited the invasion and were serving out rations to the rebel troops,—without previously administering to them the oath of allegiance. One of our cotemporaries announced as an awful circumstance that "the trumpets of STUART were ringing in the Valley of the Cumberland," although the horrors of the situation were no more heightened by this incident than by the equally unquestionable fact that STUART was coming through the same region with his back to his horse's tail and his watch in his fob. Even Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD denounced as "nonsense" the notion that a Government is not bound to prevent an invader from ever crossing the frontier. HOOKER's failure to give him battle in Virginia, before he got over the river, was set down as a crowning proof both of his incapacity and HALLECK's imbecility,—which it might or might not be.

In the midst of the panic and uproar, we took the liberty of denying that it was the duty of the Government to keep LEE out of Pennsylvania, if his destruction were rendered in the least more probable by his coming into it, and we begged the public not to set down the invasion as a terrible calamity, until they had seen when, and in what condition, the invader got back again. The events of each day since we propounded this theory, have proved its correctness. As regards the final result of the war, nothing whatever was imperiled by LEE's entry on Northern soil. Had the Union army been badly beaten in a great battle in Virginia, the consequences to the Government would have been just as serious, as if it had been badly beaten in Pennsylvania. Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia would have been just as much endangered, and for precisely the same reasons; and in fact, the probabilities are, that a great defeat south of the Potomac would have been more disastrous to us than one north of it, because it would have befallen us in an enemy's country already desolated by war. So that in letting LEE pursue his march toward Harrisburgh, even if it were done intentionally, which we have no reason for supposing to be the case, no new, or unusual, or inexcusable risk was incurred. What was endangered, and the only thing that was endangered, were the crops and horses of the farmers in the immediate vicinity of the scene of operations. But in a war which has been costing nearly two millions a day for over two years, and which has already desolated four whole States, and which is waged to fix the destiny of the greatest empire in the world, it is really worse than childish to ask the Government to make the safety of a few thousand Pennsylvania farms a serious element in their military calculations.

Moreover, that invasion should not be allowed to take place, under any circumstances, is a proposition which nobody will maintain who has got over the boyish whim, that war is now, as in HOMER's day, an affair of personal valor. War is at present, or ought to be, conducted mainly with reference to the future. It is only savages who fight for the sake of momentary triumph. Civilized nations regulate their military operations with strict regard to their effect upon the future relations of the State with the enemy and with foreign Powers, and upon its moral standing in the eyes of the world. Consequently, although it is very desirable that an enemy should never cross our frontier, it is still more desirable that it should be demonstrated by actual experiment that the attempt cannot be made except at the risk of utter destruction, and that the largest, bravest, and best appointed army that can be thrown upon our soil has nothing to expect on it but a grave or a prison. The demonstration afforded of this by LEE's inroad, is therefore of the highest value to us, and is perhaps worth all the cattle and corn in Pennsylvania, both as regards our future dealings with the South and with Europe. The impression had unquestionably grown up as a result of our campaigns on the Potomac, both at the South, and in France and England, that the Eastern States were a ponderous and unwarlike body that an enterprising general might hurry and vex at his pleasure. That impression is now thoroughly dissipated, and we shall profit by the effects of the battle of Gettysburgh in our diplomacy for at least a century to come.

As regards the effects of the invasion upon the fortunes of the rebellion itself, it is perhaps in these that the Government could find its best justification, even supposing it to have tempted LEE into undertaking it. How many months might we have marched and manœuvred in Virginia before getting the rebel army into a position in which we should have enjoyed so many advantages, and they have labored under so many disadvantages, as at Gettysburgh last Thursday and Friday? How long might we have spent "pushing them to the wall," either on the Rappahannock or on the Pamunkey, before getting them to fight a battle in which defeat would have been so full of disaster as that which they have just suffered? Those who were public struck by the invasion two months ago, ought to have asked themselves these questions before they began to tear their hair and wallow in the dust. In fact, the place of all others in which it would have been desirable to have induced LEE to offer battle to such forces as we have now in the field, would be Westchester County in this State.

The Conscription and the War.

The Administration is acting wisely in ordering the immediate enforcement of the draft. We have just achieved two great victories which it seems should paralyze the war power of the rebellion. We have beaten its greatest army, and captured its most powerful stronghold. Upon LEE's army the eastern half of the Confederacy depended for protection. Upon Vicksburgh the western half depended for safety. After LEE's defeat and Vicksburgh's fall, it might seem that the rebellion would come to a speedy end, and without further effort on the part of the North. We shall soon know the effect of these losses on the rebel States; but we are prepared to hear that no signs of submission appear, and that redoubled bitterness and frenzy rule the Southern heart.

The rebels have had great losses, heretofore, and they have met them patiently and stoutly. Their losses of Forts Henry and Donelson, of Forts Philip and Jackson, and of the Cities of New-Orleans and Norfolk, were great calamities, but they did not destroy their spirit or purpose. The obstinacy of the rebels has been sufficiently proved by their action in the past. They have evinced a recuperative power after mishaps, and given evidence of a fertility of resource, and an ingenuity in creating the appliances of war, for which they had never before had credit.

We see no reason to believe that their spirits will now, all at once, give way, that their obstinacy will be broken, or their aptness for war will fail. With all the harm we have just done them, their power is yet immense. And no cause so desperate as theirs is likely to be abandoned until the last moment, and when there is no longer a leader or an army to stand in its defence.

Granting that we utterly disable Gen. LEE, and that we drive the rebel arms from the Mississippi River, we must still have the work of invasion and conquest to prosecute. And this is harder than the work of expelling from our soil an invader, or capturing a stronghold to which we advance with such a line of communication as the Mississippi River opens to our army. How much harder it is to invade successfully than to beat back an invader, let two years' history in Virginia tell,—let us recall events from Bull Run to Chancellorsville. We have an instructive lesson, also, in the State of Tennessee. With a railroad and river behind it, our army has, for half a year, been held fast bound in sight of the hills and steeples of the City of Nashville. Gen. ROSECRANS lay half a year at Murfreesboro, after a great victory over the enemy. He dared not pursue; because every mile of advance, penetrating inland into the enemy's country, weakened his army, exposed him to annoyances and attacks on flank and rear, and endangered his communications with his depots of supplies at Nashville and Murfreesboro. Such dangers will always beset an invading army.

We have captured many points around the edges of the Confederacy—Norfolk, Suffolk, Roanoke Island, Newbern, (N. C.,) Port Royal, (S. C.,) San Augustine and Pensacola, Fla., Ship Island, New Orleans, and at one time, Galveston, Texas. But we have done nothing but hold those places. Every attempt to penetrate inland from them has been baffled. It is only when we have controlled deep navigable waters that our armies have been able to invade and *hold their own in the rebel States*. Armies as large as those that have hitherto made the attempt to penetrate Virginia must renew that attempt. Armies greater than Gen. ROSECRANS now leads may be required to capture Chattanooga, and go into Georgia. Gen. GRANT, with all his reinforcements, may not be able to protect the Mississippi River from the depredations of PRICE on the West, hold Vicksburgh and Jackson, and pursue Gen. JOE JOHNSTON's new army to the interior of Alabama, with the hope of getting a safe fight out of him.

Therefore, the conscription is necessary. Even after the late great victories, a new army of 800,000 men must be got ready to move upon the Confederacy. Let the rebel States see that not only are they beaten now, by the forces at present in the field, but that in the Fall they must meet the same veteran armies, recruited, and 300,000 stronger. And then, if they mean to stop short of annihilation, they will certainly see the propriety and necessity of yielding.

GENERALS.—We have received a communication begging of us to use our efforts to obtain for two Major-Generals now out of active service, positions as commanders of the two army corps of the Army of the Potomac, which are now without leaders, owing to the death or wounding of their commanding officers in the late battle. For various reasons, we decline the job.

Concerning one of these Major-Generals, it is urged upon us that though he is much superior in rank to Gen. MEADE, he might be induced to accept an inferior command, and "by so doing *the dispute concerning his military ability would be settled* when the next battle takes place,"—as though battles were fought to settle disputes of this kind, or as though a Government could afford to risk the lives of ten thousand soldiers and the issue of an action or a campaign for any such purpose!

There are thousands of warlike geniuses in the country and hundreds of officers in and out of the army concerning whose military ability there are disputes, who would be pleased to get command of the Army of the Potomac, or of a corps in it, that no annoying questions might be settled; but if one of them, or a half of them, or a hundredth of them, had the chance they would, it would soon be without armies for them to lead, and the rebels would leave them no battles to win.

It is not to the purpose to say that both of the Major-Generals concerning whom our correspondent is anxious, have already had abundant opportunities to distinguish themselves, which they turned to very poor account; but if we are to let them go on losing battles until they win one, it would be better that they should first get up a fight among themselves, so as to reduce their number, and our loss, to the minimum.

Arkansas and Texas

It is not easy to calculate the value, in a military point of view, of the capture of Vicksburgh by the Union troops. This success compels the speedy fall of Port Hudson—if, indeed, the two events do not prove contemporaneous—and then every rebel cord will be unloosed that has, ever since the rebellion, bound the National aorta—the Mississippi River. We have taken frequent occasion hitherto to point out in what way the loss of the Mississippi River would embarrass and weaken the rebellion. In the first place, it cuts off utterly all the supplies of beef and bread that the rebel armies long derived in such abundance from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. This is of itself an exceedingly heavy disaster. It is well known that during the first two years of the war an immense amount of the rebel subsistence came from the States west of the Mississippi. Texas, it was boasted, could have supplied the entire population of the Confederate States with meat for years. And no one who has ever seen her almost limitless prairies, and the countless herds that lived upon them luxuriantly the year through, doubted the fact. Western Louisiana was similarly rich in animal life. Arkansas and Texas were remarkable for wheat and Indian corn. The Confederate States had reason to be proud of the food-producing and war-sustaining capacity of the vast Secession districts west of the Mississippi River; and it had equal reason to be confident in and feel flattered by the haste, and heartiness, and even passionate enthusiasm with which the population of that trans-Mississippi region embraced the fortunes of the rebellion. The rebel authorities of the States of Arkansas and Texas have boasted that from the records of the Adjutant General's office of the Confederate States they could show that each State had put into the field as many soldiers as there were voters in the respective States, at recent elections.

The adhesion of such States was a power to the Confederacy; and their loss—and lost they unquestionably are—will be more severely felt, in the effect on foreign Governments, than any previous reverse of the rebellion.

There are considerable rebel military forces west of the Mississippi River, hopelessly cut off now from help or support from the main armies of the Confederacy. These must inevitably be captured or crushed by the Union armies at an early day. Gens. PRICE and MARMADUKE have from twelve thousand to twenty thousand men, and Gen. MAGRUDER has perhaps as many more. These troops are isolated. They can receive neither ammunition nor artillery, nor wagons for transportation, nor clothing, nor any other appliances of war, from the workshops and storehouses in Alabama, Georgia and Virginia. They can receive neither money nor instructions, nor aid and comfort of any kind, from the parent Government at Richmond. They are reduced to that last strait that comes sometimes to States as to individuals, when they must bow to inexorable fate, acknowledge themselves worn out, whipped out, and at their wits' end, and sue for forgiveness and peace.

The New "What Is It."

We give this morning the official correspondence relative to the late mission, or attempted mission, to Washington, of the Vice-President of the Confederate States. The date of all the letters, it will be observed, is July 4.

At the time Mr. STEPHENS set out on his mission, neither the defeat of LEE nor the fall of Vicksburgh was known in Richmond—though it is quite possible JEFF. DAVIS expected the latter event from what he knew of the garrison's supply of provisions and ammunition. The mission, therefore, could not have been based on the occurrence of these events.

Neither did Mr. STEPHENS *learn* of these events while he was down the James River on the *Torpedo*—for the surrender of Vicksburgh was not known in Washington till Tuesday last; and the only intelligence published on Saturday, the 4th, bearing upon the victory of the Army of the Potomac, was the dispatch from President LINCOLN, which set forth that the "news promised a great success to the cause of the Union."

The rebels only knew of the battle of Wednesday, which was favorable to them, when STEPHENS started out; and indeed all the intelligence from every quarter then looked favorable enough for them. Whatever was the object of his mission, there is no doubt that he expected to effect it rather easily just at that juncture.

VERACIOUS REBEL MAIL.—The fall of Vicksburgh was not known at the rebel capital on Monday last. The Richmond *Enquirer* of that day reported the "garrison to be in splendid condition—full rations of flour, meal, rice, sugar, molasses, &c., being issued to the men"—which was perfectly true; but the Richmond organ might have added that these excellent and varied rations upon which the Vicksburgh garrison were gorging, were the free gift of the chivalrous and victorious hero of the Mississippi Valley, Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT, who generously furnished them with supplies of fodder after they had laid down their arms.

The same issue of the Richmond paper further says: "Our men (the rebels) are unanimous in the declaration that Vicksburgh can never be taken." Well, they have taken Vicksburgh, and Gen. GRANT's troops were inside of the Vicksburgh fortifications [illegible] with the rebel flag [illegible] for a time, and proceeded to Richmond on Monday, the 6th instant. Not all the rebels of the South, backed up by all the armies and navies of the world, could on Monday last have taken Vicksburgh.

WORK FOR THE WOUNDED.—There is another call upon the women of the North for aid to our wounded. Thousands of our brave soldiers are at this moment suffering all the agonies that flow from war—loss of limbs and members, and wounds from bullets, bombs and bayonets, in all parts of their bodily frames. These again produce fever, exhaustion, and innumerable complications of disease. Lint, linen, etc., are needed; fruits, jellies, etc. are needed; lemons are needed. The channels through which these can be sent are by this time well known to all, and we only take occasion to remind those who have heretofore and often labored so efficiently, of the new emergency that has arisen.

The people of Pennsylvania, we learn, are doing everything in their power for these brave men; attention, service and comforts of every kind are bestowed upon them; but still they are so numerous, and the demand for help is so great, that folks at a greater distance from the field may also enjoy the privilege of offering and giving their services.

Large numbers of these wounded soldiers, also, will very soon arrive in this City from the seat of war, on their way to the various hospitals in the different States to which they belong. While here they should be tenderly nursed and cared for, and such wants as we have indicated should be supplied. None can do this but the self-denying, kind-souled and patriotic women. It is time for them to be at work.

STONEWALL JACKSON.—The battle of Gettysburgh is the first great battle, and the Pennsylvania campaign the first great campaign, which the main rebel army has undertaken since the war opened without the presence and aid of Stonewall JACKSON; and the failure of their campaign has been as complete as their discomfiture in the battle. It may be that these facts had no connection with each other. But it must be remembered that in each of LEE's five previous campaigns it was JACKSON who did the one decisive thing—it was his action in each case which formed the turning point of the battle. The rebels say that since his death his ghost is still seen hovering near the scenes of battle; but, if they are sure of this, the issue of the late campaign would seem to give color to the assertion of a spiritual medium who has lately been *en rapport* with JACKSON, and who avers that since his death he has turned Abolitionist and fights for the cause of the North.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

THE ALEXANDRIA REBELS.

The order transporting three hundred disloyal citizens of Alexandria outside our lines has been revoked by the Secretary of War, and they ordered to be released from arrest. The Richmond authorities, it is said, refused to receive them. They were to have been sent to City Point to-day.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER will probably be assigned to the command of the forces operating on the Peninsula. A few days ago he asked to be restored to the command of his old division.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 208.—1. Phonographic reporters employed under the authority of the 23d section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, will be allowed not exceeding ten dollars per day, and when the place of meeting of the Court is changed, their actual traveling expenses; but no reporter will be employed except in cases of importance, and when the other duties of the Judge Advocate will not allow him to take down the testimony in the ordinary way.

II. Hereafter no officer or agent under the control of the War Department, disbursing public money, will pay any claim or account presented through agent or collectors, except on regular power of attorney, executed after the account or claim is due and payable, and unless such agent or collector is considered by the disbursing officer amply able to reimburse the United States, or the disbursing officer, in case such claim or account shall, subsequent to payment, prove to be unjust or fraudulent; and when an account is presented in person by an individual who is not known to the disbursing officer, this latter will require such evidence of identity as will secure the Government against fraud.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assist.-Adjt. General.

SUPPLIES FOR THE WOUNDED.

[*Official.*]

The following supplies, with other articles not mentioned, have been sent to Gettysburgh, and duplicated to Frederick. In addition, large supplies have been sent from Philadelphia and Baltimore:

175 dozen brandy, 100 dozen whisky, 500 pounds beef stock, 100 cases bottles, 1,500 blankets 600 dozen bandages, 30 leather buckets, 100 wash-basins, 100 lanterns, 5,000 pad sacks, 50 six-ounce syringes, 50 pounds tinct. opii, 200 pounds, 125 pounds chloroform, 125 pounds tinct. gallæ, 50 ounces acid tannic, 200 pounds citrate magnesia, 50 pounds simple cerate, 50 ounces sulph. morphine, 20 pounds magnesia, 5,000 units hospital clothing, 150 pounds arrowroot, 200 pounds farina, 95 bed pans, 125 pounds patent lint, 100 pounds tea, 250 dozen oval pills, 575 dozen compounds, pills, 300 quinine sulph., 20 ounces surgeon's silk, 50 ounces collodion, 24 papers pins, 300 ounces ferri per sulph., 30 pounds carb. ammonia, 120 pounds sperm candles, 200 ounces quinine sulph., 50 pounds æther sulph., 100 yards red flannel, 100 yards oiled silk, 125 yards muslin, 200 yards adhesive plaster, 800 cans condensed milk, 600 tin cups or canteens, 1,000 tin plates, 1,000 spoons, 600 knives and forks, 25 pounds sponge, 100 gallons extract coffee and milk.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

The *Star* states, on what it learns as most reliable authority, that the enemy's loss up to this time is 25,000.

BLOCKADE CAPTURE.

Commander ENGLISH, of the United States gun boat *Sagamore*, off Crystal River, Florida, [illegible] of June 24, reports the capture of [illegible] schooner *Frolic*, with a cargo of cotton [illegible] tine.

REBEL BATTLE FLAGS.

Thirty-one new rebel flags, captured [illegible] forces in the recent battle at Gettysburgh, [illegible] brought to this city and deposited in the War Department. Most of them are much torn by balls, and many are very bloody. One of them is a silk flag, with the device of a rattlesnake upon it. They were taken mostly from Virginia and North Carolina regiments.

BANKERS-HOUSE CLOSED.

The banking-house of SWANNEY & HERVE closed its doors to-day, with the prospect of an early resumption of business.

SHIPMENT OF COTTON.

The stationery contract for the State Department has been awarded to PARKS & FOWLER, of this city.

Secretary SEWARD has issued a proclamation declaring the ports recently occupied by the forces of the United States [illegible] as New-Orleans.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Intervention—Various Rumors—The Alexandra Free and Piracy Legalized—Abolition Disunionists—European Propositions—What will be the Answer?—Poland—Ireland—Gayety at London—Northern Invasion.

LONDON, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

Recognition — Arbitration — Intervention! What has been so long predicted, now seems imminent. It has been only a question of time. Now, if one can believe the signs of the times, the time has come. It was not for nothing that Mr. MASON spent a fortnight in Paris. Mr. RUSH, the Southern Commissioner to Spain, was also of the party. Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. LINDSAY, of the British Parliament, have also paid a visit to the Emperor; and, if they are to be believed, he has sent, or is about to send another proposal to the British Government to join him in some kind of intervention in American affairs.

The air, of course, is filled with rumors. One is, that the arbitration of the King of Belgium will be proposed. The King has just decided against England in the Brazilian matter. Another is, that France, England and Spain will at once recognize the Confederate States and then demand a suspension of hostilities. But whatever may be proposed by the Emperor, there is no reasonable doubt that the British Government has been or will soon be called upon to unite in some action. If England refuse, it is thought that the Emperor will join with Spain, which feels the loss of her Cuban trade very severely.

The case of the *Alexandra* has been decided against the Government. The Judge of the Court of Exchequer ruled, and the jury gave a verdict in accordance with the ruling, that selling a ship to either belligerent was not a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. There was the same right to sell ships as guns or powder. There is nothing, then, to hinder the *Alexandra* steaming off to-morrow. The Government could not have legally stopped the *Alabama*, if disposed to do so. The evidence was as clear as possible that the *Alexandra* was built for the Confederate Government. One of the witnesses had been an officer on the *Alabama*, and private secretary to Capt. BULLOCK. Still, the jury gave a verdict for the owners, without leaving their seats. If Mr. MASON has the means, he can buy an entire navy to-morrow, and cover the seas with a British fleet armed to prey upon American commerce.

It is not necessary to look far for the causes of these hostile demonstrations. They come from the non-success of the operations on the Mississippi, the peace meetings in New-York, the resistance to the draft in Indiana, and the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM and PUGH in Ohio. The National Government seems, to European Powers, weak and vacillating; the people seem to be opposed to the war. It is time, then, to interfere and bring it to an end. It is believed that the real feeling of the North is against it. The rule in Europe is, that *a Government that hesitates is lost*. Only weak Governments are interfered with.

I noticed, in my last, the proposal of Mr. CONWAY, an abolition agent in England, on behalf of the American Abolitionists, to give up the Union if the South would agree to free the slaves. I do not wish to give too much importance to this possibly unauthorized bit of diplomacy; but I cannot forget how very lately a large party in the North was agitating for the dissolution of the Union. It is only six years since an Anti-Slavery disunion Convention was called at Albany. I have before me a call for a Massachusetts State Disunion Convention at Worcester, in 1857, which declares the Union to be "a failure," as "a hopeless attempt to unite under one Government two antagonistic systems of society." At a public meeting in Boston about the same period, Disunion was hailed as "the one star of hope," and it was declared that the separation of the Free and Slave States must be brought about—"peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must." It is true that these gentlemen may have changed their minds, but you will see that there is no strong improbability in the supposition that some of them are still of the same opinion as in 1857.

In the probability that this steamer will carry out official notice of intervention in some form, it may not be amiss to consider what the European Governments will propose, and what the American Government must accept or refuse. The first point insisted upon will be, of course, the independence of the Confederate States. There is nothing else in the first instance to mediate or intervene about. It is probable that this independence will be recognized as the first step of intervention. The next question will be respecting boundaries. The French and English Governments are agreed upon this point. The same rule will be adopted and urged upon the American Government as in Italy, Nice, Savoy, &c. The Border States will be required to decide by a vote of their populations to which Government they will adhere. For this purpose there must not only be a suspension of hostilities, but a withdrawal of all military forces from such States. The States left free to decide their future relations are to be, according to this plan, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. As both the Emperor and Earl RUSSELL are agreed upon the right of peoples to decide upon their political relations, there is little doubt that this will be the plan proposed. The next question will be the free navigation of the Mississippi, to which it is presumed there will be no opposition.

These are the propositions which, to all appearance, will be brought before the National Government before the meeting of Congress. They will not be brought by a single Power. England knows too well what the answer to her would be, if she made these or any similar proposals. But if France, England, and Spain—if Western Europe make them—what then? This is the question to be considered.

This is a true representation of European opinion. To it America must soon make some answer. There are several that might be made. If, on the receipt of this news of impending intervention, the President should make a conscription of half a million of men, and order at the same time every Northern port to be prepared for defence, that might be a sufficient answer. If the people of the Northern States should give a united support to the Government, and fill up the army by volunteering for the war, that would be a still better answer. Perhaps the best of all would be to defeat LEE, and capture Richmond, Charleston, and Vicksburgh.

What makes the Western Powers the more ready to agitate for interference in America is the position of matters in respect to Poland. All else talk about Poland ends in nothing. Russia cannot be readily interfered with. Prussia is a hard nut to crack. Austria has a Poland of her own, and a Hungary to satisfy. The English are sorry for Poland, but the Poles neither buy their goods nor send them cotton. England wants cotton and a market. France ditto. Spain wants supplies for Cuba. What interests have any of the Western Powers in Poland?

A curious matter came out the other night in the House of Commons, in a debate about Ireland. The Poles, it seems, sent to their sympathizers and co-religionists in Ireland, begging them to send them 2,000 rifles. It happens that there are not that number, out of the British forces, in all Ireland. The Irish are not allowed to have arms—not even as loyal volunteers. The distress in Ireland now is very great, but the Government will do nothing to soften it. There is prospect of a good harvest, the first for four years; but it is too early in the season to be sure of it. If the weather changes to cold and wet, Ireland will be famine-stricken. A member declared in the House that there had not been in twenty years so much disaffection as at this moment. The House laughed at his declaration. The only chance for Irishmen is to go to some other land. The English mean to drive them out of their own. I see no hope for Ireland in any generosity or justice of England.

London, after two dull and mournful years, is very gay. The receptions of the royal bridegroom and bride, are crowded. Balls and *fêtes* gives them full occupation. The aristocracy of rank and riches is so large as to be cumbersome. The streets can scarcely contain their carriages, and it requires a large force of the police to marshal them in proper order. The aristocracy, the nobility and gentry of the country, is reckoned at one million, say two hundred thousand families. It is not strange then, that the names of those who attend a single drawing-room, should fill three columns of close print in the newspapers. A reception by some noble lady, sometimes gives a list of a column. It is curious to look over these lists. There are titles in plenty, but very rarely the name of any one distinguished in literature, science or art. I believe there is no country in the world, where so few of them are found in what is called society. Literary men have a social position no doubt, but their names are not often seen in the lists of fashion in the *Morning Post*.

The steamer is in with the anticipated news of Northern invasion. I need not say what is hoped and expected. The capture of Washington is the smallest item. MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Effect of the Treasonable Proceedings of the Wood Party—The Talk of Intervention—The Decision in the Case of the Alexandra in England—The French Cabinet, &c.

PARIS, Friday, June 26, 1863.

The treasonable proceedings of the Wood party in New-York are producing in Europe precisely the same results as were produced last Fall by the proceedings of this same party; all the enemies of the Republic and of the American people, and all those who have a money interest in the success of the rebellion, have joined in another powerful effort to obtain the recognition of the Confederacy, or, failing in this, to secure at least an offer of mediation. So soon as the proceedings of the peace meeting at New-York were received in London and Paris, the official agents of the rebellion abroad convened meetings of their friends and sympathizers, to discuss and settle upon a plan of operations; for although, probably, these gentlemen knew about how much importance to attach to the party manœuvering of Wood & Co., they knew that the higher parties they were going to attack did not. In pursuance of the plan agreed upon, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL again visited the Foreign Secretaries at London and Paris. Mr. SLIDELL visited also the Emperor, and, as if this were not enough, Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY, of the British Parliament, came to Paris expressly to see His Majesty, and to urge upon him the necessity of immediate action.

The papers in the secession interest naturally give, as the result of these various interviews, a glorious prospect for their cause, and the Secessionists in this region are jubilant beyond any late example. But there are always two sides to a story, and the truth is simply this: The Emperor declared now, as he invariably has done since about the period when he launched into the Mexican speculation, that he believed the Union forever dissolved; that therefore [and we may suggest, only therefore] the war is deplorable, inhuman, and ought, if possible, to be arrested—but arrested, of course, on the basis of dissolution; that he was ready now, as he had been at any time, to join England in the offer of mediation; and that if the gentlemen thought England ready for this step he would renew to her Cabinet the project of a joint mediation. But it is not true that the Emperor went to the extent of offering to propose to England a recognition of the Confederacy, and therefore no new step has been taken in the interest of the Confederacy as the result of these manœuvrings of the secession agents, for the plan of mediation is not new, nor is the Emperor's opinion of the finality of the division new. Now, less than ever, can France afford a war with the United States; and since Mr. SEWARD has long ago informed the French Government through the American Minister at Paris that a recognition of the Southern Confederacy would be considered a hostile act, it may be safely predicted that the subject of recognition has never seriously crossed the Emperor's brain.

The Secessionists here are also rejoicing greatly over the decision in the case of the *Alexandra*, because this decision, they say, will enable them to get out as many vessels as they desire. In regard to the *Alabama*, however, it appears to be certain that the English Government sent out orders for her seizure a fortnight or more ago, the ground upon which the seizure was ordered being the destruction by SEMMES of British property, knowing it to be such.

The important changes which have just taken place in the French Cabinet are the first response only to the late election for Deputies. The changes are the work in concert of the Emperor and his brother, the Duke DE MORNY. M. DE MORNY, who is none too friendly to the late Minister of the Interior, M. DE PERSIGNY, urged these changes, commencing at the Ministry of the Interior, as the only means of staying the current of opposition which was spreading and organizing all over the country, as well in the minds of the people as in the halls of the legislative bodies. The removal of M. DE PERSIGNY was especially demanded on account of the deplorable manner in which he had conducted the elections, and of the hostility which his measures had created to the Government and to himself personally. Then, again, it was desirable to do away with the abnormal system of *Ministres-orateurs*, or *Ministres sans portefeuilles*; and it was desirable, also, to give more security to the public mind on the war tendencies of the Cabinet by removing the Count WALEWSKI, whose Polish sympathies would lead him to favor a war with Russia, no matter at what price.

With these data for a starting-point, it was not difficult for the Emperor and M. DE MORNY to build up their programme of changes. Messrs. WALEWSKI and PERSIGNY, both too closely attached to the interests of the Emperor to turn enemies, and who for the present were obnoxious to the public, were to be laid aside for the moment, besides M. DE LAVAL, an excellent Minister of Justice, who was not obnoxious, but who was removed temporarily in order to complete the combination. Then the office of "talking Minister" was abolished, and M. BILLAULT, who is the ablest man in the Ministry, was put into Count WALEWSKI's place as Minister of State, presiding in the Cabinet, and with the adjunction of the duty of defending the Government in the Chambers. Thus M. BILLAULT's place in the Cabinet becomes the most important, and approximates in some sort to that of Lord PALMERSTON in the British Cabinet. M. ROUHER, former Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, is made President of the Council of State, but with the title also of Minister, and charged, in conjunction with M. BILLAULT, with the defence of the Government in the Chambers. Thus the French Government, like the English, will have two official defenders in the legislative bodies, and the new system is more ways than these approaches, without arriving at, the English parliamentary system.

The three new men introduced into the Cabinet, Messrs. BONJEAN, Minister of the Interior, DURUY, Minister of Public Instruction, and BUFFET, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, are not politicians, but bona fide men who have arrived at their present eminence by distinguished labors as chiefs of bureaux, or of sections in the Ministries, or the Council of State. As relates to exterior politics, their appointments are absolutely without political significance, while the loss of M. DE PERSIGNY to our Southern friends is irreparable, for he was the main agent of their cause in the management of the Press, and even in the deliberations of the Cabinet. The friends of the American Union are glad to see power taken from his hands.

This week the prospects of a war about Poland are less pronounced than last week, but the question may assume another face at any minute, and it is impossible to make any safe prediction from one day to another. MALAKOFF.

Gov. Seymour's Speech—Self-Preservation the First Law of National as well as Individual Nature.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reflections on Gov. SEYMOUR'S Fourth-of-July speech are most natural and proper. That a man of his public ability and private character should be so blinded and hampered by party, that in the face of a most menacing hostile invasion he can find nothing to talk against or about except the Government's interference with some private rights, is indeed an exhibition evoking our profoundest pity for him. But the subject involves a wider and deeper range of discussion, quite independent of the wrongs or errors of any particular man or men.

When the Copperheads talk of tyranny, violation of the Constitution, &c., several replies are generally made to them, all naturally suggesting themselves, and all good, so far as they go. It may be denied that the President has in any way infringed on the Constitution, or exceeded his war powers under it. The *tu quoque* is a favorite and convenient form of answer. How is it that those men who, when in power, did their utmost to put down free speech now clamor so loudly in its favor? Again, it is observed that the overthrow of the Constitution by the rebels wherever they are in force, gives the Government a general dispensing power in regard to all aiders and abettors of the rebellion. Moreover, (and this is the reply most frequently given by every man's common sense,) great emergencies may temporarily overturn all ordinary forms of procedure; and here we have the familiar hypothetical illustration of the precise citizen who should refuse to admit strangers into his parlor when his house was burning, and the actual historical one of the King of Spain, who was roasted to death in his own palace, because etiquette would not permit a Spanish Monarch to move his own chair back from the fire, and the particular stick-in-waiting, whose business it was to do so, could not be found at the moment.

All these answers (notwithstanding the apparent contradiction of some of them) are good *so far as they go*; but there is a higher ground I should like to see taken with these persons; a ground that many must have seen, though no one, I believe, has yet ventured to take it.

It is, that the preservation of *the country* is more important than that of any Constitution that was, or is, or ever will be.

We have grown accustomed to speak of the Constitution as if, instead of being a human work, it were a divine revelation, like the Bible, or something more than the Bible; as if, in short, *the people were made for the Constitution, and not the Constitution for the people.* It is also the conviction of many very worthy and patriotic citizens that the theory and object of our national existence is to uphold certain free and democratic principles by furnishing an example of the freest possible government, and the moment we are obliged, no matter by what stress of circumstances, to depart from this theoretical standard, our mission has failed, and we ought to resign ourselves at once to the limbs of anarchy.

True and noble as are the sentiments on which these opinions are founded, their exaggerated influence leads to impossible results. No doubt, national life, like individual, must be conducted with reference to great principles, and the sacrifice of principle to expediency has been among the weightiest causes of our present trouble; but principles must have some practical relation to the facts of the case; they do not make the facts, but are rather developed out of them and explained by them. It may well be that Providence raises up nations and individuals for its special ends; but this is not a matter within the decision or cognizance of individual or nation. And when you start with the idea of a people having a peculiar mission which they are bound to carry out, you never know where you can stop, or what amount of hypocrisy and iniquity may not be cloaked by this plausible theory. After their first revolution, the French married into war with the other nations of Europe, because they considered themselves appointed and destined to carry democracy everywhere. The other nations, or their rulers, were equally anxious to go to war with France, because they deemed monarchy a sacred principle, which must be everywhere maintained. Thus was inaugurated a long, bloody and complicated conflict, which continued after both parties had changed their original rôles; the French, themselves under an Emperor, were trying to crush out the liberties of others, and the other emperors and kings became the temporary champions of freedom, in order to unite all their subjects against the common foe. In our own time, Louis NAPOLEON always goes to war for an idea, which "idea," in the course of the war, concretes and consolidates itself into a slice of some one else's territory. European Abolitionists (whether sincerely or not) indirectly urged us to make war upon the South for the purpose of abolishing Slavery. Finally, we see this most wicked rebellion brought about by men who consider it their mission to establish that new Christianity and civilization of which Slavery is the chief corner-stone.

It is of great importance to keep in mind the first and most pressing object of the war, the immediate reason why we are fighting. For in the course of this conflict and the discussions which accompany it, many things come to be assigned as causes, which are not reasons; or, to speak more critically, which are *ultimate*, but by no means *proximate* causes. Thus it may be said that one great cause of the war was the fact that a class of men had grown up at the South, aristocratic in their pretensions and hostile to democratic freedom. This is true enough, but the existence of such a class was not a reason for our taking up arms against the South; nor did we make war for the abstract "idea" of putting this class down, as contrary to the essence of our Government. If we go further back, and ask how such a class came to exist at the South, the immediate answer is, because of Slavery; yet Slavery was not a reason for our going to war, nor did we make war expressly to abolish Slavery, nor ought we to have done so—*pace* WENDELL PHILIPS.

No, it is not the citizen's first business to protect the Constitution. It is not his nation's first business to uphold and promulgate democracy. We did not go to war for this or that idea. *We are fighting because we are attacked. The first duty of the citizen is to protect the country, and the first duty of the country is to protect itself*, to maintain its own existence, to defend its independence against any foreign invader, be his name DAVIS or NAPOLEON. I say foreign invader, for as matters now stand, our subjugation by JEFFERSON DAVIS would be as much a foreign conquest as our subjugation by his scarcely disguised ally, the French Emperor.

The independence of the country is of more importance than the personal freedom of any man or men. This is a clear case of the greater, including the less, *for if our independence is destroyed, what security remains for any man's personal freedom?*

When, therefore, the Copperhead talk of dictatorial powers, the answer should be, that if our safety requires a dictator we must and ought to have one. If they can show a thousand times over that the President has been invested with such powers by Congress, or has usurped them himself, *they have proved nothing*, and if they also show that there was no necessity for these extreme measures. Should the increasing audacity of these men call for still further repressive measures; should it count more of their organs to be suppressed and more of their leaders to follow in the track of VALLANDIGHAM, they will have brought it on themselves, and the public necessity will fortify the proceedings. I do not say we have come to this point yet, but I solemnly believe that we are very near it, if we would avoid the alternative of anarchy and despotism.

No one values personal liberty more than I do. I have seen enough of the effects of the want of it in France. I know the danger of meddling with it in any way. But I see a greater danger menacing us from within and from without, from the secret chambers of Richmond, the halls of the Tuileries, and the conclaves of traitors in the midst of us. Even a dictatorship or a military autocracy were a small evil compared to the blotting out of our national existence. CARL BENSON.

JULY 6.

Musical.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK, whose health has been seriously assailed during the past two months, has sufficiently recovered to visit the City. The preparations for his forthcoming season are being carried on with great spirit. Mme. MAROZ will return to America early in the Fall; indeed, Mr. MARETZEK secured her passage yesterday. The composer of, "Ione" will probably accompany her. He is, at all events, heartily pleased with the reception of his work in America, and only needs the nod from MARETZEK to compose a new one expressly for the Academy of Music. One of the earliest productions of Mr. MARETZEK's season will be GOUNOD's opera of "Faust"—the latest and most successful revival in London, and overwhelmingly popular wherever brought out. In reserve also he has VERDI's opera of "La Forza del Destino." We shall undoubtedly have a season of great activity and success. It will commence immediately after the close of the American Institute Fair—about the first or second week of October.

NOVELTIES IN DENTISTRY.—Dr. COLTON, in connection with his notice for an exhibition of laughing gas to-morrow afternoon, submits a variety of strong testimonials to the superiority of nitrous oxide gas over chloroform or ether, in *drawing teeth*. He has associated with him two eminent dentists and intends to devote a good deal of attention to this department. His advertisement merits attention.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Two counterfeiters, known to the Police as HENRY PEDEMAN and GEORGE HYER, about four weeks ago broke jail at Riverhead, L. I., and escaped to this City. Last evening Sheriff OSBORN, of Suffolk County, and Constable OVERTON, of Port Jefferson, L. I., succeeded in arresting PEDEMAN. HYER has not yet been found. They were convicted in Suffolk County under the names of HENRY WILSON and GEORGE SMITH.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle upon for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

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FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT No. 140 MAIDEN-LANE.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For clearing it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, shaving and nursing, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Pianos at Bargains.—WORCESTER'S celebrated 7¼ octave, elegantly carved pianos, not used six months, will be sold at a great bargain for cash, or monthly payments. New pianos to let, at No. 631 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies for Long Branch and the various watering-places, visiting Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, good articles, at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 261 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. LAGARDE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 49 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Camarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

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Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 127th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.
G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,
STERN, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.
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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

GARDOS—FREDERICK.—On Tuesday, July 7, at the First Baptist Church, Williamsburgh, by Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., HENRY B. GARDOS, of Bergen, N. J., and SARAH A., eldest daughter of the late John Frederick, of Brooklyn, E. D.

LOEBE—SCHULTZ.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, HENRY LOEBE, of the City of Mexico, and ALBERVINA M. SCHULTZ, of this City.

SHAW—PEARSALL.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., WILLIAM M. SHAW and CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Robert Pearsall, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

WATERS—THORP.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, July 8, by Rev. Mr. Stimpson, J. C. WATERS, of New-York, and Miss MARY, daughter of the late Gen. C. W. Thorp, of Fairfield.

DIED.

AVERIDGE.—On Wednesday, July 8, at his residence, No. 200 2d-st., after a short illness, JESSE AVERIDGE, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited, will take place on Saturday, July 11. The remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery from St. Bridget's Church, Avenue B. Previous to their removal a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, commencing at 8 o'clock A. M.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, July 9, North 5., the only daughter of William and E. M. Anderson, aged 2 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, July 10, at 2 o'clock, from No. 8 Franklin-place, Powers-st.

BRADLEY.—On Thursday morning, July 9, PERMELIA A. BRADLEY, of consumption, aged 50 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 466 6th-av., at 3 o'clock, on Friday, July 10, without further notice.

☞ Binghamton (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BARTON.—On the battle-field, while manfully defending his country, at Laburche Crossing, on Sunday, June 21, RICHARD H. BARTON, Company B, 176th Regiment New-York State Volunteers, aged 20 years.

CARPENTER.—In Paris, FRANKLIN B. CARPENTER. The members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their Lodge Rooms this A. M., at 11½ o'clock. By order of F. BOOTES, W. M.
JAMES.

JAMES.—At Woodbury, L. I., on Tuesday, July 7, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. JONES, eldest brother of the late Walter R. Jones, and father of Oliver H. Jones of this City, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, July 10, at 3 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., without further invitation.

KNAPP.—In West Morrisania, on Thursday, July 9, FRANCES SOPHIA SMITH, eldest daughter of Lewis R. and Nancy S. Knapp, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also her uncles, William, David and Samuel J. Sherwood, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, West Morrisania.

TURAUDE.—On Thursday morning, July 9, after a long and painful illness, RACHEL, wife of John L. Turaude.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, July 10, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 57 West 20th-st., without further invitation.

WOOD.—On Thursday morning, July 9, ELLEN WOOD, wife of the late John Wood, of Chillicothe, O., in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Frank Work, No. 48 West 21st-st., on Saturday morning, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Chillicothe and Cincinnati papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 36.—July 9, 1863.
5, 47, 74, 58, 51, 32, 31, 46, 16, 12, 63, 75.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 37.—July 9, 1863.
38, 57, 29, 50, 14, 71, 41, 73, 42, 18, 72, 16, 59.

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Assortment very fine, and Styles entirely new.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In drawing No. 27 of June 27, No. 6,327 drew $300,000; No. 17,326 drew $50,000; No. 16,322 drew $20,000; No. 5,624 drew $10,000; No. 1,402 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons, and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the causes and treatment of dyspepsia, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents' tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,128 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 50c.

Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 25c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels of the watering-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.
T. NELSON & SONS, No. 151 Grand-st., New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work. This is the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 440 pages, cloth, gilt, with 16 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
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THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.
THE CAUSE OF STRAINING,
THE CAUSE OF STRAINING.
If those who suffer either Constipation, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Dyspepsia, &c., would use Dr. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills, in place of the commonplace pills, they would avoid the unnatural habit of straining, and quickly rid themselves of the disease. This straining that is forced upon the patient when at stool is caused by the irritation of the mucous membrane of the lower bowels. Bear in mind that all of these common pills of aloes, &c., cause disease in the stomach, or exert the least influence on the liver, but are carried to the lower bowels, and there, by their drastic and unnatural influence, occasion irritation, and instead of assuring a natural movement or evacuation, induce an irritating discharge, which involves cramps, wrenching pains, straining; consumes, frequently sending the patient to the water-closet on futile errands. DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are the only safe Pills to take. They act directly on the Liver and purify the blood. One to six Pills will relieve any disease that the most [illegible] cure. Sold at No. 87 [illegible] by all Druggists.

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MAMMOTH ENGRAVINGS
MAMMOTH ENGRAVINGS
OF THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH,
FROM SKETCHES MADE BY SPECIAL ARTISTS
WITH THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.
It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1861, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $2,000,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of absolutely unbroken and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great South-west at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strictly in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there does better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with many showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 44 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, [illegible] 1863.

[illegible] AGENCY OF THE
[illegible] 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
[illegible]ORE, CLEWS & CO.,
[illegible] WALL-ST., N. Y.

We [illegible] continue AS AGENTS to supply those [illegible] interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

YOUNG & HALLOCK,
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS, 6 PER CENT.

LOUISVILLE WATER BONDS, 7 per cent.
QUINCEY (Ill.) MUNICIPAL BONDS, 8 per cent.
(Interest promptly paid upon the above.)
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Stock, and other Railway Securities. Various descriptions of County, City and Town Bonds for sale. Apply to
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William, corner of Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second is the first. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
LEITCH, SON & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
ALBANY, March 11, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 226, Laws of 1858, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
m13-law6m.F. Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 2, 1863.

THE HENRY D. SANTO AND COMPANY'S BANK (Tremaanbergh,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of The Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—We will pay the Coupons maturing 1st of August and 1st of September, of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, less the interest for the unexpired time.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BRYCE, Cashier.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, procure for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent, and other vouchers, procure settlement of ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 37 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 1767 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D.C.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$8,978,883 13
Overdrafts	
Due from Banks	191,883 24
Due from the Directors of the Bank	28,200 00
Due from Brokers	200,000 00
Real Estate	361,270 25
Specie	
Cash items, viz: Checks and drafts taken on deposit the day previous	608,138 17
Stocks—United States 6 per cent	438,800 00
Stocks—New-York and United States	
Treasury and United States 7-30 Notes and Interest-bearing Certificates	1,000,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages	1,000 37
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes	26,100 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	
Loss and Expense Account	13,170 85
Total	$8,412,380 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000 00
Circulation Registered	$280,000 00
Circulation not Registered	
Total	$280,000
Less Notes on hand	1,634—83,366 00
Profits	83,812 53
Due to Banks	1 00
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	
Due Depositors, on demand	6,211,200 00
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads	1,186 60
Total	$8,412,401 43

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: CHAS. JENKINS, President, and W. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President,
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of July, 1863.

ROBERT GOLDSMITH, Notary Public County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$647,676 75
Overdrafts	
Due from Banks	6,441 61
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$37,679
Due from Brokers	50,000
Real Estate	75,000 00
Specie	37,019 25
Cash Items, viz	46,973 39
Stocks—New-York and United States	80,000
Promissory Notes	80,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages	
Bills of Solvent Banks	2,600 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	
Loss and Expense Account	4,950 00
United States Notes	91,133 00
Total	$912,491 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,625 00
Circulation Registered	$95,020
Circulation not Registered	
Total	$95,020
Less Notes on hand	1,634—93,386 00
Profits	83,812 53
Due to Banks	1 00
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	
Due Depositors, on demand	525,540 36
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads	1,126 60
Total	$912,491 45

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: CHAS. JENKINS, President, and W. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President,
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of July, 1863.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in cash their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq., No. 46 Pine-st., New-York. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

$5,000.—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Broad-st. Railroad in the City of Newark, for sale by CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, No. 6 Jauncy-court, or No. 39 Wall-st.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF THE Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers can have their bounty advanced by CLARKE & ELLIOTT, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF THE Thirty-sixth regiment can have their bounties advanced by CLARKE & ELLIOTT, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 117 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, New-York, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

New-York, July 6, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM MELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7.
MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PELHAM, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day (rom 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 6 to 7.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETHONIA A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 209 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
June 20, 1863.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL SPLENDID shifting top buggies, fine four-seat roadaway, German town, sandown coaches, express wagons, new and second-hand harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S Carriage Repository, No. 80 Cedar-st., opposite the Fireman's Hall.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

CASH CAPITAL, all paid in [illegible] $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863 [illegible] 778,792 23
LIABILITIES [illegible] 29,146 64

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

In its operations upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies on which the holders participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

Also,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

Also,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the Stockholders of their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

E. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND
OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 179 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on 16th inst. LIVINGSTON, SAINT & ELLIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and certificates of scrip standing in the names of the holders, respectively, at the close of business on the 31st inst., and that the dividends upon the full-paid shares shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable again on number of the depositaries hereafter to be designated.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th inst. to the morning of the 30th of July.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HOWARD SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 120 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COCHERELL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 Bleecker-st., July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: as follows: as follows:

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure.

Cures in from 1 to 6 days, safe, and secret.

CURES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble in the slightest degree.

Price, male patients, $2; females, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for

Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price, $1, or six bottles, for $5. Sold by

H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row,

J. H. EATON, No. 26 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 24 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and cheaper than any one can or will. And those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualification, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The only remedy to combat Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years of his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) coabin him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis and Diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by unscrupulous pretenders, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH recalled in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The first required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivalled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared by WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the most delicate. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when all regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb before its remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it. So hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily believed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 200 pages, 100 cuts and illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. ROBERT FATON, Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufacturer, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM PANELLED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suits, parlor tables, mirrors, &c. FARRINGTON'S, No. 389 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Guard Reports.
Hospital Books.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the number of books they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany the bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Books, &c.," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 20th-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the days of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, or the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, Milwaukee, June 26, 1863.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in Milwaukee, until Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1863, for the grading, masonry, bridging, cattle-guards and fencing of 26 miles of the line of road extending from Columbus to the City of Portage.

The line will be divided into sections of convenient lengths, and proposals will be received for single sections, or for the whole line.

The line will be ready for the examination of contractors on and after July 6, and maps, profiles and plans, with specifications, may be examined at the Engineer's Office, in Milwaukee, on and after that date.

Parties proposing, who are unknown to the undersigned, will be required to give satisfactory references.

The work to be offered to contractors will include about 600,000 cubic yards of excavation in a desirable location of the country for doing work. PAYMENTS IN CASH. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals as may be deemed for their interest.

D. M. HUGHES, President.
WM. B. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies,
Wall Tent Poles,
Wall Tent Pins, (large,)
Common Tent Pins,
Cavalry Bugle Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, as this depot:

Four-horse Army Wagon Harness.

Sample of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany the proposal for the execution of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 48 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. O. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues,

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Ten.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE—At one-fourth its cost, and one-half its value. It is located 30 miles from New-York by rail; comprises extensive and valuable buildings and machinery, including engine, boilers, shafting, belting, &c., with a few acres of land, and excellent water privileges. Price $9,000. Apply, or address, to chief, to E. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 1a.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WILLIAM M. GILES, No. 198 6th-ave., corner 13th-st., offers his store for sale. It is handsomely fitted up, and a well established business is now doing a large and profitable business; location is unsurpassed, and has been established for the last 15 years. Apply at the store.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Trimmings house of W. C. WHITON & CO., deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVernor, lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested in by many thousand customers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 108 Nassau-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK—ALL KINDS of family and tailoring work done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also—Instruction given at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 639 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
GREAT EASTERN,
WILL AS FOLLOWS:
FROM NEW-YORK
SATURDAY, July 11, SATURDAY, July 25,
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks.

First Cabin Passage.....$150 to $200
Second Cabin Passage.....$80
Steerage.....$70
Extension berths can be had, at this time and upward.
Cabin only, a few and choice.
Children under twelve years, and children under twelve half fare.
Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$60
Steerage with cooking apparatus.....$30
Prices of passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office on the Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ARABIA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, Stram, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$120
Second Cabin.....80
Steerage.....35

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 11.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-Class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

British ship GRATITUDE, sails July 11.
British ship UNDERWRITER, sails July 13.
British ship ATMOSPHERE, sails July 16.

FOR LONDON—X LINE.

Ship AMERICAN EAGLE, sails July 11.
Ship DANIEL BESTOR, sails July 25.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, R. BELL, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAL HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....July 18
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80, Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85, Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95, Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....80, Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers booked for Cherbourg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer SHENANDOAH, Commander H. HASARD, R. N. R., 2,864 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 11, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (very superior accommodations) $90, including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.

Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.

An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PENHROOK FAIRLOCK. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and ALTER, LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 60.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Hester-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7¼ A. M.; 20th-st., 7¾ A. M.; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 8. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. O. OOKE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDEwheel steamers, the boats MINNEHAHA, LEXINGTON, HUGUENOT, and EDMUND F. DEAN. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 362 West-st., corner of Barrow-st.

H. MALLAN.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad. Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and OLIVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & H. MYERS & CO., on board barges lashkmad between Vestry and Laight sts.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE STEAM ENgine, 28-inch bore, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, with wrought-iron shaft, fly, cog and pinion-wheel and chair; built by Woodruff & Beach, in perfect order, used less than one year. Also on hand, a large assortment of steam-engines, from 6 to 75 horse-power. Also, a large assortment of steam-boilers of first-class workmanship and guarantee. Also, 2 large low-pressure boilers, suitable for steamboats. Also, a large assortment of wrought iron tanks. Apply to F. CHENEY,
No. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., corner Plymouth, Brooklyn.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT. The best Turbine in use. [illegible] to suit all sizes of water. Office, [illegible]

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PRESS; for particulars, inquire at [illegible] Green, Room No. 7.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, BAYSIDE, DOCK, GREAT NECK, WOOD and FLUSHING, commencing on Monday, July 6, 1863, the steamer [illegible] will leave Pier No. 34, East River, foot of Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 7½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this trip.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNEHAHA, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 34, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at [illegible] o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 7½ o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers
1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
TRAVELER, CITY OF CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS.
HURON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 3½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other passenger route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M., July 1, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand isles) through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at no time are exceeded by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,600 miles) from $25 to $30.

H. GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., and intermediate landings.

The large and commodious steamboat, WYOMING,
Will leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st. N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M.

Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms.
For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill and Athens. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Hempstead and Hicksville, Duck Island, Port Washington, Manhasset and Roslyn, Cold Spring Harbor and Huntington, Long Island. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer BELLE will leave Red Bank at 3½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The Belle will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Belle Valley, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer JOSAMAHON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly built and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 34 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWERS, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken to-day no time to-morrow. The Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill and Athens. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:36 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 1, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the Hartford at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, with one exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 26th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 8 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 5

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Gen. Bragg's Army Retreats Across the Tennessee River.

Destruction of the Bridge at Bridgeport

DEMORALIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, July 9.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has the following important special dispatch:

TUSCUMBIA, Wednesday, July 8.

The rebel army under Gen. BRAGG yesterday retreated across the Tennessee River and destroyed the splendid bridge at Bridgeport.

Rebel stragglers captured state that BRAGG's army is completely demoralized, and crumbling to pieces as it retreats.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Details of Events to the 1st of July.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

A GALLANT AFFAIR AT SHELBYVILLE.

My telegraphic dispatches will have kept you informed of the progress of the campaign up to the latest date. Headquarters still remain here, and the efforts of the General for the past three days have been confined to get his troops and trains all concentrated at this point. The corps of Gen. THOMAS was yesterday thrown forward, and his advance is within four miles of the enemy. We shall probably advance to-day; and if so the chances are in favor of a great battle to-morrow. It seems likely that BRAGG intends to make a stand at Tullahoma. Tullahoma is a strong position naturally; the artificial defences are respectable, and the troops are laboring day and night strengthening them.

SHELBYVILLE—ITS PEOPLE AND FORTIFICATIONS.

While sitting, to-day, with Gen. ROSECRANS and a number of the members of his Staff, under the General's *marquée*, Gen. CRITTENDEN, Chief of Cavalry, with Gen. MITCHELL and his division of horse, reached headquarters—being just back from his brilliant expedition to Shelbyville, the headquarters of the rebel army. I have already sent by telegraph the leading points of the affair; but in the course of an afternoon's gossip, there are many details which may be of interest.

Our force, all of which was under command of Gen. GORDON GRANGER, first met the enemy at Guy's Gap, where he occupied a strong position. It was determined to take it by direct assault. The head of our column deployed as skirmishers, and advanced in echelon up the hill—the enemy meanwhile falling back—their rear guard resisting our progress up the hill. On reaching the top, however, we found the rebels gone on the full run down the pike for Shelbyville. They were, however, closely pursued by the First Middle Tennessee cavalry, (Col. GALBRAITH,) supported by the Fourth regulars, (Capt. MCINTYRE,) and forty or fifty of them were ridden down and captured. MINTY's entire brigade followed the fleeing foe until they reached their intrenchments at Shelbyville, where, under cover of their breastworks and two pieces of artillery they made a stand. Col. MINTY, accordingly, dismounted the Fourth Michigan and Third Indiana, and sent them to right and left in the woods, as skirmishers. On the advance of the skirmishers, the rebels limbered up their guns, when one hundred and fifty men of the Seventh Pennsylvania, and two companies of the Fourth regulars pursued the battery to within a mile of Shelbyville, at which point two more guns were opened on our column, causing it to halt. A section of our artillery was presently brought up which fired two rounds, after which the detachments already mentioned—being in their saddles on the road in rear of the guns—immediately charged forward, chasing the enemy into the town. The rebels here took up a strong position on the public square, with three guns commanding the pike by which we had to approach. A charge was forthwith sounded—the Seventh and Ninth Pennsylvania, under command of Maj. DAVIS, being selected for the work. It was made with sabre drawn—first rank, *tierce point*, second, *right cut*. The column rushed forward into the teeth of the guns, but with such rapidity that before the artillerymen could serve the pieces a second time, they were captured with the ramrods half way out of the muzzle. We now engaged the enemy's cavalry hand-to-hand, and from all that I can learn, the public square and streets of Shelbyville must have been witnesses to some of the most exciting hand-to-hand encounters that have occurred during the war. The enemy was completely routed and while they were still running, Col. CAMPBELL with his command, reached their flank near the upper bridge of Duck River, into which they were driven and a hundred of them killed and drowned. The rebel Gen. WHEELER's horse was killed and he escaped on foot without coat or hat. Our captures foot up sixty or seventy officers and nearly seven hundred men. Our loss six killed and between thirty and forty wounded.

The joy of the loyal people of this thoroughly Union town of Tennessee, is said to have been beyond all expression. The Stars and Stripes were displayed from the house-tops and windows, and the ladies, after waving their handkerchiefs, threw them away with joy and waved their skirts.

The fortifications of Shelbyville—the result of five months' assiduous labor on the part of an enemy who has vast faith in digging—prove to have been of the most formidable character, and could not have been taken by direct assault without enormous loss of life. They covered Shelbyville three miles and a half north of the town, and for nine miles across—rifle-pits, *chevaux de frise*, and enfilading works for heavy artillery. The strategic manœuvre on the rebel flank made these utterly useless to the enemy and caused them to be voluntarily evacuated.

ROSECRANS VS. STANLEY.

While sitting, as before mentioned, in a long gossip on the doings of the past few days, WILDER's expedition to cut the rebel line of communication in the rear of Tullahoma was mentioned to the chief of cavalry. STANLEY immediately said it was "a most dangerous measure—that that sort of thing could not be done with that amount of force, and that WILDER's whole brigade would be gobbled up." Ney, he offered to bet a thousand to one that it *would* be gobbled up by MORGAN or FORREST. Gen. ROSECRANS promptly accepted the bet and proceeded to show the chief of cavalry how much scattered the enemy's horse happen to be at this time, and what were the chances of WILDER's escape. STANLEY, however, was still incredulous and the bet was just on the point of being concluded when who should be seen coming over the bridge, fifty yards in advance of our tents, but the gallant WILDER himself, at the head of his command—horses and men thoroughly jaded, half-starved and covered from top to toe, inch deep, of mud—just fresh from one of the most perilous and successful raids of the war. Of course, you can imagine the scene—the laughter at STANLEY's expense, the joy to see WILDER once more, etc.

WILDER'S GREAT EXPEDITIONARY RAID.

I have already telegraphed you the main points of the results of WILDER's expedition; but further details may not be unwelcome.

Starting from Manchester on Sunday morning, he first advanced to Hillsboro.

On reaching Elk River, he found that the rains had swollen that stream to the depth of twelve feet, rendering it necessary for him to make an extended detour up to Pelham, in order to cross. One of the fords he traversed on a bridge; the other he swam, giving his mounted howitzers on rafts—improvised by myself by the boys "gumption." That same night he reached Decherd.

At this point he dropped his force, passing one division, (the Ohio Second, and Tennessee First, Brigade,) under command of Col. MCCOOK, to destroy the railroad bridge over the Elk, or, failing that, to tear up the track as near as possible, and thence proceed to join WILDER. Arriving at the bridge, he found WILDER's entire division engaged in guarding it, thus making it necessary for him to fall back to Hillsboro, which he did within less of one hour.

In the meantime WILDER, with the remainder of his force, swam a stream and marshes unseen, and reached Decherd (distance fifty miles) by 8 o'clock Sunday evening. Here he took up the track for a distance of a quarter of a mile, destroyed the water tanks, trestlework and cars, and burnt the depot filled with sugar, salt, tobacco and other supplies. He also captured the mail and the telegraph instruments and despatches. The rebels, made a good stand after were presently reinforced by six regiments of infantry; and WILDER, having learnt from a negro that the rebels had a brigade at Cowan, he fell back to the Brickfield Point road, lying for the night at the foot of the mountain. At daylight he again started up the mountain to Sewanee University. Here a division of the force again took place. The one portion, (the Ninety-eighth Illinois,) under Col. FUNKENHAUSER, was designated to strike the railroad at Tantalon, while WILDER went up to strike it at Anderson. While on the way he saw BOOKMAN's division, on trains of cars, passing on to Tullahoma. Retiring, he tore up the road from Cowan to Tracy City. In the meantime WILDER got wind that the rebels were on the cars up the Tracy City road, for the purpose of cutting him off, so he abandoned the road and took to the mountains: thence to Pelham, where he bivouacked in a wheat field, and from there at daylight, to this point.

Taking into account the peril involved, there have certainly been few more successful raids than this. In two days and a half they made 126 miles, amid frightful roads and without guides, swimming four rivers by the way. Nor has there been any expedition in the course of the war attended with an equal amount of physical hardship. The roads were in a terrific condition. It rained all the time, and on the very first day all their supplies were destroyed by the wet.

As columns of this kind depend for their effect mainly on possessing an extreme mobility, the troopers were of course obliged to move without forage for their animals. During the expedition they fed but three times, giving the horses a sheaf of wheat each time. The dashing officer at the head of this raid did very considerable damage to the rebel railroad line of communication, though nothing to what he would have done, had it not been for the unprecedented rise of all the streams. That he escaped at all, under the circumstances, is due exclusively to his superb pluck and energy.

REBEL VIEWS AND IDEAS.

While at Decherd, Col. WILDER captured a rebel mail. Most of the letters are written from Tullahoma by soldiers who were in the fight at Hoover's Gap, and they relate to that affair. I give a few extracts, that may prove interesting. As usual with rebel epistles, they are astounding specimens of grammar and orthography. I copy the first *verbatim et literatim*. The others are shade decent spellings. The first is addressed from "tuley hooey" to his father:

"Dear father I am blest with the privilige and time of finishing my leter this Evning I can say to you that wee hav bin in another hard batel well we didnt fite very mutch but wee was in about as dangers aplace as wee Ever hav bin we was at fairdeal Everthing seem to be still and cam as i had medat for peral weeke and the noose came to camp that the Yanks was rite on us we was in line in amines & redd out for hoovers gap and when we get there they was fitin we was moved rite in front of the Enemy behind a litel redy to suport one of our batery that had bin playin on the Enemy wee stade there in thre hundred yaros of the enemy and you hed beter think that they shel ne hevey the hill turned the shell off of us the third day they flant us on boathe sides and come in the midel in dobel colmns and we had to run for life to keep from bein captured I never herd homs whis as fast herley as fast in my life we had to git it this time sore wee are now at tuleyhomey in our fortyfication I cant tell whether they will come heera or not so no more or thet"

The next is addressed to "MRS. MARTHA:"

"DEAR COMPANION:—I will say to you thet we was order ont to meet the enemy on the 24th of this month, and we met them very much, for they was otout. We lay in ltces three days and nights, and it raining every day. The third day they got reinforcements, and came on us. The first thing we knew they was almost around us, and we had to get out. We then commenced retreating. We fall back two miles, and made a stand. We staid there till morning. They reinforced and came on next morning. We then fell back to this place. We got here last night almost worn out. I will give up that the Yankees got the best of the fight this time. * * * They had a hard fight at Shelbyville yesterday. Our men got whipped. The Yankees got 900 of Hoover's cavalry at that place yesterday evening. I will say to you thet all of our forces is falling back to this place. We are aiming to hold this place if we can. If they come on us here they will get hard. We are fortified at this place. Some thinks they will come, I can't. They have got plenty of men to go anywhere. Looks like we never had but few men here—not enough to whip the Yankees. We are spunky enough, but not strong enough. * * *

We have fall back to Tullahoma. Our forces is all gathering here. Some thinks they will follow us here, but I don't think they will. If they do they will get the worst whipt they ever was."

Another is addressed to his mother:

"DEAR MOTHER: I have a heap of news to tell you if I had time. Dear mother, we went out to meet the enemy last Wednesday, and we met them about one mile this side of Hoover's Gap, seven miles above Wartrace. We laid in a line of battle, and next morning we fought them. We fought them like Indians, and next morning we started for our retreat for Tullahoma, and we landed there that night. The boys said it was about as hard running as they ever heard. The loss in the fight is reported 500 killed and wounded. * * * Mother, our whole army is here. It will take a heap of them to whip us here."

Still another is written by a soldier to his wife:

* * * "Our men has fell back to Tullahoma, inside of our breastworks. I think we will have to fight them again in a few days. * * * We have been in mud half-leg deep. It been a hard time on us this time. * * * Our troops are all concentrated at the front for another fight. I do think if we do get in another combat it will be a big one. We have great fortifications here. We have a fort that covers four acres of ground, and several siege guns planted around it."

It is unnecessary to speculate upon the pending movements and operations of the Army of the Army of the Cumberland, but a very short time will reveal important results of one kind or another from this campaign.

W. SWINTON.

GEN. DIX'S OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

The operations of Gen. DIX's command at White House and on the Peninsula are successful, having cut off all direct communication from Richmond and Gen. LEE's army, and detained a large number of troops in and about Richmond, which would otherwise have gone to reinforce LEE.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 8.

The steamer *Georgia* arrived at Fortress Monroe late last evening from City Point, bringing neither news nor prisoners.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of July 6, is received, but contains no important news from any point, and pretends to have no news from Gen. LEE's army except through Northern papers.

The *Enquirer* says:

"Unofficial information by telegraph from Jackson, Miss., this morning, states that Gen MAGRUDER and DICK TAYLOR had crossed the Mississippi at Kenna, ten miles above New-Orleans, and were marching on that city.

LATER.—Gen. TAYLOR has captured 7,000 of the enemy near New-Orleans, and is marching on that city. Possibly the Confederate flag waves over New-Orleans."

The Prize Steamer Britannia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, July 9.

Arrived at Newport to-day prize steamer *Britannia*, from Port Royal, S. C., for Boston. Put in for coal.

NEW-YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This organization will hold its eighteenth annual meeting in Troy the present week, commencing on Tuesday, July 14. Professors GYSBERT MCVICAR, of Brompton, J. H. KING, of Fort Edward, and a large number of others are booked for addresses.

THE INVASION OF INDIANA.

CAPTURE OF CORYDON.

Louisville, Thursday, July 9.

Monday's forces of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000, have reached Indiana and captured Corydon. Our forces are falling back. The rebels are marching on New-Albany and Jeffersonville, where large quantities of stores are stored.

Troops are being organized throughout the State and sent forward as rapidly as possible. Business is entirely suspended here to-day. Citizens are forming companies for self-defence. One regiment had been raised since last night. It is reported that two citizens were killed at Corydon, when the rebels entered the town.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Defensive Measures in Louisville.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 8.

There was a meeting of the citizens to-night to take measures to provide for the defence of the city. It was addressed by Gen. BOYLE, who stated that although there was no immediate apprehension of danger, it was necessary that measures be taken to organize the citizens for their defence.

The matter was submitted to the Council, which met this morning, when the following resolution was passed by the meeting:

That all male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, be enrolled into companies, for service, if required, and that all such who refuse shall be sent to the North.

Gen. BOYLE is determined to carry out this resolution rigorously, and the enrollment will immediately commence.

We have the usual reports about the ubiquities of MORGAN's forces, but they are considered fancies of excited people.

No considerable number of armed rebels are known to be near our city.

BURNSIDE's forces were crossing the Tennessee River near Chattanooga yesterday.

Small squads of rebel cavalry are along the line of the Frankfort Railroad.

THE RIOT IN BUFFALO.

Furious Outbreak between the Irish and Negroes.

From the Buffalo Commercial, July 7.

Our city yesterday was again the scene of a terrible riot, instigated by some of the laborers on the dock. There has for some time past been a growing antipathy between a portion of the Irish laborers and the negroes, the former being unwilling to allow the latter the privilege of working along the wharves.

Early yesterday afternoon an altercation took place near the corner of Mississippi and Ohio streets, between a negro named WILLIAMS and a young Irishman named MCLAUGHLIN. We did not understand which was the aggressor in this case, but the result was that the negro drew a pistol and shot MCLAUGHLIN in the breast, inflicting a wound which it was supposed would prove fatal. The news of the transaction spread like wild-fire through the neighborhood and along the docks, and the workmen gathered and started in pursuit of WILLIAMS, who was shortly overtaken. He was knocked down and beaten most terribly, and would in all probability have been killed outright, had it not been for the interference of some officers, who, with much difficulty, succeeded in rescuing him from his assailants, putting him in a wagon and conveying him to Station No. 1. The crowd, augmented as it went, followed the officers to the station, and endeavored to wrest the negro from their hands, but without success. It is said that the crowd threatened to tear down the station-house and put the unfortunate colored man to death.

Through the exertions of the officers, who worked manfully and fearlessly, and of Police Justice ALLEN, who addressed the infuriated crowd from the windows of his office, pointing out to them the fearful consequences of their lawless conduct, and urging them to retire peaceably in their homes, they dispersed for the time.

Chief DARCEY, who seemed to be everywhere present when wanted, thought it best for the safety of the colored men to remove them to the jail, and accordingly they were brought out and placed in wagons, with officers in charge, for the purpose of being conveyed thither. The appearance of the negroes was the signal for another onset, and the crowd, yelling like so many demons, and armed with clubs and stones, made a rush for the terrified victims; but the officers succeeded in driving off, passing along the Terrace, and up the Main-street, pursued by the crowd, who continued their demonstrations for several blocks.

Still bent upon bloodshed, the mob turned their attention toward the dock, where it was known several negroes were employed upon different propellers. Reaching the propeller OSWEGO, lying at the Marine Dock, some of the rioters went on board, and, attacking one of the colored deck hands, beat him most unmercifully, and would most undoubtedly have killed him, had it not been for the interference of officers, who themselves were very roughly handled in the *melée*.

The mob contemplated making a demonstration on the propeller *Mendota*, on board of which were a number of colored men, but the Captain prepared his crew for resistance, and the boat was not molested. Traversing the dock, the rioters obliged the colored men to fly before them—those who were overtaken being beaten and maltreated in the most inhuman manner.

Having driven the negroes from the dock, the attention of the mob was now directed to the extensive tenement known as "Dug's Dive"—in which a large number of colored persons resided—on Commercial-street, and the "New-England Hotel," also kept and inhabited by colored persons, on Lloyd-street. And here, again, had it not been for the strenuous exertions of the officers, who, hustling some of them with the excited crowd, while others took off the terrified negroes by back ways, and conveyed them to jail for safety—additional horrors would have been enacted. Several of those who were taken to jail were fearfully beaten.

During the afternoon, Mayor *pro tem.* BECKWITH, appeared at the scene and addressed the crowd, admonishing them to disperse peaceably and commit no further violence, assuring them that those who persisted in acts of violence would be punished by the laws. He was followed by JOHN W. MURPHY, Esq., who addressed them to a similar purport. These speeches had the effect of quieting and dispersing the rioters for the time.

It seemed that a portion of the crowd proceeded from the spot last mentioned in the propeller *Mary Stuart*, lying at or near the New-York Central Freight House, a portion of the crew of which vessel were negroes. And here's murder was committed. A negro named WILLIAMS, belonging on board, almost frantic with terror, endeavored to escape by sliding down one of the fenders to the water, intending to swim across the creek. But his pursuers were too quick for him, and as the poor, doomed wretch was clinging to the fender, pleading piteously for mercy, they kicked and beat him about the head and face, compelling him to loose his hold, and he sank, and was drowned. Officers KENT, MORIN, and others, were on board, and made every exertion to save the man, but in vain. In the struggle, KENT was thrown into the creek, but escaped with no more serious injury than a thorough wetting.

Another man was driven off the propeller *Tonawanda* into the creek, and is supposed to have been drowned.

Two negroes were concealed by the engineer of the *Mary Stuart* under the boiler, and after the boat left the dock were taken ashore near the lighthouse by the officers and safely lodged in the Station-house. The place of their confinement was so contracted and close, that when released they were well nigh suffocated.

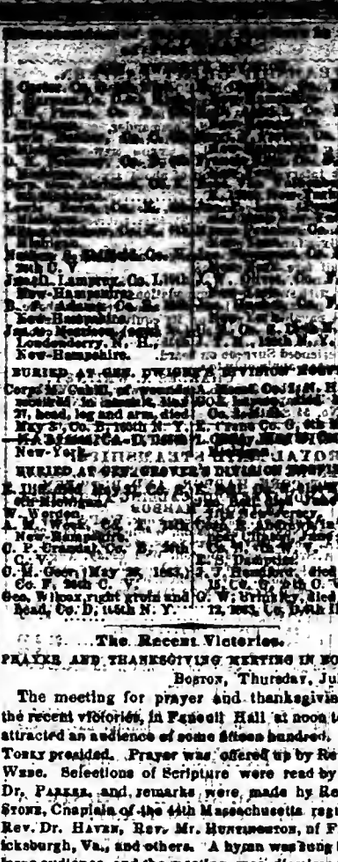
Seemingly sated with outrage and murder, the mob relapsed into comparative quiet during the evening, and almost wholly dispersed.

Even at this length of time since the commencement of the disturbance, it is impossible to get anything like a straightforward, reliable account of the affair; and the details must necessarily be left untold for the time.

Some thirty negroes in all were taken to the jail as the only means of preserving their lives. Several of the rioters, whose names we were unable to ascertain, have been arrested.

Last night a large number of specials were sworn in by Mayor BECKWITH, and every precaution made to meet the emergencies of the case. This forenoon all is seemingly quiet; but we understand that the rioters have expressed a determination to wreak, for those results, the crews of which are partially black, as they come into port, and to recommence the attack. It is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail, however, and that no further demonstrations will be made.

BOARDED OF $20,000.—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, as a man named JOSEPH CRANDAL was entering the Erie Railway cars at Jersey City, some person picked his pocket of about $20,000 in bills. He felt the pressure in the act, and grasping the purse, consisting of one large pocket, pulled it away through the crowd after the thief, who, finding the coast clear, ran off and got away. The purse contained the bills and gold were also missing. One of the parties was arrested and committed to the City Prison.



BURIED AT GEN. DWIGHT'S DIVISION HOSPITAL.

Corp. Ira Cabell, of ——, Co. I, 52d N. Y. Vols.
Joseph Lamprey, Co. L, 16th N. H. Vols.
Lieut. Adams, Co. ——, 16th New-Hampshire.
Lieut. Berry, ——, 16th New-Hampshire.

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My telegraphic dispatches will have kept you informed of the progress of the campaign up to the latest date. Headquarters still remain here, and the efforts of the General for the past three days have been confined to get his troops and trains all concentrated at this point. The corps of Gen. THOMAS was yesterday threwe forward, and his advance is within four miles of the enemy. We shall probably advance to-day; and if so the chances are in favor of a great battle to-morrow. It seems likely that BRAGG intends to make a stand at Tullahoma. Tullahoma is a strong position naturally; its artificial defences are respectable, and the troops are laboring day and night strengthening them.

SHELBYVILLE—ITS PEOPLE AND FORTIFICATIONS.

While sitting, to-day, with Gen. ROSECRANS and a number of the members of his Staff, under the General's *marquee*, Gen. STANLEY, Chief of Cavalry, with Gen. MITCHELL and his division of horse, reached headquarters—being just back from his brilliant expedition to Shelbyville, the headquarters of the rebel army. I have already sent by telegraph the leading points of the affair; but in the course of an afternoon's gossip, there are many details which may be of interest.

Our force, all of which was under command of Gen. GORDON GRANGER, first met the enemy at Guy's Gap, where he occupied a strong position. It was determined to take it by direct assault. The head of our column deployed as skirmishers, and advanced in *echelon* up the hill—the enemy meanwhile falling back—their rear guard resisting our progress up the hill. On reaching the top, however, we found the rebel force on the fair run down the pike for Shelbyville. They were, however, closely pursued by the First Middle Tennessee cavalry, (Col. GALBRAITH,) supported by the Fourth regulars, (Capt. MCINTYRE,) and forty or fifty of them were ridden down and captured. MINTY's entire brigade followed the fleeing foe until they reached their intrenchments at Shelbyville, where, under cover of their breastworks and two pieces of artillery they made a stand. Col. MINTY, accordingly, dismounted the Fourth Michigan and Third Indiana, and sent them to right and left in the woods, as skirmishers. On the advance of the skirmishers, the rebels limbered up their guns, when one hundred and fifty men of the Seventh Pennsylvania, and two companies of the Fourth regulars pursued the battery to within a mile of Shelbyville, at which point two more guns were opened on our column, causing it to halt. A section of our artillery was presently brought up which fired two rounds, after which the detachments already mentioned—being in their saddles on the road in rear of the guns—immediately charged forward, chasing the enemy into the town. The rebels here took up a strong position on the public square, with three guns commanding the pike by which we had to approach. A charge was forthwith sounded—the Seventh and Ninth Pennsylvania, under command of Maj. DAVIS, being selected for the work. It was made with sabre drawn—first rank, *tierce point*, second, *right cut*. The column rushed forward into the teeth of the guns, but with such rapidity that before the artillerymen could serve the pieces a second time, they were captured with the rammer half way out of the muzzle. We now engaged the enemy's cavalry hand-to-hand, and from all that I can learn, the public square and streets of Soelbyville must have been witnesses to some of the most exciting hand-to-hand encounters that have occurred during the war. The enemy was completely routed and while they were still running, Col. CAMPBELL with his command, reached their flank near the upper bridge of Duck River, halo which they were driven and a hundred of them killed and drowned. The rebel Gen. WHEELER's horse was killed and he escaped on foot without coat or hat. Our captures foot up sixty or seventy officers and nearly seven hundred men. Our loss six killed and between thirty and forty wounded.

The joy of the loyal people of this thoroughly Union town of Tennessee, is said to have been beyond all expression. The Stars and Stripes were displayed from the house-tops and windows, and the ladies, after waving their handkerchiefs, threw them away with joy and waved their skirts.

The fortifications of Shelbyville—the result of five months' assiduous labor on the part of an enemy who has vast faith in digging—prove to have been of the most formidable character, and could not have been taken by direct assault without enormous loss of life. They covered Shelbyville three miles and a half north of the town, and for nine miles across—rifle-pits, *abattis*, and enfilading works for heavy artillery. The strategic manœuvre on the rebel flank made these utterly useless to the enemy and caused them to be voluntarily evacuated.

ROSECRANS VS. STANLEY.

While sitting, as before mentioned, in a long gossip on the doings of the past few days, WILDER's expedition to cut the rebel line of communication in the rear of Tullahome was mentioned to the chief of cavalry. STANLEY immediately said it was "a most dangerous measure—that that sort of thing could not be done with that amount of force, and that WILDER's whole brigade would be gobbled up." Nay, he offered to bet a thousand to one that it *would* be gobbled up by MORGAN or FORREST. Gen. ROSECRANS promptly accepted the bet and proceeded to show the chief of cavalry how much scattered the enemy's horse happen to be at this time, and what were the chances of WILDER's escape. STANLEY, however, was still incredulous—and the bet was just on the point of being concluded when who should be seen coming over the bridge, fifty yards in advance of our tents, but the gallant WILDER himself, at the head of his command—horses and men thoroughly jaded, half-starved and covered from top to toe, inch deep, of mud—just back from one of the most perilous and successful raids of the war. Of course, you can imagine the scene—the laughter at STANLEY's expense, the joy to see WILDER once more, etc.

WILDER'S GREAT EXPEDITIONARY RAID.

I have already telegraphed you the main points of the results of WILDER's expedition; but further details may not be unwelcome.

Starting from Manchester on Sunday morning, he first advanced to Hillsboro.

On reaching Elk River, he found that the rains had swollen that stream to the depth of twelve feet, rendering it necessary for him to make an extended detour up to Pelham, in order to cross. One of the fords he traversed on a bridge; the other he swam, carrying his mountain howitzers on rafts—humorously styled by the boys "gunboats." That same night he reached Decherd.

At this point he divided his force, sending one portion, (the One Hundred and Twenty-first Illinois,) under command of Col. MINTER, to destroy the railroad bridge over the Elk, or, failing that, to tear up the track as near as possible, and thence proceed to join WILDER. Arriving at the railroad, he found WITHERS' entire division engaged in guarding it, thus making it necessary for him to fall back to Hillsboro, which he did with a loss of one man.

In the meantime WILDER, with the remainder of his force, swam a slue and creek, and reached Decherd (distance fifty miles) by 8 o'clock Sunday evening. Here he tore up the track for a distance of a quarter of a mile, destroyed the water-tanks, trestlework and cars, and burnt the depot filled with sugar, salt, tobacco and other supplies. He also captured the mail and the telegraph instruments and dispatches. The rebels made a good stand, and were presently reinforced by six regiments of infantry; and WILDER, having learnt from a negro that the rebels had a brigade at Cowan, he fell back to the Brechfield Fort road, lying for the night at the foot of the mountain. At daylight he again started up the mountain to Southern University. Here a division of the force again took place. The one portion, (the Ninety-eighth Illinois,) under Col. FUNKHAUSER, was designated to strike the railroad at Tantalon, while WILDER went up to strike it at Anderson. While on the way he saw BUCKNER's division, on trains of cars, passing on to Tullahoma. Retiring, he tore up the road from Cowan to Tracy City. In the meantime WILDER got wind that the rebels were on the cars up the Tracy City road, for the purpose of cutting him off, so he abandoned the road and took to the mountains, thence to Pelham, where he bivouacked in a splendid field, and from there at daylight, to this point.

Taking into account the peril involved, there have certainly been few more successful raids than this. In two days and a half they made 126 miles, amid frightful roads and without guides, swimming four rivers by the way. Nor has there been any expedition in the course of the war attended with an equal amount of physical hardship. The roads were in a terrific condition. It rained all the time, and on the very first day all their supplies were destroyed by the wet.

As columns of this kind depend for their effect mainly on possessing an extreme mobility, the troopers were of course obliged to move without forage for their animals. During the expedition they fed but three times, giving the horses a sheaf of wheat each time. The dashing officer at the head of this raid did very considerable damage to the rebel railroad line of communication, though nothing to what he would have done, had it not been for the unprecedented rise of all the streams. That he escaped at all, under the circumstances, is due exclusively to his superb pluck and energy.

REBEL VIEWS AND IDEAS.

While at Decherd, Col. WILDER captured a rebel mail. Most of the letters are written from Tullahoma by soldiers who were in the fight at Hoover's Gap, and they relate to that affair. I give a few extracts, that may prove interesting. As usual with rebel epistles, they are astounding specimens of grammar and orthography. I copy the first *verbatim et literatim*. The others are made decent spelling. The first is addressed from "tulevhomey" to his father:

"Dear father i am blest with the privilige and time of finishing my leter this Eavning I can say to you that wee hav bin in another hard batel well we didot fite very much but wee was in about as dangers aplase as wee Ever hav bin we was at fairefield Everiting seem to be still and eam as i had notis: for seval weeks and the secse came in camps that the Yanks was rise on us wa was in line in aminet & rold out for hoovers gap and when we got thare they was fitin we was moved rite in front of the Enemy behind a litel redy to suport one of our batery that had ben playin on the Enemy wee stade there in thre hundred yards of the enemy and you had better think that they shel us havay the hill turned the shell off of us the third day they fiant us on boathe sides and come in tha midel in dubel columns and we had to rut for life to keep from beis captured i never heard bums while as fast herey as fast in my lits we had to git it this time ens wee are now at tulevhomey in our fortyfication I cant tell whether they will come heere or not so no more or that"

The next is addressed to "MRS. MARTHA:"

"DEAR COMPANION:—I will say to you that we was ordar out to meet the enemy on the 24th of this month, and we met them very much, for they was close. We lay in lines tirre days and nights, and it raining every day. The third day they got rasforcements, and came on us. The first thing we knew they was almost aroound us, and we had to get out. We theu commenced retreating. We fell back two miles, and made a stand. We staid there till morning. They reinforced and came on next morning. We then fell back to this place. We got here last night almost worn out. I will give np that the Yankees got the best of the fight this time. * * * * They had a hard fight at Shelbyville yesterday. Our men get whipped. The Yankees got 900 of HOAR's cavalry at that place yesterday aveoing. I will say to you thet all of our forces is falling back to this place. We are aiming to hold this place if we can. If they come on us here they will get hurt. We are fortified at this place. Some thinks they will come, i can't. They have got plenty of men to go anywhere. Looks like we never had but few men here—not enough to whip the Yankees. We are spunky enough, but not strong enough. * * *

We have fall back to Tullahoma. Our forces is all gethering here. Some thinks they will follow us here, but I don't think they will. If they do they will get the worst whipt ther ever was."

Another is addressed to his mother:

"DEAR MOTHER: I have a heap of news to tell you if I had time. Dear mother, we went out to meet the enemy last Wednesday, and we met them about one mile this side of Hoover's Gap, seven miles above Wartrace. We laid in a line of battle, and next morning we fought them. We fought them like Indians, and next morning we started for our retreat for Tullahoma, and we landed there that night. The boys said it was about as hard running as they ever heerd. The loss in the fight is reported 500 killed and wounded. * * * Mother, our whole army is here. It will take a heep of them to whip us here."

Still another is written by a soldier to his wife:

* * * "Our men has fell back to Tullahoma, inside of oor breastworks. I think we will have to fight them again in a few days. * * * We have been in mud half-leg deep. It been a hard time on us this time. * * * Our troops are all concentrated at the front for another fight. I do think if we do get in another combat it will be a big one. We neve greet fortifications here. We have a fort that covers four acres of ground, and several siege guns planted around it."

It is unnecessary to speculate upon the pending movements and operations of the Army of the Army of the Cumberland, but a very short time will reveal important results of one kind or another from this campaign.

W. SWINTON.

GEN. DIX'S OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

The operations of Gen. DIX's command at White House and on the Peninsula are successful, having cut off all direct communication from Richmond and Gen. LEE's army, and detained a large number of troops in and about Richmond, which would otherwise have gone to reinforce LEE.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 6.

The steamer *Georgia* arrived at Fortress Monroe late last evening from City Point, bringing neither news nor prisoners.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of July 6, is received, but contains no important news from any point, and pretends to have no news from Gen. LEE's army except through Northern papers.

The *Enquirer* says:

"Unofficial information by telegraph from Jackson, Miss., this morning, states that Gen MARMADUKE and DICK TAYLOR had crossed the Mississippi at Kenna, ten miles above New-Orleans, and were marching on that city.

LATER.—Gen. TAYLOR has captured 7,000 of the enemy near New-Orleans, and is marching on that city. Possibly the Confederate flag waves over New-Orleans."

The Prize Steamer Britannia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, July 9.

Arrived at Newport to-day prize steamer *Britannia*, from Port Royal, S. C., for Boston. Put in for coal.

NEW-YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This organization will hold its eighteenth annual meeting in Troy the present year, commencing on Tuesday, July 14. Professors GUYOT McVICAR, of Brockport, J. E. KING, of Fort Edward, and a large number of others are booked for addresses.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

A Battle Expected To-Day or To-Morrow.

Gen. Couch's Headquarters at Shippensburgh, Pa.

BOONSBORO, Md., Thursday, July 9.

There have been no active operations on our front to-day. After the cavalry fight of yesterday, the enemy drew in their forces toward Hagerstown, and formed a line on elevated ground, from Funkstown on the right, to the bend of the river below Williamsport, on the left, thus uncovering the Shepherdstown crossing. Scouts and reconnoitering parties report that Lee is intrenching his front, drawing ammunition from his train on the Virginia side, and making general preparations for another battle.

It is contradicted, to-night, that we have a force in Lee's line of retreat in Virginia. It is not likely a general battle will be delivered to-morrow. T. B.

REPORTS FROM SHIPPENSBURGH, PENN.

SHIPPENSBURGH, Thursday, July 9.

The armies of Gens. MEADE and COUCH are rapidly concentrating in front of the Army of Virginia. The headquarters of Gen. COUCH are here to-night.

News to-day received from Waynesboro shows that a portion of LEE's army is only three miles from the forces under Gen. SMITH.

The enemy cavalry paid a flying visit to-day to Greencastle, probably for the purpose of watching our movements and gathering supplies. LEE's headquarters are still believed to be at Hagerstown. Exciting events are likely to transpire within the next two days.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 9.

A special to the *American*, dated Frederick, 9th, says:

The rumored death of Gen. KILPATRICK, I am happy to state, is untrue.

Col. LANDRO, of the Seventh Michigan cavalry, has just come in from the front, and reports him uninjured.

The fight yesterday between Funkstown and Boonsboro, about six miles this side of Hagerstown, was a final success for us. Our cavalry and artillery attacked a large rebel force of cavalry and artillery, supported by infantry, and at first we had to fall back. Gen. BUFORD's cavalry brigade then dismounted, and Gen. BUFORD charged the rebels at the head of his brigade, driving the rebels out of the woods. Gen. KILPATRICK then charged them with two mounted regiments, and drove the rebels before him for six miles. Our loss was about 50 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was 100 killed and wounded, and 50 taken prisoners.

From the same source I have the following particulars of the latest cavalry operations. On Sunday Gen. KILPATRICK captured a rebel train at Monterey, a few miles west of Emmittsburgh, taking 1,876 prisoners, 179 of whom were commissioned officers. On the same day he had a brisk fight with the rebel Gen. STUART, at Smithsburgh, On Monday Gen. KILPATRICK made a dash at Hagerstown, and found the rebels there in strong force. He fell back, fighting bravely all the way to Williamsport, to join Gen. BUFORD. After a hard fight, the rebels attempted to get between BUFORD and KILPATRICK, but they finally formed a junction, and both divisions retired during the night. Our loss was not serious, considering the great force of the enemy and the desperate nature of the fighting.

The rebels have immense wagon trains parked at Williamsport, estimated as high as 2,000. They have no bridge across the river, and are using scow-boats in endeavoring to cross their trains and their plunder.

On Tuesday there was no fighting, and our cavalry came back to Boonsboro. Up to noon to-day, only slight skirmishing is going on between the armies.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 8.

The following incidents are not without interest at this time:

Capt. JAMES CLIVE, of the Third Indiana cavalry, on the 28th of June, the day Gen. MEADE assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, went into Heatherstown with eight men, and captured LEE's messenger and a guard of thirteen men, together with dispatches and a mail from Richmond.

On the 1st inst., accompanied by the dashing Capt. DAHLGREN and twenty men, Capt. CLIVE went to Greencastle and captured LEE's private orderly and his entire escort, who had very important dispatches from JEFF. DAVIS to Gen. LEE, together with orders to LEE's various Generals, muster and pay-rolls and other army matter. The most important of the papers was a letter from JEFF. DAVIS to LEE, and had a favorable effect upon the results which followed the battle of Gettysburgh.

The following are some of the points contained in the letter, which was dated Richmond, June 29. DAVIS feared his raid into Pennsylvania was a great mistake. It was an error to suppose that the Army of the Potomac had been so reduced by the discharge of the two years and nine months' men as to make victory an easy matter. The accessions to our army by new troops and militia were three times greater than our losses. These facts, when the expedition was planned, were unknown. It was utterly impossible to organize a reserve army at Culpepper, as LEE had suggested, owing to the fact that D. H. HILL's command had been largely reduced, reinforcing other points; and it was equally impossible to spare a single man from BEAUREGARD's command, Marcus were needed. JOHNSTON could not succeed against GRANT without them, and DAVIS had fears for the safety of Vicksburgh. DAVIS was sorry he could not forward money to LEE. The Quartermaster tells LEE that he cannot send him supplies and ordnance without horses, and the campaign must be abandoned unless animals are immediately sent to Virginia. LEE must also keep open a line of communication and retreat.

Other matters of interest are contained in the dispatches.

THOMAS FAULDING, of Greencastle, is spoken of in the highest terms by Capt. CLIVE as rendering him invaluable assistance, guiding the party by generally unknown routes through mountain passes and forests.

On the 6th inst., Capts. CLIVE and DAHLGREN, reinforced by 100 of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Lieuts. MORROW and WHITE, returned again to the rear of LEE's army at Greencastle, where they took 21 prisoners.

Forty-eight of the rebel cavalry came into town and called for the Burgess, in order to levy a contribution.

Capts. CLIVE and DAHLGREN were posted in the square, and a citizen told the rebels they would find the Burgesses there. A part of our men made a detour of a square, and at a given signal the rebels were assailed in front and rear, and the whole party was captured without the loss of a man on either side.

On another occasion the same day, near Greencastle, Capt. CLIVE, with eight men, charged upon and captured a rebel paymaster and his escort, and a considerable amount of Confederate funds. A supporting force near by was charged upon and driven toward Williamsport.

Following up these dashing exploits Capts. CLIVE and DAHLGREN hoved around the enemy's route, and on the 5th discovered the advance of the retreating rebel trains, making in the direction of the Potomac. This train consisted of from 500 to 600 wagons, belonging to EWELL and HILL. The vanguard was composed of 600 cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and a battery of artillery, waiting until the train had partly passed, and taking advantage of a defile, our officers dashed upon the train, stopping their force to work toward the front and rear at the same time.

They soldiers 150 wagons into the fields and then destroyed two guns and 200 prisoners.

Before completing all they desired to accomplish, the rebel cavalry suddenly attacked them. The guns and all the prisoners were recaptured, excepting twelve, whom our party took in the direct, closely pursued by the enemy. By the aid of friendly citizens, they escaped their pursuers, and made their way to Waynesborough, through which they passed, skillfully eluding the rebel pickets stationed there. They saw the burning train captured by Gen. KILPATRICK, and a portion of his force, which was engaging the enemy at the time.

They reached Hagerstown, and rested for the night, within sight of MEADE's forces; but the men and horses were too much worn down to attack him, or retire another foot. On the morning of the 6th they joined Gen. BUFORD at Boonsboro, having lost only four men, who were taken prisoners. It was impossible to bring off the captured horses, and these were turned over to the farmers, who had lost their own by LEE's soldiers.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 9—Midnight.

There is no news from the seat of war to-night. The telegraph wire towards Carlisle and Shippensburgh has not been in order since 11.30.

THE INVASION OF INDIANA.

Morgan in the State, with from Six to Eight Thousand Troops.

CAPTURE OF CORYDON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, July 9.

MORGAN's forces, of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, have crossed into Indiana and captured Corydon. Our forces are falling back. The rebels, it is supposed are marching on New-Albany and Jeffersonville, where large quantities of supplies are stored.

Troops are being organized throughout the State and sent forward as rapidly as possible. Business is entirely suspended here to-day. Citizens are forming companies for self-defence. One regiment has been raised since last night. It is reported that two citizens were killed at Corydon, when the rebels entered the town.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, July 9.

MORGAN is still in the vicinity of Corydon. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the State The militia are coming in rapidly under the call of the Governor for 50,000. They will be under arms and marching to the place of rendezvous in twenty-four hours. One Michigan regiment arrived to-night; another, and a battery of artillery are expected to-morrow. The determination is that MORGAN shall not escape. The border counties are under martial law.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 9.

Eleven rebel regiments, aggregating 4,000 men, with ten pieces of artillery, including two howitzers, passed the Ohio at Brandenburgh yesterday, and encamped last night near Corydon, Indiana, commanded by JOHN MORGAN and BASIL DUKE. MORGAN stated to several that his destination was Indianapolis, but this is not credited. There is considerable excitement at New-Albany, the inhabitants believing that MORGAN's forces are approaching there. On leaving Brandenburgh MORGAN burned the steamer *Alice Dean*, but gave up the *J. P. McCombs*, which arrived here this afternoon. A fire is now visible in the direction of New-Albany.

FROM HELENA AND VICKSBURGH.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 9.

The rebels have retired from Helena.

Gen. OGLESBY has just arrived from Memphis, and says that the terms of the capitulation of Vicksburgh were that enlisted men be paroled, while the commissioned officers be retained prisoners. PEMBERTON gives the number of men fit for duty at 12,000, and 6,000 in hospitals, but it is thought the number exceeds this 5,000 or 6,000.

Memorandum of Graves of Soldiers in front of Fort Hudson.

GEN. DWIGHT'S DIVISION.

E Carter. Co. D, 6th Mich.	N. Chattis, Co. H, 15th New-Hampshire.
M. Harman, Co. D, 6th Mich.	E. D. Aldrich, Co. F, 15th New-Hampshire.
C. W. Pierce, Co. D, 6th Michigan.	Sergt. F. Parker, Co. E, 15th New-Hampshire.
Lewis Banker, Co. C, 6th Michigan.	Francis Hilg, Co. D, 128th New-York.
O. K. Pomeroy, Co. B, 6th Michigan.	Robt. Van Valkenberg, Co. K, 128th New-York.
Corp. Geo. Atkinson, Co. K, 6th Michigan.	Jno. P. Low, (Poughkeepsie,) 128th New-York.
Lewis Borst, Co. K, 6th Michigan.	Milton Cutshaw, Co. K, 6th Michigan.
Nathan S. Shifield, Co. H, 26th C. V.	Jno. Thompson, Co. H, 128th New-York.
Jno. D. Lamprey, Co. I, 15th New-Hampshire.	J. W. Olivet, Co. F, 128th New-York.
B. F. Adams, Co. B, 15th New-Hampshire.	Jno. Hughes, Co. F, 128th New-York.
Jas. G. Morrison, (aged 28,) Londonderry, N. H., 15th New-Hampshire.	Member from Poncher, Co. A, 128th New-York.
	U. T. Co. E, 128th N. Y.
	J. T. M., 128th N. Y.

BURIED AT GEN. DWIGHT'S DIVISION HOSPITAL.

Corp. M. Cahill, of wounds received in assault, May 27, head, leg and arm, died May 30, Co. B, 165th N. Y.	A. Morse, Co. I, N. H.
	G. J. Lapton, died May 28, Co. I, N. H.
Lyman, Co. C, 165th New-York.	E. Crane Co. G, 6th Mich.
	L. Maloy, May 28, Co. G, 6th Michigan.

BURIED AT GEN. GROVER'S DIVISION HOSPITAL.

E. Iliff, died May 27, Co. B, 6th Michigan.	E. Bell, Co. E, 91st N. Y. S.
W. Wordon.	Jno Bell, died June 4, 76 14th New-Jersey.
A. M. Week, Co. A, 15th New-Hampshire.	Corp. E. Andrews, in action near Clinton, June 4, 1863, Co. B, 4th W. V.
C. P. Crandal, Co. B, 26th C. V.	E. S. Dampsin.
C. M. Geer, (May 29, 1863,) Co. F, 26th C. V.	J. J. Handford, died June 15, Co. G, 38th C. V.
Geo. Wilcox, right groin and head, Co. D, 165th N. Y.	G. W. Brinkley, died June 12, 1863, Co. D, 8th Ill. Cav.

The Recent Victories.

PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 9.

The meeting for prayer and thanksgiving for the recent victories, in Faneuil Hall at noon to-day, attracted an audience of some fifteen hundred. E. S. TOBEY presided. Prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. WARD. Selections of Scripture were read by Rev. Dr. PARKER, and remarks were made by Rev. Dr. STOWE, Chaplain of the 44th Massachusetts regiment, Rev. Dr. HAVEN, Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Fredericksburgh, Va., and others. A hymn was sung by the large audience, and the meeting was dismissed with the Doxology.

REJOICING IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, Thursday, July 9.

The city was grandly illuminated to-night, in honor of the recent victories. Among others, the buildings of the Newark Daily *Advertiser* and American Telegraph Company were elegantly decorated with Chinese lanterns and Union devices, and attracted great attention. The Newark Daily *Mercury* building was also handsomely illuminated. Bonfires were kindled, saluter fired, speeches and other demonstrations of rejoicing made, the whole with the finest effect. The people manifested great enthusiasm.

REJOICING IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, July 9.

The Loyal Union Leagues of this city fired one hundred guns last evening, in honor of the victory of the Federal arms.

They also held a meeting, at which several speeches were made, and would up matters by a general time of rejoicing.

Subsequent to the salute being fired, Capt. CRAPEN's battery, who fired it, were entertained at the residence of the patriotic citizen, C. C. HAVENS, Esq., where a very agreeable interchange of sentiment and congratulations took place.

Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward to Organize a New Regiment.

Yesterday evening, pursuant to a call made by His Honor Mayor OPDYKE and other prominent gentlemen, a large and influential meeting was held in the Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, to take the preliminary steps for the organization of a regiment, pursuant to the call of Gov. SEYMOUR for 30,000 militia.

The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, shortly after which James H. Cameron, Esq., called the meeting to order. He stated that they were called together to take means to go to the front, New-York to be alright as Pennsylvania was. [Applause.] They had met to form a regiment in the Ward, and he trusted every Ward in the City would soon have its own patriot corps. [Cheers.] The patriotic call and views of the Governor of the State should be responded, and he was sure they would be by every loyal citizen. [Applause.] Mr. TOMPKINS nominated by moving P. MARBURY take the chair, which was carried.

Mr. MARBURY, in taking the chair, made a few patriotic remarks. A. C. COWDIN and Capt. DERRICK acted as Secretaries. Mayor OPDYKE soon afterward entered the hall with other gentlemen, and was received with three cheers. The Mayor having here been requested to take a seat on the platform said:

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

I felt, as you all must have felt, that when invasion took place, the Governor did a very proper thing to forward regiments to repel the invaders. [Applause.] In doing so he left this great City without protection; but owing to a call made upon him by myself and others, he came forward to raise troops, not only to keep this City and State free from invasion, but from any attacks of foreign foes. The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the State, and the highest authority in the State, has most punctually coalesced in their views. [Applause.] He has seen Gen. MILLER, of the Governor's appointment, and he took the liveliest interest in the matter. [Applause.] They should come forward at once and enroll themselves, and even at this very meeting, as volunteers. Such an explanation he deemed necessary. [Loud cheers.]

WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., Esq., then proposed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Governor of the State has called for the organization of thirty regiments of Volunteers in this City and Brooklyn, to strengthen the local military force; and,

Whereas, It is eminently the duty of the Metropolis of the Union to maintain a high reputation for patriotic devotion to the National cause, and it is the wish and desire and proper that the City should be always in readiness for prompt and efficient military service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of seven be appointed to select some experienced military officer to commence at once the organization of a regiment in this Ward, he to have power to choose the subordinate officers who may be required to aid him in the work.

Resolved, further, That this meeting, constitute a Committee of the Whole, to aid in procuring the enrollment of volunteers for the Eighteenth Ward regiment.

The resolutions having been seconded by DAVID D. FIELD, Esq., in a brief and patriotic address, and being put, they were unanimously carried.

The following gentlemen were named as the Committee of Organization: Messrs. Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., George Opdyke, C. Godfrey Gunther, David Dudley Field, Edw. Cooper, J. M. Thompson, Nathaniel Hayden.

Some names were then enrolled, after which the meeting adjourned until next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee.

Gen. Meade's Compliments to Gen. Lee.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, July 9.

Thirty tons of ammunition passed over the New-Jersey Railroad to-day.

[Advertisement.]

The latest sensation novelties in the way of dress are the elegant Summer hats to be obtained of the unrivaled KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. These hats are of the lightest and most durable fabric, are made up in the latest Parisian style, and are articles of ornament as well as utility to every gentleman. Every possible style of hat known to the trade may be found at this establishment.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, contains Lord BEACONSFIELD, Dr. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Abby Petruskit, from Porto Cabello.—Misses. Antich, B. Antich, M. M. Antich, C. Napoleon, Capt. J M. Perry, late of schr. Masonic, E. B. Montanaler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 37 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon rises..12 30
SIGN WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 22 | Gov. Island . 4 11 | Hell Gate.. 5 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 9.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Honduras, Gregory, from a cruise eastward, after privateers.

Steamer Long Branch, Powers, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to Powers & Martin.

U. S. steamer Star of the South, Woodhull, from a cruise after privateers.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laura, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ruggles, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

U. S. steamer Ericsson, from a cruise in search of privateers.

Ship Haze, (of Mystic,) Holmes, Chamala, West Coast of Mexico March 21, with cotton, wood, etc. to Jas H. Mallory. Had very light weather the entire passage. May 16, lat. 55 56 S., lon. 63 15 W., signalised bark Petchelee, from Liverpool. May 22, lat. 47 01 S., lon. 45 37 W., saw ship B. F. Hoxie, Cray, for England. June 26, lat. 27 47 N., lon. 67 41, saw a steamer steering for Nassau, N. P. 5th inst., lat. 36 51, lon. 73 19, saw a bark Helen Augusta, McEwen, hence for Port-au-Prince, sent a boat on board and got the New-York papers to June 27th. June 18, lat. 8 10 N., lon. 42 48, picked up a life buoy, with the name Charles Hill painted on it; it had apparently been cut away.

Ship Portsmouth, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Tarlton, Leghorn May 7, passed Gibraltar 21st, with marble, rags, etc., to Fabbricotti Bros. June 2, lat. 42, lon. 66, was boarded by U. S. steamer Ericsson.

Ship Wisconsin, (of Liverpool,) Enes, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. and 346 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. and 480 passengers to Zerega & Co. June 16, lat. 41, lon 40 30, signalised ship Empire, hence for Liverpool. 6th inst., Montauk bearing N. 20 miles, signalised ship Harvest Queen, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Cuxhaven June 2, with mdse and 264 passengers to H. M. Sloman & Bdge. Passed the Shetland Islands June 8, crossed the Banks June 21, and saw a large number of icebergs; since then had fogs and light southeasterly winds.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Bark Argean, (of Providence,) Potter, New-Orleans June 15, with molasses to master. June 29, during a fog went on board Brigantine Beach, 3 miles north of Absecom Light, and was got off only 8, with but little damage, by the Underwriter's agent, and towed to the City by steamtug L. Boardman.

Bark Nord America, (Brem.,) Friedrich, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 263 passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co. 1st inst., lat 41 43, lon. 67, was boarded by the U. S. bark Ethan Allen, cruising for privateers; same day, was boarded by the U. S. steamer Honduras, also cruising for privateers.

Brig Kennebec, (of Bath,) Blair, St. Michaels, Azores, June 8, in ballast to Brockaway & Baker.

Brig Eliza B., (of Whitestable, Eng.,) Riches, Newcastle 31 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Mayer.

Brig Fortuna, (Dan.,) Breckwoldt, Curacoa June 20, with hides to Dovale & Co.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

RUBIA MILLS,

Nos. 389 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Packets, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PEACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

ALLEVIATOR, FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, tender feet, etc., 25 and 50 cents per box. For inflamed bunions, festered corns, inverted nails, etc., use Dr. Briggs' Curative. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail 50 cents and $1 per box. DR. J. BRIGGS, Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask:
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3681. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE

Lee's Army Massed on the Old Antietam Battle-Ground.

A Collision Probable at Any Moment.

A Brisk Artillery and Cavalry Fight Yesterday Morning.

WILLIAMSPORT IN OUR POSSESSION.

Both Sides of the River There Held by Our Forces.

Gen. Naglee with a Portion of Gen. Foster's Army in Command at Harper's Ferry.

Over 10,000 Rebel Wounded in Our Possession, Beside those Captured by Our Cavalry.

THE POTOMAC VERY HIGH

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The historic stream of Antietam has again been spanned by the echoes of cannon. A vigorous artillery and cavalry fight took place this morning over its waters, preparatory to the great expected conflict. The cavalry and artillery of Buford, aided by that of KILPATRICK on the left flank of the enemy, dislodged him last evening from the village of Boonsvole, on the road from Boonsboro to Hagerstown, driving him two miles beyond Beaver Creek. This morning the sharp skirmishing continued with equal success, until the enemy rested on strong positions near Funkstown. The artillery were then replaced by fresh batteries.

To detail the positions and locality of the corps would at this moment be improper. It is thought that the enemy will make a vigorous stand. To cross a portion of their forces would enable our army to attack with ease their rear, and they will probably resist, taking the chances of victory or disorganization.

The following are names of killed and wounded in the skirmishes of last night and this morning:

KILLED.

Silas H. White, 8th New-York cavalry.
Walter O. Kennedy, 3d Indiana cavalry.
John Slater, 9th New-York cavalry.
Geo. Townsend; 8th New-York cavalry.
George Pierson, 8th New-York cavalry.
Corp. Oliver, 6th New-York cavalry.

WOUNDED.

Henry M. Whitney, 1st U. S. cavalry—foot.
Sergt. John Larkin, 6th New-York—thigh.
Rudolph Crommelin, 2d U. S.—mouth.
August Folier, 12th Illinois—face.
Benjamin Spriggie, 17th Pennsylvania—foot.
G. W. Casler, 1st United States—foot.
J. G. Desold, 8th Illinois—seriously.
William Allen, 6th Illinois—slightly.
J. E. Ayres, 8th New-York—slightly.
John Sherwood, 5th United States—face.
E. A. Miner, 8th New-York—slightly.
Josiah Daley, 3d Indiana—thigh.
Thomas Strouse, 8th New-York—leg.
William H. Decker, 8th New-York—thigh.
William W. Davis, 12th Illinois—hip.
Marcus M. Rice, 1st Vermont—slightly.
John Burkard, 2d United States—head.
Hy. Williams, 2d United States—head,
M. Marks, 2d United States—knee.
Capt. V. S. Smith, 8th New-York—slightly.
Rudolph Kremmeling, 2d United States—mouth.
Patrick Harman, 2d United States artillery.
Sam. McCann, 1st United States cavalry—head.
W. V. Marfield, 2d U. S. cavalry—side and arm.
Captain Low, 1st U. S. cavalry—slightly.
Lieutenant Trimble, 1st U. S. cavalry—slightly.
Lieutenant Jerome, Signal Corps—very slightly.

To these may be added:

Mr. Paul, Correspondent of *The Times*, wounded very slightly.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10—10:30 P. M.

Citizens residing near Edwards' Ferry and Conrad's Ferry, report the Potomac to have risen six feet at those points. Those competent to judge say it will take five or six days for the river to regain its usual level, even if no more rain should fall.

A telegram received here to-day from Medical Inspector VOLLUM, at Gettysburgh, states that the number of rebel wounded thus far known to be in our hands is *over ten thousand*, not including those wounded captured by our cavalry.

Six thousand of our wounded have already been sent to northern hospitals. Dr. SMITH, Acting Assistant Surgeon-General, this morning sent large supplies of necessaries and comforts to Frederick for the use of our wounded. Surgeon-General QUACKENBOSS, of New-York, accompanied by A. S. LATHAM, of Albany, left here this morning for the battle-field, to look after the New-York wounded. An officer just returned from the army reports that our forces occupy Williamsport, and hold the opposite bank of the river. The rebels occupy the old Antietam battle-ground. A battle there is imminent.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9.

From letters recently received here, it appears that, on Friday last, it was ascertained by Gen. MEADE that Gen. STUART was preparing to make one of his customary raids on our rear, to cut off our trains and prevent communication with Westminster, Baltimore and Washington.

Gen. GREGG, with his cavalry division, was ordered to advance from our extreme right and intercept him. Taking two brigades and a battery, he proceeded to accomplish his mission, and met STUART about two miles from our lines, already on his way to execute his design.

Gen. GREGG charged the rebels and was at first repulsed. He rallied his men and charged again and routed STUART's forces, who left his dead and wounded on the ground in their hasty retreat. Among the killed were two rebel Majors. Our loss was from 30 to 40 killed and 110 wounded. Artillery was used on both sides.

Another letter from headquarters says that Gen. MEADE's movements are very energetic, and he may decide to cross the river in pursuit of the rebels should they escape from this side.

The rebels have sent over the river cattle, horses, wagons with plunder, etc.

It is represented that some Union prisoners have been placed in charge of Gen. IMBODEN, and sent up the river, to cross probably at Hancock.

Early on the morning of the 6th inst., two gentlemen from Pleasant Valley, near Harper's Ferry, arrived at *Frederick*, and reported that the rebels had been busily employed in carrying over the river the grain and other articles left there in the hasty evacuation of that point a few days ago.

The rebels afterward visited the farm-houses in Pleasant Valley, to procure horses and search the premises of citizens; but on learning that a body of our troops were approaching, they hastily encamped.

The rebel spy RICHARDSON, recently executed by hanging, was well known in the army as a peddler of books, stationery, etc., and had been in the various camps for a long time.

Two other spies were arrested, but their execution has been delayed in consequence of one (a negro) having promised to make important disclosures. A fourth is now in one of our camps under strict surveillance.

The wheat-fields in Frederick and the adjoining counties are yielding an abundant harvest.

There is great rejoicing among the farmers in consequence of the rebels having been foiled in their plans to harvest the crops on "Confederate" account.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 10.

News from Williamsport shows that the rebels have lost two out of three ferry-boats by the late high water. Very little of their transportation had reached the Virginia shore, but the most of their wounded have got over.

The report from Gen. SMITH's advance states there is no material change in the position of Gen. LEE's troops from yesterday. It is not believed that LEE will attempt to defend the line of Antietam Creek, but has concentrated his army near Hagerstown, where he will, without doubt, await an attack.

Stragglers and deserters from LEE's army still continue to arrive in large numbers. LEE's headquarters are still at Hagerstown.

TROOPS FROM GEN. FOSTER.

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 9.

Upon Gen. NAGLEE reporting at headquarters with troops from Gen. FOSTER's North Carolina command, Gen. MEADE immediately assigned him to a command at Harper's Ferry.

PRISONERS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 10.

About 2,500 prisoners have arrived in the last few hours by the Northern Central Railroad.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Midnight, Monday, July 6, 1863.
BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6—11 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Schofield, Commanding the Department of the Missouri, St. Louis:

The three days' battles of Major-Gen. MEADE, at Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, have resulted in a complete and unequivocal victory. The defeated rebel forces under LEE are in full retreat, and will be properly pursued. The details of these battles have not been received, but enough is known to justify the announcement of a complete and decided victory by the Army of the Potomac under Gen. MEADE.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

TROOPS FOR HARRISBURGH.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, July 10.

Capt. JOSEPH A. YARD left this city this evening with a company of 64 men for Harrisburgh. This is the fourth company Trenton has sent to Pennsylvania.

GEN. MEADE'S PLATFORM.

Gen. MEADE addressed a letter to the officers of the Loyal League of New-York in April last, in response to an invitation to attend the mass meeting in Union square.

Being then in command of the Fifth army corps, he was, of course, unable to accept the invitation, but in expressing his regrets, he improved the occasion to record his earnest sympathy with the Association, saying that he cordially subscribed to its cardinal principles, and it would have afforded him much pleasure to cooperate with them in giving public expression of the same. He then goes on to say:

My views, which you ask for, are very brief and simple. They are, that it is and should be the undoubting and unhesitating duty of every citizen of the Republic to give his whole energies and to contribute all the means in his power to the determined prosecution of the war, until the integrity of the Government is reestablished and its supremacy acknowledged. Deprecating as useless all discussion as to the cause of the war, the fact of its existence and the necessity for its continuance should alone occupy us. For its successful prosecution and termination, I am clearly of the opinion there is only required union and harmony among ourselves, and the bringing to bear men and means proportionate to the power and resources of the country.

For the purpose of securing union and harmony, I know of no measure better calculated than the organization of your National Loyal League. Its broad and simple platform is one to which citizens of all parties can readily subscribe; and I have no doubt its effects will be most salutary in proving to those who are in arms to subvert the Government, that whatever differences of opinion may exist on minor points, upon the main point of there being but one Government and one flag, we are determined and united. I have the honor to be, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Secretary of Loyal National League, New-York.

GEN. FARNSWORTH.

Gen. FARNSWORTH, who fell in the late battle before Gettysburgh, last week, was not Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, of the Second Congressional District of Illinois. The later officer was disabled during the campaign on the Peninsula, while making a gallant charge. It was for this that he received the commissions of Gens. BURNS and SUMNER, and was appointed Brigadier-General. But the injury was so serious as to impair permanently his health; and being unwilling to receive pay and emoluments when not performing duty, he resigned his commission some time since. He was in this City last week, but was confined to his room all the while, and I fear will never again regain his health. J. B. M.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 9.

Arrived steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama; ship *Chapin*, from Boston. Sailed, ship *Napier*, for Liverpool, with 33,000 sacks of wheat.

The markets are quiet and prices unsettled, on account of the fluctuations and the uncertainty of the future value of gold and rates of exchange. Butter received per to-day's steamer sold at 30c. Increased inquiry for wool to ship East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 9.

The two wings of the Democratic State Convention at Sacramento are endeavoring to make a platform upon which all can unite.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of the Battle at Gettysburgh.

A Dispatch Worthy of Baron Munchausen.

The National Army One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Strong.

An Overwhelming Rebel Victory---40,000 Prisoners Captured.

Gen. Grant "Feeling the Pressure of Johnston's Iron Hand."

MOVEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 10.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Wednesday, July 8, contains a leader on the battle of Gettysburgh. It says:

"We feel as well assured that Gen. LEE, if he has met the enemy in a pitched battle, has inflicted a terrible defeat upon them, as we do that we are living, breathing, sentient beings."

The *Dispatch* then alludes to a telegraphic dispatch announcing a great battle being fought on Sunday last, in which the Yankees were whipped with a loss of 60,000 men, and winds up as follows:

"We already begin to see glimpses of peace if this telegram only prove half true. But let us have no peace which we do not dictate ourselves."

The *Dispatch* contains but one short editorial on Vicksburgh, which is as follows:

"It is evident that GRANT begins to feel the pressure of the iron hand which JOHNSTON has cast around him. Everything now depends on skill and valor, and in these qualities we have always been the master of the Yankees."

The following telegrams are also from the *Dispatch*. They are decidedly rich when the facts are taken into consideration:

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 6.

On Saturday night our centre fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Gens. EWELL and LONGSTREET flanked the enemy and gained the heights. A general fight ensued yesterday, in which the enemy were routed and LEE captured 40,000 prisoners, according to all accounts. Gen. KEMPER was killed. There is fighting at Williamsport, between IMBODEN's cavalry and several regiments of infantry, and a division of Yankee cavalry under PLEASANTON.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Monday, July 6.

The latest, which seems to be reliable, is that the fight was continued on Sunday, and was the bloodiest of the war. Gen. HILL fell back in the centre, causing the enemy to believe that he was retreating. The enemy upon this advanced. Then EWELL and LONGSTREET advanced their right and left wings, surrounding the enemy. We then took the heights for which we have been contending, and captured 40,000 prisoners. They refused to be paroled. Gen. PICKETT's division is now guarding the prisoners to Martinsburgh.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 8th inst., has received the following account of the battle of Gettysburgh:

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Our loss is estimated at 10,000 at the battle of Gettysburgh. Between three and four thousand of our wounded arrived at Winchester, July 7. Gens. ARMISTEAD, BARKSDALE, GARNETT and KEMPER are killed. Gens. SCALES, PENDER, JONES, HETH, ANDERSON, HAMPTON and HOOD, are wounded. The Yankee army is estimated at 175,000 men. The fighting lasted four days and is regarded as the severest of the war, and the slaughter unprecedented. The enemy are said to have fought well. We captured 40,000 prisoners.

The following items are taken from the *Dispatch* of the 8th inst.:

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Tuesday, July 7.

Letters from reliable sources, dated Winston last night, say that a courier who has just arrived reports an engagement progressing between the retreating enemy and our forces near Free Bridge. It is supposed that the enemy are cut off.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, July 7

The House has been debating the Militia bill all day. No final action taken.

The Senate has passed the bill to punish the aiders and abetters of desertion.

FROM VICKSBURGH AND VICINITY.

BOLTON STATION, *Via* JACKSON, Miss., Sunday, July 5.

Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the Yankee cavalry crossed the Big Black at Birdsong's Ferry, and advanced into the interior, but were promptly met by WADDELL's brigade, and driven back across the river.

A courier, just in from Edwards' Depot, says the entire command of Gen. OSTERHAUS crossed the Big Black near that place last night. If so we will have warm work to-day. GRANT is evidently feeling very uneasy in regard to events transpiring in his rear. There was very little firing at Vicksburgh yesterday.

[NOTE—I send the above to show how little they knew at Jackson on the 5th, what had really occurred at Vicksburgh on the 4th.—REPORTER.]

REPORTS FROM NATCHEZ.

NATCHEZ, July 4, *Via* MOBILE July 5.

The crops at Oyska and Brookhaven were uninjured by the Yankees in their late raid.

The Federal ram *Pittsburgh* and a gunboat passed up this morning. The former was disabled, working only one wheel.

A commissary from the trans-Mississippi Department says that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are well provisioned.

Gen. LAMAR, of Texas, says that Gens. SMITH and MAGRUDER are fast augmenting their armies.

Gen. TAYLOR has captured many Yankee planters and overseers, and will hold them as hostages for the return of the one hundred and more captured and held by BANKS upon the charge of shooting Mr. DIXON.

TAYLOR holds all the Southerners as prisoners who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government.

THE RAIDS IN ALABAMA.

The Huntsville *Advocate*, of the 17th, publishes a detailed report made to Gen. RODDY by W. H. JARMAN, of Leighton, Ala., showing the damage committed by the National forces in their raids between Big Bear Creek and Town Creek in April last. The total amount of loss inflicted upon the rebels is given at $1,867,000.

OUR FORCES ON THE PENINSULA.

The *Dispatch* says, speaking editorially of the movements around Richmond:

"The only information we have of the enemy's movements north of this city is that brought by the trains over the Fredericksburgh Road, which arrived last night for the first time for nearly a week past. They report that they could hear nothing of the Yankees at the Hanover Junction or at the South Anna Bridge, and that the roads, the Central and Fredericksburgh, are now unobstructed.

A citizen of King William County, who has been exiled from his home since its occupation by the band of marauders under DIX, went on a scout to that county on Monday last and obtained some interesting particulars of the whereabouts and movements of the Yankee army of plunderers. His statement is that their headquarters are at Mangohick Church, and that their squads of thieves are scattered throughout the country, taking whatever they can find, and destroying whatever is not convenient for them to remove. They are also endeavoring to incite the negroes to insurrection, promising to make them officers in company organizations as a temptation to them to quit their masters. The gentleman to whom we allude left at that time one of his own negro men had been tendered the command of a company as an inducement to quit his home. The negroes under these inducements are said to be very incendiary, and some are even boasting of their freedom and ability to maintain it."

PRESENT IN THE JAMES.

There is nothing of special interest in the local columns of the *Dispatch*, except an account of a heavy freshet in the James River. Nearly all the cellars on Main-street, opposite the market, are full of water.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 6th instant, contains some items of interest.

The *Whig* discredits entirely the Federal reports of a rebel reverse in Pennsylvania, insisting that from "the subdued tone" of our dispatches it is evident we have been "very seriously worsted." In another place the *Whig* facetiously calls the rebel offensive movement "a little summer tour of the boys into Maryland and Pennsylvania;" and adds that Richmond having been compelled, in the absence of troops, to defend herself, has "shown her teeth" in true martial style. Upon this point it continues:

RICHMOND SHOWING HER TEETH.

A party of Yankee rapscallions, hearing of her unprotected condition, have crept up to the White House with the intention of insulting and robbing her. They don't know the old lady. Her quick ear caught the sound of their fumbling and fooling around her back yard, and being unwilling to part with her babies and niggers, besides having her meat-house broken open, she has bared her arm, caught up the broomstick and poker, and goes forth to meet the villains at the garden palings and knock them on the head. We saw her when she went out. She looked very unlike the quiet and genteel dame whom we have known for some years past. We may be mistaken, but the indications were that she had so far lost her temper that she intended to fight. Her teeth were set, her eye flashed, her nostrils were dilated, her brow was frowning. She looked glorious in her anger. In fact, she looked dangerous. We make no predictions, but we are really very much afraid that if the robbers don't go away she will hurt somebody.

MORALS IN RICHMOND.

The *Whig* upon another subject, is less facetious:

"Under the new policy of granting licenses indiscriminately to all who apply, a great number of drinking-houses have been established, in the evident detriment of public morals. They spring up like mushrooms in every corner, and in places where their presence is offensive, to the refined portions of the community. It is even proposed to establish one on Governor-street, in the room formerly occupied by the High Constable. This street is much used by ladies, and one of the most quiet in the city."

THE FAMILY OF GEN. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

The *Whig* says that Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW has issued an appeal for aid to the family of Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who are in distress and destitution.

GEN. HOOKER.

The *Whig* has an article on Gen. HOOKER, from which we extract the following:

"A distinguished gentleman of the South had occasion some years ago to spend four months in the saddle on the Pacific coast. His business being of a public character, he was assigned a cavalry escort of 25 men, under charge of two United States officers. Those two officers happened to be HOOKER and STONEMAN, the one now commanding the finest army on the planet, and the other at the head of all the cavalry in that army. With these officers he spent every hour of every day for the four months, and slept by their side on the grass at night. He necessarily came to know them about as well as it is possible for one person to know another. Mentioning the circumstance to us, he said of STONEMAN, that he was never more thoroughly convinced of anything connected with personal character than that he was a coward—an errant coward. HOOKER he readily discovered to be a vain, conceited, pretentious, boastful fellow, of moderate capacity and astonishly ignorant. He had never seen a person of the education implied by graduating at West Point whose general information and scholarship were so limited. He knew nothing of the literature and history even of his own profession—of famous wars, campaigns and battles, ancient or modern, or of the most noted commanders or strategists. But he pretended to know everything, and always insisted that there was a better way of doing anything than the way in which it had been done or was proposed to be done. Not long after this excursion HOOKER resigned his commission in the army, and fell into such disreputable ways of life in San Francisco that the gentleman to whom we refer ceased to recognize him as an acquaintance."

THE REBELS AND ENGLAND.

The *Whig* has no hopes of help from Great Britain. In the course of a long article, after speaking of the hopes of British interference which were at first entertained, it says:

"The proportion of Confederates who could, until very recently, have been made to believe that English animosity to the South was so bitter as to override law, treaty stipulations, common justice and humanity, was as one to one million. Two years have produced a vast change. Admiration for England has died out utterly; respect is fast disappearing. With the facts before them, the people of the South are compelled to believe that the Government of Great Britain is hostile to them, and that the people of Great Britain, though aware of this hostility, prefer the Administration of Lord PALMERSTON to any other."

THE REBEL HOPES IN THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

A letter from a rebel officer in LEE's army, written at Williamsport, June 28, and published in the *Whig*, says:

"You may rely upon it that the deeds of this campaign will transcend in glory those of all others previous. Gen. LEE and his Lieutenants are said to be in a high flow of spirits.

The demonstrations favorable to us in Williamsport utterly astonished me. I was here in the Maryland campaign of last year. Then every house was shut, every door and window closed, and the place seemed possessed by solitude; but this evening the streets were literally lined with ladies and many men, who shouted and cheered and waved their handkerchiefs to every Confederate that passed.

You can form no idea of the immense droves of cattle and horses that are being sent to the rear from our advanced forces in Pennsylvania. The supplies in this country are represented to be nearly inexhaustible."

REBEL NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

A CASE OF RETALIATION.

Two National Officers to be Shot for Two Rebel Officers Executed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 7, says:

"In the Libbey Prison yesterday, by order of Gen. WINDER, the Captains among the Yankee prisoners drew lots for two of their number to be shot, in retaliation for the shooting of Capts. WIRTZ F. COLLINS and T. J. McGRAW, by Gen. BURNSIDE, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 16th of May last.

The prisoners were assembled in a room at 12 o'clock, by Capt. TURNER, the commandant of the prison, and after being formed in a hollow square around a table, were informed of the order of Gen. WINDER. Slips of paper, each containing the name of one of the officers present, was carefully folded up and deposited on the table. Capt. TURNER then informed the men that they might select whom they pleased to draw the numbers, and the first two names drawn would be shot in cold blood.

The only information we have of the casting lots is from the statement of Lieut. [illegible] of the 115th New York regiment, who was one of the officers present. He says that the scene was one of almost deathlike silence. The first ballot drawn contained the name of Capt. HENRY WASHINGTON RAWLINS, of the First New-Jersey cavalry; the second that of Capt. JOHN FLEVY, of the First-first Indiana Volunteers. The day of their execution has not yet been fixed."

NEWS FROM GEN. LEE.

The *Dispatch* also has the following:

MARTINSBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

Gen. LEE defeated the enemy in the battle of Friday last, but we lost 4,000 prisoners. Gen. ARMISTEAD, of Mississippi, and Gen. GARNETT, of Virginia, were killed. Gen. HOOD, of Texas, was wounded.

THE PRESS DISPATCH.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Sunday, July 5—6 P. M.

On Saturday Gen. LEE had changed his front, and occupied the ground he drove the enemy from on the 1st and 2d. His rebel army is in excellent spirits and master of the situation. Gens. PARSON and PAXTON are wounded; Col. AVERY, of North Carolina, is killed and Gens. ARMISTEAD and PARKER wounded. Several wagons are recaptured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MARTINSBURGH, Monday, July 6.

Reports, to-day, all concur that there was a heavy fight yesterday, in which we defeated the enemy and drove him three miles. A vast number of prisoners are reported taken by Gen. LEE. The prisoners are on their way to Richmond via this place. This has been the bloodiest battle of the war. Our loss is very great.

The Yankee cavalry injured the pontoon bridges at Falling Waters, several miles from this place, today, and captured three wagons.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday July 6.

Some excitement was occasioned, yesterday, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at Warsaw. It is rumored that the enemy has gone back toward Newbern, but nothing is certain.

Gov. VANCE addressed the people at the Courthouse, this morning. All the citizens are being enrolled for the defence of the city in emergency.

VICKSBURGH.

The *Dispatch* also says:

"The indications are that Gen. JOHNSTON is at last making a move on the rear of GRANT's army. We have great hopes from that quarter; and as KIRBY SMITH and PRICE can pour in men from the other shore at pleasure, it seems that our hopes are not without foundation. We look for stirring news from the South very shortly."

REBEL NEWS VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 9.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived at 8 o'clock last evening from City Point, with 1,420 prisoners, in charge of Maj. MULFORD, and proceeded to Annapolis City this morning.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of July 8 has the following:

NATCHEZ, Saturday, July 4.

Gens. SMITH and MAGRUDER are fast augmenting their army.

Seventeen hundred Yankee prisoners left Belle Isle yesterday, 7th, for the flag-of-truce boat at City Point.

Fifty-four Yankee prisoners arrived from the Southwest last evening.

The Savannah *Republican* says that President DAVIS backs the power to appreciate military genius of the highest order. While he entrusts the management of our armies to such Generals as LEE, BEAUREGARD, SUMNER, HOWES, BRAGG, LONGSTREET, and HILL, he fails to perceive that there is military genius of the highest order wasting in inglorious activity; that these men, in private life, who could have brought this war to a close, perhaps in a single campaign. Men of military science would have raised the siege of Vicksburgh, driven the Yankees from our soil, hung ABE LINCOLN and SEWARD, captured the Cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, and dictated terms of peace from the top of Bunker Hill Monument. Why has not President DAVIS availed himself of this indigenous military genius?

THE REBEL "PEACE" MOVEMENT.

We find the following editorial article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th, which reached us late last night:

"Gen. LEE, our High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary for conclusion of a peace, is proceeding well enough with his beneficent mission. His Olive Branch is blossoming, and will bear wholesome fruit. His negotiations, entered upon so suspiciously, to bring about that sweet and tender reconciliation which is now surely coming, have already advanced a long stride; and utter fright and dismay, the only frame of mind in which thoughts of peace can soften the Yankee nature, now smile graciously upon the deluge of blood, and prepare the way for the Dove to bring her green spray into our Ark. JOHNSTON, and our other Peace Commissioners in the Southwest, are also diligent in their mission of love. Weary eyes, long dimmed by the red haze of slaughter, begin, indeed, to see at last the dawn of a glorious day; and the nation will soon awake from that spectre-haunted night of blood.

Peace was always impossible to us, save on the terms of conquering it; *and conquering it in the enemy's country*. After long endurance, hesitation and delay, that truth came to be recognized at length. The policy of standing always on the defensive—leaving the enemy free to dart in upon our country at a thousand unprotected points, and ravage our people at discretion—waiting to see how much of *our* sufferings the Yankee could feel it in his heart to endure, was not found to answer—there seemed no limit, in that direction, to his endurance—nor to ours; and the war, on that system, must have lasted forty years. If peace had ever come to us by that method, it must have been a peace altogether to our disadvantage—we should have had no hostile cities nor strong places to give in exchange for those towns and forts of ours now in the enemy's hands; and there could have been no motive for our enemies to make us a gratuitous surrender and restitution. What sort of a peace, then, what sort of independence, would that have been, with so many of our harbors closed up by the grinning batteries of a jealous and greedy foe! By that way there was no real chance of peace at all, for the Confederates never, never could have laid down their arms, while a foot of their soil or a fort in their waters was held against them.

Gen. LEE's magnificent victory at Gettysburgh has, doubtless, cost us very dear, as many of us will know too well when the sad details come in. At present we have only the grand and glorious result—the greatest army of the Yankee nation swept away, trampled under foot, and all but annihilated upon its own soil—the best part of Pennsylvania laid under contribution to sustain our army, and, in some small measure, make good our heavy losses; the second city on the continent open to our armies, and already reckoning up the number of millions it must pay to ransom it from pillage and conflagration; our own City of Baltimore waiting its deliverance with a passionate but secret joy; and Washington, that foul den of thieves, expecting the righteous vengeance of Heaven for the hideous crimes that have been done within its walls. In Philadelphia, how the Quakers quake this day! In Washington, how the whole brood of LINCOLN and his rascal ministers turn pale—how their knees smite together, as they hear from afar off the roar of their grand Army of the Potomac sailed back in bloody rout and dismay, and see dashing through their guilty dreams the avenging bayonets of those they dared to call "rebels!" Has it does their monstrous crime weigh heavy on their souls to-day? Mingling with the cheers that greeted the sweet perorations of their Fourth-of-July "orators of the day," do their ears hear the wail of the homeless and the fatherless whose houses they have lain in ashes, whose pride and strength they have laid low in the graves of a hundred battle-fields? Yes, they begin to feel that they were in the wrong; that there was some mistake somewhere; and for the first time they pray for peace.

But this is only their first lesson. It is probable that our Peace Commissioners will have yet several other such to administer, before the enemy shall be perfectly satisfied that there is no possible peace for him until he withdraws every soldier from the soil of every State, including Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, and yield up to their lawful owners every negro and fort he holds all around our borders. *Cincinnati, for example, would, we are assured, learn well.* It is the enlightened metropolis of strychnine whisky, the Queen City of fat pork, peopled by an God-abandoned race of Yankees as ever defiled a flag. Our troops have now got a taste of Northern viands, and their long healthy appetite gnaws by what it feeds on. Ohio also has silver and gold, and towns to ransom, and fertile plains to waste of fields and herds. As they *will* have war, let them; have their fill of it, and that in its highest perfection and widest development. So, and not otherwise, will Peace spread her white wings, and cover all the land as the waters cover the sea.

We are only at the beginning of our peace movement, and other such diplomatic proposals as that at Gettysburgh will yet have to be formulated before the end comes. We shall with joy the inauguration of the new era, the opening of the true path to freedom and to peace. We are powder mad over here, our chemical arsenal on the Hillsborough Road, at which it is the highest pride to work, the hive in reaping of the grapes of wrath longer than ever in the history of the world. Every day and night the fiery liquid runs off in red streams from the furnaces, and the whole air is redolent of the fumes of nitre. Our people are opposed to anything else than a peace honorable to themselves, and they will have it, or perish in the struggle.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Advices from Port Hudson to the 2d inst.

The Third Assault Not Yet Made, but Expected Immediately.

Review of the Storming Party by Gen. Banks.

Demonstrations of Rebel Cavalry in Our Rear.

CAPTURE OF GEN. NEAL DOW AND STAFF.

Donaldsonville Evacuated by Our Forces.

Apprehensions of a Rear Attack on New-Orleans.

The United States mail steamer *George Washington*, from New-Orleans on the 4th inst., five days and seventeen hours from the Southwest Pass, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings our Port Hudson correspondence to the 3d inst., and our New-Orleans correspondence to the date of sailing.

Major FOWLER, of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers, had died in the St. James Hospital, and been buried with military honors.

During the late attack on Donaldsonville by the rebels, the recently captured steamer *Princess Royal*, commanded by Commander WOOLSEY, was engaged for the first time. She rendered valuable assistance to our land forces, and, together with the *Winona* and *Kinsac*, which vessels came up afterwards, greatly accelerated the retreat of the assailants, and added to their loss. The effect of the shells thrown from the three vessels among the retreating rebels is described by an eye witness as terrible. The *Princess Royal* had one killed and wounded. No casualties on the *Kinsac* or *Winona*.

We are indebted to purser ALLEN, of the *George Washington*, for files of New-Orleans papers, passenger lists and other attentions.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

All Ripe for Execution—The Port Hudson Herald—Review of Storming Party—Immediate Attack Probable—Rebel Depredations—Capture of Gen. Dow and Staff—Sharp Engagement—Col. Birge's Regiment—Another Rebel Diary—The Attack on Donaldsonville.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS EXPOSA, PORT HUDSON, Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

I am sorry to be reminded, by the date of my letter, that the month of June has rolled by without seeing me in possession of Port Hudson.

What we are now waiting for before making the final assault, I cannot imagine, for we have already brought our approaches so close to the enemy's trenches that they actually fling old bottles, rusty bayonets, pieces of broken shell and other missiles, by hand, among our men; and they not only call out and converse with each other, from behind their respective defences, but have frequently flung exchange newspapers among each other.

THE PORT HUDSON HERALD.

I got yesterday a sight of a little sheet published in Port Hudson and printed only on one side, called the *Herald*. It was, of course, full of everything that could give courage to the men in their desperate condition, and spoke of Gen. BANKS and his army just as men so situated could be expected to speak. I send you the paper as a Southern curiosity.

REVIEW OF STORMING PARTY.

Gen. BANKS, yesterday, had a grand review of the storming party, under the gallant Col. H. W. BIRGE, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, near the sugar plantation of Col. CHAMBERS. The men all appeared in the highest health and spirits, and the Commanding General, having drawn them up, addressed them in a few terse, soul-stirring words. He pointed out to them the arduous but noble duty that had devolved upon them; the claims they would have upon the gratitude of their country for their heroic exertions; praised them for their doings in the past, and told them that, by God's blessing, through their aid, the old flag would proudly wave over Port Hudson before the 4th July, which we would celebrate within these stubborn ramparts; and then go on to our gallant brethren at Vicksburgh." The speech was received with the utmost enthusiasm by all the brave men surrounding him.

IMMEDIATE ATTACK PROBABLE.

All this will go to show that the grand assault cannot be delayed many days, and may not be many hours. I rejoice at this, for, although the behavior of the enemy in the surrounding country is not of a nature to excite the fears of any one, their recent insolent manifestations are certainly quite enough to show us that we have no time to lose in turning our attention to them, and that every hour which rolls over—now that we are fully prepared—is a gain to them, and a loss to us.

REBEL DEPREDATIONS.

Among the more recent signs of vitality among the rebels in our neighborhood, I may mention that last night, while at Gen. BANKS' headquarters, a remarkably intelligent negro boy came in, and brought the information that he saw a body of about 200 of LEE's cavalry ride off from their position on the Clinton road, with the avowed intention of going to make a raid on Baton Rouge. I was present at the whole cross-questioning by Gen. GERMAIN and his Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut. WOODRUFF, also Gen. DWIGHT and others; and I confess that my unmilitary ears would have been far more impressed with the entire truth of the boy's statement if the conviction among my superior military judges did not seem to lean to the idea that the boy had been sent among us to create a fright, while the enemy made a demonstration in some other, perhaps nearer—quarter. At any rate, our officers learn enough to put them on the qui vive for either horn of the dilemma; and if the enemy appear in force, which is unlikely, with such men as GARRISON and GERMAIN on the look out for them, I think they will be disappointed.

Yesterday morning, at early dawn, a messenger brought to Gen. BANKS' headquarters the news that Gen. NEAL DOW and Staff were captured the night before, while at Clinton, by a force of rebel cavalry. The news was brought by a negro, who saw the capture. The party consisted of Gen. DOW, Col. BIRGE, Lieut. HOLMES, Lieut. HOWARD, Lieut. CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. MORRIS, Lieut. HOWE, Lieut. BRADLEY, Lieut. BRADFORD

band of guerrillas, while leisurely returning to the house of a Mrs. Cass, a "*Union*" lady in this immediate neighborhood, who has a husband and two or three relatives in the rebel army. Gen. Dow, who was wounded in the last attack of the 14th, had received leave of absence, and was supposed at headquarters itself—so I am informed at least—to have been long since on his way home.

Instead of this he had remained here sick, and was residing, I believe, at the house of Mrs. Cass, when the guerrillas came upon him, and he found himself literally "*cooped*."

There is more sober truth and meaning about this little attempt at a *jeu d'esprit* than may at first occur to the reader. We're on all sides surrounded by precisely just such charming and innocent cages to entrap our too-confiding military commanders, not only here but wherever we have had an army since the war began, with very few and extraordinary exceptions.

To distrust the loyalty and devotion to the Union cause of any ladies having husbands and brothers in the rebel army; to suspect them of harboring and aiding rebel Captains, who pass backward and forward right through our lines, in carrying dispatches between JOHNSTON and GARDNER; to even hint that it would be only a wholesome precaution to see the houses of such fair "Unionists" searched from top to bottom, in case of there being arms concealed anywhere!—to go still further and assert, as some monsters very broadly do, that "Unionists" of such a stamp, male or female, have no right to, even decent usage at all during the war, but should be politely escorted to their rebel homes—(Dixie! oh horrible! this is warring upon women and children; this is not "*chivalry*." No!—the real way becoming loyal soldiers in this desperate struggle of their nation, is to forget how Northern ladies have been treated in the South by Southern gentlemen; to put implicit faith in these "loyal" wives of disloyal husbands; to put our sentinels to stand guard over their property, and under no circumstances to hunt up any stray chickens that a hungry Yankee may have knocked on the head by the road side; to let them harbor our enemies to gobble up a Brigadier-General and his Staff now and then, by way of pastime, &c. Anything short of this is not what your West Pointers call chivalry; it is—in the opinion of too many with great shoulder straps—uncivilized warfare upon our "erring brethren," and brutal abolition fanaticism. Thus we go on—like good old Dame Partington—sweeping back the ocean-tide of rebellion with the broom of "conservatism."

We had just heard of Gen. Dow, when the old Uncle who comes daily to supply us with fresh water, drawn in a cart from some distance, gave us the gratifying intelligence that the guerrillas were hovering so near his supply that he was afraid to go there any more. All this, I hope, will have one good effect: to cause an *immediate* advance on the works; and if that is done with anything like energy, Port Hudson *must* fall. No one will be more delighted at such a result than the unhappy wretches confined inside—excepting their few leaders.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT.

Night before last, (Monday, the 29th,) at about 8 o'clock, a tremendous cannonading commenced, accompanied by volleys of musketry, which so affrighted the "dull ear of the night," that it sounded from headquarters as if a sortie were being attempted, or a general engagement progressing.

The affair was simply this: The rebels not liking the cool manner in which we were pursuing our approaches quite close to them, at the great new battery near the river, commenced annoying our working parties by throwing grape and shell among them, when the order was given—it is not quite clear by whom, but I think not from headquarters—to storm the "Citadel,"—the large rebel work immediately opposite our great battery.

Part of our troops were armed with hand grenades, which they threw out of our approaches into the rebel works, without getting any response. The grenades being exhausted, they were sent back for a new supply; and on approaching the enemy's works a second time, they were met by several volleys of musketry, the enemy having evidently concentrated his works ne to that point.

The engagement then became very hot and determined on both sides. For about two hours the cannonading was as loud and continuous as anything we have yet had. Our sharpshooters deployed, and skirmishing was continued up to 3 o'clock the next morning.

We lost, on this occasion, two killed and thirteen wounded. The two killed lost their lives by one of our own hand-grenades. It had fallen, unexploded, among the enemy, and they flung it back among our own ranks. The enemy are said to have used some explosive bullets. A Surgeon who was engaged there had the care of a man who was wounded so singularly as to give rise to this suspicion. A spent ball had struck him to the forehead, without penetrating the skull, but all over his face were quite a number of small, irregular pieces of lead, some about the size of a buckshot and some larger, and of which the Surgeon extracted six or seven.

I am sorry to say that there are some very ugly reports as to the conduct of a few of the nine months' men, on this occasion—among them a portion of the Fourth Massachusetts. The whole of this nine months' arrangement is an absurd and most mischievous anomaly—but, like all other subjects, it has two sides to it, and I intend, on some other occasion, to point out how it works to this army.

COL. BIRGE'S REGIMENT.

I should be guilty of unfair neglect if I failed to lay before the world what I have learnt of the behavior of one regiment in this Department—I mean the gallant Thirteenth Connecticut.

When Col. H. W. BIRGE, their commander, was understood at headquarters to be willing to lead a general storming party in the forthcoming attack upon Port Hudson, he distinctly gave the Commanding General to understand that he would not like to accept the post until the unbiased feeling of his regiment had been ascertained, *for he would not have them influenced by his individual example.*

As soon as Gen. BANKS' order calling for 1,000 volunteers, was read to the regiment, 137 *out of* 220 immediately volunteered, upon which Col. BIRGE at once accepted the honored post of leader. It is difficult to say on whom this reflects most credit—the Colonel or his men. It is true, they have not yet passed through the fiery ordeal; but what may we not expect from the valor and devotion of such men when the hour of trial arrives?

ANOTHER REBEL DIARY.

I gave, in a former letter, some extracts from the diary of a rebel prisoner. The telegraph operator, whom I mentioned as having just deserted to our lines, also kept a daily record of the doings in Port Hudson, and from it I make a few extracts that may prove interesting and suggestive to your readers:

"JUNE 1.—Sharpshooters still passing away at us. It is now evident that BANKS intends to make no attack, but to sit down quietly and starve us out, having surrounded us completely. We will be starved out in three weeks if no relief comes. Distant cannonading heard this afternoon, supposed by some of the morning ones to be reinforcements on the way to relieve us.

JUNE 2.—To-day we have a report, said to have been brought in by a deserter, that BANKS has gone with a large portion of his army to Vicksburgh to re-

read to the regiment, and the oath administered; but I [illegible] very scarce [illegible] —no way.

June 14.—We have various reports of reinforcements, but most of them are traced to rebel sources.

June 25.—We have received the first reliable news, being on the way to our relief. Distant firing was heard all night and day, but I place no confidence in the rumor.

June 27.—Occasional cannonading, and shell falling distressingly near to us this morning. It is now fully demonstrated that reinforcements are a humbug, and the rumor originated in the head of some over-eager lieutenant. [illegible] to withdraw to-day."

At this point the author suddenly broke off his narrative, and also—very wisely—his connection with Port Hudson—firing refuse in our lines as a deserter.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

The following official dispatch was received at Gen. BANKS' headquarters before Port Hudson, on Monday morning, June 29, from Brig.-Gen. STONE:

"We arrived here at 8:30 A. M. I found all secure for the present. The enemy have retired at least five miles. Cavalry scouts will go out on the two main roads without delay. I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the admirable defence made by this gallant garrison. They defended their intrenchments with desperation. After the enemy had entered, they killed and wounded more than their own numbers, captured fourteen many commissioned officers on they had, and nearly as many rank and file of the enemy as there was in the garrison. The officers and men deserve all commendation and reward. Every cannon in the fortifications invited fifty times to all in the defence. I would respectfully recommend [illegible] protection for the Confederate property belonging [illegible] Major J. G. BEARD, Capt. H. B. NEAL, Capt. [illegible], Lieut. PERRY, Thirty-eighth Maine, and Lieut. A. K. BARTON, Fifty-second Massachusetts."

MEMO.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Steamers Fired into by Guerrillas up the River—Evacuation of Donaldsonville by Our Forces—Rumors of an Attack on the City, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 4, 1863—8 A. M.

The United States transport or express boat *Zephyr* returned last evening, having been fired into six miles below Donaldsonville, wounding two men. Her flag is shot through. An hour afterward the steamboat *Iberville* returned disabled, in tow of the *Sallie Robinson*. I have just visited both. The destruction on the *Iberville* is considerable. A shell passed through her saloon tearing everything to pieces; then passed through a state-room, cutting a pillow and scattering the feathers over the floor and exploded. A 6-pound rifle shot passed through and through her steam drum; her bell is shot down; two shots passed through her hull, causing her to leak, and one shot passed through the wheel-house. Fortunately she returned with all her valuable freight of stores, horses, &c., and is now discharging. She was disabled and drifting when the *Sallie Robinson* hove in sight bound down, and took her in tow—not, however, until gunboat No. 3 came to their assistance, entertained the rebel flying artillery on shore with shot and shell and enabled them to make their escape. So far this cuts off communication between New-Orleans and Baton Rouge. The *Sallie Robinson's* wheel-house is riddled with Minie musket balls. It is surprising more were not injured. The rebels fired 6-pound rifle or conical balls, and were themselves good marksmen.

CUTHBERT BULLITT, the popular Collector of the Port, has his house completely decorated with appropriate transparencies and banners in honor of the Fourth of July, and entertains his loyal friends today. Dr. PALMER'S Church, on Lafayette-square, is selected as the proper place to read the Declaration of Independence, and every preparation has been made, by platforms for speakers on the Grand Boulevards, Canal-street. Everything promises well. Col. T. B. THORPE addresses the meeting this evening in Canal-street, and other prominent speakers will be in attendance.

There was great excitement all day yesterday, owing to the foolish rumor of an attack on the city by the Confederate forces back of Algiers. All the cannon were taken from the other side, and guns from the English turn. About 1,000 free and other negroes offered their services to the Governor. The city and State officials are drilling at their several armories. The excitement I think uncalled for. The enemy have very little artillery, no navy or transports; but calculate that the United States Navy will not fire on the city, in consequence of the large number of United States soldiers in the hospitals, and the Union men and families.

The following order appears this morning:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.—To supply, temporarily, the places of those who have been, or may hereafter be, called to other and more distant fields of duty, a brigade of Louisiana volunteers will be immediately raised for special service in the defence of the City of New-Orleans.

The term of service will be for sixty days, unless sooner discharged.

The brigade will consist of not less than four regiments, and will be raised, uniformed, armed and equipped in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the army of the United States. The Military Governor of Louisiana having consented, at the request of the General Commanding the Defences of New-Orleans, to take command of this brigade, appeals to the Union citizens of New-Orleans to rally in defence of their homes, their beloved city, and of that sacred flag and glorious Union to which they have voluntarily and solemnly vowed their fidelity and allegiance.

Persons desirous to raise companies for this brigade, can obtain enlistment rolls and the necessary forms and instructions of Capt. J. F. MILLER, Assistant Adjutant-General and Mustering Officer, at Room No. 18, in the City Hall.

Companies of not less than eighty men will be immediately accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, for the special service designated; and the line officers elected by them, if found to be suitable and competent, will be commissioned.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

JAMES F. MILLER, A. A. G.

The National troops have evacuated Donaldsonville after its destruction. Gen. MOUTON, son of the Ex-Governor, is in the rear with a large force of cavalry, &c.

The rebel cavalry are at College Point, 60 miles above—number not known—and the following order has just been issued by Gen. EMORY, who with Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Governor, and Capt. J. F. MILLER, U. S. A., Acting Mayor, are very busy:

NEW-ORLEANS, July 1, 1863.

By order of Brig.-Gen. EMORY, Commander of the Defences of New-Orleans—

No. vessel for the present, public or private, will be cleared from this Department for up the river, unless by express permission from him.

CUTHBERT BULLITT, Special Agent of the Treasury Department and Acting Collector of Customs.

Five hundred of the laborers taken from Col. T. B. THORPE'S City Surveyor's force left this morning four miles on the Jackson Railroad, in the rear of Camp Parapet, to cut down the trees in the rear of the ridge, to repel an attack, and to place obstructions beyond. The very dry weather has made marching in the rear dry and safe. The city is full of rumors and the citizens much excited. Nothing from above as to movements, and no account yet of the battle at Port Hudson, unless we get it *via* New-York from your Port Hudson correspondent, whose letters are much sought after here.

Gen. SHERMAN is out of all danger, and very cheerful. He and his wife leave in a few days for New-York.

The following confiscated vessels have been sold at auction. The prices brought did not pay fees:

Steamer *Kendal*, 29 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., condemned, $120.

Steamer *Sidonia*, 22 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., condemned, $43.

Schooner, no name, 27 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., condemned, $66.

Schooner, no name, 29 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., condemned, $81.

Schooner, no name, 16 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., condemned, $6.

Sloop, no name, 20 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., condemned, $60.

Sloop, no name, 18 feet long, sails, rigging, &c., condemned, $11.

Arrest in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 4.

HON. NAT. WOLF, candidate for Congress in this District, was arrested by the enrolling officers in [illegible] County, brought to this city and sent to Gen. [illegible], at Cincinnati, in consequence of these [illegible], used in a speech to the people of Owen: "[illegible] is a John Brown raid—a war against Slavery; [illegible] every true Kentuckian would rise in [illegible] opposition to it." He was for secession, separation, or anything else against it.

The Latest News

The Condition of Affairs in Mexico.

THE WAR IN VENEZUELA.

THE INSURRECTIONISTS STILL ACTIVE.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The steamer *Cornica*, from Havana July 4, arrived yesterday at this port.

Advices per *Cornica* report the arrival of the steamers *Alice, Raccoon, Kate, Antonita, Elizabeth, Ella and Annie*, and *Beauregard*, from Charleston, and the *Banshee, Laurie, Flora, Fanny*, and *Charleston*, from Wilmington, all at Nassau.

FROM MEXICO.

News from Monbon—The Railroad Bridge to be Built at Medina—Coal Discovered, near Jalapa—Order of the National Ambulances at Tampico for all Arms to be Given Up to the Imperialists—Juarez's Defence of Independence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

HAVANA, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

Nothing fresh has been received from Mexico since the news brought by the French steamer *Vera Cruz*, of the occupation of Mexico City by the French, but as the English mail steamer *Trent* is due to-morrow or the day after, we may expect to receive by it further intelligence, and perhaps of a less one sided character than that brought by the above-named French steamer. As the *Trent* touches at Tampico, on her return voyage from Vera Cruz, we may possibly receive direct intelligence from San Luis Potosi which city JUAREZ had appointed to be the Capital and from where he can communicate directly with the first named port.

In extenuation of JUAREZ' abandonment of Mexico City without making any defence, it is alleged that it was impossible to defend it, and that the attempt to hold it would have only served to expose the inhabitants to multifold miseries. It must be also recollected that the abandonment of the capital and retreating into the interior was the original line of policy laid out and to be pursued, and that the talk of defending Mexico City was, if really in earnest, only an after determination, the original course proposed to be pursued being that which JUAREZ has now followed out.

The garrison left in Puebla by Gen. FOREY amounted to 4,000 men—2,000 French and the rest Mexicans.

The works on the railroad were progressing, but to extend the line by way of Orizaba, it was necessary to build a very expensive bridge over the mountain gorge of Metlac. The American engineer, Mr. TALCOTT, at first proposed a tubular bridge, but it was necessary to reject this project, as the work would not have cost less than $1,800,000 to $1,700,000. A suspension bridge like that at Niagara was afterward thought of, but it was soon discovered that as a work of solidity and duration it did not suit, and Mr. LYON, the present engineer of the railroad, determined to make a plan and the necessary details for constructing a stone bridge. This bridge will be 220 metres long, with an elevation of 1,600 feet from its foundations. As its construction must delay, as it were, that of the road, the *Eco del Comercio* advises that hands be set to work immediately, and to employ upon it the 2,000 prisoners from Puebla that had arrived at Orizaba, and who were to be put, it was said, to labor on works of public utility.

There had been received at Vera Cruz numerous specimens of coal extracted from some veins discovered in the neighborhood of Jalapa.

The *Eco del Comercio*, speaking of this subject, says: "We know that the discoverer of these mines, with a generosity worthy of all praise, appears disposed to give up the rights that he has secured upon them, provided the railroad company wishes to acquire possession of the mines, by constructing a branch that may give importance to the working of this combustible."

The civil and military authorities of Tampico published, on May 23, a proclamation ordering all arms in the Southern District to be given in, in order to arm with them the national militia called to the seat of war. The following are its main regulations:

ARTICLE 1. In the term of eight days, counting from the time of the publication of this proclamation in each municipality of the Southern District, all the inhabitants comprised in article 1, of the supreme decree of Dec. 25, 1861, will deliver up to the first local authority of their respective domiciles the firearms that they may have in their possession.

ART. 2. In the same time private persons and merchants will make the declarations ordered in articles 2 and 3 of the above-named decree; the person infringing this and the former regulation, if a Mexican, will be considered a traitor to his country, and punished according to military law; and if a foreigner he will be expelled as pernicious from the national territory, in conformity with article 4 of the abovenamed law.

ART. 3. If at the termination of the time fixed for delivering up arms, the natives and foreigners should not have done it who are suspected of having them, searches will be made, intrusting them to officers who, besides fit, energetic and honest, have the necessary prudence for fulfilling this duty, so that in no case there may be occasioned disputes or claims against the nation.

ART. 4. The denouncing of hidden arms will be held a patriotic action, there being moreover paid to those who do this service $3 for each gun with percussion nipples, or rifle, and $1 for each flint musket; swords, and other similar weapons, will be paid for in proportion, and according to their utility.

The news of the taking of Puebla was known at Madrid on the 11th of June, having been received by telegraph from Paris, where the news arrived *via* England on the night of the 10th. It only took 15 days to convey the news from Havana to the Capital of France.

The above was brought by the new Spanish mail steamer *Principe Alfonso*, which arrived here from Cadiz yesterday, having made the passage in 18 days.

The *Diario de la Marina* in yesterday's paper publishes the following historical documents, as it calls them, copied from the *Monitor Franco-Mexicano* of the 20th of May, a newspaper published in Puebla:

DECREE OF SEQUESTRATION.

PUEBLA, May 21, 1863.

GENERAL: When you arrived in the Mexican Republic with the army of which the Emperor had conferred upon you the command to avenge the injuries of which France and its people had been the object on the part of the Government of Mexico, you made known by your proclamations and important acts, which it is useless to repeat here, the object of the intervention and the favorable intentions of his Imperial Majesty toward this country. You have not ceased to repeat that conquest was not the thought of France—that it carried under the ardors of its flag no other wish than that of bringing back the country to itself, freeing it from the despotism which for so long a time weighed upon its destinies, ruined its finances and prevented all the material progress which its vast resources, its soil, so rich and so favored by nature ought to have allowed it to realize. In order to obtain more speedily the object intended by the intervention, you have invited the cooperation of honest men of all parties, you have made an appeal to all moderate opinions. The number of those who have come to place themselves under the loyal banner of France is relatively large, if we consider that the changes that the revolutions of which this unfortunate country has been the theatre for more than forty years, have extinguished every moral sentiment, perverting all the ideas of right and wrong.

When we look at your declarations, so clear and precise—when we consider that line of policy, so frank and disinterested, which accompanies all the distant expeditions of the empire—was it possible to be mistaken as to the intentions of France? Was Mexico entitled to treat as deceptive the tranquillizing words which you addressed to it in the name of a Power, all of whose inspirations are for liberty, whose efforts and sacrifices have no other object but that of bearing the torch of civilization to oppressed peoples? Evidently not; and if men have to do in the unfortunate case of the chaos which you came to combat, but because it is for them a source of odious traffic, had not interposed between the docile inhabitants of what they make a profit of, and your loyal words, which they pervert, it is probable that this Power, which lives only by disorder, would have fallen.

The time has arrived for taking against these agitators more rigorous measures, which, by reaching attacks their material interests, will make them understand, as I hope, that the time for forbearance has passed. What the wise counsels which you have addressed to them, what the loyal intentions of the Emperor, which you have explained to them, have not been able to obtain, will perhaps be brought about by effectual [illegible] Mexicans who bear arms against the Intervention.

This measure might likewise reach the personal property, so that the revenues proceeding from them might be seized. YOU KNOW, General, what is the effect of sequestration; it is to pass over to the powers of the State, as represented here by the Prefect, the management of all property belonging to citizens who may happen to be in the above-named position.

The conditions of the administration may vary according to circumstances.

In the proposed decree which I have the honor to submit to you, and which I beg you to sign, if you approve of the stipulations, I have reserved to the Commander-in-Chief of the army the right to diminish the severity with respect to citizens who are worthy of that favor, either before abandoning at a defined period the party which you have come to fight against, or from proving that they were dragged into it by force.

Be pleased to accept, General, the expression of my sincere regard.

BUDIN, Receiver-General of the Treasury in commission. To the General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps, Puebla.

The General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps in Mexico:

According to the memorial of the Receiver-General of Revenues in commission, I have judged proper to decree [illegible]

ARTICLE 1. The sequestration will be imposed upon all the real estate belonging to citizens of the Republic who carry arms against the French intervention, whether serving in the regular army, or in bands of guerrillas or others, in a state of hostility against France.

ART. 2. The personal property belonging to individuals comprised in the former article will be likewise subject to this measure, whenever this property can be seized.

ART. 3. The political Prefect of each State subject to the intervention, will form, with himself as President, a Committee of four members, which shall be commissioned to determine the individuals to be comprised in the above-named categories, and to make out the general list of rural and city real estate and personal property belonging to them.

ART. 4. A copy of this list will be published in all the localities of the country subject to the intervention, with the consent of the Prefect, warning the tenants, rentees and debtors of the property and credits sequestrated, that they will not be legally exonerated except by paying their account to the Collector of the Island customs of the district where the objects sequestrated are situated.

ART. 5. A copy of the above-named list, certified by the Prefect, will be, as soon as it is published, transmitted to the Custom-house Office to serve as title of receiving.

ART. 6. The agreements relative to leases and lettings or others of any kind that may be afterward made by the Prefect to turn to account the property not actually occupied, will be likewise transmitted in certified copies to the same Collector to serve as legal title against debtors.

ART. 7. It is strictly forbidden under all the penalties that are formalized, by the law, to the agents for collecting the inland revenue to demand of debtors a larger sum than what is marked in the lists. The only exception to be expected in advance is to obtain the payment of the quantities due and which ought to be paid in without deductions.

ART. 8. The Collector of Customs will give a receipt for each sum paid, and will include all the receipts of this class in a particular department both in his books and in his monthly account. This will be headed, *Payments Proceeding from Property Sequestrated.*

ART. 9. The General-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of deciding, according to the memorials of the Prefects, on all petitions that may be presented, both for the withdrawal of the sequestration and the restitution of the values received in virtue of the preceding regulations.

ART. 10. The present decree will be immediately published, printed and circulated throughout the country, subject to the intervention; it will be also done hereafter in all the States of the Republic, to be executed according to its form and tenor by all the Prefects that may be appointed in them.

ART. 11. Fifteen days after its publication the Committee mentioned in article 3 will proceed to make out the list. In it there are to be included all those who have not at this date returned to their houses, or who are not prisoners of war.

ART. 12. In case that after the making out of this paper and sending it to the Collector, the Prefect should be informed by the emigration of some or several of those under his administration, there will be made out a supplementary list, to be clothed with the same formalities as the preceding, to form a title of receiving.

ART. 13. The Receiver-General of Revenues in Commission is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be notified to the Chief Commander of each town and State, by conduct of the Head of the General Staff.

Given at Puebla, the 21st of May, 1863. FOREY. LARA.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

The Insurrectionists Still Active.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

Porto Rico papers, giving an account of the fresh disturbances at Venezuela, have been received. The following is the account of the *Boletin Mercantil* of that place, with respect to these events:

"As we have heard, some heads of party made a declaration against the treaty of peace celebrated between PAEZ and FALCON, and they were not few who followed the new flag, proclaiming for Gen. CODAZZO.

A small steamer of the Government, the commander and crew of which had joined the revolters, left Laguayra for Porto Cabello, and a few days after appeared with some forces, landed them at the last-named port, took possession of all the warlike materials there met in the places, destroyed the arms that could not be taken away, and returned back to Puerto Cabello with the two or three sloops-of-war that were at Laguayra. The Spanish war-steamer *Isabella II.*, of 16 guns, was at the last-named port, and its commander thought it proper to send a launch, with 30 men, to protect, if it should be necessary, any Spaniards that might wish to take refuge on board of a national vessel."

The *Independiente*, of Caracas, in its paper of the 8th ult., gives a few additional particulars upon the same subject.

"There prevails in this City more agitation, produced by the events at Laguayra and Puerto Cabello. Yesterday morning it was known in this city that the Governor of Carabobo had left Valencia on the 4th ult., and gone to Puerto Cabello, where a *pronunciamiento* had taken place, it was said, against the treaty of peace and for the continuation of the war. Almost at the same time the Government was informed that the steamer *Venezuela* had left Laguayra without its being known for where, and afterward that its commander was in connivance with the military commander of the place, Col. JOAQUIN GALAN; for it ought to be known that Col. PAEZ, appointed chief of operations of that coast, is incapable of any act of infidelity to his duties. Lastly, the telegraphic communication being interrupted, a messenger from Maiquetia announces the landing at Laguayra of Col. A. OLIVA, with about 300 men, supporting as his flag the *pronunciamiento* of Puerto Cabello. The first act of the invaders was to go to the Custom-house. The agitation of the city is, therefore, natural, because such actions surprise their patriotism and are contrary to their good feeling. We can say for certain that the Government has now more than ever the means not only to make itself respected, but to reduce the authors of this new and impudent rising. To-night the city will be guarded by 2,000 men, who will very soon reestablish order in Laguayra. Fortunately if these events retard the hopes based on the treaty of Coche, they are not enough to destroy it. The wish for peace is universal.

LARA.

The Orthography of Admiral Foote's Name.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been recently called to an article in the WEEKLY TIMES, from your daily of the 27th ult., relative to Rear-Admiral FOOTE, in which you very justly make honorable mention of him; but from a want of knowledge of the facts, I presume, charge him with caprice. The facts are these: Nearly all the members of the FOOTE family in the United States sprung from NATHANIEL FOOTE, who emigrated with his family from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1630 took the freeman's oath in 1634, and emigrated through the wilderness, with others, to commence the settlements on the Connecticut River at Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor. TRUMBULL records that they were fourteen days on their way through the wilderness.

NATHANIEL FOOTE settled at Wethersfield in 1638, and was a pioneer and proprietor of that town. His second son, ROBERT, emigrated to Brantford, Conn., and was an early settler and proprietor of that town, and from him Admiral FOOTE was descended.

NATHANIEL FOOTE, the proprietor, as the records also adamtly prove, spelled his name differently from any of the above, and in all the [illegible] See *Farmer's Genealogical Register of the Early Settlers of New-England*, octavo, 1829; GOODWIN'S *Genealogical Register of the Foote Family*, octavo, 1849. Gov. FOOTE, of Connecticut, was one of the originators of Mr. GOODWIN'S book. Every genealogist and antiquarian of this country knows the weight of these authorities.

Rear-Admiral FOOTE'S grandfather and nine were [illegible] devoted—to the most momentous that can be discussed in the career of woman. Her aspirations, her joys, her experiences and her sufferings, are them themes fit for poets, and have been so from time immemorial. The authoress of *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* does not strike a very lofty strain. It is a quiet little ballad of home that she sings, and sings well. The work is published by LOCKE, of Boston.

—A book for boys—especially those who are at sea, or have a disposition that way—is *Robert, the Cabin-Boy*, published by M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway. It is eminently moral, and tells the story of a lonely cabin-boy, who finds friends and family by the cheerful and lovable disposition that early piety has produced.

—The inexhaustible theme of the Holy Land finds another essayist in Gen. AARON WARD, who contributes a volume of admirably reflections on what he saw there, under the title of *Around the Pyramids*. It is published by CASWELL, No. 413 Broadway.

—*A Series of Letters on the Ministry of the Gospel*, by FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., will attract the attention of clerical readers. They are, written with much clearness, and discuss the grave question, Is the ministry actually fulfilling the great purpose for which it was appointed? Other cognate topics are powerfully touched upon by the writer, whose peculiar views will doubtless find many supporters.

[illegible] Foote's Name.

[illegible] Foote's Name.

[illegible] Foote's Name

...Mountebanks, on "The Relations of the Sabbath to ...

...

...

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

Announcements this Evening.

BOWERY GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—NINE POINTS OF THE LAW—WAKEMAN, A THOUSAND MILLINERS—A REGULAR FIX.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Afternoon—DE CORLON'S LAUNCHING GAS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special dispatch from Washington states, on the authority of an officer just arrived from the army, that the rebels were yesterday occupying the old Antietam battle-ground, and that a battle there was imminent. Our forces were reported in possession of Williamsport, and holding both banks of the river, which was very high, and likely to continue so for several days.

Gen. NABLER, in command of a portion of Gen. FOSTER'S troops, has reported to Gen. MEADE, and has been assigned to a command at Harper's Ferry.

The Medical Inspector at Gettysburgh telegraphed to Washington yesterday that the number of rebel wounded thus far known to be in our hands was over ten thousand, exclusive of those captured by our cavalry.

The Richmond papers of the 8th inst., which have been received, contain dispatches regarding the battles at Gettysburgh from Martinsburgh, Va., dated the 6th. They claim a great victory for Gen. LEE, with the capture of 40,000 "Yankee" prisoners. According to these dispatches the heaviest fighting was done on Saturday and Sunday—on which days there was no fighting whatever between the main armies, LEE'S efforts being mainly directed to an escape with the remnants of his defeated army. The Richmond *Enquirer*, however, acknowledges a loss of ten thousand, with a number of General officers, and says that by the 7th, between three and four thousand wounded arrived at Winchester. If this be correct, the rebel losses must be even larger than our most liberal estimates. Up to the 8th inst., the rebels in Richmond appear to have had no knowledge of the fall of Vicksburgh. The papers continued their boasts that the garrison would be able to hold out, and that JOE JOHNSTON would soon make GRANT feel his presence.

The Vicksburgh garrison is said to have comprised 30,000 men. Among the officers captured are one Lieutenant-General, four Major-Generals, and between fifteen and twenty Brigadier-Generals.

The manner in which the news of the surrender of Vicksburgh reached Cairo so quickly is at last explained. Immediately after the surrender had been concluded—at half-past 9 A. M. on Saturday—Admiral PORTER dispatched the steamer *V. P. Wilson*, a very fast boat, with bearers of dispatches from himself and from Gen. GRANT. The latter was put ashore at Memphis, whence he expected to telegraph, but the line happened to be temporarily disabled, and Admiral PORTER'S messenger, who proceeded with the *Wilson* directly to Cairo, thus anticipated Gen. GRANT'S dispatch bearer. Dispatches to the Chicago papers state that, on July 1, Gen. LOGAN fired another mine under Fort Hill, and blew up one side of the work, so as to leave the entire floor open to the fire of our artillery. The explosion threw four dead rebels and one live negro into our trenches. The rebel Gen. MATT. GREEN is said to have been killed when the first mine was exploded. It is also stated that 24,000 prisoners and 108 siege guns were surrendered by Gen. PEMBERTON. Col. L. KIRBY SMITH left Vicksburgh for Port Hudson on July 1, with dispatches for Gen. BANKS.

Gen. MEADE announced the fall of Vicksburgh to his army as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 7, 1863.

It is with much satisfaction that the Major-General Commanding announces to the army under his command that he has received official intelligence that Vicksburgh was surrendered by the enemy to Gen. GRANT on the 4th instant.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
S. F. BARROW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. BURNSIDE issued the following order upon receipt of the news of the surrender of Vicksburgh:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 7, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 256.—6. In honor of the capture of the City of Vicksburgh, after a siege almost unparalleled in history, the Commanding General directs that, as a slight appreciation of the event, one hundred (100) guns be fired this afternoon, on each of the forces of Cincinnati and Newport, Ky. By order of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.

R. H. L. GODDARD, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

By the steamship *George Washington*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we receive our Port Hudson correspondence to the 3d inst., and our New-Orleans correspondence to the 4th. The third assault on Port Hudson had not yet taken place, but was expected immediately. Meantime there had been several sharp encounters along the lines, which were very close together—so near that missiles could be thrown over the works by hand. The rebel cavalry were hovering on Gen. BANKS' rear, but no very serious demonstration was expected in that direction. The guerrillas, however, had succeeded in capturing Gen. NEAL DOW and his Staff—they being at the time at a house outside our lines. Donaldsonville, after the rebel attack and repulse, an account of which was received by the last previous arrival was evacuated by our forces and the place destroyed. The guerrillas were very troublesome on the river, between Baton Rouge and New-Orleans, and had compelled the return to the latter place of several steamers with supplies. Considerable excitement existed in New-Orleans in apprehension of a rebel attack, and active measures were being taken to strengthen the defenses.

The Captain of a schooner which arrived at Boston yesterday brought a report that a rebel force raised a company of six hundred men and, [illegible] in the [illegible] a large ship, loaded with [illegible] bound for Kennebunk, Me., was [illegible] to have been burned by them. [illegible] Thomaston & Camden [illegible] new arsenal there and [illegible] at Fort Delaware, their number having been greatly increased within the present week. The rebels suffer immensely, many of them being sick. [illegible] convoyed to the adjacent shore of New-Jersey and [illegible] that [illegible] will be present [illegible] interested.

The rebel Gen. MARMADUKE, who was captured in Missouri, and who escaped from the Alton prison, has been recaptured in Illinois, and is now in custody at Springfield.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th inst. announces that in the Libby Prison, on the previous day, the Captains among the National prisoners drew lots for five of their number to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of the rebel Capts. CORNEY and MOSBAY, by Gen. BURNSIDE, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 15th of last May. The lots fell upon Capt. HENRY WASHINGTON SAWYER, of the First New-Jersey cavalry, and Capt. JOHN FLEIN, of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers.

The Nassau *Guardian* of July 4 repeats the story of an engagement between the *Vanderbilt* and *Alabama*, in which the former was sunk. We have already had this rumor and its contradiction from Hayana.

The Toronto *Leader* illustrates English feeling in an editorial upon the recent rebel reverse in Pennsylvania, which closes thus: "There is not the least ground for despondency. To concentrate its forces will but strengthen the South, and if its recent reverses but tend to this end, there will not be much cause for regret."

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 10th ult., received by way of Acapulco and San Francisco, are of no particular importance. JUAREZ arrived in San Luis Potosi on the 7th, and established the seat of Government there, while the late garrison of the city, numbering some 18,000, were distributed at points west. It was believed that FOREY had sent a communication to JUAREZ, urging him to accept terms of peace. We also have some details of recent events in Mexico by way of Havana, but nothing later.

From Venezuela, we learn by Caracas papers to the 8th ult., that the war is by no means over. Insurrections had broken out in Valencia, Puerto Cabello and Laguayra. In the latter place a Col. OLIVO had destroyed the Government war materials, taken the ammunition, &c., seized the Custom-house, and, with quite a large faction, had declared for Gen. CORDERO. The pronunciamientos of Valencia and Puerto Cabello are to the same effect, viz.: Opposition to the treaty of peace celebration at Coche, between PAEZ and FALCON, and demanding a continuance of the war. The commander and crew of one of the steamers-of-war have declared for the insurrectionists.

In the matter of Kings County against Col. BURNS, wherein an attachment for contempt was issued, the case stands thus: the Sheriff returns that he is unable to obtain admission to the fort, and that a large force of troops and of artillery would be necessary to enforce the writ. This force Kings County does not possess, and the matter has been referred to Gov. SEYMOUR.

Messrs. BATES, agents in Boston of the Cunard steamships, state that all their vessels leaving that port during the Summer months will call off Cape Race when the weather permits, and will take any news or dispatches that may be telegraphed to that point. They are usually due off Cape Race during Saturday night, after their departure from Boston.

The price of Gold Coin and Bills on London advanced 1 ₱ cent. yesterday; Gold 132½; Exchange 145¼@146 ₱ cent. Stocks firm. Money easy.

Breadstuffs were in good request yesterday at firmer prices. The main business in Provisions was transacted in Pork, which was dearer. Cotton was in demand at advanced rates. Groceries, Hides, Leather, Skins, Fruit, Hemp, Hops, Metals, Seeds and Tobacco were generally inactive. Tallow was in moderate request. Whisky was heavy and drooping. The auction sale of Boots and Shoes passed off rather spiritedly. The Dry Goods trade was depressed and quite unsettled. The Freight engagements were limited.

The War and the Conscription.

We hope neither the Government nor the country will forget that even if LEE is again defeated on the Potomac, it is not at all probable that the rebellion will be completely suppressed in another fortnight. At the very best, it is all but certain that a large portion of the rebel army will escape into Virginia, let it be ever so great disorder and disorganization; and once there, we should make a great mistake in supposing that all that skill, industry, and energy can do, will not be done by the leaders to gather up and reunite the fragments for another struggle. Fresh men will be forced into the field, worse men, perhaps, than those with whom we are now contending—younger and older, feebler, but still brave men, well officered, and subject to an iron discipline; and if it is not possible to organize them in Eastern Virginia, they will be organized in the mountains or in the Cotton States. We should be strangely and inexcusably blind if we rushed to the conclusion that the dispersal of even two of their best armies will drive the leaders of the insurrection into *immediate* submission. They will hold out as long as they can keep even ten thousand men together, in the hope that time may do for them what skill and valor have failed to do, and that something or other may "turn up," to restore their fortunes before the last sparks of resistance are trampled out; and even after they have lost all hope, they will hold out for honor's sake. They are not, as they have already abundantly proved, easily moved from their purpose by considerations of humanity, and if the protraction of hostilities for three months or half a year longer, would enable them, even at the cost of thirty or forty thousand lives, to make their appearance in Paris and London, with a little more *éclat*, we may be perfectly certain they will not deny themselves this source of distinction.

Consequently common prudence, we will not say common sense, requires that we should make all our arrangements to keep our army up to its full strength, and on a war footing for another year at least, let our successes in the conflicts now impending be ever so brilliant, and putting out of sight the strong probability that the tremendous social convulsion through which the South is passing will render the presence of [illegible] necessary in most of the States, long after actual opposition to the Government is at an end.

It must not be forgotten, however that after [illegible] battle, as [illegible] large proportion of the troops [illegible] to their homes, [illegible] reinforcement from the [illegible] men, but not [illegible] gallant three years' men to whose skill and [illegible] the [illegible] owe [illegible] the [illegible] Union [illegible] England, over the same ground [illegible] while. It can hardly be quick enough [illegible] both of the Administration and the country, to suppose after such victory, that the contest was over, and to spend the time in rejoicing, and boasting, and prophesying which the enemy was using vigorously to repair his losses and reorganize his forces. We must have no more of this. We must act in the arms of victory, as if we were on the edge of defeat. Our enemy has given proof in abundance, above all things, of elasticity and recuperative energy, so that our salvation lies in giving him no breathing-time. The victory at Gettysburgh might therefore be considered as mainly valuable in affording the Government more time for the enforcement of the draft and the vigorous organization of the Veteran Corps. There ought to be 100,000 men under arms at this moment, by virtue of the conscription; there are not ten. But if the return of the thirty days' volunteers leaves the War Department once more so feeble that it will either have to pause in its offensive operations, or leave MEADE to be overwhelmed by superior forces, owing to its failure to use the power which Congress has placed in its hands, it will deserve the worst penalty which an enraged and betrayed country can inflict. Let us have the draft at all hazards, at once. We want the men, and we want to know who they are that will raise a finger in opposition to it. They have contented themselves so far with vague threats of something dreadful in case an attempt is made to put the law in force. But we think we only express the feelings of nineteen-twentieths of the community, when we say that next to the defeat of LEE, there is nothing more desirable than that his partisans at the North should give us an opportunity of singling them out and laying hands on them, without the possibility of mistake or injustice.

Our Dear British Cousins Getting Nervous.

We published in our issue of Wednesday the memorial of a large number of the leading shipping merchants of Liverpool to Earl RUSSELL, urging upon him the necessity of pressing upon Parliament amendments to the Neutrality law that shall make it more effective against the building and fitting out of Confederate cruisers in British ports. The main argument of the memorial is that the precedent thus far set will *operate disastrously upon the commercial interests of England in her future wars.*

We hope our Liverpool brethren will keep cool about this matter. They have managed to remain perfectly so for two years, and it would be a great pity were they to work themselves into a fever just as our difficulties were coming to an end. And "Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department"—we trust that he will give himself no trouble. Care hurts digestion, and now, just before dessert, it is hardly worth while to begin it. Besides, "My Lord PALMERSTON" has already settled the matter. It was only on last April Fool's Day, or thereabouts, that this man of great parts declared from his seat in Parliament that the Ministry "has done everything with respect to the Foreign Enlistment Act, which the law enabled and authorized us to do," and wound up with this nice little sentence—"The people and the Government of the United States must not imagine that the cry raised will induce us to come down to this House to alter the law." Of course, if the Ministry could not be *induced* then, it would hardly be respectful to try to "induce" them now. To be sure, affairs over here have taken a little turn since, but then that cannot affect the principle of the thing. If it was right to build ships in April, of course it cannot be wrong to build them in July. The fact that we were down then and up now, must not make any difference; and we wonder the Liverpool men don't see it. It is very curious that they should begin to worry just as we are ceasing to worry. They must try to keep up their spirits, for we are going to have a dance bye-and-bye.

Let us consider for a moment. How stands the matter?

From the early stage of the rebellion ships-of-war have been built and fitted out in English ports for the express and notorious purpose of depredating upon the commerce of the United States, under the flag of the rebels. The extent of the damage thus done, direct and indirect, at the very lowest estimate, exceeds one hundred millions of dollars. The Government of the United States has remonstrated against this British supply of hostile vessels, as a breach of neutrality obligations. The reply of the British Government has been that, under the present neutrality law of England, they had no power to prevent the furnishing of ships, and that they would not move for an amendment of the law so as to obtain that power. So much for the conduct of the British Government.

What was the conduct of the American Government under similar circumstances? In 1837, England was at war with Canadian rebels. Our Neutrality act at that time was almost identical in language with the present Neutrality act of England. It was found [illegible] to prevent a breach of neutrality, though it would punish amply after the commission. On this representation [illegible] was passed by special [illegible] Congress enacted the law, so as to give the Executive the power to prevent [illegible] and [illegible] was continued to the end of the rebellion, and could be used, [illegible] to the maintenance of our [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

THE REBEL PIRATES.

A Steamer Reported to be Committing Depredations on the Eastern Coast.

A Ship, Brig and Schooner Reported Destroyed.

BOSTON, Friday, July 10.

Capt. THURSTON, of the British schooner *Agnes Ross*, arrived here this morning from Westport, N. S., 20th ultimo. He reports that on the 27th the American schooner *Arkansas*, of Vinalhaven, Me., Capt. WARREN, arrived at Westport. Capt. W. stated that a round bark-rigged steamer, of 600 tons, was cruising on the Seal Island fishing grounds, and that the *Arkansas* was compelled to run into port to escape capture.

A large ship, loaded with deals, and reported as belonging to Kennebunk, Me., was also seen burned to the water's edge, she being at the time in tow of a fisherman on Grand Manan Bank.

The ship was fatally abandoned. Nothing is known of her crew, nor the circumstances of her destruction, but it was supposed to have been the work of the pirate seen by the *Arkansas*.

The Captain of the *Agnes Ross* also states that on the 26th ult., when 35 miles west of Westport, he heard heavy firing in a southeasterly direction, which continued for two hours.

BOSTON, Friday, July 10.

In consequence of the scare report about the steamer *Brinsten*, the commander of the Navy-yard will dispatch the United States steamers *Shenandoah*, *Montgomery* and *Cambridge* to search after the suspected vessels. They leave this afternoon.

WOOD'S HOLL, Friday, July 10.

The fishing schooner *Catana* arrived here to-day. She reports a bark-rigged rebel steamer, yesterday, 30 miles southeast of Gay Head. She had burned a brig and then made for a Provincetown fishing schooner, and burned her. The crew of the fisherman escaped in their boats to a fleet of mackerel fishermen.

A number of fishing schooners are coming into Tarpaulin Cove, to-day, to escape the pirate.

Emancipation in Missouri.

THE ACTION OF THE LATE STATE CONVENTION DENOUNCED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, July 10.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court-house last night, which was participated in by those opposed to the action of the late State Convention in adopting the present schema of emancipation, in declaring slave property free from taxation, in denying the people the privilege of voting to elect their own rulers, and refusing the people the privilege of voting on the ordinance of emancipation. Mayor FILEY presided, and CHARLES D. DRAKE, HENRY J. RAY, C. R. JOHNSON, B. GRATZ BROWN and others spoke.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the action of the State Convention in its late session was arbitrary, tyrannical and in opposition to the plainest principles of republican government, proving the body from which it emanated to be unworthy of the respect and confidence of a free people;

That although its enactment is entitled an "ordinance for the emancipation of slaves," we regard the enactment of the Convention in no other light than a covert attempt to strengthen and perpetuate Slavery in Missouri, under the disguise and professed purpose to accomplish freedom;

That the attempt to favor the owners of slaves by a body of men, the large majority of whom were large slaveholders, at the expense of others, by exempting slave property from all taxes, exhibited a spirit so narrow, and mean, and mercenary, and at the same time so unfair, as to equally merit our condemnation and contempt;

That we hold that the people of Missouri, as the citizens of a State occupying a place in this Republican Government, are entitled to the principles of popular sovereignty and the right to choose their own rulers;

That in condemning the acts of the Convention as a body, we are exempt from our condemnation a few men, who labored to secure the people their constitutional rights and the benefits of speedy emancipation;

That in our judgment the condition of Missouri demands relief which can only be effected by emancipation—not years hence, but now; and we, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of a plan of emancipation which will be most speedy in its operation;

That we recognize in the authority of the Legislature the power to call a Convention fresh from the people, which Convention can take appropriate means for obtaining redress from the impositions practiced by the old Convention, and relieve us of the burdens entailed upon us by the institution of Slavery;

We, therefore, call upon the Legislature to order an election for members to a new Convention at as early a day as practicable, and hereby instruct our Senators and Representatives from this County to give their votes and influence to that measure;

That a Committee of Seven be appointed by the President to fix the time, place, &c., for holding the State Convention to carry out the views of this meeting.

The Weather at Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 10—11 A. M.

Weather fine, clear and cold. Thermometer 51°. Wind East.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Clothe, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Hicks & Company, No. 450 Broadway,
East side, 2 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pianos at Bargains.—WORCESTER'S celebrated 7½ octave, elegantly carved pianos, not used six months, will be sold at a great bargain for cash or monthly payments. New pianos to let, at No. 491 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

Dr. De Marisi reduces his patients, during his Summer absence from the City, to Dr. J. E. LETTIG, at his office, No. 49 East 26th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. 4 P. M.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also banishes the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. B. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only bonafide of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling at the inventor's.

Calvin Brothers, Thirtieth Ward, Manhattan Island, sell all classes of the first cutting, without the inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. MACMARIN, Surgeon Chiropodist, 464 Broadway.

Straw Hats for the Million.
In endless variety and styles, at WHITE'S, the great Hat Emporium, No. 214 Broadway. Also, MILITARY HATS, CAPS, AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH'S CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, July 9, at the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, by Rev. Father Green, Mr. JAMES DAVIS to Miss MARY M. CONNOLLY, niece of Charles M. Connolly, Esq., of Washington Heights.

GILLICK—ADAMS.—In Union, N. J., on Thursday, July 9, by Rev. J. Faulkner Blake, FRANCIS A. GILLICK and KATE C., daughter of Charles A. Adams, of Weston, Conn.

MCSWEENEY—DUNNE.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. E. S. Stone, Jr., D. D., Rev. N. J. McSweeney, Professor in Olivet College, Michigan, and MINNIE C., eldest daughter of the late J. M. Dimond, of Brooklyn.

WILSON—ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 7, by Rev. Charles Newman, Mr. CHARLES B. WILSON to Mrs. SARAH M. ANDERSON. No cards.

DIED.

ATTRIDGE.—On Wednesday, July 8, at his residence, No. 338 3d-st., after a short illness, JOHN ATTRIDGE, Esq., in the 60th year of his age.

His funeral, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited, will take place on Saturday, July 11. The remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery from St. Bridget's Church, Avenue B. Previous to their removal a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

BLUNDEN.—In this City, on Friday July 10, LOUISA, youngest daughter of John D. and Louisa Blunden, aged 1 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 11 Grove-st.

☞ California papers please copy.

BREARS.—In Hollenville, on Sunday, July 5, FANNY BREARS, in the 30th year of her age.

BROADS.—Killed by a shell, in the assault on Fort Hudson, on Sunday, June 14, Major JAMES H. BROADS, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second regiment, N. Y. S. V., (Third Metropolitan,) son of John H. and Eliza Bogart, of this City, aged 24 years.

His remains (on arrival) will be taken to Albany for burial.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, July 8, at residence of the bride's father, Oliver Clark, of Rye, Westchester County.

The funeral will take place from the Rye Presbyterian Church, this day, (Saturday,) July 11, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HORNE.—In this City, on Friday, July 10, WILLIAM HORNE, youngest son of William and M. Horne, aged 14 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, July 12, at 2 o'clock, from No. 202 Wooster-st.

KEARNEY.—On Friday morning, July 10, JAMES KEARNEY, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, at Jamaica, L. I.

RICHARDS.—At Warrensburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 8, Mrs. LUCIA RICHARDS, relict of the late Charles Richards, of this City, aged 69 years.

ROWLAND.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 10, CHARLES N. S. ROWLAND, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the Church of the Ascension, in West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

TOCHER.—In Montclair, N. J., on Friday, July 10, at the house of his son-in-law, Alfred Taylor, THATCHER TOCHER, formerly of this City.

WOOD.—On Thursday morning, July 9, ELLEN WOOD, wife of the late John Wood, of Chillicothe, O., in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Frank Work, No. 49 West 21st-st., on Saturday morning, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Chillicothe and Cincinnati papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 371.—July 10, 1863.
73, 3, 18, 61, 6, 27, 64, 37, 44, 68, 67, 57, 50, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 372.—July 10, 1863.
49, 45, 74, 26, 53, 24, 58, 13, 3, 73, 44, 35, 20, 19, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FRANK WARRINGTON.

THE NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "RUTLEDGE" AND "SUTHERLANDS."

NEARLY 6,000 COPIES

Of this remarkable new work have been sold in less than a month's time, and the sale continues rapidly increasing.

It is altogether the best novel of the season, and every one who has not already read it will have to send it at once, or be considered behind the age.

FRANK WARRINGTON,

A new novel by the author of "Rutledge."

One handsome 12mo. cloth bound, $1 50.

Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. by CARLETON, Publisher, New-York, No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
No. 139 William-st., New-York,
Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.*

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH
for this week will contain some startling revelations of
CRIME IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN.
RAPE AND MURDER IN BROAD DAYLIGHT
a common occurrence along the East River!
The DISPATCH will also contain the
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR,
Together with its usual variety of choice Reading Matter.
For sale by all News Agents.

FOR WASHINGTON.
THE HOPE DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE,
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
Goods received and forwarded daily direct to Washington without change of cars or other detention.
☞ Ship at Pier No. 2 North River. Office No. 158 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHT DISTRICT, No. 1,190 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE DRAFTING OF PERSONS LIABLE to military duty in this district, under the special orders of the President of the United States, will take place at these headquarters, No. 1,190 Broadway, on MONDAY next, July 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

RENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost Marshal.
SPENCER KIRBY,
Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.
GEO. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The quarterly meeting of this Association will be held at the headquarters, Seventh regiment Armory, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order,
Col. W. R. VERMILYE.
E. E. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

DEAFNESS.

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANNIS, No. [illegible]-st.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure in stating to the world my wife's wonderful cure. I was told by the other doctors that she could not commence with my period of hearing. She shortly receive complete cure, and the hearing in perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Manroe-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 138 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 7th, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 20 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 23, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to my offer being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

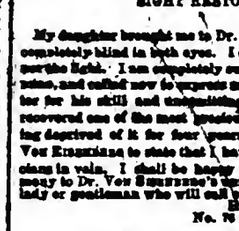
CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am entirely restored to perfect health, that I do not hesitate recommend all afflicted with CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 230 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.



DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 625 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

SHIRTS
FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELLERS
GENERALLY.
OUR
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT
Is becoming deservedly popular
As fast as it becomes known.
MADE ONLY BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

ATKINSON'S PATENT WHITE
ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,
Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year. A full assortment just received from Sheffield, England. Price 75 cents each, or $7 cents by mail. Gents' Rep linen 4-ply COLLARS, 15 cents, at the extensive pack to and collar store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 375 Broadway.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE.
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 10.
Wholesale and retail. E. W. H. WARD,
No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
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The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1,491 [JULY 10]:
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II—WAR NEWS SUMMARY.
III—GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.
IV—THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.
V—FROM WASHINGTON: Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.
VI—THE PURSUIT OF GEN. LEE: Our Army Within Ten Miles of Him; Lee Still Endeavoring to Get Away; The Cowardly Skirmish Near Boonsboro; Gen. Steede's Arrest; Consolidating; The Fight Near Boonsboro; A Stormy Encampment; Escape of Our Wounded from a Hospital Purse; The Great Battle Approaching; Statistics of the Losses on Both Sides.
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The published statistics of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Board of Trust in this City, named below, and from others from whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
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No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May 16, 1863.

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OFFICE OF
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It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds to subscribers, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 128 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. HININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND BURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. F. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS M. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

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Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
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BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 2, 1863.

THE HENRY D. BARTO AND COMPANY'S BANK, (Trumansburgh,) has this day filed, in the office, a notice of the appointment of the Albany Bank of the City of New-York, as the redemption agent of the circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861. S. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of J. N. CLARK, Jr., No. 4 Pine-st., New-York. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest on the Coupons maturing the 1st of August and 1st of September on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, less the interest for the unexpired time.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. F. McBRIDE, Cashier.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought and sold or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$5,000—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Railroad to the City of Newark, for sale by CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, No. 6 Nassau-court, or No. 37 Wall-st.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF THE Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers can have their bounties advanced by CLARKE & ELLIOTT, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF THE Thirty-sixth regiment can have their bounties advanced by CLARKE & ELLIOTT, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

WANTED—SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPWARDS on improved City properties, for which bond and mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, 7 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER. Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, COLLINS BUILDING, July 6, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,180,000 00
Overdrafts	202 53
Due from Banks	46,961 24
Due from the Directors of the Bank	200,000 00
Due from Brokers	250,000 00
Real Estate	1,000 00
Specie	130,342 50
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks on other banks, and U. S. Treasury notes	251,000 00
Stocks—United States and New-York State	178,550 00
Promissory and United States 7 3-10 Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates	176,218 67
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes	36,000 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	5,000 00
Loan and Expense Account	
Total	$1,975,275 69

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000 00
Circulation Registered	$300,000 00
Circulation not Registered	
Total	$300,000 00
Less Notes on hand	16,120 00
Profits	283,880 00
Due to Banks	22 22
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Bankers	
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	
Due Depositors, on demand	1,291,627 61
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads	
Unpaid Dividends	650 27
Total	$1,975,275 69

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President, and D. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier, of the Chatham Square Banking Association, doing business at No. 1 Broadway, New-York City, in said county, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, doth say that the foregoing statement contains a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the commencement of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1863, pursuant to such act and every of the requirements of the statutes in such case provided, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location above named.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President.
D. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of July, 1863.
JAS. WARD SMITH, Notary Public New-York City.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 15th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. SLEICHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1863. Union Insurance Scrip of 1863, Pacific Insurance Scrip of 1863, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 48 Pine-st.

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THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AVE'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 420 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-st. and 1 Park-place, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST MONEY DEPOSITED OVER 20TH BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The Bank Buildings and its assets free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 6 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN FELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. F. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 to 7 P. M.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE.

New-York, July 6, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BEMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that Interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 20 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $5,000, and Four Per Cent. over $5,000, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WOODALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 252 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. T. MATHEWS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JUNE 20, 1863.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1,945 THIRD-AV., between 125th and 126th sts. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

Open daily from 9 to 7 P. M. JACOB M. LONG, President.
ISAAC ROSENBOUGH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. G. READ,
ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

F. A. DREXEL,
A. J. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
J. W. DREXEL,
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A manufacturing establishment, now in full operation, for the manufacture of Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Traps, Bends, Elbows, Valves, &c., &c., with a full set of tools, dies, machinery, &c., &c., complete, with a few acres of land, and excellent water privileges. Price $3,500. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to C. GRAY, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 12.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—WILLIAM M. GILES, No. 158 6th-av., corner 18th-st., offers his store for sale: It is handsomely fitted up and well stocked; is now doing a large and profitable business; location unsurpassed, and has been established for the last 16 years. Apply at the store.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Fancy Trimmings house of W. & C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Williams-st., Financial District, will be sold. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WHITCHER.

DR. JOSEPH ALBERT'S BUSINESS CARD AND PERSONAL CARD. The Editor, publisher, clerk, carrier and newsboy.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING ASSURANCES."
"SERVICE CLASS."
"EXPERIMENTAL."

CASH CAPITAL, all paid in $300,000
SURPLUS, July 1, 1863 ..... $[illegible]
LIABILITIES ..... $[illegible]

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 15th day of September next.

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September.

[illegible] LAMPORT, Secretary.

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT DIVIDEND

OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 124 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Forty-five per cent., payable to the Stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 15th inst.

WILLIAM G. ALLEN, Secretary.

MACHINISTS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, BROOKLYN, July 1, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

JOHN SLOCUM, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, July 1, 1863.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

JAMES M. SMITH, Cashier.

Office of Commissioners of Sinking Fund, New-York, June 30, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 14th day of July next, for the purchase of Stocks of the City of New-York, to the amount of the capital stock which may be created by the Board of Aldermen, on the 6th day of July inst., in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to increase the capital stock of the Croton Aqueduct Department," passed April 16, 1863, and the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen passed June 29, 1863, entitled "An ordinance to increase the capital stock of the Croton Aqueduct Department," which capital shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and shall be divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

Resolved, That the persons who are stockholders on the 6th day of July next shall have the right between the 6th and 15th days of July to subscribe to such new stock in proportion to their respective interests in the present capital stock at par, in the proportion of two shares of new stock for every five shares of present stock held by them, on the books of the Board of Sinking Fund, on the 6th day of July, 1863, and that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall keep open books for the benefit of the Bank, at the office of the Chamberlain, at the Trinity Building, New-York City, on the 6th day of July next, for the subscription of such new shares.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners shall have the power to reject any subscription or subscriptions, and to make such other regulations in the premises as they may deem proper; but no subscription shall be received for a greater number of shares than shall entitle the subscriber to the proportion of the new stock hereby offered to the present stockholders, and no subscription shall be received unless the same shall specify the number of shares which the subscriber or subscribers shall have the right to subscribe for.

Resolved, That the increased Capital Stock to be paid in on or before the 15th day of July next. That subscriptions may be received on the 6th day of July, and that any subscription not paid on the 15th day of July shall be considered void, and the shares subscribed for, but not taken, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of the Bank, on the time and place above mentioned. By order of the Board,

JOHN TO, 1863. T. C. DIEBROW, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and scrip certificates bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of September, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid scrip shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of September next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th afternoon of the 30th to the morning of the 30th of July.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., and if not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 128 Bowery.

THOS. J. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

G. H. COCKERILL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., July 2, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th, of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the first inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.—The usual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums exceeding $500, free of Government tax, from and after MONDAY, July 20, 1863. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

TILYOU, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order,

GEO. HOOGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. R. CRARY, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 160 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) Per Cent net, payable on demand.

[illegible] Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst.

WILLIAM MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. CO., No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, July 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. W. HINSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Sec'y.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have to-day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

F. P. McBRIDE, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the first inst. The transfer books will be closed this afternoon.

J. BAYERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. T. V. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OCEANIC FIRE INS. CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

[illegible] MALTON, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

[illegible] Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible] per Cent. Dividend.

[illegible] Company have this day declared a Dividend of [illegible] per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

[illegible] Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, NORWICH, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, inst.

O. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, July 8, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES of this Company have ordered that interest be paid on all deposits (up the ninth instant thereto) at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $400 and under, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums exceeding that amount, payable on and after Monday, July 20, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., inclusive.

EDWARD SUNELL, Treasurer.

O. E. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICERS' SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Nassau and Canal-sts., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, and Four per Cent. on all sums exceeding that amount, payable on and after Monday, July 20, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., inclusive.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETHEUS A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 1.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 20 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 3d-av.—The Trustees have ordered a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 1st July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the quarter ending with the 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7.

By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

FORTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a semi dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 16th inst.

E. F. BARRY, Cashier.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—155TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand.

HENRY BECKWITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. D. AMES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

JULY 8, 1863.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANC

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Rockaway, L. I., is now open for the reception of visitors. The steamer is ready to accompany to this favorite resort the steamboats JOHN SHERMAN and after July 4 the new and splendid steamer LAURA will make her regular trips from the foot of Murray-st. daily at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Take tickets on board the Fort Hamilton Dock via Lazara. The *Helen* leaves the foot of Robinson-st. at 8 A. M. and on Sundays at 7½ o'clock A. M.
JOS. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Rockaway, L. I., is now open for the reception of visitors. The steamer and splendid steamboats JOHN SHERMAN and after July 4 the new and splendid steamer LAURA will make her regular trips from the foot of Murray-st. daily at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Take tickets on board the Fort Hamilton Dock via Lazara. The *Helen* leaves the foot of Robinson-st. at 8 A. M. and on Sundays at 7½ o'clock A. M.
JOS. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE—RED BANK, Monmouth County, N. J., is now open for the reception of fashionable and permanent visitors. It is 1¾ hours from foot of Murray-st., by steamer *J. D. Rees* and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving daily except Sunday, at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Is most beautifully situated on the shore of the Sound, and one hour distant by the New-Haven Railroad. The water view is splendid. Bathing beach at the foot of the lawn. The hotel is kept first class, and 4d. for families especially, a most delightful resort.
A. PARKER, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time two hours.
J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

THE "WINDERMERE HOUSE," GREEN Lake, Orange County, N. Y.—Beautiful mountain and lake scenery, cool, luxurious, healthful situation, fine bathing, boating, &c. Through tickets to the house, via Erie Railway to Warwick, or Chester Village, foot of Chambers-st., per 7 A. M. (express) or 4 P. M. trains.

LONG BRANCH HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, L. I.—A few desirable rooms can be secured by immediate application to the proprietor.
M. A. BELLINGER, Proprietor.
W. M. ARNOLD, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specifics for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for the cure of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who heretofore robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Spermatorrhœa from imprudency, or loss of sexual power, restored in from one to three weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

CURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st. Condemned on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, with honest view or cure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary, and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others have failed. No experiment. We reveal the secrets of Life respecting the vigor of youth in former years. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only authenticated remedies in the world, guaranteed perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities.
Offices, 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place to begin. Dr. Hunter's. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his well-earned reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 110 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 130 Lib erty-st.

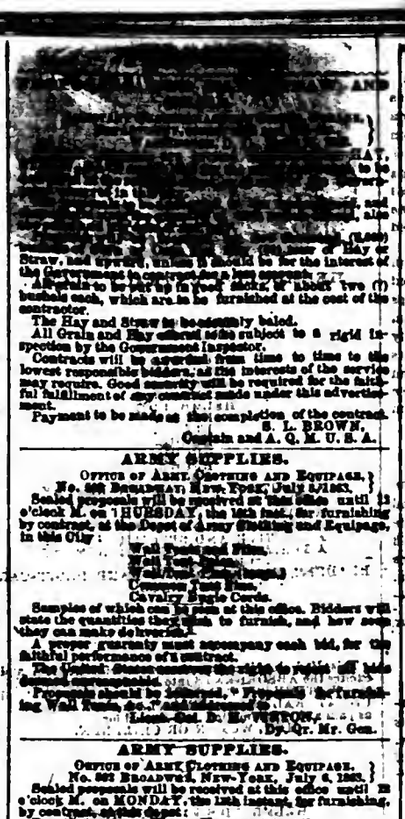
DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all conditions of private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving best scientific treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class. In which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by distinguished chemists and physicians in regard to some peculiar poison, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not to easily swallowed, they then pronounce it "bad," they can make it. It is 61 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 34 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF Parisian manufacture; white, gold, chestnut and various other colors, designs and arrangements, at H. F. TARRINGTON'S, No. 318 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1826.



ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 205 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:
Wall Tent and Flies.
Wall Tent Flies.
Wall Tent Poles (Hickory).
Common Tent Pins.
Cavalry Bugle Cords.
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.
The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."
The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.
Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 28 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF STORE COMMISSIONER, No. 207 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in envelopes, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the names of the bidders written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.
For regulating west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on south side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For filling sunken lots on Nev-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.
For building vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.
For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.
For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 39 and 41, East River.
For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty-one.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.
For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.
For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.
For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.
For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.
For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.
Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.
New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated STORE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WESSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 18th-st., or to the Principal, Reference, Rev. R. E. Boote, No. 121 9th-st., New-York.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 436, 437, 439, Fifth-av.
New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, Sept 9.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.
☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY
BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men.
Circulars at No. 29 Nassau and No. 174 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. M. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 49 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and courses of studies pursued.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 24 weeks. For catalogue address B. C. BLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. T. LOWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 25 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
R. A. WITTHAUS'
YARN WAREHOUSE,
From No. 61 Worth-st.,
To
No. 105 Pearl-st.,
Near Broadway.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMERS
FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.
MAY NEXT.
WILL LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON FOR ALEXANDRIA
TUESDAY, July 21.
And at intervals thereafter of about one week from
Passengers booked through to Alexandria, Egypt, and to all parts of the East.
Fares from Southampton to Alexandria—
First Cabin.....$170
Second Cabin.....75
Excursion tickets not valid to land, in the first and second Cabins, good for two months.....$270
Children under ten years of age, half price.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under three years of age, free.
Third Cabin.....$60
Each passenger allowed 20 cubic feet of luggage.
Additional luggage at the rate of £1 per ton.
Specie or Bullion cannot be received on board.
Through passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
All fares payable in gold, or the equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For further particulars apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 56 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH TO LAND AND EMBARK PASSENGERS.
BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND LONDONDERRY.
CANADA, ARABIA, NORTH BRITAIN, WESTERN CONTINENT, ASIA, EUROPA, AMERICA, ATRICA, CHINA, SAXONIA, HIBERNIA, ANGLO-SAXON, CANADA, EUROPA, NORTH BRITAIN, ARABIA, AMERICA, HIBERNIA, ASIA, CANADA, ANGLO-SAXON, WESTERN CONTINENT, AFRICA, CHINA, SAXONIA

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

Gen. Lieutenant-General, Four Major-Generals, between Fifteen and Twenty Brigadier-Generals, and Twenty Thousand Soldiers Taken Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 10.

The *Gazette's* Vicksburgh correspondent says that among the officers captured are one Lieutenant-General, four Major-Generals, and between fifteen and twenty Brigadier-Generals. The garrison comprised 20,000 men.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

STEAMER JOHN H. DICKEY, VICINITY OF VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

Vicksburgh has surrendered. The name of Gen. Grant is now inseparably connected with our national history. We entered the city at 10 A. M. of that day, and at high noon the flag gracefully waved over 20,000 prisoners, and small arms innumerable, and the finest rifle batteries in the Confederate service.

At about 7 A. M., July 3, a flag of truce was seen upon the rebel breastworks. An officer was sent to receive it.

All firing ceased, and thousands of men thronged the parapets to see the foe with whom they had contended forty-two days, each concealed from the other. The men of both sides gazed in wonderment. No arms were visible—only men, and the earthworks were alive. In some salients, where we thought there might be twenty, there seemed one hundred. All looked like men who labor in mills or lime-quarries. Slouched hats, shirts and pants were the uniform. But little was said, though in some places the men were not more than ten or fifteen feet apart.

The bearers of dispatches to our General were fine-looking men, of martial bearing and brave mien, clad in grey, close-fitting uniforms and French caps, mounted on fine but thin horses.

They were conducted blindfolded to the tent of Gen. A. K. SMITH, whose front they had entered. They were escorted to the tent of Gen. STEVEN BURADREA, to remain until his return from the quarters of Gen. GRANT, five miles away. They overcovered of said times more than of the present. Their names were Gen. BOWEN, of Port Gibson memory, and Col. MONTGOMERY, of Virginia. After taking a glass of wine, Gen. BOWEN remarked that his bandage was uncomfortable, and it was very warm. Gen. BURADREA had them unloosed.

After more than hour's conversation, their answer came, and they were again blindfolded, and returned to their own works. Still the men sat in silence. Not a gun was fired in that part of the work. All wondered what it meant. The purport of it was this:

Gen. SMITH: To prevent the further effusion of blood and loss of life, I propose that hostilities cease for —— hours, and that you appoint three Commissioners, and I three, to confer upon conditions of surrender, though I can hold on indefinitely.

(Signed) PEMBERTON.

To which Gen. GRANT replied:

As to your first proposition, it is for you to avail at any time; as to the second, I see no necessity for that, as there can be no conditions of surrender. We can all bear witness to your endurance and bravery, and will treat you with all the respect due prisoners of war. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Gen. PEMBERTON then solicited a personal interview, which was granted by GRANT at three P. M. The latter, with his Staff, appeared on the hills where our advance works were. Here the party halted, until Gen. PEMBERTON appeared, accompanied by Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY. On the crest of the opposite hills were rifle-pits and forts, crowded with men. In the recess in a grove of fruit trees of figs and peaches, met the contending heroes. Thousands of soldiers looked upon this strange scene. Two men who had been Lieutenants in the same regiment in Mexico, now met as foes.

When they had approached within a few feet there was a halt, and silence.

Col. MONTGOMERY spoke—"Gen. GRANT, Gen. PEMBERTON." They shook hands politely. It was evident PEMBERTON was mortified. He said: "I was at Monterey and Buena Vista. We had terms and conditions there."

Gen. GRANT then took him aside. They sat down on the grass and talked more than an hour. GRANT spoke all the time. PEMBERTON played with the grass and pulled leaves. GRANT finally agreed to parole them, allowing the officers each his horse. It was a petite thing. The dread of going North, and the fear of harsh treatment, had deterred them from capitulating sooner. He proved his magnanimity and saved thousands upon thousands of dollars in the way of transportations and rations. They feared the Fourth of July. Our men would call out at night, that the Fourth would finish them, and it was so arranged. By this we have saved thousands of lives. Both armies are gratified with the result. Our men treat them with kindness, giving them coffee, which some of them have not tasted for a year.

The city is much dilapidated. Many houses are injured. The Vicksburgh paper of July 2, of which I send you extracts by mail, admits the eating of mule meat and the pilfering of soldiers in private houses. Mrs. Cisco, wife of an officer in the artillery service, was killed last Monday in the city. General GRAHAM, formerly of Missouri, was killed last week. Colonel GARVIN, of the Thirty-first Louisiana regiment, was also killed.

There seems to be much suffering there from sickness and our missiles.

Johnston is still in our rear. The steamer from the Yazoo River and Young's Point dropped down to the levee, when your correspondent bade farewell to the war.

Our boat was fired into at the foot of Island 82, and riddled with shell and ball. Fifteen shots passed through, most of them in the cabin. The cabin is almost a ruin. Strange to say no one was hurt.

Gen. PRICE, with 8,000 men, attacked Helena on the 4th. He carried one fort, but was shelled out with great loss. The gunboats did splendidly. Our force was about 4,000. In the afternoon PRICE began his retreat, and was on the evening of the 5th twenty-five miles away. He is anxious to cross the Mississippi to join BRAGG or JOHNSTON. His loss will reach near 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Ours 300. It will be remembered that he was the attacking party. The negro troops did well.

Lieut. W. M. DUNN is bearer of dispatches from Gen. GRANT.

Col. MARKLAND, Special Agent Post-office Department, opened an office in Vicksburgh on the 5th. We left that place at high noon on the 4th.

REJOICINGS IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 10.

A grand demonstration is in preparation for to-morrow night in honor of the recent glorious victories east and West. All places of business will be closed at noon at the request of the mayor, and general rejoicing be the order of the day. Thousands of flags will be thrown to the breeze, and the city promises to be bathed in a flood of light.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans' Campaign Virtually Ended.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Friday, July 10.

Citizens of Franklin and Spring Hill report the country north of the Tennessee River filled with deserters from BRAGG's army—mostly Tennesseeans—to the number of from 10,000 to 15,000. They refused to leave the State.

Gen. ROSECRANS' army retains its position, the line of the Elk River. The campaign is virtually ended.

The army of the Cumberland now hold Winchester and Shelbyville. The river is falling. The water on the shoals is eight feet deep.

The Louisville train arrived on time.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Rebels Reported Crossing on the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 10.

It is reported this morning that the rebel forces are operating on the Ohio River, between this city and Louisville, with the intention of capturing passing boats.

The Invasion of Indiana, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 10.

Martial law was declared in Jeffersville to-day.

The last advices at headquarters place the enemy between Corydon and New Albany, Ind., about fifteen miles from the latter, with our forces under Burnside close upon their rear.

THE DRAFT.

IT COMMENCES TO-DAY.

The Ninth District First in the Field.

WHO MUST GO AND WHO ARE EXEMPT.

The announcement in the TIMES, of Friday, that Capt. MATHEWS, of the Eighth Congressional District, had completed his arrangements for the proposed draft, and had issued the formal notice to the able-bodied citizens of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards that the drawings would take place at the District Headquarters on Monday next, produced the most intense excitement amongst the people of the City, and brought home to them, for the first time, as reality, that which for months has been an expectation, and, as a certain extent, a by-word and a joke. In justice to our people, it must be recorded that the utmost universal expression in that of satisfaction and acquiescence in the wisdom and propriety of the measure.

Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal JENKINS, of the Ninth District, must be credited to the honor of being first in the field with the usual preparations. Information from those who should know, it was stated that the Eighth District was the only one ready, and onto the one in which the GOLD WORLD lay his hands, and on the 1st instant, he issued the notice that fact rendered unnecessary. The Eighth District, however, appeared to-day, and by 10 o'clock at least 50 heads of it, by the hundreds, were present in the war, and at 9 o'clock this morning, in public, at his headquarters at No. —— Third-avenue, will open the game, which will result in the conscription of several thousands of our most desirable citizens.

THE NINTH DISTRICT

Embraces the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) the Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and the Twenty-second Ward. Of these, the Twelfth Ward is bounded south by Eighty-sixth-street, west by North River, east by East River, and north by Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek. The Nineteenth Ward is bounded north by Eighty-sixth-street, east by East River, south by Fortieth-street, and west by Sixth-avenue. The Twenty-second Ward is bounded north by Eighty-sixth-street, east by Sixth-avenue, south by Fortieth-street, and west by Hudson River.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT

Consists of Capt. CHAS. E. JENKINS, Assistant Provost-Marshal General; JOHN M. SANDS, Commissioner; WM. H. THOMPSON, Surgeon.

The number of names ticketed and boxed ready for the draft in this District is 3,800. The number to be drawn is 1,500.

In view of the absolute certainty of to-day's proceedings, it becomes a matter of the greatest interest to every citizen to know first

WHO CAN BE DRAFTED?

In answer to this question the act expressly declares that "All able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of 20 and 45, with certain exceptions, to be subject to draft."

Those persons being enrolled, are divided into two classes, the first of which comprises all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class comprises all other persons subject to do military duty. The latter are not to be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class have been called. The enrollment of each class has been made separately, and they should embrace those whose ages were on the 1st instant between twenty and forty-five years. All persons enrolled are subject for two years after the 1st instant, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service for three years, or during the war, and when called into service are to be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers during the present rebellion; not, however, exceeding the term of three years, including advance pay and bounty, as now provided by law.

And in regard to those who are thus drafted, the following

REGULATIONS

have been prepared:

Any person drafted and notified to appear may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the Congressional District in which he may reside, the sum of $300. On the receipt of this sum the Collector of Internal Revenue will give drafted persons paying it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts will be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day in which the drafted person is required to report for duty, and whose scrutinized by the Board with a certificate of exemption, stating that such person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of $300. Any person failing to report after due service of notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by Court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft. All drafted persons will, on arriving at the rendezvous, be inspected by the surgeon of the Board, who will report to the Board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the Board, whose decision will be final. As soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder are required to be discharged. The persons drafted are to be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

It having thus satisfactorily been established as to who are liable to be drafted, a second question of hardly less public interest presents itself, viz.:

WHO ARE EXEMPT?

The act very clearly defines that exceedingly limited class to be:

"Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice-President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged and infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father or mother, dependent upon his labor for their support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for their support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. *Provided, however*, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces."

THE FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS

are rigidly specified, and can be found over the signature of the Provost-Marshal JENKINS, in the advertising columns of the TIMES of to-day.

On Monday, Capt. MATHEWS will proceed with the draft in his District, (Eighth,) as was announced in yesterday's TIMES. The other Districts will follow in due course, as they may severally be ready.

Preparations for the Draft in Brooklyn.

Orders have been received by Capt. J. B. GREGORY, Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, (Brooklyn,) and Capt. SAMUEL T. MASSEY, Provost-Marshal of the Second Congressional District, (Williamsburgh and the country towns,) to prepare at once for the draft. The enrollment has been completed in both Districts, and the final arrangements, such as preparing slips containing the names and ages of persons enrolled, are being made as speedily as possible. In Capt. GREGORY's office fifty clerks are employed at this business, and it is expected that the names will be drawn on Wednesday or Thursday next, it being impossible to have everything in readiness before that time.

The Second Congressional District comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City, and the Towns of Flatbush, Flatbush, New-Lots, New-Utrecht and Gravesend. The total number enrolled is 28,125, of which 22,361 are of the firemen from which the draft will be made.

The Third District comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn. The total number enrolled is 27,000, of which there are 14,200 of the first class, from which 2,400 names are to be drawn.

Each ward and town is designated as a sub-district, and a proportionate number will be drawn from each. No one ward will be required to aid in filling up the quota of another ward.

Soldiers in active service on the 3d of March last, are understood to be exempt from the first and second drafts—that is, provided they have been honorably discharged.

The Examining Board of the Third District, in whose presence the names will be drawn, consists of Capt. S. E. GILMAN, Provost-Marshal; Dr. NATHAN L. MARKS, Surgeon; ALEXR. M. BURNS, Commissioner.

The first name drawn will be known as No. 1, and the second as No. 2, and so on, [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, P. M., July 11, A. M.

THE INVASION OF INDIANA.

CAPTURE OF SALEM BY THE REBELS

The Home Guards in Pursuit of Morgan.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.

The rebels captured Salem, Ind., this morning, burned the depot of the Louisville and Chicago Railroad and took 300 of the guards prisoners. No particulars of the fight have been received. A prisoner who escaped reached Seymour this morning. He says MORGAN's forces were 7,000 strong, with six pieces of artillery.

MORGAN left Salem this afternoon, moving eastward, it is supposed for the purpose of striking the Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad at Vienna and Seymour. Gen. HOBSON, with 4,500 cavalry, was in close pursuit, being but 15 miles in the rear. When last heard from, the rebels were at Canton.

The Home Guards were retarding the progress of the rebels by felling trees and bush-breaking.

Gov. MORTON has issued a general order suspending all business till further orders.

Brig.-Gen. CARRINGTON has assumed command of the Indiana militia, and has already assigned the large portion of companies reported to regiments and brigades. At least 20,000 will have reported for duty to-morrow morning.

SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 4, 1863.
[via Cairo, Friday, July 10.

Vicksburgh surrendered this morning after a seige of forty-seven days, terminating in negotiations lasting twenty four hours. Gens. GRANT and PEMBERTON had an interview yesterday afternoon. The last note of Gen. PEMBERTON, accepting the previous terms of Gen. GRANT, did not reach here till 9 o'clock to-day.

Gen. MCPHERSON received the formal surrender.

The honors allow the officers and men to be paroled here, the former to retain their side arms and horses and personal property. They will be escorted beyond our lines, and furnished with three days' provisions from our stores.

Gen. LOGAN's division marched into the city at 11 o'clock, and at noon Lieut.-Col. STRONG hoisted the Stars and Stripe over the Court-house.

Col. WILSON is Provost-Marshal of the City, and Gen. LOGAN is Commander of the Post.

We have taken over 27,000 prisoners, besides about 4,000 non-combatants, 102 field pieces, 30 siege guns, 50,000 stand of arms; ammunition, locomotives, cars, a few stores, 57 stand of colors. Among the prisoners are Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON, Maj.-Gens. S. STEVENSON, SMITH, FRANKLIN and BOWEN; fourteen Brigadier-Generals and about one hundred and thirty Colonels.

There are 5,000 men in the hospital, half of whom are wounded. Only 150 of the garrison are reported fit for duty. The stock of provisions was almost exhausted, and for four days numbers had been eating mule flesh. Of ammunition for heavy guns they had a fair supply, but for field guns and musketry they were short. Eight caps to a man were allowed. They had an excess of sugar, molasses and rice, and these were all the supplies they had except a little unground corn.

The capitulation was caused by destitution and prostration, hastened perhaps by the expectation that our forces would storm the place to-day. It is admitted by all that the rebels made a gallant defence, and the terms were understood to be concessions of Gen. GRANT to their bravery as well as a measure of great public economy.

Vicksburgh is much damaged by shells. Hardly a house escaped. Our soldiers treated their late enemy with great friendliness. Both sides are feeling great relief from the hardships and sufferings of the siege.

Fifty steamers are at the landing.

The Fourth of July has never been celebrated so strongly or so earnestly.

Gen. PEMBERTON denies the authorship of the speech attributed to him about holding out till the last dog was eaten.

A Card—Union Pacific Railway Company Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your article on the Union Pacific Railway Company, of the 3d instant, we deem it proper to caution all interested against negotiating or exchanging bonds bearing that title issued by any parties without showing due authority, as prohibitory contracts may be an *entire prohibition* to the legality of bonds of that character.

It seems to be a part of a scheme to mislead parties who may not be familiar with the circumstances and legal acts in regard to them. If it be to be hoped the public will (in case bonds of the above description should be presented for their consideration) examine all the facts connected with them itself, before investing their funds in a security which may prove invalid.

Yours, &c., ROSS, STREET & CO.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

CASUALTIES.—Lieut. GEORGE B. HAGNER, of the Third United States Infantry, an invalid, reporting of wounded at Gettysburg, at Tuesday, should have read Lieut. GEORGE B. HAGNER.

From the Missouri Democrat.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN TERRITORY, FRANKFORT, Ky., June 19, 1863.

Major E. B. Shaw, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your favor of June 13, asking my opinion of the "Weaver Cartridge Rifle." I am glad to inform you that portions of two regiments of Kentucky cavalry have been armed with this rifle; that the [illegible] to be returned from the front of the efficiency of this arm are very gratifying. They are all armed with it and would not change it for any other. I have practiced with this gun repeatedly [illegible] yards. It shoots with great accuracy and force.

Any assistance I can give you in [illegible] for gate arm will afford me pleasure. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, [illegible]

Quartermaster-General, Kentucky.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INDELIBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and so easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres with substantial firmness and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from five ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST DAY.—Yes, to-day closes the exhibition at Barnum's of those extraordinary small persons Gen. Tom Thumb & Co. They are already advertised to appear elsewhere on Monday next. Let the interested take notice. Sandford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe give their superb performances both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL contains Lord BEACONSFIELD, Dr. DUFFIN, Stonewall JACKSON, AIMEE E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with RICHARDS & FOLEY'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Continental, from New-Orleans—Irvin Gleason, Lieut. J. Tucker and servant, Miss A. Adams, Mrs. Carlton, Mr. Kimball and lady, Dr. Zacharie, C. Jackson and servant, Mrs. J. M. White, Miss White, Mrs. Campbell and servant, J. M. G. Parker, lady, child and servant, W. H. Rutherford, Lieut. J. C. Harris, L. L. Hubbard, Capt. N. T. Craigs, Samuel Moore, W. Champion, Capt. M. Bisshin, Ch. M. Green, R. B. Glyddon, J. C. Cashow, Miss Ellie Cogswell, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. M. Whitman, C. H. Peabody, Lieut. Rocrous, Capt. Stevenson, Mrs. Colonel Bayley, Dr. Bodman and servant, Capt. Wheeler and servant, Capt. Herres and servant, Lieut. W. H. Searle, Col. H. D. Hull, Rev. O. Monahan, Capt. Montgomery and servant, Lieut. Lawler and servant, M. McChesney, lady and child, Mrs. E. H. Read, Mrs. W. F. Payne, L. Mowery, lady and 2 children, Capt. John Payne and nephew, Capt. Carville, J. A. De Hennessett, W. Collier, E. Harriott, R. Roberts, Lieut. J. A. Baker, Col. Gerrard, L. Blunt, J. Newton, J. Buckingham, A. Whiting, John Warren, Capt. G. E. Lease, Capt. Backer, W. L. Hall, Mr. Johnson and lady, J. J. Sullivan, D. Crosan, W. H. Davis, Lieut. Blanchard, Mrs. Williams, Capt. Caldwell, and 266 in steerage.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—Capt. James Alden and servant, U. S. N., G. L. Davis, Paymaster U. S. N., S. D. Mason, U. S. N., E. F. Deane, Gen. A. Fosdick and lady, F. Fosdick, F. M. Tourne, E. C. Drew, J. L. Kaiser, W. A. Wyman, E. Cohn, S. F. Randolph, J. T. Hickey and lady, Miss S. Burgess, Miss E. Burgess, G. Laloshire, J. Murphy and lady, 3 children and servant, J. Varion and lady, 2 children and servant, Miss V. Varion, Miss O. Varion, W. H. Taylor, J. A. Tuttle, R. Carey and son, T. T. Osborne, J. B. Carter, C. Robb, Thos. Haden and lady, T. Deacon, J. D. Denegre, Nat. Barnett, Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. Lamm, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Dorothy, Mrs. Heurhardt, S. D. Blakely, E. Lemasnil, J. Henderson and lady, and 66 in steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon rises.. 1 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 16 | Gov. Island.. 5 05 | Hell Gate.. 6 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, July 10.

Arrived.

Sloop-of-war Catinet, (Fr.,) Fabre, Washington, D. C. Put into this port for coal. Mounts 8 guns, and has a crew of 160 men.

U. S. transport Decatur, Fargo, Newbern, N. C., 6th inst., in ballast, and 26 discharged soldiers from Gen. Foster's army.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans 5 dys. and 13 hours, with passengers to Major Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans July 4, and 5 dys. and 17 hours from the Passes, with mdse and passengers, and $236,000 in specie on freight, to H. E. Cromwell & Co. July 5, 8 A. M., 200 miles from the Passes, signalled steamship Locust Point.

Steamship Cosmos, (Br.,) Le Marchant, Havana July 4, via Nassau 6th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Mr. Multon, of Staten Island, from Havana, died this morning.

Steamer Fairchilds, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Kanawha, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Eyanor.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Ship Caterina V., (Aus.,) Kundich, Castellamare 42 dys., in ballast to order.

Ship Aurora, (Br.,) Gelt, Boston, in ballast to master.

Bark Edwin, Nugent, Malaga 53 dys., via Holmes' Hole, in ballast to Geo. Bulkley. Sept 11, lat. 36 36, lon. 69 36, was boarded by steamer of war [illegible] bound E., having under convoy ship Aquilla, of and for San Francisco. The Captain of the Aquilla wished to be reported: all well. June 22, lat. 42 10, lon. 50 00, exchanged signals with Br. bark Balmoral, of Glasgow, bound E. June 28, lat. 43 02, lon. 64 14, was spoken by U. S. schr. Sarah Burton, of Plymouth, cruising for privateers.

Bark Pomeroy, (Prus.,) Wallis, Newcastle, Eng., 56 dys. with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Saw a large number of icebergs to the eastward of the Banks.

Bark Radama, (of New-Glasgow,) McKenzie, Sydney, C. B. 13 dys., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, Matanzas 12 dys., with sugar, honey, &c., to master.

Bark J. J. Phelps, Brooks, Grand Bassa, Liberia, 31 dys., with palm oil, ostrich feathers and camwood to John Leighton.

Brig Margaret, (Br.,) of St. Johns, N. F., Lynch, Glenmay, N. S., 14 dys., with coal to Robert Dinwiddie & Co. July 1, lat. 43 17, lon. 64 14, was spoken by U. S. gunboat Tuscarora, cruising.

Brig E. F. Nash, Johnson, Mosten Bay 17, passed Gibraltar May 30, with lemons to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Isaac Hume, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Cape Sage, C. B., 16 dys., with coal to Daniel Starr.

Brig Stevenson, (Br.,) Merrick, Pembroke, N. S., 17 dys., with ties to D. L. De Wolf.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Brown, Albany, with lumber for Providence.

Schr. C. B. Vickery, Babbidge, Albany, with lumber for Taunton.

Schr. Virginia, Bibbs, Alexandria 7 dys., in ballast to master.

Schr. L. E. Smith, Cobb, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, S., and light.

Below.

Ship Austrian, (foreign.)
Bark Salem, from New-Orleans.
Schr. Wm. Gregory, from West Indies.
Two barks, unknown.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's music. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

PERFECT ALLEVIATOR FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, tender feet, &c. 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists, hatters, chemists, perfumers, and at the PATENTEE'S establishment, 114 CHATHAM-SQUARE, up stairs. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address C. A. RICHARDS, Chemist, No. 224 Broadway, N. Y.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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BLADDER, [redacted] AND DROPSICAL

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the SYSTEM OR GLANDULAR departments and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is used for

MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weakness arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Diseases of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine is certainly removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In case of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND EPILEPTIC FITS!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

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invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

One Lieutenant-General, Four Major-Generals, between Fifteen and Twenty Brigadier-Generals, and Twenty Thousand Soldiers Taken Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 10.

The Gazette's Vicksburgh correspondent says among the officers captured are one Lieutenant-General, four Major-Generals, and between fifteen and twenty Brigadier-Generals. The garrison numbered 20,500 men.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

STEAMER JOHN H. DICKEY, VICINITY OF VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

Vicksburgh has surrendered. The name of Gen. GRANT is now inseparably connected with our national birthday. We entered the city at 10 A. M. of this day, and at that hour the flag gracefully waved over 20,000 prisoners, and small arms innumerable, and the finest rifle batteries in the Confederate service.

At about 7 A. M., July 3, a flag of truce was seen upon the rebel breastworks. An officer was sent to receive it.

All firing ceased, and thousands of men thronged the parapets to see the foe with whom they had contested forty-two days, each concealed from the other. The men of both sides gazed in wonderment. No arms were visible—only men, and the earthworks were alive. In some salients, where we thought there might be twenty, there seemed one hundred. All looked like men who labor, in mills or lime-quarries. Bleached hats, shirts and pants were the uniform. But little was said, though in some places the men were not more than ten or fifteen feet apart.

The bearers of dispatches to our General were fine-looking men, of martial bearing and brave mien, clad in grey, close-fitting uniforms and French caps, mounted on fine but thin horses.

They were conducted blindfolded to the feet of Gen. A. K. SMITH, whose front they had entered. They were escorted to the tent of Gen. STEVEN BURBRIDGE, to remain until his return from the quarters of Geo. GRANT, five miles away. They conversed of old times more than of the present. Their names were Gen. BOWEN, of Port Gibson memory, and Col. MONTGOMERY, of Virginia. After taking a glass of wine, Gen. BOWEN remarked that his bandage was uncomfortable, and it was very warm. Gen. BURBRIDGE had them unloosed.

After more than a hour's conversation, their answer came, and they were again blindfolded, and returned to their own works. Still the men sat in silence. Not a gun was fired in that part of the work. All wondered, what it meant. The purport of it was this:

Gen. GRANT: To prevent the further effusion of blood must have cost life. I propose that hostilities cease from 10 o'clock hours, and that you appoint three Commissioners, and I three, to confer upon conditions of surrender. Though I can hold out indefinitely.

(Signed) PEMBERTON.

To which Gen. GRANT replied:

It is your first proposition, it is for you to avail at any time; as to the second, I see no necessity for that, as there can be no conditions of surrender. We can all bear without to your endurance and bravery, and will treat you with all the respect due prisoners of war. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Gen. PEMBERTON then solicited a personal interview, which was granted by GRANT at three P. M. The latter, with his Staff, appeared on the hills where our advance works were. Here the party halted, until Gen. PEMBERTON appeared, accompanied by Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY. On the crest of the opposite hills were rifle-pits and forts, crowded with men. In the space in a grove of fruit trees of figs and peaches, met the contending heroes. Thousands of soldiers looked upon this strange scene. Two men who had been Lieutenants in the same regiment in Mexico, now met as foes.

When they had approached within a few feet there was a halt and silence.

Col. MONTGOMERY spoke—"Gen. GRANT, Gen. PEMBERTON." They shook hands politely. It was evident PEMBERTON was mortified. He said: "I was at Monterey and Buena Vista. We had terms and conditions there."

Gen. GRANT then took him aside. They sat down on the grass and talked more than an hour. GRANT smoked all the time. PEMBERTON played with the grass and pulled leaves. GRANT finally agreed to parole them, allowing the officers each his horse. It was a politic thing. The dread of going North, and the fear of harsh treatment, had deterred them from capitulating sooner. He proved his magnanimity and saved thousands upon thousands of dollars in the way of transportations and rations. They feared the Fourth of July. Our men would call out at night, that the Fourth would finish them, and it was so arranged. By this we have saved thousands of lives. Both armies are gratified with the result. Our men treat them with kindness, giving them coffee, which some of them have not tasted for a year.

The city is much dilapidated. Many houses are injured. The Vicksburgh paper of July 2, of which I send you extracts by mail, admits the caving of mule meat and the pilfering of soldiers in private houses. Mrs. CRAIG, wife of an officer in the artillery service, was killed last Monday in the city. General GARDE, formerly of Missouri, was killed last week. Colonel GRAYSON, of the Thirty-first Louisiana regiment, was also killed.

There seems to be much suffering there from sickness and our missiles.

Johnston is still in our rear. The steamer from the Yazoo River and Young's Point dropped down to the levee, when your correspondent bade farewell to the war.

Our boat was fired into at the foot of Island 82, and riddled with shell and ball. Fifteen shots passed through, most of them in the cabin. The cabin is almost a ruin. Strange to say no one was hurt.

Gen. PARKE, with 8,000 men, attacked Helena on the 4th. He carried one fort, but was shelled out with great loss. The gunboats did splendidly. Our force was about 4,000. In the afternoon PRICE began his retreat, and was on the evening of the 5th twenty-five miles away. He is anxious to cross the Mississippi to join BRAGG or JOHNSTON. His loss will reach nearly 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Ours 300. It will be remembered that he was the attacking party. The negro troops did well.

Lieut. W. M. DUNN is bearer of dispatches from Gen. GRANT.

Col. MARKLAND, Special Agent Post-office Department, opened an office in Vicksburgh on the 5th. We left that place at high noon on the 4th.

REJOICING IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.

A grand demonstration is in preparation for to-morrow night in honor of the recent glorious victories east and west. All places of business will be closed at noon at the request of the mayor, and general rejoicing be the order of the day. Thousands of flags will be thrown to the breeze, and the city promises to be bathed in a flood of light.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans' Campaign Virtually Ended.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Friday, July 10.

Citizens of Franklin and Spring Hill report the country north of the Tennessee River filled with deserters from BRAGG's army—mostly Tennesseans—to the number of from 10,000 to 15,000. They refused to leave the State.

Gen. BRAGG's army retains its position, the line of the Elk River. The campaign is virtually ended.

The army of the Cumberland now hold Winchester and Shelbyville. The river is falling. The water on the shoals is eight feet deep.

The Louisville train arrived on time.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Rebels Reported Operating on the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 10.

It is reported this morning that the rebel forces are operating on the Ohio River, between this city and Louisville, with the intention of capturing passing boats.

The Invasion of Indiana, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 10.

Martial law was declared in Pulaskville to-day.

The last advices at headquarters place the enemy between Corydon and New Albany, Ind., about fifteen miles from the latter, with one dozen under Hanson in their rear.

THE DRAFT.

IT BEGINS TO-DAY.

The Ninth District First in the Field.

WHO MUST GO AND WHO ARE EXEMPT.

WHAT IS A PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

The announcement in the TIMES, of Friday, that Capt. MANNAHAN, of the Eighth Congressional District, had completed his arrangements for the proposed draft, and had issued his formal notice to the able-bodied citizens of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards that the drawings would take place at the District Headquarters on Monday next, produced the most intense excitement throughout the people of the City, and brought home to them, for the first time, as reality, that which, for months has been an expectation, and, to a certain extent, a by-word and a joke. In justice to our people, it must be recorded that the almost universal expression is that of satisfaction and acquiescence in the wisdom and propriety of the measure.

Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal JENKINS, of the Ninth District, must be entitled to the honor of being first in the field with the actual procedure. On information from those who should know, it was stated that the Eighth District was the only one ready, and was the one in which the draft would first be made, and so far as public notice was concerned, that fact remains undisputed. In to-day's TIMES, however, due notice is given that taking time, or at least 48 hours of it, by the forelock, Capt. JENKINS appears in the field, and at 9 o'clock this morning, in public, at his headquarters at No. 677 Third-avenue will open the game, which will result in the conscription of several thousands of our most desirable citizens.

THE NINTH DISTRICT

Embraces the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) the Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and the Twenty-second Ward. Of these, the Twelfth Ward is bounded south by Eighty-sixth-street, west by North River, east by East River, and north by Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek. The Nineteenth Ward is bounded north by Eighty-sixth-street, east by East River, south by Fortieth-street, and west by Sixth-avenue. The Twenty-second Ward is bounded north by Eighty-sixth-street, east by Sixth-avenue, south by Fortieth-street, and west by Hudson River.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT

Consists of Capt. CHAS. E. JENKINS, Assistant Provost-Marshal General; JOHN M. SANDS, Commissioner; WM. H. THOMPSON, Surgeon.

The number of names picked and boxed ready for the draft in this District is 3,600. The number to be drawn is 1,500.

In view of the absolute certainty of to-day's proceedings, it becomes a matter of the greatest interest to every citizen to know first

WHO CAN BE DRAFTED?

In answer to this question the act expressly declares that "All able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of 20 and 45, with certain exceptions, to be subject to draft."

Those persons being enrolled, are divided into two classes, the first of which comprises all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class comprises all other persons subject to do military duty. The latter are not to be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class have been called. The enrollment of each class has been made separately, and they should embrace those whose ages were on the 1st instant between twenty and forty-five years. All persons enrolled are subject for two years after the 1st instant, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service for three years, or during the war, and when called into service are to be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers during the present rebellion; not, however, exceeding the term of three years, including advance pay and bounty, as now provided by law.

And in regard to those who are thus drafted, the following

REGULATIONS

have been prepared:

Any person drafted and notified to appear may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the Congressional District in which he may reside, the sum of $300. On the receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue will give drafted persons payies it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts will be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day in which the drafted person is required to report for duty, and when so delivered to the Board, the drafted person will be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption, stating that such person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of $300. Any person failing to report after due service of notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by Court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft. All drafted persons will, on arriving at the rendezvous, be inspected by the surgeon of the Board, who will report to the Board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the Board, whose decision will be final. As soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder are required to be discharged. The persons drafted are to be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

It is thus satisfactorily been established as to who are liable to be drafted, a second question of hardly less public interest presents itself, viz.:

WHO ARE EXEMPT?

The act very clearly defines that exceedingly limited class to be:

"Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice-President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the Heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged and infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father or mother, dependent upon his labor for their support. Sixth, the father or motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for their support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. *Provided, however*, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces."

The question of

PHYSICAL DISABILITY

being one of such exceeding wide limits, the United States Medical Department at Washington have deemed it well to specify such diseases and infirmities as may be considered of sufficient gravity to exempt a drafted person, and they are as follows:

1. Manifest imbecility or insanity.
2. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician of good standing, who had attended him in a convulsion.
3. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined.
4. Acute or organic disease of the brain or the spinal chord; of the heart or lungs; of the kidneys or intestines; of the kidneys or bladder, sufficient to have impaired the general health, or so well marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity of military service.
5. Confirmed consumption; cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.
6. Inveterate and extensive diseases of the skin, which will necessarily impair the efficiency of a soldier.
7. Recent or inveterate chronic rheumatism, whether national or acquired.
8. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has produced tumors, and has seriously impaired the general health.
9. Habitual and confirmed intemperance, or delirium tremens, or any disease of the liver to a degree sufficient to have materially impaired the constitution.
10. Chronic rheumatism, or disease of the muscular system of sufficient severity to render the person affected incapable of performing the ordinary military duty.
11. Total loss of the nose, or so much of the same as to give a most unsightly appearance; total loss of one eye or both eyes, or such defect in vision as cannot be proved by ordinary test to be corrected by glasses.
12. Total loss of the auricular apparatus, amounting in any or all the forms of inflammation, suppuration, or destruction of the membrana tympani, or of the bones of the middle ear, to almost complete deafness, or such deafness as totally prevents the ordinary communication of words by the voice.
13. Stammering, stuttering, hesitation, speechlessness, or other defects of utterance, to be certified to by the surgeon of the Board.
14. Loss of the external genitals.
15. Loss of a hand or of the thumb and forefinger of either hand.
16. Total loss of a foot.
17. Curved spine or other deformity, or disease of the spinal column, of sufficient severity to render the person affected incapable of performing the ordinary military duty.
18. Elephantiasis of the scrotum or of the leg, to such a degree as to render the use of a truss impracticable.
19. Hernia, if large and irreducible, or not controllable by a truss, or if strangulated.
20. Fistula in ano, if not a positive disqualification, but may be so if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.
21. Incurable stricture of the rectum; organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is accompanied by disease of the bladder; urinary calculi. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.
22. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned and of rare occurrence, is not of itself a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.
23. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause, permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.
24. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele or rupture is not sufficient to disqualify.
25. Excessive, anterior or posterior curvature of the spine; caries of the spine.
26. Wounds, fractures, tumors, atrophy of a limb, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would impede marching, or prevent continuous muscular exertion.
27. Anchylosis or irremediable dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee or ankle joint.
28. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, in degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of the limb.
29. Total loss of a thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of the right thumb.
30. Total loss of two fingers of same hand.
31. Total loss of index finger of right hand.
32. Loss of the first and second phalanges of the fingers of right hand.
33. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of any finger except the little finger; all the fingers adherent or united.
34. Total loss of either great toe; loss of any three toes on the same foot; all the toes joined together.
35. The great toe crossing the other toes with great prominence of the articulation of the metatarsal bone and first phalanx of the great toe.
36. Overriding, or superposition of all the toes.
37. Permanent retraction of the last phalanx of one of the toes, so that the free border of the nail bears upon the ground; or flexion at a right angle of the first phalanx of a toe upon a second with antichilosis of this particulation.
38. Club foot; splay foot, where the arch is so far effaced that the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone touches the ground and the line of station run along the whole internal border of the foot, with great prominence of the inner ankle; but ordinary large, ill-shaped or flat foot do not exempt.
39. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, having clusters of knots, and accompanied with chronic swelling or ulcerations.
40. Chronic ulcers: extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

No certificate of a physician or surgeon is to be received in support of any point in the claim of drafted men for exemption for military service, unless the facts and statements therein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a civil magistrate competent to administer oaths.

The exemptions under the first provision of section 28 of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., will generally be sufficiently well known to the Board to obviate the necessity of evidence with regard to them. Should, however, the Board consider it necessary in any case, the production or certificate of oath of any person claiming exemption under the provision mentioned, may be required to be shown.

To establish exemption under the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth provisions of Section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., the Board shall require the affidavit of the persons seeking to be exempt, and of two respectable men, (heads of families,) residing in the district that the man in question is "the only son of aged or infirm parents, or parents dependent on his labor for support," or otherwise, according to the particular provisions of the section under which the exemption is claimed. These affidavits will be made according to the forms hereinafter prescribed, and must in all cases be taken before a civil magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths. These forms of affidavit shall be published by the Board of Enrollment, in the newspapers of the district, for the information of the public when a draft is ordered.

THE FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS

are rigidly specified, and can be found over the signature of the Provost-Marshal JENKINS, in the advertising columns of the TIMES of to-day.

On Monday, Capt. MANNAHAN will proceed with the draft in his District, (Eighth,) as was announced in yesterday's TIMES. The other Districts will follow in due course, as they may severally be ready.

Preparations for the Draft in Brooklyn.

Orders have been received by Capt. J. B. GRECORY, Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, (Brooklyn,) and Capt. SAMUEL T. MADDEN, Provost-Marshal of the Second Congressional District, (Williamsburgh and the country towns,) to prepare at once for the draft. The enrollment has been completed in both Districts, and the last arrangements, such as preparing slips containing the names and ages of persons enrolled, are being made as speedily as possible. In Capt. GREGORY's office fifty clerks are employed at this business, and it is expected that the names will be drawn on Wednesday or Thursday next, it being impossible to have everything in readiness before that time.

The Second Congressional District comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City, and the Towns of Flatlands, Flatbush, New-Lotts, New-Utrecht and Gravesend. The total number enrolled is 33,185, of which 22,363 are of the first-class from which the draft will be made.

The Third District comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn. The total number enrolled is 27,000, of which there are 14,166 of the first-class, from which 2,600 names are to be drawn.

Each ward and town is designated as a sub-district, and a proportionate number will be drawn from each. No one ward will be required to aid in filling up the quota of another ward.

Soldiers in active service on the 3d of March last, are understood to be exempt from the first and second drafts—that is, provided they have been honorably discharged.

The Examining Board of the Third District, in whose presence the names will be drawn, consists of Capt. S. B. GREGORY, Provost-Marshal; Dr. NELSON L. NOBLE, Surgeon; ADRIEN M. BERRY, Commissioner.

The slips upon which the names of all persons liable to be drafted are written, are of white paper, about six inches in length and one inch in width. Each slip is neatly rolled up and secured with an India rubber band. These rolls will be placed in a revolving box, and drawn out by a man blindfolded. The name will then be announced and placed on record in a book prepared for that purpose. Those drafted will be notified, and required to appear before the Examining Board within the following ten days, to report for duty, or pay $300 to the Collector of Internal Revenue, who will be present for that purpose. If physically disabled, they will be released from further obligations.

The announcement that the draft will take place has caused a good deal of excitement amongst all classes interested, and is the general subject of conversation all over the city.

The Draft in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, July 10.

The drafted men of Massachusetts, some 12,000 in number, will rendezvous, it is reported, at Springfield, under the command of Gen. DEVENS, with 14,000 covering from wounds received at Chancellorsville.

The Draft Progressing.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

The draft is progressing in all the New-England States, and Pennsylvania and New-York. As the enrollment is completed in each of the various districts, a certain proportion of men is ordered out. It is certain that 300 thousand men will be called out in all of the States has not been telegraphed.

From the Missouri Democrat.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF MISSOURI, PADUCAH, KY., June 30, 1863.

Major E. B. WHITMAN, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—I am just in receipt of your letter of June 19, asking my opinion of the "Western Cadet Rifles." I am pleased to inform you that portions of two companies of Kentucky cavalry have been armed with this rifle for the State service. The report from them of the service of the arm are very flattering. They are not subject to get out of order, not damaged by rain, and are very much pleased with the gun repeating four times in succession. I think it adapts with great accuracy and force.

Any assistance I can give you in ascertaining for what arm will afford me pleasure. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. T. KNOX,

Quartermaster-General, Kentucky.

From Gen. Banks' Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 9.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS and Staff arrived at Fortress Monroe this evening, and left for Washington.

The Rebel Ram ATLANTA has been a perfect terror to the Monitors and transports of the James River. Several vessels have been fired into by her, the White House, following near the mouth of the South Anna branch, which she destroyed the Union Railroad bridge, and had not being able to reach the bridge of the Fredericksburgh road, they tore up and destroyed about six miles of the track.

Having effectually destroyed all communication between Richmond and Lee's army they returned yesterday morning to White House, and our troops have occupied that place before this time. Gen. DIX's forces have removed all available property from White House, including an engine, several cars and from five to six miles of the York and Richmond Railroad iron. Gen. DIX removed from White House in conformity with the orders he received from Washington.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, July 10.

The General Subscription Agent reports the sale of $873,000 Five-Twenties on Thursday, and $564,750 to-day. The delivery of bonds are being made to June 24. These large sales, which are made amid the excitement attending military movements, are exceedingly encouraging to every friend of the Union. The establishment of National banks alone will absorb large amounts, and with reasonable success attending the army and navy, they must all above par before the close of the present year.

Democratic State Convention of Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Friday, July 10.

The Democratic State Convention, after an excited and stormy session, adjourned at 3 o'clock this morning. MAYNARD L. FISHER, of Clayton County, was nominated for Governor, and J. F. DUNCOMBE, of Webster County, for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. FISHER was voted for by the Mahoney men.

A Card—Union Pacific Railway Company Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your article on the Union Pacific Railway Company, of the 3d instant, we deem it proper to caution all interested against negotiating or exchanging bonds bearing that title issued by any parties without showing due authority, as prejudicing obstacles may be an extra prohibition to the legality of bonds of that character.

It seems to be a part of a scheme to mislead parties who may not be familiar with the circumstances and legal acts in regard to them. It is to be hoped the public will (in case bonds of the above description should be presented for their consideration) examine all the facts connected with them well, before investing their funds in a security which may prove invalid.

Yours, &c., ROSS, STEEL & CO.

MINNEAPOLIS HOUSE, New-York, July 10, 1863.

CORRECTION.—Lieut. GEORGE B. BAXTER, of the Third United States Infantry, as given in our list of wounded at Gettysburgh on Thursday, should have read Lieut. GEORGE B. BAXTER.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST DAY.—Yes, to-day closes the exhibition at BARNUM'S of those extraordinary small persons GEN. TOM THUMB & Co. They are already advertised to appear elsewhere on Monday next. Let the interested take notice. Sandford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe give their superb performances both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL contains Lord BROUGHAM, Dr. DIXON, Stonewall JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A New Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING & FLINT'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Continental, from New-Orleans—Irvin Wilson, Lieut. J. Tucker and servant, Miss Adams, Mrs. Carlisle, Mr. Kimball and lady, Dr. Bowen, W. Johnson and servant, Mrs. M. H. Sims, Miss White, Mrs. Campbell and servant, Mrs. M. O. Parker, lady, child and servant, W. H. Rutherford, Lieut. J. C. Harris, F. L. Hubbard, Capt. N. T. Craigo, Samuel Moore, M. Champion, Capt. M. Ritchie, G. K. Green, R. B. Clydeman, C. H. Dunbar, Miss Ellen Cogswell, Mrs. Richardson, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Col. Sheplay, Capt. Bedeau and servant, Capt. Wheeler and servant, Capt. Berran and servant, Lieut. W. H. Searle, Col. H. D. Hull, Rev. O. Monahan, Capt. Montgomery and servant, Lieut. Lawler and servant, M. McChesney, lady and child, Mrs. E. M. Read, Mrs. W. F. Payne, L. Mowery, lady and 3 children, Capt. John Payne and daughter, Capt. Guerville, A. Kelly, Mrs. Stevenson, W. Collier, E. Harriot, R. Robertson, Lieut. J. A. Baker, Col. Gerrard, E. Bush, J. Newton, J. Buckingham, A. Whitney, John Warren, Capt. G. E. Lane, Capt. Backer, W. L. Hall, Mr. Johnson and lady, J. J. Sullivan, D. Crosby, W. H. Davis, Lieut. Sandford, Mrs. Williams, Capt. Cogswell, and 256 in steerage.

In steamship Georgia, from Port Royal, Gen. Saxton and Staff—Capt. James Alden and servant, U. S. N., G. L. Davis, Paymaster U. S. N., S. B. Mason, U. S. N., B. F. Delano, Geo. A. Fosdick and lady, F. Fosdick, P. M. Tourne, E. C. Brew, J. L. Kaiser, W. A. Wyman, B. Cohn, S. F. Randolph, J. T. Hickey and lady, Miss S. Burgess, Miss E. Burgess, G. Lalcahrs, J. Murphy and lady, 3 children and servant, J. Varlon and lady, 2 children and servant, Miss V. Varlon, Miss O. Varlon, W. H. Taylor, J. A. Tuite, E. Colby and son, T. C. Dowse, J. R. Carter, C. Robb, Thos. Carson and lady, T. Demarse, J. D. Degarse, Nat. Barnett, Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Dorothy, Mrs. Heuschardt, S. D. Blakely, R. Lemasnil, J. Henderson and lady, and 66 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 36 | 8th mo.... 7 23 | Moon rises.. 1 10
SIGN WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 16 | Gov. Island.. 4 46 | Hell Gate.. 6 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 10.

Arrived.

Sloop-of-war Cutlnet, (Pr.,) Fabre, Washington, D. C. Put into this port for coal. Mounts 4 guns, and has a crew of 120 men.

U. S. transport Decatur, Fargo, Nowbern, N. C., 8th inst., in ballast, and 36 discharged soldiers from Gen. Foster's army.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans 6 da. and 18 hours, with passengers to Major Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

George Cashman, Barr, New-Orleans [illegible] days and 16 hours from the Passes, with [illegible] to H. B. Cromwell & Co. July 4, lat. 27, lon. 86, saw [illegible] miles from the Passes, apparently [illegible].

Steamship Quaker City, Le Messurier, Havana, July 4, with [illegible] passengers to E. Cunard.

Schooner [illegible], of Staten Island, from Havana, died the morning.

Steamer Yatrahlla, Tyng, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J. R. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse, to James Hand.

Steamer Yazoo, Gibson, Philadelphia, with mdse, to Lorillard Spencer & Co.

Steamer John E. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse, to W. P. Palmer.

Steamer Chesapeake, Wilson, Portland, with mdse, to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osceola, Mallard, Providence, with mdse, to [illegible].

Steamer Wyoming, Crowell, Philadelphia, with mdse, to [illegible].

Steamer [illegible], Hallock, Providence, with mdse, to [illegible].

Steamer [illegible], Crowell, Philadelphia, with mdse, to [illegible].

Steamer [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse, to [illegible].

Steamer [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse, to [illegible].

Steamer [illegible],

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3681. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE

No Fighting Yesterday Except Skirmishing.

Gen. Meade's Forces Ready to Advance.

The Cavalry Fighting on Friday.

The Rebel Advance Forced Back at All Points.

Evacuation of Hagerstown by the Enemy.

A Movement Toward the Potomac.

The Rebels Short of Ammunition and Provisions.

General Couch's Headquarters at Chambersburgh.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 11.

There has been no fighting to-day beyond a few unimportant skirmishes.

Gen. MEADE's forces are in a position to advance and give battle when the proper time arrives.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ANTIETAM.

ANTIETAM BRIDGE, WILLIAMSPORT ROAD, Friday, July 10—6 P. M.

Our cavalry to-day forced the rebel advance back to Funkstown on the right and beyond Bakersville on the left.

The fighting was not heavy but very handsome.

Our line to-night crosses the Antietam at a point between the Hagerstown and the Williamsport Road.

The enemy is in force and shows fight. He has renewed his supplies of ammunition, and as our forces are well concentrated a battle will probably be begun to-morrow.

Our army is in exceedingly fine condition.

Lieut. PARSONS, of Gen. PLEASANTON's Staff, returned to-night from the perilous work of opening communication with Gen. SMITH. He had to pass through the mountains along the enemy's flank. Lieut. PARSONS reports the country full of deserting rebels as well as of hundreds of our own men, including many officers who have escaped from the enemy after capture. The weather is very hot.

L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Saturday, June 11.

The rebels commenced evacuating Hagerstown at six o'clock last evening. Their rear guard left at nine this morning. Their army was divided into three columns, each column marching in the direction of the Upper Potomac, taking three different roads. Not a rebel, wounded or well, was left behind. The army had with it its entire supply and ammunition train.

The rebels had not built any earthworks in the immediate vicinity of Hagerstown. *They admitted they were short of ammunition, and had a scarcity of provisions.* The citizens believe the enemy has retreated to Williamsport, for the purpose of affecting a crossing.

A party of twenty-two residents of Chambersburgh left for their homes this morning. They had been detained here by the rebels. The town is stripped of everything valuable to the way of moveable property. They did not burn any buildings.

The railroad between Greencastle and Hagerstown is not much disturbed. WHIT.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Saturday, July 11.

General LEE's army, which has been occupying a position around Hagerstown for the past four days, commenced to move at 5 o'clock last evening.

At Hagerstown the rebel army divided, a portion of it taking the road to Williamsport, and another portion moving out on the National road toward Clear Spring.

What the intentions of the rebels are is not fully defined at this time.

That portion of the rebel army which took the Clear Spring road may take the interior road, in the direction of Williamsport, five miles out.

Several parties have arrived here who left Hagerstown at nine o'clock this morning, and all agree that there are no rebels in that vicinity.

It is not known that the Potomac River is not fordable, and it is feared that Gen. LEE has devised some means of making his escape, or that he may be moving on Hancock, hoping to gain sufficient time for the river to fall, and thus avoid giving battle.

Two hundred and ten rebel prisoners left here to-day for Harrisburgh.

Gen. DANA arrived here to-day for the purpose of taking command of one of the divisions under Gen. COUCH.

Gen. COUCH's headquarters are here. He will take command of the troops in person.

REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 11.

The *Inquirer* of this city has the following special dispatch:

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, July 10—P. M.

A rebel battery near Funkstown opened on two o'clock this afternoon, on a part of Buford's and Kilpatrick's cavalry. Two rebel guns were dismounted, and the rebels were driven from the hill. Our infantry then advanced, and when our messenger left, both sides were sharply engaged. Our skirmishers were driving back the rebel skirmishers.

Lee cannot cross the Potomac, even if he had the means and a clear way before him. He is too hard pressed by MEADE. LEE must keep every man he has to resist our attack.

The rebel Gen. JENKINS was captured this morning by KILPATRICK's cavalry.

Lieut. BENNET, of COOPER's cavalry, escaped from the rebels yesterday. He says that Gen. LEE's army is greatly disorganized and suffering for provisions.

The roads are blockaded with abandoned wagons and caissons. Hundreds of rebels have thrown away their arms to enable them to escape the better. Those rebels who have arms are short of ammunition.

Appearances indicate that a great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday.

Accounts represent that Gen. LEE is prepared for the battle with a large force near Hagerstown.

Our army is in fine condition and spirits.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

The past day or two has imparted new life to the City of Frederick. The vast movements of troops through its streets since the battle of Gettysburgh have so changed its appearance that the oldest inhabitant would hardly recognise his old home. Major-Gen. MEADE and Staff, Gen. NAGLEE, Gen. PLEASANTON, Gen. INGALLS, Gen. WILLIAMS and others were here last night, but left again this morning, in what direction it is not proper for me to state. The object of Gen. MEADE's visit was to ascertain, from Gen. FRENCH, the commander of this post, the disposition of the latter's force, and how they can be rendered serviceable to the coming struggle. Gens. FRENCH and MEADE were in consultation many hours, and their interview will result happily for the service.

Another battle of Antietam must yet be fought before the Army of the Potomac closes up its record. The rebels are gathering their scattered hosts, and will make another stand in the Boonsboro valley. They cannot escape another contest of arms, for their retreat being cut off across the Potomac, they are in a situation as an army has seldom been in before. If they should be again defeated, and particularly if they should experience another Gettysburgh, the end of the rebellion may be confidently predicted. The task is not yet completed, and it is folly for our people to persuade themselves of this belief.

The Generals of our army deprecate the over-exaggeration respecting the "death blow" of the rebellion. One of them remarked to-day, in the presence of Gen. MEADE: "Well, I see the newspapers are again telling us that the rebellion is crushed, that the war is ended." "Well," said another, "it is the character of our people to exaggerate: we are always extremists." There is no one who feels more the responsibility of the hour than Gen. MEADE. He knows the tenacity and the endurance of the enemy which must yet undergo another trial 'ere the soil of Maryland before it can be truthfully said that the "rebellion is crushed." Officers whose position entitles their opinions to respect affirm that the next battle with the rebels will doubtless be the bloodiest of the war. It will be the last convulsive pang of the giant, and its mighty roar will resound through the land.

The popularity of Gen. MEADE with the army and people bids fair to equal even that of McCLELLAN. He is not yet known personally to the army, some of the Brigadiers even not yet having formed his intimate acquaintance. His name, however, is resounded on all sides with eulogy and enthusiasm. At last a leader has come worthy of the confidence of a noble army. As Gen. MEADE rode through Frederick yesterday afternoon, it was whispered about from neighbor to neighbor; soldiers conveyed the news to brother soldiers, and anxiety followed surprise. That feeling of natural curiosity which impels us all to get out of our way even to look upon a distinguished man was indulged in by citizen and soldier alike.

He stopped at the United States Hotel, and was soon visited by a deputation of the ladies of the town. On being presented, woman's feelings were expressed in woman's style. "God bless you, General," they would say, and with an emphasis that showed the words issued from the heart. They asked him to accept their bouquets and wreaths in token of the patriotism of Frederick. "I thank you," said Gen. MEADE, "not for myself, but for my soldiers; they have won the victory, and to them belong the laurels." Gen. MEADE turned to his Staff officers, and to Gen. PLEASANTON remarked, in the approbation of the ladies, "One of these *is* for you, PLEASANTON; not only a brave, but a bachelor." Gen. MEADE shook the ladies all by the hand, and expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting them.

Gen. MEADE is exceedingly affable in conversation, easily approached, and of lively, engaging manners. With no outward pretensions to superiority, he preserves a dignity which is noticeable beneath his careless exterior. His form is gaunt and tall, impressing the idea of bodily tenacity rather than strength, and a capacity to endure fatigue that we could not predict of a more robust and invincible figure. His high-top boots and loose blouse are bespattered with mud, and, were it not for his shoulder-straps and intelligent face, it would be difficult to distinguish that he was not a private in the ranks. His face is almost covered with beard, and his nose displays a leather stock that might have been seen in the days of his ancestors. He is otherwise collarless, and his face is colorless, being of a ghastly pale, with thought, study and anxiety marked upon every lineament. His mind speaks through his eye, and tells you at a glance that before you stands a man who is equal to any responsibility, and not afraid to meet it in any shape. His sense is of the antique bend, which is the most prominent feature of the face. He appears a restless and nervous man, quick to move, but not so quick that celerity would destroy steadiness. When addressed he turns suddenly upon his heel and is all attention. The more you see of *him* the more you like *him*. The Army of the Potomac has known him only two weeks and he is their idol.

The spy, RICHARDSON, who was hung here on Sunday, as I informed you in a previous letter, had made a full confession of his guilt. He was a resident of Baltimore, where he was well known as a street peddler and proclaimer of small wares. Upon his person were found complete drawings of the defences of Baltimore and on the topography of this region, with particular information of the positions, strength and movements of all portions of the Army of the Potomac; also, a letter from a citizen of Baltimore, addressed to Gen. EWELL, indorsing RICHARDSON's reliability, and stating that he would impart very important oral information, &c.; also, passes from Gen. EWELL and Gen. JOHNSTON, and other papers, implicating several citizens of Baltimore. He at first denied having any papers about him, but when they were found in his boot, he said that a person named DORSEY gave them to him at this place. After making a confession, he stated that he had a wife and children living in Baltimore, and requested that they should be informed of his wretched fate.

REPORTS FROM BOONSBORO.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 11.

The *American* has the following special dispatches:

BOONSBORO, Md., July 10.

The two armies are confronting each other.

The rebels hold Funkstown, two miles from Hagerstown.

The rebel line extends to the river, and covers Williamsport.

The rebels are said to be entrenching their position.

Gen. LEE's headquarters are at Hagerstown.

This morning there was a sharp cavalry skirmish on the Hagerstown road. We drove the rebels across Antietam Creek and three miles beyond, when the position at Funkstown was discovered.

Gen. JENKINS, of the rebel cavalry, was captured yesterday and sent to Frederick.

BOONSBORO, Md., Saturday, July 11—9 A. M.

All is quiet at the front this morning. During last night the rebels entirely changed their lines, abandoning their position at the right from Funkstown and Hagerstown, and falling back to St. James' College, four miles from the river.

There does not appear much prospect of a general engagement to-day.

Our cavalry are at work feeling the new rebel lines.

THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 11.

The United States Christian Commission has received in money and stores contributed during the past week, over sixty thousand dollars. A Sunday-school contributed $1,000. Twenty-six thousand dollars was a voluntary offering by Boston merchants at one establishment in Chicago. Over a thousand boxes of, goods, bale, field stores, and more than two hundred colporteurs have been sent to Gettysburgh during the week by the commission, for the relief of the wounded.

ADMIRAL PAULDING'S SON CAPTURED.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 11.

A letter received here states that Admiral PAULDING's son, of the 8th United States cavalry, was taken prisoner by the rebels on Thursday.

OUR WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

GETTYSBURGH, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

There has been no change in the condition of military affairs here during the past three days. The wounded have all been properly cared for, and thousands of their friends are arriving here in all sorts of conveyances. The first train from Hanover Junction arrived yesterday, and returned with 1,000 wounded for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and two trains left last evening and to-day with about 2,000 more. The scene at the depot this morning was a sad one, as both sides of the track were lined with injured men waiting transportation. Many of the most seriously wounded are still at private residences, but the balance are rapidly being removed to the hospitals. The rebel wounded are receiving every attention it is possible to give them, but I regret to state that about 200 of their dead, which were overlooked by the guard appointed to bury them, still lie festering upon the field, filling the air for miles around with the most offensive odor.

Col. SMITH, the Provost Marshal, is doing all he can to systematize matters, but still affairs are in the greatest confusion. The people in this vicinity have brought for ward liberal supplies of food for the hospitals, and there are no complaints on this score.

The battle-field for miles around is covered with rifles, bayonets, blankets, cartridge-boxes, clothing, &c., &c., and thousands of dollars' worth of this are being carried off daily by those visiting the scene of the conflict. The appearance of one of the localities where the conflict raged fiercest is shocking to contemplate. About 40 dead horses are lying within a space of 300 yards, and on the adjoining lot are the bodies of about a dozen rebels, some of them presenting the most frightful and ghastly appearance.

No one in the locality knows what has become of the contending armies, except that LEE's army left toward South Mountain, and that Gen. MEADE's forces have gone in the same direction.

There are no accommodations provided here for visitors, and last night many were compelled to roost in the barns, or upon the steps of the dwellings.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Lee and His Army Standing Valley—Another Collision Inevitable—Destruction of the Bridge at Falling Waters—Hanging a Spy.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH MOUNTAIN GAP, Md., Friday, July 10, 1863.

Three days ago, there was good reason for believing that there would not be another collision between the two armies, for it was further believed that if LEE had any means of crossing he would have had sufficient time for getting away.

But it is now well known that his means of crossing are exceedingly limited. The only pontoon train he had was destroyed at Falling Waters. The river is too high to be forded anywhere for a week to come, and the only known means of crossing are two or three flatboats, which do not suffice to take over his wounded or transportation.

It was ascertained yesterday that the rebels were drawn up in line of battle on a line extending from near Funkstown to Bakersville, or very nearly on the line of the Antietam Creek. They do not seem to be occupying the line of the creek exactly, but there are several lines of hills or ridges running parallel with the Antietam, which afford excellent defensive positions. Behind the Antietam, and entering the Potomac near Falling Waters, is Marsh Creek, a stream fordable at most points, but still affording a good line of defence. The next stream is the Conocochegue, emptying into the Potomac just west of Williamsport. This is an excellent line of defence, as reported by our engineers, but it affords no means of retreat across the Potomac save by the usual fords, which are not now passable. They could fall back upon Hancock, and retreat into Western Virginia, which would be certain annihilation to them.

The intelligence this morning are, however, that LEE, being unable to cross the river speedily and successfully, will turn about and fight with desperation. It must not be forgotten that he has yet 60,000 men intact for fighting, and that at Williamsport he got supplies of ammunition and some slight reinforcements from Winchester. There cannot be a positive victory without another bloody battle, rivaling, perhaps, the scenes at Gettysburgh.

The destruction of the pontoon bridge and train at Falling Waters was one of the most daring exploits of the war, and the credit of it belongs entirely to LEONARD GREENWALD, chief of the Gray Eagle Scouts, and formerly of the Jessie Scouts. During previous trips he had ascertained the strength of the ground and location of the bridge, and finally obtained from Gen. FARNUM a detail of 200 men from the First Virginia and Thirteenth and Fourteenth New-York cavalry, under Major FOLEY and Lieut. DAWSON, to undertake its destruction. They arrived at the Potomac in the morning, just at daylight, and found the character of the bridge to be part trestle-work with pontoons in the centre, which were carefully floated out every evening and taken to the Virginia shore, rendering the bridge useless for the night. Lieuts. DAWSON and GREENWALD then swam the river, and brought back several pontoons, with which they ferried over some forty of the detachment, being all that were willing to go. Arriving on the Southern side they surprised the rebel camp, fired a volley into the sleeping rebels, and created an utter stampede. They captured about twenty rebels, including one officer. Then destroying the camp, some stores, and four wagons of ammunition, they took all the pontoons over the river, and either burned or cut them to pieces. The balance of the bridge was destroyed and our party came off without the loss of a man. GREENWALD desired to perform the same thing at Williamsport, but his party declined to back him up. He is one of the most daring and reliable of scouts, and does us great service.

Last night Gen. BUFORD's division of cavalry, dismounted, pushed the enemy's cavalry back toward Hagerstown, two miles. He behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, leading his men forward, himself with the line of skirmishers. The troopers followed with wild cheers, and drove the enemy from several strong positions occupied by them. This morning he was at it again, and from the character of the firing the enemy seems to be falling back.

I sent yesterday an official list of the casualties among officers in the Excelsior brigade. Owing to the rapid movements of the troops it is next to impossible to obtain entire lists of the casualties in the late battle. I must not forget one instance of gallantry which deserves to be mentioned in connection with this gallant command. When the Third corps was compelled to fall back on Thursday, Col. W. R. BREWSTER, commanding the brigade, rallied around the colors of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth regiments about 125 men. With these he charged on the advancing rebels, who had already got possession of three of our guns and two caissons. The men rushed forward with enthusiastic cheers, drove the rebels from the guns, brought them safe into our lines, and with them the colors of the Eighth Florida regiment, which had been planted on the guns. The colors were sent to Gen. HUMPHREYS, division commander.

A curious circumstance connected with the wounding of Brig.-Gen. EARLY, commanding First division Fifth corps, has just been brought to light. He was [illegible] Thursday's fight. Believing it to be only a scratch, he paid little attention to it. But he [illegible] that Maj.-Gen. SICKLES's right was released from active duty. On Wednesday his leg was examined, and a probe at once taken from it, where it had *lodged and remained, without his knowledge for four days.* He is now doing well.

An incident connected with the hanging of the spy RICHARDSON at Frederick, by Gen. BURNS, deserves mention. He was ordered to be tried, and if found guilty, to be hung. He was convicted, letters addressed to EWELL being found in his boots. The result was communicated to Gen. BURNS, who responded, "Hang him—hang him, forthwith. *If I send him to Washington they'll send him back promoted.*"

L. L. CROUNSE.

Official Lists of Casualties among Officers.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE—SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS—COL. WM. R. BREWSTER, COMMANDING.

Col. WM. R. BREWSTER had two horses shot under him.

Names of Killed and Wounded Officers at Battle of Gettysburgh, July 2, 1863.

Capt. J. P. Fiebelmann, Assistant-Adjutant-General, slightly wounded.

Capt. Geo. Lefort, Acting Assistant Inspector-General—slightly wounded.

FIRST REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE (SEVENTIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.)

Wounded.

Lieut. W. W. Gage, Co. O, Acting A. D. C.—severely in leg. | Lieut. A. Becker, Co. A—slightly.
Capt. W. H. Hagy, Co. C—slightly, thigh. | Lieut. J. N. Coyne, Co. F—slightly. Lieut. D. C. Bowen, Co. I.
Capt. Geo. Robinson, Co. K—severely. | Lieut. R. S. Gayler.

Killed, 20; wounded, 85; missing, 4. Total, 109.

SECOND REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, (SEVENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.)

Killed.

Lieut. A. W. Estes, Co. H.

Wounded.

Adjt. Jas. O'Connell—leg severely. | Lieut. Chas. Ryan, Co. E—leg severely.
Capt. M. A. Donaldson, Co. F—leg severely. | Lieut. H. Holmes, Co. D—arm.
Lieut. V. Conway, Co. G—shoulder slightly. | Lieut. A. Leonard, Co. C—slightly.

Killed, 6; wounded, 63; missing, 15. Total, 84.

THIRD REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, (SEVENTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.)

Wounded.

Col. J. E. Austin—arm. | Lieut. Jno. Kotner, Co. A—shoulder.
Capt. J. K. Mapp, Co. C—thigh, slightly. | Lieut. A. Fish, Co. C—leg severely.
Capt. W. S. Wheaton, Co. B—hip, slight. | Lieut. John Robinson, Co. E—hip.
Lieut. S. E. Bishop, Co. B—cheek.

Killed, 7; wounded, 72; missing, 28. Total 107.

FOURTH REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, (SEVENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.)

Killed.

Capt. E. C. Shine, Co. F. | Lieut. J. Marksman, Co. K.
Lieut. W. L. Herbert, Co. F.

Wounded.

Adjt. L. N. Thompson—leg severely. | Lieut. Jas. Chambers, Co. C—leg severely.
Capt. Wm. Downey, Co. C—leg severely. | Lieut. Jas. McDonough, Co. I—severely.
Capt. Wm. M. Fisk, Co. E—shoulder. | Lieut. M. L. Higgins, Co. E—slightly.
Capt. Jos. McKeman, Co. G—severely, three times. | Lieut. Jas. McDonough, Co. I—severely.
Capt. J. T. Lawrence, Co. H—slightly. | Lieut. R. F. Pirhe, Co. G—severely, twice.
Lieut. C. H. Potter, Co. B—slightly. | Lieut. J. Smith, Co. I—severely, head and arm.
Lieut. Jno. F. Reenen, Co. C—severely. | Lieut. J. Moran, Co. H—and missing.

Killed, 47; wounded, 98; missing, 6. Total, 147.

FIFTH EXCELSIOR, SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Capt. F. Evelyn Tyler, Act. Assist.-Surg. J. D. Stewart—leg. | Assistant Major—arm.
Capt. Wm. H. Chester, Co. K—mortally. | Lieut. Chas. Disterway, Co. C—shoulder.
Lieut. C. G. Greenman, E—arm.

Killed, 12; wounded, 60; missing, 3. Total, 83.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Killed.

Capt. L. Hollester, Co. B.
Capt. A. G. Barker, Co. K.
Lieut. B. H. Ketchum, Co. A.
Lieut. F. Fruller, Co. E.
Lieut. Jason Ca[illegible], Co. G.
Lieut. M. K. Creighton, Co. H.
Lieut. J. R. Barham, Co. I.

Wounded.

Lieut. O. P. Westbrook, commanding—breast, arm and groin.
Adj. E. McRussell—leg.
Capt. F. F. Cuyerbaugh, Co. F—face, slight.
Lieut. J. H. Everett, Co. K.
Lieut. J. Wilkinson, Co. C—hip, slight.
Lieut. E. S. Turner, Co. D—arm amputated.
Lieut. O. B. Gray, Co. E—arm amputated.
Lieut. G. Pratt, Co. F—neck.
Lieut. Wm. J. Cashburn, Co. H—thigh and arm.
Lieut. A. Austin, Co. I—arm.

Killed, 33; wounded, 144; missing, 18. Total, 195.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	11	51	6	68
Non-com'd officers and privates	118	823	75	716
Total	129	874	76	779

These was in the brigade going into the fight 1,650 officers and men, showing 41 percentage of loss.

Another Successful Day for the Cavalry—A Brilliant Skirmish—A Doubtful Struggle, Followed by a Victory.

BOONSBORO, Wednesday Evening, July 8, 1863.

This has been another successful day for the cavalry. As I write, a stream of troopers is pouring down the street, on their way from a victorious field to camp, and the whole town is made pleasant by their victorious shouts and the singing of patriotic songs. The enemy pressed our cavalry closely as we fell back from Williamsport Monday night, and on Tuesday there was considerable skirmishing. Tuesday evening the Sixth regular cavalry, Capt. CLAFLIN, sent up the Williamsport road to make a reconnoissance, were attacked by a superior force and lost in killed and wounded 12 men, including—to the regret of all—Capt. CLAFLIN, the last officer of his rank left with the regiment, who was wounded. That night Gen. MERRITT's command, composed of the regular cavalry, occupied the front. Early this morning the enemy commenced to attack with infantry, cavalry and artillery. The balance of Gen. BUFORD' division was soon after sent forward, closely followed by Gen. KILPATRICK's force, a part of which formed the left of the line and the balance was held in reserve. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown out on both sides, and the artillery fire was opened at a dozen different points—from the Smithsburgh road on the right, across the Hagerstown Pike and to the Sharpsburgh road on the left, and one-half mile west of the town. The roads and hollows in the rear of the enemy's line, from favorable positions could be seen filled with the enemy's forces, and no one doubted but that a desperate attempt would be made to secure the South Mountain Pass just in our rear. The fight continued until about 2 o'clock P. M., without any material change of position. Suddenly the enemy gave way slightly on our right, and made a furious attack upon our centre, causing the line to waver and fall back. For half an hour it seemed as though our cavalry were doomed at last to meet with a decisive defeat. A reserve brigade and concentration of artillery fire saved the centre, when the enemy, feeble in expedients, moved in force to the left, and made an attack upon what was then our weakest point, gaining which there would have been but little difficulty in securing the mountain pass, the possession of which would enable their main force to move about more at leisure, so that their wounded be protected and the movements of the Union troops delayed. From this time our troops held their own until near night, when a division of infantry, commanded by Gen. [illegible], coming in sight, the whole line of cavalry and infantry halted and the enemy driven [illegible]. Our troopers, mostly all on [illegible] horses, [illegible] the enemy, [illegible] and [illegible] the rebel lines, and took unusual care to gain information. He says LEE had 95,000 men and 400 cannons, the cannons being mostly taken away with them. He puts the rebel loss at 25,000 to 30,000 in killed, wounded, captured and stragglers, and thinks it likely to be more than 30,000 from what he saw and learned.

The condition of the hospital camps is distressing. Most of the army surgeons moved on with the troops, and the few remaining here are working night and day, but there are hundreds of wounded men not yet reached, especially among the wounded rebels. I waded through the rain to the Second corps hospital camp, four miles south half a mile west of the Baltimore pike. This corps was overwhelmed at the charge on the left on Friday, losing many wounded. The Fifth corps drove the enemy back over the same ground, with heavy loss to the rebels, and in this single corps there are reported about 2,000 to 2,500 wounded Union men, and 800 to 1,000 wounded rebels. It has been impossible to even move these hundreds of the latter, for they lay lie drenched with rain, on the ground where they were deposited by the ambulances. Their broken limbs and torn backs are swelled and festering. The benevolent associations are to-day doing all they can for them, which is little more than administering stimulants and a little food. An army of nurses and in immense quantities of spirits, brandy, whisky, wine, cordials of ginger, &c., are wanted at once. Fresh beef and other food is greatly needed. The country around is nearly stripped bare. Some of the Commissaries have provisions, but are waiting [illegible] from their own [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Detroit Free Press

LIFE INSIDE THE FORTIFICATIONS

Interesting Extracts from the Fort Hudson Herald.

Correspondence Between Gens. Banks and Gardner.

Views of the Situation for March Conscription.

Fort Hudson correspondent sends us a number of the Fort Hudson Herald, containing the following interesting reflections, and Mr. S. M. D. Gardner's reply to the address of the Confederate officers. The Herald is a small sheet, published by its enterprising editor, Mr. Thomas Adams, and is printed on wall paper, the only paper to be had in the fortifications. The Herald is a credit to the publisher, and the articles are well written. The letter of Gen. N. P. Banks, and the reply of Mr. Gardner, are historical documents, and will be read with interest by all:

A notable illustration of this is found in the following letter, called forth by the Rebel Banks, which we make available for those who have not seen it:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, March 14, 1863.

To the Officers Commanding the Rebel Forces at Port Hudson:

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that the rebel authorities have declared their intention to execute forthwith certain officers of the United States Army, now held as prisoners of war, in retaliation for the execution of certain persons in Texas, who, it is alleged, were not in the military service of the United States at the time of their capture. I am also informed that you have been designated by your Government to carry into effect this declaration.

I am unwilling to believe that the Government of the Confederate States has authorized any such violation of the usages of civilized warfare, and I therefore call upon you to say whether you have received the instructions referred to, and whether you intend to execute them.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Com'dg.

To Maj.-Gens. FRANK GARDNER, C. S. Army, and commanding officers.

HEADQUARTERS, PORT HUDSON, La., June 13, 1863.

SIR: Your communication of the 14th ult., addressed to the officers commanding the Rebel forces at Port Hudson, was received on the 17th ult., and has been carefully considered by the officers to whom it was referred.

We are unable to perceive any reason why the usages of civilized warfare should not be observed in the present contest between the United States and the Confederate States, as they have been in the wars of the past between civilized nations. We are not aware that the Government of the United States has ever refused to conform to those usages, or that it has ever manifested a disposition to violate the rights of humanity in the treatment of prisoners of war. We are not aware that the Government of the United States has ever refused to exchange prisoners of war, man for man, officer for officer, soldier for soldier, or to release officers, soldiers, and citizens, on parole, when requested to do so by the Government of the Confederate States. We are not aware that the Government of the United States has ever refused to release officers, soldiers, and citizens, on parole, when requested to do so by the Government of the Confederate States. We are not aware that the Government of the United States has ever refused to release officers, soldiers, and citizens, on parole, when requested to do so by the Government of the Confederate States. We are not aware that the Government of the United States has ever refused to release officers, soldiers, and citizens, on parole, when requested to do so by the Government of the Confederate States.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Who Breaks Pays.* This is the first of a cheap and popular series of translations from Continental authors—many of whom are completely unknown to American readers. The story is based on the Italian proverb of the same name, and deals with characters of high life in a way that displays much power and variety of invention. The author will be remembered by his previous works, *Cousin Stella*, *Stirmishing*, &c. Published in a neat form, at 50 cents a volume, by JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway.

From the same publisher we have received a new edition in two neat volumes of the *Friends in Council*, a work which, if it does not always display the wisdom of Solomon, seldom descends to the puerility of M. F. TUPPER, and occupying a middle ground between these sages, is far more pleasant than pretentious. The work has enjoyed much deserved popularity in England, and being a little out of the usual way, fully merits the honor of reproduction on this side the Atlantic. The topics for the most part are of practical and general interest. They are broadly discussed in the form of Essays, and then the *Friends in Council* discourse on the themes thus presented, giving a series of material and metaphysical reflections that are frequently brilliant and sometimes very curious. The plan is exhaustive, but is not carried to excess by the author.

—Messrs. T. NELSON & SONS, of Grand-street, have issued a new series of their hand-books of Summer travel, consisting of a *Guide to the Hudson*, *The City of New-York and its Neighborhood*, *Guide to Lake George and Lake Champlain*, *The Falls of Niagara*, and *Our Summer Retreats*—the latter being a concise hand-book to all the principal places of Summer resort in the United States. These timely little books contain a large amount of local information that cannot fail to add greatly to the charm of the places visited. Great pains seem to have been taken to bring the statistics down to the latest date. The *Guide to the Hudson* is the fullest, and best with which we are acquainted, and deserves to become a favorite with tourists of that beautiful river. All these books are copiously illustrated with engravings from photographic views taken for the purpose.

—The sixth volume of the *Works of Francis Bacon*, comes to us from the presses of TAGGARD & THOMPSON, of Boston. It is a luxurious triumph of typographical skill, and in these days of flimsy book manufacture, the merely physical handling of such a volume is attended with pleasure. It is devoted to a continuation of Prof. ILLS of Bacon's Philosophical Works—or those that were originally designed for parts of the Instauratio magna, but were subsequently superseded or abandoned. The contents are an extremely able "preface to Valerius Terminus," by ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS—one of the editors. "Valerius Terminus" itself, "Advancement of Learning," books I. and II., "Filum Labyrinthe" and De Interpretatione Naturæ Proœmium."

—A catalogue of "Postage Stamps, American and Foreign, and United States Revenue Stamps," published by SCOTT & FRANCIS, of Cambridge, will assist collectors of those convenient little trifles.

—Mr. VAN NOSTRAND, of 192 Broadway, has contributed another volume to the technical literature of warfare. It is entitled "*Instruction for Heavy Artillery*, prepared by a Board of Officers, for the Use of the United States, with Service of a Gun mounted on an Iron Carriage." The system thus expounded was prepared under the direction of the War Department, and is adopted for the instruction of troops when acting as heavy artillery. This, we apprehend, is sufficient praise. The work is illustrated with thirty-nine plates, in which heavy guns are sliced up like cucumbers and freely exposed to the vulgar gaze. An excellent index precedes the work and will add to its value.

From the same publisher we have also received *The Handbook of Artillery*, by Major JOSEPH ROBERTS, U. S. Army—a compilation prepared for the instruction of non-commissioned officers and privates of the artillery school, where it has been in successful use as a text-book. The present edition (the fifth) has been carefully revised and greatly enlarged.

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AMERICANS IN ROME. By HENRY P. LELAND. 12mo. New-York: CHARLES T. EVANS.

Among the crowd of visitors constantly attracted to the Eternal City, it is a curious fact that two American artists, Mr. LELAND in the work before us, and W. W. STORY in his *Roba di Roma*, have been the first to appreciate the thousand picturesque points presented by the modern city and its inhabitants. Though the work is called *Americans in Rome*, the countrymen only serve as machinery to introduce the lively and graphic sketches that develop the characteristics and peculiarities of their Roman surroundings. The antiquities have hitherto overrun the popular and genial life of the people, in some sense, indeed, itself as antique, as every custom dates its origin far down among past centuries. Recent events threaten to rob this life of much of its peculiarity, and consequent charm. To preserve some remembrance of these rapidly vanishing phases was one chief object of Mr. LELAND'S labors. He has presented us with a charming volume, redolent of the spirit of the country, and to be enjoyed with equal zest by those familiar with or strangers to the scenes it describes.

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WEAK LUNGS, AND HOW TO MAKE THEM STRONG, OR DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF THE CHEST, with their Home treatment by the Movement Cure. By DIO LEWIS, M. D., author of "New Gymnastics for Men, Women and Children," &c. Profusely Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Dr. LEWIS addresses the entire American people. Not only those who are invalids will find the benefit of attending to his suggestions, but all who would form habits tending to invigorate and preserve life, are equally interested in them. The best authorities declare that one-third of the deaths of youths and adults are owing to various forms of tuberculous disease of the tissues, usually known as "consumption." For twenty years Dr. LEWIS' attention has been particularly drawn to this malady. For the first half of this period his treatment of it resembled that employed by other physicians. During the last ten years, however, the conviction has been gaining ground in his mind that the usual methods of practice were ineffective and unsatisfactory. Regarding the ordinary symptoms, not as local diseases, but as signs of vitiated tendencies in the general system, he no longer attempts to combat them with drugs, but rather aims to increase the flock of vitality and to impart a degree of vigor to the constitutional habit of his patients that shall enable them to throw off the morbid affections which make their presence known by the usual symptoms of pulmonary disease. The means relied on for effecting this are detailed in the present volume. They embrace the whole subject of hygiene, including air, exercise, moderation in food, dress, use of stimulants, bathing, &c., as well as directions for the special exercises introduced by Dr. LEWIS for the purpose of strengthening weak lungs and enlarging their capacity. These are fully detailed with numerous illustrative cuts. No one can read the book without deriving from it hints of the greatest importance, and the boldness with which it attacks popular fallacies, as, for instance, the supposed danger of drafts, night air, &c., is worthy of all praise. The general standard of health among Americans, particularly women, is confessedly lower than it should be, and the circulation of Dr. LEWIS' book will not only point out the fact, but also explain the means by which it may be remedied. It is not a professional treatise, and only requires common sense in its readers.

FRANK WARRINGTON. By the author of "Rutledge" and "The Sutherlands." CARLETON, New-York.

We cannot say that on the whole we are pleased with this book, or that it is an advance upon the author's previous works. The plot starts with an improbability, showing a loss of common sense on the part of the heroine which is rarely met with in life. That a young lady should receive a declaration of true love, in writing, so that there was no room for mistake, and because she saw a locket containing the picture of her absent in the possession of another lady, should, without an attempt at an explanation, withdraw her acknowledgment of her own affection and go off into a brain fever, and then, away from home and friends, displays a stupidity which goes far to detract from the sympathy we might have otherwise felt for her subsequent sufferings.

The "dark, suspicious-looking man, with heavy moustache and beard," who dogs her steps, and proposes to force her into marrying him by simply telling who she is to the family in which she is teaching, who makes his appearance afterward as an officer in the army, but turns out to be a swindler, and has to run the country, is not such a character as one would expect to meet with in such a book. He belongs decidedly to the "yellow-covered literature."

Some parts of the book are very good. The author has quite an eye for social characteristics, and some of her pictures are very well drawn. The Cuyler family, than whom "no family in the country held a better place, and no stupidity commanded more respect;" the little French girl, whose father was a "selfish old Frenchman, with a great deal of beard and a very little conscience," and who was "ready at any moment to become as deceitful and untrustworthy as circumstances would permit;" poor little Cob, so "remarkably plain in feature, clumsy in frame and slow in mind"—all these are drawn with skill. This character-drawing is the best part of the book.

The book will do as an addition to railroad literature. It will hardly acquire a more permanent position.

THE FAIRY BOOK: The best popular Fairy Stories, selected and rendered anew, by the author of "John Halifax." 2 Vols. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Miss MULOCK has done good service to the rising generation by the preparation of this elegant little volume. Our young friends will find in it all their old favorites, and possibly make the acquaintance of some new ones equally entitled to favor. To form a satisfactory text of these nursery stories free from any objection, and level with infant capacity, is a more difficult task than it appears to be, and we are obliged when a lady of Miss MULOCK'S position and attainments is content to labor in this lowly field of editorship. Her work has been performed with care and good taste. The few really old English tales still current as *Tom Thumb*, *Jack the Giant Killer*, *Jack and the Beanstalk*, in which the rough and racy Saxon love of fun is conspicuous, she has reproduced in the vernacular, as they have descended to us. But it is a curious fact that our children have been for some generations dependent on French sources for the mental food earliest administered to their infant intellects. We know from various sources that England enjoyed her full share of popular superstitions in the middle ages, and the beautiful *ana* made of the fairies by the poets SHAKESPEARE and DRAYTON, when they were trying out of belief and be-

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—Miss MARY J. HOLMES has added another to her number of successful tales. It is in the form of *Marian Grey*, and comes to us from the press of CARLETON. Broadway.

—Another of beautiful and amusing children will be found in the latest nursery story called *Tony Starwag: or, What will Children do when they read that the World thinks of Us.* This child and the work to it show the great rebellious nature of the human soul in its unregenerate morbidity state, the temptations into which it forces itself, and the self-inflicted punishment that results therefrom. It strives to convict the reader through the reader's favorite (or heroine) of a self-assertive and self-elevating pride, and to convince him, that, in the end, the true support, for life's ills, its slights and injuries, is found in a humility that is not of the world, and a self-abnegation and forgiveness that looks for its reward hereafter. The descriptions of the Southern plantations are well given. The tropical scenery, the negro funerals, the plantation house, and the negro idiom are described and imitated with the facility of a writer whose home and heart is among the scenes he describes. Published by D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

—We are indebted to the publisher, G. P. PUTNAM, for No. 32 of the *Rebellion Record*—the most valuable Diary of current public events ever published.

Secret Societies in Indiana.

ORDER FROM GEN. WILSON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA AND MICHIGAN.
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.
INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The peace of Indiana has lately been disturbed by violence, murder, and other acts contrary to law, and having their origin in certain secret political societies, clubs or leagues, the common safety now demands that all such associations should be discontinued, no matter to what political party they may belong. They are a constant source of dread and mistrust—they silence and provoke hostility between neighbors, weaken the dignity and power of courts of justice, expose the country to martial law, and discourage the people from assisting in defence of the nation.

No matter how honest and worthy may have been the reason for such societies in the beginning, their very secrecy and the oaths they impose do unite wicked men to use them, upon occasion, and pervert them into public nuisances.

All good objects can be accomplished openly and none but the enemies of their country ever need disguise.

It is perfectly plain that such secret organizations are both dangerous, and beyond the ordinary grasp of civilian; they are, therefore, declared to be hostile, and will be put down by all the military power of the District, if need be.

I invoke against said secret societies the good influence and active aid of all men who are friendly to the Union, to discontinue and personally break up such organizations within the limits of this District, and I call upon the members thereof specially to withdraw from their dark meetings, and openly show that their intentions and acts are such as may well become the true and loyal citizens of a country whose freedom and integrity may will maintain against all enemies whatever, and before the eyes of all the world.

O. B. WILCOX,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
Official: ROBERT A. HUTCHINS, Captain and A. A. G.

The Florida Coast.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT WORKS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

KEY WEST, Fla., Friday, June 26, 1863.

On Saturday, June 13, the U. S. steamer *Somerset*, Lieut.-Commander A. F. CROSMAN, blockading at East Pass, St. George's Sound, near Apalachicola, left her anchorage at the Pass and steamed up to Algiers Harbor, a distance of some six miles, where the most extensive salt works for the supply of the Southern Confederacy are located. After shelling the woods in all directions, a boat expedition, consisting of 72 officers and men, under the command of Executive Officer THOMAS CHATFIELD, assisted by Acting-Master VAUGHN, and accompanied by the Surgeon of the ship, Dr. G. H. COOKE, effected a landing, and thoroughly destroyed three separate and extensive ranges of salt works. At this place 45 salt boilers were broken up, 6 buildings burned, 200 bushels of salt ruined, and other property of value to the rebels destroyed.

In the afternoon of the same day two other expeditions were fitted out, and proceeding in different directions, destroyed two other ranges of works, consisting of seventeen boilers, seven or eight buildings, a large quantity of salt, &c. No opposition was met with, although a rebel force somewhat exceeding their own was reported in that neighborhood. Thus a good day's work was performed, for which the *Somerset* deserves full credit, successful as she always has been in her undertakings.

The rebel gunboat *Chattahoochie* exploded her boiler on the 25th of May, killing 23 of her crew and scalding a large number.

United States bark *Amanda* was wrecked in the gale of the 29th of May, and is a total loss. A court of inquiry is now sitting here investigating the matter.

Hall's Arctic Expedition.

POSTPONEMENT TO SPRING OF NEXT YEAR.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

To my Countrymen:

While on my Arctic voyage of 1860-61-62, I planned another expedition for 1863. On returning to the States last September, (1862,) I stopped at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and there first learned that my country was engaged in war. Silence I felt there could be but slight hope of resuming my Arctic explorations at the time proposed. Arriving in the States, and spending a few weeks among friends devoted to Arctic explorations, I came to the conclusion to spare no exertion in preparing for my second expedition to the Arctic seas. In my struggle to make the proper preparations, I have labored long and perseveringly, the results of times appearing hopeful of my ultimate success.

I need only refer to the stupendous obstacle (the American war) that has been constantly before the during all my labors, for it is the subject which is absorbing the attention of the whole civilized world.

I deeply regret to say that, owing to the want of sufficient means and the lateness of the season, I am now compelled to postpone my expedition to next year. In the meantime I shall proceed to prepare my narrative of my late voyage (1860-61-62) for publication, and at the same time take such steps as will insure the necessary aid for my expedition to the Arctic regions, now postponed to the spring of 1864.

Respectfully,
C. F. HALL.

N. B.—Letters and communications for me should be addressed C. F. HALL care of HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., No. 56 Wall-street, Liverpool and London Insurance Company, New-York.

The Rebel Sympathizers at Halifax.

OUR NAVAL OFFICERS INSULTED BY THE "BLUE-NOSES."

CHARLESTOWN, July 3, 1863.

SIR: During the recent cruise of the steamer *Hunque*, under my command, it became necessary for me to put into the port of Halifax for coal, and I most respectfully call your attention to the many insults offered to and the outrageous manner in which my officers and self were treated by the citizens of the place. A portion of the facts is as follows:

As the *Hunque* was dropping away from the coal wharf, one of the crew attempted to desert, when three of my officers went on the wharf for the purpose of arresting said deserter. They were followed by the citizens of the place, hooted down, badly bruised, and otherwise treated in a most shameful manner, and the deserter rescued from them. In passing through the streets I was subjected to the most trying insults.

As the vessel proceeded down the harbor, crowds collected on the end of the wharves, cheering for the rebels and Jeff. DAVIS. Men came down and tried to induce my men to desert, while others came around the ship with secession flags and singing secession songs.

As not the slightest cause for insult was offered by my officers, I attribute the treatment we received to the fact of our being Northern officers, and to the sympathy of the citizens of Halifax with the rebels.

Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD S. DEVENS,
Acting Vol. Lieutenant Commanding.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary U. S. Navy.

The Destruction of the Blockade-runner Ruby.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, June 19.

We regret to say that the steamer *Ruby*, Capt. PEASE, from Nassau, got ashore on Folly Island breakers, near this bar, on Wednesday night. A large portion of the cargo was thrown overboard, and everything possible done to get her off, but without success. The Yankees on Folly Island having discovered her early on Thursday, opened on her from a battery. Capt. PEASE was then compelled to set her on fire and abandon her, which was done about noon. Neither Capt. PEASE and his crew have been making ashore to Morris Island, they were shot at by the Yankees with

Marshal Law in Delaware.

GEN. SCHENCK'S PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.
BALTIMORE, Md., July 3, 1863.

By virtue of my authority as the General Commanding the Department and Legions of the present existing necessity for protecting with special care against all such rebellion, threatening invasion from without, and secret traitors, plotting against the public safety, within, I do hereby declare and establish Martial law throughout the State of Delaware.

This suspension of civil Government is not, however, intended to extend beyond what seems absolutely necessary for the objects in view. All the Courts, tribunals and political functionaries of State, county and city authority, will continue undisturbed in the exercise of their duties as in times of peace; only in no way interfering with the exercise of the predominant power assumed and asserted by the military authority. All peaceful citizens are required to remain quietly at their homes, and in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, except as they may be possibly subject to call for personal service, or other necessary requisitions, for military purposes as now, hereafter.

All seditious language or mischievous practices tending to the encouragement of rebellion are especially prohibited, and will promptly be made the subject of observation and treatment. Traitorous and dangerous persons may expect to be dealt with as the public safety may require. "To save the country is paramount to all other considerations." When the occasion for this proclamation passes by, no one will be more rejoiced than the undersigned to have the entire supremacy of the civil power restored, and to return to the normal condition of a country at peace, and a Government sustained by a united people.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Major-General Commanding.

[Official.]—W. W. ERRS, Major and Aid-de-Camp.

The Delaware *Gazette* says: "We heard it rumored yesterday that it was intended to enforce the law only upon the contingency of a defeat to the Army of the Potomac. As that army has made a gallant stand and, perhaps, achieved a brilliant victory, it is likely that no further steps may be necessary by Gen TYLER."

Gen. Stonewall's Platform.

GEN. STONEMAN, at his reception at his home in Jamestown, a few days since, is reported to have made these pointed remarks:

"Turning to the crowd which had assembled to see him hoe or he said: 'You must not expect, gentlemen, a speech from me; I may, however, briefly explain to you the principles which govern my conduct. As a military man, I have adopted the principle that "the king can do no wrong"—that is, the people are sovereign—that whoever they may elect President is the rightful Executive, and whoever he may appoint Commander-in-Chief, it is my duty to cheerfully and unhesitatingly obey. As you all know, I formerly sympathized with the Democratic Party, but it has been so long since I have meddled with political matters that I know little about politics or parties, I think I do know something about Patriotism. At the army we are all united, and I must say it has pained me to find in my brief visit to the North so much contention in the newspapers and so much disloyalty among the people; by disloyalty, I mean opposition to the war. As for me I shall go straight forward in the performance of my duty, turning neither to the right hand or to the left in assisting any divisions to the army or elsewhere, as a complainant or witness in any court of inquiry, leaving to you the people to determine what shall be the policy of the Government."

Personals.

—Wm. B. Highman, the colored man who rescued the schooner *S. J. Waring*, from rebel privateers some months since, by the judicious use of an axe, was drafted in Providence on Wednesday last.

—Mlle. Adeline Patti has been engaged by the manager of the Italian Opera, at Paris, for the season of next year. She is to receive, it is said, 3,000 francs (£120) for every night she sings.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 11, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	103	200	Harlem R.	10[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, Reg	10[illegible]	2000	do	185
5,000	do	1[illegible]	1000	do	b10
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, Coup	10[illegible]	1200	do	10[illegible]
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 y'r ct.		100	do	10[illegible]
	Notes, Oct. & Apr	10[illegible]	200	do	s30
2,000	do	10[illegible]	200	Reading R.	103
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	10[illegible]	600	do	b10
70,000	do	New	1200	do	104
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	64	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b10
20,000	do	64	125	do	10[illegible]
2,000	Mo. State 6s	60	8	do	110
10,000	do	10	600	M. S. & N. I.	73
1,000	do	70	100	do	80
13,000	Cal. State 7s	122	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M.	121	100	do	115
5,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	90	100	Panama R.	188
1,000	Chic. & N. W. I. B.	100	300	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	107
25,000	Amer. Gold	132	800	do	106
15,000	do	132	100	do	b10
150,000	do	132	400	do	106
4,000	do	132	500	Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	86
25	Bank of Commerce	103	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86
50	Canton Co	21	3400	do	87
200	do	21	500	do	s15
100	Cumb. Coal, Pref	21	500	do	b15
300	do	22	400	do	88
100	do	22	8	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	105
200	Quicksilv. M. Co	40	96	Gal. & Chi. R.	98
100	Pacific M. S. Co	191	600	do	94
50	do	b10	182	do	b10
25	do	192	50	do	b30
100	do	192	2000	Clev. & Tol. R.	117
100	do	195	500	do	118
25	do	194	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	86
100	do	s30	197	400	do
100	do	196	200	do	86
100	do	196	200	do	b10
200	Bucks Co. Lead	1	200	do	s30
200	N. Y. Cen. R	119	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	114
100	do	b10	119	200	do
200	do	b10	120	200	do
200	Erie Railway	36	500	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	61
2400	do	36	500	do	b30
200	do	b10	36	200	do
200	do	b10	36	100	do
100	Erie R. Pref	b10	100	200	do
100	do	37	100	do	87
1200	Hudson R. R.	s10	100	100	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pref.
800	do	s10	100	50	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.
50	do	s10	101	100	Pa. Fx. W. & C.
100	do	s10	100	100	do
100	do	s10	100	100	do
100	do	s10	100	100	do

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that there was no fighting yesterday beyond a few unimportant skirmishes, but that our forces were in a position to advance and give battle when the proper time should arrive. On Friday our cavalry forced the rebel advance back to Funkstown, on the right, and beyond Bakersville on the left.

Our special correspondent at Hagerstown, with Gen. Couch's command, telegraphs that the rebels commenced evacuating that place at 6 o'clock on Friday evening—their rear guard leaving at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Their force, he says, was divided into three columns, each column marching in the direction of the Upper Potomac, and taking three different roads. Not a man, wounded or well, was left behind. The rebels admitted that they were short of ammunition and provisions. The impression was that they had retreated to Williamsport, but this is improbable, as Williamsport is reported in our possession. It is likely they took roads leading in the direction of Antietam, as all our accounts agree in locating the rebel force there.

The cooperation of Gen. Kelly with Gen. Meade is indicated in the following paragraphs from the Washington *Intelligencer*, of Thursday:

"We were informed by dispatches from Gen. Kelly's headquarters to-day, that he made the march of forty miles to Hancock in one day, and that a small detachment of his cavalry, under Capt. Greenfield and Lieut. Kelly, captured a train of fifteen wagons, sixty mules, two officers, twenty men and twenty horses, yesterday, within four miles of Williamsport. He had four men wounded, none killed. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded."

In speculating upon the movements of the rebels, the Washington *Star* of Friday says: "From the fact that Lee did not make his stand at South Mountain, a strong defensive position, but allowed our forces to occupy Boonsboro, it would appear that he has made his line rather to protect his crossing when the river shall be fordable, than to seek a battle on the Maryland side. Perhaps, also, the presence of Couch on the Chambersburgh road, with a considerable force, may have had something to do with Lee's decision to make a stand at South Mountain. Unless, however, Lee should seek a battle by attacking, or should show a disposition to get away across the river, we think it quite possible that a collision may not occur as soon as seems to be anticipated by some, as Meade is certainly gaining strength relatively by delay, beyond what the enemy will be able to, and thus he has no occasion to precipitate a battle. On the high ground near Williamsport, on the Maryland side, Lee has a good defensive position, though not equal to that yielded by him at South Mountain. The road approaching Williamsport from Hagerstown (six miles distant) is an excellent one, but the roads from Boonsboro to Williamsport are both inferior mud roads."

The whole of the artillery at the battle of Gettysburgh was commanded by Gen. Tyler, of Connecticut, who writes that all of the reserve artillery was brought up, and the rebels fought with the greatest desperation, charging up to the very muzzles of his guns, and shooting his gunners; but their desperation and recklessness could not save them. In some cases they would charge upon a battery and disable every man at the guns, and would then either be destroyed or driven back by our own equally determined heroes. Gen. Tyler had a splendid horse shot under him, but he with his Staff escaped injury. He says that the rebels, notwithstanding their terrible loss and overwhelming defeat, retreated in good order, and with no loss of cannon or equipments, owing to the severe discipline of their army.

We have this morning, from our own correspondent, a full confirmation of the glorious news of the surrender of Vicksburgh. The main facts of the surrender are as already stated. Our latest advices from the fallen stronghold are to the 5th inst., at which time the prisoners had not been started, for their destination, understood to be Talladega, Ala. Many of them are understood to be desirous to take the oath of allegiance, and to come North. The latest reports from Joe Johnston are, that he is rapidly retreating, and that *Gen. Sherman is in hot pursuit*. This indicates a determination on the part of Gen. Grant to clear the rebels entirely from the State of Mississippi. An offer of assistance has also been sent by Gen. Grant to Gen. Banks.

The rebels under Morgan, now on a raid in Indiana, reached Vienna, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, and burned the depot and railroad bridge there. He then moved in the direction of Madison. He is said to be in much haste.

Col. Moore, of the Twenty-fifth Michigan, repulsed the forces of Morgan on July 4, at Green River bridge. He was attacked vigorously and determinedly, but nobly maintained his ground to the last, and the rebels were forced to retire, with a loss of fifty killed and two hundred wounded. Our loss was six killed and twenty-three wounded. Col. Moore's horse was shot under him.

Recent reports of fishermen who have arrived in Boston, it appears certain that one of the rebel privateersmen is on our coast committing depredations. The whaling schooner *Rienzi*, from Princeton, was destroyed by her on the 8th of July. Other vessels are also reported captured and destroyed.

The Montreal *Advertiser*, after announcing Vallandigham's arrival at Halifax, states that he will soon go to Niagara Falls, where he will remain for the present, taking good care to keep on the Canada side.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia* passed Cape Race on Friday, on her way to Quebec, with advices from Europe to the 4th inst. The news is unimportant. The rebels are reported to have made proposals to the Spanish Government for recognition, with the sanction and support of the French Emperor, but no authority for the report is given. In the Liverpool market, cotton was firmer but quiet, and rates unchanged. Breadstuffs were heavy with a downward tendency. Provisions were dull and unchanged. Consols were quoted at 92@92¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Draft was commenced in this City yesterday. A list of the names drawn will be found on the 6th page of this morning's TIMES.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that coal shippers have stated that the present advance in the price of coal is to only temporary, and that the price, as soon as the present excitement is over, may fall lower than it was before the advance. The increase of price was caused by the action of the coal operatives, who agreed to send regiments to the field and provide for a temporary suspension of operations in the mining regions.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday finished up the most important business of the term, and adjourned to the first Monday in August.

Business was less active in Breadstuffs on Saturday, though buyers had say existing advantage. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was quoted up 3@4c. per pound. Pork was in good request, but somewhat unsettled. Transactions in other kinds of Provisions, as well as in Coffee, Rice, Seeds, Teas, Oils, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Hides, Skins, Hops, and Wool were restricted. Sugar, Molasses, and Tallow were more freely purchased. Whisky was salable and steady. Freights were inactive. There were 615 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Meade's Army.

Ill-informed and impatient people are already giving vent to their ignorance and impatience, by complaining that Gen. Meade has not again fallen upon the retreating army of the rebels. Having resisted Lee's attack at Gettysburgh, and compelled his retreat, they think that Gen. Meade should have given him chase next day, or at least within a week, and completed the work which he had so gloriously begun.

We have great confidence in Gen. Meade's judgment in this matter; and as, in his excellent letter which we published yesterday, he set forth his purpose to give his "whole energies to the determined prosecution of the war," it may be relied upon that he will neither neglect his own duty nor dilly-dally with the rebels.

Nothing is easier than to talk about "chasing up" a rebel army situated as has been that of Lee, and few things are harder to do. Lee's army suffered tremendously in the great battles of the first three days of July, but Gen. Meade's gallant army also suffered severely. Lee had a shorter line of retreat toward the Potomac than it was possible for Meade to pursue. And had Meade instantly given chase, Lee could, with a small force, have held the gaps of the South Mountain, and there inflicted great damage, and probably a disastrous repulse, upon our advancing columns. These are but a tithe of the difficulties in the way of such a mad pursuit as some unmilitary people cry for.

Even a second defeat to the rebels such as that at Gettysburgh might have been indecisive of the fate of the rebel army. But Gen. Meade is undoubtedly manœuvring with the intention of making his present campaign *decisive*. It were better that he should be a fortnight, or a month, or three months, in bringing the campaign to a headway, and *then* secure a victorious issue, than that he should fight half-a-dozen hasty and indecisive battles in a week. The object of a war, of this war and of all wars, is not merely to kill men, nor to kill them at all, if it can be avoided, but to produce successful results.

Gen. Meade is engaged in a stupendous campaign, and his operations are gigantic, whether viewed with regard to the army he wields, the enemy he has to encounter, the spaces which the campaign covers, or the objects he aims to achieve. And having won such a great success as he did in the opening of his campaign, the public should not, at such a moment as this, indulge in ignorant and childish impatience, but may rest assured that every energy of his nature, and every faculty of his genius will be bent to the utmost to secure a decisive triumph, and to secure it as speedily as is possible.

The Confederacy and Slavery.

John Bright lately made a speech upon American affairs, speaking again as heretofore in our favor. He drew his argument for hoping that we should succeed, from the cotton trade—telling his hearers that the trade of Lancashire, "as they all knew, had been for some years resting on a most insecure foundation;" that the supply of cotton from America must always have been insufficient and insecure, because there was a want of labor at the South which could not be remedied under a state of Slavery, and that it was Slavery, therefore, which had made the production of cotton insufficient and insecure; but let the Union be restored and Slavery abolished, and free laborers would flow to the South, and this want would be supplied. He spoke of the question "as one of business, though he was glad that in this case business coincided with high sentiment and high morality."

This being the case, of course the London *Times* disagreed with Mr. Bright. If his views of business had coincided with pure selfishness and secession, he might have looked for approval from that quarter. But as it is, Mr. Bright is denounced as one who "urges the prosecution of a war which the Government of his country, of France, and even of Russia, desire to see brought to an end."

The inference is, that they desire to see the Slave Confederacy advanced to power, and established among the community of nations. We hear no more of late about the success of the rebellion insuring the abolition of Slavery. There was plenty of such talk at the first, but events have swept it all down into oblivion.

With every month the purpose of the rebels to maintain their hold upon their slaves has become more fixed, more desperate. The same mail which brings us Mr. Bright's speech brings us, published in the European papers, the address of a hundred rebel parsons who held a conference at Richmond, which reiterates the old absurdities on the Slavery question, as if the world did not know their absurdity. These clergymen declare that Southern Slavery "is not incompatible with" but Christianity; that the "[illegible] of [illegible] slaves is not wretched, as Northern fictions would have men believe, but prosperous and happy," that Abolitionism is an interference with the plans of Divine Providence, &c., &c.

None of these ministers look forward to the abolition of Slavery as a result of the success of the rebellion. What rebel does or ever has? Some of their sympathizers, who sought a way to harmonize present interest with their previous philanthropic declarations, have imagined such a thing. But the South declares that she has "substituted for the words Liberty, Fraternity and Equality, the words Slavery, Subordination and Government," and every movement indicates that she has clenched her hand in a death-grip upon the black flag of Slavery, and will not let go her hold even though she sink herself beneath the waves of destruction.

This is the war that we are waging. These are the results to which events are tending. Either the slave system, with its barbarous laws and its lawless atrocities, with its denial of the principles which are the hope of humanity and its claim to erect again the idols which Christianity has overturned, is to succeed in forcing its recognition upon the civilized world, or that "golden sun of liberty" shall yet arise over a restored Union and a Government more powerful than ever before, because throughout the land there shall be no slave.

Use of Balloons in War.

An item of news, received from Washington a short time since, was to the effect that the "Aeronautic Corps" of the Army of the Potomac had been dispensed with, and the balloons and inflating apparatus had been sent back to that city. It does not appear whether it is intended, but it is evidently implied by the form in which this announcement is made, that balloons have been found of no value in the conduct of military operations, or at least not of sufficient value to justify the expense and trouble of them. This will excite some surprise, for the public has been led to put considerable confidence in balloon reconnoissances from facts heretofore given. And the rare use made by the rebels of similar means of observation has always been attributed to their lack of fit material for the construction of balloons and for the preparation of gas to inflate them. There is not more than one authenticated case of a balloon reconnoissance by the rebels since the war began, and that occurred in its early stages. If they satisfied themselves by one experiment of the inapplicability of balloons to purposes of war in this country they deserve credit for dropping them so soon and avoiding the expense.

Frequent attempts have been made in past wars to obtain knowledge of the movements of an enemy by the use of balloons. Louis Napoleon employed them, and, it was alleged, with success, in his Italian campaign. But there has never been so liberal, thorough and systematic an attempt to make this means of military observation available as by the United States Government in the present war. Fortunately, there was quite an aeronautic mania prevailing in the country just previously to the war. La Mountain had made his celebrated sail through the air from St. Louis to Lake Ontario; and he had a number of rivals and competitors in different parts of the country, of equal capacity and daring. There were several balloons built or building; and when the war broke out these were diverted from their objectless aerial voyages, and their owners, who had got to styling themselves "Professors," found profitable employment in the service of the Government, spying out the ways of the rebels in their approaches toward Washington.

An Aeronautic corps was organized in the early months of the war, and it has followed the army in all its wanderings, from the Potomac to the Peninsula and back again, and all through the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns, until last week, when it appears to have been sent to the rear in disgrace. A history of the Aeronautic corps, and the incidents of its service with the Army of the Potomac, would be very interesting; and it is to be hoped that some one competent to the task has been along with the corps through all the campaigns, and will give to the country and to science the benefit of his observations. It will be found, perhaps, that the use of balloons has not been wholly barren of results, and that their partial failure, if such is the final judgment of our military leaders, is owing to the heavily wooded character of the State of Virginia, where they have been used, whose dense forests screen so much of the movements of armies from view. In a prairie or champaign country, it is easy to understand that the attitude so ordinarily and easily reached in a balloon would enable an observer to gather in every movement of an army, down to that of brigades and regiments, in every direction within the range of vision. This would be an advantage of infinite importance, if possessed by one side and denied to another, in an impending conflict.

There are three specific achievements, we now call to mind, of the Aeronautic corps of the Army of the Potomac. 1. It was a balloon reconnoissance that first made known the abandonment by the rebels of the batteries that had so long blockaded the lower Potomac. 2. It was by means of balloon reconnoissances that the configuration and strength of the rebel works at Yorktown were obtained, and McClellan's approaches governed. 3. And it was by the same important aid, by the acknowledgment of Gen. McClellan, that the battle of Fair Oaks was fought and won. The aid of balloons in this great struggle was of incalculable value. The sudden rise of the Chickahominy River had separated the attacked portion of the Union army from its supports, and rendered intercommunication by ordinary means, with the view to the proper direction of reinforcements, slow and difficult. Professor Lowe made repeated ascensions while the fight was in progress, noted particularly the relative positions of the contending forces, and his observations, telegraphed to headquarters, were the means of orders of battle. An incident of aeronautic and telegraphic achievement marked the close of the battle of Fair Oaks, which it is well to recall. It was described thus by a special correspondent of the TIMES with the army, when the battle occurred:

"One of the most remarkable occurrences of the army has this moment taken place. Park Sentinel the telegraphic operator situated in Prof. Lowe's balloon, at an elevation of one thousand feet, with one end of the telegraphic wire attached to an instrument in the car, *to freely and rapidly communicating with the Department in Washington*. The Secretary of War *is now constantly acquainted with the present position of the rebel armies, and will know immediately if any change takes place*."

The balloons advanced with the army to the front of Richmond, and hovering in the air day after day, seemed to the anxious people of the long beleaguered city the sure presages of an evil fate soon to burst upon their devoted town. The presence of these aerial observatories never failed to rouse the ire of rebel artillerists, whether on the Potomac, Chickahominy or Rappahannock; and many a rifled cannon shot has been sent hurtling through the air in the effort to puncture them. From first to last, however, they have been unharmed, and no loss of life, it is believed, has attended their use in all the time of their employment by the Army of the Potomac.

What Intervention Means.

In our Havana correspondence, published yesterday, there occurs a somewhat remarkable and instructive document—the decree of confiscation or sequestration issued by the French functionary in Mexico. From it may be gotten an idea of the beneficent workings of French intervention. It provides that sequestration will be imposed upon all the real estate and personal property of such Mexicans as adhere to their own country; and in this category are comprised not merely such as "carry arms against the French intervention," but also such as are in a "state of hostility against France"—whatever that means—and even such as had fled from their homes for fear of the invader and had not returned to them at the date of the issue of the decree. The political prefect of each State, an appointee and tool of the invaders, with three other persons, appointees and tools of his, are to form a committee to designate the individuals thus subject to confiscation, and to make out lists of their real and personal property. This will doubtless furnish the French Government and its allies, the Mexican traitors, a large amount of plunder; while the method of its execution will furnish room for the practice of a prodigious amount of corruption, and the exercise of a merciless and malignant social persecution.

The chief functionary in this infamous business, Monsieur Budin, proclaims, in true French fashion, the honorable and beneficent character of the invasion. He carries out a policy at once "frank and disinterested;" he desires to show the "favorable intentions of his Imperial Majesty toward Mexico;" he has no other wish than that of "bringing the country back to itself;" and, addressing Gen. Forey, he demands—"Was Mexico entitled to treat as deceptive the tranquillizing words which you addressed to it in the name of a Power, all of whose aspirations are for liberty, whose efforts and sacrifices have no other object but that of bearing the torch of civilization to oppressed peoples?"—to which question he himself instantly replies, "Evidently not."

This is what French intervention means in Mexico—the sequestration of all the property of all loyal Mexicans. If this country, split into sections and distracted and weakened by civil war, ever furnish an invitation to the strong hand of a foreign Power, among the first things done would be to confiscate the property of all American citizens who dared to defend their country and Government, or did not turn traitor to its flag.

The Rebel Conduct Toward Maryland.

Gen. Lee was in Maryland something less than a year ago, and is there again. He came this time, we may be sure, with very different plans and expectations from those which he had on his former entrance. Then he proposed to play the part of a liberator. He put forth an address on the 11th of September last at Hagerstown, informing the State of Maryland that the people of the South had "long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages which have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province;" and that his army was there to help them "throw off this foreign yoke" and "regain the rights" of which they had been "so unjustly deprived." Then he expected to receive large reinforcements on crossing the Potomac. He expected to have the aid of Marylanders in destroying railroads, and helping him to isolate Washington from the North, that he might seize it at his leisure.

All these ideas, we may be assured, were on this occasion banished from his mind. The chilling reception which he met on his last visit, the utter refusal of Maryland to aid him or to be liberated, and the joy with which she saw his columns driven again across the Potomac, opened his eyes to a state of things which he had not anticipated. This time he had no expectation of liberating any one. He came only with the strong hand, as an enemy open and avowed, and wasted no time on fine phrases or calls for help from those whose lands he ravaged. Indeed, he paid little attention to Maryland.

Her wrongs are as great as they were then. The "injuries and outrages" which so excited the "deepest sympathy" of the South are still unredressed; and yet Gen. Lee was silent about them all. He no longer expressed his confidence in the "lofty spirit" of the Marylanders; no longer promised them that they "should once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech," or announced that he "knew no enemies" among the sons of Maryland. He marched through Maryland as he would through Massachusetts, eating on every hand what he needed.

This very change of attitude proved an element of strength for the rebel army. It frees them from the necessity of conciliating those who are their foes, but whom they deem to be their friends. They are freed from one great danger—that of expecting aid which never comes. The ground they stand on is firmer to their feet.

England and Japan.

It appears from the letters of our Japanese correspondent, that England is about to plunge into another of those little Eastern wars which have so often led to great results. The time has come when Japan must either atone for the offences of her people toward British subjects, or else suffer, and already a formidable squadron of English ships is assembled in Japanese waters to commence hostilities, should the government of the Tycoon evince any disposition to reject the ultimatum which the representative of Victoria at the Court of Yeddo has addressed to it.

The demands of this ultimatum are that the assassins of the two British seamen, killed in the Capital, and of Mr. Richardson, killed near Kanagawa, shall be tried and executed; that Japan shall pay a heavy pecuniary penalty in acknowledgment of her offences, and that a pecuniary compensation shall be made by her to the surviving relatives of the murdered.

Twenty days are allowed for an answer; but if the Japanese Government does not return a definite and categorical reply, within the period specified, coercive measures are threatened. Though thrice twenty days have elapsed since that missive was penned, it is not, however, probable that the threat has been yet carried out. At the time the British *Chargé's* note was presented, the Tycoon and his principal Ministers were far on their way to Miako, to visit the Mykado, or Spiritual Sovereign, and, as they have no telegraphs or railroads in Japan, immediate communication with them was out of the question. Under these circumstances, Mr. Sr. John Neal could hardly have had the temerity to give the signal for aggressive operations directly on the expiration of the term set forth in his ultimatum. Anxious as he may be to force on Japan the alternative of war or humiliation, he would certainly allow the Tycoon time to receive and reply to the British propositions. Forbearance to this extent would be necessary to justify coercion, and is even called for by the spirit of the dispatch which indicates that the Japanese Government should have twenty days to consider the nature of the requisitions, and to decide on them. The authorities at Yeddo did not, however, trust to the magnanimity of the British Minister. Ere the twenty days had expired, they solicited Mr. Pruyn, the American Representative, to obtain an extension of the original term, and, at his request, an additional fifteen days were granted, of which, doubtless, such other extensions have been made as will leave room for diplomacy to play its part before hostilities are commenced.

Nor need the British dread—if their real object is to infuse into the minds of these Asiatics a terror of foreigners, and a respect for treaty obligations—that the opportunity for so doing will be lost by the delay.

Europeans have been so accustomed to yield the most important points to the Japanese, that nothing short of the bombardment of one of their cities will succeed in convincing their Government that the barbarians are in earnest, and hence we may conclude that the demands of the ultimatum will be rejected, in the first instance, notwithstanding the threat of coercion, which will rather tend to rouse a martial and high-spirited nation to resistance, than to induce their submission.

The danger is in fact so imminent that it has spread consternation among the foreign residents, who apprehend a massacre, should war suddenly break out, and are preparing to leave as fast as they can. To allay this panic the British *Chargé* has addressed communications to the different foreign Consuls, promising protection to the natives of their respective States, and exhorting all to cooperate with the civil and military authorities in providing for the safeguard of their persons and property.

As Americans have suffered no outrages at the hands of the Japanese, and have no wrongs to avenge, the position assumed by the American Minister is one of perfect neutrality, and we may be assured that his best efforts will be directed to bringing about an amicable arrangement between the litigant powers. No sanguine anticipation of his success need, however, be entertained; for even were the government of the Tycoon disposed to yield, the Princes, who are the real criminals, would not permit it; while the British are determined to proceed to extremities if ample atonement is not promptly made. But the Japanese may not be so culpable as the British allege, since the murders in question were, it is said, provoked by the arrogance of the English, and their contempt for the laws and customs of the people. The Japanese, also, are bitterly averse to all foreigners.

The conflict, if it come, will be the first that the Japanese have ever been engaged in with Europeans. But is it likely to be the last? It will doubtless be merely the prelude to a series of wars, the ultimate result of which must be the subjugation of this remote and flourishing empire by the conquerors of the "Great Mogul." The horoscope of Japan may be already cast. The fate of India—the fate that impends over China—the fate that, since the days of the Macedonian Alexander, has ever been the lot of all those semi-civilized Asiatic states which have had the misfortune to come into collision with the power of the West—such, in the future, will be the fate of Japan.

Equivocal Patriotism at Richmond.—We have indubitable evidence from the Richmond papers that there has again been extreme [illegible]

[illegible] right in the rural districts. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 6th inst., congratulates the country with pride on the fact, "that in the hour and exigency of peril, the yeomanry," that is, the farmers and inhabitants generally of the adjacent country, flocked into the forts of Richmond and took position for its defence. They were in, of all ages, says the *Dispatch*, from the silver-haired veterans to the stripling youth, with squirrel guns and whatever other arms were handiest. The Richmond journal declines to say what number of these improvised, shot-gun warriors have received themselves into "a wall" around Richmond, lest Gen. Dix should become frightened and decline to seek distinction by throwing himself against their valor.

We need not doubt the influx into Richmond that the *Dispatch* thus announces. But we have a lurking suspicion that it was not "the safety of Richmond" that drew in such swarms of knights of all ages. It is much more probable that a remembrance of "Stoneman's raid" came back vividly to the rural districts, and that the *impromptu* patriots fled to the forts, fearing that *themselves*, not Richmond, would be "gobbled up."

Prussian Kaiserism.

The despotic sceptre, which the Emperor Francis Joseph has wisely laid aside, William of Brandenburg is wielding recklessly. He is delighted with the usurped bauble as is a school-boy with a new toy, and seems determined that his subjects shall have ample experience of its properties ere he retires to Carlsbad. Austria and Prussia have in fact suddenly changed places. The former has risen to the dignity of a constitutional monarchy, the latter has sunk into a despotism. In Prussia, neither press nor people any longer enjoys liberty. Since the closing of the Diet the law has become impotent, and the destinies of the nation have been at the mercy of the King.

The ordinance of the 1st of June has not been suffered to remain inoperative. The work of persecution has been commenced vigorously. Almost all the liberal journals in the kingdom have already received a first warning, and not a few of them a second. Even journals of the *Punch* and *Charivari* type are not exempt from the proscription, the *Kladderadatsch* and the *Observer on a Spree*, a little *farceur* about the size of a sheet of note paper, having received official notice as well as their more important cotemporaries. From the frivolous reasons generally assigned for these warnings, it may indeed be inferred that Von Bismark and his master intend to crush the opposition journals out of existence as soon as they possibly can. Thus the Magdeburg *Gazette* received its first warning, because it presumed to assert that the State was not in danger after the Government had declared the contrary. Another journal was warned for having ventured to allude to the evils which the infatuation of Charles the Tenth and Polignac had brought on France, although the names of their Prussian imitators were nowhere mentioned. A third journal was called to order because it had stated that Prussia was about to build ironclads, after the English model, notwithstanding that events in America had demonstrated that kind of vessel to be useless. While a fourth, the Thuringian *Gazette*, was actually warned for doing that which it had never done at all—for inserting that very paragraph of the Berlin protest against the gagging ordinance which it had been specially careful to omit. It had been warned, in fact, for no better reason than that such was the functionary's pleasure, and by virtue of some reason probably not more valid, this journal will receive its second warning, and then it can be arbitrarily suppressed. But the editor will, nevertheless, have his remedy. He can appeal from the decision of the District-President, the local tyrant, to the sovereign tyrant and his Minister-President, at Berlin. That is the highest privilege which the recent ukase concedes to the Liberal Press of Prussia. Why, the French Press is free, and its condition enviable, in comparison to that of this Teutonic kingdom now-a-days. In France, only the Minister of the Interior can issue *avertissements* and suppress journals; whereas, in Prussia, *twenty-seven* provincial despots are armed with these powers, and can pronounce sentence of death on the popular organs.

Nor are the corporations of the several cities treated with any more ceremony than the Press. Not only is the discussion of political topics forbidden them, but they must not even presume to communicate their grievances to the Crown. Neither the deputation from the municipality of Breslau, nor its petition, would be received by the King, while in Stettin threats were employed by the authorities to deter the town council from sending a remonstrance to Berlin against the dissolution of the Diet and the gagging ordinance.

It is apprehended, moreover, that the worst is yet to come; that as Article 63 of the Constitution has been violated to enable Von Bismark and his master to strangle the Liberal Press, so those articles which relate to the election of the Second Chamber, will be desecrated in order that a more obsequious and accommodating Assembly may be got together at the next session. An ordinance, for instance, which would make it necessary for the candidate to be resident during a certain term in the district which he aspired to represent, and requiring every member in office to pay over a half or a third of his salary to his substitute, would modify very much the composition of the Lower House, and materially weaken the popular party there. It will be time enough, however, to attend to these matters when the monarch shall have recruited his health and returned to his capital.

But why should any aggressions which William has perpetrated, or may perpetrate, against the liberties of the Prussian people induce surprise, since he denies freedom of speech even to his own son, and the heir-apparent to the throne? For having expressed at Dantzic his disapproval of the policy of the Government, the Crown Prince has been required to retract that opinion, or to resign the

...and had opportunities which he has improved from the start. The reply of the Prince was worthy of his destiny. He was worthy of a kingly dignities, and to withdraw from public life, but he would not repress his words of censure. Here is a man about whom Prussians may be hopeful. Here is a Hohenzollern fit to wield the sceptre of a constitutional kingdom.

The certainty of having such a King to rule over them, after the lapse of a few years, may tend to restrain the passions of the Prussian people, to render them patient under present oppression, and to avert revolution and anarchy from the realm during the period of WILLIAM'S régime—who, if he should escape the fate of OTHO and BOURBALINO, must attribute his better fortune to being blessed with a son whose virtues could atone, in the estimation of the nation, for the follies of his sire.

MOVEMENTS OF JOHN MORGAN.

Particulars of the Capture of the Steamers J. T. McCoombs and Alice Dean.

Morgan Invades Indiana With 5,000 Cavalry.

CAPTURE OF CORYDON, IND.

Gen. Burnside's Preparations to Overtake Morgan.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 10.

Our dispatches from Louisville yesterday morning announced the capture of the steamers *J. T. McCombs* and *Alice Dean*, at Brandenburgh, on Wednesday morning, by MORGAN'S forces. We now give the following additional particulars of the capture of the steamers and the movements of MORGAN in the State of Indiana:

Five gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. GILLETT, HARDY, W. H. BUFFET, E. P. HALL and J. W. KNETHER, who were all of them passengers on board the steamer *J. T. McCoombs*, when she was captured by the rebels at Brandenburgh, arrived in this city last evening, having come direct from the captured town, and favor us with the following detail of events up to the time of their departure:

This steamer, which is, or rather was, a regular packet running in the Louisville and Henderson trade, stopped at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon as they came up the river, at Brandenburgh (as is their usual custom,) for the purpose of putting off and taking on passengers and freight. There was nothing unusual about the appearance of the place, nor had they heard that there was any danger apprehended from the approach of rebels; so that without a shade of suspicion they rounded to and drew up at the wharf-boat. The moment the boat touched, thirty or forty Confederate soldiers, fully armed and equipped, who had been concealed on the wharf-boat, jumped on board the steamer and took possession of the boat, the captain and crew being unarmed, and consequently powerless to offer any resistance. There were some forty or fifty passengers on the boat, and they were ordered on shore and secreted, while the engineers and pilots were kept on board, a guard being placed over them to see that they obeyed every order given by the rebel Captain in command. The boat still laid at the wharf-boat, and there was at first some anxiety among the passengers to know what the next move of the rebels would be, but their object was soon made manifest, as in a short time the steamer *Alice Dean*, the pride of all Cincinnati River men, and the finest boat now running in the Memphis trade, came gracefully rounding the bend of the river. It was soon evident that the *Dean* intended making no stoppage at Brandenburgh, so the *McCoombs* was headed out just in time to touch her bows, when the rebels, who were still concealed on the *McCoombs*, jumped on board the *Dean* and effected the capture of that boat also. The passengers were then liberated, with instructions that they were not to leave the town, around which pickets had been posted to give warning of any approach, as well as to prevent the departure of those in the *Before* letting them go, however, they assured them that all private property would be respected, and they returned to the various owners about $10,000, which had been placed in the safe of the boat for safe-keeping. On going into the town they passed about thirty or forty more men in possession of the place, under the command of Capt. [illegible], formerly of Louisville; the force under his command forming the advanced guard of MORGAN'S army.

About sundown, a rebel Lieutenant came down to Capt. BALLARD, of the *McCoombs*, and Capt. PEPPER, of the *Dean*, and told them he had the honor of informing them that Gen. JOHN MORGAN had arrived in the city, and had made the Ashcraft House his headquarters. Our informants made use of their time and the liberty which had been granted them in inspecting the rebel army and its equipments; they estimate the number of the rebels under MORGAN, their estimation being grounded on their own personal observation, at from six to seven thousand men, while at the same time it may possibly be ten thousand; but they believed their own calculation to be the more correct. The men were all in excellent condition, and were accompanied by a battery of eight 24-pounder steel rifled-guns. The name even ing of the capture one of the guns was placed on the steamer *J. T. McCoombs*, and defences were hastily constructed on her bulwarks with baled hay.

The news of the capture having reached across the river, a company of Home Guards from Indiana, numbering about forty-five men, marched down to the river the next morning with a 6-pounder gun, and commenced firing across the river into the rebel encampment; but MORGAN sent a party of men to cross over the river some way down the stream, and these, by making a considerable detour, succeeded in coming unawares on the Home Guards in their rear, killing four of them and taking the rest prisoners. At a later hour MORGAN commenced transporting his men to the Indiana side, using the two captured boats for that purpose. In the afternoon of Wednesday, while they were engaged in the work, our informant succeeded in slipping out unperceived, and instantly set out toward New-Albany. They had not gone far before they saw an "iron-clad" gunboat coming down the river, which had been sent down by Commodore PERRY from New-Albany, immediately on receipt of the news of the trouble. Hailing the boat, a yawl was sent on shore for the party, and they all went on board and went down the river toward the rebel encampment. When they got within about two miles of Bradenburgh, a rebel battery, which was planted on the shore, opened on them, while another battery, some way down, commenced throwing shells at them, at such a distance that the armament of the boat was useless to her, the rebels firing ten-second shells, while she had only five-second ones. Seeing that the rebel force was much greater than was supposed, and that a conflict with such overwhelming strength must be worse than useless, the gunboat rounded head up stream, and returned toward New-Albany. When she came to within five or six miles of that place she met the steamers *Gray Eagle* and *St. Louis* going down with some six or eight hundred men of the Seventy-first Indiana regiment on board. Steaming down the river again, the trio drew up about the same place as the gunboat had done on her first trip, received a similar fire from the land batteries, made a reconnoissance which convinced them that the five or six hundred men they had would make but a poor show against the rebel hordes massed together on either bank, and the whole party once more headed toward New-Albany, to wait for re-inforcements.

The rebels in Brandenburgh were very free in their conversations with the inhabitants. One rebel Captain stated without the least reserve that the real object they had in view was to cut the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, so as to cut off direct communication between Cairo and Louisville and Cincinnati, and that was only a precautionary measure for other and far more important military movements. They seem to anticipate a glorious time in Indiana, expressing the intention of burning and destroying everything that lies in the line of their march. Irrespective of party or creed; so that it is possible our Butternut neighbors in Indiana may be induced to hold different views of their "outraged and ill-used, but misguided Southern brethren"—and may even be brought to regard them with feelings of bitterness and dislike. Brandenburgh itself is a little town situated high up on the crest of a hill; the majority of the inhabitants are said to be strongly secesh, while there are at the same time some few who are and have always been strong loyal men. Of these the most influential, perhaps, is Mr. ANDERSON, proprietor of the Ashcraft House and of the wharf boat, and, in addition, holds the position of enrolling officer under the Conscription Act. This latter circumstance has rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the secesh inhabitants, and the arrival of their Southern friends gave them the idea that now was the time for them to rid themselves of the presence of a man they hated. Hastily collecting a crowd together they went to his house to take him out and hang him. He, however, hid away between the ceiling and the roof, of his house until the search had been abandoned, and then, with the help of a friend, (unfortunately a Secessionist,) succeeded in effecting his escape.

Capt. BOWEN, commander of the Naval Rendezvous at this place, received dispatches, yesterday afternoon, stating that the gunboats *Moose* and *Victory*, under the command of Commodore LEROY FITCH, were at that time just starting from New-Albany with the intention of engaging the enemy, and asking him (Capt. BOWEN) to send ample reinforce-

LATEST REPORTS FROM MORGAN.

The Depot and Railroad Bridge at Vienna Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, July 11.

MORGAN'S forces reached Vienna on the Jeffersonville Railroad at 1 o'clock this morning.

MORGAN burned the depot and railroad bridge at Vienna, and is now moving in the direction of Madison, with the intention, it is supposed, of crossing the river at Grassy Flats.

Prisoners who escaped from BASIL DUKE'S command at Vienna, say that the rebels are moving in great haste, and they think, from what they could learn of the raid, that it is MORGAN'S intention to pass through Indiana and join LEE'S forces in Virginia.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Destruction of the Whaling Schooner Rienzi.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 11.

The whaling schooner *Rienzi*, of Provincetown, was destroyed by a rebel steamer, July 8, at 7 P. M., 75 miles southeast from Gay Head.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., Saturday, July 11.

The United States bark *Ranger* has arrived here. She spoke, on the 10th inst., the schooner *Mary Ann Hayden*, with the crew of the *Rienzi* on board.

Capt. AVERY, of the *Rienzi*, reports that at 6 P. M. on the 8th inst. he saw a bark-rigged rebel steamer steering for a hermaphrodite brig, which shortly afterwards hove to. The pirate, in a few minutes, came up with her and set her on fire. The rebel steamer then steered for us, when we took to our boats, with what effects we could gather, and started for the land. When two miles away from our vessel we saw her on fire, and the pirate steaming off, steering E. S. E.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, July 11.

The schooner *Northern Light*, at Booth Bay, reports that on July 3, when 25 miles southwest of Halifax, spoke the U. S. steamer *Honduras*, who told him there were rebel cruisers in the vicinity. Next morning, when nearer land, was chased several hours by a long clipper bark, painted black. We finally escaped in the fog. The rebel bark fired several heavy shots at us.

The Alabama on the Coast.

The brig *Phantom*, which arrived into this port yesterday, from St. Johns, N. B., makes the following report:

On the 9th inst., lat. 40° 19', long. 68° 40', saw a bark-rigged steamer showing the American flag, ran within 200 yards of us, when we hoisted our colors and she immediately altered her course; she did not communicate with us. At noon, same day, saw bar in chase of the United States steamer *Ericsson*; we hoisted our signals to the latter, that "an enemy was in chase." The *Ericsson* gained on her so much that she gave up the chase, and steered toward another vessel, apparently an American brig. During the chase after the *Ericsson* she had the Confederate flag flying.

Capt. CAMPBELL is positive that the above steamer was no other than the notorious privateer *Alabama*, as his first officer saw her when she was at Havana.

The Lord Clyde.

From the Portland Argus.

Persons well informed on the subject, believe that the steamer which has been committing depredations on our commerce at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy on the coast of Nova Scotia, is the *Lord Clyde*, which after examination escaped from Cardiff about 20 days ago. She is a fast steamer, and it will take powerful vessels to protect our coast from her. The Navy Department should see to this.

Questions About the Draft.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In this morning's issue, among other things interesting on the subject of the draft or conscription, now in progress in this City, appears the following: "In regard to those who are thus drafted, the following regulations have been prepared:

Any person drafted and notified to appear may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the Congressional District in which he may reside, the sum of $300. On the receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue will give drafted persons paying it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts will be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day in which the drafted person is required to report for duty; and, when so delivered to the Board, the drafted person will be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption, stating that such person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of $300."

This announcement suggests to my mind, as it will probably to very many others, some inquiries, which I have no doubt can be answered satisfactorily by you, and to the gratification of your numerous readers.

1st. If the draftad men furnish "an acceptable substitute," is he thereafter entirely exempt from draft during the war, or must he continue, and either go himself or furnish further substitutes from time to time, as often as drafts may be made?

I have no question, in my own mind, on this head; but there are very many who have serious misgivings, and whose doubts it might be well to dispel, if possible.

The next question in regard to the payment of $300 to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue is by no means so clear. The *excerpt* quoted states, in substance, that the drafted man, on paying the $300, shall receive from the Board of Enrollment "a certificate of exemption stating that such person is discharged from further liability *under that draft*," &c.

This statement suggests several inquiries:

1. What disposition is made of the $300 paid to the Internal Revenue Department? Is it a perquisite of the Commissioners or of the Collector? or does it go into the Treasury of the United States? or is it divided among a "ring" of politicians? I have heard all these questions asked, and mooted and *answered* by would-be *knowing ones*; with a plausibility which would surprise you, and which was well calculated to inflame the minds, and impose upon the credulity, of ignorant persons, and irritate them to resistance to the draft.

2. Supposing the money to go in the right channel, do I believe it is intended to, and will do, deem or does not the $300 paid, represent *the man*? or does it merely represent an amount in *money* to purchase exemption from that *particular* draft? Is the drafted man liable to respond, *ad infinitum* to future calls or conscriptions which may be made upon the State or country or town in which he may live?

2. If the payment of $300 does not represent the man, what effect will it have on others liable to conscription in the same District when it is paid?

To illustrate. Suppose in the Ninth District, which commenced to draft to-day (and where, you say, there are 3,000 names enrolled, and 1,500 to be drafted—less than 1 in 3 of all persons liable,) suppose say 500 be exempt on account of physical defects (the broad list of which, as published, would seem to me to exempt almost every son of Adam), and 500 more pay their $300 cash, and are thereby excused, it would leave only 500 men of the 1,500 first class of conscripts. How would that affect the 2,300 remaining enrolled men?

I have penciled these queries and suggestions in haste, and would be glad if you would give me and other "inquiring friends" the benefit of your sound judgment and opinion in "the premises."

Yours, &c. T. G. S.

HARLEM, N. Y.

A Telegram was received from Philadelphia last evening stating that seven regiments composed of —New-Yorkers, New-Englanders and Pennsylvanians —left Philadelphia for New-York at 12 o'clock, and adding that they be "taken care of." Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence Col. JOHNSON started for Jersey City to receive the soldiers, and Col. FRANK E. HOWE, with a committee from the Union Regimental Rooms, and the New-York Loyal League Club, consisting of ten gentlemen, quickly followed after, carrying over with them every sort of luxury, including oranges, grapes, jellies bottles, wines, brandies, cologne water, etc., etc., for the relief of the poor suffering fellows. Dr. FORDYCE B. G. MOTTRAM, GEORGE KELLY, JOSIAH HASKINS, Mr. FLEMMAGAN, and Dr. HAMMOND with the Stewards of the New England Rooms, were also at the Jersey City Depot at one o'clock this morning to render all the aid in their power to relieve the pain and weariness of the wounded.

Every arrangement had been made by Dr. McDOUGALL, the very efficient Medical Director, to have everything as it should be, while Col. HOWE ably assisted him, and saw that nothing was lacking in any way.

The California Democratic State Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, July 10.

The California Democratic State Convention have nominated Ex-Governor DOWNEY for Governor, and adopted a platform similar to that of the SEYMOUR Democrats of the State of New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 10—P. M.

The California Democratic State Convention have nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—JOHN G. DOWNEY.
For Congressmen—JOHN BIDDLE, JOHN B. WELLER, and JESSE MCCORKLE.
For State Printer—BERIAH BROWN.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

Expressing unalterable devotion to the Constitution and the Union; denouncing all attempts to suppress the freedom of the Press; upholding the right of free speech; opposing secret political societies; denouncing arbitrary arrests; denouncing the Emancipation Proclamation; denouncing all laws calculated to substitute paper currency in California for gold, and recognizing the right of the Government to resist by every constitutional means the rebellion or insurrection against its lawful supremacy.

Gen. Sibley's Expedition Against the Indians.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 11.

A special dispatch from St. Paul says:

"Gen. SIBLEY'S expedition was sixty-five miles from Fort Abercrombie last week, suffering terribly from want of water.

Gen. SIBLEY found vegetation destroyed and the drouth terrible. A greater portion of his provisions were ruined by the extreme heat.

Large numbers of wagons were abandoned.

The ambulances are full of sick, and the men and officers are all discouraged.

A proposal to abandon the expedition had been considered, but Gen. SIBLEY decided to move forward.

The chances are that he will soon find the country devastated by prairie fires, and be obliged to return."

Arrest of the Sec[illegible] of the St' Lo[illegible]

[illegible] July 11.

In the evening [illegible] ernal is published [illegible] "WILLIAM [illegible] [illegible] coln to [illegible] the removal [illegible] in what manner [illegible]

We have only [illegible] stances, that we regret [illegible] warrantable proceeding.

Mr. McKEE reported himself [illegible] morning, and produced his [illegible] every officer in the Department from [illegible] in the matter of publication, believing [illegible] to persons on the Department's Staff. No [illegible] progress, up to this writing, has been made in [illegible] case.

Mr. McKEE is at liberty on his parole.

"The Yankee Army in Richmond."

From the Richmond Enquirer, 8th.

It seems that we are to be deluged with prisoners. Nearly as many Yankees as there are citizens of Richmond, are to be thrown upon our hospitalities. By a General Order of the beaten Gen. MEADE, the prisoners taken by LEE'S army refuse to be paroled on the field; and must be brought away *somewhere*, under guard. The meaning of this is plain: if the enemy cannot drive our army from Pennsylvania in any other way, they hope to get rid of it by creating the necessity of detailing a large part of it as a guard to the prisoners on their way through a hostile country to Richmond. It is truly a smart people, this Yankee nation; it calculates on gaining trebly by this method; first, diminishing our force in the North; second, burdening us with such multitudes of mouths to be fed; third, giving a chance for their cavalry to recapture the prisoners *en route* if too weakly guarded, and cut off the troops who guard them. In fact, it is possible that this surrender *en masse* has been determined upon, and their new General Order issued in contemplation of it, *with the very intention of embarrassing us and crippling our army in its future operations throughout the North.* Of course our Generals are aware of the object of this trick, and will take the best measures to frustrate it. One of those measures, we trust, will be to supply the guard largely with cartridges, and send a few light guns with them—so that on the first sign of insubordination *the prisoners may be slain without mercy.* Another advisable thing would be to make each prisoner carry with him Pennsylvania provisions for two weeks at least. But why bring those prisoners to Richmond at all? Some safe encampment can surely be had for them among our mountains near Winchester, so situated as to be easily commanded at every point by batteries; and as it is Summer weather they will need no shelter—they were not too solicitous in providing shelter for our poor unfortunate people of Tennessee, even in Winter.

They have certainly been able, this time, if not to detect, at least to puzzle us. It is hard to match the Yankee nation in any department of military art, except fighting. When we get them before us on a fair field, then we have them.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 11.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, from Beaufort, N. C., with 400 invalid soldiers of the Forty-third, Forty-sixth, and Fifty-first Massachusetts regiments, has arrived.

The prize steamer *Britannia*, captured by the *Santiago de Cuba*, is coming up in charge of a prize crew.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—A women named CATHERINE NORMAN, was shot by her husband, CHARLES NORMAN, at her residence, No. 98 West Forty-ninth-street, yesterday morning. She died from the effects of the wound about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Nothing has thus far transpired to show how the shooting occurred, but it is alleged to have been accidental. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning. NORMAN was arrested by the Twenty-second Precinct Police, and locked up for examination.

FERNANDO WOOD DRAFTED.—Among the names of persons drafted in the Eighth Ward of Boston, on Thursday, we find that of our distinguished Ex-Mayor, and present Peace Apostle, FERNANDO WOOD. Whether the Boston FERNANDO is a peace man, a war man, or a Copperhead, the papers of that city do not inform us, nor do they tell us whether he has a "single eye" like our FERNANDO, and is therefore exempt.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st., near Astor House, supporters, elastic stockings, for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Camomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Essential

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN.—We require another supply of your Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases [illegible] of our house. Respectfully,

STERR, CHADWICK & Co.

Drs. &c. &c.

This delightful and [illegible]
sun-burnt face and hands to a [illegible]
lishing beauty, imparting the marble [illegible]
the *distingué* appearance so inviting in the [illegible]
fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and [illegible]
from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, [illegible]
and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 10, R. M. ADAMS, son of the late James C. and H. W. Adams, in the 20th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 215 Degraw-st., on Monday, July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BRIDGE.—On Friday, July 10, LEWIS K. BRIDGE, son of the late Lewis K. Bridge, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, notice of which will be given hereafter.

COLFAX.—In Newport, R. I., on Friday, July 10, after a lingering and painful illness, EVELYN E., wife of Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, in the 41st year of her age.

LOCKWOOD.—In Staten Island, on Friday, July 10, of hooping cough, CYRUS FAOSY, infant son of Francis D. and Mary Lockwood, aged 1 month and 16 days.

MCKEAG.—On Saturday, July 11, ANNETTE, son of William and Harriet McKeag, aged 6 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, July 12, at 2 o'clock, from No. 61 4th-st.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL HONORS TO THE REMAINS OF THE LATE BRIG.-GEN. SAMUEL K. ZOOK.

Who was Killed at the Victorious Battle of Gettysburgh, Penn., Friday, July 3, 1863.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York, charged with conducting the funeral obsequies of the late Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL K. ZOOK, on behalf of the City authorities, have decided upon the following:

The remains of the deceased soldier will be laid in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall, from 3 o'clock A. M. Sunday, 12th inst., until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, when those of our citizens desirous of viewing his remains will be afforded an opportunity for doing so.

A guard of honor will be detailed by Brig.-Gen. SPICER.

The funeral procession will depart from in front of the City Hall, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. SPICER, pursuant to orders from headquarters, will detail the First and Third Regiments cavalry as a general escort.

The order of procession will be as follows:
First Regiment N. Y. Cavalry, under command of Col. PRICE.
Third Regiment N. Y. Cavalry, under command of Col. POSTLEY.
Officers of the Regular Army.
Officers of the Volunteer Army.
Officers of the First Division, N. Y. State Militia.
Guard of Honor.

HEARSE.

PALL BEARERS.	PALL BEARERS.
Hon. Edward Haight,	Brig.-Gen. C. A. Arthur,
Brig.-Gen. T. F. Meagher,	Brig.-Gen. C. R. Spicer,
Col. S. P. Martin,	Col. Robt. Magee,
Col. Lewis A. Sayre,	Col. Rush C. Hawkins,
Col. W. W. Price,	Col. M. Van Buren,
Major E. T. Christensen,	Major M. G. Rathbun.

Officiating Clergyman.
The Mayor and Common Council in carriages, preceded by the Sergeants-at-Arms.
Citizens generally.

The procession will move precisely at the appointed time, and will be under the direction and supervision of Major Alexander Hamilton.

The route will be as follows:
Through the east gate of the Park, through Chatham-street and the Bowery to Canal-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the South Ferry; from thence to Greenwood, the place of interment.

The flag on the City Hall and the other public buildings will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset on the day set apart for the funeral, and the owners or occupants of public and private buildings and residences in the City, and the owners or masters of vessels in the harbor, are respectfully requested to display their flags at half-mast during the day.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs,
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN D. O'CONNELL,
F. A. BOOLEY,
JOHN T. HENRY,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
ALEX. BRANNON,
JOHN MCCONNELL,
JOHN O. HAVILAND.

HOW WELL WORDED.

HEADQUARTERS CITY, July 8, 1863.

When the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission [illegible] to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. AGNEW and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Stoiner, Dr. Wheeler, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Claxpill at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. HOAG, visited the collections of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not [illegible] work systematically for the army begin now. [illegible] have been working [illegible] become more [illegible] in their wo[illegible]

[illegible] points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when, quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Fort Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.

FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 373.—July 11, 1863.
5, 16, 15, 27, 60, 26, 61, 49, 10, 20, 54, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 374.—July 11, 1863.
8, 48, 70, 72, 60, 9, 21, 23, 36, 29, 74, 45, 7, 22, 19, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

$552 BOUNTY PAID FOR VETERANS.
THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED TWO YEARS OR NINE MONTHS.

To be paid $50 every six months. One month's pay (13) in advance, when the Company is mustered in.

$4 paid to any citizen who furnishes a recruit, when the recruit passes the Examining Surgeon at the Camp, and receipt from Post-Adjutant at the Camp is returned to these Headquarters.

$2 premium or hand-money paid to the recruit when the Company is mustered into the service.

$175 bounty paid for new recruits. None but Officers who have had two years' experience in the field allowed to take command. 300 men now with the Army of the Potomac. The Regiment to be armed with the new Sharp's Rifle, comfortable barracks, blankets, bed-ticks, clothing. Gen bathing twice a week. Good rations, etc., furnished at once. As soon as recruit is enrolled, he is sent at once to camp on Staten Island.

For further particulars, apply at any of the following-named Recruiting Offices:

Capt. J. HENRY WHITNEY, No. 14 Leroy-place.
Capt. JOHN S. RAYMOND, No. 14 Leroy-place.
Capt. THOMAS R. MARTIN, No. 334 Houston-street.
Capt. WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS, Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets.
Capt. WM. H. UCKELE, City Hall Park.
Capt. GEORGE L. GUTHRIE, No. 109 Hudson-st.
Capt. WM. H. BENSON, Buffalo, New-York.
Capt. WM. H. HOYT, No. 744 Broadway.
Capt. HENRY M. REAMAN, Dunkirk, New-York.
Lieut. GORDON WINSLOW, Jr., Staten Island.
Lieut. JOHN T. BURNS, No. 14 Leroy-place.
Lieut. STEPHEN HUGGINS, No. 4 Greenwich-street.
Lieut. JOHN MCKINNA, Battery, New-York.
Lieut. ALEX. F. KIMMEL, Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets.
Lieut. RICHARD BERRIAN, No. 96 Avenue C.
Lieut. CHARLES R. CARROLL, No. 14 Leroy-place.
Major CHARLES G. COON, Cuba, New-York.
Capt. W. SLINGERLAND, Horsell's Valley, N. Y.

Or to the Adjutant,

A. FERGUSON, at Headquarters,
744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.
CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Col. Comdg.
CARLISLE BOYD, Lieut.-Colonel.
CHARLES B. MONTGOMERY, Major.
Rochester, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED BUGLERS WANTED.

The returned men of the Regiment, who have not as yet registered their names at this office for the draft at the Academy of Music, are earnestly requested to do so at once. The drill will take place when one hundred and fifty men have registered.

Two dollars, when any one furnish twenty returned men toward a Company, will receive a Commission at once.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

$552 BOUNTY FOR RE-ENLISTMENTS.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, ON EUROPEAN PLAN.—A few suites of rooms, with baths attached, at reduced rates, for the Summer season.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT the Church of the Messiah, Universalist, on SUNDAY EVENING, July 12, at 7½ o'clock, at which Rev. LYSANDER SPOONER, of Boston, late from the Anti-Slavery Convention of Delegates in London, will present the address of 4,000 Ministers of the Gospel in Great Britain. Also, an address from the same to the Ministers and Pastors of the United States of America. Also, a letter from Lord SHAFTESBURY in behalf of the Emancipation Proclamation, and a number of other interesting documents. All Christians and Ministers are invited to attend. By Order. The Church will be opened for worship at 10½ o'clock.

REV. N. HEXTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, upon Henry-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. This church will be closed during the Summer; but the pastor be absent from his pulpit. Special subjects every Sabbath. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Lectures by the Pastor every Tuesday evening.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. K. WARDE, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A.M. Subject: *Conquering and no Conquest.* Sacrament at 2 o'clock P. M., and preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

ALL THOSE NOT SPECIALLY INTERESTED in some

THE DRAFT.

YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Over 1,200 Names Drawn—Its Enforcement—Everybody Quiet and Everything as it Should be.

The Drawings to be Resumed To-Morrow.

FULL LISTS OF THE DRAFTED MEN.

Not until yesterday morning did the majority of the citizens of New-York really believe that the Government was in earnest about the draft. The enrolling-officers went quietly from street to street, and from house to house, creating no excitement and making no trouble, so that, to all intents and purposes, public attention was in no way called to the absolute fact of the draft, until the announcement in Friday's TIMES.

In consequence of the extended notice given by the Press of the procedure of the draft in the Ninth District, a large crowd, aumbering at least a thousand people, gathered about the doors of the Provost-Marshal's Office, waiting for the dreaded moment when the wheel of fate should turn.

Punctually at 9 o'clock the doors were opened, and the crowd flocked in, filling the little space in front of the railing, and causing the mercury to run up with the rapidity of a first-class lamp-lighter.

There were no men of mark there, nor citizens of note; all were men of middle age and of the middling classes, whose interest in the scene before them was evidently of the most painful intensity. At first the laugh and jest passed feebly from lip to lip, but as the earnest preparations for the work of the day drew near completion, a silence absolute and evident reigned throughout the hall.

Behind the railing, upon a table, stood the revolving wheel, and the sealed boxes of ballots, while desks for the marshals and other officers stood by the side of the tables, which the thoughtful courtesy of Capt. JENKINS had prepared for the accommodation of the reporters.

The first action was the counting of the ballots, which proved the numerical accuracy of the boxed contents. The ballots were then placed in the wheel, and Capt. JENKINS, mounting the table, said:

GENTLEMEN: The hour has arrived at which it becomes my duty to make, on behalf of the Government, a draft from among the citizens of the Ninth Congressional District. The number of men required from the entire District, and the authority by direction of which I shall now draft them, will be made known to you when I shall read the orders from the President of the United States and from the Provost-Marshal-General.

Capt. JENKINS then read the orders as above, after which he directed Mr. GEO. W. SEDGWICK, of the Twelfth Ward, to turn the wheel. This done, he drew forth a ballot on which was written the name of

WILLIAM JONES

of Forty-sixth-street. WILLIAM wasn't there, but his friends were, and many were the jokes passed at the expense of the time-honored name and the somewhat extended family connection which rejoices therein. Several other names were drawn by Capt. JENKINS, when he was relieved hr Mr. CHARLES H. CARPENTER, who, having submitted to the blind-folding embrace of the Captain's handkerchief, drew rapidly forth the ballots, the names of which were duly announced to the expectant crowd by Mr. W. H. SMITH. The feeling of the crowd was, on the whole, singularly happy. Occasionally some ill-natured fellow would blurt out his profane expression of opinion concerning the justies of the affair, and the hardships which would be entailed upon the "conscripts;" others would make dismal puns upon inviting names, and others would stare with vacant simplicity as name after name was given out, and person after person, in his acquaintance was put down upon the list of the "soldiery."

"How are you JONES?" "A big thing on Snyder." "Pity about you, SEXTON," and other cheerful exclamations were given out gratuitously by a jolly, red-faced Teuton, who sat all the morning on the rail by the reporters' desk, and who would probably have continued at it until now, had he not...with an untimely fall.

Among the well-known ... Councilman JEROME, ... Capt. JENKINS were EDWARD S. ..., Esq.; JOHN M. SANDS, Esq.; Dr. WM. H. ..., Esq.

The following is a full and accurate list, for facilities in obtaining which thanks are due to Capt. JENKINS and his assistants.

LIST OF NAMES.

Abel Martin, 39th-st b 7th & ...
J B Olemon, 261 9th-av.
Jno Sheeden, 634 1st & 2 av.
Saml McCann, 272 W 45-st.
B Flynn, 187 W 41st-st.
Geo Parker, 1383 B'way.
J Sexton, 10th-av nr 75th-st.
H Hebener, 146 W 49th-st.
F Meester, 231 W 33d-st.
G W Beebe, 222 E 54th-st.
J A ..., 38th-st.
C M Fairbanks, 41st-st.
Thos Allen, 329 9th-av.
L Price, cor B'way & 30th.
Wm Aitken, 625 10th-av.
John Doyle, 331 11th-av.
Hy Wagner, 67th-st, nr 3d-av.
Casper Barney, 44th-st.
Pat Forly, 56th-st.
C G Simmons, 86 E 51st-st.
Martin Field, 41st-st.
A Darger, 346 W 54th-st.
Ralph Baker, cor B'way & 47th.
W H Miles, 75 W 44th-st.
Wm Corbie, 375 W 43d-st.
D Brewer, 216 W 48th-st.
Pat Armstrong, 4 68th-st.
Wm MacMahon, 624 11th-av.
W Stenger, 48th-st. & 11th-av.
Geo Wood, 75 W 48th-st.
Ch'd Cleary, 375 W 43d-st.
F Wartelsi, 56th-st & 2d-av.
P McNamee, Bdwy, b 74 & 75.
C B Cheesy, 66th, w 10th-av.
Thos McEvay, 739 6th-av.
Jno Brady, 341 W 48th-st.
S Stafford, 39th-st b 11 & 12a.
Geo Brewer, 62 W 54th-st.
John Tuohy, 264 W 46th-st.
Henry Pine, 261 W 48th-st.
Philip Miller, 596 9th-av.
H Adams, 11th-av, 41st-st.
J Gimson, 346 W 49th-st.
Wm Kelly, 74th-st.
P Bomhgetaal, 126 W 41st-st
John Stamp, 4th-av.
F Wright, 257 41st-st.
Geo Hall, 317 9th-av.
J McCaulin, 256 W 45th-st.
J H Larkin, 130 W 46th-st.
T Allen, 598 10th-av.
Geo Kimball, 662 8th-av.
Alex Reilly, 345 53d-st.
John Sahryer, 261 W 42d-st.
Michael Caffray, 68th-st.
A Martin, 358 W 46th-st.
Alex Box, bet 1st and 2d av.
A Mannels, 44th-st.
Jno Ward, 8th-av.
Mr Smith Read.
J Dunn, 234 9th-av.
J Lennox, W 42d-st.
Jos McManus, 184 W 41st-st.
H Masterson, 123 W 34th-st.
L Mosley, 45th-st & 11th-av.
J Teller, 217 W 41st-st.
J Cannon, 9th-av, h 53 & 54.
Aug Trinkell, 608 9th-av.
H Bremer, 662 8th-av.
John Lynch, 495 9th-av.
John Watherburt.
Daniel Ludwig, 461 10th-av.
W Calging, 65th, n 10th-av.
Edward Dwyer, 9th-av.
Charles Daly, 317 W 47th.
Jacob Shea, 56th, n 10th-av.
Francis Kean, 59 9th-av.
Oliver St. John, 588 8th-av.
M McGovern, 234 W 54th-st.
W Dirnan, 318 W 43d-st.
Thos Dalton, 51th-st.
Carry Paul, 546 9th-av.
Geo Williams, 65th-st.
C Foster, 98th-st.
Sth R Brock, 97 W 46th-st.
Richd Thomas, 696 7th-av.
Wm Bray, 663 9th-av.
Jacob Stamp, 46 W 45th-st.
Jos Miller, 179 W 41st-st.
Wm H Otter, 165 W 43d-st.
Jos Atwood, 212 W 46th-st.
Ed Harrison, 342 W 43d-st.
A Adwick, B'wy, 52d & 53d sts
John Bratter, 85th-st.
M McDonald, 478 9th-st.
but resides in 19th Ward.
Frank Jackson, 279 7th-av.
E Hancken, 145 W 48-st.
Chas Carlett, 79 W 46th-st.
John Smith, 91 W 42d-st.
Jas O'Connell, 11th-av. bet
41st and 42d sts.
M Stamp, (7) 239 W 46th-st.
J Conrad, 336 9th-av.
W Dempsey, 328 W 46th-st.
J. Gaffney, 697 7th-av.
John Lonkes, 112th-av. bet
43d and 44th sts.
G W Woodruff, 235 W 45th.
Thos. Reilly, 534-st, near
7th-av.
Ed Spencer, 110 W 47th-st.
Rich Dillon, 356 W 47th-st.
Joseph Miller, 370 W 46th-st.
J Leonard, 660 9th-av.
M Kelly, 645th-st.
A E Heller, 41st-st.
Chas Flagg (12th Ward.)
Benj Frazee, 338 6th-av.
G Kunzeman, 804 11th-av.
Rob Ganley, 117 8th-av.
Thos Redfield, 344 W 42d-st.
Thos Gleeson, 327 W 42d-st.
Jos Glecker, 332 W 44th-st.
J Cunningham, 309 W 43d-st.
J McCullough, 317 W 42d-st.
S Sayre, 55 W 41st-st.
T Diller, 645 W 42d-st.
R Lee, 5 W 41st-st.
S Braddock, Br'dway 42d-st.
H Wise, 741 8th-av.
J Halbach, 8th-av.
F Kelly, 228 W 42d-st.
J Lloyd, 662 10th-av.
A Lindsay, 321 W 49th-st.
F Sprindle, 462 10th-av.
Jno Kelly, 8th-av.
H Grant, 10th-av.
Jno Hawkins, 347 W 42d-st.
John Hawkins, 347 W 42d-st.
Wm Smith, 760 6th-av.
Peter Neville, 9th-av.
O'Connell, 11th-av.
H R Weisbe, 44th-st.
Saml Lieber, 54th-st.
Jacob Meinlan, 40th-st.
J A Keenan, 340 8th-av.
Geo Sullivan, 346 W 42d-st.
B Quill, 344 W 43d-st.
Wm Steinbrick, 357 W 42d-st.
Pat Gillespie, 34 W 42d-st.
Martin Brown, 307 W 41st.
John Fagan, 304 W 46th-st.
C Smith, 163 W 41st-st.
John Cummings, 44th-st.
Chas Derr, 11th-av, near 3d.
Ed Luther, 647 7th-av.
Geo Mann, 333 W 44th.
Jos Smith, 50th-st & B'way.
John Palmer, 97 W 46th-st.
Ed Derr, 747 6th-av.
Geo Gennett, 33 W 42d-st.
R J Jones, 327 8th-av.
W Savery, 53d-st. & 4th-av.
Lori Ellis, 737 6th-av.
W E Smith, 139 W 42d-st.
Ed Grogan, 726 30th-av.
Albert Dedon, 256 W 43d.
J Gifford, 313 W 34th-st.
Wm Flogan, 511 W 44th-st.
J S Masterson, 346 W 44th-st.
A Herin, 660 7th-av.
H Rudolph, bet 10th & 11thav
R O Weldon, 223 W 49th-st.
E Leslie, 500 7th-av.
W W Fuller, 276 W 40th-st.
J Burds, 641 W 42d-st.
G Smith, 9th-av.
A Hoey, 42 9th-av.
E Wright, 40th-st 9th-av.
J Mass, 53d-st.
J Smiley, 119 W 40th-st.
H A Allen, 44th-st 7th-av.
R McCullen, 279 W 40th-st.
B Mee, 36th, near 8th-av.
J Williams, 714 6th-av.
E Miller, 11th-av near 23d.
P Duryee, 79 cor 9th av.
W Brown, 2:6 W 39th-st.
A Ryner, 561 9th-av.
Ed Riley, 116 W 53d-st.
J McLain, 453 7th-av.
A Aarsman, 351 10th-av.
J J Tucker, 351 10th-av.
Wm Bing, 54th-st & 9th-av.
J H Hill, 321 W 42d-st.
W Footland, 231 W 53d-st.
J Nugent, 42d-st and 8th-av.
H Brower, 71st-st & B'way.
V Lacompt, 219 W 44th-st.
W Brown, 245 W 44th-st.
Wm Mardel, 435 W 42d-st.
Pat Lawler, 534 W 47th-st.
J Hanlon, 461 W 42d-st.
D Powers, B'way & 65th-st.
Geo Blair, 136 W 31st-st.
H Scely, 183 W 41st-st.
A Vogel 1 W 53d-st.
S H Furis, 248 W 41st-st.
H Mann, 510-st.
J Muller, 308 4th-av.
T S Martin, 306 9th-av.
John Sheehy, 10th-av.
J Winters, 7th-av.
H Wample, 41st-st.
T G Damorest, 50th-st.
G Meiner, 287 W 43d-st.
E Smith, 11th-av.
J S Sills, 44th-st. and 8th-av.
F Swoker, 22 8th-av.
L Gentleuer, W 42d 11th-av.
Pat Hands, 7th-av 44th-st.
W Long, 322 W 42d-st.
F Ryan, 43d-st & 9th-av.
T O'Neil, 639 42d-st.
H Ellis, 457 46th-st.
P Lacy, B'dway and 40th-st.
D Hammond, 49 W 49th-st.
W Funner, 8th-st & 10th-av.
J. Lottus, Blackwell's Isl'd

[illegible]

[illegible] July 25. New-York.... Liverpool
[illegible] July 25. New-York.... Liverpool
[illegible] July 25. Boston..... Liverpool
[illegible] July 25. New-York.... Liverpool
[illegible] July 25. New-York.... Liverpool
[illegible] July 25. New-York.

The Fall of Vicksburg.

Particulars of the Surrender from Our Own Correspondent.

The Terms of Surrender and Why They Were Granted.

PEERING AMONG THE PRISONERS

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMER NIAGARA, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, July 5, 1863.

On the cloudy 3d, at 7 A. M., a flag of truce was shown on the right of the left wing, General Ord's corps, at which signal firing ceased except at the extreme left, where the signal was not seen. As you were aware, the country is a succession of hills and ravines, down one of which came two men blindfolded in charge of one of our captains.

The two who bore the flag of truce proved to be the rebel General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery. They were led to the tent of General Burbridge, where for two hours they awaited their answer from General Grant.

The message was from General Pemberton to General Grant, requesting a cessation of hostilities for — hours, that commissioners might be appointed to confer on *terms* of surrender, to prevent further effusion of blood and loss of life.

He stated that he could hold out indefinitely, nevertheless. To this Gen. Grant answered: You can save all effusion of blood when you wish. I have no conditions. We can testify to your courage and endurance, and will treat you with the respect due prisoners of war.

Gen. Pemberton murmured at this as did the children of Israel at manna. His men, too, longed for the flesh-pots. At 4 P. M. an interview was arranged for the two chieftains.

On the hills around, that frowned with heavy artillery, and opened with rifle-pits, stood thousands who had fought each other for weeks in secret, but not in silence, now looking upon each other for the first time, since driven into their intrenchments. It was a scene to inspire patriots, to depress traitors and to baffle the moralist. Men here stood ready to share water, coffee or bread, who a day before could slay and boast of it. All cruelty seemed banished, horrible war seemed a picnic, and this terrible Golgotha a holiday.

Note it. Peace dates from that day and that meeting. From the slope of one hill came the traitor and his Staff. From the other Gen. Grant advanced. When but a few feet intervened, both halted. Col. Montgomery advanced and said, "Gen. Grant—Gen. Pemberton." The traitor seemed ill at ease. After a few words between them, the Generals withdrew a few feet apart, and arranged that the rebels should be paroled there. The officers were allowed to retain a horse each—the men four days' rations. This was merely expediency on the part of Grant, as he had not transportation for them, nor could he spare men to guard them—*he has immediate use for all his men.* I have been here through all this, and believe that all Mississippi and Louisiana men will return home to stay. The Texans say they are tired of fighting for the Confederacy, and are willing to go home.

The number of prisoners are about 25,000; a great number of them are invalids. There has been a great deal of suffering from want of medicine. The city is much injured by our shells, and the caves into which the women fled for shelter were not always a protection, as some shells have been known to penetrate forty feet in the ground.

We captured over 40,000 small arms and a number of fine pieces of artillery, among them Brooks, Blakely and Whitworth guns of heavy calibre, and Napoleons and Parrotts of lighter. The guns on the celebrated water batteries are about thirty-six in number, and [illegible] the victory of the war, [illegible] rangement among the [illegible] and Louisianians, the [illegible]ns, say their part is [illegible]h the victor has granted [illegible] others to desist. The [illegible]humiliation, but its com- [illegible]all. [illegible]onstration of the Fourth. [illegible] night would call to the [illegible]," etc. This had a tendency to discourage their men.

Among the officers captured is one Lieutenant-General, Pemberton; four Major-Generals, namely, Smith, Stevenson, Forney and Bowen; about fifteen Brigadier-Generals, over seventy Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and company officers in proportion. Among the Brigadier-Generals is Stephen D. Lee, of South Carolina, only thirty years of age, and the idol of the whole army. It was he who repelled Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou last winter. He is quiet, modest, handsome, and a daegerous traitor.

At 10 A. M. on the Fourth Steele's Division entered the city, and placed Freadnan's Banner on steeple-spire and dome, so that its bright colors now inspire the beholder.

The war is nearly over in this valley. Port Hudson will be yielded ere you receive this. Mobile will be evacuated or captured in a month. That reduces the war to Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia.

ALLEN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

Once more, on the natal day of American liberty, the grand strains of freedom are sung, and the dear old flag that, baptized in blood at Lexington, torn at Bunker Hill, riven at Brandywine, frozen at the Valley Forge, bathed in the Delaware ere it swept the Hessians at Trenton as birds are swept by the storm from the sky—the flag in which Kosciusko was folded and in which Lyon sleeps—floats, yes proudly floats, and as serenely as the silver clouds of autumn over autumn flowers; floats where the traitor signal *floated* but yesterday, upon the Court-House of Vicksburgh. Twenty thousand rebels look upon the ensign that shall be forever the pride of a people who shall sing with the psalmist, *God shall bless us*—bless as more than he has blessed any.

Hearts leap, but the flag floats. Hearts break, but the flag floats. Joy goes up from the nation, for the flag floats. Traitors gnash their teeth and love gives place to hate, but the flag floats. Treason trembles and patriotism triumphs, for the flag floats. And the hero whom a people maligned, like Aristides in his justice; as the victor of Marathon in his valor; magnanimous as Tamasaes, gives a rebuke to impatience by placing the flag there.

On the 3d, at 7½ A. M., upon a crest of a hill, just above the camp of Gen. Stephen Burbridge, of Kentucky, was seen a flag-of-truce. An officer was sent to escort them, blindfolded, to the tent. Two fine looking officers, dressed in the rebel gray, of splendid carriage and with fine faces as far as we could see, (for he'll know that persons blindfolded seem strange when they smile or speak.) The one was Gen. Bowen and the other Col. Montgomery, of Virginia, splendid types of splendid men. They were bearers of a *dispatch from* Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Grant. For two hours, while Gen. A. J. Smith was gone to headquarters, they remained and chatted of war and its terms. After their bandages were removed the light seemed to blind them—so long had their eyes been closed to light.

The purports, for I cannot give you the words, nor is it according to rule for any to see them until the regular *Stranger* has glanced them o'er, is this—To avoid the further effusion of blood and loss of life, &c.; though I can hold out for an indefinite period, &c.; I propose to cease hostilities—to ask for the consideration, etc.; I will appoint three Commissioners and you three *for conditions*, etc.

To which Gen. Grant replied, I surmise, in this manner: "The first you can avoid at any time. I have no conditions, etc. You have by your bravery and endurance won the respect of soldiers; you shall be treated with all the dignity of prisoners of war," etc. His magnanimity is as great as his bravery.

There was no firing all day yesterday along the line. It was a night that banished philosophy, and made

Even God's purposes standing estranged.

The fleet and ride-pits were covered with men, some standing with arms folded, all silent—never did

[illegible] Gen. Joe Johnston Rapidly Retreating, [illegible] and Gen. Sherman in Pursuit.

TUSCUMBIA, Sunday, July 5.

Yesterday and to-day all has been remarkably quiet and good feeling prevails.

The weather is fearfully warm.

Nineteen general officers have been paroled.

Two or three days must elapse before the prisoners are sent out to their destination, which is reported to be Talladega, Alabama. Many of them are loose not to be paroled, but wish to take the oath of allegiance, quit the rebel service and be sent North.

Several women and children have been killed or injured during the siege.

Hundreds of houses, occupied by sick and wounded, have been constantly exposed to shells.

About 2,500 persons have been killed inside the works since the siege begun.

The labor performed on the fortifications on both sides has been prodigious.

The weight of our artillery knocked most of their works into undistinguishable heaps.

About 1,300 women and children were in the city during the bombardment, who have for the most time been obliged to live in caves, of which there are several hundred.

Citizens have not been allowed to draw from the army supplies, except in cases of destitution.

The prices of food have been enormous. Five dollars a pound has been charged for flour, and a dollar a pound for mule meat.

The latest advices from the interior state that *Gen. Johnston is rapidly retreating, and that Gen. Sherman is in hot pursuit.*

Reinforcements are moving to Gen. Sherman.

An offer of assistance has been dispatched to Gen. Banks, and it is conjectured that the condition of the Port Hudson garrison will be similar to that of Vicksburgh a week hence. Its fall may be announced at any hour.

The general opinion here, both in the rebel army and our owe, is that the rebellion in the Southwest is at an end, or reduced to insignificant proportions.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Admiral Farragut's Report to the Navy Department.

The Repulse of the Enemy at Donaldsonville.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 11.

The Navy Department, this morning, received the following dispatches from Admiral Farragut:

FLAGSHIP PENSACOLA, NEW-ORLEANS, June 28.

SIR: I have to inform the Department that while I was at Port Hudson, I received a dispatch stating that the rebels were in force on the west bank of the river, threatening Plaquemine and Donaldsonville. I started immediately for the first named place, [illegible] on my arrival at Baton Rouge, I found a dispatch from Lieut.-Commander Weaver, to the effect that the [illegible]-eleven 100 Texans—had made a raid into Plaquemine some hours before his arrival, and had burned two steamers that were lying there. Lieutenant-Commander Weaver shelled the place, driving the enemy out of the town, and followed them down to Donaldsonville, which place he reached in advance of them by dark. I was also there, and found that the *Kinsman* had also been sent up by Commodore Morris. The enemy, finding us in such strong force, gave out that they would not attack Donaldsonville, but would go by railroad to Brashear City. I therefore ordered the *Winona*, Lieut.-Commander Weaver, to cruise up and down the river; and he, seeing the enemy on two occasions, shelled them.

As I had much to attend to in New-Orleans, I dropped down, placing the gunboats to the best advantage above and below. Lieut.-Commander Weaver volunteered to assist the volunteer officer commanding the fort in the drilling of his men at the great guns. I paid them a visit, and gave them my advice in case of an attack, which I looked for sooner or later. I left Commander Woolsey in the *Princess Royal* in command at Donaldsonville, ordered the *Winona* to Plaquemine, and placed the *Kinsman* at a place below where the railroad ran near the river, distant about 23 miles from New-Orleans.

On the 17th inst. the enemy reached the Lafourche Crossing and attacked our pickets, who repulsed them, causing them a heavy loss. On the 18th they had a second fight, and were again repulsed. On the 23d, the enemy, under Gens. Green and Mouton, attacked and captured Brashear City. Our force there was very small. I had only a small steamer, mounting two 12-pound howitzers, which I purchased as a tug; but I regret to say her Commander is not represented as having been any more vigilant than the rest, and hauled down the bay. Mr. Ryder says, however, that he could not fire into the enemy without firing into our own people, so he withdrew and retired to New-Orleans, leaving Brashear City in possession of the enemy.

On the 27th, Commander Woolsey informed me by telegraph, and Brig.-Gen. Emory personally, that Gen. Green, of Texas, had notified the women and children to leave Donaldsonville, as he intended to make an attack. I immediately ordered the *Kinsman* up to the assistance of the *Princess Royal*, and Lieut.-Commander Weaver in the *Winona*, being on the alert, was also at Donaldsonville in time to take part in repulsing the enemy. I inclose herewith Commander Woolsey's report:

"At 1:20 A. M. on the 28th, the enemy made the attack, and their storming party got into the fort, but the gunboats opened a flanking fire above and below the fort, hurling destruction into the rebel ranks, and driving back the supporting party so that they broke and fled, and the 120 who entered the fort were captured. At 4:50 A. M. the rebel Texans fell back in great rage, vowing vengeance. I had in the meantime ordered up the *Monongahela*, Commander Read, and Gen. Emory first, and then Gen. Banks sent forward reinforcements. Gen. Strong is now in command there, and the place is perfectly secure."

The prisoners arrived from Donaldsonville number 124. Among them are one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, 2 Captains and five Lieutenants. Our forces have buried sixty-nine rebel dead, and are still employed, calculating that there are about 160. Col. Phillips is among the number of the rebel dead.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1863.

SIR: The following is a list of the killed and wounded on board the United States steamer *Princess Royal*, during an action at Donaldsonville, La., on the morning of the 28th inst., viz.:

Killed—Isiah Foster, landsman, instantly, by a rifle ball. *Wounded*—Charles Preston, seaman, in left ankle and right leg by rifle ball; Alexander Gordon, Captain of forecastle, in wrist.

T. K. CHANDLER, Surgeon of *Princess Royal*.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. FOLTZ, Fleet Surgeon.

Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, commanding the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 10.

Benjamin Peddle, of Lambert's Point, on the Elizabeth River, was arrested yesterday while attempting to run the blockade. He had in his possession when arrested $4,000 worth of contraband goods. This is his third or fourth arrest for blockade running. He is now in Fort Norfolk. It is reported that two others were also arrested last night by the guards, while engaged in smuggling.

Gen. Corcoran leaves for Washington to-night, via Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 11.

The revenue cutter *Jagoleza*, from Hilton Head,

[illegible] The Rebels also arrived in the Roads.

OUR RED RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

An Exodus of the Contrabands.

How the Corps D'Afrique is Recruited.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIGNAL-BELL FARM, NORTH OF RED RIVER, MISS., Monday, June 29, 1863.

A whole month has intervened since we have received any mail, or direct tidings from home. If there is any portion of this Continent, where warvessels, or armed troops employed in the service of the country are more isolated, or neglected (?), I don't know where the desolate region is. How long we are to remain in this state of suspended animation, probably depends upon the caprice of some post-office official, or some cosy, comfortable, and satisfied naval authority, on whom these four hundred and odd men are dependent for their news from home. My only and worst wish for them—provided this neglect is culpable—is, that they may for one month and a day suffer the same horrors of suspense and anxiety which tortures us concerning *home* and friends. Such treatment, I fear, is fast wasting the loyal zeal of the officers and men who suffer from this inattention.

The only thing which relieves the monotony of the situation here is the constant arrival from plantations, near and remote, of contrabands who escape and find their way to us for protection. There is, just now, a general exodus of the colored people. The owners far and near are gathering their slaves and packing off to or toward Texas. The horror of being driven in chains from their old homes to a strange land and an unknown destiny, has produced a widespread panic among these people, and the woods, and roads, and cornfields swarm with fugitives. The gunboats lying at the mouth of Red River have sent away to Gen. Banks two large consignments during the month past, and to-day several hundred have been added to the common stock, re-created for the *Corps d'Afrique*. The good fighting qualities which these free Americans of African descent, (some have *descended* until they are almost or quite Saxon white,) makes this work all the more gracious and satisfactory.

The great exodus to-day has been from the six plantations of Col. Jos Ackler, opposite the mouth of Red River. These people have remained comparatively contented, looking for the realization of the good time coming—a portion only mixing in with passing fugitives, and smuggling themselves on board the gunboats, from time to time, in small numbers. The escape of these few slaves has evidently caused the owner sleepless hours and much worriment of mind. He was "perfectly surprised to see any of his niggers going away—they had been used so well, and were so contented and happy." His overseers have kept in their guiding chain and dog, and with dogs and guns have hunted down, driven back, and threatened, with all sorts of punishments, the people who came down from other plantations. Dogs have actually torn in pieces women and children at the very gates of this man's well-ordered plantations, and they have been run, worried and shot on every road leading past his premises. Last night his overseer, it is alleged, fired a signal gun, and at daylight a large mounted rebel force came down like wolves on the fold. Just as the contrabands were assembling with their market truck, these rebel cavalrymen dashed into the place, and seized all whom they could find, driving them "back toward the hills." They were well armed, and used their weapons freely, knocking down, or firing at the poor negroes, who were terror-stricken, and scattered in all directions. The force consisted of part of a regiment of cavalry under command of Col. Powers. They seized some half-a-dozen sick men who were lying in a house ashore—made them prisoners, and *then paroled them.* They then resumed the business of driving off the contrabands, mules and stock—such as they could find. Two armed boats' crews were sent ashore from the *Lafayette*, and the *Pittsburgh* steamed up to get a range on the guerrillas—but they made themselves scarce. A perfect panic followed this raid among the colored people, who fled with consternation and terror toward the gunboats. As fast as they came down Capt. Walke had them carried on board the *Lafayette*. They came walking, running, dodging out of bush and hedge; out of wood and cornfield and along shore—the young, the old, the spry and the decrepid—with children on their backs, and holding on to motherly frocks or chemises—for many ran out of their houses in their nightclothes and almost naked. As the panic gradually wore off, they began to come on mules and horses, in horse-carts and ox-teams, with household goods piled high like a first of May moving. All day the boats from the *Lafayette* plied to and fro, carrying men, women and children, particularly children, (mercy how prolific!) until *three hundred and fifty*, from all sources, had been received on board. These, added to those previously received from the regions round about, made up some "five hundred," little and big" candidates for the army, or the service of Uncle Sam in some equally useful department.

During the day the *Pittsburgh*, Capt. Wm. Hoel—a perfect model of a steamboat and fighting man—took in tow the coal-barge which Capt. Walke had had fitted up for their accommodation, and towed it down the river to Bayou Sara. On the way he met the *St. Maurice* coming up, and transferred the whole over to him. This steamer came up, and, after delivering dispatches, went alongside the bank and received the remainder of the blacks from the surrounding plantations. She has just started, with her entire capacity crammed with living freight. A very good day's work. This is the way to carry on the war in this part of the country, there is no mistake about it.

D. S.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Extra Session of the State Legislature.

MOVEMENTS FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Results of the Late Raid on the Rebel Communications.

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The expedition, which left here on the night of the 3d inst., returned on the morning of the 7th inst., having successfully accomplished its object. Gen. Heckman, commanding the infantry and artillery, attacked the enemy near Kinston, where he compelled the rebels to remain while Lieut.-Col. Lewis and Maj. Cole, with sixteen companies of cavalry, proceeded on to Kenansville, ninety miles from Newbern, where they struck the Wilmington and Weldon

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FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Jura off Cape Race

Political and Commercial News Unimportant

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 10, 7 P. M.
Via PORT HOOD, Saturday, July 11.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 2d, and Londonderry on the 3d inst., was boarded by the news-boat at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Her dates are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 1st instant, *en route* for Bremen.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st inst.

The political news is unimportant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Government had been defeated by an immense majority on a vote for the purchase of the late Exhibition building.

A great fire had occurred in Water-street, Liverpool, by which a large quantity of cotton and wheat were destroyed. Loss £1,000,000 to £3,000,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* contradicts the assertion that a large armament is being undertaken in France, with a view to certain eventualities which may take place in the north of Europe.

SPAIN.

The Confederates are reported to have made proposals to the Spanish Government for recognition, with the sanction and support of Napoleon.

MADAGASCAR.

A revolution has taken place in Madagascar. The king was assassinated, and the ministers hanged. The widow was proclaimed Queen.

MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was unchanged; sales of the week, 32,500 bales.

Breadstuffs on Friday were very dull. Wheat easier, and tending downward.

Provisions dull, and tending to decline.

Consols, 92@92¼.

Illinois Central shares, 29@28¾ discount. Erie shares, 50¾.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

STONINGTON, Conn., Saturday, July 11—7 P. M.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from Liverpool June 30, is now passing this place, *en route* to New-York. News anticipated.

THE READMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

Important Letter from President Lincoln.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.

Messrs. E. E. Mathiot, Bradish Johnston and Thomas Cottman:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, which follows, has been received and considered:

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that they have been delegated to seek of the General Government a full recognition of all the rights of the State as they existed previous to the passage of an act of secession, upon the principle of the existence of the State Constitution unimpaired, and no legal act having transpired that could in any way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the Constitution. Under this Constitution the State wishes to return to its full allegiance, in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the Federal Constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that your Excellency will, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisiana to order an election, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and Federal officers.

With high consideration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, your obedient servants,

E. E. MATHIOT,
BRADISH JOHNSTON,
THOS. COTTMAN.

Since receiving the letter relative information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and contemplate holding a Convention for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the Committee the authority you seek, to act under the existing State Constitution. I may add, that while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be so used as to embarrass them.

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both Federal and State officers by want of anything within my power to give them. Your obedient servant.

A. LINCOLN.

(Advertisement.)

TO PHYSICIANS.—

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the medical faculty of this country to the use of his Schiedam Schnapps in diseases of the lungs. He has received of late a number of letters from patients who have used it, and who testify to the great benefit they have received from its use. Some who had coughs for years had been relieved. Others who had tubercles and ulcers, which their physicians said were incurable, had them healed. As the Schnapps is the purest alcoholic stimulant now made, physicians would run no risk by giving it a fair trial. Put up in pint and quart bottles, and sold by grocers and druggists. Look out for counterfeits and imitations, with which the whole country is flooded.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole manufacturer and importer.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. transport Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—C. W. Smith, W. J. McConney, A. Martin, J. Rost, G. W. Wilkinson, J. M. Dorman, T. R. Richards, Rev. Dr. W. Benning, and 81 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

July 11—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Peter Cooper, D. Sewell, George Hodge, A. G. Slater, H. Wells and lady, Mr. Simpson, Isidor Straus, Joseph Trueba, C. Wolf, G. W. Manor, J. B. Commerge, M. Shepard, Alexander Hill, Thomas Hall, Madame P. Lorrent, Miss A. Martin, Miss B. Perrera, Madame McAllen, Mrs. M. A. Smith, Miss A. Mildred, Madame Louise Tessier, Mrs. M. Barnes and two children, Mrs. Sargent, three children and Governess, James B. Bathgate, Revd. Mr. Smith, P. Hoyer, M. Delabigne, Baptiste Dey, Revd. H. Mayer, John Arnold, R. M. C. Sandiford, Joseph Curran, John P. Rankin, Joseph Alexander, Peter Penny, Chas. J. Oswald, A. B. Powell, L. Bodman, Arthur Aspinwall, G. T. Bickerby, Mr. Murray and two sons, Mr. Cockerell, G. Jones, T. Thompson, Wm. Burge, Christian Burge, &c.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Jura off Cape Race

Political and Commercial News Unimportant

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 10, 7 P. M.
Via PORT HOOD, Saturday, July 11.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 2d, and Londonderry on the 3d inst., was boarded by the news-boat at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Her dates are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 1st instant, *en route* for Bremen.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st inst.

The political news is unimportant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Government had been defeated by an immense majority on a vote for the purchase of the late Exhibition building.

A great fire had occurred in Water-street, Liverpool, by which a large quantity of cotton and wheat were destroyed. Loss £1,000,000 to £3,000,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* contradicts the assertion that a large armament is being undertaken in France, with a view to certain eventualities which may take place in the north of Europe.

SPAIN.

The Confederates are reported to have made proposals to the Spanish Government for recognition, with the sanction and support of Napoleon.

MADAGASCAR.

A revolution has taken place in Madagascar. The king was assassinated, and the ministers hanged. The widow was proclaimed Queen.

MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was unchanged; sales of the week, 32,500 bales.

Breadstuffs on Friday were very dull. Wheat easier, and tending downward.

Provisions dull, and tending to decline.

Consols, 92@92¼.

Illinois Central shares, 29@28¾ discount. Erie shares, 50¾.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

STONINGTON, Conn., Saturday, July 11—7 P. M.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from Liverpool June 30, is now passing this place, *en route* to New-York. News anticipated.

THE READMISSION OF LOUISIANA.

Important Letter from President Lincoln.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.

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[illegible]

In Harbor Bedford, ship Ocean Rover, Hall, from Liverpool, 1 day. Off Quarantine, ship Wm. Penn, Carver, 20 days from Liverpool. Ship Pedro Mancebo, Perez, from Cadiz, 37 days. Ship Victor Hentsch, Fisher, from Marseilles, 40 days. Ship Sarah, Hall, from Liverpool, 20 days. Ship Ocean Rover, Hall, from Liverpool, 1 day. Ship Wm. Penn, Carver, 20 days from Liverpool. Ship Pedro Mancebo, Perez, from Cadiz, 37 days. Ship Victor Hentsch, Fisher, from Marseilles, 40 days. Ship Sarah, Hall, from Liverpool, 20 days.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 36 | Moon rises... 2 55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 12 | Gov. Island. 8 42 | Hell Gate... 1 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Beaufort, Lockhart, Heide-man & Co.; Cahawba, Baker, Boston; Morning Star, Perkins, New-Orleans; J. A. Rogers, Charlestown, Wilson, Portland; H. B. Cromwell & Co., Mora, Crowell, Liverpool; Hewlett & Turrance; Union, Leach, Marseilles; Gen. Berlett, Hong Kong; A. A. Low & Bros.; Miantic Miller, Matanzas; Sarah Cruz, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Arabella, Aspinwall; Panama Railroad Company; Hendaka, Van de Veen, Queenstown. Funch, Meinake & Wendt; H. Mackay, (Br.,) Curtis, Port-au-Prince. E. Murray, Jr.

Barks M. A. Lewis, Lewis, Cow Bay, C. B.; Boyd & Hincken; Monnoscash, (Br.,) Merchant, Bristol, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Leedom, Unkart & Co.; Palmyra, (Br.,) Crocker, Belfast, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Euphemia, Brewster, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Rambler, Bassett, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3682. NEW-YORK, MONDAY JULY 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE.

Our Whole Line Advancing on the Enemy Yesterday.

The Rebels Driven Out of Hagerstown.

THE GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Nothing but Skirmishing on Saturday.

The Enemy Moving Up a Pontoon Train and Ammunition Train from the Virginia Side.

Another Heavy Rain and a Further Rise in the Potomac.

Reported Capture of the Rebel Gen. Stuart.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ANTIETAM.

ANTIETAM RIVER, Sunday, July 12—8 A. M., Via FREDERICK, Sunday, July 12.

Our whole line is ordered to advance to-day, and unless the enemy retire, there will be more or less fighting before night. There was only slight skirmishing yesterday. The enemy held his picket's line very tenaciously, as though concealing some strong position behind it.

These are well grounded fears that the river may become ferdable in a day or two. It had fallen considerable at Shepperdstown yesterday, and was still rapidly seceeding. A scout from Winchester, yesterday, reports the enemy moving another pontoon train, and a train of ammunition, to Williamsport. There is a prospect of more rain to-day, however.

L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL FROM JONES' CROSS ROADS.

JONES' CROSS ROADS, SIX MILES FROM WILLIAMSPORT, Sunday, July 12—P. M.

Hagerstown was captured at an early hour this morning, by Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry division, supported by Gen. AMES' division of infantry, from the Eleventh corps.

We took about 125 prisoners, with a loss of only 30 wounded, including Lieut.-Col. GOULD, of the Fifth Michigan cavalry. We also captured several officers and privates, who had been concealed in the town since our occupation of it on Monday last.

The citizens were overjoyed at the re-appearance of our troops. Mr. PAUL sends you full particulars by mail.

Our whole army is now on the west side of the Antietam, commanding the pike from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, our right resting at the latter place, and our left at St. James' College, two miles west of Antietam bridge, on the Williamsport road. This line is about six miles long, but as we advance becomes much contracted.

The army has advanced steadily to-day in line of battle, and is now an average distance of six miles from Williamsport.

It is reliably reported from Hagerstown, that at a distance of a mile and a half from Hagerstown, on the road to Williamsport, the enemy have thrown up strong entrenchments. This is probably the case, for unless they are crossing the river, their steady retreat before our advance can be accounted for in no other way.

To-morrow a battle will be fought.

The enemy are making systematic levies upon the people of Maryland. They take all the horses and feed from every farm; all the cattle but two or three cows; all the provisions save barely enough for sixty days for the family, leaving nothing but the gardens and the poultry yards—and all the straggiers turn in and rob them.

A more momentous battle than even Gettysburgh will be fought. Our army is in good spirits.

Some reinforcements have arrived.

Gen. SMITH reported to-night with all the troops he could induce to cross the State lines—*the Pennsylvanians generally refusing.*

L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM GREENCASTLE.

GREENCASTLE, *via* CHAMBERSBURGH, Sunday, July 12.

Firing has been heard to-day, going on between Williamsport and Hagerstown. It is not believed to be that of a heavy battle.

The enemy occupy Hagerstown to-day.

Ten rebel deserters have come into Greencastle within the last few hours. The rebels are said to have had seven boats at Williamsport yesterday. Each boat cannot take over but two teams at a load.

A battle is expected hourly. WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

GREENCASTLE, Sunday, July 12, Via CHAMBERSBURGH.

The corps of EWELL and HILL returned and occupied Hagerstown about 2 o'clock yesterday. They have a strong picket four miles this side of the town. HILL'S corps passed through the town taking the Lettersburgh turnpike.

A negro teamster in the rebel army, who left Williamsport at 5 o'clock last evening, states that they are building flatboats at that point, and will have seven finished to-day, on each of which they can cross, and when he left not one-third of the transportation had succeeded in getting over.

Capt. BOYD, yesterday afternoon, with a company of cavalry, got within one mile and a half of Hagerstown on the national road, when he discovered a large body of rebel infantry moving into that town by way of Williamsport road.

Firing was heard in the direction of Clear Spring and Lettersburgh, probably caused by our troops driving in the enemy's butposts.

There is no good reason known for Lee's army by routing Hagerstown, and then remaining into a few hours with the same troops, unless he was disappointed in his facilities for crossing the river. If Lee holds his present position, a battle cannot will be postponed more than 48 hours longer.

A heavy rain has set in, with a prospect of continuing all day.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

Persons arriving here to-night from Boonsboro bring the report that Gen. STUART was captured on Friday night by our cavalry.

A heavy rain to-day, extending beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, has caused a great rise in the small streams flowing into the Potomac, which six miles above here rose six inches in an hour and a half. If LEE is still on this side, his bridge-building operations will be greatly retarded by the rain, which will swell the river several feet within the next twelve hours

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army dated 8 o'clock this evening, says all is quiet.

There was some skirmishing to-day.

There does not seem to be any fear that the enemy has crossed the river, nor that he can or will cross without giving battle.

There has been a heavy rain for three hours.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 12.

A special to the *American*, dated Headquarters, Saturday night, says:

The position of the two armies is essentially unchanged.

There has been no fighting to-day.

The enemy changed their picket line this morning, giving rise to the report that they had abandoned Funkstown, which was modified into a full retreat and escape over the river. They were still in the same position, and in full force.

Our pickets are now close to Funkstown, and all along the line in immediate proximity to the rebels.

Gen. MEADE has his forces all in position, and everything seems ready either to receive or deliver battle.

A battle will probably not take place until Monday.

The army is in first-rate spirits, and moved into position with cheers. The Maryland brigade is at the front, eager to show their pluck. Our cavalry operations continue very active, and the rebels are circumscribed to a small extent of country for food and forage.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, July 12—P. M.

To-day our right wing gradually pressed forward on the Boonsboro and Hagerstown pike, and finally entered and occupied Hagerstown, which we hold to-night. The enemy's force, which consisted principally of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, made no determined resistance. The rebels fell back toward Williamsport, and reconnoissances report that they are throwing up intrenchments within two miles of Hagerstown. The positions they now occupy are said to be of great strategic strength.

Elsewhere all has been quiet. T. B.

REPORTS FROM ANTIETAM BRIDGE.

ANTIETAM BRIDGE, WILLIAMSPORT ROAD, Saturday, July 11.

Yesterday the army began to take positions, driving back the enemy's cavalry to near Funkstown.

LEE is strongly intrenched, and has a strong natural position.

Major-Gen. HUMPHREY has received the appointment of Chief of Staff to Major-Gen. MEADE. Gen. WARREN declined the position, preferring more active duties in the field.

Fifty additional surgeons and many volunteer nurses have arrived at the front. T. B.

REPORTS FROM BOONSBORO.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 12.

A special dispatch to the *American* says:

BOONSBORO, Sunday, July 12.

All is quiet this morning. It is reported that the rebels are retreating toward Hanceock. All looks well. Vice-President HAMLIN and Senator WILSON are on a visit to the army.

The Draft.

The draft, which commenced in this City on Saturday morning, will be continued to-day in the Ninth Congressional District, and will be commenced in the Eighth. About half of the names allotted to the Ninth District were drawn on Saturday, and the draft will probably be completed in that district to-day. In the Eighth District—comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards—the draft will be made under the direction of Hon. B. F. MANNERER, Assistant Provost-Marshal, at the headquarters No. 1,190 Broadway. This is the largest district in the City, and the number of names to be drawn will exceed 5,000. The preparations for draft are nearly completed in several other districts, and in some of them it will, doubtless, commence before the close of the week. In the Second and Third Districts (Brooklyn) it is announced to commence on Wednesday. We understand that no notices will be served on persons drafted until the completion of the draft in the district. After the service of notice the drafted person will have ten days to procure a substitute, pay three hundred dollars, or prove himself exempt; at the end of which time, if he has failed to do either of these things, he is expected to present himself at the place designated in the notice, to take his place in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic.

There has been a good deal of discussion in Boston and Providence, where the draft has taken place, as to the effect of the payment of three hundred dollars—whether it releases a person for the term of "three years or during the war," or whether he is liable to another draft during that time. The Provost-Marshal of Providence has announced his understanding of the matter to be that the payment of the three hundred dollars exempts a person for the whole term during which he was drafted to serve, and has the same effect as though he procured a substitute; and he gives certificates to that effect to those paying the money. This is doubtless the true construction of the law, as it is certainly the only one consistent with common sense and justice.

A QUERY ANSWERED.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige me by answering my question in relation to the draft? When the enrolling officer called at my house in Fourteenth-street I was absent, and my sister did not give my name to him, but my partner in Murray-street gave it to the officer of that District, giving my residence, Fourteenth-street. Will you tell me from which district I shall be drafted? I presume not from both. S.

[You will be drafted, if at all, from the district in which you have your residence.—ED. TIMES.]

MOVEMENTS OF JOHN MORGAN.

Destruction of the Bridge and Depot at Salem.

Threatened Attacks on Mitchell and Paoli.

THE STEAMER ALICE DEAN DESTROYED.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO SUSPENDED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 11.

Our city was full of all manner of rumors yesterday, of the movements of MORGAN and his forces in Indiana, and of the reported advance of Gen. BUCKNER, with 15,000 men, from the South.

At noon yesterday, Gen. BURNSIDE, fearing that MORGAN might perhaps endeavor to make his way out of Indiana on Sunday, took the same as hotly pursued by Gen. HOBSON, and that he would attempt to cross the Ohio at or near Westport, which is midway between Louisville and Madison, notified the managers of the Louisville mail-boat, that she must not start to send out their boats unless they were properly armed to defend themselves, for MORGAN might with his cavalry bring them to, and, after using them in carrying his men and horses across the river, might destroy them. As soon as Capt. PEASE received this notice, the *Major Anderson*, having just started, was overhauled at the Fifth-street landing and detained.

At noon a dispatch was received from Mitchell by the officers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which stated that the train just in from Salem brought the report that Salem was in the hands of the rebels, and was being burned. The train was surrounded three miles by cavalry, not giving them time to turn their engine. The train was backed up to Mitchell.

The latest news we have of the boat *Alice Dean* is from a gentleman who accompanied Capt. PEASE up from Louisville. The boat was burned on Thursday morning by MORGAN'S men, her entire crew being transferred to the *Lady Pike*, which came up about the same time, and was pressed by the rebels to proceed, only detaining her long enough to put on the captured men.

It was rumored that a considerable body of rebels had appeared at a place on the river about twenty miles this side of Louisville. The report does not seem to be altogether very reliable, but in order to guard against a repetition of the *Alice Dean* affair, Gen. BURNSIDE has issued an order suspending all communication by water between Louisville and this city, until the presence of a sufficient number of gunboats shall render navigation between the two places secure. These gunboats are already on their way up and down the river.

A dispatch to general headquarters last evening states that the rebels were at Orleans, Ind.

A dispatch dated 8 P. M. says: "The rebel force at Orleans is reputed to be 1,500, and are marching out to Paoli. This is not the whole force. The remainder are going in another direction."

The following dispatch was also received at headquarters last evening:

MEDORA, Ind., July 10.

There is a man here from Salem who says he was taken prisoner and paroled by MORGAN this morning. He says they burned the bridge and depot at Salem, and then marched east from there, the last of them leaving about 3 o'clock, with six pieces of artillery. They said they were going to burn Mitchell and Seymour, and all the bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. He says MORGAN'S force is 5,000 strong.

It is supposed that MORGAN'S move toward Paoli is merely a ruse, and that his intention is to make the Ohio River at Westport, when he will attempt to secure some passing steamer or flatboats to effect a crossing.

Another and a later dispatch from Mitchell states that a portion of MORGAN'S force was within four miles of that place, and that they were crossing a small river near by.

Gen. HOBSON, who is in command of the cavalry and mounted infantry in pursuit of MORGAN, had to take a circuit, while MORGAN took the straight road to Salem, hence the impossibility of his overtaking him as soon as was expected. We learn, however, that he was catching up with him rapidly last evening, and that MORGAN cannot remain long in the neighborhood where he is now reported to be. From the fact that our cavalry are southwest of him, and of his knowledge of their pursuit of him, he will not probably go as far west as Paoli, but will most likely strike out toward Westport, after having destroyed such bridges on the New-Albany, Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Roads, as he can reach. If he is advised of our movements from Indianapolis down, he will not go north of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, and he cannot go to either New-Albany or Jeffersonville with any hope of escape through these cities.

MORGAN generally moves at night, and we should not be at all surprised to hear of his presence on the Ohio this morning, at some point above Louisville.

A dispatch from Louisville to headquarters, last evening, reports that a band of rebels were between Lagrange and Eminence, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and the trains were stopped in consequence. Westport, on the Ohio River, is just about opposite a point midway between Lagrange and Eminence, and it might be possible that the rebels reported between these points were destroying the road there while MORGAN passes through that section to return to Kentucky, and on down the route he came in by.

It seems to be the impression, so far as we can learn, that the object of MORGAN'S raid into Indiana was to cause a withdrawal of our forces in Kentucky, he believing that we had no sufficient force in Indiana to repel him before he should have succeeded in destroying roads, bridges and depots, exchanging his horses, and perhaps obtaining some plunder, while a portion of his force left behind in Kentucky would overrun that State in like manner.

A number of gunboats are now on the river between this city and Louisville, and other arrangements are in progress that will bring this raid of MORGAN to a speedy end.

LATEST REPORTS OF MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Forces Within Seven Miles of the Ohio Line.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 12.

MORGAN'S raid to-night reached within seven miles of the Ohio line. Some bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, between Cochrane and Mount Vernon, were destroyed to-day. The rebels also approached the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, near Sumnau's, where they were met by a regiment of militia, and were driven back. This, perhaps, was only a small body. The main force appears to be making for Aurora and Lawrenceburgh.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, July 12.

MORGAN'S forces moved from Vienna yesterday morning eastward, arriving at Vernon, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, at 6 P. M., and demanded the surrender of the town. It was refused by Col. BURNHAM, commanding the Federal forces.

Half an hour was given for the removal of the women and children. At the expiration of that time our forces moved out to meet the enemy, but found they had retreated. Scouts sent in pursuit captured nineteen with no loss to our side. After leaving Vernon they moved southward, tore up the railroad track, cut the telegraph, and destroyed a portion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad west of Vernon.

They then moved eastward, arriving at Versailles at one o'clock to-day. A squad of 60 men moved on Osgood and burned a bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and took the telegraph operator prisoner.

Gen. HOBSON, with 5 batteries of infantry and artillery, left Jeffersonville last night, and arrived at Carrollton this afternoon. He had a skirmish with the enemy near Grassy Flats—captured one Captain and 19 men.

Col. GAVIN, with a force of 1,000 infantry, marched out from Sumnaus on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, and met a portion of MORGAN'S force two miles and a half from that place. A skirmish ensued. We lost one man killed.

At 5 o'clock to-day Gen. HOBSON'S forces were only a short distance in the rear of MORGAN'S. [illegible] force has [illegible] to drive the rebels from Indiana entirely.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

Full Official Details of the Surrender.

The Communications which Passed Between Gen. Pemberton and Grant.

Good Reading for Doubting Copperheads.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

The following has been received at the War Department:

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 4.

Vicksburgh has capitulated. Yesterday Gen. GRANT received the following letter:

GEN. PEMBERTON TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURGH, July 3.

Maj.-Gen. Grant, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for — hours, with a view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburgh. To this end, if agreeable to you, I will appoint three Commissioners to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position for a yet indefinite period. This communication will be handed you under flag of truce by Maj.-Gen. JAMES BOWEN.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

To this Gen. GRANT replied as follows:

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURGH, July 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: Your note of this date, just received, proposes an armistice of several hours for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation through commissioners to be appointed, &c. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course, can be ended at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and coorage as those now in Vicksburgh, will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and, I can assure you, will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war. I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

Gen. BOWEN, the bearer of Gen. PEMBERTON'S letter, was received by Gen. A. J. SMITH. He expressed a strong desire to converse with Gen. GRANT, and accordingly, while Gen. GRANT declining this, requested Gen. SMITH to say that if Gen. PEMBERTON desired to see him an interview would be granted between the lines, in McPHERSON'S front, at any hour in the afternoon which Gen. PEMBERTON might appoint. A message was sent back to Gen. SMITH, appointing 3 o'clock as the hour. Gen. GRANT was there with his Staff, and with Gens. ORD, McPHERSON, LOGAN and A. J. SMITH. Gen. PEMBERTON came late, attended by Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY. He was much excited, and impertinent in his answers to Gen. GRANT. The conversation was held apart between Gen. PEMBERTON and his officers, and Gen. GRANT, McPHERSON and A. J. SMITH. The rebels insisted on being paroled, and allowed to march beyond our lines, officers and man, all with eight days' rations drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their private property and body servants. Gen. GRANT heard what they had to say, and left them at the end of an hour and a half, saying that he would send in his ultimatum in writing, to which Gen. PEMBERTON promised to reply before night, hostilities to cease in the meantime.

Gen. GRANT then conferred at his headquarters with his corps and division commanders, and sent the following letter to Gen. PEMBERTON, by the hand of Gen. LOGAN, and Lieut.-Col. WILSON:

GEN. GRANT'S ULTIMATUM.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, NEAR VICKSBURGH, July 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton, commanding Confederate forces, Vicksburgh, Miss.:

GENERAL: In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the city of Vicksburgh, public stores, &c. On your accepting the terms proposed, I will march in one division as a guard and take possession at 8 A. M. to-morrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by the officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, and Staff, Field and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them, thirty wagons also, counting two horse or mula teams as one. You will be allowed to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, whilst officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The officers who received this letter stated that it would be impossible to answer it by night, and it was not till a little before noon of day that the proposed reply was furnished.

PEMBERTON'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURGH, July 3, 1863.

Major-Gen. Grant, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post. In the main your terms are accepted, but in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops manifested in the defence of Vicksburgh, I have the honor to submit the following amendments, which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the agreement between us. At 10 o'clock to-morrow I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburgh, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command by marching out with my colors and arms and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you will take possession; officers to retain their side arms and personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

I am, General, yours very respectfully,

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Lieutenant-General.

To this Gen. GRANT immediately replied as follows:

NOT SATISFACTORY.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, Vicksburgh, July 4, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton, Commanding Forces at Vicksburgh:

[illegible]

communication of the 3d of July. The amendments proposed by you cannot be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole, signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of prisoners, will necessarily take some time. Again, I can make no stipulation with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause any of them undue annoyance or loss, I cannot consent to leave myself under restraint by stipulation. The property which officers can be allowed to take with them will be entitled in the proposition of last evening; that is, that officers will be allowed their private horses and side-arms, and mounted officers one horse each. If you mean by your proposition for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by it, and stack their arms at 10 o'clock A. M., and then return to the inside, and remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objections to it. Should no modification be made of your acceptance of my terms by 9 o'clock, A. M., I shall regard them as having been rejected and act accordingly. Should these terms be accepted, white flags will be displayed along your lines to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified, from firing upon your men.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Major-General U. S. A.

To this the subjoined answer has this moment been received:

ALL RIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURGH, July 4, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply to say that the terms proposed by you are accepted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieutenant General.

All preparations for occupying the town are completed. In an hour it will be in our possession.

THE SURRENDER CONSUMMATED.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 5—11 P. M.

The surrender was quietly consummated yesterday morning, at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock. The rebel troops marched out and stacked arms to front of their works, while Gen. PEMBERTON appeared for a moment with his Staff upon the parapet of the central front. The occupation of the place by our force was directed by Gen. MCPHERSON, who had been appointed to the command here, Gen. LOGAN being assigned to the command of the post under him. The divisions of Gens. LOGAN, J. E. SMITH and HERRON now garrison the line of fortifications, and furnish guards for the interior of the city. No troops remain outside. Everything is quiet here. Gen. GRANT entered the city at 11 o'clock, and was received by Gen. PEMBERTON with more marked impatience than at the former interview. He bore it like a philosopher, and in reply treated Gen. PEMBERTON with even greater courtesy and dignity than before.

Of the number of prisoners we have, as yet, no precise information. Maj. LUCKETT, Gen. PEMBERTON'S Chief of Engineers reported it unofficially, yesterday, at 27,000. To-day when the rebel Brigadier brought in their requisitions for food, which they did, notwithstanding Gen. PEMBERTON'S clause in the capitulation that he should draw eight day's supplies from his own stores, the aggregate of men for whom they thus drew rations was a little over 30,000. Gen. MCPHERSON issued to them five rations per man—all they are to have. No citizens have yet applied for rations.

The paroling is being pushed with all possible rapidity, and will doubtless be completed by close of day after to-morrow. Among the officers already paroled are nineteen Generals, with their Staffs, including one Lieutenant and four Major-Generals. Large numbers of the men express a warm desire to take the oath of allegiance, and it is certain that their officers will find it difficult to march them to their camps east of the Tombigbee. They have 5,400 men on the sick list. Of these 2,500 must be left behind here.

Their losses during the siege is estimated by Judge HAMILTON, an intelligent citizen of the place, at 6,000. Gen. PEMBERTON having complained that the thirty wagons agreed upon in the capitulation were not enough, Gen. GRANT has told him to take fifty.

The universal testimony of the rebel officers is that their conscripts have been worthless to them.

The official return of the field artillery surrendered makes it 100, including many French, Spanish and Austrian guns. No report of coast and siege guns has been made. The number is from 30 to 50. Neither do we yet know what quantity of ammunition the rebels had remaining; but some of their officers say they had only twenty rounds per man and per cannon.

Capt. COMSTOCK, Gen. GRANT'S Chief Engineer, today visited the fortifications. He reports them as simple field works, but of considerable strength from the natural conformation of the ground. With one single exception, the forts are all open at the gorge.

The buildings of the town are much less damaged than we expected.

There is a considerable supply of railroad carriages here, with one or two exceptions, in working condition. Orders have been given instantly to put the railroad in repair as far as the Big Black, and it will be ready to supply them with transportation before to-morrow night.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 11.

The revenue cuttar *Cuyahoga* arrived in Hampton Roads to-day, having been on a cruise. She left Port Royal on the 9th. She reports the *Atlanta*, captured from the rebels near Savannah, is at Hilton Head, and will remain there for guard duty and defend that port.

Spoke steamer *Neptune* off Cape Hetteras, in charge of a prize crew. She was captured by the *R. R. Cuyler* on the 14th of June off Mobile.

The *Cuyahoga* brought e mail for New-York.

The captured steamer *Neptune* arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon.

The three turreted Monitor *Roanoke* arrived in Hampton Roads at 7 o'clock this afternoon.

The rumor that the rebel gunboats were at Jamestown Island is unfounded. This has been ascertained by a trip up the river by the Monitors *Lehigh* and *Sangamon*.

Funeral of Gen. Zook.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL K. ZOOK, who fell at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 3, will take place at 4 P. M., to-day, under the direction of the Common Council Committee on National Affairs. The First and Third New-York cavalry, under command of Cols. PAPE and PENNIE, will act as escort, and the procession will start from the City Hall and pass through Chatham, Bowery, Bond street and Broadway to the South Ferry. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. The body lies in state, under a guard of honor, in the Governor's Room yesterday, and was visited by large numbers of people. Gen. ZOOK has a host of friends in New-York, and was universally esteemed. An opportunity will be afforded to the public to view the remains at the Governor's Room, City Hall, to-day, up to the hour of the funeral.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers.

About 700 wounded soldiers from the late battle fields arrived in Jersey City at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, where they were met by Col. JOHNSON, Col. FRANK E. HOWE, of the New-England Rooms, a Committee from the Loyal Leagues, Drs. [illegible] and Hospital [illegible]. Every delicacy that could be supplied with the [illegible] were distributed among the wounded. The [illegible] to New-Jersey.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Great Eastern at this Port and the Jura off Cape Race.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

Important Declaration of Earl Russell.

No Communication in Regard to Mediation Intended by the French Emperor.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION FOR RECOGNITION.

His Explanation of His Interview with Louis Napoleon.

His Statements at Variance with those of Earl Russell.

Strong Opposition to Mr. Roebuck's Motion.

Views of the English Press on the Rebel Invasion.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, which left Liverpool at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived at this port on Saturday evening, bringing 1,024 passengers.

The steamship *Jura*, with advices to the 3d inst., passed Cape Race on Saturday, and a telegraphic summary of her news is given below.

The United States frigate *Macedonian*, 16 guns, Capt. LUCE, had arrived in the harbor of Plymouth. She sailed from Newport, Rhode Island, on the 6th of June, and is on a practice cruise to the principal dockyards of England, France and Spain. Her crew are 170 in number, besides which she has on board 120 midshipmen.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE MEDIATION RUMORS.

The London *Morning Post* believes it may state that the rumors which affirm that the Emperor NAPOLEON has proposed to the English Government to make some fresh suggestions to the belligerents in America are entirely without foundation. The present, says the *Post*, is certainly not the moment when interference of any kind could be urged with the least prospect of success.

The London *Times* says no proposal from the Emperor of the French for a joint recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as stated by Mr. ROEBUCK, has yet been made by Baron GROS to Lord RUSSELL.

Other journals also pronounce the rumors unfounded.

The London *Morning Advertiser's* Paris correspondent writes:

"It is certain the negotiations which were commenced by Mr. LINDSAY and Mr. ROEBUCK with the Emperor at Fontainebleau the other day have since been carried on with increased zest, but they have been brought to something like a stand-still by the Emperor's objections to recognize the principles of Slavery as a legitimate institution, and by the firm refusal of the Confederate delegates to abandon the principle which is to be the keystone of the future Confederate arch. However, it is believed that matters have gone thus far under the auspices of France and England—proposals will be made at Washington and Richmond, which will be such as are likely to be rejected at the former and accepted at the latter Capital. In the event of the very probable rejection, the two Powers will recognise the Southern States, but would not combine in a crusade for the extinction of Slavery."

The same authority makes the following questionable statement:

"The Emperor is believed to have sent out the Marshal's baton to Gen. FOREY by the *Forfait*, with instructions to proclaim to the Mexicans the Emperor's intention to recognize the American Southern Confederation."

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th, Mr. MAGUIRE gave notice that on the following day, upon Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion for the recogeition of the Confederate States, he intended to move an amendment calling on Government to request the coöperation of the Emperor of the French in recommending an immediate armistice, so that arrangements might be made for terminating the contest.

Mr. PEACOCK called attention to the interference with the trade between England and Matamoras by the Federal cruisers, and urged the necessity for greater vigilance to protect English commerce.

The Solicitor-General explained the principles of the law in the case, and said Government had no reason to complain of the decisions of the Federal Prize Courts.

Lord R. CECIL denounced the Federal prejudices of the Government, and complained in strong terms of the Federal Prize Courts.

Mr. COBDEN reiterated his views in opposition to blockades in general, and, referring to the case of the *Alexandra*, said he thought if the ruling of the Judge was confirmed it would be most disastrous to British commerce and the shipping interests.

Mr. FITZGERALD entered into the case of the *Dolphin*, and contended that it ought to be resisted by the Government. He warned the country against acquiescing in the doctrines of Mr. SEWARD.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION FOR RECOGNITION.

In the Cork *Herald* of the 1st inst., brought by the *Great Eastern*, we find the proceedings of the House of Commons of the day previous:

Mr. HENNESSY asked whether the British ship *Gibraltar*, bound for Nassau, had been refused a clearance by the Customs authorities at Liverpool. If so, on what grounds the refusal was based, and whether it has been done at the instigation of Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister.

Mr. LAYARD replied that the *Gibraltar*, under another name was a celebrated vessel—she was, in fact, the *Sumter*. Soon after she arrived at Liverpool information was given to the Government that she was shipping guns of every heavy calibre. Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister, had called the attention of Government to this fact after the Government was aware of it. The clearance was refused by the custom authorities, but not at Mr. ADAMS'S instigation. It subsequently appeared that the guns were not sailed on the assignment of the vessel itself, and the Law Officers of the Crown had expressed an opinion that she ought to be allowed to clear.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked if the Government had received any communication from the French Government relating to the recognition of the Confederate States.

Mr. LAYARD said it is very important that my answer should be clear and distinct. *No communication with respect either, to the proposal of an armistice or the offer of mediation has been received up to the present time.* Of course I mean since last August.

Lord R. CECIL read a letter which had been received by the parties interested in the *Gibraltar*, stating the Customs authorities at Liverpool declared that the *Gibraltar* was not cleared with her heavy guns on board.

The Solicitor-General would not [illegible] person [illegible] Government [illegible] for the Supreme Court [illegible] Admiralty [illegible] Courts [illegible] Government [illegible] Courts [illegible] Government [illegible] Courts [illegible] Government

The New-York Times.

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THE EXPECTED BATTLE.

Our Whole Line Ordered to Advance Yesterday.

The Rebels Driven Out of Hagerstown.

Firing Heard Between Williamsport and Hagerstown.

Nothing but Skirmishing on Saturday.

The Enemy Moving Up a Pontoon Train and Ammunition Train from the Virginia Side.

Another Heavy Rain and a Further Rise in the Potomac.

Reported Capture of the Rebel Gen. Stuart.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ANTIETAM.

ANTIETAM RIVER, Sunday, July 12—6 A. M., Via FREDERICK, Sunday, July 12.

Our whole line is ordered to advance to-day, and unless the enemy retire, there will be more or less fighting before night. There was only slight skirmishing yesterday. The enemy held his picket's line very conspicuously, as though concealing some strong position behind it.

These are well grounded fears that the river may become fordable in a day or two. It had fallen considerable at Shepperdstown yesterday, and we will rapidly succeeding. A scout from Winchester, yesterday, reports the enemy moving another pontoon train, and a train of ammunition, to Williamsport. There is a prospect of more rain to-day, however.

L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM GREENCASTLE.

GREENCASTLE, via CHAMBERSBURGH, Sunday, July 12.

Firing has been heard to-day, going on between Williamsport and Hagerstown. It is not believed to be that of a heavy battle.

The enemy occupy Hagerstown to-day.

Ten rebel deserters have come into Greencastle within the last few hours. The rebels are said to have had seven boats at Williamsport yesterday. Each boat cannot take over but two teams at a load.

A battle is expected hourly. WHIT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

Persons arriving here to-night from Boonsboro bring the report that Gen. STUART was captured on Friday night by our cavalry.

A heavy rain to-day, extending beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, has caused a great rise in the small streams flowing into the Potomac, which six miles above here rose six inches in an hour and a half. If LEE is still on this side, his bridge-building operations will be greatly retarded by the rain, which will swell the river several feet within the next twelve hours.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army dated 8 o'clock this evening, says all is quiet.

There was some skirmishing to-day.

There does not seem to be any fear that the enemy has crossed the river, nor that he can or will cross without giving battle.

There has been a heavy rain for three hours.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 12.

A special to the *American*, dated Headquarters, Saturday night, says:

The position of the two armies is essentially unchanged.

There has been no fighting to-day.

The enemy changed their picket line this morning, giving rise to the report that they had abandoned Funkstown, which was magnified into a full retreat and escape over the river. They were still in the same position, and in full force.

Our pickets are now close to Funkstown, and all along the line in immediate proximity to the rebels.

Gen. MEADE has his forces all in position, and everything seems ready either to receive or deliver battle.

A battle will probably not take place until Monday.

The army is in first-rate spirits, and moved into position with cheers. The Maryland brigade is at the front, eager to show their pluck. Our cavalry operations continue very active, and the rebels are circumscribed to a small extent of country for food and forage.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, July 12—P. M.

To-day our right wing gradually pressed forward on the Boonsboro' and Hagerstown pike, and finally entered and occupied Hagerstown, which we hold to-night. The enemy's force, which consisted principally of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, made no determined resistance. The rebels fell back toward Williamsport, and reconnoissances report that they are throwing up intrenchments within two miles of Hagerstown. The positions they now occupy are said to be of great strategic strength.

Elsewhere all has been quiet. T. B.

REPORTS FROM ANTIETAM BRIDGE.

ANTIETAM RIVER, WILLIAMSPORT ROAD, Saturday, July 11.

Yesterday the army began to take positions driving back the enemy's cavalry to near Funkstown. Lee is strongly intrenched, and has a strong natural position.

Major-Gen. HUMPHREY has received the appointment of Chief of Staff to Major-Gen. MEADE. Gen. WARREN declined the position, preferring more active duties in the field.

Fifty additional surgeons and many volunteer nurses have arrived at the front. T. B.

REPORTS FROM BOONSBORO.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 12.

A special dispatch to the *American* says:

BOONSBORO, Sunday, July 12.

All is quiet this morning. It is reported that the rebels are retreating toward Hancock. All looks well. Vice-President HAMLIN and Senator WILSON are on a visit to the army.

REPORTS FROM McCONNELLSBURGH.

McCONNELLSBURGH, Saturday, July 11.

An escaped prisoner, who left the rebel lines this morning, arrived here this evening.

The rebels were busily engaged in fortifying and preparing for a desperate resistance. Their main line of works was about a mile this side of Hagerstown.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Lee and His Army Standing at Bay—Another Collision Imminent—Character of the Country—Destruction of the Bridge at Falling Waters—Hanging a Spy.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH MOUNTAIN GAP, MD., Friday, July 10, 1863.

Three days ago, there was good reason for believing that there would not be another collision between the two armies, for it was further believed that if LEE had any means of crossing he would have had sufficient time for getting away.

But it is now well known that his means of crossing are exceedingly limited. The only pontoon train he had was destroyed at Falling Waters. The river is too high to be ferded anywhere for a week to come, and the only known means of crossing are two or three flatboats, which do not suffice to take over his wounded or transportation.

It was ascertained yesterday that the rebels were drawn up in line of battle on a line extending from near Funkstown to Bakersville, or very nearly on the line of the Antietam Creek. They do not seem to be occupying the line of the creek exactly, but there are several lines of hills or ridges running parallel with the Antietam, which afford excellent defensive positions. Behind the Antietam, and entering the Potomac near Falling Waters, is Marsh Creek, a stream fordable at most points, but still affording a good line of defence. The next stream is the Conechocheague, emptying into the Potomac just west of Williamsport. This is an excellent line of defence, as reported by our engineers, but it affords no means of retreat across the Potomac save by the usual fords, which are not now passable. They could fall back upon Hancock, and retreat into Western Virginia, which would be certain annihilation to them.

The indications this morning are, however, that LEE, being unable to cross the river speedily and successfully, will turn about and fight with desperation. It must not be forgotten that he has yet 50,000 men intact for fighting, and that at Williamsport he got supplies of ammunition and some slight reinforcements from Winchester. There cannot be a positive victory without another bloody battle, rivalling, perhaps, the scenes at Gettysburgh.

The destruction of the pontoon bridge and train at Falling Waters was one of the most daring exploits of the war, and the credit of it belongs mainly to LEONARD GREENWALD, chief of the Grey Eagle Scouts, and formerly of the Jessie Scouts. During previous trips he had ascertained the strength of the ground and location of the bridge, and finally obtained from Gen. FRENCH a detail of 200 men from the First Virginia and Thirteenth and Fourteenth New-York cavalry, under Major FOLEY and Lieut. DAWSON, to undertake its destruction. They arrived at the Potomac in the morning, just at daylight, and found the character of the bridge to be part trestle-work with pontoons in the centre, which were carefully floated out every evening and taken to the Virginia shore, rendering the bridge useless for the night. Lieuts. DAWSON and GREENWALD then swam the river, and brought back several pontoons, with which they ferried over some forty of the detachment, being all that were willing to go. Arriving on the Southern side they surprised the rebel camp, fired a volley into the sleeping rebels, and created an utter stampede. They captured about twenty rebels, including one officer. Then destroying the camp, some stores, and four wagons of ammunition, they took all the pontoons over the river, and either burned or cut them to pieces. The balance of the bridge was destroyed and our party came off without the loss of a man. GREENWALD desired to perform the same thing at Williamsport, but his party declined to back him up. He is one of the most daring and reliable of scouts, and does us great service.

Last night Gen. BUFORD's division of cavalry, dismounted, pushed the enemy's cavalry back toward Hagerstown, two miles. He behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, leading his men forward, himself with the line of skirmishers. The troopers followed with wild cheers, and drove the enemy from several strong positions occupied by them. This morning he was at it again, and from the character of the firing the enemy seems to be falling back.

I sent yesterday an official list of the casualties among officers in the Excelsior brigade. Owing to the rapid movements of the troops it is next to impossible to obtain entire lists of the casualties in the late battle. I must not forget one instance of gallantry which deserves to be mentioned in connection with this gallant command. When the Third corps was compelled to fall back on Thursday, Col. W. R. BARTRAM, commanding the brigade, rallied around the colors of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth regiments about 125 men. With these he charged on the advancing rebels, who had already got possession of three of our guns and two caissons. The men rushed forward with enthusiastic cheers, drove the rebels from the guns, brought them safe into our lines, and with them the colors of the Eighth Florida regiment, which had been planted on the guns. The colors were sent to Gen. HUMPHREYS, division commander.

A curious circumstance connected with the wounding of Brig.-Gen. BARNES, commanding First division Fifth corps, has just been brought to light. He was struck by a piece of shell on the left leg, just above the knee, during Thursday's fight. Believing it to be only a contusion he paid little attention to it. But he grew worse, and upon Gen. GRIFFIN's return was released from active duty. On Wednesday his leg was examined, and a piece of shell taken from it, where it had *lodged and remained, without his knowledge for five days.* He is now doing well.

An incident connected with the hanging of the spy RICHARDSON, at Frederick, by Gen. BUFORD, deserves mention. He was ordered to be tried, and if found guilty, to be hung. He was convicted, letters addressed to EWELL being found in his boots. The result was communicated to Gen. BUFORD, who responded, "Hang him—hang him, forthwith. *If I send him to Washington they'll send him back pronto.*"

L. L. CROUNSE.

MOVEMENTS OF JOHN MORGAN.

Destruction of the Bridge and Depot at Salem.

Threatened Attacks on Mitchell and Paoli.

THE STEAMER ALICE DEAN DESTROYED.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO SUSPENDED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 11.

Our city was full of all manner of rumors yesterday, of the movements of MORGAN and his forces in Indiana, and of the reported advance of Gen. BURNSIDE, with 10,000 men, from the East.

At latest accounts, Gen. BURNSIDE, fearing that MORGAN's forces, divided to conceal his purpose, would attempt to cross the Ohio at or near Westport, which is midway between Louisville and Madison, notified the managers of the Louisville mail-boat that they ought not to send out their boat, unless they were properly armed to defend themselves, for MORGAN might with his cavalry bring them to, and, after using them in carrying his men and horses across the river, might destroy them. As soon as Capt. FRENCH received this notice, the *Major Anderson*, having just started, was overhauled at the Fifth-street landing and detained.

At noon a dispatch was received from Mitchell by the officers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which stated that the train just in from Salem brought the report that Salem was in the hands of the rebels, and was being burned. The train was pursued three miles by cavalry, not giving them time to turn their engine. The train was backed up to Mitchell.

The latest news we have of the boat *Alice Dean* is from a gentleman who accompanied Capt. PEYTON up from Louisville. The boat was burned on Thursday morning by MORGAN's men, her entire crew being transferred to the *Lady Pike*, which came up about the same time, and was suffered by the rebels to proceed, only detaining her long enough to put on the captured men.

It was rumored that a considerable body of rebels had appeared at a place on the river about twenty miles this side of Louisville. The report does not seem to be altogether very reliable, but in order to guard against a repetition of the *Alice Dean* affair, Gen. BURNSIDE has issued an order suspending all communication by water between Louisville and this city, until the presence of a sufficient number of gunboats shall render navigation between the two places secure. These gunboats are already on their way up and down the river.

A dispatch to general headquarters last evening states that the rebels were at Orleans, Ind.

A dispatch dated 9 P. M. says: "The rebel force at Orleans is reputed to be 1,500, and are marching out to Paoli. This is not the whole force. The remainder have gone in another direction."

The following dispatch was also received at headquarters last evening:

MADORA, Ind., July 10.

There is a man here from Salem who says he was taken prisoner and paroled by MORGAN this morning. He says they burned the bridge and depot at Salem, and then marched east from there, the last of them leaving about 3 o'clock, with six pieces of artillery. They said they were going to burn Mitchell and Seymour, and all the bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. He says MORGAN's force is 5,000 strong.

It is supposed that MORGAN's move toward Paoli is merely a ruse, and that his intention is to make the Ohio River at Westport, when he will attempt to secure some passing steamer or flatboats to effect a crossing.

Another and later dispatch from Mitchell states that a portion of MORGAN's force was within four miles of that place, and that they were crossing a small river near by.

Gen. HOBSON, who is in command of the cavalry and mounted infantry in pursuit of MORGAN, had to take a circuit, while MORGAN took the straight road to Salem, hence the impossibility of his overtaking him as soon as was expected. We learn, however, that he was catching up with him rapidly last evening, and that MORGAN cannot remain long in the neighborhood where he is now reported to be. From the fact that our cavalry are southward of him, and of any knowledge of their pursuit of him, he will not probably go as far west as Paoli, but will most likely strike out toward Westport, after having destroyed such bridges on the New-Albany, Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Roads, as he can reach. If he is advised of our movements from Indianapolis down, he will not go north of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, and he cannot go to either New-Albany or Jeffersonville with any hope of escape through these cities.

MORGAN generally moves at night, and we should not be at all surprised to hear of his presence on the Ohio this morning, at some point above Louisville.

A dispatch from Louisville to headquarters, last evening, reports that a band of rebels were between Lagrange and Eminence, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and the trains were stopped in consequence. Westport, on the Ohio River, is just about opposite a point midway between Lagrange and Eminence, and it might be possible that the rebels reported between these points were destroying the road there while MORGAN passes through that section to return to Kentucky, and on down the route he came in by.

It seems to be the impression, so far as we can learn, that the object of MORGAN's raid into Indiana was to cause a withdrawal of our forces in Kentucky, he believing that we had no sufficient force in Indiana to repel him before he should have succeeded in destroying roads, bridges and depots, exchanging his horses, and perhaps obtaining some plunder, while a portion of his force left behind in Kentucky would overrun that State in like manner.

This seems plausible, for another dispatch from Stanford, Ky., to headquarters last evening, states that the rebels in that vicinity were stealing horses. Our forces in that section of Kentucky had not been withdrawn, and they are looking after these horse thieves.

The report that BUCKNER's division or any other large force of rebels is coming into Kentucky, is entirely discredited at headquarters. Communications were received last evening from Danville, Somerset, Stanford, Lexington, and other points on the southern border of Kentucky, which make no mention of the approach of any rebel force.

A number of gunboats are now on the river between this city and Louisville, and other arrangements are in progress that will bring this raid of MORGAN to a speedy end.

LATEST REPORTS OF MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Forces Within Seven Miles of the Ohio Line.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 12.

MORGAN's raid to-night reached within seven miles of the Ohio line. Some bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, between Cochrane and Mount Vernon, were destroyed to-day. The rebels also approached the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, near Sumnan's, where they were met by a regiment of militia, and were driven back. This, perhaps, was only a small body. The main force appears to be making for Aurora and Lawrenceburgh.

Funeral of Gen. Zook.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL K. ZOOK, who fell at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 2, will take place at 3 P. M. to-day, under the direction of the Common Council Committee on National Affairs. The First and Third New-York cavalry, under command of Cols. PRICE and POSTLEY, will act as escort, and the procession will start from the City Hall and pass through Chatham, Bowery, Broad street and Broadway to the South Ferry. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. The body lay in state, under a guard of honor, in the Governor's Room yesterday, and was visited by large numbers of people. Gen. ZOOK had hosts of friends in New-York, and was universally esteemed. An opportunity will be afforded to the public to view the remains at the Governor's Room, City Hall, to-day, up to the hour of the funeral.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers.

About 700 wounded soldiers from the late battle fields arrived in Jersey City at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, where they were met by Col. JOHNSON, Col. FRANK E. HOWE, of the New-England Rooms, a Committee from the Loyal League Club, Drs. FORDYCE and HEDRICK, Messrs. MONTIGE, KELLY, BENNETT, FLANAGAN, and other sympathizing Samaritans, and supplied with all the luxuries which their condition required. The soldiers were conveyed in a steamboat to David's Island.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

Full Official Details of the Surrender.

The Communications which Passed Between Gen. Pemberton and Grant.

Good Reading for Doubting Copperheads.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

The following has been received at the War Department:

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 4.

Vicksburgh has capitulated. Yesterday Gen. GRANT received the following letter:

GEN. PEMBERTON TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURGH, July 3.

Maj.-Gen. Grant, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for — hours, with a view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburgh. To this end, if agreeable to you, I will appoint three Commissioners to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position for a yet indefinite period. This communication will be handed you under flag of truce by Maj.-Gen. JAMES BOWEN.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

To this Gen. GRANT replied as follows:

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURGH, July 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: Your note of this date, just received, proposes an armistice of several hours for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation through commissioners to be appointed, &c. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course, can be ended at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburgh, will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and, I can assure you, will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war. I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

Gen. BOWEN, the bearer of Gen. PEMBERTON's letter, was received by Gen. A. J. SMITH. He expressed a strong desire to converse with Gen. GRANT, and accordingly, while Gen. GRANT declining this, requested Gen. SMITH to say that if Gen. PEMBERTON desired to see him an interview would be granted between the lines, in McPHERSON's front, at any hour in the afternoon which Gen. PEMBERTON might appoint. A message was sent back to Gen. SMITH, appointing 3 o'clock as the hour. Gen. GRANT was there with his Staff, and with Gens. LOGAN, MCPHERSON, LAUMAN and A. J. SMITH. Gen. PEMBERTON came late, attended by Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY. He was much excited, and impertinent in his answers to Gen. GRANT. The conversation was held apart between Gen. PEMBERTON and his officers, and Gen. GRANT, MCPHERSON and A. J. SMITH. The rebels insisted on being paroled, and allowed to march beyond our lines, officers and men, all with eight days' rations drawn from their own stores; the officers to retain their private property and body servants. Gen. GRANT heard what they had to say, and left them at the end of an hour and a half, saying that he would send in his ultimatum in writing, to which Gen. PEMBERTON promised to reply before night, hostilities to cease in the meantime.

Gen. GRANT then conferred at his headquarters with his corps and division commanders, and sent the following letter to Gen. PEMBERTON, by the hand of Gen. LOGAN, and Lieut.-Col. WILSON:

GEN. GRANT'S ULTIMATUM.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, NEAR VICKSBURGH, July 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton, commanding Confederate forces, Vicksburgh, Miss.:

GENERAL: In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following propositions for the surrender of the city of Vicksburgh, public stores, &c. On your accepting the terms proposed, I will march in one division as a guard and take possession at 8 A. M. to-morrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by the officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, and Staff, Field and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them, thirty wagons also, counting two horses or mule teams as one. You will be allowed to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, whilst officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The officers who received this letter stated that it would be impossible to answer it by night, and it was not till a little before peep of day that the proposed reply was furnished.

PEMBERTON'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURGH, July 3, 1863.

Major-Gen. Grant, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post. In the main your terms are accepted, but in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops manifested in the defence of Vicksburgh, I have the honor to submit the following amendments, which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the agreement between us. At 10 o'clock to-morrow I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburgh, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command by marching out with my colors and arms and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you will take possession. I reserve to officers to retain their side arms and personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

I am, General, yours very respectfully,

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Lieutenant-General.

To this Gen. GRANT immediately replied as follows:

NOT SATISFACTORY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, BEFORE VICKSBURGH, July 4, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton, commanding Forces in Vicksburgh:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 3d of July. The amendments proposed by you cannot be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole, signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of prisoners, will necessarily take some time. Again, I can make the stipulation with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause any of them undue annoyance or loss, I cannot consent to leave myself under restraint by stipulation. The property which officers can be allowed to take with them will be as stated in the proposition of last evening; that is, that officers will be allowed their private baggage and side-arms, and mounted officers one horse each. If you mean by your proposition for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by it, and stack their arms at 10 o'clock A. M., and then return to the inside, and remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objections to it. Should no modification be made of your acceptance of my terms by 6 o'clock, A. M., I shall regard them as having been rejected and act accordingly. Should these terms be accepted, white flags will be displayed along your lines to prevent much of my troops as may not have been notified from firing upon your men.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General U. S. A.

To this the subjoined answer has this moment been received:

ALL RIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURGH, July 4, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply to say that the terms proposed by you are accepted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieutenant-General.

All preparations for occupying the town are completed. In an hour it will be in our possession.

THE SURRENDER CONSUMMATED.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 5—11 P. M.

The surrender was quietly consummated yesterday morning, at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock. The rebel troops marched out and stacked arms in front of their works, while Gen. PEMBERTON appeared for a moment with his Staff upon the parapet of the central froat. The occupation of the place by our force was directed by Gen. MCPHERSON, who had been appointed to the command here, Gen. LOGAN being assigned to the command of the post under him. The divisions of Gens. LOGAN, J. E. SMITH and HARROW now garrison the line of fortifications, and furnish guards for the interior of the city. No troops remain outside. Everything is quiet here. Gen. GRANT entered the city at 11 o'clock, and was received by Gen. PEMBERTON with more marked impatience than at the former interview. He bore it like a philosopher, and in reply treated Gen. PEMBERTON with even greater courtesy and dignity than before.

Of the number of prisoners we have, as yet, no precise information. Maj. LOCKETT, Gen. PEMBERTON's Chief of Engineers reported it unofficially, yesterday, at 27,000. To-day when the rebel Brigadier brought in their requisitions for food, which they did, notwithstanding Gen. PEMBERTON's clause in the capitulation that he should draw eight day's supplies from his own stores, the aggregate of men for whom they thus drew rations was a little over 30,000. Gen. MCPHERSON issued to them five rations per man—all they are to have. No citizens have yet applied for rations.

The paroling is being pushed with all possible rapidity, and will doubtless be completed by close of day after to-morrow. Among the officers already paroled are nineteen Generals, with their Staffs, including one Lieutenant and four Major-Generals. Large numbers of the men express a warm desire to take the oath of allegiance, and it is certain that their officers will find it difficult to march them to their camps east of the Tombigbee. They have 5,400 men on the sick list. Of these 2,500 must be left behind here.

Their losses during the siege is estimated by Judge HAMILTON, an intelligent citizen of the place, at 6,000. Gen. PEMBERTON having complained that the thirty wagons agreed upon in the capitulation were not enough, Gen. GRANT has told him to [illegible].

The universal testimony of the rebels is that their conscripts have been worthless to [illegible].

The official return of the field artillery surrendered makes it 100, including many French, Spanish and Austrian guns. No report of coast and siege guns has been made. The number is from 30 to 50. Neither do we yet know what quantity of ammunition the rebels had remaining; but some of their officers say they had only twenty rounds per man and per cannon.

Capt. COMSTOCK, Gen. GRANT's Chief Engineer, today visited the fortifications. He reports them as simple field works, but of considerable strength, from the natural conformation of the ground. With one single exception, the forts are all open at the gorge.

The buildings of the town are much less damaged than we expected.

There is a considerable supply of railroad carriages here, with one or two exceptions in working condition. Orders have been given instantly to put the railroad in repair as far as the Big Black, and it will be ready to supply them with transportation before to-morrow night.

The Draft.

The draft, which commenced in this City on Saturday morning, will be continued to-day in the Ninth Congressional District, and will be commenced in the Eighth. About half of the names allotted to the Ninth District were drawn on Saturday, and the draft will probably be completed in that district to-day. In the Eighth District—comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards—the draft will be made under the direction of Hon. B. F. MANNERING, Assistant Provost-Marshal, at the headquarters No. 1,199 Broadway. This is the largest district in the City, and the number of names to be drawn will exceed 5,000. The preparations for draft are nearly completed in several other districts, and in some of them it will, doubtless, commence before the close of the week. In the Second and Third Districts (Brooklyn) it is announced to commence on Wednesday. We understand that no notices will be served on persons drafted until the completion of the draft in the district. After the service of notice the drafted person will have ten days to procure a substitute, pay three hundred dollars, or prove himself exempt; at the end of which time, if he has failed to do either of these things, he is expected to present himself at the place designated in the notice, to take his place in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic.

There has been a great deal of discussion in Boston and Providence, where the sum has been placed, as to the effect of the payment of three hundred dollars—whether it releases a person for the term of "three years or during the war," or whether he is liable to another draft during that time. The Provost-Marshal of Providence has announced his understanding of the matter to be that the payment of the three hundred dollars releases a person for the whole term during which he was drafted to serve, and has the same effect as though he procured a substitute; and he gives notice that he will act to those paying the [illegible]. This is doubtless the true construction of the law, as it is certainly the only one consistent with common sense and justice.

A CURSE ANSWERED.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige me by answering my question in relation to the draft? When the [illegible] ballot at my house in Eighteenth street I was absent, and my sister did not give my name to him; but my partner in Murray-street gave it to the officer of that District, giving my residence, Fourteenth street. Will you tell me how, when drafted, I shall be drafted? I suppose I can get from [illegible]

[You will be classified, of all from that district, according to the number of your name drawn. Your name will be drawn in the Eighth District, and you will be notified by the Provost-Marshal of that District. Ed. N. Y. TIMES.]

Have the honor to acknowledge your

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Great Eastern at this Port and the Jura off Cape Race.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Important Declaration of Earl Russell.

No Communication in Regard to Mediation Intended by the French Emperor.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION FOR RECOGNITION.

His Explanation of His Interview with Louis Napoleon.

His Statements at Variance with those of Earl Russell.

Strong Opposition to Mr. Roebuck's Motion.

Views of the English Press on the Rebel Invasion.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, which left Liverpool at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived at this port on Saturday evening, bringing 1,024 passengers.

The steamship *Jura*, with advices to the 1st inst., passed Cape Race on Saturday, and a telegraphic summary of her news is given below.

The United States frigate *Mediterranean*, 16 guns, Capt. LUCE, had arrived in the harbor of Plymouth. She sailed from Newport, Rhode Island, on the 6th of June, and is on a practice cruise to the principal dockyards of England, France and Spain. Her crew are 170 in number, besides which she has on board 128 apprentices.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE MEDIATION RUMORS.

The London *Morning Post* believes it may state that the rumors which affirm that the Emperor NAPOLEON has proposed to the English Government to make some fresh suggestions to the belligerents in America are entirely without foundation. The present, says the *Post*, is certainly not the moment when interference of any kind could be urged with the least prospect of success.

The London *Times* says no proposal from the Emperor of the French for a joint recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as stated by Mr. ROEBUCK, has yet been made by Baron GROS to Lord RUSSELL.

Other journals also pronounce the rumors unfounded.

The London *Morning Advertiser's* Paris correspondent writes:

"It is certain the negotiations which were commenced by Mr. LINDSAY and Mr. ROEBUCK with the Emperor at Fontainebleau the other day have since been carried on with increased zest, but they have been brought to something like a stand-still by the Emperor's objections to recognize the principles of Slavery as a legitimate institution, and by the firm refusal of the Confederate delegates to abandon the principle which is to be the keystone of the future Confederate arch. However, it is believed that matters have gone thus far under the auspices of France and England—proposals will be made at Washington and Richmond, which will be such as are likely to be rejected at the former and accepted at the latter Capital. In the event of the very probable rejection, the two Powers will recognize the Southern States, but would not combine in a crusade for the extinction of Slavery."

The same authority makes the following questionable statement:

"The Emperor is believed to have sent out the Marshal's baton to Gen. FORAY by the *Warfield*, with instructions to proclaim to the Mexicans the Emperor's intention to recognize the American Southern Confederation."

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th, Mr. MACGUIRE gave notice that on the following day, upon Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for the recognition of the Confederate States, he intended to move an amendment calling on Government to request the co-operation of the Emperor of the French in recommending an immediate armistice, so that arrangements might be made for terminating the contest.

Mr. PEACOCK called attention to the interference with the trade between England and Matamoras by the Federal cruisers, and urged the necessity for greater vigilance to protect English commerce.

The Solicitor-General explained the principles of the law in the case, and said Government had no reason to complain of the decisions of the Federal Prize Courts.

Lord R. CECIL denounced the Federal principles of the Government, and complained in strong terms of the Federal Prize Courts.

Mr. COBDEN reiterated his views in opposition to blockades in general, and, referring to the case of the *Alexandra*, said he thought if the ruling of the Judge was confirmed it would be most disastrous to British commerce and the shipping interests.

Mr. FITZGERALD entered into the case of the *Alexandra*, and contended that it ought to be resisted by the Government. He warned the country against acquiescing in the doctrines of Mr. SEWARD.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION FOR RECOGNITION.

In the Cork *Herald* of the 1st inst., brought by the *Great Eastern*, we find the proceedings of the House of Commons of the day previous.

Mr. HENRY LAYARD asked whether the British ship *Falcon*, bound for Nassau, had been released after the performance by the Customs authorities at Liverpool on what grounds the release was based, and whether it had been done at the instigation of Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister.

Mr. LAYARD replied that the Customs authorities, another name for a subordinate branch of the Treasury, had released the *Falcon*, there being no evidence before them to justify her detention. Upon this information was given to the Government that she was shipping guns of a very heavy calibre. Mr. ADAMS, the United States Minister, had called the attention of Government to this fact after the Government was aware of it. The clearance was purchased by the custom authorities, but not at Mr. ADAMS's instigation. It subsequently appeared that the guns were not mounted, but the armament of the vessel itself, and the Law Officers of the Crown had expressed an opinion that she ought to be allowed to proceed.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked if the Government had received any communication from the French Government relating to the recognition of the Southern States.

Mr. LAYARD said it is very important that any [illegible] be clear and distinct. [illegible] the answer of Monsieur THOUVENEL had been received by the Government, and that Lord [illegible] Count FLAHAULT, which [illegible] Mr. ROEBUCK's interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, and that [illegible] Mr. ROEBUCK's statement [illegible] Count FLAHAULT [illegible] Mr. ROEBUCK [illegible] Mr. ROEBUCK [illegible] Mr. ROEBUCK

The New-York Daily Times, Thursday, July 13, 1854.

...with of Patrick Kenny, residing in Vanderbilt-avenue, near Myrtle, ... [illegible] ... It appears that a ... [illegible] ... of the deceased, and the altercation ... [illegible] ... of the prisoner, when the deceased ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE at 2½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL.—THE STEREOSCOPICON.

WINTER GARDEN.—LEAH, THE FORSOOK.—CALIFORNIA DIAMOND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that there was no fighting on Saturday beyond a few unimportant skirmishes, but that our forces were in a position to advance and give battle when the proper time should arrive. Yesterday morning the position of affairs appeared to be mainly unchanged, though a report reached Boonsboro that the rebels were retreating toward Hancock.

At 8 o'clock yesterday forenoon the order was given for the advance of our whole line, and it was expected there would be more or less fighting, unless the rebels should give way. Our correspondent at Greencastle telegraphs that firing was heard between Williamsport and Hagerstown, but apparently not that of a heavy battle. It was probably the skirmishing of our advance.

Our correspondent was at Hagerstown on Saturday, and telegraphed that the rebels commenced evacuating that place at 6 o'clock on Friday evening—their rear guard leaving at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Their force was divided into three columns, each column marching in the direction of the Upper Potomac, and taking three different roads. Not a man, wounded or well, was left behind. Yesterday, however, Hagerstown was again in possession of the rebels, though apparently not in force, and they were driven out again by the forward movement of Gen. MEADE'S right wing.

A report reached Washington from Boonsboro last night that the rebel Gen. STUART was captured by our cavalry on Friday night.

The cooperation of Gen. KELLY with Gen. MEADE is indicated in the following paragraph from the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Thursday: "We are informed by dispatches from Gen. KELLY'S headquarters to-day, that he made the march of forty miles to Hancock in one day, and that a small detachment of his cavalry, under Capt. GREENFIELD and Lieut. KELLY, captured a team of fifteen wagons, sixty mules, two officers, twenty men and twenty horses, yesterday, within four miles of Williamsport. He had four men wounded, none killed. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded."

The whole of the artillery at the battle of Gettysburgh was commanded by Gen. TYLER, of Connecticut, who writes that all of the reserve artillery was brought up, and the rebels fought with the greatest desperation, charging up to the very muzzles of his guns, and shooting his gunners; but their desperation and recklessness could not save them. In some cases they would charge upon a battery and disable every man at the guns, and would then either be destroyed or driven back by our own equally determined heroes. Gen. TYLER had a splendid horse shot under him, but he with his Staff escaped injury. He says that the rebels, notwithstanding their terrible loss and overwhelming defeat, retreated in good order, and with no loss of cannon or equipments, owing to the severe discipline of their army.

We published yesterday morning, from our own correspondent, a full confirmation of the glorious news of the surrender of Vicksburgh, and this morning we have a still further confirmation from the War Department, which has furnished for publication all the official documents relating to the surrender, the main facts of which are as already stated. Our latest advices from the fallen stronghold are to the 5th inst., at which time the prisoners had not been started for their destination, understood to be Talladega, Ala. Many of them are said to be desirous to take the oath of allegiance, and to come North. The latest reports from Joe JOHNSTON are, that he is rapidly retreating, and that *Gen. Sherman is in hot pursuit.* This indicates a determination on the part of Gen. GRANT to clear the rebels entirely from the State of Mississippi. An offer of assistance has also been sent by Gen. GRANT to Gen. BANKS.

The rebels under MORGAN, now on a raid in Indiana, reached Vienna, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, and burned the depot and railroad bridge there. He then moved in the direction of Madison. He is said to be in much haste.

From the reports of fishermen who have arrived in Boston, it appears certain that one of the rebel pirate steamers is on our coast committing depredations. The whaling schooner *Kinsman*, from Edgartown, was destroyed by her on the 8th of July. Other vessels are also reported captured and destroyed.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Great Western* at this port, and the *Jura* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe five days later—to the 3d inst. The news is of considerable importance. On the 30th ult. Earl GRANVILLE, made the declaration in the House of Lords, that the French Minister had on that day stated to him that there was no truth in the announcement that the French Emperor intended to make another proposition to England for an offer of joint mediation between the North and the South. On the same day Mr. HORSMAN, in the House of Commons, made his motion for the recognition of the South, and in the course of his remarks made statements directly at variance with those of the French Minister. He asserted positively that in his recent interview with the Emperor, that personage assured him that he had declined to make such a proposition. Mr. HORSMAN'S motion for recognition met with strenuous opposition—the declaration being made from the Government benches that the time for recognition had not yet arrived. It was generally taken for granted, however, that the proposition of the United States Government, [illegible]. The English Press very generally commented on the success of Lee's invasion of the North. One Journal, the London Times was disposed to consider the matter in a serious light. The London Times was disposed to consider the matter in a serious light. The [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. MCDOWELL has been ordered to New-York to organize the Army Retiring Board, recently ordered by the War Department.

RETURNED HOME.

Assessor CLEVELAND, and Collector ORTON, of the Sixth New-York Collection District, who have been here for the past three days, in consultation with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left here to-night on their return home.

DISMISSED.

By direction of the President, Capt. SAMUEL MINDLETON, Tenth New-York artillery, has been dismissed from the service.

PAYMENT OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

The First colored regiment yesterday received one month's pay—seven dollars. Considerable dissatisfaction caused among the men when they learned that a portion of their wages was to be retained. They expected to receive the whole amount—eleven dollars.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

By order of the President, the appointment of JOHN S. PHELPS, as Military Governor of Kansas, and of ALVAN F. EVE, as Secretary, are revoked, and the office of Military Governor in said State is abolished, and all authority, appointments, and power heretofore granted in and exercised by them, or either of them, as Military Governor or Secretary, or by any person or persons appointed by or acting under them, is hereby revoked and annulled.

THE REBEL WOUNDED.

Acting Surgeon-General SIMS has ordered the rebel wounded to be sent to the hospitals at David's Island, Chester and Point Lookout.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Thus far 25 banks have been organized under the National Banking law, and only await the furnishing of notes by the Treasury Department to go into complete operation. These will be supplied, it is thought, within the next two months.

CONFISCATION.

Proceedings, under the Confiscation act, have been commenced in Alexandria, Va., with reference to real estate belonging to persons now said to be in the rebel service.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

In the month of November last, the American bark *Chevalia*, of New-York, while on her voyage from Hakodadi to Shanghae, China, struck a sand-knoll, stranded, and became a total wreck, about 100 miles northeast of Kanagawa. Information of the occurrence was promptly communicated to the United States Consul at that port, and a steam gunboat was placed at his disposal by the Japanese Government, to enable him to proceed to the wreck for the relief and rescue of the crew. On arriving at the scene of disaster, the officers and crew of the *Chevalia* were found on shore, having been rescued from the breakers by the natives, who treated them with great kindness. They were lodged in a temple, furnished with an abundance of food, and an ample guard to protect them. On receiving intelligence of this demonstration on the part of the Japanese, of their intention to fulfill every treaty obligation, as well as the obligations of the most enlightened humanity, the President directed presents to be sent to the principal officers of the gunboat who carried our Consul to the wreck of the *Chevalia*, and to the authorities of the province in which the disaster took place. These testimonials will shortly be sent to Mr. PEYTE, our Minister Resident in Japan, for distribution. They consist of a solid silver speaking trumpet, elegantly and elaborately chased with marine and our own national emblems, with the inscription, "From the President of the United States of America, in appreciation of courage and humanity;" two gold chronometers, with Japanese figures, and a double-tube marine glass of the best quality, all bearing an inscription similar to that on the trumpet.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred very early this morning on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about four miles this side of Annapolis Junction. One of the trains stopped on the main track for water, but this fact did not become known to the engineer of the second train, both from this city, in time to prevent it from running into the former. The crash was terrible. The passengers were principally troops. Thirty or forty, including sixteen officers, were wounded, some of them seriously, if not fatally. The sufferers were brought back to Washington in the 11 o'clock train.

Gen. Sibley's Expedition Against the Indians.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 11.

A special dispatch from St. Paul says:

"Gen. SIBLEY's expedition was sixty-five miles from Fort Abercrombie last week, suffering terribly from want of water.

Gen. SIBLEY found vegetation destroyed and the drouth terrible. A greater portion of his provisions were ruined by the extreme heat.

Large numbers of wagons were abandoned.

The ammunitions are full of sick, and the men and officers are all discouraged.

A proposal to abandon the expedition had been considered, but Gen. SIBLEY decided to move forward.

The chances are that he will soon find the country devastated by prairie fires, and be obliged to return."

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

New Sewing-Machine Emporium.

No. 505 BROADWAY, near 22d-st.

This new Emporium for the exhibition and sale of the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER MACHINES at Manufacturers' Prices, has been opened for the accommodation of ladies residing in the upper part of the City, where also embroidering, braiding, tucking, quilting, hemming, stitching, &c., are executed by competent operators, at the shortest notice. Children's clothing, ladies' furnishing, &c., on hand and made to order. Sewing machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Beak" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New and Second-hand.

V. W. WICKES, jr., No. 458 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from TAN, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single cake making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly recommended by its own ingredients, and when used as directed, cools the nervous system, leaves the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by B. C. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Trusses, &c., MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Camomile Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Oliver Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Camway, Coriander, Burdock, &c.—T.—1866—X.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 105th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SIMMS, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only licensee of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

ACKERSON—ZABRISKIE.—On Thursday, July 9, by Rev. A. H. WARNER, at the residence of the bride's father, at New-Bridge, N. J., GARRET ACKERSON, Jr., of Hackensack, N. J., and ANNIE E., daughter of John A. Zabriskie, Esq. No cards.

RICHARDS—WENTWORTH.—On Thursday, July 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Moses Ballou, DANIEL W. RICHARDS and SARAH C. WENTWORTH. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 10, R. M. ADAMS son of the late James O. and H. W. Adams, in the 30th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 215 DEGRAW-st., on Monday, July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 12, MARGARET JANE BROWN, wife of James Brown, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 49 Douglas-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, July 14.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BRIDGE.—On Friday, July 10, LEWIS K. BRIDGE, son of the late Lewis K. Bridge, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, July 14, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FAIRCHILD.—On Sunday morning, July 12, MARY FAIRCHILD, widow of the late Hamlet Fairchild, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her son-in-law, James V. Rich, No. 137 West 13th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, July 13, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation.

GUEST.—On Saturday evening, July 11, after a lingering illness, MARY, relict of William Guest, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, July 13, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 7th-av., corner of 50th-st.

JOHNSON.—In Newton, Sussex County, N. J., on Saturday, July 11, of diphtheria, HALSE E., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Johnson, in the 25th year of her age.

LOCKWOOD.—In Staten Island, on Friday, July 10, of hooping cough, CYRUS FROST, infant son of Francis D. and Mary Lockwood, aged 1 month and 16 days.

MOULTON.—On Friday, July 10, on board the steamer *Corsica*, on his return from Havana, HENRY MOULTON, of this City, aged 36 years.

MITCHELL.—Killed in the attack on Port Hudson, on Sunday, June 14, Sergeant FREDERICK H. MITCHELL, of Company G, 92d regiment New-York State Volunteers, and eldest son of Charles S. and Emeline M. Mitchell, aged 21 years, 2 months and 14 days.

MINARD.—On Sunday afternoon, July 12, LEWIS MINARD, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of South 10th and 3d sts., Williamsburgh, this (Monday) afternoon, July 13, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

NALL.—In Long Branch, N. J., on Friday, July 10, where he had gone to recruit his health, of disease contracted while in the service, HENRY W. NALL, late Major of 24th regiment Michigan Volunteers, aged 32 years.

His remains are temporarily deposited in the receiving tomb of the Marble Cemetery, on 2d-av., prior to their removal to Detroit, Mich., for interment.

SCHENCK.—On Friday, July 10, SETH CROWELL SCHENCK, of Morristown, N. J., in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

TOWNSEND.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, July 12, Hon. JOHN TOWNSEND, formerly Judge of Westchester County Court, aged 74 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, July 14, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at St. John's Church, at Yonkers. Hudson River Railroad train leaves Chambers-st. at 2.10 and returns from Yonkers at 6:54.

UNDERHILL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 12, Miss ARABELLA S., daughter of Hannah and the late Peter Underhill, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 14, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 9th-av. and 20th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Manhasset, L. I., for interment.

WIESER.—Killed in the battle of Gettysburgh, on Friday, July 3, First Lieut. REINHOLD G. WIESER, of the 41st New-York (De Kalb) Regiment, a native of Minden, Prussia, and a brother of Charles Wieser, of New-York, in the 28th year of his age.

WOODBURY.—On Saturday, July 11, WILLIAM WOODBURY, a kind husband, an indulgent father, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral services will be performed in St. John's Church, in Varick-st., near Leight, on Monday morning, July 13, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of his family, and the friends of his sons, William T., Christian B., Reuben C., James E., Francis C., and of his son-in-law, Thomas C. Cowperthwait, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 363.—July 11, 1863.

5, 16, 15, 27, 60, 26, 61, 49, 10, 20, 54, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 374.—July 11, 1863.

8, 48, 70, 72, 60, 9, 21, 23, 36, 29, 74, 45, 7, 22, 19, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.

SEA BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing B. BAINBRIDGE.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 24 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unanswered.

Dr. LIGHTHILL's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Fanen & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,

Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing.

W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1863.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 24 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 188 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 24 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 96 East 26th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noises in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noises in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Lowe, staying with me, was also subjected to a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.

JOHN MURDOCK. No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 43 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further references to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

FOR THE WOUNDED.

Philadelphia Office, July 8, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. AGNEW and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Steiner, Dr. Whitney, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Claxpole at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the employed agents of the Commission. Their zeal in rendering the public wider aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is leaving goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only stated that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army begin now. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed—common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when, quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.

FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 71 of their machines since the 23d October last. This machine will save 200 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.

Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—MEMBERS OF the two-years' regiments can obtain their pay and not paid three years' pay, have the same by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Rm. 6 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 220 6th-av."

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,

No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 236 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a diagnosis his discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. He is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,

No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual running of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 320 6th-st.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

CLOTHING FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN, OF LINEN MARSEILLES AND SUMMER WOOLENS.

Assortment very fine, and Styles entirely new.

DEVLIN & CO.,

Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,

Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL HONORS TO THE REMAINS OF THE LATE BRIG.-GEN. SAMUEL K. ZOOK,

Who was Killed at the Victorious Battle of Gettysburgh, Penn., Friday, July 3, 1863.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York, charged with conducting the funeral obsequies of the late Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL K. ZOOK, on behalf of the City authorities, have decided upon the following:

The remains of the deceased soldier will be laid in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall, from 5 o'clock A. M. Sunday, 12th inst., until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, when the men of our citizen soldiers of the living generation will be afforded an opportunity for doing honor.

A guard of honor will be detailed by Brig.-Gen. Spicer.

The funeral procession will depart from in front of the City Hall, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. Spicer, pursuant to orders from headquarters, will detail the First and Third Regiments cavalry as a general escort.

The order of procession will be as follows:

First Regiment N. Y. Cavalry, under command of Col. Price.

Third Regiment N. Y. Cavalry, under command of Col. Pooley.

Officers of the Regular Army.

Officers of the Volunteer Army.

Officers of the First Division, N. Y. State Militia.

Guard of Honor.

HEARSE.

PALL BEARERS.	PALL BEARERS.
Hon. Edward Knight,	Brig.-Gen. C. A. Arthur.
Brig.-Gen. F. F. Meagher,	Brig.-Gen. C. B. Spicer.
Col. H. F. Martin.	Col. Robt. Nugent.
Col. Louis A. Sayre.	Col. Enos D. Hartina.
Col. W. Price.	Col. M. M. Van Buren.
Major R. T. Christensen.	Major M. O. Rathbun.

Officiating Clergymen.

The Mayor and Common Council in carriages, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Citizens generally.

The procession will move promptly at the appointed time, and will be under the direction and supervision of Major Alexander Hamilton.

The route will be as follows:

Through the west gate of the Park, through Chatham-street and the Bowery to Bond-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the South Ferry; from thence to Greenwood, the place of interment.

The flags on the City Hall and the other public buildings will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset on the day set apart for the funeral, and the owners or occupants of public and private buildings and residences in the City, and the owners or masters of vessels in the harbor, are respectfully requested to display their flags at half-mast during the day.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs,

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN T. HENRY,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JOHN G. HAVILAND.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Headquarters Veteran Corps of the Association will be held at the usual place of meeting, Tenth Company Armory, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for business.

Col. W. R. VERMILYE.

R. S. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUMMER READING

AT THE

MERCANTILE LIBRARY,

Astor-place and No. 68 Liberty-st.

Constant additions of new and interesting books are made to the Library in quantities proportioned to the demand. For terms, see catalogues at the desk of the Library.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP: To clerks, $1 initiation fee, and $1 50 semi-annual dues; to ladies and others, $5 a year.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

the causes and proper treatment of paralysis, read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.

Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 50c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels of the principal cities, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned offers for sale a large quantity of valuable unimproved lands, situated chiefly in Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties, known formerly as part of the Genesee Railroad Land Company's purchase, and more recently as the Severance purchase. This property is offered in one entirety, or might be sold in townships. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the north east corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, Theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor. No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FIVE LOTS situated on the corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st., subject to lease for a term of years. For further information apply to MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & MILLER, No. 46 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The place contains 12 rooms. It will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE—At one-fourth its cost, and one-half its value. It is located 20 miles from New-York by rail; comprises extensive and valuable buildings and machinery, including engines, boilers, shafting, belting, &c., with a few acres of land, and modern water privileges. Price $2,500. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to C. C. PRATT, No. 32, Pine-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN and Sleepy Hollow, 28 acres land, beautifully located for country residence, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, medium size, for three months, by a gentleman with small family; location must be pleasant and healthful, within an hour of New-York; Hudson River preferred; must be perfectly responsible. Address, with description and terms, T. L. H., Box No. 1,307 Post-office. Would engage one or two servants on the place if desirable.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT PEEKSkill, with about an acre of land attached; beautifully located, with a fine view of the Hudson, and convenient to depot; will be rented till first of November, if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, agreeably and variously situated, one hour from New-York, for sale or lease. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—Two acres for sale at Cromhill Station, a beautiful piece of ground, 200 feet front by 460 deep, corner plot; will be sold reasonable; neighborhood being settled by New-Yorkers. Apply to JOHNS & BROTHER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for Summer or permanent residence, situated on the Sound, at the mouth of Saugatuck River. The buildings are first-class and in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GRAIN AND HAY farm of 73 acres; good improvements; house contains 12 rooms; well fenced, timbered and watered; two valuable apple and pear orchards, and smaller fruits in abundance; 18 miles to New-Jersey.
W. T. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HIGHland, Sullivan Co., N. Y., five hours' ride from Jersey City by Erie Railroad, a farm of one hundred acres, twenty-five in a good state of cultivation, good house and barn, nearly new. Price $2,500. For further particulars apply to J. W. COLLINS, 1,363 Broadway, near 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, fruit, and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to C. C. & J. GEMET, No. 19 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO THE HIGHLANDS.—The steamer Thomas Powell, Highland, for Newburgh and Cornwall, will leave pier No. 1 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board for Fort Montgomery Dock via Laura. The *Helen* leaves the foot of Robinson-st. at 8 A. M. and on Sundays at 7½ o'clock A. M. JOS. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE "WINDERMERE HOUSE"—GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y.—Beautiful mountain and lake scenery, cool, buoyant, healthful atmosphere, fine fishing, boating, &c. Through tickets to the house, via Erie Railway to Warwick, or Chesterville, foot of Chambers-st., per 7 A. M. (express) or 4 P. M. trains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an abundant supply of the best table luxuries, with regular landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOARD IN A retired family, where there are no other boarders, for a child afflicted with a nervous disease. His friends have confidence in the vigilance of the house, but he will at times need the control of a man of decision. A note addressed to K., C., box No. 4,446 Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of six adults and an infant 18 months old, where no other boarders are taken, within one hour's ride or sail of the City; a place where there are no small children preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, W. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO ladies and four children, between the ages of 7 and 11. Sea bathing or mountain air required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, COUNTRY BOARD, No. 239 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVERE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE ARE two or three desirable suites of rooms still vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had on immediate application. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

STRAYED, ON THE 3D INST., FROM THE pasture of the subscribers, near Pleasantville, town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., a bay horse, about 15 hands high, with long switch tail, and small white spot in the forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for his return, or for information leading to his recovery. MILTON HYATT, Pleasantville; or HYATT & MOUNT, No. 124 Warren-st., New-York.

IF EITHER OF THE YOUNG LADIES who got in a Madison-av. stage, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., and left it at Lord & Taylor's, leaving behind her a parcel containing a pair of slippers, will inform the subscriber where to return it, or call at his office, it will be returned. H. M. KNAPP, with Riggs & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

LOST—TWO BAY HORSES; ONE HORSE 16½ hands high, the other 15½ hands high; both have long tails and black legs; no weight. Whoever will return them to C. WARD, Brick House, New-York Bay, Bolleerville, Hudson County, New Jersey, will be well rewarded.

FOUND—BY A POOR BUT HONEST GIRL, on Tuesday, in 6th-av., in the neighborhood of 21st or 22d sts., a considerable sum of money. She is anxious that the rightful owner should repossess it. Apply at No. 49 William-st., second story, front office.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE,
BROOKLYN.

This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries; is easy of access, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, ON EUROPEAN PLAN.—A limited number of rooms, with baths attached, reduced rates, for the remainder season.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, subscriptions will be received at this office until the 31st day of July, inclusive, for the remainder of the $50,000,000 authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1861, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEARS PER CENT. BONDS.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, Interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Is having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest transmitted, or exchanged at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 60 Exchange-place.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the nearest point.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are Gold Securities, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list.
A. POLY D. WOOD,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1862; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1, 1862, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.
Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq., No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 30th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and procure patents, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordnance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D. C.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$5,000.—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Broad-st. Railroad in the City of Newark, for sale by CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, No. 6 Jauncy-court, or No. 39 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1863, Union Insurance Scrip of 1863, Pacific Insurance Scrip of 1863, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

WANTED—SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPWARDS on improved City properties, by first bond and mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
JULY 1, 1863.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000
SURPLUS { after providing for all outstanding Claims, and Dividend of Six Per Cent. declared this day. }	85,000
NET ASSETS	$485,000

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their Capital from $200,000 to $400,000, which is all paid in, and together with their surplus is securely invested.
They also give notice that they are prepared to issue additional Policies of Fire Insurance, based upon the increased Capital, and respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as special regard for their interests has been had, in doubling the security offered.
DORAS L. STONE, President.
BENJ. S. MALOOY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $198,000.
Total Assets, over $350,000.
This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.
Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.
Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 26 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES ABOUT 11 thirty hundred of 51st and 52d sts., North River, together with large brick and wood sheds, steam engine and machinery for cutting and sawing stone and marble. Wharf in front, with about 20 feet depth of water. Mooring apparatus, &c., will suit for a marble or stone yard, or any other business requiring a large amount of room, with buildings and machinery. For further information apply to ARNOLD E. ELY, No. 51 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 29 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st., a 3-story building, suitable for a manufactory, with side lights. A workshop and large yard in the rear. Can be arranged to suit the business of the occupant. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York.

A SCHOOL-ROOM TO BE LET—FOR FEmales only, between 28th and 30th sts., and Broadway and Fifth-av. Rent $150 from Aug. 1. Address with real name, post-paid, stating particulars, E. L., Stanton G., Broadway, between 28th and 30th sts.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE OFFICE of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
"PARTICIPATING DEPARTMENT."
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 100 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL, all paid in $300,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1863 ..... 776,578 26
LIABILITIES 37,143 64
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to be credited upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 20th day of January, to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.
An outstanding Scrip of ..... is hereby called in.
An INTERIM DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.
A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 20th inst.
The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.
ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
By order of the Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per Annum, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 20th instant, on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited three or six months prior to the 1st inst., and will draw interest from July 1st.
JAMES PEARSE, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
Jos. P. COOPER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (from their Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 7th proximo, at said Transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, July 2, 1863.
TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL.—THE TRUSTees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Five Per Centum per annum on all sums of $5000 and under, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums exceeding $5000, payable on and after July 20, free from Government tax.
Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as on deposit.
EDWIN J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.
Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.
The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.
June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, June 30, 1863.
THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburgh Railroad Company have declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., payable on the 20th July. The Company also assume the payment of the Government tax. The books will be closed from this date till date of payment.
E. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

ENTERPRISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.
Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 79 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 432 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—135TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 25, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 8, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, July 3, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, Sec.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order.
GEO. HOGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1863; interest not called for will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared an Extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. In future the Dividends will be paid on the first days of February and August. The transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1863.
NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a nett dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 14th inst.
R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 82 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
V. HILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 186 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend, of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 93 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN FELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE. }

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 230 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, And Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
JOHN B. CORNELL, Secretary.
EDWIN CUMMINS, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., over City Bank. Open daily from 10 to 3, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings from 6 to 8. Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 265 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1,948 THIRD-AV., between 125th and 126th sts. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
Open daily from 9 to 7 P. M. JACOB M. LONG,
ISAAC ROSENBAUM, Secretary. President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, SECOND DISTRICT,
No. 677 Broadway, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.
THE FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS TO BE FURnished by the Provost-Marshal-General, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1863, and for the enrollment of the militia of the United States," are hereby published for the information of all concerned.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of one aged and infirm parent or Parents.

I, ..., of the ..... of ....., County, State of ....., hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved March 3, 1863, am the only support of my mother (or father, or an aged parent), dependent upon my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, of the city (county) of the above-named ....., in the city (county) of ....., in the State of ....., do hereby certify that the above-named ..... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me ..... the above-named ..... and ..... and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me this ..... day of ....., 186..
.....
Justice of the Peace.

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the parent claiming exemption, and the latter by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the parents reside, and sworn to before a magistrate, in case the father is deceased the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ....., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ..... County, State of ....., hereby certify that ....., who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ....., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me this ..... day of ....., 186..
.....
Justice of the Peace.

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income

MEDICAL.

DELICATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME by DR. WARD & CO., No. 10 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Royal College of Surgeons, Paris, and Hospitals in this country, has devoted the greater part of his life to the study of these diseases, and has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any and can warrant without a mercurial. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige contaminated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Emissions stopped in a short time. Gleet cured in a few days. Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt relief elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by enclosing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 10 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call and advertise.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 10 Lispenard-st., daily on the paths in the Hospitals of Vienna, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and constitutional Syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of active practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Balsam of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of private diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charges, in from one to three days. Established in 1850. N.B.—Those who have used their powers are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circulars free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. State Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 23 Park Row, corner of Chambers st., No. 23 Park Row, between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases of the urinary organs; thirty years in his profession, during which time he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any and can warrant without a mercurial. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige contaminated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Emissions stopped in a short time. Gleet cured in a few days. Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt relief elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by enclosing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 10 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call and advertise.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE personally consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures. No mercury used. Dr. C. has many testimonials of the most astonishing cures, from whatever cause, and they must disappoint the most anxious patient. Office No. 14 Duane-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 21 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years practice in this branch of the profession. Strict honor. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, we recommend that never-failing pills, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURIAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, (author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion,") for female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Lib

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to a certain class of WHO he has treated no less than cases without an instance of failure. His remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain cases without dieting or restriction in the habits of life; cures without a mercurial; cures without changing from regular treatment and all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. Cures without the disgusting consequences of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint in the blood to such a degree as to absorb unless his remedy is used. What he claims for it, subscriber feels sure will be found. Its value in this respect has become so well established that patients begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes but he is not consulted by Syphilis, Scrofula and Mercury in regard to some fearful calamity on the human system, the whole field of the fa... appear. Its popularity as a blood doctor in the City and Country is unbounded. Its value in the Rheumatic line is unsurpassed. Be it remembered that they are the only remedies that can be obtained genuine. Office, No. 3 Division-st. Book... No. 3 Division-st. Book... 200 colored Illustrations. The best work ever...

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

For Teeth Extraction without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD. JOSEPH H. SMITH.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using our CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Operations performed perfectly in every respect, and at the lowest charges of any in the city. Gold sets teeth, $10; Silver, $6. Gold fillings, $1; Silver and Destinos, $... ordinary extractings, 25 cents. Subscribers at Manufacturer, Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 36 Ann-st., ... to 11 o'clock.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 687 BROADWAY, two doors above Bond-st., practices beautifully and ... on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without ... On Gold, as low as $20. Silver, ... (containing gum), $10. Tooth ... with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Base ... Gold, Silver and Platina. Artificial Teeth ... Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Office hours, 9 ... No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. ... warranted.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RE... desires to visit several ... in the country, for the purpose of introducing ... a certain article, of which he is the sole manufacturer, ... a liberal salary will be paid. Address, with real name, ... HONORARY, Box No. 1,... Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE ... in a sealed envelope, ... with the title of ... work, and the name of the bidder, will be received ... at the office of the Department, No. 31 Chambers-st., ... Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place they will be opened by the Board of Commissioners.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter flat Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Eighth avenue to East ... avenue.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For regulating curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For laying front side, northside, Seventeenth-street, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Forty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For fitting sunken lots on New-avenue, each, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-first street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Seventh avenue to Broadway.

For new bass carriage for Hose Company Number Eighteen.

For mooring pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 47 and 48, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 50 and 51, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Eight.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Eight.

For Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 15th sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

All the proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 508 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies,
Wall Tent Poles,
Wall Tent Pins, (large,)
Common Tent Pins,
Cavalry Bugle Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 508 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at this depot:

Four-horse Army Wagon Harness.

Sample of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany the proposal for the execution of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 63 Beaver-street, New-York.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 6 STATE-ST., N. Y., July 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 3 P. M., on the 15th inst., for the following articles of STATIONERY, viz.:

400 Reams letter paper.
400 Reams foolscap paper.
200 Reams note paper.
10 Reams envelope paper.
10 Reams blotting paper.
100,000 Envelopes (official,)
100,000 Envelopes (letter.)
150 Two-quire blank books.
150 Three quire blank books.
150 Four-quire blank books.
50 Letter books.
300 Bottles black ink.
3 Gross ink powder.
40 Pounds sealing-wax.
500 Bottles mucilage.
2 Gross bottles carmine ink.
200 Gross steel pens.
3,000 Pen-holders.
100 Dozen lead-pencils.
50 Gross office tape.
200 Inkstands.
1 Dozen ivory folders.

All of the above-mentioned articles, samples of which may be seen at this office, to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be packed in a superior manner, and delivered at such place as may be required at the expense of the supplier.

All to be ready within fifteen days from the date hereof. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 36 NASSAU-ST., July 11, 1863.

TO STONE AND RANGE CUTTERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the [illegible] for furnishing the materials for and constructing the [illegible] of the Central Park, between [illegible] and between [illegible] and [illegible] Gate, and between [illegible] and [illegible] Gate. Plans and specifications respecting the work to be done can be seen at this office, where blank forms of proposals may be obtained. Proposals for each section will be received separately. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until MONDAY, July 20, at the Princeton Bank, for building a stone edifice for the Princeton Theological Seminary, within vacant lot adjoining the Baptist Church, in Princeton, in conformity to plans and specifications to be found in the Directors' room of said bank. No bid will be accepted without a responsible surety for the fulfillment of the contract. The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids, as they may judge the interests of the Seminary require. Proposals may be made for all or any parts of said building.

L. HATWATER,
S. H. PENNINGTON,
S. M. HAMILL,
Building Committee.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ... AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ... does not corrode. ... at No. 61 ... and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders ... solicited.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTERS IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, ENGRAVING CARDS, in your Low, Medium or Gothic ... Circulars, Bill-heads, Envelopes, Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Labels, Pamphlets, Books, &c., &c., at the lowest rates. ... Printers, 82 Nassau-st. ... new establishment, No. 39 ... with the Latest Styles.

[illegible] FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] GREAT EASTERN, Wednesday, July 15, WILL BE DESPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, June 30. TUESDAY, July 28.

and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

Cabin fares.....$[illegible] and $[illegible]
Cabin, state-room berths, meals for...$[illegible]
Second Cabin.....$[illegible]
Intermediate, Second cabin, in the first and Second Cabin only: a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$[illegible]
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....$[illegible]
Certificates of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. Drafts payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply early to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office of the [illegible] COMPANY, [illegible]

FOR HAVRE, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
JAPAN, [illegible], leaves Boston, Saturday, Aug. 1.
SCOTIA, [illegible], leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, [illegible], leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage.....$[illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage.....$[illegible]

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for any extraordinary value of [illegible], having the value expressed, are signed thereafter.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship

ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$128
Second Cabin.....$[illegible]
Steerage.....$[illegible]

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, 15th July. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates. Payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....July 18
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....July 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin to Liverpool.....$[illegible] | Steerage.....$[illegible]
First cabin to London.....$[illegible] | Steerage to London.....$[illegible]
First cabin to Paris.....$[illegible] | Steerage to Paris.....$[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg.....$[illegible] | Steerage to Hamburg.....$[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75 and $85. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

HIBERNIAN,

Capt. FRANCE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec early

SATURDAY, July 25.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 00, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 28 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAVANA DIRECT.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. New side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 181 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans direct, and the steamship EVENING STAR for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON,

H. GAGE, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will commence to discharge under general order at Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY MORNING. Consignees will please send in their permits immediately.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PARMENTER PETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.
Canal-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4, 7 and 10 P. M.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks, leaving Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Battery-place, on SATURDAY, South Beach, Staten Island, at 7 A. M. Tickets, including refreshments, $1. Children half price. For further information inquire on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamers of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every thirty minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at Coney Island with cars for Gravesend, Graveseud, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Daylight Express trains leave daily at 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LAKE GEORGE EXCURSIONS.—STEAMER EUREKA, Capt. [illegible], leaves [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] every [illegible] at 7 A. M., connecting with [illegible] for Caldwell, Lake George village and [illegible]. Returning, leaves Caldwell at 2 P. M., connecting with [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible]. Fare for the round trip, including dinner at Caldwell, $2. Tickets for sale at the office of the Company, foot of Chambers-st., North River, and on board the steamer. Baggage checked through. Apply to W. & E. MILLER & CO., on board the steamer, foot of Vestry and Laight sts.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

6,000,000 feet, comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thicknesses, from ¾ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive, 1,000,000 feet seasoned 1 inch white walnut.

H. W. SLOS & CO., foot East 32d-st.

READY ROOFING.

In place of tin, slate or shingles, at half the cost of the, and every way superior. Ready for shipment. GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT for coating over the good, cheaper and better than oil paint. Both materials furnished for new roofs, and repairing old, by the quart.

READY ROOFING COMPANY,
No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—WILLIAM M. GILLES, No. 192 8th-av., corner of 19th-st., offers his store for sale. It is handsomely fitted up, well stocked, and is now doing a large cash business, from the location in manufacturing, and has been established for the last 16 years. Apply at the store.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of a well-established Grocery business, in a good location, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 1,... DATES & MOORE, [illegible], No. 97 Wil...

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FOR BUCKSTONE, BALLS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, ROSLYN, ROCK HALL, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The steamer [illegible] will leave Pier [illegible], foot of Whitehall-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., every AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 8½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND, Co'nd and Mott's, every MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 1 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!

Consisting of Steamers

PLANET, METEOR,
CITY OF CLEVELAND, 1863.
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at o'clock P. M. every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland, on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fine-lay these steamers, insuring speed and safety in both, about 1½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other passenger route to the Lake Superior.

For further information and pamphlets, apply

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., and intermediate landings.

The large and commodious steamboat

WYOMING,

Will leave Pier No. 24 North River, foot of Montgomery-st., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 M.

Passage, 50c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Caseaux, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Beyer's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Pier-slip, at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Pier-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, Jame-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 169 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. Kino, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. Powell, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Corner of Duck, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, with one exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. from 32d-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 8:15 P. M. For Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 6:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M.; Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., (stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:40 A. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:15 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:15, 5:50, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:30 P. M.; stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.)

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M. | 1:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 12:30 P. M. | 12:27 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 8:30 P. M.; from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Wescott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

WEST BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE CANAL RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer [illegible] (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Jersey-st., at 6:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., connecting at Jersey City with cars for Camden and Amboy, and at Camden with cars for Philadelphia, Bordentown, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Woodbridge, Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark, Harrison, Hoboken, Jersey City, Camden, &c. Returning, will leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., or by taking the 10:40 A. M. train to Bordentown, connecting with the 2:45 P. M. train to Camden and Amboy, arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M. Fare, $1 50. Excursion tickets to Camden and Philadelphia, good for one day, $2 50. Excursion tickets to Bordentown, $2. Children half price. Baggage checked through. For freight or passage apply to

B. B. SEYMOUR, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE:

1:30 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
2:45 A. M.—Mail, for Dunkirk.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cincinnati, Chicago and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, Saratoga Springs, Lake George, Plattsburgh, Montreal, Ogdensburg and the Thousand Islands, leaves Chambers-st. Ferry at 8 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Sunday only, 11:30 P. M. Office, 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

MEETINGS.

PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, HEADQUARTERS, No. 161 6th-av., CORNER OF 18th-st.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ABOVE Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1863, at 8 o'clock.

Business of importance will be transacted.

IRA G. MILLER, President.
WASHINGTON MULLIN, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND

MAJ.-GEN. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN.

On the night of May 21, 1861, the writer hereof, returning at a late hour to the hotel in Washington, saw in the shade of some stately buildings on the avenue a regiment of soldiers. For days before that there had been solemn rumors of actual war to supersede the armed and armless neutrality which had reigned up to that moment. Would the Government "invade" Virginia? Would it send its mandate to the secret will? The question was about to be answered, for the regiment we saw was the Michigan First—since known to fame—and as we passed along the street other regiments, hushed and silent, debouched from the various crossings. To go to our hotel, load pistols, change boots—and hire a carriage was a brief and easy task. The driver had directions to follow the troops until he was stopped. That "stop" happened at the western terminus of the Long Bridge, where, all our efforts to cross being futile, we stood and witnessed the first grand *bivouac* of Virginia. The scene was beautiful. From out a heaven all peace looked down a placid moon at its full. On two streets lay there converged by a mass of 5,000 troops, at their base an immense army. A group of officers on horseback gathered near the head of the bridge, and presently came anyone them one who, by the light of a lantern, conveyed to them their orders. We could hear the words, since grown familiar to thousands on many a battle-field, "Irwin Gregg, Maj. HEINTZELMAN, First infantry, U. S. A., at that time, since then become Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, the one Marshal Ney of the armies of the Union. "You understand it, gentlemen," closed the brief directions which opened the terrible programme of this war. A low whistle sounded, the tramp of a regiment smote the planks of the bridge, the bayonets glistened in the moonlight, and a half-hour later Virginia was actually invaded. Arlington Heights were secured, and the next morning was born the phrase, since repeated *ad nauseam*, "Washington is safe."

At that time, Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD, since nobly killed at Antietam, held the command of the meagre defences of Washington. To HEINTZELMAN, as to a man loyal to the core, brave as he was loyal, and prudent as he was brave, was confided the first grand step of the mighty war. Everybody knows how successful it was; that, at daylight next morning, all the heights commanding Washington were ours, and that the dead silence and secrecy of the midnight march were the grand elements in its brilliant success. It is of its immediate leader, HEINTZELMAN, thus entering for the first time on the troubled theatre of a war so destructive to military reputations, that we propose to speak. Let us recite his earlier history, and then resume it at this the beginning of its national moment, on the midnight of May 21, 1861.

SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN was born at Manheim, Lancaster County, Penn., in 1806. His surname indicates the sturdy nationality of his ancestral tree, while the christened name points out the fact of his American birth. The large and useful foreign element in the armies of the Union, coupled with the decided Germanism of HEINTZELMAN'S family name, have led many to suppose that he was *a real* German, one of those gallant fellows of '48—such as STEIN and SCHURZ—who have given their swords to the war. On the contrary, we suppose his family to be as old in the land as those which trace their pedigree to Connecticut, or to New-York rejoice in cognomens of Holland origin. At any rate, Gen. HEINTZELMAN was born where we affirm, and in 1826 graduated as a Brevet Second-Lieutenant of Infantry at West Point. Here—owing to the absence of Army Registers in the out-of-the-way locality where we write—we find ourselves at fault in tracing his career. We only know that he became a full Second Lieutenant and was transferred to the Second infantry; that, in the usual slow-coach way of regular promotion, he became a First Lieutenant and then a Captain, and that as a Captain he served in the Quartermaster's Department in the Creek War, in Florida. Twenty years from the time that our Brevet Second Lieutenant left West Point—that is, in 1846—we find him still a Captain.

At that time Congress passed a law separating the Staff from the line of the army, so that a Quartermaster had small chance for glory. Wherefore HEINTZELMAN resigned his Staff commission, and was immediately sent into Mexico as Captain in his old regiment, the Second infantry. Distinguishing himself by gallant conduct at the now-forgotten battle of Huamantla, during the Mexican war, he was brevetted as Major. Never was there a truer song than that of "poor O'Brien's," as applied to the old regular service,

"In the army there's hard service, boys,
Promotions very slow."

In 1848, HEINTZELMAN was ordered to California and assigned to the command of the Southern District of that State, Gen. HITCHCOCK, we think, being the commander of the Department. [And here let us say to the reader that we shall be oftentimes inaccurate in statements of this sort, absent as we are from official records, and unable to appeal to the one source that might satiate our curiosity.] At the time when HEINTZELMAN reached the Pacific coast, the Spanish population were disaffected toward our Government, and the Yumas, Maricopas and other powerful tribes of Indians were busy in constant depredations and murders on the emigrants, then swarming across the plains. To check these disorders, he was directed to establish a post at the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers, "and take the necessary measures to protect the American and Mexican citizens from Indian hostilities and depredations, and compel the Indians to respect the American arms by making manifest to them, as much as possible, your power and justice." So ran the order. Reduced to its simplest form, it was simply a general direction to go ahead and do the right thing.

Toward the close of 1851, Major HEINTZELMAN established the post since known as Fort Yuma. Approached through deserts, this isolated garrison suffered as frontier posts always must. "Transportation," the curse of armies, was looking, the men were poorly fed and sickly, and the difficulties were so great that, for a time, HEINTZELMAN returned to San Diego. But in December, 1851, he organized an expedition which, by rapid marches into the heart of the Indian country, succeeded, in spite of the obstacles of the rainy season, in capturing, after a sharp struggle, a large body of Indians. Four of the most troublesome chiefs and leaders in murder were granted the grace of a Court-martial, and, as a result thereof, shot on the spot where they were captured. *Oh! dulce bonum!* How much discipline might have shortened this rebellion! Since that time, the Yuma Indians have been peaceable.

These important, soldierly and politic services were not without recognition at the time. Gen. HITCHCOCK, in his official dispatches to the War Department, communicating the following, addressed to Maj. HEINTZELMAN:

"I congratulate you on the successful termination of the long and tedious warfare with the Yumas; the progress of which has been attentively watched from the first. My entire assurance that every measure would be taken by you calculated to secure the object of your presence in that country, has been fully realized. No more important service has been rendered by the troops on the Pacific Coast than that just accomplished under your direction. The General is persuaded that not only a vast expenditure of both blood and treasure, has been spared the country, but that the peace of the Southern part of the State of California has been effectually secured by it."

In another connection Gen. HITCHCOCK reports:

"To the energy, zeal and perseverance of Major HEINTZELMAN, in command of the Southern Department of the Gila, is due the credit of suppressing what was likely to be a war of long duration."

Most, if not all of HEINTZELMAN'S time from the close of 1851 to 1854, was passed by him at that ultima Thule of army posts at the confluence of the Gila and Colorado, but the long period of seclusion came to an end at last, and in 1855 we find him again with his family and enjoying the comforts of Atlantic civilization. His important services in California had met with recognition, but not with reward. Just before the close of Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration, he was nominated to the Senate as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallant conduct in command of an expedition against the Yuma Indians. The nomination fell stillborn by the adjournment of Congress. [illegible] passed with his regiment [illegible]

[illegible] considerable importance was accomplished by the junction in full force on the Gila of the army.

Then came a period of rest, quiet and regularity at Newport Barracks, Kentucky. Surrounded by his family, the rough life of the frontier was half forgotten, until, in 1857, he was ordered to join his regiment, then serving under TWIGGS in Texas. The Comanche difficulty broke out. That dare, arrant soldier was ravaging the region of the Pan Handle, and serious results to the national peace seemed likely to follow. Major HEINTZELMAN was ordered by Gen. TWIGGS from Camp Verde to take command of the forces on the Rio Grande. It was no easy matter to find his enemy. Comanche would have been invaluable as a leader of rebel raids, so rapid was his movement and so shrewd to take advantage of his intimate knowledge of a most difficult country. To whip him with infantry was no easy matter; but it was done. After several engagements COMANCHE fled to Mexico, leaving behind him the carrion of some two hundred of his followers. It was an effectual and lasting lesson. On the 30th of June, 1858, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT transmits the official report of the affair, with this comment:

"This is a report of a brilliant affair in which Maj. HEINTZELMAN distinguished himself, as he has often done many years before. I beg to ask a brevet for him."

We approach the end of this frontier life. The gloomy Winter of 1860-61 came on. In the favored solitude of Camp Verde, the faithful soldiers of the First infantry, and of the other regiments there stationed watched the black northern sky with anxious hearts. They heard only of compromise, of peaceable separation, of non-resistance, of the final and utter breaking up of the glorious old government. In their ignorance of the real truth, they may well have felt as did another officer at another isolated post, when he said that "it seemed as if God were dead." The fate of that unlucky army of Texas is too well known. The shameless treason of TWIGGS surrendered it, and officers and men were paroled. Talk of sorrow! HEINTZELMAN escaped. Uneasy in his soul at the strange aspect of things, he took advantage of the return of his Lieutenant-Colonel to the regiment, to procure leave of absence, and on the fourth of March, 1861, when his old comrades were bowed under the shame of their discomfiture, HEINTZELMAN witnessed approvingly the inauguration of President LINCOLN at Washington.

During the dark days his recognized loyalty and high military ability made him the confidant of the sources of authority in Washington. In April, 1861, he was for a little time stationed at Governor's Island; but early in May he was ordered to Washington, as Acting Inspector-General. And thus, through thirty-five years of continued, active, often dangerous, and always efficient service, we have brought our model of 1846, "with his eye not dimmed, nor his natural force abated," to the defence of Washington. Verily, the old army was a slow route to fame and emolument. HEINTZELMAN had been promoted, step by step—each step a decade.

A day or two after the occupation of Arlington Heights, HEINTZELMAN received his commission as Colonel of the Seventeenth United States Infantry. The commission bore date May 14, 1861; the regiment was a part of the new addition to the regular army, and was at that time in process of organization. At this time the new Colonel HEINTZELMAN was assigned the command of the forces at Alexandria, and in the memorable disaster of Bull Run he commanded the extreme right wing of McDOWELL'S army. Leading undisciplined troops, he exposed himself freely as an example of courage to his frightened men and inexperienced officers. Late in the day of that terrible Sunday, while leading the Brooklyn Fourteenth, and making a last effort to recover the lost fortunes of the day, he was severely wounded in the arm, the bullet lodging near the elbow. To leave the field was impossible for a man of HEINTZELMAN'S temperament; to dismount from his horse was dangerous, for faintness might prevent his remounting. Meeting Surgeon KANE, of the army, he requested him to remove the bullet. So, sitting firmly in the saddle, he endured the painful operation, placed the wounded arm in a sling, and then went on with the work of the declining day and the sad night that followed it. Hoarse with shouting the words of recall to the routed troops, sick with the pain of his wound, chagrined at the miserable failure of the day, HEINTZELMAN still rode his faithful little Black, saving what might be saved, and slowly falling back on Alexandria. It was well toward noon of "blue Monday" when he reached his own door in Washington. It was fifteen hours since he received his wound, and twenty-eight hours that he had sat continuously in his saddle. As he entered his house the iron frame gave way, and he fell to the floor. There is not on record a more remarkable instance of physical endurance. The exhausting heat of Sunday had been followed by a drenching, chilly rain on Monday, yet his system there were no nerves shattered by dissipation, no peccant humors begotten of an ill life, and his recovery was rapid and measurably complete. His official report of the battle of Bull Run was a bitter thing for the people to read, but it told the wholesome truth, and in the main was graciously received.

Not long after, HEINTZELMAN, was made a Brigadier-General of volunteers, retaining, as he does up to this writing, his rank as Colonel in the regular force. In October, 1861, he was assigned to the command of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac. The ensuing Winter has no history.

On the 8th day of March, 1862, the Army of the Potomac was reorganized and formed into five *corps d'armée*, Gen. HEINTZELMAN being assigned to the command of the Third corps. It consisted of his own old division, then commanded by HAMILTON, who was relieved in front of Yorktown, and subsequently by KEARNY, of HOOKER'S division, and of the division of Fitz John PORTER. Fighting names are these, and a fighting history is that of the Third Army corps.

About the middle of March the Army of the Potomac embarked for the Peninsula—*peninsula in fact*—HEINTZELMAN'S corps being the first to land, and the first in the advance on Yorktown. The corps being encamped near the heaviest works of the enemy, furnished most of the working-parties in the conduct of the siege. Yorktown was evacuated, PORTER'S division was detached from HEINTZELMAN'S corps, and the latter was ordered in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

On the 5th of May Gen. HEINTZELMAN fought the battle of Williamsburgh, Gen. HOOKER, the ranking officer, being only slightly engaged. That was a day of heroism. It was a long, hard, sharply-contested day. His two divisions (KEARNY and HAMILTON) not only covered themselves with glory, but established, for the first time, the fighting reputation of the Army of the Potomac. And who has not heard how, in a critical moment, HEINTZELMAN—with the instinct of a soldier, and the thought of a student of human nature, gathered the scattered fragments of several hosts of fugitives, and electrified the sinking hearts of the men with the stirring notes of the national air?

The army advanced on Richmond, and after repairing the Chickahominy, HEINTZELMAN'S responsibilities were increased by doubling his command, both the Third and Fifth corps *d'armée* being assigned him. Their fame Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, in which Casey's division was driven from the works on Saturday, the last day of May. On Sunday, June 1, HEINTZELMAN, supported by PORTER on the Right, fell heir to the same and having yet around the Chickahominy, I repulsed the enemy and drove them [illegible] moment. This was not [illegible] of fought, but most important actions of the campaign. It was the [illegible] and it passed. During the day the General's horse was shot under him—an accident we have [illegible] mentioned as occurring to him, but which happened on several occasions.

Soon after came the bloody week of battles. The retreat to the James River began with the repulse at Gaines' Mills, and ended with the theatre of MALVERN HILL. It was the most glorious of defeats—a defeat which [illegible] in which those who fled were [illegible] bravery of the conquerors; and [illegible] the National army [illegible] as we turn it move [illegible]

[illegible] on the 9th inst., lat. 40° 17', long. 66° 40', saw a hark-rigged steamer showing the American flag, ran within 200 yards of us, when we hoisted our colors and she immediately altered her course; she did not communicate with us. At noon, same day, saw her in chase of the United States steamer *Ericsson*; we hoisted our colors to her, when she [illegible]

[illegible] Capt. CA[illegible] was no other than the notorious pirate [illegible] as his first officer saw her when she was [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S corps; but, alas! on arriving at Fort Lyon, his old Winter headquarters, only about 5,000 men could be mustered out of the 30,000 comprising his original force on the Peninsula, not including, of course, reinforcements of new men. Soon after HEINTZELMAN was assigned to the command of all the troops and forts south of the Potomac. McCLELLAN was in command of the defences of Washington—at that time and since a place of vital importance. When the Maryland campaign began, BANKS succeeded McCLELLAN, and when BANKS commenced the organization of his Gulf Expedition, HEINTZELMAN succeeded to the defences of Washington. There he remains as we write, but there is a cheerful rumor that he is soon to take the field again.

So far in this narrative we have spoken only—and that imperfectly, but in the main, accurately—of what HEINTZELMAN *has done*. Now what *is he*? What manner of man? "Comparisons are odorous." We cannot contrast him with his brother Generals, for criticism is not our vocation, and HEINTZELMAN can stand alone without pulling down the reputations of other brave men. Let us speak briefly then of a form and character which we have had only occasional opportunities—but those well-improved—of studying.

In physique, HEINTZELMAN is a man of 56 or 57 years of age, of middle stature and of a wiry build, which belokens those wonderful powers of physical endurance for which he is distinguished. His hair and beard are firm in texture and plentifully mixed with the gray of long service. His expression partakes of his other general characteristics. It, too, is firm, steadfast, resolute, capable of fight. In no respect is he yet weakened by age. Every motion betokens the sound, healthful, enduring man, competent to fatigue and ignorant either of nerves and dyspepsia.

Intellectually, he is a difficult character to study. Morally, you know him to be pure, brave, honest; but also diffident and silent. He [illegible] A dash of impudence would amazingly [illegible] him. And so he covers up and conceals himself. The quiet, reserved, and gentlemanly person seated at headquarters you recognize [illegible] as a remarkably truthful man, cautious in opinion and never exaggerating a fact; intelligent, thoughtful, competent; but you can hardly imagine he is the veteran of so many battles, and that in the heat of action he is electrically full of fire and *élan*. But you do know that he is a great General, one of those men who are grandest when in action. When we come to look up the record, we find that the Army of the Potomac is the mausoleum of Generals. Few have come out unscathed from the fiery ordeal of criticism bestowed upon it; but what savage Knight of the Quill has yet done else than honor HEINTZELMAN? At the first Bull Run, at Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hills, Battle Run, Manassas Plains, Chantilly—in all of these he held commands of the first and most vital importance. In none of them has he fallen short of the expectations of the country. He is a great General because he has been long tried and successful.

A generation or two hence our children will read the lives of the Generals who flourished in the war of the great rebellion, just as we in boyhood read with hot cheeks and fevered pulse the stories of NEY and MURAT, and the other Marshals of the Empire. And when our Generals are comfortably laid away in the grave, where there is no running for President, we shall begin to see that men as grand in nature, as brave in battle, and as high in intellect, have fought for us beneath the Stripes and Stars.

THE MATAMORAS TRADE.

Correspondence Between Earl Russell and Secretary Seward.

The subjoined correspondence has recently been issued from the British Foreign Office:

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 24, 1863.

In my previous dispatches by this mail I have given you instructions with respect to the cases of the *Peterhoff*, the *Dolphin*, and the case of Mr. ARCHER.

There is an impression here with regard to all these cases of wrong on the part of American functionaries which is still more serious than the wrongs themselves. It is an impression widely prevalent that Europe felt that it is the intention of the American Government, by capricious without cause, by delays of adjudication, by wanton imprisonment of innocent persons and part of the crews of captured vessels, to put a stop to the British trade to Matamoras altogether.

The trade to Matamoras is, in fact, a perfectly legitimate trade. It is simply a trade from New-York, as it is from London and Liverpool direct to a foreign port. It is carried on in the usual way, and in the usual vessels employed in the Mexican trade. It is quite possible to say beforehand what the goods consigned to Matamoras may be expected to consist of, and what the ultimate destination of that description of goods will be. It is quite possible to say beforehand what the goods carried from London might be used in Mexico, and all the goods sent from New-York might be transported by land to Texas. This is a matter, before the goods and the vessels start on the voyage.

If, therefore, it should appear that, from [illegible] of goods, or unjust suspicion [illegible] by any other [illegible] the British trade were deliberately and systematically made subject to vexatious capture and arbitrary interference, it is obvious that Great Britain must interfere to protect her flag; and you closed with saying that, while submitting to the most severe interpretation of the law of nations, she could not allow that, under pretence of that law, hostilities should be carried on against a lawful branch of commerce.

It was not possible for me to be ready to reply at once to a representation so entirely new, so comprehensive, and yet so elaborate; and I contented myself with promising you that it should receive, at an early day, the serious consideration to which it is entitled.

I do not in the least doubt that the impression which you have now described does exist in England, and I am not prepared to question the fact described. I can well enough understand, I think, that pains have been taken to produce that impression by many persons there, some of them being your countrymen, and more of them being mine, to whom the preservation of peace between the United States and Great Britain is a subject of less concern than mercantile speculations or sinister political designs of their own; and I think I can understand how much surprise may for a time, by extravagant and concerted statements, mislead the public mind of a country even so enlightened and considerate as Great Britain. I must at the same time be allowed to say that, as no facts are given in support of this impression, so I think it has been produced in the absence of any occurrence sufficient for its justification.

It is only very recently that the especially enlarged Matamoras trade has come to our notice. Suddenly and quickly as palaces, cities, states or empires rise in the tales of the *Arabian Nights*, under the waving of a wand or the utterance of a spell, that trade rose from a petty barter to a commerce that engaged the mercantile activity of Liverpool and London. Simultaneously roads across the interior of Texas were covered with caravans; the cotton of disloyal citizens in the insurrectionary region became all at once the property of the treasonable conspiracy against the Union, and was hypothecated by its agents for a foreign loan to satisfy obligations contracted by them in the [illegible] fitting out and equipping and cleaning from British ports of, steam naval expeditions to destroy the commerce of the United States. The *Peterhoff* was about the first discovered of the vessels engaged in the expanded trade. Unusual arts and devices were alleged with much probability, to have been used by her owners to secure for her immunity as a trader bound to Matamoras with a lawful cargo, when, in fact, she was not destined to reach, or even seek that port at all, but to discharge her freights into rebel lighters at the mouth of the Rio Grande, at the order of professed contractors who were her passengers, to be conveyed at once to the possession of the insurgents on American, not Mexican soil. She was indicated, moreover, as a forerunner of other fraudulent craft of the same character, organized with regularity as a quasi contraband packet line. She was searched and upon probable ground was seized and sent into the nearest available port for adjudication. The court at Key West having temporarily risen, she was, in compliance with the wishes of the British authorities, as well as of the owners, sent at once to New-York. Investigation was promptly instituted there. It has been prosecuted with as much diligence and regularity as were ever practised in any prize court in any country, and no unredressed complaint has yet been made to this Government of any error or abuse which has occurred in the proceedings; but that investigation had only commenced there when the impression was suddenly made in England to which your lordship has called my attention, and made in advance, and with the tendency, if not the purpose, to discredit the tribunal by anticipating its judgment of all legal right to arrest the new contraband trade.

It would be neither possible nor becoming for me, on behalf of the Government, to resort to specific explanations designed to furnish you means for correcting the erroneous and unjust impression which you have brought to my notice, without indicating on your own part any [illegible] or unfair act of this Government or its agents which could have been concerned in producing that impression. I must be content, therefore, with a denial in the general and in the particular of every one of the designs or dispositions attributed to this Government by those persons in England who have made or received the impressions which you have described. No other proof need be offered to show that the impression is groundless and erroneous than the correspondence which has taken place between this Department and the British Office for Foreign Affairs touching the cases of seizure which have occurred throughout the whole war, including the cases of the *Dolphin* and the *Peterhoff*, *ex parte* statements of which in England would seem to have had effect in producing the erroneous impression complained of. Thus, referring confidently to that correspondence, I have now further to inform your lordship that every seizure which has been made since the last autumn was made under the just and fair and unquestionably legal instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, which were announced to you by me in my note of the 5th of August last, and that no other or different instructions, open or secret, have been given by this Government. As it cannot be assumed by the United States, nor conceded by Great Britain, that all vessels ostensibly trading between a British port and Matamoras are unlawfully engaged, so it cannot be claimed by Great Britain, nor conceded by us, that some British vessels may not be fraudulently engaged in that ostensible trade in conveying supplies to the insurgents of the United States. This Government puts forth its best efforts in all cases to prevent abuses of the right and of the power of search; and if these efforts sometimes fail through the incompetency or misjudgment of an agent, it hastens to confess the involuntary error. It refers the trial of every fact and of every question of law to a Court recognized by the law of nations, no one of whose judgments has yet been complained of by the British Government, and which, therefore, justly lies under no suspicion of either want of intelligence or want of impartiality.

Happily, the operations of the army and the navy on the Mississippi seem now to be likely to break up the inland war over which the unlawful trade in question was intended to be carried, and to remove the pecuniary temptations to a continuance of that injurious and forbidden commerce. Renewed instructions have been given to the commanders of the blockading fleet to practice caution, and conform strictly to the principles of maritime law in conducting searches and seizures. The Admiralty is likely soon to pronounce upon the legality of the seizure of the *Peterhoff*, and in other cases which are in preparation for adjudication.

The Alabama on the Coast.

The brig *Phantom*, which arrived into this port Saturday, from St. Johns, N. B., makes the following report:

On the 9th inst., lat. 40° 17', long. 66° 40', saw a hark-rigged steamer showing the American flag, ran within 200 yards of us, when we hoisted our colors and she immediately altered her course; she did not communicate with us. At noon, same day, saw her in chase of the United States steamer *Ericsson*; we hoisted our colors to the latter, that "an enemy was [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. CA[illegible] was no other than the notorious pirate [illegible] as his first officer saw her when she was [illegible]

[illegible]

Markets.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

The CATTLE MARKET was [illegible] having advanced prices [illegible] count of the light supply [illegible] Market at prices ranging from [illegible] for ordinary to [illegible] for extra. Sales [illegible] at [illegible] for [illegible] at [illegible] for [illegible] at [illegible] for

The New-York Times.

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THE MOB IN NEW-YORK.

Resistance to the Draft---Rioting and Bloodshed.

Conscription Offices Sacked and Burned.

Private Dwellings Pillaged and Fired.

AN ARMORY AND A HOTEL DESTROYED.

Colored People Assaulted---An Unoffending Black Man Hung.

The Tribune Office Attacked---The Colored Orphan Asylum Ransacked and Burned---Other Outrages and Incidents.

A DAY OF INFAMY AND DISGRACE.

The initiation of the draft on Saturday in the Ninth Congressional District was characterized by so much order and good feeling as to well nigh dispel the forebodings of tumult and violence which many entertained in connection with the enforcement of the conscription in this City. Very few, then, were prepared for the riotous demonstrations which yesterday, from 10 in the morning until late at night, prevailed almost unchecked in our streets. The authorities had counted upon more or less resistance to this measure of the Government after the draft was completed, and the conscripts were required to take their place in the ranks, and at that time they would have been fully prepared to meet it; but no one anticipated resistance at so early a stage in the execution of the law, and, consequently, both the City and National authorities were totally unprepared to meet it. The abettors of the riot knew this, and in it they saw their opportunity. We say abettors of the riot, for it is abundantly manifest that the whole affair was concocted on Sunday last by a few wire-pullers, who, after they saw the ball fairly in motion yesterday morning prudently kept in the back ground. Proof of this is found in the fact that as early as 9 o'clock, some laborers employed by two or three railroad companies, and in the iron foundries on the eastern side of the City, formed in procession in the Twenty-second Ward, and visited the different workshops in the upper wards, where large numbers were employed, and compelled them, by threats in some instances, to cease their work. As the crowd augmented, their shouts and disorderly demonstrations became more formidable. The number of men who thus started out in their career of violence and blood, did not probably at first exceed three-score. Scarcely had two dozen names been called, when a crowd, numbering perhaps 500, suddenly made an irruption in front of the building, (corner of Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street,) attacking it with clubs, stones, brickbats and other missiles. The upper part of the building was occupied by families, who were terrified beyond measure at the smashing of the windows, doors and furniture. Following these missiles, the mob rushed furiously into the office on the first floor, where the draft was going on, seizing the books, papers, records, lists, &c., all of which they destroyed, except those contained in a large iron safe. The drafting officers were set upon with stones and clubs, and, with the reporters for the Press and others, had to make a hasty exit through the rear. They did not escape scatheless, however, as one of the enrolling officers was struck a savage blow with a stone, which will probably result fatally, and several others were injured.

From the above it will be seen that the drawing by Provost-Marshal JENKINS did not commence punctually at 9 o'clock, as was intended. Intimations had been received that a riot was probable, and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General NUGENT was applied to for a force which would be sufficient to preserve the peace. At 10 o'clock, however, no other response had been made to this application than the arrival of a dozen policemen, and Provost-Marshal JENKINS decided to resume the drawing. The wheel was placed prominently upon the table, the blindfolded man stood beside it, the man whose duty it was turn the wheel was ready, and Mr. JENKINS announced that the draft, which was begun on Saturday, would be concluded. At this time there were about two hundred persons present, and, during the twenty minutes before the riot was inaugurated, they freely made use of excited and threatening language. These ruffians did not hesitate at all about joining the main body of the rioters as soon as they arranged themselves before the building, and their exit was the signal for the attack, which commenced with a volley of stones. When the office had been cleared of the officers and other persons, many of the more excited of the rioters rushed in and played instant havoc with the machinery, and demolishing the furniture and papers. The books, lists, records, and blanks were dragged into the street, torn into fragments, and scattered everywhere with loud imprecations and savage yells. The men seemed to be excited beyond expression, and in their futile efforts to wrench open the iron safe, which contained the names of the drafted, gave themselves wholly to devilish rage and fury.

The destruction of the material in the office was hardly accomplished when smoke was discovered to be issuing from the rear of the room, and this evidence of the building being on fire was received with vociferous shouts, and other indications of delight. As the flames gradually increased, the passions of the mob grew deeper, and their yelling and brandishing of clubs, and threatening of everybody connected with the enforcement of the draft was more emphatic. Some of the crowd supposed that the Enrolling officers had secreted themselves in the upper part of the building, and notwithstanding the fact that women and children were known to occupy the upper floors, the cowardly wretches threw stones and other missiles into the windows.

Fearing that these poor people would either be burned to death or maimed by these projectiles, Deputy Provost-Marshal EDWARD S. VANDERPOEL bravely stepped to the front, and assuring the rioters that they had utterly destroyed all the drafting paraphernalia, requested them to withdraw, or to do something to prevent the destruction of the helpless women and children. Suspecting from his uniform that he was one of the drafting officers, one of the rioters seized him and struck him. Mr. VANDERPOEL [illegible] and in a pacific manner [illegible] struck him with their hands [illegible]

could not resist them, he withdrew to the place where the police were posted. The rioters followed him with great clubs, and the men, who were desperate, beat him upon the body and head. His head was so badly bruised that blood flowed profusely, when he was thrown down and kicked. He afterward escaped by the aid of the police and one or two of his friends; but the rioters followed him, striking him with clubs. He is so badly injured that there is but little probability of his recovery.

Meantime the fire spread from the enrolling office to the adjoining buildings, and the entire block was consumed.

ATTACK UPON SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

Soon after the rioting began Superintendent KENNEDY hurried to the scene in a carriage, and as he alighted a portion of the crowd recognized him, greeting him at first with uncomplimentary epithets and afterwards with blows. A score or more of the ruffians fell upon him, and dealt heavy blows upon his head, face and body, injuring him severely. They doubtless would have killed him outright had not a strapping fellow in the crowd felt some compunction at the brutality of the rest and dashed in to the rescue. By vigorous blows he kept a clear space about Mr. KENNEDY'S prostrate body until two policemen gathered up their Chief and removed him to a place of safety. In addition to his painful cuts and bruises, Mr. KENNEDY was also a sufferer in the loss of his watch, spectacles and gold-headed cane. The ruffians in this as in many other instances made plunder a part of their programme.

The rioters soon betook themselves to other places, apparently with no concerted plan but bent on fresh depredations.

THE ATTACK ON THE ARMORY IN SECOND-AVENUE.

At about 4 o'clock the crowd proceeded from the scene of their exploits in Lexington-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, to the armory situated on the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The building was a large four-story one, and was occupied for the manufacture of rifles and carbines for the Government. In the early part of the day the Police authorities had placed to the building a large number of Policemen, consisting principally of the Broadway Squad. Their instructions were to protect the building and the property therein, and to resist with force any attempt of the invaders to enter the premises. The mob on Second avenue, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets rapidly increased, and at the time the first attempt was made to force the doors of the building, it amounted to from three to four thousand, the greater part of whom were boys. At this time some 18 or 20 men, followed by scores of youngsters, made an attempt to force the doors of the armory on Twenty-first-street. The doors were burst open by means of heavy sledges, and the crowd made a rush to enter the building. Those in charge of the building, acting under instructions, fired upon those who were entering, and four or five were wounded. One man, named MICHAEL VANEY, was shot through the heart, and died immediately. VANEY was a mechanic, and worked in the Morgan Iron Works. He was about 40 years of age, and resided in Twenty-third-street, between Avenues A and B. The other persons who were shot are not regarded as being seriously injured.

The shooting of VANEY, who was one of the ringleaders of the party making the attack, was the signal for a general onslaught upon the armory. Loud and deep were the curses uttered against the officers who had shot their leader, and for the next hour the paving-stones flew thick and fast, and not until the last pane of glass in the windows of the building had been broken, did they desist. It is proper to remark that nearly all those who threw the paving-stones were boys under twelve years of age. During all this time efforts of a desperate character were being made to fire the building. The doors on Second-avenue were finally forced open, and an excited multitude tried to effect an entrance. They were promptly repelled by those inside. Very soon they received reinforcements and again they made the attempt to enter, some of them with lighted torches in their hands. Meantime a dispatch was received by the officers of the Broadway Squad in charge of the building, from Police Headquarters, to the effect that inasmuch as it was impossible to reinforce them, and the attacking party so greatly outnumbered them, they must retire in the best manner they could. In a short time, they were all safely outside the building, with the exception of two of their number who were pelted on the head with brickbats; one of them was very seriously injured. The excitement against all policemen, at this time, ran so high that it was regarded a most hazardous undertaking for one to show himself to the excited populace. The fact that there was a private entrance in the rear was a most fortunate circumstance for them.

The police having vacated the premises, the mob found it comparatively an easy task to enter and fire the building. In fifteen minutes from the time the crowd had undisputed possession of it, the entire structure was a mass of flame. About half a dozen men remained inside as a sort of forlorn hope, and when all escape for them by the ordinary ways had been cut off by the flames, the poor fellows let themselves down from the windows of the third story in the best manner they could. One took hold of the window sill, and another slid down to his feet and then dropped to the pavement. In this way they all managed to escape; but two of them had each a leg broken, one had his skull so much fractured that he is not expected to recover, and another was so bruised and injured that when he was taken into a neighboring drug store life seemed extinct. Amid the excitement and confusion our reporter was unable to obtain the names of any of those who were thus injured.

SCENES BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

At 11 A. M. word reached the Park Barracks of the disturbance, and Lieut. RIED and a detachment of the Invalid corps immediately repaired to the scene of the riot. They went by the Third avenue route, the party occupying one car. On the way up, crowds of men, women and children gathered at the street corners, hissed and jeered them, and some even went so far as to pick up stones, which they defiantly threatened to throw at the car. When near the scene of disturbance, Lieut. RIED and command alighted, and formed in company line, in which order they marched up to the mob. Facing the rioters the men were ordered to fire, which many of them did, the shots being blank cartridges, but the smoke had scarce cleared away when the company (which did not number more than fifty men, if as many,) were attacked and completely demoralized by the mob, who were armed with clubs, sticks, swords and other implements. The soldiers had their bayonets taken away, and they themselves were compelled seek refuge in the side streets, but in attempting to flee thither several, it is said, were killed, while those that escaped, did so only to be hunted like dogs, but in a more inhuman and brutal manner. They were chased by the mob, who divided themselves into squads, and frequently a single soldier would be caught in a side street, with each end blocked up by the rioters. The [illegible] were all closed (excepting a few liquor shops, which had their shutters up, but kept the back door open,) no retreat was, therefore, open for him, and the poor fellow would be beaten almost to death, when the mob becoming satiated and disgusted with their foul work, he would be left sweltering in blood, unable to help himself.

Elated with success, the mob, which by this time had been largely reinforced, next formed themselves into marauding parties, and paraded through the neighboring streets, looking more like so many infuriated demons, the men being more or less intoxicated, dirty and half clothed. Some shouted, "Now for the Fifth-avenue Hotel—there's where the Union Leaguers meet!" Others clamored among themselves for the muskets which they had taken from the soldiers. The streets were thronged with women and children, many of whom instigated the men to further work of blood, while the injured men left the crowd, and found seats up the street corners, at one of which the reporter heard the following conversation between an intoxicated youth, who was badly wounded in the head, and an elderly excited woman, probably his mother:

Youth—"An' bedad, if it hadn't been for this lick, which the son of a —— gav me, I'd a belabored him 'alor this. And bedad I wud."

Woman—"Meeshanuisake, ye betters mind yer own bleemiss."

Youth—"No, if SAM. GARRIGAN [or Galligan—REP.] had a' dun the business browner, it wud be all right."

From this it may be inferred that the Sam. Gerrigeo, or Galligan, mentioned in the conversation above, is the ringleader, of which there can be little doubt, as the reporter frequently heard Garrigan's or Galligan's name cheered and called the "Bully boy." Garrigee or Galligan, we believe, is a well-known wire-puller of the Ward, and from conversations between the men, was gleaned the following, which may be taken for what it is worth: 1. That Garrigan or Galligee is the ringleader. 2. That the mob, numbering about 500 men, assembled this morning at Central Park, armed and equipped, i.e., with clubs and sticks, and from there proceeded to the [illegible] where they commenced [illegible] him with their hands [illegible]

considerably augmented, for, as yet, the workmen had not all gone to their day's work. As soon as the Provost-Marshal's Office had been gutted of its contents, and the adjoining building—a wheelwright's shop, in which there was much combustible material—had been fired, the telegraph wires were cut. Parties and bands of men and boys then visited the various workshops in the vicinity, and compelled the men to leave their work and join, threatening them with death unless they complied with their demands. It is said word was now sent by the rioters to Brooklyn, Jersey City and Albany of the outbreak, and a message, it is rumored, was received from the longshoremen of this City, stating that they would be up in the evening, armed to the teeth, to assist them.

By this time the Fire Department of the District arrived on the ground, and were preparing to work on the fire; but were prevented from doing so by the mob, who threatened them with instant death if their orders were disobeyed. The cars were stopped from running either way; the horses in several instances were killed, and the cars broken to pieces; the drivers were threatened with violence if they attempted to move on, as by this means the City authorities would hear of the outbreak.

The fire, which had now consumed the wheelwright's shop, had extended to the Provost-Marshal's office, which was soon enveloped in flames, from which issued a large and dark volume of smoke.

The rioters meantime danced with fiendish delight before the burning building, while the small boys and "Rocks" and "Belts" sent showers of stones against the office, smashing in the doors and windows, the fire seeming to do the work too tardily to suit them. The murky atmosphere and the heavy black clouds which lined the horizon, formed a strange, weird spectacle, which was made the more complete by the demoniac yells of the mob.

It now became evident to the firemen that if the flames were not subdued the whole block would be consumed; and, accordingly, several attempts to operate on the fire were made, but without success, as their apparatus was seized by the mob, and the firemen themselves were severely beaten. At this stage of the proceedings, Chief-Engineer DECKER, or some other high official of the Fire Department, appeared amongst the crowd, and after much persuasion and talking, finally succeeded in quieting the rioters. The military, however, soon appeared on the ground, which aroused the ire of the mob, who renewed their violence with increased numbers.

To resume the thread of our report, the military being immediately routed, they fled to the side streets, where, as we have shown, they were shamefully maltreated. After this the mob concentrated and returned to the fire, where they found their friends awaiting them, with nourishment in the shape of liquors, which, as may be supposed, only added fuel to the fire already kindled: whisky soon accomplished its mission; the men became quarrelsome and squabbled amongst themselves. Some boasted of what they had done, one man boasting that he had nearly killed two soldiers, and wounded many more. Another, an obese, small, villainous-looking Irishman, who carried the butt of a bayonet, boasted that he had "done for" a nigger. Others, suffering from the wounds they had received, consoled themselves by exclaiming: "Never mind, SARSFIELD and Wood are around, and will help us!" and "Old Abe will pay $300 to keep quiet," and the like. All vehemently protested against the "$300 clause," and were willing to be drafted, if the rich man would be made to shoulder the musket the same as they. Those who had done the most in routing the military, such as chasing a soldier until he fell from sheer exhaustion, and then beating him till he was near dead, were cheered and petted by their friends, who, both men and women, gathered around them by dozens.

During the row a man, said to be an officer or a policeman in undress uniform, shot horse purposely, it is stated, because had the animal moved, it would be at the risk of the life of those standing around him; the sweep (the horse was attached to a dray) endeavored to clutch the man, who dodged him and ran up a flight of stairs in a house near by, with the probable intention of getting on to the roof to escape the mob, who were so infuriated at the deed, which they, of course, interpreted to be a retaliatory act on his part; he was pursued and dragged down stairs with his skull broken, when he was pitched to the mob, who, it is said, literally tore him to pieces. At this point a policeman who had become separated from his companions, who were stationed on a corner near by, in attempting to rescue the wounded man, found himself surrounded by the rioters, who commenced to pound and beat him shamefully; he drew his revolver and shot one man. The influence of this was electric; they rushed upon the unfortunate policeman, whom they deprived of his arms, struck him with their clubs and pelted him with stones. His companions, observing this, quickly formed in a line, but their attempts to make a stand were abortive; overpowered by superior numbers, they were utterly routed, several of their number being badly injured. The rest fled through the side streets, where they were chased by the infuriated mob; some jumped fences and hid in the corners of uncultivated lots, where they were found and maltreated shamefully. Two cases of the most painful description came under the reporter's observation: A policemen, having eluded their vigilance for several blocks, unable to run away farther, threw himself down and begged for mercy. But his entreaties were unheeded; he was pelted with stones and beaten with clubs until his features could not be distinguished for the blood; even then their persecutions were continued, until, abandoning himself to his fate, the policemen feigned death; then, through the exertions of a few of the more humane of the rioters, he was left alone; friends soon rushed to his aid, and conveyed him to the Station-house. Another beaten nearly to his eyes were so clotted with blood that he could not see.

BURNING OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

The Orphan Asylum for Colored Children was visited by the mob about 4 o'clock. This Institution is situated on Fifth-avenue, and the building, with the grounds and gardens adjoining, extended from Forty-third to Forty-fourth-street. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands of the rioters, the majority of whom were women and children, entered the premises, and in the most excited and violent manner they ransacked and plundered the building from cellar to garret. The building was located in the most pleasant and healthy portion of the City. It was purely a charitable institution. In it there are on an average 600 or 800 homeless colored orphans. The building was a large four-story one, with two wings of three stories each.

When it became evident that the crowd designed to destroy it, a flag of truce appeared on the walk opposite, and the principals of the establishment made an appeal to the excited populace, but in vain.

Here it was that Chief-Engineer DECKER showed himself one of the bravest among the brave. After the entire building had been ransacked, and every article deemed worth carrying away had been taken—and this included even the little garments for the orphans, which were contributed by the benevolent ladies of this City—the premises were fired on the first floor. Mr. DECKER did all he could to prevent the flames from being kindled, but when he was overpowered by superior numbers with his own hands he scattered the brands, and eventually extinguished the flames. A second attempt was made, and this time in three different parts of the house. Again he succeeded, with the aid of half a dozen of his men, in defeating the incendiaries. The mob became highly exasperated at his conduct, and threatened to take his life if he repeated the act. On the front steps of the building he stood up amid an infuriated and half-drunken mob of two thousand, and begged of them to do nothing so disgraceful to humanity as to burn a benevolent institution, which had for its object nothing but good. He said it would be a lasting disgrace to them and to the City of New-York.

These remarks seemed to have no good effect upon them, and meantime, the premises were again fired—this time in all parts of the house. Mr. DECKER, with his few brave men again extinguished the flames. This last act brought down upon him the vengeance of all who were bent on the destruction of the asylum, and but for the fact, that some firemen surrounded him, and boldly said that Mr. DECKER could not be taken except over their bodies, he would have been dispatched on the spot. The institution was destined to be burned, and after an hour and a half of labor on the part of the mob, it was in flames in all parts. Three or four persons were horribly bruised by the falling walls, but the names we could not ascertain. There is now scarcely one brick left upon another of the Orphan Asylum.

ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

During the greater part of the day, a crowd, composed principally of overgrown boys, amused themselves by going around to the various newspaper offices down town, cheering the bulletins which announced the progress of the riot in the upper part of the City, groaning the editors of such journals as were deemed obnoxious by the mob, and chasing and beating every person of color who chanced to make his appearance. The *Tribune*, as a matter of course, came in for the principal share of the groans, and it is but fair to add, that the *Daily News* monopolized the cheers. Various hints were given out by the rioters that the *Tribune* would be attacked in the evening, but they were not credited, or if they were, no preparations appear to have been made to repel it. About 7 o'clock, however, the crowd of boys began to be swelled by a different class of roughs, who appeared on the ground with clubs in their hands, and from their appearance, had evidently been engaged in the more bloody work up town. They immediately gathered around the *Tribune* office and commenced a series of the most unearthly groans and demoniac yells. In a few moments one of the more forward belong them commenced an attack upon the door of the publication office, which was locked, but which soon gave way to the pressure of the mob, who, amid the crashing of broken doors and windows, rushed in [illegible] more files of

the *Tribune* were thrown out to the crowd and torn and scattered to the winds. In less than five minutes the office was completely gutted, and the desks and counters upset and broken. At length a platoon of the First Ward Police came rushing up Nassau-street, and on seeing them the mob, which numbered not less than four hundred men and boys, ran like so many sheep, leaving Printing-house-square, in less than three minutes, almost as clear of people as it is of a Sunday morning. It was a striking illustration of the cowardice of a mob when confronted by a handful of determined officers of the law. Several shots were fired by the policemen at ringleaders of the mob—but, so far as is known, none of them took effect. One of the policemen was also shot at by a rioter, the ball taking effect in the back. The wound is serious, but it is thought not dangerous. Before leaving the office, the rioters set fire to the building, but it was extinguished by a policeman before much damage was done.

OUTRAGES UPON COLORED PERSONS.

Among the most cowardly features of the riot, and one which indicated its political animus and the cunningly-devised one that had been given to the rioters by the instigators of the outbreak, was the senseless and inhuman treatment of the negroes of the City. It seemed to be an understood thing throughout the City that the negroes should be attacked wherever found, whether they offered any provocation or not. As soon as one of these unfortunate people was spied, whether on a cart, a railroad car, or in the street, he was immediately set upon by a crowd of men and boys, and unless some man of pluck came to his rescue, or he was fortunate enough to escape into a building he was inhumanly beaten and perhaps killed. There were probably not less than a dozen negroes beaten to death in different parts of the City during the day. Among the most diabolical of these outrages that have come to our knowledge is that of a negro carman living in Carmine-street. About 8 o'clock in the evening as he was coming out of the stable, after having put up his horses, he was attacked by a crowd of about 400 man and boys, who beat him with clubs and paving-stones till he was lifeless, and then hung him to a tree opposite the burying-ground. Not being yet satisfied with their devilish work, they set fire to his clothes and danced and yelled and swore their horrid oaths around his burning corpse. The charred body of the poor victim was still still hanging upon the tree at a late hour last evening.

Early in the afternoon the proprietors of such saloons and other places of business as had negroes in their employ, were obliged to close up for fear that the rioters would destroy their premises. In most of them the negroes were compelled to remain over night, not daring to go home lest they be mobbed on the way.

COURAGEOUS ACTION OF THE POLICE.

At about five o'clock a large body of rioters, differently estimated from one hundred to three hundred,—the latter much the nearer figure—marched down Broadway with a banner, inscribed "No draft" with the American flag, and with every conceivable diabolical weapon. They amused themselves *en route* by cheering and groaning at will, and occasionally killing or maiming every "nigger" they met. When below Fourteenth-street they avowed their determination of entering the La Farge House and seizing every colored servant there. Fortunately they were met at Amity-street—unexpectedly to them—by a body of Police some two hundred strong, under Inspector CARPENTER and Sergeant COPELAND. The Police instantly formed company front, and, with Inspector CARPENTER far in advance, at once charged on the "double quick." The fight for a few moments was savage and terrific. Men fell by the dozen under the sturdy blows of the Police, who had orders to "make no prisoners," and in five minutes nought was left of the fewless horde but the bodies of those ruffians who were knocked senseless lying on the ground. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the Police for their behavior on this occasion. They did not know whether one hundred or five thousand of the lawless were their adversaries, nor did they wait to ascertain. On they charged, and in five minutes were masters of the situation. Capt. CARPENTER was far ahead of his men, with reckless courage, running into the midst of the mob, and handling his cane against fearful odds. It is a wonder he was not killed. This charge, and its success, must have had a salutary effect, being the first regular fight with the organized mob, and knowing them that the Police are their superiors.

The Police, at the time they met the mob, were on their way to Mayor OPDYKE'S house, in Fifth-avenue, which it was rumored was to be attacked. None of the Police were seriously injured in the encounter, while at least two of the rioters were killed, and ten or fifteen more were so badly used up that they will not be likely to take a hand in another riot at present.

THE ATTACK ON THE MAYOR'S RESIDENCE.

A short time previous to the fight above described, the mob had paid a visit to the residence of Mayor OPDYKE, No. 79 Fifth-avenue. Their number was estimated at about 500. As the police had not yet arrived upon the ground, it seemed a foregone conclusion that the Mayor's house would share the fate of others, and be pillaged and burned by the mob. While the rioters were about preparing for the attack, Judge BARNARD made his appearance, and by a well-timed speech persuaded them to desist from their purpose. While the Judge was addressing them, the ardor of the more violent rouges had time to cool, and on the conclusion of his remarks, they took up their line of march in another direction.

MEETING OF EX-OFFICERS AT THE ARMORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In accordance with the call of Gen. SANFORD, the ex-officers now in the City, to the number of some two hundred or more, met at the armory of the Seventh regiment last evening, for the purpose of taking some action with reference to make their services of avail in the present emergency. In the absence of Gen. SANFORD the meeting was organized by appointing Col. JULIUS W. ADAMS, late of the First Long Island Volunteers, Chairman, and Capt. W. C. CRUBCH, late of Major-General CASEY'S staff, Secretary. On motion of Col. BAIRD, the officers present, willing to render service, were requested to record their names with the Secretary. It was also voted that the field officers present be appointed a Committee to devise a plan of operations. Gen. SANFORD arriving in the meantime, the meeting resolved itself into a crowd, who gathered about him while he explained what action had been already taken to suppress disturbance, and what further measures were proposed to that end. He advised the officers representing different regiments to form a *nucleus* for as complete a reorganization of their several regiments as the exigency would permit. Officers of volunteer regiments were requested to enroll themselves under Col. J. M. DAVIES, late of the Harris Light Cavalry, who will proceed immediately to perfect a regimental organization. All ex-officers of volunteer regiments now in the City are accordingly requested to report to Col. DAVIES, at the Armory of the Seventh regiment, at 8 o'clock this morning. They will come prepared to report the number of men they can procure to assist in quelling the riot. Discharged soldiers, citizens or others, organized or unorganized, willing to render service, are requested to report at the same time and place. They will be furnished with arms and equipments, and at once set to work.

CHARACTER OF THE MOB.

In the early part of the day yesterday, there were a number of respectable workmen and persons engaged in different occupations in the City, who were momentarily seduced from their labors and their work-shops, and went with the crowds in the street. But they at once saw the horrible character of the mob and the atrocious work they had on hand; they heard their threats and saw their shocking brutalities, and were only too glad to get out from among them. At last the mob or mobs were composed of only the vilest men in the City, and there was not a crime conceivable, from firing houses to hanging negroes, of which they were not capable. The reign of ruffianism was short, but it at last became a reign of the true article.

ROVING RIOTERS.

Some of the scenes in the side streets of the City, during the day were painful in the extreme, and humiliating to human nature. In the streets running north from Canal-street, where many colored people reside, mobs of foul-looking boys and men scoured up and down in the afternoon and evening, in pursuit of negroes, who were assailed wherever found; and our reporter observed in one gang, several women armed with sticks, rushing to and fro with the vile and cowardly crowd; but it is only justice to say that the voluble tongues of these women gave vent to their thoughts with an accentuation which was never acquired on this side of the Atlantic ocean. It was almost impossible to look down any street in that part of the City, or any other, without seeing a crowd roving hither and thither, or standing still in heated conversation. They seemed to have no special object in view. They appeared to have had no well-defined atrocity to perpetrate. They were rather on the look out for something upon which to wreak their bad passions.

APPREHENDED ATTACK ON THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

At 12½ o'clock this morning, Inspector CARPENTER, at the head of 300 Policemen, marched from the Police headquarters to take down the body of the negro who was hung to a tree in Clarkson-street. They had gone but a short distance before they were recalled to repel an apprehended attack on the headquarters. No attack had been made when our paper went to press. The headquarters were guarded by 600 Policemen and 66 soldiers from the regular army, brought from Forts Hamilton and Lafayette.

THE HOUSES BURNED IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE.

Two fine brown-stone private residences in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, were entirely destroyed. One of them was occupied by a mechanic named WM. TURNER; the other one was believed to be the dwelling of a Deputy Provost-Marshal, who was connected with the enrolling and drafting office in Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

DESTRUCTION OF A BLOCK ON BROADWAY.

The drafting office for the Eighth Congressional District is located in Broadway, near Twenty-eighth-street. Here, under the direction of Provost-Marshal MANIERRE, the drafting was opened at 9 o'clock, and conducted without interruption until 12, when the announcement was made that further proceedings would be suspended until to-day. The mob soon afterward paid a visit to this place, sacked it, and then set it on fire. It was totally consumed, as well as the remainder of the block.

BULL'S HEAD HOTEL.

This famous hotel, for many years past kept by Mr. ALLERTON, and situated on Forty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues, shared the fate of so many other fine buildings in that part of the City. It was entirely destroyed, together with several barns, sheds and other out-houses on the premises. We do not understand that the cause of its destruction was owing to the fact that Mr. ALLERTON, or any one other person immediately interested in the establishment, was specially odious to the incendiaries. The mob entered the hotel in large numbers and demanded liquor. They took all there was in the house, and many of them drank to excess; they also took all the cigars they could find. Many of them then ransacked the house and took everything they could lay their hands upon. In a short time flames were discovered bursting from the second story windows, and before a single fireman was on hand the building was past all hope of being saved.

A STATION-HOUSE AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE CITY POSTMASTER BURNED.

About 9 o'clock, the rioters in strong force assembled at the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, near Yorkville, and set fire to the building before their intentions could be frustrated. The books and records of the Precinct were saved by one of the Sergeants. The house of Mr. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster of the City, was also visited by the mob, and totally destroyed by fire.

THIEVES AND PICKPOCKETS.

This industrious class of our population availed themselves of the confusion to ply their arts, and in every instance with great success. Indeed the chief notice of a large portion of the rioters in joining the mob seemed to be the opportunity that would be offered them for promiscuous pillage and plunder. Many instances were reported of men being robbed of watches, pocket-books, breast-pins, &c., and all the houses that were burned were first plundered of their valuables by the mob.

THE POLICE.

The events of the day resulted in a great many casualties—a few fatal and many severe—among the Police. We have been able only to obtain a few names.

Officer SWAINSER, Twenty-ninth Precinct, struck in the head and badly cut; HOLMES, Twenty-ninth, cut in the head severely; MORRISON, Twenty-ninth, dangerously wounded; CHARLES B. LAW, Eighth, seriously; NOLAN MCCARTY, Twenty-ninth, not expected to live; NOLEN WALSH, Eighth, badly cut; SUTHERLAND, Fifteenth, seriously cut and bruised.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY.

At 2 o'clock this morning the City was apparently quiet. A heavy rain fell about midnight which helped greatly to disperse the rioters. The preparations to meet the outbreak to-day, if it is renewed, we are assured are such as will prevent the recurrence of such scenes as were enacted yesterday. The rioters had it pretty much their own way yesterday, but if they resume their demonstrations to-day a good share of them will come to a bloody and well-deserved end of their career.

WHAT WAS DONE IN BROOKLYN—THE POLICE—THE NAVY-YARD—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT, ETC., ETC.

The riot in New-York has created an intense excitement in this city, and large numbers of persons crossed the river to see what was going on.

Capt. S. B. GARDNER, Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, on hearing of the proceedings in New-York, packed up all his papers and transported them to a place of safety. There is nothing now in the building of the least importance to any one.

The draft, which was fixed for Wednesday morning, has been suspended for the present. Further notice will be given when the drawing will take place.

The number of persons enrolled in the different Wards comprising the District, and the number to be drafted, is as follows, all of the first class:

	No. Enrolled.	No. to be Drafted.
First Ward	707	180
Second Ward	944	257
Third Ward	1,057	340
Fourth Ward	1,367	369
Fifth Ward	1,960	551
Seventh Ward	1,374	373
Eleventh Ward	3,378	1,050
Thirteenth Ward	1,869	528
Fifteenth Ward	866	235
Nineteenth Ward	606	169

Of the second class about 11,000 persons are enrolled, making in all of both classes nearly 30,000.

Chief Engineer CUNNINGHAM, in view of the present exigency, ordered last night that in case of fire, the bells shall ring three rounds, designating the district, and then the general alarm. This is for the purpose of assembling all the firemen, so as to extinguish any fire that may occur. These orders will be in force until further directions.

The colored people are having a hard time of it. They are attacked everywhere and beaten. They crowded about the police stations last night, asking for protection, being prevented from going to their homes, or even walking the streets.

The police to the number of 100 went to New-York, in charge of Inspector FOULER.

There was great commotion in the Navy-yard. The walls were manned and mounted with guns. Thirteen 18-pounders are mounted on the Flushing-avenue side, so as to sweep everything. Two 32-pounders command the main entrance, and all the vessels have been hauled into the stream, the guns all manned, and everything ready for any emergency.

Several companies of Marines, with 60 rounds of cartridges, and 12 boat-howitzers, rifled cannon, with ammunition-boxes, loaded with percussion shells, shrapnell, canister, and grapeshot, were sent to New-York toward evening. The Marines were accompanied by 300 sailors, armed with cutlasses and revolvers.

Some guns were taken from the State arsenal in Portland-avenue on Sunday night, which gave rise to the rumor that it had been attacked. The facts are that two companies of artillery, belonging to the Seventieth regiment militia have been ordered to Fort Hamilton, and the guns were taken for their use. They were placed on vessels at the foot of Little-street and transported to the fort. There are no arms in the building at present.

A Call to the Veteran Volunteers:

The veterans who have recently returned from the field of battle have again an opportunity of serving, not only their country, but the great emporium of New-York, from the threatened dangers of a ruthless mob.

The Commanding-General of the Eastern Department trusts that those who have exhibited so much bravery in the field of battle, will not hesitate to come forward at this time, to tender their services to the Mayor, to stay the ravages of the City by men who have lost all sense of obligations to their country, as well as to the City of New-York.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

P. S.—Those men are requested to report to Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, corner Elm and White streets, on Tuesday, July 14, at 10 A. M.

CALLS FOR MILITIA TO MEET THIS MORNING.

The following calls were issued last evening:

NATIONAL ZOUAVES—ATTENTION!!—The officers and members of the Tenth regiment New-York volunteers, who are willing to assist in the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet at No. 360 Bowery, Armory of Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteer Guards, as early this day as possible, in full [illegible]

JOHN E. BENDIX, Colonel.

[illegible] REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.—The members, ex-officers and members [illegible]

meet in the City, including troops are requested to meet at the Armory to-morrow, July 14, at 9 o'clock A. M. By order of Maj. LEANDER BUCK.

D. B. KELLER, Jr., Adjutant.

NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. N. G.—A meeting of the members and ex-members of this regiment will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, at 9 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of assisting in maintaining the laws and City authorities in suppressing the riot. The call is signed by Lieut.-Col. RUTHERFORD, Maj. DYER, Capt. PICKETT, Capt. LARKIN and Lieut. BYRNES.

The following order was issued last evening by Gen. BROWN, commanding United States troops in this City:

HEADQUARTERS NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

ORDERS No. 1.—In obedience to the orders of the Major-General Commanding the Eastern Department, the undersigned assumes command of the United States troops in this City.

Lieut.-Col. FROMENTEAU and Capt. RENWICK are of the Staff of the undersigned, and will be obeyed accordingly.

HARVEY BROWN, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.—All members of the Twenty-second regiment are requested to meet at the Segment Armory, this morning, at 8 o'clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Conscription Act and the Riot—Alderman Farley's Opinion of both—Alderman Hall's Plan to Relieve Poor Conscripts.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, "to take action in such business as might come before them." The call was signed at about 9 o'clock in the morning, before the riot up town had begun, and the real object of the meeting was to authorize the Corporation Counsel to associate such eminent counsel with him as he might choose, and take steps to test the constitutionality of the National Enrollment Act, under which the draft is being made. Alderman FARLEY was the prime mover in the matter. The whole plan failed, however, for want of a quorum. A quorum failed to appear because of the excited state of feeling in the community, consequent upon the riot up town. It was at first designed to carry out Alderman FARLEY'S idea, but the excitement that soon became alarming in the streets, led several of the Democratic members to the conclusion that it would be impolitic to take any action on the subject of the draft till quiet should be restored. Hence, when the Board met, only five members answered to their names—Messrs. HENRY, REED, JEREMIAH, HARDY and FARLEY.

Alderman JEREMIAH was called to the Chair, to fill the place of President WALSH. The roll being called and a quorum not appearing, the Chair asked the pleasure of the Board. Alderman FARLEY arose and said:

ALDERMAN FARLEY'S SPEECH.

Alderman FARLEY—Mr. President, I much regret that there is not a quorum present. I had hoped that the Board would be able to take some action to-day in regard to the General Government act for making a draft. In my district, I understand, the officers engaged in making the draft have been driven from their duty, and a serious riot is in progress. I regret that a disturbance of the kind should be initiated in the City in my district, because the people there will be wrongly charged with the responsibility of it. But the fault is not theirs, for they are as orderly and law-abiding as any community in the whole country. The persons creating the riot, and who are responsible for its consequences, come from New-Jersey. They crossed the river this morning from Weehawken and Gattenberg in crowds and proceeded to the place in the Ninth Congressional District, where the draft was in progress. They marched along the streets in a body, and on their way they forced workmen wherever they could from their labors to join them in resistance to the draft. You can, therefore, understand, Mr. President, that the fault of oppos

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIDON.

Debate in Parliament upon the Seizure of British Ships.

The Purposes of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Cunerd screw steamer *Sidon*, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *Great Eastern* left the Mersey about 10 o'clock A. M. on the 30th. The advices by the *Sidon* are, therefore, very little later, and the intelligence by her is anticipated by that brought by the *Java* and telegraphed from Cape Race.

THE SEIZURE OF BRITISH SHIPS.

We have already published an abstract of a debate in the House of Commons on June 26, regarding the seizure of British ships. A speech by Mr. PRADDOCKE, the Solicitor-General, replied at some length, describing the modes of procedure in our Prize Courts, complimenting the ability of our Supreme Court, &c., &c., reviewing briefly the different cases—those of the *Dolphin*, the *Acela*, &c., in which it was claimed injustice had been done, and concluding thus:

"The honorable gentleman (Mr. PRADDOCKE) also complained of the high rate of insurance on British vessels going to Nassau. Now it was well known to everybody that there was a large contraband trade between this country and America by way of Nassau, and it was absurd to pretend to shut their eyes to it. There were many vessels which went there on legitimate trade, but then there were many which were engaged in illegitimate enterprises, and it was not at all surprising that the rate of insurance should be raised. The insurers possibly knew better than other people what was the destination of the vessels and what cargoes they carried. If the ships were perfectly clear, and innocent of anything which was liable to just condemnation, although it might happen now and then that one was taken for adjudication on improper grounds, yet, as a general rule, the terms of insurance would not be affected to the degree which had happened. The trade with Nassau and Matamoras had become what it was in consequence of the war. [Hear, hear.] Although part of it was conducted on the safe side of the law, yet the fact that part of it was also conducted on the other side, influenced the repute and risks of the whole trade. As the trade was almost entirely in the hands of our countrymen, it was not unnatural that our ships were not insured on such easy terms as those of other nations which were not engaged in the traffic. The act of Congress as to the sale, without condemnation, of a ship supposed to be liable to detention, to which reference has been made, was the same as the law of this country. It might, however, be some consolation to honorable members to know that in one instance, when the Government of the United States wished to possess itself of an uncondemned vessel for its own convenience, the Prize Court interfered, and would not allow it to be sold. [Hear.] The honorable gentleman had concluded with the extraordinary statement that Her Majesty's Government had repudiated the doctrine of damages. Her Majesty's Government did no such thing. When owners had represented that their ships had been seized without warrant, Her Majesty's Government had invariably informed the Government of the United States that if such should turn out to be the case they would expect that full compensation in the shape of damages would be made. But the honorable member had mentioned two cases, in one of which damages only to a small amount were obtained, while in the other none were got at all. *The reason was because it would have been unwise and unjustified for Her Majesty's Government to insist diplomatically upon that which they knew they were not likely to get, and which they also knew they could not demand consistently with the practice of their own Courts under similar circumstances.* When a ship had been brought into Court under circumstances of suspicion—by which he meant suspicion excited by its own papers, or by the depositions of its own officers and crew—it had always been the practice of the Courts of this country to refuse both costs and damages. A case in which there was no disguise, no prevarication, nothing to justify the seizure, would be a case in which exemplary damages ought to be given or at least claimed by Her Majesty's Government; but to demand damages where the Captain prevaricated as in one instance, or where articles of a contraband character were found on board as in another, would be to say that Her Majesty's Government should insist upon other countries doing to them what they never did to other countries, and what they would not concede if demanded from them. The principle upon which Her Majesty's Government had acted was this,—*to endeavor strictly to apply against themselves and in favor of the United States those same principles of law which they applied against other nations and in favor of themselves in former times. The code was certainly severe enough, but we ought not to relax it in our own favor, its severity having arisen from the decisions of our own Courts, which the United States had followed to the letter.*" [Hear, hear.]

LORD R. CECIL then spoke at length, and Mr. COBDEN followed in reply. He said he felt himself in rather a novel position in appearing, even by implication, to be taking a side in opposition to the interests of merchants and shipowners, while the noble lord who had just spoken seemed to be the advocate and champion of those interests. It was pretty well known that with commercial blockades, extending perhaps over a coast of 2,500 miles, he had no sympathy whatever. Such a mode of carrying on warfare between two nations, by which a greater amount of injury was inflicted on innocent neutrals than upon the belligerents themselves, could be objected to in the first place on the ground of natural justice. He did not think it just that two nations should be allowed to use that term because the civilized world had a right to a voice in it—he did not think they should be allowed to carry on war in a way that inflicted on a country 3,000 or 4,000 miles off a greater injury, in an economical sense, and apart from the bloodshed of the battle-field, that they inflicted on each other. That was the case with the present war in America. There was, no doubt, a greater amount of suffering entailed by it upon Blackburn, Preston, Rochdale, and other of our large towns than upon any town in the United States. Generally, when a people were going to fight they did not regard the bloodshed and the turmoil of battle as a kind of suffering which was unexpected or unattended with its glories. He was now concerned, therefore, with the misery inflicted on hundreds of thousands of innocent people, who were deprived of the means of earning their daily bread by honest industry in consequence of the present war. But who were responsible for that? Undoubtedly the public men of this country, and those who upheld commercial blockades as a means of warfare. A resolution was adopted by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce within the last six months or so, at the instance of Mr. SPENCE, the great champion of the Southern States of the Union; and that resolution declared that the principle of commercial blockade should be maintained in the interests of England. The mover argued that in case of war with the Federal States the power of blockade was essential for our maritime supremacy. Under those circumstances, he could not, of course, say a word against the blockade now carried on by the the United States. It was only our own principle applied with dreadful severity against ourselves, but a principle which we cherished, in the belief that when we became belligerents it would be of advantage to ourselves. The noble lord had stated that this blockade was ineffective, and to prove it he had mentioned facts in which there was a great fallacy. He said that 66 per cent. of the vessels which tried to run the blockade succeeded, but he forgot that the great ports of entry into America were sealed up altogether. For instance, there was no contraband trade going on at New-Orleans. [Lord R. CECIL—"Because the Northerners held it."] The noble lord alluded to some small places and some small vessels which carried on contraband trade; but, if there were an extensive trade, was it likely that cotton would be at its present price [hear, hear] or that goods coming from England would be at the high prices which they now commanded at Charleston? [Hear, hear.] There was no doubt that the blockade was cruelly offensive against us and against the Southern States. The noble lord, in referring to the law of blockade, had laid down a principle which was opposed to the doctrine of the highest authority on this matter. He said that the American cruisers had no right to stop vessels going from this country to Nassau, provided they were carrying cargoes of a legal character.

Lord R. CECIL.—If I said that I did not express myself correctly. What I meant to say was that a vessel going *bona fide* to Nassau could not be seized, whatever her cargo might be.

Mr. COBDEN thought the noble lord had said stopped. It had certainly was of great importance in these discussions to be strictly accurate and definite in the terms which were used. Lord STOWELL, it was well known, had laid down that the ostensible destination of a vessel must be its real destination. [Hear, hear.] Suppose a ship was despatched from Liverpool to Nassau, with her papers made out regularly for that destination, but with instructions, written or verbal, to the supercargo or any other officer to run her into an American port if there should be a favorable opportunity. If when the vessel was stopped evidence of that sort were found the vessel might be carried into a Prize Court of the United States. But how was that evidence to be got unless the vessel were stopped? Of course this state of [illegible] great inconvenience and loss, and it [illegible] inconvenience and loss that the noble lord [illegible] a grievance. But had the noble [illegible] to go to the Board of Trade to [illegible] now to the [illegible] the Mexican ports of goods [illegible] the Southern States. *Everybody knew that there was a great contraband trade going on, and that we had the monopoly of it; and* [illegible] *it was great exaggeration, therefore, and most unreasonable in many* [illegible] which were [illegible] *trade to suit.* He was glad much of the [illegible] to prevent that [illegible] would not employ their money in [illegible] from engaging in it, but [illegible] *incurring the penalties of international law as administered by the American Prize Courts.* All these inconveniences followed as a matter of course, because English subjects chose to engage in this trade; and it did not become honorable members to come down to the House and complain of these inevitable risks and inconveniences. Of course, he claimed a fair trial for the English vessels and merchandise carried into the Prize Courts, the only tribunal before which, according to the law of nations, they could be tried. The noble lord had said a good deal against the administration of American Courts which did not coincide with the opinion of more competent judges. For instance, some years ago Lord LYNDHURST, in bringing a matter connected with maritime law before the House of Lords, had referred much more frequently to American authorities than to English. The noble lord would find that so great an authority as Lord LYNDHURST had quoted KENT and STORY, for instance, more frequently than even Lord STOWELL. What right, then, had the noble lord to say that justice would be administered to the American Courts with less impartiality than in our own? [Hear, hear.] He had thought that the Foreign Enlistment act was intended to prevent the means to the citizens of a neutral Power from involving their Government in acts of hostility, and thereby bringing neutral nations into a war. *If the law as now laid down was to be reversed and acted on, we might be assured that the safeguards of the Foreign Enlistment act would have been done away with before many years, and this would be a serious thing for England, for there was no country in the world so vulnerable in that kind of warfare as this country of ours.* [Hear.] He admitted that this was a dissertation on a subject which had nothing to do with the one before the House, but the noble lord, the member from Stamford, had been so illogical as to go into it, and it would not have been right to allow the noble lord's statements to go unanswered. The noble lord had stated that we were not impartial—that we were not dealing in the same manner toward the Federals as toward the Confederates; that we allowed the Federals to be enlisting recruits in Ireland. He asked the noble lord for his proofs. He believed that a more gross misinterpretation—unconsciously so he, of course, meant, for he did not accuse the noble lord of intentional misrepresentation—a more ignorant misrepresentation—he must say ignorant—had never been made. The noble lord shook his head; but he must say that a more ignorant misrepresentation had never been made; because if the noble lord read the blue-book he would see that Earl RUSSELL, *having most injudiciously made this charge of recruiting in Ireland against the United States Government, Mr. Adams challenged him to prove it, and the noble Earl was obliged to admit that he had no proofs. It was true the noble Lord might have found the statement in some newspaper*—[Lord R. CECIL: "I have no spies"]—*but when asked for his proofs, like Earl Russell, he was obliged to admit he had none.* [Hear.] But had not the noble Lord heard, in a discussion which had taken place in that House a few nights previously, quite enough to account for the great emigration from Ireland? Had it not been admitted by the highest authority in the House that the people of Ireland must go away from their country; that there was no employment there for them, and that they were too numerous at home? [Hear, hear.] There was another reason why there should at this moment be an exodus from Ireland to the United States. It might not be known in this country as well as it was in Ireland, and as well as it would be all over Europe within a very short time; but it was this—that within the last few months there had been passed in the United States a law for which there had been agitation during a period of ten years, which had been opposed by the South, and which had been vetoed by Mr. BUCHANAN. It was called the Homestead law, and by its provisions 160 acres of land were given to every head of a family emigrating to the United States, at the cost of surveying, which was threepence an acre. Thus, as 40s. was the price of 160 acres of land, and as the United States Government had one thousand millions of acres of uncultivated land, all England, France and Germany might be emptied into America. Was not this enough to give a great impetus to emigration? [Hear, hear]. Those vague, declamatory assertions about recruiting and other matters ought not to be indulged in either by the Government of this country or members of the House of Commons. On the law of the case of these vessels it would be presumptuous in him to say one word. The House had heard what the Solicitor-General had said on the point, and he was satisfied to have the law expounded by that honorable and learned gentleman. [Hear, hear.]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The *Times* comments upon the correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Mr. SEWARD, relative to the trade with Matamoras, which we published yesterday, and says:

"Although, however, Mr. SEWARD puts forward these preposterous claims, there is no reason to believe that the Americans themselves are seeing that these strange decisions against the rights of neutrals are establishing precedents which may hereafter be used against them. A smuggling trade to Matamoras can be of no great importance to us, and can never have any substantive bearing upon the issue of the war between the North and South; but the principles now in course of recognition and extension in the American Prize Courts may be very precious to England at some future crisis. We should, therefore, be very patient and very cautious in these matters, up to that boundary line, where acts cease to be defensible upon any possible doctrine of international law. We observe that the American papers begin to suspect that they are going too far for their own interests; that they are adopting and strengthening all our old precedents, and forging chains for themselves in future wars. Some of them are already recommending that ships going from one neutral port to another should not be interfered with, whatever may be the suspicions against them. When this mist clears away, they will discover that the course they have taken in this war has established all our pretensions as to the right of blockade, and of search also."

The *Shipping Gazette* says:

"Had the opinion of the Federal Government on this subject been as clearly announced a year since as it has been within the past few weeks by Mr. SEWARD, the owners of the *Peterhoff*, the *Springbok*, the *Bolphin*, and other English vessels, would probably be now in possession of their property, for we cannot suppose that our Government would have permitted seizures to be made for which there is no legal pretence whatever. Mr. SEWARD's letter will probably lead to such a representation from our Government, as will, for the future, effectually secure our merchants and shipowners from molestation in the pursuit of their legitimate undertakings."

The *Morning Herald* observes that sooner or later the South must be recognized. It remains to be seen whether sound policy requires that recognition to be speedy or postponed.

The *Morning Post* says the invasion of the North carries with it conclusive proof of the strength and vigor of the Confederates.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF EARL RUSSELL.

Rumors had been current in London that Earl RUSSELL had resigned his position as Foreign Minister owing to differences of opinion with Lord PALMERSTON on the question of the recognition of the South, &c. There is nothing, however, to confirm the report.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PURPOSES OF THE EMPEROR TOWARD AMERICA—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MORNAY, June 26—7 A. M.

I am not, perhaps, much in error in supposing that the [illegible] Mr. Mercier of Chicago to Lord [illegible] [illegible] of the 17th, Friday evening last, [illegible] [illegible] by letter of Tuesday on the [illegible] propositions for a joint [illegible] in Mexico. Mr. CADWALADER, however, [illegible] of the proposal of the Emperor of that [illegible] the British Government, "to recognize the existing Government of the Confederate States." The word "recognize," or "recognition," does not occur in my letter, and may not be formally expressed in Baron Gros's note, though, of course, the overtures have recognition for their ultimate object. What I spoke of was a proposal for mediation or diplomatic intervention. Lord RUSSELL, strictly speaking, might deny that there was a proposal for *recognition*. I should be surprised, however, if he denied that proposals for *mediation* had been made. It is certain that the Emperor held the conversation I alluded to in my letter with Mr. LIVERMAY and Mr. ROEBUCK as I related it; and the *Memorial Diplomatique* of yesterday—a paper which I know to be in direct communication with the French Foreign Office—corroborates my statement in every word. It corroborates it and adds something of its own:

"The Emperor promised that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS should immediately address to Baron GROS the necessary instructions for bringing about a concert be wees France and England on the ex edimcy of joint diplomatic action with a view to put a st p to the war of the United States. In fact, we hear from London that Baron GROS handed on *Wednesday last* to Earl RUSSELL formal proposals on the part of France."

And further:

"We are assured that on this day (Sunday) the answer of the English Cabinet is expected to be received in Paris."

I have thought it right to make some inquiries about the preparations going on at Vincennes, and which, according to one of your London cotemporaries, have made the officers of this garrison "wild with excitement." The "excitement" I apprehend, exists only in the imagination of the writer. Of "excitement" there is no trace among military men here. It is certainly true that orders were sent to the Directors of Artillery to prepare a number of guns for immediate service. The dispatch of the Minister of War was dated the 21st of May, but was forwarded ten days later. The number of guns ordered to be prepared is variously estimated; the highest accounts puts them at 44 batteries; and as each battery is composed of six pieces, we have a total of 264 guns. If I am not mistaken, the rate in the French army is two guns for every thousand men; and 264 would supply an army of about 130,000. It is not strange that an order of the kind, appearing at the moment when the Polish question possesses so much interest, should make people apprehensive that France is about to enter on a great war. I must observe, however, that the military men whose opinions I have had an opportunity of ascertaining do not believe in war with Russia. They may be under a delusion; but such, at all events, is the opinion they express. At the War Office, I understand, the rumors of these preparations with a view to war are not believed, or, at any rate, are contradicted. The explanation given in that quarter is to this effect: It is true that the order sent at the end of May comprised a considerable number of guns, but that augmentation is explained by the fact that it had been intended to dismiss the present Minister of War in consequence of the want of munitions of war—powder and cartridges in particular—in which the French army in Mexico was left, and which greatly retarded the siege operations. When the Emperor was made acquainted with the fact he was very angry with the Minister, whose removal, you may remember, was at the time confidently spoken of. The consequence was that for several days after the Minister passed to the other extreme, and displayed extraordinary activity. It is certain that the unpublished official dispatches were full of complaints against the War Department; and two letters from officers of artillery (one dated the 5th of April, the other the 5th of May) speak very strongly of the want of guns and mortars. Everybody knew that the blocks of houses in which the Mexicans carried on a desperate defence against the French could not be blown up for want of powder. I am further reminded that it is at this season of the year orders are usually sent to the arsenals and fortresses of France to complete their strength. Such is the explanation given of the activity displayed at Vincennes and elsewhere.

A letter from Toulon, dated Tuesday last, states that orders had been received for the steam transport *Charlemagne*, laden with gunpowder and bombshells, and the steam transport *Aube*, laden with artillerymen, horses and mules, to sail for Vera Cruz on the 25th; the Commanders of the steam corvette *Colbert* and the steam cutter *Brandon* to prepare to receive troops and stores, and to be ready to sail on the 27th for Vera Cruz. A telegram was received the same evening by the Port Admiral from the Minister of Marine commanding that the iron-cased frigate *Invincible* should be prepared for sea with all possible dispatch. Her destination is unknown.

FINANCIAL AND MARKET NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, July 1—Evening.

Closing prices of Consols—for money, 92 1-16@3-16; for account, 92¼@⅜. Shares steady, but inactive; American and Canadas unchanged. Confederate Loan, 1½ to ½ discount. Consolidated, 50½@⅝.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 1, 1863.

Markets steady; sales, perhaps about 5,000 bales. No imports. Previously 18,433 bales.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JULY 1, 1863.

Fair attendance of the trade. Supplies are small. The sales made are at Monday's rates for WHEAT, MAIZE and BARLEY. OATS sell at prices rather in favor of buyers.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—JULY 1, 1863.

SUGAR, value unchanged—moderate business: Refined, steady. COFFEE, prices sustained although supply large. TEA, in fair request at steady rates. RICE, more business doing and at full terms. SALTPETRE, in good demand; quotations firm. TALLOW, prices easier in all positions and not much business doing.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

The Diversion Against Richmond—Bridges Burned—Prisoners Captured, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WHITE HOUSE, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

An expeditionery corps left this point on the 1st instant and returned late last night. Herewith I send you some account of the objects Maj.-Gen. DIX had in view in directing its movements and heading it out. The expedition was divided into two parts, and had for its general object to effect a grand diversion, and to learn the strength of the enemy on the Peninsula. That portion of the expedition that was to operate in and about Hanover Court-house, was under the command of Maj.-Gen. GETTY, and consisted of parts of the Seventh, Third and Ninth army corps. Among the brigades were those of Gen. R. S. FOSTER, Gen. HASLAND, Gen. WISTAR and a portion of Gen. TERRY's brigade, consisting of the Ninety-ninth New-York and One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, Col. KEESE, under command of Col. WASHBURN. The total Union force, moving on King William Court-house and Hanover Court-house to Hanover Junction, numbered nearly ten thousand men. Arriving in the vicinity of the Junction at about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, and before the column halted, the enemy opened upon our forces most vigorously, with shot and shell, they having complete range of the road. The enemy were in position and strength upon the Virginia Central, or what is called the Richmond and Potomac Railroad, having at this point several pieces of artillery. The intense darkness seriously impeded the movements of the Union forces, they being entirely unfamiliar with the exact position of the enemy. For those reasons our artillery did not respond to their fire. Four companies, two each from the Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, were ordered to feel of the enemy, and if possible ascertain his position upon the railroad, which they accomplished only after making a vigorous charge upon a rebel breastwork, capturing ten prisoners and sustaining a loss of fourteen wounded and one killed. They retired in good order to await further orders. Two companies from the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York—Companies E, Capt. FRANK TARBELL, and B, Lieut. BERNARD N. SMITH, were ordered to tear up the railway track and destroy two culverts thereon, which they did to the entire satisfaction of General FOSTER, besides destroying a large amount of lumber piled near the track. During all this time the main forces were waiting on the Hanover Junction highway, annoyed by the constant and severe shelling of the rebels. Early on the morning of the 5th inst., Gen. GETTY ordered the column to fall back to Taylor's Estate, whence, after encamping for the night, the column returned to White House, reaching this point on the night of the 7th. The chief results of this portion of the expedition may be stated to consist in the interruption of communication by way of Richmond and the Potomac Railroad, and the diversion of a large number of reinforcements sent to the aid of LEE from Richmond, our entrance to which city they were dispatched to dispute. Among the incidents of this branch of the expedition, an achievement by Capt. JOSEPH H. ALLEN, commanding Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, deserves to be recorded. While the forces were in the vicinity of King William Court-house, and near the Mattapony River, Capt. ALLEN espied a sloop in the river, and with his company was dispatched in pursuit of her, with orders to destroy her if she should prove contraband. Before Capt. ALLEN's command reached the banks of the river, the vessel's authorities deserted his vessel and swiftly sailed up the river. It was lucky for this contraband craft that [illegible] did not fall into Capt. ALLEN's hands, for [illegible] companies (A and B) of the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, Col. KEESE, distinguished themselves in the capture of all the prisoners taken in the charges. An extensive bridge over the Pamunkey River was destroyed by fire.

The movement on Bottom Bridge, under command of Major-Gen. KEYES was commenced at five o'clock on the morning of the 1st. Rebel pickets were first discovered at Baltimore Store, a place six miles from White House. They fled in great haste upon seeing our forces. From here our movements were cautiously made, careful reconnoissances being made to the front, and on each of the flanks. The enemy's skirmishers were fully drawn out at five o'clock, when several prisoners, among them a corporal, were brought off. The rebels were quite bold, and Sergeant BENNETT of Co. C, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was instantly killed by a shot through his head. Capt. MIEK opened on the enemy with his battery, and they promptly retired into the forest. Quiet obtained from this time until six o'clock, Thursday, when the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers advanced upon the enemy, who gave them a terrific fire from masked batteries, and musketry in the woods. In this action the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth lost three killed, three wounded, and seven prisoners. Falling back, the enemy pursued in prudently. We passed our reserves at Baltimore Store, they advancing a short distance, when they were overtaken by the night, during which the enemy made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to turn our left flank. Gen. KEYES acted with great promptness, and ten result was the killing and wounding of a large number of the enemy, and the capture of twenty-five prisoners, without doing us any perceptible injury. This comprises the movements of this section of the expedition up to this date, so far as I am possessed of them. There was a slight skirmish at Bottom's Bridge. It would be impossible to award too much credit to the troops comprising both wings of the expedition for their willingness in all respects during the march. It was such as to reflect the highest possible credit upon them for endurance and soldierly bearing.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

THE SECOND VERMONT BRIGADE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. STANNARD.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS, IN FRONT OF GETTYSBURGH, July 4, 1863.

P. T. Washburn, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Second Vermont brigade, under my command, marched from the line of the defences of Washington, upon the Occoquan, on the 25th ult., under orders to report to Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the First Army Corps. The brigade joined that corps at this place on the evening of July 1, after an exhausting march of seven days. The distance marched averaged about eighteen miles per day. Rain fell on every day of the seven. The men marched well, with no straggling, and considering the condition of the roads, the distance traveled from the mouth of the Occoquan to Gettysburgh could not have been accomplished in less time.

We reached the battle-ground in front of Gettysburgh too late in the day to take part in the severely-contested battle of July 1, and my tired troops upon their arrival took position in rear of the line of battle of the First corps. Before reaching the ground, the Twelfth and Fifteenth regiments were detached, by order of Gen. REYNOLDS, as guard to the corps' wagon train in the rear. The Fifteenth rejoined the brigade next morning but was again ordered back for the same duty, about noon of that day. After the opening of the battle of the 2d, the left wing of the Thirteenth, under Lieut.-Col. MUSSON, was ordered forward as support to a battery, and a company of the Sixteenth was sent as support to the skirmishers in our front. While stationing them, Capt. A. G. FOSTER, Assistant Inspector-General of my Staff, was seriously wounded by a ball through both legs, depriving me of his valuable services for the remainder of the battle.

Just before dark, of the same day, our army line on the left of the centre having become broken under a desperate charge of the enemy, my brigade was ordered up. The right wing of the Thirteenth regiment, under command of Col. RANDALL, was in the advance, and upon reaching the breach in the line, was granted by Gen. HANCOCK, commanding upon the spot, the privileges of making the effort to retake the guns of Company C, Regular battery, which had just been captured by the enemy. This they performed in a gallant charge, in which Col. RANDALL's horse was shot under him. Four guns of the battery were retaken, and two rebel field-pieces, with about eighty prisoners, were captured by five companies of the Thirteenth in this single charge.

The front line, thus reëstablished, was held by this brigade for twenty-six hours. At about 2 o'clock of the 3d inst., the enemy commenced a very vigorous attack upon our position. After subjecting us for an hour and a half to the severest cannonade of the whole battle, from nearly 100 guns, the enemy charged with a heavy column of infantry. The charge was aimed directly upon my command, but swung apparently to the right front, shown to me, the enemy diverged midway, and came upon the line on my right. But they did not thus escape the warm reception prepared for them by the Vermonters. As soon as the change of the point of attack became evident, I ordered a flank attack upon the enemy's column. Forming in the open meadow in front of our lines, the Thirteenth and Sixteenth regiments marched down in column by the flank, changed front forward, at right angle to the main line of battle of the army, bringing them in line of battle upon the flank of the charging column of the enemy, and opened a destructive fire at short range, which the enemy sustained but a very few minutes before the larger portion of them surrendered and marched in, not as conquerors, but as captives. They had hardly dropped their arms before another rebel column appeared, charging upon our left. Col. VEAZEY, of the Sixteenth, was at once ordered back to take it in his turn upon the flank. This was done as successfully as before. The rebel force, already decimated by the fire of the Fourteenth regiment, was scooped almost *en masse* into our lines. The Sixteenth took in this charge the regimental colors of the Second Florida and Eighth Virginia regiments, and the battle-flag of another rebel regiment. The Sixteenth was supported for a time in the new advanced position it occupied after the charge by four companies of the Fourteenth, under command of Lieut.-Col. ROSA.

The movements I have briefly described were executed in the open field, under a very heavy fire of shell, grape and musketry, and they were performed with the promptness and precision of battalion drill. They ended the contest on this centre, and substantially closed the battle.

Officers and men behaved like veterans, although it was for most of them their first battle, and I am content to leave it to the witnesses of the fight whether or no they sustained the credit of the service and the honor of our Green Mountain State. That their efforts were approved by the Division General, is shown by the General Order appended to this report.

The members of my Staff, Capt. Wm. H. HILL, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. G. W. HOOKER and Lieut. G. G. BENEDICT, Aids-de-Camp; L. CLARK, Provost-Marshal, and Lieut. S. F. PERRYCK, Ordnance Officer, executed all my orders with the utmost promptness, and their coolness under fire and good example contributed essentially to the success of the day.

The list of casualties appended has been prepared in haste upon the field, and is probably inaccurate in some respects. Of those set down as missing, but one is known to have been taken prisoner, and a number of them will probably appear in the lists of killed and wounded when the full returns shall have been received.

I am, General, with respect, your obedient servant,

G. J. STANNARD,

Brigadier-General Commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

The Pennsylvania Reserves at the Battle of Gettysburgh.

The Pennsylvania Reserves marched from Washington on the 26th of June, and by forced marches, under the command of Gen. CRAWFORD, reached the Army of the Potomac just in time to participate in the great battles lately fought on the soil of their native State. When it was manifest that the enemy had established themselves in Pennsylvania, nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of this tried corps in their desire to meet them on their soil. They were soon gratified, and the orders to march were received with loud cheers. A toilsome march was borne without a murmur, and at Frederick they were assigned as the Third division of MEADE's army corps. Thence they marched to Pennsylvania. Before crossing the line, Gen. CRAWFORD addressed them as follows:

SOLDIERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE: You have once more been called to the field. An order from the Commanding General, a rapid and fatiguing march, has placed us again by the side of comrades endeared to us by sufferings on many hard-fought fields. If you would hail the prospect of active service at any time with delight, how much more now. Our native State is invaded by the worthless hordes of plunderers, who, forgetting South Mountain and Antietam, and allured by the spoils of our rich valleys, have polluted the soil of Pennsylvania. Our homes are desolated, our fields laid waste, our property destroyed. To-day, within a few hours, we shall tread the soil of the Keystone. The eyes of all will be upon us. To us they will look with anxious hearts for relief. Let the spirits of our mountains and our native plains fire your hearts and nerve your arms in the hour of battle. We strike for all that is dear to man. Remember you are Pennsylvanians. Let no breach of discipline mar the glory of the past, but let us pledge to each other to-day never to cease until we drive the enemy of our country, our Constitution and our peace forever from our soil.

Forced marches soon brought them to Hanover, and on the 2d they reached the battle-field, having joined the Fifth corps in rear.

The battle was raging furiously on the left. The enemy seemed to [illegible] all his forces at that point for the purpose of turning our left flank and gaining possession of a point called High Knob, which commanded the public position. A Staff officer of the Commanding General had ridden to the rear, ordering for troops to go at once to this point. The enemy had overcome the troops opposed to him. Both AYRES' and BARNES' divisions of the Fifth corps had fallen back, and the Third corps had broken in confusion across the low ground at the foot of the ridge. A battery had been lost and an immense number of small arms. It was the critical moment of the day. Two brigades of the "Reserves" stood drawn up at the foot of the slope, to hold which was vital to us. Gen. WARREN had pronounced it the key of the position. The enemy were dashing on in the full tide of success. In a moment more the day would have been lost, when the Reserves were ordered to the charge. Gen. CRAWFORD placed himself at the head of his men, and taking the colors of the leading regiment led them on. The Bucktails had been thrown in front, and fearlessly had they thrown themselves on the enemy—their rifles dealing death at every shot. The enthusiasm of the men was unbounded. On they dashed with a shout that made the welkin ring—Gen. CRAWFORD, with Capt. LIVINGSTON and Capt. AUCHMUTY, of his Staff, waving their hats and encouraging them on. Seeing their colors in the hand of their General, they were irresistible. With long and loud cheers they crossed the low ground, driving the enemy by their sure and rapid volleys back across the ground, through the woods, to the ridge beyond. Here they stopped. There was no support upon either flank. The enemy retired, leaving the field they had gained in our possession. The day was saved. The rocky hill was in our possession; but on its little still higher hill was to be gained, of which the sharpshooters of the enemy had possession. One of the brigades of the reserves under Col. FISHER had been previously ordered to support the battery near which Gen. WEED and the lamented HAZLETT had been killed. Hastily riding to the left, Gen. CRAWFORD directed two of the regiments of this brigade—the Twelfth, under Col. HARDING, and the Fifth, under Lieut.-Col. DANA—to storm the height. Should the enemy hold it, our position below was untenable. These regiments advanced at once, and driving the enemy from the hill, held it firmly to the end.

All night and the following day the enemy made attempts to drive us from it, and constant skirmishing was kept up, but in vain. Toward evening it became desirable to clear the woods in front of the position we had retaken in the charge of the previous day. Gen. CRAWFORD was ordered forward, with directions not to attack if he found the enemy too strong, but to obtain possession of the field if possible. About 6 o'clock the order was given to Col. MCCANDLESS, commanding the brigade, to advance. Gen. CRAWFORD superintending the movement in person. A battery of the enemy had been established which threw grape and canister with fearful effect. Advancing the right of the line, the Bucktails soon brought their rifles to bear, and the gunners, unable to stand the fire, precipitately fled. Col. MCCANDLESS now advanced his line rapidly across the open space and into the woods. The skirmishers of the enemy fell back, and the main body, consisting of parts of two brigades, under Gens. ANDERSON and ROBERTSON, after a few volleys, fled. Col. MCCANDLESS had advanced upon their flank with such rapidity that one brigade fled without firing a shot. The most valuable results followed this movement. We retook over 6,000 stand of arms, both rebel and our own. We retook all our wounded, many of whom had remained without attention since the fight of the 1st. We retook one piece of artillery, a 12-pounder Napoleon gun and three caissons, part of SICKLES' battery lost the day before, besides capturing a stand of colors belonging to the Fifteenth Georgia, and over one hundred prisoners. The entire ground was retaken. The enemy's force consisted of three brigades of HOOD's division. The following morning the enemy retreated. It cannot be denoted that the brilliant service of the Pennsylvania Reserves saved our left from destruction. They fought as men never fought. They were fighting upon their own soil and for their own homes. One man belonging to a company from Gettysburgh was wounded on his own farm, and several would not ask for permission to go to their families until the battle had been fought.

The gallant Colonel of the Bucktails was killed. He was a brother of BAYARD TAYLOR, and was beloved by all. A most curious, as well as highly characteristic fact is stated of these Bucktails, now famous. When one is wounded, if he can speak he gives *his bucktail and his rifle* to some comrade. They must never fall into the enemy's hands, although the owner may be made prisoner.

The First brigade, commanded by Col. MCCANDLESS, consisted of the Bucktails, Col. TAYLOR; the First Regiment, Col. TALLY; Second, Col. ——.

The Late Col. R. E. Cross.

A LETTER WRITTEN AFTER THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

The following letter, which was written after the battle at Fredericksburgh, by the late Col. CROSS, who was killed at Gettysburgh, has just been published:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, HANCOCK'S DIVISION, June 4, 1863.

* * * Fredericksburgh came near being my last battle. As we were advancing to those fatal heights in line of battle I was near my colors. A two-pounder shell, from the Washington battery, burst right in front of me. One fragment struck me right below the heart, making a bad wound. Another blew off my hat; another (small bit) entered my mouth, and broke out three of my best jaw teeth, while the gravel, bits of frozen earth and minute fragments of shell, covered my face with bruises. I fell insensible, and lay so for some time, when another fragment of shell, striking me on the left leg, below the knee, brought me to my senses. My mouth was full of blood, fragments of teeth and gravel, my breast-bone almost broken in, and I lay in mud two inches deep. My brave boys had gone along. I always told them never to stop for me. Dead and wounded lay thick around. One Captain of FARNUM's Division was gasping in death within a foot of my head, his bowels all torn out. The air was full of hissing bullets and bursting shell. Getting on my hands and knees, I looked for my flag. Thank God, there it fluttered right amid the smoke and fire of the front line. I could hear the cheers of my brave men. Twice the colors dropped, but were up in an instant. I tried to crawl along, but a shell came and struck the steel scabbard of my saber, splitting it open, and knocking me down flat. Dizzy and faint, I had sense enough to lay myself out decently, "feet to the foe." Two lines passed over me, but soon they swayed back, trampling on the dead and dying. Halting about thirty yards in the rear, one line laid down and commenced firing. Imagine the situation. Right between two fires of bullets and shell—for our own artillery fire from over the river was mostly too short, and did great damage to our own troops. I lay on the field four hours, the most awful moments of my life. As the balls from our line hissed over me within a foot of my head, I covered my face with both hands, and counted rapidly from one to one hundred, expecting every moment my brains would spatter the ground. But they didn't. My guardian angels (if there be such personages) or my destiny, saved me. The end of my days was reserved for another and I hope more fortunate occasion. For if I am to die on the battle-field, I pray that it may be with the cheers of victory in my ears. When it became dark some of my men found me and I was carried to the hospital.

You remember the evening of our little festival. Out of the gay crowd of officers there assembled, death has made a fearful muster. Of the nineteen officers of the Fifth New-Hampshire, in the battle, seven were killed and ten wounded! Of the five colonels of the brigade three were badly wounded. Only one mounted officer was left in the brigade, which left half its numbers dead and wounded on the field. Thank heaven that the old "one-pair" brigade added to its glorious name that day. The same colors that were in the front at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and Antietam, were planted nearest to those inaccessible batteries. Out of 268 of my regiment, 186 were killed and wounded. Capt. PERRY and Capt. MURRAY were shot with the colors in their hands. Maj. SEMBRAW and Capt. MOSES fell within thirty or forty yards of that stone wall at the foot of the hill. But I have no heart to go over the details. The scenes of that battle added ten years to my experience.

I suppose we are now in Summer quarters. * * * *When are the conscripts coming?* The enemy are very strong in front of us. I want to fight this thing out. My life—all I have—is at the service of the country. But, let me tell you, it is hard fighting against stupidity, foolishness and treason at home!

I shall always be glad to see any of my Cincinnati friends, come when they may. I now command the old First brigade. I have often been recommended for promotion, and by no less than twelve Generals. Yet, so it goes.

Yours truly, EDWARD E. CROSS,

Colonel Commanding First brigade.

FEMALE PRISON

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, SINCE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III., 1760-1860. By THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C. B. In two volumes. Volume II. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

The American publishers have been prompt in furnishing us with the conclusion of this sterling work. For those who have not seen the first volume, we may say it is printed at HOUGHTON'S classic "Riverside Press," and, in general getting up, is uniform with the series of historical works which takes its name from that favored typographical locality; nor, intrinsicelly speeking, is Mr. MAY'S book unworthy to range with the selection that includes the writings of MILMAN, HALLAM and MACAULAY.

That the British Constitution should, as a subject t or study, command the attention of thinking meu of all countries, is uot surprising. It is new just five hundred and fifty yeers that the remains of King EDWARD I. have slept in their unadorned tomb at Westminster, and for the whole of that period the system (which coustitntional antiquaries all agree) was in its leading features operating during his reign, has secured to those living under its influence for a longer time a larger share of the advantages that men seek when they congregate together in civil society, than any other plan or scheme of government known to us in the historical ages.

While the pressure for a codification of the Law of Englaud is conetantly increasing, no one has yet been bold enough to suggest a similar measure for the Coustitntion of the country. Its very indefinebility is perhaps one secret of its elasticity—the means that allowed so inavificial a collection of expedients, springs, checks, balances and counter-checks, to expand from its feudal cradle with the growth of ideas, the material progress of the nation and the rising spirit of liberty which its processes undesignedly and uncouscionsly fostered, while they aimed to restrain it. Intelligent observers of this series of phenomeens, anxious to evolve from them some practical laws, and to reduce them to some admitted conditions of order, are more commonly met with among foreigners than with Englishmen. In the last century the Genevese DE LOLME was the received expounder of constitutional mysteries, and the late German work of Dr. FISCHAL (recently traualated) is a more thorough and elaborate treatise on the British Constitution than any thet the native literature has produced. What the Constitution is, indeed, is only to be learned by tracing what it *has been*. To comprehend fully the present growth of that towering tree whose shadow falls on every continent, tha genial effects of kindly dews and sunshine that have nurtured it must be noted, as well as the storms and frosts whose malevolent breath has here and there stunted and laid bare its branches. It is in this view that the present positive school of historians have done most good. A careful study of the original monuments has put to flight forever the theorists who formerly infested the subject and made it a vehicle for party politics. The practical good sense of the present day world laugh at the nonsense that was talked, with such effect, fifty years ago, about "the original compact," "the laws of King ALFRED," "the birthright of every Briton, &c.," and to the result the labors of Mr. MAY'S predecessors, HALLAM, PALGRAVE, ALLEN, Lord BROUGHAM and others of the same class of historical inquirers, have mainly contributed. They have shown the absurdity of imputing the designs feelings and passions peculiar to one epoch to the actors of another, and perhaps a remote day, and that it is the worst of auachronisms to judge the great names of History by a standard that they neither acknowledge nor could possibly be acquainted with. The limitation of Mr. MAY'S subject relieves him from the difficulty that attends investigations of the early period of the Constitution—a paucity of materisl. On the contrary, the Hundred Years he has chosen for his theme so abound in illustration, both direct and collateral, from Memoirs, Diaries, Correspondence, State Papers and Debates, Parliamentary Blue Books, &c., that the magnitude of the enterprise was enough to appall any one less qualified to seperate the wheat from the chaff by long official experiance in a schuol of practical politics, the House of Commons. His work was professenly undertaken to supplement the *Constitutional History* of HALLAM. Inheriting the same Whig traditions that inspired his predecessor, the tone of the two works generally harmonized, but the conception of the historian's field is wider in the later writer. The expansion of intellectual cultivation and the ramificatious of social science have given prominence to many topics that were formerly considered beneath the dignity of History, and the complete portrait of an age now needs perfecting by the additiou of many touches that the graphic artist of former days would never have thought of insertiug.

In his previous volume Mr. MAY complated his survey of the great Political Institutions by which the state is governed—the vital organs whereby its existence is carried on—and examined the influence exercised by each, and their combined operation. His present task is to show the working of these forces, and to trace their operation on the individual and the mass in the chief relations that fall within the province of the State. Conceiving that the harmonious action of a form of government so composita, and combining so many conflicting forces, is mainly due to the organizatiou of parties, Mr. MAY commences with a sketch of the annals of party in England, noting and observing its influence in advencing or retarding the progress of constitutional liberty and enlightened legislation. According to COLERIDGE every man is born either an Aristotelian or a Platonist; equally inherent seem to be the diversities of opinion that rauge every one under a party ensign in a free State. The principle of authority on the one side, and that of popular rights and privileges on the other, can never want supporters as long as human nature continues to be what we have hitherto known it. The struggles, therefore, of "Whigs and Tories," "Plebeians and Patricians," "Democrats and Federalists," "Legitimists and Liberals," will continue to interest in proportion as they are founded upon the assertion of great principles, and the absence of mere personal and factious motives. The accession of GEORGE III. found the Whigs enjoying undisturbed possession of the offices and dignities of the State, with a supremacy so well assured as to reduce the power of the Sovereign to a mere shadow. All the strong will and narrow mind of the new king was employed in breaking up that oligarchy. Conceiving his rights and his honor involved in the struggle, it was pursued with varying success till the horror of Democratic excesses frightened the nation into the acceptance of the Tory rule that subsisted till the accession of WILLIAM IV. Intellectual gladiatorship is always attractive, and the names of PITT, FOX and BURKE, shed a halo over this stormy and distracted period, that insures its continued study. Mr. MAY'S narrative is clear and succinct, and though wanting in the life-like traits of WALPOLE or WRAXALL, is an admirable guide through the intricate parliamentary and ministerial squabbles so confusing to the general reader. The later portion of his sketch brings us through the agitation of the reform, even to the present time, when the progress of legislation has decided most of the old party topics of dispute, and new and enlarged views and interest, have rendered obsolete the former traditional divisions. Under new names the old principles are still at work, though with changes in their conditions, attributable to the altered state of public affairs, and Mr. MAY'S observations on these points are hopeful, and conceived in an enlarged spirit of political philosophy. He remarks that while a reformed representation and more united Government patronage have very much diminished, and threaten totally to destroy the class of professional politicians, "a more general intellectual cultivation, greater freedom and amplitude of discussion, the expansion of society and the wider organization of a great community, have trained thousands of minds in political knowledge and executive ability, and men whose talents have been cultivated and accomplishments acquired in other schools are constantly springing at once to eminence in debate and administration." The more this state of things prevails, the more nearly the ideal of a free government will be realized. It is one of England's greatest advantages that no elevation of rank, superiority of intellect, or fastidiousness of refinement, deters any class or individual from its public service. Its burdens and responsibilities are sought with noble emulation by men to whom the emoluments of office could offer no temptation, and wherever a contrary impression prevails, it shows a serious, perhaps a fatal defect in the condition of public opinion, or the causes which have influenced its growth.

The two following chapters are devoted to the greatest of all our liberties—"liberty of opinion," incinding the development of political discussion on the right of a free people competent to judge the acts of their rulers. This comprises both the unshackled freedom of the Press as a medium for the expression of public opinion, and the more direct personal liberty of uniting parties held together by a common sympathy for certain objects in associative measures for their promotion, as those potent bodies, the "Anti-Corn Law League" or the Reform Unions of 1831. The survey of this period show these rights contested by power and threatened with extinction by the arbitrary proceedings against WILKES and "Junius," and the prosecution of HORNE TOOKE and the London Corresponding Society, it follows them gradually prevailing over unjust laws and irresponsible rulers, "until the euilightened judgment of a free people has become the law by which the State is governed." The personal liberty of the subject follows, and though this was more easily secured and more jealously guarded in comparatively ruder ages than his civil rights, yet a progress is visible from the arrest under general warrant, the frequent suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, and the liability to impressment in the early part of GEORGE the Third's reign, to the spirit which has recently abolished the last vestige of imprisonment for honestly incurred debt. Succeeding chapters treat in the same able manner "The Church," Religious Liberty, and the gradual removal of civil disabilities growing out of differences of faiths—Local Government, Corporation and Police Reform, the affairs of Ireland, British Colonies and dependencies, and the principles on which their affairs are administered, winding up with a view of the "Progress of General Legislation," showing how the ameliorations in home polity, civil, criminal, educational, commercial, &c., demanded by the spirit of the age, are wrought into the frame-work and combine harmoniously with the existing structure of the Constitution. On all these topics the task of the historian is a grateful one, because he has to record a progress sometimes indeed comparatively small in amount but always in the right direction. Our sense of the value of Mr. MAY'S work may be imperfectly gathered from this hasty notice. It is a book that presents the true spirit of history on all the topics that constitute the practical value of that study. Recent and cotemporary history is, above all others, most difficult to acquire, and we know no substitute for these volumes on the shelves of those who would understand and keap up with the advancing tendencies of the age in which they live.

WHAT TO EAT AND HOW TO COOK IT. Containing over One Thousand Recipes systematically and practically arranged, to enable the Housekeeper to prepare the most difficult or simple dishes in the best manner, by PIERRE BLOTS, late Editor of the "Almanack Gastronomique," of Paris. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The tempting bill of fare, set forth in M. BLOTS' title page, will be found realized in his work. More business-like than the romantic SOYER, his little manual is plain and precise in its directions, bringing American practice to test the theories of French science. If it is true, as most travelers assert, that the profusion of the good gifts of nature in the United States is as remarkable as the waste and neglect that too often accompanies the process of their conversion into the food of man, the multiplication of the works of this nature is a positive service to the economic interests of the country. "French Cookery" is often used as if the term implied luxury and extravagance, but so far is this from the truth, that its most noticeable feature is the elegant simplicity of its methods, based on enlightened experience, and equally adapted to the cottage home as to the gilded halous of the capital.

THE FOUNDATION OF HISTORY; A SERIES OF FIRST THINGS. By SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN. 12mo. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.

The appearance of this elegant volume is sufficient to enlist the sympathies of the reader in its favor. The paper, printing and illustrations will bear comparison with any specimens of American book manufacture that have come under our notice, and indeed excel, in those particulars many of the expressly ornamented works, as annuals, &c. As a present book for intelligent young people, it is almost without a rival. The author informs us that the work was commenced as a History of the World upon Christian Principles. Circumstances, however, led to a change of plan, so as to make it a series of First Things in History to the Christian Era. Assuming the inspiration and divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, they are taken as the guide-book down the stream of time, and the incidents they relate are considered in order as "The Garden of Eden, the First Abode," "The First Man," "The First Marriage," "The First Sin," "The First Promise of a Saviour," &c. Much novelty is imparted to familiar subjects by this mode of treatment. The writer's thorough knowledge of the Bible is shown on every page, and he has also availed himself of the researches of travelers and antiquarian scholars. From these sources are derived the illustrations of the volume. They reproduce remarkable Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities from Sir GARDNER WILKINSON, and Mr. LAYARD'S discoveries, and Oriental sites famous in Sacred Writ, from DAVID ROBERTS' splendid work on *The Holy Land*. In some respects Mr. SCHIEFFELIN'S book may be compared with Rev. HENRY TUTHILL'S work, *Triumphs of the Holy Scriptures*, noticed in this paper. The object of both is to exalt the sentimental feeling for the Scriptures, and to show that all science, rightly considered, is but the handmaid to Revelation. The *Foundation of History* is, however, not a controversial work, and so better adapted for some purposes of instruction. The writer was induced to undertake it by a desire to forward the views of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church, who promise a series of Christian school-books, expressly prepared by able men, whose hearts are in this work.

Professor DANA opens the July number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, with a paper on Cephalization, in continuation of one previously published treating of the same topic. Among the other articles, one by EDWARD HITCHCOCK, giving some "New Facts and Conclusions Respecting the Fossil Footmarks of the Connecticut Valley," will, perhaps, be found most interesting by the general reader. Prof. HALL has some observations upon some of the Brachiopods. Prof. F. A. P. BARNARD treats of the Hydraulics of the Report on the Mississippi of HUMPHREYS & ABBOTT. Miss MARIA MITCHELL has a brief paper summarising the results of observations which she has made on some of the double stars. The more recent scientific developments and discoveries are garnered up in the general sommary.

OBITUARY.

The Death of Capt. William H. Chester.

The remains of Capt. WILLIAM H. CHESTER have been brought from Gettysburgh for interment in the family vault. Capt. CHESTER left this City early in the war, with his command, in the SICKLES Excelsior Brigade, and either at the head of his company or on the General's Staff, participated in all the severe engagements which that brigade sustained. At Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oakes, during the seven days' engagements, and at Fredericksburgh, he distinguished himself, and escaped with but slight injuries, though several horses were killed under him. He was twice decorated for gallant conduct on the field, and during the intervals of active service, on the march or in the battle, he sustained with energy and efficiency the duties of Brigade Commissary or Judge Advocate. He was very popular with his command and with his fellow officers, from his dashing bravery, abilities and geniality. From his comrade in arms, fellow Aid to Gen. HUMPHREYS, we have the following incident:

"During the terrific struggle of July 2, the Third corps was, as usual, where there was warm work. Gen. HUMPHREYS, with his Aid, Capt. CHESTER, was well in front; our men for the moment were slowly giving way. The Captain turned to rally them, facing the General, when a ball entered near his spine and passed out in front. He exclaimed: 'I am struck.' The General immediately passed his arm around him to support him from the field; at this instant the General's horse was killed, and he was obliged to consign the Captain to an orderly. Hardly had they moved to retreat when a shell tore off the head of the horse, instantly killing the orderly. While all were thus prostrate and the Captain seemed to be dead, a rebel approached and was in act of stealing his watch, when, summoning his remaining strength, he killed the robber with his pistol. Our men rescued him, finding on one side the faithful orderly and on the other the rebel thief. Taken to the Third corps Hospital near Gettysburgh, he lived but eight days after receiving his wound."

[OFFICIAL.]

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION...MONDAY, July 13, 1863.
Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number 8 Grace City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Webster, McVay, Gross, Houghtalin, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Joyce—9.

A quorum not answering to their names, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday evening, sixteenth instant, at four o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Important with Regard to Foreclosures by Advertisement.

COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY.
Before a full Bench.

Fairley, Respondent, vs. *McCurdy, Executor and Appellant*.—This action was brought in the Supreme Court to restrain the foreclosure of a mortgage by advertisement, and an injunction was issued. An installment of interest was due upon the mortgage, April 1, 1856, the amount of which was tendered April 12, 1856. The tender was refused, the holder of the mortgage claiming that a foreclosure had been commenced by advertisement then in type in the Sandy Hill *Herald*, and ready to be issued in the weekly edition of that newspaper upon the following Tuesday, and that the attorney's fees in preparing the notice, and the printer's fees for one insertion, must be tendered also. The foreclosure was continued until restrained by injunction.

Upon the trial in the Court below, the plaintiff had judgment restraining the foreclosure and for costs, which was affirmed in the Fourth Judicial District at General Term. The Court of Appeals now affirm the judgment of the Court below, holding, that the time of the commencement of the foreclosure of a mortgage by advertisement is upon the first publication of the notice required by the statute, and that no attorney's costs or disbursements can be demanded before actual publication, thus by analogy exceeding the same rule to costs of foreclosure by advertisement as prevails in actions, entitling a defendant to costs as held in Hull *vs.* Peters, (7 Bar. 331, and Smith *vs.* White, 7 Hill, 520.)

M. Fairchild for appellant; Crary, Feeter & Crouin for respondent.

Opinion of the Court in the Newspaper Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Clerke.

The People ex rel George Opdyke, Mayor, &c., vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.—By the Court—SUTHERLAND, J.—The words of the act are "four papers having the largest daily circulation."

We have no right to add to this the words, "in the City of New-York." It is reasonable and probable that the Legislature intended that the advertisements should be published in the four papers having the largest daily circulation in the City of New-York, but it is also reasonable and probable that the act was worded on the theory that the four papers having the largest daily circulation generally would have the largest daily circulation in the City of New-York.

We think, therefore, that the construction of the act by the Mayor and by the Justice who made the order appealed from was correct.

But as the determination of the question of fact—which four papers have the largest daily circulation—involves the consideration of evidence, and as application upon such evidence by the Mayor and the Comptroller, we do not see upon what principle a *mandamus* can issue commanding the Comptroller to unite with the Mayor in designating four certain papers, naming them in the *mandamus*.

This Court could by *mandamus* compel the Mayor and Comptroller to meet and act in the matter; but we do not think that we could compel them to act in a particular manner—that is, to unite in designating four certain papers named by the Court.

The People *vs.* Dutchess, C. P., 23 Wend., 658; *ex-parte*, Bassett 2 Cowen, 456; The Judges of the Onelda Common Pleas *vs.* The People, 18 Wend., 78. Opinion of the Chancellor and cases cited.

We think the order appealed from should be modified, so as to order a *mandamus* to issue to the Comptroller, directing him to unite with the Mayor in designating the four papers having the largest daily circulation generally.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Rosenthal vs. *Schulmann*.—Judgment granted.
Williams vs. *The Troy and Boston Railroad*.—Motion denied.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 13—Noon.

FLOUR—Demand moderate; prices unchanged. WHEAT in moderate demand and prices declining; all sales on private terms. CORN dull and heavy; sales 364,000 bushels, at 56½c.@57c., mostly at the outside figure. OATS lower; sales 60,000 bushels, at 64½c.@65c. WHISKY, sales 700 bbls. at 42½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—17,000 bbls. Flour, 260,000 bush. Wheat, 224,000 bush. Corn, 14,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bush. Wheat, 211,000 bush. Corn, 64,000 bush. Oats.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 13.

FLOUR unsettled; prices drooping. WHEAT—New White, $1 75@1 80; old Red, ——. CORN dull; White, 90c.@91c. WHISKY dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 13.

There is very little business doing. FLOUR very dull. WHEAT dull; Dark and Yellow, ——c. Provisions dull. WHISKY, 41c.@42c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 13.

Stocks dull. Reading Railroad, ——; Morris Canal, ——; Long Island Railroad, ——; Pennsylvania Railroad, ——; Gold Exchange on New-York at par.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 13, 1863.

$6,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	105½	50 Hudson R.R.	6.177
1,000 do	105	200 do	178.100
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cp. Cl.	106	50 do	82.100
5,000 U. S. 6s, '65	105	200 do	175
6,000 N. C. State 6s	60	50 do	810.100
9,000 Mo. State 6s	70	200 do	177
1,000 Er. M. M. Bs, '82	110	250 do	c.178½
5,000 N. C. 6s Co. 1st M.	60	50 do	sw.174
S. F. Bs	128	100 do	sswk.172
1,000 Chic. & N. W. L. S.	100	100 do	c.173½
2,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	78	400 Harlem R.	s30.107½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	93	200 us	s60.108
5,000 P., F. W. & C. Bs.	81	100 do	108½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1M.	104	1000 do	109
10 Merchants' Ex. Bank	86	900 do	108½
15 Bank of Commerce	105	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	113
175,000 Amer. Gold	131¾	100 do	111½
20,000 do	132½	50 Mich. Cen. R.	109½
50 Canton Co.	28	100 M. S. & N. I.	79¼
200 do	b15 28¼	650 do	79
650 Cumb. Coal, Prf.	22	300 do	b30 79¼
100 do	22¾	100 do	79¼
100 do	b30 23½	300 M. Sc. & N. I. R. G.	115¾
100 do	b30 23¾	100 do	b10. 115½
200 do	b15 23¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Full Stock	73
200 Sucks Co. Lead	1½	200 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	107¾
372 Ohio & N. W. R.	30	200 do	107¾
100 do	30¾	1500 do	107½
100 do	30¾	50 do	s60. 106¾
200 do	30¾	800 Cleve. & P. R.	89¾
400 Canada C. Co.	2	100 do	b30. 106¾
100 do	1¾	800 Cleve. & P. R.	89¾
100 do	1¾	1200 do	89¾
300 Pacific M. S. Co.	199	100 do	b10 89
100 do	199¾	1200 do	89¾
50 do	s30. 196½	300 do	87½
100 do	197½	2500 do	89
100 do	s16. 197	300 do	b15 89¼
20 do	197	3000 do	b30 89¼
2500 N. Y. Cen. R.	119¾	25 Gal. & Chi. R.	93¾
100 do	119½	100 do	s10 94¾
100 do	s3. 119¾	100 do	95 94¾
1200 Erie Railway	96¾	200 do	94¾
600 do	b10 96¾	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	95¾
100 do	96¾	400 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	59
400 do	b10 96¼	150 do	s30 87¾
100 do	s60 96	100 do	s36 87¾
50 do	s30 97½	50 P., Ft. W. & C.	68
100 do	s10 98¾	400 do	68¾
200 Erie R. Pref.	b30 102¾	200 A. & T. H. R.	41
100 do	102¾	50 do	b3 44¼
500 Reading R.	104¾	50 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	91
1600 do	105	200 Del. & Sd. L. R.	201

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98⅞	44 Reading R.	104
8,000 Penn. State 6s, '90	61	200 do	105
2,000 Erie 3d M. Bs, '83	103	100 Mich. Cen. R.	109
40,000 Am. Gold	131¾	50 M. S. & N. I.	77⅝
108 Cumb. Coal Prf.	22	50 do	b60 77½
100 do	b30 22½	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.	87¼
150 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	143	300 do	87¾
75 Am. Coal Co	56	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	107¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co	b10. 101½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	111¾
50 Erie Railway	95¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	94¾
100 do	95¾	200 do	94¾
100 Hudson R.	107¾	300 Mil. & P. Du C.	58
100 Harlem R.	108	100 C. & N. W. R.	39¼
500 do	107½	100 Chic. & Alton	68
800 do	107¾	50 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	92

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	b3 131½	300 Cum. Coal	b10 22¾
5,000 do	s3. 131½	100 do	22
5,000 Mo. State 6s	70	150 N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾
650 Erie Railway	95¾	100 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	c 78¾
350 do	b3 95¾	100 do	c 78¾
300 do	b10 95¾	100 do	c 78¾
100 do	s10. 95¾	200 do	78¾
200 do	c 95¾	50 Ill. Cen. R.	107¾
200 do	95¾	600 Clev. & P. R.	88
100 do	b5 95¾	200 do	b3 88
50 Hudson R. R.	s10 162	400 do	88½
800 Harlem R.	c. 108	500 do	b3 88¾
100 do	s30. 108¾	100 P., F. W. & C. R.	68¾
100 do	108¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	94¾
1000 do	s10. 108¾	100 do	94¾
500 do	b3 108½	100 Chi. & R. Is.	95¾
800 Reading R.	105		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	s3 131¾	1200 Harlem R.	105
80 Pac. M. S. Co.	197½	do	105¾
100 Erie R.	s3 95¾	400 do	105¾
100 do	95¾	200 do	106
100 do	s30 95¾	300 do	b4 106½
100 do	b10 95¾	400 do	b4 106½
100 do	b5 95¾	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	87¾
450 do	b3 95¾	300 do	s3 87¾
200 do	95¾	200 do	b3 87½
400 Reading R.	104¾	300 do	87½
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 71¾	400 do	b10 81¾
200 Gal. & Chi. R.	94¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	95

MONDAY, July 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 11, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 4:

Increase in Loans	$719,508
Increase in Specie	252,789
Decrease in Circulation	98,406
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,415,876

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 18, 1863.	July 11, 1863.	July 4, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	146,643,718	173,022,768	174,303,260
Specie	31,790,519	38,566,395	38,313,066
Circulation	9,270,615	5,922,068	6,020,406
Gross Deposits	157,446,317	208,744,644	212,117,049
Exchanged	29,949,784	46,768,873	53,557,154
Undrawn	127,496,534	160,975,771	158,559,695
In Sub-Treasury	9,571,340	23,292,683	24,731,505

The Bank return reflects the growing ease in the supply of Money in the addition of two and a half millions to the Deposit line. The stock of Specie is about $250,000 larger, and there is an addition of seven hundred thousand dollars to the Loans and Discounts. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is steady at 6@7 ₩ cent., and no difficulty in the supply to borrowers. The price of Gold Coin has ruled at the decline of Saturday afternoon, say 131½@131¾ ₩ cent. Exchange for Wednesday's Cunarder has not yet moved with sufficient activity to establish a quotation from actual sales. London is called 144½@145 ₩ cent.

The subscriptions to the 5-20 years United States Loan are on the increase this week at the Sub-Loan Agencies in this City. The payments into the Treasury to-day on this account amounted to $830,350, of which $639,050 from the Loan Agents, and $192,300 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury.

The Stock market was firm at the early Board, and higher than the best rates of Saturday on Harlem, Pittsburgh, Reading, Illinois Central and Galena. The National Stocks were also firm, and the State 6 ₩ cents of Tennessee and Missouri steady. The usual eagerness to buy Hudson for cash delivery was manifested, while the *short* sellers offered time options at a large concession, equal, in some instances, to 2 ₩ cent. a day. There was much excitement in Harlem, and a large demand for Reading, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh. At the Second Board, the riot in the Nineteenth Ward had the effect of weakening the Share list, and immediately after the adjournment, but before the Brokers left their Board Room, the decline in Harlem was very precipitate down to 100@102 ₩ cent., though the extreme fall lasted for a few minutes only, the price soon recovering to 101@103 ₩ cent. Other speculative Shares were also lower, in sympathy with the false alarm about the tearing up of the Harlem track in the upper Wards. But at 4 o'clock this feeling was materially allayed, and the market left off steady at about the following figures, compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	131¾	131½	Harlem Pref.	109	109
U.S. 6s, 1881	105¾	105¾	Mich. Central	109½	109
N. Y. Central	119¾	119	Mich. Southern	79⅝	77⅝
Erie	96¾	96¾	Mich. Guarant'd	115	114¾
Erie Preferred	103	102½	Illinois Central	107	107
Hudson	178	178	Pittsburgh	88¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	198¾	197½	Fort Wayne	67½	67
Harlem	108	108¾	Rock Island	86	84¾
Canton	27¾	27¾	Northwest	29	29¾
Prairie du Chien	83	83	Galena	94	94
Treas. Cer., new	98½	98½	Reading	104	105

We learn to-day that the first steps have been taken by an influential party of private capitalists in this City, in connection with the country bank interest, to establish a National Bank of five millions capital, (with the privilege of increasing it to any part of fifty millions,) three-fifths to be subscribed in the City and two-fifths reserved for the country bankers interested or to be interested in the organization. Among the gentlemen named for the Presidency are Mr. FREEMAN CLARK, of Rochester; Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City, and Mr. THOMAS W. CLOGGT.

Subscription books were opened to-day at the following bids, were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	100	Bank of North America	100
Tradesmen's	100	Republic	94
National	100	Metropolitan	110
Merchants' Exchange	90	Phenix	100
State of New-York	100	Bank Rivers	97
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	96
Ocean	90	Commonwealth	90
American Exchange	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chic. & M. W. & F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	101	Chi. & N. W. Int. R.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101¾	Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 2d scr.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	120	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77
Erie R. seconds, '79	114	Del., L. & W. 1sts	111
Erie thirds, '83	109½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Erie fourths, '80	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92½
Erie fifths, '85	104	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	102
Hud. R. firsts, '60	117	Gal. & Chic. firsts	102
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '55	117	Gal. & Chic. Extended	110
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106½
Harlem firsts, '60, '73	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Har. seconds, '64	102	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Chic., Bur. & Q. firsts	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104
N. Ind. R., Gosh. Line '66	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Al. & T. H. firsts	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	81
Al. & T. H. pref.	90½	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	97
Al. & T. H. Inc.	81	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90

The June traffic on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road were:

June, 1863	$383,309
June, 1862	261,209
Increase	$122,091
Since January 1, 1863	$2,436,500
Corresponding six months, 1862	1,684,367
Increase	$754,133

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 66 bbls. Ashes, 29,978 bbls. Flour, 1,174 bags Corn Meal, 163,817 bushels Wheat, 212,429 bushels Corn, 2,670 bushels Barley 43,977 bushels Oats, 2,409 pkgs. Provisions, and 594 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Was dull and nominal.

COTTON—Has been quiet, owing to the high views of holders; Middlings, 63c.@64c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last, 9,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 20@$4 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 35@$5 90, chiefly at $5 45@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 20	@	$4 75
Extra State	5 25	@	5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@	7 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 80	@	5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@	7 50
Extra Genesee	5 95	@	7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@	9 25

Southern Flour is quiet and decreased; sales since our last, 1,150 bbls., at $6 10@$6 80 for poor to good superfine; $6 85@$8 30 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 35@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales, 540 bbls. Extra, at $5 40@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for MARSH'S Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been made of 81,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50; Amber Western at $1 39@$1 41; Red Western (Winter) at $1 31@$1 37; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 30@$1 33; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 30; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 25, and Amber State at $1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported to-day of 141,000 bushels, at 67½c.@68c., for shipping mixed Western; 66½c.@67½c. for unsound; 73c.@75c. for White, and 70c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, at 93c.@$1 05, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including Canada at 78c.@78c.; Western at 73c.@76c.; State at 75c.@76c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt rule quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River Bals continues in fair request to-day, at 75c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet and depressed, at 15c.@21c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Were very quiet at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, 50 bbls. New Orleans, at 46c.; and 122 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 42c.@43c.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and nominal.

OILS—Have been less sought after at drooping prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, at less buoyant prices. Sales, 2,300

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe at 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook—California Diamonds.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Concert and Exhibition.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to a late hour last night we had not heard that a collision had taken place between the Army of the Potomac and the rebel army under Lee. Dispatches from Washington estimate the strength of the rebels at fifty thousand. Lee was understood to occupy a strong natural position, and our cavalry were busily engaged at last accounts in feeling his lines. The belief is generally expressed in our dispatches that the escape of the rebels across the Potomac is impossible.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has a report from Washington—on excellent authority, it says—that an attack on Charleston was to have commenced on Thursday last. Gen. Gilmore, with a land force, was to cooperate with the navy. The plan was to capture the batteries on Morris Island, and turn their big guns on Fort Sumter, to aid the navy in reducing it. If this report is true, we shall soon have a confirmation of it.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated at Columbus, Ky., June 10, states that Gens. Johnston and Sherman will probably have a battle soon. Sherman, on Sunday morning, July 5, crossed the Big Black, and on Monday night was sixty miles from Vicksburgh, with an overwhelming force.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 8th, has the following paragraph in an obscure corner: "A report, circulated about the streets last night, to the effect that a telegram from Jackson, Miss., had been received, stating, on the authority of 'a man who had come through the lines,' that Vicksburgh had fallen, and that the garrison had been paroled, and the officers permitted to march out with their side-arms. We only know that no official confirmation of this story has been received."

Lieut. A. S. Sanborn, commanding Co. B, of the Second United States colored volunteers at Norfolk, Va., was deliberately assassinated in the streets of the city on the 11th inst., while marching his company through the streets. The assassin was with difficulty rescued from the enraged soldiery, and is now in close custody. Dr. David M. Wright is his name.

An armed steamer, supposed to be a rebel privateer, as she refused to answer any signals, was off Portland harbor on Sunday.

An important explanatory circular regarding the draft, answering all queries which have recently been raised as to exemptions, substitutes, etc., has just been issued from the War Department, and will be found in this morning's Times.

In consequence of the movements of Morgan in the neighboring State of Indiana, Gen. Burnside has declared martial law in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. All business is suspended until further orders, and all citizens are required to organize in accordance with the directions of the State and municipal authorities.

GENERAL NEWS.

The drafting of the quota for this City under the Conscription act, which commenced so quietly on Saturday last as to induce the belief that no serious resistance would be made by the malcontents, (at least not before the conscripts should be required to enter upon their military duties), was resumed yesterday morning, resulting in a series of disgraceful riots. These violent demonstrations were entirely unexpected by the authorities, and consequently there was no adequate preparation to meet them. For nearly the entire day, therefore, the streets throughout the City were filled with excited crowds, who, under the cloak of resistance to the draft, gave away to the worst passions of their natures by burning buildings, robbing foot passengers, maltreating persons of color, defying the police, attempting to sack the *Tribune* office, and other similar outrages. The City has never before been the scene of such enormities.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but lacking a quorum, adjourned without doing anything further than listening to some remarks by Mr. Farley, attributing the riot in the Ninth Congressional District to a band of lawless men from New-Jersey, and expressing regret that the want of a quorum prevented him from proposing resolutions authorizing the Corporation Counsel to associate eminent counsel with him to test the constitutionality of the Conscription act. Had there been a quorum Mr. Hall would have proposed as a substitute for this plan a resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to report a method to raise money for the relief of poor men with families who may be conscripted in the City. This latter plan meets with general approval in the Board, but there prevails a disposition to let the whole subject rest till the excited feeling in the City in regard to the draft has subsided.

The Board of Councilmen failed of a quorum at the meeting yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to Thursday next.

Alderman Farley, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, has been telegraphed that the body of Brig.-Gen. Stephen H. Weed will arrive here to-day. Gen. Weed was a New-Yorker, and was in the Regular army. He was killed at Gettysburgh.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. Zook took place yesterday from the Governor's Room, City Hall. Owing to the riot up town, the route of the procession was curtailed and the remains were escorted direct from the City Hall to the South Ferry, whence they were conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

The steamship *Sidon* arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst. Her news is very little later than that by the *Great Eastern*, and not so late as that by the *Jura*. We find some matters of interest in our files, however, which are given elsewhere.

The proceeds of the sale of the *Princess Royal* and cargo were forwarded to Washington on Saturday, from Philadelphia. The net proceeds amounted to $342,005 32. The expenses, $17,-590 68, being a fraction less than five per cent. on the whole amount of sales. The *Princess Royal* was captured about four months since, and condemned by the United States Court, in Philadelphia.

The United States steamer *Arkansas*, late the *Tuscarora*, arrived off the Philadelphia Navy-Yard on Saturday evening, from the North and South Atlantic blockading squadrons. She brings over one hundred passengers, prisoners and invalids. Among the former Commodore Tunnis, late of the *New Ironsides*, and Commander Alny.

The price of Gold Coin and rates of Exchange were steady yesterday, at the decline of Saturday afternoon; Gold 131¼@131½; bills on London 144½@145 per cent. Stocks were firm in the forenoon, but the speculative Shares were lower and excited later in the day, by reason of the exaggerated rumors of the riot in the upper Wards. The market finally closed steady.

Business was much restricted yesterday. Cotton was inactive and depressed. Breadstuffs and Provisions were less sought after at generally easier prices. Groceries were in limited request, as were also Hops, Oils, Metals, Seeds, Spices and Tobacco. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for Tallow and Whisky. The freight market was quiet.

The Riots Yesterday.

The outrages upon law and public order yesterday, in this metropolis, will revive the heart of every rebel, and of every hater of our institutions the world over. The assiduous fanning of every malignant passion by a portion of our public Press, and by platform demagogues, has at last resulted in an open outbreak, and for hours a mob, embracing thousands, raged at its full beat through an extended section of our City, with arson and bloody violence. The absence of nearly our entire military force, in their great patriotic work of aiding to beat back the invaders of Northern soil, gave these public enemies a rare opportunity for carrying things with a high hand. The law was not only defied but was successfully resisted. For the first time within the memory of this generation, it could not command means for its protection. It stood paralyzed, helpless, humbled. It was a spectacle that may well crimson the cheek of every true American with shame. Yet, if that were all, there might be some resignation, for public humiliations have been no rarity in New-York. But, unfortunately, there is danger in it, as well as disgrace. There is something portentous in this lawlessness at this juncture.

It has long been declared by the rebel journals, and also by the European journals in the interest of the rebels, that the Conscription act could not be enforced, and that this would compel a discontinuance of the war. The anti-war journals here in the North, while they in general have not ventured to recommend violent resistance to the Conscription, have yet studied to excite against it every unreasoning passion and prejudice. Malignants, too, of the Vallandigham type, have for months been doing their best, by artful harangues, to foment a spirit of resistance. These men understood their work thoroughly. Their business was to bring about violence, and at the same time keep themselves personally uncommitted to violence; and Antony himself never managed that business more skillfully. Every discerning man saw what it would end in—the mob in the street taking upon themselves all the risks, these gentry in their closets rejoicing in the fray in which they dared not mingle. The Government could not blind itself to this flagitious course of action. It made some effort to defeat it; but it was found that this only armed these public enemies with new power, for they turned it to their advantage by pretending that it was now a question of freedom of speech, and gained new influence by setting themselves up as its champions. Thus the dangerous element has been continually growing. It has spread more or less through every part of the North. It has reached all the baser portions of society everywhere, and made them restless, and ready for almost any violence. In most communities this spirit is effectually kept under by superior public opinion. But there are localities where this public sentiment has no such force. This has been shown in the rural districts by the outbreaks which have already occurred in Ohio and Indiana. It is now being shown amid a city population, where the passions of men are far more inflammable, and where the facilities for effective organization are far greater. What its real strength is no man can yet measure; but yesterday's demonstrations sufficiently attest that it is quite strong enough to be formidable and dangerous.

The practical question now is, how this spirit of resistance is to be met. Is it to be done by discussing the merits and the necessities of the Conscription act? Decidedly No! It will be a fatal mistake for the friends of the Government to suspend their action on the turn of any such question. No man who is at heart for the war, by which alone the Government can be sustained, has a serious doubt about either the constitutionality, or the justice, or the propriety, or the necessity of this resort for replenishing the national armies. Even were it otherwise—were the measure actually one that could be reasonably questioned, it would not affect present duties one tittle. The one sole fact that must determine the action of our public authorities against these demonstrations is, that the Conscription act stands on the National Statute Book a *law*. It was enacted by the two bodies in which, under the Constitution, "*all* legislative powers" are granted, and it was "approved" by the President. There has never been in this Republic a law of more absolute validity, or more perfect sanction. Until it is repealed, or pronounced by the highest Court unconstitutional and null, it must stand, and its requirements must be satisfied. The administrators of law have no alternative but to enforce its provisions, without fear or favor. Come what may, they are shut up to that line of action. And it is the duty of every law-abiding man to sustain them in it. The official or the citizen who falters is treacherous to every civil obligation.

The issue is not between Conscription and no-Conscription, but between order and anarchy. The question is not whether this particular law shall stand, but whether law itself shall be trampled under foot. Is this City to be at the mercy of a mob? Have the statutes of the land to await the approval of all the Jack Cades of society before they can attain any binding force? Nobody ever imagined that this conscription act would suit either rebels in the South, or rebel-sympathizers in the North. No valuable law is ever passed that has the favor of the evil-minded. Yield to them the ratification of our public legislation, and you will speedily be reduced to the condition of being without any law whatever. There is not a man's life in this City that is safe, nor a dollar's worth of property, if the spirit which dominated this City yesterday is to be left to its own working. It is as fatal to our whole civil and social organization as the plague is to the physical constitution of man. To give way before it is simply to invoke destruction. Our authorities, we perfectly understand, have been taken at a great disadvantage. These riots have been precipitated upon them at the very time when they were least able to meet them with promptitude. It has proved to have been a great mistake to suffer our city to be so completely stripped of its military defenders. But it is idle now to repine over this. There are yet available means enough, if seasonably and properly taken in hand, to crush, before another twenty-four hours, this twin hydra of the rebellion utterly, beyond all possibility of its ever writhing again. But it will require boldness, decision, nerve of no ordinary character. The responsibility is practically with Gov. Seymour and Mayor Opdyke. Men in their positions never were confronted with more stupendous duties.

Crush the Mob!

Mayor Opdyke has called for volunteer policemen—*to serve for the special and temporary purpose of putting down the mob* which threatened yesterday to burn and plunder the City. *Let no man be deaf to this appeal!* No man can afford to neglect it. No man, whatever his calling or condition in life, can afford to live in a City where the law is powerless, and where mobs of reckless ruffians can plunder dwellings and burn whole blocks of buildings with impunity. Let the mob which raged yesterday in our streets with so little of real restraint, obtain the upper hand for a day or two longer, and no one can predict or imagine the extent of the injury they may inflict, or the weight of the blow they may strike at our peace and prosperity. *This mob must be crushed at once.* Every day's—every hour's delay—is big with evil. Let every citizen come promptly forward and give his personal aid to so good and so indispensable a work.

Shall Ruffians Rule Us?

The mob yesterday was unquestionably started on the basis of resistance to the draft. But that was a very small part of the spirit which really prompted and kept it in motion. It was, probably, in point of character the lowest and most ruffianly mob which ever disgraced our City. Arson, theft and cowardly ferocity seemed to be the animating impulse of a very large portion of the mass that composed it. We have never witnessed a more disgusting or more humiliating sight than was offered in every street which these gangs of outlaws tramped through with their hideous uproar. A large portion of them were mere boys, and their special delight seemed to be to hunt negroes. One would have supposed that every colored man, woman and child must be a wild beast—to judge from the savage and eager delight with which they were chased and beaten and stoned by these wretched brutes in human form. It seems inconceivable that so much of pure, unadulterated ferocity—so much of that clear, nodiluted cruelty which feels a keen and ecstatic relish in the infliction of torture upon others for its own sake, can dwell in the human heart. But such hideous outbreaks as that of yesterday draw aside the curtain and show us how much of the wild beast, in spite of our better qualities, really belongs to the baser elements of our social life.

There is but one way to deal with this coarse brutality. It is idle to reason with it,—worse than idle to tamper with it; it must be crushed. Nothing but force can deal with its open manifestations. Unless this City is to be surrendered to the most lawless and reckless of mob rule, this riot which broke out yesterday, and which, beyond all question, will renew its outrages, must be put down by force. If it is faltered with, it will gain the upper hand, and then we might better live among savages than under the ruffians who will rule and plunder us at their pleasure.

Our City authorities owe it to themselves and to the people to suppress this mob. We have full faith that they will act with vigor and decision. Our Police Department has already earned high praise by the courage and efficiency with which it met the crisis. Mayor Opdyke will do everything in his power to preserve the public peace; but, unless he resorts to the exercise of something more than the ordinary powers which belong to his office, unless he calls into active exercise the special force which stands ready instantly to respond to his summons, there is but little that he can do toward crushing the mob. We have a right, too, to look to the State and General Governments for whatever they can do for the restoration of the public peace. It behooves all our authorities and all our citizens, without regard to political opinions or to party differences, to rally to the support of Law and Order. Whatever else may happen, this City must not be disgraced by falling into the hands, even for a day, of such brutal ruffianism as raged yesterday, almost without control, through our streets. Let every man see to it that he does everything in his power to avert so fearful a catastrophe.

The Mob and the Press.—The mob last evening broke the windows and demolished the furniture in the counting-room of the *Tribune*, and attempted to crown their infamous and fiendish ruffianism by setting the building on fire. The prompt arrival and vigorous action of a body of Police interrupted their proceedings, and deprived them of the pleasure of being as brutal as they had hoped and expected to be.

We have not always agreed with our neighbor on political topics, and have not deemed it wise on grounds of the public welfare to make Slavery and the negro so prominent in these discussions as the *Tribune* has done. But that is a matter concerning which judgments and tastes may differ. It is intolerable that a mob should undertake by violence and destruction of property to dictate topics for public discussion, or to control the sentiments and utterances of the public Press. When such an issue is forced upon journalists, they must make it their common cause.

We regret that the *Tribune* should have suffered in such a shape even the trifling loss which last night's mob inflicted upon them. They had the aid of some among our *employes* in protecting their property, and shall have it again whenever the invidious favor of the mob shall again release us from the necessity of defending our own.

A Special Force Required.

Our City authorities yesterday acted with commendable energy and promptitude in taking steps to suppress the riot. But the means at their command were and still are entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of that object. Nothing could exceed the courage and the devotion with which the police performed their perilous and difficult duties; but what can a thousand men do toward suppressing a riot which has the whole of this vast City for the field of its operations? We have no military force at hand at all sufficient for the emergency, and the troops which were under arms yesterday were not handled with the slightest vigor, nor did they contribute in any marked degree to the restoration of the public peace.

The Mayor *ought instantly to call for a force of special constables*, to organize in every Ward and act in aid of the regular Police and under the direction of their officers. Two hours would bring a thousand volunteers in every Ward for such a purpose—and every man of them would arm himself. The great mass of our most respectable citizens,—the men of character as well as the men of property, the great body of our merchants, mechanics, clerks, professional men and honest laborers of every kind, would rally to the protection of the city from the gang of lawless and reckless ruffians who threaten its destruction. The great mass of the Germans have proved themselves peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and would promptly tender their services for the preservation of the public peace. A single day would bring together, enrol and organize a body of *twenty thousand men*, who would guarantee the peace and good order of the City against this most ruffianly and disgraceful outrage.

Let the Mayor make this appeal at once, and see how promptly it will be responded to. Let him not flatter himself that we have seen the end of these riots, or that the regular force at the command of the authorities is sufficient to put them down. We shall have them repeated day after day, until the power of the authorities has been proved adequate to suppress them—and this will not be done until they accomplish more than they did yesterday. The great mass of our citizens expect the Mayor to give them an opportunity to aid in preserving the public peace. We trust he will lose no time in doing so.

Since the above was in type we have received the following

PROCLAMATION.

Mayor's Office, New-York City.

In view of the riot now existing in this City, I do hereby request all loyal citizens to report at the headquarters of the Police, No. 300 Mulberry-street, this day, to be sworn in and enrolled as Special Policemen for the restoration of law and order. All who shall not so enroll themselves are requested to continue their usual avocations.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

This is right and timely, and will prove of great service. We fear it may be found difficult to enroll all these Special Policemen *at one place* as rapidly as may be desirable: and on that account it might have been better to call upon the citizens to report in their respective Wards. Still the step is a most excellent one. Now let every citizen worthy of the name respond to the summons at once!

The Pacific Railroad and Samuel Hallett & Co.—A correspondent of the *Sunday Mercury*, in commenting on the public announcements of the organization of the Pacific Railroad Company, with Gen. Fremont for President, and Samuel Hallett & Co. for Bankers, asks the following questions:

I. Is the Samuel Hallett here before mentioned the same S. H. who was indicted by the Grand Jury of New-York City and County last autumn, for the forgery of three millions of dollars ($3,000,000) worth of Indiana State bonds?

II. Was an Indiana gentleman, named Daniel C. Stover, indicted at (or about) the same time, on the same charge?

III. Did they not both (jointly or severally) plead not guilty?

IV. Was not that case soon afterward brought before the Supreme Court, in Special Term, on a motion to quash the indictment, or some other frivolous motion to evade "trial by jury?" And was not the last aforesaid Samuel Hallett released from bail, and the unfortunate D. C. Stover discharged from prison, and made free of custody, in consequence of Stover's yet unpublished confession, that he was guilty, and declaration that S. H. was innocent?

V. Is Stover anywhere now within reach of any process issuing out of the Supreme Court of New-York? How does he subsist? Where does he live, "when he is at home?"

VI. Where are these millions of dollars? Who got them? Who lost them?

VII. Is not that indictment now pending over Daniel C. Stover, and have not all the judicial and executive authorities of the City and State of New-York uniformly and unanimously refused or failed to seek his location and bring him to trial?

VIII. Why don't they do it?

IX. *Is it true that Samuel Hallett & Co. have recently been proprietors of the Daily Times, and that Dr. Norvell, of the Times, Mr. Snow, of the Tribune, and the proprietor of the Herald, are interested as shareholders in the Pacific Railway enterprise, under Mr. Samuel Hallett's peculiar management?*

X. Is there a daily morning paper in New-York that will answer these questions, or admit a communication containing facts necessary to a full reply?

The first eight of these questions others can answer as well as we can. To the last two we can give very explicit replies. It is *not* true that Samuel Hallett & Co. were ever proprietors of the Daily Times, nor so far as we are aware did they, or any one of them, ever have any interest whatever in the Times Establishment. Nor is Mr. Norvell, of the Times, interested to the extent of a single dollar in the Pacific Railway enterprise. And in reply to the last inquiry we beg to say that there *is* a daily morning paper in New-York which will admit answers to the questions referred to, or any others which can give the public valuable information on the subject of this great enterprise. Anything of a proper character, from a reliable quarter, addressed to the Times, will meet with prompt attention.

Presidential Candidates and the Command of the Army.

Shortly after Gen. Meade's accession to the command of the army, we mentioned as a circumstance much in his favor that, having been born in Spain he was not eligible for the Presidency, and added that the campaign was in the eyes of most politicians a political as well as military campaign, and that for this reason it was desirable that the General in command of the Army of the Potomac should not be "available" as a candidate. It since appears that Gen. Meade's father having been resident abroad in an official capacity at the time of his son's birth, the General is legally a native, and consequently might be President if he was nominated and got votes enough. Since his appearance in his present position, too, he has won a battle—one of the greatest battles of modern times, and the first great battle on open ground in which the Army of the Potomac has driven the enemy fairly off the field. He is consequently, therefore, at this moment, one of the most inviting bones that was ever thrown into the political kennel, and we strongly advise the dogs of faction to go to work at him at once. We believe we gave the animals some pain by our insinuation that when they were barking at the President's heels about the command of the army and the conduct of the war, they were simply hunting for prey; that, in fact, to use the language of the Richmond *Enquirer* of June 12, about them: "This whole two years' war, and the two years more war that has yet to be gone through, is itself, in their eye, but a Presidential campaign, only somewhat more vivacious than ordinary." We are, however, of the same opinion still, but as we do not wish to hurt their feelings more than may be necessary, we urge upon them Gen. Meade's "availability" as a slight atonement for the apparent roughness of our language. But if they wish to profit by our advice, they really must not lose time. There has not been much done by way of puffing him so far, but it is not too late to begin. We beg to supply a few facts for the inauguration of the great movement. They may not sound fresh, but they are full of virtue.

In the first place, Meade is the terror of the enemy. We are informed by a reliable gentleman who slept with Gen. Lee a few nights since, that neither he nor his army had the least fear of Hooker, Burnside, Fremont, Butler, or in fact any other general in the Union army; that he would never have concentrated his forces or given himself the trouble of fighting a battle, if he had not heard that Meade had taken Hooker's place. He then knew that his whole force would be needed for the encounter, and, though he did his best at Gettysburgh, he knew he would be defeated. Our informant also adds that the respect for Gen. Meade throughout the entire South is profound. The whole people are decidedly anxious that if they are to be thrashed, Meade shall be the man to do it; and, at a dinner party in Richmond, which he attended, after news of the battle had reached there, he was astonished to find that nearly every lady present had Meade's photograph concealed in her dress. As regards the feelings of our own soldiers for Gen. Meade, language is of little use in attempting to describe them. Music alone would suffice to do them full justice, and we regret that our typographical arrangements will not permit of our giving a few bars as a specimen of the sort of stuff by which every breast in the camp is filled. Whenever he is seen riding about, the hardiest veterans begin to cry, and the air is soon moistened with the blubberings of whole brigades, and even divisions. In the hospitals the mere sight of him cures all the slight wounds on the spot, and exercises so favorable an influence on the very worst cases, that doctors who have seen both Napoleon and Wellington in hospitals, declare that there had been nothing like this in their whole experience. In fact, the enthusiasm about him is so great and the confidence in his talents so deep, that there is not the slightest prospect of the army ever fighting under anybody else. One hears declarations to this effect in every tent and at every bivouack fire, so that if the machinations of the radicals should bring about his removal, as is not at all improbable, operations on the Potomac would once more cease, and Heaven only knows what would happen. One of the peculiarities of this war and of this nation is, that there is only one man in existence at any given time who can possibly save the country. Many persons were of opinion a month or two ago that this man was Gen. McClellan, but this has now been proved to be a mistake. It is now established, beyond all doubt, that it is Gen. Meade. He is a person of most extraordinary military genius, and the best foreign military critics, including the Emperor Napoleon, think him inferior only to Hannibal and Julius Cæsar. There are, doubtless, persons amongst us who do not concur in this estimate of him, but this only shows the fatal effects of fanaticism on the human mind. These men will clamor against Meade because they would fain deluge this fair land with blood and envelop it with fire, that by dint of arson, slaughter and pillage they may retain their hold on their ill-gotten power.

The foregoing is but a specimen of what we shall all read in certain newspapers a month hence if certain party leaders have not changed their nature.

Gen. Harvey Brown.—Gen. Brown, who has been appointed by Gen. Wool to take command of the United States troops in this City, is the veteran officer of the army whose last and most prominent military service was as commander at Fort Pickens, in Florida, where, it will be remembered, he performed three admirable actions—the repulse of the rebels from Santa Rosa Island, and two bombardments of Gen. Bragg's troops, who were then laying siege to Fort Pickens. Gen. Brown graduated at West Point, entered the army in 1818, first saw service in the Florida war, where he achieved great distinction as Lieutenant-Col. of a regiment of Mounted Creek Volunteers. In the Mexican war, he was at Monterey and Vera Cruz, and so conspicuous was his gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco that he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, and subsequently obtained the still higher brevet rank of Colonel for his distinguished bravery at the storming of the Garita de Belen. After these experiences in the field, he was assigned to various professional military duties of great responsibility, and at the commencement of this war Gen. Brown was selected to carry succor to the garrison, under the gallant Sumner, at Fort Pickens, which was beleaguered by the rebels. He effected his task, and then took command of the fort, which he held for over a year, gaining great distinction both in defence and attack, as we have already mentioned. Worn out by hard work in that debilitating climate, he returned to his native State of New-Jersey, where he received a vote of thanks from the State Legislature. Latterly he has been on duty in connection with the works in the harbor. The appointment of an officer of such great ability and high character to command the troops in this City, at the present time, will give great gratification to the people of New-York.

Morgan's Raid and the Panic in Cincinnati.—The raid of John Morgan into the States of Indiana and Ohio, will go far to mitigate the surprise that was felt at the unresisted advance of Lee's cavalry into Pennsylvania. Morgan's troopers presented themselves, about a week ago, almost unannounced, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, about thirty miles south of Louisville, where a railway train was stopped and robbed, and a bridge burnt, so as to delay pursuit. The people of Louisville flattered themselves that Morgan then retreated. But he was next heard from on the banks of the Ohio River, forty miles below Louisville; where he seized two passing steamers, crossed the river into Indiana, burnt one of the boats, and immediately moved northward, aiming apparently for the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. His course was soon turned easterly, as if he meant to strike at New-Albany, just opposite to the City of Louisville. Louisville was, as a matter of course, thrown into great consternation, and several millions of coin were at once shipped by the banks of that City to Indianapolis for safety. No leading town was, however, attacked by the rebels. They continued their eastern course until it began to be surmised that they were intending to strike the Ohio River again, above Louisville and between that city and Cincinnati, and retreat thence through the belt of secession counties that run through Northern and Central Kentucky.

But now the dispatches tell us that Cincinnati is in high excitement, that martial law is proclaimed, and every preparation making to repel an expected attack on that city! Other surmises are that Morgan will pass back of Cincinnati, cross the Ohio River above, near Maysville, and move thence through Eastern Kentucky to Virginia. Thus three great States—Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky—are prodigiously agitated, and their military leaders apparently nonplussed by a raid of about 4,000 rebels, and four guns, through their borders. We expressed yesterday the hope that their career might be brought to a speedy close, and we now see reason to believe it will be.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK, VA.

Deliberate Assassination of an Officer of Colored Troops by a Citizen—Great Excitement—The Assassin Under Close Arrest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Norfolk, Sunday, July 12, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon, as Lieut. A. L. Sanborn, of Company B, Second United States Colored Volunteers, was marching his company down Main-street on the sidewalk, a prominent citizen and violent Secessionist named Dr. David M. Wright, rushed from the store of Fosdick & Moore, and shouted to the Lieutenant that he was a d—d cowardly son of a b—. The Lieutenant, who was about the center of his company and on the opposite side from the Doctor, gave the command "Halt," and started to pass around the front of his company to where the Doctor stood. While doing so the Doctor, unperceived by the Lieutenant, drew a Colt's revolver from his pocket and placed his hands behind him. The Lieutenant dispatched an orderly for the Provost-guard, and advanced, opposite the Doctor and said, "I am an officer of the United States Army, consider yourself under arrest." The Doctor presented his pistol, and standing within four feet of the Lieutenant fired three shots in rapid succession; the first ball passing through the Lieutenant's hand, the second entering the left shoulder, passed through the base of the neck and came out near the right shoulder-blade. The Lieutenant rushed upon the Doctor after the second shot and bore him back into the store, where he sank to the floor, the blood pouring from his mouth and nose, and immediately expired. The colored soldiers with fixed bayonets followed them into the store, but were prevented from wreaking summary vengeance upon Doctor Wright, by Lieut.-Col. Floyd, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York Volunteers, who was passing at the time and seized the Doctor as the Lieutenant fell. Col. Floyd handed him over to the Provost-guard which had arrived, and he was taken before Maj. A. E. Bootz, the Provost-Marshal. He was followed by a crowd of excited officers and soldiers, the latter of whom could scarcely be kept from killing the assassin upon the spot. Amid the greatest excitement Maj. Bootz, with a calmness highly praiseworthy, made arrangements to secure the safety of the prisoner and vindicate the majesty of the law, and held an examination allowing the Doctor counsel and witnesses. The whole testimony showed it to be a most wanton and deliberate murder, and the prisoner was placed in confinement, heavily ironed and under guard, to await the orders of the General Commanding.

The excitement throughout the City, both among the military and civilians was intense last evening, and demonstrations toward a collision between the soldiers and Secesh inhabitants became strongly apparent, but owing to Major Bootz's admirable man-

opponent and disposition of a heavy Provost-guard and fairel no outbreak occurred. The Doctor's house was threatened at one time with destruction. The Major, with his guard, ultimately succeeded in securing order, and to-day all is quiet with the exception of groups of men earnestly discussing the matter. Lieut. SAWDEN was from Vermont, formerly employed in the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, and was very much beloved and respected by his fellow officers and the men under him. The Doctor was very outrageous in his behavior while under examination, and threatened and abused the Provost and other officers present, calling them escaped convicts, at friends and leaders of nigger soldiers, &c. The effect of this occurrence upon the officers and soldiers here is singular. Whereas a few days ago, notwithstanding the excellent drill and appearance of the negro troops, expressions of dissatisfaction toward them were of frequent occurrence in military circles, I have since heard, even among those formerly most bitterly opposed to the using of negro soldiers, nothing but the strongest language used in favor of raising as many such troops as possible, many urging the propriety and policy of garrisoning Norfolk City exclusively with colored troops. The Secessionists are making a hero and martyr of the assassin as far as they dare—such expressions as "noble man," "what a noble act, killing that Yankee," &c., &c., being occasionally overheard as one passes them upon the streets. VIDI.

CHARLESTON AGAIN.

Another Attack Reported to be Imminent.

The Iron-Clads Rendezvous at Edisto.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 13.

The *Bulletin* says, we learn from Washington, on excellent authority, that an attack on Charleston was to have begun on Thursday last. The fleet of iron-clads under Admiral DAHLGREN were reades vousing at Port Royal and Edisto at last accounts. These vessels have all been strengthened and put in complete order since the first attack, and are now considered as impregnable for defence as they are formidable for offence. A number of wooden vessels have been furnished with Whitworth guns, and otherwise fitted to take part in the attack.

Gen. GILLMORE has command of a large land force, which is to cooperate with the navy. The present plan is, first to attack and take the batteries on Morris Island. If they were captured, it was expected that their big guns would be turned upon Fort Sumter, and the iron-clads be thus aided in humbling the fort.

It is generally believed that most of BEAUREGARD'S troops were sent to join LEE before the battle of Gettysburgh, and it is thought that there were but few men under arms at Charleston.

At last accounts, the Federal forces, both on land and sea, were determined that Charleston should fall this time, if hard fighting could accomplish it.

EXPLANATIONS REGARDING THE DRAFT.

Important Circular from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13.

The following circular was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 44.—To answer the inquiries made to this office, it is announced:

First—Any drafted person paying $300, under section thirteen of the Enrollment Act, is thereby exempt from further liability under that draft, but not from any subsequent draft.

Second—Any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempt from military service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into the service.

Third—Substitutes once mustered into the service, cannot be drafted while in the service.

Fourth—A drafted man cannot pay commutation money or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the Board of Enrollment for examination.

Fifth—Men who on the 3d of March, 1863, were in the military service of the United States, as substitutes under the draft of 1862, and whose terms of service have since expired, are not liable to the present draft, but the persons for whom they were substituted are liable to draft, the same as though they had not been drafted and furnished substitutes under the draft of last year.

Sixth—In serving the notice as required by circular No. 42 from this office, a reasonable time to report shall in each case be granted by the Board of Enrollment, to men in the State service, who have been or may be drafted. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

A REBEL PRIVATEER.

An Armed Steamer Off Portland hailed.

BOSTON, Monday, July 13.

An armed steamer was off Portland harbor yesterday. She refused to answer any signals, and, as she burnt soft coal, it is supposed she was a Confederate privateer.

Suspicious Vessels Seen at Sea.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 13.

The ship *Maggie V. Hugg*, at this port, from Havre in 46 days' passage, reports, on the night of July 1, in latitude 41°, longitude 63° 50', was boarded by a boat from United States bark *Ethan Allen*, she being then in chase of a hark, which she deemed of a suspicious character; at about 2 o'clock in the morning, saw the flash of some half a dozen guns in the direction of the chase.

The *Maggie V. Hugg* also reports, July 6, in latitude 38° 50' north, longitude 71° west, was chased by a hark with her decks full of men; but finding we had outsailed her considerably, she after dark hauled off, and sailed in the direction of a vessel to leeward, that had squared away before the wind some time previously.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. PRICE FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	4 40	Sun sets.....	7 31
Moon rises .	5 35		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	6 47	Gov. Island..	7 36
Hell Gate..	9 39		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, July 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinkelpaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Detroit, Teal, Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daleell.

Ships Hermann, (Bren..) Kuhlmann, Valparaiso, R. W. Forbes; Rubens, (Norw..) Johnsen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sandusky, Lincoln, Baltimore, Starges, Clearman, & Co.

Barks Harriet Spalding, Wallace, Boston, R. W. Trundy; Venus, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Joseph Foikes' Sons; Helen Augusta, (Br..) Binstall, Glasgow, Murdock & Smythers.

Schooners Sarah Gardner, Tell, Boston; Waterloo, Walker, Boston; C. A. Farnsworth, Holden, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; John Jones, Roach, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Detmaire, (Br..) Bradshaw, St. George, N. B., D. E. De Wolf; Nonpareil, Brooks, Cornwallis, D. E. De Wolf; Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Portland, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Harriet Pearce, Boston; A. Cooper, Coukliu, Port Royal, L. Goldsmith; Adelaide Townsend, Townsend, Washington; J. W. Hatfield, (Br..) Wood, St. Pierre, D. E. De Wolf; F. D. King, McGregor, Calais, John Bigelow's Sons; J. Panger, Wright, Havana, F. Juantrete; Clara Warwick, Montgomery, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Sidon, McMickan, Liverpool June 30, and Queenstown July 1, with 444 steerage passengers to E. Cunard. 3d inst., at 4:45 A. M., passed E. M. steamship Africa, bound E., and at 10¾ A. M., passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E. 12th inst., 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed large quantities of spars, wreck, etc., seemingly from a burned ship.

U. S. gunboat Pembina, John Young, Lieut.-Commander, Port Royal July 1, come home for repairs.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & M. Beigas.

Steamship Salvor, Mott, Washington, D. C., 46 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Neptune, (prize,) from Key West.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Patrick Henry, Robinson, London and Isle of Wight May 30, with mdse. and 105 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. June 13, lat. 47 24, lon. 26 44, passed a Br. ship bound W., showing 3d pendant and No. 6, 0, 5, 4. Has had continual fogs and calms for the last four weeks.

Ship Pyramid, (of Thomaston,) Sleeper, Buenos Ayres 43 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to Snow & Burgess. The ship Ellen Hood had just arrived.

Ship Melrose, (new,) Chase, Boston 10 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Skylark, Beasley, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to H. P. Sturges.

Bark Whistler, Bennett, Aspinwall 23 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Dunton, Port Spain, Trinidad, June 26, with old metal to H. Trowbridge's Sons. No Am. vessels.

Bark Ocean Rover, (of Demarara,) Weldon, St. Jago de Cuba 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to James E. Ward & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Harriet Spalding, Wallace, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Leighton, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Mucovado, (of Demarara,) McKonney, Demarara June 23, with sugar, etc., to J. Leaycraft.

Brig B. R. Curtis, (of Portland,) Tucker, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig J. M. Sawyer, Blatchford, New-Orleans 23 ds., in ballast to B. B. & O. D. Lunt.

Brig Manricio, (Dutch,) Schoeder, Curacoa 16 ds., in ballast to Duvale & Co. Left no Am. vessels. The schr. Anna, for New-York, did the day previous.

Brig Koniegin Elizabeth, (Pruss..) Bsoh, Oporto 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, Glace Bay, C. B., 22 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Dirige, Rumbull, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Mary Porter, Haggitt, Havana 15 ds., to J. O. Rahming.

Brig Model, Dow, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Ohase.

Brig E. Miller, Matthews, Nassau, N. P., with turpentine and fruit to Montel & Barto.

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, (of Columbia, Me.,) Hathaway, Cape Haytien 16 ds., with the guns, ammunition, stores, etc., of the wrecked U. S. ship Shepherd Knapp, to the U. S. Navy Department; was chartered by the U. S. Government, and brings home Acting Master T. B. Webb, Acting Master's Mates C. C. Nell and H. S. Eytinge, Jr., Purser's Clerk Thomas Trimble, and 40 of the crew of the Shepherd Knapp. June 26, lat. 34 30, lon. 62 09, passed part of a bowsprit and jibboom, which had been burnt.

Schr. Liverpool, Albury, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. H. R. Barnes, (of New-Haven,) Barnes, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to H. Barnes, of New-Haven.

Schr. Helen Derrickson, Washington, D. C., 6 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Phantom, (of Antigua,) Wicks, Barbcoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Jelv 1, off the harbor of Baracoa, was struck by lightning, which shivered the mainmast. 4th, lat. 29, lon. 74, passed schr. Two Brothers, bound S.

Schr. Volunteer, Taylor, St. Salvador 12 ds., via Nassau, N. P., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Ernest Hart, Hardy, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Harvest Queen, Smith, Miragoane 10 ds., with logwood to James C. McAndrew. The Captain died on the passage.

Schr. B. W. Vaughan, Offord, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Fitchett, Port Royal 12 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Only Daughter, Falkenberg, Washington, D. C., 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. David Faust, Stone, Key West 14 ds., with cotton (prize cargo) to U. S. Government.

Schr. Doarte I, (Port.,) Sumpi, Oporto 52 ds., with wine, sail, etc., to J. Osborn.

Schr. Carlos (Port.,) Carlos Alberto, Santa Anna, Oporto 49 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Aluswich & Co.

Schr. C. Jayne, Rollins, Alexandria, D. C., 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Emily Curtis, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Citizen, Osborn, Matamoras 30 ds., with cotton and wool to master. June 27, was boarded by the U. S. schr. Beauregard, off Carrysfort.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Wass, Millbridge, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Mars Hill, Limeburner, Bangor 16 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Tree, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Cole, Eastport 7 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Gertrude, Cassady, Eastport 6 ds., with laths.

Schr. Radicut, (Br.) Dunham, St. John N. B., 10 ds., with timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Moses Warring, Winslow, Monton, N. B., 3 ds., with ship knees to J. Richards & Co.

BELOW—2 ships and 1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamer Patapsco.
Ships Quicksilep and Golden West.
Brigs Daro. A. Mether, J. S. Abbott.
Schr. Annie Laurie and others.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa June 30, schr. Mary Oay, for Philadelphia in 2 days.

At Cape Haytien June 26, U. S. steamer Marcidita, undergoing a survey; storeship Guard, Commander Hayes. The U. S. steamer Rhode Island left same day instead of the Marcidita, as convoy to the California steamer. The U. S. steamer Alabama, Admiral Wilkes, called at Cape Haytien on the 22d ult., on her way N.

At Grand Turk June 27, schr. Independence, of Boston, condemned.

[PER JURA.]

Arrived from New-York—Courser at Dublin; Kensington and Celestine at Antwerp; Constantine, in the Scheldo; Storfusten, in the Scheldo; Hoindahl, at Menton; Sea and Neptune, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Vivid, at Queenstown.

Wilders' Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 109 MAIDEN-LANE.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye KNOWN. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a sanitive alpha and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Trusses.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is the only perfect sure Truss made. It is light, clean and easy, and cures Hernia radically. It combines a new principle, acting on a lever, and producing no pressure on the back cord. Female supporters on the same principle. Pamphlets free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Hicks & Company, No. 456 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Dr. De Marist refers his patients, during his Summer absence from the City, to Dr. J. B. LETTS, at his office, No. 60 East 34th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. 4 P. M

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine
its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

MARRIED

BUSHING—VALENTINE.—On Wednesday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Bolton, JOHN BUSHING and AMANDA VALENTINE, daughter of Dennis Valentine, Esq., all of Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y.

COZZENS—TABER.—In this City, on Thursday, July 9, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., GEORGE COZZENS, of Newport, R. I., and SARAH B. TABER, of this City.

CLERK—DE GRAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, RICHARD DE GRAY and MARIHA GODWIN, both of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

AIKENS.—On Sunday, July 12, of the residence of his son-in-law, Frederick Jacobson, in Hackensack, N. J., Hon. ASA AIKENS, late of Windsor, Vt., aged 75 years and 6 months.

☞ Vermont papers please copy

ANGELL.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 12, Mrs. ELISABETH L. ANGELL, wife of J. C. Angell, aged 36 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 14, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 79 Sussex-st., Jersey City.

BRIDGE.—On Friday, July 10, LEWIS K. BRIDGE, son of the late Lewis K. Bridge, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, July 14, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

DARVILLE.—Killed in the attack on Port Hudson, on Wednesday, May 27, Lieut. C. B. CARVILLE, 165th regiment New-York State Volunteers, (2d Duryee Zouaves,) youngest son of Charles Carville, of this City, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

GREEN.—On Monday, July 13, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. NANNIE A. GREEN, wife of Capt. J. H. Green, formerly of Lawrenceburgh, Ia., in the 36th year of her age.

GRINNELL.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 12, B. FRANKLIN GRINNELL, only son of B. B. Grinnell, of Jersey City, on his 34th birth-day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Matthews' Church, Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 15, at 10 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy

HEISER.—After a few hours' illness, GEORGE HEISER, son of Peter A. and Rosalie Heiser.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, to-day, July 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, corner of 92d-st. and 8th-av.

JONES.—On Monday morning, July 13, EUMENU, second son of Richard and Eliza B. Jones, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Lewis L., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 13 Lincoln-place, Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 3½ o'clock.

MOORE.—In Newport, R. I., after a short illness, CLEMENT C. MOORE, of this City, aged 54 years.

His remains were brought to this City for interment.

MORRIS.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, July 13, MARY ELIZA VAN BLARCOM, wife of John Morris, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, John A. Van Blarcom, No. 18 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 2 o'clock.

NICOLL.—Killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Capt. ISAAC NICOLL, Co. G, 124th regiment New-York State Volunteers, son of John Nicoll, Bloomingrove, Orange County, N. Y., aged 43 years, 4 months and 20 days.

SCHENCK.—On Friday, July 10, SETH CROWELL SCHENCK, of Morristown, N. J., in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, July 14, at 11 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, July 12, Hon. JOHN TOWNSEND, formerly Judge of Westchester County Court, aged 74 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, July 14, at 5½ o'clock P. M., at St. John's Church, at Yonkers. Hudson River Railroad trains leave Chambers-st. at 4:10 and return from Yonkers at 6:54.

VINCENT.—On Tuesday night, July 7, near Gettysburgh, from the effects of a wound received in the late battle, STRONG VINCENT, Colonel Commanding Third Brigade, Fifth army corps.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 375.—July 13, 1863.
57, 28, 53, 55, 14, 3, 59, 29, 36, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 376.—July 13, 1863.
66, 37, 63, 43, 21, 29, 25, 7, 54, 51, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

BATHING SUITS,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

ATKINSON'S PATENT WHITE ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,
Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year. A full assortment just received from Sheffield, England. Price 75 cents each, or 67 cents by mail. Gents' fine linen 4-ply COLLARS, 15 cents, at the extensive neck tie and collar store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

FOR THE WEST!
TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR ALL POINTS WEST, AT THE OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF CORTLANDT-STREET.
This line, via Allentown and Harrisburgh, has not been broken
BY THE RECENT INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
E. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Hicks & Company, No. 456 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

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Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
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Ladies are requested to call and Examine
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A sample bottle open for inspection.
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Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

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Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Steiner, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Clampitt Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army begin now. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed—common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when, quite possibly, they coasist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, BY ordering calomel and destructive Minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of "bleeding," and the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will commence a "new era" in the practice of medicine, which would then become emphatically
THE HEALING ART.
I have for thirty years taught that no diseased action could be cured by mercury or tartar emetic; that the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable" physic, which can alone purify the blood, by causing the removal of acrimonious humors from the bowels and the general circulation. Vegetable and animal food can alone sustain the life of man; and our diseases must be cured by Herbs and Roots, like Brandreth's Pills, whose use prevents Costiveness and restores every organ of the body to its proper condition of health, and besides are as innocent as bread. They should be in every house and in every hospital.
THEY CURE BILIOUS DIARRHŒA,
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DYSENTERY,
And all Fevers and Affections of the Bowels.
CASE OF ROSCOE K. WATSON.
DR. B. BRANDRETH,
NEW-YORK:
SIR: I was a private in Company F, Seventeenth regiment, New-York Volunteers. While at Harrison's Landing, and on the Rappahannock, near Falmouth, I and many of the company were sick with bilious diarrhœa. The army surgeon did not cure us, and I was reduced to skin and bone. Among the company were quite a number of members who had worked in your laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick, because they used Brandreth's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandreth's Pills for the typhus fever, colds and rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.
Out of gratitude to you for my good health I send you this letter, which, if necessary, the entire company would sign.
I am, respectfully, yours,
ROSCOE K. WATSON.
JUNE 23, 1863. Sing Sing.
Sold at No. 4 Union-square, and by all respectable dealers.
Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st.
BE SURE AND GET NEW STYLE.

FOR WASHINGTON.
THE HOPE DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE,
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
Goods received and forwarded daily direct to Washington without change of cars or other detention.
☞ Ship at Pier No. 2 North River, Office No. 128 Broadway.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 330 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Mesorole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD WILLARD,
ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BOUNTIES, PENSIONS AND U. S. CLAIMS.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to sell said Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES, AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

so long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,390,612 87
Overdrafts		1,094 45
Due from Banks		161,712 34
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$173,612 04	
Due from Brokers	771,000 00	
Real Estate		439,732 09
Stock		606,481 21
Bank Items, viz.: Principally Checks in Exchanges		529,782 76
Stocks	$1,058,300 00	
Temporary U. S. Notes and Indebtedness		2,254,762 26
Certificates	1,196,462 26	
Bills of Solvent Banks		55,656 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		15,295 99
Total		$7,396,520 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$220,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	84,139 00	135,861 00
Profits		616,020 60
Due to Banks		266,481 36
Due Depositors, on demand		5,376,694 64
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, on paid Dividends		1,442 50
Total		$7,396,520 10

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss. I, EDWARD FALMER, President, and I, JOHN J. EVERITT, Cashier, of the Broadway Bank, an associated bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 21th day of July, 1863. MATTH. BANTA,
Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROAD FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin County, Ohio, in the case of GEORGE S. ZOOK, Trustee, vs. THE COLUMBUS, LONDON AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY et al., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner in said cause, will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court-House door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way thereof, held and owned by said Company, and the lands occupied thereby, or needed to be used in the construction or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon; and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot-grounds and buildings thereon; including also as a part of said transferred premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stocks, turn-tables, water-stations and fixtures, station-houses and lots, and lands used in operating said road, or intended to be used in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools and implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned, used or held by said Company, and belonging to the operating said road, including such of said matters and things as may have been procured, obtained or supplied by the agency of the Receivers in said case; and all the privileges, franchises and powers of said Company, including its charter to be and act as a corporation, conferred by the charter and amendments to the charter of said Company, authorized by the act of the General Assembly, passed April 11, 1863, all which will be offered for sale, as an entirety, and sold in the entire parcel and as an entirety, the purchase money to be paid as follows: One-third part thereof within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale by the Court; one-half of the balance in one month thereafter; and the residue in two months thereafter; ten per centum of the purchase money, or $200,000 of the first mortgage bonds, to be deposited with the Commissioner at the time of the bid, before closing a sale, to be forfeited if the bidder fail to fulfill his contract of purchase.

JOHN H. BRADLEY,
Special Master Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, June 25, 1863. je30-law5wTu

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and reinvestments made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price, in currency, on the day of sale.

SPENCER, SON & CO.,
No. 10 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in Gold, but the second in the list.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

devotes his services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their five certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq., No. 45 Pine-st., N. Y.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOOKS of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 15th day of August, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$1,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Broadway Railroad Company, for sale by CHARLES ELLIOTT, No. 5 Sanford-court, or No. 39 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1863, Union Insurance Scrip of 1863, Pacific Insurance Scrip, issued by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 45 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and circular available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS,
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 26 William-st., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 25 and 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of storing the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal delivered at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

Interruptions of the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,

On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 144 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs, and rockers, in hair-cloth; rosewood piano-forte, (Gilbert, maker,) rosewood etagere, marble-tops; mahogany centre and side tables, marble-tops; what-nots, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, enamelled bedroom furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, arm dining chairs, rosewood hall stand and chairs, brussels and lace curtains, window shades, mantel clocks, china vases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture; also, several very fine proof engravings.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st. 19 feet 1 inch, and in the rear 42 feet 6 inches; and in depth on the southerly side 62 feet 6 inches, the northerly side 63 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21 inst., at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the CARGO OF THE PRIZE SLOOP NEPTUNE, consisting of 144 bbls. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, and 13 BALES OF COTTON.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

JULY 1, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, cargo of prize-sloop ANGELINA, viz.:

23 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Also, cargo of prize-sloop EMELINE, viz.:

43 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Also, at the same place, at 12 o'clock, the prize-sloop ANGELINA, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Corner Board of Brokers, 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

($94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 993 inclusive, $1,000 each.

$660 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$540 do. do. do. May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to establish a system of Banking," and the amendments thereto, said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1858, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.

JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 110 2d-av., near 7th-st, the property of a family going to Europe, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble top washstands, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and b. w. chairs in h. c., carved rosewood armchairs, mantel vases, mahogany sofa, table, mahogany wardrobe, iron bedsteads, gilt frame mirrors, carved rosewood suite covered in crimson figured brocatel, carved rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by Nunn's, window shades and cornices, carved rosewood extension dining table, rosewood marble top centre table, papier mache pearl inlaid centre table, bronze and marble clock, elegant bronze figures, rosewood suite in green and white figured brocatel, mirrors with marble slabs and brackets, mahogany marble top sideboard, carved rosewood marble top etagere, with mirror doors and back, together with a general assortment of China, crockery, and glass ware, with kitchen furniture, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobb's Ferry on the Hudson.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, N. Y., a very pretty country seat, situate on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobb's Ferry. The land comprises about 4 acres, is tastefully laid out with shrubbery and fruits of various kinds. The improvements, which are quite extensive, consist of a large and commodious new dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, built in cottage style, with double piazza on three sides, and commands a fine view of the River. The carriage house and stable are new, and have never been occupied. The water on the premises is the purest in Rockland County. One-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be peremptory. For further particulars apply to the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEO. H. FREEMAN, } Administrators of Estate of
WM. BARKER, } of ALBERT W. PAGE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Cor. G and 23d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

EDWARD PETTINOS, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE AUCTION SALE.—At the Metropolitan Police Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st. the unclaimed property will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 10 o'clock, consisting of watches, jewelry, men's and women's clothing, cotton, wool, sugars, coffee, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 111 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Administrator of Samuel B. Schenck, 11 shares Bank of Jersey City, $100 each.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE AT AUCTION, on the 16th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, 40 acres of Land on Grand Church-st., in the town of Flushing, Queens County, Long Island, a mile from the New-York Railroad depot in Bowne-street. This land formerly belonged to John Hayward, and was sold by a decree in the Surrogate's Court.

WM. HUTMAN, Executor.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 493 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)..... $350,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863..... 772,772 92
LIABILITIES..... 97,143 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 30th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 30th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (treasurer agency,) No. 66 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, as said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, July 8, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES of this Institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, to the 30th inst., at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 20, free from Government tax.

Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit.

EDWIN J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. P. ALVORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. After that date interest will be allowed from July 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.

June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 76 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 432 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

THEO. BROWNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CORRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 1, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. AMES, JR., Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order,

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 4, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a peit dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 16th inst.

R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 76 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 86 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax.) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend, of five per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. By order.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

JULY 1, 1863.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

WM. HUTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND
OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 410 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Five per cent., payable on 20th inst. LIVINGSTON K. VERPLANCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and cancelled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 25th to the morning of the 30th of July.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per cent per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $1,000 and under, entitled thereto, free of Government tax, and at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000 entitled thereto, free of Government tax, payable at the bank on and after the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

BOYNTON A. BURCH, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 Bleecker-st., July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th, of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the first inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.—The usual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors, free from Government tax, on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1863. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PRINCIPAL AND UNPAID COUPONS of the unexpanded First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due 1st August next, will be paid upon presentation at our office on or after this date.

H. F. MORGAN & CO., No. 36 William-st.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. OREEN, President.

AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CURTIS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PELLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SI

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Worse Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of he Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where these afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent removes manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of e stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 129 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, in any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,922 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by DUTTON & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Front, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, in any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly courses in cases of obstruction from any cause, after all other remedies should have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous powers to whatever state required. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in fourdays. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York; the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, ap to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, enthor of "The Merried Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who have been misled by quack advertisements, hoaxbrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Bank for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

For Teeth Extraction without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, JOSEPH H. SMITH.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my new CHEMICALLY NEUTRALIZED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect, and at the moderate charge of 50 cents per tooth. Gold sets teeth, $30. Valenciate, (warranted,) $8. Gold fillings, $1; Silver and Dentine, 50 cents; ordinary extracting, 25 cents. References of the highest character. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 96 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE STEAM ENgine, 23-inch bore, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, with wrought-iron shaft, fly, cog and pinion-wheel and shaft; built by Woodruff & Beach, in perfect order, used less than one year. Also on hand, a large assortment of steam-engines, from 5 to 75 horse-power. Also, a large assortment of steam-boilers; fine and horizontal tubular and locomotive. Also, 2 large low-pressure boilers, suitable for steamboats. Also, a large assortment of wrought iron tanks. Apply to F. CASSIDY,
No. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., corner Plymouth, Brooklyn.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 462 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

WANTED—A LOW-PRICED SLOOP OR SCHOONer, about 20 to 22 feet beam, 45 to 50 feet on deck, 5 to 6 feet hold. Address or apply to CHARLES GOODSPEED, No. 49 West-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONERS,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Ninety-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fifieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, eod Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sieth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gonverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company numbes Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, New-York, July 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies,
Wall Tent Poles,
Wall Tent Pins, (large,)
Common Tent Pins,
Cavalry Bugle Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

New-York, June 9, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY,
No. 6 STATE-ST., N. Y., July 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 2 P. M. on the 15th inst., for the following articles of STATIONERY, viz.:

400 Reams letter paper.
400 Reams foolscap paper.
200 Reams note paper.
10 Reams envelope paper.
10 Reams blotting paper.
100,000 Envelopes (official.)
100,000 Envelopes (letter.)
150 Two-quire blank books.
150 Three quire blank books.
150 Four-quire blank books.
50 Letter books.
300 Bottles black ink.
3 Gross ink powder.
40 Pounds sealing-wax.
500 Boxes mucilage.
1 Gross bottles carmine ink.
200 Gross steel-pens.
3,000 Pen holders.
100 Dozen lead-pencils.
60 Gross office tape
200 Inkstands.
1 Dozen ivory folders.

All of the above-mentioned articles, samples of which may be seen at this office, to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be packed in shipping order, and delivered at such place as may be required at the expense of the supplier.

All to be ready within fifteen days from the date hereof. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., July 11, 1863.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th inst., for furnishing the materials for and constructing the inclosing wall of the Central Park on 5th-av., between 72d and 79th sts., and between 106th and 110th sts. on 8th-av., between 73d and 79th sts., and on 110th-st., between 5th and 8th avs.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDW. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until MONDAY, July 20, at the Princeton Bank, for building a stone edifice for the Princeton Theological Seminary, on the vacant lot adjoining the Baptist Church, in Princeton, in conformity to plans and specifications to be found in the Directors' room of said bank. No bid will be accepted without a responsible surety for the fulfillment of the contract. The Committee reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids, as they may judge the interests of the Seminary require. Proposals may be made for all or any parts of said building.

L. H. ATWATER,
S. H. PENNINGTON,
S. M. HAMILL,
Building Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. G. READ,
ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

New-York, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

F. A. DREXEL,
A. J. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
J. W. DREXEL,
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.

New-York, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of CHAMPNEY & CANFIELD was dissolved by mutual consent on the 11th day of April, 1863. S. T. Champney is authorized to settle the affairs of the concern.

Brooklyn, July 9, 1863.

JEROME CANFIELD.
S. T. CHAMPNEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of S. T. CHAMPNEY & SON, and will continue the business of wholesale and retail grocers, at the old stand, No. 78 Henry-st.

Brooklyn, April 11, 1863.

S. T. CHAMPNEY,
J. M. CHAMPNEY.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

MATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

New-York, July 1, 1863.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from.....$65 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$35
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Arnold, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Jennings, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$129 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,350 Horse-power, 1,800 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$128
Second Cabin.....88
Steerage.....26

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents.

SAGEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway,
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANOAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, 15th July. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....July 18
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $100. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

HIBERNIAN,

Capt. PEANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, July 18.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $75. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SAGEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAVANA DIRECT.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. New side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. Bell Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans direct, and the steamship EVENING STAR for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. N. GAGER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will commence to discharge under general order at Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY MORNING. Consignees will please send to their permits immediately.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notery Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M. July 1, 7, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 28, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand isles) through lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at the time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,600 miles) from $25 to $30.

H. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12¾, 3¾.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. FULLER, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY, South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7¼ A. M.; 30th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

Brooklyn, May 30, 1863.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—A Side-wheel steamboats and the barges *Rumsbeck, Lexington, Hegeman* and *Edmund F. Dean*. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 363 West-st., corner Barrow.

HENRY MALLAN.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and OLEVELAND. Pier Dunlop's, foot Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. H. WYER & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Valley and Laight sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 160 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer R. V. HARRIMAN, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 8½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9¼ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers

1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
TRAVELER, CITY OF CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 12 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

FOR SALE,
THREE CIRCULAR PILOT HOUSES, for Steamboats, in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats. Apply to

O. W. COPELAND, No. 123 Broadway.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7¼ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 34 East River, Jackson-slip, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave Stevens' slip, foot of Fourth-st., at 6 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Ponghkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, with out exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3¼, 5, 6 and 7¼.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot.—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern

Continued from First Page.

...eporum. Among the names drawn was that of John J. Bradley, of No. 61 Salem-place. Mr. Chauncey is Ex-State Senator from the Fourth District, and at the announcement of his name by the Commissioner, the crowd manifested a strong sympathy to be humorous at his expense. "Poor Bradley, he'll go for it now," remarked one. "There's three hundred dollars, sure," remarked another.

Henry W. Sperry, of No. 266 Fourth-avenue, was also [illegible] with a term of fortune. Mr. Sperry was the "lions of the crowd," and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3684. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY JULY 15, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REIGN OF THE RABBLE.

Continuation of the Riot—The Mob Increased in Numbers.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE UPPER WARDS

Encounters Between the Mob, the Metropolitans and the Military.

Large Numbers of the Rioters Killed.

COLONEL O'BRIEN MURDERED AND HUNG.

Streets Barricaded, Buildings Burned, Stores Sacked, and Private Dwellings Plundered.

Gov. Seymour in the City---He Addresses the Mob and Issues a Proclamation.

Increased Preparations on the Part of the Authorities.

The Mercantile Community Aroused---Citizens Volunteering en Masse.

REPORTED SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT.

The reign of the mob which was inaugurated on Monday morning has not yet ceased, although today will probably witness the end of its infamous usurpation. All Monday night the rioters, unchecked, prosecuted their depredations, and yesterday morning found the lawless spirit not a whit abated. On the contrary, the malignant originators of the disturbance grew bolder at the impunity with which they were necessarily permitted to indulge in their first day's career, and at one time more serious consequences than any which have yet occurred were threatened. Happily, however, the military and police authorities early in the day recovered from the partial paralysis into which the sudden demonstrations of the mob had thrown them, and in sufficient force were able to contend with the truly formidable organization of lawless men. A few wholesome but severe lessons were administered to the rioters during the day wherever they showed themselves most turbulent, and toward evening there seemed to be unmistakable indications that the supremacy of law would soon be acknowledged even by the most rabid of the offenders. Perhaps, however, the mere fact that a score or more of the rioters were killed in the various conflicts with the military and the police was not solely the cause of this abatement of the spirit of violence. The proclamation of Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and the announcement, made early in the afternoon, that President LINCOLN had ordered the draft in this City to be suspended, may also have had something to do with restoring the malcontents to reason. At any rate, after nightfall the streets were comparatively quiet.

There is no question that the rioting yesterday was engaged in by vastly larger numbers than on Monday, and the spectators of the disorderly scenes were increased also by many thousands. This may be accounted for by the fact that all the large manufacturing establishments were closed, labor on the docks and at the ship-yards was suspended, and every branch of business was arrested, leaving thousands of persons at liberty to participate in the excesses, either passively as spectators, or in an active manner.

In the movements of the mob yesterday, moreover, there was no mistaking the fact that pillage was the prime incentive of the majority. "Resistance to the draft" was thin flimsiest of veils to cover the wholesale plundering which characterized the operations of the day.

Our reporters record their observations and the incidents they have been able to collect, as follows:

The Riot in Second-avenue.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS REPORTED KILLED, SEVERAL FATALLY INJURED.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, the rioters commenced their attack upon the Union Steam Works, situated on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. The guns taken from the armory on Monday were stored in this building, and the most active efforts were made by the insurgents to secure them.

The rioters turned out in large force, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 people—including children. The shop-rann stores for half a mile around were closed, and the streets were filled with crowds of excited men, women and children.

At 2 P. M. three hundred Policemen, under the command of one of the Inspectors, arrived upon the ground. The rioters had in the meantime taken possession of the building, and, when the officials made their appearance, they attempted to escape by the rear windows; but too late the escape the notice of the Police. Finding themselves caught in a tight place, they made an attack on the Police. This assault the Officers met by a volley from their revolvers, and five of the mob were shot.

About twenty rioters remained in the building; there was but one way for them to make their exit. The police filled the door, and each had, in addition to his usual weapons, a loaded revolver. The mob became desperate and made a deadly assault upon the police; they in turn used their weapons so effectually that fourteen of the mob were almost instantly killed. A scene, which defies all powers of description then followed. Men, women and children rushed through the streets in the most frantic state of mind, and the dead and wounded were borne from the place, the wild howlings of the bereaved, were truly sad to hear.

Four persons were killed and quite a number were injured by jumping from the second story windows of the building.

When the rioters were dispersed, the Police took possession of the Union Steam Works building, and at a late hour last night they still held the place. A collision between the authorities and the mob is liable to take place at any moment. The Police and military are fully prepared to meet them.

THE RIOTERS IN THE SECOND-AVENUE.

At about 8½ o'clock yesterday morning a telegraphic dispatch was received that a large crowd of rioters were gathering all along the Second-avenue, in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth-street, threatening all the houses along that thoroughfare. A strong force of police, about 300, were immediately detailed under Inspector CARPENTER to break up the crowd. The rioters had gathered in formidable numbers, and were armed with clubs, pistols, muskets, and other weapons. They had also a cannon, which they had taken from the Second-avenue Armory. The police charged upon the rioters, and succeeded in driving them from the avenue. They then proceeded to the Armory, and found that the rioters had taken away the cannon, and had also carried off a large quantity of muskets and ammunition. The police then returned to the avenue, and found that the rioters had again collected in large numbers. They charged upon them, and succeeded in driving them down Thirty-fourth-street to the East River. Here the rioters had collected a large number of boats, and were attempting to escape across the river to Blackwell's Island. The police pursued them to the water's edge, and fired upon them as they were pushing off in the boats. Many of the rioters were killed in the boats, and many were drowned in attempting to escape by swimming. The police then returned to the avenue, and found that the rioters had again collected in large numbers, and were attacking the Second-avenue Armory. The police

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The Question of Spanish Recognition of the South.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT

THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.

The Lindsay-Roebuck Mission to the French Emperor.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Serious Defeats Sustained by the Russians.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Leitch, which left Liverpool at 10½ on the morning of the 4th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived here last night.

The *Glasgow* and the *City of Limerick* arrived at Queenstown at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst.

The *Africa* arrived at Queenstown about 8 A. M. on the 4th.

SPAIN AND THE RECOGNITION QUESTION.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes:

"Private letters from Madrid inform me that proposals of recognition have been made on behalf of the southern States of America to the Spanish Government, and that those proposals are made with the cognizance and full sanction of the French Emperor. The proposal is one at this moment under the consideration of the Marquis of Miraflores and his colleagues, who are, of course, aware they are opposed by the Emperor, and also aware that if Spain consents she will have the support of France. The Confederate States are preparing to guarantee the independence of Cuba, either by treaty with her or by joining in the treaty with other Powers, in return for certain not unreasonable advantages. The answer of the Spanish Government is not given, though, with France by her side, it may not be unfavorable. It is thought at Madrid that in any case the Emperor of the French will not much longer postpone recognizing the Southern Confederacy—if with others well and good—if not, alone."

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 2d inst., the Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading of the British Columbia Boundary bill. He gave a most satisfactory report of the progress of the colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, and states that the Government of the two colonies would now be separated altogether; but it was not thought yet time to give the latter representative institutions, with a popular election, but it would have a legislative council, on the model of that of Canada. He also stated that arrangements were nearly completed for a road and a telegraph through British America, to join the roads in British Columbia which now reached practically to the Rocky Mountains. He stated that negotiations had been entered into for the sale of the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company to the International Financial Association, which intended to issue 2,000,000 shares for the establishment of another Company. The new Company would stand exactly in the position of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Financial Association only being intermediate agents. Sir E. Head, Sir C. M. Lampson, and several most influential persons were at the head of the new Company.

Sir J. Tauntон complained of the mode in which the affairs of the Hudson Bay Company had been managed, but expressed a doubt whether the transfer about to be made would be a change for the better. He believed the new Company comprised within it the names of gentlemen who were Americans, either by birth or interest; and he should be sorry to see the seat of the direction of the Company changed from England to New-York with regard to British Columbia.

The bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, some explanation was asked and given on Polish affairs, and Mr. Layard stated that Government had not received any answer from Russia, nor could he say when an answer was likely to arrive.

THE CASE OF THE GIBRALTAR.

Lord R. Cecil asked the Home Secretary whether he was willing to lay on the table without reserve all communications with regard to the detention of the vessel *Gibraltar*, which had passed between any officer or Department of Government and the Collector of Customs at Liverpool.

Sir George Grey said there was no objection to lay upon the table if the noble Lord would move for it, a copy of the correspondence between the Collector of Customs at Liverpool and the Board of Customs.

THE RECOGNITION QUESTION, ETC.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. Roebuck, stated that the Government would give up Monday, the 13th, unless any question of public importance should intervene, for the resumption of the debate on the motion for the recognition of the Southern States of America.

Mr. W. E. Forster asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he could inform the House whether it was true that a proposition was made some time ago to a joint mediation between the Federal and Confederate States on the part of the English and French Governments.

Mr. Layard, after considerable interruption from Mr. Roebuck, denied the truth of statements made by Mr. Roebuck on the evening when he made his motion, and said that since November last no communication had been received from the French Government proposing mediation between North and South. He also denied the truth of Mr. Mesmon's assertion on the authority, as Mr. Roebuck alleged, of the Emperor of the French, that last year Lord Lyons committed a breach of confidence by taking to Mr. Seward a copy of a dispatch addressed to Her Majesty's Government by the Government of France relative to the affairs of America.

MR. ROEBUCK'S STATEMENT IN FULL.

I was met in the lobby outside some days since by an honorable and learned friend of mine, who said to me, "You propose that the House should address the Queen, to ask her to enter into a negotiation with the great Powers of Europe. Now, I have heard to-day, on very good authority, that the mind of the French ruler has changed, and if Lord Palmerston can come down to the House and say so, what becomes of your motion for the recognition of the South?" I acknowledged to my learned friend the force of his statement, though, like the Scotchman about the fish, I doubted the fact—[a laugh]—therefore, I wrote to my honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, knowing that he had obtained authority to write to the French Emperor whenever he wanted to see him—[a laugh]—and I said to him in effect, "Suppose, for the purpose of ascertaining whether this rumor be true, we go across, and ask at once for an audience." [A laugh.] For, Sir, I know the Treasury Bench right well. I know they are wonderful experts at discounting rumors; indeed, when they have an object in view, there is hardly any rumor they won't circulate. [A laugh.] My letter to the honorable member for Sunderland got to Paris, and subsequently we had the audience asked for. From how long to make a statement which the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs may think somewhat surprising, but it is true for all that. The Emperor of the French said, and he gave me authority to repeat it here, "As soon, as I learned that that rumor was circulating in England, I gave instructions to my Ambassador to deny the truth of it. Now, more, I instructed him to say that my feeling was not, indeed, exactly the same as it was, because it was stronger than ever in favor of recognizing the South. I told him also to lay before the British Government my understanding and my wishes on that question, and to ask still again whether they would be willing to join me in that recognition." [Applause.] Now, Sir, there is no mistake about this matter. And to tell me that the British Government were not aware of that has occurred must mean something else. It can't be the truth. [Hear, hear.] As I before observed, I pledge my veracity to what I state. And, when I was more than a month and more after to make application to England, England sent my dispatch to America (to Mr. Seward's hands, we suppose), and I received from Mr. Seward's hands my answer in my Ambassador at Washington's hands. And I repeat that it was ill-treated or misrepresented. I conceive from the Opposition I might be excused, I am sorry myself, again to the subject of Queen's treatment. [Hear, hear.] But I will be brief in what I have to say. I will give you full liberty to talk to the Treasury Bench of Commons this day, if you wish, and to say to them that I have determined in all things—and I will quote his words—"I have determined in all things to act with England, and more than all things we desire to act at the top at regards America." [Hear, hear.] A large portion of our manufacturing population have been or some months past in a state of starvation, there is very soon

[Continued on Fifth Page.]

acquired a habit of idleness, and I have learned from Lancashire that at the present time an unwillingness to labor is creeping upon the people, and if we carry them through the coming Winter in idleness we don't know what may be the consequence to the manufacturing population. Again, Sir, I will quote the words of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, who, in his speech to the Corps Législatif, said: "I am in communication with the Cabinet of London with respect to mediating between the belligerents. [Hear.] And my honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, said: "Sire, we don't mind the winter, although we know that that winter may be severe, as it may be disastrous to our manufacturing population if the cotton famine continue; but we, Sire, desire to avert from our countrymen the calamity that must arise from the continuation of that famine."

Mr. Gregory made the following reply to this statement:

I can only say that I am utterly unable to explain the discrepancy between the honorable and learned member for Sheffield's statement and the fact that *Her Majesty's Government* received no such communication. It has been stated that the communication which was well known to have been made last year to Her Majesty's Government, on the part of the Emperor of the French, proposing a mediation between the contending parties in America, was transmitted by Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, and by Lord Lyons handed to Mr. Seward, by which means Mr. Seward received information which would otherwise have been withheld from him respecting the Emperor's proposal to Her Majesty's Government. Now I know that no secret was made at the time that such a proposal had been made by the Emperor of the French to Her Majesty's Government. It was announced by the newspapers that that dispatch had been taken into consideration by Her Majesty's Government, and answered in terms of the courtesy of which I am sure the Emperor of the French had no reason to complain and never has complained. I have no doubt that that correspondence, that dispatch in fact, was communicated by Earl Russell to Lord Lyons in precisely that terms in which the proposal of the Emperor of the French was couched, and that Her Majesty's Government were unable to accede to it. It was given in the newspapers and laid before Parliament, and therefore it is preposterous to talk now of any secrecy in connection with it. [Hear, hear.] I must say that Lord Lyons is incapable of the conduct which has been imputed to him. He is held in high esteem by the Government of the United States, to which he is accredited, and I am sure that in none of his acts would he be guilty of anything approaching to a breech of confidence toward the Government of France or any other foreign country. [Hear, hear.]

PURCHASE OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of £105,000 for the purchase of the Exhibition Building at Kensington, and for the purpose of commencing certain operations in order to adapt it to the purposes for which it was intended.

After some discussion of a very stormy nature, the vote was rejected by 267 to 121—majority against Government 146. The result was received with loud cheering.

THE EXPORT OF CONTRABAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d, Mr. Cardwell asked whether, in the existing state of affairs in America, it was contrary to international law to consign arms, ammunition or medicines to the ports of Quebec, Nassau, Matamoras and Havana, and whether a vessel containing such articles, and bound to any of the above ports, would be liable to condemnation by a Prize Court? The Solicitor-General replied in the negative, but added that the cargo must be bona fide destined for a neutral port.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Col. Akroyd, stated that the Commissioners sent out last year to inquire into the frontier defences of Canada had made their report, but, until the Colonial Government had taken the matter into consideration no steps could be adopted for carrying its recommendations into effect.

Mr. Cave brought under the notice of the House the supply of cotton, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire whether any further measures could be taken within the legislative functions of the Indian Government for increasing the supply of cotton from that country. He argued, no matter what might be the result of the war now raging in America, it would be unreasonable to expect from the Southern States anything like the supply of cotton which England was formerly in the habit of obtaining from that part of the world. In India, on the contrary, the field of production was unlimited.

Mr. Scarlett seconded the motion.

Mr. Crawford ridiculed the efforts which the Government of India had hitherto made to encourage the growth of cotton. He observed that at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in the Western Valley of the Mississippi, there was exhaustless fields for the production of cotton, and a soil and climate admirably adapted to the plan, which only required English capital and enterprise for its development.

Sir C. Wood spoke in defence of the Government of India.

Mr. Baines was of opinion that Legislative action was not the means by which increased supplies could be obtained. He recommended the sub-division of Indian into different Presidencies.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The London *Times* sees in the latest American advices proof of the report, that Lee is resolutely bent upon invading the North, and carrying the war into Federal territory, and in an editorial upon the subject, it says the indifference, carelessness or unconcern of the North at the calamity with which it is threatened is most surprising. It argues that if Lee wins, the cause of the North is lost; while if he loses, the cause of the South is not essentially injured. If Hooker's army is defeated, Washington occupied, and Pennsylvania overawed by a Confederate army—says the *Times*—it is difficult to see how the demand of the South for independence can be any longer refused.

THE MARGARET AND JESSIE CASE.

A letter in the *Times* recounts the particulars of the firing upon the blockade-runner *Margaret and Jessie*, by the Federal cruiser *Rhode Island*, and brands it as "one of the most unjustifiable outrages to neutral rights—the most barefaced violation of territorial jurisdiction, coupled with the most murderous intent that the annals of civilized warfare has ever chronicled." The writer asserts that the Federal vessel kept on firing within a distance of from 500 to 1,000 yards from the beach of the Island of Eleuthera until she sunk the *Margaret and Jessie*.

THE LINDSAY AND ROEBACK MISSION.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay publishes a letter in the *Times* deprecating comments on the mission of himself and Mr. Roebuck to Paris while the debate is pending in Parliament, and asserting that what Mr. Roebuck has stated is quite true and will be confirmed by Mr. Lindsay when the debate is resumed on the 13th. Mr. Lindsay says the interview with the Emperor was brought about by circumstances which shall in due time be fully made known, and he should have had no objection to make what then passed known to Lord Cowley when returning from Fontainebleau had time permitted. The *Times* remarks that in such a case mere reassertion is not proof, and prefers the concurrent and positive testimony of half a dozen official persons to the reminiscences of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay.

The *Daily Telegraph* strongly objects to the long postponement of Mr. Roebuck's motion, and says the policy of the country in a matter of so much importance as the recognition of the Confederate States ought not to be subject to doubt and uncertainty, and it would be unworthy of the House as well as the Government to delay the declaration of its intentions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* shows the strength of Washington to be beyond a *coup de main*, and in some speculations on Lee's designs, confesses that his real object is not yet apparent.

The *Times* has an editorial on the "Fourth of July," and says:

"A review of the past must render it a day of humiliation—and if the present policy of the North has for her no end to ruin, in its reversal must lie the only path that can conduct her to safety."

The *Daily News*, on the same subject, thinks that the Americans of the North can honor the day with more pride than ever in their country.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Lord Palmerston was still unable to attend to his parliamentary duties, owing to his attack of gout, but he was expected to be able to take his place again in the House in the course of a few days.

The trials of steam fire-engines were in progress at the Crystal Palace. The result on the first two days was decidedly unfavorable to the American engines, but as an accident to the "Manhattan" had temporarily prevented that machine from taking part in the contest, it is known that in the later trials in which the "Manhattan" would appear a different result might be anticipated.

A block of warehouses, on the corner of Waterstreet and Covent Garden, in Liverpool, had been destroyed by fire. They were occupied by Messrs. Lyon, Weir and Alexander, and contained a considerable quantity of cotton and other produce, all of which was consumed. The loss is variously estimated at from £80,000 to £100,000 sterling—the value of the cotton alone being stated at £30,000, a sum also stated as the amount of insurance.

Mr. Disraeli has declined the well-known authorship, has been solicited a contest.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "Allusion to the prevalence of warlike rumors. The general impression, it says, is that the eventuality of a war with Russia forms the subject of some diplomatic discussion at the French Foreign Office.

The London *Morning Herald* talks seriously of preparations in France, for says we have England cannot side with her against Russia and Prussia. The Emperor is honor bound to act, but found some sort of excuse for quarrelling with Russia in the discovery of a secret article in the Russo-Prussian treaty which compromises the neutrality of King

"William the First." "Certainly," says the *Herald*, "there has not for long years been so fair an opportunity for the overrunning and annexing of the Russian provinces by France."

The *Morning Post*, which is likely to be well informed on the question, remarks more on the subject. Poroy is urged [illegible] receive the [illegible] Herald.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Paris *Pays* says: "We are pressed about to consider the hesitation [illegible] of the Three Powers by Prussia, as certain. The project of a conference and the six points will serve as the basis of the arrangement."

The *Berliner Borsen Zeitung* says the Prussian Government has been informed by Prussia that the reply to the notes of the three Powers will on its essential points, assent to their proposals, especially with reference to the necessity of a Congress. The wishes of Austria will be especially regarded, while those of England which are of a more advanced character will not be considered.

The insurrectional conflagration is active. A Cracow telegram says: "The reports of the late engagements having taken place in Lithuania have been confirmed by Russian accounts. The Russians sustained considerable losses in an engagement near Lewiszyki. News received here in contradiction of the statement that the insurgent leader Wrzosek had been defeated, says that the engagement lasted eleven hours, but the result is still unknown. The Russians have suffered severe losses, and the City of Brody is full of wounded."

A telegram from Breslau, of July 2, says: "An important engagement has taken place at Werki, in the Palatinate of Plock. Many wounded Russians have been brought into the suburbs of Warsaw."

TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople states that the Prince of Servia has demanded the evacuation of the forts upon the Danube, occupied by Turkish troops, and the removal of the Turkish inhabitants. The Porte has refused to comply with the demand.

The Turkish Government had sanctioned the intestation of granting ten years' pay and free passage home to all Polish officers and soldiers leaving the service of the Porte. This measure is not intended to apply to Hungarian troops.

MADAGASCAR.

The Paris papers state that the Ministers of the murdered King Radama, of Madagascar, the officers of the palace and the commander of the King's Guard were prisoners. *La France* says that the Queen of Madagascar and her Ministers, the instigators of the revolution, are devoted to the English.

PERSIA.

The Paris *Patrie* and the *Pays* assert that Herat is not yet taken. The Chief of the Afghans has offered a Principality to the Governor of the town if he would consent to its surrender. The Governor is said to refuse the offer. The Persian army is said to be advancing to relieve Herat.

INDIA.

A private telegram from Bombay, of June 6, reports a better demand for Cotton goods. Raw Cotton had slightly advanced. Freights had declined 10s. Exchange ½d. lower. The monsoon had commenced.

AUSTRALIA.

The steamer *Great Britain*, from Melbourne May 8, had reached Liverpool with 63,736 ounces of Gold. The news is unimportant.

Fashions for July.

From Le Follet.

As the season advances, doubt, which has hitherto reigned with reference to *la mode*, has given place to certainty, and we can now speak with confidence of the various styles, both in material and make.

The elegance consists more than ever in the uniformity of toilettes. Robe, bonnet, parasol, and even boots, must be of the same color. We do not, certainly, approve of the horrible dresses sometimes to be seen, but this season there is, we think, an excess in a contrary direction; and these costumes, so exactly of the same shade, have more the appearance of a uniform than an elegant toilette. However, the lovers of taste and fashion has the happy intuition of wearing such a toilette at the right time and in the right place.

White alpacas and light colored mohairs are very fashionable. The robe Mexicaine, a kind of sable gauze material; the golden-brown taffetas, striped with black; and the camaïs, are also much in demand. Scotch plaids of two shades are made in all the new materials. Muslins, organdies and all the light materials are only waiting the advent of settled weather to appear in all their beautiful and graceful designs. Foulards still continue in favor for walking dresses, but the taffetas are more usually worn for visiting. White poil de chevre, trimmed with colored ribbons, forms a very pretty and fresh looking toilette.

Summer dresses, in white muslin, printed muslin, or patterned organdies, are made with high, full bodies, or low bodies cut square, with which must be worn a pelerine, or a fichu Marie Antoinette of the same material.

The alsacas are reserved for morning dress.

The Mexicaine is trimmed with narrow ruches of black taffetas and guipures, and is suitable for a walking dress. The taffetas of which we have spoken are not the foulards formerly seen, but a splendid material, as strong and durable as the finest taffetas gros grain.

Flounces are much worn. They are narrow, and placed in twos or threes, never reaching higher than the knee. As it is still the fashion to raise the skirt, it is indispensable that the petticoat should also have a narrow flounce. Barège robes, in small designs, are trimmed with three narrow flounces, edged with ribbon.

The moire antique is still worn on cold days. This robe is made with five narrow fluted frills and a flounce of lace, with a deep fan-like train. Lace is much employed as trimmings to dresses of taffetas as well as open shawls and mantles.

Rotondes, forming shawls in front, are trimmed with arabesques of braid and black chenille, and bordered with two deep flounces of lace, separated by ruches of pinked taffetas, put on with a narrow band of passementerie, worked with jet beads.

Many muslin dresses with printed patterns have the skirts made plain. Some are spotted with light blue or pink dots, and bands of the same color in zigzags at the bottom, forming ribbon or guipure. This style of muslin is quite new, and only made in the best qualities. Doubtless this light and elegant design will remain in fashion all this season. These spotted with azaleas, with a wreath mounting to palms, have a charming appearance. We also see foulards with sprays of azaleas and gray foliage at equal distances.

On turning to the subject of bonnets we are informed that their forms have completely changed since last Summer. They are generally very small, but truly graceful. The models vary in trimming. Feathers are as much worn. The natural feathers, placed in bunches, are in good taste, and suit any toilettes.

Hats may be chosen according to taste, but especial regard should be paid to what is becoming to the wearer. There is the Inexprovable, the Frondeur and the Moissonneur. The first is exceedingly elegant—composed of Italian straw. The front has a double écaque of maroon velvet, and two feathers, one of the same shade as the velvet, the other white, placed rather high on the crown.

The second is very stylish, made of black straw, with a high and pointed crown; broad edges, turned up on one side only. The edge is lined with red velvet, and in front, and rather on the flat side of the edge, are four large roses encircled in black lace. We advise brunettes to adopt this style.

The moissonneur is rather less stylish, but is very graceful and young. The crown is rather lower, and the edges are flat. A scarf of lace or fringed silk tied behind. The front is trimmed with a bouquet of flowers or a small bird.

Round hats are younger and more fanciful than the bonnet.

The postilion hat is destined for the country. Its form is a slight modification of the man's hat. The prettiest is of gray straw, edged with velvet to match, with a bow of the same fastening a red feather in front, and a long gray one turning round the crown, and slightly raised at the edge.

Caps are generally made of the *résille* form, with soft crowns.

Flowers and ribbon are employed as ornaments for the hair.

Canezous and *pélerines* of embroidered muslin, and waistcoats of white quilting or embroidered silk in bright colors, with Vestiles or Bernotes bands, are much in demand.

Under sleeves, with deep cuffs, wider at the top than at the bottom, are quite the fashion, as are also the pikis of quilting collars, trimmed with Valenciennes lace for half toilette.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 3d were without variation. Consols closed at 92⅝@⅞. There was a full average demand for discount at unchanged rates.

The weekly Bank returns show an increase in the bullion of £54,000.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1d., Dollars 4s. 11d., Mexican 4s. 9½d. Spanish 4s. 9½d.

The same authorities say: "American Stocks are remarkably quiet, and we have no change to report to advise this week, nor any business except dealing in Illinois Central Shares, which have been done at 80@81 (dollar bonds) as 6s. 6d. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 4—P. M.

Cotton.—The market opened on Saturday last with a steady tone, and prices were fully maintained during the week. The sales of the week reach 76,000 bales, including [illegible] on speculation and for export, and 1,000 bales to the trade. The market closes to-day [illegible] have been 3,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The sales [illegible] were quiet, but steady. The authorized quotations are [illegible]

Fair Orleans [illegible]

Fair Mobile [illegible]

Fair Uplands [illegible]

Stock on hand, 393,000 bales, including 284,000 American.

Afloat from same, 209,000 bales, including 134,000 American.

Tallow.—The market was much more quiet, but

[illegible] yesterday, and producers generally were firm. There was more doing in Yarns, and a better inquiry for

[illegible] Liverpool—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., [illegible] & Co. and Richardson, Spence & Co.—[illegible] quiet and easier; Egyptian and United States Fair [illegible] Surat [illegible] Orleans [illegible] Mobile [illegible] Western [illegible] Pernambuco [illegible] Bahia [illegible] Madras [illegible] Scinde [illegible] Peelers [illegible] Egyptian

The Jack-Knife Comes Aboard, July 12, 1862

CAPTURE OF THE ATLANTA.

The Savannah *News* publishes the following from one of the captured crew of the *Atlanta*:

DEAR MOTHER: I write the letter to you from Fort Delaware, on Pea Patch Island, in the Delaware River, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. We arrived here on the 17th inst. We started from Fredericksburg on the 16th inst., about 6 o'clock, and arrived in Wilmington about 4 o'clock. We disembarked on the 17th inst., about 9 o'clock a.m., and marched to the barracks. In the afternoon they had a parade before me. I am well and in good spirits. Of course you have heard of my capture in the Atlantic, before this reaches you. Don't fret about me, for I am well pleased with my treatment. I am in a house with the officers, being one of them myself. We have plenty to eat, and good water to drink. We have plenty of room to walk in the yard. We have plenty of straw to sleep on. We have plenty of wood and coal. We have plenty of water to wash in. We have plenty of soap. We have plenty of towels. We have plenty of clothes. We have plenty of everything that we need. We have plenty of money. We have plenty of tobacco. We have plenty of pipes. We have plenty of matches. We have plenty of candles. We have plenty of lamps. We have plenty of oil. We have plenty of books. We have plenty of paper. We have plenty of pens. We have plenty of ink. We have plenty of everything that we need. We have plenty of everything that we want. We have plenty of everything that we like. We have plenty of everything that we love. We have plenty of everything that we hope for. We have plenty of everything that we pray for. We have plenty of everything that we ask for. We have plenty of everything that we receive. We have plenty of everything that we give. We have plenty of everything that we forgive. We have plenty of everything that we forget. We have plenty of everything that we remember. We have plenty of everything that we forget. We have plenty of everything that we remember. We have plenty of everything that we forget. We have plenty of everything that we remember

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook—California Diamonds.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Lee's Army has escaped! Such is the official news from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning. Gen. Meade telegraphs to Gen. Halleck, under date 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, that the enemy were all across the Potomac, with the exception of a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, captured by the cavalry at Falling Waters. They also secured two guns, two caissons, two battle-flags, and a large number of small arms. The rebels appear to have crossed at two points—Falling Waters and Williamsport. At the former place they had a pontoon bridge, and at the latter place a bridge of flat-boats. The flat-boats are said to have been built of timber taken from the houses at Williamsport.

We have a confirmation this morning of the report published yesterday, that the second attack on Charleston has commenced. A dispatch boat, which arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, having left the vicinity on Monday afternoon, brings the gratifying news that the whole of the Morris Island batteries had then been captured by our forces, with the exception of Fort Wagner, and there was every prospect of the speedy capture of that one. The attack commenced on Friday morning last. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was between seven and eight hundred.

The news from Vicksburgh, which is to the 8th inst., is very important. Immediately after the surrender, on the 4th, Gen. Sherman moved out in the direction of the Big Black River with a numerous force. On the following day he encountered Gen. Joe Johnston's army drawn up in line of battle, and after a sanguinary engagement defeated him, capturing 2,000 prisoners. A report is added that Gen. Blair was in possession, and a rumor is added that Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks on the 5th inst., 18,000 prisoners falling into his hands. Gen. Grant had finished paroling the prisoners captured at Vicksburgh, and they were found to number 31,277.

At a late hour last night we received the glorious news of the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson on the morning of the 9th inst. The news comes through the Richmond papers, which now acknowledge the fall of Vicksburgh.

The news from Tennessee is also important. Our special correspondent, on his way from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, brings intelligence that the main body of Bragg's army, which succeeded in reaching Chattanooga, has fallen back from that place to Atlanta, Ga., and the presumption is that the bulk of his forces have been sent to garrison Richmond. Gen. Rosecrans, during his forward movement, captured about 5,000 prisoners. His army is in fine condition.

Dispatches from Cincinnati state that John Morgan crossed the Big Miami River at Venice on Monday night, and burned the bridge behind him. He crossed the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad yesterday morning, moving toward Camp Dennison. He subsequently visited Miamiville, on the Little Miami Road, where he tore up the track, and fired into the accommodation train going West, which immediately put back. Morgan's men are reported to be much jaded, and a number of them have been captured.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at this port last night. Her advices are two days later. According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, proposals of recognition have been made on behalf of the South to the Spanish Government, with the cognizance and full sanction of the French Emperor. The proposals are said to be under consideration, with a knowledge that, if Spain consents, she will have the support of France. In the British House of Lords, the Duke of Newcastle had made an explanation regarding the Northwestern boundary. In the House of Commons, in answer to a question by Mr. Foster, Mr. Layard had positively denied that any communication whatever had been received by the British Government from the French Emperor in regard to mediation since last November. There is nothing new regarding the Polish question, as it affects the politics of Europe. The Russians are stated to have suffered several serious defeats at the hands of the revolutionists. The financial and commercial news is not important. Cotton was rather dull of sale.

GENERAL NEWS.

The formidable riot which commenced in this City on Monday was continued throughout yesterday with unabated, but fortunately not, as on the previous day, unchecked fury. As a natural consequence of the universal excitement of Monday the numbers of the rioters were largely increased yesterday, but so also were the preparations of the authorities to meet them. By a vigorous use of these preparations and the shooting of a score or more of the rioters the mischief a decided check was given to the career of the mob; and although the *demonstrations* made by the rioters were on a more extensive scale, yet their achievements were of far less magnitude. The chief evils of the mob at present seem to be plunder, and another day will probably witness the end of its ravages, though the disgrace inflicted upon the City will, of course, not be so transient.

The Board of Aldermen are to meet by special call at 11 o'clock this morning, when an ordinance probably will be introduced, to raise a fund sufficient to pay the commutation fee of poor men in the City who may be drafted or to procure substitutes for them at $300 each.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a communication was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, calling attention to the fact that the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden, under the new arrangements, will require the services of a Superintendent, each three other assistants, whose salaries at $1,500 would amount to $16,500 per year. So far the Commissioners have drawn from the City Treasury $375. Upon this basis the Comptroller estimates that an assessment of $9,750 will be required from "County Contingencies" to pay these salaries. The communication was referred. The Comptroller's semi-annual report of receipts and expenditures was presented and ordered to be printed. The receipts to the first instant were, from revenue bonds, issued at five per cent. interest-rate, $1,987,700, from taxes $672,894 24, interest on same, $30,202 46; Court fees, $17,800 19; Court fines, $3,934; excise license fees, $2,760. Total, $2,615,290 87, making, with the balance on hand at the close of last year, a total of $3,034,743 43. From this warrants have been paid to the amount of $2 325,879 69, leaving a balance in the treasury, June 30, of $708,863 78. The payments this year included the retirement of over $760,000 worth of last year's revenue bonds. Otherwise the expenditures amounted to $1,663,600 10. The balance remaining of the appropriations for the year and of balances from previous years is $3,851,766 01. A resolution to provide an armory for the Eighty-fourth regiment, Col. F. A. Tompkins, a newly organized militia corps, for their use on their return home from Pennsylvania, was presented and referred. Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. on next Tuesday.

Only one session of the Stock Exchange was held yesterday, to afford the members of the Board and their employes an opportunity to join the preparations for restoring the quiet of the City in the afternoon. Stocks were firm; Gold Coin weak and at a fraction below Monday's quotations—131¼ ₱ cent, Exchange, 144¼@145 ₱ cent.

Business was partially suspended yesterday. Transactions in Breadstuffs, Provisions and Groceries were unusually limited; prices were generally lower and quite irregular. Very light sales of most other articles were also reported at drooping prices. Freights were inactive. Merchants devoted most of their time to the organization of a force to aid the authorities in suppressing the riot.

The Live Stock trade, in common with everything else, suffers materially from the riot at present prevailing in the City, though no disposition has thus far been shown to injure the animals. It was, however, impossible to drive stock through many of the crowded streets. Sales of beef cattle were hurried up at Forty-fourth-street Monday morning in anticipation of disturbance, and it was fortunate that such was the case, for by 3 o'clock P. M. the hotel and other business places connected with the yards were a mass of ruins. Most of the cattle had previously been sold at 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb., and the few remaining lots were sent elsewhere or driven into the back yards. Very little business was done Tuesday, and that unsatisfactory. Sheep are rather scarce, and are worth 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Trade good.

The Raging Riot—Its Character, and the True Attitude Toward It.

The mob in our City is still rampant. Though the increasing display of armed force has done something to check its more flagrant outrages, it is yet wild with fury, and panting for fresh havoc. The very fact of its being withstood seems only to give it, for the time, new malignity; just as the wild beast never heaves with darker rage than when he begins to see that his way is barred. The monster grows more dangerous as he grows desperate. More than ever, everything depends on the energy and vigilance of the authorities, and the sustaining cooperation of all true men. Official duty and public spirit should supremely rule the hour. The man in public place, or in private place, who falters in this dread crisis should stand accursed.

We trust that Gov. Seymour does not mean to falter. We believe that in his heart he really intends to vindicate the majesty of the law, according to his sworn obligations. But, in the name of the dignity of Government and of public safety, we protest against any further indulgence in the sort of speech with which he yesterday sought to propitiate the mob. Entreaties and promises are not what the day calls for. No official, however high his position, can make them, without bringing public authority into contempt. This monster is to be met with a sword, and that only. He is not to be placated with a sop; and, if he were, it would only be to make him all the more insatiate hereafter. In the name of all that is sacred in law and all that is precious in society, let there be no more of this. There is force enough at the command of Gov. Seymour to maintain civil authority. He will do it. He cannot but do it. He is a ruined man if he fails to do it. This mob is not our master. It is not to be compounded with by paying black mail. It is not to be supplicated and sued to stay its hand. It is to be defied, confronted, grappled with, prostrated, crushed. The Government of the State of New-York is its master, not its slave; its ruler, and not its minion.

It is too true that there are public journals who try to dignify this mob by some respectable appellation. The *Herald* characterizes it as the people, and the *World* as the laboring men of the City. These are libels that ought to have paralyzed the fingers that penned them. It is ineffably infamous to attribute to the people, or to the laboring men of this metropolis, such hideous barbarism as this horde has been displaying. The people of New-York and the laboring men of New-York are not incendiaries, nor robbers, nor assassins. They do not hunt down men whose only offence is the color God gave them; they do not chase, and insult, and beat women; they do not pillage an asylum for orphan children, and burn the very roof over those orphans' heads. They are civilized beings, valuing law and respecting decency; and they regard with unqualified abhorrence the deluge of the tribe of savages that have sought to bear rule in their midst.

This mob is not the people, nor does it belong to the people. It is for the most part made up of the very vilest elements of the City. It has not even the poor merit of being what mobs usually are—the product of mere ignorance and passion. They talk, or rather did talk at first, of the oppressiveness of the Conscription law; but three-fourths of those who have been actively engaged in violence have been boys and young men under twenty years of age, and not at all subject to the Conscription. Were the Conscription law to be abrogated to-morrow, the controlling impulse of the mob would remain all the same. It comes from sources quite independent of that law, or any other. It is a raging hell-broth, generated of a composite monster more hellish than the triple-headed Cerberus.

It doubtless is true that the Conscription, or rather its preliminary process, furnished the occasion for the outbreak. This was so, simply because it was the most plausible pretext for commencing open defiance. But it will be a fatal mistake to assume that this pretext has but to be removed to restore quiet and contentment. Even if it be allowed that this might have been true at the outset, it is completely false now. A mob, even though it may start on a single incentive, never sustains itself for any time whatever on any one stimulant. With every hour it lives, it gathers new passions, and dashes after new objects. If you undertake to negotiate with it, you find that what it raved for yesterday, it has no concern for to-day. It is as inconstant as it is headstrong. The rabble greeted with cheers the suppliant attitude of Gov. Seymour, and his promises with reference to the Conscription law, but we have yet to hear that they thereupon abandoned their outrages. The fact stands that they are to-night, while we write, still infuriate, still insatiate.

You may as well reason with the wolves of the forest as with these men in their present mood. It is quixotic and stultifies to attempt it. The duties of the executive officers of this State and City are not to debate, or negotiate, or supplicate, but to *execute the laws*. To execute means to enforce *by authority*. This is their *only* official business. Let it be promptly and sternly entered upon with all the means now available, and it cannot fail of being carried through to an overwhelming triumph of public order. It may cost blood—much of it perhaps; but it will be a lesson to the public enemies, whom we always have and must have in our midst, that will last for a generation. Justice and mercy, this time, unite in the same behest:—*Give them grape, and a plenty of it.*

The War.

The military news of this morning is of the highest importance. Lee's army has effected its passage across the Potomac and into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Port Hudson has been captured, with all its garrison. A renewed attack on Charleston has been begun, and has resulted in the capture of all but one of the batteries on Morris Island.

It need not be supposed that because Lee has got into Virginia he has finally escaped from Gen. Meade.

But we have not time, at the hour at which the news comes, to comment properly upon these great events. Their vast bearings and importance will be appreciated by every one.

Every Man's Business and Duty.

If Monday's lesson of life in a City under the rule of a mob was not sufficient to fix the mind of every citizen as to his duty in the present crisis, then yesterday's experience must have removed all remaining doubts. He who hesitates to give all his influence, his time, his money and his personal services to the City authorities, until the rightful authority of law is restored and the rule of the mob put down, must himself be either an agrarian and robber at heart, or a poltroon.

It is clear that we cannot continue in the wild and lawless state that has for two days prevailed. All business suspended, workshops closed, railways stopped from operating, streets barricaded, houses gutted and fired, and every block in the City alarmed at some hour in the twenty-four by threatening crowds of riotous men—and too frequently violent collisions of combatants, followed by the removal of bloody corpses from the scenes of strife,—peace and safety, property and life are all at hazard during every moment that the sway of the mob continues. And no citizen can promise himself that, by remaining passive and declining to "take any part" in the commotion, he will thereby escape harm. A mob is without forethought, calculation, sense of justice or right. It is the incarnation of blind passion, and falls as mercilessly upon the home of the widow and orphan as upon that of an active and hated enemy. There is peril everywhere and to everybody as long as lawless men run riot through the City. It is as uncertain where their bloody vengeance will strike as where the pestilence will fall. *The supremacy of the law* is the only safety of every man, woman and child in New-York—it is the only protection of property and of home. It becomes every citizen, therefore, who has the manhood to defend himself, his wife and children, and his house and home, to unite at once with the organized forces of the City, and give no thought to anything of business or pleasure, till every spark of insurrection is stamped out, and the laws is trampled out. One more day well employed should do the work.

A Letter from one of the Rioters.

[illegible]

It is true that men who have means to procure exemption from this honorable duty—but their $300 goes into the pockets of the poor men who may volunteer to take their places. Money will purchase exemption from a great many of the labors of life, and there always will be a great many men willing to use it for that purpose; and neither laws nor anything else can change this state of things.

But if our correspondent thinks that this justifies him in committing murder and arson, or that he shows his love for his wife and children by plunging the society in which they live into the midst of anarchy and crime, he will live to find out his mistake.

The Conscription Must be Enforced.

Not only must this infamous and dastardly mob be put down, but it must be balked in the object for which it was gotten up. It was ostensibly to defeat the enforcement of the Conscription. The Conscription is a necessity; the Conscription is a law; the Conscription is just. It is demanded for the suppression of the Southern rebellion; it is needed to fill up our heroic but shattered regiments; the country called for it, and acquiesced in its passage; the army is a unit in urging its enforcement. It is the justest mode of raising an army—just to the people of every class and condition, poor and rich, black and white. No class or order of citizens is exempt from its operation—even poor clergymen, if drafted, being compelled to shoulder their musket.

This mob should in no way be allowed to interfere with its enforcement. If a few hundred desperadoes, backed up by a few thousand misguided and deceived men, may violently nullify a law of such grand and wide-spread scope and value as this—if they are permitted to nullify and violently overthrow any law of the land, then all law everywhere and finally is at an end. We have not only no Union, but no Government, no society, no civil order. We have anarchy in its most frightful form. We have the condition of things which this great City has suffered from for the last two days made permanent. We shall have faction giving battle to faction, class warring upon class, sect fighting sect, interest contending with interest, knavery with honesty, lawlessness with legality—not in the old arenas, not on the forum and through the Press, with the weapons of reason and justice, but with ball, bayonet, bowie-knife and slung-shot, amid blood, carnage and rapine.

We cannot afford to yield the Conscription to this mob. The mob is an additional argument for its enforcement. The Government cannot afford to suspend a general law, intended to apply to the whole country, because of a local riot sprung by a few bad schemers in this City. The Conscription has already been enforced in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; and it is in the order of enforcement in every State of the Union. Can a scheme so extensive as this, so generally accepted everywhere, be thwarted by such a mob as has disgraced this City for two days?

We are astonished that Gov. Seymour should hold out hopes that this will be the case. We are grieved that he should so far justify the mob as to admit that it will prove successful in its lawless object. In each of his three short speeches in the City yesterday he put forth that this would be the case. Gov. Seymour is false to his responsibilities, to his duties, and to his office, in paltering with the mob in this way. He is false to the country of which he is a citizen, to the laws of which he is the constituted upholder, to public order of which he is the guardian. Such talk is an encouragement to this mob; it is an encouragement to all mobs. Coming from a man in his position, it foretokens no good to the City or the country. His duty is to enforce law, and especially when there are organized attempts to overthrow it by violence.

The conscription, we repeat, cannot be abrogated in this City because of the mob. Its temporary suspense for a few days, until order is restored, is, of course, necessary. But, on the restoration of order, its execution must here be proceeded with at all hazards, as it has been successfully executed elsewhere.

The Families of Conscripts.

Immediate steps should be taken, either by State or City authorities, or by extensive individual organizations, for the proper care and maintenance of the families of poor men who shall be taken to the field by the draft. It needs not to be said, or enforced by any sort of argument, that the pay of a private soldier, even if the whole of it were devoted to the purpose, is not at all adequate to the support of a helpless wife, much less of a helpless wife and children, living in the City of of New-York. It is no slight demand, therefore, on the patriotism of a man who supports his family by daily labor, to require him to go to war for an indefinite period under the draft, with the knowledge that he leaves his family in a rented house, and without the means of procuring food for a week to come after he leaves them.

In all the previous calls on the people of the North for soldiers, a proper regard has been had to their rights and feelings in this matter. Men volunteered on the assurance that their families should not be allowed to suffer in their absence. Public and private munificence stepped in to the aid of the Government in its necessities, and by making enlistment honorable to the soldier, and safe for his family, created the immense volunteer armies that have waged the war so far, and have been the marvel of other nations.

We must not lose sight of these facts in the new levies about to be made. We have the very same people to draw from that we had before. They have the same family ties and family necessities that the early or volunteer soldiers had. And if we would make their service in the field equally cheerful, we must try to make them, in some way, equally assured that in their absence from home their families will be as well cared for as the families of volunteers have been.

We shall not indicate here how this is to be done. The State of New-York and the City have heretofore made liberal provision for the families of absent soldiers. Private benevolence has appropriated millions of dollars to the same end. The burden has not been felt, and the same machinery might be continued till the war is over without drying up the fountains of public patriotism or exhausting the means of the people. The Governor of the State of Rhode Island recommends, in a proclamation issued on Monday last, "that all the cities and towns of the State make immediate provision for such drafted men, or those dependent upon them, as will relieve them from apprehension that their families will not be provided for in such an emergency, while they are gone to the field to battle for the life of our Government." But, be the cost what it may, we cannot honorably avoid it. If the war be worth prosecuting, and the Union worth saving, we must do whatever charity and duty require toward those who leave all and go forth to fight. It will be in vain to expect earnest and efficient soldiers, if we show any lack of sympathy for them in the self-denials they are called on to endure.

We believe the spirit of the people to be yet unbroken and determined in purpose to overcome the rebellion and restore the Union. In this work, laid out by the Government, the people, in the main, feel as one man. The war is the war of all, and it should be carried on so as to divide its burdens as fairly as possible among all. Nothing so much relieves the military service of its hardships to the common soldier as the knowledge that the country he is fighting for is caring for the family he has left dependent and helpless at home. It is of great importance that drafted men be satisfied at once that their interests will be regarded in this particular.

The City Council on Exemptions.

Among other absurdities proposed at the present time by demagogues, to "tide over" the reign of rioters in our City, is the appropriation by the City Council of $2,500,000 to pay the $300 exemption to relieve "poor men" from the draft. The impracticability of administering a relief measure of this kind fairly and satisfactorily, should prove an insuperable objection to it. The draft required from the City is for about 20,000 men. To exempt the whole of them would require the sum of six millions of dollars. It is fair to assume that two-thirds of the drafted persons in the City—where the masses are undoubtedly laboring men, of small means—would be unable to pay the exemption fee. But to exempt two-thirds of the 20,000 conscripts would require $4,000,000—a sum much larger than the City Government proposes to divide in its anti-military charity. How shall the discrimination between "poor men" be made, when there is less money than will go round? What "Committee" would be honest enough and just enough to trust with so delicate a work as deciding what "poor conscripts" must go to war, and what "poor conscripts" must stay at home? Would not the decision of cases between competitors for the City's exemption breed new discontents, and complicate our civil disorders instead of simplifying them?

We see neither patriotism, nor public economy, nor common sense, in the proposed City legislation. It is not the place nor the duty of a City Government to interfere in the relations that exist between the nation and its citizens. But it is legitimate and praiseworthy for a City Government to provide against the suffering of any of its helpless citizens. If, therefore, any "poor men" shall be drafted, as it is quite likely some may be, and unquestionable that some ought to be—for the poor as well as the rich have duties to perform—the City Government of New-York would act much more wisely to appropriate any spare $2,500,000 they may have, to support the families of any poor men that may be drafted in the City.

The $300 Exemption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have been trying to vindicate the Draft from the charge that it throws the whole burden of the war upon the poor. You must know that when one hundred men are drawn, if fifty of them can pay their $300 they are released, and then their places must be filled by another draft from among the poor. If this is not releasing the rich and placing the burdens of the war, exclusively, on the poor, I should like to know what would be. Yours, A POOR MAN.

Our correspondent misunderstands the law entirely. It contains no such provision as he alleges. Every man who pays his $300 does escape personal service in the war, but his place is not filled by another draft. *It is filled by inducing a substitute to volunteer.* And this $300, which is paid by the rich as the price of their release, is distributed among the poor as an inducement to volunteer and to increase their pay by just that amount. Not a single poor man will be drafted now who would not be if this $300 exemption clause were not in the law. But a great many would miss the $300 which now they can obtain as a bounty for volunteering.

Civic Wisdom and Patriotism.—Our Common Council has not covered itself with special glory in the outbreak which has just disgraced the City. It has not been possible even to get together a quorum of the members of either branch, and those who have assembled and ventured to express any opinion on the subject have talked as if they either sympathized with the mob or stood in terror of its brutal power.

Alderman Masterson, of the Twenty-second Ward, is reported in the *Daily News* to have made a speech to the mob in which he assured them that he "was in *favor of burning the building that was burned*," but was opposed to burning some other buildings that were threatened. These refinements in arson are not quite easy of comprehension. Alderman Masterson would probably be in favor of picking the pockets of some men, but very much opposed to picking the pockets of some others. He evidently has a peculiar and distinct code of morals, especially when his morals have anything to do with politics. He favors burning down a Provost-Marshal's office because he does not like the draft, and he opposes burning other buildings because he can make a little political capital by so doing. For our own part we should be very unwilling to trust any man with anything of value who draws such nice distinctions, or who is capable, under such circumstances as exist at present, of taking counsel of his party prejudices instead of his public duties.

Object of the Mob.—If this mob was originated in a passionate spirit of resistance to the Conscription law, it very soon changed its purpose, and assumed the character merely of a mob for robbery, plunder and arson. This is shown in the rifling of houses, hotels and stores, and the assaults and felonies upon the persons of unoffending citizens. Some of the ringleaders are noted thieves, who have served out several terms in Sing Sing and other penitentiaries and prisons. Hundreds of the workmen who joined with the crowd on Monday were, of course, as honest as the average of us, but they were at once joined by all the knaves of the City, who saw in the occasion an opportunity for plunder such as had never before presented itself. They made good use of their opportunity, as hundreds of unfortunate citizens can testify. The whole thing, if it continues, bids fair to become a gigantic mob of plunderers, with no more reference to the Conscription than to the Koran. It is remarkable, and almost incredible, how infectious this spirit becomes. A man who joins in such a mob as this may never have stolen a pin's worth in his life before, but when a jewelry store like that up town, or a mansion like those in Fifth-avenue, is broken into, the temptation is almost irresistible to rush in, and obtain a share of things. If this affair is allowed to go on, if it be not promptly put down, it will quickly result in a state of things such as was never before known in a civilized city. It is now a question of the protection of firesides, property and persons against general plunder. It has nothing to do with the conscription.

Law and Liberty.—It has heretofore been the boast of this country that liberty regulated by law was the principle which governed its citizens. The most perfect freedom to every man in every relation of life—freedom of person, of speech and in the pursuit of happiness, has been our glory, while the universally upheld governance of law has been the safety both of ourselves and of our liberty. The dominance of the mob strikes at the root of this great and special American principle. It reverts us back to semi-barbarism, and throws us forward into despotism. A mob is un-American, anti-American. Every grievance can here be remedied, every wrong can here be righted by law, which has its power in the will of the people and "its fountain in the bosom of God." It will be a dark day for the liberties of America, for its honor, its greatness, its power, its glory, when this excrescence of European despotism fastens itself upon our free institutions and society. Every man who prides himself in the name of American must use his determined efforts to drive back this black and deadly tide of human depravity.

The Press on the Mob.—As a general thing, the Press of the City, without distinction of party, dealt in terms of just denunciation with the cowardly and ferocious mob which made our streets hideous with the most revolting crimes day before yesterday. The *Daily News*, while it denounces the conscription with unjust and, what seems to us unpatriotic severity, reminds the men who resort to violence against it that they are only disgracing themselves, and bringing ruin upon the very cause they profess to serve. The *World*, with still more emphatic and mischievous denunciation of the draft, brands, in the sharpest terms, the resort to mob law as a remedy, and declares that "no Government can tolerate it for an instant." The *Journal of Commerce* calls upon every citizen to stand by the laws and the constituted authorities of the City, State Nation.

There can be but one sentiment in such an emergency as this, and we rejoice that the unanimous voice of the Press and the public is in favor of the prompt and effective suppression of the mob spirit which has burst out with such sudden and destructive fury. Let the mob be put down, and then we can remedy whatever evils may demand attention.

The Pacific Railroad.—It may be proper to state, by way of explanation, that neither Samuel Hallett nor Gen. Fremont have any connection whatever with the Union Pacific Railroad. These gentlemen, as is reported, recently purchased the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, of Kansas, for which name they substituted the "Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division." This is their only claim to represent the great work which is to extend from the Missouri River to the Pacific, and which is now in the hands of a very different set of men. The object of Mr. Hallett, at least, appears to be, to secure some reputation to the railroad of which he is banker, by giving to it the name of a work in which the public feel so great an interest.

Winter Garden.

The excellent entertainment provided at this establishment, under the auspices of Miss Matt Thomas and Mr. Mark Smith, deserves the best patronage of the public. In the Summer season we do not expect a first-rate company at any theatrical establishment, but with regard to the Winter Garden, we can hardly recall a time when the company was better. The fair manager and her associate are a host in themselves. Mr. Mark Smith is an artist whose versatility and talent are well known and appreciated. Miss Matt Thomas has had fewer opportunities, but she has already won a place in the esteem of our public. During the present engagement she has displayed a vein of comic talent, and an ability to sing pleasantly, that bid fair to speedily place her at the head of the profession in these respects. There are other artists connected with the company who are deservedly popular with the public, foremost among whom we place Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Pearson and Mr. Sinclair. It would be difficult to select a company at any season of the

your comprising elements of a more mirth-provoking character.

The special attraction last evening were burlesques on the popular play of "Leah, the Forsaken"—here called "Leah, the Forsook." If in from the pen of a young and talented writer, and the writer displays more tact and better taste than we look for, as a rule, in such productions. The construction is decidedly old-fashioned, all the female characters of the original being in this paraphrase impersonated by very large-sized males. The effect is laughable, and that, perhaps, is all that should be considered. But some of the laughs are necessarily coarse and vulgar. There is no real fun in the awkward spectacle of a man dressed in woman's clothing, and even if there were, it would hardly be worth the ungallant cost of holding up the sex to ridicule for the sake thereof. We must add, however, that both Mr. SEVERELL and Mr. MARK SMITH are careful not to overstep the proprieties. They are simply extravagant and comically overwhelming. Miss EMILY THORNE as Rudolph plays with spirit, and sings a great number of songs with much taste. The music throughout is excellently arranged and unusually well interpreted by the various artists and a good chorus. Mr. COHEN is entitled to much praise in this respect. Mr. HARRY FRANSON and Mr. SOL SMITH were both very clever in their respective parts, and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT succeeded in stirring up the house in a small role. The burlesque was a complete success.

Previous to the extravaganza, a pow-fawa, by OLYMPIANS, called "California Diamonds," was played. It is a laughable affair, of very slight texture.

CHARLESTON ATTACKED

The Assault Commenced on Friday Morning Last.

All the Batteries on Morris Island Captured Except One.

That One Being Rapidly Reduced.

FIVE MONITORS ENGAGED

The Rebel Loss Between Seven and Eight Hundred.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, July 14.

The gunboat *Union*, Capt. CONROY, just arrived from Charleston, bound to New-York, reports *all of Morris Island captured except Fort Wagner.*

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is between seven and eight hundred.

The attack commenced last Friday morning. The *Union* left Monday afternoon, at which time the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing, with every prospect of a speedy capture.

Five Monitors were engaged.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

From the Baltimore American, July 14.

The glorious work has begun. It was commenced when Gen. HUNTER was removed from the command of the Department, and the gallant and indomitable Gen. GILMORE appointed to fill the vacancy.

Now for the important news, which we with pleasure lay before our readers. On the glorious Fourth of July the heavy batteries we have recently erected on Folly Island, commanding the rebel batteries at the mouth of Lighthouse Inlet, intended to dispute the entrance to the ship channel, were opened upon with a destructive fire, making short work of them. The Federal batteries had been erected under masks of foliage, and the astonished rebels knew nothing of their existence. Our guns were of the heaviest calibre, and numbered thirty-four. Large numbers of troops had been sent to Folly Island, and there was every indication of earnestness and activity in the military department.

Admiral DUPONT, on his arrival at Port Royal, and relieving Admiral DUPONT, immediately ordered the Monitors to prepare for active service. The work being done on them, and in contemplation, unnecessary, so far as efficiency was concerned, was ordered instantly to cease, and a shout of joy and gladness went up throughout the whole squadron. These fancy improvements could be put on after the war is over. Now the vessels were wanted for the purpose for which they were constructed. Improvements and modifications could be made when the vessels were out of commission, and where there was an abundance of men and mechanism to perform the work, and not when valuable time would be wasted "in the face of the enemy." Glorious decision, and honored be the man who made it!

Instead of establishing himself in the chair of royalty on board the *Wabash*, and receiving the homage of the courtiers, Admiral DAHLGREN raised his flag on the humble little transport *Mary Disomare*, which had been armed and equipped for the purpose, and on the Fourth of July was preparing to move to join his iron-clad fleet in the harbor of North Edisto. The officers and crews of the Monitors resting for service, and disgusted and sick from delay, disappointment and inactivity, were in ecstacies at the prospect of having a chance to test these glorious little vessels on the walls of Somter, and equally confident of success. They felt that they were relieved from the tyrannical restraints imposed upon them to shield incompetency, and that the day of proving their earnestness in the great work of national retribution was approaching.

Admiral DAHLGREN had ordered all the workmen from the Monitors to proceed at once to the completion of the repairs on the captured iron-clad *Atlanta*, intending to use her also in the attack on the defences of Charleston. She was nearly completed when the *Arago* sailed, and was being manned for the occasion by officers and crews from some of the heavy wooden vessels, which of course could not take part in the fight. It is thus evident that Admiral DAHLGREN is not so kind-hearted as to have any fears of "irritating the enemy," and as we have at the head of both the navy and the army of the Department of the South two earnest, active fighting men, no doubt is felt of the success of the movement now in progress.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

DISPATCHES FROM BEAUREGARD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day has the following:

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 13.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

There is nothing new since yesterday. The enemy is engaged in establishing batteries for long range guns on the middle of Morris Island, being aided by five Monitors. Their wooden gunboats are firing on batteries Wagner and Gregg, on the north end of Morris Island. (Signed.) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 13th, gives the following official dispatches from Gen. BEAUREGARD:

CHARLESTON, July 10, 1863.

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

At dark on the 10th the enemy obtained possession of the southern portion of Morris Island. Four Monitors engaged Battery Wagner and the battery at Cummings' Point all day, without damage or casualties, but the loss in opposing the landing was severe. Three hundred were killed and wounded, including sixteen officers. The enemy's loss is evidently heavy.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, July 10—11:30 P. M.

To Gen. Cooper:

The enemy has a threatening force on the lower front of James Island along the Stono, and an attempt was made to destroy the Savannah Railroad bridge, but was foiled with the loss of one steamboat.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 13.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. CHRISHOLM, left yesterday afternoon for City Point, in charge of Major MULFORD. She is expected to bring down a load of our prisoners.

The steamer *Peabody*, Capt. ATWOOD, from Beaufort, N. C., arrived this morning. She brings 43 rebel prisoners captured by the expedition sent into the interior of North Carolina by Gen. FOSTER, which had just returned to Newbern.

There is no further news from that department.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Gen. Grant Paroles 31,277 Prisoners.

Sherman Defeats Johnston and Captures 2,000 Prisoners.

Gen. Blair Said to Occupy Jackson.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14.

The *Commercial* has Vicksburgh advices to the 9th instant.

Gen. GRANT has finished paroling the rebel prisoners. They number 31,277.

The general officers captured include Gens. Pemberton, Stevenson, Forney, Smith, Lee, Taylor, Herbert, Cummings, Barton, Sharp, Harris, Moore, Baldwin and Vaughan.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburgh, Gen. SHERMAN moved in the direction of the Big Black River with a large army.

On the following day he met Gen. JOHNSTON drawn up in line of battle.

A sanguinary engagement took place, resulting in Gen. JOHNSTON's defeat and the capture of 2,000 prisoners.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR is reported to be in possession of Jackson.

A rumor was in circulation that Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. BANKS on the 8th inst., and that we took 18,000 prisoners.

OUR CAPTURES AT VICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the evening of the 8th state that twenty-seven thousand rebel soldiers had been paroled up to that time. Sixty thousand stand of small arms had been found, mainly in good condition, and more were constantly being discovered. They were concealed in caves, as well as in all sorts of buildings. The siege and sea-coast guns found exceed sixty, and the whole captured artillery is above two hundred pieces. The store of rebel ammunition also proves to be surprisingly heavy. The stock of army clothing is officially invoiced at five millions of dollars, (Confederate prices.) Of sugar, molasses and salt, there is a large quantity. Sixty thousand pounds of bacon were found in one place.

A REBEL REPORT.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14th has the following dispatch:

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, July 10.

The artillery firing has ceased. The enemy's sharpshooters and our skirmishers are still blazing away. Our loss will not exceed 50.

PORT HUDSON OURS!

Unconditional Surrender on the Morning of the 9th.

THE NEWS THROUGH REBEL CHANNELS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The Richmond papers of to-day acknowledge the fall of Vicksburgh.

The following extracts is taken from to-day's *Enquirer*:

SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

MOBILE, Monday, July 13.

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

The New-Orleans *Era*, of the 10th, announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson at 7 o'clock on the 9th instant.

(Signed,) GEO. G. GARNER,
Chief of Staff.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Evacuation of Chattanooga by General Bragg.

HIS ARMY RETREATS TO ATLANTA, GA.

Four Thousand Prisoners Captured by Rosecrans During the Recent Movement.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14.

The *Commercial* says that Mr. SWINTON, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, arrived here last night direct from Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters, and furnishes us with the following news:

"The main body of Gen. BRAGG's army has retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

The presumption is that the bulk of BRAGG's forces have been sent to Richmond to garrison it.

ROSECRANS captured 4,000 prisoners during the late forward movement.

Our army are in high spirits and in splendid condition."

MORGAN'S GREAT RAID.

HIS MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

Camp Dennison, Near Cincinnati, Threatened.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14.

MORGAN's rebel forces crossed the Big Miami at Venice last night and burned the bridge behind them.

They passed through Burlington and Springdale and crossed the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad at Glendale this morning, moving toward Camp Dennison.

It is not known how much damage the rebels have done at Glendale or to the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

Telegraphic communication is still open with Hamilton.

MORGAN's men are reported to be much jaded with their rapid march, and will have to rest soon.

Six of MORGAN's men were captured at Milford, Clermont County, on Sunday night, and four more at New-Boston.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 14—9 o'clock A. M.

MORGAN's rebel forces reached Miamiville on the Little Miami road this morning, tore up the track, and fired into the accommodation train coming West. The train put quickly back to Loveland.

A Rebel Fort on James River, taken Possession of by Our Troops.

FORT POWHATTAN, Tuesday, July 14.

Fort Powhattan, on James River, was taken possession of by Gen. Spec Saturday. All the men and guns had been removed.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 14.

The General Subscription Agent reports the sale of $2,000,000 of five-twenties, in the past three days. Deliveries of bonds are being made to June 23.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females find weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
Y. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop makes a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes—Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only agents of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BLISS.—At the residence of his father-in-law, at Statesburgh, WM. H. BLISS, of this City, aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Walter Pickett, Statesburgh.

BRADBURST.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 10, 1863, JOHN M., infant son of J. M. Bradstreet, late of the City of New-York, deceased.

CARVILLE.—At last, in the 21st year of his age, youngest son of Charles Carville, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Charles, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

CLARKE.—At Georgetown, on Friday, July 10, from wounds received in battle, July 2, Capt. WM. H. CLARKE, Staff of Gen. Humphreys, aged 32.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Thomas Clarke, No. 48 West 31st-st., on Wednesday, 15th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 13, WILLIAM HENRY, only child of Sarah J. and the late Wm. Henry Crawford.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, July 15, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 78 Fourth-st.

GRINNELL.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 12, E. FRANKLIN GRINNELL, only son of E. R. Grinnell, of Jersey City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Jersey City, on Tuesday, July 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KINGSLEY.—On Monday, July 13, ELLEN, only child of Samuel W. and Libbie Kingsley, aged 14 months.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, from the residence of his parents, No. 56 Grand-st., Jersey City. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

JONES.—On Monday morning, July 13, EDMUND, second son of Richard and Eliza E. Jones, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Lewis L., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 13 Lincoln-place, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 3½ o'clock.

MEGARR.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, July 13, MARY EMMA VAN BLARCOM, wife of John Megarr, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, A. Van Blarcom, No. 16 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, at 2 o'clock.

PINNEGAR.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, July 12, CATHERINE M. PINNEGAR.

His funeral will be from Dr. J. Fen Smith's Church, Newark, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next.

ROBERTSHAW.—On Tuesday, July 14, EPHRAIM ROBERTSHAW, Esq., of East Chester.

Funeral from his late residence, on Friday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. Service at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Williamsbridge to meet the 10½ train. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

TORREY.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday, July 9, 1863, LAURA WHEELOCK, youngest child of Edward S. and Sarah J. Torrey, aged 3 months and 9 days.

WEED.—At Gettysburgh, Penn., July 3, Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN H. WEED, U. S. A.

The remains will be removed from the Governor's Room, City Hall, New-York, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock M., to Staten Island. The funeral service will be performed at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, 33 Bay-st., Stapleton, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Masonic Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 377.—July 14, 1863.
34, 42, 5, 71, 61, 33, 20, 54, 6, 40, 28, 55, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 378.—July 14, 1863.
31, 45, 72, 51, 64, 29, 39, 22, 65, 70, 14, 68, 73, 26, 21

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by occasional soreness of the throat, the chills running over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 200 4th-st.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.
NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.
NO SICKNESS IN THE FAMILY.
R. R. R.

Families that understand the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF are never troubled with sickness. Whenever pain or discomfort notes the patient, they apply it at once, and that is the end of the difficulty. Those who are seized with Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Influenza, Colds, Coughs, Pains and Aches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chills and Fever, or any other disease where there is pain or inflammation, should apply the Ready Relief at once. To this, and a cure will quickly follow. Thousands of children have been saved by its use in Croup, Scarlet Fever, Convulsions, Diarrhœa, &c. Keep this remedy in the house, and use it when pain is complained of, and disorders induced will follow.

Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Pearl-st., and by all Druggists.

ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED Officers and Privates of the 2d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., remaining at home, are hereby notified to report at the Armory, corner of Union and Pacific sts., this morning, July 15, at 9½ o'clock. By order of

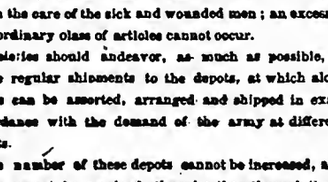
Major-Gen. H. S. DEVELIN.

Members of the different companies will report in citizens' dress, to Capt. H. A. Washburn, Capt. M. H. R. Sisson, Capt. L. D. Atwater.

CLOTHING
FOR
YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
OF
LINEN MARSEILLES
AND
SUMMER WOOLENS.
ASSORTMENT very fine, and STYLES entirely new.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

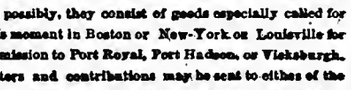
ROCKAWAY, L. I.
SEA BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing
R. BAINBRIDGE.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 24 Harlem Railroad Building, have one of their machines in use at the 23d Ward, this week. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.



ARE YOU FOOT-SORE AND LAME from traveling over the hot pavements? Find immediate relief in Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.
Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y. (near Utica).

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—MEMBERS OF the two-years regiments mustered out and not paid their $100 bounty, can have the same by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Nos. 9 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 20.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.
BY AN OFFICER IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish this day,
WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.
By B. ESTVAN,
Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate States.
1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

There as a refugee, for the second time set my foot upon the rocky shores of old England, to complete, under the shadow of her glorious banner, a narrative of the remarkable events that occurred during a period of more than eighteen months' campaigning in America, the knowledge of which I acquired from my personal experience as an officer of the Confederate army.

Now that my book is ready, I am confidently about to submit the results, with the assurance that them "War Pictures" have been delineated not only to the best of my ability, but with a conscientious regard to truth.

Although circumstances led me to take service in the Confederate army—my long residence in the Southern States being, however, the main inducement thereto—I have not been the less disposed to do justice to both sides engaged in this lamentable contest. Thus, while ever ready to bestow my hearty admiration on all the instances that came to my knowledge of heroism, patriotic devotion, and high principled conduct, whether displayed on the part of my own comrades or on that of their opponents, I have, on the other hand, not hesitated to lay bare the errors and blamable acts, by whomsoever committed, that have been conducive to so much disaster and misery, or have impeded the struggle.

Having completed my task, my thoughts naturally recur to the land wherein this unholy war is raging. To America, my second home, where I have learned to cling with fond attachment, I cannot look back without sorrow for her misfortunes. I have contemplated, perforce, the spectacle of a people once united, now dismembered through mad dissensions—dissensions which, inverting in their fatal course the principle of the defence and maintenance of sacred rights, have turned to a suicidal conflict. My memory, in reverting to the fearful scenes so recently witnessed, painfully recalls those sanguinary battle-fields whereon many a gallant soldier breathed out his spirit, struck to death by the bullet of a man whom he had been wont to regard in the light of a brother. Again the gaunt spectre of discord rises before me, with lightning flashing from its eyes, and rancor foaming at its lips, as, armed with a scourge of serpents, it frantically urges on whole populations to mutual destruction!

Now that my book is ready, I dedicate it to the soldiers of the two contending armies, as a greeting from afar. If I have only to add that if some of my criticisms may appear too severe to those whose conduct I censure, I have, in making use of them, been actuated solely by a fearless resolve to tell the truth and state my honest convictions, in the exercise of this, which I claim to be an undoubted right, have I written my book.—*Preface.*

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

SYSTEMS OF MILITARY BRIDGES
In use by the United States Army, those adopted by the great European Powers, and such as are employs in British India. With directions for the preservation, destruction and reëstablishment of Bridges. By Brig.-Gen. GEO. W. COLLUM, Chief-in-Staff of the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. With numerous illustrations. In one vol., octavo. Price $3 50.
Copies sent free by mail, on receipt of price.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED, by
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

YOU ALL KNOW WHAT GREAT INFLUENCE the New-York *Tribune* exerts for any book they take hold of and notice. Read what they say of FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD.

"The scenes and characters of this excellent domestic story are drawn from the every-day routine of quiet New-England life. Its delineations are not too highly colored, but preserve the natural aspects of common experience, and are eminently healthful in their tone. It is especially designed for the perusal of young girls, a record of the thought and life that lies between 'fourteen and twenty,' and its truthful pictures of early womanhood, and its sound and wholesome moral inculcations, admirably adapt it for that purpose."

Its praise is on every one's lips that has read it, and it's no lukewarm, mild expression, but the heartiest, most enthusiastic language they use, all pronouncing it
THE BOOK OF THE SEASON;
a noble, good book, whose wholesome lessons will make every girl's life who reads it higher and better.

Parents and friends of every young girl, see that they have a copy of this book and read it. It will prove the best investment you ever made.

All booksellers sell it.

LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.

Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.
T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

HAMMOND ON HYGIENE.—A TREATISE on Hygiene, with special reference to the Military service. By WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-General U. S. army. The large octavo volume, illustrated; price $5. Just published and for sale by D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' AND
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY.
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 297 Pearl-st.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

MARTIN'S LIVE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DESPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City:
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 155 Franklin-st.
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GREY, No. 301 Broadway.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 9 Bond-st to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. S. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST. from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CAUTION.—Beware of any other Uterine Catholicon. Use nothing but that which is marked "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," having the seal of the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY and the name of JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., on the outside wrapper, and his signature on the inside label.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and counterfeits on the genuine. Beware of imposition.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH N. Y. V. A.,
No. 744 BROADWAY, JULY 14, 1863.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, NO. 24.—ALL RETURNED Volunteers, Officers or Men, and other residents who wish to enroll themselves in a corps for the suppression of this infernal rebellion in the City of New-York, are requested to report at 8 A. M., this day, at the Headquarters of the Fifth Regiment, No. 744 Broadway, in such unit as they may have returned from their three years' service. Arms, ammunition, &c., will be issued. All old officers are requested to come forward and muster such men as they can procure, for their respective companies.

By command,
CLEVELAND WINSLOW,
Official. Col. Fifth Regt. N. Y. V.
A. PERKINS, Adjutant.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT.
PART XLVII. FOR JULY.
IS JUST READY.
Orders received by W. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher,
No. 39 Walker-st., New-York.

TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.
SPECIAL ORDER.
NEW-YORK, July 14,

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,349,695 78
Overdrafts		118 82
Due from Banks		33,851 69
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$95,649 14	
Due from Brokers		41,120 04
Real Estate		
Specie	162,764 45	
Specie Certificates	43,000 00	205,764 45
Cash Items, viz: Mercantile Checks received on Deposit		97,586 12
		308,688 60
Stocks		
Promissory and United States 7 3-10 Notes and Interest on Certificates		182,356 50
Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Demand Notes		202,147 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		2,856 57
Total		$3,210,760 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$600,000 00
Circulation Registered	$92,430	
Circulation not Registered	81,285	
Total	$173,715	
Less Notes on hand	107,157	172,558 00
Profits		105,763 53
Due to Banks		2,950 00
Due to Individuals and Corporations otherthan Banks and Depositors, dividend		2,218 24
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		1,456,787 90
Interest due, not included under either of the above heads		
Total		$3,370,283 43

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Stephen D. Baker, President, and Enoch W. Rhoads, Cashier, of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, an incorporated Bank located and doing business at New-York aforesaid, being duly and severally sworn, each per. himself, with himself, that the foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the matters and things therein contained above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the place aforesaid.

E. D. BROWN, President.
ENOCH W. YOULE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponents this 13th day of July, 1863.

Jas. L. Sherman, Commissioner of Deeds.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at Par for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD, COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

EDWARD WILLARD,
ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BOUNTIES, PENSIONS AND U. S. CLAIMS.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 5 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISH & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Following Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and remittance promptly
Bonds and Coupons received for which remittance is accounted for at the highest market price in currency, or (if the option of holder) in
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Marysville City (California) 8 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Monterey County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that bids for bonds of this company, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, until the 20th day of July, 1863.

The Bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1878; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, which accumulated interest is to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by application in writing, at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bid being the principal of the bond with the premium, must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

June 29, 1863.

HENRY B. RENSEN,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HAMILTON FISH,
FERDINAND SUYDAM,
} Committee.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. G. GILES, Esq., No. 45 Pine-st., New-York.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 214 Broadway, New-York, July 4, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 214 Broadway, and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

GILES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and procure PATENTS, procure contracts, purchase Quartermasters' Ordinance, Navy Agent and navy vouchers, procure settlement of accounts of PAY, Bounty and Pensions. No. 3 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought at best terms offered. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

BILLS on SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 32 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at the Stock Exchange daily. Also, gold bought and sold, and Drafts on London for sale, at the market price.

Checks and Drafts bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Exchange on London, Paris and Frankfort, and Letters of Credit issued for travellers in the United States and Canada.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 26 William-st., New-York, July 10, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Session on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 376 and 378 Extensive plate corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the several sizes and kinds usually sold at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will require such auction sales to be made on the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, payable as the terms and conditions of sale may be announced at the time of sale, and the delivery of the coal to be made at the option of the Company, either at the mines, Scranton, Pa., or at the depot, Elizabethport, N. J.

Terms per ton to be made known before the sale, and to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days from the day of sale, unless notice to the contrary is given. Should any purchaser, who shall have given such notice, fail to take the Coal within ten days above specified, Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, will be charged upon the value of the Coal purchased, from the time when the ten days above specified, expired, to the time when the Coal shall be taken away. Should any purchaser, who shall have given such notice, fail to take the Coal within thirty days from the day of sale, unless notice to the contrary is given, and the Coal taken away

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in search of health. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, with full directions for self-cure, in all diseases of the Sexual Organs, Urinary Deposits, &c. Sent free, in a sealed envelope, to any address. Price 25 cents. Address Dr. LARMONT, Box 4,586 New-York Post-Office.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE Laboratory of Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, the discoverer of the only safe and reliable remedies for diseases of the Urinary Organs, in a short space of time, has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any doctor at will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this branch of medical science, Dr. WARD is enabled to treat every case in the most complicated stage. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency—loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerienes, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can have prompt treatment, with least risk of exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only safe and effectual remedies in the world, guaranteed perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and Blood Diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Dr. C. is a duly qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER FORD & CO., 504 Broadway, Up-stairs, between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each bottle of the genuine medicine.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS. IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system, where manhood has been injured. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 21 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature: twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. ERETT'S CORNSALVE CURES CORNS, Bunions, &c., &c. Price 25c and 50c. a box. Immediate relief and permanent cure. For sale by D. S. BARNES and H. C. OAKLEY, and all druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are used as deadly swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the Old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday-school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT EATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT Wheel best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 402 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONERS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name or names of the bidder or bidders thereon, will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board, until Wednesday, July 15, at 12 o'clock M., for

For excavating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For excavating and grading, set curb and sewer, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For excavating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For setting kerb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For setting kerb Lexington-avenue, between Fiftieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For leasing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 32 and 33, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Ten.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CODDINGTON,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city, as may be required.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn and Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies,
Wall Tent Poles,
Wall Tent Pins, (large.)
Common Tent Pins,
Cavalry Bugle Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

New-York, June 9, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 6 STATE-ST., N. Y., July 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 2 P. M., on the 15th inst., for the following articles of STATIONERY, viz.:

400 Reams letter paper.
400 Reams foolscap paper.
200 Reams copying paper.
10 Reams envelope paper.
10 Reams printing paper.
100,000 Envelopes (official.)
100,000 Envelopes (letter.)
150 Two-quire blank books.
150 Three-quire blank books.
150 Four-quire blank books.
50 Letter books.
200 Bottles black ink.
2 Gross ink powder.
60 Pounds sealing-wax.
500 Bottles carmine ink.
1 Gross bottles carmine ink.
200 Gross steel-pens.
3,000 Pen-holders.
100 Dozen lead-pencils.
60 Gross office tape
200 Inkstands.
2 Dozen ivory folders.

All of the above-mentioned articles, samples of which may be seen at this office, to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be packed in shipping order, and delivered at such place as may be required at the expense of the supplier.

All to be ready within fifteen days from the date hereof. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., July 11, 1863.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 16th inst., for furnishing the materials for and constructing the inclosing wall of the Central Park on 5th-av., between 72d and 79th sts., and between 106th and 110th sts. on 8th av., between 73d and 79th sts., and on 110th-st., between 5th and 8th avs.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals. ANDW. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until MONDAY, July 20, at the Princeton Bank, for building a stone edifice for the Princeton Theological Seminary, on the vacant lot adjoining the Baptist Church, in Princeton, in conformity to plans and specifications to be found in the Directors' room of said bank. No bid will be accepted without a responsible surety for the fulfillment of the contract. The Committee reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids as they may judge the interests of the Seminary require. Proposals may be made for all or any parts of said building.

C. H. ATWATER,
S. R. PENNINGTON,
S. M. HAMILL,
Building Committee.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
BROOKLYN.

This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries, in easy of a court, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate.

EDWIN R. TAFT.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Jersey City at 9 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time to Long Branch, 2 hours.

J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Tickets will find ample stock on authorized agent, with badges, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad. Coaches for visitors provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESpectability will leave this city for a visit to the Old World in a few days. Should any party have claims or other business transactions that may desire to place in the hands of a competent person for adjustment, they will please address WEB HAYT, Box 2,251 Post-Office.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVernor, for sale by the manufacturer only. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Bank—Room No. 4, second floor.

SHIPPING.

STEAMBOAT GREAT EASTERN.

THE EXPRESS STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
Will leave
FOOT LIVERPOOL, FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30, TUESDAY, July 14,
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

Rates of passage from New-York to Liverpool:
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets for 60 days, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$35
Steerage.....$30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 79 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE, HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

CHINA, ARABIA, Capt. ——, Wednesday, July 15
ASIA, SCANDIA, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOORE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$129 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables inclosed in letters or baggage, having the value expressed, and signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$120
Second Cabin.....80
Steerage.....25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, 15th July. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, Touching at QUEENSTOWN (Cove Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....July 18
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$28 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....30 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....46 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, &c., at equally low rates.

Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. FRANCIS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 18.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAVANA DIRECT.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. New side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BALL Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans direct, and the steamship EVENING STAR for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON THURSDAYS, July 23,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR,
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. M. GAGER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Murray-st., on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PARAVICINI FARMIN. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $1 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway; WINTER, LOW & CO., No. 128 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $1 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through U. JONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

WANTED—TO LOAD FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W., a neutral vessel of from 600 to 1,000 tons' register. Apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 84 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. O. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 61 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 5 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 12 o'clock A. M. July 1st, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 10, 17 and 24, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St Mary's with its thousand Isles; through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the famous Picturesque Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) All the points of interest on the route, giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the Metropolitan being entirely new, built especially for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $35 to $55.

H. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾
Ley-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾
Morris-st. (Pier No. 1) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLAND, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks, EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 15th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 2 ft-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE Steam of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Hutton and Atlantic Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE-wheel steamers and the barges Columbia, Lyrene, Hyperion, and Edmund F. Dean. Also, Florida, Cadwaladers Delaware Valley groves of the Ocean. No. 152 West-st., corner Harrison. HENRY MALLAN.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving at Saratoga in time for dinner and Lake George in time for supper.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER MR. VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM H. MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dodge's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, foot of Jersey and Lafayette-pl.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

SARATOGA BLUE LIMESTONE FLAGGING, 2,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all sizes from one inch thick, from 6 inches to 8 feet square, and of the best quality for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, for sale or to let this year, Sawing Machines, capable of sawing 1,000,000 feet sandstone, 4-inch blocks or slabs.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 33d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT GRAND POINT, CROMWOOD, SOUTH ROCK, CLAREMONT and HAVERSTRAW.—The splendid steamboat EMPIRE STATE, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., (up-stairs,) every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning will leave Albany at 6 o'clock A. M., and Troy at 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight taken at low rates.

MORNING BOAT.

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND, on and after Wednesday, the 1st inst., the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 41, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by the boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers
1863. 1863.
PLANET, METEOR,
TRAVELER, CITY OF CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS,
LYON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.]

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 9 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga before dinner each evening. Returning, leaves Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—On MONDAY, June 15, and every succeeding day (Sunday excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier No. 2, N. R., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M., SUNDAY EXPRESS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, the will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 2 P. M., making the usual landings. At Red Bank will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer ORANGE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 34, North River, foot of Rector-st., TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 100 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt F. M. Powell, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board or Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 2 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day at the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West. Returning, leaves Albany at 9 o'clock A. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. Fare only $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer CITY OF NEW-HAVEN and Hartford Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, with one exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot.—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, and 5 P. M. From 30th-st. depot.—For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 6 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 8:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge (mixed stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations, except Yonkers; 10 A. M.,

THE RIOTS IN NEW-YORK.

Continued from First Page.

rence, Keorman, O. Gabriel, Ferber, B. Travis, T. A. Delaney, J Phillips and Major.

NINTH PRECINCT.—Sergeant Meagan, Sergeant Smith, and officers Croker, Valen and Blackwood; the last three seriously. Officers Whittemore, Russell, and a number of others, slightly.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Sergeant Welling, pistol shot in back.

TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.—C. B. Law, T. A. Fleming, F. Morrison, C. Leayroft, J. Wainn, W. Holmes, J. H. McCardy, P. McIntyre, J. Baic, J. Henderson, A. M. Swainson.

REPORTED SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT.

It was currently reported late in the afternoon that upon the authority, it is said, of Assistant-Provost Marshal Nugent, that a telegram had been received from Washington, directing the suspension of the draft for the present as this City and Brooklyn.

THE TIMES ILLUMINATION.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES Office was illuminated last evening, partly in honor of our victorious armies in the West, and partly for the purpose of throwing light upon our neighbor of the *Tribune*, whose establishment is reported to be threatened by midnight prowlers. The brilliant jets of flame which darkened forth the title of this journal, gave rise to much admiration, and varied expressions of opinion from the large throng of respectable citizens who congregated in the square. Some were so fanatical as to construe it into a challenge to the rioters, but by far the greater number comprehended that it was an open and manly way of showing the public that the outlook done here was unattainable and above board, and they thanked fortune that there was one journal which could express an open sentiment of the public without fear or favor.

THE DISTURBANCE IN BROOKLYN.

The great riot in New-York still continues to be the great topic of conversation among all classes of our citizens, and the turbulent spirit manifested over the river has shown itself here, although in a limited degree, consisting mainly in attacking colored people and stoning their residences.

The Police having been withdrawn on Monday night, those disposed to be turbulent had the opportunity to be so, and in the Second and Eighth Wards took advantage of circumstances.

The assailing parties were generally boys, who attacked every black person that showed himself, and in a few instances stoned their residences, but caused very little damage.

Several houses in Green-lane, Stewart's-alley, Prospect, Dougherty and Sutton streets, were stoned. Some bolted themselves inside with their children, while the men on their way home were sure to be beaten; very few escaped. Numbers sought refuge in the station-houses.

The Police remained about midnight, and very soon restored order by their presence.

A party in the Eighth Ward armed themselves with sticks and showed every disposition to create a disturbance, but the arrival of the Police had the effect of restoring order. EDWARD KEHOE, one of the parties, was arrested.

A crowd gathered about the colored public school in Raymond-street, but as they appeared to be more intent upon witnessing something that might happen, and as no one felt disposed to make any belligerent demonstration, they gradually dispersed.

The police remained in the city yesterday and last night. A strong force was kept in reserve at the City Hall, and everything was kept well in hand at the Station-house.

Large numbers of persons crossed the river and greatly swelled the throng on that side.

In order to guard against the useless destruction of property, Chief Engineer CUNNINGHAM has issued the following order:

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, W. D., July 14, 1863.

To the Firemen of Brooklyn, W. D.:

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby requested to do duty in all the Fire Districts, day and night, until further orders from JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

Chief Engineer Fire Department, W. D.

All the muskets and artillery have been taken from the Arsenal and armories, and stored in a place of perfect security.

Every precaution has thus far been taken by our authorities to prevent a repetition of the scenes in New-York in this city.

Last night, Capt. THORNE organized the reserve corps of the Thirteenth regiment, and Capt. GEORGE CHAPMAN is organizing an artillery company.

The Mayor and Presidents of the Railroad Companies held a consultation last night as to the state of affairs here. There is no apprehension that anything serious will occur; but if it should, the authorities are fully prepared for it.

The *draft* in *both* Congressional Districts (the Second and Third) has been suspended.

Navnt Movements.

THE NAVY-YARD YESTERDAY.

There was even more excitement at the Navy-yard yesterday than on the day previous. The following ships-of-war were drawn up in such a manner as to command the entire premises: Steam gunboat *Granite City*, 8 guns; steam gunboat *Gertrude*, 8 guns; corvette *Savannah*, 22 guns; receiving ship *North Carolina*, 44 guns; steam gunboat *Unadilla*, 8 guns; steam gunboat *Sumpter*, 6 guns. The iron-clad battery *Passaic*, and the steam gunboat *Fuchs*, were sent down to the Battery to insure the safety of Fort Columbus, in case the sending of its garrison to the City might leave it at the mercy of the mob. All the approaches to the yard, to the Commandant's residence, and to the vessels in the stream, were guarded by sailors with howitzers and boat-pieces. Capt. DRAYTON, of the Ordnance Department, had a guard placed over the armory and on the magazine; he had also several pieces of ordnance in readiness to be turned on the mob if necessary. All the available marines were under arms, and the guard on the gate had their muskets loaded. After the roll being called at 1 o'clock, the workmen were speedily turned into their shops, to prevent the possibility of their joining with the rioters.

Facts and Incidents of the Riot.

FROM THE POLICE RETURNS OF YESTERDAY.

Below will be found recorded many facts and interesting particulars in relation to the riot of Tuesday, reported by various Police Captains to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, yesterday morning.

First Precinct.—About 9 o'clock an attack was made on the *Tribune* office by a gang of rioters. They succeeded in breaking in the doors and windows, and commenced to burn to the lower part of the building. The flames were soon extinguished by the Police force of the First Precinct, who succeeded in driving the rioters off. During the *melée*, Officer WELLING, of this Precinct, was wounded in the back, by a pistol fired by one of the rioters. He was attended by Police Surgeon KESNAP, who dressed the wound.

Second Precinct.—The above parties (MICHAEL HOLLAND, MICHAEL KELLY, OWEN MCCORRY, WM. SMITH, JOHN MCMANUS, JOHN HARTIGAN, JOHN MORPAY and HUGH HARRIS) were all engaged in the riotous demonstrations of yesterday in the neighborhood of Park-row, Beekman, Nassau and Spruce streets; the announcement of the riot in the upper part of the City on the newspaper bulletins drew around them an excited crowd indulged in various expressions of opposition to the draft, to niggers, &c. About 12 M. a colored man, who was passing quietly along the *World* office, was attacked by several of the rowdies, but he succeeded in escaping from them, and sought shelter in the Station-house. Several citizens who interfered to protect the colored man were severely beaten. Capt. SQUIRES was quickly on the ground with his reserve force, and succeeded in arresting the above persons, who were the most prominent in the lawless crowd; the mob, however, continued to increase, and surged through the streets during the entire afternoon, threatening to tear down and burn the *Tribune* office, &c., which finally culminated in an attack on that building about 8 P. M., the result of which doubtless will appear on the return of the Fourth Precinct, in which it is located. The entire force was held in reserve at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station during the night, ready for any emergency, and are still there.

Fourth Precinct.—At 6 o'clock B. M., the building, Nos. 64 and 76 Roosevelt-street, occupied by Mr. BURNELY as a colored seaman's boarding-house, was attacked by the rioters. The inmates were taken from the premises, which were robbed and then set on fire. WILLIAM ABRAHAMSON, WM. HEATH and THEODORE TURNER, all boarding there, were badly beaten. They were sent to the New-York Hospital.

The colored boarding-house of ALBERT LYONS, No. 20 Vandewater-street, was attacked by the rioters about 6½ o'clock P. M., the doors broken open and the windows entirely demolished; nine of the inmates were injured.

A man named JAMES MOORE, aged 40 years, residing at No. 81 Roosevelt-st., in the rear, was badly injured by the rioters; he was taken to the hospital.

About the same time THOMAS JOHNSON, a colored man, had one of his arms broken by jumping from the third-story window of house No. 62 Roosevelt-street, while that house was on fire. He was rescued from the flames by the Police and taken to the station-house.

WILLIAM W. HILL, also colored, was dangerously injured by leaping out of a third-story window of the same house.

MARY WILLIAMS, a colored woman, 24 years old, while being pursued by the infuriated mob, jumped from a window of No. 76 Roosevelt-street to the pavement, and was horribly injured—the building was also taken to Bellevue Hospital.

About 6 o'clock P. M. the house No. 3 Dover-street, occupied by WM. P. POWELL, as a Colored Seamens' Home, was attacked by the rioters, the doors and windows broken, the occupants driven out and the furniture destroyed. The occupants were rescued by the Police and taken to the Station-house for safety.

At 9 o'clock P. M. the house No. 11 James-slip, occupied by JAMES E. VALENTINE as a liquor store, was attacked by the riotous mob in consequence of a colored woman taking refuge there; she escaped when the rioters entered the place, who stole and destroyed all the contents.

The safe took an iron safe from the store of Mr. BEARLY, No. 74 Roosevelt-street, and Officers PERSONAGE and SWEENY, of the Fourth Ward, took it from them.

About 3 o'clock P. M., a mob of from five to seven hundred persons commenced an attack on colored persons, in Baxter-street, near Park. They then went to the dwelling-house of Mr. GIBSON, Chatham-street, to beat the colored waiters. Capt. JOHNSON, Sergeants WALSH and MCGUIRE, with a platoon of men, were promptly on hand and dispersed the crowd. They then left for the Fourth Precinct. Mr. COOK was compelled to close his place; no persons were assaulted or injured there.

At 5 o'clock P. M., a colored woman named ELIZABETH GERMANY, while standing on the corner of Mott and Pell streets, was struck on the head by an unknown ruffian, receiving a severe wound. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A gang of nearly five hundred rioters attacked the colored people residing at Nos. 104 and 105 Park-street, drove them into the street, assaulting them with stones and other missiles. The Sixth Ward Police rescued the blacks, and took them to the station-house. Capt. JOHNSON, Sergts. WALSH, QUINN and KENNEDY, with a force of men, soon dispersed the mob.

JOHN BROWN, a colored man, 40 years of age, of No. 74 Roosevelt-street, was attacked late at night in the rear house by a mob, and severely beaten about his head and face. He escaped from the ruffians and ran to the Six-ward House for protection.

Ninth Precinct.—Yesterday at the disturbance in Third-avenue, near Forty-sixth-street, the following members of our force were injured, viz:

Sergt. MARSH, badly beaten about the body, Sergt. SHIPS, WARE and BLACKMON, were seriously injured, officer WHITTEMORE, left arm dislocated, officer RUSSELL ankle badly hurt and a number of others were slightly injured.

Tenth Precinct.—A crowd of men and boys assembled in this Precinct from the fire at No. 429 Grand-street, making an attack on this station, throwing stones, &c., and threatening to destroy Essex Market; they broke several windows, but did no serious injury; the Reserve Guard of one hundred men, with drawn clubs attended the rioters, and dispersed them from congregating their threats. As it was growing late the mob gradually dispersed.

Fourth Precinct.—Everything passed off very quietly here, up to about 3½ o'clock in the morning when a party of rowdies came up Third-avenue and arriving at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, deliberately fired the shed attached to Mr. JOHN HARE'S Hotel, by placing cotton saturated with camphene along the rear of it, and then left, in entering to take the life of any person who should attempt to put it out. Mr. JOHN ROSKER, a member of Hose Co. No. 21, living directly opposite, after great exertions succeeded in extinguishing the fire; the rioters after leaving there, proceeded up the avenue to One hundred and twenty-ninth-street, and there fired the premises of Mr. HANSAN, occupied as a turning and planing mill; the fire soon spread to the buildings of Mr. W. H. Vanderver, Abraham D. Meyers, Mrs. Smith, Charles J. Sutton, Francis Martin, Jane Martin, C. Kempton, Mr. Brewster's, and T. Tooker's, consuming them all thereby, destroying property valued at about $35,000, on which there is an insurance of about $10,000 in various City companies. Through the exertions of Capt. RELAY, the firemen of Harlem got to work and worked nobly. Engine Company No. 43 and No. 48 Hose, of Manhattanville, promptly tendered their services, as also did Engineers KAMPTON and NICHOLAS, with Engines Nos. 1, 2 and 4, as likewise did Hose Companies Nos. 1 and 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Morrisania. They all rendered efficient service.

Thirteenth Precinct.—About half past eight o'clock P. M., a mob entered this Precinct, and halted in front of No. 429 Grand-street, occupied by Col. JOHN DUFFY, Provost Marshal. After destroying the contents, they set the building on fire, and it was burned down; the papers and other valuables had been removed and saved. The mob was very riotous, threatening to attack the Station-House, and started for that purpose, but were diverted by something else before they reached here. To-day they say they will execute their threat.

Seventeenth Precinct.—As far as heard from no one of our force received any serious injuries at the riot at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. Sergeant FINCH received a scalp wound from a paving stone, but is doing well. Officer HILL received a heavy blow in the stomach; he was taken home.

Eighteenth Precinct.—A large crowd of rioters attacked the armory, corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, at 4 o'clock P. M., with axes, clubs and stones, demolishing windows and doors; several persons were shot from the inside of the building, which caused them to retire for a time; subsequently the rioters renewed the assault on the armory, and forced an entrance to the building, which they set on fire, and it is supposed that a great many of the rioters were burned with the building.

Twentieth Precinct.—About 5 o'clock P. M., the inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum, some 237 in number, headed by their Superintendent, Wm. E. DAVIS, applied here for shelter and protection, having been driven from their home by an infuriated mob, who fired and completely destroyed the building; none of the orphans are over twelve years of age, and many of them are less than two years old. The destruction of this Asylum, supported, as it was, solely by charity, is certainly one of the worst and wickedest of crimes that were perpetrated during this memorable day, and clearly shows that resistance to the draft is but a cry raised to cover the most atrocious crimes that human nature is capable of committing. The orphans are here and done well.

Twenty-seventh Precinct.—HENRY JOHNS, a colored cook on board the English ship *John C. Boyce*, was pursued by a large crowd of persons, highly excited, making all kinds of noises. He took refuge in the Station-house, and subsequently sent aboard his ship.

Twenty-eighth Precinct.—About 8½ o'clock P. M. a colored man, name unknown, was seized by the rioters corner of Hudson and Clarkson streets, and after beating him till life was nearly extinct, hung him by the neck to a tree in Clarkson street, where he remained suspended until 12½ o'clock A. M., when he was cut down by a strong Police force under Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER.

Victims of the Riot on Monday—Inquests by Coroner Ranney.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner RANNEY held inquests at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of eleven persons who were shot or burned to death or the destruction by fire of the armory, corner of Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue, on Monday night.

WILLIAM CARSON, 24 years of age, born in Ireland, came to his death from injuries received by jumping from a window of the armory arsenal. "We [the jury] believe him to have been engaged in the riot of that day" (Monday.) Deceased lived at No. 217 East Twenty-third-street, and worked in a stone-yard in Sixteenth-street.

BERNARD KANE, 35 years of age and born in Ireland, died from a pistol-shot wound received during the riot at the armory.

THOMAS BRADINGHAM, 27 years of age and born in Ireland, died from burns and injuries received at the armory riot.

FREDERICK LEIDER, 30 years old, died from injuries received by falling from a third story window at the armory.

MATTHIAS AMOSHOVEN died from the effects of a gunshot wound while at the riot at the armory. Deceased lived at No. 243 East Eleventh-street. He was 41 years of age, and a native of Germany.

An unknown man was so burned in the armory as to be past recognition.

Four other men, whose names could not be learned, were found buried in the ruins of the armory, and taken to the hospital dead-house.

MOSACUS BACHMAN was also burned to death. Nothing definite (except the name) could be learned of BACHMAN.

Coroner NAUMAN was notified to hold an inquest at the New-York Hospital, on the body of a man who was beaten to death on the west side of the town on Monday.

A LETTER CARRIER KILLED.

WILLIAM ELDEN, a letter carrier, who lived in Twelfth-street, died in the New-York Hospital from a violent beating he received in the Park on Monday night. It is alleged that the fatal violence was inflicted by a Police officer, but nothing definite is known on that point.

Coroner NAUMAN will investigate the matter.

Judge McCunn on Conscription.

THE VALIDITY OF THE LAW DENIED.

Before Hon. JOHN H. MCCUNN, City Judge—July 14, at Chambers.

A decision in the matter of the complaint against WILLIAM L. STEPHENS, an enrolling officer, who arrested HENRY BIESEL for an alleged resistance to the draft, in refusing to give his name to the said enrolling officer, which has been before Judge MCCUNN for the past week, was given yesterday afternoon. The facts of the case were found to be as follows: That STEPHENS, together with one DOREN, entered into the shop kept by the father of the complainant on the Seventh-avenue, where they were at work. That STEPHENS demanded his name, which he did not refuse to give, and that while he was endeavoring to get him a card upon which his name was written, STEPHENS seized him, handcuffed him, and acted in a violent manner, drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot his father. He then locked BIESEL up all night in the Park Barracks. Judge MCCUNN held on these state of facts: First, that the arrest was a violation of the 24 Revised Statutes, page 674, sec. 7, 4th ed., which makes it a misdemeanor for any officer, or any person pretending to be an officer, to arrest any person, or detain any person against his will without any legal process or other legal authority therefor; and, secondly, that the provisions of the Conscription law, passed March 3, 1863, did not protect him, for under the 28th section of the act it was no offense to refuse to give a name to the enrolling officers. But apart from this, Judge MCCUNN is of opinion that the entire act is clearly unconstitutional, for it not only violates the rights of the people and creates a distinction among our citizens, but it is in direct contravention of the 14th and 15th sub-divisions of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution, in authorizing Congress "to raise and support armies," provides only for the standing armies of the country, and not for the volunteer and temporary forces which any emergency may demand, because the 14th sub-division of the 8th section of article 1, authorizes Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." And Article II of the amendments provides: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." And for the purpose of using this militia force, the Presidents not only made the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, but also of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. And, therefore, as this conscription law does not make the force it creates a militia force of the States, nor is it part of the standing armies of the United States it is clearly not authorized by the Constitution. The standing army of the country could be increased by an act of Congress, and the amendment referred to authorizes Congress to provide the means for raising it; but Congress having neglected to do this, the only force the President is authorized to use, exclusive of the regular army and navy, is the militia and volunteer forces contributed by the several States when called upon. The Judge deeply regretted that the people had not had patience and patriotism enough, under the operation of the Conscription law, to wait until the Courts had fully determined this question. That the Courts were able and equal to the duty of sustaining the rights of the citizens, and it was through the Courts alone that their rights and safety in the end was fully and properly protected. Sprague was held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

JOHN SPRAGUE, Esq., Ex-Assistant District Attorney, appeared for SPRAGUE, and Mr. C. C. LEBBE for the prosecution.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

The City and County Declared in a State of Insurrection.

Whereas, It is manifest that combinations for forcible resistance to the laws of the State of New-York and the execution of civil and criminal process exist in the City and County of New-York, whereby the peace and safety of the City, and the lives and property of its inhabitants, are endangered; and

Whereas, The power of the said City and County has been exerted, and is not sufficient to enable the officers of the said City and county to maintain the laws of the State and execute the legal process of its officers; and

Whereas, Application has been made to me by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to declare the said City and County to be in a state of insurrection;

Now therefore, I, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New-York, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the same, do in its name, and by its authority, issue this proclamation, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, and do hereby declare the City and County of New-York to be in a state of insurrection, and give notice to all persons that the means provided by the laws of this State for the maintenance of law and order will be employed to whatever degree may be necessary, and that all persons who shall, after the publication of this proclamation, "resist, or aid or assist in resisting, any force ordered out by the Governor to quell or suppress such insurrection," will render themselves liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

New-York, July 14, 1863.

RIOT IN HARTFORD.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, July 14.

A riot has broken out in Hartford, and troops have been sent to protect the Armory and Arsenal.

There is considerable excitement in the city.

DISTURBANCE IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, July 14.

There was some disturbance here last night, and a slight reconnoissance this morning, but nothing serious.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-HAVEN.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 13.

At 10 o'clock this morning—the appointed hour for beginning the drafting in the Second Congressional District of this State—the Hall of Representatives was filled with an interested throng to witness the operations of the draft. The Speaker's chair was occupied by the Provost-Marshal, and on the desk before him was placed the dreaded government wheel of fortune—or misfortune, as some persisted in terming it—and also the box of paper slips containing the names of the candidates for distinction. The first seats in front of the desk were occupied by the Mayor, clergy, judges, lawyers, clerks, reporters, &c.

The assembly was called to order by the Provost-Marshal, who then read the warrant for the draft, in which an assignment of 1,939 men was made for this Congressional District. The number of men for each sub-district was then given; we published such list in the morning's edition. The total number of names in the first sub district was declared to be 666. These names were then read by CHARLES R. WEEDON, Esq., in presence of the Assembly, Col. DEXTER R. WRIGHT, and JAMES PUNDERFORD, Esq., counting the names as they were read, and they were then placed in the box. The slip of paper containing the name is about two and a half inches long and half an inch wide, of thick white paper. These were placed in the box—a tin cylinder with a crank—stirred up thoroughly and then drawn by Lieut. LEVI C. GILBERT, blindfolded. F. M. LOVEJOY and ELIHOTT C. HALL acted as tellers.

The first name drawn was CHARLES R. PARKER, No. 480 Chapel-street. The names of nearly sixty students in Yale College were among those drawn.

While the draft was proceeding the name of a student in the room was called, and a classmate immediately reached forward and congratulated the conscript. Scarcely, however, were the congratulations over, when the inevitable lot singled out the congratulator, and his courtesy was at once returned.

THE DRAFT IN RHODE ISLAND.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. SMITH.

Whereas, The President of the United States has ordered a draft upon the citizens of Rhode Island, under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes;" and,

Whereas, The men thus draftad have been ordered to report for service between the 15th and 30th days of July; and as many will be required to leave those dependent upon them for support without provision for their necessities, now, therefore,

I, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor, &c., do issue this my proclamation, recommending that all the cities and towns of the State make immediate provision for the relief of such drafted men, or those dependant upon them, under the provisions of an act in addition to Title VII., chapter 36, of the Revised Statutes, as will relieve them from apprehension that their families will not be provided for in such an emergency, while they are gone to the field to battle for the life of our Government. Assured that this recommendation will meet a hearty response from the people of this State, I request the earliest action in their behalf.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Providence, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of Independence the eighty-eighth. JAMES Y. SMITH.

By the Governor:

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Col. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, estimates the number of rebel prisoners now in our hands at sixty-five thousand. This includes the captures at Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh. The rebels hold between twelve and fifteen thousand of our men unexchanged.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment in this District will be completed this week, between 18 and 20,000 names are thus far enrolled. The employees of the Government printing office were enrolled to-day. The quota of this district will probably be three thousand.

ARMS IN VICKSBURGH.

Information received here states that sixty-six thousand stand of small arms, in good condition, were found concealed in Vicksburgh. The siege guns found number about sixty, and the whole supplied of artillery is above two hundred pieces. The stock of army clothing is officially invoiced at five million dollars, rebel prices. Immense quantities of salt, sugar and molasses were also found, together with sixty thousand pounds of bacon. The prisoners, numbering twenty-seven thousand, were paroled, but to remain in Vicksburgh until exchanged. An opinion entitled to respect prevails here that PEMBERTON was not forced by the mutinies of the siege to capitulate, and the Secessionists charge him with treason to the cause of the rebellion.

LEE'S CROSSING.

Gen. MEADE'S dispatch announcing LEE'S crossing was received while the Cabinet was in session.

Destructive Fire at Bay City.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, July 14.

A destructive fire occurred at Bay City, Mich., on Sunday. A large portion of the town is in ruins. No particulars received.

THE ESCAPE OF LEE.

Nearly His Whole Army Across the Potomac.

The Movement Effected Monday and Monday Night.

A Bridge of Flat-Boats the Means of Crossing.

His Intrenchments Found Evacuated Yesterday Morning.

PROMPT MOVEMENT OF KILPATRICK.

A Whole Brigade of Lee's Rear Guard Captured.

Two Pieces of Artillery Also Secured.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. MEADE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14.

The following dispatch has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 14—9 P. M.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

My cavalry now occupy Falling Waters, having overtaken and captured a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, two guns, two caissons, two battle-flags and a large number of small arms. The enemy are all across the Potomac. G. G. MEADE.

SPECIAL FROM ST. JAMES' COLLEGE.

ST. JAMES' COLLEGE, FOUR MILES FROM WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday Morning, July 14—10 A. M.

The enemy has crossed the river.

This morning at daylight a scout came to and reported that the enemy had been crossing their troops all night.

His statement was not fully credited, but Gen. SLOCUM'S corps on the centre was ordered to push forward. It advanced to the line of the enemy's works and found them empty.

At 5 A. M. Gen. KILPATRICK, anticipating his orders by two hours, moved out on the enemy's left and found their strong position, which commanded the Williamsport road, evacuated.

There has not been a gun fired. The wily rebel chieftain has crept stealthily away from under our very noses, while we were digging ditches for a line of defence.

The Second corps is now within two miles of Williamsport, and can throw shells into that place.

The rebels crossed on a bridge of flat boats, which they have built since they arrived at Williamsport. High water did not affect their proceedings. Their line of defence served them the excellent purpose of concealing their movement until they could safely retreat. L. L. CROUNSE.

SPECIAL FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 14—9 A. M.

The enemy withdrew to the Virginia side of the river last night. Citizens state that all day Sunday his was getting over portions of his artillery and baggage trains.

The rebels crossed by means of bridges constructed of lumber taken from houses in Williamsport. Flat-boats were also used.

The various Union Corps Commanders reported, at an early hour this morning, that the enemy had evacuated their front. Cavalry reconnoissances were then immediately pushed forward. WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 14.

LEE'S army withdrew from their position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and recrossed the Potomac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, and flat-boats at the Williamsport Ferry.

A portion of Gen. PLEASANTON'S cavalry entered Williamsport at 7 o'clock this morning, and captured many prisoners. LEE had previously sent over all his plunder, trains, &c.

A general movement was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the intrenchments vacated. T. B.

THE POSITION ON MONDAY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 14,

A special dispatch from Hagerstown, dated July 13, P. M., says:

"No important change has occurred in the position of the armies. Our army has closely followed the rebels into their own position, and a battle may occur at any moment. It has rained heavily during yesterday and to-day, and there can be no abatement in the height of the river. Residents from the vicinity of Williamsport, who have reached here, say the rebels are building flatboats and have established a rope ferry across the river.

Gen. COUCH'S Pennsylvania troops are rapidly moving forward. Reinforcements from other points are also within reach. If a battle occurs at present it will undoubtedly be a severe one, and contested with savage resolution on both sides. The rebels keep very quiet, and, except the shelling of the woods and occasional picket firing, all is quiet.

KILPATRICK, in his dash into Funkstown yesterday, captured 200 prisoners who have been sent to Frederick.

The rebels shelled our pickets this morning, but no reply was made by us. Two of the Maryland brigade were wounded.

Our forces now hold a strongly intrenched position and Gen. MEADE can take his own time to give battle.

The rebels were driven yesterday out of some rifle pits and forced back into a thick wood on the Williamsport pike. To-day they occupied the woods in line of battle, with cannon in position.

The Seventh Maryland regiment, Col. WEMMER, yesterday participated in the charge on the rifle-pits. The Maryland brigade is incorporated with the First army corps. Gen. KENLY commands the Third division of that corps, and Gen. DUNCAN the brigade.

There is the strongest impression that the rebels cannot get across the river."

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRISON & FIELD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres equally strongly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON, BRO. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

"I DON'T BELIEVE IN PHRENOLOGY, but Physiognomy may have some truth in it," is often said by those who have assumed neither.

The two sciences harmonize perfectly, and the *Phrenological Journal* shows it. See the number for July, with article on Physiognomy of Noses, with 42 illustrations. Portraits of Dr. DIXON, "Stonewall" JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, Lord HOUGHTON, and 32 large quarto pages of the best reading matter, all for *fifteen cents*. Newsmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 14—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Gelsness and son, Mrs. Carpenter and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. White and daughter, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Selden and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Stubbolang, G. H. Morgan, J. B. Morgan, Mrs. W. Spafford, Miss West, Mrs. Wilson and 3 daughters, Mr. Mc-Lean, Mr. Foster, F. A. de Bruga Koobe, Capt. M. C. Marin, J. A. de Chiedow, W. H. Johns, Wm. Boyd, Jos. Yonges, Mr. and Mrs. Duolos, Miss Harbeck, Miss E. Harbeck, Mr. Dunaress, Mr. Gallenger and servant, W. P. Earle, Messrs. Morrison, Bellows, Freidman, Robt. Nicol, Master Brennan, F. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, A. Loubat, J. F. Lonbat, Mrs Ray and servant, Baroness de Courcal and servant, Mrs C. W. Clarke, child and nurse, Mr. Cummings, Paul Heinemann, Wm Chapman, Mr. Gardan and servant, Mr. Sheffield, Jos. Walker, Jos. Walker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Beard, 2 children and nurse, Miss de Coalnak, Mr. Wilkins, Capt. D. L. Allen, James Mitchell, L. A. Jacobus and son, Spofford, Bisbee, Robbins, M. Cortaza, W. H Harbeck, Mr. and Mrs. 2 Morris, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. King, Jr., and daughter, 2 Misses King, A. M. Hays, M. J. Hays, Mrs. Nye, 3 children and servant, Miss Huddleston, Rev. C. J. Jones, Dr. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hewson, S. Henry, Jas Hamilton, Mrs. Harris, John Rhodes, Miss Rhodes, 8 Sisters of Charity, Mr. Nehamus, Benj. Clark, E. Rubino.

JULY 14—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg*, &c.—Eleanor Derby, Walter Derby, Helena Harding, Edward Harding, Thos. Harding, Bertha Rallman, Mr. Landies, John Jurgensen, Mr. Dommerich, L. H. Hellwitz, L. Feilberger, S. Frohlich, G. Koster, R. F. W. Mutler, L. Pevening, C. Forester, W. Benny, M. Lowden, Mr. Hypalite, P. Jacob, S. Canfield, Mr. Maurice.

In steamship Plantagenet, from Kingston and Port-au-Prince—E. A. Sanford, Messrs. Brasseur, Elfakich, Fowler, S. N. Henriques, Miss S. Morais, Miss D. Morais, Mrs. Skeens, J. C. Acosta, J. Isaacs, S. Herschfeld, A. Dalencour, Mr. Meyer, E. Riobe, and 4 steerage.

In brig P. I. Nevius, from Matanzas—M. B. Cox.

In bark Pride of the Sea, from Zaza—J. P. Harris.

MINISTERIAL ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 41 | Sun sets..... 7 30 | Moon sets... ——

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 12 | Gov. Island.. 8 12 | Hell Gate.. 9 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 14.

Cleared.

Ship Star of Canada, (Br.,) Newbald, Liverpool, Danl. Starr.

Bark J. Cappe, (Dutch.) Cappe, St. Barts, Jones & Lough.

Schooners George W. Glover, Thomas, Rockport, J. V. Haviland; Benj. Sutler, Crosby, Fortress Mouroe, L. Kenny; Ocean Belle, Watts, Portland, John Boughton's Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Haake, Hamburg June 26, and Southampton July 1, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kanhardt & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook July 14, at 7½ P. M.; brings 96 cabin passengers and 379 in steerage, and 400 tons cargo; had mostly foggy weather and light westerly winds during the passage. 9th inst., lat. 47 48, lon. 44 01, at 3 A. M., during a dense fog, struck an iceberg, lost bowsprit and stove in the bow to a considerable extent; same day, lat 47 63, lon. 46 23, passed Bremen steamship Bremen, bound E. July 14, lat 40 29, lon. 71 14, spoke ship Confidence, of New-York, bound E. While coming in the North River, last night, came in collision with Prussian ship Lina & Frits, lying in the North River and bound to Cork, which stove in the ship's starboard quarter badly, cutting her down to the water's edge, and causing her also to carry away her mizzen top-sail yard. The steamer sustained no material damage.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool July 4, and Queenstown 5th July 4, at 12½ P. M., per Pony, passed steamship City of Limerick, 65 P. M., 14 miles W. of Holyhead, passed steamship Glasgow, 8:20 P. M., 13 miles W. of Sardsey, passed steamship Africa.

Steamship Plantagenet, (Br.,) Bennett, Kingston, Jam., 5th inst., and Port-au-Prince 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fanny Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Deisell.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Beardsley, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam transport Thos. Sparks, Allen, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamtug W. G. Fargo, Comstock, Buffalo, via Portland, Me.

Ship E. Wilder Farley, (of Boston,) Thirkam, New-Orleans 15 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Linda Stewart, Perkins, W. C. A., June 15, with hides to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Pettigrew, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar to Ysnago, del Valle & Co.

Brig P. I. Nevius, (Br., of St. John N. B.,) Cole, Matanzas 32 ds., with cotton and wool to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Suwannee, McCoff, Aspinwall 21 ds., in ballast to Meteer & Duncan.

Brig Scotia, (Br.,)

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3685. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY, 16, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ANOTHER DAY OF RIOTING.

CONTINUATION OF MOB RULE.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAYOR.

A Morning and an Evening Fight--The Streets Raked with Canister.

A Large Number of Rioters Killed.

Several Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

THE EVENING MOB ARMED WITH RIFLES.

They Pick Off the Soldiers from the Housetops.

Citizen Volunteers Killed--Col. Jardine Wounded.

MORE NEGROES HUNG.

The Contagion Spreading---Riotous Demonstrations in Westchester County, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island and Jamaica.

Increased Preparations by the Authorities.

INCIDENTS, CASUALTIES, &c., &c.

The ravages of the mob which commenced its diabolical career on Monday are not yet ended, and it is impossible to say at the hour of going to press this morning whether the worst has yet been seen. All through Tuesday night marauding bands of plunderers in greater or less numbers, continued to commit their depredations in various parts of the City, but at daylight yesterday morning they had generally dispersed, and there was a fair prospect of a speedy restoration of quiet and order. The authorities, both State and military, appeared to consider the riot as substantially subdued, and after a consultation early in the forenoon, between Mayor OPDYKE, Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen Wool, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, the following proclamation was issued from the Mayor's office:

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

To the Citizens of New-York:

I am happy to announce to you that the riot which for two days has disgraced our City, has been in good measure subjected to the control of the public authorities. It would not have interrupted your peace for a day but for the temporary absence of all our organized local militia. What now remain of the mob are fragments prowling about for plunder; and, for the purpose of meeting these, and saving the military and police from the exhaustion of continued movements, you are invited to form voluntary associations under competent leaders, to patrol and guard your various districts. With these exceptions you are again requested to resume your accustomed daily avocations. This is as necessary to your personal security as to the peace of the City.

The various lines of omnibuses, railways and telegraphs must be put in full operation immediately. Adequate military protection against their further interruption will be furnished on application to the military authorities of the State.

Fellow-citizens, the laws must and shall be obeyed; public order shall not be broken with impunity. Our first duty now is to restore the public peace and preserve it unbroken, and to pursue and punish the offenders against the majesty of the laws.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The Mayor also gave to the public, through the newspapers, the following

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1863.

To Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor:

Five regiments are under orders to return to New-York. The retreat of Lee, now become a rout, with his army broken and much heavier loss of killed and wounded than was supposed, will relieve a large force for the restoration of order in New-York.

Intelligence has just reached here of the suspicious commencement of Gen. GILMORE'S operations against Charleston.

All but one fort on Morris Island have been captured, and that will speedily be reduced, after which Sumter must follow.

EDWARD M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Our citizens, on reading the foregoing proclamation and the accompanying dispatch from the Secretary of War, felt a double pleasure in the prospect of an utter rout of the army of Lee on the Potomac, and his sympathetic band of coadjutors and thieves in this City, at one and the same time. How far those pleasant self-congratulations were warranted by the facts, our telegrams from the Potomac, published in another column, and the reports which follow of the doings of the mob up to a late hour last night, must determine.

A Marauding Riot in Thirty-second-Street.

THE MILITARY FIRE UPON THE MOB.

Late on Tuesday night a raid was made by the mob on a number of negro dwellings situate on Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; these buildings were almost entirely demolished and several citizens were badly hurt in the whole vicinity.

An unfortunate negro, who made an attempt to fly for his life from the fury of these pursuers, was caught and severely beaten with clubs and bludgeons; the infuriated mob not satisfied with thus brutally maiming their victim, slipped a rope around his neck and hung him to a tree in the neighborhood, where he remained, until quite an early hour this morning.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. MYER, of the Invalid Corps, Military Agency, having been with a strong force on duty during the unfortunate negro, was met by the mob with the most persistent opposition. After requesting them to disperse, and being still menaced by the crowd, he ordered his men to fire; three rounds of grape were poured into them with fearful effect. When they dispersed, it was ascertained that upward of twenty-five had been killed and a number seriously wounded.

Another negro was also hung by the mob in the Brevoort, in Thirty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded in the fire of the military upon the rioters in Thirty-second-street:

Michael Ryan, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Daniel Kiernan, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Patrick Garvay, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
John Grey, Forty-second-street, killed.
John Kearney, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Patrick Quinn, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
James Garrett, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Mrs. Thornton, Eleventh-avenue, shot through the heart.
Child of Mrs. Thornton, Eleventh-avenue, shot through both legs.
Patrick Casey, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Mrs. Lawrence, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Two Germans, names unknown, Forty-second-street, killed.
Two Germans, names unknown, Forty-third-street, killed.
Mrs. Lawrence and child, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Mrs. Kirtland, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Richard Stafford, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
C. Larkin, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Woman, name unknown, killed.
Lawrence Ryan, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Mr. Ackley, Eleventh-avenue, killed.

The above twenty-three names are all that could be obtained up to the hour of going to press; but it is known that several others were mortally wounded. The greatest consternation prevails in the neighborhood, the women and children filling the air with their cries and lamentations, while the men who were happily spared from the dreadful fate of their friends and companions sat mournful and sullen.

An Evening Riot in the First-avenue.

THE RABBLE IN CONFLICT WITH CITIZEN-VOLUNTEERS—THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

A messenger brought information to the Seventh regiment Armory, at 6 o'clock last evening, that the mob was in great strength in the First-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, apparently organizing, preparatory to moving upon a marauding expedition. Col. WINSLOW, of the Fifth regiment, (Duryea Zouaves,) then in command at the Armory, immediately ordered a detachment of volunteers under arms, consisting of three companies, comprising an aggregate of 150 men, and a battery of two howitzers. Placing himself at the head of this force, and taking with him Major RESTINSO and Col. JARDINE, of the Tenth regiment (HAWKINS' Zouaves)—the latter in command of the battery—Col. WINSLOW led his command at the double quick to the scene of the disturbance. Passing down Nineteenth-street, the howitzers were brought into position, promptly unlimbered, and trained up and down the First-avenue, while the infantry formed in line to support them. The locality abounds in tenement-houses, where the class of persons five of which the mob is composed, and into these buildings the mass of the rioters took refuge on the appearance of the soldiers. From the roof and windows of every house the mob at once opened an attack, delivering a brisk and persistent fire upon the military of musketry and pistols, as well as a volley of bricks and other missiles. To this assault the soldiers replied, and the howitzers raked the avenue up and down with canister, of which two rounds were discharged. It is estimated that this fire killed as many as thirty persons, and the effect was a partial dispersion of the rioters, although some of the more bold among them lurked behind the corners of the buildings, whence they would sally out, discharge their guns, and again go to cover.

The infantry force, meanwhile, although unsolicited, and just enrolled for the emergency, stood gallantly up to the work, loading with rapidity and firing with precision at the rioters, wherever they showed themselves, at window, or upon roof, or at the street corners. The mob, in this instance, however, clearly had the small force of soldiers at an advantage. Col. WINSLOW had not men enough to make a charge upon the buildings, and as many as ten of his little command, after twenty minutes' fighting, had already fallen—several being killed outright. He reluctantly, therefore, ordered a retreat, which was conducted with veteran coolness, notwithstanding the fact that as the soldiers marched through Nineteenth-street they were followed for some distance by the howling mob, who were left masters of the field. Unfortunately Col. WINSLOW found it impossible to bring away all the killed, and a few of the bodies were left in the hands of the frenzied mob. Among the dead were a Captain and Lieutenant, both of whom had served with the Duryea Zouaves, and Col. JARDINE was wounded in the thigh. He was taken to the house of a surgeon in Nineteenth-street, whose door it was necessary to force, and there left to be taken care of.

The mob in this instance seemed to be remarkably well organized, firing at the word of command.

About 11 o'clock the riot in Nineteenth-street and First-avenue was renewed. Capt. PUTNAM and Capt. SHELBY, of the United States army, with two field pieces and 150 men, repaired to the scene. They were assaulted with stones and brickbats from the tops of houses and from windows. They fired upon the mob and cleared the streets. The brickbats came so thick from the houses that it becsme necessary to give the order to turn the fire on the buildings. Five rounds of grapeshot were fired, with destructive effect. It is impossible at this late hour to give the number killed. The troops remained on the ground until 12½ o'clock, at which time perfect quiet reigned in the neighborhood.

The wounds received by Col. JARDINE, at the fight in the early part of the evening, are more severe than was at first anticipated, and are likely to prove fatal.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE RIOT.

At a late hour on Tuesday night the mob, numbering 4,000 or 5,000, made an attack upon the clothing-store of Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, in Catharine-street, corner of Cherry. Sergeant FINNEY, of the Third Precinct, while in the discharge of his duty in endeavoring to protect the property of this establishment, was knocked down, beaten on the head and body with clubs, and afterward shot in the hand by a pistol by one of the rioters. He was subsequently conveyed to the Station-house, where his wounds were dressed. He is very severely injured, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Officer DANIEL FIELDS, of the same Precinct, was knocked down and brutally beaten about the head and face at the same time.

A man named JOHN MATAEL was shot and instantly killed. It is reported that he was one of the leaders of the mob, and that the ball which pierced his heart came from a revolver in the hands of one of the officers of the law. He was in the act of entering the clothing-store at the time he met his death.

Plunder seems to have been the sole object with the marauders in their attack upon the store of the Messrs. BROOKS. The fine ready-made clothing therein was tempting. Fortunately, the Police and the employes of the establishment successfully repelled the invaders before much property had been stolen. Three or four persons, whose names could not be ascertained, lost their lives at this place, and many others were badly injured.

An unoffending citizen named VAN R. FITCH, was quietly walking through Warren-street, about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, when he was knocked down and severely in a shocking manner by some unknown parties. After the infliction of this outrage they left the man in the middle of the street, evidently believing him to be dead, and made good their escape. Mr. FITCH was picked up by some citizens and taken to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were dressed. He was afterwards conveyed to his residence in Eleventh-street, in a dying condition.

THE MURDER OF COLORED PEOPLE IN THOMPSON AND SULLIVAN STREETS.

At a late hour on Tuesday night the mob made an attack upon the tenement houses, occupied by colored people, in Sullivan and Thompson streets. For three hours, and up to two o'clock yesterday morning there was what may be truly said to be a "reign of terror" throughout all that portion of the City. Several buildings were fired, and a large number of colored persons were beaten so badly that they lay insensible in the street for hours after. Two colored children at No. 50 Thompson-street were shot and instantly killed. Men, women and children, in large numbers fled to the Eighth Precinct Station-house for protection. Over one hundred of them were there accommodated with temporary shelter.

THE SACKING OF BUILDINGS IN AVENUE B AND A.

Late in the afternoon of Tuesday the hardware-store of ARTHUR MATHER, situated at No. 78 Avenue B, was attacked by the rioters. The front doors were burst open, the windows of the building were all smashed with stones and brickbats, and all the goods and valuables were taken away. The stove was overthrown in the street, making a fearful fire.

Further up Avenue B, the house No. 82 was also sacked and plundered, and in Avenue A, No. 61 was also. This was also the case with the house, stocked and saloon of the contents and otherwise the property was distributed among the rioters.

Late on Tuesday night the saloon establishment of THOMAS REILLY, on Avenue A, was forced open by the mob, the doors and windows were all destroyed, and the place completely gutted of its contents.

A COLORED MAN BEATEN TO DEATH IN LEROY-STREET.

In the forepart of Tuesday, a colored man was set upon by a party of men and boys in Leroy-street, and beaten on the head, face and breast with fence clubs, until he appeared to be extinct. They then stripped him of his raiment and left him for dead. A few citizens afterward conveyed him to the residence of a benevolent lady, where his wounds were dressed by a Surgeon, and everything possible was done to make the injured man comfortable. His injuries are so serious, however, that it is impossible for him to recover.

THE RIOTERS IN THE SEVENTH PRECINCT.

A colored man, named PETER HENDRY, 43 years of age, came to the Seventh Precinct yesterday, suffering from severe injuries received at his residence, No. 74 Roosevelt-street. His head and face were horribly mangled, and several of his ribs were broken. His house was burned down and all of his property stolen. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

A colored man, named THOMAS LEWIS, aged 32 years, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying state from the effects of a fracture of the skull and other injuries received by the mob at the corner of Market and Monroe streets.

Officer NIXON, of this Precinct, conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, a boy named KELLY, aged 16 years, who was shot in the inside part of the abdomen. The wound is believed to be fatal.

The grocery store of HENRY SCHLOS, situated on the corner of Water and Governeur streets, was attacked by the mob, late on Tuesday night. After the plunderers had robbed it of all its contents, they set it on fire. Fortunately the flames were extinguished by the firemen before they had communicated to the adjoining buildings.

DOINGS OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Gov. SEYMOUR has established his Headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Gen. WOOL resides, and he spent most of the day yesterday in consultation with the General and with the City authorities as to the speediest mode of restoring the public peace. He feels confident that the mob has no organization, and regards them as roving bands of lawless desperadoes bent on plunder. He is anxious that the people should follow the instructions set forth in his proclamation of Tuesday, and organize themselves into armed squads in their respective neighborhoods to protect their property and the peace of the City. The following letter, written by the Governor on Monday, may be of interest:

NEW-YORK, 13th July, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note about the draft. On Saturday last I sent my Adjutant-General to Washington for the purpose of urging a suspension of the draft, for I know that the City of New-York can furnish its full quota by volunteering. I have received a dispatch from Gen. SPEAR, that *the draft is suspended*. There is no doubt that the conscription is postponed. I learn this from a number of sources. If I get any information of a change of policy at Washington, I will let you know. Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN, President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, New-York.

The conjectures of the Governor contained in the above as to the postponement of the draft, were confirmed yesterday by the following note received from Assistant Provost Marshal NUGENT:

THE DRAFT.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

The draft has been suspended in New-York City and Brooklyn. ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

AN ATTACK ON MR. GREELEY'S BOARDING-HOUSE—GREAT AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Late on Tuesday night, the rioters visited the house of Mr. SINCLAIR in Twenty-ninth-street. They had been informed that this was the residence of Mr. HORACE GREELEY, and the threats of vengeance which were uttered were many and loud. Mr. GREELEY had formerly boarded at this place, and the rioters believed the premises were his. The mob, numbering about a thousand, made a fierce attack on the building, but for a time all their efforts to force the doors were useless. Meantime a young man named HYDE mounted the front stoop and addressed the crowd. He said, "I am a good Democrat, and am bitterly opposed to the draft; but I do not wish to see private property destroyed. Mr. GREELEY does not reside here, and it is hard to see the private property of unoffending citizens wantonly destroyed. It is unjust to plunder and burn this residence simply because Mr. GREELEY once boarded here."

The mob could not understand the justness of this speech, and young HYDE was at once seized by the leaders, hurled to the pavement and beaten by men, women and children in the most cruel and inhuman manner. Just of the time when HYDE was believed to be expiring, a man named WILSON, residing in Twenty-ninth-street, aged about 50 years, was noticed out as Mr. GREELEY. The cry of "GREELEY" rapidly spread through the crowd, and the man WILSON was forthwith seized, his clothes entirely torn from his person, and he was most cruelly beaten upon the head and body until he became unconscious. At this point in the tragedy, Mrs. WILSON, the wife of the victim, ran out from a house opposite, and with uplifted hands, and agony of voice truly pitiable to hear, she implored the mob for Heaven's sake to desist and not to kill her husband. This wild appeal caused a lull among the rioters, and in the meantime three men caught up the body of WILSON and conveyed it to his residence. The crowd finding themselves foiled in reference to GREELEY alias WILSON, immediately turned their attention to HYDE, whom they swore they would hang and burn if caught. In the midst of this excitement the Police made their appearance and scattered the rioters, not, however, until Mr. SINCLAIR'S house had been sacked and robbed of everything of value.

THE GAS HOUSES.

The mob has made several demonstrations upon the gas houses which they seem very anxious to destroy in order that they may the better carry out their schemes of plunder under cover of the universal darkness that would follow such a catastrophe. Frequent threats were made yesterday that they should be burned last night, but the authorities early saw the importance of securing the safety of these establishments, and ample preparations have been made to repel any force that can be brought to bear against them. Still the riot has not been without serious effect in reference to the supply of gas, owing to large numbers of the workmen employed in the gas houses (under the influence of threats from the rioters or from some other cause) leaving their post, as will be seen from the following note from the engineer of the Manhattan Gas Company;

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please request our citizens to use the gas as sparingly as possible for a couple of nights; our men having been taken away, the supply of gas is limited.

Yours, &c., JOS. A. SABBATON,
JULY 15, 1863. Engineer.

THE RIOT IN THE TENTH PRECINCT.

A boy, 11 years of age, was brought to the Station-house of this Precinct late on Tuesday night. Some citizens from the corner of Pitt and Delancey streets found him dead in the street. He had been stabbed with a bayonet in four different parts of his body. His name was subsequently ascertained to be WM. H. THOMPSON. He resided with his parents at No. 38 Sheriff-street.

Nearly one hundred colored persons sought refuge in this Station from the infuriated mob.

THE PLUNDERING OF STORES IN THE ELEVENTH PRECINCT.

The dry goods store of Messrs. GOLDSCHMIDT & SOLINGER, No. 17 Avenue C, was broken open and sacked by a mob numbering at least a thousand, the most of whose were boys. The entire contents, valued at $40,000, were stolen.

The lumber-yard of GOMEZ & Co., corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street, was set on fire, and the contents, valued at $50,000, entirely destroyed.

ANOTHER STATION HOUSE BURNED.

About midnight the mob proceeded to the Eighteenth Precinct Station house in Second-avenue and set fire to the building. The fire continued for upwards of two hours. The attack was so unexpected that no resistance could be offered with any prospect of success.

OTHER OUTRAGES.

An attempt was also made to sack the colored church in Lexington-avenue, but by the timely interference of the Police, any violence on this building was prevented.

The Thirteenth Ward was the scene of great excitement during the night. Bands of thieves, taking advantage of the occasion, joined themselves with the rioters for the purpose of plunder. They went into a lager-bier saloon, on the corner of Governeur and Division streets, and demolished the premises.

They also demolished another lager-bier saloon in Suffolk-street, between Grand and Hester streets, and drove a number of persons who resided in the rear of the premises into the street. The colored people, now flock into their only refuge in the Tenth Ward Station-house.

Throughout Grand-street the scene was almost all night one of intense excitement. Many of the stores were broken into, and the mob helped themselves to whatever they wanted.

The women and children which accompanied the mob supplied themselves freely, and then the children of the ward, having no chance of any assistance from the City authorities, although there were soldiers in the Station-house near by, straightway held a meeting and resolved to take the law into their own hands. Accordingly, about fifty citizens, armed with all conceivable weapons, attacked the party while they were pillaging the boot and shoe store corner of Grand and Pitt streets, and completely dispersed the thieves, capturing five men and one boy.

Several of the rioters were severely wounded, but they, with the balance of their gang, made good their escape. This drama had hardly been ended, and the citizens retired to their houses, when a large military force made its appearance. Too much praise cannot be rendered to the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward for the fearless and energetic manner in which they disposed of these rascals.

Every day marching the Post-Office in this City was threatened, but ample means have been taken to protect it—it is strongly garrisoned, and is supplied with a heavy armament.

A private detachment under Capt. WILKES, acting under orders of Brig.-Gen. BROWN, were yesterday morning sent to protect the Forty-Second-street Gas-house. Everything in that neighborhood is considered safe.

Yesterday morning a strong mob assembled in front of the residence of Judge WARD, of the Superior Court of this City, and commenced demonstrations of a lawless character. The Judge put out his flag, which the mob ordered him to pull in again; this was refused, and as a consequence, several windows were broken. The crowd, however, were finally arrested by the police.

THE BODY OF COL. O'BRIEN.

It is now ascertained that the body of Col. O'BRIEN was at the dead-house. His murderers, after beating him in the most merciless manner with stones, bats of iron, bludgeons and slung-shots, stabbed him in several parts of his body and then dragged him through the gutters by a cord around his neck, then threw him into an area, why and stood guard over him. His body was at length removed and conveyed, by two priests to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital. He was almost naked and terribly mangled.

WAREHOUSES GUARDED.

There are three warehouses in the City, one in Worth-street, another in Franklin street, and another in White-street, which contain Government stores and munitions. These have been strongly guarded.

The Old City Guard, under command of Col. BURTIS, Capts. JONES and MCNEAL, are strongly posted in at the building in Franklin-street. Col. ROWE is in command of a strong force of regulars in Worth-street, and Col. VOSBURGH is in command of a strong force on White-street.

These were all placed in position on Tuesday night. Assistant Provost-Marshal S. J. GLASSAY, under the direction of Gen. WOOL, had the entire management and disposition of the men, and posted them to the best advantage. Everything in these quarters is quiet.

SOME OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The four Coroners of this City were very busily engaged all day yesterday in holding inquests upon the victims of the riot. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body of MARTIN HALEY, who was shot through the heart by a pistol in the hands of a Mr. SMITH, at the shoe-store No. 250 Greenwich-street.

Also, on the body of W. C. WILLIAMS, a book-keeper, residing at No. 67 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn. The deceased was a young married man, of very peaceable habits, and took no part in the riot. He was shot through the heart at the burning of the Armory in Second avenue and Twenty-First-street.

The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of JAMES BARRY, 10 years of age, who was killed by furniture which was thrown upon her at the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum, in Fifth-avenue.

Also, on the body of JULIA HENNESSEY, a married woman, aged 35 years, who was shot in her house at No. 209 East Twentieth-street. The woman had fifteen minutes before been confined with an infant. The shot passed through her heart and also killed the child, which was lying beside her.

An inquest was held on the body of PATRICK FLANIGAN, who was shot in the neck, in Broadway, near Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday morning.

THOMAS RILEY came to his death from being beaten with clubs at No. 253 East Twenty-first-street. He was about forty-one years of age, and was one of the leaders in the riots of Monday and Tuesday.

JOHN MARTIN was clubbed to death at No. 36 Hamilton-street by the mob. He was a respectable man, and took no part in the riot.

An inquest was held upon VALENTINE REUTLIN, a German, aged 39 years, who was shot at the burning of the Armory in Twenty-sixth-street. He was one of the ringleaders of the riot.

Coroners RAMSAY, COLLIN and WILSEY were also engaged during the whole day in different portions of the City in holding inquests, but owing to the great number of dead, no returns had been made at the office at a late hour last evening.

POLICEMEN SHOT.

The following officers of the Twenty-fifth Precinct (Broadway Squad) were shot on Tuesday night while on duty between Ninth and Tenth avennes: ALBERT D. ROBINSON, EDWARD DIPPLE and JOHN HUDSON. They were taken to the New-York Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. They are regarded as being in a very critical condition.

THE RIOT AT HARLEM.

A great many erroneous reports have been circulated about the depredations committed by the mob at Harlem. There is no truth in the report that any of the bridges there have been burned or even molested. The only damage done has been the burning of Mr. HANSEN'S factory early Tuesday morning. Small bands of the rioters, composed in great part of boys, have amused themselves by prowling about the streets shouting, singing and drinking, and a great many threats have been made, but no violent acts committed except the above. The demonstration in Harlem did not commence till Monday night, after the news of the down-town riot had got generally circulated, and by Tuesday night the citizens had fully organized themselves and were prepared to defend themselves and their property. A knowledge of this fact by the rioters probably deterred them from entering on a general system of plunder. Most of the men who joined in the prowling gangs are well known there and will brought to justice at the proper time.

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS ON STATEN ISLAND.

A mob, consisting of men and boys, are going around the different towns and villages in Richmond County, armed with clubs, and at every place their number is increased. They have possession of the arms that were in the Lyceum, and they say it is their intention to go to the County Jail and get a negro, who is confined there, and hang him.

They are also going to Fort Richmond to get possession of the arms at that place; they also have several houses in view, which they intend to destroy, among them that of JOHN C. THOMPSON. A small force of military, if on hand, could easily put down this mob.

AT YORKVILLE.

The vicinity of Yorkville was also haunted on Tuesday night with the mob, and there being no military or police force on the spot at the time, they had undisputed away for nearly all night. Several houses were torn down, and a vast amount of irreparable mischief perpetrated. The house of Mr. GRAY, of Yorkville, was fired no less than four times, by the marauders, and they at last succeeded in getting it in a full blaze. A reign of terror prevails among the population of this vicinity, many of them have packed up whatever of value they can carry with them in a hasty flight, and have left for the country. The upper part of the town was almost the entire night in complete possession of the mob.

A WORD FOR OUR FIREMEN.

The firemen of this City deserve the heartiest thanks and gratitude at the hands of the citizens of our metropolis.

Notwithstanding the fact that they have run great risks in attempting to extinguish the conflagrations kindled by the mob, they have been fearless and prompt in the execution of their duties.

In many places where they have been called upon to extinguish the flame of the marauders, they have met with some opposition from the crowd, yet they have persevered fearlessly in the performance of their duties, and have worked untiringly to save property from destruction.

The citizens cannot be too grateful to this highly useful class in our community. They deserve the best thanks and gratitude of all true and law-abiding men.

DEFENCES OF THE TIMES OFFICE.

Last night the TIMES Office again presented itself in a state of the most formidable defence. It appeared able to withstand a long siege before it would surrender to the mob.

Pursuant to the following order, Lieut. CHARLES E. SMITH took command of the defences of this building.

FIFTEENTH HOUSE, BROOKLYN, July 15, 1863.

Lieut. Smith:

SIR: In my absence you will attend to the defence of this post as now arranged, and are authorized to call upon the troops under command of Capt. GARRANDER, and the Light Battery for support in the event of attack.

(Signed.) J. W. ADAMS,
Col. Commanding.

Lieut. SMITH had under his command about thirty regulars and one hundred and fifty volunteers; in addition to this, he had two cannon posted—one commanding Spruce and Nassau streets, the other commanding the range of Park-place.

Lieut. SMITH had most judiciously posted detries along the street, from Spruce-street to Tammany Hall, and from Park Row to Nassau-street, fronting the TIMES Office.

These were relieved about 4 o'clock this morning by fresh sentries, and the utmost good order prevailed during the entire night.

THE TIMES AGAIN ILLUMINATED.

The partial illumination of the TIMES Building on Tuesday night had the intended effect of annoying the thieves and desperadoes whose deeds abide best the darkness. Last night, therefore, for the especial benefit of the robbers, the illumination was repeated, but on a more extensive and splendid scale. Our front on Printing House-square not only cast bright rays far out toward Chatham and Centre streets, eliciting the admiration of all good citizens, but on the Park-row side also the immense flaming eagle, holding the fiery scroll at its talons, gazed steadily at the blazing area of light above, that, figured in jets of gold the name of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Seen from Broadway through the softening foliage of the trees in the Park, the illumination was charming enough to all who saw it, save to the scoundrels but for whose threats it would not have been made.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE MOB.

The scoundrels and roughs—the Blood Tubs and Plug Uglies of Baltimore, and the Schuylkill Rangers and other rowdies of Philadelphia—are reported to have come to the City in large numbers to make common cause with the Dead Rabbits, Mackerelvillers, and other leading spirits of the riot in their work of carnage and plunder. The scoundrels cannot afford to miss this golden opportunity of handling their brutal natures, and at the same time serving their colleagues the Copperheads and secesh sympathizers.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Seventh regiment New-York National Guard arrived last evening from Harrisburgh; also the Sixty-fifth (Buffalo) regiment, with a battery. They reported to Gov. SEYMOUR. Other regiments will arrive to-day.

THE COMMON COUNCIL ON THE DRAFT.

A special meeting of both Boards of the Common Council was held yesterday, and $2,5000,000 appropriated to pay $300 exemption to poor men who may be drafted. See official report in another column.

THE NATIONALITY OF THE RIOTERS.

The *Tribune* of yesterday morning has the following: "It is a curious fact, that of all the arrests made, every one is Irish." However this may be, it is a fact, patent to every one who has seen anything of the mob, that it is composed almost exclusively of Irishmen and boys. In view of this fact, the following appeal from the distinguished prelate whom the Irish particularly revere, and whom everybody respects, is timely and appropriate:

An Appeal to the Irish Catholics from Archbishop Hughes.

In the present disturbed condition of the City, I will appeal not only to them, but to all persons who love God and revere the holy Catholic religion which they profess, to respect also the laws of man and the peace of society, to retire to their homes with as little delay as possible, and disconnect themselves from the seemingly deliberate intention to disturb the peace and social rights of the citizens of New-York. If they are Catholics, or of such of them as are Catholics, I ask, for God's sake—for the sake of their holy religion—for my sake, if they have any respect for the Episcopal authority—to dissolve their associations with reckless men, who have little regard either for Divine or human laws. †JOHN,
Archbishop of New-York.

RIOTERS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Tuesday morning a band of about 70 or 80 coarse-looking men passed along the Harlem Railroad, from Mott Havau to the junction with the New-Haven road, a mile or so above Williams' Bridge, and tore up the track at several points. Going up they passed through the suburbs of Morrisania, and through the village of West Farms, going along with clubs, but with quite orderly demeanor, offering no one any indignity. It was understood from them that they were bent on obstructing the railroad, fearing that it might be used to bring troops over from the East. The crowd came in part from New-York, it was believed, and in Westchester County they were joined by a considerable number of the railroad laborers and others. At Williams' Bridge they tore up the track three different times, and it was twice relaid by a section of workmen, who twice fled from the rioters. Exasperated at the prompt manner in which the track was relaid, they set to work to burn the passenger depot at Williams' Bridge, but were dissuaded from this purpose on being assured that it was private property, belonging to the man who keeps a refreshment saloon in it. They broke open the ticket office, however, and threw the papers and tickets outdoors, scattering and destroying them by tearing them up. They then destroyed the telegraph apparatus, and afterward broke down the telegraph and cut down three or four of the poles. When they proceeded up the track, news of their progress reached the village of Mount Vernon, three miles distant, on the New-Haven Railroad. It was supposed they were going there to destroy the cartridge factory of Messrs. Dow & JOHNSON, who recently located there. The firm took every precaution to disappoint the rioters, if they came there. The hands were all dismissed for the day. Those are chiefly young girls. The stock of powder and other material was then removed to the magazine, which is located some distance off, in an out-of-the way place. The report that rioters were likely to visit the village created much consternation. Some families left their houses, and went to others considered more secure. In consequence of the cars not running, many of the male residents, who mostly come to the City daily, were at home, and steps were taken to defend private property from damage. The rioters did not come near the village, but went on up the Harlem road. Had they visited Mount Vernon they probably would have met with a damaging repulse, the citizens being determined to resist them and to put them down. On Wednesday morning the track was all in good order on both roads, the broken having been repaired, but no cars were running, in consequence of the disturbed state of affairs in the City. Persons who felt obliged to come to the City came in private conveyances and on foot. In going back all sorts of means were resorted to. Conveyances were scarce, and exorbitant prices were in general asked for them. In many cases even ladies walked from Harlem Bridge out from one to ten miles, rather than pay the excessively high prices charged for wagons. The people living out of town, and doing business in the City, at least those who daily travel over the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, have suffered great inconvenience this week. One train went out on each road on Monday night, from Mott-Haven, but on Tuesday morning the trains were all running right again. Tuesday afternoon no trains ran, nor did any run yesterday. Every night this week, persons going to Mount Vernon and above there have been from two to five hours in making the journey.

DOINGS IN BROOKLYN.

The city continues quiet, and there is no apprehension that the peace of the community will in any way be disturbed. The draft having been suspended for the present, there can be no pretext whatever for inaugurating scenes of disorder.

The exempt members of the different regiments now absent have effected organizations, and the Arsenal and City Armory are guarded night and day.

The Mayor was requested by prominent citizens to call a public meeting, but in consequence of the present excitable state of the public mind it was deemed advisable not to do so.

The Sheriff of Kings County has issued the following appeal to the citizens:

The undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Kings, congratulates the inhabitants of said County upon the peace and good order which have been hitherto maintained in their midst, notwithstanding the violence and excitement prevalent in the adjoining City. He earnestly exhorts all citizens to remain peaceful and entire obedience to the laws and to abstain from all acts, countenance and words tending to the violation of the peace. And he suggests that all citizens render peaceful service in the maintenance of law and order by enrolling themselves in companies, and designating proper persons for the purpose of communicating with the undersigned, that in case of violence they may be forthwith summoned as a posse, to aid of the authorities in maintaining good order. He suggests the Station-houses of the Police in the various precincts as convenient and proper places for such enrollment, and that the Police will extend all reasonable facilities for such purposes.

ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.

Dated, BROOKLYN, July 15, 1863.

Several persons were brought before Justice PARKER yesterday, on the charge of stealing from BROOKS BROTHERS clothing store, in New-York, during the sacking of that establishment on Tuesday. They were arrested at Catharine Ferry, having in their possession bundles of clothing, consisting of coats, pants, vests, collars, boxes of buttons, thread and trimmings, amounting in value to about $150. The accused gave their names as ANN MORAN, THOMAS SMITH, ANTHONY SMITH and RICHARD HALLERHAGEN. Mr. BROOKS was sent for and identified the goods, and the parties were committed to jail for further examination.

EXCITEMENT IN JAMAICA.—A NUMBER OF STORES ROBBED.

The disorderly proceedings originating in New-York have spread to the village of Jamaica, in Queens County, and has resulted in the sacking of several stores. It appears that on Tuesday about 1,000 men appeared in the streets, and after sacking the Provost-Marshal's office, attacked the stores and helped themselves to such things as they wanted. The rioters were nearly all strangers. There was scarcely a familiar face to the old residents among them. There being no force to preserve order, the mob had it their own way. A meeting of citizens was promptly called and several companies were organized. Mr. Adam A. Dubois was delegated to go to New-York for arms, in which he succeeded and a sufficient number of muskets to arm the law-abiding citizens were sent out yesterday morning. They now do the streets empty prepared for any emergency. The rioters possessed a number of unwilling citizens into their ranks as they marched along, but all such got out of the way as soon as they could. The citizens promise the fellows a warm reception should they again make their appearance.

Sixty cases of uniforms were in the Marshal's office. Of these about thirty cases were hauled in the streets and set on fire. The uniforms and accoutrements which were saved, were brought to the Navy-yard last night for safe keeping.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met at the Alms-house yesterday. A number of bills were audited and a resolution was offered appropriating $200,000 in aid of paying exemption fees for such poor men with large families who may be drafted. The subject was laid over for one week.

DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN-ELEVATORS IN THE ATLANTIC DOCK BY FIRE—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Two of the immense grain-elevators in Atlantic Dock Basin were destroyed by fire last night, involving great loss of property. They were set on fire by a mob consisting of about 200 men, supposed to be grain-shovelers formerly employed by the owners of the elevators, who, since the strike, had made threats that they would destroy them. The mob made their appearance shortly after 11 o'clock, and crossing four vessels, which lay between the dock and the Centre-pier Elevator, commenced throwing stones. Only four men were present, and feeling themselves unable to resist, barricaded the doors, and made their escape into a small boat. A barrel of pitch, taken from HAPP'S storehouse was placed on the elevator and ignited. The flames spread rapidly, and it was present, but soon enveloped. The mob then set fire to the floating elevator, owned by Mr. B. BARKER, that also was soon in flames, and they then turned their attention to a mud-scow belonging to the Atlantic Dock Company, which shared a similar fate. The incendiaries then left, and were seen no more in the neighborhood. They threatened, on leaving, that other elevators in Erie Basin would next be attended to. The firemen were promptly on hand, but were unable to do more than to protect the neighboring vessels, all of which were hauled to a safe distance as fast as practicable. The elevators and scow was burned to the water's edge. The police and Mayor of the City were all was quiet. There was not a sign of disorderly conduct. Everything transpired peaceably. The incendiaries having accomplished their object, kept at a distance. The Central Pier Elevator was owned by SMITH, FANCHER & Co., and was constructed at a cost of $50,000. The Floating Elevator was the property of W. B. BARNES, and worth $25,000. The scow is valued at $5,000. Everything was destroyed. The reserved military were in readiness to act, if occasion should require, but their services were not needed.

DOINGS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

The excitement in Brooklyn (E. D.) is unabating. During Tuesday night and yesterday it ran pretty high in the

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

DECREES ISSUED BY GEN. FOREY.

How He Regulates the Press.

Organization of a Supreme Government.

ALMONTE AT ITS HEAD.

Movements of Juarez and his Adherents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The English mail steamer *Trent* arrived here on the 6th inst., from Vera Cruz. By order of the superior authority the publication of all newspapers in the Capital had been forbidden, except the *Boletin Official* of the Government. Whatever news has been brought comes only through French sources. Ample details as far as they can be depended upon are given in a review of news published in Mexico City, on the 3d inst., from which we give the following extracts:

Several decrees have been made, one of which regulates the Press. No papers can be established without permission of the authority; there are to be responsible editors, and writings are to have the signatures of the authors; a moderate discussion of the acts of the Administration is permitted, and there are forbidden attacks on individuals, discussing that which may compromise sacred interests or lower the respect and dignity of the clergy, and all controversy about the laws and institutions that its representatives may give to the country. In the penal part the system existing in France. Another declaring null and of no value, as impeding the carrying out of the law of sequestration, all sales of the goods of persons comprised in said law that have been made in Mexico from the 10th of June, which have been made in the other places occupied.

Another fixing the legal value of the principal gold coins of the United States, Spain and France. Another creating the Superior Committee of government composed of 35 members. This Committee is to appoint three Mexican citizens who are to be intrusted with the Executive power and two Supernumeraries for their high functions. Those appointed are to undertake immediately the direction of public affairs. The Superior Committee are to be divided into several sections to deliberate, upon matters belonging to the different Ministerial departments. The same Committee, to form the Assembly of Notables, will associate with these 215 individuals, chosen from among the citizens of Mexico, without distinction of caste or class. This Assembly will occupy itself, before anything else, with the form of definitive Government in Mexico, thus being necessary the vote of at least two-thirds of the above. If, after three days' scrutiny, a majority is not obtained, the Executive can dissolve the Assembly, and the Superior Committee will proceed to forming another, to which the members of the first can belong. According to the same decree the members of the Executive Power are to divide among themselves the six Ministerial offices; the above-named power will receive for promulgation, as decrees, the resolutions of the Assembly of Notables, having, with respect to them, the right of veto. The projects of law, prepared by the Superior Committee, will be transmitted by it to the Assembly. Finally, the functions of the Executive Power will cease from the moment of the installation of the definitive Government proclaimed by the Assembly of Notables.

Another decree names the individuals that form the Superior Committee, proposed by the Minister of the Emperor. The decree provides for their entering immediately on the exercise of their functions. Another, outlaws any person belonging to a band of armed malefactors. Those who are apprehended, are to be judged by a court-martial, invested with discretional powers, and to be established wherever it is necessary. There is no appeal against the sentence which is to be put in force in four and twenty hours.

On the 23d ult., Gen. FOREY issued a proclamation, announcing the election made by the Superior Committee of the Government of Gen. ALMONTE, the Archbishop of Mexico, and Gen. SALAS to be intrusted with the executive power until the establishment of a definitive power. "The names," he observes, "which I have just given are known to you, they enjoy the public esteem and all the consideration due to services afforded and honorableness of character. You may be therefore tranquil, as I am, about the future which is going to be prepared for you by this triumvirate which will take the reins of Government from the 24th of June." Further, as he observes, "in putting into the hands of those three provisional Chiefs of the Nation, the powers which circumstances had given me to exercise them for your profit, I wish to thank you for the active and intelligent coöperation that I have found in you; I shall always preserve a precious recollection of these relations which have made me appreciate in their true value your patriotism and adhesion to order, which make you so worthy of the interest of France and the Emperor."

On the 24th there was published by public proclamation the decree of the Superior Committee, appointing to exercise the Executive power, their Excellencies Señors ALMONTE, LA BASTIDA and SALAS, and Señors Dr. DON JUAN BAUTISTA ORMAECHEA, Bishop elect of Talancingo, and the Magistrate DON JOSE IGNACIO PAVON, as supernumerary. The municipality of the city were present at the public proclamation, and some of the troops of MARQUEZ' division formed the column of honor, and served the battery that fired the salute. There was playing of music, ringing of bells, and the flags of France and Mexico waved over the public buildings, the latter being to the right. On the 25th, at noon, the act of installing the Executive took place. The three persons who are to exercise it having assumed in Gen. ALMONTE'S house, they proceeded in the State carriage to the national palace, inside of which the troops formed two lines for them to pass through to the former Chamber of Deputies. There they sat under a canopy, together with the President of the Superior Committee, DON TERESIUS LARES. Gen. FOREY and the French Minister occupied seats placed in front of the table, and in the remaining chairs were seated the members of the Committee, the political and municipal authorities, the members of the Corporation, those of the Faculty of Doctors of the University, Generals, members of the Staff, &c., the galleries being filled with people. Gen. ALMONTE pronounced before the Council the following words: "We, the members of the Executive power, swear to fulfill faithfully and truly the charge which has been intrusted to us; to defend the independence and sovereignty of the nation; to assure order, peace, and to proceed in all the general felicity. If so we do, may God reward us, and if not, bring us to account." ALMONTE afterward addressed a short discourse to the Counsellors, explaining this appointment, and asking the intelligence of the Committee to assist the Executive. "To fulfill," said he, "as far as possible the arduous task that you have confided to me, the limited capacity of the individual who composes it; I count upon the efficacious protection of His Majesty's Government, the Emperor of the French, the support of his valiant army and the favor of the Almighty." Señor LARES replied to this speech in dignified and correct language, offering the Executive the coöperation of the Council; after which all the assembly proceeded to the Cathedral, where the *Te Deum* was chanted, with a full orchestra by the venerable metropolitan chapter, the members of the Executive occupying the platform on the right, and Gen. FOREY, with M. SAILLET, the Tribune, in front. The people filled the spacious naves of the cathedral, and at the conclusion of the religious ceremony the assembly returned to the palace, in the grand reception saloon of which the Government received the congratulations of the Council, of Gen. MARQUEZ in the name of the army, of the civil and municipal Prefects, of the Ecclesiastical Chapter, and of the Rector of the University. Gen. ALMONTE replied by giving credit for religion, independence and the integrity of the country, which were enthusiastically repeated by the assembly, and without giving charge for Gen. ALMONTE, Gen. MARQUEZ, France, the Emperor, the Empress and "the Mexican monarchy." The firing of cannon and the ringing of bells gave greater pomp to the ceremony of the installation of the new Government.

In the meanwhile JUAREZ and his Ministers, followed by an armed force, have sought refuge at San Luis Potosi, where they arrived on the 8th. They are recruiting people to replace the army which they took away from here, and which were mostly disbanded on the way. They impose the usual loans, according to their system, and have ordered all commercial communication to be cut off with the places that are not subject to their authority, under pretence of depriving the enemy of resources, when the only result of such a measure will be the consummation of the ruin of private fortunes. A circular of MEJIA authorizes all armed bodies to confiscate goods sent in that direction, and to treat their coadjutors as guilty of treason. This same so-called Government has protested against the acts done in Mexico City, and has fulminated anathemas against all who shall take office or manifest in any manner their adhesion to the French intervention.

The number of those anathematized is already considerable, reckoning among them all the most distinguished of our society, while the industrious and active part of our people rejoice in comparing the liberty and guarantees which they now enjoy, with the unjust taxes, levies, and disorders of every kind, to which they were exposed not a month ago. The greater part of the employes and private persons who followed the fugitive Power have returned to Mexico, where nobody troubles them, and enjoy the advantages of perfect civil order.

The towns in the interior are panting to welcome in their turn the day of their emancipation, which, no doubt, events like those at Zacatecas will hasten, where, on the taking of Puebla being known on the 27th of May, there was a riot, and the houses of some French merchants were sacked. Toluca has sent Commissioners to Mexico, entreating to receive within its walls the allied forces.

Pachuca has these already inside its gates, and Gen. MEJIA, who has arrived at the Capital with his forces, and been cordially received by the Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army, is preparing to take an active part in the campaign, the prompt and happy termination of which is presaged by premature risings like that of Tenango del Valle, in the old State of Mexico, and that of Puecardino, in Michoacan. Once that the expedition of peace is *en route*, the different forces that have made *pronunciamientos* in Jalisco, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas and other States, will be able to act in coöjunction with them. The inutility of resistance, and the consideration of the vandal-like character which it most necessarily take, will cause many opponents to lay down their arms, as has just been done by Co. CHAVANEL, or decide them to offer their services to the Provisional Government, like commander MARTINEZ, who presented himself with two honored men, whom he had at Atzaco, to Gen. VIGARIO, the district of Tlalpan being by this made tranquil.

In the meanwhile the French army and the people of Mexico City traverse more and more every day, the citizens rejoicing at seeing restored to their forme liberty and pomp the ceremonies of their religious worship, and the warriors of the first nation in the world joining in them. Gen. FOREY invites to his table the civil authorities, and the French officers are getting ready a sumptuous ball, which is to take place next Monday at the Grand National Theatre, and to which their families have been invited, without any distinction of political hue.

By the side of agreeable things the more serious affairs go hand in hand. Before the ball the citizens will possibly be convoked to give their vote on the form of government which has to be established definitively in the nation.

M. COUSTOUX DE HINBAL, the General of artillery to take the vacant place of M. LANSIGAN, killed at the siege of Puebla, arrived at Vera Cruz in the French mail steamer *Vera Cruz*, from St. Nazaire, and with him 110 others, including officers and privates, the greater part belonging to the artillery. They were to leave immediately for the interior.

Gen. LLAVALLANE of those who escaped from Orizaba, was said to be at Tlacopasilam.

In the transport steamer *Entrepreante*, there arrived at Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., companies of artillery and engineers, cannon, and a large quantity of warlike materials, intended for the French expeditionary army.

According to the *Eco del Comercio* of Vera Cruz, of the 30th ult., Commander DON EDUARDO ASSEVALO took possession, on the 18th, of Tehuacan, capital of the State of the same name. He attacked it first by water and afterward by land, with artillery and infantry; the contest began at the break of day, but the town was not finally occupied until the night of the 21th, so great was the resistance of JUAREZ's partisans. It appears that the besieged had only 40 killed and wounded, and the besiegers 2 of this former and 15 of the latter.

Before the Juarez Government left Mexico, the general Congress of the Republic celebrated its last session. This act took place on the 31st of May, the President himself being present. Speeches suitable for the circumstances were made by him and the President of the Chamber, and immediately afterwards, as is already known, the Government and its official agents proceeded to San Louis Potosi, appointed by Juarez to be the Provincial capital of the Republic.

Here, the President directed an address to Mexicans, explaining the reasons for abandoning the capital, and saying that he had selected San Louis as a place which *unites so many facilities for carrying on war against the enemy*. The proclamation terminates with an appeal to unity.

By the Ministers of Foreign Relations and of Government, there was published at the same time a circular, dated June 10, or which, from that day, the supreme Government is declared to be installed at San Luis, and that the high federal powers would exercise their functions there according to the decree published to that effect.

Another circular of the same date, and from the Minister of War for the time being, Gen. BARRIGA-AL, declares that the Government is decided to continue resistance, and orders the different Governors to increase the number of troops that are in their States, to create new corps, and to remit by all the mails details of the number of the same of which they can dispose.

The permanent Committee of the Congress, presided over by Señors ZARCO and LERDO DE TEJIDA, was likewise installed at San Luis.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 1st inst., mentions that Gen. SANTA ANNA's son, who had arrived there by the English mail steamer, was immediately arrested by order of the French authorities and sent on board the French flagship.

The *Monitor Franco Mexicano*, which began to be published in Puebla after the occupation of that city by the French, and which is now published in Mexico, gives an account of an official communication in its issue of the 30th ult., which deserves to be applauded:

"Since the arrival of the French army in Mexico, numerous complaints had been made in the Commander-in-Chief of the conduct of one BAZAN, who, at the head of a gang of about 200 men, made incursions round about the Capital, plundering the estates, demanding ransom of the proprietors, seizing and illtreating the natives and travelers. The Commander-in-Chief will never permit that acts of this kind shall be committed where the flag of France waves."

By his order, BAZAN and the whole of his gang have been seized and put in prison in the city until there is applied to them the just punishment reserved for their misdeeds."

BAZAN formed a part of the reactionary army, but when JUAREZ made an appeal to all Mexicans for the defence of Puebla, he joined ORTEGA's army. Some time before the occupation of Puebla by the French, he went over again to the latter, and was defeated by the adherents of JUAREZ; but having kept a part of the forces which accompanied him, he succeeded in arriving in the neighborhood of Mexico City, where he pretended to be in favor of the intervention, but in reality being employed in robbing all who fell into his hands and plundering the estates.

MANIFESTO OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER TO THE NATION.

MEXICANS: Having been appointed by the Superior Committee of Government to exercise the supreme power of the nation, it is right that we should in first put you at the very grave situation in which we find ourselves, and of our designs in fulfilling the mighty charge that we have received.

Never was the Mexican nationality seen with more opprobrium than now with more sorrowful hopes. A shod-hued and foreign conquering power, a great and civilized Power, have undertaken to save us from the unfathomable abyss of evils to which so blindly as impiously a misled minority of our countrymen have brought us. They labor for our national restoration, not by the terror of arms, nor by anti-social principles. The force that comes to protect us will only be used to conquer that which persists in destroying us; to the errors which have perverted us, there will be opposed the truths that regenerate nations; to the demoralization which has overturned everything, there will be applied the justice which maintains the order of nations.

We know how many sophisms and calumnies those who have perverted us in their ruin have employed to employ to diffuse among you aversion or mistrust with respect to the intervention. Compare their sophisms with the facts which you have behind; their calumnies with the conduct which is observed; their malicious promises with the evidence of the disastrous devastation that you endure. Compare these with the words of the representatives of the enlightened Emperor. Not deceiving to gain political and ephemeral ends, even toward those who compromise it and tyrannize over it. Driving from the country the unwarranted constitution of 1857 legitimately given by evil and for evil, the representatives of the Emperor have made no delay in establishing the Provisional Mexican Government, which will govern until the nation, more amply represented, shall fix freely and definitively the form of government which Mexicans ought to have permanently. The chimeras of conquest, with which it was attempted to alarm the thoughtless, are made evident and vanish. Mexico has again self-government, and is able and at liberty to choose among all the political institutions that which suits it best, and has the most glorious titles and firmest guarantees of stability.

In the meantime it is incumbent upon us to govern *ad interim* this suffering and disorganized nation. A task immensely arduous and complicated and much superior to our strength. Can we in our transitory administration repair the disorders and injuries of half a century? That which was founded by three centuries of peace and a gradual progress, is not restored in a few days. We can only aspire to take the road and guide you in the first steps. No doubt Divine Providence reserves to more competent persons the consummating all the moral, social, political and industrial restoration of Mexico.

The work is grand and will be the sooner realized according as your coöperation is decided and general. We shall do very little, if just men of all classes, parties and ranks of our society, do not aid our intentions to their respective spheres.

We behold you vacillating and uncertain about the future of our beloved country, as dejected with cares and anxieties, as fearful of new misfortunes, anxious for peace and mistrustful of provoking new wars; ruined and panting for tranquillity to restore your fortunes; with aversion for the political and administrative theories which we have tried, and jealous of trying other new ones. Order and disorder, misery and prosperity, conciliation and discord are at your choice. You have two powers in view; one whose long tyranny and bad passions you have so worthily experienced, and another whose measured and just behavior you are able to observe. The one which is not satisfied with all the treasures nor with your most necessary furniture, and the other which commences by relieving you of taxes and introducing the severest economy. The one which fled from this city without any other support than the faction whose illegitimate interests it foments, and the other which, solidly fixed in Europe, will rest upon the legitimate interests and cardinal principles of society. That, in short, which sacrificing to personal interest or that of party all that was orderly, just, useful, respectable and sacred, brought our country to wars; and this, which, by the light and unconquered force of Catholicism, according to the invincible rules of good government, and supported by the bountiful protection of France, omitted nothing, that Mexico may rise in the new world as vigorous, enlightened and improved as corresponds to the admirable abundance of her elements of prosperity.

Very grave affairs are about to occupy our attention. Peace, which has its roots only in justice and well defined liberty, agriculture now so decayed, the basis of every kind of industry, and which, for so long, has been the common prey of revolutionists and highwaymen; commerce, so paralyzed and fallen from the public insecurity and the usury; mining, a first-rate branch of industry, in decay from the prejudices and special burden which it has suffered; the unreasoned exactions in the towns and the demoralizations in agreement; the arts either destroyed or impoverished; the administration of justice, with some honorable exceptions, so corrupt and tardy; security on the highways in the inhabited places altogether lost; the vagrancy of all classes and ranks serving as a food for disorder and national depravation; finally the reparation of the moral and physical disasters made by the so-called system of liberty and reform for which the two Powers will coöperate together as far as concerns them, united or separate, and the tribunals in cases within their competency.

The well-deserving army will likewise merit a preferable attention and their sufferings will be taken into consideration, proceeding without delay to its reorganization. The worthy mutilated of the national independence will not be forgotten, nor less the suffering widows of the honored soldiers who have died in defence of their country.

The Catholic religion is reëstablished and free. The Church will exercise its authority without having an enemy in the Government, and the State will concert with it the manner of resolving the grave questions that are pendent.

The atheism which has been planted in the establishments of instruction and the infamous propagander of immoral doctrines which have ruined us must cease. Catholic instruction, solid and of the greatest possible extent, and new literary careers and guarantees for good teachers, will be the object of our labors.

We have still to get rid of the so-called Constitutional Government, which is only this and only knows to do evil; which counts no good in its career of innovations and destruction. Whilst it exists, we Mexicans shall have no peace, nor our fortunes security, nor commerce increase. The Franco-Mexican army will, as the first act they perform, pursue it until it surrenders, or is driven from the national territory; and in proportion as the towns take off their intolerable yoke, they will begin to feel the repose and prosperity which the people already liberated enjoy. At the same time, suitable measures will be dictated to expedite the pacification of the Departments, and diminish the ruin which the agents of damagoguism still occasion them.

Our misdeeds and the acts committed by terrorists against friendly nations have discredited us in the Old World. Good and dignified relations will be opened again with injured Governments and with the Sovereign Pontiff; every effort will be made to ratify the obligations of Mexico with friendly Powers. And with the protection of France and the other nations that shall support the new Government, we shall be respected abroad, and the honor and credit of the nation will be repaired.

We have told you frankly what we think of the new situation, and what we intend to do in the difficult commission which we have received. In spite of our insufficiency, much will be done if eminent men of all kinds assist. Let our disgraceful discord at last end. Let the scandal which we have given to the world cease. Let there be concord, union, peace and public spirit among us. Let the sordid speculations at public misfortunes be extirpated, and let those riches be turned to great and lucrative industrial enterprises. Let honest labor be the foundation of fortunes; let functionaries have no power over the laws nor the laws over morality. Let religion and authority, property and liberty, order and peace, be at last the precious realities for Mexicans. May the God of armies, who has so directly favored our cause, reward the generosity and sincere intervention of France, and the patriotic intention with which we good Mexicans have accepted it with the speedy grandeur and prosperity of the nation.

PALACE OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER IN MEXICO, the 24th of June, 1863.

JUAN N. ALMONTE.
JOSE MARIANO SALAS,
JUAN B. ORMAECHEA.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SUFFOCATION IN A BANK VAULT.—A few days since, as the employes in one of our City Banks on Broadway were about leaving for the evening, one of the book-keepers stepped into the vault to put away some papers, and just at that moment the porter, who was fastening up the premises, stepped in from another room, shut to and bolted the inside door of the vault, then slammed to the outside doors and locked it, it being a double vault; it was done so quick the caged book-keeper supposed it was for a joke, but in a moment the confined air and Egyptian darkness caused him to consider it rather too serious a matter to joke long about; he knew the precise of the porter was, as soon as he closed the vault doors, being the last thing he did, to put the keys in his pocket and wend his way home. As the feeling of confined air and horrors of suffocation came over him, he commenced making all the noise he could by *voice* and *pounding*, but the reverberating sound came back upon him with such deafening roar it nearly set him crazy. One of the clerks who still lingered in the room fancied he heard a stifled voice, like the intonation of a ventriloquist, from the vail opposite the vault; he listened; "Let me out I'm suffocating," was faintly heard; it was repeated, but hardly audible, seeming to come from another part of the room; then again, near the vault—finally traced to the vault; the key was applied, doors soon unlocked and unbolted, when nearly helpless, pale and weak, from fear, exertion and want of air, tottered forth the horror-stricken book-keeper; *five minutes'* incarceration, tortured with the thought that, by accident, he was left to die a slow and lingering death, had so changed him as to be scarcely recognized. He is now very nervous about vaults, and even after many days shudders at the sight of one. Those short five agonizing minutes, he says, seemed days to him, while the rush of thought is inconceivable and indescribable. As it was, the escape was a narrow one, for if the porter, with the clerks, had left the place soon as the vaults were closed, as was their general habit, no human being outside could have heard the faint cry of "Let me out I'm suffocating," and it is questionable if any person could live over an hour, much less till next day in the forenoon, in such a place. Would it not be well for those closing up such vaults, when they have double doors, to *look in*, and be sure they do not accidentally inclose some one who may be more valuable than "filthy lucre?"

The Canada Mails for the China.

The Canada letter mails for the steamer *China* arrived in this city this morning by steamer from Yonkers. Mr. MCGILLIVRAY, the officer in charge, arrived at Yonkers last evening, in the regular train from Toronto, but was unable to proceed further on account of the track of the Hudson River Railroad being torn up below that point. He reports that all was quiet at Yonkers this morning when he left. The citizens had organized for mutual protection, and two companies were on guard last night at the Arsenal. At Tarrytown also the citizens were on the alert, and when the train passed through last night they had cannon drawn out to overawe the hostile demonstrations of the rioters.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

LATEST PER PERSIA.

The Gibraltar, alias the Sumter, Sailed.

The Manhattan Beaten in the Fire Engine Trial.

Mr. Roebuck and the Emperor Napoleon.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 4.

COTTON unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

FRANCE steady.

CONSOLS 92@92¼.

The steamer *Gibraltar* sailed to-day for Nassau.

The *Africa's* news caused an advance in the rebel loan.

The steam fire-engine experiments were concluded. The Americans failed. The Manhattan had been too much injured by a previous accident for a fair trial.

MR. ROEBUCK AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

PARIS, Sunday, July 5.

The *Moniteur*, of to-day, contains the following:

"Explanations have been rendered necessary by an occurrence which recently took place in the House of Commons. Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY visited Fontainbleau to engage the Emperor to take official steps at London for the recognition of the Southern States. The Emperor expressed his desire to see peace restored in America, but observed that England having declined his proposals of mediation the previous October, he did not think he could submit a new proposition without the certainty of its acceptance. His Majesty stated further, that his Ambassador should, nevertheless, receive instructions to sound the English Cabinet upon the subject. Giving it to understand that if England thought the recognition of the South likely to put an end to the war, the Emperor was disposed to follow her in that course. These explanations will demonstrate that the Emperor has not attempted (as certain publications pretend) to influence the British Parliament by the medium of two of its members. All that took place was a friendly interchange of opinion in an Interview which the Emperor saw no reason to refuse." The bulletin of the *Moniteur* announcing the events which have recently occurred in Madagascar, adds: "We are assured that the Queen, in spite of circumstances, intends to uphold the treaties with Europe, and to maintain liberty of worship and of commerce."

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MR. ROEBUCK'S MISSION.

We have already published a full abstract of the debate which occurred in the House of Commons on July 1, on Mr. ROEBUCK'S recognition motion, together with a full report of that gentleman's account of his interview with the Emperor. The following is a report of the speech made on behalf of the Government by Mr. LAYARD in reply to inquiries:

MR. LAYARD—I will answer the questions that have been put to me very briefly. It has been asked, first, has any communication been made to Her Majesty's Government by the French Government, inviting Her Majesty's Government to combine with the French Government in any proposed intervention, mediation, recognition, or interference of any kind? I stated on Tuesday night that no such communication had been made to Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) I repeat it without equivocation, (hear, hear,) in the broad sense of the word, that no such communication has, up to this time, been made. (Hear, hear.) I mean, of course, since the communication of last November. (Hear, hear.) I was blamed, too, the other night for not having stated that a communication had been made to the noble lord at the head of the Foreign office, who mentioned it in another place. The fact is, I was not at the time aware that such a communication had been received, inasmuch as it was not delivered until late in the afternoon. I now repeat it, that BARON GROS, hearing that rumors were in circulation that the hon. and learned member had stated that a communication had been made to Her Majesty's Government by the French Government, came in Lord ROSSALL of his own accord, and stated that he had not received any communication on the subject for Her Majesty's Government, nor had he received any order to make a communication. (Hear, hear.) Lord COWLEY has no knowledge of such communication, and none has been made to him. I say, therefore, no such communication since last November has been made to Her Majesty's Government. (Hear.) I trust that will be satisfactory to the House. (Cheers.) It is well known that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS wrote a dispatch proposing to Her Majesty's Government to invite the United States to claim an armistice, in order that terms of arrangement might be come to between the contending parties. Although that dispatch was dated the 10th of October, the communication was not made till the 19th of November. That dispatch was read to Her Majesty's Government, but no copy of it was given. In the papers relating to North America, marked No. 1, which have been laid upon the table of the House, it was stated in the first paragraph of a letter from Lord RUSSELL to Earl CowLEY, dated Nov. 13, that COUNT DE FLAHAULT came to the Foreign Office and read a dispatch relating to the war in North America; but no copy of that dispatch was given to Her Majesty's Government. (Hear.) A very unusual course with respect to that dispatch was taken by the French Government before Her Majesty's Government had sent an answer to the proposal. The proposal itself, which had not been communicated to Her Majesty's Government otherwise than by reading it, was published in the *Moniteur* of the 13th of November. I hold in my hand a copy of the *Moniteur* containing that dispatch, and it is a curious fact that the published dispatch ends by requesting COUNT DE FLAHAULT to read the dispatch to Her Majesty's Government; but it does not say anything about leaving a copy of the dispatch. (Hear, hear.) The answer to that proposal, in the shape of a dispatch to Lord COWLEY, was sent off on the 13th of November, the very day on which it was published in the *Moniteur*. The answer was delivered to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS on the 14th; but it was considered so important that the truth should be known, the French Government having taken the unprecedented course of republishing the dispatch before receiving the reply of Her Majesty's Government decided on publishing the answer on the same day it was delivered, and accordingly the answer appeared in the *Gazette* on the 14th. (Hear, hear.) The French Government explained why they had published the dispatch. They stated that various rumors were abroad that the facts were very much exaggerated, and they thought it necessary to enlighten the public mind. Well, on the 15th, the day after the publication in the *Gazette*, the following dispatch was sent, with a published dispatch to Mr. STUART, who was *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, but it was received by Lord LYONS, who by the time it had arrived out, had returned to his post:

LORD RUSSELL TO MR. STUART.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1862.

SIR: I inclose for your information a copy of the London *Gazette*, of last evening, containing the answer returned by Her Majesty's Government to a proposal from the Government of the Emperor of the French that the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia should jointly propose an armistice to the contending parties in North America."

No copy of the French proposal was sent because Her Majesty's Government had not one at that time in their possession. (Hear, hear.) Well, Sir, on the 28th of November Lord LYONS wrote to Earl RUSSELL:

"The intelligence that France had proposed to Great Britain and Russia to join her in advising the belligerents in this country to agree to an armistice reached New-York by telegraph from Cape Race on the 25th inst. The substance of your Lordship's answer was received at the same time. Yesterday, the text of the French proposal, of your Lordship's answer, and of the principal part of the Russian answer, was forwarded to New-York by telegraph from Halifax." (Hear, hear.)

I may say that all the papers of the United States had got the entire text of the proposal and answer, and both were extensively commented on, and awakened a great deal of interest and excitement throughout the United States. Mr. MASON had received a copy of the dispatch of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS on the 23d, but did not communicate it. But on the 25th, the day of the arrival at the telegram, Mr. MASON went to Mr. SEWARD and communicated to him the text of the proposal of the French Government. So anxious had Lord LYONS been, that he never broached the subject to Mr. SEWARD, and if honorable members will refer to the papers, which I have quoted, they will see a dispatch from Lord LYONS on the 3d of December, in which he says, the first time Mr. SEWARD had spoken to him about the French proposal:

"Mr. SEWARD, without my having in any way led to the subject, spoke to me yesterday of the proposal made by France to Great Britain and Russia to unite in advising the belligerents in this country to agree to an armistice." (Hear, hear.)

I hope the House has followed me as regards dates. (Hear, hear.) What I have stated will prove that it was not the English Government that published the proposal, but the French Government published their own dispatch before we answered it—(hear, hear;) secondly, that it was not Lord LYONS, but Mr. MASON, who communicated to Mr. SEWARD the copy of the proposal—(hear, hear;) and, thirdly, that it was Mr. SEWARD who spoke first on the subject to Lord LYONS, and not Lord LYONS to Mr. SEWARD. (Cheers.) I leave it to the House and the country to draw their own conclusion. (Loud cheers.)

MR. ROEBUCK wished to ask a question. He wanted to know whether an application from the French Government to Her Majesty's Ministers did not take place in the early part of the year, very much to the same effect as we had stated, and whether the transaction, which took place, was not that application.

Mr. LAYARD said he had requested every search to be made in the Foreign office. Every dispatch had been looked to, and he could say no other than he had referred to.

Lor R. CECIL asked whether there had been no verbal communication whatever.

Mr. LAYARD was understood to reply in the negative, and to say that he had stated all that was within his knowledge. (Hear, hear.)

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor and Mr. Roebuck—The Effect of Mr. Roebuck's Statements in Paris—Decentralization—Gen. Forey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

Whatever the Emperor may have said to Mr. ROEBUCK on the subject of the recognition of the Confederacy, it is certain that he only spoke in general terms, for not only have no instructions gone to the French Ambassador at London on the subject, but none, according to the positive assurances of M. DROUYN DE LAURY, have been sent from Fontainebleau to the Foreign Office at Paris. Thus it will be seen that Mr. ROEBUCK, in order to give himself importance and to enhance the cause he has espoused with such inconsiderate zeal, not only gave a meaning to the Emperor's remarks which were not intended, but he magnified them into an importance which His Majesty evidently did not give them, since he did not think it worth while to communicate with his Foreign Minister on the subject. At any rate His Majesty, who does not tell his own Ministers what his future policy is going to be on any important subject, is not likely to tell it to a foreigner, and that foreigner a man who has been one of his principal traducers, and whose position is without influence, as it ought to be, on the subject on which he seeks information. It is safe, therefore, to assume that NAPOLEON, in his interview with the agents of the British Secessionists, went no further than the utterance of ambiguous generalities, which meant exactly nothing, but which furnished Mr. ROEBUCK a good occasion for drawing upon himself the attention of the public.

The exaggerations of Mr. ROEBUCK had the effect of completely deceiving the Secessionists and their friends at Paris, and thus the Press announced it as a fact that the Emperor had proposed to England a recognition if a combined mediation was rejected, and our Southern friends were preparing for a grand celebration in honor of the event! And yet neither mediation nor recognition had been seriously contemplated by anybody holding the necessary power in their hands, and there was no reason now why they should contemplate such an act more than a year ago or in a year to come. Of course, the kind of mediation proposed by Mr. ROEBUCK is there meant, for a peaceful mediation has already been offered and may be offered again, although even that is rendered improbable, not to say impossible, by the reply of Mr. SEWARD and the Congress to that offer. As for a hostile mediation, the thing has never been thought of, and probably never will be; but this will not shake the stegnlarly rohesl faith of the Secessionists abroad, especially of those ignorant of the ordinary proceedings at European diplomacy, nor stop their periodical screams of triumph over an event which has not occurred nor is likely to occur.

French statesmen are at length convinced of a thing which they have all along suspected but did not openly discuss. They are convinced that the apparent indifference of English statesmen to their coequest of the "Empire of Yellow Fever" is affected and not real. The sympathy of NAPOLEON and of French statesmen for the rebellion is supposed in England to be connected in some way with the Mexican question, and the tone of public men now across the channel shows very clearly that they begin to feel that NAPOLEON is carrying his intervention on the American continent further than was bargained for, and further than is good for British interests. It would require but little effort on the part of American statesmen to convince Englishmen of the reality of NAPOLEON'S designs and of the danger of allowing him to do as he pleases.

The journals are again paying great attention to the American question. The *Moniteur* dards itself to a faithful record of Copperhead doings, and daily promises the French people a cessation of the war on the part of the North. The peace meeting in New-York, the resistance to the conscription in the West, and the anticipated secession of the West from the Union, are the texts for these promises. The entrance of LEE into the loyal States only augments, it says, the force of the peace party and the hopes of peace.

In looking about for measures to respond to the people's cry for liberty, uttered at the late elections, the Emperor has fallen upon the stereotyped phrase of decentralization, and upon that elementary idea of giving liberty to bakeries. The first is an illusion, or next thing to it, in France, and will never be realized in a practical way; while the measure of freeing the bakeries is too common sense, too simple, one would think, to come under the head of a reply to the late vote at the ballot-box. The people demanded more than this—they demanded liberty of speech and of the Press, but it is doubtful whether they get it.

Gen. FOREY is at length made Marshal of France, as he ought to be, for he has no superior in the French army; and Gen. BAZAINE, also a brilliant officer, is raised to the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, for his services in Mexico.

The Prince ALPHONSE DE POLIGNAC, who has just died at Paris, with small-pox, was the one who married, four year ago, the daughter of the rich banker MIRES, and was a man much respected for his labors in the sciences and letters. His eldest brother, LODOVIC, is in the service of Austria; the brother next younger to himself is a Brigadier-General to the Confederate service, and the youngest brother is a composer of music. The mother of the three youngest sons was a daughter of Lord RADCLIFF.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Fourth of July—The Debate on Recognition—A Question of Veracity—English Motives—A Government Defeat—English Ugliness—Weights and Measures—Poland and Ireland—War in Europe—American Confidence—Will There be Intervention—Steam Fire Engines—The Cotton Supply—Cabinet Rumor.

LONDON, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

It cannot be expected that Americans in England should celebrate the Declaration of Independence this year with their customary enthusiasm. It is a question not of independence now, but of national life, and, if Earl RUSSELL insist upon it, of empire. And the question pending here is the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

The debate, commenced by Mr. ROEBUCK on Tuesday night, was postponed for news of the success of Gen. Lee's invasion, news from Vicksburgh, and, what is just now as important as either, news from Paris. Mr. ROEBUCK declared in the most positive terms that the Emperor told him that he had not changed his mind with respect to diplomatic intervention—that he was more than ever anxious to join with the British Government, and that he had sent word to them to that effect. But the Government, the French Ambassador to London, and the English Ambassador to Paris, all deny that any such communication has been sent or received. There is a clear case of contradiction—a question of veracity, between Mr. ROEBUCK and the Emperor, which calls for explanation. I think it will turn out that the proposal to England waits for the completion of the arrangements at Madrid. It is said that the Confederate Commissioners have offered to guarantee Cuba to Spain, in return for its recognition. What they have offered to France, I do not hear. Mexico, perhaps. Spain has not forgotten our early recognition of her South American colonies, and will be glad to feel safe about Cuba. It is thought, therefore, that France and Spain will recognize whatever England may do. But Mr. ROEBUCK, on the other hand, says the Emperor was very emphatic in the expression of his intention to act with England.

My opinion still is that England is governed more by fear than interest. She dreads exciting the hostility of the North. She is not prepared for an invasion of Canada, and the Palmerston Government cannot dispense with the support of COBDEN, BRIGHT, and their small but resolute party of ultra-Liberals. The Conservatives could come into power to-morrow, but they do not feel sure that they could retain it. The result, I think, will be that England will give secret guarantees of support to France and Spain, and that intervention will come, if at all, in that direction.

The Government was defeated night before last on the resolution for the purchase of the building of the International Exhibition. This, however, was a question of taste, rather than of politics, and a stormy debate, with plenty of noise and confusion, showed the falsity of the proverb, "there is no disputing about tastes." The English have got the idea into their heads that they know nothing about architecture. They build hideous structures, but they know, or at least suspect them, to be hideous. Frenchmen tell them that they are detestable, and though they do not know why, they believe them. It is quite true. The English can do many things well; but they cannot, in this age, make handsome edifices, nor well-fitting clothes, nor pretty bonnets. The English world of art is ugly. London is a vast aggregation of ugliness, in streets, squares, public buildings and costumes. French modistes make all the pretty dresses and bonnets. Whatever is seen that is pretty, graceful or elegant in the shop windows is or ought to be labeled "*French*." The English want fine buildings, and are willing to pay for them, but they do not know how to build them. They cannot tell them when they are built, and they are too proud to confess their ignorance and place themselves under the direction of foreign architects. There are, indeed, a few Englishmen who have spent years abroad, and who have learned to tell good architecture from bad. These are trying to teach the rest. They succeed to the extent of getting failures condemned, but not to that of achieving successes.

A measure for the adoption of the French system of weights and measures, has passed to a second reading in the House of Commons. It is favored by all the learned Societies, Chambers of Commerce, &c., but it will be a very perplexing revolution for the nation of shopkeepers. Yards, ells, rods, perches, acres, and the various weights and measures, which vary in different localities and for different objects, are all to be swept away, and John Bull is to adopt the Continental system for the extension of commerce and the furtherance of free trade. But it may be doubted if all the omnipotence of Parliament will be sufficient to change the customary modes of doing business during the present generation.

A meeting in favor of Poland

to a close yesterday, after each machine had been put through every conceivable form of ordeal, some of which were so severe that one—an American engine—as we anticipated it would, broke down completely.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord CAITHNESS, and attended by Capt. GEER, came on the ground soon after 12 o'clock to witness the experiments. On the previous evening the American engine, which worked so violently, was tried by the severe test of drawing its water from a depth of 18ft. and delivering it up hill through a 400ft. length of hose into the water temple. This was the most difficult test which any of the machines had to undergo, but those of Messrs. SHAND and MASON, and Mr. MERRYWEATHER went through it admirably. The American engine Alexandra broke its cylinder cover in its efforts to do the same, and of course was instantly rendered useless. Yesterday the Manhattan, which was seriously injured by turning over when being brought upon the ground on Tuesday, was tried in the presence of his Royal Highness. It was scarcely fair to try this engine at all, but the American gentlemen themselves wished it, and steam was got up accordingly. Before it had pumped long, however, it was found to be too much injured to work with safety, and a crack which its fly-wheel had received when it fell over, began to spread so fast that the machine had to be stopped at once. The Prince appeared to take great interest in the working of the machines, the different merits of which were pointed out to him by the Duke of Sutherland and Capt. SHAW, who have been on the ground early and late superintending everything connected with the trials since the competition first began. After passing some time among the engines the Prince went to that part of the ground where Mr. COXWELL's balloon was inflated, ready to ascend at 1 o'clock. Mr. COXWELL was sent for by the Prince, and had the honor of explaining to him fully all the details of the huge machine and the various appurtenances used for managing it while ascending and descending, with all of which His Royal Highness appeared exceedingly interested. The Prince remained to witness the ascent of the balloon, which Mr. COXWELL made with Mr. BRESCK at 1 o'clock, and from the comparative stillness of the air the great machine remained a long time in sight, and we may add, descended safely in the afternoon on Crofton Farm beyond Bromley. After the ascent the Prince quitted the gardens and rode back to town.

The most important experiments afterwards made with the engines took place just under the north water tower, to test them as to their power in throwing a vertical jet high into the air. For this purpose the nozzles of the hose of the four competing machines were fixed upright side by side in a frame about 10 feet high. The diameter of the hose pipe used by Mr. MERRYWEATHER was 2 6-16ths of an inch, or more than an inch and a-half. Messrs. SHAND & MASON used a nozzle of 2 2-16ths of an inch, the American engine one of 21-16ths of an inch, and Mr. ROBARTS' engine one of 1 4-16ths of an inch. The letter for mance a small engine, (only 30 cwt.,) threw a steady and high jet, at times quite as high as 140 ft. into the air. All, however, were eclipsed in height by the jets thrown by Mr. MERRYWEATHER's and Messrs. SHAND & MASON's, that from the engine of the latter firm being the highest of all, reaching at times close upon 190ft., if indeed it did not overtop even this great altitude. Mr. MERRYWEATHER's engine also threw a most magnificent column of the great diameter we have mentioned, and maintained the column steadily at a height varying between 160 and 170ft. This was the most massive jet thrown, though Messrs. SHAND & MASON, with their slightly thinner column, could always overreach it by 20ft. or more. The American engine was literally nowhere, and, except during an occasional spurt, 50ft. was about its *maximum*. As the jets were kept close up, parallel with the tower, and only distant from it a couple of feet, it was quite easy, by a comparison with the stories of the tower itself, each of which is 20ft. high to estimate almost to a foot the height each jet was throwa. The united efforts of all the nozzles, of course, came down in a perfect cataract of water. This last effort, which was exceedingly beautiful to witness, brought the trials to a close. The decision of the Committee awarding the prizes having, of course, to be based on the careful consideration of an infinity of minute, but important details, cannot be made known before Wednesday or Thursday next. It was, however, a very general opinion on the ground that Mr. MERRYWEATHER had gained the first prize for large engines, (sixty hundred,) and Messrs. SHAND and MASON the first prize for small, (thirty hundred.) It is the small engines, however, which are the great desiderata just now.

A CARD FROM MR. LINDSAY.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR: Pardon me for saying it would have been as well to have reserved your comments on the statements made by Mr. ROEBUCK in the House of Commons on Tuesday night until the debate was ended.

The debate is yet pending, and those comments can only prejudice. In the meantime I think it due to Mr. ROEBUCK to say that what he has stated is true, and shall be confirmed by me in Parliament with time, place, and circumstances when the debate is resumed. I have to regret that it is postponed for a time even so long as the 13th inst.

You have been pleased to speak of us as self-constituted Ambassadors. I have only to reply that at my first interview with the Emperor, in January, 1861, I was accompanied by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris. That interview was proposed upon matters referring exclusively to English and French maritime interests.

My subsequent interviews with the Emperor, preceding the last, were upon a like mission. At some of them he introduced the subject of the civil war in America, and spoke freely upon it. Whatever he said was fully reported by me at the time to Lord COWLEY, with the Emperor's knowledge and permission. The interview I had in company with Mr. ROEBUCK on the 23d ult., to which he referred in the House, was brought about by circumstances which, in due time, shall be fully made known to the country. I should have had no objection to make what then passed equally known to Lord COWLEY when returning to London from Fontainebleau, through Paris, had time permitted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. LINDSAY.

No. 6 AUSTIN FRIARS, CITY, June 3.

THE UNITED STATES INSTRUCTION SLOOP-OF-WAR MACEDONIAN.

From the Liverpool Post, July 1.

Capt. S. B. LUCE, of the United States instruction sloop-of-war *Macedonian*, 14, now in Plymouth Sound, accompanied by Le Duc DE PONTHIEVRE and his governor, Capt. FLANVIL, of the French Imperial navy, dined on Saturday with Port-Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, K. C. B., at Government House, Mount Wise. Capt. LUCE dined yesterday with the United States' Vice-Consul, Mr. FOX. To-day he is invited to repeat his visit at Mount Wise. The Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess na JOINVILLE and suite arrived on Saturday night at Pearse's Royal Hotel for the purpose of meeting the Duc na PONTHIEVRE, who is Acting Lieutenant on board the *Macedonian*. The Duke and his son called yesterday on Mr. FOX. The royal party leave to-day for London. There are 128 cadets under instruction in the sloop. About one-half of them have gone to London, where they will continue until their ship reaches Portsmouth, when the remainder will have leave of absence. Sunday being Coronation day, all the ships-of-war in harbor fired salutes and were dressed in colors. The Russian corvette *Poseadnick*, in the Sound, was adorned most profusely; the *Macedonian* was tastefully decorated, and here the British ensign at her maintopgallant-masthead. In the forenoon a very large proportion of her officers and men attended Divine service at the principal church, St Andrew's, Plymouth, when her Chaplain, Mr. HITCHCOCK, assisted. He preached the sermon in the afternoon, when there was a further attendance of the crew of the *Macedonian*. The sloop will probably sail to-day. The *Marion*, 15, Capt. MATHEWS, another training-ship, left Newport, R. I., on the 6th ultimo, with 80 midshipmen, for a cruise on the coast of America. Two school-ships, the *Preble* and the *Plymouth*, (which formerly visited this port,) were destroyed by the Confederates early in the present conflict, when lying in one of the Government dockyards.

John Bright's Views.

Following is an extract from a letter written by Hon. JOHN BRIGHT to a gentlemen of Philadelphia:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON, June 18, 1863.

We are anxiously looking for news from your country, and I need not tell you how much I wish it may be favorable to the cause of freedom. *The battle of the world is being fought on your continent, and the whole world is spectator of the contest.*

With many thanks for your friendly sentiments toward me, I am, with great respect,

Yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

Casualties among Officers in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Gettysburgh, July 1.

Col. Langhorne Wister—wounded in the jaw.
Lieut.-Col. Hinderoper—right arm amputated.
Maj. Chamberlin—shot through back and shoulder.
Adjt. Ashhurst—shot through the shoulder.
Capt. Wiehle, Co. A—wounded slightly and prisoner.
Lieut. Chancellor, Co. B—leg amputated.
Lieut. Chalborn, Co. E—prisoner.
Lieut. Perkins, Co. C—shot through the hip.
Capt. Dougal, Co. D—wounded in shoulder by piece of shell.
Lieut. Carpenter, Co. E—prisoner.
Capt. Gimber, Co. F—prisoner.
Lieut. Keyser, Co. F—killed.
Capt. Sigler, Co. I—wounded slightly in shoulder.
Lieut. Rose, Co. I—wounded in the wrist and arm.

The names of enlisted men, killed and wounded, have not yet been obtained.

The Invasion of Indiana.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MORTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, July 9, 1863.

Satisfactory evidence having been received that the rebels have invaded Indiana in considerable force, it is hereby ordered and required that all able-bodied white male citizens in the several counties south of the National Road forthwith form themselves into companies of at least sixty persons, elect officers, and arm themselves with such arms as they may be able to procure.

Said companies will perfect themselves in military drill as rapidly as possible, and hold themselves subject to further orders from War Department. It is desired that they shall be mustered, in all cases where it is possible.

The people, in all other parts of the State, are earnestly requested to form military companies, and hold themselves subject to orders.

Prompt reports of the formation of companies should be forwarded by telegraph.

All officers of the Indiana Legion are charged with the executing of this order, and all United States officers are requested to render such assistance as may be in their power. O. P. MORTON,

Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURGH.

The Wounded and their Condition

Letter from Dr. Bellows, President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW-YORK AGENCY No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 14, 1863, 3 o'clock P. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just returned from Gettysburgh. The estimated number of wounded there was, on Monday, July 7, 20,000 National and rebel soldiers.

They have diminished daily from 1,000 to 1,200 in number by sending the *walking cases* (men slightly wounded, or only in the upper extremities and with flesh wounds,) to Baltimore and Washington. About half are under canvas in the various corps hospitals. The rest in churches, barns and private houses in and around Gettysburgh. The speed of Gen. MEADE's movements had made a proper provision against the consequences of so terrible a battle impossible. Medical stores and even food were not, and could not be at hand. The neighboring country had been stripped bare, first by the rebel army and then by our own.

Moreover, the splendid victory of our troops made every available soldier necessary in the pursuit of the flying, but not routed or demoralized and still dangerous foe. Only one-third of the Surgeons, ambulances and wagons could be left from each corps in care of our wounded, and no detail of well men to nurse them. Add 6,000 rebel wounded, deserted by all but five of their own Surgeons, and one can see the inevitable misery of the situation.

There was most inadequate supplies of coarse food, and none of suitable and delicate food, within the reach of the hospitals. Beef and hard tack were the only things in tolerable abundance. Transportation for the wounded from worse to better quarters, and of supplies, was necessarily very scarce, and was a chief source of distress. The roads were thronged with wounded men, here on canes and there on crutches, not seldom with amputated arms, and heads still bleeding, making their way on foot from the corps hospitals two, three and four miles, to the depot. At the hospitals themselves—at first, the spectacle was intensely wretched. Men with both legs shot off—shot in the eye, the mouth, both hands gone, or one arm lost, were laying in rows that seemed pitiable and in wonderful patience, fortitude and patriotic pride, facing their sufferings. The rebels, as was just, had to wait their turn for having their wounds dressed, or their limbs amputated till the Union men had been nursed first; *then* they were treated with equal kindness and attention. Many, after six days, were looking forward as to an unspeakable blessing, for the amputation of their shattered limbs. The terrible destitution of many of the rebels will not bear description. It was too horrible for recital. Had it not been for the unwearied labors of the people of Gettysburgh and the neighboring town, particularly *York*, the sufferings of these wounded men must, in thousands of cases, ended in early death. The farmers and townfolk sent large supplies to the Christian Commission, in addition to their own copious stores, which, by the aid of a force of two hundred volunteers, chiefly ministers were rapidly and efficiently distributed. Some thousands of tired and hungry soldiers were fed at their saloon of refreshments. The wounded men had letters written for them home, and received religious counsel and support to a most gratifying extent. I desire to give the strongest expression to my own sense of the enterprise, zeal, and blessedness of the labors of this sister institution on the battle-field of Gettysburgh.

The United States Sanitary Commission, had sent forward its agents, with a four-horse team of supplies on Saturday, July 4, but they were all captured by the enemy, near Emmetsburgh. Dr. MCDONOUGH, and Rev. Mr. SCANDLIN were of the party. We did not learn their seizure till several days afterward, and supposed them on the ground. One train under Major BUSH, however, did arrive, and taking a schoolhouse two miles and a half from Gettysburgh, supplied the hospitals with their first relief, and for two terrible days was a source of unspeakable but wholly inadequate supply. Our teams began to come in on Monday, increased rapidly on Tuesday, and have continued ever since to furnish very nearly, (with other aid) adequate supplies. Every day since Tuesday, a car-load of delicacies, costing two thousand dollars in Baltimore, and containing one thousand pounds of mutton, one thousand pounds of chicken, twelve hundred dozen eggs, fifteen hundred loaves of soft bread, with condensed milk, beef stock, &c., has been ordered forward and distributed. Add to this, ceaseless wagon-loads of hospital clothing, and the value of the distribution cannot each day be less than five thousand dollars, at Gettysburgh alone.

Meanwhile the wounded at the Depot are daily fed with hot coffee and soup, say fifteen hundred sick soldiers, (without other resources) three meals per diem. A train of cars loaded with wounded men, was necessarily detained on the track on Tuesday and Wednesday, for twenty-four hours; six hundred of them must have suffered the pangs of hunger, as well as the faintness of wounds, without our succor. A terrible battle, not less destructive than that of Gettysburgh, is before us at Williamsport; we have established at Boonsboro, and by this time I suppose at Hagerstown, ample depots of medical stores and hospital supplies. I had the pleasure of seeing at least a dozen loads arrive on Sunday, at Boonsboro. The outlay is of course very great, and the sympathy of the public should flow freely into our Treasury.

Adams' Express Company was doing a large and generous work of beneficence at Gettysburgh. There was a great amount of direct and personal service. So far as my observation went, the army Surgeons were doing their duty laboriously and humanely.

The Surgeon-General was on the ground at Gen. MEADE's Headquarters, and several of his principal officers at Gettysburgh. They were devising liberal things, and in the course of a week the hospitals will be in fine order. I trust the majority of the wounded men will not be moved. They do better in tents. Even the rains which added to their discomforts, increased their security by wetting and cooling their wounds, and doubtless by purifying the foetid atmosphere and washing the blood-stained ground, saved the lives of hundreds.

The men, both sick and well, wounded and sound, are in excellent spirits. They look like heroes! The hard-won victory of Gettysburgh has prodigiously increased their self-confidence. The Army of the Potomac will now fight under any General. Gen. MEADE is popular. He is a gentleman whose words are measured by honor and modesty. He looks firm, prompt, thoughtful, not oppressed with responsibility, but full of a sense of it. His power to use and manage a great army is conceded by all who watched the great and ever-memorable battle of Gettysburgh. God give us an equal victory at Williamsport; but let us remember at what cost of blood and suffering it is certain to be bought, and begin at once to sustain largely those whose duty it is to alleviate their sorrows and supply their wants.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The Rebel Prisoners.

THEIR QUARTERS IN FORT DELAWARE.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, July 14.

Between eight and nine thousand rebel soldiers are within forty miles of Philadelphia. Brig.-Gen. ARCHER, another Brigadier, and not less than four hundred commissioned officers besides, are among them. They are, however, entirely harmless just now, being prisoners of war. A visit to Fort Delaware, during its present occupation, cannot fail to be interesting. The fort itself is a fine work, and when the moat is finished, and other improvements on the island are made, it will still be more attractive. Brig.-Gen. ALEXIS SCHOEPFF, who made for himself a lasting fame in the Western campaigns, is in command, and the garrison consists of sixteen or eighteen hundred men, the larger part of which are of a new and veteran raw regiment, the Fourth Delaware volunteers.

The greater portion of the rebel prisoners are quartered in spacious and comfortable wooden barracks outside of the fort, on the upper end of the island. A number of the officers, however, are in the fort. Some time ago the prisoners consisted almost wholly of men captured in GRANT's battles preceding the investment of Vicksburgh. These were a wretched, weak, ill-clad set of men, who were far better off as prisoners of war under the "LINCOLN despotism" than they were fighting for DAVIS and his Government. After being cared for and well fed, they began to recuperate, and many of them have been exchanged and sent South, greatly benefited by a sojourn at the rebel watering place in the Delaware. The fort contains some thousands of men captured by Gen. MEADE's army at Gettysburgh. These are superior to the prisoners from the West, their physical condition being better and their clothing not so shabby. Many of the officers are evidently gentlemen of gentleman and refinement, and in their intercourse with visitors they are usually courteous. But they are as bitter as possible against "the Yankees," and profess great confidence that the South will triumph. They show much anxiety to hear from Lee's army, in which most of them belonged. As for Vicksburgh, they resolutely refuse to believe that it has surrendered.

The private soldiers are generally ignorant men, of the "poor white trash" class. In about eight thousand of them, one-fourth of the number can not write their names, and in signing their paroles, they had to make their marks. They are improving in health, under the care of Uncle Sam, who gives them good food, and facilities for bathing in the Delaware and keeping themselves clean. Twelve hundred thousand, four hundred and twenty-six men (which was the number reported yesterday) is no small job, but Butler is done well under Gen. SCHOEPFF's excellent administration. The men get two meals a day. Breakfast begins at about eight, and is not over before noon. Dinner begins soon after, and the last diners do not finish before seven or eight in the evening. The rebel soldiers seem cheerful enough. Many of them being conscripts, are not grieved at being prisoners. Three or four hundred have taken the oath of allegiance and enlisted in our army. Most of them are well supplied with Confederate money, which they eagerly sell for greenbacks, giving one hundred dollars for five of the latter, whenever they can get any one to make a bargain. There is a great deal of this kind of financiering among themselves; indeed it may be said to be exclusively confined to them, as no Union soldier or visitor could want a Confederate note except as a curiosity. This speculating in paper is one of the amusements of the rebel barracks. Many groups may be seen also playing cards, with packs that have evidently served throughout the campaign with their owners. In the officers' quarters, reading, chess-playing and singing are added to the means of passing the time, the singing being chiefly of psalmtunes.

Large as is the number of prisoners on the island, it is estimated that there are accommodations for about 3,000 more, and these will probably soon be added, as there are one or two arrivals of steamers nearly every day. Exchanging goes slowly, and there have been no recent exchanges of commissioned officers, for obvious reasons. In addition to the rebel prisoners, there are about forty political prisoners in the fort, and a number of convicts—that is, soldiers of our army convicted in courts-martial of various offences. To care for all these, and to administer the affairs of the island, with its singular population, is no easy task, especially to one who gives his personal attention to all departments as does Gen. SCHOEPFF. His services in the field would be very valuable to this country. But he commands at Fort Delaware as well as any one that could be chosen, giving his whole time to the work, never quitting the island, and devoting himself to his duties with the zeal and energy characteristic of one who has always shown himself a good soldier and true patriot.

REBEL PRISIONERS IN BALTIMORE.

ORDER FROM MAJOR-GEN. SCHENCK.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, July 10, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 42.—Suitable and comfortable hospital accommodation will be provided for sick and wounded prisoners of war the same as for soldiers of the Union.

On the arrival of wounded or sick rebel officers or soldiers in Baltimore, whose injuries or condition are such that in the opinion of the proper medical authority they should not be confined or sent for exchange with other prisoners, they will be immediately assigned and conveyed to the hospitals designed for them, there to remain on parole until they are sufficiently recovered to be moved for imprisonment or exchange. No other paroles of prisoners of war will be taken or recognized.

No rebel officer or soldier can be received or entertained in any private house, or in any place other than the hospital to which he is regularly assigned by proper medical authority.

Separate hospitals for prisoners of war will be established.

No person not thoroughly loyal will be permitted, under any circumstances, to visit or have access to any military hospital.

If any person or persons within this Department be found harboring, entertaining or concealing any rebel officer or soldier in his or her house, or in his or her premises, or in any place after twenty-four hours from the publication of this order, the person so offending will be at once sent beyond the Union lines into the rebel States, or otherwise punished, at the discretion of the military authority.

The Medical Director of the Middle Department and Provost-Marshal of the Eighth Army Corps are charged to see that this order is strictly executed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Feeling Regarding the War News—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, July 13, 1863.

The week just closed has been one of rejoicing over the fall of Vicksburgh, and of anxious waiting for the *denouement* of the bloody drama, the first acts of which were performed at Gettysburgh. Every report was received with fear and trembling. The great hope has been that the rebel army might not be permitted to escape—that the work which was so well begun in Pennsylvania might be closed by a crowning victory in Maryland. But the week came to an end, and as the prospects of Lee's escape appeared more favorable, there was a general feeling of disappointment; yet there is a confidence that all will be done that is possible to prevent such a catastrophe.

The funeral of Col. SCOTT, of the Illinois Nineteenth, on Saturday, was, with the exception of that of DOUGLAS, the largest and most imposing demonstration of the kind ever seen in Chicago. The Nineteenth was recruited here, and is a special favorite with our citizens.

The Copperheads in the Southern part of the State have become rather quiet of late. They are like a thermometer. A Union victory depresses them below zero, while a reverse sends them up to fever heat. They are, moreover, somewhat fearful that their *friends* will pay them a visit after the manner of JOHN MORGAN in Southern Indiana.

EASTERN AND WESTERN SOLDIERS.

Now that the Army of the Potomac has had an opportunity to fully vindicate itself, it is to be hoped that we shall hear no more of the unjust and invidious sneers against the Eastern soldiers which have been too much indulged in by unthinking journalists. The fact is, that same Army of the Potomac had, before the Pennsylvania battles, done more hard, stubborn, desperate fighting than all our Western armies put together, and had lost more men. It was the unfortunate issue of its battles—the result, mainly, of bad or incompetent leadership, that clouded its reputation.

If we would only stop to think, a single fact would set at rest all ideas of the superiority of Western men. It is admitted everywhere that no troops have fought better or suffered more than those of Iowa. But Iowa is a young State, settled to a great extent by Eastern men. She has but few *natives* in the army, consequently her regiments are made up principally by New-Yorkers and New-Englanders. And it cannot be claimed that merely transplanting them to a Western soil has materially improved their fighting qualities. But this is no longer an open question even with those who have been accustomed to undervalue Eastern troops. American men, from whatever section of the country they come, have given abundant evidence of their high fighting qualities. The rebels themselves are no exception in this respect.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual "Commencement" of our Public Schools occurred last week. These are the most important educational institutions in our midst, and are cherished by our people and sustained with a liberal hand. Our system is modeled after that of Boston, and is controlled by a Board of Education. It is supported by the avails of a school fund, and by a tax levied annually. The school fund is large, but, being much of it in real estate—the school section granted to the township falling in the centre of the city—a considerable portion is unproductive, or has only its present occupation, cannot fail to be interesting. about $35,000 is realized from this source.

The High School, in which our system culminates, is superior in its course of instruction to many of the colleges of the country, and there is great emulation of the scholars of the District Schools in preparing themselves for the examination required for admission into it. There were forty-one young ladies in the graduating class this year. Among these was one colored girl; and, as a fact of some interest just now, when the colored race is a subject of so much discussion, I will state her relative standing to the schools of intellectual attainments. Two stood at 99, five at 98, eleven at 97, and the remainder below. In some cases there were fractions. Among the eleven stood MARY L. MANN, the colored girl—with seven whole degrees above her, and twenty-three below her. She has since been elected Principal of the colored school just established by order of our Democratic Legislature.

WIFE MURDERS.

There have been two cases of brutal wife murders in our City during the past week. In both instances the women were beaten and bruised to death by their husbands, in the most barbarous manner. The one, MAGEE, in the North Division, and the other, WILLIAMS, in the West. Both of the men are in custody, and the evidence against them is conclusive. Whiskey was at the bottom of it all.

FINANCIAL.

The first National Bank of Chicago went into operation in this City on the 1st inst. E. AIKEN is President, and E. G. BRAISTED, Cashier; its capital is $300,000, and its stockholders include many of our active, wealthy business men. Measures are afoot, I understand, for organizing a second, with a capital of half a million.

The amount of Government 5-20s taken in this City, is $1,475,000, and business in this line is still quite active at the Collector's office. This is doing very well considering that the rebellion swept away a large portion of our banking capital two years ago, by the depreciation of Southern stocks.

The extensive banking house of SOLOMON STRAUSS & SONS, has recently undergone some change. The senior partner, SOLOMON STRAUSS, who has for many years been identified with the business of the West, has become hopelessly insane, and is now an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Hartford, Conn. His sons have taken the business, which includes the brick, extensive elevator and warehouses, and a large amount of shipping upon the Lakes.

Government notes now form a large share of our circulation. They are preferred by the people generally, and there is no reason why they should not drive out bank bills entirely; still there is yet a large quantity of Eastern money afloat.

BUSINESS.

The receipts for twenty-four hours, ending Saturday evening, were: Flour, 2,775 bbls.; Wheat, 46,363 bushels; Corn, 136,480 bushels; Oats, 17,561 bushels; Wool, 29,600 lbs. The shipments were considerably in excess of the receipts. The amount in store here is estimated at 56,500 bbls. Flour, 640,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600,000 bushels Corn, 520,500 bushels Oats, 55,000 bushels Rye. The city is nearly bare of Barley. New Wheat and new Flour have appeared in the market in limited quantities. Winter Wheat harvest is nearly over in this State. The crop is pronounced an average one. We still hear complaints of the excessive drouth in various sections of the State. Corn and the Spring grains are suffering severely. This is particularly the case between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers. As it is getting late in the season, the prospect is that the Oats crop will be materially lessened from this cause. Spring Wheat and Oats are likely to be placed in the same category.

BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

There being no public celebration here on the 4th, I took a horse and buggy, and with note book in hand, attempted to ascertain the number of buildings erected here this season, and in the process of erection. The following is the result of my somewhat cursory investigation:

Five-story bricks	23
Four-story bricks	85
Three-Story bricks	76
Stone buildings	15
Wood, three stories	21
Wood, two stories	616
Wood, one and a-half stories	927
Wood, one story	351
Total	2,314

This does not include the new suburban additions, and it is probable that many finished buildings were overlooked. So you see we are progressing quite satisfactorily.

General business appears to suffer no abatement by the advance of the season.

Trouble in New-Jersey.

THE EXCITEMENT IN NEWARK.

From the Newark Advertiser, July 14.

Our city was last evening the scene of a disorderly demonstration, which, though attended with comparatively trifling results, was still sufficient to create considerable excitement and alarm. On some accounts it may be regarded fortunate, inasmuch as it tended to forewarn our authorities in a manner that will cause them to be forearmed against any more serious consequences in the future.

It apparently arose without any premeditation or concert of action among a large group of people, who had casually assembled to hear and discuss the news of the New-York riots, through it is alleged that it was instigated by parties from New-York who came out in one of the evening trains, but this is improbable, for the mob appeared to have no leaders, nor any settled purpose.

Upon the reception of the news of the riot in New-York yesterday, crowds assembled about the bulletin boards, and shortly after about all a large concourse had gathered and was eagerly engaged in discussing the affair. Many sensational reports were in circulation, and only added fuel to the already kindled flame. The discussions became warmer and warmer, and at last the crowd gave cheers for the New-York conscripts, State rights, VALLANDIGHAM, Gov. SEYMOUR and FARRIS, Gen. ROBERT, Mayor BIGELOW and others, and groans for LINCOLN, GARRETT, Provost-Marshal MILLER, his guard, &c. One elderly gentleman named SEARING was assaulted and struck in the face, the blow drawing blood; his hat was torn from his head, and he was compelled to seek refuge in a neighboring store.

The crowd having thus commenced their attack, moved across Broad-street to the *Mercury* office, and commenced a series of groans for everything connected with the Administration, intermingled with cheers for their favorites. Cries were made of "Down with the wheel," "We won't be drafted," "The wheel's broken," "Where are you $300?" &c., &c. Threats were made to sack and burn the building, but at that time nothing was done beyond threats. Capt. S. C. FORDHAM, late of the Twenty-sixth regiment, was assailed, but escaped uninjured.

At about 10 o'clock a young man arose upon the stoop, and indulged in a series of inflammatory remarks about the wrongs of VALLANDIGHAM, the abolitionism of THADDEUS STEVENS, the alledged partiality and injustice of the Conscription, its hazards to the poor man, &c., and closed by demanding that, as the *Journal* office had been compelled to show a flag some eighteen months since, the same should now be done by the *Mercury*. This remark was met with cheers and cries of "Show the flag," "We'll give you five minutes," &c. There being no one in the office at this time, the demand was not then complied with, but a small flag was subsequently raised.

To a cry of "Down with the door" a rush was made, and in a moment or two the door at the foot of the stairs was torn to pieces and scattered about the streets. The cry of "Stones" was then made, and the crowd, supplying themselves with these missiles from materials for the new building of the City Bank, commenced an assault on the building, and in a short time demolished several windows.

A number of policemen, some ten or fifteen in number, had by this time collected, but, owing to their disproportion to the crowd, they could do nothing effective. There was, however, one exception, Sergt. HENRY HAUKE, who, though of small stature, boldly placed himself in the door, and kept the crowd back so far as possible. He also went into the building, found a flag and raised it, amid cheers from the mob.

Their demands having been complied with, after a few more volleys of stones, the mob proceeded to the residence of Provost-Marshal MILLER, in Fulton-street, shouting and yelling the entire distance. Some friends of Mr. MILLER, anticipating their arrival, had notified him, and the family was removed to a place of safety, while a few personal friends of Mr. MILLER remained to protect him. For some time they were in doubt as to the house (Mr. MILLER having recently moved,) but by the aid of a light and examining the various door-plates the location was at last found.

The mob then moved to its front, and amid shouts of "Miller," "Hang him," &c., began to hurl stones against the doors and windows. The darkness of the night, the falling rain and some dense shade-trees interfered with their aim, and the damage was comparatively trifling. At this time the crowd was not very great, and a few resolute policemen could have dispersed them, but they did not make their appearance.

Mayor BRADLEY had in the meanwhile been sent for, but he was out of town. Alderman N. C. BALL, acting Mayor, was also out of the city; the Provost Guard had been sent to New-York to aid the authorities there, and the city was entirely without protection or head. Alderman BALL, however, returned on the 10 P. M. train from New-York, and immediately proceeded to the residence of Mr. MILLER, where he addressed the crowd, informing them that the house did not belong to Mr. MILLER, and any damage to it would have to be paid by the city; that such acts were lawless and should be stopped. Alderman RENER and Mr. P. S. DUNTZE also made some effective remarks, and the assemblage then proceeded down town, gradually dispersing on the way with cheers and yells.

The damage done to the two buildings, which were the only ones injured, will probably amount to about $250, which the city authorities will be obliged to pay.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION...WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of July instant, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

JOHN HARDY,
L. B. RYERS,
JHAS. H. HALL,
JOHN FOX,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
OBIE D. OTTIWELL,
ESTES MITCHELL,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
JOHN HENRY.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley and Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Ottiwell, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Whereas, It is provided in the act passed by the last Congress, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," that any person who shall be drafted under the provisions of that act, shall be exempt upon the payment of three hundred dollars; and,

Whereas, Many of the working classes who are at present greatly needed for the industries of this City, especially in the absence of a very large number of our citizens embodied in the militia, according to the service of the United States, as well as for the maintenance of their families, are wholly unable to pay the said amount of three hundred dollars; and,

Whereas, The drafting of these men under such circumstances would not only be injurious to the interests of the city, but would cause great hardships and privation to their families, and would also be likely to produce a popular outbreak, which might be productive of the most serious consequences; and,

Whereas, The public credit of the City of New-York stands pledged to support the families of all those who may enlist or be drafted during the war, and the amount needed for this purpose would in the average be equal to three hundred thousand dollars; and

Whereas, The City of New-York has always responded patriotically to every call of the General Government, and has already furnished men largely in excess of its proper quota—

Resolved, That justice, humanity and economy require the adoption of the following ordinance, entitled an ordinance for relieving the people of the City of New-York from the unequal operation of conscription to give encouragement for volunteers.

AN ORDINANCE.

To relieve the city of New-York from unequal operation of conscription, and to encourage volunteering.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Comptroller of the City of New-York shall pay to the proper officers appointed to receive the same, the sum equal to three hundred dollars for each person who shall be entered in accordance with the act of Congress, entitled "an act for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes," and who shall be found to be unable to pay the said sum of three hundred dollars, under such regulations as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council.

SEC. 2. In case any person drafted in accordance with the said Conscription act shall volunteer to serve for three years or the war, the Comptroller is authorized to pay to such person or for the benefit of his family or relatives, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Common Council, the sum of three hundred dollars, instead of paying the said amount to the officers of the General Government for exemption.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the preceding sections, the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, which said amount the Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the City of New-York, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, in the usual form, which shall be designated and known as the "Conscription Exemption Bonds of the City of New-York," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by power duly executed, on the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal shall be redeemable on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York is hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same, from time to time, as the same become due.

SEC. 6. The Counsel to the Corporation shall take immediate steps to test the constitutionality of the aforesaid act of Congress, entitled "An Act for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes;" and this ordinance shall go into effect, and the Comptroller shall pay the amount of money as directed in the first section of this ordinance, only in case the aforesaid act is decided to be constitutional by the proper judicial tribunals.

Which was adopted on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

And directed to be sent immediately to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

PETITIONS.

Petition of the citizens of the Eleventh Ward, relative to the operation of the Conscription law of this City.

Which was received.

And referred to Committee on National Affairs.

The ordinance appropriating the amount of two million five hundred thousand dollars to equalize the burdens imposed upon the citizens by the Conscription act, was here received from the Board of Councilmen.

Whereupon Alderman Hardy moved a reconsideration of the vote previously taken on the adoption of the ordinance.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the ordinance.

Which was carried by the following vote, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

And the same was directed to be sent immediately to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution giving Terence McLaughlin permission to keep a coal-box in front of his premises, number forty-five East Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in the Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President *pro tem.* announced that the Board stood adjourned until the first Monday in August, at 1 o'cl

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WINTER GARDEN—Lear, the Forsook—California Diamonds.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have from our special correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, detailed statements of the manner of Lee's escape. The main facts tally with the statements already published. In the attack by our cavalry and infantry on the enemy's rear guard, the rebels suffered severely before they surrendered. Altogether, during Tuesday, we captured some 2,000 prisoners.

The official verification of the glorious news from Port Hudson is published this morning. We have a dispatch from Gen. Banks, dated the 8th inst., in which he states that the garrison surrendered unconditionally on the afternoon of that day, and that he should take final possession at 7 o'clock the next morning.

It is said that Pemberton surrendered Vicksburgh at 3 A. M., July 4, and that at 4 o'clock Grant had 40,000 on the march to find and whip Johnston. From 10,000 to 15,000 men were simultaneously put on board transports to reinforce Banks. This probably had something to do with the surrender of that place.

Our dispatches from Cincinnati indicate a probability that Morgan has been a little too adventuresome in his raid into Ohio, and that he will be captured. He is reported at Georgetown, Brown County, pretty well hemmed in.

Morgan's Adjutant-General, Davis, was captured near Providence, Ind., on the line of the New Albany and Salem Railroad on Sunday morning.

By an arrival at this port yesterday from Bermuda, we hear of the capture of three more ships and a schooner by the *Florida* during the month of June. The ships were the *Southern Cross*, the *New Gauntlet* and the *B. F. Hoxie*, and the schooner was the *Vernon H. Hill*. On board the *B. F. Hoxie* was a million dollars worth of silver bars and ore.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ravages of the mob which commenced in this City on Monday, had not ceased when we went to press this morning, but were more violent than ever. The early part of the day was comparatively quiet, but as evening closed in the rioters renewed their work with redoubled fury, and in many instances were armed with rifles. A serious conflict between the mob and the military occurred at 6 o'clock in the evening in Nineteenth-street, and another at 11 o'clock last night. Large numbers were killed, but at the last accounts the military were masters of the field.

The Board of Aldermen met specially at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday. On calling the roll there was no quorum present. Mr Hardy proposed a recess and the sending of the Sergeant-at-Arms after absent members. The Chair (Mr Jaremiah) ruled that a minority of a quorum could not take a recess, and that less than a quorum could compel the attendance of absent members. Delay was occasioned for a few minutes in calling the roll for absentees, on repeated demands from the members. Meanwhile a quorum was secured. Then Mr. Hardy presented a preamble, resolution and ordinance in relation to the Conscription act. (See official in another column for the paper in full.) The purport of all is contained in the ordinance, which appropriates $3,500,000 to be raised by loan on certificates to be denominated "Conscript Exemption Bonds," and made payable in 1880. The money to be used to pay the commutation fee of conscripts who do not desire to go to the war, or $300 each to be paid to those who will go, and also authorizes the Corporation Counsel to test the constitutionality of the Conscription act. It was adopted by the vote of all present—just a majority (9). There being some doubt about the legality of its passage by this vote, it was subsequently readopted by a three-fourths vote (13.) The only remarks made on the question were by Mr. Mitchell, who favored the ordinance because it put the poor man on an equality with the rich man—to go to the war or stay at home, as he pleased. He was opposed to the draft because it was unequal in its operation, but notwithstanding this feeling, he was reluctant to vote for the ordinance while the City and private rights were being outraged upon the pretence of opposition to the draft.

The Board of Councilmen also held a special meeting at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The Finance Committee rendered a report, passed upon the authority of a resolution by Mr. O'Brien, and referred to them about a month ago, in favor of requesting them to report a plan to raise $1,000,000 to relieve poor men from the draft. The report was accompanied by an ordinance to appropriate $3,750,000 to pay the commutation fee of drafted men. There was some discussion as to whether the relief should apply to all drafted men from the City or only to those who are unable to pay $300. The discussion took a wide range, and gave no opportunity for the expression of some ultra views on the war. Mr. Sandford would not vote a man or a dollar to prosecute it. His plan of putting down the rebellion was to withhold men and means, have an armistice, then a negotiation and then peace. Our General Government rulers he denounced as thieves and plunderers. Finally, the ordinance was put aside and the one from the Aldermen of similar purport, was taken up and read and concurred in. The Board then adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. today.

The steamship *Eagle*, Capt. Adams, and the steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. Bell, arrived yesterday afternoon from Havana, bringing dates to the afternoon of the 11th inst. The Havana news is of no importance. From Mexico these steamers bring advices to the 1st inst. Gen. Forey—in addition to the decree of the 17th ult., prohibiting the use of printing presses until they should be placed under French censorship, and the confiscation of any book or pamphlet—had issued a proclamation to the Mexican nation, wherein he said, among other things, that he entered to Mexico the cooperation of France in order to establish a Government of its own election. Those who would not lay down their arms (referring to Juarez) he would pursue wherever they might hide themselves. Juarez, on the other hand, has decreed that all persons who unite with Forey shall be declared traitors. Forey had also issued a decree establishing a Committee of Government, consisting of fifty-five members, at the head of which is Almonte. Reinforcements for the French had arrived at Vera Cruz.

The steamship *America*, of the Isthmus route to California, now over due—put into Havana on the 11th inst. for coal. There had been a violent gale attended with earthquakes at Greytown—causing some obstruction to the channel of the harbor—making it necessary to lighten the ships of her coals to get out. She would leave Havana 12th, for New York, and is now about due.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 1st, and Queenstown on the 2d inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news is anticipated by the *Persia*.

There was a riotous demonstration in Boston on Monday and Monday night, but it was very promptly suppressed by the police, several of the rioters being severely wounded. It originated in an assault on an officer who was serving a notice of draft.

The prize steamer *Charleston* arrived off the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Tuesday, in charge of Prize Master Curry, of the United States gunboat *Seminole*, by which vessel she was captured off Wilmington, N. C., on the 10th inst. The steamer had cleared at Nassau, N. P., ostensibly for Baltimore, but her destination was Wilmington. The *Seminole* had been but a few days out of port, and had just reached her destination, off Wilmington, when the *Charleston* came in sight. After a short chase, during which a shot or two was fired, the steamer was brought to. She is loaded with brandy, rum, dry goods, salt, &c. The vessel is a small side-wheeler, and is said to have run the blockade several times.

To prevent the repetition of an affair like that of the recent capture of a wagon-train near Rockville, Gen. Rucker, senior Quartermaster at Washington, has assumed control of all subordinate Quartermasters engaged in forwarding supplies to the army. Trains hereafter passing through sections exposed to guerrillas, will be provided with a military escort strong enough to repel assault.

The Stock Exchange, yesterday, adjourned for the day at 12 o'clock. The price of Gold was ¾ cent. down, and the Government Securities and Railway shares firm and advancing. No change in Money rates; the supply easy to the Brokers.

All branches of business were very quiet yesterday. The attendance at the Produce Exchange was unusually limited, and the Trustees, apprehensive of danger, resolved to close the building, until after the complete suppression of the riot. This action exasperated the members of the Commercial Association, who make use of the main floor, and who very promptly emphatically protested against such an unjustifiable invasion of their rights. The Trustees consequently rescinded their resolution. There were 613 vessels of all classes in port.

Suspension of the Draft.

The City was filled with rumors yesterday that the draft was to be suspended by order of the President of the United States. Some of these reports were ascribed to Gov. Seymour, whether with or without authority we are not aware.

We trust that whatever else may happen, the President will spare us this degradation. We can afford anything better than thus to have a national law, enacted in due form by a Congress elected by the people, calculated and intended to meet the greatest national emergency this country has ever known, set aside at the demand of a mob. A suspension of the draft now—we mean anything more than the temporary suspension which the circumstances of the moment render inevitable—will be simply a surrender to the basest mob that ever aspired to rule and ruin a great City. It will not only disgrace us,—it will paralyze the arm of the Government through every stage and every hour of its contest with the rebellion. It will give a substantial and decided triumph to the basest political and social elements of a corrupt metropolis. We can afford to fight it out; we can afford to see our orphan asylums and benevolent institutions burned to the ground; we can afford to have our houses plundered, our shops sacked, our helpless citizens murdered in cold blood; we can afford all these things and worse, if worse are possible and necessary; but we cannot afford to surrender the control of this City and the authority of the nation's laws into the hands of such a mob as is now grasping with black and bloody hands at complete supremacy.

We beg President Lincoln to understand that this riot is not due to the draft. Its root strikes much deeper. It is part and parcel of the rebellion. Its instigators and leaders are allies and agents of Jefferson Davis. They are doing his work here far more effectually than they can do it on his own soil and within his usurped dominions. President Lincoln might just as well direct our armies in Virginia to surrender to Gen. Lee, as to order a surrender of the laws and authority of the nation to the mob in New-York. We have too much faith in his firmness and sagacity to fear for a moment that he will inflict upon the national cause any such indelible disgrace.

The Press and the Mob.

Throughout the infamous riot which has raged through our streets for the last three days, we have carefully abstained from everything like partisan crimination, and especially from all attempts to implicate our brother journalists, of whatever stripe, in the responsibility for the state of things which now exists. We have, on the contrary, eagerly seized upon every indication that the Press of this City was unanimous in denouncing outrages, which brand our whole community with disgrace, and make every American worthy the name blush with shame and indignation for his country and its laws. We were not only willing but anxious to forget for the moment that there were any such things as political parties among us,—and to remember only that we had a country to save, laws to vindicate, public peace and public honor to preserve, and the character and quiet of our outraged community to rescue from the contempt into which they have been plunged by the most reckless and infamous gang of ruffians that ever disgraced and imperilled any civilized society on the face of the earth.

We regret, more deeply than we can express, to see that some of our contemporaries have adopted a very different rule for their own guidance in this emergency. The *World*, with an eager ferocity which finds its proper counterpart in the ranks of the mob, seizes this opportunity to denounce those journals which support the Government as responsible for the riot, and to point them out to the mob as proper objects of its vengeance. "We charge it plainly," says the *World*, "upon the radical journals of this City," that, by their mode of discussing the political topics of the day, they have provoked this outburst of public passion. The *World* knows better. It knows perfectly well that these causes have had nothing whatever to do with the riot that is striking death-blows at the life and property of the very class that is made at once its tool and its victim. Grant all that the *World* may claim as to the bad taste and injustice of the tone in which these journals have canvassed these topics, they do not touch the real cause of the outbreak. We shall not imitate the *World's* example by searching among the ruins that still smoke in our streets for the causes of the blaze. We have no heart for such criminations and recriminations now. But what is the motive which the *World* itself assigns for this mob? Is it not opposition to the draft? Who stimulated that opposition? Who has day after day devoted time and talent and strength to denunciations of the law—long after it had been placed upon the statute-book, and when criticism had thus become utterly unavailing for any purpose consistent with the public good? Who has dwelt upon the exaggerated enormities of the $300 exemption clause? Who has filled column after column with incendiary appeals to the poorer classes, and with utterly false and most mischievous statements as to the object and effect of the national conscription? If the "radical journals" have done these things, then they may fairly be held responsible for the result which these appeals were evidently intended to bring about. If not, then we must look elsewhere for that responsibility.

The *World* permits itself to read a lecture to the "radical journals" for not having heeded its warnings of the "rude vengeance" to which it gave them notice, and, with an apparent consciousness of temporary power, it deals lavishly in threats of still further punishment at the hands of the mob. We do not know whether the Times is among the "radical journals" who are thus addressed or not. We have conducted the political discussions of the day without much reference to party or class relations, according to our own sense of justice and propriety. Without giving undue prominence to any of the secondary issues of the controversy, we have done everything in our power to sustain the Government and crush rebellion wherever it has appeared. We have done this because we deem it our duty; and we shall continue to do it without regard to the warnings of the *World* or the menaces of the mob. We scorn to owe anything, still more to owe freedom of speech on questions of great public concern, to the forbearance or the favor of the gang of ruffians who are doing everything in their power to convert this Metropolis into a hideous haunt of vagabonds and thieves. We would rather see every stone in the building which shelters us leveled with the ground, than feel that it stands only through our truckling to a mob which threatens every public interest and every private right with swift and remediless destruction. We have nothing to regret in our mode of treating these subjects hitherto. Most certainly we have neither apology nor toleration for the mob that has ruled and disgraced New-York. It finds no shadow of excuse in any act of the Government, and the only palliation for the conduct of those who have taken part in its excesses, is found in the fact that they have been betrayed into them by men more cunning and more cowardly than themselves.

We trust we have seen the worst of the riot. The temper of the mob is no less malignant than it was at first; but the authorities in charge of the public peace are gradually gathering up the power which they need to crush this hideous monster and trample out every vestige of its infamous and terrible life. We hope that power will be used with instant and relentless rigor. There is no other mode of quelling the mob, and the sooner that is applied the better for everybody, and especially for the rioters themselves.

"A State of Insurrection"—The Draft and Financial Confidence.

Yesterday morning a Proclamation by the Governor was published declaring this City "in a state of insurrection;" yet in the face of that manifesto, unprecedented in our City annals, gold at the Stock Exchange fell four per cent! Was the like ever heard of? In a European city, such a step [illegible] is always taken as a [illegible] is in danger; and gold, the first to coward, precipitately hides itself. It forthwith "makes itself scarce." But here, while it is officially heralded that the Metropolis is "in insurrection," gold is found more easily than it has been for a whole twelvemonth previously. In fact, from the very beginning of this disturbance, it has all the while been growing cheaper. All the threats of anarchy and havoc have not given it a flutter; and every hour's tidings of fresh outrage has only been followed by a new manifestation of its fresh confidence. At first blush, this is certainly a curious phenomena. We doubt if anything like it has ever been seen before. And yet it is entirely rational, and just what, under the circumstances, ought to have been expected.

It comes first from the immovable conviction that though the City may be "in a state of insurrection," its permanent security is in no danger whatever. Our discerning business men perfectly well understand that the present disorder is sure to be quelled by the strong arm of law—that it is alike a physical and a moral impossibility that a mob should for any time bear rule in New-York City. They are positively sure that the vast majority of our people are on the side of law and order, and will sustain the Government in every measure, however severe, that may be necessary to vindicate its authority. Of course they do not doubt that there are revolutionary elements here, just as there are in every other great city in Christendom; but this fact counts little or nothing in estimating the future, for they know these elements can and will be controlled. This riot, at the worst, is but a thing of a week, and therefore it does not frighten. It is uncertainty that destroys commercial confidence; and it is not admitted that there is any uncertainty in this case. The state of insurrection of course entails its momentous duties, but it is certain those duties will be met and that order will again reign. Thus it is that the "state of insurrection" does not affect the financial market more than a storm of thunder and lightning.

But there is a cause yet more potent than that. The strong confidence comes largely from a survey of the recent great changes in the military situation generally. What are the broad facts? Within a fortnight Lee has been beaten back into Virginia with a loss of two-fifths of his army—Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have fallen, which gives the Government complete command of the Southwest—Bragg has been forced well down into Georgia, which secures entire Tennessee—and Charleston, which has so often baffled our efforts, has been approached so successfully that its speedy fall is probable. But what is of greater importance than any local or territorial conquests is the change this fortnight has wrought in the relative strength of the two armies. So great and rapid a change is very rare in military history. While the events of the fortnight have not put twenty thousand of our army *hors du combat*, they have reduced to that condition at least *eighty-five* thousand of the enemy. Let us see. The number of the enemy's killed and wounded at Gettysburgh, was twenty thousand, and of prisoners, fifteen thousand. Of these subsequently killed, wounded and captured, three thousand. It is said that there were likewise a large number of deserters from Lee's army, but of those we will make no account. His lowest loss this side of the Potomac, therefore, may be reckoned at thirty-eight thousand. At Vicksburgh the number of rebel prisoners is officially stated to be thirty-one thousand. The number captured by Rosecrans during Bragg's retreat is stated to have been four thousand. The number killed, wounded and captured by Prentiss at the conquest in Helena was over fifteen hundred; by Sherman, in the last engagement near Jackson, two thousand; by Gilmore, in the last operations upon Charleston, eight hundred. The statement of the numbers in Port Hudson has not yet reached us, but they must at least amount to ten thousand. The aggregate of these figures is eighty-six thousand three hundred. This is more than one-quarter of the entire rebel army, as it existed on the 1st of July, for no intelligent men then computed that at a higher figure than three hundred thousand of able-bodied soldiers. The entire number who have served under the rebel flag cannot have exceeded six hundred thousand; for the population of the Confederacy, as shown by the census of 1860, could not possibly have supplied more than that number of able-bodied white men. It is a settled military rule that at least one quarter of an army in active service is made permanently unserviceable every year. In the unhealthy Southern climate, and under all the privations in suitable food and medicines to which the rebel soldiers have been subject, the proportion must be much greater. It is certainly a very low calculation to reckon that during the two years of the rebellion, up to the first of July last, the Confederate Government had lost at least three hundred thousand of its soldiers. It can easily be proved, by official figures, that the number of our own soldiers who have been disabled far exceeds that.

Assuming, then, that the rebel soldiers on the first of July were three hundred thousand, they now stand reduced to two hundred and fifteen thousand. Surprisingly small as this figure may seem to many, we don't see how it is possible to escape its acceptance. If it be accepted, the recent draft of three hundred thousand by the Government at once loses its terrors. For that force in the field, combined with the large armies already engaged there, would inevitably bring the rebellion to a speedy end. And if the war be a general calamity, as it certainly is, it would be vastly better for every man, whether in the draft or out of it, that the war should be thus summarily closed than that it should "drag its slow length along" without the needed reinforcement. It requires no great discernment in our capitalists to see, as they clearly do, that, in the present military situation, this draft of three hundred thousand fresh men must prove a speedy finisher of the rebellion. In the nature of things, it would not be possible that so overwhelming a force as our army would then have, could be long resisted. No wonder, then, that gold, in this prospect, gathers such confidence. It is fast coming down to its old peace standard, simply because it sees appliances in motion which will soon annihilate resistance, and compel peace.

Good Advice.—The *World* gives sundry items of good advice to the rioters and others, two of which are worthy of being transferred to our columns:

"4. Let business be resumed at once by every factory and workshop which employs large numbers of men. This closing of stores and stoppage of work is thrusting tens of thousands of people into the street, to be carried away by the prevailing excitement, who, had their employments kept along, would have been peaceable citizens.

5. The military authorities ought immediately to open the lines of City railway travel. The running of the City cars and omnibuses would do more to restore the quiet of the City than the appearance of a small army. The patrolling parties of soldiers and policemen could easily guard the tracks."

Now that we have a military force in the City, we take it for granted that this last suggestion will receive immediate attention. It is shameful that all our great Railroad and stage Companies should have succumbed so quietly to the demands of the mob. With proper vigor and organization on their part, they could easily have continued their ordinary business without any very serious interruption. But as they doubtless need aid to enable them to resume it, we trust it will be afforded without delay.

It has been a leading object of the rioters to put a stop to all kinds of work, so as to throw out of employment as many laborers as possible. In this way they hoped to accumulate raw material for their purposes, and they have undoubtedly done this to a very considerable extent. Employers should make every effort to prevent their workmen from yielding to these demands; they can do more in this way than in any other to check the riot, and aid in restoring the supremacy of the law.

Words to Workingmen.

It is in time, we trust, to address a few words of earnest exhortation to the truly honest and well-meaning laboring classes of this City. Yesterday gangs of mischief-making and riotous men were proceeding from workshop to factory, in different parts of the City, warning proprietors to discharge all the hands in their employ, under threats of violence to them and their establishments if they refused. In some cases, we are sorry to hear, proprietors complied with the demands of the mob. They were not much to blame, perhaps. They did not know how fully the lawless spirit of the past two days had been checked, and it was pardonable to wish to escape arson and murder, if dismissing their men would secure them exemption.

The object of the miscreants who are thus at work against the quiet industry of the City, is plain enough. They wish to fill the streets with unemployed men, from whose ranks they hope to recruit their forces when they start again on their diabolical mission of theft, robbery and murder. Idleness is the nursery of vice and crime; and the Devil himself could make no better preparation for a new outbreak in our City, and a new reign of terror, flame and murder, than to have every employer discharge the men who are now earning their bread by honest, daily labor.

We have said that employers are, to some extent, pardonable for yielding to threats backed up by the presence of hordes of riotous men. Proprietors are comparatively few in number, and unequal to a contest with the myrmidons of a mob. But *the laboring men themselves can come to the support of their employers*, and defy the brutal and merciless scoundrels that would bully their employers into discharging them, and then lure the working-men into the terrible dangers of street-fighting, house-burning and murder. The villains pretend to be acting in the interest of the workingmen; but every intelligent laborer must see that his family's daily bread and his own life are put in peril by the course of the rioters. How is any workingman to be benefited by destroying business and making life and property unsafe in New-York? Peace and law must reign, if labor expects to prosper and be paid. When houses are burned and business is destroyed, employers become fewer in number, orders for work are lighter, or stopped altogether. When labor ceases, wages cease; and when wages cease, children grow hungry and wives grow desperate, and men grow mad. Suppose, then, that riot begins, and the mad leaders of the mob glut their vengeance by giving homes and factories to the flames—do we not know that the streets will be red with blood, that hundreds of men will be shot down in the streets, that *order will be restored at last*, and many families, *in whose behalf workingmen are now stirred up to anger*, will be left to mourn for life the loss of misguided husbands and protectors? Riot leads only to misery, ruin and death.

Let the honest workingmen of the City reflect on the dangers ahead, stand by their employers, and stick to their work. Let them spurn the counsels of riotous and seditious men as they would spurn the approaches of a serpent. If they will do this, each resolving for himself, and giving to his employer confidence and boldness to stand by him in return, a moral and physical strength will at once spring into palpable existence in the City from which the disturbers of the public peace would quail as from the touch of lightning. Workingmen be true to *yourselves*, to your *labor*, to your *manhood*, to *peace*, to *law*, and no harm will ever befall you.

"The Left Wing of Lee's Army."

When the plots of the Southern rebels for the overthrow of the Union and the inauguration of war first took form and shape, one of the great elements of power and success upon which they counted was the cooperation of the "New-York mob," or the "Northern mob." This mob, these masses of the great industrial centres of the North were, in fact, at one time looked upon as the chief tool in the hands of the Secessionists for the accomplishment of their purposes. Being at once selfish, ignorant and brutal, totally destitute of any sentiment of patriotism, easily deceived, and inclined to "treason, stratagem and spoils," they would, as soon as the Government was weakened by the secession of the Southern States, and business was destroyed by the withdrawal of Southern trade, rush into scenes of violence, blood and anarchy, before which the enfeebled "concern" at Washington would rapidly sink into ruin, while in the mean time the rebels of the South could establish their power, consolidate their authority and enter upon their separate career. The speeches of the rebel leaders and the articles in the rebel newspapers, propounding these schemes and setting forth these hopes, must be fresh in the memory of all. For this "mob," however, the bitterest contempt was always expressed. It was a "greasy" mob, a "vulgar" mob—the product of the seething masses of brutalism, ignorance and poltroonery, which the traitors asserted existed in and controlled the great cities and densely populated manufacturing regions of the North.

The first ordinance of secession was not passed, the echo of the first gun of the war had not resounded through the North, before the rebels saw their mistake and beheld the blasting of their hopes. The very men on whom they had relied for aid—the workingmen of the North—for these were their "mob"—sprang into line to defend the constituted authorities and uphold the Union. But the rebels, knowing the immense value to their cause of a Northern diversion or defection, have never ceased since then to labor assiduously for that end. They have long known that it was perfectly hopeless for them to think of getting up any diversion ostensibly in their interest. But it made not a whit of difference to them. If on any pretext whatever, they could induce a Northern defection, it would equally inure to their benefit. If it were animosity to a race, opposition to a law, antagonism to a policy, or enmity to a Government official, either would serve as well as the other, if it brought about such a condition of things here as to paralyze the Government's power.

There is no doubt whatever that it is the same influence which has brought about this present violent opposition to the National Enrollment Act in this City. There has appeared no distinct individual leadership in the rioting yet—the instigators holding themselves prudently in the background. But the man who, just before the outbreak, delivered the incendiary speech which, more than anything else, stimulated it, is an individual who, since the opening of the war, has openly avowed his secession sympathies; and after the mob had fairly begun its bloody work, the man who harangued and incited them to further deeds of violence was an individual as black with treason as Jeff. Davis himself. We have not a doubt that there are other men, agents direct from Richmond, now in this City, who are using both energy and money in feeding the flames that for three days have darkened, and for three nights have reddened, the sky of New-York. As a matter of course, they operate in the dark. As a matter of course, they work under false pretexts and with a devilish subtlety. As a matter of course, they do not let the dupes whom they drive to infamy into their plots. But the workings and springs of the plot are none the less easily discovered, as we have not a doubt that before this matter is through the persons of its operators will be detected.

But these men will fail. They cannot succeed in making this insurrection general or seriously menacing, in this City or throughout the North. The rebellion, we know, is in a most desperate strait at present, and never needed aid of this kind as much as it does now. The time for their labors, as for the rebellion itself, is short; and though they may work with desperation, and drive many "poor men" to deeds of madness, under the plea that they are but resisting a hard law, their plots and their pretexts both will fail them. The great riot will quickly collapse, as the great rebellion, which is its parent, is collapsing; and order will be restored here as the Union will be restored throughout the land. "The left wing of Lee's army," as the mob has been so aptly styled, will come in as disastrous and infamous an end as has just befallen the centre of that army on the Potomac.

Four Campaigns Closed.—No less than four great military campaigns have come to a conclusion since the beginning of June—Gen. Meade's campaign in Pennsylvania and Maryland against Lee; Gen. Rosecrans' campaign against Bragg; Gen. Grant's campaign against Vicksburgh; Gen. Banks' campaign against Port Hudson. The two latter campaigns and victories are final in themselves; the two former will doubtless be resumed on new fields, or rather new campaigns will succeed those just closed.

THE NEW MILITARY POSITION IN THE WEST.

Coup d'Œil of Events—The Situation in Mississippi and Tennessee—New Rebel Line—Probable Future.

The Bivouac, Friday, July 10, 1863.

I know not what will have occurred to Lee's army, whether of good or evil fortune, before this letter will have reached you. I shall leave that out of view. You are, by this time, as well satisfied as I was, that the grand raid, planned by Mr. Schalk and performed by Mr. Lee, was a grand mistake: *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*—the old saying is as true now as ever. But while the rebels have been morally and politically insane from the beginning, they have not been so in military matters. They have managed them better than we have. Great Generals, I think, they have not produced; but fiery zeal, courage and endurance, concentration and boldness, they have had enough of. They have been beaten in three great battles, (for that at Helena was no small affair,) on the 3d of July, 1863—worthy to be put beside the 4th of July, 1776; and no really intelligent man in the South can hope more of the future than either the death of despair, or the terms of peace made by their conquerors.

We now see, what was evident to me, that the South was a great hollow ball, whose shell had great strength, but which, once broken, leaves nothing behind but crumbling ruins. But madness rules the hour. The Southern leaders of the Confederacy will not yield (and you need not count on it) while they can keep a single army in the field. When they can no longer fight, the principal men will endeavor to make their way to Europe to escape hanging here. There they will wander round, like Boaz—despised outcasts from their native land. But let us turn to the campaign. Whatever beasmen of Lee, our Military Department has probably learned, by this time, that they must keep the Shenandoah Valley and march on Richmond from the West. But that is now less important than it was. The tide of war is now sweeping forward to the East from the banks of the Mississippi, and the rebels *cannot resist it*. We may meet with some bad luck; we have had a great deal and we may have some more. But the effect (if such an accident should come) will only be temporary. The Western armies will sweep on while there is an enemy in the field. Now let us look at the new situation in the West. On the 4th of February, Grant took command in front of Vicksburgh, and on the 4th of July, just five months, he entered Vicksburgh, capturing 25,000 men, an immense amount of artillery, and the strongest military position on the Mississippi. The real campaign, however, was from the 1st of May to the 4th of July, crossing the Mississippi below, moving south of the rebel armies, and thus strategically inclosing the rebel forces between his army and the Yazoo. He rapidly took Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Jackson, fighting the battles of Raymond, Mississippi Springs and Baker's Creek, cutting off the corps of Loring and Johnston from Pemberton, and inclosing the latter within the fortifications of Vicksburgh, which finally falls. All this constitutes the most brilliant campaign of the war. I am told that Gen. Grant

is not as great a General as some others. I care nothing about that. I take things as I find them. I take the record as it is written, and on that record GRANT'S manœuvres in front of Vicksburg stand out as among the brightest of military performances. On the morning of the 4th of July Gen. GRANT rode into Vicksburgh, in his plain gray dress, with a cigar in his mouth, and without a movement of his face to indicate the triumph of the day. His army were assured of some rest and furloughs, but on that day dispatches went on to Washington that the army was moving again to strike the enemy. In the meantime Gen. ROSECRANS commenced a movement which would have crushed BRAGG'S army but for the tremendous rains which for fifteen days fell continually. Notwithstanding this BRAGG suffered severely, and was driven out of Middle Tennessee, and is now seeking to defend the mountain passes. We come now to the point in which the ground of the campaign changes entirely. New positions must be taken, and if BRAGG and JOHNSTON can make a defence, where is it? What future line can they adopt? Here let me remark in advance, that the strength of the rebel forces is not as great as you suppose. The South can levy no more armies. The attempt has failed. The rebel States are a hollow of substance, and the old armies are dwindling away. The last desperate move has been made and failed. Yet, I think, beyond a doubt they will make another struggle. What, then, must be the line of BRAGG and JOHNSTON? There is but one possible. This is the line of the Tombigbee River, commencing at Mobile on the left, and running up to Aberdeen, Miss., and thence connecting with Chattanooga in the mountains. From Mobile to Aberdeen, on the Tombigbee, is about 200 miles; but to make a connection with the line of BRAGG there must be a divergence at Aberdeen to the northeast, and the command of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Huntsville to Stevenson. This the rebels *cannot do*. Hence, a continuous line in that direction becomes impossible. Supposing that Mobile and Chattanooga can both be defended, (which is not probable,) nevertheless, the military connection between them cannot be made. There will be a wedge driven into it in the neighborhood of Stevenson and Rome, Georgia. If so, the mountaineers will be released. Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia cut off, and three-fourths of all the resources of the Confederacy gone, can they fight longer? This is on the supposition that the rebels have very good luck—escape with their armies and defend their fortresses. All this is not, in the least degree, probable. But suppose Chattanooga taken, and JOHNSTON and BRAGG driven into Georgia, as they will be, what remains? Nothing but to let the curtain fall, and close the most terrible of human tragedies. Behind the scenes, in the confusion of the hour, the great rebel actors will endeavor to escape to some foreign lands, and slink away from the gaze and the contempt of mankind.

In the meantime, the rebel States will endeavor to return into the Union. What will you do about it? On what terms will you receive them? Have you made up your minds? *That* is the problem, and by far the greatest of the war. I know that vengeance belongeth to the Lord; and let the Lord's will be done. But you have a right to say on what terms you will receive people into your political society; and you have a right to demand some reparation from the guilty actors in this tragedy, for the great wrongs to society and justice. Are we to admit a great herd of Secessionists to come back to our political councils, as if they had never wronged anybody? Are we to admit the inhuman overseers and taskmasters of slaves back to our fraternal embraces, as if they were the pure and honest of the earth? I say *never!* This lately innocent and peaceful land has not been watered and fattened with the best blood of the nation for such an end as that. No! We have scotched the snake only. Let us kill it. Let us say to secession, to Slavery, and to every evil spirit, lurking in the hydra-head of satanic rebellion—down, down, and forever! If the rebel States will come into this Union as they once were, but come renouncing their sins and their crimes, let them come peacefully and joyfully; but if not, let the sword govern them till they are restored to reason. But I shall not disturb myself with this question. God has not prolonged this war two years for nothing. His great purpose will be achieved, and we shall either fall, never to rise again, or we shall rise purified by the baptism of blood, and glorified by great sacrifices for great ends. The last is what I believe, and I look hopefully on the future of my country. Though I walk mournfully, sadly looking for those whose faces I shall see on earth no more—though my nation has shed blood through all its pores—though men groan and women weep—yet, yet, I seem to see over the distant horizon those bright clouds—that magnificent light streaming through the crimson—on which we delight to gaze at the eve of a peaceful, happy day!

But yonder are the buried heroes! Thousands lie side by side, no more to wake till the resurrection morn. It is they who saved us.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

MOVEMENTS FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

A Majority of the Legislature in Favor of Returning to the Union.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, July 12.

Hon. BRADFORD BROWN State Senator from Caswell County, N. C., has taken open arounds for a reconstruction of the Union. It is understood, and as much is admitted by the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, that a majority of har Legislature and Sovereign Convention concur with Mr. BROWN, but it is thought in Raleigh that she cannot with safety to herself throw off the Confederate yoke, so long as the Confederate army hold Virginia, or until there is a sufficient National force here to sustain her in such an effort.

Hon. JOHN A. GILMER and other extensive slaveholders in this State are said to be in favor of the gradual emancipation system, which it is understood North Carolina will be required to accept as the chief condition of settlement between her and the Federal States.

Later intelligence from the Legislature, now in session at Raleigh, confirms the report that many of its members have come out for the immediate repeal of the Secession ordinance, passed by the Sovereign Convention of this State, and for the recall home by Gov. VANCE of the North Carolina troops from the Confederate army at once. Should Gen. LEE's army be annihilated, as presented from reaching this State, the repeal of this act may take place at any moment; otherwise matters will remain as above stated. It is said that while the discussion of repealing the act of secession was going on, a distinguished member suggested a foreign war as a method of cementing the States together, which was applauded to the echo, all parties joining.

PORT HUDSON.

The Stronghold Unconditionally Surrendered on the 8th.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

The following dispatch has been received:

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 11, 1863—9 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. BANKS:

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 8, 1863.

GENERAL: The Mississippi is now opened. I have the honor to inform you that the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally this afternoon. We shall take formal possession at 7 o'clock in the morning. (Signed,)

N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE FLORIDA.

Arrival of the Crews of Three Captured Vessels.

The Ships Southern Cross, Red Gauntlet and B. F. Hoxie Burned, and the Schooner Varnum H. Hill Bonded.

$500,000 IN SILVER BARS CAPTURED.

The brig *Henrietta*, Capt. DOE, from Hamilton, Bermuda, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the crews of the following vessels, captured by the *Florida*: Ships *Southern Cross*, *Red Gauntlet* and *B. F. Hoxie*.

The *Southern Cross* was captured on the 6th of June, in lat. 1° 34' south, lon. 36° west; was from Buena Vista for New-York; was burned at 7.30 P. M. same day.

The *Red Gauntlet* was captured June 14th, in lat. 7° 35' N., long. 35° 40'. She was of and from Boston for Hong Kong, with a cargo of ice. The *Florida* put a prize crew on board and kept in company, taking a large amount of provisions and a supply of coal. She was burned on the 26th, in lat. 29° 23', long. 47° 12'. June 16th, in lat. 12° N., long. 30°, she took the ship *B. F. Hoxie*, of Mystic, Conn., from Mazatlan for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of logwood, silver bars and thirty tons of silver ore; the bars were valued at $500,000 and the ore at a similar amount. The bars were covered on board the *Florida* and the ore was sunk in the ship on the following day. On 27th June, in lat. 30° N., long. 48° 50', the *Florida* captured the schooner *Varnum H. Hill*, of and from Provincetown, on a cruise. She was released on a bond of $10,000, on condition that he would take the prisoners to Bermuda.

They were landed in Hamilton on the 4th of July, and were taken in charge by the American Consul, and on the 9th were placed on board the brig *Henrietta*, for New-York.

The Captain of the *Southern Cross*, his wife and officers were placed on board a French bark bound to Pernambuco, on the 11th of June.

The Captain and officers of the *Red Gauntlet* and *B. F. Hoxie* were put on board an Italian brig bound to Falmouth, England, on the 18th of June.

Some of the crews of the different ships volunteered on board the *Florida*.

Following is a list of seamen landed at Bermuda from privateer *Florida*, by the schooner *V. H. Hill*, and brought to this port in the brig *Henrietta*:

From Ship B. F. Hoxie—Charles Christian, Otto Knaach, Charles Price, Wm. Chouron, Peter Brumel, Wm. Kirby, Bernard Lang, John Johnson, L. Nelson, Wm. Jonah, Charles Wheeler, L. Doublet, James Makey, Wm. Forayth, Peter Henson, Charles Enons, Walter Baylmon, Sloth Gerish, D. Woierr, Robert Lee.

From Red Gauntlet—John Mokor, Geo. W. Freehler, Thos. S. Saringere, George Williams, James Brooks, George Wageman, David Goodrich, John Andrews, John Cummons, George Drummond, Chas. Ellis, Wm. Henderson, Henry Clayor, John Calcanore, John Ling, John Smith, John Baldwin, David Thompson.

From Southern Cross—Wm. Martin, Patrick Cadey, David Polson, Jos. Datheau, Jacob Wilson, C. S. O'Neill, E. Sollort, M. Connor, Peter Singer, James Black, Chas. Cool, Henry Murt, F. Williams, Wm. Thomson, Chas. Hopkins, Wm. Davis.

CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

The ship *Maggie V. Hugg* arrived at this port yesterday, reports that on the 1st inst., when in latitude 41 and longitude 73.50, she was boarded by a boat from the U. S. bark *Ethan Allen*, the latter then being in pursuit of a bark which soo deemed a suspicious character. At 2 o'clock on the following morning she saw the flash of some half-dozen guns in the direction of the chase. On the 5th inst., when in latitude 38.50 and longitude 71, the *Maggie V. Hugg* was chased by a bark with decks full of men, but finding that she was out-sailed, after dark hauled off and started in the direction of a vessel to leeward, that had squared away before the wind some time previously.—*Baltimore Sun, July 14.*

ALEX. H. STEPHENS' MISSION.

ITS PROBABLE NATURE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

Recent events strengthen the belief that the object of Vice-President STEPHENS, some days ago, in asking permission to proceeded to Washington on board a Confederate vessel of war, to deliver an official communication from JEFF. DAVIS to President LINCOLN, was to entrap our Government into an implied recognition of the assumed Southern nationality. Hence the refusal, and there is authority for stating that since that time no question of peace has come before the Cabinet. This idea, according to those presumed to be conversant with Executive affairs, is precluded by the fact that no condition of affairs had yet existed rendering it necessary or proper to formally entertain a proposition of such an important character. There seems, however, to be no disagreement among Cabinet officers that the best way to obtain an early peace is to vigorously prosecute the war.

From New-Granada.

The British brig *Alice*, Capt. ATWOOD, from Savanilla, arrived this morning, bringing dates to June 29.

Freights for Europe were £5 per ton for tobacco, and corresponding prices for other articles.

The steamer *Ogden*, CAMPBELL, was lost on the Magdalena, above Honda, on the 20th June.

The country is in a state of comparative quietness, yet fears were entertained of some trouble arising between the Church and Government, in consequence of appropriating the Church moneys for the benefit of the country. At Antiocha the people had taken up arms.

THE LATE GEN. WEBB.—The remains of Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN H. WEBB, will be removed from the Governor's room, City Hall, this day at 12 o'clock, and taken to Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The funeral services will be held at the Dutch Reformed Church in that place.

MORGAN IN OHIO.

Probability of his Capture.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 15.

Morgan reached Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, at midnight. He is pretty well hemmed in, and his chances of escape are very slight. Gunboats and a very large force went up the river yesterday to dispute his crossing. The Ohio River is too high to ford.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 14.

Arrived, ships *Martha Cobb*, from Boston; *H. B. Palmer*, from Hong Kong.

The dates from Hong Kong are to May 26. A typhoon prevailed there that the ship *Ringleader*, which had sailed previously for San Francisco with a load of Chinese passengers, was lost on Foremast Banks, early in May. The non-arrival of the *Ringleader* at this port renders the correctness of the rumor probable.

Shanghai advices are to May 23d. Maj. GORDON was then at Hong Kong, with the late Gen. WARD'S forces. No aggressive movement against the Taeplings appeared to be contemplated. The British troops at Shanghai were about to depart for Japan.

Dates from Nagasaki, Japan, are to May 14. The Prince of Sontsetsnac had collected a large force in that vicinity, and it was feared he would attack the foreign settlements. Business was suspended, and foreign merchants were settling their accounts, and sending their property on shipboard.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $24. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the cash WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

"**Children Teething.**"—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous. No disappointment. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hicks & Campany, No. 480 Broadway,

East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once: it may save you from consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

FOR BRONCHITIS try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?—Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them

FOR PLEURISY take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?—Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleans the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is a new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere.

A Bad Breath, the greatest curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact you possess. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Trusses.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is the only perfect sure Truss made. It is light, clean and easy, and cures Hernia radically. It combines a new principle, acting on a ball or pad, producing an pressure on the back or cord. Female supporters on the same principle. Pamphlets free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 636 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also shoulder braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dr. De Marini refers his patients during his Summer absence from the City, to Dr. J. R. LETTIG, at his office, No. 60 East 34th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BUCHANAN—EARL.—On Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. Samuel Burchard, MR EDWARD A. BUCHANAN and Miss MARTHA F. EARL, all of this City. No cards.

LANE—MATTHEWS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev Lawrence H. Mills, JAMES LANE and LOIS MATTHEWS, daughter of A. D. Matthews, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

STEWART—WALKLEY.—In Hartford, Conn., on Monday, July 13, by Rev Charles Fisher, WILLIAM W. STEWART, of New-York, and FREDERICA H., second daughter of Solomon Walkley, Esq., of Middletown, Conn.

DIED.

AIKENS.—On Sunday, July 12, at the residence of his son-in-law, Frederick Jacobsen, in Hackensack, N. J., [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

The coal-consuming public will be glad to learn that the "coal trade" in the Schuylkill region has determined to resume operations in full force. Whether the coal operators of this region were not wise in their conclusion to temporarily suspend operations, no one doubts that the purpose was patriotic and self-sacrificing. The trade, it will be observed, is to resume business at the prices at which the coal was sold at the time of stopping shipments, with the addition only of the advance in transportation made by the carrying companies on the 1st inst. The following action of the "trade" has been handed us for publication.

At a meeting of the coal trade, held this 16th day of July, in which it was agreed to resume the business of mining and shipping coal on Monday next, it was unanimously resolved as follows:

Whereas, It has been charged that the motives which induced the shippers of coal in stopping shipments during the recent invasion were mingled with cupidity, with a view to advance the price of coal; therefore

Resolved, That we agree to open coal at the same prices at which we sold previous to the suspension, except the advanced rate charged by the transportation companies to be added.

We would also beg to state, for general information, that the First Coal regiment, Col. ALFRED DAY, commanding, was on the 8th inst. in camp at Carlisle, and on the 9th received further marching orders.

The Second Coal regiment, Col. OLIVER HOFFMAN, commanding, left Philadelphia this day, July 16:

Each of these regiments the Coal Trade paid a bounty of $16 to each man, out of funds collected and subscribed by themselves.

Lewis Audenried & Co.	Wannemacher & Marfield.
Wm. Caldwell & Co.	Hunter, Norton & Co.
Bennett, Vandusen & Lechler.	R. N. Rathbun.
Coxe, Brothers & Co.	Conrad & Heaton.
Thomas, Grant & Co.	John Street & Co.
Wm. Stone & Co.	C. F. Norton & Co.
Thompson & Glover.	Cake, Hacker & Cook.
Jos. Rundel.	

The New-York and Boston cotemporaries, while they see in assembling unworthy motives in the movement, will

[illegible] SEALED FROM E. WOODWARD [illegible]

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, July 3, 1863.

Does it not seem strange, in this march of improvement, that we should go back to the days when gold, not iron, was used for the propulsion of deadly missiles? Yet such is the fact. Yesterday we set up a rebel fort, and to-day we have four *wooden* 32-pounders *throwing twenty-four-pound shells* into the rebel works.

It has been found very difficult to throw grenades with their forts, from the fact that they are on ground much higher than that occupied by our troops. To them it is easy. They have but to cast them over their parapets, and they roll in our rifle-pits and expose. All their forts are upon high ground, and immediately beneath their embrasures, in many cases, are our sharpshooters. From them to the rebels a space up a steep bank like a wall of fifteen or twenty feet. You can imagine the difficulty of competing with them. We cannot throw up there, they can with ease cast a shell over weighing a hundred pounds, and woe to the poor fellows near. This has perplexed our officers. At last Capt. TECUMSEH, of Gen. McPHERSON'S Engineering corps, hit upon an expedient that met the emergency. We had mortars constructed of gun-wood, the same timber of which wagon-hubs are made, and by placing them under the rebel works and giving them a charge of a few ounces of powder, can throw over the earthen wall a twenty-four-pound shell. A few of these in any fort that is not casemated, will soon render retreat a sanitary necessity. We have now five or six at work, and working like a charm.

ARRIVAL OF A SUPPOSED PRIVATEER AT PHILADELPHIA.—Among the arrivals at our port yesterday, was the British three-masted schooner *Jane*, from Ramsey, Isle of Man. The *Jane* is a very rakish-looking craft, her appearance suggesting the idea of a privateer smuggler, rather than of an honest trader. It may be remembered that some days ago a vessel arrived at New-York, and reported having been chased by a privateer, a minute description of which they gave, which tallies exactly with the *Jane*. Capt. DAWSON, of the latter vessel, explains this by saying that, being desirous of obtaining a barrel of biscuit, of which he had run short, he bore up for a bark that was in sight, but the bark, on seeing him approach, changed her course and, crowding on all sail, made off. Among the craft on the coast as he appeared to create a consternation, for they all fled on his appearance. One vessel reported him to the United States steamer *Ericsson*, by whom he was overhauled and examined. The *Jane* is consigned to Mr. GAUSON A. MCKINSTRY, and has arrived here for the purpose of taking in a cargo of petroleum, for which purpose she is fitted up with twelve iron tanks, and is the first vessel, we believe, that has been constructed for carrying oil in this manner.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, July 14.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 18	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernian	July 18	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Georgia	July 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
City of New-York	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

George Wash'gton. July 18 .. New-York .... New-Orleans.
Evening Star ..... July 22 .. New-York .... Havana.

For California.

America ..... July 23 .. New-York .... Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown, by the *Edinburgh*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Corsica*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.

F. W. MOFFAT, No. 122 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 198 and 200 Chambers-st. COUSE & DuCAMP, No. 73 Cortlandt-st. J. F. WILSON, Nos. 108 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & BODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNNELL HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren st. PUPPEL, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 196 Merchants'-row C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 129 Chambers-st.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.

GILLIES'
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE
is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families—as preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in 60-pound packages, 36 and 60 pounds in a case. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Only Manufacturers.
Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HOW THEY TREAT A SOLDIER.—A United States soldier at the Navy-yard, After serving five years in Mexico, the advertiser, having returned to New-York, applied at the Navy-yard for work. The Commandant's reply was he had no work for discharged soldiers. The advertiser wishes to make it public, for we all know the way where they are over 5,000 workmen, that would be rude to insult the disbanded soldier. It is not a very good way to encourage reinlistments.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 308 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD WILLARD,
ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BOUNTIES, PENSIONS AND U. S. CLAIMS.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 31 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price. Currency, the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that bids for bonds of this company, to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, until the 20th day of July, 1863.

The Bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1878; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, with accumulated interest to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by application in writing, at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bid being the principal of the bond with the premium must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

JUNE 25, 1863.

HENRY R. REMSEN,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HAMILTON FISH,
FERDINAND SUYDAM,
} Committee.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1863.

THE LAKE BANK (SKANEATELES) HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1841.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAKWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. P. COOLEDGE.
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
JAMES BUCHAN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided to the assured, leaving 6 per cent. interest, which is found economical in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participating policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN N. CREEY, Secretary.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, stooping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 208 Pearl-st., New-York.

PUBLIC POUND.—WILL BE SOLD FOR EXpenses at public auction, one bay horse, bob-tail, about 16 hands high, on THURSDAY, July 16, 1863, at the public pound, 37th-st., corner of 3d-av.

JOHN HART, Pound Master

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., New York Bank—Room No. 5—second floor.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND
OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 100 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have to-day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3% per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th day of June inst., payable on and after the 1st day of August, all shares the calls upon which shall have been fully paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be in discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st of January next, and payable upon surrender of certificates issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 1st July.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, New-York, July 10, 1863.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per centum per annum on all sums of five dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and on each per annum on all sums over five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors. Government tax payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. S. GODDARD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered Interest to be paid on the 1st inst. on all sums of $50 and under, and on all sums exceeding that amount to the extent of $1,000 and under, entitled thereto, free of Government tax and at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000 entitled thereto, free of Government tax, payable at the bank on and after the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as Principal and draw interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SIMMONS A. BUNCE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.—The usual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors, free from Government tax, on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1863. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM R. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 23, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 432 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that date.

THEO. BROWNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order,

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th Inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By ordnr.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cents. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE PRINCIPAL AND UNPAID COUPONS of the unextended First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due 1st August next, will be paid upon presentation at our office on or after this date.

H. F. MORGAN & CO., No. 35 William-st.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

SCRANTON COAL AT BOSTON.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 26 William-st., New-York, July 13, 1863.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the passenger depot at the foot of Barclay-st., North River, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FREE-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

consisting of the usual sizes, and deliverable at their docks, at Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will receive such sealed offers as may be made by that month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form will be received or made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in full on or before the delivery of the order for the Coal, which must be given within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken within thirty days from the day of sale, unless the delivery is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have such additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their Coal, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified.

Circulars containing all particulars, in private season of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as ascertained, will be furnished by all purchasers.

The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on the arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have combined to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,

On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
Will sell on
FRIDAY, JULY 17,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn.

A general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, crockery, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, &c., &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
Two light wagons, and one new (covered top) farm wagon.
Also, a small lot of millinery goods.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property, at Snedan's Landing, directly opposite Dobb's Ferry on the Hudson.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, N. Y., a very pretty country seat, situate on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Snedan's Landing, directly opposite Dobbs' Ferry. The land comprises about 4 acres, is tastefully laid out with shrubbery and fruits of various kinds. The improvements, which are quite extensive, consist of a large and commodious new dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, built in cottage style, with double piazzas three sides, and commands a fine view of the River. The carriage house and stables are new, and have never been occupied. The water on the premises is the purest in Rockland County. One-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be peremptory. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

GEO. H. FREEMAN,
WM. BARKER,
} Administrators of Estate of ALBERT W. PAGE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & W. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

$94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 993 inclusive, $1,000 each.
$600 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$540 ..... do. ..... do. ..... 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 15, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.

JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of our Store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome and very stylish light sorrel saddle horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind, works well in harness, and can trot in about three minutes.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

EARTHEN AND FRENCH AND AMERICAN glassware, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, July 16, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 101 Liberty-st., on four months' credit: 6 crates common earthenware, 100 cases "Periers" French flint glass, 400 packages American glass, 100 packages kerosene chimneys.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets, oilcloths, mirrors, beds and bedding, mattresses, 18 sewing-machines, counters, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

AUG'S F. LAS, Secretary. STEPHEN K. GREEN, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
} Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATL

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 49 Ann-st., New-York. Their treatment is the result of seven years' practice, during which time they have had under their care thousands of cases of the most delicate character. In all cases of disease of a private character, whether requiring treatment or not, they would be consulted. Cases and will cure you in less time, and cheaper than any one else. If they fail they will have been robbed of their money and nothing will be lost but little money and time to return for it. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last remains of which could not be cured by Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 49 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 49 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venariens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. POWERS' Sanative Specific of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, gonorrhœa, the most certain, speedy and safely effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge—in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. Consults by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if sexual debility had never been related or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Contains nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the best mode of treatment—both moral and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or post age-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sore cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr C. BERY & CO., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth to lour days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the most delicate patient. No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 181 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, clergymen and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a wholesale house: one residing with his parents in this City, or in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. ferry. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND HIS WIFE TO take charge of a small place, about 50 miles from the City. Address, with reference, R. M. D., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion office—A lad who resides with his parents in the City. Application in own handwriting, Box No. 3,082 Post office.

WANTED—25 WHITE WAITERS FOR A FIRST class dining room; also a head waiter and eight for a lunch counter. Apply No. 39 Park Row, after 7 A. M.

PHYSICIAN WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED Physician and Surgeon to proceed at once to the West Indies on a stipulated salary per annum. Address, in own writing, with references, Box No. 3,657 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

For Teeth Extraction without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, JOSEPH H. SMITH.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BUCH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 8, 1863.

Separate proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at such of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New-York, as the former and two-thirds at the latter yard, in such numbers and quantities, and at such times, as may be called for by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following table, viz.:

CLASS 1.—Blue cloth pea jackets		12,000
CLASS 2.—Blue cloth round jackets		6,000
CLASS 3.	Blue cloth trowsers	30,000
	Blue satinet trowsers	28,000
CLASS 4.—Blue felt caps		40,000
CLASS 5.—Blue flannel overshirts		40,000
CLASS 6.	Blue woolen knit undershirts	35,000
	Blue woolen knit drawers	28,000
CLASS 7.	Canvas duck trowsers	26,000
	Barnsley sheeting shocks	30,000
CLASS 8.—Blue satinet yards		200,000
CLASS 9.—Blue flannels, yards		300,000
CLASS 10.	Barnsley sheeting, yards	100,000
	Canvas duck, yards	50,000
	Blue nankin, yards	25,000
CLASS 11.	Calfskin laced shoes, pairs	50,000
	Kipskin shoes, pairs	35,000
	Grained leather boots, pairs	10,000
CLASS 12.—Woolen socks, pairs		60,000
CLASS 13.—Mattresses, (with two covers for each)		12,000
CLASS 14.—Blankets		25,000
CLASS 15.—Black silk handkerchiefs		50,000

Offers may be made for one or more classes, at the option of the bidder; but all the articles embraced in a class must be bid for.

Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest in the aggregate.

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth, pure ladigo blue, wool-dyed.

The felt caps shall be of felt cloth, dyed pure indigo blue, of such a grade of good wool only, and shall conform in the size, color, grain of nap, and in all other respects, to the samples deposited at the navy yards.

The cloth for blue cloth round jackets and trowsers shall be twilled, all wool, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed.

The satinet must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a heading to consist of not less than twelve white woolen thread s at each end of the pieces; must weigh not less than 8½ ounces per yard, to contain 11 pieces 24 inches in the yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below 9¼ ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well sponged before made up.

The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woolen threads, running the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces; the pieces to be piled separately *without* cloth boards; each bale to contain 500 yards and 1564 pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 5 4-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts must be made of flannel like the above.

The woolen knit undershirts must be warp knit, all wool, best American fleece, indigo woo-dyed, made up entirely by hand, of two sizes—No. 1, 38 inches long, 42 inches round; No. 2, 34 inches long, 38 inches round—to weigh not less than 11½ pounds per dozen, in all respects equal to samples.

The woolen knit drawers are to be all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool-dyed, warp stitch, of two sizes—No. 1, waist to measure round 38 inches, length 44 inches, 41 inches round the hip; No. 2, waist to measure round 34 inches, length 44 inches, 44 inches round the hip; waistband to be of strong twilled cotton, to be sewed, and firmly attached to the body, to correspond in every respect with the sample.

The Bernsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-10 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, about 38 yards in the piece, double thread warp and filling; weight, eight ounces 23-100 per yard; texture, 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be plainly stamped with the contractor's name, number of the shoe, and year when made. The sizes to be in the following proportions for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz.: 8 of No. 5, 17 of No. 6, 25 of No. 7, 25 of No. 8, 16 of No. 9, 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. They must be sewed with a square awl, and conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and be delivered in good strong boxes, the tops of which to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 25 pairs, in these proportions, viz.: 8 pairs of No. 5, with 17 of No. 6, 13 of No. 7, with 12 of No. 8, or *vice versa*, 16 of No. 9 with 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. The calfskin and kipskin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak tanned grain leather, sewed with a square awl; all the sewing and stitching in be done with the hand, to correspond with the sample in every respect, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hand, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit, indigo mixed, all wool, shall be well scoured, and in color and quality fully equal to sample.

The mattres es must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet 6 inches in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 77 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking and cord must conform to samples.

The bankin must be equal to the best blue American ankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the inch of an inch, dyed with *pure Bengal indigo*.

The blankets must weigh 6½ pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 60 pairs must weigh 428 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 6 pounds 5 ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," as in the sample.

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh one ounce and twelve grains Troy; texture, 14 by 23 to one-eighth of an inch.

Bidders for the above will specify whether the articles they propose to furnish are to be of the growth, production and manufacture of the United States, as a preference will be given to such.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, size and workmanship to said samples. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulation and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned in a class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfillment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time* and *of proper quality*, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be exacted in the contract, by the non-fulfillment, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof for additional security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and a bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-47, approved 10th of August, 1846, by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by act of Congress. The competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District-Attorney, or the Collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just, but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, in addition to the act of 10th August, 1846.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies,
Wall Tent Poles,
Wall Tent Pins, (large,)
Common Tent Pins,
Cavalry Bagie Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., July 11, 1863.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th inst., for furnishing the materials for and constructing the inclosing wall of the Central Park on 5th-av., between 72d and 79th sts., and between 110th and 112th sts. on 6th-av., between 72d and 79th sts., and on 110th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said Board reserves the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDW. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 31 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN CLOSED envelopes, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For repairing curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time as the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

B. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

New-York, June 9, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 704 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 278 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 128 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot in Westchester County, about 70 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order; has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native forest trees. Apply to BULKLEY & PINE, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy court.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN NEWCASTLE, WESTchester County, three miles from depot, of eighty-three acres, good land, well watered and timbered, nine acres of farming utensils will be sold low or exchanged for City property, good buildings. Address "E. F. B., OWNER," Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 23 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st., a 3-story building, suitable for a manufactory, with side lights, a workshop and large yard in the rear. Can be arranged to suit the business of the occupant. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway. Inquire upon the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., or of EDWARD F. TRACY. No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT.—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury; watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS can be had at Moore's farm House, twenty minutes' ride from Sands' Point Landing, communication by steamer 9 A. M. or 4 o'clock P. M. from Peck slip. Apply to Dr. T. SNADMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or O. VANDERVOORT, Esq., No. 15 Gold-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained at a large, house in a very desirable situation, on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, apply at No. 326 Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor: a hall room on the third floor; the location is good; the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BERRY, on and after July 8, at Fort Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 9½ A. M and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 25c.

J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 9 Thirty-four-st., and at the stationers generally.

JENKS & KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS,
AND
OTHER ATTRACTIVE PERFORMERS.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 2 and 7½ o'clock, to see all, hear all, buy all, and enjoy all.
THE LIVING GIGANTIC GIANT,
OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
from Africa, the largest serpents in the world,
ROBERT HOWDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS,
A DOMESTIC HEN HATCHING CHICKENS,
THE GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

FOR WHITESTONE, BAYSIDE, DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLEN WOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. ONG, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 8½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer [illegible] Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE:

Consisting of steamers

1863. 1863.

PLANET, METEOR,
TRAVELER, CITY OF CLEVELAND,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms in cabin, is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

FOR SALE,

THREE CIRCULAR PILOT HOUSES, for Steamboats, in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats. Apply to

C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS at 3 o'clock each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Haines and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Monmouth, Monmouth & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, Jones Pier, at 7½ A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 5 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

New-York, May 15, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer JOHN HALDSON, Capt. W. P. HALDSON, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 34 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 100 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt F. M. POWERS, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 5 o'clock p.m. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERN

THE RIOTS IN NEW-YORK.

Continued from First Page.

Senior ...vairy Officer in command at Union-square. All who are willing to contribute their assistance for this object will be gladly accepted and immediately assigned to duty.

EXCELSIOR ENGINE CO. No. 2.—After midnight a fine body of men, composed of the members of Excelsior Engine Co. No. 2, numbering 60 muskets, came down before the TIMES Office and went through various evolutions. They have organized under Capt. JOHN MCDERMOTT for the protection of the citizens of the Seventh Ward.

Naval Movements.

STIRRING TIMES AMONG LOCAL MEN-OF-WAR.

The effect of mob movements on the Navy seems to increase rather than diminish. Yesterday the regular navy-built steamers *Mattabessett*, *Otsego*, *Tallapoosa*, *Chickopee*, *Lenapee*, and others, which have for some time been waiting for their engines in the East River, were secured and strongly guarded. The steam gunboat *Quaker City*, and the double-ender *Shamrock* arrived at the Navy Yard, having been brought there for safe keeping. The steam gunboats *Tulip* and *Fuchia* were sent down to the battery to remain at anchor there for the purpose of protecting Government property in the neighborhood. The steam gunboats *Unadilla*, *Rembine* and others have been added to the fleet off the Navy-Yard. Preparations are also making to protect the Iron-clad ships building at Green Point, at the Delamater Iron Works, and in Williamsburgh. Although a great portion of the crew of the receiving ship *Novea Cardinal* have been sent to this City, a sufficient number is kept on board to work several formidable pieces of artillery. Two or three batteries are also manned in the squares, ready for immediate service. All the naval officers of the New-York station appear every day at the Lyceum ready for such special duty as the Commandant may assign them to. The United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, having on board a good crew and a fair number of volunteer officers, is anchored in the centre of the river, protecting the commerce and all the Wall-street approaches. Watchmen are kept on all the vessels, and are under orders to report every hour or two how matters progress. The iron-clad battery *Passaic* has been moored abreast of the long dock, and can take the entire yard from her berth to the entrance on York-street. Troops of United States Marine were expected last evening from Portsmouth, N. H., Boston and Philadelphia, to reinforce the garrisons here, but they had not arrived up to 5 o'clock. It was said last night that the soldiers and sailors and the marine guards of the *Canada*, *Pembina*, and other vessels in commission, would be detached from service at Flushing-avenue Barracks. Major GARLAND has taken every precaution to guard against surprises. Col. HARRIS, the Commander-in-Chief of the Marine corps, is reported to have stated on Monday that 600 marines could be sent on here before Friday. The oath of allegiance will probably be again administered to the employés of the yard.

THE DRAFT TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

Contrary to published statements, the executive ...e draft was suspended in New-York only by the uprising of the mob. It has not been ascertained here that any directions have proceed from this City for prolonging the suspension beyond the period when order shall be restored, so that it can be prosecuted.

Letter from a Poor Man.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to thank you for the position you have taken with regard to the law for the draft and the present resistance to it. I am a poor man, entirely dependent upon my earnings for my living and that of my wife and two small children. And more, though never rich, or anything like it, I have been made as poor as I am partly by the legitimate consequences of this war, and partly by the bad conduct of a Government contractor. Yet if I am drafted I shall serve, and with heartiness and faithfulness; for two reasons. First, I have not $300 to give the Government in place of my personal service. Second, I feel that the Republic has a supreme claim upon the lives, the fortunes, nay the very happiness of all her sons in a time like this. If to preserve her I and mine must suffer, we must suffer. That is the sacrifice we owe our country.

I hear many men around me complaining of the injustice of the draft, and saying that "it isn't a fair shake that rich men who wouldn't mind paying $300 should be exempt and poor men who cannot pay it be forced to go." I know that most of these men have had this notion put into their heads by designing demagogues, who use them for their own purposes. The law seems to me to be made for the benefit of men like me, by *keeping the price of a substitute at the lowest possible figure*. For if I had not a spark of patriotism and meant to shirk my duty to my country, as if my case was one of extreme hardship, I suppose that I might borrow $300 and so get off. But if this $300 clause had not been in the law, the price of substitutes would be *put up by skulking rich men* to such a figure that one would be utterly beyond my reach. Armies cannot be made without men; some one must go, and $300 is certainly the smallest sum which could be fixed as an equivalent for personal service.

But right in itself, or wrong, politic or impolitic, this law is one passed by the representatives of the people. I, by my agent or proxy, helped to make this law; and while it exists I therefore must obey it. So must all my fellow citizens. If this draft is to be suspended and discontinued because five or six thousand men in this City will otherwise burn and pillage houses, turn harmless negro children out into the night, and heat, hang and burn unoffending negroes men, then it would be better to live in Prussia, in Poland or in Japan. Whatever it might have been prudent for the Government to do before these riots, now, the very fact of their existence makes the continuation and completion of the draft absolutely necessary. Otherwise, arson and personal outrage will become parts of our system of (so-called) Government. As I have said, I shall serve if I am drafted; and I would as soon draw a trigger or drive a bayonet upon a man who resists the laws of my country north of the Potomac as upon one who does the same south of it. I send you my name. You know me. I believe, as no Abolitionist or negro lover, or political partisan or admirer of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but as a loyal and faithful supporter of the Government of the United States by whomsoever it is constitutionally represented.

ANOTHER POOR MAN.

RIOT IN BOSTON.

Gun-Shops Broken Open and Sacked—The Mob Promptly Dispersed by the Military.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 14.

Quite a disturbance, but hardly amounting to a riot, occurred in the north part of the city this afternoon.

It originated in an assault on DAVID HOWE, at a house in Prince-street, where HOWE had called to serve notice that the resident had been drafted.

Some loafers in the street interfered and beat HOWE severely, when he was rescued by a Policeman, but not before he was badly but not dangerously wounded.

In the meantime the mob rapidly gathered, and a strong force of Police was called out, when bricks, stones, and other missiles were thrown at them, by which Policemen OSTRANDER, WINSHIP and others were wounded.

The outbreak was speedily quelled, and several arrests were made.

As a precautionary measure against further riotous demonstrations, a company of regulars from Fort Independence will be quartered in the City to-night, and notices have been issued to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth regiments.

Notice has also been given to Capt. JOHNS' light battery and the First dragoons to be in readiness for immediate service if called upon.

The city wears its usual quiet aspect thus far this evening, and there are no indications of further disturbance.

Our authorities are determined to squelch any outbreak at once.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 14—8:30 P. M.

A mob has just gathered and broken into several gun-shops.

The alarm bells are ringing and the military are rapidly gathering.

It is reported that two men have been shot.

BOSTON, 12 o'clock—midnight.

Everything is now quiet.

...

The Police and Military are stationed in ... part of the City.

At the attack on the armory in Cooper-street, one of the rioters was killed and another fatally wounded.

WM. EVANS, an aged citizen, who resided in the street and was looking on, was also killed.

Several persons were wounded.

A gun-store in Dock-square was broken open, but the Police rallied and by the use of their revolvers ... dispersed the rioters, and [illegible] and [illegible] two of the latter were wounded.

THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, July 14.

The draft commenced in this district to-day. Everything passed off quietly. The quotas of seventeen towns were filled. The drafting in this city will probably commence on Friday.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-HAVAN.

NEW HAVAN, Conn., Wednesday, July 15.

Drafting in the First Ward of this City took place to-day, at the State House. Two hundred and twelve men were drafted. Among them were three professors, and one junior of Yale College, and some ninety students. The selected men took their tickets in good humor.

THE DRAFT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15.

The draft commenced to-day in the Fourteenth Ward, Fourth Congressional District, and is progressing very quietly and satisfactorily.

THE DRAFT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15.

Among the drafted to-day were W. W. HARDING, of the *Inquirer*, and two of the compositors of WM. H. FISHER, of the *Ledger*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Day of Thanksgiving Appointed by the President.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved; but these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the sixth day of August next, to be observed as a day for National Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit, to subdue the anger which has produced, and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a National emergency, and to visit with tender care, and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OUR SPECIAL WATHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

THE RIOT IN NEW-YORK.

Indignation is expressed here by all classes at the undecisive, half-way measures adopted in New-York, thus far for the suppression of the riot. Gov. SEYMOUR'S speech, allowing any rights to the ruffians except the right of condign punishment, and his promise to solicit a stoppage of the draft, are very severely criticised. The volunteer soldiery here are unanimously against the rioters.

GEN. WOOL RELIEVED BY GEN. DIX.

Gen. DIX has been ordered to New-York to relieve Gen. WOOL in the command of the Department of the East. He will assume command immediately.

MARTIAL LAW.

The President was urged strongly to-day to declare martial law in New-York, and appoint Gen. BURNS to command there, but declined.

LEE'S ESCAPE.

It is stated on the best authority that Gen. MEADE on Monday evening held a council of war. That he relied upon his corps Commanders for information as to what was going on in his front, and that all, except HOWARD and WADSWORTH, reported every day that it would not be prudent to attack. They were, however, in favor of moving forward as rapidly as possible, and were confident of success.

CHARLESTON.

Capt. JOHN ROGERS, commanding one of our Ironclads at Charleston harbor, arrived here to-night. He is enthusiastic in his belief that the days of the modern sodom are numbered. In the next attack the capacity of our iron-clads to cope with stone and brick walls, to say the least, will be fairly tested.

A WARNING.

The President has given formal notice to the authorities at Richmond that if they persist in their declared intention to hang Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN, in relation for the hanging of two spies by Gen. BURNSIDE, our Government will retaliate by hanging officers two or three degrees higher in rank.

PRISONERS.

Including the prisoners captured at Port Hudson and by Gens. SHERMAN and ROSECRANS, Col. HERRMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, estimates the total number now in our hands at over 90,000.

CONSOLIDATION.

The Departments North and South Carolina are consolidated, and Gen. FOSTER is assigned to the command.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Secretary of State authorizes a correction of the statement made in the British Parliament, that the British Government showed to him the communication made last Winter by the French Government to the British Government on the subject of Mediation in the United States. The first knowledge which the Government of the United States had of the French proposition, was received from the French Government itself.

THE ESCAPE OF LEE.

How the Movement Was Effected.

Our Army Just One Day too Late.

The Capture of the Enemy's Rear Guard at Falling Waters.

Death of the Rebel General Pettigrew.

About Two Thousand Prisoners Secured.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 15, 18-3.

Your correspondent left headquarters at a late hour last night, after the final escape of LEE, the manner in which he did it, and the brief but brilliant fight with his rear-guard at Falling Waters, had become fully known.

The history of our march and the minuter movements since both armies left Gettysburgh, I leave to be detailed hereafter. The manner in which the enemy escaped is of most interest at the present moment, and I add a few facts to what I have already forwarded.

Gen. MEADE had determined to fight vigorously if the enemy on Tuesday morning, and the corps commanders moved at an early hour. Gen. SEDGWICK, who held the centre, soon sent in word that there was nothing in his front. Gen. KILPATRICK, with his cavalry, had been ordered to move at 7 A. M. on the enemy's extreme left, but hearing reports that the enemy was leaving, he moved at 5 A. M., and soon was inside the rebel intrenchments, on the Williamsport road, a mile and a half west of Hagerstowe. Thence he pushed rapidly to Williamsport, picking up a few stragglers on the way, but found the village vacated, with not a dollar's worth of rebel property left behind. About a hundred severely wounded men, most of them minus legs or arms, were left in the hospitals. These fell into our hands.

The manner in which the enemy crossed at Williamsport shows with what desperate energy they have striven to escape a doom which was considered almost certain. After the destruction of their bridge at Falling Waters by the scout GANSENDALL and his party, (which really was destroyed, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding,) the enemy had no means of crossing left, save the usual fords, which the heavy rains had made generally impracticable by the time he fell back on the river. A few pontoons were hurriedly brought up from Winchester, and with lumber and timber the bridge at Falling Waters was rebuilt. At Williamsport they made no endeavor to build a bridge, but constructed six or seven indifferent flatboats. On these they crossed their remaining wounded, their perishable supplies, and a portion of their ammunition and transportation. But most of their wagons, as well as all their cavalry, *forded the river* at a point half a mile above Williamsport, the water being about three and a half feet deep. A small number of their infantry also forded the river immediately at the Williamsport Ferry, *the water coming up to their shoulders.*

The main body of their infantry, however, as has already been stated, crossed on the precarious bridge at Falling Waters. They began to cross on Sunday night, continued it Monday and Monday night, their rear guard not getting over at all, but falling into our hands yesterday, at noon.

The people of Williamsport assert that the rebels were in a great state of trepidation on Monday, for fear that their movement would be discovered, and their divided army attacked and thoroughly beaten, *as it could have been.*

KILPATRICK found nothing in Williamsport, and so moved at once on Falling Waters, where the enemy was still crossing his forces. The first division of the Second corps, under Gen. CAULDWELL, moved rapidly to his support, and severe skirmishing began about 12 o'clock. Two of our batteries also went promptly to the front, and a sharp cannonade was at once opened. The enemy's rear guard was composed of one brigade of infantry, under Gen. PETTIGREW, of North Carolina, two regiments of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. They also had artillery posted on the south bank of the Potomac, and their troops hastily fell back to get under the cover of these guns. But our troops advanced on the double-quick, with great enthusiasm, the cavalry covering the flanks, and making frequent charges. A short engagement ensued, in which the rebels lost heavily, including Gen. PETTIGREW, who was killed by a musket ball, and, being closed in on from both flanks, they speedily surrendered—to the number of fifteen hundred, being one entire brigade. We also captured two pieces of artillery, four caissons and about twenty wagons.

During the afternoon BUFORD'S and KILPATRICK'S cavalry captured several hundred more prisoners, making the aggregate to-day not less than 2,000.

It is instructive to remark that Lee's order, announcing to his army that they came "about to meet their old enemy again," was concocted for our special benefit. He printed it in Hagerstown on Saturday, and on Sunday morning half a dozen copies of it had found their way into our lines. I am sorry to say that some of our General officers were hoodwinked by the trick.

Thus ends the invasion and the campaign north of the Potomac. Though both armies may yet make some further movements, there seems to be a strong impression that there will be no more fighting for thirty or forty days.

L. L. CROUNSE.

THE POSITION ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

BOONSBORO, Md., Saturday Evening, July 11, 1863.

The armies have not literally confronted each other to-day, but the proximity has been so close that neither could move forward any distance without something of a collision. Our own actions have been rather sluggish—necessarily so in finding and determining the enemy's location and movements. On the left, near Jones' Cross Roads—so called because the road from Shaftsburgh to Hagerstown crosses that from Boonsboro to Williamsport, our cavalry have cavorted around the enemy's outposts, picking up a few prisoners, and refraining from bringing on an engagement which would compel the enemy to develop his line, by positive orders from headquarters. SEDGWICK, on the right, has pushed forward slowly, and is now on the borders of Funkstown. The enemy's pickets have retired very stubbornly, as if afraid of revealing some important position or movement behind them. Grand operations on the left flank with his cavalry, while KILPATRICK is on the right. The latter took a circuit around on the extreme right today, by the way of Cavetown, and then came down toward Hagerstown, striking a high ridge on the line of the Antietam Creek, from which he could look down into Hagerstown. There were no signs of the enemy in force there—the encampments of yesterday having been removed. But a large body of the enemy's troops appeared at Funkstown, opposite our right, and there were some indications of a movement toward our right flank to-night.

Our position to-night is described by the following line:—commencing on the right of the Hagerstown ...pike, one mile south of Funkstown, with the Eleventh corps, joined on its left by the Sixth; thence passing in a southwesterly direction across the Antietam at Rowland's Mill, held by the Fifth corps; joining on its left with the Second, the connection on the extreme left being with the Twelfth corps. The First corps is in reserve on the right, and the Third corps ditto in the centre. Jones' Cross Roads is the left of our line—or rather the Twelfth corps is just on the left of it.

The troops are in good spirits, and anxious to go in and fight the thing out. But Gen. MEADE seems to be master of the situation, and he has doubtless to-day formed a plan for earnest offensive movements, which we feel will be begun to-morrow.

A scout, who left Winchester yesterday afternoon, reports that there was then on the way from that point for Williamsport a pontoon train and a train of ammunition. We have evidence that the rebels are short of artillery ammunition, for during the fighting of the last two days they have been very sparing of it.

A report has obtained circulation in some official circles, to-day, that the Potomac is fordable at Williamsport. I know of no good authority for the statement, and neither have I heard any better authority for the statement that *there has been* ten feet of water on the ford.

Let me correct several errors in regard to the recent changes in some of our commands. Gen. FRANKLIN *does* command the Third corps, Gen. STARR having taken a short sick leave. Gen. PEACE, of North Carolina, succeeds Gen. NEWTON as to command of the Second division of the Third corps.

Among the distinguished visitors present to-day, is Vice President HAMLIN, who comes to look after the welfare of the troops from his own State.

These country towns are overflowing with travelers and curiosity seekers. Boonsboro presents as live a scene as though populated by five thousand souls instead of five hundred.

The ladies, I am happy to say, are doing all their limited means will allow for our poor wounded men. The ladies of Boonsboro are nearly all loyal.

L. L. CROUNSE.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 14.

The first news of the retreat of LEE and his army into Virginia, was received at Hagerstowe at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, from a citizen who lived within their lines.

Gen. KILPATRICK, commanding the cavalry division at that point, soon had his men on the road, and reached Williamsport at 7 o'clock, where he found 500 rebel soldiers who had deserted.

The news reached Gen. MEADE'S headquarters at 5 o'clock, when Gen. BOROEN'S division of cavalry was ordered to Falling Waters, where they engaged and captured a brigade of rebels under Gen. PETTIGREW, who was killed.

The position of the rebels was naturally a strong one; but their works were not of much account, consisting principally of hurriedly-constructed rifle-pits.

After Lee had retreated across the river, it was ascertained that he had commenced to move his artillery to the rear as early as yesterday morning, which he continued during the whole day, depending almost wholly upon his infantry and cavalry to keep Gen. MEADE in check.

Gen. MEADE held a council of war on Saturday and Sunday evenings, consisting of his corps commanders, when the question of attack was freely discussed. All the Generals assembled were in favor of an immediate attack except Gens. SEDGWICK, SLOCUM, SYKES and FRENCH. Gen. MEADE himself was in favor of active operations, but finding his corps commanders equally divided he hesitated to give the order, and the rebel army was allowed to make its escape.

An order was issued last evening for a movement along the whole line at 7 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday afternoon about 2,000 of the Pennsylvania militia, who had arrived in the vicinity of Hagerstowe, were taken to the front and put into action. They were ordered to charge the enemy, which was promptly done, but not without some loss.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 15.

Our cavalry overtook, and engaged the enemy's rear this forenoon near Charlestown, and captured about 100 prisoners. All is quiet to-night. Our army changed its position to-day.

T. B.

REPORTS FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 15.

The *American*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, July 14.

I telegraphed you from Boonsboro this morning that Gen. LEE was retreating, and would probably escape across the river.

Our army was under orders to move at daylight this morning.

It moved only to find no enemy in front of it.

I followed the advance down to this place, and a cleaner clearing out than the rebels have made could not be imagined.

The rebels commenced their retreat yesterday morning.

Their infantry crossed principally upon a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters.

Their wagons and artillery crossed at the fords here.

The river is not so high as reported.

The people at Williamsport say that the rebels dreaded an attack yesterday, as part of their force was already across the river.

The rebel fortifications in front of here are no more than temporary affairs, and as their line was long they could have easily have been carried by assault.

We waited just one day too long.

There was some artillery firing at Falling Waters this afternoon, and it is reported that some 2,000 prisoners have been captured.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Escape of the Rebel Army into Virginia—How it was Effected—The Feeling among the Troops, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 14, 1863.

At an early hour this morning it was ascertained beyond doubt that the rebel army had succeeded in making their escape to the Virginia side of the Potomac. It cannot be said that the event was wholly unanticipated by our military officers, for it had been so often reported that LEE was recrossing, it seemed to be almost a fixed fact that he would do so in spite of all opposition. For the past three days citizens residing within the enemy's lines have come into our own limits and stated that the rebels were hastily engaged constructing bridges at Williamsport, and were even getting over their artillery and supply train. Yet no immediate action was taken to prevent their movements. The fact that the rebels evacuated Hagerstown on Saturday was sufficient to show that they intended a retreat, and although they subsequently sent back a small force of cavalry to occupy the place, it was another evidence that they were preparing to cross, but were not quite ready at the time of the evacuation.

It is now ascertained that all day Sunday the rebels were at work getting over portions of their artillery. They crossed at two points—Williamsport and Falling Waters. At the latter place they had a pontoon bridge, built partly from two or three old pontoons, which they hauled from Winchester, and partly from lumber obtained at Williamsport, and floated down the stream. The bridge at Falling Waters was used mostly for crossing the infantry. Monday was evidently a busy day with the rebels. From morning till night they were tugging at their trains, and when at last night came on, they slyly slipped over the river themselves. In order to conceal their movements they sent out on Monday a heavy force of skirmishers to our right, not back of Hagerstown, Gen. KILPATRICK, who had command of the cavalry force on our right, met the rebels with a sufficient number of men to keep them at bay, and during the afternoon pushed forward, in company with a regiment of veteran cavalry, two regiments of militia, who made two excellent charges upon the enemy, causing him to fall back half a mile. It is mentioned in this affair of the militia that the difficulty was not so much how to get them into a fight as how to get them out. With the exception of the skirmishing on the right, no other fighting occurred along the line on Monday. It was noticed that the rebels had strengthened all their picket stations, and in every respect were unusually vigilant.

The first direct information we had of the enemy's withdrawal was furnished by a scout, before daybreak. On the previous night Gen. MEADE issued orders to his Corps Commanders to advance on the enemy's works at 7 A. M. Gen. SEDGWICK, who held the centre, was the first to advance, and found that the rebel intrenchments in his front were abandoned. Shortly after the centre and left advanced, and discovered that the enemy had also left their front. Gen. KILPATRICK was then ordered to press forward, and inflict what damage he could upon the enemy's rear. His column advanced three miles, and returned with about 200 stragglers and deserters, who had concealed themselves in the woods during the night. Other deserters were picked up by other commands, making a total number of about 500. Gen. BURNSIDE, at the head of his division of cavalry, passed round to the left of our line, going up the Sharpsburgh-pike. He also succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners.

It is stated by deserters and by people living at Williamsport that the enemy had very few guns on this side yesterday. It is understood that Gen. MEADE intended to make the attack on that day, but finally concluded to call his Corps Commanders together and get their counsel. It appears that two of the Commanders were in favor of commencing the attack on Monday, while five were opposed to it. Consequently the attack was postponed, and the enemy allowed to escape. It is true, the enemy had a formidable position, but when we consider that we had nearly two men to his one, even supposing he had ready for action his usual amount of artillery, no one can doubt that the result would have been in our favor. Why any one General should have consented to postpone the attack for a single hour, and recommend the digging of trenches, under the circumstances, seems strange.

Possibly an order may have emanated from Washington delaying the movement until reinforcements should have arrived. It has been stated in official circles that such was the case. To-day the road from Frederick was covered with troops going to the front, but if MEADE had waited for all of them to reach the line, the attack would not have been made for three days at least.

The feeling among the troops at thus losing what they considered a sure prize, may be easily imagined. Many of them do not hesitate to openly denounce the tardy method of warfare that has been pursued for the past ten days.

WHIT.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15.

JAY COOKE, the General Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $550,000 five-twenties on Wednesday. The deliveries of bonds are being made to June 25. The sales have recommenced in New-York, and in a few days the amounts will probably reach the usual figures of $1,000,000 per day.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres only substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

"I DON'T BELIEVE IN PHRENOLOGY, but Physiognomy may have some truth in it," is often said by those who have examined neither.

The two sciences harmonize perfectly, and the *Phrenological Journal* shows it. See the number for July, with article on Physiognomy of Noses, with 42 illustrations. Portraits of Dr. DIXON, "Stonewall" JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKENSON, Lord BROUGHAM, and 32 large quarto pages of the best reading matter, *all for fifteen cents.* Newsmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 42 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon sets... 7 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 06 | Gov. Island.. 8 55 | Hell Gate..10 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 15.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, Roskell, Liverpool, July 1, at 11:20 A. M., and Queenstown 2d, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 663 passengers to J. G. Dale. July 2, passed the hull of a derelict vessel in tow of a bark. 6th, signalized Br. ship Empire Queen, bound E. 7th, lat. 46 23, lon. 34 21, passed derelict bark Hiawatha. 8th, lat. 44 29, lon. 49 50, signalized steamship Crusader, bound E. 9th, lat. 43 52, lon. 43 03, passed a bark-rigged steamer with white funnel, bound E. Same day, passed a ship showing white flag with 249 in the centre. June 11, lat. 42 13, lon. 55 33, passed E. four-masted steamer, supposed the Victoria, bound E. 13th, lat. 41 28, lon. 64 12, passed steamship Bavaria, bound E.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The steamer Evening Star sailed for New-York same day at 1:30 P. M. The steamer America, from Greytown, with California passengers, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 11th, and was to sail next day for New-York. The Eagle was detained off the Hook two hours by fog.

U. S. transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., July 12, with passengers to Major S. Van Vliet, U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship Charles Mariel, Bariol, Vera Cruz 17 ds., in ballast, with 21 passengers to Lindlam & Heloeken.

U. S. steam transport Bussar, Allen, Hatteras Inlet 12th inst., at 9 A. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed the lighthouse at 11 A. M., and saw a steamer steering to southward. 13th inst., off Cape Henry, passed a ship, bark and brig, steering S. Had light easterly winds and fair weather. At 11 A. M., passed a bark steering S.

U. S. supply steamer Union, Lieut. Conroy commanding, Pensacola via Key West 9th inst., Port Royal 11th, Charleston 12th, and Hampton Roads 14th, with mails and passengers.

U. S. Revenue steamer Cuyahoga, McGowan, from a cruise in search of privateers.

U. S. frigate Sabine, Commander C. Ringgold, from a cruise in search of privateers.

Steamer Evening Star, Bell, Havana July 8, at 1:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Daley, Washington, D. C., 44 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Flora Southard, (of Richmond, Me.,) Woodward, New-Orleans 16 ds., in ballast to E. A. Hussey & Co.

Ship Jenny Lind, Limerick, New-Orleans June 28, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Salto, (of Barbados,) Price, Salt Cay, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to Ballantin & Eastman. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Heloise, (Fr.,) La Halle, Martinique 14 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Montezuma, Hammons, Barbados June 2, with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Evelyn, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Key West 11 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Peppina, (Dan.,) Faucurick, Marseilles 58 ds., and 48 ds. from Gibraltar, in ballast to order. Had some very heavy weather, lost the fore, main and mizzen topmasts.

Bark Congo, (Dan.,) Christiansen, Foo-Choo via Amoy April 2, passed Anjier April 24, Cape of Good Hope May 23, and St. Helena June 10, with teas, etc., to Olyphant & Co.

Bark Alice Provost, Nichols, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar to Denniston & Wyckoff.

Bark Lacona, Flinn, Kaua 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Ymaga del Valle & Co.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Parmalee, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses and old metal to Bishop & Bro.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) Atwood, Bavanilla June 20, with hides, coffee, etc., to Ribon & Munos. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Oleiope, Gibson, for London. Br. brig Burngears, Smith, for Bremen.

Brig Manilus, (of Machias,) Norton, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig B. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Rice, St. Croix 12 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge.

Brig Henrietta, Doe, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to McColl & Frith.

Brig J. B. Elliott, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Murphy, Arroyo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig A. Haskins, Leerhoff, New-Orleans 17 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Sobert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbados July 1, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Achorn, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Henrietta Greene, (Br.,) Bartlett, Grand Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.

Schr. Hanover, ——, Matamoras 26 ds., with cotton and 4 passengers to M. Echevera.

WIND—Sunset, S.—very light.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENT into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS deposits and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow:
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlor

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3686. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE RIOT SUBSIDING.

A LAST DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Fight Last Night in the Second-avenue.

TRIUMPH OF THE MILITARY.

SEVERAL RINGLEADERS CAUGHT.

Mr. Andrews, "of Virginia," Caged.

Interesting Incidents of the Reign of Terror.

The Debris of the Campaign--Killed, Wounded and Prisoners---Coroner's Inquests and Hospital Reports.

DOINGS IN THE SUBURBS.

Yesterday the City wore a more quiet and natural aspect than on any day since Sunday, and it was apparent that the reign of the mob was drawing to a close. The return home of several regiments of our State Militia, whose services were immediately tendered to the authorities, gladdened the hearts of our citizens and struck terror to those of the mob. The riotous demonstrations were confined to a comparatively small neighborhood of tenement houses on the east side of the town, and even in that locality they did not assume a formidable shape until late in the afternoon. The rioters then rallied, apparently for a last desperate struggle, and, thanks to the energetic action of the authorities, it was, to many of them, indeed the last. It was the opinion at headquarters, late last night, that unless the vagabonds receive speedy reinforcements from their friends on the other side of the Potomac, their game is up.

RIOTING IT THE FIRST-AVENUE.

First-avenue, throughout its entire length, was comparatively quiet during the morning. There were frequent knots of idle men engaged in earnest discussion and angry denunciation of the conduct of the infantry, but the excitement seemed to expend itself in talk. The mob looked worn and exhausted, and loud as they talked of vengeance, did not appear very desirous of getting in the way of any more bullets and grape. At the corner of Nineteenth-street, the scene of the encounter of the previous evening, everything was tranquil. The shops of all kinds in the vicinity were closed, with the exception of one corner grogshop, which was doing a pretty steady business. The evidences of the late fight were numerous. The street was strewn with broken brickbats, with stones and other missiles, and the liquor-store on the southeast corner of Nineteenth-street was marked by bullets. The men professed to be ready to return to their usual employments, if the military were withdrawn. The women, who were congregated about the various doorways, were still full of fury, and were voluble in their denunciations of the soldiers. The intensity of their wrath rivaled that of their lords. Black eyes and bruised-looking heads were frequently to be met with in a walk through the avenue, the owners of the same exhibiting a decided avarsion to Policemen and soldiers. It was not till

AFTERNOON

that the riotous spirit again showed itself. At about 2 o'clock it was observed that the various knots at the street corners were considerably augmented in size and, in fact, it soon became evident that the mob were planning further deeds of violence. Information was at once conveyed to the Police Headquarters, when the battery company of the Eighth New-York regiment were ordered to march with their ordnance—a mountain howitzer—to the scene. No sooner had the company arrived at Eighteenth-street and First-avenue, than the mob set upon them and compelled them to return to the Police Headquarters. The company consisted of only eighteen men, and the rioters must have numbered over two hundred. It is true the militia might have given the mob one volley of canister, but by so doing they would have been in danger of losing their piece, as there were no infantry within supporting distance. The mob, therefore, had their own way for that occasion. At 3 o'clock, the authorities took further measures to quell the disturbance brewing. Detachments of infantry were sent to take position at the junction of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue; also, at the junction of other streets in that neighborhood. While the infantry was turning the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, a villainous wretch stepped out of a doorway and deliberately shot one of the number. The fire was not returned, and the comrades of the wounded man passed on to the next block, apparently unconscious of what had happened. The sufferer was permitted to lie on the pavement for nearly a half hour, before any one offered approach him to take him away. Shortly after the above event had transpired, another squad of soldiers turned the same corner, and were following in the same direction of the others, when a ruffian on the opposite side of the way discharged a pistol at them, but the ball did not take effect. Three of the soldiers returned the fire, but as far as could be observed no one was injured. Later in the day several shots were exchanged between the soldiers and the mob. Two or three of the latter were known to have been injured, but their names could not be ascertained at the time.

THE LATEST.

CONTINUANCE OF THE RIOTS IN FIRST AND SECOND-AVENUES LAST NIGHT—A DESPERATE FIGHT—A LARGE NUMBER OF THE MOB KILLED AND TAKEN PRISONERS—THE MILITARY TRIUMPHANT.

At 5 o'clock last evening, intelligence was sent to Police Headquarters that the mob, between First and Second avenues, in the neighborhood of Twenty-ninth-street, had renewed their operations in great force, and that they were robbing and plundering all the stores in that vicinity.

A military force was speedily sent to the spot, but when they arrived there they found the rioters were too strong for them, and after contesting the field for half an hour, they were ordered to withdraw. A Sergeant who had command of a portion of the military force, was shot, and afterward most brutally beaten to death. His body lay in the street for three hours; the military and police were powerless to suppress the mob, from the fact that almost every house between First and Second avenues, in the vicinity of Twenty-second, Twenty-third streets, was filled by assassins, and from all the windows and housetops shots, stones and brickbats were thrown with great rapidity. *Fifteen members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, are reported killed by stones and brickbats.*

The military force were compelled to withdraw until reinforced. At about 9 o'clock, Capt. PUTNAM, of the U. S. Army, aided by Lieut. CHASE and Sergt. CARNEGAN, with a force of regulars of about 700 men, repaired to the scene. They drove the rioters from their hiding-places, took the body of the Sergeant away, and in short, left the scene of disturbance was in possession of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue.

Here the battle was terrible. The insurgents had gained the windows and housetops of nearly all the buildings in that vicinity. For a time they held control of the neighborhood. Muskets and pistols were fired by the mob upon the military and citizens in the streets. Quite a number were injured, and two quiet and unoffending citizens were known to have been killed by the rioters. Capt. PUTNAM, in charge of the military, was in hopes of stopping the proceedings in any other way than by firing upon the rioters, but finding all other means of no avail, he ordered his men to sweep the streets near them from their fire on the houses occupied by the rioters. The order was promptly obeyed, and eleven persons, all of whom were ringleaders among the rioters, were shot dead. The stones and brickbats then flew thicker and faster among the soldiers.

The order was given to turn their fire upon the buildings. A volley was fired, and the returning echo brought those from guns and pistols discharged from all parts of the adjoining houses. All kinds of missiles were thrown, and many soldiers were seriously injured thereby. An order then came to take all rioters in and upon the buildings. The prisoners with which this was obeyed did great credit to the soldiers.

The tenement houses, which were filled with rioters, were taken by storm. The resistance, of course, was desperate, and the mob fought against the military for half an hour, with a fury and desperation worthy of a better cause. At the end of that time the mob were overpowered and dispersed. Thirty-five of them were taken prisoners, and at least half as many more were killed while resisting the officers.

Officers PUTNAM, CHASE and CARNEGAN acted with the greatest coolness and decision throughout the whole affair, and to them, and the brave soldiers under them, the credit is due of suppressing one of the most serious and vindictive mobs which have prowled through her City for the last four days.

The rioters at 12 o'clock last night, were in a quiet state. The prisoners taken were conveyed to Police Headquarters, and the dead and wounded were properly cared for by the soldiers and Police.

The triumph of the authorities over the lawless mob in Second-avenue last night, was most decisive and complete.

A RINGLEADER CAUGHT.

THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF ANDREWS.

JOHN UERKHARDT ANDREWS, one of the ringleaders of the mob, and who has done more perhaps than any other man to fire the passions of the rioters, during the last four days, was arrested by the Detective Police between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday.

It will be remembered that ANDREWS made a speech to the rioters on Monday, at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in which he made an appeal to the lowest and basest passions of the human heart. He urged them to sack, plunder and burn every building which was known to be occupied by a United States official, and especially all premises where the enrollment or draft was going on.

The man is gifted with powers of language in no ordinary degree, and judging from the reports of his speeches made to the mob during the last three days, he understands well the character and disposition of the crowd whom he addressed.

On Tuesday when the rioters were burning the Station-house of the Eighteenth Precinct in Twenty-second-street, he harangued the mob, and at that time indulged in a most inflammatory tirade against all officers connected with the United States Government, and advised his followers to plunder and sack the premises and private residences of every man who was in favor of the draft.

When on Tuesday afternoon Mayor OPDYKE's house was visited by the mob, Mr. ANDREWS mounted the steps of that residence, and made a speech to them. He urged them to burn it to the ground, and the language he used upon that occasion was of such an inflammatory estere that the passions of the drunken men and boys who surrounded him were raised to the highest pitch of excitement. One wild and prolonged cry of "Burn the Mayor's house" went forth from thousands of the rioters. Fortunately, just at this critical moment Coroner WILDEY appeared at the place, and through his efforts and those of a distinguished judicial officer of this City, the Mayor's house was for the time saved.

From thence ANDREWS headed the rioters, who marched through several streets, he frequently haranguing them and urging them on to deeds of violence. Meantime, the Police authorities had marked their man. Detectives RADFORD, DOHERTY and MCCORD, yesterday effected his arrest at the house No. 11 Eleventh-street. He was found secreted under a bed on the third floor of this house. When told that he was a prisoner, he begged for mercy in the most piteous terms. He was put into a carriage and rapidly conveyed to Police Headquarters, where, after being confined a few hours, as was thence taken by the United States authorities and safely lodged in Fort Lafayette. So bitter was the feeling against him that it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers could convey him to this prison-house. The threats of vengeance against him were many and loud. If he could have been taken from those having him in charge, there is no knowing what would have been done.

While mayor ANDREWS is well known to most of those who have been in the habit of frequenting the Police Courts of this City. He is a Virginian by birth, which State he left some seven years since and took up his residence in this City. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and as we have said above, he is capable of addressing a mob in language calculated to fire them up to the highest pitch of excitement. The authorities of this City have regarded him as one of the most dangerous men at the head of the rioters, and for this reason no pains have been spared to effect his arrest. The Police who did the job, are entitled to the thanks of the community for their successful labors.

SCENES AT SEVENTH-AV. ARSENAL.

WARLIKE APPEARANCES—ARRIVAL OF THE CHILDREN OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM—AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT—COMPLETE LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The exterior end immediate neighborhood of the Seventh-avenue Arsenal, the headquarters of Gen. SANDFORD, corner of Thirty-fifth-street, yesterday presented a truly imposing sight; cannon were stationed at either end of the block in front of the building, while on the sidewalks and in the store doors lounged the "gay soger boys" who were off duty. The pickets were thrown out to the distance of two blocks on either side.

Nothing occurred during the early morning, until about 8½ A. M., when a slight skirmish took place between a reconnoitering corps commanded by Capt. GANDOLFO, and several bodies of roughs and rowdies, who occupied the street corners, and who refused to "move on" or disperse when ordered to do so. No lives were lost, nor were any serious injuries sustained.

Large numbers of colored people came to the Arsenal throughout the day from various sections of the City. They found protection in the small yard in front of the Arsenal, where they were provided with the necessaries of life and received medical attention. They were almost without exception a respectable, tidy and decorous body of people, and, looking upon them, one could not help wondering at the unparalleled depravity and barbarity of a mob that could, without provocation, maltreat, murder and hang these inoffensive people. Some of them were suffering from wounds received at the hands of the rioters, and occasionally one would hear a smothered moan, which in their acute pain they were unable to stifle, no matter how much they endeavored to do so. One, a middle-aged man, had his head cut and bruised horribly, while his right hand was bandaged up where it had been cut by a ruffian. The air was frequently rent with his moans and screams; for he had lost his reason, and was as feeble and helpless as a child.

At 12 o'clock, a detachment of Police arrived with the children from the Colored Orphan Asylum, which, it will be remembered, the rioters ruthlessly burned on Monday night. They had been sheltered in the various Station-houses up to this time, and were all neatly dressed, and numbered about 1,000 of both sexes. They were brought up in front of the Arsenal, where they rested for several minutes—the focus of all eyes. Here they were joined by the others who were within the inclosure; then the whole party formed in a line, protected on either side by a strong detachment of soldiers, with the Police in large force at each end, and marched to the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River, from whence they were conveyed to Blackwell's Island, where they will be protected from the inhuman violence of the mob.

Dr. GILBERT attended a case on Wednesday evening, which is narrated as follows. The facts are these: The house of a colored woman, who had just been confined, was sacked and burned by the mob; the woman, weak and sick, was driven into the street, from whence she managed to reach the arsenal, where she was taken charge of by Dr. GILBERT. She is now doing well. The poor woman had expected to find that her husband had been killed, but judge her surprise and joy, when she reached the arsenal and found him safe and sound; also judge his pride and delight at finding his wife and child alive and doing well, when he had given them up as victims to the mob. Cases of this kind have frequently occurred, but few, fortunately, equal the one above.

Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS, the "indomitable," called the other evening at the Arsenal and requested to have a large number of muskets given to him, to protect his mansion from the assaults of the mob, which he feared would soon attack it. The days of wonder have not ceased yet.

THE WOUNDED.

Below will be found a complete list of the wounded, kindly furnished us by Dr. H. S. GILBERT, the able and efficient medical attendant at the Arsenal. After receiving the requisite attention, the wounded are sent to the hospitals or to their homes, where they are nursed by kind and loved ones:

Wm. Taylor, Co. G, 9th Volunteers, wounded on the head.

H. Maltsey, Co. A, 1st Volunteers, wounded on the head.

M. Woods, Co. A, 12th Artillery, wounded on the head.

F. Lucas, Co. C, 12th Artillery, wounded on the head.

C. Steitz, 12th Volunteers, wounded on the head.

A. Eckert, Co. H, 7th Volunteers, wounded on the head.

F. F. Apsch, Co. B, 12th Artillery, wounded on the hand.

D. Galvin, Co. A, 12th Artillery, bruise.

J. McLean, 17th Volunteers, wound on head.

C. Snedigan, Co. A, 9th Volunteers, contusion.

J. E. Harrington, Citizen Volunteers, Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, eighty, wound.

S. Silen, Citizen Volunteer 4—wound on head.

H. Clay, Co. A, 12th New-York—scalp wound.

—— Nicholls, Co. B, 31st Volunteers—bruise.

A. Skinner, 178th Regiment—bruise.

J. Ruiger, Co. A, 17th Volunteers—gun shot.

M. Joyce, 11th Volunteers—bruise.

G. Brownsaler, Co. C, 12th Artillery—fracture fibula.

J. Smith, Co. A, 9th Volunteers—contused wound.

S. Tait, Co. G, 13th Volunteers—lacerated wound, nose.

E. Terrasse, 5th Volunteers—lacerated wound.

Cart. J. Baker, 9th Volunteers—gunshot.

T. Lisle, Co. A, Fire Zouaves—wound on head.

THE DEAD.

Thus far but one man has been killed in this Department. His name, company and regiment is as follows: J. C. HENRY, Company A, Twenty-fifth Volunteers. He was shot in the head on Monday last, while standing on the balcony. The remains were interred yesterday.

The command at the Arsenal remains the same, as follows: Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, assisted by the following members of Staff—Col. PORTER, Col. WRIGHT, Col. DARLING, Maj. A. HAMILTON and Maj. WARD. The Executive Officer is Col. FOURNIER, the Officer of the Day yesterday was Col. MEYERS.

The Commissary Department is working excellently, under the management of Messrs. J. A. & W. B. FARRALL.

AN INCIDENT.

A Citizen Policeman, whose name we could not ascertain, while walking in Thirtieth-street, yesterday morning, overheard a conversation between several small boys, one of whom stated that he had a musket, taken from one of the soldiers, hidden away in the chimney of his house. The officer arrested the boy, and brought him to the Arsenal, where he was supplied with a detachment of troops, who with the boy's assistance recovered the musket. The boy was a horrid specimen of humanity, his head being cut and bruised, and his face and hands and clothes none the better for the severe wear and tear of the past few days. It has been deemed advisable to arrest all these small boys who appear in any way to have been in the riot, as they can always give the most reliable information, which is obtained much easier from them than from a grown person.

The Harlemites were supplied yesterday morning with arms and ammunition from the Seventh-avenue Arsenal. There is plenty of material in that place for a fine Citizen's Guard, and the people are enrolling themselves as fast as they can be provided with arms.

On Wednesday night, Maj. MCDARMOTT, who has charge of the arsenal, made a brilliant dash and captured some nineteen men, on the corner of White and Elm-streets. Capt. MCDONALD was in attendance with three guns.

"All was quiet along the lines" when our reporter left the Arsenal, and everything promised to remain so. The prompt and vigorous measures of the officers in command at this place, has nearly, if not completely, suppressed the riotous spirit on the West side of the town. Little difficulties occasionally occur between the pickets and obstinate passers-by, who refuse to move on, and intrigue upon the rules of the guard, but in other respects there is no trouble.

THE FIGHT IN NINETEENTH-STREET.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT BY ONE OF COL. WINLOW'S MEN.

At 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon Col. WINSLOW'S call for men was answered by citizens without uniforms, most of whom had never been drilled. They began to gather at the Seventh Regiment Armory, to the number of about 150. They were mostly young men, excepting one, professor, one old man and a few middle-aged. They were hardly shown how to load and fire, when the Colonel came in and ordered them to march out and form on Third-avenue. Two howitzers, manned by inexperienced men, accompanied us, we marched up to Avenue A, down Fourteenth-street, where we met a mob. The howitzers were trained upon them, but they dispersed before we fired. A mad came out from one of the houses, with a knife having handles about three inches long, threatening the officers. A few stones were thrown at us, but from some of the windows the women waved handkerchiefs to us. Arriving at Nineteenth-street, we wheeled down to First-avenue. From the top of the house on the south side of the street the artillery received a shower of bricks that drove the men from their guns. A few rifle-balls drove the rioters to the back of the roof, from which they continued to terrow at random. The artillerists returned their guns with a shout, ran them into the avenue, unlimbered and commenced firing on the mob, which had collected above and below. At this point the second Company was crossing the crosswalk, when a shot from the corner above brought down a man. The second company faced about, without command, and halted until they were ordered to move on, which they did, to their credit be it said, carrying their wounded with them. The third company then came up, (of which poor correspondent is a member,) were faced about and commenced firing, the artillery in the mean time raking the avenue up and down. The firing from the howitzers was so severe that the main body of the mob did not dare to approach, but men were stationed behind all the corners, who picked off our men not with impunity, for as soon as a head showed itself it received a small volley. The shower of bricks at one time was so heavy that the artillerists left their pieces. The Colonel sat on his horse, fully exposed, and shouted to them to limber up their pieces and not lose them. One artillerist ran out and pulled the hammer of the loaded piece—the charge went far up the avenue, amongst the crowd, and the piece recoiled some distance down. Two infantry sprang out in good order, and, with their rifles in one hand, ran the piece up with the other. The howitzers were then pointed at the corners, but with little effect. The Colonel, seeing we could not be separated to charge the houses, ordered us to retire, which was done in good order, firing as we went, and placing our wounded in some of the neighboring houses. The rioters were armed with rifles, which could be told by the sharp cracks.

There were many instances of coolness. One man coolly whilst another rested his piece on his shoulder. A Zouave was noticed who fired his piece from a lamp-post with much deliberation. One officer stood in the middle of the avenue and fired his revolver five times slowly. A young man passed me with blood on his head. I found that on stooping to pick up a Lieutenant, a ball had taken the flesh from the scalp; if he had been standing, it would have been certain death. He made very little of it. A man in the first company, who was not in the fight, slipped from his officers in the front, and fought till wounded in the hand. Col. WINSLOW seemed to consider the firing of the mob of no consequence to him, but sat on his horse, in full view of the skirmishers, where a kind Providence protected him. In no case did I see a man really flunk. One of the officers wished to charge the buildings, but the Colonel would not separate his small force. The expedition was marched back to the armory, given some supper and again formed. A company of Regulars and a rifled piece joined us, when we marched back about 11 o'clock, and recovered all (four) of our wounded. There was some stray firing, but nothing serious.

Our casualties consisted of about seven or eight wounded—Col. JARDIN's and one man seriously. The man who shot the Colonel was shot dead by one of the Sergeants. One man was shot in the groin, and did not know it till he returned to the armory, when nature's call discovered it to him. We guarded the St. Nicholas Hotel the rest of the night, and were dismissed this morning, to come together again on a call in the newspapers. There were many instances of coolness. I have given merely what came under my eye.

THE THOMAS-STREET RIOT.

THIEVES AND RIOTERS AT THE TOOMBS.

A number of the men and boys engaged in the riot in Thomas-street, and also several thieves who robbed and pillaged the houses of the poor colored people of that locality, were arraigned before Alderman HALL, at the Toombs, yesterday afternoon.

MARY BURKE, an Irish woman, living at No. 25 Thomas-street, made an affidavit, setting forth that on Monday evening she saw a mob of about three hundred men and boys congregated in front of her residence, and amongst the number she saw WM. CARNE, who was inciting the mob to break into her house, by crying out "Go in boys, turn them out, set fire to the place," and other inciting language. CARNE also brought straw to her premises and threw it down, calling on the mob to set fire to it, which they did; the fire was put out, after which CARNE threw stones at and through her windows and doors.

Officer HARRISON, of the Fifth Precinct, subsequently arrested CARNE, and Alderman HALL committed him to the Toombs for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT AGAINST THE RIOTERS.

THOMAS SMITH, of No. 20 Thomas-street, deposes that he was moving on Monday evening, and had some trunks and other goods standing on the walk, when some miscreants broke and destroyed the same. He then separated some of the mob as he thought, but they returned and broke open the trunks and carried off the contents.

INCIDENTS OF THE RIOT.

The worst feature of the riotous demonstrations which have made the fair name of our City a by-word and a hissing during the past four days is the dastardly and wanton outrages committed upon the persons of our colored people—men, woman and children. The columns of the TIMES and of its contemporaries have been filled with verified reports of unprovoked attacks upon the persons of the negroes, of brutalities absolutely sickening in detail, of burnings, beatings, and drownings.

This, we are pleased to observe, is not so universal as it was during the first days of the riot, but even so late as yesterday there were recurrences of literal murders and of barbarous indignities, which disgrace the City, and add further infamy to the rowdies and rioters who have so completely upset the ordinary routine of the City's life.

The first case brought to our notice was that of WILLIAM JOHNSON, a colored man, who resides with his family in Roosevelt-street. He was walking down the Second-avenue near Thirty-sixth-street, at a late hour on Wednesday night, hoping that the lateness of the hour and the darkness of the street would shield him from observation, and enable him to visit a friend who resides in an alley-way not far from that locality. As he reached the corner he was hailed by a party of young men—some of them more than twenty-two or three years of age—who asked him jokingly to look at his watch and tell them the time. Johnson made no reply but passed quietly on, when one of them running up behind him, struck him a violent blow on the back of the head, and at the same time tripped him, so that he fell full length upon the pavement. Instantly the whole set jumped upon him, kicked him and brutally bruised him, so that he lay for a while insensible. He was then thrown upon the steps of a grocery and left to die, or get up, as the chances of life might best favor.

Toward morning the unfortunate man came to, and slowly dragged himself the long weary distance to his home. Fortunately he was unnoticed and unhindered, so that he reached his door in safety.

But, as though to prove the old adage that troubles never come singly, he had bet just stepped in doors, when he was met by his heart-broken wife, who told him of the presence of his dying son, a waiter, whose employer's place is in the lower part of the City, and who, on his way home, was beaten and left for dead by a mob of longshoremen, and was brought home in a dying state by the kind hands of the Police. The son died before noon, but the father, though terribly battered and bruised, is living, and will doubtless fully recover.

The following

CASE OF BRUTALITY

is one of the worst, so far as beating is concerned, which has come under our observation: At a late hour on Wednesday night, a colored man, whose name we could not obtain, was passing along West-street, in the neighborhood of Pier No. 5 North River. He was evidently a laboring man, and was dressed in a tarpaulin, a blue shirt, and heavy duck trousers. As he was passing a groggery in that vicinity, he was observed by a body of dockmen, who instantly set after him. He ran with all the swiftness his fears could excite, but was overtaken before he had gone a block. His persecutors did not know him nor did they entertain any spite against him beyond the fact that he was a black man and a laborer upon the docks, which they consider their own peculiar people. Nevertheless they pitched into him right and left, knocked him down, pelted him up by the hair, kicked him in the face and ribs, and finally, by the hands of their leader, deliberately *cut his throat*. The body, dead they supposed it, was then thrown into the water and left to sink. Fortunately life was not extinct and the sudden plunge brought the poor fellow to his senses, and being a good swimmer he was enabled instinctively to seek for the eastern of the dock. This he soon found, but was so weak from the loss of blood and so faint with pain, that he could do no more than hold on and wait for day. Yesterday morning Messrs. KELLY and CHAPIN, of Whitehall, discovered him lying half dead in the water. They at once attended to his wants, gave him in charge of the Police-boat and had him sent to the hospital. The escape of the man from death by the successive abuses of beating, knifing and drowning, is most wonderful. So determined and bitter is the feeling of the

'LONGSHOREMEN AGAINST NEGROES,

that not one of the latter dares show himself upon the docks or piers, even when a regular employe of the place. The white workmen have resolved, by concerted action, to keep colored men from this branch of labor, and they have convinced, by their conduct toward their former comrades in work, a spirit as murderous and brutal as it is illiberal and selfish. It is a prevalent rumor, to which the authorities give full credence, and which the 'longshoremen seem proud of, that scores of these unfortunates have been thrown into the river and drowned, for no other reason than that they were obnoxious to the sensitive-minded individuals of a lighter color. At all events, there are great numbers of colored men whose whereabouts cannot be ascertained, and who are either hid in places unknown to their friends and families, or have met the fearful fate so liberally dealt out to them by their naturalized fellow-citizens.

The wrongs which the colored people have sustained, and are yet sustaining, seem to have produced no marked

DESIRE FOR REVENGE

upon their persecutors. On the contrary, they desire simply to be unmolested, and to continue in the humble spheres which, for so many years, have been theirs, and in which they have so generally been peaceful and orderly citizens. A somewhat comprehensive tour through the quarters of the City occupied by negroes yesterday, has brought to our knowledge scores of instances, in which a Christian fortitude, unsurpassed in the days of the martyrs, has sustained the poor outraged creatures in troubles of which the imagination can with difficulty conceive. Very many men and women are tossing to-day on beds of pain and anguish, the result of the beatings and kickings they have received at the hands of the mob.

From an old man in Sullivan street, a very patriarch in years and progeny, we gathered the following

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

I am a whitewasher by trade, and have worked, boy and man, in this city for sixty-three years. On Tuesday afternoon I was standing on the corner of Thirtieth-street and Second-avenue, when a crowd of young men came running along, shouting "Here's a nigger, here's a nigger." Almost before I knew of their intention, I was knocked down, kicked hard and there, badgered, and battered without mercy, until a cry of "the Feelers are coming" was raised, and I was left almost senseless, with a broken arm and a face covered with blood, on the railroad track. I was helped home on a cart by the officers, who were very kind to me, and gave me some brandy before I got home. *I entertain no malice and have no desire for revenge* against these people. Why should they hurt me or my colored brethren? We are poor men like them; we work hard and get but little for it. I was born in this State and have lived here all my life, and it seems hard, very hard, that we should be knocked down and kept out of work just to please folks who won't work themselves and don't want others to work.

We asked him if it was true that the negroes had formed any organization for self-defence, as was rumored. He said not that, so far as he knew, "they all seem to keep out of the way, to be quiet, and do their best toward allaying the excitement in the City."

The room in which the old man was lying was small, and it was the kitchen, sitting-room, bedroom and nursery of four grown persons and five children.

There is not one who might be mustached by the society, spoken of from the lips of suffering men, who though wounded and maimed by ruffians and rioters, are content to be left alone, and wish for no revenge.

At a little after noon, yesterday, a number of

NEGROES WERE ATTACKED

on Broad-street by a rough mob of several hundred rioters. At first the negroes were disposed to stand and resist the attack, but being overpowered by superior numbers, they broke ranks and scattered, seeking refuge in the halls and cellars of the adjacent stores. Individuals of them were caught and severely injured by kickings and beatings, but none were fatally injured. At one time it looked as though most serious results would ensue, but upon the appearance of the Police the mob skedaddled and the streets was again quiet. The Police sought out the colored men and took them to the Station-house for protection.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S HOUSE.

On Wednesday evening a mob of twenty-four persons or more appeared before United States Marshal MURRAY'S house, and made hostile demonstrations. The Marshal loaded two revolvers, one of which he gave his wife, instructing her not to fire until he should after the word. The crowd, seeing the Marshal's determination, and, perhaps, respecting the character of his little army of one, as well as fearing the sure death that awaited them in the event of an attack, made haste to depart, and were last seen by the Marshal on their way down the Ninth-avenue.

ONE OF THE TRIBUNE OFFICE RIOTERS.

Mr. JOHN ARTS entered a complaint against GEORGE W. BURROUGHS, charging that he took a very active part in the assault on the *Tribune* Office, breaking in doors and windows. He cast the first stone, and threw several afterward, and endeavored to wrench one of the doors from its hinges. BURROUGHS was arrested by Officer SMITH, of the First Precinct, and Alderman HALL locked him up for trial.

A YOUNG DESPERADO.

Alderman HALL committed one EDWARD CLANCY, a desperate young man, for snapping a pistol, loaded with powder and ball, at Officer CARMAN, of the Fifth Precinct, during the riot in Thomas-street, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

AFTER GUNS.

The mob attacked the gun-store of JAMES GODFREY, No. 72 Catharine-street, at noon on Tuesday, and forced open the doors and windows, and took a large quantity of revolvers and other arms. Sergeant ROBIN, of the Fourth Precinct, with the assistance of Mr. GODFREY'S workmen and friends, kept the mob at bay, and saved the further destruction of property.

PRAISEWORTHY CONDUCT.

During the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum, a young Irishman named PADDY MCCAFFREY, with four stage drivers of the Forty-second-street line and the members of Engine Company No. 16, rescued some twenty of the orphan children who were surrounded by the mob, and in defiance of the threats of the rioters, escorted them to the Thirty-fifth Precinct Station-house. It hardly seems credible, yet it is nevertheless true, that there were dozens of men, or rather fiends, among the crowd who gathered around the poor children and cried out, "murder the d—d monkeys," "Wring the necks of the d—d Lincolnites," &c. Had it not been for the courageous conduct of the parties mentioned, there is little doubt that many, and perhaps all of those helpless children, would have been murdered in cold blood. The children of the Asylum have been kept in the Station-houses and other places in that neighborhood, since the burning of their home, until yesterday, when they were conveyed to Randall's Island. They were visited at the Station-houses by large numbers of ladies, who brought them food and clothing.

CONDITION OF SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police, made his appearance at Police Headquarters yesterday, for the first time since the beating which he received at the hands of the mob, on Monday morning last. His face and head were very badly cut and bruised, and he has suffered severely, but is now in good spirits and rapidly recovering.

ANOTHER NEGRO MURDERED AND DROWNED.

Yesterday noon, a mob of drunken men attacked a colored man at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and after beating him with clubs on the head in the most unmerciful manner, they threw him into the river, where he was drowned.

GAROTING REVIVED.

The garoters, taking advantage of the general turbulence have commenced reviving their trade again. Two gentlemen were garoted and robbed, in Second-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, on Wednesday evening. Some ladies sitting on a balcony of a dwelling in that locality, hidden by the foliage of the trees, overheard a man instructing two comrades how to proceed in the business. "First," said he, "you must hit your man a stiff blow under the chin, and run; then you (comrade No. 2) must seize him by the shoulders from behind, and blowing a whistle, you (comrade No. 3) must rush up and rifle his pockets." "If you will follow my directions," continued he, "we can make all the money we want." Soon after this conversation occurred, a gentleman came down the avenue, when the experiment was tried on him with perfect success, the man being left on the sidewalk nearly insensible from the blow he received. His pocketbook and watch were both taken. Not long after another gentleman in the same neighborhood was served in the same manner.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

Most of the City Railroads resumed business yesterday morning, and ran their cars regularly throughout the day. The first car up on the Second-avenue road was stopped by the mob, but the rioters were soon dispersed by the military, and thereafter the cars were not molested. The different lines of stages were also run during the day, and large numbers of down-town residents and Brooklynites availed themselves of the renewed facilities of travel to visit the scenes of the riots in the upper parts of the City.

COMMENDABLE ACTION OF THE BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY.

When the rioters at midnight on Wednesday set fire to the grain elevators and storehouses at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, there was a large number of thieves, pickpockets and incendiaries congregated at the Hamilton Ferry, foot of Whitehall-street, all of whom were anxious to cross over to the opposite shore, for the purpose of having a hand in the plunder. The employes of the company, seeing the condition of things, stopped the running of the boats for several hours, and thus saved South Brooklyn from the disgrace of having been invaded and plundered by the very lowest and most abandoned class of New-York thieves and rowdies.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Seventh regiment New-York National Guard, arrived here from the seat of war at a late hour Wednesday night. Yesterday the Seventy-fourth, Eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York and Twenty-sixth Michigan regiments came into the City, and were immediately detailed to take part in quelling the mob. The military force in the City now is quite heavy, and no doubt the rioters here found out by this morning that it is useless for them to continue their mercenary avocation. Gen. BROWN is determined that the laws shall be respected, and if it is necessary to bring into the field other troops, they will not be wanting.

The following special orders were issued to the Seventh regiment:

HEADQUARTERS ——.

Col. LEFFERTS, of the Seventh regiment, New-York State Militia, will proceed and take station with his regiment as follows: His quarters with one battalion at the Eleventh Precinct, and one battalion under command of the senior field officer at the Twenty-first Precinct—the Colonel commanding both.

His is charged with suppressing all mobs and riots, and *will afterady use all means* he has, in doing so.

His district extends from Seventh-street to Sixty-fifth-street, (between First-avenue and East River,) and he will make such further distribution of his regiment as he may think proper. He will continue in that district until he receives further orders, and will make frequent reports to these headquarters.

By command of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN.

Col. LEFFERTS immediately made arrangements for entering upon the duties assigned him.

Yesterday afternoon Senators BRADLEY and CORNELLY waited on Gen. BROWN and asked that the shooting withdraw the troops from the First Ward, stating as a reason that their presence incited the mob to acts of violence. Gen. BROWN replied that he should not withdraw the troops until the Ward was cleared of every rioter in it. He was determined the riot should be suppressed, and that speedily. The indications are that to-day will be comparatively quiet.

MEETING OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.

All ex-members and others desirous of forming the Home Guard are requested to meet at ARMORY, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. C. C. ANDERSON, Major Commanding.

Lieut. FRANCIS S. BENZ.

Lieut. JAMES GRAY, late of Co. E.

GEN. KILPATRICK TO COMMAND THE CAVALRY.

Gen. KILPATRICK arrived in town last evening, and has offered his services to Gen. WOOL at the St. Nicholas. Any cavalry officers or soldiers who may may be in town who were formerly connected with his division, may report at once at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they will be assigned to duty.

It is not intended to depend entirely upon old soldiers, but any law-abiding citizens of New-York who may wish to aid in putting down this riot will be gladly welcomed, and will have the advantage of being led by one of our most dashing Generals. Those possessing horses are much needed. Young men accustomed to the saddle are requested to report themselves for cavalry service at Madison-square during to-day, when they will be furnished with arms, and assigned to duty.

INQUESTS UPON THE DEAD.

For the last three days, and as many nights, the four Coroners of this City have been very busy in holding inquests upon the victims of the riot. The number of killed is large, but at the time of our writing there is no way of getting at the number who have lost their lives.

Coroner RANNEY, yesterday, held inquests upon the bodies of the following named persons:

Mathias Angehoven, Bernard Kane, Wm. Carson, Thomas Brannigban, Frederick Leider, Morris Eckman, Jeremiah Tracy, Thos. Gibson, Edwin Murphy.

The most of these were killed by pistols and guns at the riot in Second-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, at the time the armory was burned.

The same Coroner held an inquest on PETER QUIRK, who was shot in Ninth-avenue, corner of Forty-fourth-street, also on RICHARD WELCH, shot in Ninth-avenue.

JOHN COSTELLO, burned to death in the Armory in Second-avenue.

LAWRENCE CUNNINGHAM and PATRICK GARNEY, shot at the corner of Forty-first-street and Tenth-avenue.

MARY ANN CARMODY, shot in Forty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue.

WM. CANOLLY, shot in Forty-eighth-street.

CHAS. FRIEBECK, Jr., shot in Second-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street.

PETER FARRELL, shot in Tenth-avenue, near Forty-second-street.

MICHAEL H. RYAN, shot in Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

ELLEN KIRK, a child two years of age, accidentally shot by the mob, at No. 206 East Thirty-fifth-street.

EDWIN MURPHY, shot in Second-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street.

A boy, name unknown, thirteen years of age, who died from injuries received in Second-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street.

JAMES HAND, shot in Second-avenue.

An unknown man shot in Twenty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue, at the time of the burning of the armory.

JAMES HUGHES, injuries received at the same time and place.

A colored man, name unknown, who died from injuries received at the hands of a mob in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. This man's head was beaten to

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH.

Full Details from Our Own Correspondent.

THE PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY

Condition of the Garrison and Citizens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Saturday, July 4, 1863.

After 47 days of most petient endurance and desperate fighting, by slow but sure approaches, the Army of the Tennessee, with the laurels of Champion Hills, Raymond and Jackson still green upon their brows, celebrates the eighty-seventh anniversary of our national birthday and the greatest victory known to American arms, within the works and walls of Pemberton's strongest citadel.

During the last week of the siege deserters began to flock into our lines night after night, under cover of darkness. The report which they brought concerning the condition of the rebels went to prove almost conclusively their inability to hold out many days, and what is very remarkable, the statements of nearly all corroborated each other. They represented the troops as being in a demoralized state—that the men were living on four ounces, and then, still later, on two ounces of flour per day, and a small mite of beef or bacon, and scarcity of ammunition. Then came the reports of issuing mule-meat. At times, however, these stories seemed most improbable, from the briskness and deadly determination with which their men fought our approach; but it became a notable fact that their efforts were being exerted entirely on the defensive, seldom offering to draw the fire of our men, and frequently, when vigorous firing had been opened by our infantry and artillery, they scarcely ventured a reply. Opinions in regard to their adoption of this course were at variance. Some attributed it to a scarcity of ammunition, while others urged that it was a trap to induce us to make an assult; but the former has since proved to have been the real reason.

The firing along our entire lines for the past week was quite as brisk, if not more so, for a few days, than of the week previous, but as I remarked above, it did not meet with a corresponding reply from our neighbors "across the road."

So far as lay in their power, each corps, division and brigade commander contributed their utmost toward the reduction of the beleaguered city; but all could not be equally prominent in a siege of this kind. The unprecedented success which has crowned the effort of Gen. GRANT is mainly due to the careful and judicious selections he has made in placing his troops. In every instance where commands have been selected by him for important positions, they have proved themselves equal in their task; for in very many cases tha importance is enhanced or diminished by the efficiency, or neglect, or indifference of the immediate commanders.

As reports of the siege from time to time have shown, McPHERSON's corps, as well as being the centre position, had becomn the centre of action; and the foremost and consequently most important division was that of Maj.-Gen. LOGAN.

The troops nf McPHERSON's corps were mainly composed of the original and veteran regiments of Gen. GRANT's command, containing all the regiments with which he fought his first battle, and won his first victory of this war, (at Belmont, Mo.)

The sapping and mining by LOGAN's division was continued up to the very moment that negotiations begun, his advance works then being within thirty-five feet of the rebel works at the Black Fort or Fort Hill. On the 25th ult. the first of LOGAN's mines were sprung beneath this fort, and the breach was held by our men. It was in the effort to hold this breach that the Forty-fifth regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. JASPER A. MALTBY, of LEGGETT's brigade, did such desperate fighting, by which they lost in killed and wounded sixty-seven. Among the former was Lieut.-Col. M. SMITH, recently Provost-Marshal at Memphis, and Maj. FISK, a gallant officer, who commanded one of our transports which ran by the rebel batteries at this place in April last. Col. MALTBY was also severely wounded. There is no doubt but that the fighting which was done upon this occasion exceeded in severity any that has been done during the war. In opening the breach after the explosion, many on both sides were bayonneted, and n number of the rebels had their skulls split open by shovels in the hands of our men, who, under thn deadliest nre ever endured by human beings, were endeavoring to and did intrench themselves. The occupation o' this point by LOGAN's First brigade gave us a decided advantage over and perfectly disconcerted the enemy.

On the 30th of June an officer came to Gen. GRANT's headquarters about noon, and stated that a flag of truce had comn from the rebel lines, asking that two English subjects might be permitted to pass into our lines. Gen. GRANT returned an answnr saying that an opportunity had been offered to all this class of persons, who desired to leave the city, and since they failed to avail themselves of it, he did not intend to give them a second chance; that these British subjects had madn their choice, and must abide hy th, as they should not now be allowed to pass into his lines.

LOGAN's last minn was fired on the 1st, nt 12:30 P. M. At thn sama moment, OPPLER's battery of two 8-inch Dahlgrens (Battery Logan) shelled the breach, and Gen. JOHN E. SMITH's siege guns on the left, together with BRANAGAN's battery of 30-pound Parrotts, beside numerous other batteries along the line of our works, opened with remarkable vigor and effect. In consequence of the supposed dampness of some of the powder used in tamping np the minn, it was found that it would fail to accomplish the results sought, but notwithstanding this, the explosion proved to be a perfect success. The shock produced by the explosion was very similar to that of an earthqnake, and for several moments huge clods of earth, sticks of timber, and men, could be seen flying in the air in all directions. Some of the *débris* was thrown to the height of fifty feet. The bodies of soman six wounded and mangled rebels and negroes wern thrown close to our works. The number of rebels killed and wounded by this explosion, I learn since from a rebel officer who was near the scene, will amount to over one hundred. The firing on the 1st continued until late in the night, when it almost entirely ceased. Another mine had been prepared by Gen. RANSOM, of McARTHUR's division, now attached to LOGAN's, which was to havn been sprung the following day, but for some unexplained reasons, Gen. GRANT countermanded the order for its explosion.

Nothing beyond the usual amount of musketry and cannonading occurred on the 2d.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER.

A flag of truce, borne by Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY, of Gen. PEMBERTON's Staff, made its appearance in Gen. A. J. SMITH's front about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. An officer was sent out to receive it, who conducted the Confederate emissaries blindfolded to Gen. BURBRIDGE's quarters, where they remained while Gen. SMITH conveyed their dispatches to Gen. GRANT's headquarters, which was some four miles distant, and returned with a reply.

The purport of PEMBERTON's message to Gen. GRANT and the response of the latter, you have doubtless already published in their official form.

Orders were at once sent along the lines for all [illegible] as it could be communicated from one [illegible] another, was carried with [illegible]

When it was known that the flag of truce was [illegible] the men of the [illegible] days had been conversing from each other at a short distance by the curtains of earth that had been constructed for defence and protection, mounted their respective works, seemieg like beings resurrected from the earth. Every hill, earthwork aed knoll within range of the human eye was alive with human beings. Some stared at each other either in mute astoeishment or contempt, while others indulged in friendly conversation, and more in criticisms and vague inquiries.

In LOGAN's front, the combatants were near enough each other to pass over articles of exchange on a pole. When our boys mounted on the outer crest of curtain left in advance of the crater of the last mine exploded, a rebel officer requested one of ours to keep his men in their own works. "These are our works," rung out a hendred voices, "and we intend to keep them." The Confederate begged pardon for his mistake, remarking that he did not suppose we were so close. "You'll find es e —— sight closer before this time next week," bawled out a big-fisted Illieoisian. "How do you seceah like ns Unioe boys, anyhow?" shonted another. "Better at a distance," replied secesh. "And how do you enjoy your little old mule meat," says enother, aed so they kept it up by e thousand sharp questions to which the secesh retorted.

During this time the two rebel officers were entertained in the most friendly manner. After a short time their eyes were unbandaged and they entered freely in conversation on general topics of the past.

In the coerse of about two hours Gen. BOWEN having returned from Gen. GRANT with the beforemeationed reply to PEMBERTON's proposals, the rebel officers were escorted back to their lines.

Our men were all ordered back into their works with instructions to fire at any rebel head that presented itself. Battery Logan and a number of others immediately resumed their firieg against the rebel works, and in less than fifteen minutes after the truce bearers had bece dismissed, hostilities ware resumed along our entire line. This was about 11 o'clock, A. M.

At about 2 P. M. a second flag of truce came out of the rebel lines, when, as soon as seen, an officer was sent forward to receive it. Its object was to ask for a personal interview betwsen Gens. PEMBERTON and GRANT. Word was returned that the interview would be granted. Accordingly, Gen. GRANT and a number of officers rode forward to where LOGAN's sap takes an angular shoot to the north, and there awaited the appearance of PEMBERTON's flag. Firing along the lines on both sides ceased, and the eyes of all around were directed to where Gen. GRANT and his party were waiting. At 2:30 P. M. the expected flag came in sight on the Jackson road, directly in front of LOGAN's siege guns, to the left of the end of the sap, and a short distance from the enemy's works. Gen. GRANT's escort and accompanying officers moved forward to the place of meeting. On reaching them it was found that Gen. PEMBERTON had not yet arrived. The rebel officers present were Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY, and e few others whose names I did not learn. These officers were then introduced to those on our side, and a very sociable chat was indulged in. Gee. BOWEN then retired, and in e short time returned with Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON and escort. He dismounted and came forward in where Gens. GRANT and ORD were engaged in conversation. Gee. GRANT turned as he approached, but did not offer to speak. There was e momeet's pause, neither offering to renew the acquaintance which had terminated over ten years ago, while each were Lieutenants in the same regiment, ann had fought thronugh the campaign in Mexico together. The pause was but momentary, and might not have been noticed by those who were not cognizant of the fact above meotioned—when Gen. BOWEN stepped forward and formally introduced them.

Upon Gen. PEMBERTON being introduced to Gen. GRANT I did not hear any remark made by either. PEMBERTON stood for a moment abashed, then in a defiant attitude he rae his hand throagh his hair, and in a commanding tone renewed his propositions for the appointment of Commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation, stating at the conclusion of his remarks that he had been personally nrcsent at the surrender of Vera Cruz, end nna other capitulation in Mexico, and that the plan he suggested was the one that was pursued on both occasions there. GRANT, however, again refused to comply with his request—which drew from PEMBERTON the announcement that he would then fight it out to the last.

GRANT made no reply to thie, thet I heard of, but was about leaving, when PEMBERTON called him back, when they both walked off a short distnnce to where there stood some small trees and shrubbery, and thern seated themselves upon the grass, where they remained in consultation for about three-quarters of an hour. The other rebel nnd Federal officers scattered themselves around in groups and conversed freely. Among those present on our side I noticed Maj.-Gen. ORD, Brig.-Gen. J. T. SULLIVAN, Inspector-General of the Department, and the following officers of Gen. GRANT's Staff.

Lieut-Col. John A. Rawlings, A. A. General.
Col. John Riggin Jr., Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. Bowers, Judge Advocate.
Maj. E. D. Osband, commanding Escort.
Lieut.-Col. Kent, Provost-Marshal-General.
Capt. Ross, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Maj.-Gen. Jas. B. McPherson, and following Staff:
Lieut.-Col. Clark, Acting Adjutant-General.
Col. Coolhaugh.
Lieut.-Col. Strong, Assistant Inspector-General.
Capt. Gill, Aid-de-Camp.
Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, and following Staff:
Maj. R. R. Townes, Acting Adjutant-General.
Maj. W. C. Carroll, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. J. S. Hoover, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Haynie, Aid-de-Camp.

During the time these negotiations were in progress the scene which presented itself on both sides of the line was one of the most interesting possible. As in the morning, the hill and parapets of both armies swarmed with their thousands of soldiers, with a steady gaze fixed upon the spot where so much to them of mystery was being enacted. As the conference was over, both parties mounted their horses and rode back to their lines. Orders were forwarded along the lines to have the men remain quiet in the trenches, and that no firing should be resumed until further orders.

In the interview between GRANT and PEMBERTON the terms of surrender proposed by the latter were discussed and modified, one by one, until something like an understanding was arrived at, when they separated, so that PEMBERTON might submit them in writing to Gen. GRANT, which was done the same afternoon.

These were expressed as follows:

1. That all officers be paroled and allowed to retain their side arms and private baggage, and all mounted officers be allowed to take out one horse.

2. That the troops be marched outside of their works, stack their arms, and be marched off.

3. That all private property of citizens should be respected and protected.

The first condition was accepted. To the second GRANT replied that if he (PEMBERTON) meant by this that the troops were to be marched off in a body he would not consent to the terms, but if he meant that they should be marched back into their works, after stacking their arms, it was satisfactory, except that he (GRANT) would require each man to be paroled separately, and to remain in our lines for such length of time as the work of paroling would require; and as to the third condition he would not agree or bind himself to place a guard over any private property of rebel citizens; that he did not intend that his men should be allowed to plunder or in any way molest property of any kind, but preferred the regulation of these matters to suit himself or the requirements of the service, concluding by saying that if the terms, as modified, were accepted, to notify him of the same, as soon as practicable, by the messenger, and, to prevent any men from firing upon his, to raise a white flag at various points along his works at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, the 4th.

This last communication to PEMBERTON was borne under a flag of truce by Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. RAWLINGS, Gen. D. M. D. LOCKERT, and Capt. HOUGHTALEN, of Gen. LOGAN's Staff. Reaching the place of rendezvous on the Jackson road, under the big oak tree, at [illegible] P. M., the party [illegible] by meeting Gen. [illegible]

[illegible] ordinary circumstances, [illegible] ticket was [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]'s message [illegible]

PEMBERTON's officer appointed to receive the message. The picket informed them that he was close at hand; so in a few moments after Col. MONTGOMERY and a Capt. TAYLOR, with their escort, rode out and received the commission from Col. WILSON. Col. MONTGOMERY stated that there were [illegible] Union prisoners just inside their works, when the officer in charge desired should be received now and receipted for, Gen. GRANT having signified his willingness to PEMBERTON to receive them. That referred Col. MONTGOMERY to Gen. LOGAN, who after a few explanations, consented to receive the prisoners in question and receipt for them. They were brought out, receipted for, and left in our hands. There were some fourteen in number, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain and two Lieutenants. These prisoners were the few left of those taken on the 22d of May, in the assault. They told many sad tales relating to the condition of the rebel garrison, and agreed that there was no other alternative than surrender, and that it would be accomplished before the 4th would set on the 4th, as the garrison and citizens were in a perfect dread of the coming morrow, and the universal belief that if the place was not surrendered by that time, that a combined attack would be made on their lines by our forces. This statement was corroborated by the statements of deserters, stating the demoralization existing among the troops, and the scarcity of food and the [illegible] they also reported that our artillery was doing great damage to the houses in the city—that a shell having gone through the prison in which they were confined the day before. The men did not complain of any bad treatment, as they were furnished with as good living as the rebels gave to their own troops, but they were glad to be released.

[illegible] o'clock this morning an answer to Gen. GRANT's last note, saying that if the terms as modified were accepted, the same would be signified by displaying the white flags at 10 o'clock, as suggested.

This morning broke clear and beautiful, and for the first time for forty-eight days the sound of arms was hushed. The first hours were awey in idle [illegible] and chatting over the events of yesterday, and controversies as to the final result of all these [illegible] and twenty hours spent in negotiations. A hundred different views were to be heard in all quarters. Some would denounce the affair as a trick—a ruse to [illegible] the enemy to gain time, and get a better idea of our strength and the position of our works, and to gain time upon us in order to make preparations to strengthen their weak points and guard against our strong ones. Others, better informed and more credulous, felt sure of the final result, and all began to look eagerly for the [illegible] time to arrive when the results would be known by the appearance nr failura to appear of the sign of surrender. Between 8 and 9 o'clock men and officers began, to invest themselves in their gayest uniforms, both in honor of the day, and in preparation for the great events anticipated. As 10 o'clock approached all eyes were bent upon the white flags. Considerable uneasiness began to display itself, for expectation was on the tip-toe. Watches varied, and as a matter nf course each claimed his time as the only correct and reliable time in the lines. Some alleged that it was past 10, and the incredulous were triumphant. Still all eyes were directed to where the flag was expected to be raised, and every field glass was in requisition. A few momenis more of suspense, and those with glasses claimed to see something white flying on the left, in front of ORD, and in a few minutes more up went the white emblem in the centre and other points. Thn great siege was ended. The dreadful horrors which closed the father of waters were quickly closed down. The Sebastopol nf the Valley of the Mississippi had surrendered. Vicksburgh, the long-accursed stronghold of rebellion—Vicksburgh, the impregnable—was ours.

As surprising as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that when these flags were hoisted, it created no noisy demonstration from nnr troops. The reasons for this unlooked-for coldness on the part of our men are accounted for in many ways than one. In the first place, it must be remembered that it is no new thing for this army to hail a victory. The fall of this place was looked upon by all here as a foregone conclusion, and there are but few, if any, who have preferred its possession to a later day than this day work, and nearly all set it down for to-day. But some differed in their desires as to the means by which we should secure thn victory, and many, very many, were sadly disappointed to find thet their expectations of taking the place by assault had been anticipated. It is this reason mainly that caused the suppression of that spirit of enthusiasm that is likely to be manifested upon occasions of this kind. But it will be seen hereafter that this state of things existed only in consequencn of ignorance of the magnitude and sublimity of the achievement.

Directly after the white flag had been raised on the rebel fortifications Gen. McPHERSON, accompanied by a portion of his Staff, rode into the rebel line to Gen. FORNEY's headquarters, where he met Gen. PEMBERTON and received the formal surrender of the place.

Owing to the distinguished part that [illegible] took in the siege by the Forty-fifth regiment Illinois Volunteers, of Leggett's brigade, Logan's division, and the gallant manner in which it hed fought to hold the breach caused by the explosion of LOGAN's first mine on the 25th of June, thn distinguished honor of having their flag float from the tower of the Court-house was conferred upon them. Their standard was planted there at noon to-day by Lieut.-Col. STRONG, of Gen. McPHERSON's Staff.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY BY LOGAN'S DIVISION.

After the surrender was announced, Gen. LOGAN was ordered to march his division in and take command of the city, all other forces to remain at their old camps.

About noon the division moved forward in the following order of march; the Forty-fifth Illinois, occupying the advanced position towards the enemy, was also given the advance on entering thn city.

Maj.-Gen. James B. McPherson, Staff and escort.
Brig.-Gen. John A. Logan, Staff and escort.
[illegible] brigade, Logan's division, McPherson's corps.
Brig.-Gen. M. D. Leggett, commanding.
Forty-fifth Illinois, Col. Jasper A. Maltby, commanding.
[illegible]
Twentieth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Daniel Bradley, commanding.
Forty-third Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Davis, commanding.
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. [illegible], commanding.
[illegible] Illinois, Col. Ruggles, commanding.
[illegible] first Illinois, Col. Campbell, commanding.
[illegible] Missouri, Lieut.-Col. Oliver, commanding.
[illegible] brigade, McArthur's division (transferred to Logan's Third brigade, sent out on [illegible]
Brig.-Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding.
[illegible] Illinois, Col. Coats, commanding.
[illegible] Second Illinois, Col. Starring, commanding.
[illegible] fifth Illinois, Col. Humphreys, commanding.
[illegible] Wisconsin, Col. Ward, commanding.
[illegible] Wisconsin, Col. Mallor, commanding.
[illegible] Powell, Capt. Powell, commanding.
[illegible] Clayton, Capt. Clayton, commanding.
[illegible] Mann, Capt. Mann, commanding.
[illegible] pioneer battery.

The band in advance entered the enemy's works, and penetrated some distance, playing "Dixie."

As our troops marched into the city the rebels crowded the sides of the road to witness the movements. Although our men were in the highest spirits no remarks derogatory to their vanquished enemies were made—nor did I hear any from the rebel side. The most perfect order prevailed. The day was a hot one, and the dust on the road over which we had to pass was fully four inches deep—entirely stopping our men in its clouds. The head of the column entered the public square at 3 o'clock, and in front of the [illegible] the flag of the Forty-fifth Illinois [illegible] the [illegible] regiment [illegible] in front of the [illegible]

[illegible] will be impossible [illegible] their army force. It could scarcely [illegible] destroyed if half its number [illegible] killed. I am definitely informed, through one of their [illegible] that is the remains of an army which, prior to Gen. GRANT's campaign from Port Gibson, numbered 52,000 men. Thus it will be seen that from the day that GRANT's army moved on Port Gibson, up to to-day, including the killed, wounded and prisoners, at Champion Hills, Raymond and Jackson, he has destroyed one of the largest armies ever collected together in the West, with a loss less than one-tenth part that which he has inflicted.

The advantages of this surrender over that of Fort Donelson are very great, not to speak of the enormous saving it is to the Government. The Fort Donelson prisoners, like those at Vicksburgh, though not so emaciated by hunger, were worn down in health and spirits from over-exertion and exposure, and at the time they were captured many of them were unfit for active duty. They were sent North in the Spring or latter part of Winter, where they were well fed, had plenty of rest, remained in a cool and exhilirating climate during the hot months, and in the Fall were brought down to Vicksburgh, fat, hearty and more rebellious than before, to be exchanged for the poor emaciated wretches who had been pining away with hunger and disease contracted in their filthy dens of prisons in the most sultry and pestilential portions of the rebel dominion.

As I have already remarked, but very few of the number paroled will ever be returned to service again, since we are not bound to place those who desire to escape, outside of our lines where they can again be "gobbled up" and placed in camp of parole. Whereas if they were sent North to be exchanged at some future time, we would be obliged to deliver them at some specified point where an armed force would be in readiness to compel them to go immediately into service again.

All things considered, it is by far the most complete and fruitful victory that our arms have achieved.

OLIVER.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Nashville Again Isolated—"Glorious Uncertainty" About News—Rejoicing Over Vicksburgh Fallen—How the Capital of Tennessee Celebrated the Fourth—The State Convention—Resolutions—Rains.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, July 10, 1863.

The guerrillas have again interrupted communication by rail between this point and Louisville. Since Friday evening last no train has reached us from the latter city. Whether the track is torn up in places, as it is reported to be, with a bridge or two destroyed, by MORGAN and his predatory hordes, or whether fear of being set upon by these marauding lyers-in-wait, has kept the trains from attempting the transit, we have no certain means of determining. The interruption at the present juncture is specially vexatious.

Nashville is thirsting for news in detail of the operations in Pennsylvania of the Union and rebel armies. The telegraph has vouchsafed us little more than inklings into the real postnre of affairs, on the progress and results of which the whole country is looking with so profound and absorbing an interest. The news coming to us through this channel has been eminently incoherent, if not contradictory. We understand that LEE has met a signal discomfiture, the prisoners captured from him being counted by thousands—that his rout, however, was not a disastrous defeat, but that the decisive battle remained to be fought still. The rebel sympathizers here exult in alleging that MORGAN has possession of the telegraph, and these thn tidings are thn fruit of his hoaxing ingenuity. There is nothing for it but to wait, with what patience we may, till the full and joyous stream of tidings shall pour upon us through the re-established channel. You will see from this how dependent the comfortable life of Nashville is upon the railroad that links her to Louisville—how essential to her health to keep this great highway unobstructed.

Meanwhile the news to be relied on has been enough to awaken the liveliest rejoicing. GRANT's glorious work has culminated, and Vicksburgh is ours!—surrendered, too, of all days in the year, on the Fourth nf July! On this day, moreover, ROSECRANS telegraphs that the rear of BRAGG's army, in swift retreat, disappeared over the Cumberland Mountains, thus freeing the soil of Middle, and virtually of all, Tennessee from the pressure of rebel regiments. Do not these events indicate the grand consummation, long yearned and prayed for by the patriotic hearts, to be close at hend? Do they not proclaim the swiftly-coming overthrow of this hideous and accursed rebellion? Fifty guns from Capitol Hill at dawn on Wednesday, and an illumination last evening expressed and emphasized the joy of the people here at the news received, and the cheering prospect that it opened.

Thn "glorious Fourth" was celebrated on a scale and with a spirit which would have done no discredit to Nashville in his patriotic days of patriotic devotion to the Government and Union. The ringing of all the bells and thundering salvos of artillery, greeted the opening day. The multitudn of flags displayed from windows and balconies, gave to the streets an appearance at once exhilirating and brilliant. Crowds gathered on the square and along the sidewalks of the main streets, with the view of witnessing the procession. This was long and imposing. Six regiments, chiefly of East Tennessee troops, were followed by the members of thn Union Club and the Union League, with banners and devices and citizens indefinitely drawn out. The exercises were held in a beautiful grove, near Fort Gillem, a mile from the city. Gov. JOHNSON was to have presided, but sickness in his family prevented his being present. Parson BROWNLOW was invited to preside, and made a short characteristic speech, greatly to the delectation of the dense throng of soldiers and citizens surrounding the stand. The orator of the day was Prof. McCOY, of Albany, I believe, formerly, who, though the occasion of no small *disunion* in the New-York State Temperance Society once, is a staunch advocate of the National *Union* now. His speech occupied two hours and a half in the delivery, and was, hn told us, the same substantially that he had given some eighty times in other localities. With the thermometer near 90°, it required patriotism at the red-hot heat to stand an oration of such dimensions uncomplainingly to the close. The hearers did stand it, however, which evidnnced that they were pleased. The more thoughtful among them would have been greatly better pleased had the orator's argument and illustration been condensed, as they might easily have been, to within forty or fifty minutes. The Hon. HORACE MAYNARD was the orator at Edgefield, a hamlet directly opposite Nashville across the Cumberland. He instructed, as he always does, the large audience assembled there to hear him. In the evening the Assembly Chamber was densely thronged, and various speakers continued and intensified the wholesome impressions already received. The day, on the whole, was pleasant and profitable, and will have fragrant memories for the coming time.

Tha call for a State Convention, issued on the 20th of June, to be composed of loyal citizens of Tennessee, to deliberate on matters of high interest to thn State, was duly responded to, and thn meeting held in the capitol on the 1st instant. Rnpresentntives from forty counties were present. No special delegated authority was assumed, the members appearing there simply as individual loyal citizens, to consider what the interests of Tennessee most urgently demand in the present crisis. The nnmber in attendance was about two hundrnd, the Convention holding daily sessions from the 1st to the 7th, when it adjourned. Most of the prominent Union citizens of the State were present. The discussions took a wide range, and were earnest, vigorous, highly loyal in their tone, and for the most part harmonious. The question of slavery was not formally introduced, it being deemed desirable to avoid for the occasion, a topic concerning which the views of Tennesseans, though staunch in their determination to support the Government, are yet not in full unison. While some are prepared to take the highest ground in favor of emancipation, others are not really yet to pronounce the policy unwise, expedient or just. The question, therefore, for harmony's sake, was waived.

The action of the Convention, as affecting directly the interests of the State, and demanded by its present exigencies, is embodied in the following resolutions, presented by Mr. BROWNLOW, Chairman of the Special Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That all laws, ordinances and resolutions passed by the Legislature of Tennessee since April 12, 1861, intended to effect constitutional changes in the government of the State, and to separate it from the Federal Union, are unauthorized, the work of usurpation and sheer force.

Resolved, That in view of these consequences, and of this condition of the State resulting from such pretended legislation, it is of vital importance to the people to elect a Legislature to meet at this Capital on the first Monday in October next, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Resolved, That as the overthrow by treason of the civil powers of the State has demanded the exercise of the power granted to the Federal Government to guarantee to every State a Republican form of government—that this Convention cordially approve the action of the President in the appointment of ANDREW JOHNSON Military Governor of Tennessee.

Resolved, That we request Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON to issue writs of election, and appoint such agents as may be necessary to hold elections for members of the Legislature on the first Thursday in August next, or as soon thereafter as may be expedient, and that he provide such agents with the means of carrying out the purposes of such appointment.

Resolved, That we fully approve the course of policy of Gov. JOHNSON, as Military Governor of the State, and pledge to him our hearty cooperation and support, in whatever measures may be requisite for the restoration of Tennessee and her people to their civil and Federal relations.

These resolutions were passed almost unanimously. When carried into effect, as they doubtless will be, they will enable Tennessee, in spirit in a loyal Legislature once more, and to take rank proudly amongst the loyal States. Such a result will be hailed with joy, not only by every loyal Tennessean, but by every true lover of the Union, one and indivisible, throughout the land!

With the exception of only one or two days, the clouds have poured not water upon us daily, from the morning that ROSECRANS' army moved, June 24, until now. The General might easily say, therefore, without hyperbole, in his dispatch, that but for the unprecedented rains, he would have given the *coup de grace* to BRAGG's fleeing army. The Cumberland has been in superb condition for boats, and water transportation is extraordinarily lively. We shall hope to receive and send our mails via Louisville, by the channel, should not the regular communication open soon. In the talth of this, I shall commit what I have written to the post, not without doubt, however, that days enough may elapse before it leaves here and reaches its destination to render it of but little value when received.

C. V. S.

FROM KEY WEST.

The Fourth—Naval News—A Prize—The Blockade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, July 6, 1863.

Another anniversary of our nation's birth has passed, and although there was not so much of outward demonstration as has been usual with us, yet I trust there is none the less of loyal and enthusiasm that cluster around the sacred recollections of the day, and that our reverence for the actors of that hour is rather purified and crystalized by the events through which we are now passing. The usual salutes were fired at morning and noon by the navy and army, and a dress parade in the morning by the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. F. H. GOODS, who marched through the principal streets.

The health of the island continues unabatedly good, and showers are frequent.

The arrivals and departures are numerous. During the last twenty-four hours the arrivals have been: Steamers *Octorora*, *Union*, *Scott*, *Alert*, *Jasmine* and *Sagamore*; sloop *Fashion*, from Apalachicola, with materials from wrecked bark *Andrew Manderson*; prize schooner *Frolic*, with cottoe and turpentine.

The sloop-of-war *San Jacinto* arrived on the 3d, and on Saturday Admiral BAILEY's flag was transferred to her with the customary ceremony.

The gunboat steamer *Alabama* arrived on the 2d, from St. Thomas, and is yet in the harbor.

Quite an interesting chase and capture of a rebel cotton schooner took place, a few days since, off the Florida coast, near Crystal River. It seems that the schooner *Frolic*, loaded with cotton, was fallen in with by one of Admiral BAILEY's small crelsers, the schoonnr *Two Sisters*, in charge of Acting Master J. BOYLE, who chased her for six hours on the 25th June, firing at her frequntly, but unable to run her down from lack of speed, when the small cruiser *Stonewall Jackson* and the gunboat-steamer *Sagamore* both hove in sight, and the capture was finally made by Capt. ENGLISH, of the steamer, and will prove a very good prize—120 bales of cotton and 39 herrels of turpentine. Capt. BOYLE, of the *Two Sisters*, is an ambitious and energetic young officer, deserving of a faster-sailing craft, for doing all that may be done with his means.

The steamer *Octorora* arrived here on the 4th, with 50 bales of cotton, which they picked up after the chase of the rebel steamer *Victory*, in which they participated. She was captured by the *Santiago*, I believe, and sent North. Cargo, 1,075 bales cotton.

The prize steamers *Planter* and *Neptune*, both condemned, will be at once sent on to New-York for sale. The *Planter* has 600 bales of cotton.

As proof of the efficiency of our blockade, I submit the following extracts from the letter of a blockade runner to his friend in rebeldom, which has fallen into the possession of the Court here, viz:

[COPY.]

HAVANA, Cuba, June 5, 1863.

Dr. F. H. Lesen:

SIR: This is to inform you, that on reaching here I found that boats were very scarce—that is vessels that are for sale—and very high, though I succeeded in buying the *Mary Jane** and her boat for $2 0, which is considered here a very cheap boat. I was offered $300 for her; but I conctuded that I would try to get her through, though it is a very dangerous time to sail vessels for, out of fifty-two vessels that left here since the 1st of April, there has only seven of them run clean, and the rest have gone into Key West.

Though I have a great deal of confidence in this boat to get through, for Capt. ELLIOTT will carry her through if it is possible for her to go. I thought at first of only giving him one man to go with him, though, on account of rowing if necessary, I consented for him to take two. I give the Captain $600 to make the trip there and back—$100 in advance.

For fear that I should not be here, you will run every pound of cotton into the schooner that you possibly can get into her, though you will have to put some corpentine for ballast, and consign it to Mr. J. W. DEVER, which I think to be the best house in the place. The schooner is now under English papers. If you will, you can have them changed to Confederate over there.

J. A. ALLEN.

* The *Mary Jane* registered less than nine (853 95) tons, and drew about three feet of water.

[Extract.]

HAVANA, June 16, 1863.

MR. B. M. KNIGHT—*Sir:* This is to inform you, &c. * * * Capt. JACK WILLIAMS reached here last Sunday from Key West. He was taken fifteen miles to the southward and westward of Egmond Key. He was picked up by a steamer after three hours' chase, and taken into Key West and confined, which made him sick. He is now getting better, though I never saw a man take anything so bad in my life as he does being taken. That, I think, is one cause of his being sick. He says now that he could not be paid to take another boat this Summer, for he says that it is impossible for a boat to get through; and says only he sees so, but they all say so that have been to Key West, though I am going to try it. Our boat, the *Lizzie*, has not arrived yet, but she was not in Key West last Saturday. If she has not been captured, I am sure she is safe, and I think that when you have no criminal naked, that you think will be the best to put your, yes had best not be here.

J. A. ALLEN.

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The Efficiency of the Blockade.

LETTERS FROM ON BOARD A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

We have seen a private letter written by an officer, under date of the 26th ultimo, on board of the United States gunboat *Tahoma* in command of Lieut. ALEXANDER A. SEMMES, in which the writer recounts, among other enterprises, the pursuit of an English schooner, while attempting to break the blockade of Tampa Bay. In the pursuit the schooner was run ashore, but most of her cargo was saved. While unloading the latter her captors found two letters written by the owner of the vessel, and, as they contain the best possible evidence of the efficiency of the blockade in this quarter, we publish the subjoined extracts from their contents. The work of the navy in this branch of the service is not generally or duly appreciated by the public:

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J. A. ALLEN.

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FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

$194,400 48 IN TREASURE

News from the United States of Colombia, and from Central and South America.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, arrived yesterday morning. The following is her Treasure list:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Order	$811	Cartwright & Harrison	$1,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	1,200	Parsons & Petit	680
Peck & Church	600	J. F. Joy	2,361
Total			$5,642

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$25,796	Baker & Morrill	$10,280
J. H. Coghill	5,600	C. H. Grant & Co	5,310
J. H. Nayton & Co	26,256	Marcus C. Hawley	4,115
Jennings & Brewster	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	81,560
H. P. Teams	16,509		
Total			$187,787
From Aspinwall			6,643
Grand Total			$194,440

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Whole Country Quiet—Changes in Domestic Policy—Celebration of the Fourth of July.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Tyne*, from Carthagena the 3d inst., arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th. She brought no news of importance from the interior. The whole country seems to be in a state of profound quiet. Senor E. SALGAR has retired from the Cabinet of Gen. MASQUERA, in which he held the position of Minister of National Credit, and has accepted the Governorship of the State of Santander. The new Minister has not yet been announced.

The Asemblea has been busy lately in turning out the late officers of the State Government, and electing new ones. Gen. P. SANTACOLOMA is the new Governor, vice Senor MANUEL DIAZ. As Gen. SANTACOLOMA *is not a citizen of this State*, and is not on hand at present, Vice-Gov. PEDRO GORRIA will occupy the chair until the Governor arrives. The other changes are of no interest to your readers.

The law imposing a tax on the introduction of foreign wines, spirits, and tobacco, is also repealed. Hereafter, the Legislature will fix annually the amount to be raised by tax upon these articles, and that amount will be collected from among the *dealers*, in all parts of the state, in sums proportionate to the amount of business carried on by each. Up to this time, the whole burden of this tax has fallen upon the merchants of Panama and Aspinwall. This year, the whole amount levied will probably amount to $80,000.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans on the Isthmus, in a quiet but very enthusiastic style. No public demonstrations were made, except the firing of salutes from the *St. Mary's*, at Panama, and the storeships at Aspinwall, but the Yankees got together at the hotels, and made a merry day and night of it.

The long looked-for and prayed-for vessel bearing our supply of ice, has at length arrived, and since yesterday we have been luxuriating on ice-water.

The American brig *Bogota*, recently arrived at Aspinwall, was deserted by her entire crew, six in number, immediately after getting alongside the wharf. The race started to walk to Panama, with a view of going to California. They were overhauled by a party of local police, who were sent after them, and a conflict ensued, in which one of the policemen was killed by being stabbed in the arm, and another slightly wounded in the head by a blow from the butt end of a pistol. Three of the sailors have since been arrested, but the others are still at large. It will be difficult, however, for them to escape from the Isthmus, as the people on both sides are very much excited over the affair.

The bark *Gen. Warren*, of Boston, last from Perth Amboy, with coal, arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th inst. The Captain was down with the small pox, and the officers reported that there had been three cases of the same disease among the crew, during the voyage. The *Warren* is placed in quarantine.

In port at Panama, United States steamship *St. Mary's*, Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Bacchante*, French corvette *Cornelie*, and Peruvian steam-frigate *Amazonas*. The latter vessel was sent to meet and convey to Callao, the new President of Peru, Gen. PEREZ, who was expected to arrive by the European steamer yesterday. At Aspinwall, Her Britannic Majesty's steam frigate *Ariadne*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Confederate Steamer Reported at Valparaiso—Contributions for the Sick and Wounded in the Mexican Army—Deplorable Condition of the Argentine Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Callao*, with dates from Valparaiso to the 18th and Callao and Lima to the 29th of June, arrived in this port on the 6th inst., bringing about thirty passengers and the following cargo:

For Southampton—600 quercoes bark, 33 packages general merchandise.

For Liverpool—427 bales wool, 118 bales cotton, 22 cerroons bark, 19 bags ores and 2 packages sundries.

For New-York—290 bales bark, 45 bales goat skins, 1 box samples.

For Panama—100 bags flour, 9 packages sundries, and 5 packages specie—$7,444 50.

The annual session of the Chilian Congress was opened on the 2d of June, but up to the sailing of the steamer nothing of interest to outsiders had been done, except the issuance of a decree, on the 9th, under the operation of which the foreign gold and silver coins heretofore received for all Government dues, are to be excluded from such receipt. This enactment is to take effect six months after date of its publication.

At Valparaiso a rumor was in circulation to the effect that a Confederate steamer had been seen on the coast, and had even sent a boat into the harbor during the night.

The British bark *Chili*, at Valparaiso (no date given,) reports that she was boarded, in the Atlantic, near the equator, by a boat from a steamer calling herself the United States gunboat *Ticonderoga*. The captain of the bark did not believe the steamer to be what was pretended, since in his aye she did not look like a United States man-of-war.

Large contributions have been made, in the principal cities of Chili, for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the Mexican army. The reported defeat of the French before Puebla had caused extensive demonstrations of rejoicing.

Business at Valparaiso had somewhat improved, but elsewhere the markets were very dull. Exchange on London 44¾d. to 45d. All the available tonnage in first-class vessels have been taken up, and there was still a fair demand.

The little news received from the Argentine Republic represents the country to be in a most deplorable condition, in consequence of the prolonged civil wars. The latest from these States is to the 31st May. On the 20th a battle was fought at Lomas Blancas, between the revolutionists under PENALOSA and the Government forces under Col. SANDES. PENALOSA was defeated, but as he has a faculty for not staying defeated, he will probably be heard of again soon. CLAVELO, another revolutionary leader, who was defeated at San Yidre some months ago, and who fled into the Indian country, has been captured. It is regarded as certain that the Commanding-General of the Government forces will order CLAVERO to execution, although great exertions are being made to obtain his pardon.

Nothing very important from Peru. The Government has published its final sanction of the projects for the construction of a railroad from Arequipa to Islay, and another line from Ica to Pisco. The Government guarantees 7 per cent. on the capital of each line for twenty-five years. Both of these lines are likely to require the payment of the Government guarantee but for a very short time, since they will quickly attain their permanent business.

The sympathy with Mexico is deepening throughout the entire Pacific Coast. In Peru, as in Chili, large sums have been collected for the benefit of the wounded soldiers of the Mexican army.

Exchange on London, 47d. per dollar.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Progress of the Civil Strife—The Guatemalan Forces in Salvador—Reported Defeat of the Army of Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived on the 5th inst., bringing twenty passengers and the following

FREIGHT—For Southampton: 747 crops cochineal, 4 cases merchandise, 9 packages treasure; for Liverpool: 750 serons cochineal, 67 bags coffee, 3 bales cotton, 1 shovel, 2 bales deerskins and 4 cans balsam; for New-York: 16 bales deerskins, 23 serons cochineal, 177 bags coffee, 1,711 hides, 2 packages money; for South Pacific: 32 bags coffee, 2 cases cigars; for Panama: 161 bags coffee, 139 bags sugar, 5 serons cochineal, 2 cases cigars, 1 can balsam, 2 cases plants, 9 bags potatoes and 6 packages money; for Aspinwall: 2 bales deerskins; for San Francisco: 1 seron cochineal.

TREASURE—For Southampton, $17,881 25; for New-York, $511 85; for Panama, $2,895 50. Total, $22,288 60.

The news by this arrival is entirely in relation to the miserable war which now promises to involve all the Central American States.

The Guatemalean forces under CABRERA had advanced into Salvador, and were fortifying their position at Cinalchuepa, while the Salvadorians were intrenched at Santa Ana, four leagues distance from the former place. At the time of the sailing of the steamer, a battle between these two forces was daily looked for.

An expedition, commanded by Gen. CERNA, was sent by CABRERA into Hondiruas, to chastise that State for its announced intention to aid Salvador. According to present reports the expedition was entirely successful, having badly defeated the army of Honduras under Gen. ALVARADO, in a severe battle fought near Gracios, on or about the 15th of June. It is also reported that, after the battle, large bodies of ALVARADO's men went over to the enemy.

JERAS, the leader in the late Nicaraguan revolution, was lying off the port of Raalejo, Nicaragua, in the Salvadorian brig-of-war. Beyond this we have no news from Nicaragua.

Costa Rica remains as yet quiet, but is watching the movements around her and preparing for any emergency.

MORGAN'S INVASION OF INDIANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, July 13, 1863.

A MARTIAL RACE.

One feels at once in traveling through Indiana at this time that he is among a martial people. I was passing through some little villages last week, near the line of the Bellefontaine Railroad, when the telegrams came from the Governor, calling for men to meet MORGAN's raid. It was incredible what numbers of powerful, brawny men at once massed together in the little villages and at the railroad station-houses. Sometimes a settlement with hardly a half dozen houses, would present a company of a hundred men. Where they came from was a mystery. It was in the midst of the wheat harvest, yet the sickle was literally thrown away in the field, as the word came that Indiana was invaded. It seemed to me that there was a different air to these men from what there would be among our farmers in similar circumstances.

THE WESTERN MAN.

Our Eastern men would turn out but from high motives of party or the feeling of manhood, or sympathy for one another. These fellows evidently liked the idea of fighting; eyes sparkled and cheeks were aglow and muscles grasped the rifle with a force that meant harm to somebody, as they promised one another "to wipe MORGAN out." It is a very interesting thing to be able to observe the physique of our interior population, who seldom appear in cities. These men show a decidedly different type from the ordinary "Eastern" type, whether seen in New-England or in Ohio, or Michigan. It must be the Kentucky and Tennessee blood that makes the difference. They are much handsomer men, with tall and powerful frames, and at all spare and fastness quite regular, and a good healthy color. Southern habits, too, appeared everywhere among the people; everybody was on horseback, even the woman and children; the cookery was Kentuckian, the accent Southern, and it struck me that the habit of *yelling*, wherever there were masses of men together, instead of cheering as our Northern men do, was a Southern peculiarity, as it is the world over—witness the French or Italian cry compared with the English cheer.

GRAND RUSH TO ARMS.

Yet nowhere is it possible to find more uncompromising and devoted loyalty than with many of these Hoosiers of Kentucky or Carolina blood. The State feeling, of course, is warmer in new communities than it is in our older population of the seaboard. It was truly a splendid sight to see the immense gathering of men along the railroads at this threat of invasion; the trains were so crowded that an ordinary traveler could hardly find a corner even to stand in. Boys and old men, returned soldiers and raw recruits, farmers and professional men, were pressing in to the races; crowds of women and children gathered at every station to bid farewell to the departing soldiers, while our long train, black with men on the top of the cars and within them, rang with yells and cries. On reaching Indianapolis we found the excitement equally great; the streets filled with mounted volunteers and citizen infantry, every hotel and boarding-house packed full, and camps all around the city and in the little park. The whole population of the Capital were drilling; even the ministers and teachers had formed a military company. It is computed that between 40,000 and 50,000 men have answered the summons of the popular Governor, and hold themselves ready for service. Of course it is not pleasant to hint at any defect in such grand enthusiasm, and yet one cannot but advert to it. A very acute observer of the progress of this war has said, "The great weakness of the Northern side is their *want of organization*"—as we all know that the strength of the South lies in its organization.

ENTHUSIASM VS. ORGANIZATION.

Here, for instance, is a great State, with over a million people, invaded by a small horde of five or six thousand freebooters, who are stealing horses and burning barns and bridges. She calls out at once an army of 50,000 men, entirely undrilled and unequipped. Enormous expense will be incurred, and by the time the militia are organized and even a small portion sent down toward the Ohio, the nimble MORGAN will either have escaped or have been caught by the regular cavalry in pursuit of him. What strikes the certain observer is, the immensity of the expense, and the preparation, in comparison with the danger. Of course, such a measly uprising of the people is infinitely better than the cowardice or supineness of some of the Southern Pennsylvania farmers. Possibly all the pecuniary loss and the confusion are more than outbalanced by the patriotism awakened and the early strengthened in such uprisings. No people is worth anything that has not the spirit thus to rise in defence of its homes. Yet the duty of a Government is evidently to make use of such enthusiasm in the *cheapest* way. It is not wise to take a hundred men out of a little village in harvest time, when twenty would do. With a thorough militia organization of the State, Gov. MORTON would have his men all ready; he would not be obliged to draw one district for the defence of another; the companies would be organized and arms ready to hand; all confusion and unnecessary loss avoided, and each county or village work into the general defence with as little friction as possible. Then if this war has taught us any one lesson, it is the little use of undrilled and unorganized militia against veterans. But such is the power of American traditions, and the mutual sympathy of large masses of enthusiastic men, that one hears the old follies which we need to hear be-

Sales at the Stock Exchange...July 16, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. Coupon	103½	100	Reading R.	107⅜
$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. Coupon	103½	100	do	107⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. Coupon	103½	100	do	107⅜
15,000 U. S. 6s, C.	99¾	200	do	b10	108⅜
1,000 Mo. Sixes	69¾	200	do	b10	108⅜
4,000 Ala. 5s	62	150	do	108⅜
5,000 Chi. R. W. 7s	59	50	do	109⅜
7,000 Pa. Fd. Wy. 1st m. bds	80	1000	Mich. Cen. R.	80
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101	300	do	b30	80½
10 Continental Bank	98	250	do	80¾
20 Merchants' Ex. Bank	98	200	do	b10	80
1,000 Amer. Gold	125½	50	M. S. & N. I. R. G. ex. div.	111⅜
32,000 do	126	50	do	111⅜
50 Del. & Hud. Can.	143	50	do	111⅜
40 Cumb. Coal, Pref.	23½	50	do	b30	111
200 do	b30	23½	50	Ill. Cen. Full S.	b30	98⅜
350 do	23½	600	Ill. Cen. R. S.	108
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	235	200	do	108⅜
50 do	230	600	do	b60	108¾
100 do	230	100	Cleve. & P. R.	b10	93
75 do	242	1000	do	93
250 do	244	1000	do	b30	93¾
500 do	246	200	do	b10	93¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	119½	10	Gal. & Chi. R.	95¾
250 Erie R.	98¾	150	do	96
100 do	98¾	100	do	93¾
100 do	99	200	do	96
200 do	b10	98¾	28	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	157
100 do	98¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	112
300 Hudson R. R.	138	24	Chic. & R. I. R.	95¾
100 do	117¾	250	do	96
300 do	116	200	do	96¾
300 do	105	200	do	b60	97
200 do	163	100	P., Ft. W. & C. B.	69
200 do	162	50	do	68¾
100 Harlem R.	108	300	do	b30	69¾
200 do	109	100	do	68¾
200 do	b4	109	100	A. & T. H. R. Pref.	72¾
1000 do	109¾	100	do	72¾
200 do	109¾	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	35
500 do	110¼	100	do	35¾
100 Mil. & P. Du C.	b30	58½	400	do	36
250 do	59	100	do	36¾

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 U. S. 1-yr. Cl. N	99	1000	Harlem R.	111
3,000 Mo. 6s	70	4000	do	111¾
9,000 Am. Gold	126	500	do	b30	112
150 Canton Company	23½	100	do	111¾
500 Cumb. Coal Pf.	24	500	Mich. Cen. R.	110
150 Pacific M. S. Co	242	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	100¾
50 do	241	400	do	100¾
33 do	240	800	M. S. & N. I.	80¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	120 121	50	M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.	112
200 do	121	400	Mich. Cen. R.	110¾
200 do	121½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	98
500 Erie Railway	97¾	200	do	98¾
250 do	97¾	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	60
150 Erie R. Pref.	103¾	300	do	60¾
50 do	b10	103¾	100	P., F. W. & C. R.	71¾
50 do	103¾	200	Clev. & P. R.	96½
100 Hudson R.	117	500	do	96
100 do	117	100	do	95¾
100 do	116	1000	do	95¾
200 Reading R.	109	12	Gal. & Chi. R.	96¾
1200 do	110	300	do	98
500 do	b30	110¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	b3	126	1200	Reading R.	107⅜
100 Canada Coal	b3	23	500	do	107¾
100 Bucks Co. Lead	1½	200	do	107¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	121	300	do	s3	107¾
100 do	b5	121	500	do	107¾
100 do	s10	121	100	Mich. Cen. R.	110¾
200 Erie Railway	97¾	800	Erie Railway	80¾
600 do	b3	97¾	200	do	b3	80¾
2000 do	s3	97¾	200	do	b30	80¾
100 do	b10	97¾	900	do	s3	80¾
100 do	saw	97¾	1200	do	b3	80¾
100 do	97¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	108¾
400 do	s3	97¾	300	do	108¾
500 do	b3	97¾	100	do	109
200 do	c	97¾	100	Clev. & Pitts.	96
200 do	97¾	2100	do	96¾
100 Erie R. Pref.	b10	103¾	100	do	96¾
100 Hud. R.	s13	160	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	36¾
50 do	177¾	550	P., Ft. W. & C.	70
100 Harlem R.	109¾	200	do	b3	71
500 do	109¾	100	T. H. & Alt. Pref.	73¾
200 do	110	200	do	74
1000 do	110¼	500	Gal. & Chic. R.	97
2000 do	110¾	200	do	97¾
200 Chi. & R. I.	97	500	Clev. & Tol.	112
400 do	96¾	100	do	b3	112
100 do	96¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	126¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	b3	80¾
40 Cumb. Coal	24¼	300	do	s3	80¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	122¾	400	do	80¾
300 Erie R.	b3	97¾	100	do	s3	80¾
500 do	97¾	200	do	80¾
200 do	s3	97¾	1000	do	81
200 do	b10	98	400	do	b3	81
100 do	97¾	300	do	81¾
400 do	98	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	95¾
200 do	s3	98	300	do	96
100 Erie R. Pref.	103¾	400	do	b10	96
100 Reading Railroad	109¾	300	do	96¾
500 Mary R.	111	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	98¾
200 do	s3	111¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	98¾
100 Ill. Cen. R.	109¾	100	do	b10	98
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	71	200	do	98
100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	s4	60¾

THURSDAY, July 16—P. M.

The foreign Trade and Gold Table at the port of New-York for the commercial year recently closed are now made complete by the Custom-house figures of the trade of the last month of June. The results are given below. The comparison with the previous commercial or fiscal year is highly favorable for the season just ended. The increase in the general Export movement from the port of New-York is over *seventy-six millions of dollars*; two-thirds of which increase is derived from the Domestic Produce of the Atlantic States, and twenty-three millions from the Bullion of California. At the same time the increased Import movement into this port (being three-fourths of the Import trade of the whole country) is *forty-six and a half millions*, leaving nearly thirty millions in favor of the Export line to make up for the difference of Exchange.

The import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of June, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods consumption direct	$6,328,581
Dutiable Goods warehoused	5,377,885
Free Goods	1,132,092
Total entries	$12,826,558
Against June, 1862	12,275,174
Increased Importation	$553,384

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $61,023, against $61,023 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month, is $3,830,327, or, $1,547,548 less than went into bond of the fresh importation.

The Export Clearances from New York, in June, 1863, were:

In Domestic Produce	$14,780,072
Foreign Goods re-exported	347,447
Gold and Silver	1,367,774
Total Clearances	$16,495,293

Against June, 1862:

In Produce	$16,048,832	
Foreign Goods	415,929	
Specie	9,867,814	$20,322,375
Decreased Exportation		$3,827,082

We annex our usual summary by months of the trade of the Treasury year, ending June 30, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs.	1861-2. From July 1.
July	20,154,000		7,942,000
August	14,212,000		7,836,000
September	18,027,000		6,074,000
October	13,157,000		7,884,000
November	10,200,600		8,740,000
December	12,994,000		9,263,000
January	15,638,000		12,457,000
February	11,814,000		13,810,000
March	18,807,000		16,631,000
April	17,278,000		13,827,000
May	14,128,000		14,138,000
June	12,829,000		12,275,000
Total year	$179,218,000		$132,877,000
Foreign Specie	1,683,000		11,687,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs.	1861-2. From July 1.
July	14,050,000		3,553,000
August	13,046,000		3,652,000
September	14,735,000		6,878,000
October	19,477,000		12,904,000
November	14,060,000		14,110,000
December	14,805,000		13,660,000
January	14,329,000		12,058,000
February	17,781,000		10,078,000
March	16,138,000		8,985,000
April	11,582,000		8,007,000
May	13,164,000		9,886,000
June	14,780,000		10,049,000
Total year	$177,969,000		$128,762,000
Total reexported	8,755,000		5,105,000
Together	$187,720,000		$133,867,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs.	1861-2. From July 1.
July	3,067,000		12,000
August	3,714,000		4,000
September	1,066,000		16,000
October	4,706,000		15,000
November	6,713,000		48,000
December	3,673,000		993,000
January	4,435,000		9,658,000
February	4,264,000		8,477,000
March	6,312,000		2,471,000
April	1,973,000		4,034,000
May	2,116,000		5,165,000
June	2,868,000		2,868,000
Total year	$52,196,000		$38,936,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TREASURY YEAR.

	1862-3. From July 1.	1861-2. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$177,967,000	$128,762,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	8,755,000	5,105,000
Specie	52,194,000	28,953,000
Total from New-York	$238,916,000	$162,820,000
Increased Export		76,096,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs.	1861-2. From July 1.
July	7,211,617		2,069,090
August	4,762,581		1,658,824
September	5,239,045		1,642,382
October	4,389,419		1,672,618
November	3,003,270		1,851,384
December	2,664,694		2,334,847
January	4,127,906		3,351,657
February	3,580,713		3,565,864
March	4,554,460		4,626,862
April	3,957,197		4,149,952
May	3,878,865		4,707,924
June	3,738,924		4,664,927
Total at New-York	$51,033,891		$36,096,029

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862-3. From July 1.		1861-2. From July 1.	
July 7	$641,455	July 4	$811,368
July 15	441,179	July 15	1,244,000
July 24	878,834	Aug. 2	2,138,242
Aug. 4	964,422	Aug. 13	944,568
Aug. 20	21,165	Aug. 23	1,176,434
Aug. 24	1,084,611	Sept. 3	737,629
Sept. 3	819,718	Sept. 13	1,100,693
Sept. 16	934,415	Sept. 23	953,340
Sept. 25	887,179	Oct. 4	932,776
Oct. 3	754,840	Oct. 13	1,011,707
Oct. 13	807,626	Oct. 23	1,026,332
Oct. 24	754,795	Nov. 3	887,805
Nov. 2	1,001,617	Nov. 15	875,730
Nov. 13	706,780	Nov. 26	829,807
Nov. 24	942,814	Dec. 4	870,248
Dec. 7	735,665	Dec. 23	822,058
Dec. 15	689,962	Jan. 4	710,842
Jan. 3	1,277,188	Jan. 14	885,923
Jan. 19	657,940	Jan. 25	907,767
Jan. 26	461,452	Feb. 3	850,000
Feb. 2	306,500	Feb. 14	614,146
Feb. 13	366,035	Feb. 25	759,248
Feb. 27	285,344	March 6	678,071
March 7	1,283,551	March 16	677,058
March 18	249,514	March 25	486,366
April 4	266,727	April 3	586,527
April 14	217,601	April 19	617,279
April 25	256,684	April 23	629,511
May 6	208,057	May 5	623,158
May 16	306,183	May 14	484,019
May 24	264,821	May 23	604,682
June 5	318,066	May 31	277,911
June 14	304,027	June 8	563,035
June 26	187,005	June 16	352,519
Total 12 mos.	$20,125,872	June 22	612,461
		June 30	391,016
		Total 12 mos.	$30,688,943

There is a further fall in Gold Coin to-day and a large and general rise in Stocks, under a feeling of confidence and buoyancy among speculators which we have not seen equaled for several weeks past. The most gratifying commentary afforded by such a movement is, that while we have our serious local disturbances in the City of New-York, (which in the very violence of their nature can only last a few days,) there is no want of appreciation on the Stock Exchange and among private capitalists, of the victorious strides of the military situation of the Government in the last week or ten days. That Gold Coin should go rapidly down and Stocks as rapidly up at the same moment, was deemed an impossibility a few months, we might even say a few weeks ago. But we now realize what was then deemed a paradox in speculation. The prevailing buoyancy of confidence in the Government, growing out of the victories of Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Helena and Port Hudson; the reoccupation of East Tennessee by the dispersion of the rebel army of BRAGG, and the reasonable certainty that in a few days hence the fall of Charleston will be officially announced, has sent down Gold from 146 to 126 ℔ cent., and advanced Stocks of nearly every description to higher figures than when quoted in currency as against Gold at 165@170 last February. The quotations for Government Securities are also higher to-day, with Exchange on London at 139, then when the rate stood at 188@190 four or five months ago, and the demand for them for European account is now as three or four to one at that time. We confidently expect to see the loeg 6 ℔ cent. Bonds of the United States 10 or 15 ℔ cent. higher than they stand to-day, with Gold Coin at *par* and Exchange at its normal quotation of 110 ℔ cent. Such is and will be the rapid recovery and advance of financial confidence in the Government with the strides of victory in the field, and the moral certainty of suppressing a wicked rebellion against its constitutional authority.

The additional rise in Pacific Mail Shares to-day is *thirty-eight* ℔ *cent.*, making the extremes in the last three or four weeks 172 and 250 ℔ cent. This turn of 78 ℔ cent. from a startieg point which would have been deemed extremely high six months ago, is one of the most remarkable events of this eventful season on the Stock Exchange. It has scarcely a parallel in the rise on Hudson River shares, engineered by the same *Bull* party, from 95 to 180 ℔ cent., or the rise on Harlem, under the wealthy and vigorous auspices of Mr. VANDERBILT, from 35 to 112 ℔ cent. The other Shares rose to-day 4 ℔ cent. ee New-York Central, 1¼ on Erie, 7 ℔ cent. en Pittsburgh, 6@7 ℔ cent. en Chicago and Northweet, 5 ℔ cent. on Harlem, and 2@2½ ℔ ceet. each on Illinois Central, Reading and Michigan Southern.

At 4 o'clock the General Market closed firm at the following prices, as compared with Wednesday noon. The Stock Exchange Board resumed their customary afternoon business to-day. The price of Pacific, which touched 250 ℔ cent. against 212 yesterday, fell off 10 ℔ cent. Galena and Rock Island shares rose 2½@3 ℔ cent. each. Gold a fraction firmer.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	127¼	126¾	Harlem Pref.	108	105
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¼	106	Mich. Central	109	110
N. Y. Central	118¾	122¼	Mich. Southern	78¾	80¾
Erie	96¾	97½	Mich. Guarant'd	116½	112 x
Erie Preferred	103	103¾	Illinois Central	108	109¾
Hudson	178	177	Pittsburgh	88¾	95¾
Pacific Mail	212	240	Fort Wayne	68	69
Harlem	107	111¼	Rock Island	86¾	89
Canton	23	23¾	Northwest	39¾	39¾
Prairie du Chien	57½	59¾	Galena	94¾	98
Treas. Cer., new	98¾	99	Reading	108¾	110

The market for Money is easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ℔ cent. The deposits made to-day with the United States Treasury on 5 ℔ cent. interest amount to $462,000; and the subscriptions to the 5-20 years Stock $515,900, of which $175,000 was paid in by the Loan Agents. Exchange on London closed 139½@139¾ ℔ cent., after a good business done through the day at 139@139½ for Saturday's mail.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	Commerce	101
Union	106	Amer. Exchange	103
America	123	Metropolitan	110
City	124	People's	100¾
Tradesman's	106	East River	95
Butch. & Drovers'	121	Shoe & Leather	108
National	105	Corn Exchange	109
State of New-York	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	105	Al. & T. H. 1st	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds inc.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. R. I. & P. 1st m. bd.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	121	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	58
Erie bonds, '75	103¾	Chi. & N. W. Conv.	78
Erie bonds, '76	103	Chi. & N. W.	113
Erie 2ds	87	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fd.	101
Erie 7s, mortgage	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st	102
Erie 7s, convertible	103	Mil. & P. du C. 2ds	87
Hud. R. 1st m.	108	Mil. & P. du C. Land Gr.	90
Hud. R. 2d m.	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '66	103
Harlem 1st m.	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '76	103
Harlem 2d m.	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '80	103
Harlem 3d m.	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '81	103
Harlem 7s, '66	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '82	103
Harlem 7s, '67	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '83	103
Harlem 7s, '68	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '84	103
Harlem 7s, '69	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '85	103
Harlem 7s, '70	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '86	103
Harlem 7s, '71	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '87	103
Harlem 7s, '72	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '88	103
Harlem 7s, '73	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '89	103
Harlem 7s, '74	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '90	103
Harlem 7s, '75	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '91	103
Harlem 7s, '76	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '92	103
Harlem 7s, '77	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '93	103
Harlem 7s, '78	103	Ill. Cen. 7s, '94	103
Harlem 7s, '79

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook—California Diamonds.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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Two copies one year	5 00
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs the reports of persons from the vicinity of Leesburgh, that Lee's headquarters, on Wednesday morning, were at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburgh and Winchester—the advance of his army having reached the latter place, while the rear was at Martinsburgh. It was understood that he had sent his trains down the Shenandoah Valley to Culpepper, and was following with his army in the same direction.

Our correspondent further telegraphs, on undoubted authority, that a large body of our cavalry crossed the Potomac on Wednesday in pursuit of the rebels, and occupied the passes as far south as Chester Gap. The head of Lee's column was yesterday morning at Front Royal. His army is said to be in much confusion—cavalry, artillery, infantry and baggage-trains mixed up. Our cavalry were harassing the rebels at every opportunity.

The Williamsport correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* makes the statement that Gen. Lee was severely wounded near that town, a day or two since, by a citizen, who watched his chance and fired at him. The information was conveyed by a rebel Colonel to an acquaintance in the town named. The man who fired the shot was taken prisoner, and conveyed across the Potomac.

The captures at Port Hudson are about 7,000 men, 35 field pieces, 25 siege pieces, about 10,000 stand of small arms, one Major-General, one Brigadier-General, five Colonels, and a proportionate number of other field and line officers.

A full history of the surrender of Vicksburgh by the rebels, and its occupation by our forces, will be found in this morning's Times, from the pen of our own correspondent.

Gen. Gillmore informs the War Department that up to the 12th inst. he had captured the whole of Morris Island, with the exception of about a mile of the north end, on which were Fort Wagner and the Cummings Point battery, mounting fourteen or fifteen heavy guns. On the morning of the 11th an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault, but it failed. Our losses had been about 150 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss would not fall short of 300. We had captured eleven pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp equipage.

We learn from Cincinnati that Morgan's advance, on Wednesday night, reached West Union in Adams County, and that his scouts yesterday morning approached the Ohio River, opposite Maysville, Ky., but were driven back by gunboats.

The office of Military Governor of Norfolk having been abolished, Gen. Viele is relieved from duty in that Department. He is to have charge of a camp of instruction for colored soldiers at Annapolis, Md.

GENERAL NEWS.

The preparations of the authorities to put down the mob in this City are now so ample, that a speedy return of our accustomed quiet is certain. Several of the ring-leaders of the mob have been arrested, and the operations of the rioters were confined yesterday to a limited section of the East side of the town. A desperate conflict, which took place there last night, between the desperadoes and the military, resulting in the complete triumph of the latter, it is thought will be decisive.

The mob spirit showed itself in Troy Wednesday morning, the draft being the pretext. Some three or four hundred men, said to be workmen in the Rensselaer Iron foundry and the Albany nail works, marched through the streets, proclaiming that the draft should not take place. They made an attack on the *Times* office, which they completely gutted. They then proceeded to a colored church with the intention of destroying it, but were dissuaded by a Catholic priest. Subsequently they broke open the jail, and released all the prisoners confined there.

The riotous demonstration in Boston appears to have been speedily quelled by the police and the military. Four or five persons were killed during the disturbances of Tuesday night, and probably a dozen men wounded. A number of the leading rioters were promptly arrested, and are to be proceeded against for burglary and willful murder—being committed without bail. The proclamation issued by Mayor Lincoln in the emergency is worthy of careful perusal as a model by some of our authorities. There were some indications of another disturbance last night, but the excellent arrangements of the military and police would probably prevent it.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday to take action upon bills pertaining to the new Court-house. Two batches of bills vetoed by the Mayor, were taken up and passed over the vetoes. The Mayor was requested to return a resolution adopted at the last meeting, to pay a small bill for furnishing and repairing locks and keys for the brown-stone Court-house building in the Park, if the paper is still in his possession. This action resulted from an explanation by Mr. Purdy, that the bill had been before the Committee on Annual Taxes, who made an adverse report upon it which was adopted by the Board. At the last meeting, however, the bill was presented anew, and referred to the Committee on Civil Courts; and just before the adjournment a resolution was offered for its payment, which was adopted. The President, Mr. Livrie, said the matter had not been understood, or else the resolution would never have been adopted. Adjourned.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Monday.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing about $195,000 in treasure, and later news from the United States of Colombia, and from Central and South America. Colombia is reported quiet. The Central American States are still agitated by civil strife. A rebel steamer is reported to have made her appearance on the West South American coast, and had sent a boat into the harbor of Valparaiso. The Argentine Republic is reported in a deplorable condition, in consequence of the prolonged civil wars.

The steamer *Empress* achieved the distinction of making the first trip from Vicksburgh to St. Louis since the blockade was established at the beginning of the war.

There was much buoyancy of speculation on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, at advancing prices on the Share list. Gold Coin fell off 1 per cent. to 126@126¼ per cent., and Exchange sold at 139@139¼ per cent.

Transactions in Breadstuffs were more extensive yesterday, but at decidedly lower prices. Pork, Sugars and Whisky were also in more demand, at, however, irregular quotations. Sales of meat and other articles were limited. Freights were very quiet, and rates altogether unsettled.

Is the Riot Ended?

The City yesterday, during the daytime, was comparatively quiet. The streets were no longer under the control of the mob. No more buildings were fired—no more citizens were assassinated—no more negroes were hung—no more manufacturing establishments were stopped and their workmen turned adrift. The railroad cars and omnibuses resumed their regular trips, the shops of all kinds were again opened, and business seemed once more to flow in its accustomed channels. Late in the evening, by far the most desperate and sanguinary fight of the whole riot took place in Second-avenue; but the indications were that this was the expiring struggle of the chief band of rioters. We hope that the riot has spent the fiercest of its fury, and that the public authorities will have no difficulty henceforward in preserving the public peace.

But neither the authorities nor the community must permit themselves to be lulled into a false security. We do not believe that this outbreak has been spontaneous or accidental. We believe it has been planned *for months*, and has only been awaiting a favorable opportunity for its explosion. We regard it as part and parcel of the Southern rebellion,—as intended by the men who planned it to aid the rebel cause. It was the attempt to execute what has, from the very beginning, been the favorite purpose of the rebel leaders,—the inauguration of civil war in the loyal States. Before the attack upon Sumter, it was openly asserted in Savannah that they had promises of aid from New-York City, and it was predicted, from week to week, for months, that the laboring classes would rise in insurrection not only there but throughout the North. No effort has been spared by the rebels and their allies to bring about this result. The lowest passions of the community have been steadily stimulated. Attempts have been made from time to time to organize forcible opposition to the measures of the Government, and periodical predictions have been made in the Southern papers that we were just on the eve of convulsion and disruption in the principal cities of the Northern States. The draft has been a favorite weapon of the designing demagogues for misleading the judgments and arousing the passions of the mob; and the victory which it was confidently predicted by the Secessionists Lee was about to win in Pennsylvania, was unquestionably fixed upon as the signal for a general and bloody demonstration in aid of the rebel cause. We believe it can be proved, to a moral certainty at least, that large sums of money have been distributed among the rioters, that they have had a regular organization with leaders, signals and programmes of operation, and that, from the very beginning, it has been a concerted and systematic movement, instead of a spontaneous outbreak of popular passion and discontent.

For the present we think the movement has failed. But it would be premature and hazardous to assume that this failure is final, or that the movement itself is likely to be abandoned. So long as the rebellion in the South shows life and activity, will the mob spirit here be ready and eager to give it substantial and effective aid. It will not be safe or wise, therefore, to relax in the least the preparations that are now in progess for the permanent preservation of the public peace. If it were not hopeless to expect foresight from Governments, we should find good ground for complaint that this City should have been stripped of all its troops, first by the General Government and then by Gov. Seymour, and that then the draft should have been put in force when it was morally certain to meet with sharp resistance. But Governments can certainly learn something from their own experience, if it is too much to expect that they will profit by that of others:—and after the scenes and lessons of the last four days we shall be without excuse if the mob is ever again permitted to rule this City.

Enforcement of the Draft.

The *Express* is a very curious journal. We seldom attempt the difficult task of translating its spasmodic rhapsodies into the language of common sense, and we probably thus lose the benefit of a good deal of wisdom which may be wrapped up in them. Now and then, however, it becomes intelligible. Yesterday's issue, for example, remonstrates against our statement that the President has *not* ordered the draft to be suspended in this City; it "begs" and "implores" us, even if this be true, "to hush it up, *if only to cheat the laboring people into acquiescence.*" And the *Express* enforces its urgent advice by a striking illustration. "The Devil himself," it says, "hushed up when he was worming his way into the Garden of Eden, and cheated Mother Eve and Father Adam. For mercy's sake, then—if only for mercy's sake—if this hitherto peaceful Paradise of ours is to be turned into a Hell—*do as the Devil did—talk smooth words for a day or two only, until the Eves and Adams are seduced into eating the fruit.*" We remain unconvinced. The little transaction which seems to the *Express* so eminently worthy of admiration and imitation, does not strike us in the same light. It has not been conducive to peace. We leave to others the congenial task of "doing as the Devil did;" we prefer, for our own part, to tell the truth, and shame the *Express*.

We should be very unwilling to believe that Gov. Seymour, with the *World*, *Herald*, *Express* and *News* have been acting on the principle which is thus laid down. If they have been announcing that the draft has been suspended by order of the President, merely to "cheat the people into acquiescence," they have been doing a very silly thing—one which will certainly react upon them and upon the public peace with tremendous force. The great body of the people neither need nor wish to be thus cheated. And as for the ruffians who have instigated this fatal and disgraceful riot, the sooner they learn that the laws of the land are not to be overthrown at their will and pleasure, the better for them and for the country.

We think, therefore, that we shall do the public a service by stating that we have the very best authority from Washington for saying that "while the draft in New-York was suspended by mob force which rendered its execution for the moment impossible, *no directions have been given respecting it beyond the period when order shall be restored.*" When that period arrives, the draft will unquestionably be resumed, and under such guarantees of force, we trust, as will render utterly impossible a recurrence of the terrible scenes of the past four days.

We should be very glad if circumstances might obviate the necessity of any draft at all. If the rebellion should prove to be crushed by our recent victories—if the remaining rebel armies should be dispersed and the military power of the Confederacy be so broken as to render needless any further levies of troops to sustain the cause and Government of the nation—then, as a matter of course, the draft would not be needed. But of this there is no chance. We must not be lulled into a false security. The rebellion may continue formidable for months to come, and our armies in the field must be kept in condition to meet it. The draft, as things stand now, is the only means provided by law by which this can be done; and every consideration of national honor and of public safety requires that it should be carried out. If it has defects, they can be remedied in due time and in proper form. If in special instances it operates with unjust severity, full provision can and will be made by local laws, and by local efforts, to soften and relieve its hardships. But the draft itself ought and must not be abandoned. Every impulse of honor and every dictate of interest require that it should be firmly and steadily enforced.

The Spirit of the Mob and its Promoters.

What most amazes is not the existence of this mob, but its hideousness. There have been other abominations of the sort in America, but nothing that began to be infernal as this. As cholera is said to begin with what other fatal diseases close with—death—so this insurrection began with what the worst of other outbreaks end in, cruelties the most fiendish and the most wanton. From the very first day, the horde has shown a wilderness and depravity of spirit scarcely to be paralleled in any civilized land since the French Reign of Terror. Pillage is common enough in such *émeutes*, and arson and even hot-blooded murder; but the dashing out the brains of infants, the kicking and tortering of dying men, as in the case of Col. O'Brien and scores of others, the mutilating of corpses and subjecting them to every mockery amid the general plaudits of the rabble, exhibit an abandonment of human feeling, that was hardly deemed possible in any portion of American society, even the foreign-born. Few imagined that there was such a race of miscreants extant. It is appalling to think of it! At a time like this we look, as it were, down the very crater of the volcano. The liquid fire and the bitter ashes, which from time to time devastate and pollute the world, roll and toss in that abyss. Other political perils that we have undergone, have been comparatively superficial; here we scan the depths to the very bottom. The spirit we now see, is the very spirit of the French Revolution, surviving still—sent over the water like some fiend from the pit, to make freedom detestable, to exterminate the laws of God and of society, and to turn the triumphs of civilization into a state of things as insecure as savage existence, and as degraded as that of the vilest brutes.

Last January we took occasion to express our opinion of the "Democratic Union Association" which held its weekly gatherings at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, and which on different evenings was addressed in elaborate harangues by Vallandigham, Pendleton, Wall, Voorhies, Brooks and other men of that stamp. We showed that, in every essential respect it was "the exact counterpart of the Club of the Cordeliers under Marat in the revolutionary France of 1791." We summed up by saying:

"Here is the great focus for heating the passions of the ignorant and idle against the existing Government. The most expert and unscrupulous demagogues that can be procured, are, in quick succession, here brought up to the work of stimulating faction. There is no misrepresentation, no sophistry, no invective, no ribaldry, no diabolical suggestion or appeal that is not freely used for the furtherance of factious and revolutionary ends. The place is exactly what the French term the *foyer* of revolution."

Every syllable of that exposure and warning now finds its verification in the practical revival in this same City of the Parisian street scenes of 1793. This surging savagery against which we are now fighting as for our very lives, is but a translation into practical action of the Jacobinical sentiments then and there uttered. Let us cite a single specimen;—and to make certain that the report does the speaker no injustice, we will quote from the report in the *World*, a sympathiser and fellow-worker. In his studiously prepared speech before the crowd at that place, Vallandigham said:

"Your misrepresentatives—for such they have become, not speaking the will of the people—have attempted to clothe the President with the power of conscripting [hisses] every man in the United States between the ages of twenty and forty-five. [A Voice—'They cannot do it. They will have a nice time.'] to compel them to enter the army, and enable the President to keep up a war which, by that bill itself, he and they profess to be against the will of the people."

And again:

"The provision is made upon the assumption that the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War—[Hisses]—may send forth their minions and lay their hands on the people of this country. Let them try it."

The wind is not more sure to raise the waves than such language, kept up week after week, was to bring on just such bloody commotion as we are now experiencing. Because the President disabled Vallandigham from his revolutionary work, Gov. Seymour, but three short weeks ago, united in canonizing him as a martyr; and yet to-day he stands aghast before the men who are but carrying out Vallandigham's "bloody instructions." There is a German ballad, in which the pupil of a magician, who had discovered the secret of his master, wished, like him, to give commands to nature. He directed his wand to go and seek water; the docile instrument obeyed; but it did nothing but bring water continually, until the house was nearly submerged. The imprudent scholar, who had evoked this hidden might, in vain tried to stop it; but he had forgotten the magical instruction. Terrified, he lifted up his hands to Heaven, and cried: "O, my Lord and Master, save me from this danger! I have dared to evoke your spirits, but I do not know how to restrain them." It is a pitiful spectacle, and yet a very terrible one.

New-York has been, for the last four days, a living theatre of indescribable horrors for the instruction of the public mind. It is understood now, as it never was before, our institutions, much as we boast of them, are of themselves no safeguard against the irruption of the worst passions that have ever threatened society in the Old World. It is seen that in spite of our Christian institutions we have thousands of barbarians in our midst, every whit as ferocious in their instincts as the Minnesota savages, and never wanting anything but the opportunity to copy every Indian deed of horror. Public opinion will henceforth be less tolerant of the wretched demagogues who make agitation their trade, for no other object than to help on Southern treason, and advance their own selfish ends. The men who speak or write sedition will be ranked just as truly public enemies as those who fight for anarchy in the streets. The difference in mind will make no difference in the abhorrence with which they will be regarded; or if a difference is made, it will be simply that between your horror of a devil and your horror of a wild beast.

The Unfortunate Blacks—An Appeal.

In the name of a humanity which they enjoy in common with all of us, we make an appeal to Christians, Christian churches and all humane citizens, in behalf of the unfortunate blacks of this City, whose persecutions during the three days of mob rule, have been so unrelenting. We have already spread some of the facts and scenes—only a tithe of what occurred, however—before our readers. Hundreds of them have been killed in the public streets. Such atrocities such as have never before been seen in a civilized country, and such as will inflict indelible disgrace upon this Christian City for all time; hundreds of them have had their houses sacked and burned, and their little all forcibly taken from them; thousands of them have fled from the city in abject terror; and nearly all of them have been thrown out of employment. Neither sex, no age was spared; but wherever on this Island, for three days, a black man, woman, or piccaninny showed his or her head, the demon yell arose, and the most dreadful assaults and butcheries followed. It was a sort of St. Bartholomew massacre, more limited in extent, but with incidental horrors greater even than those of that day. There is no doubt that one-half the world will disbelieve that such things could take place in New-York in the Nineteenth Century; but, unfortunately, no one in this City can disbelieve it. No crime was charged upon them but their color, except in one or perhaps two instances, where distracted negroes undertook to defend their own lives. They were mostly inoffensive persons, and a large number of them were members of the various colored Methodist and Baptist Churches of the City. We do not help our case by saying that these atrocities upon our native blacks were not the work of persons of American birth; for, if Americans were incapable of active participation in such crimes, they at least stood passively by while they were being committed.

The suffering among those of the negroes who remain in town is now very great. Most of them are utterly destitute, as most of them were very poor, and depended entirely upon their daily labor for their daily bread.

We think, under these circumstances, that there could be no nobler charity than for the various Christian churches of this City to take up collections on Sunday next, and instantly adopt such other means as may be needed for the relief of the distressed and cruelly persecuted blacks. The charity must commend itself to every denomination which believes in beneficence, and we trust that this is the case with most of them, by whatever name they may be called. We cannot leave these orphans whose fathers have been butchered in our streets, these wives whose husbands have been assassinated—we cannot leave those who have been maimed and bruised, and left houseless and penniless, to suffer in neglect while we have to spare. We but throw out the suggestion to the Churches and the charitable, and cannot believe it will be overlooked.

Gen. Banks.

We are gratified at finding in the Port Hudson news as communicated to a Cincinnati paper, that Gen. Banks completed the reduction of that stronghold and received its capitulation, without the aid of reinforcements from Gen. Grant. It might have detracted somewhat from the glory of his triumph if he had owed any part of it to the flushed legions that captured Vicksburgh. And these latter heroes needed no new honors or laurels.

"As it stands, crowned with the capture of Port Hudson, the military career of Gen. Banks is a marvel of models, considered in reference to the paucity of his force, the wisdom of his plans, the completeness of his combinations, and the celerity of his movements. He will return now to New-Orleans, more than ever master of the position, prepared to reassert, almost undisputed, the military sway he had previously established over Louisiana, and by his experienced and practical statesmanship, to restore that rich and important State to the Union.

The Mississippi Open—Change of Base for Gen. Banks.

The capture of Port Hudson by Gen. Banks, closes the campaign in the West for the recovery of the control of the Mississippi river. It will not be safe, indeed, to predict immediate and uninterrupted navigation of its waters for purposes of commerce. For reasons that we presented in these columns a short time since, a restoration of active commercial operations in the Mississippi Valley, is impossible until the final establishment of peace. The National Government has had undisputed possession of the Mississippi river as far down as Memphis, for more than twelve months, but yet we well know that no unarmed boat at any time in all that period, or even to-day, dares land within five miles of Memphis, above or below. It is impossible to plant a police thick enough on the two banks of the Mississippi river between Cairo and New-Orleans—a distance of fully one thousand two hundred miles, or two thousand four hundred miles if we include both sides—to prevent such guerilla firing on passing boats as will place an effectual bar on general navigation for commercial purposes.

But for all this, the recovery of the control of the Mississippi river is not less a vital triumph for the Union cause, and a fatal blow to the rebellion. It will be, *it is*, so regarded in the South. It will be so regarded in Europe.

It needs not to be argued that the re-opening of the Mississippi River is a final and conclusive triumph. There is no possibility of the rebels ever wresting one of its captured posts back again, or putting any craft larger than a skiff safely again on its waters. The topography of the river is peculiar. Between Cairo and New-Orleans, there are barely a dozen points where the river has bluff banks capable of being converted into fortresses. All these points are now in the possession of the United States, as follows: Columbus, Hickman, Fort Pillow, Randolph, Memphis, Helena, Napoleon, Vicksburgh, Fort Gibson, Natchez, Port Hudson, and Baton Rouge. All these points, except two, are now crowned by formidable forts and earthworks, and most of them are already strongly garrisoned by Union troops. They form a series of defences, whose batteries the fleet of no hostile Power will ever run, and they guarantee the navigation of the Mississippi River, in perpetuity, in the hands of that Government by whose statesmanship and treasure, in the beginning of this century, it was secured.

For the present, the river may only be used for military purposes, and for such limited commerce as the armies on its banks give occasion for and are able to protect. But this advantage will be of incalculable value to the Government, in the saving of time and expense in the conduct of military operations in the Southwest. The first effect will be to bring the Department of Gen. Banks in immediate and almost daily communication with the North, by way of the Mississippi River to Memphis, and thence by telegraph to Cairo. All the reinforcements for that Department, and all its supplies and munitions of war, will reach it by the channel of the Mississippi; and all of the unavoidable and often aggravating delays and dangers of the Atlantic coast and Gulf voyage will be avoided. It is easy to understand what renewed energy and satisfaction will be imparted to the army in Louisiana by this improved state of things. Three months now will enable it to do the work that would have required a year under the old order of things. And just in this proportion will the events be hastened that are to see the grand collapse and end of the rebellion.

A Stupid Hoax.—A placard was posted about town yesterday afternoon purporting to be an invitation from Archbishop Hughes "to the men of New-York who are now called in many of the papers rioters," to pay him a visit at his residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when he would make them a speech. It closed by a promise that "they should not be disturbed by any exhibition of municipal or military presence," and was signed, as the Archbishop never signs, "John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York."

The whole thing is a hoax, but it may lead to mischief. It is not at all unlikely that it may collect a crowd in the neighborhood of the Archbishop's residence, and the reckless knaves who got it up may avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to foment disturbance of some kind or other. We take it for granted that the municipal or military authorities, or both, will take such precautions as the case requires.

Old Friends and New.—Every respectable Christian in town felt a greater sense of security yesterday for his person and property when he learned that the gallant and famous Seventh regiment had arrived in town. Every rioter and thief in town felt a dawning conviction as to the error, or at least the danger of his course, when he learned the same fact. The Seventh has done excellent service in its brief campaign in Maryland, and it is all ready again for service here. It reported for service instantly, and, as will be seen, was almost instantly assigned to a very important sphere of duty.

The Twenty-sixth Michigan also arrived here last evening from the Potomac, and will be assigned to duty in this City until the great riot is quelled. The regiment bore evidence of the hard service it has undergone in the field; but it is composed of as fine a body of brave, intelligent American young men as ever shouldered a musket in the cause of civil liberty and civil order. We welcome it to the City, and we trust our citizens, by their thoughtful attentions, will show their appreciation of such regiments. At the present moment the Peninsular State is represented in the three great armies of Grant, Rosecrans and Meade, as well as in those of Banks, Gillmore and Dix; and the Michigan soldiers have won renown for their bravery and discipline throughout the war, and on almost every battle-field.

Andrews Andrews.—It is some consolation to know that "Mr. Andrews, of Virginia," whose bloodthirsty harangue to the mob on Monday, gave the first public and notorious indorsement to the horrible crimes of pillage, cruelty and murder that followed, has been arrested, and is in a fair way to reap the full reward that his conduct courted. No doubt his bold, bad words, led many thoughtless people to believe that Government was powerless, law overthrown, and the floodgates of unpunishable passion and pillage fully opened. He, animated by this belief, any portion of the misguided multitude plunged into the mad riots, and found death in mid career of their crimes, their own blood and the curses of ruined families must rest upon him.

Naturally enough he turns out to be anything but the distinguished and influential person he was represented to be. He has been a low Ward demagogue, of infamous personal character and associations, and without influence or position for four or five years in this City. It is only in such times of public commotion as the present, that such creatures as he is become conspicuous. It is some consolation to know that he is in the hands of the General Government, and we hope in a fair way of meeting the reward of his infamous crimes.

A Correction.—Alderman Masterson denies, in the most explicit manner, that he used any such language in his remarks to the mob, on Monday, as was attributed to him in the report of the *Daily News*. He was there represented as having said that he rejoiced at the burning of the Provost Marshal's Office, but protested against the burning of poor men's dwellings. He asserts that he said nothing of the kind,—that he denounced the burning of any buildings whatever, and did everything in his power to extinguish the flames and save the property. We publish this correction with pleasure, and of course withdraw the comments which we made, and which would have been perfectly just, on the assumption that he made the remark ascribed to him by the *Daily News*.

Garroting.—The practice of garroting has been again introduced in this City, with all the other crimes of the riot. Garroting is only one of the arguments which the virulent opponents of the Conscription law use to show the intensity of their convictions against the validity of that law. It will doubtless flourish briskly while the mob retains sway, or until we have martial law to bring to condign punishment the criminals who have inaugurated the reign of terror. It is hardly worth while making war upon this special crime until the great crime which includes this and all others is crushed out. The safest way at present is for respectable people to keep in their houses after dark, and give up the guardianship of the streets to the military, the police and other officers of justice.

Grant's Prisoners.—Gen. Grant has been blamed for paroling the rebel soldiers at Vicksburgh, instead of bringing them East and holding them as prisoners of war until regularly exchanged, on the ground that they could at once proceed to do garrison duty in Mobile and other places, and relieve for active service against our armies the soldiers now stationed there. But the form of parole forbids this action on the part of the liberated rebels. As will be seen by our Vicksburgh letter, the paroled men not only swear that they will not take up arms until duly exchanged, but that they "will not serve in any military, police or constabulary force, in any fort, garrison, or field work" held by the rebels, "nor as guard of prisoners, depots or stores, nor discharge any duties usually performed by soldiers."

Thus the whole of the thirty-one thousand rebels paroled by Gen. Grant, are completely *hors du combat*. The thing, too, was done in a proper way, as most things are done which are done by Gen. Grant.

Vicksburgh.—A more entertaining chapter for reading than the reports concerning this horrible riot will be found in the account furnished by our own correspondent of the scenes and incidents attendant upon the surrender of Vicksburgh. It was a very dramatic and thrilling affair, and everything was conducted with a due regard to propriety and a proper tone of chivalry. View it in what light or in what relation we may, the capture of the great rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River was the most signal victory of the war.

The Conscription.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

July 13, 1863.

If you are not too much over-burdened with queries in regard to the draft, will you oblige me and a great many others, through the columns of your paper, if a person drafted may have the privilege of being put in the Navy if he so desires it, or whether he would be obliged to go wherever they choose to put him.

By giving this your attention, you will greatly oblige,

A READER.

A little reflection will satisfy "A Reader" that there can be no such option as he suggests; for if allowed to one it must be allowed to all, and then we might have the spectacle of 300,000 conscripts seeking the Navy, which would leave no Army at all for the field. If any "reader," however, prefers going into the Navy to being conscripted into the Army, let him at once join the Navy, *before the draft takes place*, and then, no doubt, he will escape the Conscription.

A Collision at Sea.

LOSS OF THE BRIG KENTUCKY.

Sandy Hook, Thursday, July 16.

While the steamship China was going out, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, she struck the brig *Kentucky*, (bound in,) amidships, and immediately sunk her.

The *Kentucky* was from Cardenas, loaded with sugar. Nothing but her masts and spars are now above the water. Her cargo will be a total loss.

In regard to the crew nothing is as yet known, but it is thought they were saved by the pilot-boats and are now on the way to this City.

THE RETREAT OF LEE

His Army Moving Toward Culpepper.

HIS RETREAT VERY CONFUSED.

Our Cavalry Looking After his Trains.

THE WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURGH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

Surgeon Gen. HAMMOND left to-day for Gettysburgh to look after the wounded there. About 5,000 Union, and 6,000 rebel wounded yet remain in the hospitals in that vicinity. They are being removed as rapidly as possible to Northern cities. Supplies of all kinds are plenty.

Persons from the vicinity of Leesburgh report that LEE's headquarters yesterday morning were at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburgh and Winchester. The advance of his army had then reached the latter place, the rear being at Martinsburgh.

The rebel army, which is massed between these two places, though somewhat disorganized by the hurried retreat, is still in good fighting condition. Rebel officers say that LEE will not make another stand this side of Richmond, unless attacked by Gen. MEADE. He has sent his trains down the Shenandoah Valley to Culpepper, and is following rapidly in the same direction with his army. Before this is in print it is probable that our cavalry will have "cobbled" a portion of the rebel train.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16—11½ P. M.

From undoubted authority I learn that a large body of our cavalry, who crossed the river yesterday in pursuit of the rebels, are now occupying all the passes of South Mountain as far south as Chester Gap.

From the same source I have it that the head of the enemy's column was this morning at Front Royal, and the entire rebel army were moving down the Valley as rapidly as possible, their cavalry, artillery, infantry and baggage trains mixed up in utter confusion—no military order or discipline being apparent. A portion of our cavalry were close on their heels, and, whenever an opportunity offered, were harassing them in a manner exceedingly annoying.

Other portions of our cavalry are in the mountains between Harper's Ferry and Gettysburgh, and are hourly bringing hundreds of deserters and willing prisoners. Yesterday over three hundred were brought in.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

The *National Republican* says a cavalry and artillery force was ordered two days since, by Gen. HUMPHREYS, to make a reconnoissance through the Shenandoah Valley, and returned yesterday morning. The commander, Col. LOWELL, found very few rebels in the valley. He discovered that Ashby's Gap was held by between 300 and 400 rebels. He charged upon them and drove them out, and held the place, capturing a rebel Adjutant-General and several other officers and privates.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 16.

A special dispatch to the *American* says:

BERLIN, Md., Thursday, July 16.

The Army of the Potomac is in this vicinity. How long it will remain is of course only known to Gen. MEADE. It is probable that some days will be spent in recuperating both men and horses, both of whom have suffered from long and fatiguing marches and the heat of the weather. The position is one which gives the army the advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and where it can be easily and abundantly fed.

The proximity of the river is also of great advantage to the men, and the whole army will probably be put through a thorough ablution. It is not probable that the present inactivity will be long continued. LEE is said to be pushing as rapidly as possible for Culpepper, and will hardly stop until beyond the Rappahannock. The necessity of feeding his army, which cannot well be accomplished at any great distance from Richmond, will hurry up his movements.

Mr. THOMAS F. HARTES, one of Marshal MCPHAIL's detectives, has furnished me some interesting details of the escape of LEE's army down the Potomac. Whilst on our scout he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and confined at Williamsport from Friday last until the arrival of our troops. Up to Sunday he was in close confinement, but had full view of the river and the operations of the rebels. On Sunday his guard went across the river, leaving him, and he then passed about as a citizen of Williamsport, and had the fullest opportunity for inquiry and observation. The temper of the rebels, both officers and men, was despondent, and they were in momentary expectation of an attack from our forces, the result of which they admitted must be disastrous. On the arrival of LEE's advance, on Sunday week, the most earnest efforts were made to cross the river. Seven scows were built. On these light wagon trains were crossed, each scow taking one wagon, and as many men as it could carry. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the river fell so much that many of the infantry forded it, the water being breast high. A subsequent rain again swelled the river, and it became impassable. The rebels then commenced the construction of a bridge at Falling Waters, using for it the boats they had built at Williamsport. This bridge was not finished till Monday noon, and then a grand rush took place to get across artillery and heavy trains. Everything was moved back to the river except the lightest artillery, and a strong picket line, which held the field-works thrown up along the front.

On Monday night they were drawn in, and by daylight nothing was left this side but a rear guard of infantry, most of whom were captured by BUFORD's cavalry. The tone of the rebels, Mr. HARTES assures me, was utterly despondent. Both officers and men regarded their position as desperate, and many of the latter expressed a wish for our forces to attack, so they might be captured.

On Monday they had not more than 40,000 or 50,000 men this side, and had they been attacked, would not have made a very serious defence. LEE and his Staff forded the river at 3:30 P. M. of Monday. STUART, with his cavalry, followed about two hours later.

No Riot in Philadelphia, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 16.

There is not a word of truth in the report which has reached New-York that there is a riot in this city.

In the Common Council a bill was presented similar to that passed by the Councils of New-York, appropriating $1,000,000 to pay exemption for certain classes of drafted men. Its reference was opposed by the Union members, one saying that though the Councils had appropriated $4,000,000 to put down the rebellion, they had never voted money to help the rebellion to succeed. On the question of reference no quorum voted. Adjourned.

THE ARMY OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

What it Has Accomplished During the Recent Campaign.

ITS PROBABLE FUTURE OPERATIONS.

The Retreat of Bragg Beyond Chattanooga.

.om Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, TALLAHOMA, Tenn., Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

I heve just learned by telegraph that my two last letters on the campaign in Tennessee formed part of the mail thn other day capsized by JOHN MORGAN on the line between Nashville and Louisville. As the facts and incidents therein recorded are now somewhat *passé*, and as the public attention is engaged by more stimulating events on both flanks of our great line, it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to attempt to repeat them. I will, to-morrow, however, give you a review of the present situation, and the prospects of a new campaign in this theatre of war.

The pursuit of the rebels was terminated on the 4th of July. It was, in fact a hopeless chase. Our pursuing force had reached as far as Cowan and Tantalon, when it was estopped by the want of supplies. The rations the men brought with them were exhausted—our supply trains were embogged, miles behind, in the mud—and further movement became, by necessity, impossible.

BRAGG carrying off the bulkiest portion of his impediments by railroad, and moving his force with an excessive rapidity—burning the bridges as he went—was able to put the mountains between his routed and demoralized army and its pursuers.

Amid the splendor of the active operations at Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh, it is very likely that the less exciting events of this campaign will have been passed over with a certain languor. But in the long run it will be found that very solid advantages have been achieved by Gen. ROSECRANS. We have driven the enemy out of two powerfully fortified lines of defence, which he was committed by a thousand blatant promises to hold at all hazard. We have demoralized BRAGG's army to a degree that requires all his iron efforts to keep it from utter disintegration. As it is, deserters still come in from his rear at the rate of hundreds per day. The Provost-Marshal tells me that when he adds to those on hand the prisoners reported captured in the advance, it will sum up to the respectable total of *four thousand men*. Finally, ROSECRANS has practically cleared the rebels out of the whole State of Tennessee, and possessed himself of the crops which the rebels were in a great measure relying on for sustenance.

For several days past we have been receiving evidence from our scouts, that BRAGG has not put a term to his retreat even at Chattanooga, but that having a garrison at that point, he has been withdrawing his main force elsewhere. Positive confirmation of this fact has been brought in to-day by two employees on the Lynchburgh and Chattanooga Railroad, who have just come in from the latter place, and report the main part of BRAGG's army gone. One portion of it, it seems, has been sent to Richmond, and the other to Atlanta, for which, it appears, very active fears are entertained.

The army at present holds an excellent line—the right and advance being at Cowan and Decherd, and thence extending to McMinnville, where our left rests. You will observe how well this army is planted, both with a view of covering Kentucky and preventing a possible repetition of last year's invasion—for we would be on the flank of any advancing force—and also for the purpose of inaugurating a new campaign.

This new campaign will be entered upon just as soon as is practicable, but it is first necessary to see that the line of communications is rendered thoroughly secure, and that a strong secondary base is obtained.

This campaign will look toward nothing less than the seizing and permanent holding of Chattanooga, and to other operations, at which I can only hint, but which must result in completely severing the rebels in the east from this great central region.

Headquarters remain for the present at Tullahoma, but they will in a few days be removed to Winchester.

W. S.

THE FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

A Bearer of Dispatches from General Banks at Cairo.

Seven Thousand Prisoners, 70 Pieces of Artillery and 10,000 Stand of Small Arms Captured.

General Sherman Still Pursuing Johnston.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 15.

An arrival from Vicksburgh on Saturday evening brings Col. JOHN RIGGIN, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, as bearer of dispatches to the Government.

The news is important.

Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally on the 8th instant.

Our troops marched in and took possession on the 9th instant.

The entire garrison, consisting of about 7,000 men, were captured; also, thirty-five field pieces, twenty-five siege guns, and about ten thousand stand of small arms.

We have Maj.-Gen. GARDNER, Brig.-Gen. BEALE, Cols. STEDMAN, MILLS, SMITH, and two others, names unknown.

The latest accounts say that Gen. SHERMAN is still pursuing Gen. JOHNSTON, but that the sagacious rebel General had kept out of his way.

MORGAN'S GREAT RAID.

He is Moving Eastward—Cincinnati to be Released from Martial Law.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 15.

MORGAN'S rebel forces this afternoon were within twelve miles of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. He is supposed to be moving eastward.

This city will be released from martial law tomorrow.

Morgan's Scouts Driven Back from the River.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 16.

At 12 o'clock last night, it was reported that the advance guard of MORGAN'S rebel forces was at West Union, Adams County. His scouts approached the river opposite Maysville this morning, but were driven back by our gunboats.

Morgan Surrounded.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 16.

It is said that MORGAN was about Piketon today, and that our forces are closing around him, and will give him some trouble soon.

Another Prize.

The British iron steamer *Britannia*—a prize to the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*—arrived at Boston on Saturday, in charge of Acting Master MERRIMAN and a prize crew. She has a cargo of about 400 bales of cotton. The *Britannia* is a side-wheel steamer, of about 775 tons, built at Leith, Scotland, and she is reported to have made two successful trips as a blockade runner before her capture.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the payments of prize money to officers in the military and naval service of the United States, are subject to a duty of three per cent. on the excess above six hundred dollars.

DISMISSED.

By direction of the President, Col. WM. NORTHEDGE, Fifty-ninth New-York, has been dismissed from the service.

NAVAL.

Capt. SANDS has been detached from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the command of the *Dacotah*.

Capt. GANSEVOORT has been detached from special duty at New-York, and ordered to the command of the *Roanoke*.

Commander ALMY is ordered to the command of the steamer *Connecticut*.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Monday, July 13.

Sailed ship *Gaspee*, from New-York, carrying 3,000 sacks of copper ore, 19,500 hides, 33,000 gallons of oil, 160 sacks of mustard seed, 1,300 bales wool, and a quantity of raisins and other California products—all valued at $200,000.

Rio coffee has advanced to 30c. a pound.

Two hundred and seventy sacks of silver ore, from the Sheba mine, in the Humboldt District, went forward to Aspinwall by the *St. Louis* to-day. It is destined for England. The ore is is very rich, but contains a substance extremely difficult to separate from silver by any process used at Washoe. It is hoped that experiments in England will be more successful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, July 15.

Arrived steamer *Oregon*, from the Mexican ports, bringing $76,000 in treasure, and about 1,000 sacks of gold, silver and copper ore.

This forenoon the Mexican mine adjoining the Ophir mine in Comstock ledge of the Washoe mines, caved in, filling the cavity from which ore had previously been taken. The laborers had barely sufficient warning to escape. At the same time there were indications that the Ophir mine would also cave in, and this caused the laborers to hastily leave it, none of them daring to return.

Dates from Hong Kong are to May 30. The Taepings are ravaging the green tea districts, causing higher prices.

The American ship *Europa* sailed for New-York last week.

Dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 15.

The ship *Hamlet*, from Boston, arrived at Hong-Kong, May 22.

Capt. ASHBY had been murdered by one of the seamen.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 16.

Sales of Five-Twenties to-day $500,000. Deliveries of Bonds are being made to June 27. Local agents are reminded that subscriptions to the Loan are received as prior to July 1, and that the same facilities in regard to the transmission of the funds and Bonds has been attended to Aug. 1.

The North American Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 14.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening. Several New-York telegrams of the 13th were placed on board.

No Fires in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, July 16.

The report of fires in this city last night is unfounded. It probably arose from an illumination from a chimney of the Zinc Works.

Piratical Depredations.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 15.

The brig *Sarah*, from Cardenas, reports on the 9th inst., in lat. 39°, saw whaling schooner *Rienzi* and a brig belonging to Cherryfield, laden with molasses, on fire and abandoned; shortly after saw a bark-rigged steamer, supposed to be the *Alabama*.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 16.

The Board of Directors of the Central Railroad held a meeting in this City this afternoon, and declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

Harvard College Commencement.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 16.

The following honorary degrees were announced at the close of the Harvard College commencement exercises to-day:

Doctors of Laws.—Joseph Green Cogswell, of New-York; John Pendleton Kennedy, of Baltimore, formerly Secretary of the Navy; Chas. Allen, of Worcester, Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

Doctors of Divinity.—Rev. Wm. Hagon, of Boston; Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, President of Tufts College; Rev. James Freeman, of Boston.

Master of Arts.—Richard Edwards, President of the Normal University, Bloomington, Illinois.

Personal.

Among the arrivals in town is L. M. SCHUERIN, United States Bearer of Dispatches from Port Hudson and New-Orleans. He left yesterday for Philadelphia and Washington.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending 4th of July, 1863: William E. Hicks and family, New-York; John W. Turner, New-York; W. Francis Williams, Jersey City; H. D. Bateman, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. & Mrs. T. L. Wiley, New-York; John E. Gowan, Sevastopol; Wm. H. Townsend, Providence, R. I.; Hy. Bergh, Secretary of Legation to Russia; Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Whitehouse, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Chicago, Ill.; H. T. Romeritze, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton White, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss White, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John Slade, New-York; Mr. Fred'k Slade, New-York; Mr. J. C. Ely, New-York.

Hon. GEO. VAN CAMPEN, United States Consul at Liege, is the bearer of dispatches by steamer *Kangaroo* to our Minister at London.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, July 16, 1863, Four O'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, Gross, Haviland, Gaw, O'Brien—8.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll call, the clerk declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the twentieth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 16.

WHEAT dull; Red, $1 48@$1 53. CORN very dull; White, 84c.@85c. OATS very dull. FLOUR quiet. WHISKY, 42c.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents: Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $13. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

REV. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Chairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

DR. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

STERNS, CRADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & Co.,
No. 263 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 61 Barclay-st.

Second Hand Safes,
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT 100 MAIDEN LANE.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & Co., and all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BOURNE—KETCHUM.—In Harlem, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. Alexander Phœnix, assisted by Rev. John Willard, Rev. S. BOURNE, Jr., and SUSAN, daughter of Edgar Ketchum, Esq. No cards.

DUCK—WELLES.—On Thursday, July 16, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. Diller, FRANCIS J. DUCK and HELEN M. WELLES, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

MILLER—PALMER.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. William H. Babbit, Mr. E. R. MILLER, of Morristown; N. J., and Miss PHEBE E. PALMER, daughter of William A. Palmer, Esq. No cards.

MCCALLUM—ROOT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 16, by Rev. James P. Root, of Providence, R. I., GEORGE MCCALLUM and ELIZABETH T. ROOT, daughter of the late William S. Root. No cards.

THORN—HARMAN.—On Thursday, July 16, by Rev. A. M. Osborn, EBENEZER THORN and MRS. ANN HARMAN, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BLACKWELL.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, July 16, MARIA BLACKWELL, youngest daughter of John H. and Maria L. Matthews.

Funeral services at the house of her father, on Saturday, July 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BAILEY.—On Wednesday, July 15, of diphtheria, ADA MAY, only daughter of EDWARD D. and ELIZABETH M. BAILEY, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, July 17, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 276 West 26th-st.

BAYARD.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, WILLIAM M. BAYARD, youngest son of the late Hon. SAMUEL BAYARD, of Princeton, N. J., aged 50 years.

The remains of deceased will be interred at Princeton, to-day, July 17, at 5 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend without further notice, to proceed at the 10 A. M. train will be provided for them at the Jersey City Depot.

HOYER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 14, MARGARET MARTIN, the beloved wife of James Boyle, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Star of Bethlem Lodge, No. 323, F. A. M., and the members of the New-York Caledonian Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 128 Fort Green-place, on Friday, July 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Aberdeen papers and Banffshire *Journal* (Scotland) please copy.

DE CAMP.—In Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 15, CAROLINA L., the beloved wife of Dr. S. G. J. De Camp, U. S. Army, and daughter of the late Judge Hitchcock, of Mobile, Ala.

FLEET.—At his residence, Washington-square, on Wednesday, July 15, SAMUEL M. FLEET, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, L. I., on Friday, July 17, at 1:30 P. M. Cars leave Bedford, at 11 A. M., returning leave Hempstead at 5½ P. M.

FISH.—On Thursday, July 16, SIDNEY FISH, aged 76 years, 8 months and 8 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Joshua M. Varian, No. 60 St. Mark's-place, on Saturday, July 18, at 2 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J.

FRARISS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 15, FANNY FRARISS, oldest daughter of Walter M. and Sarah R. Farriss, aged 4 years, 1 month and 5 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 222 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FISHER.—On Thursday, July 16, Mr. DANIEL FISHER, aged 69 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 341 Pearl-st., without further invitation.

FORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 16, after a short illness, SIDNEY FORD, aged 62 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, July 17, from his late residence, No. 258 Raymond-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

GAUGE.—In Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, July 14, WILLIAM M. GAUGE, of Philadelphia, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral services this day, July 17, at the house of Rev. J. O. Brown, Trenton, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HENRY.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 15, MARGARET MERON, wife of John C. Henry, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Friday afternoon, July 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 15, ANNA NELSON, formerly of Albany, aged 74 years, 1 month and 17 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Admiral Nelson, No. 240 Adelphi-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, July 17. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

PATTISON.—In Fort Miller, Washington County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 9, EMMA GARDNER, wife of John Pattison, and daughter of the late George Gardner, of Troy, N. Y.

ROGERS.—In Gettysburgh, Penn., on Saturday, July 4, from wounds received in battle on Wednesday, July 1, EBAZTUS BARTON ROGERS, of the Brooklyn 14th regiment New-York State Militia.

ROBERT.—At the Meurice Hotel, Paris, on Friday, June 26, MARGARET MCCREA, wife of Christopher R. Robert, Jr.

SEE.—Killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Sergeant ISAAC S. SEE, Co B, 2d New-York State Militia, son of Henry and Nancy S. See, of Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, on Sunday, July 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 381.—July 16, 1863.
54, 42, 27, 44, 25, 22, 4, 69, 78, 6, 24, 59; 5.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 382.—July 16, 1863.
58, 6, 8, 15, 36, 39, 2, 13, 32, 52, 22, 27, 9, 1, 16, 64.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CLOTHING
FOR
YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
OF
LINEN MARSEILLES
AND
SUMMER WOOLENS,
Assortment very fine, and STYLES entirely new.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

ADVICE TO THE MISERABLES.

Those who are afflicted with Scrotula, Fever Sores, Skin Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Sore Head, Sore Legs, Swelling of the Glands, Venereal Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Tetters, Chronic diseases, Humors of all kinds, and have spent large sums of money for medical attendance and advertised remedies and are still uncured, we say use DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One to six bottles of this extraordinary medicine is warranted to cure you. If six bottles of any remedy fail to furnish satisfactory evidence of cure, stop it; spend no more money on it. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT has cured the worst cases of Chronic and Scrofulous Sores by a single bottle. Let the wise give it a trial. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all Druggists.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR AUGUST, 1863.

Two more of the late fashions from the celebrated house of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New-York. In addition to these are a Summer Wrap, and a Summer Talma, both very *recherché* dresses, and now given for the first time to the public. Brodie also furnishes one of his inimitable fashions. Two engravings in this Number will interest the ladies very much—Back and Front view of the Spanish Mantilla, as adapted for use in this country. Six patterns of the latest styles of Parisian Head-dresses, just received.

OUR INIMITABLE COLORED FASHION-PLATE, containing six figures of the very latest styles.

"HALLOWED BE THY NAME"

is the steel engraving in this number.

Marion Harland's celebrated novel of "Husks" is completed in this Number. A story from her pen will soon follow. For sale by all the dealers.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. HILL, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City:
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
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LAW REPORTS.

Important to School Teachers—An Educational Decision.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Laura Gildersleeve vs. *The Board of Education of the City of New-York*—Daly, F. J.—The certificate given by the City Superintendent to the plaintiff was in the form prescribed by the Board of Education. It was that she was qualified to teach as first assistant of a Grammar School and that she was licensed as a teacher of grade A.

Upon the certificate she was appointed by the Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, Principal of the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 37 in that Ward, and discharged the duties thereof for the period of two years and eight months; that is, from the 1st of Jan. 1856, to the 17th September, 1858; her salary being regularly paid to her without objection, up to the 17th of September, 1858, when another person was installed as principal in her place. The present action is brought to recover her salary for the nine months which elapsed from the 17th September, 1858, to the commencement of the action, during which period, though willing, she has not been allowed to render any service, and another person has been called as principal. It is objected first, that she was never legally appointed principal, as the certificate given her by the City Superintendent did not state that she was qualified for that position. All that the statute requires is that the certificate shall specify in which class of schools and in what capacity the person is qualified to teach. (Davies' Laws relating to the City of New-York, p. 1,052, sec. 11 subd. 2.) Her certificate fully complies with this requisition. It declares that she is qualified to teach a common or grammar school, and it expresses in what capacity, that is as the First Assistant. The Board of Education have prescribed the form of the certificate and declared that it shall always express the grade of the teacher and the position for which he is qualified. (General Rules and Regulations of the Board of Education, Art. VIII., sec. 3.) The certificate complies with this regulation also, as it expresses her grade and the position for which she is qualified. She was appointed by the Trustees as Principal of the Primary Department of a Grammar School, and I find nothing in the statute, nor in the portion of the General Regulations of the Board of Education which have been given in evidence, to show that the Trustees may not appoint as principal of a Primary Department of a Grammar School a person qualified to teach as First Assistant. The only restriction in the regulations of the Board of Education, so far as we are informed of them by the evidence, is the provision declaring that no teacher except of grade A shall be employed as Principal or Vice-Principal in a Grammar School, or as Principal in any Primary School. The certificate of the plaintiff shows that she is of that grade, and, for all that we know, a person qualified to teach as First Assistant in a Grammar School may be fully competent to act as Principal of the Primary Department of such a school. The statute declares that the Board of Trustees of each Ward shall have the power, under such general rules and regulations as the Board of Education may adopt, to construct with and employ teachers, and to conduct and manage the schools (Davies' Laws, p. 1,056,) and under such a general authority as this, we must conclude that the Board of Trustees had the right to employ, as principal of the Primary Department of a Grammar School, a person certified as competent to teach in the capacity of First Assistant of such a school, unless there was some regulation of the Board of Education to the contrary; and if there was, it was incumbent on the defendants to show it. Our attention is called to subdiv. 2 of sec. 3 of art. 19 of the regulations of the Board of Education, in which it is declared that no person shall be entitled to receive salary as a teacher of a common school, without a certificate in the form prescribed by the Board. The short answer to which is, that the plaintiff had such a certificate, setting forth her grade as a teacher and the position which she was qualified to fill.

The plaintiff, then, having been legally appointed and in the full discharge of her duties up the 1st of September, 1858, the next question that arises is whether she has been legally removed.

I entertain no doubt of the power of the Board of Trustees to remove her.

The power to employ teachers necessarily implies the right to remove them, especially when, as in this case, it is coupled with a general authority to conduct and manage the schools.

The rules or regulations of the Board of Education are framed with especial reference to the exercise of such an authority, inasmuch as the Trustees are required, upon dismissing a teacher, to file with the Clerk of the Board of Education a copy of the resolution directing it, and to notify the teacher in writing of the cause of the dismissal, and the teacher is allowed twenty days, after the service of this notice, to appeal to the Board of Education, and if that body decide that there was no good cause for dismissal, the teacher is restored to the former position, and is to be paid as if no dismissal had taken place. (General Rules and Regulations of the Board of Education, art VIII., subdiv. 14 and 15.)

The provisions of the statute, interpreted as they must be in connection with the general rules and regulations of the Board of Education, show very plainly that the Trustees of a Ward have the authority to dismiss a teacher.

The provision in the statute by which the City Superintendent of Schools is empowered to annul the license of a teacher for any cause he may deem satisfactory is a power separate and distinct from the authority to remove existing in the Board of Trustees. It is to be exercised only after ten days' notice to the teacher, and to the Trustees of the Ward, and after the teacher has been allowed a hearing. It is not subject to review on the part of the Board of Education; but the remedy in the event of its improper exercise is by statute, by an appeal within twenty days after the service of notice to the State Superintendent. Its exercise by the City Superintendent renders the removal of the teacher by the Trustees of the ward an act of necessity, as the incumbent is no longer qualified to teach, but there is nothing in the statute indicating that the annulling of the license by the Superintendent was intended by the Legislature to be the only mode in which a teacher could be removed. On the contrary, it is something more than the mere removal of a teacher. It takes away altogether the license which is the evidence of the qualification in teach, and without which the person cannot be employed thereafter in any school; whereas, the dismissal of a teacher by the Trustees of a ward is no barrier to the same persons being employed by the Trustees of another. The plaintiff, having been engaged for no fixed period, was liable to be removed at any time, and the only question is, whether that power has been legally exercised.

The By-laws of the Board require that the Secretary shall notify every member of all meetings. The Secretary did not notify the members of the meeting at which the resolution was adopted removing the plaintiff, and that being the case, it is insisted that she could not be removed, unless all the Trustees were present. The answer to this objection is, that all the Trustees then entitled to act had notice of this meeting. It was a general or stated meeting, the day, the place and the hour for which were fixed by the By-laws, and of such a meeting all the members are deemed to have notice. (The King *vs.* Harris, 1 Barn. and Ad. 936; The Queen *vs.* Grimshaw, 10 Ad. and E. N. S. 747.)

The Secretary testified that it had not been his custom nor the practice of the Board during that year to give notice of the stated meetings, and the omission to do so proceeded doubtless from the fact that it was not necessary, as every member knew, by the By-laws, when these meetings were held.

The Board of Trustees is composed of eight Trustees and two Commissioners, who are *ex-officio* members of the Board, making in all ten persons. When the meeting was convened, at which the plaintiff was removed, there were but nine who were qualified to act, the office of one of the Trustees (Bellamy) being vacant. He had resigned more than a month previously, and a resolution had been adopted at a prior meeting accepting his resignation. A majority of the Board of Trustees may declare the seat of any Trustee vacant who shall refuse to attend three stated meetings. (Davies' Laws, 1,051, subdiv. 7.) The tender of his resignation on the part of a Trustee is equivalent to such a refusal, and the adoption of a resolution accepting it, by a vote of a majority of the Board, is, in effect, declaring the office vacant. In addition to which the Trustee had removed to Rochester, and ceasing to be an inhabitant of the County, the office by *statute* became vacant. (1 R. S., 122.)

It is insisted that the Board could do no act until this vacancy was filled, or until the Trustees had nominated a person to the Board of Education to fill it. There would have been some force in this objection if the power of appointing a Trustee, or of nominating one for appointment, was vested exclusively in the Board of Trustees. But this power is vested by law in two other bodies.

When the office of a Trustee becomes vacant, the Board of School Officers are to nominate a person to fill the office, and the power of appointment is in the Board of Education.

The Board of School Officers is a distinct body. It is composed of three integral parts—the Trustees, the Commissioners, and the Inspectors—and each of these parts must cooperate in the nomination; that is, each part must be represented by a majority at a general meeting of the whole, or they can do no act, for when a general power is conferred upon two or more bodies they must all come together for consultation and deliberation, though when they do, the vote of the majority of the persons present controls, even though one of the bodies should leave before the vote is taken. (The King *vs.* Bower, 1 Barn. & C. 93; *Ex parte* Rogers, 7 Cow. 533, note; *Ex parte* Humphreys, 20 Wend., 612; People *ex.* Whitehead, 23 Wend., 9; 26 Ib. 634.)

If the Inspectors should not attend the meeting, the other two parts—the Commissioners and the Trustees—could make no nomination, and such being the fact, the Board of Trustees having, as a body, neither the right to nominate, nor the power of appointment, are not responsible if the vacancy is not filled. Nor does it follow that they must suspend and stop the transaction of all business until it is filled. They are not answerable if the other two bodies delay or omit to perform the duty enjoined upon them by law. They are a separate body, having their own peculiar class of duties to discharge, and it might prove highly detrimental to the public interest to hold that they must cease to act until the vacancy is supplied.

But six Trustees attended the meeting at which the resolution was adopted removing the plaintiff, five of whom voted for it, and one against it. It is urged that by the Revised Statutes such an act could not be done, except at a meeting at which all the Trustees were present. The provision relied upon is in these words: "Whenever any duty or authority is confided by law to three or more persons, and whenever three or more persons are authorized or required by law to perform any act, such act may be done, and such power, authority or duty may be exercised and performed by a majority of such persons or officers, upon a meeting of all the persons or officers so intrusted or empowered, unless special provision is otherwise made." (2 Rev. Stat., p. 655, s. 27.) The Referee was of opinion that this provision was not applicable, In this, however, he was mistaken. There is nothing in its language limiting its operation, and it has frequently been held to apply in analogous cases. (Whitford *vs.* Scott, 14 How., 303; Lee *vs.* Perry, 4 Denio, 125.

This interpretation to be put upon this provision, in its application to bodies intrusted with the management of matters of public concern, is that where all the members of the body are notified that a meeting is to be held, and a majority of the whole number attend, the majority so attending may organize and legally proceed to the transaction of business. (McCoy *vs.* Curtice, 9 Wend., 17; *ex parte* Rogers, 7 Cow., 526.) The dispatch of public business is not to be prevented, and the interest of the public is not to suffer, because one or more members, after being notified, are unable to or neglect to attend. If all have been duly notified, it is, within the meaning of the statute, a meeting of all the persons, and if a majority of the whole number attend it is competent for that majority to do any act or exercise any power confided by law to the body collectively. As respects those who cannot, who neglect to or who refuse to attend, it is the same as if they had attended and had dissented from the act of those who were present. (Horton *vs.* Garrison, 23 Barb., 176.)

There were but nine Trustees who were entitled to act, as Bellamy had removed from the county, and by statute could not no longer. The Board consequently, as it then stood, consisted only of nine members, and as five of that number voted for the resolution, that was a majority of the whole. When in matters of a private nature a power is to be exercised by certain designated individuals, all must concur in its exercise, and the death, absence or inability of any one of them will not make the execution of the power by the remainder of them valid. (Townsend *vs.* Wilson, 1 Barn. and A., 648; Anon., Dyer, 177.) But where powers, to be exercised as a continuous public trust or duty, are confided to designated persons, the discharge of the public duty or trust is not to be interrupted or fail, through the death, absence or inability of any of the persons to whom the exercise of it is intrusted, provided there is a sufficient number to confer together, deliberate, and in view of the possibility of division of opinion, to decide upon what course is to be adopted, and if the power or duty is confided only to two persons and one of them dies or is incapable of discharging it, the other cannot act alone. (Peil *vs.* Ulmar, 21 Barb., 500,) because there can be no conferring together in such a case; but where, to prevent a failure of justice, it is indispensable that one should act alone without conferring with the other, he may do so, and the act will be valid. (Rex. *ex.* Warrington, 1 Salk. 162; Naylor *vs.* Sharpless, 2 Mod. 23; Rich *vs.* Player, 2 Show. 286 *Vin. Abm. Coroner*, p. 7; 14 *Vin. ut supra.*) If the public duty is intrusted to three, and one die or is disqualified, I doubt if the others can act alone, as in the event of division of opinion, there can be no decision; but if there is more than three remaining, the majority can decide, and if all qualified to act are notified, as was the case here, an act done by the majority of them is in my judgment valid. In this view, as there were only nine Trustees entitled to act, a resolution, in favor of which five voted, was a resolution passed by a majority of the whole body as it then existed. Entertaining this view, the plaintiff was legally removed, and she cannot maintain the action. Upon the argument of this appeal, the counsel only discussed the single question whether the Board of Education could be sued in any case, and, upon the submission, it was the understanding that if we were of opinion that the defendants could be sued, the counsel then desired to argue the other questions set forth in these points, which I have passed upon. But, since the argument, the counsel have stipulated to submit the whole case upon the points which have been laid before us, and thus the necessity of another argument is obviated. Respecting the single question which was discussed, I have to say that I entertain no doubt of the right to maintain an action against the Board of Education for the recovery of a teacher's salary. Though the power of appointing teachers is in the Trustees, the payment of the salaries is imposed by law upon the Board of Education, and they are authorized to draw from the moneys which shall be raised for the purpose of public education such sums as may be requisite for the purpose. (Laws of 1851, 735, sec. 2, subdiv. 5; sec. 3, subdiv. 1, 2, 5, 7; sec. 9, subdiv.) They may take and hold property, both real and personal, for the purpose of public education in the City of New-York, and for all the purposes for which they were created, it is declared that they shall possess the powers and privileges of a corporation. (Ibid: sec. 2, subdiv. 1; sec. 6.)

If they possess the privileges and powers of a corporation, they must be subject to the obligation incident to the exercise of such powers. In the cases where it has been held that actions could not be maintained against public bodies *eo nomine*, but must be brought against the members individually, it has been where they possessed no corporate powers, but formed an integral part of the corporation of a county, as in the case of the Board of Health or of the Supervisors of the City and County. (Brady *vs.* Supervisors of New-York, 2 Sandf. S. C., 460; 6 Seld., 260; Gardner *vs.* The Board of Health of New-York, 4 Sandf., 153; 6 Seld., 409.)

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Linnen vs. *Cruger.*—Settled.

Godfrey vs. *New-York Central Railroad Company.*—Settled.

Atlantic Marine Railway Company vs. *Camden and Amboy Railroad Company*; *Black* vs. *Some.*—Settled.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Gilbert et al. vs. *Smith.*—Order settled.

Nichols vs. *Martin et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Barnard

Lathrop vs. *Reed et al.*—An allowance of $125.

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FINANCIAL.

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NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1861, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

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All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second is free from all taxes. Though the power of appointing teachers is in the Trustees, the payment of the salaries is imposed by law upon the Board of Education, and they are authorized to draw from the moneys which shall be raised for the purpose of public education such sums as may be requisite for the purpose. (Laws of 1851, 735, sec. 2, subdiv. 5; sec. 3, subdiv. 1, 2, 5, 7; sec. 9, subdiv.) They may take and hold property, both real and personal, for the purpose of public education in the City of New-York, and for all the purposes for which they were created, it is declared that they shall possess the powers and privileges of a corporation. (Ibid: sec. 2, subdiv. 1; sec. 6.)
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The Bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1878; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, with accumulated interest to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by application in writing, at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bidden per principal of the bond with the premium must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.
JUNE 20, 1863.
HENRY R. REMSEN,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HAMILTON FISH,
FERDINAND SUYDAM,
} Committee.

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Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq., No. 46 Pine-st., New-York. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 15th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1863.
THE LAKE BANK (SKANEATELES) HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the LAKE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

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$16,000 and lots in this City, or divided, $2,000 on each house, first bond and mortgage, property in fee. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 10 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $375,000.
This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.
Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.
Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, AN ACtive or special partner, with the above amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a banking, specie and stock commission house, having an established and lucrative business. Address, with real name and references (none other will be answered,) G. B., office *Journal of Commerce.*

DRUG MILLS FOR SALE—NOS. 53 AND 55 Prince-st., with steam engine 45-horse power, 3 bedgers, 20 chasers, 10 burr stones, oil mill, scales; also 175 feet shafting, with lease, at low rent. For further particulars, inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, No. 5 Tryon Row, Room No. 2.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 9 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. WELLINGTON'S, No. 591 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

DIVIDENDS

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND
OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 132 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on 16th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax; upon all the shares and cancelled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, CONN., June 25, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 55 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.
Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.
The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER OF THIRD-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer

OFFICE NO. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 432 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.
New-York, 9th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND, INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand.
HENRY BREUKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order,
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer books will be closed from date until July 20, 1863.
O. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., July 13, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM B. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, July 3, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

LARCH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE PRINCIPAL AND UNPAID COUPONS of the unextended First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due 1st August next, will be paid upon presentation at our office on or after this date.
H. F. MORGAN & CO., No. 36 William-st.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1863.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—A person who is accustomed to drawing for wood engravers—a young man who is willing to make himself useful in other capacities. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage manufacturers, No. 356 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS VALET, TO GO to Europe with a merchant; a clerk for a steamer. Apply No. 7 Chatham-square.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 439 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
STATEN ISLAND, July 16, 1863.
No. 611 2—Conscript of Third

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of those essential and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than any two physicians in the city, and in a shorter time and at less expense than any one else will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will cost but little money and time to restore you. If you have been inadvertently, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, by addressing, or personal interview elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. Forty years of extensive practice devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The press is constantly Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world; guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you a victim to the secret habit, and all that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease defies skill. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, Author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank seed poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease defies skill. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 26 William-st., New-York, July 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of storeking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,

On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE

Dobb's Ferry on the Hudson.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, N. Y., a very pretty country seat, situate on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobbs' Ferry. The land comprises about 4 acres, is tastefully laid out with shrubbery and fruit of various kinds. The improvements, which are quite extensive, consist of a large and commodious new dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, built in cottage style, with double piazza on three sides, and commands a fine view of the River. The carriage house and stable are new, and have never been occupied. The water on the premises is the purest in Rockland County. One-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be peremptory. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

GEO. H. FREEMAN, } Administrators of Estate of
WM. BARKER, } of ALBERT W. PAGE

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

$94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 908 to 962 inclusive, $1,000 each.

$600 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$540 do. do. do. do. May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

HENRY H. LANDA & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid dark bay horse, eight years old, sixteen hands high, of great style, a cheerful driver, suitable for coupé, road or City use, and an excellent saddle horse; sold only for want of use.

HENRY H. LANDA & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of Welsh black ponies, with long flowing tails, perfectly matched, five and six years old, and perfectly broken to double and single harness, or under the saddle; are very stylish and kind. Also a phaeton in good condition, and made to order by Lawrence. The entire establishment sold for want of use.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Cor. G and 23d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, July 21st inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of our Store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome and very stylish light sorrel saddle horse, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind, works well in harness, and can trot in about three minutes.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LAA, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid Free of Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 6 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of FIVE Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $5000, and FOUR Per Cent. over $5000, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORTH, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 233 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

For Tooth Extraction without pain, by the use of
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, JOSEPH H. SMITH.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Plates, (contiguous gums,) $50. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Teeth. Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until the fifteenth day of August next, for furnishing the requisite supplies of Bunting and Dry Goods for the Navy during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting, or Dry Goods," as the case may be, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Commandants, or Navigation Officers, of the respective Yards, or at the Bureau. Samples will be seen, and instructions or special information obtained, on application to the Commandants or Navigation Officers of the Yards.

As the quantities specified in the schedules are only estimates of probable requirements, the right is reserved to require more, or accept less, than the quantities set down in the schedules.

All articles must be delivered to the Yard, at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to the inspection, measurement, weight, &c., of the Yard where received and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer stationed thereat.

Offers will be received for the whole of the Bunting, or the whole of the Dry Goods, required for the four Yards, to be delivered only at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, New-York; and offers will be received for the quotas separately required for each Yard, to be delivered at the Yard for which the quota is made. In making the offer, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate extended in the column of amounts.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law, the form of which is subjoined.

The contract in each case will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder, who gives proper security for its fulfillment; but the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contracts will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which the parties will be required to execute within ten days after receiving them at the nearest post offices or navy agencies.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— or any of the materials therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D.
} E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, New-York,

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work in and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 35.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and more, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., July 11, 1863.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th inst., for furnishing the materials for and constructing the inclosing wall of the Central Park on 5th-av., between 72d and 79th sts., and between 106th and 110th sts., on 8th-av., between 73d and 79th sts., and on 110th-st., between 5th and 8th avs.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDW. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."

CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.
NEWARK, N. J. July 16, 1863.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

$100 REWARD.—A REWARD OF ONE HUNdred dollars will be paid for the recovery of the body of Mr. WM. E. SCHENCK, late member of the Seventh regiment N. Y. S. M., Company 7, who was lost from the steamer Bellona, near Elizabethport, while on her passage from South Amboy to New-York, on the morning of the 16th July. Apply to WM. J. SCHENCK, No. 176 Front-st., New-York.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 16th November, 1858, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—A BOWERY SAVINGS BANK PASSBOOK, No. 207,154. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PETTY, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED
FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, July 28,
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from ..... $95 to $150
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin $60
Steerage, with superior accommodations 30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
BIRKENIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ATLANTIC,

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin $128
Second Cabin 88
Steerage 25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday..... July 18
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday..... July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ..... 90 | Steerage to London 35 50
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. PRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 18.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAVANA DIRECT.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. New side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES E. TAYLOR, No. 181 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans direct, and the steamship EVENING STAR for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Side-wheel
STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Inman Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. N. GAGGA, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 813 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 202 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

WANTED—TO LOAD FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W., a neutral vessel of from 600 to 1,000 tons register. Apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 80 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 5 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M. July 1, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand Isles) through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $75 to $90.

H. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¾, 12¼, 3¾.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12¾, 3¾.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 20th-st., North River, at 5; Spring-st., 6¾; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 6. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXCURSION of the Alanson M. E. Sunday School in Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand, appointed to take place on FRIDAY, July 17, (this day,) will be postponed until further notice, which will be given from the pulpit of the Church. HENRY BUME, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW steamboat SILAS C. PIERCE and others; also barges adapted expressly for excursions. Any crews secured that parties may desire. Apply to D. WILSON, No. 4 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDEwheel steamboats and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON and HUGUENOT. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office, No. 322 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay flowers. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges Hallett's between Vestry and Laight-sts.

WANTED—SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND SILver Bowling Alley and fixtures, by a family going to Europe. Call or address, by letter, ALFRED B. ROOSEVELT, Bowling Saloon, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS,
AND
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING at 2 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE LIVING GUSTO TO OUTANG,
OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
AND
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
from Africa, the largest Serpents in the world.
ROBERT HOWDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &

THE GREAT RIOTS.

Continued from First Page.

Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue; injured by a blow of a club; injury to head.

Wm. Kelly, aged 14, minor, No. 216 Water-street; brought in at 1¾ P. M. by Officer Nixon, of the Seventh Precinct; shot corner Pitt and Grand streets—shot in left thigh.

James Lee, aged 19, — Wes Twenty-eighth-street; brought in at 1.10 P. M. by friends, from Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue; clubbed by some person unknown; fracture of skull.

James Stevens, aged 7, minor, No. 225 Water-street; brought in at 1¾ P. M. by his father; shot in the back in Pitt-street—shot through the right breast.

Jeremiah Tracey, aged 41, laborer, no home; brought in at 1¾ P. M., by William J. McCarty, of No. 458 Grand-street; shot in the belly—shot through side.

Lewis Freeman, aged 11, minor, No. 422 Ninth-avenue; brought in at 2.40 P. M., by friends from Twenty-second-street and First-avenue; shot in the thigh—shot in right hip.

Cornelius Regan, aged 11, minor, No. 213 East Thirteenth-street—brought in at 3 P. M., by friends, from Nineteenth-street, between First and Second avenues—(shot through right breast.)

Abraham Weller, aged 29, carman, No. 415 East Fifth-street—brought in at 3 P. M., by friend, from First-avenue and Twenty-third-street—(shot in right thigh.)

Hatton Mobwenney, aged 24, barkeeper—brought in at 2½ P. M. by a friend, from corner Nineteenth-street and avenue A—shot in both legs.

Unknown man, brought in at 4 P. M. by friends, from corner Twenty-third-street and First-avenue—shot in the forehead.

Henry McMahon, aged 24, soldier, Seventeenth New-York Veterans—came in by himself at 4½ P. M., from corner Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue—injury to head.

Jos. Allen, aged 38, laborer, No. 265 East Twenty-first-street—brought in at 5 P. M., from Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue—injury to head.

Joseph Annis, aged 47, lawyer, Plainfield, N. J.; brought in at 5½ P. M., by friends, from corner Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue; shot in the back.

James Hughes, aged 20, boiler-maker, No. 110 East Eleventh-street; brought in by his brother, from Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue; shot in the leg.

James English, aged 27, soldier, No. 152 East Twenty-fourth street; brought in at 6.15 P. M., by his wife; clubbed on corner Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, injury of head and body.

Patrick Cully, aged 25, coachman, No. 128 East Twenty-fifth-street; brought in at 7 P. M., by friends; shot corner Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue; shot in left shoulder.

Marcelly McKenny, aged 28, domestic, No. 112 East Twenty-second-street; brought in at 7½ P. M., by her sister; shot in the breast, corner Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.

Francis Barry, aged 15, No. 145 West Forty-first-street; brought in at 9½ by his father; shot by a soldier corner Forty-first-street and Ninth-avenue; wound in arm.

Wm. Mella, aged twenty years, shoemaker—brought in at 1 A. M., by his mother, from Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues—(shot by colored man.)

AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

The following persons have been admitted to the New-York Hospital since yesterday noon, suffering from injuries received during the riots:

Angus McDonald, bruised head and broken rib, received while in Franklin-street.

John Getty, Patrick Boyle and William Devine, gun-shot wounds received in Seventh and Ninth avenues.

Michael O'Connor, beaten by an unknown man in Oliver-street.

DOINGS IN BROOKLYN.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

The excitement in this city has greatly increased since the incendiary proceedings at the Atlantic Docks on Wednesday night. The burning of the grain elevators was feared, and strict watch was kept by the employees night and day for some time past, with the hope of preventing any serious demonstration; but since the outbreak in New-York no adequate Police patrol could be detailed to any particular locality, in consequence of the limited number of the force, which is required for emergencies as they may arise. The distance from the City Hall to the scene of conflagration is two miles, and when the alarm was given, the incendiaries could take their leisure in making their escape. They availed themselves of the opportunity, and none were arrested. All had gone before the Police could arrive. Some of the parties are known, however, and will be called upon to answer hereafter.

The attacks upon the colored people continue. They are not safe anywhere. They are driven from their homes, and it is no unusual sight to see women and helpless children in search of some place of refuge, followed by crowds of idle men and boys. There were reports yesterday that attacks were expected upon the colored citizens of Weeksville, a village near the boundaries of the Ninth Ward. The residents of that neighborhood at once took precautionary measures by procuring arms and organizing so as to be prepared for events.

The authorities of the city are now amply prepared for emergencies. The reserved military are in constant readiness to act with the police force, while this arm upon which the citizens now mainly depend for protection has been greatly strengthened by the appointment of Special and Sheriff's deputies, who were last night provided with formidable clubs.

In view of passing events, the Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

Mayor's Office, City Hall, } Brooklyn, July 15, 1863. }

To the Citizens of Brooklyn: I congratulate you upon the fact that our City, thus far, has been free from the riotous proceedings which have disturbed the peace of New-York, and desire to assure you that provision has been made for an armed force, to be in readiness at a moment's notice, sufficiently powerful to check and suppress at once all attempts at riotous demonstrations among us. Let the incendiary fires at the Atlantic Docks last evening, admonishes us that there is a danger to guard against which especial measures should at once be adopted. To secure us against the acts of the incendiary the services of a considerable armed force will not suffice, and a thorough watch and guard throughout the city is necessary. I therefore recommend to the citizens that they immediately organize in the several Wards a strong force to act during the present disturbed state of the public mind, as a night watch and patrol. Such a voluntary force, composed of the citizens in each of the Wards, would, in my opinion, suffice effectually to restrain all attempts at incendiarism, and also to maintain peace and good order throughout the city. I can assure my fellow-citizens that if they determine to act on these suggestions they may command my hearty and earnest co-operation.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

JERSEY CITY RIOTING.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT BERGEN.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the second story of the extensive stables and car-houses at Bergen, belonging to the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad Company. As soon as it was discovered the drivers and residents in that locality went to work and removed all the horses—165 in all—the cars, harness, &c., but the building was entirely destroyed, together with some ten tons of hay, and a considerable quantity of oats. The loss is estimated at $10,000, which was nearly covered by insurance. Just previous to the breaking out of the fire three strangers were seen prowling about, and there is no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

ATTACK UPON A DWELLING—AN AGED MAN MALTREATED.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a mob of about a dozen persons made an attack with stones and firearms upon the dwelling of a respectable, aged German, named Joen Engler, residing at No. 134 Steuben-street, Jersey City. The windows were broken, and four pistol balls entered the house, one of them lodging in the well just over where a son of Mr. E. was sleeping. The old gentlemen went out to expostulate, when he was set upon, knocked down and kicked until he was severely injured, when the mob finally desisted. The cause of the attack is unknown.

THE EXCITEMENT IN JERSEY CITY.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, a mob formed in the upper part of Jersey City, and marched down the avenue in a body. Arriving in front of the City Hall, they were addressed by Mayor Romar, R. B. McClellan and Rev. Father Kelly, all of whom advised them to go home and refrain from any acts of violence. The greater portion of the assemblage then dispersed. Nearly all of the colored people left the city during the day.

Yesterday everything was as quiet as usual, but rumors were afloat that a movement might take place in the evening. Two companies of soldiers were quartered in the city last night, and other measures were taken for the public safety.

Apprehensions have been felt that a demonstration would be made upon the Monitor-yards, and a gunboat with howitzers and a large force of marines has been stationed there for its protection.

THE RIOTERS IN HARLEM.

As but very meagre accounts of the operations of the rioters in the village of Harlem have been published, a citizen who has taken pains to ascertain the facts will vouch for the following as the whole truth:

When the riot broke out in New-York word was immediately sent to Harlem for all the police force to repair at once to the City. This being complied with, but three policemen were left to guard the town. The danger of this course became speedily apparent, for no sooner had the rioters wreaked their vengeance on the dwellings of Postmaster Wakeman and Provost-Marshal Nugent, at Yorkville, than they made a descent on Harlem. The object, as might readily be imagined, was the destruction of the Harlem Railroad bridge. The heavy rain during the night, however, frustrated their design, and after a vain attempt to fire the bridge, they turned their attention to a row of wooden houses on Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Third-street. These were easily fired, and in a short time, despite the exertions of the firemen, most of them was destroyed. Before the fire had made much progress the rioters left, and quiet reigned again. On Tuesday afternoon, when a large number of rioters from New-York arrived, armed with clubs and other weapons, and began to parade through the streets, threatening all whom they met, and "spotting" the houses to be burned at night.

Meantime, the spirit of the Harlemites became aroused. A call was issued for a meeting at the Station-house, to organize a volunteer company for the defence of the village. On inquiry, it was discovered that there were no public arms in the town, and but few private arms. Nothing daunted, however, the leaders went around to the various hardware stores, and secured all the pick-heaves there were to be had. With these the citizens organized and drilled for the expected encounter. It was generally believed that the number on duty was 300 well-armed men, but the actual number was less than 90, and little better equipped than the rioters.

The company first visited the residence of Mr. Ketchum, Internal Revenue Collector, whose well-known principles subjected him to the especial hatred of the mob. They were none too soon, for as they reached the spot the flames burst forth from beneath the front steps, and in ten minutes the house would have been past saving.

When the fire had been extinguished, the company, leaving a guard of ten men, proceeded to patrol the streets. This was kept up until morning with decided effect, for though the incendiaries were skulking around all night, they succeeded in firing but two other houses—the First Baptist Church, (whose pastor, by the way, was prominent among the little "Provost guard,") and the store of Mr. Phillips. These fires were both promptly discovered and extinguished. In the morning the body of an unknown white man was discovered in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, murdered during the night. Otherwise, the vigilance of the patrol was rewarded by an entire cessation of the alarming scenes of the previous night.

During Wednesday, a few men were arrested on Third-avenue, for attempting to "levy black mail" on the shopkeepers, and warning them of fearful vengeance at night if they failed to comply with their request.

On Wednesday afternoon, the citizens were delighted by the appearance of their regular quota of Police, and a full company of Regulars from Governor's Island. This, however, did not prevent the citizens from again organizing for patrol duty—this time to the number of three hundred. During the day, a Committee of citizens visited the City to procure arms for the volunteers. They were told that in order to get them, the whole body must go down to the arsenal and receive their arms there. This absurd plan it was impossible to carry out, and the gallant fellows were again obliged to rely upon their clubs for the defence of the town. Happily it was unnecessary to use them, for no important disturbance occurred.

It is still feared that the rioters, being foiled in their plans in the City, may turn their attention to the towns surrounding the metropolis. Whatever the case may be, a warm reception will be given them, should they attempt further demonstrations in the village of Harlem.

AFFAIRS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Westchester County is considerably disturbed by the riotous manifestations being made in various places within its limits, but more especially in the lower portion, and the citizens are organizing and arming to protect themselves and their property.

On Wednesday, a crowd of about 100 men, chiefly Irish laborers and quarrymen, marched with fife and drum from Tuckahoe to the village of Mount Vernon—a distance of about four miles—to obtain recruits for an assault on the drafting officers yesterday, at Tarrytown, where the draft for the District was to take place. They passed through the streets of the village without offering any one molestation, except in one instance, where a stone was thrown and struck a man on the forehead, inflicting a large bruise. It is supposed the act was committed by a person in the crowd holding some enmity to the unfortunate individual who was hurt. At the chief hotel in the place the band expressed a desire for drink, but did not demand any liquor or make any attempt to procure it forcibly. A well-known Democratic politician and farmer of the town (Eastchester) treated the fellows, and after drinking they soon resumed the return march to Tuckahoe. While at the hotel they expressed a savage desire to get hold of a "Black Republican." This feeling, fortunately, was confined to a comparatively few persons. The whole movement seemed to be a systematic proceeding to stop the draft at Tarrytown yesterday.

The presence of these men in the village created a great deal of alarm, and the bells were rung for a rally of the citizens. Immediately after their departure, the citizens gathered to perfect a temporary military organization previously started. Over one hundred citizens came forward with arms of various sorts, chiefly pistols, and drilled for two hours in a large workshop, under affairs just chosen. Fifty muskets, with bayonets, were obtained, and every step taken that could be to be prepared to fight any voters who might attempt to act wantonly in the village. The semi-Secessionists of the village, of whom there is a considerable number, advised against any military organization or the display of arms, stating a belief that any rioters who might appear would not molest private property, unless interfered with while tearing up the railroad track, or otherwise destroying or damaging works of a public character. Interference in such cases, they said, would provoke a mob to assaults on private buildings. These views were thought to be correct to some extent, although they were promulgated, it was believed, with designing purpose. It was finally concluded not to charge upon whatever rioters might appear, so long as they confined their operations to tearing up the railroad track, but finally to resist every further attempt to injure property of any kind.

The night before a strong armed patrol guarded the village. This precaution is to be continued so long as there is believed to be any good reason for it. Signals have also been agreed upon, by which the citizens can be rallied for common defence in a very few minutes.

From Pelhamville—which is a very small village about a mile and a half above Mt. Vernon, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad—on Wednesday, there proceeded four Irishmen, armed with shotguns, to Tarrytown, as they said, to oppose the draft. They probably were misinformed as to the time when the draft was to take place, as they returned at night.

On the same night, a great crowd of men, mostly Irish laborers and trackmen, gathered to a field in the suburbs of Tremont, and late in the evening they sallied forth to do the work they had in view. This was understood to be the tearing up of the railroad tracks, and the burning of some houses at Williams' Bridge. About 8½ o'clock in the evening, persons going to their homes at Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, and other places, in wagons, (no cars were running,) met squads of rough-looking fellows hastening to the rendezvous before mentioned. It is not known that any of the travelers were attacked, but some were made apprehensive that they would be roughly dealt with, by jeering remarks from these stragglers. In one instance a stone was thrown at a wagon, but not with sufficient force to do any harm. It was apparent that the mob which was gathering had not yet stooped to plunder indiscriminately, as the City mob were doing. The precise time they started on their mission is not known, but at midnight they were at Williams' Bridge, and fired a two-story and attic frame tenement building belonging to Mr. Bates. It burned to the ground. No other buildings were burned. The reason for stopping out Mr. Bates' house for destruction is supposed to exist in the fact that Irish tenants were ejected from it recently for non-payment of rent. The building was vacant, and was undergoing repairs and alterations to make it suitable for other uses than as a habitation. It could not be learned that the mob did any further mischief.

Two trains passed over the New-Haven Railroad on Wednesday. The first came down to Mott Haven and started back at 4 o'clock P. M. The other train came down only as far as Mount Vernon, arriving there at about 6 o'clock. Some of the passengers were highly indignant that they were not carried further, asserting that they were given to understand that they would be conveyed through to New-York. One gentleman expressed a determination to sue the Company for damages. Most of the passengers took wagons to Harlem, and a number stayed in the village over night. At Mott Haven, on Wednesday night, several trains of milk and cattle cars were awaiting the opening of communication to New-York. Much of the milk spoiled, and the quadrupeds were noisy in consequence of long fasting.

THE STATEN ISLAND RIOT.

The reports relative to the riots on Staten Island are much exaggerated, and very conflicting. The excitement of last evening, as far as we could learn, was produced by a few rowdies, (principally boys, from 18 to 20 years of age,) who, having imbibed rather too freely, took the riot fever, and, arming themselves with clubs, visited the many drinking-shops at Stapleton, Quarantine and New-Brighton, making a great deal of noise, but attempting no violence. From this an alarm was sounded, and rumors were prevalent, the most exciting one of which was that the rioters had in their march accumulated strength, their numbers being swelled as they proceeded, and their intention was to visit the villages and their suburbs; to seek and burn the residences of noted Republicans. Several houses were vacated and furniture removed in consequence. It was furthermore rumored that the mob would destroy the ferry-houses and piers. This so alarmed the inhabitants that a meeting was immediately organized to resist the rioters, and a large number of residents immediately enrolled themselves for the protection of life and property, but the whole thing proved to be a great scare, as there was no demonstration made on the part of the alleged rioters, except the burning of two negro shanties in Rocky Hollow and another in Stapleton, and the beating of one negro. This is about all of the great riot at Staten Island.

Later.—9 P. M.—The alarm was again sounded this morning that some 300 rioters had assembled at Stapleton, and would carry out the plans which Dame [illegible] Guard:

In view of the terrible scenes that have been enacted in our City during the past three days, and which may yet be in progress, I am requested by numerous of our fellow-citizens to reorganize the Metropolitan Home Guard.

This I shall proceed to do, and hence request all of you who are in the City to assemble on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th insts., at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24.

It is useless to express regret for the causes that partially defeated our object in 1861, when we numbered over 15,000. Rather let the fulfillment of our then anticipations, so far as regards our noble City, wherein we have seen the innocent murdered, their houses burned, others who never wronged a human being fleeing for their lives from the City, which, in obedience to every dictate of law and conscience, should have sacrificed the last man in it to protect, ingife us to the exercise of our highest duties, both now and hereafter, without reference to opposing influences from any quarter, if any there be. Faithfully yours,

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Chairman.

New-York, July 16, 1863.

The Disturbance at Jamaica.

Jamaica, L. I., Thursday, July 16, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The account of the troubles in this village on Tuesday night last are greatly exaggerated, as published this morning.

There were not at any time 50 persons engaged in the disturbance, with perhaps 150 lookers-on. Not a store was entered or robbed. The Provost-Marshal's office was not disturbed, and the only damage either done or attempted was the destruction of three boxes of clothing and accoutrements of a lot of some seventy boxes, stored by the Provost-Marshal in an upper room of a building in Washington-street. A few boxes brought to the sidewalk were returned to their place at the request of some of the citizens whose position gave them considerable influence over the disaffected.

The Marshal had already moved away his books and papers, and yesterday the clothing, etc., was taken to the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. No further trouble is anticipated, but in any event, the citizens are now fully prepared for an emergency. Yours, B.

THE MOB SPIRIT IN TROY.

The Times Office Gutted and Destroyed.

The Jail Forced Open and the Prisoners Set Free.

The Arsenal and Provost-Marshal's Office Strongly Guarded.

Troy, N. Y., Wednesday, July 15—10½ P. M.

This morning some 300 or 400 men, said to be workmen in the Rensellaer Iron Foundry and Albany Nail Works, marched through the streets of the city proclaiming that the draft should not take place.

They stopped in front of the *Times* Office, which they stoned and gutted, destroying all the property within.

The mob was addressed by Rev. Father Haverman, who advised them to go to their homes, to keep the peace and obey the laws.

The mob then broke away, and visited the colored church, and threatened to destroy it.

Again Father Haverman addressed the excited crowd, and implored them to desist, and, through his efforts, the church was saved.

The mob next went to the jail, and forcing it open released all the prisoners confined there.

The steamer *Francis Skiddy*, having colored waiters on board, was warned away from the dock, and quietly slipped down to Albany.

FROM ALBANY.

Albany, Wednesday, July 15—10½ P. M.

The day steamer for New-York has moved out from her dock, owing to rumors that she would be set on fire.

The city is perfectly quiet to-night, and there are not the slightest indications of a riot.

The Arsenal and Provost-Marshal's Office are strongly guarded.

THE RIOT IN BOSTON.

The Way to Deal With the Mob.

An Armory and Gun Shops Attacked.

A PROCLAMATION FROM MAYOR LINCOLN.

Boston, Wednesday, July 15.

All is quiet in Boston this morning. Four or five persons were killed last night, and probably a dozen have been wounded, some of them seriously.

The most daring act of the rioters was the attacking of the armory in Cooper-street, where a force of military were stationed to protect it. When the mob had beaten down the doors it was fired upon from a 6-pounder, loaded with canister. This effectually scattered the mob at that point; one rioter was completely riddled with shot, and fell dead at the door of the armory. William Currier, 71 years old, standing on the stoop of his house in Cooper-street, was mortally wounded, and is now dead; Wm. Lock, provision dealer, Salem-street, was seriously wounded in the thigh; three young women, and three or four small boys were wounded, but not seriously, they were not participators in the riot. Two soldiers in the armory were injured by bricks thrown through the windows.

The rioters then attacked gun-shops in Dock-square, stealing and destroying four to five thousand dollars' worth of property. They were speedily dispersed by a volley from revolvers of the Police. The First Dragoons appeared at 9 o'clock, patroling the streets, and, together with no infantry force, overawed all further outbreak. The military continue in quarters in the section of the city where the disturbance occurred.

Mayor Lincoln has issued the following proclamation:

To the Citizens of Boston:

The peace and good order of this city has been violated by an assembly of rioters and evil disposed persons, and still further violence is threatened. I therefore deem it my duty to ask the aid of all good citizens in suppressing any tumultuous assemblages that may be gathered, and in bringing to condign punishment all violators of law and good order; and I also deem it my duty to notify and warn all persons who have been or shall be engaged in making depredations upon property, to assisting individuals, or in any way disturbing the public peace, that full preparation has been made for any exigency their conduct shall create.

The good order and quiet of the city shall be preserved at all hazards, and those who riotously attempt them shall be brought to punishment, whatever vigor may be necessary to these ends. That innocent parties may not suffer with the guilty, all persons whose duty does not call them into proximity to keep away from them; and all parents and guardians are carefully desired to see that the minors under their control are not in the streets after sunset.

F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor.

City Hall, Boston, July 15, 1863.

McNamara, McGrath, McClerin and Campbell, who were among the leading rioters arrested this [illegible] are to be proceeded against for burglary and murder. They are now confined without bail.

[illegible].—There are indications of another outbreak [illegible]. The city is being patroled by a strong force of military and police.

TRANQUILITY RESTORED.

Boston, Thursday, July 16—10:30 P. M.

[illegible] has been restored here. Quietness prevails this morning. The citizens generally have obeyed Mayor's Proclamation and have kept within doors, and with the exception of the scenes of the past night, the streets are as quiet as Sunday. In Dock-square, Haymerkst-square and Cooper street, several hundreds are congregated at each place, but mostly from curiosity, and to see the soldiers who were quartered and patroling there. No hostile demonstrations whatever were made. The admirable precautions taken by the authorities, and the imposing display of military force they have made, with the avowed determination to use it with the utmost rigor, have in effect really quelled whatever of the mob spirit was left from last night.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

THE ATTACK ON MORRIS ISLAND.

OFFICAL REPORT OF GEN. GILLMORE

Unsuccessful Attempt to Carry Fort Wagner by Assault.

Eleven Pieces of Heavy Ordnance Captured.

Washington, Thursday, July 16.

The following report has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Headquarters Department of the South, In the Field, Morris Island, S. C., July 12, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck:

Sir: I have the honor to report that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., I made an attack on the enemy's fortified position on the south end of Morris Island, and after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter, captured all his strongholds on that part of the island, and pushed forward my infantry to within six hundred yards of Fort Wagner. We now hold all the island, except about one mile on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner and a battery on Cummings' Point, mounting at the present time fourteen or fifteen heavy guns in the aggregate.

The assaulting column was gallantly led by Brig.-Gen. Strong. It landed in small boats under cover of our batteries on Folly Island and four Monitors, led by Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, which entered the main channel ahreast of Morris Island soon after our batteries opened. The Monitors continued their fire during the day, mostly against Fort Wagner.

On the morning of the 11th inst. at daybreak, an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault. The parapet was gained, but the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be got up.

Our losses in both actions will not vary much from 150 in killed, wounded and missing. We have taken 11 pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp equipage. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of 200. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE, Brigadier-General Comm'g.

The Attack on Charleston.

An officer who was sent down to Port Royal by the Stimers Court of Inquiry, writing on Tuesday, 7th inst., to a friend here, says:

"Before I can communicate with you again the fira of the war will have concentrated around the City of Charleston. Admiral Dahlgren sends tomorrow the advance guard of the attacking squadron, which contains, among other vessels, some machines intended to remove river obstructions, to the rendezvous off the bars. The following is an estimate of the ships and force to be engaged:

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Officers and Men.
Iron clad New Ironsides	3,486	20	400
Steam-frigate Wabash	4,200	40	400
Steam-sloop Pewhatan	2,415	12	300
Iron-clad Weehawken	844	2	100
Steam-sloop Housatonic	1,240	12	300
Steam-gunboat Paul Jones	863	9	100
Steamer South Carolina	1,165	8	250
Steam-gunboat Cimeron	860	9	250
Iron-clad Mootauk	844	2	100
Steam-gunboat Conemaugh	955	9	250
Iron-clad Patapsco	844	2	100
Iron-clad Nahant	844	2	100
Steam-gunboat Sebago	838	3	90
Steam-gunboat Huron	547	4	100
Steam-gunboat Seneca	507	4	100
Steam-gunboat Wissabickon	501	4	100
Steam-gunboat Marblehead	507	4	100
Total	17,096	156	3,340

Screw ships, barks and smaller crafts are attached to the fleet, but the above is probably all the Admiral will put under fire. The Iron-clads are in excellent condition, workmen having been sent South from New-York to put them in trim. The fight will not be a rapid one, as it was supposed here, from inklings gathered from the Admiral, that the "job is to be handled carefully and finished well."

[Advertisement.]

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a New Thing.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, boots, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and so easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

You Can See It in His Face.—Is a man honest and upright in his dealings his face shows it. Is he a rogue or a trickster, an expert physiognomist can at once detect it. The *Phrenological Journal* is giving the most lucid lessons on Physiognomy ever published. See article on noses with 32 illustrations, in July number—only 15 cents. Newsmen have it.

Fowler & Wells,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hanging & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from Havana.—E. Estavard, G. Casanaux and lady, S. Veney, P. Dominguez, J. Munoz, Geo. Ebarl, M. Ortega, G. Duprey, H. Gonzales, A. Sartor, John Heneager, Mrs. Beach, Miss Clara Fisher, J. C. Woods, Capt. Mortoo, Capt. Horner, G. Fredericks, C. De la Croix, G. Russane, J. B. Nordgen and lady, Ruan Delgado, Mr. Albers, B. Sanches and family, E. L. Berzerra, C. Hommel, A. Josephs, M. Pelletier and lady, Miss K. Rice, Miss Graham, J. M. Russell and lady, Capt. Farr, James A. Raynor, J. W. Courtenay, and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Chas. Merrick, A. Hamburger, family and servant, B. S. Barbozo, Raphael Alias, Albert Dupuca, J. R. Cropsey, Mrs. Isaac Thompson, Oscar F. Burton, Elias H. Jones, Capt. Howes, J. S. Frotz, Mrs. W. Dowling and child, W. B. Preston, Lawrence Walsh, N. F. Cabot, Mr. Henderson, H. B. M. Consul at Panama, and family, and others in the steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon sets... 8 12

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook 8 45 | Gov. Island.. 9 32 | Hell Gate..10 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, Bridgman, Liverpool, J. G. Dale. Barks Nor, (Norw.,) Peolsen, Cork, Holmboe & Balcheo; Conostica, (Ital.,) Gardino, Wooden, W. P. Worrell & Co; Thomas Perry, (Br.,) Maloney, Gardenas, Trujillo & Violet; Kepler, (Brem.,) Lamkenaw, Montevideo, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Knut Bonde, (Swed.,) Swenson, Para, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mountain Eagle, Bowden, Boston.

C. & W. J. Petley, Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newfoundland, Bermuda, Jones & Lough.

Schooners Wyandank, Kinnehan, New-London, E. H. Kvedner; Archie, (Br.,) Millett, St. Jago de Cuba, Carlos Marian; G. H. Keen, (Br.,) Kelly, New Plymouth.

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship America, Capt. Jos. Maury, from San Juan del Norte 6th inst., at 5 P. M., and Havana 12th inst., at 8 A. M., with passengers to M. O. Roberts. Left at San Juan del Norte, schrs. J. T. Nickerson and Martha E. Thorne.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Wilton, Aspinwall 8th inst., with the U. S. mails, treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

U. S. steamer Magnolia, Henry T. Newcomb commander, Key West 4 days.

Steam gunboat Rensadin, (Fr.,) Le Cardinal, Charleston Bar 3 days.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Byaner.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Byaner.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

U. S. steam transport Atlance, Daley, Washington, D. C., 44 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Ocean Ranger, (St. Johns, N. F.,) Berry. Saguala Grande 10 ds., with sugar to Trask & Dearborn.

Bark White Sea, Evans, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar to J. Snucks.

Bark Carl August, (Prus.,) Stercke, Leith 51 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barkentine Bonito, (of Yarmouth,) N. S.,) Richan, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Blankhorn, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Harvey, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Harriet, (Br., of Halifax,) Roy, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Mary Hatfield, (Br.,) March, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with molasses to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Ella, Thompson, Thompson, Matamoras 20 ds., with cotton, wool, etc., to master.

Brig Queen of the South, Chapman, St. Croix 10 ds., with molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brig H. Brooks, Newcomb, Havana 12 ds., with molasses to Peter V. King & Co.

Brig Robert Mary Day, Aspinwall 23 ds., with rubber, etc., to Ribon & Munoz.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, Rondout, with stone, for Boston, and sailed.

Brig Norma, (Br., of Walton, N. S.,) Jackson, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to George F. Bulley.

Brig Lorana, (of Boston,) Wade, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Trask & Dearborn. 6th inst., lat. 28, lon. 76, was boarded by gunboat Tioga.

Brig Ichusa, (Ital.,) Bregouts, Tampico 25 ds., with skins to order.

Brig Cornucopia, (of Solcomb,) Ball, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar to George F. Bulley.

Brig La Cignana, Adco, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Baxter & Morris.

Brig Udolo, Whitmore, Nuevitas 8 ds., with sugar and honey, Owen & Caroegie.

Brig Florence, Winslow, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Charles Lulley & Co.

Brig Mary Emily, (of Nassau,) Jeckins, Maranhan 21 ds., with cotton and hides to H. K. Corning, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig T. B. Wattson, Wallace, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Elizabeth, Horton, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to H. E. Brown.

Brig Oberforster Uffela, (Pruss., t Mildahn, Andrassan 80 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Windward, (of Stockton,) Partridge, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Wolfe, Carver & Chase.

Brig Sarah Bernice, (of Machiasport, Calligan, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Henry Lawrence, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Sarah Bernice, Gallagher, Machias 13 ds., to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig E. P. Swett, Chadburne, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Neff & Merrill.

Schr. Nicols, Ingraham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Amanda Lambert, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. John Snow, Grant, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Phebe, Merrow, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dolmer & Potter.

Schr. Raven, Rose, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Vigilant, (Br.,) Lightbourne, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to J. Enos. Been 4 days north of Hatteras; was off Sandy Hook 9th inst., with foggy weather.

Schr. Chauncey, St. John, Doyle, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. K. McDonald, Baltimore 5 ds., in ballast to Tynes & Smith.

Schr. Moonlight, Tottle, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Julia A. Hallock, Smyley, Fort Pickens June 24, in ballast and 7 passengers to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Maxon, Rogers, Farren, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds., in ballast to Ahm. Bell's Sons.

Schr. Onward, Coalfleet, Jacmel 16 ds., with logwood, etc., to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. C. H. Cook, Sparks, Miragoans 23 ds., with logwood, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. D. R. De Wolf, Fitzpatrick, Aquin 17 ds., with logwood to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Hattie E. Wheeler, Farr, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Parsons, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to Deliner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Crowell, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Echo, Spartoe, Matamoras via Key West, with cotton to master.

Schr. Delphin, Terry, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast, to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Enterprise, Wilson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. Van Zandt, Cole, Virginia with wood.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Hudson, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—Bark Leland, Paine, Bremen May 29. Also 1 ship.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamships Kangaroo and China, for Liverpool.

Steamers Charles Osgood, Albany, America, Baltimore, R. T. Wilson, Memento.

Ships Sandusky, Herman, Plymouth Rock, New-World, Gorillo, C. R. Fairfield.

Barks Nereide, Minerve, Baron Modie, Lamplighter.

Brigs M. Stewart, Rezina, Amazon, Col. W. Coggins.

Miscellaneous.

Returned.—Br. bark George the First, Gardner, hence for London, cleared 7th, when in the lower bay sprung a leak in her upper works, and returned for repairs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16.—Arr. bark Stamboul, from Smyrna.

Spoken, &c.

Allen—brig, hence for St. Johns, P. R., 14th inst., lat. 39 20, lon. 72.

Augusta Melina—bark, from Rangoon for Bremen, May 27, lat. 35 20, lon. 14 37.

Von Berg—Oldenberg b

The [illegible] York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3687. [illegible], SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

QUIET RESTORED.

A Peaceful Day in the Metropolis.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAYOR.

A SPEECH FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Continued Precautions of the Authorities.

A CHANGE OF GENERALS.

Results of the Mob Rule—The Killed and Wounded—Losses by Fire—Accidents and Incidents.

QUIET IN THE SUBURBS.

The conflict between the military and the mob in Second-avenue, on Thursday night, proved, as has been anticipated, to be the decisive struggle between anarchy and order, and yesterday morning beheld a restoration of peace and quiet throughout the length and breadth of the City. Nearly all kinds of business was resumed, and, except for the military precautions observable around the theatres of the late riots, a stranger would not have mistrusted that there had been any departure from the usual serenity of the Metropolis. Toward noon, the following proclamation was issued from the Mayor's Office, and was felt to embody a much nearer approach to the normal state of things than the one of similar tenor, issued from the same quarter on Wednesday:

PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

To the citizens of New-York:

The riotous assemblages have been dispersed. Business is running in its usual channels. The various lines of communication, railways and telegraphs have resumed their ordinary operations. Few symptoms of disorder remain, except in a small district in the eastern part of the City, comprising a part of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. The police are everywhere alert. A sufficient military force is now here to suppress any illegal movement, however, formidable.

Let me exhort you, therefore, to pursue your ordinary business. Avoid especially all crowds. Remain quietly at your homes, except when engaged in business or assisting the authorities in some organized force. When the military appear in the streets, do not gather about it, being sure that it is doing its duty in obedience to orders from superior authority. Your homes and your places of business you have a right to defend, and it is your duty to defend them at all hazards. Yield to no intimidation and to no demand for money as the price of your safety. If any person warns you to desist from your accustomed business, give no heed to the warning, but arrest the person and bring him to the nearest Station-house for publishment as a conspirator.

Be assured that the public authorities have the ability and the will to protect you from those who have conspired alike against your peace, against the Government of your choice, and against the laws which your representatives have enacted.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

THE BATTLE-GROUND OF THURSDAY NIGHT.

The east side of the town yesterday was quiet during the day, though there was discoverable among the little crowds of men which dotted the First and Second avenues in the morning a sufficient degree of suppressed riotous feeling to give rise to the impression that by evening it might develop into something dangerous.

The Seventh Regiment were on guard, a portion patroling the avenues and the streets above Twenty-third and squads, in company with policemen, engaged in searching the houses for weapons. A very considerable number of muskets, pistols, clubs, &c., were captured and stowed away in a wagon which accompanied the searching parties. In Thirty-third-street a portion of a company were placed guard to two pieces of artillary. Between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets another company were drawn up along the railroad track. These streets were picketed, and no one allowed to pass from one avenue to the other without showing some evident necessity for so doing. The presence of the soldiers did not seem to excite any great degree of curiosity among the people, who seemed inclined to keep them at a safe distance. No opposition was offered to their operations, and the avenues were very quiet. The cars made their usual trips without any disturbance. About Twentieth and Twenty-sixth streets and Gramercy Park there was a strong guard, composed of detachments of the Sixty-fifth regiment and the Fourteenth cavalry, supporting a brass howitzer from the Eighth New-York battery. The howitzer was stationed in Twenty-first-street between Third-avenue and Gramercy Park, facing the east. In the Park a portion of the Fourteenth cavalry were bivouacked, and the horses nibbled the carefully tended grass of that exclusive breathing place.

AFFAIRS AT THE MILITARY HEAD-QUARTERS.

GEN. BROWN RELIEVED—GEN. CANBY TAKES COMMAND—MORE TROOPS ARRIVED.

Gens. WOOL and KILPATRICK, Gov. SEYMOUR and Mayor OPDYKE were in consultation at the head-quarters of the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday morning. It was generally considered that the rioters had reached the length of their rope, and that hereafter the military force already here, and that which is to arrive, will be able to keep down all further demonstrations of the insurgents. A thorough organization of the military, including the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, has been effected, and positions assigned to each company and regiment. By to-day a general rendezvous will be established, so that in event of an emergency a sufficient force can be immediately dispatched to the place of disturbance.

THE CAVALRY.

Yesterday morning Gen. KILPATRICK entered upon the duties he voluntarily took upon himself the day previous. All the cavalry organizations are under his command. In compliance with his request, several citizens reported themselves ready for cavalry service yesterday. They were directed to proceed to Madison-square, where they would be furnished with the necessary equipments. The chief difficulty has been in obtaining a sufficient number of horses, but proper measures have been taken to have a supply here within the next twelve hours.

GEN. CANBY IN COMMAND.

By order of the Secretary of War, Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY has been appointed to relieve Gen. BROWN of the command of the New-York forces. Gen. CANBY was born in the State of Kentucky, and entered the Military Academy in 1836, and graduated in June, 1839. He is about 40 years of age.

He was promoted on the 1st of July, 1839, to the rank of Second Lieutenant of the United States Infantry, and on the 18th of June, 1846, was promoted to the First Lieutenancy. During that year he held the regimental Adjutancy, and on the 3d of March, 1847, was appointed as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the brevet rank of Captain on the Staff. He was brevated Major in August, 1840, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras and Cherubusco, in Mexico, and was also distinguished in the battle of Cerro Gordo. This brevet rank dated from August 20, 1847.

In March, 1851, he was further brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallant conduct at the Belen Gate—the brevet dating from Sept. 13, 1847. He held these ranks while in the Adjutant-General's Department. In June, 1851, he was promoted to the full rank of Captain of the Second United States Infantry and relinquished his rank in the line.

On the 3d of March he was appointed Major of the Tenth Infantry, which position he held in the Army Register of January, 1861. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was further promoted to the Colonelcy of the newly formed Nineteenth regiment of United States infantry, and on the 19th of [illegible]

On the 26th of March, 1863, Gen. CANBY [illegible] large body of Texans at Apache Pass.

On the 12th of March, he defeated [illegible] Pigeon's Ranche, again in the vicinity [illegible] Galesia, and subsequently about [illegible] he defeated the rebels at Fierro, [illegible] completely routed and broke up the New-Mexico; they abandoned all the [illegible] which they had erected, in anticipation [illegible] whelming victory.

Gen. CANBY has established his head-quarters at the Central Office. Upon assuming command, he issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS IN THE CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—Under instructions of the Secretary of War, the Major General commanding the [illegible] East, the undersigned assumes command of the United States troops in the city and harbor of New-York.

Special reports addressed to Assistant Adjutant General, will be made at [illegible] tions and departments within the limits of this command. These reports will specify the strength, supplies, and everything that [illegible] the several stations. In the [illegible] form to the guards, the [illegible] during duty, will be [illegible] be immediately reported, and the [illegible] be accompanied by a statement of the [illegible] immediate locality.

All persons in the City on duty [illegible] the immediate commanders of [illegible] will report, by letter or in person, [illegible] duty and their address.

By command of [illegible]
Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
A. P. [illegible]
LAWRENCE KIPP, Major and A. D. C.

Later in the day the following order, [illegible] meeting called by Archbishop HUGHES, was issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

ORDER No. 2.—The Commanders of [illegible] United States troops in the City are [illegible] meeting at the house of Archbishop HUGHES [illegible] to keep order and law.

They will be careful not to molest persons passing in and from it, and to pay no attention to harsh words or interfering when actual force or violence is necessary.

By order of Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
A. P. PIERCE, Assistant Adjutant General.

The order was issued simultaneously to both the Military and Police.

Upon retiring from his office Gen. BROWN issued the annexed farewell order:

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

In obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the United States troops in the City and harbor of New-York.

In parting from the troops of his command he has but to express his sense of their uniform good and soldierly conduct, and he cannot separate from those of his immediate connection in the city without his testimony of their bravery, discipline and soldierly deportment.

Engaged night and day in constant conflict with the mob, they have been in fifteen or twenty severe contests, in most of them outnumbered many times to one, many of them being armed, they have whipped and effectually dispersed them, and have been uniformly successful. In not a single instance has assistance been required by the police when it has not been promptly rendered, and all property, private and public, which has been put under their protection, has been perfectly and effectually protected, and with pride he destroys to record, that in this City, surrounded by grog-shops, but one single instance of drunkenness has fallen under his observation.

To Lieut.-Col. JOHN B. FRONTINGHAM, his Aide and efficient Adjutant-General, he tenders thanks for his untiring assistance.

Having, during the present insurrection, been in immediate and constant cooperation with it, he desires the privilege of expressing his unbounded admiration of the Police Department of this City. Never in civil or military life has he seen such untiring devotion and such efficient service.

To President ACTON and Commissioner BOGART he offers his thanks for their courtesy to him and their kindness to his command.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Eighth United States infantry regiment arrived from the Army of the Potomac yesterday. Their temporary quarters are at the Park Barracks. Capt. JOHN HICKS, the Superintendent of the Barracks, gave them a sumptuous dinner, and otherwise provided for them.

The Fifty-fourth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. C. M. CLARK, Ex-Mayor of Rochester, and the Thirteenth regiment Volunteer artillery, Col. MARSHALL, U. S. A., left Rochester Thursday, and will probably arrive here early this morning.

ARRIVED.

The Eleventh and Thirteenth New-York regiments, Cols. MAIDHOFF and WOODRUFF, and a battery of six guns of the Fifth New-York regular artillery, from Harrisburgh, arrived in this City last night and reported to Gen. CANBY, at the Central Office.

RELIEVED.

Two companies of the Sixty-fifth New-York regiment, under Col. BERRENDS, and a portion of the Eighth New-York battery, commanded by Lieut. SMITH, garrisoning JACKSON'S foundery in Twenty-eighth-street, were relieved last night by a portion of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, under Lieut. SAINT. The Sixty-fifth were quartered in the Central Market Armory. The Eighth were dismissed until to-day.

THE SEVENTH-AVENUE ARSENAL.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN MAJOR-GEN. SANFORD AND GEN. KILPATRICK—A YOUTHFUL PATRIOT—INTERNAL AFFAIRS AT THE ARSENAL—A FALSE ALARM—"ALL QUIET."

Gen. KILPATRICK, who has been given command of all the cavalry, by Gen. WOOL, visited Major-Gen. SANFORD yesterday morning at the Arsenal. The result of the interview did not transpire. It is understood to have been of an important character.

The liquor stores which heretofore have been partially closed, were shut up yesterday morning, by a special ordar from Major Gen. SANFORD. They have been found a source of great trouble, as the soldiers when off duty perambulating the streets, would "treat," and the result was that the cases of intoxication increased alarmingly.

There is now staying at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal, a lad named EDMON MONCAHEY, of Irish birth, who left his native land about five months since to take part in our national struggle. On arriving in New-York, he attached himself to the Eleventh New-York Fire Zouaves, with whom he has been ever since. He converses fluently in French, is well-informed generally, and altogether is a very promising youth. He is, of course, the pet of the regiment, and during the past few days, he has performed valuable services at the arsenal, in running errands, etc. He is a thorough patriot, and his motive in coming to this country was to fight for the Union.

Large numbers of prisoners are captured every day and night. Some are caught along the streets, and others are ferreted out by the Citizen Police. These men were brought before Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, where they have a hearing, after which they are sent to the Toombs.

The Sixty-fifth New-York regiment is not at this post, as ordered, but is with Gen. WOOL, commanding the Department of the East. This explains their noncompliance with the commandant's order. The troops at the arsenal are commanded by Col. POSTLY, of the Third New-York cavalry, under the supervision of the commanding General.

Much credit is due to Col. WILCOX, who has been on constant duty since the commencement of the riot, for his admirable management as the executive officer. All the details of duty connected with the arsenal have been under his direction. No such officer as Col. MYERS has at any time commanded the forces here, and the report in several contemporaries to that effect is erroneous. Among the officers stationed here, the following were not mentioned in our report in yesterday's TIMES: Col. C. W. DARLING, formerly Aid-de-Camp to Gen. MORGAN; Col. H. MOORE, of the Forty-seventh New-York; Maj. FERRINO; Maj. KIERNANT, and Adjt. FARQUSON, all of whom have performed some very arduous duties, having been on constant service night and day since Monday last.

Yesterday morning a man residing near Sing Sing, while walking to this City, was attacked by three rowdies, two of whom he shot, the third making good his escape. He wore a soldier's coat, and it is supposed this had excited the brutal instincts of the rowdies. Its called upon Major-Gen. SANFORD and narrated the facts of the case, and was complimented for his brave conduct.

Yesterday, at about 2 P. M., intelligence reached the Arsenal that the mob, who had been listening to Archbishop HUGHES' speech, was coming in the direction of that place. Orders were given to "fall in," and, in less time than it takes to write these lines, the street in front of the Arsenal was crowded with the soldiery. The cannon were sighted, loaded and manned. But no mob came, and after remaining in position for half an hour, the soldiers were withdrawn, and the pickets resumed their accustomed beats.

The sanitary condition of the troops stationed at the Arsenal is generally good, but some of the soldiers are suffering with the diarrhœa.

Some of the officers stationed here have not slept a whole night since Sunday morning. Hon. RICHARD J. CARRIGAN, the ex-Chief Inspector of the Health Department, and now Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has been indefatigable in his attentions to the officers and men, and has done much to alleviate the discomforts of the situation.

Gen. SANFORD has been untiring in his efforts to make the men comfortable, and has succeeded admirably. He has been ably assisted by Capt. HOWARD, Commissary of Subsistence, and Capt. MCKINSTRY, Quartermaster.

Gen. SANFORD has received a letter from Gen. WOOL, highly complimentary to the officers and men stationed at the Arsenal.

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[illegible]

Archbishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

Very many people doubted the authenticity of the document, and argued that in the first place the Archbishop's well-known signature was † JOHN, &c., and not † JOHN HUGHES. They also considered the wording of the invitation not such as one so eminent in the Church, and so influential with his people, would be apt to use in communicating with a body of men, whose actions during the past week have turned our City upside down, and filled its borders with sorrow and vexation. In fact, among the newspaper men and the business community generally, the address was considered to be the emanation of some brain whose sole idea was to get a large crowd in the neighborhood of the Archbishop's house and "sell" them. Others, again, thought it a shrewd device of the authorities to gather the rioters together that they might be nabbed, or possibly fired upon. Whether any of these opinions were based on the facts of the case or not, the following report will determine:

At 5 o'clock P. M., we called upon the Archbishop and found him at work in his office. He stated that the call issued in the morning papers was a genuine one, and that he proposed to address such of his fellow-citizens as should see fit to accept his invitation. His address, he said, was as yet unprepared, or rather it was unwritten, and he should of course be unable to furnish copies to the Press, and indeed the reporters must take their chances with the rest of the people. Satisfied that there was no hoax thus far got up again upon the street, where had by this time collected a crowd of perhaps five or six hundred individuals, of various degrees of one nationality. They were quiet and orderly, but disposed to regard with curious and seeking scrutiny any individual whose dress and purse permitted him the luxury of a whole coat and a clean pair of boots.

As the hour appointed in the call drew near, the crowd increased in numbers, but did not change in appearance. The working element was there in great force, and it was by no means a difficult task for a reporter to gather from the expressions of the crowd the current of their thoughts, or the expected tenor of the Archbishop's address. Free allusion was made to the events of the week, and sundry comments were made upon the personal appearance of three members of the Press, whose unfortunate luck took them into the hands of the ruffianly mob on Monday and Tuesday last.

Huddled upon the front steps of the Episcopal residence were representatives from every journal of prominence in the City, many woman, and every demonstrative crowd; while in front of the house up and down the avenue stretched a dense mass of men and boys, numbering at least by this time three or four thousand people.

Through the thoughtful courtesy of Mr. O'DONNELL, we were invited to take a position at the window whence the Archbishop would deliver his address.

At precisely 2 o'clock, the Archbishop, clad in purple robes, and decked with the insignia of his position, stepped upon the balcony. His appearance was the signal for immediate, enthusiastic and prolonged applause, after courteously acknowledging which he sat down, apparently overcome by his emotions, the heat, and his severe physical infirmities. For some moments the scene was profoundly impressive. Upon the little balcony, clad in the vestments of clerical rank and power, and surrounded by Very Reverends of high degree and station, sat the man before whose uplifted finger, thousands have bent the knee, and in the street with open eyes and mouths stood in absolute silence a vast multitude whose deeds during the week have made the City tremble and put to the blush the worst days and scenes of revolutionary Europe, waiting anxiously for the word of encouragement, of advice or of rebuke which was soon to come, while upon a neighboring balcony sat one of the highest of our judicial functionaries, prepared to applaud the one as he had already somewhat publicly defended the others.

Having partaken of some slight refreshment, the venerable Priest arose, and removing his cap, bowed courteously to the crowd, while upon the instant, every man in the immense assemblage took off his hat, and the united voice of the uplurned faces made the City for squares around resound with hearty greeting and pious applause. Silence having been restored, the Archbishop spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

MAN OF NEW-YORK: They call you rioters, and I cannot see a riotous face among you. [Cheers.] I call you men of New-York, not gentlemen, because gentlemen is so threadbare a term that it means nothing positive. [Applause.] Give me men, and I know of my own knowledge, that if this City were invaded by a British or any other foreign Power, [laughter,] the delicate ladies of New-York, with infants at their breasts, would look for their protection to men, rather than to gentlemen. [Applause.] Of course, there is no reason why you should not be gentlemen, for there is no real difference between these terms. [Applause.] I address you of my own choice; and I would do so if I had to go on crutches. No one has prompted me to do it. My lungs are stronger than my limbs. It gratifies me that you have met in peace and good order here at this time. This, however, does not surprise me—it is what I expected. I do not address you as the President, (laughter,) or the Governor, or the Mayor, or a military officer. I address you as your father. [Cheers.] [VOICE—You are worth the whole of them.] And I am not going to go into the question, what has brought about this unhappy state of things.

It is not my business to do so, but as far as I am concerned myself, you know that I am a minister of God, and a minister of peace, who in your troubles in years past, as you know, never deserted you. [Cheers, and cries of "No, never."] With my tongue and my pen I have stood by you always, and so shall I to the end of my life, so long as you are right, and I sincerely hope that you are not wrong. [Cheers.] I am not a runaway Bishop in times of danger. [A VOICE—"No, you're not like BURNSIDE."] It has been perhaps a calamity, but I do not regret it, that I never was consolous of the sentiment of fear until the danger was over, and then sometimes I might perhaps feel a little nervous. [Cheers.] I could not even in the best of causes, as you know, fight for you.

The course of nature has denied me that privilege, but I can still stand by you, I can still advise you, and, if necessary, I can die with you. [Great cheering.] As I said before, I will not enter into the question which has provoked all this excitement. No doubt there are some real grievances, but still I think that there are many imaginary ones—because in this world everything is comparative in its nature. There are no people in the world that have not some cause of grievance, and there are few that have not greater cause for complaint than we can complain of, after all. [Cheers.] Everything is comperative, and a change is not always an improvement.

When I cast my thoughts back to the land of my forefathers, and when I think of its desolation; when I see the fertile west and south of Ireland depopulated and cattle browsing on the ruins of the cottages of the noble race that once lived there, I think God that I was permitted to be among those who had an opportunity of coming to this country, where at least no tyranny is practiced [great cheering]. [illegible] Ireland, and the papers say the rioters [illegible] men, then I also am an Irishman, [treasonable] but not a rioter, for I am a man [illegible] If you are Catholics, as they have said, [illegible] wound my feelings, then I also am a [illegible]

[illegible] men are sometimes liable to get excited [illegible] an apprehension of danger, and I myself, [illegible] bishop, have had my own troubles and my [illegible] me, but I think it is the best policy to bear [illegible] ly, the more especially when they are [illegible] perary and will soon pass away. I agree [illegible] that it is far better for us to bear our [illegible] evils here than to rush into evils we [illegible] of, in Europe, where most of the countries—[illegible] even in England, [groans,] [illegible] have a Constitution, they are none the [illegible]—and a ruler is a ruler by right, whether [illegible] or a wise man, and must occupy the [illegible] he lives. There is no relief there for an [illegible] people, except in revolution. Revolution [illegible] country is a desperate state, and I know of no [illegible] where it could be in worse taste than here. [illegible] country the Constitution gives the right to [illegible] to make a revolution every four years.

But it is a different kind of a revolution [illegible] of our resolutions are not battles of blood [illegible] nor are the bullets bullets of lead. You [illegible] they do. They are paper bullets. Were [illegible] in Rome walking on the Corso during the [illegible] The people threw bullets—pellets of [illegible] perhaps gilded, at each other. But in this [illegible] Government is a foundation not to be de- [illegible] It is the right of the people every four [illegible] correct or amend, as the printers say, the superstructure. We have the right to approve or disapprove [illegible] the acts of our rulers, but not to override them. But let us preserve the foundation, and let the American people rebuild the superstructure every four [illegible]

[illegible] take away the foundation, what have you, [illegible] I, to cling to. What should we have received in the form of human government? I am [illegible] to seek another home or country, and I [illegible] to the old foundation. I want the house- [illegible] in mind. [A Voice—"And let the niggers [illegible]"] Everything is in the hands of the sovereign people of the United States, and the majority of them, whether they make a blunder or not, I am willing to be governed by. Now, gentlemen, [laughter,] I have nearly done.

There is one thing, however, I must say. I wish to ask you a question, and I wish you to answer it, and if I should ask your counsel on another point I know you will give it to me. ["We will, we will."]

Are you willing that I should give you a word of advice. [Cries of "Yes, yes," and cheers.] I have not scolded you, and I hope you do not deserve it. I repeat what I said before, that I have not seen in this vast audience a countenance which I could call the countenance of a rioter. ["That's so."]

Then, is this business to go on? Should not every man in his own modest way become a preserver of the peace? I am told in the papers, that not a little property has been destroyed. I remember the anecdote of a lady who said to her child, some, my darling, come with me to Church. The child answered, "What's the use, mamma. Well, that was a child's answer, and I hope he has seen the folly of it, if he has grown up, but now if property is destroyed, what is the use? It must be paid for by you and by me. No, no, but if property is lost it can be repaired or restored. But who can bring back an immortal soul? In the case of a violent and unjust assault on you without provocation, my notion is that every man has a right to defend his house or his shanty at the risk of his life. [Cheers.] The cause, however, must be just. It must be aggressive not offensive. Do you want my advice? ["Yes."] I have been hurt by the reports that you are rioters.

You cannot imagine that I could hear these things without being pained grievously. Is there not some way by which you can stop these proceedings, and support the laws, of which none have been enacted against you as Irishmen and Catholics? You have suffered enough already. No Government can stand or protect itself, unless it protects its citizens. Military force will be let loose on you, and you know what that is. The innocent will be shot down, and the guilty likely to escape. Would it not be better for you to retire quietly? not to give up your principles or convictions, [immense cheers,] but to keep out of the crowd where immortal souls are launched into eternity, and at all events get into no trouble till you are called? Would it not be better? Tell me something in which I would ask your advice. When these so-called riots are over, and the blame is justly laid on Irish Catholics, I wish you to tell me in what country I could claim to be born? [VOICES—Ireland.]

Yes, but what shall I say if these stories be true? Ireland, that never committed a single act of cruelty until she was oppressed. Ireland, that has been the mother of heroes and poets, but never the mother of cowards. [Great applause.] When the first Apostle, St. Patrick, went to Ireland, he was preceded by Palladorus, and they listened to him as you now patiently listen to me. The soil of Ireland was never soiled by a single drop of martyr's blood. It would touch me deeply to have to reverse that record. Perhaps you consider this a touch of blarney, but I assure you it is the truth. [Cries of "It is, God bless you."]

The delicacy of feeling in Ireland is very great. You know that Ireland sometimes produces idiots, not many of them, however, [laughter,] but the delicacy of this people is such that they call them "innocents" and not idiots. Well, once there was a poor child in this way, and you know these people are not accountable for what they do, and he was very fond of raw eggs, which he took and ate on all occasions. Sometimes they were not so fresh as they might be, [laughter,] and one time, as he was swallowing his favorite beverage, he heard a chicken squeak in his throat. "Ah, my dear fellow," said he, "I am very sorry, but you spoke too late," and down it went. But, as I said before, there are very few of that sort in Ireland. Oh! my friends, what scene can be before me as I think of that land of my nativity, as I am I glance at this long list of noble men who are exiled from their homes—such men as Field-Marshal NUGENT, whom I know intimately, and the O'DONNELLS of Spain; when I know that most of the colleges have been established by the sons of Ireland; when I know that in later days the blood of your brothers have filled the fields of the Crimea and Balaklava, and of Delhi in India; when I think of the Government which has persecuted them, leaving nothing for them but the United States—when I think of this, I do not envy the policy of John Bull, which replaces a noble population by a set of fat bullocks. [Laughter.] I took upon myself to say that you should not be molested in paying me a visit. [Cheers.] I thank you for your kindness—[applause]—and I hope nothing will occur till you return home; and if by chance, as you go thither, you should meet a police officer, or a military man, why just—*look at him.* [Tremendous laughter and applause.]

The crowd cheered vociferously, and demanded the presence of the Archbishop again upon the balcony. He gratified them, bowed his thanks, and returned to his parlor, quite exhausted and greatly fatigued by his long standing and excitement.

After a while the crowd slowly dispersed, arguing among themselves as to what the Archbishop meant to have them do, some insisting that he refused to recognize them as rioters, and therefore they had done right; while others insisted that the venerable and suffering Priest intended to convey to them the wish that they should return to their homes and their work, and take things as they found them in their naturalized country—the land popularly supposed to be only the "home of the brave, and the land of the free."

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

CHRISTIAN MANCY, a German aged 35 years, was found in Sixty-fourth-street, by Officer SMITH, suffering from a gunshot wound. He was taken to the Hospital in a dying condition.

At 8½ o'clock on Thursday night, a band of about one hundred men attempted to take possession of the Thirty-first Precinct Station-house in Eighty-sixth-street, near the Bloomingdale road. The building was so well guarded that the crowd were dispersed after having sacked and plundered several private residences in the vicinity.

The Twenty-seventh Precinct Police reported that on Thursday information was conveyed to them that CHAS. JACKSON, who jumped into the North River at Pier No. 4 to evade the fury of the mob, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, was under the pier, and had been there secreted for ten hours. Officers HAY, MCCUSKER and DAWSON, rescued him and put him on board the police boat. JACKSON says the mob attacked him in West-street and attempted to murder him, and that after throwing himself into the river he crawled under the pier and lay on a pile of stones all night.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Thursday night, a man named LOVE, residing at No. 201 Sixth-avenue, was shot in the leg, and seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a musket.

At 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon all the orpheans from the Colored Orphan Asylum left the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, under a strong escort of military and police. They took a steamboat at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street for Blackwell's Island. The Twentieth Precinct had accommodated these orphans in the best way they could since the burning of their Asylum on Monday.

NOBLE CONDUCT.

On Monday afternoon last, a stalwart, fine-looking colored man was espied crossing Park-row into Beekman-street, where he was set upon by the gang of rowdies who then infested that locality. He was chased as far as No. 5 Beekman-street, when the mob surrounded him, and commenced maltreating him shamefully, when Mr. PIERCE, one of the officers in citizen's clothes, who was looking out of one of the windows at the time, rushed down stairs, dashed in among the rioters, and placed himself before the colored man. Mr. PIERCE, having a knowledge of the "noble art of self-defence," administered several telling blows on the foremost of the rioters, and before "letting up," it is said, he had knocked down five sturdy men. The negro was then conveyed to a place of safety, the mob being kept at bay in the meantime by Mr. PIERCE.

ANOTHER RIOTER ARRESTED.

Capt. MOHER and Officer BRANDT of the Eleventh, yesterday morning, arrested a man named DANIEL SULLIVAN, a ringleader of the rioters who carried on their operations on the East side of the town, between First and Thirteenth streets. When arrested he was at work piling lumber on the Eighth-street dock. After taking him into custody, the officers searched his residence at No. [illegible] and found a three-pistol, a bayonet and two rifles, which had been taken from the armory at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue during the riots. SULLIVAN, it appears, was [illegible] United States service, but deserted [illegible] for the [illegible] was very penitent. He is now locked up at the Central Office.

THE PARK DEFENCES—COL. ADAMS.

The military defences in and around the City Hall Park and vicinity during the week have been under the charge of Col. J. W. ADAMS, formerly of the First Brooklyn regiment. Col. ADAMS had a most arduous and difficult duty, in what was really the most important and most threatened district of the city, as well as the region where the riot first assumed shape. The duties moreover, were a kind which few men, though they might be most excellent soldiers in the field, were qualified to perform. But his West Point education, his practical experience in handling men and guns, his sagacity, his fertility of resource, his tirelessness, his earnestness in the work, enabled him to overcome all obstacles; and the best encomium upon the manner in which he performed his work lies in the fact, that not a rioter dared to show his head or raise his hand after Col. ADAMS had assumed command of the post. To an old soldier, who has led his regiment in many battles, and who achieved the highest distinction at Fair Oaks and other hard-fought fields, there may seem little glory in contending with a mob as dastardly as that which ruled our city for four days; but duty is duty, and the cause of good government and civil order for which he and all of us fight, may be as honorably served in the streets and squares of New-York as on the heroic fields of Virginia. Every one who does business, or has residence in the vicinity of the Park and in the lower section of the City, owes a debt of gratitude to Col. ADAMS.

A LOGICAL INFERENCE.

Judge TANEY'S notorious decision that "negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect," received a curious and perfectly logical illustration during the progress of the riot in Harlem. A man was seized and brought before Justice WELCH on a charge of invading the domicile of a respectable mulatto women and attempting to destroy her goods. The woman testified that on the entrance of the rowdy he addressed her as follows: "The Constitution says that you can break into the house of a nigger, you can rob a nigger, you can burn his house and then you can *kill the nigger!*" He was proceeding to do so when the entrance of the Police interrupted this *constitutional* invader of the rights of law-abiding citizens.

INCENDIARISM OF THE RIOT.

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

The following list, compiled by Fire Marshal BAKER, comprises all the principal losses by fire growing out of the riot. The total damage done by the incendiaries during the four days, commencing on Monday, is estimated at $400,000.

MONDAY, July 13—11:06 A. M.—No. 677 Third-avenue. Provost-Marshal JENKINS' enrolling office. Three buildings destroyed. Total loss about $25,000.

1:05 P. M.—Lexington-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Two brown stone buildings and their contents, valued at $28,000, totally destroyed.

4:35 P. M.—Forty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues—Bull's Head Hotel, owned by Mr. ALLAIRON. Totally destroyed, with contents. Loss, $20,000.

6:50 P. M.—Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets—Colored Orphan Asylum, large three-story brick building, totally destroyed. Loss $35,000.

8:18 P. M.—No. 429 Grand-street—Enrolling Office and dwelling of Provost-Marshal JOHN DEVPY, sacked and burned. Loss $10,000.

9:20 P. M.—No. 62 Roosevelt-street—Frame dwelling, occupied by colored people. Damage $100.

4:50 P. M.—A five-story brick building, northeast corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, used for manufacturing firearms, by MAGEON & Co., totally destroyed, with contents. Loss $75,000.

5:15 P. M.—No. 1,190 Broadway—Provost-Marshal B. F. MANNIARE'S Enrolling Office. Twelve buildings destroyed, being the whole block in Broadway, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets. Total value, including contents, $125,000.

9:37 P. M.—Eighty-seventh-street, residence of Postmaster WAKEMAN totally destroyed. Loss $25,000. The Twenty-third Precinct Police Station-house, directly in rear of Eighty-sixth-street, caught fire from sparks, and was also destroyed. Loss $15,000.

TUESDAY, July 14—3:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, corner of Third-avenue, six frame buildings burned. Total value $22,000.

12:22 P. M.—Eleventh-avenue and Forty-first-street, hotel owned by Mr. ALLERTON, brick building, destroyed. Loss about $15,000.

3:04 P. M.—Weehawken Ferry-house, foot of Forty-second-street, North River. Loss $6,000.

5:03 P. M.—Nos. 72 and 75 Roosevelt-street. Two dwellings occupied by colored families. Totally destroyed. Loss $3,000.

11 P. M.—No. 163 East Twenty-second-street, Eighteenth Precinct Station-house; also, the fire-alarm bell-tower and No. 51 engine house, all destroyed. Loss $20,000.

11:45 P. M.—No. 24 East Thirty-third-street—dwelling-house of Mr. JARED W. PEOK, Port Warden. A library valued at $5,000 destroyed. The building damaged to the amount of $1,000.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.—2:40 A. M.—Avenue C, corner of Fourteenth-street, lumber yard of OGDEN & Co. Damage about $2,000.

10:50 A. M.—No. 91 West Thirty-second-street, three brick buildings, occupied as tenement houses by colored people; all destroyed. Loss $15,000.

In addition to the above, other fires occurred, but the damage in all these cases was slight.

INQUESTS UPON THE DEAD.

A COLORED MAN IS DRIVEN TO DESPAIR AND SUICIDE.

Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday on the body

is hereunto annexed, marked A. I also sent to the Admiral, to be forwarded, another in the same language, addressed to the officer in command of the United States forces at Fortress Monroe. The gunboat proceeded immediately to the *Minnesota* with these dispatches, while the *Torpedo* remained at anchor. Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. another boat came up to us, bearing the Admiral's answer, which is hereunto annexed, marked B.

We remained at or about this point in the river until the 6th instant, when, having heard nothing further from the Admiral, at 12 o'clock M. on that day I directed Lieut. DAVIDSON again to speak the gunboat on board, and to hand to the officer in command another note to the Admiral. This was done. A copy of the note is appended, marked C. At 2½ o'clock P. M. two boats approached us from below, one bearing an answer from the Admiral to my note to him of the 4th. This answer is annexed, marked D.

The other boat bore the answer of Lieut.-Col. W. H. LUDLOW to my note of the 4th, addressed to the officer in command at Fort Monroe. A copy of this is annexed, marked E. Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW also came up in person in the boat that brought his answer to me and conferred with Col. OLDS, on board the *Torpedo*, upon some matters he desired to see him about in connection with the exchange of prisoners. From the papers appended, embracing the correspondence referred to, it will be seen that the mission failed from the refusal of the enemy to receive or entertain it, holding the proposition for such a conference "inadmissible."

The influences and views that led to this determination after so long a consideration of the subject, must be left to conjecture. The reason assigned for the refusal by the United States Secretary of War, to wit: that "the customary agents and channels" are considered adequate for all needful military "communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the facts, seems not only unsatisfactory, but very singular and unaccountable; for it is certainly known to him that these very agents to whom he evidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon is a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners, (one of the subjects embraced in your letter to me,) are now, and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several important points. The existing cartel, owing to those disagreements, is virtually suspended, so far as the exchange of officers on either side is concerned. Notices of retaliation have been given on both sides.

The effort, therefore, for the very many and cogent reasons set forth in your letter of instructions to me, to see if these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer understanding between the parties as to the general conduct of the war could not be arrived at before this extreme measure should be resorted to by either party, was no less in accordance with the dictates of humanity than in strict conformity with the usages of belligerents in modern times. Deeply impressed as I was with these views and feelings, in undertaking the mission, not asking the conference, I can but express my profound regret at the result of the effort made to obtain it, and I can but entertain the belief that if the conference sought had been granted, mutual good could have been effected by it; and if this war, so unnatural, so unjust, so encbristian, and inconsistent with every fundamental principle of American constitutional liberty, "must needs" continue to be waged against us, that at least some of its severer horrors, which now so eminently threaten, might have been avoided.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

REPORTS FROM WOUNDED ARRIVED AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Sentinel July 13.

We have received some highly interesting information from some of the wounded, who arrived in this city Saturday and yesterday, relative to the battle of Gettysburgh. We give below some of the particulars gleaned in conversation with them:

DESCRIPTION OF FRIDAY'S FIGHT—THE FIRST VIRGINIA REGIMENT AT GETTYSBURGH.

Much interest is felt by the public in the fate of the First Virginia regiment, which was organized in this City, and a large number of families here are interested in the fate of its members. The first report from it after the battle of Gettysburgh was the old story of "cut all to pieces," and we deeply regret to announce that in the case of this gallant regiment the report is too true. The regiment, numbering about 200 men, the remnant of the fine body that left this city in April, 1861, is attached to KEMPER'S brigade in PICKETT'S division of LONGSTREET'S corps. It had been near Chambersburgh doing picket duty, but had been relieved, and on Thursday, the 2d inst., marched 22 miles to Gettysburgh, and went into bivouac near the town. Gettysburgh was the right of the enemy's centre, and was, of coerse, the left of our centre. The battle-field, as viewed from our line, may be described thus: From Gettysburgh there stretches away toward the right a high mountain, on which there is a plateau, defended by a stone fence. This was the enemy's position. On the right of this was another mountain meeting it at right angles, and protruding out toward our lines. This mountain was also fortified and occupied by the enemy, so that if our troops had occupied and held the main position of the Federals they would have been exposed to a murderous enfilading fire from the flanking mountain. The ground in front of the enemy's work was of a rolling formation, requiring our troops first to descend a slope and then ascend to the attack. All this was to be done under fire. Our artillery was massed in front of the mountain, and behind it our infantry was placed.

About 3 o'clock Friday morning the First Virginia was ordered to fall in, and with the division marched to the right of our centre, nearly opposite the flanking mountain, and was placed about 75 yards behind our artillery. The cannonading opened from our side about 4 o'clock, and after two hours' shelling, which was so inaccurate on the part of the enemy that only five men in the First were killed by it, the infantry was ordered to advance. This order was given at 3 o'clock P. M., and the advance was commenced, the infantry marching at common time across the field, and not firing a musket until within 75 yards of the enemy's works. As KEMPER'S brigade moved up it swung around to the left and was exposed to the front fire and flanking fire of the Federals, which was very fatal. This swinging around unmasked a part of the enemy's force, five regiments being pushed out from their left to the attack. Directly this force was unmasked our artillery opened on it with terrible precision. An officer who was within a few yards of the works informs us that our shells were thrown with wonderful accuracy into the very middle of the enemy's column, killing sometimes as many as twenty or thirty at a shot. This force was advancing in column of battalions, and in attempting to change their position, by marching by the right, was thrown into such confusion by the scathing fire of our artillery that the slaughter was still more terrible. They never rallied, and their five regimental flags were scattered all about in the crowd. This demonstration on the offensive being dispersed, our infantry continued their advance upon the works. When within about seventy-five yards they opened fire, and charged on the force defending the stone fence. As they mounted the fence, *two or three hundred of the Yankees defending it threw down their arms and ran toward our men, giving themselves up as prisoners.* Many of them ran entirely through KEMPER'S brigade to the rear. A good many of them were killed in running forward to surrender, our men not understanding the meaning of the manœuvre. The Confederates captured the works, but so few of them passed through the deadly line that not enough got inside to hold them against the large force of Yankees that advanced to retake them.

Seven Confederate flags were planted on the stone fence, but there not being enough men to support them, they *were captured by the advancing Yankee force, and nearly all of our severely wounded were left in the hands of the enemy.*

The First Virginia carried in 175 men, about 25 having been detailed for ambulance and other duty. *They brought out between thirty and forty many even of them being wounded. There is but one officer of the regiment who was not killed or wounded, and that was* LIEUT. *Ballou, who now commands it.* Col. L. B. WILLIAMS went into action on horseback, and was instantly killed. He fell forward as being shot, and did not speak afterward. His horse was hit three times. Col. WILLIAMS' body is in the hands of the enemy. Among the officers we have ascertained the following losses: Company G, Lieut. MORRIS commanding, Capt. LANGLEY was sick, but went into the fight and was wounded; Lieuts. WOODY and MORRIS, all wounded; Company B, (color company,) Capt. DAVIS, wounded and missing; Lieut. PAINE, wounded; Company C, Capt. HALLIMAN and Lieut. DOOLEY, both wounded and missing; Company D, Capt. NORTON, Lieuts. REEVE, KEININGHAM and BLAIR, all wounded; Company H, Capt. WATKINS, Lients. CARELL and MARTIN, all wounded; Company I, Lieuts. BALLOU and CABO, the latter wounded. WM. MITCHELL, son of JOHN MITCHELL, in command of the color guard of the regiment, is wounded and missing. Lieut. BLAIR, of Company D, commanded the skirmishers. We have been unable to get a list of the privates killed and wounded.

Many of our wounded were brought back into our lines by the Yankees, who leaped over the stone fence and surrendered. One of the color guard, Private THEODORE MARTIN, while lying wounded within a few yards of the fence, called one of the Yankees to take him up and carry him off. The Yankee did not stop, but upon MARTIN threatening to shoot him, came back and bore him off, telling him that he must hurry up, as he (the Yankee) wanted to get out of that infernal fire."

The First Virginia, when it left Richmond, had six hundred men, and was afterward increased to eight hundred by the addition of two companies. After the battle of Williamsburgh and Seven Pines it had only eighty men, but was recruited to two hundred from conscripts. *It has again been reduced, and now to about forty men.*

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the above information, who is a brave and cool officer, says *that at no time have our men believed they were whipped. They were repulsed from the heights, but no effort was made by the Federals to pursue them. The falling back of Lee was orderly, and there was no straggling by men who were unhurt.*

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another account, which is derived from a young and gallant officer of the First Virginia infantry, states that the fighting on Friday was opened by artillery along the whole line, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the firing continuing for two or three hours. During this artillery duel the division of Gen. PICKETT was drawn up in line in the immediate rear of our battery. When the firing of cannon ceased, the order for the infantry to advance was given, which was done at common time—no double-quicking or cheering, but solemnly and steadily these veterans directed their steps towards the heavy and compact columns of the enemy. The skirmishers were at once engaged, the enemy having a double line of skirmishers to oppose our single line. The enemy were driven from their position behind a stone fence, over which intrenchments had been thrown up, and our forces occupied their position about twenty minutes. About this time a flanking party of the enemy, marching in column by regiments, was thrown out from the enemy's left and extreme right, which was held by KEMPER'S brigade, and by an enfilading fire forced the retirement of our troops. This flanking party was very soon dispersed by our artillery, with immense loss, and scattered in confusion and disorder. With their repulse the heavy fighting of the day terminated.

CASUALTIES.

Gen. KEMPER, whose gallantry has distinguished him on many a hard-fought field, was struck whilst leading his brigade in a charge, after our troops had successfully assaulted the enemy's first line of intrenchments. He was shot in the side and groin by a Minié ball, and fell forward from his horse. He was picked up and taken to a house on the battle-field, which was afterwards taken possession of by a squad of Yankees. A party of men belonging to different regiments of his brigade, rallied by a Sergeant of Company D, First Virginia regiment, charged these Yankees, drove them from the house and rescued their gallant commander, whom they bore to the rear on a blanket. He was taken to the division hospital, two miles to the rear of the battle-field. At 3 o'clock on Saturday, the 4th inst., he was still alive, but his physicians regarded his situation as exceedingly critical.

Gen. ARMISTEAD was shot while standing on the enemy's intrenchments with his hat bolsted on his sword, cheering his men on in the charge. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and subsequently died of his wounds.

Col. WILLIAMS, who commanded the First Virginia regiment, received the fatal shot very soon after the infantry fighting became general. He fell from his horse and expired almost instantly. The enemy obtained possession of his body.

Maj. LATTIMER, of the artillery, formerly Captain of CORANETT'S battery, is reported to have lost an arm; Col. TAZEWELL PATTON, of the Seventh Virginia infantry, was severely wounded, and is missing; Col. MAYO, of the Third Virginia infantry, slightly wounded; Major OTEY, of the Eleventh Virginia, wounded in the shoulder by shell.

The First regiment went into the action with six companies, and eighteen commissioned officers, of whom seventeen were killed, wounded or missing.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

At length we are beginning to receive something intelligible with reference to the great battles in Pennsylvania, perhaps the most bloody and stubbornly-contested of the whole war. From an officer of the Second Mississippi regiment, who participated in the three days' engagement, we have the following facts:

On Wednesday, the fighting was in the immediate vicinity and around the town of Gettysburgh, and resulted in the enemy being driven one mile and a half beyond that place. *During the day our forces captured 4,000 prisoners, all of whom were paroled, rather than have the army encumbered with them while the battles were in progress.* Their loss in killed and wounded was also very heavy. Our loss in this day's fighting was estimated at from 600 to 800 killed, wounded and missing. During this engagement, the corps of Gen. HILL and the division of Maj.-Gen. PENDER were principally engaged.

On the next day (Thursday) Gens. EWELL and LONGSTREET engaged the enemy on the right and left, the line of battle extending two miles and a half on each wing. The enemy were driven back, with a loss comparatively small on our side, until their army was concentrated on a commanding hill, two miles beyond the town. This hill was fortified by a stone fence, over and against which dirt had been thrown, constituting a formidable breastwork. After they had been driven back to this position the fighting for the day was discontinued.

On Friday skirmishing was commenced between 1 and 2 o'clock in the day—HILL'S corps and LONGSTREET'S division being principally engaged. They reached the intrenchments, as did also the division of Gen. PICKETT. After the enemy's works were carried, there was heavy fighting within the intrenchments; but the overpowering masses of the enemy compelled our forces to retire. The Yankee batteries were concentrated on a commanding hill, in the shape of a half moon, and our troops in charging them had to advance through an open field, nearly a mile in extent, which was raked by an enfilading fire from the batteries posted as above described. *Our loss here was heavy, and our forces, after the most desperate fighting, were forced to fall back beyond the range of the fire.* In this fight our heavy reserves were not engaged.

As our informant came back to the rear he passed our trains of wagons and prisoners, which extended, he thinks, a distance of fifteen miles. *They were moving in the direction of the river, and his impression is that our army was withdrawn from its position at Gettysburgh with a view to the security of these trains.* Twelve of the wagons connected with these trains were captured by the enemy's cavalry, but all were subsequently recaptured by IMBODEN'S command, with the exception of three, which were burnt by the enemy. Our informant himself was made a prisoner, but in fifteen minutes after was recaptured by our men.

In the whole three days' fighting we lost but two pieces of cannon, and these were abandoned because of the destruction of their carriages. In the whole distance traveled by this officer, from the time he left the field of battle until he reached Winchester, he did not see a single straggler—a fact which fully contraverts the Yankee stories of demoralization and disorganization.

The first unaseiness he saw manifested with reference to the attention of Gen. LEE'S army, was on his arrival in Richmond, and not until then did he hear the slightest apprehension expressed of our ability, not only to hold our position, but to advance on the enemy where deemed advisable so to do.

INCIDENTS.

Maj.-Gen. PICKETT is represented to have been deeply effected by the loss of so many of his gallant officers, and it is said that he wept bitterly over the mutilation of his noble division. The report that he was wounded, turns out to be incorrect.

Whilst our infantry was steadily advancing on the enemy's works over the open plain, many of the Yankee gunners deserted their pieces and rushed into our lines, and begged to be taken prisoners. They were greatly alarmed, and in some instances assisted in carrying our wounded from the field, with a view to get to the rear as prisoners.

REPORTS FROM WINCHESTER.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

WINCHESTER, July 8, 1863.

Perfectly authentic news from the battle-field at Gettysburgh has come no later than up to Friday night. I will not attempt now a full description, it will be time enough when the fighting there is over. As you have doubtless learned ere this, our troops under Gen. A. P. HILL crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and advanced towards Gettysburgh, took a position Wednesday about three miles from the town, and near a range of hills, which intervened between him and the town.

After desultory skirmishing, which continued most of the day until one o'clock P. M., he moved on the enemy in front. Gen. EWELL, who had been at Carlisle, came up from that direction, and reached a position on our extreme left. Soon after, Gen. HILL advanced to the attack. Here Gen. EWELL encountered a large body of the enemy, who had apparently come up from the rear of Gettysburgh, and who afterwards constituted the extreme right of the enemy. With two of his divisions—RODES' and EARLY'S—he engaged the enemy in his front simultaneously, with Gen. A. P. HILL in the centre. While this was progressing Gen. LONGSTREET swung around his column to the right, and on Thursday morning appeared on the enemy's extreme left. Such was the position of our lines in the first day's engagement. The result of the fighting that day was the complete repulse of the enemy from his position, followed by Gen. HILL'S and part of Gen. EWELL'S corps, who drove them across the range of hills between us and the town, and to a point about half a mile beyond, *where they occupied a mountain, a splendid and almost impregnable position, which they fortified and bristled with artillery*, their line holding this mountain and extending to the right and left of it.

Thursday the events of the day opened as on Wednesday, heavy skirmishing commencing at an early hour and continuing until about 1 o'clock P. M., when Gen. LONGSTREET, whose corps constituted our right wing, advanced to the attack, and succeeded in driving before him the enemy's left, after hard fighting for the remainder of the day and during a portion of the night.

On Friday, LONGSTREET again opened the fight on the right, which extended to the left, EWALL driving in the enemy's left before him. Thus our whole line surrounded three sides of the mountain, the enemy within; but such was the strength of their position that to take it by assault was almost a hopeless undertaking. Nevertheless, our infantry, preceded by heavy fire of artillery, charged it several times during the day, and, *though almost uniformly successful in capturing batteries, were compelled, owing to the heavy fire of artillery concentrated on them, to fall back to the position whence they started.* The charge had to be made across an open and gradually inclined plain, without any protection whatever from the observation of the enemy on the mountain. With over one hundred pieces of artillery we kept up an incessant fire on the enemy, frequently dislodging them from their strong positions and slaughtering great numbers. The musketry and cannonading is described as most terrific by all who participated, and exceeding in rapidity and severity any previous battle of the war. Notwithstanding, our gallant men boldly "faced the music," and could not be restrained. Not a man or a regiment flinched. *The enemy, too, who raised the rallying cry, "You are fighting for your homes, Boys, fought unusually well.* The loss on both sides is heavy, that of the enemy roughly estimated at from two or three to one of ours killed and wounded. At this date, though, it is impossible to obtain anything like a correct estimate. It may be observed, though, that four-fifths at least of our casualties are from wounds, and those principally in the hands and limbs. Very few severely wounded have yet reached here. Over 2,000 wounded have reached here since the first day's fight, and as many more are on the way. Among the wounded officers here are Maj.-Gens. PENDER, HETH, Brig.-Gens. G. T. ANDERSON, of Georgia; SCALES, of North Carolina, and JENKINS. Gen. HOOD was severely wounded in the arm by the fragment of a shell, but fortunately the wound does not endanger the arm. He was struck while going into action on the right, Thursday. Gen. PENDER lost the leg in which he was once wounded before. None of these officers I am pleased to state are seriously wounded.

Gens. GARNETT, KEMPER, ARMISTEAD and BARKSDALE are unanimously killed. The above first belonged to PICKETT'S division, which suffered most severely in General and field officers, and men particularly in the seconds.

I have said that we have no established information from the battle-field since the close of the day's operations on Friday. But one report has prevailed, however, of the preceding Saturday and Sunday, and all who have left the field since Saturday morning agree in the statement. Such is the uniformity in this that it is believed to be reliable. *The report that Gen. Lee, desiring to draw the enemy from his strong position on the mountain, and avoid an unnecessary sacrifice of his men in taking it by storm, effected a retreat toward the Potomac, preceded by his wagon trains.* The Yankees, believing it a genuine falling back to this side of the river, came down from the heights and followed, when, at a distance of two or three miles they encountered our picket line, which fell back toward the main body. HILL and LONGSTREET turned upon them, and repulsed them with great slaughter. Meantime their retreat to the mountain again was intercepted.

Gen. EWELL, who had also fallen back from his position on the left, concealed his men from the observation of the enemy, and when HILL and LONGSTREET commenced driving them back, moved so as to get in their rear—Jackson-like—and cut off their retreat to their fortifications on the mountain, capturing over 50 regiments and 30 pieces of artillery. Though no official confirmation has yet been received here of this report, it obtains very general credence.

The enemy attacked our wagon train and convoy near Williamsport, Monday evening, but were repulsed, with the loss of 100 prisoners, after two hours or more hard fighting by Gen. IMBODEN. The enemy numbered a brigade and eight pieces of artillery. We had three pieces of the Washington artillery. *These attacks on our wagon trains are of almost daily occurrence and unless they are strongly conveyed the passage from the river to the army is dangerous.* STUART (Gen. Jeb.) has penetrated almost within sight of Washington, and intercepted and captured about 180 wagons and 1,100 mules.

The destruction of our pontoon bridge below Williamsport was owing to carelessness. It was guarded by an inadequate body of men, and they without arms. LEE, however, seems to have little use for it at present.

The following is a partial list of officers killed: Col. V. D. GRONER, Sixty-first Virginia, (reported;) Adjt. Campbell, Forty-eighth Mississippi; Col. H. R. Miller, Forty-second Mississippi; Col. Smith, Fifty-fifth North Carolina; Col. Edmonds, Thirty-eighth Virginia; Capt. W. T. Magruder; Gen. Joe Davis, Adjutant-General; Col. De Saussine, South Carolina, (reported;) Lieut.-Col. Mounger, Ninth Georgia; Col. Jack Jones, Twentieth Georgia, (reported;) Col. Carrington, Eighteenth Virginia, (reported;) Col. Carter, Thirteenth Mississippi; Col. Ellis, Virginia, (reported;) Col. J. B. Williams, Virginia; Col. Allen, Twenty-eighth Virginia; Maj. Wilson, Twenty-eighth Virginia.

The following is a partial list of the wounded:

Col. Thomas, Eighth Georgia; Col. Jack Brown, Fifty-ninth Georgia; Maj. Gee, Georgia; Col. Kennedy, South Carolina; Lieut.-Col. Whittle, Thirty-eighth Virginia; Col. Griffin, Eighteenth Mississippi; Col. W. S. Luce, Eighteenth Mississippi, missing; Col. W. T. Holder, Seventeenth Mississippi; Lieut.-Col. Fielder, Seventeenth Mississippi; Lieut.-Col. McElroy, Thirteenth Mississippi; Maj. Bradley, Thirteenth Mississippi; Col. H. Gantt, Virginia; Col. Hneton, Virginia, (reported,) Col. Stuart, Fifty-sixth Virginia; Col. W. T. Patton, Virginia, in enemy's hands; Lieut.-Col. Feagee, Fifteenth Alabama, leg amputated; Maj. Berkeley, Virginia; Maj. Wilson, Twenty-eighth Virginia; Adjt. Goodloe, Eighteenth Mississippi, supposed mortally; Col. Lightfoot, Sixth Alabama; Maj. Culver, Sixth Alabama; Col. Humphries and Maj. Blair, Second Mississippi, missing; Lieut.-Col. Moseley, Forty-second Mississippi; Col. Stone, Second Mississippi; Col. Conlie, Fifty-fifth North Carolina.

Brig.-Gen. ARCHER, of Tennessee, who opened the fight, was captured on the first day. We captured Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM.

WINCHESTER, July 9.

Of the rumor I mentioned in my last, concerning the successful *ruse* of Gen. LEE at Gettysburgh, Sunday—the cutting off of a large number of prisoners, the capture of the fortified mountains, &c.—there is no positive confirmation or denial. *The disadvantages of our position may be understood by saying it was decidedly to worse than the respective positions of the hostile forces at the first battle of Fredericksburg reversed.* It is generally believed and conceded that we have gained a victory. Our loss, at first greatly exaggerated, has dwindled down most astonishingly. Late Yankee papers, it is said, acknowledge a defeat and heavy loss. *At any rate the invasion has done much toward disposing the minds of the people of Pennsylvania for peace.* According to latest intelligence there has been no fighting since Sunday. A seemingly well authenticated report prevails, to the effect that the enemy are falling back toward Washington, and that Gen. LEE'S force, at various points, is moving in the same direction. Another great pitch-battle will be fought soon, and that on the soil of Maryland, of which I hope to be wholly or in part an eye-witness.

Detachments (several hundred strong) of our soldiers arrived here almost daily, and are forwarded, under command of some field officer, to the army. But for this moving in bodies many of our men would be cut off and captured by the Yankee cavalry. The Potomac, lately swollen several feet by the heavy rains, is again, and I am informed, in fordable condition. Several crossed by fording at Williamsport yesterday.

Most of our slightly wounded have arrived here, and are being forwarded with all dispatch, as far as possible, to the rear. Among our wounded general officers I inadvertently omitted to mention Gen. PAUL J. SEMMES, of McLAW'S division, who was struck in the thigh, a little above the knee, the missile severing the femoral artery. I am pleased to state, however, that his condition is not considered critical. He is at a private house in Martinsburgh, and most attentively nursed. Among other field officers wounded, in addition to those already sent you, are Col. JOHN B. WELLS, Tenth Georgia, in arm, (the third wound received at different times;) Major OSBAS DAWSON, Eighth Georgia; Col. LITTLE, —— Georgia; Col. WADWORTH, Twenty-eighth Georgia; Col. GIBSON, Forty-eighth Georgia, mortally wounded and in the hands of the enemy; Major G. W. ROSS, Second Georgia battalion, wounded and in the enemy's hands. Complete lists will be sent you hereafter.

A large hotel on Main street:—TAYLOE'S—is filled with MILROY'S wounded ragamuffins, captured in the late storming of the works commanding the city. *Near ten thousand prisoners are on their way here from the late battle-field.* It is understood that many, or all, of those taken the first day were released on account of some emergency which would not then allow the detailing of a guard to bring them off.

The crop of cereals throughout the Valley is in a most flourishing condition, and promises an abundant harvest. The uncut wheat was too far advanced to be injured materially by the long continued rains, yet I fear the growing corn, unusually promising, has been seriously hurt in some localities. The sturdy, patriotic old farmers of this lovely section—until we arrive within a short distance of Winchester—appear to be enrobed with every comfort and needful thing that a generous soil can afford. From Staunton to Winchester the scene presented to the traveler is scarcely less attractive and magnificent than as it first appeared "dressed in living green," and in all its pristine beauty to the earliest settlers.

Not having yet reached the vicinity of the battle-field, I am unable to give you particulars of the bloody contest, but will close with some authentic details of the operations of Gen. IMBODEN, the "Guerilla Chief," prior to the levasion, and which have not yet appeared in print. On the 9th of June he left Churchville, and with his command marched one hundred and fifty-nine miles. At his approach to Romney the Yankees were seized with a panic, and fell back from every point they occupied in that region to New Creek, where they had over 3,500 men. Pushing matters, and losing no time, he destroyed utterly and beyond repair two splendid iron bridges over the North and South branches of the Potomac. They were of FINK'S patent, and, except the bridge at Fairmont, the best and finest by far of any on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. One was 400 feet in length, the other 535—were shot down with artillery, and fell thirty odd feet below, presenting a wreck as never was seen.

He then burnt the railroad bridges over Little Caper, over Potomac Creek, Chesepeake and Ohio Canal, and over Evert's Creek, near Cumberland, made two crevasses in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal that can't be filled in two months; burnt all the depots, water-tanks and stationary engines between Caper and Cumberland, captured 30 or 40 prisoners, 60 or 70 horses, and sent out over 500 fat cattle.

On the 17th, Col. GEORGE, of IMBODEN'S command, drove a Yankee battalion out of Cumberland by shelling them in the streets, and the Mayor surrendered the city to our boys. KELLY, commander of the Yankee cavalry, was there, but made his escape on an engine which was stopped about eight miles from by a breake in the road made by our men. Citizens state that here he jumped off and took to the bushes on foot.

On the night of the 17th Gen. IMBODEN camped in Allegheny County, Md., twelve miles from Cumberland, but recrossed into Virginia the next morning. This movement was prompted by a rumor that KELLY was coming to attack IMBODEN at daybreak on the 19th. As there were no railroads, mails, or telegraphs in those parts of the General's visit, it is inferred that his command were ignorant of what was progressing in the civilized world.

A LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 13.

The President received a letter from Gen. LEE, on Saturday, which puts to rest all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland, and confirms the statements which have been made, that our army has been uniformly victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The letter states, in effect, that the engagements at Gettysburgh resulted in defeating the enemy completely, in killing and wounding a number far exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudential move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingencies arising which might insure his success at that point.

The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped than he ever has been upon Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign. The object involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. LEE to develop in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands, according to what we hear, are understood to amount at present to between 15,000 and 18,000. The army is in fine spirits and excellent condition.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 13.

We have no official account of the battle of Gettysburgh, although we should think the authorities must surely have received one before this. But many wounded officers—some of them men of great intelligence—have arrived, and from a comparison of their statements we are enabled to make out the following facts:

The battle of Gettysburgh was, *on our part, a triumphant success—an overwhelming victory. We beat the enemy on all three of the days.* On Friday we drove him five miles, assaulted his fortifications and carried them. He was utterly beaten and discomfited at all points. That Gen. Lee did not continue to hold those fortifications was *solely due to the fact that they were in that mountainous country overlooked by a lofty range of heights which entirely commanded them.* To these heights the Yankees fled for protection, precisely as they did to their gunboats at Malvern Hill, and Gen. LEE withdrew his army for the same reason that he withdrew from the range of the gunboats' fire. That he was repulsed in his attack on the intrenchments that he fled in disorder—that his army was demoralized—are Yankee lies of the first magnitude. They were not believed at Washington, however they might have been here, for that city was in a state of uncontrollable terror on Sunday night. That LINCOLN did not believe them, is evident from his calling off all the troops from the neighborhood of Old Point, save a mere handful. The slaughter of the Yankees was terrible beyond all former example, and the telegraph operator was not so far wrong when he said we had 40,000 prisoners, as had been supposed. We brought away 13,000, and thousands were allowed to escape. Every house in Gettysburgh was filled with Yankee soldiers, who had been left behind when our troops entered. The soldiers, finding out that they were within, (generally in concealment,) rushed in and dragged them out of their hiding-places. *The enormous incumbrance inflicted by these prisoners was one cause of Gen. Lee's retrograde march.* Every officer who has spoken on the subject says that this movement was not determined by anything the Yankees had done or could do. Gen. Lee had won the ground and could have held it, *but he chose, for military reasons, to fall back, after having utterly broken the backbone of the Yankee army.* Apparently he has no intention to recross the Potomac, and Washington is nearer to Hagerstown than to Gettysburgh.

It is stated upon good authority that our loss in killed, wounded and missing did not exceed 10,000. If, as the Yankees assert, we lost 4,000 prisoners, their our loss in killed and wounded was only 6,000—a very small loss considering the number of combatants and the length of the battle. The Yankees took no cannon, although they *claim* to have taken five. Two pieces were abandoned because they were disabled, and the horses attached to them were killed. These fell into their hands, and form the sole dismal trophies of what they pretend to consider a great triumph. Our army is in splendid order, and ready for another conflict. They have not been pursued, as the Yankees falsely stated, for they were in no condition to pursue, and it was, in fact, the very thing that Gen. Lee most of all desired. MEADE seems to have gone to parts unknown.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Tuesday, July 7.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Vicksburgh capitulated on the 4th inst.

The garrison was paroled, and are to be returned to our lines—the officers retaining their side arms and personal baggage.

This intelligence was brought by an officer who left the place on Sunday, the 5th.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 10.

JACKSON, July 7.—Vicksburgh has fallen. It was surrendered on the morning of the 4th, the men being in a starving condition, and completely worn out with excessive fatigue. The terms of capitulation were that the officers should be allowed their side-arms, horses and all their private property. They and their men were paroled, and immediately allowed to march out with all their colors.

Immediately after the surrender Gen. GRANT sent a boat load of supplies to the famished garrison. Some of the officers have arrived here.

Officers who have come out say that had Gen. JOHNSTON reached there twelve days sooner he could not have relieved the garrison, as they could not muster over seven thousand men for duty. Many of the citizens were leaving with their families, negroes, stock, &c.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 9.

We need not say how sorely we regret this disaster. It comes, too, unexpectedly, for we had just received such assurances of the strength of Vicksburgh as to have given us considerable confidence in its safety. We certainly did not anticipate so early a reduction.

It is now manifest that the assurances we have referred to, like too much of the news that comes from that quarter, were without foundation. Indeed, instead of the ample stores of food in Vicksburgh of which we were told, we are informed through private sources, *that flour sold in the besieged city at four hundred dollars per barrel, and corn at three dollars per ear.* The probability is that Gen. PEMBERTON fought until there was no food left for his army and the citizens, and despairing of relief from Gen. JOHNSTON, he could do nothing but capitulate. The favorable terms granted him, show how anxious GRANT was to terminate the siege without another fight.

The people are asking, and the world will ask, where was Gen. JOHNSTON, and what part did he perform in this grand tragedy. *In answer it will be said that, with an army larger than won the first battle of Manassas, he made not a motion, he struck not a blow, for the relief of Vicksburgh.* For nearly seven weeks he sat down in sound of the conflict, and he fired not a gun. He heard the confident declarations with which the besieged animated their courage—"Never mind!—*Johnston* is coming!"—but JOHNSTON never came. He did not so much as harass the enemy, but left GRANT to pursue his work without interruption. If MOSBY and his little band had been there, instead of JOHNSTON and his army, GRANT would not have enjoyed such impunity. JOHNSTON has been supposed to have some profound plan, some brilliant strategy, which at the proper time he would spring, and which would atone for any seeming inactivity. *But he has done no more than to sit by and see Vicksburgh fall, and send us the news.*

The news which comes from LORING'S command, and from the alleged operations at Port Hudson, we receive with much allowance. *Gen. Richard Taylor is put in too many widely separated places.* He is affirmed to be at Millikin's Bend, and at Port Hudson, and near New-Orleans, and at Brashear City almost on the same day. All that we know with certainty is that he captured Brashear City, and that he probably has advanced to the Mississippi. Gen. MAGRUDER, who has been affirmed to be with him, is without doubt in Texas.

The anxiety to hear from Gen. Lee is great; but at this time of writing this we have nothing additional. We may hear something before going to press, as the wires to Martinsburgh are working again. If we do it will be given.

P. S.—A dispatch is received from Martinsburgh, which is not so favorable as we had hoped it would be. But let every true man maintain his courage and enthusiasm and never droop a feather. Our cause is bound to prevail—all that is needed is manliness and fortitude.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 9th has several articles on the fall of Vicksburgh, from which we make extracts:

"What is most to be feared as the immediate result of the fall of Vicksburgh is *the conversion of the great army under Grant from a stationary into a moving force.* From its organization, almost, it has been confined to the work of taking that city. It is now free to operate elsewhere. This is the evil against which the Government is now called to make the most energetic preparation. It is not difficult to imagine in what direction GRANT will move, nor to estimate the effect of so powerful an army coming upon the field, with no correspondeing accession on our side. This is the danger that presents the most serious grounds for alarm. It would be blindness not to see it, and imbecility not to put forth the most strenuous exertions to guard against it. We can only pray that those to whom the management of affairs is intrusted may be equal to the crisis."

THE FIGHTING BEHIND VICKSBURGH.

JACKSON, Wednesday, July 8.

Col. MONTGOMERY, aid to Gen. PEMBERTON, with two hundred mounted men, arrived here to-day. Gen. GRANT sent ten thousand men back, and about the same number to attack Gen. PRICE, GRANT'S force was near 100,000. He commands in person the forces which are marching on Jackson.

Everything here is in the wildest state of excitement. Citizens are flying in every direction, and the streets are filled with stock, negroes, &c. Families are leaving in ox carts and every other species of conveyance. There was a terrible storm here last night, with very heavy rains. Citizens living beyond Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling they pass. A fight is hourly expected here.

From the Dispatch, July 11.

JACKSON, Thursday, July 9—9 A. M.

A regular artillery duel has been going on for the past hour, three miles off. The Yankees are moving slowly and steadily. Warm work is looked for at daylight.

THURSDAY, July 9—4 P. M.

The enemy are still advancing slowly, shelling our cavalry. They are now within four miles of our works. There will probably be no engagement before morning.

FRIDAY, July 10, 8:30 A. M.

The attack has begun. Our batteries opened on them finely. The enemy is evidently in heavy force. Heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing is going on. The enemy is shelling the city, and has killed several soldiers and citizens. No general engagement has taken place yet. Our troops are in excellent spirits—every man at his post.

LATER.

The heavy skirmishing continues on the Clinton road. The enemy is slowly working around our left. The attack may yet become general before morning, though their troops are still pressing forward. But few men have been lost on our side yet. The enemy must be suffering for water, as all the cisterns and ponds have been destroyed. The thermometer indicates 92 degrees in the shade.

SATURDAY, July 11—12 P. M.

The enemy are still concentrating on our right to reach Pearl River. Our forces have just driven them back in the centre, and burned the houses occupied by their sharpshooters.

SUNDAY, July 12.

The enemy opened at 6 o'clock this morning from his batteries on our left, and at 8 A. M. raised shell upon the city. The enemy made a charge and were repulsed, and are now moving around our right. Scouts report that BURNSIDE is crossing at Birdsong's Ferry with two divisions.

ON THE JAMES RIVER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 13.

Yesterday morning the report was received that the day before an iron-clad, two gunboats and five transports had appeared at Lower Brandon and landed 5,000 troops. Later in the day advices were received at the War Department that two Monitors, eight gunboats and a transport had appeared at the point named, but had landed no troops. It is not likely that the Yankees would land any force on the south side of James River for any other purpose than that of devastating the crops and running off negroes. They would hardly attempt an "on to Petersburgh" with the feeble force they have in Eastern Virginia. This movement, if it can be dignified by that name, evidently has theft for its object.

GEN. NEAL DOW.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 13.

Gen. NEAL DOW, who was wounded at Port Hudson, was captured by our scouts at a private house near Clinton, La., on the 2d inst. He was started "on to Richmond," and arrived here Saturday and committed to Libby Prison. The following is an item in the gentleman's career worth mentioning at this time:

"When Gen. BRAGG evacuated Pensacola he burnt the mills and lumber belonging to THOMAS MURRAY & Co. The Yankees

lined over the ground. They were Whitworth guns of small calibre, breech loaders, of course, and of the Manchester pattern—(our dear *neutral* English cousins)—24-pound and 12-pound bronze field-pieces and Parrott guns, (imitations made at Richmond)—all and every kind which it is possible to name in ordnance nomenclature. And this system and provision for the defence of the well-called *stronghold* extended in a semi-circle, whose arc would describe a distance of four to five miles.

I have never visited the battle-fields of the Old World, but I do not believe that the siege of Sebastopol, or any kindred struggle, affords instances of such persistent and heroic courage and endurance—of such strategic and engineering skill, as were displayed upon this remarkable field. It would repay a journey of a thousand miles to visit the field of these operations. But I must close to save the mail.

DE SOTO.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Stirring News Expected from Gen. Blunt—On the March for Fort Gibson—Col. Phillips Hard Pressed—Gen. Blunt's Plans—The Guerrillas Active—Leaders Killed, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

We are likely to have some stirring news from the District of the Frontier ere long. Maj.-Gen. Blunt left his headquarters at Fort Scott on Sunday night last, the 5th of July. He took with him four companies of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, under Col. Judson; three companies of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, under Major Calkins, and Company A, Fourteenth regiment Kansas Volunteer cavalry, raised as body guard for the General. Capt. Smith and two sections of the Second Kansas battery were also in the command. The Sixth Kansas had with it two 12-pound mountain howitzers. No tents or baggage was taken, and but six days' rations. It is the General's intention to reach Fort Gibson, 170 miles south of Fort Scott, in four or five days. The immediate cause of this movement, which was only determined upon twenty-four hours before being put in execution, was the reception of dispatches showing the critical condition of Col. Phillips and the National forces at Fort Gibson. The constant raids of the mounted rebels had deprived Phillips of a large portion of his stock, and as a consequence he has found his operations circumscribed by the necessities of his position. Unable to send out the usual heavy reconnoitering and scouting parties, the Indians, composing a large portion of his force, have become demoralized and discouraged, and refused utterly to leave the shelter of the works. All the white troops under Col. Phillips, at the beginning of this month, consisted of four companies of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, more than half of which is dismounted, and Hopkins' Third Kansas battery. Since then he has, in all probability, been reinforced by six companies of the Colorado Second, under Lieut.-Col. Dodge, also, the First Kansas colored regiment, Col. J. M. Williams, so long encamped at Baxter's Spring, and best drilled infantry regiment in the West.

Gen. Blunt, when his forces are united—which will reach about 4,500 effective men, and 16 guns, about 2,000 of whom are whites—will move them across the Arkansas River, offering the enemy battle. The rebels number 7,000 men, under Gens. Cabell, Steele and Ewing, and Cols. Cooper, Standwaitie and McIntosh. Hindman is reported at Fort Smith in chief command.

Gen. Blunt will move rapidly upon Fort Smith, and especially to take and hold that place. From thence, with what mounted force he has and can obtain, he will make raid westward and south to Boggy Depot, the Red River Valley and the Cheetaw country. The special object sought is to destroy a large quantity of supplies said to be stored at Boggy Depot and some point nearer Texas. In this raid he will also gather up all the able-bodied contrabands he can, in order to fill up the colored brigade he is now recruiting.

He has determined to clear out of his district the rebel forces. With the exception of small bands of guerrillas, that portion of the district north of the Arkansas is clear of the enemy. South of the river the force already spoken of. Our Kansas General has for some time past been meditating a dashing raid of the character I have mentioned. Sometime since he assisted a party of loyal Texans to return to their homes in the counties immediately south of the Indian Territory. According to their statements it would appear that the northern tier of counties in Texas were and are still loyal. The reign of terror existing in that State has repressed the sentiment, but it still awaits a favorable opportunity to express itself. The Union Texans will be heard from at the time Blunt shall be heard from in the Red River vicinity.

The border guerrillas still continue quite active. During the last two weeks they have, however, lost several of their leaders, among others the notorious Col. Parker, who will be remembered as the author of a letter to Gen. Blunt, threatening vengeance upon him for summary punishment of bushwhackers. He was shot at a little town named Wellington, in Jackson County, by four of the First cavalry, Missouri State Militia. He was in full Confederate uniform at the time, and was accompanied by three other rebels, supposed to be his Adjutant and *Staff*. Parker fired first upon our men, who, returning it, killed him at the second shot.

George Todd, another, and, if possible, more infamous scoundrel than Parker, was killed a few days since in Jackson County. Todd was the leader of the terrible massacre of contrabands on the *Sam Gaty* some three or four months since. He has met a deserved fate. Several others, less known, have also been killed within the past week in Jackson and Lafayette Counties.

The guerrillas have lately made incursions into the southern part of the State. On the night of the 5th they entered Linn County, on the Mine Creek settlement, where they stole everything they found and burnt several houses. A few days previous they entered the State near Fort Scott, surrounded the farmhouse of a well-known Union man, and took therefrom a famous Federal scout, Thomas Whitesides, a member of the Sixth Kansas, detailed to such duty. The Union pickets were stationed within a quarter of a mile, but the guerrilla movements were taken with such precautions as to be entirely successful. Whitesides was finally carried into Missouri and after traveling eight miles was murdered, and his body left by the roadside where it was found. The leader of the murderers, a fellow named Taylor, was some time since captured by our troops. At the time Whitesides saved his life, the soldiers being about to shoot him. Taylor was brought a prisoner to Fort Scott and finally released on parole. This is the reward of our forbearance.

The enrollment is being rapidly completed in this State. It is expected that our quota will be small, though it is hoped enough to fill the regiments now in the field. Capt. Sydney Clarke, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for this State, Nebraska and Colorado, has been indefatigable in his exertions to push forward the work, and perfected all necessary arrangements for the carrying out fully the provisions of the law.

The two new regiments being raised by Gen. Blunt are filling quite rapidly. The Fourteenth Kansas Volunteers, cavalry, has five full companies recruited, and three others under way.

The Second regiment Colored Volunteers has five companies well under way, and will be filled by the raid of Gen. Blunt, as will also a third regiment.

The weather is intensely warm. The crops are amazingly prolific. From every quarter of this State we hear of the immense wheat harvest. The people are jubilant over the general prosperity. Our towns are growing rapidly. Improvements are increasing in all directions. This city, Leavenworth, is making most rapid strides to metropolitan greatness. Its enterprise is astonishing, and its growth almost as rapid as the renowned Aladdin palace. Some eight hundred buildings are reported in process of erection within the city limits, one-fourth of which are brick. Have not Kansians a right to be egotistical? Prosperity unparalleled, hearty sympathy with all the sublime issues of the age, a record of devotion to great principles, and a loyal name and fame, untarnished by rebellious acts or Copperhead sympathies.

R. J. H.

AFFAIRS AT PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.

Gen. Viele Relieved—The Murder of Lieut. Sanborn—An Opening for Lawyers—A Deserving Union Man.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD SHIP IDA, OFF PLYMOUTH AND NORFOLK, ELIZABETH RIVER, Va., Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

The office of Military Governor here having been abolished, Gen. Egbert L. Viele has been relieved from duty as such Governor, and it is said has been ordered to Annapolis, Md., to take charge of a camp of instruction for colored troops. The old channels of civil business are to be resumed. The unheard of anomaly of a great dearth of lawyers is realized in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The *Virginian* even calls for aid in this direction. The only lawyers left to the two cities qualified to practice in the Courts, is Lieut.-Gov. elect Coopse. The County District Court cannot be organized for want of a Judge, and numerous other embarrassments are alleged to exist, which the appearance here of several Northern practitioners would greatly tend to mitigate. I have no doubt that they would immediately enabled to build up a remunerative business. The two cities, Norfolk and Portsmouth, are now under the control of the civil authorities, and everything looks most conspicuously for the future growth and prosperity of the two cities. Troops continue to come and go, but I am not permitted to indicate the designs of the Government in these movements.

The really brutal and entirely indefensible murder of Lieut. A. L. Sanborn, of the First United States Colored Volunteers, in the streets of Norfolk on Saturday last while leading his company through the principal thoroughfare of the city, is now the theme of public talk and anxiety. The facts elicited show the commission of a most atrocious murder. Lieut. Sanborn, who had been for some time previous to his murder engaged in recruiting colored soldiers for his company and regiment, was, when stricken down, in the act of leading his command back from the Custom-house where they had passed in review before Gen. Viele. Upon reaching Union-street, where the quarters were situated and as the deceased was passing an alleged notorious Secesh dee known as Andrew Foerna's dry goods store, he was accosted by a rebel Doctor, D. M. Wright, who with a number of his ilk were occupying the door-way, in an outrageously insulting remark. On hearing which the Lieutenant halted his company and stepping on the sidewalk replied to the murderer that if he was ever again addressed in that way he would have him (the Doctor) arrested. Turning away he ordered his company to right dress, and while performing this duty, with drawn sword, Wright drew a revolver from a side pocket in his coat, and immediately fired from behind upon the lamented Lieutenant, without giving the least warning of his intentions. The ball entered just to the rear of the left shoulder and penetrated the spine. Lieut. Sanborn, on turning around, was greeted with another shot which passed through his uplifted hand and through the fleshy part of his left arm, near the shoulder. Notwithstanding the Lieutenant was mortally wounded, he managed to turn around and endeavored to wrench the pistol from the hand of his murderer. Wright would have been instantly dispatched had it not been for the interference of Lieut.-Col. Floyd, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York, who secured the arrest of the coward. He was at once taken before the Provost-Marshal, where his conduct was arrogant and overbearing in the extreme, making extremely light of his terrible position. The doomed man was attended by his lawyer, and his wife and daughter, one of whom remarked in Court, "Don't mind it, father, the nasty Yankees won't dare to do anything with you." The examination concluded, the prisoner was remanded to the jail and placed in the murderers' cell, heavily ironed, whence, it is said, he will be taken and hung by the military authorities on Friday next. It is believed the scoundrel will be accorded a trial by a Military Commission. This is incontrovertibly one of the most daring and unblushing outrages that has hitherto marked the present struggle. A United States officer, in the discharge of his duties, is stricken down in broad daylight by the hand of an assassin—a traitor to his country—and yet he has the unparalleled audacity to ask to be paroled and treated as a prisoner of war.

Lieut. Sanborn was a native of Vermont, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was about thirty years of age. Previous to the outbreak of the war he had been a teacher in the South. He afterwards held a position in the Quartermaster-General's Department at Washington, from which he was promoted to a Lieutenancy a few weeks since, and detailed to a command under Col. Birney, Commissioner of colored troops for Virginia.

The body was deposited in the Portsmouth Cemetery vault yesterday afternoon to await the disposition of the friends of the deceased.

Wright, the murderer, is a comparatively elderly man, and until very recently was practicing his profession in Jeff Davis' dominions, in addition to holding office under the rebel Government. He is a violent, hasty tempered man, and was doubtless, at the moment he committed the crime, for which his body will inevitably swing in mid air, considerably excited by liquor, of which he had been partaking freely during Saturday, the day the deed was committed.

A letter was found in the pocket of the deceased, received from his brother, T. D. Sanborn, who resides in East Cambridge, Massachusetts.

I learn that the murder was the result of more deliberation than was at first supposed. It is believed to have been planned in Foerna's store several days at least previous to it commission, and that two ladies who had been intrusted with the secret had visited the store for the purpose of witnessing the murder. It is certain that two ladies fainted in Foerna's store as the deed was being committed. The body has been embalmed, and will go North.

The second Commencement of Mrs. Gregoar's Female Seminary, at Portsmouth, took place on the 9th inst., to the presence of a large audience. This was the tenth annual Commencement of this institution, and I notice it to show that education yet has some vitality in the South, particularly when it is fostered by a healthy Union sentiment.

Maj. John F. Smith, of the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of Portsmouth. He formerly held a similar position at Suffolk, where he gave the greatest satisfaction.

This dispatch is written on board the ship *Ida*, Capt. John N. Hall, commanding. The *Ida*, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was stationed at West Point, up the York River, where her Captain was an involuntary rebel, and where he had a large amount of property, consisting of houses, lots, cattle, and an oyster bed, worth $30,000. Capt. Hall has, from the first, been an unconditional Union man, and has demonstrated his loyalty by abandoning his property and the rebels at one and the same time, and with his vessel, the *Ida*, seeking the protection of the Union gunboats, has rendered our cause valuable service ever since. Capt. Hall's case is one truly worthy of the attention of the Government.

Nativity of Western Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Chicago correspondent was never more mistaken in his life than when he says that the volunteers of Iowa are principally New-York and New-England men. Nothing can be further from the truth. I am a native of this City, and not likely to be prejudiced against people of my own section.

For a long time I was a member of an Iowa regiment, and occupied a position which brought me constantly in contact with the first 20,000 men that entered the service from Iowa. I had a curiosity to learn the birthplaces of my comrades, all of whom are or have been in Grant's grand army, and think I succeeded in ascertaining what portion of the Union is entitled to the credit which the Iowa volunteers have gained to such abundance in this war. Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania are in the order named, the rightful owners of the glory reaped by the Iowa regiments, for of their sons are those regiments principally composed.

I state this not merely from my own personal observation, but statistics will bear me out. The census of 1860 showed that the population of Iowa was then upward of 680,000 souls. Of these, there were only 25,000 men, women and children of New-England birth. There were something more than 40,000 New-Yorkers; but Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, severally, were far more numerously represented than the Empire State. Add together the New-Yorkers and New-Englanders in Iowa, and they scarcely constitute one-tenth of the population of that splendid State. This being so, it is absurd to talk of New-Yorkers and New-Englanders forming the bulk of the volunteer army of Iowa.

I have many a time picked out Iowa and Ohio regiments from the rest of Grant's army on the march, though, so strong is the resemblance between the troops from those States, I never could tell to which of them a regiment so singled out belonged.

AN IOWA SOLDIER.

THE RIOT IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Courier, July 13.

A riot took place in this city last night which, but for the promptness of the measures taken to suppress it, would have probably proved as disastrous as that in New-York. The outbreak was apparently sudden, and with the fatal consequences it is not unreasonable to believe that a repetition of it will not be made.

Wesley Hill and David Howe were engaged in distributing notifications to drafted men about noon. A notice had been left at a shop in Prince-street for a man who was not present, and Mr. Howe stepping to talk with a woman in relation to the matter, was struck by her. An attempt was made to arrest the woman, when a gathering crowd hearing who the officers were, made an assault upon Howe, beating him severely. He was rescued from the mob by Officer Wilkins, and carried into a store corner of Prince and Causeway streets. When it was supposed the crowd had dispersed, they proceeded toward the Merrimac House, where Howe boarded, when they were again assailed, and Howe was separated from the officer and further beaten. Dr. Hall was called to dress the wounds of Howe, and found six or seven cuts about his head, his eyes swelled and face severely bruised. Meantime Mr. Hill, escaping from the mob, reported the difficulty at the office of the Provost-Marshal.

A force of Police officers was sent to the scene of the disturbance, and in the attempt to quell it, Officer Ostrander was severely injured to the head. Chris Tilden, of the Second Station, was set with a knife immediately under one of his eyes, cut through his clothes on his right side, and was severely bruised in his back. For a time there were fears that other riotous acts would be committed, but nothing further occurred beyond the gathering of crowds of people in and near the First Station-house. These crowds increased as a knowledge of the disturbances was made known, and during the afternoon many were looking on through curiosity, while others talked over the matter of the draft with considerable feeling.

These serious indications of difficulty caused measures to be taken to increase the police force in suitable locations, and orders were issued to notify the Lancers, the Eleventh battery, Capt. Jones, and the Forty-fourth regiment, to be ready for immediate service. An order was also sent to Fort Warren for troops, and three companies were sent up, which, after being marched through several of the principal streets, were quartered at the barracks in Beach-street. A company of regulars was also sent up from Fort Independence, and nearly a company of the Second cavalry, from Readville. These precautions, it was believed, would be sufficient to prevent any difficulty during the night.

As night approached, many young men, in squads of from six to twelve or more, from various parts of the city, were seen moving toward the North End, some of them with sticks or clubs, but even these it was not clear that any mischief was designed. About half-past 9 o'clock, a crowd of from 500 to 1,000 gathered in front of the armory of the Eleventh battery, in Cooper-street, with riotous demonstrations. Capt. Jones warned the crowd of the dangers of a riot, but this did not avail, and an assault was made upon the building. Stones and bricks were freely thrown, the windows were broken, and the door forced, when some of the rioters entered the building. Several of the members of the battery were injured. It was then manifest that some more effectual measures must be taken, or the guns in possession of the battery would be captured. A gun had been loaded with canister shot, and when the mob were about to triumph, it was fired with fatal effect, killing several and wounding many more.

This shot caused the mob to waver, but they did not give way entirely until a bayonet charge was made upon them. The statements during the evening were very conflicting as to the result of the firing, but as near as could be ascertained at a late hour, the killed and wounded were as follows: A man about 35 years of age, name not known, was killed, eleven shot taking effect in his head and body, and his right arm was nearly shot off. The body was taken to the First Station-house. Wm. Currier, a man of 71 years, father of Officer Wm. W. Currier, who lived near the Armory, was killed, it is supposed, by the mob. He belonged in Bow, New-Hampshire, and had been living in this city about six months. John Norton, a boy 10 or 12 years of age, living at No. 166 Endicott-street, shot through the heart, and died instantly. Michael Gaffy, 14 years old, living at No. 31 Cross-street, was shot in the bowels, and probably did not survive the night; his hand was also shot off. P. Reynolds, a boy of 12 years, living in Bolton-place, was shot in the hip, the bone being badly shattered, and his arm broken. He was sent to the hospital, and may survive.

The boys were all taken to the office of Dr. Walen, in North-square, and such measures were taken for the relief of the living as was found to be necessary. There were reports that the body of a woman was seen carried through the streets on a bier, but it could not be learned who she was. Reports of other persons being killed and wounded it was difficult to verify.

About the same time with the attack on the Armory, a mob of several hundred persons made a rush into Dock-square to procure arms. The store of Thomas P. Barnes, No. 22, was broken open, the door and window being demolished, when the best arms in the store were immediately seized upon and carried away. Not less than one hundred guns, nearly as many pistols, and three or four dozen bowie knives, valued at some $3,000, were stolen. From appearances in the choice of the articles, and the position from which some of them were taken, it is believed that the leaders must have had knowledge of their location. The door of the entry adjoining was broken open, and the mob rushed up stairs to the shop of John P. Lovell, gunsmith, but it did not appear that the shop was entered.

Ten next rush was made for the store of William Read & Son, Faneuil Hall-square. A guard of several officers has been stationed in this store, known to have a larger and more choice stock of firearms than any other in the City. When the mob entered Dock-square, John M. Dunn, detective officer, who was at Mr. Read's store, hurried to the Second Station-house, filled a carriage with officers well armed, and driving rapidly reached the store just as the mob was breaking in. One man who struck a blow upon the window was shot in the head, and the mob received a check. This man was James Campbell, very stout and muscular, and although the shot took effect above his eye, causing much blood to flow, it did not appear that he was seriously injured. He was carried to the station-house and locked up. Some efforts were made to affect his release on bail, which, however, proved ineffectual.

As soon as the riotous demonstrations became known, an alarm was given to turn out the military, as well as the police force. It was but a short time before nearly the entire day police force in the City proper reported for duty at the Second Station, with a delegation of some thirty from South Boston. This force was sent to Dock square as fast as assembled, but the mob had separated, dispersing in different directions. The Mayor, Chief of Police, and Deputy Chief were early at the scene of the riot, promptly and efficiently directing the movements of the police, and giving directions for the posting of the military.

The Light Dragoons were early on duty, and were placed as a patrol force in the neighborhood of the Cooper-street armory, in Haymarket Square, at Faneuil Hall, and other points where there were any gatherings or probability of a riot. The force from the forts was placed in and around Faneuil Hall, to be used as required, with two field pieces loaded in the Square. The cavalry from Readville was posted as a support to these guns. The Lancers were at their Armory in Sudbury-street, ready at any moment on call.

When the rumor of the acts of the mob became known, the streets in the vicinity of Dock-square, Faneuil Hall and Haymarket-square were soon thronged with people, to see or hear what was going on. The police force immediately cleared the squares, and the people were directed to go to their homes. At a late hour the police occupied Dock-square, allowing no one to pass except to go to their homes, when the entrance to Faneuil Hall-square was rigidly held under military rule.

The alarm of fire soon after 1 o'clock this morning was caused by an attempt to set fire to the armory in Cooper-street, during the absence of the guard. The fire was extinguished with but little injury.

The *Journal* of the 15th says:

Gov. Andrew has issued an order thanking Brig.-Gen. Pierce and the military under his command for their activity and efficiency last night; commanding the companies belonging in Charlestown, Roxbury, Cambridge, Somerville and Medford to report for duty this evening, and requesting all law and order-loving citizens to enlist for temporary duty in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth regiments. Every effort has been made and is in progress, for the preservation of the public peace, and those who may be criminally disposed to invade it may rely on a stern and effectual opposition.

By the statute of this Commonwealth, it is provided that any person acting in concert with a mob of thirty or more armed persons, who, in a riotous manner, shall take the life of a citizen, shall be deemed guilty of willful murder, and shall suffer the penalty prescribed for that crime.

Under this statute, four of the arrested rioters, named James Campbell, Michael A. McMamara, John McGrath and Robert McCarren, were committed to the Police Court to-day, and warrants were issued against them accordingly.

Campbell was before the Police Court to-day, on a separate complaint for attempting to break and enter the store of Wm. Read & Son, Faneuil Hall-square, and was held for examination to-morrow.

Since the foregoing was in type, James Campbell has been arraigned for the willful murder of Mr. William Currier last evening in Cooper-street, and was fully committed to jail to await examination to-morrow. The same disposition will probably be made of McNamara, McGrath and McCarron.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon some roughs in Endicott-street attempted to take the guns from one of two of the men who are doing guard duty in Cooper-street. The guard was reinforced and the roughs were quickly dispersed.

DISTURBANCES ELSEWHERE.

THE TROUBLE IN NEWARK, N. J.

There were some riotous demonstrations in Newark on Tuesday evening. A mob again assembled in front of the *Mercury* office. They were addressed by Mayor Bigelow and Gen. Runyon. The remarks of the latter, which are thus reported in the *Mercury*, are significant:

He said that he was in the first class of the Conscription act, and therefore was as much interested as themselves, and had a right to address them on a subject so vital to them all. [Cries of "Yon have, General;" "Go on;" "Give it to them;" "We'll listen to you," etc.] It was the opinion of many legal gentlemen, himself included, that the act in question was unconstitutional, and therefore could not be enforced. *If the powers in authority in New-York and New-Jersey did not take measures to prevent the enforcement of the draft, why they were different men than they were thought to be when they were voted for. Gov. Seymour had sent to Washington to have the draft postponed; for that matter it was postponed now.* [Laughter, and cries of "We'll postpone it here, too," and cheers.] *If Joel Parker did not have the draft postponed or the act contested in this State, he was more of a coward than he believed him to be.*

He would take a message down to Gov. Parker tomorrow, giving the sentiments of the people, and use his influence with him (Gov. Parker) to have the draft deferred altogether. *If they were to be at the mercy of the party in power, the Administration he meant, they might as well know it at once.* [Cries of "We'll not be at their mercy," "We'll not stand the draft," etc.]

The protest of the people had been effective before, and he believed it would be in this instance. The Administration would not enforce such a disagreeable act unless they were greater fools than they had yet shown themselves to be, and that was saying a good deal. [Laughter.]

If the State authorities would not, or could not protect them, then it would be time to do something else, but he entreated them for God's sake not to do any unlawful acts in the meantime, and so give the party in power an excuse for placing the city under martial law, which was no law at all.

He closed by repeating that he would himself go to the Governor, and tell him the aspect of the popular feeling.

He then moved that they adjourn; which motion was seconded and carried unanimously, and with great cheers for Gen. Runyon, Mayor Bigelow and others, the mob adjourned—to the street in front of our office.

All the police officers, the Chief, Captain, and some of the Lieutenants and privates, were upon the ground, and did excellent service in dispersing the crowd.

Partly through their efforts, and partly through an uneasy fear of the consequences if an attack was made, (the idea prevailing that the building would be defended at all hazards,) the gathering gradually dwindled down, so that by 10½ o'clock not more than twenty-five idlers were in the vicinity. Some of the crowd expressed a determination to tear up the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, either last night or to-day, and thus prevent the transportation of troops through to New-York, but we have not heard that anything of the kind has been done.

RHODE ISLAND.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

From the Providence Journal, July 13.

In consequence of the insurrectionary movements in the Cities of New-York and Boston, it has been deemed best by the Governor to take such precautionary steps as the occasion demands, although there is no ground to suppose that any effort will be made in this city to override the constituted authorities.

Gov. Smith has, with his customary promptness, issued the following order, which must have the effect of causing our citizens to feel that a sufficient force has been put under arms to preclude the possibility of there being any disturbance here.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, July 14, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 89.—Gen. C. T. Rogers is directed to at once detail 800 men from the Second brigade for special service. He will also direct Gens. Arnold and Tolman to detail from their several brigades such force as may be necessary to protect the property of the State or prevent any disturbance of the public peace.

The Quartermaster-General will answer all necessary requisitions for arms, ammunition, equipments and quarters.

Capt. Carnell, Assistant Commissary-General, will provide rations for 1,000 men until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adjutant-General.

CONNECTICUT.

A CALL FROM THE GOVERNOR FOR A HOME GUARD.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
OFFICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
HARTFORD, July 14, 1863.

For the purpose of aiding civil officers in the execution of the laws of this State, and of the United States, I hereby invite the services of patriotic citizens, in numbers sufficient to organize two or more battalions of infantry, which will be organized, armed, and equipped for three months' State service, unless sooner discharged, in accordance with orders, which will be immediately issued.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Commander-in-Chief.

LESSONS OF THE RIOT.

AS IT IS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Intelligencer, July 15.

It is in the City of New-York that the first attempt at organized resistance has been made.

The duty of the Government in this exigency is plain. The law must be *enforced* if it is not loyally obeyed. There is no other alternative. In a Government of *laws* there can be no other, and if a nation of freemen will not submit to be governed by the arbitrary will of a few in public places, just as little can they submit to be governed by the caprices of that many-headed monster, the mob. Let all those in office stand by the law which girds them with strength, and let the people learn that in this day of giddiness and revolt the only stability of our times is to be found in loyal obedience to lawful authority. It was said many years ago by that mocker at free government, Thomas Carlyle, that our political institutions were "anarchy, plus a constable." At the present time, when our constabulary force has taken on the form of vast armies, organized for the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of an armed sedition, let not this taunt be rendered only the more stinging because of revolt springing up among those who are putting down revolt. The Government must suppress such tumultuous uprisings with a heavy hand, but the wise surgeon, while he applies the knife and cautery to the extermination of the tumor or the blotch, will not neglect a pathology of the symptoms by which the origin of these disorders may be traced.

From the Washington Star.

All the evidence goes to show that the plot to resist the draft in New-York City has been fully organized previously. Mr. Moses Sweetser, who came as passenger from Boston, passing through New-York City by the last train Saturday evening, says that a Copperhead who got into the cars on his way to New-Brunswick, N. J., appeared much excited; told Mr. Sweetser that he was a *peace man*, and that the citizens of New-York would not submit to the conscription or its draft; *that he left the City fearing a great mob Saturday night*, and wished to get out of the excitement; said *they were organized thoroughly*, and if the authorities attempted to enforce the draft, *they would call out thirty thousand men and would lay the city in ashes!* This man was as boastful as cowardly in his style of talk; said he had been in public office for the past eleven years, and the time had now come to stop the war, the draft, &c., and they were determined to do it.

It is stated on the street to-day that Government will have the suppression of the riot to the State and City authorities, as a matter of justice to them, contenting itself with protecting its own property there.

IN ALBANY.

From the Evening Journal, July 14.

The news of the riot in New-York will cause joy to our enemies the world over. The rebels will take heart from it. They will see—or think they see—in it a sign of reaction against the war for the Union and of the domineering action of Northern society. English tories and French imperialists will see in it a fresh illustration of the failure of free institutions and a fresh argument for intervention to save us from the consequences of our madness. The London *Times* will indite fresh diatribes against us; the *Saturday Review*, and the whole pack of journalistic curs, will be "after" us in more vigorous chase than ever.

The time to retort has not yet arrived. We must be content to rest under the stigma for a while. Just now the elements of discord are rampant, and lawlessness and brutality have full sway. But the storm will pass away. The disturbers of the public peace will be brought to punishment. Law and order will resume their accustomed sway. Northern society is, we will still believe, sound at the core. It will vindicate its conservative character to good time. It will prove to the world that it is possessed of sufficient healthful vitality to resist every effort and agency of disturbance.

Let patriots be of good cheer. We are in the midst of a crisis. We may be sorely tried before it is over; anarchy may rule for the hour; but the supremacy of law will be vindicated in the end. The ligaments that bind social forces together will be all the stronger for the strain to which they have been subjected. *There is not a single instance in history where lawless violence has been successful in the accomplishment of its object.* It will not be successful now.

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. Dr. Hale.

Rev. Dr. Hale, formerly President of Hobart College, New-York, died suddenly at his residence in Newburyport, Mass., on Wednesday night, of disease of the heart. The state of his health had been feeble but for a short time, and his friends did not anticipate a fatal result until last Monday. The funeral services are to take place to-day at St. Paul's Church, Newburyport.

Dr. Hale will long be remembered in the threefold character of a Minister of the Gospel, an educator of youth, and an author. During his busy and useful life he was honored, in his native State, with five of the Collegiate distinctions known to society, to wit: as principal of the Saco, Me., Academy; as tutor in geometry and natural philosophy in Bowdoin College, Me.; as principal of the Gardiner, Me., Lyceum; as professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Dartmouth College, N. H., and lastly as President of Geneva (now Hobart Free) College, in this State, which last office he filled most acceptably for twenty years.

Born in old Newbury, (now Newburyport,) Mass., in 1797, the subject of our reminiscence graduated with honor at Bowdoin College, in 1818, and immediately became principal of the Saco Academy. In 1819, he entered the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., and became a Congregational preacher in 1822. The four years thereafter he spent as a tutor in Bowdoin, and as the President of the Gardiner Lyceum. In 1827, he was called to Hanover College, N. H., as Professor of two important branches of learning, and held that office until it was abolished by the Trustees in 1835. During his incumbency, he delivered lectures on chemistry, pharmacy, medical jurisprudence, and natural philosophy, and laid the foundation of the College's extensive and valuable geological and mineralogical cabinet, and moreover, he himself was the architect in the reconstruction of the building.

After his return from a visit to the West Indies, whither he went for his health, in the Summer of 1836, Dr. Hale was elected to the Presidency of Hobart College, in Geneva, N. Y. In 1852-3, he made a brief visit to Europe, and in 1856 he resigned the Presidency, since which time he has lived in retirement in his native place.

He was the author of several scientific and professional works, but his most successful endeavor, after leaving Dartmouth, was the building up of the excellent institution in this State, in which there should be combined with the highest intellectual culture of the mind the systematic and correct training of the heart in the religion of the Gospel and the Church of Christ.

President Hale was ever the Christian gentleman and scholar, faithfully discharging the duties of his responsible position, and at the same time enjoying the respect and love of all with whom, in social and friendly relations, he was brought in contact.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 17, 1863.

$15,000	U.S. 6s,'81, Reg.	104½	
1,000	do	104¾	
13,000	U.S. 6s,'81, Coupon	105¾	
4,000	do	106	
5,000	do	106¾	
6,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Coupon	101¾	
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	105¾	
25,000	do	107	
4,000	do	Fri. & Aug.	107¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Certificates	99	
1,000	Ill. Coup. Bonds	'77	103
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	'90	65
6,000	N. C. State 6s		60¾
12,000	do		60¾
11,000	Mo. State 6s		70¾
1,000	do		70¾
10,000	Col. State 7s		117
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M		121
5,000	do		120⅜
7,500	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. 8s		120
6,000	Ati. & T. Ln. B.		83
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M		89¾
19,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M		80
5,000	do		81
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M		92¾
4,500	P., F. W. & C. 1st		103
2,000	do		102
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d		101
11	Bank of Commerce		102¾
15	do		102¾
24	do		103
20	Ocean Bank		98
57,000	Amer. Gold		126
150	Canton Co.		29
25	Del. & H. Ca. Co.		143
600	Cumb. Coal. Pref.		26
100	do		24¼
100	Quicksilv. M. Co.		40
250	do		38¾
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		36
100	Min. Mining Co.		37
200	Bucks Co. Lead		1¾
100	Am. Coal Co.		83
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		225
200	do		10.22½
50	do		b10.232
900	N. Y. Cen. R.		121¾
100	do		s30. 121¾
50	do		b10. 121¾
100	do		s30. 121
540	Erie R.		97¾
300	do		97¾
600	do		97
200	do		s3 97¾
300	do		97¾
100	Erie R. Pref.		103¾
100	Hudson R. R.		s10.360
50	do		c 176
200	do		175
200	do		s30. 158
50	Alton & Ter. H.		45
100	Harlem R.		s60 108
380	do		s30. 108¾
300	do		110
100	do		110¾
1300	do		110¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.		104
50	do		105
100	do		105¾
500	Reading R.		111
500	do		h10. 111¾
200	do		110¾
200	do		110¾
1700	do		111
150	Mich. Cen. R.		110¾
200	M. S. & N. I.		86¾
200	do		86¾
100	do		86
300	do		s3 83¾
500	do		80¾
600	M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.		113
8	do		111
11	Panama R.		189
25	Ill. Cen. Full S.		98¾
400	Ill. Cen. R. S.		109
400	do		h30. 109
9	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		114
7	Mil. & P. du C. R.		56
100	do		s10 59
200	do		59
50	do		59¾
200	Cleve. & P. R.		b30 95
300	do		94¾
1500	do		94¾
400	do		94¾
100	do		s15 84
24	Gal. & Chi. R.		98
100	do		s30 98
50	do		98¾
2000	Cleve. & Tol. R.		114¾
200	do		114¾
200	do		h10. 114¾
980	Chic. & R. I. R.		88
300	do		s10 98
25	do		99
800	P., Ft. W. & C. R.		71
100	do		b10 71
100	do		70¾
100	do		s30 70¾
100	do		b30 71¾
200	do		71¾
100	do		b30 71¾
800	A. & T. H. R. Pref.		76
100	do		74
100	do		74¾
1300	Chic. & N. W. R.		35
200	do		34¾
500	do		34
200	do		33¾
200	do		33
200	Chic. & Alton		69

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK—CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO OUR BROOKLYN SUBSCRIBERS.—RICHARD MARSH is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the TIMES served early will please send in their orders to this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A circuler from the War Dspartment, dated yesterday, announces that the draft is to be immediately proceeded with and enforced, and directs the Provost-Marshels to teke measures at once for carrying ont the same. An adequate force hee been ordered hy the Government to the points where proceedings have been interrupted.

VALLANDIGHAM is at Niagara Falls.

A letter in the Boston *Herald*, from the vicinity of Charleston, dated the 12th, states that the grand final essault on the Charleston defences was to be made on Tuesday the 14th. Dispatches from Philadelphia state that informetion has reached the Government through Gen. ROSECRANS that the assault wae made on that day, and that it was successful. The Chattanoga *Rebel* is given as the anthority.

A dispatch from Celro to the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that a baitle was fonght on the 8th at a point beyond tha Big Black, resulting disastrously to the rebels. Eigbteen hundred prisoners had been hron ght into Vicksburgh from the bat tle-field. Gen. SHERMAN is in commsnd of a large forces outside of Big Black. Few casualties are reported among our troops during the late fights beyond the Black River. A rumor pre vailed that Gen. OSTERHAUS was killed in battle on the 8th, bnt it was altogether discredited in the best informed circles. From Southern sources it is stated that our forces have occupied Meridian, on the Jackson and Mobile Railroad.

We have, this morning, an extremely interest ing collection of Southern news, from files of Richmond and other Southern pepers which hevs reached ue. Tha tone of the papers is rather despondent, though an effort is made to put on a bold face in regard to the recent rebel reverses: The *Enquirer*, however, is constrained to say that the fall of Vicksburgh, the retreat of BRAGG, the repulse of LEE, and the advance on Charleston, are all serious disasters—the most serious since the beginning of the war. The *Enquirer* publishes the letter of instructions from JEFF. DAVIS to ALEX. H. STEPHENS, on the occesion of his late attempted mission to Weshington. It turns out that the mission had no political importance, but wse simply what JEFF. DAVIS styles "one of humenity." Mr. STEPHENS, in an accompanying letter, details his experience in attempting to get through our lines. The capitulation of Vicksburgh is announced to the rebel War Department in a dispatch from JOE JOHNSTON, dated el Jackson, the 7th. Thers are also dispatches from Jackson, as late as the 12th, giving some indications of the progress of Gen. SHERMAN in his campaign against JOHNSTON. At thet date he had invested Jackson, and was vigorously shelling the place. We shall probably soon hear of the destruction of the rebel force there.

It is thought at Fortress Monroe that Gen FOSTER will take command there in place of Gen. DIX, who comes to the Department of the East.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that there are now no rebel troops on the Blackwater, they all having been withdrawn for the defence of Richmond.

Fort Powhetan, which was taken possession of by our gunboats on the 13th, is on the south side of James River, and about 80 miles from its month.

We heve a report from Portland of heavy firing heard, between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, about fifteen miles sontheast of the harbor, apparently broadsides from the vessels.

Parties from Helena, arrived at Cairo, state that Gen. BLUNT has captured Little Rock, with a large number of prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

Since the fight between the military and the mob in Second-avenue, on Thursday night, there has been no fresh disturbance of the peace by the rioters deserving of notice, and there is little doubt that the usuel quiet and order of the City are again permanently restored. The precautions of the authorities heve not, however, been abated, and should there be a renewal of the outbreak, the preparations are such as to secure its prompt suppression and to vindicate the majesty of the law.

The rowdies of Portsmouth, N. H., attempted to get up a riot in that city on Thursday night, bnt they were speedily snd thoroughly squelched by the Mayor with a posse of police end citizens. There has been no further trouble in Boston or Troy, and elsewhere the draft is proceeding without difficulty.

The ship *Southern Cross*, which was burned by the pirate *Florida*, wes ownsd by Messrs. BAKER & MORRILL, of this City, end wes valued at $40,000. The ship and freight money were insured by a war risk to the amount of $55,000, et offices in this City. The cargo, which was probably owned by foreign parties, was worth ebout $35,000.

The business on the Stock Exchange has resumed its recent activity, and the market is a rising one on nearly all the speculative sheres, and firm for Government Stocks. The price of Gold Coin fell yesterday to 125½ ₩ cent.; Exchange 138¼@139 ₩ cant. Money easy.

Heavier sales of Flonr, Wheat and Corn were reported yesterday at lrregular prices, as also of Pork, Lard and Tallow, which we quoted firmer. Hay was in fair demand. Whisky was selling rather more freely, and was advancing. Groceries were lightly dealt in Most other articles were inactive. The Freight engagements were to a fair extent, chiefly for Liverpool.

THE DRAFT HERE AND ELSEWHERE.—We continue to receive announcements, by telegraph, from cities in all parts of the country—from Boston, Lowell, Springfield, New-Haven, Philadelphia, and scores of others of less note—to the effect that the draft is proceeding, and in some cases has concluded, and that perfect peace and quiet prevail. How is this? Are there no poor men except in New-York? Has every drafted man "$300" exemption money, except in this poverty-stricken City? Is the Conscription equal and fair in all other cities, and only a hardship and a tyranny here? We wait for an explanation of the singular facts here presented.

The Laws and the Mob.

There is nothing which needs to be impressed more strongly ou people's minds just now, than the fact—for fact it is—that the question which we have to decide in the next few days is not simply whether the United States army shall be recruited by draft, but in whose hande the resources of the country, its means of offence and defence are to be lodged in time of war, or of other public danger or difficulty. We must not forget that this rebellion is the first great peril of a young and inexperienced nation, and that every one of our acts and declaratione at this crisis will be a precedent for the guidance and direction of future generations. Great and desperate as is the struggle in which we are now engaged, greater and more desperate struggles are doubtless still in store for us, and it is more than likely that even should the Government ride out the present storm in safety, its salvation at some later period will depend on the nature of the example which we are about to set.

The great consideratiou now is, therefore, not whether a draft shall be made, but who shall decide whether it ought to be made or not. Shall the validity or invalidity of acts of Congress be left to the Courts, or to "the public sentiment," as expressed by crowds in the streets of the localities which are affected by it? Is the Executive to wait for the sanction of newspapers and stump orators before executing the statutes, or to be guided by its own sense of right? Are we, when we go to war, to allow crowds of the most ignorant portion of the community, drawn from the slums of our great cities, to decide for us, bludgeon in hand, both upon its policy and upon the best means of carrying it on?

When Gov. SEYMOUR addressed the mob the other day from the steps of the City Hall, and informed it, red-handed as it was from the commission of almost every crime in the decalogue, that he hed sent his Adjutant-General to Washington to request the Government to suspend the draft, he was not simply seeking to appease a tumult. He was proclaiming, with all the authority attaching to his character and official position, that mob law ought under certain circumstances to override that of Congress; that the Executive, if it meet with resistance of any kind on the part of numbers, ought to recoil before it; and that in short, the opposition of a few thousand day-laborers, thieves, and prostitutes, expressed hy means of murder, pillage and arson, ought to cause the President to modify his manner of executing the laws.

There is no use in maundering about "bloodshed and confusion." This is what any retreat on the part of the Government on this question of the draft in New-York will mean, and nothing less. This is what the bands of ruffians, who have during the last three days brought shame not only on the American name, but on humanity, will understand it to mean. They are as ferocious and cruel as wild beasts, but they are far more cunning. They know well that their victory, if victory they are to have, will not simply be an escape from soldiering, but the establishment of a principle. If they can defeat the Enrollment act by violence, and with the connivance of the State authorities, they can defeat any other act. If they can refuse to furnish men in this way, they can refuse to furnish money, or to obey legal process, and may, in fact, at any moment that the traitors who instigate them choose to fix for the ruin of their country, paralyze the National arm in the presence of the enemy, hy placing life and property in danger in the great towns. To place every peaceable, decent, honest citizen in mortal fear for the safety of his person, property and family, is now clearly their game; and in playing it they are literally serving the cause of the enemy more effectually than if they furnished cavalry to him to desolate the country.

If we submit to the construction which Gov. SEYMOUR and his associates evidently wish to place on the atrocities of the last few days, it is not Democracy we shall have established, bnt something baser, viler, and more dangerous and more despicable, than any form of Government ever found outside a pirate's cave. If we permit this principle to be incorporated into our constitutional jurisprudence, and allow the honore of a revolution to be bestowed on the acts of the hand who have been burning down orphan asylums as a political demonstration, we shall have asked, as fairly as men can ask, for our exclusion from the family of Christian nations. No civilized Government could in decency maintain relations of amity with a community of cowards, knilled hy cutthroats, and governed in their greatest straits hy hordes of thieves. The nearest approach to sympathy with us which any people that respected itself could possibly manifest would he *pity*, and we should have commenced our downward progress on a path which would conduct us rapidly from one "base compliance" to another, until, after having seen civilization and even property imperiled, despotism would come to us as such a relief that we should all look back with astonishment to the time when we set any value on liberty.

MAYOR OPDYKE.—We owe it to the Mayor of this City to say that his conduct, during the riot which has convulsed and disgraced this City, has been all that could have been asked or expected at his hands. He has met the emergency with firmness and with prudence, and to his counsels, in cases where he has had no power, is largely due, we have good reason for believing, much of the vigor with which the riot has been resisted by the public authorities. It must be remembered that the Mayor has no actual force at his control. With the Police he has nothing to do; the Governor, on his arrival, took command of the militia, and the National Government appointed a commander for the National forces. This leaves to the Mayor very little but moral power with which to confront the mob; and in the exercise of this, as of whatever other authority he has had, Mayor OPDYKE has certainly deserved well of the public.

Aid for the Injured.

The suggestion was casually made in conversation yesterday in a party of three gentlemen, that something onght to be done for the families of those members of the Police, Fire and Military Departments who have been killed or injured in the defence of law and order and in the protection of life and property during the recent riots. A paper was at once put in circulation, and in less than two hours nearly *twenty thousand dollars* was subscribed. The utmost alacrity was shown by every one to contribute to so excellent an object:—and we run no risk in saying that before night at least $50,000 will have been contributed for this purpose. The men who have had property exposed to the depredations of the lawless mob, are quick to recognize and prompt to meet the obligations they owe to those who have so nobly interposed for its protection.

No words can state too strongly the debt of gratitude which this City owes to the handful of men who have breasted the fury of this ferocious mob. During Monday the Police bore the whole brunt of the storm; and it is to the unflinching courage and admirable tenacity with which they resisted, step by step, the onset of the mob, that we owe the check that was finally put upon its depredations. Less than a thousand policemen, scattered over this large City, without any warning of the coming tempest, were suddenly required to face and withstand a raging mob of tens of thousands of reckless and infuriated madmen. But for their vigorous and heroic efforts on that day, the destruction of life and property in the City would have been tenfold what it was. The firemen behaved with equal courage and devotion, doing everything in their power to extinguish the flames which the rioters had kindled, and promptly responding to every summons of the fire alarm. And the volunteer patrolmen, the organized and extemporized military companies, and all those among our citizens who have volunteered their services in quelling the riot, have earned the thanks of the great body of our citizens hy their courageous and admirable conduct throughout the whole affair.

Very many of these several classes of persons have lost their lives, and many more have been seriously injured, in their devotion to the public service. They have families dependent on them, and rely, many of them, wholly on their own efforts for their own support. It is eminently proper that they should receive prompt and liberal aid from those in whose behalf they have sacrificed so much. We are glad to know that their claims will be promptly recognized and liberally met.

Justice to the Victims.

There are not spires enough in this City to avert the wrath of Heaven, if something is not speedily done to lighten the awful misery which this mob has brought upon our colored population. It is not sufficient to lift from them the nightmare of terror. They have physical wants that must be provided for, or they will perish. Hundreds of women and children have been forever deprived hy murderous hands of those whose daily labor was their sole dependence. Hundreds of them have been plundered of their clothing and of every article of their personal property. Thousands of them have been kept hy violence from their work, and thus left with their families exposed to starvation. They are all, in the present condition of things, absolutely helpless. They can make no appeal. They can do nothing bnt hide and cronch, terror-stricken and famishing. The movement for their relief cannot come from them. They can at best only be passive. Just men must think and act for them, and do it promptly, too, or themselves become partners in the dreadful guilt.

First of all, the City Government has a duty. It is bound to see that every dollar's worth of the property of these poor people which has been destroyed is made good to them. The City, of course, is legally liable, as for the losses of the white people. Bnt these latter with their superior intelligence know how to obtain their indemnity, and there is no danger that they will not promptly enongh assert their rights. But these poor people are in most cases too ignorant to know how to proceed, and, what is still worse, they have been too much accustomed to every form of wrong to have any hope or conrage in trying to get redress. It should be made the special business of a Committee, in the Common Council, to ascertain these damages, and see that compensation is speedily made. Inaction would be superlatively cruel, and delay would be only little less so. It matters little whether you relieve an absolntely destitute man next month or never.

Bnt there should be private action, too. The Christianity of the City should make haste to purge itself of all connection with the infernal doings of the week. In its churches, to-morrow, it should contribute liberally to the relief of the wronged, thousands of whom profess to be, and truly are, disciples of the same Master. It should be the pleasure of all true men to join in the same charity. And still further, every such man will take care to do his part toward restoring these poor people to employment, and to sustain them in its peaceful prosecution. These colored people have a right to live—an infinitely better right, so long as they behave themselves, than the miscreants who persecute them.

The shallow pretext that these colored people injuriously compete with white labor, is beneath contempt. At no time for years has [illegible] labor been in greater demand, in this City, and county, than now, owing to the great drain of able-bodied men into the war. The labor of all is needed, and no white man is prejudiced by the work of the black man. But supposing it were otherwise—that there were an actual competition, we should like to know how that is to impair the black man's right or his duty to earn a livelihood. Who has a better right to find work in the country than he who was born in the country? Who has a fairer claim to keep clear of the almshouse than he who from childhood has considered the almshouse a disgrace? Bnt, as we have said, there is no competition in the case. On all sides labor finds more than it can do. The Irishman might as well quarrel with the black man for taking up too much of the atmosphere as for encroaching upon the labor-market. Every willing hand, white or black, is now, more than ever, in demand; and more than ever, too, a public benefit.

We have never sought to excite hostility against any race. In other days we did what we could to shield the Irish when they were fleeing before frantic mobs—mobs, we may add, that were instigated by one at least of the very Presses which have instigated the population which were then the victims, to make the present attack upon a race which never did them injury. When justice is concerned, we make no account of race: unless it be to recognize that the weaker the race the higher the claim to just treatment. We affirm that it is impossible for any man of Christian principle, or even the moral principle of the Pagan standard, to dispute that our colored population have been dreadfully wronged in these riots. If that be true, there is no escape from the public and private obligation to repair the wrong so far as it is possible. If New-York fails to do this, it will forever stand as the foulest blot in her history.

The Soldiers and the Rioters.

It must be the most painful and humiliating event of all the war to our brave soldiers, that, after voluntarily taking upon themselves the defence of the nation against its foes, and spending months and years in the midst of the hardships and perils of warfare, they are called home at last to maintain, against ingrates and cowards here, the very laws that they went forth to defend. It is no longer the fire in front that galls. Thanks to the self-denying services and successful courage of those tried and true heroes, the rebel armies are repulsed from every front.

But just at this opportune and highly favored moment, when only one more blow is needed to crush the foe and save the Republic—when our long-serving and faithful armies, worn out in marching and fighting, need help to give that finishing blow—a craven crowd that has remained out of harm's way during all the fight, rises in insurrection, and would throw away all the advantages and fruits of victory that two and a half years of hard fighting have won!

It seems to be enough to crush the spirit of our soldiers to find so much selfishness and ingratitude among the men at home that have never shouldered a gun or marched a mile in the nation's defence. It *would* crush their spirit, did they not believe that, with all the meanness manifested, there is yet an overwhelming majority of truly patriotic sentiment in the country that will see justice done them, and enough of the lusty laggards that have lain so long at home, enjoying the luxuries of peace, compelled to do a part of the hard and dangerous work that they have been performing. They have reason to feel indignant that *all* the burdens of the war should be sought to be thrust upon them—as if they had no families to leave, no business to abandon, no losses to sustain, no limbs and lives to lose, when they enlisted and went to camp and to the field as soldiers of the United States.

There are many shallow and misguided persons who assume that the majority of the soldiers who are now in the National service belong to the very classes in the North that are making violent opposition to the Conscription. And on this assumption, these reasoners reach the conclusion that the soldiers in the field will remain in sympathy with the masses from whose midst they are claimed to have gone forth.

But, in the first place, it is entirely untrue that our noble volunteer army, composed of the farmers, mechanics, professional men, and intelligent workingmen of the North, is in any way analogous in its composition to the atrocious mob which has been holding a carnival of deviltry in our streets. Further, so far as the assumed fact is relied on to make Insurrection safe, it will prove a terrible and fatal delusion. Whatever may have been the former associations and opinions of the soldiers so long in the field, these at least may be affirmed as beyond all question their present and predominant sentiments: 1. That they have fought long and well for the country, and have suffered their full share of the privations and horrors of war. 2. That it is the duty of those citizens who have remained at home since the war began, to contribute now their part to the common defence hy shouldering muskets and going into the ranks.

The soldiers are right and just in these conclusions. It is natural that they should have them. Their education in hardships has disinclined them to be imposed on. And *they will not be imposed on by unpatriotic men who have staid at home two years, while themselves have marched, camped, suffered and fought two years.*

It need surprise no one, therefore, least of all the mobocrats of this City, to learn that soldiers in the field receive the news of opposition to the Conscription law with surprise and indignation, and that they march promptly if not joyfully, when ordered back to enforce the laws that shall compel other men to serve, as they have served, in the army.

Let the opponents of the Conscription, whether they be but mild denouncers of it, or [illegible] the return and murdering treatment of it, come to the veteran regiments now returning from the war, why! any of the wrathful mob of New-York should not be compelled to do the same military service that the scarred and maimed men, their late neighbors now returning from the field, have performed?

Archbishop Hughes and the Rioters.

We were surprised to learn yesterday that the call purporting to be issued by Archbishop HUGHES "to the men of New-York, who are now called in many of the papers rioters," was a genuine document. It did not seem to us possible that any person holding a position of so much dignity and responsibility could say a word which could be construed to imply that *he* did not regard as "rioters" men who had burned down public buildings, plundered private dwellings, set fire to orphan asylums, assailed with bludgeons and stones the legal defenders of the public peace, hung innocent and defenceless men, murdered, with every conceivable brutality, the officers of justice, and done everything which men could do to overthrow the law and plunge society into the very depths of anarchy and crime. If the mob had burned the Catholic Orphan Asylum next door to the Bishop's Cathedral, somebody beside "the papers", would probably have called them "rioters:"—that Archbishop HUGHES could regard the term as less applicable to the men who burned the Colored Orphan Asylum, seemed to us incredible. Nor did we dream for a moment that in a City convulsed with a bloody and raging riot, Archbishop HUGHES could presume to call a meeting of the rioters, and, of his own authority, say to them, "you *shall not* be disturbed by any exhibition of municipal or military *presence*." Such an assurance implies the assumption of a power superior to that of the law: and whatever the Archbishop might feel, we did not think he would be unwise enough openly to proclaim the possession of such a personal or official supremacy.

For these reasons, when we first saw the call we pronounced it spurious. We regret to say, for the Archbishop's sake, that in this we were mistaken. The call was genuine. The meeting of "the men called rioters" was summoned and was held; and in another column will be found a report of the speech made by the Archbishop on that occasion. Its aim, as will be seen, was to dissuade the rioters from any further riotous proceedings, by showing them that in this country there is a peaceful and effective remedy for all political evils, and that it is the interest as well as the duty of every citizen to resort to that alone. Without being an able speech in any respect, it was reasonably well suited to the object it was designed to accomplish, and we trust that in this it may be successful.

HOME GUARDS.—We are glad that the citizens are so generally organizing into Home Guards and other associations for the defence of the City. It is shameful to us that it should be necessary to send here the war-worn regiments of the Army of the Potomac to keep the peace in our streets. There are enough law-abiding citizens here to crush out all the felons and rioters in the City, though they were ten times more numerous than they are. We ought to do it. It is an excellent opportunity for our citizens of all classes to exercise themselves in military drill and perfect themselves in military manœuvres. If regiments are to be sent from MEADE'S army to put down the wretched demonstrations in all the cities of the North where they have taken place, it will weaken our army so that we need not look for an effective pursuit of LEE, nor for the crushing out of the great rebellion until a considerable time after the conscription is enforced. Let us attend to our own defence, while our gallant army in the field attends to the enemy.

BALTIMORE AND NEW-YORK.—There was a statement in one of the papers that reinforcements for the New-York mob were arriving from the Plug-Uglies and other clubs in Baltimore. Those who know the political sentiment of this, and the other associations that comprise what are called the fighting men of Baltimore, saw at once the absurdity of the statement. Reinforcements for the upholders of law and order in the City, however, could easily have been had from Baltimore. A letter from there states that two regiments of Union League men, armed and drilled, would have been instantly sent here on any day of this week to assist in putting down the mob. It is but two years since regiments from this City marched to Baltimore to put down a desperate secession mob in that city, but so great has been the growth of loyalty there that the city is now in turn prepared to help New-York. In Baltimore they have now an excellent regiment of colored soldiers, beside thirty-five hundred drilled negro laborers on the ramparts. Contrast this with the treatment of unoffending blacks in this City. In loyalty, Baltimore is now the model for us.

STEPHENS' SECRET.—Perhaps JEFF. DAVIS' instructions to Vice-President STEPHENS on the occasion of his late attempted mission to Washington, reveal the real object of that mission, and perhaps not. Ostensibly, the object was, in DAVIS's own words, "to place this war on the footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests." We do not see that there was any necessity of sending the Vice-President of the Confederacy to Washington in a Confederate steamer for this purpose. STEPHENS could have seen the officer in James River who is authorized by our Government to enter into negotiations with the rebel authorities on the subject. "The savage character impressed on the war by our enemies" is rather a remarkable expression, considering the treatment and terms given to the garrison at Vicksburgh by Gen. GRANT, on the day succeeding that on which [illegible]

[illegible] The Troy *Daily Times*, the material of which was destroyed by the mob on Wednesday, resumed its publication yesterday. It is an energetic, vigorous and successful newspaper, and will be aided rather than injured by this attempt to silence it by brute force.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Lee's Army Moving Toward Culpepper.

Reinforcements Expected from Richmond.

Nearly the Whole of Bragg's Army Reported There.

Nearly 90,000 Rebel Prisoners in Our Hands.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 17.

THE REBEL ARMY.

The main body of the rebel army is reported to be at Winchester, and moving rapidly down the valley toward Culpepper, where it will be joined by reinforcements from Richmond. The most of BRAGG's army is said to have arrived there, and also some troops from Mobile and Eastern Tennessee. The rebels are believed to be strengthening their works around Richmond, mounting them with guns brought from the sea-coast fortifications.

REBELS IN OUR HANDS.

The number of rebel officers, ranking from Lieutenant-Generals down to Ensigns, now in our hands, is estimated by the authorities here at over five thousand. Retaliation will be a dangerous game to play at.

Following is a nearly correct statement of the number of rebel prisoners known to be in our hands. It is below rather than above the actual mark:

On hand at Memphis	4,000
At Fort Delaware	5,000
Captured by Gen. Grant	31,300
Captured by Gen. Sherman	2,000
Captured by Gen. Banks	13,000
Captured by Gen. Prentiss	2,000
Captured by Gen. Rosecrans	5,000
Captured by Gen. Meade	24,000
Total	86,300

THE DRAFT.

The statement made by the New-York *Post*, that the draft was to be suspended for technical reasons in relation to the difficulty of ascertaining the true credit to be given for thirty-day militia, is incorrect. No such question has arisen, or been presented to the Provost-Marshal-General.

GEN. COUCH.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH arrived here to-day, and had a lengthy interview with the Secretary of War.

GEN. KEYES.

Gen. KEYES is relieved of his command at Fortress Monroe, and placed on the Army Retired Board, in place of Col. SACKETT, relieved.

REVENUE DECISION.

Upon a question submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as to whether moneys belonging to a State and deposited by State authority in any bank are liable to tax in the same manner as deposits by private persons, it has been decided that the law makes no difference as to persons by whom deposits are made. The consideration which induced the tax was the privilege enjoyed by the banks to use moneys deposited with them, and to make profit by them in their business. Hence it becomes a matter of no consequence by whom or what authority the deposits are made.

BOUNTY DECISIONS.

Secretary STANTON has decided that a non-commissioned officer who has been discharged for promotion before his time expires, is entitled to a bounty of $100. This decision was made in response to a letter from J. C. WETMORE, the Ohio State Agent.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Agent for the upper Arkansas District, in the official communication dated Colorado, 30th ult., speaks of visiting the Caddoes and other Indians, thirty miles south of Fort Larned. They were destitute of both clothing and provisions, having been robbed of everything by the rebels before leaving Texas. But for the abundance of the buffalo they would have starved. The Agent ministered to their necessities. They say they will always remain loyal and would celebrate the 4th of July as has been their custom. Other Indians from Texas will soon join them. Those remaining in Texas are in a deplorable condition, having been plundered of all their stock to feed the rebel troops, a large body of whom were on the Red River moving Northwest. Gov. DOTY has made important treaties with the Indians in Utah, thus additionally securing safety to emigrants.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 217.—By direction of the President, the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina are united into one, and Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER is assigned to the command.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Vallandigham's Arrival at the Clifton House, Niagara Fall.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 17.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM arrived at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, this morning.

IMPORTANT---IF TRUE.

Reported Capture of Charleston on July 14.

Beauregard Said to Have Evacuated and Burned the City.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 17.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has the following posted on their bulletin board:

"Information from Washington, received here, leads to the belief that Charleston was captured on the 14th instant."

Another report on the streets is as follows:

"Gen. BEAUREGARD has evacuated and burnt Charleston."

This last statement is said to have come *vid* Chattanooga.

A rebel picket is reported to have told the story.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 17.

It is understood, on good authority, that the Government has received a dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters, stating that the Chattanooga *Rebel* announces the capture of Charleston on the 14th instant.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The Preparations for the Grand Final Assault.

BOSTON, Friday, July 17.

A letter to the Boston *Herald*, dated off Charleston, July 12, says the grand and final attack was assigned for Tuesday, the 14th.

The letter says: Everything is working well here. Morris Island is ours. Charleston and the forts are completely besieged. Five iron-clads and fifteen gunboats are off Sumter. Ten gunboats, one 40-gun frigate, and the *New Ironsides* will come over the bar to-night at high water. Three more iron-clads will arrive this afternoon. Six hundred fresh men to assist in the iron-clads and gunboats have arrived. Batteries, with heavy 200-pounder rifled guns, erected on Morris Island by our troops, will take part in the bombardment of Sumter.

THE FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

Interesting Particulars of the Surrender.

Special Dispatch to the Detroit Free Press.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., 10, *vid* CAIRO, July 15, 1863.

The gunboat *Arizona* has just arrived from Port Hudson with dispatches to Gen. GRANT, announcing the capitulation of that place on the 6th inst.

After the unsuccessful assaults upon the enemy's works—of which you have already been informed—Gen. BANKS labored to reduce the place by continuous bombardment and by closing all the avenues by which the enemy could procure a supply of provisions.

On the evening of the 7th Gen. GARDNER sent out a flag of truce; he had heard of the capitulation of Vicksburgh, and desired Gen. BANKS to give him such information as he might have concerning the truth or falsity of the rumor. Gen. BANKS sent him a copy of Gen. GRANT's dispatch, giving the full particulars of the capitulation of Vicksburgh. Gen. GARDNER then expressed his willingness to surrender upon the same terms. Gen. BANKS declined, and announced that he would accept nothing short of an unconditional surrender.

Gen. GARDNER had before expressed his determination to hold out to the last extremity, and seemed sanguine both of the ultimate success of the Confederate arms in holding the Mississippi, and in his own ability to defend his works until he should be relieved by an attack on Gen. BANKS' rear.

The intelligence of Gen. GRANT's splendid triumph at Vicksburgh, however, and the advance of a strong column into the interior of Mississippi, cutting off his expected relief, speedily dispelled Gen. GARDNER's hopes. Disheartened and discouraged by the news he had received, Gen. GARDNER surrendered his force unconditionally on the morning of July 8.

The garrison consisted of 6,000 effective men, in excellent condition. There were sixty pieces of artillery in the various batteries along the river and in the rear, many of them of very large calibre. The magazine contained an abundant supply of powder, but a small quantity of shot and shell. This deficiency accounts for the rebel firing having been so slackened during the last two or three days' siege. Gen. GARDNER was evidently husbanding his resources to repel an anticipated assault, and had an abundant supply to work all guns for several days continuously, without entirely exhausting his supplies.

There was no beef in possession of the rebels at the time of the surrender. The flesh of mules had been dealt out for some time—short rations—to supply the want of beef. There were quite a number of mules inside the rebel works and an abundance of corn, sufficient to have lasted the garrison for a week longer, if they had had the heart to fight.

Gen. GARDNER is reported to have said after the surrender, that he expected Gen. GRANT with his army would come down from Vicksburgh and assume the conduct of the siege, and in that event his works would be assaulted and overpowered by superior numbers, and many of his men would be beyonsied to the trenches before a surrender could be made.

Gen. HERRON's fine command, which you will remember, is the Army of the Frontier, operating on the southwest Missouri line, and lately attached to Gen. GRANT's army, started this morning for Port Hudson, but on meeting the *Arizona* the fleet of transports returned to this place, and are now on their way up the Yazoo River. They will proceed as high as Yazoo City, and perhaps higher. Gen. HARRIS's force is large enough to operate with advantage if an enemy can be found in that quarter.

There is nothing from SHERMAN since my dispatch of yesterday.

MORGAN'S RAID.

He is Making for the River at Pomeroy or Gallipolis.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 17.

MORGAN'S rebel forces passed through Piketon yesterday afternoon, going in the direction of Jackson. He is evidently making for the river *via* Pomeroy or Gallipolis.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD OFF PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 17.

The captain of the steamer from New-York reports hearing about 10 o'clock twelve heavy guns south-southwest of Cape Elizabeth, apparently 18 or 20 miles off, he being within seven or eight miles of the vessels in a thick fog.

ANOTHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 17.

A fishermen reports, coming up from Harpswell this morning, heard from 10 to 11 o'clock about 15 miles southeast from Portland heavy firing, apparently from two vessels firing broadsides. One vessel appeared to have heavier guns than the other.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Kilpatrick and Col. Sidney Cooper, U. S. Army; Hons. H. R. Low, Albany, and J. R. McBride, Oregon; Allen Lee Bours and family, California; Gen. Newcomb, Egypt, and E. G. Pratt, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Canby, appointed to the command of troops in this City, *vice* Gen. Brown; Col. Frank E. Howe, U. S. Army; Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, Albany; Lieut. H. M. Bine, U. S. Navy, and A. H. Jocelyn and wife, Staten Island, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Willard, Troy; Lieut. Hortoe, U. S. A.; R. O. Chew, U. S. N.; D. F. Seymour, Hartford, and J. B. Cowperthwait, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. This subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS," as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady in attendance.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm!

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once; it May save you from consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

FOR BRONCHITIS try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?—Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

FOR PLEURISY take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?—Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere.

In the Year 1845, Mr. Mathews First Prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is ONLY FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THE VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair nor the scalp in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty; the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired; one that will not fade, crock or wash out, one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,

No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York.

Trusses.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is the only perfect sure Truss made. It is light, clean and easy, and cures Hernia radically. It is a new principle, acting on a lever, and producing pressure on the back or cord. Female supporters on the same principles. Pamphlets free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 636 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

PECK—BUTLER.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 14, by Rev. Dr. Clarke, JAMES W. PECK, of New-York, to HARRIET P., daughter of Mr. Theodore Butler, of the former place.

SIMPSON—JENKINS.—On Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. J. A. Spencer, D. D., GEORGE N. SIMPSON to SARAH H., daughter of Benjamin Jenkins, both of Hudson, N. Y.

WILSON—MINOR.—On Thursday, July 16, at the residence of John B. Cornell, Esq., No. 5 Charlton-st., by Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., DAVID C. WILSON to Miss MARY H. MINOR. No cards.

DIED.

ELMENDORF.—In Kingston, on Sunday, May 24, after a short but severe illness, NICHOLAS ELMENDORF.

FISH.—On Thursday, July 16, SIDNEY FISH, aged 76 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Joshua M. Varian, No. 60 St. Mark's-place, on Saturday, July 18, at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J.

FERRISS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 15, FANNY FERRISS, oldest daughter of Walter M. and Sarah R. Ferriss, aged 4 years, 1 month and 5 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 541 Pearl-st., without further invitation.

HEYMER.—At Peekskill, on Monday, July 13, HENRY KNIGHT, only child of Samuel W. and Lizzie Heymer, aged 19 months.

Funeral services at the house of her father, on Saturday, July 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HOYT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, July 16, ELIZA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Charles Hoyt.

The funeral will take place from her father's residence, at Norwalk, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her friends, and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at South Norwalk to convey friends by the 12½ train from 27th-st., New-York; returning, leave South Norwalk in 5:45 train.

LAMSON.—In Jersey City, on Friday, July 17, HARRIET NEWELL, only child of John S. and Mary Lamson, aged 4 months.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 17, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of John E. and Louisa W. Moore, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Divine Burtis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Douglass-st., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

SEE.—Killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Sergeant ISAAC S. SEE, Co B, 2d New-York State Militia, son of Henry and Nancy S. See, of Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, on Sunday, July 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SUTCLIFFE.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, July 16, GRACE H. SUTCLIFFE, only daughter of John and Eliza A. Sutcliffe, aged 1 year, 7 months and 12 days.

Funeral from the house of her parents, South Bergen, near Bergen-square, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

STAVENSON.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, July 16, PHILIP EDWARD, son of Dr. R. W. and Ellen L. Stevenson, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral on Monday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. Friends and relatives are requested to attend, without further invitation.

WIESER.—Killed in the battle of Gettysburgh, on Friday, July 3, First Lieut. REINHOLD G. WIESER, of the 41st New-York (De Kalb) Regiment, a native of Minden, Prussia, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Chas. Winzer, No. 144 Bergen-st., between Bond and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, this day, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—At Alder Creek, Oneida County, N. Y., on Monday, July 13, very suddenly, SARAH ANN GRAHAM, wife of Platt Williams, M. D., formerly of Albany.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

what are the bad habits of children and youth, and their evil tendency, read

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 383.—July 17, 1863.

62, 71, 32, 31, 75, 30, 22, 40, 15, 51, 6, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 384.—July 17, 1863.

16, 20, 44, 40, 35, 30, 29, 42, 59, 14, 23, 43, 15, 49, 9.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'

CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 699 Broadway,

AND

Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

Our Style packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

"LES MISERABLES" IN SPANISH.

MR. CARLETON, (Publisher of the English Edition of "Les Miserables") will publish this week, LES MISERABLES, by VICTOR HUGO, in the Spanish language, complete and unabridged, in two large octave volumes, bound in cloth and paper covers.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,

No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS

No. 139 William-st., New-York,

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.*

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE

IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair cut.

IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.

Manufactured only by

A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,

No. 166 Court-st., Boston,

For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE,

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 15.

Wholesale and retail,

S. W. H. WARD,

No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 1,200 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since June 23:

From a friend of the Soldiers, Hartford	$12 00
Mrs. C. A. Longstreet	20 00
G. C. Halsted, (additional)	10 00
Mr. Swope	2 75
Sunday School of Presbyterian Church of Postville, N. Y., by Isaac G. Ogden, (to buy lemons)	6 25
A German, by Thos. Savage, Consul-General, Havana	23 00
Three little School Girls	1 00
Citizens of California, by James Otis, Treasurer	10,800 00
From the Ladies of Portland, Oregon, by Hon. Amory Holbrook	1,300 00
"For the Wounded Soldiers"	55
Col. Joseph Howland, (late of 16th N. Y. V.)	1,061 37
Soldiers' Aid Society, Southport, Conn., by Mrs. H. T. Buckley, Secretary	75 00
Master Alfred Bridgeman	50
Burdett & Everit	250 00
"Hyde Parker,"	5 00
Dr. Henry D. Noyes	10 00
Cash	2 00
Miss Mary E. Lane, Paris, by Thos. H. Faile	300 00
N. Hallgarten	50 00
S. A. Balker, Dixmont, Me	10 00
Mrs. H. M Bishop	100 00
Lewis Morris	50 00
Mrs. Scharbaum	5 00
Cash	100 00
W. E. Doubleday & Co	100 00
Mrs. Wm. J. Pell, Jr	10 00
Seyton & Wainwright	50 00
"From Lulu and Bessie"	1 00
Minnie F. G. Mumford	25 00
O. W. Bird, (additional)	25 00
D. S. Evans, (additional,) Madison, N. J	5 00
Saml. M. Hoyt	100 00
Wells Hoyt	100 00
John Wiggins	2 00
E. S. Jaques	25 00
S. W. & W. A. Torrey	100 00
Gerard C. Lester	50 00
From gentlemen in the 16th Ward, for the wounded in Gettysburgh	62 00
Cash	50 00
J. H. Johnston & Co	50 00
Universalist Society, Portsmouth, N. H., by A. J. Patterson	68 00
Cash	15 00
New-York Stock Exchange	5,000 00
Cash	10 00
George Talbot Olyphant	50 00
Olyphant & Co., Paris	300 00
Robert L. Livingston, (additional)	250 00
Sturges, Bennet & Co	500 00
Wm. Pitt Palmer and friends, (additional)	110 00
Dr. T. F. Cock, (additional)	10 00
Mrs. Caroline E. L. Lane, by Benj. H. Hall, Troy	100 00
Hon. John A. Griswold, by Benj. H. Hall, Troy	100 00
Jonas S. Heartt, by Benj. H. Hall, Troy	25 00
Mrs. R. A. Brick	50 00
D. Headington	30 00
Citizens of Hudson, by J. T. Simpson	187 50
Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	250 00
Cash	1 00
Ex-committee of citizens of Boonton, N. J., for Fourth of July celebration, by Wm. G. Lathrop	150 00
George Jenkins, by Wm. G. Lathrop, Boonton, N. J	5 00
Edwin E. Willis, by Wm. G. Lathrop, Boonton, N. J	2 00
Wm. G. Lathrop, Boonton, N. J	100 00
Through Dr. Vermilye, from "Mary"	10 00
"A mite for the soldiers"	10 00
H. F. Bogbe	5 00
George M. Miller	10 00
George De Forest Lord, (additional)	25 00
R. D. Hart	10 00
Cash, W	20 00
James Lenanox, (additional)	1,000 00
Walsh, Coulter & Co	100 00
A Friend	4 00

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

THE EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

AND

PARTIAL DEAFNESS

EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. HARTLEY,

NO. 10 CLINTON-PLACE,

NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Young ladies of Dunkirk, N. Y., by Mrs. Augusta Berkeley, Secretary

Diseases of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

Office and residence, No. 10 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway. Reception hours from 9 to 4 o'clock. *Consultation and examination free.*

MOSQUITO NETS,

MOSQUITO LACE,

all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,

No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *vid* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, and for the German States, *vid* Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Steiner, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Clampitt at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army begin now. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed—common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Fort Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,

No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.

FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 530 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,

No. 5 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,

No. 75 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 399 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

SHIRTS

FOR THE

ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELERS

GENERALLY.

OUR

AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT

Is becoming deservedly popular

As fast as it becomes known.

MADE ONLY BY

DEVLIN & CO.,

Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.

Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

BATHING SUITS,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN

PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,

BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

DR. STERLING'S

AMBROSIA.

is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.

DR. H. H. STERLING,

Sole Proprietor,

No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.

For sale by all Druggists.

INS RENOVATING POWDERS

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for

"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS."

from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN M. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to

M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,

No. 320 Duane-st.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,

U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS,

Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica).

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SAMUEL C. HUNT,

No. 5 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MAD

LAW REPORTS.

The Test Case on the Constitutionality of the Draft.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. J. B. McCaulay vs. *Robert Murray, United States Marshal.*—This was a writ of *habeas corpus* brought to liberate Dr. McCaulay, who was arrested by the United States Marshal, on a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner, for refusing to give his name to an enrolling officer for the conscription.

The United States District Attorney, Mr. Smith, appeared, and made a return to the writ, to the effect that, since issuing it, the relator had been discharged by the United States Commissioner.

Mr. Van Loon, for the relator, averred that his client had not been present at any such examination or disposal of his case by the Commissioner, and proposed to traverse this return, and show that Dr. McCaulay was still actually or constructively in custody.

Mr. Justice BARNARD ruled that the Doctor, having been returned as discharged, there was an end of the matter.

Mr. Tucker remarked that he supposed his client would be rearrested by the United States officers immediately.

Justice BARNARD thought not.

The case then terminated.

Messrs. Gideon J. Tucker, John C. Van Loon, A. R. Wood and Thos. Lawrence, for the relator; E. Delafield Smith, for the United States Marshal.

Highly Important Decision in Prize Case—A Vessel may Approach a Blockaded Port to Ascertain the State of the Blockade; if she does so in Good Faith.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, JULY 17.

Before Judge Nelson.

The Bark Express and her Cargo vs. *The United States.*—NELSON, C. J.—This vessel and cargo were captured on the morning of the 28th November 1861, by the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, off the Southeast Pass, some three miles from the Balize. The vessel was under a charter party, entered into by the master at Rio Janeiro, 8th September, 1861, to ship a cargo of coffee to New-Orleans or Mobile, as may be ordered by the charterers, and if the vessel, on arrival, be warned off by a blockading squadron, to proceed either to New-York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, which second place is likely to be named by the charterers previous to the departure of the vessel from Rio de Janeiro," if warned off New-Orleans or Mobile, the master to deliver at the port of discharge the order from the officer warning him off, &c.

On the 14th September, 1861, the master was instructed by the charterers to proceed to New-Orleans with his cargo (6,165 bags of coffee), and should the port be open upon arrival, the bill of lading indorsed would advise him to whom to deliver the cargo; should the port be blockaded, he would be warned off, and would then proceed direct to New-York. The vessel belonged to British subjects, residing in Hull, England, and had sailed from that port in May, 1861, with a cargo of coal and cast-iron building for Rio Janeiro, and on discharging her cargo, the vessel was put up for freight by the master, which led to the charter above referred to. The cargo on board belongs to the charterers, William Moore & Co., British and Brazilian subjects.

The only question in the case is, whether or not the vessel and cargo are subject to condemnation for attempting to break the blockade of the port of New-Orleans? Upon a perusal of the testimony in preparation and documentary proof, we are satisfied that there was no such intent on the part of the master or owner of the cargo; that on the contrary their purpose was to ascertain at the mouth of the Mississippi River by personal inquiry whether or not the port was actually blockaded. This we think was the *bona fide* intention of the parties. There has been no disguise of the purpose, as it is avowed in the charter party, and written instructions of the owners of the cargo and repeated by the master himself. And the only question is whether the master was justified under the circumstances disclosed in the case in making such inquiry.

It is quite apparent that these parties had adopted the construction of the proclamation of the President announcing an intent to set on foot a blockade of the Southern ports indicated by its terms, that a vessel sailing for a port in a state of blockade was entitled to a warning of one of the blockading vessels before a forfeiture would be enforced; and that acting upon this construction and consequent directions to be found in the charter party and instructions of the charterers the master persevered in the purpose of making the inquiry, although at the same time he had good reason for the belief that the port was in a state of actual blockade.

This interpretation of the proclamation was overruled by a majority of the Supreme Court in the case of the *Hiawatha*, and must be regarded, therefore, as affording no justification to either vessel or cargo. But, although the terms of the proclamation furnish no justification for the act, yet we think they are entitled to consideration when inquiring into the intent with which the master is sailing for the blockaded port, as the terms may have honestly misled him, and the fact of finding the vessel at a place under other circumstances suspicious, may, in view of these terms, be consistent with entire innocence.

There was no official notice of the blockade of the port of New-Orleans given by this Government to the British or Brazilian Governments. There is no evidence in this case when or at what time it was established. The case must stand upon a blockade *de facto* as it respects foreign neutrel tredare at the belligerent port. There was no doubt a general notoriety prevailed at Rio Janeiro at the time of sailing of the vessel from that place that the mouths of the Mississippi were blockaded, and the master of the vessel was advised in the course of the voyage by a vessel hailed, that he would be stopped at Balize.

There are undoubtedly cases which hold, as a general rule, that even in the case of a blockade *de facto*, the inquiry must not be made at the blockaded port, if reasonably practicable to ascertain the fact by inquiry at other neutral ports. There are exceptions to this rule, and under all the circumstances and proofs in this case, we are inclined to think the present is one of them.

Decree of the Court below reversed.

For the United States, the District-Attorney and Mr. Evarts; for the captors, Mr. Upton; for the cargo, Messrs. Larocque & Barlow, and W. H. Scott, Esq.; for the ship, Martin & Smith.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

During the week but two wills have been admitted to probate, namely, the will of John Flinn and James S. Petrie. They contain nothing of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of Alice M. Fox et al.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Wilson vs. *Wilson.*—Divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 24,272 bbls. Flour, 246 hhds. Corn Meal, 161,358 bushels Wheat, 297,730 bushels Corn, 13,026 bushels Oats, 332 pkgs. Provisions and 532 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 55 bbls. Pots, at $7 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue quiet and nominal.

BEESWAX—Has been neglected; prices are unsettled.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at declining prices.

CHEMICALS—Have been dull and somewhat nominal.

COTTON—Has been very quiet and unsettled. Small lots of Middlings were sold at 60c. ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Have been very quiet, at irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at drooping prices; sales since our last, 17,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 05@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$6 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$4 60 @$4 80
Extra State.....5 00 @ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 00 @ 7 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 5 60 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 85 @ 7 25
Extra Genesee.....5 65 @ 7 25

Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.... 5 80 @ 9 00

Southern Flour favors buyers; sales since our last, 1,668 bbls., at $5 80@$6 90 for poor to good superfine; $6 85@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is tending downward; sales 1,070 bbls. Extra at $5 15@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive to-day, at $3 60@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been in request at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 85@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls.

FRUIT—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at about former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more sought after, but at easier prices. Sales have been confined to 114,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 30@$1 32; Red do. at $1 27@$1 30; Amber Iowa at $1 25@$1 26—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 15@$1 24, and Chicago Spring at $1 26@$1 21 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, but at irregular rates. Sales have been reported to-day of 178,000 bush., at 65¼c. @66c. for old and 63c. @64c. for new Western mixed; 66c. @66½c. for Canada; 70c. @70½c. for White, and 68½@69c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is inquire at 90@92 cents according to quality, ₱ bushel; sales 12,000 bushels. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 72½@73c.; Western at 70c. @76c.; State at 75½@76½c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending July 11, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time 1862.
Flour, bbls.	21,276	708,661	700,142
Wheat, bushels	209,755	9,775,094	5,677,350
Corn, bushels	988,562	16,787,370	12,616,106
Oats, bushels	102,570	2,664,055	1,163,419
Rye, bushels	7,921	360,091	497,384
Barley, bushels	698	159,073	437,974

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending July 11, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time 1862.
Flour, bbls.	27,777	666,399	652,824
Wheat, bushels	363,982	3,100,218	5,545,268
Corn, bushels	977,776	15,318,632	10,125,064
Oats, bushels	284,115	2,928,176	899,641
Rye, bushels	337	260,625	369,272
Barley, bushels	360	28,123	144,614

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	July 13, 1863.	July 6, 1863.	July 14, 1862.
Flour, bbls.	57,325	55,268	38,900
Wheat, bushels	501,026	636,961	906,317
Corn, bushels	1,501,999	1,607,339	949,791
Oats, bushels	366,263	519,796	——
Rye, bushels	64,340	55,420	——

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been lightly dealt in at drooping prices.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand to-day, at 75c. @90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been sparingly purchased at 13c. @23c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet and unsettled.

LATHS—Have been moderately inquired for, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales 90 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c.; and 160 hhds. St. Croix, on private terms, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, and somewhat unsettled in price.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk demand, for immediate and future delivery, and sales have been reported of 9,900 bbls., in lots, at $11 62½@$12 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 8c. @8¾c. for Hams, and 4½c. @5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in very limited demand at irregular prices. Lard is quiet; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., at 9c. @10c., ₱ lb. Beef is inactive; sales 175 bbls. at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 14c. @17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c. @21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy, at 9c. @11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags East India, part at $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, and tending downward.

SOAP—A small lot of Castile was reported sold, at 16½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in very slack demand, at drooping prices.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, reached only 370 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c., and Cuba at 10c. @10¾c., with 840 boxes Havana, part at 11c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs., at 9¾c. @10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited request at declining rates.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 350 bbls., at from 45½c. @46c. chiefly at 45½c. @45¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements here been effected since our last. For Liverpool, 100,000 bushels Grain at 5¾c. @7d. ₱ bushel, and by steamer, 4,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl., and 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, at 7d. @9d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Hamburgh, 1,200 bbls. Flour, by steamer, on terms not disclosed. For Antwerp, 40 tons Heavy Goods on private terms.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 17.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN dull and drooping, sales 17,800 bush. at 56c. OATS and other grains unchanged. WHISKY nominal at 43¾c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady 12½c. on Corn; 14¾ on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bush. Wheat. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 17.

FLOUR—Quotations are nominal. WHEAT dull. CORN declining; White, 83c. @84c. SUGAR declined ¼c. @⅜c. WHISKY dull. COFFEE—Rio, 29c. @30c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 17.

Trade generally dull. FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT dull; White, $1 50@$1 60; Red, $1 30. CORN dull. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY dull, at 47c. @47½c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATHENEUM.—THE CONCLUDING SERVICES at the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., previous to the Summer vacation, will be held SUNDAY. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach at 10½ A. M. A Sunday School concert at 2½ P. M., of a most interesting character. Singing by the Sunday School vocalists, of duets, solos, &c., under the direction of Mr. Waters. Services at 7½, on behalf of sick and wounded soldiers. Speaking by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Joseph Howe, and other eminent men. The singing will be of the finest order. Public worship will be resumed at the Atheneum on the first Sunday in September.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Course of Sunday evening sermons by ministers of different denominations. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of the Methodist Church, will deliver the Tenth sermon of the course next SUNDAY EVENING, July 19, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning by Rev. A. McGLASHAN, and other services as usual. Seamen and others invited. Seats free.

SOUTH 5TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (NEAR 6th-st.,) Williamsburgh—Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of New-York, will address the Juvenile Missionary Society of this Church on SUNDAY, 19th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M. He will exhibit a variety of relics illustrative of Bible scenes, and give an interesting account of his observations in Eastern countries. The children and the public generally are cordially invited to be present.

HOWARD MISSION.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the ill health of Rev. W. C. VAN METER, whose labors have worn him down, and who is compelled to leave the City for the Summer, this Mission will be closed until the 7th of September.

Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK will be at the Mission daily from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., to attend to any business connected with it.

REV. NEWTON HRSTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10¾ and 7¾. Morning subject—*Children in Heaven.* Evening subject—*Neutrality an Impossibility.* Sunday School at 9 o'clock and 2½. Lecture Tuesday evening, by the Pastor.

FRECHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. Rev. ROSWELL G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. K. WARNER, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening and prayer meeting on Friday evening. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach as usual in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the EVENING discourse will be *The Religion for the Hour.* Sabbath School meets at 9 o'clock in the Morning.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREgation of the New Dispensation, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No 934 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Admission free. Collection taken up to defray expenses. Circle on Wednesday evening at same place. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10¾ o'clock; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, Presiding Elder. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 5¾ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Services at 10½, 4¾ and 8 o'clock, the Afternoon being for deaf mutes. SUNDAY, Rev. F. DILLON EAGAN will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector of St. Alban's Church, will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. W. T. SABINE, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING; services at 10¾, 4 and 8 o'clock. Free seats.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—NEAR CORNER of 14th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. Dr. J. B. HEARD will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 10¾ A. M., and Rev. G. W. LOAD in the EVENING, at 7¾ P. M.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 79 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10¾ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truths are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will proclaim the word of prophecy in relation to present and impending events, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and all true friends of the coming Saviour invited.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway.—Subject SUNDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock, by Rev. G. C. Goss—*Jesus Beheld the City and Wept over it.* Singing by the Sunday School Harmonics. Strangers, young men and everybody welcome.

REV. S. B. SALL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Northwest Church, 50th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, July 19, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. D. BURGHARD, D. D., will preach at 4 P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. The Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. No Evening Service.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park,) Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach, SABBATH MORNING, and EVENING.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery, every Sunday. Subject, July 19—*What should be the Terms of Peace?* To commence at 3 P. M. Platform free to all.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 20TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. J. D. ADDISON will preach in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$7,884,063 31
Due from Banks and Bankers	834,364 43
Due from Directors of the Bank	$178,000
Due from Brokers	860,000
Real Estate	200,000 00
Specie	1,190,801 93
Cash Items, viz.: Checks, &c., in Exchanges	1,094,599 88
Stocks	9,225,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Legal Tender Notes	869,265 00
Expense Account	24,606 34
Total	$20,221,710 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$9,490,000 00
Circulation Registered	$1,075
Less Notes on hand	270— 1,795 00
Profits	1,031,759 37
Due to Banks and Foreign Bankers	3,315,480 00
Due Depositors, on demand	7,034,343 07
Amount due, not included above, viz.: Unpaid dividends	18,494 36
Total	$20,221,710 89

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, a banking association located and doing business in New-York, being duly sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. JOHN A. STEVENS, President.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 17th day of July, 1863. THOS. P. OGDEN, Notary Public.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission, Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted to at the market price in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that bids for bonds of the company, to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, until the 20th day of July, 1863.

The Bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1878; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February, and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, with accumulated interest to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by application in writing, at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 20th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bid below the principal of the bond with the premium must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

JUNE 20, 1863.

HENRY R. REMSEN,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HAMILTON FISH,
FERDINAND SUYDAM,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment, and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds. Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office. WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1867, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1863.

THE LAKE BANK (SKANEATELES) HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating a promissory note made by the subscribers for $487 75, dated April 7, 1863, payable 4 months from date at the Manufacturers' & Merchants' Bank, of New-York, to their own order, and indorsed by them, the same having been lost.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
No. 507 Broadway, New-York.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

$6,000 WANTED ON FOUR HOUSES and lots in Brooklyn. Property recently cost $14,000. Apply to Dr. WALLER, No. 131 Franklin-st., New-York. Agents need not apply.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$50,000 WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, ON property worth $350,000 as collateral security. Principals only need apply. Address J. C., Box No. 1,585 Post-office.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA LAND, WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	97,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND
OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on 10th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DIVIDEND.—A regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., have been duly declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

June 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank, held June 30, 1863, the following resolutions were duly passed:

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the Manufacturers' Bank be increased sixty thousand dollars, so that its entire capital shall be two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Resolved, That those who are stockholders on the 6th day of July next, shall have the right between the 6th and 20th days of July to subscribe and take such increased capital stock at par, in the proportion of two shares for each five owned by the subscribers.

Resolved, That books for the subscription by stockholders be opened at the Bank on the 6th day of July next, and continue open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of July, when they shall be closed; and that all Shares then remaining untaken be sold at public auction, at the Trinity Buildings, New-York City, on the 27th day of July next, to the highest bidder, (but at not less than par,) for the benefit of the Bank; except that subscribers he would be entitled to fractional parts of Shares, shall have the benefit of the premium upon their fractions, and owners of less than three shares who shall notify the Cashier on or before the 20th day of July, of their desire to subscribe, shall have the like benefit.

Resolved, That the increased Capital shall be paid in on or before the 20th day of July next, that subscriptions remaining unpaid at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day shall be forfeited and void, and the shares described for, but not taken, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of the Bank, at the time and place above mentioned. By order of the Board,

JUNE 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of he'den in the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared an Extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of August next. In future the Dividends will be paid on the first days of February and August. The transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free of Government tax) payable on demand. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time by DR. WARD & CO. No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. (Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their prescriptions are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful Agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARBIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maidan-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BEBY & CO. will send their specifics for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical saligency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured at Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in lonr days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 181 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to atonce call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints excisively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to receive when any remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

For Teeth Extraction without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Office, No. 23 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, JOSEPH H. SMITH.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 697 Broadway, has perfected the application of nitrous oxide to the extraction of teeth. For this purpose it is superior to chloroform, without the least risk of injury to the patient, all its effects passing away in two minutes after the operation. It causes a quiet sleep, with the most pleasing sensations, during which I extract the teeth without the patient feeling it. Feeling that all such discoveries should be used for the public good, I place it before them and will make my charges sufficiently low that all may partake of its blessings. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $7; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—FIRST floor preferred, where there are no boarders. Address H. V., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20.000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, AN ACtive or special partner, with the above amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a banking, specie and stock commission house, having an established and lucrative business. Address, with real name and references (none other will be answered,) G. R., office *Journal of Commerce*.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 500 Canal-st., opposite Worcester. Established 1848.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 28 and 30 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time designated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BEARDT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,

On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 16th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width from on Greenwich-st. 19 feet 1 inch, and in the rear 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side 52 feet, and on the northerly side 53 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21 inst., at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 163 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

$24,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 953 inclusive, $1,000 each.
$600 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$549 do. do. May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid dark bay horse, eight years old, sixteen hands high, of great style, a cheerful driver, suitable for coupé, road or City use, and an excellent saddle horse; sold only for want of use.

JOHN H. BEALEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, chairs, tables, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, beds, bedding, cutlery, plated ware, ice-boxes and mosquito bars, &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT ESTATE FOR SALE.—IN THE State of New Jersey, a valuable country seat for sale, with 220 acres of land attached, one hour and a half from New-York, on high, commanding, and level ground. The mansion has a frontage of about 140 feet, including wings, and is of the most commodious construction and of Grecian architecture. The hall is 20 feet wide for about 60 feet, intersected at right angles by another one of about 12 feet wide by 70 or so feet, opening into spacious drawing-rooms, library, office, dining-room, steward's and housekeeper's rooms, &c. Stairway, upper and lower halls, and lower and upper rooms, arranged and appropriate for a gentleman's residence on a liberal scale. Lawn large and filled with forest trees of many years' growth. Water brought into the house, also, to supply a fountain in the forest lawn. Stables, barns, and outbuildings on the most liberal plan. Beautiful stone cottage as a lodge; costly hammered stone walls for 1,200 to 1,500 feet in front of the mansion. A mill of six-horse power on the place for the purposes of the farm and family use, with all the improvements of milling machinery, the tools, &c. Fruits, shrubs, and flowers to abundance; driven through all the meadows. Forts and pastures; fields properly divided, fenced, and gated. All in all, a grand old residence, accessible by railway and convenient to the city. A purchaser is invited, and further information given by

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, BALLSTON, WILL sell his country residence, surrounded by lawns, gardens, an orchard of the finest fruit, ice house, fish pond, convenient and extensive stables, barns, &c., &c., with 250 acres of highly cultivated land, well watered and underdrained, with 50 acres of forest. The mansion and out-houses are in fine order, replete with every convenience for a large family, and the location most healthful. The property should be examined to be appreciated. Inquire of Hon. R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; James Brown, Esq., (Brown Bros. & Co., New-York;) Gen. J. Cady, Schenectady. Or the owner on the premises, half way between Schenectady and Saratoga Springs, four miles south of Ballston Spa, and two miles from Branch Station on Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad. Post-offices address, South Ballston.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATed house, out-buildings, and 18 acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees; location healthy, and hourly communication with the City by railroad. Situation, New Jersey, 18 miles from New-York. Price $15,000. Three-fifths may remain on mortgage if desired. Inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROS., No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot in Westchester County, about 70 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order; has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native forest trees. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FARM and mill-seat in Pennsylvania for sale, or will exchange for City property. This property is eight miles from railroad communicating with New-York City, and considered very desirable. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 220 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 39 and 41, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be sent up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid Inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may demand, but good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 56 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."

CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.

NEWARK, N. J. July 16, 1863.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 9½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.

J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of the attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colts Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st. at 6.15 and 10.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. daily. Time two hours.

J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE—RED BANK Monmouth County, N. J., is now open for the reception of transient and permanent visitors. It is 1½ hours from foot of Murray-st., by steamer *J. D. Beers* and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving daily except Sunday, at 6.15 and 10.40 A. M., and 4.15 P. M.

C. tl. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations in a private dwelling may be secured by early application at SEMMENS', No. 663½ Broadway, under Lafarge House, between 10 and 11 A. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED On a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained at a large house in a very desirable situation, on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, apply at No. 326 Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 23 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st., a 3-story building, suitable for a manufactory, with side lights, a workshop and large yard in the rear. Can be arranged to suit the business of the occupant. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT TWO STORY Cottage in good order, suitable for a small family; pleasantly located, with numerous shade trees; rent very low, $8 per month. Inquire on the premises, on the corner of Monroe-st. and Marcy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway. Inquire upon the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., or of EDWARD F. TRACY, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 21x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT of the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 462 Broadway, New-York.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7½ octaves.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets not good back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$30
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, STANNARD, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUNKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$126
Second Cabin.....88
Steerage.....25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEABLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....July 18
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....36 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. PEANOF, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 25,
and every Saturday thereafter.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON,
The steamer ARABIA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to

D. N. CABBINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Side-wheel
STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. N. GAGER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will ply NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

TO PASSENGERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock, and will leave at 6 o'clock A. M. precisely, with passengers and their baggage for the GREAT EASTERN.

None but passengers allowed on board the TRAVELER.
ROWLANDS & ASPINWALL.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway

THE GREAT RIOTS.

Continued from First Page.

by several respectable witnesses on the inquests. It is not yet known how many lost their lives at this place, but those whose names are given above, and several others, were among the victims.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

The following persons are among the injured. The most of them were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Some are so badly wounded that they cannot recover. This list is exclusive of that published in the TIMES of yesterday:

MICHAEL MAHON, aged 39 years, laborer; resides corner of Avenue A and Seventeenth-street; from corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue; gunshot wound of left shoulder.

JAMES PARK, aged 54 years, soldier, Company C, Fourth Delaware; resides at Philadelphia; from a boat at Pution-street, North River; injured in head.

ELIZA ELLIOTT, aged 9 years, minor, resides 140 East Twenty-seventh-street; from said number; gunshot wound of face.

HIRAM CHANDLER, aged 50 years, police officer, (Twenty-first Precinct,) resides in Third-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-streets; from corner of Thirty-fourth-street and First-avenue; injury of head.

WILLIAM BOYLE, aged 23 years, laborer, resides at No. 165 East Twenty-second-street; from said number; gunshot wound of left side, right breast, and abdomen.

WILLIAM MALCOLMSON, aged 42 years, hostler, resides at No. 348 East Thirty-fourth-street; from said street; found lying on the sidewalk; gunshot wound of forehead.

AUGUST BULOFA, aged 26 years, mechanist, resides at No. 209 East Thirty-fourth-street; from said number; gunshot wound of arm.

ELLEN CLYNE, aged 28 years, domestic, resides No. 406 First-avenue, from said number—injury of head.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, aged 25 years, laborer, resides No. 326 First-avenue, from said number—gunshot wound of breast and left shoulder.

PATRICK SERDDY, aged 30 years, laborer, No. 69 West Forty-sixth-street—injury in head, Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

MICHAEL KERDAN, aged 45 years, hostler, No. 505 Eighth-avenue—shot in right shoulder and back, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue.

P. CAHILL, aged 54 years, laborer, No. 108 East Twenty-second-street—shot in chin, Third-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

JOHN LAMB, aged 36 years, carpenter, No.— Second-avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets—injured corner of Thirty-second-street and First avenue.

DENNIS MOCKLER, aged 21 years, glass-maker, Second-street, Hunter's Point—injured by Long Island Railroad at Hueter's Point.

JAS. SEARFIELD, aged 13 years, No. 170 West Thirty-fourth-street—gunshot wound of left arm and left foot, corner Twenty-second-street and First-avenue.

BARNES SCHENDSON, aged 25 years, piano-forte maker, No. 144 East Twenty-first-street—gunshot wound of left foot, corner Third-avenue and Twenty-first street.

DANIEL MCAULIFF, aged 36, laborer, No. 160 East Forty-first-street—injured and shot in left side, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

RICHARD WELSH, aged 50 years, carpenter, resides at No. 95 West Thirty-second-street—shot in left thigh, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

JOHN SHARKEY, aged 35, laborer, resides corner of Tenth avenue and Sixty-fifth-street—gunshot wound of right side, Forty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue.

JOHN MILLER, aged 22 years, driver, resides at No. 294 East Fourteenth-street—gunshot wound of left leg, corner of First-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

MARI DE LEMOSTANG, aged 29 years, domestic, resides at No. 192 East Thirty-third-street—gunshot wound of hip, corner Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue.

CORNELIUS BARRETT, aged 11 years, resides No. 169 First-avenue—gunshot wound of leg, corner Fourteenth-street and First-avenue.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, aged 33 years, laborer, resides No. 251 East Twenty-first-street—gunshot wound of back and arm, corner First-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

JOHN O'CONNOR, aged 22 years, laborer, resides No. 251 East Twenty-first-street—shot in right thigh, Second-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

CHARLES HANNING, aged 36 years, ropemaker, resides corner Sixty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue—gunshot wound of back, Forty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

MICHAEL HUGHES, aged 40 years, laborer, resides No. 178 Monroe-street—gunshot wound of neck, corner Grand and Pitt streets.

RIOTERS ARRESTED.

The following additional names have been reported of rioters arrested by the Police and Military:

Martin Morand,
John Hussey, No. 33 Jackson-street.
Peter Fitzsimmons.
Edward Luderick.
Peter Kelly.
James McGovern.
Philip Fitzsimmons.
S. H. Pullen, No. 132 East Twenty-second-street.
Jas. Mehan, No. 128 East Twenty-second-street.
Michael Barry, No. 128 East Twenty-second-street.
James Smith, No. 128 East Twenty-second-street.
Wm. Maxwell, No. 429 East Thirty-second-street.
Terrence Conner, No. 333 East Thirty-sixth-street.
John Van Houten, No. 513 Ninth-avenue.
Peter Leonard, No. 50 Fifty-fourth-street.
John Regnar, Twenty-ninth-street.
John Kerrigan, Fifty-seventh-street.
O. Malley, Fifty-seventh-street, near Fifth-avenue.
Neil McGorhen, No. 383 Seventh-avenue.
John Fitz Simons, No. 244 Sixteenth-street.
Hugh Fitzpatrick, No. 55 Fifty-third-street.
Thos. McLaughlin, Fifty-seventh-street.
James Tuite, No. 157 Thirty-seventh-street.
Thos. Lube, No. 128 East Twenty-second-street.
Thos. McGuire, No. 128 East Twenty-second-street.
Pat. Toosey, No. 510 Second-avenue.
Pat. Hirschoit, No. 127 East Twenty-second-street.
Ben. Flanigan, No. 508 Second-avenue.
John Riley, No. 116 East Twenty-second-street.
Wm. Keagae, No. 116 East Twenty-second-street.

ARRESTS IN HARLEM.

The citizens of Harlem turned out on Thursday night, formed themselves into companies and patrolled the Twelfth Ward until daylight. A party of marauders crossed the bridge from Mott Haven during the night. They had been making threats of vengeance, stopping every respectable looking person they saw and demanding their money or their lives. Seven of them, named Thomas Armstrong, John Carr, Thomas Fay, John Nugent, Wm. Murphy, Thomas Fitzgerald and John Connlskie, were arrested and handed over to the proper authorities.

THE VERY LATEST.

All Quiet.

When our reporter left the Central Office last night at 12 o'clock all was quiet, and everything promised to remain so. The heavy rain-storm probably did much toward quieting the mob.

BROOKLYN.

All remained quiet yesterday and the night previous, although many threats had been made to sack and burn the houses of citizens, which caused a great deal of excitement, and a number of persons came to the office of the Inspector of Police for protection. The Police being all concentrated at one point, so as to act in any great emergency, it was impossible to grant all the requests that were made. Several families were notified that their residences would be visited during the night, and in some instances the families removed to other places to escape danger. No house was set on fire, however, and but few persons were molested in any way.

The measures of the authorities in maintaining order are thorough. The military have been organized, and are ready for action at any moment, and, in compliance with the proclamation of the Mayor, the citizens of the several Wards have formed companies to patrol their respective localities at night, so as to guard against incendiarism. A guard of eighty citizens was on duty in the First and Third Wards on Thursday and last nights, and a much larger number in the South Brooklyn Wards. Meetings were held last evening in all the Wards, and citizens were not wanting to offer their services. They are all provided with clubs similar to those used by the Police.

Yesterday, JOHN TEACEY, one of a crowd who assaulted colored people in Green-lane on Tuesday night, was brought before Justice PERRY on the charge of stoning the residence of JAMES HENRY WHITE, (colored,) and after driving him out, assaulting him. The complainant tried to rue away, but was seized and beaten. The house was occupied by two colored families. The complainant had not offended the accused in any manner. The Justice convicted TEACEY, and fined him $20. In default of payment, he was sent to jail.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

On Thursday night a young desperado named ROGERS was arrested for attempting to incite a riot. He was intoxicated and disorderly; upon his person were found arms and ammunition. Yesterday morning Justice COLAHAN very properly gave him six months in the Penitentiary.

During Thursday evening 60 cases of prize muskets were sent from South Brooklyn to the Navy-yard for safe keeping. A large number of elevators are also moored under the guns of the vessels in the Wallabout.

At Greenpoint men are constantly drilling, and at night a large force patrols the place to aid the Police. All the iron-workers and shipbuilders are quiet.

JERSEY CITY.

There were no riotous demonstrations in this city yesterday. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in a stable in the upper part of Henderson-street, Jersey City, owned by Mr. PETER HENDERSON, gardener. There being considerable hay in the upper part, where the fire was first discovered, the flames spread rapidly, and the entire building was soon in flames. There were three horses in the barn at the time, two of which were rescued, and the other, valued at $300, was burned to death. The Fire Department was very efficient in preventing a spread of the fire. Loss about $600; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by vagabond boys.

Troops for New-York Stopped.

ALBANY, Friday, July 17.

The Fourteenth Volunteer Artillery and Fifty-fourth Militia regiments are here from Rochester, the order to proceed to New-York having been countermanded. Similar orders to the Forty-sixth and Fifty-first regiments from Onondaga, were also countermanded to-day.

THE RIOT IN BOSTON.

The Mob Spirit Squelched—Arrest of a Ringleader.

BOSTON, Friday, July 17.

The mob spirit in this city appears to have been effectually squelched, and there are no indications of its renewal.

As a precautionary measure, however, a strong military force and police patrol will guard the city to-night, and, if deemed necessary, for several nights to come.

The Constitutional Democratic Club have voted to test in the Courts of law the legality of the Conscription act.

BERNARD DOGE has been arrested for haranguing a crowd in opposition to the draft. He was locked up in default of $5,000 bail.

The Draft in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 16.

The draft in Lowell, Charleston, Roxbury, Springfield and other towns has been effected in a quiet and orderly manner.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 16.

The quota of this city has been filled to-day. Everything passed off harmoniously, and the names of many of the drafted men were received with applause. Many prominent citizens, including a number of professional men, are among the conscripted. The draft in this district will be closed to-morrow.

The Troy Times.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, July 17.

The office of the Troy *Times* will be immediately reorganized, and with new type and fresh material the publication of the paper will be resumed at once.

No Riot in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Friday, July 17.

The statement furnished the Press by way of Springfield and Albany, that a riot was occurring in this city on Tuesday, was an abominable falsehood. No riot or tumult of any kind has taken place here.

A Riot Squelched in Portsmouth, N. H.

BOSTON, Friday, July 17.

Some rowdies attempted to get up a riot in Portsmouth, N. H., last night, but they were summarily squelched by the Mayor, with a posse of police and citizens. Three of the leading rioters were badly wounded. A detachment of marines from the Navy-yard, and a company of Regulars from Fort Constitution, were promptly on hand, but the mob had dispersed, and quiet has since been maintained.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 17.

The draft in the Fifteenth Ward of this city has been completed in a quiet and orderly manner.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

Important Circular from the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 48.—The operations of the draft lately ordered in the New-England and Middle States, though in most instances completed or now in progress without opposition, have in one or two cities been temporarily interrupted.

Provost-Marshals are informed that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft.

Adequate force has been ordered by the Government to the points where the proceedings have been interrupted.

Provost-Marshals will be sustained by the military forces of the country in enforcing the draft, in accordance with the laws of the United States, and will proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for the draft as rapidly as shall be practicable, by aid of the military forces ordered to cooperate with and protect them.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Condition of Affairs in Suffolk—No Rebel Troops on the Blackwater—Gen. Dix, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 16.

FRED. A. ROWE, of the Ninety-ninth New-York, and commander of the army gunboat *West End*, is promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain. Lieut. DAVID J. BAILEY of the same regiment is also promoted to a Captaincy. Second Lieut. J. A. FLEMING, of the same regiment, is promoted to First Lieutenant.

A member of DODGE'S cavalry left Portsmouth, Va., Tuesday morning, on a visit to Suffolk. When a few miles from town he secreted his horse and passed in on foot, after waiting till dark. He obtained quarters at a friend's house. The next morning he (being in disguise) breakfasted with three rebel officers, and returned to Portsmouth that afternoon. He reports that on the Sunday following the evacuation of Suffolk by the National troops, three rebel soldiers visited Suffolk for motives of curiosity, making only a brief stay. From this time till Thursday of last week the place was visited only by officers and others having relatives in town. On Thursday of last week, Col. GRIFFIN, of Georgia, with four companies of cavalry, of nearly 100 men each, came into Suffolk and took the building formerly occupied by Gen. TERRY for his headquarters, and held possession of the town till last Sunday, when, from some unknown cause, they hastily decamped.

Immediately after our troops left Suffolk the remaining merchants raised the price of boots to $50, and everything else in proportion.

The silence of death prevails through the town. No rebel flags are displayed. The citizens have not been molested in any way. There are no troops between Suffolk and the Blackwater, and none at the Blackwater at present.

Two regiments of infantry, numbering 600 men, who were stationed there, have left for James River, having heard that the Federal troops were about to land at a farm near City Point, where there is a Confederate storehouse, containing fifteen thousand bushels of wheat.

DR. D. M. WRIGHT, of Norfolk, charged with the shooting of Lieut. SAMSON, will have his trial next Monday, before a Military Commission, over which Maj.-Gen. KEYES will preside.

Maj.-Gen. DIX and Col. LUDLOW left for Washington, D. C., this afternoon. The personal staff of Maj.-Gen. DIX proceed with him to New-York. The corps staff for the present remain here.

It is understood that Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, from Newbern, N. C., is expected here, to take command of this department.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. CHISOLM, left for City Point this afternoon, with about one hundred rebel prisoners, in charge of Major JOHN E. MULFORD.

There is no news to-day from our James River fleet.

Heavy showers have been falling here for the last twenty-four hours.

THE ESCAPE OF LEE'S ARMY.

A Resume of the Campaign—Movements of the Last Ten Days—The Council of War—The Feelings of the Soldiers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 16, 1863.

The campaign north of the Potomac is ended. The enemy has made an inglorious and hazardous escape across a river which we had fondly hoped was the great barrier to his retreat. The particulars of the retreat you have had in full. There remains, however, a brief history of the movements of both armies for the past ten days, yet untold. The material portions of it I will give, as nearly as possible, and the public may draw its own conclusions. My *rôle* is fact, not comment.

The rebel army under Gen. LEE, repulsed with sanguinary loss but not literally defeated, began its retirement from the field of Gettysburgh on Friday night, July 3. His left wing, which had fiercely assailed our right on that day, and had, in addition, occupied the village of Gettysburgh, was found to be withdrawn early on Saturday morning, when our forces, under Gen. HOWARD, advanced and occupied the place. His right wing and centre fell back a short distance on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning the rebel rear was found by a small reconnoissance to rest in the vicinity of Fairfield, eight miles from our front.

Gen. HOWARD reconnoitered the enemy's rear in person, and came suddenly upon their skirmishers, who fired, wounding severely his valuable Aid, Capt. JAMES J. GRIFFITHS, who, I regret to learn, died in Philadelphia on the 14th instant.

On Sunday morning the Sixth corps, under Gen. SEDGWICK, was ordered to make a reconnoissance in force, ascertain the position of the enemy, and as nearly as possible his line of retreat. At some time during the day Gen. SEDGWICK brought us with the enemy in force, near Fairfield. A severe skirmish followed, but Gen. SEDGWICK refrained from bringing on a general engagement.

During Sunday, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M., after the details for burying the dead had been made, all the corps were ordered to move in three columns, as nearly as possible upon the heels of the enemy. Headquarters, itself, was ordered to move to Cregerstown that evening, twenty-two miles distant. This, I think, was before the result of Gen. SEDGWICK'S reconnoissance had become known.

Subsequently all the orders for moving were countermanded, and the various corps halted from Sunday night until Tuesday morning. Headquarters remained at a point ten miles southeast of Gettysburgh until that time.

In the meantime our cavalry were rapidly developing the line of the enemy's retreat. Instead of moving toward Chambersburgh, which is almost southwest of Gettysburgh, Lee took a shorter line of retreat, and at once seized the two upper gaps in the South Mountain, viz., the gap leading from Fairfield through Jack's Mountain to Waynesboro, known as Fountaindale Gap, and the gap through which passes the road from Emmittsburgh to Waynesboro and Greencastle, known as Monterey Gap. Then by the country roads, in a southwesterly direction toward Hagerstown.

There were then left to Gen. MEADE two routes to pursue—one to follow directly on the heels of the enemy, and fight him in these gaps, or march at once for Harmon's, Braddock's, Turner's and Crampton's Gaps, in South Mountain range—all below those occupied by the enemy.

The latter route was adopted, involving an average of march of from fifteen to twenty miles further than the enemy had to go, and on Tuesday morning, two days after Lee had fully abandoned his position, the army was put upon forced marches for the western slope of the South Mountain. The general rendezvous of the corps was Middletown, in the valley between the Catoctin and South Mountain ranges. Four or five of the army corps entered this valley by a road six or eight miles north of Frederick, while two or three of them moved around by the segis of Frederick, and thence west into the Middletown Valley.

The concentration of the different corps at Middletown was made substantially on Wednesday night—some being in advance, some at, and some just in the rear of Middletown. Headquarters, which made a single leap of thirty-five miles from Gettysburgh to Frederick on Tuesday, moved to Middletown on Wednesday.

On Thursday, July 9, the march was resumed, the Second and Twelfth corps passing down the Middletown Valley to Crampton's Gap, eight miles below Turner's Gap, through which the balance of the army passed. Thursday night's headquarters were moved to the Mountain House in the Gap, four miles west of Middletown.

On Friday, the army was all well over the mountain, well in hand for attack or defense—more so by far than when the enemy made the attack at Gettysburgh, for the corps were then twenty miles away. Thursday night, the Sixth corps, which was in advance, had pushed out four miles beyond Boonsboro, or within three miles of Funkstown, BUFORD'S cavalry having gallantly cleared the road after two days' severe fighting with STUART.

On Friday the headquarters of Gen. MEADE were established near Antietam Bridge, on the Williamsport road, three miles west of Boonsboro, and seven miles south of Hagerstown, they remaining there until Tuesday night.

From Friday until Tuesday morning, our average advance against the enemy was about three miles. During this time our line was formed on the west side of the Antietam, and we approached the enemy to within a distance ranging from half a mile to a mile and a half. Here we fell to throwing up works of defence.

The lines of the two armies were from six to eight miles long, that of the enemy being the longest. Of course, thus extended, both were very weak, and the advantage rested with the party who made a vigorous and sudden attack. I believe I am correct in saying that we never fully compelled the enemy to develop his line. We knew he had one, but its exact location, character and strength, was not, as far as I am able to learn, fully ascertained. There is good evidence, however, for the belief that the chief portion of the enemy's works were thrown up between Thursday and Monday. What little information we got of their doings tended to show this. In addition, they kept up an exceedingly stubborn front, with their pickets and skirmishers, and acted in every way just as we know they always do, when they wish to conceal some important movement—just as we do when we desire to do the same thing.

On Sunday evening a council of the Corps Commanders, also attended by the Chief Engineer, the Chief of Cavalry, and the Chief of Staff, was held. The question of attacking the enemy was discussed. Of the seven Infantry Corps Commanders, five opposed an attack and two favored it—Gens. HOWARD and WADSWORTH. In addition, Gen WARREN, Chief Engineer, and Gen. PLEASANTON, commanding the Cavalry Corps, earnestly favored a forward movement, as they had not failed to do from the first. A council was said to be necessary because it was the only way, in view of the active nature of the campaign thus far, by which a correct idea of the efficiency of each corps could be ascertained. It is worthy of note that Gens. HOWARD and WADSWORTH, who advised an attack, were the weakest in numbers.

What Gen. MEADE'S own inclination was I am not positively informed, but I think he desired to push ahead, but finally deferred to the opinion of the majority of his subordinates. A consideration which, doubtless, had some influence in delaying a movement, was the fact that reinforcements were slowly arriving, and we were growing stronger. Another idea prevailed very strongly with some of the Corps Commanders, viz., that LEE would be compelled to attack us, because of the continued high stage of the Potomac, and that he could not, so long as it lasted, obtain any reliable means of crossing; and the belief also existed that, as a matter of pride, he would not retreat, but would arbitrate again on the bloody field of Another battle. I may add here that our information concerning the condition of the river and the movements of the enemy in its vicinity, was exceedingly scanty, and generally considered unreliable. One of two reports of scouts, however, which were at first discredited, afterward proved to have been well founded, viz., that LEE had obtained a number of pontoons from Winchester, and that he was building flat-boats at Williamsport.

On Sunday night, July 12, some of the Corps Commanders began, on their own responsibility, to throw up earthworks for a line of defence. This was continued through Monday and Monday night, even up to the very moment of the departure of the enemy's rear guard. It is due to Gen. WARREN, Chief Engineer, to say that this was entirely without his orders, and he strongly disapproved the proceeding, as well as condemned the position of much of the line.

The escape of LEE was reported at daylight on Tuesday morning, by a negro who came in from Williamsport. His statement was not credited, Gen. MEADE believing that the enemy was merely concentrating his forces at some point on his long line to resist an attack. But by 9 A. M. everybody was convinced. The manner and means by which he escaped you have already had in full.

Three or four facts grouped together tell the whole story. The national army took up its line on Friday and remained nearly in the same position until Tuesday; the troops were in superb spirits, and their confidence that they could whip the rebels was stronger than I have ever yet seen it, and was fully exemplified in the few sharp skirmishes that took place—all, both cavalry and infantry, resulting uniformly in our favor. The enemy had a strong line, but not one-third so formidable as ours at Gettysburgh—dangerously weak because of its length, and weaker by far on Friday, July 10, than on Monday, July 13. The enemy's means of crossing on Friday were incomplete, on Monday they were complete enough to carry him away; and yet on Monday his army was divided by the river, and in a state of trepidation for fear their hazardous movement should be discovered. We were growing stronger, by additions of troops, while we lay still, and the enemy was improving the same time in recovering from the disheartenment of his defeat, and the aggregation of supplies and ammunition from Winchester. In short, delay proved of far more advantage to the enemy than to us. Add to this the fact, of which I am personally cognizant, that the soldiers received the news of LEE'S escape with feelings of bitter disappointment, and that they would rather have fought him two to one than to chase all over Virginia again after him, and the policy of "a vigorous prosecution of the war" at all times, and under all circumstances is vindicated with greater emphasis than ever heretofore.

A *résumé* of the campaign since the army left Fredericksburgh, I will give in my next.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Ladoga, from Cronstadt—Frederick J. Jordan, Mrs. Ann Mason.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 28 | Moon sets... 8 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 22 | Gov. Island...10 11 | Hell Gate..11 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 17.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Daroch.

Ship Colombo, (Ital.,) Vassallo, Cork, Bactjer & De Vertu.

Bark Borussia, (Pruss.,) Moye, Queenstown, Funch, Meiocke & Wendt; Charlotte E——, (Br.,) Navin, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Acma, (Br.,) Campbell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.

Brigs Ada, (Br.,) Greeno, St. Pierre, Mar., D. R. De Wolf; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Milam, Matamoras, Brett, Son & Co.; New Globe, Wentworth, Boston; Clara L. Robbins, (Br.,) Mulligan, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.

Schooners Sarah Jane, Gardiner, Providence; Isabella, (Br.,) Whitman, Cauco, N. S.; T. S. Whitman; Mott Bedell, Bedell, Washington, Mott Bedell; Reindeer, Lincoln, Boston; Alice, Goodall, Elisabethport, Merrill & Abbott; J. Raymond, McDaniel, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Eliza & Catharine, (Br.,) Bellard, Rock Sound, J. Douglas; Somerset, Sterling, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; H. R. Barnes, Barnes, New-Haven; John Oliver, Swift, Port Royal; Eclectic, (Br.,) Hogan, Fort-au-Prince, Gordon, Broce & McAuley; E. H. Barth, Longstreet, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamer Commodore, Curtis, Philadelphia, with 600 rebel prisoners, and proceeded Eastward.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., via Sandy Hook, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Lancaster, (Br.,) Smith, Shields June 1, with coal to E. Crocker. June 21, lat 46 50, lon. 42 35, saw a large iceberg; 22d, lat. 45 35, lon. 43 40, saw an iceberg, also a steamer going East, having two smoke pipes. June 25, more icebergs, and again on the 27th, had light variable winds the entire passage; was 20 ds. west of the Grand Banks.

Ship John Clark, (of Baltimore,) Letanneau, Liverpool June 2, with coal and 364 passengers to master. Is bound to Baltimore; put into this port to land passengers.

Ship Webster, Norris, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. and 723 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. July 3 lat. 43 7, lon. 54 8, was boarded by the U. S. gunboat Kittatinny.

Ship Confidence, Cole, Glasgow June 3, with mdse. to W. & A. Nelson. June 16, lat. 44 4, lon. 33 21, spoke Hanoverian brig Fortuna, for New-York.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Holm, Cronstadt May 20, with mdse to Wm. Hoges & Co.

Ship Uncle Joe, Cox, Remedios 9 ds., with segar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Maravan, Foster, Barbados 13 ds., in ballast to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Therese, (Brem.,) Hoborst, Marseilles May 18, passed the Rock, June 1, with spool to F. Cushenery & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Bark Persia, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Putnam, Cow Bay, C. B., 28 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Ruby, (of Waltoo, N. S.,) Foley, Walton, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to T. B. Stronach.

Brig Lithargo, (Austr.,) Marin, Girgenti 58 ds., passed Gibraltar June 13, with sulphur to John E. Devlin.

Brig M. A. Horton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lemerton, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Milo, (of Londonderry,) Johnson, Matamoras 26 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to J. H. Woodhouse.

Brig Croton, Ingraham, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Connecticut, Dean, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Elizabeth, Crossour, Matamoras 14 ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Summit, Freeman, Boston, with plaster for Hudson.

Schr. S. H. Foot, McFadden, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Albert, Larkin, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, New-Haven, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Z. Snow, Jones, Port Morris, in ballast.

Schr. Agricola, Murch, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Flora King, Hall, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Florida, Kelley, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Hurd, Snow, Rockland 8 ds., with lime.

Schr. Tacher Taylor, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds.

BELOW—Bark and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with rain.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16—Arr. barks Undine, of Bath, from New-Orleans. On the 23d ult. passed a wreck on Camford Reef.

Spoken, &c.

Isabella—ship, hence for Antwerp, July 16, 40 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook.

Lady Daly—Br. bark, from Nuevitas for Cork, June 26, lat. 41 54, lon. 43 16.

Sidonia—U. S. gunboat, on a cruise, 4 ds. out from Boston, July 16, at 9½ A. M., Shinnecock bearing N. N. W., and when last seen was steering N. W. by W.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres only substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence, Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

YOU CAN SEE IT IN HIS FACE.—Is a man honest and upright in his dealings his face shows it. Is he a rogue or a trickster, an expert physiognomist can at once detect it. The *Phrenological Journal* is giving the most lucid lessons on Physiognomy ever published. See article on noses with 32 illustrations, in July number—only 15 cents. Newsmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic,
HELMSOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

PHYSICIANS please notice.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist,
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alder

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3687. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

News via New-Orleans, by the Steamer Locust Point.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER.

Five Thousand Prisoners, Fifty Pieces of Artillery, Numerous Small Arms, &c.

The Garrison in a Ravenous Condition.

THE LAST MULE EATEN.

Details of the Siege to the Date of the Surrender.

The *Locust Point*, from New-Orleans on July 11, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *New-Orleans Era* has the following announcement of the fall of Port Hudson:

"The great stronghold of the Mississippi surrendered to the forces under Gen. BANKS at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. GARDNER, the commander of the rebel fortress, had sent a flag of truce asking terms. The response was an unconditional surrender, and he was allowed twenty-four hours to consider. He did not take so much time, and at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, unconditionally surrendered the stronghold, with all it contained. There were 5,000 prisoners.

The moment the surrender was completed, the enemy sent out a request that six thousand rations should immediately be sent in, as the garrison had *eaten its last mule*. This was found to be literally the fact. The last mule at Port Hudson had been devoured.

The good old ship *Hartford* and the *Albatross* came down below Port Hudson at once, and were greeted with much enthusiasm after their glorious work.

The *Tennessee* is the flag-ship of Admiral FARRAGUT. She came down with a bearer of dispatches from Gen. BANKS to Gen. EMORY, and made the trip from Donaldsonville in *four hours and a half*. She reports all quiet in the river.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The *Era* of the 11th inst. says, on Wednesday, the 8th, at 2 P. M., Gen. GARDNER, the rebel commander of Port Hudson, surrendered unconditionally to Maj.-Gen. BANKS. The rebel army was drawn up in line, stacked arms, and Gen. BANKS took possession of the place. Five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and all small arms, &c., have fallen into our hands.

A dispatch to the *Era*, dated on the morning of the 8th, from Port Hudson, says: "At 2 o'clock a parley was sounded from the fort, and being replied to, inquiry was made about the news from Vicksburgh. On being assured that it had fallen, Gen. GARDNER promised to surrender to-day. We entered the place at noon. The glorious event has filled our army with the wildest enthusiasm."

A subsequent account states that GARDNER sent a flag of truce, on the 8th, asking for terms, and Gen. BANKS responded, "Unconditional surrender," with twenty-four hours to consider. At 7 A. M., on the 9th, GARDNER unconditionally surrendered. The moment the surrender was completed the rebels sent a request for 6,000 rations, as the garrison had eaten its last mule. This was found to be literally true—they had devoured their last mule.

The news was brought to New-Orleans by the flag-ship *Tennessee*. One hundred guns were immediately fired by Gen. EMORY. The loyal citizens of New-Orleans were to have a torchlight procession, illumination, and a general joyful jubilation on the night the steamer sailed. The Secessionists in that city are represented as rather gloomy in countenance.

NATHANIEL HOBB, of Boston, gunner of the *Tennessee*, died of apoplexy.

The news of the capture of Vicksburgh, reached Port Hudson on the 7th, occasioning the greatest enthusiasm.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Approaching Fourth of July—Rebel Raid at Springfield Landing—Disgraceful Conduct of the Rhode Island Cavalry—Gallantry of the Blacks—A New Battery—A Rebel Explosion—Deserters—The Medical Department.

MAJ.-GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS,
REAR OF PORT HUDSON, Friday, July 3, 1863.

To-morrow ushers in the Fourth July. Whether or not we shall, as we have been hoping, see the old flag waving upon the ramparts of Port Hudson on that aventful day, is what the next few hours—pregoant, it may be, with so much good or evil to our cause—will certainly determine.

In taking a comprehensive view of all that is passing around me, I confess that at this moment of writing—5 o'clock P. M.—I see and hear nothing at all to indicate an aggressive movement on our part to-night or to-morrow. But it will not do for me to judge by the appearances of things around me. Gen. BANKS is one of those men who keeps his own secrets so profoundly, that I should not be surprised at any moment to hear the order given for an advance. We can have very little more to do now in the way of approaching the enemy, for in some cases we are actually upon him.

THE SPRINGFIELD LANDING AFFAIR.

We had quite a day of excitement yesterday, the 2d inst., caused by an impudent raid of the rebel cavalry upon our depot at Springfield Landing, on the river below Port Hudson. When it is remembered that Springfield Landing is not only our chief depot for the transportation of all commissary stores, troops, ammunition, &c., but, as it were, the principal back door left open to us between here and New-Orleans, you can imagine what a commotion it made when we heard that the rebels had actually got in there.

At early dawn I was aroused from slumber to my tent, near the road, by the loud tramping of horsemen, and rising up to see what it was, found a large squad of our cavalry passing, and going along the Springfield road. This was the first indication we had that "something was up." Presently, we saw lots of empty wagons returning, the riders and horses fairly buried in dust, and each one—as is usual in all such cases—big with the most portentous intelligence of every sort of disaster, and each rebel, of course, magnified into at least twenty or thirty men in buckram.

Hurrying to headquarters as the best place to obtain correct information, I found that the wild rumors had reached there also. Our Generals were in close consultation, couriers were constantly dashing up with information or being sent out in search of it, squads of cavalry were galloping off, and uninitiated individuals like myself had only to look on and wonder. When everybody was hurrying *from* Springfield Landing with hobgoblin stories, to go *to* it in search of news was even more enterprise than I thought you would require of your correspondent, and so I remained in the good company in which I found myself.

For two or three hours in the morning there was manifestly no little apprehension observable on the part even of those who tried to laugh the matter off as unimportant. But toward noon the affair began to clear up, and after it had been shorn of all exaggerations and fear-begotten coloring, this last piece of rebel impudence and daring turned out (for the *present*, at least) far more harmless than anybody had imagined. Here is Brig.-Gen. DWIGHT'S official report, which puts the whole thing in a nutshell, and will spoil any capital that the rebels and their Northern emissaries may try to make out of it.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
NEAR PORT HUDSON, July 2, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Irwin, A. A. Gen.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in my opinion, the dash at Springfield Landing this morning was accomplished by the enemy through the disgraceful negligence of the guard at the landing, and the faulty disposition of his forces made by the officer in charge there. That the panic and alarm which existed was caused by the disgraceful cowardice of the officers and soldiers of the Second Rhode Island cavalry, who were sent out expressly to prevent this alarm, and to cut off the enemy, should he attempt to do what he accomplished.

The same dash would have been made against our stores, at the cross roads in rear of my old headquarters, had it not been prevented by the vigilance of Capt. GODFREY and his cavalry pickets. They prevented that dash and gave me such information that you sent the Rhode Island cavalry here. The Rhode Island cavalry were ordered to drive back the enemy where last seen by our pickets, and to proceed to Springfield Landing to see that the road was clear. They hesitated, and had to be positively ordered before they would go.

To this disgrace they have added that of having fled the moment they got sight of the enemy, (who did not outnumber them,) without showing the least intention of fighting, and finally spreading the most absurd and exaggerated rumors to give the greater alarm. Indeed, the last thing they were guilty of was running and increasing the panic and spreading the report that the rebels were advancing on my old headquarters, at the sight of a Lieutenant of the Sixth Michigan, a forage-master and one of our own wagon-masters, who were galloping back to assure them that there were no rebels on the road. Had the Rhode Island cavalry obeyed orders boldly and strictly, they must have fallen on the rear of the rebel force which visited the landing.

The damage done at Springfield Landing is very slight. The rebels were in too much haste to dismount, and therefore accomplished little. What was burned at the landing was done by the officers or men of Gen. ULLMAN'S command. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. DWIGHT, B. G. C.

P. S.—I am informed that the conduct of the officers of Gen. ULLMAN'S brigade, during the panic near my old headquarters, was particularly disgraceful, as a rule, while the black soldiers of that command, on being supplied with muskets and ammunition by my ordnance officer, (Lieut. DORSEY, Sixth Michigan Volunteers,) were easily formed in line, and did not, in the least, yield to the panic about them.

W. D., B. G. C.

These strictures of Gen. DWIGHT, severe as they are, do not come up to half what I heard of the disgraceful conduct of some of our cavalry—the men upon whom, above all others, we have to depend in our present position for safety from surprises by the enemy. It is lucky for us that this is not to be taken as a rule but an inglorious exception. While those men were covering themselves with lasting dishonor, the Second Louisiana (Capt. GODFREY'S) cavalry proved themselves men of the true metal.

They were out on picket duty—only ten of them, under Sergts. BUSSELL and BUSHA—when they met the affrighted and stampeding Rhode Islanders. Instead of joining the flying body, the Second Louisiana men boldly stood their ground, and two privates among them, ROBERT ELLIOTT and LEMUEL FOLLINS, (be sure and not mistake these names,) actually had the bravery to rush forward in advance to encounter the enemy, whom they kept employed until their companions coming up, quickly followed by other reinforcements, the enemy thought fit to skedaddle.

From all I can learn, this marauding force could not have far exceeded one hundred men. Coming upon our sleepy, if not sleeping men at the landing, they bagged some few prisoners, and killed and wounded some four or five of our people, losing as many, if not more, themselves.

As far as the affair goes, it was a shameful trifle in itself; but it is no trifle that the enemy should have been permitted, so near to us, to reconnoitre our position, and to get off scot free with his information. The only good offset is that, emboldened by what he saw and did, he may be induced to make the attempt again—in which case he will be likely to find us a little better prepared.

Your readers will not fail to notice the compliment officially paid to the *black* soldiers by Gen. DWIGHT'S letter, in contrast to their *white* officers. After a few more of such unsought examples, perhaps some of your Northern negro-haters will begin to acknowledge the value to the nation of our black friends down here. I can only tell you that without *their* aid in this department—in every conceivable way, from the handling of a spade to the shouldering of a musket—from the detection of hidden dangers to the confronting of them at the cannon's mouth—we might long ago all have packed up and gone home. This is no flattering confession for "Caucasians," but I defy any man who has watched events here to honestly disprove my assertions.

NEW BATTERY.

We are gradually tightening the reins upon the enemy. Within a day or two, a new battery has been erected across the river, and played with such accuracy upon their river fort that we have already, with one of our 30-pound Parrots, disabled one of their huge 100-pounders.

HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD.

Last night a terrific explosion, or rather series of explosions, were heard in the enemy's works, accompanied by fearful groans, opposite Gen. GROVER'S. It appears they had accumulated a number of hand-grenades, or other explosive missiles, to throw among our men, when one of them, having prematurely exploded, set fire to the others, causing a terrific noise and an amount of mortality that we have, as yet, no means of ascertaining.

DESERTERS

Continue to come among us, and each day only aggravates the stories they bring of the horrible life from which they have just escaped. One man told me, to-day, that he and his companions—nine others—had had no meat for two days. Beans and molasses are all that now remain for them,—and GARDNER says he has enough of that to last a month—i. e., if the men can or *will* stand it. The Arkansas men, they say, will fight us to the last; but the others would be *heartily glad to see us take possession of the fort.*

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In my letter which appeared in your issue of June 13, describing the gallant action of our colored troops, I made some strictures respecting the lack of provision for ambulances for the wounded on that occasion. While withdrawing nothing of what I actually saw, and the complaint I actually heard from the men themselves, I would be sorry, indeed, for my remarks to be construed into any blame of the Medical officers in this Department, who, I know, are applying, to the utmost limits, every means at their disposal, and to whom, in the very same letter, I endeavored to pay a marked and well-deserved compliment.

I repeat, that I never knew any army in which greater care and attention are paid to the sick and wounded than in this Department; and the small list of mortality in this—the most dangerous of climates, by common repute,—is direct proof of the skill and exertions employed.

Dr. R. H. ALEXANDER, the Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf, is himself a man of unsparing energy, and he is ably seconded in his efforts by the following gentlemen under him: Surgeon T. B. REED, Medical Director of GROVER'S division; Surgeon M. D. BENEDICT, Senior Surgeon of WEITZEL'S brigade; Dr. HARTWELL, Acting Medical Director of PAINE'S division; Dr. RAUCH, Medical Director of AUGUR'S division; Dr. E. F. SANGER, Medical Director of Dwight's division; and Dr. JAMES L. FRENCH, Surgeon at Springfield Landing, who has charge of all transportation of the wounded, medical stores, &c., from the army to Baton Rouge. Among the minor officers I can scarcely mention any without appearing invidious; but my accidental position enables me to see so much of the skill and unswerving devotion of Dr. COGGESWELL, of the Fiftieth Massachusetts, and Dr. HUTCHINS, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, that I am bound to speak of them as men unsurpassed by any in the whole medical fraternity of the Department.

On the occasion especially alluded to, respecting the lack of ambulances, Dr. HARTWELL was the officer in charge. I had before noticed so much of this gentleman's humane and untiring exertions, especially on the 14th June, at Paine's Hospital, which I mentioned distinctly to his credit in a former letter, that I would ha ths last to say anything to his disparagement. I am informed, and am glad to believe, that the ambulances I noticed as lacking were soon forthcoming, and that Dr. HARTWELL, although the colored regiments had never reported to him as Medical Director of that division, had sent them two ambulances, (all at his disposal,) placed his medical stores for the use of their Surgeons, and aided them in every manner that humanity could suggest.

The Fourth of July at Port Hudson — A Novel and Aventurous Celebration—Loyalty and Treason Face to Face—Bad Weather—The Storming Party—Another Deserter—A Countermine.

GEN. AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS,
REAR OF PORT HUDSON, Sunday, July 5, 1863.

The Fourth of July came and went without seeing us in possession of Port Hudson. In the morning I was aroused by loud and continuous cannonading quite near us, which sounded like an attack, but it soon turned out to be only a national salute in honor of the day. Soon the other batteries took up the hoarse music along the whole length of our line, and in the distance came booming the thunder notes of the great guns from the fleet. The same salutes were fired—34 guns each—at noon and at evening.

I took a ride round to Gen. BANKS' headquarters, and was glad to find him quite recovered from a severe colo which had, for some days past, taken away his voice almost entirely. The General must have an iron constitution to withstand the fatigue he is now undergoing, both mentally and bodily. It is a common thing for him to be in the saddle two or three nights in succession, examining the works along our whole lines, and not returning till 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, to snatch a few hours' sleep.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

Beyond these salvos, and a little symptom of *stolen* conviviality, noticed here and there—especially toward evening—there was nothing, of a public character, to mark our natal day. It was my lot, however, to be present at a little spontaneous sort of celebration, which was probably the first—and may it be the last—one of the kind ever seen in the country.

I was seated in the tent of Maj. G. B. HALSTED, Gen. AUGUR'S Acting Adjutant-General, when an Orderly came up and handed him the following note:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND VERMONT BATTERY,
NEAR PORT HUDSON, July 4, 1863.

MAJ. HALSTED—*Sir:* I have the honor to request that, if convenient, you will be present in the battery at 12 M. to-day, and read the Declaration of Independence to my command; after which I will fire a salute of thirty-four guns—each of which *shall deposit a shot in the enemy's works.*

Please invite Mr. —— [your humble servant "Nemo"] to be present.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
P. E. HOLCOMB,
Captain Second Vermont battery.

To this the Major at once dispatched the following reply:

AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, 19TH ARMY CORPS, LEFT WING, July 4, 1863. In Camp before Port Hudson, La., at present a nest of black-hearted traitors against the best Government the sun shines on.

Captain P. E. Holcomb, Second Vermont Battery:

DEAR CAPTAIN: I have just received your very patriotic request for me to be present in your battery, at 12 o'clock to-day, and read the Declaration of Independence to your command.

Thanks, many thanks, Captain, for the high honor intended. Nothing could afford me more pleasure, on this recurrence of our nation's natal day, here under the very flash, sound, smoke, and small of rebel powder and whistle of rebel bullets—within 300 yards of their breastworks—to perform the pleasing task you have solicited of me.

I shall send immediately to try and procure a copy of that immortal work—"The Declaration," if found—which I much fear cannot be in this traitorous region—I will be with you at the hour named, to perform the pleasing task, which I know will afford equal pleasure to the audience—officers and men—patriots gallant and true, of the Second Vermont battery.

Mr. —— returns his sincere thanks for your invitation, and will accompany me.

With kindest wishes for yourself and all your command, believe me, most admiringly and respectfully, Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. HALSTED,
A. A. G., U. S. Volunteer army.

"The Union must and shall be preserved."

A copy of the "Declaration" was found, and at the appointed time I set out on horseback with Major HALSTED, accompanied by no one but his orderly. Leaving our horses tied in the woods, at some little distance from the battery, we threaded our way cautiously among the brushwood until we got past the exposed portion of the road, and passing behind the cotton bales, which screened us from the enemy's bullets, we soon found ourselves standing within HOLCOMB'S famous and formidable battery.

The Captain was in his tent, trying to get a little repose, for the mildday sun was almost intolerable; and both parties seem instinctively to come to a truce about noon, when the heat is fiercest. After partaking of a little lemonade, and drinking to the toast, "May this be the most unhappy Fourth of July ever seen to the United States!" Capt. HOLCOMB collected his men, and Major HALSTED, standing in the midst of that noble group—facing the enemy, but three hundred yards from us—addressed them as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS—FELLOW-SOLDIERS: Are we not proud of these titles? A citizen of this great Republic may boast, as in the palmy days of Rome it was the proudest boast of one of her sons, 'I am a Roman citizen.'

Two years since I had the honor of reading the Declaration of Independence in presence of that patriot, Admiral STRINGHAM, his officers and crew, on the deck of the United States ship *Minnesota*, then at anchor in Hampton Roads, Va., where traitors claimed jurisdiction, but despite them, that glorious flag—the Stars and Stripes—waved as defiantly there as on this battery.

In consider the incident of being invited to read the Declaration of Independence here to-day, in Louisiana, within easy musket-range of traitor breast works, no less flattering to myself and the gallant men before me.

I was told, on the occasion above alluded to, by all officers present, that it was the first time they had heard "The Declaration" read on the deck of a United States ship. I think we may take it for granted that the pleasant celebration in which we are now uniting never had its parallel—at least under such circumstances. God grant it may be the last!

I am proud to be the humble instrument of thus recalling the glorious past, the noble patriots of '76, and hope we may all so live and act in this hour of our country's trial, that our names may be classed (if far below in glory) with that band of worthies.

While this, we trust, is our position, fellow soldiers, for others—with shame be it said—there are parallels of depravity in a class of men who endeavor to embarrass the Government we love, in its struggle with traitors. I mean *Copperheads of to-day*—worthy compeers of *Tories of the Revolution.*

Let us, fellow-soldiers, try to do our duty despite all opposition. Let us show that patriots of '63, like those of '76, can cope with their enemy in arms and their Copperhead allies in council.

I know well I do not talk to deaf ears or cold hearts to "Holcomb's battery." "*Like Commander, like Men,*" is encomium enough for me to speak.

I proceed to the pleasing task to which you have invited me, with the single request that you will examine upon what grave and oft-repeated injuries and neglect our revolutionary fathers rebelled. It will excite no wonder. Then recall, if you can, any wrongs of omission or commission by the Federal Government, warranting the traitors whom we are fighting, in their rebellion against and efforts to destroy that Government.

I have been unable to find any cause for this rebellion, and view in sacrilegious the efforts which traitors, their aiders, sympathizers, and abettors, make to enforce a parallel, by saying: "The Patriots of the Revolution were rebels, we are no more." True, they were called rebels, but for good and sufficient cause, while it is equally true that these are traitors without cause, but *solely to carry out the darling wish of their hearts to establish in this nineteenth century, on this Continent, an aristocratic Government, having for its chief corner-stone Slavery.*

Our forefathers would have indignantly scouted any such idea in their day, we but do our duty to them and to ourselves, in resisting this effort in our time. It never *can*. It never *shall* be done. 'The Union must and shall be preserved.' Slavery must die, for it is dangerous to that Union."

Major HALSTED then read in a loud and distinct voice, the Declaration of Independence, amid the deepest interest of his stalwart auditors, some grouped around him, and some leaning against their canhoos.

At the conclusion, Capt. HOLCOMB thanked the Major for his presence in a few pertinent words, and then said that the best echo we could hear for the sentiments expressed, was from the voice of his cannon. The word was scarcely uttered, when one piece thundered forth its approbation, then another, and another, in rapid succession, until the national salute of thirty-four was complete.

The enemy, having now fairly roused up from their midday siesta, began to rally a little, and the whistling bullets came flying over and about us with a rapidity that would have been very unpleasant but for the five or six feet thickness of cotton bales behind which we were located. It reminded one of a hornet's nest, into which some unwary schoolboy had poked his stick, so thickly were they buzzing about.

The Major waited, at my especial request, until the gentleman seemed cooled down a little, before we again ventured to run the gauntlet in reaching our horses, which we did in perfect safety—Capt. HOLCOMB accompanying us that far.

These are brave fellows—perpetually undergoing privations and dangers that we civilians can only now and then glance at—whom your Northern Copperheads speak of as engaged in an inglorious work, little short of murder—men who are insulted by being told that their brave comrades have died uselessly by their sides. I tell you many of your Northern politicians terribly mistake the feelings of our armies, if they think the latter can listen coolly to such atrocious things. There was not one man of that crowd yesterday, but who, on hearing such scandalous principles uttered, would long to stab the speaker by the throat and strangle him on the spot.

BAD WEATHER.

In the afternoon of the 4th we had the most severe storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which we have yet encountered here, and which lasted nearly through the night. It did much to mar, if not entirely break up, any patriotic demonstrations that might have been on the tapis.

Just before it began I heard, for the very first time out here, the strains of martial music. As they came sweetly flosting through the woods, the effect was so thrilling and refreshing, that I really wondered that music is not more considered for its cheering effect upon our men. We did two very silly things—in the estimation of most sensible officers, both of the army and navy, with whom I have conversed—first, when we curtailed the bands in our army, and second, when we cut off the sailor's grog. There were many *real* abuses, both in army and navy, to be attended to before either of those fictitious ones

I believe the intention of this band was to have regaled us at head-quarters, in the evening, with music; but the very heavy storm put an effectual damper upon the proceeding.

THE STORMING PARTY.

I have the pleasure in adding to the list of names already sent you the following, who have joined the glorious band—all from the Second Louisiana regiment (white):

Corp. Jacob Stall, Co. H.	Francis McGahey, Co. I.
Patrick Garrity, Co. H.	Edwin Rice, Co. I.
Louis Icks, Co. H.	James E. Marriner, Co. I.
John Eldridge, Co. H.	Thomas Blakeby, Co. I.
John E. Phillips, Co. E.	

Besides these, I now forward a complete "roster" of the first and second battalions; showing the names of all the officers engaged in this noble undertaking, the number of men supplied by each regiment, &c. This list will prove valuable, not only to the friends of these heroes, but for future reference to the scroll of honor. With Col. BISSO and Staff, you will see that the number required is already complete.

ANOTHER DESERTER

came in to-day, and gave us more important intelligence than perhaps any who preceded him. He is a very intelligent fellow—formerly a printer of Dubuque, Iowa—who was forced, as usual, into the rebel army, some three months ago. I am not at liberty to tell what he said, beyond the fact that it is to our advantage and the enemy's discomfiture. As his testimony has been carefully received at head-quarters, I have no doubt that Gen. BANKS will see how to turn it to the best account. Among other things, the deserter told us that we should very soon hear of a whole company of the Third Arkansas deserting in a body.

A COUNTERMINE.

Yesterday the enemy made a march upon us, by countermining an intrenchment we were making upon them at our right, and blowing up our works, but fortunately with no damage to any one. But this is a mere trifle, easily repaired, and counts as nothing in a siege to which we can apply fifty pairs of black arms to their one.

News of the Surrender of Vicksburgh.

TUESDAY, July 7, 1863.

I reopen my letter, to say that Lieut. EMERSON, of Gen. BANKS' Staff, has just arrived here, and set us all in the wildest uproar of joyous excitement, by news of the capitulation of Vicksburgh. A gunboat came down with a naval officer bearing the thrilling fact. Already the glad tidings have spread like wildfire along our lines, and cheers after cheers from thousands of voices came reverberating through the woods, mingled with the strains of music. GRANT'S will learn the cause soon enough, for the men in our trenches are within speaking distance of those on his ramparts. God grant I may soon have to send equally good news of Port Hudson!

An Intimation of the Fall of Port Hudson.

July 8, 1863—7 A. M.

I open my letter a second time to send you some news that promises gloriously. Gen. GARDNER this morning at 2 A. M., sent in a flag of truce, which turned out, as we expected, to have a deep significance.

The following dispatch has just arrived from head-quarters, to Gen. AUGUR:

SIR: By direction of the commanding General, I have the honor to inform you that Gen. GARDNER has offered to surrender Port Hudson, and that a Commissioner has been appointed to draw up the terms, to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

Active hostilities will entirely cease until further orders. You will keep the troops well within the works. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. B. IRWIN, A. A. G.

You will thus see that we are all *but* in Port Hudson, which can scarcely now be delayed beyond a few hours. I send this on to Baton Rouge by a trusty hand, so as to make sure of the boat, and when we fairly get in I will send the joyful postscript flying after.

NEMO.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE

The Celebration of the Fourth—Gen. Emory's Order Modified—The Guerrillas Still Active.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

The Fourth July (Independence Day) was ushered in by salvos of artillery and the ringing of bells, but the great feature of the day was the collation given by the Collector of the Port, CUTHBERT BULLITT, Esq. His residence, opposite Lafayette-square, was festooned with flags most artistically arranged, with the busts of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON and HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. Mr. BULLITT'S house was the centre of attraction, where all met and exchanged freely their sentiments. In the evening the great demonstration of Union feeling was continued in Canal-street, where three stands were erected.

T. J. DUBART, Esq., opened the exercises with a speech, and was followed by Col. T. B. THORPE in his happy style at stand No. 1. Nos. 2 and 3 were well represented by Judge WHITE, of Jefferson City, and others.

The steamer *Sallie Robinson* came in yesterday. She had the bark *Scotland* lashed on one side, and the three-masted schooner *Russell* on the other side. She was convoyed below Donaldsonville by gunboats, and as all was considered safe, they left her; but at College Point the rebels opened on them, and the bark *Scotland* is perfectly riddled. A shell exploded on the deck of the steamer, treating *Miss Sallie Robinson* rather badly—(a fine wooden full-length carved statue of her being on the upper deck.) A shell carried away her breastworks and head. The *Sallie Robinson* brought to the city 125 National prisoners, part of 1,100 (eleven hundred) taken by the rebels at Brashear City. The other boats, the *Zephyr*, &c., will bring in the rest.

The important order of Gen. EMORY, issued to take effect 5th of July, has been modified as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, DEFENSES OF NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—So much of General Order No. 18, as prohibits peaceable citizens from being out later than 9 o'clock P. M., is hereby rescinded, provided they are not in parties of more than three.

By command of Brig.-Gen. EMORY.
W. D. SMITH, Lieut.-Col., A. A. A. G.

To-night a grand torchlight procession is to come off in honor of the recent victories and the opening of the Mississippi. The market here already feels the influence of the anticipated Western trade. Sugars have advanced, and holders of large lots have withdrawn them from the market.

The mortuary report for the week ending 5th of July, shows 185 deaths; 41 of diarrhœa and dysentery and 25 from fevers.

GILBERT.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH.

An Account from Another of Our Special Correspondents.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Sunday, July 5, 1863.

I send greeting to all the loyal readers of the TIMES. No longer obliged to date my letters "above," "below," "opposite" or "near Vicksburgh," I salute them from the very Court-house—the heart and centre of the rebel Gibraltar on the Mississippi.

Yes, Vicksburgh, with its accumulation of forts, traverses, rifle-pits and magazines; its guns, large and small; its "whistling dicks" and "whispering jimmys;" its shattered and roofless houses; its skeleton walls and prostrate chimneys; its barricaded streets, dirt, rubbish and filth, its starved and vermin-devoured garrison—all are ours.

Twenty-eight thousand prisoners, including 5,000 to 10,000 in hospitals and convalescent camps;

Fifteen Generals and their Staffs;

Fifty thousand stand of arms, rifles and muskets;

Over one hundred siege guns;

Immense quantities of ammunition;

Sixty-three field pieces in the outer line; and

Fifty field pieces in the inner lines. Total, 113.

Four large foundries and machine-shops, literally full of shot and shell, all manufactured in the town—everything except provisions and the means of subsistence, are the trophies of this most desperate and protracted siege.

The entire army had been reduced to the greatest straits for food. There were twelve days' rations for the army inside when Gen. GRANT invested the place. These have been made to feed the stomachs, or rather to furnish mere subsistence, *for forty-five days.*

True to their declared purpose, the rebel army were subsisting upon mule meat when the act of surrender was signed. I saw one of the rebel officers—a very intelligent and apparently truthful man—not an hour ago, who told me that he had several mules slaughtered in his own command. I saw with my own eyes delicate rib pieces of mules lying about the streets, which had evidently been rejected by rebel stomachs and thrown away.

A woman living opposite a large rebel rendezvous, in Walnut-street, assured me that she had often seen the soldiers take *rats from a trap*, which had been caught for the purpose over night, and skin, fry and eat them for breakfast. As the mules and rats were giving out, the dogs were beginning to fall victims to insatiate rebel maws. Dog meat was getting high on the street, and good fat curs were in demand. I myself observed a great scarcity of the canine race; cats were also scarce in the town. But seriously, there probably was never seen a hungrier crowd of men than that which surrendered to the Union forces on the 4th of July. This was the last day of grace allowed by Gen. GRANT, and had not the surrender taken place the General would have "immediately moved upon their works."

THE SURRENDER.

The preparations for the combined assault were complete. Our mines had been pushed entirely under some of the strongest rebel works, and all were looking for a final and bloody struggle on that day.

Weakened by the sickness and death of so many men, without food to eat, and despairing of receiving succor from without, is it strange that there were serious misgivings as to the result inside the rebel lines? They had only *five hundred gun cays left*, though many of the soldiers had, besides good Enfield rifles, an extra musket loaded with buck and ball. The rebel works had been completely invested, and our troops were waiting the explosion of our mines to make a rush for the possession of the first line of works. One Alabama regiment would have been wholly annihilated had not the surrender taken place as it did. Five barrels of powder were deposited directly under their fort.

Shortly before 10 o'clock A. M., a flag of truce was sent out to Gen. SMITH. It reached our headquarters, accompanied by Gens. BOWEN, PEMBERTON, PAICE and Major MCGOWANS, who talked over the terms. The surrender was unconditional, but it was agreed that they should be paroled, subject to exchange. Each officer of the Staff was allowed to have his side arms and a horse each. Thirty teams were also allowed them to remove their own supplies, but inasmuch as they had none, they were to be generously furnished with sufficient to last them to their camps in Georgia and Alabama.

Only one division—that of Gen. LOGAN—entered the city to take formal possession.

Gen. MCPHERSON was placed in command of the District of Vicksburgh, and Lieut.-Col. KENT, of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, was made Provost-Marshal-General.

He has his hands full. The paroling is done by companies, each man giving a separate parole and signature. Ten regiments were disposed of yesterday, and probably forty will be to-day.

The Generals, Field and Staff officers were all paroled yesterday.

three rebel Generals were killed during the last attacks, viz.: MARK, GREEN, TILGHMAN, and another, whose name I could not learn.

Gen. GRANT and Staff only spent half an hour inside the enemy's intrenchments, and he then turned and followed the bulk of his army, which had already been dispatched to overtake and attack JOHNSTON.

Probably there never were so many hungry men gathered in one place before—and so hungry. Officers and men rushed towards our soldiers, earnestly imploring for food. Our boys immediately emptied their well-filled haversacks to supply their present wants. The meat and bread thus dispensed were devoured with ravenous appetites, and then they called for more. During the two days since the surrender, the soldiers declare they have fared better than at any time since they left home. Every hour seems to make the men better acquainted with each other. They mix freely, walk together, converse and discuss matters in the most good-natured fashion.

Those who have the best opportunity of judging of the temper and feeling of the paroled soldiers say that not one-third of them will ever follow their leaders out of our lines. This statement came from a gentleman prominent in Gen. GRANT'S Staff. Those who are within traveling distance of their homes are clamorous to be passed out of the lines, and be permitted to leave the service, of which they have had enough. The prisoners are all detained within the lines, either in the trenches outside, or are scattered through the town in the vacant houses and stores. The jail and yard where our own officers and men were but recently crowded together is now filled by Confederates, who peer through the gratings of the windows, or gather in groups before the large holes made by our shells in the prison walls. I do not see the justice or the propriety of restraining these poor soldiers—many of them most unwilling tools in the hands of bad men—and permitting the officers to ride their horses, in uniform and with side-arms, unrestrained, about the town. As a general thing, I notice that there is no particular restraint exercised over the prisoners, who go where they please inside of our lines.

In one hospital I visited—that of Gen. BALDWIN'S division—I found about 300 sick and wounded. The Surgeons were very courteous, and stated that they were very short of medicines and other hospital supplies. The condition of these sick and wounded was pitiable in the extreme. They admitted the fall of Vicksburgh was a great blow to the Confederacy, and with the fall of Port Hudson, must give us the possession of the Mississippi and cut their Confederacy in twain. The war, however, would be prosecuted, and when they were driven to it, they would take to the woods and fire upon us from the corners of the fences. All of which, I conceded, was eminently proper, and expressed the hope that they would prosecute the "corn-fence" war as long as they found it agreeable and profitable. As we were just getting our hand in, I remarked, we should not be able to follow any other business for the next five years.

BARRICADES.

At the intersection of the river streets with Walnut-street, perfect barricades have been constructed with plank abutments on the up-hill side and a deep ditch below. These were to protect the place from assault in front, and to furnish shelter for riflemen. This system has completely blocked up the streets, except those running parallel with the river at and above Walnut. Parties of contrabands have been busy for two days in leveling these barricades and restoring the ancient landmarks.

Very few houses in the compact part of the town have escaped injury to some extent from our shot and shell. The Court-house, being a very prominent building, has received particular attention, having several large holes through its sides; and a shell which fell through the roof has torn a large opening in the ceiling of the first floor. The chief damage, however, has been from fire, which has left the charred and blackened walls of many formerly fine buildings, in nearly every street in the town. Immense holes in the earth in many places mark the places were our mortar shells have fallen and burst. Missiles of every description, from the 12 and 20-pounder Parrott shell to the 9-inch shell and 100-pounder Parrott shot and shell, can be found in every street. They are too common for trophies and too heavy to transport as curiosities.

HOLES IN THE GROUND.

A most ingenious device for escaping the effect of our shot and shells was adopted by the citizens and soldiers. The cellars afforded no protection, but as many parts of the town the streets are cut through a ridge of fine hard clay, leaving bulkheads fronting the streets as steep as the side of a house, and some twenty-five feet deep. Into the sides of these tough clayey knolls, the rebels had excavated caves of various dimensions, but generally large enough to admit and comfortably contain from six to twenty persons. The doors are generally from four to five feet in height, tapering at the top in Gothic style, and wide enough to admit one person, and the bottoms on a level with the streets. Whenever our shells began to fly, these places were resorted to by both soldier and citizen. In some cases, whole families moved into these caves, carrying in their beds, and remaining until the storm was overpast. They would then emerge from their skulking places, and be ready to retreat to them when the next bombardment commenced. These catacombs, where the living have so long immured themselves as if among the dead, will remain for years, if not disturbed, as among the remarkable marks of the siege of Vicksburgh.

Now that peace once more, with heavenly wing, broods over the devoted city, families begin to return to their deserted homes. All day yesterday I observed carts loaded with household furniture coming into the town, and women and children, at once the earnest and proof of civilization, are beginning to return and give a civilized aspect to the streets. The wealthy rebels, who are not prepared to take the oath of allegiance to the "best Government the sun ever shone upon," will continue to make themselves scarce. So mote it be. Good Union men, who deserve protection and the prosperity which the position holds out, should be encouraged to locate and start business here. The opening is inviting.

The shore batteries, their location, size of guns, their number, &c., must form the staple of another letter. It may suffice here to say that these river batteries are composed of the heaviest guns known to modern warfare, both smooth bores and rifled, and all the most formidable projectiles were made in the town. They gathered up all the shot and fragments of shell we threw into the place, and reused them for their own heavy guns to throw back at us. They had buried many guns, which are being constantly discovered and dug up.

STILL ANOTHER FOURTH OF JULY VICTORY—VALOR OF THE NEGRO TROOPS IN ARKANSAS.

The steamer *New National*, Capt. GRANT, arrived here this afternoon from Cairo, bringing supplies for the fleet, and a most welcome mail. The dates from New-York are to June 26. We learn by Capt. GRANT that another most decisive Union victory crowned our arms on the 4th of July in Arkansas, rendering the day illustrious. It seems that the Union forces under PRENTISS at Helena, Ark., was attacked by a greatly superior army under PRICE, who came down on the place intending a surprise. We had not to exceed four thousand, about one-half being black troops. The gunboat *Tyler* being present did the heavy business, throwing about one hundred and eighty shell and shot. Our troops were protected by intrenchments and fought with the most determined valor. I have not learned how long the contest raged, but the result was a total repulse of the rebels, with a loss of two hundred killed and four hundred pr

FROM REBELDOM.

Experiences of the Rebels in Pennsylvania.

How the Situation is Regarded in Richmond.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Our files of Richmond papers furnish us the following interesting extracts, in addition to those published yesterday:

THE ADVANCE OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel.

CAMP, ALEXANDER'S BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY, CHAMBERSBURG, PENN., June 28.

Up to the battle of Chancellorsville, I had hardly conversed with a man who was in Maryland last year, (except Marylanders,) *who was not opposed to and her trip across the Potomac.* But since thee, matters have changed. It seems to he felt that the only obstacle to a successful invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania, is to be made by Hooker or his army, and this army is willing any day to make a trial of strength.

This late march was badly managed. The whole corps moved at once, and the consequence was, that the road was half the time "blocked."

You have had full descriptions of things about Winchester. We had heard that the Union feeling was strong at Martinsburgh; but, on our arrival, I was *greatly relieved by seeing a half-dozen girls run into the middle of the street, seize our flags and kiss it devoutly.* I was near by when this occurred, and could but resolve, as the blood rushed to my face, that, by God's help, when the time came, I would remember this happy baptism of virgin lips. *One woman in this town was thorough Union. She faced a crowd of men in the street and talked with much spirit;* had a husband in Bragg's army, she said, and argued the question of the war very glibly, but not logically. I was glad to find, on inquiry, that she was from Massachusetts. Her tongue, I fancy, drove her husband so far from her. With some of the poorer classes the Yankees have, during Milroy's reign, become very familiar, and one of my sergeants found a Yankee concealed in one of their houses.

The country between Martinsburgh and Winchester is much desolated; little grain raised; the lands not good. On Thursday evening we crossed the Potomac at Williamsport. The river is 150 yards wide here, but not more than 2½ feet deep. The day was cool and rainy, but the boys waded in cheerfully, and the air was rent with shouts of laughter as now and then some clumsy fellow stumbled and went under, head and ears. There are bluffs on the opposite shore, and here the townspeople collected to witness this singular spectacle. As we passed through the streets, the women and men in great numbers looked on in silence, as they did in Frederick City last year. These people seem to be neither fish nor fowl. I saw great numbers of young men on parole here, and all in Hagerstown, next day. I understand that upward of 200 of those in Hagerstown joined our army. On entering that pretty town of 5,000 inhabitants, Friday afternoon, I was glad to see some very decided demonstrations of white handkerchiefs, and tiny, too, from dwellings indicating intelligence and refinement. Our boys recognized this greeting of the fair in repeated and hearty cheers. There was really a crowd in the streets. As we halted but a short time, no opportunity was given to converse with the people. The only man I spoke to (Israel) set to be a Secessionist.

The rich, soil we met along the road in Maryland, and upon this point in Pennsylvania, are remarkably fine. Corn is principally to be planted, but wheat seems to be the grain best adapted to the soil. You see no negroes, to any extent, as we have in Virginia. A good many carry fifty acres.

Middleburgh, five miles from Hagerstown, is on the dividing line between Maryland and the Keystone State. About half of it is in the former, and to this part of the town I was glad to witness one or two secession demonstrations. From the point to Greencastle, where we encamped on Friday night, distant nine miles, we passed a succession of Dutch farms, all exceedingly well improved, with grain nearly ready for the sickle. The North and South Mountains, a continuation of the Virginia mountains, can be plainly seen to the west of the Virginia Valley very distinctly. The land is not better than ours.

The people are exceedingly ignorant. I saw no houses of any refinement. *Were I to tell you how profound is the ignorance of some of these but a few, you would hardly believe me. Our Virginia negroes are vastly better informed about military matters.* Some think that Gov. CURTIN has run away on which he can collect a heavy claim, to, when will whip us out of our boots; and in the redundancy of their affection, they even express some little sympathy for us in the event we should run the stock of this militia host. *They think our Confederate money is worth more than its own paper,* and offer us four solid silver dollars for a $2 50 gold piece. Most refuse to lose it, and prefer that you take what you wish without compensation in this form.

By the way, Order No. 72 of Gen Lee is being pretty generally carried out. To enforce it strictly, is impossible. *This doctrine of not using or destroying some of the private property of an enemy while in his country, is a pure abstraction.* You cannot possibly introduce an army for one hour into an enemy's country without damaging private property, and in a way often in which compensation cannot be made. I am entirely opposed to a *wanton* destruction of the private property of an enemy, but to use it even without compensation, for the men and animals of our army, is, I think, proper. Yet if a man takes an onion, or climbs a cherry tree, as is, by this order, to be punished. *Hundreds of men die annually, yea, thousands, for want of a mixture of vegetable and animal food.* A soldier who has been living on dry bread and salt meat for months, feels a longing, especially in Summer, which no other man can understand, for succulent fruits or vegetables; and that they should not be permitted occasionally (for this only occasionally they have the opportunity) to eat this common and everyday diet of an enemy, is singular indeed. If we take *all* his vegetables, he has some substitute in acids, but the soldier has none. It is wanton and wicked for me to turn my horses to an enemy's wheat-field, when a clover-field, just as good for the animals, is on the other side of the fence. When I am hungry, I have a right to eat an enemy's meal, but I have no right after we do turn round and wreak on his chickenry. The distinction is too manifest to need further illustration; though, strange as it is it seems not to be comprehended by some of our authorities. I have no idea that Gen. Lee's late Order, No. 72, should be construed in that literal sense that some imagine. It is generally and eagerly discussed. According to the best construction, the corps quartermasters and commissaries are the only persons who can impress; but it must be manifest that they have a right to delegate their authority—otherwise nothing worth mentioning can be done by these men. I have been informed from good authority that no such idea was entertained by Gen Lee.

But I must hasten to close this lengthy communication. The roads here are not so good as in Maryland. Yesterday we travelled over pike resembling a bad Virginia road. From this point the roads promise to be better. We are now 17 miles in Pennsylvania. Gen. Ewell left the place, I understand, for Harrisburgh, Friday morning. I presume his force is sufficient to take the capital. For my own part, I know nothing of the future movements of Lee's army, but I think to-night it will remain in this vicinity until some large force in our rear is driven out from it. One division, I imagine, will suffice to disperse any militia that may be collected.

Chambersburgh is a beautiful town of about 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. The houses here, as in most of the towns, are built with much taste. Some are elegant. In the rotunda, as before stated, the Dutchman exhibits all his taste and money on the cows, horses, or hams. Great consternation prevails among the citizens people—the women are terribly frightened. Many, and indeed most of the girls are bare-footed, and can get dinner or breakfast for you in "no time." Pure creations! I think that we are as mean and passive as their own negroes. A man in town said to-day that the State militia of their worse than our own men. There is much excitement among the ordinary in Hagerstown here. The farmers only ask $150 for the finest horses. Every one I have spoken to is in favor of peace. A hot Black Republican and a Democrat own agree on this question. They say they have heretofore fattened on the effects of the war with speculation, and from the number of new houses in course of erection, it seems they speak the truth. But I must close.

AN ALLEGED SPY.

A few days ago a man calling himself RUSSELL, and claiming to be a correspondent of a Richmond paper, and an officer in the army, was in Augusta, Ga. His conduct excited the suspicion of some, and he was placed for some time under arrest. Nothing, however, appearing positively against him, he was discharged and allowed to depart. The *Confederacy* gives the following particulars of his career in that city, and his subsequent arrest:

He arrived on the evening of the 29th of June, and immediately introduced himself to several as G. M. RUSSELL, Captain C. S. A., associate editor and special army correspondent of a Richmond paper. He made himself known to several of the editorial fraternity by calling at their offices, and introducing himself as the editor and correspondent of the paper, by which means he was courteously treated, and allowed to look over the exchanges. He frequently expressed his opinion of certain military movements, and sometimes plausibly criticised the ability of certain of our Generals, all done so shrewdly, and with such a natural air as not to excite suspicion that a spy was among us. The day after he called at the store of W. F. HUMMEL & Co., and purchased a dashing Confederate uniform. Rigged out in this new suit, he represented himself as a member of the lamented Stonewall Jackson's staff.

This dashing Major (for such was the style of his new uniform) next made a hasty trip to West Point, as he said, for the purpose of renewing his acquaintance with some old friends, returning to Atlanta the next day. After a day or two sojourning with us he was suspected and arrested, and his papers demanded. Papers, however, he had not, except passports from numerous Provost Marshals, which he had no doubt obtained by lying and subservience.

When arrested he voluntarily, and with perfect coolness, gave his parole to remain twenty-four hours, till he could be identified by telegraph from his employers and friends in Richmond. At the end of the time no telegram had been received, and he gave bonds for himself as a prisoner, to be held till the desired information could be received. His boldness, frankness, and cool self-possession were well calculated to deceive the most cautious. After being held for some time, and no charges appearing against him, he was discharged, obtained passports, and left the city.

Subsequent to his departure dispatches from those whom he had represented to be his friends in Richmond, disclaimed all knowledge of him. Our military authorities at once took steps to overhaul him, and (thanks to the magnetic telegraph) he was caught near Knoxville. He had in his possession a pocket instrument, and is doubtless the rascal who rendered the line on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad such an enigma to its experienced operators a few days ago, and caused the people of this city to suppose the Yankees were making another raid through East Tennessee.

This same fellow introduced himself to Dr. DENNIS, in charge of the ambulance train from Tennessee, as Maj. SEYMOUR of the regular army. He is a very intelligent, and had notes describing our operations, position, strength, and resources in every military department. Justice demands that he be swung up immediately.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 14.

The Southern people, while fighting against vast odds for their independence, and tasking every energy they possess to maintain the unequal conflict, have had no time to study the struggles of other countries. Therefore, the French expedition to Mexico has excited but little interest at the South—the general conviction being that France aimed merely to secure justice for her citizens, and that this result the power of the French arms would soon be able to effect. We have seen this expedition on its path without a thought of apprehension or jealousy, *and the triumph of Puebla inspired a feeling of gratification among us, second only to the annoyance it has given to the Government which aims first to enslave the South, and then to control the whole of the North American Continent.* * * *

The *Herald* is weak enough to say that the fugitive Government of JUAREZ can form an alliance with the Southern Confederacy, and that "with the aid of an army of 20,000 Confederates, the French could easily be driven out of Mexico." Could absurdity or impudence further go? The South is to ally herself with a defeated faction—her known enemies and the allies of the North, in order to put down the party which gives for Mexico a pledge of order and progress, and assures justice to the Confederacy in the intimate relations which must one day necessarily exist between the two countries! *But if there can be anything more absurd than this, it is to imagine that the Confederacy would seek a quarrel with the great ruler and statesman of France, whose sympathy for them in their struggle has been more than once manifested.*

Animadd by these sentiments of mutual respect which brave nations always entertain for each other, the French and our own people, remembering, too, how each has in its time been called on to combat against great odds in struggling for self-government, are far more likely to fight side by side hereafter, than to engage in a war which could only benefit the depraved race who are seeking our subjugation. *There is scarcely any possible conflict of interest between France and the Confederate States in the future. At this moment they have every motive to cordial amity, and this truth is so obvious that it can hardly escape the attention of either Government or people.*

THE REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR CHAMBERSBORO, PENN., Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

Your correspondent has read with considerable interest and amusement the conjectures of the enemy, as well as yourselves, of the whereabouts, dispositions and designs of the Army of Northern Virginia. Nor are you alone, for my knowledge (and I dare say it is the case with the entire army) only extends to the fact, well known here, that we are "hook in the Union," greatly to the discomfort and annoyance of the loyal citizens of Chambersburgh and the Dutch burghers of Franklin and adjoining counties. Our advance forces are at or near Carlisle, having reached that point without the firing of a gun.

I have nothing to tell. No one knows when or whither we go; a most gratifying state of affairs, and I hope in the future, as in the past, it augurs success.

Having nothing to tell that will relieve the intense anxiety at home, this communication may as well be left unwritten; but I will give a brief account of our reception by those who have met us with such want of cordiality, though for two long years they have exerted every effort to force us to their land, brotherly embraces. We came into the Union on the 30th inst., and from that time to this we have failed to hear the merry peal of the church bell, or the joyous welcome. Nor have we encountered the waving handkerchief or the cheering smile.

Strange to say, instead of such demonstrations, the inhabitants are fleeing from us, as though we had brought the plague—driving their cattle and horses with them—refusing to give us even food. Their doors are closed and windows fastened, and instead of wearing smiles, their faces are of extreme anguish. These are facts, Mr. Editor; especially if you take into consideration the fact that our army is faring as well as Confederates can desire; our transportation is being refitted with the best the market affords, and there is no lack; and a few days will find us again on the march, as fresh and buoyant as ever in my way.

Our friends and brethren look on with anything else than satisfaction, and yet they are greatly surprised that we have been so conciliatory. They are being paid for everything market price here, in Confederate notes, or a receipt given, as parties may prefer. Yet, notwithstanding this moderation, they seem as if taking their horses, &c., would tear their heart-strings loose. An instance will suffice to give an idea of their appreciation of property. An old gray mare was being examined before purchase. The owner, an old man, objected very much to selling her. He was greatly attached to her. He said he had buried two wives (women, he called them,) and he thought more of that mare than of either of them!!

They are a deplorably ignorant set, their minds being as contracted as their farms, which, in many localities, will not exceed forty acres.

I had seen every variety of Dutch, as I supposed—the Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hitch Dutch and Low Dutch—but these are the longest-faced and lowest down Dutch I ever beheld. Gallantry forbids me saying how vulgar the women are, and decency prevents my exposing their filthiness.

ON TO RICHMOND.

Gen. Lee has issued most stringent orders, requiring that proper respect be paid private property, and I am truly glad to say that the spirit of the order is being carried out. There are some who are behaving very badly, but they are exceptions to the general rule. I see the papers, or at least some, are call'g loudly for retaliation, and a waiting upon private property, women and children, the unarmed and infirm. Brave men, who have won their laurels upon many hard fought fields, and who have driven the armed men before them on all occasions, cannot descend to such work. Other armies and other men than Confederate soldiers must be provided for the purpose. Were it justifiable, or were it at all suitable to their tastes or inclination, there is nothing that will sooner demoralize an army than wholesale plunder.

True we have suffered; true our enemies deserve punishment. We will punish those under arms; but as to revenge, we will leave that to whom it belongs. He will repay. Many are honest in their belief that we should visit their crimes upon them. Many are honest in their denunciation of the mad policy. All such I refer to the following order of Gen. Lee, which will exalt him in the eyes of the world and render his magnanimity and true greatness when the war shall have long since ended. MILES.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 14.

The *true* story of Gen. LEE'S operations is as follows: On Wednesday, July 1, the enemy attacked LEE at Gettysburgh and were terribly punished and defeated. On the next day the fighting was less important. On Friday the grand battle came off. Gen. LEE drove the enemy at all points, throughout inflicting a much heavier injury than he received. The enemy's most vicious blow was on a fortified hill. From this we drove them, it is understood, with heavy loss on both sides. *After getting the hill, it was discovered that it was commanded by another, also fortified, and of greater height.* For this reason we abandoned the hard-earned heights. The enemy did not recover it by assault.

All day Saturday LEE remained master of the field of battle. The shattered enemy did not dare to molest him. He was no doubt employed in looking after his wounded and dead, and in taking care of the numerous prisoners he had captured. Saturday he took up the line of march, and fell back to Hagerstown. He had his long trains of wounded and of army supplies in front.

When MEADE found that he *he had gone*, he sent his cavalry to follow. *It is very possible that they picked up a few stragglers and broken down wagons.* These they have magnified into a multitude.

It is easy to imagine reasons for LEE's change of position. His ammunition trains may have needed replenishing, after such protracted fighting. He may have judged it best to secure it on the Potomac by moving nearer to it. Certain it is that in all the fighting he has had, *he whipped the enemy*, and that, at his leisure, he took his present position, the enemy to his rear not daring to engage him again.

A dispatch was received here from Gen. LEE on Saturday evening, in which he says he has now placed all his prisoners and most of his wounded across the Potomac. The enemy were only gradually showing themselves. This indicates that we have command of the river, and that the terrors of the fight at Gettysburgh have not yet been allayed with MEADE and his whipped army.

But easy as we feel in regard to LEE, it is not to be overlooked that the enemy will be vastly encouraged by the capture of Vicksburgh. They will put forth new energies. Even now they are assailing us at Charleston, where the telegraph tells us the gallant and ever lucky BEAUREGARD is repelling them successfully. Richmond is again threatened, we learn, by way of James river. Intoxicated with the dream of success, the North may rush with new spirit into arms. We must accept the terms which these things impose. We are now in the great crisis and agony of the war. We must make it our *one universal business. It may be necessary to extend the conscription to citizens of forty-five,* or, may be, compulsory service of the militia. Fellow-citizens, we must be ready, one and all, to lay ourselves upon the altar of country in this supreme hour. Nay, we must make zealous offering of our services. Can you read the insolent taunts, the brutal rejoicings over us, which come to us from the land of our enemies, and not feel every tendon of resealment thrilled with manfold energy, and every resolve of the heart animated into determination to embrace death a thousand times rather than submit to have the foot of a Lousiana negro planted upon our necks! We must fight harder than ever. The disaster at Vicksburgh will add twelve months to the war, unless by a generous display of virtuous energy we chastise the jay out of our amorous foe, and balance the account by counter-striking blows. Every man to his post, and let every man be ready to make swift response when his country may call!

ANOTHER REVIEW.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 14.

We observe that many of our cotemporaries are addressing hortatory proclamations to the country, calling upon our people never to give up, but to fight on to the last man and the last drop of blood. All this is very well in its place; but we maintain that the cause is by no such desperate condition as to require the aid of these powerful stimulants. We have lost Vicksburgh, it is true, and the enemy are advancing upon Jackson. But it is to be hoped that *Gen. Johnston will now feel the necessity of action, although he never seems to have felt it while the enemy was besieging Vicksburgh. He has, if all accounts be true, a very considerable force,* and the telegraphic statement that GRANT has 160,000 men was take to be a sheer exaggeration. From the best information we can gather, he has not now, and never has had, more than 60,000 men. We trust in God, then, that Gen. JOHNSTON will take into consideration the great interests which are in his hands, and the utter loss of his military reputation that must inevitably follow a premature retreat from Jackson without offering some show of resistance to the enemy. To be sure it will be much more difficult to offer effectual resistance now than it would have been had he united in an attack with PEMBERTON and his eighteen or twenty thousand men. But there is still every reason to hope, if the commander will only lay aside his quiescent attitude and rouse himself to a true sense of his situation.

In another quarter our affairs, so far from being in straits, are in the highest degree promising. *Gen. Lee gained a tremendous victory at Gettysburgh.* Of this we cannot see the slightest reason to doubt. He took 15,000 or 18,000 prisoners, and he has secured them all. He fell back purely of his own will, and from no compulsion of the enemy. *He is free as the air Washington was when he was at Gettysburgh; he has not the slightest intention, apparently, of leaving Maryland; his communications are perfect; he is receiving reinforcements every day, and the indications are that he will yet make a move upon Washington.*

From Charleston the news is encouraging, and upon the whole we regard our situation as very hopeful.

RECOGNITION.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The repeated recurrence of the press and the statesmen of Europe to the question of the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, shows the extent to which public sentiment and public interests in Europe are involved in the struggle in this country. It has been the persistent purpose and effort of the Government of the most powerful Kingdom in Europe to repress all sentiment and every movement which favored the acknowledgment of our existence as a nation. But like the labor of Sisyphus, it is a purpose never entirely accomplished—an effort never finished. The leading Ministers of that Government are ever returning to the subject, and ever enlarging and refining their intention and position with regard to it. It is plainly a question that will not be left alone, because of the nature and extent of the interests and sympathies connected with it. The wise monarch at the head of the French Government sees this, and is aware of the policy which should actuate the leading Powers of the world on the subject, whether with reference to the single question of unmanity. How far he may be able to impress his enlightened views upon other Governments remains to be seen, but he has certainly entitled himself to the most favorable and cordial sentiments of the people of the Southern Confederacy.

That we had from the beginning to achieve our independence by bravery and constancy, by hard fighting in the field, and the sacrifices of our best men, we never doubted. That this is the only means of obtaining so great a blessing as independence and freedom from Yankee domination, is still perfectly clear. We therefore look on with calmness upon the discussion of our attitude by the people of Europe. We ask nothing. We know that we are entitled to separation and independence, and that if the European Governments were to do what was just they would promptly accord to us an acknowledgment that we have proved this claim. But as to the time when this is done they must decide. All we ask is that they shall take their decision their own views of what is proper, and not from any idea that we are depending upon them for aid.

The point put forth in Vienna, that Lord PALMERSTON will seek in have the American question submitted to the Belgian King for arbitration, has no probability about it. It is certainly not to be thought of by the South. "Lord PALMERSTON, who is so much opposed to all interference in the subject, and who had rejected the proposition of the Emperor of the French for joint mediation, because he thought it could effect nothing, would hardly now propose arbitration by Belgium.

PAROLES NOT RECOGNIZED.

Gen. BUCKNER has issued an order announcing that the Government at Richmond does not recognise the paroles given to officers and soldiers captured by the Yankee forces under SANDERS, in their recent raid in Tennessee, and ordering all such paroled officers and soldiers to report immediately to their respective regiments for duty. Alluding to this order, the *Register* says:

"It is well known that the Yankee Government has never recognized the paroles given by MORGAN to prisoners taken by him to his Kentucky and Tennessee raids, and more recently, as we are advised from official sources, the Yankee Generals in Kentucky have disregarded the paroles given by our officers, in cases where we held positions that might have enabled us to secure the prisoners. According to the usages of civilized warfare, paroles on the battle-field are not binding, because the prisoners captured, before they are removed to a place of security, are at any moment likely to be recaptured. Much more is this the case in a mere raid, where it would be almost impossible for the raiders to carry off prisoners."

ON TO RICHMOND.

From the Sentinel, July 14.

Authentic information was received yesterday that two Yankee iron-clads, three wooden gunboats and five transports were advancing up James River, and had got as far as Brandon, below City Point. The force accompanying is put down at 5,000. The object of this expedition is yet to be developed; but something is certain, if the Yankees propose to move upon Richmond from that direction they will be most signally foiled. One rumor is, that they have landed at Brandon, while another is, that they have not landed at all, but that the fleet is at anchor in the river. This news occasioned no excitement in the city, nor did any one exhibit the least surprise. It was an unusually quiet day, and all classes seemed conscious of security.

PORT HUDSON

From the Richmond Dispatch.

This catastrophe takes nobody by surprise. It was but a corollary from the fall of Vicksburgh. Of course the effect is by no means as stunning as was that produced by the fall of the other fortress. The Yankees imagine that they have opened the river to their trade. There are two words to that bargain. There are other places as strong as either of these two, and it will be our fault if advantage be not taken of them.

MORRIS ISLAND.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Yankees have erected batteries on Morris Island. Should they even succeed in capturing our batteries, they will still be far from having captured Fort Sumter, far more Charlestons.

Obituary.

Killed on the 1st July, at the battle of Gettysburgh, while gallantly leading his company, Capt. THOMAS W. QUIRK, Company A, Ninth regiment N. Y. S. M., son of the late THOMAS QUIRK, of this City, in the 26th year of his age. His remains were taken to Albany for interment. Capt. QUIRK was among the first who volunteered his services at the commencement of this war, was promoted from the ranks to a Captaincy for gallantry in action in the numerous battles in which his regiment were engaged, and severely wounded in the first battle at Fredericksburgh; he was universally beloved by officers and men, and by all who knew him. Thus has fallen, in the prime of youth and vigor, one of New-York's noblest, most gallant and patriotic sons. Had he lived, he would have added fresh laurels to those already acquired. He leaves a widowed mother, brothers and sister to mourn his loss. May his memory be ever green in the hearts of his friends and acquaintances.

Personal.

—An officer of Gen. McPherson's Staff has had a sword made in Cincinnati, which he intends to present to Gen. U. S. Grant. The scabbard is of solid silver, appropriately carved and beautifully finished. The handle of the sword represents a carved figure of a young giant crushing the rebellion. The box in which the weapon is kept is made of rosewood, bound with ivory, and lined with purple velvet and white satin. On the interior of the lid Gen. Grant's name is marked in crimson silk. The sword and box cost $1,000.

—In a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Memphis, July 13, it is stated that Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, went to Snyder's Bluff after the capitulation of Vicksburgh, and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. His wife was also present, making bitter complaints that his conduct had ruined her. BROWN is reputed in here said that he never believed in secession, and his wife said that there need be no fears that he would be disloyal to the Union.

—The friends of Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM, and the admirers of her husband have made up a purse of $1,000 for the lady, and she has gone to Niagara Falls to stay with the distinguished exile.

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

Storming Party before Port Hudson, June 21, 1863.

VOLUNTEERS FROM LEFT WING—UNDER MAJ.-GEN. C. C. AUGUR—GEN. DWIGHT'S DIVISION.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK, (DURYEE'S ZOUAVES,)

commanding 165th N. Y.

Capt. Felix Agnus, Co. A.
Capt H C Lawood, Co E.
1st Sergt W T Hall, Co A.
2d Sergt W T Sinclair, Co A.
3d Sergt J Fleming, Co A.
4th Sergt J W Dickens, Co A.
Corp Josiah C Deuse, Co A.
Corp G A Armstrong, Co A.
James E Barker, Co A.
Peter S Beauscamp, Co A.
Samuel Davis, Co A.
Gustav Frackhammer, Co A.
Geo T McKinney, Co A.
Eli S H Tessier, Co A.
Edward Yost, Co A.
John H Volk, Co A.
Thomas Kearney, Co A.
David Lewis, Co A.
Geo A Meisel, Co A.
Michael Donohue, Co A—Drummer.
Corp J M Campbell, Co D.
Patrick H Mathews, Co B.

Elisha E Denison, Co B.
John Loughman, Co C.
Laurits M Lange, Co C.
John Cassidy, Co C.
Richard Hobby, Co C.
Corp Stephen Gillan, Co E.
Thos Belcher, Co E.
Wm Vero, Co E.
John Faherty, Co E.
Edwin A Shaw, Co E.
Henry R Toombs Co E.
1st Lieut Wm Van Deusen, Co A.
1st Asst Surg Daal H Armstrong.
J B Insley, Co C.
Geo Meads, Co C.
A Hammer, Co G.
O McIntire, Co C.
O Curtis, Co H.
2d Lieut E R B Seeley, Co I, Act'g Adjutant.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, (NINE MONTHS.)

Sergt John D Brooks, Co A, comm'nding squad.
Corp Percey B S Cole, Co A.
John Howson, Co A.
Henry Vos Lohmen, Co A.
Barney Lavery, Co A.
John J Dalluo, Co A.
Thomas J Garvey, Co A.
Wm Hornbrenett, Co A.
S D Carpenter, Co A.
Richard C Main, Co A.
Adam Millman, Co A.
Willard Lounsbury, Co A.

Corp Geo McCormick, Co B.
Eden Hailey, Co B.
David N Kirk, Co B.
S H Steveas, Jr., Co B.
C M Smith, Co B.
John Corman, Co C.
Moses H Costar, Co D.
Charles W Lape, Co E.
Sanford W Marcelus, Co G.
Jeddiah Tompkins, Co G.
Elias Nashold, C G.
Corp Alonzo G Suddon, Co G.
George Marrens, Co I.

SIXTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Robt T Atwood, Co A.
John R Cowles, Co A.
James R Kent, Co A.
Water J Hunter, Co C.
Corp. St. John, Co D.
Peter Horr, Co D.
Tobias Porter, Co D.
First Sergt F Buck, Co E.
Sergt Wm Linzie, Co E.
Corp Wm Kelley, Co E.
Corp Henry Howard, Co E.
Corp Henry Rhoades, Co E.
John Austin, Co E.
James Johnston, Co E.
Jacob Erwilker, Co E.
Augt. Jones, Co E.
Wm Hesue, Co E.
Wm Kasher, Co E.
Daniel Fero Co E.
Geo W Sparling, Co F.
Alfred E Doy, Co F.
1st Sergt Geo H Harris, Co G.

Oscar F Haskins, Co A.
Corp J W Ralph, Co C.
Corp W A Porter, Co C.
Corp Chas Pinumer, Co G.
Corp Francis M Hurd, Co G.
Enoch P Simpson, Co G.
Robert Payne, Co G.
Theodore Week, Co G.
Osborne Swaney, Co G
John McBride, Co G.
Peter A Martin, Co G
Freeman Hadden, Co G.
George Dailey, Co G.
Sam'l Schreckengost, Co G.
Sergt A C Whitcomb, Co H.
Henry B Dorr, Co H.
George Bennett, Co I.
Corp Levi A Logan, Co K.
Francis E Todd, Co K.
David H Servies, Co K.
Simon P Boyce, Co K.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Sergt S W Craft, Co A.
Sergt F Skinner, Co A.
Corp M P Moore, Co A.
J N Hayne, Co A.
F Ostander, Co A.
James Mosherman, Co A.
J M Downing, Co A.
J C Mosher, Co A.
J Harrison, Co A.
Capt Francis S Keese, Co C.
1st Sergt C W McKown, Co C.
1st Sergt J H Hazard, Co C.
1st Sergt H A Brundage, Co C.
Corp D Hennasbergh, Co C.

Corp G F Simmons, Co C.
Corp C R Dean, Co C.
Corp E D Morgan, Co C
Albert Cole, Co C.
O A Norcutt, Co C.
J R Schryver, Co C.
Charles J Merch, Co C.
George Crook, Co C.
Albert Felts, Co C.
Daniel Neenan, Co C.
Edward H Delamater, Co C.
Tower Dyer, Co C.
John D Hickey, Battery C, 2d U S Artillery.

FOURTEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Sergt Jos F Clement, Co A
Sergt Geo O Haxgerty, Co A.
Corp Wm C Townsend, Co A.
Corp Alva Emerson, Co A.
Seth S Tolby, Co A.
Edwin Ordway, Co A.
Richard J Colby, Co A.
Wilson Bowden, Co A.
Peter Beaumao, Co A
Second Lieut Merrill H Adams, Co B
Sergt John Dougherty, Co B
Sergt James Sheahan, Co B.
Corp Peter Emerick, Co B.
Nickerson Larrabee, Co B.
Benj Douglass, Co B.
James Elders, Co B.
John Daley, Co C.
Simon Beattie Co E.
First Lieut John R Lang, Co F.
Sergt. Frank H Blackman, Co F.
Benjamin F Rollerson, Co I.
Joseph Preble, Co I.
Capt George Blodgett, Co K.
2d Lt Warren Crowell, Co K.
First Sergt Wm Miller, Co K.
Sergt Alex F Wilson, Co K.
Sergt Buel Hogan, Co K.
Corp William Darbey, Co K.
Corp John Moore, Co K.

Sergt James W Grant, Co F.
Corp Benj F Jenkins, Co F.
Corp Wm H Cobb, Co F.
Corp Wm Merrifield, Co F.
Edward Renthem, Co F.
Horace Sawyer, Co F
First Lieut J Frank Hobbs, Co G.
Second Lieut Wm H Gardner, Co G.
First Sergt Archelus Fuller, Co G.
Corp Edw Bradfield, Co G.
Corp Cooley, Co G.
Ezra A Merrill, Co G.
Sergt Calvin S Gordon, Co H
Wm Cunningham, Co H.
Sergt Robt A Logan, Co H.
Sergt John S. Smith, Co H.
Corp John Hays, Co H.
Albert Meservey, Co H.
First Sergt C Kemble Carter, Co I.
William L Basher, Co K.
Daniel Conners, Co K.
Elliott Witham, Co K.
Charles Wilkinson, Co K.
Julius Weodland, Co K.
Sergt Waterhouse, Co K.
Benjamin Sandon, Co K.
Lt-Col Chas S Bickmore, Co K.
Major A K Bolan, Co K.

TWENTY-FOUTH MAINE.

Act'g Lt Geo E Taylor, Co H. James Hughes, Co H.

THIRTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS DATTERY.

Caesar Dubois, Bugler.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

First Lt Sigism'd Sternberg, Co I.
Sergt Mej Abr Loeb, Co K.
Sergt Wm O'Callahan, Co E.
Color Sergt Jas Hillis, Co K.
Corp Timothy Allen, Co B.

Jean O'Connor, Co E.
Rich'd O'Gorman, Co C.
Frank Marshall, Co A
Otto Dornbrach, Co C.
Patrick Maagin, Co D.

COL. N. A. M. DUDLEY'S BRIGADE, AUGUR'S DIVISION.

FROM FIVE COMPANIES OF THE THIRTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. E. A. Fiske, commanding Co. D, Lowell, Mass.
First Lieut. N. V. Reed, commanding Co. C, Lowell, Mass.
First Lieut. T. B. Johnson, commanding Co. H, Lowell, Mass.
Second Lieut. F. C. Peree, Co. C, Boston.
Sergeant Luther H. Marshall, Co. C, Dracut, Mass.
Chas D Richardson, Co. C, Dracut, Mass.
Wm McCutcheon, Co C, Dracut, Mass.
Geo Sutherland, Co C, Lowell, Mass.
1st Sergt Geo H Moule, Co D, London, Eng.
2d Sergt John E Ring, Co D, Mass.
Corp Chas D Moore, Co D, Boston, Mass.
James Boyce, Co D, Quebec, Can.
Wm H Kenny, Co D, Mansfield, Mass.
Sergt. Willard A. Hussey, Co H, Lowell, Mass.
Paul Jessamine, Co H, Montreal, Can.
John Higgins, Co H, Dublin, Ireland.
John Wilson, Co H, Lowell, Mass
John Welsh, Co H, Boston, Mass.
Corp M Mealey Co F Lowell.

Sergt. Thos Sullivan, Co F, Lowell, Mass.
Corp Jas Hennessy, Co F, Lowell, Mass.
Corp Thos Courtney, Co B, Lowell, Mass.
Jas M Brown, Co B, Lowell, Mass.
Geo Towey, Co B, Lawrence, Mass.
Andrew N Cole, Co B, Lawrence, Mass.
Martin Hassett, Co. B, Salem, Mass.
Sergt. M Quinlan, Co F, Lowell, Mass.
John Leary, Co G, Charlestown, Mass.
James Sullivan, Co I, Newburyport, Mass.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

[Nine Companies Present.]

Maj Charles Strawn.
Adj't W B Kinsey.
Capt B F Vaughan.
Corp Clark Evans, Co A.
Wm Jolley, Co A.
Cornelius Peterhaot, Co A.
Charles Robinson, Co F.
Sergt Dennis Lacey, Co D.
Sergt H Sanford, Co D.
Sergt Benj C Robins, Co C.
John Vandusen, Co D.
Thomas Shirley, Co D.
James Borden, Co D.

Sergt L F Fitch, Co C.
Corp M Mercur, Co C.
Henry W Meach, Co C.
Charles Spaulding, Co C.
Edgar L Dervitt, Co C.
George Oliver, Co C.
Madison M Collier, Co E.
Sergt Dewitt C Amery, Co H.
Corp Samuel Robinson, Co H.
John F Young, Co H.
1st Sergt S E Warfield, Co K.
Charles A Herrick, Co K.
James Anderson, Co B.
Sergt G E Rosenkrans, Co A.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

1st Lieut E J Ennson, Co C.
1st Lieut J B Babcock.
1st Lieut E Marrenner.
2d Lieut L A Vith, Co E.
Sergt Wm Wilson, Co E.
Sergt M Lancaster, Co A.
Corp L Hugeman, Co A.
John Mulony, Co A.
Wm Cooper, Co A.
John Conlen, Co A.
1st Sergt Chas Druner, Co K
Sergt John Kenney, Co K.
Sergt John Gray, Co C.
Sergt G W Jones, Co C.
Sergt Chas Gardner, Co F
Corp Jos H Murphy, Co F
Corp Geo Anderson, Co B.
Thomas Williams, Co E.

Richard Scottler, Co L
Joseph Mesmer, Co L
Henry Pooalma, Co L
Wm Heinrichs, Co K.
Fred Bandko, Co K.
Julius Ladiges, Co K.
Howard Kohlman, Co K.
Fred Nilsen, Co K.
Thomas Fletcher, Co G.
Henry D Lasher, Co G.
John F Kuhnas, Co G.
Jacob Schmidt, Co C.
Cornelius Mahoney, Co H.
Wm Johnson, Co H.
Henry Jones, Co H.
Thomas Carroll, Co H.
Thomas N Thompson, Co G.
Gustavus Haller, Co C.

FIFTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Corporal E S Tubbs, Co G.
J S Miller, Co B.

FORTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Michael A Roach, Co G.

PAINE'S BRIGADE, AUGER'S DIVISION.

SECOND LOUISIANA.

Capt William Smith.
Fred A Meinson, Co A.
Lewis Delmart, Co A.
Henry Mayer, Co A.
Albert Sadusky, Co B.
Barney McCinsky, Co B.
James Sullivan, Co B
William Roshler, Co B.
Corp John Hoffman,

partment are employed on the building of the bridge across the Elk, and the structure will be in readiness for the passage of the army by the 20th of the present month. Until then it is not presumed that a general advance of the army will be ordered by Hooker. The headquarters of the General has, of late, been at Tullahoma, but orders were received on the 12th to move to Estill Springs, six miles beyond, and some mile from Elk river, which point is intended as headquarters until a further advance. The army is in most excellent condition, and are anxiously waiting to move forward and finish up the good work now commenced.

WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.

WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH. By B. Estvan, Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate Army. New-York: D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway. 1863.

The author of this interesting volume is a soldier of fortuna, who, after an active campaign of eighteen months, and an attack of yellow fever, has had the good luck to escape from the precincts of Southern Confederacy, and to fled his way to England. From her rocky shores he, indites the story of his career. It might reasonably be supposed that it would be tinged with the peculiar views of our neutral cousins—that the Confederate Colonel would stand up boldly for the Confederate service. In these respects Col. Estvan disappoints expectation. His claims to be friendly to the North, and capable of appreciating the devotion and heroism of its sons, are confidentially residence in the South determined the side on which he fought—not choice. Unimportant as an historian, and probably insignificant as a commander, it is only as an eye-witness that the writer is interesting. His claims to be regarded as a military critic are not likely to be accepted by either side, and this fact is perhaps conclusive that he is moderately impartial. He certainly awards praise and attaches blame with a cheery enthusiasm that cheerly proves that his abstract pleasure in fighting greatly exceeds his animosity to, or anxiety for either of the combatants. He gazes on the battle-field with the calm indifference of the woman who witnessed the conflict between her husband and a bear, and who expressed her entire indifference as to which whipped. This may be the correct temperament of a soldier, but it is also the characteristic of a mercenary, and suggests that Col. Estvan belongs to that large class of warriors who can be sharked up for any enterprise "that hath a stomach in't." His "pictures," nevertheless, are highly interesting. They are elaborated with evident care, and a few vigorous touches here and there indicate a steady and fearless hand. The convulsive upheaving of the South; the utter wreck of everything that is social and conservative there; the despotism of the leaders of the rebellion and the barely suppressed discontent of the masses are vividly portrayed. A good many readers in the North will be astonished to hear that the normal condition of Southern life is anything but that of victorious repose and armed security. If Col. Estvan may be believed, it is a prey to chronic scares, far exceeding the occasional outbreaks of that malady le the North. In the courage of the soldiers of both sections the author hears the most ample testimony, and he makes frequent and merited allusion to the bravery of our adopted citizens, who have so generally taken up arms on both sides. Having been present at most of the important engagements of the war he is able to speak with confidence on these points. The Generals do not always come in for such unqualified praise. They are frequently held up to ridicule. Some of the public characters of the South are referred to with a freedom that indicates that Col. Estvan does not propose to return to that section of country. It is for these incidental sketches, rather than for his larger and more ambitious pictures, that the work is to be praised. They will be scanned with an eagerness that will be rewarded. Although Col. Estvan has, perhaps, tried to please both sides, it can hardly be said that he has succeeded with either. We confess that we should prefer that he stood up more manfully either for the North or the South. But that he is a brave man, who speaks generously of the gallantry of friend and foe, is beyond question. This circumstance, whilst it will be his best introduction to the readers of the North, will, we fear, exclude his volume utterly from the South. The subjoined extracts show the style and spirit of the author:

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS

affords the author his first opportunity, and the picture which he gives of that disaster is exceedingly gorgeous. After confessing that the Union plan of operations was no secret to the Confederates, as from the very commencement they had enjoyed a decided advantage on the score of intelligence, he presents the following pendants, by which it will be perceived that even the doings in Gen. Scott's camp were not unknown to them. A battle picture would, of course, be incomplete without exhibiting a moral contrast in the demeanor of the forces, as displayed previous to the battle.

GEN. SCOTT'S HEADQUARTERS

at this season had more the appearance of a great fair than that of a camp of soldiers. Thousands of spectators had thronged there with the view of witnessing the bravery of the Federal troops, and the inevitable defeat of our army. Senators, Members of Congress, politicians, clergymen, journalists, and idlers of every description, even women, (if we may dare to rank them under the latter category,) had then and there gathered together to witness the spectacle of the grand struggle about to take place—the successful issue of which, and the glorious results that would ensue, every one of the motley assemblage confidently predicted. Nothing is so mischievous to an army in the field as to harbor in its midst so many useless and detrimental elements. Gen. Scott, however, it is certain, took no sort of measure to prevent this enormous crowd of visitors from swarming in his camp. He placidly allowed inquisitive ladies and gentlemen to stroll through the various encampments, where each of the amateur critics was eager to display his or her copious strategical knowledge. To listen to the boasting rhodomontade, and other absurdities of these people, one would have fancied that all the heroes of ancient and modern times had met together on the side of the Federals, and that our army was to be utterly vanquished and slaughtered without mercy, down to the lowest drummer boy. Every one of these declaimers fancied himself for the nonce a Hannibal or a Napoleon, and disinterestedly promulgated his ideas for the benefit of all. Whole wagon-loads of champagne and other wines found their way to the camp for the great jubilation that was to take place in honor of the victory. It need scarcely be remarked that all this was detrimental to the troops, as it loosened the bonds of discipline and strict subordination, and lowered the standard among both officers and men of those essential military elements, coolness, self-possession and mutual reliance. The whole matter was treated by the Generals and officers with dangerous levity. Buoyed up as they all were with the confident expectation—almost amounting to conviction—that the scales of war were already turning in their favor, they really seemed to be incompetent to look earnestly ahead, and to solve with anything like accuracy the problematical course of coming events.

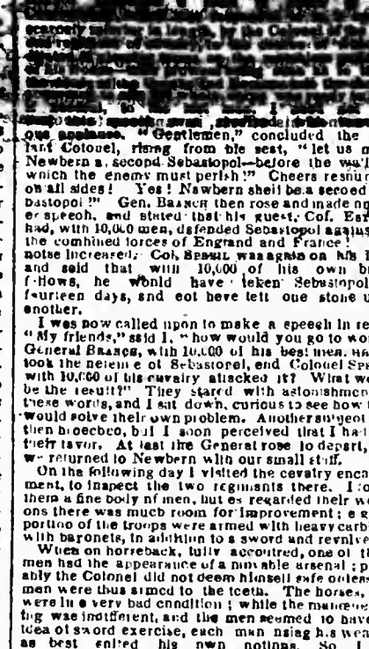
MORNING OF THE BATTLE.

On the other side the Confederate troops had quietly partaken of their breakfast; the clergymen of the different regiments had preached their sermons, and prepared the soldiers by impressive words for the dread doings that would be enacted on this eventful day. The few remaining moments were devoted to exchanging words of farewell with beloved relatives and friends. It was a sad and touching spectacle to behold some pressing the hands of their fathers, brothers those of brothers, and affectionately embracing one another, perhaps for the last time! Many a blessing followed the departing columns; many a reluctant farewell was shouted after them; many a tear was suppressed. The troops assembled round their respective standards, and took up their appointed places. Everything was done earnestly and seriously, every one present feeling convinced that a great and decisive moment was at hand.

Notwithstanding the advantages of this early moral discipline, the troops who had so quietly partaken of their breakfast and listened to their sermons behaved like wild beasts. Scarcely had the Federals commenced retiring, says Col. Estvan, than it became impossible to restrain these lambs.

A GIANT TEXAN,

throwing away his rifle, took out his bowie knife. With one blow he split the skull of a wounded man who had fallen to the ground; and this became the signal for a general butchery. Like wild beasts, the incensed soldiery fell upon their victims, hewing, stabbing and slashing like madmen. * * * The enemy was now in full flight at every point, and so quick was our advance that all order in our ranks was lost, and no regiment kept in its proper position. A rumor suddenly spread among the men that Kirby Smith had fallen. A cry of anger and horror passed through the ranks of the whole army. Our troops, now maddened with rage, fell mercilessly upon their opponents, and a fearful massacre commenced. Scenes of horrible cruelty too fearful for description ensued. Our men were no longer human beings:



covered with blood and dust, and gunpowder, they fell upon their flying opponents with ungovernable fury.

NEWBERN.—GEN. BRANCH—GEN. GATTLIN.

Exhausted by our long ride, I requested Gen. Branch to accompany me to the cavalry encampment, where I had been invited to dine. Gen. Branch offered his arm to the Colonel's wife, and the other officers followed. As long as dinner lasted, which, by the by, was a very good one, all went on smoothly; but as soon as the champagne went round, every man present was ready to make a speech. Americans, I have observed, are fond of displaying their oratorical [illegible] scarcely [illegible] Gen. Branch then rose and made another speech, and stated that his guest, Col. Estvan, had, with 10,000 men, defended Sebastopol against all the combined forces of England and France! The noise increased. Col. Spruil was again on his legs, and said that with 10,000 of his own brave fellows, he would have taken Sebastopol in fourteen days, and not have left one stone upon another.

I was now called upon to make a speech in reply. "My friends," said I, "how would you go to work if General Branch, with 10,000 of his best men, undertook the seizure of Sebastopol, and Colonel Spruil, with 10,000 of his cavalry attacked it? What would be the result?" They stared with astonishment at these words, and I sat down, curious to see how they would solve their own problem. Another suggest was then broached, but I soon perceived that I had lost their favor. At last the General rose to depart, and we returned to Newbern with our small staff.

On the following day I visited the cavalry encampment, to inspect the two regiments there. I found there a fine body of men, but as regarded their weapons there was much room for improvement; a great portion of the troops were armed with heavy carbines with bayonets, in addition to a sword and revolver.

When on horseback, fully accoutred, one of these men had the appearance of a movable arsenal; probably the Colonel did not deem himself safe unless his men were thus armed to the teeth. The horses, too, were in a very bad condition; while the manoeuvering was indifferent, and the men seemed to have no idea of sword exercise, each man using his weapon as best suited his own notions. So I returned to Raleigh anything but satisfied with the result of my inspection. Before waiting upon the Governor, I solicited an interview with Gen. Martin, and was received by him with a bland smile. "Well, Colonel," said he, "what do you think of the troops?" "If," I replied, "they can fight as well as they talk, we need not be under the slightest anxiety for the safety of our coasts." "You are right," he replied; "all that they can do is to talk, and that I fear will be our ruin. * * *

After taking a cordial leave of the General, I proceeded to pay the Governor a visit. He happened to be out, but I accepted the invitation of his Secretary to take a stroll with him outside the town. As we went along, this amiable old gentleman also opened his mind to me. "This unfortunate war," he said, "can never have a happy termination; all revolutions end badly, and I fear this will be the case with ours. The people generally have never been consulted by the leaders of the movement, and I suspect that many among them are simply working upon the minds of the people for their own ends. I grieve when I think how many loyal Unionists have been compelled to swear a feeling of sympathy for a Government, which, hitherto, has only brought misery upon them."

As I approached Newbern, the distant roar of cannon became more and more distinct. Suddenly a number of horsemen galloped past me in full flight, and amongst them I fancied I could discern the gallant Colonel with whom I had dined not long ago. He gave me a hurried nod and passed on. On reaching Newbern I did my best to rally the men, and so far succeeded that they took one of the enemy's gunboats, and blew up the forts, that they might not fall into hostile hands, and thereby impede the movements of our troops. A 24-pound gun just then burst, and the fragments fell amongst my men, who forthwith took to their heels. Newbern I found looking sad enough.

Gen. Branch had secured a railway carriage for himself, and started off inland. Troops without their officers passed me in confusion, and throwing away their arms, rushed across the bridge. They all told wonderful stories of the feats performed by their respective regiments. According to their account they had all fought like so many devils, but the force of the enemy not being less than 100,000 men, they had no chance against them. The fact is, Gen. Branch had run away, and all discipline was at an end. I crossed the bridge and endeavored to restore some kind of order amongst the troops, but in vain. The Nineteenth regiment of infantry, under Col. Brayton, now came up; I asked him to throw out his men as skirmishers, in order to protect the baggage, and to allow time for the withdrawal of the guns. The Colonel, who was a brave soldier, complied in my request, and ordered his men to halt. A few other companies joined, and they kept up so well sustained a fire that the enemy's advancing troops, which on the flight of our own, had pushed too far forward, were compelled to halt back, fancying that we had received reinforcements. This was a great point gained, as it enabled us to save our valuable baggage. The Federal troops now delivered so deadly a fire that our troops were driven from their positions, and we had to cross the bridge, to which we set fire immediately after, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. In a few moments dense columns of smoke denoted that this work of destruction was in progress. * * *

The confusion which prevailed at Newbern spread to Raleigh as soon as Gen. Gattlin, who was at Goldsborough, heard of Branch's retreat, he became so alarmed that he was incapable of doing anything. Gen. Branch's repeated orders to join him with all the troops he could gather together met with no attention; his officers shielded themselves behind the general's responsibility, and would not take orders from any one else. The menagerie of the banks at Raleigh packed up their cash and fled toward Charlotte, as it was feared the enemy might soon occupy the former place. But as Gen. Branside desisted from any further onward movement, the Confederate troops were allowed time to reorganize.

On these events becoming known at Richmond, the Secretary of War ordered Gens. Branch and Gattlin to resign their commissions. The command was then given to Gen. Anderson; and the Confederate Government also ordered all the disposable troops on the Potomac, under Gen. Ransom, to proceed to the support of the army in North Carolina. Indeed, the Secretary of War exerted himself to the utmost to make good the losses suffered by the Confederate forces in that quarter through the misconduct and incompetence of their commanders.

BEAUREGARD

and the other Generals were fairly bewildered by the victory they had achieved. They already pictured to their fancy the Confederate Government safely seated at Washington, issuing decrees from the Capitol to the vanquished North. But where the army was that had to effect all this, no one knew. A great portion of it lay dead on the field of battle, while the more unfortunate wounded were abandoned heartlessly to their fate. No hospital accommodation had been provided; but little surgical attendance had been prepared for the wretched sufferers. With the greatest difficulty the Quartermasters managed to find room for some 1,500 to 2,000 of our own wounded, while those of the enemy, in still greater number, required accomodation. But whose business was this? The greater portion of the army was busied in plundering; from which occupation many repaired joyfully homeward, refusing obedience to their officers, and inflated with pride at the valiant deeds they had performed.

Our army was just then *de facto* dissolved, and there were but few troops among them who could be counted upon. But in the sad scene that lay before me, I could not stand by unconcerned at the sight of so much uncared-for misery; my heart bled at the lamented cries for help of the poor fellows lying around me. I then proceeded to visit the prisoners, and on inquiring if there were no medical men amongst them, I found a few, and with these proceeded to our left wing, where the fight had been fiercest. It was a sorrowful kind of work we took in hand; as soon as we came to the scene of the struggle, friend and foe lay side by side in one undistinguishable mass, the dead and dying crowded together in a frightful heap, mixed with broken ammunition carts and fragments of baggage.

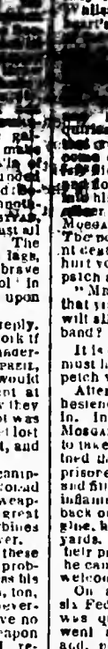
We set about putting the houses which stood near the plateau, that had been the scene of such murderous strife, into the best order we could. Riddled as they were, however, with cannon shot, they were now mere shells. Carpenters and joiners did their best to turn them into a sort of temporary hospital, but the darkness of the night much impeded our exertions, and it was not till 3 o'clock in the morning that our first preparations were completed.

At 5 o'clock I again visited the field of battle. Our Generals had given up all further pursuit of the enemy, and were occupied in restoring order amongst the troops—order not of cheese indeed! The whole population of the neighborhood was collected together, partly in search of booty, partly to inquire after the fate of relations and friends, and being intermingled with the troops, the whole presented the appearance of a roving mob. No one seemed disposed to obey the orders of his superiors or attend to his duties; the commanders themselves relaxed their grasp on the troops, and were dragged into the whirlpool. Numerous bands of soldiers strolled about, howling and bawling, and otherwise misbehaving themselves. Many deserted, for discipline and subordination were at an end; and the army of the Confederates was virtually broken up, despite the victory it had achieved.

JOHN MORGAN, THE GUERRILLA CHIEFTAIN.

While the Federal troops took quiet possession of Nashville, the partisans of the Confederates on the other bank were preparing for resistance, under the leadership of John Morgan, a man who had rendered himself famous by his extraordinary feats of daring.

Of vulgar extraction and of no education, but gifted with extraordinary courage and self possession, John Morgan had formed a body of men of his own stamp,



who [illegible] like all peaceful occupations. His band roamed about the country with such audacity as to become a perfect dread to the enemy. Scarcely a day passed without some daring act being recorded of John Morgan and his horsemen. Although he and his band belonged, generally speaking, to Gen. Marshall's division, and his duty was to watch the enemy's movements, he much preferred doing a little business on his own account.

One day he proposed to his men to make a raid upon the little town of Gallatin, twenty miles north of Nashville, then occupied by the enemy. The very idea of such an expedition created a joyful excitement amongst his desperate followers, and like lightning they fell upon the town and took possession of it. Whilst his men were robbing and plundering to their heart's content, Capt. Morgan proceeded to the office [illegible] in the expectation of finding important [illegible] here. The officials on duty had not the [illegible] what was going on in the town, and [illegible] asked him, with great politeness [illegible] he had received, the agent took [illegible] officer of the United States Army, [illegible] Nothing particular; but inquiries are being made continually respecting that crafty bandit, Morgan. But if he should ever come across my path I have pills enough in store for him," pulling out his revolver as he said this, and flourishing it to the air before he thrust it back into his belt. As soon as he had finished, the stranger officer thundered forth, "You are speaking to Capt. Morgan; I am Morgan, you miserable wretch!" The poor official sank on his knees, and with the fear of death full upon him, sued for mercy. "I will not hurt you," retorted Morgan, "but send off this dispatch at once to Prentice:"

"Mr. Prentice: As I learn at this telegraph office that you intend to proceed to Nashville, perhaps you will allow me to escort you there at the head of my band? JOHN MORGAN."

It is easy to conceive what a fright Mr. Prentice must have been in when the authenticity of this dispatch was proved a few days afterward.

After sending off this friendly invitation, Morgan hastened to the railway station to see the train come in. In a few minutes it came up, upon which Capt. Morgan ordered one of his men, with pistol in hand, to take charge of the engine-driver, whilst he examined the carriages, and proceeded to take five officers prisoners. He then had all the cartridges set fire to, and filling the engine with turpentine, tow and other inflammable matter, stopped up the vents, and sent it back on fire in full speed toward Nashville. The engine, however, exploded, after going a few hundred yards. After this exploit, Morgan and his men, with their prisoners, remounted their horses and gained the camp in safety, where they were enthusiastically welcomed by their comrades.

On another occasion he surprised a picket of six Federal soldiers, and made them prisoners. He was quite alone. On coming across them he went straight up to the corporal in command, and, passing himself off as a Federal officer, expressed his indignation at their slovenly appearance, and ordered them to lay down their muskets, and regard themselves as under arrest. The order was obeyed; but when the men saw that he was taking them in an contrary direction, they observed that they were going the wrong road. "Not so," he retorted; "I am Capt. Morgan, and know best what road you have to take." These little adventures, amongst many of a similar nature, made his name well known, and acquired for him a widespread popularity.

A SCARE AT RICHMOND.

The news of McClellan's operations in the Peninsula caused the greatest consternation throughout the South. The confusion which prevailed, at Richmond especially, but indeed all through the Peninsula, was extreme; and although the Confederate Government had for weeks past been informed of McClellan's plans, the news of his landing at Fortress Monroe fell upon them like a thunderbolt, and the most contradictory orders were thereupon issued. The dread that then prevailed at Richmond, must be ascribed chiefly to the conduct of President Jefferson Davis and his wife, who, as soon as intelligence of the advance of the enemy had reached them, not only took every precaution to place their family in safety, but dispatched to North Carolina all the valuable property at Richmond which had been placed at the President's disposal, such as plate, pictures, works of art, jewels, &c. Such a course of proceeding caused much annoyance, alarm to the good citizens of Richmond, and no little irritation. So complete was the removal of the President's effects, that it was said that Mrs. Jefferson Davis actually ordered all the curtains to be taken down, and the carpets taken up, that they might be packed up with the rest of the furniture of the presidential residence for removal to North Carolina. This was not considered a becoming example of the firmness and magnanimity expected from the elected head of the Confederacy for the purpose of encouraging the citizens. The effect was, as may be supposed, to bring about a general removal from the town. Great confusion also prevailed at the various public offices; the Government property was conveyed to North Carolina, and all the banknote presses to Columbus. The Secretaries of War and the Navy, Randolph and Mallory, proceeded to Norfolk and Portsmouth; not, as might have been supposed, to take measures for saving what could be preserved at those important naval stations, but to destroy everything.

FORT DONELSON—A SORTIE.

After a long debate, it was resolved that a general sortie should be made on the following morning.

The officers forthwith received instructions to prepare everything for this desperate service. At midnight intense cold and a snow-storm set in, and the soldiers of the Confederate army, already greatly wearied by night watches, and enfeebled by the want of many comforts, had lost much of their energy. Moreover, the troops selected for the sally were snow covered with snow, thee falling fast, which did not help to encourage them.

The following is an outline of the arrangements made for the sortie:

Gen. Floyd, with his brigade and one battery of 24-pounders, was to endeavor to occupy the heights lying to our right, and in driving the enemy from that point, to maintain himself there. Gen. Pillow, with Buckner's and M'Cumlan's brigades, was meanwhile to attack the centre of the besieging forces, and, if possible, to break through them; and then, if successful, by having the enemy between him and Floyd, to rout them or make them prisoners. Each brigade being required to tell off a sufficient number of men to defend the intrenchments.

The plan was a good one; detailed orders were not given, as the bravery of the troops was counted upon as much as the effect of combined action. The men assembled at 1 A. M., and had to endure for a tedious interval all the inclemency of the weather; they, however, stood cheerfully under, arms, ready to obey to the letter the orders of their officers.

At 3 o'clock, in the midst of a heavy snowstorm, they began gradually to leave the fort. The snow lay so deep that no noise of wheels could be heard, and the guns and ammunition vans moved silently along. The van of the expedition consisted of troops from Virginia and Mississippi. These trusty men could be implicitly relied upon, and they moved to come upon the enemy unawares, whilst wrapped in slumber. But they had miscalculated that enemy's watchfulness. At midnight Gen. Grant, anxious for the safety of his encampment, had visited all his outposts, recommending his officers to keep a sharp look-out. This redoubtable soldier then made a personal reconnoissance of the ground around the fort. It was a bitter cold night, with a strong northwester blowing, and the snow falling in thick flakes.

Grant, now perceiving he saw a dark, solid mass moving over the snow, immediately ordered one of his regiments to prepare for an attack on the part of the enemy. He had scarcely given the order, when along the line of outposts the words "Halt! Who's there?" were uttered. Our men, who had hoped to force an entrance into the enemy's camp immediately after driving in the pickets, now found that the vigilance of their opponents had baffled them in their expectations; so they proceeded at once to open fire and to attack them resolutely. The enemy's pickets fell back, but without our troops gaining any marked advantage; while the regiment ordered up by Gen. Grant soon made its appearance; and it was high time it did so, for the few troops engaged had a difficult task to hold in check our attacking columns.

Alarm signals having been promptly made, the Federal troops speedily took up their respective positions. The squadron of ships also was preparing for action. Gen. Pillow now ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge, and by this succeeded in gaining some ground. The cold was so intense, however, that the men could not reload their rifles, and the fight was carried on solely with the bayonet and the butt ends of muskets. It was a curious sight to witness the combatants struggling almost noiselessly in the middle of the night. Pillow had already pushed on so far that he hesitated about advancing further, lest he should be too distant from Floyd's brigade on his right, and be left single-handed to cope with the main body of the enemy. He therefore sent one of his officers to Gen. Floyd to request him to form a junction with him as effectually as possible. But the latter had very difficult ground to get over, and endeavored to seize upon the road at Wynn's Ferry, hoping from thence to effect a junction with Pillow's brigade. The enemy opposed his advance four by four, and when he had nearly reached the summit of the high ground, Gen. Grant ordered a 12-pounder battery to open upon his flank, which caused great havoc in Floyd's ranks, and threw his troops into confusion. Gen. Buckner, who commanded the reserve, immediately ordered up two regiments to Floyd's support; but Grant, observing signs of confusion amongst the Confederate troops, directed a general attack upon the enemy along the whole line, He, himself, led his men against our right flank, and drove us back from one position to another. Never, since the battles of Rich Mountain and Manassas, had the Federal troops displayed greater steadiness than they did on this occasion. Here was another proof how a popular general can influence the conduct of his troops. The struggle was a hand-to-hand one. The bayonet, the bowie-knife, and the but end of the musket were the only weapons used. No quarter was asked—none given. Blood was shed in torrents, staining the snow-clad earth all around with red patches. This conflict had now lasted nearly four hours, and numbers had fallen on both sides. At daybreak the ships opened the fire of their guns upon our troops, but soon desisted from firing, as friend and foe were so mixed up together that their deadly missiles would have been equally fatal to both. Our men were not last completely overcome, and many sank down on the snow from sheer fatigue, never to rise again.

Under these circumstances, Gen. Pillow ordered a

—Editor of a paper at Louisville, and a mortal enemy of Morgan.

retreat to be sounded. The order was gladly welcomed, and being to the state of the roads, the wounded had to be left upon the ground. Floyd's badly mauled brigade now retired hastily. Floyd and Buckner's brigades bringing up the rear. Even the successful enemy seemed to have had enough of fighting, for he did not molest our retreat; the ships, however, continued to shell us, and immolated a few victims. About noon the last men of the Confederate army had reentered the fort. Our troops were now convinced that the enemy was not wanting in courage, and that their General was not only prudent and cautious, but quite capable, by his resolute spirit, of repelling any attack. A horrible spectacle now presented itself. The whole plain around the fort was strewn with the bodies of the dead and wounded. Many of our wounded men held up their hands imploring help, as the snow continued to fall upon them. Some brave fellows ventured outside the fort, in order to rescue some of them, but they paid the penalty with their lives—the enemy being masters of the field of battle. For two whole days the Confederates could hear the groans of their dying comrades, without having the power to help them.

THE PRISONS OF RICHMOND.

When the first prisoners taken from the enemy arrived after the battle of Bethel, a certain amount of pity prevailed amongst the authorities, but this, small as it was, soon disappeared after the murderous battle of Manassas, when they were brought in in large numbers. The strictness with which they were guarded was nothing to the severity that now took place. The prisoners were locked up by hundreds, without distinction of rank—officers and men huddled together in buildings formerly used as tobacco warehouses and factories, from three to four hundred in one room. Amongst others, the gallant Irishman, Col. Corcoran. The lord mayor of the building was enough to poison the men; but the authorities seemed to take pleasure in exercising barbarous severity, and stuck to that principle. As, under a broiling sun, each of the buildings alluded to was the commissary residence day and night of 400 men, it may easily be supposed that on entering it from the open air, the stench was overpowering. To get a breath of fresh air, the prisoners had to lean against the windows, where they were stared at and often hooted by the crowd below. The feeling of humanity sank daily lower at Richmond, and brutality increased so much, that at last it even revolted the better classes. Pity vanished altogether; even a man, who usually are so ready to give a helping hand to a suffering fellow-creature, with an inquiring who he is, became hard-hearted. Lord Corcoran put up with this undignified treatment and the insults of the mob with the greatest courage. He was ultimately sent to Columbia, in South Carolina, where at least he found human beings, and where he was allowed to breathe fresh air without being stared at by a crowd.

How did the officers and soldiers of the United States treat their prisoners? When, in February, the greater portion of Wise's legion were made prisoners on Roanoke Island, Gen. Burnside and his officers treated him with respect and attention. The officers of the Confederate army were allowed to go free on parole. Both officers and men of Burnside's army showed them many acts of civility, and gave them gold for their Confederate paper money, of little value there. In a few days Gen. Burnside liberated all their prisoners on their giving their word of honor not to serve until an exchange had taken place. If either of the two Governments had a right to treat the prisoners as enemies, surely it was the United States Government, as the Southerners were the originators of this disastrous war. We were the rebellious sons of a worthy mother. She was not the cause of the war; it was we who had applied the torch, and set fire to our once quiet and peaceful home.

Our men, when taken prisoners, were usually treated, not like marauders, but as misguided children. But the Confederate Government, which had already despoiled the Union of so many things, now wished even to deprive its adherents of the ordinary rights of humanity and respect.

It is true that many of our officers felt the injustice of the treatment inflicted upon the prisoners, but what could they do? Orders came from headquarters, and they were bound to obey them, for the first duty of a soldier is obedience.

MASSACRING THE SURGEONS.

The surgeons of the Federal forces on this occasion (battle of Belmont) evinced a commendable spirit of zeal and devotion to their professional duties by remaining behind to attend to the wounded. I grieve to say, that these worthy men were, in the blind fury of the final onset, attacked by our soldiers with sword and bayonet, and it was not until Gen. Pillow came up that order could be restored.

THE WOUNDED UNION PRISONERS.

I took a great interest in the fate of the poor wounded prisoners in the hospitals at Richmond,—partly, because, owing to the animosity which prevailed against the Yankees, I fancied they would not be much cared for; and, secondly, because I was aware that, even with the best intentions, the Government could not do much for so many as 30,000 wounded men. Richmond, at that time, had the appearance of a great hospital. Every public building was filled with the sick and wounded. Many of the patients had never been in action. Bad food, insufficient clothing, and want of proper attention had brought them into a state of disease. Two surgeons to attend upon 600 patients were all I found in one hospital, happily, among the prisoners there were a few medical men, who did what they could to alleviate the suffering of their comrades. I shuddered at the spectacle I had to witness; the wounds of many had not been attended to, and maggots were eating into their flesh, whilst their clothing was stiff from clotted blood. I did what I could to relieve their condition. I went from bed to bed, promising to exert all my influence in their favor, and many a poor fellow looked toe his silent thanks.

I called upon Gen. Winder to represent the case of these unfortunate men. Whilst every attention was paid to our own wounded and sick by the inhabitants, the unfortunate prisoners were allowed to rot and die. Gen. Winder could not withstand my appeal, and promised me his assistance. I then appealed to the German and Irish population to come forward and do something for the poor prisoners, and in a few hours that appeal was responded to.

It was after the seven days' fight before Richmond, and hundreds of wounded friend and foe, were brought into Richmond, where for a long time they were left exposed to a broiling sun upon the platform of the railway station. I went with a friend of mine, Cap. L——, son of an admiral in the Confederate fleet, to the station, to render help. Owing to the destruction of the *Merrimac*, Capt. T—— was out of employment and in plain clothes. Capt. T—— was a fine-looking man, had traveled lot, and was a perfect gentleman. When we reached the station, the greatest confusion prevailed; groups of wounded lay in all directions; a number of benevolent ladies, with their black servants, were distributing tea, coffee, chocolate and broth to the wounded. I, however, soon observed that they took no notice of many of the sufferers. Some one touched my epaulet, and on looking down, I beheld one of those ghastly faces which can never be forgotten. It was that of a stately-looking soldier of the enemy, in full uniform. "You are a German officer," he said. "Yes, comrade," I replied; and the eye brightened. "Then I beg of you, most earnestly," he said, "in get me a cup of coffee." Both T—— and myself immediately went up to a lady who belongs to one of the best families of the South, and who had just passed the poor fellow by without taking any notice of him. "Madame St. ——," I said, "will you give me a cup of coffee for a wounded man?" "Oh, certainly," she said, as her servant handed me a cup. I hastened back, but whilst I was stooping down to give it in the wounded man, some one pulled me by the sleeve, and to my astonishment it was Mrs. St. ——, who, in a harsh voice, asked me if I was aware I was helping a miserable Yankee. "No, madam," I replied, "I do not know that, but I know that he is a brave soldier, as is proved by his wounds." At the same time I gave this pot-valued woman a look of scorn, which made her beat a hasty retreat, and I then gave the coffee to the wounded man. Tears ran down his furrowed, sunburnt cheeks, and having somewhat recovered himself, he whispered to me, "I am a Swiss: I served for ten years in the Kabenmeller regiment at Naples, but never thought I should die in such a hole as this." I endeavored to console him as best I could. Capt. T—— now arrived with a basket of strawberries, and pressing some between his fingers, put them into the poor fellow's mouth. Whilst thus occupied, a man seized him by the arm, and said, "I arrest you." It was one of the police agents. Capt. T—— drew himself up to his full height. "On what ground?" he said. "Because you are helping the enemy," he replied, "and all the ladies here are talking about it." "Then tell those ladies that I have been taught to practice humanity, and do not act by their standard, and if it is your intention to arrest me, you can do your vile work at the American Hotel, where I am staying. My name is Capt. T——." As if he had been bitten by a snake, the miserable wretch started back, pleaded duty and the indigestion of the ladies as his excuse, and went away. Capt. T—— looked both at him and the ladies with contempt, and continued his attentions to the wounded soldier.

NEW LEVIES.

Troops of every possible description continued to arrive at Richmond to take part in the war in Virginia. It was a fine sight to see them arrive. The North Carolina troops, especially, attracted the attention of the citizens by their frank and courteous bearing. It is true they did not boast of the fine names of their Southren brethren, such as "Tigers," "Wildcats," "Alligators," &c., their regiments being simply designated by numbers, but they were fine-looking, brave fellows. Then came the Zouave regiment of Col. C——, formerly a noted professional gambler at New-Orleans, who, when he found his trade spoiled, took to forming a regiment. With the sanction of the Mayor of the City of New-Orleans, he established recruiting booths in the different jails there. Each criminal was given the option to stay out the full time of his sentence, or join Col. C——'s body guard. Hundreds took advantage of the offer to escape from prison, and in a short time the regiment was complete. The officer's staff consisted of noted gamblers of New-Orleans, and this noble band started, not to fight for their country so much, perhaps, as in the hope of a little freebooting. In their wide red breeches, blue jackets, and capped with the Turkish fez, these men, bronzed by a Southern sun, made a warlike show, and excited much attention wherever they made their appearance. It was a strange, heterogeneous corps, formed of daring men from every country; but wherever a Zouave had been seen, something or other was pretty sure to be missed shortly afterward. Never, at any previous period, were so many robberies committed in and about Richmond, as during the stay of these defenders of their country. They laid their hands upon everything that came within their reach, and were the dread of the farmers all round. The poultry of the peasantry was carried off at night; yet while here the poor Zouaves to do! the officers kept back their pay, so they revenged themselves upon the population. It soon became necessary to isolate them a separate encampment, as the officers and men of the other regiments would not mix with them. Strife and bloodshed were the order of the day: no man's life was safe who showed himself within the precincts of their encampment. Among other cases of lawlessness attributed to these men, I may mention that of a poor German gardener who lived in the vicinity, and who was compelled to abandon his house and garden, which was all he had to depend upon for his livelihood, owing to the ill-treatment he received. The Government was at last under the necessity of ordering the Zouaves to leave Richmond, and sent them to the Peninsula, where they were soon dispersed, either by the enemy's bullets or through desertion.

THE THIEF FLOYD.

Floyd was much given to expatiate on the great and mighty deeds that were to immortalize his name. He was liberal, too, in making presents. It is no wonder, therefore, that under such circumstance he has many friends and admirers ready to sing his praises.

He remained, meantime, quietly at his country seat, and it was not until he had been repeatedly urged to move, that he resolved to start with his troops and afford relief to poor Gen. Wise.

He now proceeded to organize his staff. For its chief, he appointed the editor and proprietor of the Lynchburgh *Republican* (a paper said to be in Floyd's pay). His first aid-de-camp was the sub-editor of the same paper; chief engineer, a former mechanist; the leader of his cavalry, a former nameo Hannan, to whom he solemnly promised to bring back the cavalry precisely in the same condition on which it was on going forth to the wars: that is to say, without any loss whatever. Floyd must, therefore, have fully intended to spare his men as much as possible, and to avoid fighting.

These extraordinary arrangements having been completed, Gen. Floyd resolved to commence his victorious career. He sent his baggage and guns to the railway depot, that they might be forwarded as far as possible by the train; but here he met with a sad obstruction. Nothing had been prepared for such an eventuality, neither carts nor horses; and although the great General had held his headquarters at Whitesville for three months, he was quite ignorant of the condition of the railway for military purposes. So he had to issue an order for the baggage and artillery to be taken on to the depot at Newbern, to have it conveyed from thence.

After a three days' march, the officers charged with the mission met with the same annoying obstacle, nothing having been done here to provide the means of transport. Two wagons and batteries had, therefore, to return to Whitesville, and to proceed thence over the hills to the appointed place of meeting—White Sulphur Springs.

Floyd's brigade now began to move like a worm, whilst the chief of his staff and his side-de-camp gave a grand account of the wonderful march to the Lynchburgh *Republican*. The store of flour at Wolf Creek, which had been six months there, was found unfit for use; the bridges over the streams were broken down, and the roads in such a state that they were scarcely passable even for pedestrians, much less for baggage and artillery. At a distance of scarcely forty miles from the city, one of his 12-pounder rifled-cannon fell down a declivity, killing men and horses. Then his operations commenced with a bad omen. Moreover, on the road, many of his men deserted; and when, at last, after a most fatiguing march, the brigade reached the appointed rendezvous, instead of 3,400 men, with which he started, it numbered only 1,200. It is plain, therefore, that before having seen a battle-field, the precious management of the commander had ruined the efficiency of his brigade.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

The exultation at the defeat of the great Federal army bordered in Richmond upon the fabulous. The whole town was in a state of the greatest excitement, and this was kept up by the public Press. Since the Government had fixed its seat at Richmond, a complete change seemed to have come over the population. The town was thronged with adventurers from every quarter; and the populatioe, which was formerly 30,000, had greatly increased. A number of gambling-houses from New Orleans and California had started into existence, and were plying their nefarious trade with an impudence that is scarcely credible. They seemed to spring out of the earth like weeds, so that Richmond in a short time counted no less than 170 of them. Added to this, robberies of the worst description were perpetrated among our quiet population, so that the better classes began seriously to think of migrating from Richmond to the infinitely more quiet city of Washington.

The Government having lost nearly all power of control, appointed as provost-marshal for the State of Virginia, with the rank of a brigadier-general, a former colonel of the United States army, J. H. Winder, of Baltimore. All the Baltimore men who had taken up their quarters at Richmond now fancied they could all have their own way, and scenes occurred which created the greatest alarm amongst the peaceable citizens. In the public streets, at the theater, and in the boarding-houses, once were attacked and murdered, and at night scarcely any one dared to walk in the streets. Gen. Winder, who seriously intended to put down these disorders, formed a secret police, which, unfortunately consisted for the most part of banished Baltimore men, and, to their disgrace be it said, of a number of German Jews. A fearful state of things now grew up in Richmond. Assassinations and murder were the order of the day; all attempts of Gen. Lee, Jackson and Mayor Mayo to restore the former state of order and tranquility failed in presence of this secret police, whose first victims were a number of our most esteemed citizens. * * * *

Whenever the old State Government of Virginia made a show of punishing the real disturbers of the town, these men were forcibly rescued by the secret police and allowed to resume their villainous work.

The arrests

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Details of Gen. GILLMORE's operations against the defences of Charleston, in coöperation with the naval force under Admiral DAHLGREN, to the 15th inst., have reached us by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Fulton*, which arrived at this port yesterday. We have already had an account of operations to the 12th, which proves to be correct. After the failure of the attack on Fort Wagner, which was caused by the hesitation of the supports of the storming party to come up after the parapet was gained, Gen. GILLMORE commenced approaches by mining, and it was expected that it would soon be captured. All the fortifications on James Island, as far as Secessionville, were also in our possession. During the operations a rebel steamer attempted to land reinforcements on Morris Island, but she was driven off and destroyed by our gunboats, the troops on board barely escaping. There is a report also that a rebel gunboat, which came down the harbor to reconnoitre, ventured a little too near our craft, and was "taken in." The news by the *Fulton*, it will be seen, pretty effectually disposes of the report that Charleston was captured on the 14th.

The particulars of the fall of Port Hudson have reached us by way of New-Orleans, brought to this port by the steamship *Locust Point*, which arrived yesterday. It appears that Gen. GARDNER, on the 8th inst., sent out a flag of truce asking for terms of capitulation. Gen. BANKS replied that he should require an unconditional surrender, and gave GARDNER twenty-four hours to consider the matter. At 7 o'clock A. M. on the 9th the terms were complied with, and our troops took possession. The moment the surrender was completed the rebels sent a request for six thousand rations, as they had eaten their last mule—which was found to be literally true. The trophies are five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and small arms in proportion. The loyal citizens of New-Orleans were to have a torchlight procession and general jubilation on the night after the *Locust Point* left.

There are several regiments of Massachusetts troops with Gen. BANKS at Port Hudson, whose time expired some time ago, but who nobly determined to remain until the last rebel stronghold on the Mississippi should fall, and their valor has at last been rewarded by the consummation of their most ardent wishes. These men will be held in grateful remembrance, and on their return should be enthusiastically welcomed.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a report, received from Helena, that Little Rock, the Capital of Arkansas, has been captured by Gen. BLUNT. The report is, probably, premature.

A report has reached us from the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. GREGG, who crossed, with his cavalry command, at Falling Waters, was cut off at Shepherdstown, on Thursday, from communication with the army for six hours. He finally relieved himself by a charge upon the rebels, capturing a large number of them, three stand of colors and four pieces of artillery. There is nothing new regarding LEE's movements.

A number of important circulars from the Provost-Marshal-General, relating to the draft, are published. It will be seen that drafted men are considered soldiers in the service of the United States as soon as their names have been drawn. Men claiming exemption by reason of any disability have the right to have the question of their disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment. If the Board decides them liable to serve, they still have the right, after such decision, to pay the commutation or to furnish substitutes within such extended time as may be fixed by the Board.

Word has been sent to the rebel Government that if Captains SAWYER and FLYNN, now held in close confinement in Richmond, are executed in retaliation for the hanging of two spies by Gen. BURNSIDE, at Sandusky, Ohio, Gen. FITZHUGH LEE and Capt. WINDER, now in our hands, shall suffer a like fate. LEE and WINDER are now held in close confinement in a casemate of Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday was another peaceful day in the City, and there is every prospect of permanent quiet. The authorities will hereafter be standing ready to quell any fresh outbreak, if any should occur, and our citizens can congratulate themselves upon the complete triumph of law and order.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and after discussion in secret session, passed a resolution to the following effect: That if the Mayor vetoed the ordinance appropriating $2,500,000 with which to pay the $300 exemption of poor men, they would immediately pass it over the veto. No other business was transacted.

The Board of Councilmen also met yesterday afternoon, and unanimously adopted, with an amendment, the resolution passed by the Aldermen relative to the exemption ordinance.

A very limited business was transacted on Saturday in nearly every article of domestic produce and general merchandise. Prices of Breadstuffs were much lower, and of other commodities, tending decidedly in favor of purchasers. The freight market was moderately active, with 662 vessels of all classes in port.

CHATTANOOGA.—Chattanooga is not in the possession of Gen. ROSECRANS, as has been stated by several journals of this City. Gen. ROSECRANS has his headquarters at Tullahoma, and his line extends easterly from that point, but it does not anywhere touch the Tennessee River. When BRAGG retreated from Murfreesboro before the advancing columns of ROSECRANS, he made first for the Tennessee, which he crossed, and then pushed to Chattanooga, where he left a force strong enough for its defence, while the position of the bulk of his army is not yet fixed, but it is believed to be pushing down to Northern Georgia. It is impracticable, as yet, for ROSECRANS to advance as far as Chattanooga, as his lines of communication are now of such great length as to make their defence at once difficult and precarious. He is, however, establishing a new base for his army, and when that is accomplished, the captive of Chattanooga will be in order.

Peace and Reconstruction.

As might have been expected, the blows which the rebellion has recently received have made a good many people busy about plans for peace and reconstruction. We hear from various quarters announcements that the time has at last come to hold out the well-known "Olive Branch," and invite the South back to the fold; and some persons of luxuriant imagination and large sympathies, are already eagerly discussing the precise nature of the terms which we ought to offer. Some think we should regard everything that has happened,—the war, the confiscation act, the emancipation decree,—as what the French would call *non avenu*; and put everybody, as far as it is physically possible, in the position in which he stood before the fall of Fort Sumter. Others, again, would treat with the insurgents on the basis of existing facts, and leave everybody who still retains his slaves, or other property, in possession of them, and while assuming all slaves who are *de facto*, to be also *de jure* free, assuming the insurgents, in all our dealings with all of them—the leaders as well as the others—to be good fellows, who have been laboring under a temporary hallucination, but still entitled to our confidence and esteem. And others, again, propose to offer or accept no terms which do not involve a clean sweep of Slavery and all its appurtenances, and the entire assimilation of the social organization of the South to the social organization of the North, and the condign punishment of all traitors of high degree.

The main objection to these discussions is that they are premature, and therefore injurious. We have not yet reached that stage in the conflict in which the submission of the South presses upon us for consideration. The enemy is still strong and defiant. We have just achieved our first great successes, after two years of very slow progress, and it is not to be expected, and it is not likely, that great as these successes are, they will at once strike the rebels with dismay. They have still to find that their losses are not only great but irretrievable, and until they have discovered this, our foremost duty is to press them vigorously in the field; and as long as it is necessary to press them vigorously in the field we have none of us either time or strength to spare for the consideration of what we shall do with them when their submission is complete. All such discussions distract the public attention from the work of the war, and if there be anybody who imagines by the experience of the last two years that the work of the war is not heavy or extensive enough to need our whole time and thoughts, he is welcome to his opinion, but he must not expect many people to share it.

As there are, however, a large number of persons who will continue to talk over the terms of peace, either because they fancy that they thereby hasten its restoration, or because they are of a speculative turn, we feel bound to mention a few points which they will do well not to overlook.

The philosophy of all sects and schools who have prepared plans for the restoration of the Union without the use of force, have taken it for granted that everybody will do what they think ought to be done. For instance, the curious conclave of visionaries who met at Delmonico's, last Winter, to persuade one another that they were "practical men," formed the notion that the remedy for our trouble was for the Abolitionists to stop talking against Slavery, and they were so struck with their discovery that we believe they subscribed money to circulate it. They proposed to reunite the North and South upon the basis of an understanding that the Anti-Slavery editors were to "restrain themselves," and hold their tongues. If there was the smallest prospect of the Anti-Slavery agitators doing anything of the kind, some of the difficulties in the way of a return of "the Union as it was," would doubtless be removed; but they will not do anything of the kind, and we all know they will not, and there is no way of risking them, which would not involve the abrogation of the Constitution. So that anybody who says they ought to keep silent, has contributed as much to the restoration of peace, as a person who said that no one *ought* ever steal or slander, would contribute to the establishment of the millennium.

In like manner those at the North who propose to restore "the Union as it was," and to bring the South back with all its rights and institutions untouched, do so on the supposition that this rebellion is merely the result of a mistake; that the United States government, being "the best Government on earth," the Southerners might to see that it is, and *therefore* will see it, and live quietly and happily under it through all coming time. They complacently ask us to believe, in the midst of a gigantic war originating in passion and ambition, and carried on with all the fire of fanaticism, that the sole guide of political communities is pure reason; that men come into council with minds white as a virgin page, and that all you have to do for the satisfactory decision of the weightiest political questions is to convince their understandings. They remind us strongly of the sketch given by MACAULAY of PITT's notions of the adversary he had to deal with when he undertook to put down the French Republic, in which he says, that he fancied he was fighting a political party, when in reality he was fighting a religious sect—men who waged war, as the Caliphs waged it in the earlier days of Mahommedanism, for the propagation of a creed. And this is precisely the mistake that we are liable to make about the South. We are asked to treat hordes who fall on the battle-field cursing us, and glorying in their fate, as BARKSDALE did the other day at Gettysburgh, as if they were mere politicians, who had made a false move, and were likely to regret it as soon as they saw a possibility of its causing them "to be left out in the cold." They are in reality the fanatical propagators of a new faith and new morals, or, as they call themselves, "*the* missionaries of a new civilization, and must be dealt with as such." And we must, whenever the time comes for settling the basis on which the restored Union is to rest, avoid the error which has been the cause of our present troubles, of making all our arrangements upon the supposition that all parties will at all times act precisely as they ought to act, and say the things they ought to say. *A priori* reasoning is nowhere so dangerous as in politics. Men have to be taken as they are, and legislated for on the supposition that human nature will be, one hundred years hence, pretty much what it is now.

Business Men as Conscripts.

We print a note from a gentleman doing business in "William-street," who says he is willing to bind himself to serve in the ranks if he is drafted under the Conscription law, and he asks the patriotic and wealthier classes of citizens if they will not, following his example, also bind themselves to serve if drafted, "without availing themselves of the obnoxious $300 clause?"

The gentleman is a member of a well-known and heavy business house in the City, and he sends us his name and his card as an evidence of the sincerity of his purpose.

We are glad to know that there are thousands and tens of thousands of such instances of patriotic devotion. Thousands of men in independent circumstances have joined the army, some as officers and others as privates. They gladly submit to all the fatigues and hardships of the campaign, and enjoy with a zest the hard-tack of the soldier. Luxury and business have all been thrown to the winds, and families have been left behind, that they might serve the cause of freedom and the country they love. We are glad to know all this, and hope the time will never come when it will be otherwise; for rich and poor are alike interested in the upholding of our country's institutions.

But if any very large number of the great mercantile and business men of the City were to enlist as soldiers, what would be the effect upon the commerce and trade of the City, and upon our "poor men?" If even two thousand of our large merchants, importers and manufacturers were to go personally into the ranks when conscripted, their businesses, in a large number of instances, would come to a stand-still, and probably not less than a hundred thousand men, who are dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread, would be thrown out of employment. Great warehouses, great factories, would be closed, and all their employés would be thrown into the street. Capital would be locked up, machinery would stand still, ships would rot, and thousands of people would be driven to seek charity or to starve.

While, therefore, we would not urge a single business man, or a man in easy circumstances, to pay his exemption fee, if he feels it consistent with his public responsibilities to forsake his business and serve as a conscript, we cannot see that it would aid the interest of those who are dependent on their daily labor to have the business of the City interrupted by the absence of those whose brains and capital carry it on.

A Precedent for Intervention in America?

The London *Times* is convinced that it has at length discovered a precedent which will justify Anglo-French intervention in America. The case of Russia and Poland, and the case of the North and the South, are, in its opinion, quite analogous. There are belligerents, and rebellion, and civil war in both cases; yes, and fighting, and devastation, and slaughter; but what further analogy exists between them, it would puzzle even the *Times* men to show. In the one case is a people struggling to regain a nationality of which they were treacherously deprived. In the other some half a score of States are striving to break up a Union to the formation of which their progenitors had freely assented. In the one case there is resistance to oppression; in the other there is no oppression to resist. Were Ireland to revolt, and England endeavoring to vesubjugate her, there would be a case which might be fairly pronounced analogous to that of Russia and Poland; but none, save the distorted vision of a shop-keeping Secessionist, could have discovered a parallelism between the latter case and that of the North and South.

Let us pass, however, to the consideration of the more important portion of its argument. The intervention of Austria and the Western Powers in behalf of the Poles, says the *Times*, having been attended with such success, why should not the same agency be brought to bear on that Imperious Cabinet which is now suicidally attempting to reduce to Federal unity the Confederate States of America? There are several very excellent reasons why the Allies should venture on nothing of the kind just yet. Their intervention between the Russians and Poles has not been quite so triumphant as the *Times* would feign have us suppose. From the way, indeed, in which the *Times* puts the matter, one would conclude that their diplomacy had produced almost miraculous results; that at their bidding the Muscovites had suspended hostilities, and the Sarmatians eschewed insurrection; that the Czar had conceded every franchise which his antagonists could desire, and that those antagonists had abandoned all thought of nationality, and become obsequious subjects of their ancient master. Far different, however, from this *couleur de rose* view of the case are the actual facts. The diplomacy of the Allies has not produced a single one of the effects which the *Times* would have us ascribe to it. The Russian Minister has doubtless returned civil answers to the notes of the interventionists, and the Poles have expressed gratitude for the interest taken in their fate; but have either Russians or Poles manifested the slightest disposition to assent to an armistice, or to cease from the war which is ceaselessly raging? No. While dispatches are being written and replied to—while French, and British, and Austrian, and Muscovite diplomatists are busily engaged interpreting the law of nations, and the treaty of Vienna, the work of blood and devastation goes on all the same in Poland, as if intervention had never taken place.

It is very apparent, then, that the success of the Allies hitherto, in this Russo-Polish affair, does not by any means encourage them to intermeddle on this side of the sea. When Governments or individuals have too many irons in the fire at once, some of them are apt to cool. Till the result of intervention in the case of Russia demonstrates its efficacy, it would be folly in the Western Powers to think of repeating the experiment here. Let them wait and see whether their labors in Europe will restore to Poland peace and autonomy, and afterward there will be time enough for other work—though even then it would be none the less futile for them to try intervention here. Should their diplomacy with the Muscovite prove unavailing, and should they have no alternative save to involve themselves in another costly and dangerous war with the Czar, or to retire baffled and disgraced from the arena, we would not counsel the coalitionists to cross the Atlantic, and to mix themselves up in the struggle between the Union and its foes.

France and Napoleon.

The political lessons which NAPOLEON learned during his long residence in England may save him from the fate of the Orleanists and elder Bourbons. The prompt modification of his Cabinet immediately after the Paris elections indicates, at all events, that he has adopted one of the cardinal maxims of British rulers—always to yield when the point of danger is reached. The warning from his Capital has not been thrown away on the Emperor. Ere the Opposition have organized themselves in battle array he has set about putting his house in order. PERSIGNY, the great enemy of free voting and free speech, has been dismissed from the Ministry of the Interior; M. BILLAULT, the great advocate of peace, and the antagonist of Prince NAPOLEON in the Senate, has supplanted M. WALEWSKI, the friend of Poland, in the State Department; while M. FOULD, the patron of economy, is still retained as Minister of Finance. His Majesty has also decided that there shall be no more Ministers without portfolio, and henceforward the task of explaining and defending the measures of Government will devolve on the President of the Council and the Secretary of State.

This sudden change of base on the part of NAPOLEON is very significant, and promises well for the future of France and of Europe. Had the Emperor persisted in relaising PERSIGNY in office, after the wrongs which he had perpetrated against the rights of the Press and the people, it would have been a formal defiance of public opinion, which might have imperilled the destinies of the Bonapartes. But, by the dismissal of the obnoxious Minister, NAPOLEON has repudiated his acts, pronounced sentence of condemnation on him, and given assurance of a disposition to pursue a course more in harmony with the popular desire—while his abolition of Ministers *sans portefeuille*, and his imposing on the actual members of the Government the defence of its policy in the Senate and Chamber, manifests an intention of exposing his administration to the influence of parliamentary control.

Nor is this all that may be fairly inferred from the recent modifications of the French Cabinet. The removal of M. WALEWSKI is not less significant than the removal of M. PERSIGNY. The one was as decidedly the *martial* element in the Cabinet, as the other was the *despotic*. If the voice of the late Minister of the Interior was ever for *strong* measures, that of the late Minister of State was as invariably raised for *war*, especially in behalf of Poland. The illegitimate son of a Polish Countess, and himself a Pole, M. WALEWSKI naturally felt uneasy concerning the condition of his native land, and was zealous even to *slaying* for the redressal of her wrongs. So that while he remained in the Ministry there was no reliable ground on which to rest anticipations touching the continuance of peace. If, then, the dismissal of PERSIGNY may be regarded as a pledge that the Government of the Emperor will be more liberal and constitutional in the future than heretofore, may not the dismissal of WALEWSKI be looked on as a guarantee that His Majesty contemplates no Quixotic enterprise against Russia and for Poland?

But though NAPOLEON's change of base indicates that his policy will be pacific and progressive, it does not indicate the extent to which he means to go in the way of concession. Will he remove the restraining curb altogether, or merely relax it so as to render it tolerable? Will he unmuzzle the Press, and leave it accountable to the Courts for its acts? Will he dissever himself from his Ministers, and suffer them to stand or fall at the pleasure of the Chambers?

If the Emperor restores full freedom to the Press, within the limits of law; if he assumes the neutral position of a constitutional monarch, and suffers his Government to depend for existence on the support of his Parliament, he will act with far-seeing sagacity, and the result of his experiment in constitutionalism will probably be a happy one. Should NAPOLEON be so unwise as to merely loosen slightly the curb of despotism, while still keeping it so tight as to make its workings sharply painful, he will find his partial concessions unfortunate, and will be driven to lay the tempest of popular discontent with the sword.

GRANT AND ROSECRANS.—We learn that Gen. BURNSIDE's Ninth Army corps, which in the crisis at Vicksburgh, was sent down to coöperate with Gen. GRANT, has returned to Kentucky, and will now, under BURNSIDE, coöperate with Gen. ROSECRANS. Our two illustrious Western commanders work together very harmoniously. When GRANT required all the troops that could be spared in the West for his work at Vicksburgh, Gen. ROSECRANS, though needing to retain some of them himself, said: "Never mind, it is right; pile them up; pile them up; give them all to GRANT or to me; let there be enough at one point to accomplish the object in view, no matter where. I would like to have them, but it is well they are going to GRANT." On the other hand Gen. GRANT, now that complete victory has crowned his efforts, is anxious to cooperate with Gen. ROSECRANS. He has a large force that can be spared for that purpose, and he himself will be glad to take them in any direction, and commend them in any work. Neither of these great men quarrel for the highest seat in the synagogue, though each is more anxious than the other to serve his country.

THE PURSUIT.—The criticisms on Gen. MEADE for not making an immediate pursuit of LEE's army after the battle of Gettysburgh, are very unjust. History does not afford a single example of a vigorous and long pursuit made by the troops who gained the victory after a severe conflict. This work is always the duty of a reserve, and Gen. MEADE unfortunately had no reserve. The whole of his force was engaged in the battle. The reason of the inability of troops to pursue after the cessation of a severe battle, is the nervous exhaustion which instantly overtakes them. The beaten army may escape for some distance, by making one more desperate effort to save their life, but the successful army has no such tremendous impelling motive; and half-an-hour after the question of victory is settled—after the pressure of the engagement is taken off, an immediate renewal of exertion is next to impossible. The rebels suffer from the want of proper reserves as well as any army. They have never pursued successfully after any of their victories. Had we had a reserve of twenty thousand men at Gettysburgh, to pursue LEE on the morning of the 4th inst., his army would have been demolished.

CONNECTICUT.

Commencement of the Wesleyan University—Interesting Scenes—Orators—Grand Concert—General News—Mobs—Twenty-fourth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, FRIDAY, July 17, 1863.

Of course, in busy stirring war times like these, the interest usually felt in a College Commencement must necessarily be somewhat lessened, but I feel sure that such an occasion can never entirely lose its prestige, and accompanying excitement. In connection with Commencement Week, a few facts with regard to the history of the Wesleyan University may not be amiss. The Wesleyan University was founded in this place in the year 1829, under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. WILBUR FISK was the first President; since whom there have been three others, the present incumbent, Rev. Jos. CUMMINGS, D. D., being the fourth. In 1833 the Graduating Class numbered six members; the Graduating Class this year has twenty-six. The amount of the present endowment is $160,000, and measures are in progress for its increase. Numerous scholarships have been endowed, securing free tuition, and indigent students are aided in their other expenses. The College and Society libraries amount in the aggregate to 14,000 volumes. The whole number of Alumni, according to the last triennial catalogue, is 707, of whom 329 are living. The Faculty consists of a President and seven Professors. The present Commencement was attended with unusual interest throughout. Swarms of visitors were constantly arriving from different places. On Sunday last, the Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the President in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, in spite of the heat. The sermon was a most finished and beautiful address to the Graduating Class. In the evening, Rev. Dr. DURBIN, of New-York, addressed the seniors. On Monday night, an oration by Rev. Mr. PEABODY, and a very humorous poem by the venerable and reverend Dr. JOHN PIERPONT, of Washington, was delivered in the same place before the Literary Societies of the College. The church was well filled, as it ought to have been, and the speeches were frequently interrupted by applause. On Tuesday evening, GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq., was advertised to speak before the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, but owing, it is supposed, to the troubles in your City, at the appointed hour Mr. CURTIS did not appear. In his place, however, the audience, whom Mr. CURTIS' fame had attracted thither, were agreeably entertained by remarks from Rev. J. L. DUNLEY, of this place, and several others.

But the days the most looked forward to were Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday a grand concert was given, under the auspices of the graduating class, by Dodworth's Band. That was a rare treat, and long before the appointed hour the large hall was filled to its utmost capacity by an appreciative audience, including, of course, a goodly portion of the fair sex. The performance was excellent in every respect, and the band, numbering fifteen performers, under the leadership of C. R. DODWORTH, was everything that could be desired. Time and space will not allow me to notice any of the pieces in particular; suffice it to say that they were all good. In the evening, the Alumni of 1838, had a grand supper at the McDonough Hotel, to which a limited number of friends were invited. Prominent among the members present was Mr. RICH of Boston, a gentlemen whose benevolence has indebted the Wesleyan University to him in a manner hard to repay. But Thursday was really *the* great day, and though it comes regularly every year, it is seldom greeted with as much pleasure as it was this year. At 9½ o'clock the procession left the college, headed by Deputy Provost-Marshal PUTNAM, and the band; the President in his robes of state, attended by the Alumni Board of Trustees, and the graduating class, followed. They proceeded to the church, which was thronged inside and outside, and at 10¼ A. M. WILLIAM P. HUBBARD delivered the Latin Salutatory. The others followed in quick succession, but it was not until 1:50 o'clock that the Valedictorian, CHAS. ALBERT BARNARD, of Maine, delivered his oration. The speakers, to the number of eighteen, all attended more or less to the present troubled state of the country and of your City. The orations deserving special attention were those of John Rand, of Massachusetts; Alfred Wright, of Rhode Island; Truman Kimpton, of New-York; Joseph Pullman, of New-York, and Chas. A. Hill, of Connecticut. The degree of B. A. was conferred on George R. Adams, Charles Albert Barnard, A. B. Hunt, D. C. Wesley, G. C. Cook, E. K. Dexter, G. L. Edwards, O. H. Gerould, R. H. Gildinas, J. Hanlon, C. D. Hills, G. P. Hubbard, C. F. Johnson, A. M. Johnston, F. H. Kimpton, A. W. Kingsley, G. A. Newcomb, J. Pullman, J. C. Rand, M. S. Scudder, J. E. Smith, W. S. Smith, T. E. Steele, A. C. Stevens, G. P. Tower and A. A. Wright. After the conferring of the degrees the President spoke a few words with reference to the affairs of the College. He said that the College was never in a more flourishing condition; that $10,000 had been raised for an increase of the [illegible] that Mr. RICE, of Boston, had endowed a [illegible] ship, and Mr. JOHN CURTIS, of New-Rochelle, had done the same, each giving $25,000 for that purpose. In the evening the President held a *levee* at his house, which was numerously attended. And thus ends Commencement week. What it is in New-Haven it is also in Middletown, only on a more limited scale.

And now I will wind up my letter with a little of the general news of this place:

Mr. Wm. HUTCHINS, aged 44 years, committed suicide on Tuesday.

The Twenty-fourth Connecticut Volunteers, who have been at Port Hudson, are expected home, their term of service having expired. I will send a full list of the officers when they arrive. Col. MANSFIELD, of the Twenty-fourth regiment, has furnished to the *Constitution* the following list of those late in his regiment since they have been before Port Hudson: S. Scott, Company D; Wm. Bray, Company A; John Carroll, Company K; C. Risby, Company D; Edgar Ives, Company I; Robert Smith, Company I; Elnos G. Miller, Company A; John McCarthy, Company E; Edward Eaton, Company H; Charles Carrol, Company H; Samuel Clark, ——; John Barry, Company G. The wounded are all doing well, and there have been no amputations. Col. MANSFIELD says, "Some resistance to the draft is expected, and the Deputy Provost-Marshal's guard are on duty, and ready to meet and quell any disturbance. It is reported that the negroes here are to be mobbed by the Irish. It is certain that they are well armed.

H. W. R.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

News to July 15.

The Assault on Fort Wagner and Why it Failed.

General Gillmore Spading His Way Into It.

All the Fortifications on James Island, as Far as Secessionville, Captured.

Effective Co-operation of the Monitors and Gunboats

CAPTURE OF REBEL VESSELS.

The United States transport *Fulton*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, from Port Royal, S. C., 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that a combined attack was made on Morris Island on the 10th inst., by the land and naval forces, consisting of five ironclads and the troops under Gen. GILLMORE. They have taken all the batteries on Morris Island but Fort Wagner, at which place they were repulsed. Gen. GILLMORE had commenced mining the fort, and it was expected that he would take it in a few days, as the siege was progressing favorably.

Gen. GILLMORE had taken all the fortifications on James Island, as far as Secessionville.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

Interesting Letter from Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, July 14, 1863

The advent of Gen. GILLMORE has awakened this Department from its lethargy. Taking Folly Island as the base, he has commenced siege operations against Charleston which bid fair to result successfully. The batteries on the Southern extremity of Morris Island were captured on the morning of the 10th inst., and our troops now occupy the Island and are threatening Fort Wagner and Cummings Point batteries, which are situated at the Northern extremity and command the entrance to the harbor and Fort Sumter.

Morris Island is separated from Folly Island by a narrow channel called Lighthouse Inlet. On this point of land, for the last few weeks, our troops have been busily engaged in building sand batteries and mounting guns right under the noses of the rebels, and within 800 yards of their works on Morris Island. The work was all performed under cover of the night, and so quietly that the rebels had no suspicion of our movements. Screened from observation by the nature of the ground, hundreds of men were engaged night after night, silently and industriously throwing up earthworks and mounting heavy guns so near to the enemy that a loud word might have revealed the work. Shortly before daybreak brush would be so disposed as to conceal the work of the previous night, without exciting the suspicions of the enemy. The morning light would dawn upon a quiet and deserted scene—not a soul to be seen—not a sound to be heard—not a thing to indicate offensive operations that the night had concealed. In this manner batteries were thrown up, and *forty-six guns and mortars put in position*. So quietly and secretly were these operations carried on, that the intelligence of an attack about to be made on Morris Island was startling even to us. We were unprepared for the activity and energy displayed by Gen. GILLMORE.

On the evening of the 9th inst., Gen. TERRY's division was sent up Stono River to effect a landing on James Island, near a place called Stevens Point. This movement was partially intended to occupy the attention of the enemy and conceal from them the real object of the large fleet of vessels hovering about Stono Inlet, and movements of the troops on Folly Island; all of which they could plainly discern from a high look-out. At nightfall small boats, loaded with armed men, began to dash out from either shore, noiselessly gliding over the unruffled surface of the water, with muffled oars, appearing by ones and twos, until they dotted the water, and like specters, silently disappeared. These men were to make their way up a narrow creek, which makes into Morris Island, and there wait till morning, when on a given signal they would assault the battery. This force was under Gen. STRONG, and consisted of the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, and the Ninth Maine Volunteers. This was the disposition of the forces on the night preceding the attack.

At daybreak on the following morning, the brush and boughs which had served to conceal the battery on Folly Island from observation were hastily removed and the guns exposed to the enemy. At 5 o'clock the first gun was heard from our battery, and it was soon followed by a succession of rapid shots, which told that the action had fairly commenced. Gen. GILLMORE and his Staff watched the contest from a high lookout, situated in the rear of the battery and out of range of the enemy's shells, while around and grouped upon the rising ground stood crowds of officers. The battery was screened from view by a grove of trees, but the incessant cannonade and the dense white smoke, which rose like a cloud to the sky and above the tall pines, told how fearfully the contest raged.

The firing had continued for two hours without intermission, when three of our iron-clads were seen to approach the land and open an enfilading fire on the right, and, soon after, four navy launches, which had made their way through the creek, opened on the left.

[illegible] this time the report came from the front that the fire had dismounted one of the enemy's guns. The gratifying intelligence was passed from mouth to mouth, and we grew elated with hopes of victory. Soon after this the fire from the enemy's battery slackened, and the signal was given for the force lying in the creek to land and attack. The men, impatient of delay, rushed forward with a shout, to this first line of rifle-pits, where the enemy made but a slight resistance, and retreated in disorder. Our troops succeeded in surrounding a portion of them, and took 28 prisoners, including several officers. Those that managed to escape fled to the other end of the Island and took refuge in Fort Wagner.

The slow and laborious work of crossing artillery

its a scene wne very magnificent, and the scene upon the beach became confusing. Every preparation had been made, however, and no time was lost in following up our advantage. The troops were posted for ward, while the iron-clads proceeded to the other end of Morris Island and opened on Fort Wagner, before the enemy had time to breathe freely again.

The fort replied briskly, and a cannonading commenced which lasted until nightfall. In the meantime the artillery and infantry were still being crossed over the narrow channel which separates the two islands, and the returning boats took back the wounded. There were not many of them, thank God! What our loss in this attack was I was not able to ascertain. It is supposed to be not more than 30 or 40 killed and wounded.

An inspection of the enemy's works proved them to be very strong and well calculated for defence. Along nearly the whole length of the island nature has thrown a cluster of hills which extend nearly the whole length of the island, and rise in some places to a height of 50 or 60 feet. Upon these hills, which form an irregular earthwork, are mounted nine guns and three mortars. The guns appeared to be chiefly of heavy calibre, one being a Whitworth breechloading piece of English manufacture. None of the guns were spiked—an indication of extreme haste on the part of the rebels.

NIGHT

came upon our troops occupying every inch of the ground their prowess had secured. Our outposts were within a few hundred yards of Fort Wagner. An uninterrupted calm and silence reigned throughout the night, and the cool darkness was a grateful relief from the glaring heat of the noonday sun reflected and intensified by the white sand. Gen. GILLMORE remained with the troops on Morris Island throughout the night, preparing for an assault upon the fort in the morning.

THE ASSAULT.

The next day dawned upon our troops in position, and shortly after daylight the order was given to attack. The assaulting party consisted of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Ninth Maine Volunteers, commanded by Gen. STRONG. The men advanced on the Fort, the Seventh Connecticut in line of battle, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Ninth Maine in close column, but when within a few hundred feet of the battery they were met with a hot fire of grape and canister. The order was given to lie down to escape the murderous hail. Soon the order "Forward" was given, and the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers rushed impetuously forward, and by their dauntless and irresistible bravery gained the parapet of the fort. It was the work of but a moment, and the fort was in our hands, and had the men who obstinately stood and battled upon the perapet been supported, they could have held the ground which their bravery had secured, but—I regret to record it—the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Ninth Maine Volunteers hung back, and their momentary indecision decided the fortunes of the fight. The Seventh Connecticut Volunteers had to give way, and what promised to be a victory was turned into a repulse, and our troops retired in disorder and confusion, under a destructive fire from the fort. Our loss I could not accurately ascertain, but it is estimated at not more than one hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing. Col. RODMAN, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, was seriously wounded. Lieut.-Col. BIDELL, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers and Maj. HICKS, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were also both wounded, but not seriously. I think Col. STRONBRIDGE of the Seventy-sixth Pensylvania Volunteers, was taken ill and unable to lead his regiment, and the command then fell upon Maj. HICKS, and the wounding of this officer left the regiment without a leader, which is the reason for their lack of promptness in obeying the order to advance. Their reputation for bravery and coolness under fire, has been well earned in several battles, and their hesitation upon this occasion can only be attributed to this cause.

After this unsuccessful attempt to take the fort by storm, the troops fell back to the position occupied by our troops on the previous night. At 8 o'clock four iron-clads engaged the fort again, the firing kept up until noon. The practice from the vessels was excellent, and watched from the heights with the liveliest interest. Although many of their shells burst over and in the fort, the reply from the enemy continued brisk and apparently never slackened. Fort Sumter threw shells from a mortar at intervals, but although they fell among the advanced troops on the Island, I could not learn that they did any serious damage beyond knocking over two mules on the beach.

DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL STEAMER.

Later in the day the enemy attempted to land reinforcements on a salt marsh to the left of the fort. Lieut. MYRICK, of the First United States artillery, was immediately sent with six pieces, and by a few well directed shots destroyed the steamer before their purpose could be accomplished. She managed to get out of range of our shot, when the troops were taken off and the steamer abandoned. In the evening a rebel steamer came out, and hovered around our fleet to take observations. She came rather too close for safety, and was disabled and captured. She is said to be partially iron-clad. I could not ascertain her name.

Our iron-clads have been struck a number of times by well-directed shots from the fort, but they have sustained no serious damage, and their reputation for invulnerability is sustained.

The prisoners captured report that Gen. RIPLEY is in command of all the defences around Charleston; Col. GRAHAM is in commend of the forces on Morris Island, and Capt. J. C. MITCHELL, the Irish refugee, was in commend of the batteries at the Southern extremity. The force in these batteries was 500 men, a large part of whom belonged to the First South Carolina artillery. Our shell did great execution among them, and they all bear testimony to the excellence of the artillery practice displayed by our men.

Fort Wegner and the Cummings Point batteries must fall into our hands. It is merely a question of time. Cummings Point is within 1,250 yards of Fort Sumter. You can imagine that the position, in the hands of a man of Gen. GILLMORE's wonderful engineering skill, would be promising of results which will startle the North even amid the events now stirring in the vicinity of Washington.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 18.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following account of the second day's fighting on Morris Island:

On the morning of the 11th of July the Sixth Connecticut and Ninth Maine regiments made a furious attack upon the Cumomings' Point battery, got possession of it, and hoisted the American flag. At daylight Fort Sumter opened upon them, when a Pennsylvania regiment cowardly deserted them, refusing to stand by their comrades. The other regiments held the battery until they were badly cut up, and then abandoned it; and the rebels again took possession of it. These two regiments have shown themselves heroes in this campaign.

At 10 A. M. the Monitors proceeded to attank Cummings' Point battery; and at 12 o'clock threw all the wooden gunboats opened fire on the battery at long range, and threw their 200 pound shots directly into the works. Fort Sumter has been throwing shell on to Morris Island, without doing any damage to our side. The cannonading ceased at 4 P. M.

The Monitors have been supplied with fresh crews from the different ships. The iron-clad *Montauk* has just arrived from Port Royal, and Lieut. BOGERS, of the *Housatonic*, will take command of her. She is over the bar, making, with the gunboats, 14 vessels in front of Morris Island and Sumter.

We shall recommence the attack to-morrow morning, when we are sure of silencing the Cummings' Point battery and Fort Johnson. Everything is working well. The ball is opened in earnest.

The *Memphis* has just brought in a rebel sidewheel steamer loaded with cotton, captured while trying to run out of Bull's Bay last night.

P. S.—Our troops will have their battery done in two days more, and then they can shell Sumter.

THE LAW OF THE DRAFT.

Important Circulars Issued by the Provost-Marshal General.

No Escape After a Name is Enrolled.

Penalties of a Failure to Respond---The Treatment of Deserters.

THE QUESTION OF EXEMPTIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 47.—*First*—Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost-Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

Second—The following opinion of the Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

When a person has been drafted in pursuance of the Enrollment act of March 3, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally, or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty.

Any person failing to report for duty after notice is left at his last place or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying three hundred dollars, is pronounced by law to be a deserter.

He may be arrested and held for trial by Court-martial, and sentenced to death.

If a person, after being drafted and before receiving notice deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and, if he does not appear in accordance with the notice or furnish a substitute or pay the three hundred dollars, he will be in law a deserter and must be treated accordingly.

There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to be treated as a criminal.

WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 49.—*First*—Hereafter, a reward of ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter.

Paragraph 29, page 6, Regulations for the Government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, as well as paragraph 2, of Circular No. 23, from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, are amended accordingly.

Paragraph 33, page 7, same regulations, is amended so as to read as follows:

"Members of the Guard may be allowed for the time actually and necessarily employed on the trip a per diem of not more then one dollar and fifty cents, and their actual expenses, provided they accomplish the duty assigned them." JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 5.—The fourth paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified so as to correspond with the opinion of Hon. WM. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases to which it is applicable.

OPINION.

A person drafted into the military service of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability, as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment, whose decision thereon is final. If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right after such decision to pay his commutation money or to furnish his substitute within such extended time as may be fixed by the Board of Enrollment for his appearance for duty. WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 18.

Mr. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, says that the draft in New-York is delayed only while the mob is being quelled, and that the Enrollment act will be enforced without fear or favor in every loyal State.

Mr. WHITING leaves Washington to-night for New-York and Boston.

Misapprehensions About the Draft.

From the Rochester Express, July 16.

There seems to be much misapprehension about the practical working of the draft, particularly among the laboring classes. It is believed that the places in the list of names first drawn by those who pay the $300 are to be filled by another draft, and that the drawing will be continued until the required number from that sub-district is fully completed. This, of course, would in the end entirely fill up the list with poor men, or those unable or unwilling to pay $300.

But this is entirely a mistake, and we make the statement on the very best *official authority*. The Government requires a given number of men from a certain sub-district, say for instance 64. To this number be added one-third more names to allow for expected exemptions for disabilities provided for in the law, thus increasing the number to 96. The drawing proceeds until the whole number of 96 names are drawn. No subsequent drawing takes place under this conscription. The Enrolling Board then endeavors to ascertain who of the 96 drawn persons are exempt by law, and who wish to pay their $300, or supply a substitute. The place on the list of the man heading over his $300 *is not filled by another person*, but remains permanently vacant. His name still remains there as one of the number of men required from that district, so that no poor men, or any other man, has to step in and take his place; the intention of the Government being to take the $300 and have a substitute for the man who paid it. If the Government fails to find a man willing to take the place for the money, then one soldier the less goes from that district. If one third, or one half of the drawn persons, each pay $300, and the Government cannot find men to go in their places for the money, then the quota from that district will be deficient one-half or one-third in number.

The Board proceeds with the list of 96 names, (as in the example above stated) until the required number of 64, *including all who pay their money or furnish a substitute*, is secured.

It is important that this point should be fully understood, and we hope we have made it clear. We repeat that we make the statement by authority.

We think it cannot but be seen in the light of this explanation, that *the conscription law does not discriminate against the poor man in favor of the rich*, as some allege from interested motives, and many honestly believe, but bears upon rich and poor equally and alike, as much as any draft can, keeping always in view that the rich will have the advantage over the poor in any few permitting substitutes.

Therefore, let no well-meaning man be led from the path of duty by any men, or any newspapers, whose evident design is to make political capital out of the repugnance of the people to be drafted, and who are doing all in their power to cause the people to misapprehend the law.

The exemptions provided in the law are more ample and liberal than ever appeared in other laws, and their practical operation will discriminate altogether in favor of the poor; and it is believed that at least one-third or one-half of the drawn names will be entitled to their discharge by exemption.

Relief for the Drafted.

From the Rochester Express.

The Legislature of the State enacted a law last Winter which will alleviate in a great degree the hardships incident to the draft among the poorer classes, by the judicious settlement of bounds of families. A ample provision is made for the support of such families; and the means of raising and applying it is confided to the boards of those who will be readily accessible, and always willing to use it. This law provides that "the Supervisor, Town Clerk and Justices of the Peace in each of the towns, *and the Common Council of the respective cities of* this State, shall constitute a Board of Relief for their respective towns and cities, and, as such Board, shall have power from time to time to grant such relief to the indigent families of volunteers from this State residing in such towns, *and of persons ordered into the military or naval service of the United States*, as shall seem necessary and proper."

This act further provides for raising the moneys thus expended by taxations.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

From the Ledger, July 18.

The draft for the Fifteenth Ward, the Second Sub-district of the Fourth Congressional District, took place yesterday morning at the headquarters, northeast corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets. The drawing commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning, and at that early hour there was a large crowd in attendance, and continued around the stand until 10½ o'clock, when the drawing closed. A squad of policemen kept the crowd from pressing against the platform, but with the exception of the usual guard attached to headquarters, there were no soldiers present. The quota of the Ward was 744, which, with the 50 per cent. added, (372,) made a total of 1,116 names to be drawn. During the drawing the best of humor prevailed in the crowd. A Committee of Six, or three from each political party, were present by invitation.

Mr. WILLIAMS, the blind man, as upon the first day, drew the envelopes from the wheel, which was on the platform on the sidewalk, and as the envelope was torn open in the presence of the people, and thrown down on the sidewalk, there was ample opportunity given for inspection by the curious. When all other expedients to make the draft unpopular in Philadelphia have failed, certain designing persons have intimated that the envelopes were of a different texture of paper, and the sensitive touch of the blind man could detect the difference. If a glance at the accompanying list does not establish the impartiality of the drawing, the doubters could secure the fragments of the envelopes, and test the correctness of what had been stated to them. By the draft, the House of Refuge loses two of its officers, and the Eastern Penitentiary gives up its Physician. One of the enrolling officers of the Ward had his name drawn. A clergyman, a conveyancer, a broker, and a number of merchants drew prizes.

The clerks, in entering the names as announced, had, for convenience, figured the lines in his book before commencing to write the names of the drafted. In turning over the leaves he missed one page, and thus when he had reached No. 1,116, he had not yet recorded that number of names, being 38 short. The omission was not discovered until the drawing had closed, but as the mistake is in favor of the ward, nobody will grumble. At the close of the drawing, the Commissioner announced that in cases where the Government received $300 from persons, in order to procure a substitute, such Government substitute would receive the whole of the $300, with $100 bounty and $2 premium added, making a total of $402. Substitutes who are presented by individuals are entitled also to the $402 from the Government, in addition to the amount they receive from the individual for whom they are substituted.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

How the Threats of the Rebels are Met.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Winder Held as Hostages for Capts. Sawyer and Flynn.

Valedictory of Gen. Dix to the Seventh Army Corps.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 17.

Yesterday afternoon the rebel Gen. FITZHUGH Lee and Capt. WINDER were removed from the McClellen Hospital to Fortress Monroe, and placed in a casemate, under guard, and notice was sent to the rebel Government that if they executed Capts. Sawyer and FLYNN, whom they now hold in close confinement, and under sentence, in Richmond, that Gen. Lee and Capt. WINDER will be executed in retaliation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORTRESS MONROE, July 16.

In pursuance of instructions from the War Department, the undersigned, preparatory to assuming command of the Eastern Department, relinquishes command of the Department of Virginia to Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, United States Volunteers.

Until the arrival of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER at these headquarters, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY, United States Volunteers, will perform the duties of Department Commander. JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 17.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt HOWES, from Boston, arrived in Hampton Roads this morning.

The following is a list of the soldiers who died in the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., and whose remains are buried in the cemetery attached to said hospital:

Lieut. J. Webster, 27th N. Y., died July 22, 1862.
Lieut. J. Pollock, 61st Penn., died June 13, 1862.
J. Hore, 61st Pennsylvania, died June 10, 1862.
J. Sullivan, 58th Pennsylvania, died May 6, 1862.
E. Matchall, 55th Pennsylvania, died May 9, 1862.
V. Holbrook, 58th Pennsylvania, died July 7, 1862.
S. Goodwin, 58th Pennsylvania, died July 29, 1862.
G. Warnock, 52d Pennsylvania, died Aug. 2, 1862.
Wm. J. Sheedale, Asst.-Quartermaster, died Aug. 4.
W. Blair, 23d Pennsylvania, died July 31, 1862.
Thos. Brown, seaman, Aug. 5, 1862.
A. V. Matterson, 7th Michigan, Aug. 7, 1862.
E. Marston, 7th Michigan, Aug. 9, 1862.
A. H. Jones, 3d Vermont, Aug. 7, 1862
J. Cully, 58th Pennsylvania, June 21, 1862.
J. McCabe, 56th New-York, June 24, 1862.
O. S. Winson, 3d Michigan, June 25, 1862.
R. Hyde, 3d Maine, June 26, 1862
D. E. Carlisle, 23d Pennsylvania, June 26, 1862.
J. Myers, 34th New-York, June 28, 1862.
J. H. Harland, 5th New-Hampshire, June 28, 1862.
W. H. Bailey, 3d Michigan, June 30, 1862.
Wm. McDonald, 10ist Pennsylvania, July 3, 1862.
W. Heiden, 56th Pennsylvania, July 3, 1862.
H. Shields, 61st Pennsylvania, July 3, 1862.
A. Gostin, 67th New-York, July 5, 1862.
C. Nichols, 93d New-York, July 5, 1862.
F. D. Norris, 49th New-York, July 7, 1862.
J. Miller, 15th New-York, July 8, 1862.
H. M. Darling, 14th New-York, July 11, 1862.
H. S. Houghton, 5th New-Jersey, July 15, 1862.
C. Mayr, 103d New-York, July 20, 1862.
W. Walker, 31st New-York, July 17, 1862.
J. Sutton, 20th Indiana, July 17, 1862.
P. Werner, 14th New York, July 16, 1862.
S. Walker, 28th Massachusetts, July 19, 1862.
J. Buchanan, 103d New-York, July 22, 1862.
M. Tice, 1st New York, July 22, 1862.
E. Solomon, 85th Pennsylvania, July 22, 1862.
H. D. Miner, 27th New-York, July 22, 1862.
Geo B. Talbott, 10th Pennsylvania, July 28, 1862.
P. Schuff, 1st Delaware, July 28, 1862.
R. C. Kuhsley, 89th New-York, June 20, 1862.
J. Pilsury, 104th Pennsylvania, June 22, 1862.
W. Kilpatrick, 61st New-York, June 17, 1862.
C. H. E Ilott, 23d Pennsylvania, June 18, 1862.
C. Langaher, 61st Pennsylvania, June 18, 1862.
A. Moore, 104th Pennsylvania, July 19, 1862.
E. C. Knierstein, 31st Pennsylvania, July 17, 1862.
T. Whippler, 52d New-York, July 17, 1862.
M. H Fnster, 3d Michigan, July 17, 1862.
H. H. Smith, 92d New-York, July 15, 1862.
J. Little, 61st Pennsylvania, June 14, 1862.
W. Dunham, 89th New-York, June 13, 1862.
J. Happell 52d New-York, June 12, 1862.
J. Rigley, 87th Pennsylvania, June 12, 1862.
D. Snyder, 93d Pennsylvania, June 12, 1862.
O. Herily, 56th New-York, June 21, 1862.
D. D. McDaniels, 20th Indiana, June 12, 1862.
Cor. Roberts, 64th New-York, June 12, 1862.
J. McCarty, 61st Pennsylvania, June 16, 1862.
W. Gumbent, 61st Pennsylvania, June 9, 1862.
Joseph Brown, 55th New-York, June 9, 1862.
R. M. Bryant, 3d Maine, June 9, 1862.
A. Pattan, 100th New-York, June 18, 1862.
J. Sharpe, 100th New-York, June 9, 1862.
G. W. Gilman, 5th New-Hampshire, June 8, 1862.
W. H. Bird, 1st Michigan, May 12, 1862.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 18.

Maj.-Gen. FOSTER and Staff arrived at Fortress Monroe this forenoon.

A Rebel Dash into Hickman, Ky.

CAIRO, Friday, July 17.

Sixty rebel cavalry made a dash into Hickman on Wednesday night, and robbed all the stores. They stayed until after daylight yesterday, during which time a steamer landed, but was not molested. Our forces now occupy the town.

Death of Maj. Massett.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 16.

Maj. MASSETT arrived from Vicksburgh last evening and died at the officers' hospital, with dysentery, at 9 o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Capture of Hilliers' Artillery and Trains by Our Forces.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, July 18.

Col. HATCH has captured the artillery and trains of the command of BLYTHE. BLYTHE' men scattered in every direction, and most of them succeeded in crossing the Tennessee River and joining RHODEY. NEWCOMB retreated toward Trenton.

No considerable bodies of armed men are now north of the line, but small bands of guerrillas are thick and troublesome.

The editor of the Memphis *Argus*, while out on business at Union Depot, was conscripted by the rebel RICHARDSON. He asked five days to prepare himself, which was granted, and at the last accounts he was making fast time for Memphis.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 18.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 14th, received here by mail, says:

"Parties from Helena, Ark., represent that Gen. BLUNT has captured Little Rock, with a large number of prisoners."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 18.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of names for the draft will be completed here on Monday. Twenty thousand of the first class and seven thousand of the second class are enrolled. Except in a very few instances, the enrolling officers have met with no trouble; and in no case has any personal violence been attempted. It is thought that only two regiments will be called for from this District.

GEN. WARREN.

Brig.-Gen. G. K. WARREN, Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac, is universally praised for his rare skill, energy and activity, in the arduous duties pertaining to his position during the late campaign. If it be true that he is to be promoted to a Major-Generalship, it will be no more than a deserved tribute to his merits.

GEN. ALLEN.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERT ALLEN is announced as senior Quartermaster of the Department of the Northwest, Missouri and Tennessee.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of examining surgeons:

Dr. LOUIS W. TASQUELLE, at St. John's, Mich.
Dr. SAMUEL W. VANCE, Connersville, Ind.
Dr. JAMES M. UNDERWOOD, Abington, Mass.

PROMOTIONS.

Major W. PAINTER, of the regular army, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the First Army Corps, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel. He was appointed upon the request of the late Gen REYNOLDS, indorsed by Gens. HOOKER and INGALLS.

DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster HORACE M. HARRIMAN has been detached from the mortar flotilla, and is awaiting orders.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Seven hundred and fifty rebel prisoners arrived here this morning from the Army of the Potomac. Twenty-eight officers are included among the number.

GOLD AND SILVER IN NEW-MEXICO.

The following is an extract of a letter received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from JOHN A. CLARK, Esq., Surveyor-General of New-Mexico. The letter is dated Santa Fé, June 18:

"Intelligence reached here a few days since from the Gila River that a company of miners, under JOSEPH WALKER, the old mountaineer, have discovered gold fields and silver mines of exceeding richness and great extent, in the western part of this district. This intelligence is deemed of such importance by the Governor of this Territory and other Federal officers that, in order that the people abroad may not be deceived, and that the Government may have the earliest and most authentic information concerning these discoveries, I have been advised and strongly urged to visit the scene of the reported discoveries, ascertain the facts concerning them, and report the same at the earliest day practicable."

GEN. GILLMORE'S APPOINTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 16.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 218.—By direction of the President of the United States, Brig.-Gen. QUINCY A. GILLMORE is appointed to the command of the Tenth Army Corps, in place of Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, relieved, to date from July 12, 1863.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, yesterday, made the following decision:

Where a married woman has an estate in the hands of a trustee who holds for her separate use, she is the proper person to make the return to the Assistant Assessor; and although her income, added to that of her husband, may exceed the sum of $10,000, neither her income nor that of her husband is suspect to the five per cent. tax, unless one of them should exceed that sum. Each income is to be separately taxed, in the same manner as if it belonged to persons in no wise connected. But an allowance, however, of $600 can be made to husband and wife. They may elect as to the income on which that allowance shall be made.

THE VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 216.—I. All able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who have heretofore been enlisted, and have served for not less than nine months, have been honorably discharged, and can pass the examination required by the Mustering Regulations of the United States, may be enlisted in any regiment they choose, new or old; and, when mustered into the United States service, will be entitled to all the benefits provided by General Orders No. 191, for recruiting "Veteran Volunteers."

A regiment, battalion, or company, shall bear the title of "Veteran" only in case at least one half its numbers, at the time of muster into United States service, are "Veteran Volunteers."

II. The benefits provided by General Orders, No. 191, for Veteran Volunteers, will be extended to men who reënlisted prior to the promulgation of that order, provided they have fulfilled the conditions therein set forth.

By order of the Secretary of War.
———, Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. Grant.

At a torchlight procession in Belleville, Illinois, last week, one of the transparencies contained the following:

Major-General U. S. Grant.
Unconditional Surrender Grant.
Uncle Sam Grant.
United States Grant.
Unparalleled Success Grant.
Unabridged Seizure Grant.
Union-Saver Grant.
Undeniably Superior Grant.
Unflinching Surmounter Grant.
Undaunted Soldier Grant.
Understanding Secession Grant.
Use Sambo Grant.
Unshackle Slaves Grant.
Ultimate Subjugation Grant.
Uncommon Smart Grant.
Unequaled Smasher Grant.
Utterly Solid Grant.
Utmost Safety Grant.
Unrivaled System Grant.
Unexceptionable Scientific Grant.
Undertake Sure Grant.
Unbounded Spunk Grant.
Universal Sanative Grant.
Unadulterated Saltpetre Grant.
Uniform Succeeder Grant.
Undisputed Sagacity Grant.
Unabated Siege Grant.
Unbending Superexcellence Grant.
Unexampled Skill Grant.
Undoubtedly Spunky Grant.
Usually Sober Grant.
Unprecedented Sardine Grant.
Go in, U. S.—I see it now!

HEMINGER, SEN.

From Philadelphia.

THE POLICE—GEN. CADWALLADER.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 18.

A company of Philadelphia police, sent to Harrisburgh during the late emergency, returned home this morning. They were escorted through the streets by the whole body of our police, fully armed as a military regiment. Their evolutions proved an assurance to the authorities that will increase their efficiency in any contingency.

Gen. GEORGE CADWALLADER has resumed command of the military forces of this city and vicinity. Brig.-Gen. WM. D. WHIPPLE is appointed Chief of Staff.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Definite Information of Lee's Whereabouts.

Gen. Gregg's Command Temporarily Cut Off.

A Gallant Charge Made and the Enemy Beaten.

Seven Hundred Prisoners at Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 18.

A letter from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says that a few shots were heard on Friday afternoon in the direction of Vestal's or Gregory's Gap, resulting, it is believed, from small parties reconnoitering those places, and being dispersed by our cavalry and light batteries.

Several Paymasters have arrived, and the officers and troops attached to Gen. MEADE's headquarters are receiving pay up to the 1st of July.

No definite information can be obtained of the movements of Gen. LEE.

About 700 prisoners arrived at headquarters on Thursday night. More have been forwarded by other routes.

A non-commissioned officer who arrived in Washington to-day says that on Thursday Gen. GREGG crossed at Falling Waters, and was cut off at Shepardstown for six hours from communication with our army.

Gen. GREGG, however, finally relieved himself, according to the same authority, by a gallant charge upon the rebels, capturing a large number of prisoners, three stand of colors and four pieces of artillery.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—"Wilcox's Patent Lever Truss" is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action—light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 638 Broadway.

Coleraine Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, No. 63 John-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

At 50 for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BERRIAN.—On Saturday, July 18, GEORGE B., youngest son of Walter and Elisabeth Brewer, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family, and the New-York and Sandy Hook pilots, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday morning, July 18, MARY ANN, wife of Freeman Campbell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, R. H. Goff, No. 223 West 31th st.

CUSE.—On Saturday, July 18, WILLIAM CUSE, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Broadway, between 56th and 58th sts., on Monday, July 20, at 2 o'clock.

ELMENDORF.—In Kingston, on Sunday, May 24, after a short but severe illness, NICHOLAS ELMENDORF.

HINTON.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Wednesday, July 15, of chronic diarrhœa, OLIVER HOTON, of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, son of Martha H. and the late Oliver Hotton, of Philadelphia, aged 22 years.

HOWELL.—Killed at Gettysburgh, on Wednesday, July 1, Rev. HOSAYIS S. HOWELL, Chaplain of the 90th Pennsylvania Regiment, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, No. 17 South-st., Newark, on Sunday, July 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

MACMULLEN.—In Nyack, on Saturday, July 18, CLARA WALDO, daughter of John and Alice F. McMullen, aged 4 months.

MACGREGOR.—At sea, on the passage from Hong Kong to San Francisco, on Monday, June 22, W. G. D. MACGREGOR, of Ft's City, in the 29th year of his age.

☞ Charleston (S. C.) and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 17, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of John E. and Louisa W. Moore, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Divine Burtis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Douglass-st., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

PHILIPS.—On Saturday, April 18, 1863, CHARLOTTE DRUMM, infant daughter of William H. and Sarah E. Philips.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

STRAWBRY.—On Friday, July 17, Mrs. ANNAS N. STRAWBRY, in the 93d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday, July 19, at 3 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mr. George Kingsland, Jr., Union, N. J. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SHULTS.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 18, WILLIAM A., son of James H. and Catherine J. Shults, aged 6 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 12½ o'clock this afternoon, July 19, from the residence of his parents, No. 194 South 5th-st., Jersey City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

What are the bad habits of children and youth, and their evil tendency, read

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 386.—July 18, 1863.

2, 3, 65, 54, 19, 43, 72, 75, 29, 60, 70, 71, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 386.—July 18, 1863.

32, 53, 29, 47, 18, 39, 6, 5, 26, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,

U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.

Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS, IN 12 August, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 849 Broadway; can obtain good situations in offices, stores or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Two private desks vacant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATHENÆUM.—THE CONCLUDING SERVICES at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., previous to the Summer vacation, will be held SUNDAY. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach at 10½ A. M. A Sunday School concert at 3½ P. M., of a most interesting character. Singing by the Sunday School vocalists, of duets, solos, &c., under the direction of Mr. Waters. Services at 7½, on behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. Speaking by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Joseph Hoxie, and other eminent men. The singing will be of the finest order. Public worship will be resumed at the Athenæum on the first Sunday in September.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Course of Sunday evening sermons by ministers of different denominations. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of the Methodist Church, will deliver the Tenth sermon of the course next SUNDAY EVENING, July 19, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning by Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, and other services as usual. Seamen and others invited. Seats free.

SOUTH 5TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (NEAR 6th-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Msturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$7,894,663 31
Due from Banks and Bankers	334,354 43
Due from Directors of the Bank	$178,000
Due from Brokers	860,000
Real Estate	300,000 00
Specie	1,180,801 93
Cash Items, viz.: Checks, &c., in Exchanges	1,054,205 88
Stocks	9,225,060 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Legal Tender Notes	869,285 00
Expense Account	24,606 34
Total	$22,521,710 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$9,490,000 00
Circulation Registered	$1,075
Less Notes on hand	1,075 00
Profits	1,031,739 37
Due to Banks and Foreign Bankers	3,315,410 69
Due Depositors, on demand	7,034,342 07
Amount due, not included above, viz.: Unpaid dividends	18,494 36
Total	$20,921,710 89

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY P. CASHIER, of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, a banking association located and doing business in New-York, being duly sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 17th day of July, 1863.
Thos. P. OKIE, Notary Public.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that bids for bonds of this company, to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, until the 20th day of July, 1863.
The Bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1878; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, with accumulated interest to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by application in writing, at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bid being the principal of the bond with the premium, must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st, in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.
June 20, 1863.
HENRY R. REMSEN,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HAMILTON FISH,
FERDINAND SUYDAM,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 20TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.
THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire line, by the erection of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.
Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.
Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.
WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 20TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.
THIS COMPANY WILL ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:
Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859,
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 16th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1863.
THE LAKE BANK (SKANEATELES) HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, in sums from £1 to £1,000. Money remitted to all parts of Europe; remittances insured for delivery by steamers.
[illegible] & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.
Gold coin, Bank of [illegible] notes, bought and sold.

$6,000 WANTED ON FOUR HOUSES and lots in Brooklyn. Property recently cost $14,000. Apply to Dr. WALLER, No. 131 Franklin-st., New-York. Agents need not apply.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$50,000 WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, ON property worth $350,000 as collateral security. Principals only need apply. Address J. O., Box No. 1,863 Post-office.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 78 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent, payable on 16th inst. LIVINGSTON HATTERSLEY, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 Wall-st.,
New-York, July 17, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred stock account for the year ending 31st Dec. 1862.
Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax: both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to those registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st proximo, upon all shares theretofore open which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer

NASHUA AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax) has been declared payable on the 1st proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, transfer agency, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.
Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.
The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have decided that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
COSMER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer

OFFICE NO. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAYILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.
New-York, 8th July, 1863

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 8, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand.
HENRY SEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, July 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. S. AMES, JR., Secretary.

KINGSBRIDGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order,
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
New-York, July 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. net, payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
New-York, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.—New-York, July 8, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 16th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., July 13, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 11 WALL-ST.,
New-York, July 14, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE PRINCIPAL AND UNPAID COUPONS of the unextended First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due 1st August next, will be paid upon presentation at our office on or after this date.
H. F. MORGAN & CO., No. 36 William-st.
New-York, July 13, 1863.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
F. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT FATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, AN ACtive or special partner, with the above amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a banking, specie and stock commission house, having an established and lucrative business. Address, with real name and reference (none other will be answered,) G. R., office *Journal of Commerce*.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary.—No. 5 Beekman-st., [illegible] Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Fifth Avenue and One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-street,
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. Interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER E. GREEN, President.
ANDR'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $300 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDES V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN MOLTAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
} Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED. INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and from 6 to 7 P. M.
WILLIAM PEET, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. FELLOWS,
STEPHEN S. WARD,
} Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 230 Broadway, entrance on Park-place—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits until left thereto, at the rate of five per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $600, and Four per Cent. over $600, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 8.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. BRACE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 293 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
CHAS. PECK, President.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
No 35 William-st., New-York, July 13, 1863.
This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the spot now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 28 and 30 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the egg sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder: no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal delivered at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.
JOHN BRISSIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BECKETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,
On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
240 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Oct. 6 and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1863.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, July 22d inst., at the Corral, near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
New-York, July 9, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. EYERS.
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman J. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
July 16, 1863.
NOTICE.—WHEREAS, THE COMMON COUNCIL has passed a resolution, which has become a law, increasing the pay of laborers employed by the Corporation, to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, that hereafter, and from the date of said resolution, the laborers employed in the City Inspector's Department will receive the above-named amount.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. EYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED
FROM LITTLE 40, NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, June 30, TUESDAY, July 28,
And as intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin, from ..... $95 to $125
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $70
Excursion tickets on this fine boat, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under 12 are half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin ..... $ 3
Steerage, with superior accommodations 30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All rates payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
CHINA, ANGLIAN and ARABIA, for New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, SHANNON, from Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, from leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, Steamer, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
EUROPA, Steamer, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, Steamer, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 75 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,20 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,00 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin $125
Second Cabin 85
Steerage 25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
INDIA,
Capt. Auter, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 25.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

H. O. ROBBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON.
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Side-wheel
STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office
No Freight received or bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. SELL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... July 25
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TO PASSENGERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st. New-York, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock, and will leave at 6 o'clock A. M. precisely, with passengers and their baggage for the GREAT EASTERN.
None but passengers allowed on board the TRAVELER.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 2 th st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW steamboat SILAS O. PIERCE and others to also barges adapted expressly for excursions. Any grove desired that parties may desire. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDE-wheel ste

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 18, 1863.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Coup.	102	
5,000	U.S. 6s, '64, Coupon	97¼	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	64½	
2,000	Mo. State 6s	78¼	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	118	
1,000	Y. 2d M. S. ex.	79 1/16	
1,000	Y. M. Bk. C. O.	31	
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs	112	
$10,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	64	
15,000	do	b30	64¾
1,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs	106	
$5,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105¾	
6,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104½	
8,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	81	
30	Bank of Commerce	102	
5	Commonw'lth B'k	100	
28	Tradesmen's Bank	106	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	102½	
250	do	102¾	
100	do	102¾	
100,000	Am. Gold	122¾	
150	Canton Co.	29	
50	do	29¾	
100	do	29¾	
100	do	30	
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	24½	
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	37	
200	Am. Coal Co.	78	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	241	
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	82.120	
50	do	b10	120
100	do	120	
250	Erie R.	97¾	
200	do	97¾	
100	do	b30	97¾
200	do	s15	97¾
100	do	s10	97¾
6	do		97
200	Erie R. Pref.		103¾
300	do	b10	104
11	do		104½
50	Hudson R. R.	s.175	
250	do	0	171
250	do	s10	168
50	do		169
1500	Reading R.		110
400	do		109¾
500	do	b30	110¾
100	do	s15	109¾
100	do	s30	109¾
100	do		109
100	Harlem R.		110¾
1100	do		110
200	do		74¾
300	do		109¾
600	do		110
100	Harlem Pref.		104
3500	do		105¾
500	do	s3	110½
50	do		110
400	do	s10	110½
2200	do		110½
300	do	s10	110½
1500	do		111
700	do		111¾
100	do	s30	112¾
600	Cleve. & P. R.		92¾
200	do		93
200	do		93
200	do	s10	93
200	do		93½
200	do	s10	93¾
200	do		93¾
200	do	s10	93¾
200	do		93¾
200	do	s10	93¾
200	do		94
200	do	s3	94
300	do		94¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.	b3	104½
100	do		99½
100	do		99½
100	do		99¾
100	do		99¾
100	do	b3	99¾
200	do		99¾
100	do	b3	99¾
100	do		99¾
100	do	b3	99¾
100	do		99¾
100	do		99¾
100	do

THE LATE RIOT.

Another Quiet Day in the Metropolis.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES.

ARRIVAL OF MORE MILITARY.

DOINGS OF THE POLICE.

What the Soldiers in the Army Think of the Outbreak.

More Incidents of the Riot---Additional Killed and Wounded.

Yesterday, like the day before, was a day of quiet in the City, and in addition to the quietness there was a general feeling of security and an absence of all apprehensions of further disturbance which did not exist on Friday. This was owing not merely to the increased and ample preparations of the authorities for crushing out any further riotous demonstrations, but in a still greater degree to the universally expressed determination of the people themselves that this thing had got to stop—at once and forever. Everybody was occupied throughout the day in discussing the features of the horrid demonstration, for four days of the week, had stalked through our streets, and the feeling was unanimous that he must never be permitted to show his front again. The conversations which one heard in the streets and places of public resort, betrayed everywhere the most astonishing reaction in the popular mind upon those questions which are alleged by the apologists of the mob to have furnished a pretext for their crimes. Hundreds of men who have heretofore been opposed to the draft, and hoped that it might be avoided, if it could be done in a legal and peaceful manner, are now strongest in favor of the measure, and demand that the law shall be enforced at all hazards. Nor is the change of feeling with regard to the exemption question less decided. The preaching of a hundred men like GARRISON and PHILLIPS, continued through a life time, could not have wrought such change of sentiment toward the blacks, such expression of sympathy in their behalf, and such utter detestation of the demagogues who, for the last six months, have been doing their utmost to excite the passions and prejudices of the mob against them, as has been produced by the demon-like atrocities that have been perpetrated upon these unoffending people by the rabble of this City since Sunday last. It would be strange, indeed, if the causes which have produced this change in public feeling did not also create in the minds of some a desire for revenge. That such has been the result, any one whose business or curiosity has led him to mingle with the promiscuous gatherings in our streets during the last two days must have been convinced. It is to be hoped that no renewal of the outrages of the mob will give occasion for this spirit to manifest itself. Its peaceful and appropriate vent will be found in the ballot-box and at the polls, and judging from the sentiments expressed by the masses of our law-abiding citizens, there is where it will show its power.

THE MILITARY.

TROOPS RETURNING HOME.

The Seventy-first regiment N. Y. N. G. arrived from Harrisburgh yesterday. This regiment took an active part in meeting the rebel invaders in Pennsylvania, and did good service in following up the rebels through Maryland.

The Eighth New-York militia regiment also arrived yesterday. The Eighth and the Seventy-first regiments participated in the Cumberland Valley together, and were the first to occupy Chambersburgh after the rebels had withdrawn.

Battery C, Fifth U. S. artillery, Lieut. H. H. BALDWIN commanding, came in at an early hour yesterday morning. The battery consists of six 12-pounder Napoleon guns, and was ordered here from the Army of the Potomac, by the Secretary of War, for especial service. If the emergency demands it, other batteries will be forwarded to this point.

Other New-York regiments—including the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh—were expected to arrive last evening or to-day, their term of service in Pennsylvania having nearly expired.

TROOPS RELIEVED OF DUTY.

In accordance with the annexed order by Gen. WOOL, some of the Government troops which have been detailed for temporary service in this City are directed to return to their respective posts:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
NEW-YORK CITY, July 18, 1863. }

SPECIAL ORDER No. 114.—Brig.-Gen. CANBY, commanding the City and defences of New-York, will direct the marines and sailors furnished by Admiral PAULDING to aid in suppressing the riot, to return to the Brooklyn Navy-yard and report to the Admiral.

He will also direct the return of the troops detailed from Governor's Island for temporary duty in this City to return to their post, and relieve the company from West Point, which will return to that station and report to the Superintendent.

The troops belonging to Forts Hamilton, Lafayette, Richmond, Wood and Schuyler, will likewise be relieved from duty in this City, and return to their respective posts.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assist.-Adj.-General.

GEN. DIX.

Gen. DIX arrived yesterday and proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he consulted with Gen. WOOL, Gen. CANBY and Gov. SEYMOUR. It is now believed that new measures have been taken to immediately and successfully crush all further demonstrations of the rioters.

ON GUARD.

Detachments and companies of various regiments still possess in the most dangerously infected districts. When it has become apparent that their services are no longer required they will be relieved of duty, and not till then.

GEN. BROWN'S ORDERS ON RETIRING FROM OFFICE.

The following is a correct copy of the orders issued by Gen. BROWN on being relieved from office by Gen. CANBY. The orders as published in some papers of yesterday differed in some respects from the original:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, }
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863. }

ORDERS—In obedience to instructions from the Secretary of War, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the United States troops in the City and Harbor of New-York.

In parting from the troops of his command in the Harbor, he desires to express his sense of their uniformly good and soldierly conduct, and he cannot seperate from those of his immediate command in the City, without his testimony of their bravery, discipline, and soldierly deportment.

Engaged, night and day, in constant conflict with the mob, they have, in some fifteen or twenty severe contests—in most of them outnumbered more than ten to one—many of the mob being armed—whipped and effectually dispersed them; and have been *uniformly successful*.

In not a single instance has assistance been required by the police, when it has not been promptly rendered; and all property, public and private, which has been put under their protection, has been perfectly and efficiently protected, and, with pride, he desires to record that, in this City, surrounded by grog shops, but one single instance of drunkenness has fallen under his observation.

To Lieut.-Col. JOHN B. FEORINGHAM, his able and efficient Adjutant-General, he tenders thanks for his unfailing assistance.

Having, during the present insurrection, been in immediate and constant cooperation with it, he desires the privilege of expressing his unbounded admiration of the Police Department of this City. Never, in civil or military life, has he seen such untiring devotion and such efficient service.

To President ACTON, and to Commissioner BRAGIN, he offers his thanks for their courtesy to him, and their kindness to his command.

(Signed) HARVEY BROWN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

STATE ARSENAL, Cor. 35th-st. and 7th-av. }
HEADQUARTERS TENTH REGT. N. Y. S. N. G. }

All members of this Command will report at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, as soon as possible, in full uniform. The regiment being on duty at this post every member is now required to appear immediately.

By order JOHN MISSING, Lieut.-Col.-Com.
J. C. RODRIGUES, Adjutant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION, }
NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 18, 1863. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to express my thanks for the kindness and good feeling exhibited toward the sailors and marines composing this battalion, by the merchants of this City in whose vicinity they have been quartered for the last week.

Our thanks are due particularly to Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART, Messrs. CLAFLIN & Mason, and Messrs. HARRIS & DAYTON.

The many little articles that have been contributed by these gentlemen in order that the men might be made comfortable, have been most gratefully appreciated, not only by the men, but by the officers.

Respectfully yours,
RICHARD W. MEADE, Jr.,
Lieutenant-Commander U. S. Navy,
Commanding Naval Battalion, No. 4 Worth-st.

HONORS TO THE LATE LIEUT. BROWN.

ARMORY OF CO. K, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., }
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863. }

At a special meeting of the above Company, held at the Armory, Friday, July 17, 1863, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company is again called on to mourn the loss of another comrade in arms, Lieut. MILNOR BROWN, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers, who fell while nobly fighting for his country at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 3, 1863.

Therefore Resolved, That in this dispensation of Providence we deeply deplore the death of the gallant soldier, the upright, manly friend and gentleman; who, by his conduct, while with us, won the affection and esteem of all his comrades.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy for the irreparable loss of son and brother, which they have hereby suffered.

Resolved, That the Armory of the Company be draped in mourning, and an appropriate tablet erected to his memory; also, that the members wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the daily papers.

CHARLES L. BOGERT,
RENE V. MILHAN,
E. H. LACOMBE,
Committee.

CHAS. A. MACY, Jr., Sec'y.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-seventh regiment N. Y. N. G. arrived in town last evening. The Thirty-seventh lost two killed and fifteen wounded at the skirmish on Sporing Hill, near Harrisburgh, and in the bombardment of Carlisle. They now report ready for duty in support of law and order. Col. CHAS. ROOME, now in command, has proved himself a most gallant soldier. The remnant of the Thirty-seventh in this City, under command of Lieut.-Col. ASHLEY, have been ready for service throughout, and have done their full share in suppressing the riots. Lieut.-Col. Ashley has endeavored to get volunteers, and to that effect advertised. Even now they will be received at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment, Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, commanding, was berried off toward the seat of war about the 1st of July. The men whom it was compelled to leave behind have been coming in in squads, and its numbers have been greatly enlarged since it entered camp. It has had much active service in guard and escort duty to the thousands of rebel prisoners which have been sent to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Anapolis and elsewhere, and at the exposed points upon the rivers and railroads, and in the city itself, which is still under martial law. Col. CONKLING has made the camp his home, and enforced a rigid discipline, in which he has been seconded by his subordinate officers, many of whom have seen the severest service of the war. Rev. Dr. McLEAN, of this City, is Chaplain to the regiment, and is laboring actively for the spiritual welfare of the men. The Eighty-fourth is one of the permanent regiments of the National Guard, and the thorough drill they are now receiving will contribute much to prepare them for good service at home.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT

arrived at about 9¼ o'clock.

WHAT NEW-YORK SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY THINK OF THE RIOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT, }
N. Y. H. ARTILLERY, }
FORT ETHAN ALLEN, Va. July 16, 1863. }

At a meeting of the officers of the Fourth New-York Heavy Artillery, held at Fort Ethan Allen, Virginia, on the evening of the 16th day of July, 1863, a Committee was appointed to express the sense of the meeting in view of the sad and deplorable outbreak in New-York City.

The Committee reported as follows:

Whereas, The peace and quiet, as well as the lives and property of good citizens of the City of New-York, have been needlessly jeopardized by a riotous and treasonable spirit, desirous to domestic rights and in violation of all law for good order.

Resolved, That, as citizens of the State of New-York, now in the service of the Government, for the suppression of rebellion, we heartily sympathize with those now struggling for the maintenance of law and order, and denounce as traitors all those aiding and abetting, or in any manner giving encouragement to this inhuman and brutal mob.

Resolved, That we left our homes to battle rebellion in the South, and that while we condemn and look with disgust at Southern rebels, we view with far greater contempt and abhorence Northern traitors, who with mob force and terror, during the Conscription Law, and would not earnestly battle at the North for the supremacy of law as elsewhere.

Resolved, That while our hearts, in common with the hearts of all loyal citizens, were rejoiced at the news of the recent splendid victories of our armies, we are made to feel keenly the disgrace entailed upon us as representatives of the Empire State, which, if this state of things is kept out, would still be eminently entitled to the proud position in the galaxy of loyal States that it has heretofore held.

Resolved, That we look upon all as traitors who at this time do not come out fully in support of the Government in the putting down of this rebellion.

Voted, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions, signed by the officers present, be sent to His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, and to the Hon. G. OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York City.

Signed by
Col. H. R. Bell, Lieut.-Col Thos. Alcock, Majors U. Doubleday, Thos. L. Sears; Assistant Surgeons A. F. Mudie, W. J. Davis; Chaplain, Wm. H. Carr; Adjutant, Henry J. Hopper; Quartermaster, Daniel Cole; Captain Company B, Chas. Morrison; Captain Company E, F. Young; Captain Company F, J. B. Vande Wiele; Captain Company H, Wm. Arthur; Captain Company A, F. Williams; Captain Company E, H. L. Smith; Captain Company D, D. K. S. Jones; Lieutenant Company C, James H. Wood; Lieutenants, A. S. Eddy, U. S. Eddy, E. C. Knower, G. L. Morrison, R. Kennedy, W. H. Burt, G. W. Beadle, J. S. McKeel, D. F. Hamilton, D. D. McPherson, W. C. Edmonston, S. W. Doubleday, A. G. Bradt, G. Chichester, M. L. Nolen, G. H. Warner, J. Walker, H. W. Hayden, W. Barnes, H. Watts, D. L. Dearborn, J. White—all of Fourth New-York Artillery.

THE SEVENTH-AVENUE ARSENAL.

ALL QUIET—MILITARY CHANGES—REINFORCEMENTS, ETC., ETC.

There has not been a single disturbance in this desertment since Thursday night, and every indication is that the rioters spirit has been entirely crushed. The Irish citizens are especially demonstrative in their depoitment. The colored population are allowed to transact their business unmolested, but few, as yet, have returned to their work with the exception of the milliners. The presence of the military seems to assure some of the citizens, who, either through stupidity or feeling or common sense, allow themselves to be aggravated at the least interference with what they consider their rights as citizens—such as being compelled to remove obstructions in the street, &c., &c., to pass certain positions, that these symptoms are gradually disappearing. Perhaps this quiet may only be the calm which precedes the storm, which may break out to-day or to-morrow with greater violence than before. But we are inclined on the whole to suppose this an ill-to-day and that Monday and Tuesday. If, however, a riot should arise to-day or during the coming week to revive the mob spirit, the department is fully prepared for it.

It seems the riotous spirit has not only spread among the men, but also among the women, and even several girls have become implicated in it. A few mornings since a fire was discovered in the attic of one of the finest mansions near the Arsenal, which it was found had been the work of a servant girl who had been instigated to the deed by a rowdy friend. When the family were at breakfast, the report of fire was rapidly consumed, and the fire was spreading, when the head of the family (whose "politics" are not of a kind most favorable to the mob) discovered the flames and had them quenched.

A few evenings since, Capt. RYDERS was supplied with fifty stand of arms, to protect his house. They were given to him in pursuance of a special requisition.

The Invalid Corps, Jersey City, Capt. GRAHAM, were relieved yesterday by the Third cavalry regiment, (dismounted,) Col. PORTER, and one company of the Second New-York regiment, under Capt. BEADY. The Invalid Corps have been on duty since Monday last, and have all rendered good service. Lieut. JOHNSON, a Peninsula hero, was complimented by the commanding General for brave conduct in Wednesday's fight. The Corps reported at the City Hall.

Admiral PAULDING sent four gunboats over yesterday morning, and placed them under orders of Maj.-Gen. SANFORD. Two were placed in the North River, and a like number in East River; they ply between Fourteenth and Fifty-eighth streets, on either side.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

CONSULTATION OF OFFICIALS THERE.

Mayor OPDYKE, SIMEON DRAPER, Senator MORGAN and Moses H. GRINNELL, were in consultation with Gen. CANBY at Police Headquarters, for a long time, yesterday. Of course, nothing has transpired relative to their action, but it no doubt related to the perfecting of the military and Police arrangements for the protection of the City against any further ravages of the mob. There is a deeply-rooted determination, not only at Headquarters but throughout the entire length and breadth of the City, among officials of all classes, and also among all respectable citizens, to maintain law and order, and to preserve the lives and property of the people at all hazards, and this feeling is hourly deepening and strengthening.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

There is no way of ascertaining at present the actual number of Police officers who have lost their lives during the first three days of this terrible riot, much less can we learn how many have been injured, but we know the number is large.

This state of ignorance is occasioned by several things, but principally from the fact that, during the week, it has been out of the power of the Captains and Sergeants to make their daily regular returns. The entire force were on duty constantly for nearly three days, and as many nights. The only sleep any of them obtained was when for an hour or so they threw themselves on the floors of their respective Station-houses, with their uniforms on, ready to march at a moment's notice to any part of the City where they might be ordered. The endurance of some of these brave men was truly wonderful. In some of the Precincts there were scores of them, to our knowledge, who had not a wink of sleep from Sunday until Thursday afternoon.

With scarcely one exception they manifested the greatest willingness and alacrity to discharge their whole duty in every emergency. Their bravery and heroism was also beyond all question. Where so many were valorous and heroic, and where it is impossible to name all, it would be invidious to distinguish. We can only say that the grateful thanks of the citizens of this City are due to the Metropolitan Police for the noble and praiseworthy manner in which its members have conducted themselves, and this especially during the first two days of the mob rule, when there were no bayonets nor cannon to back them, and when it was as much as their lives were worth to undertake to stem the fierce tide of the infuriated mob.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT AT HEADQUARTERS.

Chief Detective YOUNG and assistants at Headquarters, where in addition to the regular force and many specials, who have been sworn in, three regiments and several companies have been fed, make the following statement of the material which have been consumed: 2,930 loaves of bread, 1,230 lbs. of ham, 600 lbs. of butter, 1,600 lbs. of beef, 728 lbs. of cheese, 1,200 lbs. of crackers, 5,000 gallons of coffee.

A WALK AROUND THE TOWN.

Our reporter yesterday took a general stroll around the upper portion of the town, on a reconnoitering expedition. Broadway and the Bowery presented an unusually animated appearance. Business appeared brisker, the streets were more frequented, the policemen occupied their old positions on the street corners; the ladies, without whose presence the promenade is ever dull, were there in countless numbers; and the turnout of carriages and other vehicles was far greater than on any previous day during the week.

On the west side of the City everything was quiet and orderly, except in Tenth-avenue, along which for several blocks were assembled small groups of excited loafers, who discussed the draft in angry terms, declaring their determination to resist it come what may. They were civil enough in their deportment, and their language was couched in mild words, but still it was evident that a riotous spirit still lurked in the breasts of some of them, although they were compelled to smother it. All classes of workmen appeared contented, and did their work quietly and without apparent excitement.

On the eastern side the scene varied as you left Fifth-avenue, the groups of men growing large and more demonstrative as you reached the First-avenue. Here, and in Second-avenue, groups of angry men were gathered on the street corners. The principal topic of conversation was the draft, and many expressed a determination to continue their resistance to it. The men in that neighborhood all appeared much excited, and but for their unity on the subject of the draft they would have had frequent quarrels and fights among themselves, so excited were they with whisky. They appear peaceably disposed toward pedestrians, and make no attempt to coerce, or to attack individual passers-by, whose presence may be odious to them. They are especially "down on" the reporters; indeed, their antipathy to them equals, if not not exceeds, their animosity of the negro, few of which are seen in this section. The liquor stores are opened and do a very brisk business. The men are principally of Irish birth, although there are some Germans and English-men amongst them. Some of them appear tolerably well informed upon the topics of the day, and when spoken to quietly and in a friendly manner, they converse quite rationally. They profess to regard the draft as unnecessary—some contend that it is illegal—quoting the decision of Judge MCCUNN.

As a general thing, they affected to condemn the riotous proceedings of the larger portion of the mob. Anything that was not done in the name of the draft they were not willing to indorse. They do not appear to appreciate so much of the good advice given them by the Archbishop as they should; they liked the address, and have an unbounded respect and love for that distinguished prelate, but still they have not fully concluded to follow his advice *de facto*. Their admiration of Gov. SEYMOUR is neither so great nor so enthusiastic as it was last Fall, notwithstanding he assures them that he is their friend. It is evident that the man who is to be their leader must come out boldly for a humble resistance to the draft. Those men who have encouraged them to resist it by telling them that it was unconstitutional, and unequal, and oppressive on the poor man, but who desert them when they follow their counsel, they are very suspicious of. To use their own expressive language, "these stump orators and politicians have gone back on us."

SOUND DOCTRINE FROM A WORKING-MAN.

The following sensible appeal from a workingman was extensively circulated in this City yesterday:

TO THE LABORING MEN OF NEW-YORK.

COMRADES: Do you want to pay heavy taxes?

Do you want to suffer loss and ruin?

Do you want to be trampled under foot by embittious demagogues?

Do you want to have your homes filled with sorrow, and your eyes rue over with tears?

If not, then stop and think.

The property destroyed by a riot must be paid for by the City, and in this way every act of disorder, violence and house-burning, is only laying heavier taxes on your own shoulders.

Every disorderly act that is done only calls for greater expenses on the part of the City Government. The United States does not pay the damages, but the City of New-York alone. Of course, all the disturbances, losses and damages only fall upon our own heads!

Comrades, stand by the law! Stand by good order and good sense, and you will find it good policy. If any law is bad, let it be settled by the Courts in a proper form. Do not listen to bad men who are only leading you to your ruin.

The politicians and business men of New-York must stand by the law and Constitution. It is the proper and better to stand by the law—for when the law is broken, and property destroyed, and lives lost, we all suffer more or less by the injury.

Comrades! In the name of God—in the name of our wives and children—in the name of everything that is dear to us—stop and think!

Stand up as Democratic Workingmen should stand up before the world, and show the traitors of the South, and the friends of tyranny all over the world, that the Workingmen of New-York are able to govern themselves.

Stand by the Union, the Constitution and the Laws! Then peace, freedom and prosperity will no doubt be yours and to your children after you.

Keep industry at your work! Give no heed to bad advice. Any man that advises you to break the law is your enemy, and the enemy of your wives and children. These troubles will make the times only the worse for us all. High prices, heavy rents, and heavier taxes.

Comrades! Keep the peace and all will be well.

A DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMAN.
SATURDAY, July 18, 1863.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

THE ROBBERS OF MAYOR OPDYKE'S HOUSE.

Deputy Provost-Marshal WM. M. HENDRICK appeared before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and swore that he saw PETER DOLAN burst in the Mayor's door and take property from the house. Officer G. T. SMITH, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested the accused, whom Justice KELLY held in default of $1,000 bail. Officer TOMPKINS, of the Fifteenth, arrested JOHN FITZPATRICK, who is alleged to have harangued and incited on the mob crowd on the same occasion. This prisoner was likewise committed by Justice KELLY.

ONE OF THE ALLEGED THIEVES ARRESTED.

EDWARD RILEY was arrested by Officer RILEY, of the Twenty-first.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM—ALLEGED THIEF CAUGHT.

JOHN EVERETT was arrested by Officer MAHAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and taken before Justice KELLY, by whom he was required to answer a charge of having stolen twelve bedsteads, one quilt, and twelve pairs of socks, from the Colored Hall-Orphan Asylum. Messrs. JOHN EVERETT and GARRETT D. BRADFORD gave $400 bail for his appearance at a higher Court.

STOLEN FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION.

CHARLES STEWART and FRANCIS DUFFY were arrested for having in their possession wagons, books and a coat, all of which were stolen from the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police Station at the time when that edifice was destroyed. Officer WARNER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, took them before Justice KELLY, and they were committed.

THE NUMBER OF KILLED.

There can be no doubt but that the number of those who have already died from the effects of the riots is much greater than has been reported. Whether the dead have been spirited away by their friends, or whether the City Inspector's office has been neglected by some of the many deputies, is not definitely known. It may not be understood by all that there are but two legitimate ways in which a body can be removed from the City for burial. One is by means of a permit, which is granted by the City Inspector on a certificate signed by a practical physician, to the effect that he attended deceased during his or her last illness, and specifying the disease which produced death. In all cases of accident death, however, the Coroner must hold an inquest, and the certificate is necessary to enable the body to be taken from the City.

We do not say that the City Inspector has been guilty of negligence in the matter, but we threw out the suggestion for the purpose of calling attention to the importance of having an inquest held in each case.

COL. JARDINE.—Col. JARDINE, who was wounded in Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue, while at the head of his command, is improving, and hopes soon to be able to resume his command.

MORE OF THE KILLED.

INQUESTS UPON SIXTY-SIX OF THE DEAD.

Yesterday was another busy day with the Coroners. Their energies have been taxed to the utmost during the week just closed. In addition to the great number of cases of an ordinary nature which always occur in New York at this season of the year, they have held inquests upon the bodies of nearly seventy victims of the riot. Sixty-six of these have been returned to their office, No. 4 Centre-street. From the papers in these cases we have obtained the following interesting facts. It must be recollected that these are not all the inquests which have been held. Owing to the great amount of labor, the Coroners have been unable to make out their returns further than those above referred to.

The following is a synopsis:

Whites	62	Colored	4
Total	66		

NATIVITY.

Ireland	44	England	1
Germany	8	Denmark	1
United States	9	Unknown	4
Total	66		

Of these, six were boys between the ages of 6 and 12 years who were shot by the soldiery in the riot in Second-avenue at the time of the great conflagration there. They were engaged in throwing stones, brickbats and other missiles at the police and military, and also in breaking the windows and plundering the armory and other buildings, which were burned to the ground. Two boys were also killed by shots fired by the soldiers in Thirty-first-street, near Seventh-avenue. They had been in each instance ordered by the officers in command to desist, and retire to their homes as speedily as possible. They were also cautioned by citizens that the military must necessarily fire upon the ringleaders to disperse the mob; but to all these warnings and orders they gave no heed, and the natural consequence was they paid for their temerity with their lives.

Among the list there are the names of four Irish women. Two of them were killed almost instantly at the riot in Seventh avenue, near Thirty-first-street. One, named MARY COUGHLAN, was shot through the heart by a ball from a Seventh regiment rifle. The facts of the case, as shown by the evidence upon the inquest, held by Coroner RAWLAY yesterday, are briefly these: The Seventh regiment were marching up the avenue with orders to disperse the crowd. Several buildings, which had been fired by the mob, were burning in the immediate vicinity, and word came that the torch was about to be applied to others. The rioters had just been strongly reinforced, and all of them were making threats of vengeance deep and loud against the military and police.

When the Seventh were opposite the residence of this deceased woman, her husband stood in the door and fired several pistol shots into their ranks; the wife meantime, standing beside him, throwing paving-stones, and urging her husband and others of that abandoned class to do their best to kill them. It was not, however, until one or two of the soldiers had been struck by the missiles that the order was given to fire upon the house. When the volley was fired, nineteen bullets pierced the door of the building, shattering it almost to fragments. The cowardly husband abandoned his wife, ran into his room and secreted himself. The wife was almost instantly killed.

The list also includes two or three small children, who were shot accidentally, as it is supposed, in consequence of the soldiers having fired over the heads of the rioters in the street, simply as an act of mercy. These children were in the upper stories, and, of course, were entirely without blame or imprudence.

With the exception of three other cases, where the shots were either fired at random, or where they took effect on the upper floor of houses, those who were shot, and who comprise by far the greater portion, were stalwart men, fighting in the streets against the soldiers and police at the time they met their deaths.

Five men were burned to death in the armory at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Their bodies were in such a disfigured condition as not to be recognizable, and no clue has yet been obtained by the Coroners as to their names or residences. Any information which these officials are able to give to the friends and relatives of missing persons, may be obtained by calling upon their gentlemanly clerk at the office in Centre-street.

As we observed above, there have been as yet but four inquests returned upon the bodies of colored persons killed in the riot. Quite a number of others are known to have lost their lives, but where their remains are, no one seems to know. Some of them were doubtless burned, until there was nothing left upon which a Coroner's Jury could sit. We have just learned that the bodies of two colored boys were found late last night in the water near Pier No. 7, North River, in a horribly mutilated condition.

THE WOUNDED AT BELLEVUE.

The following cases, in addition to those published in yesterday's TIMES, have been reported at Bellevue Hospital:

AUSTIN BOLGAR, 36 years, machinist, No. 309 East Thirty-fourth-street, gunshot wound in the left arm.

ELLEN CLYNE, 28 years, domestic, No. 496 First-avenue, severely injured on the head in Thirty-fourth-street.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, 25 years, laborer, No. 226 First-avenue, gunshot wound in breast and left shoulder, severe. Received in Thirty-fourth-street.

FRANCIS MCLARKAY, 50 years, laborer, No. 185 West Forty-first-street, gunshot wound in left hand.

RELIEF OF COLORED PEOPLE.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

A preliminary meeting of merchants was held at MCCULLOUGH'S salesroom at 1 P. M. yesterday for the purpose of devising some means of relief for the colored population of New York and Brooklyn. JONATHAN STURGES, Esq., was called to the chair, and CHARLES E. BEEBE appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. D. MCKENZIE, Esq., a committee of five were appointed by the Chairman to make arrangements for calling a general meeting of the merchants at 2 P. M. to-morrow, at which resolutions will be offered, and subscription lists opened to a fund proposed to be raised for the benefit of those unfortunate victims of the merciless mob which has recently ruled the City.

Messrs. Benjamin B. Sherman, Geo. C. Collins, John H. McKenzie, Wm. A. Booth and A. F. Ockershausen, were appointed said Committee. On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

The Meeting will be held at 2 P. M. to-morrow, at MCCULLOUGH'S salerooms, corner of Maiden-lane and Front-street.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIREMEN AND THE DRAFT.

The firemen labor under the impression that they should be exempted from the draft, in consequence of the demand for their services at home in protecting the property of citizens from the dangers of fire. A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Western District Department was held in the office of the Chief Engineer last night, in relation to the matter. There was a full attendance. Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, the Chief Engineer, presided. His stated that the Fire Departments of New-York and the Eastern District of Brooklyn had appointed Committees to call upon Gov. SEYMOUR, with the object of ascertaining his views as to the liability of firemen, and to urge him to use his influence in securing their exemption, as a body, from the operations of the forthcoming draft. After an interchange of sentiment, Mr. N. L. PETTIT moved that a Committee of five be appointed to act in conjunction with the Committees representing the other Departments. Mr. WM. B. BURNELL expressed the opinion that the Government had taken the matter under its our control, and that Governor SEYMOUR had no authority to act in relation thereto. He thought it advisable to apply to the President or to the War Department. Some further remarks were made by other gentlemen, and the motion was carried unanimously. The Chairman named as the Committee, Mr. NICHOLAS L. PETTIT of Engine No. 20; J. PETER ROHR, of Engine No. 14; FRANCIS MCGRATH, of Hook and Ladder No. 24; DENNIS MCNAMARA, of Engine No. 5, and JOHN CAMPBELL, of Hose No. 6. The Chief Engineer was added to the Committee and the meeting adjourned.

THE SACKING OF BROOKS BRO.'s CLOTHING STORE.

On Thursday last several persons were arrested on this side of Catharine Ferry, on suspicion of being participants in the robbery of BROOKS BROTHERS' Clothing establishment, in New-York. Each one had a bundle of some sort of clothing, with which they were trying to escape. They were brought before Justice PERRY yesterday afternoon for examination, Mr. JACOB J. POST, foreman of the establishment, appearing as complaining witness. The first one arraigned, was RICHARD C. BALLENHAT. He had in his possession, when arrested, 62 collars, 7 pairs of drawers, 7 silk handkerchiefs, a coat, vest, a pair of pantaloons, valued at $30. The articles were fully identified, and the accused was committed in full to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of grand larceny. ELLEN ARCHER was next called up. There was found in her possession the material for two coats, worth $15. The stuff was identified, and was committed to the Penitentiary for six months. A small boy, named ARTHUR SIMMS, was arrested with a box of collars in his possession—also identified—but in consequence of his youth he was discharged. (Thomas Simms, (no relation to the boy,) when arrested, had five vests in his possession. He claimed them as his own property, and Mr. PERRY failing to identify them, he was discharged.

THE BROOKLYN MILITIA.

The regiments from Brooklyn, comprising the Fifth brigade, Gen. F. S. CHASE, and the Eleventh brigade, Gen. JESSE C. SMITH, are hourly expected home. Some of the officers have already arrived. Having served the term for which they were enlisted, and their services being no longer required in Pennsylvania, they were ordered to return on the 15th inst. They were then at Boonsboro, Md. They were delayed at Frederick for want of transportation, but were at last accounts on the way North.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Christian Lady's View of the Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have the heartfelt thanks of many readers for your manly and humane advocacy of the oppressed and unoffending colored people during the past week. Oppressed not only on account of their color, but hated by the rioters for their Christian principles. Many of Christ's hidden ones have been suffering terribly during this reign of terror. Said a humble Christian colored man, who, with his wife and little family, were sealed in a darkened room to escape observation—"What have we poor colored people done that we should be hunted down like wild beasts?" Among the valuables they had gathered up to save from destruction was a neatly bound Bible and hymn book. Can we permit such people to be butchered and cut in pieces by the infuriated demons who have filled us with such terror during the past week? They do not beg alms from us; they only ask work, and will serve us faithfully. Let us, then, give them employment and encouragement, and thus endeavor to bind up the broken-hearted and suffering ones.

The writer was passing down the Sixth-avenue on Monday afternoon, and hearing that the colored orphans had just been turned into the street by a mob, who had possession of the building, took a position on the street near the northern dormitory, and had an opportunity of observing the proceedings of the mob. The work of destruction had just commenced; a large crowd of Irishwomen and children ran madly up and down under the windows, catching the bedding and clothing of the orphans and carrying them off as fast as the men and boys inside could toss the articles out to them. Bundles of bedding, and the clothing of the orphans, tied up in sheets and coverlets, passed quickly through the crowd. The drunken rioters seemed perfectly infuriated, and pushed every one right and left as they hurried off with their plunder. In this manner trunks filled with clothing, baskets filled with crockery ware and other valuables, rolls of carpeting and furniture of every description were hurried off by old and young, as fast as they could clutch them. Irishmen brought axes, and broke down the wooden fences in the rear of the building, and cut them up in convenient lengths for the children to carry off. Some pigs in the rear seemed to create quite a sensation among the thieves, as they could not be handled so easily as the rest of their plunder, and there was a general scramble among them to obtain a fat porker for their own use. During all this time not an effort was made by any of the bystanders—and there were many who were mere lookers on—to stop the work of destruction. A fire-engine was there, and could have put out the fire at once, but was not allowed to play upon it. A crowd of women uttered exclamations of delight at the work of destruction, declaring that "it served the negurs right." They were not going to allow "negurs" to be up on "Fifth-avenue, right foreninst their Orphan Asylum," and more of the same sort. The writer, on making a remark that these poor orphans were not responsible for the color their Maker had given them, received an insolent check, and an individual said, "You had better clear out, if you don't want to be torn in pieces." A woman might well blush for her sex during those dreadful scenes.

AMERICAN.

Col. Winslow's Men.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the above date I noticed the "interesting account by one of Col. WINSLOW'S men" of the fight in Nineteenth-street and First-avenue. It is by far the best account I have read; but I wish to correct a very important error, which may do great injustice to the majority of the men who manned the howitzers in said fight. The account states that "two howitzers, manned by inexperienced men, accompanied us."

Now, I was one of the *inexperienced* men, a citizen without uniform, and there was at most, two more to both howitzers, but the rest were all experienced and well-tried army officers who had been in some of the most desperate fought battles of this war.

The artillery was commanded by Col. JAMONIN, late Major of the Ninth New-York volunteers (HAWKINS Zouaves.) A *Captain of artillery* had command of one of the howitzers, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, late Captain in the HAWKINS' Zouaves, had command of the other. The guns were manned mostly by officers of the said Zouaves, who had served their two years' time with the regiment and been in all the battles of the regiment. There was an Adjutant, a Quartermaster, two Captains, one or two Lieutenants, and four or five privates, all of the HAWKINS' Zouaves. Two of these privates were new recruits in uniform, the others were old members. There was three civilians of which, as I said before, I was one.

Does this show that the howitzers were "manned by inexperienced men?" I say, sir, and the majority agree with me, that if it had not been for the skillful manner in which these howitzer, were handled during the fight, we would probably have had, at least, one half of us either killed or wounded. These howitzers protected us and frightened the rioters, especially as they saw that they were manned by men who had *red caps on*. If the howitzers had been "manned by inexperienced men" we would never have brought them out of the fight—they would have been captured from us. With great respect, I am yours, &c.

GEORGE FREDERICK GLOTZ.

Conscription Queries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A number of loyal merchants feel extremely uneasy about the interpretation of the Conscription Act.

One complains of long-standing physical disability (disease of the eyes), but supposes that he will have to go before the Board of Enrollment to be examined, and may not be allowed to pass on that plea, as an ex-empt. If he does not pay $300, or furnish a substitute before he thus presents himself in *good faith*, for examination, he is thereafter excluded from either privilege, according to a late order from the Provost Marshal's office. He considers this decision illegal and unjust.

Others think it illegal and unjust that by paying what the law requires as an equivalent for each substitute ($300,) their exemption should not be made good for as long a period as if they or any substitute furnished by them had been mustered into the service.

Can you ease their minds on these points?

Yours, JEFFERSON.

The "Rich Men"—An Excellent Suggestion.

*To the Editor of the New

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3688. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY, 20, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CONDITION OF THE CITY

A QUIET SUNDAY.

Order from Gov. Seymour for the Return of State Arms.

Arrival of More Troops from Pennsylvania.

The Military in the City Commended by Secretary Stanton.

Death of One of the Broadway Squad.

FURTHER INCIDENTS OF THE RIOT.

When the Draft Will Commence Again.

The City was perfectly quiet yesterday, and everything gave indications of a permanent restoration of law and order. Large numbers of people visited the scenes of the late riots, and the events of the past week were almost the sole topic of conversation. It appears to be generally understood that the Government is determined to enforce the draft here, as in other places, and the consequences that are likely to ensue when the drawing recommences formed a large staple of conversation among the people. The number of persons who oppose this determination on the part of the Government is largely decreasing; but those who continue their opposition are more desperate and violent in their language than ever. They are full of threats and warnings as to the havoc which they are going to make with all customary things—which, together with the flood of anonymous letters that they have commenced sending hither and thither, is the best evidence of their weakness, and of the forlorn condition of their cause. Many are under the impression that the draft is to commence again to-day, but we are informed that it will not begin until the exact quota of this City is definitely determined and publicly announced, by which time the Government will be prepared to execute this as well as all other laws of Congress in this City, regardless of anonymous threats or of open violence.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER.

Citizens to Return the State Arms.

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK CITY, July 20, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17.—A sufficient force of the National Guard of the State having arrived in this City to enable the civil authorities to maintain the public peace and enforce order, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the several citizen volunteer organizations, formed under his authority for the emergency, be relieved from further duty.

The persons in command of the several detachments of citizen volunteers, to whom arms have been furnished upon the order of the Governor, are directed to return such arms to Brig-Gen. JAMES A. FARRELL, Commissary-General of Ordnance, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The Commissary-General will receive, and give the receipts for the same. He will also report to these headquarters all persons to whom arms were so delivered, and who neglect to return the same pursuant to this order.

The Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of thanking those citizens who so promptly responded to his call, by volunteering to assist in restoring tranquility. Many gentlemen deserve to be especially named, but the Commander-in-Chief can only on this occasion acknowledge his obligations, and that of the City and State, to all who rendered assistance in maintaining the peace and good order of the City.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH T. MILLER, Inspector-General, S. N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF MILITIA REGIMENTS.

Four regiments of militia arrived here from the seat of war yesterday. They are all Brooklyn troops.

The Twenty-third, Col. EVERDELL; Forty-seventh, Col. MYERSCOUGH; Fifty-second, Col. COLE, and Fifty-sixth, Col. ADAMS, all came by the Camden and Amboy route. The Forty-seventh arrived at 9 o'clock last night, and the three other regiments at 5 in the afternoon; all the troops are in excellent health and spirits. On their arrival at Easton, Penn., they were very hospitably entertained by the people, and were welcomed by the women in a very enthusiastic manner. They partook heartily of the refreshments prepared for them in good style, and, when leaving, they departed for here amid the deafening cheers of the multitudes who had assembled.

ORDERS TO THE TWENTY-SECOND.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.—In conformity with orders from General Headquarters, Capts. ROBERTS and REMSEN will report, with their companies, (K and B,) at these headquarters, to-morrow, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The detachment will relieve that at present stationed at Twentieth Police Precinct.

Capt. FULLER, with his Company, (A,) will report for duty at 10½ A. M.

The balance of the command will hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's notice, and rendezvous in case of need as already directed.

Those not on duty are not required to wear the uniform. By order.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Col. Com'g.
WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY F, TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

All the members of this Company are requested to assemble, in full uniform, at the headquarters of the regiment, No. 133 West Thirty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, immediately, or be considered as deserters. By order.

JAS. H. FLEMING,
Captain Co. F, 10th regiment N. Y. S. N. G.
H. R. BROWN, Orderly

CITIZEN VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The headquarters of the Citizen Volunteer corps will be found at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway—Brig.-Gen. WARD B. BURNETT commanding the post.

Seventh-avenue Arsenal Yesterday.

The Seventh-Avenue Arsenal, corner of West Thirty-fifth-st., yesterday, presented as animated an appearance as on the previous days. Col. MYERS is in command, and Capt. SAGE acting as Colonel, has command of the Fire Zouaves. There are upwards of 3,000 troops at the Arsenal. Four 12-pounders guard the streets, with one of the new 25-barrel batteries, which would do dreadful execution, if brought into play. Crowds, during yesterday, flocked around the corners of the streets, but all was perfectly quiet.

The Military Commended for their Bravery by the War Department.

The following dispatch from Washington, relative to the action of the United States forces in this City, during the recent riot, was received at Police Headquarters last evening:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19, 1863.

Hon. Thomas C. Acton, President Board of Metropolitan Police, New-York:

The courage and gallantry of Capt. PUTNAM, of the Twelfth Infantry, and of the soldiers of his command, against the vilest rioters in New-York, has been unofficially communicated to this Department. Suitable acknowledgment will be made as soon as an official report is received. In the meantime, please to communicate to him, and the officers and soldiers who have acted under him, the thanks of this Department. Your Board will also please to report all cases of gallantry and courage that may come to your knowledge, by officers or privates, in order that the Department may make proper acknowledgment.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

THE OFFICIAL ORDERS.

The following are the official orders connected with the retirement of Gen. WOOL from the command of this Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, July 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64—In obedience to the direction of the President of the United States, Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL is this day relieved from the command of the Department of the East by Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, to whom it is this day surrendered.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Ass't-Adj't-General.

OFFICIAL: WILSON BARSTOW, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, July 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In obedience to the direction of the President of the United States, Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX assumes the command of the Department.

All reports and communications will be addressed to No. 44 Bleecker-street.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: WILSON BARSTOW, Aid-de-Camp.

SERMONS ON THE RIOT.

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM preached, yesterday morning, a very admirable discourse on the recent riots in this City. His text was "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do;" and the general drift of the sermon was to apply the same sentiment of charity and of consideration to those who have been concerned in these scenes of turmoil which has begun by comparing with those in the midst of which the execution of our Saviour took place. After giving a vivid picture of the riots of last week, and the horrible scenes of outrage and persecution which accompanied them, he spoke of the hostility which new measures always encounter from the uninformed masses of the community, and then drew attention to the causes of the recent outbreak. He found them, first, in the Conscription law—a measure which always conveys to persons of foreign birth and education the tearing of people from their homes to fight the battles of ambition and of tyranny; and second, to the exemption clause, which, however well intended, was calculated to excite the distrust and resentment of the poorer classes, whom it seemed most sharply and severely to touch. He thought we should make great allowances, also, for the ignorance which pervades the community in regard to the character and causes of the war, saying that nothing else could possibly explain the bitter hatred which seems to have been aroused toward the colored race. He deprecated the effect of these accesses upon our reputation abroad, and urged the necessity of sustaining law, order and equity in all our civil and political relations.

After the sermon a very handsome collection was taken up in aid of the colored people, who have suffered most severely from these riots.

REV. DR. OSGOOD ON THE EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Yesterday morning, a large congregation assembled at the Church of the Messiah to listen to a discourse by Rev. Dr. Osgood, on the tumultuous events in this City during the past week. The reverend gentleman selected his text from St. Mathew, 5:13—"Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt has lost its savor, &c."

He commenced by alluding to the manifold uses of salt both to man and beast; also spoke of it as one of the great conservative ingredients. It was held in sacred esteem by the Orientals, who eat it in each others company to cement the friendship existing between them. As applied in a similar sense, it was the true Christian conservatism in times of civil contention. The Christian man was conservative, and therefore he was the salt of the earth, because he believed in keeping cool, and in the sweetness and calmness of his Christian temper, and in guarding himself and others against all ungodly and deadly hates. In times of contention the Christian was calm, not because indifferent, but because he believed in his principles. It was one of the radical principles of Christian men to recognize civil government in its own sphere, while he recognized the civil church in its sphere. "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's."

This moment a man gave himself to rioting that moment he went against the first principles of Christian conscience. He was an enemy of God and of society because he struck at the foundation of civil law. No individual made civil society; civil society formed the individual. Civil law was a divine institution. A man should submit to the penalties of unjust legislation rather than attempt to subvert the law. While a man may have his conscience violated, it should lead him to seek redress, not by breaking down the fabric of law, but by establishing it. In times like these the Christian did not fall into a passion. He had a sure principle to fall back upon. He was not found among rioters. Whether to command the army or to rule the State we knew where to find him—on the side of law and order, and opposed to all conspiracies. Not as a politician, but on Christian principles, he arraigned and condemned the men who incited the fearful outrages of last week. In the name of Christianity and humanity he denounced them. He abominated the rebels who had brought so much blood on this country. To his hearers he would say, clasp not your hands either with the enemies of your State or your country. Christian conservatism in times like these was salt to individual minds and to the body politic. One source of the trouble upon us was the want of a tonic in our politics. It had been the aim of some to see how far they could pamper to the vicious tastes of the people. In educating our sons and daughters they should be trained to active energy, not only to enjoy life, but to do good. There had been a vast deal of corruption among our public men. We had been in the habit of asking for officers those who were the most pliant for our purposes, and not for those who possessed the nobler attributes of man. We should be mindful of our public affairs, and determined that the right man should be given to the right place. There was no mercy in weak clemency, and with public men the most effective method was the most merciful. For our rulers we want men of muscle and pluck, who are ready to lead freemen, and receive their suffrages in return for service rendered. Whenever humanity had been assailed, from the time Christ was crucified, the outrage had been abhorred by all true Christian men. Humanity was not sentimentalism, but a power on earth. We had always been of that humanity who respected not only the majority but the minority. Dr. Osgood then spoke of the death of WILLIAM CHANNING, whose funeral solemnities were observed by the Catholics as well as by Protestants. He also described the sorrowful feelings he entertained at witnessing, when a boy, the attack of a mob on the Convent of Mount St. Benedict. The Roman law did not contain the word parricide, because they did not think a man base enough to murder his father. The burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum last week was the most infamous of all acts. The Christian principle was to respect humanity, not in proportion to its power, but in proportion to its needs. If the clergy of this City would exercise their power as they ought to do, it would be seen that while their weapons were not carnal they were yet powerful. We had need to purify our institutions, and to bring up our children to be respecters of the law. So also we needed to regulate our social relations with all men. In his discourse he had not stigmatized any creeds, but only the offenders of the law. We should beware not to apply offensive terms to those who differed with us in opinion either in matters of religion or party politics, know no distinction except between the loyal and disloyal, the keepers and the breakers of the law. Let us respect the workingmen of this great City, and teach them that instead of its being the rich man's City it is preëminently the poor man's City. The people of this City were the owners of it, and the man who assails its laws was an enemy to the working man.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RIOTS.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE BROADWAY SQUAD.

The following message was delivered last evening at Police Headquarters:

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—Sunday evening.

J. A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Metropolitan Police:

SIR: I regret to inform you that Mr. DIPPLE, one of your command, who was wounded in the late riots, died at this institution at 7 P. M. His death was sudden and unexpected to all of us.

Your obedient servant,
ALFRED NORTH, House Surgeon.

Officer DIPPLE had been a member of the Police force about two years. He was first appointed Patrolman of the Eighteenth Precinct, and subsequently transferred to the Broadway squad. Many of our readers will recollect him as the polite and gentlemanly officer who for a long time was stationed at Barnum's Museum. He was shot on Tuesday night, while the force of which he was a member were trying to put down the mob in Twenty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The ball penetrated the skin-bone, shattering it in a dreadful manner, and lodging in the marrow of the bone. He was taken to the Hospital soon after the occurrence, and all the efforts and skill of the surgeons have been used in trying to save his life. Superintendent KENNEDY visited him on Saturday, and did all he could to alleviate his sufferings, although he himself was under the care of a policeman, and utterly unfit to leave his house. Saturday evening it was determined by a council of Surgeons, that the only way to save DIPPLE's life would be to amputate his limb, and it was finally agreed that this operation should be performed on Sunday afternoon. When the time came for them to amputate they found him rapidly sinking, and very soon he expired. He has left a wife and two children, who reside on the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue. He was about twenty-six years of age, and was well known throughout the Department as a brave and efficient officer. The flags upon all the Station-houses will be at half-mast to-day in consequence of his death. The time and place of his funeral will be announced in the papers of Tuesday morning.

INCIDENTS.

DESTRUCTION OF A SABBATH SCHOOL BY THE MOB.

Among the atrocities committed by the mobbist week was the sacking of a Mission Sabbath School for poor white children, a branch of St. George Episcopal Church, under the superintendence of Mr. VINCENT COLYER. The school had been in operation for over a year under the charge of the Rev. Mr. TREMBLE, and numbered over 100 scholars. Every thing in the room was destroyed.

THE COLORED REFUGEES.

The colored refugees at the Police Headquarters yesterday had a Sabbath-school and church service provided for them by Mr. VINCENT COLYER, Vice-President of the New-York Young Man's Christian Association, through the kindness of the chief officers of the Police. The large court-room was granted for the purpose, and about 56 children, with 10 colored teachers, attended the school, and nearly 100, chiefly women and children, the prayer-meeting. No more orderly or devoutly pious assembly, we venture to say, could be found in this City.

Many of these people have lost nearly all they possessed. The women, children, and the sick suffer for many necessary comforts. Contributions for them in money sent to Mr. VINCENT COLYER, Young Men's Christian Association, No. 30 Bible House, New-York, will be duly acknowledged, either by private letter, or in the public Press, as may be desired.

MATTERS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

FATHER MALONE ON THE RIOT.

At Saints Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., located in Second-street, between North Second and North Third, there was gathered, yesterday morning, a very large congregation, in the expectation that Rev. Father MALONE would address his people in reference to the recent troubles in New-York. In this they were not disappointed. After the usual preliminary and musical exercises, his reverence said that he did not think he should trench on political ground in calling the attention of these present to some truths which were intimately connected with the stirring and disgraceful proceedings during the past week in the Metropolis. He was aware that none of his congregation had been identified with the dark deeds there enacted, and it was a pleasure to him to know that the parties of Brooklyn in which, for over fifteen years, he had been endeavoring to give a tone to public and religious sentiment, had been so orderly and quiet. Still there was no little feeling existing, which rendered it not amiss that he should publicly call attention to the great Catholic truths that underlie all Governments as well as all religions. The Church taught most unmistakably that obedience to the constituted authorities is a Christian duty, in which no good Catholic could fail. St. Paul to the Romans distinctly stated this, and pronounced a damnation upon those proved false to the teachings of such obedience. He did this, too, at a time when the country in which he lived was subject to a tyranny of Pagan oppression. In the present trouble the general and fundamental rule of the Church, which it taught all its members should not be forgotten, or neglected. Every good Catholic would now throw his influence on the side of law and order, showing himself in the hour of trial to be a man of peace, and obedient to the laws of the powers that be. There were cases which might justify revolution and rebellion, but no Irishman should forget the freedom, civil and religious, which he enjoyed in this land of liberty, and to contrast it with the limited privileges of the land of his birth would just at this time produce wholesome results. Now, more than ever, was the time for every Catholic to prove himself a good citizen and frown down the riotous conduct of those too debased to belong to any Church or care for any religious belief.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

THE PREPARATIONS MADE TO DEFEND THE RIVER TOWNS.

On Saturday afternoon two or three delegations from the towns situated on the Hudson river, in the County of Westchester, and which are included in the Metropolitan Police District, visited headquarters, and represented to the authorities there in charge that many threats had been made, by persons connected with the mob, to the effect that on Sunday night these towns would be attacked, plundered and burned. The rumors and sayings of what was to be done by the mob on Sabbath night were truly of an alarming nature.

Two steamboats were therefore speedily prepared, heavily armed and manned with a large force of military and police, and provisioned for three days. The orders were to cruise up and down the North River, and to go as far up as the northern boundary of Westchester County. If any of the rioters commenced their operations in the river towns, the orders were in substance, "to give them grape and plenty of it."

Late last evening a dispatch was received at Police Headquarters, saying that everything in that region was quiet, and had been so throughout the day.

Aid for the Injured Defenders of the City.

We give below a list of the subscriptions received up to Saturday evening for the relief of the members of the Police, Military and Fire Departments, who have been injured in protecting the property of the City during the late riots, and the families of such as have been killed. It was provided that the fund should be placed in the hands of the Mayor for distribution; but it will be seen from the following letter that he has requested the aid of a Committee, to be appointed by the subscribers:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, July 18, 1863.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir:* I highly appreciate the timely effort inaugurated by yourself and other gentlemen last evening to create a fund for the relief of those who have been wounded, or have had members of their families killed, in defence of law and order in this City during the recent riots. I also desire to tender to the gentlemen who selected me as the Treasurer of this fund, my very grateful acknowledgments for the honor. But I have to request that the subscribers to that fund will select a Committee to aid me in its distribution, in view of the already heavy pressure of official business on my time and attention.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The following are the subscriptions:

Leonard W. Jerome	$1,000
Paul S. Forbes	500
Henry J. Raymond	200
Brown, Brothers & Co	1,000
Pacific Mail Steamship Company	1,000
Henry A. Stone & Co	100
James H. Banker	200
G. S. Robbins & Son	100
M. H. Grinnell, President, for Sun Ins. Co.	1,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	500
Schuchardt & Gebhard	250
William Agnew & Sons	250
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., by Chas. Dennis, V. P.	1,000
Clark, Dodge & Co	250
John M. Tobin	250
Hudson River Railroad Company	1,000
Bank of Commerce (H. P. Vail, Cashier)	1,000
D. S. Massett	200
Addison G. Jerome	500
Delmonico's	100
H. W. Gray	250
T. C. Durant	100
C. Baker, Jr	100
Mosenn & Bail	100
Reshare Schell	100
E. M. Block	100
Henry Yalverton	100
C. Lawrence	100
Henry F. Vail	100
George F. Talman	100
George J. Forrest	100
John Paine	100
Wm. H. Marston	100
Maxwell & Co	100
Moses Taylor	250
Isaac Bell	100
Wm. Clarke	100
Robert Hone	100
Edward Mintzrn	100
Hallgarten & Herzfeld	100
Simeon Draper	100
Shoe and Leather Bank	100
Broadway Bank	1,000
Francis Bacon	100
Joseph Harper	100
John Hoey	100
United States Insurance Co. of New-York	250
Corn Exchange Bank	500
Board of Brokers (individual subscriptions) to the amount of at least	5,000
David Ddwe	100
Ezra Nye	100
L. Roberts	100
Howland & Frothingham	100
E. K. Alberts	100
W. D. Mangam	100
Geo. W. Hodges	100
Total	$20,750

Other books of subscription are still to come in. It is also understood that the Banks of the City will take common action on this subject to-day.

The Negro Victims.

AN APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE COLORED REFUGEES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The events of the past week have cast upon the world some 2,000 people of color, homeless, penniless and destitute. A large portion of these have been rescued by the police from the brutal and fiendish mob, hunting them like wild beasts from their domiciles, and through the streets and alleys of our City. Some have found asylums at the station houses, and others are secreted in places of doubtful security. A large number have been carried by night to Blackwell's Island for safety. Hundreds are still lurking about the suburbs of the City, on Long Island, and in the woods along Harlem River. Some have been rescued from under piers on the North and East Rivers, where they were thrown in to drown. Parents are parted from children, and husbands and fathers have been either murdered or driven without the City. In one instance, a father, after rescuing his family from his burning home, was thrown back into the flames and burned to death. In another instance, a child was taken from its mother's arms and dashed into the rear yard, some forty feet. Many are bruised and maimed for life by fiendish outrages. The old and decrepit, in many instances driven from sick beds, are lying on bare floors, and the damp flag-stones of Station-houses. They have been stripped of every article of clothing and furniture, which now make comfortable the homes of their persecutors.

With this harrowing recital I have only to ask the public of New-York and the public for aid. They only require to know the channels to swell them to repletion. To aid them by food and clothing is the first necessity. They are in need of everything in the shape of clothing, particularly women and children. I have, under the direction of the Police Commissioners, taken temporary charge of the fugitives. All articles of food or clothing may be sent to the office of ABRAHAM BEAL, No. 12 Centre-street. In the meantime churches and committees should come together immediately, and arrange for some plan of raising and disbursing money. Persons in the country who desire to aid the fugitives by employment will please address me, stating what kind of help they require, and if possible neighborhoods should receive one or two families into their midst. This becomes the more necessary as they have no homes to return to, and in many districts the fiendish spirit that sought to destroy them will not allow them to return, except under protection which the limited means of the Police will not allow them to extend.

Aid must be extended promptly, especially that of clothing, and women and children's under clothing.

These I will receive and distribute. Money contributions should be reserved for authorized Committees, which cannot be too prompt in organizing.

JOHN H. KEYSER.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

A preliminary meeting of merchants was held at McCULLOUGH'S salesroom, at 1 P. M. Saturday, for the purpose of devising some means of relief for the colored population of New-York and Brooklyn. JONATHAN STURGES, Esq., was called to the Chair, and CHARLES E. BURR appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. D. MCKENZIE, Esq., a Committee of five were appointed by the Chairman to make arrangements for calling a general meeting of the merchants at 2 P. M. Monday, at which resolutions will be offered, and subscription lists opened to a fund proposed to be raised for the benefit of those unfortunate victims of the merciless mob which has recently ruled the City.

Messrs. Benjamin H. Sherman, Geo. C. Collins, John D. McKenzie, Wm. A. Booth and A. F. Ochshausen were appointed said Committee. On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

The meeting will be held at 12 P. M., this day, at McCULLOUGH'S sales room, corner of Malden-lane and Front-street.

Life Insurance Companies and the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The very candid and able manner in which you have discussed the various questions suggested by the recent outrageous conduct of a portion of those claiming to be citizens of this Republic, induces me to address you very briefly upon an important subject.

There is a large class of our citizens who, for the benefit of their families, have taken out policies in Life Insurance Companies. It is as much as they can do, with their limited means, to keep up their policies from relapsing, and thus become of no value, in case of their death, to their families.

If they are drafted they must go to the war, for they are not able to pay $300. And if they go to the war they must pay $50 on every $1,000 insured, or their policy, in case of their death, becomes of no value.

This would seem a great hardship to the family of the man who risks his life for the preservation of his country. Is there is no way in which this matter can be so adjusted as to secure the amount insured to the family of the man killed in defence of his country?

The second question is this: Suppose a man who has a life policy is killed in the City, whilst acting as Special Police, City Guard, or what-not? Will his family be deprived of the amount assured on his life? Yours, respectfully, W. B. J.

Exemption from the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If a man is drafted under the Conscription Act and pays $300 to the Government for his exemption, is his place supplied by *drafting* another man, or does the Government undertake to *hire* a substitute for him?

There is an honest difference of opinion on this point, and it seems to be of sufficient importance, at the present time, to be entitled to a full and explicit answer. Will you have the goodness to furnish it and oblige UNION.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be worth your while to explain to the people that the provision of the Conscription Law, so much and boisterously complained of, *viz.*, that $300 will pay for a substitute, does *not make a single poor man more go to the war?*

If of 100 conscripts, ten pay their $300, ten new ones are *not* drawn, but the Government provides the ten men. This is very simple and very plain, yet it is not understood by the people; otherwise the complaint of the poor nature would be the simple jealousy of the pedestrian against the person who can pay the omnibus hire.

I am sure it would do no harm to speak and speak repeatedly of this fact. F. L.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Further Particulars of the Capture of Port Hudson.

Great Torchlight Procession in New-Orleans.

The steamer *Thomas A. Scott* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 12th inst. Her news is only one day later than that by the *Locust Point*, published yesterday. The following matters of interest we find in the *Era* of the 12th:

THE SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

From a number of naval officers who were at Port Hudson at the time of its surrender to Major-Gen. BANKS, and who have since returned to New-Orleans, we have obtained the following particulars in regard to the immediate causes which led to its capitulation, and the manner in which they were brought about. The number and standing of the gentlemen with whom we have conversed on the subject is convincing that the statement is correct:

On the morning of the 7th inst., as stated in the dispatch of our correspondent at Port Hudson, a salute was fired from both the upper and lower fleets immediately on the receipt of the news from Vicksburgh, and the bands of the different regiments struck up national and patriotic airs. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed among our soldiers all day, and the proximity of the contending forces enabled the rebels in Port Hudson to hear the cheering without enlightening them as to the cause.

At several points on the lines, the rebels and our troops were so near together that conversations could be held, and were carried on, without danger to either party.

Towards evening on the 7th, the curiosity of the rebels to learn what was going on, became so great that one of their officers called out to a Union officer, asking: "What are you making all that noise about?" The answer was: "We have taken Vicksburgh!"

The rebel officer said he did not believe it, and on being asked what would convince him of its truth, he replied, "Nothing but a copy of the dispatch, or some reliable authority."

The Union officer then told him he would procure a copy of Gen. GRANT'S official dispatch, and pass it over the parapet to him. The rebel said if he would do so, and vouch for its genuineness on his honor as a gentleman and a soldier, he would be convinced.

The Union officer at once procured a copy of the dispatch, and taking it to the enemy's breastworks, gave it to the officer with whom he had been conversing, and at the same time assured him, on the honor of a soldier, that the dispatch was genuine, and that he had copied it with his own hand. The rebel, having read it, said he was satisfied of its truthfulness, and that he thought it useless for Port Hudson longer to attempt to hold out.

Things remained in the same position as previous to the interview, until 2 o'clock the next morning, when a parley was sounded from the rebel works, which was answered, and an officer came out with a dispatch from Gen. GARDNER asking on what terms a surrender would be accepted.

As soon as the message could be conveyed to Gen. BANKS, an answer was returned, in effect that only an unconditional surrender would be accepted.

Gen. GARDNER accepted the terms, and asked a few hours to make the necessary arrangements. He was given twenty-four hours, but did not take that length of time. At 12 M., on the 8th of July, our forces entered Port Hudson, and became the masters of that stronghold.

The rebels were all drawn up in line of battle, with arms stacked in front of them, and the hungry soldiers of Gen. GARDNER were promptly fed from the commissariat of our army.

In another part of the *Era* we find the following:

"We have some additional details in regard to the surrender of Port Hudson.

The surrender was tendered on the 8th, and Gen. BANKS marched in and took possession on the 9th.

The number of rebel soldiers drawn up in line, when the surrender took place, was about four thousand.

In addition to this number, there were about fifteen hundred sick and wounded; the wounded numbered about five hundred. The wounds are generally very severe, in the head, and by the bullets of sharpshooters.

Our batteries had done a great deal of damage, having destroyed an immense amount of stores.

The United States flag was run up at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 9th inst., and was saluted by the *Hartford* as she passed.

There had been terrible sickness in the garrison, and almost total destitution of medicine. They suffered terribly from this cause.

There was no good supply of ammunition, all of which fell into our hands.

At the time the *Hartford* left Port Hudson, Gen. BANKS had not *paroled* any of the rebel prisoners."

THE HARTFORD AND ALBATROSS.

A scene of the greatest excitement was created on and near the levee yesterday evening, by the announcement that the *Hartford* and *Albatross* had arrived from above Port Hudson, after four months' hard and dangerous service between the rebel strongholds, that have for so long blocked navigation on the Father of Waters.

Immediately on the hoisting of the stars and stripes over the rebel works at Port Hudson, the *Hartford* dropped down and fired a national salute in honor of the event. Shortly after, accompanied by the *Albatross* and *Estrella*, she steamed slowly down the river, receiving the cheers and congratulations of both the army and navy as she passed along.

While lying opposite Port Hudson, these vessels were visited by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, and the officers and crews received the thanks of the Commanding General for the efficient aid they had rendered him in the recent exhaustive campaign.

From Baton Rouge down they came along slowly, carefully examining every point where rebel batteries were reported stationed, and firing wherever it was probable rebel guns might be concealed, but they could discover nothing, nor get an answering shot. They arrived here at a quarter-past six o'clock last evening.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

In response to the call of a number of Union citizens, there was a great outpouring of the people and a grand torchlight procession last night in honor of the success of our arms at Port Hudson and Vicksburgh. HON. THOS. J. DURANT addressed a great meeting on Canal-street; another large meeting was also held on Canal-street, near the Iron House, where patriotic speeches were delivered by several distinguished speakers.

At the conclusion of these proceedings, an immense torchlight procession formed, with the right resting on Canal-street, under the direction of Z. GRISWOLD, Esq., Chief Marshal. It proceeded up St. Charles-street to Poydras, down Poydras to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Julia, up Julia to Camp, up Camp to Prytania, up Prytania to Terpsichore, down Terpsichore to Coliseum, up Coliseum, stopping at the residence of Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, to Felicity, down Felicity to Magazine, down Magazine to Julia, up Julia to Camp, down Camp, stopping at the Era office, thence to Canal-street, where the procession was dismissed.

A large number of residences were brilliantly illuminated. Among them we noticed the business house of NORTH & Co., No. 48 Chartres-street, and the store of STAPLETON & Co., No. 95 Canal-street. Both these firms had flung to the breeze immense United States flags during the day, and kept open house, with a bountiful supply of the good things of the world.

The rooms of the Sanitary Commission, No. 23 Carondelet-street, were also brilliantly lighted up, and a full supply of creature comforts were offered by these gentlemen to the friends of the Union.

The procession halted in front of the residence of Admiral FARRAGUT, and on the appearance of that veteran in response to the call of the crowd, he was hailed with tremendous applause.

The crowd that followed the procession throughout the entire length of the route, was larger than the procession itself, filling the streets from banquette to banquette. Cheers were given for the Union, for Gen. BANKS, for President LINCOLN, and for Gen. GRANT.

The utmost order prevailed throughout the evening, and we have heard of no accidents or unpleasant incidents to mar the harmony of the occasion.

From Boston.

FLAGS FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS COLORED TROOPS, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 18.

Four beautiful flags, the gift of the women of Ohio, were to-day presented to the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored) regiment by Gov. ANDREW, who made an eloquent address on the occasion. Col. HOLLOWELL appropriately replied on behalf of the regiment.

Lieut. KINSLEY shot Capt. in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Harrison, of Co. C, in the camp at Readville to-day, it is supposed fatally, for alleged insubordination. The affair will be investigated by the commandant of the post.

One hundred guns were fired in Cambridge to-day in honor of the fall of Port Hudson.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of London and the Hansa.

Views of the English Press on Lee's Invasion.

The Case of the "Margaret and Jessie" Before Parliament.

The Postponed Debate on Mr. Roebuck's Motion for Recognition.

Correspondence on a Prize Case Between Mr. Seward and the British Government.

Letter from Mr. Lindsay on His Interview with the French Emperor.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The new Inman steamship *City of London*, Capt. PERRIN, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 8th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 8th, also arrived yesterday.

The Cunard screw steamer *Olympus* reached Liverpool on the evening of the 7th, and the Inman steamer *City of New-York* early on the morning of the 8th inst.

COMMENTS ON LEE'S INVASION.

The invasion of the North, as detailed in the news per the *City of New-York*, attracts the attention of the English journals.

The London *Times* remarks that LEE seems to be holding a sufficient force on the south of the Potomac to checkmate HOOKER, and hold him paralyzed while he is pushing his forces steadily forward in Maryland and Pennsylvania, to prepare the way perhaps for some more important movement on Washington or Baltimore. The North have to face an organized invasion on the largest scale, directed by a leader who has defeated all their Generals in succession with forces far inferior to the powerful army he now commands. The Capital is fast being surrounded. The railways are seized. The enemy is spreading fast over one of the richest and most populous States. On the other side there is an inexpressible attitude of helplessness in the Washington Government and army. HOOKER succeeds in making the sole army of defence on which the Federals can depend as useless in a great emergency as 70,000 men can possibly be.

If he succeeds in isolating the Capital HOOKER will be obliged to meet him at last, for the Government cannot possibly afford to be shut off from the North-western States. In the interest of peace, it is to be hoped that Gen. LEE will at least make the invasion sufficiently effective to disgust the Northern people with the war, and to shame their leaders out of their boasting and conceit. Their Presses and their public men have dinned into their ears so incessantly the weakness of the rebels, and their own invincible superiority, that it is impossible to rouse them now to a sense of their real danger.

The *Daily News* remarks that this invasion will show whether the Northern people are still in earnest in the prosecution of the war, and will furnish conclusive proof as to whether the continuance of the civil war is or is not justifiable, or likely to prove in the end successful. It would be absurd to organize expeditions to the South if the States from which the men of those expeditions are obtained are content to submit to the Southern invaders.

The *Morning Post* says that whatever may be Gen. LEE's designs, he is taking time to mature them, and evidently contemplates striking, if possible, a decisive blow. This he would not attempt without such a force as would render victory almost certain.

The *Morning Herald* does not think that LEE intends to capture either Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia. Pittsburgh, the great foundry of the United States, would be a greater prize. But it is quite likely that LEE has no such ambitious scheme, and that his march across the frontier is dictated by the desideratum of making the enemy's country support the war, and of teaching Northern citizens some of its misfortunes if not its horrors. The undisturbed possession of the Shenandoah Valley, in itself, gives LEE the command of a very productive district at harvest time. The presence of Confederate troops will teach the North something of the hardships of the war they are forcing on the South. If LEE can hold his own for the next two months, he will have achieved great things for the South, even if he stops where he is. It will show to Europe that the nation which boasts of its power to conquer seven millions of free men cannot defend its own soil. It will prove even to the North itself the utter hopelessness of its dream of subjugation. If HOOKER attacks he must do so at a disadvantage. If he leaves the enemy unmolested, he gives him a moral triumph which will tell most injuriously upon public opinion in the North and in Europe.

THE CASE OF THE "WILL-O'-THE-WISP."

The correspondence relative to the seizure of the schooner *Will-o'-the-Wisp* by the United States ship *Montgomery* is published. The facts of the case as detailed before the United States Prize Court are already known. The Court held that the capture was not warranted, but owing to some suspicious circumstances the Court deemed that the captors should only pay their own expenses. Correspondence ensued upon this, and Earl RUSSELL requested Lord LYONS to state to Mr. SEWARD that Her Majesty's Government were dissatisfied with the decision, and considered that some compensation should be granted to the owners. Mr. SEWARD replied that if the owners were dissatisfied they might carry the case to the Court of Appeals. Earl RUSSELL, therefore, writes to Lord LYONS requesting him to inform Mr. SEWARD that Her Majesty's Government have heard with regret the answer which he

hnt we cannot compel. and ought not to expect, so angry belligerent to he generous as well as just."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

The following proceedings took plnce on the 6th:

THE MARGARET AND JESSIE.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD inquired whether the Goverament had received eny report in reference to the firing into the ship *Margaret and Jessie* in British waters; and if so, whether it would be laid npon the table.

Mr. LAYARD replied that Her Majesty a Government had received from the Government of the Bahamas an acconnt whioh tallied pretty well with the reports which had appeared in the public prints. It consisted of the depositions of the commander and officers of the *Margaret and Jessie*. At the same time they had heard from Washington that a similar account appeared in the American papers. Mr. SEWARD wrote to Lord LYONS, stating that he had received from the commander of the *Rhode Island* an account of the same transaction, excepting that the commander denied that he fired at the vessel in British waters. But if it turned out that the vessel was fired upon in British waters and injured, the most ample redress would be afforded. [Cheers.]

THE DEBATE ON MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

Mr. ROEBUCK asked the noble Lord at the head of the Government whether he would grant some day for the resumption of the debate that had already taken place on the recognition of the Southern States of North America. He would ask him to give him [illegible] and Thursday next. If not Thursday, he hoped at least he would give him Monday, the 13th. [Cries of "Thursday."]

Lord PALMERSTON—I can assure my honorable and learned friend that the Government have every desire to accommodate him; but I must remind the House that this is the 6th of July, and I do not think the House will like to sit much beyond the end of this month. I therefore propose that it shall be a given and take arrangement. The Government will give Monday night, provided the House will consent, as I hope they will do, to let the Government bring in the bill on fortifications to-night and take a second reading on Thursday. In that case we will consent to Monday.

Mr. ROEBUCK—I hope the noble Lord will allow me to ask one more question, or rather to make a suggestion, and that is, that he should fix the debate for first order of the day for Monday, and that he will fix it on Thursday, for the house has seen that the intentions of the Government have been frustrated when they have called to fix the order beforehand. I hope, therefore, that the noble Lord will do that on Thursday next.

Lord PALMERSTON—We will concur with my honorable and learned friend in giving the utmost facility to the arrangement. [Hear.]

PARLIAMENT AND POLAND.

Mr. WARTER, on the 6th, asked the First Lord of the Treasury, whether there was any foundation for a statement which had appeared in the newspaper *La France*, to the effect that England was so far committed upon the question of Poland that in the event of war arising out of it between France and Russia she could not remain neutral; whether there was any ground, so far as this country was concerned, for a suggestion which had been repeatedly put forward in French newspapers, and particularly in the *Constitutionnel*, that the negotiations relating to Poland might terminate in war; and, whether Her Majesty's Government had laid down as a principle in those negotiations that this country would in no case intervene with armed force in the quarrel between the Emperor of Russia and his Polish subjects.

Lord PALMERSTON—I am glad to answer the question of my honorable friend by stating that Her Majesty's Government have in this matter pursued the standing policy of England—namely, not to contract prospective engagements with regard to events which cannot be precisely foreseen. [Hear, hear.] We have entered into no engagements with any foreign Power on the subject to which my honorable friend has alluded. We are, therefore, perfectly free to act in regard to any event which may occur in the manner which appears to he most expedient and consistent with the interests of this country. [Hear, hear.]

The proceedings in Parliament on the 7th inst. were quite unimportant.

Lord CLARENCE PAGET, in a letter to the *Times*, pronounces the report that he is to take command of the British squadron on the North American station is quite unfounded.

All hopes of immediately repairing the injured link in the Malta and Alexandria telegraph cable have been abandoned, and an interruption of several months is feared.

THE INTERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON.

LETTER FROM MR. LINDSAY.

SIR: Pardon me for saying it would have been as well to have reserved your comments on the statements made by Mr. ROEBUCK in the House of Commons on Tuesday night until the debate was ended.

The debate is yet pending, and those comments can only prejudge. In the meantime, I think it due to Mr. ROEBUCK to say that what he has stated is true, and shall be confirmed by me in Parliament with time, place and circumstances, when the debate is resumed. I have to regret that it is postponed for a time even so long as the 13th inst.

You have been pleased to speak of es as self-constituted Ambassadors. I have only to reply that at my first interview with the Emperor, in January, 1861, I was accompanied by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris. That interview was proposed upon matters referring exclnsively to English and French maritime interests.

My subsequent interviews with the Emperor, preceding the last, were upon a like mission. At some of them he introduced the subject of the civil war in America, and spoke freely upon it. Whatever he said was fully reported by me at the time to Lord COWLEY, with the Emperor's knowledge and permission. The interview I had in company with Mr. ROEBUCK, on the 23d ult., to which he referred in the House, was brought about by circumstances which, in due time, shall be fully made known to the country. I should have had no objection to make what then passed equally known to Lord COWLEY, when returning to London from Fontainebleau, through Paris, had time permitted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. S. LINDSAY.

No. 8 AUSTIN FRIARS, CITY, June 3.

THE REBEL PIRATES IN BRAZIL.

FRESH COMPLICATIONS AS TO THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, June 9, 1863.

The proceedings of the Confederate steamers *Alabama*, *Georgia* and *Florida*, which recently visited the ports of Fernando, Noronha, Pernambuco and Bahia, have given rise to questions from which serious complications may not improbably result.

Upon the 19th ult. the American Consul complained that sailors belonging to Federal vessels burnt by the *Alabama* and *Florida* had been ashore at Bahia and placed in charge of the Brazilian authorities under the protection of the American Consul, had been subsequently taken on board the Confederate privateers, and now formed portion of their crews.

Immediately upon the receipt of this communication the President of the Province of Bahia addressed letters to the commanders of the Confederate privateers, stating "this fact" was a flagrant breach of the neutrality imposed upon itself by the Government of Brazil, that he protested warmly against such violation, and requested that the individuals in question might be given up.

The Confederate officers denied that any such occurrence had taken place, and their vessels were permitted to leave the port.

Previously to this incident, upon the 14th ult. the English ship *Castor*, loaded with coal, said to be bound for Shanghai, entered the port of Bahia, ostensibly to repair damages.

Upon the 15th the American Consul informed the President of Bahia that the *Castor* had on board several pieces of artillery and some twenty sailors, intended for the *Alabama* or the *Georgia*.

The President next day forwarded this complaint to the English Consul at Bahia, inviting him to accompany the Custom-house officers on board the *Castor*, to see whether the complaint had any foundation. Meantime the *Castor* had commenced discharging a portion of her coal into the Confederate cruisers. Upon the 18th, the English Consul returned the following reply: "The denunciation of the American Consul is devoid of foundation. The facts he has put forward are quite inexact. The opinion he expresses is entirely illusive. The English Consul has been on board the *Castor*; has ascertained that she does not carry arms; that her crew consists only of the men upon the ship's book's, and that the only real fact of those alleged is her delivery of coal—a proceeding which it is the sole aim of the American Consul to prevent. The Consul is ready to be present at the visit proposed by the President. The Captain of the *Castor* is perfectly willing to permit such visit; but the Consul, in any case, protests against every act assuming the character of the right of search or of requisition by the Consul of the United States. He (the English Consul) entertains grave doubts of the American Consul's right, owing to the mere supply of coal, to raise any claim against an English ship belonging to a neutral nation, at anchor in the harbor of Bahia, a neutral port. The neutrality resulting from the independent exercise of its rights by a State cannot obstruct commercial relations, and a belligerent Power is not entitled to demand their cessation in a neutral port, between its opponent and the subjects of a neutral nation. Toleration by the President of the province of the supply of coal by an English ship to the Confederate cruisers in this port cannot (without infringing common sense and international law) be considered a hostile act, contrary to the strict neutrality of Brazil."

The proposed visit on board the *Castor* took place, accompanied by interrogation of the Captain and crew. The result showed no proof whatever of the allegations, although they seemed pretty clear that the cargo of coal had no other original destination than the Confederate privateers. The Captain of the *Alabama*, indeed, admitted the fact, plainly declaring that he had a perfect right to purchase coal in England, and to provide for its discharge taking place out of a neutral ship, within a neutral port. Capt. SEMMES at the same time requested the President's authorization to continue taking coal.

The President replied that the coal must be put on shore and sent into the market, where Capt. SEMMES could buy as much as he pleased. He added that instructions forbade him to allow the delivery to any kind of goods coming direct from another country where [illegible] sale [illegible]

The [illegible] consul, [illegible] insisting upon search for [illegible] Attorney General and War. The English consul [illegible] the application, [illegible] merits of the 18th [illegible] President [illegible] the 23d notified to [illegible] that only was confined to confiscating contraband whenever its existence was proved, but did not extend to making investigations upon the subject.

The American Consul, still persisting, again received the same reply, the President declaring himself convinced that the alleged delivery of arms and munitions had not taken place.

The consignees of the *Castor*, in concert with the British Consul, upon their parts offered to unload the ship entirely, provided the expenses were paid by Brazil. The President forwarded this offer to the American Consul, with a proposition that the latter should defray the costs.

At this juncture the Federal steam frigate *Mohican* put in at Bahia, and a report was immediately circulated that she intended to seize the *Castor*. The Captain of the English vessel (while drunk, as is rumored) attempted to leave the port without having complied with the form required by the Customs. He was brought to by the guns of the forts, put back, and went through the accustomed formalities preparatory to setting sail anew. Before the *Castor* was outside the harbor, the *Mohican* got up steam and went in pursuit. Perceiving himself chased, the Captain of the *Castor* determined not to leave the port, but to place himself under the protection of Brazilian ships until the arrival of an English man-of-war. Thereupon the *Mohican* left Bahia to look after the Confederate privateers, and upon the 1st inst. an American brig, coming from Rio Grande do Sol, reported having recently passed the *Florida*, with the *Mohican* in chase.

The above facts are all respecting the matter known at Rio upon the 9th. They have given rise to an exchange of notes between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the United States. The latter is reported to have sent in an *ultimatum*, demanding: 1st. The dismissal from their posts of the Presidents of Bahia and Pernambuco. 2d. Payment by the Brazilian Government of the value of Federal ships captured or burnt in Brazilian ports or waters. 3d. An indemnity.

A rumor is current that the dispute has been settled, but in what manner has not transpired. The report, in fact, must be taken with all reserve.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had gone to Vichy.

M. BILLAULT will preside at the Council of Ministers during his absence.

Prince NAPOLEON had returned to Paris.

The Bourse on the 7th was dull. Rentes closed at 68.60.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The reply of Russia to the three Powers is still in abeyance—but it continues to be asserted at Berlin that it will be of a conciliatory and peaceful character.

La Patrie maintains that it is impossible to arrive by diplomacy at a solution of the Polish question; and that diplomacy having done its part, it is now time that that of war should begin.

Trains had ceased running upon the Warsaw and St. Petersburgh Railway, in pursuance of the recent decree by the National Government.

The 48,000 roubles appropriated by the Post-office officials had been transferred to the Exchequer of the National Government. Insurgent victories at Madelon and Drazervo are reported.

The Russians bombarded and pillaged the town of Warta, near Kalisch.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* has published the "analysis" of a confidential dispatch forwarded by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to Baron Gros on the 4th of May, written to acquaint him with the impressions of the French Cabinet as to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S note of the 26th of April. The analysis is as follows:

"The Minister forwards to MM. le Duc de GRAMMONT and Baron Gros a copy of the dispatches sent on the 26th of April by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Barons BUDBERG and BRUNNOW. From these dispatches we perceive that Russia does not deny the present abnormal state of Poland. She admits the just interest which neighboring Powers, and those who were concerned in regulating the condition of Europe must take in any event tending to disturb it, and also the opportuneness of their advising as to the means of placing Poland in a condition of lasting peace. Further she admits that it is desirable to come to an understanding on the best means of doing so, and that mutual explanations between the Powers may lead to a result beneficial to the general interests of Europe. The Cabinet of the Tuileries is inclined to follow in the path indicated by Russia, but it requires to know the form of the deliberations to be taken, and to consult the views of England and Austria.

As to the objections advanced by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Imperial Government does not consider them irrefutable. In their view the troubles of Poland are less due to revolutionary excitement and propagandism than to the actual condition of the country. They consider that as it is the duty of an enlightened Government to remove all abuse for subversive passions, so that duty is best carried out by satisfying all legitimate desires.

No doubt there exists in Europe a destructive party, (*un parti désorganisateur,*) and it is possible that this party, the only chance of whose success lies in exaggerated resistance offered to it by ill-judging nations, may have tried to benefit by the troubles in Poland; but we must do the chiefs of the insurrection the justice to say that they declined such assistance, and have preserved to the movement an entirely national character. It is not the revolution which has caused the condition of Poland, but the condition of Poland which calls forth revolution. Hence the right of the European Cabinets to interfere.

Baron GROS and le Duc de GRAMMONT are requested to press these ideas in any interviews they may have with Earl RUSSELL and Count RECHBERG, and to report to their Governments the views of the Cabinets to which they are accredited.

DROUYN DE LHUYS."

CRACOW, Sunday, July 5.

The *Czas* of to-day publishes an article which says:

"Poland is compelled to continue the struggle for independence. The six points in the notes of the three Powers cannot be accepted by the country."

The *Czas* considers that those who have destroyed liberty at home will give no help to Poland; but that the friends of Poland cannot remain indifferent, for the subjugation of Poland would be the defeat of liberty.

A detachment of 500 insurgents engaged the enemy upon the 1st inst. at Kleczew, near Orzyce.

Count MIORELSKI defeated a Cossack detachment upon the 4th.

The Russians have pillaged the town of Radziwliow.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY.

PARIS, Saturday, July 4.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* of to-day says:

"The reply of Russia, which was expected at Paris in a few days, will not improbably suffer a fresh delay. It would seem, from intelligence we have received, that the Russian Government awaits the result of the debates about to take place in the English Parliament on the 10th, upon Mr. HENNESSY'S motion, in order to shape its answer according to the attitude assumed by the British Cabinet."

The same article states:

"All that we learn from different quarters seems to confirm our first information, according to which the Court of St. Petersburgh appears decided to accept the programme of the three Courts in principle, saving modifications which would not essentially affect its basis."

Another article of the *Mémorial Diplomatique* contains the following:

"If, however, (which may Heaven avert!) Russia should only accept the conference and the programme drawn up by the three Courts as a means of delay, leaving her at liberty to steer according to more or less favorable circumstances, her resistance would only result in aggravation of her own position.

The rupture of the conferences then becoming an inevitable necessity, the Court of St. Petersburgh would henceforth find itself in presence of a triple alliance, thoroughly determined upon imposing the maximum of the concessions in the form of an ultimatum."

PRUSSIA.

A Royal decree had been published, treating of the prevention of collision between vessels at sea. Its tenor corresponds with the regulations on the same subject in force in England and France.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Crown Prince of Prussia has written a defence of his Dantzic speech, which is considered as a direct attack on the Ministry. Though little is heard of the state of political feeling throughout Prussia, a letter from the Capital assures us that the excitement is as great as ever, and the determination to uphold the Deputies against the Cabinet not a whit abated. Corporations and public bodies speak out freely, and two or three political associations have been formed for the purpose of testing the constitutional question in a court of law. Riots of a serious character, and said to be of a political nature, have occurred in Berlin. The rioters were dispersed by an armed force, after they had commenced to build barricades.

GREECE.

The two leaders of the military revolt are said to have made their submission to the National Assembly.

Copenhagen advices say that King GEORGE will start for Greece soon after the 7th of September.

THE CAUCASUS.

The insurrection was in full vigor between Tiflis, Karatakh, and the Leshian provinces. Prince CHOLOKOFF, with 300 soldiers, had been massacred near the citadel of Zakatal. The Tartars were taking part with the insurgents.

Commercial and Financial.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 8—A. M.

COTTON.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were about 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and full prices are obtained, but no actual advance is reported.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—There was increased confidence yesterday, and more disposition for business, upon 938 buyers. The market is hardening both for cloth and yarns.

BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] quiet at the decline. Flour [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] & Co., and others [illegible] 21s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. White wheat quiet [illegible] Red [illegible] Mixed, 10s. 9d. to [illegible] Barley quiet [illegible] Oats [illegible] Peas [illegible] Beans [illegible] Indian corn [illegible] 6d. to 29s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. [illegible] & Co. report Beef firm at the late advance. Pork steady. Bacon quiet at late rates. Butter in good demand at the decline. Lard quiet, 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. Tallow quiet—partially 6d. cheaper; sales at 40s. to 42s.

PRODUCE.—Sugars quiet but steady. Coffee sales unimportant. Rice quiet but steady. Ashes quiet; Pots, 29s. 3d. to 30s. 6d.; Pearls scarce. Spirits of Turpentine 35s. Petroleum active and dearer; Refined, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Crude, £17 to £17 5s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull and drooping; little doing in foreign. SUGAR steady but quiet. COFFEE in moderate demand at low rates. TEA unaltered. RICE steady. TALLOW dull and easier. TURPENTINE 36s. REFINED PETROLEUM, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 7th were firmer, and Consols slightly improved. The closing quotation was 92¾ for both money and account.

The Money market was unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business done. Money.	Account.
Maryland 5 ₩ cent.	72 @ 73x c.		
United States 5 ₩ cent., 1874	58 @ 60		
Virginia State 5 ₩ cent.	48 @ 50		
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	43 @ 45		
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ₩ cent	70 @ 73x.c.	71¼ x.c.	
Do. 7 ₩ ct. Penn., 1877	69 @ 71		
Erie shares, $100 (all pd.)	60¾ @ 61⅛	60¾	
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Pref.	62 @ 64		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	72 @ 73		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	73 @ 75		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	70 @ 72		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 4th Mtg.	66 @ 68		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 5th Mtg.	64 @ 65		
Illinois Con. 6 ₩ ct., 1875	78 @ 80		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1876	75 @ 76		
Do. $100 shares, $20 paid.	23¾ @ 23¾d.	23¾ d/s.	
Do. $100 shares, all paid.	61¾ @ 62¾	62¾	
Marietta and Cin. R. Bs.	71 @ 73		
Mich. Cen., 8 ₩ ct., '69.	73 @ 76		
Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m., do., 82	75 @ 80		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₩ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	65 @ 70		
N. Y. Central 6 ₩ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	63 @ 66		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	60 @ 65		
Do. 7 ₩ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876	70 @ 75		
Do. do. coe. bonds, 1876.	70 @ 76		
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 74		
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ₩ cent., 1885	101 @ 103		
Do. 2d M., 7 ₩ cent., '72.	103 @ 105		
Penn. R. Bds. 1st M. 6 ₩ cent., conv.	65 @ 70		
Do., 2d M., con 6 ₩ ct.	86 @ 87		
Do. $50 shares	39 @ 41		
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	30 @ 35		

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co. report Breadstuffs very dull, and all descriptions offered at rather lower rates.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 9.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

The *Times* in a leader remarks that the Southern States produce the best Generals, the best statesmen and the best public functionaries, of all kinds, in the Union, and are truly proved to be the nearest approach to a governing class. It admits this while stating that it is to Southern statesmen England owes the numerous insults she has received from America.

The *Star* says, that this is the crisis there can hardly be a doubt. Now or never, we may say, one side or the other must conquer. The great Republic will perish or prevail according to the measure of the force it may put forth at this crisis of the struggle with the treason that would make slave power supreme in the law for the soil of a free people.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON is quiet and unchanged; sales Wednesday and Thursday 11,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS are flat, and tend to a decline. The weather is favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday, July 9.

Consols 92¼@92⅜ for money.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Indians—Little Soldier—Treaty with the Indians—Mail Arrangements—Brigham Young.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

Contrary to general expectation, the Indians who committed the late outrage on the mail, near this city, have not been pursued by fire and sword. There has been no battle with them, no slaughter, no extermination. In fact a change of policy seems to have crept over Gen. CONNOR, and now the pipe of peace is smoked, instead of the trumpet of war being blown.

The undiscriminating attack, a short time ago, on "LITTLE SOLDIER" and a portion of his band, by a detachment of California volunteers, near Fort Crittenden, is alleged to have been the sole cause of recent depredations and warlike movements among the small bands roaming south of this city, who previously, as well as LITTLE SOLDIER and his band, were peaceably inclined, until provoked by attack.

The territory proper of LITTLE SOLDIER is the valley of the Weber, and on the adjacent mountains. Going into Cedar Valley, he passed beyond the lines of his hunting grounds strictly, but that argued no belligerent intent, either toward whites or Indians, as he was generally on the peace side of the question. And, in fact, his people—women, children and all—are but about one hundred.

Since the attack on him by the California Volunteers, LITTLE SOLDIER and his band have taken to the almost inaccessible mountainous fastnesses east of Utah County.

As named last week, it appears that "BILL" HICKMAN had been chosen, appointed, authorized by Gen. CONNOR, as his representative, with the view of making treaties with the small bands of disaffected Indians. But LITTLE SOLDIER was suspicious, and he would not be assured of the absence of treachery, until HICKMAN had brought some presents. Even then, LITTLE SOLDIER did not appear in this city, but, like Gen. CONNOR, he sent an ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary, rejoicing in the euphonious cognomen of "WARDE JIM." JIM came to the city, met with the General, who took the redskin to Camp Douglas, and there the high contracting parties swore eternal amity, as I suppose, and as is generally understood. LITTLE SOLDIER, taking courage, with a dozen of his braves, ventured then to come to the city, sanctioning the treaty, and receiving from Gov. DOTY a few presents, in the shape of blankets, shirts, &c.

If this peace policy be followed up in good faith, the results will likely be more satisfactory than the war policy lately in vogue. Life and property will be more secure, and the emigration, with a little watchfulness, will not be molested.

A special mail agent has been appointed for the Territory. The Postmaster of this city is now on his way back from Washington, where he has been, as is generally understood, to represent the advantage to the public of such an office, and the further advantage of himself being the appointee to such office, or at least of his eminent fitness for the post. If the Government has secured his services, the Salt Lake public will doubtless be duly informed of it. But anything which improves mail arrangements is a boon to the public.

BARGAAN is a rising man among the numerous emigrants who throng through this city. A night or two ago he went down by invitation to the public square, and preached to a goodly company of pilgrims to the western slope of the continent, giving them a sketch of Mormonism in the West, particularly with reference to the settlement of the Great Basin; also a word on the present policy of "this peculiar people." At the close the audience gave three lusty cheers for BARGAAN YOUNG. He has made several such essays of late, for it is getting to be a common thing for a large train of emigrants, on arriving here, probably out of curiosity chiefly, to send a deputation to the Mormon chief, requesting the favor of an address, and the chief is in no wise coy in responding to the invitations. For it would not be a thing to brag of that one had visited the City of the Saints and had not seen the lion nor heard him roar.

Hon. W. H. HOOPER, (M. C. expectant for State of Deseret,) arrived from Washington on Friday, leaving Utah still a miner. Mr. HOOPER'S health is by no means rugged.

MR. T. A. LYNE advertises another opening of [illegible] Ocean reading on the [illegible] Friday. It is [illegible] that a lesser star is about to [illegible] entertainment to consist of his [illegible] BARGAAN and [illegible] Bowery [illegible] of [illegible] brush [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] from all parts of the country assembled and received their portion of meat in the season. Judge KINNEY, commissioner for delegates to Congress, [illegible] made a stump speech one and a-half hours long. He preached the Democratic doctrine. His nomination was confirmed by a vote of the audience of several thousand.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

Interesting Letter from Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, July 14, 1863.

The advent of Gen. GILLMORE has awakened this Department from its lethargy. Taking Folly Island as the base, he has commenced siege operations against Charleston which bid fair to result successfully. The batteries on the Southern extremity of Morris Island were captured on the morning of the 10th inst., and our troops now occupy the Island and are threatening Fort Wagner and Cummings Point batteries, which are situated at the Northern extremity and command the entrance to the harbor and Fort Sumter.

Morris Island is separated from Folly Island by a narrow channel called Lighthouse Inlet. On this point of land, for the last few weeks, our troops have been busily engaged in building sand batteries and mounting guns right under the noses of the rebels, and within 800 yards of their works on Morris Island. The work was all performed under cover of the night, and so quietly that the rebels had no suspicion of our movements. Screened from observation by the nature of the ground, hundreds of men were engaged night after night, silently and industriously throwing up earthworks and mounting heavy guns so near to the enemy that a loud word might have revealed the work. Shortly before daybreak brush would be so disposed as to conceal the work of the previous night, without exciting the suspicions of the enemy. The morning light would down upon a quiet and deserted scene—not a soul to be seen—not a sound to be heard—not a thing to indicate offensive operations that the night had concealed. In this manner batteries were thrown up, and *forty-six guns and mortars put in position.* So quietly and secretly were these operations carried on, that the intelligence of an attack about to be made on Morris Island was startling even to us. We were unprepared for the activity and energy displayed by Gen. GILLMORE.

On the evening of the 9th inst., Gen. TERRY'S division was sent up Stono River to effect a landing on James Island, near a place called Stevens Point. This movement was partially intended to occupy the attention of the enemy and conceal from them the real object of the large fleet of vessels hovering about Stono Inlet, and movements of the troops on Folly Island; all of which they could plainly discern from a high look-out. At nightfall small boats, loaded with armed men, began to dash out from either shore, noiselessly gliding over the unruffled surface of the water, with muffled oars, appearing by ones and twos, until they dotted the water, and like spectres, silently disappeared. These men were to make their way up a narrow creek, which makes into Morris Island, and there wait till morning, when on a given signal they would assault the battery. This force was under Gen. STRONG, and consisted of the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, and the Ninth Maine Volunteers. This was the disposition of the forces on the night preceding the attack.

At daybreak on the following morning, the brush and boughs which had served to conceal the battery on Folly Island from observation were hastily removed and the guns exposed to the enemy. At 5 o'clock the first gun was heard from our battery, and it was soon followed by a succession of rapid shots, which told that the action had fairly commenced. Gen. GILLMORE and his Staff watched the contest from a high lookout, situated in the rear of the battery and out of range of the enemy's shells, while around and grouped upon the rising ground stood crowds of officers. The battery was screened from view by a grove of trees, but the incessant cannonade and the dense white smoke, which rose like a cloud in the sky and above the tall pines, told how fearfully the contest raged.

The firing had continued for two hours without intermission, when three of our iron-clads were seen to approach the land and open an enfilading fire on the right, and, soon after, four navy launches, which had made their way through the creek, opened on the left.

About this time the report came from the front that the first fire had dismounted one of the enemy's guns. The gratifying intelligence was passed from mouth to mouth, and we grew elated with hopes of victory. Soon after this the fire from the enemy's battery slackened, and the signal was given for the force lying in the creek to land and attack. The men, impatient of delay, rushed forward with a shout, to the first line of rifle-pits, where the enemy made but a slight resistance, and retreated in disorder. Our troops succeeded in surrounding a portion of them, and took 96 prisoners, including several officers. Those that managed to escape fled to the other end of the Island and took refuge in Fort Wegner.

The slow and laborious work of crossing artillery in a scow was now commenced, and the scene upon the beach became confusing. Every preparation had been made, however, and no time was lost in following up our advantage. The troops were pushed forward, while the iron-clads proceeded to the other end of Morris Island and opened on Fort Wagner, before the enemy had time to breathe freely again.

The fort replied briskly, and a cannonading commenced which lasted until nightfall. In the mean time the artillery and infantry were still being crossed over the narrow channel which separates the two islands, and the returning boats took back the wounded. There were not many of them, thank God! What our loss in this attack was I was not able to ascertain. It is supposed to be not more than 30 or 40 killed and wounded.

An inspection of the enemy's works proved them to be very strong and well calculated for defence. Along nearly the whole length of the island nature has thrown a cluster of hills which extend nearly the whole length of the island, and rise in some places to a height of 50 or 60 feet. Upon these hills, which form an irregular earthwork, are mounted nine guns and three mortars. The guns appeared to be chiefly of heavy calibre, one being a Whitworth breechloading piece of English manufacture. None of the guns were spiked—an indication of extreme haste on the part of the rebels.

NIGHT

came upon our troops occupying every inch of the ground their prowess had secured. Our outposts were within a few hundred yards of Fort Wagner. An uninterrupted calm and silence reigned throughout the night, and the cool darkness was a grateful relief from the glaring heat of the noonday sun reflected and intensified by the white sand. Gen. GILLMORE remained with the troops on Morris Island throughout the night, preparing for an assault upon the fort in the morning.

THE ASSAULT.

The next day dawned upon our troops in position, and shortly after daylight the order was given to attack. The assaulting party consisted of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Ninth Maine Volunteers, commanded by Gen. STRONG. The men advanced on the Fort, the Seventh Connecticut in line of battle, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Ninth Maine in close column, but when within a few hundred feet of the battery they were met with a hot fire of grape and canister. The order was given to lie down to escape the murderous hail. [illegible] "Forward" was given, and the Seventh [illegible] Volunteers rushed impetuously forward, and their dauntless and [illegible] gained the parapet of the fort. [illegible] moment, and the fort was [illegible] hands, and the man who obstinately [illegible] pulled up the parapet been supported [illegible] the ground which their bravery had secured, but—I regret to record it—the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Ninth Maine Volunteers hung back, and their momentary indecision decided the fortunes of the fight. The Seventh Connecticut Volunteers had to give way, and what promised to be a victory was turned into a repulse, and our troops retired in disorder and confusion, under a destructive fire from the fort. Our loss I could not accurately ascertain, but it is estimated at not more than one hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing. Col. RODMAN, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, was seriously wounded. Lieut.-Col. BARNES, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers and Maj. HICKS, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were also both wounded, but not seriously. I think Col. STRONG of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was taken ill and unable to lead his regiment, and the command then fell upon Maj. HICKS, and the wounding of this officer left the regiment without a leader, which is the reason for their lack of promptness in obeying the order to advance. Their reputation for bravery and coolness under fire, has been well earned in several battles, and their hesitation upon this occasion can only be attributed to this cause.

After this unsuccessful attempt to take the fort by storm, the troops fell back to the position occupied by our troops on the previous night. At 8 o'clock four iron-clads engaged the fort again, the firing kept up until noon. The practice from the vessels was excellent, and watched from the heights with the liveliest interest. Although many of their shells burst over and in the fort, the reply from the enemy continued brisk and apparently never slackened. Fort Sumter threw shells from a mortar at intervals, but although they fell among the advanced troops on the Island, I could not learn that they did any serious damage beyond knocking over two mules on the beach.

DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL STEAMER.

Later in the day the enemy attempted to land reinforcements on a soft marsh to the left of the fort. Lieut. MYRICK, of the First United States artillery, was immediately sent with six pieces, and by a few well directed shots destroyed the steamer before their purpose could be accomplished. She managed to get out of range of our shot, when the troops were taken off and the steamer abandoned. In the evening a rebel steamer came out, and hovered around our fleet to take observations. She came rather too close for safety, and was disabled and captured. She is said to be partially iron-clad. I could not ascertain her name.

Our iron-clads have been struck a number of times by well-directed shots from the fort, but they have sustained no serious damage, and their reputation for invulnerability is sustained.

The prisoners captured report that Gen. RIPLEY is in command of all the defences around Charleston; Col. GRAHAM is in command of the forces on Morris Island, and Capt. J. C. MITCHELL, the Irish refugee, was in command of the batteries at the Southern extremity. The force in these batteries was 500 men, a large part of whom belonged to the First South Carolina artillery. Our shell did great execution among them, and they all bear testimony to the excellence of the artillery practice displayed by our men.

Fort Wagner and the Cummings Point batteries must fall into our hands. It is merely a question of time. Cummings Point is within 1,250 yards of Fort Sumter. Any one imagine that the position, in the hands of a man of Gen. GILLMORE'S wonderful engineering skill, would be promising of results which will startle the North even amid the events now stirring in the vicinity of Washington.

VALLANDIGHAM'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

He Accepts the Nomination for Governor and Defines His Position.

NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 15, 1863.

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States, a prisoner of State; banished thence to the Confederate States, and there held as no alien enemy and prisoner of war, though on parole, fairly and honorably dealt with and given leave to depart, an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fired upon by ships flying the flag of my own country, I found myself first a freeman when on British soil. And to-day under protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy and in part to exercise the privileges and rights which usurpers insolently deny me at home. The shallow contrivance of the weak despots at Washington, and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has turned against them; and I, who for two years was maligned as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and Government unbroken in word, thought or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment because an audacious but most cowardly despotism ceased it, I addressed you as a fellow-citizen. Today, and from the very place then selected by me, but after weary long and most perilous journeyings for more than four thousand miles by land and upon the sea; still in exile though almost in sight of my native State, I greet you as your representative. Unlawful, certainly, I am, for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism, implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the last of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. No; it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significance to the action of your Convention. Yours was, indeed, an act of justice to a citizen who, for his devotion to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an example of courage worthy of the heroic ages of the world, and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Union, would now strike down the Constitution, subvert your present Government and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the RESTORERS AND DEFENDERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, and by that proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me are gentlemen of character, ability, integrity and tried fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and to Liberty. Their moral and political courage—a quality always rare, and now the most valuable of public virtues—is beyond question. Every way, all these were nominations fit to be made. And even jealousy, I am sure, will now be hushed, if I especially rejoice with you in the nomination of Mr. PUGH as your candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate. A scholar and a gentleman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot; eminent as a lawyer and distinguished as an orator and a statesman, I hail his acceptance as an omen of the return of the better and more virtuous days of the Republic.

I indorse your noble platform—elegant in style; admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourself to the great mission just now of the Democratic party, to restore and make sure first the rights and liberties declared yours by your Constitution. It is vain to invite the States and people of the South to return to a Union without a Constitution, and dishonored and

CONVERSATIONS WITH GEN. THOMAS.

The Negro Regiments in the Mississippi Valley.

TWENTY THOUSAND BLACKS IN ARMS.

Sixty Rebel Plantations Put Under Loyal Culture.

The nation has reason to be grateful for the mercy which has saved the life of the Adjutant-General of the army. He was stricken down with fever in the midst of his great labors in the Mississippi Valley. The disease took deep hold of a frame exhausted with over-work and care, and brought one of the purest and most devoted patriots in the country—in many respects one of the ablest, and in all respects the most valuable officer in the Army—quite up to Death's door. There was joy in the War Department over the telegram written in the Soldier's Hospital in Louisville, that the crisis of his disease was passed, and that the veteran was saved to the public service.

It was our privilege to meet Gen. THOMAS on his way home. Conversations with him unavoidably circled about and centred on the work he had done among the slaves of the Mississippi. The purely public character of this work will furnish an apology, if apology be needed, for our making the readers of the TIMES auditors to these transactions.

* * * * "A benevolent gentleman in St. Louis, Mr. FIELD, who had been a great deal with Gen. GRANT in his campaigns, witnessing with increasing sorrow the pitiable condition of the wronged and neglected blacks, fugitives from the rebel plantations, determined to visit Washington, and see if measures could not be concerted to rescue them from abuse, to mitigate their miseries, and finally, to make them available in the war. Mr. FIELD came to Washington, saw Secretary STANTON, submitted to him a scheme of policy with respect to the fugitive slaves of the Mississippi Valley, and had the satisfaction of promptly receiving from the Secretary the assurance that the subject should immediately receive his careful attention. He was requested to call at the War Department the next day. During this first interview the whole question of negro soldiers was discussed in all its bearings, and Mr. FIELD assured the Secretary that he could in a very short time muster in ten thousand able-bodied blacks in that region, and that he knew from his observation and experience among them, that they possessed every requisite for making good soldiers. The Secretary was very much pleased with the encouraging views expressed by Mr. FIELD, and to manifest his prompt interest in the subject, offered to give Mr. FIELD ten thousand dollars to raise ten thousand black soldiers.

Mr. STANTON, after consultation with the President and Cabinet, determined to act at once. Sending for Mr. FIELD, he told him how heartily his plan was approved of, but added that he regarded it as hardly comprehensive enough.

The next day I was sent for. The Secretary said he wanted me to go West. "Very well, Sir," I replied. "How soon, General, do you think you can be ready? I want you to go at once." "I can go to-morrow, Sir." "Very well; I will prepare your instructions to-night."

Before leaving I had an interview with the Secretary, and ascertained, for the first time, that the object of my mission was to make inspection of the armies of GRANT and ROSECRANS, their condition, necessities, deficiencies, &c., and especially to look after and superintend the reception, treatment and enlistment of negroes. The Secretary, of course, could give me no detailed instructions, as everything concerning the business had to be developed. I told the Secretary that I thought he was sending me a month too late, for I knew that region of country well. In this the Secretary concurred, but said it could not now be helped—that I must go, and do the best I could.

At night I started, and did not get out of the cars until I reached Memphis, a period of three days and three nights—pretty severe on a man of sixty.

Of my inspections I will now only say that at Cairo I mustered out the officers of that noted regiment—Southern Egyptians all, you know. They had raised a regiment of over 800 strong in the Fall, and notwithstanding they had been in service but a few months, at the time I reached there, they did not number more than 170. One company reported two men for duty! another three, another four, and others in the same proportion. The whole regiment was completely disorganized. The commanding officer was discovered to have a large quantity of medical supplies concealed in his house, and was instantly arrested and imprisoned. Gen. BURNSIDE and I called all the officers together one night, and occupied ourselves from 7 to 10 o'clock in examining into their conduct, ability, &c. Having satisfied ourselves that all were incompetent, and unworthy of their commands, they were on the spot mustered out of service.

Now, for our colored friends: So great was my anxiety regarding the condition of the fugitive negroes, that I was unable to enjoy any rest during the night of my arrival at Cairo. Seeing these black people huddled together, abused and neglected by those who had charge of them, and all sorts of expressions, constant and stereotyped, of which was "D——n the nigger!" used toward them, it made an impression on my mind that I shall never lose. The officers would constantly use them for their servants, and, when they got sick, turn them off without making any provision whatever for their comfort, or paying them a cent.

At this place 2,500 blacks had actually died from measles, pneumonia and small-pox, and they were still dying like sheep. There was one redeeming feature, however, in the school of Mr. FIELD. Many of these people, under the superintendence of Mr FIELD, had, through the kindness of Quaker friends, been supplied with comforts. This mighty mass of suffering and of injustice rose before me like a mountain—it oppressed me with its hugeness and difficulty—it made me literally sick.

I remained at Cairo two days. It was here that I made my first speech. It was a short one, but I assure you it was startling. I said, in substance, that I had been sent there by the Secretary of War, upon instructions from the President, to announce to the troops the settled policy of the Government in relation to the blacks. I knew they had been kicked and knocked about, and in every way maltreated—that while they had been declared free by the proclamation of the President, they had in numerous cases been repelled when attempting to come into our lines; and when received, had been huddled together, neglected and allowed to die like diseased sheep. I knew that many of them, in consequence of these abuses, had returned to their old homes, preferring to go back to slavery than suffer such indignities and cruelties. But all this had now got to cease—that these facts having come to the knowledge of the authorities at Washington, they had sent me there to put an end to them—an absolute end. I then declared to them that whenever any black person came to their lines, they must be encouraged to come in, and when received treated kindly, fed, clothed, and finally armed and placed into military organizations. I had come there to do that very thing; and furthermore, I would tell them, (and I wanted them to hear it from my own lips, coming as I did direct and with authority from Washington,) that if any one stood in the way of this policy, or interfered in the least with its being carried out, I didn't care who he was, what rank he might hold—he might wear a star—or he might be an humble lieutenant, I would dismiss him from the service, and I would do it on the spot. No one should interfere to prevent the carrying out what was now the declared policy of the Government. These negroes were to be encouraged to come in, and their services made as available as possible. The rebels were making use of them to produce their crops. It was upon these men that they relied for food, while they sent all the white men into the field. Every negro man who came within our lines strengthened us, while it weakened them. Those who could not be mustered into the military service should be employed in the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Medical, and such other Departments. I said it was my purpose to organize these men into regiments, and I was going to place white men over them as officers and sergeants, and I was going to have none whose hearts were not fully in the work. I didn't care what rank he came from; for the highest position down, I was going to select the best men I could find, even if I had to take the Colonel from the ranks. The officers should be good.

The enunciation of these principles produced a revolution at once.

The next place I visited was Columbus, Ky., some twenty miles below. Gen. SCHURZ was commanding there, and a very fine officer he is. I went ashore, had the troops drawn up and spoke to them. I told them I thought there would be material enough there for a colored regiment, and declared my purpose to organize one. I told them that I wanted them to appoint a board to select the requisite number of officers,—those whose hearts were fully in the work; to furnish the roster, and I would appoint them without inquiring, myself, anything about their worth.

While at Cairo this question occurred to me: "What should I do, and how should I provide for these people, who are coming in so rapidly?" Those who could not go into the Quartermasters and other Departments, and into the military organizations, I could very well manage, but what to do with the others was to me a query. My views finally on this subject I embodied in a report to the Secretary of War.

Among other things in that report, I said I had thought of this matter, and the more I thought of it the more huge did the task before me appear. 'These people were coming in in large numbers. They knew perfectly well (for the intelligence spread like wild-fire among them) that the President had declared them free. I told the Secretary that it would not do to send them to the Northern States, for many of these States had passed laws against their reception, and the prejudice of certain classes, even in those States which had not passed unfriendly laws—especially the German and Irish—was too great for us to think of sending them there. Clearly they could not be sent into the Border States, for there they would be kidnapped and carried back into Slavery. It would not do to let them be huddled together and become idle and good for nothing. No; they must be employed in the land which gave them birth. This was what I should endeavor to do with them, I said to the Secretary.

I read this report to Mr. FIELD before I forwarded it to Washington. That gentleman instantly said: "Why, those views are identical with the ones which I gave to the Secretary myself." This was the first time we had had any conversation upon the subject. Well, I went to Columbus; but, without even taking time to rest at this place, passed on to Helena, Ark. Here I found Gen. PRENTISS in command, whom I regard as a most faithful and worthy officer. Gen. PRENTISS had only recently succeeded GORMAN.

Gen. PRENTISS entered heartily into the work. He himself had had an opportunity to see, while imprisoned at the South, the use which was made of these negroes, *for he had a colored sentinel to guard him*. He earnestly requested the privilege of organizing a colored regiment, which I granted. In the afternoon of the day on which I arrived, the troops were all drawn up in line to the number of about five thousand. After inspecting the command I was called upon for a speech. I briefly defined my general plan, and told the soldiers that they who were in the West might, perhaps, feel that the authorities at Washington did not think a great deal about their interests and did not appreciate their services. But I would assure them that if they had formed any such impressions they were greatly mistaken. The fact of the Government sending me, the Adjutant-General of the whole army, there, was an evidence of it. I came to speak to the whole people. I knew no difference. It was my duty to look over the whole, and I was not fit for my place unless I did so.

I told them, too, that their commanding officer thought he could raise a colored regiment at once, and I had authorized him to do so. And I added if Gen. PRENTISS would give me the names of those whom he wished commissioned as officers, (and I wanted none but those whose hearts were fully in the work) I would appoint them at once. I said that I came there by authority as Commander-in-Chief, and I assumed that authority, and I now put the officers of the troops drawn up before me for the time being under command of those who were present, the rank and file; and if they wanted a speech from any of them, and would so indicate, I would see that those called for responded."

Loud cries arose for PRENTISS. He made quite an interesting speech. Representative MITCHELL also delivered a very eloquent speech, creating the greatest enthusiasm amongst his audience. The roster for a regiment was given and called the First Arkansas. This regiment was ordered down at the time Lake Providence was threatened, as I came up. They departed with the greatest alacrity and zeal. I told the people that these men were to be detailed to protect the Valley of the Mississippi; that they knew the haunts of the guerrillas, and would hunt them down like dogs.

I organized a second regiment at Helena, from the negroes who came in there, and before leaving, authorized Col. PILE, a Missourian, (and those Missourians enter very heartily into the work,) to organize five additional regiments from the negroes as they came in.

From there I went to Lake Providence, where I found a portion of GRANT's army, McPHERSON's corps. Landing on the plantations on the bank of the river, we proceeded to the lowest point then occupied by our troops—Young's Point—nearly opposite Vicksburgh. There I addressed the troops by divisions.

At this place I met Gen. LOGAN. It had been claimed by many Copperheads that he was opposed to the policy adopted by the President toward the negroes, and that I would not only not receive any encouragement from him, but would meet with open opposition. Gen. LOGAN being sick during the delivery of my speech, laid in a comfortable position in a wagon near by, where he could distinctly hear what was said. As soon as I had concluded, loud calls were made for "LOGAN," and he was compelled, notwithstanding his feeble and sickly condition, to respond. *He indorsed fully every sentiment uttered by me, and said that he would never leave the army until this accursed rebellion was put down; and was willing to use every proper agency for its suppression. He was for availing ourselves of the services of the negroes to the fullest extent.*

The wife and children of Gen. LOGAN, you may not know, were driven by his wife's father out of his own house, in Illinois, because of their loyal sentiments.

I organized two colored regiments in his corps.

At Milliken's Bend, the place next visited, I organized five regiments of black Louisiana volunteers, and appointed as a general officer over them an officer of the Subsistance Department—named HAWKINS—a most worthy man. The great drawback to raising regiments here, especially as regarded operations in the interior, was the necessity of the constant changing and movement of GRANT's army. In Louisiana all the planters had driven their slaves back beyond the Yazoo. But still all the expeditions which were sent on the other side of the river to endeavor to get in the flank of the enemy assisted the negro movement a great deal. Large numbers of slaves came in, and one regiment was organized on the spot. After we took possession of Grand Gulf, a thousand negroes came in. Col. SHEPARD, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, one of the oldest and best of the officers, promptly offered to take charge of a regiment. I was so much pleased with his zeal in the matter, and his promptness, that I told him to go on and raise a Brigade, and I would insist upon his being made a Brigadier-General. *Three of those regiments are already organized.*

Notwithstanding that the guerrillas in this neighborhood (who are mostly men owning no property, either in negroes or otherwise), scour the country around, and instantly shoot down every negro who endeavors to make his escape, they are arriving at Milliken's Bend at the rate of from 75 to 100 a day, and they beg to be placed in military organizations.

GEN. GRANT.

I was with Gen. GRANT a great deal, and the latter unfolded all his plans to me. I was present during the running of the batteries at Vicksburgh. It was one of the grandest sights I ever witnessed. I saw the cutting of the canals, by which over a million of acres were flooded. I was with Gen. GRANT once two days, on the bayous. One night, during a heavy storm, we lost our way, and it was a considerable time before we could tell where we were, or discover how to get back.

Gen. GRANT having determined to take Grand Gulf in the front, they went to a place called "Hard Times," a long point nearly opposite. Observing a number of batteries above, some fifty feet high, Gen. GRANT concluded to have the gunboats go down and silence them. The firing was kept up for five hours and a half, and was most terrific. This was the longest naval fight on record. Three of the gunboats—the Commodore's own boat among the number—engaged the upper battery, and the others engaged the lower. The fort was fired, but it was found impossible to operate with any effect, as the batteries were too high, so they finally withdrew. These batteries were dug right out of the face of the cliffs, and they might have fired there until doomsday almost.

[The invalid was restrained at this point from further conversation. One of his attendants finished, simply for the purpose of our information, the history of the fight and of Gen. THOMAS' participation in it, and then continued:] "The General after a short stay with GRANT, said to him one night: 'Now you are about commencing your attack on Vicksburgh, my time in the Valley is most precious, in the way of reorganization and reform. I have done you all the good I can do you, and to-morrow I must bid you farewell.' Gen. GRANT was positively affected with grief, and thanked the Adjutant-General over and over for his valuable services, and repeatedly mentioned the enthusiasm in his army which his visit had kindled."]

Gen. THOMAS next day resumed: "From Gen. GRANT down, I not only did not meet with any opposition, but every one gave me his hearty cooperation in carrying out the new policy of the Government. Whenever I asked for regiments they cheerfully and promptly furnished me with their rosters, and I then made out commissions and took every step for the organization of the regiments.

Milliken's Bend, a shipping port in that portion of the country, would certainly have been captured, had it not been for two incomplete colored regiments, one of which had not then been mustered into the service of the United States. The men are said to have fought like devils.

I returned to Memphis. Here I authorized Gen. HURLBUT, who was in command, to raise a regiment of blacks for his works—a regiment of heavy artillery. Twelve companies he has already organized. I was then to go out to Corinth where DODGE, of Iowa, was commanding. I was to speak at three places going out, but Corinth was where the principal speech was to be made. It was a distance of 100 miles, and I determined to reach my destination within three days. Dispatches announcing my visits preceded me, and at each station I was greeted by a large crowd. I was compelled in spite of myself to speak a great deal oftener on the route than was agreed upon, and in my already enfeebled condition this additional labor exhausted me. Raids were expected at this time in this section. This did not deter me, however, from pursuing the journey.

[Gen. THOMAS' attendant mentioned aside here, that in his speech at Jackson, so bold and extreme was the General in announcing the negro soldier policy of the Government, and his own views of the duty of the American soldier and statesman to the slaves of the rebels and the blacks of the South. That Gen. OGLESBY, said to be an old Democrat of the stiffest politics, came up to him and said, "General, you are the boldest man I ever saw. Had you dared to announce such principles in this place a month, or two months ago, (pardon the disrespect couched in the words, but not in my feelings!) you would inevitably have been kicked out of this wagon, and probably treated to a coat of tar and feathers."] Preliminary steps were taken under Gen. OGLESBY for the organization of a regiment.

At Cairo there was a great turnout on my arrival; the stores were closed, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. I was frequently interrupted with applause during my remarks.

I intended at first only to raise a force of 10,000 colored men, but before I left the Mississippi completed arrangements for raising *twenty regiments—and when Vicksburgh falls I expect to raise as many regiments as may be wanted.*

As regards the contrabands: Those at Cairo, had been sent to Island No. 10, which the authorities there have taken possession of, and which it is their purpose to have these people cultivate. Mr. EATON, who is a man of talent, of fine feeling, a graduate of one of the Eastern Colleges, and whose heart is to this matter, is the Superintendent there.

Gen. GRANT was very kind to these negroes, but was unable to effect much for them, owing to the want of a settled policy at that time on the part of the Government with regard to them.

The first place where I effected a great reform was at Helena. I found a very clever clergyman in charge of the contrabands there; but they were in a most pitiable condition. They were all huddled together in unhealthy spots, and numbers were dying every day from disease contracted from their unhealthy and uncomfortable quarters and neglect. I instantly ordered them to be removed to more advantageous and comfortable quarters, and proper medical officers and the necessary supplies to be furnished them; for I discovered that simply a private soldier, having no knowledge whatever of medicine, and who possessed none of the qualities essential for an attendant on the sick, had been placed in charge of this department.

I next visited the contrabands at Corinth. Those who had been placed under military discipline were all drawn up in line, and drilled by me personally, and I never saw troops go through the exercise and evolutions with more exactness and skill. There was a flourishing school at this place, under the charge of an excellent corps of instructors. I was shown one woman, and not a very young one either, who was said to have learned to read with facility in six weeks. They had industriously tilled the soil, erected themselves huts, and, on the whole, were as comfortably provided for as any one could wish. Those in charge of these people were delighted at the thought that the Government had given a recognition to them.

I was compelled to speak to the troops along the route—speaking one day some seven or eight times. During my tour I met with an Irish regiment, the Ninetieth Illinois, from Chicago—men who read the Chicago *Times*. After talking to them a while I proposed three cheers for the President of the United States. These were given heartily. Three cheers were then proposed for the settled policy of the United States with regard to the negroes. This was met by cries of "No!" "No!" The Colonel was absent, and the Lieutenant-Colonel was in command. I inquired what such conduct meant? The Lieutenant-Colonel endeavored to excuse the men by saying that they had had no opportunity to think over the matter. I replied, 'You are not telling the truth, Sir! *I know* that they have been discussing this question for a week past. *I know* the fact if you do not.' The officer was considerably mortified. I ordered those who were opposed to this policy of the Government to step forward, and said I knew the regiment had seen considerable service and fought well; but I also knew that there was but little discipline observed among them; that I wanted a distinct recognition of this doctrine—that was the point with me. Several stepped forward. They were instantly seized and sent to the guard-house. I then left the regiment, telling them I would give them a week to consider what they would do. At the next station I met the Colonel of the regiment, who begged that I would leave the matter in his hands, and he would see that the men were taught the duty of soldiers. I complied with his request. When I reached Memphis I was taken sick. When I afterward got up to Louisville, I was shown a long article from the Chicago *Times*, written by a Captain of the Ninetieth Illinois, who was not on the ground at the time of their insubordinate misconduct, but who saw fit to write a very insubordinate article in reference to what he heard I had said, and in which he terribly distorted the facts. He was, of course, dishonorably dismissed the service.

THE ABANDONED PLANTATIONS.

What greatly perplexed me was to decide what to do with the negro women and children, whom I could not get into military organizations. This difficulty was soon solved to some extent. Having found a line of magnificent plantations along the bank of the river from Helena to Young's Point, which were deserted on the approach of our troops, after talking the matter over, I concluded to take possession of these abandoned plantations, and lease them to Unionists who would employ these men and women, and pay them suitable wages.

It was in respect to this whole business that I thought—and so told the Secretary—that I commenced too late by a month. I lost no time in appointing a Commission, of which Mr. FIELD was to be the head, to take this matter in charge. In the instructions given them by me it was specified that the negroes should be kindly treated; be paid the wages named; that none under 12 years of age were to be subjected to field labor, but might be used moderately in other ways; that each tenant was to agree to retain the negroes one year.

Some of the plantations were given to the negroes themselves. Gen. GRANT having 1,000 horses for which he had no immediate use, generously offered to loan them, to be paid for out of the products of the soil. The Government was to be paid two dollars a bale for the cotton raised, five cents a bushel for corn, and so on.

Well, the first man who went into this was a brother of Gen. GRANT. He had just come from California. He came down there aboard of our boat. Says he, 'I will take one of those plantations.' He was in St. Louis, and had just returned, and was coming down to see GRANT, whom he had not seen for years. He went to work and got a hundred hands. I was on the plantation before I left. I asked him how he was getting along. 'Why,' says he, 'remarkably well. I have 1,200 acres of cotton put in, and a thousand acres more up.'

I am now going to tell you an extraordinary case. We have leased between sixty and seventy plantations on that river. Two hundred negroes to a plantation. You see how many persons are employed there beside the children.

It was so late in the season that it was almost too late to get the cotton in. Well, I prevented the destruction of two plantations, but some of our Western troops did burn several cotton-gins, and like property. All the plows, horses, cattle, &c., which the rebels could not conveniently take on deserting these plantations, were gathered up and properly distributed. But to my story. There was a family in Mississippi by the name of MONTAGUE. He is a Virginia gentleman, and as elegant a gentleman as I ever saw. One of his misfortunes may be that he took an extraordinary fancy to me. He lived in Alabama for a number of years. He went to Louisiana, and had a plantation on one of those bayous, just back, within about fifteen miles of Richmond. When we took possession at Milliken's Bend, we sent out our troops in that direction. He was taken prisoner with some Secesh. The facts of his being connected with them are these. He had in politics always been a HENRY CLAY Whig, and when this war broke out he was as strong a Union man as could be found. He brought his family together, and they pledged themselves that they would not go into the Secession army, and would have nothing to do with the rebels if they could avoid it. He was a man of intelligence, wielding a great deal of influence among his neighbors; and some of them held out a great while, but finally they all fell off but he. He was molested a great deal by the rebels. When he got within our lines he went to GRANT, and made known his case. One of his sons was educated at West Point. That son they had put in prison at Vicksburgh. But after a while he succeeded in getting his sons, his daughter and his wife together. GRANT became interested in him, and gave him permission to ship some of his cotton (which had not been burned) to Memphis. This he sold for $60,000 profit! He became acquainted with FIELD, of St. Louis. FIELD revived an acquaintance he had actually had with him when a young man, became interested in him, and talked to me about him. When we got to Memphis he was there, and FIELD introduced him to me. He came with us up to the army, where we soon became good friends. Hearing me make a speech after that, he said he almost felt like making a speech himself, and said he would go right into the work which I was pushing along. 'I *will* take a plantation,' said he, 'employ a number of negroes, pay them the wages you require, and get my sons to do the same.'

He did so, and he and his sons are now cultivating five plantations, and they will make magnificent fortunes. The negro regiments, which have been organized, are affording them protection."

[Gen. THOMAS' physicians here absolutely interdicted further conversation. More anon.]

TOUSSAINT.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

The Reception of the American Minister—Revolutionary Movements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VIRGIN BAY, NICARAGUA, Wednesday, June 24.

The reception of Mr. DICKINSON, the American Minister, took place on the 21st of May last, and for this country was quite a brilliant affair.

Gen. ESTRADA, of the revolutionary party, was last heard from at San Jacinto, which place he evacuated on the approach of a small force of Government troops. He left for Honduras. From this it was hoped there would be peace, as all the Revolutionary party had been driven from or left the State. It appears, however, that Gen. CHAMORRO, JAMES and ARQUELLO, of the Cuadristas party, are in Salvador, using every means in their power to get up another army, to attack the General, President MARTINEZ. The programme seems to be this: Gen. BONILLA will invade Honduras with some 1,500 men of Nicaragua, President MARTINEZ will remain at Leon, with 2,000 troops, so as to be ready to advance or defend the city, as the case may require. The battle-ground is expected to be in Honduras. A warm time is expected. It is said a pretty strong party in Honduras will assist BONILLA. The Government party are called the "Martinestas," and the Revolutionary party the "Cuadristas."

The Government has removed from Nicaragua to Leon, where it is presumed they will remain for some time. NICACIO CASTELLO will be the acting President while the troubles exist.

The rainy season has commenced in earnest. The rivers and lakes are rising, and there need be no fears of delay to passengers bound to and from California on account of low water.

The weather is scorchingly hot during the day, but the nights, happily, are deliciously cool.

Martial Law Suspended in Cincinnati.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. —. I. The County of Hamilton and City of Cincinnati are relieved from the operation of martial law from and after 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, (July 16.)

II. The General commanding the Department gives his thanks to the officers and men of the volunteer and enrolled militia who have so promptly tendered their services, and takes pleasure in recognizing their efficiency and valuable aid. To the Governor of Ohio, as well as to the Mayor of the city and the various Military Committees and Commandants of City Districts, he is also under obligations for the great alacrity and zeal with which they have seconded all his efforts.

In the more complete enrollment and organization of the militia, at this time enforced, he is confident the city and county will find a guarantee against confusion and danger in any future emergency, and, therefore, especially urges that the system be efficiently kept up.

III. To the volunteer troops of Indiana, who have patriotically and promptly marched at the call of their civil authorities, great praise is due; and the General Commanding returns his thanks for their assistance, both to them and the Governor of that State, by whose order they were assembled and organized.

IV. The arms, accoutrements, &c., distributed to the enrolled militia, will be returned by the Commandants of Militia Districts, to the Ordnance Officer from whom the same were drawn on their requisition, and care will be exercised to have this systematically and promptly done upon the expiration of martial law. The commandants referred to will be held personally responsible for all Government property issued on their requisition, till the same is returned.

V. The independent volunteer militia companies will continue on duty, and report as heretofore to Gen. MANSFIELD, until relieved and discharged by regular order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS PIERSON, Assistant Adjutant General.

(Official.)
D. R. LARNED, Capt. and A. A. General.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION....SATURDAY, July 18, 1863, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Saturday, (to-day,) the eighteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

TERRENCE FARLEY, Alderman Sixteenth District.
JOHN McCOOL, Alderman Fifth District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman Third District.
JAMES REED, Alderman Sixth District.
JOHN FOX, Alderman First District.
JACOB M. LONG, Alderman Seventeenth District.
PETER MITCHELL, Alderman Eighth District.
CHARLES J. CRIPP, Alderman Seventh District.
JOHN HARPER, Alderman Eleventh District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, and the following members: Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was, on motion, dispensed with.

On motion of Alderman Farley, the Board here took a recess for fifteen minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McCool—
Remonstrance of property owners against sewer in East Twenty-sixth-street.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
By Alderman Farley—
Bill of W. H. Lyon, for services rendered at reception of Thirty-sixth Regiment Volunteers.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Ryers—
Petition in reference to paving Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—
Whereas, It is alleged that maliciously disposed persons have promulgated among many of our citizens, who are likely to be imposed upon by such representations, that it is the intention of His Honor the Mayor to veto the ordinance recently passed by the Common Council, appropriating $2,500,000 for the purpose of equalizing the burdens of the Conscription act, and to encourage volunteering, and that such veto will be final, and will effectually prevent the operations of the benefits intended to be conferred by the said ordinance; and

Whereas, At this time, when the minds of the community are still excited, and the alarms created by the resistance to the Draft in the City are not yet totally allayed, such an impression is calculated to be productive of much apprehension.

Resolved, That the members of the Common Council hereby pledge themselves to their constituents, that in the event of the ordinance in question being returned to this Board, with the objections of His Honor the Mayor thereto, that they will, as it is competent for them to do, after the expiration of the period of ten days, as required by the Charter of 1857, adopt the said ordinance, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until the first Monday in August, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—SATURDAY, July 18, 1863, Three o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

To James M. Sweeney, Clerk of Board of Councilmen:

SIR: You will call a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen to meet on Saturday, July eighteen, at three o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before it.

MORGAN JONES, President.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haughtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Brice, Joyce—16.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble, with resolution that the members of the Common Council pledge themselves to their constituents that, in the event of His Honor the Mayor vetoing the ordinance appropriating two million five hundred thousand dollars for the commutation of the whole number to be drafted from this county, that the Common Council will pass the same over the veto of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was concurred in.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twentieth instant, at four o'clock P. M. JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 18, 1863.

$3,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	101¾	
10,000	U.S. 5s, '74, Coupon	97½	
1,000	do	97¼	
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 c. cts. Notes, Fe. & Aug.	107⅛	
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. N	99	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64⅜	
2,000	Mo. State 6s	70¾	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	118	
1,000	E. & M. R. R. 1st, '79	114	
1,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	31	
8,000	Erie 1st M. Bs	112	
20,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	64	
15,000	do	b30	64½
1,000	Chic. & R. I. R. Bs	106	
10,000	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106⅜	
8,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104½	
8,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101	
30	Bank of Commerce	103	
8	Commonwealth Bk.	100	
28	Trademen's Bank	105	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	105½	
150	do	110¾	
100,000	Am. Gold	125¾	
150	Canton Co.	29	
50	do	28⅝	
100	do	28¾	
600	Cumo. Coal, Prf.	24½	
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	37	
600	Am. Coal Co.	70	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	241	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3. 120	
50	do	b10. 120	
100	do	120	
650	Erie R.	97¾	
2200	do	97¾	
100	do	b30	97¾
100	do	s15.	109¾
100	do	s30.	109¾
100	do	s60	110
100	Harlem R.	110¾	
1100	do	110	
200	do	109¾	
400	do	109¾	
400	do	110	
100	Harlem R. Prf.	104	
3500	Cum. Coal	s10.	24½
200	Bucks Co. Lead	s10	1¾
100	do		1¾
100	Pacific Mail	s3.	240
50	do	b3.	240
400	N. Y. Cen. R.		119¾
50	do	c.	119¾
100	do	b3	119¾
500	Erie Railway		97¾
100	do	s10	97¾
100	do	s3	97¾
100	do	b10	98
200	do	b3	97¾
150	do	c	97¾
400	do		97¾
100	do	b4	97¾
100	do		98
50	Hudson R.	s3	109
200	do		170
350	do	c.	171
250	do	c	171
150	do	s10.	168
50	do		169
1900	Reading R.		110
400	do		109¾
500	do	h30.	110¾
100	do	s15.	109¾
100	do	b30	97¾
100	do	s10	97½
5	do		98
100	Erie R. Pref.		103¾
100	do	b10.	104
50	Hudson R. R.	c.	175
250	do	c	171
150	do	s10.	168
50	do		169
1900	Reading R.		110
400	do		109¾
500	do	h30.	110¾
100	do	s15.	109¾
100	do	b30	109¾
100	do	s60	110
200	do		110
400	do		110
100	Harlem R.		110¾
1100	do		110
200	do		109¾
400	do		109¾
400	do		110
100	Harlem R.		110¾
3500	do		110¾
500	do	s3	110¾
50	do		110
400	do	s10.	110¾
2200	do	b15	80¾
100	do	b15	80¾
150	M. S. & N. R. G. S		112
50	Ill. Cen. R. S.		109¾
700	do		109¾
100	do	s10.	109¾
100	do		109¾
500	Cleve. & P. R.		92¾
600	do		93
100	do	s10	93
200	do		93½
200	do	b10	93¾
200	do	b30	93¾
25	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		189
300	Gal. & Chi. R.		93¾
100	do		93¾
200	do	s10	97¾
200	do	s30	97¾
300	do		97¾
100	Chic. & N. W. R	s60	33
593	do		34
400	do		34¾
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.		115
500	do		114¾
50	do		114¾
600	do	b10.	115
150	do	s16.	114¾
300	do	b30.	115
200	Chic. & R. I. R.		89
50	do		99¾
200	do		99¾
350	do		99¾
150	do		99¾
100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	b46.	114½
9	Mil. & Pr. Du C.		56
50	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.		60
100	Tol. & Wab.		78
100	do	b10	78
250	P., Ft. W. & C. R.		71
50	do		71¾
100	do		71¾
100	do		71¾
100	do		71¾
200	do	b10	71¾
100	do	s10	71
200	Harlem R.		110¾
50	do	s3	110¾
100	do		110
100	do	s10.	110¾
400	do	b15	80¾
100	do	b18	81¼
200	do	b15	80¾
100	do		81
200	do	b18	81¼
50	do		81¼
100	M. S. & N. I.		80½
50	do	s30	80¾
1500	do		81
200	do	b18	81¼
100	do	b15	80¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. S.		109¾
100	do		109¾
100	do	s10.	109¾
100	do		109¾
500	Cleve. & P. R.		92¾
600	do		93
100	do	s10	93
200	do	b10	93¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL.—The Strakosches.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Horse-cars on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Details of Gen. Gillmore's operations against the defences of Charleston, in cooperation with the naval force under Admiral Dahlgren, to the 15th inst., have reached us by the steamship *Fulton*, which arrived at this port on Saturday. After the failure of the attack on Fort Wagner, which was caused by the hesitation of the supports of the storming party after the parapet was gained, Gen. Gillmore commenced engineering approaches, and it was expected that it would soon be captured. All the fortifications on James Island, as far as Secessionville, were also in our possession. During the operations a rebel steamer attempted to land reinforcements on Morris Island, but she was driven off and destroyed by our gunboats, the troops on board barely escaping. There is a report also that a rebel gunboat, which came down the harbor to reconnoitre, ventured a little too near our craft, and was "taken in." The news by the *Fulton*, it will be seen, pretty effectually disposes of the report that Charleston was captured on the 14th. We also have rebel accounts to the 16th, in telegrams to the Richmond papers. Gen. Gillmore was said to be massing his forces on Morris Island, preparatory to another attack on Fort Wagner, which was expected to be made very soon.

The particulars of the fall of Port Hudson have reached us by way of New-Orleans, brought to this port by the steamship *Locust Point*, which arrived on Saturday, and the *Thomas A. Scott*, which arrived yesterday. It appears that Gen. Gardner, on the 8th inst., sent out a flag of truce asking for terms of capitulation. Gen. Banks replied that he should require an unconditional surrender, and gave Gardner twenty-four hours to consider the matter. At 7 o'clock A. M. on the 9th the terms were complied with, and our troops took possession. The moment the surrender was completed the rebels sent a request for six thousand rations, as they had eaten their last mule—which was found to be literally true. The trophies are five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and small arms in proportion. The loyal citizens of New-Orleans held a torchlight procession and general jubilation on the night of the 11th.

Gen. Hurlbut informs the War Department that the rebel cavalry were sharply punished at Jackson, Tenn., on the 16th, by Col. Hatch, who killed, wounded and captured 200 of them, besides releasing about 400 conscripts. Col. Hatch is also said to have captured the artillery and trains of the command of Bliffles. Bliffles' men scattered in every direction, and most of them succeeded in crossing the Tennessee River and joining Rhoddy.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a report, received from Helena, that Little Rock, the Capitol of Arkansas, has been captured by Gen. Blunt. The report is, probably, premature.

Movements in North Carolina for a reconstruction of the Union are now boldly made. The Raleigh *Standard* is in favor of a reconstruction on the basis of a gradual emancipation system.

A report has reached us from the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. Gregg, who crossed, with his cavalry command, at Falling Waters, was cut off at Shepherdstown, on Thursday, from communication with the army for six hours. He finally relieved himself by a charge upon the rebels, capturing a large number of them, three stand of colors and four pieces of artillery. There is nothing new regarding Lee's movements.

A detachment of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, comprising about three companies, returned on Friday evening, from scouting service on the Alexandria Railroad. They encountered the enemy, thought to be a portion of Stuart's cavalry, at a point on the road, and routed them, with a loss on our side of twenty-two men. They report our cavalry at Culpepper Court-house.

A number of important circulars from the Provost-Marshal-General, relating to the draft, are published. Drafted men are considered soldiers in the service of the United States as soon as their names have been drawn. Men claiming exemption by reason of any disability have the right to have the question of their disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment. If the Board decides them liable to serve, they still have the right, after such decision, to pay the commutation or to furnish substitutes within such extended time as may be fixed by the Board.

Word has been sent to the rebel Government that if Captains Sawyer and Flynn, now held in close confinement in Richmond, are executed in retaliation for the hanging of two spies by Gen. Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Winder, now in our hands, shall suffer a like fate. Lee and Winder are now held in close confinement in a casemate of Fortress Monroe.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *City of London*, from Liverpool, and the *Hansa*, from Southampton, we have European advices to the 9th inst., four days later. The English Press were busy in commenting upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee. The London *Times* sees in it untold disasters for the National cause, and the auguries of the other papers are hardly less unfavorable. A correspondence between Secretary Seward and the British Government, relating to the case of the British schooner *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, seized by the gunboat *Montgomery*, for having on board contraband of war, while engaged in the Matamoras trade, is published, and a synopsis of it is given in our columns. In the British House of Commons on the 6th, a member asked for an explanation of the conduct of the gunboat *Rhode Island* in firing into the ship [illegible] off the coast of Bermuda. Mr. Layard stated that when Mr. Seward became acquainted with the facts, he at once wrote to Lord Lyons, assuring him that an inquiry would be made; and, if the facts were as stated, "the transaction should be disavowed, and the most ample reparation made." This explanation was received by the House with loud cheers. Lord Palmerston, who appeared for the first time since his illness, in reply to Mr. Roebuck, said he would fix the next Monday night for the adjourned debate on the recognition of the Southern States, provided certain business was accomplished in the meantime. Mr. Lindsay, M. P., has written a letter to the *Times*, in which he states that he can confirm all that Mr. Roebuck has said respecting their joint interview with the Emperor of the French. The Polish question is still in an unsettled condition. In answer to a question as to how far the English Government was committed to a Russian war, in the event of the failure of the present negotiations, Lord Palmerston said the Government had not contracted any engagements, but were at perfect liberty to act according to the course of events. The revolutionists appear to be gaining headway every day, and the Russians are pressed in other quarters than Poland, if we may credit a telegram from Constantinople. According to this information, the Circassians are pushing their invaders closely. They have taken a fortified village, and have lately obtained a decided success. The Financial and Commercial news by those arrivals is not important. Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions were mainly unchanged. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92½ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sunday was a day of perfect quiet in the City, though there was a good deal of travel to and fro of visitors to the scenes of the late riots. Four more militia regiments arrived during the day from Pennsylvania, and the military force now in this City and Brooklyn numbers over 6,000.

The Board of Aldermen met on Saturday afternoon, and after discussion in secret session, passed a resolution to the following effect: That if the Mayor vetoed the ordinance appropriating $2,500,000 with which to pay the $300 exemption of poor men, they would immediately pass it over the veto. No other business was transacted.

The Board of Councilmen also met on Saturday afternoon, and unanimously adopted, without amendment, the resolution passed by the Aldermen relative to the exemption ordinance.

The price of Gold fell to 123¼ on Saturday, and Exchange to 135@136. Money easy. Stocks firm. The export demand for Gold during the week was encouraged by the rapid decline in price, but had no effect to arrest the fall from other causes.

A very limited business was transacted on Saturday in nearly every article of domestic produce and general merchandise. Prices of Breadstuffs were much lower; and of other commodities, tending decidedly in favor of purchasers. The freight market was moderately active, with 662 vessels of all classes in port.

The Enforcement of the Draft.

There can be no doubt that the late riots in this City have been due in very large degree to the intrigues and machinations of traitors and rebels in the North. Whether their motive has been sympathy with the South or partisan hatred of the Administration, the result is the same:—they have been stimulating a bloody civil commotion in the North for the purpose of aiding the rebellion in the South, and hostility to the draft has been the main lever which they have employed. A draft for military service must always be obnoxious in any country, although no one can doubt that, properly managed, it is the most equitable mode of securing that service which is absolutely indispensable to every nation. For our Government now to abandon or suspend the draft, in consequence of the violent hostility it has encountered, would be simple abdication of its most essential functions. It would be a surrender of all authority,—a complete abandonment of the right which every Government has to the services of its citizens. We are glad the Government at Washington does not for a moment entertain the thought of such a step. The laws of the nation must be enforced. The draft must go on, and the official authorities must be supported by adequate military force in carrying it out.

This determination, however, does not imply the lack of any disposition on the part of the Government to remedy whatever defects its practical execution may disclose in the operation of the law, and to soften, so far as possible, whatever severities it may carry with it upon the poorer classes of the community. There is a very strong and a very wide dislike of the $300 exemption clause in its present form. Much of it is due to sedulous and malignant misrepresentations of its scope and effect:—but it is only just to concede that the clause itself is well calculated, on the face of it, to excite popular distrust and dislike. The following is the clause as it stands in the law:

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, *for the procuration of a substitute*, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering the draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon *such person so furnishing the substitute or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft.* And any person failing to report, after the service of notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

The language of the law clearly implies that the $300 which secures the exemption of the man who pays it, is to be used in procuring a substitute; and if so used, there can be no room for the charge, which has done so much to create odium against the exemption clause, that another person must be drafted to take his place, and that of necessity he must be found among those who cannot pay the $300 exemption. The Government ought to make this point clear to the popular comprehension. We see no reason why the War Department should not issue a circular directing the $300 paid for exemption to be in every case used, as the explicit language of the law requires, "*for the procuration of a substitute.*" This would at once deprive the enemies of the Government of all pretext for misrepresenting the law in this particular, and could not fail to allay, at least to some extent, the excitement which they have been able to create upon the subject.

In some respects it might have been wiser in the framers of the law to have required every man drafted to procure his own substitute. This is the French law. Every man drawn for the military service in France, has the right to [illegible] but must [illegible] exempt himself by the payment of any sum of money. Nothing is more common, therefore, than to see advertisements in the French papers, and on the walls of Paris, offering sums varying from 2,000 to 5,000 francs, ($400 to $1,000,) for a substitute. At first sight this would seem to be the most equitable mode, and we have heard it frequently urged that it should have been adopted here. But with this provision a poor man would have still less chance than under the present law, to escape the service. The price of substitutes would then rise and fall with the supply and demand, and it would increase largely and rapidly with every month of the war. Many a man—mechanic, artisan or laborer—can now pay the $300 which exempts him, who could not pay the $400, $500 or $700 which, under the other law, a substitute would readily command, while to the rich it would make but little difference what the rate might be. In this particular, therefore, the present law is clearly, in its practical operation, for the advantage of the poorer classes.

Whatever the Government can do, by constraing the law, or whatever Congress may do by amending it, to cure its defects and equalize its operation, ought to be cheerfully and promptly done. There ought to be, as we are sure there is, no disposition in any quarter to make it press unjustly upon any class of the community; and all ought to understand that the Government will do everything in its power to mitigate its severities and remove all just causes of complaint. But beyond this it should be distinctly understood the Government cannot go. There can be no yielding for an hour to mob violence, whatever may be the motive out of which it springs. The laws are to be obeyed, rigidly and universally, until they are amended or annulled. The draft is a National necessity, and has been ordered by laws duly enacted, by representatives of the people; and while it is thus ordered the National Government has no choice but to enforce it. It must be enforced, and every good citizen, every man who prizes the blessings of government, and who is not willing to see our civil society plunged into anarchy and chaos, will aid cheerfully and promptly, at whatever personal sacrifice, in its enforcement. Those who resist it by force must be met by force. There is no alternative. Governments cannot exist without the right and the power to compel the execution of the laws. And there is no city in the world where it is more imperative that this right and this power should be clearly and unmistakably proved to exist, than in the City of New-York at the present moment.

The American Citizen's Duty.

There is, at least, one delusion which has heretofore been very wide-spread, which this war and its incidents are rudely dispelling—the notion that this nation, more than any other, is, to use Burke's language, "nothing better than a partnership in a trade of pepper and coffee, calico and tobacco, and some such other low concerns, to be taken up for a little temporary interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the parties." It is this notion, diligently exploited by traitors and demagogues, which, more than aught else, has been working the havoc which has disgraced this City during the last week. Ever since the war began, the men who are bent on pushing their own fortunes at the cost of everything that is respectable or valuable in our institutions and manners, have devoted themselves to inflaming the laboring classes, and particularly those of foreign birth, against the Government, on the avowed ground that it was carrying on the war, and that the war was productive of loss and suffering, and entailed heavy sacrifices on most classes of the community. They have labored to spread the idea that every man who came to the United States and became a citizen, acquired *ipso facto* a right to lifelong ease, comfort, and prosperity, and that any action on the part of the Government in defence of honor or existence, which curtailed the smallest of the working-man's comforts, was a fraud and imposition. According to this theory of the National organization, the National Government is a sort of swine-herd, whose sole business is to see that its hogs get their meals and their sleep regularly, and are not troubled by anything that impedes or delays the growth of fat. The cares, anxieties, duties and sacrifices of citizens are all very well for the down-trodden serfs of Europe, but once on American soil, the man rises into the full dignity of a swopping, trading, hoarding animal, and any attempt to make him raise an arm or contribute a cent for the defence of the common honor, or dignity, or even safety, is declared to have no counterpart except in the tyrannical and ferocious caprices of the Czar or the Shah.

The war has dispelled much of this delusion already; it will dispel more of it before it is over; and the riots and the draft in this City will, we hope, give it in this City, and all over the land, a shock which will finish it. We want to have every man in every corner of the earth, who dreams of making this country his home, know and remember that we offer him nothing but an ample and unrestricted field for the exercise of all his talents and all his energies, for the development of whatever is best and noblest in his nature. We guarantee him freedom for mind and body, and promise him wealth and honor in proportion to his merits. But we warn him that when he comes here, it is not to roam over rich pastures and chew the cud, a fat ox among fat oxen. He comes to be a freeman in a free community, jealous of its honor, of its integrity, and of its glory, and prepared to make whatever sacrifices, down to the last cent and the last drop of blood, to preserve every one of them without stain or blemish. We are, in short, it is time that all should know, a nation like any other nation, except that we are freer, more progressive, less hurdened by bad traditions and bad laws. We are not a commercial firm; and if anybody insists on forcing this construction of our social and political organization upon us, as the [illegible] do, the assumption must be repelled [illegible] be, at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon. No American, with a drop of manly blood in his veins, will ever allow either foreign Powers or domestic cut-throats to hold this theory of the nature and aims of this community, without protesting against it both with the pen and the sword.

If the world does not know already, we are determined it shall believe that, to return to Burke's definition, the American nation "is not a partnership in things subservient only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue, and in all perfection." And everybody who joins it must make up his mind to lend his assistance in forwarding these ends when the constituted authorities shall call on him to do so, and whether he likes "virtue and perfection" or not. The majority here has come to the same conclusion as most other communities, that without national unity, freedom of speech, of labor, &c., no progress is possible; and that without them, so far from becoming better or nobler than we are, we should rapidly degenerate, like the Spanish-American States, into the prey for buccaneers or tyrants, rich and fat enough to be robbed, but too cowardly to give the task of robbing us the smallest spice of adventure. Into that condition we should never consent to be dragged, and certainly not at the tail of the Woods and Andrewses, or for the momentary gratification of the thieves and prostitutes and hullies of our alleys and grog-shops, let it cost what it will in either blood or treasure. And any man who does not like American citizenship on these terms, must make up his mind to seek the repose he loves elsewhere. If he stays here, he must either do his duty or take the consequences the law has prescribed.

The New Attempt on Charleston.

At the beginning of this month, all our chief armies were in battle or on the march. Meade was struggling with Lee, Rosecrans was chasing down Bragg, Grant was thundering at Vicksburgh, and Banks at Port Hudson. The results have been the defeat of Lee, the retreat of Bragg, and the surrender of the two Confederate strongholds on the Mississippi River.

At this moment, the only point at which active operations are being carried on is in the harbor of Charleston—unless, indeed, Gen. Sherman, who, a week ago, was chasing the army of Johnston, and bombarding the capital of the State of Mississippi, be still engaged in that work.

The present attempt to reduce the works in Charleston harbor and capture the city, were begun precisely three months after the failure of the last great attempt with the Monitors. The operations this time, both military and naval, are under the conduct of new officers—Gen. Gillmore having taken the place of Gen. Hunter, and Admiral Dahlgren superseding Admiral Dupont. Now, as formerly, there is a large force of Monitors and a small cooperating land force. All that was done, however, on the 8th of April last, was done by the Monitors—Gen. Hunter's troops being merely lookers-on. On this occasion the land force under Gen. Gillmore has begun the attack, and has already gained a valuable position and a foothold on the south end of Morris Island. After this neatly won success, three regiments were sent forward on the 11th inst. to storm Fort Wagner, situated near the northern end of Morris Island. The attack was gallantly made by part of the force, and our flag planted upon the parapet of the fort; but not being properly supported by their comrades, our troops had to fall back. Another attack was immediately made by four of the iron-clads, which lasted for four hours, to which replies were made from Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter; but no great damage was done on either side, and no successful result obtained. Gen. Gillmore then brought his engineering skill into play, and commenced a siege of the work, which at latest account (up to the 14th) was progressing favorably. After reducing this work, he has still another and undoubtedly much more formidable series of fortifications to attack, situated on the extreme northeastern end of Morris Island, known as the Cummings Point Batteries, which are within 1,250 yards of Fort Sumter. This is, of course, within easy range of Sumter, and their capture will also greatly simplify the problem of Charleston itself. The reduction of all these works will be mainly by siege operations, with such cooperation as is possible from the gunboats. Gen. Gillmore will doubtless proceed very deliberately and cautiously in these operations; for, as we have said, the land force upon which he can rely is not large. The rebels will doubtless make the stiffest contest of which they are capable on this island. It is the key to the harbor of Charleston, and its importance is fully appreciated on both sides. We learn from the Southern papers that on the 9th instant all the free negroes in Charleston were arrested, to be set to work on the fortifications of Morris Island.

In Charleston itself there seems to be considerable apprehension. The Mayor has issued a proclamation announcing the approach of a large force by land and sea, ordering the suspension of business, requesting women, children and non-combatants to evacuate, and expressing the opinion that an attack on the city is imminent.

We do not know what land force the rebels may have in the vicinity of Charleston. There is proof, however, that it is small, and that a large part of the heavy force that Beauregard had with him on the occasion of the last attack has been sent off to other quarters—though there is no doubt that Gen. Beauregard himself is still in command at Charleston.

We do not look for any very speedy issue to all these operations. It is possible that the Monitors might make an attack on Fort Sumter with greater success than in the last case. It is possible that they might run the gauntlet of all the fortifications, and in this case, the surrender, or destruction of the city, were inevitable. But we think it more likely that Gillmore and Dahlgren will operate strictly together; and until the capture by siege of all the works on Morris Island, no other operation will be undertaken solely by the Monitors.

The work this time, we think, is in good hands. We have never agreed with those who undertook to censure Admiral Dupont for not destroying Fort Sumter, or destroying the Monitors, in April last; and we believe he did the very best that was possible under the circumstances. But unfortunately Dupont had no aid whatever from Gen. Hunter, and to the lack of proper cooperation from a land force, it is believed, the failure on that occasion was due. For conducting such military and engineering operations as is possible, Gen. Gillmore we take to be the man. He had formerly proved himself to be a master in his branch of the military profession, and his consummate skill has again been shown in his new field of operations.

The capture of Charleston is not now a thing of such great value, nor of such deep public interest, as formerly it was; but it is still a matter of high importance; and Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren will merit the applause of the country if they achieve it.

Militiamen as Soldiers—Their Value and Defects.

We made an attempt in the war of 1812 to defend Washington against capture, by means of State militia, raised and officered precisely as our militia now is, and offered battle with them to regular troops on open ground. The result was the battle of Bladensburgh and the destruction of the Capitol. At New-Orleans we fared better, because we attempted less. Jackson's troops intrenched themselves and waited for the enemy under cover, and consequently achieved a signal success. But it is not unfair to conclude that had his followers been as ambitious as the Marylanders, and attempted to exclude the British not simply from New-Orleans, but from American soil, they would have in like manner come to grief. If the war had lasted longer, and had been carried on to a greater degree on land, we should doubtless have learnt a lesson which would have served us in good stead in the present conflicts, of the absolute necessity of discipline and organization, of the absolute uselessness of mere bravery in operations carried on against trained soldiers. We should have been saved from the many blunders and disasters which forgetfulness of this great fact has recently brought upon us, and which, we regret to say, it is still likely to bring upon us. Our march on Bull Run would never have taken place if Andrew Jackson had had to conduct a campaign in the open country. His success has caused us ever since to assign to pluck the place which properly belongs to science.

Unfortunately, too, we learnt little from the Mexican war. The force employed in that campaign was comparatively so small, that the evils of our military system did not fully appear in it. The proportion of trained officers and of regulars was so large as to infuse a good deal of the military spirit into the whole force, and the contest was luckily short; so that its effect on public opinion in regard to the value of unity and skill was, if anything, rather bad. We entered on the present war with the South profoundly convinced that the party which could put the largest number of men with muskets in the field at the outset of a contest was master of the situation.

Much of this unfortunate error is due also to distorted notions of the manner in which we achieved our success in the War of the Revolution. The popular tradition is that our fathers simply left the plow, shouldered their muskets, met the enemy, and carried everything before them; that, in short, the State militia on that occasion sufficed "to whip the British," and, *à fortiori*, ought to suffice to whip everybody else. On turning, however, to one of the leading actors in that great struggle—one who gave the highest proof both of skill and valor on many bloody fields—we find ourselves rudely undeceived. He tells a different tale. We find that the Generals of that day would be as much amused and disgusted, as we sincerely trust every man at the North will be before long, with the absurd cries that we can "bag" Lee's army by "risings" of "thirty days'" and "three months' men." Says Alexander Hamilton in the *Federalist*:

"Here I expect we shall be told that the militia of this country is its natural bulwark, and would at all times be equal to the national defence. *This doctrine, in substance, had like to have cost us our independence.* It cost millions to the United States that might have been saved."

The facts which, from our own experience, forbid a reliance of this kind, are too recent to permit us to be the dupes of such a suggestion. *The steady operations of war against a regular and disciplined army can only be successfully conducted by a force of the same kind.* Considerations of economy, not less than of stability and vigor, confirm this position. The American militia, in the course of the present war, have, by their valor on numerous occasions, erected eternal monuments to their fame; but the bravest of them feel and know that the liberty of their country could not have been established by their efforts alone, however great and valuable they were. War, like most other things, is a science to be acquired and perfected by diligence, by perseverance, by time and by practice.

Gen. Brown.—It ought to be, and we presume is, generally understood that Gen. Harvey Brown was relieved of the command of the military forces in this City, from no lack of ability or vigor in the discharge of his duties, and from no lack of confidence in him on the part of the Government and the people. No man could possibly have acted with more energy, firmness and decision than he has shown in the suppression of the riot. We presume that Gen. Canby was assigned to the command here, mainly because he was [illegible] ments of the Government in regard to matters in this department than any officer [illegible] intimately connected with the War Office could be presumed to be. But the thanks of our citizens are eminently due, and will be heartily returned to Gen. Brown, for his services in this emergency.

The Destitute Blacks.—The appeals which we made on Friday and Saturday last for the negro victims of the brutal riots, have induced many responses from charitable quarters. Generous contributions have been offered by benevolent gentlemen, and various societies and churches have also taken the matter up. A preliminary meeting of merchants, to take the subject into consideration, was held on Saturday, and a general meeting of the same class will be held at 2 P. M. this day at McCullough's salesroom, corner of Maiden-lane and Front-street, at which resolutions will be offered and subscription lists opened. It is to be hoped that there will be a good attendance; and that something of the munificence which we have already recorded as having been shown toward the suffering members and families of the Police, Fire and Military Departments, will also be displayed to the innocent and unfortunate colored victims of the indiscriminating mob.

It will be seen by a letter elsewhere that the temporary charge of the colored fugitives has been placed by the Police Commissioners in the hands of Mr. John H. Keyser. He makes an appeal for food and clothing, for women and children, as the first necessity in the case; and states that all contributions of this kind may be sent to No. 12 Centre-street. He says that 3,000 of these people of color are now upon the world, homeless, penniless and destitute. They have found temporary asylums in the Station-houses and on Blackwell's Island, while others are secreted in places of doubtful security, and hundreds are still lurking about the suburbs of the City, on Long Island, and in the woods along Harlem River. We have no doubt that this appeal also will be promptly met—and we hope it will be met *to-day*.

The duties of relief ought to be systematized; and we think that if the merchants appoint one of their number to act in conjunction with Mr. Keyser, and with the pastors of colored churches, the destitute will be discovered, and the contributions efficiently administered.

Who are Exempt from the Draft?—We receive frequent inquiries as to the classes of persons who are exempt by law from the operation of the military draft. The shortest and most satisfactory way of answering them is by publishing the following section of the law:

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be and they are hereby excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also,

1. The Vice-President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States.
2. The only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support.
3. The only son of aged or infirm parents, or parents dependent upon his labor for support.
4. Where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt.
5. The only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support.
6. The father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for support.
7. Where there are a father and sons in the same household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, *shall be exempt, and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt:* Provided, however, that no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

These are in addition to those exempted by securing substitutes, or on paying $300 "for the procuration of a substitute."

The Draft.—There is a remarkable change in public sentiment concerning the draft, since the opening of last week. Very many who were formerly opposed, now favor it. Indeed, the determination to uphold it seems to be universal, except among those inhuman rioters who constituted the mob. The rioters took a very bad way of convincing the public of the justice of their cause.

Amusements.

The disturbances last week interfered seriously with the prosperity of the various places of amusement, and caused so much general alarm that both the Winter Garden and Niblo's were closed on Wednesday—the latter remaining closed for the balance of the week. Now that we are once more enjoying a comfortable sense of security, these establishments will reopen their welcome doors, and enjoy the usual flush of country visitors. At Niblo's the "Duke's Motto" is the all-sufficient attractive; at the Winter Garden a light piece and Mr. Frank Wood's uproarious extravaganza of "Leah, the Forsook." There is but one other place of amusement on Broadway—Barnum's Museum—but the entertainments will be found endless there.

Musical.

Mr. J. Grau, the well-known *impresario*, whose gallant raids into management have been marked by as much tact as talent, and whose last season here and in the West extended without break through eight months, takes his departure for Europe to-morrow in the steamship *Great Eastern*. It is Mr. Grau's intention to secure there two or three leading artists for his company. He will then resume operations in the principal cities of the Union, drawing upon his extensive repertoire for those incessant changes of programme that make his management so acceptable everywhere. Mr. Grau's activity may be gathered from the fact that in Cincinnati he gave twenty-two operas on twenty-four nights, being a change of programme on almost every night. To accomplish this he requires necessarily a double company, and that the new additions may be good, he visits Europe with the intention of hearing them himself before engaging them. It is Mr. Grau's first visit to the Old World in the character of an operatic manager, but we venture to predict that his reputation as an active, honorable and perfectly responsible man of business has already preceded him. Undertaking management when no one else would do so, it was essential that he should not venture out of his depth. Prudence lent a steady hand to enterprise and success was the result. We hope Mr. Grau will never be less fortunate.

The Bark Oak.

Boston, Sunday, July 19.

The bark *Oak*, from Philadelphia, which went ashore this morning, was got off without any assistance. She sustained no damage.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

A SKIRMISH ON JAMES ISLAND.

Preparations of Gen. Gillmore for Another Attack on Fort Wagner.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 19.

The following is from the Richmond *Enquirer*, July 18:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, July 16.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

We attacked part of the enemy's forces on Jemee Island this morning, and drove them to the protection of their gunboats in the Stono, with a small loss on both sides.

The enemy is massing their troops on Morris Island, evidently for another attack on battery Wagner to-night or to-morrow.

Three Monitor gunboats and the mortar boats kept up an almost constant fire all day on that work, with little damage to it, and little casualties.

There had been heavy skirmishing at Jackson, Miss., but nothing important.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 14.

The Charleston papers bring us some further particulars of the attack on that city. Thursday morning it was discovered that the enemy had been strongly reinforced both on Big and Little Folly Islands, and their barges, with which to make the attack on Morris Island, were tied to the piles in the creek. There were four Monitors outside, two at the mouth of Stono River and one in the river. The Mayor, upon receiving this information, issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, July 9, '63—1:30 P. M.

To the Citizens of Charleston and its vicinity:

Whereas, The enemy, by land and sea, have appeared in large force on the islands and neighborhood of the city; and in consultation with Gen. BEAUREGARD he expresses the opinion that an attack on our city is imminent, and with the concurrence of Gen. BEAUREGARD, I advise and earnestly request all women and children, and other non-combatants, to leave the city as soon as possible. CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

This was followed by two other proclamations, calling on citizens to close their places of business, and ordering the arrest of all free negroes in the city, as they were wanted to work on some unfinished defences on Morris Island. During the day, some five or more transports appeared off the harbor, and the Yankees in Stono River amused themselves during the day by shelling two points on James Island. The Charleston *Courier* furnishes the following particulars of the fighting on Friday.

The morning was fair. Light, fleecy clouds floated slowly over the deep blue firmament. Not a breath of wind stirred through the branches, and the bay and ocean were smooth and bright as a mirror. The air was hot, heavy and close, relaxing the frame and seeding the brow with drops of moisture. It was just the kind of weather to inflict the largest amount of inconvenience upon the enemy in those turreted monsters, the pride of the Yankee nation.

About daylight Friday morning, a battery of the enemy, of not less than fifty guns, together with about fifteen boat howitzers, mounted on the enemy's barges, and the guns from four Monitors, opened a tremendous fire on Capt. MITCHELL's battery, completely enfilading it on the right and left, causing some havoc among both officers and men.

The fire from the boat howitzers was particularly destructive. The sharpshooters of the enemy also did considerable execution by picking off the men at the guns. It was by one of these that the gallant Lieut. JOHNSTON was killed, a Minié ball striking and passing through his head. The men, notwithstanding this terrible shower of solid shot, shell and bullets, stood to their guns nobly, and it was not until they were completely exhausted, and the enemy who had landed in force were rapidly approaching, that the order was given to retire.

The enemy succeeded in capturing several of our men, whose exhausted condition prevented escape. Capt. J. RAVENEL MACKEY and Lieut. G. HAYWOOD, are reported among the prisoners so taken. It was stated yesterday that Capt. MITCHELL was at one time in the hands of the enemy, when his men rallied and succeeded in getting him away from his captors. After the abandonment of the battery Capt. MITCHELL's artillerymen fell back with the infantry to Battery Wagner. The enemy's infantry then threw out a line of skirmishers and advanced, forming three lines of battle across Gregg's Hill to Vinegar Hill.

The Twenty-first regiment S. C. V., Major McIVER commanding, and NELSON's battalion, together with the artillerists, all under the command of Col. GRAHAM, were sent forward to oppose the enemy's further progress. A severe fight ensued, and our forces gradually fell back to Battery Wagner. Two desperate but unsuccessful attempts to carry the battery by assault were made by the Yankees. In both assaults the enemy suffered terribly, leaving a large number of their dead and wounded on the field.

The Yankees, after this, fell back to Vinegar Hill. It is said they took and still hold possession of Col. GRAHAM's headquarters. The enemy, after falling back, received reinforcements, and made a show of again moving against the battery. The force of the enemy engaged Friday is supposed to have been about four thousand. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, will probably be about three hundred.

The firing on both sides ceased about half-past six, when the Monitors withdrew. The report that one left during the engagement in a crippled condition was untrue. The whole four were engaged throughout the action, and in the afternoon their fire upon Battery Wagner was very severe. We learn, however, that the battery was very slightly injured. An officer, who observed the effect of our shots, says they struck and rolled off the sides and decks of the Monitors like so many marbles or pebble-stones. Capt. HASKELL's and Lieut. BEE's bodies fell into the hands of the enemy. Drs. R. B. HANAHAN and PRIOLEAU are said to be prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

Capt. LANGDON CHEVES, an accomplished and very efficient officer of the Engineer corps, was killed almost instantly by a shell from a Monitor exploding in Battery Wagner, and striking him in the head. His body was brought to the city last night.

Fort Sumter opened on the turreted monsters and the Yankee infantry on the south end of Morris' Island, with what result we are unable to say. The fight doubtless will be renewed to-day, with greater fierceness than any we have yet seen. The enemy has certainly shown a deep laid plan, and is determined to push it. The following is a list of the killed and wounded among the officers, Friday, on Morris' Island:

Killed—Capt. Chas. Haskell, Capt. Leogdon Cheeves, Lieut. John Bee.

Wounded—Capt. J. W. Ford, Lieut. Alston, Capt. Wild, Capt. Thomas, Capt. Tarrh.

Missing—Capt. Howard, Lieut. A. P. Craig, Capt. Reddy, Lieut. Woodward.

The Rebels in Pennsylvania.

The *Franklin Repository* describes at length the career of the rebels in the border counties of Pennsylvania. Their freaks, humors, and prejudices, along with a number of outrages upon property and life, are told graphically. From an interesting passage we extract:

"Even intelligent rebel officers insisted that LINCOLN was a fugitive in Boston, and dare not occupy his Capital, and the rank and file were regaled with that and equally absurd falsehoods. Others declared that he was habitually intoxicated, and unable to attend to his official duties because of his intemperance. Those men were evidently taught to regard President LINCOLN as brutal and barbarous in an eminent degree, and they were amazed to find the loyal of all parties alike respecting him and the Government.

Rev. Mr. PEYOR, father of the blustering Gen. ROGER A. PEYOR, who *didn't* fight POTTER when in Congress, was with ARMY as chaplain, and seemed to have a general supervision of the piety of the army. He represented the progress of religion as eminently satisfactory, and seemed to regard the rebels as perfectly Cromwellian in morals. True, they would steal negroes and from negroes, and anything else, from a tenpenny nail to a six-horse team; but they were nevertheless a model army, according to PEYOR, in all the attributes of Christian character. Our people generally thought that the scale of Zion must be very low down South.

The discipline of the rebel army was admirable. No private subaltern dared to disregard an order in presence of his superior, or where his superior officer was likely to be advised of it. When the rebel columns filed through Chambersburgh, they marched with the utmost order and decorum, and laughing, talking loudly or singing was not indulged in.

Some of the Border State, and most of the more Southern rebels, had rather peculiar conceptions of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Quite a number were astonished to find our people speaking English, as they supposed that the prevalent language was German. At first, when they attempted derisive remarks, they would imitate the broken English of the Germans; and judging from EWELL's demand for twenty-five barrels of sourkrout at a season when it is unknown in any country, even the commanding officers must have considered our people as profoundly Dutch. It would require an intensely Dutch community to supply sourkrout in July. Our farm buildings, and especially our large and fine barns, all through the valley, at once excited their astonishment and admiration. Quite a number of officers visited the barn of the editor as a matter of curiosity, although there are many in our valley much larger and quite as well finished. The private soldiers generally concluded that it must be the church of some very large denomination in this community; and the outbuildings about it, such as chicken-house, hog-pen, carriage-house, &c., were generally supposed to be servants' houses, and very neat ones!

Mr. STAKER, a peaceful and inoffensive citizen, was cruelly murdered by some of the rebel soldiers of [illegible] on the [illegible] leading over the Conocheague road, three miles from town. He was standing in his yard when three of the villains approached him and demanded his money. He [illegible] surrendered it. Soon after two more men came to him, making a similar demand. Two shots laid his body in a heap, and then fled. Mr. STAKER leaves a large family. The shocking manner of his death occasioned the most profound indignation wherever it became known."

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Arrival of Gen. Foster at Fortress Monroe.

Movements in the Old North State for Reconstruction.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 18.

Gen. FOSTER arrived here at 11 o'clock to-day.

Williamston, on the Roanoke River, was bombarded by four of our gunboats, under Capt. FLUSSER, on Monday night, the bridge across Gardner's Creek destroyed, and the rebels who had recently become quite bold, driven entirely from the river many miles back.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, July 17.

The Department of Virginia, by a recent order from the Secretary of War, has been annexed to the Department of North Carolina, Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER commanding, who leaves to-day for Fortress Monroe, to organize his command. If the Government will furnish him with a respectable force, which it has thus far been unable to do, important and lasting results will at once be realized, for a more active, persevering and able leader is not to be found. For the past few days much activity has been exhibited in this Department, and results of a beneficial character will soon be realized.

The Raleigh *Standard* is in favor of a reconstruction of the Union, and thinks the probable terms of reconstruction between the North and South will be the adoption of a gradual emancipation system by all the rebellious States, which North Carolina, in common with the other Slave States, will accept; if the Federal Government insists upon the same as the only terms that can be granted, notwithstanding the life of the institution is not in the least impaired by this war, as is generally believed of the North. Nothing but a great standing army between the masters and the slaves could impair the institution over which is thrown the shield of State and municipal laws, together with the inherent will of the Southern people. Hence these terms are the cheapest the Government can offer, and the best the South can accept.

The Wilmington *Journal*, an original secession sheet, in speaking of the assembling of the North Carolina Legislature upon the call of Gov. VANCE, ostensibly to consider the question of the Confederate currency, charges that other and more important objects occasion the called session. It bitterly denounces the reconstructionists as intending to use the Legislature as a means of accomplishing other purposes.

The Raleigh *State Journal* alleges the discovery of a secret political organization, whose purposes are most infamous and treasonable, which has doubtless ramifications throughout the State, and says that developments may swiftly be made which will startle the most apathetic.

The recent arrest and detention of Mrs. CHARLES H. FOSTER and daughter, by Georgia cavalry, while seeking to join her husband within our lines, is unequivocally denounced by the people of this State, who are now under the iron rule of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, as a gross and unwarrantable outrage.

Gen. HAGKMAN is in command here during Gen. FOSTER's absence.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Sharp Cavalry Skirmish at Jackson—The Enemy Sharply Punished.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19.

Major-Gen. HURLBUT telegraphs from Memphis, July 17, to the War Department, as follows:

"The enemy's cavalry was sharply punished at Jackson, Tenn., by Col. HATCH, on the 13th.

Their loss was two hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, four hundred conscripts released, and about two hundred and fifty horses taken, with more than that number of arms."

Suspicious Vessel Seen off Cape Cod.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, July 19.

Maj. MCLELLAN received this evening the following communication from Mr. HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, stopping at the Ocean House, Cape Elizabeth:

The United States steamer *Cambridge*, Capt. SPICER, has just arrived off this point from a cruise off the New-Jersey coast. He reports that heavy fogs have continued for eight days. Two of her officers have landed and forwarded dispatches to Washington. They report having fallen in with a large schooner off Cape Cod two nights since, which mysteriously refused to give information. When the *Cambridge* went to quarters, she quickly made off in the fog, and was lost sight of. The *Cambridge* is now (5 P. M.) standing out to sea.

The firing reported on Friday, as heard off this port, was undoubtedly a thunder-storm at sea.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 19.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $973,000 5-20s on Saturday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to June 28. The formation of national banks in various parts of the country is creating an active demand for Government loans, while the recent military successes render a further issue of permanent loans extremely doubtful, and those already issued desirable not only for investment, but for banking purposes.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. William Adams, Conn.; Hon. William L. Avery, American Consul at Cape of Good Hope, Africa; Joe. Roberts, H. Mackie and B. C. Howard, Cal.; Capt. McCall and J. J. Van Horn, U. S. A.; A. W. Kirkwood and family, Washington, and W. J. Keen, Memphis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. Percy Anderson and J. G. Kennedy, British Legation; G. Albees, Havana; R. De Puy, U. S. N., and G. W. W. Dove, R. B. Plotts, A. W. Morley and C. E. Emery, of the Engineer corps, U. S. Navy, all direct from Port Hudson, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. Wm. B. Menn and F. C. Hills, U. S. Navy; Capt. Jewett, of the steamer *City of New-York*; Capts. Thos. N. Thompson, Raymond and W. H. Vallence, U. S. Army, and W. Spence and lady, Tennessee, are at the Astor House.

Gen. DIX arrived in the City on Saturday afternoon. He is stopping at a private residence up town.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & Co., and all druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Most Exquisite, Rich, Blooming Cereus,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Colorific Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or Black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money refunded. Sold by druggists.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Bellemain Village Association.—Houses and Lots adjoining East New-York, accessible by several lines of cars; terms $115, payable in weekly instalments. Attend the meeting THIS EVENING, at No. 151 Bowery, and get all the information relative to the enterprise, which is purely mutual.
JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

Grover & Baker's
High Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) New-York, also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

MCLEAR—DELAMATER.—In the First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, July 13, by Rev. Mr. Fisher, J. W. MCLEAR, M. D., of Merrill, to HARRIET L., eldest daughter of C. J. Gramam, of the same place. No cards.

WISSNER—COYLE.—On Saturday, July 18, by Rev. Morgan DIX, JACOB G. WISSNER to MISS JENNIE COYLE, all of this City.

YOUNG—BELAMY.—On the evening of the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 40 Leroy-st., by Rev. D. Dunbar, Mr. DUDLEY YOUNG to SUSAN H., only daughter of Mr. William Belamy, both of this City.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday morning, July 18, MARY ANN, wife of Freeman Campbell.

The remains were interred in Greenwood yesterday.

CARSON.—At Climax Prairie, Mich., on the 8th inst., Mr. ELISHA CARSON, eighth son of Cumberland, R. I., and one of the early emigrants to Ithica, N. Y., aged 82 years.

CURE.—On Saturday, July 18, WILLIAM CURE, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Broadway, between 67th and 68th sts., on Monday, July 20, at 2 o'clock.

FINNEY.—In this City, on Sunday, July 19, HENRY MARTYN, son of Rev. Spencer L. and Isabella M. Finney, aged 7 months.

Funeral to-day, at 2½ o'clock.

HAYDOCK.—In this City, on Sunday, July 19, WM. M. HAYDOCK, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John L. Griffen, No. 75 West 36th-st., at 5 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

HOYT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, July 16, ELISA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Charles Hoyt.

The funeral will take place from her father's residence, at Norwalk, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her friends, and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at South Norwalk to convey friends by the 12½ train from 27th-st., New-York; returning, leave South Norwalk in 8:45 train.

HURLBY.—In this City, on Saturday, July 18, SAMUEL HURLBY, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 288 Madison-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

LIBBY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 19, OLIVER CARY, only child of Oliver and Sarah J. Libby, aged 8 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, July 20, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 189 Bleecker-st.

Boston papers please copy.

MCCALLA.—On Sunday, July 19, of cholera infantum, ALEXANDER, infant son of Robert M. and Hila T. McCalla, aged 19 months and 19 days.

Her remains will be taken to Montgomery, Orange County, for interment.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

MACMULLEN.—In Nyack, on Saturday, July 18, CLARA WALDO, daughter of John and Alice F. McMullen, aged 4 months.

MORARSON.—In this City, on Sunday, July 19, GAETANA MORARSON, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John Morrison, at No. 362 West 12th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PHILIPS.—In this City, on Saturday, July 18, CHARLOTTA DIMON, infant daughter of William H. and Susan E. Philips.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from No. 210 2d-av.

POOLE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 18, 1863, EUGENIA, son of Samuel and Eliza W. Poole, aged 11 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 79 Hicks-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SOUSMOE.—On Thursday, July 16, WM. E. SCHENCK, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 21st inst., without further notice, from the residence of his father, at Wilton, Morrisania, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Motthaven depot to meet the 2½ o'clock Harlem train from corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

SHICK.—In this City, on Saturday, July 18, IDA ROWE SHICK, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 6 Mangin-st.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Sunday, July 19, of consumption, ALBERT E. SHERWOOD, aged 19 years, 11 months, the fourth son of the widow Antoinette Sherwood.

The friends of the family, also the members of Allen-st. Methodist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 72 Stanton-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. this (Monday), July 20. His remains will be taken to North Greenwich on Tuesday morning.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, July 19, SARAH HALE, infant daughter of Samuel W. and Sarah H. Thompson.

Funeral at 3½ o'clock this P. M., from residence of the parents, No. 532 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
what are the bad habits of children and youth, and their evil tendency, read

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 385.—July 18, 1863.
2, 3, 65, 54, 19, 43, 72, 75, 29, 60, 70, 71, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 386.—July 18, 1863.
32, 53, 29, 47, 18, 39, 6, 5, 26, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CLOTHING
FOR
YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
OF
LINEN MARSEILLES
AND
SUMMER WOOLENS.
ASSORTMENT very fine, and STYLES entirely new.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER URGING CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 7th October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to
E. H. LEE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 24 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. C. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED:

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, oliva tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh; visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 749 WAVERLY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 24 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 168 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No. 12 COENTIES-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, yielding here and elsewhere, on application.

FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Stillman, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Maj. Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Clemmitt at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies; and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the cessation of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army begin now. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed—common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.

IT CURES SO QUICK.

Radway's Ready Relief, whether applied externally or taken internally, acts at once; there is no delay, but it instantly fulfills its mission of relieving the patient of pain and discomfort.

NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.
NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.
NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.

A highly respectable lady of the City of New-York, while nailing down some carpets, ran a small carpet tack in her knee and shifted the pan. For two years she was laid up a cripple; spent upward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WITHOUT DERIVING ANY BENEFIT. She was advised by a nurse to use Radway's Ready Relief; the first application gave her ease; one week's use made a perfect cure. Had this lady tried the Ready Relief when the injury happened, she would have escaped the painful sufferings of two years' duration, and saved two thousand dollars. Bear in mind that Radway's Ready Relief will prove its marvelous efficacy at once in all cases where pain is experienced, whether Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds, or Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Colds. Let those who suffer try it. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all Druggists.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.
Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what children should eat, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 7 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,128 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.

Each book contains twelve beautifully colored eng

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 18, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce the past week, have been 68 bbls. Ashes, 18,750 bbls. Flour, 162 bbls., and 553 bags Corn Meal, 311,000 bushels Wheat, 152,265 bushels Corn, 7,449 bushels Oats, 48,449 bushels Oats, 667 pkgs. Provisions and 1,000 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. Pots, at $7 ₩ 100 lbs. Market continues quiet and nominal. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 932 bbls., including 876 bbls. Pots and 56 bbls. Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS—In dull and prices favor buyers. A fair trade has been sold within the past three days at from $5 90@$6 ₩ ton, from yard.

COTTON—Is dull and nominal. Middlings are selling in very small lots at 60c. ₩ lb.

HAY—All kinds have been inactive, and prices have been tending downward.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, and prices have again fallen off materially. Sales since our last, 9,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 50; pear to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5 05@$5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 70 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$3 90 @$4 50
Extra State.....4 90 @ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.. 4 90 @ 7 10
Extra Ohio round-hoop, whip'g br'ds. 5 80 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 75 @ 7 25
Extra Genesee..... 5 50 @ 7 25
Superfine to Choice Extra Missouri.... 5 70 @ 9 00

Southern Flour is declining; sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., at $5 70@$6 40 for poor to good superfine; $6 45@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 00 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canada Flour is heavy and cheaper; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $5 05@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is dull to-day, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal has been in less request at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly less active, and prices have declined materially. Sales have been confined to 72,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 25@$1 32, closing at $1 25@$1 27; Red at $1 23@$1 28; Amber Iowa at $1 22@$1 25—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 13@$1 22, and Chicago Spring at $1 05@$1 19 ₩ bushel. Corn is depressed and cheaper. Sales have been reported to-day of 85,000 bushels, at 64¾c., chiefly at 64¾c.@65c., for shipping mixed Western; 64c.@64¾c. for unsound; 70c. for White, and 66c.@67c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is nominal at 90c.@$1 03, according to quality, ₩ bush. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada at 70@73c.; Western at 73c.@76c.; State at 75¾c.@77c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. The following quantities are now held in this city, viz.: [illegible]

PORK—Is exceedingly inactive, at 15c.@21c. ₩ lb.

LARD—Is dull and prices favor buyers. A sale has been sold within the past three days at from 9½@9¾c. ₩ lb., from yard.

PROVISIONS—Receipts have been fair, and sales limited; prices have been depressed. The week's receipts include 41,856 hides; sales, 21,850 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Wetzel & Weinberg, 13,000 Buenos Ayres, 2@22 lbs., 24½c. cash, and select cut, 3,500 Montevideo Kips, 12 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Orinoco, 23 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Para-Pernambuco, 17 lbs., on private terms; 650 Wet Salted Montevideo, 45 lbs., 13½c. cash, usual selection; 500 Canary Islands, 20 lbs., 9¾c. @10c., cash, usual selection. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 200 Dry Salted, 2,900 Wet Salted Hides, and 70 Buffer East India Hides.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. B. Hill & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has continued quiet throughout this week, the extraordinary excitement raging in the City having a tendency to engross the attention of the business community. Very few buyers have been in the Swamp, and they have bought very sparingly, while the quantity sold on orders is also quite small. In prices we can report no material change, the continued scarcity of prime stock enabling holders to maintain prices with considerable firmness. The receipts from the tanneries continue only moderate, and there is little or no accumulation of stock." For Oak Sole the market is also quiet, but prices are firmly maintained. In Rough Leather there is little or nothing doing. Prices are nominal."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day, sales having been made of 3,100 bbls. at $11 62½@$12 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for new Mess; $13 50@$14 25 for mid and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders. Bacon continues to very limited extent at former prices. Lard rules quiet; sales 600 bbls. and tcs., at 9¾c.@10c., ₩ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales 200 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra, and $8 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling slowly, at 15c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues dull and heavy at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, were confined to small lots of East India, at $5 @$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—12,700 Matamoras Goat were sold, during the week, on private terms.

SUGAR—Sales to-day, 500 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11½c.@12c., and Cuba, at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are heavy and cheaper. Messrs. Sugar Loaf Loaf at 14½c.; crushed, ground, and granulated at 11¾c.; White A, at 11¼c.; Yellow C, at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10c.; and 100 pkgs Grease at from 7½c. @7¾c.

TOBACCO—Owing to the deranged state of affairs, there is hardly anything doing. Sales, 50 hhds. Kentucky, at 12c.@23c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 200 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c., the latter for extra new rate, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour (to complete a cargo) at 1s. ₩ bbl.; 62,000 bushels Grain at 6d. 7d. ₩ bushel; 2,500 packages Provisions, by steamer, at 30s.@40s. ₩ ton. For Lerwick, 1,600 bbls. Flour, and 200 bbls. Oil Cake at 3s. ₩ bbl. and 500 packages Provisions at 25s.@40s. ₩ ton. For a British port direct, 24,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the Shipping List, have been a bark, 295 tons, to Harcona, at 6s. 3d.; a British brig, 198 tons, to Cardenas, Lumber, at $13 ₩ M., both in gold; a schooner, 147 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,500; a brig, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 9c.; a Hamburg bark, 293 tons, to Cronstadt, an Argentine bark, 358 tons, to Rio Janeiro, and a British bark, 342 tons, from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	July 21..	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22..	Boston	Liverpool.
Hibernian	July 22..	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25..	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM N. YORK.

Georgia	July 7..	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	July 8..	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 8..	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10..	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 11..	Liverpool	Boston.
City of New-York	July 15..	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15..	Liverpool	New-York.
Penn	July 18.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22..	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24..	Liverpool	New-York.
[illegible]	July 25..	Liverpool	Boston
[illegible]	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Alpsia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12..	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26..	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Evening Star.....July 22 New-York....Havana.

For California.

America.....July 25 New-York....Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

[illegible]

Sunday all Mails close at 1 o'clock P. M.

TO LET.

TENEMENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 53 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TENEMENT—IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT TWO STORY [illegible] in good order, suitable for a small family; [illegible] located, with numerous shade trees; rent very low. Inquire on the premises as the corner of Hall and Marcy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & Co., Leasing Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

SPACE TO LET.—THE SUB-BASEMENT of No. 36 Dey-st., at $12 per month, particularly adapted for any kind of goods in tight packages or barrels. Steam hoistway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES building, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Chief Janitorist, No. 41 Park-row.

PUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $172,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire on vessels of inland navigation and transportation on the rivers.

A dividend of [illegible] per cent. of the profits annually divided to the assured, while a liberal [illegible]

[illegible]

DRY GOODS

CLOSING OUT SALE.

THE BALANCE OF OUR SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, TAMARTINES, ALPACAS, DELAINES, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

ALSO

An immense stock of SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

W. R. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

CLEARING OUT!!!
STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, SILKS and LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MITTS, GLOVES and HOSIERY.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND OSTRICH FEATHERS.
—ALSO—
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, MALINE LACES, &c.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!

IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, LINENS, TOWELINGS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS ALL OUR STOCK MARKED DOWN
—25 per cent.—

Over 50,000 dollars worth of the above-mentioned goods TO BE SOLD OFF AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING, LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.

R. H. MACY,
6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE [illegible] desirable property on the northwest corner of [illegible] and 16th-st., 83x100, with improvements, [illegible] for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 704 Broadway.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK FOR SALE.—Well worthy the attention of capitalists.—Forty thousand acres, located chiefly in Cattaraugus and Alleghany Counties, known formerly as part of the original Holland Land Company's purchase, and more recently as the Devereaux purchase. This property is offered as an entirety, or might be sold in townships. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY NEAR Broadway and Canal-st., or will take in part payment a country place or farm. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 20 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing. A garden house under glass, 45x150 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. Also, a glass house built on the most approved plans. Modern dwelling-house built of brick, 45x46 feet, with extension 36x18, with 16-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 23 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house; wash-tubs, &c.; stable 28x48, with two wings 18x20; barn 60x100, shed 12x80, hennery 20x30, farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and commanding a fine view of the Hudson not surpassed at any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land with large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks finely shaded with forest trees, a fine garden, vines and fruit trees in great abundance, has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place contains four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR NEWARK, N. J., A FINE country residence, with about thirty acres, covered with choice fruit. Location unsurpassed for health; good neighborhood and convenient of access, with everything requisite for a gentleman's country home. Principals will address EDWARD, Box 4,781 Post office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATed house, out-buildings, and 12 acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees; location healthy, and hourly communication with the City by railroad. Situation, New Jersey, 18 miles from New-York. Price $15,000. Three-fifths may remain on mortgage if desired. Inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROS., No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $230; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot, in Westchester County, about 70 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order, has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native fruit trees. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jaunc y-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CHOICE FRUIT AND garden farm of 25 acres, highly cultivated, great abundance of apples, pears, plums, grapes, berries, &c., of the best varieties. Fine improvements and pleasantly situated 13 miles in New-Jersey. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FARM and mill-seat in Pennsylvania for sale, or will exchange for City property. This property is eight miles from railroad communicating with New-York City, and considered very desirable. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 696 Broadway.

CROTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE No. 150 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000.

This Company is now prepared to issue Policies against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE At current rates.

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW WESSON, President.
HENRY YOUNG.....No. 22 John-st.
JAMES SULLIVAN.....No. 39 Nassau-st.
PARKER HOWE.....Brooklyn White Lead Co.
WM. H. SMITH.....firm of Wm. H. Smith & Son.
JOHN WATSON.....firm of Thorne, Watson & Bauman.
WM. W. HURLBUT, late firm of Hurlbut, Van Volkenburgh & Co.
E. W. MEYER.....firm of.....H. & F. W. Meyer.
JAMES DEMAREST.....firm of Dewlap, Cornell & Co.
S. M. BLAKE.....No. 31 West 26th-st.
JOHN A. HADDEN.....firm of.....Hadden & Co.
S. R. SCHUYLER.....firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
C. P. BURDETT.....firm of.....Burdett & Everett.
E. F. BUSHNELL.....No. 35 Spruce-st.
WM. G. READ.....firm of.....Read, Drexel & Co.
JAMES D. SMITH.....firm of.....James Law & Co.
R. L. CORNING.....firm of.....H. K. Corning, Sup & Co.
JOHN E. WYLIE.....firm of.....Wylie & Vanderbilt.
C. C. HALE.....firm of.....Carter, Hale & Co.
EZRA M. FROST.....firm of Cunningham, Frost & Throckmorton.
ALBERT JEWETT.....firm of.....Albert Jewett & Co.
C. W. KNEVALS.....firm of.....Wylie & Knevals.
C. K. BLOSSOM.....late firm of.....B. Blossom & Son.
JAMES F. WENMAN.....No. 146 Pearl-st.
E. R. BARNES.....firm of.....D. S. Barnes & Co.
THATCHER M. ADAMS.....firm of.....Adams & Young.
A. G. PHELPS STOKES.....firm of.....Phelps, Dodge & Co.
C. K. BURTON.....firm of.....Bentley & Burton.
EDWARD TODD.....firm of.....Mabie, Todd & Co.
NELSON TAPPAN.....No. 77 Water-st.
C. WILLIARDS.....firm of.....Richards & Whiting.
PETER M. GRIGGS.....firm of Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury.
C. S. PARSONS.....firm of.....C. S. Parsons & Sons.
WM. WALES PHELPS.....No. 45 Wall-st.
C. B. FOND.....firm of.....Cooper & Fond.

SILAS G. BUTLER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 36 William-st., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

The Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, inst., at 11 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DEAN, Esq., Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the date of sale, unless delivery is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and thirty-five cents per ton to cover the expenses of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable. Otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN ERMENTROUT, President.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 144 East 27th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs, and rockers, in hair cloth; rosewood piano-forte (Gilbert, maker); rosewood etagere, marble-top; mahogany centre and side tables, marble-top; what-nots, mahogany French bedstead, marble-top dressing bureaus, cane-seat bedroom furniture, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, marble-top and other dining chairs, rosewood hall stand and chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, window shades, mantel clocks, china vases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture. Also, several very fine proof engravings.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers. No. 3 Pine-st.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,

On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, TUESDAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the Institution of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts., the entire suite of elegant household furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood seven octave piano, made by Chickering, brocatel and lace curtains, clocks, mantel ornaments, &c., the property of an English gentleman about leaving for Europe, consisting of as follows, viz.:

DRAWING ROOMS.

English velvet medallion carpets, rich crimson and gold satin window curtains and cornices; do. blue and gold satin window curtains, lace curtains, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel; do. in figured green satin, ormolu mounted; carved rosewood etagere, elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood centre and side tables, en suite; two elegant rosewood, ebony and tulip wood, ormolu mounted cabinets, inlaid with marqueterie; two ladies' secretaires to match; do. centre tables, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Chickering, four round corners, finished back, of very brilliant tone and superior finish; superb ormolu clock and candelabras, imported by Tiffany & Co., cost $300; artistic bronze and ormolu etagere and mantel ornaments, ladies' rosewood secretary, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, &c.

RECEPTION ROOM.

English velvet medallion carpet, rosewood suites in blue velvet, solid rosewood backs, made by Belter; black walnut bookcase, plate glass doors; tapestry curtains of the richest and most costly description, elegant ormolu clock and mantel ornaments and gilt frame and mantel mirror, bronze chandeliers, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM.

Velvet carpet, elegant tapestry curtains, carved black walnut suites in tapestry, richly carved black walnut buffet and chiffonier, black walnut French plate mantel mirror, marble clock, bronze mantel ornaments, Sheffield plated ware, China decorated dinner and dessert service, cut glass ware, black walnut extension table, &c.

BEDROOMS.

English Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood bedsteads, carved rosewood arm chairs, glass, do. dressing tables, gilt frame mirrors, gold, brocade and lace window curtains; rosewood secretary, chair and lounge, chandelier and brackets, fine colored and proof engravings, rosewood crib, best quality of hair mattresses, cottage suite, &c.

HALLS

Velvet carpets, black walnut marble-top hat stand and chair, stair rods, chandeliers and brackets, &c.

Also, ingrain carpets, black walnut cottage furniture, window shades, gas brackets, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. The above is all of the most elegant and recherché style, and was manufactured to order and will be sold without reserve. Will be on exhibition on and after Wednesday.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 91 Canal-st., large assortment of furniture, consisting of bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, looking-glasses; large assortment of carpets, oil-cloths, matting, sofa-beds, bedding, paintings, together with every thing for housekeeping. All to be sold without reserve.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules, condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.
F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st. COUSE & DEGAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 189 and 191 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 108 and 110 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL, NOEKEMAN & Co., No. 91 Murray-st. BUCK & BRUSH, No. 64 Murray and 63 Reade-st. PUFFER, BARBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 182 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 179 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
BIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to constitute AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing as the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$7,884,063 21
Due from Banks and Bankers	354,364 43
Due from Directors of the Bank	170,000
Due from Brokers	950,000
Real Estate	300,000 00
Specie	1,189,981 93
Cash items, viz.: Checks, &c., in Exchanges	1,094,599 88
Stocks	9,225,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Legal Tender Notes	969,286 00
Expense Account	24,606 34
Total	$22,921,710 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$9,492,900 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975
Less Notes on hand	270— 1,705 00
Profits	1,031,759 37
Due to Banks and Foreign Bankers	3,315,410 69
Due Depositors, on demand	7,631,342 07
Amount due, not included above, viz.: Unpaid dividends	18,494 36
Total	$22,921,710 89

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and JEREMIAH P. VAIL, Cashier, of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, a banking association located and doing business in New-York, being duly sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, with respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified; and that the balance of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 17th day of July, 1863.

THOS. P. OKIE, Notary Public.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that bids for bonds of this company, to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, until the 20th day of July, 1863. The bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1878; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, with accumulated interest to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by applications in writing, at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 27th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bid being the principal of the bond with the premium, must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

JUNE 20, 1863.

HENRY R. REMSEN,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HAMILTON FISH,
FERDINAND SUYDAM,
Committee.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the city track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1861, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.

WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsectured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1870.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 8 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.

Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSUR

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New World Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide; 75th edition. 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Organs, Impudency, Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gentes-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 4 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 86 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (no stairs,) New-York, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"The censure with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character, in 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Men and women can visit us at any time and expose their case, and if we undertake it, who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If your have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional Syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a sure and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The first required to cure the most wasterald case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. TICHBRIDSON, No. 82 [illegible] Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Astor-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present, very convenient suites of offices in Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City; enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make a speedy and permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented. In every respect, or the price will be refunded. Be sure and get the genuine. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS. IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the nonmarried or single in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 11 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 200 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—SPLENDID DRUG store, Greenwich-st., near Canal-st.; superior store, doing a fine business; offered cheap; also, $600 wanted one year; 280 acres fine lands in Pennsylvania, worth $2,000; good bonus given; boot and shoe store, Court-st., Brooklyn, $1,000. Apply for two days at No. 632 Broadway, Room No. 7.

$20,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, AN ACtive or special partner, with the above amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a banking, specie and stock commission house, having an established and lucrative business. Address, with real name and reference (none other will be answered,) G. R., office *Journal of Commerce*.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE MANUFACturing business, with a cash capital of $1,000 to $10,000, already established, from which the amount in profits in 12 months will equal the amount invested. None but principals need apply. Call at No. 43 Gold-st., loft No. 2.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FROM TWO years' regiments, who did not receive their bounty when paid, in consequence of not having served full time, can receive the same through SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 18, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE STREET INSPECTORS OF THE SEVERAL WARDS OF THE CITY.—In consequence of dissatisfaction expressed in relation to the inequality of payment now joined to the carmen employed by this Department for removing ashes, garbage and dirt from the City, I have taken the subject into consideration, and have decided upon the following rates as the price to be paid per load from each of the Wards hereto mentioned, from and after the 20th inst.; reserving, however, to myself, the right of increasing or diminishing the price for any of the Wards, as circumstances may hereafter dictate.

In making up this list, I have been governed by what I consider the best interest of the City, and a due regard to the interest of the laboring man, in securing for him a fair equivalent for his work, even beyond the rates which could be obtained elsewhere for the same amount of labor.

In making this announcement I would have it understood that this Department will not permit itself to be influenced or controlled by any extraneous organizations, as the allowance of any such interposition must be fatal to the objects for which this Department was organized.

In selecting men, you will continue to employ those now engaged, and such as you may regard as best fitted from experience to discharge the duties devolved upon them, and if any parties, for any reasons or excuses which they may choose to give, neglect or refuse to promptly discharge those duties, their places must be forthwith supplied by other employes, willing to do their duty.

The men now employed by the day will so continue to work until WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

Tickets will be ready for distribution as a substitution for the present system on the 22d inst.

Street inspectors will notify their men on Monday morning that the above regulations will go into effect on that date.

List of prices in the several Wards in the City:

Wards.	Dust Carts, Per load.	Ash Carts, Per load.
1	30c.	35c.
2	30c.	33c.
3	25c.	30c.
4	27c.	30c.
5	26c.	28c.
6	26c.	31c.
7	26c.	33c.
8	31c.	33c.
9	27c.	30c.
10	25c.	30c.
11	26c.	26c.
12	—	—
13	26c.	30c.
14	34c.	40c.
15	34c.	37c.
16	27c.	33c.
17	27c.	33c.
18	26c.	33c.
19	30c.	45c.
20	28c.	33c.
21	28c.	33c.
22	—	—

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street, from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES MCNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 5 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. BYERS, }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN MOONEY,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1863.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, THE COMMON COUNCIL has passed a resolution, which has become a law, increasing the pay of laborers employed by the Corporation, to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, that hereafter, and from the date of said resolution, the laborers employed in the City Inspector's Department will receive the above-named amount. F. I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN MCCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND No. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, July 20, 1863.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm of GEO. R. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.

GEO. R. PENDLETON,
WM. H. PENOLETON.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

New York, July 1, 1863.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 868 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1846.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVernor, lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 161 Nassau-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PETER, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from.....$95 to $185
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ARIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....90 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$120
Second Cabin.....88
Steerage.....23
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. Arrow, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec early
SATURDAY, July 25.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $83 and $73. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Side-wheel
STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BALL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 9 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. BAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class Steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Carrying the U. S. Mails,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....July 25
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Aug. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TO PASSENGERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier 42, North River, foot of Morris-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock, and will leave at 6 o'clock A. M. precisely, with passengers and their baggage for the GREAT EASTERN.
None but passengers allowed on board the TRAVELER.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROcure the new edition of MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 821 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Departments of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.
8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thicknesses, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also,
10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive.
100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and heads 50 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent.
No. 306 Pearl-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HOW THEY TREAT A United States soldier at the Navy-yard. After serving five years in New-Mexico, the advertiser, having returned to New-York, applied at the Navy-yard for work. The Commandant's reply was he had no work for discharged soldiers. The advertiser wishes to make it public, for we all know that where there are over 6,000 workmen, there could be room found for one discharged soldier. It is not a very good way to encourage reinlistments.

HOUSEHOLD BOON.—25-CENT BOTTLES, killing instantly, on washing, whatever infests the hair of man or animals; guaranteed safe and infallible. DODGE'S INFALLIBLE VERMIN EXTERMINATOR, No. 834 Broadway. Dollar Pocket Stereoscopes "bring out" photographs as fast as picked up, with amazing distinctness and naturalness.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6:7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5 and 11½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7:3, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 4, 5 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany, 10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6, 6:15 P. M. For Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 8 A. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:40 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M. Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:16, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 1 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	1:52, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:27 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
6:30 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:16 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
For WHITESTONE, BAYSIDE DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 34, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 34, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9¼ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leaves Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York,

THE MORGAN RAID.

His Forces Believed to be Hemmed In.

Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday, July 17.

The rebels burned the steam saw-mill and bridge across the canal at Jasper and the bridge across the Scioto, above Piketon, yesterday. They took four or five prisoners at Jasper, and after paroling them shot and killed one of them, a school teacher, named McDougal.

This morning Morgan reached Jackson, where he burned a flour mill and the railroad depot—loss about $10,000.

The rolling stock had previously been brought to this city, but the Portsmouth and Newark Railroad was cut to some extent. Jackson was then completely sacked and all the horses carried off by the rebels. They next made for Hamden, 12 miles due north. Their flankers were at Harrisonville, 15 miles northeast of this city, to-day, and were moving eastward. From all accounts it appears that Morgan has scattered his forces so as to deceive us as to his movements, but it is believed that Gallipolis is his military object.

Gunboats and transports, loaded with troops have gone up the river, and troops continue to arrive.

COLUMBUS, July 17.

Gentlemen from Chillicothe, this evening, say that the force which Col. Runkle took with him from that place yesterday was only 1,200 militia, which was all he could arm. The appearance of a number of our scouts on the outskirts of Chillicothe caused alarm on the part of the citizens who supposed they were rebels advancing on that place. They burned their steamers and burnt the bridge across Paint Creek, but it is reported that the creek is fordable at all times.

Brigadier-General Col. Runkle this morning, state that the forces were at Berlin a few miles northeast of Jackson, and that Morgan was at Jackson with Hobson some miles in his rear. Runkle was waiting for Hobson to attack Morgan, when he would commence an attack in front.

This afternoon the Colonel dispatched to the Governor that he had a skirmish with 2,000 of the enemy, and had succeeded in delaying him three hours. He had but 1,800 reliable men, who, however fought well.

Morgan lost four men, while we lost none. If Col. Runkle had succeeded in reinforcing our men with militia from Chillicothe, Runkle would have pressed the raiders hard. As it was, however, he had his forces concealed, and intended to surprise the bandits, but some scoundrel betrayed his position. Morgan succeeded in outflanking our men, but did not deem it prudent to press his advantage on account of the weariness of Hobson, or else he might have suffered severely. He continued his course to the Ohio River, but it is not known exactly where he intends to strike it. We have forces at Pomeroy and Gallipolis, which may compel him to proceed further up the river, in the neighborhood of Parkersburgh. The Governor has ordered all boats, rafts, and anything else that can be used in crossing the river over to the Virginia side. At 4 P. M. Morgan was within two miles of Wilkesville, closely pursued by Hobson, only five miles in his rear.

From the Gazette of Saturday.

At 2 o'clock A. M. this morning we learned at headquarters that Morgan's advance, after being repulsed at Jackson, by Col. Runkle, moved back and thence south. He afterward turned and moved northward, and crossed the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad at Berlin, moving south toward Oak Hill. Finding our men in force there he again turned southward to Wilkesville.

Forces went down the pike from Athens and have obstructed the roads so that Morgan cannot get out in that direction. The latest dispatch says Morgan was moving in the direction of Pomeroy. A portion of Gen. White's forces, from Western Virginia, have been brought down, and are on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad to prevent Morgan crossing that road.

Our gunboats are at Pomeroy and points above, and if the people will only turn out and fell trees and impede his passage he may yet be captured.

THE MARCH THROUGH INDIANA.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, July 14, 1863.

Last year, when Kentucky was invaded, Indiana mustered, armed, equipped, and sent into that State *one regiment a day, for fourteen consecutive days*; but now, that Indiana was invaded, upon the call of the Governor for troops, *sixty-one thousand* men were raised in forty-eight hours, and tendered to the authorities—about one-half of whom were accepted, armed, mustered, and marched to various points, to prevent Morgan's crossing the river and moving on northward.

He attempted to get out of Indiana, and cross the Ohio at New-Albany, Madison, and Aurora, but was met by superior forces of infantry at each place, when upon he became disgusted with Hoosierdom, and is supposed to be marching to reinforce Gen. Lee.

As soon as Morgan's men reached this State they commenced robbing stores, residences and citizens. At Mauckport, the first town in Indiana they reached, the houses of citizens were entered, and the furniture broken, bed-clothing and carpets torn to tatters; clocks and mirrors smashed up.

The entire route from Mauckport to Corydon was one of destruction. Houses being burned and all that could be having been destroyed. Whole acres have been laid waste, and every act of vandalism conceivable was performed by this band of land pirates. They reached Corydon on Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, and without even demanding a surrender of the town, they threw a number of shells into it, among helpless women and children.

Neal Cox, a democratic minister named Glenn, who owned the finest house in that section was fired upon by the rebels. He was dragged into the house by his wife who closed the door. The rebels burst open the door, wounded him through both thighs, set the house on fire and left Glenn to perish in the flames. His wife and other ladies in the house dragged him out to an orchard, and thus saved him from being roasted alive.

Near Mauckport they also killed Garrett Hunt, and just above the town they murdered Wm. Frazee.

At Corydon all the storehouses were rifled, and wanton destruction of property seemed to be the greatest object of the raiders.

While the town was captured, 500 of Col. Jordan's Home Guards were made prisoners, and the balance of them escaped in the direction of Palmyra. Near Corydon, an old citizen, William Heth, fired upon the rebels. He was the keeper of the toll-gate this side of Corydon. Toe rebels shot him dead, and burned his house. They also burned a fine stone mill in the neighborhood of Corydon.

Caleb Thomas, of Edwardsville, was killed near Corydon. He was shot through the forehead. Jeremiah Nance, of Leesonia, was also killed near Corydon.

Morgan demanded and received $2,100 from the owners of three mills, for not burning them. One man could not raise the amount demanded, and his mill was burned. They robbed every store in the place, and carried off about $12,000 worth of goods, and destroyed all kinds of goods and notions they could not use.

A sharp little fight occurred before the rebels occupied Corydon, between about six hundred citizens and the rebels. The rebel loss was six killed, and twenty-nine wounded. Our loss was two killed, and 270 captured.

S. C. Slaughter is among the captured citizens. Douglas, Denbo & Co. are the principal sufferers financially, although all the merchants and mechanics suffered more or less by the robbers.

At Salem the depot was burned, but no other property of much value destroyed. A contribution of $25,000 was levied on the town. Avash Dupanny, one of the wealthiest citizens of Southern Indiana, was compelled to pay $5,000 to keep his mills from being destroyed.

The injury to the Jeffersonville Railroad was very slight. It was all repaired by Monday evening. Trains are now running regularly on the road.

On the New-Albany and Chicago Railroad the rebels destroyed 15 bridges, and culverts from 6 to 100 feet in length, but all was repaired yesterday evening, and the road is now in running order.

At Palmyra his men were allowed every licence in the destruction of property. Horse stealing is the order of the day with the raiders. We learn that they have already stolen from 600 to 700 head, all fine animals.

At Dupont they broke into the stores and took all the hats, shoes and clothing they could find. They also took about 2,000 canvas sacks, but afterward threw most of them away, they being so closely pursued that they could not conveniently carry them. The calling out and organizing of over 12,000 men, with fully 20,000 more in reserve, and eager to be called into service, is one of the most striking evidences of the influence of Gov. Morton, to whose energy, decision and popularity this unequalled and glorious manifestation of the power of Indiana is so largely due.

No other man in the State could have brought out so rapidly such an immense force, and we doubt if any State can show such an honorable record of executive energy and capacity, and of popular enthusiasm and promptness in any emergency.

Col. Caldwell and Capt. Howard, of the First Indiana, have been mustered out of the service for uttering disloyal sentiments.

Wm. Stacey and John Gearm, of Hilliar's Michigan [illegible]

Capture of 200 of Morgan's Men.

WHEELING, Sunday, July 19.

Gov. Boreman received the following this evening, from Parkersburgh:

Three hundred of Morgan's men were captured to-day, near Buffington. Among them was Col. Dunn Morgan. There is no doubt but Morgan's whole force will be captured.

Fire at the Oil Regions.

OIL CITY, Penn., Saturday, July 18.

A large fire is raging up the creek to-day. The Van Slyck well, and five or six stocks with [illegible] barrels of oil, have been destroyed. Conservative [illegible]

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19.

THE FRONT.

The only signs of the rebels in our immediate front is a party of forty of Mosby's guerrillas, who are pursuing their usual avocation of horse stealing in the vicinity of Occoquan Creek. Last night a band of guerrillas came within two miles of Fort Ethan Allen, near the Chain Bridge, and stole twenty horses. They will be "gobbled" by our cavalry.

[illegible] arrived here last night, and [illegible] to the Old Capitol Prison.

AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

The recent battles at Gettysburgh have furnished additional evidence of the necessity of some such organization of an "Ambulance Corps," as was sought to be attained in the bill defeated by Congress at the last session. Prof. Bowditch, of Boston, is making very urgent representations to the authorities here to the attainment of that end, and is backed by numbers of our leading men. One eminent Senator, in particular, who receives the credit of securing the defeat of the bill last Winter, is now among the warmest friends of the measure.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

By order of the Secretary of War, a General Court-martial is appointed to meet in this city on the 20th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of numerous important cases—both civil and military. The following general officers have been detailed to serve as members of the Court: Maj.-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, Brig.-Gens. G. W. Morrell, J. J. Abercrombie, J. P. Hatch, and S. A. Meredith. Maj. T. Gaines, of Twenty-second army corps, is appointed Judge Advocate.

THE REBEL WOUNDED.

The rebels, when they retreated from Gettysburgh, left behind them *six* drunken, inefficient and worthless surgeons, to take care of 11,000 wounded.

WOUNDED FROM GETTYSBURGH.

Thus far, 12,600 wounded have been brought from Gettysburgh, and distributed among the hospitals in Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Newark and New-York. A large number are also being sent to York, Pennsylvania.

NAPOLEONIC.

Persons searching to know a good thing done by the General-in-Chief, can be gratified in at least one particular. During the hesitancy to attack Lee, while the latter was escaping, Gen. Meade telegraphed to Gen. Halleck the divided opinion of his council of war. The following is the substance of Gen. Halleck's reply:

"It is proverbial that councils of war never fight. Attack the enemy at once, and build your council of war afterwards."

It was a plagiarism from Napoleon; but we ought to be thankful for anything Napoleonic.

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The General Land Office has just received the plat and return of survey for the Rancho la Liebre, confirmed to José Maria Flores, containing 48,799.53 100 acres in the State of California, the same having been transmitted to the department, in order to obtain a patent or complete title for the land. Returns just received for the month of June, 1863, show very active operations under the Homestead law in the Vermillion Land District, Dacotah Territory.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in the absence of a special agreement, the *grantor* of a deed of conveyance should bear the expense of the necessary stamp.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. O. H. Bradley Jaffrey, New-Hampshire; Joseph H. Hoyt, Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

PROMOTIONS.

The recently published list of promotions in the Regular army is incorrect in at least two particulars:

First—The promotion of Major Samuel Dawson to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Ninth infantry, vice Paul, who is put down among the killed at Gettysburgh, has not taken place. The War Department has never been notified of Gen. Paul's death, but to the contrary, that he is recovering.

Second—The Maj. Williams, of the Sixth cavalry, who is dismissed, is not Williams, the spy, recently executed in Tennessee by order of Gen. Rosecrans, but his brother. Maj. Lawrence Williams, formerly of Gen. McClellan's Staff, and now a resident of New-York.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Maj. Freeman McGilvery, formerly in command of the Sixth Maine battery, has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the artillery service. Col. McGilvray, in the recent battles at Gettysburgh, commanded an artillery brigade, composed of the Fifth and Ninth Massachusetts, Third Pennsylvania, and Fifth and Sixth Maine batteries. His command rendered valuable services in Thursday's and Friday's battles. Maj. McGilvray has gained his several promotions by hard fighting in the field.

TO BE TRIED.

Medical Inspector-Gen. Perley will be tried, it is said, before a Military Commission.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following order, in recognition of heroic conduct, extraordinary courage, and valuable services, which have won the "Medal of Honor:"

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1863.

General Orders, No. 17.—The following named petty officers and others have been recommended to the Department, agreeably to the requirements of General Order, No. 10, of April 3, 1863, in such terms as, in the opinion of the secretary of the Navy, to entitle them to the "Medal of Honor" authorized, by an act of Congress approved December 21, 1861, to be bestowed upon "such petty officers, seamen, and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action and other seaman-like qualities during the war."

George Bell, Captain of the After Guard, United States steamer *Monitor*, was pilot of the boat engaged in cutting out the rebel armed schooner *Royal Yacht* from Galveston Bay, Nov. 7, 1861, and evinced more coolness in passing the four forts and the rebel steamer *Gen. Rusk* than was ever before witnessed by his commanding officer. Although severely wounded in the encounter, he displayed extraordinary courage under the most painful and trying circumstances.

William Thompson, Signal Quartermaster, United States steamer *Mohican*, in the action at Hilton Head, Nov. 7, 1861, steered the ship with a steady hand and a bold heart under the batteries; was wounded by a piece of shell, but remained at his station until he fell from loss of blood. Leg since amputated.

John Williams, Boatswain's Mate, United States steamer *Mohican*, in the action at Hilton Head, Nov. 7, 1861. Captain of 11-inch gun; was conspicuous for his cool courage and pleasant, cheerful way of fighting, loading, few shots and inspiring his gun's crew with his manner.

Matthew Archer, Signal Quartermaster, United States steamer *Carondelet*, at the reduction of Forts Henry and Donaldson, Feb. 6 and 14, 1862, and other actions, most faithfully, effectively and valiantly performed all the duties of a Signal Quartermaster and Captain of a rifled bow gun, and conspicuous for valor and devotion.

John Mack, Corporal of Marines, United States steamer *Galena*, in the attack on Fort Darling at Drury's Bluff, James River, May 15, 1862, particularly mentioned for his gallant conduct and services and signal acts of devotion to duty.

Matthew McClelland, first-class Fireman; J. C. Vantine, first-class Fireman; J. Rush, second-class Fireman; John Pickman, second-class Fireman, United States steamer *Richmond*, in the attack on the Port Hudson batteries, March 14, 1863, when the fire-room and other parts of the ship were filled with hot steam from injury to the boiler by shot, these men, from the first moment of the casualty, stood firmly at their posts, and were conspicuous in their exertions to remedy the evil by hauling the fires from the injured boiler—the heat being so great from the combined effects of fire and steam that they were compelled, from mere exhaustion, to relieve each other every few minutes, until the work was accomplished.

Robert Anderson, Quartermaster in the United States steamers *Crusader* and *Kensaw*, exhibited in the former vessel, on all occasions, in variety skirmishes and fights, the greatest intrepidity and devotion. In the latter vessel, during the attack on Charleston, was stationed at the wheel, and when the shot penetrated, scattering the iron, declined to cover his commanding officer with his person.

Peter Howard, Boatswain's Mate; Andrew Brinn, seaman; P. R. Vaughn, Sergeant of Marines, United States steamer *Mississippi*, in the attack on the Port Hudson batteries, night of March 14, 1863. Commended for zeal and courage displayed in the performance of unusual and trying service whilst the vessel was aground and exposed to a heavy fire.

Samuel Woods, seaman, United States steamer *Minnesota*, but temporarily on board the United States steamer *Mount Washington*, Nansemond River, April 14, 1863, fought his gun with the most determined courage; plunged into the stream and endeavored to save a ship-mate who had been knocked overboard by a shell, and was conspicuous for his tender acts of the wounded.

Henry Thielbeau, seaman, United States steamer *Minnesota*, but temporarily on board the United States steamer *Mount Washington*, Nansemond River, April 14, 1863, conducted himself with the highest coolness and courage, and volunteered to go upon the pilot-house to watch the movements of the enemy, which position he still occupied after he was ordered down; although the balls [illegible] around him, and three struck within a few inches of his head.

Robert B. Wade, Coxswain, United States steamer *Iroquois*, but temporarily on board the United States [illegible]

[illegible] Mississippi.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear-Admiral Farragut, dated the 9th inst., in which he states that having received intimation from various sources on the 23d ult. that the rebel Gen. Price was moving from Arkansas toward the Mississippi, he made the proper disposition to meet the rebels at such points as he knew to be assailable, sending a force to Helena. The *Bragg*, *Tyler* and *Hastings* were the vessels detailed.

The object of the expedition was to prevent the rebels from their design of moving on some point on the river, cutting off our transports and relieve Vicksburgh. They attacked the outpost of our troops on the 4th inst. with their whole force, and as the works were slight, succeeded in getting possession of a small fort and four light guns. The troops under Gen. Prentiss behaved most nobly in the engagement, and at the writing of Admiral Porter's report, Price was retreating toward Alexandria.

Rear-Admiral Farragut, in a report to the Navy Department, dated 10th inst., states: "I have the honor to inform the Government that we have Port Hudson. On the 7th inst., I received a note from Commander Palmer, of the *Hartford*, stating that the gunboat *Price* had arrived from Vicksburgh, with a bearer of dispatches to Gen. Banks, announcing the surrender of Vicksburgh, with 27,000 prisoners and 128 field pieces and heavy guns. Upon receiving the intelligence, Gen. Banks proposed to me to join in firing a salute of 100 guns as a *feu de joie*. Being sailed down the river by a knowledge that the Texans were erecting batteries on the river to cut off Gen. Banks' supplies, I proceeded to Donaldsonville. At Baton Rouge I found an army transport, with a bearer of dispatches to Gen. Emory, commanding the defences of New-Orleans, announcing to him the fall of Vicksburgh. I sent two boats to convoy her, but on my way up I met the *Monongahela* and *New-London*, which vessels had just had a fight with the batteries, in which Commander Read was mortally wounded.

"Well might it be said "the country could have better spared a better man." I knew nothing of him prejudicial as a man, but I do know that no navy can boast of a better officer, and I deem him a great loss, both to the navy and to his country. Capt. Jenkins was also on board the *Monongahela*, on his way up to take command of the *Richmond*. He was wounded by the same shot.

The United States gunboat *Otsabe* recently captured the schooner *Minion*, with 170 bales of cotton.

LEE'S ARMY.

There is nothing definitely known about Lee's army. The supposition is he is making his way to Culpepper and Gordonsville with all possible speed.

Funeral of Col. Heaton, Eighty-second New-York State Volunteers.

Yesterday, the last tribute of respect was paid to the remains of this much-lamented and gallant officer, who fell at the battle of Gettysburgh while gallantly leading the men of his regiment against the enemy.

Capt. J. W. Embury, of the Eighty-second, came on from the seat of war to this City, having obtained thirty days' furlough, to attend the funeral and look after the interests of the deceased, which he promptly did.

The remains left the City Hall at 3 o'clock P. M., the military band playing the "Dead March."

Following was the programme of arrangements for the occasion:

The remains of the deceased soldier lay in state in the Governor's room in the City Hall, from 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, 18th inst., until 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 19th inst., in order that those of our citizens desirous of viewing the remains might have an opportunity of doing so.

The funeral procession left the City Hall precisely at 3 o'clock P. M., in the following order:

Military Escort.

Hearse.

The following gentlemen acted as

PALL-BEARERS.

Brig.-Gen. T. F. Meagher,	Daniel Moran,
Adjt. John McKeon,	Joseph Soria,
Capt. John Kennedy,	Michael Goodwin,
Sheriff James Lyeth,	Stephen P. Russell,
Andrew L. Byrne,	Ex-Sheriff John Kelly,
John Boyle,	Patrick C. Carey.

Immediate relatives of the deceased in carriages.

Officers of the regular army.

Officers of the First Division N. Y. S. M.

Officers of the Volunteer army.

Officers and members of Enterprise Lodge No. 36, I. O. of O. F.

Officers and members of Manhattan Lodge No. 489, F. and A. M., without regalia.

The Mayor and Common Council in carriages, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Citizens generally.

The flags on the City Hall and other public buildings were displayed at half mast during Saturday and yesterday, and the owners and lessees of public and private buildings, and the owners and masters of shipping in the harbor, displayed their flags at half-mast from sunrise until sunset during the day.

The procession formed in front of the City Hall and passed out the west gate of the Park and proceeded up Broadway to Eighth-street, through Eighth-street to Third-avenue, to Tenth-street, to the ferry at foot of said street, thence to Calvary Cemetery, the place of interment.

The military escort was composed of the Second and Seventy-first regiments, with the respective officers of each corps.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Robbery of Brooks Brothers' Clothing Store.—The parties arrested on Thursday, at Cathartic Ferry, with goods in their possession, supposed to be stolen at the sacking of Brooks Brothers' clothing store, were arraigned before Justice Paaar on Saturday. The names of the accused are Richard C. Battensuay, Elizabeth Archer, Anthony Smith (a boy), and Thomas Smith. Articles amounting in value to $30 were found in possession of Battensuay. The goods were identified by the foreman of the establishment, Mr. Jacob N. Post, and the accused was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of grand larceny. The woman Archer had stolen material for two coats valued at $15. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Anthony Smith was discharged on account of his youth, and the goods in Thomas Smith's possession being claimed as his own, and not having been identified as stolen property, he also was discharged.

Unknown Men Found Drowned.—The body of a colored man was found in the river near the Central Elevator, Furman-street, yesterday. The deceased was of powerful frame, about six feet in height. Had on a figured calico overshirt, red flannel undershirt, dark overalls, light striped pantaloons, blue drawers, and stout calfskin boots. There were no marks of violence on the body.... The body of a young man, 19 or 20 years of age, was picked up in the water at the foot of Bridge street, yesterday morning. Deceased is about five feet six or seven inches in height, black hair, cut short. Had on a grey undershirt, but no other clothing. Coroner Hagzman held inquests on both bodies, and verdicts of found drowned were rendered. They remain at the dead-house for identification.

The Firemen and the Draft.—A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Western District Fire Department was held in the office of the Chief Engineer, City Hall, on Saturday evening. There was a full attendance of the foremen of the different fire companies. The object was to appoint a Committee to act in conjunction with similar committees of the New-York and Eastern District Fire Departments, with a view of consulting Gov. Seymour as to the liability of firemen to the draft. The sentiment of the meeting appeared to be that fireman as a body should be exempt from the draft. In consequence of their liability to be called out at any moment to protect the property of citizens. A motion to appoint a committee of five was adopted, and the following gentlemen were named: Nicholas L. Perry, Engine No. 20; Francis McGrath, Hook and Ladder No. 4; J. Price Parel, Engine No. 12; Dennis McNamara, Engine No. 5; John Campbell, Hose No. 6. To which Chief Engineer, John Cruttenden, was added.

The Regiments Brooklyn Regiments.—The regiments sent from Brooklyn to Pennsylvania returned home yesterday. The Thirteenth, Col. Woodward, and the Twenty-eighth, Col. Burden, arrived in the morning, and the Twenty-third, Col. Everdell, the Fifty-second, Col. Cole, and the Fifty-sixth, Col. Adams, reached the City in the evening. The men presented a bronzed and hardy appearance, but looked as if greatly fatigued. They marched to their respective armories and were dismissed.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 256, of which 67 were adults and 109 children, from the following causes mainly: Cholera infantum, 31; cholera morbus, 3; convulsions, 12; consumption, 16; scarlet fever, 5; diarrhœa, 4; diphtheria, 2; killed or murdered, 2, &c. Natives of the United States, 124; Ireland, 99; Germany, 4; England, 1; unknown, 1.

Inflammatory Posters.—The curbstones and fences about the city were covered with posters yesterday morning, bearing the inscription, in large letters, "Erin Orgeilse." No one appeared to know anything about the object, but many supposed it to relate to a long-since defunct organization. It is plainly to be seen, however, that it is feeding a state of feeling which in these turbulent times should be avoided.

Slave-ship Trades in to be Restored.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read the letters of your able correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," and have, with many others, been impressed by his clear and sound statesmanship, and his military ability. I would like to propound to him this question: "After the military power of the South is broken, how are we to restore the Union?" I ask this question in view of the deep-seated hatred of the South against the Government, the dangerous and disorganizing power of the Democratic party North, and the complications of the negro question, which latter underlies the whole subject.

I am aware that we can hold sound theoretical views in disposing of Slavery, but we must now meet it as a practical question.

Permit me to add that the course of your paper during the reign of the mob in New-York has been praised by every sound man in our community. Your editorial of the 15th inst. is a noble one in every sense of the word. Your course last week will always be a bright one in the history of your journal, upon which you can look back with pride and satisfaction. I would that some other papers could say the same.

BALTIMORE.

[Advertisement.]

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a New Thing.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or gigs. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres to all substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

You Can See It in His Face.—In a man honest and upright in his dealings his face shows it. Is he a rogue or a trickster, an expert physiognomist can at once detect it. The *Phrenological Journal* is giving the most lucid lessons on Physiognomy ever published. See article on noses with 32 illustrations, in July number—only 15 cents. Newsmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

July 19—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Isabella Sharpe, Miss Anna M. Sharpe, Miss Emily Champ, Miss Ellis, Miss Mary Coone, Col. Denton and wife, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Walker, Master Walker, Capt. McClellan, Capt. Smith, Chas. Richardson, Geo. Reach, Hugh Craig, Andrew Craig, Master Hugh Craig, A. Hart, Capt. Col. Gardner, Mr. Fox, Mr. Hall and wife and child, S. Senor, wife, child and servant, E. Sherrios, wife and 4 children, Paul Fauver, Rev. S. S. Amer, child and servant, Jas. Anderson, E. Hoffman, A. Buchegmand, Miss Smith and servant, John Neill, Thos. Lawer, C. Baxley, Mme. V. Meaux, Mr. Campbell, Dr. John R. Dickson.

July 19—*In steamship Kansas, From Bremen*—George E. Helmholm and family, Alex. Ackermann, Frana Hunning, Hermann Schulz, Hermann Bable, Dorothea Frantz, S. Fechheimer, J. S. Schoborg, Oscar Schonbert, Wm. Hevde, Ludwig Lehmayer, Alphonse Kalisher, Werner Itschner, Mr. Haviland and family, T. H. Dimmick, Mr. Kencheant and lady, Mrs. De Reaux.

In steam transport Guide, from Beaufort—Col. Darr, Lieut.-Col. Chambers, Mrs. Calder and child, Maj. Attwood, J. Korn, Maj. Clark, Mr. Mallen, Capt. Obed Baker, Capt. F. B. Amos, John Holden, R. A. Harris, Mrs. Lewis, W. P. Moore, J. Stern, A. P. O'Malley, L. W. Holmes, A. R. Elers, P. E. Bush, T. A. Lambert, D. Staples, Capt. Fisk, C. H. Davis, J. A. Pattison, R. McKelvy, C. S. Cottow, C. C. Jones, Lieut. L. L. Sellick, Mr. Allen, Dr. W. B. Mann, U. S. N., Milford Rogers, D. R. Wylie, J. Chapman, and 40 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises,.... 4 45 | Sun sets.... 7 27 | Moon sets... 9 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 33 | Gov. Island...11 23 | Hell Gate ..12 44.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen 6th inst., and Southampton 8th, at 6 P. M., with todse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Brings 709 tons cargo, 77 cabin and 207 steerage passengers. Had very wet weather and light variable winds during the passage. In lat. 45 30, lon. 48 30, saw some ice. Arrived off the Battery at 5¼ A. M.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool July 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 737 passengers to John G. Dale. July 16, lat. 35 51, lon. 50, passed Br ship Assaye, bound E.; same day passed five icebergs and a quantity of loose ice.

U. S. steam transport Thomas A. Scott, O'Brien, New-Orleans 12th inst., at 10 P. M., with 300 passengers, principally discharged and furloughed soldiers, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Guide, Almy, Seaufort, N. C., 48 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer P. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Davies, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamtug L. Boardman, Duvall, Mystic, having in tow ship Twilight.

Ship Cynosure, Oram, Liverpool June 1, with mdse. and 740 Mormon passengers to Papscott Bros. From lat. 45 30, lon. 48, to lat. 45 and lon. 49 30, passed several icebergs. Had calms and dense fogs for 28 ds. July 16, Joseph Young, an ordinary seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Twilight, Cates, Mystic, in ballast to master. Was towed to this City by steamtug L. Boardman.

Bark Americus Engle, Fogarty, Palermo May 11, passed the Rock May 30, with fruit, &c., to A. U. Badger. Had strong westerly gales to the Banks, since then, S. W. winds with fogs.

Bark Goethe, (Portu.) De Cruise, Oporto 47 ds., with wine and fruit to Iselmeyer & Brun.

Bark Mustang, Clemons, Port Royal 4 ds., in ballast to Beyer Bros.

Bark Jelia, (Br., of Nassau,) Dolliver, Cardenas July 11, with sugar, to bos. M. Bayhew & Co.

Brig Providence, (Fr.,) Bernard, Havana 12 ds., with sbells, nuts, &c., to master.

Brig Mary Anu, (Br., of Scilly,) Allse. Rio Grande 59 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to order. The Br. schr. L. B. Usher, sld. two days previous.

Brig Waverley, Putnam, Cienfuegos June 30, with sugar to Hoadley & Co.

Brig Snowball, (Dan.,) Schaumberg, St. Thomas July 4, via Turks Island 11th, with sugar, salt, &c., to Jones & Lough.

Brig San Spiridion, (Grec.,) Malliaradis, Alicante 60 ds., with fruit to Giro & Francia.

Brig Webster, Kelly, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Frederick, (Dan.,) Kramer, Matanzas July 9, with sugar to N. M. Terry.

Schr. Minnie Arnold, (Sr.,) McKenzie, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Schr. Frank. McKinney, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Alexander Bine, Phinney, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. S. A. Appleton, Lovell, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

BELOW—1 bark unknown.

WIND—Sunset S., very light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 19.—Bark Oak, Ryder, from Philadelphia for Boston, went ashore at Scituate this morning. A steamer has gone to her assistance. Arrived, barks Monoynick, Smith, New-York; J. Oolbicksi, Blanchard, and Cordolia, Bryant, Philadelphia.

Below 19th—Arr., bark Transit, Minot, New-Orleans; schrs. Ocean Ranger, Lewis, Georgetown; S. H. Gibson, Brackett; J. E. Gamage, Black; Eunice P. Newcomb, Kemp; Almira T., Kelly; M. Mason, Jr., Brewster, all from Philadelphia; H. W. Fry, Percival, Newbern; Jno. Wanen, Rosser, Baltimore; L. F. Smith, Cobb, New-York; M. G. Leonard, Leavitt, Baltimore; bark C. B. Hamilton, Haskell, New-York; schrs. Union, Libby, Elizabethport; Franconia, Jarvis, Philadelphia; E. C. Conant, Wass, Port Ewen; Br. brig Bishop McKinnon, Rowdrat, Pictou.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Cynosure, Capt. Oram, from Liverpool, which arrived yesterday, brought 740 Mormon passengers. During the voyage there were 2 marriages, 6 births and 12 deaths—infants.

Spoken, &c.

Arago—steamship, bound S., 17th inst., 25 miles N. E. from Cape Lookout.

Albany—steamship, 18th inst., at 11 A. M., off Indian River.

City of Bath—steamship, was passed 18th inst., at 6 P. M.

City of Washington—steamship, hence for Liverpool, 19th inst., at 4 A. M., lat. 40 39, lon. 71 29.

Emma Knight—schr., of Marblehead, with 17,000 fish, July 4, on Banquera.

Resolute—ship, bound E., July 14, lat. 40, lon. 68 07.

Strombill—schr., of Dennis, with 23,000 fish, July 4.

Teutonia—Hamb. steamship, 9th inst., lat. 49 54, lon. 11 54.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CITY OF LONDON.]

Arrived from New-York—Daphne, at Newry; Dr. Barth, at Hamburg; Arbutus, off Isle of Wight; Invincible, at Bristol; Express, at Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Exchange, at Bordeaux.

RUBIA MILLS,

Nos. 353 and 355 Washington-st.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 40 in a box, and in Bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 123 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH

BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS

OF THE EFFICACY OF

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often foistered up in the advertising columns of the press, under fictitious letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME ROMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to sell both their wash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED BY ANY ONE DESIRING addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It is true, be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the Antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak of it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietor through the mails. Some of these cases of immense interest to thousands, placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED or RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

For example, seven-eighths of the multitude who go to sea suffer more or less from SEA SICKNESS. They dread this terrible affliction more than the discomforts and hardships of the voyage, and it must be an unspeakable satisfaction to them to learn that it can be averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is only within the last twelve months that this GREAT FACT IN MEDICATION has been established, and hence it is not universally known. Those who have tested this newly developed property of the preparation find escaped sea sickness by its aid, are naturally very

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3689. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

Further Comments of the English Press on Lee's Invasion.

No Doubt Entertained of His Success.

Jeff. Davis to Dictate Terms of Peace from Washington.

The Roebuck-Lindsay Interviews with Napoleon.

Lord Palmerston on Amateur Diplomatists and Amateur Generals.

Minister Dayton Sounded by Drouyn de Lhuys on Mediation.

ASPECTS OF THE POLISH QUESTION

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 20.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool 11th, via Queenstown 12th, arrived at this port at 5:30 P. M., to-day. She has 49 passengers for Halifax and 42 for Boston.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 26th.

The *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th.

The *St. Andrew* arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Morning Post* says that Mr. LINDSAY is expected to favor the House of Commons on the 13th with a detailed account of his several interviews with the Emperor NAPOLEON from a note book, in which he noted down the substance of each conversation regarding America, when he returned from the Imperial closet. The *Post* questions the infallibility of Mr. LINDSAY as a reporter, and is anxious to know in what language the conference was carried on.

The *Morning Herald* learns that Mr. LAYARD's contradiction, notwithstanding ROEBUCK's two principal allegations, are substantially correct; that one member of the Cabinet, at least, has been snubbed on the question of recognition, and hints that the Foreign Secretary, whilst monopolizing all the responsibility, has very little control over the foreign affairs.

The *Daily News* says: "We are under the impression that the American war will soon be brought to a close, through the growing unpopularity in the North and the Confederate successes in the very neighborhood of Washington."

The scrip of the Confederate Loan on the 9th rose to ⅛ dis.@⅜ prem., and on the 10th to ¼ premium.

The *Times* (city article) argues that the premium on gold in New-York must again advance, not only on account of the dividends to be remitted to Europe, but from the cessation on the 30th June of the funding operation on the conversion of five-twenties in stock.

The London journals criticize the *Scotia*'s news.

The *Times* says: "We may expect within a week to hear of President DAVIS being in Washington;" and in a review of the present military situation finds ground for the conclusion. It says all have come to regard the loss of Washington as a great and critical contingency—almost a decision of the war itself, compelling overtures of peace from its unsuccessful defenders.

The *Post* remarks that Gen. HOOKER, finding himself outgeneraled, endeavors to cast odium on another; condemns the Army of the Potomac for its inactivity, while the levadere were pouring in a continuous stream into the land, which patriotism, if not military duty, ought to incite it to defend. The Federal Government is conscious that unless the tide of invasion is stemmed by regular troops, it will never be stopped at all.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"The boldness and determination of the Confederates surprise us, as they must extort the praise of every soldier. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the audacity of Gen. LEE's enterprise, nor to conceive anything more contemptible than the resistance encountered in its execution. While Philadelphia trembles, Baltimore is hopeful. It would seem as if the Confederate leader did not care much for either, but is satisfied that he can occupy the one and liberate the other when his great blow shall have been struck successfully. But failure will be ruin. Failure in what? In nothing more nor less than an attempt to dictate terms of peace from the Capital of the United States."

The same journal, in view of the possibility of JEFFERSON DAVIS overthrowing President LINCOLN, says:

"Should another Government address us from Washington, it may be difficult—indeed impossible—to refuse to acknowledge it."

In the House of Commons, on the 9th, Mr. FORTESCUE said the transfer of interests in the Hudson's Bay Company to the new Company was not such as required the interference of the Government. All was perfectly legal, and no remonstrance has been received from Canada.

Mr. PEEL stated that the injury to the Malta and Alexandria cable had been found in shallow water, seventy miles from Alexandria. He expected it would be repaired in about a month.

Mr. LAYARD said the Government had no information upon the report that a further extension of ten days had been given the Japanese Government to reply to the English ultimatum.

Lord PALMERSTON moved to a second reading the fortifications bill, and, after a considerable opposition, the motion was agreed to. PALMERSTON argued that the American war furnished experience to justify proceeding with the fortifications. In reply to some strictures by Mr. COBDEN, he said that a General, although a good amateur diplomatist, was not likely to succeed as an amateur General. Amateur Generals had been tried in America. To wear uniforms and cockades in the hat were sufficient qualifications for the command of an army; but the result was that instead of Richmond being taken in ninety days, they were now expecting the rebels at Washington.

On the 10th Sir J. FERGUSON urged that, considering the change recently taken place in the character of the American war, it would be impolitic to resume discussion upon the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON also requested Mr. ROEBUCK to drop the further discussion, as it was not desirable to resume it, *or to bind the Government to pledge themselves as to future action.* Mr. ROEBUCK postponed his answer till the 13th, but thought a better answer than he would be heard before that day.

In the House of Lords Earl RUSSELL said the Japanese entered deliberately into the treaty, and must be taught through civilized operations to respect strangers if they did not respect themselves. If war took place it would do good, if avoided by submission it would do more good.

The *Daily News*, referring to the question of postponing ROEBUCK's motion, attacks PALMERSTON, who in supporting the postponement, manages to convey to the House the impression that he too was anxiously expecting news from Washington which might affect the action of the British Government.

The *Herald* says there is great justice in Mr. FORTESCUE's view: that it would be a misfortune if the vote of the House of Commons should make it appear that the House was hostile to the independence of the Southern Confederacy, when the Confederate army was at the gates of Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

MACLAISE, the distinguished artist, is dead.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash on hand of nearly 49,000,000 francs.

Le Nord has reason to believe that Mr. DAYTON did not declare that America would consider the recognition of the Confederate States as a *casus belli*.

Drouyn de Lhuys asked Mr. Dayton whether a fresh offer of mediation would be well received at Washington. Mr. Dayton gave a negative answer.

SPAIN.

Rumors of Ministerial changes are unfounded.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh letters assert that GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to the notes of the three Powers will be very pacific. It will only make some reserves relative to the time and place of the Conference.

DENMARK.

The Copenhagen *Journal* says the probable cause of the repeated meeting of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden is the prospect of serious differences between Germany and Denmark.

POLAND.

Encounters continue to be daily reported. In two fights near Konin, the Russians were driven into Prussian territory, and were reconducted to the frontier with military honors by the Prussian authorities.

Prince CZDAN SAPIEHA was arrested at Lemberg on suspicion of having supported the late expedition to Volhynia.

Persecutions of ladies for wearing mourning in Volhynia were increasing.

That portion of the Paris Press which has most strongly advocated the cause of Poland, continues to urge the French Government to action.

It is stated that the Russians are reconstructing the massive batteries at Bomersund which were dismantled by the Allies in the Crimean war.

The Swedish Cabinet intends to send a protest to the five Powers.

PRUSSIA.

The editor of the Berlin *National Zeitung* has been condemned to four weeks imprisonment and hard labor on the fortifications with felons for publishing an article from the London *Times* on Prussia.

GREECE.

Order was completely restored at Athens. The Bank was saved. The garrison has been sent to the provinces.

Commercial News by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 30,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and 9,000 bales to exporters. The market opened with an upward tendency, but quotations remained unchanged. The sales on Friday were 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling
New Orleans	24d.	21¾d.
Mobile	23¾d.	21¾d.
Uplands	23d.	20¾d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 318,000 bales, including 45,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester report the market for goods and yarns as steady and firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally very dull, with a slight decline on all qualities. CORN is quiet and steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s and others' circulars report: Flour dull and downward, with a decline of 1s.@ 6d. ₩ bbl.; State, 29s.@24s. WHEAT very dull, and declined 3d. ₩ cental; Red Western, 8s.@8s. 10d.; Red Southern, 9s.@9s. 2d.; White Western, 9s. 6d.@10s., White Southern, 10s.@10s. 9d. CORN steady; Mixed, 28s. 9d.; White, 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. BIGLAND, AYTHA & Co. report: Bacon firm with small sales at last quotations. PORK dull. BACON steady. LARD quiet and steady. TALLOW easier at 39s.@42s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR flat. COFFEE inactive. RICE steady. ASHES—sales small at 29s.@30s. for Pots and Pearls. COD OIL nominal. LINSEED OIL steady at 46s. RESIN buoyant; common 29s.@29s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 105s. WAKEFIELD, BECLT & ENGLISH report: PETROLEUM active and advancing; Refined 2s. 5d.@2s. 6d.; Crude, 1fs. 6d.@1ds. FREIGHTS dull.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS inactive but steady. COFFEE inactive at a decline of 6d.@1s. IRON firmer with a slight advance. LINSEED CAKES steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE active at 100s. RESIN firm. RICE quiet. SUGAR heavy and quotations easier. TALLOW declining. TEA steady. PETROLEUM downward; quoted 2s. 3d. for Refined. SPERM OIL nominal. LINSEED OIL steady at 44s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed, Friday, at 92⅛@92⅜ for Money. The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion, for the week, of £256,000.

On the 10th there was an average demand for discount, and the supply of money continued abundant. Stocks were firm, and a favorable tendency became apparent on a partial publication of the *Scotia*'s news, is being interpreted as favorable to peace.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market for American Securities is dull and nominal. Illinois Central Railroad, 30@38⅜ discount; Erie Railroad, 61⅜@62⅜.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, July 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market remains quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is very dull. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92⅜ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 29@28 discount; Erie Railroad, 61⅜@62⅜.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales for the week ending the 10th were 6,500 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 300 francs; *bas*, 273 francs. The market is firm and steady. Stock in port, 27,500 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 68f. 60c.

IMPORTANT MISSION TO EUROPE.

BOSTON, Monday, July 20.

Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, will leave Boston in Wednesday's steamer as the accredited agent of the United States to the Courts of Europe, and as the Commissioned legal adviser of our Ministers in England and France, in reference to matters of great importance. A fleet of powerful iron-clad steamers is now being fitted out at Bultonwood, in Great Britain, supposed to be intended for the rebel navy; and his visit probably has direct reference to that fact.

The Rebel Pirates at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, July 20.

The report published in a morning paper here of the attempted escape of the *Tacony*'s prisoners, proves to be unfounded.

The schooner *J. C. Curtis* has returned here yesterday from a cruise after pirates.

END OF MORGAN'S GREAT RAID

Unsuccessful Attempts to Cross the Ohio at Various Points.

One Hundred and Fifty Rebels Killed and Drowned, and Over a Thousand Prisoners with the Artillery Taken.

Probable Capture of the Entire Force.

CLEVELAND, Monday, July 20.

MORGAN made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio yesterday, near Cooleyville, but was prevented by a gunboat. One hundred and fifty rebels were killed and drowned. A thousand prisoners were taken, with their artillery. Among the prisoners were Col. WARD and Col. DICK MORGAN, a brother of JOHN. The band was scattered among the hills. Gen. JUDAH is confident of capturing the balance of the party to-day.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 20.

On Saturday morning MORGAN's forces were overtaken near Pomeroy by Gens. HOBSON and JUDAH, who had formed a junction. MORGAN finding himself in close quarters, and learning that the ford at Buffington Island was well guarded, broke up his band into small squads, in order to escape. One squad, with six pieces of artillery, made for the crossing at Buffington. Our gunboats drove them back, with the loss of 150 killed and wounded. Our cavalry charged and captured the battery, killing a number of the rebels.

Cols. WOLFORD and SHACKELFORD succeeded in capturing one lot of 575 and another of 275, besides numerous squads, making in all over 1,000 prisoners. Our cavalry is in pursuit of the balance of the command, which is entirely broken up and scattered among the hills. The position of our forces is such that the rebels cannot cross the Ohio, nor get much further North.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 20—P. M.

Our forces are continually capturing MORGAN's men.

BASIL DUKE was captured near Pomeroy, this morning. Thirteen hundred men have been taken, so far.

Maj. BROWN, commanding a battalion of the Tenth Kentucky cavalry, has arrived here, with 150 prisoners, captured during a reconnoissance near Abington, Va.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

After the Surrender—The Terms of Surrender—Servants Claimed by Confederate Officers as "Private Property"—How Gens. Grant and Logan Dispose of the Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

I have already mentioned that in discussing the "terms of surrender," as the Confederates call it, but the "concessions" following the *unconditional surrender*, as Gen. GRANT calls it, the Confederate officers were told that they might carry away their private property, side arms, &c., and also have one horse apiece. Thirty teams were also allowed them for transporting their provisions and baggage.

These modest Confederate gentlemen now affect to believe it was understood that, in the stipulation concerning the taking away of their private property, were included their negroes, or as they classically term them, "body servants," because they consider them private property. As a matter of course this absurd claim on the part of the Confederates has caused more disturbance and been fruitful of more trouble to the Provost-Marshal and his assistants than all other things together. Of course the servants, like their masters, have had to be paroled, but, unlike them, they are not zealous to leave *in a hurry*; and those who do wish to leave do not wish to travel in the same direction with their masters. All this causes trouble. At first they tried persuasion, then made brilliant promises, then threatened, and, finally, in their desperation, fell back on the "terms of surrender." They found their private property moving around town, and, to all appearances, as much gentleman as themselves. (Some of them, during the first day or two after the capture of the place, in the desperation of their hunger, actually stood behind their *private property*, and modestly begged for something to eat, and were glad to "accept" what was left from the niggers' meal. National officers who saw this, made the statement to me as a solemn fact.) They had difficulty in finding their private property, and when they did find it, it would not stay where they put it. But, worse than this, and the unkindest cut of all, they actually found some of their private property in a camp below the town enlisted as Union soldiers, and learning the manual of the piece! This was a new revelation decidedly. Was it possible that this property of theirs was to be taken for public uses—and *such* uses? It was a "violation of the agreement;" it was not "using them as gentleman; for how could a gentleman subsist without a nigger." A horse was well enough in its way, but who was to take care of the horse?

Gen. LOGAN was accordingly besieged with the most pitiful complaints of bad faith, and the Provost-Marshal heard nothing or little else from morning to night but "My nigger," "My servant," "Can't I have my servant?"

To make a long story short, Gen. LOGAN, to whom the officers in command of the *Corps d'Afrique* complained of constant interference from these rebel claimants of negroes, gave orders not to enlist any more colored men until these Confederate officers had left the place. At the same time, an order was issued not to allow any of them to carry negroes beyond the lines, or to permit them to go out. "If I had been let alone," said the Colonel of the colored regiment, "my regiment would have been full by this time." Those who have seen these colored men in line, and under drill, have spoken of them as a fine, soldierly-looking set of men.

A Union officer was conversing with a rebel officer yesterday, when this subject came up. "Oh, don't talk to me about nigger soldiers, it makes me sick!" exclaimed the rebel. No doubt of it.

LATER.—I learn that Gen. GRANT has removed all constraint over the peripatetic "private property" of the rebels, by allowing all who wish to go with their masters to do so. If they elect to remain in our lines, and ask protection, they cannot be removed.

SATURDAY, July 11.

The business of paroling was completed last evening—31,200 individual paroles having been issued. These included officers and privates on their foot, and 10,000 invalids in hospitals and convalescent camps. Most of them have gone. They are taken outside of Gen. SHERMAN's lines, wherever that may be. Large numbers have been skulking in out-of-the-way places, and along the river, waiting for opportunities to be ferried over, but they are not allowed to cross the river. Under the cartel of exchange, no one can take the oath of allegiance.

With these 31,200, added to at least 1,200 killed, wounded and prisoners at Helena on the 4th, and with the prisoners continually being sent into Gen. SHERMAN, our Provost-Marshal and military authorities have their hands full.

The story about Gen. GRANT's having been cheered by the citizens when he rode into the town is not correct. The troops cheered, but the Secesh remained sullenly and savagely quiet.

By the published General Orders which I send, it will be seen that the military authorities intend not to repeat the blunders committed at Memphis. No general trading here will be permitted for the benefit of the rebels, who are always sure to profit most by it. The place will be held as a military post, strictly, and the enemies of the country need not expect to replenish their empty larders, cellars and wardrobes under our auspices. Families are slowly returning to their vacant dwellings, and are glad to accept protection from the military authorities.

An officer from Gen. BANKS' Staff came up on the steamer *Gen. Price* on Wednesday evening, with dispatches to Gen. GRANT. The siege was progressing at Port Hudson in the usual way, but Gen. GARDNER, it was stated by deserters, had promised to surrender on the 16th, if reinforcements or relief did not arrive. They, too, like Vicksburgh, were enjoying the luxuries of mule diet.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. BANKS.

Gen. HERON's division, of about 5,000 men, are embarking to-day for Port Hudson, and others, I hear, are to follow immediately. This will insure the capture of the place in due time.

The rebels, it is reported, have opened communication through Grant's Pass, from Mobile Bay into Mississippi Sound, and have fortified the adjacent islands. They threaten Ship Island, and even talk about attacking New-Orleans, by way of the Regolettes and Lake Ponchartrain. They send word they have 60,000 men in Alabama. Of course, we are bound to believe all they say.

The town will be fast just as we found it, except so far as it may be necessary to remove barricades, &c., to facilitate public business.

The ten thousand and odd sick and wounded, by the terms of surrender, are to be fed and doctored until they are sufficiently recovered to be able to leave. When convalescent, they will be sent out of the lines.

GEN. SHERMAN AT RAYMOND.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN is up to yesterday. His forces were then at Raymond, having left Jackson to his left. He has been continually skirmishing with JOHNSTON, whose movements indicated that he was intending to go to Port Hudson. We are daily capturing prisoners, cutting off detachments of his rear guard, or picking up stragglers. They all come here, and will be sent up the river. Six hundred have arrived. There has been all sorts of rumors in town, most of them weak inventions of the enemy; among others, the reported death of Gen. ORTHMANN. They have previously killed, by rumor, all our Generals in turn. Nothing is known of the matter at headquarters.

The weather is very hot, tempered only by occasional showers. The town, as the greys and butternuts recede, is becoming more quiet. Here the opening of the Mississippi, which must virtually follow the fall of Port Hudson, is considered as the earnest of peace, and an early restoration of order and free trade in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Adams' Express Agency was in full blast here on the day following the surrender of the town. They are doing a good business. D. S.

GEN. LOGAN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—For the better government of the City of Vicksburgh the following orders will be rigidly enforced:

All Department orders, and particularly the orders regulating and prohibiting trade south of Helena, will be strictly observed. No liquors or merchandise of any kind will be permitted to land at the levee or brought within the lines of the fortifications, with the exception of sanitary stores and such sutlers' stores as are allowed by orders from the War Department. Sutlers' stores must be located to the camps of their respective regiments. Provisions from adjacent plantations may be brought inside the lines under such restrictions as shall be hereafter imposed. No citizen or soldier will be permitted to leave or enter the city, except upon the pass of the Provost-Marshal or a general officer. Supply trains for the troops adjacent and the army in the field will be permitted to pass after proper examination by the officer of the guard.

No person will be permitted to pass about the city between 9 P. M. and "Reveille," except he be furnished with the countersign. All persons apprehended violating this rule will be confined in the city guard-room and brought before the Provost-Marshal, or the Major-General Commanding for examination. The utmost quietude and regularity will be observed and enforced by the troops on duty in the city. Private houses will not be entered by soldiers, except under proper orders. All public property will be protected from molestation.

Guards will be posted near the city, and on the different streets; patrols, under active and vigilant officers, will be kept moving about the levee, city, and its approaches.

All boats arriving at or leaving this Post will be subjected to such examination as may be necessary to prevent the arrival or departure of improper persons or articles. The Provost-Marshal, officers of guards, patrols, and detachments are charged with the enforcement of these orders, and are directed to report promptly, to these Headquarters, all violations of military propriety, discipline, or regulations.

By Order of Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
R. R. TOWNES, Acting-Adjutant-General.

THE PURSUIT OF BRAGG.

Gen. Rosecrans' Advance Reported to be at Rome, Ga.

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 17.

Gen. HURLBUT's scouts arrived at Corinth today, from Decatur and Jacksonville. They report that BRAGG was retreating precipitately into Georgia, followed by ROSECRANS' forces. ROSECRANS' advance was reported to be at Rome, Ga.

The scouts report that BRAGG was endeavoring to make a junction with JOHNSTON, and that desertions from his army were numerous.

Naval Movements.

THE PASSAIC ORDERED TO CHARLESTON.

Admiral PAULDING yesterday morning received instructions to dispatch the iron-clad battery *Passaic* to Charleston with all convenient speed. Accordingly the officers of the vessel were immediately summoned on board, steam was got up, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the vessel dropped from her anchorage down the river. She made a trial trip day before yesterday for the purpose of testing the value of a "basket" intended to protect the propeller when moving amid obstructions. The invention failed, and the ship sailed without it. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, EDWARD SIMPSON; Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Holden; Assistant Paymaster, Jesse P. Woodbury; Acting Master, Samuel Hense; Paymaster's Steward, J. Duuklee; Second Surgeon, O. W. Davis; First Assistant Engineer, N. B. Little; Second Assistant Engineer, H. W. Rodie; Third Assistant Engineers, J. W. Mitchell, W. A. Dripps and J. Hooper; Acting Ensigns, L. C. Emmerson and H. R. Baker; Yeoman, W. J. McCoombs.

THE IRON-CLAD ROANOKE A SUCCESS.

Experiments have been made on board the iron-clad *Roanoke*, at Newport News, and a report of the proceedings has been forwarded to the Navy Department. The ordnance and other departments of the vessel tested turn out to be completely successful, and the *Roanoke* is now at the disposal of the Government for any service it may see fit to order her.

AN ENTIRELY NEW TYPE OF IRON-CLADS ORDERED TO BE BUILT.

The Navy Department has decided to build another new batch of iron-clad vessels-of-war, differing in several important respects from all those hitherto constructed in this country. Instead of being propelled by a screw they will have paddle-wheels, and be entirely iron, with only the necessary wooden backing. The following parties have contracted to build one each of the new vessels: THOMAS ROWLAND, of Greenpoint; one contractor in Philadelphia, and one in Boston. These ships will be finished about the same time as the fifteen light-draft vessels.

THE RETREAT OF LEE.

The Main Body of His Army Between Winchester and Culpepper.

GENERAL MEADE IN ACTIVE PURSUIT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 20.

The movements of LEE are enveloped in as much mystery as were his operations in the Shenandoah Valley prior to advancing into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The main body of his army is supposed to be somewhere between Winchester and Culpepper. Gen. MEADE is in active pursuit, and will soon be heard from. The *Republican* this afternoon says:

"LEE's army is moving leisurely down the valley toward Richmond. He is evidently either confident that he has the advantage in his route, and that he can move his forces on the southern side of the mountains unmolested, or he has assurances of a cooperating force advancing to meet him, or his army is so worn out and exhausted that it cannot move rapidly. It is certain that he is not so far in advance of MEADE as the public has been led to suppose, and collisions between portions of our forces and portions of the rebel army are liable to occur."

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to ride about in his carriage and return the calls of his friends.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

HAGERSTOWN, Sunday, July 19.

The rear guard of Gen. LEE's army left Martinsburgh at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning—a few cavalrymen picketing the other side of the Potomac.

Our whole force is across the river. The Potomac is falling rapidly.

Gen. LEE is retreating his main force by way Strasburgh and Staunton, not by Culpepper.

The Late Invasion.

THE REBELS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Mr. THOMAS O. HARTER, a Government detective, who was arrested by the rebels and subsequently managed to escape, tells the following story of his observations:

"He learned that the rebels had commenced to make preparations to cross the river as early as Monday week, 6th inst., when they first began to arrive at Williamsport from Gettysburgh.

At Williamsport there were only two flatboats or scows at hand, each of which was capable of carrying about forty men and two wagons at a single trip. In this way they crossed a large number of wagons, sick and wounded soldiers and prisoners. This mode of transit being very slow, necessity compelled them to adopt a more expeditious mode to escape the threatened attack of MEADE's army, of which some appeared to have a great dread.

To construct a pontoon bridge was decided on, and forthwith the contents of a lumber-yard at Williamsport was appropriated, and men were set to work immediately building scows—nine of which were finished on Monday last, and floated down to Falling Waters. These scows were covered over with boards, forming a substantial pontoon bridge. The crossing of LEE's main force commenced on Monday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and all got over late that night. Most of the infantry, and lighter troops, forded the water, which was breast deep, and many were drowned, but the artillery all crossed on the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters.

Mr. HARTER saw thousands of cattle swimming across the Potomac, and learned that from the time the rebels first came into Maryland, scarcely a day passed that they did not pass over large droves of cattle, sheep and horses in the same way, the product of their thieving operations in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Mr. HARTER on Monday mixed with the rebel soldiers before they commenced to cross, and had a good opportunity of learning their feelings. Many of the line officers and privates openly expressed their disgust at the failure of the campaign in Pennsylvania, and avowed themselves as sick and tired of the war.

In one case a rebel soldier stopped at a farm-house to get a drink of water, and being supplied left his gun standing near the house. The farmer called out to him that he had forgotten his gun. The soldier replied:

"——— the gun. I'm sick and tired of it, and the war too. I'll not take it along, as I shall never use it any more. If you want it you can keep it;" and off he went, leaving the gun with the farmer.

THE REBELS AT M'CONNELLSBURGH, PA.

The editor of the Fulton *Republican*, published at McConnellsburgh, Pa., says that while the rebels occupied that town, his office was pointed out to them by the Copperheads as an Abolition concern. Several of the officers called upon him, and asked to see his files. After examining them, the Lieutenant in command said: "I see, Sir, this is a Republican paper; you advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war, and are in favor of sustaining your Government in everything. I like to see a man one thing or another." Taking several copies of the paper, they left without molesting anything in the office, to the great indignation of the Copperheads of that place.

Excelsior Brigade.

List of casualties in the Excelsior brigade, (Second brigade, Second division, Third army corps,) commanded by Col. WM. R. BROWNE, at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.

Col. BROWNE had two horses shot under him. Capt. J. P. FINKELMANN, Assistant Adjutant-General, wounded; Capt. Geo. La Fear, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, wounded.

	Officers.		Enlisted men.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wound'd.	Miss'g.	Total.
1st Excelsior	—	8	20	85	4	117
2d Excelsior	1	6	9	62	13	91
3d Excelsior	—	7	7	73	28	114
4th Excelsior, (2d Fire Zou.)	4	11	47	92	8	162
5th Excelsior	—	6	12	68	3	89
120th N. Y. Vol.	7	10	23	144	19	203

RECAPITULATION.

12 officers killed, 51 wounded; 118 enlisted men killed, 823 wounded, 75 missing. Total, 779.

The brigade went into action with 1,637 officers and men; lost 779, being nearly 45 per cent. of the entire number.

Col. BROWNE, with a detachment of the brigade, recaptured three pieces of artillery, which had been taken by the rebels, taking from one of them the colors of the Eighth Florida, and bringing in the Major and thirty men of that regiment.

The Payment of Troops.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20.

Gov. CURTIN was present at a meeting of Bank Presidents to-day, and arranged for the payment of all the State troops called out during the late emergency. They will all be paid before being mustered out. Good feeling prevailed among all parties, and the Bank Presidents evinced the best disposition to aid the State in her defence.

A Shaker Shot by a Soldier.

BOSTON, Monday, July 20.

At Concord, N. H., on Saturday, CALVIN DYER, a well-known Enfield Shaker, was shot by a soldier named THOMAS WISE, and is not expected to live. The officially related to some children whom Wise had placed in water of the Enfield Shakers.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

Details of the Operations of Our Cavalry During the Campaign Against Lee.

Fifteen Battles Fought Within Sixteen Days.

The Battles of Hanover, Hunterstown, Gettysburgh, Monterey, Smithsburgh, Hagerstown, (3) Williamsport, (3) Boonsboro, (2) Funkstown, Antietam Creek and Falling Waters.

The Results—Incidents—The Night Attack Upon the Enemy's Train, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FALLING WATERS, Md.,
Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

In addition to the battles of Beverly Ford, Aldie, Middleburgh and Upperville, now matters of history, I have to record fifteen more engagements of our cavalry with the enemy, in thirteen of which cavalry was exclusively used, with flying artillery—all within sixteen days. I have already furnished you with brief accounts of these battles as they have transpired—such as could be hastily prepared when prostrated by fatigue produced by physical exertion and the loss of sleep, and laboring under the depressing effect of a relapse from the wildest excitement and while seated on the wet grass or under a dripping tree—valuable time, in which companions sought repose. But how describe fifteen battles in sixteen days? To do the subject justice would require the pen of a VICTOR HUGO and as much time as was consumed in the preparation of *Les Miserables*. Surrounded as I am at this moment by all the paraphernalia of actual war, deadly contest still raging within hearing, aye, within full sight of my temporary abode, fully expecting the enemy to force me upon the road at any moment, should our arms meet with but a temporary and even the slightest reverse—it is impossible to describe with that minuteness of detail desirable, the scenes of strife that have passed under my own observation in the brief space of time mentioned. The whole scene, as reviewed at this time, seems more like a dream than a reality. Fighting by day, and marching and sometimes fighting at night, in thunderstorms, crossing mountains and fording swollen rivers—with a wily, relentless foe both in front and flank, made desperate by his situation—a river in his rear, with only one pontoon and almost without a train, and a large victorious army in front pressing him into his lair.

In attempting to write this *résumé*, I am prompted quite as much to the task by a desire to do justice to the noble dead who sleep in a soldier's grave, to those now suffering from wounds received, to the survivors who have passed through these terrible ordeals unscathed, and last to the cavalry arm of the service, as I am with any hope of presenting anything particularly new. Shame! shame! that while our volunteers are freely laying their lives upon the altar of their country—fighting battles and suffering all the trials and exposure incident to active military life—that now, when death and disease has thinned their ranks, and the necessities of the country require more men, there can be found those at home who have the effrontery to resist the means adopted to secure so desirable an end. Could the men engaged in the recent disturbance in New-York have heard the indignation expressed by our soldiers when they first read of the riot in New-York, from newspapers scattered along the column to-day, and the wish that they could be led against that mob, they would never dare look a soldier in the face again.

On the 25th of June, after the battles of Aldie, Middleburgh and Upperville, the cavalry moved forward to Leesburgh, thence across the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry to Poolesville, passing through Seneca Mills, Middlebrook, Donb's Station, Jefferson, to Frederick City. At this point the force was divided, and went in different directions. As Gen. KILPATRICK was placed in command of the largest division, and being a man of fertile genius, whose heart is in the cause in which he is engaged—and withal, one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the United States or any other service, the writer concluded that his duty to the paper he represented required him to proceed with a command which promised so much. For once his judgment was not at fault. The experience of the last ten days has proved quite conclusively that the third division of the cavalry is the place for representatives of newspapers in search of either news, fatigue or fighting.

Leaving Frederick on Sunday, the 28th, Walkerville, Mount Pleasant, Liberty, Johnsville, Middleburgh, Taneytown and Littlestown were passed through, without any important event to record; and on the 30th, (Tuesday,) Hanover was reached. As the troops crossed the line into Pennsylvania, their spirits seemed to be revived by the fertile fields and homelike scenes around them. Cheerfully they moved on—many of them, alas! too soon, to their last resting-place.

THE BATTLE AT HANOVER.

At about midday Gen. KILPATRICK, with his command, was passing through Hanover, in York County, Penn.—a town containing 3,000 inhabitants—and when the rear of Gen. FARNSWORTH's brigade had arrived at the easterly end of the place, Gen. CUSTER's brigade having advanced to Abbottsville, Gen. STUART made a simultaneous attack upon his rear and right flank. The attack was entirely a surprise, as no enemy had been reported in the vicinity; and under any ordinary General, or less brave troops, the sudden and impetuous was the first charge, the whole command would have been thrown into the wildest confusion, and, as a necessary consequence, suffered a severe loss and a disastrous defeat. The force was in the hands of a master. Speedily making his dispositions, the General hurled upon the insolent and advancing enemy the Fifth New-York cavalry—a regiment never known to falter in an emergency. Gen. STUART in person led the charging column, and the Fifth was led by Gen. FARNSWORTH and Major HAMMOND. For some time the contest hung in the balance, but Gen. CUSTER's brigade returning after a severe struggle, which lasted nearly four hours, the enemy was forced to retire. They lost in this encounter a stand of colors, fifty men—ten of whom were killed—and included among the latter was Capt. JAMES DICKINSON, of Baltimore, attached to the Tenth Virginia cavalry. Lieut.-Col. PAYNE, of the same regiment was taken prisoner, together with forty

others—officers of the line, non-commissioned officers and privates. It was in this fight that the Adjutant of the Fifth New-York, Lieut. GAUL, lost his life while gallantly leading his men.

As the cavalry by the battles at Aldie and Upperville, prevented the rebel STUART from marching his column through Maryland and Pennsylvania by the way of Edwards' Ferry and Boonsboro, so did the whipping of him at Hanover prevent further marauding excursions toward the centre of the State.

STUART and EARLY, the commanding chiefs of the rebel army, when they heard that KILPATRICK was on their track, abandoned the disgraceful work they were engaged in, and began to look about them for a safe exit from the State.

These legalized Dick Turpins had demanded tribute in almost every town visited by them, and threatened to destroy the towns unless their demands were promptly met. In some towns the citizens nobly refused to comply, but prepared rather to sacrifice their property than to yield to the invader. In many places, I regret to say, the reverse of all this was acted upon. At York, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, the Chief Burgomaster, a man named SMALL, rode seven miles to surrender the town, and before any demand had been made for its surrender. Gen. EARLY condescended to say, that if in the course of his peregrinations York was visited, he would consider the surrender as an ameliorating circumstance. Visiting the place, he demanded a ransom of $100,000 and a supply of provisions and clothing for his whole command. A committee of citizens was actually formed, and $65,000 in greenbacks and the required provisions were turned over to the EARLY aforesaid, who magnanimously offered to spare the town then, provided the balance of the money demanded was paid upon his return, which he said would be within a few days. Fortunately, Gen. KILPATRICK's troops frightened this pink of Generals away, and the citizens of York and vicinity were saved the opportunity of further humiliating themselves.

On the Saturday previous to arriving in Hanover, 150 of STUART's cavalry entered that place, and did pretty much as they pleased, not one of the 2,000 inhabitants daring to remonstrate or raise a finger in self-defence. In fact it appears they met more friends than enemies—for they found those who gave them information as to the movements of our troops, and were thereby enabled to make the sudden attack they did upon the rear of Gen. FARNSWORTH's brigade the following Tuesday. Indeed, I have had in my possession a letter written by FITZHUGH LEE, and addressed to Gen. STUART on the very morning of the attack, giving a correct account of Gen. KILPATRICK's movements—"obtained," he says, "from a citizen, and is reliable." There was no "reliable citizen" in all Pennsylvania to inform Gen. KILPATRICK of the approach of Gen. STUART upon the rear of Gen. FARNSWORTH's brigade; and our commanders throughout the campaign in that State, labored under almost as many disadvantages as if campaigning in an enemy's country. Indeed, not until we arrived near Gettysburgh, could any valuable information as to the enemy's movements be obtained. In conversation with the editor of a paper in Hanover, whom I accidentally met, after showing him the letter of FITZHUGH LEE, I made the remark that the rebels appeared to have a great many sympathizers in that vicinity. He replied, "I don't know as to that, but you see this is a very strong *Democratic* County, and the Democrats were opposed to the 'removal of McCLELLAN!'" Leading and active Union men were pointed out by the traitors, who seek to mask their treason under the garb of Democracy in this town, that they might be plundered by the marauders. One man, a jeweler, who thus pointed out, and his stock in trade, though concealed, was unearthed, and divided among the rebel soldiers. In Hanover, and at other points—particularly in York County—the enemy found warm friends ready to welcome them, and actually received some recruits for their army. Women at the Washington Hotel in York degraded themselves by waving their handkerchiefs in token of welcome to the rebel troops, and there were a number of citizens who spread tables for the officers, and invited them to their houses. At Mechanicsville, one "Democrat" was so buoyant, that he mounted a sword, and guided the rebel columns to the railroad junction, where they destroyed a large amount of property. There seemed to be a perfect understanding between the enemy and men whose loyalty had been questioned before. One of this class received nine horses from STUART; "*they were taken by mistake.*" The keeper of a hotel at Abbottstown—who, I regret to say, was once a leading "Wide Awake"—also manifested his pleasure at receiving a visit from the rebels. Fortunately, even the Democrats of York County have seen all they wish of rebels—a column of whom can be smelled as far as a slave-ship. A majority of the women in Hanover and elsewhere are truly loyal. They cared for the wounded—even taking them from the streets while bullets were flying around promiscuously. They furnished provisions to the soldiers, and in most instances, positively refusing to receive any pay. In one instance, a citizen voluntarily exchanged horses with a scout to enable the latter to escape.

While our troops were engaged at Hanover, another rebel force made a dash at Littlestown, with a view of capturing a train near that place. Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER and Capt. ARMSTRONG happened to be near the spot at the time, and repulsed the enemy with the Fifth and Sixth Michigan regiments.

Before visiting Pennsylvania, there is not a shade of doubt but what the rebels expected to secure a large acquisition to their force as soon as the State was invaded; 75,000 men was the number they everywhere, in Maryland and Virginia, told the citizens, as they passed along, would join them. But your Copperhead is a man of words, and when asked to fight, many of them, at least, suddenly began to love the Union. The enemy lost more men by desertion in Pennsylvania than they received in recruits.

A little boy named SMITH, 12 years of age, who came out as bugler in the first Maine cavalry, was active in the fight, and had a horse killed under him at Hanover. Since that time he has been adopted as an aid by Gen. KILPATRICK, and is always to be seen near the General, whether in a charge or elsewhere. Since Hanover he has had another horse killed under him, and one wounded.

Wednesday, July 2, Gen. KILPATRICK made a forced march to the vicinity of Heidlersberg, to intercept STUART, who was moving toward the main body of the rebel army. Unfortunately, the information of this movement came too late; the enemy had passed the point indicated two hours before the head of the column reached it. In the then jaded condition of the horses, it was impossible to continue the pursuit, and the command fell back several miles, and bivouacked for the night.

THE BATTLE AT HUNTERSTOWN.

Thursday, July 2, Gen. KILPATRICK moved his whole command upon Hunterstown, and driving in the enemy's pickets, attacked the left flank of the army. Gen. GREGG's command had the day before been fighting the enemy at Gettysburgh, and held the hill west of the town until driven from it by the artillerymen attached to the Eleventh corps—a position which cost many valuable lives to retake.

The column did not reach Hunterstown until 4 o'clock P. M., when a squadron of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, headed by Capt. EGAN, charged through and drove the enemy back upon his reserve on the Gettysburgh road. After surveying the position, Gen. FARNSWORTH's brigade was ordered on a road to the right leading to Cashtown, and Gen. CUSTER's brigade was placed to the left. Company A, Capt. TOMPKINS, of the Sixth Michigan, was ordered to charge upon the rebel force then in sight; at the same time two companies of the Sixth were deployed as skirmishers in a wheat-field obliquely to the road, so as to pour in a raking fire upon the enemy should the force sent forward be repulsed. The charge ordered was made, Gen. CUSTER and Capt. TOMPKINS leading it. The company was repulsed, and the enemy came charging down the road at a fearful rate, yelling like fiends. But their tune was soon changed. Two shells from ELDER's battery, together with a flank fire from the Michiganders in the wheat-field, soon brought them to an about face. PENNINGTON's battery was soon in position, and a regular artillery duel commenced, and was continued until after nightfall. Our fire was very destructive to the enemy, as prisoners of rank have since admitted. Capt. THOMPSON was severely wounded, two men were killed, and some twenty-two wounded. The enemy's loss must have been very severe, for they left three dead bodies within our lines, and a dozen or more of their wounded. In the charge made by a boy named CHRISTIAN, of the First Michigan, took an active part, and succeeded in killing a man who was trying to kill Gen. CUSTER, whose horse had been shot in the *melee*.

Having repulsed the enemy, Gen. KILPATRICK received orders to join the main command at "Two Taverns," which place was reached at about 4 o'clock Friday morning, July 3. Three hours afterward the whole command was again in motion, and, by 11 o'clock, made a dash upon the right flank of the enemy, with a view of destroying his train, if possible, and, at all events, creating a diversion. Owing to a misunderstanding, one brigade (Gen. CUSTER's) of this division went to the right, and, consequently, the first object mentioned was not accomplished, but the second was fully. It was known that the enemy would mass his forces on Friday, for the purpose of breaking our right. The sudden and unexpected attack of Gen. KILPATRICK on his own right caused the enemy to fear a flank movement in that direction, and changed the character of the battle from attack to simply defensive. Unexpectedly hearing heavy firing, and receiving a brisk attack on the right flank and rear, the enemy sent forward a large force of infantry to cooperate with the cavalry, these being pressed back. Having had their skirmishers driven from the woods, the enemy took a strong position behind two stone and rail fences, one a few rods in the rear of the other, and a timber lands on the flanks of Gen. KILPATRICK was anxious to carry this position, because, if successful, the enemy's ammunition train could be reached. Every means had been used to start the enemy for a charge, but unsuccessfully. The First Vermont, Col. PRESTON; First Virginia, Maj. CORTHARY, and the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, Col. BRINCKLE, were in position to charge. The First Vermont, First Virginia and a squadron of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, led by Gen. FARNSWORTH, dashed forward at the word' until the stone wall was reached. A few men pulled the rail fence away from the top of the wall. Gen. FARNSWORTH leaped his horse over, and was followed by the First Vermont—the enemy breaking before them and taking a position behind the second fence. The few rods between the two fences where our men crossed was a fearfully dangerous place, the latter fence receiving the concentrated fire of three lines, from front and both flanks. The witnesses of the movement stood in breathless silence—their blood running cold as the chargers gained the second fence. Man after man was seen to fall—Gen. FARNSWORTH among the rest. "He is killed!" gasped many a one, looking at that fatal spot; but no—that tall form and slouched hat are his—he lives—and all breathe again. His horse had been killed; a soldier gives him his horse; the General again mounts and dashes on. The enemy here make a more formidable stand, but are driven away, and the whole force go dashing, reeling over the fence in a whirlpool of shot and shell, such as is seldom ever witnessed by soldiers. The constant roar of musketry and artillery on the main field gave to the scene a peculiar grandeur. It was fearfully grand. The second fence crossed, and new fires were opened upon this brave band. To retreat at that point was certain death, and the only chance of safety was to advance, and advance they did for between one and two miles, to the rear of the rebel army, in sight of the coveted train—but at what a cost! Dispersing, the men returned under a galling fire as best they could. A few did not get back to their command for hours—many never came. The list of missing gradually lessened, and hope led us to look anxiously for the return of Gen. FARNSWORTH; and when, with the morning's dawn, no tidings from him were heard, then hope said he was wounded—a prisoner—he has been left seriously, perhaps dangerously, wounded at some house by the roadside. Vain hope! Messengers were sent in every direction to search for the missing spirit. It did not seem possible that he could be dead; and yet, so it was. He fell just after crossing the second fence, his bowels pierced by five bullets. There some of the Vermont boys, left behind at the hospital, found his body two days after the fight, and saw it decently interred. The brave, noble and generous FARNSWORTH has gone to his last rest, and the sod that covers his grave has been wet by the tears of those who loved and honored him while living. His name will ever be held in remembrance by every member of the Third division.

Of the three squadrons of the Vermont regiment in the advance in this charge, there were 15 killed, 15 wounded, and 20 or more are missing. The regiment lost 75 man during the fight.

This was the last charge of the day at this point. It caused the enemy to concentrate a still larger force upon his right flank until their whole line fell back. Night soon came on, and with it a drenching shower, in which the cavalry, exhausted with the labors of the day, retired two miles and sought such repose as could be obtained in an open field.

The day had been exceedingly hot and many men were prostrated by the heat. The Fifth New-York supported a battery which was exposed to a very hot fire. A shell passed through the body of DANIEL HURLEY, Company C, killed a horse, and wounded JOHN BUCKLEY, of the same company.

Saturday morning, July 4, it became known that the enemy was in full retreat, and Gen. KILPATRICK moved on to destroy his train and harass his column. A heavy rain fell all day, and the traveling was anything but agreeable. We arrived at Emmetsburgh—one of the strongest secesh villages to be found—about midday, during a severe storm. After a short halt the column moved forward again, and at Fountaindale, just at dark, we commenced ascending the mountain. Imagine a long column of cavalry winding its way up the mountain, on a road dug out of the mountain side, which sloped at an angle of 30 degrees—just wide enough for four horses to march abreast—on one side a deep abyss and on the other an impassable barrier, in the shape of a steep embankment; the hour 10 o'clock at night, a drizzling rain falling, the sky overcast, and so dark as literally not to be able to see one's own hand if placed within a foot of the organs of vision; the whole command, both men and animals worn out with fatigue and loss of sleep; then imagine that, just as the head of this tired, hungry and sleepy column nears the crest of the mountain, a piece of cannon belches forth fire and smoke and destructive missiles directly in front. Imagine all this, and a little more, and the reader can then form some idea of what occurred to Gen. KILPATRICK's command, on Saturday night, July 4, as it ascended the mountain to the Monterey Gap, and so across to Waterloo on the western slope. The column commenced to ascend the mountain at about dark, and arrived near the Monterey House, at the top, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The enemy had planted a piece of artillery near this spot, so as to command the road, and also had sharpshooters on the flanks. It was intended to make a strong defence here, as one half mile beyond the enemy's train was crossing the mountain on the Gettysburgh and Hagerstown pike. The Fifth Michigan cavalry was in advance, and although on the look out for just such an occurrence, it startled the whole column; a volley of musketry was fired by a concealed force at the same time at the head of the column; the first squadron of the Fifth broke, fell back upon the second and broke that—but there was no such thing as running back a great ways on that road; it was jammed with men and horses. The broken squadron immediately rallied, and skirmishers were posted on the most available points, and the First Virginia, Major CORNLAND, was ordered to the front, and upon arriving there were ordered to charge; and charge they did at a rapid gait down the mountain side into the inky darkness before them, accompanied by a detachment of the First Ohio, Capt. JONES. As anticipated, the train was struck, just in rear of the centre, at the crossing one half mile west of the Monterey House. A volley is fired as the train is reached. "Do you surrender?" "Yes," is the response, and on the First Virginia dash to Ringgold, ordering the cowed and frightened train-guard to surrender, as they swept along for eight miles, where the head of the train was reached. Here the two hundred men who started on the charge had been reduced to twenty-five, and seizing upon a good position the rebels made a stand. As the force in front could not be seen, Major CORNLAND decided not to proceed further until he had daylight and reinforcements. Both came and the cheers of the Virginia at Gettysburgh, Pike, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania was placed there as a guard; for protection a barricade was hastily thrown up. No sooner was this done than cavalry were heard charging down the road. "Who comes there, &c.?" calls out the officer in charge at the barricade. "Tenth Virginia cavalry!" was the reply. "To h—l with you, Tenth Virginia cavalry!" and the squadron fired a volley into the darkness. That was the last heard of the Tenth Virginia cavalry that night, until numbers of the regiment came straggling in and gave themselves up as prisoners of war. Other cavalry moved up and down the road upon which the train was standing, and some most amusing scenes occurred. The train belonged to EWELL's division, and had in it also a large number of private carriages and teams, containing officers' baggage. Four regiments were doing guard duty, but as they judged of the future by the past, they supposed our army would rest two or three months after winning a battle, and magnanimously permit the defeated enemy to get away his stores and ordnance, and have a little time also to recruit, and therefore the attack was a complete surprise. A thunderstorm was prevailing at the time, and the attack was so entirely unexpected that there was a general panic among both guard and teamsters. I am not surprised at this, for the howling of the storm, the running of water down the mountain side, and the roaring of the wind, altogether were certainly enough in that wild spot to test the nerves of the strongest. But when is added to this a volley of pistol and carbine shots occasionally, a slap on the back with the flat of a sword, and a hoarse voice giving the unfortunate wight the choice of surrendering or being shot, then added to this the fearful yells and imprecations of the men wild with excitement, all made up a scene certainly never excelled before in the regions of fancy. Two rebel Captains, two hours after the train had been captured, came up to one of the reserve commands and wanted to know what regiment that was—supposing it belonged to their own column. They discovered their mistake when Lieut. WHITAKER, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff, presented a pistol and advised them to surrender their arms. Several other officers who might have easily escaped came in voluntarily and gave themselves up. Under so good subjection were the enemy that there was no necessity of making any change in teamsters or drivers—they voluntarily continuing right on in Uncle Sam's service as they had been in the Confederate service, until it was convenient to relieve them. At first the prisoners were corralled near the Monterey House. When the number had got to be large they were driven down the mountain toward Waterloo. A gang started off in this direction at about midnight—it was not prudent to wait until morning, for daylight might bring with it a retreating column of the enemy, and then all the prisoners would have been recaptured; finally, when near the Gettysburgh road crossing, a band of straggling rebels happened to fire into the head of the party from a spur of the mountain overlooking the road. Here was another panic, which alike affected guards and prisoners. The rain was falling in torrents, and the whole party, neither one knowing who this or the other was, rushed under the friendly shelter of a clump of trees. All of these prisoners might have, at that time, escaped. Hundreds did escape before daylight dawned.

It is impossible to tell the number of vehicles of all descriptions captured; the road was crowded with them for at least ten miles; there were ambulances filled with wounded officers and privates from the battle-field of Gettysburgh; ambulances containing EWELL's, EARLY's and other officers' baggage; ambulances filled with delicacies stolen from stores in Pennsylvania; four and six mule and horse teams; some filled with barrels of molasses, others with flour, hams, meal, clothing, ladies' and children's shoes and under clothing—merely obtained from the frightened inhabitants of York County and vicinity; wagons stolen from Uncle Sam with the "U. S." still upon them; wagons stolen from Pennsylvania and loyal Maryland farmers; wagons and ambulances made for the Confederate Government, (a poor imitation of our own;) wagons from North Carolina and wagons from Tennessee—a motley train—all stolen, or what is still worse—paid for in Confederate notes, made payable six months after the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the United States Government—or in other words—never. After daylight a lot of the wagons were parked and burnt at Ringgold; hundreds were burnt in the road where captured. Our men filled their canteens with molasses and replenished their stock of clothing, sugar, salt and bacon. Some very expensive Confederate uniforms were captured; several gold watches and articles of jewelry were found. A few of the captured wagons (the best) were saved, and to the baleage, with canteens, the torch was applied. The road here is more like the bed of a rocky river, the dirt having been washed away by the heavy rains, left large boulders exposed; where there were no boulders, there was mud and water. Over this road the troopers dashed and splashed in the midnight darkness, yelling like demons. Is it to be wondered at that the Confederate soldiers unanimously declare that they never will visit Pennsylvania again?

The Fifth New-York was pushed forward to Smithsburgh early on Sunday morning, but found only a small picket to interrupt their progress, and this ran away upon their approach. This town was held by the Fifth until the arrival of the main column, at a late hour in the day.

When the First Vermont, Lieut.-Col. PRESTON, had reached the Monterey House Saturday night, it was detached to aid in the main object of the expedition, by intercepting a portion of the rebel train which it was believed might possibly be in the advance. At the Mountain House, at about 12 o'clock midnight, Col. PRESTON took the left hand road, and moving in a southwesterly direction down the mountain, passed through Smithsburgh and Lightersburgh to Hagerstown, arriving there soon after daylight, without meeting with any team, and scarcely meeting an armed enemy. A drove of cattle and something like one hundred rebel soldiers, stragglers, were captured, and were brought into the main column Sunday night.

The head of the column, as I have said before, reached Ringgold at about daylight—the whole command, horses as well as men, tired, hungry, sleepy, wet, and covered with mud. Men and animals yielded to the demands of exhausted nature, and the column had not been at a half mooy minutes before all fell asleep where they stood. Under the friendly protection of the dripping eaves of a chapel, a gay and gallant Brigadier could have been seen enjoying in the mud one of those sound sleeps only obtained through fatigue, his long golden locks matted with the soil of Pennsylvania. Near him, in the mud, lay a dandyish Adjutant, equally oblivious and unmindful of his toilet, upon which he generally bestows so much attention. Under a fence near at hand is reclining a well got up Major, whose stylish appearance and regular features have turned the heads of many fair damsels on Chestnut-street; here a chaplain, there a trooper, a commanding General, aids, orderlies and servants, here for the nonce meet on a level. The faithful trooper lies by his horse, between whom there seems to exist an indescribable community of feeling. Two hours are thus passed in sleep—the Provost Guard only on duty—when word is passed that "the column has all closed up," which is the signal to move on again. The indefatigable KERN shakes himself and proceeds to shake the Commanding General to let him know that the object for which the halt was made had been accomplished; that it is time to move. Five minutes more all are in the saddle again and marching for Smithsburgh. A body of armed men, mailed in mud! what a picture. Smithsburgh was reached by 9 o'clock A. M. The reception met with there made all forget the trials of the night—made them forget even their fatigue. It was Sunday. The sun shone forth brightly: young misses lined the street-sides singing patriotic songs; the General was showered with flowers, and the General and troops were cheered until reechoed by the mountain sides; young ladies and matrons assailed the column with words of welcome and large plates heaped up with pyramids of white bread spread with jelly and butter, inviting all to partake. While the young sang, the old shed tears and wrung the hands of those who came to them. The little ones overwhelmed with patriotism and thankfulness at the arrival of their preservers. While these things were detaining the column, the band struck up "Hail Columbia," followed by the "Star Spangled Banner." Many eyes unused to tears were wet then. The kind reception met with here did the command more good than a week's rest. Even the horses—faithful animals—seemed to be revived by the patriotic demonstration. No one who participated to the raid of Saturday night, July 4, 1863, can ever forget the reception met with at Smithsburgh. It was like an oasis in the desert—a green spot in the soldier's life. May God prosper the people of Smithsburgh.

THE BATTLE AT SMITHSBURGH.

Here Gen. KILPATRICK decided to let his command rest until evening. But the enemy were on the alert, and seemed determined not to let the troops rest. At about 2 o'clock P. M., Assistant Adjt.-Gen. HERR, accompanied by scout MCCULLOUGH and a correspondent, started out to carry dispatches to the headquarters of the army, then near Gettysburgh. It was known that the enemy's pickets and patrols were scattered about promiscuously, and a considerable degree of caution was necessary to avoid being captured. At the suggestion of the scout, a route passing a little north of Emmetsburgh was selected as being the most practicable. The trio started off in good spirits, and had gone about six miles up into the mountain when suddenly they came to within a one hundred yards of seven armed rebels—the advance, as it suddenly proved to be, of a large column of cavalry and mounted infantry in pursuit of Gen. KILPATRICK. The rebels ordered the trio to surrender, and at the same moment fired. Instead of surrendering, the party wheeled their horses and dashed off down the rocky mountain road at a breakneck speed, the rebels following them. For nearly four miles the race was continued, sometimes the pursued gaining a little and sometimes the pursuing party. The race was interrupted by meeting one of our cavalry patrols. A squadron, and then a regiment, was thrown out to keep the enemy in check, until the prisoners who had been started on this road could be sent off on another towards Boonsboro. While this was going on another column was reported to be approaching from a northeasterly direction, on the road which the Vermont cavalry had passed over at an early hour in the morning. Gen. KILPATRICK, having got his prisoners off in safety, was in his element, and declared his intention not to leave town until the time agreed upon, evening, notwithstanding the force confronting him was much larger than his own. The enemy had evidently intended to attack him from two points simultaneously, but upon trying at one point, and seeing what splendid disposition Gen. KILPATRICK had made of his force they undoubtedly arrived at the conclusion that the town could be taken only by a greater sacrifice of life than the result to be attained thereby warranted. They opened a battery on a hill commanding the town, several shells from which struck houses in town during the engagement, doing considerable damage. ELDER's battery was opened to respond. The attack was kept up until nightfall, when the enemy, having failed in several attempts to charge into the town, suspended operations, and Gen. KILPATRICK slowly retired, and reached Boonsboro the same night. In this contest the enemy displayed their usual cunning. They, it has since been ascertained, had picked up about seventy-five of our men—stragglers and men whose horses had given out. While the fight was going on at Smithsburgh, these men were exposed in an open field with the avowed intention of attracting our fire. It was the only force thus openly exposed.

In the affair at Smithsburgh, in the disposition of his troops, Gen. KILPATRICK displayed generalship of a high order. Nearly surrounded by a much superior force, he so arranged his command that he could concentrate just so many as might be required to repel an attack at any point, and still from so one point on the field could one-fourth of his command be seen. The enemy being on the mountain side, had a better view, and they did not like it.

At dusk the prisoners having got well away, Gen. KILPATRICK moved off slowly, and at 11 o'clock that night reached Boonsboro. The enemy did not follow.

On this march a sad affair occurred. A private of the Fifth New-York, who was much intoxicated, deliberately and without cause killed Lieut. WILLIAMSON, of ELDER's battery, by shooting him with a pistol. The men in the vicinity immediately killed the infuriated trooper. Lieut. W. was an excellent officer, and much respected in the command.

THE BATTLE OF HAGERSTOWN AND WILLIAMSPORT.

Early on Monday morning, July 6, Gen. KILPATRICK, hearing that the enemy had a train near Hagerstown, moved upon that place. The enemy's pickets were met near the edge of the town. A squadron of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Capt. LINDSEY, and led by Lieut.-Col. BRINLEY, of the Eighteenth, and accompanied by Capts. DAHLGREN, late of Gen. HOOKER's Staff, and CHAUNCEY RUSSELL and SNYDER, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff, and a scout, charged into the town.

The enemy's advance was commanded by Col. DAVIS, of the Tenth Virginia cavalry, who was captured. The party charged up the first street into town fifty rods, to where it enters Potomac-street. The scout was a little in advance. Col. DAVIS, likely to escape, by the superior fleetness of the horse he rode, the scout fired and killed the horse. The main portion of the party turned to the right, up Potomac-street, and charged through the town, through the square, past the market, running the gauntlet of a shower of bullets fired from streets, alleys and houses. Of this party, Capt. SNYDER, of the Eighteenth, was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieut. CAMPBELL, of the Eighteenth, had his horse killed; the scout had the end of his nose grazed by a ball; THOMAS HOGAN, standard bearer, kept up with the advance, and was killed; ISAAC ANDERSON was killed. THOMAS ADAMS, Company B, Eighteenth; Sergt. J. B. GORDON, Company A, Eighteenth; Lieut. DAVID MCKAY and others were wounded.

Capts. DAHLGREN and LINDSEY turned to the left as they entered Potomac-street, in pursuit of five men. The men took the first street to the right, and were closely followed. One took deliberate aim at Capt. LINDSEY and killed him. Capt. DAHLGREN immediately split the man's head open with his sabre, and so the fight was kept up for some time.

Soon after the first charge a second charge was made by a second squadron of the Eighteenth, under Capts. CUNNINGHAM and PENNYPACKER. Of this party only one returned that day. Capt. ELDER then opened his battery in the outskirts of the town and began an effective fire. While the battery was not in use he went on a reconnoissance to a piece of woods at his right and captured twenty troopers, the advance of a party attempting to make a flank movement and capture his pieces. Capt. ELDER had his horse killed. Deployed in the gardens and fields in the outskirts of the town, were portions of the First Virginia and First Vermont cavalry. A squadron of the First Virginia, numbering fifty-six men, under Capt. WM. G. CARMAN, lost twenty-six men; one officer, Lieut. SWINTZEL, was killed, and several others were wounded. To the right of the First Virginia was the First Vermont, deployed as skirmishers, and still further on the right was Gen. CUSTER's brigade, the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan regiments. Two companies—D, Lieut. CUMMINGS, and A, Lieut. EDWARDS—of the First Vermont, were deployed as skirmishers in the town. They advanced through a wheat field, drove the enemy from a fence on their front, when they were recalled to form in the rear guard. They lost fourteen men. Companies L, E and F, under Capt. SCHOFIELD, and Lieut. NEWTON, were deployed to the right of the town; Company I, Lieut. CALDWELL, acting as a reserve force. L and E made one charge in skirmish line, and carried a house from behind which the enemy had annoyed our line seriously. These four companies lost fifteen men. The remainder of the Vermont regiment was held in reserve. It appears that the head of one of the enemy's columns, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, had just entered Hagerstown as Gen. KILPATRICK reached there. When the attack commenced, the fact was speedily discovered that there was a large force present, and it would be useless therefore to attempt to strike the train at that point, and Gen. KILPATRICK decided to move rapidly to Williamsport. This was a difficult movement to execute, but was successfully accomplished. Leaving the First Vermont and Fifth New-York with ELDER's battery to protect the rear, the balance of the command was hurried forward. This rear guard had one of the sharpest fights of the campaign. Taking a position on the Williamsport road, they awaited the approach of the enemy. They were not kept long in suspense, for in less than half an hour the enemy advanced two columns of infantry and one of cavalry, each column numbering more men than the whole force ordered to hold them in check. Of course, it was an easy matter to fleck our troops with such a command; but the rebels paid dearly for the attempt. The enemy had advanced through the line as our skirmishers retired. Our rear guard held their first position full half an hour after being attacked. The enemy advanced skirmishing, and made a dart for ELDER's guns. They got so near that one gunner knocked a rebel down with his rammer. ELDER gave them grape and canister, and the Fifth New-York sabres, while the First Vermont used their carbines. The repulse was complete, but owing to the superior force of the enemy, our men were compelled reluctantly to fall back. At the second position taken there was another desperate contest, against odds. Here one of the bravest spirits fell—Lieut. WESTWARD, son of the Captain of the First Vermont. At one time Companies B and H, First Vermont, Capt. BUSHEE, were entirely cut off, and they were ordered to "surrender!" "I don't see it," replied Capt. BUSHEE. "Who are you talking to," screamed the rebel officer? "To you," was the response, when the Captain, leaping a fence, was followed by the squadron, and nearly all escaped. Falling back again, two of the Vermont Companies were preparing to charge an advancing force, they yelled so loud that a portion of the force engaged at Williamsport supposed them to be rebels, and fired a couple of shells into their ranks. This mistake caused the charge to be abandoned, and our men fell back upon the main body. The officers and men of this rear guard behaved nobly, and many really shed tears because they could not carry out their orders to the letter. The First Vermont lost fifty men in this retreat. Lieut. STUART, of Company G; Lieut. CALDWELL, of Company I, and Sergt. HILL, of Company C, were among the wounded. STUART and HILL were left upon the field.

It was 4 o'clock P. M. when Gen. KILPATRICK, with the main column, reached the crest of the hill overlooking Williamsport on the Boonsboro pike. Gen. BUFORD's command had been engaged with the enemy two or three miles to the left for two or more hours; Maj. MERRILL, of the Eighth Illinois, had already fallen mortally wounded. Two pieces of PENNINGTON's battery were placed on the brow of the hill to the right of the pike, and the other pieces to the left. A squadron of Fifth Michiganders had previously charged down the pike, driving in the enemy's picket and a battalion which occupied an advanced position. The First Michigan, Col. TOWAR, was deployed as skirmishers to the right, and ordered to drive the enemy from a brick house a little in advance and to the right of the artillery. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to obey this order; but before it could be done, the brisk firing of the rear guard warned the Commanding General that his force occupied a dangerous position. Never was a command in a more critical situation; never before was man cooler or did one display more real generalship than Gen. KILPATRICK on this occasion. Tapping his boot with his whip, and peering in the direction of the rapidly-approaching rear guard, he saw it falling back apparently in some disorder. Not a moment was to be lost; inaction or indecision would have proved fatal, and the moral effect of a successful campaign destroyed in an hour. Fortunately Gen. KILPATRICK was cool and defiant, and felt the responsibility resting upon him. This made him master of the situation, and by a dashing movement saved the cavalry corps from disaster. Seeing his rear guard falling back, he bethought himself of what force could be withdrawn from the front in safety. The enemy were pressing his front and rear—the crisis had arrived; he ordered the Second New-York (HARRIS' Light,) to charge upon the exultant foe then coming like an avalanche upon his rear. Nobly did this band of heroes perform their task. They fell into the breach with a yell, and sword in hand drove back the enemy, relieving the exhausted rear guard, and holding the enemy in check until the whole command was disposed of so as to fall back, which they did in good order, fighting as they went. For three miles, over one of the worst roads ever traveled by man, was this retreat conducted, when the enemy, dispirited at their want of success in surrounding and capturing the whole command, halted, and the cavalry corps went into camp, men and officers, exhausted from the labors of the day, failing to sleep in the spot where they halted. Col. DEVINS' brigade, of Gen. BUFORD's command, had relieved the rear guard and were harrassed by the enemy all night. Several times an advance was attempted, but on each occasion they were handsomely repulsed, in which work the Ninth New-York cavalry took a conspicuous part. On this day Col. DEVINS' advance destroyed twenty wagons between Williamsport and Falling Waters. When PENNINGTON's battery was being placed in the first position on the hill above Williamsport, the enemy, by concentrating their fire upon that spot, endeavored to drive the battery away. A perfect shower of shot and shell fell in and around it. There was no flinching, however. PENNINGTON was there, Gen. KILPATRICK was there. Had they succeeded in this attempt our force, by the enemy advancing in overwhelming numbers, would have been scattered to the four winds.

THE BATTLES AT AND NEAR BOONSBORO, FUNKTOWN AND ANTIETAM CREEK.

Tuesday morning, July 7, the cavalry force moved back to Boonsboro, the enemy following closely the rear guard, and at intervals there was brisk skirmishing between Gen. BUFORD's command and the enemy. The same was true of the night. The Sixth cavalry, (regulars,) under Capt. CHAPLAIN, made a reconnoissance at night and had a brisk fight, in which they lost eight or nine men. Wednesday morning there were indications that the enemy were present in large force, and by 10 o'clock the "fandango" opened in real earnest, in which both BUFORD's and KILPATRICK's troops participated. The enemy were forced back to the Antietam Creek. Thursday the fight was renewed, and again on Friday, when Funktown was occupied. Saturday the enemy was again forced back, and on Saturday Gen. KILPATRICK's command again moved upon Hagerstown.

THE SECOND BATTLE AT HAGERSTOWN.

When within two miles of the town, the enemy's skirmishers were met. The main feature of this battle and those that took place between Boonsboro and Hagerstown, I have before pretty fully described, and therefore I shall now only record some incidents in connection with them, omitted in the haste of the moment in my previous reports. After fighting for an hour the town was fully occupied, and the enemy fell back to the crest of the hill, 1½ miles west of the town. The streets picketed by the enemy were barricaded, and the troops were disposed of outside of town so as to resist an attack. In clearing the outskirts of the town of skirmishers, the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York infantry, of Gen. AMES' brigade, (Eleventh corps,) rendered material assistance. Upon entering the town, the hearts of our troops were made glad by finding between thirty and forty Union soldiers who had been missing since the Monday before, a majority of whom were supposed to be dead. A few were wounded; all had been concealed by citizens, and had been treated well. Capt. SNYDER, reported killed, was found wounded at the Franklin Hotel, carefully attended by a bevy of lovely damsels. The ball entered at the right side of the abdomen, and was taken out on the left side. The wound, though severe, is not a mortal one. He also received a severe sabre cut on the top of his head. Capt. SNYDER rode some 300 yards after he was shot and used his sabre freely, when he felt to the pavement near the hotel, where he was taken in and kindly cared for by the proprietor. Capt. CARMAN, of the First Virginia cavalry, was also concealed. He was skirmishing with his company on Monday, and suddenly a whole regiment of infantry rose before his command. They had been concealed in a field of wheat. He lost five men on the first volley, when these remaining sought

a piece of [illegible] and was passed by unnoticed. Capt. MACQUILLEY, of the same regiment, was wounded, but managed to conceal himself, was found by a rebel, who robbed him of $200, watch, &c., and was finally taken into the house of a citizen. Capt. MCMASTERS, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff, had his horse killed here. A large majority of the citizens of this town are loyal, and they were much gratified when the Union troops reoccupied the place. The rebels treated the citizens [illegible] in Pennsylvania—that is, took everything they could carry away. Not satisfied with taking whatever to their own immediate use, the officers as well as men went to [illegible] articles of clothing for their wives and sweethearts.

On Monday, the 13th, Gen. KILPATRICK was anxious to make an advance, but could not [illegible]. Some of the Pennsylvania militia were placed at his disposal, and he thought he would try one regiment under fire. The Philadelphia Blues was selected, and, accompanied by the First Vermont cavalry, a demonstration was made on our right, the enemy there occupying a fortified position. The militia were then deployed, and it was somewhat interesting to see how different individuals acted as they came under fire for the first time. Some laughed, others cracked jokes. Many were serious, and bore a determined aspect. For new troops, however, they acted creditably. The General desired them to move to the crest of a knoll where the bullets were flying pretty lively. There they [illegible] at first, whereupon the battle-flag presented to the division by the ladies of Boonsboro was sent to the front. Sergt. W. JUDY, bearer of the flag, cried out, "This is Gen. KILPATRICK's Battle-flag, follow it." The militia obeyed the summons promptly, JUDY was wounded, and fell some distance in front of the line, and it was supposed for some time that the enemy had captured the flag; but at night, when JUDY was brought in on a litter, he proudly waved the battle-flag. The novelty of being under fire for the first time was keenly felt by the militia. About the first man touched had the top of his head grazed just close enough to draw blood. He halted, threw down his musket, truly an astonished man. One or two officers and a dozen or more privates also ran up to see what the matter was. Rubbing both hands over his pate and seeing blood, he exclaimed, "A ball, I believe," while the shrill voice of the General sounded in their ears, "Move on there!" Another man's throat was so closely grazed by a ball as to raise a large bunch, but without breaking the skin. A council was held to ascertain whether he was hit by a ball or not. Despite the danger, these and similar acts caused much amusement to the men more used to exposure.

Gen. KILPATRICK was much annoyed at the restraint he was under all day Monday and Tuesday; he desired to move on, believing that the enemy, while making a show of force, was crossing the river. This subsequently proved to be correct. Had the army advanced on Tuesday morning, LEE's whole army would either have been captured or dispersed. When on Wednesday morning an advance was made without orders, the fact was then ascertained that the enemy commenced falling back when the attack was made by the First Vermont and Pennsylvania militia the day before, the enemy believing that it was the initiatory movement of a general advance. Such was the panic among the rebel troops that they abandoned wagons, ammunition, arms, tents, and even provisions. Hundre

...the last war. When the Rebels threw up entrenchments on a high point this point, Major Morris left mortality with the artillery, while the infantry and cavalry charged and carried the position. The artillery was relieved by the one commanded by Col. Davies.

THE RIGHT AT GETTYSBURGH.

But little has been said of the part taken by the cavalry on the right at Gettysburgh, Friday, July 3. Gen. Gregg's division, assisted by Gen. Custer's brigade of Gen. Kilpatrick's division, rendered an important service here. The enemy seemed determined to capture our batteries and turn the flank. The movement was only prevented through the stubborn bravery of the troops. The Seventh Michigan, a new regiment, charged up in a stone wall under a front and flank fire from a concealed enemy—charging in column by company, closed en masse. When the first company reached the wall, and was brought to a sudden stand-still, the balance of the column, being in a very exposed position, was thrown into some confusion. The regiment was recalled, when the First Michigan, Col. Lunn, made a more successful charge. A Colonel of the rebel army, who was subsequently captured, told me that the artillery firing at this point, (Pennington's battery,) was the best he ever witnessed. At one battery, he says, six of the eight gunners at each gun were either killed or wounded in less than 20 minutes.

DEVIN'S BRIGADE AT GETTYSBURGH.

Gen. Devin's brigade of Gen. Pleasanton's division, reached Gettysburgh Tuesday, June 30, drove the enemy out and were most cordially received by the people. The following morning the brigade took a position at the west of the town, when skirmishing was immediately commenced. At this point Capt. Hanley, of the Ninth New-York, with 100 men, held the enemy's skirmishers at bay for two hours, and finally drove them. Unfortunately, soon after this, as the enemy reinforced, advanced again, one of the unfortunate mistakes occurred; a battery opened upon our own men, and by the combined attack, front and rear, the position was lost.

RECONNOISSANCES.

On Tuesday, June 30, Capt. Dahlgren applied at the headquarters of the army for permission to make a reconnoissance. He asked for 100 men, but could only obtain ten. With these he hovered around the enemy's line of communication, and was at one time in sight of the enemy's ammunition train. If the 100 men had been furnished him he could have destroyed this train, and the enemy would have been out of ammunition at Gettysburgh. Capturing a messenger of Jeff. Davis' and destroying a pontoon bridge at Williamsport, Capt. Dahlgren returned to headquarters. These 100 men from the Sixth New-York cavalry were furnished him, and he started out immediately again. At Greencastle and Waynesboro Capt. D. had several fights with the enemy. At the latter place he arrived just in time to prevent the citizens from paying tribute to Stuart's men, under Jenkins. He captured 400 men and 2 pieces of artillery, when the enemy came upon him in superior force, recaptured all except 22 prisoners, and the 2 guns. Capt. D. had his horse killed, and escaped by crawling into the bushes. He made the citizens arm themselves and assist in defending the place, and when the enemy reappeared, the citizens conducted the prisoners to a place of safety in the mountains. At Waynesboro, when Jenkins made a demand to see the authorities, they referred him to Capt. Dahlgren, who, with his men, were drawn up in line of battle in another part of the town. Jenkins sent word that he would hang Capt. Dahlgren and his men if they did not leave. They did not leave, however; a fight ensued, resulting in Jenkins being driven back six miles. Jenkins had five times as many men as Dahlgren. On this reconnoissance Capt. D. destroyed 176 loaded wagons, captured 1 wagon, 2 Captains and 11 men.

July 2. Capt. Corvin, of the Ninth New-York, with 80 men, was sent from near Gettysburgh up the Hagerstown Pike on an important mission, which he successfully accomplished. He ascertained the exact position of the enemy and the whereabouts of his train, which would have been destroyed but for the error made in the movements of one of Gen. Kilpatrick's brigades.

In this and previous accounts sent to the Times, I have made no attempt to give full details of the movements of the cavalry division commanded by Gens. Buford and Gregg, because it was impossible to do so—each division, during most of the campaign, having acted independently, or, if cooperating, at such distance from each other as to preclude the possibility of communicating directly. What has been said of these divisions is only incidental—when one, or both have cooperated on the same field with division commanded by Gen. Kilpatrick. The country has reason to feel proud of the whole cavalry force commanded by Gen. Sheridan. As a whole, a more mobile and braver band of troopers never were brought into one command before; and I believe with others, that if the whole Army of the Potomac could be turned into a cavalry force, and one-half of each regiment armed with the new seven-shooter, such as the Sixth and Seventh Michigan regiments have, the whole rebel army could be annihilated in six months—that is, if a man of dash, like Kilpatrick, was placed at their head, untrammeled by Mrs. Partingtons.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

In sixteen days, one division of our cavalry has had fifteen battles, with infantry in nearly all to contend against, captured and destroyed nearly or quite 1,000 loaded wagons, and between three and four thousand horses and mules; taken between four and five thousand rebel prisoners, destroyed one-half of the rebel Gen. Stuart's cavalry force, and so demoralized the balance that when a green (or blue) militia regiment, (the Philadelphia Blues,) with a regiment of Green Mountain Boys, attacked them while posted behind earthworks at Hagerstown, the whole command fled panic-stricken—or at Williamsport, where Custer's brigade of Michiganders, with Pennington's battery, captured more than man for man from an enemy whose force consisted of four times their numbers, and strongly located behind earthworks. This is cavalry fighting, the superior of which the world never saw. The cavalry also contributed largely to the success of our arms at Gettysburgh.

THE FLYING ARTILLERY.

In claiming these results for the cavalry arm of the service, the Flying artillery with it must not be forgotten. I speak more particularly of Pennington's and Elder's batteries, because circumstances have placed me in the way of realizing their worth. These batteries have contributed materially to the successes of the cavalry. Both the officers who command these batteries and the officers under them, are peculiarly well qualified to fill their positions, by reason of their experience, combined with a thorough knowledge of their branch of the profession of arms, and also from the fact that their hearts are in the work they have in hand.

This letter has already become too lengthy, or I would refer to the able surgeons attached to the cavalry command, of the skill and untiring industry of which this branch of the service can boast, as demonstrated in the persons of Pancoast, Capehart, Palmer and others; of the patriotic ladies in the towns through which this command has passed during the last three weeks—especially the ladies of Boonsboro—who with their own fair hands made and presented flags to the commanders of several brigades; but these matters must be reserved for a more fitting occasion.

The following named persons were in the Washington Hotel Hospital, Hagerstown, July 14:

Sergt. J. W. Woodbury, 1st Vermont cavalry—wounded in leg.

W. Judy, 1st Ohio, color bearer to Gen. Kilpatrick's Body Guard—thigh.

T. E. Merritt, 1st Vermont cavalry—arm.

P. Welsh, 1st Michigan cavalry—back.

Daniel Horton, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry—shoulder.

J. M. Austin, 7th Michigan cavalry—scalp.

S. M. Conklin, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry—shoulder.

Geo. S. Sopford, 1st Vermont cavalry—arm.

Albert Shaw, Philadelphia Blue Reserves—shoulder.

Robert McNutt, Philadelphia Blue Reserves—breast.

John Agio, Philadelphia Blue Reserves—left hand.

E. A. PAUL.

—Gen. S. R. Curtis has turned over to the Quartermaster of the United States the camels that were imported into this country by order of Mr. Jefferson Davis, when he was Secretary of War under President Pierce. They have been ordered to be sold at public auction.

Lieut.-Commander Abner Read.

On the 7th inst. there was an engagement at Donaldsville, on the Mississippi river, between a band of guerrillas and two of the gunboats of Admiral Farragut's squadron, which resulted in the loss to the country of as brave and gallant an officer as ever walked a deck—Lieut.-Commander Abner Read, of the United States Navy. Lieut.-Commander Read entered the navy on the 2d of March, 1839, having been appointed from Ohio, of which State he was a native. Of the twenty-four years that he passed in the service, sixteen were spent at sea and a portion of the remaining eight he was employed on shore duty. There is nothing in the record against him throughout this long period but what is creditable to his faithfulness and efficiency. Returning from his last cruise, in October, 1861, (then a Lieutenant,) he was placed in command of the purchased gunboat *New-London*, and ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, at about the same time that the military expedition under Gen. Butler departed for its rendezvous at Ship Island. Here Lieut. Read did most excellent service, not alone in protecting the landing of the troops against a threatened attack of a rebel naval force from Mobile, but in annoying the enemy by breaking up the communication between New-Orleans and Mobile *via* Mississippi Sound. The *New-London*, although an inferior craft, being technically classed among the "paper ships" of the Navy, won for herself the title of the "terror of the Sound." Her light draught enabled her to navigate the shallow waters between the chain of low islands that outly the shores of Mississippi and Louisiana, and wherever our troops commanded one of their frequent raids upon the main land—to Biloxi, Pascagoula, or some other of the Southern watering places on the Sound—the *New-London* invariably went to cover the landing. On these occasions there would often be a brief contest with rebel gunboats in which Lieut. Read was certain to drive off his antagonists, and occasionally capture a cotton or tar-laden schooner. During the five months that the *New-London* took this for her cruising ground, she made many valuable prizes of cruising craft, that were endeavoring to escape with cargoes for Havana; several of these vessels being steamers that, after the capture of New-Orleans, were extremely useful in the transportation of troops from Ship Island to that city. Indeed, it has been well said of Lieut. Read that, while commanding the *New-London*, he did more hard work and hard fighting, single-handed, than any other officer in the service. His activity and daring were the themes of praise by every person connected with the Western Gulf Squadron. In the month of July, 1862, he was promoted to be Lieutenant Commander, and, still in command of the *New-London*, was very useful in patrolling Lake Pontchartrain, preventing contraband traffic between Secessionists at New-Orleans and their friends across the Lake. Afterward he was ordered to the blockade of the Texan ports, and two months ago he lost an eye in an affair with the rebels at Sabine Pass. Last month he was transferred from the *New-London* to the command of one of the new steam sloops-of-war, the *Monongahela*, a vessel in every way better suited to his ability. It was while fighting his ship against the guerrilla bands that have been so annoying, with field pieces, the transportation between New-Orleans and Port Hudson, that he was mortally wounded by the bursting of a shell. His death is a loss to the country, and it will be sincerely regretted throughout the navy, for his was one of those generous, whole-souled natures that win universal love and respect.

Capt. Lewis H. Leat.

Among the names of those who fell, on the 10th inst., in the assault upon Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, near Charleston, is that of Capt. Lewis H. Leat, commanding Company A, Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers. Capt. Leat was a resident of this City, and at the opening of the war, was attached to the Seventh Regiment, in which he served as a private during the three months' campaign, making with his comrades the famous thirty miles' march from Annapolis to the railway junction *en route* to the defence of Washington. When the regiment returned to the City, young Leat was not long in determining to again enter the field, and the organization of the Forty-eighth Regiment in Brooklyn, under the Rev. Mr. Penny, its first Colonel, (who died at Fort Pulaski, Ga.,) gave him the opportunity that he desired. Although Col. Penny did not personally know the young man who pressed himself with the request for a command, yet he was so favorably impressed with his fine physique and martial air, that he made Captain of Company A, and to the day of his death he had no occasion to regret this confidence. In the various engagements in which his regiment has engaged—at Port Royal Ferry, Pocotaligo, Bluffton, and in several skirmishes—Capt. Leat conducted himself in such a way as to merit the commendation of his superior officers. By his company he was idolized, and he died while gallantly leading them. Among his brother officers he was much beloved for his many noble traits of character, and in this City a large social circle will miss his genial intercourse.

—Mr. Robert Holmes, a well-known citizen of St. Louis, Mo., died suddenly in that city on Thursday last, of apoplexy. He had represented the county in the Legislature; was a member of the recent State Convention; and at the time of his death was a Judge of the County Court, a Director of the Pacific Railroad Company, a Director of the Bowmee's Savings Institution, and President of the Board of Public Schools. His uprightness, public spirit and devotion to the interests of the city, marked him for public confidence and private esteem.

W. H. Seward in France.

Translation from L'Opinion National, June 27, 1863.

True and great popularity only attaches itself to powerful personalities. There is an essential distinction to be made between popularity and the infatuation with which people are sometimes affected for a man, which a circumstance elevates, and which accidentally draws the public attention toward him, but which a simple accident will again dissipate.

Men truly superior in themselves do not fail thus. Great events, on the contrary, furnish them with occasions to place the gifts they have received from nature and the qualities they have acquired in prominences. Such a man is Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward is, under the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, that which Bolingbroke was in the reign of Queen Anne, and Pitt under George III. His has the influence and all the attributes of a first Minister, though not the title. He is at the same time Minister of State, and Minister for Foreign Affairs. On reading the second volume of his Diplomatic Correspondence which has just been published for the year 1862, comprising one thousand pages, one is firmly convinced that, did he have the sole initiative, and the entire direction, the greater portion of the reverses experienced by the North would have been avoided, and the Union perhaps already restored.

We must, in a measure, recall the life of Mr. Seward, in order to judge and to comprehend how grand and legitimate is the influence he exercises.

Mr. Seward was born in Auburn, in the State of New-York, on the 16th of May, 1801. His political career commenced in 1830. During several years he retained a seat in the Senate at Albany, and twice, in the years 1838 and 1840, he was elected Governor of the State of New-York. He had been inaugurated but a few months, when in 1839, the Governor of Virginia demanded that three sailors, men of color, accused of having facilitated the escape of a slave, should be delivered by him to the authorities of Virginia. This extradition Mr. Seward refused, basing his refusal on the fact that that act, which is denounced as a crime by the Governor of Virginia, was considered a meritorious act in the State of New-York. The correspondence exchanged on this subject created a great sensation, and placed the young Governor of the State of New-York at the head of the Anti-Slavery movement.

In the year 1848, when Gen. Taylor was elected to the Presidency, Mr. Seward was elected to the Senate of the United States. His was reelected in 1855, and was still occupying his seat, in 1861, when Mr. Lincoln confided to him the Secretaryship of State, and the portfolio of foreign affairs.

Mr. Seward rapidly acquired a popularity in the Federal Senate which increased from year to year. It is to him that California owns the inappreciable advantage of having been admitted into the Union as a free State, and from that time he had the courage to call public attention to the imminence of a conflict between free and slave labor. He cannot be accused of having raised a difficulty, or of having created a situation; he had the merit of exposing it, and had the courage to declare before a Pro-Slavery majority that, in his opinion, there were no sacrifices which a great country should not make to assure the triumph of free labor.

In 1856, during the adjournment of Congress, he delivered an oration at Rochester in the State of New-York, which oration would not only make an epoch in the history of an orator, but in the history of a country. The words "irrepressible conflict," which have become celebrated, are found in that speech.

"Slavary," he said, "is an increasing ulcer, which should be efficaciously circumscribed, if it is not wished it should invade the entire country.

The country cannot remain half slave and half free. It must be entirely either the one or the other."

Never had the subject of Slavery been exposed with so much clearness and energy.

The South felt the blow so heavily that it did not lose an instant, but prepared for the conflict. The North also understood that it was necessary to act with force against slava interests, or liberty would soon end.

It was while the public was in this frame of mind that the period for the Presidential election (which occurs every four years) arrived. Mr. Seward was naturally the candidate of the Republican party, but in the exasperated state of the South, it was thought more prudent to prefer a candidate apparently less exclusive than he. Mr. Lincoln was devoted to ideas of liberty and progress, but he had taken a less active, and a less brilliant part in the political struggles of the last twelve years.

Mr. Seward showed no despite, and did not hesitate for a single instant to assume the heaviest portion of the responsibility in the Cabinet of the new President.

On his arrival into power, seven States were already separated; abroad the United States were represented by men who were all compromised in the secession movement. He ordered the South the greatest conciliation, asking them only to return to proclaim the non-existence of Slavery. The mission, his offers of conciliation met with are well known.

...Seward, however, there fortunately existed, for the...
...Mr. Seward is the true, modern statesman. Re...
...verses are by him most calmly, but success does not...
...close the...his first and brightest days of war combat he...
...designated the esteem of his adversaries, and those...
...who hesitated to consider themselves his personal...
...mortal foes, to-day pay homage to his loyalty. He...
...has had the merit to cause it to be admitted as an in...
...variable rule of conduct, that no greater measure of...
...rigor should be applied than is actually indispensable...
...to secure the supremacy of the National Government...
...and to lead to reestablish the National Union.

As Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Seward has always shown the same conciliatory policy, and if the United States have hitherto avoided any foreign complications, they owe it alone to his wisdom. Mr. Seward attaches the greatest value to keeping the national honor intact. He thinks a Government can attain this object better by a loyal and generous course of conduct, than by intimidation and brute force. His correspondence breathes conviction and honesty. Diplomacy should, according to his opinion, be open and without subterfuge, to seek for publicity rather than to avoid it, and finally bet to permit public opinion to wander in false suppositions. Rulers are in his estimation, administrators, who should render as frequently as possible exact and complete accounts of their actions. A. MALESPINE.

The Colored State Convention.

This body assembled, pursuant to the call of the Committee of the Fremont Legion, on Thursday, the 16th inst., in Poughkeepsie, and organized by electing Rev. Dr. Pennington as Chairman, Nelson Thompson, of Buffalo, Vice Chairman, and Dr. F. B. Randolph, of Utica, Secretary. A manifesto and call to the colored population, defining their position, and setting forth their hopes, was drawn up together with a series of patriotic resolutions by the Secretary, and unanimously passed and adopted by the Convention:

It was determined to appoint agents of the Central Committee in each Congressional District, empowered to appoint sub-agents in each county or town, to enroll their respective colored forces immediately, reporting progress to the Chairman of the Central Committee, who is empowered to call a council of the Committee, or a State Convention, when he shall deem it expedient so to do. The Committee expect to raise from 10,000 to 20,000 colored troops in this State, and to materially assist the work in other States. The manifesto and resolutions will be issued in circular form, immediately, and will be published in the official organs selected by the Convention, namely, the *Principia* and the *Anglo-African*. All colored men are called upon to make out lists of the men they can raise, and who are ready to enter the field, and are requested to transmit the same to the President of the Committee as speedily as possible.

Revenue Decisions.

THE BOND TO BE STAMPED.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, July 16, 1863.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I have the honor to state that the law is silent as to whether the bond or the mortgage shall be stamped; as the bond, however, is the primary evidence of the debt, and the mortgage merely an additional security, I prefer to recommend the stamping of the bond as the more business-like proceeding. In stamping either instrument, it is always to be remembered that the highest rate required on *either* the bond or the mortgage should be affixed.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

The Rebel General Kemper.—From Capt. Davis, of the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who arrived in this city yesterday from Gettysburgh, we learn that it is not true, as reported, that the rebel Gen. Kemper was killed at the battle of Gettysburgh. He is now lying at Bream's Mill, three miles from Gettysburgh, having been shot through the breast, the ball lodging in his back. He was in command of a portion of the force comprising the forlorn hope of the rebels, and was wounded in the last desperate charge made by the latter to retrieve their lost ground.

When Gen. Kemper fell, his Staff supposed him to have been wounded beyond recovery, and in order to save themselves from capture left him on the field, expecting he would die in a few moments. He has, however, found by our men in time to have his wounds attended to, and is now in a fair way of recovery. Both Union and rebel papers have reported him killed, and the latter do not yet know to the contrary. Gen. Kemper is a Virginian.

Col. Patton, of the Seventh Virginia (rebel) infantry, and a State Senator elect to the rebel Virginia Legislature, was also left upon the field as dead; but he, too, is in a Federal hospital, and with a prospect of recovery.—*Washington Star, July 17.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIEF FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Large Meeting of Merchants—Speeches by Jonathan Sturges, J. G. McKenzie, Richard Warren, A. F. Dow and Others—Resolutions Adopted Promising Protection to the Colored People—Contributions for their Relief.

Pursuant to the call published in yesterday's papers, a large meeting of merchants was held at McCelleon's salesrooms yesterday afternoon, to adopt measures for the relief of the colored sufferers from the late riots. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jonathan Sturges, the Chairman appointed at the preliminary meeting on Saturday, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. STURGES.

For the information of those who were not present at the meeting held here on Saturday, it is proper that I should state its origin and object. The meeting was called on the suggestion of several gentlemen in Front-street, at a very short notice, to consider the destitute condition of the colored people of this City, who have been deprived of their homes, and their little property, by a mob during the past week, to devise means to relieve their immediate wants, and to secure them in their peaceable and honest labor hereafter. I have been forty-one years a merchant in my present location. During a period I have seen a noble race of merchants pass away. I cannot help calling to mind the many acts of charity which they performed during their lives. I hardly need to name them; you all know them. You all know how they sent relief to Southern cities when they were desolated by fire or pestilence; how they sent shiploads of food to the starving people of Ireland; this last act of brotherly love we have had the privilege of imitating during the past Winter; and as often as occasion requires I trust we shall be quick to continue these acts of humanity, thus showing that the race of New-York merchants is not deteriorating. We are now called upon to sympathize with a different class of our fellow-men. Those who know the colored people of this city, can testify to their being a peaceable, industrious people, having their own churches, Sunday Schools and charitable societies; and that as a class they seldom depend upon charity; they use only labor to support themselves, but to aid those who need aid. This is their general character, and it is our duty to see that they are protected in their lawful labors, to save themselves from becoming dependent on the charity of the City. We have not come together to devise means for their relief because they are colored people, but because they are, as a class, persecuted and in distress at the present moment. It is not necessary for our present purposes to inquire who the men are who have persecuted, robbed and murdered them. We know they are bad men, who have not done as they would be done by. Let us not follow their example, let us be quick to relieve those who are now in trouble, and should we ever find those who have persecuted the negroes, in like trouble, let us be quick to relieve them also, and thus obey the injunction of our Divine Master, "Bless those who persecute you."

At the conclusion of Mr. Sturges' remarks, Mr. J. G. McKenzie, Chairman of the Committee of five appointed on Saturday to make arrangements for this meeting and to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion, presented the following

REPORT.

The condition of the colored people of this City, who have recently been deprived of their kindred by murderers, of their homes by fire, and of their accustomed means of support, having been forcibly driven therefrom by an infatuated mob, without cause, or provocation, in such as not only to excite the sympathy of every good member of the community of all parties and all creeds, but also demands and should receive prompt pecuniary assistance and aid.

That this may be effectually accomplished, we do hereby

Resolved, That a Committee of Five Merchants be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, who, with the Treasurer of the fund to be collected, as a member of same, shall have full power to receive, collect and disburse funds in the purchase of necessary food and clothing, and in relieving the wants of the suffering colored population.

Resolved, That to said Committee are hereby granted full powers to assist all colored people whose property has been destroyed by the mob, in making the needful proof of the facts to obtain redress from the county, under the Status laws of the State of New-York, and that they have authority to collect funds and employ counsel for that purpose.

Resolved, That we will exert all the influence we possess to protect the colored people of this City in their rights to pursue unmolested their lawful occupations, and we do hereby call upon the proper authorities to take immediate steps to afford them such protection.

Resolved, That we will not recognize or sanction any distinction of persons of whatever nation, religion or color, in their natural right to labor peaceably in their vocations for the support of themselves and those dependent upon them. And that, so far as we are able to contribute to the wants and necessities of our fellow-men, it shall be done without reference to these distinctions. And further, that what we now propose doing for the colored man, we shall ever be ready to do for any of our fellow-men under like circumstances.

In submitting the above resolutions, Mr. McKenzie said that this was not the time nor the place to talk about the causes that had been in operation for some past to produce the state of things which now exists. There was unanimous consent on all parties, but he knew there were present who did not believe in ...

...was only by the maintenance of law that the lives of ...
...and wealth could be maintained. It was well that ...
this question should be tested now, once and for all—whether it is to be at the mercy of a mob. [Applause.] For one, he would rather see this City—the metropolis of the Western Continent—laid in ashes, than that the mob should triumph. [Prolonged applause.] This country could exist if New-York were destroyed, but if the foundations of law and order were to be broken up there was no safety for us as citizens or as countrymen. [Applause.] He did not believe that the so-called Conscription law had caused this riot. When lawless men with bludgeons to their hands go through our streets dictating the kind of laborers that shall be employed, or the terms of labor, it showed an agrarian spirit which aimed at your lives to make itself felt. After complimenting Archbishop Hughes for his noble stand in favor of law and order, Mr. McKenzie closed by saying that he still had hopes of a future for this great country, and sincerely believed that we should yet see better times than we had ever seen in the past. There was no cause for discouragement, for he had a firm belief that Almighty God would overrule our troubles for our own good, and would again reunite this once prosperous nation. [Continued applause.]

Mr. Richard Warren next addressed the meeting. He said that he wished for a time to drop the veil over the scenes of the past week, and look at the dependent race of people who were now without the means of support, because since, claiming to be their superiors, had driven them from their homes, and destroyed or stolen from them all they possessed in the world. It had been his fortune, while President of the Board of Education, to become acquainted with a large portion of that class of our population; and he could testify to their being as industrious, faithful, honorable and intelligent as any class of similar position in our midst. The treatment to which they had been subjected during the past week was to him unaccountable. Only a few days ago he was rejoiced that, if he permitted a faithful, honest and industrious black man, whom he had employed to do chores about his house, to enter his house again, his roof would be burned down over his head. "Great God" said he to himself "am I an American citizen, and shall I submit to this?" (Tremendous applause, lasting several minutes.) He did not, he continued, desire to excite any prejudices in the minds of his hearers either of nationality, race or religion. We had proclaimed this country to be, as it is, the refuge for the oppressed and the poor of all nations, but we certainly had a right to ask that when they came here they should show something of the same magnanimity, should conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens, and should be no longer foreigners, but Americans. He hoped there would be a generous response to the objects for which this meeting was held, and that the resolutions would be unanimously adopted. [Applause.]

Capt. E. Nye said that he was desired to make a statement, as coming from Gen. Dix, now commanding this department, that labor should be protected in this City at all hazards, and that those who wished to employ negroes or any other class of laborers might feel themselves perfectly secure in so doing. [Great applause.]

Rev. Mr. Loomis, Secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society, related several instances of outrages upon the blacks that had become under his personal observation, and read a letter received by him yesterday from an intelligent negro, now in New-Bedford, who had been driven thither by the persecutions of the mob, leaving behind him an invalid daughter, relative to whose fate he was anxious to hear.

Mr. Edward Cromwell here announced that the Produce Exchange had just recieved $800 or $900 in contributions to the object for which the meeting was held. [Great applause.]

Mr. A. F. Dow said they had come together as useless men sympathizing with suffering men. He had always felt a pride in seeing that in all works of charity, great or small, the merchants of this City take the most prominent part, and among them it had been a special source of pride that the grocers, to which class he belonged, were ever conspicuous. Those colored people who now demanded our attention were perfectly innocent; they had done nothing to merit the treatment they had received. He had never seen or heard of anything so much like the action of wild beasts as the treatment of the mob toward these people. He hoped they had come there to act and to act promptly. They should put their hands in their pockets and give freely to these poor sufferers. He hoped that the merchants of this City would so express themselves that the colored people may now and feel that they have a home here—that they have friends, and that they shall hereafter be protected. [Applause.]

Mr. Collins suggested that a portion of the money subscribed for the relief of the colored people had better be given to the twenty-two Secretaries of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to be distributed by them, as they were familiar with all parts of the City and would be likely to know of the most pressing cases of want. He also stated that he had been informed that a portion of the money—$2,000 or more—which had been placed in the hands of the Mayor for distribution, would be devoted to the relief of the colored people.

Mr. Sculls, leather merchant, desired to suggest in reference to the statement of Mr. Collins, that the employment of negroes would hereafter be protected, that what was most needed now was for *every* man who had employed colored people to reinstate them in their places at once. This would be the best and most speedy relief that could be afforded them. [Applause.] The question had now come up whether the merchants of New-York had a right to employ such men as they see fit or not; and for one he was ready to meet it. [Great applause.] Many had been in the habit of leaving this matter to the head-porter, but hereafter he proposed to attend to that business himself. [Tremendous applause.]

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Sturges, was appointed treasurer of the fund that might be collected, and the public are requested to send their contributions to him, at No. 125 Front-street.

The following sums were then contributed by persons present:

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Geo. Griswold & Co	$250	R. C. White	$100
Capt Nye	50	Beebe & Bro.	100
Sturges, Bennett & Co.	200	Ockerhausen Bros.	100
Produce Exchange	800	Dow, Youngs & Co.	100
Yeoor, Schuits & Co.	200	Beard & Cummings	100
Weston & Wall	300	Reeve, Case & Banks	100
S. Willetts	200	Hugh Allen	200
M. C. Monroe & Bro	100	John Otendorf	25
D. G. Bacon	200	Boisbriand & Regar	200
Wm. H. Hogg	200	Sheffield & Co.	50
R. P. Bock	200	Collection 4th-av. Pr. Ch.	200
N. L. & G. Griswold	250	Collins, Raynor & Co.	100
H. H. Harndeo.	100	Richard Warren	50
H. Dollner	100	H. K. Bell	100
Dollner, Potter & Co.	100	Danton, Smith & Co.	100
Sherman, Taliman & Co.	200	T. R. Minturn	100
Scanlon, Sheldon & Co.	100	Slow & Ferris	50
J. D. McKenzie	100	Wylie & Kinevels	100
Hugh N. Camp	100	Allen & Hoag	100
Skeel & Reynolds	100		
Noah & Bweezy	100	Total	$5,131

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions adopted by this meeting be furnished to Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, and that he be requested to give active to the colored people to return to their usual employments, with the assurance that they shall be properly protected.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Messrs. Hoon & Co. for the use of McCullough's Salesroom for the second meeting in behalf of the colored people who have been driven from their homes.

The meeting then adjourned.

Legal Assistance Tendered to the Colored Sufferers.

We have seen a document to which are appended the signatures of many of our best known lawyers, which tendered on behalf of the signers legal assistance to the colored people who were despoiled of their goods or property during the recent riot. The City and county are liable for the damage done these poor people, and it is the benevolent intention of the legal gentlemen named, to prosecute the claims of any colored person who may desire it, and to follow up the matter without delay, and what is equally to the purpose, without charge. The offer is a great charity and speaks volumes in behalf of the sense of honor and of justice possessed by the Bar of our City.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 13th day of July to the 20th day of July, 1863.
Men, 172; Women, 85; Boys, 213; Girls, 193...Total, 663.
Adults, 257; Children, 406; Males, 385; Females, 278.
Colored Persons, 13.

DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	2	Premature birth	7
Bones, joints, &c.	1	Stomach, bowels and diarrhœa	82
Brain and nerves	32	Teething organs	139
Generative organs	4	Uncertain seat and general fevers	49
Heart and blood vessels	11	Unknown	1
Lungs, throat, &c.	84	Urinary organs	6
Old age	11	Violence, accidents, &c.	106
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	133		
Total			663

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1862, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending July 21, 1862	586 Inc. 77
Week ending July 13, 1863—	
From acute disease	243
From chronic disease	166
From external causes, &c.	43—467
Week ending July 6, 1863—	
From acute disease	335
From chronic disease	178
From external causes, &c.	130—643
Increase this week	196

The number of deaths in the institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1862:

Week ending July 21, 1863	63
Week ending July 20, 1862	114
Increase this week	51

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, July 20, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. In the Chair, Mr. Alderman Hallock. Present—Councilmen Boyle, Cox, Harper, Gow, Kennedy, Curtis, Bernard, Hoffman, Tuthill, Brady, Ward, Hall, Purdy, Lent, Hall, Stevens, Hall, Cornell

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAR, YES FERSOOK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

News agents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without any definite knowledge of the movements of the rebel army under LEE. The main body, however, is supposed to be somewhere between Winchester and Culpepper. Gen. MEADE is in active pursuit, and is expected to be soon heard from.

We have a report, by way of Corinth and Memphis, from Gen. HURLBUT'S scouts, that BRAGG is retreating precipitately into Georgia, followed by Gen. ROSECRANS, whose advance on the 17th was said to be at Rome. It is thought that BRAGG is endeavoring to make a junction with JOE JOHNSTON. Desertions from his army are numerous.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS himself was in Nashville on July 17, and with Col. GODDARD, Chief of Staff, made a tour of the hospitals, inspected the convalescent camps and the three gunboats in port.

MORGAN has probably made his last raid for some time to come. Doubtless ere this himself and his entire band are captured. He made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio River on Sunday near Cooleysville, but was prevented by a gunboat. About one hundred and fifty rebels were killed or drowned, and a thousand of them were captured, with their artillery. Among the prisoners are Col. WARD and Col. DICK MORGAN, a brother of the rebel leader. BASIL DUKE is also said to be a prisoner. The rest of the band were scattered among the hills, and Gen. JUDAH, who is in pursuit, is confident of capturing the whole of them.

We learn by a dispatch from Boston that Hon. WM. WHITING, Solicitor of the Treasury, will leave for Europe in Wednesday's steamer on important business for the Government. His visit is supposed to have some reference to a fleet of powerful river steamers now fitting out in England, supposed for the rebel navy.

Fort Powhatan, which was taken possession of by our gunboats on the 13th, is on the south side of James River, and about eighty miles from its mouth.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Africa* at Halifax, we have advices from Europe three days later. She left Liverpool on the 11th and Queenstown on the 12th inst. The English Press were still engaged in discussing the rebel invasion of the loyal States, and the probability of LEE's success—generally taken for granted. The *Morning Post* says that Mr. LINDSAY was expected on the 13th to favor the House of Commons with a detailed account of his second interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON. Lord PALMERSTON had requested Mr. ROEBUCK to drop the further discussion of the question of recognition, as it was not desirable to resume it or to bind the Government to pledge themselves as to future action. Mr. ROEBUCK postponed his answer until the 13th. It is denied in Paris that Mr. DAYTON said the United States would consider the recognition of the rebels a *casus belli*. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS had asked Mr. DAYTON whether a first offer of mediation would be well received at Washington, and Mr. DAYTON had given a negative answer. Encounters between the Poles and Russians continue to be daily reported—the latter being generally defeated. There is no change to note in Cotton, Breadstuffs or Provisions. Consols were quoted at 92½@92¾ for Money.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large meeting of merchants was held yesterday afternoon at MCCULLOUGH'S Salesroom, in Front-street, to adopt measures for the relief of the colored sufferers by the late riots. Speeches were made by JONATHAN STURGES, J. D. MCKENZIE, RICHARD WARREN, A. F. Dow and others, and resolutions were adopted pledging the protection of the merchants to the colored people in pursuing their customary avocations. A subscription was taken up and $5,131 85 was contributed on the spot. Further contributions may be sent to JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-street, who is treasurer of the fund.

The City Inspector reports 663 deaths during the past week, an excess of 196 over the previous week; 172 were men, 65 women, 213 boys and 193 girls; of the children 351 were under five years of age. The increase in the mortality is attributable, in a great degree, to the recent riots; fifty-eight persons are officially reported as having been killed in them, though, could the facts be ascertained, the number would, undoubtedly, be found much larger.

The Board of Councilmen were without a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Thursday.

We learn from Philadelphia that instructions have been issued to the various Provost-Marshals by which a negro is prohibited from being a substitute for a white man who is drafted. The order is in these words: "Any one who is equivalent for a person drafted may be received as a substitute, *but a colored man, under existing laws, is not a military equivalent.*"

The transport steamer *Daniel Webster*, arrived at Philadelphia, on Saturday, with a load of prisoners from Fort Delaware, among them Gen. ARCHER and Staff, destined for one of the military departments of the West. It was currently reported that they had been removed from Fort Delaware in consequence of sickness there.

One of the four immense boilers of the iron-clad *Tecumseh*, now building at Philadelphia, has been placed on board the vessel. A second one was hauled to the Navy-yard on Saturday, and the other two are yet at the foundry of MERRICK & SONS. These boilers weigh about 50 tons, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in hauling them from the foundry to the yard.

There was an upward reaction in Gold Coin yesterday of 3 ₩ cent., the price reaching 150@150⅞ ₩ cent. Money easy at 6 ₩ cent. Stocks firm and the better ones [illegible]. Flour was less active yesterday, while Wheat and Corn were freely purchased at irregular and generally easier prices. Provisions attracted less attention, and were declining. A moderate business was reported in Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Tallow and Cotton, the latter article at reduced figures. Whisky was in good demand. The freight market was brisker. Other branches of trade were quiet and depressed.

The Cattle market is quite lively this week. Dressed meat has been selling at quite an advance during the week, owing to a scarcity, and now the wholesale butchers are anxious to buy. Prices have advanced ½c. ₩ lb. since last Monday—ranging at Forty-fourth-street, where 3,500 head are on sale, at 8½c.@9c. for common, 10½c.@11c. for fair to good, and 11½c. for choice animals—a few of the pick have brought 12c. Stock well sold out.

The Conscription Law and its Expounders.

There are many cogent reasons why the Conscription Act should be construed liberally. There is much that is penal in its character and incidents. It plunges a large portion of the community into anxiety and uncertainty before the names are drawn, and after they are drawn it unavoidably inflicts a large amount of hardship upon thousands of worthy men; and what is, if possible, of more importance than these things, is that, owing to the magnitude of the struggle which has called for it, it is, in the eyes of a large portion of the population a novel and it may be a vexatious law. The old militia laws, which it has superseded, were certainly tenfold more vexatious, and would, if carried out, have inflicted tenfold greater hardships. But then they never were enforced, because we have never before been engaged in a great war; and demagogues are consequently able to persuade those who never read them, and know nothing of their provisions, that the present act is an innovation, copied from the despotic models of Europe.

All this, however, should impress upon the Government the necessity for tact and discretion, and above all for liberality in construing it; and we must say we think that in some ways the Provost-Marshal-General is showing himself less attentive to this consideration than is desirable. The decision, for instance, that a man who presents himself for examination, believing honestly that he is physically disqualified, shall, if his claim for exemption be disallowed, be cut off from the privilege of commuting or furnishing a substitute, was in every sense of the word "sharp practice," and so sharp that we are glad to say it has been annulled. There is but one case in which such a rule could be for a moment defended, and that is where there was clear proof of an attempt to impose on the Examining Board, either by false representations, or by simulating disease or malformation. But to snap a man up, who would pay the three hundred dollars, if necessary, but who refrains from doing so because he sincerely believes he is physically disqualified, and put him into the ranks because his notion of his bodily condition happens to have been mistaken, is neither more nor less than inflicting a heavy penalty for mere misconception, and this is a power with which no Provost-Marshal should be armed. In fact, we are not at all sure that sound policy does not dictate the concession even to those who have been convicted of bad faith, of the benefit of the exemption clause, because the Surgeons will, after all, rely almost entirely upon their own skill in judging of a man's fitness for duty, and it is better that ten rogues should escape service by "shamming Abraham," than that one honest man should be forced into the ranks smarting under a sense of wrong or injustice.

There has been another decision recently promulgated which is even less defensible and more impolitic than the foregoing. We have been gravely informed that the payment of three hundred dollars exempts the person who pays it "*for this draft*;" and yet we are told in the same breath that the money thus received is to be religiously applied by the Government to the purchase of substitutes to take the places of those who thus escape. But if this is the case,—if when A pays the exemption fee, the War Department uses the money in getting B to volunteer in his stead, we should really like to know upon what principle A is to be called upon to pay another three hundred dollars in a second draft, when B may be actually serving in the ranks, or may have been killed or wounded on the field? If the money, in short, is spent in procuring substitutes for those who pay it, they are both, in justice and common sense, exempt for the period for which they would have served had they not paid it. There is no other interpretation of the statute which is not the sheerest absurdity.

How impolitic, too, this mode of construing the law is—and we can hardly believe that any lawyer has been guilty of it—is seen in the prevailing misconception amongst the poorer classes as to the use to be made of the exemption money. Much of the hostility to the law existing amongst them is due to the notion that when a man pays three hundred dollars, the money goes into the treasury for general purposes, and a further draft is made of those who are not able to pay—or, in other words, that for every rich man who escapes, an involuntary conscript has to be drafted. Nothing could be more foreign to the real purpose of the act than this arrangement would be, and yet nothing could do more to strengthen and propagate this mischievous delusion than the course the Government proposes to follow. Poor men may well ask, and do ask, how it is that if the money is to be expended in raising volunteers, it does not exempt those who pay it, in the same way, and for the same length of time, as if they procured substitutes themselves; and on being assured by the Provost-Marshal that it will not, they naturally conclude that the rich are simply paying a high tax in lieu of service, while the fighting will all have to be done by drafts of those who would pay it if they could, but could not if they would. The recent decisions, in fact, ought to be at once reviewed and amended, and the whole law ought to be enforced in its spirit, and not to the letter, were the latter, were its letter sequential and vexatious as the Provost-Marshal-General is trying to persuade us.

How to Deal with Mobs.

The men, the very men, and only the men who, through two long years of agony, have been endeavoring to palliate the crimes of the rebels, are now doing all that they can to palliate the crimes of the rioters who passed the greater part of last week in endeavors to make New-York as infamous as Delhi or Cawnpore. During Monday and Tuesday they said all that could be said both to inflame the passions of the Thugs who were desecrating our streets by murder and pillage, and to excuse their ferocity, and as soon as the tumult was quelled by the strong hand of the law, they set to work both to predict its renewal and to preach forbearance and gentleness to the Police. It will not do any longer to tell people who have passed four nights in their houses with the hideous uproar of street massacres ringing in their ears, and the flames of their neighbors' houses reddening the sky above their heads, that this havoc was wrought either by "the people," or "the laboring population," or by "outraged conscripts." They know well that if these atrocious libels were true, it would be the duty of those who have enough manhood and religion left them to make them refuse to belong to a community of thieves and assassins, either to take their muskets and bring about a reform, or else quit the country. If either "the people" or "the laboring population" of New-York were fairly represented by the bands of brigands who cut throats and fired houses for four days, it would be an insult to every decent man in the City and the State to suppose that he would live in the same place with such a "people," or with such "laborers" one minute, after he had found it impossible to get them hanged or banished. These wretched apologists of assassination and arson evidently came to the conclusion that the troubles of the times had deprived the American people of their moral sense, and that there are men and women amongst us so besotted by party feeling as to have lost their horror of murder and cruelty, and their respect for property, whenever opponents of the Administration choose to sally out and kill, mutilate and rob.

One of the casuists who is now exerting on behalf of the Thugs of New-York an ingenuity which has been sharpened as well as depraved in the service of JEFFERSON DAVIS, took occasion on the last day of our bloody carnival, to instruct the authorities in the manner of dealing with such street mobs as —according to him—"the laboring population" furnished for "the Opposition" of last Monday. He reluctantly confesses that it may be necessary to club them, but he solemnly protests against the use of firearms or steel, as both unnecessary and irritating, and then insults the English Chartists by comparing the demonstrations of April, 1848, to the recent riots up town. The Chartist riots, says he, were put down by policemen, who knelt down in the mud and tapped the rioters on the shins with their clubs, and these New-York rioters may, in like manner, be routed by alternate applications of the same weapon to their shins and their heads; and he then advances the novel doctrine that men are most afraid of the weapon they are most familiar with, and that the Irishmen who flies from a cudgel, will receive a volley of musketry without flinching.

The necessities of the war have introduced into the vocabulary of public discussion the word "blatherskite," and the casuists aforesaid use it so often that when we pronounce the foregoing to be "blatherskite" of the purest kind, they will understand our meaning perfectly. As there was nothing in the riots of 1848 in common with those which have recently disgraced our streets, they supply us with no lesson that can be of service now. The Chartists neither murdered, nor pillaged, nor burnt. They simply gathered tumultuously, and offered no injury to anybody. Consequently, in this stage the Police were left to deal with them, and dealt with them successfully; but what our cotemporary carefully omits to mention is, that ten thousand troops of all arms, the cavalry with their swords *previously sharpened by order*, were on that occasion, by the Duke of WELLINGTON'S order, massed in the London barracks, ready to be launched upon the crowd the minute it gave symptoms of designs either against life or property.

Had there been a single murder committed, or a single house robbed in spite of the Police, nothing is more certain than that the military reserve would have been mercilessly used, because all who have any familiarity with mobs—and the English authorities have it—know well that a mob *which has once shed blood with impunity instantly changes its character, and becomes a wild beast, both in its nature and its aims.* Human blood whets its ferocity, and inflames its courage just as it does those of a tiger, and when, through accident or weakness, it has been allowed to draw ardor from this horrible source, it is mercy to it and to the community to assail it with musketry, and, if need be, with grape and canister. An officer who fails to do so at once at this stage is guilty, not simply of a blunder, but of a crime. This is one of the canons of the Police code of all nations, and its correctness will not be doubted by anybody except those who are trying to persuade us that ANDREWS and "KERRIGAN" are martyrs. The two greatest mobs of modern times were that of Lord GEORGE GORDON, and that which stormed the Tuileries on the famous 10th of August, and nobody of the millions who have read the horrid tale of their doings have ever risen up from it without inwardly cursing the weakness and folly which, in the guise of mercy, allowed each of them to hold a great city at their mercy until they had shaken men's faith in Providence by the monstrosity of their crimes.

The notion that mobs, and especially Irish mobs, are most frightened by clubs, is hardly worth refuting. A mob, however, is edge, either of steel, nature or of the history of war, would prevent anybody from even putting it into circulation. The Highlanders who followed CHARLES EDWARD to the field rushed headlong on musket and bayonet without qualm or hesitation, but the cannon made the boldest of them falter in his charge, for the simple reason that the weapon was new to him. And for the same reason the Bashibazouk, Arnaut and Montenegrin of to-day, though brave as lions under the fire of infantry, are daunted by a single three-pounder. There is, in fact, in the whole category of weapons, none which has less terrors for a true-born Irishman than a cudgel. He inherits from ten generations of ancestors the closest familiarity with the worst and best that can come of its use; and in order to believe him terrified by it, as the friends of the rioters would have us, we should have first to discard the experience of the whole human race as to the effect of habit in deadening the nerves. For the dispersion of merely tumultuous gatherings, the club ought doubtless always to suffice; but upon a mob which has torn a man to pieces, and is shouting for more blood, we ought, in very tenderness for the mob itself, to say nothing of the rest of the community, pour as much ball-cartridge into it as will effectually scatter it.

Philadelphia and New-York.

The Philadelphia Press, and the Press all over the country, have administered a terrible castigation to New-York for the scenes exhibited in its streets last week. We will not say that a good deal of it is not deserved, though we wish they had drawn a clearer line between the rioters and the great mass of citizens in the Empire City. New-York is a very large town. By last census it had a population of over eight hundred thousand souls; and though the rioters had free sweep for several days, they never numbered more than two or three thousand. If the city were such a seething mass of corruption, lawlessness and villany as is represented, we should have seen a state of things that could not have been repressed by a few hundred policemen and soldiers. The fact is that the high character of New-York never appeared to better advantage than during the late riots. The mob took the City by surprise, and was carrying on its ravages before people generally were aware of its existence; but no sooner did the citizens see and comprehend the real upshot of the riot than they hastened, almost *en masse*, not merely to express their disapproval, but to enrol and arm themselves to repress disorder and sustain the laws.

The Philadelphia *North American* is more generous toward us than some other of our castigators. It only sets down *one-eighth* of New-Yorkers as outlaws. It will observe, however, that even this is very different from the state of things that used to exist in Sodom, and that if we have seven righteous men to one knave, we need not be afraid to compare notes with Philadelphia. It says:

"Swarms of men who have for half a century been found too turbulent and vicious to be permitted to live anywhere else, have found the atmosphere of New-York congenial. There, too, has been gathered in all the refuse population of the Free States of our own country—the genteel swindlers, the low demagogues, the rogues of all kinds, adventurers eager for any chance of gain, from cheating at cards to robbing a bank—*New-York sucks them all into her grand reservoir*; and there this foul and pestilential mass, rendered ranker and more offensive by the infusion of Southern outcasts, seethes and boils.

New-York has not less than a hundred thousand of them, divided thus: Women of the town, 20,000, thieves, 30,000; outlaws of all other kinds, 10,000; adventurers ready for any chance wind, 25,000; persons without any means of getting a living, 15,000. Or perhaps they might be better divided in the following manner: Refuse of Europe, 70,000; sweepings of the Free States, 20,000; driftwood from the South, 5,000; original products of New-York vice and crime, 5,000. They are the refuse of all climes and all peoples. Europe has vomited her paupers and criminals upon the shores of the Hudson. Periodically she has been cleaning out her prisons and workhouses, and poorhouses to furnish 'emigrants' to the United States. Every shade of European vice and crime is better represented in New-York than in Europe itself, until *New-York has ceased to be an American city, typifying in any degree the order, industry and good habits of the American people.*"

This must be pleasant reading for the suburban residents of Philadelphia during these hot days. To think that we have among us twenty-five thousand "adventurers ready for any chance wind," must make even a Philadelphia lawyer hopeless of success amid the breezes of New-York; and to know that we have fifteen thousand "people who have no means of getting a living," must puzzle his brain as to how they manage to continue their existence; while to believe that New-York sucks in "*all* the refuse population of the North, and infuses into it the outcasts of the South," must surely make Philadelphia and the rural regions beyond the boundaries of Manhattan Island rather desirable places to live in. It is all nonsense, however. New-York has its share of adventurers and outlaws, but no more. It has perhaps more of them than Philadelphia, but it is a larger town. It has as good a record as any city in America, or in the world, for devotion to law and order. Riots are as rare here as anywhere else, and they are as efficaciously dealt with. The late riot is the first formidable one in the City since the beginning of the century, and it is not likely that another such will take place until after the close of the century.

We are glad to say a good word, however, for Philadelphia in the matter of the conscription; and we are the more glad to do so, as we had occasion lately to charge both the city and State with being laggard in the matter of raising volunteers to repel the invasion of LEE. The draft is now being carried out there with perfect quiet and decorum. The citizens don their conscript uniforms, or pay down their exemption money without a murmur. There is no opposition and no rioting, and there will be none.

Even while Philadelphia upbraids New-York, we can afford to commend our [illegible] smaller sister; and though she would contravert geography by denying the first City on the Continent the honor of being an American city at all, we will not take facts or the census by denying her the honor of being only second in population, order, and public and private virtue to New-York.

MORGAN'S RAID.—It would seem that MORGAN and his men have come to grief. Their grand raid through Indiana and Ohio has resulted in nothing but their own capture and dispersion. MORGAN had some forty-five hundred men with him when he crossed the Ohio twenty days ago; and we judge from the various telegrams that have reached us, particularly those of this morning, that about half of his force has been killed and captured. The most important man in the whole expedition, the man who even more than MORGAN was its leader, Col. BASIL DUKE, is a prisoner in our hands. BASIL DUKE is a well-known Kentuckian, an old citizen of Covington, and it was his great ability, his skill and audacity, and his thorough acquaintance with the region of country on both sides of the Ohio, that gave to the marauders such impunity and success as they have enjoyed. Now that he is a prisoner, MORGAN will find it difficult to navigate, and we expect to see the remainder of his force completely dispersed. Several attempts have been made by them to cross the Ohio at different points, but they have all failed.

This raid has called to arms an immense number of the citizens of Ohio and Indiana—probably ten times as many as the entire force under MORGAN. Though the Western States have been so lavish in sending men to the army, they have still an immense force of fighters left. When our GRIERSON rode through Mississippi he reported that State bare of soldiers and of material for soldiers—that the Confederacy was but a *shell*; but MORGAN will have a very different report to make of his experiences in the Northwest. Armed men sprang from the ground by the thousand wherever he set his foot.

OUR CAVALRY.—An admirable and connected *résumé* of the recent extraordinary exploits of Gen. MEADE'S cavalry force will be found in the TIMES of this morning. Without perusing it, no one can have any idea of the brilliant service recently rendered by this arm. It was written in the field, "surrounded with all the paraphernalia of actual war, a deadly contest still raging within hearing," by a gentleman who accompanied the cavalry in all its gallopades, who was a witness, if not a participator, in all the battles, and who was wounded while in the discharge of his duty to us and the country. He begins his narrative by coolly saying: "I have to record *fifteen* more engagements of our cavalry with the enemy, all within sixteen days."

We venture to say that there never was a cavalry force of equal size, connected with any army, which did so much hard work, and rendered such effective service, as ours has done since the middle of May last. It should be five times larger than it is. If men cannot be raised for it at once, twenty regiments of infantry should be mounted and set to cavalry work. This plan has been tried in the West, and with great success. As the war progresses and draws to a close, cavalry will be more and more needed.

A Few Questions for Our Aldermen and Councilmen.

Has it occurred to you that if the City of New-York may, by a money appropriation, prevent the Government from obtaining soldiers under the Conscription act, every other city and town throughout the North may, with equal right do the same thing, and that thus the fundamental intent and object of the act—the raising of men—may be directly and wholly defeated?

Has it occurred to you that municipal legislation of this character, in direct conflict with a law of the country, must be necessarily and essentially illegal and void?

Have you ever deemed it worth your while to consider how you are to raise twenty-five hundred thousand dollars after passing your ordinance to that effect, and after having overridden the veto of the Mayor, as you have pledged yourselves to do in case he shall see fit to interpose his veto?

Do you imagine the capitalists of the North will be disposed to lend to the City of New-York this amount of money, to enable you to frustrate and nullify, so far as in you lies, the object and intent of a law of your country?

And if it should happen that there are men of means among us whose inclinations would lead them to co-operate with you for that end, do you fancy self-interest will allow them to give you their money for bonds which will in due time be pronounced invalid by the National Supreme Court, to which tribunal the question of the validity of such bonds would surely be carried, involving, as it does, that other momentous question whether a city or town may by its own simple legislation defeat the intent of an act of Congress?

If it were practicable and easy for you to raise the money you talk of, do you think it probable the General Government would quietly fold its hands and allow you to accomplish your scheme of nullification, pure and simple? Has it ever once struck you that there is a class of men in this City—men who own the houses, the stores, the foundries, the factories, the ships, the merchandise within this great metropolis—who have some rights which it is your business to protect?

Does the old story of that last ounce which broke the camel's back ever recur to you?

Has it ever seemed to you possible that there may be a limit to the endurance of this class of men and of all those other men whose fortune or misfortune it is to be decent, respectable, loyal citizens?

Do you feel certain that the fresh burden which you seem to be so willing, so anxious and so determined to thrust upon their backs, may not prove to be the unendurable last ounce?

Is it not obvious to you that sympathy with the rioters or rebels, or abject moral cowardice, will be considered the motive which leads you to legislate, at the expense of the decent portion of the community, in favor of the red-mouthed miscreants who roamed throughout our City last week, robbing and burning houses, stores and orphan asylums, beating and plundering thousands of quiet citizens, and torturing, maiming or murdering every negro they could lay their hands upon?

You know that under an existing State law the taxpayers of this City must pay for every dollar's worth of property stolen or destroyed by that mob; and do you now think it wise to undertake to compel the tax-payers to pay for each one of the savages who composed it, the sum of three hundred dollars, to enable him to evade his duty to his country, and to remain at home, while decent, law-abiding people, if drafted, are to pay for their own exemption, get a substitute or enter the ranks?

Do you perceive that the three glorious privileges which you propose to accord to the tax-payers of this City are: first, they shall pay for all property stolen, [illegible] or destroyed by the mob; second, they shall, if [illegible] furnish each and every man of the more than [illegible] of those hundred dollars, in case that he may [illegible] underbuyed at home; and third, they shall, [illegible] drafted themselves, pay for their own exemption [illegible] get a substitute or go.

Do you not think it may be as well for you to reconsider your action in the premises?

The respectable men of the City pause for a reply.

HABERFIELD.

Wrongs of the Colored Race—Letter from Thurlow Weed.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 18, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I concur with you in believing that "*there are not spires enough in your City to avert the wrath of Heaven*" if immediate relief and future protection be not extended to your "Colored Citizens." The page that records their wrongs during the "three days" of misrule in New-York, will be the blackest in its history. That the wretches should have deliberately marked, for rapine and murder, a class at once the least offending and most defenceless is a fact and a feature in crime at which civilization and humanity revolts and shudders!

I thank you for so eloquently and promptly calling public attention to the lamentable condition of these greatly wronged people. That the appeal will be as promptly responded to I do not doubt.

For the persecution of the negro there is divided responsibility. The hostility of Irishmen to Africans is naturally of men who themselves seek and find, in America, an asylum from oppression. Yet this hostility would not culminate in murder and arson, but for the stimulants supplied by fanatics. Journalists who persistently inflame and exasperate the ignorant and lawless against the negro, are mortally responsible for these outrages. But what cause WENDELL PHILLIPS how many negroes are murdered, if their blood furnishes material for agitation?

There is abundant occasion for the public abhorrence of mob violence. But when all the circumstances have been reviewed, the popular condemnation of those who, while the nation is struggling for existence, thrust the unoffending negro forward as a target for infuriated mobs, will become general and emphatic. Ultra-Abolitionists were hailed in South Carolina as the "best friends" of secession. Practically, they are the worst enemies of the colored man. But for the "malign influence" of these howling demagogues in Congress and with the President, rebellion would not, in the beginning, have assumed such formidable proportions; nor in its progress would the North have been divided, or the Government crippled.

Presuming that steps will be taken for the relief of the colored people whose dwellings were robbed, and who were driven from their employment, I inclose my check for $500, as a contribution to that object, relying upon you to it gives the proper direction. Very truly, yours, THURLOW WEED.

H. J. RAYMOND, Esq.

The National Militia Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you have any space for further observations on the Conscription act, permit me to offer the following:

The clause of the Constitution reserving to the States the right to officer the *militia* of the respective States when called into the service of the United States, obviously refers to the *regularly organized soldiery* of the States existing at the time when they are so called on to serve the General Government; while drafted men may properly be commanded by officers appointed by the General Government under the clause which confers upon it the right to "raise and support armies," and "to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces." Sections 8, subdivisions 11 and 13 of art. I.

The objections made to that part of the act which provides for the payment of $300 in the place of personal service, are frivolous.

The act makes no distinctions, because it offers the same privilege to all.

The law takes no notice of the different conditions of men. If it attempted to make distinctions they would necessarily be endless.

For instance, the man who has not a dollar in the world objects that he must go at all hazards; the man who has but $300 objects that he must fight or pay away his all; his neighbor, who has $600, sees injustice in the law forcing him to pay one-half of his whole fortune while he who has $1,200 pays only one-fourth of his fortune and goes free, and so on to the end. Now Government must make some provision which would do justice to all, and I think it has succeeded.

If the act had simply given the right to send a substitute in place of serving oneself, you would have heard no complaints; and yet this $300 provision is not so favorable to the rich as that would be, for the payment of $300 only relieves from one draft, while furnishing a substitute is an entire exemption from all future drafts.

But we must all submit to these misfortunes which are incident to our lot in life—whether that compels us to ride or walk, to live plainly or sumptuously, to be sick or well, to be rich or poor, to fight the battles of our country or stay at home while others fight.

Who ever heard of any complaint against a law which imposes a fine or imprisonment in case of its violation? And yet such a law makes a distinction between those who are able and those unable to pay. The fact that in one case the party is innocent and in the other guilty of a crime is not important; the principle being the same, viz., that the law permits in some cases commutation for a duty as well as for a penalty. CONSCRIPT.

How Catholics Regard the Late Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In discussing the causes and characteristics of the late disturbances in this City, I would respectfully suggest that the following facts should be taken into consideration:

1. *Irish Americans, even of the humblest class, bring with them to this country not one particle of prejudice against the colored race.* They acquire it here, under the debasing tuition and influence of unprincipled native demagogues.

2. Numbers of the immigrants from Ireland are unable to read, write or think for themselves—thanks to the protracted and infamous class-legislation of Britain. Hence their liability to be *deceived and corrupted here* by crafty and mischievous political leaders of native birth.

3. *No practical Catholic has ever violated law or order in this country.* I mean by a *practical* Catholic, one who attends his church, hearkens to the voice of his pastor and performs his religious duties faithfully and regularly. Such a Catholic would ever cheerfully sacrifice his life in maintenance of all just authority. Those so-called Catholics, who disturb the public peace, are Catholics only in name. They rarely appear in church, and never heed good advice. The Catholic clergy have no influence over such "independent gentry." The only worship which this reckless class are familiar is that of Bacchus. The truly Catholic citizens of these three cities, aimless, desperate characters, are in the proportion of 99 to 1. But this one per cent. of the Catholic element is boisterous and turbulent; defies or despises the authority of the Church, and, of course, heeds only the penal legislation of society. In a word, that the vast majority of non-Catholics ever hear of, and this only through its vices and crimes. Criminal offenders are not, even in name, exclusively Catholic.

If our public men would bear in mind these facts, the genuine Catholic people would undoubtedly have no cause to complain of criticisms, which are unjust and exasperating to a powerful element of our population, ever unswervingly loyal and ever obedient to authority. Truly yours, MOYLAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1863.

Acknowledgments.

In addition to the amounts acknowledged elsewhere for the relief of the colored people, the Editor of the TIMES has received the following subscriptions for the same object:

Thurlow Weed	$500
C. A. Bristed	100

He has also received the following subscriptions to the fund for the relief of persons injured in defending the City during the riot:

The New-York *Tribune*	$500
John L. Aspinwall	100

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 16.

At the request of the French Consul, Collector LOVE refused to permit a quantity of blasting powder to be shipped to Acapulco by a sailing vessel yesterday.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The Evacuation of Suffolk—Temporary Occupation by the Rebels—The Trial of Dr. Wright for the Murder of Lieut. Sanborn, North Carolina.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, July 17, 1863.

I am enabled to send you some news concerning the present condition of affairs at Suffolk, Va., since its evacuation by our forces, that you will scarcely receive from any other source, and which you may rely upon as being accurate. Our troops evacuated Suffolk on Friday, the 3d inst., Doran's mounted cavalry, Lieut.-Col. PARRON commanding, acting as rear guard, the United States gunboat *West End* descending the Nansemond River at the same time. At the time of our evacuation there was but one regiment of rebels on the Blackwater, and every few troops between that river and Petersburgh, Va. The place was abandoned by Gen. DIX from purely strategic reasons, as it required a larger number of Union forces to hold it than its importance would warrant. Since the voluntary retirement of our forces the rebels have occupied Suffolk, though not in force. For several days subsequent to our departure there were but few of the rebel army in or about the place. On Thursday week, Col. GARDNER, commanding a Georgia cavalry regiment, entered the town with four companies, taking possession of it and making his headquarters at the place previously occupied by Gen. TERRY. These forces left hastily on Sunday last, assigning no reason for their sudden movement; since which he town has not rejoiced in the presence of a single enlisted grayback." When the Union troops left, the Secesh storekeepers immediately raised the prices on their goods, charging, for example, $48 for one pair of boots. Other goods advanced in proportion, much to the disgust of the rebel customers.

It is stated, upon what I deem excellent authority, that there are no rebels between Suffolk and the Blackwater. Two regiments of their infantry have left this (Blackwater) vicinage for the James River, learning that the Union troops were about to seize a rebel granary near City Point, said to contain fifteen thousand bushels of wheat.

The trial of Dr. DAVID M. WRIGHT for the atrocious murder of Lieut. A. L. SANBORN, will commence on Monday next, at the City Hall, Norfolk, before a Military Commission, of which Major-Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYES will be President. The criminal is to be defended by Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, member of Congress elect from the Norfolk District. Mr. CHANDLER will have something to do to defend this rebel scoundrel and coward successfully. His doom is beyond the reach of human power to modify.

The Legislature of North Carolina is now in session wholly in reference to matters of finance. The Raleigh *Register*, a notorious rebel print, in referring to the session, says:

"There is mischief brewing which bodes no good to the Confederate cause, and the history of this Legislature does not warrant us in expecting anything but mischief at its hands."

The *Register* further says that the newspaper organ of the Governor, the Raleigh *Standard*, is doing everything in its power to incite rebellion against the rebel cause and Government! The members of the Legislature from Caswell County, N. C., have openly announced their determination to advocate the full and unconditional return of the State to the Union, and I see by the Wilmington *Journal* that other members intend to do the same thing boldly, and with effect.

Resignation of Brig.-Gen. C. C. Dodge—Changes in Command—A Deserter.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, July 18, 1863.

I believe I first make public through the TIMES the fact of the resignation of Brig.-Gen. C. C. DODGE, a son of the well known metropolitan banker and citizen, WM. E. DODGE. Gen. DODGE, whose retirement from the army has just been acknowledged by the Government, entered the service as Major of the First battalion at New-York Mounted Rifles, whence he was promoted to be Colonel of his cavalry, and in due time succeeded to the Brigadier-Generalship, which position he held creditably until a month since, when he asked to be relieved permanently from a command. The cause leading to his relinquishing his command is not very generally known, though it is one which in no wise reflects discredit upon him. Quietly returning to New-York, he passed a few days among family and friends, and thence proceeded upon a nuptial tour to Europe.

Major-Gen. DIX has been suddenly ordered to report at New-York, whither he went from Fortress Monroe two days since. Major-Gen. GAMBY succeeds to the command of the Department of Virginia, and senior Brig.-Gen. HARLAND to the command of the forces of GETTY'S division ie and about Bower's Hill, save Gen. R. S. FOSTER'S brigade, which is at this writing an ledependent one. A rumor has been prevalent for some days to the effect that Gen. HOOKER was to he assigned to the command of this Department. There is probably some foundation for it, and it is believed that he would make a popular head to this important Department.

The *Virginian* allegas that its reporter saw a sakedaddler at the Provost-Marshal's office a day or two since, who was direct from Richmond, having left there on the 30th ult. This fugitive rebel affirms that when he left the "Confederate capital" there was not to exceed fifteen thousand troops in or about it, and that these included the Home Guard, made up wholly of old men and young men who have not been forced to the field owing to age and physical infirmities. He represents the people of all classes as being in mortal fear of the coming of the Union forces, the opinion being universal that the city could not possibly hold out against an attack. He confirms the list of high prices prevailing at Richmond, and is represented as having taken the oath of allegiance. He then proceeded to New-York.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 20.

COURT-MARTIAL.

A Court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. J. C. CALDWELL, U. S. V., was President, was held at Falmouth, Va., on May 15, and had before it Col. WM. NORTHEDGE, Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers. The first charge against him was "violation of the seventh article of War, or attempt to excite mutiny." The first specification read thus:

"In this, that the said Col. WM. NORTHEDGE did, while under arrest, and at a time when the regiment had received orders to get ready to move, immediately appear before Lieut.-Col. MAX A. THOMAN, then in command of said regiment, and, after asking one or two questions, did draw his sword and use threatening language toward said Lieut.-Col. MAX A. THOMAN, then in command, to the effect: 'I will run you through, you son of a ——, if you don't obey my orders,' which conduct excited a mutinous spirit among divers enlisted men."

Of the various other charges founded upon the same offence Col. NORTHEDGE was found guilty, and the proceedings of the Court received this indorsement:

The proceedings of the Court in the case of Col. WILLIAM NORTHEDGE, Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, have been disapproved by the proper commanders, the record not showing that the Court or Judge-Advocate were sworn in his presence. But on the recommendation of the Commanding General, and of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, the President directs that Col. NORTHEDGE be dismissed the service of the United States from the 27th day of June, 1863.

REVENUE DECISION.

It is decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that when a tax has been paid by a Bank on the gross amount of its profits, part of which is divided among the stockholders in a half-yearly dividend, the difference is not subject to an additional tax, if it shall afterward be included in a future dividend.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., Monday, July 20.

A steam-boiler exploded to-day in a brick building on Middle-street, completely demolishing the building, instantly killing three men and injuring seven other persons. The building was occupied by WM. H. GOSSURE as a picker factory, and JOHN S. JOHNSON, shuttle manufacturer. The following were killed: Wm. H. Gedding, Geo. C. Abby, G. W. Carter, Ira [illegible]

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Fierce Address from Jo. Johnston—Reports from Virginia—The Situation at Mobile.

Mobile papers of July 13, received at Corinth, Miss., contain the following:

FROM JO. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

JACKSON, Friday, July 10, 1863.

Gen. JOHNSTON this morning issued the following battle order to his troops, which was read along the whole line amid deafening shouts from his soldiers:

HIS BATTLE ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD, July 9, 1863.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: An insolent foe, flushed with hope from his success at Vicksburgh, confronts you, threatening the people, whose homes and liberty you are here to protect, with plunder and conquest. Their guns may even now be heard at intervals as they advance, and this enemy it is at once the missive and duty of you, brave men, to chastise, and expel them from the soil of Mississippi.

The Commanding General confidently relies on you to sustain his pledge, which he makes in advance, and he will be with you in the work even unto the end.

The vice of straggling he begs you to shun and frown upon. If need be, it will be checked by even the most summary remedies.

The telegraph has already announced the glorious victory over the foe won by your noble comrades of the Virginia army on Federal soil. May we not with redoubled hope count on you, while defending your firesides and household goods, to emulate the proud example of your brothers in the East.

The country expects, in this great crisis of its destiny, that every man will do his duty.

THE BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, July 10.

The ball has opened. The fight has commenced by skirmishing heavily on Clinton Road with musketry and artillery. The enemy's shells are beginning to fall thick in the northern part of the City. Several persons have been killed and wounded.

Gen. JOHNSON orders all pillagers to be shot. The Guard will shoot them wherever found.

8½ A. M.—The fight has begun. Our batteries opened on them finely. The enemy are evidently in heavy force. Heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing is going on.

The enemy is shelling the city, and has killed several soldiers and citizens. There has been no general engagement yet.

LATEST FROM JACKSON, MISS.

The very latest news from Jackson is not very certain. It comes from a dispatch to Okalona, and is to the effect that Gen. GRANT'S forces had made an attack, and were repulsed. The news of the fall of Vicksburgh was not received at Jackson until the 7th, although the distance was but forty-five miles, consequently GRANT'S or SHERMAN'S movement against JOHNSTON was in the form of a surprise.

Citizens were flying from Jackson in great consternation, and valuables were being moved away all over the State.

THE SITUATION AT MOBILE.

Major-Gen. D. H. MAURY, commanding at Mobile, issued a proclamation to the citizens of that place on the 8th, warning them that the calamity at Vicksburgh had a peculiar significance for them, that Mobile might be attacked in a short time, and that companies must be immediately formed for protection, and that able-bodied slaves must be sent to work on the defences immediately.

HOW MATTERS APPEAR AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 14.

The facility with which the people and Press of the United States pass from the deepest despondency to the highest point of confidence, has again been exemplified in the recent successes which their armies have met with. The Press of the United States now confidently assert the certain overthrow and utter annihilation of the rebellion within the next six months.

The fall of Vicksburgh, the retreat of LEE, the advance on Charleston, are the events upon which these extravagant anticipations are so confidently based. *These are all serious disasters—the most serious that has attended our arms since the beginning of the war.* But do they involve any irretrievable calamity? The fall of Vicksburgh opens the Mississippi to the army of GRANT down to Port Hudson. It has been open to his gunboats to that point for many months. It has been open from Port Hudson to its mouth for more than a year. It has been closed to us throughout its length since the fall of New-Orleans. To commerce it is doubly closed—closed by the proximity of our armies to its banks, and closed by the utter want of every article of commerce. It will remain closed to commerce during the war, notwithstanding Port Hudson should fall. No cotton has been grown on its banks since the war begun, and what remains on hand has been, or soon will be destroyed? Of what avail, then, will be the opening of the Mississippi in a commercial point of view?

In its military aspect it presents no greater encouragement. To reap the fruits of his success at Vicksburgh, Gen. GRANT must now encounter all those serious difficulties that have overthrown MCCLELLAN, POPE, BURNSIDE and HOOKER, and which have to this time paralyzed Gen. ROSECRANS. Gen. GRANT must *now advance.* He must either hug the banks of the river, and lose all the practical military fruits of his victory, or he must march his army into the country in search of his enemy, and to further conquest. *When he leaves the river and enters the canebrakes, bayous and lagoons of Mississippi or Louisiana, he will encounter difficulties before which he will succumb.*

The retreat of BRAGG lengthens ROSECRANS' already long line, and leads him through a wasted and devastated country to an impregnable position on the Tennessee River. This new acquisition of territory involves increased dangers to ROSECRANS' lines of communication, threatened as they are at every movement by incursions from Confederate cavalry.

Serious as the loss of Vicksburgh has been to the Confederate cause, it by no means involves a disaster that in the least compromises our ultimate success. We have not underrated the magnitude of this disaster; but we have presented it to our readers in all its full force and significance.

We hope that much good may ultimately result from the present aspect of affairs. Our people have so long enjoyed continued success, they have been so long accustomed to the shouts of victory, so used to the practical fruits of war, to prisoners, arms, artillery, clothing, wagons and horses, as trophies of Confederate valor and prowess, that all possibility of reverse had departed, and they looked on the contest as one of assured success, which required no further effort at their hands. If the disasters that now cast their gloom over the country, shall have the effect of calling back the people from the pursuit of wealth to the cause of their country, they will be the means of grasping final and complete victory from the jaws of defeat.

Rebel Loss in Major-Gen. Grant's Department Since the Landing of the Army at Grand Gulf, Miss., May 1, 1863.

Loss in men up to May 18	40,000
Prisoners taken at Vicksburgh, July 4	31,000
Total	71,000
Citizen prisoners	5,000
1,500 of whom were women and children.	
Prisoners, sick and wounded	12,220
Prisoners fit for duty	18,000
Tents captured	4,000
Mules captured	1,500
Horses captured	1,000
Freight cars captured	200
Locomotives captured	5
Large siege guns captured	188
Field pieces captured	151
Rounds of ammunition	300
Stands of small arms	35,000
Shot guns, &c., &c	30,000

Value of public property captured, from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Approved by order of
(Signed,) JAMES WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. and Provost-Marshal.

PORT HUDSON, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

Prisoners taken by Major-Gen. Banks..... 5,000
Small guns, &c..... 7,000
Artilliery, field pieces, &c., &c., all taken—surrendered unconditionally.

Philadelphia Items.

ENGINEER CORPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA—THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20.

President KENNEDY, of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, has been authorized by the Secretary of War to organize a corps of engineers to serve for three years or the war. The Polyteehnia corps of engineers, composed chiefly of students of the college, is to be recruited to a full regiment. It will be officered by educated, practical engineers, and will report for service within 60 days. This is the first regiment of engineers called for by the Government, and the demand for it at this time foretells an active offensive Fall campaign.

The sales of Five-Twenties to-day amount to $811,000 at the various agencies. Bonds are being delivered to June 13, inclusive. The chief feature of these large sales is that they are distributed in small amounts over a large area.

Military Affairs in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia North American, July 20.

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE CADWALADER has been assigned to the command of this department. On Saturday he issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, Pena., July 18, 1863.

By direction of the Major-General commanding the army, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the military forces in this city and vicinity.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, United States Volunteers, is appointed Chief of Staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

GEORGE CADWALADER, Major-General.

Maj.-Gen. DANA reached this city on Saturday, on his return from Harrisburgh. Gen. CADWALADER outranks him. The force under command of Gen. CADWALADER is not a small one. Before the close of the week it will be increased by the returned Philadelphia militia. At present there is one regiment encamped in the rear of the County Prison, another in Lafayette-park, and a fourth in Penn-square. STAKES Battery, the Navy-yard battery and the Provost Guard have returned to the city. The Dana Troop, Capt. HOWARD, are to be used as a mounted patrol for the city. The Citizens' Bounty Fund Commissioners have appropriated $15,000 for the purchase of horses. The First City Troop and two other cavalry companies now in the city form quite a respectable force. The Gray and Blue Reserves are expected home about the middle of the week.

There are also the Provost-guard, the Hospital Guards, two or three companies of Connecticut cavalry and the police company. Beside this formidable force, all the police of the city, numbering about 600 men, are regularly drilled and accustomed to the use of arms. There are also numerous organized bodies of minute-men, who could be brought into requisition on very short notice. They will be mustered into service, and arms furnished them to-night.

The Fifty-first Massachusetts, three years' regiment, reached the city last evening. It is sent up from the Potomac to do duty in Philadelphia. A six-gun battery also arrived, and moved up to camps.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20.

The draft is progressing quietly to-day in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts. It is completed in the Twelfth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth Wards.

The Draft in Elmira.

ELMIRA, Monday, July 20.

The draft for Elmira came off to-day. Trouble had been anticipated, but the utmost good feeling prevailed during the drafting. At 5 o'clock the conscripts formed a procession, with bands of music, mottoes, costumes, &c.

Loud cheers were given for the Constitution and the laws, speeches were made, and the occasion was one of rejoicing and festivity, rather than disappointment.

The Empire State is loyal outside of New-York, and stands by the Union to the last.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCH AND RUNNING RACE ON FASHION COURSE.

A trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best 2 in 3, took place yesterday on the Fashion course, between Mr. DAVIS'S black stallion, *Henry Clay*, to 150-pound wagon, and Mr. WALTER'S brown gelding, *James Lynch*, to sulky. The match created considerable interest in sporting circles, as there was a very large attendance of the leading turfmen present.

The betting was 2½ to 1 in favor of Mr. DAVIS'S horse, who is considered the best in the country before a heavy weight, and Mr. TALLMAN, who drove him, brought him in first in both heats without a skip. HIRAM WOODRUFF drove *James Lynch.*

First Heat—*Lynch* led into the turn by a length and was lapped at the quarter pole by *Clay* in 38½ seconds, and broke up on the back-stretch, *Clay* leading by three lengths at the half-mile in 1:15½, just after which *Lynch* broke up again, *Clay* winning the heat by three lengths in 2:33¾.

Second Heat—An even start, with *Lynch* gaining on *Clay* in the turn, where he broke up, and again at the quarter pole, which *Clay* passed, two lengths ahead, in 37¾ seconds, and the half-mile pole in 1:13¼, winning the heat and race handily in 2:32½; four lengths in advance of *Lynch* who had made a gallant brush up the home-stretch to recover his lost ground.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $1,000, mile heats, best 2 in 3.
D. TALLMAN names blk. s. *Henry Clay*..... 1 1
HIRAM WOODRUFF names b. g. *James Lynch*..... 2 2
Time, 2:33¾, 2:32½.

After the trotting match the following running race took place, the gray mare winning easily, beis or 2 to 1 being in her favor.

SUMMARY.

Running race, $500, ¼ mile dash.
Owner names gr. m. *Jersey Maid*..... 1
B. N. OVERTON names gr. g. *Mexican Pony*..... 2

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, MICHAEL KENNY, convicted of the murder of JOHN RAVENSBURG, was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 4th day of September next. After stay of proceedings was granted, on the motion of counsel for prisoner. The case will, therefore, be reviewed by the General Term and passed upon.

DROWNED.—SAMUEL MILLS, a boy aged 14 years, was drowned on Sunday while bathing in a pond, corner of Eighth-avenue and Sackett-street. His body was recovered and taken to his father's residence, corner of Hudson-avenue and Plymouth-street.—On Sunday evening, a little girl, the daughter of PATRICK GRIFFAN, slipped between the bridge of Hamiltoe ferry and the boat, and falling into the water, was drowned. Inquests were held on both bodies, and verdicts in accordance were rendered.

Williamsburgh.

RETURNED REGIMENTS.—The Forty-seventh regiment, which returned to Brooklyn (E. D.) on Sunday evening, is still under orders for any special service to which, in the anticipated exigencies of the case, they may be assigned. While absent they were for the most part engaged on picket duty near Fairfax Seminary, in Virginia. The Brooklyn (E. D.) companies of the Twenty-eighth regiment returned late on Sunday, and were escorted to their homes in the Sixteenth Ward by a detachment of the Home Guard. One of their company, a man named JACOB WARN, died of exhaustion on the 12th of July; that was the only casualty which the regiment experienced.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

To start right for a successful career one needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A correct phrenological examination revealing these may be obtained daily at ROWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway. See *Phrenological Journal* for July.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS," as a destructive agent and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
They leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 108 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Celestic Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

Trusses.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action—light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 636 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-house, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

At Church, at Home, Visiting Cards and French Note Papers, in elegant styles, at KEVEDELL'S, No. 25 Broadway, [illegible]

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the [illegible]
A Most Exquisite,
Highly Blessing Cereus,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once; it may save you from consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

FOR BRONCHITIS try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?—Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

FOR PLEURISY take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?—Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

Nottee.—A capitalist, with $10,000, is offered a rare opportunity to engage with the subscriber in establishing a very reliable and profitable manufacturing business. Address MANUFACTURING, Post-office Box No. 2,586.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

GRANT—MANICA.—On Saturday, July 18, in Ostlands, L. I., by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of New-York, Dr. G. GRANT, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, of Newark, N. J., and CAROLINA A., daughter of the late De Forest Manice.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—In Teaneck, N. J., on Saturday last, July 18, RICHARD ACKERMAN, aged 33 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 4 o'clock to-day, July 21, at the South Church, at Schraalenburgh.

BACON.—On Sunday, July 19, of consumption, GEORGE S. BACON, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his mother's, Mrs. Campbell, at Astoria, on Tuesday, July 21, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California papers please copy.

CURTIS.—On Monday, July 20, CHARLES C., infant son of Charles C. and Charlotte A. Curtis.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 22, at 2 o'clock, from No. 339 West 12th-st.

CANDLER.—In North Orange, on Sunday, July 19, Capt. SAMUEL CANDLER, in his 83d year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, July 22, the Morris and Essex cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock, for Brick Church Station. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Marine Society, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Saturday, July 18, SAMUEL HUNTER, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 288 Madison-st., on this (Tuesday) afternoon, July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

IRWIN.—Killed in action at Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, JAMES IRWIN, Orderly Sergeant Co. E, 2d regiment New-York State Militia. (82d Vol.)

His friends, and the members of this regiment now in this City, are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 40 Vestry-st., this (Tuesday) July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Londonderry (Ireland) papers please copy.

LUSH.—In Woodbury, L. I., on Tuesday, July 14, Mrs. SUSAN LUSH, widow of John Lush, aged 75 years and 10 months.

The remains were interred in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

SCHENCK.—On Thursday, July 16, WM. E. SCHENCK, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 21st inst., without further notice, from the residence of his father, at Wilton, Morrisania, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Morrisania depot to meet the 2½ o'clock Harlem train from corner 26th-st. and 4th-ave.

SUTTON.—On Monday, July 20, of cholera infantum, after an illness of seventeen hours, PAULINE, twin daughter of Effingham B. and Mary L. Sutton, aged 19 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 67 East 11th-st., on Wednesday, July 22, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Monday, July 20, CHARLES P., infant son of James and Mary Lodewick Seymour.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, John M. Lodewick, No. 116 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

THURSTON.—On Saturday, July 18, in Washington Hospital, Gettysburgh, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Wednesday, July 1, ROMEO P. THURSTON, a member of Co. E, 14th regiment New-York State Militia.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

PECK.—In Yonkers, on Sunday morning, July 19, CHARLES ADEE, infant son of John B. and Anne Van Norden Peck.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 62 East 35th-st., on Tuesday, July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SICKELS.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 20, at Harlem, CHRISTINA B., only daughter of William B. and the late Christine Sickels.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her father, 119th-st., near 1st-av., on Tuesday afternoon, July 21, at 5 o'clock.

SHY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 20, PETER SHY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, July 22, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 258 Pacific-st. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Rye, on Sunday, July 19, SUSAN BLEECKER, daughter of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, aged 23 years.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) morning, July 21, at 10½ o'clock.

WHITE.—On Saturday, July 11, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Isaac S. Bogart, Dutchess County, N. Y., EVELYN S. WHITE, wife of Dr. C. B. White, of New-Orleans, and daughter of the late George Starr, Esq., of Warren, Conn.

WHITE.—In Memphis, Tenn., of the Officers' Hospital, on Friday, July 10, [illegible] Captain in the regiment New-York Volunteers, Husband of Sarah E. White, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MORRAL, FOOT & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 387.—July 20, 1863.
36, 68, 56, 73, 1, 76, 39, 26, 58, 37, 55, 18, 44, 41, 52, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 388.—July 21, 1863.
48, 29, 34, 29, 33, 32, 38, 30, 69, 50, 25, 5.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MORRAL, FOOT & CO., Cincinnati, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

RALLY AT ON THE DRAFT.

We have heard a large number of persons within the last fortnight complaining that they have caught cold—been sitting in a draft. The draft is what is the matter of course; it affects everybody, even the women. Some cough, others complain of pain in the limbs; again, you will find a man who will say he is bilious, and another with his head stuffed up. They all want clearing out—"physically, we mean, of course." Let them take a dose of RADWAY'S PILLS—those elegant, gum-coated, tasteless Pills. They give you no pain, cure your obstinate SUMMER COLD, invigorate your system, and enliven your intellect. Every General with his battle to fight, every judge with a case to decide, every lawyer with a client to defend, or gold speculator with his pile to make, should take his dose of the Regulating Pills.

Small doses regulate; large doses purge.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS,
Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 500 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 25; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to
E. E. [illegible] & CO., No. 2 Nassau-st.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 839 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each ear, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 286 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consented him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 320 4th-st.

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816
BROADWAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS

No. 139 William-st., New-York,

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APP

Movements of European Steamers.

Great Eastern	July 2.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 15.	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	July 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	July 25.	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 25.	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	July 29.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5.	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 6.	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19.	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22.	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	Sept. 5.	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19.	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Georgia	July 7.	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11.	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	July 14.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	July 14.	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	July 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18.	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24.	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25.	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11.	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22.	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25.	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2.	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Eagle	July 21.	New-York	Havana.
Locust Point	July 23.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	July 25.	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

America	July 23.	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Asia*, from Boston, close to-day at 5½ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. & 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad..8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 8 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday the Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A NEAT two-story, basement and attic house, No. 18 Devoe-st., nine rooms and back stairs. Part cash; balance monthly if required. Apply to JOHN GEARE, No. 69 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 50 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing. A garden house under glass, 43x150 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. Also the glass house built in the most approved plan. Modern dwelling-house built of brick, 40x46 feet, with extension 30x18, with 16-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 23 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house; wash-tubs, &c.; stable 36x60, with two wings 18x20; barn 60x100, sheds 12x80, hennery 30x30; farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well supplied with water economically conveyed. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed in any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE WITH WATER front for sale, about 8 acres; high state of cultivation, with fine garden; 200 fruit trees and choice small fruits; also a fine spring of soft water; two-story house, nine rooms, new barn and other outbuildings, together with furniture, farm and garden tools, horse, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to W. A. BARKER, No. 52 Cortland-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated on the block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, one hour from City Hall by rail or boat. The house is large and modern, with five acres of beautifully shaded and fruited land. It is four minutes' walk from depot and five minutes from the Sound. Inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—SPLENDID RESIDENCE, (17 rooms) gas, water, and all modern improvements; out-buildings complete; 5 acres; beautiful yard, garden, fruit, shade, shrubbery, lawn, &c., choice location, 12 miles in New-Jersey.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 166 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FINE COUNTRY PLACE, ABOUT FIFTY acres, good buildings, all in good shape and order, plenty of fruit, grove, lawn and shade trees, near steamboat landing, for sale cheap, on easy terms.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN NEW-Rochelle for the season or until 1st of April; pleasantly located within ten minutes of railroad depot. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, New-Rochelle, or No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot in Westchester County, about 70 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order; has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native forest trees. Apply to BULKLEY & PINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $11 per month.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT TWO STORY Cottage in good order, suitable for a small family; pleasantly located, with numerous shade trees; rent very low, $8 per month. Inquire on the premises on the corner of Monroe-st. and Marcy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

STORAGE TO LET.—THE SUB-BASEMENT of store No. 36 Dey-st., at $12 per month, particularly suitable for any kind of goods in tight packages or barrels. Good patent hoistway.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway. Inquire upon the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., or of EDWARD F. TRACY, No. 76 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS. SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that makes the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 208 Pearl-st., New-York.

PATENT HORSES AND PONIES.

The wonderful auto-prancilion cantering horses, run rapidly by the weight of the rider, and are directed by the bridle—the most delightful horse for exercise or amusement. For sale by S. W. SMITH, 496 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

300 DOZEN HALF BUSHEL PEACH BASKETS, Slave.

Apply to C. W. COFFLAND, No. 132 Broadway.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A SHORT time without publicity. Incompatibility of temper, desertion, abuse or drunkenness, the only cause required. All other cases managed and obtained. Advice free. A gentleman of the BAR, N. Counselor-at-Law, 16 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, next door to Fulton-ferry.

SECURITIES HITHERTO HELD BY TWO OR three persons can be transferred to one, and the whole can receive the same through SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

Office of the DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 3 Wall-st., New-York, July 25, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the customary mart at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 111 and 113 Fulton-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by DAMON BRAFER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive, each lot and up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within twenty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, must be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the views of foreign steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN ERISBIN, President.

RAILROAD FOR SALE.

Pursuance of a judgment and decree of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin County, Ohio, in the case of GEORGE S. COE, Trustee vs. THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY et al., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner in said case, will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court-house door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way thereof, held and owned by said Company, and the lands occupied thereby, or needed to be used in the construction or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon; and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot-grounds and buildings thereon: including also as a part of said mortgaged premises, all engines, locomotives, cars and rolling stock, which at the time of sale, belong to said estate, will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court-house door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way thereof, held and owned by said Company, and the lands occupied thereby, or needed to be used in the construction or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon; and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot-grounds and buildings thereon; including also as a part of said mortgaged premises, all engines, locomotives, cars and rolling stock, which at the time of sale, belong to said estate, will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court-house door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way thereof, held and owned by said Company, and the lands occupied thereby, or needed to be used in the construction or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon; and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot-grounds and buildings thereon:

SPECIFICS.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED
WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of nitrous oxide gas. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st., has perfected the application of nitrous oxide to the extraction of teeth. For this purpose it is superior to chloroform, without the least risk of injury to the patient, all its effects passing away in two minutes after the operation, it causes a quiet sleep, with the most pleasing sensations, during which I extract the teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Feeling that all such discoveries should be used for the public good, I place it before them and will make my charges at such really low rate that all may partake of its blessings. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Weak Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Condemned on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, fistula, cancer, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical incapacities, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The best to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case by this one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy or Essence should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 190th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Lisbey-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 34 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob them of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1830. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 134 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Lisbey-st., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than sixty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than forty hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge, both in this country and Europe, declare that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they have it to make it. This is true, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

3,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ⅜ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive.
200,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 22d-st.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALTKILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.
Price lists sent for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.
T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLAER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 West 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

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WANTED—FOR THE NEXT SIX WEEKS, A quiet, sound, handsome family horse, at a country house in Westchester County, with light work, for his board, which will be of the best. Address, with description, M. L. B., Box No. 134 Times Office.

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STEAMSHIP GERMAN WESTERN.
FROM PIER NO. 45 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF
GREAT EASTERN-ST.
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED
FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30. TUESDAY, July 21.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.....$95 to $120
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.....$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....$30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 28 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

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BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 22
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22
PERSIA, LOTT leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$126
Second Cabin.....88
Steerage.....25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. ALLEN, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 25.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Side-wheel
STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class Steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Carrying the U. S. Mails,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
H. D. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....July 25
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Aug. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....90 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TO PASSENGERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock and will leave at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, with passengers and their baggage for the GREAT EASTERN.
None but passengers allowed on board the TRAVELER.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, AN ACtive or special partner, with the above amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a banking, specie and stock commission house, having an established and lucrative business. Address, with real name and references (none other will be answered), G. R., office Journal o Commerce.

A VERY PLEASANT, LUCRATIVE AND staple business for sale cheap, owing to ill health; can be increased to any extent; the business strictly for cash, and one of the best chances.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE—OF an extremely necessary and useful article, needed in every family; cheaply made, sure in its operation, and affording very large profits.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A GREAT INDUCEment: a well established, popular one; long lease, at low rent; well and fully furnished, and doing a large money-making business; terms easy.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SUPREME COURT, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—UNADILLA RAWLINGS by HOMER A. NELSON, her Guardian, against AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS—Summons.—To AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess, at Poughkeepsie, on the 2d day of June, 1868, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 2, 1868.
H. A. NELSON, Guardian for Unadilla Rawlings, in said action, and Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 41 Lawyers' Building, Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 11½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 11½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 11.15 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 8:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:20, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 8:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:16 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 8:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 8:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 5:10, 6:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED Accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 8:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 5:15 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:30 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
2 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEARS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8:15 A. M. and 3:00 and 5:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Manahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont: 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:26 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and HUNTINGTON, on and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. F. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings, returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 8½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS, June 14, 21 and 28, and every Sunday. On Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats in this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 22 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. L. P. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. M. H. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS at each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Hotel and Gilbert. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:30 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND WAY LANDINGS.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M. July 1, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's, with its thousand isles; through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, to full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $25 to $30.
R. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY, South Jay-st., Williamsburgh, at 4 A. M.; Peck-slip, at 4½ A. M.; North River, at 5; Spring-st., 5½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 6. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDEwheel steamboats and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON, and HUGUENOT. Also Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 3-2 West-st., corner of Barrow-st. HENRY MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm of GEO. R. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.
GEO. R. PENDLETON,
WM. H. PENDLETON.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
New-York, July 1, 1868.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; also instruction given at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 625 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist with washing if required, or would take charge of a house in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference. Apply or address at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN respectable Protestant woman, as first-rate washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and thoroughly understands her business; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 404 Canal-st., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO IS A first-rate washer and ironer, desires a situation in City or country as cook, or for general housework; would have no objection to do chamberwork, waiting and washing. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young girl as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker and pastry cook; the best of references. Call at No. 241 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City and country references. Call for two days at No. 365 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY WOman, who has excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; is a good baker; makes pastry, soups and game; wages, $9; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A good cook, who has been four years in her last place; she leaves on account of the family's going to Europe. Apply for two days at No. 40 Union-square.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in plain washing. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st. for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the milk depot.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a neat tidy young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 113 8th-st., top floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is lately landed; has good clearance. Call at No. 66 Henry-st., in the rear, first floor.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, does up the lace in style; or chambermaid and do fine washing; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse, and to do plain sewing; can do good embroidery; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; no objection to the country; would travel with a lady; good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 West 15th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant, and has unexceptionable references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 377 6th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl, a situation as nurse; no objection to the country. Inquire for two days at No. 134 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant American woman as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth; is a neat, plain sewer; can give good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; does all kinds of family sewing; makes children's cloth; neatly; the best of reference as to capability. Apply all this week at No. 194 7th-av., near 23d-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A SITUAtion, by a French dressmaker, to do work by the day or month; can cut and baste in the best manner; has the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 226 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, work in a private family, who will give a part of her time for her board during the dull season. Address, for two days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 159 Times Office.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly. French finting, and has unexceptionable references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 301 4th-

CONDITION OF THE CITY

QUIET AND ORDER UNIVERSAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE VERMONT BRIGADE.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Arrest of a Prominent Ringleader.

FURTHER INCIDENTS OF THE LATE RIOTS.

There were no indications in any portion of the City yesterday of a return of the spirit of lawlessness. The Districts so recently and seriously infested were free from anything like an excitement, and all the indications are that law and order have resumed a sway not again to be interrupted. Those who have participated in the riots have realized the horror of a struggle with the authorities, and seem the utter folly of the conflict. They are bringing good common sense to bear upon the distasteful question of the draft, and while their opposition to it is as decided as ever, and their denunciations bitter, threats of another resort to violence are but seldom heard, and when heard are not from those whose connection with the mob was from sympathy with its prejudices, but because of the opportunity it afforded them for murder and plunder. Apprehensions, however, are entertained by many that on a renewal of the draft the frenzy will be renewed; but the excellent precautions taken, the wise counsels and better feeling prevailing, lead us to believe otherwise, and to anticipate, if any demonstration should unhappily be made, that it can assume no formidable dimensions.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE IN NEW-YORK.

The Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments of the Vermont brigade, called the "Green Mountain Brigade" in the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this City yesterday. Their services in the field are historical. They were nine months regiments, and their term of service has fully expired. Upon their arrival being reported to Gen. Dix, he immediately took measures to obtain their services in this City for a few days. Gen. CANBY waited upon Col. HOWE, (who has been appointed upon Gen. DIX'S Staff,) and requested him, as State Agent for Vermont, to wait upon the commanding officers of the different regiments to ascertain the feelings of these Green Mountain boys on the subject. Col. HOWE repaired to their temporary encampment on the Battery, where he made a brief and stirring address to the soldiers, who fully appreciated the compliment paid them by Gen. CANBY, and at once volunteered their services in any manner most desirable for the interests at the country and the maintenance of the laws. The regiments are commanded by Col. NICHOLS, (Fourteenth,) Col. R. PACCOR, (Fifteenth,) and Col. W. G. VEAZEY, (Sixteenth.) The rank and file are composed of the best citizens of Vermont, and although solicitous of returning to their homes, unanimously express themselves more gratified at the prospect of meeting home traitors than rebels in the field.

The officers visited the rooms of the Union Loyal League last evening, by invitation.

THE ROBBERY OF MESSRS. BROOKS BROTHERS—RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE STOLEN GOODS.

PATRICK COLEMAN, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 30 Oak-street, was arrested by Sergeant Locewood, of the Fourth Precinct Police, charged with having stolen ready-made clothing to a large amount, from the clothing-store of Messrs. BROOKS BROS., corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, during the late riots. The goods consisted of man's coats, pants, vests, drawers, and children's clothing. They were found concealed between the beds in COLEMAN'S apartments. An agent of the Messrs. BROOKS identified the goods as being a portion of those stolen from their establishment.

The accused was brought before Justice DOWLING, and, after an examination, was committed to the Tombs. An important feature in this case is that COLEMAN was heard to say, previous to the riot, that the store of BROOKS BROTHERS was to be forced open and sacked, and that he would be among the first to do it.

We learn from the very best authority that the loss of Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, in ready-made clothing, &c., by the raid of the mob, and the thieves who attended there on Tuesday night last, is not less than $30,000, and all the loss and damage may amount to $100,000.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct have succeeded in recovering about $5,000 worth of the stolen goods, and the officers of other Precincts have recovered about as much more.

In many instances, the occupants of tenement-houses, on noticing the approach of the Police, have thrown large quantities of the stolen clothing from upper windows to the sidewalks, so that if a search should follow, the property would not be found in their possession. Much of this clothing has no doubt been sent to receivers and auctioneers residing in other cities, where it will be disposed of for a trifle.

ANOTHER OF THE RINGLEADERS CAPTURED.

Officers McCOAD and ROACH, of the Detective force, yesterday afternoon succeeded in arresting NELSON EDWARDS, a dentist, of No. 726 Broadway, who is charged in the affidavits of five respectable and well-known citizens with having been one of the most zealous and industrious of those who, during the first three days of mob rule, led on the rioters to plunder and arson. The testimony produced before the authorities is very specific and conclusive as to the charge of EDWARDS having made several inflammatory speeches on Monday and Tuesday last, in which he urged the mob to deeds of violence and lawlessness, and wherein he made use of the following language: "Give the d—d Abolitionists the *silent knife*. Come with me down town and I will show you which are buildings to burn."

The evidence that he went from mob to mob, through all the up-town portions of the City, during the first days of the riots, urging his followers to pinader, burn and slaughter, is overwhelming. He is a man apparently about 35 years of age, and an Englishman by birth, and is represented as of fine appearance and address; possessed of excellent powers of lasegoagn, cool, shrewd, and of great presence of mind, he was regarded as one of the most dangerous men with whom the authorities and the lovers of law and order had to contend.

The arrest was effected only after the most untiring efforts and vigilant watchfulness on the part of Messrs. McCOAD & ROACH. At a late hour last evening there was at Police Quarters the written testimony of eleven respectable citizens, all tending to show the daring deeds performed by NELSON EDWARDS while leading on the rioters. He is held in close custody and will be tried upon a grave charge.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF DEPUTY-SHERIFF DUANE.

Mr. JEREMIAH DUANE, one of the Deputy Sheriffs of this county, occupied, with his family, the second story of the building on the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, in the first story of which Provost-Marshal JANKINS received the attack of the mob on Monday last.

We learn from Mr. DUANE, who is on duty at the Tombs, that his wife was questioned very closely on the day before the draft by a resident of that part of the city as to the modes of ingress and egress to and from the house, and that this man replied in answer to her question, that he "intended *to throw a keg of powder into the office*, and blow the whole affair up."

She remonstrated with him, and told him that her family and a number of other families resided there, which drew from him the advice that she had better move out, as it would soon be too hot to hold any of them." He told her that the place would certainly be attacked. That it was so attacked and burned to the ground is a fact in history, and the man who foretold it was seen prominent among the crowd hurrahing and shouting like a very fiend.

Mr. DUANE was enabled to save an armful of his wife's clothing, besides which he rescued not a thing from the flames. His family fortunately escaped in the early part of the fray, but he served his life only after great peril. A German woman living in the same house rushed from her room to the door, with a picture in one hand and her baby in the other, but was stopped by the crowd, who told her that neither a picture nor thing should leave the building. Fortunately one of the rascals roughly snatched the picture from her hands, and threw it to his companions. It was passed from hand to hand, and presently one fellow shouted out, "It's SIGEL; she's all right; let her go," and she was graciously permitted with her baby to exist, and to pass unmolested from the sovereign presence.

A CAVALRY SERGEANT KILLED BY THE MOB.

Coroner COLLIN yesterday held an inquest on the body of Gen. DAVIES, late a Sergeant of Company C, Third-duty regiment New-York cavalry, who was shot in the late disturbances during the riot on Thursday last in Second-avenue, near Forty-sixth-street. The testimony given upon the Coroner's inquisition shows that he was deliberately shot down by one of the rioters. The remains of the deceased are now at the undertaker's office of Mr. SEARS, No. 297 Bowery, where they can be found by his relatives. Sergeant DAVIES was about 30 years of age.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE DRIVER OF A SWEEPING-MACHINE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, JAMES O'NEIL, of the Fourth Ward, whom the Fifth Precinct Police characterize in their returns to headquarters as a notorious desperado, stepped up to Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON'S Union street-sweeping machine, which at the time was standing at the corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, and suddenly pointing a pistol at the breast of Mr. HOYT, the driver, told him he would shoot him through the heart unless he at once got down from his seat and promised to have nothing further to do with the sweeping-machine. HOYT declined to obey the summons, when O'NEIL pulled the trigger. Fortunately, the cap failed to explode, and thus Mr. HOYT'S life was preserved. At this moment Officers COPEN and BIXBY, of the Fifth Precinct, arrived on the spot, and took O'NEIL into custody; he was committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING. The police authorities have detailed a sufficient force to protect the sweeping-machines from all further attacks.

STILL ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RIOT.

JOHN GAFFNEY, a young man who resided at No. 252 Division-street, died at the New-York Hospital late on Sunday night. During the Fifth-street riot, on Tuesday last, the deceased was shot through the arm; from the effects of the wound he came to his death. CORONER NAUMAN held an inquest on the body. The testimony showed that he was one of the rioters. He was 25 years of age, born in Ireland, and unmarried.

PROMPT ACTION OF THE CITIZENS IN FEEDING SOLDIERS.

While the riotous proceedings in Second-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, were going on, Sergt. WARD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, received intelligence that the garrison of one hundred soldiers, who were engaged in protecting Jackson's foundry, were suffering for food. A call was immediately made upon the citizens of that neighborhood, and very soon several cartloads of provisions were furnished, and also an adequate supply of good coffee. The promptness with which the call was responded to is creditable to the citizens of that vicinity.

A VICTIM OF THE NEW-YORK MOB.

A colored man, whose name is unknown, came to the premises of Mr. LANSING, a farmer living near Cohoes, Thursday night, and represented that he had been set upon by the mob in New-York, and severely injured. He asked permission of Mr. LANSING to sleep in his barn, which was granted. On going into the barn yesterday morning, Mr. LANSING discovered the poor negro lying upon a bundle of straw, dead. On examining the body, it was found that it had been stabbed in various places, and how the man lived long enough to get to Cohoes, was the wonderment of everybody. Coroner BARNHAM held an inquest.—*Albany Times.*

CITIZENS ORGANIZATION, SEVENTH PRECINCT.

A Committee of the Citizen Police of the Seventh Precinct have issued an earnest appeal to the citizens generally of that Precinct to enroll their names as special Police. The headquarters are at the corner of Jefferson and Cherry streets, and are open every evening at 8 o'clock. The object of the organization is not only for present but for future protection, and to be ready for any emergency, however sudden. It will effectually provide against the defenceless condition in which that Precinct was left when the entire Police force were employed in suppressing the riots, and it would be wise and well for the citizens of all the other Precincts to similarly organize.

ASSAULT BY RIOTERS ON A BRITISH VESSEL.

Among the incidents of the riots which have been unnoticed was the attack of a party of rioters upon a British vessel on Monday, the first day that outrage was inaugurated. About 8 o'clock in the evening a gang, numbering some forty ruffians, armed with clubs, pieces of iron, slung-shot, &c., under the leadership of an apparently respectable man, boarded a small British vessel, from Nassau, N. P., lying at the Pier below Fulton Ferry, and made an attack upon the crew, composed of negroes. Two of them were pursued, beaten, and fled for refuge into the hold, but here was no safety for them, the ruffians supplying themselves with heavy logs from a pile near by, and hurling them down upon their defenceless victims. Another of the crew was caught at the stern of the vessel, knocked down and beaten in a horrible manner, his skull fractured and his arm broken. It is reported that he subsequently died. The two poor fellows in the hold saved their lives but were badly injured. After the cowardly miscreants had beaten to their leader's satisfaction, he waived them off the vessel, and they followed his lead to brutality elsewhere.

LARGE AMOUNT OF STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The police of the Nineteenth Precinct visited, in large force, the scene of the late riots, on the east side of the City, yesterday. They searched all suspected houses from Twenty-first to Fortieth-street, between First and Fourth avenues, in quest of property stolen during the late riots. A large amount of goods, amounting to many thousands of dollars, was recovered. A full report of their proceedings will be made in a day or two.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND.

His Honor, Mayor OPDYKE, received yesterday the following additional subscriptions to the fund for the relief of those wounded, and of the families of those killed by the rioters:

New York Lead Co.	$100	Samuel Bonnell, Jr.	$20
Edgar Ketchum	100	Cash	60
Henry W. Smith	100	C. Kemsperger	20
E. P. Fowle	25	Elias Howe, Jr.	120
C. E. Detmold	100		

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL—COMMUNICATION IN REFERENCE TO THE DRAFT—THE MAYOR'S VIEWS UPON THE SUBJECT—AN APPROPRIATION TO RELEASE POOR MEN SUGGESTED.

A meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, the President, Alderman O'KEEFE, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, the following communication from Mayor KALBFLEISCH was presented, which, in these times, will attract general attention in this City at least:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 20, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—After conferring with many of our prominent citizens, I have thought proper to call your attention to a subject which seems to demand your earliest and most earnest consideration. While we can rejoice that our city has maintained its quiet and good order, and been permitted to escape any visitation of the terrible scenes of riot and outrage which, during the past week, have afflicted the City of New-York, yet it must be admitted that there are causes still existing among us calculated to excite the liveliest solicitude and apprehension for the future. The numerous notices served upon me by owners of property, that they have reason to fear its destruction by mob violence, is evidence of this fact as conclusive as it is disagreeable. That there is a deep-seated feeling of repugnance felt among our people of all classes, to the conscription ordered by the General Government, must be apparent to all. Among those of limited means, who have not the pecuniary ability to avail themselves of the right of exemption, this feeling of repugnance amounts to a sense of deep personal wrong, to avert which, in their view, justified a resort to forcible resistance to the law. Of course in a Government like ours, of the people, with the ballot-box at their command for the redress of grievances, real or imaginary, there can be no possible excuse or justification for mob violence. But it is unnecessary for me to stop here to discuss whether there is or is not any real ground for such a feeling as that to which I have referred. It is sufficient for the present purpose to know that it does exist, and that elsewhere in the State it has been manifested by acts of the most deplorable and objectionable character. On the other hand, that it is the intention of the General Government to enforce the draft at all hazards, its official announcements fully acquaint us. With the knowledge of these facts before us let us, as representatives of the people, intrusted with the conduct of their municipal affairs and the preservation of the public peace and order, consider what is our duty in the premises. In the first place, let it be fully and distinctly understood that we cannot consent even to appear in the remotest degree to concede or yield to the demands or threats of a mob, or of persons inclined to violent demonstrations. But while we should not and cannot hesitate to call into requisition all the means within our control to suppress any riot or resistance to law, is it not also equally our duty, when manifestations of that character are to be apprehended, to exert ourselves to the utmost of any lawful ability to guard against and prevent if possible their occurrence? For myself, I have no doubt or hesitancy upon the subject. I therefore suggest that while we refuse no efforts nor withhold the slightest preparation to maintain the public peace against all attempts to disturb it, that we endeavor, if possible, to remove all pretext for any such disturbance.

It would appear that the features of the Conscription law to which the strongest objection is made, and which more than any other excites the popular dissatisfaction, is the provision which exempts from service any drafted man who shall pay to the Government the sum of three hundred dollars. The operation of this provision, it is insisted upon, is virtually to limit the conscription and the probability of actual service in the army or private charity, the less who do not possess, and who would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to raise the means required to purchase exemption. This is urged by many to be partial and unjust, and in the instances of those who have families dependent on them for support, and whom, if called into service, they would be obliged to provide with a competent care of public or private charity, is felt to be a hardship no inconsiderable as. In their opinion, to warrant them in forcibly resisting its imposition.

I repeat, again, that I shall not be misunderstood; far be it from me to justify the entertainment of any such unlawful and improper purpose, but that it is entertained to a very considerable and alarming extent, there is not the least doubt; and it is from this and no other that arises most of the danger that threatens the public peace.

Permit me, then, to suggest to your honorable body the propriety of taking such action as will alleviate and mitigate, if it does not entirely remove this cause of grievance and complaint.

What I would recommend, is the appropriation of an amount of money sufficient to purchase the exemption of those having families dependent upon them for support, who may be drafted, and who are unable to furnish or procure the means to do it themselves. Long before this, many cases of this character have come to my notice, and the subject has occupied my attention, and reflection has convinced me that the adoption of a measure of the kind I have suggested, would really be an exercise of prudent economy on the part of the city. The tax-payer may object to the proposed increase of his already heavy burthen of taxation, but I think that after proper consideration and examination, he will agree with me that it is a measure of true economy. The expenses of supporting the families of the drafted men who have not the means of purchasing exemption, would in the end, I am satisfied, amount to a sum far greater than the $300 paid to retain them at home, themselves to take care of those dependent upon them for support. This is a question of mere dollars and cents, which any can calculate for themselves. And after all, as the Government has announced its intention of appropriating the fund which the purchase of exemption may create, to the purpose of paying bounties, such an appropriation as I have suggested would but be doing indirectly that which the city has before done directly, providing for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and for the relief of their families. And there is the other consideration, which however we may deprecate it, we are forced to take into account, and that is, should any omission to take some action on our part result in failing to prevent the enactment among us of the scenes that have recently transpired in New-York, we may here e destruction of property, to say nothing of life, to reimburse which would impose upon the tax-payers a burthen compared to which the appropriation suggested would be a mere trifle.

Viewing the proposition in all the phases in which it may be presented—as a measure of pecuniary economy, as a means of preserving the peace and reputation of our City, as setting an example of obedience to law, and as aiding the Government by a liberal contribution to its fund for the encouragement of volunteering—I feel convinced its adoption would be certain to receive the public sanction and approval.

I leave to your honorable body, if the proposition I have suggested should meet with your favor, the duty of properly considering and determining the amount which shall be appropriated, and of maturing the details through which the proposition shall be carried into effect. Perhaps a reference of the subject to a Joint-committee, composed of the Board of Contracts and the Finance, or a special committee of your honorable body, with directions to report at an early day to be set apart for the purpose, would be most proper.

Very respectfully,
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

After the Mayor's communication was read, Alderman TERMAN stated that he highly approved of the Mayor's suggestions, and hoped it would be adopted in a liberal spirit. He moved its reference to a special Committee of five, which was unanimously carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed on said Committee: Messrs. Terman, Perry, Newman, Nodyne and Saal.

Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

THE RETURN OF THE MILITARY.—All the Brooklyn regiments having returned from Maryland they were yesterday mustered at the different armories, at 10 o'clock A. M., and informed that they would be required to report daily until further orders. The object is to keep them in readiness for any disturbance that may date place, although if everything remains as quiet as it is now there will be no occasion for their services. No orders in regard to the draft have yet been received by the Marshals, and it is doubtful whether the draft will be commenced this week.

THE MILITARY.

Department of the East.

Gen. DIX was at his headquarters, No. 44 Bleecker-street, throughout most of yesterday. Maj. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. WOOL, was busily nagaged in transferring the office and Department papers to the hands of the new commander. Gen. DIX has not yet appointed his Staff officers, but will probably do so in the course of a day or two.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK July 20, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.—The Commanders of regiments of the New-York State Militia whose period of muster into the service to the United States has expired, will report for instructions to His Excellency the Governor of the State, and in person to the Major-General commanding the division to which they belong. By Order of Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
A. P. FISKE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

It will be seen by the annexed order that Col. T. P. MOTT has been placed in command of the cavalry force in this City. Col. MOTT is an officer of experience, and has thus far given entire satisfaction in the performance of his duties:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS.
CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.
SPECIAL ORDER No. —.—Col. T. P. MOTT is assigned to the command of the cavalry, and will proceed to give it an efficient organization as speedily as possible.
The Commanders of detachments within the limits of this command will report accordingly.
By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
[Signed]
A. P. FISKE, A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, GRAMERCY PARK,
HOTEL, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—In pursuance of the above order, all commanders of cavalry detachments in this command will immediately report at these headquarters their number of men and horses in each of their commands, and place where stationed.
By order of Col. T. P. MOTT,
Commanding Cavalry Corps.
COLLINS CHEEVOUR, First Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The attention of the members of the above regiment is called to the following order:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., July 20, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER.—The muster and pay rolls are now being made out. The regiment will be mustered out immediately after their are completed—say at 10 o'clock to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and will be paid at the same time.
A prompt attendance is necessary to secure pay.
The members of the regiment will meet at this armory at 8 o'clock to-morrow, (Tuesday.)
By order, CHARLES ROOME, Colonel.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Adjutant.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The following orders have also been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL GUARD,
S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER No.—. I. C company, Capt. POST, and D company, Capt. THORNELL, will relieve the detachment of this command on duty at the Twentieth Police Precinct to-morrow, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Capt. POST will receive any instructions which may be passed over to him, by Capt ROSKERS, in writing.
E company, Capt. WILSER, and G company, Capt. HOWLAND, will relieve the guard and A company now on duty at their headquarters to-morrow, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
II. Statements of missing camp equipage and baggage will be handed in at once to the Quartermaster at headquarters, when steps will be taken to recover the same.
III. Muster-out rolls will be prepared forthwith, and one copy of the muster-in rolls will be prepared and certified to by the company commanders. Blanks will be furnished by the Adjutant.
IV. All detective arms will be handed in forthwith to Ordinance Sergeant ADAMS, who will give receipts for same. Sergt. ADAMS will see that these arms are put in suitable condition without delay.
V. All members of the regiment not in the United States service at this time will report themselves to Lieut. GILBERT at headquarters, to-morrow, the 21st inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.
Lieut. GILBERT will have prepared a roll of such members, and return one copy of same to the Adjutant.
By order,
(Signed) LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Colonel Commanding.
WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. N. G., July 21.
All officers of this regiment are hereby notified to appear in full fatigue at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, at 7 o'clock this morning. By order of
J. M. VARIAN, Colonel.
JOHN MASON, Acting Adjutant.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Sixth regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. MASON, reached Pier No. 1, North River, yesterday afternoon, and at once disembarked and marched to the Seventh-avenue Arsenal, reporting to Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH (BUFFALO) REGIMENT.

The Sixty-fifth regiment arrived in this City yesterday morning, from the seat of war, and soon after took the steamer *Corning* for Albany, *en route* for Buffalo.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Forty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment arrived in the City about 11 o'clock last night, and immediately reported for duty to Gen. DIX, at his headquarters, No. 44 Bleecker-street.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT MUSTERED OUT TO-DAY.—The Seventy-first regiment was mustered out to-day. A notice for the meeting of the members for that purpose will be found in the advertising columns.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire, from Washington.—L. E. Chittenden, lady and two children and servant, Dr. Hatch, J. W. Graves, lady and child, J. M. Orme, J. D. Anderson, Mrs. Brown, Capt. Crossman, 2d Vermont Volunteers, E. J. Crossman, Misses Lewis, F. Eddy, Miss Jenny Marshall, Mrs. Stevens and child, Mr. Savage, Mr. Farwell, and 7 in the steerage.

In schr. Deacon, from St. Thomas.—Capt. E. A. Payson and lady, W. W. Beecher.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 46 | Sun sets..... 7 26 | Moon sets...16 61
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 11 11 | Gov. Island...11 56 | Hell Gate,..1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Great Eastern, (Br.,) Pates, Liverpool.
Haviland & Aspinwall.
Ships Fidelia, Bessling, Liverpool; C. H. Marshall & Co.; Du Pleiss, (Aust.,) Gierancrich, Queenstown, Holmbee & Butcher; Australia, (Russ.,) Gottschalk, Valparaiso and Callao, Fabbri & Channcey; John Clark, Lafontreaux, Baltimore, Hicks & Bell; Mead, (Br.,) Abernethy, Liverpool, Murdock & Smythe.
Barks Wanderer, (Pruss.,) Baye, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.; R. F. Cushing, Aates, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Brigs Leviathan, Hoffses, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; E. Drummond; Conway, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; J. Congdon, (Sr.,) Forbes, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; George Baker, Klybm, Point e Petre, Jones & Lough; Undine, (Br.,) Hifferman, Jeremie, St. Domingo; Massoni, Carlow, Salem, Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Schooners W. Gregory, Bucklin, Portsmouth, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; John Collins, Errickson, Baltimore; Ida Bliss, Bragg, Boston; J. & D. Cramer, Cook, west end of Long Island. Van Brunt & Slaght; L. A. May, Baker, Boston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hudson, Warren, Boston, C. M. Barlow; Constitution, Strout, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Mary Brewer, Wood, Thomaston; J. V. Harland; S. N. Smith, Bidell, Newburyport, Merrill & Abbott; Panama, Kellum, Accomac, Va., Meresa & Parker; Albert Thomas, Thomas, Boston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Anna, Coggins, Portland. Jed Frye & Co.; J. L. Hoscan, Betsell, Dover; Delaware, Crockett, Newburyport, W. S. Brown & Co.
Sloop H. Clay, Brockway, Hartford, H. S. Hackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand. 20th inst., at 7 A. M., 8 miles S. of Great Egg Harbor, was boarded by the Captain and crew, in a small boat, of the schr. Thomas Winans. Capt. Todd, who reported that on the previous evening, a schr.-rigged steamer with apparently 25 to 30 men on board, stood toward him in a suspicious manner and supposing her to be a pirate he abandoned his vessel and watched their movements. During the night he saw the supposed pirate signalling another vessel or vessels. In the morning the suspected vessel was lying alongside the Winans, and left her about daylight. Several other vessels that were in company with him had all disappeared. While fast he could not account for. At the time Capt. Todd boarded the Empire he was on his way to his vessel. He did not request the Empire to run out to her, she then lying about 8 miles off shore. The suspected schr. was then only about 5 miles further out. Before the Empire passed out of sight, the Captain and crew had gone on board of their vessel and she was putting to the southwest under full sail. Capt. Hunter, of the Empire, is under the belief that the Captain and crew of the Winans were frightened by a schooner with a fishing party on board, and that what they supposed to be steam was only imagination.
Bark Belder, (Swed.) Wickstrom, Gottenburg 30 ds., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wcedt.
Brig J. West, Hardison, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Daufery Knewiton.
Brig Hudson, Griffin, Rondout, with coal for Boston.
Brig Star Castle, (of Five Islands, N. S.,) Thompson, Cow Bay, C. B., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.
Brig S. B. Johnson, (Br.,) Shaw, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Don Juan, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.
Brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Merriman, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolf.
Schr. Surprise, (of Key West,) Rhodes, Key West 11 ds., with salt, etc., to Benner & Brown. July 14, lat. 33 48, lon. 76 48, was boarded by U. S. schr. Wm. Bacon, Commander Rogers, cruising.
Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence, for Fort Ewen.
Schr. Tilt, Parritt, Eastport 7 ds., with laths to Sturges & Co.
Schr. Chief, Champlin, Norwich, for Fort Ewen.
Schr. Enterprise, Gould, Providence.
Schr. Statesman, Nickerson, Fall River to Merrill & Abbott.
Schr. Benjamin Franklin, ——, Taunton.
Schr. Banneh. Means, Kilbridge 13 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Kate Walker, Jordan, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Freeman, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Ida L. Hayward, Baker, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.
Schr. Constitution, Strout, Rondout, with coal for Boston.
Schr. Velocity, Rich, Sippican, with lumber.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Bennett, Hartford.
WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamer City of Hudson.
Ships Ticonderoga and Colombo.
Bark C. D. Robbins.
Brig Ada.
Schooners Kent, O. H. Booth, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The Philadelphia via Delaware and Raritan Canals steamers have ceased running in consequence of a break at Ten-mile level.
The schooner Dragon, Capt. Jensen, from St. Thomas 9th inst., arrived on Saturday, reports having sailed in company with Br. bark Jessie Campbell and Br. schr. H. Havelock. The steamer Whirlwind, Rogers, for Arroyo, sailed 7th inst.; schr. H. E. Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed 5th.
The iron-clad Passaic, came down from the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, and anchored in the North River.
MONTEVIDEO, May 30.—The brig Cronstadt, which sprung a leak on her voyage from Uruguay to this port, was sold at auction on the 19th inst., for $3,000.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas 8th inst., Danish ship Ina, late American ship Global; for St. Johns, N. B., 11th inst.; Br. brig Ida Abbott, Cooper, for Trinidad in a few days; Mary Rodd, for Weymouth, N. S., in a few days; schr. Emporium, on a whaling cruise, to sail in a few days.
[PAN AFRICA.]
Arrived from New-York—8th, Wasuita, Clyde; Arbetus, Finch.
Sailed for New-York—May 17, Scropa, fm. Whampoa; 10th, Rhyne, from Deal; Queen Mab, from Liverpool.
Lost Shipping Intelligence.
Arrived from New-York—Von Lafcrt, Lebesern and Storfuten, at Cork; Arbatine, at Antwerp.
Arrived from Boston—Sachem, at Cronstadt; Thomas Whitney, at Deal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS from the following vessels:
ANNA, ALABAMA, ASCENSION, ALLIGATOR, CLOTILDA, CLARA, DOLPHIN, L. DUDLEY, DIANA, EUGENIE, EAGLE, ELISHA BECKWITH, A. T. HODGE, HANDY, HORTENSE, LINNETT, IDA, JOE HANNER, JOHN WILLIAMS, JUMPER, MAGGIE FULTON, MATTIE, ROSALIE, RELAMPAGO, THERESA No. 2.
Consisting of as follows:
Asses, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candies, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and r-d,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Orimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*
"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*
"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. R. CHILTON, analytical chemist.
Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.
F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.
For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, No. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 196 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

ATTENTION, DISCHARGED OFFICERS OF THE TWO YEARS REGIMENTS.—Officers who enlisted as privates or non-commissioned officers, and were afterward promoted and then discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, can draw their bounty by calling on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 22d, 23d and 24th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at Room No. 29 American Hotel, corner Clinton-place and Broadway. Letters of inquiry answered free of charge, if addressed to Box No. 962 Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HOW THEY TREAT A United States soldier at the Navy-yard. After serving five years in New-Mexico, the advertiser, having returned to New-York, applied at the Navy-yard for work. The Commandant's reply was he had no work for discharged soldiers. The advertiser wishes to make it public, for we all know that where there are over 8,000 workmen, there could be room found for one discharged soldier. It is not a very good way to encourage reinlistments.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The second Annual Festival of the A. P. A., advertised to take place on the 23d inst., is postponed for the present. Due notice will be given of the time to which it is postponed, as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. THOMAS MINNIS, Sec.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEATLY FURnished cottage with beautiful large garden, 14 miles from New-York, near railroad station. For particulars, apply immediately at No. 169 Myrtle-st., between Grand and Broome-sts.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSOR

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3689. NEW-YORK, DAY, JULY 23 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Yazoo City Again Captured, with 2,500 Prisoners.

The Gunboat De Kalb Blown Up by a Torpedo.

About a Dozen Steamers Burnt by the Rebels.

Joe Johnston Besieged by Gen. Sherman at Jackson.

Probable Capture of His Force, 30,000 Strong.

A Premature Attack and Repulse of our Forces.

Gen. Ransom, with a Large Force, Gone Up the Red River.

CAIRO, Monday, July 20.

From D. F. PARKER, who left Vicksburgh on the 15th, we get the following:

Yazoo City, which was held by about 800 rebels, was captured by the Federals, under Gen. HERRON, on the 13th. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were captured. The gunboat *DeKalb*, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes, and sunk in shallow water. She will be raised. No lives were lost. The rebels burned three transports lying above the city, and some eight or ten large steamers up the Yazoo.

Gen. LAUMAN has been relieved of his command by Gen. SHERMAN, it is stated for disobedience of orders, and prematurely attacking Jackson. He made the attack on the 13th, and was repulsed with a loss of 300 killed and wounded.

Gen. SHERMAN is besieging JOHNSTON at Jackson, who is supposed to have 30,000 men. *It is said that Johnston cannot escape.*

A steamer was loading at Vicksburgh with rebel sick and wounded for Mobile *via* New-Orleans.

A large fleet of transports, *convoyed* by gunboats, has gone up the Red River, under command of Gen. RANSOM. When he returns he is to take command at Natchez.

Our forces at Millikea's Bend and Lake Providence, it is reported, are suffering considerably from sickness.

REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPATMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The Secretary of the Navy to-night received the following:

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, OFF VICKSBURGH,
JULY 14 *via* CAIRO, July 21.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES—*Sir:* Hearing that Gen. JOHNSTON was fortifying Yazoo City with heavy guns, and gathering troops there for the purpose of obtaining supplies for his army from the Yazoo country; also that the remainder of the enemy's best transports were then showing a possibility of his attempt to escape, Major-Gen. GRANT and myself determined to send a naval and military expedition up there to capture them. The *Baron DeKalb*, *New Nationol*, *Kenwood* and *Signal* were dispatched, under command of Lieut. Commanding JOHN G. WALKER, with a force of troops numbering 5,000, under Major-Gen. FRANK J. HERRON. Pushing up to the city, the *Baron DeKalb* engaged the batteries, which were all prepared to receive her, and after finding out their strength, dropped back to notify Gen. HERRON, who immediately landed his men, and the army and navy made a combined attack on the enemy's works. The rebels soon fled, leaving everything in our possession, and set fire to four of their finest steamers that ran on the Mississippi River in times past. The army pursued the enemy, and captured their rear guard of 260 men, and at last accounts were taking more prisoners. Six heavy guns and one vessel, formerly a gunboat, fell into our hands, and all the munitions of war.

Unfortunately, while the *Baron DeKalb* was moving slowly along, she ran foul of a torpedo, which exploded and sank her. There was no sign of anything of the kind to be seen. While she was going down another exploded under her stern.

The water is rising fast in the Yazoo, and we can do nothing more than get the guns out of her, and then get her into deep water, where she will be undisturbed until we are able to raise her. The officers and men lost everything.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Retrospect—The Value of our Successes in the Southwest—A Big Scare.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Friday, July 17, 1863.

It is but little more than a year since, as representative of the TIMES, I first reached this much-abused town of Cairo; and yet, in that time, most important changes have occurred in the Valley of the Mississippi. Then PRICE and McCULLOUGH, with immense forces, threatened the annihilation of Unionism in Missouri; Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee were held and overrun by the Confederates. Only twenty miles below here they had blockaded the Mississippi, and from that point to the mouth of the noble river they held undisputed possession of every inch. GRANT, a new growth among the crop of Brigadiers, had his headquarters at this place. He was unknown, or, if known at all, was associated in the public mind with unpleasant recollections of one who had suffered an overwhelming defeat at Belmont. In the river lay a small fleet of unwieldly-looking nondescripts, the conception of Attorney-General BATES, and the object of the jeers and ridicule of the entire North. Everywhere frowning guns and massive earthworks guarded the avenues, and forbade our approach to Dixie.

To-day it is different. The commander, who had just laid aside the eagle for the star of the volunteers, and whose reputation was shadowed by doubt and distrust, to-day stands well in the foreground of those brilliant with the glory of great achievements, and chief among those whom our country delights to honor. PRICE was hurled back from Missouri at Pea Ridge, and his annihilation completed last week at Helena; one after another of the rebel defences yielded before the advance of our invincible armies, until to-day, when there remains not a single gun or work in rebel hands from Cairo to the Gulf. The despised gunboat fleet, now quadrupled in number, has demonstrated its tremendous capacities for offence, and won the respect of the world by its glorious performances. Then we had nowhere a foothold in any of the rebellious States of the Valley of the Mississippi; to-day we hold undisputed possession of more than one-half of the area of the so-called "Confederacy."

Who, in view of this, will say that we can never whip the rebels, or assert that we have made no progress in crushing out the rebellion? To be sure we have as yet failed to take Richmond; but what is Richmond in value when compared to Vicksburgh, or of Charleston to that of the half-dozen States that have been wrested from the Confederacy.

The rebels claim that everywhere they are victorious, and that steadily their cause is gaining in strength. How many more "successes" such as they have gained in the West during the last sixteen months, will be required to secure their recognition, and how much stronger will be their "sacred" cause when the despised Yankee has planted his foot upon the necks of a few more States like that of Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee? Truly, if the Confederacy can see cause for rejoicing over their progress during the last year they have a hopefulness beyond all precedent; let them rejoice over another year of such successes, and their rejoicings will be hushed in the waves of Federal power as they close over the last vestige of the haughty, defiant Confederacy.

With the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, it may safely be asserted that the South has received a blow from which she can never recover. The limits of the area to be yet conquered has been reduced more than one-half, and hereafter we can invest the remainder of the Confederacy at such short intervals that our armies can hear to the sound of each other's cannon. Mobile is exposed, and awaits helplessly the hour when Federal authority shall sweep from her precincts the last remnants of armed resistance to the Government. Chattanooga, with all its immense railroad connections, must speedily fall into our hands, and then will the long cry of "On to Richmond," meet with a satisfactory response.

Just one more year of toil and struggling—and then, unless traitors at home embarrass the Government in its holy mission, this infernal rebellion will be numbered among the things that were.

The news from below is unimportant, or rather, for the last day or two, there have been no arrivals. It seems to be the general impression that for the next six weeks very little will be done by Gen. GRANT's army. The sickly season and the intense heat of Summer are now reigning over that country, and in view of this it will be almost if not quite impossible for our army to carry on offensive operations. Our men need rest after their exertions before Vicksburgh for the last twelve months, and the country will not begrudge it to them.

There was a "big scare" in Cairo last night, caused by a report that some rebels had crossed the Ohio River a short distance above here, and were marching to cut the Illinois Central Railroad at its crossing of the Big Muddy. Gen. BUFORD took all the necessary precautions to guard against any such operations, by sending out small bodies of troops to protect the threatened points. As nothing has been heard from the rebels, it is generally supposed that the alarm was premature. GALWAY.

The Losses of the Rebels During the Vicksburgh Campaign.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21.

The *Gazette's* Vicksburgh corraspondent says: "During the campaign of sixty-four days, ending with the capture of Vicksburgh, the rebels lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 43,700 men. About 71,000 stand of arms were taken, including nearly 50,000 Enfield rifles in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and about 230 pieces of artillery."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE SPOILS CAPTURED.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

As to the arms captured, the real account stands thus: We have taken 71,000 stand of small arms. Nearly 50,000 are Enfield rifles, in the original *neutral* English packages, and were intended for the trans-Mississippi army. Of artillery, we captured 128 pieces, 42 of which are the very best guns of heavy calibre; making the whole number of guns captured by GRANT in the taking of Vicksburgh 220. The loss of men is probably about thus:

Prisoners captured up to the commencement of the siege	5,000
Killed and wounded same time	4,000
Killed during the siege and deserters	2,500
Captured	31,200
Total	42,700
Captured by Gen. Sherman since surrender	1,000
Total	43,700

My estimate is under rather than in excess of the real rebel loss. All this has been attained at a Federal loss not exceeding 6,000 killed and wounded. The whole fighting part of the campaign extended from May 1 to July 4—64 days; the investment from the 19th of May to the 4th of July—45 days. Under disadvantages of heat and dust, living on the country, marching and fighting continually, the Army of the West made the wonderful sweep around Vicksburgh and its garrison, captured the State Capital, defeated the enemy in five pitched battles, marched 160 miles, in 10 days, assaulted their outer works, carried three forts on the Yazoo line, and finally sat and dug its way up to and under the rebel fortifications.

The reasons which induced the surrander were the want of provisions and fear of an assault. They had 13,000,000 rations of rock salt, 40,000 pounds of bacon, (which have been reserved for a sortie,) 400,000 bushels of peas, and 450,000 pounds of sugar. Many of them had lived on mule meat. It is certain that with their stores they could eat have held out over three days. Believing that GRANT would make an assault on the 4th, the rebel officers offered to capitulate on the 3d, to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. In a military point of view, some rebel General is extremely culpable for not provisioning the place. A piece of the military importance of Vicksburgh—its importance fully known to rebel authorities, as is evidenced by the immense and formidable works which they had erected and the tremendous armaments and vast stores of ammunition with which it was provided—had barely a quarter-ration supply for forty-five days. There can be no excuse for it. The surrounding country was full of bacon and corn. In the Sunflower and Steel's Bayou country our army destroyed enough to have provisioned Vicksburgh two years, while the country in the immediate vicinity was full. We should have taken the place on the 4th, but that is no defence for the commander of the Department, JOHNSTON, or of the post, PEMBERTON. I mention this as a part of the history of the affair, not on account of any care what becomes of the rebel Generals in settling the account of their stewardship with DAVIS.

The Common Council at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 21.

The Common Council of this city, this evening, by a vote of 15 ayes to 12 nays, passed an ordinance, voting $207,300 to pay $300 for each man, drawn in the city, under the present draft. The money is to be paid the conscript, if he goes; to a substitute, if one is furnished; or to the Government, in case he neither goes nor presents a substitute.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce held a meeting last night and expelled 33 members for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

Disaster to the Steamer St. John.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 21.

The side-wheel steamer *St. John* drifted some miles up the coast, and sunk at 6 o'clock this morning, five miles E. E. of Atlantic City. People left her a short time before she sank.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Gardner Determines to Surrender Upon Hearing of the Fall of Vicksburgh.

Five Thousand Prisoners and Fifty Pieces of Artillery Captured.

THE ARTICLES OF SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The following correspondence has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
PORT HUDSON, July 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Port Hudson surrendered, yesterday morning, without conditions. We took possession at 7 o'clock this morning. The number of prisoners and guns is unknown as yet, but is estimated at 5,000 prisoners and 50 pieces of artillery. Very respectfully,

Brig.-Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding Defences of New-Orleans.

RICHARD G. IRWIN, A. A. General.

GEN. GARDNER TO GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS PORT HUDSON, La., July 7, 1863.

GENERAL: Having received information from your troops that Vicksburgh has been surrendered, I make this communication to ask you to give me the official assurance whether this is true or not, and if true, I ask for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to the consideration of terms for surrendering this position.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK GARDNER,
Major-General Commanding C. S. Forces.

To Maj.-Gen. BANKS, Commanding U. S. Forces near Port Hudson.

GEN. BANKS TO GEN. GARDNER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 8, 1863.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication dated the 7th instant, by flag of truce received a few moments since, I have the honor to inform you that I received yesterday morning, July 7, at 10:45 o'clock, by the gunboat *General Price*, an official dispatch from Maj.-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, U. S. Army, whereof the following is a true extract:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
NEAR VICKSBURGH, July 4, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: The garrison of Vicksburgh surrendered this morning. The number of prisoners, as given by the officer, is 27,000; field artillery, 128 pieces, and a large number of siege guns, probably not less than 50.

Your obt. serv't, U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

I regret to say that under present circumstances I cannot consistently, with my duty, consent to a cessation of hostilities for the purpose you indicate.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

To Maj.-Gen. FRANK GARDNER, Commanding C. S. Forces, Port Hudson.

GEN. GARDNER TO GEN. BANKS.

PORT HUDSON, July 8.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, giving a copy of an official communication from Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A., announcing the surrender of the garrison of Vicksburgh.

Having defended this position as long as I deem my duty requires, I am willing to surrender to you, and will appoint a commission of three officers to meet a similar commission, appointed by yourself, at 9 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up the terms of the surrender, and for that purpose I ask for a cessation of hostilities. Will you please designate a point outside of my breastworks, where the meeting shall be held for this purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
FRANK GARDNER,
Commanding C. S. Forces.

To Maj.-Gen. BANKS, Commanding U. S. Forces.

GEN. BANKS TO GEN. GARDNER.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 8.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date stating that you are willing to surrender this garrison under your command to the forces under my command, and that you will appoint a commission of three officers to meet a similar commission appointed by me at 9 o'clock this morning for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up the terms of the surrender.

In reply I have the honor to state that I have designated Brig.-Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, Col. HERAM W. BIRGE and Lieut.-Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN, as the officers to meet the Commission appointed by you. They will meet your officers at the hour designated, at a point where the flag of truce was received this morning. I will direct that active hostilities shall entirely cease on my part until further notice, for the purpose stated.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS, Major-General Com'd'g.

To Maj.-Gen. FRANK GARDNER, Commanding C. S. Forces, Port Hudson.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

The following are the articles of capitulation proposed between the Commissioners on the part of the garrison of Port Hudson, La., and the forces of the United States before said place, July 6, 1863:

ARTICLE 1. Maj.-Gen. FRANK GARDNER surrendered to the United States forces under Maj.-Gen. BANKS the place of Port Hudson and its dependencies, with its garrison, armament, munitions, public funds, material of war, in the condition as nearly as may be, in which they were at the hour of cessation of hostilities, namely, 6 o'clock A. M., July 8, 1863.

ART. 2. The surrender stipulated in Article 1 is qualified by no conditions, save that the officers and enlisted men composing the garrison shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war, according to the usages of civilized warfare.

ART. 3. All private property of officers and enlisted men shall be respected and left to their respective owners.

ART. 4. The position of Port Hudson shall be occupied to-morrow at 7 o'clock A. M., by the forces of the United States, and its garrison received as prisoners of war by such general officers of the United States service as may be designated by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, with the ordinary formalities of rendition. The Confederate troops will be drawn up in line, officers in their positions, the right of the line resting on the edge of the prairie south of the railroad depot, the left extending in the direction of the village of Port Hudson. The arms and colors will be piled conveniently and will be received by the officers of the United States.

ART. 5. The sick and wounded of the garrison will be cared for by the authorities of the United States, assisted, if desired, by either party of the medical officers of the garrison.

CHARLES P. STONE,
Brigadier-General.
W. N. MILES,
Col. Commanding Right Wing of the Army.
WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General,
G. W. STEDMAN,
Col. Commanding Left Wing of the Army.
MARSHAL J. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Artillery.
HENRY W. BIRGE,
Col. Com'd'g Fifth Brig., Grover's Division.

Approved, N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

Approved, FRANK GARDNER,
Major-General.

THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Repairing the Damage Done by the Recent Raid at Gordonsville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Va., Sunday, July 19, P. M.

Since my dispatch of this morning from Norfolk, I have just learned from Hanover Junction, beyond White House, Va., toward Richmond, that the rebels are rapidly engaged in repairing all the damage done to that section of country by the forces of Gen. DIX during the recent movement upon Richmond. Every injury will be made whole again, so my informant says, in the course of ten days from this date, so that all portions of the country laid waste by the late expeditionary corps, including the damage done by STEAR'S cavalry, will be recuperated, with the exception of the houses burned, and growing crops destroyed, which losses will be comparatively light, owing to the orders against pillaging and burning, except by explicit authority.

Thus it would seem that the practical and desirable results of the late Peninsular campaign are being narrowed down almost to nothing.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

A BATTLE PROGRESSING ON FRIDAY.

The Land and Naval Forces Engaged.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 21.

The United States gunboat *Circassian*, Capt. EATON, just arrived, reports that they left Charleston last Friday afternoon.

A battle was commenced on Friday by both land and naval forces, and was progressing when the *Circassian* left. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

A telegram received from Fortress Monroe this afternoon, briefly mentions that the fight was renewed near Charleston on Friday. The contest was remarkably sharp on both sides. There was firing in all directions. The prospect appeared to be the ultimate fall of Fort Wagner.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wreck of the British Ship Albemarle—Trade—New Gold Mines, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 16.

The British ship *Albemarle*, from Liverpool Dec. 14, for San Francisco, was driven ashore at Mazatlan on the 24th of June. The chief mate and four sailors were drowned.

A fair trade is being done, and large quantities of goods are going into the interior. Of provisions, there is generally a light supply. Sales of barleys within the week are about 150,000 yards, including all in the hands of importers, quotable at 16c. Rio Coffee, 20c.; Crushed Sugar, 14½c.; Butter, 28c.; Bacon, 16c.

The damage by the caving of the Ophyr mine is not serious, and the usual amount of treasure will probably be taken out within a fortnight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 17.

Sailed, ships *Kit Carson*, Callao; *Mary Ogden*, Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat, being the remainder of last year's surplus crop. This year's crop will furnish about the same amount for export as last year's. Price of new wheat, $1 55@$1 60 ₱ 100 lbs.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 11th says WEAVER's prospecting expedition to the Galt River tributaries had returned, reporting the discovery of an immense auriferous [illegible].

The *Golden Era* just published at Lattison, Idaho, says gold has been discovered in Stevens County, near the 49th parallel, in such quantities that new excitement for northern mines may be looked for shortly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, July 19.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama; ship *Stars and Stripes*, from Boston.

City of Mexico dates, *via* Acapulco, to the 1st have been received.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 20.

Advices through Mexican sources state that FOREY was actively attempting to recruit Mexicans for his army, without meeting much success.

In a proclamation he promises the Mexicans a stable form of Government, which shall regard the obligations to foreign nations; not permit oppressive taxation or forced loans. The Press can have reasonable freedom but not a license. After two warnings any newspaper committing the third offence shall be suspended. Brigandage, that plague of Mexico shall be no longer permitted. Courts must be reorganized on an incorruptible basis. No more decisions shall be made to the highest bidder. The Catholic religion shall be protected; banished bishops recalled; Indians and laborers shall no longer be dragged into the army.

The Mexican army was broken into many detachments, and was hovering around the City of Mexico.

ORTEGA, who, the French say, violated his parole after the capture of Puebla, and escaped, together with his chief officers, now commands the Mexican troops between San Luis Potosi and the city.

Gen. NEGRETTA has been appointed to the command of the Mexican troops in the State of Puebla, having 2,000 cavalry. He was operating to destroy communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz.

No English or French couriers had arrived at Mexico from Vera Cruz within thirty days.

THE LAW OF THE DRAFT.

Important Circulars to the Provost-Marshal General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 53.—Any person claiming exemption on the ground of alienage shall file before the Board an affidavit:

1. That he is an alien, and setting forth the Government of which he claims to be a subject.

2. The time when he came into the United States, and where he has resided since that date.

3. That he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has not exercised the right of suffrage by voting at any election in any State.

4. That he claims to be exempt from service on the ground that he is the subject of a foreign Government, and has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any State. The affidavit to be supported by any proof the party may offer. If the Board is satisfied that the party claiming exemption is fully entitled thereto under the act of Congress, they will discharge him from draft; but if not satisfied, they shall refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Provost-Marshal, for decision by the Department of State, in the meantime suspending any action in the case until the decision of the State Department be made. The certificate of the State Department shall in such case be considered evidence of the fact whether the person is or is not subject to military duty.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

CIRCULAR No. 54.—Existing laws make a distinction in the matter of pay, bounties, or other allowances, between soldiers of African descent and other soldiers in the service of the United States. Men of African descent can only be accepted as substitutes for each other under the Enrollment Act.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

LETTER TO GOV. ANDREW.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1863.

His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor State of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: The Enrolment act only provides that in assigning to the *Districts* of a State the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from *said State*, and the period of their service, &c.

If, however, it shall be made to appear to the Provost-Marshal-General, by the Governor of any State, that particular towns to which quotas have been assigned, have heretofore actually furnished a *surplus* of men over their quotas, an order will be issued discharging from the service of the United States a number of men called into service by the present draft from said towns, equal to the surplus proved to have been furnished heretofore. Towns will thus get credit actually for their excess in former calls.

The number of men thus discharged from the service will be added to the next subsequent quota of the *Congressional District* to which said towns belong.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

MORGAN'S LAST RAID.

His Command Cornered and Captured after an Hour's Fight.

AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Cowardly and Treacherous Flight of Morgan with a Small Squad of Men.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21.

The following has just been received at Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, IN THE FIELD,
GREGER'S CREEK, July 20, 1863—9 o'clock P. M.

Lieut.-Col. Richmond, A. A. G.:

We chased JOHN MORGAN and his command over 80 miles to-day. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles, between the Forty-fifth Ohio, of Col. WOLFORD's Brigade, which was in the advance, and the enemy, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand about 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a fight ensued, which lasted an hour, when the rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff. I sent a flag of truce, demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender of MORGAN and his command.

The flag was received by Col. COLEMAN and other officers, who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation. I granted forty minutes; in which time the command, excepting MORGAN, who deserted his command, taking with him a very small squad, surrendered.

It was my understanding that MORGAN himself has surrendered, and I learn it was the understanding of MORGAN's officers and men.

The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable; the number of prisoners between 1,000 and 1,500, including a large number of Colonels, Majors and line officers. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture MORGAN himself to-morrow.

(Signed,) SHACKLEFORD, Brig.-Gen.

MORGAN's artillery and about 2,500 prisoners, including BASIL DUKE, are expected to arrive here to-day.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, in transmitting Brig.-Gen. SHACKELFORD's report to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, says:

"We have strong hopes of being able to capture MORGAN and the remaining portion of his forces, thus wiping out this band."

Gen. SHACKELFORD says that the conduct and bearing of his own men, without an exception, evinced the greatest gallantry and a high degree of skill and discipline.

REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The following was received this evening:

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOOSE,
ABOVE BUTTERWORTH ISLAND, OHIO RIVER, July 19.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

After chasing MORGAN nearly 500 miles, I at last met him on the river at this point, and engaged and drove him back, capturing two of his pieces of artillery. He abandoned the rest to Gen. JUNAH. The enemy broke in confusion from the banks, and left his wagon train, many horses and small arms in my possession.

Since writing the above, I followed further on the river; met another portion of MORGAN's force fording fourteen miles above, shelled and drove most of them back. Several were killed, twenty-five or thirty wounded, and twenty horses captured. I have but two men wounded slightly. Our shell and schrapnel created great confusion in the rebel ranks, killing and wounding many.

LEROY FITCH, Lieutenant Commander.

The Colored Convention at Poughkeepsie.

Pursuant to a general call, addressed to the colored citizens of the State of New-York, a somewhat numerous and highly respectable delegation, representing the entire State, assembled in Poughkeepsie, at 10 A. M. of July 16, 1863. Having been duly called to order, the Convention proceeded to business by electing the following officers:

Rev. J. W. C. PENNINGTON, of Poughkeepsie, President; N. P. THOMPSON, Buffalo, and W. C. MARSHALL, Poughkeepsie, Vice-Presidents; Dr. P. B. RANDOLPH, Utica, Secretary; CHAS. E. VAAMONO, Poughkeepsie, Assistant Secretary.

After various patriotic speeches had been made, an elaborate manifesto and resolutions were offered by Dr. P. B. RANDOLPH, and, on motion of the delegate from Binghampton, were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

The document opens with an earnest denunciation of the rebellion, and a contrast between the principles arrayed on each side. The following are some of the resolutions appended:

Resolved, That more effective remedies ought now to be *thoroughly* tried, in the shape of warm lead and cold steel, duly administered by 200,000 black doctors, more or less, under the direction of Surgeon-General JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, or such other person, fit for the office, as might be selected.

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of this State, are *loyal* and *true* to the Government; that our fortunes rise or fall with it; that we are ready, anxious and willing to demonstrate that truth and loyalty on the field of battle, or wherever else we can aid in restoring the nation to its integrity and prosperity; that we firmly and confidently rely on the Government for the protection and treatment due to civilized men, and believe we shall receive it.

Resolved, That recent events have demonstrated that men of negro lineage hold the balance of power in this contest, and that we should prove recreant to all that constitutes manhood did we fail instantly to throw our weight for the Government, not alone in words, but by steady blows. We should strike, and strike hard, to win a place in history, not as vassals, but as men and heroes, never forgetting that God, as ever, strikes for the right, ever helping those most who help themselves.

The Convention also unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the General Committee of the Fremont Legion, New-York, through its chairman, to issue this series of resolutions in the form of a manifesto, addressed to the colored people of this and other States, believing that great and permanent good will result therefrom.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the immediate appointment of trusty and able men of color to canvass the entire State for recruits; that such persons be published at all meetings, addressed and enlisted; such agents to be duly and properly commissioned by the authorities, State or National, so as to win the confidence of the people, and prove that the inducements held out to them are one and real.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a State Central Committee, having power to fill its own vacancies, and to appoint sub-committees, whose duties shall be that of enrolling and organizing colored troops, as set forth in the call of the General Committee of the Fremont Legion.

Resolved, That the Central Committee shall have the power to call a State convention of colored men, whenever it shall be deemed necessary to do so, or the exigencies of the case may require.

Resolved, That agents shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Central Committee in each Assembly District, to superintend the enrollment of troops, and report to the Chairman of the State Central Committee; and that measures be taken to print and circulate, throughout the State, the manifesto, resolutions and directions from the Central Committee to the various Sub-Committees and enrolling agents, and that such Sub-Committees report, as speedily as possible, with the Chairman of the Central Committee.

Colored men all over the State are called upon to enroll themselves at once, and to cause lists of the enrolled to be made out and transmitted forthwith to the Chairman of the Central Committee. And colored females are requested to form themselves into Colored Soldiers' Aid Societies all over the State, reporting at once to A. J. JACKSON and C. E. VAAMONO, Poughkeepsie, who have been appointed Chief Stewards of this part of the grand and patriotic movement.

(Official) P. B. RANDOLPH.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Maine, Monday, July 20.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* has been intercepted with news anticipated.

MOVEMENTS OF LEE'S ARMY.

A Report that it is Brought to a Stand at Bunker Hill.

OUR FORCES SAID TO BE IN ITS REAR.

GEN. AVERILL AT WORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 21.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

HAGERSTOWN, Tuesday, July 21.

The whole rebel army is reported as being checked at Bunker Hill by the Union troops, who have got in their rear.

Gen. AVERILL is reported as feeling the enemy strongly on their western line of retreat for two days past.

It is believed that Gens. EWELL and HOOKER are in strong force between Martinsville and Hedgesville. The former is thirteen miles from Williamsport and the latter six.

The rebel pickets form a front from Hedgesville to the Shenandoah River, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

The whole rebel force is estimated at 80,000 men.

THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE REBELS AT YATES' POINT—ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A TRANSPORT.

From the Washington Star, July 20.

The little gunboat *Teaser*, Ensign SHERIDAN, arrived at the Navy-yard last evening, and reports that on Saturday, about 11 o'clock, the rebels brought down three pieces of artillery, supported by cavalry, numbering in all about 100, to Yates' Point, and fired over thirty shots at the transport *George Peabody*, which was lying aground at Cedar Point shoals, where she had run on Thursday last. Two of the shots struck her, but did no serious damage. The gunboats *Jacob Bell*, *Resolute* and *Teaser*, and the mortar-schooner *Dan. Smith* went to the scene of action and opened a lively fire on them. The latter with 13-inch shell. While the firing was progressing some forty men were sent ashore to capture some of them, if possible; but hardly had they landed before the rebels scampered off in great haste, as was evinced by the number of spurs and other portions of their accoutrements left on the shore. The rebels were pursued a short distance; and before they returned, the pursuing party set fire to a barn containing a large quantity of grain, belonging to the Confederate Government, which was destroyed.

On Saturday morning the *Yankee* went up Rappahannock River and discovered the schooner *Cassandra* at the Union wharf, being loaded with goods consisting of alcohol, whisky, copperas, &c., which the parties having her in charge set fire to on the approach of the gunboat, and ran off. The fire was suppressed, and she was brought out, and is now at Piney Point, from whence she will be sent to this city.

The *Yankee*, on the Rappahannock, gained information of a schooner being in Cone River, which was unloading a cargo which was to be carried overland to the *Cassandra*, to be taken to Fredericksburgh. The *Yankee* came round into Cone River, in company with the *Belle* and *Sattelite*, and found the schooner *Nassaney*, of Baltimore, which had been dismantled. The schooner was at once got out, and an expedition was sent ashore, and proceeded several miles into the country, capturing nearly all the remaining cargo, (some of which was destroyed, it being impossible to get it off,) and a man named PAGE EDWARDS, who appeared to be in charge of it. The *Ella* yesterday brought up the goods, together with the prisoner, and the last named schooner.

On Friday night some of the officers of the *Primrose* got wind that a lot of medicines, boots, shoes, dry goods, &c., was on the way across Swan Point, destined for the Confederacy, and an officer with four or five men went ashore after them. The goods, with the cart and four fine oxen, were captured. J. P. THOMAS, of Rosier's Creek, Westmoreland County, was captured with them, and another man was shot in endeavoring to make his escape, but was carried off by two colored men they had with them. Capt. J. D. PAYNE, of Maryland, was taken by some of the officers of the *Primrose* a day or two previously about eight miles from the Potomac, in Stafford. PAYNE is said to be a notorious blockade runner, and it is alleged that he belongs to a party with whom young DUARNERON (now in the Old Capital) was connected, and that his part of the business was to receive the goods at the Potomac, and see them to Richmond. The goods taken by the *Primrose*, and prisoners, were sent up the *Leslie*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

OFFICERS PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

The following order, just made public, explains certain changes in New-York, not hitherto understood:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 220.—By direction of the President of the United States, the following officers are retired from active service, and their names will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which they now respectively belong, in accordance with section 12 of the act approved July 17, 1862—this order to take effect Aug. 1, 1863: Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool; Brig.-Gen. William S. Harney; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown, Colonel Fifth artillery; Col. Justin Dimmick, First artillery; Col. Chas. S. Merchant, Fourth artillery; Lieut.-Col. Martin Burke, Third artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ass't.-Adjutant-General.

REWARD FOR DESERTERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 223.—The reward of $5, with transportation and reasonable expenses, for the arrest and delivery at the nearest military post or depot of any officer or private soldier fit for duty who may be found absent from his command without just cause, is hereby increased to $10. Paragraph 158 of the Revised Regulations, and Paragraph V. of General Orders No. 92, are modified accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES continues to improve, and was out riding again to-day. He was serenaded, to-night, by the Band of the Seventeenth regulars. He proposes starting home soon, his physician thinking the trip can be made in easy stages without danger.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

A boy employed in carrying telegraphic messages was arrested, to-day, for opening them and conveying valuable information thus obtained to his brother, on LEE's Staff.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

APPOINTMENT.

WILLIAM M. BRIGGS has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Brazil.

ADMIRALS FARRAGUT AND PORTER.

No new orders have been issued recently interfering with the respective duties of Admirals FARRAGUT and PORTER. The former was long ago assigned to the command of the Western Blockading Squadron, and the latter to the command of the Mississippi. Therefore, the rumors with reference to all of that fleet.

REBEL COMPLIMENT TO THE NAVY.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of the 16th, pays a compliment to the United States Navy, by saying, among other things, that our

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

An Important Proclamation from Jeff. Davis.

A Conscription of All Males Between the Ages of 18 and 45.

Progress of the Siege of Charleston.

Views of the Press on the Probability and Consequences of Its Fall.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Richmond papers, of July 18, contain the following

PROCLAMATION BY JEFF. DAVIS.

Whereas, It is provided by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence," approved on the 16th day of April, 1862, and by another act of Congress, approved on the 27th September, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862, that the President be authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, at the time the call may be made, and who are not at such time legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defence.

And whereas, in my judgment, the necessities of the public defence require that every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages aforesaid, should now be called out to aid effectually in the defence of his country, and in driving back the invader now within the limits of the Confederacy.

Now, therefore, I JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do, by virtue of the power vested in me as aforesaid, call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, all white men resident of said States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempted from military service; and I do hereby order and direct that all persons subject to this call, and not now in the military service, do, upon being enrolled, forthwith repair to the conscript camps established in the respective States of which they may be residents, under pain of being held and published as deserters in the event of their failure to obey this call, as provided in said laws.

And I do further order and direct that the enrolling officers of the several States proceed at once to enroll all persons embraced within the terms of this proclamation, and not heretofore enrolled.

And I do further order that it shall be lawful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for service before enrollment, and that persons so volunteering be allowed to select the arm of service and the company which they desire to join, provided each company be deficient in the full number of men allowed by law for its organization.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President—J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

The fact that no telegrams have been received in the city from Charleston during the week has led croakers to give forth the mournful predictions of the "impending fall" of that place with stupid pertinacity. They were quite sure that the Government had news of terrible import, which it refused to divulge. We have from the Charleston papers a partial answer to these jeremiads. The Yankees are as busy as beavers on Morris Island, but Charleston has not fallen yet. On Monday two wooden gunboats commenced shelling battery Wagner. The three Monitors, which were lying behind a point near the lower end of Morris Island, kept very quiet throughout the day. Our batteries (Gregg and Wagner) and Fort Sumter responded slowly and at long intervals to the enemy's fire. One shot from Sumter is reported to have struck the enemy's observatory, erected on Craig's Hill, Morris Island. The Yankees have an immense derrick, and are reported placing more guns in position, fortifying Craig's Hill and also Black's Island, between Morris and James Islands, of which they are reported in possession. About 8 o'clock in the evening the steamer *Gabriel Manigault*, lying in a creek between Morris and James Islands, was burnt by the enemy's shells. Of the operations on Tuesday the *Courier* gives the following summary:

"The exchange of shots between the Yankee gunboats and our batteries on Tuesday, was kept up at long intervals until the afternoon, when the firing became more rapid. Fort Sumter continued to throw shells with effect at the Yankee working party on Craig's Hill. An officer from battery Wagner, who arrived last night, reported the enemy throwing up rifle pits and intrenchments. Their working parties are plainly visible, both on Craig's Hill and Black's Island. Four mortarboats were observed for the first time Tuesday inside the channel, one of them seemingly placed in a position to cover their working parties. The Monitors, four in number, warn lying close in shore, apparently receiving a fresh supply of ammunition. An additional number of transports are reported to have arrived Tuesday. There were no casualities at the batteries yesterday."

The Governor of South Carolina has issued a proclamation calling for 5,000 negroes to work on the fortifications. He says the need for them is pressing.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The citizens of Charleston are furnishing cooked rations to the troops on Morris Island. The foreigners in that city who refuse to fight are not sent North to their Yankee *friends*. Here is the way they are served:

We learn that not more than six or seven of all the employes at the Arsenal refused to join any company, and Major TRESEVANT, commandant of the Arsenal, quickly sent these, with their "foreign protection papers," to Major PERRYMAN, our new enrolling officer, who as quickly forwarded them to Morris Island, where "grooving" is going on, and "foreign papers" are not respected.

The Charleston *Courier* thinks the city is in imminent peril, and to save it the Yankees must be driven off Morris Island. From an interesting editorial in that paper on the "Situation" we make the following extracts:

"We mean not either to censure our military authorities or to dictate or embarrass their movements. On the contrary, our honest and earnest desire and purpose are to encourage, stimulate, strengthen and sustain them. With all proper deference and respect, then, we say to them that our people are fully up to the exigency of the times, and stand ready, at any and every hazard and cost, to second them in a brave and determined effort to drive the enemy back into the ocean from their strongholds on Morris and Folly Islands. *If the safety of Charleston be involved in such a movement, there should be no hesitation in making the attempt.* Let us do all that may become men whose liberties and lives, whose homes and altars, and all that is dear to them, as fathers, brothers and husbands, are staked on the momentous issue.

The fall of Charleston involves consequences which we shudder to contemplate. With her capture the whole South would soon be at the mercy of the foe, and the cause of Southern independence would be put in fearful jeopardy. Nothing but a guerrilla warfare for the Southern and Southwestern portion of the Confederacy, if not for its whole extent, would then be left us, in manifestation of our undying and unconquerable determination never to submit to Yankee rule. Let us, then, resolve to defend our beloved and lime-honored city to the last extremity. First let us make every possible human effort to wrest the adjacent islands from the enemy, and seshle Sumpter and her other harbor fortresses, with our steam rams, to keep the vandals at bay. Failing in this, and even should Sumpter become untenable, then let us resolve on a Saragossa defence of our city, manning and defending every wharf—*fighting from street to street and house to house*—and, if failing to achieve success, yielding nothing but smoking ruins and mangled bodies as the spoil of the ruthless conqueror. Should Charleston fall, she will be no longer worth having; let us then freely peril life in her defence, and resolutely devote her to destruction sooner than yield her undemolished, as a trophy and flourishing sea-port, to the accursed foe. *We once demanded a different policy—we were once for capitulation, in preference to self-sought or self-inflicted desolation.* But we then mistakenly thought we had to encounter an enemy bound by the rules of civilized warfare. The mask is now thrown aside; New-Orleans, Nashville, and Memphis have taught us what we have to expect from the tender mercies of our unprincipled foe, and we know that our subjugation involves submission to a vile and atrocious despotism, to worse than savage barbarities, to degradation and insult, (sparing neither age, sex nor condition,) and to the galling infamy of servile domination. *Let us, then, bid destruction and extermination welcome, sooner than succumb to Yankee dominion, and all its nameless abominations;* and, if Charleston must fall, let her, although in ruin, yet live as the most glorious monument of self-defence ever recorded in history, covering her defenders with immortal glory and her vandal conquerors with undying infamy.

We are among those who cherish the confident hope that the [illegible] will be successful in executing the [illegible] at present working so vigorously and resolutely, as calculated to expect him to be put [illegible] severely if he permits the undertaking. But we may be disappointed. Our hope may prove a delusion. *The tyrant [illegible] despondent prediction may transpire. The capture of our city may perchance delight his base and corrupt heart.* In case that frightful calamity fall upon us, they who remain here must suffer grievous evils. The woes they will have poured out upon them will be far heavier than those under which the citizens of New-Orleans and Nashville, and Memphis have groaned; for the vile foe hates the people of this State with a rancor more bitter toward them by ostensibly for the inhabitants of any other section, and he will not spare us when he comes in conqueror.

On the supposition of the foe's success, it is our duty to avoid incurring its fiendish malignity. All who can be of no service in the work of defence should betake themselves to places of shelter. And it were well now to [illegible] removal to [illegible]. We may be compelled to remain, or, if we make good our escape, circumstances may oblige us to leave all our personal effects behind.

We should also consider that our city is going to make a fierce and determined resistance. If the enemy gets it he will have to take it. No flag-of-truce boat will moor him midway between the wharves and Fort Sumter in order to effect a surrender. *We are going to fight till we are driven from street to street, and continue to fight while we are retreating.*

So determined a facilitate [illegible] injurious to our fair city at the hands of the enemy. It will be little better than a heap of ruins, even though the work of destruction is not insured by military order.

We repeat that we are of opinion that the present attack will result as the other attacks have done, and even more disastrously to the mean and wicked foe. But is it not proper to prepare for the worst? If we are forced to defend our city after the manner we have resolved to defend it, the women and children and aged man who tarry too long would suffer miseries infinitely greater than they will have to bear during their temporary exile.

It behooves us to give this subject serious and profound consideration. If the enemy is forced to abandon the effort he is making to gain possession of our city, we can return to our homes in a short time. If he is successful—which God forbid!—we will have availed privations and woes of which we can now form no adequate conception. Let us take counsel of prudence."

From the Charleston Mercury.

It appears to us to be useless to attempt to disguise from ourselves the situation. By whose fault we got into it is vain now to inquire. The Yankees having gotten possession of the southern half of Morris Island, there is but one way to save the City of Charleston, and that is by the steady and unflinching use of the bayonet.

If the fight on Morris Island is to be now a fight by engineering and cannon merely, the advantage is with the enemy. With their iron-clads on the water and their men in occupation of the land, it is likely to be a mere question of time. The fall of Fort Wagner, ends in the fall of Charleston, For, Sumter, like Fort Wagner, will then be assailable by both land and sea, and the fate of Fort Pulaski will be that of Sumter. Gen. GILLMORE, the commander of the Department, is the man who reduced Fort Pulaski. Charleston must be saved as Richmond was. For six days our forces stormed the successive batteries of the enemy, and saved Richmond.

The greater part of the soldiers who achieved these triumphs by the bayonet had never before been in a charge. The Yankees, as yet, have here few, or no formidable works. They have but a few thousand troops. If our soldiers and officers here are not equal to the kind of fighting fought by the army of Virginia, and tried by the Yankees against such strong works as Fort Wagner and Secessionville, then Charleston falls.

This, it appears to us, is the only course of safety, and we may add, too, for economy of lives. Other means may protract the fighting for days and weeks, and postpone the termination of the struggle. No other means, in our opinion, will save the city. We believe it can easily be saved with promptness and energy, and dash. It is too late for engineering. Hesitation and delay are dangerous.

GEN. GILLMORE.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.

The Yankees have a great opinion of Gen. GILLMORE, who is now in command of the forces that are engaged against Charleston.

He is considered a very dangerous man where forts or other works are to be reduced by artillery. He is a native of Ohio, and, in 1844, graduated at West Point at the head of his class. For a year or two after his graduation he was a Professor at that institution. Subsequently he was assigned to the duty of experimenting upon the power of projectiles upon earth, wood and earthworks, and spent several years in this duty, acquiring in that time more experience and knowledge on this subject than any man in this country. The more perfectly to record the results of his experiments he took photographs of the effect of every shot fired. At Fort Pulaski he, for the first time, brought to bear shell to the best of actual experience. Pulaski was considered next to Sumter in impregnability. GILLMORE, getting his guns to within 600 yards, knocked it to places as he might have done a house of cards.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE SITUATION AT JACKSON.

The following dispatches give the rebel version of affairs in the vicinity of Jackson:

JACKSON, Tuesday, July 7.

Vicksburgh has fallen. It was surrendered on the morning of the 4th, the men being in a starving condition, completely worn out by excessive fatigue. By the terms of capitulation, the officers are allowed to retain their side-arms, horses, and all their private property. They and the men are to be paroled immediately, and allowed to march out with all their colors. Immediately after the surrender, GRANT sent a boat-load of supplies to the famishing garrison. Some of the officers have arrived here.

JACKSON, Tuesday, July 7.

But little more is known of the fall of Vicksburgh. The officers who come out say that had Gen. JOHNSTON reached there twelve days sooner he could not have relieved the garrison, as they could not muster over seven thousand men for duty. Many citizens are leaving with their families, negroes and stock. The *Mississippian* is packing up to leave.

JACKSON, Wednesday, July 8.

Everything is in the wildest state of excitement here. The citizens are flying in every direction. The streets are filled with stock, negroes, families, ox-carts and every species of conveyance. There was a terrible storm last night, followed by heavy rains. The citizens beyond Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling they pass. A fight here is hourly looked for.

JACKSON, Sunday, July 12.

The conduct of Cobb's Kentucky battery and the Washington artillery is spoken of highly by the Commanding General in the affair this morning; also, STOVALL'S Florida brigade.

The banners captured are those of the Twenty-eighth, Forty-first see Fifty-third Illinois regiments.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE sent an infirmary corps to bring off the enemy's wounded; their sharpshooters fired on them. BRECKINRIDGE ordered the corps to the rear. Their wounded and dead are still lying in front of our works.

The enemy's loss in the charge of Sunday was fully 1,000.

Col. HARRY MAURY, of the Thirty-second Alabama, was severely wounded.

A Yankee Colonel, two Majors, and a number of officers were captured.

JACKSON, Monday, July 13.

It rained hard last night. It is cloudy this morning, and there has been but little firing on either side.

The enemy has six batteries in position, plainly visible from the State House.

Our troops are much elated since the success of yesterday.

Nothing of importance has transpired to-day. The status is unchanged.

The Vicksburgh prisoners will be at Brandon to-morrow. Supplies have been sent there for them.

Cobb's battery lost nine men in the action yesterday.

JACKSON, July 14, *via* MOBILE, July 15.

Gen. JOHNSTON sent a flag of truce to-day to Gen. GRANT, asking permission to bury the Yankee dead in front of our works. GRANT asked permission to send assistance, in order to recognize the dead, which was refused. The first terms were agreed to. Our troops have been engaged all the afternoon in burying them.

The exact number is not yet ascertained, but Yankee officers in charge of the flag of truce admit a loss of four or five hundred.

Among their killed and wounded are Col. EARL, Lieut.-Col. LONG, Capt. HALL, Forty-first Illinois; Lieuts. SMITH and MCMASTER, Fifty-third Illinois; and Lieut. ABERNATHY, Third Iowa.

Among our officers are Maj. LAMB, Twenty-fourth Georgia, killed; Lieut. C. C. BRADEN, Nineteenth Louisiana; T. L. RUST, Fourth Florida; B. A. JAMES, Cobb's Kentucky battery, wounded.

The time specified passed before the burying was finished. JACKSON, Tuesday, July 14.

No change has taken place in the condition of affairs since yesterday.

Gen. PEMBERTON and Staff arrived here last night. An officer who came with them says that he met Gen. OSTERHAUS' body going to Vicksburgh. He was killed by a cannon ball on the 12th.

Heavy skirmishing still continues.

Several houses were demolished yesterday by the enemy's shell.

JACKSON, Wednesday, July 15.

Another day has passed without any new development. The enemy has been firing incessantly, and has been shelling the city all the evening. Another division of BURNSIDE'S command reached GRANT this evening.

JACKSON, Thursday, July 16.

The enemy kept up a heavy shelling all night. One shell passed through Gen. JOHNSTON'S quarters without injuring any one.

GRANT was reinforced yesterday evening by one division of Gen. BURNSIDE'S command.

We buried one hundred and fifty-three of the enemy yesterday.

The Vicksburgh prisoners have arrived at Brandon.

There is still no prospect of a general engagement; but heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing continues.

JACKSON, Thursday, July 16.

The enemy made a heavy demonstration last night on our right and centre this afternoon; but WALKER'S and LOZIER'S divisions repulsed them handsomely. The artillery fire was incessant, and our batteries replied [illegible] gun. The enemy [illegible] reinforcements for GRANT, [illegible] are pressed on our right for the purpose of crossing Pearl River above and flanking us. The enemy are planting siege guns on their redoubts. It is supposed that to-morrow the remainder of Jackson will be burned.

JACKSON, Thursday, July 16.

An entire block in this city was destroyed by the enemy's shells yesterday. Not a gun has been fired by the enemy this morning. Various conjectures are indulged in regard to their silence, but well informed persons think they are trying to flank us on the right, as their cavalry made an attempt to cross four miles above last night. Capt. FAAUNSON, of the South Carolina battery, was mortally wounded yesterday by the enemy's sharpshooters.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH.

The Southern papers make a point of the fact, which they assert with decided emphasis, that Vicksburgh surrendered on July 3, instead of July 4. Perhaps they will change their minds when the official correspondence reaches them. From the Jackson (Miss.) correspondent of the Mobile papers, we have the following accounts:

"I have conversed with some of the officers who have come out, and they say that when the men rose from the trenches, where they had been for *thirty-seven days, without ever being relieved*, and marched out to stack their arms, one-third of them reeled and staggered like drunken men from famine and exhaustion; and many of them fell to the ground unable to rise again; but when the guns were stacked, and the color-bearers marched up to lay their tattered and worn banners upon the stacks, then, and not till then, did they seem to know and feel that all they had attempted and suffered for so many long and dreary days and weeks was lost. All had been in vain, and men with famine written upon their faces, to which was now added despair, turned away and wept like children at the sight of the banners they had followed so long and so well, doomed never again to flutter above them, the ensign of freedom and hatred of tyranny.

Gen. Johnston had reached the Big Black, and would have crossed at daylight on Monday morning, but at 10 o'clock Sunday night he received information that Vicksburgh had fallen, and that GRANT was on the opposite bank to dispute the passage of the river. He immediately fell back to ——, closely pursued by SHERMAN'S corps, who were constantly skirmishing with our cavalry.

It was not until late on Monday night that the news of the capitulation reached them. Johnston, then in bivouac on the Big Black. *Had Grant been the enterprising General he has the credit for, it was in his power, easily, to have flanked Johnston, and thrown himself between him and Jackson. But in doing so, Johnston's army would have been cut off and lost. It was to prevent this that the latter made a forced march to Jackson. Grant's slow movement enabled him to reach the position and rest two days before the enemy arrived.*

Can Gen. Johnston hold the position? It is the opinion of some officers who know the ground that he can. On the other hand, it is a matter almost of life and death to the enemy to take it. As at the battle of Terry-ville, he is fighting for water; and if he is repulsed, and is forced to retire over the road which he came, it is difficult to perceive how he can escape perishing. Let us hope for the best, and pray God to vouchsafe us a victory at so important a point. It does not yet appear whether GRANT is in person before Jackson, nor in what force the enemy are. Perhaps before these lines are in print all these points will be cleared up.

An officer down the Mobile and Ohio Road reports that twenty transports, with a portion of GRANT'S troops, went up the Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburgh.

Last Friday evening, while a Texas regiment at Jackson was on its way to take the place of a regiment doing outpost duty, one of GRANT'S masked batteries of four pieces was opened on it. *Within a few minutes about a hundred and forty were killed and wounded. The Texans were so incensed that they rushed pell mell toward the enemy and captured the battery and fifteen of the gunners, and having no time left for the duty, they harnessed themselves to the cannon and brought them safely into our lines.* This is the sort of men that JOHNSTON has under his command. They may be starved, but not whipped.

The wildest excitement exists among the citizens, who are dying from the enemy. Numbers of them are leaving everything behind at the mercy of the enemy. The streets of Jackson are filled with stock and negroes, being sent off from danger, whilst the planters' families are, many of them, huddled together in ox carts and every species of body vehicle.

The *Mississippian* office has been packed up and gone to the interior. The speculators are frantic at the loss of hundreds of bales of cotton and households of sugar, left to the enemy, instead of being dealt out at four hundred prices to the families of the soldiers."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the Savannah News, July 9.

The telegraph brings us the sad confirmation of our worst fears for the fate of gallant Vicksburgh. After all the sacrifices of life, after all the sufferings and privations of her citizens, and the unsurpassed heroism of her gallant defenders, she has been compelled to succumb to the vandal invader. *We confess that, while we feared for the safety of Vicksburgh, we were unprepared for the astounding announcement of her fall we least one blow having been struck for the relief of the heroic garrison who had so long bid defiance to her besiegers.* We are in no vein to comment on this great disaster. *No one will fail to deplore its occurrence or appreciate its magnitude.* With the meagre information in our possession, it is idle to speculate in regard to the causes which have led to this most deplorable result. Blame will attach somewhere, but we prefer to leave others to designate on whose shoulder it should fall. The immediate effect of this disaster to our arms is disclosed in the telegraphs which we publish this morning. But may we not hope that all is not lost in Mississippi, and that the genius of our Generals and the valor of our soldiers will yet retrieve the fortunes of our cause in that section of the Confederacy? It is to be hoped that the fall of Vicksburgh, with the consequent overrunning and devastation by the vandal invader of the rich valley of which it was the source and commercial centre, *will stimulate our people of every Confederate State to extraordinary exertions to protect themselves from a similar fate.*

What the effect of this reverse will be, it is difficult to foresee. What our armies may accomplish depends, under Providence, on the support which they may receive from the people in defence of whose liberties and homes they are fighting. We have able Generals and brave soldiers in the field, but they are contending with overwhelming numbers. It is madness to expect impossibilities of them. Life, liberty, honor, home, property, everything is at stake, and unless our people are prepared to surrender all, and become the slaves of an infamous despotism, they must come no *one en masse*, in the crisis of the struggle *and give effective physical support to our almost decimated armies.*

The proposition of the fall of Vicksburgh, says the Mobile *Advertiser*, being absolute, it is now plain that it has fallen with the least possible harm to us. If it has been out only twenty-four hours longer, JOHNSTON'S army would, without any doubt, have been cut to pieces. JOHNSTON was on the Big Black, and on Saturday night his army bivouacked, with orders to move on GRANT'S entrenchments at 2 o'clock in the morning. Before the hour arrived, the news of PEMBERTON'S capitulation was received. From what has been learned of GRANT'S position, it is now known that if JOHNSTON'S force had been double and trebled, it could never have got through the works of GRANT. The country for miles was delowded by felled timber; every gorge and ravine a fortified work, bristling with cannon, and converted into a slaughter pen. We are credibly informed that it took some of our paroled officers at Vicksburgh fifteen hours to ride fifteen miles through the felled timber and around the excavations and ambuskments made by the enemy.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

The Confederacy has seen darker days and emerged from them. It is not dark enough to justify it to the prudence of those who are ready to submit, and anxious for peace and the security of their property on the basis of submission, *to show their hands yet.* There have been some signs of this white-feather flutter lig during the few past gloomy days. Let us warn them that it is base to feel and dangerous to be premature in the utterance of such sentiments. The land has made too many sacrifices for its freedom to falter at the last hour. The timid and faithless must not be allowed to fetter the footsteps of the revolution. It must roll on to triumph, although its wheels have to roll over them and their fortunes.

RUNAWAYS.

Gen. JACKSON advertises in the *Mississippian* 241 members of the Fourth Mississippi cavalry as "having disgraced themselves by basely and cowardly deserting their posts, at a time when their services were most needed." Among them are thirteen non-commissioned officers and two Lieutenants.

THE DEFENCE OF MOBILE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

GRANT will find Mobile well fortified when he reaches there, if he ever does. The city is stripping for the impending conflict at her gates. Gen. MAURY has issued the following address to the citizens:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
MOBILE, ALA., July 8, 1863.

To the Citizens of Mobile and its Vicinity:

The calamity which has befallen our arms at Vicksburgh has a peculiar significance for you. *Mobile may be attacked within a very short time, and we must make every preparation for its successful defence.*

All able-bodied men within the limits of the city and county must at once organize into companies, and report for duty in defence of this position. Owners of able-bodied slaves are urged to send them immediately to work on the fortifications.

Brig.-Gen. SLAUGHTER will receive the reports of the companies which may be organized, have arms issued to such as have none, give orders for their instruction, and assign them to their stations.

Reports of slaves for labor on the defences may be made to Brig.-Gen. LEADBETTER, who has made arrangements for their good treatment while in his employ. DABNEY H. MAURY, Major-General.

We take the following paragraphs from the post orders of Gen. MAURY:

"Conscript officers are informed that, under a recent decision of the Confederate Judge of this District, *persons holding plentiful jobs are subject to conscription into the Confederate service, even though they may have taken the oath as aliens.*

Major E. H. CUSHING, Assistant Inspector-General, is appointed, temporarily, Provost-Marshal of Mobile."

HOW THE REBELS KEEP UP THEIR COURAGE.

THEY CAPTURE NEW-ORLEANS.

We give the following from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Appeal* of July 5, to show how the rebels keep up their courage:

"Col. CLAIBORNE, of the army, who passed through this place last evening direct from Mobile, reports New-Orleans as having been recaptured by Gen. DICK TAYLOR, and that Gen. MAGRUDER *was pushing on to Fort Jackson, which was garrisoned by three hundred negroes*, and which it was supposed would fall an easy conquest before our arms.

We are sadly loth to give credence to this report, by the weapon that by her last dispatches, Gen. TAYLOR is represented to have captured an important point, ten miles north of the City, on the New-Orleans and Great Northern Railroad, and heavy firing was soon after heard in the direction of and nearer to the city. If the news shall prove true it will send a thrill of joy throughout the Confederacy, and effectually put a check upon the future operations of BANKS in Louisiana. We may probably receive further intelligence before going to press.

Since writing the above, we have received the Keoxville *Register* of the 13th, which says:

"A number of private dispatches were received last night from Jackson, stating that New-Orleans had been captured by our forces under Gens. MAGRUDER and TAYLOR.

The news was brought to Jackson, it is said, by Lieut. SOMY, C. S. A. One story is that our troops crossed the river at Gen. TAYLOR'S plantation, above New-Orleans, and, *perhaps used three large steamers he had previously captured at Pittsburgh for that purpose.*

The news is of the first importance, and is calculated to change the whole aspect of the Western campaign, provided it be true.

It is a little singular that neither the agent of the Associated Press at Jackson, nor our own special reporter at that place, have telegraphed a word about it. We hear that the news has been officially received here, but the hour is too late to verify the report."

The *Tribune* of the same date has a dispatch referring to the report given by Lieut. SOMY, as follows:

JACKSON, Friday, July 3.

Lieut. SOMY, of the artillery, has arrived here. He left New-Orleans on Tuesday, and confirms the previous reports of the taking of Keaner.

He says that Gen. TAYLOR crossed the river at his own plantation.

Gen. MAGRUDER had captured 7,000 negroes at Brashear City and sent them to Texas. He was on his way below to take one of the forts, which was occupied by only 300 negroes, and he would then act with Gen. TAYLOR against New-Orleans.

Lieut. Scott says he has no doubts but that New-Orleans is now in the hands of the Confederates, as there were only four or five hundred troops there.

He says he saw the Confederate flag flying at Keaner and below.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The following is from the Huntsville (Ala.) correspondence (June 28) of the *Register and Advertiser*:

"Our forces in Middle Tennessee, under Gen. BRAGG, have fallen back from the position which they occupied in front of Shelbyville and Wartrace, to their old stronghold at Tullahoma. This was accomplished on Friday and Saturday, and was consequent upon the occupation of HOOVER'S and Liberty Gaps in our front by the enemy, who had invested them with such a large force as to render their dislodgement a bloody and difficult task, which the commanding General has been at to avoid. These gaps were, as the names indicate, passes through the mountain, and each was occupied by a brigade—the former of Arkansas troops, under Brig.-Gen. LIDDELL, and the latter by Tennesseeans, under Brig.-Gen. BROWN. It was supposed that, aided by the natural strength of the positions, these forces were sufficient to keep every advance of the enemy at bay until sufficient aid could arrive, and it was generally believed to be the intention upon the part of our leaders to have held these points, or at least not to have abandoned them without a sanguinary struggle. However, on Tuesday or Wednesday the enemy advanced upon the positions with overwhelming numbers, several brigades being opposed to our two, and after a struggle for possession, in which we lost two hundred men, our forces withdrew from the contest, relinquishing the gaps to ROSECRANS' forces.

These mountain passes were in advance of our lines, which, from three miles north of Shelbyville, extended along a strong natural position at the head of a line of hills, aided very considerably by earthworks extending beyond Wartrace, taking in a line of ten miles of defensive position. From the work which had been expended upon the fortifications of this line, the pains taken to render the troops familiar with it, and its natural strength, I doubt if any man in the army, unaware of the plan of the commanding General, let the thought cross his mind for an instant that the forces would be withdrawn, without a severe contest, every inch of ground and superior position at Tullahoma. Yet this was done. It would seem to have been the intention of Gen. BRAGG to have occupied this advance position merely for the purpose of deceiving the enemy. It suggests itself at once that a position extending from right to left a distance of ten miles requires too great a scattering of forces, and the nature of the country, at least in appearance, forbade a rapid concentration of forces at any one point. These are, perhaps, the objections which forced themselves upon our General, and caused the line to be abandoned for the old one south of the Duck River, where our troops have all retired.

If the enemy continues to advance, (and he comes in such large forces, and holds each position so steadily that he forces the opinion that he means battle,) the contest will commence on the south bank of Duck River, known as the hills of Normandy, several miles beyond the position at Tullahoma. He will then have to fight his way gradually, meeting with a stubborn resistance, to our line proper and fortified position, where the battle of Tullahoma must be fought. It is scarcely probable we will be driven from that position, but, in such an event, it is fortunately by no means the last one of strength which can be relied upon for defensive purposes. In a former letter I assured you of the fact that ROSECRANS had received large accessions to his forces, and this advance upon his part confirms the statement.

RETREAT OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer.

CHATTANOOGA, July 6—P. M.

The retrograde movement of BRAGG'S army has been completed without serious loss.

All the wagons and artillery were brought out safely.

The retreat was conducted with perfect order and discipline.

On the 1st WHEELER'S cavalry held NEGLEY'S division in check on the north side of Elk River, near Bethpage Bridge.

The Eleventh Texans distinguished themselves. The enemy were driven back with great loss.

On the 2d WHEELER again engaged the enemy on the south side of Elk River. The enemy concentrated their artillery, but were driven back with terrible slaughter.

Col. WEBB, of the Fifty-first Alabama, was mortally wounded.

The same evening Gen. MARTIN most gallantly charged the enemy, supported by WHARTON, driving him back with loss.

On the 4th WHEELER again drove back the enemy at University Place, on the top of the mountain.

The Eighth Texas charged the enemy three times, the enemy falling back each time, losing the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Kentucky Federal cavalry, and a large number of officers and men. Our loss is slight.

The enemy, after being defeated, fell back to Cowan, and celebrated the "glorious Fourth" with salvos of artillery.

Our army crossed the river safely last night, blowing up two spans of the bridge.

A FIGHT ON THE OUACHITA.

The *Register* says the following is an extract of a private letter from Col. LOBAN:

"I suppose you heard that we had the pleasure of signally defeating the enemy on the 10th and 11th ult., in an attempt they made to reduce the fort and pass up the Onachita above us, with four of their best gunboats. They had the impudence to send up a flag-of-truce boat before the two days' fighting, with the demand from the Commodore (WOODROW) of the unconditional surrender of our fort and its surroundings, (alluding to the town of Harrisonburgh, Catahoula Parish,) and further stating, that if in case the demand was not complied with he would allow one hour only for the removal of the women and children. In accordance with my instructions my deputation replied that if would hold the fort forever, and that the women and children had been already removed. With a loss of fourteen men and great damage to their boats, they discovered that we made good our promise.

Our loss was but one killed (Lieut. CARNES,) and one wounded."

FROM ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock *True Democrat*, of June 17, says: "From the West, we learn that 5,000 Federals arrived at Cassville on the evening of the 6th, with their artillery, to reinforce PHILLIPS. STAND WAITE is above Maysville, going to the neutral land, where there are about 500 negroes camped. Col. MORGAN has crossed back to this side of the river."

THE RETREAT OF GEN. LEE.

WHY THE MOVEMENT WAS MADE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

From a gentleman who came down on the Central train last night, we gather the following particulars of affairs in the lower Valley:

On Monday evening it was ascertained that *the enemy were crossing the Potomac in heavy force, at a number of different fords between Williamsport, where the right of our army rested, and Edward's Ferry, near Leesburgh.* During the afternoon of Monday a portion of their forces which had crossed at Harper's Ferry, captured the Twelfth Virginia cavalry at Hillsboro, four miles from the river. In this engagement Col. A. W. HARMAN, who commanded the Twelfth, was severely wounded. Finding themselves opposed by a vastly superior force, the regiment fell back, and the enemy advanced during the night and occupied Charlestown that night.

At the same time, a heavy column of the enemy crossed the river at Shepherdstown, twelve miles above Harper's Ferry, and another column at Point of Rocks, six miles [illegible]. It is also reported that a considerable force was crossing above the river at Edward's Ferry.

On learning that the enemy were thus attempting to gain his rear, Gen. LEE at once commenced the passage of the river at Williamsport and Falling Waters, and throughout the entire night of Monday his army was engaged in crossing the Potomac, still somewhat swollen by the recent rains. Early the next morning, the last of our troops reached the Virginia shore and moved on in the direction of Winchester. The last heard from our army it was in line of battle at Beeker Hill, midway between Winchester and Martinsburgh.

COMMENTS ON THE MOVEMENT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

Opinions are various, with regard to the motives which induced Gen. LEE to withdraw his army to the Virginia side of the Potomac. All seem, however, to agree that the movement was proper, under the circumstances, whatever they might be, being guided in their opinions entirely by the profound confidence which they repose in the commander's professional skill, and his well known prudence and discretion. We shall not hazard a conjecture on the subject, *although the long-continued flood in the Potomac, and the absolute necessity of preserving his communication with Virginia, furnish ample reasons for the movement, without attributing it to a defeat.*

There are persons who think, and have thought from the first, that the invasion of Pennsylvania *was a rash and dangerous experiment, which there was no justification for having undertaken.* We are not one of those. On the contrary, we believe, when the secret history of this war shall have been published, *the conduct of the General will be amply justified by circumstances of which we are now, and must for a generation remain, completely ignorant.* As for the effect of the invasion, that is a question open, even now, to discussion. Various are the opinions upon the subject. One party maintains with great warmth that it has been altogether, and without mitigation, injurious to our cause; another that it has neither advanced nor retarded its progress; a third, that it has been productive only of benefit. We agree with neither of these parties. We conceive that like most other events in this world, it has been productive both of good and evil, though we are disposed to think that the *good* more than balances the evil.

That it has had the immediate effect of stimulating the inner passions of the North, and enabling Lincoln with the more ease to recruit his shattered ranks, can hardly be denied. But it must be recollected that this was the consequence not of the expedition itself, but of the withdrawal of the troops, and has not, therefore, the slightest bearing upon the wisdom of the measure. Had Gen. LEE destroyed the army of MEADE, as there was every reason to hope, we should then have seen how fatal was the blow he had struck. The wisdom of a measure is not always to be judged by its success. We must look to the design, and see what would have been the consequences had it succeeded. In this case we may judge what they would have been by the abject terror with which the Yankees were struck when they found their country invaded. *Had Gen. Lee destroyed the army of Meade—and this is what he aimed and expected to do—he would have held in his hands the issues of war and peace.*

He failed to accomplish his object; but failure in the execution implies no want of judgment in the conception, unless the means should be ridiculously small. They were not so in this case. *Gen. Lee believed them to be ample.*

But this expedition has been of service in these respects. It relieved an impoverished country from the burden of supporting a large army. *It gave an enormous supplies to be used hereafter.* It enabled us to live on the enemy, and to make war—for a time at least—support war. Above all, it has taught the Yankees that they, as well as we, are open to invasion. In the exultation of the moment they may forget this; but when that exultation has subsided, they will be sure to remember it. *The dread of seeing repeated on their own territory the scenes which their plunderers have enacted on ours, will operate more powerfully in dispersing their minds to peace than any number of battles lost within the boundaries of the Confederate States.*

THE RIOTS IN THIS CITY.

HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

We have some intelligence from the North, this morning, *far more welcome, and much more important than foreign intervention. The peace meetings in New-York, so bitterly ridiculed by the unthinking—those safe penalties by which the anti-war people of the North were working into open resistance to Lincoln's Government—have borne their fruit.* The white flag has been soddenly lowered, and the red battle flag now waves in New-York over streets wet with the gore of LINCOLN'S hated minions. This grand movement in New-York is but the precursor of a series of similar outbreaks. Already have riots followed to Hartford, Conn., and Newark, N. J., and in a few days we shall hear from the West. These demonstrations may, and doubtless will, be put down by the iron hand of the military, *but there will be no enforcement of the draft after quiet is restored.* Those people have elected to die in the streets rather than submit to the hateful tyranny of LINCOLN, and have proved themselves in earnest by pouring out their blood. *They have shown a spirit which Lincoln, too glad to see subside, will never again rouse.* Already he is cowering before it, and telegraphs to Governors that the draft will be suspended in New-York. When he shall have had time to fill the City with troops this promise may not be respected; *but he cannot fill all, or even a half dozen, of the large cities at the North with sufficient force to enforce the Conscription. He has not the men to spare, and we may very safely conclude that the days as well as the soldiers of the Federal army are numbered.* There will be no addition to its strength, and it is confessed on all hands that the present Yankee force under arms can never begin to subdue the Confederacy. *Let us have more of these outpourings—a few more great cities on the mourners' bench—some more gutting and sacking of houses, and hanging and mutilating of men. It saves the Confederate troops a deal of marching and fighting, and lops off many a dreary month of this war. The sacking and burning has been heretofore at the South. Our compliments to our Northern "brethren,"

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes as follows:

From the 4th of July to the 7th of that month nothing of special interest took place, save the movement of the great Gen. SHERMAN, with an army of not less than 45,000 men, in the direction of the Big Black River. There it was expected Gen. SHERMAN would find the rebel Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, and, as a natural consequence, do forward his forces what the army of the Tennessee has never failed to accomplish, capture or rout them, and occupy the country belonging to the United States of America.

JOHNSTON, as fate would have it, was waiting assiduously for Gen. SHERMAN to advance. His plans had been carefully considered, and he was prepared to meet and check the onward movement of the Federal army. Two things he had not taken into consideration—the General he had to oppose, and the kind of soldiers he had to fight. The engagement hardly arose to the dignity of a battle. The rebels ran. The story of the surrender of Vicksburgh was fresh in their memories. They were as much demoralized as if they had been cooped up in that town. JOHNSTON failed to recover the advantage lost in the early part of the day. While the skirmishing was going on between JOHNSTON and Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. FRANK BLAIR marched to Jackson. The number of prisoners captured by those two Generals—SHERMAN and BLAIR—was between four and five thousand. Gen. JOHNSTON was in command of 42,000 men in that engagement.

I am told by a gentleman, who had a conversation with an officer who was engaged in that fight, that fully one-quarter of the men captured by the Federals deserted from the rebel ranks. Of the entire number taken, he was confident that not one-half would go back into the rebel army. They said they have been treated more like dogs than men. The same state of things exist in the Vicksburgh army. The most vigilant guard has to be kept to prevent the rebels from deserting. The depletion of the rebel army by desertion is large; hardly a day passes without the loss to the Confederate army of from fifty to one hundred men.

It may be interesting to a few of your readers to know that Major-Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN occupies precisely the same position in regard to the right of a State to secede as he did while an inhabitant of St. Louis. As an officer, the Federals pay him high compliments. I am informed by a Federal Colonel, who had a long conversation with Gen. BOWEN, that he detested the generalship of PEMBERTON, and intimated at the same time that the Vicksburgh army had been sold to Gen. GRANT by that officer. Gen. BOWEN is in good health, but in low spirits. The defeat of Gen. LEE in Pennsylvania seemed to cause him to shudder as much as if the death of his best friend had been communicated to him. He was heard to exclaim, "My poor country! Great God, what a terrible fatality awaits you!" Gen. BOWEN converses but little, and even then he has to feel confident he is talking to a gentleman and friend.

The last raid in the vicinity of Millikin's Bend did not turn out to be as serious an affair as was at first supposed. The rebels, when the *Rattler* came up the river, had captured about one hundred and fifty negroes and Judge DENT and family. The Judge, I understand, was cultivating a cotton plantation about three miles from Goodrich's Landing. I did not learn the name of the officer commanding the raiders.

I have not seen in print the names of the rebel Generals captured in Vicksburgh, hence I append them in the order of command:

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton, Maj.-Gen. John S. Bowen, Maj.-Gen. Stephenson, Maj.-Gen. Forney, Maj.-Gen. M. L. Smith, Brig.-Gen. S. D. Lee, Brig.-Gen. Taylor, Brig.-Gen. Hilbert, Brig.-Gen. Cumming, Brig.-Gen. Burton, Brig.-Gen. Sharp, Brig.-Gen. Harris, Brig.-Gen. Moore, Brig.-Gen. Baldwin, and Brig.-Gen. Vaughn.

I understand several of the officers above mentioned refuse to accept the parole, and will, consequently, be sent North as prisoners of war. The names of such officers are not to be made public at present. Quite a large number of soldiers are willing to take the oath of allegiance, but I do not many be one would suppose after listening to the stories told about the number of rebels daily deserting.

The official report of Gen. GRANT will state that the number of prisoners captured in Vicksburgh are 38,722, 236 pieces of artillery, including 27 siege guns, 15,000 Enfield rifles, besides those in the possession of the prisoners taken, (32,722,) and a large amount of ammunition.

Brig.-Gen. LOGAN occupies the town, his division being in the advance when the surrender took place. By his urbane deportment he has won the esteem of the inhabitants, who are fast coming to the conclusion that the Yankees are not the kind of people they were represented to be.

THE CONDITION OF ARKANSAS.

A prominent dry goods house in this City has received a letter from its agent in Cincinnati, from which the following is an extract:

"We have to-day had a customer from Arkansas, a loyal man, but unfortunately for us, he is unable to get a permit to trade. From him we learn some facts which give strength to our faith as regards the future of that State and of the South. He says there are now in this city, from Arkansas, ten men wanting to buy goods, and that if they had permits, they would purchase one-fourth of our entire stock. Prints he can sell at home for prices equal to $1 25 per yard in green backs; letter-paper at $60 per ream, and other goods in proportion. He says that there is no inconsiderable amount of gold in private hands there, and that his State is now unbjugated, etc."

ANOTHER GUERRILLA LEADER KILLED.

From the St. Louis Evening News.

JOE HART, the guerrilla leader, who has been killing and plundering in Andrew County, Missouri, recently, has at last met the fate he deserved. He was himself killed a few days since, as the following official report to Gen. HALL attests:

HEADQUARTERS, CHILICOTHE, Mo., July 14, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Hall:

GENERAL: I send you inclosed, per express, letters, papers, etc., captured from the notorious bushwhacker, JOE HART, who was killed in this county yesterday by a detachment of militia from this county, under Lieut. GIBBS, Company K, Fourth Provisional regiment. HART had with him, at the time, eight men. Lieut. GIBBS also captured five horses, some guns, revolvers, etc. My forces are still on the trail of the rest of the band. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN B. HALE, Col. Commanding.

BRAGG'S ARMY.

Demoralization of the Rebels.

An East Tennesseean of good family, a man of intelligence and superior information, who escaped from BRAGG'S army on its late retreat, and who is vouched for by the best authority in Nashville as a man of integrity, gives interesting information to the Nashville *Union*. He was conscripted some thirteen months ago, put in a Mississippi regiment, and carried off to Mobile, which is strongly fortified, being girdled with intrenchments for fifteen miles, a battery being placed every 350 yards. The embankment is four feet high and the ditch eight feet wide. The garrison was quite small, not over 2,000. He came from Mobile to Tullahoma about the 1st of May. BRAGG had about 45,000 troops at Stones River, and about two months ago had his force increased to 60,000 troops. They are generally armed well, with Enfield rifles and Minié muskets. They are for the most part wretchedly clad, some being barefooted, and many without shoes, or nearly so. There is no clothing in the Quartermaster's Department. The cavalry horses, especially WHEELER'S, are wasting out very fast. This arm of their service is weakening rapidly. They have very few tents, and all these were abandoned in their retreat from Tullahoma. BRAGG being fully satisfied that ROSECRANS had reinforced GRANT largely, was on the point of attacking him in his fortifications just previous to ROSECRANS'S advance. About three weeks ago, one-half of HARDEE'S corps was sent to reinforce JOHNSTON, after changing their battle-flag.

There are large numbers of negroes in the employ of BRAGG'S army in the capacity of servants, cooks, teamsters, &c. Every mess has a negro cook. These negroes carry their masters' arms and baggage for them, and are otherwise employed during battle. There are between 5,000 and 6,000 Kentuckians in the army and about 11,000 Tennesseeans; of the latter about 2,500 are volunteers and the rest are conscripts. Great bitterness of feeling exists between the Alabamians and Kentuckians, and between the Tennesseeans and Mississippians. The Alabamians nickname the Kentuckians "Jay-birds," and the latter call the Alabamians "Yallow-hammers." This ill-feeling often leads to blows. Numbers of Kentuckians and Tennesseeans have been shot, gagged and otherwise maltreated by the officers for resenting the insults of the Alabama and Mississippi soldiers, until now these latter have their own way about everything, while the Tennesseeans and Kentuckians have learned that it is safest to pocket all affronts and insults. They are, of course, gloomy and unhappy. BRAGG has no confidence in his Kentucky and Tennessee soldiers, believing that they will desert on the first opportunity. Consequently, when he retreated from Tullahoma, he put them in front. At least 10,000 of his soldiers will desert on the first opportunity. None of these soldiers have been furloughed for six months. After the battle of Stones River, BRAGG and BRECKINRIDGE were both arrested by Gen. JOHNSTON. BRAGG was released by order of JEFF. DAVIS, but BRECKINRIDGE was not released until he started to Vicksburgh, a few weeks ago. BUCKNER is the most popular among the soldiers; they cheer him on parade, but all the others pass in silence. A short time ago, a soldier named CLEVELAND was arrested for desertion, and brought up before BRAGG. He snatched up a musket, and fired at BRAGG, cutting a tassel off his hat, and was immediately shot down.

BRAGG executed three or four soldiers every Friday for various offences. He is abhorred by all the army. BRAGG INSIDES challenged him for libeling the Kentucky soldiers, but BRAGG would not accept it. BRECKINRIDGE met him afterward, cursed him, and told him he would pull his nose if he thought he would resent it.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "The rebel Gen. Gardner, who commanded at Port Hudson and surrendered that post to Gen. Banks, is an old acquaintance of the citizens of this place. Very nearly all remember a tall, sandy-haired, pleasant-looking officer of the regular army, who was stationed here on recruiting duty some seven or eight years ago, and was much known as Capt. Gardner. He was quite popular, and deservedly, among those who knew him, for he was a genial, generous and intelligent gentleman, with as little of the insolence of office, or airs of the army, in him as can be conceived. We believe he went from here to Utah, but we are not sure. He was here a year or two. That Capt. Gardner is the rebel General who surrendered Port Hudson."

THE DRAFT.

Proceedings in New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Courier, July 20.

Everything passed off on Saturday as though each citizen had made a solemn promise to be a model of propriety. The drafting was conducted in the fairest manner, as all who looked on will testify. It is remarkable how few Irishmen happened to be drawn: their names were all in the wheel the same as others. Our authorities, in conjunction with the officers of the U. S. Government, had made the most thorough preparation to have the peace and good order of the town maintained, and during the whole day and late into the night, we did not see a single intoxicated person. The *Courier* Office is quite fortunate—six of its force, editorial and mechanical, having the high honor awarded to them of serving their country without the animadversions which follow office-seeking. The Post-office, too, is well represented—not less than seven gentlemen connected with the mail service having been drawn, to wit: three clerks, two letter carriers and two route agents. The *Palladium* is also greatly favored, and the *Register* sends one representative, just to keep its memory green in the minds of the loyal. The Board of Enrollment were assisted by citizens selected by the Aldermen of the different wards, who cheerfully volunteered to further the drawing of their own names. Hon. JAMES E. ENGLISH was there; also, His Honor Mayor TYLER, the whole Board of Enrollment, with a number of clerks and markers, and a large proportion of the policemen of the city. Sergt. HERMANS, of the Knight Hospital, had eighty of the invalid corps present, every man of whom had an honorable scar to show, and they leaned over the railing of the skylight opening to the floor below, while the drawing went on. WILLIS SARGENT, the brave young fellow who lost both arms at the battle of Fair Oaks, was with this company, and everybody was glad to see him looking so well. Col. WRIGHT explained that the runaways counted if drawn, and that their cowardice did not increase the liability of those who staid to obey the law, and further said, that no matter how many might pay the $300, each payment would count "one," and would not make the chances any more disadvantageous to the others than if they were to go to the war.

The drawing occupied nearly all day, with an intermission for dinner, and was concluded at about 7 o'clock in the evening. The drawing took place in the lower main hall of the State-house—under the dome—the north and south doors being opened for the ingress and egress of the people. In the Second Sub-district, consisting of the Second and Eighth Wards, 96 men were called for, including the extra 50 per cent., and the per centage was the same in all the Wards. Mr. SAMUEL C. BLACKMAN read the names on the tickets in the Second, and, afterward consented to be blindfolded for the drawing in the Fifth. He performed his duty nobly. 351 were put into the wheel. The verification by checking off what had been done, was the same for all the Wards, and proved the correctness of the business. In the Third Sub-district 504 names were enrolled, and 146 to be drawn. Mr. WILLIAM B. CATLIN read the names, and they counted up by our calculation 501. Mr. THOMAS MCGUIRE declined to be blindfolded, and a lad was chosen for the service. The Fourth Sub-district chose Mr. HEMAN B. ALLEN to assist—169 names to be drawn, the whole number being 558. The *Times* appointed Mr. WILLIAM DOWNES, the City Clerk, to read the names, and Mr. MORGAN FLYNN was the blindfolded man. Mr. ALLEN helped also in the Fifth. Four hundred and seven ballots were put into the wheel. Mr. STEVEN R. SMITH officiated as helper from the Sixth, and was one of the conscripts, as was also his brother. There were 325 names in all, and 97 were drawn—a little boy having been blindfolded. The Seventh Sub-district selected Mr. JOHN BRADLEY to read the names—226 in all.

The Provost-Marshal announced just before the adjournment, that notice of the future drawings would be given through the newspapers. We are glad it was all done up on Saturday, for this town, as there was a good deal of anxiety, which, of course, was perfectly natural, and we owe a vote of thanks to Mr. PARDEE for his promptness and business energy. Little bits of red ribbon tied into button-holes, are quite the fashion, (some have the word "conscript" printed on them,) and it is thought to be quite a respectable badge to wear.

Elsewhere the *Courier* says: "It is gratifying in reading over the list of the victims of the draft, (especially as a fellow-sufferer,) to see how it embraces the *élite* of all the young and vigorous manhood of New-Haven—to observe how carefully fate has excluded the scallawags from the list, and invited only the good and brave to the defence of their country. We have taken a pride in the regiments New-Haven has heretofore furnished, but when this new 800 adorn themselves with the habiliments of Mars and march to the battle-field, then will New-Haven think as Rome did when MARCUS CURTIUS leaped into the chasm, that she had given up her most precious thing to save the country. It is proper in this connection to speak of personal matters, we desire to express our thanks for the numerous and unexpected marks of confidence and satisfaction expressed upon learning that we were among the selected heroes. We suppose commendation is always grateful, but never so much so as in times of peril and danger, and when it naturally comes in advance of the merit for which it is bestowed, it makes one feel almost like some of the Generals for whom the newspapers have made reputation and, fame during the war. We desire especially to thank Mr. SAMUEL BISHOP for offering himself as our substitute, but as he has three sons in the service we were not willing to take him from the bosom of his remaining family. Mayor WILSON'S offer to go as teamster with us was promptly and gratefully accepted, and we are confident we shall always find the baggage-wagon headed the right way on the eve of an engagement.

Lieut.-Col. GARDNER and Lieut. CHAUNCEY F. KIMBERLY, both recently of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, are among the victims, and so is Lieut. NORTHROP, formerly of the Second Connecticut Volunteers. We presume they will enjoy life in the ranks as much as they did among the epaulettes."

The Proceedings in Albany—A Card from Mayor Perry.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, July 18, 1863.

To the Citizens of Albany:

I am informed that some evil-disposed persons are spreading a report in the city that the Draft is to take place here on Monday next, and that the soldiers that are now at the City Hall are fresh troops sent here to guard the wheel on that day.

This report is entirely false. No draft has been ordered in this city, and none will take place (if at all) until due notice is given.

I take this opportunity to inform the citizens that the soldiers now at the Hall are the same who were ordered by the Governor from Rochester to the City of New-York, and came to this city two days ago, and that no transportation could be given them on the evening they arrived. They were ordered to remain here until his return.

As many of them as could be accommodated were sent to the Arsenal, and the remainder to the Barracks, but owing to the filthy condition of the sleeping apartments at the latter place, and the bad food that were offered them, they left its premises to take lodging at the City Hall until further further orders are received from the Governor of their disposal.

ELI PERRY, Mayor.

In Philadelphia—More than 2,000 Names Drawn.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 21.

Two thousand and ninety men were drafted yesterday in the different Wards of this city. The proportion was as follows:

	Men.
The Twelfth Ward furnished	537
The Twentieth Ward furnished	1,122
The First and part of the Second Precincts, Twenty-fifth Ward, furnished	78
The Fifth and part of the Second Precincts, Twenty-fifth Ward, furnished	44
The Fourth and Sixth Precincts, Twenty-fifth Ward, furnished	151
The Fifth Precinct, Twenty-third Ward, furnished	78
The Third Precinct, Twenty-fifth Ward, and Eighth Precinct, Twenty-third Ward, furnished	81
Total drawn yesterday	2,091

The Committee of Citizens who were invited to inspect the drawings in the different Wards were composed of the following-named gentlemen:

TWELFTH WARD.

Democrats—Peter Hay, Joseph Sites, M. D., Huston Smith, George Baits, George Cobb, Daniel M. Fox and Dr. Paiste.

Republicans—Charles M. Wagner, Peter Revoadi, Geo. Erety, Conrad S. Grove, T. Wentworth and Julius Sterne.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Democrats—Aldermen Aquilla Haines, Adam Wilson, Michael McConkey.

Republicans—Bayard Robinson, James Manuel and John F. Marshal.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

Democrats—Patrick Riley, Edward J. Brodie.

Republican—Col. Jenks.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Democrats—Benjamin Clift, Thomas Duffield.

Republicans—Richard Garsed, Wm. W. Smedley.

It was anticipated that the most exciting scenes would take place at Frankford, but the whole affair passed off pleasantly. Had it been otherwise the services of five companies of volunteers and a battery stationed at the upper end of the town might have been called into requisition. The machinery of the draft was ready about 17 o'clock A. M., at which time a large crowd assembled in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall. When the tin wheel containing the names was placed upon its table there were loud cries of "Churn away, old fellows!" "Three cheers for the draft!" and "How are you conscripts this morning?" Speeches were made by Commissioner TAYLOR and Provost-Marshal YARDLEY, the latter of whom requested any person who saw anything unfair in the proceedings to state his complaint. In this District the ballots which were first drawn from the wheel by the Marshall were to be taken out by citizens in the presence of the citizens' committee. This was afterward done, and the ballots were also counted before they were placed in the wheel, to insure a correspondence with the drafted number enrolled in the Ward or District. This admirable feature pleased the people greatly, and may be followed with advantage in other Districts.

The drawing of names at Frankford occupied five hours. Among the conscripts were sixty men from one establishment (that of Messrs. ASHER.)

Thirty-one gunsmiths were chosen, and three brothers of one family, and four members of another, were ruthlessly struck by the finger of chance. When the name of HORACE MORRIS HEALY was proclaimed, the crowd made a mistake, and jokingly perceived it into HORACE GREELEY, whereupon there were loud shouts, such as "now you've got him, hold on to him!" amid much laughter. The name of the *first* negro drawn (JEFFERSON) was received with much applause. In consequence of the formation of the Fifth Congressional District (part of it being in Bucks County and part in Philadelphia,) it will not possible to draw the names by Wards. They were therefore chosen by subdivisions and precincts. The following table shows the number enrolled and the number drafted in each of these subdivisions yesterday:

	Enroll'd.	Drafted.
First and part of Second Precincts	256	78
Fifth Precinct and part of Second	148	44
Fourth and Sixth Precincts	499	151
Third Precinct, Twenty-fifth Ward	272	81
Eighth Precinct, Twenty-third Ward		
Fifth Precinct, Twenty-third Ward	237	78
Two "JOHN SMITHS" were drafted in succession yesterday. Many of the conscripts were noted as "Mariners," their business being to guide boats over the raging canal. It will be a heavy task to collect some of these men at the rendezvous. From that portion of the Fourth Congressional District which is within the limits of Philadelphia, (viz: the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards,) 1,328 men are required.		

The draft in the Twelfth Ward took place yesterday morning, at the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal of the district, No. 511 Brown-street.

In the rear of the house, and sliding on Randolph-street, (a small avenue,) was erected a platform, upon which the wheel and its workings were fully exposed to the view of the public. Precisely at 6 o'clock it commenced turning, and the drawing continued about three hours. During all this time there was but a small assemblage of people, probably not amounting to two hundred in number. Everything passed off very quietly. Occasionally, when the name of a party well known in the Ward was announced, it would be greeted with cheers. Sometimes one of the crowd would hear his name, or that of a friend, called out. It was received and passed off in a jocular manner. Everybody took his fate calmly and good-humoredly. There was no fault-finding apparent. Committees of citizens of both political parties were present to witness the drawing.

Mr. CHARLES EAGER turned the wheel and Mr. SAMUEL PARR, a blind man, drew forth the names. There were 1,900 names within the wheel, and of these 537 were drawn.

The drawing in the Twentieth Ward commenced about 6 o'clock and continued until 10½ o'clock, The Commissioner, Mr. CHARLES B. BARLEY, announced that 1,122 names were to be drawn, 748 being the quota. One of the names chosen was that of a professor in the Girard College, who, it was stated, is at present on his bridal tour, having been married a few days since. There was no disturbance.

In Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh *Catholic* says: "Several of our clergy have been lucky or unlucky enough to have been drawn in the draft. At the Cathedral the three assistants, Revs. J. Hickey, James Holland and Walter Burke; at St. Philomena's, Rev. F. Swickard, C. SS. R.; at the Seminary, Revs. F. Tobin and E. Rush; at St. Mary's, Lawrenceville, Rev. A. Gibbs, Pastor; at St. Michael's, Birmingham, Rev. Father Vincent, Pastor; at Holy Trinity, Pittsburgh, Rev. J. M. Blarl, Pastor; at St. James, Temperanceville, Rev. M. Carroll, Pastor; at St. Peter's, Allegheny, Rev. T. O'Farrel, have been drafted into the military service of the United States. In all cases in which the reverend gentlemen were not exempt by law, the congregations to which they were attached promptly contributed the amount necessary to relieve them from the service, from entering on which they were forbidden by the laws of the Church."

In Cleveland.

GOOD ADVICE FROM BISHOP RAPPE.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 20.

Bishop RAPPE yesterday morning preached a sermon in the Cathedral on the subject of the riots in New-York. He was unsparing in utter denunciation of the mob that had committed such outrages. He warned his hearers against any act that tended in any degree to provoke such scenes here. He said that the laws must be obeyed, and the conscription law must be quietly submitted to among the rest. He urged the members of his flock to attend strictly to their business and not even to discuss the question of the draft. If any of them were drafted, and could not procure exemption, they must do their duty to their country as soldiers.

If the drafted man was poor, and no provision was made by the city or county for the relief of his family, they should be cared for by the Church.

He warned them not to threat the colored people. A colored man had as much right to Mrs. RAPPE to labor for his living, as any white man had, and their rights must be respected. It was cowardly and sinful to molest those people because their skin was of a different color.

He also spoke against the practice of demanding extortionate wages. It was wrong and wicked to extort from employers more than the fair price of their labor.

Finally he warned them not to provoke a breach of the peace in any manner, and said that he had pledged his word as a Catholic Bishop to the citizens of Cleveland, that there should be no disturbance from the Catholic Irish, and he looked to them that his pledge should not be broken.

The Cathedral was crowded with Irish Catholics during the sermon. We have confidence that should any disturbance take place in the city, the Catholic Irish who follow the advice of their pastors will not be found among the rioters.

Important to Skedaddlers.

Capt. GEO. A. SHAW, Provost-Marshal Third District Massachusetts, has received from the Provost-Marshal-General, the following instructions in regard to drafted men who leave their abodes before notice has been served upon them:

* * * * * * *

"All men who absent themselves in the manner stated are deserters, and it is the duty of all officers of the army and of all good citizens, but especially of the officers and employes of this Department, to arrest and turn them over for trial and punishment wherever and wherever they may be found.

I have no doubt this duty will be faithfully performed, and with a view to it the names of deserters must be published and posted throughout the country.

If, however, they should escape arrest, the burden of military duty may fall a little heavier on the loyal and brave; but this voluntary exile of cowards and traitors will relieve the country of a class of men it can well afford to spare."

Gen. Thomas' Views on the Future of the Black Race.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No thoughtful person can fail to have his attention thoroughly arrested by the remarks of a correspondent of yours in your issue of this date (Monday) upon the late mission of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS to the Southwest, and its results with respect to the negro race. Notwithstanding so much that has already been said upon this subject, the future relations of the black and white races within the United States are not only such as force themselves upon our consideration, but are portentous for good or evil, according to the direction which the public mind shall take with respect to them. The writer's time and the pressing claims upon your columns forbids any discussion in detail upon the subject, especially so, as the time has fast come for its complete consideration. A suggestion or two in relation to it seems, however, not inopportune.

It may be assumed as certain that the institution of Slavery distinctively as such, will soon be altogether abolished. Those slaves not freed by the events of the war will be comparatively valueless, while it is morally certain that the growing convictions of Southern men themselves are in favor of some plan of emancipation, and substitution of a paid for an unpaid labor system, and this upon grounds of political economy, as because of the increasingly hostile sentiment of the world toward the system of Slavery. Gen. THOMAS suggests, wisely, we think, that large numbers of the male slaves be incorporated into the army. Other males not so used, and the women and children, be proposed to put upon plantations under the care of Union men, to be employed under a paid-labor plan. This, too, is in the right direction. But as our armies advance, these unfortunate people, in vastly increasing numbers, are thrown upon our hands, and the resources of beneficence as well as of enterprise will be taxed to provide for them. Temporarily, and to a limited extent, this will be successful; but does it meet all the requirements of the case? Clearly the provision wise and humane as it is, is inadequate. What shall be done? Let Congress take possession of the whole subject of legislation with respect to the black race within the United States at its next session, and proceed to enact an appropriate system upon the only principle applicable alike to all the States and Territories. Let this be done upon equitable and just principles, and at once there will be found men enough, South as well as North, to [illegible] the work.

[illegible] at the South until it is [illegible] or some equivalent [illegible] for [illegible] civilization of the world. Under a system of this kind, the black race would naturally and easily drift South where they are most wanted, and to a climate better adapted to their constitutions. Many objections, we know, will be raised to such a plan, but objections are incident to any and every departure from established customs, and frequently have little or no reference to the merits of any proposed change. Slavery is said to be a State institution. Such, under our Constitution, it has indeed been. Such, by its present provisions, it is to be considered, so far as the letter of the Constitution goes; but with respect to the subject under consideration, the Constitution has ceased to be controlling, or rather, to be more precise, the interests that connect themselves with the relations of the white and black races within the United States, have ceased to be local, and have become continental in their proportions and significance. They have outgrown the power of the States to deal with them harmoniously and safely. The heterogeneous and disgraceful legislation of several of the Free States, to say nothing of that of the Slave States, is proof of this. Time was when the black race came very properly under mere State jurisdiction. Being few in numbers, concerned originally in the cultivation of diversified crops, and scattered widely among the white race, local or State legislation was adequate to every emergency. Now, however, they have become a nation in numbers, and they are, in a large measure, concentrated upon the cotton, rice and sugar plantations of the South, and engaged in the cultivation of these products, which enter into and concern the daily welfare of the civilized world. We have barely escaped the calamities of a foreign war because of the derangements of a labor system ramifying through all Christendom. Why should a subject of such vast scope and consequence be left to be dealt with by our discordant system of State legislation. There is now, and especially so with reference to the future monopoly of the cotton supply, which we should never under any circumstances abandon, as much necessity that the General Government should be empowered to legislate exclusively on this subject, as that it should with respect to the Post-office, navy, or any other interest of altogether National significance. Let Congress act in this matter the coming session, looking carefully to the interests of both races, and immediate and most beneficent results may be hoped from it. The cotton, rice and sugar lands of the South would be cultivated under a judicious system of this kind, and the whole subject being in the power of Congress, such beneficent changes in the system itself, as experience and the increasing intelligence of the negroes warranted, could and would be adopted. In this way we shall accomplish a great present and permanent good in the interest of both races, more especially in that of the black race, entering upon, as we confidently believe, the only safe path through and ultimately out of all the difficulties that environ the whole subject.

W. L. B.

Military Affairs in Philadelphia.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. CADWALADER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 21.

The following stringent military order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—Officers in charge of troops at this post will send in their morning reports immediately, and for the present they will hold their commands in constant readiness for any emergency. No enlisted man will be suffered to be absent from his camp or post at any time, except on duty.

Commissioned officers will not be absent from their respective posts, at any time, without the permission of the officer in command, nor will they be permitted to leave the city, except in extreme cases, and then only by the express permission of the commanding officer of the post.

The Provost-Marshal will enforce this order immediately. By command of

Maj.-Gen. CADWALADER.

CYRUS S. HALDEMAN, Ass't Adj't.-Gen.

PERSONAL.

—The St. Louis *Republican* gives these items regarding Maj.-Gen. Frank Gardner:

"This is the name of the rebel General commanding the garrison at Fort Hudson, which surrendered unconditionally on the 8th inst., to the beleaguering forces under Maj.-Gen. Banks. Like Pemberton, Lovell, and some other officers of high position in the rebel service, he is a native of a Northern State, we believe of New-York, but married in the South, his wife being a daughter of Ex-Gov. Marion, of Louisiana. He entered the regular army through West Point, and served, we suppose through the Mexican war, but we have no data at hand from which to compile an account of his military career prior to the expedition to Utah. He accompanied that expedition as senior Captain of the Tenth United States infantry, and at its close was stationed at Fort Bridger, in command of the post. From that place he went South when the rebellion commenced, and has been actively employed in its service ever since. Mrs. Gardner and her three children remained at Fort Bridger several months later, and finally came with Col. (now Gen.) P. St. George Cooke's command, and made their way South. Two of the children have died, we are informed, since the war commenced. Gen. Gardner is reputed to be an officer of considerable energy and ability, but these qualities are at times impaired by an over-fondness for drink, to which he is addicted."

—Ex-Gov. VROOM, of New-Jersey, recently gave the citizens of Somerset County some excellent advice in the course of a speech which he was invited to deliver upon the Conscription act. The Somerville *Unionist* thus indicates its general drift and purport:

"Gov. VROOM announced himself as having made great sacrifices to appear before the people of his native county on this occasion. He was an old man, and the fires of ambition had ceased to burn within him. He came to confer with and counsel them as their trusted friend, having deeply their interests at heart. He proved in a clear and logical argument 'that it was the duty of all citizens to submit to and obey all laws passed by either State or Federal authority.'

Though they may be unwise and unconstitutional laws, and the enforcement attained through a stretch of constitutional authority, yet, until they were decided illegal, they were bound to obey them. With solemn emphasis he implored them not to resist the laws, and 'not to mind what others told them, but to obey him.' As long as the Courts were open to their relief, they had nothing to fear. He assured them repeatedly that if their rights were invaded to come to him, and he would take care of and defend their interests. In reply to an inquiry whether the Conscription Act was constitutional, he said he was, though some parts of it were singularly worded, and parts he did not approve; yet it was a proper law. He gave his own experience with the enrolling officer, which he described as pleasant, and advised his auditors to do as he had done."

—Among the crew of the rebel steamer *Atlanta*, recently captured by our blockading squadron, was Alexander Grogan, formerly of Albany. Grogan went South about ten years ago, and when the rebellion broke out he joined the Confederate navy. He refused to be exchanged, and, taking the oath of allegiance, was sent to Fort Norfolk to await transportation North. He is a bricklayer, and is well known in Albany, his native city. He has a brother in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, N. Y. S. V.

—Among the rebel conscripts who have been taken prisoners by our forces in Arkansas is Judge Doole, of Mississippi, formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He was forced into the rebel ranks for his determined opposition to secession.

—Hon. Sherrerd Clemens, of West Virginia, is at the White Sulphur Springs, Ohio, suffering severely from his old duel wound.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

IMPORTANT ORDER TO OFFICERS.

Admiral PAULDING has promulgated the following order:

"All officers of the United States Navy attached to men-of-war at the New-York station, who do not live on board their vessels, will report daily, at 9 A. M., to Commodore RANDOLPH, and will remain at the Yard during the working hours of the day, ready for any service for which they may be required."

TWO STEAM GUNBOATS ORDERED TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Orders were received yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, from Washington, directing the commanding officers of the new iron gunboats *Gertrude* and *Crusader City* to proceed at once to New-Orleans and report to the Commander-in-Chief of the Mississippi Squadron. These vessels are both very fast, and were captured in attempting to run the blockade. The Navy Department has given the command of the *Gertrude* to Capt. GREGORY, late of the *Sea*, as a mark of appreciation of his gallant conduct while in charge of that vessel.

MOVEMENTS OF MEN-OF-WAR.

The rebel ram being completed, all the United States vessels of war receiving their machinery, which were brought to the Navy-yard for security, were yesterday towed back to their berths in the East River, several special towboats having been chartered for the purpose. The naval patrol is still partially kept up in the harbor, but its force has been diminished by two or three vessels. The iron-clad steamer *Ideal* came to the Yard yesterday, and will go to sea on important duty in a day or two.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE IRON-CLAD [illegible]

Capt. [illegible], who has been appointed [illegible] operations which she is about to commence, is a native of New-York, and was born on the 4th of March, 1822, and has consequently been 41 years in the service. Of this time he spent 37 years at sea, and 19 years actively employed on board of vessels of war. When the war broke out he was Chief of Ordnance in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, being associated there with Capt. FAIRFAX, of the iron-clad *Monitor*. He was ordered on special duty in this City some months since. Capt. GARDNER has left town to join his vessel.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADE FLEET.

Letters, papers and parcels, properly directed, and left at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be forwarded to the following squadrons at the time specified:

For the Mississippi squadron, in the steamer *Gertrude* on Thursday (to-morrow.)

For the South Atlantic fleet, in the United States steam transport *Union*, in about ten days.

For the Eastern Gulf squadron, in the United States steamer *Neshaminy*, in about ten days.

Mails will also be forwarded from the Lyceum by every National vessel leaving. Newspapers for the officers and men of the different fleets will be cheerfully distributed, and are solicited.

Loss of the Pilot-boat W. J. Romer.

On the 20th, at 9:30 P. M., in nine fathoms water, Barnegat bearing north by west, she struck on a sunken wreck, and after having been got off, found she was leaking badly, and was run in for the beach to save her and the lives of the crew. Before reaching the beach she struck on the outer bar, near Little Egg Harbor, and filled. The crew launched one yawl, which swamped, and in the other they sailed a schooner, loaded with hay, bound south, who refused to pick them up. They were afterward picked up by the schooner ——, from Alexandria, and brought to this port. The *Romer* was built in 1861, in New-York, by JOHN and JAMES FAIREY; was valued at $4,000, and was owned by JAMES J. WILKIE, JAMES CONNER, RONALD W. JOHNSON and GEORGE H. SIMCO. It was the *Romer* that was once chartered by the Press, and went to Europe for them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS—ONE OF THEM AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—Detective ELDEN took into custody two well-known burglars whom he found under suspicious circumstances in a doorway on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Ninth-street. One of them was subsequently identified as an escaped convict from Sing Sing, named REAT SIMMS. He was serving out a long sentence there; but a few weeks since he adroitly managed to get outside the walls of the prison, and fled to this City. SIMMS and his accomplice made a desperate resistance when they were captured by the officer, but, with the aid of a Fifteenth Ward Policeman, they were finally overpowered. Each officer then took charge of his man, and marched them toward the Station-house. When nearly there the Ward officer's man broke away from him, and when recaptured, after a short chase, he fought with great desperation, making several attempts to stab the officer in the heart. He was finally overcome by means of the club and secured. Upon being searched, a Colt's revolver and a quantity of burglars' instruments were found upon each of the prisoners. A dispatch to the Warden of the prison has been sent from Police Headquarters, and no doubt SIMMS with this morning leave for his home on the Hudson. But for the timely interference of Officer ELDEN a burglary would doubtless have been committed at the house where they were arrested.

AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF ROBBERY.—MRS. MAGDALENA KAPPELER BROWN, a German woman, residing on the corner of Washington and Rector streets, appeared before Justice DOWLING yesterday afternoon and preferred a complaint of robbery against ELLEN DOWD, an Irishwoman, occupying apartments in the same house. The complainant made affidavit that on the 19th inst. the prisoner and four others of her family, entered her room, seized the complainant, and while she was held fast by two of them, the others stole all her dresses, jewelry, &c., valued at $200. After this robbery they turned Mrs. BROWN out of her house, and she was compelled to flee to Brooklyn for safety. Justice DOWLING committed ELLEN to the Tombs without bail.

A THEFT OF CLOTH.—A Prussian named DAVIS MOSES WOODS, was arrested by Officer WARE, of the Third Precinct, charged with having stolen two pieces of doeskin cloth, valued at $60, from the store of Messrs. TUCKER, MCINTOSH & Co., No. 48 Murray-street. A portion of the stolen property was found in his possession. Justice DOWLING committed WOODS to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail. The accused resided at No. 128 Chatham-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21, 1863.

$1,000	U.S.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 26th-st.—GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from Hagerstown, 21st, published in Philadelphia yesterday, gives a report that the whole rebel army under LEE has been checked at Bunker Hill, and that Gens. EWELL and HOOD are in strong force between Martinsville and Hedgesville, the former thirteen, and the latter six miles from Williamsport—the rebel pickets forming a front from Hedgesville to the Shenandoah River, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

We published, a day or two ago, a dispatch from BEAUREGARD, dated the 16th inst., stating that Gen. GILLMORE was massing his forces on Morris Island, evidently with the intention of attacking Fort Wagner that night or the next day. BEAUREGARD, it appears, was right for once. The gunboat *Circassian* arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, from Charleston harbor on Friday last, the 17th, with the intelligence that a combined attack by the land and naval forces was commenced on that morning, and that the fight was still progressing when she left. The result we shall probably soon learn from the Richmond papers.

Our advices from Vicksburgh are to the 15th inst., and are important. On the 13th Gen. HERRAN proceeded to Yazoo City, which was held by about 600 rebels, and captured it, with about 200 prisoners. The gunboat *De Kalb*, which accompanied the expedition, was blown up by torpedoes, and sunk in shallow water, with no loss of life. She will be raised again. Three transports lying above the city, and some eight or ten large steamers further up the river, were burned by the rebels. Gen. SHERMAN was at Jackson, besieging Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, who was supposed to have about 30,000 men. It was believed that JOHNSTON could not escape. Geo. LANMAN, it is said, had been relieved of his command by Gen. SHERMAN for prematurely attacking Jackson, and suffering a reprise, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded. A large fleet of transports had gone up the Red River, convoyed by gunboats, under command of Gen. RANSOM, who, are his return, was to take command at Natchez.

As we anticipated, nearly the entire band of MORGAN, the raider, has been captured. Brig.-Gen. SHACKLEFORD, commanding one of the pursuing forces, telegraphs to Gen. BURNSIDE, under date of Monday night, that on that day he chased MORGAN and his command over fifty miles, and finally made him turn at bay about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a fight took place, lasting an hour, at the end of which the rebels fled, and took refuge upon a very high bluff. Gen. SHACKLEFORD demanded an immediate and unconditional surrender of the force, which, after some parley, was agreed to; but MORGAN himself deserted his command, with a small squad of men, and got away for the time, but Gen. SHACKLEFORD still expected to capture him. MORGAN'S artillery, and about 2,500 prisoners, including BASIL DUKE, were expected to arrive in Cincinnati yesterday.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 16th inst., contains a proclamation from JEFF. DAVIS calling out, under the Confederate Conscription act, all white men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to serve in the rebel army for three years, under penalty of being punished for desertion in case of disobeying the call. They are offered the privilege of joining volunteer organizations before the enrollment. The *Enquirer*, in an editorial article on "military necessity," argues that the only salvation of the Southern Confederacy is in calling out a levy *en masse*, the application of martial law to the whole country as in a state of siege, the absolute control of all trade (especially in drink) as within military lines, the abolition of substitution, exemption and foreign protections, and the material enlargement of the President's power to revise elections of officers and to make appointments in order to get rid of incompetent officers. The tone of the Richmond journals regarding the late rebel reverses is rather woeful.

In the late battle of Gettysburgh, and in the cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen rebel general officers were placed *hors du combat*, as follows: Gens. Barksdale, Garnett, Armistead and Pettigrew are killed; Gens. Archer and Robinson were captured; Gens. Kemper and Trimble were wounded and captured; Gens. Hood, Pender, Heth, Anderson, Semmes, Jenkins, Scales, Hampton and Jones were all wounded. Of the five cavalry Brigadiers whom Pleasanton first fought at Beverly Ford, but one remains in the field—Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of the General. Robinson and W. F. H. Lee are in our hands, and Jones and Hampton are wounded.

A letter dated at Fortress Monroe, July 18, gives a rumor, received at that place, to the effect that Admiral LEE had attacked Drury's Bluff, better known as Fort Darling. The results are unknown. The same letter says that the rebels gobbled up an insignificant garrison left in Fort Powhatan by the Admiral and decamped. When one of our dispatch-boats came down, the rebels opened with their field-artillery. The fire was returned, and the rebels withdrew their guns. Another letter from Fortress Monroe says that the expedition up the James River against Fort Darling has been abandoned.

The official correspondence preceding and attending the surrender of Port Hudson to Gen. BANKS is published. It appears that Gen. GARDINER, the rebel commander, determined upon a surrender immediately upon hearing of the fall of Vicksburgh.

A letter, written on board the *Nahant* monitor, after the fight with Fort Wagner, states that she carries the marks of a hundred shot, and that her smoke stack is completely riddled; still she was as good as new, and had been ordered to Warsaw Sound to attend to a rebel iron-clad which it was reported was on her way down from Savannah.

GENERAL NEWS.

The screw-steamer *Georgia*, which left Liverpool on the evening of the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th of July, arrived here last night. Her advices are not so late as those already published.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A resolution by Mr. PURDY, to request the Mayor to offer a reward of $250 for the detection and conviction of the murderers of Col. H. T. O'BRIEN, who was killed by a mob last week, was amended by increasing the sum to $500, on motion of Mr. STEWART, and then adopted. A large lot of bills were ordered to be paid, among them one of $500, in favor of Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, for his opinion in the new Court-house difficulty, as to the power and duty of this Board to construct the building. A number of bills for the work were also of those passed upon. The claims of laborers had been assigned to NOAH A. CHILDS, and interest was allowed from the original date. A Harlem bridge bill, heretofore twice laid over, again came up for action, when Mr. TWEED analyzed the expenditures up to the close of last year, showing that they amounted to $331,000, and that of last year's outlay, aside from the contract labor, only $5,000 was laid out for labor, and $10,000 for "labor and materials," while the salaries of Commissioners, engineers, clerks and superintendents amounted to over $15,000. Mr. DAVIS excused this discrepancy, on the ground that the contract work required a good deal of supervision. The resolution was lost. The late City Inspector's claim for recording births, amounting to over $700, was allowed. Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 P. M.

The Boston *Traveller* states that the Connecticut River Railroad bridge, over Deerfield River, a mile south from Greenfield village, was burnt and nearly destroyed by a mob last Friday night. The bridge was a thoroughly built structure, and some weeks must elapse before it can be rebuilt.

The Boston *Herald* says that since the draft there, large numbers of men from the Canadas have arrived in that city with the intention to offer themselves as substitutes. The number is stated to be much larger than that of the persons who have been drafted, and who have run away to the Provinces to escape the military service for which they were drawn.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING has given an opinion adverse to the construction placed upon the enrollment act in two important points, by Provost-Marshal FRY. Mr. CUSHING maintains that the payment of $300 exempts a man for three years, and that a person cannot be required to furnish a substitute or pay the commutation money before being examined. In the latter particular the instructions of the Provost-Marshal General have already been overruled. The opinion is published in the Newburyport *Herald*.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association meets at Reading on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August next.

The price of Gold left off yesterday at 125¼, against 126¼ ₱ cent. on Monday afternoon. Earlier in the day the fluctuations were violent between 129@126¼ ₱ cent. Stocks left off dull on the Railway Shares; firm for Government Securities. Money easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. Exchange 139 ₱ cent.

Responding to the violent fluctuations in Gold, yesterday, Breadstuffs opened rather briskly and buoyantly, but closed quite heavily. Pork, Lard, Sugars, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request. Cotton was more active, at advanced rates. Hay, Petroleum and Linseed Oil attracted more attention. Moderate freight engagements were reported. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration. The receipts of Domestic Produce were unusually light.

The Live Stock Markets show a full supply of all kinds of animals, and with the exception of hogs, they are selling well. The market was so deranged one week ago that butchers failed to get their usual quota, and they were now anxious to purchase.... Beeves foot up the large number of 5,213, for the week, only 3,696 of which were on sale at Forty-fourth-street. The market was quick on Monday, and prices were ½c.@¾c. better than last week, on all the early sales, but trade slackened before night, and the closing rates on Tuesday were no better than one week ago. Good bullocks brought 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., net weight, and very few were sold under 9½c. The average of the entire market was over 10c., and very few were left over.... Sheep and lambs are selling quickly at previous quotations. Receipts, 11,231 for the week. Good fat sheep are worth 5½c. ₱ lb., live weight; lambs, 8c.@9c.... Live hogs are slow of sale in hot weather. They are worth about 5½c., if corn-fed, and 5c., when fattened at the distilleries. Receipts (7,224) moderate, but quite sufficient.

Compromise with the Rioters, and Compromise with the Rebels.

One of the marked features of our "state of insurrection," last week, was the quick development of the counter policies of conciliation and coercion. From the very first day one portion of the community was for appeasing the wrath of the mob by urgent entreaties and by large concessions to its demands; the other scouted all parleying, and all use of any other means than the policeman's club and the soldier's bayonet. Gov. SEYMOUR, as the leader of the first class, took early occasion to "implore" the crowd to refrain from all further destruction; and he assured it that he "had sent his Adjutant-General to Washington to ask the Government to stop the draft in this City for the present." On the other hand, Maj.-Gen. WOOL, at the first stage of the riot, representing the feelings of all who wished to see law vindicated, issued a call for soldiers "to stay the ravages of the City by men who have lost all sense of obligations to their country;" and Mayor OPDYKE in the same spirit made a call upon "all loyal citizens" to enroll themselves "as special policemen for the restoration of law and order."

There was not only this wide difference in respect to the method of treating *the rioters*, but it was palpable to everybody that the division of feeling upon this subject was nearly or quite identical with that which had previously existed in respect to the method of treating *the rebels*. The same lips which had been advocating compromise with the rebellion, were now advocating concessions to the riot; while those which had been staunch for utterly crushing out the one, were equally so for the utter crushing out of the other. This agreement was particularly noticed in the public journals. The sheets which had been in the habit of apologizing for the rebels, and of speaking soft words for them, and of denouncing the Government because it did not make overtures and liberal promises, were the very sheets which were now denominating these red-handed miscreants in our midst as "outraged conscripts," and as "the aggrieved laboring population," and heaping all manner of abuse upon the authorities in Washington because it did nothing to pacify, and everything to exasperate. On the other hand, the same organs of public opinion which had been for sustaining the war South until all opposition should be annihilated, maintained identically the same policy in reference to the insurrection in our own midst.

Of course there is no mystery in this coincidence. It might all have been calculated in advance. The essential matter at stake in the rebellion is precisely what it was in the riot—*the supremacy of law*. Those who do not hold fast to this in the one case would not in the other. Article sixth of the Constitution declares that "this Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land." The simple difference between the rebel and the rioter is, that the one resists the first clause, the other the second; but both alike are in resistance to the supreme law of the land. The same looseness of principle that would induce a man to be complaisant toward the rebellion would inevitably predispose him to treat the riot gently. Gov. SEYMOUR designates the mob as "my friends," in the same vein exactly as when he denominates the rebels "our Southern brethren." His "imploring" in both cases is in precisely the same key. His promise that everything obnoxious shall be "stopped," are all in the same tenor. His conduct throughout is perfectly consistent. It is all shaped on the notion that law has no inherent sanction, no binding force of its own, but is simply a sort of sliding scale to be adjusted to the passions of the hour, or at best but a continuous compromise between its own rightful claims and the pemands of bad men.

A favorite argument of these people is that the rulers in Europe yield to pressure, and make concessions to their rebellious subjects. They are very fond of citing what this king or that emperor agreed to in order to restore quiet, just as if such instances were fit republican precedents. The potentates of Europe do these things, and with perfect legitimacy too, for there is nothing but their own arbitrary will to prevent. They have a prerogative. Our rulers have none. We live under Constitutional law, to which both governors and governed alike are subject. It is law, and no monarch, that reigns here. The prime duty of the Executive is to give the law effect. The Constitution itself binds him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He cannot remit; he cannot suspend; he cannot compromise. He would break his oath, and justly subject himself to impeachment, if he should do, or attempt to do, anything of the kind. He is shut up to the absolute necessity of executing the laws which the legislature, who are the only authorized representatives of the people, see fit to enact; and it is to enable him to do this that the Constitution has put the army and navy and militia at his command. All this quotation of the practices of foreign sovereigns, when hard pressed, proves but one thing—that they who use it have no proper understanding of the essential difference between the theory of our Government and that of the old monarchies.

It is now fast becoming clear to every loyal man that the stern, unparleying policy of the military authorities toward the "insurrection" last week was the only true one, and that the National Government did right in maintaining the draft, instead of suspending it, as Gov. SEYMOUR solicited. There is a universal joy among the friends of public order over the settled fact that mobs cannot rule this City. There is a pride in the sense that law has been vindicated; and a consciousness of permanent security that every true man feels to be worth, a thousand times over, all the blood that has been shed to realize it. All are now coming to understand that a rioter is a public enemy, to be approached not with the olive branch, but only with the weapon of destruction. The same policy is speedily vindicating itself, as employed against the rebels. The number of those who are for seeking to conciliate and negotiate rebels back to their duty is rapidly diminishing. No compromise with lawlessness in any form is becoming more than ever the predominant sentiment. *Unconditional submission* is becoming the accepted watchword of the day. The rebellion will be settled, as the riot has been, on that basis and no other. And the result will be that—the national authority having survived this terrible ordeal unimpaired—we shall have a new guarantee for the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, of inestimable worth at home and immeasurable influence abroad.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE WAR.—The London papers, at our last advices, were in a delightful frame of mind. They looked upon the triumph of the Southern Confederacy as a fixed fact, and were preparing to celebrate it with all the exultation becoming a neutral and a Christian nation. LEE'S invasion of Pennsylvania struck them as the climax and consummation of military generalship, and of his complete and speedy success they did not permit themselves for a moment to doubt. The *Times* expected to hear "within a week" that JEFFERSON DAVIS was in Washington; the downfall of that Capital was regarded as a foregone conclusion. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, edited by an old friend, Dr. RUSSELL, pronounced LEE'S attempt to be one of the most audacious military movements of modern times, and, while confidently anticipating its success, was candid enough to admit that failure would be "ruin" to the Confederate cause. At the same time, it began to speculate on the contingency of being addressed from Washington by "another Government," and on the difficulty—not to say the impossibility—of refusing to acknowledge it. Even the *Daily News*, which has kept its faith in the Union cause more steadfastly than any other London journal, began to fear that the "Confederate successes in the very neighborhood of Washington" would compel a speedy termination of the war; and the *Times* announced, with its usual air of confidence, that gold, which was then selling at about 150, "must again advance."

We beg to congratulate our affectionate cousins across the water on the accuracy of their predictions. Within a week after they were made, they had an opportunity of testing their accuracy. We hope they were satisfied with the result. Washington has not yet been taken. JEFFERSON DAVIS is not, up to the present moment, in that Capital. Great Britian has not yet been "addressed by another Government" from that place, and is not embarrassed by any doubt as to the propriety of recognizing it. LEE'S army has been driven out of Pennsylvania and through Maryland, and is now chased, through the Shenandoah Valley, back to the Confederate Capital. Meantime, Vicksburgh has surrendered,—Port Hudson has fallen, the Mississippi is cleared of the rebels, BRAGG has been driven toward the Gulf, MORGAN'S band of guerrillas has been driven out of Ohio and either killed or captured, Charleston is again attacked with fair prospects of success, and the premium on gold has fallen more than twenty per cent.

These things show what very poor prophets the London journals are. They show also the extreme folly of attaching so much importance as we are in the habit of doing to the utterances of these foreign oracles. Their interests and sympathies are all against us, and color their opinions upon everything which occurs here. It really makes very little difference what they may think of our war—of its character, progress or probable results. Their opinions cannot affect the issue of a single battle, scarcely the action of a single man. All we have to ask at their hands is that their *Government* will remain neutral and compel its subjects to abstain from acts hostile to us and in violation of international law. Upon this we have a right to insist: and if they will give us this we can very well afford to let them predict disasters to our cause to their heart's content.

The New Campaign in Virginia.

By one of those odd iterations which this war has been so fruitful, it turns out that the military situation in Virginia is at the present moment almost an exact counterpart of what it was about the same time last year. We are now doing in the month of July very much what we were doing last season in the month of October.

Then, as now, a battle, disastrous to the rebels, but not decisive, had been fought North of the Potomac. Then, as now, LEE was allowed uninterrupted to withdraw his army across the river. Then, as now, the rebel generalissimo chose the Shenandoah Valley, in which to recover his shattered battalions and watch our movements, with a view to fight or fall back, as circumstances should dictate.

Now, as then, the tramp of the grand army is heard on the pontoons, marching over to a new campaign in Virginia.

There is one circumstance, however, which differentiates the present operations from those of last year, and which we trust may be an example of the new vigor and energy that will characterize the new campaign. Last year, six weeks were allowed to pass from the time the rebel army crossed the Potomac before our army was set in motion after it. It is needless to stir up the records of investigating committees to inquire who was to blame for this delay. Enough to know that it was fatal—that it gave LEE ample time to recuperate and reinforce his army, and that it wasted the golden season of fine weather and fine roads, and threw the campaign into a Virginia November, when rain and mud were more potent toward our defeat than all the adversary could do against us.

We have already practical evidence that this fault will not be repeated this year. Gen. MEADE is already across the river with his army, and is now marching in pursuit of LEE'S shattered force.

The information which we as yet have both as regards LEE'S position and line of retreat and MEADE'S line of advance is too scanty to enable one to forecast the nature of the coming campaign. The character of the great chess-board is so well understood, however, that a few moves must reveal the general aspect of the grand game.

In an advance on an enemy moving by the Shenandoah Valley we have the choice of two lines, and only two. We can move either to the right or to the left of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

If we move by the right, the advance becomes a mere following *after* the enemy. The chances of overtaking him—he moving toward his base, we away from ours—are slender. But should the enemy determine to make a stand, the line of the Opequan Creek from Charlestown to Winchester will afford him three or four capital positions.

If, on the other hand, it is determined to move by the left, that is, east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, it becomes, on our part, a strategic manœuvre to seize the lower gaps through which the rebel army must debouch to cover its communications by way of Culpepper and Gordonsville.

If we take Culpepper or Gordonsville as what military writers call the "objective point," (and it is evident LEE has to make this in order to cover his line of retreat to Richmond,) it is obvious that a force moving to the east of the Blue Ridge Mountains and hugging that range, will be on the shorter line as compared with a force moving down the Shenandoah Valley. LEE'S route must be by way of Winchester, Strasburgh and Front Royal, and debouching to make Culpepper through Chester Gap or Thornton Gap. We, on the other hand, marching by way of Berlin, Wheatland and Warrenton, have a direct line. LEE has two sides of a great triangle to describe—MEADE has but one.

Previous to the inauguration of the campaign last Autumn, it was an anxious inquiry with Gen. MCCLELLAN which of these two lines of operation he should take. He at first determined to move by the Shenandoah Valley, and a reconnoissance in force was even made as far as Charlestown. This line, however, was abandoned, and the other chosen. The movement was made rapidly and even brilliantly. MCCLELLAN reached Warrenton, while LEE'S army was still stretched back to Winchester. The delay of ten days which ensued when the change of command was made gave LEE the time required, and when at length BURNSIDE got the head of his column opposite Fredericksburgh, he found the rebels occupying the line of the Rappahannock.

This line, synonymous with three disastrous failures, we presume Gen. MEADE will avoid altogether. It should never have been chosen. By moving from Warrenton direct on Fairfax Court-house, he takes the Rappahannock where it is an insignificant rill, affording the rebels no position for defence.

We do not throw out these indications for the purpose of mere empty speculation; but to show that there is no reason to fear that a campaign which has so much in common with that of last year in its general features, must necessarily be the same in its results. On the contrary, the failure of the past furnish frequent monitions and instruction for the present.

The Last Circle of the Rebels.

In this crisis of the Southern Confederacy JEFF. DAVIS has done the best, the worst and the last thing that he can do. He has ordered to the field every man in the Southern Confederacy capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 18 and 45 years. This action he took on Wednesday of last week—the day on which the riot against a moderate, just and equitable draft, embracing only young men, had reached its climax in this City. Nothing daunts *him* and his co-conspirators in their purpose. Riots they have had in the South against the successive and atrocious conscriptions that have already swept into the field and to the grave the greater part of the able-bodied white men of every class; but none of them have affected their purpose, but rather made them more determined in their work of ruin. Inflexible and reckless, DAVIS issues his peremptory proclamation taking counsel only of the necessities of his situation.

The proclamation can only be enforced in six Southern States. It cannot be enforced in any of the three Confederate States west of the Mississippi River. It cannot be enforced in the State of Tennessee, nor of Mississippi.

It cannot give the rebellion many more men for its armies, for previous conscriptions have drawn in nearly every white man capable of bearing arms. There is superabundant evidence on this point. We do not believe that even if it be enforced rigidly in the whole region stretching from the Rappahannock to the Tombigbee, it will furnish to JEFF. DAVIS one-half as many men as he lost in the first ten days of the current month. But even forty thousand beardless boys and graybeards are better than nothing. "Dying men grasp at straws."

The movement must be looked upon as the dying shriek—the final struggle of the great rebellion. The rebel armies are all going to destruction. JOHNSTON, BRAGG and LEE are their mainstay; JOHNSTON in a hopeless struggle against GRANT at the Capital of Mississippi; BRAGG retreating, no one knows where; and LEE with the remnants of a defeated army, in the Shenandoah Valley. Not even this proclamation, though not a rebel escape it, will bring up DAVIS' armies to their old strength, or save him and his cause from the utter ruin which is now overtaking them.

The Conscription Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it possible for laws passed by Congress to be altered by the President if found to be unwise or unjust? Should not the Conscription act be altered? Is it the best way to allow money to be paid, or substitutes to be procured? Ought not all to serve, when drafted, who are not by law exempted? When men have been drafted, the following way seems to have few objections: To have them first pass the Surgeons' examination, and then if found fit for duty, to allow ten days to procure a substitute (at whatever price he chooses,) and if he does not procure one in that time, to serve as a soldier, *or pay $300 to the Government, who will procure one*, and this substitute shall serve for him, and exempt the drafted man for the full period of the draft.

Would not this be just to all? If it is not just, then both rich and poor should go if drafted, excepting those who are by law exempted. Please answer one who desires information. EQUALITY.

1. Our correspondent can scarcely need to be told that the President can *not* alter laws that have been enacted by due authority.

2. It would not be wise, in our opinion, to require all who are drafted to serve, because thousands of cases will inevitably occur in which such a course would inflict infinitely greater injuries than it would prevent. Take the case of a large manufacturer or business man of any sort who employs a hundred workmen, and whose business depends entirely on his personal attention for its success. Suppose he is drafted; if he goes, his business stops, his workmen are thrown out of employment and their families are deprived of a living. Would it not be better for all concerned that he should be permitted to hire a substitute, or that upon some equitable terms he should be able to secure exemption from service? Would not his workmen find it greatly to their interest to have him exempted? This case may serve as an illustration of thousands that will occur, and for which some provision must be made.

3. The law, as it stands, is almost exactly as our correspondent thinks it should be. If a man is drafted he may procure a substitute at whatever price he chooses. If he can get one for $10, $50 or $100, very well: the substitute takes his place and secures his exemption. If the price of substitutes rises it may go to $200, $300 or $500; but, out of regard for men of limited means, the law steps in and says *it shall not rise beyond* $300,—because, on payment of that sum, the Government itself will undertake the "procuration of a substitute." Is it not clear that this clause really benefits the poor? True, it may be hard for the man who cannot raise $300; but it would be still harder if there were no limit, and he should be compelled to pay $500. This provision of the law has been shamefully misrepresented, and seems to be very imperfectly understood.

We trust we have answered our correspondent's queries. They are evidently put in good faith, and thousands in the community undoubtedly desire the same information.

WHAT NEXT?—Gen. GRANT has already another large job on hand, and, as a matter of course, he will accomplish it, either at the first effort, or the second, or the third, or, at all events, before he gives it up. He has determined to capture JOHNSTON'S entire army. A body of his troops under Gen. SHERMAN has chased them up to Jackson, and has been fighting them there for some time; and the latest rebel telegrams reveal some ominous facts for them. One from Jackson, of the 16th, announces the continued arrival of heavy reinforcements for GRANT, "who are massed on our (rebel) right, for the purpose of crossing Pearl River above and flanking us." A subsequent rebel dispatch gives the opinion that GRANT is "trying to flank us on the right." From all of which, we think JOHNSTON had better look out for his right flank, not to speak of his left flank, his front and his rear. GRANT is equally at home in moving upon the enemy's works from every side and angle, and JOHNSTON did a very foolish thing not to fly away to the Tombigbee as soon as he heard that GRANT was after him. When GRANT captures JOHNSTON and his force, he will sigh for another rebel army to conquer.

THE LAST DITCH AGAIN.—We should think that after the late experiences of the rebels, they would cease talking in heroic style about fighting to the last ditch, and all that sort of thing. Vicksburgh was an excellent place for a last ditch. It was, in fact, the last rebel ditch on the Mississippi River. Beginning at Belmont, GRANT had fought their troops and chased them from one point to another for over a thousand miles; and here at last they were in a corner, with no chance whatever of escape except by the practice of the heroics which they had so long been singing. But even here they hung out a white flag on their last ditch, and surrendered unconditionally.

We notice that, notwithstanding this and numerous other recent instances of like kind, the Charleston rebels have begun their last ditch song to the tune of GILLMORE'S cannon. They are going to "bid destruction and extermination welcome;" they are going to fight from street to street and house to house, and "yield to the conqueror nothing but smoking ruins and mangled bodies." The rebels ought now to be ashamed to vapor in this fashion. In the first place, if the Charleston rebels were to fight in the style they threaten, they would do what has been done by no rebel city in the South, though each one of them, from New-Orleans to Vicksburgh, has talked as loudly and declaimed as heroically as Charleston. In the last place, GILLMORE has probably no intention of taking his few regiments of infantry into the city, and fighting the rebels from street to street and house to house; but is more likely to bring Charleston to terms at the mouths of guns a mile or two distant.

GOOD ADVICE TO THE RIOTERS.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo has issued a most earnest and beautiful address to his flock concerning rioting, which is transferred to our columns, and which will be found well worthy of perusal by every rioter and by every loyal citizen. He urges them by every motive to abstain from violence, to uphold the laws, and to submit to the draft. He refers to the New-York rioters, some of whom have fallen, others have been ruined, and all of whom, if they do not sincerely repent of their riotous conduct, will, he says, "be lost forever." He says that those who are drafted will be aided and protected, and closes with some most excellent Scriptural exhortations. Pastoral letters such as this must be admired and commended by people of all denominations and parties, and must have an excellent effect on the misguided men to whom they are addressed.

FOREIGNERS IN DIXIE.—The unnaturalized residents of Charleston, who refuse to fight for the rebels, are dealt with rather summarily, and their "foreign protection papers" are treated rather cavalierly, if we may believe the papers of that city. A number of workmen in Charleston refused lately to join a military company, and exhibited in self-defence their foreign protection papers; but a rebel military commandant quickly sent them and their papers to an enrolling officer, who, says the Charleston *Courier*, "as quickly forwarded them to Morris Island, where ditching is going on, and foreign papers are not respected." Those madmen in this City who oppose the execution of a law because they pretend to think a single clause of it unjust, would find, if the rebellion, which they are aiding, were to succeed, that none of their rights, nor law nor justice either, would be respected if they stood in the way of JEFF. DAVIS.

THE REBELS AND THE RIOTERS.—The Southern rebels are altogether too exultant over the riot in this City. When they find out how short-lived it was—how quickly it was put down—how rapidly the Empire City rallied to the support of law and loyalty—they will be less jubilent. They send their compliments to their Northern "brethren," and urge them to burn and gut more houses, and kill and mutilate more men; and JEFF. DAVIS' organ desires this "excellent outbreak" to go on until the North is a "desert of blood-soaked ashes." This last is what LEE set out to accomplish, but failed in most gloriously; and they can only now hope that the left wing of his army may achieve a greater success. They are doomed to another disappointment.

Life Insurance Companies and the Rioters.—Many inquiries having been made respecting the obligations and liabilities of Life Insurance Companies, in relation to those insured who have volunteered to protect the lives and property of our citizens, the following letter from GUY R. PHELPS, M. D., Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, (agency No. 104 Broadway,) will show the feeling of one Company, at least:

HARTFORD, Monday, July 20, 1863.

We do not consider that insured parties, called on as militia to suppress a riot, as vitiating the conditions of their policies; but if we did we would give them free permits, unless they fired *blank* cartridges, in which case we would charge them double extra premium. If New-York cannot preserve the peace of the City, it is high time the United States Government took the business in their own hands, and called for Connecticut men to do it.

GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.

Acknowledgments.

We have received the following subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the colored victims of the late riot, in addition to those already acknowledged:

Benedict, Hall & Co.	$250 00
Continental Bank Note Company, Alex. Wilson, President	100 00
American Exchange Bank	25 00

Also the following in aid of the fund for the relief of the injured of the Police, Fire and Military Departments:

Skeel & Reynolds	$200 00
Tiffany & Co.	100 00
Geo. M. Allerton	50 00

The Africa.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, July 21.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday morning. Weather stormy.

FEARFUL CALAMITY IN 22D-ST.

The Walls of a Station-House Blown Down by the Wind.

Several Children Killed and Many Badly Wounded.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon arose one of the most violent gales which the City has experienced for years. Fortunately we have but one catastrophe to record as arising from it, but, unfortunately, that was of a terrible character. It occurred in Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Our readers will remember that the mob, on Tuesday last, destroyed, with other property, the Station-house of the Eighteenth Precinct. The building was set on fire in several places and burned completely down. Nothing was saved from it with the exception of a few books and other records. The officers lost a great deal of clothing, and the county was the sufferer in a large quantity of coal, the year's supply, which had just been taken in. The walls were left standing until yesterday, when the gale spent its force full upon them, and they yielded, falling in with a crash and an echo that was heard for squares around. At the time of the crash the ruins were filled with women and children, the greater part of whom were searching for coal and wood. Had the two walls fallen together the loss of life would have been much greater, though it is bad enough as it is.

Our reporter visited the scene of desolation at 6 o'clock last evening, and reached it just in time to see the body of a little boy, all mangled and torn, brought forth from the ruins, gently carried on the arms of four stalwart policemen. The scene was a terrible one and pregnant with suggestion.

At least a thousand persons—men, women and children—the greater portion of whom doubtless participated, actively or passively, in the burning of the building, were shouting and screaming, and pulling and hauling. Upon the smoking piles of brick and mortar stood mothers calling in vain for the children, who but a few hours before had been sent thither for coal and wood; fathers and brothers, black with dirt and pale with anxiety, toiled on in despair or worked like maniacs at impossible tasks, hoping against hope for the lives of their buried little ones; sturdy Policemen, bared to the shirt, covered with dust and rubbish, sought diligently in the ruins of their own Station-house for the bodies of the children of the very people who attacked them, while yet another set of men villified and blackguarded all the officers who were thus generously working for them. Many had escaped with life secure and limbs unhurt, but with with somewhat beclouded, and sobs only to relate with national volubility their dangers.

As our Reporter reached the doorway, Officers Sogerman, Hibbard, Sands, G. Kass and W. Kass were bringing along the body above referred to. The mother of the boy is a widow woman named Kennedy, living at No. 120 East Twenty-second-street; she had sent "Johnny," a little lad of ten years of age, in the ruins to get some wood. His head evidently died easily. His head was broken in behind, his face badly cut, his chest crushed in and his leg broken. The side of his face which was uncut was entirely free from dirt or blood, and presented, in its calm, sweet repose, a strange contrast to the lastingly repulsive picture on the other side.

The body was carried to the Bellevue Hospital, preceded by troops of ragging, shouting boys and girls, and followed by pushing, swearing men and crying, groaning women. The mother first saw her boy as he lay upon a little wooden bench near the Dead House. The scene was most harrowing, and, save in the characteristically national exaggerations of language and manner, was most touching. She begged hard to be permitted to take the body home, but, as the Coroner had held no inquest her request was denied. The officers, who were greeted with most uncomplimentary and offensive expressions by the crowd, returned to their unrequited labor of duty, while our reporter went into Bellevue Hospital in search of the other victims of the crash, who had up to this hour been brought in. The Warden, Mr. John E. White, very courteously received and took him through the several wards, visiting the patients, and afforded a vast amount of information, for which he deserves an acknowledgment. The first patient was Lizzie O'Brien, of No. 210 East Twenty-first-street. Lizzie is a beautiful little girl about ten years of age. She was lying on a couch in an admirably ventilated room, and receiving every attention which clear heads and kind hearts could dictate or suggest. Her head was badly cut behind, her left arm broken in two places, her chin severely bruised and her little limbs rudely struck. She stated that she went to the building with another little girl, who was looking for coal; that she saw the walls tremble and begin to fall. She then started to run, but tripped over a stone and fell into a hole, (probably one of the coal-vaults,) and after that she knew nothing. She was rescued by the officers and brought to the Hospital, where her wounds were dressed, her arm set and bandaged and her wants supplied. Her father was notified of her situation and called to see her.

The second one was Charles McCarthy, a boy of 13 years. He had been playing with a number of his companions in the ruins. He was caught by the falling bricks, his foot was broken and his face badly cut. He was unconscious, but the Warden did not consider him dangerously wounded.

The third patient was John Kelleher, aged 16 years. This was the worst case of them all. He is very badly injured on the head and in the face, and needs careful attention and nursing.

These were all that were under the charge of the Warden. Several others were taken from the ruins and given into the charge of their friends. It is the opinion of the officers that there are other bodies under the ruins, and it is their intention to persevere in their good work until every brick has been removed. The people of that section of the City may well be grateful to the policemen of the Eighteenth Precinct, who, although professional and individual sufferers by the riots of last week, are, nevertheless, the very first to work with alacrity and strength in a cause so purely one of benevolence as this.

From Mr. White we gathered several interesting facts concerning his

PATIENTS FROM THE MOB.

These have been 70 sent there in all, of whom 17 have died. We saw several of them, and must admit that our experience differs from that of the venerable Archbishop, for we certainly saw many a riotous face among them. Two of them will not probably survive twenty-four hours, and one man had a series of gashes and slashes on the back of his head which would have killed any ordinary individual.

The case of a little girl named Ellen Jane Elliott, aged 10 years, of No. 110 East Twenty-seventh-street, was peculiarly affecting. The little girl was standing, on Tuesday last, at the window of her mother's house, when a shot passed through her face, cutting away the lower part of her nose and mutilating her face. She has won the hearts of her attendants by her quiet, uncomplaining manner.

Other cases of individual interest, but of no especial public nature, are in every ward, and the 700 patients who but half fill the accommodations provided by the county are well worth a visit from the curious or the charitable.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Origin of the Riot.

New York, Saturday, July 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In confirmation of your statement in the Times for Friday, that "the recent outbreak has not been spontaneous or accidental, but that it has probably been planned for months," I wish to inform you of a fact to which I was a surprised witness on the night before the commencement of the riot. On Sunday night, July 12, I left New-Haven, Conn., at midnight, and was greatly surprised to see at that late hour and on that day two hundred Irishmen get aboard the cars at that place for New-York without baggage. As I heard that the draft was to take place at New-Haven on the following Monday, I took it for granted that their object was to escape being drafted there. One of them told me that the previous night some three hundred had gone down to New-York, and shouted as they left, "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis." To which I replied indignantly that such men did not deserve the privileges accorded to them in this land of their adoption. We arrived at New-York at 2½ A. M. Monday morning, and our noisy companions got out in the neighborhood of Forty-second-street in a body together. They were undoubtedly active in the riot that occurred a few hours afterward, and came, it is equally probable, by set design for the very purpose of mingling in it. The whole community cannot be too wary in watching the secret movements of the conspirators who have stricken such a blow at our safety, prosperity and fair name. Cannot our Detective Police ferret out all the windings and workings of these diabolical traitors at home, and bring them to the fate that they deserve?

I am the more sure that the view here given, and corresponding with your own, is the true one, because on calling at a drug store in the City on my return, and finding it not unoccupied, and the worker standing at the door waiting for the hour of six to come to ring up the clerk's boy within, he of his own accord burst into a violent tirade against the Government, damned Lincoln, and said that in a few months' time Jeff. Davis would be let into New-York, as well as many other things of the same sort. He was an Irishman, and surprised me by his violence, and as these various facts all came incidentally together before my view within a short time, they very naturally combined in giving me the same interpretation of the riot when it occurred that you have put upon it. The fierce persistency of the mob, as well as its great size, show "a method in their madness," which it took time and recognized leaders to prepare. Let every lover of the Republic be vigilant, as never before, in eying in any and every direction the smallest beginnings of such seditious turbulence in the future.

A Lover of God, His Country and New-York.

Punishment of Rioters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not use your facile and vigorous pen in stimulating the authorities, the Press and the public, in using all possible means for ferreting out and punishing all persons implicated in the late riots? You have by your timely appeals called out much sympathy and large liberality for the sufferers. You will perform a higher and more difficult service if you will assist in bringing the thieves, robbers, assassins, houseburners and murderers who have caused all our sufferings, to merited punishment. It is to be feared that many of these criminals will escape "unwhipped of justice." Personal observation and inquiry lead us to think that there is a more diligent search after the property of robbed and murdered men than after the robbers and murderers of those men. I am well aware that our citizens and our Police feel little encouragement in searching out these criminals, thinking that they will be finally sheltered under the robes of judicial ermine.

But let us awake one and all, and endeavor to bring these offenders to justice. What safety is there for our persons, our lives, or our property, if these men are permitted to go at large and prowl about our path by day and by night? Are we willing to bear the weight and the curse of innocent, unavenged blood? A righteous God will punish us and our children, if we fail to inflict just punishment on these crimsoned murderers. Yours truly, M. R.

The Governor and State Arms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By order of the Governor, the arms distributed to civil associations are to be returned. But by the *Daily News* of the 20th, we see a statement (at the foot of the fourth column, first page,) that the rioters have in their possession 3,300 muskets, stolen from an armory. Why does not the Governor issue a proclamation ordering those scamps to give up those muskets, under a heavy penalty if not obeyed? Mr. Editor, we want fair play. If anybody is to retain arms, the associations have a legitimate right to keep them, and not the mob. ASSOCIATIONS.

Archbishop Hughes and the Colored Victims of the Riot.

New-York, Monday, July 20, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a pity that Archbishop Hughes, in his speech delivered before the meeting near his residence, made no allusion to the unfortunate and inoffensive victims of the brutal riot—the colored population. It is not yet too late for him to interfere in their behalf, and he can do so effectually through the Catholic papers of this City at any moment, if he is so inclined. And the Catholic Clergy can do likewise. One word from such a source would do more toward securing their permanent safety than the presence of 50,000 bayonets. Yours, respectfully, CITIZEN.

A Narrow Escape.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The family register shows that I was born on the 2d of August, 1823. Suppose now I am drafted and receive notice on the 1st of August, can I claim exemption from serving three years on account of age, or, in other words, am I liable to do military duty in the draft that takes those under 35 years of age for three years, seeing it lacks but one day of my being over age? Please give me your idea upon the subject. Yours truly, SYNTAX.

New-York, July 21, 1863.

Reply.—You are undoubtedly liable to draft.

The New-York Riots Abroad.

ADDRESS BY BISHOP TIMON, OF BUFFALO.

The following document appears in the Buffalo papers:

JOHN, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE HOLY SEE, BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

To the Dearly Beloved, Faithful Laity of the Diocese, Health and Benediction.

Dearly Beloved: In the name of the God of Charity, and through that charity which He, who called us to be your Bishop, has given us for you; through that charity of Christ in us, however unworthy, through which we would cheerfully give our life, if necessary, for each and every one of you; we beg of you, for Christ's sake, and for the sake of all that you love in heaven and on earth, to abstain from all resistance to law, from all riot, from all tumultuous gatherings, from all violence.

In New-York, many misguided men, yet very few, we believe, of practical Catholics, have shed blood in the late riot; and "the voice of their brother's blood *cried to the Lord* from the earth." Some of the rioters have fallen, many more will, we fear, suffer much, many will, perhaps, be ruined; *all* will feel the painful sting of a guilty conscience, during the rest of life, and, on their death-bed, (if, indeed, rioters who aid in murder could die otherwise than is written: "He that shall kill by the sword, must be killed by the sword." Apoc. xiii., 10,) they will, either through God's mercy, sincerely repent for their participation in the riots; or be lost forever! Dearly beloved, listen to the advice of a father who dearly loves you; submit to law and God will protect you. Should there be a draft, fewer will be drafted than would, probably, be killed in an unholy struggle against law. And if any of you be drafted, we will try to protect and aid; friends will protect and aid; God will protect, aid, and bless, in more ways than we know or dare name. Withdraw yourselves, then, we beg and exhort, from all who would excite to associations against the law of the land, or to violence and mob law. For God's sake—for the sake of your dear families—for the sake of your fathers and mothers, whether still pilgrims on earth or mingling with the "blessed crowd of witnesses" who from Heaven watch over your conduct on earth—we exhort you to *trust in God*, and not to lend yourselves to any exciter to mob violence, which leads so often to murder. If you follow this advice of your Father in Christ, we confidently assure you that "Whosoever shall follow this rule, *peace will be upon him, and mercy*, and upon the Israel of God." Gal. vi.

We require that this letter be read in every church on the Sunday after its reception.

Given at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, on the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, A. D. MDCCCLXIII. † JOHN, Bishop of Buffalo.

Confederate Privateers on the South American Coast.

Extract of a Private Letter dated

Rio Janeiro, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

The last French arrival brings the news that four Secessionist corsairs—the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Georgia* and another, of which I have forgotten the name—entered the ports of Bahia and Pernambuco, where they landed several prisoners and demanded permission to obtain provisions and to make repairs, which was granted them. It appears that these pirate ships have committed frightful depradations, and burned almost all the Northern vessels coming from the Pacific, from Rio de Janeiro, from Bahia and Pernambuco. It is said that they have burned a Federal vessel near Cape Frio, not far from Rio, which was returning from China. To-day, (May 20,) a pirate vessel was seen before the bar of Rio, but it did not attempt to enter.

No American (Federal) vessel leaves this port now. I do not understand why the North does not issue letters-of-marque in order to destroy these pirates. It is said that a pirate is at Copacabana, near the botanical garden. The *Florida* has left Pernambuco in order to continue its work of destruction.

Several French sailing vessels, which have come in here, had been visited by the pirates and obliged to take more passengers than they wished. What will France say to that? It seems that every thing is permitted to these men—even the most reprehensible and ferocious acts.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 21.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,281,500 five-twenties to-day at the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are being made to June 30. These gratifying figures are the result of the popular mind being settled with respect to the various military and political movements. Further large sales may be anticipated before the first of August. The loan is probably the only one which the Government will issue at par, and will command a premium as soon as the subscriptions are planned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, July 20.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived last night from City Point, with 1,000 prisoners of war, in charge of Maj. Mulford. They left for Annapolis early this morning.

Richmond papers say ninety-one prisoners, captured on Morris Island in the recent fight before Charleston, arrived at Richmond on the 17th, and were entered at the Libby Prison.

Died in Danville, Va., on the 10th inst., of typhoid fever, Dr. Walter P. Smith, son of Prof. N. R. Smith of Baltimore, Md.

Special from the Meriden Clarion.

Everything in Jackson is in the wildest state of excitement. Citizens are flying in every direction. The streets are filled with stock, negroes, and families escaping. Ox-carts and every conveyance are used. There was a terrible storm here last night, with heavy rain. Citizens from Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling-house on the route as they pass.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of July 18 contains the following:

"Brig-Gen. Paul S. Semmes, of Georgia, who was wounded at Gettysburgh, is dead.

Brig.-Gen. (now Governor) William Smith, of Virginia, has resigned his commission."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Draft—Half a Million Dollars to be Appropriated to Purchase Exemptions from the Conscription.—The Common Council Committee, appointed on Monday night, to consider the Mayor's communication, in which he recommends an appropriation by the city for the purpose of mitigating the severity of the Conscription act, met with the Board of Contracts, yesterday morning, to decide upon the amount to be raised. The Mayor opened the business by asking if his proposition had met the approval of the Committee, to which Alderman Tehran answerd in the affirmative. A discussion as to the power of the Common Council took place, and the Mayor gave it as his opinion that the money could be legally raised. He said that $30,000 only of a fund appropriated for encouraging enlistments, out of $150,000 voted, had been expended, and recommended that the sum remaining be used for the purpose contemplated in his message.

The question as to the number of men required came up, and it was stated that the quota of Kings County would be about 4,500 men.

After some further conversation, it was finally decided to recommend an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose contemplated.

A special meeting of the Common Council will be held this evening, for the purpose of considering the matter. As there appears to be no opposition, the recommendation of the Committee will doubtless be adopted, and, from present appearances, by a unanimous vote.

The Police Courts—Muskets Supposed to be Stolen—The Attacks Upon Colored People.—Three men named Patrick Swanton, Robert Sadler and Michael Donnelly were brought before Justice Boerum yesterday for examination. The parties were arrested in Greenpoint on Friday last, having in their possession two breech-loading carbines and some clothing, which it was supposed had been stolen in New-York during the riots. The carbines had evidently come from the gun factory in Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street, which was pillaged and burned by the mob; but the Officer who made the arrests being unable to produce any evidence implicating the parties, they were discharged. Two small boys named William McNally and James Minor were arraigned before Justice Boerum on the charge of destroying furniture belonging to colored families in Warren-street a few days since. A colored man, named John Hicks, testified that a number of persons attacked his house, on the 15th inst., and destroyed his furniture, but could not identify the accused as having broken anything. Officer Gilligan swore that a large crowd smashed the windows of Hicks' house, and broke all they could find inside; saw the defendants coming out of the house at the time, but did not see them do anything. There being no evidence, in the opinion of the Justice, to hold the defendants, they were discharged.

Obituary.—Englebert Lott, Esq., formerly Sheriff of Kings County, died at his residence in Flatbush, on Sunday last, from compression of the brain. He had been suffering with disease for the year past.

Obituary.

The wife of Senator Pomeroy died, a day or two since, on board the *America*, just before reaching Albany. She was on her way to Geneva, the home of her family, from Washington, where she had completely exhausted her strength in building up an Asylum for Colored Orphans. She was a woman of rare excellencies of character, and had devoted herself with the utmost self-denial to doing good to others. The Surgeon-General indicated his estimate of her services by giving her a special steamer to bring her North for the restoration of her health.

Severe Storm—Interruption of Travel.

Albany, Tuesday, July 21.

A severe rain storm prevailed here for several hours this morning, which extended west and south. Castleton bridge, some twelve miles below this city, was washed away. The Hudson River Railroad train, which left here at 3 o'clock, would have been destroyed, but for a timely signal from the residents near that point. The train, which was not stopped a moment too soon, brought the passengers back to this city.

A serious break in the canal at Mount Morris is reported, another at Spraker's; and the gates of the Fort Plain, Canajoharie and Spraker's Basin have gone out.

Marine Disasters.

Atlantic City, N. J., Tuesday, July 21.

The British sidewheel steamer *St. John* sank this morning, five miles E. S. E. of this place. Two boats full of men left her before she went down.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 21.

The British brig *George Crum*, from Sagua, arrived to-day with the Captain and crew of the schooner *Thorn*, from New-York to Greytown, abandoned on beam ends on the 17th, lat. 38° 12', long. 74°.

Cricket.

A single wicket match took place on Monday, on the St. George's cricket ground, Hoboken, between Hammond, Sadler and Hodson, of the New-York Club, and H. Wright and Messrs. Todd and Gibbes, of the St. George's Club, which resulted in a signal victory for the gentlemen of the St. George's Club. The following is the score.

ST. GEORGE'S.	Runs.	NEW-YORK.	Runs.
Mr. Todd, b. Sadler	4	Hammond, b. H. Wright	2
H. Wright, b. Sadler	9	Sadler, b. H. Wright	0
Mr. Gibbes, c. Hudson, b. Sadler	28	Hudson, not out	5
Wides	18	Total	7
Total	59		

AQUATICS.

The five-mile boat race, between Hamill and Ward, for the championship of the American waters, will take place to-morrow, at Poughkeepsie.

BASE BALL.

The match between the Eckford Club, of Brooklyn—the present champions—and the Mutual, of New-York, will come off to-day, at Hoboken, upon the grounds of the Mutual Club, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Gale Yesterday.—The City experienced an unusually severe gale early yesterday afternoon, which played havoc with signs, awnings, &c. In the harbor it was felt to a greater extent, many vessels dragging their anchors, but none going ashore except the U. S. steamer *Honduras*. She came aside on to the Battery Enlargement, and was pulled off by four steamers. Prof. Hall's baths suffered some from the action of the sea. One of them sank and partly went to pieces. The bridge leading from the Battery to them was carried away. Some slight collisions also occurred in the North River, but nothing of consequence.

Board for Retiring Army Officers.—The Board consists of Maj.-Gen. Irwin McDowell, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. E. D. Keyes, U. S. A.; Surgeon Wm. J. Sloan, U. S. A.; Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. A.; Capt. Hagner, U. S. A. The Board met informally July 21. Absent, Gen. Thomas. Adjourned until Wednesday, July 22.

Celestia Colorp Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation, guaranteed best and safest factory, or money returned. Sold by druggists. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, No. 61 John-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New,
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
They leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Notice.—A capitalist, with $10,000, is offered a rare opportunity to engage with the subscriber in establishing a very reliable and profitable manufacturing business. Address MANUFACTURING, Post-office Box No. 2,589.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

Gomez—Monjo.—On Monday, July 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. C. C. Pise, Domingo Gomez, of Cardenas, and Catharine Monjo, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Burrowes.—In Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, July 21, Theodora Burrowes, aged 60 years 2 months and 7 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, Newtown.

Burnham.—In this City, on Monday, July 20, at his late residence, No. 93 Ludlow-st., of consumption, Ethan A., son of M. A. and S. Jane Burnham, aged 25 years and 7 months.

His remains will be taken, on Wednesday, July 22, to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

Bebee.—In this City, on Friday, July 17, of the brain fever, Rev. Levi S. Bebee, aged 68 years.

Burgess.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 21, May H., only child of Charles A. and Adeline H. Burgher, aged 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, July 23, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 22 Bethune-st.

Burbans.—On Tuesday, July 21, Samuel Burbans, aged 75 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Paterson (N. J.) and Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

Candler.—In North Orange, on Sunday, July 19, Capt Samuel Candler, in his 62d year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, July 22. The Morris and Essex cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11¼ o'clock, for Brick Church Station. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Marine Society, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice.

Gouds.—In Trenton, on Tuesday morning, July 14, William M. Gouds, in the 67th year of his age.

The deceased was for many years editor of the Philadelphia *Gazette*, author of a work on Banking, and for thirty years connected with the Treasury Department at Washington.

Livingston.—Killed at Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Lieut. Manning Livingston, 3d U. S. Artillery, son of Morgan L. Livingston, of this City, in the 21st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment, on Friday next, July 24, in the 10 o'clock A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Morrison.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, Frankie, infant son of Jonathan and Anne M. Morrison.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Franklin-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.

Stevens.—In Gettysburgh, Penn., on Sunday, July 5, from a wound received in the battle at that place on Wednesday, July 1, Lieut.-Col. Gaoaos H. Stevens, 2d Wisconsin Regiment, son of the late John Stevens, of this City.

His remains were interred in the Evergreen Cemetery, at Gettysburgh.

Starr.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, of scarlet fever, Harry Sabrse, youngest child of Henry W. and Mary E. M. Starr, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 8 South Oxford-st., on Wednesday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

Stuart.—On the battle-field, near Gettysburgh, Penn., on Friday, July 3, of wounds received on Thursday, July 2, Christian Adolphus Stuart, Co. H, 2d regiment New-York State Militia, eldest son of Isaac C. and Margaret Stuart, of Motthaven, Westchester County, N. Y., in the 30th year of his age.

☞ Paterson (Passaic Co., N. J.) papers please copy.

Sutton.—On Monday, July 20, of cholera infantum, after an illness of seventeen hours, Pauline, twin daughter of Effingham B. and Mary L. Sutton, aged 19 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 61 East 17th-st., on Wednesday, July 22, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Thompson.—On Saturday, July 18, in Washington Hospital, Gettysburgh, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Wednesday, July 1, Ronsay P. Thompson, a member of Co. E, 14th regiment New-York State Militia.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Watson.—On Monday, July 20, William Watson, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 22, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Hall, No. 17 Reade-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 369.—July 21, 1863.
30, 24, 13, 19, 20, 5, 38, 55, 14, 3, 27.
Kentucky, Class 390.—July 21, 1863.
42, 45, 54, 49, 30, 61, 78, 7, 64, 67, 69, 2.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT FOR RETAILING MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LOCKSMITHS' and BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS, MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES, CABINET TRIMMINGS, CUTLERY.
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers, No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

CLASS OF 1853, YALE COLLEGE.—THE Decennial Meeting of this Class, will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at the New-Haven Hotel. It is confidently expected that the meeting will be a success in every particular.
H. H. BABCOCK,
E. W. SEYMOUR,
A. L. TRAIN, } Committee.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 46 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

VETERAN ARTILLERY—BOUNTY $652.—Men wanted for Co. G, Thirteenth regiment New-York artillery, Col. Wm. A. Howard. Apply to Capt. CHAS. J. SAPORTA, late of the Marine artillery corps, No. 2 Beekman-st.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"New-York, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"New-York, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-st., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 126 Madison-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 15, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 23, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

New-York, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a bad hoarseness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that, I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE.
816
BROADWAY.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This fashionable medicine must be taken at this season of the year, particularly whenever you have the least uncomfortable feeling from an over-indulgence of fruit, or whenever Diarrhœa or pain in the bowels are the result of eating tainted food, or a relaxing condition of the atmosphere. If taken according to directions, it never fails to check the disorder and allay the pain. For years it has it been tested, and its reliability established beyond a doubt.

The soldiers of the Potomac can bear testimony to its efficacy in curing of Diarrhœas and Dysenteries, for they poor fellows, paid the suffers last Summer as high as one dollar, when it was beyond our power to supply them for twenty-five cents, a bottle of the Relief.

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, use Radway's Ready Relief—chew a little gum, arabic and avoid opiate mixtures.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 87 Maiden-lane.

PILES.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure*.

Price, 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND FOR the relief of colored people who suffered by the late riot.

CORRECTED LIST.

Geo. Griswold Gray	$250 00	Seton & Redmond	$50 00
Capt. Ezra Nye	50 00	Wood & Redmond	50 00
Sturges, Bennett & Co.	500 00	Parsons & Petit	25 00
Produce Exchange	500 00	Wm. B. Isham & Co.	
Young, Scholtz & Co.	200 00	Isham	100 00
Weston & Gray	500 00	Joseph B. Collins	30 00
Samuel Willetts	250 00	Collection of 4th-av. Presbyterian Church by S. Churchill	226 35
N. E. Monroe & Bro.	100 00	Collins, Rayner & Co.	100 00
D. G. Bacon	200 00	Collins	50 00
Wm. H. Foggs	200 00	Richard Warren	100 00
E. P. Buck	200 00	E. K. Bull	100 00
N. L. & G. Griswold	250 00	Denton, Smith & Co.	100 00
H. H. Arden	100 00	T. R. Minturn	100 00
H. Dollners	100 00	Storm & Ferris	500 00
Dolloer, Fetter & Co.	100 00	Wyllie & Knevals	200 00
Sherman, Tallman & Co.	200 00	Allen, Hoag & Co.	100 00
Stanton, Sheldon & Co.	100 00	Otis W. Booth	50 00
John D. McKenzie	200 00	D. Wadsworth & Co.	25 00
Hugh R. Campbell	200 00	Chas. H. Marshall	250 00
Skeel & Reynolds	100 00	Geo. B

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice J. Ambrose.

Rivard vs. *Jones*.—Motion denied, with costs to defendant to abide the result.

Ladds vs. *O'Connor*.—Motion to set aside for irregularity allowed. Defendant let in on terms to defend.

Schwartz vs. *Hastings*.—Motion to set aside for irregularity denied. Defendant let in to defend, on terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 9,250 bbls. Flour, 2,220 bbls. and 865 bags Corn Meal, 10,988 bushels Wheat, 6,903 bushels Corn, 1,325 bushels Oats, 244 pkgs. Provisions and 747 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. Pots, at $7@$7 85 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce, quiet and nominal.

BEESWAX—Continues quiet and depressed.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand, at steady prices.

CHEMICALS—Continue dull and prices nominal.

COFFEE—Sales to-day were confined to 50 bags Maracaibo, at 30c., and 210 bags Rio at 27c.@27½c. ₩ lb. Market heavy. We quote: Java at 35½@36c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 30c.@32c.; Rio at 26c.@28½c.; and San Domingo at 26c.@28½c. ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds this morning, 116,950 packages, including 1,317 bags, and 13,907 mats Java, 94,500 bags Rio and Santos, 2,400 bags Maracaibo, 350 bags Laguayra, 656 bags St. Domingo, and 3,835 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Has been dull and unsettled.

COTTON—Has been in more demand, and has advanced to 60c.@61c. for Middlings, ₩ lb., with sales and resales of 1,350 bales.

DYEWOODS—Have been in very limited request at irregular prices.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive, and prices have been unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly and buoyantly, but closed quite heavily, influenced by the violent fluctuations in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales since our last, 15,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 95@$6 50, chiefly at $5@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$6 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 60	@$4 60
Extra State	4 65	@ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 95	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 60	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is doing better; sales since our last, 4,300 bbls., at $5 80@$6 40 for poor to good superfine; $6 45@$8 for fancy to choice grades, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour irregular; sales 600 bbls. Extra at $5 95@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal has been in less request, at $4@$4 65 for Jersey, $4 25 for Mason's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 25@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 800 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand to-day, opening at an advance of about 2c. ₩ bushel, but closing with a downward tendency. Sales have been confined to 318,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 32@$1 40; amber Western at $1 27@$1 30; Red do. at $1 24@$1 27; amber Iowa at $1 25@$1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 12@$1 22; Chicago Spring at $1 06@$1 19; Amber State at $1 27@$1 29; Red do. at $1 23@ bushel. Corn has been less active and unsettled. Sales have been reported to-day of 145,800 bushels, at 64½c.@65½c., chiefly at 64½c.@65c., for shipping mixed Western; 63½c.@64½c. for seconds; 70c.@71c. for White, and 68c.@70½c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 98c.@1 01, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@73½c.; State at 75½c.@76c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair request to-day, at 75c.@95c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand, at 15c.@21c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Has been dull and unsettled.

LEAD—Has been in limited request, at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales (privately and by auction) since our last, 530 bbls. New-Orleans, at 32c.@33c., and 65 hhds. Cuba, at 19c.@33c., according to quality, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been highly deakin, including Spirits Turpentine (nominally) at $3 50@$3 55 ₩ gallon; Tar at $7 50@$10 50 ₩ bbl, and Resin at $31 50@$39 ₩ 280 lbs. The quotation in our last, printed after Spirits Turpentine, should have been for Eastern Lots—the nominal range for which was $1 35@$1 38 ₩ thousand.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Linseed and Petroleum, which have been quoted a shade firmer.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 34,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces, 64x64, 14c., cash, Monday; 12,000 pieces, 64x64, 13c., cash, Friday; 8,000 pieces, 60x64, 12½c., cash, Friday; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 12½c., cash, Friday; 4,000 pieces, 60x60, 11¾c., cash, Friday.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 1,600 bbls., at $11 5 @ $11 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is inactive, at 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Bacon is improving; sales 600 lbs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@9¾c., ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet, at former rates; sales 25 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 9c.@11c, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request at irregular prices.

SPICES—Have been dull and heavy, as previously represented.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 950 hhds., including New-Orleans at 8 5-16c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico at 12c., and Cuba at 10c.@10¾c.; with 102 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@11¾c., ₩ lb. Market depressed.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 50,080 lbs. at 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet and unsettled in price.

TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, 283 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@21c. ₩ lb. Export movements are checked by the extreme fluctuations in Exchange.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@45¾c., chiefly within the range, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engegements were made, to-day. For Liverpool—56,000 bushels Grain, by American and foreign vessels, at 6½d.@8¾d. ₩ bushel; and 495 pkgs. Provisions at 25s. ₩ ton. For London—2,900 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Penarth Roads, and orders—18,000 bushels Grain, on private terms. A foreign berk took 20,000 bushels Grain at 4s. 4½d. to Cork, or 5s. 6d. to Belfast, ₩ quarter. For Antwerp—There were engaged 900 bbls. Flour at 6s. ₩ bbl.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 21.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull at $1 50@$1 55 for White, and $1 40@$1 42 for Red. Corn dull. PROVISIONS inactive. WHISKY quiet.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 21.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT scarce; sales at $1 80@$1 85 for White. Corn firm; sales of White at 85c.@86c., and at 72c.@75c. for Yellow. COFFEE dull; sales of Rio at 28c.@29½c. WHISKY dull.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	July 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teles	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	July 25	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 25	New-York	Southampton.
Karnak	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Tentonia	Aug. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Georgia	July 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	July 14	Southampton	New-York.
Admiral	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	July 15	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 23	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Gibraltar	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Tentonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Locust Point	July 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	July 25	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

Ocean Queen	July 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura*, *via* Portland, close on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the Kangaroo, for Southampton and Hamburgh, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburg*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Central America, &c.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....6 A. M. 2:30 and 12 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)...6 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....6 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, father and four sons, who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos. Melodeons and Harmoniums to let; rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists at New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $300 each. Also, MELODEONS, $50 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the Union. Band, Church and Glee Music, Instruction Books and strings for all instruments, Country and City orders. Promptly filled at MILLER'T'S Old Music Store, No. 385 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 736 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.

LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS. MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.

N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday-school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON.
No. 34 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ¾ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also,
10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive,
100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal*.

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier*.

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.
For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 198 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. LILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & MERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, Nos. 198 Merchants'-row C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.

SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 216 and 217 Water-st.

ATTENTION, DISCHARGED OFFICERS OF THE TWO YEARS REGIMENTS.—Officers who enlisted as privates or non-commissioned officers, and were afterward promoted and then discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, can draw their bounty by calling on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 22d, 23d and 24th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at Room No. 20 American Hotel, corner Clinton-place and Broadway. Letters of inquiry answered free of charges, if addressed to Box No. 943 Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HOW THEY TREAT A United States soldier at the Navy-yard. After serving five years in New-Mexico, the advertiser, having returned to New-York, applied at the Navy-yard for work. The Commandant's reply was he had no work for discharged soldiers. The advertiser wishes to make it public, for we all know that where there are over 5,000 workmen, there could be room found for one discharged soldier. It is not a very good way to encourage recruitments.

SOLD EVERYWHERE—WHOLESALE AT No. 651 Broadway, New York, the most efficient bedbug and insect exterminator known: safe, cleanly, vegetable liquid, without opium, larkspur or mercury, killing instantly all vermin infesting man or animals; 25 cent bottles. Dodge's Infallible Vermin Exterminator. Also, Dollar Pocket Stereoscopes, the most hideously gratifying little instrument ever invented for viewing pictures as fast as picked up!

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The second Annual Festival of the A. P. A., advertised to take place on the 22d inst., is postponed for the present. Due notice will be given of the time to which it is postponed, as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. THOMAS MINNIS, Sec.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A SHORT time without publicity. Incompatibility of temper, desertion, abuse of drunkenness, the only cause required. All cases guaranteed and confidential. Advice free. Apply to H. BATEMAN, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 665 Broadway.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE YACHT OF about 14 tons; a fast sailer, well found, and in complete order. Will be sold low. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 8½ Pine-st.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVernor, lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies for parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FROM TWO years' regiments, who did not receive their bounty when paid, in consequence of not having served full time, can receive the same through SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Dalmbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn,

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,

At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

40 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
190 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
640 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Matti, Horlense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie, Fanny Lazo, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
30 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
2 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
22 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
3 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn—
39 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
8 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 21st inst. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT
WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS
from the following vessels:

ANNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNET.,
ASCENSION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA,	MATTIE,
DOLPHIN,	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No 2.
EUGENIE,	JOE FLANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEPTUNE,
A. T. HODGE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows:

Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Batting and Sheeting, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Rye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod.) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Saddles, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, } ss.
BOSTON, July 18, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court, on the 25th day of July, current, at 12 o'clock, M., the cargo of the PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY, consisting of

511 Bales strict Middling Cotton.
309 Bales low Middling Cotton.
68 Bales Ordinary Cotton.
10 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
20 Bales Damaged Cotton.
49½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
33½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
1 Lot Cotton Pickings.
10 Boxes Tobacco.
1 Barrel Tar.
2 Barrels Resin.
62 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
2 Kegs Spirits Turpentine.

Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioners and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold.

JOHN S. KEYES,
U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts District.

Catalogues ready on Thursday. Samples can be seen at S. S. Dewey's, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 50 Kilby-st.

W. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the most perfect pair of Welsh ponies ever seen in this City. They are black, with long, flowing tails, perfectly matched, and showing a style rarely exhibited in any pair of large horses. They are five and six years old, perfectly sound, and are thoroughly broken to double and single harness, tandem and saddle use. Their dispositions are wonderfully gentle, being free from any trick, which is an accomplishment ponies are rarely without. They are very enduring travelers, accustomed to carrying heavy loads over long distances, and with a medium load have traveled 25 miles in three hours. The phaeton was made by Lawrence, expressly for these ponies. The whole establishment is in perfect order, and a rare opportunity is offered to any gentleman wanting a very perfect turn-out for a family of boys or young ladies. These ponies have been driven for one season by a lady, and are now sold for no fault.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE BLACK HORSES FOR SALE.—There will be sold an WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.'S Auction Rooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant pair of clear black horses, with long tails, four and five years old, 16½ hands high, perfectly sound and gentle. They are thoroughly broken to double and single harness, are good travelers, and showing a great deal of style; are admirably adapted for family coach or showy express horses. They were originally purchased for farm work, but, being too valuable for that purpose, the owner now offers them for sale, not knowing that they possess a single fault.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

A full blood *Trustee* mare, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, gentle in harness and under the saddle; can trot close on three minutes, and of great endurance.

A Mexican mustang pony, about 12 years old, has been used as a lady's saddle pony; is kind and a good traveler. Long tail bay horse, 8 years old, about 16 hands high, kind in single or double harness, very fast, and a splendid saddle horse; can travel 30 miles in two hours.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 17, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D.C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. 2d U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Sale Rooms, No. 38 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOUTHWICK WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 12½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., five cases Cook's patent round piston packing manufactured by Tuck.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: [illegible] erected on the northwesterly corner of [illegible] Greenwich sts., said lot being 25 feet [illegible] on Liberty-st., 18 feet 1 inch, [illegible] and in depth on the [illegible] northerly side 62 feet [illegible]

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.
No. 6 William-st.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee.

The above sale is further adjourned to July 28, 1863, at same hour and place.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 144 East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs, and rockers, in hair cloth; rosewood piano-forte (Gilbert, maker,) rosewood etagere, marble-top; mahogany centre and side tables, marble tops; what-nots, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, enameled bedroom furniture, pair lamps, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, arm dining chairs, rosewood hall stand and chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, window shades, mantel clocks, china ware, Brussels, ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Keeping with the kitchen, cooking stove, &c. Also, several fine proof engravings.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 67 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

ART HAYDOCK, THURSBY, Sergeant, auctioneer, at the salesroom No. 101 Liberty-st., on four months' credit: 6 crates common Ware, 100 cases Porter's Flint Glass, 600 packages American Glass, 150 packages assorted Chimneys.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1863, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 43 Pine-st.
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MEDICAL.

AFFLICTION RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single. In health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 425th edition, 448 pages, Nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gastric-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of Dr. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Gazette de Reforme, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the least inconvenience from change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In his years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been disabled of their powers, I can, and will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS.—SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thick, nervous, hesitating speech, &c., &c. Call or send for a pamphlet. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Consultation free. Dr. POWERS, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to carry the most inveterate case to a cure. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER LOWRIE, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 7 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices as No. 5 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," or rich intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to make prompt and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system when from any cause impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, at mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Women's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures in less time and at less cost; cures without the disgusting effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the firm of MURPHY & GRISWOLD and WARNER A. CHILDS, under the firm name of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., is this day dissolved be mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
MURPHY & GRISWOLD,
W. A. CHILDS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
The business will be continued by MURPHY & GRISWOLD at the same place as heretofore.
MURPHY & GRISWOLD.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN F. BALDWIN & JOSEPH YEOMAN, under the name of JOHN F. BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
JOHN F. BALDWIN,
General partner.
J. YEOMAN,
Special partner.

No. 6, EXCHANGE-PLACE AND No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm of GEO. R. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.
GEO. R. PENDLETON,
WM. H. PENDLETON.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry [illegible] at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

[illegible]

HARLEM RAILROAD.

Express—12:30 A. M., stopping at Williams Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations on Harlem Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 6:30, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:16, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from Harlem depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, 5, 5:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north of Croton Falls. Returning, leave Albany as 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:20 A. M., Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST: Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 8:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mix. daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 5:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Manahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street, from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the south-west corner of Gorsen and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 18 3

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JERREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. EYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. EYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

KNOW ALL MEN—THAT I, THEODORE F. ANDRUSS, of the City of Victoria, Hong Kong, China, have made, constituted and appointed WILLIAM B. MOTT, Esq., of the City of Newark, State of New-Jersey, U. S. A., my true and lawful attorney, and do hereby revoke and annul all former powers of attorney, by me granted to any person whatever.
HONG KONG, April 28, 1863. THEO. F. ANDRUSS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Florence & Lycon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage 75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin $126
Second Cabin 88
Steerage 25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents.
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. ATTON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec
SATURDAY, July 25.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Side-wheel
STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above.
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTLETT, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BALL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on SATURDAY, —— at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class Steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Carrying the U. S. Mails,
Will leave Pier No. 2 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... July 25
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin ..... $90 Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ..... 85 Steerage to London 35 50
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 Steerage to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 Steerage to Hamburg 37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $1 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WILEY & LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $1 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 61 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 8½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brewn's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. DAILY TRIPS. On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly overhauled and put in order, will, for the season, leave Pier No. 22 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. FOWLE, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson River Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:30 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The SLM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND ECNDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary Public, No. 8, Bankman-st., over Park Bank—Floor, No. 8—second floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the southwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 68x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and large enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Bread-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A NEAT two-story, basement and attic house, No. 16 Devesse-st., nine rooms and bath; price, $2,400 cash; balance monthly if required. Apply to JOHN GEARE, No. 60 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a valuable place on Staten Island, containing 10 acres of good land, with large cottages, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks finely shaded with forest trees; a fine garden, vines and fruit, bearing in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, &c.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, one hour from City Hall by railroad. The house is large and modern, with five acres of beautifully shaded and fruited land. It is four minutes' walk from depot and five minutes from the Sound. Inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 34 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 45 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—ON THE mountain side, a place containing about 2½ acres, stocked with the choicest variety of fruit; fine house, with all the modern improvements, good barn, hennery, &c. Address, for particulars, C. H. W., Box No. 92 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable residence on the Bloomingdale road, consisting of dwelling, stable and about two acres of land, all in complete order. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A PRETTY AND CHEAP PLACE FOR SALE—On Staten Island, 13 acres, early garden land, fine water view, good house and outbuildings, shade and all varieties of fruit-trees, well stocked, and in good order, $2,500. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEATLY FURnished cottage with beautiful large garden, 14 miles from New-York, near railroad station. For particulars, apply immediately at No. 169 Mott-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN NEWRochelle for the season or until 1st of April; pleasantly located within ten minutes of railroad depot. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, New-Rochelle, or No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AMONG THE VERY BEST in New-Jersey, under the best cultivation, abundance of all variety of fruit, large house, extensive outbuildings, finely watered, in good tense, and all in first-rate order. Terms liberal.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Hicksville Station, new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to O. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

A SMALL FARM WANTED—WITH GOOD house and shade, within two hours' ride, for three years, with privilege of purchase. Possession this Fall. Address, with all particulars, J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT TWO STORY Cottage in good order, suitable for a small family; pleasantly located, with numerous shade trees; rent very low, $8 per month. Inquire on the premises on the corner of Monroe-st. and Marcy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

STORAGE TO LET.—THE SUB-

PERMANENT PEACE OF THE CITY

WHAT ABOUT THE DRAFT

British and French Action During the Riots.

Military Movements—Arrests—Incidents, &c.

PERMANENT QUIET OF THE CITY.

We think we can heartily congratulate our citizens upon an entire and permanent restoration of order. What little excitement existed on Monday has wholly disappeared, and a pretty thorough tour of the City furnishes not an indication, however slight, of a disposition to again defy the laws, and to again endure a terrible retribution. It seems to be conceded by the disaffected, that another outbreak would be followed by immediate and fearful punishment, and that prudence should control their prejudices and reason check their passions. They have the evidences that the authorities are now ready, at a moment's warning, to meet any emergency, and they have the experience—which it were well to lay to heart—that in dealing with rioters gloves will be, as they have been, laid aside. Military forces, intelligently distributed, are ready to meet immediately any disturbances in their respective vicinities, and a reserve sufficient to quell any demonstration, however formidable, and wherever and whenever made, is held in constant readiness. Beyond this, we have our Police, a body of men who have covered themselves with honor by their noble and heroic conduct, and have won the confidence and admiration of the entire community. Still more, we have organizations of Citizen, Police—specials—in the several precincts, men who value life, property and peace, and who pledge themselves to aid in seeing that each are protected and preserved. Verily, should the lawless enter upon a repetition of the work of last week, the consequences to them would be swift and terrible.

Draft or no draft, we feel justified in saying that there will be no more scenes of murder, arson and pillage—law and order will be preserved.

HOW ABOUT THE DRAFT?

What Gov. Seymour is Doing—A Committee Gone to Washington—Marshal Nagent Ready to Resume the Draft.

Now that quiet is once more restored to our City, the main questions which agitate the minds of the people are—What is to be done next? How about the draft? What is the Government going to do? What is Gov. Seymour going to do? &c., &c. The rioters and their sympathizers, including all the Secessionists and Copperheads who do not wish the Government to get any more soldiers on any terms, whether by drafting or volunteering, are flattering themselves that they have gained a complete victory; that the doings of the mob during the past week have struck terror to the hearts of the officials here and at Washington, and that the Government *dare not* (that is the word) renew the draft in this City. On the other hand, those who are in favor of the draft (and this class has largely increased within a week) are no less positive that the Government *dare enforce* the draft, that it *can* enforce the draft, and that it *will*, must and *shall* enforce the draft, whether it wants soldiers or not. This is the talk that one hears about the streets, as uttered by the two extremes of popular sentiment. Then there is a large class of citizens more moderate in their views, conservative and law-abiding citizens, who are in favor of the enforcement of all laws that are deemed necessary, but who think that the easiest way is the best way, and would like to see some kind of compromise effected which would avoid the contingency of further collision between the Government and the disaffected. This class are even more anxious than the other two to know what action the Government designs to take in the matter of the draft, and what position the Governor takes upon the subject. Our reporter spent a large part of the day yesterday, in trying to obtain some satisfactory answer to these inquiries, but he is obliged to confess that his labors proved, for the most part, a failure. The position of Gov. SEYMOUR, so far as it could be ascertained from a brief interview with him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, is this: He and his friends, as well as a large number of influential supporters of the Administration, are of opinion that injustice has been done to this State in the matter of the quota which she is called upon to furnish under the draft. They claim that New-York has furnished more than her quota under the calls for volunteers, and that this excess should be deducted from the quota to be raised by draft. They also claim that the services of the State Militia, which has been so several times called out for a short term, should be allowed, and the aggregate time of such service deducted from the draft quota. Pending the settlement of these claims Gov. SEYMOUR is urging upon the Government to postpone the draft, and he also urges that if not incoosistent with the public safety, it should be postponed until a case can be brought before the highest Court, and the constitutionality of the draft law be tested.

A Committee, consisting of Ex-Gov. MORGAN, Ex-Judge PIERREPONT, SAML. J. TILDEN, Esq., and others, representing both political parties, proceeded to Washington on Sunday evening last to confer with the Government authorities upon the matters above stated, and to try and bring about some satisfactory arrangement. The result of their mission has not yet transpired.

Meantime Provost-Marshal NAGENT has received no instructions whatever from Washington relative to the draft one way or another.

While the riot was in progress he received a telegram from there which he then declined, and still declines, to make public. At the request of Gov. SEYMOUR he announced, on his own responsibility, that the draft had been *postponed*, which many construed to mean *abandoned*. This was not his meaning, nor has he received anything from Washington that would warrant the belief that the Government has any idea of abandoning the draft in this City. It was postponed from *necessity*, the two enrolling offices where the draft was going on having been burned by the mob; but the Provost-Marshal is now prepared to resume the draft in all the Districts except the Sixth. In this District the enrollment lists were placed in a safe before the building was burned, and yesterday they were recovered from the ruins and found to be in a good state of preservation, having received merely a slight scorching which will not prevent their being used. All of the other Districts except the Sixth had duplicate lists deposited in the War Office at Washington, so that the mob would have gained nothing even if they had succeeded in destroying them. As soon as the lists of the Sixth District are rearranged and a portion of them recopied, Marshal NAGENT will be prepared to proceed with the draft in all of the nine Congressional Districts under his jurisdiction. He has not the slightest idea that the Government intends to back down to a mob in this City, and is expecting every day to get orders from Washington to resume the drawing.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Important Action by the British and French Authorities—The Negroes Taken on Board French and English Man-of-war for Safety.

The ferocity with which the rioters last week assailed the colored people of this City was by no means discriminating, but regardless of consequence and reckless of result, caused not only the death of many an innocent and hard-working man, but by the indiscriminate onslaught upon certain

[illegible]

Great Britain, and entailed upon the City and County a bill for damages which will by no means be slight or agreeable to pay.

The most notable case was that of a colored man on a bark, which lay at the foot of Fulton-street, East River, the details of which were given [illegible] day morning in the TIMES, but several other instances of brutality scarcely less fearful than that, are before the proper authorities awaiting legal investigation.

Owing to the humane and prompt efficiency of a well-known literary gentleman of the City of Brooklyn, the colored man who was terribly mutilated, was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital and there carefully attended to.

On Tuesday, the day of the occurrence, this gentleman appeared before the British Consul-General and made affidavit to the following points, which have not fully been made public. He states that, standing upon the railing of the ferry-boat, he distinctly saw the hand of ruffians, to the number of perhaps forty, go upon the vessel armed with heavy bludgeons. They found at the stern of the vessel two negro sailors, whom they drove forward, beating and kicking them at every step, until they reached the forecastle. The sailors jumped into the hold, and the men, foiled in their purpose, threw into the hold and upon the shrieking sailors long sticks of logwood, which lay upon deck, until all was quiet.

They then turned upon the third negro, who was subsequently identified by the Captain as his cook, and after knocking him down, beat him about the head with their heavy sticks until he was a mass of gore. All this while a slim-built, good-looking, well-dressed man, who seemed to be their leader, stood at the entre of the vessel quietly watching the proceedings of his men. After [illegible] he appeared to [illegible] the victim, the leader waved his arms above his head and left the ship followed by the rioters.

In consequence of this statement and the corroborating one of the captain of the vessel, who came on board after the affair was over, and who testified only as in the condition of his servant, the Consul-General deemed it his duty to proceed to extremities in the

PROTECTION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Unfortunately there was no British man-of-war in our harbor, at the time, but the French frigate *Guerriere*, 36 guns, under command of Admiral REYNAUD, was stationed near the Battery, and to her, Mr. ARCHIBALD applied for protection. The French citizens had already been, through their Consul-General, to the Admiral in relation to their own affairs, and an asylum was tendered the negroes of that nationality on board the ship. To the request of the Consul-General, the Admiral granted an immediate acquiescence, and so fast as the colored sailors claiming the protection of the British flag, made known their wants at the Consulate, they were sent on board the French frigate.

On Saturday last, however, the

BRITISH FRIGATE CHALLENGE,

twenty-two guns, commanded by Capt. JOHN T. KENNEDY, came into port, and took a position near the French ship. The British negroes were at once transferred to her, and a large number of others were sent off from the Consulate. There are at least 200 of these poor creatures now sheltered by the British flag, and glad enough they were to get under its protecting folds.

We understand that in the correspondence between Lord LYONS and the British Consulate at this Port, the former indorsed emphatically the prompt measures taken by the Consul-General, and extended his thanks to the French Admiral for the generous part he took in the matter.

The *Challenge* will remain in our harbor until otherwise directed by the British Minister, and the negroes will be retained in her until they can be sure of sufficient protection from the local authorities.

THE COLORED PEOPLE IN BROOKLYN.

It is gratifying to know that out of the thousands of colored people residing in Brooklyn and its immediate vicinity, but four were injured during the recent riot. One of these was an old man named Gaskin WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, who has been known to the people in the neighborhood of the Heights for the past forty years as a man handy at all manner of domestic jobbery, from the whitewashing of a kitchen wall to the beating of a Brussels carpet. It seems that Mr. WILLIAMS was one of the unfortunates who was pursued by a gang of stevedores near Fulton Ferry on the New-York side, on Tuesday last. He was caught near Burling-slip, brutally beaten about the head and body, and only escaped with his life by the timely interference of a party of sailors, who, though partially intoxicated, knew enough of the sacredness of life to prevent its sacrifice. These men carried the bleeding WILLIAMS to the ferry-house, placed him in a carriage, and saw him safely home. The wounded man, who thanks God and the sailors for his deliverance, is doing well, and will be able to resume his "chores" by the latter part of the week.

Very many colored families have been notified by apparent friends that they were to be attacked when the draft begins, and have removed to places of greater safety; others being too poor to move, and having no place to go to, are at home remaining in doors with fear and trembling. It may be some consolation for them to know that the citizens' patrol, and the members of the Thirteenth and Twenty-third regiments have determined to see to it as a specialty that no negro shall be molested in the City of Brooklyn with impunity.

Relief of Colored Sufferers.

The Committee of Merchants for the relief of the colored sufferers by the late riots, met yesterday and determined to open at once a central office, where applicants for relief can be supplied, and legal help and medical advice obtained. They will keep a careful registration of the names of all sufferers and the amount of their losses. A list of those out of employment and of citizens needing servants. A depot where clothing, &c., can be left and be distributed. They hope to be able to announce the location tomorrow. In the meanwhile, the Committee find the suffering more widespread than they had at first supposed, and a large amount of money will be required. Contributions in cash may be sent in the Treasurer, JONATHAN STURGIS, Esq., No. 125 Front-street, New-York.

THE COLORED RELIEF FUND.

The following additional sums were subscribed yesterday to the fund for the relief of the colored sufferers by the late riots. JONATHAN STURGIS, Esq., is Treasurer for the Fund:

A. A. Low & Bro.	$250	James Cassidy	$25
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	200	William Hubbard	50
Sobevill Mauef. Co.	100	Bogert & Kneeland	100
R. W. Russell	100	Smith & Peters	100
Wm. Redmond & Son	50	[illegible]	5
Seton & Redmond	50	C. E. Detmold	100
Wood & Redmond	50	Samuel Bonnell, Jr.	50
Wagan & Fath	25	Alfred E. Beach	100
Wm. B. Isham & Gallup	100	O. D. Munn	50
Joseph B. Collins	20	Lyles, Polhamus & Co.	100
Collections of Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, by S. Churchill	205	Cash	5
Collins, Raymer & Co.	100	Owen & Carnegie	200
Otis W. Booth	50	Wm. Crosbey & Co.	50
D. Waldworth & Co.	25	L. M. Hoffman, Son & Co.	100
Chas. H. Marshall	25	Beatty, Dorman & Co	100
Geo. T. Trimble	100	Amount subscribed on Monday	8,181
Cyrus Curtiss	50	Total to date	$9,176

VINCENT COLYER, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, for the colored people suffering from the late riots, gratefully acknowledges the following:

Cash	$2 00	Mrs. S. Osgood	$10 00
W. W. Waldron	50	Pres. Church, Franklinville, L. I.	14 00
Mr. Merkle	1 50	G. H. Mathews	2 00
Friend to Oppressed	5 00	Clothing from Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Fay, Mr. J. Conroy.	
Mrs. Ray Boynton	30 00		
Cash, paid	5 00		

LEGAL AID FOR THE COLORED SUFFERERS.

We give below a circular issued by a number of lawyers of this City and Brooklyn, tendering gratuitous services to such colored persons as have lost property during the riots, for the recovery of compensation from the County. It is proper to state that many more of the legal fraternity would have signed it, had opportunity been afforded them.

The sufferers should take note that the act of 1855, which provides a remedy for such losses, requires the action to be brought, *three months after the injury happened*. There is, therefore, little time to make their rights known to this unfortunate class of people to whom the circular refers. It is also to be noticed that chapter 279 of the Laws of 1860 requires that the claim on which the action is to be founded *be presented to the Comptroller for adjustment twenty days before suit is brought*.

The undersigned, practicing lawyers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, sensible of the wrongs inflicted during the late riots upon the colored inhabitants of those Cities and the vicinity, hereby offer their professional advice and assistance, free of all charge, to aid such persons in recovering compensation for the damages inflicted upon them by rioters.

It is hoped that all just claims for such wrongs will be adjusted and paid by the public authorities with promptness; but for all pecuniary damage to property, whether real or personal, which has been destroyed or injured, in consequence of the mob or riot, a right of action exists against the City or County in which the same may have happened.

The undersigned will take charge of and conduct all such claims for any colored persons without compensation.

New-York, July 17, 1863.

[illegible] Birdseye, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
[illegible], Coe & Wallis, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
[illegible] & Mason, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
[illegible], Titus & Roe, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
[illegible] Hart, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
[illegible]

[illegible]-York.
[illegible], New-York.
[illegible], 111 Broadway, New-
[illegible]-Wall-street.
No. 30 Nassau-street.
[illegible]-row.
[illegible]-way.
[illegible]-street.
No. 8 Wall-street.
70 Wall-street.
74 Wall-street.
No. 2 Hanover-street.
James T. Brady, No. [illegible]-row.
Wm. Curtis Noyes, No. [illegible] street.
George Peckham, No. [illegible]-way.
Charles H. Mitchell, No. [illegible] Nassau-street.
A. J. Willard, No. [illegible]-street.
E. H. Whitehead, No. [illegible]-street.
George P. Nelson, No. [illegible]-street.
Mark A. King, No. [illegible]
Edmonds, Bushnell & Hamilton, No. 111 Broadway.
Thorasson & Bryan, No. 8 Pine-street.
Sickles & Cushing, No. 79 Nassau-street.
Homer H. Stuart, No. 100 Broadway.

THE MILITARY.

Department of the East.

Gen. DIX is still employed in systematizing the various branches of his Department. The United States forces in the City have been distributed to the most important points, and it is believed that they will be sufficiently able to preserve the public peace. It is not likely that the militia will be called upon again to take up arms in defence of the City, as the Administration at Washington has taken the matter of enforcing the draft into its own hands.

Gen. CANBY still remains at the Police Headquarters. But few troops are now on guard duty, and the indications are that, in a day or two, they will all be sent to a general rendezvous.

THE EIGHTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The Eighth United States infantry regiment, which came into the City last week, are quartered at the Park Barracks. They are accompanied by a splendid band, which at intervals during the day discourses delightful music.

THE FIFTH U. S. BATTERY, CO. C.

This battery still holds its position in the open square fronting the City Hall. It will probably remain in the City until it is ascertained, beyond peradventure, that no more rioting is likely to occur.

THE CITY REGIMENTS.

All the City regiments, with the exception of the Sixth, have been ordered to report to Gen. SANFORD. The Sixth will be mustered out of the United States service to-day, and will then immediately report to Gen. SANFORD. The officers of the various regiments were busy yesterday making out the pay-rolls, and making other preparations for mustering out. It has been arranged for all the regiments to be mustered out of the United States service to-day. Gen. SANFORD is now in command of all the City troops on the island. He will take measures to have them in readiness to repair to any particular precinct at a moment's notice, in case their services should be required.

THE CAVALRY.

The cavalry, under Col. MORR, consists of three full companies. At present the force is encamped at Gramercy Park. Most of the horses are kept saddled at stated hours, so that in case of emergency there may be no delay. Yesterday afternoon Col. MORR, with 24 men, proceeded on a tour of observation through the upper wards of the City. Everything was found to be quiet. Lieut. A. LOW, who was instrumental in forming a company of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York regiment, has been assigned a position in Company M, Fourteenth New-York cavalry.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE TWENTY-SECOND N. Y. N. G.

It is well known that in return for the recent presence and protection of regiments from this City at Harrisburgh and its vicinity, they were there nobly made the victims of inhospitality and extortion, in many instances, but have since been subjected in some of the Philadelphia papers to abuse of the most shameful kind, termed thievery, vagabonds and rowdies. Among the regiments which hurried to the relief of the Keystone State and has since received, to an especial degree, the courteous and generous acknowledgments we refer to, was the Twenty-second N. Y. N. G., Col. LLOYD ASPINWALL. The last attack, which scarcely needed a refutation, is refuted by a letter from Col. ASPINWALL to the Philadelphia *North American*, and the facts stated and proven of the services and conduct of this regiment should put its libelers to the blush. It marched further, marched quicker, did more service, was more to advance than any Pennsylvania regiment, and was the first to enter Carlisle and raise the Stars and Stripes after its evacuation by the rebels. The unmanly assault to which the Colonel responds is of a part with all the assaults made upon the New-York soldiery, and equally truthful. It emanates from a member of the "Gray Reserve," of Philadelphia, a body of soldiery so "reserved" that the greater portion of our troops were at Harrisburgh before they had mustered a corporal's guard, and who quibbled for days in regard to their term of service before they marched to the defence of their own State. The "Gray Reserve" is not, as some innocent people might imagine from what we have said and from its name, a body of old and dilapidated men, but is claimed to be composed of the youth, athlete and activity of Philadelphia.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. N. G.

Five companies of the above regiment were mustered out of the United States service yesterday. The remaining five companies, which were absent on duty in various parts of the City, will be mustered out this morning.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers (Buffalo) left for their home yesterday afternoon. Company A, of that regiment, which has been on duty for several days in Westchester County, joined the main body as it was *en route*.

The Sixty-fifth regiment, from the same city, returned home three days ago. It will be remembered that both regiments went to protect the Capital of Pennsylvania, and, on their return arrival in this City, volunteered to aid in quelling the mob.

ARRIVAL OF RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

The Twelfth Rhode Island regiment, Col. GEORGE H. BROWNE, arrived here yesterday morning from Cincinnati. After being quartered at the Battery, where their comfort was attended to by Col. ALMY, they were furnished transportation by him on the steamer *Commodore*, and left for Providence at 1 o'clock.

The Twenty-seventh Connecticut regiment, Col. BARNWICK, also arrived here last evening from Washington. They have been provided for by Col. ALMY at the Battery barracks, and will leave for New-Haven on the 6 o'clock train on Wednesday morning. Both the above regiments were nine months' men, the former having been in Gen. BURNSIDE's corps.

ON DUTY.

A detachment of 50 men of the Seventy-first regiment N. Y. N. G. reported at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal last evening for duty. They relieved a portion of the Eighth.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y. } NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.—This regiment will assemble at Centre Market drill room to-morrow (Wednesday,) the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of being mustered out of the United States service. Every member must be present. Adjt. KINNEY will detail 100 men, under command of Capt. MILLER, of Company I, assisted by Lieut. NIEBIE, of Company E, and Lieut. ROTHMAN, of Company D, who will hold themselves in readiness until further orders.

By order, JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.
E. B. KINNEY, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL GUARD, } S. N. Y., New-York, July 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No —. F Company, Capt. FAANCE, and I Company, Capt. GARDNER, will relieve Companies E and G, now on duty at their headquarters to-morrow, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order, LLOYD ASPINWALL, Colonel Commanding.
WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, } N. Y. S. N. G., July 21, 1863.

This regiment will assemble at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, to be mustered out of the service of the United States.

The pay rolls will be ready at the same time.

By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Adjutant.

The Seventh-avenue Arsenal.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS TO GEN. SANDFORD—HIS REPLY.

As has been previously announced the military post at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal was turned over to Col. BERRIAN, of the Eighth Regiment N. G. N. G., by Gen. SANFORD Monday. Last evening a number of the General's friends, including his own personal staff, assembled at the Arsenal for the purpose of testifying to him, in a brief address, their appreciation of his high military abilities. The address was presented by Col. CHARLES W. DARLING, and as was as follows:

SEVENTH-AVENUE STATE ARSENAL, } NEW-YORK CITY, July 20, 1863.

Major-Gen. *Sandford*:

GENERAL: We, the undersigned officers, who have been under your command at this place during the trying times of the past few days, respectfully congratulate you on the most efficient manner in which you have performed your duty as a commander. Combining activity, zeal and clemency, you have won the respect and confidence alike of the public and those under your command. Though hoping that no similar necessity may arise for the continued exercise of your active duties in this State, yet we may respectfully assert that there is no commander under whom we would better serve. With deep-felt sentiments of regret at parting, we have but to say that when you require our services again you have but to call on us.

JAMES A. FARRELL, Commanding General.
John H. Wilcox, Division Inspector.
S. Brooke Postley, Colonel Third cavalry.
Alexander Hamilton, Aid-de-Camp.
Chas. Wm. Darling, Colonel and Aid.
Wm. Mayer, late Colonel 171st N. Y. V.
James Louis Kwinan, Major 6th Me. Vol. cav.
John Dixon, 1st N. Y. Vol. infantry.
B. Frank Oakes, 4th S. C. cavalry.
J. D. Keating, 16th N. Y. State Militia.
H. Y. Gilbert, Surgeon of the Post.
Asher S. Mills, Acting Post Quartermaster.
D. C. Minton, Lieut.-Colonel 1st cavalry.
Lawrence Lenhr, Captain 1st N. Y. N. G.
Augustine O'Niel, Q. M. 10th N. Y. N. G.
Jerome Tole, Captain 10th N. Y. S. N. G.
Matthew Ryan, Second Lieut. N. Y. S. N. G.
Jas. H. Fleming, Captain Co. F, 10th N. Y. S. N. G.
John Missing, Lieut.-Colonel 10th N. Y. N. G.
Aaron Seeley, Major 10th N. Y. N. G.
Joseph C. Rodriguez, Adjutant 10th N. Y. N. G.
Hamlin Babcock, Captain 10th N. Y. N. G.
John Canby, Co. K, 11th N. Y. State Vols.
William P. Demarest, on attached service.

GEN. SANDFORD'S REPLY.

COLONEL AND GENTLEMEN: I feel extremely grateful at this very kind and very feeling expression of your opinion. We have been engaged in a short, but useful pursuit. We have been pursuing a common duty, one in which the safety of our lives and property were at stake. When a mob rules, life is not worth having, and law is of no account. So long as the mob paraded our streets and essayed to dictate laws to us, the City was in a state of anarchy and confusion. The foe in the open field was not half so dreadful as the foe in New-York. I am gratified to see that during this short service, every man of you have stood up nobly for the defence of the City. If for one moment the mob had got control of this City, the effect at home and abroad would have been most disastrous. I thank you again, gentlemen, for your kindness, and am happy to announce that your efforts in quelling the riot were triumphant. I hope we will not be called upon again to do such a duty, but if we are I want no better assurance of your co-operation than that presented this evening.

Attack upon the Military at Staten Island.

On Monday evening a party of soldiers who had been doing duty in this City were ordered back to Staten Island. Arriving there a disturbance arose between a few of them and some of the residents and hangers-on in the vicinity of Vanderbilt's Landing, which very soon involved a large number of both parties. Fire arms and knives were freely used, and both parties appear to have suffered severely.

MICHAEL PERLAN received a scalp wound from a musket ball, and two or three other citizens sustained injuries. Chas. MURPHY, a gardener, an Irishman, about 50 years of age, was shot through the heart, while standing on a railroad bridge, and instantly killed. Mr. S. R. BRICE, Jr., Superintendent of the Gas Works at Clifton, found a wounded soldier named John Cook lying upon the railroad track, severely stabbed. While bending over the wounded man, Mr. BRICE was shot at by a soldier, the bullet passing near his head. Another soldier named WM. WALSH was found who had been horribly wounded to the abdomen, either by a knife or a bayonet. His intestines protruded, and he, with the other soldier, who was suffering from seven severe wounds, were taken by citizens to the hospital of the Seaman's Retreat. Cook said that before he was stabbed he had shot and killed one of the party attacking him.

When the greater part of the soldiers, who had taken their seats in the cars, heard of the difficulty, they rushed to the assistance of their comrades, using, it is said, their guns without discrimination against the assembled crowd. The party with whom they were in conflict did not exceed twenty or thirty, and in a short time, with the exception of nine, who were arrested, fled. The prisoners were taken yesterday morning to New-Dorp.

There are conflicting reports as to the origin of the riot; some attributing it to the soldiers and others to the citizens. The truth will be ascertained on the investigation ordered by Col. LANDING, commandant of the troops at New-Dorp.

ARRESTS, INCIDENTS, &c.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND.

His Honor, Mayor OPDYKE, received the following additional contributions yesterday to the fund for the relief of the families of those killed, and the relief of those injured in the late riots. The fund will undoubtedly be swelled to a large amount, the purposes appealing to the judgment as well as the hearts of our citizens.

Pacific Mail S'ship Co.	$1,000	Smith & Rand	100
Panama R. R. Co.	1,000	Rev. Wm Panlia	33
S. J. Ahern	150	Bogert & Kneeland	100
Chas. H. Marshal	250	E. S. Storms	100
James Boorman	200	E. Walker & Sons	100
Fred. T. Thompson	50		

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A RINGLEADER.

Officer JANKS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday arrested PATRICK MAHAY, who is charged with arson and burglary, committed during the riots.

He is proved to have been one of the leaders among the rioters who burst open the door of Provost-Marshal MANIZAAS's office in Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. It will be remembered that the entire block was burned down on Monday afternoon last; the flames spreading both up and down from the Marshal's office, which was located in about the middle of the block.

MAHAY is well known, and has been fully identified by several witnesses as the person who applied the torch to the building. He is held in close custody to await a trial on the charges above specified.

FURTHER SEARCHES AND RECOVERIES.

Yesterday Sergeant VAUGHAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with a squad of men, searched the tenement houses in Thirty-second and Thirty-third-streets, between First and Second avenues. This is the locality where about all the thieves and vagabonds of that vicinity live. Some fifty houses were searched, and upwards of $800 worth of plunder was recovered, consisting of groceries, dry-goods, furniture, &c. Among the spoils were five boxes of tea, a barrel of sugar, one of hempseed, and one of canary seed, starch, tobacco, segars, chairs, feather beds, tallow candles enough for a general illumination, &c., &c. Considerable opposition to the search was made by the women, one of whom was arrested in the act of attempting to carry away a box of starch, which she acknowledged had been stolen from one of the sacked stores.

MORE OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Large quantities of property, stolen in the late riots, have been recovered through the active exertions of the Police. The Station-houses of the Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth Precincts are all very nearly filled with goods of all kinds and description, which have been found and taken thither by the officials of these Precincts. All persons who have lost property during the riotous proceedings of last week, are requested to call without delay, identify their goods and take them away.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RIOTS.

EDWARD DIPPLE, of the "Broadway Squad," was fatally wounded during the disturbances in Twenty-ninth-street. He died on Monday evening, and yesterday the following proceedings were had by his late associates:

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

At a meeting held by the members of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, "Broadway Squad," Metropolitan Police, at their rooms, No. 800 Mulberry-street, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the disposition of His providence, to remove by death our late worthy associate and brother officer, EDWARD DIPPLE, one whom it has been our fortune to know in the private relations of life, as well as in the faithful discharge of arduous duty; and,

Whereas, His sterling worth demands from us an expression of our feelings; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of an Allwise Providence, our hearts are clothed in sorrow at the loss of one who was endeared to us by many ties of friendship and affection; and we sincerely regret that while in the spring-time of life he has been so suddenly called to that "bourne from which no traveler returns."

Resolved, That in reverentially deploring this event, we sincerely sympathize with the widowed wife and fatherless child of deceased, in the irreparable loss they have sustained, and tender to them our affectionate condolence in the affliction they have been called upon to endure.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning, and that our rooms be draped in mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily Press, and a copy of said resolutions, duly authenticated, be sent to the family of deceased.

Sergt. CORNELIUS BURDICK, Chairman.
Roundsman [illegible] H. FARRIS, } Committee.
Roundsman BENDER-BERKWOOD, }

A THIEF SHOT.

During the riots a notorious thief, known to the Police and to the public at large of the Twenty-first Precinct, as GARRY BARRY, was shot by another notorious character known as BRANEY, also a resident of that Precinct. A difficulty occurred between them at Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, when BRANEY drew a pistol and shot BARRY, killing him on the spot. The friends of BARRY at once fell upon his murderer, and beat him so badly that he was taken up for dead and carried to the hospital, where he now lies. His injuries were of a dreadful character, but he is likely to recover.

TWO BOYS CHARGED WITH PLUNDERING.

THOMAS MCKAY, *alias* Trainor, aged 11 years, and MICHAEL BYRNE, aged 12 years, were arrested yesterday by Officer LINDAY. These boys were among the rioters, and were found among those who entered and robbed the store of Mr. BARNEY MEERTENS, No. 250 Tenth-avenue, after the same had been broken open by the mob. The testimony is ample that these boys took large quantities of property away. Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed them in default of $500 bail each.

FURTHER ROBBERIES.

DANIEL BROWN, an Irishman, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer SWANSON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on the charge of stealing from premises No. 299 Third-avenue, after the same had been broken open by the rioters. The goods taken were owned by SAMUEL SULLEY. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed BROWN to prison in default of bail, on the charge of grand larceny.

ARREST OF ANOTHER RIOTER.

A laborer named JOHN MURPHY was arrested by the Tenth Precinct Police yesterday, charged on the complaint of WM. B. ASTOR, of No. 32 Lafayette-place, and HUGH STINSON, of Broome-street, with riotous conduct. Justice OSBORN committed the accused for trial.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres only substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of DYER and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

The DENIER BROTHERS are creating a great furore at Barnum's by their daring feats on the tight rope, their inimitable tricks in pantomime, &c., while the Sandfords are delighting their audiences with their truly beautiful music and characteristic negro dances, extravaganzas and comic operatic performances.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal*.

[Advertisement.]

TWO HUNDRED SUBSTITUTES WANTED — BY TOMPKINS & Co., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway (second floor,) to whom the highest cash rates will be paid. Apply from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Over 100 substitutes now on hand.

[Advertisement.]

To start right for a successful career one needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A correct phrenological examination revealing these may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway. See *Phrenological Journal* for July.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 47 | Sun sets..... 7 25 | Moon sets...10 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 16 | Gov. Island..12 05 | Hell Gate.. 1 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Plantagenet, (Br.,) Bennett, Kingston, Walden & Booth.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Daisell.

Ships Figier Allessandra, (Aust.,) Posnanovich, Dunkirk; Hollohoe & Balchen; Conqueror, Bordelle, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Catherina, (Hamb.,) Rickmers, Baltimore, Fuoch, Meincke & Wendt; William Wilson, (Br.,) Plummer, Gibraltar; Maria Sophia, (Hamb.,) Witt, Cronstadt, Fuoch, Meincke & Wendt; Schanyl, Taylor, Lisbon, Bassett & Nickerson; Mary Ann, Slocum, Elizabethport, H. E. Brown & Co.

Brigs Sophie Henriette, (Hanov.,) Albert, Rio Grande del Sur, Ruger Bros.; Balear, (Mex.,) Batiste, Tampico, O. K King & Co.; Anrora, (Br.,) McDougall, Donegal Island, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Catharine, (Br.,) Pittman, Barbados, Jones & Lough; Phantom, (Br.,) Campbell, Glace Bay, George F. Butler; Alice Franklin, Brown, Havana. H. S. Vining; Herman Albert, (Hol.,) Potyweedt, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners D. H. Baldwin, Knowlton, Portland. J. V. Haviland; Maria, (Br.,) Crowell, Jacmel. D. R. De Wolf; Jonathan May, Cobb, Washington. C. H. Pierson; Yorktown, Woglum, Baltimore. Merrill & Abbott; Maria Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington. J. W. McKee; Electric, (Br.,) Newman, Port-au-Platte, McColl & Frith.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 18th inst., with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Georgia, Glenell, Liverpool 7th inst., and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. 13th inst., lat. 45, lon. 41 30, signalized ship Rhein, bound E. 15th, lat. 44 14, lon. 41, signalized ship Ellen Demming, bound E.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Wynner.

Ship Belle Wood, Spencer, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. and 723 passengers to Williams & Guion. 13 deaths (children) from measles.

Ship Sailor Prince, (Br., of London,) Wise, Bombay Feb. 25, and St. Helena June 6, with cotton and linseed to Dehon, Clark & Bridges. June 15, lat. 1 13 N., lon. 25 30 W., passed a ship standing to the southwest, supposed the Jupiter, of New-York. The S. P. was becalmed 40 days between the Equator and Cape of Good Hope, where she had a heavy westerly gale for five days.

Bark Columbia, Atkins,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3691. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Second Capture of Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi.

JOE JOHNSTON RETREATING EASTWARD

Gen. Sherman Reports that His Army Must Fall to Pieces.

The Prisoners Paroled by Gen. Grant Deserting in Large Numbers.

Successful Expedition to Natchez, Under Gen. Ransom.

Immense Captures of Stores, Guns, Ammunition and Live Stock.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The following has been received here:

VICKSBURGH, July 15, 1863.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. SHERMAN has Jackson invested from Pearl River on the north to the river on the south. This has cut off many hundred cars from the Confederacy. SHERMAN says he has force enough, and feels no apprehension about the results.

Finding that Yazoo City was being fortified, I sent Gen. HERRON there with his division. He captured several hundred prisoners, one steamboat, five pieces of heavy artillery, and all the public stores fell into our hands. The enemy burned three steamboats on the approach of the gunboats.

The *DeKalb* was blown up and sunk in fifteen feet of water by the explosion of a torpedo.

Finding that the enemy were crossing cattle for the rebel army at Natchez, and were said to have several thousand there, I have sent steamboats and troops to collect them and destroy all their boats and means for making more. U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 16, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Joe JOHNSTON evacuated Jackson the night of the 16th inst. He is now in full retreat East. SHERMAN says most of his army must perish from heat, lack of water and general discouragement.

The army paroled here have, to a great extent, deserted, and are scattered over the country in every direction.

Learning that Yazoo City was being fortified, I sent Gen. HERRON there. Five guns were captured, many stores, and about 300 prisoners.

Gen. RANSOM was sent to Natchez to stop the crossing of cattle for the Eastern army. On arrival he found large numbers had been driven out of the city to be pastured; also that munitions of war had recently been crossed over to wait for KIRBY SMITH. He mounted about 200 of his men and sent them in both directions. They captured a number of prisoners and 5,000 head of Texas cattle, 2,000 head of which were sent to Gen. BANKS. The balance have been and will be brought here. In Louisiana they captured more prisoners, and a number of teams loaded with ammunition. Over two million rounds of ammunition were brought back to Natchez with the teams captured, and 258,000 rounds besides artillery ammunition were destroyed.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Comm'g.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 22.

The *Republican* of this city has the following special dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 20.

By an arrival from below we have Natchez dates of the 15th, Jackson of the 15th, and Vicksburgh of the 16th inst.

Gen. SHERMAN ordered a charge on Gen. JOHNSTON's forces on Friday, but they had so far escaped, that capturing them was out of the question.

We only got a few stragglers, a few guns and some ammunition. A portion of Gen. SHERMAN's army is now in Jackson, which is his headquarters, while the remainder are on their way back to Vicksburgh.

Eight steamers left Vicksburgh on the 6th instant for Natchez, having on board 1,200 soldiers, under the command of Gen. RANSOM. On arrival he captured five rebel officers, and crossing the river, he captured a battery of nine guns, four of which were ten-pounder Parrotts. He then marched back into the country nine miles, and captured 247 boxes of ammunition and nine more guns. The rebels fled in consternation. On returning to Natchez he found 5,000 head of Texas cattle, and 4,000 hogsheads of sugar, all of which he took possession of, in the name of the United States.

On the 8th inst. two steamers arrived from New-Orleans *via* Port Hudson, bringing up 2,300 paroled rebel prisoners.

Two steamers left on the 8th inst. for New-Orleans with large loads of cattle and three more for Vicksburgh with live stock.

The steamers *Louisville* and *Elmira*, captured up the Red River, arrived at Vicksburgh on the 17th inst.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

There is a rumor in town of JOHNSTON's surrender to SHERMAN or GRANT, but it is impossible as yet to get it sufficiently authenticated.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An Important Expedition on Foot—Views of a Slaveholder.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, July 18.

A cavalry expedition left here this morning, which will penetrate the interior for a distance of a hundred miles or more, and before this is published its mission will be accomplished, which includes the destruction of the extensive railroad bridges, culverts and railroad connections. Gen. PETTIS, Chief of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER's Staff, is in command. He is accompanied by Maj. COLE.

A distinguished statesman and extensive slaveholder in the interior of North Carolina, who has been an Anti-Slavery man since the first rebel gun was fired into Fort Sumter, has written an elaborate work entitled *Slavery and the Rebellion*, which is on its way to the publisher in New-York. The eminent author says "that Slavery will not be materially injured by this war, but will come out of the ordeal stronger than ever, and satisfy the world that State and Municipal laws, sustained by the religious training of the [illegible] more than a match for the pre[illegible] of the world. A standing army of half a million [illegible] acceptance by the South of gradual [illegible] the only method that will check the growth of, or cause its extinction, neither of which the Administration at Washington will deem it necessary to enforce, because Slavery will be all the stronger for the war."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Statement of the Amount of the Public Debt on the 1st inst.

The Debt Over $25,000,000 Less than Anticipated.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

From the official statement of the public debt, on the 1st of July, furnished by the Treasury Department, the following recapitulation is taken:

The whole debt at 4 per cent. interest	$28,059,295
At 5 per cent	101,297,639
At 6 per cent	431,276,875
At 7 3-10 per cent	139,920,500
The whole debt without interest	396,721,467

The total public debt of the United States on July 1, shown by the books of the Treasury Department, is $1,097,274,366. In the Secretary's report of last December he estimated that by this time the public debt would reach $1,122,297,403. The expenditures, however, have been slightly less than the Secretary anticipated, or rather the National revenue has been somewhat greater, and the public debt is therefore less by $25,023,037 than the Secretary estimated last December. The result is a singular vindication of Mr. CHASE's foresight and calculation, as well as the honesty with which he laid before Congress the exact present and prospective condition of the finances.

WOUNDED FROM GETTYSBURGH.

Up to Sunday last, the number of wounded from Gettysburgh received at Baltimore and forwarded to different points was over 11,000, of which 2,000 were rebels. The letter were all promptly sent to David's Island, New-York berbor, and Chester, Penn. Not more than thirty or forty rebel wounded in all were in Baltimore at the beginning of this week, and no known rebel sympathizers were permitted to visit these. Their medical officers and Chaplains were at once sent off to be returned *via* Fortress Monroe to Richmond.

NEGROES AS SUBSTITUTES.

A Philadelphia Committee is here, headed by Judge KELLY, seeking a reversal of the late decision of the Provost-Marshal-General, forbidding the acceptance of a negro as a substitute for a white drafted man. It is argued that such acceptance is in no way objectionable, while in the Border States especially it will be productive of numerous advantages.

Fifteen thousand wounded soldiers in all have been taken from the field at Gettysburgh, and sent to different hospitals throughout the country. About five thousand still remain there. Of those removed, three thousand were rebels—twelve thousand our own men.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

JOHN DIXON, Second New-York Volunteers, by Court-martial, has been found guilty of desertion and sentenced to three years' hard labor upon the Government works.

JAMES MULLEN, Third New-Jersey, found guilty of desertion and cowardice, is sentenced to one year's hard labor.

JAMES F. NOBLE, Second New Jersey Volunteers, convicted of desertion, is sentenced to two years' hard labor.

S. C. VAN ARSDALE, Thirteenth New-Jersey Volunteers, convicted of desertion, is sentenced to hard labor for the remainder of his term of enlistment.

WM. HOPKINS, company F, Second Pennsylvania Reserve corps, is convicted of robbery, and sentenced to hard labor at Fort Delaware for three years, and the forfeiture of all moneys due and becoming due, and to dishonorably discharged from the service.

The above-named men were committed to the old Capitol yesterday, preparatory to the execution of the sentences against them.

NAVAL ORDER.

Assistant Paymaster H. MELVILLE HANNA is detached from the *J. P. Jackson*, and ordered to return home.

SECRETARY USHER.

Secretary USHER has gone on a brief visit to New-York.

NOT CONDEMNED.

The District Supreme Court yesterday decided that the steamer which had been seized for carrying sutler's goods to Virginia without a permit from the Secretary of the Treasury, was not liable to condemnation, and ordered her value refunded to the owners.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where Corporations make profits without declaring dividends, they must be taxed on these profits precisely as if a dividend had been declared.

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES left for New-York to-day. He hopes soon to be able to resume the command of his old corps.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

NOTICE FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department has issued notice to traders, shippers and carriers, or local rules and restrictions for the Third Special Agency, which comprises so much of the State of North Carolina as is or may be within the lines of military occupation by the United States forces. It appears that commercial intercourse with localities beyond the lines of military occupation by our troops is strictly prohibited. No permit will be granted for the transportation of any articles to any blockaded port or place, except upon the request of the Department of War or of the Navy, either directly or through a duly authorized officer, accompanied by a certificate that the articles are needed for military or naval purposes. Authorized permits will be granted only by the Collector of Customs at Beaufort, or other officers specially dispatched for that purpose by or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Until otherwise ordered, no permit will be granted to purchase, trade or barter in tar, turpentine or resin within the limits of this Agency, or to transport the same therefrom on private account. No vessel, boat or other craft or vehicle used for transportation shall put off any goods, wares or merchandise at any other place than that named in the permit or clearance as the place of destination. The Supervising Special Agent for this Agency (D. HEATON) will keep an office at Beaufort, N. C., till otherwise directed.

THE MINISTER FROM COLOMBIA.

Señors MURILLO and PEREGA, the former the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the latter Secretary of Legation and Fiscal Commissioner, were to-day received by the President. After a very interesting interview, and the presentation of their credentials, they were congratulated by him upon the cessation of all difficulties in the United States of Colombia (late New-Granada.)

The diplomatic relations, interrupted by revolution, are now by this reception reëstablished between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia.

APPOINTMENT.

BENJAMIN T. LARKIN has been appointed Assayer of the Mint of San Francisco, in place of CONRAD WISEMAN, resigned.

THE PURSUIT OF LEE.

His Army Near Winchester or Above that Point.

Gen. Meade's Army in a Position to Intercept Him.

A BATTLE EXPECTED SOON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

This evening's *Republican* contains the following:

"From the best information at hand, it appears that Lee's army is near Winchester, or above that point, while our own army occupies such a position that he cannot get back to Richmond without fighting at a disadvantage. The rebel General is either holding his position to gather supplies from the crops in the Valley, or, with the aid of such reinforcements as he may have obtained, to give another battle or series of battles to the Army of the Potomac. Our army is ready to fight him—anxious, indeed, rather than return to another campaign in those districts of Virginia which have been so thoroughly devastated by war.

We may expect stirring news from Gen. MEADE's army soon.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Retrospect—Breaking Camp at Falmouth—The March—A Comparison with Previous Campaigns—Gen. Hooker's Removal and its Causes—The Secret Service.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, July 20, 1863.

A brief retrospective glance at the doings of the Army of the Potomac, during its late arduous campaign, may not be the most uninteresting reading for these hot days.

The campaign on the part of the national army began by the movement from the vicinity of Falmouth, which commenced in earnest about the 10th of June. Gen. HOOKER's headquarters remained at their old location until Sunday morning, June 14, when they broke camp at an early hour, and moved at once to Dumfries, on Quantico Creek; and starting next day, at 3 o'clock P. M., reached Fairfax Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, before 6 P. M.—distant from the old camp fifty-two miles.

So the campaign just closed may be included within the period dating from June 10 and ending with July 15, or just five weeks—for the campaign of Chancellorsville, with its preliminaries and its *débris*, forms another and distinct epoch in the history of the Army of the Potomac.

During this period of five weeks, this army has made its longest marches, endured its greatest fatigues, and fought its greatest battle yet chronicled in its blood-stained annals.

Comparing its former achievements with those of the last campaign, and they sink almost into insignificance. The whole march of the Peninsula did not exceed one hundred and seventy-five miles. The average march of the several army corps, since leaving Fredericksburgh, is two hundred and thirty-five miles. The Peninsular march occupied ninety-five days; that of the late campaign thirty-five. The average distance of each day's march on the Peninsula, counting the marching days only, was less than six miles; in the late campaign it was nineteen.

Starting from the old camps in the vicinity of Falmouth, and the distance marched by the several army corps, up to the time of striking the Potomac at Williamsport, is as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Eleventh corps	214	Third corps	222
Twelfth corps	225	Second corps	236
Fifth corps	223	Sixth corps	230
First corps	219		
Average distance			225

Certain statements regarding the dispositions of the army after leaving Falmouth may be made now, which would have been improper at the time of their occurrence. It will be remembered that Gen. HOOKER kept his headquarters in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house for fully a week, and during this time so disposed his forces as to estop any movement of the enemy upon Washington, either on the flank through the mountains, or from in front by way of Warrenton or Manassas.

These dispositions were: The Twelfth and Eleventh corps at Leesburgh; the Fifth corps at Aldie Gap, supported by the Third at Gum Spring, halfway between Fairfax Court-house and Aldie; the Second at Thoroughfare Gap; the First corps at Guilford Station on the Hampshire Railroad, supporting the Eleventh and Twelfth at Leesburgh; the Sixth corps at Fairfax Court-house, Centreville and Bristol Station, guarding the rear. All these dispositions were made by the 18th of June, rendering Washington secure from an attack, and placing the forces in excellent position either to meet LEE's advance in that direction or to pursue him into Maryland. It is worthy of note that for the next week a certain Setanio sheet in New-York, did not cease to howl at the Commanding General for *not* making the very dispositions he had made a week before.

And just here, let me correct a popular misapprehension regarding the knowledge of the enemy's whereabouts at this time. Simply because the public was not regaled every day with bulletins from headquarters giving the exact location of LEE's army, it was generally conceived that we of the Army of the Potomac knew nothing concerning the enemy. Never was there a more egregious error. Had it not been obviously improper, your correspondent could here given you a comparatively reliable statement almost every day, concerning the dispositions of the main body of the rebel army. The *attempted* strategy of LEE at this period has never been fully described. It is not. I believe, generally known, that while RODES' division of EWELL's corps was tardily pressing northward, EARLY's division of the same corps, was held in abeyance on the Potomac, and JENKINS's division of still the same corps was closely camped around Winchester. The two army corps of LONGSTREET and HILL lay for a whole week snugly ensconced down beneath the western shadows of the Blue Ridge, on the banks of the Shenandoah, vigilantly guarding Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps with a heavy force, and using actively the whole of STUART's cavalry to mask and conceal their position.

The first ten days of LEE's invasion was a mere *feint*—a mere diversion,—in the hope of seeing HOOKER's army swiftly rush northward into Pennsylvania to stop the ravages of one small division, while the mass of the rebel army, passing suddenly down to Leesburgh, could, in less than one day's march, cross the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, and place itself between the National army and Washington.

There is no feature of the campaign more positive than this, and LEE was completely foiled in its attempted execution. And yet the General commanding the Army of the Potomac at that time has been abused because he did not obey the behest of every frightened farmer in Pennsylvania, and rush to the protection of barnyards and stables.

In this army the matter of "invasion" is not, and never was, esteemed much of a calamity. The soldiers always argued many good results from it, and the *feints* of both attempts made by the enemy has fully justified the reasonings of the officers and men. "Invasion," said the soldiers, "will keep the Northern people from becoming apathetic in regard to the war; it will kill the Copperheads; it will give our own people an idea of what war is; it will give us a great advantage in fighting them on soil where we are acquainted, and where they are not; and it will reinspirit us, and enable us to give stronger battle at home than we could where every advantage of soil and people is for the sake of the enemy." And the instincts of old soldiers seldom go astray.

When LEE had failed to seduce HOOKER to uncover Washington, he lost no time in pushing forward into Maryland. It is equally true of HOOKER that he lost no time in the pursuit. Withdrawing his army speedily from its fan-like position in front of Washington, he crossed the river by the pontoon bridges at Edwards' Ferry, and in two days placed it in the vicinity of Frederick, an average distance of fifty-two miles. At Frederick Gen. HOOKER's career as Commander of the Army of the Potomac came to a sudden termination.

I do not know that the circumstances resulting in Gen. HOOKER's removal have ever been given to the public. Being able to state them precisely, I will give them briefly:

From the time of leaving Fredericksburgh Gen. HOOKER had been acting under a strict letter of instructions from Gen. HALLECK, and was reporting to the latter daily. The letter of instructions ordered Gen. HOOKER to cover Washington at all times, and when the passage of our army into Maryland became a fixed fact, Maryland Heights, was also added as a point to be covered and protected, and Gen. HOOKER was authorized to assume command of any troops he might find in any Department wherein he was temporarily posted, including the garrison of ten thousand men at Maryland Heights.

When leaving Fairfax Court-house for Frederick, Gen. HOOKER asked if there were any serious objections to abandoning the position at the Heights temporarily, and uniting the troops to his army, with which to pursue and fight LEE. He then proceeded from Edwards' Ferry, accompanied by Gen. WARREN, Chief Engineer, to inspect the position in person, and determine upon its value. Upon arriving at the Heights a dispatch was received from Gen. HALLECK, announcing, in substance, that the position and property at that point were too valuable to be abandoned, save in the last extremity. But, upon examination of the point, and obtaining the opinions of Gens. FERNON and WARREN, who coincided with him strongly, Gen. HOOKER was so convinced of the inutility of maintaining a large garrison force at a point likely to become isolated, and was so sure that, upon explanation, Gen. HALLECK would agree with him, that he at once gave the order for the abandonment of the position, the troops to march to Frederick, and join his army. He then telegraphed his action to Gen. HALLECK, giving his reasons at length. The response was a still more peremptory order *not* to abandon the position. Gen. HOOKER, being thus deprived of a much-needed reinforcement of ten thousand excellent troops, and being, in addition, required to father the results of a campaign whose plan was not his own, respectfully asked to be relieved from command, if his instructions could not be modified, remarking that it was not in his power, nor the power of any other General, to do what was required of him with his limited force, and still be successful in the main object of pursuing and defeating the rebel army.

The President acceded to the request of Gen. HOOKER, and with the order assigning Gen. MEADE to command came a discretionary power from Gen. HALLECK, authorizing the commanding General to abandon Maryland Heights or not, just as he saw fit.

These are the precise circumstances attending the removal of Gen. HOOKER, which was, and perhaps still is, shrouded with much mystery.

Gen. HOOKER took leave without any show or formality, save a feeling address to his Staff, and Gen. MEADE stepped into command, and found everything so well matured for immediate action that he was enabled to move on without an hour's delay. The next day the army was in motion again, and the marches, which were planned by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, were made with the same degree of vigor and promptness which had previously characterized them.

The various corps moved by several divergent routes from Frederick, the course of the left wing being due north, while the centre and right wing deflected to the eastward, soon placing a large force between the enemy and Baltimore. On Wednesday, July 1, the left wing, under Gen. REYNOLDS, reached Gettysburgh, and there began the conflict which for three days raged so furiously, and finally resulted so successfully to the National arms. The history of these battles, and the subsequent march to the Potomac, is yet fresh in the minds of the people, and needs no reiteration here.

Before closing, I wish to allude to one Bureau in the organization of the Army of the Potomac, which has lately been the subject of several unjust aspersions, totally without cause. I refer to the Bureau of Secret Service. My experience with the Army of the Potomac qualifies me to say that at no time since its organization has so much and so reliable information concerning the enemy been furnished to the commanding General as during the past six months; and instead of being poorly paid, the reliable men have been richly paid. I know that as high as $5,000 has been paid for a single item of service, and many other sums in proportion. The records of this Bureau, could they be properly revealed, would startle the country. The very nature of the service requires the utmost secrecy in every respect, and but for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension, it might be questionable to say even as little as this. People must not imagine because they do not get daily bulletins about the operations of the enemy that the commanding General knows nothing about him. The very objects sought to be obtained by the service would be defeated if not enveloped in mystery and used with great caution. In Virginia, the service has been very vigilant and efficient. In Pennsylvania not as much exertion was made, because the citizens were relied on to bring information, but I am sorry to say they were quite as useful to the enemy as to us—many cases of where they gave voluntary information to the enemy being discovered—and a great apathy existed in regard to promptly reporting the enemy's movements to our commanders.

This much in defence of the Bureau of Secret Service, which, under the management of Col. SHARP, Deputy Provost-Marshal-General, has recorded a secret history of the rebel army which would astonish even the rebel leader himself.

The compact, systematic organization of the Army of the Potomac is strikingly illustrated by the fact that a sudden change of its commanding General involves no delay in a movement so important as the late one in pursuit of the rebel army. It is very mild justice to say that no army in existence ever had more efficient chiefs of departments than each man of WILLIAMS, WARREN, HUNT, INGALLS, and CLARK, the administrative heads of the Adjutant-General's, Engineer, Artillery, Quartermaster, and Commissary Departments.

In retiring from the field, for a time at least, I desire to return my thanks to the gentlemen of Gen. PINKERTON's Staff, with whom I have been thrown in daily contact for the past few weeks, and whose courtesies are most highly appreciated. Their efficiency and vigor are invaluable to the Cavalry corps, which has achieved its great celebrity under its present commander. L. L. CROUNSE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Surrender of Port Hudson to Gen. Banks.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

A FULL LIST OF THE TROPHIES.

Scenes Within the Fort—How the Rebels Behaved.

TROOPS MOVING DOWN THE RIVER.

A SHARP FIGHT NEAR DONALDSONVILLE.

A FRENCH PLOT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

HEADQUARTERS, PORT HUDSON, Thursday, July 9, 1863.

Heaven be praised! Port Hudson is ours!

In my late letters I have informed you how, step by step, we were encroaching upon the enemy, until all resistance would be useless. Somewhere about midnight of the 7th, a Lieutenant of HOLCOMB's battery came to the tent of Maj.-Gen. AUGUR's Assistant Adjutant-General, and said that the enemy were sounding a bugle, which foreboded he knew not what. Shortly afterward another came to say that they had sent out a flag of truce. Very soon after that an officer came galloping up, in the bright light of a waning moon, from Gen. BANKS' headquarters; and I heard the voice of Col. IRVIN eagerly inquiring for the tent of Gen. AUGUR—the whole camp being in calm repose. The few who were awake wondered, of course, what all this could mean; and what it did the official correspondence (already published) will best explain.

THE SURRENDER.

At the earliest dawn of the—now ever memorable—9th July, the whole camp was necessarily in the highest state of glee and commotion, and the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" came borne upon the morning air—never sounding sweeter.

At 7 o'clock, Gen. ANDREWS, Chief of the Staff of Gen. BANKS', made his grand entrance into the rebel fortifications, with Col. BIRGE leading his brave storming column, whose noble services have thus been, happily for their friends, dispensed with; but to whom the country is no less indebted—taking the will for the deed. These were followed by two picked regiments from each division, with HOLCOMB's and RAWLS' battery of light artillery, and the gunners of the naval battery.

The rebels were drawn up in line, and an immense line they made, their officers in front of them on one side of the road, their backs to the river. Gen. GARDNER then advanced toward Gen. ANDREWS, and, in a few accompanying words, offered to surrender his sword with Port Hudson; but Gen. ANDREWS told that, in appreciation of his bravery—however misdirected—he was at liberty to retain his sword.

Our men were then drawn up in two lines on the other side of the road, opposite to the rebels, and our officers placed themselves in front of their men. Gen. GARDNER then said to Gen. ANDREWS: "General: I will now formally surrender my command to you, and for that purpose will give the orders to ground arms." The order was given and the arms were grounded.

After that Gen. ANDREWS sent for the enemy's general officers, Staff and field-officers. The line-officers were left with their companies and guard, composed of the Twenty-second Louisiana and Seventy-fifth New-York, placed over them. These formalities over, the glorious old flag of the Union was unfolded to the breeze from one of the highest bluffs facing the river, by the men of the *Richmond*—a battery thundered forth its salute, which rolled majestically up and down the broad surface of the Mississippi—and Port Hudson was ours!

WHAT WE OBTAINED WITH IT.

5,000 prisoners, as stated by Gen. GARDNER himself.

Serviceable.

3 42-pound barbette guns.
2 32-pound barbette guns.
1 32-pound barbette gun, (rifled.)
1 8-inch barbette gun.
2 10-inch barbette guns.
1 24-pound barbette gun.
4 24 pound barbette guns, (rifled.)
1 12-pound barbette gun.

Disabled.

1 24-pound barbette gun.
1 8-inch barbette gun.
1 32-pound barbette gun.
1 24-pound barbette gun.
1 30-pound barbette gun.

RECAPITULATION.

15 heavy guns, in good condition.
5 complete field batteries, 31 guns in good condition, besides disabled guns.
1,911 shot and shell for heavy guns, various calibres.
775 cartridges.
12,000 pounds of powder, made up in cartridges, for heavy guns, various calibres.
32,000 pounds cannon powder.
150,000 cartridges, small arms.
5,000 muskets.

SCENE WITHIN THE FORT.

It was with no little delight that I found myself riding at last over every portion of this long-forbidden ground, noting the havoc which our cannon made not only in the ramparts but over the whole internal surface. Not a square rood but bore some indisputable proof of the iron deluge that had fallen upon it, in earth ploughed up, trees with the bark almost completely torn off by rifle-shot, and some—twice the bulk of a man's body—fairly snapped in two by some solid ball, as easily as a walking-cane.

As to what they called the town of Port Hudson—a miserable little conglomeration of two or three wooden buildings, and a nondescript church among them—the destruction is so complete that I cannot see how they escaped being utterly swept away. I went into the old church, looking out for any crazy timber that might fall from shattered roof or tumbling walls, with orifices made by cannon, larger than the windows, and found the whole floor strewed with beans, broken beams and bits, plaster, &c. If these were all the beans they had left, I don't think the quantity of their food exceeded the quality, and beans were what they had left to most depend upon.

Their river fortifications were terribly effective, and might have resisted any amount of attack had they been impregnable elsewhere. Far down in the bowels of the lofty bluffs they had dug deep recesses, approached by steps cut out of the earth, and here their magazines were placed quite safe—owing to the enormous thickness of earth above—from any projectile that could be sent against them. One or two "quaker guns" were found. On the fortifications to the land side, everything told of the terrible efficiency of our artillery, which never did its work better. Foremost among these were MACK's Horse-men's and RAWLS's batteries, the Indiana battery, and the naval battery of heavy guns, under the gallant Lieut. TERRY, of the *Richmond*, and his fine crew, who sent desolation along with every shot from their large pieces. The effect was that about five hours' bombarding in earnest, every gun upon the land batteries was silenced; and they have so remained, for weeks since; any one they replaced being knocked over as soon as we got the range of it. In speaking of how much we owe the artillery, we do not speak too highly of the unsparing exertions and skilful dispositions of Gen. ARNOLD, under whose the whole of this arm of the service was placed.

Collateral praise must necessarily fall upon those faithful underworkers who, although unknown at the surface, have nevertheless the most lighter result depending upon the accuracy and promptness of their observations—I mean the Topographical Engineers under Maj. HERMAN. Foremost among these were Lieut. BARNES, Mr. DURAND, Mr. ROBINS, and the lamented Mr. LUCE, who was killed almost under the while in the act of taking an observation. The enormous amount of personal hardships and dangers these gentlemen have to undergo, after going far ahead of the army and little exploring expeditions of their own in the enemy's country—the coolness and self-possession which their services require of them in every emergency, are things of which few people probably think, but which, nevertheless, have the most momentous bearing upon the success or failure of a General's plan of attack. They are the real scouts and pioneers, who have first detected many a new move of the enemy, and who first enjoy every new earthwork thrown up silently over night—every new gun put in position.

As we rode along the earthworks inside, it was curious to mark the ingenious ways in which the enemy had burrowed holes to shelter themselves from shell and the intolerable rays of the sun. While at their work they must have looked like so many rabbits popping in and out of their warren. The breastworks, instead of being straight at the top, presented a continuous succession of little hills and valleys, from the perpetual plowing up of our artillery. As to the guns, there were many of them knocked clean away from their carriages, and looking if some earthquake had heaved up the earth from under them. The amount of mortality and casualties from all this terrible and continuous cannonading fell amazingly short of what I should have imagined. The rebels assert that it did not exceed 700.

HOW THE REBELS FELT.

Many opportunities were naturally afforded for feeling the pulse of the rebels after two such overwhelming discomfitures. They seemed to bear it with great composure, whether real or feigned, I know not, but I think they were quite so glad to see us enter as we were to come in. Our men were to be seen everywhere mingling and exchanging notes freely with them. They were certainly a much finer looking set of fellows than I expected to meet, in starving men: far it is no longer denied that they were getting to the last extremity for *food*. Indeed a friend of mine had the curiosity to lunch off a piece of their *mule's tongue*, and he said the only difference he found was that it was a little poor, compared with ox-tongue.

While standing on a cliff, calmly and pleasantly contemplating the fleet of busy steamers already sending up their well-accustomed noise and smoke under our newly conquered territory, and admiring the beauty of the Union flag as its graceful folds waved sharp and clear against the blue sky, a rebel Captain, gaily dressed—(the officers were all arrayed as if for some grand parade)—came up to me and said, thoughtfully:

"It is a long time, Sir, since we have seen so many vessels lying there."

"Yes, Sir, and I am glad of it, for *your* sake as well as *ours*," I replied.

"How so?" he asked, in a somewhat surprised tone.

"Because," said I, "it looks to me very much like the beginning of the end, and that is what we all wish to see."

"The *end* is very far off yet," he continued in a grand manner. "In the first place I do not believe, even now, that Vicksburgh is lost to us; and you never yet knew a rebellion of such magnitude to fail in achieving its object."

"Nor did you ever know a rebellion so causeless and unnatural to succeed," was my reply. "If you were like Poles or Circassians, and we Russians, trying to crush out your existing nationality—if this were a war of religion or of *races*, I could imagine it lasting through many, many years. But it is not so. Instead of trying to crush out your nationality, we are merely fighting to prevent you from crushing out our mutual one; and every acre, every liberty we save from destruction is as much yours as ours. War for such a cause was never waged before, and therefore cannot last. When a few more decisive successes like the present shall have proved beyond all doubt to the Southern people that the cause of separation is utterly hopeless, I think we shall all be glad to meet again as citizens of a common country, greater for the very ordeal through which it has passed. The only difference will be that Slavery—the cause of all this trouble—will have died during the progress of the war.

"We shall see," said the Captain, either unwilling or unable to maintain his position further. "I suppose you will allow we defended our position here well."

"Too well," I replied; "I think a great many good lives, on both sides, might have been saved by sooner surrendering a place which, it must have been evident, you could not possibly retain."

"We should have done so," he candidly avowed, "only we were all the while hoping for reinforcements."

After a few more polite remarks, I left him for another part of the field. He was a young officer from Maryland, and said he had not seen his home for three years. Surely, never were more splendid zeal and courage exhibited in a worse cause.

GEN. GARDNER

is a man of about 45, apparently, tall and erect, with with well-developed dark-brown beard and mustache, and of quite a martial bearing.

When the ceremonies of a formal surrender were over, he came, in company with Gen. [illegible], to make a call on Gen. AUGUR, on his way to the headquarters of Gen. BANKS. He and his Staff seemed to be quite at home, and nobody, in looking at them, could feel that they were the people who had just been causing all this terrible outpouring of Northern blood.

I suppose it is all very chivalrous, brave and becoming to the regular military code of etiquette, but while seeing the attentions paid to these gentlemen, I could not help wondering if they were, or could be to us. I could not help coming to a peculiar conclusion when an officer, of some rank in our army, in looking at the gay cavalcade, as Gen. BANKS and Staff, with a full escort, accompanied by Gen. [illegible] and some of his officers, came up to Gen. AUGUR's headquarters—whispered in my ear: the distressing grave contrast!

When I, an officer of the United States, was confined in the Libby Prison, [illegible] allowed to look out of [illegible] A brother officer—only a few [illegible] ceasing going to a window to [illegible] by an infernal villain [illegible] another time the unfeeling [illegible] of a window in the second story [illegible] the ground, killing [illegible] and [illegible] The ball missed [illegible] through the window-[illegible] upon [illegible] doing nothing. [illegible] was there and saw them."

I am told that the rebels now [illegible] just as well as we treat [illegible]

[Continued on [illegible]]

The Two-Penny Gazette, Edmundsport, July 24, 1868

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

Bolivar Stormed, Alabama, and Restore the Vanderbilt to Her Original Backbone and Battling the "Isbel Pirates."

The United States Steamer *Vanderbilt* made her appearance at Lamayra on the 28th ult. She left Nassau on the 24th inst., (or they upon her,) the treble will prove to be "no puny arms for us." Rah! Rah! Rah!

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Bowser's Hill—Its Strategic Importance—The Recent Campaign and its Objects—Gen. Keyes' Farewell Order—Col. Buel to be Made a Brigadier-General.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN THE FIELD, CAMP PORTER BOWSER'S HILL, Va., Friday, July 17, 1863.

Inasmuch as Bower's Hill is likely to be the scene of future military operations of importance, I will give a brief description of the locality. Bower's Hill is situated in Virginia, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, at a point about equidistant between Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, and Suffolk, the scene of recent Union operations under Maj.-Gen. DIX, Gens. R. S. FOSTER, TERRY, GETTY and CONCKLIN. The so-called "Hill," for it is as level as Broadway, and the adjacent property, for a large distance around, is owned by the Government, and our Uncle Sam, in his new rôle of national farmer, is raising plenteous crops of cereals, so that this portion of the Old Dominion, late Presidential mother bearer, is enwontedly blooming under the especial auspices of the benignant goddess, CERES. The rebels are understood to be in full occupation of Suffolk, and this force at Bowser's Hill, is intended to dispute their approach upon the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth from the Blackwater, and from all the section south of the James River, and between that and the Atlantic coast. You will thus see that it is a most important position, and Gen. DIX has evinced unquestioned wisdom in the disposition of his forces to meet a grave emergency that is likely to be precipitated at any moment by the rebels. Gen. R. S. FOSTER'S gallant brigade occupies the post of honor—the extreme front of our defences.

There are a few points of interest that I should state, in order to properly complete my recent dispatches from Yorktown and the Peninsula. I believe I have already stated that Gen. ISAAC J. WISTAR had been assigned to the command of the troops at Yorktown, Gloucester, Fort Magruder and their vicinities. The following officers have been announced for Staff duty:

Capt. STEPHEN R. REYNOLDS, United States Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. GEORGE F. CLARK, United States Volunteers, Post Quartermaster; Capt. [illegible] W. COVIN, Post Commissary; Lieut. ASEL E. LEAVENWORTH, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut. JAMES E. FLEMING, Eleventh Pennsylvania (SPEARS') Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. EDWARD P. WILSON, late of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. JOSIAH C. BROOKS, of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of Yorktown.

The Yorktown *Cavalier*, of the 14th inst., a weekly journal, having a comparatively large circulation in the Department of Virginia, has a leading article upon Gen. DIX'S Peninsula Campaign, attaching to it the highest possible strategic importance, both as to its conception and results. The article affirms that the expedition had two objects. The first and paramount one was to make a strong feint in front of the insurgent stronghold, with a view of deterring such reinforcements as might otherwise go to the aid of LEE, then in Pennsylvania. The second object was to cut off all LEE'S communications with Richmond. The first of these objects the *Cavalier* affirms was fully accomplished; the second it is not so definite upon, but as the *Cavalier* is understood to speak semi-officially, I quote its concluding remarks upon this point. It says:

"The second object of the campaign was to cut off all connection with Richmond. This it has been, doubtless in good faith, alleged was accomplished. Upon this point we are not able to speak with certainty, not having seen the official reports of Gen. DIX and those under his command. We do know, however, that all communication of the rebel army of LEE with Richmond was temporarily, at least, severed, no rail or passing over the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Road for several days. Although this damage may have been repaired in the course of three or four days, yet a simple knowledge of this fact may have wrought consternation and confusion to LEE and his invading hordes. Who can tell but that the rapid retreat of LEE from Pennsylvania was caused as much by the whipping he received from MEADE as by the information that his communications in the rear was being substantially invercicled with at the very gates of his Government. At all events, the accomplishment of his main object, alone set forth, is alike creditable to the skill, energy, and unquestioned ability of Gen. DIX, to whom the Government intrusted a most important work, and which he executed in a spirit of wisdom that will cause his name to be honorably remembered by his countrymen."

The following deaths have occurred in the Nelson Hospital, Yorktown, just previous to the assumption of the Chief Surgeonship by the accomplished Dr. DEVENDORF, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers: Corp. Henry J. Leet, company K, One Hundred and Forty-third New-York; Wm. Metcalf, company B, Ninth Vermont Volunteers; George Wescott, company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, Col. KENNA: John Millee, company L, Second New-York cavalry; T. Conrad, company H, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia; Frederick Foester, Eighth company, First battalion, New-York State Sharpshooters; O. W. Mayhew, Sixteenth New-York battery; J. T. Pawling, One Hundred and Seventy-second Pennsylvania Militia; Sergt. James Madole, company K, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth New-York Volunteers; Wm. Gottschelk, company F, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Militia.

Maj.-Gen. KEYES, lately commanding the Peninsula, in transferring his command to Gen. RUFUS KING, who subsequently devolved it, by order, on Geo. WISTAR, sees the following complimentary language in reference to the troops recently under his command:

"The General Commanding parts reluctantly with that portion of his troops who are to remain in charge of the defences of Yorktown and its vicinity. The General bears cheerful testimony to the zeal, endurance, faithful service and excellent conduct of the men of his command. Such soldiers are worthy of the cause they serve, and of the Republic under whose colors they march, and for them victory is always possible. The command of Yorktown and its defences devolves upon Brig.-Gen. KING, in whose gentlemanly and soldierly qualities his gallant defenders can thoroughly trust to lead them in their country's cause."

The late Col. GEORGE L. WILLARD, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, and who fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment at the appalling conflict of Gettysburgh, was to have been made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers within a few days after his fall. The President has determined to devolve the star intended for the gallant WILLARD upon Col. CLARENCE BUEL, of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers. Col. BUEL is a most capable and efficient officer, and was Acting Brigadier-General during last Fall and Winter, having command of the defences of Washington immediately about Chain Bridge, in the then Abercrombie's division. Col. BUEL, it will be remembered, was severely wounded at the head of his regiment in the action of the 24th of April, on the Edentoe road. His promotion to be a Brigadier-General, his name having been on the list, but subsequently redeced, list sent by the President to the Senate last Winter, will give unqualified satisfaction to the people of the State, for I can bear witness to his being an educated, active, patriotic and sterling soldier no less than citizen. Col. BUEL is at present at his home in Troy, New-York, recovering from his wound.

The Draft.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 22.

The drafting for the First and Second Congressional Districts will not commence until Monday of next week.

The Sixteenth Ward will be drafted to-day, at the Provost-Marshal's headquarters, Brown, above Fifth-street, and the Twenty-first Ward, at Broad and Spring Garden streets. The Thirteenth Ward was drafted yesterday.

The following named gentlemen of the Ward were present by especial invitation to superintend the drawing of the names: James Lynd, Wm. Neal, Wm. C. Ludwig, Ald. Joseph Plackleton, John H. Campbell, David Faest, Henry Warren, Daniel Dallery, Wm. S. Hallowell, John Derr, A. S. Wolf, and Joseph Crockett.

Provost Marshal STRETCH announced that six hundred and sixty-seven names would be drawn. Among the exemptions of the draft is a young gentleman who has false teeth, and is not able to pay the $300 for exemption. His want of natural teeth would clearly exempt him, but it would be perfectly horrifying to his feelings to have the reason for his exemption published. He is in a dilemma.

No less than eight boarders and two servants of the Richards House were drawn; this is fifty per cent. in the population of the house. Messrs. CURWIN & JOS. STOKESLY, heavy dealers in dry goods, CHARLES GALONEY, the clerk of the Provost-Marshal, and a number of others, were drawn to shoulder muskets for the Union. It is said that a party of twelve young men, who had banded together to raise a subscription of $300 to pay for any one of their organization that might be drafted, and one-fourth of their number drawn. The sum of $1,500 will have to be raised, which will form part of a sum to go into the pockets of worthy substitutes, who have patriotism enough to step forward now that the country needs them.

THE RESULT IN PITTSBURGH.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, July 21.

The number of exemptions allowed in the Twenty-second District last week was six hundred and thirty-three, of which one hundred and forty-four furnished substitutes, one hundred and seventy-seven paid $300, eighty-eight were over thirty-five and married, twenty-one were under twenty as over forty-five, fifty-two resided and were enrolled in other districts than those from which they were drafted, thirty-three were aliens, fifty-seven were the sole dependence of aged parents or widows, twelve were the sole dependence of motherless children, thirty-four were in service on the 3d of March, 1863, eight were exempted by selection of parents having two or more sons drafted, one is at present in the service, one has two brothers in the service, and fifteen were exempted by the Surgeon for disability.

THE COLLEGES.

At New-Haven, Conn., where the draft commenced on Monday, besides the eighty students of Yale College drawn, were Professors Dwight, Johnson and Bush, as well as two tutors of the College. Among those drafted in Amherst are Rev. James G. Vose, professor of rhetoric; Rev. Edward P. Crowell, professor of Latin; Richard H. Mather, assistant professor of Greek, and Charles H. Hitchcock, son of Dr. Edward Hitchcock, curator of the cabinets and lecturer on natural history.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

EDWARD EVERETT has two sons, one of them a recent graduate at Cambridge University, England. Both have been drafted, and both have made up their minds to serve in person, instead of procuring a substitute, or paying the $300. A few examples like this will do more to make the draft popular than anything else.

Personal.

The conscription has taken from the several newspaper establishments of Maine, Mr. Richardson, of the Portland *Press*; Mr. Dingley, of the Lewiston *Journal*; Mr. Prescott, of the Farmington *Chronicle*, and Mr. Ridgin, of the Oxford *Democrat*.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE CARGO AT PHILADELPHIA.—The cargo of the prize schooner *Hunter*, which was captured off Mobile by the United States steam gunboat *Kanawha*, arrived at this port in the transport *Bermuda*. It consists of 43 bales of cotton, which was all the cargo the *Hunter* had on board. The vessel was taken to Pensacola, where a survey was had, which led to her being condemned as unseaworthy. The cotton has been taken in charge by the United States Marshal.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 21.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Metropolitan Police and the Wounded Soldiers at Vicksburgh.

The following correspondence has passed between the officers of the Sanitary Commission, in Louisville, Ky., and Inspector CARPENTER:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

Dr. Warriner, Inspector U. S. Sanitary Commission:

DEAR SIR: The members of the Metropolitan Police of this District, desiring to manifest their sympathy for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army, have contributed toward raising a fund, with which they have authorized me to purchase and send, per Adams' Express Company, fifty boxes of the best lemons our market affords, believing that such fruit will be more acceptable and beneficial to them at this season of the year, particularly in your department, than delicacies of a more costly kind.

The members of the Metropolitan Police are loyal to the core, and, whilst they greet with joy and national pride the successive of victories of the army under the hero, GRANT, they likewise deeply sympathize with those brave men who are now suffering from sickness and woee is received in defending our beloved institutions.

About one hendred members of this Department have already resigned from the force and enlisted in the Union army, and many of them are now holding high military positions.

On behalf of the members of this Department, I pray you to accept this small donation, in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers in your Department, and make such distribution of the lemons as you deem proper.

Our thanks are due to Mr. John Hogg, of the Adams Express Company, for his kindness in forwarding free of charge this donation to you—another evidence of the sympathy which all classes feel for the brave defenders of our national deity. Very respectfully and truly yours,

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Inspector Metropolitan Police.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 18, 1863.

Daniel Carpenter, Esq., Inspector Metropolitan Police:

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers at Vicksburgh, permit me to thank you for your most welcome. I may say priceless donation of fifty boxes of lemons sent to Dr. WARRINER.

His unofficial donation, chanced at that time to be doubly valuable, from the fact that, though greatly needed, no lemons could be procured anywhere at the West. I had exhausted the markets in all our Western cities, and had only been able to procure some ten boxes for ROSECRANS' and GRANT'S armies, where several hundreds were really imperatively demanded.

I learn from Dr. WARRINER that your contribution arrived for the most part in good order, and was inexpressibly gratifying to him.

Again permit me to express my earnest thanks for your wise and well-timed gift.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. S. NEWBERRY,
Sec'y West Dept. U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Funeral of Policeman Dipple.

The funeral of this officer, who was shot during the late riots, and died on Sunday last, will take place this morning, at 9 o'clock, from the Police Headquarters.

The following orders have been issued in reference to it:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER.—Captain ——, Precinct ——:

Patrolman EDWARD DIPPLE, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, (Broadway Squad,) was fatally wounded last Tuesday evening, in Twenty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where he, with a large Police force, accompanied with military, were sent to put down a mob of murderers and rioters.

Our comrade fell while he was bravely discharging his duty, with his face to the rioters.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

As a tribute of respect to our deceased brother officer, you will detail a Sergeant and twelve men, in full uniform, (batons and belts,) to attend the funeral, which will take place from these headquarters.

You will direct the Sergeant in command to report to Drill Instructor Sergt. CORNLAND, in Washington-square, south side, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

The Twenty-fifth Precinct (Broadway Squad) will be the Guard of Honor.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

Inquests upon the Killed at the Eighteenth Precinct Station House.

Coroner WILDAY held an inquest at the Deed-house of Bellevue Hospital yesterday, on the bodies of two of the children who were killed by the falling walls of the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, on Tuesday afternoon,—a full report of which accident was published in the TIMES yesterday morning.

The first inquest was on the body of JOHN KENNEDY, a boy aged nine and a half years. He resided with his mother at No. 120 East Twenty-second-street. Tuesday noon, he left the house to gather fire-wood at the ruins. This was the last his mother saw of him until his body was recovered by the Police at 7 P. M. that evening.

The name of the other deceased was TERENCE BOYLE, aged sixteen and a half years. He lived at No. 171 East Twenty-second-street. His body was recovered about 5½ o'clock P. M. In each case a general verdict that "the deceased came to their deaths on the 21st inst. from injuries received by the falling of the walls of the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house in Twenty-second-street," was rendered by the Jury.

So far as is now known the two above mentioned, are the only ones who were killed outright by this fearful accident.

More Prisoners for Fort Lafayette.

Yesterday noon twenty more prisoners reached here from Philadelphia, under charge of Acting Masters HOPPNER and FORD, and Surgeon JAMES MCCLELLAND, U. S. steamer *Princeton*. They were at once taken to Fort Lafayette. All were blockade runners, and among them was one name FYLES, who was identified as a Captain in the rebel army. He was *en route* to Europe, on a mission, when the vessel carrying him was captured, and energetically claimed to be only a passenger. The balance of the prisoners were Southerners, and evinced a great distaste to the quarters to which they were assigned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NATIONAL GUARD MANUAL.—The foregoing is the title of a very instructive work on military matters, compiled by STEPHEN R. PINCKNEY, late Major of the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. N. G. It minutely describes and explains all the military movements adopted in the United States army, and elucidates with clearness and accuracy the numerous orders and terms in use. It takes up separately the different branches of the service, and notes the peculiarities of each. The ranks of officers, the styles of guns, the weight and force of projectiles, the subject of fortifications, and the materials for the same, are intelligently discussed, and the manual of arms, the movements on the field, duties at camp and on post, and all other matters appertaining to the subject military, are fully considered in regular order. The work is illustrated with engravings which aid greatly in the comprehension of the matters treated of. Maj. PINCKNEY is an officer of long experience and acknowledged ability, and his thorough acquaintance with military affairs guarantees for his Manual favor and reputation as a standard work, not only among military men, but also among citizens desirous of gaining an insight into the matters of which it treats. The book is published by FRANK MCELRATH, No. 113 Nassau-st.

HARLEM RAILROAD—INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS.—On and after Saturday next, as will be seen by the advertisement, an additional train will be run between this City and Williams' Bridge, leaving the depot, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Williams' Bridge at 7:05 P. M. The 5 P. M. train out will hereafter be run to Croton Falls on Saturdays, and return on Mondays at 8:50 A. M., while additional cars have been put on the other regular trains. This arrangement has been found necessary in order to accommodate the increased travel on the road. In addition to the large number of visitors to Lake Waccabuc, Lake Mahopac, Bear-an-Bish Falls, and other attractive Summer resorts on the line of the Harlem Railroad, the local travel has recently augmented to an unprecedented extent.

DEATH BY FALLING FROM A ROOF.—JOHN JOYCE, a native of Ireland, a tile-roofer, aged 33 years, fell from the roof of No. 27 Amity street, on Tuesday afternoon, and was instantly killed. The deceased, with another man, was engaged in repairing the gutter, when it suddenly gave way and precipitated him to the sidewalk. His companion saved himself by clinging to a dormer window. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body yesterday.

A HIGHWAYMAN IN BROADWAY.—Detective FARLEY yesterday took into custody a young man named CHARLES MEADOWS, 19 years of age, on the charge of highway robbery. The accused met Mr. L. C. WEAVER, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Broadway, at a late hour of the night, and by force relieved him of a gold watch and chain, valued at $75. The watch was recovered, and Justice QUACKENBOSH committed MEADOWS to the Tombs. The Police say he is a well-known thief.

THANKS FROM THE EIGHTEENTH WARD POLICE.—At a meeting of the officers and men of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Messrs. HORACE A. BLISS, (clerk to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER,) NEWCOMB and KEYES, for their kindness in furnishing mattresses, pillows and bedsteads for the use of the members of that precinct, after their Station-house to Twenty-second-street had been burned by the mob.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND.—His Honor Mayor OPDYKE yesterday received the following further contributions for the relief of the families of those killed, and for the relief of the wounded in the recent riots: A. W. Spies, $50; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $250; Foster & Thompson, $100; Storrs Bros., $100; Halstead & Stiles, $100. Messrs. Storrs Bros. also contributed $100 for the relief of the colored sufferers.

AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE CAUGHT.—GEORGE HYDE, *alias* Williams, was arrested by Officer SPEAR, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with being a fugitive from Riverhead, Suffolk County. HYDE broke jail at that place and fled to this City a few days since. He is detained to await the arrival of Sheriff OSBORN, of that county.

NEW-JERSEY.

No Conscription Expected in New-Jersey.

COMMUNICATION FROM MAYOR ROMAR, OF JERSEY CITY.

At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City last night, the following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
JERSEY CITY, July 21, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The General Government, as your honorable body is aware, have ordered in some of the States a draft of men, alleged to be necessary in the present emergency. No such order has yet, as I am informed, been communicated in reference to the State of New-Jersey, but apprehensions are felt that the same may shortly be issued. I am further informed that His Excellency, the Governor, has already taken measures to modify the order with the consent of the Government, so as to permit the volunteer system heretofore pursued in this State to be substituted for the contemplated conscription.

Very many respectable and influential citizens have urged me to request that immediate action should be taken on the part of the municipal authorities to effectuate the result above mentioned, (in case the same should be conceded,) by offering a bounty for volunteers who would be willing to enlist, or, by persuading such course as may tend to adjust the difficulty, and bring about the end desired. The records of preceding Boards, as precedents, display great liberality in this respect, and their efforts were crowned with success. I, therefore, recommend at their investigation, the subject for your early consideration.

Very respectfully, J. B. ROMAR, Mayor.

The communication was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Aldermen EARLE, GADDIS and GAFFNEY, to report at the earliest practicable moment.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

The Bark Empress and her Cargo vs. *The United States.*—NELSON, C. J.—This vessel and cargo were captured on the morning of the 28th November, 1861, by the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, off the Southeast Pass, some three miles from the Ballize. The vessel was under a charter party entered into by the master at Rio Janeiro, 5th September, 1861, to ship a cargo of coffee to "New-Orleans or Mobile, as may be ordered by the charterers, and if the vessel, on arrival, be warped off by a blockading squadron, to proceed either to New-York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, which second place is likewise to be named by the charterers previous to the departure of the vessel from Rio de Janeiro." "If warned off New-Orleans or Mobile, the master to deliver at the port of discharge the other from the officer warning him off," &c.

On the 14th of September, 1861, the master was instructed by the charterers to proceed to New-Orleans with his cargo, (6,165 bags of coffee,) and should the port be open upon arrival, the bill of lading indorsed would advise him to whom to deliver the cargo. Should the port be blockaded he would be warned off, and would then proceed direct to New-York. The vessel belonged to a British subject residing in Hull, England, and had sailed from that port in May, 1861, with a cargo of coal and cast iron buildies for Rio Janeiro; and on discharging her cargo the vessel was put up for freight by the master, which led to the charter above referred to. The cargo on board belonged to the charterers, William Moon & Co., British and Brazilian subjects.

The only question in the case is, whether or not the vessel and cargo are subject to condemnation for attempting to break the blockade of the port of New-Orleans. Upon a perusal of the testimony in preparatorio, and documentary proofs, we are satisfied that there was no such intent on the part of the master or owners of the cargo; that, on the contrary, their purpose was to ascertain at the mouth of the Mississippi River, by personal inquiry, whether or not the port was actually blockaded. This, we think, was the *bona fide* intention of the parties. There has been no disguise of the purpose as it is avowed in the charter party, and written instructions of the owners of the cargo, and repeatedly by the master himself. And the only question is whether the master was justified, under the circumstances disclosed in the case, in making such inquiry.

It is quite apparent that these parties had adopted the construction of the proclamation, of the President announcing an intent to set on foot a blockade of the Southern ports indicated by its terms that a vessel sailing for a port in a state of blockade was entitled to a warning of one of the blockading vessels before a forfeiture would be enforced; and that, acting upon this construction and consequent directions to be found in the charter policy, and instructions of the charterers, the master persevered in the purpose of making the inquiry, although at the same time he had good reason for the belief that this port was in a state of actual blockade.

This interpretation of the proclamation was overruled by a majority of the Supreme Court in the case of the *Hiawatha*, and must be regarded, therefore, as affording no justification to either vessel or cargo.

But, although the terms of the proclamation furnish no justification for the act, yet we think they are entitled to consideration when inquiring into the intent with which the master is sailing for the blockaded port, as the terms may have honestly misled him; and the fact of finding the vessel at a place, under other circumstances suspicious, may, in view of these terms, be consistent with entire innocence.

There was no official notice of the blockade of the port of New-Orleans given by this Government to the British or Brazilian Governments.

There is no evidence in this case when or at what time it was established. The case must stand upon a blockade *de facto* as in respects foreign neutral traders at the belligerent port. There can be no doubt in general notoriety prevailed at Rio Janeiro at the time of sailing of the vessel from that place that the months of the Mississippi were blockaded, and the master of the vessel was advised in the course of the voyage by a vessel hailed, that he would be stopped at the Ballize. There are undoubtedly cases which hold as a general rule, that even in the case of a blockade *de facto* the inquiry must not be made at a blockaded port, if reasonably practical to ascertain the fact by inquiry at other neutral ports. There are exceptions to this rule, and under all the circumstances and proofs in the case, we are inclined to think that the present is one of them.

Decision of the Court below reversed.

The Brig Dolite and Cargo vs. *The United States.*—NELSON, C. J.—This vessel and cargo was captured on the 27th of October, 1861, off the port of Galveston, Texas, by the United States ship *Santee*, H. Eagle, Commander. At the time of her capture she was steering for that port, to make inquiry if under blockade, intending, if so found, to sail for Matamoras. She had on board a cargo of salt, and had left Liverpool about the 1st of September, bound for Matamoras, Mexico, the cargo to be delivered at the port of Minitilan. J. A. Marsh, of Liverpool, a British subject, was owner of the vessel, and Charles W. Adams, of Boston, an American citizen, owner of the cargo. The latter had sold the vessel to the former, a few days before the commencement of the voyage, at Liverpool, and took a mortgage back to secure the purchase-money, and took a charter of the vessel for a fixed period of eighteen months.

It is urged on behalf of the owners of vessel and cargo that at the time of sailing from Liverpool, the form part of September, 1861, neither master or owner had any knowledge or notice of the actual blockade of the port of Galveston; that they only knew of the existence of the war, and of an intention to blockade the Confederate ports by the proclamation of the President in April preceding; and that the change of course from Matamoras or Minitilan to Galveston was with a view to make inquiry, and ascertain whether an actual blockade had been established at the latter port. We agree that upon the construction given by a majority of the Supreme Court to the terms and effect of the President's Proclamation, the neutral ship is not privileged or entitled to a warning at the blockaded port, if the owner or master had previous knowledge or notice of the existence of the blockade; but in the absence of such knowledge or notice, the master, as we understand the decisions, is entitled to make the inquiry and receive the warning before condemnation can take place; and if it appeared in this case that the owners or master were not in possession of this knowledge at the time of the sailing of the *Dolite* Liverpool, we should have been inclined to sustain the right of the master in steering for the port of Galveston for the purpose and with the intention stated by him. But, as we understand the deposition of Taylor (in preparatorio, who was supercargo employed by Adams, the owner at Liverpool, he expressly states that he knew the port of Galveston was under blockade before the vessel left England. Kent, the steward, also testifies to substantially the same in respect to his information. It also appears from the deposition of the mate, Davidson, that after the vessel reached the Gulf of Mexico the Captain changed his mind as to the course of the vessel, and called into consultation Taylor, supercargo, and the mate, and then resolved to proceed to Galveston, instead of Matamoras or Minitilan, and inquire if that port was blockaded, and had an entry to this effect made in the master's log-book, but not in the vessel's log-book kept by the mate. As we have already stated, two of these persons on the consultation admit they knew at the time they left Liverpool the port was blockaded, and it is difficult to believe that the master was not also aware of the fact.

It is suggested that the master learned on the voyage that negotiations for peace had taken place, and were pending, but the suggestion is not fully sustained by the proofs in the case. We may add, the circumstances attending the sale and mortgage of the vessel are calculated to excite suspicion in respect to the bona fides of the voyage, and upon the whole, after some hesitation, we are indeced to concur in the decree below both as to vessel and cargo.

The Bark Gen. Greene and Cargo vs. *The United States.*—NELSON, C. J.—This vessel was captured by the *Quaker City*, off Cape Henry, June 4, 1861. The vessel belonged to H. Oppenheim, a citizen of South Carolina, and resident of Charleston—the cargo to neutral owners. The vessel was condemned, and cargo restored.

Decree below affirmed.

A Novel Court Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Notes of issue for the Chamber Motion Calendar (Aegest Term) must have the stenographer's fee, $3, paid, otherwise the case will not be heard.

By order of the Court. H. W. GENET, Clerk.
Dated New-York, July 21, 1863.

Court Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The remainder of the Motion Calendar stands adjourned to Monday, July 27, at 12 M. By order of the Court. H. W. GENET, Clerk.
July 23, 1863.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Morris vs. *Butler.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The Westchester Railroad Company vs. *The Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company.*—Motion to continue injunction of the defendant denied, with $10 costs.

The Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company vs. *The Westchester Railroad Company.*—Motion to continue injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Mott et al. vs. *Mott et al.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Fairbanks vs. *Fairbanks.*—Judgment for defendant, dismissing the complaint. See find nos with clerk at Chambers.

Williams et als. vs. *Spencer et als.*—Judgment for plaintiffs. Findings and opinion with clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 22, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	103½	100 Hudson R. R	146
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	105¼	do	147
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Ce Cl	106½	150 do	148
3,000 do Clean	106¾	350 do	149
15,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	97¾	100 do	149
44,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes, Oct. & Ap'l	106⅝	100 do	149
2,500 do Feb. & Aug.	107	50 do	149¼
8,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C'n	99¼	200 do	149
1,000 Mo. State 6s	70¾	300 do	150
3,000 do	70¾	400 do	150
50,000 do	71	900 do	150
2,000 Mo. 6s, 10 yrs. H. & St. J. R	84	400 do	150
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	120	800 Reading R	109
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M	117	200 do	109
10,000 do	118	2000 do	110
3,000 Hud. R. 8s, '67	106	300 do	110
2,000 Har. R. 2d M	103¾	350 Chic. & Alton	74
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M	103	100 Chic. & Alt. Pref	88
9,000 Atl. & T. H. In. B.	94	100 Mich. Cen. R	111¾
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1. B.	100	30 do	111
17,000 C. & N. W. 1st M	89	100 do	830 111¾
15,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M	69	200 do	111¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M	88	100 do	815 111¾
17,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100	100 do	111¾
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	57	3800 M. S. & N. I	84¾
8 Metropolitan Bank	112	1300 do	84¾
20 Commonwealth B'k	100	100 do	b30 84¾
50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co	33	100 do	b30 84¾
28 Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.	144	50 do	h15 84¾
15,000 Am. Gold	124½	300 do	b10 84¾
15,000 do	124¾	200 do	a10 84¾
1,000 do	126	150 do	a10 84¾
37,000 do	124¾	300 M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.	112¾
150 Cumb. Coal Prf	24	100 do	114
100 Quicksilv. M. Co	33	400 Ill. Cen. R. Sc	108
8 Pac. M. S. Co	238	200 do	108¾
75 do	238½	200 Clev. & P. R	83¾
50 do	238	200 do	83¼
200 do	238	300 do	83¾
36 do	238	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	830 97½
700 Am. Coal Co	75	100 do	b30 97½
370 N. Y. Cen. R	129	1500 Clev. & Tol. R.	116¾
300 do	810 119¾	500 do	116¾
200 do	810 120	100 Chic. & R. I. R	99¾
100 Erie R	99	200 do	99¾
2000 do	98½	200 do	b30 100
600 do	98¾	100 do	99⅞
50 do	b10 98½	700 do	100
100 do	b30 98¾	400 P., Ft. W. & C. B.	72¾
250 Erie R. Pref	103¾	250 do	72¾
800 Mil. & Pr. De C	58¾	100 A. & T. H. R	46
350 do	830 57¾	300 Chic. & N. W. R	35¾
100 do	810 58¾	70 do	36¼
18 do	57		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con	106¾	600 M. S. & N. I	85¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64¾	100 do	b30 86
5,000 Mo. State 6s	70¾	800 do	85¾
50,000 Am. Gold	125¾	200 do	b30 85¾
50 Quicksilv. Coal, Prf	24	650 do	85¼
50 Pacific Mail	236	140 do	86
50 do	237¾	600 do	h10 85¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R	130	300 do	a10 85¾
200 do	830 129	100 do	b10 85¾
200 do	h10 130¾	400 M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.	112¾
400 Erie Railway	94¾	250 Ill. Cen. R. S	106¾
150 do	98¾	100 Mich. Cen. R	111¾
500 do	830 98¾	250 do	111
100 Hudson R	146	300 Clev. & P. R	84
100 Harlem R	108¾	1000 do	84¼
200 do	109	100 do	b30 84¾
40 Reading R	108	300 do	84¾
200 no	b10 109¾	10 Cal. & Chi. R	97
100 do	h10 109¾	200 do	83¾
200 do	109¾	700 Clev. & Tol. R	111
100 Mil. & P. Du C. R	58¾	300 Chic. & R. I. R	99¾
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	72¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R	36
50 do	72¾	600 do	36¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	125¾	50 N. Y. Cen. R	129¾
5,000 Mo. 6s, 6s	70¾	100 do	129¾
200 Bucks Co. Lead	33	1000 Old Southern	b10 86¾
200 Erie Railway	b3 98	200 do	86¾
300 do	98¾	500 do	86¾
200 do	a3 98¾	400 do	b3 86¾
100 do	b10 99	300 do	85¾
100 do	a10 98¾	1600 do	86¾
250 do	b3 98¾	300 do	a10 86¾
200 do	a3 98¾	400 do	b10 86¾
100 Erie R. Pref	103¾	200 Clev. & Pitts	84
150 do	a10 103¾	do	84¼
Hud. R.	130	do	a10 84¼
do	130	do	84¾
do	130	Ft. W. & C	73¾
do	130	do	73
do	130	100 Chi. & N. W	35¾
100 Reading R	109	50 Clev. & Tol. R	117
do	b30	do	116¾
do	109	200 Chi. & R. I.	a10 99¾
do	a10		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	106¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R	85¾
100 N. Y. Cen	130¾	200 do	b3 86
100 Erie R	98¾	200 do	85¾
200 do	98¾	200 do	85¾
100 do	b10 98¾	200 do	85¾
200 do	98¾	200 do	b10 85¾
200 do	a10 98¾	200 do	a10 85¾
100 Erie R. Pref	103¾	200 T. H. & Alt. Pref	b3 78
100 Hudson R	147	200 do	78
200

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe and Dexter Brothers, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

BIJOU GARDEN—Der Deufel's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy, one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Official statements show that the total public debt of the United States on the 1st of July inst. was $1,097,274,366—less by over $25,000,000 than anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury last December.

The Washington *Republican* of last evening announces, "from the best information at hand," that Lee's army is near Winchester or above that point, while Gen. Meade's is in such a position as to prevent Lee's retreat to Richmond without fighting at a disadvantage.

Important official dispatches from Gen. Grant have been received by the War Department, dated at Vicksburgh as late as the 18th inst. He says that Jos. Johnston evacuated Jackson on the night of the 16th, escaping across the river and retreating east. Gen. Sherman, however, entertains the opinion that most of his army must perish from heat, lack of water, and general discouragement. A portion of Gen. Sherman's force is now in Jackson, which is his headquarters. Gen. Grant reports that the rebel army paroled at Vicksburgh, have to a great extent deserted, and are scattered over the country in every direction. The details of Gen. Herron's expedition to Yazoo City are given by Gen. Grant. Five guns were captured, many stores, and about three hundred prisoners. Gen. Ransom's expedition to Natchez was one of much importance, and attended with the most gratifying results. Among the captures were 5,000 head of Texas cattle, a considerable number of prisoners, and a number of wagons loaded with ammunition, intended for Kirby Smith.

The arrival of the steamship *Creole*, from New-Orleans, about 1 o'clock this morning, puts us in possession of the details of the surrender of Port Hudson, from our special correspondent. Gen. Banks, it will be seen, did not rest after the surrender, but immediately pushed some of his troops down the Mississippi to operate against the rebels west of the river. A sharp affair occurred near Donaldsonville on the 13th, without decisive results.

Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans reviewed the troops in garrison at Nashville on July 17.

The latest accounts from Morgan represent him to be wandering about in Ohio, with about 500 men. Yesterday morning he was within a mile of Vinton, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

About 500 rebel prisoners, all officers, arrived in Pittsburgh on Monday, *en route* for Johnson's Island, where they will be detained until exchanged. They came from Fort Delaware, where there are now nearly 10,000 prisoners confined, and were in charge of a detachment of Young's artillery, under command of Lieuts. McConnell and Asl. Among the prisoners were Gens. Archer and Jones, both of whom were captured at Gettysburgh.

The Newburyport *Herald* states that Lieut.-Col. Macomb, commandant at Portsmouth, visited Newburyport on Monday, and informed Mayor Boadman that temporary batteries would be commenced immediately on Salisbury Beach, just below Black Rocks, to be completed in two months. Eight 32 pounder rifled guns are to be mounted there, and a garrison of 100 men will hold them.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mayor Opdyke has issued a proclamation offering a reward of *five hundred dollars* for the arrest and conviction of any person who committed either murder or arson in the course of the recent riots in this City.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening to receive the reports of standing committees. Several reports from the Auditing and Finance Committees were presented and adopted, authorizing the payment of sundry bills for repairs to school-houses; and one awarding the contract for painting School-house No. 33, in the Twentieth Ward, to Fitzpatrick & Gibson, for the sum of $1,485. Considerable routine business of no public interest was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

There was a large demand yesterday for United States 6 per cent. Bonds of the new issue of 1882; the sales in this City $1,207,800. The Share market was generally firm and especially buoyant on several of the Western Roads. Gold left off same as on Tuesday, 125¼@126 ₱ cent. Money easy.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand yesterday. Flour and Wheat were cheaper; Corn was unsettled. Provisions were in less request. Sugars, Tallow, Hay, Whisky and Cotton were more sought after—the articles at decidedly higher rates. At auction, 25,000 tons Scranton Coal were sold, at from $6@$6 90 ₱ ton; and a catalogue of Boots and Shoes, at somewhat better prices than were realized at the last preceding sale. Freights were quiet, with 664 vessels of all classes in port. No important changes occurred in other branches of business.

Gold Here and in Richmond.—We learn from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday last, that specie has advanced 100 per cent. during the last two or three months, and that the brokers in Richmond "pay for gold eight dollars for one, and sell one for eight dollars and a half." Thus, it says, the "ruling medium of valuation, gold, has done its worst, and now lies high and dry above the waves of popular traffic." While, under the influence of late events, gold has thus shot up to this extraordinary value in the Southern market, it has, under the same influences, fallen in New-York, till yesterday it stood at only about 25 per cent. premium in Wall-street. This tells a truer tale than the rebel Press, which still insists that Lee was, on the whole, the gainer in his late campaign; that he inflicted more damage than he received; that his losses were small; that Brage, in leaving Tullahoma, only retired to a stronger position; and that their prospects in the Southwest are very good.

The organ of the rioters in this City attributed the *fall* in gold here to the fact that banks and brokers were afraid to keep it on hand while the mob ruled. We suppose the same influence caused the *rise* of the precious metal in Richmond.

Stand to Your Guns.

The Confederacy is reeling. Desperation is fast seizing all classes of its adherents. The rebel sends out an agonizing cry for more men. The copperhead beats about like mad to stir up civil war in the North. The foreign sympathizer strains every nerve to bring in foreign intervention. All feel it to be the supreme hour. The time for their forlorn hope has come. The last rally and the extreme stratagem are now to be essayed. More than ever it is now the duty of all loyal men to be firm and vigilant. Let them see to it that they are not carried one inch from their old ground. Let them look to it that the old flag is not lowered one hair's breadth from its prondest pitch. Let the only order of the day be to load heavier, and fire quicker; and let there be no other order until the last stone of the accursed fabric is tumbled into the dust.

Our staunchness has yet to be tested in a way we little think of. We deceive ourselves in fancying that the Confederacy will be abandoned with little further struggle. We don't adequately reckon the fortunes that are at stake in it—neither their magnitude nor their variety. There is but one thing on this continent whose fall would carry such a wide sweep of disaster—and that is the Union itself.

It would be disastrous to the institution of Slavery which, besides embodying within itself the vast capital of three thousand millions of dollars, has been the most tremendous political power of the age. When Slavery was once made the "corner-stone" of the Confederacy, the fate of the two was linked indissolubly. It was not possible but that the destruction which struck at all should strike both alike. It would be disastrous, too, to all the present political ambitions in the Southern States. Nearly every Southern man of aspiring disposition has identified himself as completely as he could with the revolutionary movement. He has made himself responsible, to the extent of his power, for all the consequences of that movement; and that responsibility must recoil upon every man of them with terrible effect when the consequences develop themselves in such terrible woe to the people. Apart from all liability to punishment by the Government they sought to destroy, these political leaders must of necessity be politically buried in the ruins of the Confederacy. And, again, it would be disastrous to the hundreds of thousands of the creditors of the Confederate treasury—the bondholders, the unpaid contractors, and those whose property has been impressed for the service—as well as to every man who has Confederate currency, which on its face is only redeemable six months after the establishment of Confederate independence. These are some of the calamities which the full triumph of the Union must entail upon the rebels.

Upon Northern Copperheads it would also tell with great severity. These people have arrayed themselves against the National cause, with as much stubbornness and bitterness as did ever the Tories of the Revolution. And it is certain as anything future can be, that the complete triumph of this cause will entail upon them a disgrace just as black and indelible. There is no such thing as making the great body of true men either forget or forgive such faithlessness in the day of their country's peril. No party that has in any wise been implicated in it can ever again hold power. No politician who has cast himself to it can ever again find office. No person in private life who has been guilty of it can ever recover the esteem of the community around him. The full, complete, triumphant success of the National cause, with all its grand associations and grander consequences, will, in effect, be to a great multitude of Northern men nothing but their own political and social doom. Whether this be desirable or not, it is inevitable, if human nature remains unchanged.

The rebel allies abroad would also find a great misfortune in the ruin of the Confederacy. They have from the earliest stage of the rebellion assumed that its success was certain, and have shaped all their policy accordingly. Confident that the great Republic had seen its last days, England has established precedents in respect to the privileges of neutrals, which will some day surely be turned to direful account against her by her rehabilitated commercial rival; and France has committed herself to a scheme of conquest on this continent which it would be impossible to carry out in the face of the reunited Republic, and which yet cannot be abandoned without deepest humiliation. More than all that, the triumph of our Government over such an unexampled treason will be a demonstration before the world of the strength of its free principles that will do more than anything else, that could possibly have occurred, to challenge for them not only respect but imitation. If dynastic interests, the world over, suffered from the influence of the young untried Republic, they must suffer a hundred times worse from it after having so gloriously stood the most terrible ordeal to which a nation was ever subjected.

Thus we see what tremendous incentives there are, at home and abroad, to exhaust every earthly means to help us in our determination to make a clean sweep of the Confederacy. Combinations will yet be made, and schemes invented, that will try to the utmost the tenacity of true men. They will come in stern shapes, and they will come in seducing shapes; where we may expect and where we cannot expect—from the open plain before us, from the ground beneath us, and from mid-air above us. But, let them come whence they may, or how they may, we must not allow them to divert us for one instant from the great business we have in hand. We must hold steadily to the one purpose of wiping from the face of earth this hateful thing called Slavery, this infernal treason—and that, too, by some strong arm. The just authority which for thirty months has been warded and defied, and assaulted, and trampled upon, must now be vindicated to the last tittle. The supremacy of constitutional law must be made good in substantial fact, as well as in name; for this is no time when shams can impose upon the understandings of men. To talk of any such sovereignty when concessions are given to pacify those who are in rebellion against it is but a patent mockery. The submission must come first; and it must be a submission without condition, without reserve. No loyal law-reverencing man will consent to anything short of that. Until it is realized, cannon balls must be the only messengers.

The Campaign in Tennessee—Where is Bragg?

It must be confessed that the present whereabouts of the rebel armies on the different fields of war, east and west, are greatly obscured by the dust of the moving hosts; but the greatest puzzle of all is, "Where is Bragg's army?"

We know that Lee is somewhere between the mountains that hedge in the Shenandoah Valley. We fancy that Sherman at least knows where Johnston's rebel hordes are. But we are left in the most absolute quandary with regard to the position of the rebel army lately in Tennessee, and we doubt if Gen. Rosecrans himself knows much more about it.

Outflanked from the powerful line he had held along the Duck River ever since the battle of Stones River, by Rosecrans' brilliant advance, turned from his stronghold at Tullahoma by the spring which the Union commander was making for his line of communications, Bragg has been traveling ever since for dear life, and may now be anywhere between the Tennessee River and the Gulf of Mexico.

From Tullahoma our correspondence enables us to follow him in his flight as far as Chattanooga; but reliable intelligence states that he did not even tarry long there—having evacuated this position with all his force, except a small corps of observation, and pushed elsewhither. The rest is silence. We know neither where he is, nor whither he is going—nor even whether his army at the present moment exists as an army.

If we come now to the question of *possibilities*,—it is possible that his army has been dismembered and sent to reinforce the failing fortunes of the Confederacy on either of the two wings of the grand line of operation.

First, his force may have been sent to join Johnston, and cover the retreat of the rebel force in Mississippi from the pursuit of Grant. We know that while Vicksburgh was still in siege, Breckinridge's whole division and several brigades from other divisions of Bragg's army were sent to Johnston's aid. There is very great probability that other portions have, since his retreat before Rosecrans, been sent in the same direction. A reinforcement to Johnston might give that skillful commander the hope not only to withstand pursuit, but even to turn and endeavor to destroy any one fraction of Grant's force that might be sent after him.

Secondly, it is possible that his force may have been sent to garrison Richmond, in the denuded condition in which Lee's invasive movement must have left it. Or, finally, it is possible that portions of Bragg's force may have been sent in the one direction and the other. It is well known that Bragg, himself, anticipated that should he be compelled to retreat before Rosecrans, his army would be thus divided; and this consideration made him all the more eager to hold his line north of the Tennessee—in which attempt, however, he was foiled.

One thing is certain, the rebel military chiefs—who have never shown themselves slow to profit by the teaching of events—have learnt thoroughly the great lesson of *concentration*, and we may depend upon it they will exhaust every effort by amassing troops at the critical point to gain some advantage over our armies.

In thus withdrawing Bragg's forces from Tennessee, they are largely favored both by the nature of the country and the present situation of Rosecrans' army. Rosecrans' front is already two hundred and fifty miles from his base, presenting thus a line peculiarly liable to be perpetually cut by the clouds of cavalry which the rebels still have in Tennessee. The rebel military authorities may, therefore, think it not entirely hazardous to withdraw, for the time being, the major portion of Bragg's army, to be concentrated on the decisive point, with the hope of being able to return in time to meet any movements the Union General may set on foot.

Gen. Rosecrans is not the man to be trifled with by any shallow mask of this kind, and we may make sure that no opportunity for active work will be allowed to pass unimproved. If the report be correct that a portion of his force has reached Rome, Georgia, we take it that it is his advance cavalry—the eyes and antennæ of the army—hunting up the whereabouts of the enemy whom the gallant Army of the Tennessee has lately chased for ten days, without a chance to get a battle out of him. So far from the campaign of Gen. Rosecrans having ended, as the telegrams have announced, we think it has but just begun.

The Spy System.—We are delighted to learn from our army correspondent that the system of secret service in our army is now so efficient in its workings that the movements of the rebel columns, as they take place, are well known at headquarters. Occurrences running over a long course of time had led people generally to believe that this was not the case. But it is pleasing to know that there is on record a "secret history of the rebel army, which, could it be revealed, would startle the country, and astonish even the rebel leader himself." We cannot think that rebel projects, which do not result in our harm, might possibly be defeated by letting Lee know, through the newspapers, that we are thoroughly informed as to what he is about.

The Fund for the Families of the Deceased Men of Law and Order.—A preliminary meeting of the subscribers to the fund in aid of those members of the police, fire and military departments who were injured during the recent riots, was held yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce; but as very few were present, it was adjourned to meet again on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. The fund is steadily and rapidly increasing. Over $30,000 have been already subscribed—the Board of Brokers has given over $8,500, and the banks are about to take vigorous and united action on the same subject. All classes of our citizens, especially those who have business interests to protect, feel the justice and propriety of making adequate provision for those who have suffered so severely in defending them.

The recent riot has brought home to the conviction of all our people, more clearly and closely than has ever been done before, the great value of these organizations to the public peace. The fidelity with which the Police Department in particular came promptly forward to the defence of the City against an infuriated and insensate mob, merits the highest commendation and the most marked recognition at the hands of the public. Nothing can reward those who have suffered, or stimulate others to a resolute and determined performance of duty more decidedly, than such a manifestation of grateful interest in their welfare as this liberal subscription for their benefit will afford. It gives them to understand that they are not serving a thankless and ungrateful community—that the public are not unmindful of the sacrifices they may make and the perils they may encounter, but that their families will be cared for, and provision made for their own wants, in case they should be disabled. It is quite as much for the effect it will have on the future spirit and temper of these organizations for the public defence, as for the immediate relief required in specific cases, that we have been anxious to see this fund made as large as possible.

It may be well for the subscribers to this fund to consider the propriety of making it the basis of some *permanent* provision for such cases as have now occurred. The first use to which it must be put is, of course, the relief of the sufferers from the recent riot. But may it not also, in part at least, be so invested as to furnish relief for similar cases that may occur hereafter? If a fixed pension, or other relief, could be provided for all who suffer injury or incur disabilities in protecting the public peace, the City would have an additional and a very strong guarantee for the good conduct of those who are charged with its defence. This is a proper matter for the consideration of the subscribers to the Fund, and it will, doubtless, receive their attention at the meeting of Saturday.

The American Style.—The journals from the various districts of this State, from Pennsylvania, from the Eastern States, and from all the places where the draft is being enforced, come to us with full accounts of the scenes and incidents, the humors and accidents, connected with the Conscription. In Philadelphia, in Boston, in Pittsburgh, in the large cities in the western part of New-York, it has produced much animation, and there have been many lively scenes, but no rioting. There was a trifling row in Boston last week, in sympathy with the New-York riot, but it amounted to nothing. In Boston they make merry over the conscripts, rejoice in their fortunes or commiserate their misfortunes, as the case may be; while the conscripts bear their honors becomingly. It is the same in Philadelphia, as appeared from the interesting article we published yesterday. In Elmira, in this State, according to a telegram of Tuesday, the utmost good feeling prevailed during the drafting, and the conscripts marched around in costume and with bands of music, cheering heroically for the Constitution and the laws; and the same thing has occurred in scores of other places. Thousands of strange and amusing incidents are recorded concerning those who are drawn; but, even in hard cases, nobody thinks of a general slaughter and house-burning to lighten them.

This is the true American style of doing things. Why should New-York, the great upholder of law and order, celebrate in blood and ruin that which is so manfully borne everywhere else?

Exposition of the Conscription Law.—Solicitor Whiting, of the War Department, has done so much to give a just and reasonable construction to several articles and clauses of the Conscription law, that it will seem a misfortune that he is to be retrieved from his duties in this line and sent on some sort of a mission to Europe. Only yesterday, in our leading article, we had occasion to give him credit for an important opinion, which at once became a rule, the propriety of which was perfectly obvious, but which will owe its enforcement to his enunciation of it. There are several sections of the law which greatly need elucidation, and several official interpretations of its provisions which need amendment; and until these are settled, we could wish for some cool, clear and sagacious head to define them. They will, of course, come up from time to time, until practice has brought to perfection the whole machinery of Conscription.

The office of Solicitor of the War Department was created at the last session of Congress, and so far as we have seen Mr. Whiting's opinions, they all show that he is the proper man for the post. However important may be his proposed mission to Europe, we do not think it can be more important to the country than his labors here at the present moment.

The Law against Rioters.—The Mayor has offered a reward of five hundred dollars "for the apprehension and conviction of any person who has committed either murder or arson in the course of the recent riots in this City." This will doubtless result in bringing some of the murderers, house-burners and felons to justice, though no man should wait for such inducement to do his duty. Every man and woman and child in the City should be an officer to bring them to justice. It will blacken still more the honor of our City if any of the rioters, who have already blackened its fame and blackened human nature, should again be allowed to walk our streets and hold up their heads among honest men and good citizens. No man's life or property is safe until they are punished.

A Sockdologer for the Rioters.—The Boston *Courier* discourses very erudite upon the New-York riot. It says: "Let us apply to this case, *illud Cassianum*—the well-known test question of Cassius the Prætor, so famous for his correct decisions, that his court was called 'the rock on which the guilty split.' The question was: *Cui bono fuerit?*" We stop the quotation right here, as we think all further argument is useless. If each of the rioters will only apply to himself the case *illud Cassianum*, and ask himself, in the words of Cassius the Prætor, "*Cui bono fuerit?*" we are sure there will be no further breaches of the peace on account of the Conscription law.

Lee Balked in his Strategy.—When Lee left the Rappahannock with the rebel army in the first days of June, his plan was not to march to the Susquehanna, nor to penetrate Pennsylvania and possess its capital; but the object of his campaign was primarily, and probably simply, the capture of Washington—and that, too, either by a direct march on its front, or by a short flanking movement on the right. This we have never doubted, as there was abundant proof of it at the time, from the manœuvres of the rebel forces and other indications. The plan, however, was balked by the rapid march of the Army of the Potomac from Falmouth, and by the admirable disposition of forces made by Gen. Hooker along the line of the Kattoctan and Bull Run Mountains. Had Lee succeeded in deceiving Hooker by the uproar he created in Pennsylvania by the movements of his cavalry and a small portion of infantry, and had Hooker pushed his whole army north to the Susquehanna to resist invasion, Lee's purpose of a flank march on Washington would have easily been accomplished.

Our correspondence from the Army of the Potomac, published to-day, confirms anew this idea. It is there stated that the first ten days of Lee's invasion was a *feint*, a mere diversion, with the idea of drawing Hooker's army into Pennsylvania, to stay the ravages of one small division, while the mass of the rebel army, passing suddenly down from where it was crouching in the shadows of the Blue Ridge, would, in less than a day's march, cross the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, and plant itself between the National Army and Washington. By observing the position to which the different corps of Lee's army are assigned in the letter referred to, it will be seen how perfectly feasible was Lee's plan, *if* he succeeded in deceiving Gen. Hooker.

He did not succeed, and the only expedient left him was to try to reach Washington by a long and difficult march through Maryland and Pennsylvania. Here, all his skill to conceal his real object was again brought into play; but now that we know what were the marches of the Army of the Potomac after Gen. Meade assumed command, we see that Lee, after he had left Fredericksburgh, succeeded neither in deceiving Hooker nor Meade.

How Our Riot Looks in Baltimore.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in this City from a distinguished citizen of Baltimore:

Baltimore, Friday, July 17, 1863.

That riot is a big thing. You are one of the gentlemen who helped to get it up. You have been talking about illegal arrests, *habeas corpus*, freedom of speech, &c., and it now turns out that if the Government had done for New-York as it has done in other places you would have had no riot.

There is nothing left you now but to repent of your sins, take a musket and don't let the riot die out. Kill it with gunpowder. And, after you have put it out in blood, resolve always to vote against a Locofoco, even if he goes to your Church and sings Psalms and teaches in the Sunday-school. The devil is only under the skin. He'll be a traitor as soon as opportunity offers. And after that resolution, write an humble apology to Gov. Bradford for all New-York said about the 19th of April in Baltimore, and then put us in the catalogue of Saints for having put up with Gen. —— for a year without a riot.

A Handsome Acknowledgment of a Handsome Gift.—The following letter from the President of the Sanitary Commission was written in acknowledgment of a donation of $5,000 made to the funds of the Commission by a gentleman of this City:

United States Sanitary Commission,
New-York Agency, No. 823 Broadway,
New-York, July 15, 1863.

Dear Sir: On returning from Gettysburgh I find your note and magnificent contribution to our treasury. They have been already formally acknowledged, but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of personally thanking you again for so generous an offering at this altar of mercy. Could you have seen through my eyes the vastness of the suffering which, on the late battle-field, appealed to the sympathies of the prosperous, you would feel an additional confidence that your recent benefaction was well directed. I think, too, I may safely assure you that the channel you have chosen for your mercy is not unworthy of a business man's sagacity and confidence.

Wishing you long and large prosperity in your affairs—many gains to be consecrated by many charities—a restored and united country to dwell in—a city purified from riot and arson-day robbery and midnight arson—wherein to make, and hive, and enjoy your fortune, I remain,

Respectfully and gratefully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

The Relief Fund.

At an informal meeting of the subscribers to the Fund for the relief of the wounded, and the families of the killed of the Police, Fire and Military Departments during the recent riots, it was resolved that another meeting be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on *Saturday*, at 12 *o'clock*, for the appointment of Committees and the permanent disposition of the Fund.

LEONARD W. JEROME, Chairman.

Meeting of Bank Officers.

The Bank Officers met yesterday at the Clearing House, to consult on the Fund. The best feeling pre-

vailed, and the following Committee was appointed by ordinal subscriptions, and to act in an Advisory Committee with the Trustees' Committee to be appointed on Saturday: Shepard Knapp, E. H. Arthur, H. S. Jaques, U. A. Murdock, John P. Yelverton, R. Hunter, Jr., and T. P. Yelverton Treasurer.

The plan of making the Fund permanent met with universal approval. Several thousand dollars were subscribed, with an intimation that if the Fund was made permanent, the subscriptions would be increased.

The Board of Brokers have run up their subscriptions to $8,400. They will also appoint an auxiliary Committee.

Acknowledgments.

The editor of the Times has received the following additional donations to the fund for the relief of those injured in defending the city during the recent riot:

J. J. Astor, Jr. $200

Also, the following in aid of the colored victims of the riot:

Alonzo Potter, Philadelphia $25

An Appeal to our Common Council.

Men, to-day, are the paramount want of our Government!

We have the rebellion by the throat! The monster reels and gasps! An unrelaxed clutch and its fate is sealed!

Will you help to nerve the arm of your Government in this last struggle? Then do what you can to give them men!

The expiring terms of service of the two years and nine months regiments cleaves a huge gap in the ranks of our armies. This gap must be filled or we fail!

The Conscription will do this promptly and effectively; nothing else will;

Then aid the Conscription, favor the Conscription, facilitate the Conscription, *popularize* the Conscription! And you can do this!

Reverse your attitude of hostility to your Government!

Cease to stand as you now do stand—in fact, if not in intent—in a position of direct antagonism to the spirit and aim of the Conscription act!

Sink, for once, the partisan in the patriot, and spare the people, living and yet to live in this great metropolis, the shame of the record that in the crisis of of our country's fate, the rulers of the City of New-York traitorously slunk away from her side, and did what they could do to paralyze her in her holy struggle for self-existence.

Rescind your vote of money for stay-at-home conscripts!

Annul the bounty offered to men to turn cowards, sneaks and skulkers!

Expunge the enormity of the attempt to compel the taxpayers of this City to furnish the people at large with means to thwart the object and intent of a law of the country, for though it may be said that the letter of the law is satisfied by the payment of $300 for each man drafted, you well know that no such comprehensive scheme of commutation was contemplated or foreseen by the framers of the act in question, and that such action, if not at variance with the letter of the law, is in direct and utter conflict with its spirit and intent.

Vote money, if you will, in favor of the families of those whose services the country needs and of those dependent upon them for support, and so cut out what may seem to the poor man the fangs of the conscription.

Vote monthly payments of money to the conscript's family, or dependents during the whole term of his absence, be it longer or shorter!

Let him go forth with the assurance that his loved ones at home will be cherished and protected!

This will be just and wise, and loyal and legal!

But we are told that no more troops are needed; that our brilliant successes of late render the raising of more men unnecessary.

What men believes this?

Is it not as clear as the light of heaven that if we do not raise these men we *shall surely need them*, and that only by raising them do we render it unlikely their services will be required?

The eyes of the dying rebellion are fixed upon us.

If we show an unfaltering resolution to go through with the business, by giving the Government the means—which are men—essential to that end, it is not improbable that the winds of October will sing its requiem.

But if we hang weights on the raised right arm of the Government; if we suffer the brave and true men of our armies, unreplenished, to waste away by battle, by sickness, and by their own expiring periods of service, who does not see that we breathe the breath of life again into the nostrils of the expiring monster, that he will again arouse himself, and that all the lives and treasure spent in our sacred cause will have been spent in vain.

But we are recommended to give up the draft and resort to voluntary enlistment. We are told that all the men required can be obtained in that way.

Does any one credit this?

Is there one loyal man in a hundred who believes that those who propagate this doctrine, themselves believe it?

Did not the Government, last Summer, abstain from drafting month after month, and finally abandon it altogether in order that the various States might fill their quotas by voluntary enlistment, and was not the result a slow, uncertain, inadequate accession to our forces?

And did not several of the States fail to make up their allotments, and if such were then the case, have we any good reason to look for better fortune now?

The ship of the rebellion holds to-day by a thread!

Will you help to snap it, or will you do what you can to make that thread a cable?

Blot out the nullification record of last week!

Encourage the men of the City of New-York to go forth, with their brethren of the loyal States, to the succor of their country!

Put it within the power of every man, be he rich or poor, to go, and show to our own people and to the world that the chosen rulers of the first city in America are not ready to stab their country in the back; that they are, at the core, loyal, patriotic, true men, and that they are willing and glad to come to her aid when she calls upon them for men to fight for her existence.

MARSHFIELD.

MORGAN'S LAST RAID.

MORGAN FLYING WITH 500 MEN.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 22.

Morgan, with about 500 men, encamped near McArthur, Vinton County, last night. At 5½ o'clock this morning he was within a mile of Vinton, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

MORGAN'S CAPTURE CERTAIN.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 22—P. M.

Morgan passed through Nelsonville, Athens County, at 10 o'clock this morning—our force close behind him.

The *Commercial's* Columbus dispatch says:

"After perambulating Athens County, Morgan took a southerly direction, crossing Washington County and the Muskingum River, in the direction of McConnellsville, with the evident intention to gain a point on the river above practicable navigation, and cross into Virginia. The authorities have made such arrangements as will effectually checkmate and capture his band."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, July 21.

News reached here about noon, to-day, that the Baltimore mail-boat, when off New Point Comfort, became disabled by the breaking of some of her machinery. The *S. R. Spaulding* was sent immediately to her relief.

The trial of Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, was to have taken place yesterday, but owing to the absence of important parties, who have since arrived, it was postponed till to-day.

The Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 22.

The subscription reports the rate of $1,907,200 five-twenties of the various agencies throughout the Union. Bonds are being delivered to July 3 inclusive.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

I, GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an ordinance of the Common Council, do hereby offer a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

to hereinafter specified, for the apprehension and conviction of any person who has committed either murder or arson in the course of the recent riots in this City. This reward will be paid as follows: $100 on the arrest and holding to bail of the offender, to be paid on the certificate of the Judge who shall hold to bail. $100 additional on the finding of an indictment by the Grand Jury, to be paid on the certificate of the Foreman of the Grand Jury and the District-Attorney. The remaining $300, upon the conviction of the offender, to be paid on the certificate of the Judge before whom the conviction shall take place.

In giving any one of the certificates aforesaid, the officer signing it must state that the offender is, in his opinion, one of the class of persons above mentioned, and must also state in what person or persons the appropriate amount should in his opinion be paid, wholly or proportionally, for services or information in the apprehension, indictment or conviction.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at the City of New-York, this 23d day of July, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Incidents, &c.

ANOTHER RECOVERY OF PLUNDER.

Sergt. VAUGHAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with a squad of men, made another search yesterday for goods stolen during the riot. They searched upward of one hundred houses in the neighborhood of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, especially those in "Cat-alley," and recovered a large amount of furniture, groceries, clothing, firearms, etc., in all to the value of $600. The plunder made six large cart-loads, and was taken to the Station-house. Most of the property had been stolen from the colored people in the neighborhood.

During the search e had informed Sergt. VAUGHAN of one FERDINAND BELTZEIN, a German tinsmith, who had that morning, in anticipation of the search, taken away a cart-load of furniture, etc., which he had secured during the riots. The Sergeant forthwith paid a visit to the man, who was so alarmed at his presence that he acknowledged having taken the goods from the street during the riot, and that morning removed them to his house in Williamsburgh. He was put in charge of an officer, who accompanied him to Williamsburgh, and recovered all the goods. The officer brought BELTZEIN back with him, and he was locked up to await examination.

Among the goods recovered were a large number of articles, principally clothing, which had been stolen from the house of the ill-fated Col. O'BRIEN. A carpet taken from the house was found in a dwelling in Thirty-fourth-street, stowed between two beds, and the woman having it was quite violent in her objections to its recovery. Mrs. O'BRIEN visited the Station-house and identified all the property.

The Police engaged in the search worked from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M., without allowing themselves time for dinner. The force in that Precinct have been untiring in their duties, and thus far have recovered some $3,000 worth of property.

Capt. PALMER, of this Precinct, who has been ill for several days, has again entered upon duty.

RECOVERY OF MORE STOLEN PROPERTY.

For several days past the police of the Twenty-second Precinct have been actively engaged in recovering goods that were stolen by the thieves and rioters from the citizens of that Precinct during the last week. Among other articles at their station-house in Forty-seventh-street, are large quantities of mattresses, bedsteads, chairs, tables, clothing, bedding, &c. Much of this property is known to have belonged to the Orphan Asylum in Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, which was burned, after having been plundered of everything worth carrying away, on the evening of the first day of the riot. The Directors of the Asylum, and all others who have been despoiled of their household goods in that Precinct, are requested to call at the station-house and identify them.

Two stolen rifles have been recovered by the Eleventh Ward Police. One was found at No. 326 East Fourteenth-street; the other at No. 152 East Tenth-street.

The officers of the Eighteenth Precinct yesterday went through their section of the City and recovered fifteen breech-loading carbines, which were stolen during the riot. This number, added to what they recovered the day before, makes thirty-two of this description of firearms which have been taken from thieves and receivers.

Officers WIRTH, KERVIL and WHITE, of the same Precinct, have obtained a list of other stolen goods, and the places wherein they are concealed.

FURTHER ARRESTS FOR STEALING DURING THE RIOT.

A young man named THEODORE ARNOLD, was arrested by Officer IRVINE, of the Twentieth Precinct, charged with having been engaged in the late riots, and for stealing clothing and other property from the several houses in that Precinct, which were entered by the mob.

JOHN CORRIGE, BRIDGET MOSCRAN and DENNIS WELSH, were also taken into custody by Officer RYDER of the same Precinct. The first is charged with stealing, and the other two with being receivers of stolen property taken from houses in that Ward during the riot. They were all committed.

A RIOTER DISCHARGED.

JOHN FITZPATRICK was brought up before City Judge MCCUNN, on a writ of *habeas corpus* from the City Prison, to which he had been committed by Judge KELLY as one of the ringleaders of the riot on the 14th inst. His counsel claimed prisoner's discharge, on the ground that the evidence on which he was committed did not establish the fact that prisoner had "assembled, with others, with intent mutually to execute some *private* object in a violent and turbulent manner." This was WHARTON'S definition of riot, and riot was not a statutory offence, but only one at common law. Counsel, therefore, claimed prisoner's discharge. Mr. G. W. BLUNT, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, opposed, and submitted that as the evidence of the Police officer proved that prisoner was at the head of the riot in Amity-street, urging them on and saying and shouting "Kill the d—d niggers," he should be held. Judge MCCUNN ruled that he could not hold prisoner for riot on evidence before him, and characteristically ordered his discharge.

THE THIEVES AND RIOTERS AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, is entitled to the thanks of the public for his vigilance in causing the arrest of persons engaged in the late riots, and also for the prompt manner in which he metes out justice to all who are proved to be guilty of the crimes charged upon them. In addition to the great amount of labor in ordinary cases, which he and his clerks daily perform in this Court, they have within the last day or two arraigned, examined and, so far as that Court has the power, disposed of the following cases, viz.: Mary Casey, Bridget Kelly, Kate McCormack, Maria Carroll, Mary McNamara, Bridget Monahan, Sarah Pine, Peter Pine, Theodore Arnold, Adam Seaw.

These parties have all been committed for trial without bail by Justice Q. The most of them are known to have been engaged in sacking buildings and stealing all kinds of property upon which they could lay their hands. In nearly every case, goods to a considerable amount were found in their possession when taken into custody.

FIVE POLICEMEN FIRED AT IN FIRST-AVENUE—NO ONE INJURED.

Officers MCCOLL, MORRELL, MCVEY, LEONIS, and PEARSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were standing on the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-second-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when a shot was fired at them, apparently from the house on the northeast corner of the avenue. The whistle of the bullet was plainly heard as it passed close to them. It struck upon the pavement some distance beyond. The Officers waited some time after, keeping a vigilant watch all the time, thinking that another shot would be fired, and that thus they would be enabled to ascertain with certainty the place whence it proceeded, but they heard nothing more.

These Officers were at that place in the discharge of their duty, endeavoring to find stolen property which is known to be secreted in buildings in that neighborhood, and as a matter of prudence, they go in small squads of five or six.

THE FIRES DURING THE RIOT—INTERESTING TO SUFFERERS.

Fire-Marshal BAKER is busily engaged collecting the items and facts in regard to the losses caused by the fires in the different Wards during the riots of last week. It would be well for the sufferers to immediately forward to him a correct list of their losses in order that he may be able to make up a schedule of amounts, and to say whether they are to be paid by the Insurance Companies or by the City and County. The Marshal's office is in the basement of the City Hall.

THE STATEN ISLAND REGIMENT.

The trouble recently occurring at Staten Island arose from a difficulty between the Fire Zouaves, late Col. O'BRIEN'S regiment, and some citizens, at a lager-bier saloon on the West Road, between Camp New-Dorp and Clifton Station. Some Zouaves were in the saloon, accompanied by a few of their officers, among whom was a Capt. FINNIA. Having drank pretty freely, and becoming intoxicated, two of them, JOHN COOK and WILLIAM WALSH, used threats and opprobrious epithets to the citizens. This provoked a collision, and the two men fired upon the crowd. A general *mêlée* between citizens and soldiers then ensued, in the course of which WALSH was stabbed and killed, COOK terribly cut, and an inoffensive man named MURPHY killed.

Inquests were held on the bodies of WALSH and MURPHY, the verdict, so far as the origin of the affair was concerned, attributing the blame to the soldiers, and the attack by them as uncalled for and malicious.

Col. LAWRENCE, commandant of the New-Dorp camp, with the police, hurried to the scene and quelled the disturbance. The military officers who were present or participated in the affair are to be tried by Court-martial, as will be seen by the following order issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT NEW-YORK TROOPS, SPRAGUE BARRACKS, NEW-DORP, July 22, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 796.—A General Court of Inquiry is hereby ordered to meet at these Headquarters, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate the conduct of the officers of the Eleventh regiment New-York Volunteers, in charge of the detachment at the time of the trouble at Vanderbilt's Landing.

The following Officers will compose the Court:
Col. Cleveland Winslow, 6th regiment N. Y. S. V.,
Col. Frank Jones, 31st regiment N. Y. S. V.
Capt. W. P. Hallett, 13th New-York cavalry.
Capt. John P. Hollers, 17th regiment N. Y. S. V.
Lieut. John J. Meding, jr., 12th regiment N. Y. S. V.
(Signed) H. S. LANSING,
Colonel Commanding New-York Troops.

The soldier COOK is at the Seaman's Retreat, under care of Surgeon MOFFAT, but last evening little hopes were entertained of his recovery. Considerable excitement has since existed on the Quarantine side of the Island. The prompt action of Col. LAWRENCE to have the affair thoroughly investigated has done much to allay it. The officers implicated are under arrest in this City.

It has been determined by the military authorities to establish a cavalry patrol on the north shore of the Island, of fifty men, principally of the Thirteenth New-York cavalry, who will be commanded by Maj. A. P. GREENE, of the Thirteenth.

RELIEF FOR THE COLORED SUFFERERS.

The Merchants' Committee for the Relief of the Colored People, sufferers from the late riots, have opened a central depot, at No. 364 Fourth-street, between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

Applications for relief can be made either by letter or in person, and they will be promptly attended to.

Contributions of clothing or provisions will be thankfully received.

Garments for women and children, sheets, bed sacks and pillows or pillow-cases are particularly wanted.

Contributions of money should be sent to JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-street.
VINCENT COLYER, Secretary of Central Depot.

The Military.

GEN. DIX.

No important orders were issued from Gen. DIX'S headquarters yesterday. It is understood that the General is not prone to issuing many orders, from the fact that the army regulations meet most of the cases that come up for action. In the course of two or three days he will make additions to his Staff, which will be announced in due time.

MAJ. L. W. KIERNAN.

In the TIMES of yesterday, the types destroyed the identity of one gentleman who took part in the testimonial to Gen. SANDFORD. "JAMES LOUIS KIERNAN, Major Sixth Missouri, Col. esv.," should have read JAMES LOUIS KIERNAN, Major Sixth Missouri Volunteer cavalry. Maj. KIERNAN has had quite an eventful history. Formerly editor of the *Medical Press* and Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth New-York, he received an appointment on the Staff of Gen. FREMONT, and served through the hundred days' campaign in Missouri. After Gen. FREMONT'S removal he remained with the Army of the Frontier, and, for gallantry and bravery displayed in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., was appointed on the field Major of the Sixth Missouri cavalry. His regiment was ordered to join Gen. GRANT when the movement upon Vicksburgh was commenced, and landed at Bruinsburgh on May 1. In the action on May 6, near Port Gibson, Maj. KIERNAN received a severe wound in the arm. He was taken prisoner by the rebels, but refused to accept the parole which they offered, and while in their custody learned of a contemplated attack upon Gen. GRANT'S commissary and ammunition train. He determined to make his escape, and avert the threatened attack, if possible, and, after having been four days a prisoner, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the guard. After a walk, during which he suffered fearfully from his wound, he reached Bayou Pierre, over which he paddled himself astride of a log, using a piece of a rail for a paddle. Thus he made his way to Grand Gulf, and gave information which saved to Gen. GRANT three hundred commissary and fifty ammunition wagons. Soon afterward he returned to this City on leave of absence to recruit, and during the recent riot volunteered his services to assist in the restoration of order.

THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The different citizen volunteer corps which so promptly came forward to assist in the defence of the City during the late mob-rule have generally disbanded, the Government having armed troops enough now present in the City, or shortly to arrive, to be able to dispense with their services. Between 2,000 and 3,000 citizens offered their services last week, at the headquarters of Gen. WASH B. BURNETT'S brigade. The principal difficulty was found to be in procuring arms for them. Gen. BURNETT requested arms of Gen. WOOL, and was told that they could not be furnished by the Government with arms until the volunteers had been organized into companies and *mustered into the service of the United States*. In order to be thus mustered in, would have to go through the hands of a surgeon, this may be regarded as a striking illustration of the beauties of red tape in times of emergency like that which existed here last week. Among the volunteers were 230 Germans, who enrolled themselves under a German Captain, who was recruiting for Gen. BURNETT'S brigade. Out of this number nearly a full company have since enlisted for the war, and will form part of the brigade.

A MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Last night a number of gentlemen, residents of the Sixteenth Ward, assembled at Heltzelberger's Hall, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of considering the expediency of organizing themselves into a military body for the preservation of the peace of the City. The meeting was presided over by Mr. WM. OAKEN, Mr. PARK acting as Secretary. A Committee, previously appointed to attend to the matter, reported that Gen. SANDFORD would furnish arms to the organization when it was fully completed. Remarks were made by the Chairman and by Mr. VANCE, relative to the best coerse to pursue to effect the ends desired. Those present gave their names and addresses to the Secretary as a preliminary movement to the organization. It is understood that Mr. VANCE, who served with credit as an officer in the Mexican War, will take command of the regiment when raised.

TWELVE THOUSAND SOLDIERS IN THE CITY.

All of the New-York troops which enlisted for service in Pennsylvania have returned home. The Sixty-ninth infantry and the Fourth artillery regiments reported to Gen. SANDFORD yesterday morning. At present Gen. SANDFORD'S force numbers 8,000 men. That does not include the regiments now on duty in the three years' service. Besides the militia, we have at various points within the City limits about 4,000 regulars, making a total force of 12,000 of cavalry, infantry and artillery. Regular troops are constantly arriving, and by the time the draft is recommenced the military force of the City will be augmented to 16,000.

TROOPS ORDERED TO STATEN ISLAND.

Tuesday night Gen. SANDFORD sent a detachment of troops under Maj. MEGER to Staten Island, to insure order and quiet in that vicinity. Maj. MEGER has established his headquarters at Quarantine. Yesterday another force was sent down to join the command.

THE MILITIA REGIMENTS.

Detachments and companies of most of the militia regiments are doing guard or patrol duty. Some of the troops are stationed at the extreme northern end of the island. Those not on immediate duty have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. Yesterday, the various regiments, with the exception of a few that had already been through the process, were being mustered out of the United States service.

THE SEVENTH-AVENUE ARSENAL.

The Seventh-avenue Arsenal is still occupied by the Eighth regiment, N. Y. N. G., with an occasional relief from some other regiment. All the streets in that vicinity are carefully picketed night and day. Col. VARIAN, of the Eighth, who is in command of the post, discharges his duty with that promptitude for which he has always been noted.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT,
STATE ARSENAL, July 22, 1863.

As this regiment will be mustered out of the service of the United States to-day, all drills, musters are hereby ordered to be present at Peck-slip, this morning, at the State Arsenal, corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventeenth-street.

By order of Col. C. L. VARIAN, Colonel.
JOHN MAHER, Acting Adjutant.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The above regiment, Major HAGERTY commanding, arrived in this City yesterday morning. It marched up Broadway to Grand street, thence to its armory over Essex Market, where it was dismissed. The regiment will be mustered out of service to-day. While passing through the streets of Baltimore, it is said a number of disgusting females insulted the men with kisses. No notice, however, was taken of the cowardly act, the men passing on to the cars as if nothing had happened.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, in under a typedid and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from scores many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful compilation and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper. All preserved in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. Any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Trusses.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action—light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 636 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Sank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Coleridge Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

Substitutes!—Substitutes furnished in any quantity by TOMPKINS & CO., substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway, at prices from $300 to $500. We also, for $150, guarantee exemption from draft.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, natural, reliable, instantaneous. Invaluable Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Parsen's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
They leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Notice.—A capitalist, with $10,000, is offered a rare opportunity to engage with the subscriber in establishing a very reliable and profitable manufacturing business. Address MANUFACTURING, Post-office Box No. 2,880.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Harry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

HOUGHTON—WATSON.—On Tuesday, July 21, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, by Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., HENRY G. HOUGHTON, Esq., M. D., and LYDIA, eldest daughter of William Watson, Esq., Wilmount.

KEMBEL—BARNES.—In Calais, Me., on Thursday, July 16, by Rev. S. H. Keeler, JULIUS M. F. KEMBEL of Brooklyn, and ANNIE E., daughter of E. A. Barnard, of Calais, Me.

KENEDY—KUOLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 22, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, Mr. GEORGE KENEDY of San Francisco, and Miss LUCY E. KUOLER, of this City.

DIED.

BURNHAM.—On Tuesday, July 21, SAMUEL BURNHAM, aged 75 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 26 Vestry-st., on Friday, July 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BURCHARD.—In Fairfield, Conn., after a brief illness, ELIZA MILLS, wife of Gurdon Burchard, of New-York.

The funeral will take place at Fairfield, on Thursday, July 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Congregational Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CUTTER.—In Brooklyn City, L. I., on Tuesday, June 23, Capt. JOHN E CUTTER, of the 176th regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 26 years.

Capt. Cutter was a young lawyer of this City, of fine promise, and a gentleman of great personal worth. He fell while gallantly leading his men for a third charge upon the enemy.

EMMELL.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, July 16, GEORGE A. EMMELL, Esq., eldest son of S. B. Emmell, of Morristown, N. J., aged 28 years.

LEE.—On Wednesday, July 22, LOUIS E., son of J. E. and Mary J. Lee aged 2 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 94 Doughton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 24, at 3 o'clock.

MACFARLAND.—On Wednesday, July 22, of a short illness, JOSEPHINE MACFARLAND, aged 21 years and 13 days.

The funeral services will be held at Asbury Memorial Church, corner of 6th-st. between 6th and 7th aves., at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Thursday, July 23.

MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 21, FREDDY, infant son of Jonathan and Anne M. Morrison.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, July 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 201.—July 22, 1863.
66, 18, 69, 32, 56, 27, 45, 51, 72, 61, 70, 48.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 202.—July 22, 1863.
74, 9, 52, 63, 39, 22, 25, 76, 62, 37, 27, 65, 15, 53, 44, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge, by address as either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

BATHING SUITS,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. O. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE.
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of 01 15.
Wholesale and retail.
S. W. HARD,
No. 367 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 808 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SILVER VERSUS PLATED WARE.
Many of our worthy citizens who have been robbed of their SILVER WARE are looking for PLATED GOODS to supply their loss.
Such goods, in great variety and of the best quality, can be obtained at the lowest rates, of
LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES.
C. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 339 BROADWAY, New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.
Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

PATENT HORSES AND PONIES.
The wonderful auto-prosilio cantering horses, run rapidly by the weight of the rider, and are directed by the bridle—the most delightful horse for exercise or amusement. For sale by S. W. SMITH, 498 Broadway.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

Fund for the relief of colored people who suffered by the late riot:

Bowne & Co.	$100	E. S. Reawick	$50
Mrs. John A. Weeks	25	A. W. Spies	50
Mrs Henry G. D. Forest	25	N. P. Hosack	25
E. W. Ropes	100	Thos. Jeremiah	25
J. M. D.	50	Foster & Thompson	100
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	250	Gabriel Mead	50
A lost bet	5	Cash	2
A clerk	2	A Clergyman, Iowa City, Iowa	1
Theodore Crane	50	Warren, Mix & Co.	50
E. Walker & Sons	50	J. T. Wilson	25
Lee, Bliss & Co.	100	Friends of the Colored People	50
Tristram Allen	100	Phile	5
R. G. Allerton	5	Buckin & Crane	100
George M. Allerton	10	Phile	5
Isaac I. Platt	5	L. Dodd's Ferry, N. Y.	10
Rost. G Walker	5	John Caswell & Co.	2
Through H. J. Raymond from Thurlow Weed	500	H. P. Stuart & Co.	10
Through H. J. Raymond from C. A. Sristed	100	Arthur W. Benson	10
Wm. H. Dayton	20	Cash	20
Cash	20	T. & G. Rowe	100
C. B. Loomis	10	George C. Ward	100
Caswell & Perkins	25	Daniel C Robbins	100
W. H. Allen	25	Garrison, Buck & Herdrick	100
Mrs S. S. Osgood	50	William Nelson	50
C. V. S. Roosevelt	250	De Grast & Peck	50
Edward Minturn	100	South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn	85
Frederick Marquand, of Southport, Conn	100	James A. Cowing	50
W. S. Gilman	100	James B. Wright	25
John A. O. Gray	100	W. J. Sherwood	10
Richard Martin	20	Frothingham & Baylis	150
A. Varnumman	5	Cash	10
T. V.	13	Heratio G. Stevens	25
Davis, Morris & Co.	50	R. B. Macy	25
George Elder	25	David Hendley	50
Willy Wallisch	25	Sackett, Belcher & Co.	100
Carr & Co.	200	Pinchot, Weeks & Co.	50
Park Matthewson	25	James Hunter & Co.	100
C. A. Hachesher & Co.	200		
Total			$6,074 71
Previously acknowledged			8,196 85
Total amount received to date			$14,271 56

JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1863.

CLASS OF 1833, YALE COLLEGE.—THE Decennial Meeting of this Class will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at the New-Haven Hotel. It is confidently expected that the meeting will be a reunion in every particular.

E. H. BARCOCK,
C. W. SEYMOUR,
A. L. TRAIN,
Committee.

MARINE AND FIELD-GLASSES—AS USED in the United States Signal Department, at the lowest manufacturer's prices, at the Optical Institute, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 230 6th-st."

"NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 130 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 38 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain near the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness at the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

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OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG V

DRY GOODS

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,

AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES,

the balance of their

RICH STOCK

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,

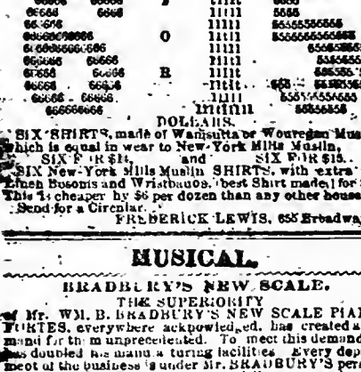
to many of which

LARGE ADDITIONS

have recently been made.

BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.



DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,

SIX FOR $8, and SIX FOR $10.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, best Shirt made, for $12. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 658 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 43 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

This principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte workers, father and four sons, who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen this Company is able to

OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS

AT LOWER PRICES

THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$225—HOLDEICK PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.

Warerooms, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos. Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments toned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $300. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

MUSICAL.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW more pupils to instruct on the piano and harp. Particular attention will be given to beginners. Terms moderate. Apply to 161 3d av., between 33d and 34th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid to the finder for the returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 15th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

FOUND.—ON BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS-ST., Friday, 17th inst., an old PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a small sum, and a ferry commutation ticket. The owner can have it by proper description. Apply at No. 1,247 Broadway, before 8 A. M. or 6 P. M.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A CERTIFICATE OF ERIE Oil-alfroad Common Stock for 50 shares, No. 7,851, in name of Dickens, Allyne & Co. Parties are cautioned against receiving. TAYLOR BROTHERS, 78 Wall-st.

HORSES STRAYED ON THURSDAY EVENING.—One bay and one sorrel horse from 117th-st., East River; no shoes on hind feet; rope halters. Any information thankfully received and a liberal reward paid, as above or at Metropolitan Hotel Stables, Prince and Crosby sts. W. W. LELAND.

OWNERS WANTED FOR THREE HORSES found and strayed by the Police. Inquire of the Property Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.

For W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 171 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 261 Chambers-st. BECHMANN & ROEPFELT, No. 226 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 94 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKS, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Marchants'-row C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FROM TWO years' regiments, who did not receive their bounty when paid, in consequence of not having served full time, can receive the same through SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from depository, Latimer's stores, Atlantic docks, Brooklyn, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

43 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Rastil, Hortense, Ranger, Kalamazoo, Maria Fulton, Steady, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Alvon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
30 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
1 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
22 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
3 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
32 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Sheeting from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.
Also, immediately thereafter at
Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn,
39 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner ORELIA.
30 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner ORELIA JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
25 Bbls TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
3 Bbls TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GENERAL PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst. JAMES C. CLAPP,

U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

OF

PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT

WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS from the following vessels:

ANNA, ALABAMA, ASCENSION, ALLIGATOR, CLOTILDA, CLARA, DOLPHIN, L. DUDLEY, DIANA, EUGENIE, EAGLE, ELISHA BECKWITH, A. T. HODGE, HANDY, HORTENSE, LINNET, IDA, JOHN WILLIAMS, MAGGIE FULTON, MATTIE, ROSALIE, RELAMPAGO, THERESA No. 2, JOE PLANNER, JUNIPER, NEPTUNE, SEA BIRD.

Consisting of as follows:

Ales, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Beds, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheeting, Cordials, Cigars, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod.) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Crystals, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale. JAMES C. CLAPP,

U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, CARGO OF PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, }

BOSTON, July 18, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court, on the 25th day of July, current, at 12 o'clock, M.,

The cargo of the PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY, consisting of

611 Bales strict Middling Cotton.
309 Bales low Middling Cotton.
65 Bales Ordinary Cotton.
10 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
20 Bales Damaged Cotton.
49½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
33½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
1 Lot Cotton Pickings.
10 Boxes Tobacco.
1 Barrel Tar
2 Barrels Resin.
42 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
2 Kegs Spirits Turpentine.

Libelled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioners and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold.

JOHN S. KEYES,

U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts District.

Catalogues ready on Thursday. Samples can be seen at S. B. Sweezy & Co.'s, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 50 Kilby-st.

W. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES, TALLOW, PORK AND FLOUR.

Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, July 24, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Albany-st., by order of Capt. H. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.,

278 Green Salted Hides.
42 Casks Tallow.
26 Half Casks Tallow.

Also, by order of Capt. H. K. ARNOLD,

4 Barrels Flour, } condemned.
3 Barrels Pork, }

Sale positive. Terms cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Comprising a general assortment of mahogany, walnut and painted parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, beds, mattresses, bedding, china, entiery, engravings, carpets, oil-cloths, ranges, stoves, &c., &c.

GEO. G. HAVOCK, Auctioneer.

EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE—BY ROBERT HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, July 23, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 101 Liberty-st., on four months' credit: 6 crates common Ware, 100 cases Perier's French Glass, 600 packages American Glass, 150 packages Kerosene Chimneys.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL, QUIET, private family, by a gentleman and wife, who will furnish their room or rooms; the location desired between 12th and 20th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. A permanent arrangement desirable. The best of references given and required. Address T. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at Bedford, L. I., on a small farm, within one hour's distance of the City, by Fulton or Atlantic-avenue cars, two fine, airy rooms, connecting on second floor, to let, with board. For particulars, apply at Mr. BAILEY'S, Nostrand-av., this last house south of Atlantic-av.; cars, or address M. H., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM-house in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, with an infant and nurse, on a farm in a healthy location, not far from the City. Terms moderate. Address B. B. R., No. 300 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD, WITH FURNISHED rooms, can be had for gentleman and their wife, also for single gentlemen, at Bloomfield, N. J. Call upon or address WM. CRUTTENDEN.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—SEVERAL large and pleasant rooms, with good board, convenient to the railroad depot. Can be obtained on application to D. ROSS at the store opposite the station.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BREES, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 6¾ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Take tickets to board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.

J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE—RED BANK, Monmouth County, N. J., is now open for the reception of transient and permanent visitors. It is 1½ hours from foot of Murray-st., by steamer *J. D. Bees* and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving daily except Sunday, at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., is now open for the season. Persons wishing pleasant rooms can be accommodated.

H. BLAKE,

Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 2 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in January.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued to said Company, are requested to call on RUSSELL SAGE, at No. 57 William street, Room No. 9, to receive the new securities, to which they are entitled under the plan adopted for the foreclosure and sale of said Railroad.—JULY 22, 1863.

ROBERT BAYARD,
RUSSELL SAGE, } Committee.
WASHINGTON HUNT.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden.)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 32D-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office. WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 32D-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.

Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I am prepared to pay interest on the Income Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company to the 1st day of June, less Government tax, and to give in exchange for said bonds a coupon 3d mortgage bond, interest payable June and December, agreeable to a vote of Board Directors, June, 1861. Holders will present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st., for the exchange and payment of interest. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
Late Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have opened Transfer Books for the transfer of stock of this Company in this City, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

Holders of stock certificate in the old Company must send them to A. S. BROWNE, Secretary of the Consolidated Company, for exchange.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JULIUS WADSWORTH, } Committee.
New-York, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after July 22, until day of payment. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DISCOUNT of 2 to 4¾ per cent, by

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS cashed, bounties and pay of discharged soldiers paid.

SOMES, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, July 16, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET,
New-York, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. ALLEN, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 78 BROADWAY, JULY 4, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 6% in cash, payable on and after the 15th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 117 Wall-st.,
New-York, July 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Home for the past six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company reserving one half paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings by ending to the Preferred Stock account for the same (making two, 2½ per cent.).

Also a dividend of Three and one Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Exchange place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the close of the books.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., both days inclusive, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and cancelled bonds participating in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable 30 or and after the 1st of August.

Scrip upon the old issues upon which six half-yearly dividends have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.

THOMAS H. WELLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
New-York, July 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 15th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WALL-ST.,
New-York, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 157 BROADWAY, New-York, July 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at their office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent was declared, free from Government tax, payable on demand

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 135 Broadway,
New-York, July 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) Per Cent. net, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

New-York, July 7, 1863.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 Nassau-st.,
New-York, July 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 26TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 8 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

Ave's F. Lan, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5000.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

E. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 170 BROADWAY.

New-York, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
WM. K. THORN,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
ED. C. JOHNSON,
SHELDON SMITH,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
JOHN RANDALL,
LEVI ONDERDONK,
ELISHA BROOKS,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,
A. M. BININGER,
EDMUND HURRY,
DANIEL B. PIERSON,
CHAS. BUTTS,
WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WM. L. LONGWORTH,
RICHARD C. COMBES,
THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN H. FOWLES,
J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WITH $500 WANTED IN A very desirable, well located and money-making dining saloon; all in good shape and condition, and one of the best chances for a man of small means.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP—SUPERIOR LOcation, long lease at low rent, handsomely fitted up and furnished, and doing an excellent, money-making business. A rare chance.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE OF An extremely necessary and useful article, greatly needed, very cheaply made, sure in its operation and affording very large profits. A great thing.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL OPPOSITE THE MAIN entrance to the Central Park; two bars, an ice-cream saloon and private supper room, well fitted up and doing a good business; long lease.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-street.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN GRADUATED As an architect and an engineer in one of the European Universities, wishes to be connected with an established engineer; he can give the best references. Address C. C. C., station D, New-York.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A FLOURING Mill, now established; must have a small amount of capital. Address, for four or five days, B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—HARDWARE STOKE OF LONG standing for sale. Apply to STITT & BUSTOR, No. 199 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN WELSH, born in County Cork, Ireland; was in Massachusetts some years ago; believed to be in Missouri at present. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his brother. Address WILLIAM WELSH, No. 47 Rose-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE BLACK

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of nitrous oxide gas. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, [illegible] perfected the [illegible] Office, No. 19 Union-sq. For this purpose it is superior to chloroform, [illegible] all [illegible] Dr. H. has had [illegible] years' experience in [illegible] and has never had a case [illegible] with the [illegible] Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TREATMENT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Dr. [illegible] & CO. will send their apothecary the [illegible] of [illegible] by mail or express, with full [illegible] for [illegible] of the same. Address Dr. W. [illegible] & CO., New-York.

DRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, without the use of Mercury. No. 31 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, [illegible] Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the [illegible] most reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. His long practice has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Call and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Any female experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers who cannot expend, or [illegible] of power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Continued from First Page.

glad to know that it is so, and that if they cannot afford champagne to their brave prisoners, they at least show them the same polite attentions, and allow them the same latitude of visiting families in the neighborhood. It will be equally satisfactory to know that this lovely spirit of humanity and chivalry does not exist alone at Richmond, but among the chivalrous cut-throats of Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. The rebels hung Col. MONTGOMERY in Texas recently, and Col. DAVIS nearly escaped the same fate. If it be argued that these men were deserters, pray what is GRANGER himself? We feast their officers with liberty and champagne. Which code of etiquette is the right one our military authorities must determine; but, in the name of common sense, let the rule be uniform and reciprocal.

WISDOM IN NOT ASSAULTING PORT HUDSON.

After the two attempts made to reduce Port Hudson by a land assault, or ramar the reconnoissances in force to that effect, on the 27th May and 14th June, Gen. BANKS showed great judgment and humanity in not attempting it again until he had fully invested the place by a series of irresistible approaches.

The wisdom in this matter is proved not only by the very difficult nature of the ground we found within the fortification—full of deep and impenetrable ravines where a very small force could oppose a large one—but by the testimony of GARDNER himself. It is really pleasureable to look back now and see how much blood has been saved that have been wantonly shed.

Gen. GARDNER says, (and I give you this as no idle gossip, but I *know* to be so)—that Vicksburgh only made *a difference to him of three days.* That he had made up his mind to surrender at the expiration of that time, and that any serious demonstration would have brought out a flag at any moment. We learn from this, that the glory of Port Hudson is not to be hidden in the larger but taller one of Vicksburgh; but must stand upon its own intrinsic individuality; even if certain irresistible combination, and not the mere sequence of a previous disaster to the rebels.

Gen. GARDNER also says that the very day our lines closed in on him—May 24—brought him, by a courier who came through safely, a *positive order from Gen Johnston to evacuate the post.* This shows the wonderful rapidity and dexterity with which Gen. BANKS wheeled his army round from Alexandria and Baton Rouge upon the unsuspecting rebel Chief, and should never be lost sight of in forming a fair estimate of this very brilliant military movement.

Two grand things are taught us by both Vicksburgh and Port Hudson—(so like in their size, details and results, that Col. SMITH, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, while riding along our entrenchments, said he could not help "fancying he was at Vicksburgh")—and those are: First, that there is nothing like *dash* and determined, rapid *aggressive* movement against the enemy we are contending with; and second, that there is no hole now to which he can hide himself, from which we cannot—with time and proper appliances—dislodge him, as surely as a ferret upon the track of a rat.

THE FLEET.

This great arm of our service, which has hitherto reaped the far greater share of glory in positive *successes*, and which, on the first grand attack upon Port Hudson, had the honor all to itself, cannot on this last occasion claim but a secondary part. The army has really done the work; aided by the navy, of course, to some extent, but not *materially.*

Owing to the excessive fall in the river, which left Port Hudson perched high upon its impregnable cliffs, the cannonading from the fleet did little more than bother and harass them with perpetual noise; but causing—so they all declare—very little damage. It was the terrific potency of our *land* batteries they dreaded; the horrible skirmishers and sharpshooters who, night and day, were perpetually popping away at every head that showed itself at the breastworks during the entire week; and—worse than all—it was that entire cutting him off from all supplies and communication—literally walling them in by fire—which brought them to at last.

Still, we must not forget that in this work on land the sailors took a very important part. The marine battery, directed by Lieut. TEXER, of the *Richmond*,—the same who so conspicuously distinguished himself in the grand attack upon Port Hudson—and the gallant crew under him, did their work so effectively, soon after they began, that they had no gun to stand against them.

At this juncture came out Gen. BANKS' call for a storming party of 1,000. Lieut. TEXER was among the foremost of the volunteers. Owing, however, to the assault being delayed, and Capt. ALDEN, of the *Richmond*, having left on account of ill-health, Lieut. TEXER was commanded to return to his vessel. Though disappointed in his aim, his bravery was none the less conspicuous.

REBEL NOTIONS OF INVINCIBILITY.

Nothing can be more amusing than the notion the rebels seem to have of their utter invincibility. I mentioned before how my quondam friend, the Captain, said he did not believe, even *then*, that Vicksburgh had capitulated. Another amusing instance came to my knowledge. News having reached us on the 7th inst. of the fall of Vicksburgh, Col. NELSON, commanding the colored regiment on our right, received official intelligence of the same from his commander, Gen. GROVER.

It appears that Col. NELSON'S approaches upon the enemy had got so very close—only twenty feet apart—that, by mutual concession, they had stopped the murderous work of perpetually shooting at each other, and the officers and men used to come out from the opposite sides and have quite a pleasant coo-fab. This had gone on for three days, hourly expecting the order for an assault.

When NELSON got his delightful information, happening to meet a rebel Colonel, he told him the fact and showed him the document. "I'm not a betting man," said the Colonel, "and don't know that you are, but I will bet you so even hundred that this is not so."

"Done" said NELSON; "I have not $100 with me, but here is my gold watch as a stake." The watch and the $100 were put into the hands of another rebel officer and taken into Port Hudson; and this before there was any symptom of GARDNER'S surrender! Col. VAN PETTIN, one of the storming party, happening to comm up with a similar action to NELSON'S in his pocket, the rebel Colonel seemed inclined to back out of his bet, but Col. NELSON held him to it, and has, since the surrender of Port Hudson, received back his watch and the hundred dollars, in Confederate notes—worth nothing to him, of course, but little pictorial mementoes of a curious event of the war. I have no doubt whatever that it was this little sporting transaction which first gave GARDNER an inkling of his position, and led to the correspondence which terminated in a capitulation of the place.

NEGRO PRISONERS.

One more point and I close my remarks about the capitulation of Port Hudson. I am sorry to say that rumors are afloat, borne out, unfortunately, too strongly by facts, that our colored soldiers who have fallen into the hands of the rebels have not received that treatment recognized by civilized nations. In other words, *we could find no negro prisoners in Port Hudson, and there were none in the hospital.* The simple question is—*Where are they?* I leave each one to draw his own conclusion, merely saying that I consider this a matter fully warranting the investigation of our authorities. NEMO.

Operations of a Correspondent—Particularly Slow—The Rebels—Sharp Encounter—Reinforcements Needed—Arrival at New-Orleans—All Quiet on the River—Diabolical Plot among the French Population.

DONALDSONVILLE, on the Mississippi, Monday, July 13, 1863.

Correspondents, now and then, find themselves in what is technically called a "fix," but I venture to say that never did any one find himself in so helpless and vexatious a predicament as I have been enduring here, from the afternoon of the 9th to the evening of this day, the 13th.

On the morning of the 10th—very early—we broke up camp at Gen. AUGUR'S—inside, everything—and I bade adieu to that grand and beautiful old forest, where I had spent so many nights of thorough gratification, and every twig of which seems to have daguerreotyped itself upon one's memory.

Gen. AUGUR had been very ill and confined to his couch for several days. A small tug-boat, the Ida, had been detailed expressly to convey him to Baton Rouge; and so, after taking another tour of observation, on horseback, among the rebel works I gladly availed myself of the General's kind permission to accompany him as far as Baton Rouge, where I felt sure of finding some other immediate conveyance to New-Orleans, but on arriving at Baton Rouge, to my horror I found not a single plank afloat there except the rickety old wharf-boat! The whole day passed till the night—finding me a prisoner.

On the afternoon of the next day, the 11th, I jumped on board the *St. Maurice*, bound only to Donaldsonville—but that being about midway between Baton Rouge and New-Orleans, I thought it best to be that much further toward my destination.

Here have I been ever since, wanting hour by hour, night and day, for anything going down the river, but not one has yet arrived, although any number pass up the river, and not even a washtub have to charter for the run of 80 miles. You can imagine the state of one's feelings, with your full accounts of the Port Hudson surrender, dated the 9th, in my pocket—not knowing of any of your contemporaries have fortunately slipped through in time for my yacht bound Northward not blasting if the Quartermaster would keep the prisoners there a week longer!

PERTINACITY OF THE REBELS.

I had hoped that having arrived at the grand climax of our romance—the taking of Port Hudson—all that would be left to record would be simply the summary dismissal of all the remaining petty characters—the Taylor, the Smith, &c.,—in regular novel fashion. But the rebels about here—impotent as they must know themselves to be, to effect any ultimate good to themselves by the further effusion of blood—don't seem inclined to be put on the shelf so easily.

You have doubtless learned, from your New-Orleans correspondent, all the depredations they have been committing of late, from Brashear City to within 25 miles of New-Orleans itself. Of course Gen. BANKS, with his hands full of Port Hudson, could not have been expected to turn the immediate attention to these marauding gentry which their insolence required.

No sooner, however, had Port Hudson fallen, than the General—without losing one hour—put his forces in motion. The smoke of the last gun saluting our flag had scarcely rolled away, before troops were seen marching down the rocky defiles and swarming upon the decks of the transports, to be conveyed to other fields of action. Among those immediately transported here, and whom we found on our arrival, were the brigades of WEITZEL, PAINE, DUDLEY and GROVER, all under command of Brig.-Gen. GROVER.

SHARP ENCOUNTER.

They had not long to wait before coming in contact with the enemy. Ever since their arrival here our pickets have had more or less of trouble from them, but to-day the opposing forces had quite a serious encounter. From early morning desultory firing was heard in the distance, but toward noon the cannonading became quite brisk and formidable, accompanied by volleys of musketry which sounded as if some important action were going on.

From all I could glean of the matter, it appears that our forces had gone forward, with no opposition, to about three and a half miles beyond Donaldsonville. They consisted of DUDLEY'S brigade, with PAYNE'S brigade in support, on the right side of the bayou, with the First Maine battery and the Sixth Massachusetts (CAHOON'S) battery. MESCAR'S, BISCO'S and KIMBALL'S brigades, of GROVER'S division, were on the left bank—their artillery not yet arrived from Port Hudson; while WEITZEL'S brigade, under Col. MERRITT, of the Seventy-fifth New-York, were in reserve on the left bank.

How the engagement began I know not; but it appears that a portion of Col. DUDLEY'S forces got entflanked in a large cornfield, where, after a very murderous fire, our men had to withdraw. The casualities were numerous, and I send you 93 names which I gleaned at the hospital before coming away, others having been brought in afterward. We also lost three pieces of cannon. Except as far as our losses are concerned—in dead and wounded, I mean—I am inclined to attach no importance to the matter.

I have just had the pleasure of meeting the gallant Gen. WEITZEL, a man who knows more of this part of the country, has had more to do with it, and understands the calibre of the foe he has to meet, better perhaps than any other men in the whole army. He has no more doubt of speedily sweeping the rebels out of this whole section of country than a vermin destroyer has in the efficacy of the powder he is about to sprinkle among his pests. "But we must do it leisurely and coolly," says the General. "Had I twenty thousand men to move against them now, I would not wish to do so, for they would run faster than I could overtake, and so get away among their haunts; but let our gunboats have time to get round and shut them in, and I'll bag the whole crowd of them."

No, you need have no disquiet about anything going on here now. For a while yet, some bands of hungry rascals may pounce, here or there, upon some carelessly exposed position, and steal what stores they can; or infernal villains may continue, now and then, their horrid work of firing into defenseless transports—regardless of murdering defenseless women and children—and will so continue until our sleepy authorities choose to recognise them as *felons*, not *soldiers*, and string them up by dozens on the river side;—but beyond this, the whole thing is played out. Rebellion is completely chop-fallen down here, and the day which saw us enter Port Hudson saw the State of Louisiana signed, sealed, and delivered over to the paternal care of good old Uncle Sam.

REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED.

But while we know the gallantry of our troops and how far we can depend upon them, you must remember that we cannot hold the State of Louisiana without troops. Gen. BANKS can make his few little loaves and fishes go as far as most men, but the Government has no right to be setting him to perform miracles with them. Not only are we being depleted of the nine months' men, but let us not tempt Providence by counting too much that the immunity from disease with which He has blessed us so far will be continued forever.

Do the authorities ever pause to think of what our position would be, if an epidemic were to break out in our army? And do they know the danger of such an occurrence happening? Said an eminent Surgeon to Gen. AUGUR, in my hearing: "In the second or third year of service in this climate, we may safely count that out of 10,000 men, 5,000 could not be found fit for duty!"

How then are we to hold our acquisitions down here? By the easiest process in the world: by *garrisoning every post, as fast as we seize it, by* BLACK *rebels*, while our white soldiers are removed to climates more congenial and wholesome for them. Had the time we have spent in smothering down the absurd prejudices against the negroes, and stupidly arguing whether they could fight or not, been zealously spent in *recruiting them and putting muskets into their hands*, who is to convince that we should not have had forbe sufficient to hold Brashear from the enemy, as well as the whole country recently overrun by Gen. BANKS, but now to be reconquered? That Gen. BANKS is fully alive to the vast importance of this question, nobody doubts; but if every one knew as well as those do who have an inside peep into the constriction of our armies what a vast amount of unreasoning and ridiculous prejudice a commanding General has to overcome in his subordinates, the wonder would be, not that Gen. BANKS has not done more, but that he has been able to do *anything at all* toward organizing the colored regiments, upon which our strength down here will be ultimately found to depend almost entirely.

Half-past Eleven P. M.—There goes the whistle of a steamboat coming down the river. Thank God, it turns out to be the *Zephyr*, bringing down 93 rebel officers, prisoners from Port Hudson. Through the politeness of the officer in charge of the steamer we are on board, and look for the last days of exile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 15—10 P. M.

To my considerable surprise, I found on arriving here that no vessel had left for the North since full intelligence could have come here about the surrender of Port Hudson. In spite of my mishaps, therefore, the Times will come out as well as its neighbors.

ALL QUIET ON THE RIVER.

From a letter of mine just given in from Port Hudson, I learned that all is quiet up the river. The enemy have made no further demonstration at Donaldsonville, and have given over firing at the transports coming down. The impression is that they are studying how best to evacuate, and our people are busy in scoring how to block their game. MACK'S famous battery came down yesterday, and the Thirty-first Massachusetts and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth to-day. If our gunboats can now only manage to stop them at Brashear City, we shall bag the whole lot of them.

DIABOLICAL PLOT.

I had not been many hours in New-Orleans before my attention was drawn to a most infernal attempt on the part of a portion of the French population here to commit wholesale murder by poison. Here is the literal translation of a document written in French, and signed by a large number of Frenchmen, which has been presented to M. FAUCHEUX, the Vice-Consul of France. What he has made of it I know not; but it is very evident what some our authorities *should* take in the matter. One of the ringleaders in this piece of wholesale treason is—I am told—one Col. FRESSIN:

NEW-ORLEANS, 21 July, 1863.

The undersigned French citizens, residing in New-Orleans, have the honor of informing you:

That the antagonism which exists among the different classes of the population of this country seem, to them, to have assumed formidable proportions.

That meetings are held, speeches made and publications spread abroad, the tendency of all which is to bring about a conflict between the black and white races.

That in the event of these reiterated appeals to the negroes to rise being listened to by them, the persons and properties of the undersigned would be placed in serious peril.

That this danger is increased by the condition in which the undersigned are placed by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of this Department, who has taken away all the arms with which they could defend themselves.

That circumstances may at any moment arise, either owing to the departure of the United States troops to encounter the enemy, or the evacuation of this place after some engagement, in which the National Government might be found perfectly unable to afford the protection which the undersigned have a right to demand.

For these reasons they address themselves to you, Mr. Vice-Consul, to beg of you to submit *to the Government of the French Emperor* the critical position in which we are placed—the actual state of things in this city—and to entreat of you to suggest to *our Government* the necessity of sending to the Mississippi several vessels of war to afford them all necessary refuge and protection, or any other means that may suggest itself to you for arriving at the same ends."

How long would the parties fulminating such a paper against NAPOLEON be permitted at large in the streets of Paris? We know little of Gen. BOUIS, if the authors of it are not put in limbo before 24 hours have rolled by. NEMO.

Wounded in the Engagement at Donaldsonville, July 13.

Corp. W. H. Shea, Co. G, 11th N. Y.—shoulder.
W. H. Gauger, Co G—side.
D. J. White, Co. C—arm.
Pat. Walsh, Co. C—thigh.
Frank Bentley, Co. A—buckshot, right side.
Sam. Mayo, Co. F—thigh.
Charles B. Jenness, Co. D, 49th Massachusetts.
Corp. Henry H. Rapprecht, Co. H—left forearm.
Frederick Barsh, Co. E—thigh.
James Sullivan, Co. I, 30th Massachusetts—lung.
Joseph Hiltenbime, Co. I, 30th Massachusetts.
John Battle, Co. H, 30th Massachusetts.
Thomas Rowland, 1st Maine battery.
Sergt. J. F. Kiddar, Co. E, 30th Massachusetts.
Arthur Sumtrie, Co. I, 49th Massachusetts.
J. Curry, Co. I, 30th Mass.
Corp. B. J. Beates, Co. B, 161st New-York.
Frank Larramn, Co. C, 161st New-York.
J. Nawell, Co. K, 49th Mass.
Thos Phalen Co. G. 2d La.
C. Elfes, Co. E, 2d La.
Sergt. C. F. Haines, Co. D, 174th N. Y.
J. Winder, Co. I, 119th N.Y.
S. Nemits, Co. B, 174th N. Y.
John Williamson, Co. D, 174th N. Y.
C. Dibble, Co. H, 161st N.Y.
C. Page, Co. B, 30th Mass.
W. Miller, Co. B, 174th N.Y.
Corp. S. A. Johnson, Co. A, 161st New-York.
Barnum McCloaky, Co. B, 2d Louisiana.
Corp. E. R. Smith, Co. E, 161st New-York.
Corp. G. W. Edgat, Co. E, 161st New-York.
George M Daier, Co. E, 161st New-York.
Corp. P. Speer, Co. E, 30th Massachusetts.
Sergt. Lewis E. Pitch, Co. C, 161st New-York.
J. W. Lake, Co. D, 49th Mass.
D. J. White, Co. C, 174th N.Y.
H. A. Conant, Co. C, 30th Mass.
Martin Wambaguns, Co. D, 49th New-York.
James Rowley, Co. F, 30th Massachusetts.
Harry Wagner, Co, A, 2d Louisiana.
Wm. McCormick, Co. K, 30th Massachusetts.
Capt. Clark, Co. B, 30th Mass.
Ord. John McElvane, Co. C —Thigh.
Jacob Winder, Co. J—thigh.
Gen. Taylor, Co. A—hip.
Shannon Smith, Co. A—left index.
Ezra. Obermayer, Co E—left forearm.
John Wilson, Co. I, 174th New-York.
Andrew Sullivan, Co. G, 161st New-York.
Thomas McCullath, Co. G, 161st New-York.
Leroy Broadrick, Co. E, 161st New-York.
Lewis Helgman, Co. A, 174th New-York.
Lieut. Morton, First Maine battery.
G. Ackerman, Co. C, 1st La.
F. McDonley, Co. B. 174th Louisiana.
J. Sidney, C. F. 174 La.
S. Meirath, 1st Maine bat.
C. Smith, Co. A. 119th N.Y.
S. W. Nelson, Co. F, 49th Massachusetts.
S. S. Giles, Co. E. 30th Mass
P. Quinlan, Co E, 30th Mass.
P. Garrigan, Co. F, 30th Mass.
F. Bentley, Co. A, 116th N.Y.
G. Taylor, Co. A, 116th N.Y.
Geo. Weil, Co. B, 2d La.
J. McLellin, Co. I, 30th Mass.
P. Fenley, Co. G, 174th N.Y.
W. Briar, Co. G, 174th N.Y.
Sergt. N. F. Jewett, Co. H, 30th Mass.
1st Sergt. O. H. Smith, Co. D, 161st N. Y.
P. H. Lewis, Co. E, 174th N.Y.
J. H. Tucker, Co. F, 48th Mass.
Jas. Long, Co. I, 30th Mass.
W. Dodd, Co. G, 30th Mass.
M. Lyons, Co. E, 174th N.Y.
H. E. Storrs, Co. H, 161st New-York.
Wm. Fisher, 1st Maine battery.
J. B. Murray, Co. C, 161st New-York.
J. Maher, Co. C, 161st N. Y.
Franklin Wright, Co. H, 161st New-York.
Orson Ormsbury, Co. G, 161st New-York.
G. Seager, Co. D, 30th N. Y.
David G. Bryant, Co, D, 161st New-York.
Luman Philey, Co. D, 161st New-York.
Sergt. Michael J. Nolan, Co. D, 30th New-York.
1st Sergt. Edward Allen, Co. H, 174th New-York.
John Brady, Co. I, 174th New-York.
E. W. Haynes, 1st Me. Bat.
Alex. Carman, Co. D, 161st New-York.

The Draft.

Nothing definite transpired yesterday with regard to the future action of the Government authorities relative to the draft in this City. Provost-Marshal NUGENT has received no further instructions from Washington upon the subject, but he is prepared to proceed with his duties in the premises as soon as he receives orders. When the draft is resumed it will be publicly announced beforehand, and every peaceably-disposed citizen will be allowed to see how it is done; those who are not peaceably disposed will be permitted to see something else. Gov. MORGAN and the other gentlemen who went on to Washington to confer with the Government authorities relative to alleged errors in the quota assigned to this City, returned yesterday. The Government has promised that New-York shall be credited with all the excess of volunteers which it can be shown she has furnished in previous calls, also with the whole term of service of her militia.

With regard to the constitutionality of the Draft law, it is currently rumored that a case is to be prepared for the decision of the Supreme Court, which is to be argued as speedily as possible, and that the draft will be postponed until a decision is rendered. Gov. SEYMOUR is anxious that the question should be tested, and as he told the rioters on the City Hall steps, both he and they must abide by the decision. The Governor is still stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and there is said to be a friendly understanding and cordial cooperation between him and Gen. DIX in all matters relating to the preservation of the peace and the enforcement of the laws. The Governor is of the opinion that as soon as the harvest is over, New-York will be able to raise her quota by volunteering, and he is understood to urge this upon the Government as a substitute for drafting. He has received numerous proposals within the past few days from military men, who assert their ability to speedily raise regiments by volunteering, and he is encouraging this mode of raising the quota of New-York, deeming it to be, in the present state of public opinion, every way preferable. What response his views meet with from Washington is not known. There are assurances that Gov. SEYMOUR intends to assume no position antagonistic to the General Government, or calculated to bring this State in conflict with it. There are abundant reasons why he should not wish such a position, and no reason why he should.

The New-York Union State Convention.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 22.

The Union State Committee will meet here to-morrow to call a State Convention. A full meeting is expected. H. E. Low, the Chairman, Isaac Sherman, Isaac Fuller, Edward Dodd, Ben. Field and Walter L. Sessions are now here. Many Union men are here, among whom are Wm. A. Dart, of St. Lawrence; A. Hutchings, of Orleans, F. A. Tallmadge, Freeman Seak, Horace Greeley, Benjamin Rexford, of Chenango; Thomas B. Carroll, L. S. Reynolds, Ward Hunt, Roscoe Conkling, George T. Pierce, Alexander S. Johnson.

Sick Soldiers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The steamer *Kennebec* arrived here this morning with invalid soldiers from Baltimore and New-York.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

The Debate in the British House of Commons Regarding Mr. Roebuck's Motion for Recognition.

The steamship *Africa*, from Halifax, arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and her mails reached this City about midnight. Owing to the late hour at which we are able to receive the mails, we are able to give but a portion of the debate in the British House of Commons, on the 10th, on Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion of recognition.

Sir J. PAKINGTON wished to put a question to the honorable and learned member from Sheffield with respect to the resumption of the debate on America on Monday next, and, considering the importance of the subject, he would move the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of having an opportunity of making a few remarks, but he would abstain from saying a word on the merits of the question proposed by the honorable and learned member. All he wished to express was the feeling—shared in, he believed, by many members on both sides of the House who concurred in the object which the honorable and learned gentleman had in view—that the present moment was one when the question could not be discussed, and decided on by Parliament with advantage to Great Britain, or to the Southern States or Northern States of America. Since the honorable and learned member brought his resolution before the House, *a great change had taken place in the state of the contest between the two republics in North America.* The war, which, up to the present time, had been a defensive one on the part of the Southern States, now appeared to have received the character of an expedition of the South against the North, and it must be evident to every one who had perused the intelligence from America that events of great importance were preparing, and it was not impossible that the solution of the whole question at issue was at hand. [Hear, hear.] Under these circumstances, he ventured to submit that a vote now come to by the House could not express the real feeling of the House, and could assert no real beneficial influence on the operations in America. At any rate, several members of that House, who agreed in principle with the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, and concurred in his object, would yet not support him on account of the inexpediency of bringing the question forward and deciding on it at the present moment. If the question came up on Monday, it would either be negatived unanimously by the House, or defeated by a large majority. Thus a false impression would be produced generally with regard to the feeling of the House, the action of the Government might be hindered should they feel at an early period that the time had arrived for the purpose of recognising the Southern States, and a feeling of disappointment would be created in the minds of the population of those States. [Hear, hear.] A month ago the recognition of the Southern States, if it had been generously proposed by Parliament, might have been attended with beneficial results. It might have stayed the effusion of blood, and excited a feeling of gratitude on the part of the Southern States. But what would now be the consequence, supposing the motion of the honorable and learned member should be successful? If the events now taking place, and the result of which could not be distant, should have the effect of subduing the Southern States to force peace on the Northern, the former would not then thank the House for the decision come to on that motion. If, on the other hand, the expedition of the Southern army into the North should prove a failure, in what a position would that House then stand after acceding to the motion of the honorable and learned member? [Hear.] The motion, whether successful or unsuccessful, he submitted to the honorable and learned member, could produce no beneficial effect, and it had much better be withdrawn. [Hear, hear.] He therefore submitted for consideration whether it would not be better for the cause, for which he frankly avowed he felt great sympathy, if the honorable and learned member relieved the Government from the pledge they had given to postpone the orders of the day on Monday next, until after the resumption of the adjourned debate on America, and selected a more convenient opportunity for the discussion. The present was the time, not for action on the part of the House, but rather for silent contemplation. As personal matters had been imported into the debate, and discrepancies between the statement of the honorable and learned member and the statement made on the part of the Government had to be explained, he was sure that the House would readily bear whatever the honorable and learned member might wish to state on that point; for in all matters personally affecting honorable members, and especially their veracity, the House never refused them the opportunity of making an explanation. In conclusion the honorable gentleman moved that the House adjourn.

Lord PALMERSTON—Perhaps my honorable and learned friend will allow me to second the request just made by the honorable and gallant officer, to consent to drop the continuance of the debate which stands for Monday. [Hear, hear.] I think that the circumstances adverted to by the honorable and gallant officer are of themselves sufficient to show that the present is not a moment when it is desirable to continue the discussion referred to. Events of the utmost importance are about to take place in America, and as may hear, in the course of a few hourse, of results commensurate with the importance of those events, and evidently, then, *the present is not a proper moment to ask the Government to prejudice itself with respect to its free action.* [Hear, hear.] It is not likely, I think, that the House would agree either to the motion of the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, or to the amendment which has been moved to it; and, indeed, I think it very disadvantageous to the public service that any such resolution should be adopted. Therefore the discussion, as far as any practical results may have been expected by those who are in favor of the motion, would have no important effect. I can assure the House, whereas now it is plainly acknowledged by everybody that the wishes of the Emperor of the French to find a fitting opportunity for advising the reestablishment of peace in America are not changed, that on the other hand Her Majesty's Government *do not see that that opportunity has arisen*, though they would at all times be willing to exchange opinions with the Emperor of the French not only on that subject, but on any other relating to the interests of nations. [Hear, hear.] On public and general grounds I would urge the honorable and learned member to comply with the request made to him. But there is another and peculiar circumstance which makes the honorable and learned member's compliance still more desirable. It is hardly possible that the debate could be resumed without the resumption of the discussion as to what passed in the interview between the honorable and learned member and the honorable member for Sonderland on the one side, and the Emperor of the French on the other. It was quite natural that they should seek that interview, for the honorable member for Sonderland had previously had frequent interviews with the Emperor of the French on those questions relating to navigation in respect to which he takes an active part in this House. Therefore it was perfectly natural that the honorable member should see the Emperor of the French, and equally natural that, seeing the Emperor, the honorable member, together with the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, should express opinions on the American question. I, however, venture to submit that the question as to what passed between two private members of Parliament and a foreign sovereign is not a question to be discussed in this House. [Hear.] Not to say that such a discussion is sure to lead to explanations on both sides, which, like all public explanations of private transactions, leave an unpleasant feeling generally on both sides, it must tend to deter the Emperor of the French from continuing that courteous and useful reception which he so graciously pleased to give to all Englishmen of note who may be furnished with information advantageous to the friendly relations of both countries. It is obvious, however, that this reception now accorded by the Emperor of the French must be checked if the Emperor should feel that what passes in the abandon of private intercourse is to be made the subject of public discussion. [Hear, hear.] As it is impossible that the debate on America can be resumed without leading in some way or other to a revival of that personal discussion, I trust that my honorable and learned friend the member for Sheffield will allow the debate to drop, and that the honorable member for Sunderland, who has as yet taken no part in the debate, will continue that discreet abstinence ["hear, hear," and laughter,] which he has hitherto manifested, and will be content with allowing the matter to rest. [Hear, hear.] Nobody has a right to blame the honorable member for the part he took in communicating with the Emperor of the French, but the House will feel, not only with a view to the relations of the Government, but to the continuance of that access to the Emperor of the French on the part of British subjects which it is most desirable to maintain, that it is advisable that nothing should be said in this House which might have an unfavorable effect. [Hear, hear.]

After some further debate, Lord PALMERSTON said:

The honorable member for Sunderland seems to imagine that I gave some pledge that on Monday I should be prepared to state the course which Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue. I think it right to explain that I meant to pay no such thing. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. LINDSAY—All I heard was that the *Scotia* was now due, and that perhaps the news she might bring would lead the Government to change the views they now hold. [Hear, hear.]

Subsequently Mr. ROEBUCK said:

They say that amid a multitude of counselors there is safety. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] I will reserve my answer till Monday. [Hear, hear.] I think that a very much better answer will be given before that day.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Skirmishes at Cassville, Carthage, and Round Prairie.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, July 22.

Information was received here on Saturday afternoon, that a force of rebels, 200 or 300 strong, would encamp that night at a point three miles from Round Prairie, whose inhabitants came to speak Camp Davis, a strong stockade fort six miles south of Cornish, next morning, they being under the impression that the garrison was nearly all away upon a scout in Arkansas. A detachment of the Sixth Illinois and the Third battalion of the Sixth Ohio cavalry were immediately sent forward, who completely surprised and captured the whole force.

Bribery Case—The Late Storm.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 22.

Mr. JOHN S. NAFEW gave bail to-day to answer the charge of having offered Assemblyman OSWALD, of Albany County, $250 to vote for the Broadway Railroad bill, and $750 after its passage.

The late rains have caused heavy damage to the Crooked Lake Canal, on which navigation is temporarily suspended.

Return Home of the Twelfth Rhode Island Regiment.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, July 22.

The Twelfth Rhode Island regiment reached home this morning and was received by the Fourth and Sixth Militia regiments and the Marine Artillery. A collation was furnished them. Gov. SMITH welcomed the regiment home.

HANDSOME ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Yesterday morning PETER COOPER, Esq., visited the Metropolitan Headquarters and presented to the Commissioners one thousand dollars. This he desired to be added to the Police Life Insurance Fund, as an acknowledgment of the courage and fidelity of the force during the recent riots.

THE SCULL-BOAT CHAMPIONSHIP.—The contest between the famed oarsmen, JOHN WARD, of New-York, and JAMES HAMMILL, of Pennsylvania, takes place at Poughkeepsie to-day. Very great interest is felt in the result. WARD has been beaten by HAMILL on the Schuylkill, and now seeks to recover his laurels on the Hudson. We will give to-morrow the result and incidents of the race.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest perks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

To start right for a successful career one needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A correct phrenological examination revealing these may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway. *See Phrenological Journal* for July.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In Br. schr. Brunette, from Belize, Hond.—Senor Almanado and son, Francisco Creamuno.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 44 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon sets...11 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 03 | Gov. Island..12 52 | Hell Gate.. 2 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Sidon, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Ship Wyandank, Kingsbury, New-London, E. H. Kremar.
Brigs Electra, (Br.,) Bowen, Queenstown, H. & F. W. Meyer; Idis, (Br.,) Burrell, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.
Schooners Jane Maria, Boshnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; J. W. McGee, Heather, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; H. Middleton, Truman, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co.
Sloop E. Van Houten, Van Hooten, Monmouth.

Arrived.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans 16th inst., with the mails, mdse. and passengers, and $50,000 in gold to Nadine, Heineken & Co. 18th inst., off Carysfort Reef, passed bark Waltham, bound W. Same day, off Cape Florida, passed U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler, with a prize side-wheel steamer in tow, bound N. Left at New-Orleans steamships George Cromwell and Columbia.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., 45 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 21st, at 6 P. M., off Cape May, saw a steamer bound S., with a Monitor in tow, the Passaic.

U. S. steam transport Diamond State, Nichols, Washington, D. C., via Philadelphia 2 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer M. Macy, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer F. W. Bruce, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamship Star of the Union, Phillips, Baltimore, with 350 sick and wounded prisoners for David's Island.

Bark Augusta Aurora, (Dan.,) Schmidgelow, Gottenburg 40 ds., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had bad weather with much fog. In lat. 48, lon. 47, saw large icebergs.

Bark Indian Bells, Tenney, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to H. Brookman & Co.

Bark Heiress, Clark, Minkitthan 28 ds., with mahogany, hides, &c., to John A. McGee. Is bound to England.

Bark Warren Hallett, (of Boston,) Hallett, Pernambuco June 26, with old iron to Bassett & Nickerson.

Brig Lucy Heyward, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Bannemeister, Campeachy 18 ds., with logwood to Miller & Houghton. Sid. in co. with Br. brig Sarah Flagg, for Sisal, to finish loading for New-York.

Brig Eaglet, (Br., of Tortola, W. I.,) Terry, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Robert Bruce, Crowell, Matamoras 11 ds., with cotton and hides to O. K. Kiog & Co.

Brig William Akin, (Sr.,) Wadman, Lingan, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Brunette, (Br., of Belize, Hond.,) Smith, Belize, Hond., 2d inst., with logwood to F. Alexander & Sons. Left no Am. vessels. 21st inst., off Sandy Hook, in a squall from S. W., carried away the head of the mainmast, by the cross-trees.

Schr. Fessenden, Gorham, Bridgeport, with marble, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Florence Rogers, (3-masted.) Rogers, Alexandria, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. M. C. Town, Fox, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, Norfolk 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Judge Tenney, Nickerson, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3692. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Important Rumors Regarding His Future Policy.

The Reopening of the Mississippi to be the Signal for an Alliance With the Rebels.

The Spanish Government Inclined to Join in the Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The affair between the Emperor and Mr. ROEBUCK, which is here called "the scandal of Fontainebleau," has created a great deal of bad blood on both sides of the channel. You will have observed the different currents of opinion provoked by this affair in England; in France, not only is the Emperor annoyed by the turn the affair has taken, but his Ministers are more than annoyed that His Majesty should have exposed himself to the possibilities of such a scandal. It is a thing of public notoriety that the Emperor, in his official intercourse, proceeds by hints and never by assertions; he is, in fact, the first of living questioners and listeners, whilst as a giver of information he is the most cautious, or as some say, the most taciturn of men. His Ministers are, therefore, naturally irritated that he should, to a foreigner and to a men of Mr. ROEBUCK'S well-known tendencies to exaggeration, depart from his usual custom, even so far as is implied in the explanation of the *Moniteur*. His language was ambiguous and qualified by "ifs" enough to render what he said as meaningless as all he has said heretofore on the same subject; but to Mr. ROEBUCK he should have said nothing at all. That is how they view the subject here.

The affect of the *Moniteur's* explanation, however, has been to convince what few French people had not already arrived at that opinion, that the Emperor is hostile to the Union, and desires the division maintained. And in this connection there are some strange rumors in circulation, within a day or two, which I give you only as rumors. Another change has been made, according to these reports, in the Mexican programme. Mexico is to be placed under the French Protectorate, or to become a colony of France, with a French Prince for Governor. The Confederates have renounced all idea of *regaining the Mississippi River, and the Trans-Mississippi country, without foreign aid.* Mr. SLIDELL'S visits to the Emperor and Foreign Secretary, lately, are said to be in connection with this new state of things on the Mississippi. They are concocting schemes for an alliance against the United States, with a view of securing, the one Mexico and the other the Mississippi Valley. The fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, they say, will throw JEFF DAVIS and NAPOLEON into each other's arms—that will be the final blow which will precipitate an alliance that only hangs fire because the question of the Mississippi might by some hazard turn contrary to present expectations. It is this, they say, which makes NAPOLEON so lukewarm on the question of Poland, it is this which makes him continually say that Mexico is the big affair of the moment, it is this which requires so much activity in the Navy-yards at the present moment, and it is this which has suddenly demanded such large reinforcements in Mexico. For the whole division Vinoy has been ordered to prepare itself for departure in the month of September, and several vessels—the *Ville de Lyon*, the *Jean Bart*, and the *Wagram*—are about to sail with reinforcements to the artillery, in men and material. And yet the Government papers declared, after the fall of Puebla, that there were enough men now in Mexico to finish the campaign.

It is also asserted on all hands that the Emperor, finding that he cannot induce England to join him in hostile measures against the United States, or rather, perhaps, not desirous that England should join him, and yet anxious to give himself the aid of an ally, is now treating with Spain on this subject, and that Spain shows a willingness to second the Emperor's views. The rumor adds that the Marshal O'DONNELL, who is now here, and is going North to Berlin, ostensibly for the purpose of consulting the famous oculist GRAEFFE, for Mme. O'DONNELL'S eyes, is, in fact, in treaty with the Emperor on this question of arranging the affairs of the Mexican Gulf for their mutual benefit.

And while the air is full of these rumors, and while the public believe that their Government is concocting schemes by which the power of the United States is to be shorn and, perhaps, destroyed, the Government papers are publishing long accounts of the apathy of the people of the North, of the people charged with the protection of the honor of the proudest flag which has thus far waved in the world, of their indifference to the war, and desire for a peace on any terms. To tell the truth, a people who have grown so mild in their manners as to allow such men as VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD to go unhung, are not likely to do much execution the day when the French Zouave shall join hands with the Southern desperado on their border. MALAKOFF.

In connection with the foregoing letter it may be worth while to reprint, from the letter of our New-Orleans correspondent published in the TIMES of yesterday, the following document, which was signed by a large body of resident Frenchmen in New-Orleans and presented to the French Vice Consul of France:

NEW-ORLEANS, 2d July, 1863.

The undersigned French citizens, residing in New-Orleans, have the honor of informing you:

That the antagonism which exists among the different classes of the population of this country seems, to them, to have assumed formidable proportions.

That meetings are held, speeches made and publications spread abroad, the tendency of all which is to bring about a conflict between the black and white races.

That in the event of these reiterated appeals to the negroes to rise being listened to by them, the persons and properties of the undersigned would be placed in serious peril.

That this danger is increased by the condition in which the undersigned are placed by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of this Department, who has taken away all the arms with which they could defend themselves.

That circumstances may at any moment arise, either owing to the departure of the United States troops to encounter the enemy, or the evacuation of this place after some engagement, in which the National Government might be found peremptorily unable to afford the protection which the undersigned have a right to demand.

For these reasons they address themselves to you, Mr. Vice-Consul, to beg of you to submit *to the Government of the French Emperor* this critical position in which we are placed—the actual state of things in this city—and to entreat of you to suggest to *our Government* the necessity of *sending to the Mississippi several vessels of war to afford them all necessary refuge and protection, or any other means that may suggest itself to you for arriving at the same ends.*"

GEN. FOSTER'S DEPARTMENT.

From Bowers' Hill—Arrival of Major-Gen. Foster and Staff—A Grand Review—Further News from Suffolk—Capture of Rebels—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOWERS' HILL, Va., Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon a military review took place at this post, in honor of the new Commanding General of the Department of Virginia, Major-Gen. FOSTER. It was expected to have occurred on Sunday, on which day the troops were drawn up in line, waiting to receive the commander, but he failed to appear. On Monday, a second order from brigade headquarters, directing the troops to fall in at once, gave token of the certain appearance of the General. The General, accompanied by his numerous Staff and his very numerous body guard, reached Bowers' Hill about 4 o'clock, and the review immediately commenced on the line of the Deep Creek Road, along which the troops were drawn up.

The troops reviewed composed Gen. REUBEN S. FOSTER'S brigade, and consisted of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, Maj. STRATTON, commanding; the war-worn Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, Col. CYRUS J. DOANE, commanding; the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Col. JOHN MCCONIHE, commanding; and the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers, Col. J. C. DRAKE, commanding. A leading feature of the review was the magnificent drum corps of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, under the command of private THOMAS HALPHEN. They were dressed in a special uniform, and presented a most manly and handsome appearance. Among those present at the review were Maj.-Gen. Peck's Staff, Brig.-Gen. Foster's Staff, Brig.-Gen. Getty and Staff, late in temporary command of Fortress Monroe; Gen. Harland and Staff, Col. Alvord, U. S. A.; Capt. E. S. Courelee, of Gen. R. S. Foster's staff; Inspector-General T. B. Eaton, of Gen. R. S. Foster's Staff; Adjt.-Gen. S. E. Marvin, U. S. A.; Lieut. Durbin, U. S. Volunteers; Maj. Alonzo Alden, Capt. James A. Colvin, Dr. John Knowlson, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers; Rev. Joel W. Eaton, Chaplain, and many others. No untoward incident occurred to mar the exercises of the day, and everything passed off to the unqualified satisfaction of all participating. So soon as the review was ended; Maj.-Gen. FOSTER at once proceeded to Fortress Monroe, by way of Portsmouth and Norfolk.

On Saturday last, a detachment of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, FOSTER'S brigade, consisting of 150 men, under command of Maj. STRATTON, proceeded to Suffolk, some eleven miles distant, upon a scouting expedition, returning late in the evening. The detachment paid a visit to the town, to confirm the recent news, and found it pretty much deserted. It is evident that the rebels attach as little importance to the possession of Suffolk as we learned to do, after fortifying it and rendering it well nigh impregnable. During the return of the expedition four rebels, returning from Norfolk, were arrested and brought within our lines. They respectively represented the Sixty-first Virginia infantry, Sixteenth Virginia cavalry, and Ninth Virginia Infantry. They looked hard and chegrined.

There is little in the way of general news hereabouts. The Court for the trial of WAINUT, the murderer of SANBORN, convened and organized on Saturday at Norfolk. Maj.-Gen. KEYES has been relieved from its Presidency, and Gen. R. S. FOSTER is now its presiding officer. Nothing was done on Saturday save the arraignment of the prisoner and the reception of his plea of "Not guilty." His manner was cold, stern, defiant, and extremely repulsive. The public mind is still extremely nervous as to the murder.

Maj.-Gen. PECK is expected to arrive here to-day from his home at the North, whither he has been upon a leave of absence. It is said that he is to command all the troops under Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, south of the James River. I close hurriedly in order to catch the mail.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF A UNION CAVALRY RAID.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 23.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 22d, referring to the cavalry expedition sent out by Gen. FOSTER, says:

"The Yankee raiders burnt the railroad bridge over the Tar River, near Rocky Mount. They destroyed the depot at that place, tore up two miles of track, burnt 5,000 bales of cotton and a large cotton factory.

The bridge over the Tar River was on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and was about 300 yards long. They also captured a train of cars which contained two car loads of ammunition and 30,000 pounds of bacon, which were destroyed.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Election in Washington Territory—Commercial and Financial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 22.

A telegram from Yreka says that the news overland from Oregon is, that the election in Washington Territory has gone largely Democratic.

Money easy.

Receipts of treasure, since the sailing of the last steamer, two millions.

Atlantic currency exchange sells at the rate of 23@25 per cent. premium for gold in New-York.

Legal tenders sell for 77c.@78c. on the dollar.

The mail and opposition steamers will sail for Panama and Nicaragua to-morrow. The prices of passage by the mail line are: First cabin, $240; second cabin, $90; steerage, $50. The rate for the opposition line is: First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $50.

The Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of the law of the last Legislature requiring all attorneys to take the oath of allegiance to the National Government before being permitted to practice in the Courts of this State.

The receipts of silver at San Francisco have been, for three months, at the rate of a million of dollars a month.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Joe Johnston's Rebels at Brandon, Seventeen Miles East of Jackson.

THE CONTEST IN MISSISSIPPI GIVEN UP

The Planters Advised to Stay at Home, and Make the Best Terms Possible.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 21, *via* CAIRO, Thursday, July 23.

Gen. HURLBUT'S scouts, arrived to-day from Okolona, Miss., report JOHNSTON at Brandon and Gen. SHERMAN in possession of Jackson. The rebel Gens. RUGGLES, CHALMERS, ARMBRAS and PEMBERTON'S forces are at Tupelo. RUGGLES is concentrating his forces with the intention, probably, of making a dash on our lines.

Correspondence from BRAGG'S and JOHNSTON'S armies depict them in great destitution and greatly demoralized. *They give up Mississippi, and advise the planters to stay and make the best terms possible.* Our scouts report the majority of the planters anxious that we should get possession of the country before JEFF. DAVIS has time to conscript them. JOHNSTON'S army is estimated not to exceed 30,000. Great consternation exists throughout the whole Southern country.

The reports of our successes at Natchez, Yazoo City and Jackson, are fully confirmed. Large amounts of munitions of war, especially of ammunition, have fallen into our hands with these places.

OUR VICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE

Loss of another Gunboat by a Torpedo—Gen. Herron's Expedition to Yazoo City—The Place Occupied by our Troops—A Transport Captured—Narrow Escape of the Gunboat Kenwood.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., Gen. HERRON'S division, which was originally destined to reinforce Gen. BANKS, and which had already been embarked for that purpose when the news of the surrender of Port Hudson was received, were dispatched up the Yazoo to capture a small garrison known to be occupying that point, the extreme right of JOHNSTON'S line. The gunboat *Baron De Kalb*, the Mosquito boats, or thin-clads, *Signal* and *Kenwood*—Nos. 8 and 14—and the steamer *New National* being sent along with the troops to cooperate. The expedition has been successful, but that success has been rather dearly purchased by the loss of another of the gunboats, the *De Kalb*, which was blown up by a torpedo and is a total loss. I am happy to say nobody was hurt, or at least no life was lost on the gunboat. The officers and crew, with few exceptions, saved their baggage.

To be more particular. The transports, four in number, left this place early in the morning so quietly that their destination was not suspected. The armed vessels also started under cover of the darkness, the *De Kalb* leaving her moorings about 11 P. M. Saturday. Capt. WALKER being detained behind on some errand, the *De Kalb* anchored two miles below the town or batteries on Monday morning. The transports also kept at a respectful distance below the gunboats. After consultation among the officers, Capt. WALKER, with Gen. HERRON, went on board the *De Kalb*, and started up toward the lower battery about sunset. The troops had been landed in sufficient force below on both sides of the river, and were deployed as skirmishers, under cover of the gunboats. The enemy's battery opened on the *De Kalb*, firing slowly, and was slowly but resolutely replied to by the latter, at a distance of about 1,500 yards. The *De Kalb* was not struck, but the enemy's firing was good, and several shots grazed her. She then withdrew out of range. Meantime the troops of Gen. HERRON advanced, the enemy, about 500 strong, falling back—and occupied the intrenchments, and subsequently the town, no determined resistance being offered. Our gunboats were particular to spare the Court-house and the town, firing only upon the enemy's works.

Meantime the detachments which had landed on the right bank of the river, advanced unobserved and captured a small transport, the *St. Mary*, which was about making her escape up the river. She had only a crew on board. The weather had been very hazy, interfering very much with operations. It was now quite dark and the *De Kalb* moved up opposite to and a little above the town. This movement was unfortunate, as it was directly into the midst of the demijohn torpedos, which had been planted in the channel. One of these infernal machines had previously been picked up by the signal floating down stream—a sufficient intimation that we were treading upon dangerous ground. The *De Kalb* was moving slowly up stream when a tremendous shock lifted her bow nearly out of the water, and threw her two smoke pests or windlass-bits up through the bottom and completely out of place. The vessel was headed for the shore, and lines forward and aft made fast there to prevent her swinging off. She filled very fast, and as she settled down she swung off the after fasts. There was not much panic on board, but some rather lively looking around for personal effects. The *Kenwood*, noticing the accident, came up alongside and took me all off, officers and men saving the larger part of their effects.

ANOTHER SOCKDOLOGER AND A PANIC.

Scarcely had the crew got safely on board the *Kenwood*, when she was lifted almost out of water by what seemed a small earthquake, and came down again with a shock and a crash as if all creation's crockery had been smashed. This second hoist created a real panic on the *Kenwood*. There were over 200 souls on board, and each one instinctively began to look about for a plank, or something that would float. Several of weaker nerves, or less judgment than the rest, to make sure that they could swim, jumped overboard, when, finding themselves with wet feet, they accepted an invitation to come on board again and wait for the next demijohn. By this time a council of the commanders was called, and after some further consultation the place was voted dangerous, and an order was issued to leave that particular locality. The manœuvre was cautiously executed during the night, and the balance of the fleet escaped without further disaster.

We have left a sufficient force to hold the place, and to prevent any reconstruction of batteries. This second experience among the torpedoes of the Yazoo (appropriately termed the "River of Death") suggests several inquiries as to the way affairs are conducted hereabouts, which it would be improper for me here to discuss. The only remedy your correspondent can now think of for these disasters is to appoint a committee to hunt up the ingenious Yankee who invented these explosive demijohns, and offer him a large salary to take a trip to Europe for his health. It is very plain that, unless he is found and pensioned, or otherwise disposed of, we shall not have any gunboats left on the Mississippi long.

The *De Kalb* was built at Carondelet, below St. Louis, and has been one of the most serviceable vessels on the Mississippi. Her cost to the Government, when ready to launch, was about $130,000. Her armament and outfit added would make her cost about $200,000. She carried, forward, 2 9-inch Dahlgren and 1 10-inch columbiad; broadside, 8 guns, 32s and 42s, or 8-inch; stern, 2 Parrotts, 30-pounders. Total, 13 guns.

Gen. Sherman's Movement Against Joe Johnston, &c.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

The position of the armies in rear and eastward of this city has assumed considerable importance. Before the surrender, when it was known that JOHNSTON had gathered his army driven out of Jackson, LORING'S division of PEMBERTON'S, and the reinforcements from BRAGG, making an army variously estimated of from 25,000 to 40,000, Gen. SHERMAN was assigned the command of our rear line. In the evening after the surrender, the Thirteenth and Fifteenth corps were marched to the rear of our new front, and at daybreak of the 5th SHERMAN moved upon JOHNSTON. JOHNSTON at once crossed the Big Black, and commenced his retreat. SHERMAN'S force crossed the same stream in three columns—his right at the railroad crossing, and his left at the mouth of Bear Creek. The details of the pursuit, with skirmishing by night and by day, between the advance and rear guards, picking up stragglers and cavalry skirmishers, are so like all such movements that they are hardly worth recounting. Suffice it to say, SHERMAN crowded JOHNSTON so hard and closely that he was forced to make a stand at Jackson, or suffer immensely in crossing Pearl River. He was forced southward to the line of the Mississippi Central, and arriving at Jackson he found SHERMAN'S right advancing rapidly through Raymond toward the Pearl—and that he had but one bridge on which to cross his army and all its trains. Thus situated, he halted, and commenced the work of finishing the fortifications heretofore undertaken.

THUS, JOHNSTON seems to be caught. The advantage surely is with SHERMAN—but JOHNSTON may withdraw. For prudential reasons which I may some day explain, our army has not yet attacked the rebels. Within five days, however, if JOHNSTON should attempt to retreat, the battle will be fought.

There are possible contingencies which may much increase the importance of the position at Jackson.

Again, the escape of JOHNSTON with his army, might materially interfere with successful campaigns which our Western Generals might make this Summer. I mention these only to show the importance of the field. We have the utmost confidence in the General to whom Gen. GRANT has assigned the command, and in the army which he leads.

An unfortunate affair occurred since the present position was taken. Gen. LAWRENCE was ordered to make a reconnoissance of a certain portion of the rebel line, with strict orders not to bring on a general engagement. While making the reconnoissance, for some reason or other, he ordered his brigade to make an assault. They made the attack most gallantly, and fought well against overwhelming numbers, but were of course defeated, with a loss of over three hundred killed and wounded. He was relieved of his command and placed under arrest for disobedience of orders. JACK.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Events of a Fortnight and their Promise—The Army of the Cumberland—Rosecrans at Nashville, and how he Looks—The City Cemetery—Soldier's Graves.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, July 18, 1863.

The Army of the Cumberland has been a less conspicuous actor in the great events which have recently transpired than those in other departments. It has been quiet of late, but by no means inert. What it could do it has done, and the history of its past is the pledge of its future. It has followed up BRAGG and his flying forces, fast as swollen streams with burnt bridges and miry roads would permit. It has overcome whatever enemy it has encountered, grieving only that the main force of the rebels should be so eager to escape as to give no opportunity for striking the blow that would test their courage and strength. This blow, it trusts, is only postponed, not prevented. They who think that Shelbyville and Tullahoma are the limits of ROSECRANS' advances and successes for the campaign, will soon find themselves undeceived. Bridges are being constructed, broken communications reëstablished, supplies being collected and forwarded, all preparatory to operations being carried forward from points now reached into the very heart of rebeldom, and with a vigor that will vindicate the high character of this army and of its heroic chief for qualities almost always sure to command success.

During this brief preparatory interval, Gen. ROSECRANS with his Staff, has found time to look in upon Nashville. He arrived here suddenly on Wednesday, and has been the busiest of men ever since—at one time inspecting the fortifications and defences of Nashville—at another, holding a review of all the troops stationed in and around the city—now dashing down to and across the Cumberland, to view and examine a flotilla of gunboats lying in the stream above the city, and receiving their thunderings salutes—and anon, with some of his Staff, popping unannounced into a Government office or hospital, acquainting himself by personal inspection, with the manner the business of his department is transacted, and his disabled braves cared for. I suppose few, if any hospitals in Nashville escaped his scrutiny. He visited Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2, among others, yesterday. The latter occupies the Nashville University, the number of rooms in the two buildings being about ninety. The General visited every room, conversing kindly and familiarly with the sick and convalescing soldiers, and expressing the tenderest interest in their welfare. It was easy to see the secret of the strong hold he has upon the hearts of his brave men. He is in truth the idol of his army, who call him affectionately "Old ROSEY," and who, when proclaiming his praises by declaring he has never been beaten, proclaim equally their own.

His appearance is really interesting. Of medium height—"robust but not herculean"—his stalwart frame exhibits the most determined manifestation of sinewy energy and endurance.

His eye, of a grayish color, is not large, but keen, restless and expressive. He has dark brown hair, cut short, with beard and mustache a shade or two darker, both also short. His head is rather long, with broad, high forehead, presenting a fine intellectual development, which, with a strongly marked Roman nose, and the lower part of his face, as far as the hirsute adornment enables one to scan it, denoting firmness and decision, exhibits one of the most soldierlike physiognomies, especially in profile, that I have happened to see. There is not a particle of assumption about him. His manners are eminently frank, simple, and prepossessing. He is easy of access to a tenth, and has that art, which many in high position never can or never *will* learn, of making every one feel unconstrained, who approaches him. He is a good talker, too, loving a pungent jest, a shrewd repartee, and a hearty laugh. He is in his tall meridian vigor, as the greater part of those are whom the present struggle has made conspicuous, and seems to enjoy health uninterrupted and even exuberant. If, with the superb army he is leading, he fails to contribute his full share toward the great events which are precipitating the rebellion toward its last gasp, it will be the keenest and least looked for disappointment of the war.

Not many rods from where I am writing is a spot which I recently visited with much interest, and which I am reminded of when speaking of our sick soldiers in hospital. It is the Nashville Cemetery, and the resting place, not only of many honored and some widely known citizens of Tennessee, but of multitudes of soldiers fallen during this deplorable struggle. It is a quiet, sweet spot, situated on the outskirts of the city toward the south. Visiting it in the early morning, one is regaled with a perfect concert of birds, which make their nests among the branches shading the tombs and the avenues. The turtle's plaintive notes mingle with those of the mocking-bird, a native of this region—the one seeming to bemoan the silent sleepers whom the grave has garnered, the other to pour forth melodious mockery over the vanity of man and the objects of his ambition. Stately monuments arise on every side. Among these is an imposing one, surmounted by an immense eagle, and garnished with the ensigns of war. It is erected to the memory of Gen. WILLIAM CARROLL, by the State of Tennessee. It records that the General was born in Pennsylvania in 1783, was distinguished in various battles with the Indians and at New-Orleans, was twelve years successively Chief Magistrate of Tennessee, died in 1844, and was one of the most upright and estimable citizens. In a quiet little inclosure, beside the plain and tasteful monument of his wife, who died in 1857, is the grave of Gen. FELIX K. ZOLLICOFFER, who was killed at the battle of Mill Spring, Ky. The simple mound is there, with nothing farther to designate where his remains lie. In another part of the cemetery is the tomb of Hon. FELIX GRUNDY, who died in 1840. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1829; to a seat in Mr. VAN BUREN'S Cabinet in 1838 as Attorney-General; in 1839 to the Senate again, resigning the other place for this, in which he remained till he died. He is spoken of as having adorned every station that he occupied, and as ending by a Christian's death a life of distinguished honor and usefulness.

At the southern extremity of the grounds, are the graves of the fallen soldiers. A rank vegetation has overgrown them now, but when I first looked upon them, every grave stood out, clearly defined to the view. It presented an Aceldama, such as one is rarely called to see. The Confederate dead lie mostly by themselves, toward the western quarter of the inclosure. Of these there are about 800, a large portion of whom were buried there before Nashville was permanently occupied by the Union forces. In most cases a plain board, with the soldier's name, regiment, State and date of death, inscribed, is placed at the head of the grave. On quite a number of these boards nothing was written but the word "unknown," indicating persons brought in from the battle-field, and buried with none near to recognize them. The inscription is suggestive and touching. I saw none of this character above the graves of our own dead, *five thousand* of whom are lying side by side, in long regular rows. I noticed none without a board, painted white, usually, and the name of the dead neatly inscribed on it. Several marble slabs are interspersed among the whole number, indicating that the remains of officers repose beneath, and several graves were blooming, when I visited them, with fresh flowers, planted by gentle hands. What a mighty desolater is war! At what enormous sacrifices of life must the stability of our Government and institutions be secured! When the work shall have been done and well done, who will ever that the priceless product does not vastly overbalance all that it has cost?

C. V. S.

THE FIGHT AT JACKSON, TENN.

A Brilliant Victory Gained by Col. Hatch.

A dispatch from Cairo to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the fight at Jackson, Tenn.:

"Col. ED. HATCH, who has done such excellent service heretofore in punishing the rebels in North Mississippi, started from LaGrange last Sunday morning, and took after the Confederates then in Jackson, Tenn. A force numbering about 1,300 men, on reaching Jackson about noon on Monday, found Col. JAMES FORREST in possession of the town, with about 2,000 or 2,500 men. He immediately gave battle, and a most desperate fight occurred, lasting for about three hours. Finally, Col. HATCH led a desperate charge with sabre and pistols, driving the rebels in end through the town, and capturing two entire companies. Col. HATCH'S loss was 40 to 50 killed and wounded. That of the enemy is estimated at three times that number. At last accounts Col. HATCH had left a garrison in Jackson and was in full pursuit of FORREST and his retreating force."

REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 23.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived this evening, from City Point, with 1,200 prisoners of war. The Richmond *Examiner*, of July 23, says editorially:

"From the Mississippi we have no news, *which is good news.* From Northern Virginia the lines of Gen. LEE extend to the old battle ground of Manassas. Of the Northern army we know nothing, except that it cries loudly for reinforcements and has received none."

THE DRAFT.

Enthusiastic Demonstration of the Conscripts in Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, July 23.

The draft for the City of Auburn and seventeen Sub-districts in the County of Cayuga, took place in this city to-day. The best of order was observed and the best spirit was manifested. The drafted men of this city have drawn a parade this evening, headed by a band of music and with colors flying. The city is quiet and perfectly peaceful.

Second Dispatch.

AUBURN, Thursday, July 23—10 P. M.

There is a crowd of two thousand persons now in front of the Exchange, where the procession of conscripts has halted. They have been addressed by Hon. T. M. POMEROY, Provost-Marshal KNAPP and Mayor WHITE. The drafted men are cheering for "The Union," "Old Abe," "The draft," "Our recent victories," &c., &c. It beats any demonstration had in Auburn for years.

RESISTANCE TO THE ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 23.

A spirit of resistance to the enrollment manifested itself in the vicinity of Jarrettsville, Harford County, Md., in the Second District, to-day. The barn of LEVI PENNINGTON, the enrolling officer, was burned, with 500 bushels of corn; also, the barn of JOSEPH PERRY, with all its contents and one horse. Six shots were fired in the window of the residence of Enrolling Officer PENNINGTON.

FEMALES RESISTING THE DRAFT.

The Harrisburgh (Penn.) *Union*, of Saturday, says that on the previous day a mob, numbering from one to two hundred women, entered the Court-house at Lancaster, where the draft was in progress. They were armed with knives, heavy spoons and other kitchen implements. The boy who was turning the wheel was rapped over the head and knuckles and drawn from his post. When Provost-Marshal BOMBERGER remonstrated with the intruders, he was somewhat roughly handled by the Amazons, and beat a retreat from the room. The wheel was overturned by the women, but no papers destroyed.

Towards noon the women were joined by large numbers of men, and a general riot seemed imminent. Several fights occurred, in one of which Officer BAER was severely beaten. The Mayor read the riot act, and the Sheriff enrolled a posse of two hundred men. Order was sufficiently restored by 3 o'clock to permit the resumption of the draft at that hour.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA

A Raid Upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Attempted.

The Rebels Repulsed by a Company of Independent Rangers.

Lee's Army Reported to be in Full Retreat.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 23.

About 400 rebel cavalry encamped near Nolan's Ferry, three miles from Point of Rocks, attempted to cross the Potomac last night, with the intention of tearing up the rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. But their designs were frustrated by a band of Independent Rangers, commanded by Capt. MEADE, who drove them from the river. They remain still encamped at their quarters.

We learn further from headquarters that about 2 o'clock this (Thursday) morning LEE'S entire army was in motion and moving rapidly in the direction of Winchester. EWELL, who had made a move in the direction of Cumberland, also fell back and followed LEE.

There are no parties now at Martinsburgh but a body of cavalry and some few horsemen scattered between that place and the Potomac. Scouts report an increased body of cavalry near Harper's Ferry, supported by two regiments of infantry, one of which is dressed in National uniform.

The Treatment of the Union Soldiers by the People of Gettysburgh.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

Your correspondent has been favored with a copy of a communication addressed to the editor of the TIMES, through the Gettysburgh *Star*, signed by some twenty clerical and professional gentlemen, (not residents of Gettysburgh,) who devote a column and a half in reply to some strictures I made not long since upon the unpatriotic and illiberal conduct of many citizens of Gettysburgh and vicinity during the presence of the National army.

The names of these reverend gentlemen were sought for, I suppose, to give additional weight to the reply. A considerable portion of the document is composed of ungentlemanly personal insinuations, which would come with a better grace from the throats of the Copperhead mobites of your City than from throats encircled by white neck-cloths. With these personalities, however, neither the public nor the TIMES have anything to do, and I pass them over.

The main point in the whole matter is that not a material fact of my statement is successfully controverted. Great stress is laid upon the fact that the houses of Gettysburgh are (or were) full of wounded. I knew that before I left. I helped fill a number of them. But we were obliged to do, in most cases, as we do in Virginia—appropriate the nearest and best buildings without asking any questions, and though *there were* places where they asked our wounded to come, yet I was so unfortunate as not to become cognizant of more than one or two of them.

I purposely withheld three-fourths of the accounts of shameful conduct which came to my ears, and I will scarcely multiply them here. I will refer these critical clergymen to such officers as Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, Maj.-Gen. PLEASANTON Brig.-Gen. WARD, Col. BREWSTER, and *hundreds* of other officers of equal and less rank, whose experiences warn far more unpleasant than mine.

Undoubtedly many of the citizens of Gettysburgh and vicinity are patriotic and generous, but they had a very queer manner of showing it. When two soldiers who died from wounds in one of the churches were buried, the citizens who did it brought in a bill to the surgeons for $10! and when the dead horses in the streets became a stench in the nostrils of even the citizens of Gettysburgh, they asked for a detail of soldiers to remove them, instead of removing the nuisance themselves! And before the blood of the heroic men shed among the batteries in the cemetery was fairly dry upon the ground, a bill of *seventeen hundred dollars damages* was presented for payment! Call you this "intelligence and refinement?"

Nobody doubts that, since the battle, the people of Gettysburg have been tender and kind to our wounded. But so are our bitterest enemies in Virginia. Nobody doubts, since they have been taught how, that the people of Adams County are doing all that their illiberal definition of the term "patriotism" will allow. No one doubts but they have suffered at the hands of both armies. But what are their brief sufferings, what pang of pain can they endure, what sacrifices can they make, of which their gallant deliverers are not worthy? The Army of the Potomac had a right to expect a more enthusiastic greeting in loyal Pennsylvania than in rebel Virginia, and yet there were fewer national banners displayed in Gettysburgh, when our troops finally entered the place as victors, than there have been on the route of many a cavalry gallopade through the heart of Virginia.

Our officers and soldiers all had plenty of money. They bought freely everything eatable that was to be had, but that was no reason for extorting from them prices sufficient to compensate for the losses inflicted by the enemy.

I mean to do no man nor community injustice. If there is a man or woman in Gettysburgh or Adams County who did their whole duty in that trying crisis, they may consider themselves as outside of this controversy, and they will receive the thanks of every generous and patriotic heart. But it will take the statements of even more than twenty clergymen to eradicate the experiences and the undeniable facts which came to my knowledge in Gettysburgh. When the Army of the Potomac votes the citizens of Gettysburgh as gallant, generous and patriotic, then I shall believe it. Not before. L. L. CROUNSE.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 22.

The following is a list of the deaths in the Libby Prison Hospital, Richmond, from May 25 to July 18:

A. J. Baily, citizen, New-York, died May 25.
S. E. Elliott, private, 33d Indiana, died June 13.
Pat. Doyle, citizen, 6th U. S. cav., died June 25.
D. H. Goodbue, private, 6th Mass., died July 1.
J. Gosbner, private, 4th Penn., died July 1.
N. W. Scott, corporal, 1st Penn. cav., died July 2.
M. Golden, private, 2d Ohio, died July 6.
Sam. Stout, private, 123d Penn., died July 11.
J. Spring, private, 43d Illinois, died July 13.
G. T. Reynolds, corp., 1st R. I. cav., died July 17.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 22.

Yesterday afternoon a barn was struck by lightning on JONES' farm, about two miles from Hampton, and nearly half destroyed, though no fire was communicated. Eight contrabands, who had taken shelter under the lee side of the building, escaped uninjured.

The bridges between Hampton and Big Bethel are all carried away by the rise of water from the recent showers.

Steamer *Maple Leaf* sailed for Philadelphia at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

Flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* left for City Point this morning in charge of Maj. MULFORD.

The New-York Union State Convention.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 23.

The Union State Convention has been called Syracuse Sept. 2. All persons who are in favor the Union, unconditionally sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war until rebellion is finally suppressed, and of maintaining public order and the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet on the call of the Union Committees in their respective localities, and choose three delegates to attend. A mass meeting of loyal young men is recommended to ratify at Syracuse Sept. 2.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The News—The Invasion—Waiting to Recognize—The Sumter at Sea Again—Spirited Protest of Mr. Dayton—French Invasion of England—France the Responsible Power—British Jobbery—Dramatic and Musical Celebrities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, SATURDAY, July 11, 1863.

The news to the 1st inst. of the invasion of Pennsylvania; the appointment of Gen. MEADE to the command of the Army of the Potomac; the panic at Philadelphia; the impending battle, and the events on the Mississippi, have been received, and are producing such a sensation as might be expected. I know that any comments I could make would be read, if at all, when these events were almost forgotten—swallowed up by others of possibly greater importance. Months ago I asked, "Where are the drilled reserves of the National Armies?" I think the people of Pennsylvania, if not of New-York, have asked the same question. But it is useless to dwell upon the past. The friends of the North hope the effect of the invasion will be to unite and energize the people of the North, and weld them into a compact mass. What astonishes England most of all, is to see the North apathetic and divided in the presence of what here seems an overwhelming danger. The capture of Washington seems only a question of hours, and it is believed that the Foreign Ministers there have been instructed to remain and recognise whatever government shall hold the Capital.

But with all this the Government is determined not to take a hasty step about the recognition of the Confederacy. They appeal to Mr. ROEBUCK to consent to a further postponement of the debate. They wish to know the result of what ought to be the decisive battle between Gen. MEADE and the invading army. Even Mr. GREGORY, who says that the friends of the Federal Government in the House could all be carried off in one omnibus, wishes to wait for another steamer. England will do nothing to offend the North until she feels secure that she will not suffer in consequence.

That is, she will do nothing direct or official. But the Government let the *Sumter* steam out of the Mersey the other day, loaded with munitions of war and the most powerful artillery ever sent from this country to the South. You thought, perhaps, you had heard the last of the *Sumter*. Not a bit of it. She lay disabled at Gibraltar, was sold to a Confederate sympathizer, her name changed to the *Gibraltar*, came to England, has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, and now is off again, loaded, as I said, with material of war. Mr. ADAMS did his utmost to stop her, but without avail. It was declared that she carried her immense guns as freight, so she cleared for Nassau, and steamed off in triumph.

There is news of some spirited action on the part of Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister at Paris. When it transpired that the Emperor had commissioned Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY to declare that he was anxious to unite with England in putting an end to the war in America, Mr. DAYTON, it is said, informed the French Government that any movement toward recognition would be looked upon as a *casus belli* by the Federal Government, and would compel him to demand his passports. It may be that Lord PALMERSTON'S anxiety to put off Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion may have been caused by a similar hint on the part of Mr. ADAMS. This was the ground taken at the beginning of the war by Mr. SEWARD, and I do not see how the Government, with a proper respect for its own dignity, could take any other. There is no doubt that Russia would treat the recognition of Poland as an act of war; and so, in a similar case, would England treat the recognition of Ireland.

England's most terrible bugbear, however, lies nearer home. It is the French invasion. Parliament is debating night after night on vast expenditures, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, to provide against a French invasion. Immense fortresses are being built for the protection of the dock-yards at Portsmouth—not from attack by sea, but from an army which it is feared might be landed to destroy them. The land has also been bought for a great central arsenal in the middle of England—a fortress to which the forces of the country could retire, if the coast were held and London taken by the enemy. The volunteer force is kept up at a heavy expense, and solely with the view of resisting a French invasion. There are constant and very costly experiments going on with the iron-clads and artillery, all looking to the same event. England's great bugbear is the Emperor and the power which steam has given him, of throwing a hundred thousand men upon the English coast. The channel is no longer an obstacle. It enables the invader to choose his point of invasion. The French iron-clads have only to engage the English channel fleet, while the steam transports, carrying a thousand or twelve hundred men each, will be free to steam out of Cherbourg, and land on the Southern or Eastern Coast, and march quietly up to London. No doubt it could be done—and if the Emperor chose to make war upon England, no doubt it would be; but he will not so long as England does what he requires. That is the only question. England cannot do as she wishes, so long as she is exposed to invasion by a greatly superior military Power. England, therefore, is spending all these millions for independence. If France demands that England shall join in the recognition of Southern independence, I submit that your quarrel is with France. England dare not act alone, and dare not refuse to act with France, when the Emperor seriously demands it. England backed out in Mexico you will say. Yes, because she was not wanted. The Emperor chose to have that job all to himself. If there were to be Intervention for Poland it would be different. I can hardly conceive of a more humiliating position than is now occupied by English diplomatists. I can excuse Earl RUSSELL for bullying Brazil and Denmark, when he is obliged to knuckle down to France and America. If it is true that the English Foreign Secretary is, as it is said, personally friendly to the North, it may be that he wishes to gain an ally in America, recognized now by the world as a great military and naval power, against France.

I cannot see that England has anything to boast of over other States in political morality. The disclosures of jobbing and corruption that come out now and then are absolutely astounding. For example, in 1826 a lighthouse was wanted on some rocks near Ceylon. In the course of a few years an estimate was procured, and the cost, £4,500 appropriated. Other appropriations have been made from time to time, and now, nearly 40 years after the matter commenced, it turns out that £80,000 have been expended, and still there is no lighthouse. [illegible] over the planet, on which British [illegible] fattening at the public expense. The [illegible] endowed charities are misappropriated. The funds of the Church are misapplied. Bishops have $50,000 to $80,000 a year, with nominal duties. The Irish Church is confessedly only an English garrison in an enemy's country. The estimate for the Houses of Parliament was $3,500,000. It was abundant. They actually cost the country $15,000,000, and a more wretched and bungling failure in the way of architecture, considering cost and fees, does not exist. The Government asked Parliament to buy the International Exhibition building. It would have done so, but it happened, luckily, that when the vote was taken, Lord PALMERSTON had a fit of the gout. The cat being away the mice took their chance to play. They broke out into open riot, and voted down the appropriation—so the terrible abortion is being carted away, to make room, perhaps, for a worse and more costly one.

Mr. BOUCICAULT has gone into bankruptcy, closed his theatre, and is going with his pice litle wife to play in the Provinces. He appears to have found Jordan a particularly hard road to travel. JOHN BROUGHAM, on the other hand, is reaping the sweet reward of virtue. He has had a new comedy drama produced at the Strand, which is *not* an adaptation from the French, and is a great success—notwithstanding. I am sorry for BOUCICAULT; but when he has done penance in the Provinces, he can come back and rehabilitate his fortunes. Our two PATTIES are doing wonders. GRISI, though she has left the stage sings with the immense and wonderful ALBONI, at the concerts of the nobility. Mr. SIMS REEVES has appeared in Italian opera, with his usual success. That is, he has a large party that is bound to follow and applaud him. That does not go for much. Vast numbers of English people have no ears for music, and will applaud HARRISON as soon as MARIO. HARRISON sings more horribly out of tune than ever, but I do not see that he loses by it. He acts well, and acts as if he fancied he sang well. It answers just as well as if he did.

MONADNOCK.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES

In our files by the *Africa*, we find the following matters of interest, in addition to the extracts which we have already published:

REV. H. W. BEECHER IN ENGLAND.

HIS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

From the London News, July 10.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of New-York, who arrived in England a few weeks ago, left yesterday for the continent. During his stay in this country, Mr. BEECHER has been repeatedly invited to appear and speak on public occasions; he has, however, persistently declined all solicitations of this kind, on the ground that he left America in order to recruit his strength for duty on his return. He has, however, been in frank and cordial communication with a large number of Englishmen who take an interest in the emancipation policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S Government, and a brief notice of the views and opinions which he has expressed on the affairs of his native country will be acceptable to many of our readers.

On no point has Mr. BEECHER been more anxiously interrogated than on the state of parties and opinions in the North with respect to the prosecution of the war. Mr. BEECHER states that, contrary to the belief generally prevailing here, there is a substantial unity between the Democratic and Republican parties. He speaks with respect of the liberty with which the Democrats criticise the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, and acquits them of all design of obstructing his Government. He is convinced that the war would be carried on under a Democratic President as vigorously as under a President elected by the Republican party. The explanation he gives of the position and conduct of the Woods, FERNANDS and BENJAMIN, who have started a cry for peace at any price, is substantially that which has been repeatedly given by our New-York correspondent. He says that they are political and social outcasts, with whom the true Democratic party neither can nor will hold intercourse, and are utterly powerless to influence the course of events.

Mr. BEECHER affirms that under the teaching of experience the whole North has become more and more alive to the dangers which menace the nation, and more and more firm and united in the resolution to meet them. The appearances which seem to point to a contrary conclusion, the resistance to the conscription in Indiana and the alleged apathy in Pennsylvania, are altogether exceptional. He denies the apathy of Pennsylvania; he is sure that that State will do its duty, although from local causes the people of a particular district may fail. He knows Indiana well, having lived there, and states that the misconduct is limited to a part known as "the pocket," inhabited chiefly by a degraded population derived from the neighboring Slave States, so ignorant that not one in twenty can read. He remarks generally that patriotic feeling in the North is always found to exist in proportion to the extension of common schools. He observes that to estimate the relative importance of the exceptions just noticed the immense scale of the States should be taken into account. Mr. BEECHER speaks with the utmost confidence as to the deep-seated resolve of the whole North to carry on this war in the face of all opposition. This feeling, he says, has been growing broader and deeper as the magnitude of the task has unfolded itself. As to the connection of the war with the Slavery question, he affirms that men of all parties are now convinced that Slavery is the cause of their trouble, and that there will be no security for the Northern community while that curse exists. This belief has been gaining ground for the last eighteen months, and it is now held by all intelligent and reflecting people. He has a high opinion of the administrative capacity of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his colleagues, but finds in that fact a stronger reason for resisting their fiagitious enterprise with all the strength of a free people.

To the question whether the downfall of Slavery would not be more surely promoted by the separation of the South than by its restoration to the Union, Mr. BEECHER replies emphatically, No. The long sleep of the North is ended, and the character of that fine community is fixed in irrevocable opposition to Slavery. On this point he appeals to the speeches of the leading men of the South made at Washington before the disruption as a reason for secession, and to the abundant testimony borne by Southern writers since. "The unity of the national life," he says, "will be the death of Slavery; but secession will give it all it wants for its extension and invigoration." He thinks it would be greatly to the advantage of sound opinion in England if Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. JAMES SPENCE could be induced to visit the Slave States. After the opinions they have expressed on Slavery the journey might not be for their comfort, but he is sure that on their return they might be enrolled as honorary members of the Emancipation Society.

With reference to the opinions often expressed, that enough would be done if the area of Slavery were limited by making the Mississippi the boundary of an independent Confederacy, Mr. BEECHER observes that whenever the North is strong enough to enforce that restriction it will be strong enough to attain its entire object. The Southern leaders would never agree to such a condition until completely beaten. They did not secede to be cooped up in the Gulf States, nor as long as their force is nowhere will they ever submit to be so. They are fighting to extend their system over territories as large as Europe, and to found a great empire of which Slavery is to be the corner-stone.

Referring to an opinion which sometimes finds expression in England, that the power of the United States was becoming excessive, and that a division of the Union would be for the peace of the world, Mr. BEECHER observed that it was opposed to reason and experience, and that a contrary result would follow the independence of the South. The tendency of the whole polity of the North has been peaceful, in harmony with its social constitution. But the organization of society in the South is the very one most suited to become the basis of a military empire. And the South is, moreover, military by its character. The greatness of which its leaders aim is not that which arises from the spectacle of a free, educated and contented people, but that of domination and territorial extension. With such a neighbor by its side it would be impossible for the North to return to the days when a standing army of 25,000 men was objected to as excessive. Under those circumstances the North must become military in its own despite, must at any cost maintain a standing army of from 150,000 to 200,000 man as the safeguard of its own independence.

These are some of Mr. BEECHER'S opinions, as expressed in his social interviews with friends in this country. It will be understood that he is not responsible for their publication or for the form in which they are presented.

On Wednesday Mr. BEECHER was asked his opinion of the result of the invasion of the North, the news of which was the most conspicuous feature of the papers in the morning. Mr. BEECHER, while carefully refraining as a civilian from the expression of an opinion on the immediate military result of Gen. LEE'S operations, declared his conviction that the movement would in the end prove to the disadvantage of the South, by giving a much needed stimulus to the military activity and enterprise of the Federalists. He regarded the invasion without anxiety for the ultimate issue.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT.

TORTURE OF A BRITISH SUBJECT IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In the House of Commons on July 10, Mr. BLAKE said that according to the information that had been furnished to him, Mr. BELLAMAN [illegible] some time ago to receive [illegible] his refusal to serve in the [illegible] army, in the month of April last was forced [illegible] in a tank of water and cooling [illegible] each time was plunged under the water, whether or not. He refused to do so until he was apprehensive that his life would be forfeited, and then he consented to serve under protest. The case was referred by his friends to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, who directed the Consul at Richmond to inquire into the subject. He had further been informed that Mr. BELLAMAN had been sent to Montgomery, in order to give his case investigated, but that since that time his friends had heard nothing of him, and he (Mr. BLAKE) wished to inquire from the Under Secretary of State what had become of him. His question was, whether the remonstrance addressed by the British Consul at Richmond, by direction of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to the Confederate authorities, against the compulsion exercised upon Mr. E. BELLAMAN, a British subject, at Montgomery, State of Alabama, to force him to serve in the Confederate army, had been attended with effect; and whether there was any objection to state the substance of whatever communications had been received from Lord LYONS on the subject.

Mr. LAYARD.—The case of Mr. BELLAMAN has been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government. The honorable gentleman is under a misapprehension when he says that the case was brought before the Confederate authorities under the direction of Lord LYONS. Lord LYONS had no official communication whatever with the authorities of the Confederate States, and, therefore, no action could have been taken under his direction. But Mr. MASON, the British Consul at Richmond, did make a representation to the Confederate Government with regard to the case. Mr. BELLAMAN was, as he stated, cruelly treated. Indeed he was exposed to torture to compel him to take service in the army. Unfortunately his case was not the only one. We have had numerous similar cases brought to our notice, but they have generally taken place at a distance from Richmond; and the Confederate authorities have expressed their regret that they should have taken place. A Bill was brought before the session of the Confederate Assembly to suppress the trade in enlisting foreigners in the army. The Bill was rejected, and a Committee was appointed to inquire into the treatment of British subjects who have been imprisoned, mostly for refusing to serve in the Confederate army. Mr. MASON made numerous representations to the Confederate Government in respect to those acts of cruelty and illegality. It is well known that in consequence of these representations the Confederate Government suspended Mr. MASON'S exequatur, and he was compelled to leave the Confederate States. Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs instantly sent instructions to Mr. MASON to make strong representations to the Confederate Government with respect to the treatment of British subjects, but those instructions did not reach Richmond till he had left. But I trust, that, taking into account the action of the Confederate Government in this matter, such cases will not occur again. I cannot tell the Mr. BELLAMAN now is, for we have heard no more of him since the statement was received from Mr. MASON.

Mr. GREGORY.—I wish to ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs two questions, which I think he can answer at once. The first is, whether the species of torture being applied to British subjects, and to be distinctly mean "torture," and did he mean to imply that the torture was applied on the part of the Confederate Government? [Hear.] The second question is whether, inasmuch as this is a very grave affair, he will lay all the papers connected with the case on the table of the House?

Mr. LAYARD.—I am afraid that torture, in the strict sense of the word, has been inflicted. But I am bound to say that these acts were committed by persons apparently acting under the authority of the Confederate Government, but a distance from the seat of Government. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the papers I will answer my honorable friend on Monday.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE MARGARET AND JESSIE.

In reply to a further question from Mr. S. FITZGERALD, Mr. LAYARD said that the Government had received a report from the Governor of the Bahamas, inclosing the depositions of the Captain and other officer of the *Margaret and Jessie*, giving an account of the firing upon that vessel by a Federal ship of war, similar to that published in the newspapers. They had also received information from Washington that a similar account had appeared in the New-York papers, and that immediately on its appearance Mr. SEWARD wrote to Lord LYONS, stating that he had received a report of the transaction, but the officer in command denied that he had fired on the *Margaret and Jessie* in British waters. Mr. SEWARD also stated that he had directed an inquiry to be made, and if it turned out that the vessel was so fired at, the transaction should be disavowed and the most ample reparation made.

THE ROEBUCK-LINDSAY MISSION.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

The following speeches made in the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the Roebuck-Lindsay Mission, are of sufficient interest to warrant giving them *in extenso*:

Mr. LINDSAY said: I have hitherto borne in silence a large amount of obloquy from the presumed organs of the Government, but I have not spoken one syllable yet. I have been condemned without being heard, but I trust I shall now be allowed to state one or two circumstances. Some four years ago I brought under the notice of the House a motion for an address praying Her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the Emperor of the French for the abolition of certain duties. At the request of the Government I had long interviews with the Emperor and Lord CowLEY on that important subject, and I have reason to believe that the Emperor was pleased with the views I placed before him, and that he saw that the changes which I recommended would be of benefit to his own people as well as to the people of this country. I have been for several years laboring alone on this great question. His Majesty was pleased to appoint a council to inquire into the subject, which has just concluded its sittings; and I have reason to think that His Majesty has not changed his mind as to the great advantage which the measures I suggested would confer on his own people as less than on this country. (Hear, hear.) These were intricate matters which neither the Foreign-office nor Lord COWLEY pretended to understand, and it was necessary for me to see the Emperor and his Ministers concerning them. All, however, that took place was made known to Lord COWLEY as our Minister in that country. (Hear, hear.) It was also His Majesty's pleasure, knowing I had been in America, to speak to me regarding the lamentable war there. I ventured to offer my opinions respecting it, but never has one word crossed my lips of anything which His Majesty has been pleased to say on this or any other question, till on the 23d of last month he graciously authorized me to make his views known to Parliament. (Hear.) Even with that permission I might not have stated all, as my honorable and learned friend did; perhaps I might not have made some portions of the statement in the same tone. I am prepared, however, to say now that all my honorable friend stated was true. (Hear, hear.) I regret to say, too true. (Hear, hear.) As my veracity has been called in question, I desire to have the opportunity of proving to the House, not by producing a note-book which has been kept sealed for years, and has never been shown to any one till October last, but in another way, that the assertions of my honorable and learned friend are too true. I do not desire now to go into this question, which is a very delicate one, but I am able to prove what really occurred, not by reference to notes, which, under no circumstances would I produce in public. I can prove it by the dispatch to which my honorable friend referred the other day. My honorable friend the Under-Secretary said it was very strange that the French Government should have published in the *Moniteur* the dispatch of last November, which was read to Her Majesty's Government without any copy of it being left with the Minister. But it was not that dispatch; it was the dispatch of February to which my honorable and learned friend referred, and his statement shows there was too much truth in the rumors which were prevalent regarding that dispatch. I do not intend, as I said, to enter more fully into this question unless necessity should arise for it. Considering the statement which the noble lord has made on a question far more important than any colloquy that may be thrown on me—a question affecting the peace and happiness of ten millions of people, (hear, hear,) and feeling, as I do, that if the word "recognition" was pronounced by Her Majesty's Government in concert with the Emperor of the French and other European Powers, that word would go forth as a harbinger of peace, which the people of the Southern States, and many in the North, would receive with joy, and which, instead of bringing about war, would restore peace, with all the blessings which attend it,—I say the consideration of this question is a thousand-fold of greater moment than any reproach which may be cast on so humble an individual as myself. I do feel for the Southern people. I feel that they are a nation, a brave and down-trodden nation, (hear, hear,) and therefore I ask my honorable and learned friend not at once to give an answer to the question put to him by my honorable and gallant friend, and repeated by the noble lord, but to take time to consider the statement of the noble lord, and the steps which Her Majesty's Government may be prepared to take toward concurring in the well-known view of the Emperor of the French on this subject. It will be time enough on Monday for my honorable and learned friend to say whether he will go on with the debate. The *Scotia* is now due, and we may receive by it important intelligence which may induce Her Majesty's Government to say the time has arrived when we ought to acknowledge the South, and put an end to this lamentable end, as I believe, useless war. Therefore, I beg my honorable and learned friend to exercise caution and prudence, and not to give a hasty answer to the question, but take time to consider it. [Hear, hear.]

After a desultory debate Mr. LAYARD said after what had fallen from the honorable member for Galway and the honorable member for Sunderland, he could not remain silent. The honorable member for Galway had stated that Baron GROS had refused to the Government a copy of the dispatch. He (Mr. LAYARD) wished to repeat what he had stated on a former occasion, that a copy of the dispatch was not left with Her Majesty's Government, and it had not been applied for; the dispatch was published in the *Moniteur* and it was, therefore, not necessary that a copy should be left with the Government. Two allegations has been made by the honorable member for Sunderland. The first was that the French Emperor [illegible] honorable member for Sheffield [illegible] he had intended his ambassador to communicate [illegible] Government's [illegible] Majesty's Government [illegible] which, as it appears to Her Majesty's Government, and future Government of Poland ought to rest. The first of these is the establishment of confidence in the Government on the part of the governed. The original views of the Emperor ALEXANDER I. are stated by Lord CASTLEREAGH, who had heard from the Emperor's own lips, in a long conversation, the plan he contemplated.

The plan of the Emperor is thus described by Lord CASTLEREAGH: "To retain the whole of the Duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of that small portion to the westward of Kalisch, which he meant to assign to Prussia, ceasing the remainder, together with the Polish provinces formerly dismembered, into a kingdom, under the dominion of Russia, with a national administration congenial to the sentiments of the people.

The whole force of this plan consists in the latter words. Whether power is retained in the hands of one, as in the old monarchy of France, or divided among a certain body of the aristocracy, as in the Republic of Venice, or distributed among a Sovereign, a House of Peers, and a Representative Assembly, as in England—in virtue and strength must consist in its being a "national Administration" consonant to the sentiments of the people." The Emperor ALEXANDER II., speaking of the institutions he has given, says, "As to the future, it necessarily depends on the confidence with which these institutions will be received on the part of the kingdom." Since as administration as ALEXANDER I. intended such confidence as ALEXANDER II. looked for, unhappily do not exist in Poland.

The next principle of order and stability must be found in the supremacy of law over arbitrary will. Where such supremacy exists, the subject or citizen may enjoy his property, or exercise his industry in peace, and the security he feels as an individual will be felt in turn by the Government under which he lives. Partial tumults, secret conspiracies and the interference of cosmopolite strangers will not shake the firm edifice of such a Government. This element of stability is likewise wanting in Poland. The religious liberty guaranteed by the solemn declarations of the Empress CATHARINE, the political freedom granted by the deliberate charter of the Emperor ALEXANDER I., have alike been abrogated by succeeding Governments, and have been only partially revived by the present Emperor. It is no easy task to restore the confidence which has been lost, and to ratify the peace which is now everywhere broken. Her Majesty's Government would deem themselves guilty of great presumption if they were to express an assurance that vague declarations of good intentions, or even the enactment of some wise laws, would make such an impression on the minds of the Polish people as to obtain peace, and restore obedience.

In present circumstances it appears to Her Majesty's Government that nothing less than the following outline of measures should be adopted as the bases of pacification:

1. Complete and general amnesty.

2. National representation, with powers similar to those which are fixed by the charter of the 15-27th November, 1815.

3. Poles to be named to public offices, in such a manner as to form a distinct National Administration, having the confidence of the country.

4. Full and entire liberty of conscience; repeal of the restrictions imposed on Catholic worship.

5. The Polish language to be recognized in the kingdom as the official language, and used as such in the administration of the law and in education.

6. The establishment of a regular and legal system of recruiting.

These six points might serve as the indications of measures to be adopted, after calm and full deliberation. But it is difficult, say, almost impossible, to create the requisite confidence and calm while the passions of men are becoming daily more excited, their hatreds more deadly, their determination to succeed or perish more fixed and immovable. Your Lordship has seen me an extract from the St. Petersburgh *Gazette* of the 7th (19th) of May. I could send your Lordship, in return, extracts from London newspapers, giving accounts of atrocities, equally horrible, committed by men acting on behalf of Russian authority. It is not for Her Majesty's Government to discriminate between the real facts and the exaggerations of hostile parties. Many of the allegations of each are probably unfounded, but some must in all probability be true. How, then, are we to hope to conduct to any good end a negotiation carried on between parties thus exasperated?

In an ordinary war, the successes of fleets and armies, who fight with courage but without hatred, may be balanced in a negotiation carried on in the midst of hostilities. An island more or less to be transferred, a boundary more or less to be extended, might express the value of the last victory or conquest. But where the object is to attain civil peace, and to induce men to live under those against whom they have fought with rancor and desperation, the case is different. The first thing to be done, therefore, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, is to establish a suspension of hostilities. This might be done in the name of humanity by a proclamation of the Emperor of Russia, without any derogation of his dignity. The Poles, of course, would not be entitled to the benefit of such an act, unless they themselves refrained from hostilities of every kind during the suspension.

Tranquillity thus for the moment restored, the next thing is to consult the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna. Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Portugal must be asked to give their opinion as to the best mode of giving *effect to a treaty to which they were contracting parties.*

What Her Majesty's Government propose, therefore, consists in these three propositions:

1st. The adoption of the six points enumerated as bases of negotiation.

2d. A provisional suspension of arms, to be proclaimed by the Emperor of Russia.

4th. A conference of the eight Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna.

Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this dispatch to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

THE TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

From the London Times, July 10.

The Committee appointed to decide on the merits of the various steam fire-engines which competed last week in the grounds of the Crystal Palace have made their award of prizes, exactly in the manner we expressed our anticipations that they would be given. To the patent steam fire-engine by Messrs. MARRYWEATHER & SONS, Long-acre, (large size,) was awarded the first prize of £250. The boiler of this engine is made of steel plates, a large heating surface being obtained by a quantity of vertical copper tubes, which also act as strong stays; the upper part of the boiler or steam-chest is fixed in wrought iron valves for carrying off the smoke and creating a draught. The outer water-jacket is also frequently stayed, so as to make it secure for the highest pressures. The internal arrangement of the boiler is such that a perfect circulation of water is carried on, and it is fed by CLIFFORD'S patent injector. A prize of £100 was awarded to Messrs. SHAND, MASON & Co., of Blackfriars-bridge, for the next best large engine. Both these engines are especially adapted for large towns and cities, but the small ones are what the Committee of the Fire Brigade think will best suit the greater number of London fires. Among the small land steamers the first prize of £250 was awarded to Messrs. SHAND, MASON & Co. The engine is of the class not exceeding 30 cwt. It has an upright tubular boiler, so that it can be easily taken to pieces to have the tubes repaired when necessary. It can also be refixed without injury, as it joined by means of flanges, and fixed by bolts and nuts, instead of rivets. The steam cylinder is 7 inches in diameter, and is placed vertically over the pump. This part of the machine, with the connecting pieces, is entirely of gun-metal, and consists of a water cylinder, of 9-inch bore, with a plunger of 6½ inches diameter, the whole firmly connected to the boiler. This engine can be rapidly drawn to a fire by a pair of horses, and the working steam pressure can be raised to 160 pounds per square inch. Both these last-named engines are provided with means for carrying hose and implements, as well as the firemen to work the engine. The second £100 prize was awarded to Lee's small engine, of which a full description has already appeared. The other competitors, having failed in the performance of their engines, received no prize.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

From the London Telegraph.

One-and-twenty years ago Lord VERNON was residing in Florence, and there formed a connection with a certain Mdlle. LAVOISNAT. The extreme youth of the lady would in this country be reckoned justly an aggravation of the offence committed towards her, but in a southern country girls are women and mothers at a far earlier age than is the case with us. This liaison lasted for some years, and resulted in the birth of four daughters; then after a time it ended as such connections are wont to, and at its termination his lordship made what would be considered a very liberal and ample provision for his former mistress. A settlement of £1,000 a year was made upon the lady, and heavy insurances were effected in her behalf upon the life of the father of her children. The payments were to be made to her through the hands of trustees, and in consideration of this annuity she was to bring up and educate her daughters suitably to their position. It would not be fair, on the strength of ex-parte statements, to go into the details of this painful narrative; it is enough to say that Mlle. LAVOISNAT, after the conclusion of her intimacy with Lord VERNON, married a certain Count DALLA SETA, and that this marriage appears to have created some ill feeling between the unhappy lady and her children. Whether justly or not we have no means of deciding—Lord VERNON considered that his daughters were not being educated in accordance with the provisions of his agreement. The children were separated from their mother, and since the separation the payment of her annuity had been suspended. Under these circumstances the Countess DALLA SETA applied to the Court of Chancery to enforce the performance of the deed by which she conceives the annuity is secured to her. The Vice-Chancellor has decided that, pending proceedings, an allowance of £400 per annum should be made to the plaintiff.

A FRESH CHAMPION FOR THE CONFEDERACY.

JOSEPH BARKER, the *quondam* Atheistical and Abolitionist lecturer, writes the following epistle to the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester:

MANCHESTER SOUTHERN CLUB, 7 Ia, MARKET-STREET, June 30.

"I think it was well stated by my noble colleague, Lord RUSSELL, 'That this was a struggle on one side for supremacy, and on the other for independence.'"—*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.*

GENTLEMEN: I was assured by Mr. DAVID THOMAS BURR and by others, that GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., was willing to meet me to discuss the American question, and that you were willing to put him forward as your representative for that purpose, provided I was put forward by the Southern Club as their representative. I beg to inform you that the Southern Club has put me forward as their representative, and to request you to appoint a committee to meet a committee of the Southern Club, to arrange for the discussion without delay. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH BARKER.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Oudinot, Duke of Reggio.

The European mail brings intelligence of the death of Gen. OUDINOT, Duke of Reggio, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., in the 72d year of his age. The late General was the eldest son of Marshal OUDINOT, created by NAPOLEON I. Duke of Reggio, for his conduct at Wagram. In 1809, being then 14 years of age, after having served through the campaign with his father, he was admitted among the pages of the palace. In 1809, for his courage at the passage of the Danube, he was named Lieutenant of Hussars by the Emperor. Soon afterward as Aid-de-Camp, he shared with MASSENA the vicissitudes of the campaign in Portugal. Distinguishing himself at Leipsic, Hanau Montmirail and Caronne, he was appointed Major in the Chasseurs of the Guard, and after the abdication of NAPOLEON he was commissioned a Colonel by Count D'ARTOIS, and selected to organize the King's regiment of Hussars. On the return of NAPOLEON, Col. OUDINOT refused to join the Imperial standard during the Hundred Days and for his fidelity to the Government of the Restoration was rewarded, after NAPOLEON'S final overthrow, by the command of the Hussars of the North, which he relinquished in 1822 for that of the Mounted Grenadiers of the Royal Guard. In 1824 he was commissioned General of brigade, and was ordered to reorganize the cavalry school at Saumur, and he held this post till the Revolution of July, when he declined retaining the command. In 1835 he again went into active service, commanding a brigade of the expeditionary corps at Mascara, and received a severe wound at the battle of the Habra. He returned to France for the benefit of his health, and in December, 1837, was gazetted Lieutenant-General, and appointed one of the Inspector-Generals of cavalry. Entering political life seven years afterward, he stood candidate for the Electoral College of Saumur, and on the ground was his popularity that he was returned a second time in 1846. His place in the Chamber was generally with the dynastic Opposition, and he seldom addressed the house except on questions relating to the army, to Algeria, and reforms of the military penal code.

In the revolution of February he gave in his adherence to the Republic, and served as Representative of the Department of Maine and Loire to the Constituent Assembly. In March, 1848, he served as Commander of the army of Observation of the Alps, and early in 1849 he was relieved by Marshal BUGEAUD, and again represented Maine and Loire in the Legislative Assembly. The most important position he held was that of Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary Corps against the Roman Republic. On the 25th of April he landed at Civita Vecchia, which he placed under martial law, and marched on Rome with 7,000 men and a few pieces of light artillery. Encountering a serious check from GARIBALDI'S Legion, he was compelled to await reinforcements, when the siege of the city was conducted by Marshal VAILLANT. After the capture of Rome, OUDINOT returned home and was raised by the President of the Republic to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Resuming his position in the Assembly, he was foremost in opposing the personal policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the *coup d'état* found him in the same disposition. He was one of the 220 members of the Legislature who made a vain attempt at resistance, and having been invested by his colleagues with authority to command the troops of the Paris District, as well as the National Guard, he summoned Gen. (now Marshal) FOREY and the soldiers under him to obey his orders. The soldiers, who did not personally know OUDINOT, refused to obey the order, and, by command of FOREY, arrested him and his colleagues, lodging them in the fort of Vincennes. This was the end of Gen. OUDINOT'S public career.

Major Gen. W. McCook.

Major GEO. W. MCCOOK, of Ohio, was mortally wounded last week in an encounter at Buffington Island, in the Ohio River, with a band of MORGAN'S guerrillas. He and his brother, DANIEL MCCOOK, have contributed about a dozen active fighting men to the war, and the family have probably suffered and sacrificed as much as any family in the country. Major MCCOOK had a young son killed in the first battle of Bull Run, and another son—Brig. Gen. ROBERT L. MCCOOK—while wounded, was murdered by guerrillas near Salem, Alabama, in August last. Another son, Major-Gen. ALEXANDER MCDOWELL MCCOOK, has also been wounded once or twice in battle; and now the father, who has always been distinguished for bravery and patriotism, has fallen a victim to the rebellion while defending his State from invasion. During the war with Mexico he was a Lieutenant-Colonel of Ohio Volunteers. His brother DANIEL was in the battles of Bull Run and Buena Vista as an amateur fighter.

—Capt A. S. DEAN, Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. STROBE, died at his residence, St. Louis, on the 19th inst. He was a prompt, faithful and energetic officer, and presented a bright example of loyalty and patriotism to all who came under his influence. His military career has been brief, but it shows a record of good deeds.

—JOHN T. SULLIVAN died at Washington, July 16, at the age of 81. Mr. SULLIVAN was formerly a banker of Philadelphia, a Director of the United States Bank, and an inflexible opponent of Mr. BIDDLE, and supporter of the policy of President JACKSON in regard to that Bank. The last twenty-five years of his life has been passed in Washington, where his ample means were distributed with a liberal hand, in acts of benevolence and hospitality. A large number of the prominent men of Washington attended his funeral, including members of the Cabinet. The pall-bearers were Judge Wayne, Joseph Holt, Amos Kendall, Col. William W. Seaton, Col. John E. Graham, Maj. Thomas L. Smith, Prof. Bache and Gen. Cadwallader.

Restoration of the Union.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, is a communication from this city signed "Baltimore," in which is asked the question, "After the military power of the South is broken, how are we to restore the Union?" The question is more easily answered than your correspondent has imagined.

When the ports that have the right of trade are all occupied by our forces—when the armed insurgents are driven away from the Mississippi—when the man of mark that have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the present state of things have suffered the penalty of the law for their crimes—when the forts originally or now United States property, are again in possession of our troops—when all the navigable rivers in the Southern portion of the Republic are patrolled by our gunboats carrying the flag into districts where it has, perhaps, hardly ever appeared before; then the Government may safely withdraw all the troops from the interior of the country and disband a large portion of the force, retaining, of course, a sufficient quantity for efficient garrison duty and some reserves.

Of course, no power exists to make these people vote for Representatives or President, nor would it be wise to exercise it, if it existed; but we can remember, and they will gradually recollect also, that it is exclusively their own affair—if they don't want to have Representatives in Congress, it won't hurt anybody but themselves; the laws passed will be just as much passed without them as with them, so long as a quorum be present at the time.

If they don't want to bring suits before a United States Judge, they needn't. Judges are only sent there for their convenience; but if they attempt to carry out any regulation hostile to United States law, affecting the rights of any citizen who chooses to make complaint, stop the attempt by force. This is all; a "reconciliation" of the Union is only to be brought about when organized hostilities have ceased, by the most absolute non-intervention on the part of the Government with the domestic affairs of this disaffected population; simply let us look to it that in our "interior," we present the same old ocean-bound coast to Europe, with every fort and every port in our possession, and the rest will follow. It will, of course, take years to obliterate all trace of the passions excited by this rebellion, but that cannot be avoided; and in the meantime, having thoroughly disarmed them, we must let them alone very severely. The only way to operate upon a *prejudice* (which is all *that has kept this rebellion alive,*) is to let it wear itself out. This will be certainly a matter for more or less of the future, but the result, fortunately, is not doubtful.

The beginning of the end will come just as soon as the four most Northern Slave States have wheeled round into the ranks of Free Soil—here in these States is this thing to be settled, with ballots, not in South Carolina with bullets—although the bullets are useful as preliminaries; but fighting alone never yet made men change their minds.

Permit me, also, to indulge in the hope that "Baltimore" expresses, that "the Veteran Observer" will give as his theory on the subject; I am aware that some people will look upon this sort of discussion as rather "counting chickens before they're hatched"—but the end is not so far distant, that we should think it too early to begin to consider what we shall do with our elephant, when we have got him.

A. B. S.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Barbarous Outrage Perpetrated upon Union Men by the Rebels.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

From Col. ROBERT A. CRAWFORD, of Green County, Tennessee, who is a refugee, and was one of the Vice Presidents of the late Convention at Nashville, we learn the following facts in reference to rebel rule in that beautiful "Switzerland of America," East Tennessee. Col. CRAWFORD has a personal knowledge of some of the facts, having left the scene of their enactment quite recently, and vouches for the truth of all of them, as his information was obtained from trustworthy persons, and written down on the spot. Last Summer three young men, brothers, named ARMSTRONG, left their homes in Hawkins County, and attempted to make their way into Kentucky. They were arrested by a squad of Confederate cavalry on Clinch River, about 75 miles from Knoxville, shot, and thrown into the river. Their bodies were found floating in the stream, fifteen miles from their own forsaken homes.

THE SCARCITY OF SALT.

In the month of January, 1863, at Laurel, N. C., near the Tennessee border, all the salt was seized for distribution by Confederate Commissioners. Salt was selling at $75 to $100 a sack. The Commissioners declared that the "Tories should have some," and positively refused to give Union men their portion of the quantity to be distributed in that vicinity. This palpable injustice roused the Union men: they assembled together and determined to seize their proportion of the salt by force. They did so, taking at Marshall, N. C., what they deemed to be their just share.

Immediately afterward the Sixty-fifth North Carolina regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. JAMES KEITH, was ordered to Laurel to arrest the offenders.

ARRESTS FOR SEIZING SALT.

L. M. ALLEN was Colonel of the regiment, but had been suspended for six months for crime and drunkenness. Many of the men engaged in the salt seizure left their homes. Those who did not participate in it became the sufferers. Among those arrested were Joseph Wood, about 60 years of age; Dav. Shelton, 60; Jas. Shelton, 50; Roddy Shelton, 45; Elison King, 40; Halen Moore, 40; Wade Moore, 35; Isaiah Shelton, 15; Wm. Shelton, 12; James Metcalf, 30: Jasper Channel, 14; Samual Shelton, 19, and his brother, aged 17, sons of Lifus Shelton—in all, thirteen man and boys. Nearly all of them declared they were innocent, and had taken no part in appropriating the salt. They begged for a trial, asserting that they could prove their innocence.

THE EXECUTION.

Col. ALLEN, who was with his troops, but not in command, told them they should have a trial, but they would be taken to Tennessee for that purpose. They bid farewell to their wives, daughters, and sisters, directing them to procure the witnesses and bring them to the Court in Tennessee, where they supposed their trial would take place. Alas! how little they dreamed what a fate awaited them!

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES.

The poor fellows had proceeded but a few miles, when they were turned from the road into a gorge in the mountain, and halted. Without any warning of what was to be done with them, five of them were ordered to kneel down. Ten paces in front of these five, a file of soldiers were placed with loaded muskets. The terrible reality flashed upon the minds of the doomed patriots. Old man Woon (sixty years of age) cried out, "For God's sake, men, you are not going to shoot us!" If you are going to murder us, give us at least time to pray." Col. ALLEN was reminded of his promise to give them a trial. They were informed that ALLEN had no authority; that KEITH was in command; and that there was no time for praying. The order was given to fire; the old men and boys put their hands to their faces and rent the air with agonizing cries of despair; the soldiers wavered and hesitated to obey the command. KEITH said if they did not fire instantly he would make them ebange places with the prisoners. The soldiers raised their guns, and the victims shuddered convulsively, the word was given to fire, and the five men fell pierced with rebel bullets. Old man Woon and SHELTON were shot in the head, their brains scattered upon the ground, and they died without a struggle. The other three lived only a few minutes.

MURDER OF A BOY OF TWELVE YEARS.

Five others were ordered to kneel, among them little BILLY SHELTON, a mere child, only twelve years old. He implored the men not to shoot him in the face. "You have killed my father and brothers," said he; "you have shot my father in the face; do not shoot me in the face." He covered his face with his hands. The soldiers received the order to fire, and five more fell. Poor little BILLY was wounded in both arms. He ran to an officer, clasped him around the legs, and besought him to spare his life. "You have killed my old father and my three brothers; you have shot me in both arms—I forgive you all this—I can get well. Let me go home to my mother and sisters." What a heart of adamant the man must have who could disregard such an appeal. The little boy was dragged back to the place of execution; again the terrible word "fire!" was given, and he fell dead, eight balls having entered his body. The remaining three were murdered in the same manner. Those in whom life was not entirely extinct the heartless officers dispatched with their pistols.

THE BURIAL.

A hole was then dug, and the 13 bodies were pitched into it. The grave was scarcely large enough; some of the bodies lay above the ground. A wretch named Sergt. N. B. D. JAY, a Virginian, but attached to a Tennessee company of the Sixty-fifth North Carolina regiment, jumped upon the bleeding bodies and said to some of the men—"Put Jobs for me, while I dance the damned scoundrels down to and through hell." The grave was covered lightly with earth, and the next day, when the wives and families of the murdered man heard of their fate, searched for and found their grave, the hogs had rooted up one man's body and eaten his head off.

TORTURING DEFENCELESS WOMEN.

Capt. MOCKLEY, in charge of a cavalry force, and Col. THOMAS, in command of a number of Indians, accompanied KEITH's men. These proceeded to Tennessee; KEITH's men returned to Laurel, and were instructed to say that the cavalry had taken the prisoners with them to be tried, in accordance with the pledge of Col. ALLEN. In their progress through the country, many Union men were known to have been killed and scalped by the Indians. Upon toe return of KEITH and his men to Laurel, they began systematically to torture the women of loyal men, to force them to tell where their fathers and husbands were, and what part each had taken in the saltraid. The women refused to divulge anything. They were then whipped with hickory switches—many of them till the blood coursed in streams down their persons to the ground; and the men who did this were called soldiers! Mrs. SARAH SHELTON, wife of ESAU SHELTON, who escaped from the town, and Mrs. MARY SHELTON, wife of LIFUS SHELTON, were whipped and hung by the neck till they were almost dead, but would give no information. MARTHA WHITE, an idiotic girl, was beaten, and tied by the neck all day to a tree.

A WOMAN OF EIGHTY-FIVE HUNG.

Old Mrs. URIS RIDDLE, aged eighty-five years, was whipped, hung, and robbed of a considerable amount of money. Many others were treated with the same barbarity. And the men who did this were called soldiers! The daughters of WILLIAM SHELTON, a man of wealth and highly respectable, were requested by some of the officers to sing and play for them. They played and sang a few national airs. KEITH learned of it, and ordered that the ladies be placed under arrest and sent to the guard-house, where they remained all night.

Old Mrs. SALLIE MOORE, 70 years of age, was whipped with hickory rods till the blood ran in streams down her back to the ground; and the perpetrators of this were clothed in the habiliments of rebellion, and bore the name of soldiers!

One woman, who had an infant five or six weeks old, was tied in the snow to a tree, her child placed in the doorway in her sight, and she was informed that if she did not tell all she knew about the seizure of the salt, both herself and the child would be allowed to perish. Sergeant N. B. D. JAY, of Capt. REYNOLDS' company, and Lieut. R. M. DENTON, assisted their men in the execution of these hellish outrages. Houses were burned and torn down. All kinds of property was destroyed or carried off.

INTERFERENCE OF GEN. DONELSON.

All the women and children of the Union men who were shot, and of those who escaped, were ordered by Gen. ALPHEUS E. JACKSON, headquarters at Jonesboro, to be sent through the lines by way of Knoxville. When the first of them arrived at this place, the officer in charge applied to Gen. DONELSON (formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives at Nashville) to know by which route they should be sent from there, whether by Cumberland Gap or Nashville. Gen. DONELSON immediately directed them to be released and sent home, saying that such a thing was unknown in civilized countries. They were then sent home, and all the refugees met on the road were also turned back.

KILLING A CONSCRIPT.

On the 12th of February, 1863, a squad of soldiers were sent to conscript JAMES MCCOLLUM, of Greene County, Tennessee, a very respectable, industrious man, 30 or 35 years of age. They found him feeding his cattle. When he saw some of them he ran to the back of his barn; others were posted behind the barn, and, without halting or attempting to arrest him, one of them shot him through the neck, killing him instantly. His three little children who saw it, ran to the house and told their mother; she came out wringing her hands in anguish, and screaming with terror and dismay.

The soldiers were sitting upon the fence. They laughed at her agony, and said they had only killed a "d——d Tory." The murdered man was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and was a firm Union man.

In April last, two rebel soldiers, named WOOD and IGGOLE, went to the house of Mrs. RUTH ANN REED, living on the waters of Lick Creek, Greene County, to conscript her son. The old lady was partially deranged; she commanded the soldiers to leave her house, and raised a stick to strike one of them. He told her if she struck him he would run her through with his bayonet; she gave the blow, and he shot her through the breast.

AN OLD MAN OF SIXTY HUNG.

In the same month, JESSE PRICE, an old man sixty years of age, two sons and two nephews, were arrested in Johnson County, Tenn., bordering on Virginia, by Col. FERRY'S cavalry, composed of Tennessee and North Carolina men. They were taken to Ash County, N. C., to be tried for disloyalty to Jefferson DAVIS & Co. The old man had been previously arrested, taken to Knoxville, tried and acquitted.

When the five prisoners arrived in Ash County, a groggery-keeper proposed to treat FERRY's men to eight gallons of brandy, if they would hang the old man, his sons and nephews, without a trial. The bargain was struck, and the five unfortunate men were hanged without further ceremony. The brandy was furnished, and some of it drank before the tragedy, the rest afterward.

THE MORRIS ISLAND FIGHT.

The Part Taken by the Ironsclads.

The following letter received in Chicago tells of the part taken in the Morris Island fight by the iron clad *Catskill*:

U. S. STEAMER CATSKILL,
OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR, July 11, 1863.

On the 8th we came to Charleston and laid outside the bar all the 9th, but on the morning of the 10th, about 3:30, we were roused, and commenced preparing ship for action, and at 4:20 hove up anchor, after the admiral had come on board, and steamed with the *Weehawken*, *Nahant*, and *Montauk*, for Morris Island, close to Folly. Our troops were on the latter. We commenced at the beginning of Morris Island and went all along the coast, driving the rebels before us, our troops following as fast as we cleared the way for them. During the day we fired 126 shot. The other vessels fired nearly as many. We were flagship on this occasion. Our flagstaff was shot off about three feet from the top. The piece fell but the flag still stuck on the end of the broken staff. When we hauled off, about 6:20 P. M., our troops had nearly the whole of Morris Island. I don't think we would have hauled off as soon as we did, only we were nearly out of shot and shell. We had about twenty rounds left. We *silenced Fort Wagner all but one gun*. Once, during the fight, our troops had possession of this fort, but Sumter smoked us them, requiring them to retreat a short distance. During all this time, Sumter was peppering us. We did not heed her, but kept on shelling the rebel batteries. This morning we were turned out about 3:50, supposing that our troops were being shelled rather hard, for they had a skirmish, but we soon caused them to beat a retreat. Soon after a vessel came alongside with powder, shot and shell. We took in about fifty shell. Yesterday we hauled off at noon a short time, for lunch, and then we spliced the main brace. This morning breakfast at 6; at 9:20 beat to quarters, steaming for Cumming's Point; at 10:5 fired our first shot; kept on firing all the morning till 12:15, when, we hauled off just beyond range for dinner; at 1, spliced the main brace, and it was needed, for the berth-deck, when we are in action, is awful hot and full of powder smoke. The fellows in the turret have the most and hardest work, yet have plenty of fresh air. This morning we sent to one of the wooden vessels near some of the men who were tired out, most of them firemen, and a boy that belongs in the turret. A piece of shell came in the port, striking him in the foot, cutting him some. Yesterday noon we sent away Mr. SIMMONS, our master, he having fainted, or it was the concussion of a shot striking against the turret, while he was leaning against the side of it.

This noon, about 2 P. M., we were all mustered on deck. The Captain wished to know if any of us thought we were not able to go in again, but they all seemed willing to try it once more. We have an Admiral this time that knows his business, and is not afraid of sinking the vessels. Our decks and sides, as well as turret and pilot-house, are cut up, one shot nearly went through the galley, letting down daylight, and water by the bucketful, and another over the engine-room the same way. We were struck yesterday forty-nine times, most of them pretty bad, and today some fifteen or twenty times more. Our smoke stack also is badly tore, several shots having gone through it. There was one solid shot lodged on our deck yesterday. The Captain has possession of it. Thousands of pieces of them are laying around. I can't tell whether we are going in again or not. The Admiral has gone ashore to see the General and find out how he stands it. Sumter is still playing ball with them. All the batteries on Morris Island are taken but Fort Wagner. That, too, will soon be turned on Sumter; then good-bye for Charleston.

Personal.

—During the late campaign in Maryland, a farmer of Washington County waited upon Gen. Howard, and after telling him that the rebels had taken nearly all of his flour, hay, crops, &c., and that as the Federal army were then bivouacking on his piece, he would necessarily suffer other losses, asked if there was not a prospect of his being reimbursed for the losses sustained. Gen. Howard advised him, after he had taken his harvest, to make a careful calculation of his losses, and present the statement to the Government, "and," added the General, "if they do not pay you, give it to them on the same terms that I gave my right arm—without any compensation."

—The Mexico (Mo.) *Citizen* tells the following: "A gentleman of strong Southern sympathies, while on a hunt for three black boys, who had left him without any just cause, said to a friend that he didn't care so much for Sam and Wes, but 'I can't do without Bill. I'll give a thousand dollars to get him back.' Here he burst into a flood of tears, and exclaimed: 'Bill is my own son.'"

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

Provost-Marshal NUGENT has received no further instructions from Washington relative to the draft in this City, and the time fixed for renewing the drawing is not known; but that it will be renewed, and the law enforced, here as elsewhere, our citizens may rely upon as certain—all reports, rumors and guesses to the contrary notwithstanding. The Conscription law is a law duly enacted by Congress, having received a large majority of the votes of both Houses, and until it is repealed or declared unconstitutional, it is the business as well as the sworn duty of the Executive officers of the Government to execute it the same as all other laws. The President *could not* exempt New-York from its operations, *if he would*, and it is not likely he would if he could. The law has been, and is now being enforced in other States, as well as in other cities and towns in this State, without difficulty or disturbance; and there is no doubt the same quiet would have attended its enforcement here had it not been for the inflammatory speeches and appeals made to ignorant men by demagogues and secession sympathizers. Before the draft is resumed in this City, the exact quota of New-York will be settled to the satisfaction of all, and full particulars of the number of men required from each district, with the data on which the estimate is based, will be published for the information of all.

Naval.

A detachment of blue jackets left the receiving ship *North Carolina* yesterday for Philadelphia. They will be conveyed from there in a transport to join the different vessels of the South Atlantic Squadron.

The following vessels are now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in course of construction and undergoing repairs:

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel.	Tonnage.	Guns.
1. North Carolina	2,633	5
2. Savannah	1,726	7
3. Bainbridge	259	7
4. Vandalia	700	22

STEAMERS.

1. Granite City, (in commission)	700	5
2. Adala	700	7
3. Fort Jackson	1,770	—
4. Magnolia	843	2
5. Dawn	391	2
5. Connecticut	1,800	5
7. Quaker City	1,600	9
8. Pembina	507	4
9. Uncas	—	—
10. Sebago	832	3
11. Kensington	1,052	3
12. Fuchia	—	—
13. Tulip	—	—
14. Shamrock	974	—
15. Crocus	—	—
16. Sonoma	955	14
17. Mackinaw	974	—
18. Gertruda, (in commission)	—	—
19. Newbern	—	—
20. Fuhkee	—	—
21. Mary Sandford	—	—
22. Susquehanna	2,450	18
23. Manmee	593	7

VESSELS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

1. Tallahoma	974	8
2. Miautonomah	1,564	4
3. Peoria	974	—
4. Nyack	593	—
5. Algonquin	—	—
6. Mercury	—	—

The new iron gunboat *Gertrude* is expected to leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard at any moment; destination not known. It was expected that she would go to New-Orleans.

COMPLETION OF THE STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

The very important changes ordered to be made in the splendid steam-frigate *Niagara* are almost entirely finished, and that vessel will be reported ready for service in a few days. She is no more like the great cable ship, in her present shape, than one of our new iron-clads. Nearly all the striking peculiarities of the hull have been done away with, the graceful bulwarks are gone, and the long spar-deck is no more. Indeed all the upper portion of the craft has been removed, and she now presents the appearance of a huge steamboat. An armament is in course of preparation for her, at the Boston Navy-yard, and will soon be in its place. Her machinery has been so much improved that it is expected she will be able to steam very fast. The internal arrangements of the lower decks are even better than before, and it is to be hoped that in her new shape she will be successful. The *Niagara* was the largest man-of-war in the world when she was built, and there is now no wooden naval vessel afloat of greater dimensions. She was built by Mr. GEORGE STEERS, and made two trips in connection with the Atlantic Cable, besides taking some negroes back to Africa. This is all the service, of any consequence, performed by her, although she cost the country over a million dollars. It is said that she will be sent up the Mediterranean when completed.

OFFER OF VESSELS.

The following vessels have been offered to the Government:

A. J. BOOKSTAY, Philadelphia, offers to sell the steamer *Shawsheen* for $90,000; or to charter her at the lowest government rates.

CRAFT & BROTHER, Boston, offer the tug-boat *Huron*; price to be fixed by referees.

E. A. LOUDER & Co., Philadelphia, offer for sale the steamer *Firewood* for $15,000.

BENJAMIN W. MORSE, by E. A. LOUDER & Co., proposes to deliver a new tug-boat (copper-d) at Port Royal, for $43,000.

BERRIA & BROWN, New-York, through HORATIO KING, offer to sell or charter the steamer *Key West* to the Government; price not stated.

OLIVER A. HAM, New-York, proposes to sell the steamer *Commodore*, for $120,000, or to charter her at $800 per day; also to sell the steamer *Vanderbilt* for $110,000; or to charter her for $500 per day, the Government supplying coal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Skimer's Court of Inquiry still holds its session every day, and has a commission going the same in the South Atlantic Fleet.

The iron-clad battery *Onondaga* will be launched at ROWLAND'S yard, Greenpoint, in a few days.

The frigate *Sabine* has once more taken her position as guard-ship off the battery.

Serious Complaints by the Health Officer.

Dr. GUNN, Health Officer of this port, has of late had serious cause for complaint against many captains of vessels coming from infected ports for making false statements as to the health of their vessels. In a number of cases, vessels having yellow fever patients on board, or with justice supposed to be infected, have been declared to be free of all disease. A charge has been preferred against Capt. PRIEST, of the *Acadia*, for true falsifying. The following from Dr. WARREN, Deputy Health Officer, relates thereto:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,
QUARANTINE, S. I., July 23, 1863.

Dr. A. N. Gunn, Health-Officer:

DEAR SIR: The *Acadia*, Capt. PRIEST, arrived from Havana, at Lower Quarantine, July 14, 1863. The Captain then reported to me, the Deputy Health Officer of the Port, in answer to my official interrogations, that while in the port of Havana, and on the homeward passage, no sickness or death had occurred among the crew of the vessel, with the exception of one man, who had been sent on in hospital in Havana, but reported to the vessel after two or three days. The same statement, I understand, was made to you, and the first officer confirmed it under oath. I have since learned, and Capt. PRIEST admits having lost one of the crew by *yellow fever* at Havana, who was taken and lying ill on board of his vessel, and died in hospital.

I would respectfully solicit you to take legal proceedings against Capt. PRIEST.

1. For giving me information respecting the health of his vessel, which at the time he knew to be *false*.

2. For inducing and compelling his mate to give me false information, and then commit perjury.

3. For endangering, by his intentional and consciously false statement, the health of New-York and Brooklyn.

False statements of a similar character have misled me before; of these, but three in the first instance this year that I am able to affirm under oath that it was made willingly and intentionally, and at the time made *known to be false*. His crew list will confirm the death and loss of this man; and the false statement has been made to you as well as to myself.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
THEO. WALSER, M. D.,
Deputy Health Officer.

Funeral of Policeman Dipple.

This officer, who lost his life in an attack by the mob, was buried from the Police headquarters, yesterday morning. A detail of men from each Precinct acted as escort, in all 288 men and 32 officers. The body was inclosed in a handsome coffin with plate appropriately inscribed. The following was the order of procession:

About 9 o'clock the Police escort arrived in Mulberry-street, and formed in line while the body was brought down by the pall-bearers and deposited in the hearse. The procession took up the line in the following order:

Detachment of Police.
28th Independent Battery of Artillery, under command of Lieut. Ryer.
Dodworth's Band.
Superintendent Kennedy.
Commissioners Acton and Bergen.
Chief Clerk Hewley.
Inspector Carpenter.
Drill Instructor Copeland.

The Police escort in columns by companies in reverse order:

9th Company	Capt. Speight
7th Company	Capt. Warlow
6th Company	Capt. Sebring
5th Company	Capt. Williamson
4th Company	Capt. Monat
3d Company	Capt. Steers
2d Company	Capt. Davis
1st Company	Capt. Walling

Broadway Squad, under command of Sergt. Burdick, Acting as Guard of Honor.

PALL BEARERS.	HEARSE.	PALL BEARERS.
Inspector Dilks, Capt. Thorne, Officer Dimond, Officer Matthews,		Capt. Lord, Sergt. Young, Officer Fountain, Officer Norris,

Capt. Mills, of the Broadway Squad.

The procession passed through Bleecker-street and Bowery to Fourth-avenue and Astor-place and into Broadway, thence to the depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad and Jersey City, where the body was put on board the cars for Monroe, Orange County, Sergeant BURDICK and Officer WHITE accompanying it.

Mrs. DIPPLE accompanied the remains, but was in a state of mind which excited the liveliest apprehension of her friends. The blow has fallen on her with shocking suddenness and severity.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining July 11, 1863		5,044
Admitted		1,347
Total		7,391
Died	42	
Discharged	998	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	209	
Sent to State Prison	6	1,455
Remaining July 18, 1863	6,139	
Increase	92	
Bellevue Hospital	702	
Lunatic Asylum	795	
Almshouse	1,299	
Penitentiary	870	
Workhouse	657	
Small-Pox Hospital	7	
Randall's Island	686	
Randall's Island Hospital	196	
City Prison	245	
Second District Prison	18	
Third District Prison	7	
Fourth District Prison	—	
Island Hospital	674	
Colored Home	212	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	31	
City Cemetery	87	6,136

Base Ball Match.

ECKFORD CLUB VS. MUTUAL CLUB.

The first of a home and home match between the Champion Base Ball Club—the Eckford of Williamsburgh—and the famous Mutual Club of New-York, took place Wednesday afternoon at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, in presence of between four and five thousand spectators, among whom were many ladies. In view of the coming great match between the Eckfords and the Atlantic Club, the match was watched with intense interest, and especially on the eighth innings of the Eckfords, when they had two men out and two on the bases; a fine hit by DEVYR to left field finishing the innings, and bringing home REACH and SPRAGUE just previous to the ball being fielded back in time to put DEVYR himself out on second base.

In the Mutual's ninth innings, they failed in reaching the score of the Eckfords, by one run, but put them out handsomely for nothing in return; the total score standing, Eckford's 10 runs; Mutual's 9 runs. It might be inferred by the small score that the play was remarkably sharp on both sides, but the reverse was the case, as many instances of muffy fielding and soft batting were shown by both parties, with some few instances of fine sharp play as a set off. On the commencement of the Mutual's sixth innings, Mr. SPENCE took Mr. MANOLT's place in the match, Mr. MANOLT retiring on account of severe lameness.

The following is the score:

MUTUAL CLUB.	Runs.	ECKFORD CLUB.	Runs.
Brown, 2d b	2	Wood, 2d b	1
Goldie, 1st b	1	Manolt, l. f	2
Kelly, c. f	0	Reach, 1st b	2
Mott, r. f	0	Beach, c	1
Beard, s	0	Sprague, p	2
Wansley, c	1	Devyr, 2d b	0
McKeever, p	1	Swandell, r. f	0
McMahon, 3d b	3	Snyder, c. f	2
Zeller, l. f	1		
Total	9	Total	10

RUNS IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	9
Eckford	2	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	10

UMPIRE—Mr. Bixby, of the Eagle Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. McConnell and Brown.

Appreciation of Services.

During the riots, the members of Black Joke Engine Company No. 33, Broadway and Eighth-avenue, were active, fearless and invaluable in the protection of the lives and property of citizens in their vicinity. The night the mob fired the dwelling of Mr. HUNTER, on Fifty-second-street, they were twice engaged in a conflict with the rioters and twice dispersed them. From the commencement of the disturbances until they have generally done patrol duty and will continue to do so as long as the least necessity exists. All the untiring activity and great service has been appreciated by the residents of Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifth-fourth streets, who have made the Company a handsome present, and whose homes were always open to them, and also by the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, who dispatched to the Company a handsome acknowledgment. For all this the members return thanks in cards published elsewhere.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, July 23, 1863,
Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, member sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Sanford, Webster, Gow and Brandon—4.

The Clerk, a quorum not appearing, announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the twenty-seventh instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

NOTICE.—By call of the President, the Board of Councilmen will meet on Monday, at two o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come up.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONTINGENT DRAFT FUND.—The employes of PARKIN & CO.'s carriage factory, No. 65 East Twenty-fifth-street, at the suggestion of the firm, have instituted a "Contingent Draft Fund," to meet the exigencies of the conscription. They number upward of one hundred and thirty, and the factory, as the proportion runs, is of course likely to have a large quota among the drawn. The employes have therefore resolved to fund one-tenth of their weekly earnings, to be applied to the procuring of substitutes, or to paying the commutation fee of any of their number drafted, whose home ties are such that they cannot leave their families, or to be used as a bounty to any of their number who may choose to "shoulder arms," if called upon by the "wheel of fortune." Mr. PARKIN, in behalf of the firm, donated $500 to the fund. Those of the workmen who are paid the lucky figure "45," and others, who from different causes are not subject to the draft, generously agreed to bear their portion of the financial call.

REMARKABLE MORMONIC INVASION.—The constant and enormous immigration of Mormons is one of the features of our census returns. Very few persons have any adequate conception of the extent to which this doctrine is thriving abroad or under our very eyes. As an illustration of this point, we would mention that during the current week the *Amazon*, from London, and the *Oyneburn*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port loaded with disciples for Brother BRIGHAM and his band. The former brought 577 persons and the latter 747—total 1,324. The immigrants are, in the main, intelligent, well-dressed people, who have some means, and an abiding belief in the faith and practice of the Salt Lake people.

THE COLORED PEOPLE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—There are now under charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction 589 colored people, all of whom are nicely provided for on Blackwell's Island. Of these, 296 are children, who were formerly inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum, and the balance, 815, are refugees from the fury of the mob. As a singular fact, we would mention that there are four clergymen and one physician among them, viz., Rev. Messrs. John Casey, Richard Wilson and Perry H. Hopkins, and Dr. M. Lively. They are all doing well, and will be glad when the times are sufficiently civilized to permit of their resumption of their ordinary duties.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. SHINE.—The remains of Capt. EUGENE SHINE, of Company F, Seventy-third regiment New-York Volunteers, (Second Fire Zouaves,) who was killed at Gettysburgh, on the 2d inst., were received here yesterday by Engine Company No. 31, of which the deceased was a member. They will be taken to the City Hall, and laid in state in the Governor's Room, this morning, where they will remain under guard till Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when the funeral will take place under the auspices of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council. The place of interment will be Calvary Cemetery.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE RIOT.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, the colored man, who was so badly beaten near Burling-slip last week, by a party of longshoremen, died in Brooklyn on Wednesday, from the injuries received at that time. His skull was fractured in two places, his right arm was broken and his chest severely hurt. Deceased was not a man of family, was a quiet, inoffensive, hard-working man, engaged on the docks in New-York. When last employed, he assisted in stevedoring on Piers No. 1 and 2.

BRUSSELS IN A HOVEL.—In a hovel on the line of the Third-avenue Railroad, near Seventy-second-street, some citizens discovered an elegant Brussels carpet ornamenting the floor, and very correctly judged it was some of the "plunder." The Police, informed of the fact, visited the place, and recovered a large parlor carpet, which was stolen during the sacking of Mr. WAGEMAN's house. The carpet had been cut so as to adapt it to the size of the hovel rooms, and the woman found there was busily engaged in fitting it.

THE BIESEL CASE BEFORE JUDGE MCCUNN.—In the TIMES' report of the Biesel case before Judge McCUNN, it was stated that Mr. STEPHENS "seized him (BIESEL,) handcuffed him, and acted in a violent manner." Inasmuch as certain interested parties have seen fit to deny these statements, and to publicly call them false, our reporter called upon the Clerk, Mr. PITMAN, for reference to the matter, and was assured by him that the original account is entirely correct, and is sustained by the testimony on file in the office of the City Judge.

OFFICE THIEVES.—Two young men have for a few days past been calling, under the pretence of needing medical advice, at the offices of sundry of our physicians, but were ever careful to call when the Doctors were out. A request to remain until they returned has in most cases been complied with.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A lad named NATHANIEL HALL, aged 14 years, son of Mr. ROBERT HALL, residing at No. 261 Delancey-street, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday evening last, while bathing in the dock foot of Delancey-street, East River. The body has not been recovered.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—A boy, aged 9 years, named DOMINICK SHARKEY, residing with his parents at No. 3 Vandam-street, while on a tree at the corner of Houston and Macdougal streets, in the afternoon, was suddenly precipitated to the ground by the breaking of a branch, and almost instantly killed. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body.

THE STATEN ISLAND RIOT.—The verdict of the jury on the case of the soldier, WILLIAM WALSH, did not censure him or his comrade, COOK, as was erroneously stated, but acquitted both of all blame, and characterized as malicious the attack upon them.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND LOSS DURING THE RIOTS.—Some dozen notices of claims for loss and damage of property have been filed with the Comptroller; the aggregate amount is upwards of $50,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Forest vs. *Forest*.—Ordered that the United States Trust Company pay over to the plaintiff the interest on the bond and mortgage in their possession received by them. See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 23, 1863.

$16,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg	105¾	400 M. S. & N. I	67
19,000 do	106⅛	500 do	66⅝
20,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Cp. Off	106⅜	800 do	66⅞
14,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes, Oct. & Ap'l	107	2500 do	66⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '87	104	50 do	b10 66⅝
4,000 City 6s, '76	110	250 do	s10 66¾
13,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	64⅜	400 do	66
4,000 do	65	320 M. S. & N. I. R. G. S	114
3,000 Mo. State 6s	70⅜	350 do	114⅝
4,000 do	70¾	300 do	b15 114¾
15,000 O. & Miss. R. C	30	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc	b30 109⅜
10,000 do	31	900 do	109¾
11,000 Erie 2d M. Bs. '83	109	250 do	109⅝
17,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	109	100 do	b60 110
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	116	1400 Cleve. & P. R	94⅜
10,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M	102	500 do	94⅝
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	93	450 Gal. & Chic. R	98
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M	89⅜	100 do	97⅞
10,000 do	89⅝	1000 Cleve. & Tol. B	117
9,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M	69	400 do	s3 116⅜
5,000 do	b30 69⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R	101⅜
3,000 Clev. & Tol/S. F	106⅜	100 do	101⅞
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105	200 do	101⅞
1,500 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	81	500 do	102
55,000 Am. Gold	126	300 do	102⅜
20,000 do	126⅛	100 do	s15 102⅜
100 Canton Company	28⅝	100 do	b30 102⅝
100 Cumb. Coal Pref	24	400 do	103
50 Ill. & Miss. Canal Co	143⅜	300 do	s10 103
100 Quicksilver M. Co	29¾	100 do	s10 103
50 Cen. Am. M. Co	32	340 do	103¼
200 do	31	200 do	s10 103⅜
40 Amer. Coal Co	74¾	600 do	103⅝
100 do	74	1400 do	104
14 Pac. M. S. & Co	225	200 Chi. B. & Q. R	115
50 N. Y. Coal Co	s10 30½	300 Mil. & P. du C	80
200 Hudson R	s3 148⅜	100 do	149⅜
100 do	s10 149⅜	150 do	150
150 do	150	500 Reading R	109⅜
900 M. S. & N. I	66⅜	450 do	66⅜
450 do	66⅜	150 do	b5 66⅜
300 do	b5 66⅜	200 do	b5 66⅜
200 do	66⅜	200 do	s5 66⅜
100 Tol. & Wab	s15	300 do	66⅜
200 do	61¾	100 M. & P. du C. 2d Pref	70⅝
100 Harlem R	13	P., Ft. W. & C. R	74
100 do	13	do	74¼
100 do	b10 13	do	74⅜
100 do	13	do	74⅝
100 do	13	do	75
100 A. & T. H. R	77	do	68
100 A. & T. H. R. P	77	do	77¾
100 do	77¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R	36
100 do	s10 77¾	do	36⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Cou	106⅞	200 M. Bs. & N. Ind	86⅜
4,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.		100 do	b10 86⅜
N. Oct. & Apr	106⅞	200 do	86⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s	70⅜	400 do	86⅝
5,000 do	b10 71	200 do	86⅝
10,000 Am. Gold	126⅜	700 Ill. Cen. R. S	110
100 Canton Co. Pref	34	200 do	109⅞

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 8 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAR, THE FORSOOK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

News agents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

According to a dispatch from Baltimore, LEE'S army is not so far south of the Potomac as we have been led to suppose. Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, it was in motion, and moving rapidly *in the direction of Winchester*—EWELL'S corps, which had made a move in the direction of Cumberland, falling back and following the main body. A body of rebel cavalry, numbering about 400, encamped three miles from Point of Rocks, attempted to cross the Potomac on Wednesday night for a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but they were driven back by a band of independent rangers.

The advices from the Southwest are important. The rebels under JOE JOHNSTON, in their retreat from Jackson, are said to have halted at Brandon, on the Jackson and Meridian Railroad, about seventeen miles east of Jackson. Their number does not exceed 30,000. There is another force on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Trysello, but it is insignificant in numbers. Correspondence from BRAGG'S and JOHNSTON'S armies, intercepted by Gen. HURLBUT'S scouts, indicate that great consternation exists throughout the whole Southern country. The rebel soldiers are in great destitution, and much demoralized. Mississippi is given up, and the planters are advised to stay at home, and make the best terms possible with the National authorities.

It is stated that Gen. GRANT, very soon after the surrender of Vicksburgh to the United States forces under his command, dispatched the steamer *Imperial* to New-Orleans, with instructions to return to St. Louis as fast as steam could carry her. The object of this demonstration is to show to the world that the Mississippi is open for navigation its entire length, with no other interruption than may be experienced from a few guerrillas who may for a time infest the banks of the river.

MORGAN is still wandering about in Ohio with a portion of his men, having failed in all his attempts to cross the Ohio River. Yesterday forenoon he crossed the Muskingum River at Eagleport, eighteen miles below Zanesville. Troops were after him in all directions. Business was suspended at Zanesville, and the citizens turned out *en masse* to resist MORGAN'S progress.

A letter from Cairo, dated July 17, states that Gen. PILLOW has appeared in the vicinity of Fort Hermen, on the Tennessee River, with quite a large force, and that the garrison not feeling itself strong enough to offer effective resistence, evacuated the post, and fell back to Peducah. An expedition is now organizing to attend to "Gideon's band."

GENERAL NEWS.

The draft took place in Auburn, N. Y., yesterday, and everything passed off with the best of order. The occasion, instead of being one of rioting, arson and murder, was rather one of rejoicing and demonstrations of loyalty. The drafted men formed in procession, with a band of music, and marched through the streets cheering for the draft, the Union, &c., and in the evening listened to patriotic speeches from the Provost-Marshal, the Mayor and others.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum at the meeting yesterday, but a call is fully signed for a special meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday. The announcement in the evening papers yesterday, that the Board of Aldermen *will* hold a special meeting on Monday next is premature. A call for a meeting at 1 o'clock P. M. on that day is partially signed; but as up to last night it had received only two-thirds of the necessary number of signatures, it is not yet a fact that the meeting is to be held. It is most probable, however, that they will meet at that time, as the ten days allowed by the charter to the Mayor to consider the ordinance in relation to relieving poor conscripts from military service in the national armies will then expire, and the Board will desire to receive the veto promptly, if a veto is to be sent in, so as to make as little delay as possible in getting the ordinance into effect. In view of the pledge of the Common Council to override the veto, it is believed by some that the Mayor will permit the ordinance to become a law by default, unless he wishes to occasion further delay in the matter. But it is more reasonable to believe that the Mayor will desire to have his objections placed on record, rather than suffer so important a measure to pass through his hands without taking some action distinctly evincing his opinion of it. The Common Council are disposed to make a further appropriation of $1,025,000, (making $3,275,000 in all,) to cover the entire cost of commuting for the whole quota of men required from the City under the draft, and of giving each conscript that will serve in the army the sum of $300.

A Halifax correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* acknowledges that as a United States gunboat was leaving a wharf of that city, the crowd assembled there gave three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy. The writer, however, denies the rumor that a steamer had sailed from that port with the intention of running the Southern blockade. A number of skedaddlers from the draft were in the city. Among others who had reached Halifax from Bermuda, were C. L. A. LAMAR, of Savannah and yacht *Wanderer* notoriety; JAMES WARD, Esq., late Federal Minister to Pekin; and Capt. HARSTAIN, formerly of the Federal Navy.

The price of Gold Coin was steady yesterday at 125¼@126¼ per cent. Money 5@6 per cent. per annum, and in easy supply. The Stock Market firm and Railway Shares on the advance. The sales of Government 6 per cents. of 1882 amounted to $1,039,250.

Breadstuffs were less active, yesterday, and closed heavily. Cotton attracted less attention, but was firm. A moderate business was reported in Provisions and Groceries at drooping prices. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Tallow and Lard Oil. Whisky was dull and heavy. Freights were quiet and depressed.

France and the United States.

Our Paris letter this morning merits special attention. Taken in connection with a paper prepared by the French residents of New-Orleans, and transmitted by them to the Emperor, a copy of which will be found appended to our Paris letter, it suggests possibilities in the future, which may very well enlist the notice of our Government and people. The French citizens residing in New-Orleans have represented to the Emperor, through his Vice-Consul at that port, that the action of the United States authorities there, tends to bring about a collision between the blacks and the whites of that city—that in the event of such a conflict their persons and properties would be seriously endangered—and that the United States Commander-in-Chief of that Department has taken from them all the arms with which they could defend themselves; they, therefore, request that the Emperor will send to the Mississippi several vessels of war for such action as the emergency may require.

The letter of our intelligent and usually well-informed Paris correspondent, renders it quite possible, at all events, that this application of the French residents of New-Orleans may be intended to prepare the way for steps which the Emperor has already resolved to take. It is precisely such a step as preceded his interference in Mexico. It is one of those convenient proceedings which may serve as a cover for more important movements, or may be abandoned if not required to do duty in that capacity.

The commotion created by the Emperor's conversations with Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY, of the English Parliament, and the explanations to which this event has given rise, have created the conviction in Paris that the Emperor is quite prepared to take a more active part in American affairs than he has done hitherto. He regards his conquest of Mexico as complete and final, and is disposed now to make it useful. It gives him only half of what he deems essential. He wants control of the cotton and sugar lands of the United States, and this he can only get through an alliance with the Southern Confederacy and the establishment of its nominal independence. The rumors in Paris on this subject, therefore, imply that he has engaged to aid the rebels in reopening the Mississippi River,—and that this service is to be the basis of a future arrangement by which he will retain Mexico as a French colony—being aided in so doing by the South—and the South is in return to regain possession of the Mississippi and the States and territories lying west of it. This is said to have been the main object of Mr. SLIDELL'S frequent and protracted interviews with the Emperor; and the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson was the event which was expected to throw LOUIS NAPOLEON and JEFF. DAVIS into each other's arms.

It seems quite certain that very heavy reinforcements, including several vessels, and a large supply of artillery, are to be sent out to Mexico during the month of September. They can hardly be needed for further military operations in that country, for the war there is over. For what other use they are likely to be intended must remain as yet matter of conjecture.

What all this amounts to, it is not easy as yet to say. But the action of the French Emperor is certainly suspicious enough to demand and reward the most vigilant attention of our Government. Some days since we expressed the opinion that the danger of foreign intervention in our affairs would become the greatest, just when our prospects of crushing the rebellion should seem the brightest. We hold to this opinion still, and these movements in France tend strongly to confirm it. Foreign Powers have built large expectations on the prospective destruction of the United States. They will not willingly relinquish them, and now, when our armies have achieved a splendid series of victories, each of the utmost importance, and all combined indicating the speedy overthrow of the rebellion and the complete restoration of the national authority, we may expect them to take a far bolder and more active part than they have done hitherto in controlling, for their own purposes, the destinies of this Republic.

It is sad to be compelled to add that this is also precisely the moment which the enemies of our Government *here at home*, will seize for the accomplishment of their designs. Riots and civil commotion in the North and hostile intervention from abroad, are the twin dangers we have now to face.

The Late Riots a Conspiracy.

The public mind is fast settling down into a conviction that the late outbreak was the result of a deliberate plot, devised and managed by men of talent, who did not at all appear on the scene. It seems impossible to account otherwise for its exceeding suddenness, and the entire absence of premonitory symptoms. An *émeute*, which is legitimately the product of popular passion, is always preceded by visible ferment and agitation—as invariably so as an irruption of Vesuvius is preannounced by rumblings and tremors. But it is the notorious fact that, up to the very Monday of the first outburst, the popular temper was apparently just as composed and tranquil as it had been at any time for months previous. The morning papers of that date all agreed in reporting that the draft then in progress was accepted by the people with entire cheerfulness; and in no quarter was expressed the faintest apprehension of trouble. And yet within four hours after those papers were in the hands of their readers, the streets were startled with an irruption of Vandals that could have been hardly less looked for had they sprung from straight beneath the pavements themselves. No new event had occurred that day to stimulate passion. No new light had broken upon the people to kindle opposition. The object of the draft, its scope, its methods, its effects had all been just as perfectly understood for days previous, when the first names were so quietly drawn, as on the day when the mob precipitated itself upon us with such fearful fury. This itself furnishes almost a positive demonstration that the mob was not generated spontaneously, but was an artificial product.

Again, its immediate line of action denoted preconcerted arrangement. Its first business was to swell its numbers by compelling the large working establishments to suspend operations, and turn every employe into the streets. Then, in order to obstruct the combinations of the Police, it cut the telegraph wires connecting the stations; and, in order to prevent the dispatch of military forces from abroad, it tore up the railroads. To attack and destroy the newspapers which had sustained the Conscription; to burn down every public building in which there was any business connected with the Conscription; to confound the City by an indiscriminate, murderous foray upon its colored population; and then to overwhelm it with terror, and completely paralyze it by the sacking of stores and houses, and by robberies in the streets—all these were just the methods best adapted to give the mob a complete control of the City, and successfully inaugurate revolution.

It would be easy, too, to mention other facts of significance. The movement which had been made by the Copperhead leaders to break up the present Police Board, and get the control of the Police into their hands—the inexplicable military movements made under the authority of Gov. SEYMOUR—the extraordinary speech made by the latter, in the Academy of Music on the Fourth, particularly calculated to excite passion against the National Government, and that, too, at the very time when the hearts of all true men were leaping for joy over the fresh tidings of the great victories—the remarkable fact that this functionary, as appears by his statement, sent his Adjutant to Washington two days previous to the outbreak, to represent that the draft must be stopped, when there were no outward signs of disturbance—the fact that, notwithstanding his apprehension that trouble would come, he kept himself in New-Jersey quite out of reach until the mob had had twenty-four hours full swing—his extraordinary pledge to the mob, when he first confronted it, that the draft should not be put through, and his virtual justification of their phrensy—the fact that he apparently sought to magnify the gravity of the situation by officially styling it "a state of insurrection," which, in any just sense of the term it certainly was not—the efforts of the leading Copperhead organs to impress the country that this was an uprising of "the people"—the attempts of some of the Copperhead Justices to give strength to the movement by interposing the *habeas corpus* in favor of arrested leaders—these, and many other facts of similar character are all noticeable, and elicit no very favorable comment. We, however, do not choose to take them into account at all, as it would be cruelly wrong to cast suspicion upon individuals of such atrocious treachery to the public safety, without the most positive proofs of guilt.

But that there was a well-concocted plan to practice off upon this metropolis a similar method of arraying it in violent opposition to the Government, as was carried through with such success in most of the rebel States, in spite of a vast preponderance of sober public sentiment against it, we verily believe. It will some day take its place in history as a settled fact. In all probability, an investigating Committee, armed with proper powers, could very soon make it manifest to the world. But that is not to be hoped for. Congress is not in session to appoint any such Committee, nor is our State Legislature; and of course nothing of any worth in that direction is to be hoped from our Common Council. It is well that we can afford to leave the clearing up of the origin of this scheme of treason to future research. Thanks to the mighty energies of loyal men the scheme itself has been, and will continue to be, foiled, be its authors who they may.

The Mob on the Bench.

Now that the bloody riots of last week have been suppressed, the great want of the community is that the ruffians who participated in its outrages should receive the punishment due to their crimes. A large number of arrests have been made through the vigilance of the Police, and the whole community is deeply interested in having the guilty parties promptly tried, duly convicted and severely punished.

Upon this point we fear the public is doomed to disappointment. The rioters seem to have a special representative of their own on the Bench. JOHN H. MCCUNN, City Judge, has been devoting himself for the last day or two to issuing writs of *habeas corpus* for the release of persons accused of having participated in the riot; and in the few cases where the accused have been held for trial, the bail has been fixed so low as to render it morally certain that they will never be tried. We noticed a case yesterday in which one JOHN FITZPATRICK, proved to have headed the mob in Amity-street, and to have shouted, "Kill the d——d niggers," was released by the City Judge. We have been informed that cases still more flagrant have occurred.

The right of the City Judge to issue writs of *habeas corpus* at all is denied by many very sound lawyers—the District-Attorney of this county among them. A case involving this question was argued before the Supreme Court, general term, a short time since, and a decision is expected on the 1st of August. It is quite possible that Judge MCCUNN anticipates the decision, and is on that account making indecent haste to discharge these parties accused of participation in the riot, while he has the power thus to serve them.

It is an overwhelming public calamity—greater by far than the mob itself—to have upon the Bench a man capable of wishing to screen rioters from punishment and guilty of the most villainous and cowardly atrocity which characterized the doings of the mob last week. Any community can survive a mere explosion of mob violence; but society cannot exist, when mobs put on the robes of justice and preside, under the forms of law, over our tribunals for the protection of life and the punishment of crime. Judge MCCUNN seems in sympathy and purpose, to have thoroughly identified himself with the men who burned orphan asylums, hung negroes, murdered with incredible brutalities the officers of justice, plundered private dwellings, and committed the basest and blackest crimes in the most shameless manner. Yet he sits upon the Bench to administer the law in their cases; and, as might be expected, he begins by screening them from punishment. What sort of protection the public can hope for under such a state of affairs, every man can judge for himself. In what direction we may look for a remedy, is a much more difficult question.

The Mob Unmasked—Its Character and Spirit.

We advise everybody who wants to study the contortions of wizards who are being torn to pieces by the demons they have themselves evoked, to read carefully the articles of the anti-draft journals of this City upon the late riot. They raised the devil in order to confound and embarrass the Administration, and, as most of us expected, he behaved like a devil, and they are now tearing their hair, and calling on Heaven to witness that he horribly changed after they first made his acquaintance. They strove in vain to control him by a liberal use of euphemisms, just as the Irish peasantry seek to placate the fairies by calling them "good people," and showered on him such endearing epithets as "the laboring population," "the people," "the oppressed and outraged conscripts"—but in vain. He was not to be cheated into forgetfulness of his true character by any amount of caressing. They had introduced him into our streets, put a whole city at his mercy, and, true to his instincts, he rent and tore everybody within his reach, but especially the weakest, most helpless, most innocent and inoffensive.

The *Journal of Commerce* has drawn up an elaborate statement of the nature and causes of the riot, (which the *World* has adopted,) which maintains that while the feeling that led to the outbreak originally was one of opposition to the draft, the plundering and robbing was done by the regular professional thieves of the City, and that, therefore, the opponents of the draft are not fairly chargeable with it. Now we are satisfied that it would not be very difficult to show that, however true this may be of the mere robberies from the person committed on individuals in the streets, it is grossly inaccurate as regards the pillage of the numerous houses broken into by the rioters. The testimony as to the plundering, both in these and at the Colored Orphan Asylum, is unanimous as to the appearance and character of the persons engaged in it. Able-bodied laborers broke in the doors and stood guard, while the women and boys carried off the carpets and furniture and other valuables. There was no building sacked in which this did not take place, and it is mere waste of paper to ask the New-York public to believe that these were families of regular thieves, in which the fathers do the highway robbery and burglary business, while their wives and children attend to the petty larceny department. We venture to assert that among all the arrests made of persons accused of sharing in the pillage of Monday and Tuesday of last week, or found with stolen carpets and bedding in their possession, not six are regular thieves previously known to the Police. The persons, in short, who sacked houses, were seen by too many in broad daylight, and were too open in their dealings, to make any mystification as to their real character possible. They were *mainly*—for, of course, the regular thieves were not idle—neither more nor less than the poorest and most ignorant of the laborers and wives of laborers, who had been lashed into frenzy by the assurance of demagogues that they were about to be dragged unlawfully into the field, to be killed for the benefit of "the niggers;" and that the rich had so managed it that they were to pay three hundred dollars and stay at home quietly, while the poor men did all the fighting. From this impression, which has been carefully nursed and diffused by every Democratic journal in this City, there resulted intense hostility to the blacks, and a wild desire to be avenged on *property*; for, as a correspondent showed in these columns on Monday, the Irish have not naturally the slightest prejudice against color, and he might have added—or the slightest tinge of communistic hatred of the rich, in their composition.

We are far from accusing any of our contemporaries of having instigated the riot knowing that it would result in or be attended with murder and pillage. We have not yet got to such a depth of degradation that even political partisans are utterly reckless as to the consequences of the commotions they excite. What the Copperhead orators and writers really desired—and we say unhesitatingly that they must either have desired it or their speeches and articles for the last four months on the subject of the draft and the war have been utterly meaningless—was that the resistance to the conscription should be organized, and strictly confined to that object—that no one should be harmed but the officers of the Government or the troops or police engaged in executing their orders, and that it should be so determined, that the Administration would be frightened into retreat. If half which the *World* and Messrs. WOOD and SEYMOUR have said, both of the nature of the Enrollment act, and of the intentions of the Government—and said in the bitterest and most inflammatory language—were true, such resistance would have been the duty of people less ignorant and excitable than the rabble who burnt negro houses under the Dred Scott decision.

These agitators now pretend to be as much horrified as any of us at the turn things have taken, and beg of us to believe that the resistance to the draft and the pillage were two separate affairs, conducted by different parties. The public, however, knows better, and we know better. We have always denounced inflammatory addresses to the multitude, counseling and suggesting resistance to the law, because we believed what is now proved, that popular risings against the Government in such a society as ours, mean and will always mean *anarchy*, with its attendant horrors; that you cannot call anti-draft men into the streets of a large city, with pistols and clubs, and leave the thieves and murderers at home; and that if you excite a social convulsion for any purpose whatever, you must bear the responsibility of all the consequences of it. If you send men to burn the Provost-Marshal's office, you will be answerable before God and man for the burning of the houses adjoining it, which may follow it, and which in this instance did follow it. Our whole social and our whole political system is based on the understanding *that there is but one mode of getting rid of* the operation of unpopular laws, and that is by voting; and we denounce as novel, and as borrowed from the armory of European demagogues or malcontents, the threats and the suggestions of resistance by violence which have of late been so largely resorted to by the leaders of the opposition in this City. If we are to have peace, we must have the language of peace, and must not have even the possibility of a resort to armed force held up to the minds of the thousands now among us who have been bred in European notions of the relations between the Government and the governed. If they are to be taught by American journalists that they must rely on the same weapons for protection against the Government of the United States that they were accustomed in Europe to consider their only hope of deliverance, we shall all have to resort eventually to the same means of protection against their madness and folly, which now stands between the intelligence and property of European nations and the frantic violence of the "dangerous classes."

Gen. Grant's Army—What Shall He Do With It?

The magnificent army, a hundred thousand strong, with which Gen. GRANT has carried on the siege of Vicksburgh, has now completed its work of opening the Mississippi River. It can fight no more great battles, carry on no more great sieges, on or near the banks of the river, for the reason that nowhere on its banks, from Cairo to the Delta, does the enemy exist in any great organized force. Gen. GRANT began his work in the Mississippi Valley eighteen months ago by the capture of the first large rebel army that was there organized, and the reduction of the first great rebel stronghold there, and he has just completed his gigantic labors by the capture of the last great rebel army in the Mississippi Valley, and the reduction of its last and greatest stronghold. His army at Vicksburgh was five times greater than his army at Donelson, and consisted of a larger body of men than he had at any previous time commanded. In many respects it is the finest army in our service. It consists almost entirely of old Western campaigners. It has performed longer marches than any other of our armies, has achieved more successes, and has seen on the whole more hard service. It is compact, admirably organized, enthusiastic and thoroughly devoted to its commander.

But there being no formidable enemy on the line of the river, what shall now be done with Gen. GRANT'S army? A single corps of it under SHERMAN has just defeated and driven eastward the army of JOHNSTON, the only rebel force of any account that now exists in any State bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. There are small bodies of rebels under PRICE, MARMADUKE & Co. in Arkansas; but these are so insignificant that they were defeated on the 4th of July by a half-dozen regiments of white and negro soldiers. There are other similar bodies in Louisiana, under MAGRUDER, TAYLOR & Co., but now that BANKS' army is released, it is abundantly able to dispose of these as it already disposed of them in May last. We think it would be rather poor policy to break up this splendid army of Gen. GRANT, and send it off in detachments to pursue the little bodies of rebels who skulk around the vast spaces of the Trans-Mississippi region.

On this side of the river, it is impossible to continue much further the pursuit of JOHNSTON on his present line. The low and difficult nature of the ground, the scarcity of wholesome water and the intense heat in that region at this season, make continued operations there next to impossible. Moreover, JOHNSTON'S army is very badly broken up by late disasters, and we shall have to wait to see in what shape, and where, it shall reorganize. It would hardly be worth while marching a great army through Central Mississippi and Alabama, even if it could be done.

Of course a garrison will be wanted in Vicksburgh. Garrisons will also be wanted at Natchez, Port Gibson, Memphis and other points on the east bank of the river, as well as at Helena, and other points on the west bank of the river. But even if we allow five or ten thousand men for each of these points, Gen. GRANT will still have a large part of his present army at liberty for further service.

Gen. GRANT himself, it is said, considers his next most proper work to be the co-operation of his army with that of ROSECRANS. Where BRAGG is we know not. What rebel plans may be, in his department, we are, of course, in the dark. But there are certain points in Northern Georgia and Southern and Eastern Tennessee, our possession of which is vitally important in their bearings upon the great strategy of the war. Knoxville and Chattanooga in Tennessee, and Atlanta in Georgia are among such points. The two former are pivotal points, where our army, occupying a central position, could operate to the greatest advantage against the rebellion, whatever shape it may assume in the future. To take and hold these strategic centres would require a very large force, even though it be that the rebels have no first-class armies there to assail us.

We think the importance of this cannot be overstated. GRANT in Georgia and ROSECRANS in East Tennessee, the rebel Government would be virtually demolished. There would not be a State, except Virginia and the Carolinas, where it could enforce its orders. Its military as well as its political power would be completely broken down or nullified.

Preparations for Renewing the Resistance to the Draft—Action of Gov. Seymour.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an organization in this City and vicinity to resist the draft. It is very strong in New-York and Brooklyn, and means mischief. The leaders have made overtures to Gov. SEYMOUR to act with them, and they offer, if he will place himself at their head, to maintain the full sovereignty of the State of New-York.

They put themselves upon the Democratic platform of State rights, and tell him that it is his duty to use them in any struggle that may ensue.

The Governor, with full knowledge of this organization, and that it is an armed body waiting its opportunity to take the field, does not act against them, but temporizes, and talks, and lets matters drift along. He seems to hope that something will happen to avoid the necessity of a collision with the General Government, that men will volunteer, or that in some other way the draft will not be made.

In the meantime, with this treacherous enemy in our midst, armed and organized, and coquetting with the Governor, *no adequate preparation seems to be making by loyal citizens to sustain the Government.* We act upon the supposition that Gen. DIX understands the whole matter, and has force enough for his purposes.

I cannot find that the General Government has over five thousand troops in this vicinity. The regiments returning from the South are being mustered out of the National service as fast as possible, and they pass at once into Gov. SEYMOUR'S hands. If he sides with these revolutionists, and stands up with them, as they still hope he will, for State rights, he is the Commander-in-Chief of the State militia, and Gen. DIX has no control over them.

If Gov. SEYMOUR was VALLANDIGHAM or THOMAS SEYMOUR, he would not hesitate, and we should have civil war in our midst. Whether we shall not *drift* into it by his *irresolute* conduct remains to be seen. The men who have held one of their hellish orgies in our streets are all of them his constituents. They claim him as their chosen chief—curse him at his back as a coward, and to his face flatter him, and tell him to protect State rights, be the head of the Democratic party and become the next President.

Does Gen. DIX understand that these men mean *fight?* Can his five thousand troops cope with such a force in street fights? All the thieves, murderers and outlaws of this great City, united with the Copperheads and some muddle-headed Democrats, and fully armed? The Government has made more than one mistake by underrating difficulties. It will never believe its enemies are in earnest. This conspiracy here is the last desperate resource of a desperate faction, and they will do their utmost. If a collision takes place it will ruin the City, and there is no certain way to prevent such collision except by overwhelming strength. The draft must be made, or the mob have triumphed. If it is made there will be combined resistance, if the Government flinch or seem unprepared to encounter force with force. Does Gen. DIX understand that *force* is organized against him, and will be used? and that five thousand troops are about one-quarter of the force which he will need if he hopes to save New-York from becoming a Pandemonium?

FORESIGHT.

We publish the above, which comes to us from an intelligent source, because it relates to a subject upon which the public cannot be too sensitive or too vigilant. Of the accuracy of the statements which it embodies, we have no definite information. From various quarters, however, we hear them repeated. If they are true—if there is such an organization as the one described, awaiting the occasion for another outbreak of mob violence—our authorities certainly are not making the preparation which the case requires. The great crime and blunder of the Government last week was in not having prepared for the explosion which they ought to have foreseen. If they repeat this blunder now, after last week's lessons, no censure can be stronger than they will deserve.

LIEUT. LIVINGSTON.—A young soldier of New-York, who fell gallantly fighting in the battle of Gettysburgh, will to-day be laid in the ancient resting-place of his family. The name of LIVINGSTON belongs to the history of New-York. It is traceable in all our annals, political, military and judicial, and the brave and gentle youth for whom his kindred are this day mourning, was worthy to wear it in his life as in his death. MANNING LIVINGSTON, the youngest son of MORGAN LIVINGSTON, Esq., of this City, and a grandson of Gen. MORGAN LEWIS, entered the service of the Union soon after the war broke out, as a Lieutenant in the Third regiment of Regular artillery. He was but a boy of twenty, and from his childhood had been remarkable for the charming simplicity of his character, and the intellectual refinement of his tastes. But in his case also, it was to be proved that the "gentlest are the bravest," and Lieut. LIVINGSTON so bore himself through the ordeal of the fierce battles before Richmond, and of the terrible disasters at Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, as to command the warmest confidence alike of his men and of his brother officers. Spared through all these darker days it was his fate to die in the hour of victory. He was struck by a rifle ball in the first wild charge made by the Confederates upon the positions of Gen. REYNOLDS, near Gettysburgh, July 2, and dying instantly, was buried on the field by his comrades.

The affection of his family reclaims his dust to mingle with their own, but the example of his faithful courage belongs to the country which he loyally served, and his name to the story of the memorable field on which he, foremost fighting, with the foremost fell.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 23.

The schooner *Otranto*, of Ellsworth, HAMMOND, from Elizabethport for Newburyport, with coal, was abandoned July 22, at 2 A. M., off Cape Cod, being entirely dismasted, with boats stove and in a leaky condition. The crew were taken off by the schooner *Dr. Kane*, from Elizabethport for Portland, and subsequently transferred to schooner *Bangor*, from Elizabethport, and arrived at Salem this morning.

A dismasted vessel, in tow of a fishing schooner, has just gone into Gloucester, and is supposed to be the *Otranto*.

The Philadelphia City Councils.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 23.

The Common Councils have negatived the bill appropriating $500,000 to pay exemptions for drafted men. The vote stood 18 Democrats for the bill, and 18 Republicans and 4 Democrats against it. A bill subsequently passed appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of the drafted men.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 23.

CONFISCATION.

The first case under the Confiscation law passed by the last Congress, came up to-day in the District Supreme Court. The case was that of the Property of Dr. GARNETT, son-in-law to HENRY A. WISE. After remarking that it was the first case under this important law, Judge WYLIE said he and at first doubted, but upon reason and authorities was satisfied that it was his duty to issue a decree ordering the condemnation of the property. The Act of Congress did not, as was generally supposed, treat the inhabitants of the so-called Confederate States as traitors, but as alien enemies, and in that point of view, by the law of nations, their property of every description, is liable to absolute forfeiture and alienation to the use of the Government. There is no distinction between personal property and real estate, nor did the Constitution, as was supposed, forbid the absolute forfeiture of real estate; but the joint resolution passed by Congress on the same day as the Confiscation Act, under the provisions of which this property is sought to be confiscated, was a declaration by them that in the spirit of kindness they would confiscate the real estate of a rebel only during his lifetime. He was bound by that resolution, and would therefore condemn the real estate during the lifetime of the owner, and the personal property absolutely. Judge WYLIE referred to a large number of authorities—among them the acts of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Assemblies, confiscating absolutely the property of Americans who remained loyal to the British Crown during the Revolution.

After this decision of the Judge, the District-Attorney asked leave to dispose of some twenty other cases, which depended on the same principles—which request was granted, and decrees of condemnation were ordered.

GEN. HOOKER GOES WEST.

Gen. HOOKER has gone West. There is a rumor on the streets that he is to relieve the present commander of the Department of Missouri, but thus far this is merely conjecture.

FROM THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 18, says that LEE's army moved in the direction of Winchester after getting back across the Potomac, and when last heard from, was in line of battle between Winchester and Martinsburgh.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the same date, speaking of the battle at Gettysburgh, says:

"Many persons now blame Gen. LEE for attacking the enemy there; but we shall be slow to criticise an officer of his service and capacity, until the facts are better known. We only remark that while LEE is censured for attacking an army little superior to his own, with the advantages of position against him, JOHNSTON is denounced for not attacking four times his number, in fortifications, and a position by the side of which Gettysburgh was a play-ground."

THE GUNBOAT DE KALB.

The gunboat *Baron De Kalb*, sunk by a torpedo in the recent movement against Yazoo City, was the first gunboat ever put afloat on the Western waters. She was originally named the *St. Louis*, and as such served as Admiral FOOTE's flagship in the attack on Fort Donelson.

THE MINNESOTA INDIANS.

The Superintendent sent out to look after the Indians removed from Minnesota on account of the late outbreaks there, writes from his station on the Missouri River, sixty miles above Fort Randall, Dacotah Territory, that he has even there been compelled to erect stockades and other defences to protect their agency from Indians. He has about three hundred acres of land plowed; twenty-eight farms laid off for the Sioux, and forty-eight for the Winnebagoes.

THE REBEL PRISONERS IN BALTIMORE.

Commissary-Gen. HOFFMAN returned to-day from Baltimore, where he has been to inspect the condition of the rebel prisoners confined there. Upward of seven hundred still remain there, all comfortably provided for.

RELIEVED.

Surgeon ALEXANDER B. HANSON, U. S. A., is, by order of the President, relieved from duty in charge of the Campbell-street Hospital, Baltimore, to take effect as soon as the Surgeon-General can assign a competent Surgeon to take his place.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER'S HOUSE BURNED.

The residence of the Prussian Minister, Baron GEROLT, was burned down this evening.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 23.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a full statement of the public debt, July 1, 1863:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

4 per cent. temporary loan (coin)	$5,736,037 20	
4 per cent. temporary loan	23,023,258 19	$28,059,295 49
5 per cent. temporary loan	70,308,188 91	
5 per cent. temporary loan (coin)	6,450 00	
6 per cent. bonds, due 1865	3,46[illegible],000 00	
6 per cent. bonds, due 1871	7,022,000 [illegible]	
6 per cent. bonds, due 18[illegible]	20,000 000 00	101,297,638 91
6 per cent. bonds, due 1881	1[illegible],323,591 80	
6 per cent. bonds, due 1881	69,547,8[illegible] 0 00	
6 per cent. bonds, due 1862	185,844,141 26	
6 per cent. Treasury notes	717,100 00	
6 per cent. certificates of indebtedness	157,093,241 65	431,275,874 71
7.30 per cent. bonds, due Aug. 1, 1864	52,931,000 00	
7.30 per cent. bonds, due Oct. 1, 1864	86,989,500 00	139,920,500 00

Debt Not Bearing Interest.

Treasury Notes past due	$39,100 00	
U. S. Notes	337,646,589 00	
Less amount in Treas'y.	11,157,088 12	376,489,500 88
Fractional Currency	20,192,456 00	$396,721,956 88
Total debt, July 1, 1863, as exhibited by the books of the Treasury Department		$1,097,274,365 99
Total debt, July 1, 1863, as estimated by the Secretary in report of December, 1862		1,122,297,403 24
Actual debt less than the estimated debt		$25,023,037 25

Recapitulation.

Aggregate debt at 4 ₩ cent. interest	$28,059,295 49
Aggregate debt at 5 ₩ cent interest	101,297,638 91
Aggregate debt at 6 ₩ cent. interest	431,275,874 71
Aggregate debt at 7.30 ₩ cent. interest	139,920,500 00
Aggregate debt without interest	376,721,956 88
Total debt, July 1, 1863, as exhibited by the books of the Treasury Department	$1,097,274,365 99
Total debt July 1, 1863, as estimated by the Secretary in report of December, 1862	1,122,297,403 24
Actual debt less than the estimated debt	25,023,037 25

MAIL SERVICE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Post-office Department will resume communication between the West and New-Orleans by the Mississippi, as soon as it shall ascertain that it can be done with safety. The mails between the Atlantic cities and New-York will continue to be carried in the usual way.

PRICES IN NEW-YORK AND RICHMOND.

The following interesting table has been compiled in one of the public Departments:

Article.	Average price in Richmond.	Average price in New-York.	Proportion as 100 to
Bacon	$1 45@$1 50 ₩ lb.	5¾@ 7¾ ₩ lb.	2.269
Hams	1 55@ 1 60 ₩ lb.	10@ 11¾ ₩ lb.	1.465
White Beans	3 00@3 00 ₩ bu.	$3 30@$3 40 ₩ bu.	.567
Butter, good	1 75@ 2 00 ₩ lb.	21@ 22 ₩ lb.	.872
Beeswax	2 00@ —— ₩ lb.	45@ 46 ₩ lb.	.439
Corn	9 50@10 00 ₩ bu.	65@ 72 ₩ bu.	1.423
Ad. Candles	4 50@ 5 00 ₩ lb.	19@ 22½ ₩ lb.	1.2e9
Coffee	3 75@ 4 00 ₩ lb.	23@ 35 ₩ lb.	1.201
D'd Apples	10 00@11 00 ₩ bu.	1 65@ —— ₩ bu.	.636
Peaches	15 00@15 00 ₩ bu.	2 80@ 3 00 ₩ bu.	.522
Flour	$1 50@$35 00 ₩ bbl.	5 40@ 9 00 ₩ bbl.	.462
Flaxseed	7 00@ —— ₩ bu.	2 40@ 2 50 ₩ bu.	.2e6
Hay	8 00@10 00 ₩ 100lbs.	80@ 90 ₩ 100lbs.	1.059
Hides, Dry	1 55@ 1 60 ₩ lb.	19@ 23 ₩ lb.	.750
Lard	1 50@ 1 55 ₩ lb.	9¾@ 10 ₩ lb.	1.584
Leather, sole	3 50@ 3 75 ₩ lb.	27@ 29 ₩ lb.	1.285
Leather, upp.	4 00@ 5 50 ₩ lb.	32@ 34 ₩ lb.	1.591
Lime	10 00@ —— ₩ bbl.	1 00@ —— ₩ bbl.	1:00
Molasses	3 25@ 3 50 ₩ gal.	34@ 43 ₩ gal.	2.178
Oats	5 50@ 6 00 ₩ bu.	70@ 78 ₩ bu.	.788
Potatoes, Ir'h	10 00@15 00 ₩ bu.	60@ 90 ₩ bu.	1.666
Peas	12 00@15 00 ₩ bu.	1 00@ 1 05 ₩ bu.	1.317
Rye	7 00@ —— ₩ bu.	1 02@ 1 05 ₩ bu.	.671
Rice	18@ 20 ₩ lb.	8½@ 9 ₩ lb.	.276
Timothy'd.	7 50@ —— ₩ bu.	2 00@ 2 25 ₩ bu.	.363
Cloverseed	24 00@25 00 ₩ bu.	4 48@ 5 12 ₩ bu.	.507
Salt	125 00@ —— ₩ bbl.	2 50@ —— ₩ bbl.	5.040
Sugar	1 30@ 1 60 ₩ lb.	10½@ 15 ₩ lb.	1.218
Wheat	6 50@ 7 00 ₩ bu.	1 00@ 1 32 ₩ bu.	.562
Whisky	25 00@35 00 ₩ gal.	45@ 46 ₩ gal.	6.593

Cotton in Richmond, 50c. @55c. per pound; in New-York, 57c. @90c.—proportion as 100 to 140.

Thus on thirty-one articles the average price is greater in Richmond than in New-York as 100 to 1.314.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Admiral LEE, in a communication dated off Newport's News, incloses a copy of a report from Capt. CASE, respecting the driving ashore of the *Penobscot*, and the subsequent abandonment by her crew of the steamer *Kate*, on the 12th inst., at the south end of Smith's Island. An attempt was made by the *Penobscot* crew to get the vessel under the guns of the blockaders, but without success, and she was subsequently burned. It is reported to have been a double-screw schooner-rigged propeller, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, and a notorious blockade runner.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

Incidents, &c.

WHAT CITIZENS SHOULD DO.

There is reason for believing that very many order-loving citizens know where goods, stolen during the riots, were carried, or have since been stored, yet are hesitating in giving information to the Police, lest so doing would beget for them trouble. Such hesitancy is culpable, cowardly and groundless as well; information given at headquarters, or at any of the precincts, will not involve the party in any way whatever, and publicity will not be given to the same. It is the boundeu, imperative duty of citizens having such information, to give it at once; not only this information, but all they possess which can in any way aid in the intelligent action of the authorities in their efforts to recover the stolen property, or arrest principals in or accessories to the riots. No man who will withhold information of this character is worthy of his citizenship.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

Superintendent KENNEDY is rapidly recovering from his severe injuries, is on his feet again, and devotes several hours a day to his duties at headquarters. He yesterday visited the Mayor, and made a partial tour of the City. He was set upon by the mob the first day of the riots, and when rescued was so bruised, bleeding and swollen, as to be unrecognizable; it was not thought he could survive. A vigorous constitution and skillful surgeons have brought him through, not again we hope to endure such an ordeal.

ARREST OF THREE MEN CHARGED WITH HANGING A NEGRO.

Late Wednesday night, Roundsmen ROMMERS and GUNNER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, obtained information of a positive nature relative to the killing and subsequent hanging of a colored man on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, on the third day of the riots. It will be remembered that he was attacked in the street, brutally beaten, his throat cut, and when entirely dead, his body was hung on the nearest lamp-post. It remained suspended there for some hours, until finally a few policemen, who dared to brave the fury of the mob, cut it down and conveyed it to the Station-house.

The officers at once proceeded to arrest the parties. Their names are MARKS JOHN SILVER, an Englishman by birth, aged 30 years; OWEN MCKINNEY, aged 22 years, born in the United States, and DENNIS CAREY, an Irish carman, 30 years old.

CAREY has confessed that he beat and kicked the colored man in question, but he denies that he took any part in hanging him. The other prisoners were unwilling to make any admissions whatever. SILVER is a tailor by trade, and MCKINNEY says he is a molder. The three prisoners were sent to Police headquarters to await the action of the criminal Courts.

The charges against the parties are made by respectable citizens. What these gentlemen know in regard to the assault, murder and hanging will not be given before their testimony in Court, but then they will reveal facts of brutality and horror which will tax credulity. It is understood, however, that one of them saw SILVER lift up the body of the colored man while the others adjusted the noose, and tied the other end of the rope to the lamp-post; and that just previously the same witness saw SILVER beating and kicking the poor man in the most violent manner as he lay in the gutter in an insensible condition.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RIOT.

CORONER NAUMAN, yesterday, held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of PATRICK SHERRY MCNAMARA, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years. The testimony in the case tended to show that the deceased was injured by the clubs of Police officers, while he was standing in the door of his boarding-house in Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The occurrence took place on Tuesday, July 14, while the officers were endeavoring to quell a riot in that neighborhood. MCNAMARA was taken to Bellevue, where he died in a few hours. The jury rendered a verdict that "Deceased came to his death from injuries received during the riot, July 14, 1863."

ANOTHER RIOTER CAUGHT.

PATRICK SWEENY was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, charged with having, on the night of Tuesday, the 14th inst., been actively engaged in trying to burn out the houses occupied by colored people in Thompson-street. The prisoner was seen, by several respectable witnesses, at the head of a band of men and boys who were engaged in gathering straw, old barrels, and other combustible materials, for the purpose of kindling a fire among the tenement houses of the negroes. He was also heard to urge them on, and advised them to fire the premises of every colored person in the neighborhood.

The accused was committed, without bail, upon the charge of being an accessory to the crime of arson in the first degree.

FURTHER ARRESTS AND MORE PROPERTY.

THOMAS CONNERS, an Irishman, residing at No. 13 Little Twelfth-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer MCCONNELL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, charged with stealing, during the late riots, from the dwelling of Mr. GIBBONS, No. 19 Lamartine-place, a quantity of valuable household furniture, consisting in part of a marble-top table, a very superior clock, a mahogany dressing-case, a quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., valued at over $800.

Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused without bail to answer the charges preferred against him.

MORE PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The Police under Capt. STRAHAN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, report having recovered goods valued at $1,000, which were stolen from stores in Grand-street during the riots. As fast as the owners appear and prove their property, it is returned to them.

MARGARET HAN, of No. 152 West Thirty-second-street, was brought to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, having in her possession a feather-bed, which she said she had taken from the fire in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The property was detained, and the woman committed.

THE COLORED SUFFERERS.

The reaction in feeling, so far as fear of the rioters is concerned, was plainly manifested, yesterday, by the number of visitors at the Merchants' Relief Depot, No. 350 Fourth-street, all bringing bundles of clothing or supplies of food, and many seeking for colored servants. There will be few of this race homeless very long, if the demand for help continues. The lawyers who have volunteered their services have made arrangements to have claims for damages or losses received at the depot, and assigned to counsel, every day, from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 5½ P. M. The sufferers should be prompt in appearing. It is expected that a physician will be in attendance today, to give gratuitous medical advice.

The Troubles at Staten Island on Monday Last.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY HELD YESTERDAY RELATIVE THERETO.

The Military Court of Inquiry into the recent affray between the citizens and military, which occurred on Monday last, resulting in the death of a soldier and a citizen, and the wounding of another soldier, as heretofore published, was held at Camp Nowdorp, Sprague Barracks, yesterday forenoon.

The Court was composed of the following officers:

President, Col. CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Fifth New-York State Volunteers.

Col. Frank JONES, Thirty-first regiment.

Capt. W. P. HALLATT, Thirteenth New-York cavalry and Acting Recorder for the Court.

Capt. J. P. HOLLIS, Seventeenth New-York State Volunteers.

Lieut. John J. Medlog, Jr., One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment.

The Court fully organized at 12 o'clock.

The first witness called was *Capt. John Canby*, of the Eleventh New-York Volunteers, who deposed in substance as follows:

On the evening of Monday last I left the City of New-York in command of a detachment of eighty-five men at five o'clock; they landed together at the Vanderbilt Landing; shortly after the men landed they stacked their arms; I placed a guard over the arms, and endeavored to look after the men; went in company with another officer to a dining saloon, and finding some of them there, and drinking, ordered them out, and endeavored to get them to leave the saloon; there were not more than five or six men of the detachment drunk on the boat, and they could hardly be said to be drunk, but were under the influence of liquor; I thought that all the men of the detachment were on the cars before they started for the camp; I heard that two of my men had been injured, but I was not present at the time; the two injured men were left at the Seaman's Retreat; after that I went back to Quarantine Landing, and I found more men there; I stopped there all night.

Col. Winslow—What made you leave your men at the Vanderbilt landing? You should have stopped with them at all hazards.

Witness—They would not take my advice, nor that of any other officer.

Col. Winslow—You were in charge of a detachment of men, and if two happened to be wounded, that was reason why you should permit the others to leave your order.

Col. Jones—Was either Walsh or Cook intoxicated?

Witness—I think Walsh was the worse of liquor, but I cannot say anything about Cook.

Col. Jones—And you cannot know generally of the circumstances connected with the injuries?

Witness—I do not.

Col. Jones—Were Lieuts. Fisher, Carroll, or Towers there, and if so, were they under the influence of liquor?

Witness—They were not.

Col. Jones—After the men arrived at Vanderbilt Landing did you tell any officer to look after your men?

Witness—I did not.

This concluded the evidence of Capt. John Canby. The following answers were made to inquiries by members of the Court:

To Capt. W. P. Hallatt—As long as we were stationed at the arsenal there was no roll call made, of the 85 men; nor had we a roll call during the seven days we were stationed there. I was in command of the men at the arsenal, or a part of them, and I never heard a roll called. I did not know six man out of the whole 85.

To Capt. J. P. Hollis—During the time the arms were stacked at the Vanderbilt Landing, I remained there about 20 minutes.

To Capt. Hallatt—At the time Capt. Sage handed the men over to me, I was aware that their muskets were loaded.

A recess for a short time was then given by the President of the Court.

AFTERNOON INQUIRY.

The first witness called after the recess, was Lieut. Wm. E. Fisher, who testified as follows:

My name is Wm. E. Fisher; I am a Lieutenant in the Eleventh New-York Volunteers; I was in New-York during the riots; I arrived with the men at the Vanderbilt landing, and after I arrived there I went to see that no more of the men were behind on the boat; I came off, and when I went ashore I observed that the arms of the soldiers were stacked; there was a Lieutenant of the Thirty-sixth regiment on the boat; after we arrived we went into a saloon, where I got a drink; on leaving the house I learned that one of our men was killed; I then hurried to the cars, and when I got there I heard that a second man of the detachment was killed; I understood that a great portion of the men had left after that for the Quarantine Station; Capt. Canby was with me on the boat; I was the Lieutenant in command; I gave no orders to the men whatever after landing.

President—What was the first thing you did after landing?

Witness—We went first to a saloon; I was not in command.

President—And what did you observe when you entered the saloon?

Witness—I saw some of our men there, and they appeared to be under the influence of liquor.

President—And what after that?

Witness—When we landed none of the men seemed to have any trouble with the people; and before the cars started the men were supposed to be all on the cars. When the cars left I was on the platform. Having been told that two of our men were hurt on the track, I left the cars and found one of our men bleeding, and at that time I saw crowds of citizens around him. Some of them were washing him. There was a man with a red shirt on, who appeared to be running, and there were twenty-five or thirty following his track. I then drew my revolver and fired three shots. I then told the men remaining to come out of the cars. I fired at the man with the red shirt, and I thought I had him. In a few moments thirty or forty of the men came up to me. When they came up I ordered them to march "double quick." We then turned to the left of the track. When the men came out they fired five or six volleys without my order. I then ordered them to chase the mob, and I went with them. I took eleven or twelve prisoners, and after taking them they told me that they were innocent. This occurred about eleven o'clock.

The further evidence of this witness corroborated that of Capt. Canby, that there was no roll call at the Arsenal for seven days.

Col. Jones—Was there any necessity to fire on the mob at the time?

Witness—I think there was, after two of our men being shot.

Col. Jones—They were running, and were you not chasing them?

Witness—We called upon them to halt, and they did not.

Col. Jones—Was Capt. Canby under the influence of liquor?

Witness—No, Sir.

Col. Jones—I should like you, Lieut. Fisher, to answer the question in the same spirit in which the question is asked, and that is as to firing on the people when you discovered they were running.

President to Witness—You mean the mob was running when you fired at them?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Col. Jones—Were any of the prisoners you took on that evening found to be among the men that were running?

Witness—I cannot say they were, but it looked very suspicious.

To the President of the Court—Did you see any of the citizens that were killed there that evening?

Witness—I did not.

To Col. Jones—Did you know subsequently that the man with the red shirt was the man that was killed?

Witness—No, Sir, I did not.

The inquiry was at this stage of the proceedings adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Military.

THE CITY REGIMENTS.

As will be seen by the annexed orders, detachments of all the infantry regiments under the command of Gen. SANDFORD are to be detailed for duty at their respective headquarters for the present. Nearly all the regiments have been mustered out of the United States service, but as yet they have not received their pay:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The division will hold itself in readiness for duty upon short notice.

The commendants of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments, will each detail 100 men for duty during the present emergency, to remain in their respective regimental armories, subject to the orders of the general officer of the day, and to be relieved from time to time by other details from their own regiments by direction of their commandants. But the quarters of the Eighth regiment will remain at the State Arsenal until further orders.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN EWEN is appointed general officer of the day until further orders. He will make his headquarters at the Metropolitan Police Station, No. 300 Mulberry-street, for more convenient cooperation with the Police Department, and will issue orders from thence for such detachments as may be necessary to any officer in charge of the regimental depots.

In case a larger force should be required than is above detailed, Gen. EWEN will report for orders to the Major-General.

Gen. EWEN will place his Staff on duty and his brigade Major will act as Field officer of the day, and make daily reports to the Major-General of the location and force of detachments on special duty. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

GEN. EWEN.

Gen. EWEN was at his head-quarters yesterday, and to-day commences the active duties of his department. If, in case of a disturbance, the police are not strong enough to quell it, Gen. EWEN will detail a force of troops to coöperate with them. Although the emergency may be considered passed, yet the vigilance of the authorities is unrelaxed, and measures are being perfected to immediately suppress the first symptoms of any outbreak. Gen. EWEN is an officer who has won the respect of all who have served under him, and no doubt is entertained of his ability to give entire satisfaction in the position he holds. He commanded a brigade of New-York troops in the late Pennsylvania campaign.

GEN. BURNETT'S BRIGADE.

The ranks of the various regiments comprising Gen. BURNETT'S brigade, are becoming rapidly filled with men who have already seen service. The Burnside Rifles will have a full complement of men by Monday. Capt. TIMOTHY WATERS, of the old Scott Life Guards, recruited several veterans yesterday, and it is believed the Thirty-eighth regiment will appear again in full force. Portions of other regiments that have seen service, have signified a desire to join Gen. BURNETT'S command. Yesterday the Inspector-General forwarded blank pay rolls to Gen. BURNETT'S Headquarters, so that in a few days two the men who served during the late riot will receive the compensation due them. Capts. FRED. J. DEAN and CHARLES ROGERS, are engaged in raising two new companies for the brigade. Both of these officers have seen service in the field, and during the riot acted as Company commanders in the First regiment Citizens' Volunteer Corps.

A CONGRATULATORY LETTER BY GEN. WOOL TO COL. T. F. MOTT.

The following is an extract of a letter of Major-Gen. WOOL to Col. T. F. MOTT:

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1863.

* * * * Your gallantry and good conduct manifested on this occasion, together with that at Gramarcy Park, when Capt. BENNING, Fourteenth New-York cavalry, and Capt. PUTNAM, Twelfth United States infantry, who acted a gallant part, and under your orders drove the rioters out of the houses which they were plundering, and drove them through the avenues, commanding my highest admiration, inasmuch as it is believed to have given the final check and dispersion to the rioters, who did not appear afterward in any part of the City.

These gentlemen who accompanied you: Gen. Dodge, Col. Winslow, Major Glassey, Major Varick, Major Bassford, Fourteenth New-York cavalry; Surgeon Skilton, of your Staff, Capt. Stebbins, Capt. W. H. Prescott, Sixteenth United States infantry; Adjt. Cheesbrough, of your Staff, Lieut. Graley, Fourteenth New-York cavalry; Messrs. Holbertson and Stone, and all others who acted with you on that occasion, are entitled to the thanks of a grateful city.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Col. T. F. MOTT, commanding Fourteenth New-York cavalry, New-York.

INTELLIGENCE APPRECIATED.

Owing to the able and efficient services rendered, during the riots in New-York, by Col. CHARLES W. DARLING, late of Gov. MORGAN'S Staff, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD has conferred on him an appointment on his staff, with the rank of Colonel. Col. DARLING has also presented him with a written testimonial acknowledging his thanks and appreciation.

SPECIAL AND GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—Companies F, D, and H, are hereby directed to assemble at Centre Market drill-room to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of boiling themselves in readiness for any service which may be required.

Capt. EBELRACHER will assume command and will report in person to the commandant of the regiment, at the above mentioned hour and place, for instructions.

Each Company will furnish two commissioned officers only, to be selected by their commandants. Arms, ammunition and rations, will be furnished at the armory. By order of

JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.

E. B. KINNY, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY SECOND NATIONAL GUARD,
S. N. Y., Palace Garden, Fourteenth-street,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The command will assemble to-morrow, July 24, at these headquarters, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of being mustered out of the United States service. By order of

Col. ASPINWALL.

W. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

Members of old regiments about to be mustered out of service, and desirous of maintaining and improving their present dearly-earned knowledge of military drill, may advantageously attain that object by connecting themselves with the Tenth regiment New-York National Guard. This regiment is, as its designation implies, a militia organization. It has been mustered into the New-York State service, and is now doing duty, under State pay, at the arsenal at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. It was originally organized with a view to immediate service in the field, for a period of three months. It is, however, highly probable that the whole term may expire in the State service. Uniforms, arms and equipments are furnished, and pay from the time of enlistment.

THE BROOKLYN THIRTEENTH.

The Brooklyn Thirteenth, Col. JOHN B. WOODWARD, will be mustered out of the United States service and paid off in greenbacks to-day at 10 o'clock. The regiment deserves well of its fellow citizens; its immediate response to the call of the Government; its endurance under hunger, thirst, forced marches, delays and various annoyances; its behavior in the face of the enemy, and last, but not least, its heartfelt desire and struggle to reach this City "in time to put down the mob," are each and all reasons sufficient to entitle the Thirteenth to "three times three and a tiger."

New-Jersey.

THE DRAFT QUESTION IN HUDSON CITY.—A special meeting of the Common Council of Hudson City was convened by call of the Mayor on Wednesday night, to take action on the impending draft. A private discussion took place, after which the meeting was organized, and, on motion, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

A petition was received from taxpayers, asking the Counsel to appropriate such a sum of money as will be sufficient to induce volunteers to enlist under the last call of the President, and save the city from the necessity of a draft. The matter will be acted upon at the next meeting.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gens. A. J. Hamilton, Texas, and J. C. Stone, Kansas; Judge O. N. Shannon, Ohio; Col. Wm. Shew, Home Guards; Capt. Moore, U. S. A.; H. K. Wells, Indiana; S. D. Caldwell, Fredonia, and C. B. Armstrong, Rhode Island, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jay Cooke, Philadelphia; H. D. Cooke, Washington; A. A. Dunlap and wife, Albany; Ashton Greene, Boston; H. P. Wendell, Cleveland, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. James Alden, U. S. sloop-of-war *Richmond*; Capt. W. Dillon, Wheeling; Capt. J. B. Wheeler, Harrisburgh; Geo. Pomeroy and F. C. Jeffrey, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Alfred Wilkinson, Syracuse; J. W. Paige, Jr., Boston; A. C. and H. A. Burt, Detroit, are at the Brevoort House.

D. McPherson, Boston; J. S. Parsons, Mass.; A. H. Littlefield, Pawtucket, and M. M. Rhodes, Taunton, are at the Lafarge House.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECAP," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Celerine Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent, And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, natural, reliable, instantaneous. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, with no pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 780 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's First Premium SEWING-MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Parsons's Exterminator EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats. They leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Second-Hand Safes FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH, At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

At Church, at Home and Visiting Cards, the most elegant in the City. Seals, French note papers, silver plates, &c. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, abdominal bandages, &c. A lady attendant.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

For the Hair, Harry's Trichopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

CARTER—COCHRAN.—At Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 22, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, Rev. THOMAS CARTER and MARY, daughter of the late James B. Cochran, Esq., all of New-York.

FISCH—MAPES.—In West Farms, N. Y., at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. P. Van Wyck, on Wednesday, July 22, THEODORE FISCH and CORNELIA E., daughter of Benjamin Mapes, all of West Farms, N. Y. No cards.

JACKSON—CHESEMAN.—On Thursday, July 23, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, Rev. THOMAS CARTER and MARY, daughter of the late James B. Cochran, Esq., all of New-York.

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JACKSON—CHESEMAN.—On Thursday, July 23, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, Rev. THOMAS CARTER and MARY, daughter of the late James B. Cochran, Esq., all of New-York.

SMALLEY—OVERTON.—On Thursday, July 23, by Rev. Dr. Edmund Roberts, Col. H. A. SMALLEY, U. S. A., West Point, N. Y., and JULIA PEABODY OVERTON, of this City. No cards.

WILSON—MANLY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. William S. Irwin, Mr. CHARLES S. WILSON and Miss LETITIA MANLY, both of the above place.

WARES—ROSS.—On Wednesday, July 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., MATTHEW H. WARES and AMANDA G. TOWNLEY, daughter of George H. Ross, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BARTLEY.—In Milton, North River, on Tuesday, July 21, ISABEL, infant daughter of Wm. E. and Josephine H. Bartlett, of this City.

CORNER.—On Thursday, July 23, JENNIE ELIZABETH, only daughter of B. MeR. and Jeanet Corner, aged 4 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 201

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 47 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, Eng., for week ending July 11, 1863: Rev. Dr. Caulaid and son, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Lloyd, child and servant, New-York; Rev. W. O. Lamson, Paris; Charles C. Flint, Boston; Richard Luther, New-York; Charles Morgan and wife, New-York; A. W. Griswold and lady, New-York; Wm. Vlall and daughter, New-York; C. Rathbone, U. S. N.; F. G. Kinney, New-York; H. A. Smythe, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. P. Stevens, New-York; R. D. Hnwe, Cleveland, O.; T. W. Launden, Elyria, O.; Joseph L. Rathbone, Albany; L. J. Levy, New-York; James D. Watson, Manchester, N. H.

THE TREASON CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The counsel for O'NEILL, HEILAND, and BENECKER, who were bound over on the charge of treason and corresponding with the enemies of the Government, and the United States District Attorney, have agreed to submit the testimony taken before United States Commissioner Sarre to Judge CADWALADER, and abide by his decision upon it, in respect to the offence or offences upon which the accused shall be held to answer, as well as to the amount of bail to be required, if the Judge shall think that bail can be taken.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 21.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	July 25..	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	July 25..	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 25..	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	July 29..	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1..	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5..	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 5..	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Aug. 13..	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19..	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22..	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	Sept. 5..	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept 19..	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	July 8..	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10..	Liverpool	New-York
Olympus	July 14..	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	July 14..	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 15..	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	July 15..	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	July 15..	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	July 18..	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22..	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24..	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25..	Liverpool	Boston
Germania	July 26..	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29..	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29..	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1..	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5..	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8..	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11..	Southampton	New-York.
Colombia	Aug. 12..	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15..	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19..	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22.	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26..	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29..	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2..	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Locust Point.....July 23..New-York....New-Orleans.
Evening Star.....July 25..New-York....New-Orleans.

For California.

Ocean Queen.....July 23..New-York....Aspinwall.
America.....July 23..New-York....Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Borussia, via* Southampton and Hamburgh, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburg*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Central America, &c.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....8 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 5:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—BY A Gentleman and his wife, a front parlor and bedroom unfurnished, with board in a quiet private family; location must be betwe n 23d and 34d sts. and 4th and 6th ave.; strictest references given and required. Address, stating terms, J. V. N. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL, QUIET, private family, by a gentleman and wife, who will furnish their room or rooms; the location desired between 12th and 24th sts. and 4th and 6th ave. A permanent arrangement desirable. The best of references given and required. Address T. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a ball room on the third floor: the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A single gentleman, in a respectable private family, in Westchester County, one hour's drive from the City Hall, where the comforts of a home can be had, with stabling for one or two horses if required. Altogether, a desirable place. Address A. B. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM house, on or near the Hudson River, about one or two hours' ride from the City, for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. A religious family preferred. Address ALPHA, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, with an infant and nurse, on a farm in a healthy location, not far from the City. Terms moderate. Address S. B. R., No. 309 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—SEVEral large and pleasant rooms, with good board, convenient to the railroad depot. Can be obtained on application to D. ROSS at the store opposite the station.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. SEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.

J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE—RED BANK, Monmouth County, N. J., is now open for the reception of transient and permanent visitors. It is 1½ hours from foot of Murray-st., by steamer *J. D. Seers* and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving daily except Sunday, at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4.15 P. M.

C. O. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

THE "WINDERMERE HOUSE," GREENWOOD LAKE.—Cool, invigorating, buoyant atmosphere, beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c. Through tickets to the house by Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st., via Chesterville or Warwick.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., is now open for the season. Persons wishing pleasant rooms can be accommodated.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.

F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DECAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. L. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & BODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURSER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.

SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.

Boiling, frying, steaming, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 256 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by two experienced young women, situations; one as good cook; the understands washing and pastry of all kinds, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and washer; both can give the best of reference as to character and capability; would go a short distance in the country to good homes. Address for two days No. 26 2d-av., up stairs, Room No. 7.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 6 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; meats, poultry and pastry, or regular laundress Wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Good reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 14 East 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 13th-st., in the milk depot.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing, and cutting and fitting children's dresses; good City reference given. Call at No. 111 West 14th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT English woman, who has lived in England and France, a situation as nurse and to travel with a lady; speaks French fluently; never neatly; wages, $8 a month. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; is capable to take charge of a nursery. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 221 2d-av., between 13th and 20th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American Protestant woman, without any incumbrance, wishes a situation as housekeeper; one that is handy with her needle and is not afraid to work; or would do chamber work or plain sewing in a small family. Call at No. 54 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as seamstress or chambermaid; is capable of doing any kind of family sewing by hand or machine; good City references. Call for two days at No. 179 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places; also German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

SALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, strong, active, industrious and well-educated, wishes a situation as book-keeper, salesman, porter, or any other place; is not afraid of hard work. Address GEORGE WALTER, Box No. 94 East 13th-st.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk or salesman in a book or stationery house, or any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good City references. Address COPYIST, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as salesman or general clerk in a wholesale grocery house, or any mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can influence some trade and give good City references. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Scotchman; can be highly recommended by the most respectable families in this City as groom and coachman; has had long experience in the old country and this. Any commands left with Mr. WATERS, saddler, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, will be attended to; or address B. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and to assist in or take care of a small garden; has six years' experience in the above capacity; that he is respectable and knows his business his references will show; can milk. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 267 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a Protestant (American) man, who understands his business thoroughly; best of City references given. Call at or address T. W. K., No. 113 West 15th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation as coachman in a private family; he understands all the duties that belong to the business, also gardening; has good reference. Address M. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, who has first-class recommendations, a situation as coachman; would not object to makn himself generally useful; country preferred. Can be seen or heard of at Mr. HENDERSON'S, No. 73 Nassau-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands it in every manner; good reference given. Address C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single American young man; is a first-class groom, and a good careful driver; country preferred. Address G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION was removed to No. 47 Green-wich-st., where both employers and laboring men will find it to their advantage to apply.

HELP WANTED

A HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTED, AN AMERIcan or German girl as house servant; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have first-class references. Apply at No. 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, as nurse and chambermaid, a Protestant girl, having first-class city references. Apply at the advertising desk of this Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN BOY, ABOUT 14 years old, in a Custom-house broker's office; must reside in the City and willing to work. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,924 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BROKER'S OFfice; one who has some knowledge of the Custom-house business would be preferred. Address G. Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE AT UNITED STATES General Hospital, David's Island, 50 contract nurses. Terms $15 per month, clothing and rations. For particulars, apply to Medical Director, No. 468 Broome-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. GREEN, OF NO. 930 BROADWAY, has a large number of the best situations for City and country, at highest wages, for Catholics and Protestants; 20 cooks do. Reliable help of every calling at her Agency of Employment.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE A YOUNG man to learn the business; must furnish the best of references as to character, and reside with his parents. Call at No. 253 9th-av., between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET, TO GO with a merchant to Europe; salary liberal; a clerk for a steamboat. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, and willing to be generally useful; family at present in the country. Inquire at No. 432 Canal-st., after 8 A. M.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. P. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACK JOKE ENGINE CO., NO. 33.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863

To the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railroad Companies:

At a special meeting of BLACK JOKE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 33, held at the Engine-house, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company do we most respectfully tender our sincere thanks for their very handsome present of July 21, 1863, tendered through Mr. Wm. Ebbitts, the Superintendent, to whom also the Company have, and ever will feel under many obligations for continued favors manifested toward us upon every occasion; and

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Company be and are hereby tendered to the Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railroad Companies, and especially to Col Charles A. May, and George W. Sherman, the Superintendent, for continued favors shown to this Company on all occasions, and for their last most magnanimous presents of July 20, 1863; and

Resolved, That the members of Engine Company No. 33 feel deeply the kind resolutions of thanks, and the many manifestations of regard shown to them, since their organization by the citizens of the Ward, and one and all of our many friends. We will ever kindly remember, and trust ever to deserve the same kind feelings of their regard. WILLIAM H. MASTERSON,
S. HARRY SEIXAS, Secretary. Chairman.

New-York, July 22, 1863.

MESSRS. HOUGH, STEWART, ROSSwell D. HATCH AND OTHERS—GENTLEMEN: At a special meeting of Black Joke Engine Company, No. 33, held at the Engine house, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Company be and are hereby tendered to the citizens of the XVIIth Ward, for the bounteous supply of refreshments furnished to the Company during the recent troubles in our City; such refreshments being most acceptable, as the constant calls upon us for duty in extinguishing fires and patrolling the ward, prevented us going to our homes; and,

Resolved, That to the inhabitants of 52d, 53d and 54th sts. particularly, our thanks in an especial manner are due, for their magnanimous present to the Company on Sunday morning last.

WILLIAM H. MASTERSON, Chairman.
S. HARRY SEIXAS, Secretary.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVernor, lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE four desirable property on the southwest corner of Fourth-ave. and 16th-st., with large improvements. Would lease for a first-class manufacturing house, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 764 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and brick enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 20 minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 30 Broad-st.

CHEAP COTTAGE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—No. 1 Phillip's Row, Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; has 8 rooms, gas, &c.; yard full of fruit, close to cars, 15 minutes' walk from ferry. Price $2,500; terms easy. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH 8 acres of land, beautifully situated on the shore road, near Fort Hamilton, commanding the best water reach, and commanding a splendid view of the Narrows, Lower Bay and the fortifications of the harbor. Summer-house, bags, poultry and ice houses in complete order. Good garden, with fruit trees, &c. Access by Hamilton-avenue cars every 15 minutes, and by steamboat only 35 minutes from the City. Apply to T. T. & C. W. CHURCH, near the ferry.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land with large cottage, barn, garden, &c., &c., with extensive walks finely shaded with forest trees; a fine garden, vines and fruit trees in great abundance; hot-house three feet on the plank road, and within two miles of steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY DEsirable place in Westchester County, on the main road leading to Yonkers, and about a quarter of a mile above Hastings; convenient to cars and steamboats; the house is in full bulk, contains 10 rooms, and is furnished in modern style. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. E. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 63 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A HANDSOME NEW house, on the old Boston road, three miles from Harlem Bridge; house 33x37, two-story basement and attic; stands on high ground; has a pretty view of the East River; one acre of ground; more if desired; stages pass the gate every hour for Harlem. Address Box No. 39 West Farms Post office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, and fruit-trees, situate near the village of Mamaroneck, fifteen minutes' walk from the depot, and within one hour's ride from the City. Part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address R. H., Mamaroneck.

A PRETTY AND VERY CHEAP PLACE on Staten Island, near the water, and splendid view, shade and great variety of fruit trees and small fruits, well stocked, and good buildings, for sale at a great sacrifice—$2,800; 12 acres; early garden land.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MAPLEWOOD, NEAR SOUTH ORANGE—A very desirable cottage-built house, with one acre of land, near station, and convenient to the City; terms easy. Apply at drug-store, No. 308 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable residence on the Bloomingdale road, consisting of dwelling, stable and about two acres of land, all in complete order. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1½ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSE, CARRIAGE house, good fruit and garden, 200 feet grape arbor, on Waverley-street, Hudson City, N. J., 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry. Inquire at No. 56 Charlton-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, A FARM OF 166 ACRES, In Huntington, on the Long Island Railroad, 36 miles from New-York; good land for farming, and plenty of wood. The buildings are good, having been fitted up for a genteel residence. Will be sold very cheap for cash.

D. S. DUNCOMB,
No. 8 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IN the vicinity, in a high state of cultivation; rich soil, abundance of all varieties of fruit, large house, extensive and numerous outbuildings, good fences, well watered, in first-rate order and terms liberal.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 330 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Large first-class brown-stone three-story house, in one of the best localities in the city; all improvements. Apply to SANFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—PART OF A HOUSE, between 1st and 30th sts., west of 1st-av., to accommodate a family of eight persons, (no children), good references given. Address G. W. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL FURNISHED house, in a first-class neighborhood, from October or November till May. Tenant desirable. Address, stating terms, location, &c., H., Box No. 5,162 Post office.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

$225—HOLDEN'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.

Warerooms, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIums—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACturers of the CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $600 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years. Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF varnished, graduating, dark, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

OF

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Leinkauf's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,

At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

43 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Sks. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Mail, Hortense, Hauger, Rebampaca, Maggie, Fulton, Hawley, Clara, Jacques, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Lizzie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
30 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
25 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
9 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
9 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
22 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
27 Bales COTTON from prize schooner "A Score."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner "A Score."
13 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Bales COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter, at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:

20 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEWYEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
24 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GENERAL PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 21st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

OF

PRIZE PROPERTY,

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

at

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

at

WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,

AT 12 O'CLOCK A. M.,

5,000 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS

from the following vessels:

ANNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNETT,
ASCENSION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA,	MARTHE,
DOLPHIN,	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No. 2,
EUGENIE,	JOE PLANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEPTUNE,
A. T. HODGE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows:

Ales, Agaardante, Alum, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlassed, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Mats, Olive Oil, Pails, Preserved Cans, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Sheet, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, woman's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. CARGO OF PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, }

BOSTON, July 18, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court, on the 25th day of July, current, at 12 o'clock, M.,

The cargo of the PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY, consisting of

511 Bales strict Middling Cotton.
200 Bales low Middling Cotton.
66 Bales Ordinary Cotton.
10 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
20 Bales Damaged Cotton.
49½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
33½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
1 Lot Cotton Pickings.
10 Boxes Tobacco.
1 Barrel Tar.
2 Barrels Resin.
42 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
2 Kegs Spirits Turpentine.

Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioners and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold.

JOHN S KEYES,
U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts District.

Catalogues ready on Thursday. Samples can be seen at S. S. Hewey's, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 80 Kilby-st.

W. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, black walnut library suite in blue reps, painted and enameled cottage suite, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany rockers and chairs in hair-cloth, carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood secretary bookcase, black walnut bookcase, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, pallasses, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame French plate pier mirrors and bases, lace curtains, oil-paintings and engravings; also, seven rolls of ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, oak caneseat armchairs, lounges, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 30 muskets.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES, TALLOW, PORK AND FLOUR.

Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, July 24, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Albany-st., by order of Capt. H. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.,

278 Green Salted Hides.
42 Casks Tallow.
28 Half Casks Tallow.

Also, by order of Capt. H. K. ARNOLD,

4 Barrels Flour. } condemned.
3 Barrels Pork. }

Sale positive. Terms cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Auction sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at salesroom No. 141 Broad

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES; Married or single. In health or Sickness. Dr. LARMONT'S Private, London and New York Medical Advisor and Manual Guide, (75th edition, 440 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; curious, new recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Parisian and London treatment, &c., mailed free for Six weekly postage.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Astringents, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 8 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 16 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Strong Treatment than all others combined. Cases and will cure you in less time and with more safety than any one else. Those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in 6 days, without the least change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. For speedily and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance (adding to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their cases, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 16 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 16 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, and every case treated with the most unfettered confidence—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS. ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sparms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in the military, naval and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d. 4s. 6d. & bottle.

Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores blood to the most shattered constitutions; radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, save yourselves! Don't waste and destroy disease incurred habits! Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 16 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 9 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years' practice exclusively, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Lincoln-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in a few days, arising from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 16 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system when manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 16 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 16 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 151 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. If a lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 130 Lib-erty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated as best they fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that it is not found on the druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT. The best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 621 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 BOWLING GREEN, New-York, June 24, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of delivery.

90,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvassed and packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops.

120,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in portable wooden cases.

1,000 barrels of first-quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and packed in fifty-pound cans of tin of good quality, hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.

100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full headlined.

10,000 bushels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well prepared and dry—to be packed in good bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

15,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

30,000 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

200,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the Coffee they propose to furnish.

380,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength; the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce by test, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulterations, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

3,000 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining: sixty pounds to the bushel.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black,) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in two-gallon kegs: each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, as well as of tins, packing-paper, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn-meal, Beans, Peas, Rice, Barley, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Pepper and Soap, of half a pint to a meal, boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible persons as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The bidder's name, place of residence and the date of purchase, as well as the place of contract, with green, tare and net weights of each shipping package, to be another day furnished, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the bonds, certifying on the part of the seller their present quantity and condition. The bonds will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The "tare" will be ascertained at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payments will be effected, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:

Uniform Jackets, Lt. Artillery Privates;
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Privates;
Trowsers, Foot;
Trowsers, Mounted;
Drawers, Canton Flannel;
Shirts, Grey Woolen;
Blankets, Woolen;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Teat;
Blouses, Lined;
Blouses, Unlined;
Boots, Pegged and Sewed;
Stockings;
Uniform Hats;
Haversacks;
Canteens, (complete;)
Camp Kettles;
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Kerseys, (standard;)
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 30 and 35;
Storm Flags;
Storm Halliards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Cavalry Guidons;
Basting Cotton;
Plaid Linseys;
Brown Drills, (standard;)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—guarantors must sign their own names)—agreeing that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, if the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity to be furnished and the time of delivery. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard regulation goods.

The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses to this City.

Written contracts (of which this advertisement shall be made a part,) will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them, in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The attention of bidders is called to the following extracts from the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862:

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annullment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned; *Provided*, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, shall be required to mark or distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the secretary of the Navy may respectively direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received, unless so marked and distinguished.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for Subsistence, Clothing and Ammunition, Munitions of War, and for every description of supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud, or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army and Navy, as above, be deemed and taken as a part of the Land or Naval forces of the United States, shall be subject to the rules and regulations for the Government of the Land and Naval forces of the United States.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1863.

The right to reject any bids deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order, Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. General.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."

CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.
NEWARK, N. J. July 16, 1863.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 207 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $15. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE BLACK HORSES, 16¼ HANDS high, 6 and 8 years old, good tails, beautiful figure for carriage or patrol, well broken to harness, and of great endurance; perfectly sound. Price $600. Apply to W. BAILY LANG, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RENTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until the fifteenth day of August next for furnishing the requisite supplies of Bunting and Dry Goods for the Navy during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting or Dry Goods," as the case may be, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

The articles to be included in the proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Commandant or Navigation Officers of the respective Yards, or at the Bureau. Samples will be seen, and instructions or special information obtained, on application to the Commandants or Navigation Officers of the Yards.

As the qualities specified in the schedules are only estimates of probable requirements, the right is reserved to require more, or accept less, than the quantities set down in the schedules.

All articles must be delivered in the Yard, at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to the inspection, measurement, weight, &c., of the Yard officers received and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officers, before they will be accepted.

Offers will be received for the whole of the Bunting, or the whole of the Dry Goods, required for the four Yards, to be delivered only at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, New-York; and offers will be received for the quotas separately required for each Yard, to be delivered at the Yard for which the proposal is made. In bunting, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate extended in the column of amounts.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law, the form of which is annexed.

The contract in each case will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder, who gives proper security for its fulfillment, but the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contracts will be forwarded to them thereafter as practicable, which the parties will be required to execute within ten days after receiving them at the nearest post-office or navy agency.

Bonds in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the materials therein named be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract, at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D.
E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Signature, G. H.

Date.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots or improved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street, from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling certain low lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-fifth and Eighteen streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vaults and yards, and also the vacant lots or pieces of ground situate on both sides of Twenty-seventh-street, from Pearl-to-Chambers-street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eighteenth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five in Bond-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB B. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-partnership under the firm of GEO. R. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.

GEO. R. PENDLETON,
WM. H. PENDLETON.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

W. A. CHILDS.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL G. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-1aw 6mF

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL. | From NEW-YORK.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12. | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter, of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, fixed ..... $95 to $185
Second Cabin—Shield room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $40
Steerage, with superior accommodations $30

☞ Prices of passage from Liverpool at same rate as above.

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX, AND ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 15.
ASIA, BRANSON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these steamers will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	1,876	Glendell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,156	Breeding,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	3,676	Kilburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	3,276	Pearce,	To be hereafter named.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class ..... $90 } Payable in Currency.
Second-class ..... 50 }
Third-class ..... 25 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin $120
Second Cabin 80
Steerage 35

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. ——, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 25.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARROW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Carrying the United States Mail,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday.

For freight or passage, (having unsurpassed accommodations,) apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... July 25
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95

MORGAN'S LAST RAID.

The Remains of His Force at Eagleport Yesterday Forenoon.

TROOPS AFTER HIM IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 23.

MORGAN crossed the Muskingum River at Eagleport, 18 miles below Zanesville, at 10 o'clock this morning. Scouts report his force 1,000 strong, with three pieces of artillery. Col. LEMERT, Eighty-sixth Ohio, sent his regiment and a large number of militia after him. Col. CHANDLER, of Zanesville, and 25 citizen scouts were captured at Dearestown last night. The latest reports from Eagleport say the Eighty-sixth regiment, under Lieut.-Col. MCFARLAND, are fighting the rebels and driving them up the river toward Zanesville. This is not entirely reliable. Business is suspended at Zanesville, and the citizens are turning out en masse to resist MORGAN'S progress.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 23.

MORGAN this afternoon was in Guernsey County, near the Central Ohio Railroad, and was supposed to be making eastward for the Ohio River.

THE FIGHT AT BUFFINGTON ISLAND.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

Gen. JUDAH, with his force of 1,100 men, landed at Portsmouth, in pursuit of MORGAN, at 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday last. His force consisted of the Fifth Indiana, Eleventh Kentucky and Fourteenth Illinois cavalry, and two sections of artillery and four mountain howitzers, under Capt. HESHAW. At the time mentioned the object of search was burning mills and bridges, and plundering stores and dwellings, at Jasper and Pikston, which are on the Scioto Canal, exactly north of Portsmouth, and distant 24 miles. The gunboat fleet moved on up stream that night, while JUDAH'S force marched northeast to Oak Hill, where they crossed the Portsmouth, and Marietta Road. This was essentially a forced march. Directly east from Oak Hill is Centreville, nine miles distant, and this distance was made in an hour and a half—between 11½ and 1 o'clock of Friday. At Oak Hill, JUDAH had received information which induced him to believe that the rebels were marching on Centreville, hence the gallop and stoppage there to prepare for attack. But MORGAN having done all the damage he chose to the railroad and towns of Jackson and Berlin, had only come to Vinton, which is five miles north of Centreville, keeping on east thence to a point two miles back of Pomeroy, and still on east for Buffington Island, fleeing from HOBSON, who was following him, and from JUDAH, on his right flank, and hoping to reach the river ahead of the gunboats.

Sixty hours elapsed from the time our forces, under Gen. JUDAH, left Portsmouth to the morning of Sunday last, when they came upon the enemy and engaged them. Marching along what is called the River road, from Pomeroy, Gen. JUDAH was informed at a farm-house that the rebels had reached Portland, a town on the river, two miles ahead, opposite Buffington's Island. Since leaving Portsmouth, Gen. JUDAH had advanced east and north—the enemy being nearly always directly north of him—he over traveled roads, they over the least frequented they could find—the enemy endeavoring to reach the shoals above Pomeroy; our forces to strike him when he should, and this they did. It was about 5 o'clock in the morning when Gen. JUDAH received the information we have mentioned, and in a few moments his advance was on the old stage road, which runs into the river road at an acute angle, a mile west of the Island, and along which MORGAN had marched east, sweeping from two to five miles to the left (north) of our forces, and three to four miles ahead. Seeing no tracks in the road, they hoped they were in advance of the enemy, and pressed on.

At the head of Buffington Island is the little village of Portland, and it was when emerging from a woods, after having passed the stage road, while in sight of the river and island, and with Portland nearly a mile to the left, the Staff and advance cavalry were fired into, at 5½ A. M., by a regiment of cavalry who had dismounted, taken a position a few hundred feet north of the road, in a corn-field, and placed themselves to ambush, partially covered by the dense fog which hung over the river and land immediately adjoining. At this time our cavalry, two by two, were stretched back over a mile and a half of road, the artillery being in the rear. The storm of bullets from the enemy in ambush produced a confusion in the Staff and advance, resulting in a stampede. Order was soon restored, however, and the artillery was brought to the front. The rugged, precipitous hills which follow the river for hundreds of miles, often at a distance of only a few hundred yards, fall back considerably further at this point, there being one and two miles width of cultivated ground between the hills and the water, at and above and below the scene of action. On the first rising ground to the left of the road the rebels had placed their artillery in position. In the meantime the volleys of musketry had reached the ears of those on the gunboat *Moose*, or "34," the flag-ship of the gallant and ever-vigilant FITCH, commanding fleet, which was lying, wrapped in the dense fog, a mile below the foot of the island. Three other boats of the fleet, the *Reindeer*, *Victory* and *Springfield*, were lying further down, being unable to go higher on account of the shallowness of the river above. As soon as the musketry was heard, the *Moose* was started up, moving very slowly necessarily, and being worked with difficulty through the shoals. When she had gained a position between the Island and the Ohio shore, she opened with shell from her port and bow guns upon the cavalry and artillery of the enemy. The guns were manned by crews that had never before seen an engagement, but who worked surprisingly well, and sighted by Capt. FITCH and Executive Officer RICE, who dropped the shells in the midst of the greyhacks with wonderful precision, throwing them over the heads of our troops, and killing and wounding many of the enemy from this first position. By this time our batteries on land had been brought to bear on the guns of the enemy, and our cavalry having succeeded in flanking them, they became completely demoralized, losing their identity as a brigade and scattering in all directions in disorganized squads. They detached two of their guns, 12-pounders, and drew them up to a point called Swan Bar, on the river a mile above the head of the Island, with the intention of placing them in position to bear upon the *Moose*. Here, however, the gunboat was too quick for them, moving up and throwing shells at them with such precision that three were killed, four or five wounded, and the balance put to flight, leaving the guns, which were out on the dispatch boat *Imperial*.

By this time the engagement had resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy, and they fled in every direction, our cavalry pursuing them along the river, east and west, and over the hills north, while the gunboat continued her attentions to those who attempted to swim the river. Working her way up, as fast as the shoal water would permit, accompanied by our pursuing cavalry, along the bank, her next occasion for usefulness was when the rebels, to the number of about two hundred, attempted to swim their horses across at Craig's bar, opposite Belville, ten miles above Buffington. About thirty were killed or drowned here, and the same number succeeded in crossing to the Virginia side; but the majority were driven back into the hands of our cavalry. The *Moose* then continued up the river, six miles higher, when, on account of shoals, she was obliged to turn. She had been followed thus far by the transports, bearing the Twelfth Ohio and Seventeenth Virginia regiments of infantry, which, under Gen. SCAMMON, had come down the Kanawha, from Virginia, but had not been landed in time for the fight. These followed the *Moose* up, and back as far as Hocking Port, which is on the Ohio side, 14 miles above the Island, where they were disembarked, to cooperate in the pursuit. As the *Moose* was coming down, her officers were sitting on the hurricane deck, watching the Ohio side, unsuspicious of danger, when, at the mouth of Lee's Creek, a sudden volley of musketry was poured into the boat by about fifty rebels, who had crossed below, hastened up, and ambuscaded themselves in the bushes at the mouth of the creek.

It is strange that nobody on that boat was injured, and the fact is to be ascribed only to the miserable marksmanship of the rebels, for the range was point blank. In answer to this, a few rounds of shrapnel were thrown at the bushes, by which eight were killed and several wounded. The boat then returned to the battle-field, where squads of prisoners were being brought in.

The scene on shore at 10 o'clock, on the Ohio side, was that of squads of rebels, in size from three to a hundred, galloping in every direction, or flying on foot down the river, up the river, over the hills and through the roads, pursued by our men. There were also squads to be seen marching back to our camp, guarded by their captors. The immense amount of plunder which had been gathered up in Ohio and Indiana was also retaken, in the wagons which had been stolen to transport it. There were thousands of dollars' worth of groceries, provisions and dry goods of every variety. There were silks and satins, cotton, linens, vestings, broadcloth—in short, an abundance of everything to eat, drink or wear, which these thieving cut-throat knaves had stolen in their progress, and were here obliged to relinquish. The most valuable of the recaptured plunder, however, was the horses, over a thousand of which were taken, together with a long train of buggies, carts, market-wagons, and vehicles of every description. The loss of the rebels in killed and wounded is nearly two hundred. Our forces ashore lost thirty, and two of the gunboat men were slightly wounded. The total number of prisoners mustered into camp up to 9 o'clock Sunday evening, was reported at 1,700. It will be found, however, that in every little town around, there are squads which have been picked up by the militia; for instance, as the gunboat passed Syracuse on Monday, coming down, they were hailed by a squad of militia, who said they had *seventy-eight* prisoners, and that in the next town above there were *eighty-five*, which they wanted to send down. This instance is sufficient to show the way in which MORGAN'S men were picked up before and after the fight.

Among the prisoners are the renowned BASIL DUKE and DICK MORGAN. This man DUKE has planned all the campaigning which MORGAN has executed. He is a military genius of no ordinary kind, and his loss is a heavy one to the guerrilla enterprise of the rebels. MORGAN himself escaped.

THE CAPTURE OF MORGAN'S FORCE.

From the Washington Star, July 23.

The destruction or capture of JOHN MORGAN'S force is an event of much more importance than is generally known. It is safe to say that his four thousand light cavalry have given our troops more work, and destroyed and taken more property than any sixteen thousand other rebels in arms. For more than a year past these guerrillas have kept occupied, principally in Kentucky, a Union force of some 20,000 men; the rapidity of their movements making it necessary to endeavor to be prepared for their sudden appearance, go where they might. Even if BRACKENRIDGE fails to capture MORGAN himself, in the present desperate condition of the fortunes of the rebellion, if it be possible for him to set another formidable squadron in the field, he can give us little trouble indeed for a year hence.

We therefore regard his utter defeat and the capture of nine-tenths of his entire force, which has just occurred, as being of great value to the Union cause, not only because it gives us twenty thousand of our own troops to be employed otherwise than in watching him, but also because it crushes out the remnant of active treason in Kentucky—a consummation greatly to be desired.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Firemen and the Riots.

TRINITY BUILDING, BROADWAY, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are all greatly indebted to the firemen of this City for their brave and zealous services during the recent disturbances, and, as there is no instance of their aiding the insurgents, but, on the contrary, abundant proof that in some cases they cut their way through to the fires with their hatchets, their sympathy with the authorities cannot be questioned.

These considerations give them a claim on the public which I should like to see thus discharged: We shall most unquestionably require the services of the firemen again, in *full strength*; so let the citizens subscribe a fund sufficient to pay the $300 for each fireman drafted. This is, I think, infinitely better than any action of public bodies, effected through taxation, and which would be of questionable legality; and of course any modification of the Enrollment law, under pressure from any source, cannot for one moment be entertained. Even to *seem* to waver in favor of a mob gives it great encouragement for renewed lawlessness and fresh exactions. In your to-day's issue, a correspondent speaks of the English police striking the Chartists, on the 10th of April, 1848, on the legs, as an act of clemency. Though a citizen of the United States, I am a British subject by birth, and was one of the many thousands of special constables on duty on that day. Not a policeman could anywhere be seen, nor were soldiers visible, except on the bridges, where cannon stood trained to sweep them, should the people attempt to pass over them to fulfill their threats of destroying the Parliament houses. Everything was prepared—cavalry, infantry and the police in constant readiness—but all concealed, to avoid any unnecessary irritation of the insurgents, between whom for weeks previously there had been much ill feeling engendered by partial skirmishes. The old Duke spent the whole day in the saddle at the Horse Guards, and, to all appearance, the *specials* alone had charge of the suburbs, (the city itself being free of the discontents, who met at Kensington Common,) and quickly, and without assistance, quelled the few disturbances that arose. The unseen, but well-known preparations to meet the rioters, and the unmistakable disapproval of their course by the masses of the people, changed their purpose, for it was well understood that, though thousands might be slain, the law would be rigidly enforced; and I much regret that the insurgents here have not *met on parade* (and thus estimated our strength) all of us who are on the side of order, for then indeed they would despair of success. In the absence of such a demonstration, they are likely to mistake the feelings of the people, and assume that they and the soldiers and police contain in large proportions those who are Secessionists, those who are indifferent, and those too selfish or too cowardly to take an active part against them.

Respectfully yours, J. F. R.

Irish Catholics and the Riot.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many persons have remarked what a stroke of policy it was in Archbishop HUGHES, in his recent speech, to seek to divert attention from the horrible atrocities perpetrated by his countryman during the riot, by hinting at the affective services they would be likely to render in the event of a war with England. Your correspondent "Moylan" has recourse to a somewhat similar expedient. He admits, in effect, that the mass of the rioters were Irishmen, and he does not deny that they *were* "rioters;" but he asserts that they were not Catholics, "practical Catholics"—they were merely the very lowest class of the Irish, the ignorant portion of them, and, cunning strategist! (he ought to be recommended for a Brigadier-Generalship,) he strives to palliate their crimes by attributing all their ignorance to English misrule in Ireland. Now I don't think "Moylan" should be permitted, unchallenged, thus to throw dust into the eyes of the community. I have no doubt that to their general ignorance it was greatly owing that the doings of the rioters assumed such a bloodthirsty and brutal aspect, but it is not fair to charge that ignorance upon the British Government. The fact is, Sir—and it will do no harm for the American people to know it and to ponder it at this time—for the past thirty or forty years there has existed in Ireland a most admirable system of national free schools, as entirely unsectarian as the common schools of New-York, and which long ere this might have entirely dispelled that ignorance which unfortunately prevails among the Irish peasantry, had it not been that, for some reason best known to themselves, the great mass of the Irish Catholic clergy have never ceased to wage an unrelenting warfare against those schools. So bitter has been the hostility of the Irish priests against these really noble and useful institutions, that very, very few of the Catholic peasantry have ever dared to take advantage of them. The same unreasonable and bitter hostility has been manifested by the Irish priests against the new Queen's Colleges. You see, therefore, that if the Irish emigrant is ignorant, and consequently liable to be misled by political demagogues, till in some period of excitement these miscreants use him as their tool to commit the most frightful excesses, the fault must not be charged against the British Government.

P.

The Common Council and the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the questions now propound to the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen of New-York, in your issue of July 21, concerning the appropriation they propose making to meet the present emergency.

I do not consider the real estate owners of New-York will be willing to respond to this demand upon their already heavily taxed property; and I think it an important question for every Democrat to settle, whether the most effectual way of paying the exemption fee of those poor men whose names may be drawn in the coming draft, is not for each Democrat in New-York to pledge himself for the payment of $300 for *one* drafted man.

This will fall comparatively light on all, and as their sympathies are so much enlisted for these poor men, they will but need the suggestion to call forth a ready response.

I have not, as yet, served my country in this great struggle for National life, but if I am drafted, shall certainly feel myself bound to answer this call upon her loyal sons.

NIXON.

JULY 22, 1863.

Suits Against the County for Damages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the article published in your paper this morning, signed by LUCIEN BIRDSALL, Esq., and other lawyers, proffering their services to the colored citizens of the City, to aid them in their efforts to obtain compensation for their losses in the late riot, the following statement:

"It is also to be noticed that chapter 379 of the Laws of 1860 requires that the claim on which the action is to be founded *be presented to the Comptroller for adjustment twenty days before suit is brought.*"

This is an entire mistake. The statute of 1860 refers exclusively to action on claims against *the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York*.

In actions *against the county* to recover damages for losses sustained by the riot, proceedings under the law of 1855, the action is to be brought against *the Board of Supervisors*," and is a very different matter from the actions referred to in the law of 1860. In the last-named action no notice of the claim is required to be presented to any officer before suit brought.

In these actions no one has any authority to settle and pay the claim until *after judgment recovered*.

OBSERVER.

A Rain-storm in Western New-York.

EXTENSIVE BREAK IN THE GENESEE CANAL.

From the Rochester Union, July 23.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, one of the most extensive breaks occurred in the Genesee Valley Canal, at Mt. Morris, that has taken place since the great freshet of the Autumn of 1861. The rain descended at Mt. Morris and vicinity in torrents, washing out deep gullies in the hill-sides. The canal at this place is situated about 100 feet above the level of the Valley. About 1 o'clock a leak commenced, which grew rapidly in volume until 2 o'clock, when the embankment gave way for a length of nearly 300 feet. The water rushed out with great velocity, carrying with it large canal-boats in the vicinity of the break. They were swept down into the Valley several hundred feet from the scene of the break. One of the boats was laden with wood, another with stone, and the third with miscellaneous merchandise. Three bows were also sent in one of the boats, and had a narrow escape. The boat loaded with wood was broken into two parts, and the third, after lodging several yards apart. The stone-boat sunk to the bottom and near. All the boats were badly wrecked. The water which was drained from the level above, fearful havoc with the growing crops in the vicinity of the break. The embankment is washed out to a depth of from thirty to forty feet below the bed of the canal. The damage is estimated at several thousand dollars.

We learn that another break occurred on the same night in the level above, near the Shaker settlement. The extent of the break we have not ascertained.

Since writing the above, we have received the "Mount Morris *Union*," published yesterday morning, which contains the following account of the disaster:

"This morning (Tuesday) we regret to announce one of the most disastrous breaks that has ever occurred in our canal. Last evening it dark it commenced raining—at 10 o'clock it came down in torrents, pouring as though the "foundations" were broken up, and continuing until about 4 A. M.

About 2 o'clock A. M., the bank of the canal opposite our village, and about thirty rods south of State-street bridge, gave way, carrying through the aperture on to the flats three canal boats—two loaded and one light. The loaded ones are complete wrecks; the force of the draft was immense. As these boats were lying near the foot of State-street, thirty rods distant, they went through like an express train.

The break has taken out about one hundred feet of the towing path, down about forty feet to a level with the flats, causing an immense gulf south, up the canal about twenty rods in length, and twenty feet below bottom. It is a terrible hole that will require many thousand yards of earth to fill up.

The flats below are submerged south of the railroad track, and many acres covered with wood, staves, &c. The following boats went down through the break:

W. H. Slocum, loaded with staves for Cayuga Bridge—a total wreck, only a portion of her stern in sight; that ten rods from her bow piled up below.

Gypsey Girl, loaded with wood for J. PETERSON—broke in two, lying loaded, stern and bow ten rods apart.

Van Sanford, light, lies easy, but badly broken. Two boys in one of the boats left the wreck this morning, none the worse for the backward movement and ride through on the flats.

The following boats were also lying at our dock, and some of them were drawn south ten or fifteen rods, and escaped destruction only by becoming wedged:

Boat *H. Allen*, loaded with wood; boat *Bastiana*, loaded with lumber; boat *C. J. Hill*, loaded with staves for Cayuga Bridge; boat *Virgil Smith*, light.

Some three miles, our canal has suffered immensely. At Souyes Bridge, over 100 feet of the towing path has been cut, ten feet below the bottom of the canal.

Above and at the Shaker Aqueduct, (the Junction,) over 100 feet of the towing path has been cut; also, 20 feet of bottom.

South of the Junction, and close by, lay the boats *Talcott* and *W. H. Munsey*, loaded and bound down—both safe. It is rumored that the Shakers had several horses, cows and swine drowned; also, 75,000 feet pine logs lost.

The break near our village is just below the basin and near the point where a similar one occurred some years since. These are all exceedingly bad breaks, and must prove very expensive to the State. As far as we have learned they could not have been prevented, as the lock tender of the river "drew water" all night, anticipating full banks from the storm.

Contractor MCARTHUR and Superintendent SPENCER are on hand, and will do everything possible to bring about a speedy navigation. At this stage we cannot say with certainty what time navigation may be resumed, but we fear three or four weeks will pass before boats will again float on this level.

The canal south from the Junction to Dansville and above to Olean, may have suffered severely, but we know nothing yet as to its condition."

AQUATIC.

The Champion Scull Boat Race at Poughkeepsie between Hammill, of Pittsburgh, and Joshua Ward, of New-York—Ward Wins.

Starting from Chambers-street by the 7 o'clock Hudson Railroad Express train for Albany, and noting the squads of military occasionally to be seen on guard on the Hudson River for a short distance out of New-York—perhaps still a necessary precautionary measure on the part of the authorities—and ruminating upon the late disastrous riots, our reporter's wandering imagination is disturbed by the conductor's gentlemanly request to see his ticket; and, musing himself up, he begins to appreciate the beauty of the scenery on the river—the sloops and schooners hardly stemming the tide with the light breeze which fans over the unruffled bosom of the noble Hudson. He sees with curiosity the crowds of excited passengers as they rush for seats in the New-York train from Yonkers—the first stop of the Albany Express—and wonders what important event will transpire among all that crowd of humanity, old and young, manly and fair, before they return at night from their daily trip to the great emporium of the Western Hemisphere, that may affect their future destiny.

The train rushes past the classic ground where resided the immortal WASHINGTON IRVING, through the tunnels, and under the Sing Sing Prison, stopping for a minute at Peekskill, among the stove castings, and at Fishkill Landing, where a large and particularly jolly crowd of WARD'S admirers from Newburgh were in waiting to join "the Express," and finally arriving at Poughkeepsie by 9:45 A. M.

Sporting reporting is generally done with a rush, amidst excitement, and we—speaking individually and reportorially—have found by experience that, to do up things right, "it is best not to be in a hurry," and then we have time to attend to other matters of interest besides mere sporting, and, with that view, we conquered ourselves, and found time to take a cursory glance of the city of colleges and Ate-Vassars. Of the first, Vassar's Female College stands most prominent. It was endowed by the celebrated VASSAR—celebrated both for his munificence and ale. It cost $400,000, and was built from designs by JAMES RENWICK, Jr., of New-York, the architect.

Next in importance is Eastman's National Business College, for general mercantile education, where we found the drummer boy of the Rappahannock—ROSEAU HENRY HENDRICKSON, of Jackson, Mich.—who has been placed in this establishment by a few generous persons who are interested in his future welfare. Rice's Female Seminary, Wright's Female Seminary, Ryder's Female Seminary, Warren's Military School, and College Hill Collegiate School are also first class establishments, mostly for adults; beside which the common and grammar schools are numerous. We learned that Messrs. PELAN and KAVANAGH gave an exhibition of billiards on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the opening the new billiard rooms of Messrs. MCELROY & HANEY, in the marble building in Main-street. The exhibition was attended by a crowded audience of ladies and gentlemen, and the playing of the great Professor of billiards and his precocious pupil, was watched with great interest throughout, and highly applauded. At 11 o'clock yesterday, and also in the evening, Messrs. PELAN and KAVANAGH exhibited their skill again to the admiring Poughkeepsians, all the exhibitions being crowded with a highly respectable company. In the Court-house we found a committee of ladies of the Soldier's Relief Association, busy as bees in forwarding clothing and delicacies to the soldiers of their charge who are sick and wounded, and in the hall of the Court-house were bales and boxes of uniforms and other clothing and accoutrements, to fit out 850 men whenever they are drafted in Poughkeepsie; and near the Court-house we found a splendid saloon, and breakfasted for less prices than we could in New-York at any similar establishment.

ABOUT THE RACE.

All the hotels and public houses were full, and the universal talk was boat, boat races, HAMMILL, WARD, &c., the betting being generally at two to one on HAMMILL up to near the start, when from the freedom with which the Ward men took all the offers they could get at such great odds, the Pittsburghers held stiffer for better terms, and succeeded in bringing it down to $100 to $60, and at length to $100 to $75; and after the boats had started, the Ward men came out flatfooted, and offered to bet even on their favorite. Strangely enough, at the very time, on board the Judge's coat, and with a bad start for HAMMILL, when WARD was leading him a length, Mr. STEPHEN FLEMING, of Pittsburgh, Mr. HAMMILL'S backer, offered $100 to $50 on his boating WARD, and met with no takers; at Rutzer's Hotel early in the morning, an Albany gentleman offered to bet $300, even on HAMMILL, and was snapped up by a Poughkeepsian; and we have it for a fact that Mr. FLEMING had deposited $20,000 in the banks, a great portion of which he invested on HAMMILL. The crowds on the docks and in the steamboat hotel were immense, two propellers having come from Newburgh loaded with passengers, and a small one from Cornwall with WARD and his immediate friends. He lives, and trained himself at Cornwall, which accounts for his fine condition. It is said that in the Schuylkill race he was trained by other hands and out of condition, hence his defeat by HAMMILL. Numbers of persons came from Pittsburgh, where HAMMILL hails from, and one from that locality, in answer to a question as to HAMMILL'S muscle, said he didn't know much about his muscle, but he had lungs like a forge-bellows—rather suggestive of the man's occupation. A large delegation came from the Empire City Regatta Club, Harlem River—where HAMMILL trained—with Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS, the President of the Club, and Mr. CORTA, the Treasurer, and other officers; and beside those who went up by the Hudson River Railroad train, and the Albany day boat and Poughkeepsie boat, the steamboat *Wm. Kent* took up a large number on a special trip. A great many were known to have come from the far West, Canada and other places, many of whom witnessed the race from aquarium boats and small craft; and in addition to the boats, every available position from the house-tops above was filled; and the Kaal Rock—150 feet perpendicular out of the deep water of the Hudson—was covered with the *elite* of the city and neighboring country.

THE MEN AND THEIR BOATS.

JOSHUA WARD is 6 feet high, 28 years old, and weighs 164 pounds; he pulls a long, steady stroke, which is considered best for a lasting race. His boat—*Dick Risden*, of New-York—was built by GEORGE SHAW, of Newburgh, of mahogany; 30½ feet long, 17 inches beam, and weighs 43 pounds.

HAMMILL is 5 feet 7½ inches high, about 24 years old, and weighs 153 pounds. He pulls a short, quick stroke, which, with a rippled water and his narrow boat, might have been an advantage to him, but the water in this race was as smooth as glass.

This boat is named the *Alexander King*, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and was built of mahogany, by MCKAY, of Williamsburgh, N. Y. She is 30 feet long, 14 inches beam, and weighs 50 pounds. Both boats were what is called shell boats, that is almost cut down to the water's edge, and covered with canvas fore and aft, except a small wall-hole in the centre for the man to sit in, and rigged with out-riggers to hold the row-locks.

THE COURSE, THE START AND RACE.

The start was from the Judges' boat in the middle of the river, off the Kaal Rock, to a point in the middle of the river 2½ miles on the river; each man to turn a separate boat 100 yards apart, and near the middle of the river, and return to the starting point. The tide was about three-quarters flood, and the men tossed for choice of upper stake-boats, which was won by HAMMILL, who chose the eastern-most boat, leaving WARD to turn the boat toward the west side of the river; this was considered in favor of HAMMILL on the return, as he could the sooner get out of the strength of the flood-tide, by getting into the slack water on the eastern shore; both were to turn his boat from the east to west, and in doing so the lighter, shallower and wider boat of WARD, enabled him to gain a couple of lengths on HAMMILL in turning. The start took place exactly at 3 o'clock, by the firing of a pistol, upon which HAMMILL shook his head, and said "No," making no attempt at a start; but seeing no recognition of his refusal by the judge, and that WARD had started a boat's length in front, he, quick as a flash, beat down to it, and got under way with a will, and reached the upper boat just three lengths behind WARD, losing two more in turning, and finally coming in ten lengths behind WARD, who won the race in 41 minutes, 15 seconds. The same distance has been done by JOHN HIGLAN, on the Harlem River, in 39 minutes.

Upon the result being anticipated near the end of the race, Poughkeepsie seemed as if it would have turned over into the Hudson. The explosions on the Kaal Rock seemed in more than usual fury, and so intent were all on their favorite here that the rock might have toppled over without their taking any notice till the dip in the Hudson had cooled their enthusiasm. The newness of delighted humanity and of steam whistles was never so astounding. In short, the Newburgh propellers seemed likely to run poor HAMMILL down, so anxious were the living freight to embrace JOHN. WARD as he came in.

Of course large amounts of money changed hands, and renewed attempts will be made to bring the men together for a conquering match.

The Judges were Messrs. STEPHEN ROBERTS and DENNIS LEARY, of New-York, for HAMMILL; Messrs. TIMOTHY DONOGHUE and WM. H. JUNE, of Poughkeepsie, for WARD; and Mr. EDWARD ENNIS, of Poughkeepsie, Referee.

FALL REGATTA OF THE EMPIRE CITY REGATTA CLUB.

Mr. ROBERTS, the President, and Mr. CORTA, the Treasurer, hegged our reporter to announce that early in the Fall they will give a grand four-oared boat race, and hope boatmen will prepare accordingly against the announcement is publicly made.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE IN RELATION TO THE DRAFT.—The Joint Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors met in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposition to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of mitigating the rigors of the draft. On the part of the Board of Supervisors it was stated that there was no authority to appropriate money for such a purpose by the county; while on the part of the city it was contended that the appropriations could be made, and it was suggested that the county should take the entire responsibility, so as to include the towns in the benefits to be derived as well as the city wards. There was a good deal of conversation about the matter, but nothing definite was decided, and the Committee adjourned, to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

EXTORTING MONEY FROM STOREKEEPERS.—Yesterday WM. WOOD and WM. HASTLEY were brought before Justice BOSSUM on the charge of extorting small sums of money from storekeepers in Columbia-street during the prevalence of the riot in New-York. Mr. WM. WHITE, proprietor of a store, No. 238 Columbia-street, testified that on the 19th inst., defendants came into his place and asked for 25 cents. He refused, when one said that if he did not hand the money over he would be likely to lose more; that they had come from New-Jersey to join the mob, and had just left New-York and wanted funds to aid them in their operations. Mr. WHITE gave them 25 cents and they left. THOMAS CORBIN, No. 546 Columbia-street, JOHN BOARK, No. 526 Columbia-street, and others testified to similar facts, and the accused were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last a boy named PATRICK J. SUANS, was run over by one of the cars in Atlantic-avenue, near East New-York. He was standing on the front platform. His hat blew off and he jumped down to catch it while the car was in full motion. He slipped, and falling under the wheels his right leg was crushed. He was picked up and taken home, and after lingering until Monday night, died. The deceased was about 6 years of age. Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, and the jury, after hearing several witnesses, brought in a verdict of accidental death. They recommended, however, that the city railroad companies should guard against similar accidents by placing moveable wire-work gates on the front platform of the cars, the same as formerly used on the Sixth-avenue cars, New-York.

MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.—The Fifty-sixth regiment was mustered out of the United States service yesterday, and the Thirteenth will be mustered out this morning, at their armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets. The militia are, however, still retained in service by the State, and the men of the different regiments are required to report at their respective armories each day.

DAMAGE BY THE GALE.—Six houses on Twenty-sixth-street and five on Eighteenth-street, Gowanus, owned by Mr. G. H. CHAMBERLAIN, were blown down by the gale on Tuesday. The buildings were of frame, and incomplete. Loss about $7,000.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 23.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,495,000 five-twenties, to-day. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 3.

Dispatches to England by Way of Cape Race

The steamship *Sidon*, Capt. MCMIKAN, which left New-York on Wednesday, will call off Cape Race on Saturday night or Sunday morning. Dispatches can be forwarded to Europe by this opportunity, through the agency of GEORGE STOKES, Esq., No. 145 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

SUBSTITUTES!—Substitutes furnished on favorable terms. One thousand substitutes on hand. Substitutes furnished for Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-England. We for $100 guarantee exemption from draft. Call on or address TOMPKINS & Co., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway. Sixty additional substitutes wanted.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT.—We freely commend Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., as a delightful place of sojourn. The scenery is of unrivaled beauty; valley, hill and river give it inexhaustible variety. The hotel is well kept, combining every accommodation for guests, as well for their comfort as amusement.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

[Advertisement.]

THE DRAFT—HOW TO AVOID IT.—On receipt of $1, I will send full written directions (private) how to avoid the draft at a cost of 37½ cents. Hundreds are by this means enjoying exemption. Address LAWYER, No. 129 Spring-street, Station A, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—Miss Jennie Gilmore, Mrs. Peter Forshee and child, Horace Ginsburg and lady, Mr. O'Brien, lady and child, T. M. Blake, two children and servant, H. Genooth and lady, Miss Emelie Robinson, Miss Ellen Davis, Eden Kelley, Amelia Schuman, Mrs. Leonard, child and servant, Thomas Bethell, Charles Potthoff, J. W. Bradly, John D. Bradly, James Scofield, R. T. Montgomery, Mr. Wertzam, J. McCohn, Edward O'Brien, Mr. Felix, Theodore Ladue, Capt. Eben Tibbets, W. W. Dean, G. Lyon, J. Murphy, F. W. Lawrence and lady, Mrs. Caton and family, Lieut. W. G. Locke, U. S. A.; Capt. D. M. Prescott, U. S. A.; D. D. Mudge, Lieut. E. Staples, U. S. A.; Lieut. Raymond Terry, U. S. A.; Joseph Schemer, W. Davis, A. Navarre, A. Barbe, John Golson, W. H. Churchill, U. S. N.; E. Rousseau, H. M. Hines, U. S. N.; Mr. Eichelberger and family, J. T. Woodman, W. Cilbo, Capt. Brothers, T. Metz, Mr. Bryan and family, Mr. Tower, A. Benjamin, Mrs. J. H. Payne, child and servant, Miss Maria Carrage, Miss Alice Carlon, and 45 in steerage.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	4 49	Sun sets.....	7 23
Moon sets.....	11 44		
Sandy Hook	12 05	Gov. Island..	1 05
Hell Gate..	3 0		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steamships America, Maury, San Juan, Nic., M. O. Roberts; Ocean Queen, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. S. Allen; Locust Point, Hoffman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Propeller Frances, Avery, Port Royal, Russell Sturgis & Co.

Ships Cyclone, Ingersoll, Boston, Curtis & Peabody; R. S. Ely, Livingston, Liverpool, Howland & Brothingham; Australia, Tewart, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion.

Barks Canisa, (Br.,) Baker, Falmouth, Eng., Edmiston Bros.

Brigs Eliza, (Br.,) Hamm, Hoyle, Eng., George F. Bailey; Fortuna, (Dan.,) Beckwoldt, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Karpa, (Br.,) Strachan, Picton, N. S., Jones & Lough; Isabella, (Br.,) Hanfield, Maranhan and Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Gardine, (Port.,) Campos, Pernambuco, Hagemeyer & Brun; B. L. Swan, Bros, Demarara, master.

Schooners Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Only Son, Johnson, Hallowell, Me., Ferguson & Wood; Benjamin, Patrick, Charlestown, Jed Frye & Co.; Bay State, Merrill, Providence, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Golden Gate, Wicks, Portland, J. V. Haviland; Robert Mowe, Jr., Day, Boston, J. F. Whitney & Co.; R. Atwood, Cranmer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. B. Myers, Webb, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sea Lion, Brewster, Baltimore; Hannah E. Mitchell; Bennett, Milton, Del.; J. P. Furland, Lincoln, Beaufort, Merrill & Abbott; John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Maitland, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Liverpool, (Br.,) Albury, Key Island, W. L. J. W. Asbury; Leocadia, Small, Salem, E. W. Ropes & Co.; Jane, (Br.,: Crocker, Kingston, Jam.; Henry De Cordova & Co.; Sarah, Cossey, Rockland, Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool 10th inst., and Queenstown 11th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and 199 passengers to J. G. Dale. 11th, off old Head Kinsale, passed steamship Celia, for New-York. 15th, lat. 49 10, lon. 33 13, saw Bremen bark Karla, bound E.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3693. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

A Loud Wail Over the Fall of Jackson.

The Rolling Stock and Motive Power of Three Railroads Lost.

"Nothing Goes Well in the Southwest."

Operations of the National Cavalry in North Carolina.

THE REBEL COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

A Large Amount of Public Property Destroyed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 24.

The Richmond *Whig*, of July 23, says:

"The evacuation of Jackson, Miss., left in the hands of the enemy the rolling stock of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central, and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads. The motive power alone consisted of over forty engines. *The loss is incalculably important, and wholly irreparable. Nothing goes well in the Southwest.*

The Federal cavalry raid from Newberu, N. C., reached Rocky Mount, on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, on the 20th, and destroyed two miles of the track. The bridge over the Neuse River, one thousand feet long, was bureed, *thereby cutting off communication for some weeks.*"

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 23.

The following is from the Peteresburgh *Express* of July 23:

"From passengers who reached hern yesterday morning, on the train from Weldon, we gather a few particulars from the raid oe Rocky Mount, N. C., briefly referred to by us in yesterday's *Express*.

The gang numbered between four and six hundred, and came up from Washington, N. C. This is the route supposed to have been taken for Rocky Mount, though about the same distance from Plymouth as Washingtoe. The roads from the latter point are much the best. Either road would bring them to Tarborough, a flourishing little town in Edgecourt County, about 18 miles from Rocky Mount, and where, until recently, the Government has had immense supplies of bacou, core, &c.

The raiders reached Rocky Mount about 12 o'clock, meeting with no resistance. The small squad of fifteen or twenty men guarding the bridge over the Tar River, near Rocky Mount, of course, did not risk se engagement with such odds, but, we presume, retired in good order. They (the Federals) immediately proceeded to burn the depot, destroy the water-tank, and commit acts of vandalism. In this vicinity they also burnt about 5,600 bales of cotton, belonging chiefly to private individuals, which had accumulated at Rocky Mount, and a squad repaired to the large cotton factory neer by, owned by WM. S. BARTLE, where they applied the torch, and that spacious building, with all its valuable machinery, was speedily reduced to ashes. This is really a serious loss to all that portion of the State, as well as the south side of Virginia. A very large quantity of cotton yarns made at this factory were purchased by the people of Eastern North Caroline and the south side of Virginia, who since the war heve been largely engaged in manufacturing clothing for home consumption.

The regular mail train for Wilmington passed just thirty minutes before the arrival of the raiders, and thus made a narrow escape from capture. The train on the Tarborough hrnuch of the Wilmington road was not so fortunate. It was captured by the raiders, and two carloads of ammunition and over 30,000 pounds of bacon was destroyed. They also attempted to destroy the cars and locomotives. We understand that they only partially succeeded. The train from Weldon, which reached here yesterday afternoon, brought no intelligence later than the aoove. Travel and telegraphic communication between Weldon and Wilmington are now interrupted, and we can find no one who is able to inform us when it will he resumed. A military force sufficiently large to prevent a repetition of the destruction effected on Monday is now at hand on the road; but unfortunately, they are just in time to be too late; the damage has been done.

LATER.—We learn by telegraph from Wilmington that the bridge destroyed oy the raiders spanned Tar River, near Rocky Mount. It was a most substantial structure, some 300 yerds long. The track tor tee distance of a mile or two was toro up, and other damage was effected which it will require a week or more to repair. Travel, it is thought, will he suspended six or eight days. It is uederstood that the raiders have only fallen back to Tarborough, distant from Rocky Mount ahout nigbteen miles. If allowed to remain at Tarborough it will be time thrnwn away to repair the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, for the Yankee cavalry will be able to resch it le two hours' time whenaver they feel so disposed, and so destroy the track that it will be useless. We hope, however, that Gen. ROBERT RANSON, who is now in that directioo, will quickly clear the luvaders out from Tarborough."

NO CAUSE FOR DESPONDENCY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 17.

While PAUL JONES, iu the wretched old hulk of an Indiaman a huudred yeare old, (the *Bon Homme Richard*,) was engaged le the desperate conflict wttn the *Serapis*, a uew English frigate of the first-class, juat out of port—after a single broadside had rkidied her so completely that he was compelled to lash her to the Englishman to avoid sinking—wbeu nearly all his guns hau bursted and half his crew had fallen—a momentary cessation nt firing induced bis adversary to hail him and inquire whether he had struck. "We have not begun to fight," was the laconic and pithy reply, and after two hours more of mortal combat, he had the proud satisfactiou of walking the Englishman's deck a victor, under circumstances ao desperate that at oue tiroe there eppeared no chance of escape. Such is the reward of valor whee allied to constancy, and directed by an indomitable will.

LINCOLN, SEWARD, HALLECK, and the whole Yankee press are hugging themselves in the delusion that they already see the end of the war, and that that end is, to us, the death of our liberty, and the beginning of an luterminehle servitude. To their tauots and sneers we reply, in the defient language of PAUL JONES, "We have eot yet begun to fight." They think they have seen pitched fields, but the hottest of those they nave seen are, to those which must come, but es the freshness of an April morning to the fiery breath of the dog days—but as the snow upon the side of Hecla to the whirling gulf of flame within—bot as December to June—but as an ice house to a furnace heated an hundred fold.

This people has never yet put forth its strength to half its extent, furions as has been the war in which it has been engaged, mighty as have been its struggles, glorious as has been its victories, unparalleled as has been the result. What we have done is scarcely a type of what we can do. The present situation, far from being desperate, is only trying enongh to induce new energy in the contest, to call for new exertions and new sacrifices, to remind our people of the nature of the conflict, and the object of the enemy, to bring out nur whole strength, and to let the world see of what we are capable. While the Yankees think they have subjugated us by taking Vicksburgh, we repeat, in the language of PAUL JONES, "We have not begun to fight."

Such is the spirit of our people, such the resources of our countrymen in their own determined will, such the obstacles the enemy will have to overcome before he can ever subdue us. We have lost Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. What of that? Suppose we lose Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Wilmington—all our seaports. What of that, we ask again?

> —"What though the field be lost?
> All is not lost! The unconquerable will,
> And study of revenge, immortal hate,
> And courage never to submit or yield:
> All these remain."

There we would still have, though everything materially were gone.

But we are reduced to no such straits. On the contrary, we speak the solemn truth when we declare, that in our opinion, our situation, although it is one which calls for the utmost exertion, so far from being desperate, is not even gloomy. The enemy has taken Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Does he open the navigation of the river thereby? Not et all, as we showed the other day, and we think we showed satisfactorily. On the other hand, he weakens himself by the garrisons he is obliged to keep in those places, and he strengthens our armies by returning the garrisons which have been so long shut up there. He would do the same thing by taking Charleston, Savaeneh and Mobila. Having no longer any detached ports to defend, our army could then complete the policy of concentration which, but partially pursued, has already been attended with such memorable results.

Retiring in the interior as he advances, we shall weaken him and strengthen ourselves with every step that he takes on leaving his base of operations. We have made our calculations long ago, that all the towns within reach of the enemy's navy would fall; and giving them, for the sake of argument, up to him, we conceive that we are more able to beat him without them than with them. Let it not be forgotten, in the meantime, that we have a powerful army—an army that has never been beaten, with a General at its head who may rank with the most renowned leaders of whom history makes mention. Let the desponding think of these facts, and tell us what there is gloomy in our situation. For our part, we see nothing whatever. We may be called on to destroy more cotton and tobaeco to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; but, in our opinioe, this would not be the worst thing the Government could do, even of its own free will. It would recall the minds of thousands from the pursuit of wealth to the defence of the country, and that would be a positive gain.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE PROSPECTS.

VICKSBURGH.

From the Montgomery Weekly Mail, July 8.

The uews from Virginia has absorbed public attentian to such a degree that we are apt to lose sight of Vicksburgh. It is true that the recent demonstration of Gen. LEE is well calculated to attract the daapest interest, *but we doubt if the conquest of Pennsylvania, and the confiagrobon of every farm in that State, would compensate us for the loss of Vicksburgh.* By the one we shall have destroyed a certain amount nf the enemy's property; by the other we lose not only property, but prestige. If Vicksburgh falls, what will be the consequence? The Confederacy will be cut into two parts. Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, placed beyond the reach of succor or support, the Mississippi River yielded to the Yankee, the State of Mississippi given up to raids and ruin, and JOHNSTON forced to fall back to the Bigbee River, and perhaps to the Alabama. These results will assuredly follow the capture of Vicksburgh, sed yet wa doubt if many persons give more than a passing thought to the snbject. Wa learn, indeed, through the telegraph that all is going on well, that KIRBY SMITH'S forces have possession of Millikea's Bend and Young's Point, that JOHNSTON has possession of Union Bluff, on the Yazoo, and that the Yankees have abandoned Grand Gulf. If all this is so, then our forces are not only in front and rear, but on both flanks of GRANT'S army, and his capture would be merely a question of time. But are these reports true? Are they reliable? We have our doubts on the subject, for of all the dispatches we receive, the least reliable are those which come to us from Jackson. The operator of the Press Association at that place seems to be the most credulous mortal alive, and does not hesitate to send dispatches in all directions that are perfectly ridiculous."

The same editor says in another article.

"It will be seen then thet we are in the midst of events of the most important character. Turn in any direction and we see the camp-fires blazing, and hear the tramp of cavalry, the rattle of infantry, and the thunder of cannon. The month of July may decide our fate, for if we are victorious, it we whip the enemy from our country, and prove that we can successfully invade his own, then we may regard the crisis over, and our independence achieved.

Since the foregoing was in type our dispatches reporting the fall of Vicksburgh and the battle of Gettysburgh have come to hand. They speak for themselves, and if they did not we have no time for comment. We presume, however, that even the antborities at Richmond will agree with us that, if there was an army to spare from Virginia, it ought to have been divided between BRAGG and PEMBERTON, thus making sure of victories in Tennessee and Mississippi, instead of leveling the enemy's country—which at best was a very hazardous experiment."

BRAGG'S DEFEAT.

The same paper speaks as follows of the situation in Tennessee:

"The latest reports in regard to BRAGG'S army place it at Bridgeport, and that he intends making the south bank of the Tannessee his future line of defence. If this report proves to be true, it will have a very unhappy effect nn our prospects in that quarter, for Middle Teonessee will be overrun by the enemy, and the war drawo into North Alahama. What induced Gen. BRAGG to make this retrograde movement we cannot say, unless it was thet ROSECRANS had been heavily reinforced, but it strikes us that it would have been better for BRAGG to have stood his ground and fought at Tullahoma. In fact we had confidently relied on his delivering battle in Tennessee from the rumors which reached us, and from the following statement of the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 22d ult.:

'We have it from good authority that BRAGG has given his men the sacred assurence of a soldier that he will never cross the Tennessee River without one of the bloodiest battles of the war. He means to fight ROSECRANS on the square, and he has every confidence in being able to drive him and his whelps beyond the border.'"

THE FIELD.

From the Mobile Weekly Tribune, July 14.

Vicksburgh fell oe the 4th inst. Gen. JOHNSTON telegraphed the fact to the Secretary of War on the 7th inst. Thus three days elapsed before the Government was informed of the calamity, and, we suppose, before JOHNSTON knew it. It would seem that the moment the news was received, Gen. JOHNSTON fell back toward Jackson.

The great question to us is as to the course GRANT intends to take. The telegraph—but that is not to be relied on for this kind of information—says thet he sent ten thousand men to the assistance of BANKS, and ten thousand up the river to aid in removing the forces of PRICE and others. He left fifteen or twenty thousand at Vicksburgh, in all probability. The rest he reserved for his own command, and was going toward Jackson. Perhaps his army numbers forty or fifty thousand men, as the remainder to operate in Mississippi. What course will he take? May he not strike for Selma, while he expects ROSECRANS to draw BRAGG off, take Chattanooga, and move down toward Montgomery? If this be the plan, it is bold enough, and if it should be successful, would be disastrous enough. Mobile would be thee at the mercy of the enemy, without the necessity of firing a gun into it. We should be controlled by the force which compelled PEMBERTON to lay down his arms.

This is drawing a very dark picture, which resembles, after a fashion, one that we find circulated extensively on the streets. But its probability is in the assumption that BRAGG will be annihilated, and that JOHNSTON has no army to help himself with.

What is the strength of our army, taking in all the forces on and contiguous to the Mississippi, including PRICE'S command, and omitting that of MAGRUDER, who is supposed to be not far off? It is estimated at nearly 90,000, without counting PEMBERTON'S garrison. This is not a large number, and it is so divided that the largest part of it massed—that is, JOHNSTON'S army—may be considered equal to the whole, le other words, JOHNSTON has the only force under his command that stands as a barrier to the progress of GRANT. KIRBY SMITH le ne the other side of the river. The fall of Vicksburgh relieves him, and he can now move at will to the most endangered part nf the field, if he can cross the river.

We lack troops beyond doubt; and it will presently, perhaps, he found that the true policy is to withdraw every man from Arkansas, in order to meet the emergency which seems to he about to present itself in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

The danger of this movement shows that people not eow in the army must prepare to help themselves. The armies called out for State defense must be relied on. How much better it would have been if they had been called out two or three months ago!

Dartmouth College.

BOSTON, Friday, July 24.

Rev. Dr. LORD has resigned his position as President of Dartmouth College. His successor has not as yet been appointed.

THE TWO GREAT ARMIES.

Meade and Lee Reported in Rapid Motion.

Lee's Communication with Richmond at Meade's Mercy.

A BATTLE PROBABLE AT ANY MOMENT.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 24.

This evening's *Republican* contains the following:

"The impression that MEADE and LEE are lying with their armies along the western banks nf the Upper Potomac, watching each other, and that the headquarters of Gen. MEADE is at Harper's *Ferry*, or in that region, is a decided mistake. Both armies are active, and MEADE is where he can strike LEE a blow when he pleases. A battle is likely to occur at any moment."

On the same subject this evening's *Star* has the following:

"We apprehend there can now be little doubt that on Saturday morning last LEE commenced to move most of his army up the Virginia Valley, from the position it had occupied since recrossing the Potomac. He had previnualy made a feint to recross the Potomac by sending EWELL'S command up toward Cumberland. It is to be presumed that he regards the movements of MEADE'S army, which has been hy no means idle of late, as making it necessary for him to hurry off for the protection of his communications with Richmond. We feel very sure that MEADE has his communication already at his mercy—where and how it is not proper that we should state. At any rate, we may not improperly say that MEADE is demonstrating that all apprehensions of tardiness on his part are entirely groundless. LEE'S advance is represented to have been at Strasburgh on day before yesterday, and we trust, as we believe, that his whole flank is being daily felt by MEADE'S cavalry, so that all his movements are immediately known and provided against."

In these statements of the local papers it need only be added that there is a plentiful lack of knowledge as to army movements on either side, and that the deficiency is being supplemented by the vaguest rumors.

GEN. FOSTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Gunboat Smith Briggs—The Thirteenth Indiana—The Murder of Dr. Sanborn.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOWERS HILL, Va., Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

A word as to the operations and usefulness of the United States gnuboat *Smith Briggs*, of Acting Rear-Admiral LEE'S squadron, and commanded by Capt. LEE during the recent Peninsular campaign, I am persuaded will prove of public interest. When the late Peninsular campaign was commenced, it found Capt. LEE at Norfolk, having just concluded some repairs upon his vessel, and where he suddenly received orders from Gen. DIX to report to Fortress Monroe, whence the *Smith Briggs* was ordered to Yorktown to await further orders from the then commanding General of the Department. The 23d of June found the *Briggs* at West Point, anchoring that night near the mouth of the Pamunkey River, where, on the evening of the 24th, she was joined by four gunboats and twelve transports. These left the next morning, the 25th of June, for White House, on reaching which point, it was found to be in the possession of a squadron of rebel cavalry, upon whom fire was opened, driving them into the woods and utterly dispersing them. On going ashora a rebel sutler was found, whose goods were taken possession nf, I believe, by Major STRATTON, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, which body of troops had just landed in anticipation of the expedition to the Anna Bridge. The *Briggs* was further useful on this day in dropping a mile down the river tnr the purpose of preventing a flank movement of the enemy. During the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th days of June the *Smith Briggs* was engaged in patroling the river between West Point and the White House, to prevent guerrillas interfering with or annoying transports engaged in conveying troops to the White House. On the 27th Capt. LEE captured a large number of rebel horses, and on the 2d day of July he destroyed a rebel battery at Cumberland Heights. From the 3d of July until the United States forces were finally withdrawn from the Peninsula, the *Briggs* was employed in patroling the Pamunkey River. This record, covering as it does only one campaign, is all sgiow with arduous services well performed. Capt. LEE enjoys the hearty respect of all connected with this department, both as an officer and a man.

Hon. O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana, has wisely commissioned JOHN M. WILSON to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the noblest regiment from that patriotic State—the Thirteenth Indiana. Lieut.-Col. WILSON has served his country both faithfully and gallantly since the outbreak of the war, and is justly esteemed an excellent officer and man. He is among the popular men of his State and section.

The Common Council of Portsmouth have adopted a series of condemnatory resolutions regarding the murdar of Lieut. SANBORN by Dr. DAVID M. WRIGHT, who is now on his trial before Gen. R. S. FOSTER'S Military Commission at Norfolk. The resolutions, in addition to being severe upon the cowardly assassin, call upon the United States forces to remove from their midst "the foul-mouthed traitors who infest the corners and market-places nf our city, plotting treason, and even contemplating such deeds of bloodshed as we are now called to reflect upon." Sharp and suggestive resolutions have also been adopted by the "Norfolk Union Association," in which they forcibly affirm that in this cruel tragedy is to be seee another of the many forcible reasons why traitors should be sent beyond thn lines of tee United States forces, to those who need them to fight in open combat. From this you will see how deeply deplorad the murder of Lieut. SANBORN is, and the depth of the loyal feeling in this sectine of Virgieia.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Gen. Foster—A Steamer from Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 23.

Maj.-Gen. FOSTER left for Newbern, N. C., this forenoon, on the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*. He will soon return and make his headquarters here.

The sidewheel steamer *Planter* arrived from Charleston at noon to-day, and proceeded to Newport's News to report to Admiral LEE. She did not communicate with the shore here.

The trial of Dr. WRIGHT, of Norfolk, is progressing slowly, before the Military Commission composed of Brig.-Gen. FOSTER, United States Volunteers, Col. ARTHUR A. DUTTON, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, Col. M. F. DONOHUE, Tenth New-Hampshire Volunteers, and Maj. JOHN A. BOLLES, Judge-Advocate. Messrs. LAMBERT J. BOWDEN and L. H. CHANDLER are counsel for Dr. WRIGHT.

The following soldiers have been buried in the cemetery at Norfolk during the week ending July 18:

Gabriel N. Cooley, Co. C, 141st N. Y., died July 13.
Marcus L. Brown, Co. B, 143d N. Y., died July 14.
John F. Adams, Co. E, 177th Penn., died July 14.
Alfred Countryman, Co. D, 141st N. Y., died July 14.
William H. Fenton, Co. B, 117th N. Y., died July 14.
Hollis Johnston, Co. D, 118th N. Y., died July 16.
Alonzo Beldé, Co. K, 117th New-York, died July 17.
Hamilton Roger, Co. D, 117th N. Y., died July 17.
John Carpentier, Co. A, 143d N. Y., died July 17.
Enoch D. Townsend, Co. H, 148th New-York, died July 18.
Jonathan Letson, Co. F, 117th N. Y., died July 19.
Alonzo Hopkins, Co. A, 118th N. Y., died July 19.
M. M. Lathrop, Co. H, 177th Penn., died July 19.

The above list is from the Portsmouth *Virginian*.

Two blockade runners were captured yesterday near Yorktown, and brought to this place last evening by the steamer *Thomas A. Morgan*.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Success of the Cavalry Expedition, &c.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 20.

The latest intelligence received from the Cavalry Expedition which left here on the morning of the 16th inst., under command of Gen. FOSTER, states the extensive railroad bridge at Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was destroyed, together with several miles of the railroad.

The resistance to the draft in New-York and elsewhere by the Copperheads, has aroused the indignation of the veteran troops in this Department.

IMPORTANT CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Cut at Wytheville.

A Severe Fight---Capture and Destruction of the Town.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 24.

A cavalry expedition, undar Col. TOLLAND, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio mounted infantry, and Col. POWELL, of the Second Virginia cavalry, sent by Brig.-Gen. SCAMMON from Charlestown, Va., to cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Wytheville, has been successful. They captured Wytheville after a severe fight, and took 120 prisoners, two pieces of artillery and 700 stand nf arms. Our loss was about 65 killed and wounded. Col. TOLLAND and Capt. DE LAW, of Cincinnati, were killed, and Col. POWELL severely wounded. The enemy lost 75 killed, and a large number wounded. Our troops were fired oe by the citizens from the houses. The towe was totally destroyed. The command reached Fayetteville yesterday after a hard march.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Reported Capture of the Whole of Morris Island.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, July 20.

A dispatch was received here to-dey from Beaufort, stating that our forces had obtained entire possession of Morris Island.

WORK OF THE PRIVATEERS.

Capture of the Ships George Griswold and Jabez Snow.

The ship *George Griswold* was captured on the 8th of May, 15 miles northeast from Cape Frio, by the privateer *Georgia*.

The ship *Jabez Snow* was captured by the *Alabama* on the 29th of May.

A Naval Engagement—Unknown Vessels Fighting off Petit Menan.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 24.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, from Cherryfield, this morning, says that Capt. HASKELL, of the schooner *Virginia*, who arrived at Steuben yesterday, from Boston, reports seeing, about 10½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a heavy steamer off Petit Menan, firing guns at some craft low in the water, which was returning the fire. Both crafts appeared to be steering southwest.

Another Pirate.

The ship *Guiding Star*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Calcutta, reports: July 1, lat. 12° 27', long. 43° 1'. passed a ship's mast with lower yard attached, apparently a mizzen mast, with spider and truss bands, also an iron pin rail; the mast painted white and burned in several places. July 20, lat. 34° 37', long. 69° 43', boarded brig *Antonio*, MAYHEW, hence for Belize (Hond.), 7 days out, which reported 18th, in lat. 36°, on the southern edge of the Gulf stream saw a sloop-rigged privateer with one large gun amidships; saw her chasing a large ship; the sloop was of about 100 tons; was confident she was a privateer; was quite near her.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 24.

GEN. MEREDITH.

Gen. SOL. MEREDITH, wounded at Gettysburgh, has so far recovered as to be able to start for his home in Indiana. Commissioner HOLLOWAY, nf the Patent Office, accompanies him.

GEN. GRANT.

The statement that Gen. GRANT is to receive the Major-Generalship in the regular army, made vacant by the retiring of Gen. WOOL, is believed to be as yet only a rumor.

DISPATCHES FROM PORT HUDSON.

L. M. SCHWERIN, bearar of dispatches from Port Hudson to the Government, arrived here yesterday.

THE WOUNDED OF GETTYSBURGH.

Medical Inspector VOLLUM, returned to-day from Gettysburgh. He reports that all the wounded have been removed, excepting those too severely wounded to bear removal.

BARON GEROLT'S HOUSE NOT BURNT.

The statement that Baron GEROLT'S residence was among the houses consumed in last night's fire proves erroneous.

APPOINTMENT.

Ex-Governor of Utah, S. L. HARDING, has been appointed Chief Justice of Colorado Territory.

CAPTURES.

An arrival from the Potomac flotilla to-night reports frequent captures of small parties of blockade runners, and that there has been no hostile demonstration of the enemy on the river for a week past.

THE MILITARY GOVERNORSHIP OF ARKANSAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 211.—Ordered, that the appointment of JOHN S. PHELPS as Military Governor of the State of Arkansas, and of AMOS F. ENO as Secretary, be revoked, and the office of Military Governor in said State is abolished, and that all authority, appointments and power heretofore granted to and exercised by them, or either of them, as Military Governor or Secretary, or by any person or persons appointed by or acting under them, is hereby revoked and annulled.

By order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

The First Steamer Through from St. Louis to the Crescent City.

Arrival of the Imperial, and her Departure on the Return Trip.

The steamship *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans on the 16th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are but two days later than those already received, and are not specially important.

Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana, was to leave on the steamer *Columbia*, on Sunday morning, the 19th. He goes to Washington on business, and will probably make a brief visit among his friends in the North, after which he will return to resume his duties.

The steamer *Imperial*, Capt. STAS, arrived at New-Orleans from St. Louis, on the 17th. The *Imperial* left St. Louis on the 23d June, and arrived at Vicksburgh on the 29th. She left Vicksburgh July 13, with Gen. RANSON'S brigade, and arrived at Natchez on July 14. Gen. RANSON captured 6,000 head of cattle, 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, 380,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, and 500 head of horses and mules. He was to fortify and occupy Natchez. All was quiet from Vicksburgh down, and the river was clear.

The starting of the *Imperial* on her return trip is thus noticed in the *Era*, of the 16th:

"The levee was full of life yesterday up to the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., the time fixed for the departure of the *Imperial*. The throng nf visitors on, in and around the boat was very great, some nf whom were the most distinguished personages in the city. The wharf was crowded with people of all kinds, and hundreds of laborers were busy in putting freight, baggage and stores aboard. The decks and every available space on the steamer were filled with sick, wounded, convalescent or paroled soldiers, belonging to the nine months' men, who are returning to their homes by the way of Cairo and St. Louis, after having assisted to open that road by the prowess of their arms. At 2 o'clock she was ready to take her departure. The levee in the vicinity of the boat was filled by a constantly increasing crowd, and as she backed out into the stream, cheer upon cheer rent the air. The noble boat—the pioneer in the reopening of trade between the West and the South—shook herself right gallantly for a moment, then righting in the stream, she breasted the sluggish waters, and walked up the current like a thing of life and beauty. The cheers from the crowd followed her, and as she passed the shipping she was greeted with loud shouts, which were returned from the venturous steamer.

The *Imperial* is a first-class river steamer, and was a great favorite in these waters before the war broke out. She is not more than four years old, is built on a beautiful model, very swift, looks new and clean, and very showy. Her capacity for carrying freight and passengers is very great, and the remarkable feat she has performed in being the first boat to make the trip from St. Louis to New-Orleans, and thus again link together the great sections of our common country, and unite the severed tie never again to be broken, will hand her name down to Imperishable fame.

The question now is, what boat will next arrive?—and then the next will be looked for, until the arrivals become so common that they will cease to excite surprise. When they begin to come by the dozen in a day, perhaps the Secessionists here will believe Vicksburgh has fallen.

THE MOVEMENTS OF MORGAN.

A Brisk Engagement with Ohio Militia.

Fifteen Rebels Killed and Several Wounded.

GENERAL SHACKELFORD IN CLOSE PURSUIT.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 24.

Shortly after MORGAN crossed the Muskingum, yesterday, he was attacked by militia, under Col. HALL, with two pieces of artillery. Fifteen rebels were killed and several wounded. His progress was checked by Col. HALL twice, but he finally escaped, via Cumberland, Guruesy County, which place he left last night.

At 7 o'clock this morning MORGAN crossed the Central Ohio Railroad at Campbell's, but was so closely pursued by Gen. SHACKELFORD that he had no time to do any damage beyond the burning of the railroad depot and tearing up some of the tracks.

At 9 o'clock this morning MORGAN reached Washington, Gurnsey County, where he did a good deal of damage, and obtained a considerable amount of plunder. Gen. SHACKELFORD is closely chasing him up.

A courier arrived from the vicinity of Taylorsville at noon reports that a squad of about fifty men got detached from MORGAN'S command, when he crossed the Muskingum, and are prowling aronnd the country, burning houses and wheat stacks and killing stock. Three hundred mounted men have been sent after them.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 24.

Maj. KRUESE had an skirmish with the rebels at 11 o'clock this morning, and drove them out of Washington.

When last heard from MORGAN was at Winchester, 12 miles north of East Cassteubridge, moving toward the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, closely pursued by our forces.

INCIDENTS OF THE RAID.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 21.

Gen. CARRINGTON returned yesterday from Washington. His arrisoe and other southern conelies of this State, which he visited under the direction of the Governor, to examine into the operations and extent of the late raid, and to further the organization of the militia and the safety of the border. We gather from him the following facts: The rebels were discovered at Brandenburgh, and the country was aroused. The steamers *Alice Dean* and *McComb* were seized by the rebels for their ferriage. A gunboat went within range of the wharf-boat, but returned to Louisville. It was believed at Mauckport that the gunboat could have sunk the transports easily by hugging the south shore; but it was not done. The Legion had one gun and began to shell the rebels, killing six and wounding several more. It was proposed to sink the transports; but some scrupulous person declared it would be a "a pity," and of doubtful authority, to destroy so much property; but they had a right to kill the rebels. The result was, the river was crossed. For a distance of fourteen miles there was continual skirmishing, and with success. Logs were piled up and temporary breast-works built, behind which the Legion fought with great bravery. Twelve of the enemy were afterward buried by the citizens. Twenty-four rebels were wounded, including a Major, Captain and three Lieuteeants, and twenty six were taken prisoners. This running fight was marked by feats of creditable daring on the part of the Union men. Eighteen, under Maj. FRIEMER, charged on company of forty rebels, dispersed them and took two prisoners.

On the other hand, the rebels met this gallantry with examples of unparalleled brutality. While Mrs. GLENN was taking care of the rebel wounded, her husband and son, both unarmed, were shot down by her side. This was done upon the alleged ground that some one had fired a shot from the house. After this murder, the house was burned with all its contents. Upon reaching Corydon, a general thieving commenced. Watches, pocket-books, knives, jewelry and liquors were seized everywhere. Hon. MR. WOLFE lost his watch and purse, and there was no respect paid to party so long as a man had plunder. The liquors of the hospital, where some of their own wounded lay, shared the same fate with those of the drug-stores, hotels and saloons. For a space of ten miles in width every horse was stolen, and individual residents were insulted or killed. The same policy was pursued at Salem and all along the route. Ransom money, or the flames, were the alternatives presented to every wealthy manufacturer or miller, and everything was merged in the one desire—plunder. Singularly enough, greenbacks only were current, and all money was required to be in Treasury notes. Nearly 1,000 horses were taken between the river and Vienna, and in Salem alone three citizens were each put to a ransom of $1,000 to save their mills.

Two things are to be noted. MORGAN knew, before he crossed the river, who were his friends and who had arms. Upon entering Corydon *he showed a list* (and so at Salem) *of every citizen who had a Henry rifle* or other improved arm, and immediately sent patrols to bring them in. In Corydon the spy was a young man who visited there three weeks before and returned with MORGAN. At Salem, a deserter from the Sixty-ninth Indiana boldly joined MORGAN and was armed by him, but was subsequently captured and is now in Salem jail.

We give the above as an outline, which we shall follow up with incidents of the raid, as they will be valuable in after times.

Good guides were always found, and strange as it was, money, in specific sums, was demanded from persons who thought only their best friends knew they had it. Yet, with much of local treason, the people as a mass were true, and MORGAN himself, in some instances, spare reminding at some who boasted that they were opposed to the war, and repeatedly showed favors to others who bravely maintained their attachment to the Union. With here and there an exception, there was no favor shown the Copperheads or those who skulked from the defence of their own homes to avowed sympathy with the South. Where the K. G. Cs. were thickest there was full information in MORGAN'S possession of all he wished to know, but when he got what he wanted he treated his tools as badly as enemies, and bade them good-bye by taking the horses with which they had followed to guide him. Already steps are on foot to detect these men, and some who have figured so little in public life may find the veil too thin to cover the favor they showed the freebooter and his crew.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

A Large Number of Prizes Condemned.

A Number of Important Captures Recently Made.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Saturday, July 18, 1863.

The activity and vigilance of our naval officers is telling in a very substantial manner in our blockade, both in its effects on the rebels and in the exchequers of the captors, many of whom already have handsome fortunes to their credit in the Treasury. The most gratifying feature of all this, however, is found in the reaction upon *English enterprise*—disappointed in the estimate of a paper blockade, and the consequent prospect of either eluding it or else showing its failure to meet the international standard of efficiency. Their game is blocked, and our harbor is full of prizes, and "the cry is still they come."

During the last week of Judge MARVIN'S official duties here, he condemned about twenty of these captures, with their cargoes, and they are being sent on to New-York for sale, as fast as the goods can be transferred to vessels that are sea-worthy. Judge MARVIN has held these blockade-runners to pretty close account, and on one occasion, when a case was on trial where the vessel was cleared at Havana for New-Orleans, and captured at or near St. Andrews Bay, Fla., the master claiming that his chronometer, his sextant and quadrant were all out of order, and that he had missed his proper reckoning, the Judge said this may all have been so in his case, and yet there being a large reason to doubt it, he deemed it better in such cases that one innocent case should suffer than that a dozen rogues should escape.

A rather unusual capture was made on Tuesday last by the small cruising schooner *Anna*, in charge of Master's Mate J. S. WILLIAMS, who deserves much credit for his prompt and efficient action. It appears a strange boat was seen at various times on Monday from the Northwest Light-house in our outer harbor, attracting the suspicions of the reefers that an attack was intended upon them. The *Anna* passing out about this time was signaled from the Light and informed of the strange boat, and the Light-keeper's suspicions. Capt. WILLIAMS at once pursued, and after a long chase, several miles of which was among the keys in his small boat, where his men were compelled to wade and drag their boat, he at length overhauled and captured the party, provlog to be six in number, in an open whale-boat with a mast and sails, claiming to be from Havana, and bound to the main land of Florida. The leader of the party is JOHN DUKES, an old resident of this coast, and familiar with every crook and turn. When captured the men had no arms, but a good supply of powder.

This is a brother of JAMES DUKES who so successfully captured the steamer *Boston*, a few days since in the Mississippi, and destroying a bark made good his escape to Mobile with the steamer. Persons well acquainted with the brothers think that JOHN was intending to emulate the enterprise of the other and secure a desirable vessel from our harbor, and as he successfully captured six fishing smacks that were owned here, in the earliest stage of the war, about the waters of Tampa Fe, and that without any pretended commission as a naval officer of the rebels, we hope that some good reason will be found for retaining him until the war is over.

The little gunboat steamer *Jasmine*, Capt. LEDNOA, captured and brought in on Tuesday last the sloop *Retawpogo*, with a full cargo of wines, liquors, coffee, salt and copper steam pipes, from Havana. This sloop has been here before as a prize, and left this port just five weeks previous to her recapture and return. She was taken west of Tortuges, bound probably to the Florida coast, and will be condemned. The *Jasmine* was on her way to Pensacola as a tender to the fleet there, and the day previous to this capture chased a steamer all day, but could not overhaul her.

A fine prize has just been captured and brought in by the gunboat steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. JEWATT. From officers of the *Cuyler* I learn these particulars: On Sunday last they chased a steamer for many hours, during which they were constantly throwing overboard bales of cotton, they think to the number of 300, and night approaching she was enabled to escape among the Florida Keys northeast of Tortugas. The *Cuyler* was put on a circle during the night with the intention of securing the drifting cotton the coming day, but the weather being boisterous and sea rough, they were useable to accomplish anything until neer night, when the watch reported a steamer with black smoke. The *Cuyler* was headed for it, and, after a pretty severe chase, captured the *Kate Dale*, of Mobile, with eight hundred bales of cotton, about one hundred of which were thrown over in the chase.

She is a good vessel and built for river navigation, and was sailing with the rebel flag, which I saw on board. The other steamer, and the three hundred bales thrown over, were left game for somebody else, and may be brought in here yet. Her name has been ascertained to be the *Alabama*.

The steamer *R. R. Cuyler* is going to New-York for repairs to her machinery, and will convoy her prize the steamer *Kate Dale*.

War vessels in the harbor are steamers *San Jacinto*, flag-ship of Admiral BAILEY; steamers *Ouvida*, *Tohoma*, and *Octorora*, sloop-of-war *Iosco* and schooner *Wanderer*, steaming *Jasomine*, for Pensacola. The *Hendrick Hudson*, left y

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

EXERCISES AT UNION COLLEGE.

What the Institution Has Done for the Country—The Orations, Alumni Meeting, Society Reunions, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

"Never was the thorough education of your youth in America so necessary as at the present time" wrote lately a distinguished Professor of the Polytechnic School of France. In accordance with this sound doctrine, Union College has for the past years of war been diligently pursuing her courses of instruction. In addition to the usual preperations for useful careers, she has inaugurated a course of military engineering, and has sent forth its graduates, as well as many more, to serve their country in the field. Beside the Generals and other high officials furnished by her older classes, the one about to graduate has sent twenty, some of whom have fallen in the field, and some by the side of their whilom Professor, Col. PRISSNER, whose brave death at Chancellorsville has been recorded in your columns. While these have gone, those who remained behind have been qualifying themselves to be useful in other capacities, and are now winding up their Collegiate year with the usual literary exercises.

They commenced on Sunday evening with an address before the Theological Society, by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., of Albany, formerly of Brooklyn. His remarkably effective delivery did justice to his thoughts, vigorously conceived and happily illustrated.

Monday was "Class-day," an institution well known to Yale and Harvard, but now first introduced here by "The Class of '63." In the morning the acting President, Dr. HICKOK, made a farewell address to the class, and was followed by two of its members, Mr. JAMES G. JOHNSON and Mr. JOHN WATOUR, Jr. The former gave an oration, inculcating obedience to law as the condition of success, and drawing illustrations from Nature, mind and society; and the latter a poem on consecrated spots, last and holiest among which come, of course, "Old Union." Both performances were most creditable.

In the afternoon, in the garden of Prof. LAWIS, Messrs. BLAKELY, FIELD and BELLINGER gave respectively the class History, Prophecy and Address. Then, in sad procession, they bid adieu to the buildings, dedicated the class-tree, changed their hats for the shocking bad ones supposed to have been worn when they entered, smoked the pipe of peace—a huge calumet, carved into the shape of the future "Graduates' Hall," now rising from the ground—surrounding the tree of the Campus; presented the pipe to the coming class of '64; sang their parting songs, and struggled for the garland of roses encircling the tree far above their heads. All agreed that the first class-day was a success, to be repeated by their children and their children's children.

In the evening DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., of Philadelphia, addressed the Senate. He portrayed "the condition of the country" most eloquently and most patriotically. An Irish Roman Catholic Democrat, he supported the war and the Administration. With great descriptive and illustrative powers, and unbounded facility of expression, he boldly denounced the misdeeds and shortcomings of all parties, predicting the ruin of all our hopes if the better portion of the community continued to permit themselves to be governed by the worst—by the pothouse politicians and demagogues.

The night closed with a brilliant "reception," (the College synonyme for the wordily word "ball,") given by a portion of the class to their fair friends.

Tuesday morning was monopolized by a tremendous storm of rain. At 2 P. M., the Phi Beta Kappa Society held their annual meeting. In the evening "the Literary Societies" were addressed by Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of New-York City. His subject was "The human races gathered here." Each of these he analyzed into its elementary characteristics, and sketched their amalgamations into the "Unum E Pluribus" which we have become. I need not describe to New-York readers his brilliant rhetoric and effective delivery. The poet, Mr. WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, gave the audience a lyric canto, commencing with an ode to the flag, in his usual gorgeous and emphatic style.

On Wednesday morning Prof. GEORGE F. BAUER, of the Albany Medical College, addressed the Chemical Society, and gave a caotial *resume* of the great modern doctrine which shows the equivalency and interchangeability of all forces—motion, heat, electricity and the rest—and traces them all back to the one source, the sun. His address is to be published by the Society.

On Wednesday afternoon the Alumni Association met, and had a jolly time in reviewing old associations, lemoered by sad memories as they listened to the obituaries of those who had died in the past year—many of them in the service of their country. The decennial arrangement was in operation, and is warmly recommended to all past graduates. In accordance with it the classes of 1813, 1823, 1843 and 1853 came together more or less completely, but with great enjoyment to those who were present.

In the evening, Rev. JULIUS H. SEELYE, D. D., of Amherst College, delivered the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His subject was, "Our Place in History." We were like the mariner who sees no sun or stars, and must find his present place by his "dead reckoning" of the course which he has sailed. We should therefore, like him, go back to our starting point. The orator then began with Central Asia, and showed how their concentration of soul necessarily led them to the idea of one God—then passed to Greece, and vividly depicted its contrast with the Oriental spirit, and then sketched their union in Alexandria, where was prepared the way for the reception of Christianity. Theo culminated Time, and as the previous ages had studied the relations of God to man, so now did those of man to man become predominant. Then arose the Papal supremacy. The yoke was broken in Germany, whose lofty ideal of marriage the orator thought typical of the Christian relation. All these changes he considered preparatory to the triumph of the Church on earth, and our own crisis especially so. The address was received with great applause.

To-morrow (Thursday) is Commencement day proper.

The graduates, and other friends of Union College, will be glad to learn that its condition was never more gratifying than at the present time. Two new professorships have been established—one of "Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature," and an adjunct chair of Greek. A third new professor takes the place of Prof. NEWMAN, who leaves to take the Presidency of a "New-England Female College," at Poultney, Vt.

The great gift of Dr. NOTT is constantly increasing in productiveness, and will in time leave the College nothing to desire. He himself celebrated last month his 90th birthday. Though weak and infirm in body, his mind is still active, and all his thoughts are given to his beloved country. W. M. G.

Exercises at Dartmouth College.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

HANOVER, N. H., Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

Last evening an address was given before the Theological Society, by Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island. His subject was the "Characteristics of that Religious faith which is to conquer the world."

Several class meetings were held last evening, and others will be in session at different times during the three days of the anniversary. Of the class of 1860 there were about twenty present. Of the sixty-four who graduated at that time, sixteen are now in the military service of the United States. With one exception they are all commissioned officers. Among the number are O. A. HALL, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Vermont regiment; E. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Major of the First Vermont Volunteers, and Capt. E. B. PARKER, of the First Rhode Island cavalry. R. I. MIDDLETON, who was a member of this class, and a Southerner by birth and education, is in the rebel army, being an officer in the forces now engaged in the defence of Fort Sumter. The class of '61 is represented by Capt. EDWARD T. ROWELL, of the Second regiment sharpshooters, and others. The graduates of 1846 are to hold a reunion. A fair delegation are present, including Hon. ISAAC W. SMITH, of Manchester, and Prof. AIKEN, of the Academical Department of the College. In my report of yesterday, I alluded to the semi-centennial anniversary of the class of 1813. Of the forty-two who then graduated, fifteen are now living, and ten of this number are present at this Commencement. Among those old veterans, who, after half a century of wanderings, return to greet their Alma Mater, are Thomas M. Howard, of Keene, late a member of Congress from New-Hampshire; Prof. JONATHAN GASSERLEAF of Andover, Mass.; and Jacob Dimmick, of Kentucky.

The advent of day brought bright sunshine and a cool and refreshing atmosphere. At 8½ o'clock the Phi Beta Kappa Society held their annual meeting at the Philosophical Hall. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON; Vice-President, Prof. CHARLES A. AIKEN; Secretary, Prof. JOHN S. WOODMAN; Treasurer, Prof. HENRY FAIRBANKS. Seventeen members of the graduating class were then voted into the organization. The Society then marched in procession to the church under the marshalship of Lieut. E. D. ESDINGTON, of the class of 1861. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. DIGHTON, of Illinois.

ERWIN D. SANBORN, LL. D., Professor of General Literature and History in the Washington University at St. Louis, was then introduced as the orator of occasion. He selected for his theme, "Ancient Sciolists and their Modern Imitators."

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the united literary societies assembled at the Library rooms and proceeded to the church, under the leadership of Col. NATHAN LORD, late Commander of the Sixth Vermont regiment. Divine blessing was asked by Rev. Mr. MARSH, of Manchester, followed by music from the band. The Marshal then introduced as orator, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq., of Concord, Mass. His subject was "The Scholar; his Mission in Life and the Principles which should ever Guide him." Mr. EMERSON spoke for an hour in his vigorous, yet peculiar style. Many of his views were apt and original, and were associated with sharp reasonings and well-drawn analyses. This wound up the public speaking for the day. To-night the Germanians give a grand musical entertainment, which will be sure to draw a crowded house. To-morrow is Commencement Day proper, and the attendance will be largely increased. The necrology among the alumni during the past year is as follows:

Class.	Name.	Age.
1806.	Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Springfield, Mass.	78
1805.	Rev. Geo. B. Mansur, D. D., Bennington, Vt.	89
1825.	Hon. Andrew S. Woods, LL. D., Bath,	60
1829.	Rev. Chas. W. Brownes, Brattleboro', Vt.	55
1832.	Rev. Nathaniel Grover, S. Haven, Mich.	67
1842.	Owen G. Peabody, Roxbury, Mass.	40
1812.	Atanson Wilkins, Pembroke	41
1843.	Samuel A. Lord, M. D., S. Danvers, Mass.	40
1845.	Charles A. Davis, M. D., Derry	38
1845.	Rev. Ambrose Smith, Boscawen	38
1847.	Luther Johnson, Haverhill, Mass.	33
1-55.	Richard Howe, Chicago, Ill.	29
1857.	Warren E. Richmond, Maysville, Cal.	28
1-59.	Rev. Reuben B. Isaacs, Dover	27
1-60.	George W. Quimby	27
1-59.	Charles W. Carroll	26
1861.	George H. Marsh, Bardstown, Ky.	24
1861.	Joseph A. Stearns, Foxboro', Mass.	26

Messrs. QUIMBY and CARROLL, of the class of 1859, both died in the service of their country—the former at Fredericksburgh, Va., and the latter at Bull Run, Va. The number of deaths during the past year has been much smaller than usual. The descriptive and mechanical drawings of the graduating class in the Chandler Scientific Department are on exhibition, and are model specimens of the art. There are now some fifty students connected with this department of the college. Their studies are such as prepare them for the practical pursuits and professions of life. This special sphere of education is under the direct superintendence of Prof. JOHN S. WOODMAN, a gentleman eminently qualified for the position he is called upon to fill.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Expedition Against the Sioux—Its Progress and Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP MCLAREN, DACOTAH BOUNDARY, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

The forces composing the Minnesota branch of the expedition against the hostile Indians of the Northwest, is encamped upon the line between Minnesota and the Territory of Dacotah. We are in the vicinity of, and almost upon the great water-shed of the North American Continent, and two thousand miles above the level of the ocean. From this point northward the waters flow into Hudson's Bay, and southward by way of the Minnesota River into the Gulf of Mexico. My last letter to you was dated at Camp Pope, and in accordance with my statement then made, we struck our tents on the morning of the 16th inst., and took up our line of march across the prairies. We are obliged to keep as nearly as may be to the lakes and rivers along our route in order to supply our mules with water. There are in this command over 3,000 mules and horses, and the amount of water and forage they require for one day is immense. Hence the necessity of varying from a direct course, in order to make sure of obtaining these essentials for the comfort of our animals. Surrowful, indeed, looks the prairie; there has been no rain in a great while, and the sun is very intensely hot during the day—everywhere the grass is parched and burned up. The earth gapes open in seams two feet in depth, and broad enough to cause a horse to stumble, and all nature seems dying in consequence of the drought. Fortunately we are at present in a spot where water can be had in any quantity, and grazing is more abundant. We shall remain here two or three days and endeavor to recruit our stock. Unless some change should occur in the weather before long, I fear we may be obliged to leave part of our stock to die on the prairie, and perhaps we shall be driven to give up the expedition. The oldest settlers, as well as our Indian guides, all say they never experienced such a dry season. We have marched over the ground, where last year such bloody scenes were enacted by our cruel foe. At Lac-Qui-Parle the body of Mr. HOGGINS, a Missionary of that station last year, was disinterred and taken to Saint Peter for Christian burial. This man was shot while approaching his house, and the building was then fired. Its blackened and charred ruins remain a monument of the beastly cruelty of the Dacotah Indians. The bodies, or rather the bones, of eight other whites were found and given a respectable burial. One of these latter was found transfixed with an arrow, showing conclusively the method of death. On the old battle-field of Wood Lake there were two graves made, and fourteen Indians killed at that battle were at that time there interred, but the wolves have opened the tombs and their bodies were much exposed. One fellow's hand stuck up almost to the top of the grave as if he had been endeavoring to dig his way out. On the evening of the 24th we received a private mail from Fort Ridgley, the last we shall get from that source, it being unsafe to travel in our rear, as scouting parties of the foe are all around us. This mail contained a letter of great importance from Gov. DALLAS, of Rupert's Land, British Possessions. It was addressed to Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, and was written at the instance of LITTLE CROW, the Chief of the band of murderers of whom we are in search. He informed Gov. DALLAS that he was anxious to make peace with us if possible, but that he had given up to us the prisoners he had taken, and we had hanged many of those taken from him. He said he demanded the balance returned to him, and if we did not accede to his request he should resist our forces to the utmost of his ability. A request was made of the Governor that he would act in the capacity of arbitrator between the contending forces. At the same time the Sioux Chief requested some ammunition, which was refused him, because the English Government were at peace with us, and could not consistently furnish ammunition to our avowed enemies. To this it was answered they needed the supply, not for purposes of warfare, but in order to supply themselves with buffalo and game. The request was then again preferred that Gov. DALLAS would address a communication to the General in command of the expeditionary forces, and LITTLE CROW added that they intended no violence to British subjects or the half-breeds of Pembina, St. Joseph and vicinity, but they would kill all the Americans they came across. From the general tenor of this letter and some remarks appended by the writer as his own opinion, it is presumed that we shall have a warm reception from the hands of our murderous foe. As a matter of mere history this expedition is replete with incidents of interest, and will be long remembered by those who participate in it. The knowledge acquired of Indian life and habits, as well as their method of warfare, could not be as accurately impressed upon the mind by any amount of reading, neither so forcibly illustrated to the senses as by ocular demonstration. Preceding our main column we have a body of scouts, made up of a singular medley of Indian half-breeds and whites. One half this force take the extreme advance daily, and spreading themselves out like a fan scour the prairie for miles in advance, and on either side of us, and returning each night to camp report fully everything they have seen. They frequently meet with moccasin tracks of the foe, and can tell to a degree of nicety how long they have been made. A small party of Sioux have been in the vicinity of the border for a long time, and it was known that they were not implicated in the raid of last Summer. Our advance scouts, desiring to communicate with them, left a communication for them, and to-day brought into camp an answer to it, in the shape of what is called a "picture-stick." This was a split stick, on the flat or face side of which was marked, with charred coal, characters peculiar to the Sioux, and by which it was readily ascertained that there were two lodges of Indians in the encampment, each lodge occupied by a warrior and his family. The name of one was "The man from whose mouth the thunder comes forth;" and the other rejoiced in the salubrious cognomen of "The Jug." Jug says by these hieroglyphics that he has with him five persons in all belonging to his family: while the "Thunder man" marks the entire number of the company, which is seven males, five females and four papooses. Then, in order to facilitate any further communication with them, if desired, this stick was placed with the pointed end toward the direction in which the party might be found. It is more than probable we shall communicate with them before many days. To the northward and westward of this camp is a line of hills or ridges, and upon these were found several bodies on scaffolds, probably placed there within a year. The Indian method of burial, except in cases of death in battle, is to build a scaffold on poles, far enough up to be out of the reach of animals, and, wrapping the dead in their blankets, they lay them up until they are literally moulded away, and then take them down and bury them. In a box were the bodies of several infants, dried up so as to almost resemble mummies.

To behold such sights as these, an opportunity is seldom afforded, but yet in spite of the interest manifested by a few of us who are fortunate enough to witness them, some of the troops, exhibiting a spiritual vandalism, we should have blushed to suppose existed in our camp, tore down these scaffolds, and scattered the bones to the four winds. And now while I sit in my tent-door writing, my attention is called to a skull stuck up on a pole a short distance from me, and the long hair still clinging to it is streaming in the wind. The Commanding General has promptly ordered that the bones scattered upon the prairie by those thoughtless fellows be gathered up and decently interred; and when I bring to his notice the fact of this skull being publicly exposed, I am certain that it will not long remain in its present position. A few weeks ago, some of our half-breed scouts came out in this vicinity, and finding a place likely to be visited by Indians, if any were in the vicinity, they left a board, upon which was drawn a white man shaking hands with an Indian, intending to convey to the Sioux the impression that we were willing to treat with them, in view of a settlement of our difficulties. In the midst of my writing a party of scouts have just returned from a visit to one of the neighboring villages, where they found evidences of a party of warriors, twenty or twenty-five in number, having recently encamped. They also brought with them the answer to the communication just referred to. This consisted of another board put in the place of the old one, and upon it, rudely drawn, were figures of birds, ducks, beavers, &c., intending to represent the indifference of the red man in regard to shaking hands again with the whites. There were no buffaloes among the representations, and from this fact is deduced that they are scarce hereabouts. We have killed but one as yet. There is a shrewd surmise among the knowing ones that high up on the coteau, to the westward of us, there are buffalo; and where they are, we may look for Indians. Not many days can elapse before we are brought into contact with either friendly or hostile Indians. A train of 28 wagons, with a suitable escort, leaves here to-morrow morning for Abercrombie, to procure addition commissary supplies. The travel over the unbroken prairie has jolted our commissary wagons and stores fearfully, and if the same amount of waste continues, we shall be out of some portions of our rations long before we reach the end of our journey. Our hard bread is packed miserably, in barrels instead of boxes, and is continually dropping by the way. We have lost already, in eleven days' travel, fifteen thousand five hundred rations of hard bread. This is all owing to the bread being in barrels. Somebody will be blamed, but it is not our Quartermaster or Commissary. Who is it? Echo answers who? From what point my next letter will be dated is a matter of uncertainty, but it will probably be from Devil's Lake. You will be advised immediately if we have an engagement with the enemy.

FLANDRAU.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.

The Wheat, Corn and Hay in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—The Drouth—Farm Prospects—Sheep Growing—Railroad Facilities to Central Iowa—Grinnell—Military Spirit—Prairie Shooting, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GRINNELL, Poweshiek County, Iowa, July 20, 1863.

Thankful for small favors, the people here are rejoicing over a quarter of an inch of rain, the largest amount that has fallen at one time during more than two months past. The black prairie soil is apparently as dry as powder to the depth of two feet or more. The gardens make a poor show, but the growing corn appears remarkably well; it is a mystery to all how this crop remains so green and flourishing, when there is no perceptible moisture in several feet of the surface soil. A good rain fall, any time within a week or two, will give fully an average corn crop. If not a large one. The wheat now being gathered is turning out fairly, and oats are moderately good. I am quite sure that on our Eastern soils, such a drouth as has been experienced here would have seriously damaged every growing crop. In the journey hither, across Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, I have made diligent inquiry and observation in regard to the appearance and prospects of the crops, and as the result I think the whole crop will prove fully an average one in amount, and especially in *quality*. The absence of rain during harvesting favors clean dry grain—the quality promising better than for several years past. The drouth has "run in streaks." In some localities a good hay crop was gathered, while in others the yield was very light, and other crops have been similarly affected. At some points the wheat is magnificent; at others the thin stand shows the effects of the open Winter, which froze out the roots. Where the drouth came on early and severe, the corn is thin and stunted, but generally there is still a chance for a large yield, if we have rain soon and do not have frost unusually early. The pastures are drying up pretty generally. I have just seen a train of cars loaded with sheep which sold at $3 per head here; the driver claimed to have bought them in Michigan at only $2 each, owing to the severe drouth there. With good pasturage they ought to have been worth $4 there for wool growing. Sheep growing is all the rage in this State just now—the number will be nearly double the present year. They appear to do well on the prairies, with shed protection at night and during the severe Winter. Fifty cents worth of wool can be sent to the seaboard for one cent, while the transportation of wheat and corn costs from one-half to three-fourths, or more, of all it will realize in Eastern markets to get it there. Fine wool sheep are chiefly desired, as there is little demand for heavy mutton carcasses. This point, (Grinnell,) 120 miles from Davenport, is the furthest point westward to which the Mississippi and Missouri Railway is yet opened. The road has been but recently opened this side of Iowa City. The effect is already being seen hereabouts in Central Iowa. The prairies are being rapidly brought under the plow. Grinnell was settled less than ten years ago, mainly by New-Englanders, and already the houses are quite numerous and splendid crops are seen on every side.

On Saturday evening I attended an impromptu meeting at the village school building, in response to the Governor's call for an organization of the State militia, and, though it was stated that many of the inhabitants were not aware of the meeting, and that others were necessarily absent, a company of eighty-three able-bodied men, between eighteen and forty-five years, was quickly organized. This will indicate the movement of people resident here. I was interested this morning in noting the fact that a continuous line of iron rails extends from here to Jersey City, opposite New-York, without a single break or change of gauge. The car loaded at this point can go to Davenport, some hundred and twenty miles, thence across the river, and, by Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, to Chicago; thence by the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad to Pittsburgh; thence to Harrisburgh by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thence across to New-York, by the Lebanon Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Central Railroads. Total distance, 1,194 miles. The tracks all connect so as to require no breaking of bulk. The passenger trains also run in connection, so that one can go or come through in fifty-one or fifty-two hours if desired. It is worth a visit here to look upon these magnificent and rich prairies. Sportsmen can find plenty of prairie chickens from this time to the end of the season. They are just setting to be of the right size for good eating. Though a green hand at this business, I find no difficulty in bringing in one to three dozen as the result of an afternoon's shooting. O., Jr.

THE DRAFT.

A Riot in Portsmouth, N. H.—Prompt Dispersion of the Rioters.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette, July 16.

The following is as correct an account of the doings of the lawless crowd as we have been able to obtain in the excitement of the night. A large extra police force had been detailed, and, with the usual watchmen and the day police, instructed to prevent the congregation of any large crowd near the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal, Thursday night, the city authorities being determined that the outrages of the night previous should not be redacted. Several well-disposed citizens, whom curiosity had drawn thither, appreciated the wisdom of the regulation, when it was suggested to them, and quietly withdrew. The first opposition was made by an Irishmen, and as he absolutely refused to move, he was placed in the lock-up. Soon another person, an American, was arrested, and as he was being taken off, appealed to his "friends" for assistance. A rush was made to rescue him, the police resisted, one or two of the mob were seized, and a pistol was wrested from the hands of SAMPSON L. RUSSELL, who had been a prominent agitator and fomenter of discord during the past few days. The men who had been seized were taken to the Police-station and confined. This happened between 8 and 9 o'clock.

About 9½ o'clock a mob of about 100 men, headed by this RUSSELL, RICHARD WALDEN and others, came to the Police station and demanded the pistol. They had come up from Water-street and vicinity, and made this their first demand. Their characters were well known to the Police, their real object well understood. Their demand was refused. Then they entered upon the foul work they had conspired to do, and made an assault upon the police. WALDEN selected one of the extra Police, Mr. GEO. FARTON, and made a cowardly and brutal attack on him with a long, square iron bolt. Mr. FARTON, who had nobly done his duty during the evening, received a severe and painful wound in the right wrist and arm in warding off a blow aimed at his head. A few moments after WALDEN gave the order to his fellow ruffians to "fire." Report followed report in rapid succession, of pistols.

Meanwhile Marshal BRAGDON had sent word to Mayor DEARBORN, who was in attendance at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, that his presence was needed. He was promptly on the spot. Energetic measures were at once taken; the active members of the Board, as well as the Mayor, were equal in the emergency; the garrison at Fort Constitution, and the marines at the Navy-yard, were notified by signals that their assistance was required; a request was sent to Lieut. WELLES, in command of the guard at the Provost-Marshal's headquarter's, for immediate aid. Every one appealed to promptly responded. Many prominent and influential citizens united in the good work.

The Mayor reached the spot just as the pistols were discharged. Several shots were fired by the mob and by the Police. RUSSELL's revolver did good execution in the right hands. The leaders of the mob had had a taste of cold lead. Their deluded followers faltered and fell back. Presently Sergt. GRAY, with a small squad of soldiers from the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal, appeared in the faint gleam of their bayonets was seen in the dim light; they charged upon the mob, and it ran like sheep, taking their wounded with them. The mob was crushed. It was not long before a strong force of marines, under command of Col. MARSTON, arrived from the Navy-yard; and another of soldiers from the fort, under Lieut. WAINWRIGHT.

The only officer injured was Mr. FARTON, as stated above. Officer JOHNSON had a narrow escape, a pistol ball passing through his glazed cap, within an inch of his head—entering in front and passing out at the top. Of the rioters, WALDEN was wounded in the forehead, in the side and in the wrist; his wounds are thought to be dangerous. RUSSELL received a severe wound in the head, inflicted apparently, with a watchman's hook. The following are also reported to be wounded:—ANG. WALDEN in the leg, GEO. WATKINS in the throat, and an Irishman, name unknown, in the thigh.

The mob were seen no more during the night. All honor to the Police for their energetic action, and to the military for their active cooperation. Where all did so well, we cannot individualize.

We trust this is the last we shall see of mob violence in our fair city. All such attempts must fail. They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind. The authorities are prepared. We have not mentioned all the force at call last night. The laws will be maintained.

New-Haven.

At a meeting held in New-Haven, on Thursday, $200,000 were voted for objects which are set forth as follows, in the preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, By the operation of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," many of the inhabitants of the town have been drafted, and are liable to be drafted into the military service of the United States, whose labors are required for the support of their families, and others dependent upon them, and whereby the town is exposed to charge on that account; and

Whereas, Other inhabitants have been and are liable to be drafted, who have not the means enabling them to pay to the United States the sum required to be paid for the procuration of a substitute, as provided by the 13th section of the act aforesaid; therefore

Ordered First, That in all cases where an inhabitant of this town, residing herein, and liable to draft under the act aforesaid, has been or shall be drafted into the military service of the United States, by virtue of said act, upon whom others, being inhabitants of this town, are dependent for their support, and whom removal from the town would, in the judgment of the Selectmen, expose the town to charge on account thereof, and such persons shall not be exempted from the provisions of said act by the second section thereof, it shall be lawful for the Selectmen, and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to aid such persons, out of the Town Treasury, by paying in their behalf to the proper authorities of the United States, such sum, not exceeding in each case the sum of three hundred dollars, as in their judgment shall be proper and necessary to relieve such person from further liability under such draft, and procure a substitute in his stead, pursuant to the provisions of section thirteen of the act aforesaid.

And Voted Second, That in all cases where any other inhabitant of this town, residing herein and liable to a draft, and not exempted as aforesaid, has been or shall be drafted into the military service of the United States as aforesaid, and, in the judgment of the Selectmen, shall be without and unable to obtain the means necessary to avail himself of the provisions of the thirteenth section of the act aforesaid, authorizing the procuration of a substitute by the payment to the United States of the sum of three hundred dollars, it shall be lawful for the Selectmen, and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to aid such person out of the Town Treasury, by paying in his behalf, to the proper authorities of the United States, such sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, as in their judgment shall be necessary and proper to relieve such persons from further liability under such draft, pursuant to the thirteenth section of the act aforesaid.

Items from New-England.

A PALPABLE SWINDLE.

From the Boston Journal.

The following is the copy of a letter received by a drafted man in a neighboring town. A similar letter addressed to another party, which has come into our possession, refers to "Hon. H. C. COBURN, M. C. from this district." Accompanying the letter was a stamped envelope addressed to Dr. A. S. KIMBALL, Salem, N. H. It is a barefaced attempt to swindle, but we imagine that few will be verdant enough to take the bait:

SIR: Having recently been appointed a "United States Government Exemption Surgeon," and wishing to clear as many as I can from this atrocious and abominable conscription, I will, upon receipt of twenty dollars, forward to you your written exemption papers, (which exempt you for "*life*" from the United States Government,) *and I now, by virtue of authority, have that power vested in myself.*

If you deem this worthy of consideration I hope you will send your "*distinct*" address and money to the undersigned. *Consult your own interests as to these papers, and for reference I would refer you to Hon. H. C. Coburn, M. C. from this district.* "You will be in receipt of your papers as soon as made out."

Yours truly, Dr. A. S. KIMBALL.

P. S.—Send immediately, as further delay might find you in the Government service, and no possibility of escape. You must recollect that these papers clear you from the United States Government "*forever.*" A. S. K.

BRITISH SUBJECTS.

H. M.'s CONSULATE, July 23, 1863.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In your paper of this day, under the head of "A Rap at the British Consul," you copy from *The Pilot* a statement that he is giving protection to those *who have declared their intentions to become citizens.*" *This is incorrect;* NOT WITHSTANDING protection has been given in persons who have declared their intentions—but only to *bona fide* British subjects, who have *not* done any act to impair their nationality.

In the interest of both please insert this, and oblige your obedient servant,

F. LOUSADA, H. B. M. Consul.

TOWNS CANNOT VOTE MONEY TO PROVIDE SUBSTITUTES.

The Attorney-General of Rhode Island, ABRAHAM PAYNE, Esq., has given to Gov. SMITH the following opinion:

"By the law of this State, towns have power, in their discretion to raise and appropriate money for the support of the families and dependents of those who are mustered into the service of the United States, but they have no power to raise and appropriate money to provide substitutes for drafted men, and any attempt to do so will be void and of no effect."

Of course, then, they have no right to provide money for commutation.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The following important decisions appear in the Pittsburgh papers:

Capt. J. Heron Foster, Provost-Marshal:

I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, and to say in reply that—

1. When drafted men fail to report, the district is not responsible for their desertion any more than for the desertion of members of its quota in the field. The district must, therefore, be credited for them.

2. The paying $300 for "procuration of substitutes" under the law, throws upon the Government the responsibility of *providing* such substitutes, and relieves the district therefrom. It is paid for "procuration of substitutes."

3. The district must present men liable to military service, suitable and acceptable, not *exempts*. It cannot present for military service to the Government men who are exempt therefrom by law. It must make up for them. HENRY STONE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Miscellaneous Draft Items.

—A person who was enrolled and drawn as a conscript in the Fourth District of Boston received his exemption papers, on Wednesday afternoon, under rather peculiar circumstances. He presented a certificate from the Warden of the State Prison that he had been a convict in that institution on the charge of felony, and had served out his full term of imprisonment. Of course, after such an experience, he is exempt from serving in so honorable a position as that of a soldier of the Union army.

—The drafting process for the First Congressional District of Massachusetts proceeded in an orderly manner at New-Bedford on Wednesday. The section to be drawn for was the City of Fall River. Among the conscripts are JOHN W. DIMON, well known as a gentlemanly and obliging conductor on the Old Colony Railroad; WALTER PAINE, 3d, a prominent business man of the place, and GEORGE ROBERTSON, the respected editor, printer and proprietor of the Fall River *Journal*.

—The examination of the claims for exemption of persons drawn as conscripts, is continued from day to day, at the offices in the Third and Fourth Districts in Boston. The proportion of those examined from age, disability or other reasons, is considerably more than the 50 per cent. of allowance made by law, and probably approaches nearer 65 or 70 per cent. of the original number required.

—The Portland, Me., *Advertiser* learns that on Tuesday eight substitutes, who were to have the honorable distinction of representing so many Boston merchants in the "500,000 strong" of Father Abraham, slid out of the cars at Yarmouth Junction and vanished. They were Canadians, from the vicinity of St. Hyacinthe, and are probably ready to take the money and go for substitutes again, or as often as wanted.

—One JOEL T. GREEN, belonging in Rocky Hill, was arrested at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, by United States Marshal CARR, of New-Haven. The allegation against him is that he has boldly urged all men to resist the draft with violence. He was taken before a United States Commissioner, and bound over in the sum of $1,000 for his future appearance.

—Among the conscripts in the Sixth District of Boston is Deacon JOSIAH BRACKETT, of Charlestown, seventy-three years of age. On Wednesday the old gentleman reported at Lawrence, in obedience to a notification from the Provost-Marshal, regretting that his age will probably exempt him from active service.

—The Northempton *Gazette* says that 225 of the 3,000 men employed in the Springfield armory have been drafted; also, that of a party who incontinently departed from New-Haven to New-York, last week, for the purpose of dodging the draft, four at least of the number are known to have been drawn.

—The Government commenced on Wednesday receiving conscripts at the camp on Long Island, Boston harbor, under immediate charge of Col. Ingraham. The Long Island House will be used as the headquarters of the officers connected with the encampment.

—A drafted man in Boston paid a good price for a substitute and the fellow ran off; hired another and he skedaddled. Got disgusted and declared he would go himself anyhow: but the Board of Enrollment didn't see it, and threw him out on account of physical disability.

—Instead of giving $300 to each drafted man so that he could get off, the plucky town of Cape Elizabeth, Me., voted to pay $350 to every man, not exempted by the Conscription act, who goes to the war himself or procures a substitute, but not a dollar for a man to stay at home.

—In addition to the clergymen drafted in Boston already mentioned, are Rev. Father TRACY, of St. Vincent's Church, and Rev. Father BARRY, of Chapel of Holy Cross.

—Five hundred extra policemen have been appointed in Concord, N. H., and any disturbance with relation to the draft will be immediately put down.

—In the Third District of Boston, forty-seven applicants were exempted, four paid their commutation money, and twenty-four substitutes were accepted.

—CHARLES ALLEN and JAMES C. DAVIS, of Boston, law partners, have both been drafted. The former is the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

—Substitutes are freely offered at Lewiston, Me., for $300.

—Thirty-five conscripts were drawn from the Boston Fire Department.

—Twenty conscripts deserted from the camp at Providence, R. I., on Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

Brig.-Gen. Edward N. Kirk.

The Chicago papers announce the death in that City, on Wednesday last, of Brig.-Gen. E. N. KIRK, of Stirling, Ill., from the effects of a wound received on the 31st of December last at the battle of Stone River. Gen. KIRK was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1828, and he was therefore thirty-four years old at the time of his death. Educated in the profession of the law, he had achieved eminent success among the members of the bar of Illinois. When the rebellion broke out he became fired with patriotic enthusiasm, and turned his whole attention to the study of military science, and in AUGUST, 1861, raised the Thirty-fourth regiment of Illinois Volunteers, otherwise called the "Rock River regiment," and was elected its Colonel, with a commission dating Aug. 15, 1861. He devoted himself to the study of military science, and soon became celebrated for his remarkable comprehension of the standard authors. In December, 1861, he was assigned the command of a brigade in McCook's division, and shortly afterward placed upon the Examining Board to pass upon the qualifications of officers for the service, a position for which his eminent military attainments peculiarly fitted him.

On the 14th February, 1862, McCook's division, with the rest of BUELL's army, was ordered to reinforce Gen. GRANT at Pittsburgh Landing. In the famous battle that followed, Col. KIRK manœuvred his brigade in a gallant manner, pushing it on to the front through the disordered and panic-stricken soldiers. In that action, while rushing forward with the colors in steady the line which he feared was wavering, he received a severe and dangerous wound in the shoulder.

In June, 1862, he received the Presidential nomination of Brigadier-General, but for some reason the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. In August, not yet recovered from his wound, Col. KIRK rejoined his brigade, then with BUELL in Kentucky. On the 1st of October, the whole army left Louisville in pursuit of BRAGG, and Col. KIRK commanded a brigade in McCOOK's Army Corps.

On the 31 of December, Col. KIRK was made a full Brigadier-General, and on the 31st went into action, and received the wound which resulted in his death.

Col. Robert G. Shaw.

A telegram from Fortress Monroe brings intelligence that Col. ROBERT G. SHAW, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, was killed on the 18th inst., near Charleston.

Col. SHAW was the son of FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW, of Staten Island. He entered the war as Lieutenant, in the famous Second Massachusetts, known as the Fighting Second. He was, before the war, a member of our Seventh regiment, which has furnished so many excellent officers for the army. He served in the Valley of Virginia, under Gen. BANKS, and fought at the battle of Cedar Mountain, where he was struck by a spent ball, but not hurt. There his regiment distinguished itself, and he won the rank of Captain. He fought under POPE and afterward at Antietam, where he became Major of the regiment. When Gov. ANDREWS began to recruit a colored regiment, he looked round for an officer to command it, who should have experience, coolness and capacity. He selected Maj. SHAW; and his choice was approved by all who knew him, whether in or out of the army. Col. SHAW formed the regiment, and drilled it so excellently that its discipline was always counted as among the best. He embarked with it some months ago for Port Royal, where its arrival created much excitement. He has since been

was captured by one of our wooden vessels, as she was attempting to run the blockade. She was turned over to Admiral FARRAGUT yesterday. She is one of the most extraordinary looking craft ever brought to this port. While she measures no less than 250 feet in length, she is only 17 feet wide, or one-fifteenth of her length—the average proportion of even fast steamers being about one-eighth. Her shape is, of course, very novel—a person looking along her deck imagining that she is an exaggerated canoe. She will be converted into a man-of-war at once.

THE IRON-CLAD ONONDAGA.

At 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning next the Quintard battery *Onondaga* will be launched from ROWLAND'S yard, Greenpoint. The vessel is now finished, but not on the original plan, the Government having remodeled her.

The Navy Department has ordered Capt. MELANCTON SMITH to command the *Onondaga*. This officer was born in New-York, is a citizen of, and got his appointment from, the same State. He entered the service March 1, 1838, and has consequently been thirty-four years on duty. He is credited with eighteen years sea service, and nine years and four months shore or other duty. He is generally regarded as one of the most valuable members of the naval *personnel*.

COMPARATIVE FAILURE OF IRON STEAMERS IN THE NAVY.

A semi-official letter from the United States steamer *Ladonia*, now on the South Atlantic fleet, states that that vessel, being all iron, is unable to make three miles an hour, owing to the foulness of her bottom. The same letter says that seven iron steamers of the South Atlantic fleet are paralyzed from the same cause, and cannot move so quickly as the slowest sailing vessel in the service. Admiral DAHLGREN is said to have determined on ordering all these iron vessels home, as they are perfectly worthless for chasing vessels, numbers of which escaped through their inability to catch them.

Losses by the Riots.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES FILED WITH THE COMPTROLLER.

There have been twenty-one claims for loss and damage during the recent riots filed with the Comptroller, pursuant to Chap. 379 of the Laws of 1860. By the courtesy of Mr. LAWRENCE, of the Comptroller's office, we have the following list of claimants, their loss, &c.:

Jacob Miller and Isaac Shanrman—for damage to buildings Nos. 553, 555 and 563 Second-avenue, done by the mob July 14, 1863	$773 64
Daniel Quinn—stock of boots and shoes lost and destroyed, July 14	687 46
Josiah Porter—sacking and burning dwelling, Sixty-first-street and Fifth-avenue	625 00
Philip Bick—goods, wares and merchandise destroyed, &c., at No. 1,182 Third-avenue, July 14	2,351 00
Charles Cowtan — injury and destruction of household goods, No. 161 East Thirty-fourth street, July 14, 1863	150 00
Charles Matthews—gold watch, gold key and gold spectacles, stolen when he was assaulted by the mob, Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, July 13	103 00
Albert Barch—personal property lost and injured at No. 503 Third-avenue	18 00
Margaret Manning—damages to property No. 217 Division-street, July 14	75 00
Frederick Zsocke—destruction of furniture, &c., at No. 503 Third-avenue, July 14	235 25
Stephen Abbot—destruction of stock of crockery, store No. 421 Grand-street, and also household furniture and goods	5,000 00
Goldschmidt & Jolinger—stock of dry goods, destroyed July 14, at store No. 17 Avenue B	26,361 80
Henry Hershberger—loss of stock in clothing store, No. 452 Grand-street, July 14	18,338 82
Evert E. Van Allen—destruction of house corner of Roosevelt and Batavia streets, July 13, $5,000; of house in rear of same, $1,500, of brick dwelling No. 2 Batavia-street, and shed adjoining, $5,300	11,800 00
Albert Lahr—groceries, furniture, &c., destroyed at No. 42 Roosevelt-street, July 13	2,000 00
William Hahn—sacking of gun store, No. 224 East Eleventh-street, July 14	963 60
Victor Magne—sacking of tailor store and destruction of stock, at No. 1,162 Broadway, July 13	1,323 15
Frederick Lewar—loss of personal property at Nos. 81 and 83 James street, July 13	1,765 00
Sarah Bradshaw—loss of personal property, No. 14 East Twenty-eighth-street	67 75
Henry M. Wilson—for personal property destroyed at No. 552 Second-avenue, July 14	250 00
R. Van Beusen—sacking of drug store, No. 553 Second-avenue, July 14	3,017 50

A. P. & S. D. STUYVESANT have filed claims for damages for destruction of premises Nos. 1,182, 1,184, 1,186, 1,188 and 1,190 Broadway, which were fired and destroyed by the mob July 13, but have not set forth the amount of loss.

The aggregate of the claims thus far filed for adjustment will, with Messrs. STUYVESANT'S loss, amount to upward, perhaps over, $100,000; but they form only a small portion of what the sum total will be worse all are in. It is the desire of the Comptroller to act as promptly as possible in the adjustment, and those who design preferring claims should do so as soon as possible.

Morn Riotous Proceedings on Staten Island.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, some twenty-five rioters, mostly Irishmen, under the leadership of a man mounted on a jackass, besieged the Nautilus Hotel, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and commenced pounding at the doors, and demanding admittance. The proprietor opened the door, when the whole party entered the house, and then demanded that all the men in the house should come below, on pain of having the house sacked. This was complied with, and ten men made their appearance. The rioters then announced that each man must in turn treat the whole party, and if that was done they would spare the house. Fearing that violence might be the result of a refusal, each of the inmates treated the crowd, at an expense of about two dollars each, after which the scoundrels left. The leader of the gang was armed with a large carving knife, and flourished it among the inmates of the house in a most promiscuous manner; this, with the fact of the whole party being armed, caused the acquiescence in the demands. About an hour and a half after they departed, the whole party reappeared at the hotel, this time mounted upon horses. They burst in the doors of the house and made a cavalry charge inside through the bar-room, dining-room, and on the porch, and destroyed furniture generally. When they had thus wantonly satisfied themselves, they left. It is supposed the horses were stolen from the neighboring livery-stable on the Island. The rioters are most of them known by parties on the island, and they will probably be promptly arrested.

Arrests of Rioters.

THOMAS COONLY, a native of Ireland, was arrested by Officers TAYLOR and ELDERADY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, charged with being engaged in the recent riots. Officer TAYLOR testified that he found in his possession a quantity of carpet, stolen from Allerton's Hotel, which was sacked and burned by the mob on Monday, the 13th inst.

COONEY admitted that he took a clock and a feather bed from the Hotel. Officers ELDERADY and MCCONEY identified the prisoner as having been engaged in the riot on the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, where they saw him throwing stones, brickbats and other missiles at the Police and soldiers. He was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and locked up for examination.

WM. PATTEN, an Irish laborer, was taken into custody by Officer SCHOONMAKER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, charged with being the leader of a gang of rioters who entered many stores in the upper portion of the City, and after stealing all they could carry off, compelled the proprietors to close their places. The affidavits of a large number of up-town merchants have been filed in the Court, in which are stated the facts above named. The prisoner was committed for trial.

DENNIS MCDADE, an Irishman, was arrested by Officer SCHOONMAKER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, charged with being a leader of a band of rioters in the attack which was made on the minding mills of Messrs. E. H. SIOLER, in West Twenty-fifth-street. Several of the workmen employed in the mills have made affidavits against MCDADE. Justice QUACKENBUSH held him to answer in the sum of $1,000 bail, to appear before the Court of Special Sessions.

Morn Property Recovered.

Sergeant PETTY, of the Twentieth Precinct, makes the following report to Inspector CARPENTER:

"Our officers are still engaged in collecting property that was plundered during the riots of last week. I wish to remark in reply to the assertions of those papers and individuals who sympathized with the rioters, and who say that the same class who originated the riot were not concerned in stealing and plundering, that all the stolen property we recover is found, without exception, in the possession of inmates of Irish tenement houses, the very same class who first moved in the outbreak."

Capt. SLOTT, of the Twenty-second Precinct, reported yesterday that the officers of his command had recovered a large number of mattresses, chairs, clocks, sheets, books, two barrels of white sugar, several pillow-cases, one feather bed, one tin boiler, a number of feather pillows, and various other articles not named. These goods, for which owners are wanted, can be seen at the Station-house of the Precinct, in Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Precinct Police recovered five more stolen rifles yesterday. They were taken from persons who said they found them in the street.

Futlen Reports as to Stolen Property.

Officers WIRTH, KEYSER and WEITH, of the Eighteenth Precinct, yesterday recovered large amounts of stolen property. They report the following places where they have recovered goods, consisting mostly of guns: William Isaacs, No. 411 East Twenty-fourth-street; O'Donohue, No. 361 Second-avenue; William Kain, No. 332 East Twenty-fourth-street; John Kelly, East Twenty-second-street; William Keator, East Twenty-fourth-street; house No. 228 East Twenty-fourth-street; house No. 375 First-avenue; Mr. Kiecaner, No. 358 Second-avenue. These guns all proved to have been stolen from the armory in Second-avenue, just before it was burned by the mob.

Identification of the Colored Man Hung in Seventh-avenue.

The colored man who was murdered and subsequently hung to a lamp-post on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, during the riots of last week, has been fully identified. His name was ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, aged 23 years. He resided one block below where he was murdered. Roundsmen GUNNER and ROBERTS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, have arrested PATRICK BUTLER, who is charged with having aided the murder and hanging. This arrest is additional to those published in the TIMES of yesterday for the same offence.

The testimony is very conclusive that young BUTLER, not content with aiding in killing FRANKLIN, actually severed pieces of flesh from the inanimate body, trampled them under his feet, and then, in great glee, exhibited them to his comrades in crime.

The officers who thus far have arrested parties charged with this horrible murder, are still actively engaged in searching for others, who are known to be guilty, either as principals, or as perpetrating the horrible outrages at the time he was hung upon the lamp-post.

The Colored Relief Fund.

Subscriptions received at the Produce Exchange in aid of the colored people who suffered by the late riots. Amount paid over to JONATHAN STURGES, Esq., Treasurer of the fund, and a receipt taken for the same. Previously acknowledged by him as received from the Produce Exchange:

Edward Cromwell	$50	J. B. Herrick	$25
Henry W. Smith	50	Sam'l T. Rogers	25
Daniel Cromwell, Jr.	50	Jas. O. Bennett & Co.	25
Whitelsey & Sherwood	50	F. E. Smith	10
John J. Marvin	50	T. E. Jewell	10
R. J. Randolph	25	G. Miller	5
Lewis, Roberts & Co.	50	E. W. Coleman	25
L. M. Hoffman	25	Geo. B. Ferris	5
W. G. Wing	25	Cash	5
Henry Hill	25	Cash, (P. & Co.)	10
Charles Speir	10	J. W. Merritt	5
A. Randolph	5	Samuel Hoyt	10
E. W. Vanderhoff	10	Jesse Hoyt	20
W. D. Musgan	25	William A. Brown	25
W. B. Trafton	20	Tompkins & Co.	25
J. Vanderbilt	10	Cash, (Davis)	7
James Udall	10	Cash, (P. S. & Co.)	5
Thos. Woodward & Co.	15	Cash, (A.)	1
Steph. Valentine & Son	25	Cash, (A. S.)	10
A. M. Hoyt	25	George B. Powell & Co.	25
Sage & Co.	25	A. H. Pomroy & Co.	25
W. E. Treadwell	25	A. M. Leach	10
John W. Thorne	20	William A. Fowler	50
Geo. A. Stephenson	5	David Dows & Co.	50
Joseph Allen & Co.	25	Nason Collins	5
Cash, (N. B.)	5	E. J. Herrick	5
Theo. B. Woolsey	10	Jno H. Boynton	25
Baight & Johnson	15	E. V. Shotwell	10
Smith, Jr.	50	E. Titus	10
Russell & Averill	25	Henry Rawls	10
Jos. C. Phillips	5	Cash	2
Holt & Company	25	W. F. George	10
A. Bradshaw	10	Drew & French	10
Cash, (H. B.)	30	C. H. Trumbull	25
J. M. Fiske & Co.	50	James L. Baldwin	5
Cash, (Howe)	20	Edmund Titus	10
Van Boskerk, Rowa & Butter	25	Titus, Frazer & Titus	10
William Paxson	25	Clark, Clapp & Co.	10
			$1,511

Reception at Ward School No. 33.

Yesterday, the Grammar Department of Ward School No. 33, located on West Twenty-eighth-street, favored the public with an unusually interesting entertainment in the way of a reception. As on former occasions, the rooms were crowded to repletion by the parents and friends of the pupils. The exercises consisted of singing, reading, recitation, calisthenics, &c., and were conducted in a very creditable manner by the Principal, Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS, and her assistants. The programme was excellently arranged, and it may be said of the pupils who took an active part on the occasion, that their efforts could scarcely be excelled. From beginning to end the exercises were listened to with marked attention by those present, and it was evident that none went away disappointed. After an address by City Superintendent of Schools, Mr. S. S. RANDALL, a presentation of certificates was made in the following gradeotee:

Sarah L. Jewett, Emily Kearney, Mary Goldsmith, Anna Breakell, Mary Powers, Georgiana Cochrane, Charlotte Farrell, Rebecca Dougbty.

Misses JEWETT and KEARNEY received an additional prize of a gold medal from the Principal and Vice-Principal.

A valedictory address was then made by Miss SARAH JEWETT, followed by the "Doxology," which terminated the proceedings.

Testimonial to Capt. Ericsson.

The great testimonial to Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, subscribed by the various ship-builders, is now completed, and is a splendid model of the new class Monitors. It is made of 14 pounds of 18 carat gold, and contains all the machinery, with a music-box in addition, which plays nine tunes, among them the National air of Swedea. This magnificent piece of workmanship will be at W. B. DAVIS' private establishment, at Fort Hamilton, on Sunday, July 26. He respectfully invites members of the Press, and his friends generally, to pay him a visit at that time. The model will be exhibited to the President and Cabinet at Washington next week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN BEACH-STREET.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the top floor of the provision establishment of Messrs. A. & J. M. MOSES, No. 65 Beach-street. The prompt action of the firemen prevented the destruction of the building. The damage to the stock will amount to about $500. Insured for $7,500 in the Citizens', Merchants' and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies. The building is owned by CHAS. MOSES. It is insured for $5,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The damage is about $400. Cause of fire unknown.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—A German lad named CHARLES GOLDSCHMIDT, aged 14 years, was very seriously injured yesterday, by jumping from a car on the Hudson River Railroad, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, while it was in motion. The boy fell upon the track, and two wheels passed over one of his hands, crushing it in a terrible manner, and otherwise injuring him. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. He resides with his parents at No. 187 Avenue A.

DROWNED.—A boy named CHARLES REILLY, aged about 12 years, was drowned yesterday afternoon, while bathing in the Hudson, at the foot of Thirty-third-street. He resided at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the wood yard of Mr. D. FARRY, Nos. 17 and 19 Furman-street. The flames communicated to an adjoining stable, in which there were eight horses belonging to different persons. Every effort was made to get the animals out, but without avail, and they were burned to death. One of the horses belonged to D. FARRY, one to Mr. DONNINGTON, two to Mr. P. MCDONOUGH, and four to Mr. R. H. QUINN, valued at $150 each. Mr. QUINN was insured in the Home Company of New-York. The dwelling of OWEN GILLIGAN was damaged about $200; insured in the Tradesmen's Company. The cooper shop of LOUGHLIN & Co. was damaged to the extent of $150; insured in the Commercial Company. Mr. FARRY lost $1,400; fully insured.... A fire occurred at the corner of Fulton and Clark streets, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, caused by the explosion of some powder in a flash, which set fire to the premises and blew out the skylight. Some furniture in the upper story where the accident occurred was also damaged. The fire was extinguished without further damage.

THE CONSCRIPTION FUND.—The Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday morning to consider the subject of appropriating money to release citizens from the draft. An interchange of views showed that all were in favor of the report as presented by Alderman TEENAN at the last meeting of the Common Council, except Alderman NOAHNE. The report, as will be remembered, appropriates one million of dollars to the object. Alderman TEENAN moved that his resolution offered at the last regular meeting, directing the Board to confer with the State and National authorities, with the view of securing for Brooklyn due credit for the number of men already furnished, be adopted. The motion was agreed to, and the Committee adjourned.

ESCAPED PRISONERS FROM TROY.—Officers FAGST and JONES yesterday arrested an escaped convict from the Troy jail, who, with eighty-eight others, was released by the mob last week. The name of the prisoner is ISAAC POTTER. He is charged with the offence of grand larceny. The accused is detained in the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, awaiting the arrival of officers from Troy.

MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.—The Thirteenth regiment was mustered out of the service yesterday, and this morning the Fifty-second regiment will be mustered out.

A VICTIM OF THE NEW-YORK RIOTS.—The body of a colored man was picked up near Barren Island, yesterday morning. The body was confused and greatly bruised. His clothes were torn into shreds, but half the coat remaining. Coroner HEAUMAN took charge of the remains, and conveyed them to the Colvin Hospital, in Flatbush, where an inquest will be held this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT PRIZE DECISION.

The Steamer Onachita, Her Tackle, &c., vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—The steamer *Onachita* was captured as prize by the steamship *Memphis*, Lieut. Watmough, of the United States Navy, commanding, on the 14th of October, 1862, off the southern coast north of Charleston, S. C., in lat. 30° and lon. 77° 26' west. At the time of her capture she was some one hundred and fifty miles from land; when first discovered by the *Memphis* but fifty or sixty miles. The *Onachita* was owned by T. S. Begbie, a British subject, claimant, and commanded by T. S. Gilpin, also a British subject. She was a screw steamer of about fifty tons burden. Her voyage was from London to Havana. She left in ballast in August, 1862, and stopped at Bermuda, St. Georges, where she took in a cargo of arms and ammunition for Nassau, consigned to a resident there named Hart. The master had verbal directions from the owner, upon his arrival at Nassau to deliver the vessel to Hart, together with whatever she had on board. Among the papers is a letter from Hart to the master, received by him while at Bermuda, in which the writer says that he has been advised by the owner, Begbie, that the vessel would touch at that place, and pointing out to the master the difficulties of escaping the United States vessels of war in the passage to Nassau, and how to avoid them. When the master left London, some letters were delivered to him by the owner, which on opening he found instructions to report to a person of the name of Bowne, at Bermuda, and he would supply him with whatever was needful. Another letter was an introduction to Hart, of Nassau, and also of like purport of the one to Bowne.

Bowne was shipper of the arms and ammunition on board the vessel at Bermuda for Nassau. There were no bills of lading, or invoice or other papers, except registers, and shipping of men and clearance, usual in case of a bona fide shipment. Verbal instructions were given by Bowan to the master to follow the directions of Hart at Nassau, both as to vessel and cargo. There were some thirty-five tons measurement of cargo of arms and ammunition. Soon after the discovery of the United States war steamer *Memphis*, on the morning of the 14th October, the day of capture, the *Onachita* changed her course to the eastward, and some hours after finding the *Memphis* gained on her, the master gave orders to throw the whole of cargo overboard, which was done, with the hope of escaping, but was overtaken and captured about 4 o'clock P. M.

The master further states that he was chased by vessels under command of Com. Wilkes when he left Barmuda, and escaped by running his vessel among the reefs. One of the crew—E. Young—first a cook on board, and afterward a hand before the mast, testifies that the *Onachita* was bound from Bermuda for Charleston, S. C., and that the cargo consisted of Enfield cartridges, rifles and gun-caps; that the master applied to him and others of the crew to sign a paper, by which to agree to run the blockade at Charleston, and offered £8 sterling if the vessel ran clear, and if not, three months' pay after being captured.

We concur with the Court below in the condemnation. It is impossible to doobt, upon the proofs, but that the cargo was put on board the *Onachita* with the intention of running the blockade of the Southern coast of the Confederate States, and especially the blockade of the port of Charleston. The voyage from Barmuda to Havana was but a pretext. This vessel when captured was some six degrees north of Bermuda, and, when first chased, within fifty or sixty miles of the coast. It is quite apparent that this was not in a course which would carry the vessel to Nassau or Havana. The proofs also show that Begbie, the owner, was privy and, doubtless, originated the advanture.

Decree below affirmed.

The Brig Sarah Star and Cargo vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—The *Sarah Star*, with her cargo, was captured 3d August, 1861, by United States steamer *Wabash*, L. Mercer commander, at sea, some thirty miles off Wilmington, N. C. The vessel was owned by Cowson Gravely, a British subject, resident in Charleston, S. C.

The cargo, consisting of spirits of turpentine and resin, was the property of G. C. & Wm. J. Munroe, citizens of the State of Rhode Island, and residents there—with the exception of fifty barrels of turpentine, belonging to D. Evans, a citizen and resident of Wilmington, N. C. The *Sarah Star* was purchased from C. B. Eddy, and owned by the Munroes in March, 1859, and sold and transferred by them to the above C. Gravely in July, 1861.

The cargo was put on board the *Sarah Star*, in July, same month, to be shipped to Liverpool. The vessel entered the port of Wilmington in March, 1861, and remained there till she sailed on her present voyage, about the 25th July. The port of Wilmington was not in a state of actual blockade at the time of the capture of the vessel from port.

The vessel and cargo were condemned as enemy's property, and acquitted upon the charge of violating the blockade.

We agree in the condemnation of the vessel, for, although Gravely is a British subject, yet he is a resident of Charleston, S. C., and engaged in business there, and, for aught that appears, continues there in business since the breaking out of the war.

But the cargo belonging to the Munroes stands on a different footing, and, in my judgment, is not liable to condemnation.

The test oath of these persons shows the following state of facts, which is not in any way contradicted or impaired:

They are both natives of Newport, R. I., the one born in the year 1812, the time of tha other not stated. They have always resided in said State, each of them have families who reside there, and own the residences in which they live. That since the commencement of their business as partners, about 1830, they have been in the habit, during each Winter, the one going to Georgetown, S. C., and the other to Wilmington, N. C., and elsewhere in the South, making sales of goods, and remitting the proceeds, and returning at the end of each business season to their homes at Newport. That during their visits South on business, their families remain and reside at their homes. The cargo in question was bought from time to time in the months of May, June and July, 1861, with the proceeds of goods sold there by the firm and with funds, and for the purpose of the investment was to enable them to transfer the funds from the South to New-York or some Northern State. The testators then detail the difficulties they encountered by opposition from the authorities at Washington in their endeavors to ship the goods North, and the necessity of adopting the expedient of selling the *Sarah Star* to C. Gravely, with a condition that he should carry the cargo to Liverpool in order to get the goods out of the country. It does not appear from the proof but that these parties left the South upon the breaking out of the disturbances, indeed, we may say, it appears affirmatively, that they did leave the country as soon after our disturbances as they could convert their property into funds which could conveniently be carried with them.

Under these circumstances, we are of opinion the decree against the cargo of the Munroes is erroneous, and should be reversed. The domicil of the owners was in Newport, R. I., and they were entitled to reasonable time to withdraw from their business connections in the enemy's country after the breaking out of the war. (2 Gall., p. 268-288, 289.)

The fifty barrels belonged to Evans, a resident and citizen of North Caroline, and are enemy's property.

Decree below affirmed as to vessel and cargo of D. Evans—reversed as to cargo belonging to the Munroes.

The Schooner J. H. Toone and Cargo vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—This vessel was captured on the 1st October, 1861, by the war steamer *South Carolina*, in the Gulf of Mexico, off Timballer Island and Barataria Bay, on the coast of Louisiana. She was of the burden of 145 tons, and laden with arms, ammunition, coffee, &c., on a voyage from Havana to Tampico, Mexico. The vessel belongs to Aymar, a British subject, doing business at New-Orleans, where he has resided for the past eight years. He was on board at the time of the capture. The cargo belonged to Spanish subjects, and was shipped on board at Havana, ostensibly destined for Tampico.

The only question in the case is, whether or not the vessel, at the time of the capture, was attempting to enter the port of New-Orleans, which was in a state of blockade. The owner, who was on board, and master, knew of the blockade. The vessel, at the time she discovered the war-steamer, was heading northwest, and immediately tacked to the southwest, and was chased some four hours before overtaken and captured. She was some six degrees, over five hundred miles, north, out of her proper course for Tampico, and heading toward a pass that would lead to the Mississippi River and New-Orleans. Tampico is some eight or nine hundred miles south of west from Havana.

The attempted explanation of a departure from the usual course to Tampico, namely, head winds and defective barometer, is not satisfactory. Indeed, at the time of the capture it is admitted the wind was from the east. No one can look on the map without being struck with the insufficiency of the excuse for the position of the vessel in her extreme northern latitude, compared with her port of destination, and in the vicinity of one of the customary passes to New-Orleans. We say nothing about the cargo on board. She had a right to carry it to Tampico. The difficulty in the case is, that the course of the vessel from the commencement of the voyage and until discovered by the *South Carolina*, is utterly inconsistent with an honest destination to that place, and is consistent with an intent to run the blockade of the port of New-Orleans. We think the intent is apparent, and that tha vessel was in the act of carrying it into effect.

Decree below affirmed.

The Steamer Elizabeth and Cargo vs. The United States.

NELSON, C. J.—This vessel was captured on the 29th of May, 1862, off Charleston, S. C., some twenty miles west of the Gulf Stream, about 6 o'clock A. M., by the steamer *Keystone State*, E. Le Roy, master. She was laden with arms and munitions of war, partly at Havana, and partly at Nassau, N. P., and cleared from the latter port on or about the 24th of May preceding her capture. Her heading had been toward the coast of Charleston when she first discovered the blockading vessel; she then changed her course to that of east by north. The vessel had been out of the port of Nassau only four or five days when captured. She is what is called an auxiliary steamer, using both sails and steam. No satisfactory reason is given for the position of the vessel at the time of the capture; and the inference is irresistible from the evidence, not in dispute or doubt, that the intention was to run the blockade of Charleston, and was in the act of doing so when she discovered the *Keystone State*, and changed her course.

There are some irregularities committed on the part of the captors, and in the proceedings on the part of the Government in the Court below, which we should afford an opportunity to the claimant to correct, were we not entirely satisfied upon the facts which are undisputed, and could not be substantially varied by any further proof offered, that the voyage was in really intended for the port of Charleston, and not that of St. Johns.

Decree below affirmed.

A Decision on Trade-Marks.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

James B. Williams vs. *George C. Spence et al.*—I regard the question whether the plaintiffs have the right to the exclusive use of the trade-mark "Yankee Soap," adopted by them, as settled by the Court in Williams vs. Johnson, 2 Bowe. 1.

It is there held that "whatever marks or devices are employed by the plaintiffs to denote that the soap was made by them, and is combined or the same skill that was employed in the making of soap heretofore made and sold by them, having the same marks and devices, are entitled to protection."

The Court restrained the defendant from using the plaintiff's trade-mark, and say "he may not use the labels, or devices or hand-bills which he is using, nor any other like labels, hand-bills or devices in imitation of or simulating the labels, devices or hand-bills used by the plaintiffs, *or any other similar labels, devices or hand-bills calculated to deceive the public, or create the belief that the soap he sells is the soap made or sold by the plaintiffs, under the name of genuine Yankee soap.*"

The only question to be determined, therefore, in this case, is whether the labels, devices and handbills used by the defendants, as set forth in the complaint, are calculated to and do deceive the public into the belief that the soap they are selling is the soap made and sold by the plaintiff.

The weight of the evidence furnished by the witnesses who are acquainted with the market, and who are dealers in these soaps, is, that among dealers and in the market the appellation "Yankee Soap" is known to be the soap of the plaintiff's manufacture, and all other soaps thus designated to be spurious.

The oral evidence that the labels, devices, and handbills used by the defendants are calculated to deceive the public also preponderates; and an inspection of the respective labels, devices and handbills, satisfy me that the public would readily be deceived, and purchase the defendants' soap under the belief that they are purchasing the plaintiff's.

Although there are some marks of dissimilarity, both in the labels, devices, and handbills, yet the prominence given to the name "Yankee Soap," the inferiority of the size and shape of the cakes; the covering of the foil, the color of the labels, the size and shape of the boxes, the almost literal adoption of the language used in the plaintiff's labels and handbills, overwhelm the small marks of difference which the defendant hoped would relieve him from the consequences of using the plaintiff's trade mark.

I am, therefore, of opinion, after a careful consideration of the evidence that the labels, devices, and handbills used by the defendants are calculated to deceive the public, and lead the sawary to believe that in purchasing the defendants' soap they are purchasing the plaintiff's.

Against such an use of the plaintiff's trade-marks, as decided in Williams vs. Johnson, the plaintiffs are entitled to protection.

The Rule as to Stenographers' Fees at Chambers Modified.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 24.

The order of July 21 in regard to the "Stenographers' Fees" is hereby amended as follows:

To apply only to motions on the General Calendar. The following motions are exempted from the $3 rule:

Motions for Special Circuit Calendar.
Motions for Reference and Commission.
Motions for Extra Allowance.
Motions to Discharge from Imprisonment.
Motions to Punish for Contempt.

By order of the Court.

H. W. GENET, Clerk.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

During the week the last wills and testaments of the following-named persons were duly admitted to probate:

James Wallace, John Clawsan Kelly, Mary Edwards, James McManus, Regina Goll, Edward Cunningham, Eliza Eagle, Isaac M. Woolley.

None of these wills contain any items of public importance.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Morange vs. *Morris*.—Reference ordered to pass on the sufficiency of the sureties.

Before Justice Clerke.

Mackey vs. *McMonnies, et al.*—The second and tenth amendments of defendant Mudgett disallowed. Third amendment allowed as modified by plaintiff's attorney. All the other amendments of both defendants allowed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Whiting vs. *Putnam, et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Mitchell vs. *Mount*.—Plaintiff entitled to costs and an allowance of five per cent.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 24, 1863.

$7,000 U.S.6s,'81,Reg.	105½	100	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1½
30,000 U.S.6s,'81.Cp Cl.	106¾	108	Erie R. Pref.	104
5,000 U. S. 5s,'74. Con.	97	100	Hudson R. R.	156
3,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.N	99½	50	do	155½
20,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	65½	25	do	154
5,000 do	65½	500	Harlem R.	111
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	61	500	Reading R.	110
2,000 N. C. State 6s	60	400	do	b10 110
5,000 Mo. State 6s	b10 60¾	100	do	b10 109¾
50,000 do	70	400	do	109
10,000 do	b30 70½	200	do	108¾
5,000 O. & Miss. R. C.	32	500	M. S. & N. I.	85
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s	101	200	do	84¾
1,000 Hnd. River 1st cl.	117	400	do	84½
8,000 Mich. S. S. F.	105½	2500	do	84¾
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	94¾	500	do	84¾
7,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B.	65	600	do	b10 84½
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	89¾	400	do	b30 84¾
12,800 do	90	300	do	s30 83¾
5,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	69	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.	118
15,000 do	69¾	50	Ill. Cen. Full S.	100½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	116	800	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	111
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	93	300	do	s30 110½
1,000 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st	102	680	Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	90
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101	1500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	94¾
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101	200	do	b30 94½
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	58	200	do	s60 94
134 Bank of Commerce	103	200	do	s30 94
10,000 Am. Gold	125¾	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	85
6,000 do	126½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 99¾
700 Canton Company	28¾	150	do	99¾
50 do	29	650	do	99¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	136	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	116
5 Dl. & Hnd. Canal Co.	143	200	do	b10 116
41 do	144	100	do	s10 116
500 Cumb. Coal Prf.	b30 24½	300	do	115
100 do	23¾	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	104½
50 do	b15 24	50	do	104¾
100 do	24	1200	do	104¾
200 Quicksilv. M. Co.	3¾	400	do	102¾
13 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	30	100	do	s30 103½
50 do	31	50	Chi., B. & Q. R.	114½
100 Amer. Coal Co.	b10 73	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	61
500 do	73½	300	do	62
10 Pac. M. S. Co.	83	500	do	62½
150 do	235	150	do	63
50 no	s30 233	400	do	63
525 N. Y. Cen. R.	124½	100	do	s60 60
100 do	s30 124¾	100	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.	80
100 do	s10 124¾	200	Tol. & Wab.	83
250 do	s30 124½	1000	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	77
300 do	125	200	do	77¾
1800 do	124¾	100	do	77¾
100 do	b10 124¾	500	A. & T. H. R.	50
100	Mich. Cen. R.	111¾	300	do	52
100 do	111¾	50	ao	52¾
100 do	s10 111¾	150	A. & T. H. R. P.	79
150 do	b10 112	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	37
150	Erie R.	99¾	700	do	b18 37
50 do	s10 98¾	100	do	38¾
100 do	s30 99¾	300	do	38¾
1200 do	99¾	300	do	36¾
1500 do	100	100	Chic. & Alt.	79
200 do	b10 100	500	do	80
200 do	b4 100	100	do	81

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U.S.6s,'81.Reg.	105½	800	Readlag R.	109
20,000 U. S.6s,1-yr.C.	99¾	600	M. Sc. & N. Ind.	86¾
6,000 Mo. State 6s	70½	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G. S.	118
38,000 Amer. Gold	126¾	100	Chi. B. & Q. R.	115
5,000 do	126½	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	110¾
150 Canton Co.	29	100	do	b30 111
250 Cumb. Coal. Prf.	24	1000	Clev. & P. R.	94½
100 do	24¾	200	do	s60 94
100 do	24¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	99¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	124½	50

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum; including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no definite knowledge of the movements of the two armies commanded respectively by Gens. MEADE and LEE. The Washington *Republican* and *Star* of last evening, however, intimate that they are both in active motion; that LEE's communications with Richmond are at the mercy of Gen. MEADE, and that a battle may be fought at any moment.

We have a rumor, received by way of Newbern, N. C., that Gen. GILLMORE has captured the whole of Morris Island. If so, we may expect to hear soon of the reduction of Fort Sumter.

The Providence *Journal* has letters written on board the Monitor *Montauk*, in which it is stated that on the 13th inst. the rebels were engaged in hanging cotton bales along the southern face of Fort Sumter. Gen. GILLMORE was busy placing his guns and mortars. The wild firing of the enemy showed that they did not know the position of the batteries he was erecting. The officers and men on shore and on land were full of hope. A private note dated the 17th says that the attack, which was to have taken place on that day, was delayed on account of bad weather, but would be made on the next day, Saturday.

An important cavalry expedition against the enemy's communications, sent out by Gen. SCAMMON, from Charleston, Western Virginia, has just returned, having effected its object. The expedition consisted of the Thirty-fourth Ohio mounted infantry and the Second Virginia cavalry. Wytheville, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, was captured after a severe fight, in which we took one hundred and twenty prisoners, two pieces of artillery and seven hundred stand of arms. Our loss in killed and wounded was about sixty-five; that of the rebels was seventy-five killed and a large number wounded. Our troops being fired upon by the citizens from the houses the town was destroyed.

According to the representations of the Richmond *Whig*, of Thursday last, the capture of Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi, by Gen. GRANT's forces, is a much more important victory than has appeared from the brief dispatches heretofore published. It left in our hands the rolling stock of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, the motive power consisting of over forty engines. The *Whig* considers the loss "incalculably important and wholly irreparable." The *Whig* also states that the cavalry expedition sent out from Newbern by Gen. FOSTER succeeded in cutting the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and burning the bridge over the Neuse River, one thousand feet long.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday says: "The steamer *Continental*, Capt. PATRICK YORE was the first boat to load at this port for New-Orleans since the opening of the Mississippi River—is advertised to leave for below immediately. The *Continental* received orders to load for New-Orleans with Government freight yesterday afternoon. We are not advised as to whether passengers will be carried or not. The event marks an important era, and it is hoped will speedily be followed by the departure of other steamers, and a general resumption of business between this port and the Crescent City." The following has just been made public at Cairo:

"Steamers destined for New-Orleans, with merchandise and passengers, properly according to law, will be allowed to pass the way through to Vicksburgh, from which point a sufficient force will be ready to start every Monday morning, to give protection to the convoy. No vessels will be permitted to go down the river without a convoy for the present, and steamers will be limited to lay over for a week if they do not arrive on or before the day of the week on which the convoys start. Armed vessels, however, going between these points, will not be required to wait for convoys, but no regularity must be expected from them, or great dispatch, as they have to stop on the way. This arrangement will commence on the 16th of August next, 1863.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral Commanding Mississippi Squadron."

Nearly every day's report increases the number of guns captured at Vicksburgh. A letter from Gen. 12 states that thirty-four thousand had been paroled, and that there were more awaiting their turn; and this aggregate did not include the six thousand men still in hospital.

On Thursday morning, shortly after MORGAN crossed the Muskingum River, he was attacked by a body of militia under Col. HALL, with two pieces of artillery. Fifteen rebels were killed and several wounded, but MORGAN finally eluded the militia, and escaped *viâ* Cumberland, in Guernsey County. Yesterday morning he crossed the Central Ohio Road, closely pursued by Gen. SHACKLEFORD.

Two of the guns captured from MORGAN's rebels at Buffington have reached Cincinnati. One of them is a brass 12-pounder, which was manufactured at Rome, Georgia, in December last. The other is a steel rifled gun, with U. S. deeply stamped in the metal between the arms. Besides the guns, there were eleven wagons and buggies, and several horses, but none of them very valuable.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Wednesday, has this curious paragraph: "We are requested by Gen. MUNSON to state that it has been positively ascertained that MORGAN is out of ammunition, and hence any small body of the Home Guards can check him. The General likewise requests papers throughout Southern Ohio to spread the intelligence, that he may be annoyed as much as possible."

The Louisville *Journal* has the most trustworthy intelligence that one corps of BRAGG's army, under POLK, was sent to reinforce Richmond about the 10th inst. One division went by way of Knoxille, East Tennessee, and the other by way of Atlanta, Georgia. Chattanooga, reported to have been abandoned, is now occupied by HARDEE's corps of the rebel army.

We have advices from New-Orleans two days later by the arrival at this port of the steamer *George Cromwell*, which left on the 18th inst. The only matter worthy of note in the Crescent City is the arrival there of the steamer *Imperial*, the first one through from St. Louis since the opening of the Mississippi, and her departure on her return trip.

GENERAL NEWS.

Regarding substitutes, the Hartford *Post* of yesterday says: "The number of Canadians arriving here is on the increase. This is equally true of other cities. Over two hundred reached Boston yesterday. There has been so much skedaddling from the States into Canada, that it has greatly reduced the demand for and price of labor, so that the Canadians themselves find it to their advantage to come here and offer themselves for substitutes, realizing the large premiums offered."

The Bloomington Branch of the Western Bank, Missouri, was on Monday night robbed of $15,000, by a gang of six scoundrels and bushwhackers. A detachment of the Second Provisional regiment are in pursuit of the robbers.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that a brutal prize fight took place early on Thursday morning, near Darby, Delaware County, between a man named MCGONIGAL, of that city, and a New-Yorker named DIAMOND. An eye witness states that 210 rounds were fought, occupying over two hours. MCGONIGAL was declared the victor after DIAMOND had been severely punished. The contest was for $200.

The Stock market was firm and the Share list on the advance yesterday. The sales of the new Government Loan amount to $1,440,100. Erie shares rose to 100¾ and New-York Central to 135 ₱ cent. Gold Coin steady at 126¼@126¼; Exchange 138½@139 ₱ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Breadstuffs and Provisions yesterday, at declining prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Sugars and Molasses. Whisky was quiet and depressed. Cotton was in less demand, at reduced rates. Candles, Chemicals, Fish, Beeswax, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Hemp, Oils, Rice, Teas, Coffee, Seeds, Spices, Dry Goods, Whalebone and Naval Stores were inactive. At the auction sale of Boots and Shoes, the bidding was quite animated and fair prices were realized. The freight engagements were limited.

No Resort but Conscription—The State and National Laws.

If demagogues ever bestowed any attention on the future, or gave themselves the least trouble about the consequences of the troubles they excite, we might well ask these who are now endeavoring to make capital out of opposition to the Conscription, what they propose to substitute for it in case they succeed in intimidating or cajoling the Government into an abandonment of all attempts to enforce it. They do not profess to wish to put a stop to the war. They pretend to rejoice in the triumphs of our arms. They believe in the possibility and in the legality of reducing the South to submission by force. They acknowledge that war cannot be carried on without men, and that we have now not nearly men enough in the field; and they cannot deny that volunteering is, if not at an end, so much exhausted that the reinforcements derived from this source are ridiculously inadequate to the supply of our wants. They do not deny, moreover, that the United States has both constitutionally, as well as in virtue of the mere fact that it is a Government and exists, a right to summon to its own defence as many of the able-bodied men of the country as it may require. And yet, in spite of all this, we have not had one word from one of them as to what they propose to do in case the Conscription act is not enforced.

As we are satisfied, however, that Messrs. WOOD and SEYMOUR, and their following of "the laboring population," have not as yet seriously come to the conclusion that the American people intend, after two years of bloody war, to leave its fate entirely in the hands of the Copperhead politicians of New-York, without further question, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the leaders of the anti-draft movement in this City have answers ready, in case they are pressed by the public, with information on one or two points of considerable importance. If their objection to the Conscription act be, as they say, its unconstitutionality in giving the National Government the power to call out the militia without the intervention of the State authorities—it is fair to conclude that Gov. SEYMOUR is prepared to supply the quota of the State of New-York from the militia. He must raise that quota, it must be remembered, whatever it may be, by draft. He has no money to pay high bounties, and he has no authority to raise any, and consequently any men he furnishes from this source must be taken from their homes against their will, and forced into the field under the old militia laws. What will those of his followers say to this, who have laid it down that it is the privilege of every American citizen not to fight unless he pleases?

If, however, the objection to the Conscription act be the hardship it inflicts on the poor by the apparent discrimination it creates in favor of the rich, we should like to know how this difficulty will be got rid of by the enforcement of a law in its stead which exempts all students, all clergymen, all judges, all National and State officials, and all physicians, and which, more cruel than either the Austrian or French conscription, allows of no escape, either for the only sons of widows or of helpless parents, or the fathers of motherless children, dependent on them for support,—which, if the lot fall on them, would take all the men in a family, and which, over and above all this, does not prevent, and could not be made to prevent, those who were able to pay for them, from furnishing substitutes. Suppose all the clergymen in New-York, all the students, and Post-office and Custom-house clerks, all the physicians and judges, and all the men rich enough to buy a substitute at any reasonable cost exempt, and then suppose everybody else forced to draw lots, and, if drawn, to serve without any classification or distinction, as long as they are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and in good health and not deformed, and we have an exact notion of the nature of the duty which Gov. SEYMOUR proposes to perform, if he really means to supply the Government with men in what he declares to be the only constitutional way, and in case the conscription is abandoned. But what would "his friends" say to it? Would they submit? Would they not rise and murder the negroes again? Would they not have a regular *battue* of clergymen and Custom-house officials, and finally, would they not, as a last extremity, sacrifice Gov. SEYMOUR himself on the steps of the City Hall, as the source of all their troubles, the Provost-Marshal General of the State? If they would not, we can only say that they are very much decenter and more respectable men than we take them to be; and we will add that, if they refrained from as much violence as their sweet fancy might dictate, they would be, democratically speaking, great fools; for, if plunder, arson and murder should prove successful in intimidating the Federal Government, it would, *à fortiori*, be successful in intimidating the State Government. Unless we are greatly mistaken in Gov. SEYMOUR, the howlings and violence of a Mackerelville mob would, when directed against the State Militia law, be in his eyes just as respectable as when directed against a Conscription act passed by Congress.

There is one other supposition on which we would rather not touch, but in these days there is no dark corner in which it is possible for intrigue or treason to hide a snare, which it is not the duty of every man, who feels the gravity of the crisis through which we are passing, to search carefully. If the object of the opponents of the draft here in New-York be to deprive the Government of the means of protracting the war, by leaving the armies in the field to be overwhelmed by a despairing enemy, or driven home as the heralds of an ignominious and ruinous peace; and if—which we do not by any means anticipate—they should either, by twisting the law, or by playing on the passions of a mob, for whose ignorance and brutality we are not responsible, peril the loss of our nationality by a tame submission to the basest, most unmanly, most cowardly school of politicians that any country has ever produced, then it behooves the Government to prepare even for this. The people themselves will, if all else fails, save the Government from traitors at the North with even more energy and vigor, than they have shown in defending it against traitors at the South, and with a single eye to the honor and safety of the nation.

The Last Prop of the Rebellion.

The only great rebel army in the whole Confederacy that now appears on the field intact and formidable is the army of Gen. LEE. It is still stationed in the vicinity of Winchester. It has not yet moved any great distance down the Shenandoah Valley, as we were led to believe it had done. It shows no purpose of making a precipitate retreat upon Richmond, as was universally believed it would do. LEE seems to be waiting at Winchester inviting attack, or watching the movements of Gen. MEADE, or seeing if he cannot invent some mode of retrieving his prestige and his fortunes. For all these purposes Winchester is the best position he can assume north of the Rappahannock.

If this army were destroyed, the Confederacy would be a total wreck. It would no longer be, what it has been for two years a great military Power. It would not have one of the three great armies planted in formidable defensive positions, that it had a few weeks ago. We should behold in Virginia what we see in the Southwest—merely the debris of military power. We might still have more fighting, but it would be such battles as that of JOHNSTON with the late right wing of GRANT's army. We might still have sieges of Richmond and Charleston—but the inevitable termination of such is foreshadowed in Vicksburgh. We might still have disorder and confusion to contend with; but the same *regime* that has brought disorder out of chaos in Missouri would, in quick time, produce the same result in Virginia. In short, from being the colossal and menacing power the rebellion has heretofore been, it would dwindle into the shape of a series of gigantic riots.

The duty to which every energy of the Government and the country should now be bent is the demolition of this one mainstay of the Confederacy—the army of Gen. LEE. It is now planted in good position for itself, but it is in better position for a campaign against it. The planning of that campaign is in the power of Gen. MEADE; the forces to conduct it are in the hands of the Government. Whether the present army of Gen. MEADE is sufficient, we know not; whether he is permitted to operate the army so as to effect the purpose is known to the President. If he has not force enough, it should be at once supplied to him. Troops should be concentrated from every point. We have still regiments scattered here, there and everywhere, which should be with the Army of the Potomac. We still hold positions in Virginia and North Carolina, valuable enough in themselves, but which it were better to evacuate, and send their garrisons to MEADE. LEE's army is the central pillar, the supporting column of the rebellion. It is for the overthrow of that that the strength of the nation should be gathered up. It is against that that it should be hurled. Gen. HALLECK, who is believed to supervise all our armies and all military movements, has himself argued the general importance of concentration; and we cannot believe it possible that, looking at the situation, he should now fail to comprehend the imperious, the urgent, the vital necessity of putting it in practice.

LEE's army, we repeat, is the last hope of the rebellion. This opportunity is the best we have ever had to destroy it. It is a hundred miles from Richmond. It cannot easily receive reinforcements where it is now stationed, though we believe it will both receive them and be in a stronger position before a month, even if the whole Confederacy has to be stripped bare for that purpose.

We have never found fault with Gen. MEADE for not pursuing the rebel army immediately after the battle of Gettysburgh. His course on that occasion was not only a prudent one, but on many grounds it was the only course advisable for him to pursue. We do not find fault with him now for remaining at Harper's Ferry. We do not know what his plans are, or what he may be about to undertake. But we do, in any event, urge the Government not to lose this opportunity of bringing its whole available power to bear against the one pillar on which rests the fabric of the Southern Confederacy.

High Life Below Stairs.

Thirty years ago, the story is, they had a "Kitchen Cabinet," which used to deliberate amongst the stew-pans of the White House. How it was made up, nobody precisely understood; but it was known to be a consultative body of very grave functions. Banks, tariffs, land distributions, Cumberland roads, Indian removals, French indemnities, vetoes, proclamations, circulars, heads of Departments and their wives, foreign ministers, village postmasters—there was nothing it did not put its mind to; and it is said that its influence over Old Hickory was quite as wonderful as was the influence of Old Hickory himself over the country.

But, if Gov. SEYMOUR is to be credited, we have got far beyond that now. We have to do now not with a Kitchen Cabinet, but with a Kitchen Throne. It is no longer Old Hickory that consults, but Biddy that dictates. As we peer into this nether obscure, we no longer discover a kindly old man quietly smoking and listening, but a stalwart wench, with dishevsled hair, from inverted wash-tub, waving a red hot poker, and with dreadful voice exclaiming, "Arrah ye divils! Suspend or burn."

Truly, we are in a perilous state. If the President don't bid the Governor to "fly with the utmost felicity to prevent the antistrophe," we should agree with Mrs. Malaprop that he "has no more feeling than one of the Derbyshire putrefactions." We insist upon it that Gov. SEYMOUR shall be allowed to save us. This being roasted, toasted, parched, grilled, broiled, fried, burnt up, cumbusted, conflagrated, torrified and ecorrified, is no trifle. We profess to be pretty good patriots, but, for all that, are no salamanders. For our country's sake, we would not mind getting our feet wet; but it is asking too much to expect us to go through both fire and water. The President must haste, or he may find nothing but our drifting ashes. He must not stop to inquire into "the perpendiculars." Our Governor is known to be "a reliable gentleman." He holds an office of trust, and he ought to be trusted. It is quite the duty of the President not only to believe him on the instant, but to put him at once to the work of our deliverance. The Governor is known to excel in mediation. Nature made him a pacificator, and what nature left undone, art has made good. He is the very man to mollify Biddy. It may require some little adroitness on his part at the first approach.

"Gnarus, furens quid femina possit?"

But let him start with a little feminine disguise—something, say, like that which served Hercules and Ulysses and his friend O'GORMAN so well—it will be quite in keeping. We have not a doubt that our Governor might thus work into a position behind the basement door, and get a parley—perhaps be quite as fortunate as he was in that memorable confronting with Bridget's brothers last week before the City Hall, be greeted the same way after the first sentence, and get a chance for the same response:

A VOICE—"We want you to stay here."
GOVERNOR—"I am going to stay here, my friend."

It may be that his appeal this time will be more effective than then, and that our terrible enemy, by liberal promises that another "Adjutant shall go on to Washington to ask the Government to stop the draft," may be induced quench her fiery poker. If the first attempt does not succeed, then our Governor should be permitted to try a second, and to keep trying. He cannot be better employed; and he should beat no retreat, even if he has to remain down among the sauce-pans until the end of the war. Biddy will require close watching; and though we of the Empire State can ill spare our illustrious Commander-in-Chief, yet better that, than that all be victims of the devouring element.

Yet we can't help levying the flattering unction to our souls that, after all, there must be some mistake about this—that the Governor did not, as some of our cotemporaries report, seriously declare to the President that New-York was in danger of servant-girl incendiarism. We have always understood His Excellency to be a remarkably cool-headed man, and we don't know how he could have gotten so fiery an imagination. Let us hope for the best.

A SPLENDID RECORD—OUR SOUTHWESTERN CAMPAIGNS.—The Richmond *Whig* remarks that "nothing goes well (for the rebels) in the Southwest." That is so, now, and has been so from the beginning. Nothing has ever gone well for the rebels in the Southwest. They have never gained one great battle—though they have fought twenty. They claimed the battle of Perryville, but it was really one of their greatest failures. Every one of their strongholds that we have besieged, we have captured—from Donelson and Columbus to Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. All their large cities have fallen, from Nashville and Memphis to New-Orleans; and they now only hold Mobile tremblingly, until our troops shall be prepared to march into it. Our army has not entered upon the conquest of any Southwestern State that it has not conquered, including Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana—not to speak of Missouri and Kentucky, half of each of which was at one time held by large rebel armies.

The vast geographical extent of our operations in the Southwest will be seen, when it is observed that we have fought battles from the eastern boundary of Kentucky to the western boundary of Missouri and Arkansas, from the Missouri River to the Gulf of Mexico, from Perryville to New-Orleans, from Pea Ridge to Murfreesboro, from Fort Donelson to Port Hudson, from Lexington to Jackson. Everywhere in the Southwest we have a splendid roll of victories.

All the naval efforts of the rebels in the Southwest have likewise resulted in ruin. They have had iron-clads, cotton-clads and rams in all the rivers; but where are they all now? All gone to Davy Jones' locker. They made good fights with them at New-Orleans, at Vicksburgh, at Memphis, on the Red River, on the Teche and the Tennessee; but FOOTE, FARRAGUT and fate were against them. The military and naval campaigns in the Southwest have been as brilliant for our arms as they have been dismal for the rebels.

The Lessons of the Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the mob has been, temporarily at least, checked, it is worth while to look back on that convulsion which passed over our City last week like a horrid dream, and see what lessons may be drawn from the catastrophe.

It is just as well to begin by admitting that we were outgeneraled and taken by surprise. The "left wing of Lee's army" here, like the main body in Virginia, was altogether too cunning for us. The first great public delusion was the supposition that because the Irish generally throughout the country had come out manfully in support of the war, there was therefore no class of them in our large cities bad enough to be traitors or silly enough to be the tools of traitors. But more efficient was the ingeniously devised stratagem which induced the public (and apparently the authorities) to believe that the news of our victories had frightened off the contemplated disturbance. Owing to this diabolically clever trick, the conspirators caught us unprepared, and for several days large sections of the City were at the mercy of a mob of Irishmen and thieves, instigated by the Copperhead editors and politicians, the Woods, the McCunns, Brookses, &c., Gov. SEYMOUR being their virtual accessory. The immediate inference from which is, that in these war times we must be constantly on our guard, and always keep a sufficient military force on hand for the City's defence.

What has been said just above points the way to our next consideration, namely, the cause of the riot. There can be no reasonable doubt that it was the direct though somewhat tardy result of Gov. SEYMOUR's election. That election was the ultimate and most efficient cause of last week's riot. There is no evading this issue, for the event had been expressly predicted by many persons, both verbally and in print. I myself showed in your columns how the Saymourites, while professing to do everything in the name of the law, were really the thorough-paced advocates of lawlessness. The boldest and most definite in his predictions was Mr. GEORGE WILKES. He declared that if SEYMOUR were elected, the streets of New-York would run with blood before six months had elapsed. The result proved him to have been only sixty days wrong in his calculation. Let it be observed that we could have no hand in bringing about the accomplishment of our prophecies as the other party might have done had *they* made similar predictions. *We* could do nothing to cause the disturbances which we feared and tried to prevent by trying to prevent HORATIO SEYMOUR's elevation. It was on our part merely a logical deduction from the antecedents, principles and language of the New-York anti administration Democrats. There was an irresistible impression that a conflict between the State and National authorities would be brought about in some way; if it could be in no other, by instigating or permitting a riot; though the precise manner and the exact time of its accomplishment could only be matters of speculation, and the outbreak did in fact take us by surprise.

When the evil spirit proved huger and more destructive than his raisers had anticipated, they tried to avoid the responsibility of having raised him, their own words, meanwhile, giving them the lie. Not a single prominent Peace Democrat, be he politician or editor, has denounced the rioters. The Governor called them his "friends." Judge MCCUNN, with a singularly Hibernian misuse of language, denominates them "innocent people," and tries to release them with *habeas corpuses*. The *Herald*, in speaking of a ringleader shot dead at the Opdyke Armory, says: "The unfortunate man," as if the death of so many brave soldiers were not a thousand times too good for such a wretch. As to the *Express*, *World*, &c., it is useless to do more than allude to their monstrosities.

The inference to be drawn here may be suspended while we glance at the prominent features of the mob—features which present nothing exceptional in mob annals. Thus one marked characteristic was the small number of rioters who began the work. Happening to arrive in the City at 5 o'clock P. M. Monday, my first knowledge of the riot was seeing the squad who marched down Broadway, and my first feeling, one of humiliation that such a number of such men should dare to parade the streets. There were about a hundred and fifty ragamuffins armed with clubs. A dozen soldiers, charging vigorously with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, could have dispersed them. Some fifty policemen did scatter them like chaff a few minutes later. So, too, the terror and helplessness of honest citizens for the moment, (men not daring to speak, because not knowing whom to trust,) is exactly conformable to precedent. It is recorded that *a single mutineer* once killed his captain and threw him overboard in broad daylight, none of the crew interfering, because every man suspected that every other man might be in the plot. This is a type, on a small scale, of what are called great riots; "great" by the amount of mischief they do, rather than by the numbers engaged in them. A few desperate characters gain courage from the apathy and terror of the many. Again, the fiendishness of the women and children among the rioters is a characteristic, possibly not of all mobs, but certainly of all mobs in which the Celtic element predominates. The death of some innocent but too curious spectators from the fire of the military is a circumstance that almost inevitably attends the suppression of a riot. On the present occasion there seems to have been fewer such cases than usual. Finally, the persecution of the negroes is in exact accordance with all history. The blind and irrational fury of a mob is not satisfied with assailing the principle of authority; it requires some particular class on which to vent itself. In the Lord George Gordon riots the Roman Catholics were the beast to be hunted down; in the Middle Ages, the Jews; in times of pestilence, doctors.

From these facts, however, which form what we may call the *common-place* of mobs, some important practical conclusions are to be drawn. For instance, as the passive presence of spectators gives a negative support to the riot, besides confusing the military and police, *such presence is a sin against the community*. Every man should decide promptly either to take up arms in defence of the laws, or, if prevented by physical infirmity or other good cause, *to get out of the way as soon as he can*. Otherwise, if mistaken for a rioter, and knocked down or shot, *it serves him right*. From the fiendishness of the women and children we infer that no more mercy should be shown to them than to the male rioters. Such severity is mercy to society now and hereafter. Last week some sons of Irishwomen—boys not above 12 years old—were seen going about with revolvers, and heard saying that "they wanted to find some niggers to shoot." Had these young cubs been knocked on the head, like so many mad puppies, there would be so many ringleaders less for riots ten years hence.

But now to the main inference to be drawn from the complicity of the Peace-Democratic leaders in this frightful disturbance. What is it? Simply this, *they have put constitutional Government on trial*. It only needs about one more such riot as this to prove Democratic institutions and universal suffrage (already much shaken in credit by the awful venality of our Corporation and Legislature) a failure, so far as this City is concerned. There is large talk in the papers about the mob being "put down," the insurrection "crushed," &c. I really cannot see the reason for this self-congratulation. *As things stand it seems to me that the rioters have decidedly the best of it*; or, under the most favorable view, it can only be called a drawn battle. They have caused the draft to be *suspended*; they have driven a large number of our colored population out of the City. They have destroyed a vast amount of property which we, the tax-payers, have to make good. They have brought the Governor to declare himself on their side and the Aldermen to promise to pay their exemption-money for them—at our expense again. At what cost have they obtained these triumphs? Some of them have been compelled to disgorge their plunder. Some fifty to a hundred have been shot and about half as many arrested, who will probably *not* be hanged, for what chance is there of doing them justice under a Governor like SEYMOUR and Judges (Heaven help us!) like MCCUNN? This is what makes the one great difference between the late riot and the "mobs-in-all ages and cities," to which our journalists so complacently refer—the comparative impunity with which the Governor's "friends" have perpetrated their excesses. I say again, it requires but one more such riot to drive our citizens to the alternative of Vigilance Committees, *à la* California, or military rule; or rather to impel them to the latter through the former as a temporary stage. Such will be the impulse, not of large property-holders merely, but of all property-holders and all respectable workingmen. The decent foreigners will be the first in favor of it. Last week I talked with several foreigners, (not Irish,) some of them servants, others of what may be called the *bourgeois* class. They were unanimous in agreeing that "these things were better managed" in the very countries which they had left to improve their condition. "In Florence I saw the cavalry chase the mob into a church, and cut them down inside it." "In Baden I saw the ringleaders shot in the streets as fast as they were caught." "In Paris I saw the National Guard kill every man in a house from which they had been fired upon." "In India I saw mutineers hung by hundreds, and blown away from cannon by scores." Then came the chorus, "What sort of country is this if the mob have the upper hand?" Every native workingman will feel the necessity of putting down force by force. One of the last days of the riot week I met a stranger in the suburb where I reside—a man in his shirt-sleeves. He addressed to me some common-place observation respecting the disturbance, and followed this up with the information that it had ruined him. "How so?" "Well, I had an interest in a store; there were three of us owned it together; and we were burnt out Tuesday night." "Why?" "They wanted to burn out the man on the corner, who was a Black Republican, and, as we were in the way, they burn' us up too." Some further conversation making it evident that my new acquaintance was a Democrat, and by no means a lover of negroes, I thought I would try him with a leading question. "Come, now, what do you think ought to be done to these fellows who go about burning houses? Don't you think they ought to be shot down like dogs?" "Yes, indeed, and they would have been if they had come next night, for there was eighty of us turned out, and every man armed." The common sense of the masses, the instinct of self-preservation, prior to the necessity of putting down riot summarily at whatever cost. The fox, in the fable, vaunted his many expedients to deceive and avoid the hounds; the poor cat could only run up a tree. By-and-by the hunters appeared; Reynard, for all his dodges, was run down at last; Puss took to her tree and was safe. So, while demagogues are babbling about conciliation and constitutionality, and State rights and volunteering, the popular common sense sees that the mob must be suppressed, first by the spontaneous organization of citizens, which is a temporary protest against anarchy, and must in its nature be temporary, because, during it, all ordinary business is suspended; then we come, as a last resort, to a military dictatorship. Suppose there had been in the City, when the riot broke out, one fearless and able General with two or three thousand regulars and a battery; suppose he had charged the mob and killed several hundred of them, without stopping to pick out the women and children, do you think there would have been any more rioting next day, and don't you think the citizens would have hailed him as their benefactor and deliverer? *In short, we are on the brink of going through what the French went through in* 1849; what made them take refuge in the tyranny of LOUIS NAPOLEON, *and what makes a majority of them still cling to it, despite all its oppression*, because the mob threatened them with a worse oppression, and because any fixed Government is better than the hourly anxiety and terror resulting from mob rule.

Lastly, if it be asked what influence more potent than partisan spite or rebel intrigue has brought us to this fearful pass, the answer comes promptly: It is the doctrine of State Rights—an influence most perilous, because so many good men and otherwise worthy citizens are subject to it. This disorganizing and anarchy-breeding theory must be rejected and obliterated from our minds, I do not say if we wish to restore the Union, but if we mean to keep two States together—if we intend that one stone of our political fabric shall be left on another. Were anything wanting to show the destructiveness of this crotchet, it would be the fact that the *French and English writers who wish us most ill are constantly holding it up as the true theory of our Government*. Why should they do so unless they perceive the injury it does us? CARL BENSON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This handsome and refreshing Summer establishment reopened for the season on Thursday evening—having been closed, as our readers are aware, for a week, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Mr. WHEATLEY. This excellent and energetic artist has entirely recovered, and plays the *rôle* of *Capt. Legarderes* with even more than his usual spirit. The "Duke's Motto" will be given until the end of August.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The People's Pleasure Ground—Its Natnble Features and Attractions—What It Is and What It Will Be—A Rambler's Observations.

This is the seeson when the Central Perk, always abounding in ettractions, spreads ont its glories of landscape and lake, of flowers end verdnre, in such richness of color and scenic variety, that it would be a wondar indeed if eil New-Yorkers and their suburban consins did not abandon themselves, as far as possible, to the delights so freely and easily to be enjoyed.

The Park is laid out to meet the convenience of all classes of the people; and, indeed, it affords something to gratify each individual taste. If one desires to drive or ride, there are miles of smooth carriage and bridle roads that sweep around vine-clad koolls, sink into shadowy dells, course the margin of shimmering lakes, or rise over gentle acclivities to exhibit wide expanses of loveliness. If a retired walk suits the mood, there are mazy paths, threading through dense shrubbery and odorous woods where refreshing coolness invites to dreaminess and rest nnon the rustic chairs. The admirer of superb pastoral scenes, combining natural end artistic beauties that present new pictnres almost at every step; of rare plants, strange birds and animals, ornate architectnre, and e vast many other attractions, elso find eil these here to greatly a cultivated taste and to operate as educators of the people.

The other day we spent agreeably in strolling about tha grounds, and for the information of those who have not been fortunate enough to see for themselves, we make brief mention of our observations.

HOW THE PARK SHOULD BE VISITED.

Let us, in the first place be hortatory, (and the advice is directed solely to pedestrians, who have, if they want to, a supreme advantage over other visitors in being eble to see *all* the beanties of the place,)—*never be in a hurry after you have entered the Park.* It is too often the case thet the generally commendable characteristic or our people of getting to a certain place by tha shortest possible route, is exhibited in full force here, where, of all places, it should be forgotten.

Once within tha Park, let that tact he remambered, taking foll possession of the mind to the exclnsion of everything in the City, and do not rush headlong to the Mell or Lake, or some other prominant point, neglecting tha minor beanties of pleasant walks, shady nooks, fine archways, and other features of interest thet invite attention as soon as the precincts of the Park are entered.

THE CHILDREN'S PLAY-GROUND.

One of the main objects of the Park is to enconrage out-door physical exercise—those games and athletic sports that tend to develop the frame and invigorate the system. With this view a beautiful lawn, about ten acres in extent, perhaps, not far from the Eighth-avenue entrance, has been set apart for a play-ground, and very often this grassy slope is occupied by public and Sunday school children, whose Superintendents have secured tha place from tha Park Commissioners to indulge them in their pastime. It is a pleasant sight to witness the sports of these joyous little creatures away from school restraint. Occasionally, however, tha privilege of using the grass for this purpose must be restricted, or it would be injured by constant trampling, and tha main object of keaning the Park intact as a pictura, thet changes with each movement of the observer, if the grass is beaten down or tracked, would be defeated.

THE APPROACHES TO THE MALL.

There are four entrances to the Park—those at the Fifth and Eighth avenues haing for all classes of visitors, and those at the Sixth and Seventh aveques for pedestrians exclnsivaly—and from each of these entrances the walks and rnads, efter winding abont the more marked features of the grounds, occasionally leading to something rudely picturesque, all converge at the Mall. In no case does a foot-path cross a carriage or bridle road, and e child, if placed on either of the walks, will go direct to the Mall, without the eligitest chance of being rnn over. The effect of plantiog the Park at the lower end, sometimes in broad sweeps of lawn, and again in masses of shrubbery and flowers, is very pleasing to the eye, and tha studious preservation of the immense rocks and boulders is a striking featuure, thet, as the City soreads itself, will become more and more merked from year to year.

THE MALL AND THE TERRACE.

The Mell is e beeutiful walk, about three-eighths of a mile in length, shaded with elms and flanked with velvety sward of the brightest greeo. At the end of the Mall is the Terrace, or open air place of recrestion, which is constructed with considerable architectural ornementation, having broad fligots of stairs leading to e nohle esplenade. There are pedestals at the head end foot of each stairway, intended for various pieces of stetuery, and vases of living flowers, while the vamps end helustrades of the staircases are embellished with with sculptured flowers, fruits, birds aod other objects, illustrative of Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. In the centie of the esplanade a fountain is in course of construetion, and its effect will enhance the attractions of the piece.

THE MUSIC STAND.

A highly ornete structure, something similar in appeerance to e Chinesc pagoda, is located on the Mall, and used by the band on Saturday aiternoons, when visitors by the thousand essemble to listan to the selections of music which comprise popular pieces, as well as others of a more artistic character. The snaded Verendah, on the hill directly east of the Mall, is a fine shelter for people who wish to sit and hear the music. It is to be covered by-and-by with vines. East of that again is the "Concourse," or stand for carriages, where they remain while the band is playing, and here also is the refectory for ladies, which will soon be opened for the supply of ices and the lighter charecter of refreshments.

NUCLEUS OF A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

On a meadow near the Eighth-avenue is e flock of South Down sheep, hleck feced and fine wooled, always favorites in park scenery, while a wire-inclosed space near the Mall exercises e magnetic influence upon juvenile visitors, and is not altogether devoid of attractions for grown people. It cooteins five or six deer, one en antlered buck, and two spotted fawns that are incernations of the spirit of geotleness. There is also e raccoon, of discoosolate mein; three bald eegles, dignified in movement, and doubtless eager to soarbeyond the limits of their cramped iron-roofed cage; besides e brace or two of yellow-tnfted cockatoos, and an old man on crutches (perhaps, a returned volunteer,) to pet and tend them all. In addition to these, there are three monkeys in e cage on the ledge of the walk, the open side of which allows everybody to look at the grimaces and antsie of its mirth-provoking occnpents. The held-headed chap catches flies with a dexterity that is irresistibly droll, and devours them with a delicoeiation that is scarcely less comic. The swans aod other water-fowl ere also constantly increasing, and this yeer there are *forty* full grown of the former sailing majestically on the lake, or feeding near the shore from the bonnty of good-netured folks. Twenty thriving cygnets will also soon emerge from their floating nests to swell the number of the aquetic denizens. A great curiosity too, is the pair of black swans thet heve recently been added to the collection, the veriety of which will be increased as opportunity offers. We understand that it is the intention of the Commissioners of the Park, to locate their Zoological Garden on a piece of ground of undulating charecter e short distance eastward of the old reservoir. Here the animels can be shown off to adventage and the ground can be easily secluded without destroying eny landscape affects.

In this vicinity also is to be the contemplated conservetory or flower house, opening on Fifth-avenue, and passing through which the visitor will emerge upon leity homes of perterres end terraces near the border of e small artificial lake, whose waters will be "a hurnished sheet of living gold."

THE LAKE.

On the day of onr visit there were not so many people as usual on the grounds—a fact attributable by the park keepers to the unsettled state of the public mind after the recent disturbances. But in spite of this the boats on the lake were in great demand. A trip in one of these gaudy shallops, either with e select party or in the more public omnibus craft, with a neat, civil and attentive boatman to answer questioas, is thoroughly enjoyable and is quite popnlar as one of the minor attractions of the Perk. The gondola of solemn funereal aspect is the genuine article from Venice. It is eot generelly considered beautiful, but the Doge objects to say less sombre hue, eod therefora this forlorn effair is a faithful representative of the water transportation of the Queen of the Adriatic.

The solitary fisherman who plies his calling every afternoon in the creeks and bays ot the quiet little lake, need not excite the envy of any votaries for Walton who chance to see him. He is a poor old fellow, nearly blind, who has an exclnsive monopoly of tha capture of eil the perch and sun-fish that come to his bait. He bestows them upon pelicens and storks, who eat them without the slightest compunction.

THE RAMBLE.

Between the Lake, toe East and West drives and the old Crotoo Reservoir, lies a space of abont twenty acres, which is familiar to all visitors of the Park under the name of "The Ramble." It is an intricately wooded hillside, sloping to the south, end constantly surprises one with tha nnmber of unsuspected roads that wind thrnugh the tangled screen of foliage. Running through these woods is e small stream, inhabited by storks, cranes, pelicans, end a variety of ducks that roam about unconfioed. Seuntering about the open spaces there ere e number of peacocks, which display their splendid plumage in the sunshine, to the admiration of everybody. Clambering np the hillside, the visitor finds at intervels e rustic Summer-house and seats, and cottages for the accommodation of both sexes. There is a degree of wildness here which is very attractive, and the natural cave is e source of much interest to most people.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.

Moving np through the Perk by one of the beantiful roads on either side of the old reservoir, we arrive at the new Croton reservoir, which is en artificial lake of abont 166 acres in area, and 30 feet in depth. This is divided by a wall running through the centre, as a precaution in case of injury to the exterior wall, or accident to the pipe, but this piece of masonry is submerged, and therefore does not destroy the fine effect which the unbroken surface of the lake now presents. The vicinity of this sheet of water has been rendered as attractive as possible by the Park Commissioners, who heva preserved the natural appearance of the ground, instead of giving it a formal, rectangnlar character. The carriage and bridle roads sometimes pass down into the valas, embowered in foliage, or rise over the undnleting land to exhibit the expanse of water.

THE MEADOWS.

Passing north of the Reservoir we come to the "Meadows," a broad sweep of lawn, planted in clnmps of trees or dotted with shrubbery at long intervals after the manner of the English parks. The rising ground shutting on the "Meadows" is known at present as Mount St. Vincent, and the building is occupied as e hospital by some gallant fellows wounded in the recent battles, whose uniforms break upon tha qniet pastoral character of the scene with not unpleasant effect.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE EXTENSION.

Within two months an addition has been made to the Park, comprising the four blocks north of the old boundary at One Hundred and Sieth-street to One Hundred and Teoth-street. It required four years of persistent application on the part of the Park Commissioners to secure the title of these wild lands to the City, owing to the rapacity of some of the owners of the property; but tha valuable features which are added by the acquisition well repay the outlay of time and money. Tha work of grading and improving this part of the Park is already being vigornsly pushed, with a view of extending the Drive. At present there is a lack of names for places in this vicinity, and it is rather difficult, therefore, to describe locations; but we observed e number of men engaged just beyond the head of the pool at One Hundred and Second-street in building the Drive from that point to the top of the hill near Eighth-avenne. This road, we understand, will soon be opened, and the extended view which it commands will cause it to be much frequented. From the seclivity a charming picture is presented, including among the figures the Palisades, High Bridge, the Westchester County woods, Flushing Bay, Long Island, the islands in the East River, Staten Island, and other objects, while nearer tha spires of the City point grandly upward through the clear atmosphere. The leveled summit of the hill will be large enough for a large concourse of carriages to stand, as well as persons on foot to secure a view.

From this point tha drive will wind down a somewhat steep declivity to the entranca oo Seventh-avenne end One Hundred and Tenth street. The plan of the walk and roads to the east of this drive is not yet, we understand, fully determined, but its main design will embrace the preservation of the valley, which is the prominent feature of the north end of the Park, in as natnral a form as is admissible. The water of the pool will also be used in the form of a cascade, or series of cascades, feeding a riband of water that will wind through the valley to an artificial lake of soma twelve acres extent that is to be located on the low ground near One Hnndred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenoe. This lake will be a very picturesque feature of the gronnd, and a very novel effect might be produced, if the Commissioners desire it, at very little cost, by excavating for another lake in Immediate contiguity to the first, to be filled with salt water from the adjacent East River. The rocky bluffs facing the north, so precipitous and wildly picturesque, are to be preserved in their natnral condition, and made accessible by winding pathways.

VISITORS.

Last year tha visitors to the Park were over four millions—this fact being ascertained by the Park-keepers, whose business it is to keep an accnrate tally. This year the nnmber bids fair to be no less. Generally speaking, in the earlier part of the day the visitors are equestrians; bnt few pedestrians, and those mainly walking for exercise, shewing themselves. These are followed, efter an early breakfast, by visitors from all parts of the country, on foot or in carriages, citizens out engaged in business, and ladies with their children, often bringing with them baskets of refreshments to be partaken of at some quiet place about the grounds. In the afternoon the numbers increase, and at one hour or another, according to the season, the Perk is gay with a throng of citizens and gay equipages not equaled elsewhere on this conticent. Of course, on occasions of special interest, the numbers are largely augmented.

VARIETY OF WORK.

The parks of St. Petersburg, which are femous the world over as models of order end neatness, can scarcely excel the Central in this respect. To bring about this result, the number of operatioos is extraordinary. There is graveling, raking and sprinkling the roads—the laste niee oieee of work, requiring an adjustment of the water each hour to the amount of dust on the drives; raking, rolling and mowing the lawns; planting, prnoing and setting out trees, protectiog them from worms; feeding the animals and water-fowl, and a variety of other matters requiring care and knowledge.

THE HACK NUISANCE.

Arriving at Sixth-avenue entrance to the Park, the visitor is assailed by hackmen in similar style to thet prevailing at the docking of a Sound steamer. If he is simple enough to employ one to take him aronnd the Park he must not be deluded with the idea that he will be showo half its striking beanties. He will be driven hastily through aod then required to pay an overcharge. Such is the common experience. Complaints are constantly mede of iha rapacity of these harpies, but toe Park Commissioners heve no power to rectify the abuse. The streets bounding the Park should be under the control of the Commissioners, who also should heva power to regulete the charges of the hackmen, aod ihus transform them into public conveniences.

Music in the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce thet there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Ceotral Park March.....H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture to "Geraida".....Adam
3. Song—"The Brightest Eyes".....Stigelli
4. Quick March—"The Reconnoissance".....Downing

PART II.

5. March—"Heroique," No. 66.....Franz Schubert
6. Overture—"Leonore" (Fidelio).....Beethoven
7. Selections from "The Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
8. Chorus from "Lucrezia Borgia".....Verdi

PART III.

9. "Ella Leene Medley".....Brasley
10. Waltz—"Jullien's Last".....J. Jullien
11. Duett, from "Das Wnoderwasser".....Flotow
12. Alma Siege's Galloo.....Stasney

National Pot Pourri.

Union State Convention.

A Union State Convention will be held at Syracuse, on the 2d day of Seotember next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate State Officers and to transact snch other business as may properly come before the Convention.

All electors who are in favor of nnconditionally sustaining the Administration in e vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is finally snppressed, and of maintaining public order and the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet on the call of the Union Committees in their respective localities, and choose three delegates from each Assembly District to attend snch Convention.

The officers to be nominated are:

A Secretary of State.
A State Treasurer.
An Attorney-General.
A State Engineer and Surveyor.
A Canal Commissioner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, and
A Judge of the Court of Appeals.

It is also recommended that a Mass Ratification Meeting of the loyal young men of the State be held at Syracuse on the 3d day of September, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated at Saratoga Springs, July 23, 1863.

JAMES KELLY, New-York.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, New-York.
CHARLES JONES, Brooklyn.
J. C. FERGUSON, Westchester Co.
R. C. McCORMICK, Jamaica, Queens Co.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany.
HENRY B. LOW, Monticello, Sullivan Co.
E. M. MERRIAM, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.
EDWARD DODD, Argyle, Washington Co.
HENRY CHURCHILL, Gloversville, Fulton Co.
P. V. ROGERS, Utica.
FRANK HISCOCK, Syracuse.
M. S. CUSHMAN, Oswego.
W. S. LINCOLN, Newark Valley, Tioga Co.
WILLIAM GLEASON, Delhi, Delaware Co.
FREDERICK JULIAN, Green, Chenango Co.
D. D. S. BROWN, Scottsville, Monroe Co.
JAMES C. JACKSON, Dansville, Livingston Co.
ISAAC FULLER, Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.
WALTER L. SESSIONS, Panama, Chautauque Co.
WILKES ANGELL, Angelica, Allegany Co.
BEN. FIELD, Albion, Orleans Co.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the **Night Blooming Cereus,**

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Why be Troubled with Caughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

New Sewing-Machine Emporium,
No. 204 BROADWAY, NEAR 23D-ST.

This new emporium for the exhibition and sale of the celebrated Grover & Baker Machine, at manufacturer's prices, has been opened for the accommodation of ladies residing in the upper part of the City, where also embroidering, braiding, tucking, quilting, hemming, stitching, &c., are executed by competent operators at the shortest notice. Children's clothing, ladies' furnishing, &c., on hand and made to order. Sewing-machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. The effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye;
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Beak" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Celorine Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents, No. 82 John-st.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
They leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

Ladies for Long Branch and the various watering places, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

AYOUE—PROCTOR.—In Townsend Harbor, Mass., on Tuesday, July 21, by Rev. Mr. Chandler, JOAN S. AYOUE, of New-York, and Miss MALVINA PROCTOR, of the former place.

ERBEN—VULTE.—On Thursday, July 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, Lieut.-Commander HENRY ERBEN, U. S. N., and CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Charles W. Vulte, all of this City.

JACKSON—SMALLEY.—On Wednesday, July 15, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., WILLIAM A. JACKSON and ADDIE A., youngest daughter of Andrew A. Smalley, Esq., all of Newark.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—In Milton, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 21, ISABEL, and on Friday, July 24, OSCAR, twin daughters of William E. and Josephine H. Bartlett, in the 11th month of their age.

CHAPIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 23, MARY ACHSAH, eldest daughter of Luther and Mary W. Chapin, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, July 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, on Portland-av., third house from DeKalb-av., without further invitation.

COCKBURN.—On Wednesday, July 22, at Harrisburgh, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, WILLIAM JAMES COCKBURN, Lieutenent 12th regiment New-York State Volunteers, aged 28 years.

His funeral will take place at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, N. Y., on Sunday, July 26, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAVENPORT.—At Davenport Ridge, Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, July 23, of teething, THEODORE DWIGHT, twin son of A. B. and Jane J. Davenport, aged 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 4 Gerden-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, July 25, at 12½ o'clock.

DOGE.—In Weehawken, N. J., on Friday, July 24, CAROLINE, wife of Denning Doer, and daughter of the late James Gore King, in the 50th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday, July 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, Hoboken.

DAVINSON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday evening, July 23, SAMUEL DAVIDSON, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Hiram Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M., and the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, July 26, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 123 Washington-st., Jersey City.

GREEN.—Suddenly, at Corning, N. Y., ALONSO GREEN, Jr., son of Alonzo and Henrietta Green, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

MENZIES.—On Friday, July 24, after a lingering illness, JEAN STEWART, wife of Alexander Menzies.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, July 26, from the residence of her mother, No. 114 9th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

PECK.—Killed in the assault on Port Hudson, on Sunday, JOEL H. LEWIS PECK, of Co. I, 128d regiment New-York Volunteers, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral sermon by Rev. Hart F. Pease, in the North 5th-st. M. E. Church, Williamsburgh, on Sunday, July 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SINCLAIR.—On Thursday, July 23, ANNIE M., infant daughter of Hector and Catherine E. Sinclair, aged 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 56 East 13th-st.

SOUTHMAYD.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, July 23, FREDERICK A., infant son of Frederick A. Southmayd, of this City, aged 14 months.

WARNER.—On Thursday, July 23, of cholera infantum, CARRIE LOUISE, infant daughter of Thomas E. and Antoinette H. Whitney, aged 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 25, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 16, Willey-place, Brooklyn, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 38.—July 24, 1863.
44, 64, 49, 40, 22, 73, 15, 65, 25, 71, 20, 27.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 39.—July 24, 1863.
12, 56, 47, 55, 52, 40, 23, 6, 77, 76, 62, 75, 66, 73, 78.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

BATHING SUITS,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

THE
EAR
NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
AND
PARTIAL DEAFNESS
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 12 CLINTON-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to rednce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in e public newspaper.

Office and residence, No. 12 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway. Reception hours from 8 to 4 o'clock. *Consultation and examination free.*

PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*

Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

S. T.—1860—X.
Any person of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, dyspepsia, torpid liver, &c., deserves to suffer if he will not try the greatest medicine ever discovered.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
do not fail, they produce a beneficial effect immediately, they are pleasant to the palate and are particularly adapted to ladies, and all delicate persons requiring a healthy, pure and gentle stimulant.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposition. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, or in any manner except in our patent bottle, the cork of which is covered by our private United States stamp, and having our fac simile signature on a steel plate label, is a swindler and impostor. To fill our bottle with any material—whether sold as Plantation Bitters or by any other name—is a crime, and will be so dealt with. We already have our eye upon two parties who have thus tried to impose upon the public, but will only succeed in ruining themselves. Be on your guard.

The demand for these Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is immense, and is the evidence of their great superiority.

They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NO. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT IS A DYE.

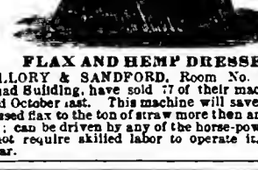
IN THE YEAR 1854, MR. MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is ONLY FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent.
No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Herlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 ponnds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE.
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 15.
Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

ATKINSON'S PATENT ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,
Easily adjusted, look like linen; price 75 cents each, or 90 cents by mail, at the extensive Neck-tie and Collar Store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS,
Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Hamburgh, per steamer BORUSSIA, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the ap-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B 10 A. M., Stations C and D 9½ A. M., Stations E and F 9¼ A. M., Station G 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

MARINE AND FIELD-GLASSES—AS USED in the United State Signal Department, at the lowest manufacturing prices, at the Optical Institute, corner of Broadway and Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 848 Broadway, near 11th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 8.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 689 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 126 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by 5 most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VAN EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH OILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 399 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
No. 139 William-st., New-York,
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,* No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oil extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning premeinrely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

[redacted]

WANTED.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUation as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced man, who can give first-class City reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a young man, a situation as coachman and groom, understands his business thoroughly. Good City references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 20 Battery-place, near Washington-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable Protestant young man (a Scotchman). Is a careful hand with horses, willing to make himself useful, and highly recommended. To be seen at No. 15 Coort-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single American young man; is a first-class groom, and a good careful driver; country preferred. Address S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts; one who has had experience as an agent or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, who has recently returned from the army; not particular in regard to business. For an interview, address R. F. T., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, as nurse and chambermaid, a Protestant girl, having first-class City references. Apply at the advertising desk of this Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BROKER'S OFfice; one who has some knowledge of the Custom-house business would be preferred. Address G, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE AT UNITED STATES General Hospital, David's Island, 50 contract nurses. Terms $13 per month, clothing and rations. For particulars apply to Medical Director, No. 458 Broome-st., between 7 and 11 A. M.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, a front parlor and bedroom, attached, unfurnished, with board in a quiet private family, location must be between 23d and 32d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; earliest references given and required. Address, stating terms, J. V. N. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL, QUIET, private family, by a gentleman and wife, who will furnish their room or rooms; the location desired between 19th and 24th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. A permanent arrangement desirable. The best of references given and required. Address T. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SUITE OF pleasant rooms with board, in a quiet, first-class family. Possession wanted by middle of September. The very best references given and required. Address Box No. 3,253 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen will find pleasant and cleanly rooms, neatly furnished, (without board,) in house where family is small, and of neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 203 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A gentleman, in a respectable private family, in Westchester County, one hour's drive from the City Hall, where the cars or a boat can be had, with stabling for one or two horses if required. Altogether, a desirable place. Address A. B. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse within three hours of this City, for a gentleman, wife, four young children (one an infant) and servant during August and September; a plain farmer's house preferred. Address, stating location and terms, (which must be moderate,) M. W. D., Box No. 1,180 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse in this state, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman, wife and daughter, (9 years old,) for a few weeks, in a pleasant, healthy location, convenient to depot, within two hours' ride of the City. Address W. E., Box No. 77, Post-office, stating location, distance from depot, terms and references.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A GOOD farmhouse among the hills, near a lively stream of water, within 50 or 60 miles of the City, for one or two families, with children; good room and terms moderate. Address S. E. R., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM house on or near the Hudson River, about one or two hours' ride from the City, for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. A religious family preferred. Address ALPHA, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A VERY FEW PERSONS can be accommodated at a beautifully shaded farmhouse. Apply to Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 9½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.
J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE—RED BANK, Monmouth County, N. J., is now open for the reception of transient and permanent visitors. It is 1½ hours from foot of Murray-st., by steamer *J. D. Beers* and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving daily except Sunday, at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time two hours.
J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., is now open for the season. Persons wishing pleasant rooms can be accommodated.
H. BLAKE,
Proprietor.

DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,
Reduced to 50 cents per yard.
2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.
The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.
ALSO,
Silk Grenadines, Barèges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.
Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

COPPER TOKENS WANTED AT 25 CENTS per 100 for small and 40 cents for large; scarce varieties from the country $1 per hundred; collections furnished; country orders filled. A. OGDEN, No. 1 Park-place, New-York, fourth floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the north side of [illegible] place and Fifteenth-st., with improvements. Also, located in a thriving small manufacturing village in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and quarry of stone from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON DEAN AND BERger sts., between New-York and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn. These lots are very desirable, and in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—WELL-SELECTED, FIRST quality land in Iowa, with perfect title, and free from incumbrance, to exchange for house and lot in Brooklyn, Jersey City or New-York, worth from $3,500 to $7,000. W. C. GODDARD, No. 7 Pine-st.

CHEAP COTTAGE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—No. 1 Phillip's Row, (Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av.,) Brooklyn; has 8 rooms, gas, &c.; yard full of fruit, close to cars, 15 minutes' walk from ferry. Price $3,000; terms easy. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 80 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing. A garden house under glass, 43x130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. All the glass houses built on the most approved plans. Modern dwelling-house built of brick, 46x46 feet, with extension 30x18, with 16-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 25 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house; wash-tubs, &c.; stable 26x60, with two wings 18x30; barn 60 x100, sheds 12x80, hennery 36x30; farm-house, &c., &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed at any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY DEsirable place in Westchester County, on the main road leading to Yonkers, and about a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, convenient to cars and steamboat. The house is well built, contains 10 rooms, and furnished in modern style. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas P. Hulse*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or of ROBERT BAYARD, Esq., No. 12 Wall-st., who resides at the adjoining place.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A HANDSOME NEW house, on the old Boston road, three miles from Harlem Bridge; house 33x27, two-story basement and attic, stands on high ground; has a pretty view of the East River; one acre of ground; more if desired; stages pass the gate every hour for Harlem. Address Box No. 39 West Farms Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5, P. M.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, and fruit-trees, situate near the village of Mamaroneck, fifteen minutes' walk from the depot, and within one hour's ride from the City. Part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address R. H., Mamaroneck.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1¾ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSE, CARRIAGE house, good fruit and garden, 250 feet grape arbor, on Waverley-street, Hudson City, N. J., 20 minutes walk from Hoboken Ferry. Inquire at No. 26 Charlton-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, A FARM OF 106 ACRES,
In Huntington, on the Long Island Railroad, 36 miles from New-York; good land for farming, and plenty of wood. The buildings are good, having been fitted up for a genteel residence. Will be sold very cheap for cash.
D. B. DUNCOMB,
No. 8 Pine-st.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT.—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful scenery, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LA MOTTE, Ocean Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An unfurnished cottage to rent for $100.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—140 acres of excellent farming land, located in Columbia County, seven miles from the Harlem Railroad Station at Hillsdale. The farm stock will be sold with the farm if required. For particulars and terms, inquire of MARCUS SACKETT, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 106 ACRES, IN Huntington, on the Long Island Railroad, 36 miles from New-York; good land for farming, and plenty of wood. The buildings are good, having been fitted up for a genteel residence. Will be sold very cheap for cash.
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 90 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Large first-class brown-stone three-story house, in one of the best localities in the city; all improvements. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, HOUSE NO. 112 9th-st., near Broadway; four stories, high stoop, fully furnished. Apply for rent to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x15 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FACTORY WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Water power preferred, within ten hours' travel of New-York; power 15 to 25 horses; floor space of about 2,000 sup. feet; business unobjectionable to proprietor or neighborhood. If near a pleasant village preferred. Terms must be reasonable for purchase or hire.
J. B. HYDE, No. 10 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL FURNISHED house, in a first-class neighborhood, from October or November till May. Tenant desirable. Address, stating terms, location, &c., H., Box No. 5,162 Post-office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.
8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ⅜ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also,
10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive.
100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform malsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.
False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c.
Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.
T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York,
Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
New-York, June 26, 1863.
At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. TBORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
PRIZE GOODS.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Lambeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M., as follows:
48 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Maiti, Hortense, Raoger, Relampago, Maggie, Fuitos, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
16 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
39 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
22 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
13 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.
Also, immediately thereafter at
Robbins' Southern Ship Yard Store-yard, Brooklyn:
29 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIO.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
6 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.
Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 23st inst.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
BY
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS
from the following vessels:

ANNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNETT,
ASCENSION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA,	MATILE,
DOLPHIN,	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No. 2,
EUGENIE,	JOE FLANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEPTUNE,
A. T. HODGE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows:
Aaes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bair Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Spot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, }
BOSTON, July 18, 1863.
Pursuant to an order of the District Court, on the 25th day of July, current, at 12 o'clock, M.,
The cargo of the PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY, consisting of
511 Bales strict Middling Cotton.
309 Bales low Middling Cotton.
65 Bales Ordinary Cotton.
10 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
20 Bales Damaged Cotton.
45½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
33⅓ Bales Damaged Cotton.
1 Lot Cotton Pickings.
10 Trayes Tobacco.
1 Barrel Tar.
2 Barrels Resin.
42 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
2 Kegs Spirits Turpentine.
Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioners and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold
U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts District.
Catalogues ready on Thursday. Samples can be seen at S. S. Dewey's, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 50 Kilby-st.
W. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st. 19 feet 1 inch, and in the rear 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side 52 feet, and on the northerly side 61 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863.
WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21 inst., at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.
WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

The above sale is further adjourned to July 30, inst., at same hour and place.
WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
A general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, black walnut library suite in blue reps, painted and enamelled cottage suite, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany rockers and chairs in hair cloth, carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood secretary bookcase, black walnut bookcase, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame French plate pier mirrors and bases, lace curtains, oil-paintings and engravings, also, seven suits of ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, oak canesest armchairs, lounges, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 30 muskets.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.
FRIDAY, July 31,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
SPECIAL SALE,
By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $250,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, July 26, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a lot of ladies' and children's clothing, dolls, dry goods and books. Also, at 12 o'clock, rosewood pianos made by Miller & Co. of Boston, and 2 rosewood pianos made by Worcester.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of 15th and G sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1863.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts.,
Ten tons of rags, more or less.
Terms cash.
E. E. CAMP,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A LARGE GALlery, where a fine business has been done for years, the only one in a town of 12,000 inhabitants, one hour from New-York, to rent low. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN AN OLD established, well-located, money-making dining saloon, all in good shape and order. Large receipts and best of chances for a man of small means.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

AN UP-TOWN HOUSE, WORTH $6,000 to $6,000, wanted, in exchange for a first-class farm, near a depot, about one hour from the City; fine buildings; 70 acres of land, and all in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP.—LONG-ESTABlished. Superior location, near Broadway; long lease, at low rent; handsomely furnished, and doing an excellent money-making business.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER in the manufacture of ecclesiastical furniture and decorations. For full particulars, address J. & R. LAMB, No. 13 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., New-York.
N. B.—No agents need apply.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

WE are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.
It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.
THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from the 1st day of March last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.
Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may go or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.
Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.
WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

MONTEZUMA COPPER MINING COMPANY—TERRITORY OF NEW-MEXICO.—Capital $1,500,000, at 15,000 shares, of $100 each. This Company has a special charter from the Legislature of the Territory of New-Mexico. Its property consists of 70,000 acres mineral land, located within a short distance of Santa Fé, the capital of the Territory. The railroad to California is laid out within two miles of the greatest part of the land. There are on the property numerous veins of lead, copper, silver, gold-bearing quartz, &c., &c.; one of the veins of copper is 21 feet wide, and has been traced 950 yards, and assays 74 per cent. pure copper. The Company offer for sale on favorable terms 3,000 shares, set aside expressly for the working capital. For further particulars, plans and surveys, apply to J. J. FLANAGAN, President, office No. 53½ Pine-st., third floor.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R. Co.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY notice is hereby given to all the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders of said Company, that meetings of the said Bondholders will be held at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on Thursday, the 30th of July instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to consider various questions of interest and importance which will then be presented.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
Approved,
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee of First Mort.
E. W. HUTCHINGS
Trustees of Second Mortgage.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 27TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.
THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:
Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I am prepared to pay interest on the Income Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company to the 1st day of June, less Government tax, and to give in exchange for said bonds a coupon 3d mortgage bond, interest payable June and December, agreeable to vote of Board Directors, June, 1863. Holders will present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st., for the exchange and payment of interest. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
Late Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have opened Transfer Books for the transfer of stock of this Company in this City, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
Holders of stock certificate in the old Company must send them to A. S. DOWNS, Secretary of the Consolidated Company, for exchange.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JULIUS WADSWORTH, } Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after July 22, until day of payment. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DISCOUNT of 2 to 4½ per cent., by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

WANTED—$10,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 6 or 6½ per cent. on property in the village of Flushing, L. I. Security ample. Apply to
L. B. PRINCE, Flushing.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specifics for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure affected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, of Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most leveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health, or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 7 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS. IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is a specially recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than thirty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scarcely a city department or medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is no trial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership and will continue the business of the late firm of J. T. SMITH & CO., under the same name and style, at the same place, Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

J. TRUMBULL SMITH,
GEORGE WORTHINGTON,
JAMES N. TOWNSEND.

New-York, June 1, 1863.

No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, July 20, 1863.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-partnership under the firm of GEO. R. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.

GEO. R. PENDLETON,
WM. H. PENDLETON.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. W. A. CHILDS.

New-York, July 21, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

New York, July 2, 1863.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF-FAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCOWNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

PROPOSALS.

Office of Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, July 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.

90,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvassed and packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops.

120,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in suitable wooden cases.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full headlined and hoops sealed.

400,000 pounds of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty-pound cans of tin of good quality, hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.

100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full headlined.

1,000 bushels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

75,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

200,000 poueds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the Coffee they propose to furnish.

360,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

3,600 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining: sixty pounds to the bushel.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

1,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs: each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, as well as of tins, packing-paper, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn-meal, Beans, Peas, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Pepper and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly filled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a responsible contract, to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the hams, certifying on the part of the seller their present quantity and condition. The hams will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

Office Clothing and Equipage, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:

Uniform Jackets, Lt. Artillery Privates;
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Privates;
Trowsers, Foot;
Trowsers, Mounted;
Drawers, Canton Flannel,
Shirts, Grey Woolen;
Blankets, Woolen;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tent;
Blouses, Lined;
Blouses, Unlined;
Bootees, Pegged and Sewed;
Stockings;
Uniform Hats,
Haversacks,
Canteens, (complete;)
Camp Kettles;
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Kerseys (standard;)
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 30 and 35;
Storm Flags;
Storm Hallards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Cavalry Guidons;
Bastic Cloth;
Plaid Linseys;
Brown Drills, (standard;)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—(guarantors must sign their own names)—agreeing that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, if the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity to be furnished and the time of delivery. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard regulation goods.

The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this City.

Written contracts (of which this advertisement shall be made a part,) will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them, in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The attention of bidders is called to the following extracts from the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862:

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the nonfulfilment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: Provided, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, shall be required to mark or distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may respectively direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received, unless so marked and distinguished.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for Subsistence, Clothing and Ammunition, Munitions of War, and for every description of supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud, or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army and Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the Land or Naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the Government of the Land and Naval forces of the United States.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1863.

The right to reject any bids deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order, Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. General,
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:

60,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
3,000 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
3,000 pair Woolen Socks.
2,000 Mattresses.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing yards in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

New-York, July 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."

CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.

Newark, N. J. July 16, 1863.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
Walter Paton, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from ..... $95 to $185
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $40
Steerage, with superior accommodations $30

☞ Prices of passage from Liverpool at same rate as above.

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brocking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class $90
Second-class ..... 50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Junkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin $125
Second Cabin 85
Steerage 25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA,

Capt. Aiton, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, July 25.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 60, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. John A. Post,
Carrying the United States Mail,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday

For freight or passage, (having unsurpassed accommodations,) apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Baston, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. Bell, Commander.

In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. BAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, P. M., from PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	July 25
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Aug. 8

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	93	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.
F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 326 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, following No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 196 Merchants'-row C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, cane and common and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 89 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1826.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG Men's Christian Association, Bible-house, 4th-av. and 9th-st.—The regular monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY, EVENING, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Cephas Brainerd, Esq., will, by special request, read his Essay entitled—*Observations Suggested by a Recent "Plea for City Missions."* Rev. H. B. Barlow, recently returned from the battle-field of Gettysburgh, will address the meeting. The public are invited.

E. E. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

A DISCOURSE ON THE LIFE AND DEATH of the late Thomas W. Quirk, Captain of Co. A, 9th Regt. N. Y. S. M., who fell at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 1, (D. V.,) will be preached by his Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker, in the 34th-st., Reformed Dutch Church, (between 8th and 9th avs.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, July 26—services commencing at 8 o'clock. The members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. & A. M., and the friends generally are invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL DELIVER the tenth and last lecture to young men, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Importance of forming Good Habits in Early Life.* Baptisms will be administered at the close of the evening service.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near 5th-av., preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Chas. K. Harris. Sermon in the evening to young men, the fourth of the series of "Religion in Social Life." Subject: *Life and its Issues.* Seats free. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXton wanted by a young man who is in every respect competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of the Church. Address SEXTON, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE Congregation of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. 864 Broadway, corner of 23d-st. Admittance free. Collection taken up. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited. Circle at the same place on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

PARK TABERNACLE, (CONGREGATIONAL Church,) Brooklyn, Cumberland-st., north of and near Myrtle-av. Services all through the Summer, Sunday Morning and Evening. Lecture SUNDAY, P. M., at 4 o'clock, by Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, on *Abel, the Type of "the Martyr to Truth and Right.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH—BEDFORD-ave., near Carmine. Rev. Dr. Dowling, Pastor. This Church will continue open, morning and evening, during the months of July and August. Preaching on SUNDAY, Morning and Evening, by the Pastor. Strangers invited. Prayer-meeting before evening sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. Roanay G. Dickson, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Spring and Broome sts.—Rev. John E. Wadle, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening, and Prayer-meeting on Friday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

"ALLEGIANCE TO LAW."—REV. I. S. Kalloch will preach on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park.) He will also preach in the morning at the usual hour.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, (EPISCO-pal,) 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square.—Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-York Port Society, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. C. J. Jones, and at 7½ in the evening, by Rev. A. McGlashan, Pastor elect. Seamen and friends of seamen invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—Children's service, as usual, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Come and make the children blessings, instead of evils.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. MR. CAMPbell will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening Dr. J. M. How, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. EDWARD J. KOONS, PASTOR OF ST. Matthew's (English) Lutheran Church, Atlantic-st. near Bowery, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 449 Broadway, Rev. C. C. Goss. SUNDAY EVENING, will deliver a discourse and take a collection in behalf of the innocent sufferers of the late riot. Singing by the Sunday School Harmonics.

THE DOOM OF THE NATIONS.—THE MESsenger of the coming King of Glory will preach the word of prophecy relating to the above great theme, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and friends of Christ invited.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. G. D. Archibald will preach in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Strangers are very cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. The Rev. William H. Cogan, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services, 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. BELL WILL PREACH IN THE Church in 50th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock.

**SOUTH C

GOV. SEYMOUR TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Order of the Day.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
New-York City, July 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.—The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State of New-York, upon the return of those regiments of the National Guard, who, upon his order, with a promptness and alacrity which excited the admiration of the whole country, went forth on a sudden call of danger to other States, express to them his thanks for their gallant and successful service, which has been alike honorable to them and to the State whose name and arms they are proud to bear.

By the ready and vigorous assistance thus rendered the soil of Pennsylvania was relieved from the presence of the invader, and aid was given to the National armies which helped to win the victory at Gettysburgh.

The people of the State of New-York will remember with pride and honor with praise their fellow-citizens who had prepared themselves for this great work by a long period of drill and disciplinе at a time when general encouragement was withheld. It required no little moral courage to uphold our militia system when it had fallen into disrepute; but this has been done by the citizen soldiery of New-York, who have nobly maintained their organization, and by their example and zeal revived a martial spirit throughout the State, which we must regard as our surest protection in the hour of danger. It has shown the utility of that section of our National Constitution which declares that a "well regulated militia being necessary for the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." So careful were our fathers upon this point, that they exempted the musket from seizure and sale before they placed the tools of the mechanic and the implements of husbandry beyond the reach of the creditor's grasp. They confided the safety of the Republic to the hands of its citizens, and secured to them the musket, as they did the ballot, for the defence of their rights and the protection of their interests. Time has demonstrated their wisdom.

If our militia system is allowed to decay, all our institutions are weakened. The militia is the main strength of the Executive to maintain the laws, put down insurrection and to repel invasion.

When thirty days the uniformed militia of this State have gone forth to assist their brethren beyond our limits, and have returned to put down riot, arson and robbery at home; they have aided in defending the national flag and honor upon the battle-fields of other States, and, that done, their tread upon the pavements of this great City brought back a sense of security to its disturbed and endangered inhabitants.

It would neither be just to these gallant soldiers nor true to the occasion, in commending their prompt obedience and honorable service, not to add an expression of the gratitude due to them for their just appreciation of their constitutional duties, and the labor and time they have given to preparation for their work of usefulness and honor, which they have now accomplished.

The State of New York has already furnished 226,000 volunteers to the National service. It now contains with its limits more than 300,000 persons liable to service in its militia.

The proper organization of this great force will not only preserve the power and safety of the State, but enable it to become even more beneficial in its aid to the nation and to other States than it has been heretofore.

The several regiments as they return will report to the commanders of their respective divisions, who will cause this order to be duly published, and to whom such further orders will be issued as may hereafter be deemed necessary.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
JOSIAH T. MILLER, Inspector-General.

THE POLICE AND THE RIOTS.

An Address to the Police Force from the Board of Police Commissioners.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE,
July 24, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the following address to the force be adopted, published, and read to the men in each Precinct:

To the Metropolitan Police Force:

On the morning of Monday, the 13th inst., the peace and good order of the City was broken by a mob, collected in several quarters of the City, for the avowed purpose of resisting the process of drafting names to recruit the armies of the Union.

Vast crowds of men collected and fired the offices where drafting was in progress, beating and driving the officers from duty.

From the beginning, these violent proceedings were accompanied by arson, robbery and murder.

Private property, unofficial persons of all ages, sexes and conditions were indiscriminately assailed—none were spared except those who were supposed by the mob to sympathize with their proceedings.

Early in the day the Superintendent was assaulted, cruelly beaten, robbed and disabled by the mob, which was engaged in burning the Provost-Marshal's office in Third-avenue, thus in a manner disarranging the organization at the Central Department, throwing new, unwonted and responsible duties upon the Board.

At this juncture the telegraph wires of the Department were cut, and the movement of forces by railroads and stages violently interrupted, interfering seriously with our accustomed means of transmitting orders and concentrating forces.

The militia of the City were absent at the seat of war, fighting the battles of the nation against treason and secession, and there was no adequate force in the City for the first twelve hours to resist at all points the vast and infuriated mob. The police force was not strong enough in any Precinct to make head, unaided, against the overwhelming force. No course was left but to concentrate the whole force at the Central Department, and from thence send detachments able to encounter and conquer the rioters. This course was promptly adopted on Monday morning. The military were called upon to act in aid of the civil force to subdue the treasonable mob, protect life and property, and restore public order.

Under such adverse circumstances you were called upon to encounter a mob of such strength as has never before been seen in this country. The force of militia under Gen. BANNROAD, who were called into service by the authority of this Board, were concentrated by him at, and held, the Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue, throughout the contest. The military force in command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN reported at the Central Department, and there Gen. BROWN established his headquarters, and from there expeditions, combined of Police and military force, were sent out that in all cases conquered, defeated or dispersed the mob force and subjected them to severe chastisement. In no instance did these detachments from the Central Department, whether of police alone or police and military combined, meet with defeat or serious check.

In all cases they achieved prompt and decisive victories. The contest continued through Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and till 11 o'clock Thursday night, like a continuous battle, when it ended by a total and sanguinary rout of the insurgents.

During the whole of those anxious days and nights, Gen. BROWN remained at the Central Department, ordering the movements of the military in carefully considered combinations with the Police force, and throughout the struggle, and until its close, commanded the admiration and gratitude of the Police Department and all who witnessed his firm intelligence and soldierly conduct.

It is understood that he had at no time under his immediate command more than three hundred troops, but they were of the highest order, and were commanded by officers of courage and ability. They cordially acted with, supported and were supported by the Police, and victory in every contest against fearful odds was the result of brave fighting and intelligent command.

In the judgment of this Board, the escape of the City from the power of an infuriated mob is due to the aid furnished the Police by Gen. BROWN and the small military force under his command. No one can doubt, who saw him as we did, that during those anxious and eventful days and nights Gen. HARVEY BROWN was equal to the situation, and was the right man in the right place.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to tender to him in the most earnest and public manner the thanks of the Department and our own.

To the soldiers under his command we are grateful as to brave men who perilled all to save the City from a reign of terror. To Capts. PUTNAM, FRANKLIN and SEELY, Lieut. RYER and Lieut.-Col. BURNS, officers of corps under the command of Gen. BROWN, we are especially indebted, and we only discharge a duty when we commend them to their superiors in rank and to the War Department for their courageous and effective service.

Of the Inspectors, Captains and Sergeants of Police who led parties in this fearful contest, we are proud to say that none faltered or failed. Each was equal to the hour and the emergency. Not one failed to surround the villains, however imminent, or to defeat the enemy, however numerous. Especial commendation is due to Drill Sergeant CORNELIUS for his most valuable aid in commanding the movements of the larger detachments of Police.

The Patrolmen who were on duty fought through the numerous and fierce conflicts with the steady courage of veteran soldiers, and have won, as they deserve, the highest commendations from the public and from this Board. In their ranks there was neither faltering nor struggling. Devotion to duty and courage in the performance of it were universal.

The public and the department owe a debt of gratitude to the citizens who voluntarily became special patrolmen, some three thousand of whom, for several days and nights, did regular patrolmen's duty with great effect.

In the name of the public and of the department in which they were volunteers, we thank them.

Mr. CROWLEY, the Superintendent of the Police Telegraph, and the attaches of his department, by untiring and sleepless vigilance in transmitting information by telegraph unceasingly through more than ten days and nights, have more than sustained the high reputation they have always possessed.

Through all these bloody contests, through all the wearing fatigue and wasting labor, you have demeaned yourselves like worthy members of the Metropolitan Police.

The public judgment will commend and reward you. A kind Providence has permitted you to escape with less casualties than could have been expected. You have lost one comrade, whom you have buried with honor. Your wounded will, it is hoped, all recover, to join you and share your honors. It is hoped that the severe but just chastisement which has been inflicted upon those guilty of riot, pillage, arson and murder, will deter further attempts of that character. But if, arising out of political or other causes, there should be another attempt to interrupt public order, we shall call on you again to crush its authors, confident that you will respond like brave men, as you ever have, to the calls of duty, and in future, whenever the attempt may be made, you will have to aid you large forces of military, ably commanded, and thus be enabled to crush in the bud any attempted riot or revolution.

To Gen. CANBY, who, on the morning of Friday, the 17th inst., took command of the military, relieving Gen. BROWN, and to Gen. DIX, who succeeded Gen. WOOL, the public are indebted for prompt, vigorous and willing aid to the Police force in all the expeditions which have been called for since they assumed their commands. Charged particularly with the protection of the immense amount of Federal property and interests in the Metropolitan district, and the Police force charged with the maintenance of public order, the duties of the two forces are always coincident.

Whatever menaces or disturbs one, equally menaces and disturbs the other.

We are happy to know that at all times the several authorities have cooperated with that concert and harmony which is necessary to secure vigor and efficiency in action.

Sergeant YOUNG, of the detective force, aided by Mr. NAWOSKY and other special patrolmen, rendered most effective service in arranging the commissary supplies for the large number of police, military, special patrolmen and destitute colored refugees, whose subsistence was thrown unexpectedly on the department. The duty was arduous and responsible, and was performed with vigor and fidelity. All the clerks of the department, each in his sphere, performed a manly share of the heavy duties growing out of these extraordinary circumstances. The Central Department became a home of refuge for large numbers of poor persecuted colored men, women and children, many of whom were wounded and sick—all of whom were helpless, exposed and poor. Mr. JOHN H. KEYSER, with his accustomed philanthropy, volunteered to be and was appointed to superintend these wretched victims of violence and prejudice, and has devoted unwearied days to the duty. The pitiable condition of these poor people appeals in the strongest terms to the Christian charity of the benevolent and humane. The members of the force will do an acceptable service by calling the attention to their condition of those who are able and willing to contribute in charity to their relief.

Gen. Canby Served with a Writ—He Don't See It.

On Wednesday one of Judge McCUNN'S writs of *habeas corpus* was served on Brig.-Gen. CANBY, who was directed to produce the body of a rioter arrested by the military authorities. The General consulted a well-known Democratic lawyer as to what he should do, and was advised to pay no attention to the writ. Yesterday the Judge issued an attachment against the General for contempt, and placed it in the hands of Sheriff LYNCH to serve. The Sheriff also took counsel as to his duty in the premises, and was advised not to serve the attachment. What steps the Judge will take next is not known. It is due to the attorney who applied for the writ against Gen. CANBY to state, that as soon as he ascertained that the person in custody of the military authorities was one of the parties engaged in the late riots he refused to have anything further to do with it.

In this connection it may be stated that it was rumored yesterday that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would instruct the Warden of the City Prison, where most of the rioters are confined, not to obey any more writs of *habeas corpus* issuing from Judge McCUNN'S office. If this is done, it will effectually block the game of the City Judge.

The Colored Refugees.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM THE MERCHANTS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following notice was issued yesterday:

MERCHANTS' RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR SUFFERING COLORED PEOPLE, Depot No. 350 Fourth-street, New-York, July 24, 1863.

At a meeting of the Committee of the merchants, for the relief of suffering colored people, held this morning, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that many parties heretofore employing colored men and women are now declining their further employment from fear of molestation by the mob; therefore

Resolved, That merchants, warehousemen, transport companies, and others, are respectfully urged to employ colored men as heretofore, and are requested to rely upon the public authorities for protection.

Resolved, further, That all such cases be reported to the Board.

Resolved, That responsible persons residing out of town, knowing of colored refugees from this City in their neighborhood, be requested to report them to the Committee at their rooms, No. 350 Fourth-street, and aid the Committee in returning such refugees to their accustomed labor as soon as possible.

JONATHAN STURGES, GEO. C. COLLINS,
A. R. WETMORE, J. D. McKENZIE,
J. S. SHULTZ, JOS. B. COLLINS,
Executive Committee.

THE OUTRAGE AT PIER NO. 4, N. R.

The negro who was beaten nearly to death and then thrown overboard by a body of rowdies, at Pier No. 4, N. R., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., appeared yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and giving his name as CHARLES JACKSON, made complaint against one JOSEPH MARSHALL. He states that he was employed at the Revere House, Broadway, and on the above day was going to Pier No. 3; when in the vicinity of Pier No. 4, he was met by a crowd, MARSHALL being among them. One of the men called out "Here's a d—d nigger." The prisoner made a rush towards JACKSON and struck him on the side of the head. The other men then rushed in and commenced beating and kicking him in a most terrible manner. One of them said "Kill the black son of ——." He then struck him on the head with a large stone, which knocked him senseless. He knew nothing after this until he was thrown into the water, which brought him to his senses, when he struck out for the shore and crawled under the pier. Here he found that he had been robbed of $36 in money, his watch and chain taken, and all his clothing gone. He laid under the pier all night, weak and exhausted from fatigue and the injuries received. In the morning he was picked up by the Harbor Police boat. He clearly identified MARSHALL, who thereupon was committed.

Cases of Colored Sufferers.

To Hon. W. C. Noyes, No. 50 Wall-street, New-York:

SIR: I notice, by the NEW-YORK TIMES, of the 22d inst., that you are one of the number of noble lawyers who have tendered, free of charge, legal aid to colored sufferers by the late riot. We are told that the claims for redress lie against the City or county, and must be promptly made.

Let me state my case, and how I wish you to proceed with it.

I have been a resident of the Sixteenth Ward, at No. 212 West Twenty-sixth-street, for years. On or about the 13th of June, I left my family and home at the above address, and came here, by due agreement with BUSHAP, BARTRAM, SANFORD and others, Committee of the Board of Education, and took charge of the Colored School. I closed my school for vacation on the 14th inst. On Friday, the 17th, I took an evening boat and proceeded to New-York to visit my family. I went on Saturday morning quietly to my home. I found that the mob had attacked my residence; my own, with other colored families, had been expelled, and I was at once set upon by a mob, with stones, brickbats, &c., with the shout, "Kill the d—d black neager," &c. I left the neighborhood, and after hours' walking about the City, at the peril of my life at every step, I left and returned here without finding my family.

I left my personal property, consisting of books, manuscripts, letters, clothing and furniture, of great value to me. Now, the claim I make, in the first place, is to be protected in my right to return to my home, else how am I to know what I have lost? And this is the case with hundreds of others who are wandering about the suburbs. Justice, mercy and the honor of the City require that we should at once be recalled to our homes, and let us be visited by responsible parties, who will take estimates of our losses. I am authorized to express to you and others of your profession the thanks of many of my fellow-sufferers, but we fear that, unless we are protected in returning to our homes at once, your kind services will not be available to thousands of the most worthy, since the allotted time must elapse before they can make any estimate. I do not know where my wife is; I am debarred all access to my property. I claim the right as a citizen to visit my home, in order to ascertain what my losses.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON,
Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Before the Mayor—Charged with Riot.

His Honor Mayor OPDYKE, on complaint of JOSIAH PORTER, whose dwelling was burned by a gang of ruffians on the 15th, issued his warrant for the arrest of FREDERICK HAMMERS, PATRICK POWERS, PATRICK KIERNAN, BERNARD CLARK, PATRICK FAGAN and TERENCE REYNOLDS. The parties were arrested by Officers MCKENNEY and MARKELAND, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and yesterday were brought before the Mayor for examination. CLARK and REYNOLDS were discharged, there being not sufficient evidence to hold them.

Against the other parties, especially POWERS, the evidence is strong. Mrs. PORTER testifying positively to their coming to the house, southeast corner of Fifty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday of the riot week, abusing and threatening her, and notifying her to leave the house, as it would be fired at 6 o'clock in the evening; that they entered the house in search of her husband, declaring they would kill him, and left after stealing a few articles. Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, she testifies that POWERS and another man came to the house and asked her if she had got out what she wanted to, and if it was ready to be fired; that they cursed her for not having it ready, as he had given her notice in time, and went in supplied with paper, which he stowed in a corner and set fire to; that he also fired the house in two or three other places; the building, which was frame, was speedily destroyed. Another witness, ANN GRAHAM, corroborated Mrs. PORTER'S testimony in material points.

The examination was adjourned until this morning—meantime, the parties being committed to the Tombs.

The Court of Inquiry, Staten Island.

The Military Court of Inquiry on the Staten Island riot resumed its setting yesterday morning at Vanderbilt's Landing.

The witnesses examined were Lieuts. CARROLL and POWERS; and the evidence given by these officers was, in all respects, similar to that given by Capt. CANBY and Lieut. FISHER, published in yesterday's TIMES.

After hearing this testimony, Col. WINSLOW, the President, stated that the examination was concluded, and that the Court would render its decision this morning.

There was a large crowd assembled during the time the Court was sitting, and much interest exhibited, but no one was permitted to enter the room save those having business with the Court.

VERDICT CENSURING THE SOLDIERS.—The jury in the case of CHARLES MURPHY, a citizen killed in the late riot at State Island, rendered a verdict that he came to his death by a gunshot wound received from one of the Hawkins' Zouaves. The jury severely censure the officers having control of the soldiers for having allowed them "to go about with loaded weapons, fire upon the people, commit murder and rob and plunder the inhabitants." The jury set forth that had the officer in command been sober and exercised control over his men there would have been no difficulty with the people.

Three Expeditions of Police and Soldiers in search of Arms.

Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, with a squad of twenty men and a company of the Seventh regiment, patroled the Eighteenth Precinct yesterday, from noon until 4 o'clock, in search of stolen arms. They succeeded in recovering two carbines from the house No. 122 East Sixteenth-street, and sixty-four carbines from the armory on the corner of Twenty second-street and Second-avenue, which the rioters had overlooked. This property was conveyed to Police Headquarters.

Capt. SPENCER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with a squad of twenty men, and a Company of the Seventy-first regiment, patrolled the Twenty-ninth Precinct in search of arms; and Sergt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-first, with a squad of twenty men, and a Company of the Seventh regiment, patrolled his own Precinct for the same purpose. The result of the last-named expeditions is not yet known.

Pay of the Eighth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.,
STATE ARSENAL, July 25, 1863.

All members of this regiment are hereby notified to assemble at these Headquarters this (Saturday morning,) at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving their pay.

There will be a regimental inspection of the Command at the above place on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. All members are notified to be present at that hour in full fatigue, with black belts.

By order of J. M. VARIAN, Col. Com'dg.
J. MAHON, Acting Adjutant.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. J. H. Lane, Kansas; S. G. Reed, Oregon; W. P. Shinn, Pittsburgh, S. Birmingham and Jewet Wilcox and family, St. Louis, and L. P. Sanger, Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Jno. P. Putnam, Boston; J. N. Armstrong, Kentucky; John T. Rush, Niagara Falls; R. W. Raymond and J. B. Turner, Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. John Hobbard, Tenth regiment New-York Volunteers; Capt. E. W. H. Reed and wife, U. S. A.; Capt. Jay H. Wicks, and Lieut. Jas. H. Reeve, Fortress Monroe; Gardiner Tufts, Washington; and A. R. Wise, New-Orleans, are at the Astor House.

His Excellency Gov. Seymour left the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday for New-Brunswick. He is expected to return on Monday next.

Drafting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 24.

The drafting for the Fourth District was completed this morning.

The draft for the Eighteenth Ward, Third District, is also finished.

The Provost-Marshal, two enrollers and a blind man who drew the envelopes from the wheel, were all drawn, exciting much merriment among the crowd.

All passed off quietly.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 24.

The sales of Five-twenties to-day by the various agencies, amounted to $1,550,000. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 6.

The Fight on Morris Island.

DEATH OF COL. SHAW.

A private dispatch from Fortress Monroe, to the Merchants' Exchange and News-room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, says that Col. SHAW, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) regiment, was killed on the 18th inst., near Charleston.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 22.

Business is quiet.

Butter declined.

Sailed, ship *Stanley*, BROWN, Hong Kong.

Markets.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 24.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales last night, 5,600 bushels White Indiana at $1 20. Other Grains quiet. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—2,340 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Peas. *Exports*—1,080 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 9,700 bushels Corn.

THE HEALTH OF GEN. SICKLES.—Gen. SICKLES endured his journey from Washington to his home here much better than his friends anticipated. He was yesterday comparatively comfortable, and hopes are long to be again in service on the field.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR AUGUST—ready next Wednesday—will contain portraits and character of Gen. MEADE, Admiral FOOTE and WILLIAM CORBETT, with articles on Ethnology, Law of Development, Estimates of Character, The Unity of Man, Phrenology and the Poets, About Lions, Good Manners, PHYSIOLOGY.—Secret of Longevity, The American Man, Physiology in the Pulpit, Circulation of the Blood, Shall We Flog Our Children? Choice of Pursuits—"What Can I Do Best?" Climate and Character, Swimming, and an illustrated article on PHYSIOGNOMY, including NOSES—Their Significance.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

PARTNER WANTED—As landlord of Round Hill Water Cure and Hotel, Northampton, Mass., who will invest sufficient capital in the real estate belonging to the institution to secure his interest in its success.

Already doing a business of from $20,000 to $27,000 a year, and unparalleled in beauty of location. It is too extensive for one to manage, and the proprietor is anxious to restrict his cares to the medical department. He might be induced to take an associate physician. Call and examine, or address the proprietor, H. HALSTED.

[Advertisement.]

Superior braid and embroidery stamps, all the latest and best patterns for ladies' and children's dresses, at much less than the usual prices; full set of one dozen either for braid or embroidery, or half of each, at $4. Inks, pads, brushes, etc., with full instructions, $1 extra, collected on delivery or sent free of express charges when the amount is sent with the order. MME. DEMOREST'S
Emporium of Fashion, No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Sanford's Ethiopian Minstrels and Opera Troupe take a benefit to-day—this afternoon and evening—at Barnum's Museum. They give a rich performance, assisted by three famous tight-rope performers and pantomimists, the Daniel Brothers. We bespeak for them full houses.

[Advertisement.]

SUBSTITUTES.—1,000 substitutes on hand. Good substitutes furnished, singly or by hundreds, to any party in Pennsylvania, New-England, New-York State, Ohio, Philadelphia, &c. Call on or write to TOMPKINS & Co., Substitute Brokers, 645 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—On receipt of $1, I will send plain written instructions (private) how to avoid draft, or get exempt if drafted, at a cost of 37½ cents. Address LAWYER, No. 129 Spring-street, Station A, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—J. Gallipar and son, Mr. Gay, Master Gay, Mrs. George Richardson, Mrs. J. A. Lamb, Miss Toby, Mrs. M. E. Hayes, H. G. Stetson and lady, D. Kelham, D. Kelham, Jr., Major Wheatland, Charles Sanders, James H. Cooke, Mrs. R. L. Van Loom, H. Van Loom, M. McLean, J. M. Pike, H. B. Ingersoll, E. H. Horton, Isaac Black, John H. Skidmore, J. C. More, L. W. Bissell, Wm. Jay, Mrs. Jay, George B. Hancock, James H. Hunt, L. Hunt, John B. Ghio, James Johnson, Fred. Williamson, and 50 in the steerage.

In U. S. transport Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. Cope, Capt. Richardson, 17th Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. J. Rnland, Thomas Weir.

In bark Dane, from Cape Town, C. G. H.—Thos. McDowell, late U. S. Consul at Cape of Good Hope.

MEMORANDA—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon sets.. 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 57 | Gov. Island.. 2 46 | Hell Gate.. 4 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Palsell.
Ships Vive la France, (Dan.,) Gegstad, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt & Son; Westmoreland, McCan, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Thatcher, Magoun, Icelieper,) Dunbar, San Francisco K. M. Cooley.
Brig Celestine, Fickett, Boston, Heck & Church.
Schooners Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Brave, Gaskill, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Brave, Newton, Beaufort, D. C. Murray; Elizabeth (Br.,) Croscup, Hillsburgh; Hannah, Lood, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Maria, Baker, Port Royal, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Port, New-Orleans 5 ds. and 20 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
U. S. transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., July 23, and 32 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to S. Synner.
Steam transport Patroon, Jones, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Steamer Ringleader, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.
Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.
Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Ship Golding Star, (of Newburyport,) Small, Calcutta March 9, and Sand Heads 12th, with linseed, etc., to master. May 26, passed Cape of Good Hope, and had a heavy westerly gale. July 1, passed a ship's mast, with lower yard attached, apparently a mizzenmast with solder and truss bands, also an iron pin-rail, the mast painted white and burned in several places. 20th inst., lat. 34 37, lon. 69 43, boarded brig Antonio, Matthe, hence for Belize, Hond., 7 days out, who reported that on the 19th inst., in lat 36, on the southern edge of the Gulf Stream, saw a sloop-rigged privateer, with one large gun amidships; saw her chase a large ship. The sloop was of about 100 tons; was confident she was a privateer, as she was quite near her.
Bark Theresa, Jackson, Maracaibo 17 ds., with coffee, hides, etc., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Bark Lucy Ring, Thurlow, Guantanamo 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.
Bark Jane, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Brabener, Table Bay June 6, with wool, etc., to Coggill & Co.
Brig Celestina, Fickett, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.
Brig Orizimbo, Ceres, Boston 4 ds., with kerosene oil barrels, for Jersey City.
Schr. Mary Fletcher, Tracy, Boston 4 ds., with kerosene oil barrels, for Jersey City.
Schr. Maria Pickup, Malsbury, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to master.
Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.
Schr. Brothers, Hillman, Key West 10 ds., with mdse. to J. Clasp.
Schr. Ralph Post, Kenney, Nassau 9 ds., with sugar to master.
Schr. Corinne, Bibby, Cat Island 6 ds., with fruit to J. Douglass.
Schr. Sir Colin Campbell, (of Halifax,) Vigus, Jacmel 18 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co.
Schr. Red Jacket, Payson, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. S. G. Meyers, Jones, Virginia, with wood to A. C. Havens.
Schr. Wreath, Crandall, Addison 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. A. Hammond, Clark, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Empire, Lovell, Rondout, coal, for Providence.
Schr. E. C. Smith, Gorham, Wellfleet 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Evergreen, Virginia, Greenport, for Rondout.
Schr. E. Brainerd, Chaplin, Portland, Coos., stone.
Schr. O. F. Hawley, Crumphy, New-Haven.
Schr. Caroline M. Wilson, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Coon., with stone.
WIND—Sunset, S.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Gertrude, from New-York for Shanghai, arrived at Rio Janeiro June 13, considerably damaged and leaky.

Spoken, &c.

Alceta—bark, hence for Melbourne, June 25, lat. 2 15 S., lon. 30 W.
Expounder—ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, ex. sig. April 22.
Potomac—ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, April 22, lat. 10 31 S., lon. 87 48 E.
Zero—schr., hence for Demarara, July 12, lat. 12 38, lon. 59 59.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel 4th inst., Br brig Jacmel Packet, for Boston in 3 ds.; schrs. A. B. Bretford, for New-York in 13 days; Benjamin Willis, of and for Boston in 8 ds.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

Fund for the relief of colored people who suffered by the late riot:

S. D. Morgan & Co.	$250	John W. Hait	$25
W. J. Lype & Bro.	100	Morris Ketchum	250
Chas. Colgate	100	H. A. Moseley	25
Wm. Mitchell	50	Rowland Johnson	25
T. B. & W. C. Fowler	25	Cash	8
Jno. Jewett & Sons	100	Joseph Lawrence	100
Cash	25	Thos. Hitchcock	100
Jno. Cunningham	20	Adeline L. Hitchcock	100
E. K.	8	Sarah M. Hitchcock	100
Seey. B. Collins	50	Silk & Underhill	25
Porter	8	Cash	10
Edw. Delafield	25	David H. Gildersleeve	55
J. Boorman	200	J. Pyne	6
A., Saratoga Co., N. Y.	2	John G. Sewall	10
Le G. B. Cannon, Burlington, Vt.	100	De Bois & Vandervoort	50
Morgan Mix	25	A one-armed soldier	1
Robert J. Livingston, New-Brunswick, N. J.	100	Ballard & Co.	100
M. L.	2	A Friend	50
Rev. Arthur Cleveland Cox	10	G. W. Cropsey, Millstone, N. J.	10
Emily C. Macy	20	By F. C. Doremus:	
Geo. W. Mills, (colored)	25	From Smythe, Sprague & Cooper	100
C. L. Spencer	300	From Falco, Stoart & Co	100
Jas. Boorman, Johnston & Co.	200	From A. Iselin & Co	100
Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury	100	From F. Skinner & Co.	100
Dike Bros	50	From C. F. Dambmann & Co.	50
Reynolds & Cushman	50	From Wm. Brand & Co.	25
Miss Jane Newhall Cushman	10	Cash	25
Miss Sarah Sommers Cushman	10	John Patterson	10
Kemp, Day & Co	50	A Mite	10
William Wood	50	R. M. & W. A. Shephard	25
H. G. W	20	Mrs. Geo Macksnsie	20
Total	$4,037 00	Naylor & Co	200
Previously acknowledged	23,625 56	W. & A. N	25
Total to date	$27,662 56	R. R. Fox	100

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.
JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer.

S. HARMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, SATURDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, a large lot of first-class household furniture removed to our store, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, five easy chairs, marble-top washstands, bureaus and tables, black walnut and mahogany tables, spring and hair mattresses, bedding, blankets, &c.; bookcases, mirrors, stoves, &c. Sale positive, without reserve. The above sale is well worth the attention of dealers.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE
PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE
BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL,
BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of diseases,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BARSAPARILLA
For
purifying
the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great vari

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3908. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel Accounts of Another Assault on Fort Wagner.

DISPATCHES FROM BEAUREGARD.

Reported Repulse of Our Land Forces with Heavy Loss.

Two Thousand Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

The Rebel Loss Light, but Including Many Valuable Officers.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS STILL PROCEEDING.

We find the following important dispatches in the Richmond papers of the 23d instant. It is well to bear in mind that they come from BEAUREGARD:

CHARLESTON, Saturday, July 18.

The *Ironsides*, five Monitors, and five gun and mortar-boats, assisted by two land batteries mounting five guns, have fired furiously at Fort Wagner all day. One of our gun-carriages was dismounted.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, July 19.

After a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the enemy assaulted battery Wagner desperately and repeatedly. Our people fought desperately and repulsed the attack with great slaughter. Our loss was relatively light, but includes many valuable officers. Brig.-Gen. TALIAFERRO commanded on our side.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The enemy commenced shelling again, yesterday, with but few casualties on our side. We had, in the battle of the 18th inst., about 150 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy, including prisoners, was about 2,000. Nearly 600 were buried under a flag of truce.

Col. PUTNAM, Acting Brigadier-General, and Col. SHAW, commanding the negro regiment, were killed.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, July 23.

Charleston dates of the 19th inst. state that Fort Wagner still holds out; that the Yankees had been surprised on Folly Island, and had to retreat to Morris Island, and that the iron-clads and other Yankees craft continued to bombard Fort Wagner.

THE LATEST NATIONAL ACCOUNTS.

The United States steamer *Circassian*, Commander W. B. EATON, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 21st inst. from Charleston and Wilmington. She left Charleston on the 19th. *A general engagement was just commencing as she left.* Gen. GILLMORE had erected a masked battery in the woods, quite near Fort Wagner, and expressed no doubt but that the attack by himself and Admiral DAHLGREN would prove successful. As the early morning shadows disappeared the attack began, and a perfect shower of shot and shell was poured into Wagner. The *Circassian's* orders were imperative, and she could not stay to see the termination of that day's fighting.

The iron-clads were all in excellent working order.

Admiral DAHLGREN had taken the Adams Express Company's boat, *Augusta Dinsmore*, for his flagship, and his broad pennant was flying from her mast-head when the *Circassian* sailed.

NEWS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

The South Carolina Troops—The Loss of Jackson—Miscellaneous Matters.

We have received the Richmond *Whig*, of the 23d inst., from which we make interesting extracts. The *Whig* says, editorially:

"South Carolina troops are, by order of the Governor of that State, to remain at Columbia and Florence for the present—the force at Charleston being deemed sufficient to prevent the attack of the enemy. The *South Carolinian* learns that while there is much anxiety, there is an abiding confidence that our valued old city will be successfully defended against the diabolical invaders.

The evacuation of Jackson, Miss., left in the hands of the enemy, as we learn from the Memphis *Appeal*, the rolling stock on the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads. The motive power alone consisted of over forty engines. To have saved this invaluable property required only the construction of a temporary bridge across Pearl River. Six weeks of time were allowed for this work, which might have been done in six days. What were the railroad and military authorities thinking about? The loss is of incalculable importance, and in the present condition of things wholly irreparable." Nothing seems to go well in the Southwest."

The *Whig* also says:

"Six hundred and ninety-two Yankee prisoners, captured at Gettysburgh, succeeded in getting 'On to Richmond' yesterday, and were sent to Belle Isle camp."

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 24.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived last evening from City Point, with 1,900 released National prisoners, in charge of Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, and left immediately for Annapolis.

Richmond papers to July 23 are received.

The *Sentinel* of July 22, says that 840 Yankee prisoners arrived in Richmond on Monday. One hundred and twenty-three were from Jackson, Miss., and the balance from Gettysburgh. Some thirty or forty more arrived yesterday.

On Monday last, a Yankee prisoner confined in the building opposite Castle Thunder was fired at by the guard, and struck in the arm, rendering amputation necessary.

The bids for the Cotton interest-bonds of the treasury six per cent. loan, were opened on Monday, the 20th instant. No bids under fifty per cent. were considered. Another call for $5,000,000 is to be made.

A large cavalry force made a raid into North Carolina on the 20th instant, tearing up the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. They also burnt a bridge and the cotton-factory of Wm. S. BARNES. The Yankees had everything their own way.

Jackson, Miss., surrendered to the Federals, under Gen. GRANT, on the 9th inst.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

SKIRMISHING AT MANASSAS GAP.

Where the Rebels are Likely to Attempt the Passage of the Blue Ridge.

Obstacles in the Way of Their Movements.

Lee Endeavoring to Secure his Plunder, and the Crops of the Shenandoah Valley.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 25.

The rebels were in force yesterday near Front Royal. We drove their cavalry from Manassas Gap about sunset.

It is now believed the rebels intend to cross the Blue Ridge at Chester or Thornton's Gap. At the former place they will meet with obstacles.

Our army is full of high expectations and anticipations.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

The *National Republican*, of this afternoon, states that positive information has been received here that DIX has been delaying on the Upper Potomac to enable him to get away safely with the plunder he had collected in Maryland and Pennsylvania; and because his forces have been gathering the new crop of grain in the Shenandoah Valley. He is now moving toward Richmond with immense trains of supplies, the necessity of procuring which was increased by the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and is now intensified by the cutting of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which was a great medium for procuring supplies for LEE's army.

THE CAVALRY RAID.

Brig.-Gen. Scammon's Official Report of the Expedition to Wytheville.

Our Loss Seventy-eight Killed, Wounded and Missing.

The Women Firing upon Our Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

The following has just been received at the Headquarters of the army from Gen. SCAMMON:

CHARLESTOWN, July 24, 1863.

Gen. KELLY:—Col. TOLAND, with the Second Virginia cavalry and the Thirty-fourth Ohio mounted infantry, cut the railroad at Wytheville and destroyed two pieces of artillery, seven hundred muskets and a large amount of ammunition and stores, and had a sharp fight in Wytheville; captured 125 prisoners, who were paroled; killed 75; wounded not known. Our loss is 78 killed, wounded and missing. Seventeen were killed, including Col. TOLAND and Capt. DELANEY. Col. POWELL is very dangerously wounded and is a prisoner. We were fired on from houses, public and private, by the citizens, even by the women. My men totally destroyed the town, and reached Fayette yesterday, after a march of about 300 miles.

E. P. SCAMMON, Brigadier-General.

IMPORTANT PRIZES.

Capture of the Steamer Kate Dale.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 25.

The rebel Steamer *Kate Dale*, which was captured by the United States steamer *R. E. Cuyler*, off Tortugas, arrived at this port yesterday, in charge of Prizemaster C. C. GILL. The *Kate Dale* had run the blockade of Mobile, and was bound to Havana. When her officers discovered that the *Cuyler* was in pursuit, a desperate effort was made to escape, and she kept in advance of her pursuer for six hours, during which time all the combustible material on board was burned under her boilers. When captured, she was found to have on board 963 bales of cotton, which, at the present market value, is worth at least $250,000. The *Kate Dale* is a side-wheel, high-pressure boat, with the deck housed over. She is between 300 and 400 tons burden. On board was a rebel and a United States flag, and both were flying yesterday as she came up the river. Immediately after the capture, the prize was convoyed by the *Cuyler* to Key West, and from there to this port, the *Cuyler* being then under orders to return home for repairs. After discharging her powder at the magazine wharf, the *Cuyler* steamed up to the city yesterday. She is commanded by Commander J. E. JENETT, and is from the blockading squadron off Mobile. She is a screw steamer of 1,500 tons, and carries ten guns, several of them of heavy calibre. For the last year she has been attached to the West Gulf Squadron, under command of Admiral FARRAGUT, and has performed valuable service. On the day before the capture of the *Dale* she gave chase to the rebel steamer *Alabama*, which had 400 bales of cotton on board. Finding that the *Cuyler* was gaining on the *Alabama*, the officers of the rebel steamer ran her ashore and abandoned her. She was destroyed by the *Cuyler*. No news is brought by the *Cuyler* of the operations off Charleston, nor of anything interesting from Key West.

Capture of the Steamer Lizzie by the Santiago de Cuba.

The prize steamer *Lizzie*, Acting Ensign RAYMOND RAHARAN in command, taken off Abaco by the *Santiago de Cuba*, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. This is the third prize steamer taken by the *Santiago de Cuba* during the last few weeks. She is a small vessel, and similar in build to the rest on the Dale ware. She has on board a miscellaneous cargo.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

The Navy Department has received information that the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, captured July 18 the steamer *Lizzie*, of Nassau, after a chase of two hours. She was formerly owned in Wilmington, North Carolina, and was on her second trip to and from Wilmington. Her cargo consisted of brandy, soap, dry goods, provisions, &c.

An Unknown Man Drowned.

JAMAICA, L. I., Saturday, July 25.

The body of an unknown man was found on the beach at Rockaway, to-day. It is supposed to be that of the person who went drowned on Friday, the 17th inst., at Cedar Island. The body was buried on the beach near Rockaway Point. Some

VICTORY BY GENERAL BLUNT.

Severe Fight South of Fort Gibson.

Five Thousand Rebels, under General Cooper, Defeated by 2,400 National Troops.

COMPLETE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, July 25.

On Thursday, the 16th, a severe fight occurred between Gen. BLUNT and the rebel Gen. COOPER, at Elk Creek, fifty miles south of Fort Gibson, which resulted in a complete Union victory. Gen. BLUNT had twenty-four hundred men and twelve guns. COOPER five thousand, on his own ground.

We marched fifty miles in twenty-four hours, and immediately attacked. Two rebel guns were dismounted and captured, and the enemy finally fled with a loss of sixty killed, twenty-four wounded and a hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and thirty wounded.

Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Kansas colored regiment, was severely wounded in the head and shoulders.

We captured ten thousand pounds of flour and salt, with other quartermaster and commissary stores.

Our cavalry were pursuing when the despatch left.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, July 25.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., a severe fight occurred between the forces under Gen. BLUNT and Gen. COOPER'S rebel force, resulting in the complete rout of the latter.

Finding that the rebels had fallen back from Fort Gibson, Gen. BLUNT, with 2,400 men and 12 guns, left in pursuit. After marching 50 miles in 24 hours, he found the enemy, 5,000 strong, in position on Elk Creek. Gen. BLUNT immediately attacked the rebels. Our artillery dismounted two rebel guns, which were captured. A charge was finally made, when the enemy fled in confusion, our cavalry pursuing.

When the courier left, the rebel loss was 60 killed, 24 wounded, and 100 prisoners.

Our loss was 10 killed and 30 wounded.

We captured a quantity of commissary stores.

Gen. BLUNT, though sick, commanded in person.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Cheering News from the Frontier—A Successful Action—The Negroes Again in Battle—A Gallant Charge.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Monday, July 20, 1863.

The news from the District of the Frontier is quite cheering. We hope soon to have intelligence of that triumph which has always followed in the path of Gen. BLUNT. A small Federal force has gained quite a triumph over a rebel command of equal numbers, posted in a very advantageous position.

Let me give the particulars as I glean them from letters, and persons who were eye-witnesses to the conflict, and such knowledge of the ground as I possess.

A subsistence train with paymasters and sutlers, numbering over 300 wagons in all, left Fort Scott for Col. PHILLIPS' command, at Fort Blunt, on or about the 29th ult. The escort consisted of three companies of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, one company Sixth Kansas cavalry, Co. "L," Ninth Kansas cavalry, Capt. SHIVELY, (escort to the Paymasters,) and six companies of the Second Colorado Volunteer Infantry, a part of which was temporarily mounted on horses and mules, being taken to Fort Blunt for the purpose of replacing the stock captured several weeks since in the rebel attack upon PHILLIPS' position. The Colorado volunteers were under Lieut.-Col. DEAN, and train escort under Capt. MOORE, Third Wisconsin. This force, with the center section of the Second Kansas battery, Capt. SMITH, and a 12-pound mountain howitzer attached to the cavalry, numbering about 900 men, composed the escort. At Neosho, Mo., they were met by Maj. FURMAN, Third regiment Indiana brigade, with 500 Indians, sent by Col. PHILLIPS to escort the train. At Baxter's Spring, the First regiment Kansas colored volunteers, with two guns, served by detailed negro soldiers, under Capt. A. J. ARMSTRONG, Co. D, joined the train. The regiment numbers 800 man, under Col. J. M. WILLIAMS. By the way, the guns attached to the regiment end now served by the negroes, were formerly used by the rebels against us, being a couple of those captured by GRANT at Fort Donelson. This addition made our force about 1,600 strong, with four 12-pounders, two of them rifled, and two howitzers, Maj. FURMAN'S command having brought one.

On the 30th of June the train reached a point seven miles from Cabin Creek, a branch of the Grand, on Neosho River. The advance, composed of the Indians, came suddenly upon a scouting party of thirty Texans. A fight ensued. The rebels stood their ground, not seeing any force but Indians. After the loss of three killed, four wounded and three captured, they concluded to leave, which they did before our reinforcements arrived.

From the prisoners we learned that Col. STAND WAITIE, the Cherokee rebel leader, with 1,200 men, about half of whom were Texans and the remainder Indians, was posted on the south bank of Cabin Creek, in a most advantageous position. From this information and other we learned that the movement had been planned for the purpose of cutting off this train. STAND WAITIE crossed the Arkansas River, above the mouths of the Grand and Verdigris Rivers, and took position at the Creek. Gen. CABELL was to and did leave Arkansas with two thousand men and six guns, and moving across the Territory, until he met in the rear of our train, which STAND WAITIE was to hold at the crossing of Cabin Creek. The plan was well laid, but sufficient margin was not made for contingencies. CABELL got to the Grand River on the night of the 28th ult., but was not able to cross on account of the high water.

After the picket fight the train encamped for the night. Col. WILLIAMS sent swimming parties forward to the creek. They found the rebel pickets already posted in the timber on the north of the creek. The main body was very advantageously posted behind high banks on the south side. The timber is about a mile across, the upper portion being on the north.

On the morning of the 1st of July our forces moved to the attack. The Second Kansas battery was ordered to traverse the cavalry to fall back hastily. The skirmishers, taking positions behind trees, &c., continued the fight. The negroes made their mark, and whenever fired showed they biased away. Their fire had effect, according to the report of the prisoners taken on the next day. The stream was deep and swift, and the wounding under the heavy rebel fire impracticable. The artillery was placed in position, a section on each flank and the howitzers in the center. The fourth time was then shelled, the fire being rapid and heavy. Under this shelling and the effective fire of the colored skirmishers, Col. WILLIAMS directed the advance of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, for the purpose of attempting the crossing of the stream.

A little incident occurred at this stage showing the pluck and *elan* of the negro soldiers. The officer in command of the troopers was a Pro-Slavery Democrat, and thought it would be more appropriate to send "the d——d niggers or Injuns" to do the work. But in obedience to orders he started out to the bank of the creek, and hastily retreated under the sharp fire of the enemy. On reporting to Col. WILLIAMS, that officer, who is well known as brave even to rashness, declared that "he could find men to make the attempt." Five companies of the colored regiment moved on the double-quick to the creek, and under the fire of the opposing forces dashed into the stream, with their Colonel at the head. But they could not cross; the stream was too deep. The men followed their leader till they commenced to swim, when Col. WILLIAMS reluctantly ordered them to fall back. All the time, while the bullets spattered on the water like hail, the negroes preserved the most perfect order, and re-formed on the bank of the creek.

The remainder of the day was occupied in skirmishing, with occasional shelling of the rebel position. On the morning of the 2d, the stream having fallen considerably in the night, it was determined to attempt the crossing. Maj. FURMAN assumed command of the party, which consisted of the Indians, five companies of the colored regiment, the mounted men of the Colorado Second, and Capt. SHIVELY'S company, Ninth Kansas. They moved down to the creek, and, under cover of the shells and musketry, prepared to cross. Maj. FURMAN, followed by Capt. GANTT, of the Third Indian, advanced into the stream, with the view of ascertaining its depth. In the attempt, he was severely wounded in the back and neck.

Col. WILLIAMS took command of the column, and, at the head of the troops, dashed into the stream. The water was above the waist of the infantry, yet the men, holding their guns and cartridge-boxes above their heads, followed their gallant leader, who, with waving sword and ringing shouts, was cheering on his men. They got across with little loss, and charged on the rebel position. They fled from the centre precipitately when the negroes and Colorado boys charged, leaving arms and accoutrements scattered as they went. To Capt. SHIVELY was intrusted the attack on the right of the enemy's position, where their fire was the best sustained. As our cavalry advanced, the enemy fell back from the timber to the edge of the prairie, when they fired as our men advanced. The Texans numbered four hundred, and their firing was deadly and rapid. Capt. SHIVELY, ordering his men to draw revolvers and reserve their fire, rode rapidly upon the foe. His whole force was less than one hundred. When within thirty or forty yards, the order to fire was given, and volley after volley came crashing from their heavy dragoon Colts. On they rode, and the Texans fled in disorder, leaving eighteen dead and three prisoners. The wounded got off. Capt. SHIVELY had fifteen men wounded and two killed in that dashing charge. Five of the negroes were severely wounded, and this, with Major FURMAN'S wound, completed our casualties. Forty of the enemy were buried on the field, and nine prisoners taken. These stated that three wagons were loaded with them wounded by our shells, and removed the night before. About half the force had fallen back, and the Texans, numbering 700, were left to contest our advance.

The enemy's position was found to be formidable, and well chosen for its purpose. The ground was uneven and thickly wooded, affording shelter for the men. All the approaches to the road and ford were covered by rude rifle-pits, made by felling trees or piling up the loose stones and brush. These were all along the bank, and along the road. The trees had been thinned so as to make rifle-lanes, if I may use the term, bearing upon the way in which our troops must approach. One of these lanes was continued through the thick underbrush for several hundred yards, and at short intervals were rude abattis and pits. Had it not been for our shells, the advance would have been very fatal.

The defeat of the rebels was disheartening and disastrous. STAND WAITIE fled, and with only two companions crossed the Arkansas and returned to the rebel camp near Fort Gibson. So we were informed by their pickets on the 6th. Our trains moved on after burying the dead, and reached Fort Gibson on the morning of the 5th. Their advent was hailed with delight by the garrison and its commander. Supplies were short and the fresh troops much needed. Everybody was in good spirits. Gen. BLUNT arrived on the 12th, having been met at Cabin Creek on the 10th by the returning train. He will soon dispose of the rebel force in that vicinity at an early day, make a sweep on Fort Smith, and ere he return to Fort Scott, wake up the Red River valley.

The infantry regiments destined for service on the border and with Gen. BLUNT are ordered to be mounted. The Eleventh and Thirteenth Kansas are now making the change. The Colorado and colored troops will also be mounted. In addition to the celerity of movement thus acquired, the actual per centage of effective force gained, and the mortality saved from not having to endure the forced marches, will be great enough to astonish the observers.

We have nothing important to record about affairs in Gen. EWING'S District. Yesterday morning the good citizens of this place were astonished to find themselves again under martial law. There is to them no apparent cause for this action of Gen. EWING.

From all sections of the State we have accounts of the unparalleled harvest, both in wheat and the promised one of corn. We have had abundant rains, with very warm and growing weather. Labor is very scarce, wages high—day laborers getting $1 50, mechanics $2 50 to $3 per day, and not enough to be had at that. Emigrants, of all classes, will find in Kansas suitable locations. The land is fertile, and easily accessible in all parts of the State. Thousands of farmers can find homesteads in Kansas. The tide of war has rolled back from our borders, and at last our State enters upon a career of prosperity. R.

THE CAPTURES AT PORT HUDSON.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GEN. BANKS.

Fifty-five Hundred Prisoners, 51 Pieces of Artillery, a Large Quantity of Ammunition, and Two Steamers Captured.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS ARMY CORPS, PORT HUDSON, July 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that with this post there fell into our hands over 5,500 prisoners, including one Major-General, and one Brigadier-General, twenty pieces of heavy artillery, five complete batteries, numbering thirty-one pieces of field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for light and heavy guns, 20,000 pounds of cannon powder, 5,000 stand of arms, and 15,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, besides a small amount of ordnance stores, siege tools, &c. We captured also two steamers, one of which is very valuable, with her engines complete. [illegible] Respectfully, your obedient servant, N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of New-York at the Fort and the Scotia off Cape Race.

Reported Capture of the Steamship Moses Taylor by the Alabama.

Important Proceedings in the British Parliament.

Mr. Roebuck Withdraws his Motion for Recognition.

Mr. Lindsay Explains the Visit to the French Emperor.

The News of Lee's Defeat Received in England.

The London Times Does Not See the Ground of Mr. Lincoln's Hopeful Anticipations.

The Principal Struggle to Take Place at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

ASPECT OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Inman steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 15th, and from Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon, having made the shortest passage ever made by a screw-steamer.

The steamship *Scotia* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices to the 19th, which will be found below.

Intelligence was received on the 15th, by the West Indian mail from Barbados, that the well-known California steamer *Moses Taylor* had been captured by the rebel privateer *Alabama*. The steamer had one million of dollars in gold on board, which has fallen a prize to the *Alabama*, which succeeded also in sinking her convoy.

Queen VICTORIA was about to take a tour in Germany, traveling *incog.*, under the title of the Duchess of Lancaster.

The Duke of Hamilton died on the 15th in Paris.

The party riots had been renewed in Belfast. Mobs of Catholics and Protestants attacked each other with stones. Mr. ORME, the Stipendiary Magistrate, was struck with a stone. The police also suffered, and the demonstration wound up with an attack on the house of the Catholic Bishop, which sustained a good deal of damage from the stone-throwing.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

On the order of the day being read for the adjourned debate on the motion relative to the Confederate States,

Mr. ROEBUCK said: I rise for the purpose of moving that this order be now read with a view to its being discharged. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I brought forward this motion under a feeling that I was about to ask the House to take a step which I thought would put an end to the terrible carnage now going on in North America, and which would also be of infinite service to the commercial interests of Great Britain. For so doing I have been subject to much obloquy. That obloquy has come from a very noisy if not from a very wise party—(laughter)—and I must say, Sir, that my present determination has not been influenced thereby. The noble lord at the head of the Government has said that he considered the continuance of this debate was an impediment in his way in the good government of the country and its interests. I have paid respect to the noble lord's wishes and feelings, and I believe I have induced my honorable friend, as much in me lies, to forego all feelings in this matter. When the noble lord sat down, on Friday last, he and I were perfectly, or very nearly, satisfied with what the noble lord said, and if nothing more had been said, there the matter would have ended; but official arrogance is a plant of portentously rapid growth, and the honorable gentlemen, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, thought to bring a charge against my honorable friend, which my honorable friend believes on his honor and his feelings call upon him to answer. But, Sir, a little cool reflection has taught him that insinuations like these, coming from quarters such as those ["Oh, oh,"] may not be regarded by him. [Cries of "Hear."] He thought that the consideration stated by the noble lord at the head of the Government was so grave that he ought to forego any feeling on his part of wounded pride, I may say, and that he should only seek the interests of the country, as pointed out by the noble lord. And now, as this matter is about to depart entirely from my control, there is one observation I would make to the noble Lord. He has at the present moment a great responsibility on his shoulders. [Hear, hear.] It has been stated that the time has not come for the consideration of this question. I have yielded to that suggestion. But let him, Sir, bear in mind that there are two dangers before him which he will have to meet, and which England will have to meet—the one is the possibility of a reconstruction of the Union on a Southern basis, and the other is the acknowledgment of the Confederated South by the Emperor of the French alone. These are two great dangers for England. [Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear."] The noble Lord will, I have no doubt, with his large experience, fully justify the confidence of the people in his consideration of these two great questions. I leave them, Sir, without hesitation in his hands, though I must say that my feelings were entirely in opposition to withdrawing from consideration this subject at the present time. England and England's interests, I say, demand the decision of this House, and it is only under a feeling of great respect for the noble Lord that I now withdraw this motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LINDSAY—I wish to offer a few remarks. It seems to me that there has been a great misunderstanding on this question. I will endeavor to explain the motion that is now to be withdrawn. It is to the following effect:

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to order that negotiations with the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining their cooperation in the recognition of the Independence of the Confederate States of North America."

That motion rested on the paper for about six weeks. I heard a rumor ten days or so before the meeting took place that one of the noble Lords connected with the Emperor of the French had entered into a treaty with regard to the desirability of recognizing the Southern States. Now that rumor originated, I believe, however, it was very general, but I paid no attention to it. My honorable and learned friend also heard the rumor, and came to me and asked me if I could bear it, and, after making me to guarantee whether it was true or not, he stated to me that he would not bring forward his motion. I said that I would not bear it, and that I would bring forward the motion. I did so, and I am sorry to say that I was not in my place when it was brought forward. I was detained by business of importance, and I was not aware that my honorable friend intended to withdraw the motion. I felt, with him, it would be desirable to [illegible] before the motion came on—I mean before Parliament rose. It was at great inconvenience that I was present, as an audience was at once granted. [illegible] House does not for one moment suppose that I [illegible] upon that or upon any other occasion [illegible] But I may observe, that during that conversation which lasted a considerable time, my honorable friend stated to the Emperor that if Her Majesty should be distinctly understood it was the pleasure of His Majesty to enter into these negotiations Her Majesty then said, "By all means, you may take every opportunity of making that known." All, therefore, that His Majesty meant was that it should be the pleasure of this House to ask Her Majesty to address the Emperor upon the subject of the recognition of the Southern States of America, he would be only too happy to enter into negotiations with Her Majesty's Government for that object, believing as he did that if the great Powers of Europe should insist upon it [illegible] to recognize the Southern Confederacy, the moral effect of that measure would be such that it would stay that dreadful carnage. That was the substance of all that took place—that was what the Emperor meant might be conveyed to this House and to the public in this country, and I believe that was all that my honorable friend meant by his statement. [A laugh, and a few cries of "No, no."] For my part I should have been quite satisfied with the statement made by the noble Viscount at the head of the Government, on Friday evening. The course taken by my honorable friend, in the House [illegible] a word, has been also the subject of much comment in the public press within the last fortnight. We are all subject to that, and if we feel that we have done wrong we are obliged to bear the consequences. I repeat, however, that on the principle stated by the noble Viscount on Friday evening, had after a few words I said in reply, it was by what that very delicate matter should have ended altogether. I [illegible] the honorable gentleman, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, did not seem at all satisfied with such a termination of the subject. He seemed, in fact, quite dissatisfied with what the noble Viscount had stated. He taunted and attacked me as the organ of the Government had done, with being an amateur diplomatist and a special envoy; and he rose and I [illegible] of prudence, and told me to take care not to repeat the same conduct. Now I must say that I think those remarks of the honorable gentleman were entirely uncalled for [hear, hear,] after the statement which was made by the noble Viscount at the head of the Government. The noble Viscount said that no one had a right to cavil with the course which was taken either by my honorable friend or by myself. The noble Viscount was well aware, as Her Majesty's Ministers in general were well aware, that for the last three years and a half I have been laboring for the settlement of a very important question—the question of the regulation of the maritime relations between France and this country. I was laboring in that matter not merely with the knowledge, but with the sanction, and I might add, with the wish of Her Majesty's Government. I have devoted a good deal of time to that subject at my own expense; but I never, up to this moment, said a word about what I had done—I was laboring solely for the good of my country in a quiet, and unostentatious manner for three years and a half. [Hear, hear, and some laughter.] Well, if I am to be noted with being an amateur diplomatist, who made me an amateur diplomatist? Why, it was Her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] It was they that sent me, and desired me to do the work they ought to have done. [Renewed cries of "Hear, hear."] If, in the course of the various interviews I had with the Emperor of the French, His Majesty was pleased to speak to me about various other subjects, I could not do otherwise than listen; but I invariably reported to Her Majesty's ambassador in Paris every word he was pleased to say to me, after having previously informed him that I should so communicate to Lord COWLEY every part of his conversation. [Hear, hear.] The Hon. gentleman the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by the statement he made on Friday night, seemed desirous that I should go fully into the whole of this delicate question. For what did he do? He said that I stated I was sent to this country on a special mission by the Emperor of the French, and then he added that he had received a telegram contradicting that statement. But from whom did he receive that telegram? Was it from the Emperor or from his minister? All I can say is that it is passing strange. I will not, however, at all attempt to state to the house the circumstances of the case: they are far too delicate. I for one, as the house is aware, have always been most anxious to maintain friendly relations between the Governments of the two countries, and I would be the last man to say or do anything that would cause any misunderstanding between the Emperor of the French and the Government of this country.

Mr. NEWDEGATE here rose to order. The honorable gentleman said: I think the House must now be aware that the course which has been pursued by the honorable member for Sheffield and by the honorable member for Sunderland, is not only highly indecorous, ("Is that in order, Sir," from Mr. ROEBUCK,) but is fraught with very serious consequences. (Cries of "Order," and "Chair.")

THE SPEAKER—It does not appear to me that anything which the honorable member has said can be considered as bearing on the point of "order." The question before the House is that the order be discharged, and nothing has yet occurred, in my judgment, which does not legitimately arise out of that question.

Mr. NEWDEGATE having again risen amidst cries of "Chair," and "Order,"

THE SPEAKER continued—If what I have now said is supported and sanctioned by the House, it is the duty of the honorable member to acquiesce. In [illegible] (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LINDSAY then resumed—I hope that nothing will fall from my lips which can be considered contrary to the rules of the House. I never mentioned to any person, except to Her Majesty's representative at Paris, anything which the Emperor of the French was pleased to state to me; and I will not repeat any of those conversations upon the present occasion. I would bear any reproach rather than that a single word should fall from my lips that could tend to disturb the harmony which it is generally supposed exists between Her Majesty's Government and the Emperor of the French—[A laugh, and some cries of "Hear, hear"]—and the harmony which really exists between the Emperor of the French and the people of England. [Hear, hear.] I will not mention any conversation that passed between me and the Emperor, unless Her Majesty's Ministers drive me to state it, and I think it is desirable they should not do so. But there are certain things I am bound to state, and to them I shall strictly confine myself. On the 11th of April, 1862, I had a conversation with the Emperor on American affairs. He asked me specially to report that conversation to Lord COWLEY. I said that I had occasion to dine with Lord COWLEY that evening, [a laugh,] and that I would endeavor to take any opportunity that might offer of mentioning to him the conversation. I found at such opportunity that evening; but on parting with Lord COWLEY I told him that the Emperor wished I should repeat to him the conversation; and on the following morning I made the conversation known to him, but I then added, "Lord COWLEY, take care—[a laugh]—take care you state to Her Majesty, in the clearest possible manner, the reasons why the Emperor has been pleased to have this conversation with me; let there be no misunderstanding upon that point." I further told him that His Majesty had asked me to return to him with my remarks he might be pleased to renew with some variation. Dear, and laughter.] But although I considered it my duty to report to Lord COWLEY exactly the Emperor said to me, I never referred to the Emperor anything I heard from Lord COWLEY. [Hear, hear.] Honorable members may smile; but I will ask the effect of those words. I said that I would convey any statement he desired to make to the Emperor, and that he might, therefore, say as much or as little as he pleased. On the 12th I again saw the Emperor, and repeated to him what had taken place. He seemed satisfied with the course I had taken, and he expressed a wish that on my return to London I should [illegible] The conversation of the noble Viscount at the head of the Government [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge McCunn and the Albany Corporation.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 26, 1884.

The Democracy of Albany City, or at least that portion of it which was represented in the late Democratic Convention, will not be pleased with the action of Judge McCunn in the matter of the Albany Corporation Counsel. Judge McCunn has been appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor Banks, and has accepted the appointment. The Democratic Convention, however, declared that the Corporation Counsel should be elected by the people, and not appointed by the Mayor. The Democratic Convention also declared that the Democratic Corporation Counsel should be elected for a term of two years, and not for one year, as Judge McCunn has accepted the appointment. Judge McCunn was a delegate to the Democratic Convention, and was one of the committee that reported the resolutions declaring that the Corporation Counsel should be elected by the people, and for a term of two years. Judge McCunn was also a member of the Democratic General Committee, which, at a meeting held on July 15, declared that the Corporation Counsel should be elected by the people, and for a term of two years. Judge McCunn's action in accepting the appointment of Corporation Counsel for one year, and not for two years, is considered a violation of the principles declared by the Democratic Convention and General Committee, and is severely criticised by Democrats. Judge McCunn's term of office as Corporation Counsel will expire on the first Monday in January, 1885, and he will be a candidate for re-election at the hands of the Democratic Convention. Democrats say that Judge McCunn has violated the principles declared by the Democratic Convention, and that he will not be supported by the Democratic party for re-election.

Death of Ex-Judge Hogeboom.

Ex-Judge Hogeboom died at his residence, No. 1,000 Madison-avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, after a long illness. He was born in Columbia County, N. Y., in 1808, and was graduated from Union College in 1827. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, and practiced his profession in Columbia County until 1847, when he was appointed Surrogate of that county. He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1847, and served on the bench until 1855. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1870, and served until 1877. He was married in 1832 to Miss Elizabeth Van Buren, a niece of President Van Buren. She died in 1882. Judge Hogeboom was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the Union League Club. He leaves a son, Henry A. Hogeboom, and a daughter, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Sheldon, No. 1,000 Madison-avenue, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Death of Mrs. Mary Ann Dix.

Mrs. Mary Ann Dix, widow of the late Gen. John A. Dix, died at her residence, No. 32 West Fifty-seventh-street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, after a long illness. Mrs. Dix was born in Boston, Mass., on Dec. 25, 1812. She was married to Gen. Dix in 1833. Mrs. Dix was a woman of rare intellectual attainments, and was a leader in literary circles. She was the author of "Morton House," "The Irish Heiress," "Memoirs of John A. Dix," and "Memoirs of Gen. Cass." She was also a contributor to the magazines and literary publications of the day. Mrs. Dix was a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, and was also a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. She was a woman of great personal charm, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. She leaves a son, Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, and a daughter, Miss Catharine Dix. The funeral will take place from Trinity Church at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

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THE PURSUIT OF LEE.

Brisk Cavalry Fight, Near Shepherdstown.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, }
SHEPHERDSTOWN, Va., July 16, 1863.

Gen. Gregg, with the First and Third Brigades, left Boonsboro, Md., on the 14th, at 9 A. M., with Col. McIntosh's command in front, and crossed the Potomac on a pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry, at 2 P. M., and encamped on Bolivar Heights, and picketed the roads and approaches to the Ferry. At 6:30 A. M., 15th, the line of march was resumed; the Third brigade in front, accompanied by Capt. RANDALL's battery. When our advance (First Maine cavalry) reached our outposts, the rebels destroyed skirmishers, and a brisk skirmish took place, the well-tried and gallant boys of the First Maine driving them back into Charlestown. After an engagement of two hours, Lieut.-Col. SMITH was ordered to recall his skirmishers and return to the Shepherdstown road and follow the column. His casualties were one man wounded and one taken prisoner. In the mean time Col. GREGG proceeded in the direction of Shepherdstown, with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry in advance. They advanced about two miles, captured the rebel videttes, and dashed upon the reserve, capturing six. During the day, up to this writing, (4 P. M.) we have captured 21 prisoners, as many horses, two ambulances and teams, 4,000 pounds bacon, 60 barrels flour and 21 rebel convalescents in hospitals. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry lost one man (Jos. Wood, Company C) killed, and two slightly wounded. Our forces are still in pursuit, and the full particulars cannot yet be given.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, July 16, 1863.

Nothing further of importance occurred yesterday. Our pickets were out four miles on the Winchester Turnpike, and all the other roads leading to the town were strongly picketed. The drums in the rebel camps could be distinctly heard in the direction of Smithtown by our outposts. An unsuccessful attempt to drive in our pickets was made on the Dam No. 4 road. Another attack was made upon our pickets quite early in the morning on the Winchester Turnpike. They tore down our barricade in the road, and after exchanging a few shots retired. About 2 P. M. they drove in our pickets. Fortunately, the First Maine had gone out on the turnpike foraging, and supported the squadron of the Tenth New-York on picket. They skirmished and fell back upon a very strong position for defense, about a mile from town.

Here Col. GREGG had the balance of his command and cannon in position, and suddenly checked their advance. He had not over one thousand men and four pieces of artillery engaged, under Capt. RANDALL, First United States artillery. The enemy had at least three thousand, and opened six guns upon us. Col. GREGG dismounted two-thirds of his command and placed them behind stone fences, hills, rocks and trees. It was the most stubborn and hotly contested cavalry battle I ever witnessed. The rebels would charge the stone walls, yelling like so many demons; still our gallant boys stood as firm and fearless as so many statues, repelling every attack, inflicting at each repulse a most fearful punishment! The First Maine, Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry, Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry and two squadrons of the Tenth New-York, were the forces engaged. There is no discount on their bravery, and eulogy cannot do them justice. Col. MCINTOSH's brigade lay on the left of the line of battle, and he deployed a portion of his command to prevent a flank movement, but was not otherwise engaged.

For five hours the battle raged, many of the men firing from sixty to one hundred rounds. Night dropped her dark veil between the contending foes, and for a short time all was quiet. The rebel pickets, anxious to reach their friends in the town, commenced picket firing, and our skirmishers, who had not been recalled, opened a volley upon them all along the line. In a few moments the rumbling of their artillery could be heard retiring, and long before morning they had all left. Our ambulances, pack train, &c., were sent to Harper's Ferry, and at 4 A. M., the 17th, our forces were all withdrawn, and returned to Harper's Ferry. The supply train of the First brigade went from Halltown to Shepherdstown, and returned in safety, after our forces had left. Our casualties were seven killed, sixty-four wounded and forty-two missing.

The enemy, being the attacking party, lost much more heavily. At least their withdrawal from the field so early is good evidence that they were perfectly satisfied. Gen. GREGG observing this movement in the night, and our ammunition being exhausted, very prudently withdrew his forces to Harper's Ferry, to avoid being cut off.

REPORT OF CASUALTIES IN THE THIRD BRIGADE SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, IN FIGHT NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA., ON THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

Maj. S. Boothby—back and side.	C. H. Ball, Co. D—thigh.
Adjt. A. P. Russell—chest, slight.	Sergt. A. Devereaux, Co. D —missing.
H. F. Drew, Co. A—arm.	N. Reed, Co. D—missing.
E. F. Stevens, Co. A—arm.	Sergt. E. Shields, Co. E—side.
E. F. Brier, bugler, Co. B—head, dangerously.	Corp. G. Kitcheo, Co. E—leg.
Sergt. H. F. Lyons, Co. C—killed.	E. L. French, bugler, Co. E —head and leg, severely.
S. R. McCurdy, Co. C—arm.	Stevens, Co. E—missing.
G. D. S. Robinson, Co. D—shoulder.	Corp. J. T. Lord, Co. F—head.
Sergt. J. H. Daggett, Co. D —head.	C. Wyman, Co. F—leg.
E. Vase, Co. D—side.	S. Merrill, Co. F—side.
H. S. Evans, Co. F—missing.	Farrier H. F. Clarke, Co. F —missing.
J. S. Royal, Co. F—missing.	O. Hodges, Co. G—thigh.
E. W. Loegue, Co. F—missing.	Bugler Horton Malcom, Co. G—killed.
G. D. Tewkesbury, Co. F—missing.	Corp. J. F. Robinson, Co. H —back.
H. B. Soole, Co. F—missing.	C. C. Merrill, Co. H—hip.
J. W. Hamilton, Co. F—missing.	J. C. Merrifield, Co. I—side.
S. Toocher, Co. F—missing.	M. M. Hodson, Co. I—side.
G. E. Blackington, Co. F—missing.	G. W. Mann, Co. I—thigh.
Lieut. G. E. Hoaton, Co. G —arm.	D. Perkins, Co. I—leg.
Sergt. H. Little, Co. G—hip.	Sergt. J. C. Roberts, Co. I—missing.
J. Coffin, Co. G—leg.	J. Dorsey, Co. I—missing.
J. Moore, Co. G—arm.	W. H. Drew, Co. K—missing.
L. M. Robinson, Co. G—shoulder, dangerous.	J. F. Harvey, Co. M—missing.
Wm. Malcom, Co. G—wounded, left on field.	Sergt. W. H. Bradman, Co. M—foot.
	M. Corliss, Co. M—forehead, dangerous.

TENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

First Lieut. J. T. McKeevil, Co. C—wounded.	D. Hobbard, Co. H—missing.
Sergt. Jas. Ervey, Co. H—wounded.	E. Bunch, Co. C—missing.
T. Molineaux, Co. H—wounded.	Corp. A. A. Wascole, Co. C—missing.

Lee's Escape.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 17.

"This puts us back into next year." Such was Vice-President HAMLIN's exclamation as the escape of LEE's army was announced to him. That was in the midst of our forces, and under all the influences that always exist there favorable to delay and apologetic for disaster. Here the feeling seems to have been at once more decided and more bitter. The President declares LEE's escape the greatest blunder of the war. Others are not wanting to cry already for some man who can pursue and fight.

Justice to a man who needs all he can get of it, requires me to add that, in persistency of urging action, at least, Gen. HALLECK was not this time to blame. Whether he was equally energetic in furnishing and directing aright the means of action is another question. Gen. MEADE telegraphed him that there was a difference to his Council of War, and that he was hesitating about making an attack. HALLECK replied: "It is proverbial that Councils of War never fight. Attack the enemy at once, and hold Councils of War afterward." The order was good; but by the time it arrived the enemy had escaped by a pontoon bridge, which HALLECK had not prevented being sent up the south side of the Potomac.

To-day it is rumored that MEADE has asked to be relieved of command. It is certain that the old swarm of personal imbroglios in the Army of the Potomac has broken out again. Meantime we have crossed the river, but the indications do not foreshadow a very vigorous pursuit.

The Prospects of the Struggle.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE was invited to attend the recent meeting of the Alumni of Harvard College. He sent the following letter of declination:

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP—*Dear Sir*: Your favor of the 10th inst., directed to Danville, Ky., has been delayed a little in reaching me. I beg to express to you my thanks and satisfaction for the invitation you convey to me; and I will add, for the terms in which it is conveyed, and that these terms are used by you. It would be a singular gratification to me to accept this invitation, and I will make a great effort to do so. But my habitual condition is that of an invalid—my years, though not three score and ten, oppress me—these sad times, this disturbed locality, and the rotation of my children, my near relatives, and all my friends around me, to the limits and dangers which constantly oppress us all; all put me so completely out of the control of my own desires, that I live in almost abject dependence on what may happen next. I have been three times enveloped in hostile invasions of this part of Kentucky; and if the fourth one, now menacing, is not resisted with more will and better fortune than I above have been, I may again be in the enemy's lines on the day appointed for the meeting of the Alumni of Harvard University, for I must stand in my lot; all the more steadfastly, as the need of my doing so is the more obvious. I am not a soldier, and therefore cannot fall back.

It may be the will of God that the most dreadful chastisement wait our country. If the worst comes, I look that true and regulated liberty will perish last in New-England. In past years I have spoken freely in disapprobation of much that has felt an evil influence from New-England, as it appeared to me. But I never doubted, and now less than ever, that the roots of whatever produces freedom, equality and high civilization live more deeply set in New-England than in any equal population on the face of the earth. As for Kentucky, I will not trust myself to...

...ere from the bow, and passing it with one of other soldiers in another place. Her husband was amaze...

MORGAN'S RAID.

THE ADVANCE THROUGH KENTUCKY.

JOURNAL OF HIS CHIEF OF STAFF—AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE RAIDERS.

From the Kentucky (Lexington) Loyalist.

We have obtained the journal of Lieut.-Col. ALSTON, MORGAN's Chief of Staff, who was captured by our pickets on the 5th, and brought to this city on the 7th inst. The journal is complete from the morning of July 1, to about the 5th, at which time he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

JULY 1, 1863.—On the banks of the Cumberland. The river very high. No boats. Gen. MORGAN obliged to build a number of boats, which he accomplished with very little delay, and commenced crossing at sundown.

JULY 2.—Burkesville.—He had great difficulty in making the horses swim, but by united and systematic exertion succeeded in getting the entire command of — regiments over by 10 A. M.; though the command was very much scattered. At eleven o'clock scouts came in: Burkesville had reported the enemy advancing, and within four miles of the town. It was supposed to be only a scouting party, and a portion of Dick MORGAN's command was sent out to make a reconnoissance. The report of the scouts of the enemy advancing proved to be correct, and a message was received from Col. WARD that he was attacked. Col. GRIDLY was sent to reinforce him, and succeeded in driving the Yankees back in great confusion upon their intrenchments.

My regiment lost two mortally wounded and two others slightly. Five of the Yankees were known to be killed and a number wounded, with about fifteen prisoners. No tidings heard of the Second brigade until dark, when they arrived and reported that Col. JOHNSON, commanding, had experienced great difficulty in crossing, and that in addition to the precipitous banks and absence of all boats or other means of transportation, the enemy were hovering on the river and harassing him as far as they could. He was, however, quite successful in driving them back. Yesterday a young man, calling himself CHARLES ROGERS, dressed in full Confederate uniform, came into our lines and expressed a desire to join our command. I suspicioned him, and after a few questions I was convinced that he was a spy. I threatened to shoot him, when he confessed that he had been lying, and that his name was SIMON BITTS—in fact, he convicted himself of being a spy. I hated to shoot him, although he deserved it.

JULY 3.—My regiment behaved very gallantly in yesterday's fight with the enemy, frequently being hand to hand encounters. To-day (3d) we experienced the same difficulty in getting the artillery on, and had to press a number of oxen for the purpose. After two halts for the column to close up, our advance proceeded to Columbia. They were met by detachments from three regiments (Forty-fifth Ohio, Second Ohio and First Kentucky) said to be under the command of Col. WOLFORD. A brief engagement followed, in which we drove the enemy in great haste through the town, capturing six prisoners, killing two, among them Capt. CAESER, and wounding three. Our loss was two killed and two wounded, among them Capt. CASSAL, a most dashing and daring officer, wounded in the thigh. Passed through Columbia, and camped six miles from Green River Bridge.

JULY 4.—New-Market, Ky.—*A day of gloom, deep gloom, to our entire command.* How many who rose this morning full of enthusiasm and hope, now "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." The sun rose bright and beautiful, the air was cool and balmy, all nature wore the appearance of peace and harmony. While riding along, affected by the stillness of all around, Capt. MAXWELL, the Adjutant-General, rode up and remarked how dreadful to reflect that we were marching on to engage in deadly strife, and how many poor fellows would pass into eternity before the setting of yander sun. I have no doubt the poor fellow was moved to these reflections by one of those unaccountable presentiments which are so often the harbingers of evil. (Before dark he was a corpse.) About sunrise we drove in the enemy's pickets and were soon near their fortifications, which had been erected to prevent our crossing. Gen. MORGAN sent in a flag of truce and demanded the surrender, but the Colonel quietly remarked, "If it was another day he might consider the demand, *but the Fourth of July was a bad day to talk about surrender*, and he must therefore decline." The Colonel is a gallant man, and the entire arrangement of his defence entitles him to the highest credit for military skill. We would mark such a man in our army for promotion.

We attacked the place with two regiments, sending the remainder of our force across another ford. The place was judiciously chosen and skillfully defended, and the result was that we were repulsed with severe loss—about twenty-five killed and twenty wounded. Among the killed, as usual, were our best men and officers, including Col. CHENAULT, Major BENT, Capt. TAYLOR, Lieuts. CRAWG, FERGUSON, and another Lieutenant, whose name I do not remember. Our march thus far has been very fatiguing, bad roads, little rest or sleep, little to eat and a fight every day. Yet our men are cheerful, and even buoyant, and to see them passing along bare footed, hurrahing and singing, would cause one to appreciate what those who are fighting in a just and holy cause will endure. About three o'clock, as I rode on about forty yards in advance, I heard the General exclaim something to a very excited tone, which I could not understand, and heard at the same time the report of a pistol.

I turned, and, Great God! to my horror, I saw Capt. MAGENNIS falling from his horse, with the blood gushing out at his mouth and breast. His only remark was, "Let me down easy." In another moment his spirit had fled. He was killed by Capt. MURPHY because MAGENNIS, by the direction of Gen. MORGAN, had ordered MURPHY to restore a watch taken from a prisoner. Thus was the poor fellow's language of the morning dreadfully realized. I was terribly affected. I had seen blood flow freely on many a battle-field; my friends had been killed in the morning; but this caused a deeper impression and shock than any instance I ever witnessed. Truly, this has been a sad day. Gen. MORGAN looks haggard and weary, but he never despairs. May to-morrow dawn more bright than to-day closes.

JULY 5.—Another day of gloom, fatigue and death. Moved on Lebanon at sunrise. Placed our men in line. Sent around Col. J——— with his brigade to the Danville road to cut off reinforcements which we knew were expected from Danville. I went in with a flag of truce. It was fired on five times. Officer apologized, saying he thought it was a man with a white coat on. Very dangerous mistake, at least for me. Demanded unconditional surrender. Told Col. HANSON we had his reinforcements cut off, and resistance was useless. He refused to surrender, and I then ordered him to send out the non-combatants, as we would be compelled to shell the town. He posted his regiment in the depot and in the various houses, by which he was enabled to make a desperate resistance.

After a fight of seven hours, Gen. MORGAN, finding the town could be taken in no other way, ordered a charge to be made. This ought to have been done at first, but Gen. MORGAN said, when it was urged on him, that he wished to avoid the destruction of private property as much as possible, and he would only permit it as a last and final resort. Col. HANSON still held out in hopes of receiving reinforcements, and only surrendered after we had fired the buildings in which he was posted. His force consisted of the Twentieth Kentucky, about 370 men, and 20 or 25 stragglers from other commands.

By this surrender we obtained a sufficient quantity of guns to arm all our men who were without them; also a quantity of ammunition, of which we stood sorely in need. At the order to charge, DUKE's regiment rushed forward, and poor TOMMY MORGAN, who was always in the lead, ran forward and cheered the men with all the enthusiasm of his bright nature. Almost at the first volley he fell back, pierced through the heart. His only words were, "Brother CALLY, they have killed me." Noble youth! how deeply lamented by all who knew you. This was a crushing blow to Gen. MORGAN, as his affection for his brother exceeded the love of Jonathan to David. It caused a terrible excitement, and the men were in a state of frenzy. It required the utmost energy and promptitude on the part of the officers to prevent a scene of slaughter, which all would deeply have lamented. Our men behaved badly here, breaking open stores, and plundering indiscriminately. All that officers could do was done to prevent, but in vain. These occurrences are very disgraceful, and I am truly glad that they form exceptions to the general conduct.

While I was paroling the prisoners a courier arrived, informing me that the enemy were approaching with two regiments of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and that skirmishing was then going on with our pickets. I was therefore obliged to order the prisoners to Springfield on the double quick. Soon after we left Lebanon the hardest rain I experienced commenced to fall, and continued till 9 o'clock. Arrived at Springfield at dark, when I halted the prisoners in order to parole those who were not paroled at Lebanon, and finally dismissed them. This detained me at Springfield two hours after the command had passed. Wet and chilly, worn out, horse tired and hungry. Stopped to feed her. Failing asleep, was aroused by one of the men. Started on to the command. When I reached the point on the Bardstown road where I had expected the Second brigade to encamp, was halted by party of cavalry.

Supposing them to be our own pickets, I rode up promptly to correct them for standing in full view of any one approaching, when lo! to my mortification, I found myself a prisoner. My God! how I hated it, no one can understand. The first thought after my wife and children, was my little mare *Fanny Johnson*, named after a pretty little cousin, of Richmond, Virginia. I said, *Poor Fanny, who will treat you as kindly as I did?* I turned her over to the Captain, and begged him to take good care of her, which he promised to do.

JULY 6.—Traveled all day. Treated very kindly by Capt. SMITH. Sick, worn out, completely wearied out. Spirits cheerful. Met Capt. WILCOTT on the road from Springfield. He got Capt. SMITH to parole me. Capt. SMITH anxious to do so, as he had more prisoners than he could well take care of. Another...

...ere from the bow, and passing it with one of other soldiers in another place. Her husband was amaze...

THE FIGHT AND VICTORY AT BUFFINGTON.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., Monday, July 20.

The following are correct and reliable details concerning the movements of MORGAN yesterday and to-day. By official dispatches received, we ascertain the exact test of MORGAN in the Buffington fight. The experiment of crossing at that place proved to be most unfortunate for him. Our captures amounted to three pieces of cannon—all he had—700 prisoners and the same number of horses. The men are regularly equipped with revolvers, sabres and carbines, in proportionate quantity.

MORGAN then, as we have before stated, fled with the residue of his command, in a parallel direction with the Ohio River, keeping out behind the hills, on account of the gunboats, and not approaching the river till he had reached a little village called Beattyville.

He supposed that ere this he had outstripped the gunboats, and with bold front rode up, demanding of the citizens assistance in crossing. Moved by his threats they began to bring forth old flat-boats and scows, seeming to be in tumultuous hurry, but in reality causing all the delay they possibly could.

MORGAN's advance had just filled the boats, which, all combined, held but three hundred, and was just passing out from shore, when a gunboat appeared coming round the bend a short distance below. It came on in due time, but not in time to prevent the boats from reaching the opposite shore. The gunboat destroyed the ferry, which the escaped rebels had set adrift, and then ran across to the Ohio side, keeping up a brisk cannonade, shelling the woods on the Virginia side.

Another gunboat arrived just then and opened on the rebels remaining on the Ohio side.

MORGAN fell back out of reach of the cannon, and drew up his forces seeming to wait for a land attack from the crew of the gunboats. HUSSON and JUDAH were a mile or two in the rear moving up swiftly.

As our boys on the gunboats were about to land for the purpose of attacking the rebels, two steamers loaded with infantry appeared in sight coming down from the direction of Perkersburgh, and they landed just above town for the purpose of getting in MORGAN's rear and cooperating with HUSSON and JUDAH, which they succeeded in doing.

The combined force then began the attack, completely surprising the rebels, who had not anticipated the nearness of HUSSON and JUDAH, and had not been apprised of the reinforcements brought by the steamers.

Frightened and bewildered, they rode wildly about in all directions, seeking for some mode of egress from their unpleasant situation. Our men commenced picking them up, and continued doing so until only 1,500 were left, which number finally succeeded in breaking through our lines, apparently taking the back track in the direction of Burlington.

At 9 o'clock this morning the small remnant of the band passed through Harrisonville, ten miles northwest of Pomeroy.

This afternoon they were reported to be in the neighborhood of New Jackson Court-house. Persons who saw them say they appeared to be nearly dead with fatigue, and cannot possibly hold together much longer. Some parties say there are but between 1,500 and 2,000 men left.

We hope to be able to transmit intelligence of his entire capture by to-morrow evening.

The Governor has made such arrangements as will almost insure this desirable end.

The Governor to-day disbanded all the militia at Camp Chase, except an organization of volunteer companies, numbering about 1,000.

THE MILITIA FORCE AT CAMP CHASE DISCHARGED.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
COLUMBUS, July 20, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. John S. Mason, Commanding the Militia Forces now assembled at Camp Chase:

SIR: The gratifying intelligence which we have this morning of the capture and destruction of a portion of JOHN MORGAN's forces, renders it safe and expedient to further reduce the force under your command.

It is therefore ordered that all the ordinary militia forces now assembled at Camp Chase in obedience to my proclamation of the 12th instant, be at once discharged from further service, thus retaining only the volunteer militia forces.

The commanders of the companies hereby discharged will apply to Quartermaster-General WRIGHT for transportation for their respective commands.

You will furnish each command with such quantity of cooked rations as will be sufficient to subsist them comfortably till they can reach their respective homes.

You will deliver to the commanding officer of each company duplicate bisek pay-rolls, with instructions that they make up the same at the earliest practicable moment, and when thus made up, that they be forwarded to Adjt. Gen. HILL.

I cannot permit the forces now discharged to leave without first tendering to them in behalf of the people of the State my profound thanks for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they responded to the call made upon them, and also for their orderly and soldierly conduct while in camp.

It is true that the enemy did not see proper to visit the Capital of our State, but it is believed that the presence of so large a force as that which assembled at Camp Chase prevented this visit. Hence, we are justified in believing this assemblage preserved the archives of our State, and the money in the vaults of the treasury. The gallant men now discharged, then, should not for a moment be made to believe that they have not rendered efficient aid to the State they love so well.

You will read this order to all the militia forces now under your command. DAVID TOD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. HARTSUFF.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, }
LEXINGTON, Ky., July 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—The General commanding the corps hereby extends his thanks to the two hundred officers and soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Michigan regiment, under Col. O. H. MOORE, who so successfully resisted, by their gallantry and heroic bravery, the attack of a vastly superior force of the enemy, under the rebel Gen. JOHN MORGAN, at Tebb's Bend, on Green River, on the 4th of July, 1863, in which they killed one-fourth as many of the enemy as their own little band amounted to, and wounded a number equal to their own.

The General also desires to commend to the warmest terms the officers and soldiers of the Twentieth Kentucky regiment, Lieut.-Col. C. S. HANSON, who at Lebanon, Ky., for more than six hours sustained a most unequal contest with the same force, only yielding when ammunity surrounded, and the town was being burned over their heads, further resistance being impossible. By Command of
(Official.) Maj.-Gen. HARTSUFF.
GEO. B. DRAKE, Actlog Adjutant-General.

INCIDENTS.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

Old JOE BOES, of Montgomery, Hamilton County, had all his horses taken by MORGAN. Joe is a Butternut. It is said he swore so hard that the atmosphere was blue around his locality.

The Cincinnati papers have postponed the capture of MORGAN for another twenty-four hours—a vexatious delay which compels us to disappoint our readers.

We learn that there was a company of Vallandigham rs under arms at Hamilton to resist MORGAN. They called their rendezvous "Camp Vallandigham."

We are informed that a lady who resides near Branch Hill killed one of MORGAN's freebooters. He was robbing her house, and she shot him. Spirited woman. We also learn that the only Union member of the well-known BUCKINGHAM family, of Hamilton County, killed one of the same gang.

Joe Cooper's *Stockbridge Chief* was not captured by MORGAN. It was a colt of Stockbridge, belonging to Mr. STEVENS, valued at $1,000. They took six horses from STEVENS, and his neighbors do not fret their hizzards about it, for good reasons. STEVENS, it is said, holds the "niggers" in MORGAN's train responsible, not MORGAN himself. This is about the meanest development of Copperheadism yet heard of in Ohio.

Col. JOHN H. BRANCH, of Branch Hill, on the Little Miami Railroad, was Sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio Senate in 1859-60. He has been classed among the ultra Copperheads of Ohio. The other day when JOHN MORGAN's men passed his farm they appropriated one of the Colonel's fine horses. He seized his gun and shot at his quondam friends. They fired in return, but nobody was hurt. It is said that Col. BRANCH now repudiates all association with Copperheads.

The only newspaper reporter who can inform an anxious public where MORGAN is, and whither he is heading, is a prisoner in MORGAN's hands. He is not, consequently, in a condition to communicate with the Associated Press.

From the Louisville Democrat.

The following incident occurred at Salem, Ind., during the recent raid of JOHN MORGAN. Some of his men proceeded out west of the town to burn the bridges and water-tank on the railroad. On the way out they captured a couple of persons, living in the country, one of whom was a Quaker. The Quaker strongly objected to having hands in his house. He wanted to know if he was not strongly opposed to the South? "Thee is right," said QUAKER, "I am." "Well, did I not vote for LINCOLN?" "Thee is right, I did vote for ABRAHAM." "Why, what's the matter with you?" "Thee may naturally suppose that I am a Union man. Cannot thee let me go to my home?" "Yes, you may go and take care of the old woman," said SOUTH. "Thee is right," said QUAKER, and left.

...ere from the bow, and passing it with one of other soldiers in another place. Her husband was amaze...

Important Order Regarding the Invalid Corps.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 212.—I. The Invalid Corps will be organized in companies of two classes or battalions.

II. Those enlisted in or transferred to the Invalid Corps, who are most efficient, and also bodily capable of using the musket, performing guard duty, making light marches, &c., &c., will be assigned to companies of the first battalion. Those of a minor degree of physical efficiency, or who possess special qualifications as cooks, nurses or clerks, and whose services are required in hospitals, will be assigned to companies of the second battalion.

III. Companies of the first battalion will be employed mainly as provost guards, and guards to cities, &c. They will be armed with muskets, and will not be liable to active campaigns with the field armies.

IV. Companies of the second battalion will be armed with side arms only, and will be employed in hospitals as cooks, nurses, clerks, orderlies, &c., and as guards to hospitals or other public buildings.

V. The rolls of men for the Invalid Corps required by General Orders Nos. 105 and 123, current series, from this department, will state in each case the nature of the disability, and the battalion for which the men is qualified.

VI. In all general hospitals and convalescent camps these rolls will be prepared and sent direct to the Provost-Marshal General, immediately after each regular muster. Convalescents will be required to perform such hospital or military duty as they are capable of, until such time as the medical officer in charge can decide, finally, whether they are fit for duty with their regiments, for transfer to the first or second battalion of the Invalid Corps, or proper subjects for discharge on surgeon's certificate.

VII. The physical examination of men for the Invalid Corps must be made by the surgeon in charge, before they are reported to the Provost-Marshal General.

VIII. Officers of the Invalid Corps on duty in hospitals will be subordinate to the Surgeon in charge, and shall aid him in the performance of his administrative and executive duties, under the following and such other regulations as may hereafter be established:

1. The senior officer of the Invalid Corps on duty in a hospital shall have, under the direction of the Surgeon in charge, the immediate supervision of all matters connected with the police and discipline of the hospital.

2. He will have the clothing, arms, equipments, and descriptive rolls of patients carefully preserved, and will note on the descriptive rolls all payments made, or clothing issued while in hospital.

3. When a soldier is reported into the hospital without his descriptive list, he will immediately report the fact to the soldier's Company Commander, who is hereby required to furnish, without delay, the descriptive roll and accounts of pay and clothing.

4. He will supervise the preparation of muster and pay rolls, descriptive rolls, and clothing accounts; of final statements of pay and clothing, and of the inventories and reports required by General Regulations concerning deceased soldiers who die absent from their companies.

5. He will keep a record of deaths and interments, and will see that the dead are properly buried, and that each grave is designated by a registered headboard. In the absence of a Chaplain, he will keep the Chaplain's register.

6. He will conduct all correspondence in relation to the descriptive rolls, clothing, arms, equipments, and personal effects of soldiers.

7. He should reside within the hospital precincts, and shall visit every part of it daily.

IX. In executing the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, from this Department, in regard to the selection of men for the Invalid Corps, Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Camps, Regiments, or of Boards of Enrollment, Military Commanders, and all others required to make the physical examination of men for the Invalid Corps, will be governed in their decisions by the following list of qualifications and disqualifications for admission into the Corps:

Physical infirmities that incapacitate Enlisted Men for Field Service, but do not disqualify them for service in the Invalid Corps.

1. Epilepsy, if the seizures do not occur more frequently than once a month, and have not impaired the mental faculties.

2. Paralysis, if confined to one upper extremity.

3. Hypertrophy of the heart, unaccompanied with valvular lesion. Confirmed nervous debility or excitability of the heart, with palpitation, great frequency of the pulse, or loss of strength.

4. Impeded respiration following injuries of the chest, pneumonia, or pleurisy. Incipient consumption.

5. Chronic dyspepsia or chronic diarrhœa, which has long resisted treatment. Simple enlargement of the liver or spleen, with tender or tumid abdomen.

6. Chronic disorders of the kidneys or bladder, without manifest organic disease, and which have not yielded to treatment. Incontinence of urine; mere frequency of micturition does not exempt.

7. Decided feebleness of constitution, whether natural or acquired. Soldiers over fifty, and under eighteen years of age, are not proper subjects for the Invalid Corps.

8. Chronic rheumatism, if manifested by positive changes of structure, wasting or contraction of the muscles of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints.

9. Pain, if accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disease.

10. Loss of sight of right eye; partial loss of sight of both eyes, or permanent diseases of either eye, affecting the integrity or use of the other eye, vision being impaired to such a degree as clearly to incapacitate for field service. Loss of sight of left eye, or incurable diseases or imperfections of that eye, not affecting the use of the right eye, or requiring medical treatment, do not disqualify for field service.

11. Myopia, if very decided or depending upon structural changes of the eye. Hemeralopia, if confirmed.

12. Purulent otorrhœa; partial deafness, if in a degree sufficient to prevent hearing words of command as usually given.

13. Stammering, unless excessive and confirmed.

14. Chronic aphonia, which has long resisted treatment, the voice remaining too feeble to give an order or an alarm, but yet sufficiently distinct for intelligible conversation.

15. Incurable deformities of either jaw, sufficient to impede but not to prevent mastication or deglutition. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent proper mastication of food.

16. Varicocilla, if of long standing and well marked.

17. Hernia; abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity.

18. Internal hemorrhoids. Fistula in ano, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease. Prolapsus ani.

19. Stricture of the urethra.

20. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retraction of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal.

21. Varicocele and cirsocele, if excessive, or painful; simple sarcocele, if not excessive nor painful.

22. Loss of an arm, forearm, hand, thigh, leg or foot.

23. Wounds or injuries of the head, neck, chest, abdomen or back, that have impaired the health, strength or efficiency of the soldier.

24. Wounds, fractures, injuries, tumors, atrophy of a limb or chronic diseases of the joints or bones that would impede marching, or prevent continuous muscular exertion.

25. Anchylosis of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, knee or ankle joint.

26. Irreducible dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist or ankle joint, in which the bones have accommodated themselves to their new relations.

27. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, in a degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of a limb.

28. Total loss of a thumb, loss of anugual phalanx of right thumb; permanent contraction or extension of either thumb.

29. Total loss of any two fingers of the same hand.

30. Total loss of index finger of right hand; loss of second and third phalanges of index finger of right hand, if the stump is tender on the motion of the first phalanx is impaired. Loss of the third phalanx does not incapacitate for field service.

31. Loss of the second and third phalanges of all the fingers of either hand.

32. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of any finger, except the little finger; all the fingers adherent or united.

33. Total loss of either great toe; loss of any three toes on the same foot; also the toes next to the great toe.

34. Deformities of the foot, if sufficient to prevent marching.

35. Large, flat, ill-shaped feet, that do not come within the description of *talipes valgus*, but are sufficiently malformed to prevent marching.

36. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, having clusters of knots, and accompanied with chronic swellings.

37. Extensive, deep and adherent cicatrices of large extremities.

X. Soldiers having nervous debility or excitability of the heart, impeded respiration from curable causes, chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, chronic disorders of the kidneys or bladder, incontinence of urine, sciatica, hæmatemesis, or other diseases or infirmity not incurable, are not to be recommended for the Invalid Corps until they have been under the full treatment or observation a sufficient length of time to make it extremely probable, if not certain, that they will be fit for active field service during the remaining portion of their period of enlistment.

XI. Soldiers who have lost an eye, or the sight of which, from any cause, may be impaired, and who are in Surgeon's Certificate 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400,

The New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We find in the Richmond papers of the 23d, three dispatches from BEAUREGARD, according to which our land forces under Gen. GILLMORE were repulsed in their second assault on Fort Wagner, on the 16th inst. The first dispatch, dated at Charleston, 18th, states that Fort Wagner had been bombarded furiously all day by the gunboats and land batteries. The second dispatch, dated the 19th, states that after a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the National forces assaulted the enemy's position "desperately and repeatedly," but were repulsed with great slaughter, the rebel loss being slight hut including many valuable officers. The third dispatch, dated the 22d, states that we commenced shelling again on the 21st. The rebel loss on the 18th is put at 150 killed and wounded; ours at about 2,000, including prisoners, nearly 800 having been buried under a flag of truce. Col. PUTNAM, acting Brigadier, and Col. SHAW, commanding the Massachusetts negro regiment, were killed. It is well to receive these dispatches with all due allowance until we receive our own accounts. Meantime it will be remembered that the gunboat *Catskill* arrived at Fortress Monroe a day or two ago, from Charleston on the 19th, with the report that a general engagement was commencing as she left. This is one day after the assault is said by BEAUREGARD to have been made.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, informs us that on the 14th inst. a severe fight occurred at Elk Creek, fifty miles south of Fort Gibson, between the national forces under Gen. BLUNT, numbering 2,400 men, with twelve pieces of artillery, and the rebels under Gen. COOPER, numbering 5,000, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels. Gen. BLUNT marched fifty miles in twenty-four hours, and attacked COOPER immediately. Two rebel guns were dismounted and captured, and the enemy briskly fled, pursued by our forces.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac states that the rebels were in force on Thursday near Front Royal, and that their cavalry were driven from Manassas Gap about sunset. It was the impression yesterday that the rebels intended to cross the Blue Ridge at Chester or Thornton's Gap, and it is intimated that they will encounter serious opposition at the former. It is added that the Army of the Potomac is full of high expectations.

A tried Union man, who reached Chambersburgh on Friday from Bunker Hill, states that LEE and staff were at Strasburgh on Thursday. LONGSTREET's corps was at Strasburgh, and the advance of the rebel column had reached Mount Jackson on Wednesday.

Admiral PORTER has officially informed the Navy Department of the result of the expedition recently sent by him through the navigable waters of the Red River country. The enemy appear to have been taken completely by surprise. Two fine steamers laden with stores were captured, and two others were burned by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. Large quantities of ammunition were also captured. At Harrisonburgh, on the Red River, a very strong fort was found, on a considerable elevation, which could not be reduced by wooden gunboats, which alone composed the expedition.

The last heard of MORGAN at Cincinnati was that he was eight miles from Steubenville, moving in a northerly direction.

Major-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN and Brig-Gen. SHEPLEY were among the passengers by the *Columbia*, which arrived from New-Orleans yesterday. The news is but one day later, and is of no importance.

Two prize steamers arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, the *Kate Dale*, captured by the gunboat *R. R. Cuyler* off Tortugas, and the *Lizzie*, captured by the *Santiago de Cuba* off Absco.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamships *City of New-York* at this port, and *Scotia* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one week later—to the 19th inst. A report had reached England by the Barbados steamer that the California steamship *Moses Taylor* has been captured by the *Alabama*, which thus secured a million dollars in gold. The large amount of treasure given in this statement inclines us to doubt the whole story. No such amount has been shipped for New-York for several months. Our London files by the *City of New-York* bring us the proceedings of the British House of Commons on the 13th, the occasion when the debate on Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for the recognition of the South was to have been continued. The news expected by that gentleman from America not having arrived, he concluded to withdraw his motion, and after some desultory debate the matter was dropped. In the course of the debate Mr. LINDSAY took occasion to give his promised version of the interview of himself and Mr. ROEBUCK with the French Emperor. Another call was made on the 14th, in the House of Lords, for information regarding the case of the *Margaret and Jessie*, fired into on the Newcastle coast by the gunboat *Rhode Island*, but Earl RUSSELL had no further information to give. The news of the battles of Gettysburgh had been received, and caused considerable sensation. There was much anxiety for the details. The English journals generally accord praise to the Union troops. The London *Times*, however, cannot see the ground for Mr. LINCOLN's hopeful anticipations, and says the principal struggle is to be at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson! The Russian reply to the propositions of England, France and Austria, on the Polish question, had been received, but was not made public. It was believed to assent to the six points, but to propose an armistice instead of an armistice. The Liverpool cotton market was firm. Breadstuffs and provisions were steady. Consols, 93@93¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

The bark *Anacreon*, of Boston, which was captured by the rebel pirates, was valued at $200,000. There were war risks on the vessel to the amount of about three-quarters of her value. The cargo was owned by Capt. D. F. MAYO, a quarter by Mr. JAMES MERRILL, of Newburyport, and a portion by Mr. E. MORRISON, of Boston, and the remainder by other parties. The despatch was sent on the vessel was dispatched at the Custom-house office, New-York. Capt. LOVELAND was master at the time of capture. One item of her cargo was 50,000 gallons of kerosene oil.

In the Prize Court at Philadelphia, on Friday, the steamer *Calypso* was condemned and ordered to be sold.

Flour was heavy and drooping on Saturday. Prime lots of Wheat were salable and buoyant. Corn was brisker and dearer. Cotton was in demand and was steady. A moderate business was transacted in Sugars, Fish and Provisions. Hay, Tobacco, Tallow and Whisky were freely purchased. Hops, Seeds and Wool were quiet. Freights were dull and heavy, with 618 vessels of all classes in port.

The Prospects of the Rebellion.

The fortunes of the Confederacy look cheerless indeed. Their hopes in the East are confounded by the repulse of LEE, and the best their main army can look for is a safe retreat to Richmond. The whole of the Southwest has been wrested from them, and in no event can they ever reclaim the vast empire of the Mississippi Valley. If with their entire force there in the field, and planted in the most formidable defensive positions that the country affords, they have shown themselves unable to stand their ground, or to hold those positions, how can they hope, with shattered armies, ever to assume the offensive and regain what they have lost? If such armies as those which fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Edwards' Station, have been completely overthrown—if such strongholds as those at Donelson, Columbus, Vicksburgh, Tullahoma and New-Orleans, have been torn from them, where shall they find armies to be victorious over the victors? where shall they build strongholds that shall stand against their besiegers? If LEE, with the great army of the Confederacy intact and at its full strength, was discomfited and driven back by the Army of the Potomac when it was weaker in numbers than it had been for months before, how can he hope to succeed after he has lost a third of his army and has no means of repairing his losses? Failing in the offensive at the East—failing on the defensive at the West—with not a single untried resource to fall back upon—how can the rebels look forward to anything but the ultimate demolition of their short-lived though gigantic power?

The great strength of the North is still at its height. The Army of the Potomac a hundred thousand strong, the Army of Tennessee sixty thousand strong, the Army of the Mississippi seventy-five thousand strong, are all at the very climax of their power and soldierly capacity. Each of them is ready to give battle to-day; but, from each of them, the wrecks of the defeated armies of the foe are sullenly retreating. Our minor armies, such as those of BANKS, GILLMORE, BLUNT and FOSTER, have all as bright hopes and as noble a record as the splendid hosts of MEADE, GRANT and ROSECRANS. They are doing up with success the lesser labors of the rebellion, and pushing our conquests to the furthest limit of the enemy's domain. Our naval vessels are pushing their way into one river after another; our Monitors are showing their strength in the harbor of Charleston, while our blockading fleet never for a moment relaxes the watch and ward that it keeps over the whole line of the Southern coast.

The contrast between the great and still growing power of the Union, and the failing and ever-decreasing power of the rebels, is more noticeable now than ever, and must be clearly felt and seen even by the rebels themselves.

We do not deny that we may have spasmodic exhibitions and startling exhibitions of the vitality still left to the rebellion. The tiger spirit of it is not yet subdued, and the body of it is not yet wholly paralyzed. It is possible that there are still a quarter of a million of men who wear the Confederate uniform; and broken up and defeated though their forces be, they may, by another effort at concentration of strength, and by still greater audacity, accomplish things which the public do not now anticipate.

But no temporary success of LEE—and this is the only one of their Generals who in any event has even the ghost of a chance of success—could recover for them what they have lost—could give them back the Mississippi River or the Mississippi Valley, or could rehabilitate the Confederacy in anything like its original shape. The Empire which the South proposed to establish is already annihilated; and though LEE were to hold Richmond against the Army of the Potomac till doomsday, it would not bring back the Southern Confederacy in the form in which it loomed up before the world a year ago.

Our duty, however, remains the same as ever. It is to prosecute the war until all the armed foes of the Republic are driven from every field—until LEE's army lays down the weapons of rebellion—until JOHNSTON, now retreating, shall surrender—until BRAGG shall not only be forced over the mountains, but into submission—until our flag shall float, as erst it floated, the symbol of undisputed supremacy over the whole land.

THE NEXT FIELD FOR GEN. BANKS.—Our Port Hudson correspondent mentioned in his letter on the capture of that post, that no sooner had Port Hudson fallen, than Gen. BANKS, without losing an hour, put his forces in motion, and that the "smoke of the last gun saluting our flag had scarcely rolled away, before troops were seen marching down the rocky defiles and swarming upon the decks of the transports, to be conveyed to other fields of action."

We suppose that the posts which Gen. BANKS will find it necessary to maintain in Louisiana will be Young's Point on the right bank of the Mississippi, (which is in his and not in GRANT's Department,) Port Hudson on the left bank, Alexandria or Shreveport on the Red River, Franklin on the Teche, and Fort Sabine at the mouth of the Sabine River, beside, of course, New-Orleans. All of these points, except Shreveport, have been in our hands within a year past, but the rebels captured from us Sabine Pass and Franklin, and we evacuated and the rebels occupied Alexandria. The three latter points, which are now occupied by considerable bodies of rebels under MAGRUDER and TAYLOR, will have to be retaken, and we may expect there some brisk fighting.

The possession of the positions we have named will give Gen. BANKS perfect military control of the entire State of Louisiana, and will bring him to the verge of TEXAS, where we suppose his next field of operations will be.

Our Friends Over the Water.

The rebel invasion of Pennsylvania and their anticipated capture of Washington, emboldened their friends in Europe to throw off the mask, and now, or lately, not amicable intervention merely is spoken of, or hinted at, but open recognition—if not more even than this.

Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY have rendered us very material service, without intending it. Were it not for the amateur mission of these gentlemen to Fontainebleau, and the motion of the former in the House of Commons in behalf of the South, we should still be very much in the dark touching the purposes of NAPOLEON and PALMERSTON. The secesh agents, however, forced these wily intriguers to avow their duplicity; and if, after being forewarned, we do not forearm to thwart them, the old adage, *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*, will become applicable to us.

The latest and ablest English writer on national relations, "Historicus," has demonstrated that international law forbids the recognition of a people in rebellion against their legitimate government till that government has itself virtually acknowledged their independence by ceasing to attempt their subjugation. But this doctrine has been disregarded. No sooner did the report of the late rebel invasion reach the British Premier and the Emperor than it was announced as their purpose to recognize the Southern Confederacy, should LEE's enterprise prove successful. It was hoped that the Capital of the Union would fall a prey to the rebel General, and it was concluded to make that a pretext for proclaiming the nationality of the so-called Confederacy. Though aware that the supremacy of France in Mexico depended on the dissolution of our Union, and that the interests of the British aristocracy required its disruption, we hardly expected so great precipitancy on the part of those professing to be neutral and friendly. Whatever their inclinations or intentions may have been, it was thought that they would not be so indiscreet as to betray them till they had some better basis to rest on than an inroad which was prompted by despair. But the rumor that the tide of war had turned, that the rebels had assumed the offensive and transferred the struggle to Northern soil, and that the fate of the Union was sealed, was so acceptable, that neither the astute sovereign of the French nor the veteran Prime Minister of England, could resist its influence, and maintain his equanimity. NAPOLEON, however, though more outspoken than PALMERSTON, had evidently no disposition to take the lead in the matter. He told ROEBUCK that having made one unsuccessful attempt to induce the British Government to interfere in America, he did not wish to run the risk of a second failure, but that if that Government thought the time was come for recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, and would recognize them, France would do likewise—nay, such an interest did His Majesty manifest in this question, that he even promised the Englishmen to instruct Baron GROS to "*sound*" the British Premier on the subject. But the agency of the French Ambassador was not needed to elicit Lord PALMERSTON's opinion. When the debate on ROEBUCK's motion was about to be resumed in the House of Commons, the first Minister of the Crown requested that gentleman to consent to a postponement of the discussion, because it would not be proper, under existing circumstances, "to bind the Government to pledge themselves as to future action." This language, though meant to be ambiguous, is quite intelligible. But now we learn by an arrival from Europe yesterday, that ROEBUCK has withdrawn his motion for the recognition of the Confederacy, under a strong pressure from the Government; and the member for Sheffield has been given by Lord PALMERSTON to understand that if any diplomatic negotiations are to be entered upon with the Emperor of the French, they must be managed by Her Majesty's Ministers, and not by amateurs.

The sudden dissipation of the cloud which lowered over the Union, and the series of disasters recently experienced by the rebels on every side, may again temporarily postpone recognition; but that it was lately projected, is unquestionable. Nay, much more than recognition; for of what benefit could mere recognition be to the South? It would not secure Southern independence, nor procure for English and French manufacturers a single thread of cotton, the great object of desire to both. Admitting the Confederacy into the family of nations, and establishing French and English ambassadors at Richmond, could not accomplish their purpose. They must endeavor to break up the blockade, and to attempt this would be war against the North.

But neither now nor in the future can we place any reliance on the good faith and friendship of those jealous and formidable Powers; and the only method of keeping them at bay is by such a demonstration of our strength as to show them the futility of all their schemes.

FUTURE REBEL LINES.—Now that the Southwestern rebel army under JOHNSTON—what there is left of it and him—have retreated from the capital of Mississippi and the line of Pearl River, it is generally supposed that their next position will be at Meridian, Miss., at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroads, and their next defensive line the Tombigbee River, in Alabama. To make a stand here is the best thing they can do under the circumstances. But even this line they cannot hold for any length of time. When we capture Mobile, which will soon be done, the line of the Tombigbee becomes untenable for the rebels, since it can be taken in flank and rear by the Black Warrior and Alabama Rivers. Shut off in turn from both of these latter rivers, the enemy's next line is the Coosa, with Montgomery, the old rebel capital, as their advance position, and their base at Macon, Ga. It may be considered doubtful whether any part of JOHNSTON's army will be able to hold together through such a series of retreats as this.

Our Victory at Gettysburgh.

A gentleman who saw and conversed with many soldiers of the rebel army which lately entered Pennsylvania, informs us that, on its advance march, every man in it was possessed of the most positive conviction that they would capture Washington; that they would again defeat the Army of the Potomac; that they would overthrow the Government, and establish their supremacy in the National Capital. Not a shadow of a doubt crossed their minds that they would do this, and citizens of Pennsylvania who suggested doubts were sneered at by the rebels as excellent fools. They were very exultant over their prospects, and very defiant in their bearing.

The disappointment which overtook them on the Fourth of July was dreadful, and their despondency of spirit and chagrin was in proportion to their previous elation. To be balked of their prize when they were almost within sight of it, and when it seemed to be within easy grasp, was more than they could endure. But they had to endure it in the best way they could, and it was with dismal souls that they turned their faces away from the fat pastures of Pennsylvania to the desolate fields of Virginia, from the portals of Washington to the earthworks of Richmond.

Another point which our intelligent informant puts clearly and positively is, that LEE's army was *stronger in numbers* than the Army of the Potomac, even when the latter was massed on the third day. He is certain that by count they had not less than eighty thousand infantry, with ten or fifteen thousand cavalry and mounted men, and one hundred and sixty pieces of effective artillery. LEE and JEFF. DAVIS had determined to make this campaign a decisive one, and for that purpose had massed what was considered an overpowering force—gathering their regiments from all quarters for that purpose. Gen. MEADE himself stated in one of his dispatches from Gettysburgh that he had fought superior numbers of the enemy, but some folks were inclined to doubt the literal accuracy of this. We feel convinced, from what we have learned, that it is undeniably accurate.

Taken for all in all, the battle of Gettysburgh was not only the greatest action of the war—was not only the greatest victory our arms have achieved—but was the most disastrous and disheartening defeat for the rebels.

The generalship of Gen. MEADE on the occasion merits the repute of being called great. His manœuvres were rapid, sagacious and effective, and his knowledge of his army, considering the fact that he had only been two days in command of it when the battle began, was marvelous. As an evidence of the latter fact, it is stated that, during the progress of Friday's battle, one of our brigades found itself fighting, at successive hours, in four different corps, and each time at a different point of the compass. MEADE seemed to know every brigade and regiment, every foot of the ground, all the designs of the enemy, and the proper way to outwit them.

As the facts, incidents and manœuvres of this great battle become known, we think it will be admitted that the generalship displayed was of the highest order, and reflects the greatest honor upon the distinguished officer in command.

HEALTH OF OUR MISSISSIPPI ARMIES—A WORD OF CAUTION.—The extraordinary health enjoyed by our Northern troops along the unwholesome regions bordering on the lower Mississippi, is not only contradictory of what had been predicted by the rebels, but of what had been expected by the country generally. Neither at Memphis, at Vicksburgh, at Port Hudson, at New-Orleans or on the Teche, has any epidemic appeared, and the amount of febrile disease has been unexpectedly small. The troops in the army of Gen. BANKS, who are mostly from New-England, have carried on the land operations of the siege under the blazing sun of Southern Louisiana; and the troops of Gen. GRANT, most of whom were born and raised far north of the Ohio, have ceaselessly fought, and delved, and struggled, from the beginning of the year until now, in the low swampy country opposite Vicksburgh, and in the unwholesome regions round about Vicksburgh, and have not suffered much more than is usually suffered by armies in the field. Our reports this morning from the latter point say that the health of the army is "first-rate."

The first cause of this is, of course, the favor of Providence, but, after this, it is doubtless due in great measure to the good habits and intelligence of our men, to the care taken of them by their officers, to their excellent discipline, and to the efforts of the Medical Bureau and the Sanitary Commission.

We have an immense army now along that section of the Mississippi River below the Louisiana State line; and this month and next is the most perilous season for them. We observe no signs of danger yet, but we hope that the Government will see that every agency that has heretofore been used to maintain their good condition will be kept in active operation. The best quarters, the most wholesome food, the best doctors and an abundance of medicine, together with the most careful supervision, must be provided for these heroes of the Union, while during the hot weather they must not be subjected to fatiguing marches or destructive campaigns. We urge the greatest possible care at this season of our gallant and glorious armies on the Mississippi. Their works have certainly merited this reward

How Poland is to be Pacificated.

Earl RUSSELL's propositions for the solution of the Polish difficulty are set forth in his dispatch of the 17th of June to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, which has been recently published. These propositions recommend the adoption of the six points as the bases of negotiation; a provisional suspension of hostilities on the part of the Czar, and a conference of the eight Powers which signed the Treaty of Vienna. If Russia would but assent to these preliminaries, the English Foreign Secretary thinks that the Polish question might be solved. We are of opinion, however, that his Lordship bears rather hard on Russia in this matter. Is it reasonable, for instance, to ask the Czar to grant a general amnesty, a national diet, and a national administration to a people while in open insurrection against his authority? Or is it reasonable to require him to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, while his enemies are waging war on him? How would England have felt had the French Emperor required her, during the Sepoy revolt, to pacify India by withdrawing thence her civil and military officials, and restoring to the Rajahs their old supremacy? Or how would she feel were he to urge her to allay the discontent of Ireland by repealing the act of union and giving back to the Green Island her legislative independence? There are more oppressive nations in the world than Russia, and the British Foreign Secretary should have been among the last to forget this. Had Earl RUSSELL asked these concessions from the Czar on condition that the Poles would lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, the requisition would be less offensive. But his Lordship was not authorized by the insurgents to make any such offer, and if he had pressed them to compromise on any such ground, they would undoubtedly have refused. Deeply interested as this scion of the House of Bedford is in the case of Poland, and much consideration as he has given to it, he yet does not understand the object of the revolted Poles. While the English diplomat is absorbed with the treaty of 1815, and is seeking to eke out autonomy for the petty realm which the Congress of Vienna created, the Poles are struggling to reconstruct that great kingdom which was dismembered in 1772, and till they are utterly crushed, they will not abandon this object, or accept any terms that ALEXANDER can concede. Neither by the proclamation of an amnesty, nor by the promise of a Constitution, can he lure them back to allegiance, and his assent to the preliminary propositions of the British Minister can have no other effect than to demonstrate the anxiety of Russia to avoid a second war with the Western Powers.

But if no basis for a compromise really exists, what is the use of calling a conference of the States which signed the Treaty of Vienna? They cannot solve the Polish problem. The very constitution of the conference will disqualify them, for two of its members have shared in the spoils of Poland. They cannot satisfy the insurgents, for the limited nature of their powers will disqualify them. Should the Czar express his readiness to yield all that Earl RUSSELL demands, the assembled diplomats can indeed praise his Russian Majesty's condescension and pronounce their approval of the promised concessions. But what can they do more? They cannot inspire the Poles with confidence in Muscovite assurances, nor convince them that they ought to embrace the conditions offered, nor compel them to accept those conditions; and even though ALEXANDER should reject the six points, and decline to treat with rebels in arms, still the conference would hardly recommend Europe to involve herself in a war with Russia in order to force him to concede privileges to Poland which Poland does not ask.

The mere mention of a conference indicates, in fact, that there will be no fighting in behalf of the Poles. When a General wishes to avoid a battle, he calls a council of war, and when the Great Powers mean to procrastinate and do nothing, they convoke a Congress. The suggestion of a conference is also decidedly favorable to Russia, as she will have open and secret friends there, who will prevent all effective action to her prejudice; and, as the Baltic will be frozen over and impervious to ships long before that body will have concluded its labors, the Czar will be unassailable on his most vulnerable side till the next Summer, and will have time to settle the question by crushing the revolt.

THE GREAT RIOT AND THE GREAT REBELLION.—There are many points of analogy between the great riot and its prototype the great rebellion.

It was asserted that the great riot could never be put down. Of this opinion were the rioters, and it was also expressed by those in sympathy with them—just as the same opinion is expressed concerning the great rebellion by the rebels and their sympathizers.

During the great riot, the authorities were passionately urged not to adopt certain severe but essential measures against the rioters, lest the latter should thereby be irritated more and more; and every one is familiar with the same style of argument as applied to the rebels. Two City judges demanded that the military be withdrawn from one riotous district, as the presence of troops incited the mob to riot; and the same policy was urged two years ago as regards the South. Fortunately, our City military officials did not see the matter in this light, and consequently the mob was kept within bounds. One military commander wished to carry out toward the mob the soothing policy once in vogue with certain Generals toward the rebellion, and he fired blank cartridges at the rioters; but the blank cartridges did not soothe the rioters, and the fatal result of that policy is well known.

The riot meant anarchy, which is the real meaning of the rebellion. The riot began with plunder, as began the rebellion. Notwithstanding all remonstrances and arguments, the riot was finally quelched by a vigorous

Admiral Dupont and the Squadron off Charleston.

REPLY TO UNFOUNDED ATTACKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The friends of Rear-Admiral DUPONT and of the officers under his command in the South Atlantic Squadron regret to see the article of the Baltimore *American*, of the 14th instant, relative to the attack on Charleston transferred to your fair and impartial journal.

That article is a continual series of statements false in fact, and reflecting injuriously on the reputation and conduct of these officers.

The friends of these gentlemen have neither cause nor disposition to take exception to any eulogy which any one may be inclined to bestow on the energy or activity of the present commander of that squadron; but they cannot permit a libel on their friends, disguised as a eulogy on another, to pass without exposure, when transferred to your widely circulated paper, however much they would have been disposed to pass them in silence, if confined to the obscure print which originated them.

It is also important that the people should not be perpetually misled by persons either ignorant of what they write about or maliciously bent on deceiving.

You will, therefore, confer a favor on the writer by inserting the following corrections. The article in question says:

"Admiral DAHLGREN, on his arrival at Port Royal and relieving Admiral DUPONT, immediately ordered the Monitors to prepare for active service. The work being done on them, and in contemplation unnecessary, so far as efficiency was concerned, was ordered instantly to cease, and a shout of joy and gladness went up throughout the whole squadron. These fancy improvements could be put on after the war is over. Now the vessels were wanted for the purpose for which they were constructed. Improvements and modifications could be made when the vessels were out of commission, and when there was an abundance of men and mechanics to perform the work, and not when valuable time would be wasted in the face of the enemy. Glorious decision and honored be the man who made it!"

It so happens that the "glorious decision" so enthusiastically described, had been made by Admiral DUPONT on consultation with Gen. GILLMORE, and for the purpose of aiding and covering his operations on Folly Island before the change of command had been affected and before the arrival of Admiral DAHLGREN.

The work being done on the Monitors "unnecessary so far as efficiency is concerned," according to the *Scientific American*—these "fancy improvements" were alterations, ordered not by Admiral DUPONT, but on plans and instructions prepared by Chief Engineer STIMERS, General Inspector of Iron-clads, approved and ordered by Rear Admiral GREGORY, Superintendent of Iron-clads, on the 16th June, 1863. Did those gentlemen at such a time order work "not necessary so far as efficiency is concerned"—"fancy improvements?"

Modifications included the addition of a ring of iron, five inches thick by fifteen inches wide, around the bottom of the turret, to prevent its revolution being arrested by the indentation of the enemy's shot; and an addition of three inches in thickness to the pilot-houses. They were so material as to require, by calculation, six weeks of every three Monitors, or twelve weeks for the six Monitors; and to execute them, Admiral GREGORY sent forty workmen from New-York, with an inspector, to Port Royal.

The work was begun under the orders of Admiral DUPONT, but so arranged that it could be stopped at a few days' notice, in order that they might be used to cover and cooperate in Gen. GILLMORE's attack from Folly Island.

This work on the Monitors had actually been ordered to stop in time to cooperate with Gen. GILLMORE, when he should be ready to proceed, and needed their aid, before the arrival of Admiral DAHLGREN at Port Royal. He simply took a command prepared for his hand and in complete organization when he arrived. The article proceeds:

"Instead of establishing himself in the chair of royalty on board the *Wabash* and receiving the homage of the courtiers, Admiral DAHLGREN raised his flag on the humble little transport *Mary Dinsmore*, which had been armed and equipped for the purpose, and on the 4th of July was preparing to move to join his iron-clad fleet in the harbor of *North Edisto*."

That frivolous falsehood will doubtless meet the contempt of Admiral DAHLGREN not less than every naval officer. None but paltry demagogues beneath the dignity of a naval officer would stoop to such affected humility. Every officer will make his flagship the vessel most suitable for the occasion, and in fact Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN did first raise his flag on the *Wabash*—the chair of royalty, as the silly author of the articles calls her—and if it was shifted to a smaller vessel it was because the shallow coast on which active operations were to be conducted made it advisable for Admiral DAHLGREN, as it had been previously for Admiral DUPONT on several occasions to make his headquarters on board a vessel which could approach the scene of action. The article is equally false in the following fancy sketch of the moral condition of the officers and men of the squadron:

"The officers and crews of the Monitors rusting for service and disgusted and sick from delay, disappointment and inactivity, were in ecstacies at the prospect of having a chance to test these glorious little vessels on the walls of Sumter, and equally confident of success. They felt that they were relieved from the tyrannical restraints imposed upon them to shield incompetency, and that the day of proving their earnestness in the great work of national retribution was approaching."

Neither officers nor men were either disgusted or sick from delay, disappointment or inactivity. They were always glad of active service, and had been engaged in the most active and arduous service known in modern maritime operations, of every character, from blockading to battles, during the whole command of Admiral DUPONT, whose commencement was celebrated by the victory of Port Royal, whose continuance was illustrated by the capture of Fernandina, and of Forts Clinch and Marion, and by the participation of the squadron with the army in the action at Port Royal Ferry and the capture of Pulaski, followed by the destruction of the *Nashville*, about to become a second *Alabama*; forever memorable for the first great conflict between iron-clads and forts, at Charleston, and closed only ten days before the arrival of Admiral DAHLGREN, by the brilliant capture of the rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*, by two of the Monitors, and accompanied throughout by the effective occupation and blockade of the coasts, forts and inlets of three States, extending over a line of coast of four hundred miles, so perfect that hostile powers respected it, and the destitution of the enemy confessed its power. To which, history and the country will bear ample testimony, when malicious libelers, like the *American*—no matter by whom instigated—will have been forgotten.

If these men and officers felt they were relieved of the "tyrannical restraints imposed on them to shield incompetency," when Admiral DUPONT left them they took a strange way of showing it. No commander ever left a squadron he had commanded amid more striking, touching and universal demonstrations of sorrow, affection and confidence than those which decorated the departure of Admiral DUPONT. If his successor shall so leave them it will be the proudest day of his life.

Drafting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 25.

The draft in the Nineteenth Ward was finished this forenoon, completing the Third Congressional District. At the close of the drawing three cheers were given for the country, "right or wrong," with a will.

The draft for the city is now complete, with the exception of the First and Second Districts.

DEATH OF DR. CHILTON.—Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON died at Yonkers on Friday. His reputation abroad was second to none in the country.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S OPERATIONS

Highly Important Expedition to the Red River Region.

Capture of Two Fine Steamers Laden with Stores---Two Others Destroyed by the Rebels.

A Strong Fort Discovered at Harrisonburgh.

Seizure of Large Quantities of Ammunition Destined for Walker's Army.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK,
OFF VICKSBURGH, July 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition I sent into the Red River region proved very successful. Ascending the Black and the Tensas Rivers, running parallel with the Mississippi, Lieut.-Commander SELFRIDGE made the head of navigation, Wensas Lake and Bayou Macon, thirty miles above Vicksburgh, and within five or six miles of the Mississippi River. The enemy were taken completely by surprise, not expecting such a force in such a quarter. The rebels that have ascended to that region will be obliged to move further back from the river, if not go away altogether. Lieut.-Commander SELFRIDGE divided his forces, on finding that the transports which had been carrying stores to WALKER'S army, had escaped up some of the narrow streams. He sent the *Manitou* and *Rattler* up the Little Red River—a small tributary of the Black—and the *Forest Rose* and *Petrel* up the Tensas. The night was dark, and it was raining very hard. The *Manitou* and *Rattler* succeeded in capturing the rebel steamer *Londonville*, one of the largest and perhaps the best steamer in the Western waters. Up the Tensas, or one of its tributaries, the *Forest Rose* and *Petrel* captured the steamer *Emma*, loaded with stores, sugar and rum for the rebel army. Finding that the steamers which had conveyed Gen. WALKER'S army had returned up the Washita, the expedition started up that river and came suddenly upon two rebel steamers; but the rebels set them on fire, and they were consumed so rapidly that their names could not be ascertained. One steamer loaded with ammunition escaped above the fort at Harrisonburgh, which is a very strong work and unassailable with wooden gunboats. It is on an elevation over 100 feet high, which elevation covers what water-batteries of heavy guns there are. Lieut.-Commander SELFRIDGE was fortunate enough, however, to hear of a large quantity of ammunition that had lately been hauled from Natchez and deposited at or near Trinity, nearly due west of Natchez, and from whence stores, provisions, cattle, guns and ammunition are transported. He captured 15,000 rounds of smooth-bore ammunition, 10,000 rounds of Enfield rifle, and 224 rounds of fixed ammunition for guns, a rifle thirty-poundar Parrott gun carriage, fifty-two hogsheads of sugar, ten puncheons of rum, nine barrels of flour and fifty barrels of salt—all belonging to the Confederate Government. At the same time they heard of a large amount of ammunition that had started from Natchez for Trinity, and was lying in wagons on the road halfway across. He dispatched a boat around to inform me of it, but Gen. RANSOM, who had landed a few days before at Natchez, hearing of it also, sent a detachment of cavalry and captured the whole. Thus WALKER'S army is left almost without ammunition. The officers and men have shown great energy on this expedition and have met with no mishap. They procured a good deal of information by which future movements will be regulated. The people in the whole of that section are very hostile to the Government—rank rebels. I have the honor to be, &c.,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

Hon. GID. WELLES, Sec'y Navy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. P. H. WATSON is still unable, from the effects of over-fatigue, to resume his duties as Assistant Secretary of War.

NAVAL.

Capt. HENRY WALKE has been detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Fort Jackson*.

DEATH OF A REBEL OFFICER.

Col. EVANS, of the Sixty-third North Carolina regiment, is among the recent deaths in the hospital here.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

HANSON A. RISLEY, Superintending Agent of the Treasury Department for the Second Special Agency has gone to Norfolk, for the purpose of arranging matters connected with commercial intercourse within the lines of military occupation by our forces.

A DISTINGUISHED PRISONER.

Among the Confederates in hospital here is Col. PETER G. EVANS, of Newbern, N. C., a son-in-law of Gov. MOREHEAD, of that State. He was severely wounded in one of the recent battles. He has been receiving every attention which his severe case needs, but, notwithstanding this, his physical condition is now considered extremely critical. Lieut. BEVAN, of Raleigh, is also among the inmates of the Stanton Hospital.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

W. P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, lately received a letter from C. W. THOMPSON, Superintendent appointed to look after the Indians removed from Minnesota, dated Usher's Landing, on the Missouri River, about sixty miles north of Fort Randall, Dakotah Territory, in which he says:

"I have built a stockade one hundred feet square, temporary, in order to protect the property and keep the Indians from stealing, and also to keep my men from leaving me through fear. I have dug a ditch around four hundred feet square, where I shall locate the Agency buildings, and I intend to put up a stockade all around it. There is no use of trying too keep up an Agency here without some such defence; even the traders in this country stockade their premises. * * * * * * I have about three hundred acres of land plowed—twenty-eight farms laid off for the Sioux and forty-eight for the Winnebagoes. The ground has been exceedingly dry and breaks very plows up, and we have all kinds of trouble. Our cattle stampeded, which cost some money and trouble to recover.

The wind blows and the sand flies to such an extent that nothing can be kept clean, not even the sheet of paper you write upon."

THE INVALID CORPS.

Two hundred of the Invalid Corps have been detailed to guard the public buildings in the western part of this city. They have their barracks in the neighborhood of the War Department.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided the following case:

A private corporation was actively employed during the year 1862 in manufacturing and made large profits; no dividend among the stockholders was made, nor was any intended to be made until they should have accumulated after the operations of several years. The question is, whether the profits actually realized during the year 1862 are liable to an income tax.

A corporation was an artificial person, and is liable under the entire law to the payment of taxes in the same manner, and to the same extent as a natural person. If the corporation made profits during the year 1862, not more in amount than $10,000, the excess of those profits over $600 is subject to a tax of three per cent. If its profits exceed $10,000, the excess over $600 is subject to a tax of five per cent.

That additional sum included for "profits made so as aforesaid," is the profit of the Government to be derived from the will of the corporators, nor on the conditions which they may please to make of their profits when once realized. Those profits are subject

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Advices a Day Later by the Columbia.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON.

The United States steamship *Columbia*, D. B. RAMSEY, with mails and passengers to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., arrived yesterday. She left New-Orleans on July 19, at 8½ A.M., had pleasant weather, and made the run in five days and sixteen hours. Her cargo is of cotton and sugar.

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD HERRMANN, Purser, for prompt delivery of newspapers.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE

The Termination of the Siege—How it was Conducted—The Surrender.

PORT HUDSON, Friday, July 10, 1863.

I have great pleasure in writing you now that everything betokens an auspicious future for the glorious flag of liberty and Union. It has been successfully planted at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and if our Union was endangered from the defeats of our old Army of the Potomac, it has been saved by the victories in the Southwest. I feel we have so completely hamstrung the Southern Confederacy, that by the close of this year we shall find the strongholds of the South not only National forts, but the centre of a completely subjugated country.

Port Hudson was a natural fortress. It is of the nature of an elevated plain, from three to four miles square, surrounded on three sides by deep gulches or ravines, on the fourth by the river, which flows peacefully by the fortified bluffs some two or three hundred feet elevated above its surface. The interior lines, along the brow of the ravines, have been cleared of the trees, and one continuous line of zig-zags, with elaborate earthworks on every prominent spot, with rifle-pits in front, encircle for a distance of six or seven miles the famous stronghold, which is of itself almost inaccessible. Our lines of circumvallation of course were much longer, more difficult of construction, but will forever make the triumph of the science of engineering memorable. At some points our approaches were less than fifty yards distant from the rebel works, and at these points are contrivances called cavaliers, which consist of hogsheads filled with dirt, with earth thrown from behind over to the exterior, making an embankment, while the laborers are screened entirely from the fire of sharpshooters. At night another tier is added. Earth is expeditiously heaped on the outside from the interior, and thus, in the course of two or three days, we manage to erect with perfect safety an impenetrable screen for our sharpshooters, who fire at an elevation of some twenty feet directly into the enemy's works, at a distance not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet. By this slow, tedious process we were gradually driving them back, and an assault at the right time would have consummated the capture, as the rebels could not forever labor in their trenches.

But on the 7th the official news of the surrender of Vicksburgh was announced to the rebel garrison by a salute of one hundred guns—some were accompanied by heavy shot. At day-break next morning it was known that the rebel Gen. GARDNER had sent out a flag of truce, and said that if the information of the surrender of Vicksburgh was official, he would treat for the surrender of Port Hudson. The preliminaries were quickly arranged by Gen. ANDREWS, Chief of Staff. Two regiments from each division were designated, and ordered to march within the rebel lines at 5 o'clock P. M., to take possession. A severe storm, however, caused the surrender to be postponed until the next morning at 8 o'clock.

Early in the morning we were directed to place certain regiments from our brigade along the parapet of the rebel works, to prevent the escape of prisoners. By 10 o'clock, we had three regiments covering nearly five miles of earthwork.

The Stars and Stripes had not been hoisted, the rebel flag still floated from the headquarters. Gen. ANDREWS was busily engaged in a conversation with Gen. GARDNER, and Gen. BANKS, with but few attendants, at a distance, was a quiet observer of all that passed. The moment had arrived when the National colors should supplant the defeated Stars and Bars. The lines of Federal soldiery were rapidly reformed from right to left by a battalion countermarch, so that they now faced their former rear, probably in token of the fact that our proper duty now consisted in defending the flag which was at last slowly unfurled to the breeze. A section of artillery was rapidly unlimbered and pealed forth the national salute as the starry banner, floating in the breezes sealed the victory of Port Hudson, as it had done that at Vicksburgh a few days previously. Gen. ANDREWS and a numerous staff, with the Federal soldiery, stood silent spectators of the scene. The naval vessels upon the river quickly responded with their booming guns. Satisfied with so grand a termination of our campaign, the Nineteenth corps may rest safely upon their laurels. Though much reduced in strength, they have the prestige of success, and are well able to cope with their enemies.

It may be invidious to mention the services rendered by particular brigades, but I must allude to the one formerly commanded by Gen. PAINE, and now by senior Col. Lewis M. PEOR.

Gen. PAINE is justly distinguished by his eminent abilities. His regiments—one Western, one New-England, and two from New-York City—were fortunate in having him as their immediate commander. The One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York are the well-known Second and Fourth Metropolitan, commanded by Col. L. D. H. CROSBY—severely wounded in both arms at the assault of the 14th—and Col. Lewis M. PEOR—lately promoted. The One Hundred and Seventy-third has always been a large regiment, well officered, remarkably neat and soldierly in its appearance. Probably few regiments have ever received less consideration at the hands of the General Government, and fewer still have performed longer marches, more severe fighting, and maintained a more enviable reputation.

At the assault on the 14th, the Major, A. POWERS GALLWAY—a native of Ireland, a brave and gallant officer—and Capt. H. COCHEN and others, were killed. Capt. COCHEN was a Frenchmen by descent—a native of Ohio and a Federal refugee from Kentucky—perfectly fearless, of great skill as a draughtsmen and scout. Many of his sketches were remarkable specimens of his skill as an artist, and furnished valuable information to General Headquarters.

Gallant officers like Major A. P. GALLWAY, Capt. COCHEN, Lieuts. SHEA and IRELTON, have not in vain, we trust, offered up their lives in the boldest of wars. Thus much for the dead, who led many a gallant soldier to his last winding-sheet. Not less can be said in praise of those who still live, and who have passed unscathed through the fiery conflicts of the campaign.

Death of William C. Gilman, Esq.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum:

The Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum being advised of the decease of our friend and associate, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, desire to record this testimony to his great personal worth, to the purity and consistency of his Christian character, and to his unwearied and disinterested labors for the welfare, and salvation of the poor and friendless children of our City, as developed in the discharge of his duties as a Director of this Corporation since the year 1851.

Feeling sensibly our own great loss, we can the better appreciate the irreparable one which his death has made in the circle where, as husband, father, companion and friend he illustrated the embellishing of his Christian profession.

To the afflicted ones bereaved, we affectionately tender our warmest sympathies.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on our Minutes, and that a copy thereof, signed by the President and Secretary, be communicated to the friends of the deceased.

[Signed,] A. E. WETMORE, President.
B. F. MANIER, Secretary.

LETTERS ON CURRENT MATTERS.

The Conservatism and Spirit of the Hour.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of this morning upon the above subject tempts me to offer my testimony, as to the character of the men, through your columns. If necessary, it shall be given upon the witness stand. You are quite right in saying that "the persons who sacked houses were those by too many in broad daylight, and were too open in their dealings to make any mystification as to their real character possible." Among my own acquaintance are five gentlemen of standing and respectability as mercantile and professional men—some Democrats and some Republicans—who incurred not a little pains and peril to observe the character and the actions of these rioters. I myself saw the riot in the northeastern part of the City early on Monday afternoon, before it had become general, and while it was entirely in the hands of those who had begun it. I saw two houses burned and one pillaged, and I can assure you that the robbers were not professional thieves. They were Irish laboring men and their wives and half-grown sons, the men being those who had commenced the rioting. I saw the persons who entered the house, and saw them bring out the household goods, the books, ornaments and wearing apparel, and make off with them. Against this I heard only one feeble remonstrance on the part of a leading rioter, who said to a knot of men, with whom I mingled, that "the house ought to have been burned with all that was in it; for now they would say that the Irishmen had turned robbers." He added, turning to me, "But there are two more houses that have got to burn before night." "Two," said I, "which are they?" "Never you mind. They've got to go; and they will go, d—d quick too." I do not give his Irish accent, which was not very strongly marked, and he appeared to be of a better class than the mass of those around him. I afterward saw the rioters swarm round "Mr. ANDREWS, of Virginia;" he giving to them and they to him the heartiest tokens of encouragement. After one of the ringleaders had been in consultation with him for a few moments, the cry was raised, "To Wall-street! to Wall-street!" and the mob began to move down town. But they were soon diverted toward Col. NUGENT'S house, which was probably one of the two more originally doomed by the leaders. Later in the afternoon, the body which moved down Broadway, and which was so gallantly and so bloodily dispersed by the Broadway Squad, under the command of Inspector CARPENTER, cried as they rushed on, "Down with the rich! Down with the rich!" From actual observation, on the first day of the rioting, I am able to confirm your statement that the rioters and robbers were of that time mainly, and to all intents and purposes entirely, the most ignorant and degraded of our laboring classes, who had been lashed into frenzy by the assurance of demagogues that they were about to be dragged unlawfully into the field to fight for *niggers*, while the rich had managed to escape the perils and burdens of the war. G.

New-York, July 24, 1863.

"Haaar to Wham Haaar is Due."

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing how willing you are to correct any mistake which your reporters may make, I take the liberty of requesting a small space in the columns of your valuable journal to place a portion of my command right before the public. I refer to the seizure of arms on the 15th inst., near the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., one hundred men, in charge of Lieut. RYER, Twentieth battery N. Y. V. A., and Lieuts. JOYCE and CHASE, Twenty-eighth battery N. Y. V. A., were ordered from this post to the City. Of this number seventy were from the Twenty-eighth battery N. Y. V. A., and thirty from the Twentieth battery N. Y. V. A.

On the afternoon of the 15th inst., Lieut. JOYCE, with a party of seventeen men from the Twenty-eighth battery, as ordered by Col. MEYER to proceed to Thirty-second street and seize the arms reported to be secreted there. He at once went to the place designated (a lager bier saloon) and took 72 Enfield rifles and equipments, which he delivered to Col. MARSH, at the Arsenal in Seventh-avenue.

The mob attempted repeatedly to retake the arms, but Lieut. JOYCE and his brave men as often repulsed them, until they were drawn off by Lieut. RYER'S detachment firing down the Seventh-avenue. This seizure has been erroneously attributed to the Hawkins Zouaves. I have no desire to detach one particle from the credit so deservedly due to that gallant corps, but deem it proper to state the facts respecting Lieut. JOYCE and his command.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,
J. C. HANNUM, Capt. Com'g. Post.

Pennsylvania and the Rebel Invasion.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some controversy being had upon the subject of the conduct of the inhabitants of the Pennsylvania border toward our troops who went forth to defend them, let me say that I have it from the lips of one of the members of the Seventy-first regiment, a gentleman in every respect, that it is absolutely true that the citizens of Harrisburgh charged $1 50 for a loaf of bread, $1 for a candle, 50 cents for a canteen full of water, and for other articles of necessity in like proportion. It is hardly necessary to add that the members of said regiment left that city, and shook off the dust off their feet against it with feelings of a very decided character.

Justice to your correspondent demands that these facts be made public. The record is sufficiently scandalous, but let those who were the cause of complaint bear the burden. FIAT JUSTITIA.

Gen. Meade's Citizenship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is Gen. MEADE eligible to the office of President? The Constitution provides that no person except a *natural born* citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of President or Vice-President.

The act of Congress of 14th of April, 1802, says that the children of citizens of the United States shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be *considered* as citizens of the United States.

By this act such persons became entitled to all the rights and privileges as citizens—such as a right to hold real estate, vote, hold office, &c. But the law of Congress cannot override the Constitution. It cannot make a *foreign* born a *natural* born person of the United States any more than it can make a dead man a live man. If it can, it can make the Prince of Wales a *natural born* citizen of the United States, and make him eligible to the office of President. Congress cannot change the *place* of a man's *birth*. A man *excluded* by the Constitution cannot be made *eligible* by act of Congress. J. C.

Daniel S. Dickinson on the Riot.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON addressed the people of Geneseo, on the 15th inst., on the topics of the day. In the course of his remarks, he said he never saw a problem that he was less able to solve than this: How a man, outside a lunatic asylum, should want to see this rebellion petted, treated quietly, olive-branched, and asked what it would please to have. The rebellion had its existence to-day in the hope of having help here; and its sympathizers at the North are more guilty for its continuance than JEFF. DAVIS is. [Applause.] It would have been put down before to-day if a party had not arisen to cry for peace. They say they are our brethren and must be treated kindly. Suppose they are our brethren; what fitful man would stand by and see a desperate brother, madly, insanely, recklessly, imbrue his hands in the blood of his mother. We shall fall into Roman degeneracy, which permitted TARQUIN to trample on the nation, if we fail to put down this rebellion. Let us remember the dark and trying days of the Revolution, what this Government cost, and then see what miscreant shall raise his hand against it. BENEDICT ARNOLD and all the traitors of the past will stand fairer in the future than he who shall attempt to destroy this Government.

Mr. DICKINSON drew a fine picture of the greatness and happiness of this nation before the dark and infamous conspirators at Washington hatched this rebellion, and with perjury in their hearts, plotted the destruction of the Government they had sworn to defend. This was the result of conspiracy, and not of rebellion.

A short time since a mob held possession of a great city, doing deeds unequaled, would be ashamed of, the opposing of just such decisions as have been promulged in justification of this rebellion. He warned men of wealth that if they pandered to greed and, like rebellious, the ruffians would ride in bodies to their banks and counting-houses, and help themselves to what they want. He warned the merchants, farmers and mechanics, that this spirit of rebellion, which politicians are seeking to handle with gloved mittens, will take their goods, their produce and their wares, and compel them to pay for their support, unless they put it down at once. He should do himself and the cause injustice if he did not say that he felt Mr. DIXON *to be disgraced, when high officers of the State, from the Chief Executive to a high judicial functionary, fail to a mob in mild and depreciatory language, instead of pub-*

The Trial of Rev. Charles Beecher.

HE IS CONVICTED OF HERESY.

From the Boston Journal, July 23.

The following record gives the result of the Ecclesiastical Council held at Georgetown, for the trial of Rev. CHARLES BEECHER. The charge against Mr. BEECHER was that he does not preach according to the creed of the Church and of the Orthodox Churches generally of New-England, specially in presenting his views of the preëxistence of man, the condition of souls after death, the Atonement and Divine Sorrow. Fourteen Churches were represented in the Council, which was presided over by Rev. T. W. DWIGHT, D. D., of Portland. After listening to the evidence against Mr. BEECHER and his defence, the Council in private session appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. BARROWS, of Reading; ALLEN, of Marblehead; HOOKER and CAMPBELL, of Newburyport, to draw up a report embodying the opinion of the Council, and at the adjourned meeting yesterday the Committee unanimously presented the following result, which, after discussion, was adopted by a vote of sixteen Yeas to five Nays:

RESULT.

This Council is called by the church in Georgetown "in deference to the wishes" of certain petitioners in it, "to consider the matters contained in their petition and give advice thereon." The petitioners say: "It seems to us that several doctrines presented in our pastor are not in accordance with the faith once delivered to the saints, and held generally by the churches of New-England. The points on which we have special difficulty are the doctrines of the preexistence of the human soul, of the Atonement, of the state of souls after death, and Divine Sorrow." They also represent that there is a division in the church, a want of interest in the preaching, increasing dissatisfaction, and a decline in the welfare of the church.

After a long and patient hearing of two days for and against the objections of the petitioners, we feel constrained to say that they have fully sustained their charges as to the teachings of their pastor on the four doctrines specified. The lengthy and carefully written argument of defence given in by the pastor satisfies us that he does not preach the faith of this church and of the churches of our order in New-England, but doctrines instead that are vitally and fundamentally erroneous.

By the doctrine of the apostacy of the race in a preëxistent state he denies the Scriptural doctrine of the Fall in Adam, a doctrine which, however interpreted by the different schools of New-England Theology, is nevertheless held by them all in common. He weakens and undermines the doctrine of future punishment by teaching that the offers of salvation are made to men after death; that God, to affect men, overstates the reality of future punishment in his threatenings of it; that the faculties and sensibilities of the lost are so weakened and blunted by their circumstances as to much diminish their sufferings; that they do find some pleasure in their degeneration and sorrow even as wicked men here; and that all God's visitations on them are for their good.

By defining the God-man as having an angelic nature, being own and young brother of Lucifer, with the divinity of the second person in the Trinity added, and only a human body given in the incarnation; and by making his sufferings a masonry and argumentative rather than vicarious he has so distorted the nature, person and work of Christ as to fundamentally derange the commonly received doctrine of the Atonement. By his manner of teaching that God suffers and sorrows over the sins of our race he presents to us a God deficient in his nature and imperfect and finite in his blessedness; a doctrine having painful variation from our common faith.

It is in evidence that much of Mr. BEECHER'S preaching has been in accordance with tha Scriptures and with standard New-England Divines. Yet this is so interwoven with preaching of an opposite and erroneous character as dangerously, if not fatally, to neutralize the good effects of his teachings. With some things on these doctrines that we think truthful, he has indulged in much that we consider wholly irreconcilable with the articles of faith of this church, which he himself has adopted as a member, and of the Orthodox churches generally in New-England.

Therefore we are clear and decided that the objections of the petitioners are well taken and well sustained, not only by their own witnesses, but by Mr. BEECHER'S declarations and concessions in his defence; and that the petitioners ought, on the principles of honor and of right, to be relieved; and as a most painful duty that we owe to Christ and his Church, we do hereby advise the termination, without delay, of the pastoral relation between this Church and Rev. CHARLES BEECHER.

Nor do we thus recommend merely that we may relieve the petitioners. We would also relieve Mr. BEECHER, who is a member of this Church, from the necessity imposed by his conscience of violating his covenant with the Church by preaching doctrines that in several particulars are essentially variant from the creed of the Church. We would also save the entire Church, and the community, from the utter indifference, not to say contempt, that must be engendered toward creeds and covenants, by such an example as his course has offered.

In our view, it is a most serious evil, and one having a wide sweep of lamentable consequences, for a pastor thus to throw into the shade and trample under foot the creed of the church, that, by virtue of his office, he promises to adopt, preach and defend. And the case is aggravated when the pastor himself becomes a member of the church to which he ministers, and then neglects, denies or alters any part of its creed, and which, by his entering the church, becomes at the same time his own. If such an example be copied by the laity, we do not see how a church can have and maintain a creed, or have any door of admission of excommunication in matters of faith. If the ministry may so in private judgment and right disregard the creeds of their churches, the pulpit is left open to any faith and any ministerial fellowship, however erroneous and repulsive, and the church have no redress.

As it is a matter of right with them, it should be a matter of honor with the Pastor, that he preach the faith which, by his settlement, he has contracted with them to preach, and is most solemnly obligated to the Great Head of the Church to preach. And we advise a dismission in this case, partly to relieve Mr. BEECHER from the necessity of violating a contract which his conscience will not allow him to keep.

The Christian spirit of Mr. BEECHER, shown in this case, and his rare ability to present what he believes, would have led the Council to very different results if we could be persuaded that he simply holds certain notions about preëxistence as academic theses, scholastic questions, or philosophical speculations, which he could and would conscientiously keep in abeyence while he preaches Christ and him crucified. But these notions are held by him as eternal truths vitally related to his entire theological system, so far as we have examined it.

This system he believes is destined to supplant the common theology of our church, and is essential to conviction of sin, and the highest type of Christian character. Therefore he feels solemnly obligated to uphold and propagate it. So we find that his peculiar views permeate, and from his estimate of their importance must of necessity permeate his public teachings, so far as the witnesses on both sides, his own lengthy and able defence, and his written and printed sermons have exposed those teachings to us.

While, therefore, he affirms that he has not given his peculiar notions a prominence in his public ministrations, we are sole to see that in some way such views have come before the minds of his people, disturbing the religious feelings of some and unsettling the religious faith of others.

This Council, therefore, cannot in any way or degree commit themselves as apologists for Mr. BEECHER'S peculiar views on the subjects mentioned by the petitioners, nor as countenancing his publication of them through the pulpit or through the press. We feel constrained to make this our public and solemn protest against them.

In these troubles, running through five years and more, the parties have all had a great trial of their Christian forbearance; and, if we may judge from the excellent spirit generally shown during the hearing of the case, they have admired well. We do fervently commend them all to God and to the word of His grace, praying that He will give them the guidance they need, and work in them that which is well pleasing in his sight.

[Signed] Rev. J. T. MOLLINS, Bradford, Geo. CORNWELL, Esq., Rev. JOHN CHASE, Marblehead, Geo. OSGOOD, Esq., Rev. BENJ. ALLEN, Marblehead, Rev. P. SANBORN, Secretary; Rev. O. S. BALLARD, Malden; Rev. E. P. MARVIN, Medford, S. S. WHEELWRIGHT, delegate; JAMES A. PALMER, Mt. Vernon Church, Boston; Rev. ALEX. W. HOPKINS, D. D., delegate from North Church, Newburyport; J. P. PEARSON, delegate from Belleville Church, Newburyport; Daniel Adams, delegate from Fourth Church, Newburyport; Rev. Parsons CLEAVELAND, delegate from Park-street Church, Boston; Rev. Mr. BARROWS, Old South Church, Reading; Caleb WAKEFIELD, delegate.

NAY—Rev. D. D. PRATT, D. D., Belleville Church, Newburyport; Rev. E. CAMPBELL, Fourth Church, Newburyport; Rev. M. P. WELLS, Berkeley-street Church, Boston; Rev. W. WILLIAMS, delegate; Rev. Edward BEECHER, D. D., Galesburgh, Illinois.

Naval Station.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS.

Two steamers *Granite City* and *Gertrude* have been ordered to reinforce the Mississippi Squadron. They are at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will sail

Arrival of the Makanaka and Lehigh.

The United States steam gunboat *Makaska*, J. BLAKELY CREIGHTON, Commander, and the (Mesilor) *Lehigh*, JOHN C. HOWELL, Commander, arrived here Saturday morning from Fortress Monroe. The *Lehigh* comes for repairs.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Makaska*:

Commander, J. Blakely Creighton; Lieutenant, E. C. V. Blake; Acting Master, Benjamin Dyer; Assistant Surgeon, H. Stanley Pitkin; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles Fairchild; Acting Ensigns, Frederick Elliott and N. W. Bleck; Acting Master's Mates, G. E. French, Wm. White; Gunner, Peter Berrit; Captain's Clerk, William J. Slauson; Paymaster's Clerk, W. H. Torbess; Chief Engineer, George E. Ashly; Second Assistant Engineer, Elisha Herree; Third Assistant Engineers, Thos. La Blanc, Edward L. Hewitt and Nicholas H. Lambden.

The officers of the *Lehigh* are as follows:

Commander, John C. Howell; Lieut.-Commander, Robert L. Pythian; Acting Master, John Ewer; Assistant Surgeon, J. Howell Meers; Acting Assistant Paymaster, F. Clearance Imley; Acting Ensign, Rickard Burke; Second Assistant Engineers, Newton Champion, Alfred Hedrick; Third Assistant Engineers, Benj. F. Wood, Wm A. Mintzer, Charles M. Van Line; Acting Master's Mate, Christien P. Hovey; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles H. Wright.

A SALUTE TO THE SPANISH FLAG.—A salute was fired at noon yesterday from all the American vessels lying in the North River, as a compliment to the Spanish nation. The vessels showed the Spanish ensign.

Union State Convention.

A Union State Convention will be held at Syracuse, on the 2d day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate State Officers and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

All electors who are in favor of unconditionally sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is finally suppressed, and of maintaining public order and the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet on the call of the Union Committees in their respective localities, and choose three delegates from each Assembly District to attend such Convention.

The officers to be nominated are:

A Secretary of State.
A State Treasurer.
An Attorney-General.
A State Engineer and Surveyor.
A Canal Commissioner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, and
A Judge of the Court of Appeals.

It is also recommended that a Mass Ratification Meeting of the loyal young men of the State be held at Syracuse on the 3d day of September, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated at Saratoga Springs, July 23, 1863.

JAMES KELLY, New-York.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, New-York,
CHARLES JONES, Brooklyn.
J. C. FERGUSON, Westchester Co.
R. C. McCORMICK, Jamaica, Queens Co.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany.
HENRY R. LOW, Monticello, Sullivan Co.
E. M. MERRIAM, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.
EDWARD DODD, Argyle, Washington Co.
HENRY CHURCHILL, Gloversville, Fulton Co.
P. V. ROGERS, Utica.
FRANK HISCOCK, Syracuse,
M. S. CUSHMAN, Oswego.
W. S. LINCOLN, Newark Valley, Tioga Co.
WILLIAM GLEASON, Delhi, Delaware Co.
FREDERICK JULIAN, Green, Chenango Co.
D. D. S. BROWN, Scottsville, Monroe Co.
JAMES C. JACKSON, Dansville, Livingston Co.
ISAAC FULLER, Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.
WALTER L. SESSIONS, Panama, Chautauque Co.
WILKES ANGELL, Angelica, Allegany Co.
BEN. FIELD, Albion, Orleans Co.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale in every where.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelar's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Colorific Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—In Clifton, S. I., on Saturday, July 25, MADELINE, infant daughter of Owen W. and Mary E. Brennan, aged 2 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Sunday,) July 26, at 3½ o'clock, from the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., New-York.

CHILTON.—In Yonkers, on Friday evening, July 24, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av and 20th-st., on Tuesday, July 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COOPER.—In Rome, N. Y., on Sunday, July 19, after a brief illness, WILLIAM COOPER, of New-York, aged 45 years, 6 months and 28 days.

GREEN.—Roseina.—Drowned at Corning, N. Y., on Thursday, July 23, ALOESO, only son of Alonzo and Henrietta A. Green, aged 13 years and 4 months. Also, at the same time, MARY ADALINE, only child of William O. and Ann Robbins, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Alonzo Green, No. 61 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, July 27, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KNAPP.—On Saturday, July 25, of cholera infantum, KILLIS, infant daughter of George C. and Margaret Knapp, aged 1 year and 23 days.

The friends of the family are kindly invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 333 West 23d-st., on Monday, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LOCKE.—On Saturday, July 25, after a brief illness, FANNIE LOCKE, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence, Palace park House, corner 9th-av. and 59th-st., without further notice.

MAGEE.—In Memphis, Tenn., on Wednesday, July 15, of typhoid fever, Major S. W. GAMBY MAGEE, aged 45 years, 2 months and 7 days.

Of Hartford, Conn., on Friday, July 24, after a lingering illness, JEAN, BETHUNE, wife of Alexander Winston.

The funeral will take place, on Sunday, July 26, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 76 4th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 25, WILLIE LIVINGSTON, infant son of Robert and Ann Redmond H. Rose, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, William S. Seymour, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 242 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE Fund for the relief of those colored persons who suffered by the late riot:

Chas E. Hill	$100	Erskine & Place	60
C. A. Hodges, East Hampton	100	Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st	200
Seth E. Hunt, Bennington, Vt.	100	H. E. S.	25
Jno. E. Ford, Newport, R. I.	100	J. E. H.	10
O. B.	50	M. & H.	10
E. P. Rogers, Pastor of South Dutch Church	25	E. G. B.	5
B. M. Wheelock & Co.	25	Thos. F. Chapman	10
Jno. Gulliver, Philadelphia	20	Gen. J. G. Barnard	20
W. E. S.	20	A Lady	25
D. G. Cartwright	15	Child A. Town	25
Protection	5	Cash	25
A Sewing Girl	3	Hyde, Coe & McCobum	50
W. H. J., Brooklyn	2	S. K. B.	2
Robt. Cowley	50	H., cash	50
A. B. Sands & Co.	50	Wm. Allen Butler	50
O. Rosito	20	M. K. Jesup & Co.	50
A. H. Muller	20	P. R. P.	20
		Thos. Hyatt

MONETARY AFFAIRS

FINANCIAL.

REWARD $100.

[illegible]

[illegible] COMPANY.

[illegible] COMPANY will [illegible] at the office [illegible]

WM. H. RIKER, Treasurer.

MONTEZUMA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF NEW-MEXICO.—Incorporated by the Legislature of the Territory of New-Mexico. Its property consists of 70,000 acres of mineral land, located within a short distance of Santa Fé, the capital of the Territory. The railroad to California is laid out within two miles of the greatest part of the land. There are on the property numerous veins of lead, copper, silver, gypsum, quartz, &c., &c.; one of the veins of lead is 22 feet wide, and has been traced 300 yards, and assays 74 per cent. pure copper. The Company offer for sale on favorable terms 5,000 shares, set aside expressly for the working capital. For further particulars, plans and surveys, apply to J. J. FLANAGAN, President, office No. 55½ Pine-st., third floor.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN R. R. Co., No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY notice is hereby given to all the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders of said Company that meetings of the said Bondholders will be held at the office of said Company, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, on Thursday, the 30th of July instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to consider various questions of interest and importance which will then be presented.

WM. B. OGDEN, President.
Approved. S. J. TILDEN, Trustee of First Mort.
E. W. HUTCHINGS
Trustee of Second Mortgage.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 27TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off the unreserved Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1858.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1867, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I am prepared to pay interest on the Income Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company to the 1st day of June, less Government tax, and to give in exchange for said bonds a coupon 3d mortgage bond, interest payable June and December. Negotiable as note of Dec. 1st, 1862. Said Bonds will be present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st., for the exchange and payment of interest. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, Late Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have opened Transfer Books for the transfer of stock of this Company in this City, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

Holders of stock certificate in the old Company must send them to A. S. DOWNS, Secretary of the Consolidated Company, for exchange.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JULIUS WADSWORTH, } Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 15th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order,

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, in sums from £1 to £1,000. Money remitted to all parts of Europe; remittances insured for delivery by weekly steamers.

NICHOLAS & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.

Gold coin, Bank of England notes, bought and sold.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DISCOUNT of 2 to 4½ per cent., by

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 66 Lumen-st., opened and allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONOKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PUTNAM, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 16th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and cancelled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 1st of July.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 20 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June inst., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on the 1st day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 26 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 128 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. Three of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 22, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 3, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 WASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAMILAND, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. ARES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, (Three Per Cent., free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.

JOHN J. JAMES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 14, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.

W. EHERT, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 135 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in Williams-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street, from Delancey to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues, on Seventy-ninth and Eighteenth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Cosgrove and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street; including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eighteenth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OARLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OARLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at the Block P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee, are so specifically invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to said Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS H. BYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the Upper Governor's Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS H. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:

Uniform Jackets, Lt. Artillery Privates;
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Privates;
Trousers, Vest;
Trousers, Mounted;
Drawers, Canton Flannel;
Shirts, Grey Woolen;
Blankets, Woolen;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tent;
Blouses, Lined;
Blouses, Unlined;
Boatees, Pegged and Sewed;
Stockings;
Uniform Hats;
Haversacks;
Canteens, (complete;)
Camp Kettles;
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Kerseys, (standard;)
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 36 and 35;
Storm Flags;
Storm Halliards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Cavalry Guidons;
Basting Cotton;
Plaid Linseys;
Brown Drills, (standard;)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—(guarantors must sign their own names)—agreeing that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, if the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity to be furnished and the time of delivery. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard regulation good.

The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this City.

Written contracts (of which this advertisement shall be made a part,) will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them, in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The attention of bidders is called to the following extracts from the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862:

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annullment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned; Provided, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, shall be required to mark or distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may respectively direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received, unless so marked and distinguished.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for Subsistence, Clothing and Ammunition, Munitions of War, and for every description of supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud, or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army and Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the Land or Naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the Government of the Land and Naval forces of the United States.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1863.

The right to reject any bids deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order, Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. General.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:

50,000 yards Blue FLANNEL.
10,000 yards Blue Broad.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
2,500 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
2,000 pair Sailors' Shoes.
2,000 Mattresses.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing at the Brooklyn navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon the acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty-Nine Hundred (3900) Dollars, Seventh Series of Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals for the Sale of Bonds."

CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23, 1863.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 135 and 137 Water-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings, returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 12:00 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Mantoloking, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 12:00 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. B. SEYMOUR, Supt.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. Monsey, 1:15 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.

W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

YORK CHANNERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEEN-ST.
EXPRESS, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5 P. M.,	7:23, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 12:30 P. M.	12:27 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.	

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

EXPRESS, 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
6 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
9 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
1 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 12:00 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Mantoloking, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 12:00 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. B. SEYMOUR, Supt.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. T. S. HAYNES, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. P. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PELLUE, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 24th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO LET.—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges built head between Vestry and Laight sts.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who devote all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

ROOT—HOLDEN'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Warerooms, No. 159 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the city now on hand at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums at prices seldom allowed; if unsatisfactory, or not as represented, Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments rented and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, MANufactured by the CABINET ORGAN COMPANY, are pronounced by the most eminent musicians in the world, the most perfect instrument ever invented. Their tone is full, pure and musical, and their power of expression is unlimited. Every instrument is warranted for six years. Prices from $100 to $600. Illustrated circulars sent free. Warerooms, 8 and 9 Tremont Temple, Boston. MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington-st., Boston.

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WATER WHEELS, TURBINES, PATENT. The best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, 474 Broadway, New-York.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FREE AS LAND AND THE SEA.

THE WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT

THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.

SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, NEGRO MINSTRELS, BANDURIA, and COMIC OPERA.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL ATTRACTION IN THE WORLD.

OTHER RICH NOVELTIES.

THE LAST WEEK POSITIVELY

OF THE TROUPE OF ETHIOPIANS,

SPLENDID BILL OF PARK.

NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, NEGRO MINSTRELSY

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

London, July 15—6 P. M.

In the House of Lords to-day the Duke of Somerset and the noble Earl [illegible] moved Her Majesty's speech at the opening, Parliament, [illegible] session, as well as a copy of the number of the guns, Armstrong, Whitworth, [illegible] guns, [illegible] purchased. In the case of any [illegible] performed on Friday evening that which he considered to be his official duty, in consequence of what was stated by my honorable friend the member for Sunderland after I had spoken. However, I will say no more upon that subject. Now I only hope that this will be the last time any member of this House will think it his duty to communicate to a British House of Commons—[loud and long-continued cheers]—that which may have passed between himself and the sovereign of a foreign country. [Hear, hear.] I can really and sincerely state that I do not mean to impute the slightest blame to my honorable friends. I am persuaded that they acted with the best intentions and according to what they thought their duty as members of Parliament and for the good of the country. But at the same time I wish to impress upon their minds, and upon the minds of honorable members generally, that the proceeding which they adopted is most irregular—to use the mildest term. [Hear, hear.] The British Parliament has, in one of its functions, to receive messages and communications from the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. But we are in no relation with—we have no intercourse with—we have no official knowledge of any sovereign of any foreign country—[hear, hear]—and, therefore, it is not our function to receive communications from any foreign sovereign or foreign Government, unless such communications are made through the responsible Ministers of the Crown. [Hear, hear.] If the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England have any communication to make to each other, the Queen has an Ambassador in Paris, and the Emperor has an Ambassador in London; and these Ambassadors are the proper organs for such communication. Sovereigns and Governments communicate with sovereigns and Governments, but they do not communicate with the legislatures of other countries. [Hear, hear.] If either sovereign—either the Emperor of the French or the Queen of England—has any statement to communicate to the world, they have their ministers in their respective parliaments, to make the announcement; and if Parliament be not sitting, the Emperor of the French has his official journal, the *Moniteur*, through which he can insure the desired publicity; and although we have in this country no corresponding official organ, every one is aware that the Press of this country is open for the communication of any matter which it is thought desirable should be made known to the public during the parliamentary recess. [Hear, hear.] Nothing, therefore, can be more irregular than a proceeding of this sort, and for this obvious reason—setting aside the constitutional objection, which I hold to be very grave [hear, hear]—for this obvious reason, that when the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, or my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Office, makes a communication to the Government of another country, that communication is made by a responsible individual, who is bound to take care that his statement is perfectly accurate, so that no question can arise as to the authenticity or the reality of the report which he puts forward. But the case cannot be the same with regard to individuals. [Hear, hear.] I think it right, therefore, to place upon record, as far as a statement in this House can do so, that the proceeding in question is utterly irregular; and I trust it is one that will never be used as a precedent for the repetition of a similar course. [Hear, hear.] Now, with regard to my honorable friends, I do not find the least fault with them for communicating with the Emperor of the French upon any matter on which they wished to clear up their own minds. But the course they ought then to follow is that which my honorable friend the member for Sunderland says he followed upon another occasion, namely, to communicate to him to their own name that which they think it desirable that he should know. My honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, says, and says very truly, that he was in communication with the Emperor of the French during the last three years upon matters connected with commerce and navigation. He rather implied that he was employed by the Government for that purpose. But that is not exactly the case. [Hear, hear.] I will explain. My honorable friend stated to us that he was going to Paris, and that he thought, from his knowledge of commerce and navigation, that he might be able to convey to the Emperor information that would be useful to him in framing an alteration of the navigation code of France. He made that statement to my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and to myself; and we said we should be very glad if he employed his special knowledge for that purpose. We did not, however, ask him to do that; he made the offer and we accepted it; and we then gave him letters of introduction to Lord COWLEY, in order that he might be able to obtain access to the Emperor. So far what he did was perfectly regular, and founded on a well-considered and a wise intention; because my hon. friend has a knowledge of details which we do not possess, and from his practical acquaintance with the subject he could give information which might be very useful to the Emperor of the French in devising a new maritime code. But my hon. friend went on to say, that having returned to this country, he offered to make a communication, on the part of the Emperor, to my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and to myself, and he alluded to a letter written by me, from the country, I believe. In answer to that offer, I have not refreshed my memory by looking at that letter, but I have no doubt that I there stated that which I now feel, namely, that if the Emperor, in consequence of information given to him by my honorable friend, had any proposal to make to the British Government, that proposal ought to come through some responsible channel, either through the Emperor's Ambassador here, or through our Ambassador at Paris. It is not the habit of the English Government to carry on what may be called a double diplomacy. [Hear, hear.] We have public and official organs for communicating with foreign Governments and countries, and I think it highly objectionable to have a private communication made to individuals with respect to matters which ought to be the subject of official communication. [Hear, hear.] That is what I stated—I trust courteously—to my honorable friend, and that was the reason why I thought it better we should not receive from him any communication coming from the Emperor of the French. There was no discouragement and it was not intended to be any discouragement of the useful exertions of my honorable friend at Paris, for the purpose of infusing the most liberal commercial principles into the French Government. We acted simply upon the principle that it is highly objectionable for this Government to employ private individuals, however honorable and intelligent, in communications with foreign Governments, instead of having these communications conducted through official organs. The case was entirely different from that of my honorable friend the member for Rochdale, because he was employed by the Government to negotiate in concert with Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris; and although he was too high-minded to receive an actual appointment, or any salary, he was really a diplomatic agent, employed specifically by the Government for a special purpose. My honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, was not acting in that capacity. He was a private individual, going to Paris to give information which he possessed in an eminent degree, and to make communications which might be very useful, but he was not employed by the Government; and I thought, and my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs thought, that it was not desirable we should receive communications from the Emperor of the French through my honorable friend. Now, I hope this discussion may rest here. [Hear, hear.] I think my honorable and learned friend is right in the motion which he has made this evening, but I do trust we shall not have any further discussion as to what was said by the Emperor, or what was said by my honorable friends. My honorable friend, the member for Sunderland, says that if the Emperor of the French thought him a busybody the second time he knocked at the Tuileries, the Emperor might not have been at home. Well, I think these discussions in this House are not likely to facilitate the opening of the Tuileries to those whose pressure and whose information there might be very useful to both countries. [Cheers.]

The O'DONOGHUE said that the hon which had been taken by the honorable and learned member for Sheffield on the present occasion was very different to the tone which he took when the subject was first brought before the House. He (The O'Donoghue) entered his humble but emphatic protest against the spirit of hostility to America which was manifested by the motion, and it was to free himself from the slightest imputation of sharing in the spirit of vindictiveness to which Americans, with a view to enlist the mind of the

France.

There is nothing of moment in politics. The harvest was making good progress, but there were some complaints of drought. The corn markets continued to decline.

The King of Portugal had congratulated the Emperor on the taking of Mexico.

The 3 per cent. rentes closed on the 14th at 68.50.

Poland.

Sanguinary engagements are reported at Nowawies, Sufnockling, and at Wielewice, with what result is not stated.

The Russians had arrested many landowners in Poland, and had hung nine persons at Kielce and Radom.

An order had been issued prohibiting persons from traveling from one village to another without a passport.

Gen. MOURAVIEFF had issued a decree ordering that all moneys taken by the insurgents from the State or Commercial Treasuries should be refunded within ten days by the Polish land proprietors in each district. Forced sales will take place on the estates of those who refuse to comply with this order.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, Monday, July 13, 1863.

The *Constitutionnel* of this evening, in an article signed by M. BONIFACE, its editorial secretary, on the notes of the three Powers, says:

"In order to establish a community in the programme of England and Austria, France restrained the wishes with which her sympathies inspired her in favor of Poland."

The writer believes that negotiations on the bases of the six points might lead to a real autonomy of Poland, and continues:

"France would have seen with pleasure an European question submitted to the arbitration of the whole of Europe; but failing this, France supports a combination which would submit the discussion of the six points to the arbitrament of the eight Powers who signed the treaties of Vienna."

The *Constitutionnel* further maintains that an armistice is desirable, necessary and possible, and says:

"It would be absurd and criminal to continue the sanguinary struggle. France, England and Austria are prepared for a solution of the Polish question. When three Powers of this rank agree upon any subject, their will is always supreme, either by pacific or other means. The Power, therefore, which would make obstacles to efforts so serious and legitimate, would assume a great responsibility."

THE POLISH QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on the 13th, the Earl GREY moved that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty for papers with regard to Poland. He (Earl GREY) entertained serious apprehensions as to the consequences resulting from the present state of things in that country. A war with Russia on behalf of Poland would be a great calamity. Interference between a contending and hitherto subject was much more calculated to produce a bad than a good result.

Earl RUSSELL agreed with Earl GREY, that this was not a case for armed intervention, and that an armed intervention would produce more calamities than those which existed. Many people in this country thought that the persecution of the Poles by Russia was so injurious to Europe that we ought to interfere by force of arms. He disputed the policy of such interference, but he held that simple diplomatic interference would not lead to war. The remonstrance and good advice which this country had offered to Russia could produce no evil result. What our Government had done was this: They had entered into communication with France, which was ready to use its influence to establish permanent peace to Poland. In the next place, her Majesty's Government had entered into communication with Austria, which possessed a wise Government; and he was glad to see that she was prepared to take a still higher and greater part than she had ever yet done in the councils of Europe. The opinion of Austria in reference to Poland did not agree with those of Russia or of Prussia; on the contrary, it was the opinion of Austria that Polish subjects should be governed with as much attention as possible to their nationality, their religious observances, and their habits and customs. Her Majesty's Government had submitted six propositions to Russia, which provided for an armistice, and would, if accepted, secure for Poland national institutions and a national representation. England could do nothing further. She could neither assist the Poles by force of arms, nor could she propose terms to Russia for the recognition of the independence of Poland. If anything was obtained for the Poles, it would be obtained by forces of reason and argument. He was unable to say what the answer of Russia would be, or what course, after receiving that answer, it would be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to take. Everything depended upon the answer itself, and upon the tone in which the proposition made was received. He regretted to say that the appointment of Gen. MOURAVIEFF, and the decree already issued by that officer, were not favorable to the expectations of peace.

Lord BROUGHAM regretted that Earl RUSSELL should have declared an armed intervention to be out of the question before the answer of Russia to the proposition had been dispatched.

The Earl of Derby was of opinion that the moment was inopportune for discussing the question. He expressed his entire concurrence in the views taken by Her Majesty's Government as to the impolicy of an armed intervention. He deprecated diplomatic interference, because it was calculated to draw England into war sooner or later, even against her wishes.

The motion was then agreed to.

India, China, &c.

The mails from Calcutta, China and Australia reached Marseilles on the 14th, and would reach London in season to be forwarded to New-York by the *Scotia*.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Reception of the News of the Battles of Gettysburgh.

LONDON, Thursday, July 16.

The Daily *News*, referring to the news brought by the steamship *Bohemian*, observes that the intelligence is not absolutely decisive. Whether the Confederate army was in a position to renew the attack, it is of course impossible to say, but after being repulsed at every point for two days, there would seem to be little chance of their doing so with any prospect of success. If another item of news can be relied on, that Gen. SEDGWICK's corps had pushed through York and got to the rear of the Confederates, Gen. LEE would, in any case, have been compelled to retreat at once.

The London *Herald* observes that when the mails left the decisive blow had yet to be struck, the destiny of the Northern Republic was yet involved. The accounts which we have are from purely Northern sources, and are meagre in detail and outline. All that we are assured of is, that three great battles have been fought, and that on the close of the third action no very decisive victory had been obtained on either side. It is curious that after the interval of twenty-four hours no later news had been received from Gen. MEADE. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, either that no success had been achieved, or that no great engagement had taken place, or that some great disaster had befallen the Federal army.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE AT DANTZIC.

The *Daily Telegraph* says, the great Dantzic firm of BEHRENS BROS. has failed, an event which caused considerable commotion at the Berlin and Stettin Exchanges. The liabilities amount to rather more than £200,000. Assets not yet described. The immediate cause of the failure is found in the firm having bought and paid for about £500,000 worth of corn in Poland, which remains undelivered owing to the disturbed state of the country.

POLAND.

BROMBERG, Thursday, July 16.

The Bromberger *Zeitung* of to-day publishes news from Warsaw to the 13th inst., according to which the National Government intended to draw up a circular note refusing to agree to the six points of the three Powers; but being informed that the Emperor NAPOLEON would pay no attention to their refusal, they have resolved to issue a manifesto to the people. This manifesto will be published in the English, French, German and Polish languages, on the day that the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF becomes known.

THE VERY LATEST.

MADRID, Thursday, July 16.

The assertions in Spanish journals that Spain intends to recognize the Southern Confederacy are

THE NEWS IN THE SCOTIA.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool, on the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th inst., was boarded by the correspondent of the Associated Press at 10 o'clock this evening, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Scotia* are one week later.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th inst.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 15th inst.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 16th instant.

The steamship *Hecla*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 16th instant.

The Russian reply on the Polish question had been received. It is believed to assent to the six points named by England, France and Austria, but proposes an amnesty instead of an armistice.

There is great anxiety to learn the final result of the battle between Gens. MEADE and LEE.

The English journals accord praise to the Union troops.

The London *Times*, however, don't yet see the ground for LINCOLN's hopeful anticipations. It says the principal struggle is to come, looking at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

Cotton—sales of the week, 27,000 bales. Market firmer for American and Surats, but prices unchanged. Other descriptions ⅛d. lower.

BREADSTUFFS firmer. FLOUR firm. WHEAT partially 1d.@2d. better. CORN 3d. better.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Consols 93@93¼ for Money.

American Securities nominal.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN

A Vienna telegram says the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF does not entirely respond to the expectation of Austria, who will immediately consent to ulterior measures with the Western Powers for attaining their common cause.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Saturday was firm; sales, 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols 93@93¼.

Illinois Central Shares, 30½@29½ discount; Erie, 41@42.

The *Scotia* has 154 passengers, among whom are WM. M. EVARTS and W. B. FLORENCE.

Commercial and Financial News by the City of New-York.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 15—A. M.

COTTON—The market is very quiet, and in some instances prices are a shade easier. Sales of Monday and Tuesday, 7,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

YARNS AT MANCHESTER is dull. The more favorable advices from the East are neutralized by the uncertainty of American affairs.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather keeps fine for the crops. WARENFIELD, NASH & CO., BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO., and others report: Flour dull but quotations unchanged. Wheat inactive but steady; Winter Red 8s. 6d. @8s.; White 10s. @10s. 2d. per cental. Corn steady at full rates; Mixed 26s. 3d. @26s. 6d. per quarter.

PROVISIONS.—GORDON, BAUCE & CO. and others report: Beef very firm and tending upward for good qualities. Pork dull and declining. Bacon steady for good, but inferior almost unsaleable. Butter dull. Lard very firm at 38s. 6d. @39s. Tallow slow at 40s. @41s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet. Pots 30s. Sugar dull but unchanged. Coffee 1d. active. Rice quiet. Rosin—sales of Baltimore at 6s. Linseed Oil 46s. @46s. 6d. Resin—small sales of Common American at 2?s. Spirits of Turpentine—nothing reported. Petroleum quiet. Crude 1?d. Refined 2s. 1d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull and tending downward. Sugar in fair demand at unchanged rates. Coffee dull and drooping. Tea steady. Rice firm. Tallow steady; Y. C. 41s. 9d. @ 42s. Linseed Oil 44s. 9d. Scotch Pig Iron 54s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Continued dullness prevails on 'Change, but on the 14th there was an improvement of ¼ ⅌ cent. in Consols—which closed at 92¾@?¾.

Discount unchanged—market easy.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Without variation.

THE RAID ON MORGAN.

Fourteen Hundred More Prisoners Arrived at Cincinnati—Twenty-four Hundred Captured in all.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 25.

Fourteen hundred more of MORGAN's men arrived here last night. They will be forwarded to Indianapolis to-day. Twenty-four hundred have arrived altogether.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 25—P. M.

The latest heard from MORGAN's rebel forces were that they were eight miles from Steubenville, moving in a northerly direction.

REBELS COMPLAINING OF MORGAN.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes a document, captured by Col. WILDER from a rebel courier, complaining of the plunder of rebel citizens by MORGAN's command. It is dated, "Headquarters 25th Tennessee regiment, Fairfield, Tenn., June 17, 1863," and is signed by Col. HUGHES, Twenty-fifth Tennessee, with the indorsement of Brig.-Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON, Maj.-Gen. A. P. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE, Maj.-Gen. WHEELER and W. W. MACKALL, Chief of BRAGG's Staff, who directs Gen. WHEELER to take "proper and energetic measures" to remedy the "crying evil" complained of. The document asserts that universal complaints come in from citizens against MORGAN's men for stealing, impressing and sweeping horses, stealing corn and other provisions, burning rails, tearing down fences, &c. To this MORGAN made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
SPARTA, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

Respectfully returned,

The evil complained of is indeed a crying one. I know of but two ways to redress it—either to pay some slight attention to the wants of cavalry, or to remove them altogether from the section of country which has been completely eaten out. Regiments, brigades and divisions of cavalry are ordered into a section of country where the inhabitants have a bare subsistance, and are expected to do the severest kind of duty in scouting and picketing, without any supplies whatsoever being furnished for either themselves or their horses. Of course, in such cases the inhabitants must suffer to a certain extent, or the soldiers must starve. For a long time, while a portion of my command was stationed near Woodberry and Bradyville, the horses had but from four to five ears of corn per diem, and the men were starved to nearly the same ratio. Representations after representation of the case was sent up, and no notice whatever was taken of it. Whose fault, then, is it that the citizen suffers? Is it the fault of the soldier, or is it the fault of the Government that sends him to such a place, and neglects to supply his wants in any particular. The soldier may be starving, complaint after complaint may be sent up to the officers, but no notice is taken of the matter. Let, however, some fellow who spells cavalry with an o, send up a paper stating that a few ears of corn have been taken from some old woman who has a quantity concealed, and instantly the evil becomes a crying one. Is this justice?

The strictest orders have been issued to my command in regard to these matters, and these orders have been rigidly enforced so far as practicable. The army measures recommended by Col. HUGHES have in all cases been adopted. I feel confident that most of the stealing, swapping, &c., complained of has not been committed by my troops, nor by any regular cavalry command, but by bands of marauders who travel through the country on the track of an army, claiming to belong now to one command and now to another, which commands, of course, get the credit of their depredations.

JOHN H. MORGAN, Brigadier-General.

How the Soldiers feel About the Draft.

The following extract from a letter, written by a soldier at Yorktown to his father in this City, a lifelong Democrat, and, until recently, a "Seymour man," speaks for itself:

JULY 16, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER: Your letter of the 14th received, in some measure, the anxiety I feel at the news of the riots in New-York; but the newspapers seem to indicate that the excitement is subsiding. I long to be in New-York to aid in putting down such a wicked, cowardly and brutal outbreak. I fear that the worst is not yet over—that the rioters will endeavor, by every means in their power, to prevent the arrival of troops. But let the Seventh and Seventy-first once get at them, and fight, they will. I think, will be seen. What a reputation course the *Herald* is pursuing. On the other hand, the Times shows clear grit.

From what I learn, there has been a great deal of rioting in the vicinity of our house. I wish your letter had been a little more explicit. I almost hoped

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 25—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool.*—A. Barns, A. Eastern, T. F. Pearson, mother and sister, Alfred A. Lockhart, A. G. Shaver, H. S. Reed, O. T. Glenn and wife, Henry J. Cooke and wife, Mr. Gillis and wife, Miss Anderson and servant, J. Russell and wife, Capt. Large, wife and infant and servant, Miss Smith, Miss Jervis, Mr. Chandler, Robert P. Howell, wife and daughter, W. Patrick, F. Rabasse, A. Bergmann, Mrs. Hardman, Miss Mary A. Rose, Miss Francis Urquhart, Mrs. Muerrell, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Kidner, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 25—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool.*—Rev. R. Gamble, Miss Anderson, Mr. Edmonston and sister, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. McCarthy and four children, Mr. Ferrel, Mr. Carey, Mrs. Gosling, Mr. Walsh, Capt. Hoogstraten, Mr. C. Forman and brother, Capt. Osborne, Mr. Potts, Mr. Hastmann, Mr. Jopp, Rev. Peter Campbell, Rev. Mr. Flavin, Rev. Edward Corcoran, Rev. Dennis Byrne, Joseph McCarty, Mr. Ely, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Gosling, Mr. Doherty, Mr. Sidney, Mr. Hartley, Mrs. Harvey, Family, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. [illegible] and child, Pt. Church [illegible], Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. [illegible], Geo. Carlos and servant, [illegible]

Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Grace, Lady, [illegible], Mr. Williams, [illegible], Mr. Davis, [illegible], Mrs. S. Arrive, [illegible], four children, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Gunn, lady and child, [illegible], Mr. Champion, Miss [illegible], Samuel Hopkins, [illegible], Capt. Dale, U. S. A., Capt. R. H. French, Dr. Moses, Capt. S. [illegible], Mrs. Ellis and three children, H. L. Robinson, Miss Fuller, John Wood, Capt. R. G. Lee, [illegible], Fulton.

In steamship Celtic, from Liverpool.—[illegible], Worrall, Miss E. Congdon, and 11 steerage.

In brig Alice Maude, from Aden, Port.—[illegible], Jason, Isaac Howe, E. Delancy, A. Lopez, S. Marsden and room.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Sun rises..... 4 52 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon sets..... 12 m.
Sandy Hook. 5 04 | Gov. Island.. 5 13 | Hell Gate.. 8 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, July 25, 1863.

Cleared.

Ship Logan, Nash, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.
Barks Lyonet, (Swed.) Berth, Queenstown, French, Meincke & Wendt; H. Trowbridge, Dentzs, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Son; N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bros.

Brigs Tandelin, Hearne, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Johan Frederick Laurhier, (Prus.) Leswally, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Montrose, Hall, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schooners J. W., Faulkner, Boston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Gertrude, Candlewell, Eastport, Me., John Boynton's Son; Henry Castor, Albro, Providence, L. Kenny; Louisa Dyer, Jamieson, Bucksport, J. V. Haviland; Eleanor, (Br.) Townsend, Trinidad de Cuba, Dovale & Co.; S. C. Evans, Hammond, Boston, Van Brunt & Slagle; Margaret Dill, (Br.) Dill, Trinity, Whitney & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.) McDonald, Charlottetown, C. F. Trimbull; J. C. Runyon, Mathis, Boston, M. T. Runyon & Co.; A. Nelson, Gott, Rockland, Me., W. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Celia, (Br., of Waterford,) Smith, Liverpool 8th inst., and Queenstown 11th, at 2¾ P. M., with mdse. and 77 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. 19th inst., lat. 46 lon. 48 30, passed ship Wm. Tapscott, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship City of New-York, Kennedy, Liverpool June 15, arrived at Queenstown at 4 A. M., on the 16th, and left Queenstown at 6:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Passed the steamship City of Manchester, going into Queenstown, 16th, at 4¼ P. M.; 18th, off the Ball Buoy, passed ship Sir Robert Peel, for New-York.

Steamship Columbia, Benton, New-Orleans 19th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had pleasant voyage.

U. S. steam transport Hero, Barns, Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe, 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam gunboat Mahaska, J. Blakeley Creighton Commander, Fortress Monroe 23d inst.

U. S. steam battery Lehigh, (Monitor,) John C. Howell Commander, Fortress Monroe 23d inst.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Fargo, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pennis, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., 57 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steaming Anna, Williams, New-Haven 20 hours, having bark Landrath von Stralendorff and bark Rudolph in tow.

Ship David Hoadley, Hayden, Liverpool June 10, with mdse. and 20 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co. Been 7 days west of Nantucket, with calms. 1st inst., lat. 42 55, lon. 49 47, was in company with ship Constantine, Conway, from Liverpool June 11, for New-York. 2d inst., lat. 42 10, lon. 41 15, was boarded by brig Francis J. King, 42 days from Palermo, for Philadelphia.

Ship Franklin, (of Boston,) Wilson, Manila March 23, with sugar, hemp, etc., to Wm. F. Weld & Co., of Boston. June 3, off Cape Langullas, was in company with ship Inez, of Newburyport, 22d inst., passed bark L. M. Stoult, of Bangor. March 31, in the China Sea, was boarded by Capt. W. H. Sherman, of whaling bark Atlantic, of New-Bedford, who reported 100 bbls. oil since leaving Singapore.

Ship Great Eastern Ho, (Br.,) Nickerson, Quebec 26 ds., with timber to R. W. Cameron. Had light W. winds and calms for all the passage.

Bark Wilhelmine, (Pruss.,) Beckman, Antwerp 18 ds., and from Orkney Island 58 ds., with mdse. and 128 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had fine weather light winds and 30 days calm during the passage. In lat. 42, lon. 47, passed several large icebergs. 22d inst., lat. 40 48, lon. 69, passed one of the Black Ball line of packets.

Bark Wilhelmine, McEwen, Port-au-Prince 10th inst., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. 13th inst., Alfred Wilson, seaman, of New-York, died of pleurisy. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Landrath von Stralendorff, (Meck.,) Lorenz, New-Haven, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Was towed to this City by steamship Anna.

Bark Rudolph, (Pruss.,) Gerrits, New-Haven, in ballast to master. Was towed to this City by steamship Anna.

Bark Emma, (Pruss.,) Wittenhagen, Bordeaux 64 ds., with mdse. to Mr. Emery.

Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall 23 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Alice Maud, (of Turks Island,) Edgett, Jobes, P. R., 16th inst., with sugar, etc., to Frost, Sons & Co.

Brig Anna, (of Bermuda,) Morrow, Mayaguez 14th inst., with sugar to J. F. Pennington. The brig Hamptoo, for Baltimore, sailed the day previous.

Brig Lavinia Binera, Jenkins, Demarara 8 ds., with old iron and coffee and 3 passengers to C. A. De Sauma.

Brig Wilmington, Foster, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to H. Maitney & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, Ackley, Menton June 4, passed Gibralter, 15th, with lemons to master.

Brig Eugenia, (Aust.,) Millinovich, Trieste 39 days, passed Gibralter June 1, with mdse. to Dallin & Co. Had heavy weather most of the passage, split sails, lost spars, and did other damage.

Brig Lawrence, Drisko, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Trividden, ——, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Ocean Wave, Brown, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Milrose, (Br.,) Blanche, Cow Bay, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Lightboat, Clark, Boston 3 ds., with fish to J. W. Fisk & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Drisko, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ned, Sumter, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. C. Brooks, Sturges, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Dolphin, Keller, East Machias 10 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. M. Sewall, Clarkson, Providence.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schr. James O'Donohue, Watson, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Robert Smith, Russell, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Stevens, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Solferino, (Br.,) Lawson, St. Jago via Nassau, N. P., 12 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Sleight, Baltimore 6 ds., in ballast to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Clansman, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Larkin, Baltimore, in ballast to master.

Schr. Protection, Nutter, Joggins, N. S., with mdse. to master.

BELOW—2 barks and 1 brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) Borrussia, (Hamb.)
Ship Conqueror.
Bark Mary Elizabeth.
Brigs Eliza, Fabeco, Catherina, Eclectic, Oleander and Fortuna.
Schooners Mary Harris, Julia, Maryland.

Miscellaneous.

The following is an abstract of the log of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamship City of New-York:

Friday, 17th, calm wind, 124 miles—6:35 P. M., Pintail.
Saturday, 18th, calm wind, 320 miles—light winds and calm.
Sunday, 19th, variable wind, 285 miles—light variable winds.
Monday, 20th, wind N. E., 236 miles—moderate breeze.
Tuesday, 21st, wind variable, 283 miles—light air and calm.
Wednesday, 22d, wind S. W., 313 miles—moderate breeze and fog.
Thursday, 23d, wind W., 270 miles—moderate breeze with head sea.
Friday, 24th, wind calm, 302 miles—calm with head sea.
Saturday, 25th, wind variable, 220 miles—light airs and calm; 7¾ A. M., received pilot: 11¾, Fire Island; 2:10 P. M., Sandy Hook; 2:50, Quarantine; 3:30, Robbins and anchored—the fastest run on record from port to port.

The bark Hannah Crocker, sunk at New-Orleans, was in seven fathoms of water. Her cargo has been sold for $35 and the vessel for $65.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., 14th inst., brig, Martha, for New-York, idg.

[PER CITY OF NEW-YORK.]

Arrived from New-York—May 27, Cronion, in Gibraltar; Sandia, July 14, Mirabeya, 24 Cork; 13th, Commerce, at Marseilles.

Sailed for New-York—16th, E. C. Scranton, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Nassau—16th, Charlotte, from Boston.

Queenstown, July 16.

Arrived from New-York—Osborne, at Gibraltar; Georgie, at Cronstadt; Lady Seymour, at Cork; Hero, at Cette; Advance, at Constantinople; Queen of Clarence, Leghorn, at Deal.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3694. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

A Second Assault on Fort Wagner on the 18th.

Repulse of Gen. Gillmore's Forces.

Desperate Bravery of the Assaulting Party.

The Interior of the Fort Gained, but Not Held.

Our Loss About 1,500 Killed, Wounded and Missing.

GENS. SEYMOUR AND STRONG WOUNDED

The Siege Operations Still Progressing.

The United States steam transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 10:30 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 5 P. M., on Thursday, July 23, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing 100 first, and 172 second class, passengers, the usual mails, and having the prize steamer *Emma* in tow.

The intelligence by the *Arago* confirms the telegrams already published from rebel sources, respecting the second assault upon Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, by Gen. GILLMORE's forces and the monitors, mortar schooners and gunboats under Admiral DAHLGREN.

After the first unsuccessful assault on the 10th inst., Gen. GILLMORE lost no time in throwing up batteries on Morris Island, within 800 yards of Fort Wagner, in order to reduce it by siege. On the morning of the 18th, twelve or fifteen heavy guns were in position, beside eight or ten mortars. Gen. GILLMORE, therefore, determined to commence the attack, which was opened at 11 o'clock A. M.

The bombardment was conducted in a spirited manner, GILLMORE's batteries initiating the work, and Admiral DAHLGREN's five monitors, the *Ironsides*, 100 mortar schooners and three wooden gunboats, quickly joining in the engagement.

The enemy replied briskly from Fort Wagner and Battery Bee, just beyond the Cumming's Point, while Fort Sumter kept up a sharp fire from the guns of her southwestern face, among which were two rifled pieces of heavy calibre. Most of the fire of the rebels was directed upon the Monitors and other naval vessels, only an occasional shell being sent towards the batteries. Although the iron-clads were repeatedly struck, they suffered very little real damage, and the only ladies in the batteries were a Lieutenant of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, who was killed by a chance shot, and the wounding of six of the gunners.

Soon after 4 o'clock the firing from Fort Wagner ceased. It was then known that our brave fellows had succeeded in dismounting one gun, and it was also pretty well ascertained that another of the rebel pieces had burst. These facts led to the supposition that the enemy had evacuated the work, and it was determined to attempt its occupation. For this purpose two brigades, consisting of the Seventh Connecticut regiment, the Third New-Hampshire, the Ninth Maine, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and the Forty-eighth New-York, under Brig.-Gen. STRONG, and the Seventh New-Hampshire, Sixth Connecticut, Sixty-second Ohio, One Hundredth New-York and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, colored, under Col. PUTNAM, who had been under arms all day, screened from the enemy behind a range of said hills, in the rear of our works, were ordered forward.

This was at dusk, and both brigades were formed in line on the beach, the regiments being disposed in columns, excepting the colored regiment which for some reason was given the post of extreme honor and of danger in the advance, and was drawn up in line of battle, exposing its full front to the enemy. This movement of the troops was observed by Sumter, and fire was at once opened upon them, happily without doing injury, as the shells went over the heads of the men.

Gen. STRONG's brigade under this fire moved along the beach at slow time for about three-quarters of a mile, when the men were ordered to lie down. In this position they remained half an hour, Sumter meanwhile being joined in the cannonade by the rebels in Battery Bee, but without effect upon our troops. It was now quite dark, and the order was given for both brigades to advance, Gen. STRONG's leading and Col. PUTNAM's within supporting distance. The troops went forward at quick time and in deep silence, until the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, led by its gallant Col. SHAW, was within two hundred yards of the work, when the men gave a fierce yell and rushed up the glacis, closely followed by the other regiments of the brigade.

The enemy, hitherto silent as the grave, while our men were swarming over the glacis, opened upon them furiously with grape, canister, and a continuous fusillade of small arms.

The gallant negroes, however, plunged on regardless of this murderous reception, and many of them crossed the ditch, although it contained four feet of water, gaining the parapet. They were dislodged, however, in a few minutes with hand grenades, and retired better shelter, leaving more than one-half of their number, including their brave colonel, dead upon the field.

The Sixth Connecticut Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. ROBMAN, was next in support of the Fifty-fourth, and they also suffered terribly, being compelled to retire after a stubborn contest. The Ninth Maine, which was next in line, was broken up by the passage of the remnant of the repulsed colored regiment through its lines, and retired in confusion, excepting three companies, which nobly stood their ground.

It now devolved upon the Third New-Hampshire regiment to push forward, and led by Gen. STRONG and Col. JACKSON in person the gallant fellows dashed up against the fort. Three companies actually gained the ditch, and wading through the water found shelter against the embankmool. Here was the critical point of the assault, and the Second brigade, which should have been up and ready to support their comrades of the First, were unaccountably delayed. Gen. STRONG then gave the order to fall back, and lie down on the glacis, which was obeyed without confusion.

It was while waiting here, exposed to the heavy fire, that Gen. STRONG was wounded. A fragment of shell entered his thigh, passing entirely through the fleshy part and making a serious wound, although the bone escaped fracture. The breast of Col. JACKSON's coat was torn off at the same time by a piece of shell, slightly wounding him. Neither of these brave men would lie down to escape the rain of metal, but stood unflinchingly throughout, eliciting the unbounded admiration of their men. Finding that the supports did not come, Gen. STRONG gave the order for his brigade to retire, and the men left the field in perfect order.

A little while afterwards the other brigades came up, and made up for their apparent tardiness by glorious deeds of valor. Rushing impetuously up the glacis, undeterred by the fury of the enemy, whose fire was not intermitted for a second, several of the regiments succeeded in crossing the ditch, scaling the parapet and descending into the fort. Here a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Our men fought with desperation, and were able to drive the enemy from one side of the work to seek shelter between the traverses, while they held possession for something more than an hour. This unparalleled piece of gallantry was unfortunately of no advantage. The enemy rallied, and, having received large reinforcements, made a charge upon the band of heroes, and expelled them from their nobly-won position by the sheer force of numbers. One of the regiments engaged in this brilliant dash was the Forty-eighth New-York, Col. BARTON, and it came out almost decimated. The most distressing part of its disastrous treatment is, that the enemy did not inflict the damage. It was the result of a mistake on the part of one of our own regiments. The Forty-eighth was among the first to enter the fort, and was fired upon by a regiment that gained the parapet some minutes later, under the supposition that it was the enemy.

About midnight the order was given to retire, and our men fell back to the rifle-pits outside of our own works, having engaged in as hotly contested a battle as has ever been fought.

Our casualties, as may reasonably be expected, were very large. The list of killed, wounded and missing foots up *fifteen hundred and thirty*.

Among the killed are Col. PUTNAM, of the Seventh New-Hampshire; Col. SHAW, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts; Lieut.-Col. GREEN, of the Forty-eighth New-York; Adjutant LEAV, of the Third New-Hampshire.

Gen. SEYMOUR was wounded in the foot, while directing movements in the field.

Col. BARTON, of the Forty-eighth New-York, was wounded in the thigh by a ball, which fractured against the bone.

Lieut.-Col. ROBMAN, of the Sixth Connecticut, was seriously wounded.

Lieut.-Col. BURRILL, of the Third New-Hampshire, was taken prisoner.

The day after the fight, the steamers *Cosmopolitan* and *Mary Benton* were dispatched to Hilton Head with the wounded, and every house in Beaufort is now occupied as a hospital.

Our dead were buried on Monday, at least that portion of them that were on the field within the limits that our burying party was allowed to approach the rebel works. Those who fell on the glacis and the ditch were interred by the enemy.

Individual instances of heroism during the contest were numerous. Among others it is mentioned that the color-bearer of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts stood nobly up on the glacis with his flag, endeavoring to rally the men, and finding the task useless, he walked to the rear, still holding the flag aloft with remarkable deliberation, regardless altogether of the fearful fire.

The siege has not been suspended. Operations are still in progress, which Gen. GILLMORE is sanguine will result in success.

Among the passengers by the *Arago* are Brig.-Gen. THURAN SEYMOUR, who is stopping at the Astor House, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE C. STRONG, Col. JACKSON of the Third New-Hampshire, and Lieut.-Col. ROBMAN of the Sixth Connecticut.

The Arago Captures a Blockade Runner.

Early on the morning of the 24th the attention of Capt. GARDNER was called to a black smoke some distance to the northward and eastward. He paid little regard to the matter, however, until an hour and a quarter later, when he observed that he was overhauling a steamer and that she left in her wake a number of bales of compressed cotton. Watching the craft more closely her movements were seen to be suspicious. She made and shortened sail, altered her course and acted otherwise in a strange way. By 7½ o'clock Capt. GARDNER had passed as many as 100 bales of the cotton, and the hull of the steamer being now distinctly visible, he was satisfied that she was a blockade-runner. Although his vessel is only a transport, and is not armed for aggressive purposes, Capt. GARDNER determined to give chase and capture this friend of John Secesh. The superior speed of the *Arago* in a few hours brought her up to the stranger, who obeyed the somewhat imperative summons to "heave to," which was given by a couple of whizzing rifle-shots from the *Arago*. The troops on board the transport were now all under arms to act as boarding party, if necessary, and a boat was sent to the stranger, with an armed crew, ordering the Captain to come on board.

He complied and the following conversation took place, Capt. GARDNER being the interrogator:

Q.—What's the name of your vessel? A.—She has not got one.

Q.—What is your name? A.—DAVID LESLIE.

Q.—Where are you from? A.—Dixie.

Q.—Where's Dixie? A.—In the Southern States.

Q.—The Southern States are large—which part of the Southern States? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Where are you bound? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who does know? A.—Nobody.

Q.—What did you throw cotton overboard for? A.—To lighten ship.

Q.—Why to lighten ship? A.—To get out of your way.

Q.—Where did you say you were from? A.—I did not say I was from anywhere.

Q.—Where are you bound? A.—Nowhere; but its no use talking any more, the ship is from Dixie and is your lawful prize.

Whereupon, after this frank acknowledgement, Capt. GARDNER ordered a prize crew from his own ship to take the place of those on the captured vessel, which was taken in tow and brought hither.

The prize has a valuable cargo of cotton, resin and turpentine. She is an iron vessel, known as the *Emma*, and is a famous blockade runner, having been very successful.

The capture was made in lat. 33 41 N. and long. 76 13 W. She was bound to Bermuda, and had two passengers—Messrs. A. HARRIS, of New-Orleans, and B. S. SANCHEZ, of Georgia, on board.

BEAUREGARD'S OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, July 19.

After a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the enemy assaulted battery Wagner desperately and repeatedly. Our people fought desperately and repulsed the attack with great slaughter. Our loss was relatively light, but includes many valuable officers. Brig.-Gen. TALIAFERRO commanded on our side.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 22.

The enemy commanced shelling again, yesterday, with but few casualties on our side. We had, in the battle of the 18th inst., about 150 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy, including prisoners, was about 2,000. Nearly 800 were buried under a flag of truce.

Col. PUTNAM, Acting Brigadier-General, and Col. SHAW, commanding the negro regiment, were killed.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

A Week of Active and Successful Movements.

Unsuccessful Attempt of Lee to Pass Through the Gaps of the Blue Ridge.

His Forces Repulsed at Snicker's and Manassas Gaps.

A Large Number of Cattle, Sheep and Horses Recovered by Our Cavalry.

Lee Now Moving Toward Staunton.

A FIGHT WITH HIS REAR GUARD.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 26.

Advices from the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, say that, during the past week, our troops have not been idle, but, by a close scrutiny of LEE's movements, have, by rapid marches, succeeded in baffling his several attempts to enter Eastern Virginia, and forestalled his attempted possession of the gaps of the Blue Ridge. It is generally believed he is now moving rapidly toward Staunton, by the Shenandoah Valley. He tried successively Snicker's, Ashby's and Manassas Gaps, but found a strong Union force already there. At the two last-named places he was driven back with loss.

At Chester Gap our cavalry recaptured 1,100 of the cattle stolen by the enemy, and several hundred sheep. A large number of horses have also been recovered.

Several brisk skirmishes have taken place. With the exception of cavalry engagements, the principal fight occurred Thursday evening, between Linden and Front Royal, in which a brigade of rebel infantry, probably LEE's rear guard, were driven through the town. The cavalry have done excellent service.

The several commands have performed arduous marches and reconnoissances, and completely foiled STUART in all his attempts to raid on our flanks and rear. MOSBY's small but energetic band have since given us trouble, principally by cutting off foraging parties and messengers.

A private of cavalry reports that on Friday, as a division of cavalry was reconnoitering in the vicinity of Amissville, a large column of rebel infantry was seen advancing in that direction, and our cavalry were compelled to fall back. This force is supposed to be LONGSTREET's corps. Up to Saturday night, however, this report had not been confirmed. It is impossible to conceive the poverty of the country through which the army passed. The scanty resources left untouched by the rebels have been appropriated by our own men, and nothing but starvation stares the sparse population in the future view. With the exception of Loudon County, there is nothing to harvest excepting a few acres of wheat and corn, and this must be done by manual labor, as the country has been entirely stripped of stock.

The railroad is now in running order to Warrenton. Our supplies, which have been nearly exhausted, are flowing into the army, and the mails, which have been entirely suspended since the army crossed the Potomac, are anxiously awaited. Though the army has had fatiguing marches, and consequent privations, it would be a mistake to suppose that it is to settle down in idleness.

The messenger who brought to Washington the above intelligence, reports that to-day forty of MOSBY's guerrillas were captured near Fairfax Station.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 26.

The following dispatch has been received on Saturday evening at Headquarters of the Middle Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FRONT ROYAL, Va., Saturday, July 25.

To Major-Gen. R. C. Schenck:

The Major-General Commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, and to inform you that he engaged the enemy at this point yesterday. This morning the enemy appears to have withdrawn, and his whole army is undoubtedly *en route* to Culpepper and Orange Court-house, and probably his rear has passed the Shenandoah at this place and Strasburgh.

By order,

(Signed,) A. A. MATTHEWS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

The following information was received at headquarters in this city to-day, by Major-Gen. SCHENCK. It is from Brig.-Gen. LOCKWOOD:

"The enemy has disappeared from our front entirely, and is nowhere north of Winchester. Our cavalry was in Charlestown yesterday, (Friday,) and scouts out to the distance of ten miles in every direction, without any signs of the enemy."

The following general order was issued by Gen. LOCKWOOD to-day:

It being understood that no enemy is in force near this command, all labor and military exercise will be suspended, save only in the usual inspections, parade, guard and picket. The day will be observed as a Christian Sabbath, and a service held in the several camps having chaplains.

S. K. LOCKWOOD, Brigadier-General,
Headquarters, Harper's Ferry.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Continued Activity of the Cavalry—The Fight near Shepherdstown.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

CAMP SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Va., July 17, 1863.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst., the Third brigade, Second cavalry division, commanded by Col. J. IRWIN GREGG, left Bolivar Heights, taking the Winchester Pike. At Hall's Mills we turned to the right, on the road to Shepherdstown; the Sixteenth Pennsylvania in advance, commanded by Lieut.-Col. JOHN K. ROBISON, a reliable and excellent officer. The advance guard was composed of the squadrons of Capts. FISHER and SWAN, under Major W. H. FRY. After proceeding a couple of miles, we captured a mounted vedette of the enemy, and from that time until we reached Shepherdstown, kept up a continual skirmish with them, capturing seventeen, with their horses and equipments, with a loss to us of one killed and two wounded. At Shepherdstown Major FRY, with his command, charged through the streets, driving out over fifty of the enemy's cavalry, and scattering them in all directions, capturing eight prisoners, of whom one was a Major, (MORGAN, of the Sixth Virginia cavalry,) and two Lieutenants, two ambulances, and finding there over one hundred of the enemy's sick. The Sixteenth continued the advance through the town on the Marthasburgh Road to within six miles of that place, being engaged with and driving the enemy's skirmishers all the way. At this point we were so near the enemy's lines that we could hear distinctly their bands playing on our right and left. We obtained valuable information of their movements both regular from parties who had left Martinsburgh that day. The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, we returned to within a mile of Shepherdstown, where we remained on picket. Arriving before dark our vedettes were driven in, but we speedily charged and repulsed the attack. The other regiments of the brigade had camped near Shepherdstown, with the roads around well picketed.

The next day, the 16th inst., as the First Maine regiment was going out on the Winchester road for forage, they met our pickets (from the Tenth New-York) coming in, pursued by two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry. This truly noble little regiment instantly formed and charged the assailants, driving them back beyond the abandoned picket line. The enemy now appeared in force, bringing up their artillery rapidly, and opening fire on our line. The Maine held their ground, deploying skirmishers, and made a desperate fight. Our artillery was then advanced, and posted in an advantageous position on the right and left of the road, supported by the Forty-seventh and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiments. The Fourth was upon next on the right front, dismounted, and threw forward as skirmishers. Shortly after the Sixteenth regiment was sent to relieve the First Maine, which had been engaged about two hours, and had expended all its ammunition. As we moved along the road they urged to our ranks very rapidly, handing their shells in very disagreeable proximity to us. The tall figure of Col. GREGG, on his sorrel and his aid, Lieut. MASSEY, and his escort rode along with us, attracted their attention, and wherever he moved thereafter, very leisurely for the field, their shell followed him, the fragments scattering all around; but he appeared to bear a charmed life and escaped unhurt. Three squadrons of the Eighteenth were dismounted and sent forward; Fourth and McPherson's, under Major FRY, on the right, each saber glimmering, with carbine in hand; and the Eighth, under Capts. SWAN and DAY, on the left; the fourth held last, under Capt. GRAMMER, in reserve.

The country in which we were fighting is very ill-fitted for cavalry movements—the ground very rocky and broken, cut up into small fields, with high stone and rail fences, and frequent small patches of timber. This will account for the strange event of a fight between cavalrymen, where all the fighting was on foot, aided by artillery. Our artillery consisted of four pieces. Soon after the Sixteenth was thrown forward; two of these were sent to secure an important position on our left, and were not brought into play during the fight; so we fought with two pieces of artillery, and these not as effective as they should have been, on account of bad ammunition; two of the shells, which should have gone over our heads into the enemy's line, striking the ground between our rear and the dismounted men. The rebels had eight guns in position firing at one time, and far better served than usual for them, in the cavalry fights I have noticed, whether Kelly's Ford, Aldie, Middleburgh or Upperville. At times their firing was terrific to be concentrated on so small a line as ours; their shot, shell, grape and canister coming all around and among us, lopping the branches from the trees, and splintering huge fragments from the rocks they came in contact with. Nothing but the uneven character of the ground preserved our little brigade from annihilation.

The Sixteenth took up the fighting for the Maine, which retired; but seeing us pushed at one time they came out gallantly, without being asked, and we made "Johnny" travel. As our men's passions became excited in the contest, having repulsed attack on the right, they forgot the order of Col. GREGG "to hold the line, but not to advance," and with a cheer sprang forward after the foe, driving them to their guns, where they, having a fair sweep, open all their pieces on us at once, with grape and canister. We were driven back. They charged us with exulting shouts, while their artillery hurled shell without cessation. We were driven back a quarter of a mile from our old line—all we were driven that day. In this charge the noble Capt. FISHER was mortally wounded—one ball passing through his thigh, another through his breast. Col. GREGG looked anxious and appeared irritated that his order was not obeyed. On the left, Capt. SWAN had advanced in imitation of the right, and had fared the same fate, having his horse shot from under him and losing some of his best men. A new line is soon formed, strengthened by ALEXANDER's squadron, a couple of squadrons of the First Pennsylvania regiment, from McIntosh's brigade, having come up to support us. The fight goes on as wickedly as ever. The rebel battle-flag is shot down three times in a few minutes, and the last color-bearer compelled to crouch behind a wall and hold up the flag from his lurking-place. As night came on the enemy made several desperate attempts, all of which were steadily repulsed; after the last, our men, mounting the stone wall behind which the last line was formed, cheering and waving their hats, and challenging their opponents to come on, although their ammunition was almost exhausted.

Night put an end to the contest. At about 9 o'clock the Fifth Maine and First and Fourth Pennsylvania were ordered to fall back, leaving the Sixteenth to hold the battle-field. At about midnight Assistant Adj.-Gen. MAITLAND came and announced to Lieut.-Col. ROBISON that our wounded and all the other regiments had left, and that we were to bring up the rear, but to remain until two o'clock. At that hour we noiselessly marched through the fields for a couple of miles, until we struck the road to Harper's Ferry, when we soon rejoined the brigade, and by five A. M. formed squadron on Bolivar Heights.

Thus ended one of the most desperate cavalry fights of the war, considering the number actually engaged; our brigade not numbering over eight hundred man, having become reduced by detachments sent to different points, and men left in the rear dismounted, their animals having become used up by the hard work of the past two months. At different times our fire ceased entirely, from want of ammunition. A remarkable circumstance is, that, to our knowledge, not one prisoner was taken on either side, except those of ours so badly wounded that they could not move, and were left behind when we were driven back. Gen. GREGG accompanied us to Shepherdstown, and McIntosh's brigade was posted on our left, toward Harper's Ferry, but with the exception of that portion of the First Pennsylvania referred to, did not participate. Capt. FISHER, to whom I have referred, is well known to Philadelphia merchants as an old merchant of Uniontown, Penn. A gallant soldier, a gentleman, and a pleasant companion, his loss will be deeply regretted.

VICTORY BY GENERAL BLUNT.

Severe Fight South of Fort Gibson.

Five Thousand Rebels, under General Cooper, Defeated by 2,400 National Troops.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, July 25.

On Thursday, the 16th, a severe fight occurred between Gen. BLUNT and the rebel Gen. COOPER, at Elk Creek, fifty miles south of Fort Gibson, which resulted in a complete Union victory. Gen. BLUNT had twenty-four hundred men and twelve guns; COOPER five thousand, on his own ground.

We marched fifty miles in twenty-four hours, and immediately attacked. Two rebel guns were dismounted and captured, and the enemy finally fled with a loss of sixty killed, twenty-four wounded and a hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and thirty wounded.

Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Kansas colored regiment, was severely wounded in the head and shoulders.

We captured ten thousand pounds of flour and salt, with other quartermaster and commissary stores.

Our cavalry were pursuing when the dispatch left.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

ST. LOUIS, July 25, 1863.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

On the 17th inst. Gen BLUNT attacked COOPER, twenty-five miles south of Fort Gibson, and routed him, capturing one gun and many prisoners. The enemy left sixty killed and thirty-six wounded on the field. Our loss was ten killed and twenty-four wounded. COOPER retreated toward Fort Smith.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

The Firing Recently Heard off Portland.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 26.

The firing heard off Portland on Friday was from the United States steamer *Montgomery*, trying her guns. She fired thirty rounds. She spoke no vessels. There was foggy weather all the while.

MORGAN CAPTURED.

Himself and All His Command Prisoners.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Shackleford.

A Previous Engagement and Rout of the Rebels Yesterday Morning.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 26.

The following has been received at head-quarters:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
THREE MILES SOUTH OF NEW-LISBON, O., July 26.

To Col. Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.:

By the blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded in capturing Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN, Col. CLEMENS, and the balance of the command, amounting to about 400 prisoners. I will start with MORGAN and Staff on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the General's order for transportation for the balance.

(Signed,) J. M. SHACKLEFORD,
Colonel Commanding.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, July 26.

Maj. WAY, with 250 of the Ninth Michigan cavalry, forced MORGAN to an engagement at 3 o'clock this morning, a mile from Salineville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 240 prisoners. MORGAN, with 300, escaped, but they were all captured by SHACKLEFORD at 3 P. M. Sunday, near New-Lisbon. MORGAN and his Staff are now prisoners at Wellsville, Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 26.

Well authenticated reports announce the capture of Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN, with the residue of his command, in the vicinity of Steubenville, Ohio. The particulars are not stated.

MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS ON FRIDAY.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

COLUMBUS, Friday, July 24.

MORGAN's movements to-day have been somewhat rapid, considering the difficulties to overcome. Last evening, on leaving Cumberland, his force was probably divided into two divisions, one of which, the largest, was under command of MORGAN himself. They left Cumberland last evening, about 8 o'clock, and taking a northeastern direction, succeeded in striking the Central Ohio Railroad at Campbell Station at 7 o'clock this morning. He there burned the bridge and depot. He resumed his march in a northern direction, and arrived at Washington, on the National road, about 10 this forenoon. He destroyed several small bridges, and stole a number of horses on his way. At this place, our forces succeeded in approaching him close enough for a severe skirmish, which resulted in the killing of several rebels. Six were captured. Leaving Washington soon after 11, without being able to do much damage, he followed an eastern direction on the National road as far as Fairview, which is on the border line of the counties of Belmont and Guernsey, and is about eight miles east of Washington. He there left the National road and moved in a northeast course for some distance, when it was changed for a southeastern one until he again reached the National road at 4 this P. M. at Hendrysburgh, some six miles east of Fairview. We have no advices of his movements after this, other than his course would indicate that he was striving to reach Barnesville, where he can have another chance to damage the Central Ohio Road. He has probably already passed through that town, but we cannot say positively.

We have received advices of the operations of the other squads. After leaving Cumberland the direction was directly east, which, if continued, would bring them to the Ohio river at a point called Sunfish, twenty miles from Wheeling. It may be that both detachments will meet at that place, and then cross the river in force, if not prevented by our men, who are reported to be on their heels all day, but have not succeeded in doing them much damage.

A Large Detachment of his Force Enters Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Times* describes as follows the appearance of the detachment of MORGAN's column which entered that city on Thursday, having been taken thither on the steamers *Ingomar* and *Starlight*.

About 10 o'clock, under direction of Capt. EGAN, the officers among the prisoners—some seventy-six in number—were put on board one of the Covington ferryboats, and landed after some delay, at the foot of Walnut-street—meanwhile a vast concourse had assembled. There were three wounded officers on board, among whom was Col. HOFFMAN, shot in the hip, and who could with difficulty walk. They were placed in a carriage, and with the other prisoners—all officers—in the rear, the procession—the Thirteenth Virginia forming the guard—moved up Vine-street, Capt. DAY at its head.

It was followed by thousands on the sidewalks and in the streets, each anxious to have a good look at the raiders, many of whom were pointed out by those who had known them heretofore, and in this manner we became acquainted with BASIL DUKE, Col. SMITH, DICK MORGAN and others. DUKE appeared to be the best known to those who accompanied the procession, and every once in a while he would raise his white sombrero to some one whom he would recognize. He is of medium size, spare, thin features, with a piercing eye, brown hair, mustache and goatee, not more than twenty-six years of age.

He has appropriately been called the head and brains of JOHN MORGAN—is from Georgetown, Scott County, Ky., a few miles north of Lexington. He entered Yale College in 1841, and graduated in 1845. He is represented to have been a man of parts and of large heart. From the triennial catalogues and the one of 1841, we see he was the classmate of the following officers: H. B. CARRINGTON, then of Connecticut, now Colonel of the Eighteenth United States infantry and Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Capt. H. HARRINGTON, of Vermont, (A. C. S.,) U. S. A.; also, in the rebel army are Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR, (son of ZACHARY TAYLOR, and the wealthiest planter in Louisiana;) Brig. Gen. WM. CORBIN and Col. LEMUEL CORBIN, of Mississippi; Brig.-Gen. H. BRECKEL and Gen. SHOWERS, of Alabama; Col. DIXON, of South Carolina; and Major WILLIAM T. COSTA, killed near Maysville, Ky., in 1861.

During the raid into Kentucky last New-Year's, he was wounded in a skirmish with the Seventh Kentucky cavalry, near Springfield, in Washington County, but was taken into a carriage by his friends, by which means he escaped being captured.

DICK MORGAN, brother to the still fleeing JOHN, wore a star on his black sombrero, turned up on one side; is of medium size, well built, dark hair, smooth face, and really rather prepossessing. No one, we believe, ever gave him credit for possessing any very great amount of brains, although he ranks as Colonel in the rebel army. He is probably about thirty years of age. Col. SMITH, who walked with DUKE, immediately behind the carriage containing the prisoners, is a large, fine-looking man, of commanding person, and full flowing light beard; we should judge not more than thirty to thirty-five years of age.

During the march to the City Prison, the prisoners conversed freely with one another. The crowd which followed behaved themselves decently, but once or twice on the line of march giving groans for the captured raiders, though we frequently heard such remarks as the following:

"Where are all your fine horses, now?"

"You took well now, don't you? Horse-thieves and murderers," etc., etc. But few of the prisoners had anything upon their persons to denote their rank, being principally clad in grey clothing, or that which is denominated butternut. There was not a man of them over forty-five, at least, we should so judge from their appearance.

A number of them carried the old-fashioned saddle-bags, and might have been mistaken for clergymen, if they had been a little more devout looking. A majority were light complexioned, with light beard. They gazed about them with considerable effrontery, and no one would have taken them for prisoners—some among them were mere beardless boys, and were inclined to put on airs and swagger as they passed through the streets.

When arrived at the City Prison, the wounded men were placed in the office, and the remainder were marched up stairs to the room formerly occupied by the female prisoners. At the entrance to the stairway there was a sign of "No Admittance," which several of the prisoners noticed, and joyously drew back, saying there was certainly some mistake—they were not allowed in there. Another exclaimed: "Well, I'll be d—d, but this is the first time I was ever in prison before." He probably ought to have been in such an institution long since.

As to what will eventually be done with the prisoners we have no knowledge. The privates, we understand, will be taken to Indianapolis this evening, under an escort of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio, Col. JOHN B. BOND.

It is understood that a man named JAMES GARNER, well known to our citizens, a Kentuckian, and formerly in the service of the United States, was captured among the rebels and has been sent to Camp Chase. We have a number of other particulars for which we have not time or space to-day.

THE RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. FOSTER

The Story not Half Told by the Rebels

Immense Destruction of Public Property.

An Iron-Clad and Two Steamboats Destroyed at Tarboro.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 26.

The following official report has been received at the headquarters of the army:

NEWBERN, N. C., July 24, *via* FORTRESS MONROE.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the cavalry raid having for its object the destruction of the railroad bridge at Rocky Mount, has returned, completely successful. The expedition consisted of the Third regiment New-York cavalry and a squadron of the Twelfth and of Mix's men, (cavalry,) and one company of North Carolina, and was under the command of Brig.-Gen. EDWARD E. POTTER, Chief of Staff. The bridge over the Tar River at Rocky Mount, a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad between Goldsboro and Weldon, was completely destroyed. The bridge was three hundred and fifty feet long, and the trestle-work four hundred feet more. A cotton mill, filled, a flouring mill containing 1,000 barrels of flour and large quantities of hard bread; a machine-shop containing shells, gunpowder and every munition of war; a large depot, offices, &c.; an augine and a train of cars; a wagon train of twenty-five wagons, filled with stores and munitions; an armory and machine-shop, with the machinery and materials, and eight hundred bales of cotton, were all destroyed.

At Tarboro two steamboats, and one large and fine iron-clads in process of construction, a saw-mill, a train of cars, one hundred bales of cotton, and large quantities of subsistance and ordnance stores were destroyed. About 100 prisoners were taken, and some 300 animals—horses and mules. Some 300 contrabands followed the expedition into Nawbern.

The force had constant fighting with the enemy, who made great endeavors to intercept their return, but in every case the enemy's position was either turned, or they were compelled to retire. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed twenty-five men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER, Major-Gen. Com.

REPORTS FROM NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, Sunday, July 23.

The cavalry expedition, consisting of a detachment of the Third and Twelfth New-York cavalry and the North Carolina Union cavalry, which left here on the morning of the 18th inst., under command of Brig.-Gen. POTTER, returned yesterday, having been entirely successful, traveling 200 miles. The expedition went through Greenville and Tarboro, which places were taken without any loss on our side, and after destroying the rebel commissary depots in these places, the cavalry pushed on to Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, where they captured a train of cars loaded with ordnance stores, all of which were destroyed. Several rebel officers and soldier on the train were also captured. The extensive railroad bridge at that point was burnt with a rebel commissary depot and a cotton factory. A train of some two thousand contrabands, which our cavalry had picked up, having taken the wrong road, fell into the enemy's hands with Lieut. H. A. MONNER, Lieut. H. A. HUBBARD, and fifteen privates of Company A, Twelfth New-York cavalry, which constitutes our loss. About one hundred and fifty rebel officers and men were brought in, with many horses, mules and negroes. Several skirmishes took place, in which the enemy were every time repulsed. Much credit is due Gen. POTTER, and all who accompanied him on this perilous mission, for the efficiency and bravery displayed.

A Rebel View of "Yankee Raids."

From the Richmond Whig, July 23.

Fair warning was given by the Yankees of their intention to organize 100,000 mounted men, and ravage the country far and wide. Southern newspapers did all in their power to awaken the people to a sense of danger, to keep them from trusting to the aid of the Government, which already had its hands more than full, and to inculcate the lessons of self-reliance. These efforts of the Press were rewarded with but little success, owing, it is to be feared, to the inveterate indolence of the Southern people.

In a few places companies for local defence were formed, but no system of rallying these companies to a threatened point was adopted.

No attention was paid to the suggestion of the papers that, as far as possible, the home guards should be mounted, and prepared, at a given signal, to repair swiftly to strategic positions, previously selected, to oppose the advance of the raiders, and to cut off their retreat, by blocking up the roads and destroying the bridges. The people seemed to think the formation of a few companies of militia in towns and villages far apart, without any concert of action, or any means of combining quickly, was all that could reasonably be expected of them.

The consequences of this slip-shod Southern way of doing things are before us in the raid on Knoxville and the destruction of the bridge at Strawberry Plains, the raid on Richmond and the burning of the bridge on the South Anna, the raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Road at Wytheville, and lastly the raid on the Wilmington and Weldon Road, the destruction of a bridge 300 feet long, the loss of 5,000 bales of cotton and two car-loads of ammunition, the burning of as important cotton factory and other losses. The property destroyed is of small importance compared to the impunity with which in every instance, except perhaps that at Wytheville, the raiders have escaped. During the excitement in this city caused by STRAIN' capture, it was bitterly said that a Yankee raid on Richmond was as pleasant and easy as a fox-chase. It is certain that the other raids have been equally agreeable and safe. The pastime afforded the Yankees by our unprepared condition, at points where preparation ought by all means to have been made, is the best possible encouragement for them to assail all other places. If a thousand Yankee horsemen can sport leisurely around the Confederate Capital, we may be sure that five hundred will not be deterred from enjoying themselves in every interior county of the Southern States.

Unless we begin instantly to organize mounted men for home defence, and to adopt a system of signals by which they can be rallied at a moment's warning, we may rest assured that the late raids are but a foretaste of a feast of rapine which is soon to come in all parts of the land. Letter writers tell us that the Dutch farmers in Pennsylvania did an excellent bushwhacking business upon our forces, thereby saving a great deal of their property and helping not a little to expel us from their soil. It is true that we are not wedded to property as Dutch Yankees are, and will not fight as hard to protect it, but for very shame and for the sake of Southern manhood, we might try to show at least as much spirit as the Pennsylvanians.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNAL OF A RESIDENCE ON A GEORGIAN PLANTATION IN 1838–1839. By FANNY KEMBLE. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

LOST AND SAVED—By the Hon. Mrs. Norton, author of "Stuart of Dunleath." 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Col. WILDER, whose tribute of memorial respect to Abraham Lincoln is Rosecrans' army has been frequently noticed favorably in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, is now in the city, having come on from Nashville, on business connected with the publication of his address. Many officers are interested in the general circulation of the two articles and have predicted a large number of copies will be disposed of in the army. The total copies now in the hands of the publishers is 10,000, and the demand is constantly increasing. Col. WILDER has also in press a large edition of his address in pamphlet form, which will be ready for delivery in a few days.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 23.

Col. Wilder's Account of his Operations.

Col. WILDER, whose brigade of mounted infantry in Rosecrans' army has been frequently noticed favorably in the dailies, arrived in this city last night, on his way to his home in Owensville, Gibson county, Ind. Col. WILDER has been in command of his brigade since the evacuation of Murfreesboro, and during that time has had many opportunities of showing the stuff of which he is made. He is a thorough soldier, and has the confidence of his men. Col. WILDER has been in the saddle almost constantly since the evacuation of Murfreesboro, and

people at heart, and having her voters firm and confident in behalf of the truly wise, good and benevolent.

In the midst of suspense and agitation two things, then, are essential to our preservation. The prompt, relentless, energetic suppression of all attempts to violate the laws, by unlawful means; and the equally prompt, tender and persistent endeavor to better the conditions of the people, in their material and physical conditions first, in their intellectual and moral afterward,—or rather in all at once combined. In this way, and in this way only, shall we save the City and eventually the Republic to repentant institutions, and rescue her from the anarchical rule of a mob, reodered desperate by a lynched sense of injustice and by the suffering of poverty, on the one hand, or from the strong arm and inflexible power of military despotism on the other.

EDWARD B. FREELAND.

NEW-YORK, July.

DRAFT MATTERS.

The Draft in New-England.

The preparations necessary for the reception of the conscripts have been begun on Long Island, in Boston harbor, and tents and various things needed for the accommodation of the men were forwarded on Wednesday. There are now about four hundred, including the substitutes, who are ready to be sent down. Soldiers will be detailed to act as guards of the camp, and the conscripts will probably not be drilled in the use of the rifle until they reach the regiment to which they may be sent.

The Providence *Journal* says that sixteen substitutes escaped from the barracks, in that city, on Tuesday evening. The attempt was made by the whole body, who pushed violently against the door, carrying hinges, locks, and the entire door. This was done at guard relieving, which was known within the barracks by the beating of tattoo. The guard being totally unprepared, rallied as soon as possible, and with the prompt use of the bayonet, succeeded in driving the greater portion back. Seventeen passed and were fired upon, but no gun was discharged, the cap only exploding. One old rankher clubbed his musket and knocked a fugitive down, who was the only one secured.

The drafting for the First Congressional District proceeded in an orderly manner at New-Bedford on Wednesday. The sections to be drawn for were the City of Fall River. Among the conscripts are Jesse W. Dennis, well known as a conductor on the Old Colony Railroad; Warren Paine, 3d, a prominent business man of the place, and George Robertson, the editor of the Fall River *Journal*.

The drafted men from Natick have been discharged from service on this draft, the town having already furnished more than its present quota under previous calls.

In the First District of Providence, on Thursday, 37 drafted men were passed who will go, pay or send some one; 1 commuted, and 132 were exempted for various causes, as follows: physical disability, 56; aliens, 33; non-residents, 7; only sons of widows, 7; parents elect to exempt, 6; unsuitable age, 13; of families of which two are already in the service, 3; now in service, 4: fathers of motherless children, 3. The whole number discharged from the draft so far in this district is 1,208. In the Second District 9 were accepted, 35 substitutes were taken, 5 were examoted for physical disability and 4 for other causes.

John A. Walker, Henry Colt, W. M. Reed, Owen Coogan, James Francis, Josiah Carter, and William R. Hubbard were appointed a Committee at a recent public meeting at Pittsfield, to ascertain who of the drafted from that place are entitled, from peculiar personal or family considerations, to relief, and to take measures to provide substitutes for such persons, or, in case of failure, to pay the money necessary to commute for their services, and to take such action as it shall deem proper to obtain the aid of the town, or of the individual citizens, to see are the proposed object. The Committee was authorized to take all proper measures to procure a legal meeting of the town to decide what action the town will take in reference to providing support for the families of those who may go as conscripts or substitutes, and what bounty money it will offer for substitutes for drafted citizens.

Thirty-two out of the thirty-three members of the Wareham Mutual Draft Insurance Company were drafted. This is a case, certainly, where there will be no perplexing questions as to the division of the remainder.

Wednesday night the East Bridgewater drafted men procered good music and a flag, formed themselves into a company and marched through the principal streets. A better looking or more patriotic company never turned out in the town.

The City Council of Cambridge has voted to furnish the same aid to families of drafted men as to those who enter the service by voluntary enlistment. The United States Government gives a bounty of $150 to drafted men, and pays them $13 per month, which, with the aid rendered them by the State, will give a poor man about as much compensation as he would be likely to get if he remained at home. These facts should be more generally known.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has issued an order requiring commanders of companies of volunteer militia to "immediately order their companies to be armed, equipped and provided with twenty rounds of ammunition," to "hold their commands in readiness for immediate service within the State," and to make requisitions upon the Quartermaster-General for all necessary arms, equipments and ammunition. The Governor of that State don't intend to be caught sapping if any disturbance breaks out.

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"It is understood that Gen. Meade's army will be at once recruited to the maximum from the drafted men. The commanders of the various regiments will make requisitions for the numbers required to fill their ranks, and detachments will be forwarded accordingly. Lieut.-Col. Cowles, of the Maine Seventh, arrived in this city last evening, on his way to Portland under orders to "receive and conduct" drafted men from the conscript camp in Maine, to the seat of war.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Saturday says:

"Our worthy Town Treasurer, John Englise, Esq., finds it impossible to raise money from the banks, under the vote passed at the late town meeting, and consequently there are no funds in the treasury to meet the requirements of that vote. There seems to be some doubt as to the legality of the doings of this meeting, and it is probable that further action will have to be taken. It seems to us, after some thought upon the subject, that it would be better for the town to vote $300 to each drafted man, and allow him either to go or obtain a substitute on the best terms that he may. This would amount to the same thing as voting a bounty, which all agree would be illegal."

Proceedings in New Bedford, Mass.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, July 24.

The draft for this city was concluded at a quarter before 12 o'clock, amid loud cheers. Throughout the proceedings the large audience was in the best possible humor, evidently enjoying the announcements, as keenly as if they were listening to the quips, and witnessing the drolleries of a first-class comedian. As the name of a party in the hall, or of any person well known to the crowd, was rung out, there was an explosion of cheers.

But one clergyman, Rev. W. J. Potter, of the Unitarian Church, was drafted. The Bar furnished no member, the Medical Faculty but one, who is already in the service, and the Pilot and Pastic Club contributed one. Among the names of the drafted is that of Jefferson Davis. We hope he may be able to go, and be in at the death of the other Jeff. George A. Bourne was drawn—not the one who is always "going, going," but a cordwainer rejoicing in that name. We learn, however, that the Major took occasion to boast among his friends of this presumptive avidence of his juvenility; though we do not learn that he proposed to stand in the *stead* of his namesake.

The pressman and two compositors in the *Mercury* office appear with red ribbons, the badge of honor adopted by the drafted.

A large number of merchants and clerks were drafted. In fact all classes are represented in the list, the inspection of which will satisfy our city readers of the fairness of the draft. Five returned members of the Fifth battery, five of the city watch, and several returned members of the Eighteenth regiment were drawn.

The agents of the Mutual Insurance Companies watched the proceedings with special interest. The proportion drafted, however, is not large, and the stock in all is good, there being ample funds to pay the commutations, and leave handsome donations to the Soldiers' Relief Society.

Of the 80 conscripts from Nantucket and the Vineyard, who presented themselves to the Board of Enrollment in this city, yesterday, 58 received exemption papers, 2 paid up, 2 furnished substitutes, and 18 passed

Orders were received yesterday not to exempt men for being less than five feet three inches in height. This makes a hitch in the draft.

About 150 drafted men came from the Cape and the Vineyard yesterday to be examined.

Mr. Dam will commence to furnish the rations to the conscripts at Pierian Hall to-day, a sufficient number having arrived to set a special table for them.

Eleven members of the Union Drill Club were honored by the draft yesterday.

The Draft in Rochester.

From the Rochester Express, July 24.

The fact that volunteers sent in excess of the former quotas are to be credited to the District or County on the draft, (and which the *Express* alone of the city journals has noticed,) is one of the greatest importance here. The whole number called for from this Congressional District is 2,015, of which this county is already credited with 262 excess, and Orleans County 108, making 370 to be deducted. It is impossible to give with correctness an estimate at present of the number who have gone since, but it is known to be several hundred, probably enough in this county at least to lessen the burden of the draft at least one-half.

In Pittsburgh.

From the Gazette, July 24.

The Draft.—We understand that the amount paid in by parties drafted in this district already exceeds $120,000. This will make a liberal bounty fund, and will enable the Government to supply the places of those who paid it with volunteers.

NEGRO SUBSTITUTES.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The vagaries of the Provost-Marshal-General's Office are somewhat amusing. Following close upon the order relating to the examination of parties claiming exemption for physical debility, comes a decree that colored substitutes are not a fair equivalent for drafted white men, and their acceptance by the Board of Enrollment is therefore forbidden. The order says: "Any person who is equivalent to the person drafted may be received as a substitute; but a negro, under existing laws, is not a military equivalent. The drafted man can offer a negro for a substitute, but a white man cannot." This order, it is pronounced, on Saturday, and produced a marked effect in the substitute market. Negro substitutes, which up to this had been above par, became a drug in the market, and able-bodied fellows, who but an hour before could have commanded from $300 to $400, now offered themselves at $150 without receiving a bid. Those who made arrangements for supplying colored substitutes will have either to furnish white men or pay $300, and as several of them were incautious enough to make advances on the strength of these arrangements, they will now lose their investment. There is not much demand for substitutes to-day, the people generally having settled down into the conclusion that the payment of the $300 commutation fee will exempt a man for "three years or the war" quite as effectually as if he furnished a substitute.

Volunteers Credited.

The Mayor of Syracuse telegraphed some days since to Washington, to know whether volunteers enlisted or to be enlisted from the county would be credited on the draft. He has received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To D. Bookstaver, Mayor:

Volunteers will be received on your quota up to time of draft, and all who have been mustered into the United States service up to that time must be credited on your quota by your Board of Enrollment. I cannot tell when the draft will take place in your city.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

In Chemung County.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

The draft took place in Elmira a day or two since, and instead of producing any riotous feelings occasioned almost a jubilee. Some of the most prominent men were included among the conscripts. A procession was improvised, and the most exuberant demonstrations followed. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted—which I commend to the Copperheads for their comfort and consolation:

Whereas, The Government of the United States, for the purpose of assisting in preserving itself against the destroying effects of an organized domestic foe, has seen fit to institute a draft, and

Whereas, We, through the favor of kind fortune, have been each awarded a prize in this great lottery, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the drafted men of Elmira, loving our Union, our Constitution, and our flag, hereby declare that, in our opinion, this action in the Government is necessary and just.

Resolved, That, claiming to be loyal men, we will not by word or deed, by thought or action, offer resistance to the draft; but will respond in a manner that shall be proper and satisfactory, to this call of patriotic duty.

Resolved, That if at any time unlawful resistance be offered to this legal conscription, we will, if called upon, swring to the defence of the Government, and will use every means placed at our disposal to put down all who so far forget themselves as to win the title of traitors and rioters.

Resolved, That we hope and earnestly believe from its baptism of blood and fire the country shall come forth purified, and with new greatness, and, through the blessing of God, again, forever undimmed in lustre.

"The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

C.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Large Number of Leaders Caught.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF PARTIES ENGAGED IN THE RIOTS.

John Smith was arrested yesterday by Officer Carroll, on a warrant issued by Coroner Naumann charged with having caused the death of Martin Daley, by shooting him with a pistol, on the evening of Tuesday, July 15. A large company of men and boys, of which Smith is said to have been a leader, made an attack on Daley's house, No. 150 Greenwich-street. They plundered it of everything valuable and then undertook to set it on fire. While Daley was trying to protect his property, Smith shot him in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died a day or two after. The testimony given upon the inquest has been heretofore published in the Times. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

John F. Wells, an Irishman, aged 29 years, a painter, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant White, of the Seventeenth Precinct, charged with having, on Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th inst., cut down a large number of telegraph poles, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Precincts, and at the same time stealing the telegraph wire. A quantity of the latter article was found in his possession. He was committed for trial.

Officer McConnell of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Wm. Watson, a sailor, on the charge of threatening to burn buildings in that Ward during the riot week, and also on the charge of extorting money from citizens by means of threats. He was committed by Justice Quackenbush.

Sergt. Forbay, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested John Stahel. Mr. John J. Dow is one of the witnesses against this prisoner. On the afternoon of Monday, the 13th inst., the rioters visited Mr. Dow's residence, and after robbing it of everything of value, they set fire to it and in a short time it was destroyed. It was a fine brown-stone house, situated in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and was furnished throughout with choice and expensive furniture. An adjoining house was also entirely destroyed.

Stahel is recognized by Mr. Dow as having been one of the leaders of a large company of men and boys engaged in the crimes of robbery and arson. The prisoner, when confronted by his accusers, admitted that he stole from the house in question a large silver pitcher and several other articles; that he immediately handed them over to his father, Sebastian Stahel. The latter took the goods to a woman named Thurton, residing at No. 444 West street, who secreted them in her room. They were found at this place on Saturday and fully identified by Mr. Dow. Upon this statement of the case the father was also taken into custody. After a preliminary examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Quackenbush committed the father and son for trial, in default of $500 bail each.

Thomas Cooney was arrested by Officer Archibald, of the Twenty-second Precinct, charged with being a leader of the rioters, and also with having stolen a large quantity of carpet from Allerton's Hotel, (Bull's Head,) on the afternoon of Monday, the 13th inst. It will be recollected that this well-known hotel was sacked and robbed of everything it contained, and afterward set on fire and burned to the ground. The rioters had no shadow of a reason for the commission of the outrages which were here perpetrated. Mr. Allerton was not especially obnoxious to any of those who made preteuces that the riot was commenced and carried on as a matter of opposition to the draft. When the leaders entered his house on Monday afternoon, they drank off the liquor in the bar, and then rushed up stairs, and through all parts of the premises, pilfering and stealing everything they could lay their hands on; and when there was nothing more to steal, the torch was applied simultaneously in different parts of the house. Not until the flames were spreading in all directions would these miscreants allow the firemen to use a hose or come near the premises. The carpet found in Cooney's possession is very valuable, and is proved to have been taken by him from the parlors of the hotel. An expensive clock and a feather bed were also found on the prisoner—all stolen from the same place.

Justice Quackenbush committed him to prison in default of $2,000 bail.

Wm. Riley was arrested by Officers Wilson and Spear, of the Eighth Precinct, charged on the affidavit of Chas. F. Siefert, of No. 523 Broome-street, with arson in the first degree. It is stated that on the night of Tuesday, the 14th inst., Riley was the leader of a large company of man and boys, who set fire to some tenement houses in Sullivan-street, known as "The Arch," and at that time occupied by numerous families of colored people. Riley carried a large bag of straw; others carried wood, old barrels and other combustible material. After the houses had been stoned, and the windows and doors broken in, the prisoner piled his straw in a hallway and then caused camphene or burning fluid to be poured over it. The torch was then applied. Just at this moment several companies of firemen appeared on the ground, and after great exertions succeeded in extinguishing the flames, before much damage had been done. Justice Quackenbush committed this prisoner to the Tombs without bail.

Peter Pisk and Sarah Pisk, his wife, were also committed yesterday, by the same Justice, on the charge of rioting and stealing property from the buildings burned on the first day of the riot, in Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. A large amount of property, consisting of trunks, cot-beds, bedding, boots and shoes, tables, books, &c., were found in the possession of the prisoners. They were committed in default of $1,000 bail each. A German, named Springstein, was also committed on a similar charge.

Recovery of a Valuable Lot of Goods.

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS OF THE RIOT.

Officers Stevenson and Kelly, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, reported, yesterday, that on Saturday evening last they conveyed to the Station-house of that Precinct a large and valuable lot of goods, which were recovered by them from house No. 633 Third-avenue. The following is a list of a portion of the stolen articles: One large chest, well filled; one small chest, one large trunk; two small trunks; several carpet-rugs; a number of fine table-spreads; a large quantity of ladies' boots and shoes; numerous decanters, wash-pitchers, mantel ornaments, plated silver-ware of every description, consisting of caps, teapots, sugar-bowls, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c.; also female wearing apparel of the most costly kind, such as silk dresses, shawls, furs, laces, &c., besides a great amount of other goods impossible to enumerate.

The Police report that these goods are mostly new, and are no doubt the proceeds of the robberies in the up town wards committed during the late riots. All persons who have been sufferers in this way, are requested to call either at the Central office, or at the Station-house of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, where they will be furnished with [illegible]

Relief of the Sufferers by the Riots.

An adjourned meeting of the contributors to the fund for the relief of the members of the Police, Fire and Military Departments who were sufferers by the late riot, was held on Saturday, July 25, at noon, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. L. W. Jerome presided, and Capt. Ezra Nye was appointed Secretary.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. H. J. Raymond, was adopted:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to cooperate with the Mayor in relieving the immediate necessities of those members of the Police, Fire and Military Departments who have suffered in defending the City during the recent riots, and that $16,000 of the fund subscribed be placed at their disposal for that purpose: viz.

T. C. Acton, Commissioner of Police.
John Decker, Chief Engineer Fire Department.
Col. Vermilyea.
Isaac Bell.
George T. Talman.

Mr. Raymond then offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to consider the expediency of committing on the basis of this subscription, and with whatever of the fund may prove to be in excess of the necessities of the sufferers for whom it was intended to provide a permanent fund for the relief of such cases as may arise under similar circumstances hereafter, and that said Committee report on the subject at the next meeting of the subscribers to this fund.

The following gentlemen were appointed as such Committee:

H. J. Raymond, Shepherd Knapp,
Col. Stebbins, F. S. Winston,
F. B. Cutting.

On motion of Gen. Wetmore, the President and Secretary were added to such Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

LEONARD W. JEROME, Chairman.
Ezra Nye, Secretary.

Acknowledgments.

The Editor of the Times has received in addition the sums already acknowledged, the following contributions to the fund for the relief of the colored sufferers from the recent riots:

Gen. J. Watts Depeyster	
Louis Lehmaier & Co	25
D. B. Eaton	25
Joseph J. Bickwell	100
Sarah Compton (Gaillard Glebe)	5
E. A. B., Madison, N. Y.	25
A. Thompson, Farmington, Conn.	20
J. Butler Wright, Tarrytown	100

Also the following in aid of the Police Fund:

Morgan Dix	$25
C. A. Seward	100
M. M. Van Dyke	100
John C. Sanford	100
J. Butler Wright, Tarrytown	100

These sums have been paid over to the Treasurers of these respective funds.

The Warehouse Crash in Greenwich-street.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE OF THREE MEN.

The falling in on Saturday afternoon of the warehouse occupied by Messrs. Phelps & Adams, and the southeast corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, of which an account was given yesterday, is attributed, the occupants state, by builders and others sapable of judging, to some defect in its construction in the centre. It was new, completed about June 1, and leased by Messrs. Phelps & Adams with the assurance that it was capable of being fully stored with flour, and at no time had they suspicion or intimation of its being unsafe. At the time of the accident it was partially stored with flour, tobacco, whiskey, &c., and storage men say, well stored. The loss to the firm is not ascertained, but is certainly large: that to those having goods on storage will be small. Messrs. Phelps & Adams have transferred their office temporarily to Dr. Walker's, opposite.

When the crash come there were three men, Monzia Fay, Daniel Hay and Philip Dunn, in the rear of the third loft moving flour. All the floors settled toward the centre, three times in rapid succession, and then went down with a rear. At the first settling the men were thrown in among the hogsheads, barrels, boxes, &c., which all fell to the centre. Philip Dunn was covered in by the door barrels, and had time to kneel out the head of one of them and crawl through to daylight; scarcely had he done this, ere the second and third came, which took him and his associates, with all the goods and the added wreck of the building, to the first floor, from whence they were actually thrown through the door on to Greenwich-street, entirely uninjured. Their escape can be justly termed marvelous. Whitened, from head to foot, because of his trip through the flour barrel, and looking like a ghost, Dunn emerged from the ruins. Messrs. Fay and Hay, that after the first crash, and among the barrels, &c., he addressed himself to prayer; and then made an effort to extricate himself. Hardly had he made the attempt before he was coming down among the ruins. In the fall they were all nearly stifled by the fumes of whisky, &c., from the crushed barrels below. Mr. Phelps of the firm, with one or two others, were in the office at the time, and on the first crash escaped to the street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal Shooting Accident.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday on the body of a girl named Adelia Cunningham, aged 11 years, who was accidentally shot, on Saturday evening, by a pistol in the hands of her brother. The father of the deceased is a policeman of the Seventeenth Precinct, and resides at No. 246 East Eleventh-street. On Saturday afternoon he gave his son a revolver, with instructions to clean it. While the son was in the act of performing this duty, one of the barrels was discharged. The ball passed through one of his fingers and lodged in the neck of his sister, who was standing about three feet from him. She died almost instantly.

The River and Harbor Monitors.—The new class of Monitors, thirty-seven in all, which are now building for river and harbor defence, are spoken of by scientific men as able to meet all requirements. Some are building here, and are being rapidly urged to completion. It is expected that all will be finished by January. Capt. Ericsson's Superintending Engineer, W. K. Thomas, Esq., of this City, has been appointed inspector of iron-clad steamers now being constructed.

The Sixth Regiment.—Companies B and E of the Sixth regiment, N. Y. N. G., are ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform at the regimental armory, at 8 o'clock this morning. Capt. Mitchell, of Company E, will assume command. The above companies will relieve Companies D, F and H.

Precautionary Measures.—A detachment of troops from several regiments in the Army of the Potomac arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of taking charge of the drafted men, also capturing conscripts who may escape. The troops will be quartered in parts of this State, Vermont and Connecticut.

Personal.—United States Senator Conners, of California, arrived here yesterday morning by the *Champion*. He is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Draft.—There has been very little excitement about the draft for some days past, it being generally understood that the Common Council will make a sufficient appropriation to release all such as do not wish to go by procuring substitutes. It is thought that the quota of Kings County can be raised by saying $300 bounty to each man.

Notwithstanding the disorderly scene in New-York, and apprehensions of violence in this city, the Provost-Marshals of the Second and Third Congressional Districts have been busily engaged in assessing their lists. The navy yard and large factories have been revisited, and large numbers of names have been added, amounting in all to over one thousand. The entire number liable to draft in the Third Congressional District is something over 30,000.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 177, the principal diseases being cholera infantum, 39; convulsions and congestion of the brain, 13 each; marasmus, 12; scarlet favar, 7; diarrhœa, 7; dysentery, 3; consumption, 16, &c. Adults, 53; children, 124. Natives of United States, 142; Ireland, 18; Germany, 8; other countries, 9.

Sloop on Fire.—The sloop *Westchester*, of West Farms, P. Phillips, Captain and owner, lying at the foot of Pacific-street, was set on fire on Saturday, caused by the melting of some unslacked lime. She was loaded with lumber, lath, bricks and lime. The vessel was scuttled to save her from destruction. Loss about $300—no insurance.

Drowned in a Cistern.—A girl named Emma Zeller, 9 years of age, accidentally fell into an old cistern in Twenty-first-street, near Fourth-avenue, Gowanus, on Saturday, and was drowned. The body was not discovered until some time afterward.

The State Militia.—The regiments of this city, which were sent to Pennsylvania, have all been mustered out of the general service. They are still retained, however, for duty in the State.

St. James' Sunday-School.—The pupils of St. James' Catholic Sunday-School, under charge of Father McDonald, were yesterday dismissed for one month. The closing exercises consisted of addresses, and vocal and instrumental music.

The Courts.—A special term of the Supreme Court will be commenced on the first Monday in August before Judge Lott. The other Courts have adjourned over until September.

Williamsburgh.

Incendiary Fires.—During Sunday, three fires, all believed to be the work of design, occurred

[illegible] Brooklyn, E. D. The building, which was a frame structure, was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about $1,000. At about two hours later, flames were discovered bursting forth from the vacant factory of Messrs. Fay & Wesse, in North Ninth-street, near Sixth, but only trifling damage resulted. Subsequently, this same building was again fired, and extinguished almost immediately afterwards.... Last evening, at 7 o'clock, the match manufactory of Mr. Fayte, in Wythe, near Lorimer-street, was found to be on fire. The building was of brick, two stories in height, and was completely gutted. Loss $1,000; insured.

Launch.—On Saturday the steamer *Mets*, intended for the Shrewsbury River service, was launched from the ship-yard of Edward Lurren, at Hunter's Point. She possesses points of great speed and light draught.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—July 25, 1863.

$26,500	U. S. 6s, '81, R. C.	106½	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	97½	
11,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes		100
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. c.	103	
6,000	do	N	99½
3,000	do	N	99½
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	55	
1,000	M. C. State 6s	60½	
10,000	Mo. State 6s	70½	
10,000	do	560	70½
20,000	N. Y. State 6s, '74	115	
10,000	O. & Mis. R. C.	33½	
5,000	Erie 2d M. Bs.	93	30½
4,000	E. 8th M. B.		104½
3,000	Buf., N. Y. & E.		102
3,000	Mich. S. & N. I.		100
4,000	Ala. & T. R., 2d M. Bs		80
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.		60½
5,000	do	560	60½
4,000	do		60
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.		104
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 1. B.		100
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st		108
1,000	Clev. & P. Alt. Con.		63
40,000	Am. Gold	83	126⅝
18,000	do		126⅝
2,540	do		126¼
14	Oriental Bank		89
25	Metropolitan Bank		110½
32	Bank of Commerce		108½
75	Canton Company		29
100	do		29¼
200	do		29¾
50	Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.		94
100	do		95
250	Cumb. Coal Pref.		25½
150	do		25½
400	do		25¾
100	Quicksilv. M. Co.		33
70	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		89
50	Pac. M. S. Co.		236½
11	do		233
300	N. Y. Cen. R.		124¼
100	do		124
100	do	30	123½
150	Erie R.		101
150	do		100⅝
500	do	s10	100⅝
100	do	b10	101
400	do	30	101
200	do		101½
700	do	s30	112¼
200	do		112⅜
300	do		112⅜
100	do		112½
250	Erie R. Pref.		104⅜
1000	Reading R.		100
200	do		100⅜
600	do	b10	100

Public Board—1 P. M.

$5,000	Amer. Gold		126½
10,000	do		126⅝
10,000	do	b3	126⅝
10,800	do		126⅜
150	Cum. Coal		26
150	do		26⅛
600	do		26¼
400	do		26
100	do		26⅝
450	do	b3	26
100	do	s3	26
200	Canton Co.		29
800	N. Y. Cen. R.		124¼
500	do	s30	124
200	do		124⅜
100	do	s8	124⅜
200	do	b3	124⅜
100	do		124¼
200	Erie Railway	s30	101
200	do	c	101¾
200	do		101¾
400	do	b3	101¾
1200	do		101¾
200	do	s18	101¾
400	do	s3	101¾
200	do	b10	101⅝
100	do	b3	101⅝
100	Erie R. Pref.	c	104⅜
100	do	b30	105
50	Hudson R.		130
200	Harlem R.		113¾
200	do		b8 114
200	do		c 114
200	do	b3	114¼
700	do	s	114¾
200	do	s	114¾
200	do	b3	114¾
200	Harlem R. Pref.		107¾
200	Reading R.		100¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.		114
400	M. S. & N. I.	b3	85¾
100	do	s	86¼
500	do		85¼
200	do	b3	85¾
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		114
150	Ill. Cen. R.		119¾
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.		94¾
100	do		94¾
100	do	b15	94¾
200	do		94
200	Gal. & Chic. R.		99¾
200	do	s15	99¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	116
200	do		114½
200	do		102¾
100	Chi., B. & Q. R.		118
100	Mil. & P. Du C.		64
1100	do		64
500	do		64¾
100	do		64¾
200	do	s30	64
100	do	b30	65
150	do	s30	65
400	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.		83
410	Tol. & Wab.		83
50	Tol. & Wab. Pref.		85
400	P., Ft. W. & C. R.		78
400	do		77¾
400	do	b10	77¾
500	do		77¾
200	do		77¾
750	Alt. & T. H. P.		79
300	do		79¾
200	do	b10	79¾
400	Chic. & N. W. R.		37
200	do		36¾
300	do		36¾
100	do	s30	36¾
100	Chi. & Alt. R.		81¾
200	do		81¾
200	do	b30	82
400	do		81
200	Chic. & Alt. Pref.		96½
50	do	b15	95½
25	do		96

Public Board—2 P. M.

50	Hudson R.		130
200	Harlem R.		113¾
200	do		b8 114
200	do		c 114
200	do	b3	114¼
700	do	s	114¾
200	do	s	114¾
200	do	b3	114¾
200	Harlem R. Pref.		107¾
200	Reading R.		100¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.		114
400	M. S. & N. I.	b3	85¾
100	do	s	86¼
500	do		85¼
200	do	b3	85¾
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		114
150	Ill. Cen. R.		119¾
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.		94¾
100	do		94¾
100	do	b15	94¾
200	do		94
200	Gal. & Chic. R.		99¾
200	do	s15	99¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	116
200	do		114½
200	do		102¾
100	Chi., B. & Q. R.		118
100	Mil. & P. Du C.		64¾
1100	do		64
500	do		64¾
100	do		64¾
200	do	s30	64
100	do	b30	65
150	do	s30	65
400	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.		83
410	Tol. & Wab.		83
50	Tol. & Wab. Pref.		85
400	P., Ft. W. & C. R.		78
400	do		77¾
400	do	b10	77¾
500	do		77¾
200	do		77¾
750	Alt. & T. H. P.		79
300	do		79¾
200	do	b10	79¾
400	Chic. & N. W. R.		37
200	do		36¾
300	do		36¾
100	do	s30	36¾
100	Chi. & Alt. R.		81¾
200	do		81¾
200	do	b30	82
400	do		81
200	Chic. & Alt. Pref.		96½
50	do	b15	95½
25	do		96

Monday, July 27—A. M.

The Foreign Import Trade of the past week was unusually active, partly in consequence of the interruption to the Custom-house entries of the week before. The Export return (made up early in the week) is smaller than usual, from the difficulty of clearing vessels the week before. The Export of Specie is again large, and the demand for Gold thus created, together with the daily wants of the Importers to pay the Customs, caused a rally from the low quotation of Saturday week of 3@3¼ ℔ cent. The Exports and Customs of the fortnight ensuing to $6,171,000, and it will be seen this afternoon how far these movements have affected the stock of Gold Coin in Bank. Some considerable disbursements have been making from the Sub-Treasury in payment of the July interest on the Public Debt, and numerous parcels of $200,000@$300,000 each have come in from New-Orleans and California. The price of Exchange ruled 135@140 through the various changes in Gold during the week, and closed 139¼ ℔ cent. The price of Money to the Brokers fell to 5@6 ℔ cent., and in the absence of sufficient employment in this way, the line of Deposits at the Treasury on 5 ℔ cent. interest on 10 days' notice, after 30 days, has been rapidly filling up. The popular subscriptions to the Government 6 ℔ cent. Loan of 1882 at par have also largely increased again, and $6,092,650 on this account was received at the New-York office of the Treasury. Beginning the week with about half a million per day, these subscriptions have reached a million and a half per day, for the greater part through the Loan Agency of the Treasury. The Department is still 10 or 12 days in arrear in the delivery of the Bonds, but arrangements, we understand, are making to reduce the delay to 5 or 6 days. To meet the heavy popular demand for this Stock, the labor of the Register of the Treasury and the force in his office is now equal to 16 working hours per day.

The Stock Market for the week shows a further considerable rise on the Share list, most of the New-York and Western Roads being about 4 ℔ cent. higher then on Saturday week, under an increased volume of speculation. The recently introduced Western lines, reorganized on a basis which it is hoped will soon enable nearly the whole of them to pay dividends upon their common shares, have gone up from 5 to 8 ℔ cent. The Government Stocks of 1881 have also advanced ½@¾ ℔ cent., although it was expected on the first great fall in Gold two weeks ago that the Foreign orders would be suspended. Such, however, is not the case, and some of these orders extend to the 5-20 years' Stock of 1862 by subscription at par.

Course of the Stock Exchange for the Week.

American Gold Coin	123¾@129@126¾
U. S. 5 ℔ cents. 1881	106¾@106¾
New-York Central	119¾@122¾
New-York and Erie	97⅞@101¾
Erie Preferred Shares	104@104¾
Rock Island	98¾@103¾
Michigan Guaranteed	112@113¾
Michigan Southern	81¾@86¾@85¼
Michigan Central	116@113¾
Toledo	114@116¾
Illinois Central	110@115¾
Pacific Mail	240@236
Hudson River	170@140@153
Harlem Preferred	106@106
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾@94¾
Harlem Common	113@113
Fort Wayne and Chicago	71¾@77¾
Chicago and North Western

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

MORGAN is captured at last—himself and the whole of his force. Yesterday morning Major WAY, with 250 of the Ninth Michigan cavalry, forced him to an engagement near Sallnville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 240 prisoners, MORGAN himself, however, escaping with 300 men; but they were all subsequently captured by Gen. SHACKLEFORD near New-Lisbon. The General announces his good fortune in a dispatch to Gen. BURNSIDE, which we publish elsewhere.

We published yesterday, from the Richmond papers of the 23d, three dispatches from BEAUREGARD, giving an account of a second attack and repulse of our forces at Fort Wagner, on Morris Island. The first dispatch, dated at Charleston, 18th, states that Fort Wagner had been bombarded furiously all day by the gunboats and land batteries. The second dispatch, dated the 19th, states that after a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the National forces assaulted the enemy's position "desperately and repeatedly," but were repulsed with great slaughter, the rebel loss being slight, but including many valuable officers. The third dispatch, dated the 22d, states that we commenced shelling again on the 21st. The rebel loss on the 18th is put at 150 killed and wounded; ours at about 2,000, including prisoners, nearly 600 having been buried under a flag of truce. The statements of these dispatches are mainly corroborated by our own accounts, received by the steamship *Arago*, which arrived at this port last evening. BEAUREGARD'S statement of the National losses is found to be exaggerated—about 1,500 will probably cover it. The fighting was very severe, and at one time a portion of our forces gained the interior of the rebel works, but the advantage was lost and the assault failed.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, informs us that on the 14th inst. a severe fight occurred at Elk Creek, fifty miles south of Fort Gibson, between the national forces under Gen. BLUNT, numbering 2,400 men, with twelve pieces of artillery, and the rebels under Gen. COOPER, numbering 5,000, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels. Gen. BLUNT marched fifty miles in twenty-four hours, and attacked COOPER immediately. Two rebel guns were dismounted and captured, and the enemy briskly fled, pursued by our forces.

We have this morning some intimation of what has been done by the Army of the Potomac during the past week. Our troops have kept up a close scrutiny of LEE'S movements, and have succeeded, by rapid marches, in baffling several attempts made by him to pass through the gaps of the Blue Ridge. He tried successively Snicker's, Ashby's and Manassas Gaps, but found a strong National force at each, and at the last two was driven back with loss. It is believed that he is now moving rapidly toward Staunton, up the Shenandoah Valley. Our cavalry here, as usual, been very active. At Chester Gap they recaptured 1,100 of the cattle stolen by the enemy, and several hundred sheep, and a large number of horses have also been recaptured.

A dispatch received by Gen. SCHENCK, at Baltimore, dated headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Front Royal Saturday, announces an engagement with the enemy's rear guard on the day previous, and the disappearance of the whole rebel army on Saturday morning—supposed *en route* to Culpepper and Orange Court-house.

The Washington *Republican* of Saturday evening has the following paragraph: "Information was received in the city yesterday which confirms our opinion that LEE has been reeting on the upper Potomac, after crossing from Maryland, to enable his army to get away safely all the plunder collected in the Boonsboro and Cumberland Valleys. It is known that he has also been gathering all the grain of the new crop in the Shenandoah Valley, and he is now moving with this plunder quietly and carefully toward Richmond. Dey before yesterdey ems of our forces captured from the rebels an immense drove of cattle, including oxen and cows, and five hundred sheep. Some of these were stolen in Pennsylvania."

Gen. FOSTER'S official report of the results of the cavalry expedition in North Caroline has been received at the War Department, from which it appears that the rebels have not told us half the story. In addition to the railroad bridge at Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, which it will take weeks to replace, and the mills, both flouring and cotton, already mentioned, our forces destroyed an engine and a train of cars, twenty-five wagons filled with stores and munitions, an armory and machine shops; and at Tarboro, two steamboats and one iron-clad in process of construction, besides a saw-mill, a train of cars, and large quantities of subsistence and ordnance stores. About a hundred prisoners were also captured, and some three hundred horses and mules and three hundred contrabands. And all this with a loss in killed, wounded and missing, of only about twenty-five men, though our force was skirmishing almost constantly

It is reported by persons who arrived at Cairo from Vicksburgh, yesterday, that Jackson, Miss., has been burned by our forces, and that the pursuit of JOE JOHNSTON has been given over for the present.

Admiral FOOTE has officially informed the Navy Department of the result of the expedition recently sent by him through the navigable waters of the Red River country. The enemy appear to have been taken completely by surprise. Two fine steamers laden with stores were captured, and two others were burned by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. Large quantities of ammunition were also captured. At Harrisonburgh, on the Red River, a very strong fort was found, on a considerable elevation, which could not be reduced by wooden gunboats, which alone composed the expedition.

Major-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN and Brig-Gen. SHEPLEY were among the passengers by the *Columbia*, which arrived from New-Orleans on Saturday. The news is but one day later, and is of no importance.

Two prize steamers arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, the *Kate Dale*, captured by the gunboat *R. R. Cuyler* off Tortugas, and the *Lizzie*, captured by the *Santiago de Cuba* off Abaco.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamships *City of New-York* at this port, and *Scotia* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one week later—to the 19th inst. The *City of New-York's* news was published in full in yesterday's TIMES. A telegraphic summary of the *Scotia's* news is given this morning. A report had reached England by the Barbadoes steamer that the California steamship *Moses Taylor* had been captured by the *Alabama*, which there exacted a million dollars in gold. The report is of course without any foundation whatever. No such amount of treasure has been shipped for New-York for several months. Our London files by the *City of New-York* bring us the proceedings of the British House of Commons on the 13th, the occasion when the debate on Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion for the recognition of the South was to have been continued. The news expected by that gentleman from America not having arrived, he concluded to withdraw his motion, and after some desultory debate the matter was dropped. In the course of the debate Mr. LINDSAY took occasion to give his promised version of the interview of himself and Mr. ROEBUCK with the French Emperor. It does not differ from that already given. Another call was made on the 14th, in the House of Lords, for information regarding the case of the *Margaret and Jessie*, fired into on the Bahama coast by the gunboat *Rhode Island*, but Earl RUSSELL had no further information to give. The news of the battles of Gettysburgh had been received, and caused considerable sensation. There was much anxiety for the details. The English journals generally accord much praise to the Union troops for their steadiness and valor. The London *Times*, however, cannot see the ground for Mr. LINCOLN'S hopeful anticipations, and says that looking to Vicksburgh and Port Hudson the chances are "decidedly against the Federals." The Russian reply to the propositions of England, France, and Austria, on the Polish question, had been received, but was not made public. It was believed to assent to the six points, but to propose an amnesty instead of an armistice. The Liverpool cotton market was firm. Breadstuffs and provisions were steady. Consols, 93@93¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., announces the death of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, aged 77 years.

By the steamship *Champion*, which left Aspinwall on the 17th inst., and arrived at this port yesterday, was received $273,680 in treasure. The news by the arrival is of no importance.

The Stock market was firm on Saturday, and the demand large for the popular Loan of the United States by subscription at par. The market for Money was abundantly supplied at 5@6 ₩ cent. Gold advanced to 126¼@127, and Exchange to 139½ ₩ cent.

Flour was heavy and drooping on Saturday. Prime lots of Wheat were salable and buoyant. Corn was brisker and dearer. Cotton was in demand and was steady. A moderate business was transacted in Sugars, Fish and Provisions. Hay, Tobacco, Tallow and Whisky were freely purchased. Hops, Seeds and Wool were quiet. Freights were dull and heavy, with 618 vessels of all classes in port.

The Real Danger.

The factionists of the day have clamored loudly about the encroachments of the Government upon personal liberty, and the fearful peril of military despotism. They have systematically met every vigorous step of the Government in its own self-defence by this hue and cry. They have never tired of bawling, "The liberties of the people are in danger! the liberties of the people are in danger!" It was in this manner that the passions of the ignorant were gradually wrought up to the uncontrollable pitch that has just precipitated itself in flame and blood.

It is but too true that the liberties of the people are in danger. It is a fearful fact, and one that should be better understood in this great crisis of national destiny. But that danger is not, as the demagogues would have it, from usurpation, but from lawlessness. It is not from assumption of authority at Washington, but from the spirit of license, which alike generated the Southern rebellion and the New-York "insurrection."

It cannot be too clearly understood that what is really most endangered by this rebellion is not the Union, but constitutional liberty. Of the two, it is the latter that is the most insecure. All history proves that whatever else a nation may be tenacious of, it is most tenacious of its own existence. The first necessity, we may say indeed the first law, of a nation is self-preservation; and unless all human experience is a lie, liberty itself will be sacrificed sooner than national life. It is true enough that an individual may sacrifice life to liberty; but there is no suicide or immolation for a people—it must live. The condition of life, be it what it may, is in effect always a secondary matter. Least of all can a mighty nation like ours give up its integrity, and dissolve its greatness; and if it were possible nothing conceivable could compensate for the sacrifice, because even to the individual the smallest interest with security is always preferable to the largest interest without it. The smallest good which a man may call his own under a stable despotism will be preferred to the largest privilege under the reign of chaos, uncertainty and terror, secession and anarchy. Every man naturally prefers self-government to any other government, and will cling to it when once attained so long as it proves adequate to protect him. Nothing but this failure of power in popular institutions for the protection of public interests and the maintenance of national integrity ever could have caused, or ever will cause, any people to relinquish them.

The centralization of despotic power which our demagogues pretend to fear, has never been evolved from the vigor and centrality of Democratic power, but only *after* its decay. Bad as a crude Democracy, without constitution or representation, may have been in delegating monstrous powers to an elective despot, it was never guilty of alienating its sovereignty, but made the master of all the greater slave to itself. Monarchy has never supplanted Democracy, until Democracy was dead of disunion and discord, and its decomposing carcass, Anarchy, called *for any strong hand* to cast it out from the habitation of man. Society will endure any Government sooner than no Government. Here alone lies the danger. The liberties of the American people are impregnable so long as the *Government* of the American people is solid and sufficient—but not worth an hour's purchase after it has failed, or dissolved into its original elements.

Hence, if Liberty fail to save the nation she will fail to save herself. If disunion shall triumph over this present Government, then a Government that can triumph over disunion will inevitably take its place. Right or wrong, of necessity the nation will at all events ultimately secure its life, whatever interests may perish. However much we may theorize against it, yet the stern fact stands that personal rights have always had to succumb to public necessity. It never will be otherwise, so long as the whole remains greater than any of its parts. There is, therefore, no practical way to save personal liberty, but to *uphold first the national integrity* that gives it worth and security.

Equally true is it that it is not possible to destroy Republican liberty without *first* destroying Republican *government*. History—the sad history of Republics—gives no important instance of civil liberty crushed by bare usurpation. Absolutely the *only* road to despotism ever discovered by a free people has been *through* disloyalty, disintegration.

The Military Policy of the Rebels.

Fortune and the month of July have been so decidedly adverse to the rebel armies both in the East and in the West, and their prospects for the future look so beclouded and hopeless, that people generally have come to the conclusion that their game is already utterly lost, and that all that now remains for us to do is to march to an easy, speedy and final victory. It is a very agreeable anticipation, but we have no idea it will be realized as easily or rapidly as is supposed.

When heretofore the rebels have been in a strait in any section of the Confederacy—when any of their positions have been menaced, or any of their armies confronted by a force which they had reason to fear—they have adopted a very simple policy—the policy of concentration of forces. They have not scrupled to strip bare of troops very important positions—to give up large sections of territory, and to withdraw an army and its General altogether from their ground, and subordinate them to another commander, in order that they might magnify one or other of the main columns by which, for the time being, the Confederacy was upheld, or hold a vital point the loss of which would be disastrous. Thus all, or nearly all, the troops west of the Mississippi were joined to BRAGG'S and JOHNSTON'S armies; thus Nashville, and Memphis at one period, and Tullahoma at another, were evacuated; thus Richmond has been nearly denuded of troops for the last three months; and many other examples of the same kind might be offered.

A further and closer application of the same principle will undoubtedly be the policy adopted by the rebels, in their present desperate situation; and they may hope by this means, and at some auspicious moment and some vital point, to achieve advantages which will in some measure retrieve their late ill-fortune, and give the rebellion another brief lease of existence.

The rebels are still credited with three armies—that of LEE, that of BRAGG, and that of JOHNSTON. The first has been badly shattered, and the other two have undergone a succession of disasters which have brought them to such a condition that they do not even pretend to make a stand when our Generals advance upon them. JOHNSTON had every motive and every stimulus to hold the capital of Mississippi if it was in his power to do so, but he was only too glad, under cover of night, to hobble out of it and away no one knows where. BRAGG had equally strong inducements to hold Tullahoma, but on hearing the first bugle note of ROSECRANS' advance, he skedaddled off to the fastnesses of the mountains. It need not be supposed, however, that these two armies have not each of them a respectable, indeed a large, number of men. We do not doubt that JOHNSTON'S force is twenty-five thousand strong, and BRAGG'S somewhere near forty-thousand. The army of Gen. LEE, however, still formidable in numbers, is the real mainstay of the rebellion—the power without which the Confederacy could not stand a month, if a moment. In the last great struggles of JEFF. DAVIS, he will sacrifice everything else to sustain and save this army. Beside the levies that he will raise by his new universal conscription, we do not doubt that he will withdraw all troops possible from the Cotton States, and from every position he holds from Richmond to Mobile.

By giving up the Capital, Gen. JOHNSTON may be said to have given up the State of Mississippi. There is no point west of Mobile and the line of the Tombigbee River where he can make a stand. Even Mobile, after his late experience, he must know to be untenable, and at all events it can be defended as well by a garrison of ten thousand, as by one of five times that strength. In like manner, in abandoning Tullahoma, Gen. BRAGG has abandoned finally all the region north of the Tennessee River. Chattanooga, fixed in the fastnesses of the mountains, unlike Mobile planted on the plain, is a position that can be defended for an indefinite period by a small force of troops.

We think it likely, therefore, that the latter Southwestern position, which is an essential one, will be held by what is considered a sufficient defensive force; that garrisons will be left by JOHNSTON at Mobile and Montgomery, and that the bulk of the forces with BRAGG and JOHNSTON will be transferred from the Southwest to magnify the forces of Gen. LEE. In this way, the main rebel army would at once be brought up to the highest strength it has ever reached, and another invasion of the North, and even the capture of Washington, might appear as things within LEE'S power to undertake. The only chance the rebels now have of retaining power anywhere, is by *concentrating* the whole of their military force, or nearly the whole, at one point; and a short time will show whether this will not be the policy that they will adopt.

The Siege of Charleston.

The tidings from Charleston, whatever its real purport be—whether the assailants of Fort Wagner have met with a repulse as decided as the braggart bulletins of BEAUREGARD claim, or a mere partial check—will not surprise anyone who has formed an adequate conception of the defences of that city. The reduction of that stronghold is precisely the most difficult special bit of work in the whole field of military operations. The best engineers in the rebel service have not labored in vain for two years to make it as nearly impregnable as possible. LEE, JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD and RIPLEY have in succession exhausted all the resources of their art to put out of reach of successful assault a city which both an intense local pride, and its great value as a part of entry for blockade-runners, prompt the rebels to hold at all hazard. We should, therefore, *expect* just such stops and checks.

But what is encouraging in the matter is, that the military and naval chiefs to whom is committed the new attempt to reduce Charleston have gone to work in the right fashion. Previously to the attack last April, it was a matter of eager discussion with those who were about to participate as to the best method of procedure—whether to attack first the sand batteries which flank the entrance to the harbor or to assail Sumter itself. In favor of the former plan it was urged that it would make sure clean work as we went on—that having effected a landing on Morris Island and driven the garrisons out of Fort Wagner and the works on Cumming's Point, we should have a *point d'appui* for siege batteries wherewith to operate against Sumter; this, in turn, would command the opposite and upper forts, and so on, *seriatim*. On the other hand, it was argued that the defensive capacities of sand-batteries against the slow shelling of Monitors are very great, as the experiment at Fort McAllister in the Ogeechee River a short time previously had proved; that a bombardment bringing only the like fruitless results would be very discouraging—whereas by making a vigorous drive direct at Sumter itself, and "knocking it into a brick pile," the moral effect of the reduction of the citadel would be very great, and necessitate the fall of all the outer works. The latter plan carried the day; and all the more so, as just previous to the attack Admiral DUPONT was informed by Gen. HUNTER that he could render him no cooperation in the assault—that the military force must confine itself to garnering what the navy might reap, that is, to holding the works which the navy might take. It only remained, therefore, to make the attack with the fleet, while the military remained spectators from a safe point of vantage.

The result is fresh in the recollection of the public. The iron-clads proceeded to the assault. Passing up the main ship channel without a shot from the batteries on Morris Island, the fleet entered the inferno of fire, designing to pass up to the inner and weaker face of Sumter. But the defenders had made special provision against this design, by obstructive appliances which prevented the passage of the fleet, and there was naught for the assailants to do but to measure their metal against the forts. For five and thirty minutes the Monitors gave and took, exposed to the converging fire of a couple of hundred guns. At the end of that time *five* of the nine iron-clads signaled themselves in a condition out of the fight, and the combat ended here.

This experiment was one test of the Ironclads, and proved at least what they could *not* do. It rudely dissipated illusions persistently entertained both by the public and the Navy Department—illusions not shared by the commanders of the vessels themselves. It was perfectly evident, after this, that however valuable our mailed ships might be for other services, *this* was a task beyond their scope. No man who witnessed the combat, or intelligently studied its record, could have failed to be convinced that Charleston would never be taken by a purely naval attack. Nor was it less obvious that Charleston *could* be taken by bringing to bear the adequate means in the right way—that is, by a combined land and naval attack on a large scale and after the method of a siege.

This is what Gen. GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN are now doing. The military force have secured a footing on Morris Island, and, under cover of the iron ships and wooden gun-boats are pursuing their work, with such varying fortune as ordinarily attends the like operations. Morris Island lies at the Southern entrance of the harbor, running down to Light-house Inlet, which separates it from Folly Island, and at its northern end bending inward to the harbor, and forming a curved extremity named Cumming's Point. On this tongue of land, directly opposite Sumter, are a couple of sand batteries, and about a mile to the southward, fronting the Main Ship Channel, is Fort Wagner. It is an extensive, well-constructed and powerful sand work, with traverses, bomb-proof magazine, etc., and designed for about a dozen heavy guns *en barbette*. The prime necessity is, of course, to get possession of this fortification. This once done, it will not be a difficult matter to reduce the smaller batteries on Cummings' Point, which in turn affords a base of operations against Fort Sumter. At the time of the first bombardment of the fort by the rebels it will be remembered that it was the siege batteries on Cummings' Point which did the really effective work. Unhappily circumstances have changed. The rebels will hardly imitate Major ANDERSON'S leniency in refusing to fire on the batteries in process of erection, and our troops on that exposed sand-beach will be made to feel the best that Sumter, with its powerful armament, can do to retard the work of siege approach. Still, the reduction of the fort is not beyond the hope of a vigorous assault with adequate force. It is true, the possession of Fort Sumter will be far from being the possession of Charleston. The approach to the city forms a *cul de sac*, four miles in length, heavily lined on both sides with batteries, and the channel-ways are obstructed in the most effective manner. But the reduction of Fort Sumter would be of itself sufficient to compensate for any sacrifices that might be made to secure it. Then and only then may we hope for a blockade really effective of this port. And for the rest, the possession of the city is a matter of minor importance.

The only question now is whether the heads of the expedition have a force adequate to the business in hand. It is a simple mathematical problem. A certain work is to be accomplished: it remains to establish an equation between the means and the end. It is an old maxim that any place may be reduced in forty days and forty nights—the meaning of which, in its essential spirit, is that time and sufficient force must in the end compel capitulation. What forces the rebels may have for the defence of Charleston we are not informed. It is known that, on the occasion of the last assault, they numbered not less than fifty-five thousand. Doubtless a great portion of this force was subsequently withdrawn to more active fields; but we may depend on it that the rebels will not surrender Charleston if heavy reinforcements can save it. We cannot rid ourselves of the unpleasant suspicion that Gen. GILLMORE has an inadequate force for so momentous an undertaking. Let the authorities see to this. The Government is, we are assured, very earnest in its desires to bring about a successful issue of the struggle. It need not be added that the best proof of this will be the prompt shipment of big batteries and heavy battalions.

The Capture of John Morgan.

A dainties bit of dessert after the glorious repast of Union victories which loyal souls have lately enjoyed could hardly have been devised than that announced to-day—the capture of JOHN MORGAN. It is precisely what was wanting to fill up the measure of perfect satisfaction. The whole affair has something of the piquant interest of a comedy, with the dramatic requirements all fulfilled. He came—he saw—and he was *caught!*

MORGAN has long enjoyed the reputation of being the prince of all the rebel raiders—the chief of those free riders that gave such *éclat* to the early cavalry operations of the rebels. None of this class have operated on so grand a theatre, with such unparalleled audacity and with such unbounded success, as the free-handed Kentuckian. There has also been a poetry and a romance of its kind attending his exploits that belong to those of none of his compeers. The immense line of communications which our army in Tennessee presents, the numerous depots, outposts and garrisons, and the long-exposed flanks of railroads have been the rich booty on which he has long preyed. Gen. ROSECRANS could never post a letter in Murfreesboro, and feel sure that it would not fall into the hands of MORGAN rather than the person to whom it was addressed. Not a passenger could enter the train to run from Nashville to Louisville without nervous anticipations that some of MORGAN'S band might, before it reached its destination, stop it, to demand his money or his life. In all this class of operations his services to the rebel cause have been immense.

In regard to the last of MORGAN'S raids it is difficult to give any satisfactory explanation of its motive. His invasion of Kentucky last year had a definite object in connection with BRAGG'S advance. But this time it was neither the forerunner nor accompaniment of any such movement. It is possible, however, that he had hoped to give the idea that it was of the same nature, and thus call off a portion of ROSECRANS' force from the pursuit of BRAGG. Never was attempt more completely unsuccessful. Not a man was moved from Tennessee to follow him. On the whole, this raid was a *faux pas*; and, ever since MORGAN entered Indiana and Ohio, he has been moving, not with any direct offensive object, but with the simple purpose of getting away.

It is, perhaps, fair to confess that our satisfaction at the capture is not lessened by the fact that we had not complete faith it would be brought about. The assurances of his prospective bagging brought by telegraph bore too stereotyped an air to inspire confidence. But he is caught, and very great credit is certainly due the enterprising captor. It is not less gratifying that while the leader is nabbed, the greater part of his command has also been taken. MORGAN, in his advance, swam the Cumberland River with fifty-one hundred men. At least four thousand are to-day prisoners—the rest, after scattering, are skulking through the woods for their homes. The very head and front of all the rebel cavalry offending in the West is now clean cut off.

THE REBEL ARMY IN STRAITS FOR SUPPLIES.—Gen. LEE has been struggling very hard for the last fortnight to get off the plunder, in the shape of grain and other supplies, which he found in Pennsylvania, and to add to these the corn and cattle of the Shenandoah Valley. It was highly necessary that he should effect this if possible, as the area from which the Confederate army draws its supplies is now rather limited. Not only are they cut off from the vast stores of grain and cattle west of the Mississippi; not only is JOHNSTON'S army cut off from the rich harvests of the Yazoo Valley and Northern Mississippi; not only is BRAGG'S army deprived of the immense crops which had been grown for him in Southern Tennessee; but LEE'S army cannot get supplies at present from anywhere outside of the State of Virginia. An expedition from our army has cut the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at Wytheville (Va.,) and another expedition has cut the Weldon and Wilmington Road near Tarboro (N. C.) By the former line were brought to Virginia all the hogs, cattle and corn from East Tennessee, and by the latter line provisions were brought up from North Carolina. The only connecting road with the South which Richmond now has, is the line running to Raleigh, and if we may credit the rebel papers, the capacity of that road is exceedingly limited. These breaches of their roads bear very hard upon the rebels, as they cannot repair them soon for want of railroad iron and other materials. It will be remembered that when Col. CARTER cut the East Tennessee and Virginia Road last November, it took them four months to repair the damage he had done.

In view of these facts, it is vitally necessary for LEE to gather up and carry with him every ear of corn and every ounce of flesh he can lay hands upon. He could better afford to risk, and even lose, another battle, than fail in this. The amount of provisions required for his army is enormous, and he never had so narrow a field to find them in as at the present moment.

A WESTERN SOLDIER.—Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, in one of his letters from the Northwest, which he has published in his "Diary," gives a lively account of one Mr. OGLESBY whom he met in Illinois, who had raised a regiment of volunteers, and who struck the Englishman by "his shrewdness, simple honesty and zeal." Mr. OGLESBY told RUSSELL that "he had begun life in utmost obscurity, but that somehow or other he got into a lawyer's office, and there by hard drudgery, by mother wit and industry, notwithstanding a defective education, he had raised himself, not only to independence, but to such a position that a thousand men had gathered at his call, and selected one who had never led a company in his life to be their Colonel." He is further described as being an excellent orator of the Western school, who made good homely, telling speeches to his men. "I'm not as good as your Frenchmen of the schools of Paris," said he, "nor am I equal to the Russian Colonels I met at St. Petersburgh, who sketched me out how they had beaten you Britishers at Sebastopol; but I know I can do good straight fighting with my boys when I get a chance. There is a good deal in training, to be sure, but nature tells too."

Well, Mr. OGLESBY, or Col. OGLESBY, did not have to wait long for a chance of doing "good straight fighting" with his boys. And he did it too, and in a style both natural and scientific. From Fort Donelson and Shiloh, through all the Tennessee campaign of Gen. GRANT, and subsequently under Gen. ROSECRANS, at Corinth, he led not only his own regiment, but a brigade, and subsequently a division, and rose from the rank of Colonel until he wore the double star of a Major-General, and from being the object of devotion of a thousand men, he became one of the most ardently loved and most enthusiastically admired, not to say successful leaders, in the gallant and ever victorious Army of the Tennessee. In another column will be found a touching farewell order of Maj.-Gen. OGLESBY to the command which he has led in person through the fire of so many battles. He has resigned his commission because he is incapacitated for further duty in consequence of a severe wound which he received at the battle of Corinth, in October last, and which since that time has confined him to his home in Illinois.

The loss of no soldier in our army could cause greater grief to his troops than will be caused by the loss of the services and presence of Gen. OGLESBY in GRANT'S army. It is a loss to the whole country, as well as to his own command. For though when Mr. RUSSELL met with Mr. OGLESBY thirty months ago, the latter had never led a company in his life, yet, before two short years were over, he had led the Second division of the Army of the Tennessee in a style which showed, to use his own words, that "nature tells too." The applauding language in which he bids farewell to his men is eminently applicable to his own services.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 26.

CHARLESTON.

There is no later news from Charleston, as yet, than that contained in the rebel reports already forwarded, but the feeling about speedy success is not buoyant.

THE TWO GREAT ARMIES.

The situation of LEE'S and MEADE'S armies is still understood but vaguely here.

GEN. CONNER'S EXPEDITION IN UTAH.

Gen. CONNER has transmitted to the headquarters of the army an interesting account of his recent expedition. Among its results are useful lessons to the Indians of Utah, with a view to the preservation of peace; the establishment of a new military post at a point at or near the great bend of Bear River, known as Soda Springs, in the Territory of Idaho, for the protection of overland emigration to Oregon, California and the Bannock City Mines. A new road has been opened north of Soda Springs to Snake River, to shorten the route of emigrants from the East *via* Fort Bridger, not less than seventy miles, and to present a route well watered, and furnishing good feed for animals, with abundance of game. Gen. CONNER also laid out a town, in which he settled fifty-three families, of one hundred and sixty souls, comprising the seceding Mormons, known as "Morrisites," and who fled from BRIGHAM YOUNG'S persecution.

THE CROPS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has issued his statement of the condition of the crops last month throughout the United States. The condition of wheat was very nearly, but not quite, up to the average, and a larger breadth of land was sown than ever before. Corn is also slightly below the average.

TENNESSEE.

Data recently arranged at the War Department show how largely Tennessee has contributed to her own, now almost perfect, deliverance. She already has twenty regiments of infantry and cavalry, and two batteries in the service, most of which were made up from refugees, and organized beyond her borders.

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN has called a Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of certain officers of Gen. STONEMAN'S command during the progress of the great raid in the rear of LEE'S army. The Court is composed of Gen. MAX WEBER, President, Cols. DAVIS and WARNER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Past and Present Aspect of New-Orleans—Gen. Banks' Campaign—The Nine Months' Men—Opening of the Mississippi River—Mobilian Veracity—News up the River—Health of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, July 18, 1863.

PAST AND PRESENT ASPECT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

This city is suddenly galvanized into new life by the presence of a large body of officers who I had noticed, for weeks past, plunged up to their necks in warlike duties before Port Hudson. The new military order issued by Gen. EMORY, compelling all officers to carry their side arms in the streets, gives the place a very martial appearance, and the clanking of spurs and sabres, which greets one at every turn, produces quite an impressive music.

The contrast presented by the state of things in the city to-day, and that of only a few days ago, must appear strange indeed to those who remained in New-Orleans during the period when matters looked darkest for the cause of the Union in this Department. It went far beyond anything I had ever imagined. With the enemy in possession of Brashear City, and overrunning the whole Lafourche district, up to Algiers itself—with the telegraph destroyed between this place and Port Hudson—and rumors constantly arriving of the enemy pressing in large numbers upon the rear of our besieging forces, you can imagine how elated the rebel sympathizers must have been here, and how correspondingly depressed those of the Unionists who were afflicted with weak knees. So far had rebel assumption gone that already a new "reign of terror" was beginning to be inaugurated; and a peaceful Union citizen told me, this morning, that as late as the 4th of July he was actually threatened, by some ruffians, with hanging, in the neighborhood of his own house.

Gen. EMORY was, however, quite equal to the emergency. Like magic he organized a home guard, both white and black, who, with the aid of the Unionists here, (stronger in their secret organizations than their enemies imagine,) would have been more than enough to protect the city from any unhallowed hands. But now all is changed. The fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, to say nothing of LEE's discomfiture, have come upon the community like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. Loyalty walks abroad with head erect and heart beating with fervent joy, while Treason skulks about in by-ways like a whipped cur.

GEN. BANKS

is here reposing for a few days upon his laurels, and dearly has he earned them. When a comprehensive history of this campaign comes to be written, and a fair estimate is made of what the General had to accomplish and the means placed at his disposal for doing it, it will be found that no commander has produced such grand results from such thoroughly inadequate materials since the war began.

1st. He was further off than any other from all supplies and reinforcements. 2d. His army, numerically, was quite insufficient—for you must not be deluded into the idea that every regiment leaving New-York with flying colors and full complement of shoulder straps *is* a *regiment*—and then composed of perfectly green troops—nine months' men, who, by the time they got drilled into soldiers, were already counting the hours that were to send them home again. 3d. To his military duties were superadded the stupendous labors of *civil* reorganization, in a place with more rabid contending elements than perhaps any other yet recovered to the national arms, and where hatred to the North literally amounted to insanity. 4th. With these inadequate means he had to do what? To reclaim the whole State of Louisiana back to the Union—to drive the rebels out of a vast track of almost impassable bayous—to seize the strongest fortress but one yet in possession of the enemy—thereby letting loose the imprisoned commerce of the whole Mississippi Valley, cutting the Confederacy in twain, and dealing a more vital blow to the rebellion than would be the fall of Richmond itself.

It is not to be wondered at if, in view of what was to be done, and the wherewith to do it, many of Gen. BANKS' military advisers, when he thought matters ripe for execution, were inclined to dissuade him from the attempt until reinforcements arrived. But I have reason to know that it was so. With that self-reliance and determination of purpose which can only be evolved in great emergencies, and with a full reliance upon the devotion of his troops, the General went to work in earnest; with what success is already matter of history.

I have been told—I know not how correctly—that the whole campaign in the Attakapas country has been spoken of in very high quarters as an eccentric movement. "Eccentric" forsooth! Is there any eccentricity in a Commander sweeping his enemy before him, and seeing that he has no force in his rear, before sitting down to invest a stronghold like Port Hudson? Again, people ask: What have we gained by this march into the Attakapas region? and why did we not hold the country as we went along?

To the first question I have four good answers: First, we gained enough treasure in cotton, cattle, and invaluable black labor, to nearly if not quite cover the expense of the campaign. Second, we seized the mouth of the Red River and cut off the supplies from Port Hudson by water, making its reduction a matter of certainty. Third, we not only demoralized the army but the whole people—so thoroughly inoculating them with freedom, that they are forever safe from any relapse to Slavery. Fourth, we killed the *prestige* of the rebel army in that region, and found that they are no match whatever for our men in a fair and open field. For an answer to the second question, people must go to those who absurdly sent a Commanding General here with no troops to hold the places that he conquered, unless, in doing so, he would forego the main object of his mission—the reduction of Port Hudson. *They*, and not *he*, are responsible for our soldiers having now to go over again, the very ground they have recently taken at such cost. It is to be hoped the authorities at Washington will take advantage of the lesson and see that Gen. BANKS has henceforth men enough to hold what he wins, and that right speedily.

THE NINE MONTHS' MEN.

It has been the custom among a portion of the army and civilians, also, to decry the nine months' men. There are two sides to every question, and this one forms no exception. These men came out here under a distinct stipulation with the Government that they were to serve for a certain them—nine months—and that at the end of that time they were to return home. A compact between a Government and the people is as sacred and binding as between individuals.

At the time that the stipulated period is about to expire these regiments find themselves located before Port Hudson, in the midst of a siege the duration of which none could then foretell. It can easily be understood what a complication of circumstances would thereby arise. For these men to take up their traps and go home would be to leave Gen. BANKS without soldiers to carry on the siege; on the other hand, for him to insist, by main force, upon their remaining, would be in contravention of a sacred understanding between them and their Government.

Considering the position in which they were placed, and the *rights* to which they were entitled, I am bound to confess that I consider the nine months' men behaved extremely well, under the circumstances. I believe, further, that they would have submitted more gracefully to the extra demands made upon their services had their position been more clearly acknowledged by the Commanding General, and their services been called for more palpably in the shape of a *request* and *an appeal to their pride and patriotism*, than as a *demand*. I know it was the wish of the Commanding General to make the imperative necessities of his position as little distasteful to his soldiers as possible; but, at the same time, I was behind the scenes enough to know that a little patting on the back would have made things go more easily.

Upon the whole, the nine months' men have done [illegible] of them. There are men among them as brave and zealous as are to be found in any other portion of the army. Indeed, nothing speaks so strongly for the *individual* character which goes to form the rank and file of our armies, as to see what soldiers can be made out of these same nine months' men.

At the same time the whole system is monstrously absurd, and should be instantly abandoned. Before a man has a fair chance of becoming a soldier, his time is expired for him to go home; and months before that time arrives—indeed, from the very day of his enlistment—he is counting the hours for his release. If, fortunately for our cause, the men were not *individually* made of good stuff, it would be utterly impossible to get any fighting material out of so wretched and ridiculous a system. No man is really of any proper availability as a soldier, who is not prepared to take up arms for a term of at least three years.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The whole town was thrown into a state of pleasing excitement on Thursday last, just after the *Creole* sailed, by the sudden appearance at the levee of the large steamboat *Imperial*, just in from St. Louis. She came down freighted with some 600 head of cattle, part of a large haul that was made at Natchez a short time ago. She had a pleasant, unmolested trip all the way down, and reported the river perfectly quiet between this and St. Louis.

The *Imperial* is an immense, showy vessel—one of the first-class river steamers, which completely dwarfs the *Laurel Hill*, *Empire Parish*, and others that we have been long accustomed to look upon as leviathans. But it was not her size nor fine equipments which impressed the eager multitudes who thronged to see her; it was the fact that she was the *first freight-boat* which had ventured down the Mississippi since the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and every one who gazed upon her proud form saw in her the embodiment of reawakened commerce with the Mississippi Valley. She staid in New-Orleans just long enough to receive the greetings of hundreds, and then went on to Carrollton, where she unloaded her living freight.

The speedy arrival of this vessel here—so immediately following the capture of the rebel stronghold—tells a significant story of the downfall of the rebellion, as would the destruction of a rebel army. Let commerce once resume her accustomed channels, and all the eloquence of Belial himself will not persuade the people of the South to continue the horrid pastime of cutting their brothers' throats—for what? That JEFF. DAVIS and his handful of wily oligarchs shall retain power to count their heads of human cattle, and build up this continent a temple of despotism on the ruins of human liberty.

MOBILIAN VERACITY.

While enjoying the pleasure of dining with Gen. BANKS, yesterday, a Mobile paper was produced—the *Daily Tribune* of the 8th—which caused no little amusement. Among other interesting items, we found the following astounding editorial paragraph:

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

We learn that two citizens arrived here from New-Orleans yesterday afternoon. They left that city last Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, and report confidentially that the city was then in the possession of the Confederate troops, under Gen. MAGRUDER, and that they saw the Confederate flag flying from the St. Charles Hotel. They also state that the loyal (!) citizens had, in many instances, retaken possession of their residences; that the whole city was in great commotion, and that when they were leaving, Gen. MAGRUDER and a portion of his army were marching down for the purpose of taking the forts.

Further on we have:

GLORIOUS NEWS.

VICKSBURGH SAFE.

Gen. Dick Taylor Whips Banks.

HE IS HASTENING TO ASSIST GEN. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, July 7.—No official account of the fall yet received. I think the "beng" stung many yesterday. A courier arrived from the front last night; knows nothing about it. He also heard heavy firing at Vicksburgh last night.

Information has been received that DICK TAYLOR had whipped BANKS, and is now on his way to assist JOHNSTON. A.

PRIVATE DISPATCH.

JACKSON, July 7.—Vicksburgh is safe. F. S. BLOUNT.

You can imagine the comic effect produced by the perusal of these *facts*; increased no little by the General's singular unconsciousness of the whipping he had just had from Mr. DICK TAYLOR. Seriously, though, the good people of Mobile must be in a poor way, when their courage is to be bolstered up by such shameless and egregious lies.

UP THE RIVER.

Nothing new has transpired within the last day or two up the river. GROVER and WEITZEL are keeping a sharp eye on the rebels; and if our gunboats only get round to Brashear City in time, it is to be hoped they will be effectually stopped while our land forces advance and hag them. If not, and they should be allowed to escape across the bay with their command, we shall just have the same old game reënacted again.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY

continues marvelously good, and I have yet to hear of the very first whisper of anything like an epidemic, although we are past the middle of July. Our armies have, indeed, been truly blessed ever since we came here.

The city is becoming gradually deserted, and if the present exodus continues, I shall soon find myself "the last rose of Summer." New-Orleans must, however, long continue a place of exceeding interest. Not only have we to watch the enemy's movements in the Lafourche District, but then there is the revival of trade by the opening of the Mississippi—then Mobile must very soon be on the tapis,—and who knows what direct bearing the doings of "his uncle's nephew" in Mexico may have upon the fate of Louisiana? NEMO.

The Paroling at Vicksburgh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you have met with the exact process or words of paroling the captured troops at Vicksburgh, I would beg you to give them to your readers. How is such a number of non-commissioned officers and privates paroled? Do they take an oath not to serve during this war unless exchanged? And what hold does the captor retain on so large a number of men, who, it would seem, can hardly ever be identified again.

When, in former wars, a large body of troops surrendered on conditions not to fight again, the officers and the Government of the captured soldiers became answerable for the men. The latter remained soldiers in the rank, but were disabled from fighting. Do the surrendered troops of our enemy remain organized in rank and file, or does the enemy disband them? Is it distinctly impressed upon all, that death is the universal penalty for breaking the parole?

I doubt not but that many of your readers would wish to be clearly informed on this subject.

Paroling, you are doubtless aware, has in no previous war been carried to such an extent as in our present civil conflict. JUS.

REPLY.

In the full account of the surrender of Vicksburgh, published in the TIMES of the 17th instant, and furnished by our own correspondent, the form of words used in paroling the prisoners captured at Vicksburgh was given. At the date of that letter (4th July) only the General and Staff officers had been paroled, but we understand that the same form of parole was used in the case of all other captured officers and privates. We repeat the parole used on the occasion:

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 4, A. D. 1863.

To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, ——, a ——, Company —, Volunteers C. S. A., being a prisoner of war in the hands of the United States forces, in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburgh and its garrison by Lieut.-Gen. JOHN C. PEMBERTON, commanding, on the 4th day of July, 1863, do, in pursuance of the terms of said capitulation, give this, my solemn parole, under oath, that I will not take up arms again against the United States, nor serve in any military, police or constabulary force, in any fort, garrison or field works held by the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, nor as guard of prisoners, depots or stores, nor discharge any duties usually performed by soldiers against the United States of America, until duly exchanged by the proper authorities.

Name of officer signing.

Given before me this — day of ——, 1863.

——— and Paroling Officer.

We thus comply with our correspondent's request, and at the same time answer his first two questions. As to his other queries—what hold we retain on these paroled men, whether they remain organized, and whether they comprehend the penalty of violating their parole—we can only say that the men were all carefully registered, and we suppose, of course, [illegible] deemed the penalty of violating parole; and in regard to their remaining organized, as regiments, &c., the practical fact is, as all the Vicksburgh correspondents and Gen. GRANT himself assert, that the garrison almost entirely broke up and disbanded after the fall of Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT's words were: "The army paroled here have, to a great extent, deserted, and are scattered over the country in every direction." These statements, of course, do not furnish a legal justification of the course adopted on the occasion.

It is possible that there may have been technical errors in the mode adopted by Gen. GRANT in paroling the 40,000 men which it is now proved he captured at Vicksburgh; but on the whole, and practically considered, it is generally conceded that he adopted the wisest course. The whole subject of parole, as it should be universally carried out, and as we hope it will hereafter be practiced by all our officers, is lucidly and concisely set forth in War Department General Order No. 100, otherwise entitled "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," prepared by Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER. In such captures as that of Gen. GRANT, the adoption of a proper course, and conformity to the established law, is a matter of vital importance.

Amusements.

Now that order is restored in Warsaw, the business at the two theatres that remain open on Broadway has revived to a prosperous and remunerative standard. No alteration has taken place in the bills, and none is either necessary or contemplated. At NIBLO's Garden the "Duke's Motto" is still the all-sufficient attraction, whilst at the Winter Garden Mr. FRANK WOOD's very spirited and laughable extravaganza of "Leah the Forsook" keeps the town in merriment and good humor. Both these pieces will suffice for the Summer season, which has but another month to run. At BARNUM's Museum the dramatic season has come to a close, but the miscellaneous entertainments are still of a most varied and attractive character. An hour in any part of the day or evening can always be pleasantly spent at this establishment.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

He Finds Nothing Discouraging in the Present Condition of Affairs.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23.

Vice-President STEPHENS, who is on his way to the South, stopped at Charlotte, N. C., on Friday night, and was serenaded by a large concourse of citizens. In reply he made them a speech about an hour in length. He commenced by alluding to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by Gen. LEE's army; said that it had whipped the enemy on their own soil and obtained vast supplies for our own men, and was now ready to again meet the enemy on a new field. Whatever might be the movements and objects of Gen. LEE, he had entire confidence in his ability to accomplish what he undertook, for in ability and intellect he was a head and shoulders above any man in the Yankee army. He commended Gen. LEE for keeping his own secrets, and told the people not to be discouraged because they did not hear from LEE over his own signature. He would come out all right in the end.

Mr. STEPHENS next spoke of the surrender of Vicksburgh, and said that it was not an occurrence to cause discouragement or gloom; that the loss of Vicksburgh was not as severe a blow as the loss of Fort Pillow, Island No. or New-Orleans. The Confederacy had survived the loss of these points, and would survive the loss of Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and other places. Suppose, said he, we were to lose Mobile, Charleston and Richmond, it would not affect the heart of the Confederacy. We could and would survive such losses, and finally secure our independence. He was not at all discouraged at the prospect; he never had the "blues" himself, and had no respect for sympathy for "croakers." The enemy has already appropriated twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars and one million of men for our subjugation, and after two years' war had utterly failed, and if the war continued for two years longer, they would fail to accomplish our subjugation. So far they had not broken the shell of the Confederacy. In the Revolutionary war the British at one time had possession of North Carolina, South Carolina, and other States; they took Philadelphia, and dispersed Congress, and for a long time held almost complete sway in the Colonies—yet they did not conquer our forefathers. In the war of 1812 the British captured the capital of the nation, Washington City, and burnt it, yet they did not conquer us; and if we are true to ourselves now, true to our birth-rights, the Yankee nation will utterly fail to subjugate us. Subjugation would be utter ruin and eternal death to Southern people and all that they hold most dear. He exhorted the people to give the Government a cordial support, to frown down all croakers and grumblers, and to remain united and fight to the bitter end for liberty and independence.

As for reconstruction, said Mr. STEPHENS, such a thing was impossible—such an idea must not be tolerated for instant. Reconstruction would not end the war, but would produce a more horrible war than that in which we are now engaged. The only terms on which we can obtain permanent peace is final and complete separation from the North. Rather than submit to anything short of that, let us all resolve to die like men worthy of freedom.

In regard to foreign intervention, Mr. STEPHENS advised his hearers to build no hopes on that yet awhile. He did not believe that the leading foreign powers ever intended that the North and South should be gain united—they preferred that the separation should be permanent—but they considered both sides too strong now, and did not deem it good policy on their part to interfere and put a stop to the war. Foreign nations see that the result of the war will be to establish a despotism at the North, and are therefore willing to allow it to continue a while longer.

The whole tone of Mr. STEPHENS' speech was very encouraging, and showed not the slightest sign of despondency. He concluded by expressing entire confidence in the ability of the Confederacy to maintain our cause and achieve independence.

The Thirteen Thousand Dollar Robbery.

HOW THE THIEVES WERE ARRESTED.

From the Rochester Union, July 24.

It was announced yesterday that Detective BRAYTON had captured the thieves who stole $13,000 from Mr. RUTTER, the Memphis banker, in a cab in the Central depot, on Tuesday night. It will be interesting to know how the thing was accomplished. Mr. BRAYTON arrived here last evening with his prisoners, and has communicated some of the particulars as to how he made the arrest. He was in town when the robbery was committed, and went to the Central depot a few moments after the bag of money had been stolen. He "spotted" the men who were concerned in the affair, and told them that he knew all about the theft, and demanded admission to share the plunder. To this they assented to avoid arrest. Meanwhile the fellow who had the bag had disappeared, and his confederates knew not where he had gone. They became uneasy, and feared that he had cheated them. They wanted BRAYTON to help them find him. Meanwhile the chap with the money had passed out of the depot and gone to the neighborhood of Washington-square, where he discovered a house building on South-street. He went into the back yard of this house, found a secluded place, cut open the leather sack and removed the contents, putting the gold and bills into his pockets as best he could. This done he threw the bag away, and started on foot for Fairport. The next morning he took a train for the East.

BRAYTON stayed here all night, keeping the head man of the gang with him, and telling the others to be on hand the next morning, when the whole party went eastward together. At Utica they found the man with the money, awaiting the arrival of his companions. The money was in a trunk, checked for New-York. All got on board the train for Albany, and going down, BRAYTON was recognized as "one of them," and gathered such information as he required. Just as the train reached Albany, BRAYTON threw off his disguise, and informed the fellow who had stolen the money that he was a prisoner. He put him in irons, took the check from him, secured the trunk containing the money, and locked up the prisoner. Meanwhile, some Albany policemen arrested two others of the party, and locked them up. The fellow who took the money is a German, and calls himself FRANCIS HYMAN. On his arrival here last night, he went with Mr. BRAYTON to South-street, and pointed out the place where the satchel of Mr. RUTTER was left, after he had cut it open and taken out the contents. It was found just where the rogue had left it.

The other fellows brought up by BRAYTON are known as WM. WOLF and JOHN BENSON.

A brief examination of these parties was had to-day. HYMAN was held to answer, and the other fellows were discharged.

It was understood that only a part of the money had been recovered. Upon a careful examination this morning it was found to be all saved except fifteen or twenty dollars.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 26.

JAY COOKE, the subscription agent, reports the sale of $1,850,000 five-twenty bonds at the various agencies on Saturday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 6.

A Meeting of the Belle Plain Village Association will be held THIS EVENING, at No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. Men of limited means desiring to obtain a home should attend and get information.
JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for various veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Partner Wanted.—An landlord of Round Hill Water Cure and Hotel, Northampton, Mass., who will invest sufficient capital in the real estate belonging to the institution to secure his interest in its success.
Already doing a business of from $60,000 to $67,000 a year, and unparalleled in beauty of location, it is too extensive for one to manage, and the proprietor is anxious to restrict his cares to the medical department. He might be induced to take an associate physician. Call and examine, or address the proprietor, H. HALSTED.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, After-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

ASHFIELD.—On Sunday morning, July 26, of cholera infantum, WILLIAM M., infant son of William M. and Vicletta Ashfield, aged 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, July 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 167 West 30th-st.

BEERS.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, July 26, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of William Henry and Emma Beers, aged 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 27, at 6 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave Chambers-st., at 3½ and 4:10.

BARR.—In Halifax, Eng., after a severe illness of six weeks, on Saturday, June 27, HENRY I. BARR, of the firm of Solomon & Hart, of this City, in the 48th year of his age, deeply lamented by his family and friends.

JENKINS.—On Sunday morning, July 26, of cholera infantum, THOMAS HARPER, infant son of Thomas H. and Annie Jenkins.

JONES.—On Saturday, July 26, ALVEEN, the son of Owen and Elizabeth Jones, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, July 27, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 497 8th-av.

JONES.—On Saturday, July 25, Mrs. MARGARET J. JONES, widow of the late Daniel D. Jones, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, G. A. Thayer, Esq., No. 71 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

RAILTON.—In Richfield Springs, N. Y., on Friday, July 24, GEORGE WASHINGTON RAILTON, infant son of Esther and Henry Railton, aged 1 year and 6 months.

THOMSON.—On Saturday morning, July 25, SAMUEL CHARLES, infant son of Samuel B. and Harrie B. Thomson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 243 West 19th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, July 27, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., for interment.

THOMSON.—On Sunday morning, July 26, ANDREW THOMSON, aged 53 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother John, and brothers-in-law, John Black and James B. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 263 Henry-st., on Monday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WOOLSEY.—On Saturday, July 25, SUSAN WOOLSEY, aged 62 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Hill, No. 40 2d-av., near 2d-st., on Monday afternoon, July 27, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

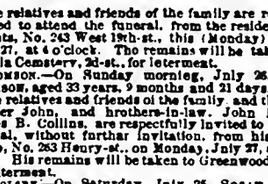
WALSH.—On Sunday, July 26, of cholera infantum, ANGELINE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Charles and Serepta Welch, aged 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, July 27, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 397.—July 25, 1863.
7, 11, 65, 66, 58, 40, 9, 8, 19, 2, 10.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 398.—July 25, 1863.
24, 73, 31, 63, 48, 1, 45, 57, 29, 10, 78, 22.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY PER Cent. premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.
Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure*.
Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.
J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.
It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.
N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.
Agents in New-York City:
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. O. CAMLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
BUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GRAY, No. 321 Broadway.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to
E. LASHER & CO., No. 28 Nassau-st.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 259 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 2 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 138 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

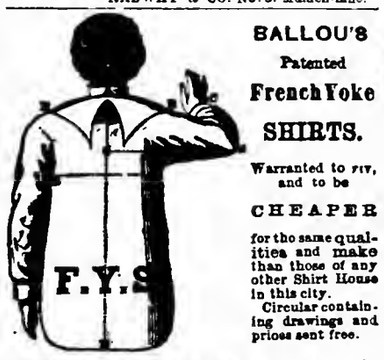
SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain near the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

RADWAY ON THE DRAFT.
We have heard a large number of persons within the last fortnight complaining that they have caught cold, been sitting in a draft. The draft is what is the matter; of course it affects everybody, even the women. Some cough, others complain of pain in the limbs, again you will find a man who will say he is Bilious, and another with his head stuffed up. They all want clearing out. "Physically we mean," of course. Let them take a dose of Radway's Pills, those elegant gum-coated tasteless Pills. They give you no pain, cure your obstinate SUMMER COLD, invigorate your system, and enliven your intellect. Every General with his battle to fight, every Judge with a case to decide, every Lawyer with a client to defend, or Gold Speculator with his PILE to make, should take his dose of the regulating Pills.
Small doses regulate, large doses purge.
RADWAY & CO. No. 37 Maiden-lane.



BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

37th REGT. N. G. S. N. Y.—G COMPANY.
The members of my late command will assemble at No. 596 Broadway, on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 9 A. M., to receive the pay due from the United States. Attendance must be punctual. By order of A. W. REYNOLDS.
SPARRY, First Sergeant.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 23, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 19.—THIS REGIment will assemble at the Armory, corner Fulton and Orange streets, on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to be paid off. Each man will bring his discharge with him. The Pay Rolls will be ready for signature at the Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. It is important that the members should be present at that time to sign them.
By order of Col. WM. RYERDELL, Jr.
J. M. PRATT, Adjutant.

MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS AND FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 239 BROADWAY, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST BOOK ON THE REBELLION,
BY A FOREIGN CAVALRY OFFICER.
Just published, by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
I.
WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH.
By Col. B. ESTVAN, of the Confederate Army.
1 vol. 12mo, cloth. $1 25.
This work commends itself to the reader for its strict impartiality. The author deeply deplores the unhappy strife which now agitates the world, but yet looks forward to a glorious future.

"This book, by a Confederate officer, will be read with general interest. It is written by a German adopted citizen of this country, who served in the rebel army, and finally fled to England to escape the horrors which he could no longer endure."—*Hartford Times.*

"Nothing that the war has yet produced in the shape of personal narrative can compare with this volume for impartiality. It is a work of rare interest and truthfulness. We trust it will have a wide circulation."—*New-York World.*

II.
TWO PICTURES;
OR,
WHAT WE

—On Saturday night, June 13, the members of the Union Club assembled in front of the residence of Brig.-Gen. Emory, commanding defences of New-Orleans. The General was loudly cheered, and in response to repeated calls made a few remarks. He said the Mississippi was now in our possession, and will never be abandoned. He referred in patriotic terms to the recent glorious victories of our arms, and in conclusion, called upon them to give three cheers for the officers and soldiers of the army and navy, who have achieved our success. The cheers were given with a will, the band played the National airs, and the torch-light assembled broke up, thereby their enthusiasm in other quarters ceasing.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.		
Persia	July 29..	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1..	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5..	Boston	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Aug. 2..	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8..	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12..	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19..	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22..	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	Sept. 5..	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19..	New-York	Southampton.
	FROM EUROPE.		
Etna	July 8..	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	July 14..	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	July 14..	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 16..	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	July 15..	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	July 15..	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	July 16..	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18..	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21..	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22..	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24..	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25..	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28..	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29..	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29..	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1..	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5..	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8..	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11..	Southampton	New-York.
Colombia	Aug. 12..	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15..	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19..	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22..	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 26..	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26..	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29..	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2..	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. ELLEN DAVIS, RECENTLY FROM New Orleans, with her child, will send her address to EDWARD BARRY, Box No. 125 *Times* office, she will hear from her husband.

"PETER'S" MASTER IS VERY ANXIOUS to hear from his sister. A letter may be safely addressed, as of old, if sent immediately. Write at once and fully.

DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 2,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks, reduced to 50 cents per yard.

2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 21 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines, Barèges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

A GREAT REDUCTION

IN DRY GOODS

FOR THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

OVER $50,000 WORTH

OF

SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED,
POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
VALENCIAS, BAREGES AND BAREGE ROBES,
DOMESTIC COTTONS, LINENS,
TOWELINGS, CRASHES, TARLETANS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
TO BE SOLD OFF AT A
REDUCTION OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ON THE COST PRICE.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

CLEARING OUT!!!
STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY, SILKS and LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MITTS, GLOVES and HOSIERY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND
OSTRICH FEATHERS.
—ALSO—
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, MALINE LACES, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.

N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.—PREparatory to making extensive alterations and improvements in my already large and commodious store, I will offer for sale for the next thirty days one of the largest and best selected stocks of Summer Dress Goods ever exhibited in Brooklyn, together with other Summer Goods, at a very great reduction in prices—being determined to reduce my stock to the lowest possible point, to make room for an extensive stock of goods for the Autumn trade. WALTER LOCKWOOD.
No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY
of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S own personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the Instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce Instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$300.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Warerooms, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos. Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $50 to $300. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VIOLIN-PIANOS—MANUFACTURED UNDER the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs, are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $500 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 787 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, No. 579 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

LEEMINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVernor, lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 108 Nassau-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN THE country by a most trustworthy Protestant girl as cook in a gentleman's family and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands the care of milk and butter and will be found a most reliable and valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as plain cook or general servant; does up linen in style; or chambermaid or waitress; wages $7 per month; City or country. Call or address at No. 182 East 21st-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the milk depot.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH WOman is desirous of a situation as first-class cook; has good City recommendations, and will go to the country. Inquire at No. 179 West 24th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED cook, a situation in a private family. Apply this day (Monday,) at 70 West 30th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A GOOD COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant servant, who is a smart and experienced worker, desires a situation in City or country; has the highest testimonials; is a superior laundress. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

A COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook or laundress; does up linens in fine style; is an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and game. Call or address No. 122 East 21st-st., for two days. Wages, $8 per month.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as above, or will do general housework; good City reference. Apply at No. 3 White-place, 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid or light housework; no objection to the country. Call at No. 143 Smith-st., corner of Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Scotch Protestant woman, with good references from her former place, is desirous of obtaining a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as children's maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; advertiser operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; understands family sewing; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; wishes to go to the country; will be heard of for two days. Address M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHes a situation as nurse, one who has acted in that capacity for a good many years, and is fully competent of the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up by hand, if required. Can be seen for two days; has the very best of City reference, at No. 947 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman with good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Apply at REDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS THIS DAY, AT HENDERSON'S Servants Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, for ten or twelve best respectable Protestant servants, cooks, nurses, chambermaids, and general housework. Also, one hundred other superior servants. Can be seen daily waiting for situations, both in city and country.

SALES.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as barkeeper, clerk in a grocery store, or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an active and experienced young man who can give good reference. Address GROCERY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

A GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as general clerk in any good mercantile business or office, by an experienced young man, who can give first-class reference as to character and ability. Address BUSINESS, care of the Merchant's Clerk's Advertising office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

A COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands it in every manner; good reference given. Address C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion, as coachman, and to assist in or take care of a small garden, by a single man, with six years' experience in the above capacity; that he is respectable and knows his business his references will show; can milk. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A very respectable young man from Canada wishes a situation to take care of horses, drive, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; work in garden, &c.; fully understands the treatment of horses, driving, &c.; is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and will be found a most respectable, careful and valuable man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—SITUAtion wanted by a very steady and respectable young man to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; has had twelve years' experience in this country; understands milking, kitchen gardening, &c.; never drinks liquor, and will be found a careful and responsible man; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

A PRACTICAL GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single man, a situation as practical gardener; is fully competent; City references; wages moderate. Address GARDENER, No. 65 Liberty-st.

A PORTER.—WANTED BY A STEADY, REspectable man, a situation as porter in a wholesale store; good references from his last employers. Address for three days, I. T. R., Box 200 *Times* Office.

A VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS valet, or to take care of an invalid; has lived in that capacity nine years; reference to distinguished physicians and private families. Apply, for two days, to Dr. LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, between 12th and 21st sts.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER IN A private family, a situation; the advertiser has lived with credit in the first families in New-York, to whom he refers; no objection to the country. Apply to J. MORRIS, cor. University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A GARDENER, COOK and dairy-woman's situations wanted, by a man and wife (Protestants)—no family—or would take charge of a small place; can give good recommendations. Call as or address Mr. SMITH'S seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WORKMAN IN A wholesale store; is able and willing, and can produce good recommendations. Address THOMAS M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts; one who has had experience as an agent or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A COLored woman, as waitress and chambermaid: must thoroughly understand her business and bring best references. Wages $8. Apply to J. BAILEY, Barnum's Museum.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE IN THE lower part of the city an active, intelligent, and honest youth about 17 years of age who resides with his parents. One familiar with the business preferred. Address Box 4,862 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE, A LIGHT porter, also a boy about 14 years of age; must reside with his parents in the lower part of the City. Apply at No. 309 Water-st, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, as nurse and chambermaid, a Protestant girl, having first-class City references. Apply at the advertising desk of this Office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 306 Pearl-st., New-York.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE, by which a great deal of money can be made. The article of great use and necessity. Sure in its operation, very simple, cheaply made and affording large profits.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 16 Pine-st.

100,000 FEET DRY BLACK WALNUT: also, seasoned pine, key stuff, &c., for piano use, for sale by A. & N. CHAPIN,
foot of West 23d-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 3—second floor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 22x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and many of accesses from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON DEAN AND BERgen sts., between New-York and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn. These lots are very desirable, and in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT ESTATE FOR SALE.—IN THE State of New-Jersey, a valuable country seat for sale, with 230 acres of land attached, one hour and a half from New-York, on high, commanding and ever ground. The mansion has a frontage of about 140 feet, including wings, and is of the most commodious construction and of Grecian architecture. The hall is 20 feet wide for about 60 feet, intersected at right angles by another one of about 12 feet wide by 70 or 80 feet, opening into spacious drawing-rooms, library, office, dining-room, steward's and housekeeper's rooms, &c. Stairway, upper and lower halls, and lower and upper rooms, arranged and appropriate for a gentleman's residence on a liberal scale. Large lawns, and filled with forest trees of many years' growth. Water brought into the house; also, to supply a fountain in the forest lawn. Stables, barns and outbuildings on the most liberal plan. Beautiful stone cottage and lodge; costly hammered stone walls for 1,200 to 1,500 feet in front of the mansion. A mile of six-horse power on the place, for the purposes of the farm and family use, with all the improvements of milling machinery, fine bolting, &c. Fruits, shrubs and flowers in abundance; drives through all the meadows, lots and pastures; fields properly divided, fenced and gated. All in all, a grand old residence, accessible by railway and convenient to the City. A purchaser is invited, and further information given by
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land with large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks finely shaded with forest trees; a fine garden, vines and fruit trees in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY DEsirable place in Westchester County, on the main road leading to Yonkers, and about a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, convenient to cars and steamboat. The house is well built, contains 10 rooms, and furnished in modern style. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FORDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or of ROBERT BAYARD, Esq., No. 12 Wall-st., who resides at the adjoining place.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, and fruit-trees, situate near the village of Mamaroneck, fifteen minutes' walk from the depot, and within one hour's ride from the City. Part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address R. H., Mamaroneck.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1¾ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALLer place or a house and lot, the elegant farm of 240 acres, in a high state of cultivation, beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, midway of Stockport and Coxsackie depots, Hudson River Railroad. Half mile of handsome river front, and many beautiful building sites. Good sized dwelling, with stone kitchen, boiler room, and two wood-houses contiguous; smoke-house, ice-house, spring-house, two barns, hay press, two carriage houses, two pig-pens, two corn-cribs, hen-house, large cow and horse stables, extensive sheds, ox-cart house, carpenter shop, farming utensils of every kind in good order, stock, household furniture. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent., to suit the purchaser.
DANIEL B. ALGER, Stockport, Columbia Co.

FARM FOR SALE—HIGHLY CULTIVATED, very productive, large superior buildings, abundance of all varieties of fruit; in excellent order, convenient to the City, well fenced and watered, and terms to suit. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 16 Pine-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FARMS, Country Seats and Residences, in the vicinity of New-York, for sale and exchange. Also, City and Brooklyn property, Western lands, City and country hotels, &c.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 16 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $15 per month.

TO LET—RENT $500, THE FINE THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar house No. 317 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Ridgewood water, gas and fixtures; house in complete order. Apply to or address JEFFERSON E. WILLIAMS, architect, 135 and 137 Broadway, room 9.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Large first-class brown-stone three-story house, in one of the best localities in the city; all improvements. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 15 Court-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FACTORY WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—Water power preferred within ten hours' travel of New-York; power 15 to 25 horses; floor space of about 2,000 sup. feet; business unobjectionable to proprietor or neighborhood. If near a pleasant village preferred. Terms must be reasonable for purchase or hire.
J. B. HYDE, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 20TH AND 40TH sts.; possession to be taken early in October; house must have modern conveniences and good table (private table preferred.) For good accommodation and table a liberal price will be paid. Address box No. 4,399 Post-office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a first-class house, convenient to Wall-st. or South Ferry. Apply at No. 59 State-st., opposite Garden-st., Brooklyn.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman, wife and daughter, (9 years old,) for a few weeks, in a pleasant, healthy location, convenient to depot within two hours' ride of the City. Address W. E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, stating location, distance from depot, terms and references.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON FORT Hill, in a private family, on easy terms. Steamboat leaves Spring-st. and 20th and 30th sts. at 10, 2 and 5 o'clock. Fare 10 cents. J. CAMPBELL,
Fort Lee, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, for himself, two children and nurse, in some quiet family near the City. Address W., Box No. 1,267 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A VERY FEW PERSONS can be accommodated at a beautifully shaded farmhouse. Apply to Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., is now open for the season. Persons wishing pleasant rooms can be accommodated.
H. BLAKE,
Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

THE "WINDERMERE HOUSE," GREENwood Lake, Cool, invigorating, buoyant atmosphere, beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c. Through tickets to the house by Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st., via Chesterville or Warwick.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs. Sorlas and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 656 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO,

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

48 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Batti, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Magpie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
20 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
43 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
6 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
2 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
22 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Secw."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Secw."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at
Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:
20 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GENERAL PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
BY
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
BY
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,000 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS
from the following vessels:

ANNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNETT,
ASCENSION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA,	MARTHA,
DOLPHIN,	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No 2,
EUGENIE,	JOE PLANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEPTUNE,
A. T. HODGE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows:

Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Chairs, Cigars, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Spoons, Nails, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern Distr. of Florida.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.
FRIDAY, July 31,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SPECIAL SALE,

By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $250,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.
July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic

MEDICAL.

ABELIEVED! RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Advisor and Marriage Guide, (70th edition, 4 0 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for p. c. h. ely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of L. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 98 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

N. B.—Appear with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 46 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Strong Treatment than all other combined. Less and will enjoy you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this, much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 46 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 46 Lispenard-st. Cooling but sure treatment on the plan of the Hospital des Venereins, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice in the cure of the above complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—nightly disqualifications, impediments to marriage, &c., &c., promptly cured. The best to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1846. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, Inability, Confusion of ideas, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 20 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his specialty, during three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, are ample guarantees that he is in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," or city intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,922 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Express only for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BUCHANAN, NO. 10 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession, charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, and author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less time and less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their ills are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had fifteen years' experience as a sugar planter and boiler in the West Indies and Louisiana, contemplating some of the largest plantations, and being well acquainted with the system of free labor, would be glad to make an arrangement with a gentleman about to embark in sugar planting in the south. He is a first-rate planter, sugar boiler and rum distiller, as his testimonials will prove. Answer, stating where and when an interview may be had, to A. B., care of John L. Roberts, at Herring & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway.

ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH FROM THREE to five hundred dollars in an old established and profitable brokerage and commission business; location and associations first-class. Will bear investigation. Address L. G. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office. Only principals treated with.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A LARGE GALlery, where a fine business has been done for years, the only one in a town of 12,000 inhabitants, one hour from New-York, to rent low. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT DESIRING A partner with cash capital, or of disposing of his entire business, or of having a clerk who can, upon his employer $3,000, will address in confidence M. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.

50,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvassed and packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops.

120,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in suitable wooden cases.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine South-ern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or hat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

400,000 pounds of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in 50-pound cans of six of good quality, hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.

100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

1,000 bushels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

75,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, seasoned flour barrels.

100,000 pounds prime BIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

200,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are requested to send in their offers, Sealed, in the green state, of all the Coffee they propose to furnish.

300,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce each; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 32 gallons capacity. Two samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulterations, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

3,600 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining: sixty pounds to the bushel.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black,) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

3,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs: each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, as well as of tins, packing-paper, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn-meal, Beans, Peas, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Pepper and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at the head, and must specify in compliying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration must contain the *written* guaranty of two responsible names as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true intent and conditions and also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be inscribed distinguished, must be plainly marked on every package. All defective packages must be condemned.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the issue, certifying on the part of the seller their present quantity and condition. The issue will also be examined and passed on by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, allowed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as hereinafter, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blank forms for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

DEPOT CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:

Uniform Jackets, Lt. Artillery Privates;
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Privates;
Trowsers, Foot;
Trowsers, Mounted;
Drawers, Canton Flannel;
Shirts, Grey Woolen;
Blankets, Woven;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tent
Blouses, Lined;
Blouses, Unlined;
Bootees, Pegged and Sewed;
Stockings;
Uniform Hats;
Hat-cords;
Canteens, (complete;)
Camp Kettles;
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Kerseys (standard;)
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 30 and 35;
Storm Flags;
Storm Halliards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Basting Cotton;
Plaid Linseys;
Brown Drills, (standard;)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—guarantors must sign their own names,—agreeing that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract. If the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity to be furnished and the time of delivery. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard regulation goods.

The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this City.

Written contracts (of which this advertisement shall be made a part,) will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them, in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The attention of bidders is called to the following extracts from the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862:

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned; Provided, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, shall be required to mark or distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may respectively direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received, unless so marked and distinguished.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, Clothing and Ammunition, Munitions of War, and for every description of supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud, or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army and Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the Land or Naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the Government of the Land and Naval forces of the United States.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1863.

The right to reject any bids deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order, Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. General.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:

6,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
3,000 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
3,000 pair Woolen Socks.
2,000 Matrasses.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."

CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.
NEWARK, N. J. July 16, 1863.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers-street; for a sewer in Essex-street from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets; for a bulk-head-walk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Cor gross and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Pearl-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Livingston and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets.

Also, the lot at the north-easterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, bounded on the Assessment map of the Fifth Ward numbered seven hundred and sixty-three to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to me at my office, situated on the north side, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenues.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging side-walks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on the south side of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty. Block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. S. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF-FAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee, are requested to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman CHAS. O'CONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILD-ings of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. BYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 4 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN.
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. JEREMIAH.
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN MOODY,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Fiskle & Lyons, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 444 West-st.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,

at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from ..... $95 to $130
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations $30

☞ Prices of passage from Liverpool at same rate as above.

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Sail.
GEORGIA	3,875	Churchill,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Hocking,	Friday, 14th August
VIRGINIA	2,886	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August
CAROLINA	2,875	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Vessels, they have extra wrought-light compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class $100
Second-class ..... $60 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class $35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT leaves NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STEELE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Memmin, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SCANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons
COLUMBIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin $125
Second Cabin 65
Steerage 35

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built screw steamships

NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $70, $75 and $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 00, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Carrying the United States Mail,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday.

For freight or passage, (having unsurpassed accommodations,) apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Bascom, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. B. BELL, Commander.

In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, July 29; has splendid accommodations for a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....July 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Aug. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin ..... $80 Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Advices One Week Later, by the Scotia, Off Cape Race.

The News of the Battles of Gettysburgh in England.

Great Praise Awarded to the Army of the Potomac.

The London Times Does Not See the Ground of Mr. Lincoln's Hopeful Anticipations.

The Chances Heavily Against the Federals, Looking at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

ASPECT OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Answer of Russia to the Notes of the Three Powers.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 24.
Via SACKVILLE, Saturday, July 25.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool on the 18th inst. Queenstown on the 19th inst., was boarded by the newsboat of the Associated Press at 10 o'clock this evening, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Scotia* are one week later.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 16th inst.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 16th inst.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th instant.

The steamship *Hecla*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th instant.

There is great anxiety to know the final result of the battles between MEADE and LEE. The English journals accord praise to the Union troops.

The *Morning Post* says, except at Antietam, they never showed more steadiness.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks MEADE entitled to more credit than any Federal commander, he having, at a blow, altered the character of the conflict.

The *Times* does not yet see ground for Mr. LINCOLN'S hopeful anticipations. The principal struggle is to come. Looking at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson as well as at Pennsylvania, the *Times* estimates the chances as heavily against the Federals.

The *Times* says Mr. EVARTS, who visited London to assist Mr. ADAMS in international questions, returns home in the *Scotia*. The belief is that his presence has been useful, and that he has conducted his mission with satisfaction to all parties.

In the House of Commons, Lord CECIL asked whether compensation would be granted to Capt. BLAKELY for the detention of the steamer *Gibraltar*, late *Sumter*, and complained that the Government allowed themselves to be made the tool of Mr. ADAMS.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the Government were not aware that Capt. BLAKELY had sustained any injury by the detention, and he repudiated the idea of the Government being influenced by pressure from the American Minister.

Professor WHEATON has invented a system by which messages can be sent through an Atlantic cable three times quicker than by any known method.

FRANCE.

The Russian note delivered to France on the 17th is asserted to be very conciliatory. All the six points are asserted to; but an amnesty to all laying down arms is proposed instead of an armistice.

The Polish insurrection continues active.

It is reported that France has or is about to renew overtures to England and Spain on the Mexican question.

BRAZIL.

RIO, Thursday, June 25.

Coffee 7,100@7,300 for good firsts.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18.

The Paris journals publish a dispatch to the Emperor recording Gen. FOREY'S entry into the City of Mexico. The inhabitants are represented as enthusiastic for France and French intervention. The keys of the city in silver were offered to the Emperor by the municipality in an address to Gen. FOREY.

In Russia imperial decrees have been issued directing, in view of the present state of affairs, a fresh levy of troops in November.

PARIS, Sunday, July 19.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, announcing the Russian reply, states that the votes of the Three Powers were the minimum to which they could consent.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, in a telegram from Vienna, states that the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF does not entirely respond to the expectations of Austria, who will immediately consent to nitrtor measures with the Western Powers for attaining their common purpose.

The *Moniteur* announces that France has demanded from the Italian Government the surrender of the five brigands at Genoa, saying that the arrest constituted a violation of French rights.

The *Pays* believes that Russia's acts are not altogether satisfactory. The Western Powers still adhere to their programme.

Additional by the City of New-York.

MADRID, July 15.

It is asserted that the Spanish Government intends to nominate a distinguished personage to reopen the negotiations on the subject of Mexico.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, June 15.

COTTON.—Dhollera 460 rupees; 7 lb. piece goods, Sr. Ha., active. Twist, 21¾ annas. Linseed, 6r. 12a. Exchange on London, 2s. 0¾d. Government securities, 4 per cents, 99⅜; 5 per cents, 109¾; 5¾ per cents, 118¾. Freights dull. The outward mail arrived at Bombay on the 8th inst.

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Imports active and advancing.

CHINA.

CANTON, Friday, May 29.

Gray Shirtings, 6¾d. Cattly firm—but little doing. Water Twist, 16-24, $4 higher. Tea active. Total export to date, 112,750,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 10¾d.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, May 23.

Gray Shirtings improving. Tea—Congou quiet. Silk firm, but little doing: No. 3 Taatlee, 410 to 420—settlements in fortnight. Stocks, 300 bales. Exports to date, 76,125 bales. Exchange on London, 4s. 6¾d.; on India, 319 rupees. Freights, 90s.

Commercial News by the Scotia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 18.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 27,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and 7,500 to exporters. The market has been firmer under the news from the United States for American and Surats, while other descriptions are ¼d. lower. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	24d.	Middling Orleans	21¾d.
Fair Mobile	23½d.	Middling Mobile	21¼d.
Fair Uplands	23d.	Middling Uplands	20¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 27,000 bales, of which 43,000 bales are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is firm, with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Are firmer, and Wheat and Corn slightly higher. Flour steady but quiet. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, AITKA & Co., and GORDON, BARNS & Co. report: Floor firm; American 21s.@25s. Wheat firmer and partially 1d.@2d. higher; Red Western and Southern 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d.; White Western and Southern 10s.@10s. 9d.; Corn firm and 3d. higher; Mixed 26s. 9d.@27s. 3d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef, firm. Pork, dull and tending downward. Bacon, quiet but steady. Butter, inactive. Tallow, steady.

PETROLEUM—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes, steady. Sugar, firm. Coffee, easier. Rice, very dull. Linseed Oil, steady. Cod Oil, quiet but steady. Resin, steady at 28s. @28s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, nominal.

BOULT, EXPILLY & Co., report Petroleum dull and unchanged; refined 2s. 6d.@2s. 5d.; crude, £18 ₩ ton. Freights, dull.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18.

BARINGS' circular reports: "Bank-covered tendency downward. IRON firmer; rails £5 17s. 6d., bars £6 10s.; pig 56s. 6d. SUGAR receding upward, and prices 2d. @3d. higher. COFFEE declining, and prices 1s. @2s. lower. RICE steady. TEA very dull and tending downward. TALLOW dull and unchanged. LINSEED OIL steady and active at 44s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 29s. PETROLEUM firm at 2s. 2d.@2s. 4d. for refined, and £36 for crude.

American securities quiet and nominal.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¼@93¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £75,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 18—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. Market tending upward, but quotations unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—P. M.

Consols 93¼@93¾ for money.

Illinois Central shares 30½@30½ discount. Erie 42@43.

HAVRE, Friday, July 17.

COTTON—Sales of week —— bales; market dull and unchanged; New-Orleans *tres ordinaires* 200f.; de bas 202f. Stock in port 27,000 bales.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Champion, with $279,680 in Treasure.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing $279,680 in treasure, consigned as follows:

Order	$3,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	$32,243
S. McMurray & Co.	1,000	J. G. Parker & Son	5,000
Order	10,730	J. E. Coghill	3,671
Order	30,134	C. H. Grant & Co.	4,000
Order	15,067	H. Cohn & Co.	44,000
P. R. R. Co.	5,434	Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	31,716
Baker & Morrill	5,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	62,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	21,400	Total	$279,680

The news by this arrival is of no importance.

FROM PANAMA.

The Attempted Revolution in Ecuador—The United States of Colombia—The Isthmus.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Friday, July 17, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Guayaquil*, from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 15th inst. This steamer brings the following:

PASSENGERS.—For Southampton—3 persons hats, 1 case hats, 202 balas bark. For Liverpool—1 box merchandise, 907 bags cacao, 235 bales India rubber, 288 bales bark, 2 cases hats. For New-York—471 bags cacao, 25 bales orchilla, 67 bales India rubber, 181 hides. For Manzanillo—309 bags cacao. For Punta Arenas—2 serosens hats. For Panama—710 bags cacao, 20 bags rice, 15 serosens hats, 18 sacks starch, 104 pieces lumber, 115 bales tabacco, 45 oales India rubber, and 6 packages assorted merchandise.

SPECIE.—For England—5 pkgs., valued, $18,606. For Panama—9 pkgs., valued, $11,752 40. For New-York—1 ditto, $256. Total, $30,606 40.

There is not a word of news from Ecuador by this arrival. The revolution which was attempted, and of which you have been before advised, seems to have been entirely forgotten. Our latest advices from the interior of the United States of Colombia, represent that all is quiet and the usual industries of the country being carried on successfully. The gold mines especially are yielding very largely.

The Archbishop of Bogota has given in his adhesion to the new Government, and acknowledged the right of the State to regulate its affairs without the interference of the Church.

This action will probably put an end to the disgraceful struggle maintained by the priests for supremacy in the political affairs of the country.

The last and most desperate of the honorable fraternity of the chain-gang were turned loose in our streets under the recent pardoning act of the Legislature, on the 11th inst., and in consequence the citizens of Panama are feeling quite insecure in the matters of property and life. If the Legislature can only be induced to pass such an act every year, this will be a glorious country for cut-throats and thieves of every description. As it is, there is little enough of security for a respectable man's rights even now.

The Legislature is still in session, and to all appearances may remain so until the terms of its members expire.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 25.

Business dull during the entire fortnight now closed. No improvement is looked for before the middle of August, as generally we have several dull weeks between the Spring and Fall trade. The price of new wheat seems established at 1¾c. ₩ lb. The wool is mostly marketed. Mining stocks are active; Gould & Curry, $5,500 per foot; Ophir, $2,000. The second monthly dividend of $150 per foot has been declared by the Gould & Curry. A new silver mining district has been discovered in Nevada, 70 miles north of the Reese's River Mines, which promises to be extensive and valuable. About sixty claims have been taken on a ledge resembling the Great Comstock Mine, of Washoe.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sunday, July 26.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN died at 3¾ o'clock this morning, without pain or struggle, in the full possession of his faculties. Disease, general debility. Age 77 years.

AN ERROR PROMPTLY RECTIFIED.—A few days ago the foreign news bag of the Associated Press, which was sent from this City to Boston, to go out in one of the Cunard steamers, was, through a blunder committed in the office of the Association at Boston, placed on the train for New-York, instead of the steamer. The blunder was not discovered until the bag had reached Worcester, about an hour before the time at the departure of the steamer. Here was a dilemma, for there was no down train for several hours, while the bag contained most important, exclusive intelligence for the European Associated Press, beside several hundred private commercial dispatches for all parts of Europe. The telegraph, however, was resorted to, through which the Superintendent, at Worcester, of the Railroad, was informed of the difficulty. The result was that a special locomotive was dispatched to Boston with the unlucky bag, which was delivered in Boston within fifty minutes after its arrival in Worcester, and in ample time to be placed on board of the steamer. The incident is worth noting as an evidence of the promptness of movement, as well as the accommodating disposition of the Superintendent alluded to.

VALLANDIGHAM AND VICKSBURGH.—The Chicago *Tribune* publishes an intercepted letter, dated near Shelbyville, Tenn., from L. B. MCFARLAND, an officer in Gen. BRAGG'S army, which contains the following important confession of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM:

"In my humble opinion, this feat of GRANT'S in going to Jackson, so far from Vicksburgh, and cutting off reinforcements for that garrison, preventing the accumulation of an army within striking distance of the place—then suddenly attacking Vicksburgh—to take it either by assault or siege, before a force could be brought to turn to a rescue, he il e success or defeat, is the most brilliant campaign the enemy have yet planned during the war.

The fate of the whole North depends upon the fall of that place. Every exertion will be used to that effect. If defeated, the war will end. *If successful, not until the end of the present Administration. Vallandigham said, when here, that his election depended upon the fate of Vicksburgh.*"

The Funeral of Maj. McCook.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 26.

The funeral of Maj. DANIEL MCCOOK, better known as the "father of the fighting McCOOKS," took place this afternoon. The procession was lengthy and imposing, in which were Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff, Maj.-Gen. COX and Staff, the heads of the different military departments of this city, five companies of infantry, the Free Masons and the City Council. Maj.-Gen. McCOOK, Col. DAN. McCOOK and Capt. McCOOK, of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, were in attendance.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

The Pursuit of Johnston at an End for the Present.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 26.

Passengers who arrived here to-day from Vicksburgh, report that our forces have burned Jackson, and that the pursuit of JOHNSTON is at an end for the present.

A steamer arrived this morning, bringing New-Orleans papers of the 16th. They were brought by the *Imperial* from New-Orleans to Memphis, that steamer having made the trip down and back without trouble.

One hundred and two rebel officers, from Port Hudson, arrived this morning. They are waiting orders from the Secretary of War.

GARRISON and his cavalry have arrived at Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 26.

Specials from Memphis, 23d, give the particulars of the occupation of Jackson, Miss. On the 15th, portions of our forces under Gen. PARKE made an attack, and were met by a legion of new recruits from South Carolina, who, after an engagement of half an hour, retreated with a loss of 300. Our men occupied their position till the next morning, when they made a second advance and discovered the rebels had evacuated, setting fire to a number of houses containing commissary and quartermaster's stores, which were entirely consumed, with the addition of some forty other buildings, ignited from the houses fired by the rebels. The city was at once occupied by Gen. SHERMAN, who sent cavalry to interrupt communication and prevent the army of JOHNSTON from joining BRAGG, which, it was supposed, he would endeavor to do. The rebel army left but little behind; so deliberately had they left the place that they took all their sick with them.

Deserters are continually coming in from JOHNSTON'S army. They express themselves dissatisfied with the shape the campaign is taking, willing to throw down their arms, and take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. The loss in the various skirmishes and assaults amounted to 900 men.

But few people were found in the place, most of them foreigners. PEMBERTON was cursed liberally as a traitor and unworthy of confidence.

At Vicksburgh the Federal works were being lavaled, and the rebel fortifications put into more perfect condition. A number of the finest guns are being mounted, and the place is held as a first-class military fortification.

LATER.

By the arrival of the steamer *Imperial* we have advices from New-Orleans to the 17th, Port Hudson 19th, and Vicksburgh 21st.

The *Imperial* was the first steamer to New-Orleans, having arrived on the 16th. On her arrival the landing was crowded to suffocation with people. It was almost impossible to convince them that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson had fallen.

A large number of prisoners, captured at Port Hudson, are joining the Federal army.

All is quiet at Vicksburgh.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* quotes Gold 135, Exchange on New-York 150, Sterling 163.

GEN. LOGAN AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 26.

Maj.-Gen. LOGAN and Col. RAWLINGS, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, arrived here to-day. They report that Gen. SHERMAN had returned to Jackson. He reports to Gen. GRANT that the leading citizens of Jackson and the surrounding country have implored him to take some action by which Mississippi may be restored to the Union. Both the army and people of that section are completely dispirited, and are ready for peace. They staked their all on Vicksburgh, and it has fallen. They cling to JOHNSTON as a last hope, and he is utterly vanquished. Gen. LOGAN was received here with many marks at respect.

AFFAIRS AT CORINTH.

RESIGNATION OF MAJ.-GEN. OGLESBY.

Maj.-Gen. OGLESBY has resigned command of the left wing, Sixteenth army corps, Army of the Tennessee, in consequence of the effects of a severe wound which he received in the battle at Corieth, in October last. Geo. DODGE succeeds him. Gen. OGLESBY has issued the following farewell order:

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, MEMPHIS, July 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—Continual pain, resulting from physical infirmity, assures me that I am not able faithfully to discharge the duties of the high position given me by the President of the United States.

I have, therefore, tendered my resignation as a Major-General of United States Volunteers. In taking leave of a command, with a portion of which I have been so long and so intimately associated, I may be excused for indulging in the expression of feelings, which have grown into sentiments of the most ardent attachment.

It will be remembered by them also that I have never officially reported the part taken by the Second brigade of the Second division of the Army of the Tennessee, in the terrible battle fought on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1862, at Corinth. Now for them, let me do something like justice to the devoted courage of the soldiers of the "Ninth," "Twelfth" and "Sixty-sixth" Illinois, and "Twenty-second" and "Eighty-first" Ohio Volunteers, and to Messrs. CERVLAIN, SUHRE, WOOD and MORTON, their able and worthy commanders; to Col. MERSY, as the command of the brigade fell upon him when I left the field.

It must be recorded of those soldiers that no men ever fought more daringly, when in the final charge on Friday afternoon. They actually drove three times their number of stubborn men fairly from the field, and from the high road to Corinth, than not one-half mile distant.

I shall always believe that nothing but the desperate fighting of the Second division of the Army of the Tennessee, on the main Chewalla road, saved Corinth from the possession of the enemy on Friday afternoon, for which I shall never cease to thank you. Fellow-soldiers, I part with you with much regret. I have known your sufferings, and with pride have witnessed your devotion to our common and noble cause. You have endured one hardship to encounter another; have gone from one field of victory to another of blood, and have at all times felt and acted as to satisfy good men that you had honor and a country at stake, and have hesitated at no risk to save either. Your country must love you. Your country does love you. The world in all time to come will honor you. Reverence for you must be eternal. The obscure soldier, who toils through this war, will have an unwritten but an untorgotten history, an ever present conscience repaying him with its rich rewards.

Faithful soldier, thou hast served thy country well. I shall never forget you, nor shall I abate my efforts to sustain you at home. That man in the loyal States who is not thought and soul for you, for the Union, and for the war, is no friend of mine, is no true friend of humanity anywhere. I reflect with just pride upon the names of those gallant officers who have led you to battle, sometime under my command. How much the country owes them; how much they are to be honored; the discreet and indefatigable DODGE, SWEENEY, MASSY, BANE, RICE, MIZNER, MCCAILLIS, HATCH, CORNYN and PHILIPS. Amongst those of former days I well remember LOGAN, MCARTHUR, RAWSON, LAWLER, the lamented WALLACE, and others equally worthy. With such men to lead and inspire you we cannot fail. The proud army of the Great West, with scarcely a reverse, presents to the nation a bouquet of victories worthy the gratitude and admiration of the whole people.

You may well say, this war cannot last much longer. You, who have seen traitors with haughty pretension crouch at your feet for mercy; the mansions of the domineering rich turned into boarding-houses, and the chivalry turned landlord and lady for the entertainment of Yankee officers. Those who have spurned, beg for favors at your hands, and swearing a new allegiance for protection to property, meanly violate it to serve a rebel. It is fit and proper that such a people, who foolishly wage such a war, should at last meet face to face the black race of the South, bend to the rod of the slaves they have so long outraged, and tremble before the men proclaimed by them to have no rights. A just retribution, one they cannot avoid; the humiliation their own bold treason has brought upon them; a resort that needs no justification in the sight of God or man, for it is right.

R. J. OGLESBY, Major-General.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCH ON FASHION COURSE.

A remarkably exciting trotting match between three private roadsters took place on Saturday, on the Fashion Course. It was for a stake purse of $300, mile heats, best two in three, and so evenly was the race contested that it was not decided till the conclusion of the third heat. The favorite at the start was a brown mare named *Biddy McGee*, at four to one, and she showed some fine action, but proved to be rather unfortunate in her breaking. The other horses were a sorrel stallion named *Wm. Minor*, and the gray gelding *Thunder*.

In the first heat the mare proved so unsteady that she came in last—*Minor* winning by five lengths.

Second Heat—The mare won by ten lengths, *Minor* second by only half a length in front of *Thunder*.

Third Heat—*Biddy* won by a dozen lengths, with *Thunder* second and *Minor* a length behind.

Fourth Heat—Almost every one felt certain that *Biddy* could win, and after several false starts one of the Judges advised her driver to take the word, even if he was two or three lengths behind, which he did when fell two lengths behind. The consequence was that with this lead—although it was rapidly closing up—*Thunder* took the inside, *Minor* also kept close to him, and *Biddy's* driver steered outside of all as they swung into the first turn, challenging for the lead. A pretty race took place to the quarter pole, where *Minor* fell off, and a neck-and-neck race took place over the back stretch till nearing the half mile, when *Biddy* showed her neck in front, and increased her lead to fully two lengths in going round the three-quarter turn, when she broke up badly; and again as the homestretch, coming in more than a dozen lengths behind *Thunder*, who was six lengths ahead of *Minor*.

The driver of *Biddy* made a great mistake in making the circuit outside both the other wagons in going round the first turn. If he had trailed his mare behind *Thunder* for the first quarter he would not only have traveled a shorter distance, but have collared *Thunder* after *Minor* was shaken off and at the same time saved *Biddy* for the challenge on the back stretch without distressing her so early in the heat.

The result was that *Thunder* won the fifth and sixth heats, *Biddy* coming in second and third, to the great chagrin of her owner's friends.

RECAPITULATION.

Sweepstakes, $100 mile heats, best three in five to wagons.

Mr. White names gr. g. Thunder	2	3	2	1	1
Mr. Chamberlain names s. s. Wm. Miner	1	2	3	2	3
Mr. Sheehan names br. m. Biddy McGee	3	1	1	3	2

Time: 2:04, 2:59½, 3:04½, 3:06¾, 5:04½, 5:05.

The Monitor Lehigh.

The *Lehigh*, the last of the nine iron-clads finished, has arrived at the Navy-yard from Hampton Roads. She was built at Chester, Pa., and carries one 11-inch Dahlgren and one fifteen-inch Rodman gun, and is considered the best of her class. The *Lehigh* is in command of Capt. JOHN C. HEWELL, a brave and accomplished officer, and has seen service, having been engaged in blockade duty at Hampton Roads, in the shelling of the batteries at the mouth of Nansamond River, and of Fort Powhattan, James River. While engaged at the latter, the fifteen-inch Rodman gun was exploded, in consequence of the premature explosion of a shell with which it was loaded. Fortunately Capt. ERICSSON'S sagacity and foresight availed here to save life and other destruction, for the gun was provided with a compositive ring, and instead of being burst into fragments, it was only split, with no damage to men or vessel. The *Lehigh* comes here for a new gun, which will be speedily furnished.

Arrest of a Professional Thief.

RECOVERY OF $3,000 STOLEN DURING THE RIOTS.

At a late hour last evening, Detective FARLEY arrested a man who gave his name as CHARLES SMITH. He is well known to the Police authorities as a professional thief. During the late riots he has operated very extensively, in company with others, along the streets, robbing citizens at all hours of the night. On Tuesday night, the 14th inst., at about 12 o'clock, Mr. THOMAS LANIGAN, a drover, was passing up the Bowary, when SMITH accosted him, and before he could answer, he was knocked down by the prisoner and his party, and robbed of the sum of $790 in money, one check for $783, and another for $700, both of which were duly certified and stamped. The thieves also robbed him of a promissory note of $2,000. Mr. LANIGAN was very glad to escape with his life. As soon as possible after the occurrence he lodged information with the Chief of the Detective force at Police Headquarters, and the description which he gave of SMITH led to his arrest last night. Detective FARLEY has been actively engaged for several days in working up the case. He was taken into custody while he was regaling himself at a lager bier shop in the Bowary. He was conveyed in Police Headquarters and searched. The bills and checks above mentioned were found on his person, and subsequently identified by Mr. LANIGAN. The money was of course missing. The accused will be taken to the Tombs, this morning, for examination.

Burning of a Church in Williamsburgh.

The church for colored people in Devoe-street, Williamsburgh, was burned on Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock. The church is the same that was threatened by a Williamsburgh mob during the week of the riots in this City. The fire was the work of incendiaries, three men being seen to leave it just before the fire was discovered.

Half an hour after the above fire, another broke out in the varnish factory in North Eighth-street, near Union-avenue. It was entirely destroyed. Origin of the fire unknown.

Reopening of the Union Course.

TROTTING MATCH FOR $1,200 BETWEEN HENRY CLAY AND NUTWOOD.

The first match, since the new fence has been put up round the Union Course, takes place on Thursday, when the celebrated black stallion *Henry Clay*, with wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds, will trot against the almost equally celebrated black gelding *Nutwood*, wagon and driver to weigh 250 pounds.

MERCHANTS' RELIEF DEPOT FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—Mr CULVER, the Secretary, aided by ten others, find it impossible to dispense funds, &c., to all of both sexes who daily attend the depot No. 350 Fourth-street. To-day, only the men will be attended to—to-morrow the women. The hours of consultation with the lawyers are from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.

Personal.

—Rev. Jas. L. Vallandigham, (brother of the noted C. L. Vallandigham,) pastor of a Presbyterian church in the vicinity of Newark, Delaware, was arrested, together with Dr. Nathan Hayes Clark, at Newark, on Friday last, by Capt. Thos. M. Wanie, commander of the Provost Guard at Wilmington, Del. The cause of the arrest is not stated, but both of the prisoners took the oath of allegiance and were released.

—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"*Apropos* of Slidell, I may say that I encountered the hoary sinner in the Bois de Boulogne on an afternoon of last week, accompanied by one daughter and a stylish young man, whom I took to be his son-in-law. The daughter was languidly beautiful, and the driver and footboy were clad in half-livery, with calves and hair powder in profusion. Slidell leaned upon a cane, bevoiled as comported with the day, and smiling as if a candidate for glory. His horses were English and full-blooded, and his *cabriolet*, or barouche, was glossy and light beyond competition. You should see the youths with United States passports, who wait upon Slidell, laughing in their sleeves as they unroll their parchments. One-half the Americans who come here with Government papers are arrant rebels, and many whose lips have freshly sworn to the oath of allegiance, fling up their hats at the mention of a Federal defeat."

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR AUGUST—ready next Wednesday—will contain portraits and character of Gen. MEADE, Admiral FOOTE and WILLIAM CORBETT, with articles on Ethnology, Law of Development, Estimates of Character, The Unity of Man, Phrenology and the Poets, About Lions, Good Manners, PHYSIOLOGY.—Secret of Longevity, The American Man, Physiology in the Pulpit, Circulation of the Blood, Shall We Flog Our Children? Choice of Pursuits—"What Can I Do Best?" Climate and Character, Swimming, and an illustrated article on PHYSIOGNOMY, including NOSES—Their Significance. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

SUBSTITUTES (1,000.)—We are now furnishing large numbers of substitutes, singly and by hundreds, to any person, or agents in Pennsylvania, New-England, New-York State, &c. Call upon or write to TOMPKINS & Co., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—J. W. Raymond, wife and 2 children, Mrs. J. F. Howard, Major F. T. Dent, wife and three children, Mrs. E. Tremer, Mrs. C. H. Parker, Mrs. J. E. Brown and child, D. Tuthill, A. G. Robinson, S. Hirschman, L. Korn, wife and two children, A. Moore, M. Upton and sister, F. W. Hamilton, J. C. Hatton, T. Baily, J. H. Hollister, Miss E. V. Curtis and servant, Mrs. M. Budd, G. Dewen, C. K. Foster and son, F. Davis, F. Levy, F. A. Bronson, J. McDermott, Hon. John Cummens and son, H. F. Martin, J. E. Foster, and 50 in steerage.

In steam transport Dudley Buck, from Newbern, N. C.—Surgeon C. Murphy, John McLarty, John Ward, John Geaner, Lieut. N. A. Clack, John Carver, Chaplain W. Whitcomb, Capt. W. N. Avery, Lieut. J. A. Brown, E. G. Brown, and 17 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 21 | Moon sets... 1 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 14 | Gov. Island.. 5 03 | Hell Gate.. 7 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 26.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., July 23, via Hatteras Inlet 24th, with passengers to Major S. Van Vliet, U. S. Quartermaster. 24th, passed steamers John Farron, Pocasia, Utica and John Freeborn, bound into Hatteras Inlet. Off Hatteras, passed a propeller and a ferry-boat. At 10 A. M. 25th, to the north of Hatteras Light, passed steamer Belvidere, bound south. At 3 P. M., off Rocky Island, passed a side-wheel steamer, having in tow a propeller. 26th, off the Highlands, saw steamer Zillah, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Goldsbro, Port Royal, S. C., at 10¾ A. M., and Charleston Bar at 6 P. M., Thursday, July 23, consigned to Maj. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Arrived at New-York at 3½ o'clock, July 26. The Arago brings 100 first and 173 second-class passengers, the usual mails, and prize steamer Emma in tow. July 24, lat. 33 41 N., lon. 76 13 W., the Arago overtook and captured the steamer Emma, of London, Capt. David Leslie, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Bermuda, with turpentine, rosin and cotton, and 3 passengers to Messrs. A. Harris, of New-Orleans, and E. S. Sanders, of Georgia, on board.

Steamship Olympus, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool 14th inst., and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 305 passengers to E. Cunard. July 17, lat. 51 32, lon. 19 41, passed steamship Hecla, bound W. July 24, lat. 43 10, lon. 61 10, passed the Am. ship Castile, bound to Halifax. 26th, lat. 40 30, lon. 71 30, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Emma, (Br., of London,) Capt. Davids, prize to U. S. transport Arago, with turpentine, resin and cotton, and two passengers. Was from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Bermuda, and captured on the 24th inst., in lat 33 41, lon. 76 13.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall July 17, with passengers, mail and specie to D. B. Allen.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Thompson, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Pocahontas, Moore, Port Royal, S. C., July 22, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 24th inst., lat. 36 30, passed steamship America, hence for San Juan, Nic.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Prince Imperial, (Fr.,) Pasquier, Havre 43 ds., with mdse, and 270 passengers to J. J. Merriam.

Ship Constellation, Mullinar, Key West 9 ds., with cotton, etc., to Charles Carow.

Ship Amelia, Cesulich, Algeria, Africa, 76 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Agnes, (Brem.,) Lemke, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 82 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. 16th inst., lat. 41 12, lon. 51 02, saw Bremen ship Energy, bound E. The A. had light winds and calms, and calms with fog, the entire passage.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to G. S. Stephenson & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Crusoe, for Philadelphia.

Bark Land'swirhden, (Old..) Hellmers, Hamburg 57 ds., with mdse. and 184 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Lage.

Bark Mjalner, (Norw.,) Bers, Havre 23 ds., in ballast to Heimbee & Balchen.

Bark Apollo, Anzique, Matamoras 21 ds., with cotton and 83 passengers to M. Echevarrie & Co.

Bark Jessie Nichols, Nichols, Havana 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Amilia, (Dutch, late bark Atkins Adams,) Siedenberg, New-Bedford 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Mosser, Carman, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Fides, Hopkins, San Salvador 16 ds., with wood, etc., to J. E. Bacon.

Brig Sparkling Sea, Segar, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig G. Hallaw, of Toronto,) Thompson, Cow Bay, C. B., 91 ds., with coal to Hewlett & Torrance.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conchita, Port Royal, S. C., 8 days, in ballast to master. Passed the steamship Arago going in.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (of Boston,) West Pecomake, Va., 6 ds., with ship timber to Wesley Smith.

Brig Fashion, (Br., of Shelburn, N. S.,) Murphy, St. Domingo City July 12, with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Lexi, Speed, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to F. M. Bixby & Co.

Brig Wappo, Wilkinson, Rondout, with coal for Boston

Brig Hermann Hellmrich, (Pruss.,) Freudenberg, Cardiff 63 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Mic, (of Arichat,) Fouger, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to G. P. Swain.

Brig Dauphin, (Fr.,) Benevin, St. Pierre 30 ds., in ballast to Kruger & Grosllliot.

Schr. Mabel, (of Milford, Del., Moore, Nuevitas 12 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. John Gilpin, Gnity, Fort Pulaski 4 ds., in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Isis, Fuller, Bangor 20 ds., with lumber to E. H. Adams.

Schr. Ellen, Babcock, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. W. H Clare, (Br., of Nassau,) Smith, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Prince Consort, (of P. E. I.,) Pidgeon, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Charles H. Trumbull.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Underhill, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Smith, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3695. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY, 28, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

The Position of the Rebel Army Ascertained.

Hill's and Longstreet's Corps at Culpepper.

Their Passage Through Chester and Thornton's Gaps.

Ewell's Corps Still in the Shenandoah Valley.

Gallant Fight of the Excelsior Brigade Near Front Royal.

Defeat and Rout of the Rebel Rear Guard.

Reconnoissances and Skirmishing by the Cavalry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

The following dispatches from E. A. PAUL, TIMES correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, have just been received here:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 25th July—6 P. M.

The positions of the rebel army are as follows:

On Friday morning at 6 o'clock the advance of HILL'S and LONGSTREET'S corps reached Culpepper. The columns were well closed up, and their entire corps must be concentrated there before this time. Of this retrograde movement there can be no question. For two days I had a favorable opportunity to take birdseye views of both HILL'S and LONGSTREET'S commands, and on one occasion was quite as near as was prudent for a non-combatant to be.

EWELL'S corps, it is understood here, still occupies the Shenandoah Valley, where it is guarding the fords on the Shenandoah and the rear of the rebel army. This fact is supposed to explain the recent alarm about the alleged movements indicating that LEE was not retreating, and was indeed preparing to return to Maryland.

The Excelsior brigade had a fight yesterday at Ashby's Gap with the enemy, where the latter had both infantry and cavalry. After a brief but severe contest, the enemy were repulsed, and a large number of prisoners captured. Among the wounded is Brig.-Gen. F. B. SPINOLA.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, AMISSVILLE, Va., Saturday, July 25.

Gen. CARTER, with three regiments of the Michigan brigade under command of Col. GRAY, (Col. TOWN, the senior officer, being sick,) advanced from this place to Newby's Cross Roads to reconnoiter the enemy's position. The Fifth Michigan were in advance. The enemy's pickets were met within half a mile of the Cross Roads, when the advance guard was dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, and one section of PENNINGTON'S battery, under Lieut. CLARK, was placed in position on a crest at the left of the road, supported by the First Michigan, Major BROWN. For half an hour or more a lively skirmish was kept up, when the advance skirmishers were reinforced by three squadrons from the Fifth Michigan, and also the balance of these regiments acting as a reserve. The men thus thrown forward steadily drove the enemy before them, until the crest of a hill was reached near the cross-roads, when the enemy opened a brisk fire with artillery, firing shells, grape and canister, and our advance was checked. This position was held for at least an hour, when, much to the astonishment of all, a regiment of the enemy's infantry appeared in the rear of the First Michigan, while supporting the artillery above referred to. The whole section of country in this vicinity is so cut up, that it is almost impossible for cavalry to operate effectively, and particularly difficult at the point where the enemy first made their appearance in our rear, as it was covered not only with trees up to within twenty rods of the regiment, but the intervening space is covered with an undergrowth of pine trees and stubble.

Gen. CUSTER, when made aware of this flank movement, at once ordered a charge to be made. Practicable under ordinary circumstances, but just at this point an impracticability, which he very speedily discovered. Major BROWN fortunately hesitated when ordered to enarge, and the result was a change of orders. The section of artillery exposed rapidly moved to the right, while the First Michigan remained in position until the enemy had fired one volley, then wheeling to the right into the road, a rapid retrograde movement brought them to the rear, and in a piece of a comparative safety.

While this movement was being executed on the left of the road, the enemy advanced two pieces to the crest of a hill in front previously occupied by our skirmishers, and opened a galling fire upon our troops with grape and canister, at the same time advancing a column of infantry in the same direction. A portion of our right was forced still further to the right, and the left was forced back into the road where the extreme left had preceded it. The retreat on the right was skilfully conducted by Col. GRAY, who, notwithstanding the excitement of the moment, did not forget to extend protection to the artillery, then within the enemy the enemy's grasp, and it was consequently saved.

The enemy after this were held in check at every point, while the command, having felt the position, fell back to Amissville. From information obtained from reliable sources, it was ascertained that the column struck the rear of A. P. HILL'S command.

The advance of LONGSTREET'S corps passed through Thornton's Gap and Sperryville on Thursday, and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, it reached Culpepper. HILL'S command was immediately in his rear.

To-day the cavalry moved up to Gaines' Cross Roads, where the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven in, but the main command was beyond reach. As Gen. CUSTER'S orders were solely to ascertain the position of the enemy, in obedience to orders he fell back to Amissville. Our loss during the two days' reconnoissance will probably not exceed six killed and thirty wounded. Lieut. SAWIN, of Gen. CUSTER'S Staff, was severely wounded in the side by a shell, and was left on the field. The enemy saw fit neither to parole nor take him away, and this morning he was brought in.

During the most exciting time of yesterday a horse in front of Col. GRAY was killed. Col. GRAY'S horse fell over the disabled animal, and before the Colonel could regain his feet he was run over by a whole squadron of the horses belonging to the skirmishers. His escape from fatal injury is attributed to the fact that many of the horses were barefooted.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

An important error of fact occurred in the advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac published this morning. The correction which the correspondent desires to be made, although written yesterday, was not received, through a special messenger, until to-day. He says:

"On the 22d inst., while Gen. LONGSTREET was endeavoring to get into Eastern Virginia by way of Manassas Gap, Gen. A. P. HILL'S corps took possession of Chester Gap. Our cavalry made an attempt to drive him out, but he was too strongly posted for success. They, however, kept him in check until reinforced by Gen. LONGSTREET, when both LONGSTREET'S and HILL'S commands came through the gap, and are now probably in Culpepper. It was LONGSTREET'S command which was seen near Amissville. Gen. EWELL'S corps went to Strasburgh.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that large numbers of horses have been found in the mountain gorges and appropriated by our troops.

Our cavalry held the line of the Rappahannock on Saturday, between Kelley's Ford and Waterloo.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27—P. M.

The *Star* says:

"On Thursday last, while the Third and Fifth army corps of Gen. MEADE'S army were lying at the mouth of Manassas Gap, this side, information was received that Gen. LONGSTREET was sending a brigade of his corps forward in order to possess himself of the Gap. Gen. SPINOLA, commanding the Excelsior brigade, 800 muskets of that corps, was at once ordered forward. The commanding General supposed the rebels were only in small force on, and behind the crest of a hill, about one mile from the Gap, between it and Front Royal, and therefore supposed his brigade was sufficient to dislodge the enemy. About a quarter of a mile from the crest of the hill there was a stone wall, and behind that also there was a small rebel force. Gen. SPINOLA at once took an observation of the ground, and after pointing out to his regimental commanders the work they would have to perform, he ordered his gallant brigade forward; and with fixed bayonets and a yell that betokened their determination to succeed, they rushed forward, when the rebels quickly fled from the hill and took refuge behind the stone wall. Up to this the brigade rushed also, when from behind it rose a whole brigade of Georgians, and two regiments of North Carolina sharpshooters, all under the command of Gen. ANDERSON. But our troops headed them not, and amid a shower of rifle bullets and artillery fire in front and on the flank, pushed forward, and with the bayonet drove the rebels from their position, and sent them scampering over the field. The enemy's loss was not less than 500 killed, wounded, and missing. We had no artillery, while the rebels had at least seventeen pieces.

That night our soldiers bivouacked on the battle-ground, and the next morning marched into Front Royal. In this fight it is the opinion of military men that the rebels outnumbered us at least six to one; but they appeared to be completely fagged out; and after being dislodged from the stone wall, they could not move up a hill on their way in an upright position, but crawled upon their hands and knees, thus giving our men an opportunity of pouring in an effective fire, of which they eagerly availed themselves.

In this fight Gen. SPINOLA received two very severe wounds, one in the right foot, which tore open the heel for two or three inches; and one through the fleshy part of the right side. The first is by far the most painful and serious wound; but the General is doing as well as can be expected. He arrived here this morning, having been in an ambulance since he received this wound. He purposes leaving to-morrow for his home in New-York. He is loud in praise of the manner in which his whole command, officers, privates and all, behaved. His Adjutant-General was the first to cross the stone wall. Gen. SPINOLA himself was wounded when but a few feet from it, and the wounds came in quick succession, scarcely a moment elapsing between them.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from Charleston, but no News—The New French Consul to Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 25.

The United States gunboat *Memphis* arrived here last night from Charleston, but has no important news. She has a mail for New-York.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, left for City Point this afternoon, in charge of Major JOHN E. MULFORD. She takes up no prisoners of war, but has, as a passenger, the newly appointed French Consul for Richmond.

Gen. NAGLEE and Gen. MEREDITH arrived here to-day.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived, this afternoon, from Newbern, N. C. There is no news from that department to be made public.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.

Steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, left for Newbern, N. C., at noon to-day. She is expected to return in a few days with Maj.-Gen. FOSTER.

The trial of Dr. BROWN will come up before the Military Commission at Norfolk, to-morrow (Monday), it having been decided that the case comes within their jurisdiction.

Important Railroad Connection.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, July 25.

A meeting of the Committee of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, with a corresponding Committee of a new road, projected, between Rome and Oswego, was held here on Friday last, when it was agreed that the latter road should be constructed immediately, and the former company run it in connection with their own. This forms an important link in the chain of roads in that portion of the State.

Burning of the Steamboat Boston.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 27.

The steamboat *Boston* was accidentally burned on Saturday above Portsmouth. Loss $45,000, of which $18,000 is insured.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Extracts from the Richmond Papers of Yesterday.

The Siege Operations Against Charleston Progressing.

A CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT.

The Evacuation of Jackson by the National Forces.

Departure of McPherson's Corps from Vicksburgh up the Mississippi.

Gen. Rosecrans Organizing an Expedition Against Atlanta, Ga.

Jeff. Davis Appoints the 21st of August for Humiliation and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

The following extracts are taken from the Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning:

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 24—9 P. M.

The bombardment was renewed early this morning, with rapid and continuous firing, until a flag of truce went down at 9 o'clock. The attack was renewed this evening, the enemy occasionally firing at Cummings Point, and Sumter replying heavily. The firing is still going on. We sent down to the fleet to-day 105 paroled prisoners, and received 40.

A physician just from Hilton Head says that 84 of our regulars took the oath of allegiance last Wednesday.

The casualties, this morning, were three killed and six wounded. Those which occurred this evening have not been heard from.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, July 25.

Regular firing from Fort Sumpter and Battery Wagner, at the Yankees on Morris Island, was kept up all night, and continued all of to-day. The Yankees occasionally responded from their batteries on Morris Island. The Monitors and the *Ironsides*, lying outside, took no part. The Yankees have two batteries on Morris Island, and have strengthened their position. No casualities are reported to-day.

Another Monitor arrived to-day—making six in all.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

MORTON, Friday, July 24.

The enemy evacuated Jackson yesterday morning. Col. WIRT ADAMS' cavalry dashed in and captured a few stragglers. Canton has also been evacuated. GRANT'S entire army has gone to Vicksburgh. An attempt to blow up the State House failed, although it is badly damaged. Our cavalry are pursuing. They have destroyed all the machine-shops, rolling stock, cannon and track between Jackson and Vicksburgh.

Mobile will no doubt be the next place of attack.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MORTON, Friday, July 24.

An officer from Vicksburgh says that McPHERSON'S entire corps left that place on the 21st, moving up the river. Their officers stated that they were going to Richmond. Transports from above are constantly arriving. Nearly all the rolling stock and cannon were sent up to Grenada, and were consequently saved.

JEFF. DAVIS has issued a proclamation appointing Aug. 21 as a day of humiliation and prayer.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 27.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th has the following:

"ATLANTA, Thursday, July 27.

Gen. ROSECRANS is organizing a force to attack Atlanta and make a raid on the Northwestern Georgia Railroad. Active preparations are being made for the defence of the city and railroad to Chattanooga."

The rebel General Bowen died on the 16th.

The Disasters to the Rebel Arms.

AN APPEAL TO THE GEORGIANS BY GOV. BROWN.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has issued the following proclamation to the citizens of that State:

The late serious disasters to our arms at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, together with Gen. BRAGG'S retreat with his army to our very borders, while they are no cause of despair of ultimate success, if we are true to ourselves, and place our trust in God, admonish us that, if we would protect our homes from the ravages of the enemy, it is time for every Georgian able to bear arms to unite himself without delay with a military organization, and hold himself in readiness at a moment's warning to strike for his home and the graves of his ancestors, with an unalterable determination to die free rather than live the slave of despotic power.

Tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens have volunteered for the war, and those of them who have not been slain or disabled are still risking everything for our success in distant fields upon the borders of the Confederacy. On account of the near approach of the enemy to the interior the call is now upon those at home, who have made comparatively little sacrifice, to volunteer to defend their own habitations and property, and the homes and families of their neighbors who are in the army, against the threatened attacks of the enemy.

Is there a Georgian able to bear arms so lost, not only to patriotism, but to all the nobler impulses of our nature, that he will in this emergency refuse to take up arms for the defence of his home and his family, when the enemy comes to his very door to destroy tho one and insult and cruelly injure the other? If there be a Georgian possessed of so little courage or manliness, let his fellow-citizens mark and remember him. If he hides himself behind some legal exemption as a mere pretext to avoid duty, let him be exposed to the censure he deserves; or if, in his anxiety to make money and become rich, he turns a deaf ear to the promptings of patriotism, and would sacrifice his liberties to his avarice, let him be exposed with indignant scorn to public contempt. The time has come for plain talk and prompt action. All that is dear to a people on earth is at stake. The best efforts of every patriot are required to save our cause from ruin and our children from bondage. We are determined to be a free people, cost what it may; and we should permit no men to remain among us and enjoy the protection of the Government who refuses to do his part to secure our independence.

If all our people at home will organize for home defence, and the Secretary of War will keep and enforce such orders as will compel the thousands of persons in Confederate service who, on account of the wealth of parents or political influence, or other like causes, are now keeping out of the reach of danger—as passport agents, impressment agents, useless subalterns connected with the different departments, including other favorites of those in position, stragglers, &c., many of whom are suspected of riding over the country at public expense, engaged on private speculations, enrolling officers in counties where the officers exempt are almost as numerous as the conscripts now in the counties subject to enrollment, and the host of officers in uniform, and others, who are daily seen in every city, town and village, and upon every railroad train, and in every hotel in the Confederacy—to return immediately to their respective commands in the field, we should soon have armies strong enough to roll back the dark cloud of war which hangs over us, and drive the invaders from our soil.

By reference to the General Order herewith published, it will be seen that a draft will be had on Tuesday, the 4th day of August next, in each county in this State which neglects or refuses to furnish the quota of men required of it.

Though some few of the counties have exhibited too little interest, I cannot believe that a single one will have its character stained by the necessity for a draft to defend their own homes.

To those counties which have nobly and promptly responded, and especially to those which have tendered much more than their quota, I return my sincere thanks.

While the militia officers of this State have generally responded promptly and willingly, I regret to learn that some of them, in contradiction of all the professions they have made, having remained at home for home defence, now refuse to volunteer. To all such I hereby give notice that if they fail to come out themselves as volunteers with the organizations now called for, and to enter the service as invited in my proclamation calling for eight thousand troops by the 4th of August next, the protection of the State against conscription will be withdrawn from them, and they will be turned over to the enrolling officers under the Conscript act. If, however, any militia officer, when approached by the conscript officer, will make an affidavit that he has not heard of or seen this proclamation, or had notice of it, he shall have five days from that date within which to join one of the companies now called for as a volunteer.

This rule does not embrace any one connected with the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, as they are expected to hold themselves in readiness at all times to obey his orders, and are not expected to join these companies. All justices of the peace and constables are to be subject to the same rule as militia officers, as their offices are not now so important that they cannot be spared to do local and temporary service in the defence of the State.

In protecting State officers against conscription, I have acted upon what I consider an important principle. If any of them now refuse to aid in the defence of their homes, it will be proper that the State withdraw its protection from such in future.

Let no one dispair of ultimate success. We should not expect to be victorious on every field. The splendid achievements of our arms in the past have made us an historical people, and have clearly foreshadowed the final triumph of our arms and the future glory and grandeur of the Confederacy. Such a people, inhabiting such a country, and having such mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, need only be true to themselves, and humbly trust in Almighty power, to be invincible.

Given under my hand and seal of the Executive Department, this July 17, 1863.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

Official Dispatch from Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

The following dispatch was received by the Navy Department to-day:

FLAG-STEAMER DENSMORE, OFF MORRIS ISLAND, July 21, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have to inform the Department that on the night of the 19th inst. a large side-wheel steamer, in trying to run into Charleston, was chased by the *Canandaigua* and other outside blockaders, and finally headed off and driven upon the shoals by Commander GEORGE W. PEMBLE, of the *Keetahkill*, then anchored abreast of Fort Wayne on picket duty. The steamer was fired by her crew, and is now a total wreck. The chances of success to such enterprises are materially lessened by our occupation of the main ship channel.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding S. A. B. Squadron.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

The death of this venerable statesman is announced by telegraph as having occurred on Sunday morning last at his home, Frankfort, Ky., at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. For nearly half a century the name of JOHN JAY CRITTENDEN has been conspicuously before the country in connection with the National Legislature. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., about 1785, and began life as a lawyer in Hopkinsville, but soon removed to Frankfort, where he enjoyed an excellent practice. Before he had attained the age of thirty-one his townsmen elected him to represent them in the State Legislature, and for several years he filled the office of Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives. Valuing the high qualities of mind and heart with which he was eminently endowed, his constituents elected him in 1817 to a seat in the United States Senate, his term commencing at the same date with the Presidency of Mr. MONROE, whom he supported. From 1817 to 1819, from 1835 to 1841, from 1842 to 1849, and from 1855 to 1861, he served in the Senate. Twice he was a member of the Cabinet, having accepted the post of Attorney-General in 1841, under President HARRISON, and being again called to that position in 1850 on the accession of Mr. FILLMORE to the Presidential chair, after the death of President TAYLOR. In 1848 he was elected by a large majority on the Whig nomination for Governor of his native State. In early life Mr. CRITTENDEN belonged to the Republican, and subsequently to the Whig party, but later he was identified with the Americans. He was ever a devoted friend of HENRY CLAY, supporting him in most of the measures that he advocated. He always favored the protective policy, voting for the Tariff of 1842, and against that of 1846. The United States Bank project he strenuously favored and opposed the Sub-Treasury system. In 1835 he opposed Mr. CALHOUN'S bill empowering Postmasters to abstract from the mails documents hostile to slavery. He was unfavorable to the remission of Gen. JACKSON'S fine for contempt of court in declaring martial law at New-Orleans. In 1842 the question of apportionment came up, and he advocated the smallest ratio of representation, arguing that with more representatives the House would become more democratic. The establishment of a preemptive system in favor of actual settlers on the public lands being before the Senate, in 1841, he moved an amendment denying the privileges of the act to aliens who had not made a declaration of their intention to become citizens, and this he supported in several speeches. Mr. CRITTENDEN also spoke often upon the Oregon boundary question, deprecating haste and excitement, favoring peace, though not at the expense of honor, and supporting such measures as seemed calculated to bring it about. The same sentiments characterize his numerous speeches on the annexation of Texas, which he opposed as unconstitutional, unwise and unnecessary, and on the Mexican war, which he strove to bring to a peaceful termination as early as practicable. In 1858, in the debate upon the alleged illegal exercise of the right of search by Great Britain, he manifested the same conciliatory spirit. In 1848 he opposed Mr. HANNEGAN'S bill, providing for the military occupation of Yucatan, and, subsequently, in 1858, took ground against interference in the affairs of Central America. In 1856 he opposed the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution; voted against the repeal of the territorial laws, and in favor of Mr. TOOMBS'S Kansas bill, on the ground that it was a peace measure, however objectionable it might be in some of its features. In 1858 he opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, alleging that that instrument was a fraud upon the people, and did not represent the will of the majority, and afterward offered a substitute for the bill, which somewhat modified, passed the House, but was dismissed in the Senate. It provided for the submission of the Lecompton instrument to the vote of the people of Kansas, to be ratified as the Constitution if approved by a majority, and if otherwise, empowering the formation of a new Constitution. Just previous to the close of his last Senatorial term, after the secession of South Carolina, Mr. CRITTENDEN, true to the conciliatory policy which was the marked feature of his public career, laid before the Senate those compromise resolutions generally known as the "Crittenden propositions," hoping thereby to avert the threatened storm of secession. These propositions he advocated with all the art of oratory of which he was master; but his arguments failed to influence the opinions of a majority of members, and the resolutions were defeated. Throughout the trials and unhappiness that have since visited the nation Mr. CRITTENDEN has remained loyal to the Union and consistent to his views, eliciting from all men—even from those who differed most widely from him in opinion—the respect which is never withheld from those against whom the breath of slander has never whispered.

Dishonest Quartermaster:

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 27.

Capt. HURTT, Assistant Quartermaster at this post, was arrested this morning by order of Gen. BURNSIDE, charged with irregularity in his accounts, and appropriating funds to his own use.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Assembly of Notables Declare in Favor of an Empire.

The Prince Maximilian Named for Emperor.

Tampico Still Defying the French.

The City Declared in a State of Siege.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

The rumors in circulation since the arrival of the steamer *Marica* from Vera Cruz, as to the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, have been more than confirmed by the arrival, yesterday morning, of the French war steamer *Milan*, which brings *official* news that Mexico had been proclaimed an *empire*.

The Assembly of Notables, previously convoked, having met, it was declared, with only two dissenting votes, that the form of Government chosen by the country (through its organ, the said Assembly, appointed by FOREY) was *the empire*. They also, at the same time, proclaimed as Emperor the Austrian Prince MAXIMILIAN. In case His Royal Highness should not accept the Crown, the Emperor of the French was begged to choose a person in whom he had confidence to occupy the throne. The act of the proclamation of the empire took place on the 10th instant. The Reactionists between the capital and Vera Cruz made great demonstrations of joy on hearing the news. In Vera Cruz a salute of 101 guns was fired.

The remarks of the newspapers of Havana, written a few days ago, when the editors refused to believe in the possibility of such precipitancy, amount to a solemn and emphatic condemnation of the farce just enacted in Mexico. The *Diario* observed, on the 18th:

"We cannot help resisting the belief that things have passed according to the tenor of the rumors to which we refer, and that, without the preparation necessary to insure their stability, they have improvised so radical a change in the existence of that nation. We trust too much in the prudence of the agents of the Emperor, who are in Mexico, and who must be provided with instructions well meditated upon by the foreseeing and profound mind of NAPOLEON THIRD, that they can have consented to such an extemporaneous resolution, especially when a great part of the country is under the authority of JUAREZ, and when such a resolution would not bear even a decent appearance, to the eyes of Europe, as the verdict of the popular will. * * * * The first thing is pacification; then, and only then, will be the opportunity for a definite solution."

The *Prensa* also bitterly complains of FOREY, in suppressing the newspapers, thus depriving the people of their instructors, when such radical changes are being made.

The Political Prefect of Vera Cruz, SERRANO, has been replaced by Señor BERRAU.

From Tampico the dates are to the 30th ultimo. On account of the taking of Puebla and the fear of an attack, the Colonel commanding the Southern District had proclaimed a state of siege. The yellow fever, skin diseases, &c., were making great havoc in Tampico, which are always bad, and alarmingly so this year. In Tuxpan the population has been decimated by disease. GARZA is in Arrogozarco with his troops, watching the French. Gen. GONZALEZ ORTEGA had arrived at San Luis Potosi with his Staff. It was not yet known what position this General would occupy. In Vera Cruz they were preparing an expedition against Tampico. They knew there that its little garrison has orders to retire, and for that reason send a force, believing it more than sufficient to conquer Tampico, but perhaps they will have the door slammed in their face and retire, finding out their mistake. Gen. BENAVIDES, who, previous to the French intervention, belonged to the Moderate party, had passed through Tampico on his way to San Luis Potosi, to place himself under the orders of President JUAREZ. He is said to have asserted that MIRAMON, the Ex-President, intended to take a similar course, but a friend of the latter General informs the *Diario* of this city that such a statement is incorrect, on the authority of a letter from MIRAMON, dated Brownsville, (Texas,) 29th ult., in which, after saying many causes had prevented him from realizing his plans, yet he hoped to arrive in the Capital in time to aid in consolidating the party of order.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW PREFECT OF VERA CRUZ.

The steamer *Marica*, from Vera Cruz to Havana, brings the following Proclamation of the new Prefect:

OFFICE OF THE PREFECT OF THE DISTRICT OF VERA CRUZ.

INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT!—Having to-day taken possession of the civil command of this interesting part of the Department of Vera Cruz, I ought to let you know the sentiments which animate me and which will serve me as a guide in the exercise of the authority confided to me. A stranger to all party interests or spirit, I only desire the welfare of the country and that it may attain its enlargement, on the occasion presented by the generous vows of the French intervention, by the way of order, the only way that can conduct us to the enjoyments of a rightly understood liberty. I shall then be tolerant toward all opinions, but will punish and cause to be punished with all the severity of the law, the culpable plots that may be devised, and whose tendency is to subvert the public tranquility. I offer to the quiet inhabitants all the protection for their property and persons that my authority can afford. The working classes will find me always decided to afford to them the assistance which is within the power of the office in order to promote industrial progress. A lover of moral, intellectual and social improvements, which constitute the welfare of society and which the spirit of the age claims as the imperative necessities of every civilized nation, I shall consecrate my best efforts to the end of encouraging in the district the realization of all those which it may be possible with the help of the enlightened assistance of the inhabitants, to plant. Happy shall I be if, on retiring from the civil government, I can leave with you a pleasant remembrance of my administration. To this result aspires your countryman and friend.

VERA CRUZ, July 1, 1863. D. BURCAU.

A CIRCULAR TO THE HEAD OF CUSTOMS AT TAMPICO.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit of the true Government of Mexico, that of JUAREZ, had addressed the following circular to the Head of the Customs at Tampico:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURY AND PUBLIC CREDIT, FIRST SECTION.

CIRCULAR.—The Citizen President of the Republic has been pleased to direct, that on no account, nor under any pretext, shall there leave any of the State's conveyos, either ordinary or extraordinary, of treasure, whether of silver in bars or coined, under the penalties for infringing the law. This I communicate to you, that it may be put in practice; pleasing to publish directly this order from the Supreme Authority. Independence, Liberty, and Reform. NUNEZ.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 15, 1863.

I inform the public of this for their guidance.

TAMPICO, June 25, 1863. FRANCISCO M. ROJAS.

THE COUNTER GUERRILLAS.

The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, gives the following:

"The commander of the contra guerrillas, Don GEORGE MUNCIA, knowing that there were in the town of Tlalixcoyan a small armed force of guerrillas, and some colonels and officers determined to surprise them, so that, at the head of only 37 men, crossing the river by swimming, he entered the place a few nights ago and arrested in their own dwellings, Messieurs ARRAMENDI, CUESTA, and ESPADA GUERRAR, as also the small force which occupied Tlalixcoyan. The latter being disarmed, were set at liberty, and only the above-named leaders and officers were brought to Vera Cruz. These also have been liberated, after signing the following documents:

I, the undersigned solemnly declare, on my honor, to have no other object, nor other intentions than to unite my efforts to those of the Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary corps, in order to establish in my country a government of its free choice, and which will be honest, upright, strong, capable of maintaining order at home, and of getting abroad esteem and consideration. I promise to submit entirely to the National will, to leave it free to explain itself, and not to strive in any manner for a personal interest; only to think (owing to the serious condition of the country) of what can insure its interior repose and renew its foreign relations, which alone can insure its prosperity.

JUAN DE DIOS ARZAMENDI, General of Brigade.

VERA CRUZ, July 2, 1863."

Similar documents have been signed by the Colonel of battalion, D. M. CUESTA, and the Captain of infantry, D. MIGUEL ESPADA GUERRAR.

TAMPICO UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The *Epoca* of Tampico contains a proclamation from the Governor of the Southern District, placing the city under martial law:

First—The port of Tampico, and the district included in its jurisdiction, is in a rigorous state of siege, without interfering with the judicial and municipal authorities, who will continue in the exercise of their functions.

Second—Every person who arrives at this place shall present himself, within the term of twenty-four hours at the Governor's office, where his nationality, whence he comes, and whither he is going, will be noted, and he will have issued a pass, so that he may lodge in the inns &c. of the city. Without said pass, he shall not be received by the landlords of said establishments, and his departure from the place must be verified by a passport from the same office.

Third—Communication with places occupied by the enemy, is prohibited. It is in consequence ordered not to receive or send away to those places any regular or extraordinary mail including those of the packets. The correspondence which comes from abroad on board of neutral vessels, or the English packet, must be remitted by the Captain of the port (Harbor-master,) to the Post Office, which will be at the Governor's office, where the letters will be opened and read by their respective owners, with the exception of the consular correspondence, which will be delivered from the Governor's office.

Fourth—Those who infringe any of the above regulations, shall be tried in conformity to the laws upon faithlessness to the country, and worst is ordered by the army general order respecting fortresses under martial law.

TAMPICO, June 26, 1863.

JESUS FERNANDEZ GARCIA.
ASCENSION VARQUEZ, Secretary.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN HAVANA.

Loss Estimated at Between Four and Five Millions of Dollars.

ACTIVITY OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The steamer *Roanoke*, from Havana on July 22, arrived yesterday. Through Purser MALLORY we learn that just as the steamer was about to leave the bay of Havana a great smoke was seen in the direction of Reglas, evidently proceeding from an extensive conflagration. Barges, boats and steamers were seen crossing from the city loaded with troops and men. As the *Roanoke* got under way a clear view was obtained of the burning scene. The fire had taken in the extensive Almancenes, or warehouses, of Messrs. FESSER, situated on the Reglas wharf. This immense range of warehouses consists of about fifty buildings divided midway by a street and the Station-house of the Reglas and Matamoras Railroad. The fire had commenced in the fifth building of the range, and under the influence of the strong east wind had already rapidly consumed sixteen buildings, and there appeared no prospect of arresting the progress of the flames before they reached the street and the Railroad Station. If the railroad depot should burn nothing could possibly stop the fire until all the remaining warehouses to the west were destroyed. From passengers on the *Roanoke* who were well conversant with the locality and the contents of the warehouses already destroyed it is estimated that sugar to the value of over $4,000,000 was burned. There is said to be no insurance on the buildings or contents.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Extensive Fire at Puerto Plata, San Domingo—Extraordinary Activity of Blockade Runners at Nassau.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

On the 14th, arrived the Spanish war steamer *Isabel the Catholic*, from Porto Rico and Semana, San Domingo. It brings the news that a large fire had occurred at Puerto Plata, the destruction of property amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. At Porto Rico they were about to send assistance to the sufferers by the conflagration.

From Nassau, we hear of extraordinary bustle and activity among the steamers which ply the trade of blockade running. The *Diario* gives the following list:

"For the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., the following vessels cleared for St. John's, N. B., but in reality for Wilmington and Charleston: the *Charleston, Racoon, Antonica, Ella and Annie, Hebe, Kate, Elizabeth, Pet. Cronstadt* (just arrived from Hull), and *Lizzie*. On the 3d and 4th, the steamers *Banshee* and *Juno* sailed."

The Spanish mail steamer *Mexico*, which was to have left here for Vera Cruz on Monday, has been ordered by the Government to delay its departure until the arrival of the Spanish mail, now over due, but telegraphed, and will be in to-day, as probably important dispatches relating to Mexico are on board.

The Mariano Railroad was opened on Sunday, when the Captain-General and a number of guests breakfasted at the house of the Marquis of Mariano (DON SALVADOR SAMA.)

Speaking of the walls of Havana, the Captain-General observed: "The walls are not done away with. The advancements in the art of war, the new necessities springing from the increase of the city, and other circumstances, make it necessary to take the fortifications elsewhere, and consecrate the space occupied by the former fortifications to the embellishment and widening of the city."

Arrived July 13, English steamer *Alice*, three days from Mobile, 516 tons, with cotton; was chased by our cruisers and had to throw overboard 240 bales; 15th, rebel steamer *Alabama*, three days from Mobile, 576 tons, with cotton; was chased and threw overboard 60 bales; 16th, Spanish steamer *Isabel*, two days from St. Mark's, (made the trip from here and back in 15 days,) 287 tons, with cotton; rebel steamer *Fanny, alias Fox*, three days from Mobile, 381 tons, with cotton and turpentine. LARA.

Movements of the Twenty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 27.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

The Twenty-first regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., leaves this place for Poughkeepsie, to-day, and will probably arrive in New-York to-morrow morning.

J. E. SCHRAM, Major.

The Five Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 27.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,695,000 Five Twenties, to-day, by the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 9, inclusive

THE REPULSE AT FORT WAGNER.

Partial Lists of Killed and Wounded in the New-York and New-England Regiments.

The following reports of casualties among the New-York and New-England regiments which participated in the assault upon Fort Wagner on July 19, are the most complete which have been received. It must be remembered, however, that very many are included whose wounds will not incapacitate them for active duty for more than a few days:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Col. W. B. Barton, severely in hip.
Lieut.-Col. James M. Green, killed.

COMPANY A.

Missing.

Lieut. Charles E. Fox, supposed to have been wounded and have since died.
Sergt. T. E. Carman, supposed killed.
Corp. Vroderling.
Corp. Jessie Smith.
Patrick Brady—supposed killed.
B. M. Cann.
Patrick Donegan.
Henrich Limberg.
Wm. McCormick.
James Larkin.
Daniel Nelson.
Walter Smith.
Luther Ketchum.
Cornelius Cadmus.

Wounded, in Camp or Hospital.

Sergt. Robert McKellar.
James Hill.
James Brady.
David White.
Peter Nolan.
Francis Summerford.
John Lewis.
Joel Amos.
John Nolan.
John Holahan.
Patrick Smith.
George Carman.
B. McCarty.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Nere A. Ellfering—leg.

Missing.

Sergt. J. R. Depew.
Corp. John Gardner.
Corp. Sidney Wadhams.
Corp. Isaac J. Mason.
Corp. Alex. Hyers. (color guard.)
Corp. Geo. Tuesdell.
Martin Coffee.
John Coffee.
John Curtis.
Daniel Dyckman.
John Donaghy.
Daniel Madden.
John Vanness.
Wm. J. Open.
Carl Rohrient.
Joseph H. Sleivers
Daniel B. Smith.
Isaac Silcocks.
John Milday.

Wounded and in Camp or Hospital.

Sergt. Palsr W. Smith.
Corp. Freeman Atwood.
Wm. Brown.
John Haiton.
Thomas McGarry.
Wm. McCleod.
Charles Travis.
Thos. Van Tassel.
Adam Weisart.
Robert Maxwell.
Charles Scott.

COMPANY C.

Killed.

Capt. James Farrell.
Lieut. Robert S. Edwards.
Daniel Kane.

Missing.

—— Becker.
—— Fenwick.
—— King.
—— Lard.
—— Levy.
—— Lankin.
—— Marshall.
J. A. Smith.
—— Sturgis.
—— Nesbitt.
—— Hibson.

Wounded.

Sergt. F. Frankenburg—severely.
Sergt. Shultz.
Corp. L. Bond.
Corp. J. O'Brien.
Corp. Warner.
—— Bondy.
—— Peets.
—— Dempsey.
—— Gorman.
—— Osbourne.
—— Ryan.
John Smith.
W. Mason.
M. Carroll.
M. Sullivan.
John O'Brien.

COMPANY D.

Wounded.

Capt. Jas. O. Paxton—dangerously.
First Sergt. Patterson.
Sergt. J. G. Abbott.
A. Lippencott.
Corp. L. Prim.
Corp. Christoph'r Harbison.
Corp. S. White.
E. H. Croasdale.
D. Emmons.
J. Graham.
W. J. Howell.
T. Jones.
Timothy Meara.
J. Spear.
E. Souder.
B. Stites.
J. Zerwick.

Missing.

Sergt. Crammer—breast, severely.
Corp. L. O. Chorch.
D. Bosworth.
J. B. Hechtel.
D. Clifton.
J. Clark.
C. W. Cole.
J. D. Lodge.
C. W. Mammer.
A. Mason.
A. Palmer.
H. Smith.

COMPANY E.

Killed.

Lieut. Joseph Taylor, in the fort.

Wounded.

Sergt. J. Sweebey.
First Lieut. Geo. Morton.
Corp. Jas. Dunn, Color G'rd.
Corp. Edw. Johnson.
W. Andrews, Bugler.
Andrew Evans.
W. T. Mayor.
D. B. Rumsey.
C. Smalls.
Thomas Walters.
George Degarmo.
W. T Manley.
Frederick Post.
J. B. Raynor.
F. Taylor.
A. Vialand.
E. Wakefield.
J. Hanna.

Missing.

Corp. George Gardner.
Corp. Charles Haines.
Capt. Eswell.
Capt. A. Bates.
R. Anderson.
J. Benton.
J. Brown
James Dolan.
Robert Douglas.
F. Gillmore.
William Hawklas.
Charles Messenger.
R. McNally.
P. Smith.
C. Smith.
W. B. Terry.
T. Vesey.
J. Vangast.

COMPANY F.

Killed.

J. F. Fonday.
W. H. Foley.
Corp. Samoel Swartwank.

Wounded.

First Sergt. Hutchinson
Cor.p Ouderkirk.
Corp. L. E. Lyon.
M. Bower.
J. H. Denson.
W. Furoise.
J. Mottashed.
D. McManus.
H. McFarland.
M. Nolan.
J. Byan.
E. Sheridan.
W. Tuttle.
L. Vorheef.

Missing.

Corp. J. A. Hyatt.
Corp R. C. Williams.
Corp. W. H. Howard.
W. Buros.
H. W. Kellogg.
M. Lemage.
T. Lan ery.
J. Murphey.
M. McLinehan.
S. Robbins.

COMPANY H.

Wounded.

Capt. Wm. S. Lockwood—arm and shoulder.
Lieut James A. Barrett—thigh.
First Sergt. Edward Coler.
Sergt. Sparks.
Corp. W. W. Luyster.
Brown.
Curtis.
Freeman.
Groves.
A. Havens.
Hall.
Johnston.
Charles Liminey.
Lynch.
Laxy.
Mackay.
E. Miller.
Powers.
H. Walling.
J. Yerks.

Missing.

Sergt. Clayton.
Corp. Walling.
Joe Allen.
Joseph Allen.
Cowell.
Church.
Clarkson.
Ford.
Gobernay.
Hoff.
Lee.
Morton.
Nichols.
Pease.
Payne.
Price.
Stebbings.
Wilson.
Witherspoon.
J. Yorasky.
Job Linsley.
Strigler.

COMPANY K.

Killed.

Capt. Fred. Hurst—large shot through the breast.

Wounded.

Lieut. A. F. Miller—bullet and bayonet wound in leg.
1st Sergt. Umbleby—badly.

Wounded or Missing.

Sergt. John Smith.
Sergt. F. Johnson.
Corp. A. Killicker.
Corp. A. Allison.
Corp. J. M. Westerfield.
Corp. G. J. Gregory.
Corp. Benj. Seward.
Corp. J. Brower.
N. S. Ackerly.
Wm. Bouton.
M. R. Conklin.
W. H. Conklin.
G. F. Conklin.
Frank Conklin.
H. Dingee.
Wm. Hess.
J. J. Johnsen.
Thomas Veley.
Chas. Mills.
James McPherson.
J. L. McKee.
P. Ostrander.
Lake Rose.
Wm. S. Scudder.
Horatio Jewell.
Wm. Vance.
M. Vanerken.

Of those classified as wounded and missing, eight are the former and twenty-four the latter, but the list does not designate which were the wounded ones. Companies G and I are not at Morris Island. Total casualties in the eight companies 255, including three officers killed, three missing, and believed to have been killed, and six wounded, and brought off the field. Only three of the officers came out of the fight untouched—Capt. Coan, Lieut. Robinson, and Adjutant Christopher Hale, and each of these three had their clothes hit. Capt. Coan is in command of the regiment.

ONE HUNDREDTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Sergt. Charles L. Handers, Co. A.
Conrad Site, Co. E.
Corp. Chas. Dayton, Co. E.
Frederick Sheffer, Co. F.
Sergt. John L. Hegel, Co. F.
Victor Beesmith, Co. F.
Sergt. Robert. Kuk, Co. G.

Wounded.

Maj. D. D. Nash—in left leg slightly.

COMPANY A.

First Sergt. Byron Roston—severely, in three places.
Sergt. James L. Gaylard—left arm, slightly.
Corp. Nicholas Shutt.
F. L. Arnold—hand, slight.
John Beauchupt.
John G. Teger.
Peter Kelly.
Wallace Starkweather.

COMPANY B.

Corp. Wm. Gerrick—severely, in jaw.
Abram L. Weed—slightly, in hand.
Musician Meush—slightly, in arm.

COMPANY C.

2d Lieut. Michael Friday—slightly in hand.
1st Sergt. Benj. F. Hugson—severely in thigh.
Corp. Quincy A. Lobord—severely in larynx.
Ezra N. Hoag—severely in leg.
Chas. Reaidon—slightly in hand.
Geo. W. Isdell—severely in arm.
Geo. Longsmore—severely in thigh.
James McKeever—slightly in head.
August Rosheuer—severely in ankle.
Minnie L. Wear—slightly in arm.
Fred. Luckman.
Geo. J. Webb, slightly in left ear.
John W. Whaples—badly in head.
Daniel Campbell—slightly in head.
Richard Hughes—slightly in foot.
Henry Mathay—slightly in thigh.
Wm. H. Masey—slightly in knee.
Andrew Morey—slightly in head.
Richard Welch—slightly in hand.
John H. Williams—slightly in head.

COMPANY D.

Corp. Wallace A. Tousley—severely in [illegible]
W. E. [illegible]—slightly in leg.
Isaac T. Musse[illegible]—slightly.
Henry Sidell—slightly.
Hiram Ellis—severely in shoulder.

[illegible] C.

Sergt. Pat. [illegible]—right shoulder, severely.
Corp. W. H. Corey—left shoulder.
W. A. Austine—slightly.
Luke Cassidy—slightly.
[illegible] Parker—slightly.
[illegible] Smith—slightly.
Andrew Miller—severely.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Charles H. Ranert—right arm, slightly.
Sergt. Grebler.
Corp. Chas. Mangold—finger shot off.
Wm. C. Isenthouse.
John H. Brownley.
August Fryer.
H. C. Ellsworth—foot, severely.
John D. Garvin.
O. Clemmerriver.
John L. Kleeberg.
George Long.
Charles Lely.
Fred. E. Mole.
C. Miller.
C. Richarmer.
Lewis Vanderlip.
Robert Younglove.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. George Morgan—severely, in shoulder.
Corp. Lewis A. Whitney.
Michael Baker.
James P. Bailey.
Andrew Ball.
W. E. Brown.
Ernest H. Freeman.
Frank Hannsted.
Barney Holster.
John Savory.
John Leonard—arm.
Alfred P. Willard—leg.

COMPANY H.

Sergt. Paul Sverts.
Sergt. O. J. Emery—left leg, slightly.
John Allen. (Acting)—left leg, badly.
B. J. Dougherty.
A. Simcock.
R. Henderson.
[illegible] Gilmore.
[illegible] Hamilton.
Thos. Martin.
F. Melvin.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Warren Granger—neck, slightly.
Sergt. Pratt—arm, slightly.
Frank Days—body, severe.
Corp. Wm. H. Stacy—leg shotted.
Henry H. Henslow.
James Allen—arm.
Robt. Abrahams—leg, severely.
Lather Dawson.
John S. Hamilton.
Henry Hunger.
[illegible] Rowland.
Fred. Nolle.
Phillip Quinsert.

Missing.

Adjutant H. H. Haddock, wounded.

COMPANY A.

Corp. Clark Dickerman.
Corp. Justin Scour.
C. Sheeball.

COMPANY B.

John Peresly.
John Stintina

COMPANY C.

1st Lieut. John McMannwounded.
Corp. Henry Dressing.
—— Lawrence.
—— Calhohan.
George Vilborn.
—— Monaner.
—— Mathews.
Michael McGuire.

COMPANY E.

2d Lt. C. Brown—wounded, and supposed to be dead.
Sergt. Charles Pettis.
Daniel Brice.
M. Brice.

NEW-ENGLAND REGIMENTS.

SIXTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Col. John L. Chatfield—wounded severely in leg and hand.
Sergt. Mason, (recently commissioned 2d Lieut.—miss.
John Rives—missing.

COMPANY A.

Wounded.

Sergt. Bellows—neck, severely.
Corp. Hiram L. Grant—leg, severely.
Corp. A. H. Bosworth—leg, severely.
Corp. B. H. Crandall—knee.
William L. Perry—leg and head, severely.
Frank E. Merse—arm, severely.
Byron H. Gould—face, severely.

Missing.

John A. Collins.
James Dunn.
Charles F. Hill.
Hugh McChine, Jr.
David C. Palmer.
Martin H. Shinboro.
2d Lieut. M. L. Tomtellows.

COMPANY B.

Edmund Rogers—killed.
Corp. Ira B. Jones—killed.
P. L. Lyons—right should'r
F. J. Atwater—left hand.
Wm. Sullivan—both legs.
Wm. Engleman—shoulder and hips.
James McBrien—face and shoulder.
Pat. McNamara—slightly in face.
Thomas Irwin—missing.
Moses S. Holt—missing.

COMPANY C.

Sergt. G. De Bouge—killed.
Corp. Wm. Ollenmus—killed.
Corp. H. Stark—leg, slight.
Corp John Dunfver—body and leg.
Andrew Wether—missing.
Chas. Kunze—missing.
Lewis Duffet—missing.
Valentine Rosset—killed.
B. Gruber—killed.
Chas. Meisner—killed.
Augustus Hone—killed.
A. Blair—slightly in leg.
J. Ernest—slightly in leg.
Gustave Trieble—slightly in shoulder.
Martin Haller—severely in both legs.
Felix Wiegrat—severely in both legs.
Matthias Wieser—severely in arm.
Corp. A Winder—missing.
Chas. Kinsler—missing.
Otto Frenzel—missing.
Ferdinand Kinsler—missing.
Ed. Habenaam—missing.
Wm. Leascher—missing.
A. Scheltathe—missing.
Wm. Sill—missing.
Frank White—missing.

COMPANY D.

2d Lieut. Martin Statlar—severely in both legs.
Corp. Wm. Lowe—severely in legs.
Corp. Jas. McGee—severely in neck and back.
Wm. A. Morehouse—killed.
John A. Miles—missing.
Robert Justwood—slightly in knee.
J. Grady—severely in hand.
Edward McSeely—slightly in neck.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Ed. S. Hudson—severely in foot.
Sergt. Wm. Berkeley, color bearer—slightly in hand.
A. Peck—severely in arm.
Albert M. Scott—slightly in abdomen.
Hugh Laughlin—slightly in head.
Thomas Conway — slightly in head.
Geo. H. Smith—missing.
W. Dougal—severely in arm.

COMPANY F.

1st Sergeant Woodbury H. Stoles—in shoulder.
Sergt. F. W. Davis—foot.
Corp. Josi C. Andson—w'd and prisoner.
Corp. Benj. Terrill—miss'g.
Corp. Jno. F. Driscoll—m'g.
Edw. Pierpont—hand & arm.
Geo. E. Badge—missing.
—— Milner—missing.
Philip Sommerville—head.
Andw. Cadwell—slightly.

COMPANY G.

Wounded.

2d Lieut. Walter Fitch, acting Adjutant—in heart.
Corp. Barnes Cummings—foot and face.
Wm. Hasafall—shoulder.
Julius Frank—hip.
Lewis F. Cook—shoulder.
Martin B. Eddy—foot.
Michael Roberson—hand.
Marshall Dowd—breast.
Nathan McMann—slightly.

Missing.

Merrill S. Loomis.
William Bussman.
Charles Griffin.

COMPANY H.

2d Lt. R. Vaste—missing.
Sergt. E. Osturan—leg.
Sergt. A. Wank—missing.
Corp. J. Schrot—missing.
Frederick Raden—missing.
F. Bonnsley—wounded
G. Schmidt—leg, severely.
F. Spear—head, slightly.
M. Hesse—leg, severely.
Julius Atmann—wounded.
Wm. Sholtz—mortally.
John Folber—hand, severe.
Oscar Carber—shoulder.
D. Richeul—foot, slightly.
B. Hartney—head, slightly.
C. Pferfer—back, slightly.
Geo. Vetzer—wounded and missing.
Edward Sapf—missing.
Frederick Meyer—wounded and missing.
W. Rebstock—wounded and missing.
Geo. Vetzel—wounded and missing.

COMPANY I.

2d Lieut. Stephen L. Stevens, on Gen. Seymour's Staff—killed.
1st Lieut. Daniel J. West—wounded and missing.
Sergt. Charles H. Grogan—severely in arm and side.
Albert W. Stacey—missing.
Corp. Gerrits Platt—severely in shoulder.
Joseph C. Beudin—missing.
George W. Hutchings—severely in abdomen.
Edward B. Taylor—severely in neck.
Isaac J. Taylor—severely in both arms.
David W. Hodge—slightly in side and groin.
Woolsay Abbott—missing.
Patrick Deavy—missing.
Michael Flynn—missing.
Alonzo Phillips—missing.
Robert C. Rich—missing.
George W. Warner—missing

COMPANY K.

Sergt. Thomas S. Gillitt—severely in left hand.
Corp. Wm. L. Williams—severely in abdomen.
Ambrose Crockloft—missing
Joseph A. Wooster—missing and supposed wounded.
Artemas Tousley—missing.
William Reid—missing.

Total in regiment—killed, 9; wounded, 78; missing, 52. Total casualties, 139.

THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Killed.

Adjt. Alvan H. Libby.

Wounded.

Col. Jno. H. Jackson—slightly in breast.
Lieut.-Col. John Bedell—severely in body.

COMPANY A.

Wounded.

Geo. Fogg—severely in hip and back.
Wm. H. Kearney—severely in right shoulder.
Wm. H. Huntress—severely in shoulder.
Geo. E. Johnston—severely in arm.
Gideon Coly — severely in left shoulder.

Missing.

Sergt. Loke Leaf.
W. O. H. Brown.
David R. Daniels.
Wm. P. Scott.

COMPANY B.

Wounded.

Capt. Thos. M. Jackson—slightly in arm.
James McGuire—slightly in hips.
Adna S. Carter—slightly in nose.
Elbridge G. Locke—slightly in head.
Henry A. Reynolds—slightly in head.

COMPANY C.

Wounded.

Corp. Jas. Galvin—severely in shoulder.
Timothy O'Connell—slightly in hand.
Peter Pelkey—finger amp'd.
Peter Smith, finger amputated and in hand.
Wm. Baker—sl'ly in knee.

COMPANY D.

Wounded.

George P. Doeg—in hand, severely.

COMPANY E.

Wounded.

A. J. Pettergill—slightly in thigh.
Asa. M. Weeks—slightly in finger.
J. Nabbott—slightly in fin't.
J. E. Herrick—slightly in hand.
Charles Westcott—slightly in hand.

Missing.

Luke Halligan.

COMPANY F.

Wounded.

2d Lieut. E. J. Button—severely in hand.
Albert H. Milliken—mortally in head.

COMPANY G.

Killed.

Geo. E. Piper.

Wounded.

Corp. G. C. Scammell—severely in scrotum.
Corp. Jas. H. McCrillis—severely in thigh and arm.

COMPANY [illegible]

Wounded.

Capt. Henry H. Ayer—back.
Lieut. Edward Cotter—thigh.
A. Lockwood—shoulder.

COMPANY [illegible]

Wounded.

Corp. Ed White—body, severe.
D. H. Bailey—arm, slightly.
Patrick Mansfield—head.

Missing.

Wm. H. Long.

COMPANY K.

Wounded.

Sergt. Daniel Eldridge—foot, slightly.
Corp. Chas. Clement—arm, slightly.
J. Place—knee, slightly.
C. Scruton—knee, slightly.
L. Tobbets—arm, severely.

SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Col. H. S. Putnam—killed.
Adjt. H. G. Webber—contusion.
Sergt.-Maj. G. F. McClure—wounded.

COMPANY A.

Wounded.

Sergt. B. Cummings.
Corp. L. Miller.
Corp. A. H. Fuss.
Corp. G. P. Atkinson.
Corp. A. Ball.
C. F. Grinnell.
E. Greenwood.
O. P. Hanscomb.
T. Shem.
J. Hobin.
E. Poor.

Missing.

Corp. A. L. Fox.
W. P. Henry.
—— Ingerson.
J. Stone.
J. W. White.

COMPANY B.

Killed.

1st Lieut. Ezra Davis.

Wounded.

2d Lieut. George Taylor—shoulder—severely.
Corp. Hazel—severely.
Thomas Morris—slightly.
B. K. Pratt—slightly.
Sergt. Lawrance—slightly.
Chas. Dodge.
Henry Davis.
D. Nichols.
G. W. Page.

Missing.

D. Towle.
J. A. Simons.
Charles Newell.
J. D. Meserve.
J. Hays.
J. B. Hall.
L. Gould.
D. D. Morris.
C. E. Bailey.
L. H. Cummings.
George Vincent.

COMPANY G.

Wounded.

Capt. J. B. Hosier, severely.
Corp. J. H. Harris.
Corp. M. Reeves.
S. Appleton.
J. L. Currier.
C. Hall.
D. Pottengill.
A. A. Smith.
F. W. Sleeper.

Missing.

1st Lieut. A. H. Cate, supposed dead.
2d Lieut. A. J. Lane, supposed dead.
Sergt. C. E. Chase.
Sergt. E. A. Bruce.
Sergt. D. F. Hinkseon.
C. A. Brown
—— Clark.
H. J. Gile.
E. A. Bisley.
S. D. Smith.
E. M. Stark.

COMPANY D.

Killed.

2d Lieut. A. N. Bennett.

Wounded.

1st Lieut. W. C. Knowlton, slightly.
Corp. J. H. Caldwell.
Corp. L. Emery.
Corp. Geo. W. Berry.
Corp. O. G. Burt.
C. L. Farmer.
P. Griffin.
H. D. Harris.
J. M. Kennesston.
Y. G. Sargent.
George W. F. Stevens.
Jos. Sanns.

Missing.

1st Sergt. J. F. Dustin.
Corp. Harvey W. Martin.
A. M. Bind.
A. A. Busher.
J. Cleavis.
S. W. Colby.
C. Grant.
M. McKone.
S. A. Wood.

COMPANY G.

Wounded.

Corp R. O. Farrand.
C. B. Abbott.
Geo. W. Elliott.
Charles Stevens.

Missing.

2d Lieut. H. W. Baker
Sergt. A. G. Stearns.
Songs. Geo. W. Heven.
Sergt. Jos. W. Teal.
L. F. Conner.
E. Daggett.
Geo. Gilman.
John Cheney.
W. F. Kimball.
B. R. Hobson.
Samuel McElkery.
R. Nolan.
D. Pritchard.
L. G. Ragmond.

COMPANY F.

Wounded.

Corp. M. V. B. Perkins.
Corp. J. C. Bickford.
Corp. M. Hanson.
A. L. Litchfield.
Robert Alsop.
G. Dudley.
W. Wentworth.
A. Wentworth.
J. Welch.
F. Dunn.
G. W. Ripley.
G. E. Burrell.
P. Haggley.
J. A. Read.
Samuel Downing
J. Perkins.
D. O. Brown.
J. A. Welch.
Q. F. Smith.
P. Maguire.

Missing.

Sergt. F. F. Meader.
Corp. J. M. Durgin.
F. J. Bradford.
A. H. Blake.
J. N. Patterson.
E. Perkins.
O. Peirson.
J. L. Sinclair.

COMPANY G.

Killed.

Capt. H. B. Leavitt.

Wounded.

1st Lt. F. C. Ham—severely.
Sergt. J. W. West.
Sergt. J. A. Jacobs.
Corp. G. A. Bridger.
J. T. Colbath.
J. Gosley.
J. White.

Missing.

W. Campbell.
J. Cotar.
L. E. Edgerly.
M. Riley.
L. Whidden.
H. W. Nilley.
T. C. Young.

COMPANY H.

Wounded.

Capt. W. W. Ames—slightly.
1st Lieut. J. H. Worcester—missing.
Sergts. W. F. Spaulding.
Sergt. F. Lovejoy.
Corp. W. J. Spaulding.
Corp. D. W. Hayden.
Corp. C. Robinson.
C. E. Arlin.
J. P. Bills
A. E. Burrell
M. H. Brown
D. E. Caverley.
J. H. Chase.
W. B. Dow.
B. F. French.
J. L. Garland.
C. A. Hale.
Warren Lewis.
J. M. Ladd.
G. E. Marshal.
C. H. Ordway.
Wm. Stevens.
Rufus Ward.

Missing.

Corp. J. N. Perkins.
O. Abbott
A. J. Berry.
J. C. Howard.
F. P. Head.
F. K. Hoyt
W. W. Mayo.
J. C. Morrell.
E. M. Nelson.
F. B. Robinson.
J. C. Relation.

COMPANY I.

Wounded.

1st Lieut. Charles Cain—severely.

Missing.

Sergt. C. E. McPherson.
Corp. M. Mulligan.
W. P. Elliot.
W. H. Farmer.
J. H. Oregg.
E. B. Hodgman.
M. H. Hawkins.
J. H. Smith.
Samuel Thompson.
Albert W. Worcester.
Sergt. Beckder.
Sergt. Brown.
Corp. O. A. Rowell.
W. R. Bixby.
Pat Brown.

COMPANY K.

Killed.

Capt. W. E. F. Brown.

Wounded.

1st Lieut. L. W. Fogg—slightly.
Geo. Rainy.
Josiah Gage.
Albert Gammett.
Paul Wipple.
James York.
Levi Pitman.

Missing.

Hugh McDoyle.
Charles Clark.
Lorenzo Rodgers.

NINTH MAINE REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Wounded.

Col. Salome Emery—sev'ly.
Adjt. J. E. Shepard—slightly.
Sergt.-Maj. Darius P. Dorin—slightly.

COMPANY A.

Wounded.

Capt. C. A. Brooks—severely.
1st Sergt. H. Beverly—sev'ly
Sergt. G. Burby—severely.
Sergt. Wm. Terrell—sev'ly.
Sergt. H. Hopkins—sev'ly.
A. Stanhope—severely.
W. Stanhope—severely.
J. Berry—severely.
Corp. G. W. Smith—slightly.
Corp. A. McIntosh—slightly.
Corp. C. Wedman—slightly.
Corp. H. Davis—slightly.
Corp. S. Y. Rose—slightly.

Missing.

Lieut. A. N. Gevehim.
Sergt. E. E. Collins.
W. Preston.
G. Morse.
G. Stoples.

COMPANY C.

Wounded.

Capt. A. F. Robinson—sligly
1st Lt. R. F. Whitten—sligly
2d Lieut. G. Dyer—slightly.
1st Sgt. D. M. Hogan—sligly
Musician G. L. Colbath—slightly.
Jas. H. Bennett—slightly.
H. M. Deuty—slightly.
W. J. Farrow—slightly.
A. J. Alexander—slightly.
E. K. Virgo—slightly.
W. Hunter—slightly.
W. Crocker—slightly.

Missing.

J. G. Bowker.
J. Woodcott.

COMPONY C.

Wounded.

Lieut. J. L. Emerson.
Sergt. W. A. Campbell.
G. W. Brown.
George Covey.
Seaman A ustin.
C. C. Brown.
D. D. Anderson.
G. L. Blair.
H. Clark.
John Lamber.
Brash Mason.
John McMestin, Jr.
C. F. Cox.

Missing.

Corp. G. H. Dinsmore.
Alfred Savage.

COMPANY D.

Wounded.

L. M. Shinshfield.
M. Prescott.
M. N. Weber.
Jesse Beal.
J. A. Chadwick.
Dan. Fee.
G. W. Fairbrother.
Saml. S. Milt.

Missing.

E. F. Goodwich.
Jos. Bean.

COMPANY E.

Wounded.

C. A. Eastman.
F. O. Farr.
C. C. Newby.
O. W. Merrett.
S. A. Welch.
T. W. Treadwell.
J. L. Ramsdell—slightly.

COMPANY F.

Wounded.

Lieut. Warren.
Rabin Andrews.
Daniel Atherton.
David Morrison.
Hugh Monroe.
D. L. Warren.
Hiram Mall.
J. Cushman.
H. Sarmore.
John Cody.
G. B. Fish.
Jerry Foley.
F. B. Lord.

Missing.

Sergt. G. W. Hardy.
Corp. Geo. F. Nulling.
Corp. Wm. Campbell.

COMPANY H.

Killed.

A. W. Averill.

Wounded.

Corp. J. H. Sweeney.
C. H. Clark.
J. W. Leighton.
John Merrier.
S. P. Smith.
John Burk.

COMPANY I.

Wounded.

J. D. Morrisy.
Tonis Kent.
L. H. Nagl.
O. W. Richardson.
H. C. Arrington.

COMPANY K.

Killed.

Musician Ames Harrison.

Wounded.

Capt. Chester B. Shaw.
John Fitzpatrick.
J. Harman.
Ardell White—severely.
G. Williams.
G. Cryer.
J. Manchester.

Missing.

Corp. W. H. H. Merrill.
A. Williams.
B. Sumnins.

FIFTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS, (COLORED.)

Field and Staff.

Maj. E. N. Hallowell—in both legs.
Col. Robert Shaw—mortally.
Adj. G. W. James—ankle and side.

COMPANY A.

Wounded.

Capt. J. W. M. Appleton—breast and head.
1st Lieut. W. H. Howard—ankle.
Sergt. Gross.
Sergt Bandy.
Sergt. Aiken.
—— Bancroft.
—— Glanter.
—— Hamilton.
—— Hill.
—— Livingston.
—— Nestles.
—— Fenner.
—— Porter.
B. Smith.
—— Townsend.
G. Wilson.
—— Halstead.
A. Wallis.
W. Wilson.
—— Taylor.
—— Porter.
G. Wallis.
—— Payne.

Missing.

Sergt. Benton.
Corp. Gardner.
—— Elliott.
—— Albert.
—— Burgherett.
—— Ingrams.
—— Ford.
—— Garrison.
—— Hives.
—— Hallenbeak.
L. Jackson.
P. B. Johnson.
—— Lamb.
—— Pierce.
—— Watson.
—— Wilgole.
—— Small.
—— Watermans.

COMPANY B.

Killed.

Geo. W. Street.
Alfred Green.
Jesse Brown.
Morris Brown.
Sergt. Robert J. Lammont.

Wounded.

Capt. Willard.
A. Richardson.
Sergt. Geo. G. Meminse.
George Hall.
George Farmer.
Samuel Neal.
James Cole.
David Nolen.
Wm. Dill.
Solomon Hagen.
Alfred Lee.
T. G. Cooper.

Missing.

E. Washington.
Charles Williams.
Lorden Gliespem.
Corp. Hardy.
Jos Andrews.
John Burks.
George Allerson.
J. Gallas.
Lemuel Blake.
Samuel Wilson.
John A. Snowden.
George Gomez.
James Elliott.
David Baily.
Wm. Right.
George Cearsil.
A. Wake.

COMPANY C.

Wounded.

Sergt. Wm. H. Carney.
Sergt. Lemuel Layton.
Corp. Geo. Dalavan.
Corp. P. P. Turrence.
Corp. Nelson Bemben.
Corp. James Hasbrook.
Lewis A. Fleetwood.
EH Franklin.
Ira Bulsey.
Geo. F. Lewis.
John Lodi.
Geo. Price.
Mather Young.

Missing.

Corp. Charles C. Greene.
Corp. Joseph R. Campbell.
Joseph F. Hall.
Cornelius Hyman.
Samuel Johnson.
Treadwell Turner.

COMPANY D.

Killed.

—— Hagen.

Wounded.

Capt. E. L. Jones—wounded in shoulder.
1st Lieut. R. H. L. Jewels—slightly, in head.
Corp. Morris.
Corp. Rankin.
—— Chaney.
—— Hopkins.
—— Kennard.
—— Brayler.
—— Prosser.
—— Williams.

Missing.

Corp. Plowdin.
—— Artis.
—— Clark.
—— Cogswell.
David Thomas.
—— Edgerly.
—— Evans.
—— Fisher.
—— Griffin.
W. Lloyd.
—— Mills.
—— Miller.
—— Riggs.
—— Weaver.

COMPANY E.

Wounded.

Sergt. Sulrey—shoulder.
Sergt. Jackson—head.
—— Briggs—hip.
—— Boad—leg.
—— Overacre—thigh.
—— Deforest—hip.
—— Dean—four places.
—— Gibson—knee.
George Jackson—head.
—— Kloe—knee.
—— Kelsey—head.
—— Reason—arm and leg.
—— Whiton—thigh.
—— Bennett—hip.
—— Rose—thigh.
—— Carter—groin and leg.
—— Mills—back and body.

Wounded and Missing.

—— Grover.
—— Harris.
—— Washington.
—— Harvey.

Missing.

Corp. Procter.
Corp. Lopeman
Corp. Weeks.
Corp. Butler.
Corp. Anderson.

COMPANY F.

Wounded.

Lieut. C. E. Tucker—slightly.
Sergt. Frank Welch.
Wesley R. Armstrong.
John W. Caines.
George Holmes.
Thomas Higgins.
Sumner Kenney.
Wm. R. Lee.
George W. Mashea.
Samuel Miles.

Missing.

Corp. Chas. H. Johnson.
Jefferson Ellis
John J. Gray.
James E. Kelley.
Daniel Kelley.
Francis Lowe.
Jos. E. Peters.
David Roper.
Wm. P. Smith.
Sheldon Thomas.
Geo. H. Thomas.
Benj. Thompson.
John Tucker.
Edwd. Williams.

COMPANY G.

Wounded.

Sergt. Morgan.
Sergt. C. H. Wilson.
Corp. John A. Bouldin.
Corp. John A. Barker.
Corp. —— Nines.
Corp. Wm. Ellis.

Missing.

Louis Anderson.
Charles Rody.
James Coleman.
—— Emery.
Charles Clark.
Benj. Cranage.
—— Garrison.
Leander Howard.
John Hedgpeth.
Wm. Myers.
John Miller.
Harrison Mickels.
Charles Roberson.
Charles Sterabern.
John Stephens.
Wm. Tyler.
Wm. Underwood.

COMPANY H.

Wounded.

Capt. C. J. Russel.
Sergt. Collins.
Sergt. Monroe.
Corp. Lane.
E. Caldwell.
—— Hall.
—— Williams.
—— Gomer.
—— Jones.

Missing.

—— Harrison.
—— Gillespie.

COMPANY I.

Wounded.

Capt. George Pope—should'r
—— Charlton.
—— Milton.
—— Barnes.
—— Fowler.
—— Price.
Jacob Christy.
—— Morse.
—— Rogers.
—— Tiptin.
H. Watson.
B. H. Williams.
W. Smith.

Missing.

Sergt. Whiting.
Corp. Augustus Brady.
Corp. Lyons.
—— Burgess.
—— Freeman.
—— Gaines.
J. Johnson.
S. Johnson.
—— Mayhu.
—— Pillow
—— Stoner.
B. Smith.
—— Shrewsbury.
A. Watson.
—— Watt.
E. Williams.
—— Williamson.
—— Woods.

COMPANY K.

Wounded.

Capt. Simpkins.
Sergt. Palmer Bush.
—— McCuler.
—— Meyers.
—— Reuse.
—— Stone.
Benamin Burgus.

Wounded and Missing.

Sergt. Mahan.
—— Wilson.
—— Allen.
—— Stevenson.
Edward Williams, and fourteen missing.

A CHARMING CONSTITUENCY.—The Louisville *Journal* states that Hon. AARON HARDING, Union candidate for Congress in the Fourth Kentucky District, is having rather a hard time in his canvass, the district being overrun by guerrillas. They obtained knowledge a few days ago that Mr. HARDING was at Campbellsville, and at once formed a plan for capturing him. No means of escape were left Mr. H. but to take to the woods, and these he improved, remaining in ambush during an entire day and night, the rebels passing all around his place of concealment, and within a few paces of where he was. They occupied themselves with chasing horses and negroes, which, like himself, had fled to the woods for safety. It is reported that Mr. HARDING has since reached his home unharmed, but that the surrounding country is infested with small bands of rebels, rendering it imprudent for him to resume his canvass. However, he has visited and spoken in all the counties of his district but three, and the canvass of these for the present will, for prudential reasons, be abandoned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important Document from the Mayor of the City.

Veto of the Ordinance Appropriating Money to Meet the Conscription.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the following message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The paper originating in your Board, entitled "An ordinance to relieve the City of New-York from the unequal operation of the conscription and to encourage enlistments," is herewith returned without my signature.

The first section directs the Comptroller to pay to the proper officer a sum equal to $300 for each person who shall be drafted in accordance with the Conscription act, and who shall be found to be unable to pay the said sum, under such regulation as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council.

The second section provides that if any drafted person shall volunteer to serve for three years or the war, the $300 shall be paid on him, or for the benefit of his family or relations, as may be prescribed by the Common Council, instead of being paid for exemption.

If there were no other objection to this ordinance, its ungenerous scope would constrain me to withhold my approval. Who is to be deemed unable to pay $300? Is it the man who cannot conscientiously raise that sum, or is it he whose property does not amount to so much? If it be answered that "such regulations as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council," will solve the difficulty, I must reply that such regulations are an essential part of the scheme, and should be established before the money is appropriated. Infinite abuses might otherwise ensue.

The second section is still more vague; under it, as it now stands, it is doubtful whether any drafted person who goes to the war would not be entitled to receive $300

...ge, or which some others has thus far been eliminated.

Yesterday matters only were submitted to the apartments. Last Saturday was devoted exclusively to females. That order will be observed in future—the males having the privilege of the institution every other day, commencing from yesterday, and the females the alternate days. The hours of business are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. From 8 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M. the use of the rooms is extended to the legal profession, members of which assemble to give their advice and services gratuitously to such of the colored sufferers as may desire to avail themselves of their valuable assistance. Yesterday over $2,500 was distributed to 900 men. A considerable amount of clothing has been received by the Committee, but as yet none of it has been given out, the great want of the applicants being, at present, money. In the basement of the building a reception room is being fitted up, so that, when the proper time arrives, it will be systematically and judiciously distributed.

It is well worth the attention of any one who takes an interest in the objects of the institution, to witness with what regularity and quietness business is conducted. The applicants enter the building by the basement, arranged with railings, so that, although full, only a single line can be formed, and in the order in which they enter. On the floor above are the officers and clerks, seated at desks inclosed with railing, and as applicants enter the room they are taken by policemen in attendance to them. By this means confusion is avoided, and each clerk has no more at one time than he can promptly give relief to. Twenty policemen are on duty in and about the establishment, and they perform their duties well and kindly. Each clerk notes in a book the name of the applicant, his occupation and place of residence, the amount of loss sustained, and other particulars bearing upon his means and condition. If the person proves himself to be a worthy object of charity, he is furnished with a ticket which entitles him, on presenting the same to the Cashier, to receive a certain amount of money specified thereon. In no instance does the amount exceed $5, unless the Committee are satisfied, upon evidence adduced, that the party is actually in need of more. It is the intention of the Committee to send out missionaries next week for the express purpose of looking up special cases of destitution. Rev. H. Garnett (colored) is at present engaged at the Institution in investigating the special cases which offer themselves there, as his extensive acquaintance among the colored people enables him to decide upon the veracity of the statements made by many of them.

The first object of the Committee is to relieve the immediate wants of the colored people who have suffered by the riots. When that has been accomplished measures will be taken to increase the sphere of their usefulness. A number of merchants have suggested, which suggestion will probably be acted upon, that it would be well to advance the sufferers an amount covering half their loss, and wait the result of the action on their claims against the City for the refunding of the same. The following are the names of the officers of the institution: *President*, J. D. McKenzie. *Secretary and Superintendent in Charge*, Vincent Colyer. *Executive Committee*, J. D. McKenzie, Geo. C. Collins, J. S. Shultz, Jos. B. Collins, A. K. Wetmore, E. Cromwell, Jonathan Sturges.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

The services of the Metropolitan Police, officers and men, during the Riot Week, woo for them the admiration and confidence of the community. Never did men meet an emergency so fearful with more promptness, unanimity and courage, and never was hazardous and prolonged duty discharged with more willingness and fidelity. There was an flinching or faltering in any quarter, and to their courageous and unaided efforts from Monday's afternoon until Tuesday's can be attributed the safety of the more valuable portions of the City. The riot broke upon them unexpectedly, and when they were the only force to meet it promptly rallying on sudden warning, they did meet it, and by their well concerted action, their speedy movements, and their determined assaults upon the mob in the different localities, they gave the rioters no time to correctly estimate their own strength or properly estimate the weakness, at the time, of the authorities. Had it not been for this, there is scarce a doubt but that a concentrated and formidable demonstration would have been made against the lower portion of the City, and a period of destruction, pillage and carnage have ensued to an extent most fearful, and to which what did occur would have been as nothing.

On the honorable record which, during the eventful week, the force made for themselves, there are many individual cases of danger, of heroism, and of duties well and bravely performed, which deserves especial mention and will receive it. It is proposed now to refer to the services rendered by the Heads of the Department, and as Superintendent Kennedy is one of such heads, and as his experience on Monday shows, the most unfortunate one, he is fairly entitled to the first attention.

SUPERINTENDENT JOHN A. KENNEDY.

Although there had been for a few days preceding the riot week inklings of disturbance, there was nothing, save the report on Saturday afternoon, that the Seventh-avenue Arsenal was to be attacked, which rendered necessary any other than the ordinary precaution of vigilance. The rumor in reference to the arsenal, slight as it was, induced the Superintendent to send 50 men to guard it, with orders to remain until relieved. Subsequent events proved his wisdom, for this action prevented the earlier commencement of the riots and their more formidable character; it has been ascertained that there was a well concerted plan to sack the arsenal on Saturday or Sunday night, and to procure the arms and ammunition. Thus provided, the mob would have displayed a far more formidable front on Monday, and more steadily, boldly and bloodily defied the attempts to subdue it.

Until Monday at 7 A. M. Mr. Kennedy heard nothing beyond the rumor on which he had so promptly acted, which excited any apprehension. At that hour, however, he snuffed riot in the fact communicated to him that the street contractor's men in the Nineteenth Ward were not at work. His first thought, as it was draft day in some districts, was for the safety of Provost-Marshal Maurer's office, No. 1,190 Broadway, and Marshal Jenkins' office, Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and he accordingly telegraphed to several of the upper precincts for detachments of men to report forthwith to Capt. Porter, of the Nineteenth, for protection of Jenkins' office, and dispatched a force to report for Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-ninth, for duty at Maurer's office. Meantime further rumors of riotous disposition had reached him, and he promptly issued orders to the different precincts to immediately assemble their reserve force. When it is remembered that this is half the entire force, and the men, being off duty, are scattered here, there and every where, the labor devolved on the officers of the different precincts can well be imagined. The force gathered is strength, however, at headquarters, early in the afternoon.

Superintendent Kennedy, having dispatched more men to Capt. Speight, and perfected, so far as was then deemed necessary, every arrangement, started about 10 A. M. on a tour for a personal inspection of the districts reported infected. Visiting Capt. Speight and the Seventh-avenue arsenal, and leaving directions for any emergency, he drove across town, and, noticing a fire at Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, left his wagon and walked toward it. The Superintendent was not in uniform, had no insignia of any kind, and was wholly unarmed. He had walked about half the block on Forty-sixth-street, seeing among those assembled no evidences whatever of excitement or riot, when some one exclaimed: "There's Kennedy!" and to a query: "Which is him?" he was pointed out. He took no notice of this, but on being pushed violently against by a returned soldier, he wheeled round, and demanding what that was for, received a violent blow on the breast from one of the crowd suddenly gathering on him, which knocked him over and down an embankment some six feet high. This was the signal for the cowardly fury of the mob, and down they rushed for him; instantly regaining his feet, he put himself to his speed across lots for Forty-seventh-street, and had gained on his yelling, maniacal pursuers, had reached and ascended the embankment; but foes equally as cowardly and brutal met him here; the attack and pursuit had been seen from Forty-second-street, and with cool malignity a crowd awaited his coming, he had but just gained the top of the embankment when a rush was made upon him, and a powerful blow sent him headlong back again, prostrate at the very feet of his original assailants. He felt throughout that his safety was in keeping his feet, and instantly was he again upon them, but too late for another run for life; the mob, with its Forty-seventh-street reinforcement, closed on him with yells of exultation, dealing upon him blows with fists, stones and knives. One fellow, armed with a heavy club, made earnest and numerous efforts to dash his brains out, but the Superintendent, having a careful eye to them and a quick one for the ruffian's movements, managed to keep his head "well in hand," dodge his blows, and all others aimed at that quarter, with wonderful dexterity. During this terrible ordeal some fifty blows on all parts of his body must have been received, in the confusing effect of the mob and its victim, they just moved forward Forty-sixth-street again, and close to a wire inclosure (this a tremendous chop) behind him one cut the Superintendent headforemost and with great violence; here if pole where his head, Burke said the mad and rapid, received the terrible injuries which rendered him unrecognizable: "Then arose a jubilant cheer, and the mob yelled, "Drown him! drown him!" But the Superintendent proved that a plucky determined man has nine lives as well as a cat. Marvelously enough, even now he retained his consciousness, was once more promptly on his feet, and exhibited a most bit el strategy and agility. The mud was too deep, the pond too wide for the villains to enter in or pursue through; they were on the Forty-sixth-street side; the Superintendent took in the situation at a glance, and made straight across the pond for Forty-seventh-street again: this gave him, on reaching the other side, an advantageous start of his pursuers, who had to chase around the borders, and who, on seeing themselves thus outgeneraled, came after him with redoubled yells and execrations. They were too late, however. Time was made by Mr. Kennedy such as has not yet been recorded. He reached in advance the Forty-seventh-street embankment, sprung up it, and recognizing near by Mr. John Eagan, a well known and influential resident of the victinity, exclaimed to him, "John Eagan! here, and save my life!" He was now covered with blood and mud, and unrecognizable. Eagan came promptly to his relief, and had influence enough to keep the mob back, who—Mr. Kennedy's strength now succumbing, and he presenting an appearance of having little if any life left—were the more readily restrained, because of their belief that "he was as good as a dead man." Mr. Eagan and one or two others secured a lumber wagon, placed Mr. Kennedy in it, and at once conveyed him to headquarters.

His unexpected arrival in such a condition created the most intense excitement and indignation. He was almost unconscious, his face fearfully bruised and cut, one eye entirely closed, lips swollen frightfully—in short, not John A. Kennedy's visage in any particular—his hand cut with a knife, his body a mass of bruises, and his person covered with blood and mud. From Headquarters, after surgical care, he was taken home, and so soon as a thorough examination showed that no bones were broken or internal injury sustained he was, despite remonstrance, on his feet again, and on Thursday of the same week attending to duties at the office. He bears yet the scars of his encounter, but as they are marks of honor, however inconvenient, he can patiently wear them till time wipes them off.

Mr. Kennedy is sixty years of age, a fact suggestive of the vile and cowardly character of his assailants, as well as of the iron constitution which has brought him through. Of his great self-possession and determination, the facts detailed afford the evidence.

DUPONT'S ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

COULD IT HAVE BEEN RENEWED?

The Stimers Court of Inquiry—Evidence of Capt. Worden and Capt. Drayton—They Think It Could Not Have Been Successfully Attacked the Second Time.

The Stimers Court of Inquiry having adjourned, it is no longer necessary to keep back a report of such of the proceedings as may interest the public. The subject immediately before the Court was a personal difference between Admiral Dupont and Chief Engineer Stimers. In investigating it, however, several important facts relative to the value of our iron-clad vessels were elicited, and we subjoin a report of the evidence relating to them. It may not be out of place to say, that nearly all the professional testimony given corroborates the views of Capts. Drayton and Worden, the only witness materially differing from them being a gentleman of the Press, whose evidence has already been printed in the New-York papers. Annexed is the most interesting portion of the unpublished records:

THURSDAY, June 11.

Capt John L. Worden, who commanded the original *Monitor* in her fight with the *Merrimac*, was examined.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. WORDEN.

Q.—Were you engaged in the attack on the batteries and forts at Charleston, S. C., on the 7th day of April, 1863. A.—I was, commanding the United States iron-clad steamer *Montauk*.

Q.—Who at the time was the Commander-in-Chief of the South Blockading Squadron; and who was the commander of the naval forces that made the attack on Charleston. A.—Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont.

Q.—Do you know Chief Engineer Alban E. Stimers; and if yes, how long have you known him? A.—I do know him, and have known him about two years.

Q.—Have you ever said to Mr. Stimers that the attack of the 7th of April, 1863, ought to have been renewed, or words to that effect? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Did you not ever state to Mr. Stimers that the iron-clad vessels engaged in making the attack on the forts at Charleston on the 7th of April, 1863, were in fit condition to renew the attack, or words to that effect? A.—No Sir, I never said anything of the kind; I only know that my vessel was in condition to renew the attack if ordered to do so; but I never made that statement to Mr. Stimers that I recollect.

Q.—Did you ever say to Mr. Stimers, or in his presence, that the commanders of the said iron-clad vessels were, after the attack aforesaid, not for renewing the engagement, or words to that affect? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Were, or not, the Monitors or iron-clad vessels in as good condition on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1863, after they had undergone some slight repairs, to renew the attack as they had been to commence it the day before? A.—I didn't know anything about the condition of the other vessels from my own observation; I was reported by the commanders of some of them that their vessels were very considerably damaged—that some of their guns were disabled; the impression left upon my mind was that they were not in a condition to renew the attack next day; I am convinced, however, that with the batteries they had received they could ant have been in as good condition, after repairs, to resist shot as they were before they went into the engagement on the 7th; every shot received by a vessel of that description must weaken her to a greater or less degree, and render her less capable of resisting shot. I might say, however, that I went aboard the *Weehawken* for a very few moments; I did not examine her critically; (it was within a day or two after the fight;) she had received a shot on the side upper works—the side armor—which had penetrated the five thicknesses of iron and stripped them off, leaving the wood backing bare; and also a shot which had penetrated through the armor of the deck, and partially broken through the wood; and the jacket of her smoke-stack had been penetrated by a shot; I mean by the jacket, the impregnable part of the smoke-stack; these are all the injuries I remember, as far as she was concerned; she had received other shot, which had affected other parts of her armor somewhat, but not so decidedly as those I have mentioned.

Q.—Had the injuries to the *Weehawken* which you enumerate been repaired at the time you were on board of her? A.—No, Sir; I think not.

Q.—Was or not the attack made on the forts and batteries at Charleston on the 7th of April last an earnest one? A.—Very decidedly, I should say.

Q.—Could or not, in your opinion, the Monitors have gone into Charleston in spite of guns, torpedoes and obstructions, either on the 7th day of April last, or on the following day, had the attack been renewed? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—State if you know any reason why the attack of the 7th of April, 1863, on the forts of Charleston should not have been renewed on the 8th? A.—I am and was of the opinion that a renewal of the attack on the 8th would have been likely to have resulted in a very serious disaster to the iron-clads; after feeling the weight of the enemy's fire on the 7th, and looking at the obstructions, which was of a very formidable character, I thought that any attempt to break through the obstructions would have got the propellers of the ships involved in the net-works it was known the enemy had there; they would have become unmanageable and so injured by torpedoes that they would have sunk in the harbor or have fallen into the enemy's hands; and I did not think the risk of such a disaster was justifiable under the circumstances; rebel iron-clads were lying behind the obstructions; any of our vessels that had become disabled would have been exposed to attack from them.

Q.—Did Rear-Admiral Dupont do or say anything which led you to think he was prejudiced against them on the 7th of April last? If yes, relate what he then said or did which led you to think him prejudiced against them. A.—He has never said or done anything which would lead me to believe he had any prejudice against them.

Q.—Were or were not the various commanders of the iron-clads engaged in the attack of the 7th of April last called together on board the *Ironsides* on the 8th of April last by Admiral Dupont for any purpose? A.—They were not, to my knowledge.

Q.—*By the accused*—You have stated that upon the side armor of the *Weehawken* the shot had penetrated through all the five inch plates, exposing the wooden backing; will you please state whether you observed particularly whether more than one shot had struck so near this torn place as to have had an effect upon it, and will you explain how near the top of the vessel this shot or shots struck, and whether, in your opinion, another shot striking the same place would have penetrated the vessel? A.—I did not see that there was more than one shot; I supposed it to be the effect of only one shot, without examining critically; it struck near the top of the side armor near the deck; I don't think another shot striking on the same place would have penetrated, it would not have broken through the side of the vessel; the parts are too well braced; it would have probably penetrated sufficiently to have torn up the deck plating to a considerable extent.

Q.—*By the Accused.*—Was there any informal meeting of the Commanders of the iron-clads on board the Admiral's vessel on the evening of April 7? If yes, did said Commanders report verbally to the Admiral the general condition of their several vessels? A.—There was no meeting of the Commanders of the iron-clads in a body; I went on board myself to report the condition of my ship, and I think I met some of the Commanders of the iron-clads who were there for the same purpose; I merely stated the condition of my ship, and I suppose the others did the same.

FRIDAY, June 12.

Edward Mars, coppersmith and engineer, a passenger on the Ferry-boat between Hunter's Point and Fulton-ferry, gave testimony relative to the attack on Charleston, on the 7th of April, 1863.

SATURDAY, June 13.

Capt. Percival Drayton, Commander of the Iron-clad *Passaic* in the attack on Charleston, was examined.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. DRAYTON.

Q.—Do you know Chief Engineer Stimers, and if yes, how long have you known him? A.—About six months.

Q.—Did you ever say to Chief Engineer Stimers that the attack on the forts and batteries on Charleston Harbor, made on the 7th of April, 1863, ought to have been renewed, or words to that effect. A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever say to Chief Engineer Stimers that the iron-clad vessels engaged in making the attack aforesaid were in a fit condition to renew the attack, or words to that affect? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever say to Chief Engineer Stimers, or in his presence and hearing, that the commanders of said iron-clad vessels, after the attack aforesaid, were hot for renewing the engagement, or words to that affect? A.—No.

Q.—Were or were not the iron-clads in as good condition on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1863, after they had some slight repairs, to renew the attack as they had been to commence it the day before? A.—Very far, indeed, from it.

Q.—Could the Monitors, on the 7th day of April, 1863, have gone into Charleston in spite of guns, torpedoes and obstructions, or on Wednesday, the 8th, had the attack been renewed? A.—I think not; certainly not, according to my opinion.

Q.—Have you ever heard Rear-Admiral Dupont say, or has he, to your knowledge, ever done anything to lead you to think that he was prejudiced against the Monitors on the 7th day of April, 1863? A.—No; nothing to show that he was prejudiced; I do not think he had a high opinion of them; he could not have had a very high opinion after my reports to himself and the Navy Department, as well as the reports of most of the other Captains before the fight.

Q.—Was or not the attack made on the forts and batteries at Charleston on the 7th of April, 1863, an earnest one? A.—Thoroughly.

Q.—Did the iron-clad *Passaic*, of which you had command, receive any, and if so, what injuries entering the attack of the 7th of April aforesaid? A.—She did receive many injuries; the three principal ones were: The disabling of the 11 inch gun by a shot on the turret, which belged the turret in and jammed the carriage in such a way that it took 24 hours to get it into a condition to work; another shot broke off a piece of the ring under the turret which was caught in some of the machinery and stopped the turret for some time, and caused it to work badly for some time after; a third shot rushed in the after-house and forced up the cover some three inches, so as to lay open the inside to shot, and render the position of those who were managing the ship one of considerable exposure, as they were to a certain extent uncovered; a number of other shots were received on the turret, side armor and other parts of the vessel: these were the only ones that were serious.

Q.—Do you know why the attack of the 7th was not renewed? A.—I have always understood that the iron-clads were not in a condition to renew.

Q.—Did you at any time after the engagement of the 7th of April make a report to Rear-Admiral Dupont of the condition of your vessel? If yes, when did you make such report? A.—I made a verbal one in his presence on the evening of the engagement, and a written one a day or two after.

Q.—Did you ever hear Rear-Admiral Depont say anything, or have you observed him do anything, which led you to infer that he was unwilling to give the Monitors a fair trial in the attack on Charleston? A.—Never; quite the contrary.

Q.—Do you know anything further respecting the specifications of charges made by Admiral Depont against Chief Engineer Stimers? If yes, state the same as fully as though you had been particularly interrogated thereto. A.—I did not hear any of the remarks said to have been made about the *Arago*, and I think I have nothing further to say.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe, from anything said or done in your presence by Admiral Dupont, that the failure of Admiral Dupont to renew the attack of the 7th of April, 1863, on the forts at Charleston was owing to any prejudice on his part against the Monitors? A.—No, I have't.

Q.—*By the Accused*—From what direction would a shot necessarily have come to have entered the pilot-house of the *Passaic* after the cover had been raised three inches on one side, as you have described? A.—A horizontal shot, nearly, I think, would have knocked the cover off, and I think a nearly horizontal shot would have entered; it might have gone in in pieces, and it might have entered whole—that is, if the shot had struck from above; I mean nearly horizontal with the cover.

Additional Claims for Damages by the Mob.

The following additional claims for damages sustained during the riot have been filed with Comptroller Brennan:

Philip Bick—Goods, wares and merchandise destroyed, &c., at No. 566 Third-avenue, July 14	$2,351 00
Stephen Abbott—Destruction of stock of crockery store No. 431 Grand-street, and also household furniture and goods	5,000 00
Goldschmidt & Jollinger—Stock of dry goods destroyed July 14, at store No 17 Avenue B	26,361 00
Henry Hershberger—Loss of stock in clothing store No. 622 Grand-street, July 14	18,338 82
Evert E. Van Allen—Destruction of house corner of Roosevelt and Bstavis streets, July 13, $5,000; of house in rear of same, $1,500; of brick dwelling No. 2 Bstavie-street, and shed adjoining, $3,300	11,800 00
Alexander Grocerise, furniture, &c., destroyed at No. 2 Roosevelt-street, July 13	2,000 00
E. Van Beusen—Sacking of drug-store No. 553 Second-avenue, July 14	3,017 50
Joseph McKan—Sacking of furniture in house No. 62 Roosevelt-street, July 13	1,650 97
Hiram P. Grey—Destruction of house and furniture, northeast corner of Eighty-third-street and Third-avenue	10,201 00
Total	$80,721 09
Amount previously raported	$116,139 27
Grand Total	196,860 36

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Launch of a Side-wheel Steamer.—On Wednesday next the side-wheel steamer *Commodore*, built for C. Vanderbilt, Esq., will be landed from the shipyard of Mr. J. Simpson, near Eleventh-street Ferry, Greenpoint. Her dimensions are: Length of deck, 273 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 27½ feet; burden, about 2,200 tons. Her engines are being constructed at the Allaire works.

The New-York Evening Express in the Hands of a Receiver.—Yesterday, Judge Brady, in the suit of S. T. Clarke *vs.* Bsoggs, granted the petition of the plaintiff for a Receiver. Upon filing heavy bonds, the defendants were allowed to continue in charge of the paper as Receiver, until the property is sold at auction by the Court.

The Draft.—Provost-Marshal Nugent has received no instructions as yet from Washington relative to the resumption of the draft. When the official orders shall have been received, due notice will be given to the public.

Removal of the Battery Company from the City Hall Park.—Yesterday, Company C of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, which has been stationed in the City Hall Park since the riot, were ordered to the Battery, where they will remain for the present.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT PRIZE DECISIONS.

The Bark Winnefred and Cargo *vs.* The United States.

Nelson, C. J.—This vessel in this case was captured on the 25th of May, 1861, off Cape Henry, by the *Quaker City*. She belonged at the time to citizens of Virginia and residents of Richmond. Three-eighths of the cargo, coffee from Rio Janiero, belonged to the house of J. L. Phipps & Co., of New-York, British subjects. The other five-eighths belonged to the owners of the vessel, but was claimed by the house of Phipps & Co. for a heavy advance made at Rio on the 26th of April preceding the capture. The advance was made in the usual way upon the property shipped, and a lien undoubtedly attached to the interest of the owners of the five-eighth, and would have satisfied Phipps & Co. to reimbursement out of the proceeds. But it does not appear that there was any special arrangement at the time of the advance by which a special interest in the coffee was acquired beyond the usual lien to secure reimbursement. The claimant was offered an opportunity for further proofs on this point, which was not accepted. We concur, therefore, in the decree below against the vessel and portion of the cargo condemned. Decree affirmed.

Schooner Mersey and Cargo *vs.* the United States.

Nelson, C. J.—This vessel and cergo were captured on the 26th April, 1862, in the gulf stream, about one hundred miles from land, and two days out from Nassau, N. P., on a voyage from the latter place to Baltimore and back. Her cargo, which was put on board at Nassau, consisted of salt, cuffee, soap, merchandise, &c. The vessel is owned by Roberts, a merchant, and resident of Nassau, and British subject. Her cargo by Sawyer and Meeander of the same place—the one a British subject, and the other Spanish. According to the evidence, the vessel was in her proper course pursuing her voyage to Baltimore, and without any intent to run the blockade of any of the Confederate ports. She seems to have been convicted on suspicion from hearsay evidence, and report that she had run the blockade of Charleston on her previous voyage; and further, that she was still the property of a citizen and resident of some of the Southern States. We are not satisfied that these facts, or any of them, have been established by competent proof. The cargo, it is admitted, belongs to British and Spanish subjects.

Much stress is laid upon a mutilation of the log-book, which is only explained by the further evidence of the master and stewards.

Decree below reversed.

The Schooner Lyndenburgh and Cargo *vs.* The United States.

Nelson, C. J.—There is no dispute in this case but that the vessel belongs to citizens of Virginia and residents of Richmond; and, also, a portion of the cargo, which consisted of coffee—2,045 bags—are claimed by Brown, Brothers & Co., of New-York, citizens of a loyal State; 1,541 bags were restored to them, and the residue has been condemned.

We wish to hear a further argument upon the point involving the proprietary interest of the residue of 2,045 bags of coffee over the 1,541, claimed by Brown, Brothers & Co., and either party may produce further proof upon it.

The decree below affirmed as to the vessel and cargo, except the residue of the 2,045 bags of coffee after restoration of the 1,541 bags.

The Schooner Prince Leopold and Cargo *vs.* The United States.

Nelson, C. J.—This vessel was captured in the port of New-York, on the 21st of August, 1861, by Government officers. She was laden at the port of Newbern, N. C., with spirits of turpentine, and left that port the 23d of July, 1861. There was no actual blockade of Newbern at the time. The vessel belongs to H. A. McLeod, a British subject, but resident in Charleston, S. C., at the time of capture, and the cargo to A. Wede, a resident of Newbern, and citizen of North Carolina. The vessel and cargo were condemned as enemies property in the Court below, but acquitted on charge of breaking the blockade.

Upon the doctrine of the cases recently decided in the Supreme Court of United States the decree must be affirmed.

The Bark Pioneer and Cargo *vs.* The United States.

Nelson, C. J.—The vessel and cargo in this case was captured off Cape Henry by the steamer *Quaker City*, on the 20th May, 1861. Both vessel and cargo belonged to Devoes & Co., Richmond, Va., and according to the ruling in the case of the *Hiawatha*, they were subject to condemnation as enemy's property. Decree below affirmed.

The Ship North Carolina, Her Tackle, &c., *vs.* The United States.

Nelson, C. J.—This vessel was captured off Cape Henry on the 14th of May, 1861, by the steamer *Quaker City*. The owners were citizens and residents of the State of Virginia at the time. She has been condemned as enemy's property.

Decree below affirmed.

Decisions

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Williams vs. Hernon.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion, and all costs in the action since June 30, 1861, otherwise denied with $10 costs.

Northup vs. Northup.—Defendants application that his answer stand, cannot be heard on this motion. Motion for a reference must be granted with $10 costs, proceeding before the referee to be staid until the first Monday of September, to give defendant an opportunity to move for less than his answer stand, provided that the defendant gives notice of such motion within ten days after service of this order.

James McFadden vs. Eliza McFadden.—No proof as to the issue of the marriage. Referred back to the referee to take proof on that point.

Christian Smith vs. Mary Smith.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Farrel vs. Keff.—Motion granted.

Mills vs. Brooks.—Motion granted on defendant paying $20 trial fee and $10 costs of motion. Judgment and levy, if any, to stand as security. If the costs are not paid the motion is denied with $10 costs.

Campbell vs. Campbell.—Alimony $5 per week to begin at the commencement of the suit, and counsel fee of $50 allowed.

Wilson vs. Lattag.—Ordered that the personal representative of the plaintiff file a supplemental complaint within thirty days from the service of this order or in default thereof, that the complaint be dismissed with costs. No costs of this motion.

Kendall vs. Gear.—Motion granted as to defendant, Gilbert Geer, on paying $20 trial fee, $10 costs of opposing motion, and on stipulating to refer the case to a referee to be appointed by the Court in case the plaintiff desires a reference. Motion granted as to defendant, Erastus Geer, on the same conditions. If the conditions are not complied with, motions denied with $10 costs against each defendant.

Morland vs. Brown.—Motion denied, on plaintiff stipulating to submit that the giving and posting of the notice of sale, the sale at auction, the price brought, the loan of the $30 and $30 to Weaver, that the demand on the part of the plaintiff was made by Fitch, who did offer to pay either the $100 or the $150, but who was informed by defendant that, if plaintiff would pay the $150, he would deliver the watch, otherwise granted.

Shaw vs. Dwight et al.—Motion denied.

Fayel vs. Stockwortk.—I think the motion to set aside the judgment and execution must be made in Jefferson County, where the action is triable. Code, section 401. For this reason only I deny this motion, without considering the merits.

In the Matter of James Harrison, a Lunatic.—Order granted.

Town vs. Van Loon et al.—Motion denied. $10 costs to abide event.

Askam vs. Hunt et al.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Charles Burrell vs. James C. Jewett et al.—Two actions.

Supton vs. The Same.—The motions must be denied in each case, with $10 costs. See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.

Blots vs. Bunn.—See memorandum of decision with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—July 27, 1863.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81..Reg.	106⅛	15 Pac. Mail S. Co.	235
12,000 do.	106	800 Harlem Railroad	116
10,000 U.S. 6s, '81..Coupon	106⅞	100 do	116⅛
27,000 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	100⅞	1,000 do	117
11,000 do.	N 99⅞	200 do	117⅛
10,000 Virginia St. 6s	61	200 do	117⅝
1,000 N. C. State 6s	69⅛	100 do	s30 118
35,000 Mo. State 6s	70⅜	100 do	s30 116⅛
1,800 N. Y. C. 6s	106	900 Reading Railroad	109⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76	126	200 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	85⅛
1,000 E. & H. Bs	106⅜	1400 do	86⅛
6,000 M. C. & Co. 1st M.	85	300 do	85⅞
S. F. Bs	128	100 do	b5 86⅞
2,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pf	94⅜	200 do	s5 85⅜
20,000 do	95	200 do	b60 86
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	114⅜	200 do	s30 85⅜
6,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B.	86	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	114⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	91	50 do	114¾
5,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	69	100 Ill. Cen. Full St.	102⅜
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	95	100 do	104⅜
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100	100 do	105
9,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 4th	83	50 do	106
50 Bank of Commerce	103¼	1050 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	116
50 do	103⅜	200 do	116⅜
50 do	103⅝	1300 do	115
40 do	103	900 do	b10 115
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	107	4460 Ill. C. Cen. Bd. Sp.	92
600 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	124⅜	10 Clev. & Pitts. R.	94
300 do	124⅜	50 do	96
100 Q. Min Co.	33	100 do	96¾
50 Bank State N. Y.	100	1500 do	96⅜
7500 American Gold	127⅜	600 do	b10 96⅜
163,000 do	127⅝	200 do	96⅝
20,000 do	128	350 Gal. & Chic. R.	100
1200 Canton Co.	32	100 Clev. & T. R.	s10 114⅜
100 do	b10 32⅛	400 do	114⅜
100 do	32⅜	44 Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅝
5 Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.	127⅜	do	104
40 do	146⅛	do	b10 104
5 do	146⅜	180 do	b15 104⅜
300 Cum. Coal Pref.	28⅛	100 Chi., B. & Q. R.	116
50 do	28⅛	140 Mil. & P. D. C. R.	66
700 do	28⅜	100 do	s30 65
900 do	s30 27⅜	250 do	66
300 do	27⅜	250 do	67
1200 Erie Railroad	99⅜	100 do	s10 67
1650 do	99⅛	281 M. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.	85
1200 do	99⅜	350 Tol. & Wab.	86
200 do	s30 99⅜	200 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	78
200 do	b60 99⅜	300 do	77⅜
25 do	s30 99⅜	50 do	77⅛
400 do	99⅜	350 do	77⅜
2500 do	99⅜	200 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	86
100 do	s30 99⅜	250 A. & T. H. R.	53
200 do	s30 99	350 do	52¾
890 do	b10 99⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. P.	80
100 do	b10 99⅜	100 do	80⅜
10 Erie Railway Pref.	101⅜	50 do	80⅝
200 do	102	1000 do	81
50 Mich. Central R.	113	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	38
200 do	113⅛	300 do	37⅜
200 do	113⅝	250 do	37⅝
150 Hud. River R.	154	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	81
200 do	153	150 do	80
150 do	152	50 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	95
200 do	151		

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101	400 Reading R.	110
10,000 do	M 99⅜	800 M. So. & N. Ind.	86⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s	70⅜	800 do	86⅝
3,000 Amer. Gold	127⅜	100 do	b10 86
38,000 do	127⅞	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	114⅜
200 Canton Co.	32½	do	114⅜
200 do	32⅝	do	b30 114⅜
100 do	33⅛	1200 do	116
300 Cumb. Coal Pref.	28⅜	300 do	b60 115⅜
200 do	28⅝	77 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pr.	106
1500 do	29	500 Clev. & P. R.	96
500 do	29⅛	300 do	s30 96⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s15. 124	500 do	b30 96¾
600 do	124⅜	1000 Gal. & Chi. R.	100
9,000 P., Ft. W. & C.	b10 99⅜	200 do	99⅜
100 do	b30 99⅝	100 do	99⅜
100 do	b30 99⅜	300 do	b3 99⅜
300 Erie R. Pref.	102⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. B.	116⅜
100 do	103	200 do	116⅝
50 Hudson R. R.	153	50 do	115
100 do	s30. 124	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	104⅜
500 Harlem R.	117⅜	150 do	104⅜
100 do	117⅝	580 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	69⅜
300 do	118	100 do	s20 68
500 do	117⅜	50 do	s30 67⅜
300 do	117⅜	100 do	68
100 Mich. Cen. R.	b3. 115⅜	400 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	77⅜
450 do	116	100 do	77⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cumb. Coal	s30 29⅛	100 Rock Isl. Co. L. Co.	1⅜
200 do	b5 29⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	116⅜
200 do	30	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	86⅜
200 Canton Co.	32⅜	200 do	86⅜
200 do	32⅝	200 do	86⅝
200 do	s5 32⅝	200 do	b10 86⅝
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	s5. 124⅛	200 do	86⅝
100 do	124⅜	300 do	86⅝
300 do	124⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	s15. 114
200 do	s

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DANIER BROTHERS, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have this morning, from our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, definite information regarding the positions at present occupied by LEE's rebels. A. P. HILL's and LONGSTREET's corps have certainly escaped into Eastern Virginia—the one through Chester and the other through Thornton's Gap—while EWELL's corps is still in the Shenandoah Valley. The positions of our own forces cannot, of course, be revealed, but the record of skirmishes and fights made by our correspondent, sufficiently indicates that they are not idle.

In the Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, received in Washington last evening, are two dispatches from Charleston, dated respectively the 24th and 25th inst. The bombardment of Fort Wagner was still progressing, and was answered by Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter. The National forces are said to have two batteries on Morris Island, and to have strengthened their position. The *Dispatch* also contains telegrams from Morton, Miss., dated the 24th, which announce the evacuation of Jackson by our forces, and the destruction of all property which could possibly be of any benefit to the rebels. MCPHERSON'S corps, of Gen. GRANT'S army, is said to have left Vicksburgh on the 21st, moving up the river—the officers stating that they were going to Richmond. In the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday is a dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., which expresses the belief that Gen. ROSECRANS is organizing an expedition against that place, and a raid on the Northwestern Georgia Railroad. This dispatch also announces the death of the rebel General BOWEN. JEFF. DAVIS has issued a proclamation appointing the 21st of August as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, in a dispatch dated off Morris Island, 21st, states that a large side-wheel steamer, in attempting to run the blockade on the night of the 19th, was compelled to run ashore, and was burnt by her crew.

Our Washington correspondent announces that Gen. FRANKLIN has been ordered to New-Orleans, to report to Gen. BANKS.

The following telegram from Secretary CHASE, which was received in St. Louis on July 23, is the first official notification of the reopening of the Mississippi :

WASHINGTON CITY, July 23, 1863.

To the Surveyor of Customs :

Clear boats and cargoes, except of prohibited articles, for New-Orleans, if desired, taking bond not to land goods at intermediate points, except under permits authorized by existing regulations.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary Treasury.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Roanoke*, which arrived yesterday from Havana, brought highly important news from Mexico. The dates are from Vera Cruz to the 13th inst., and from the Capital to the 10th. On the latter day the Assembly of Notables, being duly assembled by a previous convocation, declared unanimously, with the exception of two votes, that the Mexican nation, through them, selected the Empire as the form of Government, and through them proclaimed the Archduke MAXIMILLIAN, of Austria, Emperor of Mexico, and that, should his Highness refuse the throne thus offered him, they implored the Emperor of the French to select a person in whom he had full confidence to occupy the throne of Mexico. This precipitancy of FOREY, in the matter of the Government of Mexico, is bitterly condemned by the Spanish Press at Havana. Tampico has been declared in a state of siege by the Governor of the Southern District, who is resolved to hold the place against the French. An expedition against it was being organized at Vera Cruz. Much sickness was reported as prevailing there.

The *Roanoke* brings intelligence of a destructive conflagration in Havana, which was raging at the time of her departure. The scene of the conflagration was an extensive range of warehouses situated on the Regias Wharf. A large amount of sugar is reported destroyed. There was also a large fire in Puerto Plata, St. Domingo, in the first part of the month, involving a loss of some $500,000. Aid for the sufferers had been sent from Puerto Rico.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on July 15, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Her advices have been fully anticipated. The *Scotia* also arrived last night, but a summary of her news was received from Cape Race.

The Board of Aldermen met specially yesterday, and received from the Mayor a message vetoing the ordinance appropriating $2,500,000 to relieve conscripts from the draft and to encourage volunteering. After a partial reading of the message, it was laid over. Ten days must elapse before it can be taken up for action. The Mayor sets forth his objections in full. Technically, he accepts to the vagueness of the ordinance, which fails to specify whether the men who cannot raise $300, or the one who is not worth that sum in worldly possessions is to be favored, and also to the illegality of the measure, in authorizing an issue of bonds and pledging the credit of the City for their redemption, in contravention of section 33 of the Charter, which requires that legislative sanction must first be obtained to warrant such action. The latter point, however, the Mayor thinks may properly be put aside when measures of great public necessity, and which public feeling quite unanimously calls for, are in question. He thinks the majority of the people are opposed to this measure. Above all these considerations, he says, there are others which would prompt him to veto the ordinance, even if no technical objection could be raised. He then discusses the moral and patriotic aspect of the matter, attributing the passage of the ordinance to the riot prevailing at the time of its adoption, and the riot he characterizes as an "outbreak of traitors who made the draft a pretext for their crimes." While admitting that the draft must involve cases of hardship, he points to other means, such as providing liberally for conscripts' families from both private and public funds, as the proper course to be pursued to mitigate the evils apprehended. The message is published in full in another column. A resolution by Mr. HARDY was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to furnish a detailed statement of his stock issues for the Central Park and Family Aid Funds. Mr. OTTIWELL presented a resolution to donate $50,000 to rebuild the Colored Orphan Asylum. It was laid over. Adjourned to Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Councilmen met by special call at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in the course of a two hours' session, passed upon a considerable general interest were presented. One was a preamble and resolution by the President, MORGAN JONES, highly complimenting Gen. SICKLES for his valor as a soldier, and proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee to tender him the thanks of the City for his services to the country, to present him an engrossed copy of the preamble and resolutions, and to procure and present to him a gold medal suitably inscribed. This was laid over. The other paper was a resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to have all artillery and cavalry removed from the public Parks. It was amended by substituting the Street Commissioner, for the Committee on National Affairs, and was adopted. The Board adjourned till the second Monday in September.

There is increased speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange. Prices yesterday were generally higher than on Saturday. The demand for the new Government Loan of 1862 amounted to $1,307,000. Money easy at 5@6 ₩ cent. Gold 127½ ; Exchange 149 ₩ cent.

Flour was in more demand, yesterday, at firmer prices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Corn at advanced rates, as also for Fish, Hops, Whisky, Groceries and Provisions. Cotton was very quiet. Hay and Adamantine Candles were freely purchased. The freight market was rather more active.

The Forty-fourth-street Cattle Yards were filled with about 4,300 bullocks yesterday, and some 300 were sold from there Friday and Saturday, making, with free sales at Bergen and Weehawken, over 5,000 head for the week. All kinds are selling lower, but the decline is greatest on poor cattle, amounting to 1c. ₩ lb. and ½c. on the best grades. Prices ranged from 7½c. for "scalawegs"—of which there were too many—to 11c. for prime fat steers. Trade was good in the morning, and slow in the afternoon, with a good supply left over for to-day.

Liberty and Property in New-York.

The unbroken prosperity which we have so long enjoyed, has begotten amongst us a sort of contempt for all theorizing about governments, and for what are called "tendencies" in politics, which is now likely to work a good deal of mischief, or rather to let a good deal of mischief be worked. It has been long the opinion of thoughtful men, that the great cities would eventually impose a strain on our political system that it would not stand, and that the application, without change or modification, to masses of men composed of such materials as the population of New-York, and living together under such conditions as it lives under, was full of danger, and would sooner or later bring discredit upon the whole democratic system, if it did not positively break it down. Nothing they have ever said, however, has produced the slightest impression, for the simple reason that successful money-making has such a tonic effect on the nerves, that people engaged in it can hardly ever be persuaded, except by the actual occurrence of disaster, that any state of things in which they are able to accumulate so rapidly, is either very bad or will not last their time.

New-York is what it is mainly owing to the general confidence that property in it was secure, and that whatever a man got in it he was sure to enjoy ; and the reason why he felt secure was that he was satisfied that those who were either too lazy, or too improvident, or too ignorant or vicious to become possessed of anything, would be prevented by the law from laying violent hands upon the earnings of their more fortunate or more virtuous neighbors. If you remove this confidence, or even seriously shake it, it would take a very short time, indeed, for us to see the grass growing in Broadway, and the Common Council levying for their salaries upon the cabbages of up-town squatters, owing to the entire absence of any more tempting species of property. It is all nonsense to tell us that in a city like this anybody has felt secure, from confidence in the republican virtue of the denizens of Mackereiville. We feel secure from confidence in the Police and the Courts, and the municipal authorities. Nobody possessed of one decent coat would have ever lived here a day if he had thought it possible either for what the *Herald* calls "the people" or the *World* calls the "laboring population" to do what it pleased in reference to the garment in question.

Now, it is impossible to deny that this confidence has been rudely shaken by the events of the last fortnight. It is perfectly true that it is not possible for the mob to rise and rob us all *vi et armis*. Their temporary success in their first grand attempt in this direction was entirely due to the fact that it was a surprise. Now that we know what their tastes are, we can assure them that they will never get such a chance to despoil us by open force again, because if it should ever again appear that our possession of our houses and furniture depends on our knocking them in the head, the owners of property will assuredly do it, summarily and effectually. It is not this contingency which alarms us, or will ever alarm us, as long as decent men have muskets within their reach.

But what does alarm is the fact which has become apparent, that they can rob us by their votes more quietly, but quite as effectually, as through their pistols and bludgeons. The recent vote of the Common Council proves conclusively that it is that portion of the community which was in the streets murdering and pillaging a fortnight ago which the City legislature is most anxious to conciliate, and that it will conciliate them at any cost. The City authorities have long been notorious for their jobbery and corruption. A third of the money they have raised for many years back has been really confiscated out of the pockets of the wealthy ; but in appearance at least, the loss fell on all classes alike, and was for the benefit simply of a few rogues who live by swindling the public, and the like of whom may be found in all countries and under all systems of government. What is novel, peculiar and alarming about the vote of these millions for the payment of exemption fees is, that it is avowedly passed *in the interest of a particular class*, and that class the worst, most shiftless, ignorant and vicious of the community, which contributes little or nothing to municipal taxation, and which has just made its wishes known by the perpetration of the most horrible crimes ; and it has been passed, too, with a rapidity, and unanimity, and determination which is evidently intended not only to convince those who own anything, of the uselessness of protest or remonstrance, but to show the mob itself how powmay count on having them obeyed. If such a revelation of its own strength be thrown away on it, we can only say that it is afflicted with more obtuseness, or is blessed with more self-restraint, than hords of ruffians usually are.

Twenty years ago we should, most of us, have laughed at anybody who would have predicted that after a riot, not so sanguinary, but in most of its features more revolting than the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and attended with indiscriminate pillage, the Common Council of this great commercial City, which owes all its greatness and prosperity to the supposed sacredness of property, would have made common cause with the rioters. Or if we had admitted the possibility of such a contingency, we should at least have expressed our confidence that the Judiciary, owing to our grand system of "constitutional checks," would have protected us against the consequences of such an atrocious abuse of power. But in this, too, we should have deceived ourselves. The opinion of the rioters, or, in other words, of the criminal, vicious and ignorant portion of the population, has evidently more weight with such men as Judge MCCUNN than that of any other class. He is at this moment using all the power with which the law has armed him to save the robbers and murderers of the late disturbances from the legal consequences of their crimes. He delivers everybody accused of any participation in them, as far as he can deliver them, from the hands of the police, and he does not care one straw what the Press thinks, and what the intelligent, Christian and respectable portion of the community think about this prostitution of his office. He is not only without the usual aids which men selected in all civilized countries for the position of Judge, derive from nature and education, but he is utterly insensible to the restraints which even bad men, who get into the office of Judge usually submit to—the opinion of the bar, and the opinion of the public. It is very shocking, and very saddening that it should be possible for persons of this stamp to get themselves intrusted in a community like ours with the administration of justice, but when a mob rises to resist an act of Congress, and cut our throats, and plunder our houses, and the principal criminal Judge of the City makes himself their champion, not simply at their meetings, but on the bench, it is something more than shocking or saddening ; it is highly alarming. We commend the whole subject, as such, to the serious consideration of all those who propose to earn an honest livelihood, save money, and make their homes in New-York. We cannot, in a City of such dimensions, of such a social composition, go on as we are now. Society itself is not possible for any length of time with such a Government as that of the roundscripts who now rule us, and with such Judges as MCCUNN, unless by a miracle ; and we may be sure that Providence will work no miracles for people who tamely submit to such constant outrages on Christianity and civilization as inevitably flow from the perpetration of such a *régime*.

Lee's Retreat.

Gen. LEE's army is out of the Shenandoah Valley, and is again back on the upper waters of the Rappahannock, from which two months ago it set forth to capture Washington. Our special telegraphic dispatches affirming these facts are very positive, and quite reliable. One of our dispatches is based on the ocular observation of one of our correspondents, who himself, from a mountain height, watched for two days the march of the rebel army. The two corps of HILL and LONGSTREET reached Culpepper Court-house on Friday last, and the third corps, that of EWELL, has undoubtedly followed in their wake. One of the dispatches says that they passed through Chester Gap of the Blue Ridge, six miles west of Manassas Gap ; but our own dispatch says their march was through Thornton's Gap, twenty miles south of Chester Gap, and from thence to Sperryville, and so on down to Culpepper Court-house, and probably to Fredericksburgh.

We had been told it so often, that at least even the incredulous became convinced, that we held all these Blue Ridge mountain passes. But it was not the case. We probably held securely all the passes as far west as Manassas Gap. But beyond that, unfortunately, our cavalry only made their advance *after* the rebels had seized Chester and Thornton's Gaps. We cannot help thinking that there was a very fatal oversight here. It is true that had even the passes named been held by our troops, LEE could have pushed still farther down the Shenandoah Valley and crossed the mountains by still other routes ; and it is also true that after he had got as far down the valley as Front Royal, an effective pursuit by our army from its line on the Potomac, was out of the question. But still LEE might have been greatly harassed and embarrassed ; part, at least, of the supply trains he so valued might have been captured ; and his army might even have been held in an adverse position until the Army of the Potomac were brought up to chastise him. Whether he now be at Fredericksburgh or elsewhere, he is probably secure from attack for some little time to come.

This late campaign of LEE, in its principal and in very many of its minor features, so closely resembles his invasion campaign of last Fall, that on referring back to our files of the TIMES of last October and November, it would appear as if many of the events, incidents and telegrams were precisely the same as those which are occurring and which we are publishing these days. His retreat across the Potomac and down the Shenandoah Valley, after the battle of Antietam, last year, was along the very line that he followed this month, after his defeat at Gettysburgh. He crossed the mountains into Eastern Virginia at the same point ; then, as now, he pushed for Culpepper Court-house ; and from there he marched to his winter we will vary their beer from his next. We have even the curious parallel that EWELL, whom he is succeeding as JACKSON's successor, brought up the rear of the rebel army, in this case, which was brought up by his predecessor last autumn. The march of our own army last year under Gen. MCCLELLAN, it will be remembered, was along the eastern base of the mountains, and it was at Warrenton that MCCLELLAN was superseded by BURNSIDE, who quickly deflected his course south to Falmouth. What Gen. MEADE's intended programme of campaign may be, we are not yet informed.

Thus ends the second invasion of the Free States by the main rebel army. Both of them have been failures ; and another will never, we think, be attempted. They will stand strictly on the defensive, and the inauguration and plan of the next campaign will depend entirely upon our own officers.

The Mexican Empire—New Developments of French Policy.

We publish this morning the highly important intelligence that a Council of Notables, assembled by a previous convocation, in the City of Mexico, proclaimed the Empire on the 10th inst., the Austrian Archduke MAXIMILLIAN to fill the throne. Should that personage decline the honor, LOUIS NAPOLEON is implored to select some one in whom he has full confidence to wear the purple.

This development is startling, and then there is something comic about it. Of whom is this Council of Notables composed ? Of such as the Archbishop of Mexico, Padre MIRANDA, and other noted ecclesiastics ; ALMONTE, SALAS, MARQUEZ, MAJIA, with other Mexican traitors and brigand chiefs. These parties get together as a Council of Notables, and, *in the name of the Mexican nation*, select an Austrian Archduke to reign over Mexico as its Emperor ! Of course this is the French programme, sustained by French bayonets, the power of which, however, does not extend, at the present time, beyond the City of Mexico, and several cities in the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz. Withdraw the French force from Mexico and every Mexican engaged in this business of a second Empire would be hung higher than Haman. But this is the sum and substance of French friendship for Mexico ; this is permitting the Mexican people to choose their own form of Government. The stories about silver keys of the City of Mexico sent to LOUIS NAPOLEON ; of flowers strewn in the streets before French soldiers ; of immense manifestations of joy on the promulgation of the news of the Mexican Empire along the route of the courier, are merely pieces of French by-play got up to order. So far as all this refers to any respectable or considerable portion of the Mexican nation, there is not a word of truth in it.

There is a mingled romance and impudence in this proclamation that is refreshing ; and though we consider it a thorough sham, so far as actions are concerned, and wholly inoperative at present, except in several limited districts of Mexico, we regard the development as itself as one of the most important events that has occurred since the commencement of our own civil disorders.

The promulgation of he second empire in Mexico is important, in the first place, inasmuch as it distinctly defines the policy of the French in Mexico, about which there has been so much heavy and profitless discussion. The plan of the Mexican empire, as now developed, is precisely that set forth by strong and oft-repeated rumors when NAPOLEON joined the tripartite coalition against Mexico.

The promulgation of the Mexican Empire under French auspices is important in the next place, as it enables us to clearly see that an affiliation between the so-called Southern Confederacy and LOUIS NAPOLEON is absolutely certain. And furthermore, all loyal Americans can now comprehend the fact that the European Powers, whenever the opportunity offers, act upon the idea that the republican natives on this continent, living under constitutional governments, are their natural enemies.

The promulgation of the Mexican Empire, to be established and sustained by France, is also highly important with reference to its effect on the leading Powers of Europe. When the tripartite coalition against Mexico was signed in London, October, 1861, it is said that NAPOLEON, in proposing to establish an empire in Mexico, with the Austrian MAXIMILLIAN as Emperor, desired to gain a point in his continental policy by receiving in return the Italian island of Venetia from Austria. It is also stated that Spain, when she entered into the coalition was ignorant of this plan of NAPOLEON, but England knew of it, and gave her assent. That coalition, it is well known, came to an inglorious termination, and affairs, both in America and Europe, have greatly changed since that period. LOUIS NAPOLEON will doubtless make an effort to form some sort of a tripartite coalition with Spain and England that shall sustain him in his Mexican policy and as against the United States, in any future effort they may make to maintain the MONROE doctrine. It is of the highest importance to NAPOLEON that he should form this coalition. But whether he can succeed, is the question.

The proclamation of the Mexican Empire under French auspices, so far as it goes, is a complete triumph of the bigoted, retrogressive, monarchical priest party of Mexico, and of course it is a great victory to the ultramontane Church in Europe and Spanish America, as represented by the Pope. Spain may join NAPOLEON, but there is more doubt as to the course England will pursue. She may not be inclined to aid the revival of the Catholic Empire in Spanish America ; and, moreover, while the influence of the English holders of Mexican bonds in sustaining NAPOLEON in Mexico, is manifested from the course of the London *Times*, we perceive other leading English organs begin to throw out hints that it is a suicidal policy for England to favor the establishment of the power of their arch-enemy, NAPOLEON, in Mexico.

The French Emperor has long stood promi-

The Mayor's Veto of the Draft Exemption.

Mayor OPDYKE, with a bold fidelity that entitles him to the thanks of every good citizen, has interposed his veto against the scheme of propitiating the mob by making the City pay substitute money for every man drafted. He sets forth his objections, in the Message which appears in another column, with a distinctness and force that must carry conviction to every fair mind. However the Common Council may see fit to treat this veto, enlightened public opinion will certainly sustain it. This largess to the mob was warranted neither by law nor by expediency.

We have already published the decision of the Supreme Court of Maine, to which the Mayor refers. Its reasoning is in every respect applicable to the ordinance of our Common Council. The constitutional restrictions which it sets forth embrace cities, towns and counties alike ; and there can be no reasonable doubt that our own higher Courts will reaffirm them, if called upon to decide the constitutionality of the measure which the Mayor vetoes. Yet this is hardly a matter for popular discussion. It is a question of purely legal principle and construction, which it is the province of the Courts to determine without reference to popular opinion.

But concerning the expediency of the measure, every intelligent man ought to form a definite judgment for himself. He ought to do this with reference both to general considerations and to the special circumstances of the case. The ordinance was passed ostensibly to relieve the poor man from the burden of personal military service. But how is poverty in itself a reason for excusing a man from the duty of defending his country ? Has he nothing at stake in the nation's existence and the maintenance of good government ? Is not life, which it is the first function of all government to protect, as precious to him, as to any millionaire in the land ? Does he not have as bright hopes for his children and his children's children ? If there is any class of the American people who are specially interested above all others in the preservation of our institutions, it is the very class whom our Aldermen have sought to relieve of all sacrifice for those institutions. Rich men can take care of themselves under any form of government, as is shown all through Europe. It is civil equality alone that gives the poor man and his children a promise of better fortunes to come. Meaning by all that gives real value to life, it is not too much to say that the poorest immigrant in this City, who is honest and laborious, and ambitious for his children, has really more at stake in the issue of this national conflict than WILLIAM B. ASTOR himself. Anarchy or despotism would far more surely reduce the former to helplessness and hopelessness than the latter. If this be so—and it is impossible to refute it—why should the poor be exempted any more than the rich from helping to save the nation? Why treat them as a portion of the community without any public obligations but to lie still and keep quiet ? To our mind there could be no more invidious distinction made against the poor, than is involved in this very action of our Common Council purporting to be for their relief. It virtually puts a brand upon them, as incapable of patriotism, and as the weaklings of the Commonwealth, from whom nothing manly can be expected.

Much is said about the poor man's family—about the hard necessity of his leaving those who are dependent on him. But this is a distinct matter, which has nothing to do with the merits of this ordinance. More than one-half of the poor men liable to draft have no families ; and a large portion of the remainder have families so small that they might obtain as comfortable a support from the regular soldier's pay as from the irregular daily earnings of manual labor. Undoubtedly, the families of many of the drafted men are so large that this would be impossible. But there is no great difficulty in making provision, public or private, for aiding in the support of such families. This presents a question very unlike that of buying off every poor man from his public duty. There is all the difference in the world between aiding a poor man, in peculiar circumstance, to fulfill his civil obligations, and putting him out of the sphere of those obligations simply because he is poor.

What is there in New-York poverty that distinguishes it from poverty in Philadelphia, or in Baltimore, or in Boston, or in any town in the land? Is very few other places is there any effort to save poor men from the draft ;—why is it so needful here? Elsewhere the chances are accepted, not only with resignation, but with positive cheerfulness ;—why here alone should they stir up black passion ? In the rural districts of New-England generally, such is the scarcity of men between the ages of 20 and 35, that the chances of being drafted are at least three times as great as in the City of New-York ; and yet they are submitted to by all classes with perfect equanimity. Can the difference in this City really be owing to a difference in patriotism and

assume this to be the case, but we are glad that the Mayor assents to no such disparagement.

The plea that this largess must be paid to placate the mob is beyond measure contemptible. It is equivalent to saying that henceforth mob law shall rule us. It is tantamount to putting a premium upon such infernal outrages as recently smote this City with terror. There could be no ranker treachery to every principle that holds society together. Once establish the precedent—which this ordinance, in fact, does—that our City guardians must bend to violence in the streets, that our City Government is the slave of mobs, instead of their masters, and you at once inaugurate a *régime* for this Metropolis infinitely more disgraceful and more intolerable than was ever before known to a civilized community. Every law-respecting citizen repels it with abhorrence. There must be no such concession to the enemies of public order. The vast majority of the people of this City desire to see public authority maintained, and not bartered away. They have both the power and the will to quell the mob spirit, and we are confident that they will sustain the Mayor in his manly attitude against it.

THE NEW EMPEROR.—The Mexicans had an Emperor, and Mexico was an Empire, forty years ago. The unfortunate ITURBIDE ruled but ten months, when the crown tumbled from his head, and he vamoosed from Mexico—to which country he returned subsequently only to be executed as a traitor. We doubt very much if the newly-proclaimed Mexican Empire of MAXIMILIAN I. will endure as long as that of his imperial prototype, AUGUSTIN I. It is true we are told the Mexicans are very enthusiastic for the Empire now ; but the Emperor ITURBIDE informs us, in the sketch of his career written by himself, that on the proclamation of the first Empire, "'Long live AUGUSTIN I.' was the *universal cry* of the army and of the people." If MAXIMILLIAN really puts on the imperial purple, we venture to hint for his benefit the probability that it will soon be torn off him, and that its hue then will be *crimson*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE left this city this morning at 11 o'clock, in a special car for Philadelphia, New-York and Newport. This evening's *Republican* reports that while absent he is to give away his eldest daughter in marriage to United States Senator and Ex-Gov. SPRAGUE.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a certificate of exemption for those who have been drafted and have furnished a substitute under the Conscription act, being expressly required by law to be issued by a Board of Enrollment, is exempt from stamp duty. Any certificate which may be issued by a Magistrate in connection with proceedings under the Conscription Act is subject to a stamp duty of five cents.

THE ENROLLMENT IN THE DISTRICT.

The returns of the enrolment under the conscription law for this City and Georgetown show about twenty thousand names in the first class, of whom nearly one-fourth are negroes. It need scarcely be added that there isn't as much objection here to negro soldiers, as there used to be.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER has returned. It turns out that his visit west only extended as far as the country residence of a friend near Harrisburgh. The rumor of his being sent to the Department of Missouri turns out as we originally intimated was probable, to be groundless.

GEN. FRANKLIN.

Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN is ordered to New-Orleans, to report to Gen. BANKS.

MORGAN'S COMMAND.

The announcement made in a telegram to the Associated Press, in the morning papers, that nine hundred men of MORGAN'S command who were lodged in Camp Chase prison yesterday, the 26th, will be kept there in confinement until the officers of Col. STARNUM'S brigade, are released, is officially denied. No such orders have been given. The enlisted men will be kept at Camp Chase until arrangements for their exchange have been completed.

NEW MILITARY DISTRICT.

The County of St. Mary's, Maryland, is detached from the Middle Department, and will form a separate military district. Gen. GILMAN MARSTON is assigned to the command, headquarters at Point Lookout.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND is making arrangements to secure the aid of a corps of volunteer surgeons, to meet the exigencies of the battle-field.

A CHANGE.

Gen. S. A. MEREDITH has been ordered to Fortress Monroe to relieve Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW, the present agent for the exchange of prisoners. Col. LUDLOW has been ordered to report to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Navy Department has awarded the contract for building the fifteen-knot sloops-of-war to shipbuilders CRAMP & SON, of Philadelphia, for the sum of $940,000, to be completed in twelve months. The machinery is to be made by MERRICK & SON, in Philadelphia, who have executed for the Navy Department a large amount of work of this character.

CONTRACT.

The Navy Department has awarded to PHILIP & SOLOMON, of this city, the contract for supplying the Washington Navy-yard with blank books and stationery for the current fiscal year.

RESIGNATION.

Maj. LEAVITT HUNT, to the regret of his friends, has resigned his position as Judge-Advocate on Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Staff.

From Laguayra.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PAEZ—PORTO CABELLO BLOCKADED.

LAGUAYRA, Tuesday, July 14.

We are again plunged into anarchy. Gen. PAEZ, ex-President, has just returned from Porto Cabello, which is strictly blockaded by Admiral PAEZ, who claims succession in right of his father. The object of the General's mission has not transpired. FALCON has been declared by a military tribunal as Commander-in-Chief, until a Consul for ten years is elected by the Assembly.

The newly-elected Chief and Admiral PAEZ are diametrically opposed to each other. Business is prostrate. Anarchy reigns supreme. Bankruptcy and ruin are in prospect.

Latest from Japan.

THE TROUBLES WITH ENGLAND—BURNING OF THE HOUSE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 25.

Dates are received from Yokohama, Japan, to the 26th of May.

A rumor prevailed there that the troubles between England and Japan were arranged so as to be settled without war, but there appeared to be no good authority for it.

The house of the American Minister had been burned at Yeddo, but whether accidentally or otherwise, is not stated.

BRIEF MATTERS.

The Draft in Philadelphia:

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 21.

During the past few days the conscription has steadily progressed. The utmost order and quiet have characterised the different drafts, and the Quaker City may congratulate itself that the proud name which it has earned as a law-abiding people received new distinction. The entire upper portion of the city, with the exception of the Eleventh Ward, has been visited by the Provost-Marshals, and the conscription has been enforced in West Philadelphia also. There have been three Districts drawn—the Third, Fourth and Fifth—and there yet remains the lower portion of the city, comprised in the First and Second Districts.

The Second District embraces, perhaps, the greatest wealth in the city. The aristocratical mansions of Walnut, Chestnut and Arch streets are included within its precincts, and the drafting will be commenced at the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal of the District on Monday, August 3, at Twelfth and Locust.

In the First District the conscription begins to-morrow. The Wards comprising it will be drawn in the following order: The Second and Third Wards on Monday, the Fourth Ward on Tuesday, the Fifth Ward on Wednesday and the Sixth and Eleventh Wards on Thursday. Committees composed of citizens belonging in both political parties are invited to be present and to superAse the drawing.

The drawing will take place at the headquarters of Marshal LEHMAN, No. 235 South Third-Street.

The quota of the First District is 3,086, which, with the 50 per cent. added to make up for exempts, &c., requires 3,125 to be drawn. This number, it is understood, will be divided among the Wards in the following proportions:

Second Ward	748	Fifth Ward	479
Third Ward	413	Sixth Ward	537
Fourth Ward	539	Eleventh Ward	413

The *North American* says:

"There are strange freaks performed by the conscription. The wheel of destiny has thrown out many a name during the past week which has created much stir and occasioooally a little mirth. The draft is now completed in the upper section of the city, with the exception of the Eleventh Ward. In the Third District, Provost-Marshal STRETCHER found himself among the elected, and in the same District the blind man drew his own name. He will have little difficulty in being exempted. A young man in the Twelfth Ward was drawn while the sombre equipages of death were bearing his remains to the grave. Only one Catholic father has been drafted, although the Protestant denominations have suffered —Rev. Dennis SERDAN, of Garmantown, being the candidate for martial distinction. The Surgeon of the Eastern Penitentiary was forced to listen to the sweet voice of the conscripting clerk. One of the Professors of the Girard College started with a fair bride on a wedding excursion; but while he was luxuriating in the honeymoon, the wheel of fate slipped his patronym through its opening. There are lawyers drawn also. Leonard Fletcher, Benjamin Love, Charles Buckwalter, J. Newton Brown, George and Robert Arundel, Andrew Zane, Jr., and Lewis Vail, are among the lucky ones thus far. A good story is told of LEONARD FLETCHER. A drafted man was complaining of his fate to a friend of FLETCHER. Said the friend: "Why did you not see to it like FLETCHER, and have yourself drawn as an officer?" "What do you mean?" was the reply. "Oh, don't you know that FLETCHER has drawn a Brigadier-Generalship?" said the quizzical friend. This enraged the conscript, and he swore to around terms that it was singular some men were so favored. No doubt he believes to this day that our gallant friend of the School Board has drawn a Brigadier-Generalship.

THREE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS HONORED WITH "A DRAFT"—THE VICTIMS SING "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 25.

The draft in the lower Wards of the city, composing the First District, commenced to-day.

Among the drafted were three distinguished telegraphers, namely: ROBERT J. BLACK, formerly of New-York, but of late years residing in Philadelphia; JACOB R. WOODRUFF and BARNARD MCSORLEY.

When the draft was concluded, the spectators, forming a large concourse, led by Mr. PAGEIN, the ballad man who drew the names, joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," and other National airs.

The crowd departed, with cheers for the Union and the flag.

The draft has everywhere been received with favor in this city, even by its victims.

In New-Haven.

TROUBLE AMONG THE CONSCRIPTS.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 27.

There are about 150 drafted men and substitutes now in the conscript camp at Grape Vine Point—and on Saturday evening an attempt was made by a number of the substitutes who had received their money, to run away and leave Uncle Sam so much "out." There was at the time—it was early in the evening—but a single guard, instead of a double guard, as is usual, and a rush was made of about ten or fifteen, who were fired on, and all compelled to return to quarters except seven as we understand, who at the time escaped, and two of whom we hear have since been retaken. They attempted to swim across. It is hard to tell whether one or two of those who have not been found were hit with bullets or not; but one man whose prescriptive limb that was sent over to the hospital, does not agree at all with the statements to the Surgeons there, was badly wounded—a ball passing through his breast, and shattering his left arm, so that amputation above the elbow had to be performed yesterday morning, which was done by Dr. LINDSLEY, assisted by Dr. TOWNSEND and other Surgeons. A letter was found in the camp written to some women, in which the writer states that he had already made something, and expected by selling himself times enough to clear at least $2,000 by his operations. During the disturbance some one threw a brick at the guard from a window, and fifteen shots were instantly fired into the building, but, so far as we can find, without any fatal effect. We have no doubt many who offer themselves as substitutes, do so with a deliberate intention to take the money and cheat the Government; but that game seems about played out. The party who got so handsomely punished called himself JOHN MCCARTER, or JOENSON, and he came from Toronto, C. W. He is about 25 years old. We have been told that an attempt of the kind was made on Friday night, and the guard shot the thief.

Aid for Drafted Men.

From the New-Haven Palladium, July 27.

The selectmen having announced that they are unable to procure money under the vote of the last town meeting, a new petition has been prepered and in circulation, requesting the selectmen to call another town meeting for the purpose of voting three hundred dollars to every drafted man who goes to the war, and the sum equal to the cost of a substitute, but not exceeding three hundred dollars, to every man who furnishes a substitute. There is not a particle of doubt as to the legality of this under the conscription act, or that the Legislature will confirm such action. Under a vote of this kind the money can be obtained, and there will be little trouble in procuring substitutes for the sum named. By this action we believe all real hardship may be removed. We are decidedly in favor of it and hope the meeting may be called at once.

The Draft in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Monday, July 27.

GOV. PARKER has just issued a proclamation, stating that no draft has as yet been ordered in New-Jersey; that thirty days would be allowed for the purpose of raising the required number of men by volunteering; that whatever may be raised in that time will be credited, should a draft be ordered; that there will be no draft for the old deficiency claimed to be due from the State. The proclamation closes by calling on the people to aid in raising the quota for this State, so as to avoid any necessity for a draft.

The New Rebel Conscription.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times.

Our readers may, like ourselves, be curious to know what addition may be made to our armies by the late call of the President, summoning to the field all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years. The census of 1850 furnished data upon which an approximate estimate may be based. We have accordingly looked into that report and make the following rough calculation:

Alambama will furnish	10,883	North Carolina will furnish	14,000
Arkansas	5,000	South Carolina	8,500
Florida	1,240	Tennessee	6,000
Georgia	12,731	Texas	5,000
Louisiana	8,000	Virginia	18,000
Mississippi	9,000	Making a total of	96,324

We have added to the returns of 1850 the ratio of increase, for the preceding decade in each State. We have taken only one-third of the number in Tennessee and two-thirds in Virginia—making, as we suppose, a proper allowance for the portions of those two States in the possession of the enemy. Of the number thus obtained, we estimate that 26,000 are already in the service. So that, by extending the conscription to forty-five years, we only increase the strength of our armies to 70,000 men.

Postponement of the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whatever may be the final determination and action of the Government with respect to the draft, its indefinite postponement is certainly an unmitigated evil. It causes that uncertainty and anxiety and apprehension which are among the worst symptoms and ills of anarchy. The minor mischiefs are bad enough, such as keeping men in suspense and making them remain in or near the City till it is known whether they are drafted or not. I am one of a household of five males, all the others aliens and myself physically disqualified. No matter; we are the draft. If any one leaves the neighborhood, he may suddenly find [illegible] several hundred miles to prove his exemption, or if the notice miscarries, as is frequently the case when policemen are absent from town, may suddenly find himself exposed to the penalties of desertion. This, however, is comparatively a small matter. The great evil is that we have a possible riot impending over us, thanks to the Copperheads. We want to know the worst at once, what is or is not to happen. It may be that the Government is strengthening itself in the meantime, but it is *certain* the mob is. *Men who left the City to avoid the draft are returning to it; those who have left other places are crowding hither, because they think this is the best place to make head against it.* I have already instances of this myself. Do let us have it out at once, and let us know whether we are to serve the Lord or Belial, whether to have law or anarchy.

CARL BENSON.

Letter from Judge McCunn—The Habeas Corpus.

CHAMBERS OF THE CITY JUDGE,
No. 14 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your journal for Sunday, July 26, instant, on page two, under "Local Intelligence," I find an article entitled "Judge McCUNN and the *Habeas Corpus*—How Rioters and Thieves here been Benefited—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction forbid further obedience to the McCunn Writs," which purports to be a correct report of the proceedings had before me at Chambers, in certain cases; but which contains so many misstatements, and does me such gross injustice, that I must ask of you the kindness of allowing me space to correct the same, and to which I invite the candid attention of your readers. The first case you refer to is that of JOHN FITZPATRICK, and I ask you to be good enough to publish, in this connection, the letter of his counsel, (as you did in the Gen. Canby case,) which I sent to you on Saturday last, and I am convinced any impartial lawyer will say he could not have been held in the matter.

The second case is that of EDWARD SHAAREN, who was brought before me upon a writ granted upon a petition sworn to by one MICHAEL SHERMAN, before JESSE O. VANDERPOEL. He was committed by Justice QUACKENBOSH, who made return to the writ, that "SHAAREN was brought before him, charged with having stolen, and having in his possession a quantity of stolen property, stolen during the recent riot. No affidavits were taken in the case, because the property was not identified, except a statement on oath of the officer making the arrest." The officer appeared before me, and all he could state was that a lounge was found in the house where SHAARES boarded, and that he found $67 in a draw of SHAARES, which he returned to him. It also appeared that SHAARES was a respectable man, and never before arrested, and although there was no evidence to connect him with the riot, I remanded him, and have not yet decided his case. The third case is that of JOHN FAY, whom you allege was arrested with three other ruffians named MONTGOMERY, MYERS and MAHER, for beating and robbing a soldier, and discharged by me. FAY was never brought before me, but is still in the City Prison. The other three men were discharged, upon its appearing before me that not only their counsel—but that Mr. BLUNT—represented that every effort had been made to find the complainant, but without avail, —and also, that they were young men of respectability residing up town, and were in no way connected with the alleged robbery. The fourth is that of JOHN RILEY. That was on application made to discharge the prisoner, or reduce the bail. You represent, "Judge MCCUNN reduced his bail to $1,000, but on the earnest remonstrance of Mr. VANBRUNT, he reconsidered the matter of bail, but instead of recommitting the prisoner, allowed him to go at large in charge of Officer EAGAN." This is incorrect. I did not fix any bail, but permitted the bail to stand as fixed by the Magistrate, holding the prisoner on the charge of which he stood accused. *He was then placed in charge of Officer Eagan by the request of Mr. Blunt of the District-Attorney's office*, and indorsed on the papers in the case, for the purpose of procuring bail, I stating at the time that the bond must be approved by the District-Attorney. The fifth case is WESLEY ADAMS. He had been held to bail in the sum of $2,000, upon the charge of grand larceny, in stealing a watch and chain. There was nothing remarkable in the case to require such a large amount of bail, and as the Constitution provides that "excessive bail shall not be required," I deemed $2,000 excessive bail, and so reduced it to the ordinary amount, $500, which was given by ample real estate security. The seventh case is that of THOMAS GERARDICE, in which you say I reserved my decision. On the contrary, I remanded him without bail. The eighth is that of JOHN O'HARA. I also remanded him without bail. The ninth is that of PATRICK COLRAIN, in which you say I was not prepared to give a decision, and he was remanded until Saturday, when I was not prepared to give a decision. This is also incorrect. I remanded him without bail. Thus you will see that the statements you publish are almost entirely incorrect in every particular with regard to all these cases, and does me manifest and grievous injustice. In regard to that portion of your article, "The *habeas corpus* farce interrupted," I would simply state that under the statute, sustained by recognized judicial authorities, and some of the best legal advice at our bar, that I have not the slightest doubt as to my power to allow writs of *habeas corpus*. In conclusion, fully appreciating the responsibility of my position, I challenge the strictest scrutiny as to the rectitude of my conduct as a judicial officer.

Very respectfully, yours truly,
JOHN H. MCCUNN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council.

APPROPRIATION OF ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS TO EXEMPT POOR MEN FROM THE DRAFT.

The Brooklyn Common Council held a regular meeting last evening, (President O'KEEFE in the chair.)

The special business in order being the report of the Committee in favor of appropriating one million dollars to mitigate the rigore of the draft, the subject was brought up, when Alderman TAGGART submitted the following additional report:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The Special Committee of your Board, to whom was referred back the report and resolutions offered by them at a previous meeting, relative to the subject matter embraced in the Message of the Mayor of the 20th inst., beg leave respectfully to report that they have carefully reconsidered their former report and the resolutions ordered by them in connection therewith, and find no reason for altering the same, as in their opinion they amply provide for all contingencies that may arise in the carrying into effect the subject matter as contemplated in the Message. They submit, however, the following resolutions in addition to those already submitted, believing their adoption to be for the interests of the city and a protection against supplying an undue number of conscripts under the law.

Resolved, That a committee of five, to consist of His Honor the Mayor, the President of the Board, and three other members of this Board to be named by the President, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer in conjunction with other municipalities, should they deem fit, with the State and General Governments, and particularly to urge upon the latter the wisdom and expediency of suspending the draft to allow the proper number of men required from each county to be raised by them as volunteers to be ascertained, and also the justice of giving full credit to the city of Brooklyn for all the men furnished in both army and navy.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses of said Committee, such sum to be expended solely under the direction of the Mayor.

The following minority report on the same subject was presented and read by the Clerk:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee to whom, on the 20th of July inst., was referred the message of His Honor, the Mayor, upon the subject of the payment of exemptions from the draft, report that they have given the matter careful consideration, and have arrived at the conclusion that the city ought to take such action in the premises as will tend to alleviate the hardships of the draft, but at the same time throw no impediments in the way of the speedy and successful termination of the war. At the present suspicious moment, there is little doubt but that the prompt filling of the ranks of our depleted armies would enable the General Government to achieve such immediate success as would bring an early and honorable peace, while, on the other hand, if reinforcements are slow and tardy, the war, with all its attendant evils, will continue to drag along for an indefinite length of time, without any decisive results. Patriotism, harmony and self-interest all prompt us to do everything in our power to aid the Government to now and at once crushing the rebellion. We believe that, however patriotic and praiseworthy may be the intention of those who advocate that the city should pay the exemptions of all who are drafted, the practical result of such a course would be to deprive the Government of what it most needs —men. If the Army of the Potomac, for the lack of reinforcements, should be defeated, we could never forgive ourselves that we had placed obstacles in the way of filling up of its decimated ranks. But while we object to a wholesale appropriation for the purpose of keeping men at home, we would be liberal and generous toward those who for any cause are unable to go, but who desire to furnish substitutes to go for them. It is certainly no more than the duty of the public to see that those who fight its battles receive some reasonable compensation for their services and sacrifices, and that their families are provided for during their absence. We respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller be and they are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, provide and raise and disburse the moneys hereinbefore mentioned and referred to, subject, however, to the provisions herein contained.

There was a good deal of discussion upon the reports, and finally, Alderman STRONG's resolutions being put to vote separately, they were lost by the uniform vote of 7 yeas to 10 nays.

The minority report was then put to vote and lost by 4 yeas to 13 oeys.

The majority report being brought up (that appropriating $1,000,000 to exempt all persons from the draft,) being put, was carried by a vote of 7 to 10, as follows:

Ayes—Aldermen Whitney, McLaughlin, Newman, Ennis, M. Murphy, Ternan, O'Keeffe, E. Murphy, Saul, Kalbfleisch.

Nays—Kalkman, Nodyne, Kemball, Strong, Taylor, Perry, Fisher.

The vote is a strictly party one—the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative. Alt. WALLACE, Republican, and TALMAGE, Democrat, were absent.

The supplementary report of the Special Committee was adopted by the same vote, 10 to 7.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

—JOHN FARRELLY, residing at No. 25 State-street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Coroner NUGENT, charging him with killing his wife, JANE FARRELLY. The parties occupied the rear basement. Both were addicted to drinking. Whenever the husband brought home any money it was spent for liquor. They had frequent quarrels and annoyed the neighborhood very much. On Sunday evening some liquor was brought into the house, and the FARRELLY's and occupants of the same premises named GOODMAN, got to drinking, and all became more or less intoxicated. A quarrel arose between deceased and her husband, and the latter beat his wife. The other parties separated them. She ran into the back yard. FARRELLY pursued her, and picking up a wash-board, struck her on the head and knocked her down. While down, as alleged, he struck her on the neck with the edge of the board, breaking the spinal column and causing almost instant death. Information was given to the Police, and Officer OSBORN, of the Forty-first Precinct, arrested the accused. He is held to await the Coroner's inquest.

MORE POLICE WANTED.—Sheriff CAMPBELL presented a communication to the Common Council last night, (but which was not submitted in consequence of other business,) asking that the police force of this city be increased to the number of 500 men. The police force of Brooklyn is now about 200 men, including officers and sergeants, a number entirely too small at any time, and especially so in case of riot, such as was threatened a short time since, when nearly all the patrolmen were drawn from their posts in order to have a respectable force to be prepared for emergencies.

THE MILITARY.—The militia regiments of Brooklyn are all on duty except the Fifty-second. The daily expense is $3,500, to be paid by Kings County.

SUBSTITUTES.—Messrs. TOMPKINS & Co., of No. 645 Broadway, are doing a large business in obtaining and furnishing substitutes. For $100 they guarantee any undrafted party against the effect of the draft; or for $250 they furnish a substitute after any one is drawn. There are many advantages in procuring a substitute, as it certainly exempts from all further drafts for three years.—*Express.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate: your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, natural, reliable, instantaneous. Infallible Ongnent for the growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 100 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

"CHILDREN Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a severe habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

For the Hair, Burry's Triopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Monday, July 27, ARTHUR ALEXANDER, son of John S. and Jeannette Graham Brown, aged 9 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his parents' residence, Pacific-st., near Clove-road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 27, AGNES, wife of William Boyd, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Ormand-place, Brooklyn.

CHILTON.—In Yonkers, on Friday evening, July 24, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Tuesday, July 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CLINTON.—On Monday, July 27, KATE DE WITT, infant daughter of Alexander James and Sophie E. Clinton.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, to-day, July 28, from the residence of her grandfather, Alexander Clinton, M. D., No. 230 West 14th-st.

DONHAM.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, July 28, WILLIAM DUNHAM, in the 72d year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances, and also those of his son, William B. Dunham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of South 4th and Monmouth sts., Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 29, at 12 o'clock M.

ETTENBRODT.—On Sunday, July 26, SARAH ETTENBRODT, relict of Lewis E. A. Ettenbrodt, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, July 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The interment will be at Jamaica, L. I.

FERGUSON.—On Monday, July 27, ALBERT, beloved son of John and Rebecca Ferguson, aged 6 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Sanitary Police Force, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 226 West 24th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

FAIRBAIRN.—On Monday, July 27, CORNELIA E., only child of J. A. and M. E. Fairbairn, aged 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 36 Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOWE.—On Wednesday, July 15, at North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., GEORGE PURDY, only son of Ralph and ANNA M. B. Howe, aged 3 months and 20 days.

HOWE.—On Friday, July 24, at North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., ANNA M. B., wife of Ralph Hawe, aged 23 years, 10 months and 16 days.

LEE.—On Monday, July 27, JOSEPHINE R., daughter of Mary Jane and Joseph E. Lee, aged 10 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 29, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 Douglass-st., Brooklyn.

MOTT.—In Harlem, on Monday, July 27, CHARLES ARTHUR, infant son of C. D. and M. R. L. Mott.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 134th-st., near 6th-av., at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, July 29. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MAGEHAM.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, July 25, of consumption, EARL L. MAGEHAM, aged 31 years and 4 days.

OAKLEY.—At Foster's Meadow, L. I., on Monday, July 27, Mr. JOHN OAKLEY, in the 87th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, July 29, at 2 o'clock, at his residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Queens, to meet the morning train.

ORMSBEE.—In Englewood, N. J., on Monday, July 27, MARY SOHAR, daughter of Fanny A. and Allen I. Ormsbee, aged 8 months and 15 days.

Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

POSTLEY.—On Monday, July 13, in battle, at Donaldsonville, La., Lieut. DESAU POSTLEY, son of William H. and Maria Louisa Postley, of the 176th regiment New-York Volunteers, and a member of the 3d company 7th regiment New-York State National Guards, aged 20 years and 11 months.

Lieut. Postley was shot through the head, and instantly killed, while in the act of reconnoring a section of artillery which had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

PATTERSON.—On Monday, July 27, HELEN, wife of Ariel Patterson, of paralysis, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

PEYTON.—On Monday, July 27, EVERETT, infant son of WILLIAM K. and MARY J. Peyton, aged 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 7 3d-st., New-York.

RYERSON.—In Newfoundland, N. J., on Sunday morning, July 26, MARY SHIELDS, youngest daughter of Edwin W. and Anne A. Ryerson, aged 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, John A. Ryerson, No. 62 East 22d-st., this morning, July 28, at 9 o'clock.

ROESETE.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday, June 14, of a wound received at the assault on Vicksburgh, on Friday, May 22, Lieut. WILLIAM A. ROSASTE, 21st regiment Iowa Volunteers, son of Rev. Dr. William L. and Anna Roberts, of Hopkinton, Iowa, in the 32d year of his age.

ROSASTE.—In Hopkinton, Iowa, on Wednesday, July 22, of inflammation of the lungs, ANNA ROSASTE, wife of Rev. William L. Roberts, D. D., and daughter of the late William Acheson, of New-York, in the 58th year of her age.

WOODWARD.—On Monday, July 27, of cholera infantum, GEORGE MONTROSE, only son of George S. and E. B. Deodata Woodward, aged 1 year and 18 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, July 29, from No. 25 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WAY.—On Monday, July 27, Mrs. ANN WAY, at the residence of her son, Thomas P. Way, No. 223 Lexington-av. Further notice will be given of the funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 399.—July 27, 1863.
58, 63, 26, 35, 22, 12, 69, 45, 56, 28, 34, 42, 16.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 400.—July 27, 1863
42, 38, 51, 62, 71, 19, 52, 36, 64, 43, 17, 70, 66, 55.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure*.

Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 15.
Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

ATKINSON'S PATENT ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,
Easily adjusted, look like linen; price 75 cents each, or 90 cents by mail, at the extensive Neck-tie and Collar Store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES.
O. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 239 BROADWAY, New-York.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

BATHING SUITS,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, contain

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. ELLEN DAVIS, RECENTLY FROM New-Orleans, with her child, will send her address to EDWARD WARRY, Box No. 135 *Times* office, she will hear from her husband.

"PETER" SOO MASTER IS VERY ANXIOUS to hear from his sister. A letter may be safely addressed, as of old, if sent immediately. Write at once and fully.

DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,

Reduced to 50 cents per yard.

2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 21 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

Also,

Silk Grenadines, Barèges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE SEASON.

Our entire stock is now offered at the following reduction.

FRENCH BAREGE ROBES, Reduced 50 per cent.

ALL OUR DRESS GOODS Reduced 40 per cent.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, Reduced 25 per cent.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, Reduced 30 per cent.

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, Reduced 25 per cent.

TABLE DAMASK AND TOWELING, Reduced 20 per cent.

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND CLOTHS, Reduced 15 per cent.

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, Reduced 10 per cent.

300 LACE MANTILLAS, For half price.

300 SUN UMBRELLAS, all sizes. At less than manufacturers' prices.

W. R. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wamregan Muslin which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,

SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house.

Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 23 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WHEELER, a Professor in the school, No. 20 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY
BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For missing Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 674 Broadway.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best appointed boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $15. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete commercial course for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

PEEKSKILL-ON-THE-HUDSON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS B. SPEED, Principal. The next term begins Sept. 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and dril-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE will begin Sept 8. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Boys thoroughly prepared for business life or college. Strict attention given to manners and character. Military drill practiced. Five vacancies. For circulars apply to
HARRY PECK, Principal, Greenwich, Conn.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., W. H. DWIGHT, M. A.

MISS RAINES AND MADEMOISELLE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—SEVERAL EXPERIenced female teachers for higher English branches in female seminaries in the Middle and Western States; also several for music, French, drawing and painting; a Professor of piano and vocal music, near City; salary liberal; gentlemen for classics, &c., in boarding school near City. Well qualified teachers are invited to call.
C. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 556 Broadway, New-York.

$10 BONES AND ONE PER CENT. ON first year's salary will be given by a teacher of 32 years experience, with good testimonials, to any one who will bring to his notice a vacancy, which shall result in his being permanently employed. Address L. H. BROWN, North Orange, N. J.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, and of Andover Theological Seminary, who contemplates passing the coming year in Europe, is desirous of engaging as private tutor to some lad whom his guardians may wish to send abroad. The best of references will be given. Address P. O. Box No. 154 Andover, Mass.

AN TEACHER.—WANTED, FOR A YOUNG lady, a situation to teach the English and classical branches. Can give instruction on the Piano, if required. No objection to go to Europe. References, A. LESLIE, Box No. 151 Yorkville P. O.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Large first-class brown-stone three-story house, in one of the best localities in the city; all improvements. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 1a Court-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Building, fronting Park-row, Nassau-st. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS.
TRACTS, STORES AND DWELLINGS FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, July 30, 1863, on the premises, at public auction, by Commissioners appointed to divide the estate of the late Darius Clagett, the rich estate known as "Pomona," the late residence of the deceased, situated about four and a-half miles north of Washington; immediately on Seventh-st. or Washington and Rockville Turnpike Road, and accessible by any of the public roads leading out of Washington north. It contains about three hundred acres, which will be divided into three parts, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Pomona is immediately adjoining the estates of Hon. Francis P. Blair and Hon. Montgomery Blair, and the estate of Capt. Carberry, and in the immediate neighborhood of the estates of G. W. Riggs, Esq., W. T. Carroll, Esq.; Marshal Brown, Esq., and other citizens of Washington, and at a convenient distance from several churches of different denominations.

The beauty of the surrounding country, the natural beauties of the above property, and the high state of cultivation under which it has been for several years, render it unusually attractive. There are upon the place several fine springs of pure water. These, together with the fine stream of Rock Creek, which runs through the place, give ample supplies of water at all seasons.

The improvements consist of a convenient dwelling, large barn, workshop, root-house, spring-house, ice-house, overseer's house, and outhouses for hands, all in good order. Particular attention has been bestowed in the selection of the ornamental trees about the dwelling, and in regard to their position for ornament. There are also every variety of fruit—apples, peaches, pears, apricots, currants, cherries, grapes, the celebrated Lawton blackberry (cultivated,) and strawberries. The cultivated land is mostly set in clover and timothy. Great care has been bestowed upon the above property by placing a new fence of chestnut posts and rails around the whole boundary. By well manuring, the last Winter, of almost the entire surface, and the putting in of seasonable crops—the latter consisting of 40 acres in oats, 30 acres in corn, 200 bushels in potatoes, 2,000 cabbages, etc., together with a great variety of late vegetables, thus making an immediate occupation convenient and desirable.

Following the sale of the real estate will be a sale of the valuable

STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS,

Consisting of a great variety.

STORE FOR SALE ON PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will be sold on the premises, on Monday, Aug. 3, 1863, as a portion of the above estate of the late Darius Clagett, a fine store, one of the best business stands in the city now occupied, and renting for about $2,000 per annum, situated in Pennsylvania-av., and near the corner of 9th-st., on the north side of the avenue. Also, to be sold, on the same day, one or more vacant lots on Pennsylvania-av., near 24th-st.

DWELLINGS TO BE SOLD.

Three good dwelling-houses, belonging to the above estate of the late Darius Clagett, will be sold on the premises, on Tuesday, Aug. 4. All rented and occupied. Situated on Bridge-st., corner of Washington, near the Union Hotel, Georgetown, D. C.

TERMS OF SALE.

In disposing of all of the above property, the terms of sale will be: One third of the purchase money is to be paid in cash, and the residue in four equal installments, at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest from the day of sale, for which the purchaser's bonds, payable to the heirs respectively, according to their interests in the property sold, secured to the satisfaction of a majority of the Commissioners, will be required.

For particulars in regard to all of the above property, inquire of WM. H. CLAGETT, Administrator, Washington, D. C.; James Towles, Wm. H. Gunnell, ets., Commissioners of Sale, D. C.; James C. McGuire & Co., Auctioneers, Washington, D. C.; and of Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, City of New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

A DESIRABLE FULL-SIZE HOUSE TO exchange for a farm, and will add some money. Valuable timbered farming lands in Pennsylvania to exchange for City property, lots, &c.; 76-acre farm to exchange for $6,000 or $7,000 house.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON DEAN AND BERgen sts., between New-York and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn. These lots are very desirable, and in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 81 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR 3-STORY brick houses in Philadelphia for property near this City or West. Address A. K., Box No. 160 *Times* Office for one week.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY CHEAP, PRETTY PLACE ON Staten Island; beautiful water view, 13 acres early garden-land, comfortable buildings, all varieties of choice fruit, and all in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1¼ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A PLACE OF 38 ACRES, WITH large dwelling, situated at Greenwich, Conn.; ready for immediate occupation; desirable in every respect, particularly to one who wants every comfort ready to his hand. Apply on the premises, or of J. W. DOMINICK, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS GRAIN AND HAY farm, 73 acres, 18 miles in New-Jersey. Large, fine improvement, well timbered, fenced, and watered, valuable apple and pear orchards, and smaller fruits in abundance. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE OR part of a house, with room enough to accommodate 7 or 8 persons, no children above 1st-st. and west of 1st-av.; family American; good reference given. Address F. H., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, without board; rent moderate; situation must be between Atlantic and Orange sts., and not further east than Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

HELP WANTED

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a coachman and gardener to make himself generally useful, married or single. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR, saloon Broadway corner of Franklin-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED single man, fully competent to take charge of a place of six acres; also two horses and one cow; will be boarded and lodged; reliable references required. Address, stating wages, reference from last employer and real name. Box No. 176 Bing-Sing, Westchester County, N.Y.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts; one who has had experience as an agent or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE IN THE lower part of the city an active, intelligent, and honest youth about 17 years of age who resides with his parents. One familiar with the business preferred. Address Box 4,862 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL A valuable patented article in every State and city in the Union. A special agent for New-York City. Address PATENT, Box No. 160 *Times* Office for one week.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JULY 24, IN BROADWAY, between 4th and Franklin sts., a lady's GOLD WATCH, with black steel chain and gold lockets attached. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded on returning it to the owner, at No. 74 Franklin-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, ABOUT 1 O'CLOCK, BEtween the American Exchange Bank and Wall-st., an envelope containing $400 in United States notes, three one hundred and two fifties. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at GORHAM & CO.'S, No. 3 Maiden-lane.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,478, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, on Broome from West 10th to East 29th-st., a several hinged chased gold BRACELET. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner by returning it to Mrs. OWEN, No. 467 2d-av.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Territory.—No. 7 Bowling Green, Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

48 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
660 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Natti, Hostense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
30 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
2 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
13 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:

20 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
8 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GENERAL.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 128 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS
from the following vessels:

ANNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNET,
ASCENSION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA,	MATTIE,
DOLPHIN,	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No 2,
EUGENIE,	JOE PLANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEPTUNE,
A. T. HODGE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows:

Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Cigars, Chain Cable, Calf Skins, Sandpaper, Candles, Crockery-Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Crackers, Salt, Sandpaper, Sails, (duck and canvas,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

RAILROAD FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin County, Ohio, in the case of GEORGE S. COE, Trustee, vs. THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY et al., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner in said case, will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court-house door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way therefor, held and owned by said Company, and the lands occupied thereby, or needed to be used in the construction or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, by whatever right the same may be taken by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon; and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot-grounds and buildings thereon; including also as a part of said mortgaged premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations and fixtures, station-houses and lots and lands used in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools and implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned, used or provided by said Company, to be used in operating said railroad, including such of said matters and things as may have been procured, obtained or supplied by the agency of the receiver in said case, and all the privileges, franchises and powers of said Company, including the franchise to be and act as a corporation, conferred by the charter and amendments to the charter of said Company, authorized by the act of the General Assembly, passed April 11, 1861. All of which will be offered for sale as aforesaid, and sold in one entire parcel and as an entirety—the purchase money to be paid as follows: One-third part thereof within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale by the Court: one-half of the balance in one month thereafter; and the residue in two months thereafter; ten per centum of the purchase money, or $200,000 of the first mortgage bonds, to be deposited with the Commissioner at the time of the bid, before closing a sale, to be forfeited if the bidder fail to fulfill his contract of purchase. JOHN H. BRADLEY,
Special Master Commissioner.
COLUMBUS, June 25, 1863. je30-law5w1u

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.
FRIDAY, July 31,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SPECIAL SALE,

By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $250,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Grand Gulf*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.
July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 1,600 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 3d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of genteel household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of English Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood parlor suits, in crimson and maroon hair-cloth, made to order, and nearly new, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedroom furniture, enameled cottage suits, mahogany book-cases and wardrobes, elegant carved oak buffet, made by Roux, cost $450; hall stand and chairs, mahogany tables, oak sofas and chairs, spring and hair mattresses.

A. J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 17 Stuyvesant-place, 9th-st., east of the Bible House, one rosewood parlor suite, one black walnut do., rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, chairs, tables, rockers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, and everything necessary for genteel housekeeping.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer, No. 50 Wall-st.

WILL SELL WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, at 10½ o'clock, contents of Printing establishment No. 13 Ann-st., consisting of a large variety of type, materials, cylinder and hand-presses, &c.; sale peremptory without reserve. For full particulars see *Herald*.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 149 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a family going to Europe, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson, figured brocatel, gilt frame oval mirror, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Stodart; rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, carved rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, &c.; mahogany chairs and rockers in hair cloth, extension dining table, painted and enameled cottage suits, window shades and curtains, mahogany bedroom, pic and mahogany wardrobes, china, glass and kitchen ware; also, a large collection of valuable books, magazines, pamphlets, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

GEO. CLEMENTS, Auctioneer.

J. JENKINS WILL SELL, AT AUCTION at No. 1,401 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, horses, carriages, wagons, harness, whips, doctor wagons, one fast pacer, pony 5½ for boy's use, one horse can trot 2:40, side saddles. The above article can be seen any time before the sale.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of 19th and G sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Quartermaster's Warehouse on New-York-av., between 13th and 14th sts.,

Ten tons of rags, more or less.
Terms cash.
E. R. CAMP,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COPYIST.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, a situation as copyist, or in a store; situation must be near City Hall, or between that and Wall-st. Ferry. Address A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit; can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Best of City reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a woman of tidy habits, a situation as cook in all its branches: understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and gumbo. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st. Wages $9. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman; no objection to the country; good City references given. Apply at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the milk depot.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHes a situation as good cook; will assist with washing, or take a laundress' place in a small family; has excellent City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes employment with her machine now in the slack season; understands all kinds of family sewing, children and boys' clothing; also an excellent dressmaker; terms reasonable; best of City reference. Apply at No. 121 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country, as nurse and seamstress; can undertake the care of children from their birth; is an excellent family seamstress; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG PARISIAN WOman, lately landed, wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse to grown up children, in a private family. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant American woman as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth; is a neat, plain sewer; can give good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 70 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a nursery and do plain sewing; can give the best of City references, being three years and six months at her last place. Call for two days at No. 107 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; or to do the fine washing and chamberwork; would have no objection to go in the country; very best of City references given. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as laundress. She fully understands her business; has best of City reference can be given. No. 111 West 28th-st., top floor, back room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A WELL RECommended, willing and obliging young woman, with undoubted reference from last employer, desires a situation in City or country, as down-stairs servant or for general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlormaid, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent in each capacity; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation to do general housework, or to take care of children. Apply at No. 137 West 27th-st., for three days.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institution and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places; also German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

SALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Address A., at P. Trainor's, harness maker, corner of Astor-place and Broadway, or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man; understands his business thoroughly; has good references. Call at No. 153 Elm-st., corner of Grand-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class coachman; a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address M. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion, as coachman, and to assist in or take care of a small garden, by a single man, with six years' experience in the above capacity; that he is respectable and knows his business his references will show; can milk. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Dr. O. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the cure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. O. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you, if you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESS- fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, A. STEWART & CO., Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., (Astor House.) and FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE — Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATOR, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous and nature has ever been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared by Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 170 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature: twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, and can be consulted on less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH FROM THREE to five hundred dollars, in an old established and profitable brokerage and commission business; location and associations first-class; will bear investigation. Address L. G. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office. Only principals treated with.

HOTEL FOR SALE—CHEAP, EXCELLENT location, near Broadway, long lease, at low rent, well established, handsomely fitted up and furnished, and doing a large money-making business.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery store, in New-Brunswick, N. J., doing a first-rate cash business. Best of reasons giving for selling out. Stock entirely new. Address D. W. J., Box No. 258 New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HAR- lem Oil Depot, of the late Christian Sylvester, established over fifty years. Satisfactory reason given for selling. Apply at once at No. 136 New Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN AN enterprise, lucrative and respectable; I only ask an interview; it is no humbug. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

2,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 3 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive.
100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 462 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Pinkie & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 699 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 Bowling Green, }
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863. }

PROPOSALS [illegible] the Subsistence Department, at the following depots in New-York or Brooklyn, in such quantities as may be practicable, bidders to state the time of delivery:

50,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvassed and packed in air-tight sleeves with four wrappers.

120,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in suitable wooden cases.

1,400 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full headlined and bungs sealed.

400,000 pounds of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty-pound cans of tin of good quality, hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.

100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full headlined.

1,000 bushels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

75,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

200,000 pounds prime MO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send us full cheap samples, as the green state, of all the Coffee they propose to furnish.

250,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar baking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce proof, the Cider Vinegar an equal the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, notable grains or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

3,000 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining: sixty pounds to the bushel.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black,) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in paper-covered papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

1,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in two-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, as well as of tins, packing-paper, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn-meal, Beans, Peas, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Pepper and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have considered, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The bidder's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required in the case of articles put up by part of the seller their present quantity and condition. The same will also be examined and passed upon by Robert F. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in cash funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:

Uniform Jackets, Lt. Artillery Privates;
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Privates;
Trowsers, Foot;
Trowsers, Mounted;
Drawers, Canton Flannel;
Shirts, Grey Woolen;
Blankets, Woolen;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tent;
Blouses, Lined;
Blouses, Unlined;
Bootees, Pegged and Sewed;
Stockings;
Uniform Hats;
Haversacks;
Canteens, (complete;)
Camp Kettles,
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Kerseys (standard;)
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 30 and 35;
Storm Flags;
Storm Halliards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Cavalry Guidons;
Basting Cotton;
Plaid Linseys;
Brown Drills, (standard;)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—(guarantors must sign the own names)—agreeing that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, if the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity to be furnished and the time of delivery. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard regulation goods.

The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this City.

Written contracts (of which this advertisement shall be made a part,) will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them, in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The attention of bidders is called to the following extracts from the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862:

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annullment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned; Provided, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, shall be required to mark or distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may respectively direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received, unless so marked and distinguished.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for Subsistence, Clothing and Ammunition, Munitions of War, and for every description of supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud, or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army and Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the Land or Naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the Government of the Land and Naval forces of the United States.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1863.

The right to reject any bids deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order, Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. General.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 562 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 3d of August next, for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and flies of Linen Duck, to conform in size and workmanship to the standard samples to be seen at this office. Bidders will submit a sample, at least a yard in length, of the material of which they propose to make the Tents, and state the quantity they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries. A proper quantity must accompany the proposal.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. W. A. CHILDS.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., for the following articles, viz.:

60,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
25,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
6,000 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
6,000 pair Woolen Socks.
6,000 Hammocks.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."

CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.
NEWARK, N. J. July 16, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street from Delancey to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eighth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eighteenth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES MCNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenues.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the northwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Fifty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty. In the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES MCNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance—City of New-York—Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for opening Central Park, confirmed February five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the fifth day of October next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*—a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Comptroller, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

SUPREME COURT, DUTCHESS COUNTY. —UNADILLA RAWLINGS by HOMER A. NOTT, her Guardian, against AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS.—Summons.—To AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess, at Poughkeepsie, on the 2d day of June, 1863, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, in said County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 2, 1863.

H. A. NELSON, Guardian for Unadilla Rawlings,
ju.23-lawtwTu and Attorney for Plaintiff.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF- FAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERRENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman V. L. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN MCCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILD- ings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. BYERS.
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN.
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 4, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART- MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN MCCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. BYERS.
Committee on Fire Department.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FOR NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATEN, Commander,
will be dispatched
From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12. From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. (at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely. And on alternate Wednesdays thereafter, of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from ..... $95 to $125
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables: $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $40
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Time.
GEORGIA	2,870	Glendell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,160	Bunting,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,870	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,972	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have watch-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class, ... $100
Second-class, ... 60 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class, ... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT ..... leaves NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, ... leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, ... leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, ... leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, ... leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26
ASIA, SHANNON, ... leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent new Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin $125
Second Cabin 80
Steerage 35
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents.
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

Comments of the English Press on the Battles of Gettysburgh.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Another Outbreak in New-Zealand.

The Cunard Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 19th of July, arrived here last night. A summary of her news has already been received from Cape Race.

The London *Times* of the 18th, in its City article says:

"Mr. EVARTS, who was commissioned by the United States Government to visit England with the view of promoting, in conjunction with Mr. ADAMS, a solution of such difficulties as had arisen or might arise on questions of international law, sails in the Cunard steamer from Liverpool to-day. The belief is that his presence has been useful, and that he has conducted his mission with satisfaction to all parties."

In the British House of Commons, on the 16th, the Government was again attacked by Mr. SERGEANT FITZGERALD and other speakers, for its harsh policy toward Brazil. Mr. LAYARD defended the course taken by the Government, stating that the King of Portugal had undertaken to mediate between the two countries, and deprecated discussion at present as very ill-timed.

The balance sheet of the British Government for the year ending June 30 shows a surplus of upwards of £3,000,000 sterling, subject to a reduction of £900,000 for the vote for fortifications.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"I know for certain that the French Government intended to make overtures as soon as Mexico should fall, to Spain and England, to coöperate with it in the somewhat arduous task of settling that country and introducing order in the finances. I cannot say whether formal propositions have as yet been made to England, but I learn they have been made at Madrid for that purpose. If we may judge from the language of such of the Madrid press as habitually supports the Government, it is likely these overtures will meet with favorable attention."

Advices from Madrid contradict the assertion lately made by some journals that Spain intended to recognise the Confederate States. Spain will await the initiative of England and France in the matter.

A letter from Milan says that GARIBALDI is in a weak state of health, and will never be able to head an army again. The wounded foot is stiff, and the General can only walk with a crutch. The wound is still suppurating, and every now and then splinters of bone come out. Moreover, GARIBALDI labors under a general affection which has its seat in the liver. The death of NULLO has greatly depressed him.

The Austrian budget had been presented to the Council of the Empire. The balance of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure is upwards of nine million of florins, but there is a large deficit from extraordinary outlays.

The critical position of affairs in Japan continues. Gen. BROWN had declined the application for 1,000 men to strengthen the British force. A further delay is probable to enable the Japanese to consider the British demand. An impression prevailed that if assured of British support, the Tycoon would not, himself, object to attack the "Farbent Daimeo."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The English Press on the Gettysburgh Battles.

From the London Times.

The whole result appears to be that the Federals in the second engagement did not recover the ground they had lost in the first. But the conflict must have been, as Gen. MEADE describes it, severe. He more than once mentions the heavy losses his troops have sustained, and infers that the Confederates must have suffered equally. The proportion of officers is again unusually large. Three Federal Generals have fallen, and four are returned as wounded. In fact, though the Government has seen enough of "promise" in the conflict of the second day to justify the President in issuing an address to the public on the event, his words seem saddened by a sense of a loss among the troops too heavy for the slight result their courage has purchased. A retreat, a drawn battle, and another, probably a greater engagement inevitable, there was scarcely enough of success in the achievement of the army to enable the President to rise to the lull tone of congratulation.

The few sentences he addresses to the country on this Fourth of July must have read but sadly, compared with the fervid orations that were wont to fill the public ear on the same anniversary. The "promise of a great success" has been so often made before, and been so often belied by events, that the bloodshed, which is a certainty, must have cast a timid shadow on the day. Surely, never was the overwhelming pride of a nation so swiftly rebuked. Well may the President claim the "condolence of all for the many gallant fallen," and *prepare the public for the worst* by a sentence that breathes much more despondency than triumph.

From the London Herald.

It is curious that after an interval of 24 hours no later news had been received from Gen. MEADE, although the Fourth of July demanded an effort from the Federal Government. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, either that no success had been achieved, or that no fresh engagement had taken place, or that *some* great disaster had befallen the Federal arms. The next mail will be awaited with fearful anxiety, and we dare not venture to anticipate its news. At present the battle of Gettysburgh seems to resemble too closely all the great fights of the war—fierce, bloody and protracted contests, with results in no degree commensurate with the gallantry, devotion, and numbers of the troops engaged. We had hoped that the meeting of the two armies would have been decisive; but it seems that the victors, whoever they may be, will have won but barren honors, and that the struggle will have to be renewed. In the meantime, if LEE has attained no other object, *he has succeeded in provisioning his army for six months at the enemy's cost*, and has taught the North somewhat of the losses and sacrifices its cruel policy has inflicted on the Southern States.

In the South, the Federal prospects are not improving. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson still hold out. JOHNSTON was pressing closely upon the besieging army at Vicksburgh. BANKS' communications with New-Orleans have been cut off. In Eastern Louisiana the Confederates were carrying all before them, and regaining the whole territory they had lost by BANKS' invasion. At various points along the Mississippi they were impeding the navigation, and both GRANT'S and BANKS' forces were in considerable danger. As a set-off, ROSECRANS reports that he had driven BRAGG'S forces out of Tullahoma. But the fact we believe to be that BRAGG had all along determined to abandon Tullahoma when the Federals advanced, and that he had fallen back upon Chattanooga, where fortifications of immense strength have been constructed, capable of resisting a force far greater than any ROSECRANS can take into the field. For the present, however, the sieges of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are secondary affairs. It is in the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania and Maryland that the great battle of the Republics is being fought out. The next mail will tell us which is the winner.

From the London News.

Whether the Confederate army was in a position to renew the attack it is of course impossible to say. But after being repulsed at every point for two days, there would seem to be little chance of their doing so with any prospect of success. If another item of news can be relied on—that Gen. SEDGWICK'S corps had pushed through York and got to the rear of the Confederate army—Gen. LEE would in any case have been compelled to retreat at once. Gen. MEADE has already fulfilled the high opinion of his military knowledge and ability his brother officers were said to entertain, and vindicated an appointment which at first seemed, even in America, to have filled almost every one with surprise.

From the London Globe.

So far Gen. MEADE made up for the losses occasioned by the imbecility of Gen. REYNOLDS. He had kept his ground and fought a defensive action with steadfastness and skill. And here the narrative ends abruptly. The issue we have yet to learn. It will be hard for either side to claim a victory. That victory had yet to be won. Whether there was more fighting depended upon Gen. LEE'S calculations not only of the chances of success, but of obtaining afterward the rewards of success. If it were true that Gen. COUCH was showing men in the Cumberland Valley and Gen. SEDGWICK on the road from York—although these bodies were only militiamen—and that FRENCH was hurrying his men up to Gettysburgh from Harper's Ferry, LEE, unless he made one more, and that a decisively successful onslaught upon the Federals, probably fell back over the Blue Ridge, or sought upon its slopes a strong defensive position. On the other hand, the calling up of FRENCH, and the rumor that an order had been sent to Gen. DIX to abandon the Peninsula and hasten to Washington, these are signs of weakness in the Federal camp, and imply that MEADE had suffered great losses, and with difficulty held his own. But conjecture, though attractive, is profitless, and we must await the arrival of the next mail for knowledge.

From the London Star.

* * * A battle-field on which the reputation of the Union forces for valor and fidelity has assuredly been well maintained. The President, in a message issued on the memorable 4th of July, pays a just and touching tribute to the courage and fortitude with which that army has placed a rampart of manly breasts between the enemy and the Capital. And while counselling the nation to submit itself to the will of the Most High, he no less rightly augurs hopefully from these three days of self-sacrificing patriotism for the success of the Union cause. The most sanguine friends of that cause scarce dared to hope for a decisive victory to its forces. Even the desponding may be reassured by the firm and noble stand that has been made. It will invigorate the hearts and arms of the North. It will more than check the temerity of the Southern invaders. *For them to have failed in their aggression is to have incurred a far heavier disaster than defeat on their own soil.* They have struck once more, with accumulated force, at the sanctuary of American freedom, and once more they have been gloriously repulsed.

From the Manchester Guardian.

There is a special difficulty in using our past experience of official bulletins to assist us in estimating the true significance of the scanty intelligence which we possess respecting this eventful struggle. Gen. MEADE is new to us in the chief command, and we have no means of knowing how far his motions of policy and propriety in the preparation of documents intended for publication coincide with those of some of his predecessors. Judging from precedents afforded by the reports of such men as POPE and HOOKER, we should be justified in expecting that the next mail would bring us news of a crushing Federal disaster. Giving Gen. MEADE, on the other hand, the credit due to an untried man, of being fairly modest, truthful and temperate, it may be inferred that he has succeeded beyond expectation in bringing the triumphant career of the Confederates to a pause, and possibly in providing them with good reason to rue their temerity. Each party is in a position in which complete defeat may be attended with very great misfortune, and there is more than ever reason to be on our guard against drawing hasty conclusions from incomplete operations in the field.

The London *Morning Post* discovers some parallels between the battle near Gettysburgh and that at Antietam Creek, and says:

"For aught we know to the contrary both may have at the same time marked the commencement and termination of a Southern invasion. The Northern soldiers certainly fight best on their soil; for, except on the present occasion and at Antietam, they have never held their ground with such steadiness when coping with their Southern antagonists."

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, says, most probably the course of events would be determined by the result of the battle of July 3d, and on it would depend whether Washington fell, or LEE retired into Virginia with the loss of many men, but with a prodigious quantity of valuable stores and plunder. LEE cannot afford to stand still, and if he found MEADE too strong for his army to attack again, he would get away from the sword of the Federal militia and volunteers which were gathering around him.

American Affairs in Parliament.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

In the House of Commons on the 16th, Mr. S. FITZGERALD gave notice that either on the report of Supply, or of Ways and Means, he would ask the noble lord at the head of the Government a question on a subject of much interest. Last year he directed attention to the circumstance that the American Government had adopted the practice of requiring bonds to be given by the exporters of goods that no portion of such goods should be sent into the heads of any person in the Confederate States. The noble lord then promised to communicate with the American Government on that matter, and he saw that there had been a correspondence, which was printed in the American blue-book, but to which there was no allusion in any of the papers presented to Parliament. The question he had to ask was, whether he was aware that, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Her Majesty's Government, and the warning that the practice in question was contrary to treaty, it was still persisted in by the American Government; and whether he would state what course Her Majesty's Government intended to take in the matter. He would now ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any further information had been received with regard to the case of the *Margaret Jessie*.

Mr. LAYARD said that there was no further information.

THE GIBRALTAR, (SUMTER.)

On the 17th, Lord R. CECIL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was prepared to propose the grant of any compensation to Capt. BLAKELEY for the loss occasioned to him by the detention without cause of the vessel *Gibraltar*, on suspicion of being intended for the service of the Confederate States; and whether the Government would lay on the table the depositions or information upon which they had acted in the case. The noble Lord stated that the loss which Capt. BLAKELEY had sustained amounted to between £20,000 and £30,000. He also complained that the Government were allowing themselves to become mere tools in the hands of Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that persons connected with the *Gibraltar* had addressed inquiries to the Government, as to whether the shipment of Capt. BLAKELEY'S guns caused the detention of the vessel, but the Government had no information whatever that Capt. BLAKELEY had sustained the injury which the noble Lord appeared to imagine. It would be irregular to lay the depositions upon which the Government had acted on the table of the House. He repudiated the insinuations that the Government had been influenced by any pressure brought to bear upon them by the American Minister.

The Polish Question.

The reply of the Russian Government was received by the French Government on the 17th inst. It is stated to be marked by a strong spirit of conciliation. Russia accepts the six points, but instead of an armistice, proposes an amnesty for all who may lay down their arms.

The insurrection was assuming formidable dimensions in the palatinate of Lublin. It was also said to be rapidly spreading in the district of Kowno.

An engagement between Prussian troops and insurgents is reported near Miloslaw.

The *Czas* publishes a letter which had been addressed to the Czar by the Pope. The insurgent leader RUCKI, after his defeat at BIRKOWATA, in the Palatinate of Lublin, effected a junction with KERSINSKI, JANKOWSKI and JILINSKI. The united force of these leaders had desperate engagements on the 7th, 8th and 9th, with the Russians, in which the latter were repulsed.

GRAWBOWSKI obtained a victory over the Russians on the 10th, at Zuluczek.

News from Warsaw dated the 14th inst., says: "The National Government issued the first number of a new official journal to-day under the title of the *Independence*. The leading article repudiates the idea of any negotiation with Russia. Subscriptions to the paper are to be transmitted to the National Government through the usual channel of its agents. The paper publishes the identical text of a pastoral letter from Monseigneur RZAWNSKI, referringto the church mourning throughout Poland. The dignitary further states that he has been informed by Archbishop FALINSKI he had been ordered by the Russian Government to remain to Jarsslaw for an indefinite period."

Mr. HORSMAN had given notice that he would, on the 20th, bring the subject of Poland, in all its bearings, before the House of Commons. Mr. POPE HENNESSY will second the motion.

The London *Advertiser* says he will make some statements which will startle not only England, but Europe.

The Russian reply to the Three Powers was expected to reach London on the 19th inst.

La France insists on the necessity for an armistice in Poland at the moment of negotiations being opened.

New-Zealand.

The accounts from the Northern island of New-Zealand represent the natives in a state of anarchy. The report of the murder of two officers and six soldiers of the Fifty-seventh regiment is confirmed. They had, apparently, been shot down without a moment's notice, and the bodies were all terribly mutilated. On the news reaching New-Plymouth, the alarm-gun was fired, and messengers were dispatched to bring into town all those who were out on their farms and at work in the bush. A Gazette was published calling out the militia and warning the people not to go beyond the Omale stockade at night. Fully 200 militia and volunteers were told off for patrol duty.

The London *Times* says: "It is more than probable that at this very moment the Government of New-Zealand is engaged in another Maori war. After all that has passed, the thing may appear incredible; but it is almost certain, and what is more, our present information does not enable us to point out how it could have been avoided. Letters received yesterday, state that the natives appear willing to confine hostilities to the old theatre, Taranaki; and unless further complications arise, it is improbable that any attack will be made upon Auckland. Fully 200,000 natives are located in the country between Auckland and Taranaki, and these tribes are openly hostile to the Europeans. Apart from the native difficulties, the colony is rapidly progressing. The middle island provinces, being untrammeled with native affairs, are going rapidly ahead."

From Montevideo.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

The Bremen bark *Pyrmont*, Capt. VON HAGEN, from Montevideo June 16, with hides, &c., to CHAS. LULING & Co., arrived yesterday morning. She has had strong gales from the south; sprung fore and mizzen masts.

She left at Montevideo the bark *Quincey*, Capt. WILKINS, for New-York, which arrived June 11; Danish brig *J. P. Leschall*, LARSEN, for New-York in eight days. June 27, lat. 15° south, lon. 32° 30', passed ship *Washington Booth*, bound south. June 22, spoke bark *Conrad*, of Philadelphia, in lat 30°, lon. 37°, who could not, or would not, give a satisfactory answer as to where from or bound; said they were bound to Buenos Ayres, and would send a boat on board of us. She had a brass cannon, and not liking her appearance, did not wait for the boat. Her subsequent movements showed she was not bound to Buenos Ayres, as she was steering in a northwesterly direction, before the wind. Made all sail and left her, there being at the time three sail in company.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Pemberton and His Staff Gone to Richmond.

His Army Scattered in Every Direction.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, July 26.

BUFFORD and JESSE FORREST are reported to have again crossed Tennessee toward the river, and gone toward Jackson, Tenn. Gen. DODGE has sent a force to meet them.

One of Gen. ROSECRANS'S scouts, who arrived last night, reports that PEMBERTON and his Staff and some of his officers have gone to Richmond. His army has scattered in every direction. Gen. PEMBERTON said it was impossible to keep them together. The rebels are pressing everybody into their ranks. Excitement is intense.

The rolling stock on the railroads are all being run toward Mobile. Large quantities of cotton are going in the same direction.

The bulk of JOHNSTON'S army is reported at Martin, 30 miles east of Jackson. His force is estimated at 30,000.

All surplus stores are being shipped to Mobile.

Gens. HARDEE and FORREST passed through Meridian on the 18th, going to JOHNSTON. FORREST was suffering from a wound, and is not fit for duty. HARDEE'S corps was, it was said, going to JOHNSTON, but had not passed Meridian up to the 22d.

A dispatch dated Martin, Miss., 20th, states that all the general and field officers taken at Vicksburgh had been exchanged, but the men had straggled so that they were without commands.

Meetings at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 27.

Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, the anti-administrative candidate for Governor, addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd at the Court-house this evening, opposing strongly what he called the abolition policy of the Government.

Gen. HANSON was serenaded at the Galt House, to which he briefly responded. His mission was rather to fight than to talk. Hon. ROBERT MALLORY followed, denouncing the views of Mr. WICKLIFFE, arguing earnestly in favor of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Col. MARC MUNDY closed the meeting with a speech combining patriotism and humor, which, together with those of his predecessors, were warmly applauded by an enthusiastic audience.

The Funeral of Mr. Crittenden.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 27.

Our City Council is taking measures to attend the funeral of J. J. CRITTENDEN in a body on Wednesday.

The Central Committee has called a Convention of Union citizens at Lexington to nominate a candidate for Congress *vice* CRITTENDEN deceased.

Orders of Gov. Seymour—Enlistments and Bounties.

Gov. SEYMOUR has issued general orders to encourage enlistments and for the payment of bounties. The State bounty to recruits is fixed at seventy-five dollars, of which sum ten dollars will be paid on enlistment, and the remainder before leaving the State. The bounty for re-enlistment is one hundred and fifty dollars, of which thirty dollars are paid down. A soldier belonging to the State of New-York, who enlists in the field, is entitled to the one hundred and fifty dollars bounty, under the foregoing form, provided the Paymaster, upon whom this duty is enjoined, passes his name to the credit of the State.

The following regulations are also announced:

UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

1. $2 will be paid to every accepted recruit enlisting in regiments now being organized.

2. $25 of $100 provided to be paid at the end of the war, will be paid to all accepted recruits when their companies are organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the mustering officer's certificate given thereto.

3. One month's pay in advance will be paid to *all recruits*, under such regulations as the Paymaster-General, United States Army, shall establish.

4. Recruiting officers are authorized to pay the premium of $2 for each accepted recruit who volunteers for three years or during the war, into regiments organizing for the field. The amount so paid will be refunded on presentation, to the proper officer, of triplicate receipts therefor, naming the men, and stating that they have been duly mustered into the service of the United States. Citizens, non-commissioned officers and privates can receive the bounty. Commissioned officers cannot, under any circumstances.

5. The foregoing bounties are for able-bodied men. The recruiting officer, in neglecting this precaution, will be charged with the amount, and it will be stopped from his monthly pay.

Officers are cautioned in regard to minors. A boy under 21 must have the written consent of his parent, guardian or master. Even then he must be able to carry a knapsack and musket.

6. Expenses incidant to the volunteer recruiting service will be refunded to recruiting officers on presentation of the proper vouchers therefor, to the disbursing officer of the district in which the headquarters of the regiment is located.

See circular dated "Office United States Disbursing and Mustering Officer, United States Army, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., June 1, 1863."

The Sixty-Ninth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 69TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., ESSEX MARKET ARMORY.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —.—In pursuance of orders issued from General Headquarters No. 300 Mulberry-street, the Colonel commanding Sixty-ninth regiment N. Y. S. N. G. directs that the following companies of his command appear at the Armory on the specified days to relieve such troops as may there be on guard:

Tuesday, 28th, Companies E, I.
Wednesday, 29th, Companies C, D, H.
Thursday, 30th, Companies B, K, F.
Friday, 31st, Companies A, G, L.

The senior Commandant will act as Officer of the Day, who will conduct the affairs of the Armory the same as if in camp, with such modifications as he in his discretion may deem necessary. Morning reports will be handed to the Adjutant at 9 A. M. By order, JAS. BAGLEY, Colonel Commanding.

B. GALLAGHER, Adjutant.

THE MURDER OF THE NEGRO FRANKLIN—ANOTHER OF THE ALLEGED PRINCIPALS IN CUSTODY.—Roundsmen GUNNER and ROBERTS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who have been so active in arresting the villains engaged in the murder and subsequent hanging of ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, the colored man, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh avenue, during the late riots, took another man into custody Sunday night, charged with being a principal in the murder. The prisoner's name is GEORGE GLASS; he is an Irish laborer, 33 years of age, and lives in West Twenty-seventh-street. The witness against GLASS is MARTIN VERRELAND, who makes affidavit that on the afternoon of the murder he saw GLASS enter FRANKLIN'S apartments and soon brought him out, followed by the mob. The rioters beat and kicked the unfortunate negro for nearly a block, and at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue they hung him. At the same time the buildings occupied by the colored people were repeatedly set on fire, but the firemen extinguished the flames. VERRELAND further states that while the villains were murdering FRANKLIN, GLASS cried out, "Haug the —— nigger." The witness has been acquainted with GLASS for sixteen years, and fully identified him as the man who brought FRANKLIN from the house and delivered him to the mob. The prisoner stoutly denies his guilt. He was taken before Justice KELLY, and locked up for trial without bail.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE BROOKLYN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The recent election of Directors by the stockholders of the Brooklyn Central Road, brought in an entirely new set of Directors. The new Board of Affairs stands as follows:

President.—E. B. LITCHFIELD.
Treasurer.—D. O. BRADLEY.
Directors.—E. B. Litchfield, E. B. Wesley, A. G. Jerome, W. R. Travers, John M. Tobin, Leonard W. Jerome, Chas. W. Dorant, John J. Van Nostrand, Chas. Stanton, Ira Smith, H. Dickinson, D. Murray and J. W. Gilbert.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, boys, ivory and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily spelled as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres ally substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

SUMMER RESORT.—We freely commend Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., as a delightful place of sojourn. The scenery is of unrivaled beauty; valley, hill and river give it inexhaustible variety. The hotel is well kept, containing every accommodation for guests, as well for their comfort as amusement. —*New-Orleans Picayune.*

SUBSTITUTES.—We are now furnishing large numbers of substitutes, singly and by hundreds, to individuals and agents in Pennsylvania, New-England and New-York State, for $625, $250 and $275. Address TOMPKINS & Co., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway, New-York.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 52 | Sun sets.... 7 20 | Moon sets... 2 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 25 | Gov. Island.. 0 12 | Hell Gate.. 7 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... MONDAY, July 27.

Cleared.

Steamer T. R. Thomson, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm. Daleell.

Ships Elisa, (Br..) McLauchlin, Raymond, Londonderry, Thomas James; Protector, (Norw.,) Luye, Leghorn. Fundh, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Adelaide, (Argentine.) Lanfair, Rio Janeiro, Pennsylvania Bros.; Laura, Benson, Elizabethport. Bassett & Nickerson; Arena, (Br.) Dahe, Sligo, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Flavia, (Ital.,) Cipolovich, Cork. Fabricotti Bros.; Jupiter, (Neck.,) Bashbeing, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Stremness, (Br.,) Menovich, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. DeWolf; Elizabeth Young, (Br.,) Todd, Falmouth, E. Briggs & Co.; Lola, (Dan.,) Belmer, St. Thomas, Jones & Lough; Mary Boecher, (Br.,) Boecher, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Musseredo, (Br.,) McKinney, Demarara, J. Leaycraft.

Schooners Leader, Mayo, Salisbury, John Boynton's Son; Connecticut, Dean, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Newport, Turner, Berlin, Md.; Arctic, Hicks, Baltimore. Merrill & Abbott; L. E. Jameson, Jameson, Salem. Wm. S. Brown & Co.; D. A. Berry, Norris, Washington. Van Brunt & Bleight; Hampden Belle, Alexander, Newburyport; Golden Rule, Cathcart, Baltimore. Van Brunt & Bleight; May, Wooster, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.., Schweesen, Hamburg 12th inst., via Southampton 16th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 243 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had pleasant weather most of the passage. 20th, passed the wreck of ship Hiawatha, in lat. 47 19, lon. 34 50. 24th, lat. 41 22, lon. 63 02, passed a Prussian bark showing third distinguishing pendant No. 1633, bound W. 27th, at noon, lat. 40 42, lon. 69 38, passed steamer Edinburgh, hence for Liverpool. Same day, in lat. 40 22, lon. 67 28, passed ship Caravan Back, hence.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 23d inst., with sugar, tobacco and passengers to Ludlam, Helmeken & Co. On the outward passage saw a large Am. ship ashore on Sand Reef, and on the return passage she had been dismantled and abandoned. July 25, at 11 A. M., 15 miles N. of Canysfort, passed steamship George Cromwell.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool July 18, via Queenstown 19th, at 4.07 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 19th, at 6.50 P. M., saw steamship Canada, going into Liverpool. 20th, lat. 51 58, lon. 15 17, passed ship John Bunyan, bnd. E.

Steamship Palmyra, Lewis, Washington, D. C., 46 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, Liverpool June 11, with mdse. and 547 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Has had light winds and calms from lon 20. June 23, Andrew McNeil, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. 26th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 70 30, saw ships Conqueror and Fidelia, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Thornton, Wallis, Liverpool June 23, with mdse. and 703 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had four deaths during the passage. 10th inst., lat. 49 40, lon. 40 20, exchanged signals with Br. ship Stadacona, bound E. 19th, lat. 43 50, lon. 56, was in company with ship Wm. Rathbone, from Liverpool for New-York. 18th, lat. 43 19, lon. 59, signalized ship Star of the West, bound E. 23d, at 6 A. M., lat. 41 09, lon. 66, saw steamship Great Eastern, for Liverpool.

Ship William Wirt, Jackson, Cadiz, Spain, June 25, with cork to Heye Bros. The ship Mary, Marshall, for Cardiff; brig Hydra, Herriman, for the United States, in ballast, and U. S. steamer Kearsarge, on a cruise, all a few days previously. 7th inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 28 30, exchanged signals with an American bark, a whaler. 25th, lat. 40 28, lon. 69 10, saw U. S. steamer Quaker City, standing S. S. E. Has experienced a succession of light west and northwest winds, with thick, wet and foggy weather, the entire passage. In lat. 42 18, lon. 49 20, saw a great quantity of wrecked goods, such as boxes, casks, barrels, planks, and some large spars.

Ship Maribelle, (of Liverpool,) Thomas, Liverpool 50 da., with mdse. and 72 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Had very heavy weather the first three weeks. June 27, lat. 47 04, lon. 40 30, saw Br. ship Sarah Freeman, steering S.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, Driscol, Nuevitas 4 da., with molasses and honey to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig M. H. Hines, Dart, Cienfuegos 17 da., with sugar and molasses to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Bogota, Porter, Aspinwall 17 da., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Catherine, Rogers, Eaton, Calais 7 da., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, Martin, Pensacola 15 da., with ship timber to master. 19th inst., off Cape Florida, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Virginia.

Schr. War Eagle, Seeley, Frontera 3d inst., with mahogany to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Golden Fleece, Nickerson, Rustan and Key West 24 da., with nuts to J. Foulkes' Son.

Schr. J. Reed, Stevens, Boston 3 da., with mdse.

Schr. Grecian, Haggerty, Calais 10 da., with lumber to master.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Crie, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Roam, Perry, Millbridge 15 da., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Empress, Crowell, St. George 7 da., with stone, for Governor's Island.

Schr. A. Sawyer, Boothbay, Bangor 20 da., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mayflower, Ray, Millbridge 14 da., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Johanna Ward, Sweeney, Beaufort, N. C., 6 da., with naval stores to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. M. Y. Davis, West, Port Royal 6 da., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, Simmons, St. Martins 9 da., with salt etc., to master. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Caledonia.

Schr. Hope, Carroll, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 da., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Appleton, Rockland 4 da., stone.

Schr. Hampden Belle, Alexander, Port Ewen, with coal for Newburyport.

Schr. Sophia R. Jemerson, Jemerson, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Franklin, Bell, Robinson, Portsmouth, N. H., 3 da., in ballast.

Schr. Valcutter, Coit, Aux Cayes 18 da., with logwood to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. George Darby, Rogers, New-Orleans 28 days, via Matamoras, with cedar, etc., to Merray & Nephew.

Schr. Julia Franklin, Jewett, Portland, Me., 3 da., with heading.

Schr. Alexander Middleton, Sipple, Baltimore, with coal, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Below.

Ship Martindale, from Liverpool.
Bark Villafranca, (Br.,) from Havana.
Bark E. A. Ochras, from Matanzas 9 da
Bark Leroy.
Brig Herald, from Honduras for Boston.
Also, 1 ship, 2 barks, and 1 brig unknown.

Sailed.

Steamers Charles Osgood, F. E. Scott.
Ships Astronomer, Deutschland, Chancellor.
Barks Augustine, Ida Matilde,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELIUATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

A blended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of diseases,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

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AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

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The amount of ability, zeal, and

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3696. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY, 29, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATE FROM RICHMOND.

Mr. Davis' Proclamation Appointing Another Fast Day.

His Acknowledgment of Trials and Reverses.

A Dispatch from Lee Accusing Gen. Meade of Mendacity.

A Denial that Any Fight Took Place at Falling Waters.

Correspondence from the Rebel Army.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTHERN ALABAMA.

Arrival of Pierre Soule at Charleston from Nassau.

We have received the Richmond *Whig* and *Sentinel* of the 27th inst., from which we make the following interesting extracts:

JEFF. DAVIS' FAST DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and that His overruling Providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under His chastening hand, and to beseech His favor on our suffering country.

It is meet that when trials and reverses befall us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self-examination for which they prepare us. Had not our success on land and sea made us self-confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of luxury eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many of us into worshippers of gain and rendering them pusillanimous of their duty to their country, to their fellow-men, and to their God? Who, then, will presume to complain that we have been chastened, or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father?

Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him, and not to our own feeble arms, are due the honor and the glory of victory; that from Him, in His paternal providence, come the anguish and sufferings of defeat, and that, whether in victory or defeat, our humble supplications are due to His footstool.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of these Confederate States, do issue this, my Proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair, on that day, to their respective places of public worship, and to unite in supplication for the favor and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[L. S.]

By the President: JEFFERSON DAVIS.
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

GEN. MEADE ACCUSED OF MENDACITY.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 31, 1863.

Gen. *S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: I have seen in Northern papers what purported to be an official dispatch from Gen. MEADE, stating that he had captured a brigade of infantry, two pieces of artillery, two colors, and a large number of small arms, as this army retired to the south bank of the Potomac, on the 13th and 14th inst.

This dispatch has been copied into the Richmond papers, and as its official character may cause it to be believed, I desire to state that it is incorrect. The enemy did not capture any organized body of men on that occasion, but only stragglers and such as were left asleep on the road, exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. It rained without cessation, rendering the road by which our troops marched to the bridge at Falling Waters very difficult to pass, and causing so much delay that the last of the troops did not cross the river at the bridge until 1 P. M. on the 14th. While the column was thus detained on the road, a number of men, worn down with fatigue, lay down in barns, and by the roadside, and though officers were sent back to arouse them, as the troops moved on, the darkness and rain prevented them from finding all, and many were in this way left behind. Two guns were left in the road. The horses that drew them became exhausted, and the officers went forward to procure others. When they returned, the rear of the column had passed the guns so far that it was deemed unsafe to send back for them, and they were thus lost. No arms, cannon or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were left behind under the circumstances I have described. The number of the stragglers thus lost I am unable to state with accuracy, but it is greatly exaggerated in the dispatch referred to.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

[Gen. MEADE's dispatch regarding the affair at Falling Waters has been abundantly verified by our own correspondents, and by other sufficient testimony. Gen. LEE, it will be noticed, says not a word about the death of the rebel Gen. PETTIGREW, who commanded the brigade which was captured, and whose dead body fell into our hands.—ED. TIMES.]

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

The Central train, last evening, brought down from Gordonsville about three hundred and fifty Yankees, captured in a fight at Snicker's Gap, on Friday. We were unable to obtain any particulars of the affair beyond the report that Gen. HILL's corps dislodged the enemy who were holding the pass, killing a number and capturing the prisoners who arrived here yesterday.

It seems probable, from all accounts, that the larger portion of Gen. LEE's army is now in Culpepper County, and that MEADE is cautiously moving in the same direction.

From the Sentinel.

The news from the Rappahannock leaves no doubt that MEADE and his whole force are again in Virginia, and are darkening the face of the earth in Loudon and Fauquier Counties. They are running trains on the Manassas Gap Railroad to a point above Thoroughfare.

Of LEE's army we would only say that it is in the right place. We presume a great battle is among the probabilities of the near future.

There was a considerable skirmish at Chapin's Gap of the Blue Ridge, in which CONNER's brigade handsomely repulsed the enemy, who sought to take possession of it.

Correspondence of the Whig.

ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Saturday, July 18, 1863.

The cause of the heavy cannonading in the direction of Shepherdstown Thursday afternoon, and the reported skirmish at that place was quite a severe cavalry fight, of which I have advised you by telegraph, and will now furnish you with the particulars as they have been ascertained.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN.

After the return of Gen. LEE's army to the soil of Virginia, the enemy, evidently too much crippled for immediate pursuit, and anxious to ascertain our movements and feel our position, dispatched a large body of cavalry down the river, to cross, and, if possible, accomplish this object. They stopped at Harper's Ferry, where they crossed on pontoon bridges, thrown across for the purpose, proceeded up the river as far as Shepherdstown, and, coming down the Leestown and Winchester road to the distance of about five miles, halted. They arrived at Shepherdstown, as far as can be ascertained, on Wednesday. Meantime FITZHUGH LEE with his brigade, on the lookout in the vicinity, hearing of the whereabouts of the enemy, proceeded up the Shepherdstown road for the purpose of giving them battle and checking their advance. Arriving in sight of the Yankees, Thursday morning, desultory skirmishing and cannonading ensued, which continued until about 4 o'clock P. M. Then dismounting his men and advancing, the fight soon became general along both lines, the enemy having also dismounted.

A charge being ordered, our men rushed upon the enemy, who were driven back two or three miles, when they sought protection behind a formidable stone wall, extending to the right and left of the road, their right and left flanks stretching some distance beyond either extremity of the wall. Here the fight raged for some time, our men frequently charging up to within fifty yards of the enemy's front, and delivering their fire with telling effect, but exposed to an incessant fire of shot, shell and small arms from the enemy, who had availed themselves of the protection of the stone wall and every rock, stump, tree or other object that afforded the slightest shelter. While our men were in this dangerous proximity, bodies of the enemy, mounted, would frequently charge up to the wall, and firing to the right and left, and delivering their fire rapidly, gallop into a wood that skirted the wall on the right and left.

Later in the afternoon, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Fourteenth and Thirty-sixth battalions of JENKINS' brigade, which had come out from near Martinsburgh, reinforced Gen. LEE, taking position on the left, and during the remainder of the day rendered gallant and efficient service with their long-range guns, and participating with their comrades previously on the field in the subsequent charges on the enemy's position. The enemy were driven back on the right and left, but no effectual was their protection behind the wall that they were assailed to retain that position until night. Our line of battle extended about a mile or a mile and a half—that of the enemy about the same distance—with reserves in supporting distance.

We had three pieces of artillery, and the enemy, it is believed, about the same number, which were placed in an admirable position on the right of the wall and in front of the skirt of woods. This battery commanded the whole field in front. During the whole engagement our officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry, though laboring under the disadvantage of having no shelter to protect them from the enemy's fire, or to cover their movements. Gen. JENKINS being absent on account of a wound received in the head by the fragment of a shell at Gettysburgh, his man were led and commanded by Col. FERGUSON, the whole under command of Gen. FITZHUGH LEE.

THE CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

Our loss is not definitely known, but it is unofficially estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred, from all causes. We lost no prisoners. The enemy's loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is estimated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. "Night drawing her sable curtain over the field," the enemy, under cover of the darkness, fell back from their position behind the stone wall, leaving us in possession of the battle-field, and their dead and wounded in our hands. They retreated down the river road toward Harper's Ferry, and, it is reported, have recrossed to the opposite side of the river.

The casualties, as usual tellerly, were considerable among our officers, who much exposed themselves, leading and encouraging the men, and making conspicuous marks for the enemy's sharpshooters. Col. DRAKE, First Virginia, and Adjt. BARBOUR, Seventeenth Virginia, are reported killed—the latter while gallantly cheering on the men to a charge. Col. GRIMES, of LEE's brigade, reported mortally wounded, and Maj. JAS. H. NEWMAN, of the Sixteenth, wounded in the head.

Prisoners taken report that the enemy engaged were commanded by Gen. GREGG.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

Of the army generally, all that I am at liberty to report at this writing is, "all is quiet." Im movements since the great battle of Gettysburgh, which are equally as well known to the enemy as ourselves, and may be safely published, can be briefly summed up as follows: After withdrawing from our position at Gettysburgh almost simultaneously with the enemy, our army formed a line of battle, extending from near Hagerstown on our right and Williamsport on our left. Here we remained two tedious days and nights offering battle, which the enemy declined, when it was determined to recross the river, which was most successfully accomplished. Of our movements since and present position, I cannot speak, though it would appease a prurient curiosity which seeks gratification at the expense even of the public interests and safety. Of facts accomplished and events that may be given to the public without detriment, I will always advise you promptly.

P. S.—I have omitted to state that the enemy on their entrance into Shepherdstown found some 50 or 60 of our sick and wounded. Such as were physically able to travel were to have been sent to Baltimore, and the remainder paroled; but FITZHUGH LEE so much "disposed" their plans that they were compelled to leave the intended prisoners behind.

THE RAID ON WYTHEVILLE.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

We conversed yesterday with a citizen of Wytheville, who was taken prisoner by the raiders, and paroled at Walker's Mountain. From him we obtained some facts of interest.

The command consisted of the following forces:

The Second Virginia regiment, 900 strong, Lieut.-Col. POWELL, commanding; the Thirty-fourth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. CARR, commanding, and two companies of the Twelfth Virginia, Capt. DULANEY, commanding—the whole under command of Col. TOLAND. They left Point Pleasant, on the Ohio River, 1,000 strong, where they have been stationed for some time, having been in the original command of Gen. ROSECRANS when he was in Western Virginia. When within about nine miles of Wytheville their rear guard was attacked by Maj. MAYS, of Gen. WILLIAMS' brigade, with 350 men, and a running fight was kept up for two or three miles, in which the enemy lost three in killed and 30 prisoners, and also had recaptured from them 30 of our men belonging to Col. BECKLEY's regiment, whom they had previously taken. They also lost about 30 horses. Maj. MAYS then withdrew in order to blockade the road to prevent their retreat.

While in Wytheville they did a good deal of damage to private property. The residence of Mr. Wm. GIBBONY, a short distance from town, with all its contents, was destroyed. Loss estimated at $30,000. The newspaper and job printing office of Mr. D. A. ST. CLAIR was entirely consumed, together with his residence, furniture, etc. He saved nothing.

The house of Capt. SMITH, the saddlery of Mr. LEROUX, the rear buildings of Crockett's Hotel, the respective residences of ROBERT and JOHN GIBBONY, and the rear buildings of WM. GIBBONY's storehouse were all consumed. The entire loss of property was quite heavy. It has been previously stated that the jail and the Commissary and Quartermaster's buildings were burned.

Their loss was fourteen killed and twenty wounded, of whom two will die. Ten were killed in the town and four outside. One informant saw six of them buried in one grave.

Col. TOLAND is supposed to have been killed by young BAILEY, a youth of 16. He was buried by the Catholic Priest. Lieut.-Col. POWELL was shot through the right side, the ball penetrating the lower lobe of the lung. His wound is supposed to be mortal. He is at the residence of Mrs. SPILLER.

Capt. CARPENTER, who conversed freely with our informant, expressed much surprise at the bold fight made at Wytheville. He stated that they did not expect that any resistance would be made against them, and that the failure of their plans was owing to the spirited defence with which they had met, and the information given them that reinforcements were near at hand. He confessed that it was their object to extend the raid further, but to what point he would not state. He made inquiries about the number of troops at Dublin, and the location of certain iron works.

FROM TENNESSEE.

A Chattanooga letter of the 20th, to the Atlanta *Appeal*, says:

"Gen. D. H. HILL arrived yesterday, to take command of HARDEE's corps. Some uneasiness is felt as to the purpose and destination of the large cavalry force of the Yankees which is being massed at Huntsville. I suppose, however, our cavalry are on the *qui vive*. Col. RODEY, in command of a cavalry brigade in the lower part of the Tennessee Valley, is, I understand, very active in his field—having made, with a portion of his command, a successful reconnoissance lately in Western Tennessee—bringing back a large number of recruits. I am informed by reports very few Yankees in the country.

The *Appeal* says editorially:

"A report from Chattanooga mentions a rumor that a Federal cavalry force had crossed the Tennessee below Huntsville, a few days since. We are informed by a citizen who reports he saw the force, that it crossed at Whitesburgh, and was composed of infantry, with the usual accompanying force of artillery—the whole numbering about ten thousand men. If this be correct, it would seem to be indicative of a purpose to permanently occupy any point to which they might advance."

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The bridge over the South Anna having been repaired, the trains on the Virginia Central Railroad resumed their regular trips yesterday, to and from the depot on Broad-street, near Seventeenth. The accommodation train leaves Richmond at 3:15 P. M. daily, and arrives at 9:15 A. M., bringing supplies of vegetables, fruit, &c., which are sold on arrival at the Company's depot.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The steamship *Margaret and Jessa* arrived in Charleston on Monday. She left Nassau on Friday last. Among her passengers were Hon. PIERRE SOULE and Col. ZAVONA. The steamer *Racoon*, Capt. HARRIS, from Nassau, got ashore, on Sunday night, on the Drunkeo Dick Shoal, off Charleston Bar. She was discovered and fired at by the Yankees, and her commander set her on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the blockaders, and she was entirely destroyed. The *Raccoon* was owned by Messrs. JOHN FRASER & Co.

PENSACOLA.

We learn that this place is perfectly deserted, and left in an almost desolate condition, the grass and weeds growing all over the place, and but four or five families living there. It is considered as neutral ground by both the enemy and our troops, there being a white flag nailed up in the place. Our men frequently go over in little sail boats to gather figs that grow in rich abundance there.

FIDELITY OF SLAVES.

A sufferer by the Combahee raid sums up his sorrows in the following sentence: "What contributed most to my mortification was, that to my whole gang of slaves, among whom there were any amount of Aarons, Abrahams, Isaacs and Jacobs, there was not one Abdiel—not one remained loyal to the rebel." This is the complaint of hundreds and thousands of other sufferers. The most petted, trusted and seemingly devoted slaves are found wanting in the hour of trial. Hence inferences adverse to the institution of slavery.

We have heard of a gentleman, not long escaped from a Northern prison, who returns to his native land with an animosity toward the Yankees which language cannot express, and with a determination to submit to the yoke of the Hottentot in preference to that of LINCOLN. But, at the same time, he declared that what he saw and heard of the liberated negroes at the North had made him an Abolitionist. Out of thousands of them, old and young, male and female, brutally ignorant, or comparatively well educated, abused or petted, while in a state of Slavery, he saw not one who evinced the slightest gratitude towards his former master and mistress; and he, for one, was done with the wretches henceforth and forever. This gentleman's feeling is shared by many others, and the feeling is mistaken as an argument against Slavery. Let us examine it.

The escaped slave is ungrateful; therefore, Slavery is wrong. Children are often ungrateful; does it follow that the relation of parent and child is wrong? But ingratitude in the Yankeeized negro is the rule, not the exception, as in the case of children. And why? Simply because the negro is, of all human creatures, the most plastic and colorable. So long as he mingled with Southern gentlemen he exhibited traits of humanity; he mixes with Yankees, and, Chameleon-like, takes the hideous hues of their treacherous and malignant character. Day after day he hears the slaveholder denounced as the vilest of mankind; he echoes these denunciations, believes what he hears, is moulded to the Yankee will, and becomes himself a Yankee. How quickly this transformation can be wrought in the negro, is shown to the very sentence that succeeds the one we quoted at the beginning of this article, "There was not one Abdiel—not one remained loyal to the rebel." That left an old woman who had been bed-ridden for a year, and whose house was near to the driver's house, which had been burnt. I went into her house and found her, naked in her bed, stript of her clothing, abandoned by her children and grand children." Who believes that negroes would have acted thus if they had not been associated with Yankees, and imitating Yankee actions.

No doubt negroes are glad to be free, and endure cheerfully many privations for the sake of being free. They do not understand the force and truthfulness of BRACE's definition of freedom: "Lord of himself, that heritage of woe," and they fancy that the sufferings they now undergo in the Yankee camps, will all be over after the war. Poor souls! The negro loves, above all things, idleness; so does the horse, the ox, the ass; aye, and the white man as well. To lie down under the trees, to loll in the sunshine, to rove the woods and do no work. Why, half the human race would love a life like that, and nearly a third do actually lead and enjoy such a life.

But it is certain that all manner of lies, threats, false hopes, every influence that can play upon the fear or the credulity of the negro, are brought to bear by the Yankees; that again and again the negro has been torn by violence from his home, and that many have braved great dangers in order to get back to their masters. Many more would do as much but for fear of the Yankees, a false pride, and the countless obstacles in the way of return. When Fredericksburgh was first occupied, an officer in our service was forced to beat a hasty retreat, and leave his negroes, twelve or thirteen in number, behind him. The Yankees held this town for six months, and all his slaves, with but one exception, remained true to him. During the second occupation, all these hitherto faithful slaves disappeared, and at the same time *all the free negroes in town, many of whom owned valuable property*, disappeared also. The free negroes did not leave for the sake of freedom, neither did the slaves; they left because they feared the bombardment, and when once across the river were never allowed to return, but forced to toil, as they have never toiled before, to keep soul and body together.

But if ingratitude proves as much against Slavery it proves as much against white servitude. Every reader of English periodicals familiar with *Punch*'s illustrations of "servant-gallism," and all who have lived at the North know too well the sufferings housekeepers endure at the hands of the male and female "helps." Precious little is heard in Yankee land of gratitude from high or low, and so common, indeed, is the vice of ingratitude that Dr. KANE, in his Arctic journal, declares bitterly that his varied experience had convinced him that mankind were never influenced except by selfish and sordid motives. • • We argue, then, that if gratitude be the test of an institution, we are not likely to be profited, on moral grounds, by abandoning the Bible system of damnatic Slavery for the wages system of white Slavery.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

The following advertisement appears in the *Whig*. It indicates that substitutes are in demand:

A farm of two hundred and thirty acres in Hanover, near Peak's Turnout, on the Central Railroad, or the highest price in Confederate money, will be paid for a suitable man to go as a substitute in the army. Apply at the store of GEO. L. HERRING, No. 5 Fifty-six Main-street.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

ANOTHER INVASION EXCITEMENT.

Bragg's Army Reported Advancing on the Capital.

A SEVERE SKIRMISH AT RICHMOND.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 20.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* dated Lexington, Ky., says:

The rebels this morning attacked our forces at Richmond, consisting of a small detachment under Col. LANDRAM. After an hour's severe fight our troops were compelled to fall back to the Kentucky River, badly cut up. The rebel force was estimated at 2,500 with six guns. They are supposed to be the advance of BRAGG's army. At the latest advices our troops had fallen back within five miles of Lexington. The enemy is closely following. Martial law has been proclaimed in Lexington, and all able-bodied citizens between 18 and 45 have been ordered to report for duty. It is thought the city can be held against the rebels. Rebel citizens report the rebel force now 15,000 strong moving in a northerly direction *via* Crab Orchard.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 28.

The *Gazette's* Lexington dispatch says the excitement has subsided. The rebels came to the Kentucky River at Clay's Ferry. SANDERS' command is nearly all in. The troops from Hickman Bridge in sure the safety of Lexington. Gens. CASTER's and GILLAM's commands are in the rear of the rebels.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, of Bourbon County, was nominated to-day on the fifth ballot for Congress, in the Ashland (Ky.) District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN.

A Citizen Killed by a Soldier, &c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 28.

This afternoon a soldier named RICHARD MCMANUS, of the Eleventh Jerdina Zouaves, killed a citizen named GEORGE BROADBROOK, apparently without provocation. MCMANUS was on guard duty at the Barracks, and as BROADBROOK passed him on the highway he shot him.

Gov. SEYMOUR arrived here from New-York this morning.

THE RETREAT OF LEE'S ARMY.

The Bulk of it Probably South of Culpepper.

THE OPERATIONS OF OUR CAVALRY.

Guerrilla Depredations in Our Rear.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 28.

According to information received to-day, the report is now fully confirmed, that the corps of Gen. LEE's army, under LONGSTREET, HILL and EWELL, passed through Chester Gap on Tuesday and Friday, and are now at and south of Culpepper.

The passage of the rebels was opposed by BUFORD's cavalry, but he was compelled to fall back.

BUFORD, however, hung upon the rebel rear, and captured many prisoners, and the herds heretofore mentioned.

LONGSTREET's corps passed through Culpepper, and camped that night south of the town.

All the available rolling stock of the Virginia railroads was concentrated at Culpepper, and it was generally thought that Gen. LEE was making all possible speed for Richmond, but Gen. BUFORD thinks that the rebels intend to make a stand on the south side of the Rapidan.

EWELL's wagon train, with a strong guard, went South from Strasburgh, by way of Staunton, to avoid capture by our cavalry.

Our cavalry during the entire last campaign signalized itself by a degree of energy and daring never before surpassed.

Rebel prisoners of intelligence unite in saying that our cavalry has done more to defeat Gen. LEE's plans than any other arm of the service.

STUART's legions now fear to encounter our cavalrymen, or, at all events, they do not court an encounter.

Rebel prisoners are unanimous in the statement that the *morale* of the rebel army in Virginia is broken, and their great despondency prevails in all Southern circles, and particularly in the army.

The defeats of the rebels in the Southwest, at Gettysburgh and at Morris Island have at last convinced the rebel soldiery of their vulnerability.

Further, that Gen. LEE's plans, supported by the flower of the Southern troops, having proved failures by the energy of Gen. MEADE and the bravery and endurance of the Army of the Potomac, will necessitate the reconstruction of the rebel army of Virginia; while the defection of Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, and his refusal to obey the orders of JEFF. DAVIS, will compel a reconstruction of the rebel army of the Southwest.

Intelligent rebel officers now in our hands admit that this is the most gloomy period for the hopes of the Confederacy.

Guerrillas under MOSBY, WAITE, and others, infest our rear, and pick up or kill all who straggle behind.

An outrage occurred yesterday which has aroused feelings of retaliation in the army. A Lieutenant of the Second Pennsylvania cavalry, ALFRED BYLES, went from Warrenton two miles out on the Salem road, to dine with a lady acquaintance from that State. While making his toilet the house was entered by five or six guerrillas, who demanded his surrender. He refused and for this was immediately shot twice through the head, killing him instantly. Threats are freely made that on the repetition of such outrages all the houses, stock and produce in the vicinity shall be confiscated or burned, and the perpetrators, if caught, hanged on the nearest tree.

THE BATTLE OF FALLING WATERS.

Who it Was Fought by—Honor to the Michigan Troopers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

In one account of the battle of Falling Waters, I notice the infantry is mentioned as having something to do with that fight. There was no infantry engaged. It was exclusively a cavalry fight, and by the Michigan brigade, the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments—Gen. CUSTER's brigade. The guns flags and earthworks were captured by them, and to the Michiganders alone, with Gen. KILPATRICK's body guard, (First Ohio, Capt. JOHNS,) belongs the honor of that day. Gen. BUFORD's cavalry command aided after the earthworks had been captured. The charge made upon the earthworks was one of the most gallant on record—a squadron of fifty-seven men charging upon three or four brigades behind earthworks, killing one Major-General, (PETTIGREW,) capturing more than 1,000 prisoners, and strewing the field with the killed and wounded of the enemy. Eighteen of this gallant band of Michigandres there died nobly for their country. In justice to the gallant men of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, in justice to their friends, and as a simple recognition of the services of this glorious band, I have with annex a full list, furnished at my request, of the men who participates in the charge at Falling Waters, that their names may be known to posterity, even if their noble conduct is not rewarded by their own State or the nation.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, SECOND BRIGADE THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS, UPPERVILLE, July 22, 1863.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF COMPANIES B AND F OF THE SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY WHO WENT INTO THE CHARGE AT THE BATTLE OF FALLING WATERS:

Company B.

Lieut. C. E. Belcher—killed.	H. M. Gooch—killed.
Sergt. Geo. T. Patten—killed.	G. O. Griffith—missing.
Sergt. Wm. Keye—mortally wounded.	J. N. Lewis—missing.
Sergt. E. M. Norton.	Oakland Mayfield—killed.
Sergt. H. B. Potter—killed.	A. R. Martin—killed.
Corp. J. P. Plant—missing.	Fred. S. Ketchum.
H. H. McCollister, (saddler)—wounded.	F. J. Neal—killed.
Selon W. Barter—missing.	Frank Patten—killed.
Chas. Batson—killed.	J. T. Slyter—killed.
Archibald Campbell—mis'g.	Henry Stewart.
Isaac Church.	Remus Rogers—wounded.
Phillip Cunningham.	Abram Rosser—killed.
Alva Colton—wounded.	Hugh Welch.
	David Rust.

Company F.

Lieut. George W. Crawford—severely wounded.	Sergt. Monroe Livingston—killed.
Qr. Sergt. John F. Gould.	Corp. George Trager—killed.
Sergt. Robert H. Chipman.	Corp. Edwin Morris.
Sergt. Cornelius Vanliew.	Corp. John Livingston.
Freeman J. Bacon—killed.	Wm. L. Jacobs.
Isaac C. Stanton.	Wm. Luts.
Bug. Orville G. Welles.	Walter Mixins.
Oliver L. Bilson—wounded.	Finley McPherson.
John Cushing.	Henry Magee.
Gard. Cranston—wounded.	Jerry McDonald—killed.
Monroe Cranmer.	Benj. F. Romig.
Joseph Chandler.	Henry E. Rector.
Frank Crawford—killed.	F. D. Richardson—killed.
Phillip Dohm.	Ira Steel—wounded.
Geo. Gordon—wounded.	

The charge was led by Major P. A. NEBER, Sixth Michigan cavalry, who was killed at the enemy's fortifications—shot through the head. He fell at the head of his command, and when his body was found his hand was still grasping his sabre.

E. A. PAUL.

Casualties in the Cavalry from June 30 to 20th July, 1863.

FIRST VIRGINIA.

Wounded.

Lieut. James G. Carroll, Co. F, at Hanover.
John Holland, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
H. Bitcher, Co. F—Hanover.
John Burke, Co. L—Hanover.
Henry Hollman, Co. L—Hanover.
Lieut. A. S. Palmer, Co. C—Gettysburgh.
Wm. Griffith, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Brastus Crocker, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
John Gwinn, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Lieut. J. H. Leisure, Co. H—Gettysburgh.
Michael McMorris, Co. H—Gettysburgh.
Enoch M. Fulton, Co. H—Monterey.
Robert McCormick, Co. G—Hagerstown.
Capt. McQuilkett, Co. H—Hagerstown.
Albert Hutchins, Co. M—Hagerstown.

Killed.

Sergt. G. C. Selvey, Co. F—Hanover.
Sergt. Geo. Collins, Co. L—Hanover.
Capt. Wm. Harris, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Chas. Cook, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Wm. Bailey, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Adjt. C. Knowles, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Samuel Brinker, Co. D—Monterey.
Lieut. H. W. Clark, Co. M—Monterey.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

Killed.

N. Walters, Co. A—Gettysburgh.
E. O. Smith, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
M. Sullivan, Co. H—Boonsboro.
Robt. Hasty, Co. I—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. D. W. Dunvelt, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. J. S. Milburn, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. Geo. Van Ess, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Corp. A. Ferdham, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
O. D. Jackson, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Henry Hames, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
P. H. Campo, Co. D—Boonsboro
W. H. Adams, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. C. R. Milner, Co. F—Boonsboro.
Sergt. H. B. Cochran, Co. F—Falling Waters.
Corp. H. Gulo, Co. F—Falling Waters.
Corp. Oscar Ralpt, Co. F—Falling Waters.
Thos. Spham, Co. G—Gettysburgh.
Thos. Kotley, Co. G—Gettysburgh.
N. Van Austin, Co. G—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. B. Church, Co. C—Gettysburgh.
Chas. Smith, Co. C—Gettysburgh.

Wounded.

E. Buckle, Co. A, body—G'bgh.
Albert Kanles, Co. A, head—Gettysburgh.
Chester Colvin, Co. A, hip—Gettysburgh.
J. R. Fisher, Co. A—Gettysburgh.
C. Hallis, Co. A—Gettysburgh.
Serg. H. Buck, Co. K—G'bgh.
Dan. Murphy, bugler, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
J. Afbee, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
Merrit Lewis, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
E. C. Smith, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. H. Kempt, Co. H—head, Gettysburgh.
Corp. Wm. Russell, Co. I—face, Gettysburgh.
Leman Swergud, Co. I—leg amp'd, Gettysburgh.
Squire Williams, Co. I—hand, Falling Waters.
Jabial Karohu, Co. D—arm, Gettysburgh.
R. L. Denbarn, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
W. H. Migrants, Co. D—shoulder, Gettysburgh.
Wm. Milburn, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
A. L. Phelon, Co. D—nose, Gettysburgh.
Joseph S. Gibbs, Co. D—arm, Boonsboro.
J. L. Carpenter, Co. F—shoulder. Gettysburgh.
Capt. J. Livingston, Co. F—hip, Hanover.
Capt. Wm. Corner, Co. F—leg, Gettysburgh.
Jacob Paule, Co. F—foot. Gettysburgh.
G. W. Lindy, Co. F—face, Gettysburgh.
G. A. Goodmark, Co. F—head. Gettysburgh.
J. L. Redel, Co. F—head and side, Gettysburgh.
A. Kaupt, Co. E, Hanover.
Asa L. Reams, Co. A, wrist amputated—Gettysburgh.
Capt. A. W. Walker, Co. A, thigh, slight—Gettysburgh.
C. Malcomb, Co. A, hip—Falling Waters.
Geo. A. Warthew, Co. A, thigh—Falling Waters.
Sergt. Morris Lilleper, Co C—hand, Gettysburgh.
Sergt. D. B. Rose, Co. C—face, Gettysburgh.
Corp. John Cook, Co. C—groin, Gettysburgh.
Charles Van Voorhees, Co. C—leg. Gettysburgh.
R. Farnsworth, Co. C—leg, Gettysburgh.
A. McFarland, Co. C—Abdomen. Gettysburgh.
Benj. Bidwell, Co. C—leg, Gettysburgh.
John Thompson, Co. C—Gettysburgh.
C. H. Beardsley, Co. F—hip, Gettysburgh.
Robert Hoag, Co. F, Gettysburgh.
Sergt. E. Hendershot, Co. B—leg, Gettysburgh.
E. Phillips, Co. B—foot, Gettysburgh.
J. Cheeb, Co. B—leg, Gettysburgh.
A. Williams, Co. B—head, Gettysburgh.
R. W. Finole, Co. E—shoulder, Gettysburgh.
H. Hopkins, Co. E—side, Gettysburgh.
Wm. Smith, Co. E—shoulder, Gettysburgh.
J. Story, Co. E—face, Gettysburgh.
J. A. Ross, hagler, Co. E—Falling Waters.
Lieut. J. Birney, Co. C—head, Gettysburgh.
Ord.-Sergt. C. Griffith, Co. C, Gettysburgh.

FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

Killed.

Capt. W. R. Elliott, Co. C—Monterey.
R. W. Welton, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. J. S. Bovee, Co. F—Gettysburgh.
Capt. C. J. Snyder, Co. F—Hagerstown.
1st Lieut. James S. McElheny, Co. G—Monterey.
Corp. A. W. Beatley, Co. I—Gettysburgh.
C. Sills, Co. I—Monterey.
Henry Sawyer, Co. I—Gettysburgh.
John Fulcher, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
John Pixley, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
A. R. Watson, Co. L—Falling Waters.
Pb. Wilcox, Co. L—Gettysburgh.
Orem Wray, Co. L—Falling Waters.
Adelbert Chittenden, Co. B—Gettysburgh.
Henry Kling, Co. G—Gettysburgh.

Wounded.

Capt. Wm. Haslett, Co. B—Gettysburgh.
Lieut. A. Pulver, Co. B—Monterey.
Corp. Geo. Gillett, Co. B—Falling Waters.
E. Patridge, Co. B—Monterey.
G. R. Ball, Co. S—leg, Gettysburgh.
J. W. Bisovelt, Co. C—arm, Gettysburgh.
C. F. Robinson, Co. C—arm, Gettysburgh.
S. H. Thomas, Co. C—side, Gettysburgh.
S. E. Vanderhoeff, Co. C—leg, Gettysburgh.
A. J. Halliday, Co. C—arm, Monterey.
E. G. Gray, Co. F—head, Gettysburgh.
H. N. Jenks, Co. F—neck, Gettysburgh.
James Myers, Co. F—head, Gettysburgh.
Sam. Mills, Co. F—head and shoulder, Gettysburgh.
R. McCreary, Co. F—side, Gettysburgh.
Geo. J. Poole, Co. F—head, Gettysburgh.
S. M. Reynolds, Co. F—neck, Gettysburgh.
G. W. Smith, Co. F—side, Gettysburgh.
R. Wood, Co. F—shoulder, Gettysburgh.
Capt. G. W. Alexander, Co. G—head, Gettysburgh.
Corp. B. Giddings, Co. G—face, Gettysburgh.
Corp. R. McDonald, Co. G—hand, Gettysburgh.
Lieut. C. E. Stagg—injured by fall of a horse at Monterey.
Capt. H. E. Haskell, Co. I—chest and arm, Gnitysburgh.
Lieut. E. F. Decker, Co. I—head, slight, Gettysburgh.
Sergt. N. Gilbert, Co. I—head, mortal—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. H. Munger, Co. I—wrist, Monterey.
Corp. Wm. Briggs, Co. I—Gettysburgh.
John Chambers, Co. I—head, Gettysburgh.
E. Green, Co. I—head. Hagerstown.
E. Dunbar, Co. S—Monterey.
Ezra Brown, Co. B—wounded and prisoner.
Sergt. L. H. Avrill, Co. F—right arm.
B. C. Bardin, Co. F—right shoulder.
Munson Buck, Co. K—arm.

July 2—Hunterstown, Penn.

Capt. H. E. Thompson, Co. A—arm and side.
Sergt. D. Collins, Co. A—right arm, severe.
Sergt. D. Swain, Co. A—head, slight.
John Aked, Co. A—head, slight.
W. W. White, Co. A—thrown from horse.
W. G. Gross, Co. A—thigh, flesh wound.
Silas Townsend, Co. A—arm and head, severe.
Walter Rae, Co. A—head and shoulder, severe.
John Helsel, Co. A—head, severe.
James Crane, Co. A—head, slight.
Alex. B. Ward, Co. A—wounded and prisoner.
A. Flinn, Co. A—face.
Chas. Crane, Co. A—killed.
Sergt. A. Monroe, Co. A—leg.
A. Caton, Co. A—arm and side.
J. M. Davis, Co. A—side, severe.
F. Kelly, Co. A—head and arm.
J. Criderman, Co. A—shoulder, severe.
A. C. Magoon, Co. A—w'n'd and prisoner.
Jno. M. Fall, Co. A—head, severe.
Geo. W. Davis, Co.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

Owing to the early injuries, as detailed yesterday, of Superintendent Kennedy, on Monday, the Department was deprived of his intelligent and energetic action, and the duties, under supervision of Commissioner Acton, devolved upon

INSPECTOR DANIEL CARPENTER.

He was busily engaged in perfecting the measures taken by Mr. Kennedy, when the latter was brought into headquarters bruised, bleeding and unconscious. This was the first confirmation received there of formidable disturbance. Advising with Mr. Acton, and urging its necessity, Mr. Carpenter at once telegraphed for the immediate massing of the entire force at headquarters. The orders were obeyed with alacrity, and by 3 o'clock P. M. a large number were assembled. The wisdom of this measure subsequent events fully proved.

Further confirmation of the riot and its proportions meantime had reached headquarters, and the men were being rapidly organized, formed into companies and put under different commanders. About 4 P. M. word was received that Mayor Opdyke's house in Fifth-avenue was being attacked. Inspector Carpenter at once took command of a force of two hundred. Before leaving he addressed his men, telling them they "*had to meet and so put down* a mob; to take no prisoners, to strike quick and strike hard." A quick march was taken to and up Broadway, and when the force reached Bond-street a body of rioters was seen marching down and near to Amity. They bore a huge board banner inscribed "No Draft," and also desecrated the American flag by hearing it in their midst. The two forces sighted each other unexpectedly. The rioters fresh from the attempted sacking of Mayor Opdyke's house, had marched from Fourteenth-street, down Broadway, armed with clubs, pitchforks, iron bars, swords, and many with guns and pistols. Every colored man they met had been abused and mercilessly beaten. Terror seized pedestrians and storekeepers; the former hurried out of the way, the latter hastily closed and barred doors and windows. Vehicles turned to the right and left, and to three hundred vile-visaged and lawless men, the undisputed right of way was surrendered. The intention of this gang openly avowed, was to enter the Laferge House, where colored servants were employed, and do havoc to them and it. Most fortunately, police protection was at hand. Quick as thought, on the first glimpse of them, Inspector Carpenter gave the successive orders, just in front of the Lafarge—"Br..the right flank! Company, front! Double quick, charge!" and with upraised clubs he splendid corner and they obeyed. Inspector Carpenter, with reckless but characteristic courage, was far ahead of his command, and, for a moment, among the mob single and alone. He had the first blow drew the first blood, selecting for his victim a powerfully built ruffian, defiantly brandishing his club; a terrific clow upon his head from the Inspector, and he was left to the attention of others, while Mr. Carpenter, with the men now beside him, went in for a literal fulfilment of his order on leaving headquarters. The mob, bewildered at the sudden meeting, staggered at the onset by the determined onset of the Police, were unable to rally for effective fight. The clubs flew rapidly and surely upon devoted heads, a score lay prostrate upon the street, two were killed, the "No Draft" banner captured and destroyed, and the "Stars and Stripes" made prize of and carried in the ranks of those who, by word or deed, would never dishonor them. In five minutes the victory was complete, and the ruffians, save those who lay in the streets, dispersed in all directions, leaving strewn around weapons, villainous and of all descriptions. The contest was witnessed by thousands, cheers greeted the Police in their charge, and after the fight they were renewed with redoubled earnestness. This was the first regular fight with the mob. The force did not know how many they were meeting, nor did they care; and nobly was their courage vindicated. Inspector Carpenter incurred a risk, far which he might have paid the penalty of his life, and it is wonderful he did not; but he escaped uninjured, and left record on heads and bodies which will be long borne and remembered.

Immediately reforming his men, and cool as though naught had happened, he marched to the Mayor's house, Fifth-avenue, but finding all quiet returned to Headquarters. Reports of the fight on Broadway had reached there, and on the appearance of himself and force with the captured flag, they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

The Inspector's rest here was but brief, for at 8 P. M. it was reported that the *Tribune* Buildings were to be attacked. At once taking command of two hundred men—one hundred from Brooklyn, under Inspector Folk—he marched rapidly for and down Broadway, cotoring the Park just as the mob, which had been repulsed from the *Tribune* buildings by the Police of the lower precincts, were fleeing across it; instantly divining the situation, he formed "company front," and swept the Park to Printing House-square, on the double quick, the fleeing rioters, who were rushing from one punishment to another, receiving the clubs terribly, and being knocked in all directions. The square at and around the Times office being entirely clear, Inspector Carpenter took up his quarters at the City Hall; soon after he was weakened by the withdrawal of Inspector Folk and 100 men, who were ordered to Brooklyn. A report reaching him that the negro shantie in Baxter-street were being fired, he detailed Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, with a force to visit that section, which he right bravely did, dispersing crowds and preventing contampleted destruction. Subsequent word came that negro dwellings were being sacked and burned in the Fourth Ward, in Dover-street and its vicinity. Fifty men were left to act, in case of a renewed attack upon the *Tribune* Buildings, and with the balance, Inspector Carpenter marched in the new scene of violence. He came unawares upon a large mob engaged in pillaging and firing dwellings, caught them on the double-quick and administered terrible punishment. At four different places in this Ward were mobs at their work, burning, pillaging and beating. Inspector Carpenter, with his force, marched from one to the other, making sudden onslaught, dispersing the rioters, and extinguishing fires. In many cases the villains were chased into houses, and had to escape from the windows or receive unsparingly the locust.

An incident occurred during these engagements which excited the ire and nerved still more the arm of the police. Three colored men had fled to the roof of a dwelling to escape the rioters, who subsequently fired it in the upper story. The flames reaching the roof, drove the poor fellows from it, and when the police arrived they were seen suspended against the side of the building clinging to the gable end. Every effort was made by Inspector Carpenter and his men to rescue them, but no ladders or means to do so could be procured, and becoming exhausted, they successively fell to the ground, one of them, whom the fire had reached, with his clothes in flames. Each one was badly injured, but all were placed in care and safety.

After the effective work in the Fourth Ward, Inspector Carpenter returned with his gallant command to the City Hall; he had scarcely reached there—it was now 11 P. M.—ere word was received of a mob coming down Broadway to renewed attack upon the *Tribune* buildings; Mr. Carpenter at once massed what of his force were left close to the east gate of the Park, facing three companies to the west, from which direction he knew the mob would come, and the balance to the east. They did come with yells, shouts, and dire intent. The force was concealed by the darkness, and unsuspecting the rioters marched into the trap laid for them. They were some four hundred strong, and were allowed to get within a hundred yards ere Inspector Carpenter gave the orders "Up Guards, and at them!" Well and nverwhelmingly were they obeyed, and against far greater numbers; every man was knocked down who could be reached. The Park was strewn with the prostrate, the ranks broken, and the mob fleeing, and the police were again masters of the situation.

This ended for Inspector Carpenter and his command their duties for the night, constant and arduous, and most gallantly performed. He was relieved at midnight by Inspector Leonard and a force, and returned with his men to headquarters.

On Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, with 250 men, Inspector Carpenter proceeded to Second-aveoue; on reaching it at Twenty-first-street the force were met with groans and hooting, but by no assault until passing the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; here the rear of the force was suddenly assailed with showers of bricks, stones and other missiles, from the roofs and windows of the adjoining houses; several of the men were knocked down—two were badly injured; the Inspector instantly halted his command, and directed a force of fifty to storm the houses, enter to the roofs, and *hors du combat* every one engaged in the assault. The order was obeyed with a cheer; the locked and barricaded doors broken in and forced, the premises entered all resistaots knocked down, the roofs reached where were found a large number of the assailants. Here a hand to hand and desperate fight ensued, in which the ruffians were overcome and several fearfully punished; many were left lying on the roofs, others fled through the scuttles only to receive the clubs of star officers in wait below, and those who escaped into the street were met by the reserve who administered severe retribution. The victory was complete. The houses thoroughly cleared, and the missiles cast from the roofs into the street. Reforming his force march was made through the infected streets and avenues without meeting further opposition, and thence to headquarters at 1 P. M. The afternoon was here spent by the Inspector in attending to duties created by the emergency.

At 9 P. M., receiving word of an attack being made on Brooks & Brothers' clothing store, Catherine-street, with 150 men he hastened to the scene, arriving too late to prevent the sacking, but taking active part in the punishment and dispersion of the mob in and commend [illegible] vicinity they thus engaged [illegible] the *Tribune* [illegible] tened to the [illegible] founded, [illegible] sugar-house on Leonard-street, and was then sacking negro houses in the vicinity, he immediately moved his command to that quarter, and coming suddenly upon, charged the crowd—rabble at their work of pillage, and routed them with many a broken skull; thence a hurried march was made to York-street, where riotous demonstrations had been made, but the mob broke and dispersed as they appeared. Thus closed another night of unceasing and arduous duty performed by Inspector Carpenter and his well-worked men, and well-worthy men.

Wednesday brought relief to the Inspector from out-door duty, but he was unceasingly engaged, day and night, at headquarters, in the multifarious matters requiring attention. His thorough knowledge of the Department and its resources, his correct judgment and great decision of character were of incalculable service to the Department and the public.

On Thursday morning Inspector Carpenter was directed by Commissioner Acton to accompany Capt. Putnam, of the regulars, with his command, through avennes and streets infected, and report condition. The heart of the riotous districts were visited. No indications of further disturbances existed, but every store was closed, people anxiously peering, as the military passed, from doors and windows. The Inspector announced to all that the "reign of terror" was over and that they could resume their business with the assurance of being protected; similar assurances were given to the railroad and omnibus companies in that section which had not resumed running. A halt was made at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, when Mr. Carpenter heard that two of the force, wounded, were secreted in a house in East Forty-third-street, fearful of coming out. Capt. Putnam accompanied the Inspector to the premises, where it was ascertained that the wounded men had been secreted, but being furnished with civilians clothes had subsequently escaped.

A slow return was made from Forty-third-street over the section so recently one of riot. Scouts were sent out by the Inspector on either side of the line of march, who brought back word of "all quiet," and at 1 P. M. headquarters were reached, Mr. Carpenter returning "All quiet" as the gratifying report.

From that time until Saturday noon he was on duty at the office, not having from Monday morning but three hours at his own house.

Thus closes the record of Inspector Carpenter during "Riot Week." On all occasions, and in all positions where intelligence, sagacity, and manly courage were required, Inspector Carpenter stepped them. His duties and responsibilities were largely increased by the early injuries to Superintendent Kennedy, but he proved equal to all of them, and has added to his repute as an invaluable officer. On all occasions he was nobly seconded by the men under his command, and he refers with pride to their fidelity and effectiveness.

The Military—Important Facts.

The United States forces under Gen. Dix in the Department at the East, are being collected and organized for any future emergency that may arise in connection with the enforcement of the draft. They will act in concert with the militia under Gen. Sandford. About 1,100 men from the various militia regiments are kept constantly on duty, and are detailed to assist the Police in the recovery of property stolen during the riots. During the first two days of the riots about 5,000 stand of arms were stolen by the mob from various places, of which only 500 have yet been recovered. Great pains have evidently been taken to secrete these arms, and it is the opinion of Gen. Sandford that, if the riots are renewed, the authorities will have to contend with an armed mob instead of with stones, brickbats and bludgeons. The mob will, however, be without artillery or cavalry, and no doubt is felt of the ability of the military authorities to promptly suppress any future disturbance, whether it takes the shape of a mob in arms or without arms.

Claims for Damages Caused During the Riot.

The following additional claims were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

Michael Mayer, for furniture destroyed in house on Twenty-third-street, near First-avenue, July 15	$1,036 00
Matilda Brown, furniture and clothing, at No. 1,182 Broadwey, house being set on fire, July 13	971 75
George Hubbell, furniture and clothing, same place and date	761 25
Louis Raphael, agent for Herman Raphael, personal property and furniture, No. 427 Grand-street, July 13, about	1,600 00
Julius Taylor, honsehold furniture, No. 1,184 Broadwey, July 13	3,662 00
Mrs. McDade, clothing, July 13, fire at No. 663 Third-avenue	285 00
Mrs. John Montgomery, furniture and clothing, same place	415 00
James Stephens, furniture and clothing, No. 1,182 Broadwey, July 13	1,234 00
George S. Clapp, same place, furnitnre and clothing	1,710 38
F. F. Bonell, furnitnre, same place	1,424 64
Alexander Foster, tools, destroyed by fire July 13, corner of Tweety-first-street and Second-avenue	4 80
William Foster, tools	10 05
Theodore Keeler, hay, feed, &c., No. 251 First-avenue	164 67
Sareh B. Sanford, No. 1,184 Broadway, furniture, &c	1,411 53
Emeline Davison, No. 146 Madison-avenue, damage to window-blinds, &c., by fire in rear buildings	26 50
Ferdinand Maynicke, real and personal property, 677 Third-avenue, July 13	9,122 60
Alexander E. Hosack, No. 100 Madison-avenue, damage to plate glass and windows	50 00
Mary Sullivan, No. 344 Second-avenue, July 13, furniture and clothing	83 12
John McCusker, horse killed by soldiers, July 16	150 00
Amanda P. Kendall, damage to Nos. 97 and 99 West Thirty-third street	500 00
William Hartley, furniture, &c., No. 1,184 Broadway	2,082 45
Hickem Sarles, No. 1,158 Broadwey, July 13, a furniture and stock of boots and shoes	7,977 30
R. & D. Postill, No 515 Third-avenue, July 14, guns, rifles, &c	6,190 36
Thos. Lewis, No. 39 Monroe-street, July 13, clothing, &c	640 00
Kaiser & Petrie, No. 173 Avenue A, stock of clothing	2,502 60
Robert Pettigrew, Nos. 675 and 681 Third-avenue, buildings and contents of manufactory	13,778 00
Lio Johnson, No. 94 West Thirty-second-street, furniture and clothing	164 26
Lewis D. Wood, No. 1,184 Broadwey, furniture, &c	540 00
Thomas Derlington, No. 1,182 Broadway, table	15 00
Catherine Desmleton, No. 428 Grand-street, furniture, &c	712 25
Louis Simonson, same place, clothing, &c	225 75
Robert H. Snow, No. 22 West Twenty-ninth-street, furniture, &c	1,938 06
Frances L. Hewett, same place, furniture, &c	2,451 05
Menzo Diefendorf, Broadwey, corner West Twenty-ninth-street, clothing, &c	514 25
A. Rebecca Egbert, No. 22 West Twenty-ninth-street, furniture, &c	1,829 43
George E. Underhill, same	406 00
C. Y. Bradley, same	483 00
Joseph Howard, Jr., personal property, from street attack	337 00
Mrs. McCallen, No. 289 Ninth-avenne, muskets and hardware stolen	195 00
William Burnett, No. 2 Dover-street, clothing, &c	187 78
William L. Chambers, same	28 50
J. Robert Spriggs, same	100 00
Eliza Pierson, No. 21 Leonard-street, same.	75 00
Sarah Jane Baker, No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street, furniture, &c	282 34
Henry Harnstein, No. 450 Grand-st., millinery goods	4,090 82
Julius Dreyfoos, No. 449 Pearl-street, personal property	650 00
Angeline Blake, No. 94 West Thirty-second-street, upholsterer's tools & stock.	400 00
Edward W. Curtis, No. 677 Third-avenue, personal property	200 11
Charles Johnson, (colored,) street attack, clothing and cash	119 40
Capt. O. J. Freeman, of 9th N. Y. Vols., personal property	206 00
Total	$73,238 45
Amount heretofore reported	197,000 00
Full total to date	$270,238 45
Add the following presented to the Supervisors yesterday, the only ones presented to them: J. H. Robinson, No. 598 Broadway, money and silverware	614 00
Z. M. Quimby, No. 1,184 Broadwey, goods stolen	5,059 80
Complete footing of claims so far	$275,912 25

Recovery of a Trophy.

The torn and tattered battle-flag of the Sixty-ninth regiment, which was in the house of Provost-Marshal Nugent when it was burnt by the mob, was yesterday recovered, and is once more in the possession of Col. Nugent. It appears that the flag was thrown from the window of the dwelling by the rioters, and picked up by the firemen, who took it to the engine house of Engine Company No. 45, where it has been safely kept. Col. Nugent has also recovered the elegant sword presented to him in 1854 by the Irish Fusileers. It was found by the police in possession of a boy, who was playing with it in one of the streets up town. The hilt was broken, and the pearls and other ornaments with which it was studded were gone. Col. Nugent intends to preserve it in its present state, as a memento of the gallantry of the "left wing of Lee's army," and a counterpart of the old flag, which was such a terror to the right wing. In one of the rooms of Col. Nugent's house hang portraits of himself, Gen. Meagher and Gen. Corcoran.

[illegible] Held for [illegible] Jurisdiction.

[illegible] Welsh, charged with the killing of Colored [illegible], has been engaged for the past few days in examining persons brought before him on complaints of being concerned in the riot. The result has been the holding of all parties on charges as follows:

Thomas Riley, for rioting, committed in default of bail.

James Tully, same, bailed in the sum of $500.

John Haralson, Matsea Hart and Adam Shoemaker. Three charges against these men—one for robbery and two for attempt to riot. One was bailed in the sum of $3,000, and the other two each in the sum of $6,000.

Daniel McGeveran and Patrick Henrady, attempt to commit arson, robbery and attempt to riot. Committed in default of bail.

Thomas Comsky, for setting fire to house of Edgar Kaufum; bailed in the sum of $11,000.

Thomas Fitzgerald, arson in third degree; bailed in the sum of $3,000.

Henry Saulsman, James Galvin and Thomas Kelly—arson in the first degree. They are held for setting fire to the house Ellen Murphy, corner of Ninety-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, on last Sunday night, in company with two other men, who have escaped. It is supposed these men were all concerned in the riot at Yorkville, and that this was an attempt to renew it with the view of obtaining more plunder. The three arrested are all committed. This offence is a very serious one, ranking with murder and incurring the same punishment on conviction that falls to the murderer's lot.

A Man Alleged to have been Beaten to Death and Thrown into the River.

Coroner Collins held an inquest on Monday afternoon upon the body of Patrick McKenna, a native of Ireland, aged about 34 years, who was found that morning in the dock foot of Fourteenth-street, East River. There was no testimony given as to the manner of his death, and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered. There were some bruises discovered on the head and face, but these were thought to have been produced by his falling against some stones in the dock.

Yesterday morning, however, Officer Shangle, of the Eleventh Precinct, in company with several citizens of that Ward, visited the Coroner's office, and represented to Coroner Collin that they had ample evidence to show that McKenna had been most brutally murdered on Saturday night last, and that a man named Charles Flynn, aided by several others, had committed the deed. Two of these gentlemen were eye-witnesses to the occurrence. They say that Flynn was the leader of the party; that about 10½ o'clock on Saturday night, they were in a drinking house at the corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue C, engaged in discussing the late riots; that McKenna came along and stopped near the door of the place for a few minutes; just about this time the party came out to the sidewalk, all of them boasting of the part they had taken in plundering and burning buildings. McKenna, the deceased, was finally appealed to for his opinion on the subject, when he at once told the crowd that he thought every man who had taken a part in the riots ought to be hung.

As soon as he made this remark he was set upon by several men, who beat and kicked him on the head, face and breast until he was dead, and, afterward, three or four of the ruffians dragged him to the water and threw him in.

Upon this statement of the case, Coroner Collin promptly decided to open the inquest and to have a *post-mortem* examination made on the body. The deceased has left a wife and five children, who reside at No. 15 Dry Dock-street.

Other Victims to the Riot.

An inquest was held at St. Luke's Hospital, by Coroner Ranney, on the body of Francis McCabe, a youth of 18 years, who died from the effects of a gunshot wound received on the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, during the riot of Tuesday, the 14th inst. It was in testimony before the Coroner that during the march of the military through the streets on that occasion, the rioters threw large quantities of bricks at them from the tops of houses; this he did not believed, greased and defied the military to do their worst, and at the first discharge of musketry deceased was struck in the right groin with a Minié ball. It did not appear that he had anything to do with the rioters, but seemed to be operating with a fire company.

Coroner Collin held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of Peter Hustan, the colored man, whose death has been already reported. It appeared in evidence that on the second day of the riot deceased, while returning from his work, was attacked by the mob on the corner of Chambers and Oak streets, knocked down and most fearfully beaten. The jury found that death was the result of cirrhosis of the liver, accelerated by blows received at the hands of the mob. He was 63 years of age, and born in Pennsylvania.

Another Arrest for Murdering a Negro.

Detective Roach yesterday arrested a lad named Jacob Long, aged 14 years, charged with having been engaged in causing the death of the negro James Costello, who was beaten to death by the mob on the morning of Wednesday, the 15th inst., in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The accused was arrested in a butcher shop on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second street, where he was employed. He admits that he threw two paving-stones at deceased, one of which struck him on the head and the other on his legs. The prisoner could not say whether Costello was dead at the time he threw the stones. He was confident that he was dead before he was hung.

The examination was adjourned by Justice Kelly until to-day, owing to the absence of witnesses.

Committed for Arson.

The examination of Matthew Powers, F. Hammers, Patrick Keenan and Barney Fagan, was concluded yesterday, before His Honor the Mayor. N. Nesbit, Esq., appeared for prisoners. The evidence of arson against Powers was conclusive, bail was refused, and he was committed. The evidence as accessories against the others was also conclusive, and they were held in $2,000 bail each; failing to get it, they were returned to the Tombs.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....Monday, July 27, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Monday next, the twenty-seventh instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action, should any be required, on the ordinance, which passed both Boards of the Common Council on the fifteenth instant, to equalize the burdens of the Conscription act, and to encourage volunteering—the term of ten days allowed to His Honor the Mayor to approve or veto the said ordinance expiring on said twenty-seventh instant; also, for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Board.

JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman Third District.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Aldermen Sixteenth District.
PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman Eighth District.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Eleventh District.
JOHN McCOOL,
Alderman Fifth District.
JOHN FOX,
Alderman First District.
LUCIUS R. RYERS,
Alderman Ninth District.
JACOB M. LONG,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
Alderman Seventh District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Byers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to relieve the City of New-York from the unequal operation of Conscription and to encourage enlistment:"

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The paper originating in your Board, entitled, "An Ordinance to relieve the City of New-York from the unequal operation of the Conscription, and to encourage enlistments," is herewith returned without my signature.

The first section directs the Comptroller to pay to the proper officers a sum equal to three hundred dollars for each person who shall be drafted in accordance with the Conscription act, and who shall be found to be unable to pay the said sum, under such regulations as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council. The second section provides that if any drafted person shall volunteer to serve for three years or the war, the three hundred dollars shall be paid to him, or for the benefit of his family or relatives, as may be prescribed by the Common Council, instead of being paid for exemption.

If there were no other objections to this ordinance, its vagueness alone would constrain me to withhold my approval. Who is to be deemed unable to pay three hundred dollars? Is it the man who cannot command precisely raise that sum, or is it he whose property does not amount to so much? If it be answered that "such regulations as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council," will solve the difficulty, I must reply that such regulations are an essential part of the scheme, and should be established before the money is appropriated. Infinite abuses might otherwise ensue.

The second section is still more vague; under it, as it now stands, it is doubtful whether any drafted person who goes to the war would not be entitled to receive the three hundred dollars out of the City Treasury, whether he be rich or poor. Such, I must presume, could not have been the intention of the Common Council.

I feel authorized to presume also, that the absence of any discrimination in the ordinance in favor of drafted persons who have families dependent on them for support and those who are unmarried, is the result of inadvertence. One of them is its acknowledged illegality, the provisions being in direct contravention of the thirty-third section of the Charter, which provides that "the Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sum of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a law passed by the Legislature."

This objection is fatal. It never has been, as in my judgment it never should be, disregarded, unless the necessity is imperative, and the object approved by the people with almost entire unanimity. These conditions do not coexist in the present case. On the contrary, a large proportion of our citizens doubt both the necessity and the propriety of the proposed appropriation, and would consequently regard the act as a breach of the financial trust confided to us.

If these doubts should be shared by a majority of the Legislature, which is certainly not impossible, and perhaps not improbable, the ordinance would fail to receive the sanction necessary to its legality, and the bonds issued under the law would be without value. Thus the possibility of such a result should be carefully avoided, as it could not fail to inflict irreparable injury on the credit of the city.

Another legal objection to this ordinance has recently received judicial announcement in a similar case before the Legislature of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine. The Legislature of that State passed an act for the relief of those counties, towns and cities in which a city or town has a legal right either to pledge its credit to raise money or to raise money by taxation to provide commutations for such of its citizens as might be drafted. The following extracts from their response to this request refer to the national aspects of the question, and are directly pertinent to the matter now before us.

"As Congress has the power to command and require the services of each citizen, so it may prescribe the mode and manner of obtaining such services. The obligation of obedience rests upon the citizen. It is a part of the duty he owes to the Government which protects his rights.

"Were a town to raise money to be distributed to favored individuals, the tax assessed for such a purpose could not for a moment be supported. Still less can it be when the obvious and inevitable tendency of it would be to defeat the object for which the act of Congress before referred to was passed. That was an act to raise soldiers, not to raise money. Its preliminary and special purpose was to suppress insurrections by means of an armed force, to be raised in pursuance of its provisions. If one town may assess taxes to pay the commutation money of those who may be drafted, so may all; and the Government would be left without a soldier for its protection, and the nation surrendered into the power of those who are waiving for its overthrow. By such a course the wealth and taxable property of the community would be diverted from the defence of the Government, and the resources of the State would be turned to its destruction by depriving it of the means necessary for its preservation."

From this it will be seen that the action proposed by your Legislature, even if it should receive the sanction of the Legislature, would still be in contravention of the National laws, which, under the Constitution of the United States, are the supreme law of the land, and consequently no money could be legally raised on the bonds proposed to be issued, nor any tax legally imposed for their payment.

I am bound in frankness to add, that if I had found this ordinance within the competency of the Common Council, and its provisions free from all obscurity or indefiniteness, I should still have felt it to be my duty to withhold my approval; and it is due to myself and our constituents, and to myself, that I should state my reasons.

The act of Congress entitled, "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," commonly called the Conscription act, provides "that all able-bodied citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the National forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose."

The act also provides for enrolling the persons thus described in the several districts, and for the appointment of a sufficient number for the service required by the President, and for giving them notice to appear at the rendezvous, and then proceeds to declare "that any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize for the purpose, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine for the procuration of such substitute."

This act was passed on the third day of March, of the present year. The ordinance before me was introduced and passed through both branches of the Common Council on the fifteenth of July. There was nothing in the act which called for action so soon apart, there was ample time after the third of March, and before the fifteenth instant, to prepare a careful plan, with all proper guards against fraud and abuse. It should seem, therefore, that it was not so much the assumed defects of the act of Congress as the existence of the riot, which broke out in this City on the thirteenth instant, which prompted the action of your honorable body. Your ordinance was introduced and adopted during the riot, and was calculated to interfere with and partially nullify the law against which the rioters resistance was made.

The money it proposes to appropriate was, therefore, in effect, a price offered to a lawless mob to desist from further outrages upon the lives and property of our citizens. In other words, the measure must be regarded as an acknowledgment that the constituted authorities have not the power to preserve order and enforce obedience to the laws of the land. To do this would be to acknowledge that our form of republican Government is a failure. To that conclusion I cannot concur. I believe that a vast majority of our citizens are law-abiding, and stand ready to aid the authorities in the maintenance of law and order and the security of life and property. They believe, it seems to me that any price, however small, paid to appease the spirit of mob rule, would weaken and discredit our cherished form of popular Government, and dishonor, in the public estimation, those from whose fears it would be alleged the measure was extorted.

Let us look at the character of this riot to see whether there is anything in it which should induce the Government of this City to depart, with unusual haste, on ordinance not authorized by its charter, so liable to misinterpretation and perversion, having no present legal validity, and possessing only such moral force as it may derive from the probability, greater or less, according to circumstances, that it may hereafter receive the sanction of the Legislature and the courts.

While the disorderly resistance to the draft, the rioters themselves were not, in general, persons liable to be drafted. A great proportion of them were under twenty years of age, and many were convicts, thieves and abandoned characters, the scum of this great City, and the hasty importations from other cities. Then the violence of the rioters was especially directed against the colored population of the City, nearly all of whom are carefully excluded by our laws from the elective franchise, and who therefore had no voice, direct or indirect, in the enactment of the Conscription law, and whose voices, for aught the rioters knew, might have been raised to prevent the conscription if they could have been heard at all. One of the first acts of the mob was to destroy the Asylum for Colored Orphans on Fifth-avenue. It would be a disparagement of the worst man who could possibly be drafted to suppose him so brutal in ignorance and passion as to burn an asylum for helpless children, belonging to a class which had never participated in any act of government or misgovernment, by way of making good his objections to the Conscription.

It is impossible to believe that the riot was anything else than the outbreak of traitors who made the draft a pretext for their own crimes, and an occasion for exciting others to become criminals with them. From the beginning of the rebellion we have been told that a revolution would be attempted at the North: we were incredulous because we could not believe that any considerable number of persons could be found so base as to seek to overthrow the Government which the majority had chosen. But the invasion of Pennsylvania, made apparently upon an understanding with traitors among ourselves, the threats which were uttered in different quarters, the concert of action between bands in different parts of the country, the acts and language of the mob during a sympathy for the Southern rebels and a hatred of their own flag and Government, all make up a mass of evidence which appears to me to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a conspiracy at the North, powerless, now, I trust, against the unity, the supremacy and the virtue of the Nation, to which the conspiracy, though baffled from the fall of Sumter till now by the overwhelming majority of loyal citizens, at last broke forth: that the conspirators here have been acting in concert with the conspirators of the South: that they seized upon the occasion when the long train of reverses to our arms, the invasion of Pennsylvania and the approaching draft seemed to give them their last chance of success.

A riot is never to be precipitated; but a riot begun under such circumstances is to be met with politic, but decisive action. Any concession to it, real or seeming, is full of danger. For my own part, I will have nothing to do with it but to employ whatever power I possess to aid in crushing it at all hazards. To those among our citizens who are opposed to the draft we should say that the Conscription act was passed by the representatives of all the people, they being represented as well as others, and that if the law be in any respect harsh or defective, it will be corrected. No law bearing oppressively on the people has much chance of being enacted in this country, and when enacted, it has no chance of remaining on the statute-book beyond the next session of the legislative body that passed it. If this law were, therefore, as nowise as its enemies assert it to be, violent resistance to it would be utterly indefensible and wicked. In other countries, where there is a ruling class, resistance to law is sometimes the protest of a majority against the acts of the minority; but here, where the suffrage is universal, any resistance is the revolt of the minority against the Government of the majority, and a blow against the principle of republican government.

It has become common to characterize all distasteful laws as unconstitutional. The Conscription act has not escaped this charge. Whether it be within the power of Congress to enact it, is a question which I cannot enter. Congress has enacted it, all parties voting, the President has approved it. No power short of the Judicial Department can release the citizens from their obligation to obey it. I forbear, therefore, to discuss the question of constitutionality at all, simply observing that they who deny it must procure an authoritative decision from the Courts against it, and when they do that, it will be time enough for us to reject it. To my apprehension, a National Government which cannot, if necessary to save its existence, call to its support all the persons and all the property of the nation, lacks the essential principle of vitality. That it should be able to command the services of the citizens as a juror, and not as a soldier, is beyond my comprehension.

The Municipal Government of this City is, moreover, not the best authority to judge the constitutional questions, nor has its interference in such questions hitherto been fortunate. In April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the Common Council passed a resolution in the following words:

"Whereas, In the opinion of this Board the Act of the Legislature, known as the Police bill, is unconstitutional and void; therefore, be it

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor, the Recorder and the City Judge be and are hereby directed to refuse possession of all the property belonging to or connected with the Police Department, and refuse to acknowledge or obey the Police Commissioners (so-called) in said Act, but to continue to discharge their duties as heretofore imposed on them by virtue of the laws appointing them as Commissioners."

We all know the sequel. The Act thus denounced was by all the Courts adjudged constitutional, and the Police thereby created has proved of a great benefit to this City, and has just aided most efficiently in saving us from frightful calamities.

The necessity for a draft as the means of recruiting the [illegible]

[illegible] Yesterday morning, the Mayor [illegible] Governor [illegible] Washington [illegible] Governor [illegible] Washington [illegible] Governor [illegible] Washington

one hundred and two by inserting the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars each."

Which was carried.

Alderman McCool moved to further amend section one hundred and two by striking therefrom the words following, to wit: "And a messenger at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum."

Which was carried.

Alderman Hawley moved still further to amend section one hundred and two by adding therein the words following, viz.: "And two assistant messengers at a salary of five hundred dollars each."

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—5.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Farley, Long—7.

The ordinance was then lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Reed, Farley, Long—6.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—6.

Alderman Farley moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Reed, Masterson, Farley, Long—6.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Ottiwell—6.

An ordinance to amend sections seventeen, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four of article two of chapter two, thirty-three and thirty-four of article three, forty-seven, forty-eight, and sections forty-four, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty-one and fifty-four of article three, chapter two of the revised ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, relating to the Legislative Department.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the ordinance by striking out the fifth section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Section Five. This ordinance shall take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the ordinance, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

And the same was ordered to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Resolved, That the pay of lospectors of dumpling ground be increased from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per diem, to take effect from this date.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

And the same was ordered to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Resolved, That the wages of the persons employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department be and are hereby increased to the sum of $2 per day.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

And the same was ordered to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in relation to a resolution for digging out and fitting up a cellar to house of Hose Four.

Which was laid over.

The following communication was received from the City Inspector, with an ordinance relating to the casting of ashes, garbage and rubbish in the streets.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
New-York, July 27, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: By the Charter of 1857, it is made the duty of the City Inspector to suggest to the Common Council such alterations or improvements in the ordinances applicable to the Department over which he presides, or any branch thereof, as he may deem necessary; and in pursuance of this duty, I would call your attention to the subject upon which I have prepared the accompanying draft of an ordinance, relating to the depositing of ashes, garbage and rubbish in the streets, and ask your favorable and prompt action thereon.

Since entering upon the duties of this office, I have discovered that one great obstacle to success in keeping the City in a cleanly condition arises from the almost invincible habit on the part of persons occupying tenement buildings of throwing into the street their ashes and garbage, even after a receptacle had just been cleaned, alleging as an excuse for the necessity of this practice, that the owners of said property had neglected or refused to furnish them with boxes for the reception of their refuse, and that thus no alternative is left them but to throw the same into the street. None of the different persons or families occupying these premises feel under obligation, to furnish these boxes for the accommodation of their co tenant neighbors, and thus between their justified neglect, and the unjustifiable neglect of the landlord, the public health and comfort become the sufferers

This plea and justificatiou of absolute necessity on the part of the tenants being so general, it seems to the undersigned that a new measure is imperatively called for, which will at once meet the exigency of the case, and compel a compliance with the ordinances prohibiting the deposit of refuse matter in the streets. The remedy can at once be applied, by holding the owners of the above described property responsible in every instance for the violation of the law, as provided for in the herewith-proposed amendment to the present ordinances.

By the adoption of such a measure, tenement owners will be compelled to take an interest in keeping the City free from the offensive matter which is hourly thrown into the streets by their tenants. The burden imposed upon them is a slight one compared with the benefit to be realized, and its imposition will prove an advantage instead of an injury to the description of property, as must any measure calculated for the comfort of tenants, now including every respectable class in large receptacles of overcrowded human beings. From the very character of this description of property, which in many instances seems to aim at the largest amount of remuneration for the smallest amount of comfort and accommodation, there is something which commends itself to the attention of the authorities to guard against abuses to the public health consequent upon closely-packed aggregations of human beings, against the dis ases incident to large cities.

It is well ascertained that in many of the principal cities of Europe the garbage box is unknown. Carts especially adapted to the service receive the garbage and ashes from the houses at stated intervals each day, and from the promptness and thoroughness with which the work is performed, there is almost entire avoidance of those offensive exhibitions which constantly meet us in many sections of the City, and from which few sections are entirely free. A system similar to the one referred to will in time force itself upon the attention of the authorities of our City. The most pressing of our present evils in this regard can be overcome by the adoption of the plan proposed by the undersigned.

As regards the evils and inconveniences which seem to be consequent upon the tenement-house system in this City, it is certain that some of them are in process of amelioration, and there are reasonable hopes that the work fairly began may continue, until these large receptacles of human beings shall be made as the cities of the Old World—models of comfort and accommodation to their inmates. But the room for improvement thus far is ample. In some of the better regulated tenement houses of the City, an overseer is selected by the owners, provided with accommodatious on the premises for himself and family, whose business it is to overlook the general good order and cleanliness of the whole establishment; and, while there is no reason why such a system should not be generally adopted, its adoption must be the work of legislative interposition, but of the untrammeled actiou of landlords, who will be made to experience that their own interests may go hand in hand with the interests of their tenants.

It is in the power of the municipal police to materially aid the Department in enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, by arrests and returns to the Corporatiou Counsel of the names of parties offending.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

AN ORDINANCE,

RELATING TO THE DEPOSITING OF ASHES, GARBAGE AND RUBBISH IN THE STREETS.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The owner or owners of any building or tenement in the City of New-York, which building may be occupied by three families or more, are hereby required, and it is made their duty to provide, and to have placed in front of such buildings, or such convenient place as the City Inspector may direct, a proper and sufficient box or receptacle for the deposit of the ashes, garbage and rubbish that may accumulate from day to day from such building. Such box or receptacle, before being placed upon such premises, to be approved of by the City Inspector, and in case of a refusal or neglect to comply with all or any of the provisions of this section by the owner or owners or lessees of such building, they shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of such houses and tenements to have all the rubbish, coal ashes and garbage placed in such box or receptacle, and in case of a neglect so to do, said owner or owners shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who may break, injure in any manner, interfere with or disturb any garbage, box, or receptacle, placed in front of any premises in pursuance of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to cause a copy of this ordinance to be published for a period of ten days, in such papers of the City as he may select, for the benefit of parties interested, and at the expiration of said ten days the party or parties neglecting or refusing to comply with the requirements of this ordinance shall be subject to the fines and penalties herein provided for.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Counsel to the Corporatiou to enforce and recover from the owner or owners of said tenement buildings, for every violation of the provisions herein set forth, all fines and penalties prescribed by this ordinance, and until such fines or penalties are paid the City shall have a lian on said property for the amount claimed, with interest.

SEC. 6. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in any manner conflicting or inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Received and laid over, and directed to be published in all the Corporation newspapers, also in the Suo newspaper.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Henry moved to discharge the Committee on Ferries from the further consideration of a report of the Committee on Ferries from the Board of Councilmen, with a resolution directing the Comptroller to sell the ferry at the foot of Christopher-street, at public auction.

Which was carried and the paper was then laid over.

Alderman Henry moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a divisioo by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Mitchell, Ryers, Ottiwell—4.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John M. Harrington for five hundred dollars, with interest, balance due him for services rendered by said John M. Harrington as First Clerk to the Corporation Attorney of New-York, from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that he charge the same to account of City contingencies,

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermeo Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Henry moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until the first Monday in August, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—MONDAY, July 27, 1863.
Five o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

Morgan Jones, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen:

SIR: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen, on Monday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering such subjects as may come before the Board for his action.

Very respectfully,
JAMES HAYES,
JAMES SANDFORD,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN McCONNELL,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JOHN SALLY,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN BRICE,
FREDERICK REPPER,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN F. GAW,
SAMUEL S. WEBSTER,
CHARLES RILEY.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVey, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Heaghalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Coal, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting to date were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Inspector on Dumping Ground, for increase of wages.

In connection therewith Mr. Webster presented the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the pay of the Inspectors and the Assistant Inspectors of the several dumpling grounds connected with the Department of the City Inspector be and the same is hereby increased as follows: The Inspector's pay, three dollars per diem; the Assistant Inspectors, two dollars and fifty cents per diem; the same to take effect from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, such increase to be charged to the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition for adjustment of assessment for sewer in Canal-street, from Centre-street to the Bowery.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-one dollars, for expenses on account of funeral expenses of Captain Patrick F. Clooney, Eighty-first regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for funeral expenses incurred by Captain Kavanagh, Sixty-third regiment New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the President—

Petition of E. S. Barlow, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

By Councilman Repper—

Petition of the Morgan Iron Works to extend the pier in front of the property fronting Ninth-street and East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Petition of H. K. Luscke to dig a well in front of numbers eleven and thirteen Hubert-street.

Prayer of petitioner granted.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of the Colonel of the Eighth regiment New-York Volunteers for a donation of ten thousand dollars to aid in recruiting the regiment.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to move the two gas lamps in Sixth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, the church for which said lamps were fitted up having been taken down.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for Hose Company number forty-five, to be within the following boundaries: Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, First-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a new fire alarm bell for Eighty-third street bell-tower.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Heyes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted and directed to draw his warrant in the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of James Bensgeau, in compensation for loss of horse, drowned July six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, from Pier number twenty-seven North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Bill of Wannemacher's Band for music furnished on the Fourth of July, amounting to one hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

Which was referred to Special Committee on the celebration of the Fourth of July.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set therein, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Councilman Murray—

Petition for a sewer in Ninth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

In connection therewith Councilman Murray offered the following resolutioo:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordiuance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues, be flagged and reflagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have a gas lamp post fitted up in Chambers-street, north side, midway between the first and second post east of Broadway.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That section twenty, article two, chapter six, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relative to the Croton Aqueduct Department, be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following words thereto, to wit:

There shall also be one Clerk, to be called the Sewer Permit Clerk, whose duties shall be to issue and keep a record of all permits for the construction of house connections with sewers, and who shall also perform such other duties as the Board may from time to time direct, and who shall receive therefor an annual salary, said salary for the present year to be paid from the appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the pay of foremeo employed in the City Inspector's Department for cleaning streets be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Gew—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawreuce Weishurn for the sum of seventy-five dollars, for services rendered at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Volunteer Family Aid Fuod of the Sixth District, as visitor for the months of January and February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation for the Volunteer Family Aid Fund.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation for one of the funds of said hospital, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McGuinnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and supplies be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for making extension to the house of Hose Company number Eleven.

Which was carried

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, entitled "An ordinance creating additional engineers for the New-York Fire Department."

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Gross moved that, when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on the second Monday in September, at four o'clock.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay Thomas Cornan arrears of salary.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, to pave Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Sixty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the North River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to pave Sixty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to pave Seventy-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Seventy-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to pave Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Seventy-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads to flag Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to set curb and gutter in Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalk southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to amend sections seventeen, thirty, thirty-three, and thirty-four, of article two, chapter two, sections forty-four, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty-one, and fifty-four of article three, chapter two, of the Revised Ordinances of One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine relating to the Legislative Department."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Graam Brothers and Company, of number three hundred and fifty-two Pearl-street, be permitted to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises at the above-mentioned number; and that they be further permitted to erect and maintain an awning in front of their said premises at the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be granted James Deforest to erect a bay window on building southwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, to project not more than three feet from line of building, and this permission to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of James Bellesham as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that William H. Youngs be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of James Bellesham, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of 2d First regiment of National Guard for new stand of colors.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to one hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty cents, for coaches furnished for the funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball.

By the Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.

Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Sanford (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and he is hereby requested to inform this Board, by what authority it is that the Department under his supervision has refused to pay the contractors engaged in said department at rates in accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted by this Board on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Pending the consideration of the above resolution, Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Healy, Riley, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, The President—3.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stands adjourned until the second Monday in September, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange,...JULY 28, 1863.

$24,000 U.S.6s,'81,Co.	107	1000 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	26
2,000 do	106⅜	400 do	b10 26
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coup.	97⅛	200 do	27⅜
12,000 do	c	1000 do	27⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s	101	1000 do	27½
4,000 Virginia 6s, new	61⅜	500 do	27½
4,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	69⅛	600 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	115⅛
14,000 do	65⅛	50 do	115¾
8,000 Mo. State 6s	70⅞	100 do	b30 118⅛
14,000 do	70⅛	100 Ill. Cen. Foll St	106
15,000 do	70	350 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	116⅜
12,000 Cal. State 7s	117	100 do	115⅝
16,000 C. & Mis. R. C.	84	300 do	100⅝
1,000 E. 6th M. Bs	105⅛	600 do	115⅜
17,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	95	100 do	s30 115
5,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B.	65	400 do	s30 114⅜
15,000 do	86	8 do	112
30,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	90	3800 Ill. Cen. Con. B. S.	98
24 Bank of Commerce	103	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	96⅛
110,000 Am. Gold	127⅛	500 do	96⅞
10,000 do	127⅛	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	100
150,000 do	127⅝	100 do	s30 99⅛
500 Canton Co.	33	30 do	99⅝
650 do	32⅜	200 do	s10 100
100 do	b30 33⅛	150 do	s30 99⅜
15 Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.	145	500 Clev. & T. R.	118⅞
50 do	145⅜	600 do	117
250 Pac. Mail S. Co.	235	100 do	b15 117
20 do	234	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	38
3500 Cum. Coal Pref.	29⅛	150 do	37⅝
200 do	b7 29⅜	100 do	b10 37½
450 do	29⅛	25 do	37⅝
25 do	29	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	104
500 Quicksilver Min Co.	38	1500 do	120
100 Brunsw. Land Co.	8¾	1400 do	s30 120
850 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	124⅞	500 do	s30 120¾
50 do	s10 124⅝	500 do	s30 120¾
350 do	b30 125	800 do	121
100 do	124⅞	3300 Old Southern	88¼
1700 Erie Railroad	100¾	1100 do	88⅜
100 do	b18 100⅝	900 do	s3 88⅜
1900 do	b15 100⅝	500 do	s10 88⅜
1800 do	100	800 do	88⅝
50 do	100⅛	700 do	s3 88⅝
260 do	b15 100½	1200 do	88⅝
500 Erie Railway Pref.	102⅜	300 do	s10 88⅝
400 do	102⅜	400 do	88⅜
500 do	103	450 do	88⅛
600 do	102⅞	150 do	b10 78¾
500 Hud. River R.	149	250 do	78½
100 do	149	200 do	b30 78¾
1000 Harlem Railroad	117	200 do	s30 78
500 do	116⅜	200 A. & T. H. R.	53
20 do	116	100 do	53¼
200 do	s16 116	50 do	53⅜
200 do	s15 116⅜	100 do	53¾
100 do	116⅜	50 do	54
400 do	s3 117	100 Alt. & T. H. P.	b10 83
150 Harlem R. Pref.	112	200 do	83
500 Reading Railroad	110	100 do	83½
200 do	b30 110	200 do	82⅜
200 do	109¼	100 do	b10 84
100 do	109	50 Chi. & Alt. R.	82
100 do	b10 108⅜	50 do	83
12 Chic. & Mil. R.	70	200 do	82⅜
500 Mich. Central R.	b10 116⅛	200 do	b10 82⅜
450 do	116⅛	50 do	s30 82
100 do	s7 116⅜	100 Chic. & Alt. Prel.	96⅛
25 do	116⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes...Oct. & Ap.	106	100 Reading R.	109
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N.	99⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 116⅛
16,000 Mo. State 6s	70	100 do	118
2,000 Amer. Gold	127⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 100
45,000 do	127⅜	300 do	100⅛
200 Canton Co.	32⅝	400 Alton & Ter. H.	68
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	29	300 do	84⅜
100 do	29⅛	500 M. So. & N. Ind.	88⅛
300 do	29⅜	2600 do	88⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	125	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	115
700 do	124⅜	100 do	b30 115
100 do	124⅝	300 do	114⅜
100 do	b30 125	100 Clev. & P. R.	96⅜
50 do	b15 125	400 Chic. & R. I. R.	105
100 Erie	100¼	200 do	b10 105
800 do	100⅛	200 do	s10 105
30 Erie R. Pref.	103	50 Mil. & P. Du. C. R.	67
600 do	103⅛	100 do	66¾
20 Harlem R.	119	40 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	78
1200 do	120	200 do	76¼
400 do	121	50 do	78½
3000 do	121¾	50 do	b30 78¾
400 do	s30 119¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

1000 Bucks Co. Lead.	s10 1⅜	1100 Harlem R.	118⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	124⅞	200 do	s10 118⅜
100 do	b10 126	400 do	0 118⅜
100 do	b3 126	800 do	118⅜
50 do	b5 126	1200 do	118⅜
500 do	s30 124⅜	1500 do	120
200 Erie Railway	100⅜	1400 do	s30 120
1200 do	100⅜	500 do	s30 120¾
500 do	100⅜	500 do	s30 120¾
200 do	b3 100⅜	800 do	121
100 do	b16 100⅜	300 Old Southern	88¼
100 do	b15 100⅜	1100 do	88⅜
100 do	s10 100⅜	900 do	s3 88⅜
300 do	s3 100⅜	500 do	s10 88⅜
100 do	s10 100⅜	800 do	88⅜
150 Erie R. Prf.	b3 103⅜	700 do	s3 88⅜
200 do	103⅞	1200 do	88⅜
200 do	s3 103⅞	300 do	s10 88⅜
100 do	103⅞	400 do	88⅜
100 Hudson R. R.	149⅜	200 do	c 88⅜
200 do	149⅜	100 do	88⅜
200 Ill. Cen. R.	115⅛	1200 do	88⅜
100 do	115⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	37⅛
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	96⅜	400 Gal. & Chic. R.	100⅜
100 do	96⅜	200 do	s10 100⅜
300 do	b3 96⅜	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	108
100 do	c 96⅜	100 do	s10 103
50 Chi. & Alt. R.	83	100 do	s3 106

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

100 Erie Railway	s3 100⅛	250 Hudson R.	150
100 do	100⅜	160 Ill. Cen. R.	114⅜
100 Erie R. Pref.	b10 103⅞	50 do	b3 114⅜
2000 Harlem R.	122⅜	300 Clev. & P. R.	96⅜
400 do	b3 122⅜	100 do	96⅜
100 do	122⅜	100 do	b3 96⅜
200 M. S. & N. I.	88⅛	100 do	96⅜
100 do	b10 88⅛	100 do	s3 96⅜
100 do	b3 88⅜	200 T. H. & Alt. P	84
100 do	88⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	116
100 do	b3 88⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	105
100 do	s10 88⅜		

TUESDAY, July 28—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin early in the day was disposed to firmness at 127⅛@127⅜, and Exchange was also held firm at 140@140½ ₱ cent. But at the close there was less demand for Gold and a better offering of first-class bills on London at 140 ₱ cent. The last price for Gold at 4 o'clock is 127⅜@½ ₱ cent., about the same as on Monday afternoon.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is now fairly established at 5@6 ₱ cent.; first-class collateral paying 5, and miscellaneous collateral 6 ₱ cent. Most of the old-established Stock firms make up their wants at the inside figure. There is sufficient ease in the general supply of Money to encourage speculation on the Stock Exchange, and the large number of parties operating in this way creates a heavy business at the Exchange Board, and with few exceptions at rising prices on the Share list.

Among the Railways dealt in at the early Board, Erie, of both classes, Michigan Southern, Harlem, Illinois Central, and the recently introduced Westerns were most prominent. The advance in Harlem Old Shares since last night is 5½ ₱ cent.; Erie rose to 100¼@100½ ex dividend, and the Preference Shares to 103⅜ ex dividend. Michigan Southern rose 2 ₱ cent. on yesterday's best rate, and Rock Island was in demand, at 105 ₱ cent. New-York Central was steady, at 124½@125 ₱ cent., leaving off with sales at 125, buyer 15@30 days. Reading Shares, contrary to the general rolling of the market, were less firm than yesterday, without any apparent cause. Canton Land Company and Cumberland Coal were again firm, the latter selling after the Second Board at 29¾ ₱ cent. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were steady.

At 4 o'clock the general market was about as follows, compared with the closing quotations of Monday night. There was a sudden rise of 5½ ₱ cent. in Quicksilver Mining shares; sales at 44 ₱ cent., and a further advance to 123 ₱ cent. in Harlem Old shares. Gold Coin was a fraction lower again. The general Share market firm—the speculation running strong on Harlem, Erie, Michigan Southern and Rock Island:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	127⅜	127⅛	Harlem Pref.	110	113
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	116	116⅛
N. Y. Central	124⅛	126	Mich. Southern	86⅛	89
Erie	99⅞	100⅜	Mich. Guaranti'd	114⅜	115⅛
Erie Preferred	102¾	103⅜	Illinois Cen. R.	118	116
Hudson	152	149⅜	Pittsburgh	96	96⅜
Pacific Mail	234	236	Fort Wayne	77⅝	76⅜
Harlem	116	123	Rock Island	106⅜	106⅜
Canton	33⅛	33	Northwest	37⅛	37⅝
Prairie du Chico	69	67	Galena	98⅜	100⅜
Treas. Cer., o&w.	99⅜	99⅜	Reading	110	109
Toledo & Wabash	85	86	Ill. Cen. Full pd.	106⅜	105⅜

The receipts into the Treasury office today, on account of the New Loan, are $1,743,250, of which $971,550 was deposited by the Loan Agency, and $771,700 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury. The amount of Money deposited on 5 ₱ cent. interest is $388,500. The Customs are $164,000. The total receipts and transfers of all kinds to-day are $2,989,553; disbursements and transfers of all kinds, $2,069,391. Balances this afternoon, $25,458,983.

The City Bank Shares were dull to-day. The following bids were made at the early Board:

Broadway	165	M. S. & N. Ind. S F.	106⅜
Hanover	90	Ill. Cen. '76	114⅜
		Al. & T. H. firsts	102
		A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	90
		Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	86
		L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44
		Cblc. & N. W. S F.	106
		Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	90
		Chi. & N. W. 2ds	64
		Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77
		Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
		Tol. & Wab. seconds	94
		Gal. & Chic. firsts	103
		Chic. & Tol. S. R.	106⅜
		N. Jersey Cen. firsts	107
		Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
		Clev. & Pitts. fourths	84
		Miss. & Mo. L. G.	80

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.:

State of New-York	100	Broadway	165
Commerce	103	Hanover	90

The changes in the Railway Mortgages are not important. The demand is generally of an investment character:

N. Y. Cen 6s	105⅛	M. S. & N. Ind. S F	106⅜
N. Y. Cen. real estate	102	Ill. Cen. '76	114⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	103	Al. & T. H. firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, coe., '76	126	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44
Erie R. firsts, '68	103	Cblc. & N. W. S F.	106
Erie thirds, '82	109	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	90
Erie fourths, '80	106⅜	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	64
Erie fifths, '85	104	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77
Hud. R. firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Hud. R

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

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One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to brieg in their notices at as early an hoer in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac this morning. The dispatches received verify the statements of our correspondent in yesterday's TIMES, that the bulk of LEE'S army has succeeded in passing through the mountain gaps into Eastern Virginia, and is now probably at or below Culpepper.

The Secretary of War has determined that MORGAN and all his officers captured in Ohio shall be confined in the Ohio Penitentiary until the rebel authorities see fit to release the officers of Col. STARIGHT'S command, captured some time ago in Georgia, and ever since kept in close confinement.

Passengers arrived at Cairo, from Vicksburgh 24th, state that Gen. HERRON'S division had returned from the Yazoo River, and were preparing to go to some point further south. SHERMAN'S old corps still occupied Jackson, but it was understood would soon fall back across the Black River. This movement, according to the rebel telegrams published yesterday, was commenced on the 23d, Jackson having been evacuated on that day.

We publish to-day an interesting batch of extracts from the Richmond *Whig* of the 27th, including the Proclamation appointing a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, issued by JEFF. DAVIS. The President of the "Southern Confederacy," it will be seen, places a different estimate on the nature of recent events from the one professed to be held by the Richmond papers recently. He does not hesitate to acknowledge that the rebels have met with "trials and reverses," in view of which they will do well to humble themselves. Among the extracts is also a dispatch from Gen. LEE, denying the truth of an official dispatch from Gen. MEADE, announcing the capture of a rebel brigade at Falling Waters, with two cannon, a number of small arms, &c. The truth of Gen. MEADE'S dispatch has been sufficiently proven. The brigade captured was commanded by Gen. PETTIGREW, of North Carolina, who was killed in the encounter which preceded the surrender of his command. PIERRE SOULE has arrived in Charleston from Nassau. A curious article from the *Whig*, on the "Fidelity of the Slaves," will attract attention.

There is another invasion excitement in Kentucky. A severe skirmish took place at Richmond yesterday evening, in which a small National force was compelled to fall back to the Kentucky River, and the report is current that the rebel force engaged was the advance guard of BRAGG'S army, which is advancing on Lexington.

JOHN MORGAN and the officers captured with him, about thirty in number, arrived in Cincinnati on Monday night, and were lodged in the city prison.

The schooner *Albert Mason*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, passed Charleston Bar on the evening of the 26th inst., at which time heavy firing could be heard on Morris Island.

The rebel steamer *Merrimac*, captured by the United States gunboat *Iroquois*, on the morning of the 25th, off Wilmington, N. C., arrived at this port yesterday, in charge of a prize crew. She ran out from Wilmington on the night previous in company with the *Lizzie*, and another rebel steamer, the former of which was also captured. The *Merrimac* was built in London in 1862, for the rebel Government, and has a cargo of cotton, tobacco, turpentine, &c.

GENERAL NEWS.

Secretary SEWARD was at Fortress Monroe on Monday. He returned to Washington on Monday evening.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication was received from Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, through Sheriff LYNCH, claiming pay for the special military force serving under him during the recent riot. It was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police. Mr. PURDY remarked that there is no fund out of which the men can be paid. Two claims for damages to personal property and loss of goods by theft during the late riot, and amounting to about $6,000, were presented, and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. The Board adjourned to noon on Monday next, when they will meet pursuant to law, to appoint Inspectors and Canvassers of election.

The demand for Government Stock yesterday reached nearly two millions in this City. The speculation on the Share list at the Stock Exchange was active at advancing prices. Gold left off 127½ ₩ cent., and Exchange 140 ₩ cent., about the same as on Monday.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active yesterday, though prices favored buyers. Cotton, Rice, Raisins and Sugars were more freely purchased at buoyant rates. Hay was in fair request. Hops, Fish, Tallow and Tobacco were in moderate demand. Oils, Metals and Naval Stores were inactive. The Freight engagements were limited.

The live stock markets are abundantly supplied with animals this week, and trade is less brisk in consequence. Prices of all kinds are rather lower, while beef cattle have declined heavily. There were 5,231 bullocks offered for sale during the week, 4,580 of them at ALLERTON'S. The offerings at Forty-fourth-street for Monday and Tuesday were 4,500, all of which were sold; but the closing rates were much lower than the opening, and it required a strong effort to clear the yards. The average decline was ½c. ₩ lb. from last week, though some light, thin cattle did not bring as much by 1c. ₩ lb. as the same grades would have brought a week ago. The best animals were sold for 11c., with a very few choice animals at 11½c. Most of the sales were at 9c.@10½c., the average of all kinds being about 9¾c. Some very poor cattle went as low as 6½c., or $24 ₩ head.... Sheep and lambs are near ½c. ₩ lb., lower. Good fat sheep bring 5c.@5½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Lambs are selling at 7c.@8c.... Live hogs are plenty and slow of sale, if heavy. Light, fat corned hogs are worth 5½c. ₩ lb., and swill-fed, 5c.

The One Thing Indispensable.

Now that the Mississippi is completely in our possession, and the Confederacy permanently bisected, the one supreme necessity for the ending of the war is the destruction of LEE'S army. The fact cannot be too distinctly recognized, or too closely acted upon. It should alike shape the military plans of the Government, and regulate the expectations of the people. An CATO used to finish every speech of his in the Senate, on whatever subject, with the words: "My opinion is that Carthage must be destroyed," so, in every council of war, and every popular convention, whatever the business in hand, the last thing heard ought to be, "*Lee's army must be done for.*"

It is there where the remaining vigor of the Confederacy chiefly lies. In fact, from the first year of the war, the rebel Government has devoted especial care to concentrate in that army all the finest elements of its strength. The rank and file have been made up of the very primest men from every Confederate State east of the Mississippi; and the Generals selected to lead them—LEE, Stonewall JACKSON, LONGSTREET, the two HILLS and EWELL—were, beyond all dispute, the ablest of all the Southern commanders. In numbers, in completeness of equipment, in abundance of material, and, what was of greater consequence yet, in discipline, in *esprit du corps*, and in confidence of its prowess, it was very far superior to any other Confederate organization. Its history has been mainly a record of success—invariably so when it acted on the defensive. It has stood like a wall of fire between us and the rebel Capital; and to-day we are just as far from that point as when, two years ago last week, we fled back from Bull Run. On the Chickahominy, at Fredericksburgh, at Chancellorsville, and on scores of minor fields, enough of patriotic blood has been shed to make a river, and yet in vain. The same tremendous foe to-day confronts us. The most we have done has been to check it,—when it, in turn, became the lovsdsr. By the most desperate fighting we succeeded in hurling it back at Antietam and at Gettysburgh; but in neither of these cases did we do anything more than beat it back. We did not disable it; we did not even cripple it. We broke down no part of its organization. We did not even deprive it of any of its artillery, or any important portion of its material of any kind. Its only loss on both occasions was a loss of strength; and as this was repaired after the battle of Antietam by new accessions, so the same thing will quickly follow upon the battle of Gettysburgh. Other armies will be depleted, if need be, to bring up this old giant champion to his old strength. We may as well accept it at once as a fixed fact, that whatever else has to be sacrificed, the rebel Government will keep up its army of Virginia to the utmost possible efficiency—that it will make that army its forlorn hope, as it always has made it its main bulwark—and that on the fate of that army hangs the fate of the rebellion.

The gravest mistake in our military management thus far has been, that this rebel army of Virginia has been confronted by an army of only about the same magnitude; or, at least, of no such preponderance as was necessary, considering that the proper *rôle* of the latter was attack, and that of the former only defence. An army operating in a hostile country, against an enemy having all the facilities of interior lines, necessarily labors under great disadvantage; and this can be counterbalanced only by a proportionate superiority in numerical strength. The Army of the Potomac has never had any such superiority. However true it may be that its generalship has been often very faulty, still the main cause of its failures has been its insufficiency of force for the work in hand. From the outset, the true policy has been to approach Richmond simultaneously from different directions, so as to compel LEE to divide his army, and expose each fraction of it to a largely superior force. As it is, he has always been able to pit his army as a unit against us; and, with the consummate skill with which he has handled it, the wonder rather is that, on the whole, we have held our own so well, than that we have not overrun Virginia, as was first anticipated.

The first object of LEE'S army is undoubtedly the defence of Richmond. But it does not necessarily follow that the first object of the Army of the Potomac should be the capture of Richmond. If LEE'S army falls, so does Richmond; but Richmond may fall, and leave LEE'S army still as formidable as ever. The Confederacy can give up the one, and yet be a great military power; but to lose the other is death, inevitable and immediate. Too much importance has been attached to local conquests. These of course have their value, but a secondary value only. Just as far as they can serve as footholds from which the rebel armies can be more effectually assailed, just so far are they to be prized. They are to be estimated solely by a military standard; not at all by territorial measurements. The Confederacy has no geographical entity. It is but the shadow of military power. Strike down that power, and itself at once disappears. But this power lies in the armies, and nowhere else. The first duty, therefore, we may say in fact the only duty—for that done, all is done—is to destroy the armies. And as LEE'S army is now almost the only one of any considerable power existing in the Confederacy, it is the duty of our Government to make, now and henceforth, the destruction of that army its one great purpose.

There is but way to secure this—and that is the concentration of overwhelming forces into Virginia. Our recent successes in the Southwest have released from active service an immense number of veteran soldiers. Probably it would not be too much to say that from the armies of GRANT, BANKS, and ROSECRANS, sixty thousand men could be spared, and yet leave forces amply large enough to meet all the troops that could be mustered against them by the rebels in that quarter of the country. With the aid of the rapidly multiplying negro regiments, whose fighting qualities are now universally acknowledged, it would seem that there could be no question of this ability. Were sixty thousand of the Western soldiers—or rather soldiers in the West, for there are some thirty or forty regiments there made up of Eastern men—thus to be thrown, by the Knoxville road through Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia upon LEE'S flank, and were the old Army of the Potomac, at an early day, to be reinforced up to its proper standard by the new draft, it would be physically impossible for LEE to hold out for any long period. Of course he, too, would be to some extent reinforced, as he has been already since the battle of Gettysburgh. But the forces and the resources of the Confederacy are now too much reduced to admit of any such contribution to its favorite army as thus lies in our power, in respect to the Army of the Potomac. Undoubtedly, JEFF. DAVIS will strain every energy to the utmost to keep up the efficiency of LEE'S command, for he knows that his fate depends upon it. But our own Government has to put forth only a limited measure of the same energy to insure the complete breaking up of that command, and with it the instantaneous and absolute collapse of the Confederacy.

Prospects of the Campaign.

Last Winter's campaign culminated in the battle of Fredericksburgh, under BURNSIDE; the Spring campaign culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville, under HOOKER; the Summer campaign appears to have culminated in the battle of Gettysburgh, under MEADE. The army of LEE has now returned to its simple duty of covering Richmond, and standing on the defensive until attacked by our troops. The fact of LEE'S retreat indicates his inability to cope with the Army of the Potomac when it is properly concentrated and skillfully handled. Nothing less than a certain and practical knowledge of this would have led him to abandon the campaign—a campaign based on the largest plans, looking to the highest ends, opening with the greatest promise, carried on with the most boundless audacity, but closing not only with the loss of a battle and with a retreat, not merely in confusion to his plans and ruin to his prospects, but with the blasting of all hopes of success in any project of invasion in the future.

In campaigns strictly defensive he has yet, however, his chances. On commanding positions and behind formidable fortifications, he is yet capable of giving battle. Even if he lost thirty thousand men between the days on which he crossed and that on which he recrossed the Potomac, he would still arrive on the upper Rappahannock with sixty or sixty-five thousand effectives; and if he fell back upon Richmond and were joined by all the defenders of that place, he might be able to magnify his force nearly to the proportions which it had when he set forth upon his campaign of invasion.

Events have as yet furnished us no indication where LEE proposes to plant his army. He has already defended Richmond at Richmond itself; he has defended it at Fredericksburgh; and it has been defended at Manassas. There are still other positions than these which he could assume that would enable him to check or bar our progress to the rebel Capital. But his line of defence, though temporarily it may be here or there, will be finally regulated by the movements of Gen. MEADE and by the line of advance that he may adopt. He will find his works all ready for him at Fredericksburgh as well as at Richmond, and either of these points furnish as good a defensive position for him as he could desire. It would not surprise us to see him take up his old quarters at Fredericksburgh. If the two corps of our army which lay at the mouth of Manassas Gap on Thursday last were to make as rapid a march down to the Rappahannock as they made up from it a month ago, and seize Fredericksburgh before LEE'S arrival, he would be likely to fall back from his present position upon Gordonsville, and make his way to the North Anna River and to Sexton's Junction, twenty-three miles north of Richmond, which constitutes the best defensive position outside of the works of the city.

We judge that LEE would like to be "let alone" for awhile now. His army is not only greatly depleted, but must be nearly fagged out; and as his only desire is to maintain the defensive and hold his ground, a few months' time to rest and recruit, to strengthen his ranks and his works, would greatly aid him. In the meantime also, the new and all-devouring rebel Conscription would be put through, and such men as it furnishes would be made into soldiers. A Southern newspaper makes an estimate that this measure will increase the rebel force altogether by 70,000 men. We doubt if it will furnish one-half this number; but even in that case, it would enable JEFF. DAVIS to strengthen very materially his main army.

It is possible that Gen. MEADE may not grant this season of respite to LEE'S army. If he undertake no active offensive campaign for a few weeks, however, the Union army will in the meantime be strengthened much more than that of the rebels, by the action of the conscription, which is now being quietly enforced throughout most of the Eastern States.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE DRAFT.—The Governor of New-Jersey has just issued a proclamation stating that no draft has been ordered in that State, and that thirty days will be allowed for the purpose of raising the required number of men by volunteering. If, at the end of thirty days, the quota required from the State is not made up, the draft will be enforced only for the deficiency. Gov. PARKER would not, of course, issue such a paper except with the knowledge and approbation of the War Department. We shall therefore have the experiment fairly tried, whether, as the opponents of the Conscription aver, the military ardor of the people is sufficient, if appealed to, to furnish all the soldiers needed in the further prosecution of the war.

The State is well chosen to make the trial a fair one. New-Jersey is thoroughly indoctrinated, by means of political leaders, with the peculiar sentiments of the "moral suasion" school. These leaders have taught that "no citizen should be required to serve his country against his will," and are opposed to "coercion." When they are reminded that their doctrine and their policy would leave the Government without an army and the country without defence, and that this result would be practical *treason*, they deny the conclusion, and assert that the spontaneous loyalty of the people can always be relied on to furnish such armies as are needed.

These patriots will be put now to the test. All agree that it is better to have armies made up of soldiers that have chosen to enlist, than of men who have gone to the field against their will. If one-fourth part of the able-bodied men of New-Jersey, who have taken this ground and done all in their power to misrepresent the Conscription act and embarrass the Government, will now only avail themselves of the opportunity to *volunteer*, which they contended should have been offered to them, and which is now offered to them, there will be no need of drafting in New-Jersey. But if the volunteers are not forthcoming, surely we shall have no more whining from these superfluous patriots, who are never ardent in the public service except when there is something to oppose and complain of, and whose valor invariably oozes out as soon as the opportunity to work in their own way is offered to them.

Slavery and the Union.

The leading organ of the rioters has informed the public within a few days that the Democratic party rejects "both the Southern specific for peace and prosperity—homogeneity of institutions through a Confederacy all Slave," and the Radical "specific against rebellion—homogeneity of social institutions through the abolition of Slavery;" that it holds, on the contrary, "that a Confederate Republic can flourish, part slave and part free; that there is no irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery," &c.

The Democratic party will hardly expect students of politics to accept as true a proposition which is on its face so unlikely as the foregoing, merely because it states it. What is possible and what is not possible, in politics as well as physics, can only be learned by experiment, and even in this way only very imperfectly, for in the sciences of Government crucial tests are not obtainable. Consequently those careful observers of the interaction of human nature and political institutions, who want to discover whether "a Confederate Republic, part slave and part free, can exist and flourish or not," will certainly not content themselves with hearing what Gov. SEYMOUR and FERNANDO WOOD, or even such lights as Prof. MORSE and Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, have to say on the subject. The time has not come, we are thankful to say, when thoughtful men will look for guidance, in pondering over the great, grand and political problems, to philosophers of the City Hall and to Delmonico's.

They will look into history, both of ancient and modern confederacies, in order to discover whether such an experiment was ever made, and what success attended it; and they will find that one and one only was ever attempted, and this was in the United States of America. They will find that the Free and Slave States were first brought into coalition by the necessity for protecting themselves against a common tyrant, and that their Union was sealed and cemented by common victories, dangers and sacrifices, during a seven years' war. They will find that when the Confederation thus commenced, the inhabitants of all the States spoke a common language, obeyed a common law, worshipped in a common faith, and gloried in common traditions, both political and literary. They will find that they possessed in common a vast continent, with room on it for twenty generations to multiply in a ratio never before witnessed, without giving rise to a single dispute about territory, or causing one human being to sigh in vain for a house or a farm. They will find them entering upon their political existence separated by an ocean from the intrigues and quarrels of the Old World, and by a century of life in the great wilderness, from the burdens, restraints and impediments of feudalism. They will find, in short, that no political experiment was ever made under conditions so favorable; that no Confederacy ever sprang into existence, with so little in the character or manners or interests of the men composing it, to inspire apprehensions either as to its value or its durability. Society was, it is true, not perfectly homogeneous, for there was at the South a larger portion of the slave class than at the North, but the ideas of the intelligent and thinking men of both sections, as to the lawfulness and expediency of Slavery coincided.

What followed? Slavery rapidly disappeared from the Northern States, but retained its footing in the Southern States, and there thereupon commenced disputes about Slavery, about its justice, about its legality, about its humanity, about the territory it was to occupy, and the territory from which it was to be excluded. The bitterer one side grew in opposition to it, the bitterer the other grew in defence of it. Thirty years after the Confederacy had been established, it had begun to absorb the greater portion of public attention; in fifty years it had driven every other question from the field; and in eighty years, it had led to an appeal to arms, each side putting half a million or more of men into the field, and waging for three years—perhaps more—a war which desolated half a continent, and shook the social fabric of two of the most powerful of foreign States to their very foundations; and this war carried on too, at least by one of the parties, with a hatred and animosity which has had no parallel in the history of intestine strife, unless it be in the religious wars of the Sixteenth century. In short, they will find that in less than a century from its foundation, this "confederacy of States, part slave and part free," ceased to exist, and resolved itself into two belligerent sections, each spending millions of treasure and torrents of blood, either in defending its own social system, or in seeking to impose it on the other.

In the midst of this tremendous convulsion they will find that two or three lawyers and editors, and an inventor of a telegraphic machine, have formed an association for the purpose of infusing order into the chaos by the circulation of little pamphlets on "self restraints." On stopping through curiosity to hear what this potent body has to say on the crisis, they will be gravely informed that the disruption would never have happened if the South and the North had both been wise and moderate—if they had held their tongues about Slavery, had not discussed it, and had acted in all their relations as if the thing did not exist. To this they will, of course, reply that confederacies, like other institutions, are founded for men as they are, and not as they ought to be, and that in framing political institutions for them we must consider what is likely to happen and not what ought to happen. Possibly in some better world a "Confederacy of States, part slave and part free, may exist and flourish," but that all we know is that in this miserable world one and one only has been tried, and that this one burst up in less than a century, ending in a war of gigantic dimensions. There is no doubt that if the various States had not made Slavery a cause of quarrel, Slavery would not have destroyed the Union, yet as they did quarrel about it incessantly, and about nothing else, it is fair to conclude that a confederacy of this sort is not adapted to human nature as it exists on the Continent of North America. There would be no difficulty in establishing a Utopia if men would only behave in the way in which men ought to behave in order to make a Utopia possible, but as they do not and will not, people are generally agreed that Utopias are idle dreams. In fact this perverseness of human nature is the sole difficulty in the way of making even Fourierite phalansteries possible. You have only to get men and women to be all industrious, truthful, self-sacrificing, considerate, humane and enlightened, to enable the wildest scheme of socialism that was ever propounded easy of execution and a benefit to the human race. It may yet be possible, too, to find men who will live in amity with owners, whippers, venders and buyers of human cattle, who will look on at their doings in silence or approval; and it may yet be possible to find slaveholders who can hear the comments of a free community upon themselves and their institutions with good humor or pity, but no such beings are now in existence in the civilized world, and we strongly advise Democratic philosophers to put up their lanterns and stop looking for them.

Expelling the Invaders.

When Kentucky was nominally annexed to the Southern Confederacy, and a bogus State Government and a rebel army had position on her soil, every Press and every speaker in the South overflowed with tumid rhetoric, the burden of which was the necessity of immediately driving "the Yankee invaders" from the soil of Kentucky. Later in the day the situation was changed; the irrepressible Yankees were found in uncomfortable numbers in Tennessee, and ISHAM G. HARRIS, the vagabond rebel Governor of that State, and all the military spouters of the Confederacy, fell to haranguing the Southern heart frantically, and the one great lesson taught was, the duty of rising *en masse* and driving "the Yankee invaders" from the soil of Tennessee. Later still the situation was changed again, and the State of Mississippi was reached—long secure in its interior position, and an asylum to which the itinerant Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas had escaped. It was the turn of Gov. PETTUS now to flagellate the dormant chivalry of the South and especially of Mississippi, and urge it to rally in dozens, scores and hundreds, until a mighty army was raised and "the Yankee invaders" expelled from the sacred soil of Mississippi. But to this day his rhetoric has borne no fruit, and Gov. PETTUS is now seeking the asylum he used to offer to others.

But two States remain that can be called interior States of the Confederacy. They are Alabama and Georgia. These are both imminently threatened, and before many weeks their soil will be pressed by the feet of that army of "Yankee invaders" that the South has always been expelling, but has never yet expelled. Gov. BROWN is following the example of the *bogus* Governor of Kentucky, and the Governors of Tennessee and Mississippi. He conjures his people to rise in their "manhood and might," and "protect their habitations from pillage, and their families from insult." He says the Confederates have the strength to "expel the Yankee invaders" from their soil, if they but choose to put it forth. And he does not doubt they will so choose! Credulous Governor BROWN! He is doomed to follow in the footsteps of other Governors of the Confederacy—JACKSON of Missouri, JOHNSON of Kentucky, HARRIS of Tennessee, RECTOR of Arkansas, MOORE of Louisiana, and PETTUS of Mississippi—all fugitives from before the face of "the Yankee invaders," that ever refuse to be expelled. The race of Confederate Governors is nearly run.

GROUND AND LOFTY JOURNALISTIC TUMBLING.—The *World* has been a persistent partisan advocate of the French invasion of Mexico. It has denounced the Mexican nation and advocated French rule. The news of French victories in the neighboring Republic has been heralded forth in its columns with joy and self-gratulation—while it has had its malignant fling at those who have persistently exposed and denounced the French invasion of Mexico and its ulterior purposes. It is not necessary to look far back in the columns of the *World* for the shameful evidence of all this. In its issue of the 2d ult., after joyfully commenting on the fall of Puebla, and remarking that "American journalism has been made ridiculous by the most obstinate perversions and misrepresentations, as well of the Mexican policy of NAPOLEON III. as of the actual events of the Mexican campaign of his troops," it goes on to speak as follows:

"We have never seen any good reason for assuming that the interests of the United States in Mexico were more likely to be advanced by the perpetuation of domestic anarchy in that magnificent country, than by the establishment there of a vigorous authority under the auspices of a nation long allied to the Union at once by the closest ties of traditional good will, and by the bonds of policy, interest and an increasing commercial intercourse. The formally proclaimed opinion of Mr. SEWARD, that France was aiming at nothing in Mexico, incompatible with our own best and most legitimate interests there, has seemed to us to rest upon a basis of probability and of actual evidence," &c.

Again, the *World* of the 2d inst. comments on the fall of Puebla as follows:

"The fall of Puebla has been followed, as all persons who had impartially examined the condition of things in Mexico anticipated it would be, by the evacuation of the Mexican capital. JUAREZ and his Cabinet, with an irregularly organized body of armed followers and a considerable sum in cash, have taken refuge, it is said, in San Luis Potosi, and the French entering the metropolis in triumph have been welcomed by a large portion of the population, heartily weary of incessant tumult and the never-ending, still-beginning financial phlebotomy of the Liberal Saegrados who have for two years past administered the Mexican Treasury. We have some curiosity to see what new levantion will be hit upon by the Gallophobist Press in this country to attenuate the importance and obscure the consequences of this new and most momentous step in the progress of the Mexican policy of NAPOLEON III."

Yesterday morning we might have been, but were not, astonnded by a long article in the *World* on the proclamation of the Mexican Empire, which said:

"An invasion of an American Republic, undertaken for the purpose of enforcing just pecuniary obligations, has resulted, as it required no sagacity to predict that it would result, in the overthrow of the Government and the establishment of a monarchy upon its ruins. This rude shock to the honored tradition which we call the Monroe doctrine, is a great national humiliation; a bitter humiliation, which might have been averted if the diplomacy of the country had been under the guidance of courage, foresight, vigor, and high national spirit. It is not easy to overestimate the ominous character of the result toward which the French proceedings in Mexico have been steadily tending for the last 16 months. These things have not been done in a corner; and this willing blindness to the future with which they have been regarded at Washington, betokens a tame and pusillanimous spirit, which dared not look a great peril resolutely in the face."

We remarked a few days since, that the time was not far distant when no Copperhead journal in our midst would *dare* to advocate French policy in Mexico. What influence has come over our cotemporary that causes him to change tactics so suddenly?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 28.

MORGAN AND HIS OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has ordered that all the officers of MORGAN'S command, captured in Ohio, including the rebel Chieftain himself, shall be placed in close confinement in the Ohio State Penitentiary, there to remain until the rebel authorities shall see fit to release the officers of Col. STREIGHT'S command.

THE REBEL OFFICERS CAPTURED AT VICKSBURGH

The statement that the rebel general officers captured at Vicksburgh have already been exchanged, is incorrect. The rebels have no National officers of equal rank to offer in exchange.

MILITARY PRISONS.

The Secretary of War has ordered the construction of two large military prisons—one at Point Lookout, Maryland, and the other at Rock Island, Illinois. The prison at the former place will accommodate 10,000 men.

REBEL PRISONERS ARRIVED.

One hundred and forty-four rebels, recently captured in Virginia, arrived to-day. Among them are eight officers, of whom a Captain was captured at Vicksburgh, and paroled, but who had violated his word, and was again found in the service, armed and equipped. Some of these prisoners are anxious to take the oath of allegiance, others to be exchanged.

TO BE PAROLED.

Seven hundred wounded rebel prisoners, now at Fort Delaware, will be sent to Richmond in a few days on parole.

SURGEONS FOR THE COLORED REGIMENTS.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining competent medical officers for the colored regiments. Not more than one out of a dozen applicants examined can pass muster. The examination is very rigid.

NAVAL.

Commander SANFORD has been ordered to the command of the *Lehigh*.

Commander FERROSS has been detached from the *Osage*, and ordered to Key West, to command the *San Jacinto*.

Commander J. C. HOWELL has been detached from the command of the *Lehigh*, and ordered on special duty to New-York.

Lieut.-Commander PHENIX has been ordered to the command of the *St. Lawrence*.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Visit of Secretary Seward—The Prize Steamer Planter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 27.

The staff-boat *Ella*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, arrived at Old Point, last evening, with Hon. W. H. SEWARD and suite. They proceeded immediately to Newport's News, and went on board the *Minnesota* at 7 o'clock, when the frigate fired a salute. They left the *Minnesota* at 8 o'clock, and went on board the iron-clad *Roanoke*, where they remained about an hour, and then left for Fortress Monroe. To-day soon a salute was fired from the water battery in honor of Gov. SEWARD. He leaves for Washington this evening.

The prize steamer *Planter*, 3½ days from Port Royal, put into Hampton Roads, last Friday, as reported. She is short of fuel, and is bound to New-York. The boat is unfit for sea, and her boilers are badly out of repair. She has a cargo of 675 bales of cotton and 125 barrels turpentine. She spoke the sloop-of-war *Iroquois* off Frying Pan Shoals, and the schooner *Matthew Vassar* off Cape Hatteras. She got aground near Craney Island—hence the delay.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 28.

JAY COOKE, the Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $2,000,000 Five-Twenties at the various agencies to-day. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 9, inclusive.

A Novel Arrival.

MULES FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The ship *Leonidas*, Capt. WOOD, from Montevideo, arrived at this port yesterday, having on board as cargo 165 mules, all in fine condition, losing only six during a passage of fifty-seven days. This, we believe, is the only cargo of mules ever brought into this port from Montevideo. The ship lies off the Battery.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE SCOTIA.

The Polish Question—An Important Proclamation of the Government—Russian Soldiers Bribed to Desert—Stringent Passport Regulations—A Fight at Reni—The Poles Defeated—An Eruption of Mount Etna—Commercial Intelligence.

The following dispatches give the very letest intelligence hronght by the *Scotia*, which arrived at this port late last night:

WARSAW, Tuesday, July 14.

The National Government has isaued a proclamation promising 15 rouhles and perfect liberty to serve or not to evary Russian soldier who shall desert with a rma in his hands. Several thousand copies of this address, which is in the Russian language, were distributed yesterday.

The National Governmeot has also issued the following passport regulatioos:

ART. 1. All citizens traveling abroad or in the interior of the country must be provided with passports.

ART. 2. The Town Capialo will furnish passes to the citizens of Warsaw and tha Town or Distriet Chief to the inhabitants of the Provinces.

ART. 3. The passport must state the destination of the traveler.

ART. 4. Every person traveling must have a passport, but the same one will suffice for a man, his wife, and children under 18 years of aga.

ART. 5. Passports will only be given to persons who are absolutely obliged to travel, either oo account of their health or on family affairs. Applications for passports must therefore be accompanied hy medical certificates or other proofs. Ao exception, however, will be made to the case of merchants.

ART. 6. Passports to foreign parts will nolv be giveo for a period of four months, and to the interior for not longer than six weeks.

ART. 7. Persons producing false medical or nther certificates, will ba fined from 100 to 1,000 florins. In case the interests of the country should auffer thereby, orimioal puoishment will also be inflicted in accordance with the orimioal code of the 2d of June.

ART. 8. Criminal punishments will likewise be inflicted in cases of forgery or transfer of passports.

ART. 9. Citizens now residiog in foreign countries must retnro immediately or demand permission to make a longer stay abroad. This demand is to be made within thirty days.

ART. 10. Persons not cooformlog to this decree will be temporarily deprived of their civil rights and their names published in the official papers.

ART. 11. The national authorities are charged with the aaecutiou of this decree.

Given in Warsaw at the sitting of the National Governmeot, this 30th day of June, 1863.

BUCHAREST, Thursday, July 16.

Four hundred Poles and soma Englishmen left Yeoiohta, on board an Eoglish steamer, and disembarked on the 13th inst. between Reni and Ismail.

The instructions received with regard to this expedition by the Wallachiao authorities and troops, were to employ persuasion, and to avoid a coollict with arms at any cost.

Their conciliatory efforts, however, not being attended with any resolt, o fight took place, which lasted five hours, and terminated lo the retreat of the Poles, who abandoned their dead and wounded.

The loss of the Poles was sixteen killed, locluding two officers, and thirty-one wonuded. The Roumains had eighteen killed, and forty-five wounded. Among the latter were two officers.

The arms used by the Poles were of English manufacture, and of superior quality.

After burying the dead and transporting the wounded to Ismail, two companies of Roumaines started in pursuit of thair adversaries.

MARSEILLES, Saiorday, July 18.

Letters received here from Sicily state that an eruption of Mount Etna had commenced.

Black columns of smoke were ascending from the crater.

This phenomena is exceedingly rare.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Juoe 24.

Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., 10r.@10r. 12a. Mule Twist, 40r. —2 annas higher and in good demand. Colton Broach, 505r. Saw-ginned Dharwa, 555r. Copper Sheathing declioieg. Copper Tila quiet. Mal Opium, 1,616r. ₹ chest. Exchange oo Londoo, six months, first-class credits, 2s. ¼d. Freights—Cottoo to Liverpool, 50s.

The ship *Potterson* has been totally lost off Bombay, with full cergo.

The English mail of the 31 instant has not yet arrived.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, June 23.

Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., active but unchanged. Mule Twist, 40s.; market improving. Copper Sheathing declined 4 aenas. Better accounts have been received of the new Indigo crop. Linseed firm. Rice quiet. Exchange on Londoo, first class credits 2s. ¼d. Freights to London for Seeds, 80s.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The News of the Battles of Gettysburgh in Paris—The Question of Recognition—The Spanish Government Not in Negotiation with the Emperor—The Design upon Mexico—Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 17, 1863.

We have received at Paris the account of three days' fighting at Gettysburgh, in Pennsylvania, and the dispatch declares that the battle is undecided and is likely to be renewed; the French Government is expecting to-day or to-morrow the reply of Russia to the demands of the three Powers in favor of Poland—a reply which is about equally likely to bring peace or war; and the Government is also enxiously looking for news from Mexico, Japan and Madagascar. So that both Government and public are peralyzed by a season of expectation.

There is still much discussion as to the Emperor's views on the question of recognition in America. In general the opinion is accepted that his Majesty is in favor of separation, and perhaps of recognition. It is believed that he really committed himself to both these doctrines in his conversation with Messrs. LINDSAY and ROEBUCK. But there are two considerations in connection with this subject of paramount importance. It is exactly in the Emperor's habit to try to gain his ends by menaces, and he dare not act without the consent of England, unless the Confederacy shall have come nearer establishing its independence than it has at this moment. The menaces of this Government must, therefore, not frighten anybody, and it must be kept in mind that there is little donger of England entering into the arrangement with France.

The Spanish Government has officially denied the reports in the papers to the effect that it was in negotiation with France on the subject of recognizing the South.

The opinion grows stronger that the Emperor has designs of fixing himself permenently in Mexico, and that this design is in some way based upon a recognition of the Southern Confederecy and an olliance with it. The *France*, Bonapartist organ, contained, a few daye ago, a long article on the subject, from which I copy the following paragraph:

"Who will dare to say that a recognition of the Confederacy will bring us a war with the Northern States? Where have these States a navy strong enough to resist at the same time France, England and the Southern States? How great will be the terror exercised at Washington and New-York by a French army, backed by the army and the people of the South! The recognition of the South cannot, therefore, bring any harm, but only good to France."

This quotation shows very correctly the general opinion of Frenchmen on the war question between the two countries. They think they can wipe us from the seas in a month, and disperse our armies merely by the terror of their name!

The French journals continue to lay great stress on the apathy exhibited by the people of the North as an indication of a speedy termination of the war.

The new Minister of the Interior, M. BONDET, is showing himself much more liberal than M. DE PERSIGNY, and promises thus far to become a most popular Minister. He is understood to be neutral on the American question, and, what is more important, is said to be an honest man who cannot he bought. The Bureau of the Press still remains under his direction.

The International Convention of Brussels, for the hnying in and abolition of the Scheldt Dues, has concluded its sittings, and the act is now a law. Mr. SANFORD, the American Minister resident at Brussels, signed for tha United States.

Dr. SIMS, of the New-York Woman's Hospital, who had gone to Baden Baden to give professional advice to the Duchess of Hamilton, and several ladies of other reigning houses of Germeny, has been obliged to return soddenly to Paris, in company with the Duchess of Hamilton, who was obliged to return here, notwithstanding her feeble condition, to see her husband, the Duke, who has just died from an accident. The Duchess, who is a cousin of the Emperor, on the BEAUHARNAIS side, (she is the daughter of the Grand Duchess STEPHANIE, of Baden Baden,) is now at Saint Cloud with the Empress, and Dr. SIMS is in attendance upon her at that place.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS has had a most successful season in opera at Lille and Amiens, and is about to sail for the United States on a short visit. She expects to return, to sing this Winter at Paris and Madrid. The reception of Miss PHILLIPS at most of the places she has thus far appeared at in Europe, has been such as to create for her a position in the front rank of living artists; and as her name is now known to the public, she will hereafter find the leading opera managers eager to obtain her services.

Miss ADELINA PATTI demands $600 a night for her next engagement at Paris, and the new manager, M. BAGIER, does not appear to be willing to make so heavy a contract. There is not much doubt, however, but that the affair will be arranged.

The *Illustration*, of Paris, in its last number, contains the following well merited and just eulogium on the music and the performers of Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S Church, the American Chapel of the Rue de Berry:

"Last Sunday was heard at the American Chapel a *Te Deum* full of soul and inspiration which is the production of an American, Dr. J. W. CRANE. Ladies of the best New-York society sang the music of their compatriot, and sang it in a style for which we were little prepared. The soloists were Mrs. RICES and her brother, Mr. VAN ZANDT, of whom the ancestors were among the founders of New-York. There is no more charming or sympathetic voice than that of Mrs. RICES; no one could sing with more science, soul and fervor."

Among the arrivals at the Grand Hotel, from New-York, are Mr. JONES, of the TIMES, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Mr. EVARTS, of New-York, is also here on a visit from London.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

An Anxious People—Roebuck and Recognition Postponed—Early Adjournment—The Poles and Greeks—Three Wars on Hand—India—London Empty—The People and their Rulers—Harvest Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July, 1863.

Never, since the Sepoy mutiny, has England been in such a state of anxiety as to-day. The steamer of the 4th of July left in the midst of the battle of Gettysburgh, and brought the ever-hopeful President LINCOLN'S promise of success to the Union cause. This promise, I need hardly say, England has no wish to believe in. The newspapers have cyphered out a victory for Gen. LEE. England hopes he has been victorious—hopes Washington is taken—hopes disaster has fallen upon the two Union armies on the Mississippi; but these hopes are very anxious ones. A decisive victory by LEE, it is believed, would end the war. His repulse or defeat would prolong it. The steamer, now due, will relieve us all from a suspense that may truthfully be described as agonizing.

Mr. ROEBUCK, as you will have heard, withdrew his motion for recognition last Monday night. Lord PALMERSTON begged him to do so, on the ground that to go on with the debate would embarrass the action of the Government. I rather think it would have done so. The Emperor and the British Government were at open issue, and there was no way but to hush the matter up. The Government wanted to hear the next news as well as the rest of us. It is ready to throw up its cap for the winner, but if the winner should prove to be the new commander of the Army of the Potomac, it will not be thrown very high.

The debate on recognition having been smothered, the rest of the business will be hurried over as quickly as possible, and Parliament will be prorogued on the 28th inst., instead of waiting until the middle of August. As an excuse, it is said that the Queen wishes to make a visit to her relations and those of the late Prince Consort in Belgium and Germany. The fact is, the Government wishes to shuffle through the session, and get rid of a House of Commons which is growing troublesome and unmanageable. Then the affairs of America, Poland, Greece, and the rest of the world, can receive the attention they require. Those of Poland promise very little for the Poles, whatever they may promise to France and Prussia. The Greeks, while waiting for their new King, have been getting up a little war in Athens—fighting for the spoils. It is said that their boy King, who is reported to be an ill-mannered cub, whose only merit is his having been born a Prince, and having a pretty sister who may one day be Queen of England, refuses to go to his kingdom unless he can have a few British regiments to protect him from his loving subjects. I am not sure that he is wrong.

The English, however, have no great interest in supporting the throne of Greece. It does not pay. They grumble about the cession of the Ionian Islands, but are not sorry to be rid of them—that is, the taxpayers are not. The tax-eaters think the more costly dependencies the better. Just now England has three wars on hand—one in Chine, one in Japan, and a small one in New-Zealand. The first two may grow to enormous proportions. An attack on Japan may lead to the subjugation of another empire in the East. In China, however, France has a growing interest, and America might have a much greater in both China and Japan, reaching across from San Francisco, were America united and at peace.

The position of England with respect to India is a very curious one. It is not merely that England governs one hundred and fifty millions of the people of India—it is that the British Government owns the land on which they live—owns the entire territory just as an English Lord owns his estates. The people pay not only taxes but rent to the Government, and this rent may be increased to any possible amount—to any amount the people will pay without a resort to the Irish method of regulating the relations of landlords and tenants. Formerly the whole country was held and possessed by its own chiefs in the same way that England and Ireland are now mostly held; but these have been conquered and dispossessed by the East India Company, and the Government has become the heir and successor of "John Company." If there are any free-soilers, vote-yourself-a-farm men, or anti-renters left in America, here is a good place for them to agitate. The cotton lords wish the Government to protect and foster cotton culture in India. "*You* ask protection?" cry the astonished Secretaries, "you free-traders, who only ask that commerce shall be let alone!" "It is not a question of protection," says Manchester; "it is only a question of rent. Give your India tenants a remission of a portion of their rent as an encouragement to raise cotton." But the Government cannot see the nice distinction, and declines to interfere with the operations of supply and demand.

Before this letter reaches you, London will be "empty." Empty of a hundred thousand people, more or less, who have country estates to retire to, or friends to visit, or who can afford to spend a few months in the mountains, or at the sea side, in continental travel, or fishing in Norway. It is true that between two and three millions of unhappy wretches will remain in London, attending to the business of life as usual; but these are people of no account. The opera houses and theatres will not keep open for them. The drive in Hyde Park and Rotten Row will be deserted. The picture exhibitions will close. The host of concert givers will emigrate to the Provinces—anywhere out of London. The Haymarket and Lyceum will close. Mr. FECHTER will give readings and Mr. BUCKSTONE takes his company on a Provincial tour. But the Strand, and Saddlers Wells and the Britannia, with its ghosts, will keep open, and minister to the amusement and terror of those who pay sixpence in the pit and threepence in the gallery.

These are the places to see English life in all its glory. I used to think, in common with most of his American readers, that DICKENS caricatured or overdrew his lower class English. It is a great mistake. I cannot see that one of them goes beyond the reality. You have only to take a seat in the pit or gallery of one of the minor theatres to be satisfied that his pictures of English low life are not too highly colored. Nor has any writer done justice to the poverty, the vice, the crime and misery of London. No pen is graphic enough to describe—no colors are dark enough to paint them. They must be seen to be realized—seen, perhaps, with the contrasts of wealth and magnificence at hand, to give them their proper relief. The mass of poverty, and of vicious, ignorant, besotted, hopeless poverty, too, is frightful. The gulf between the rich and poor is so broad and deep, that there seem to be two races—two humanities; a wretched humanity that starves in drunkenness, filth, ignorance and the lowest forms of vice and crime, and a well-to-do, respectable, rich, haughty, aristocratic humanity, that recognizes no brotherhood in the mass of misery close at hand.

England is a hard country for the poor men. It is a wonder more of the poor do not get out of it. If they knew a little more, or were a little less miserable, they would. But England is a beautiful country for the rich. What is there that money will not buy? The world pours its luxuries into London. True, Paris has more of splendor and beauty, but the aristocracy of England, in town and country, have as much of this world's goods as they are capable of enjoying.

The *Spectator*, a liberal weekly, and one of the few papers decently friendly to the North, though shaky about the probable results of the war, has published a map of England on which are designated the seats of the great landed aristocracy. A glance shows how the island is possessed and governed, and the reason why nineteen millions out of twenty have no more real interest in the Government or country than the cattle that plow its fields and fatten on its pastures.

The weather has been dry and warm. There has been scarcely a drop of rain for a fortnight. England, Ireland and France have the promise of abundant harvests. America must have a home market for her produce.

It is hard to speculate on future policy, when the near future is so uncertain and so momentous. Mr. MACKAY is astonished at the coolness with which New-York contemplates the prospect, as if her people either believed that the rebellion was nearly finished, or were satisfied that it should be successful. He gives accounts of peace meetings, and quotes from the speeches of FERNANDO WOOD, while Southern troops are encamped upon the soil of Pennsylvania. But I must know who beat in the battle of the Fourth of July, before I can judge of the probable feelings or motives of the people of the Empire City and the Empire State, which, in any event, may still have an imperial destiny. MONADNOCK.

The Colored Orphan Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive by the action of the Common Council last evening, in considering an appropriation of $50,000 for rebuilding the Colored Orphan Asylum, that no time is to be lost in a movement for the honor of Old Ireland, which I have been waiting for some of her sons, more influential, and better known than myself to inaugurate. Of all the acts which accompanied the "Draft Riots" in this City, none has been viewed with such just and universal abhorrence as the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum; and as no Irishman, my blood has tingled with shame to know that this deed of fiendish atrocity was perpetrated mainly by parties (I cannot dignify them with the name of men) who claim to have come from that dear old Isle, which has given birth to those whose names are loved and honored in every land, and whose gallant sons are even now showing their devotion to the country of their adoption by shedding their blood bravely in her defence. This feeling I know, by conversation, to be generally participated in by Irishmen whose industry has been blessed under the benign government of this Republic, and who I while they will not concede that Ireland is responsible for the rapine and cruelty that characterized the late disturbance,) only need a suggestion to step forward eagerly for the purpose of wiping out, so far as reparation can do so, the stain brought upon the name of a land where, be her faults or misfortunes what they may, the orphan was always cherished, and the stranger never sought hospitable shelter in vain.

I would than, through your influential columns, ask the Common Council to stay its action. Let the rebuilding of this asylum be the work of Irishmen, and of them alone. For the honor of that dear old Isle—for the love of our mothers who repose there—by the teachings of the Christianity we profess, and in the name of a common humanity, let this work be undertaken at once, so that the smoking ruins of passion, prejudice and crime may be converted, by Ireland's sons, into a noble monument of liberal reparation and justice. To put the matter beyond reach of any political imputation, I propose that our honored fellow-citizen CHARLES O'CONOR—whom no one will accuse of being an Abolitionist, but whose generosity and love of justice we all admire—be made Treasurer; that a meeting be called under his auspices, with such men as JAS. T. BRADY, RICHARD O'GORMAN and JOHN E. DEVLIN, (whose sympathy I feel assured of, though never having consulted them,) and whatever be the sum necessary for the erection of a structure much superior to that destroyed—whether for $50,000 or $100,000—I feel assured there are Irishmen enough in this City ready to contribute it; and, as one of the humblest among them, I pledge myself for the two hundredth part, or, if necessary, the one hundredth part of the amount—$250 or $500. Requesting of you to help the good work along, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
A. F. WARBURTON.

Naval Uniforms.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are this morning notified by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy of the following error in our descriptive circular of "Change of Uniform in Shoulder Straps:"

The anchor on Captain's strap should be 1½ inch, instead of 1¼ inch. Very respectfully, yours,

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN.

The Capture of the Emma.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The morning papers, treating of the capture of the British steamer *Emma*, blockade runner, from Wilmington, (then on her fourth trip, having made three successful passages to and from Bermuda,) do not touch upon the strong points of the case.

She is commanded by a half-pay officer of the British navy. That is one point to be considered. The other is the capture aboard of her of ARNOLD HARRIS, lately of Washington, and one of the proprietors of *The States*, a rebel organ. You may have forgotten the manner of his going South. He remained in Washington until after the first battle of Bull Run. He then volunteered to go into the enemy's lines with one MCGRAW, a creature of BUCHANAN'S, ostensibly to recover the body of Col. CAMERON, brother of the then Secretary of War, who had fallen in battle. He went, but did not return. *He was captured by the enemy*, (in a Pickwickian sense,) and has never been known to have returned. He may have been ever many a time. He went over to give the enemy information of our condition, and his then professions of Unionism were a good cloak for his traitorous designs. His leaving the South at this time is a good omen. Rats leave when the ship begins to sink, and this man who has plundered right and left—the North and the South—sees an end to his libors. He was always known as ARNOLD HARRIS. The entry of his name as "A. HARRIS" betokens an effort toward concealment. Does Marshal MURRAY know who his prisoner is?

There is another question about this capture that I wish you would answer: Has a passenger steamer like the *Arago* a right to make captures on the high seas? Is it piracy for her to have taken the *Emma*? Please instruct us on that point.

Yours, &c., MILES.

[The *Arago* is not strictly a "passenger steamer." She is an *armed Government transport*, and, as such, probably has a right to do her best to circumvent the enemies of the Government.—ED. TIMES.]

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS. For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Parsen's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Electrical
DISCOVERIES AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.
Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st., New-York, is now introducing his important discovery in the use of Electricity for the cure of the most obstinate acute and chronic diseases.

Dufiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

Hillis Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, natural, reliable, instantaneous. Infallible Ongueot for the growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Depot No. 7 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

MYERS—WESTON.—On Tuesday, July 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Bellt, JAMES S. MYERS and Miss JULIET M. WESTON.

SHEAFE—MARCH.—In St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday, July 25, by Rev. Thomas Davies, JOHN HALE SHEAFE, Esq., of Boston, and LUCY DUDLEY, daughter of the late Thomas March, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BARNARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 25, ELEANOR, daughter of George G. and Mary H. Barnard, and granddaughter of Daniel P. Barnard, Esq., aged 4 months.

COCK.—On Tuesday morning, July 28, ANN, widow of the late Peter Cock, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Mattaocock, L. I., on Wednesday morning, July 29, at 10 o'clock

BROWN.—On Monday, July 27, ARTHUR ALEXANDER, son of John S. and Jeannette Graham Brown, aged 9 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his parents' residence, Pacific-st., near Clove-road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUNHAM.—In Jersey City, on Monday, July 27, WILLIAM DUNHAM, in the 72d year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances, and also those of his son, William H. Dunham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Sonth 4th and Monmouth sts., Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 29, at 12 o'clock M.

EGGENSCHWYLER.—On Sunday, July 26, SARAH EGGENSCHWYLER, relict of Lewis E. A. Eggenbrodt, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, July 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The interment will be at Jamaica, L. I.

FERGUSON.—On Monday, July 27, ALBERT, beloved son of John and Rebecca Ferguson, aged 6 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Sanitary Police Force, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 221 West 25th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

HALL.—In Geneva, on Saturday, July 25, SALLY HAIGHT, wife of Abram B. Hall, and the mother of Mrs. T. P. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Rev. Samuel H. Hall, D. D., of Owego, in the 76th year of her age.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday morning, July 28, JULIA NICHOLS, infant daughter of John H. and Mary W. Johnson.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 218 East 50th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, July 29, at 10 o'clock.

KENT.—On Tuesday, July 28, at Oyster Bay, CLARENCE YOUNGS, son of James E. and Augusta E. Kent, aged 5 months and 25 days.

LEE.—On Monday, July 27, JOSEPHINA R., daughter of Mary Jane and Joseph R. Lee, aged 10 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 29, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 Douglass-st., Brooklyn.

LOUD.—On Monday, July 27, at Orange Lake, Newburgh, of water on the brain, LEROY LAFAYETTE, youngest son of George W. and Rachel L. Loud, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 190 Delancey-st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 2 o'clock.

Fare thee well, sweet bud of beauty,
Little angel, fare thee well;
For thou wert too pure and lovely,
In a world like this to dwell.

MULFORD.—In Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Sunday, morning, July 26, WILLIS TOZER, only child of Lewis J. and Carrie T. Mulford, aged 2 months and 22 days.

OGDEN.—In Hoboken, N. J., SUSAN DAYTON, daughter of Frederick B. and Jane M. Ogden.

OAKLEY.—At Foster's Meadow, L. I., on Monday, July 27, Mr. JOHN OAKLEY, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, July 29, at 2 o'clock, at his residence. Carriages will be in attendance at Queens, to meet the morning train.

PAYNE.—On Monday, July 27, HENRY, son of Ariel Pallen, Esq., of paralysis, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

POSTLEY.—On Monday, July 13, in battle, at Donaldsonville, La., LIEUT. DUNCAN POSTLEY, son of William H. and Maria Louisa Postley, of the 174th regiment New-York Volunteers, and a member of the 2d company 7th regiment New-York State National Guards, aged 20 years and 11 months.

Lieut. Postley was shot through the head and instantly killed, while in the act of recapturing a section of artillery which had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

His remains will be brought home for interment.

QUINTARD.—On Tuesday morning, July 28, FANNIE L. QUINTARD, daughter of George W. and Frances E. Quintard, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner 28th-st. and Madison-av., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, July 30.

TROTTER.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 28, CHARLES TROTTER, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 8th-av. and 133d-st., Harlem.

WAY.—On Monday, July 27, Mrs. ANN WAY, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas P. Way, No. 223 Lexington-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 29, at 4 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 401.—July 23, 1863.
66, 69, 59, 60, 36, 12, 10, 38, 34, 37.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 402.—July 28, 1863.
76, 47, 78, 24, 3, 50, 8, 4, 14, 51, 44, 5, 64.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing. In the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes to each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills coming over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 389 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This fashionable medicine must be taken at this season of the year, particularly whenever you have the least uncomfortable feeling from an over indulgence of fruit, or whenever Diarrhœa or pain in the bowels are the result of eating tainted food, or a relaxing condition of the atmosphere. If taken according to directions it never fails to check the disorder and allay the pain. For years has it been tested, and its reliability established beyond a doubt.

The soldiers of the Potomac can bear testimony to its efficacy in curing of Diarrhœas and Dysenteries, for they, poor fellows, paid the sutlers last Summer as high as $1, when it was beyond our power to supply them for 25 cents, for a bottle of the Relief.

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—chew a little gum arabic, and avoid opiate mixtures.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

Sold by Druggists generally.

PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has never yet failed to cure.

Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists in Seat, by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PARIS: ITS ARISTOCRACY AND PEOPLE.
By BLANCHARD JERROLD.
Translation by Mrs. MARY L. BOOTH.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
From the Paris Correspondent of New-York Times: "A very scandalous, humorous, personal satire on the habits and dress of French manners and customs, under the restrictive influence of French [illegible] as compared with the free and easy, not-do-well-understood freedom of American manners and customs. It is a severe, though fair picture of Parisian life, and a pleasant laughing read. Many looked at closely, have to confess not only of Imperial national defects; but of human failings. It is a singularly clever book.

WILD SCENES IN SOUTH AMERICA; Or, Life in the Llanos of Venezuela. By Don RAMON PAEZ. 1 vol., post 8vo, with 22 Illustrations. Price $1 75.

"The author has made the lover of nature; has the courage and enthusiasm which prompt a traveler to explore the hidden ways and secret recesses, and has, moreover, the courage and endurance which find in danger [illegible]"—Literary World.

Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

HOUSEHOLD EDITION OF DICKENS' NOVELS.

The TWELFTH ISSUE of this elegant edition of DICKENS' NOVELS,

BLEAK HOUSE,

will be published on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 4 vols. 16mo, bound in vellum cloth. Price for set $4. Each volume contains a beautiful steel plate engraving, from designs by Darley. Now is a favorable time for those having parts of sets to supply themselves with those they do not have. 26 volumes have already been published, and 16 volumes more are to follow; completing the novels of Chas. Dickens in 42 volumes, and forming one of the most beautiful sets of books ever published in this country. It is expected that the edition will be complete early this Fall.

"The most elegant edition of Dickens' Works ever published. No English edition approaches it in beauty of force, typography, binding and illustrations."—Boston Transcript.

SHELDON & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CONTINENTAL
FOR AUGUST.
CONTENTS—NO. XX.
Our Future. By Lieut. Egbert Phelps, U. S. A.
Autumn Leaves. By Mrs. M. W. Cook.
Across Maine in Mid-Winter.
Diary of Frances Krasinska.
The Sleeping Pearl.
My Last Darling.
Reason, Rhyme and Rhythm. Compiled and written by Mrs. M. W. Cook.
The Buccaneers of America. By W. L. Stone.
Under the Palmetto. By H. G. Spaulding.
The Spirit's Reproach. By Mrs. M. W. Cook.
Jefferson Davis and Repudiation. A Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.
Evergreen Beauty. By Major Samuel H. H

A Uniform Contract.—The Hartford *Courant* says that Messrs. Woodruff & Beach, the well-known engineers of that city, have contracted with the United States to build the machinery for three first-class frigates. Each of the engines to be built will have two sixty-inch cylinders, with three feet stroke, with four tubular boilers attached, each of about one hundred thousand pounds weight. The propeller spoke for each of the vessels will be of composition, or gun metal, four bladed, and sixteen feet in diameter. The crank shafts will each be forged seventy-five feet long and thirteen inches in diameter.

The Government has fifteen of these steam vessels ordered to be built. The contract of Woodruff & Beach will amount to about $1,500,000, and will be sufficient, as it is estimated, to keep a force of 500 men employed, without cessation, from twelve to fifteen months. It is further stated that so urgent is the Government to have this contract filled at the earliest possible day, men who are engaged as employes in the concern alluded to, will, on being drafted, be at once detailed for service there.

In order to execute this immense job, large additions are to be made both to the works of the establishment, and to the force employed therein. A new foundry, 240 by 65 feet, is to be built; the present extensive machine shop will be made double its present size; a boiler shop 150 feet long is to be erected, and the paraphernalia of steam hammers, lathes, furnaces, derricks and other mechanical appliances will be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.		
Persia	July 29.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Georgia	July 31.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova-Scotian	Aug. 1.	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hansa	Aug. 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 6.	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Aug. 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14.	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 16.	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Great Eastern	Sept. 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 8.	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 9.	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Sept. 19.	New-York	Southampton.
	FROM EUROPE.		
Ethiopia	July 14	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18.	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25.	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 29.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5.	Liverpool	Boston.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11.	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22.	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25.	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2.	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star	July 29. New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	July 29. New-York	New-Orleans.
Colorado	Aug. 1 New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Aug. 1 New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Persia*, close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotian*, close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The Mails for New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Creole*, close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., and those by the *Evening Star* at 2 P. M. on the same day.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Columbia*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

The Mails for the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Arict*, close on Monday, Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4.30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 9.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 21st day of August, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for armored vessels of wood, to be propelled by two screws, acting independently of each other.

There is to be for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical and placed immediately over the shaft. The diameter of each cylinder to be fifty-five inches, and the stroke of the piston three feet.

The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 800 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6½ feet length, and 1,500 square feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass. Shells to be ⅜ inch thick plate, with 7-16 inch thick bottome and turnaces, and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch.

The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 16 feet diameter, and of 22 feet mean pitch, to have four blades, and to be two feet long. They will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass thimble, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the thimble with the hull.

There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Dimpfel's No. 45, to blow into an air-tight fire-room. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam-pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval contracts are to be furnished.

The machinery to include all that is necessary for steaming the vessels, as coal bunkers, shaft alleys, &c., and is to be in all respects complete for that purpose, according to naval usages.

The designs, quality of material, and workmanship to be first class, according to naval standards. The parties will make their own general and working drawings, submitting the same to the Navy Department for approval before executing them.

Before a contract is made, the parties will be required to furnish a full and detailed specification.

The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different Navy-yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts; New-York and Philadelphia. Each proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals are to be indorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws*," to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 3d of August next, for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and flies of Linen Duck, to conform in size and workmanship to the standard samples to be seen at this office. Bidders will submit a sample, at least a yard in length, of the material of which they propose to make the Tents, and state the quantity they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries. A proper quantity must accompany the proposal.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz:

50,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
3,000 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
3,000 pair Woolen Socks.
2,000 Hats pressed.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE, whereby a great deal of money can be made; the article of extensive use and necessity; sure in its operation, cheaply made, and profits large.

SOUARWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FINE SHIFTing-top wagons, fine four and six-seat rockaways, Germantowns, sundowns, coaches, express depot wagons, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, No. 49 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 462 Broadway, New-York.

SALVOIT & UNDERHILL.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.

Is a reliable Educational Exchange.
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For giving Parents information of good schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect to be nominated for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 498 Broadway.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 35th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M., will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 8. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 20 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. References, Rev. R. R. Boote, No. 324 9th-st., New-York.

MISS JAMES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At No. 54 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open on the 14th September. May be seen at that address after Sept 1. Miss JAMES is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen: In NEW-YORK—D. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cummings, B. H. Field, Esq., Edward Satterlee, Esq., John Jay, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, M. B. Field, Esq., J. W. Gerard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hawks, Baltimore: Hon. Edward Everett, Boston; Right Rev. Bishop McCloskry, Michigan; Chief-Justice Taney, Washington; Pierre M. Irving, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Detroit; Hon. Robt. McClelland, Detroit; Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Rights Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE CHERNWICH INSTITUTE will begin Sept 8. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Boys thoroughly prepared for business life or college. Strict attention given to manners and character. Military drill practiced. Five vacancies. For circulars apply to

HARRY PECK, Principal, Greenwich, Conn.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 16 Gramercy Park,

WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commence Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av. will reopen Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A GRADUATE, and an educator who can produce most satisfactory testimonials, resulting from an experience of nearly ten years as head teacher in several of the largest and best schools in New-England, desires, with a view to devoting a portion of his time to literary pursuits, to hear of an opportunity to teach one or more classes in some institution, or to give private instruction during two or three hours of each day, in the classics, to young men fitting for college, or to any other young persons, in the mathematics, in elocution, or in the common English branches. References: Rev. Dr. Bellows, New-York; Rev. Dr. Tyng, New-York; Rev. Dr. Storrs, Brooklyn. Testimonials from the late Hon. Luther S. Bell, Charlestown, Mass.; from the late Frederick Emerson, Boston; from Rev. Wm. Sarrows, Reading, Mass.; from Prof. William Russell, Lancaster, Mass.; and from Wm. B. Brown, Esq., Marblehead, Mass. The advertiser's address will be as follows: until Aug. 7, Boston, Mass.; between the 8th and 15th, Jaffrey, N. H.; subsequently to the 15th, Station D, New-York City. For any information he shall ultimately be of service to the undersigned, he will render a liberal compensation. HENRY A. LITTELL, late Head Teacher in the Highland Military School, Worcester, Mass.

A TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL years experience in teaching, and who understands the management of youth, desires the principalship of an academy, or would undertake the classical department of an institution where a first-class teacher is required; testimonials from gentlemen of very high standing can be furnished; an interview or a correspondence is solicited. Address ALPHA, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR SCHOOLS AND families in all sections of the country. Wanted, this week, a native German governess, to teach French, German, and piano, in this City. Schools and seminaries wanted for good teachers in the different States. Call at the N. T. Institute, or write. Address EDUCATIONAL, Letter Box No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

A PRIVATE TUTOR OR TEACHER.—Wanted, by a graduate of Yale College, a situation as private tutor or teacher; a situation in New-York City or Brooklyn preferred; the best of reference can be given. Address immediately A. K. SMITH, New-Heven, Conn.

A TEACHER.—AN EFFICIENT TEACHER OF mathematics and natural science desires an engagement; best of testimonials given. Address, stating where an interview may be had, Mr. R. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A DISTRICT school in New-Jersey; salary $350 to $400; a student for ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church preferred. Address Box No. 3,538 Post-office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 28th inst., a COLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 28TH OF July, 1863, a round, blue enameled BROOCH, with dumb-bell pendant by chain, either in a Broadway and 42d-st. omnibus, or between Broadway and Nassau-st., in Maiden-lane. A liberal reward will be given on its delivery at No. 42 West 19th-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JULY 24, IN BROADWAY between 4th and Franklin sts., a lady's GOLD WATCH, with black steel chain and gold locket attached. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded on returning it to the owner, at No. 74 Franklin-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

OWNERS WANTED FOR TWO GOLD watches, (one enameled,) 3 chains, 2 lockets, 2 breastpins, silk dresses, shawls, &c., taken by the Police; also for a $20 bill found in a 9th-av stage. Inquire of the Property Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

FOUND—THIS MORNING, A WATCH. THE OWner can have it on application to P. H. VANDERVOORT, Albemarle Hotel.

BOAT FOUND—NEAR STATEN ISLAND, adrift, about 22 feet long. Call at T. & S. C. WHITE'S, No. 183 Water-st.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 198,529, BETWEEN 19th-st. and the New-York and Erie Railroad Ferry. The finder will please leave the same at the Bowery Bank.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTEM IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Lainbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn,

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M., as follows

46 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Matti, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
19 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
29 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
43 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
67 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
3 Bales OM Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.
Also, immediately thereafter at
Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:
20 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
34 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, ADCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS
from the following vessels

ARNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNETT,
ASCENSION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA.	MATIE,
DOLPHIN.	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No. 2,
EUGENIE,	JOE LANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEW TUNE,
A. T. RODOE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows

Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Shanties, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

D. M. STAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 16th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st. 19 feet 1 inch, and in the rear 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side 52 feet, and on the northerly side 47 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 42 William-st.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21 inst., at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

The above sale is further adjourned to July 30, inst., at same hour and place.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.
FRIDAY, July 31,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SPECIAL SALE.

By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company (Stonington Railroad), redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $250,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Grenade*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 22, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Sun* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 31 bales of Gunny Bags.

July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., THIS DAY, July 29, at 12½ o'clock, $2,000 Peoria and Oquawka R. 1st Mortgage Bonds; $50,000 Peoria and Oquawka 2d Mortgage Bonds; $3,000 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington 1st 7 Mortgage Bonds; $1,000 N. Y. and N. H. R. 7 per cent. Bonds; 10 shares N. Y. and N. H. R. Co.

25 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.; 10 shares North American Ins. Co. By order of the Executor of Wm. S. Darling, deceased.

10 shares Third Av. R. Co. | 5 shares Park Fire Ins. Co.
64 shares Broadway Bank. | 100 shares G'd Hill Min'g Co.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL C. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of 18th and G sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Quartermaster's Warehouse on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

Ten tons of rags, more or less.

Terms cash.

E. E. CAMP,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY R. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY R. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at half past 9 o'clock, at the private residence No. 146 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a family going to Europe, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson figured brocatel, gilt frame oval mirror, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Stodart; rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, carved rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, &c.; mahogany chairs and rockers in hair cloth, extension dining table, painted and enameled cottage suite, window shades and curtains, mahogany bookcase, pt. and mahogany wardrobes, china, glass and kitchen ware; also, a large collection of valuable books, magazines, pamphlets, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS.

FARMS, STORES AND DWELLINGS FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1863, on the premises, at public auction, by Commissioners appointed to divide the estate of the late Darius Clagett, the rich estate known as "Pomona," the late residence of the deceased, situated about four and a-half miles north of Washington, immediately on Seventh-st. or Washington and Rockville Turnpike Road, and accessible by any of the public roads leading out of Washington north. It contains about three hundred acres, which will be divided into three parts, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Pomona is immediately adjoining the estates of Hon. Francis P. Blair and Hon. Montgomery Blair, and the estate of Capt. Carberry, and in the immediate neighborhood of the estates of Hon. W. W. Biggs, Esq., T. Carroll, Esq., Marshall Brown, Esq., and other citizens of Washington, and at a convenient distance from several churches of different denominations.

The beauty of the surrounding country, the natural beauties of the above property, and the high state of cultivation under which it has been for several years, render it unusually attractive. There are upon the place several fine springs of pure water. There is, moreover, with the fine streams of Rock Creek, which runs through the place, give ample supplies of water at all seasons.

The improvements consist of a convenient dwelling, large barn, workshop, root-house, spring-house, ice-house, overseer's house, and outhouses for hands, all in good order. Particular attention has been bestowed on the selection of the ornamental trees about the dwelling, and in regard to fruit for ornament. There are also every variety of fruit—apples, peaches, pears, apricots, currants, cherries, grapes, the celebrated Lawton blackberry (cultivated,) and strawberries. The cultivated land is mostly set in clover and timothy. Great care has been bestowed upon the above property by placing a new fence of chestnut posts and rails around the whole boundary. By well manuring, the last Winter, of almost the entire surface, and the putting in of seasonable crops—the latter consisting of 40 acres in oats, 40 acres in corn, 200 bushels in potatoes, 2,000 cabbages, etc., together with a great variety of late vegetables, thus making an immediate occupation convenient and desirable.

Following the sale of the real estate will be a sale of the valuable

STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS,

Consisting of a great variety.

STORE FOR SALE ON PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will be sold on the premises, on Monday, Aug. 3, 1863, as a portion of the above estate of the late Darius Clagett, a fine store, one of the best business stands in the city now occupied, and renting for about $2,000 per annum, situated in Pennsylvania-av., and near the corner of 9th-st., on the north side of the avenue. Also, to be sold, on the same day, one or more vacant lots on Pennsylvania-av., near 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO BE SOLD.

Three good dwelling-houses, belonging to the above estate of the late Darius Clagett, will be sold on the premises, on Tuesday, Aug. 4. All rented and occupied. Situated on bridge-st., corner of Washington, near the Union Hotel, Georgetown, D. C.

TERMS OF SALE.

In disposing of all of the above property, the terms of sale will be: One third of the purchase money is to be paid in cash, and the residue in four equal instalments, at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest from the day of sale, for which the purchaser's bonds, payable to the heirs respectively, according to their interests in the property sold, secured to the satisfaction of a majority of the Commissioners, will be required.

For particulars in regard to all of the above property, inquire of WM. H. CLAGETT, Administrator, Washington, D. C.; James Towles, Wm. H. Gannell, etc., Commissioners of Sale, D. C.; James C. McGuire & Co., Auctioneers, Washington, D. C., and of Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, City of New-York.

VILLA SITES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, near Port Chester.

This farm, formerly owned by John Hawkins, will be divided in three parcels, of about ten acres each, and sold as above mentioned. It is situated on Grace Church-street, within a half a mile of the railroad depot at Port Chester. Commands a view of Long Island Sound; is in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Peter H. Titus, Esq., Benjamin Loder, Esq., Dr. Ustrander, Mr. Wiggan and Mr. Guiskey.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the premises, if desired.

Sale peremptory, to close a trust.

Dated July 28, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 18th-st., with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and ease of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land with large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks finely shaded with forest trees, a fine garden, vines and fruit trees in great abundance, has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of Vanderbilt's landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas S. Hulse*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or of ROBERT BAYARD, Es

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 66 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full rigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in few weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, ridiculed curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case to one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you a victim to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing P. O. Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Tin victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick from him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the most delicate as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. W. A. CHILDS.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

3,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 4 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive, 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 9—second floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the easterly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward nombers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, July 25, 1863.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES S. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

SAVINGS BANKS

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PELLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKTS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.

N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.—PREparatory to making extensive alterations and improvements in my already large and commodious store, I will offer for sale for the next thirty days one of the largest and best selected stocks of Summer Dress Goods ever exhibited in Brooklyn, together with other Summer Goods, at a very great reduction in prices—being determined to reduce my stock to the lowest possible point, to make room for an extensive stock of goods for the Autumn trade.
WALTER LOCKWOOD,
No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Pinkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 439 Broadway.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 666 Post Office.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,875	Dimmock,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,575	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class.....$90
Second-class.....60 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT leaves NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 26
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$126
Second Cabin.....80
Steerage.....25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and splendid iron steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
Passage $60. Freight at reduced rates.
No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after Friday. Apply to
JH. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BALL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....Aug. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	90	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, July 29, has splendid accommodations for a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship
CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,
Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80
Second Cabin	50
Steerage	30

Payable in United States currency.
For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, for Liverpool.—The PERSIA, E. S. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 29th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 12 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 12th August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $2 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF the congregation of the B. D. Church, at Gravesend, will hold a fair and festival in the basement of their Church, on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 29th and 30th. All are respectfully invited to attend.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 11½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 2½, 5, 6 and 11½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only: returning, leave Croton Falls 8 5 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4, 10 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from 32d-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 7:15 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls. Also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 6:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations between Morrisania and Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 6 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Hempstead, Brooklyn and all stations east to Greenport. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 8:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE ROBTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:30 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st. at 6.15 A. M. and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Supt.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6¾ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Ossens's, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Decks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, July 26, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York (same Pier) at 9½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. H. HAINES, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. P. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. FOWLER, will leave Pier No. 42 (new), Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

The Siege of Fort Wagner Still in Progress.

Heavy Firing Said to Have Been Heard on the 26th.

The schooner *Albert Mason*, Capt. DOUGLAS, arrived yesterday in ballast, from Port Royal, S. C., which place she is reported to have left on the morning of Sunday, the 26th. Capt. DOUGLAS states that the bombardment of Fort Wagner was in progress when he left Port Royal, and that on the evening of the 26th, when off Charleston Bar, he heard heavy firing, proving that hostilities had not been discontinued.

This report confirms the statement respecting the renewal of the attack, which has reached us through Richmond papers of the 26th.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE SOUTH.

The steamship *Star of the South*, WOODHULL, from Charleston Bar on the 25th, at noon, arrived last evening. She towed the United States steam battery *Passaic* from this port, and left her off Charleston bar. Capt. WOODHULL reports, that when he left the bar the siege of Wagner still continued, as cannonading was distinctly heard and the shells were visible.

THE REFUSE AT FORT WAGNER.

A private letter from a Philadelphian, who is on one of the gunboats off Fort Wagner, dated July 22, says:

"As I expected, we went into action in company with four other wooden gunboats. We attacked Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, which is called by military men the key to Charleston, as it fronts the weak side of Sumter. We engaged it four days at long range, with 20-second shell. Sumter, Moultrie and Wagner all rained upon us a shower of shot and shell, but fortunately anybody was hurt. On the morning of the fifth day the flagship signaled for a general engagement. At 10 o'clock we all steamed up to Wagner, which is about a quarter of a mile from Sumter, the iron-clad fleet running within one hundred yards of the fort. The fleet comprises the *Paul Jones*, *Wissahickon*, *Ottawa*, *Chippewa* and the *Seneca*; the iron fleet, five Monitors, and the *Ironsides*, the latter carrying sixteen 11-inch guns and four 200-pound rifles. We commenced and kept up firing until 3 o'clock, when we ceased by mutual consent, to watch the iron-clad fleet. The land force was drawn up in line of battle to charge, and at 6 o'clock they signaled to cease firing, and then they charged. As the iron-clads ceased firing, a steamer came out from behind Sumter with reinforcements, and landed on the island, and fought till 12 o'clock, and then surrendered to us. When this was known at Sumter all the rebel forts opened, and broadside after broadside came plunging and tearing among the tired and worn-out troops, almost annihilating them. The water was too low for our fleet to go and engage Sumter and Moultrie, although those forts had been firing incessantly at the fleet, they had no effect whatever, the substance was, we met with a tremendous defeat after so complete a victory. To day is spent in hurying the dead, and to-morrow I suppose we will go in again, as Fort Wagner is completely demolished, and the Admiral says Sumter must fall. We lay inside of the bar in range of the forts all the time."

ORDER BY GEN. GILLMORE.

After the first success in Charleston harbor on the 10th inst., Gen. GILLMORE issued the following address to his troops:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, }
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 13, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS.—The Brigadier-General Commanding, presents his congratulations and thanks to the army which he has the honor to command, for their brilliant victory of the 10th inst., which pinces them three miles nearer the rebel stronghold of Sumter, the first, among all our country's defences, against foreign foes, that fell the polluting tread of traitors.

Our labors, however, are not over; they are just begun; and while the spires of the rebel city still loom up in the dim distance, hardships and privations must be endured, before our hopes and expectations can find their full fruition in victory.

Let us emulate the heroic deeds of our brothers in arms at Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh, and add to that roll of fame which will be transmitted to a grateful posterity.

Special thanks are due to Brig.-Gen. VODGES and his command for the untiring energy and patient endurance displayed by them in erecting the batteries on Folly Island under every conceivable disadvantage, and to Brig.-Gen. GEO. C. STRONG and his command, for the heroic gallantry with which they carried the enemy's batteries on Morris Island, this being the first instance during the war in which powerful batteries have been assaulted successfully by a column disembarked under a heavy artillery fire.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

MORGAN AND HIS OFFICERS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 28.

JOHN MORGAN, Col. CLUKE, and about thirty other rebel officers, arrived here last night, and were taken to the City Prison.

THE DRAFT.

A General Skedaddle of Substitutes in New-Bedford, Mass.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, July 27.

Eight of the ten substitutes, who had been accepted, clothed with regular army suits, and quartered for safe-keeping in Pierian Hall, skedaddled sometime between 2 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by lowering themselves from a front window to the sidewalk on Fourth-street. The deserters cut their blankets into strips, knotted them together, and then, probably, drew up the rope with which some accomplices outside furnished them, and by which they effected their escape.

GIBSON, one of the two remaining, and who says he did not enlist to desert, states that about 2 o'clock he woke, and found the watchmen, who were appointed to keep guard in the hall, walking near the platform on which the men were lying. One of the latter requested the watchmen to sit down and keep quiet, as he wanted to go to sleep. He, GIBSON, then fell asleep. On waking again at 4 o'clock, he found the eight men gone, the window open, and the rope hanging as they left it. He immediately sung out to the watchmen, who were in the chairs at the other extremity of the hall, "*Say, say, your men have gone!*"

The deserters left their uniforms, blankets, &c., and, being well supplied with money, are probably far away by this time. In this instance, Capt. HATCH, the Provost-Marshal, took what we should have regarded, under all the circumstances, as ample precautions; but the next who attempt to escape will find a different job on their hands. The names of the fugitives are as follows: JOHN RILEY and WM. JOHNSON, of Ireland; SAMUELSON HOWARD, JAMES WRIGHT and JOHN RICH, from New-Brunswick; DANIEL WILLIAMS and CHAS. W. WHITE, from Canada; and JAS. GREENE, from New-York.

It is suggested that Capt. HATCH have photographs taken of his next batch of substitutes, as aids to their recovery, if they stray away.

Proclamation by the Governor of New-Jersey

To the People of New-Jersey:

No draft has been ordered in New-Jersey. Every volunteer mustered into the United States service for three years, within thirty days, will cause an abatement *pro tanto* of New-Jersey's quota of the draft, should one be ordered. If 8,783 volunteers be raised in the State in thirty days there will be no draft. There will, in no event, be a draft for any alleged previous deficiency. The quota of each township and ward toward the 8,783 men will be published as soon as possible by the Adjutant-General of the State, and each township and ward will receive credit for the number of men furnished.

New-Jersey has thus far furnished all men asked of her without orafting, and it would be a source of pride and gratification should she continue to fill her quota of troops by volunteering.

There is now in progress of formation in this State, under my direction, one regiment of volunteer cavalry at Trenton, two regiments of infantry at Newark and Flemington, respectively, and one battery of artillery at Hoboken. The formation of an infantry regiment will be immediately commenced at Freehold, and another at Beverly, and a battery will be authorized in a few days at Trenton. A special effort will also be made to enlist men for the old regiments. I earnestly call upon the citizens of this State to make every effort to raise these troops by the payment of additional bounties, through public meetings and personal exertion. Let the authorities of the cities and township determine to raise their quotas. By this means, in 1862, 11,000 were raised in fifteen days.

The bounties now paid by the Government are $100 to new recruits and $400 to veterans. Every single man will be entitled to $2 per month from the State, and the families of married men and widowed mothers of single men dependent on them for support to $6 per month besides the monthly pay from the Government. If, in addition, liberal bounties are paid by municipalities and individuals, the men can be raised.

Let every citizen of New-Jersey commence the work at once, and the desired result will be attained.

Do not wait for the quota of the townships, which will be furnished in a few days.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at Trenton, this twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. (L. s.) one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. JOEL PARKER.

Attest: S. M. DICKINSON, Private Secretary.

About the Draft in this City.

Provost-Marshal HUGHEY has received no further instructions relative to a renewal of the draft, but he expects to receive orders to proceed with the drawing as soon as the question is settled with regard to the quota due from this City. All sorts of absurd claims are being urged upon the Government authorities relative to the troops heretofore furnished by this City, some even going so far as to claim that New-York has furnished an excess over her quota in previous calls sufficient to cover the entire number now required of this City. The Government certainly ought to be able to ascertain the facts about this matter, and the sooner this is done, and the draft resumed here, if, as there is no doubt, it is to be resumed, the better will it be for all concerned. The acts of the mob have had the effect to annul all opposition to the draft among thinking people, and there is an anxious desire on the part of law-abiding citizens that the law should be obeyed here as elsewhere, and that New-York has no right or reason to refuse or evade furnishing her just quota of recruits. We are informed by Provost-Marshal HUGHEY that the enrollment is completed in all the districts, and he is ready to re-name the draft at any time. The statement in a morning paper, that the enrollment in the Fourth District was only completed on Monday last, is incorrect. It has been completed in all the Districts for more than a week. Duplicates of each enrollment list are preserved, and nothing would be gained by the mob if they succeeded in destroying the list kept at the place of drafting. It is scarcely probable, however, that there will be any interference with the drawing, whenever it is resumed. It is a notable fact in the late riots, that the mob attacked only such places as were known to be without the means of resistance. Hereafter they will find few places that are not prepared to meet them.

Drafting and Volunteering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am anhject to draft. I em a merried man, with ynnng children dependent upon me for support. Although poor, as the world goes, I could manage to pay the $300 exemption fee; yet if I am drafted I shall go into the ranks and do my duty to my country there to the best of my ability, feeling that neither I nor my children can be called upon to make too great a sacrifice. Out of my small immediate family circle two of the three unmarried members are already in the field, and the third said to me a year ago, "I feel no special call to volunteer to go into the ranks while there is not absolute necessity for my services, but let the Government exercise its authority and draft me and I will go with all my heart." I now feel as he then did and still does, and I find that many of my acquaintances are like minded. If the Government goes on with the draft, and the lot falls upon me, I shall go with all my heart. If after the draft an emergency rises which makes the services et all men like me necessary, I will volunteer. But if the Government shrinks back from the Copperhead threatenings, the mob, and the so-called State Sovereignty theory, (which is at the bottom of the rebellion,) I shall not *volunteer*. And for these reasons: A nation which in its honr or extremest need has not the right or the power to command the services of its citizens is not fit to exist; a Government which cannot carry into execution an act of the representatives of the people is not worthy to be defended.

I will edd a word about this "*sister State*" talk, of which recently we hear so much in some quarters. One of my cousins was in one of the regiments which went into Pennsylvania when LEE came northward. Telling us the other evening about the Governor's speeches to the regiments when they came home, he spoke much in these words: "SEYMOUR keeps thanking us for our alacrity in going to the aid of a sister State. I'm sick of it. I didn't go to the aid of a sister State. I went to defend my country and my countrymen, and to put down rebels against my Government. What do I care about a sister State? I don't care a button whether Pennsylvania remains a single sistar, or marrys Maryland, or divides herself into an interesting pair of female twins. The people there are my countryman and the soil is part of my country, and they would be in any case. So far as mere Pennsylvania is concerned, I must say we didn't find many men between York and Harrisburgh that were worth drawing a trigger for. Many of them told us that they would as soon see the rebels as us. We went to put down the Southern rebels against the Government, and we came back to put down rebels, not against State law or legal princess, but against an Act of Congress; and SEYMOUR doesn't say a word to us about either; but crams us with sister States and himself as Commander-in-Chief. I'm sick and tired of hearing such stuff." I must say that I agreed with my militia kinsman.

CONSCRIPT.

New-York, July 28, 1863.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Condition of Memphis—Business in the Hands of Sharpers—Protest of Merchants against the Revenue Tax—The Guerrillas Disappearing from Tennessee—Sentiments of Rebel Prisoners—Vicksburgh Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 20, 1863.

Memphis, which before its capture, was one of the most rabid secession cities in the South, has become thoroughly tamed, and is at present a very model of quietness and regularity. This, however, is simply resignation, and not her loyalty nor conviction, those who were Secessionists one year ago, are just as much so to-day in their hearts as ever. Their hatred of the Yankees is no less intense, and their love for the ragged imposition instituted by JEFF. DAVIS is still cherished with a fidelity worthy a better cause.

There remains in the city but a portion of the old citizens, the balance are vagabondizing in Dixie, or are carrying a musket in the Southern army, or have left their bones on the hundred battle-fields of the South. Their residences here have been seized by the Government, and to-day the palatial dwellings of many an old aristocrat are occupied by National officials, and the hordes of Jews, who follow in the rear of an army, like wolves behind the hunters. Very few of the business houses are conducted by the old firms; but in place of them we have a crowd of cormorants, who chatter to each other in unknown tongues, or sit in swarthy silence, waiting for victims, whom they can prey upon to the extent of five hundred or one thousand per cent. profit on every article of commerce. The entire character of this place has been changed since the advent of the National forces, and Memphis bears scarcely the slightest resemblance to the beautiful, wealthy and thrifty place of ante-rebellion days. Her richest men are dead, banished or bankrupt; strange faces fill all her offices of trust and occupy all the avenues of business; bayonets gleam at every gathering, and the tramp of the patrol is heard everywhere, at all hours of the day and night, enforcing upon the people that loyalty which they will not receive through conviction. Truly the way of the transgressor is hard, and none have found it more so than this once delightful place.

It is very likely that much of the present dullness is owing to the course Government has taken with reference to importations. As matters are at present, a wholesale dealer has to pay in licenses considerably more per month than he can make upon the limited amount of goods that he is allowed to bring in—a circumstance which, as will readily be appreciated, has a decided tendency to depress, instead of giving vitality to commerce. In course of time, it is to be hoped, Government will institute a more liberal and enlightened policy, a policy which will not force dealers, in order to clear themselves, to charge a consumer more than ten times what an article is worth.

A few roaming bands of guerrillas, who are organized not from motives of patriotism, but with a view to robbery and assassination, continue to infest Tennessee at various points between here and the Tennessee River. They are, however, being slowly but surely driven off or exterminated by HATCH and COLONEL—two of the most dashing and indefatigable cavalry officers that ever swung a sabre. Between them they have made the business of horse-stealing, house-burning and bushwhacking much more hazardous than is desired by the ragged vagabonds under RICHARDSON, FORREST, SOL STREET, and other cutthroats, who have so long infested Western Tennessee. The prospect seems fair, that in a very few weeks the whole State will be completely and forever purged of the horse-thieves that so long have plundered and disturbed the citizens of Tennessee.

The following resolution, passed yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce, will show one of the grievances of which merchants here complain:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the city of Memphis [illegible] and the Military Commander [illegible] has declared [illegible] in insurrection against said United States, at the same time a tax being charged by the regular, duly-constituted agents for the collection of revenue taxes in the United States, we, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, merchants and business men of the city of Memphis, do hereby solemnly protest against the assessment of taxes so aforesaid, unless the proclamation of the President referred to shall be revoked by the same.

Yesterday a steamer came up from below, having on board seven hundred and fifty prisoners, a majority of whom were from Vicksburgh, the balance from JOHNSTON'S army. Those from Vicksburgh had refused to be paroled, but, instead, have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, and propose hereafter to lead some other life than fighting for a bankrupt Confederacy, whose assets are reduced to corn meal, mule meat and irredeemable shinplasters. To-day another boat arrived having on board one hundred and fifty Confederate officers from Fort Hudson, who are destined to spend the balance of the heated term in the cooler regions of the salubrious North.

Generally, they seem rather despondant for the Confederacy, as they learn that they have not taken Washington, recaptured New-Orleans, nor sacked New-York and Philadelphia—all of which they believed while being invested at Port Hudson. Many of them say that they won't accept peace—they have lost all their fortunes in the war, and now have nothing to live for. As soon as exchanged they will commence fighting again, and continue to fight until exterminated. Such is their tone of thought, and I have no doubt but that many of them will act precisely in this manner until they are all killed off. Some few of the officers declare it to be their intention to leave the Confederate service and take the oath of allegiance to the Government as soon as they get North—a privilege which will doubtless be granted them at the proper time.

The weather at Vicksburgh is intensely hot, and our armies are suffering greatly from sickness. No cases of yellow fever have yet appeared, but it is thought that the great humidity which for a long time has characterized the condition of the atmosphere indicates that the present season will be pestilential. PEMBERTON'S forces, to the number of 30,000, with one wagon to each regiment, and six days' rations, left Vicksburgh on the 12th, for Talliegds, Ala. JOHNSON was still retreating, and it is believed by his friends that he will succeed in crossing Tombigbee River with the main body of his army.

It is not believed that there will be very great activity in Gen. GRANT'S army for the next six weeks, beyond the establishment of a new line of operations for the Fall campaign.

GALWAY.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match Between Gentlemen's Horses for $1,000 on Fashion Course.

A trotting match took place yesterday on the Fashion Course between the sorrel mare, *Minnie Whitlock*, and the bay gelding, *Pulaski*—both horses being celebrated fast roadsters, belonging to private gentlemen. The same horses trotted together last week, and after an exciting and well-contested trial of five heats, it resulted in favor of *Minnie*.

The contest yesterday resulted in favor of *Pulaski*, after four well contested heats, *Minnie* only winning the second one, and making some bad breaks on the others, although showing tho most speed.

First Heat.—*Pulaski* had the pole, which, after a neck-and-neck race to the three-quarter turn, was taken from him by *Minnie*, when led him handsomely on the home-stretch, but broke up as she neared the distance stand, and lost the heat by a length.

Second Heat.—It was a neck-and-neck race to near the half mile, where *Pulaski* broke up, and *Minnie* came over the score a length and a half in front.

Third Heat.—*Minnie* led past the quarter pole three lengths in front, and four lengths at the half mile, three lengths at the three-quarter pole, which was gradually reduced to a couple of lengths near the distance stand, where *Minnie* got off her feet, and *Pulaski* won the heat by half a length.

Fourth Heat.—*Minnie* opened a gap of four lengths at the quarter pole, and broke up on the back stretch, but catching again to a trot, she passed the half mile still a length in advance, but broke up again and fell off some four lengths; this gap she closed up gradually on the last quarter, but failed in winning the heat by a short length.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
D. Pfifer, names b. g. *Pulaski*.....1 2 1 1
D. Mace, names s. m. *Minnie Whitlock*.....2 1 2 2
Time—2:39¾; 2:43¾; 2:44¾; 2:42½.

The Great Trotting Match on Thursday, Between Henry Clay and Nutwood, on the Union Course, for $1,200.

On the occasion of the above race and the re-opening the Union Course, Mr. LITCHFIELD—the new President of the Jamaica Railroad—has determined to run extra steam cars from East New-York to the Union Course, and an extra return train if the race should not be finished till after the 6.30 trip from Jamaica to East New-York. Cars leave the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh ferries every fifteen minutes for East New-York, and from East New-York to the Course at 1.45, 2.30 and 4 o'clock.

Gen. Butler vs. Dutchman's Time.

A great trotting match takes place on Saturday on the Fashion Course. *Gen. Butler* is matched to to beat *Dutchman's* time of three miles in 7:32½.

On Friday a purse and stake will be trotted for on the Fashion Course, between *Thunder*, *Wm. Miner* and *Biddy McGee*.

The Saratoga Running Races.

This great Northern racing meeting, in which all the race horses outside the embrace of Dixie will contend, (including *Idlewild* and Mr. CLAY'S celebrated horses,) will commence next Monday, Aug. 3, and continue four days. The visitors to Saratoga will have a rich treat, and, to the great credit of Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, the proprietor, gambling will not be permitted inside the Course.

Camp New-Dorp and Sprague Barracks, Staten Island.

The camp at New-Dorp is situated about five miles from the Clifton or Vanderbilt Landing, and can be reached by the Staten Island cars. It is situated in a pleasant part of the island, and in all respects superior to any camp yet located there, and the condition is excellent. The hospitals are kept in the best of order, under the supervision of Dr. CLARKE, the Post Surgeon, and his assistant, Dr. MILSPAUGH.

A diagram of the camp would embrace the following departments:

1. Headquarters. 2. Guard-room. 3. Officers' Mess. 4. Quartermaster's Department. 5. Sutler's Store. 6. Hospital.

Following is a list of the officers on duty at the camp: Commandant, Major HERZAL, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth N. Y. V.; Adjutant, Lieut. ERNST BLACKMANN, Thirteenth cavalry; Quartermaster, J. M. JOVOLIN; Surgeon, Dr. CLARKE. Dr. CLARKE has also been lately appointed one of the State Examining Surgeons. Contractor for food, Mr. DRAKE; Sutler, Mr. JAMES DENPSEY, of Staten Island.

Col. LANSING is the head Superintendent of Camp New-Dorp, as well as all others in the State of New-York. There are about 450 men in camp at the present time, and ten quarters for prisoners or guard-houses, which it is to be hoped are many more than are used.

Alleged Murder on the High Seas.

CHAS. A. HURD, late second mate of the American ship *Swallow*, arrived here from Hamburg yesterday, having been sent home by the American Consul at that place, charged with the murder of JNO. ROSSELL, a seaman on board the *Swallow*, while on her passage from Callao to Hamburg. ROSSELL was an old man, and is alleged to have been beaten and otherwise ill-treated by the second mate, to such an extent as to cause his death on the 27th of April last. HURD was taken before United States Commissioner OSBORNE, by whom he was committed for examination on Thursday next.

Naval Movements.

CONCENTRATION OF NAVAL TROOPS HERE.

Yesterday a large detachment of United States marines arrived here from the National Capital, and were subsequently quartered in the Marine barracks on Flushing-avenue. Another troop arrived from Philadelphia last evening, and a third has been here since Monday. All these are to be concentrated in one body, and to be sent to Charleston, to reinforce the Marine corps there. Officers accompany the troops, which are all excellently drilled, and in a state of the most perfect discipline. An inspection of the battalion will take place to-day or to-morrow at the navy-yard, under the surveillance of Major GARLAND, the Commandant of the Marine garrison of the New-York station. Over 400 men, in addition to those already here, are expected in a few days.

DEPARTURE OF WAR VESSELS.

The United States steam-gunboats *Pocahontas* and *Tuscarora* [illegible] yesterday, bound to the Mississippi [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] steamer *Adela* has received her [illegible] and will leave the Navy-yard this morning, at 9 o'clock, for New-Orleans. The prize-steamer *Granite City* has also instructions to depart without delay, and the Vanderbilt steamer *Fort Jackson* is preparing rapidly to take her departure. All three vessels have recently been put into a state of perfect fighting trim, and carry a large amount of ammunition. The other ships fitting out at this station are to be completed as soon as possible, as their services are required by the Navy Department.

A NEW WAR VESSEL.

A new war vessel is in process of construction at Cincinnati. This strange craft is known as *Elliot's War Turtle*. It is shaped like a large punch-bowl, with the propeller, in the form of a turbine wheel, place at the bottom, and so arranged as to take water in through eight radical inoes, which may be opened or closed by valves, said tubes connecting with the propeller and the outer or hull edge of the vessel. The propeller presses the water downward from its cylinder and revolves always in the same direction, and when the vessel is to be moved forward in any direction one or more of the valves is opened, thereby relieving the pressure on that side, while the pressure still remains on the opposite side to propel the vessel. The turret is very similar in appearance to those on the Monitors, but is built fixedly and firmly on the top of the vessel, and lined inside with heavy timbers. It revolves with the boat, by the action of the water upon the rudders placed in the mouth of the radical tubes. It mounts four guns.

SALE OF A PRIZE.

The prize steamer *Cherokee*, with her fixtnre, was sold at auction, in Boston, on Saturday last. The *Cherokee* is an iron screw vessel of 500 tons burden, formerly known as the British steamer *Thistle*, built on the Clyde, and at the time of her capture she hailed from Charleston, S. C. She has two powerful engines, and is represented as a fast sailing vessel.

Pleasure Trip of the Steamship City of London.

Yesterday, about 400 gentlemen assembled on board the new and magnificent steamship *City of London*, by invitation of the agent of the line, for a pleasure trip down the bay. Among the party were Surveyor ANDREWS, Postmaster WAKEMAN, and numerous officers of the British frigate *Challenger*, and other vessels lying in the harbor. The guests were conveyed to the steamer by means of a tender which left Pier No. 44, North River, every fifteen minutes until 11 A. M., the hour of the steamer's sailing. The vessel was gaily decked with the English, American, and other national colors, and as she passed down the river attracted considerable attention from the crowds gathered on the piers. As she neared her consort, the *City of New-York*, that vessel fired a salute and dipped her colors, which compliment was repeated by the *Scotia*, of the Cunard line, and other steamers which happened to be at anchor at the time. Four frigates—representing the American, English, French and Spanish navies—were also passed, the crews of each mounting the yards and giving nine hearty cheers. The *City of London* replied to the honors with the customary salute, and the guests on board did not fail to do their share of cheering, and otherwise manifest their delight. GRAFFULA'S Seventh regiment band was in attendance, and opened the musical entertainment with the stirring air, "God Save the Queen." This was followed by American national and patriotic airs, and before the steamer returned to her pier a variety of most delightful music was discoursed, to the unfeigned gratification of the guests. When about ten miles beyond Sandy Hook, the company were invited to enter the spacious saloon and partake of a banquet, which had been prepared under the skilful management of DELMONICO. It is supposed, of course, that almost every one has heard of that famous caterer, and it may be said with truth, that on this occasion he surpassed himself in the arrangement of the tables and the variety of delicacy of the viands placed thereon. Before the party separated, the healths of Queen VICTORIA and President LINCOLN were drank, and toasts complimentary to the *City of London*, to the Captain, P. C. PETRIE, and to the agent of the line, Mr. JOHN DALY, were given and responded to. The whole affair was a complete success, everyone on hand receiving all the attention he could possibly desire, both from the officers and the assistants. The steamer returned to Pier 44 at about 7 P. M.

As is probably well known, the steamer *City of London* is owned by the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company. She was built in the Clyde, and has made but one trip across the ocean, arriving here last week. Like the other vessels belonging to this Company, she is an iron ship, propelled by a three-bladed screw. She is constructed on the most approved principles, with all the recent improvements as to both build and machinery, measuring 355 feet in length on deck, by a breadth of 40 feet 4 inches to beam, with a depth of 26 feet. She is about 2,406 tons gross measurement, and is 1,678 tons register, and is propelled by engines of 550-horse power, which can be worked up to 1,500. The motive steam is raised by four boilers, heated by twenty furnaces, fired athwart-ships from the centre, the furnace and engine-rooms being kept cool and sweet by an admirable system of ventillation. It is calculated that these twenty furnaces will consume about sixty tons of coal per day, by which agency it expected that the vessel will attain a speed of about fourteen knots an hour.

The *City of London* is very strongly framed, and is divided into six water-tight compartments by five strong iron bulkheads, which extend from the keel up to the upper deck, thus receiving great additional strength, and being secured in a high degree from dangerous accident from either water or fire. She is further strengthened by steel water-tight deck stringers, which extend in breadth from the bulwarks to the house on deck, throughout the whole length of the vessel; and besides this security, still greater firmness and tension are insured by her sheet strake being of double steel plates from stem to stern.

Besides her powerful propelling machinery, she is also fully equipped as a sailing vessel, having three tall masts, is ship-rigged, carrying large square as well as fore and aft sails.

On deck she has a wide and lofty house, which extends from the stem right aft to the stern, the roof of which forms a spacious and magnificent promenade deck. To the extreme aft of this is the wheel-house, immediately in front of the wheel-house are the Captain's cabin and first officer's room, and between the officer's rooms and the engine-room is the saloon or main cabin, an exceedingly elegant and beautiful apartment, sixty feet long by eighteen feet wide, very fully lighted and ventilated by side lights, and fitted up in a style of luxurious and tasteful elegance.

Directly forward of the saloon are the steward's pantry and bar, which are furnished with a profusion of elegant and beautiful silver-plate, porcelain and crystal.

The staterooms for the saloon passengers, 52 in number, capable of accommodating 120 passengers, are under the main-deck—spacious, well lighted, and, like every other portion of the vessel, most carefully ventilated, by side openings and air shafts. The portion on this deck, forward from the engine-room, is devoted to sleeping apartments and mess-rooms for the second and third-class passengers. These apartments also are well lighted and admirably ventilated. The closet and other sanitary appliances of the ship are ample and complete. The ship is supplied with eight life and other boats, two very large ones being filled with CLIFFORD'S lowering apparatus. She has also numerous life-buoys and apparatus for preventing and extinguishing fires.

In adding the *City of London* to the line, the Company has in every respect consulted the convenience of the public. It is not the intention to inaugurate a hostile rivalry with the Cunard line, but simply to gain the favor of the public by meeting its wishes.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT.—We freely commend Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., as a delightful place of sojourn. The scenery is of unrivaled beauty; valley, hill and river give it inexhaustible variety. The hotel is well kept, containing every accommodation for guests, as well for their comfort as amusement. —*New-Orleans Picayune.*

[Advertisement.]

SUBSTITUTES.—We are daily furnishing large numbers of substitutes, singly and by hundreds, to individuals and agents in Pennsylvania, New-England, and New-York State, for $223, $250, and $275. Address TOMPKINS & CO., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRIS'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRIS & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 27.—*In steamship Scotia from Liverpool.*—Mrs. and Miss Jones, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Schall, two children and infant, two nurses and man servant, W. P. Sinclair, A. Stewart, John Caldwell, Mr. Carter, Miss Stringfield, Mr. and Miss Florence, Mr. and Mrs. Ribbord, Mr. and Mrs. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Blatchford, Col. Sargent, A. Cayllier, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Bruce, [illegible], Littlewood, E. A. Smith, O. Kaphanah, Miss Harwood, Miss Isard, Mrs. [illegible] daughter and child, BUTLER, Jr., Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Somebrun, Mr. and Mrs. L. Vail, two children and nurse, Mrs. Eustake and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. T. Perkins, daughter and four sons, W. Turner, Wm. Kay, James Conner, W. B. Hayden, Mrs. de Peceval and son, S. Fleishman, J. F. Raymond, Charles Smith, John Graham, Mr. Pritchett, G. Gallaghan, D. Kershaw, Miss Gallahan and sister, Miss E. Kershaw, Miss Kershaw, Mr. Wray, Mr. Teller, Mr. and Miss Montera, Robert Nisbett, J. Dixon, Fred. Reuter, Mr. and Mrs L. Sures, three sons and maid, Miss Carrio, T. Kew, Mr. Ickelheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Bindahoff, Mr. Monroe, M. Forrest, A. Bachman, Master Bache Cunard, Mr. Caimon du Pin, Mr. and Mrs. Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Rahn, Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn, three daughters and maid, Mr. Dembrii, Alexander Simpson, Don Ramon Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. Van Zandt, two children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Scheider, Mr. and Mrs. Lahreeson, infant and nurse, Mr. Orthelmer, Mr. Durkee, E. Norris, Mr. Granier, Mr. Goldenberg, John Marshall, G. V. Brooks, Ged. Winks, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, infant and nurse, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Hansman, Mr. Vail, C. L. Perkins, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Judson, J. B. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Swallow, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Blakeny, Mrs. Ida Schaden, Mr. and Mrs. Dardis, Miss Phelan and child, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Scovell, Mr. Young. Total, 164

In steamship Cahawba, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. J. B. Steele and daughter, L. Simon, Capt. W. A. Thomas, Mr. Radcliff.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 53 | Sun sets..... 7 19 | Moon sets... 3 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 6 24 | Gov. Island.. 7 13 | Hell Gate... 8 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool, E Cunard.
Steamers J. G. Tinnis, Maitland, Norfolk; Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell; Vineland, Maul, Millville, N. J. Bentley, Smith & Co.
Ship Gleamer, (Bv.,) Craig, St. John, N. B., W. Dishrow.
Bavke Radama, (Br.,) McKenzie, Picton, N. S.; Miller & Houghton; Coureren, (Norw.,) Melsam, Rotterdam, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Immacnieto, (Ital.,) Micule, Queenstown, Wm Salem & Co.; Olbeis, (Brem.,) Bahv, Rotterdam; schr. Golden West, (Br.,) Greer, Curacoa; A. R. Wetmore, Edwards, Buena Vista; steamers W. F. Bruce, Foster, and Franklin, Young, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Leonidas, Capt. Wood, from Montevideo, arrived at this port yesterday, had on board as cargo 165 mules, all in fine condition, having lost only six in a passage of 57 days. This, we believe, is the only cargo of mules ever brought into this port from Montevideo. The ship lies off the Battery.

July 27, Barnegat bearing W. N. W. 10 miles, a bark was seen, bound S., showing a red signal with white cross, showing Nos. 25, 20.

The schr. Dv. Hazard came in collision with the end of Pier No. 35 East River, stove in her bows and sunk.

The brig Kentucky, recently sunk at Sandy Hook, will discharge cargo at Pier No. 45 East River, and then go on the dry dock.

Spoken, &c.

Kittainny—U. S. schr. cruising, June 22, lat. 41 13, lon. 67 17.

D. Cobden Murray—U. S. bark, cruising, 22d inst., lat. 41 44, lon. 65 14.

Palestine—Br. bark, from Shields for Quebec, June 22, lat. 41 38, lon. 44.

Augusta—U. S. gunboat, on a cruise, 19th inst., lon. 69.

Canada—bark, from Havana for Boston, 20th inst., off Nantucket.

Sheffield—bark, from Havana for Marseilles, 21st inst., lat. 31 27, lon. 78 56.

Foreign Ports.

At Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 13th inst., Bremen bark Leander, Piper, for New-York in about 3 ds.; brig Lydia H. Cole, ldg.

At Ponce, P. R., 16th inst., bark John Benson, for New-York, ldg.; brig Milmankil, for do. do.

RUBIA MILLS,

NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)

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For sale by first-class grocers.

AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
GREAT TROTTING MATCH.
GEN. BUTLER VS. DUTCHMAN'S TIME.

A trotting match will take place, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, on the Fashion Course, in which Mr. Horace F. Jones backs Dutchman's celebrated time, 7:32½, three miles, under saddle, (done twenty-four years ago,) against Gen. Butler, three miles, in harness.

Mr. Jones bets the owner of Gen. Butler $600 against $250, that Butler will not beat Dutchman's time, and Butler's owner feels confident, that although Flora Temple failed in doing three miles in less than 7:32¼, the black gelding will be able to outrival Dutchman's wonderful performance.

The boat which leaves James-slip at 2 and 4 o'clock

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3697. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Additional Extracts from Richmond Papers.

More About the Rebel Defeat at Gettysburgh.

Comments on the Decision in the Case of the Alexandra.

What the Rebels Propose to Do if it is Affirmed.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

We continue our extracts from Richmond papers of July 27:

MORE ABOUT THE BATTLE AT GETTYSBURGH.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel* writes from the camp of Alexandra's battery of light artillery, near Hagerstown, Md., under date of July 10:

"There is no doubt about the fact that our repulse here has, at least for a time, changed the whole plan of this campaign. *Almost every one feels that we attempted almost impossibilities. I think we were too confident.* I intimated this in my letter to you from Chambersburgh. Every man felt we could whip Hooker wherever we might meet him. We had forgotten the power of the spade, and the immense advantage which position may give. We had lost sight of the striking history of the siege of Vicksburgh, even while in progress; there 20,000 men successfully resisting and slaughtering a besieging army of 75,000 men, though surrounded and cut off from all succor.

I am in Longstreet's corps, who commanded the centre on the right of Gettysburgh. Gen. Hoon was on our right. Just to our front and right was a very rocky spur, on which the enemy had a battery, supported, of course, by infantry. Gen. Hood sent word on Thursday afternoon to Gen. Lee, that *he had met with an unexpected obstacle in this mountain*, and that he could not advance. Both on Wednesday and Thursday we had driven the enemy without difficulty, but where we had fallen back to this spur or mountain and the connecting range of hills, our advance was checked. Thursday was a glorious day in our front. The men were in splendid spirits. It would have done your heart good (for it filled my eyes with tears) to see Gen. Wofford's brigade charge the enemy, who was strongly posted in a large peach orchard about 500 yards from the grove in which our battery was placed. Between these two points was a gentle valley, covered with clover and corn, affording no protection. *The enemy's artillery in this orchard had damaged us terribly.* One battery in this battalion (Rhett's S. C., Lieut. Ficklin commanding) had lost 30 men in less than an hour. But other batteries came rapidly in line, and the enemy's fire slackened a little. Wofford's man were lying just behind us, under cover of a hill. The order was given to advance. We ceased firing a moment, and the noble brigade filed between our guns amid a thousand cheers from fuit and admiring hearts of the artillery. They heaved the low stone fence, and soon the noble line of two full regiments was formed, and began to descend the slope toward the orchard. The gallant General rode to the front, with his hat high above his head, first cheering on the regiment on the left, and then galloped along the line of that upon the right. The charge terrified the enemy, for he msoe no resistance. Soon the brigade and its noble commander entered the orchard, and the artillery which had been playing over their heads ceased, and this strong position was won. Long may Gen. Wofford live to lead his men to victory!

The failure of Gen. Pickett to take the position on our left *was due to the strengthening of the enemy's fortifications and want of support.* He was posted behind a strong stone wall, and had parallels beyond this—so that when one line was taken, another and another remained. These places are not improperly called by the men "slaughter pens."

The artillery fight of Friday (3d) was the greatest of the war—some say the greatest "field" artillery fight of the age. It began at 4½ o'clock. Our battery happened to fire the first gun at some skirmishers, who were endeavoring to get into a ravine in our front. Before 8 o'clock we had blown up four of the enemy's caissons, and we must have damaged him (and seem he confesses it) terribly during the afternoon. Between 1 and 5 o'clock I am satisfied we fired 25,000 shot and shell. This was just before Pickett assaulted the enemy's works. *Had they been carried, we would have been in Baltimore ere this.*

Not a gun was fired on Saturday. It reminded us all of the day (Thursday) that followed the battle of Sharpsburgh. *As it began to be intimated that we would fall back, every face grew sad; but when it was ascertained that our ammunition (heavy ordnance) was nearly exhausted, all acquiesced. I have to see the first man who wishes to return to Virginia.* I have talked with timid men, but all egree that we can whip the Yankees any day on a *fair field.* This is all we want. We care little about numbers. We don't expect to 'remove mountains,' but we hope, by God's blessing, to do what the Army of Northern Virginia has so often done before.

There is great discontent among the officers and men in regard to Order No. 72. The stores are all closed. Men who profess to be our friends in this State shut their doors in our faces and denounce our money. This is intolerable. These men are as truly our enemies as the blackest Republican in the land. To the Yankees their doors are wide spread. They say they can't buy goods with our money. Why not let them invest *some* of their money in our bonds? We don't wish to 'buy them out.' They embark in other speculations which they own are more hazardous. They say we will certainly establish our independence, and yet they will not turn a hand to help us. Many of our men need shoes, hats and clothes, and yet Quartermasters issue none, and none can be bought, though we offer to buy at a discount of our money of from 50 to 100 per cent. 'These things ought not so to be.' Officers ought to be allowed to buy what their men need; no one wants ornaments."

A REBEL CONGRESSMAN ON THE SITUATION.

SPEECH OF J. L. M. CURRY, OF ALABAMA.

Hon. J. L. M. Curry addressed a large number of ladies and gentlemen at his home in Talladega last week, in which he announced himself a candidate for reelection, and stated his position upon questions at issue. The Talladega *Watchtower* gives the following synopsis of his speech:

"He justified the secession of Alabama, and the establishment of the Confederate Government. In this connection, the impossibility of cooperation with other Southern States prior to secession, without a violation of the Federal obligations, was clearly proven. The moderation and wisdom of the seceding States, in preventing anarchy in the country and preserving the charters of freedom, were brought out in striking light.

The common imputation that the Secessionists, or what is the same thing, that the Confederate Government had brought on the present war, was denied, and from undeniable documentary and historic proof it was established that Lincoln's Government was alone responsible for existing troubles. The charge of precipitating the South into the war was rejected as a slander and a stigma on our gallant soldiers.

Referring to peace, he said that he earnestly desired and prayed for an honorable peace—that no propositions for peace had ever been made by Lincoln or any Northern State; that the belief that peace, except at the sacrifice of our liberty and independence, could at any time have been brought about, was an ignorant delusion; and copious extracts were read from President Davis' messages, showing that President, Congress, and people of the Confederate States earnestly desired a peaceful solution of the questions at issue. *The effort to organize a Peace party in the South was declared to be unjust to our sister States, grossly wrongful to the army, and an encouragement to our enemies to persevere in their unhallowed designs.* Whatever of peace sentiment exists, or has found expression at the North, was based exclusively on the idea of reconstruction, and that was a proposition too monstrous to be tolerated by any Southerner. While he would not stickle on any rules of false propriety in making propositions for peace, he had more hope in conquering a peace than in humbly begging the Yankees to abandon their wicked purposes. *If peace be desired by the North, a withdrawal of their army from our soil would accomplish it.*

The financial condition of the country was then adverted to, and *the injurious effects of a redundant currency in enhancing prices and increasing our indebtedness, without an adequate return, were fully presented.* The necessity of the Funding bill, to arrest the progressive expansion of the currency, and convert the surplus into bonds, payable at a remote period, was illustrated, and satisfactory extracts from the reports of Mr. Memminger and Mr. Hunter were produced to show the wisdom and good faith of the measure.

As an auxiliary to the funding process, and to reduce our currency and restrain our credit, the Tax bill was defended. Many of its features were objectionable; amendments would improve some of its parts, but the general principle of a tax on incomes or productions was good, and the necessity was imperative. The advantage of an income tax was, that it adjusted itself to the inequalities of the war. The tax in kind, or the tithe, was explained at length, and while novel and unusual, by a series of practical arguments, it was made apparent that the Government would be withdrawn to a great extent from the market, as a purchaser of the stores proper for the subsistence and forage of the army; that the tax in produce could be paid by the farmer with more ease than in any other mode; that the Government, as the great purchaser, being practically withdrawn from the market, individuals would purchase at lower rates: that the currency would be relieved of an amount necessary to purchase the articles in kind, and that the debt would be sensibly diminished.

The resources of our country were discussed, and our ability exhibited to pay a debt contracted in a war of independence.

Mr. Conay expressed the hope that the war would not be of long continuance: showed that God had graciously commingled it with good; *that henceforth we would be a separate people, free from Yankee ideas, Yankee books, and their corrupt society, corrupt politics and false religion; that this was a time for faith and resolution, and that what had been accomplished was the strongest incentive to renewed and hopeful exertions.*

The whole speech was plain, practical and argumentative; and every one who heard it felt that, whatever else might be said of our representative, he was unusually bold and frank in the avowal of his opinions."

"OUR NAVY."

Under this ception the Richmond *Whig* says:

"The recent decision by the Lord Chief Baron of England in the case of the *Alexandra*, is worthy of the special attention of our Secretary of the Navy. While that decision has to be affirmed by a higher Court, to which appeal has been taken, before it becomes operative, *the probabilities of its being sustained are sufficiently strong to warrant preliminary steps on the part of our naval authorities toward the construction of a formidable navy.*

The argument of the Lord Chief Baron, who rendered the decision in this case, derived its main force from a decision rendered by Judge Story, in an analogous case which arose some years ago in the United States. He decided that it was perfectly competent for shipbuilders to construct vessels of any kind, and dispose of them as they would of any description of merchandise, only that they must leave the port where sold, carrying no warlike equipments. The English decision was in strict conformity with this, and doubtless that decision will be fully affirmed by the Appellate Court, to which the case has been carried.

The policy of the United States down to the period of the Crimean war has been in keeping with this decision. The Yankees, in some instances, during the pendency of that war, even overstepped the limits which that decision prescribed, by equipping vessels sold to the Russian Government with arms and munitions of war—and that, as there is strong reason to believe, with the connivance of the United States Government. This manifestation of sympathy with Russia led to the establishment of intimate and friendly relations between the two Powers, which are, doubtless, materially strengthened by that community of Governmental policy which gives both an unenviable distinction among the civilized nations of the earth. England will not permit the precedent which the United States has furnished in the decision of Judge Story, and the practice pursued under it, to go for nothing. The monopoly which she would secure to her commercial marine, as the result of a decision which would open to us the privilege of constructing naval vessels in her ports, will be apt to blunt that pride of superior legal acumen which caused British jurists to sneer at American decisions in the past. The elation of Judge Story's rating is eminently opportune, and care will be taken by England to turn it to good account.

The advantages to us which an affirmation of the decision in this Alexandra case will afford cannot be overestimated. If they are promptly availed of by our naval authorities, we will be in a position not only to give the death-blow to the commerce of our enemy, but to strike at some of his northern cities. In the present state of the harbor defences of New-York, Boston, Portland, and smaller northern cities, such a vessel as the *Warrior* would have little difficulty in entering any of those ports and inflicting a vital blow upon the enemy. *The destruction of Boston alone would be worth a hundred victories in the field.* It would bring such terror to the "blue-noses," as to cause them to wish eagerly for peace, despite their overweening love of gain, which has been so freely administered to them since the opening of this war. Vessels of the *Warrior* class would promptly raise the blockade of our ports, and would even in this respect confer advantages which would soon repay the cost of their construction.

The Secretary of the Navy has been thought by many, ourselves included, deficient in energy, enterprise and resources. His friends assert that, but for the secrecy necessary to be observed in the operations of his Department he could be fully vindicated from these imputations. They declare, indeed, that the investigations of the Congressional Committee appointed to examine into the management and transactions of his Department have shown that these charges are without foundation, and that the culpability for many remissnesses charged to Mr. Mallory *really rests with another member of the Cabinet, without whose cooperation he could do nothing.* We do not know how this may be. But we are of opinion that the opportunity now afforded will test Mr. Mallory's fitness for his post in such a way as to leave the public indifferent to what any Committee may say or think. They will judge for themselves whether he makes such use of it as the public interests demand, and by that judgment, from which there will be no appeal, he must stand or fall.

A RELIGIOUS VIEW OF OUR "GOOD SPIRITS."

From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

This stereotyped expression—"in good spirits"—may be heard at any street corner, and even in any news journal of the day. It is the language both parties in this gigantic war employ, from time to time, to describe their respective feelings. It is sometimes sincerely uttered, sometimes hypocritically. It is the expression of a cheerful courage, it is also the deceitful language in which some disguise their anxieties.

If they mean what they say, very little good fortune seems needful to excite the happiest emotions of our enemies. When they escape an utter defeat, they are "in good spirits;" when they come at last to all the pride and pomp of their numbers, and flee back routed to their places, they have only changed their base, and are "in good spirits;" when they lay siege to a place like Vicksburgh, spend millions of dollars, *throw away thousands of tons of iron*, sacrifice in front of our guns ten thousand lives—without an idea of how much good such sacrifices, otherwise devoted, might do—they are "in good spirits;" and when the beleaguered city surrenders, (though its capture cost them a hundred fold its value,) in delirious animation, such as only those persons feel to whom a victory is very rare, they ring all the bells in Yankeedom, and fire off all the cannon they can spare for such celebrations, for they have reached the climax of "good spirits."

Now we do not envy the "good spirits" of a people who rejoice in wickedness, and glory in their own shame. The fiendish glee of those who take pleasure in the slaughter of men defending their own homes, is an enjoyment we hope our people may never realize. Their joy is the fruit of principles that disgrace them, and motives that will make them fill a page in history full of infamy.

If they were good men they would take no pleasure in witnessing the suffering even of those who were esteemed in error. They would rather weep over the necessity of war against their enemies. *It is highly creditable to the South that the people of the Confederacy indulge, under no circumstances, in such demonstrations of vulgar glee.* When we defeat our foes, we humbly thank Heaven, and sincerely pray God to give them a better mind. Our "good spirits" should flow from pure principles, holy convictions and an abiding faith in the true and living God. We ought to be so firmly fixed in faith that temporary reverses cannot dismay, and the largest successes will only confirm our trust in the Lord of Hosts.

If we are merely circumstantial, we shall be the pitiful victims of life's vicissitudes. A people devoid of noble sentiments, governed by motives of policy, and without lofty principles, having no great, good end in view, will always be governed by shifting circumstances, and will be sad or gay, joyous or depressed, accordingly.

"Good spirits" will always be realized by people conscious of rectitude and hopeful in God. In such a cause as ours we ought to be ashamed not to be in "good spirits" all the while, as far as hope of final success is concerned. We commend to our people the *thirty-seventh* Psalm. Read it carefully.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

JEFF. DAVIS' PROCLAMATION EXPLAINED.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Va., July 21, 1863.

To answer numerous inquiries, and to correct errors not uncommon, the following notice is published to all concerned:

1. Under the recent call of the President, extending the conscript age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less than 45 years old, and is not otherwise exempt by law.

2. Membership (unless as an officer duly accepted by the War Department) of local organizations for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.

3. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own person, whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

4. Applications for exemption on any ground whatever must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority, with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will thus have needlessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for hearing, when any possible ground of appeal is set forth.

5. Commandants of conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local Press of their respective States.

G. W. LAY, Lieut.-Col., A. A. G.,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

THE COTTON BONDS.

A SECOND CALL FOR BIDS BY MR. MEMMINGER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, July 21, 1863.

Sealed bids will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time before 12 o'clock M., of 5th August, 1863, for the purchase of five millions of dollars of six per cent. twenty-year bonds, with coupons, payable in cotton or coin, issued under the act of Congress, approved April 30, 1863. The bonds to be issued will each be in the sum of $1,000, and bids will be accepted for one or more bonds. Each bid must be indorsed, "Bid for Cotton Bonds," and must inclose a certificate of deposit in the name of the Treasurer of one per cent. of the purchase money, made with the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or some Depositary of the Treasury. The deposit will be returned if the bid is not accepted, and if accepted, will be applied in part payment of the purchase money, if the terms are complied with; or will be forfeited, if not complied with. Bids accepted must be paid within ten days after notice of acceptance, in current Treasury notes, one-half at least of which shall be of issues subsequent to April 1, 1863.

A copy of the bond may be seen at my office of the Treasury Department.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL.

Reported by R. H. Maury & Co.

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

BONDS—Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.—last sales 136 and interest.
North Carolina, new 6 ₩ cent.—130@132.
Missouri State 6 ₩ cent.—last sales, 275.
North Carolina, old 5 ₩ cent.—325.
North Carolina, new 8 ₩ cent—146 and interest.
Confederate States 15,000,000—Coupon Bonds, 195 and interest; Registered do., 140 and interest.
Confederate States 1,000,000,000, short dates, 102½ to 103 and interest.
Confederate States 1,000,000, long dates, held at 105 to 110 and interest.
STOCKS—Bank of Virginia—last sales, 89½.
Bank of Commonwealth—last sales, 148.
Farmers' Bank of Virginia—last sales, 130.
Exchange Bank of Virginia—last sales, 125.
Virginia Central Railroad—in demand at 100.
COIN—Gold and Sterling, $8 to $8 50 ₩ cent. premium—very little doing in either.
BANK NOTES—In fair demand, at 175 to 180 ₩ cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL.

Reported by Martin & Cardoza, Commission Merchants,

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

BACON—The supply in the market is limited. We quote Hog-round at $1 60 to $1 65.
HAMS $1 55 to $1 60 ₩ lb.
BEANS—White, sales at $18 to $20 ₩ bushel.
BUTTER—Is scarce. We quote good at $2 to $2 50.
BRANDY—Apple, sales at $22 to $25 ₩ gallon.
BEESWAX—In demand at $2 ₩ lb.
CORNMEAL—We note sales at $10 ₩ bushel.
CORN—There is but little on the market; sales at $9 50 to $10.
CANDLES—Tallow, $2 00 to $2 25; Adamantine, $4 50 to $5 ₩ lb.
COTTON—80c. to 85c. ₩ lb.
COFFEE—$4 to $4 50 ₩ lb.
FRUIT—Dried Apples, $10 to $20; Peaches, $10 to $40 ₩ bushel.
FLOUR—The transactions in Flour have been entirely confined to the retail trade. We quote Superfine at $32 to $34; Extra $36; Family, $38 to $40. Market more active and demand good.
FLOUR BARRELS—$1 each.
FLAXSEED—There is but little demand. Sales this week at $7 ₩ bushel.
HAY—We note sales at $6 to $10 ₩ hundred.
HIDES—Dry, $1 50 to $1 60 ₩ lb.
LARD—Sales at $1 50 to $1 60.
LEATHER—Sole, $3 50 to $3 75; Upper, $5 to $5 50.
LIME—$10 ₩ bbl.
MOLASSES—$6 20 to $9 50 ₩ gallon.
OATS—Sales at $6 ₩ bushel.
PEAS—Black-eye, $12; brown, $10 50 ₩ bushel.
POTATOES—Irish very scarce; sales at $10 to $15 ₩ bushel.
PLASTER—None in market.
RICE—18c. to 20c. ₩ lb.
RYE—Last sales $7 ₩ bushel.
SEEDS—Timothy, $7 50; Clover, 24c. to 25c.; Orchard grass seed $4 50 ₩ bushel.
SALT—45 cents ₩ lb.
SUGARS—Sales at $1 70 to $1 80.
TOBACCO—We continue our quotations, with the remark that the market is more animated for all the descriptions of working Tobacco. For common Lugs $12 to $14, good $16 to $22. Bright working Lugs $25 to $30. Common Leaf $18 to $26. Good $30 to $38. Fine $45 to $55. Fine manufacturing from $60 to $90. Bright wrappers $1 50 to $2 50.
WOOD—Oak $25, pine $22 ₩ cord.
WHISKY—Sales at $23 to $25 ₩ gallon, for Corn; Rye $26 to $33.

CITY MARKETS.

From the Sentinel, July 27.

A stroll through the First Market, Saturday morning, assured us of the following prices prevailing there at this time: New Potatoes, $1 ₩ quart; Onions, $1 ₩ quart; Cymling, $1 ₩ dozen; Cucumbers, $1 to $1 50 ₩ dozen; Green Apples, 25c. @ $1 ₩ quart; Cabbage, 50c. @ $3 ₩ head; Eggs, $2 ₩ dozen; Chickens, $3 @ $6 ₩ pair; Whortleberries, 75c. ₩ quart; Blackberries, 25c @ 50c. ₩ quart; Green Corn, $3 ₩ dozen ears; Mutton, $1 ₩ lb.; Bacon, $1 75 ₩ lb.; Butter, $3 ₩ lb.; Buttermilk, 50c. ₩ quart; Sturgeon, 75c. ₩ lb. The market appeared well supplied with all these articles, *yet these extraordinary prices were firmly maintained.*

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

The Force Reported to be under Command of Col. Pegram.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF THE INVADERS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 29.

The following information was received at headquarters last night:

Col. Pegram, with between 1,500 and 2,000 men, crossed the Cumberland River a day or two since, and moved north toward Richmond. He was in the vicinity of that place at last accounts.

The prevailing opinion here in military circles is that when Pegram started he was not aware of the capture of Morgan, and contemplated assisting him to escape.

The disposal of our forces in Kentucky is such as will be impossible for him to either advance much further or to escape.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 29.

Morgan is disposed of in time for Burnside to attend to fresh foes, now advancing towards Lexington. There are all sorts of rumors afloat.

The substantial facts are that Col. Scott's old command, with Pegram's and Ashby's regiments, in all about fifteen hundred men, crossed Cumberland River a day or two ago, at Big Creek Gap, and moved toward Lexington; our pickets and patrols retiring before them.

Detachments of the Tenth Kentucky and Second Ohio cavalry, and One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois mounted infantry, in all four hundred men, under Col. Sanders, were attacked at Richmond, Ky., yesterday morning, overpowered and badly cut up.

They fell back on the Kentucky River, where they crossed, pursued by the enemy.

The people of South Kentucky River were panic-stricken and fled North, bringing improbable rumors of the advance of 18,000 rebel cavalry *via* Creh Orchard, with Buckner and 15,000 more in reserve at Knoxville. All improbable.

Martial law was declared in Lexington, and all the citizens were called to arms. Gen. Hascall commands the post. Gen. Burnside has gone to Lexington.

The Hickman bridge is strongly guarded, and the rebels will not probably cross the river.

Gen. Foster's and Gen. Gilmore's commands are in the rear of the rebels, so they will not probably remain long in Central Kentucky.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

The Line of the Rappahannock Again Occupied.

Active Movements to be Suspended for the Present.

MOVEMENTS OF LEE'S FORCES.

Hill's and Longstreet's Corps Encamped Between Culpepper and Gordonsville.

The Bulk of Ewell's Command Still in the Valley.

SKIRMISHING AT THE OUTPOSTS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

Mr. E. A. Paul sends the following to this bureau:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Va., Wednesday, July 29.

This army to-day occupies practically the same line that it did two months ago. The recent active movements will be necessarily followed by a period of comparative inaction, during which it will be recruited and recuperated.

The most stupendous blunder of the war is still the common topic among all grades, for all firmly believe that had Lee been attacked on the Sunday previous to his commencing to recross the Potomac, the rebellion to-day would have been at an end.

For the next month the cavalry will do most of the fighting.

As I have before stated, Longstreet's and Hill's commands, after passing through Thornton's—not Chester—Gap, have encamped between Culpepper and Gordonsville. Ewell's command covered their rear and bank by guarding the Blue Ridge passes. The bulk of this corps is now moving down the Valley, and detachments threaten our lines. Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock our pickets were driven in near Amissville, and the indications to-day are, that our outposts are liable to be forced in at any moment by superior detachments of the rebels.

There is not little sickness, and the men are more liberally supplied with rations than ever before. This, taken with the recent Union successes, creates a general good feeling in the army.

A large number of officers have recently been detached to bring an dreffed men.

Meaby's Operations—Is an Enemy's Country—The Late Gen. Farnsworth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR UPPERVILLE, Monday, July 20, 1863.

Notwithstanding my prediction to the contrary, Moser has actually made an attack upon one of our trains, but fortunately it was so well guarded that he gained but little by the operation. As the army advances into Virginia again, all begin to feel most sensibly that they are in an enemy's country. This is made apparent in different ways. First, the rulling powers are more particular as to the rights of citizens than when in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Here every man's property, wherever any portion of the army bivouacks for the night, is scrupulously guarded. This was not done so generally in Maryland or Pennsylvania. The soldiers feel this change of affairs very keenly, the more particularly because the enemy, while in the States named, indulged in the largest license. Private property was scarcely anywhere respected, and in some instances the officers compelled respectable families to do their washing, never offering to pay for the same, and in one instance at least, found fault with the manner in which their linen was done up, and made the tamily rewash and iron the articles again. Turned-up noses with the fair sex are as plenty as ever, notwithstanding the late disasters to the Confederate arms. Ladies (!) not unfrequently refuse to answer when respectfully addressed, but with the majority of the men there is evidently a favorable change. Those who, a few months ago, were blatent Secessionists, now are more moderate, and talk hopefully of peace, and profess to believe that they begin to see the beginning of the end. Their hopes, however, are based upon a fallacy; they refer to the riot in New-York as a popular movement against the "war party" at the North which will culminate by electing a successor to Mr. Lincoln in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States—and a few of the more hopeful believe that Mr. Lincoln will even be compelled to withdraw the Union troops from Southern soil. As the army moved forward armed enemies slip in everywhere, and it is a disgrace that the army cannot be permitted to wipe out, as it moves on, all the bushwhackers in the country. A party of armed men came within one mile of our camp today and fired upon some of our men who were out foraging. Capt. Theilkuhl, Topographical Engineers, through a misunderstanding, rode to near Piedmont Station to-day with several others expecting to find headquarters there to-night, and narrowly escaped being captured. In recrossing the Potomac Gen. Gregg's division moved from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown and then moved to Shepardstown. In this place he was attacked by Stuart with eight pieces of artillery. The fight was kept up until 8½ o'clock in the evening, when Gen. Gregg fell back to Harper's Ferry. Col. De Forest, at Harper's Ferry, heard the firing and was about moving on with his brigade to render assistance, but met the retreating column. Our loss was only about twenty killed and wounded.

THE LATE GEN. FARNSWORTH.

As every reliable fact in connection with the death of the much lamented Gen. Farnsworth is of interest, especially to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, I will here add some particulars furnished me by Surgeon Woon, Medical Director. Gen. Farnsworth, it will be remembered, was killed on the left at Gettysburgh, Friday, July 3, while leading the First Vermont, First Virginia and Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry in a charge. Dr. Woon, on Sunday, sent out twice to search for his and other bodies. Both times the party was fired upon by the enemy's sharpshooters. Later in the day Dr. Woon went himself upon the field, and found the body of Gen. Farnsworth a few rods beyond the second stone wall, a little to the right, in a rocky ravine. The body had been stripped of everything save an undershirt and socks. Near by was the General's favorite horse. Immediately after losing the first stone fence, the General's horse was shot, and he himself was wounded in one leg. An orderly gave him another horse, and as he remounted and urged on the charge, he was seen to lean forward and press one hand upon his stomach. It is probable that he then received the ball through his stomach. At the second fence the enemy had placed a lot of rails close together, so that it was impossible to leap it, and Gen. Farnsworth directed the First Virginia to left oblique and the First Vermont to right oblique. The First Virginia obeyed the order. The First Vermont did not hear it, or at all events the movement was not executed by them, and consequently they got under a more disastrous fire than if the order had been heard and executed. Gen. Farnsworth's body was pierced by five balls—one in each leg, one through the shoulders, one through the stomach, and the last one just above the heart. When found his face was as calm and pleasant as when in life. The last shot must have killed him instantly. His remains were interred at Gettysburgh. The fatal bullet is now in the possession of Dr. Woon.

Col. DeForest, of the Fifth New-York cavalry, a few days ago arrested a man at Snicker's Gap, upon whose person was found papers going to show that an extensive contraband trade has been carried on between Baltimore and Richmond, notwithstanding the stringency of the blockade. The papers will be duly forwarded.

Snicker's Gap Occupied—Soldiers Buried at Boonsboro, Md.

SNICKER'S GAP, Sunday, July 19, 1863.

The Fifth Michigan cavalry took possession of this Gap yesterday—meeting with a slight opposition only from a few of White's cavalry. The Gap is now held by Lieut.-Col. Brinton, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania. The enemy have a picket of fifteen men at the ford, who have seen nt to fire at every body wearing a blue uniform, but thus far without wounding any one.

To-day it is reported that Mosby's cavalry is in our rear looking after the army trains, but they are now sufficiently well protected to prevent loss. Our cavalry is guarding the mountain passes. Lee's army is rapidly moving down the Shenendoah Valley; citizens who have seen his columns within the last two days, say it is more like a mob than an army.

The following named soldiers have recently been buried in the grounds of the Lutheran and Dutch Reformed Churches at Boonsboro, Md.:

Sergt. R. C. Vinsog, Co. K, 8th Illinois cavalry.
A Lieutenant—name unknown.
J. W. Cole, Co. F, 8th Illinois cavalry.
W. J. Kemecott, Co. F, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Sergt. Meyers, Co. B, 1st U. S. cavalry.
J. C. Durald, Co. D, 8th Illinois cavalry.
—Campo, Co. D, 7th Michigan cavalry.
Capt. B. H. Evans, Co. C, 1st U. S. cavalry.
G. Burnham, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Capt. Chas. Telling, Co. D, 6th Michigan cavalry.
One man name unknown.

FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY.

Killed—From June 24 to July 18.

Sergt. A. P. Beeman, Co. B.	A. F. Kimball, Co. E.
J. J. Smith, Co. C.	L. M. Brigham, Co. F.
S. Lund, Co. D.	Sergt. G. D. Bucklin, Co. H.
Sergt. G. W. Everest, Co. E.	J. Sutham, Co. H.
Frank Gould, Co. E.	H. M. Westhes, Co. H.
Wesley Watts, Co. E.	Jo. Buffun, Co. H.
O. M. Morse, Co. E.	John Galon, Co. K.
Sergt. H. Duncan, Co. L.	R. D. Thompson, Co. L.
Corp. H. S. Walter, Co. L.	Capt. J. W. Woodward, Co. M.
G. L. Brownell, Co. L.	

The following is a list of the wounded in recent engagements:

H. E. Bliss, Co. A—leg.	James Riley, Co. H—arm.
Sergt. J. W. Woodbury, Co. D—leg.	Jas. Stone, Co. H—thigh.
H. K. Bard, Co. D—foot.	G. J. Emerson, Co. H—ah'dr
J. H. Allen, Co. D—neck.	Sec. Lt. F. H. Caldwell, Co. I—arm.
Sergt. J. M. Baley, Co. E—arm.	G. S. Spofford, Co. I—arm.
Major Gould, Co. E—arm.	James Graves, Co. I—leg.
Sergt. J. Wentworth, Co. E—arm.	A. S. Obey, Co. I—hand.
Capt. O. F. Cushman, Co. E—face.	Sergt. Jas. Rice, Co. K—leg.
Co'p. D. Edwards, Co. F—arm	Sergt. Hazzard Bennett, Co. K—shoulder.
Henry Jervis, Co. F—head.	H. Tupper, Co. K—shoulder
Sergt. L. Morgan, Co. H—arm.	Chas. Lapham, Co K—both legs amputated, doing well
Sergt. E. Mather, Co. H—wrist.	Sergt. S. H. Wood, Co. L—shoulder.
Corp. S. M. Gorton, Co. H—chest.	Sergt. W. L. Greenleaf, Co. L—arm, hip and back.
Corp. Robt. Pollinger, Co. L—leg.	Corp. Ira S. Sperry, Co. L—leg.
T. Keefe, Co. L—hand.	Sergt. H. D. Hall, Co. B—hand.
Edgar Wolcott, Co. L—face.	M. Shanon, Co. B—arm.
Josiah Fobes, Co. L—back.	E. Hibbard, Co. B—groin.
H. B. Nesh, Co. L—leg.	Corp. H. Jennier, Co. B—head.
A. Burlett, Co. L—ankle.	2d Lieut. P. C. J. Cheney, Co. C—abdomen.
J. L. Mautt, Co. L—arm.	Corp. M. M. Rice, Co. C—head.
Capt. Henry C. Parsons, Co. I—side.	W. P. Mason, Co. C—amputated at shoulder joint.
T. McGuire, Co. M—thigh	R. Au Preston, Co. C—shoulder.
Lieut. Gilbert Stewart, Co. C—side.	J. F. Reed, Co. C—head.
Sergt Saml. Ufford, Co. B—shoulder.	Thos. S. May, Co. C—head.
D. N. Bigelow, Co B—hand	

Capt. Schofield, Lieut. Sibley and 103 non-commissioned officers and privates are missing.

The following promotions have recently been made in the Ninth New-York Cavalry:

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Sackett to be Colonel.
Maj. George S. Nichols to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Capt. E. A. Anderson to be Major.
Lieut. J. Q. Brown to be Captain.
Adjt. W. H. Bache to be Captain.
Second Lieut. W. N. Smith to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Second Lieut. James A. Smith to be First Lieut'nt.
Second Lieut. G. B. Stockwell to be First Lieut'ot.
Second Lieut. H. V. Davis to be First Lieutenant.
Sergt.-Maj. J. Burrows to be Second Lieutenant.
Sergt. S. D. Silies to be Second Lieutenant.
Sergt. D. R. Whitmore to be Second Lieutenant.

THE REAR GUARD OF LEE'S ARMY.

The First New-York Cavalry in Pursuit—Rejoicing of the People at the Disappearance of the Invaders—A Word of Explanation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Friday, July 24, 1863.

Since the departure from this part of the country of the Army of the Potomac, this place has been occupied by part of Milroy's old division, Col. A. T. McReynolds, First New-York cavalry, commanding. Yesterday morning, scouts brought in word that the enemy had left Shepherdstown and vicinity, and the rebel pickets were no longer to be seen on the opposite bank of the river. A party was accordingly ordered by the Colonel to cross the river, and if possible to proceed to Martinsburgh. The detachment, consisting of about one hundred men of the First New-York cavalry, under Capts. Jones, Simons and Bailey, with about the same number of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, the whole under Maj. T. Quinn, First New-York cavalry, left at 11 o'clock, crossed the river, and going through Shepherdstown, reached Martinsburgh about 2 o'clock P. M. Our troops were received with great joy by the inhabitants, secesh as well as Union, and they all said, "we knew the First New-York cavalry would be the first men back here." Our men were freely supplied with such provisions as were there, and not even in Maryland were our troops more heartily welcomed. There was one exception, however, for one lovely rebel, Miss B——n, was so overcome by the sight of the blue jackets and "that awful Capt. Bailey," that she fainted clear away. Our men captured in Martinsburgh one Lieutenant and twelve men, who were found in the town and brought safely across the river. The citizens tell of great suffering in the rebel army, and say that there are no rations issued, the men having to provide for themselves. Our pickets were thrown out while the men were resting at Martinsburgh, and came in sight of the rebel pickets, who proved to be the rear of Ewell's corps. There were about one hundred sick and wounded rebels, among them several officers—all of them in a condition that precluded their being taken away. The troops returned to camp last night. Col. McReynolds has taken every precaution while in command here to guard against surprise, and is on the alert, as he has ever been, to take advantage of whatever comes to his knowledge. It was a portion of his command, (the First New-York cavalry,) at North Mountain, that took possession of Martinsburgh last December, and they have now been the first to dash in there again.

While writing, please let me add a word on "bygones." Some of the papers have charged Col. McReynolds with negligence and with being surprised at Berryville last month. Such a charge is totally unfounded. The whole force had slept on their arms for two or three nights previous to the attack, and on the night of Friday, June 12, Capt. Hendricks came across the rebels at White Post, and Lieut. Poindexter on the road from Millwood to Front Royal, some ten or twelve miles from Berryville. So far from being surprised, we had been aware for some days of the presence of the enemy in the valley. Justice to our Colonel, who probably is, and has been for some time, the senior Colonel in the army, demands these few words.

ADVANCE.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Gen. Gillmore's Operations Against Charleston.

HIS ARMY TO BE REINFORCED.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Gen. Gillmore has been promised all the reinforcements he needs. Charleston must fall, and that too speedily, if energy, celerity and 15-inch guns will accomplish that result.

The statement in a cotemporary, that Gen. Gillmore's losses in the recent engagement were one-third of his total force, is pronounced incorrect. His losses were not near so heavy as at first represented. In the last action he did not l

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MILITARY AND THE LATE RIOTS.

The Difficulty of Gen. Brown with Gens. Wool and Sandford.

The Defence of Brig.-Gen. Brown---The Reports of Gens. Wool and Sandford

ALL THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN THE CASE.

Defence of Brig.-Gen. Brown.

FORT HAMILTON, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

Having performed e moat peinful and trying duty in as quiel and unobtrusive a manner as I could, confioing myself during the whole time to the rooms of the Metropolitan Police, having none but official intercourse during the time with any citizen, not personally acquainted with one of the leaders of the respective parties, or with a single member of thn Press of the City, naver having communicated with them, or nny of them, before, during, or since, in relation to the riot, why is it that I am assailed by Maj.-Gen. Wool and Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD?

I propose to answer this question by a plain statement of facts, supported as I am by the unimpeachable tesimony ut others.

Gen. Wool, in his letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated July 20, says:

"I immediately complied with tha reqnest of the Mayor, and issued orders f r the troops under my command in the forts of the harbor—having none to the City—to assemble at my headquarters with the least possible delay, leaving only small guards to take care of the forts."

Now I distinctly say that Gen. Wool ordered *only one and a half company* of my command, (which embraced all the troops in the harbor, except those of Fort Columbus,) and that all the rest were ordered up by me, and that, but for my taking the responsibility, there would have neen in the City of the regular troops but two and e half companies. (Vide Doc. A. 6.)

He further says:

"In the afternoon of the 13th, Brevet Brigadier-Gen. HARVEY BROWN, in command of the United States troops in the forts, (except Fort Columbus,) presented himself and volunteered his services, expressing a willingness to serve in any capacity in the emergency then pressing upon us."

Gen. Wool is again mistaken. I reported to him, as the military commander of the City of New-York—which I was by order of the Secretary of War—and claimed as such the right to command, which was reluctantly granted me, (vida Doc. B.,) and I was ordered to report to Gen. SANDFORD, and was instructed *to cooperate with him.*

Gne. WOOL publishes two orders, signed by himself—the one dared July 13, and addressed jointly to Gen. SANDFORD and to me, nnother dated July 14, also signed by him and addressed to me. *I never saw or heard of either of those orders* until I saw them in the *Herald*, and I have asked the gentlemen associated with me in the police office, and they say they never heard ofeither of them, (vide Doc. B,) in corroboration of this fact. Is it possible that two most important orders should have been issued and the Adjutent-Generel have known nathing of them.

Gen. WOOL says that Gen. BROWN

"Actually issued orders to troops stationed at the latter's (Gen. SANFORD's) headquarters, without any reference whatever to Gen. SANFORD, which, however, *were countermanded by the latter.*"

I desire to call aspecial notice to this, in connection with ths declaration of Gen. SANDFORD—

"That the peace of the City woula have been entirely restored in a few hours, but for the interference of Brevet Brig.-Gen. BROWN, who, in disobedience of the orders of Gen. WOOL, withdrew the detachments belonging to the General Government, and thereby so materially diminished the force under the orders of the Major-General as to limit most seriously his operations against the riotsrs."

Now if what Gen. WOOL says is true, that my orders were countermanded by Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, how could my interference have affected the issue, as there could have been and were no movement of troops? The truth is, that the movements were made afterward, on my application to Gen. WOOL, and, I presume, though I do not know, by his orders.

Gen. SANDFORD further states:

"Gen. WOOL's report to the Secretary of War on this subject, when published will show his efforts to rectify this mischief, and the manner in which this order was evaded and disobeyed."

The truth is, and I declare it unequivocally, *I disobeyed no order* of Gen. WOOL, and *I never received any order of any kind from Gen. Sandford.* The only orders I received from Gen. WOOL, after I was in command, were to send a force to rallevo Col. WINKOOP, who had been driven by the mob, leaving Col. JARDINE and four men wounded in the hands of the rioters—to send the company of marines to report to the naval officer in command in the City, and to send the Fort Columbus Company back to that post. Thn first orders were promptly obeyed; the second could not be by me, because that Company had been sent (I presume by Gen. SANDFORD) to the Gas Works, and were thee beyond my control. I have not the slightest recollection of eny other order, of nny description, from Gen. WOOL to me during the four days of the riot

Now, in relation to the statements of Gen. WOOL about my desiring to retire and again asking to be restored, it being purely personal, in which the public can take no interest, I shall only say that, differing from Gen. SANDFORD as to the manner of conducting affairs, I, on the impulse of the moment, did request to be relieved, but on the representations of the Mayor and of Mr. BLUNT, I saw I was wrong and I was not afraid to say so; that I did apply to Gen. WOOL, but my distinct understanding was that I was to cooperate with Gen. SANDFORD, and such I supposed and still suppose to have been the understanding of Gen. WOOL. If he considered me acting under Gen. SANDFORD, now is it that he addressed his first order jointly to Gen. SANDFORD and to me, and his second to me? Or how is it that all the regiments, volunteer or militia, arriving in the City, were ordered to report to me and not to Gen. SANFORD?

The conclusion is irresistible that Gen. WOOL actually considered me, (as I legally was,) and not Gen. SANDFORD, to be the Military Commander of the City during the four days of the riot, his order to thn contrary notwithstanding; that he was glad to use me so long as I could be useful, and is now striving to reap for himself thn fruit of my labors.

Not having been permitted the orivilega of making an official report, it may not be amiss tor me to give, as briefly as I can, my version of the nvents of the four days.

On Monday, about 1 o'clock P. M., I was informed hr Capt. STINSON, Assistant Quartermaster, that there was a serious riot in the upper Wards of the City, and that the mobs were burning houses and murdering and robbing citizens, and that Gen. WOOL had sent a messenger down to Fort Hamilton to order some troops to thn City. I immediately wrote an order for the company at Fort Wood, commanded by Assistant-Surgeon SMITH, to proceed without delay to the City, and I made requisition for transportation of the same. I then went to Fort Hamilton and learned that Gen. WOOL had ordered to the City a *company and a half*, and that they were about starting; ordering Lieut. MCELWRATH, my Adjutant, to have all the tronps ready to more at e moment's notice, I proceeded to New-York, ordered Capt. FRANKLIN to command, to report at the Police office, and reported myself to Gen. WOOL. I suggested to him that the other troops should he ordered up, to which he assented. I then went to the Quartermaster's office, (it nowbeing about dark,) with orders for thn troops at Forts Richmond, Hamilton and Sandy-Hook, to comn without delay to the City, and sent two steamers for them. I then went to Gen. WOOL and claimed, as the military commander of the City, the right to command the United States troops in it, to which he reluctantly assented, ordered me to report to Gen. SANDFORD and to *cooperate* with him. I immediately proceeded to the Metropolitan Police office with Mr. ACTON, sent on order for the United States troops, (all of which had been sent to the Arsenal,) to comn to that place, and requested Gen. SANDFORD to meet me there in order to make arrangements for a joint cooperation of the military and Police. No troops came, but after some three hours Gen. SANDFORD came and insisted that the Arsenal was the important point, and that the troops must all hn kept there for its defence; differing from him, and stating that I did not understand myself to be nuder his command, but cooperating with him; he went to thn headquarters of Gnn. WOOL, and very soon after I received the order placing all the troops under Gen. SANFORD's command—the result I havn elsewhere stated.

When I rasumed my position on Tuesday morning at the Police Headquarters, I made arrangements with Mr. ACTON for a cooperation of thn military with thn Poline, and gave thn orders necessary to carry it into effect, which erranzemnnts were stringently and without variation carried out, although the pressure from without from high dignitaries for thn withdrawal of troops from certain Wards, and of citizens for the protection of their privetn property were incessing and very great; hnt gurdnd by thn superior knowledge, experience and excellent judgment of the indefatigable Presidnnt of the Board, Mr. ACTON, this pressurn was firmly resisted, and to it, tha bravery of the troops and thn fearless, during and untiring labors of the Police, I attribute our ultimata success.

The troops of my command were constantly employed day and night, and with the Police wern engaged in soma ten or fifteen conflicts, with largnly superior numbers of the mob, and in nvery instance they were victorious. Morn intelligent and gallant officers or hravnr troops cannot be found. Atl did their duty nobly and all ern nntitled to the prnises of their country, and I desirn to neme Capts. PUTNAM and FRANKLIN, of the Twelfth infantry, as meriting especial praise.

To President ACTON, Mr. BERGEN and other Captains of Police, tha City owes a deen debt of gratitude for their wise and efficinnt measurns, which were so gallantly excnted by the Police, and which saved the City.

On Tuesday night Capt. PUTNAM thoroughly whipped tha mob *and suppressed the riot*, and on Friday morning I was deprived of my whole command without any cause being assigned.

In conclusion, I invite special attention to the letter of the Commissioners of Police, hereto appended, and marked "D."

HARVEY BROWN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

[A.]

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, July 27, 1863.

I certify that steamboat transportation was furnished by this department on the requisition, or at thn request of Brig.-Gn. HARVEY BROWN, U. S. Army, on the night of the 13th inst., for troops from Sandy Hook, Fort Richmond and Fort Lafayette, and at about the same time from Fort Wood, all to this City, to be employed in suppressing the serious riots then existing here, and that thn numbsr of men brought from nach of those places was, as I was informed, one company from each place, except from Fort Lafayette, from which there was e detachment of less than a company.

Tnese bodies of troops were independent of any for which trsportation had been required hy the Chief of Staff of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

DANIEL STINSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

[B.]

(Extract.)

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1863.

As far as I am myself concerned, I can testify that you reported yourself to Gen. WOOL at his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, about noon on Monday, the 13th inst., as *Military Commandant* of New-York City.

I was very busy at the time, and did not hear, as Gen. WOOL says, "that you offered your services in any capacity, and was directed to report to Gen. SANDFORD."

The nrders of Gen. WOOL, published in his report to Gov. SEYMOUR, viz.: "That patrols of Military and Police should be sent through thn disaffected districts," and thn one of July 14: "To-day there must be no child's play," &c., *were not issued by me*, and I cannot therefore say whether copies were sent to you or not. They were certainly not sent by me.

(Signed,) C. T. CHRISTENSEN.
Major, and Assistant-Adjutant-General.

[C.]

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H., July 28, 1863.

I hereby certify that on the 13th July, 1863, I was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the City and Harbor of New-York. On the afternoon of that date, I received an order from Maj.-Gen. WOOL to send, immediately, to New-York a portion of the troops from Fort Lafayette, and half of the company then garrisoning Fort Richmond, in all about eighty (80) men. Upon snowing the order to Gen. BROWN, he espressed great surprise at the small nember of men ordered to the City, and directed me to immediately have all the troops at Forts Hamilton, Lafayette and Richmond got in readiness to move at a moment's notice. He also directed me to endeavor to organize a section of artillery to proceed to the City.

Gen. BROWN went to New-York with the troops ordered by Gen. WOOL, and about alghtfall two steamers reported to me, with orders from Gen. BROWN to send up all the efficient troops from the forts in the harbor, consisting of Capt. POTMAN'S company from Sandy Hook, thn permanent guard from Fort Hamilton, and the baisace of the commands at Forts Lafayette and Richmond, being in all upward of 200 men. I supplied the places of these, hy Gen. BROWN'S order, with companies of the Eleventh New-York Volunteer Artillery.

With thn exception of tha first order mentioned shovn, *all orders for sending troops from these posts to New-York emanated from Gen. Brown.*

T. P. MCELWRATH,
First Lieut. 5th Artillery, A. A. A. G.

(D.)

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 300 MOLBERRY-STREET, July 28, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown:

SIR: We have received your note of this date, calling attention to a paragraph in the published order of Maj. Gnn. SANDFORD, reflecting on your official conouct during thn late riot, and asking from us a statement in relation to tha matter.

Justice to the Police force as well as to you, requires n compliancn with your reqeest.

The paragraph of Gen. SANDFORD'S order referred to reads as follows:

"The riotsrs were everywhere beaten and dispersed on Monday afternoon. Monday night and Tuesday morning, and the peace of the City would have been restored in a few hours, but for the interference of Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN, who in disobedience of the orders of Gen. WOOL, withdrew the detachments belonging to the General Government, and thereby so materially diminished the force under the Major-General, as to limit most seriously his operations against the rioters."

We are prepared to say that the peace of the City was far from being restored on Monday or Tuesday. Gen. SANFORD no donbt thought that it was, bnt he did not choose to be in close communication with this Department, where alone, through the Police telegrsph and other certain means, reliable information of the movements of the mob, could be promptly had.

The truth is the mob did not lose heart nor abate its audacious crimes, until *late into Thursday night*, though they were generally beaten by the Police and military.

Gnn. SANDFORD'S *opinion*, "that peace would have been restored in a few hours," refers, in point of time, to Tuesday morning, whereas the outrages of the mob continued nearly *three days and nights after that time.*

On Wednesday afternoon and evening Col. WINLOW, under orders, as we suppose, of either Gen. WOOL or SANDFORD, made a military expedition, with 150 men and two howitzers, into Nineteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, was repulsed and driven away, leaving, as he reported, Col. JARDINE and three other officers wounded behind him. You were compelled to send ont a night expedition, under Capt. PUTNAM, to rescue the wounded officers, Col. JARDINE and one other officer being all there was wounded. The duty was gallantly performed, after a serious contest, in which the rioters were severely punished.

On Thursday afternoon Col. MOTT, under orders as we suppose of Gens. SANDFORD or WOOL, had a conflict with the mob in the vicinity of Gramarcy Park, Twenty-second-street and second-avenue, was driven from the ground, had a Sergeant killed and left the body among the enemy. Col. MOTT applied to this Department for aid. You ordered an expedition in response to that application, under Capt. PUTNAM, who recovered the body of the dead Sergeant, and following up the mob inflicted severa chastisement on the rioters.

This was full two days and nights after Gen. SANDFORD *imagined* that the peace of the City would have been restored, during which time riot, robbery, arson and murder, raged over the City.

These instances (and many morn could be added) serve to show that the mob was in no respect subdued on Tuesday morning.

It is proper to state that in all instances you acted as auxiliary to, and in aid of the civil Police force, always in consultation with and at the request of this Board, and that in no instances were the expeditions sent out by you checked or defeated.

Several military expeditions were defeated and driven hy the mob, thus affording them dangerous encouragement: hut they were in all cases ordered by officers who did not act in concert with the Board of Police, and were sent out always without our knowledge.

So far from your action having had the effect supposed by Gen. SANDFORD, we are of opinion, already expressed in an address to tha Police force, that through your prompt, vigorous and intelligent action, and the intrepid and steady valor of the small military force under you, acting with the Police force, the riorous proceedings were arrested on Thursday night, and that without such aid, mob violence would have been continued longer.

We know that the service rendered hy you and your force was invaluable, and deserves grateful commendation; and we are of opinion that it will not diminish any credit, justly due, to either Gens. WOOL or SANDFORD, if they shall leave you in possession of your well-earned laorels.

We are, very respectfully, yours,
(Signed) THOMAS C. ACTON,
JOHN G. BERGAN,
Commissionrs of Police.

Letter from Gen. Wool to Gov. Seymour.

NEW-YORK CITY, July 20, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to e conversation with you on Saturday last, and in order that you, as well as the citizens of New-York, may correctly understand thn coursn I pursued to check the rioters who commenced their depredations in this City on the 13th inst., and for some time, hy their lawless acts, in kiting persons, pulling down and burning huildings, to such an exteat as to cause many to apprehend a general conflagration, I present you with the following statement:

The cause ascribed for this riot has been thn attempton the part of the Assistant Provost-Marshals to make the draft on that day at the various offices in the City. The operations of enrolling and drafting under the Conscription act heve been independent of thn military commander of the Department, and almost entirely under the control of the Provost-Marshal Gnnnral.

On Monday morning, 13th inst., hearing of some disturbance in the upper part of the City, I saw Col. NUGENT, Provost-Marshal of this City, and called his attention to the subject, when he informed me that the Police of the City had already attended to it, and he required no other assistance; that thn trouhle had already subsided, and that I need give myself no further uneasiness on the subject. I then proceeded to transact important business at the lower part of thn City, after completing which, on returning to my headqnarters, I was informed that the Mayor wished to see me on husiness of moment. I called upon him, when he informed me that a serious riot existed in some of the upper Wards of the City, and asked me for assistance to quell it, saying that nearly all thn militia force of the City had been sent to Herrisburgh to defend Pannsylvania from the rebel invasion.

From the representations of the imminent danger, not only in regard to thn threatened destruction of property and lives of citizens, hnt also of the property of the United States, which was very large, and required immediate protection; and believing that to protect the pnblic property from destruction it was necnsary to pnt down the rioters, I immediately complied with the request of the Mayor, and issued orders for the troops nnder my command in thn forts of the herbor—having nonn in the city—to assemble at my headquarters with the least possible delay, leaving only small guards to take care of the forts. The most of the United States troops thus ordered arrived in the nourse of tha evening of tha same day and were immediately, as that came, disposed in the best manner for the emergency.

The Mayor and myself being desirous in case application was made to Rear Admiral PAULDING, commanding the Navy-Yard; to Gen. BOWMAN, Superintendent of the West Point United States Military Academy; to the authorities of Newark; also to the Governors of New-York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island for troops. Those furnished by Admiral PAULDING, e company from West Point and one from Newark, were on the spot promptly, as well as those furnished by the Governor of New-York.

The Militia that could be assembled by Major-Gen. SANDFORD were posted by him in thn upper part of the City, and at the State Arsenal and in its vicinity, ready to act there or at any other point of danger. Upon thn call of the Governor, the Mayor and myself, the veteran volunteers in the City, (officers and privates,) who had been mustered out of the service, as well as many citizens, volunteered their services promptly, and, organizing themselves, needed only to be furnished with arms and ammunition; and as soon as furnished they were put in positions to act efficiently, not only in defending property, but likewise in putting down the rioters.

The City Police force from the beginning, under the ahin Chief Commissioner, Superintendent and other officers of its organization, displayed throughout the whole riot not only e willingness, but very great efficiency, in their nohle exertions to quell the riot. For this and their harmonious cooperation with the troops engaged in the same cause, they deserve the warmest thanks of every lover of law and order, and my commendation for their whole conduct on this trying occasion.

In thn afternoon of the 13th, Brevet Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN, in the immediate command of the United States troops in thn forts, (except Fort Columbus,) presented himself and volunteered his services, expressing a willingness to serve in any capacity in the emergency then pressing upon us. I accepted his offer, and directed him to report to Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, who was then in thn immediate command of the troops, with Col. NUGENT, however, under him in command of the United States portion of the troops—all the troops thnn out being enlisted militia and regulars. Immediately after receiving my instructions, Gen. BROWN took his position at the Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., so as to hn in immediate communication with the police authorities, and I appointed two of my aids to assist him.

I soon after learned, however, that in the disposition and management of the troops there existed a want of harmony between Gnns. SANDFORD and BROWN, in consequence of which I issued the following order, sending a copy to each:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

Major-Gen. Sandford, Brev. Brig.-Gen. Brown:

GENTLEMEN: It is indispensable to collect your troops not stationed, and have them divided into suitable parties, with a due proportion of the Police to each, and to patrol in such parts of the City as may be in the greatest danger from the rioters. This ought to be none as soon as practicable.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-Gen.

After this lied been issued Gen. SANDFORD reported to me that his orders were not obeyed by Gen. BROWN, consequently I issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

All the troops called out for the protection of the City are placed under the command of Maj-Gen. SANDFORD, whose orders they will implicitly obey.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant General.

About 9 o'clock on the evening of the same day (13th) after this ordar has been issued, Gen. BROWN presented himself to me, complaining of Gen. SANDFORD, and strongly objected to serve under him, asking to be excused from thn operation of the order. My reply was to the effect that, as Gen. SANDFORD ranked him, and thn troops were mixed of militia, regulars, &c., I would not place him (Gen. BROWN) in command of all, and that for efficiant operations a hearty cooperation of the State and United States troops and the police must be had for putting down the mob, protecting public and private property and the lives of the citizens threatened. Gen. BROWN, however, persisted, notwithstanding, in urging his objections and asking to be excused. I excused him, and immediately issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

Col. R. NUGENT will take command of the regular troops, subject to the orders of Major-Gen. SANDFORD.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

The following morning (July 14) about 8 o'clock, after myself and Staff had been up all night receiving and posting the troops, Gen. BROWN presented himself again, and asked to be restored to the position he had relinquished the evening before, saying, in substance, that he considered himself in the wrong in having refused to serve under Gen. SANDFORD, and that if he could be restored he would be willing to serve as ordered. I immediately granted the request, and Gen. BROWN soon after resumed his place at the Police Headquarters, Col. NUGENT being directed to serve under the orders of Gen. BROWN, but not to be relieved from duty; and I issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Brown, United States Army:

SIR: It is reported that the rioters have already renewed their work of destruction. To-day there must be no child's play. Some of the troops under your command should be sent immediately to attack and stop those who have commenced their infernal rascality in Yorkville and Harlem.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Notwithstanding Gen. BROWN expressed willingness in case of being restored to serve in accordance with my orders, I regret being obliged to state that he afterwards evinced no disposition to serve under Gen. SANDFORD, but actually issued orders to troops stationed at the latter's headquarters, without any reference whatever to Gen. SANFORD, which, however, were countermanded by the latter.

After this Brevet Brig.-Gen. BROWN continued to act under the foregoing and other written and verbal orders, which were communicated from me to him, until Friday morning, 17th inst., when, hy virtue of an order from the War Department, he was relieved by Brig.-Gen. CANBY, United States Volunteers, of all the command he had previously exercised nnder my orders.

Many othnr orders than those quoted were issued during the operations, which, as they refer to details in reference to posting troops for the protection of property—public and private—need not he submitted; and I have empin reason to believe that the duties enjoined by these orders were generally discharged with efficiency by the regulars, volunteers, marines and sailors, and several gunboats under their respective officers, furnished at my request hy Rear-Admiral PAULDING, as also by citizens who enrolled themselves for the occasion.

I would also mention in terms of commendation the services of the cavalry under Col. MOTT, and of other cavalry of impromptu organization; of Brig.-Gen. DODGE, who volunteered—all of whom finally, after the dispersion of the rioters, were placed unoer the command of Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK, he also having volunteered. All the cavalry, however, was reserved to act under my own immediate instructions.

On Wednesday evening, 16th instant, the cavalry was directed by me to patrol the disaffected districts, and by nine o'clock that night they found, from the severe lessons the rioters had received at the hands of the police and troops, in killing and wounding many who were combined in arms and firing from buildings and corners upon the troops, and by the capture of many of their ringleaders, that the riot had been effectually subdued.

Thn last act of the tragedy was that the cavalry, early in the morning of the 17th, found and took possession of seventy stand of revolvers and carbines, which had been secretnd by the rioters in a manurn heap, and several casks of paving stones, and took several more prisoners.

It will be seen that from Monday afternoon to Thursday evening the riot existed. During this period much private property was destroyed, and some public property, it is nnderstood, was destroyed in Jamaica; also some public arms in one or two shops of individuals. The amount of private property destroyed is estimated at not less than $400,000.

I here take occasion to express my thanks to the officers and privates of tha volunteers, militia and regulars; also, to the marines and sailors, and to the officers of the navy, for their services on this occasion; likewise to officers of all grades, from Brigadier-Generals down, who happened to be in thn city and volunteered their services; to the Police and its officers, and to many private citizens, for their aid on this occasion.

To the Governor of New-York, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD and his officers, to the Mayor of New-York, and to Rear-Admiral PAULDING, I am indebted for prompt and efficient action and assistance in thn emergency; also to my former aids, Col. ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., and Col. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, who volunteered especially for this occasion, and were constantly in attendanen day and night.

I also take occasion to express my thanks to the officers composing my Staff, whose duties during thn existence of the riot were not only constant and arduous, night and day, but most effectually exerted in aiding me throughout the performance of the several parts assigned to them.

In conclusion, I have only to add that the riot having been effectually put down on the evening of the 15th instant, on thn afternoon of Saturday, the 18th instant, I was relieved of the command of the Department of the East by Maj.-Gen. DIX, United States Volunteers, in virtue of orders of the President, dated the 15th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servent,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Official Report of Maj.-Gen. Sandford.

Gen. SANDFORD promulgeted to his division the ordar of Gov. SEYMOUR, and followed it with the following division order:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 8.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. N. G.,
New-York, July 25, 1863.

The foregoing general orders of the Commander-in-Chief are promulgated to the division. His warm commendation of those who through nvil report and good report have maintained our militia organization and discipline, will be fully appreciated hy the division.

The Major-General takes this occasion to return his thanks and to express his obligations to the officers and men on duty during the last week for their prompt and efficient aid in thn suppression of thn riots which disturbed and alarmed our City.

Upon thn first outbrenk, on the requisition of His Honor the Mayor, pursuant to the two hnndred and ninety-first section of the militia law, the whole of the division remaining in the City was ordered upon duty; hut the absence of over eight thousand men at the seat of war, had left us with so small a force that our means were entirely inadequate to the magnitude of the occasion:

In this emergency Major-Gen. WOOL, commanding thn United States department of the East, in the most liberal spirit, immediately proffered the aid of the United States detachments in the harbor, and directed them to report for duty to the Major-General of this division.

The following is a copy of Gen. WOOL'S order:

SPECIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

All the troops called out for the protection of the City are placed under command of Major-Gen. SANDFORD, whose orders they will implicitly obey.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

With the remnant of the division and the first of these reinforcements from Gen. WOOL, detachments were sent to all parts of the City, and the rioters were everywhere beaten and dispersed on Monday afternoon, Monday night and Tuesday morning, and the peace of the City would have been entirely restored in a few hours hnt for the interference of Brevet Brig.-Gen. BROWN, who, in disobedience of the orders of Gen. WOOL, withdrew the detachments belonging to the General Government, and thereby so materially diminished the force under the Major-General as to limit most seriously his operations against the rioters. Gen. WOOL'S report to the Secretary of War on this subject, when published, will show his efforts to rectify this mischief, and the manner in which thn order was evaded and disobeyed. Prior to this interference, detachments were sent by the Major-General to Yorkville, Wase's shipyard, Second evenne, and various other places on the east side of the City; but after Gen. BROWN withdrew his troops, he assumed control of thn United States forces on the east side of the City, and was aided by the whole Police force, except a small detachment under Capt. WALLING.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the north and west sides of the City, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the river, were effectually cleared of rioters hy detachments from the Arsenal. In Broadway, Forty-second, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh avnnues, mobs were attacked, and in every instance defeated and dispersed with great loss.

No blank cartridges were issned to or used by any troops under the orders of the Major-General. Thn gas-works in Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and the various manufactories threatened by the rioters, were fully protected, and numerous fires in buildings occupied by colored people and others, were extinguished by the firemen, after the rioters were dispersed.

In these encounters the Major-General regrets to say that Maj. FARRINO, of thn Division Staff, was very seriously wounded while gallantly leading a charge upon the mob in Forty-second-street; and one private soldier was killed and twenty-two men dangerously, and fifty-three officers and soldiers slightly wounded at the defeat of the mob in Forty-second-street, the storming of the barricades erected by the rioters in Twenty-ninth-street, and in the other conflicts which followed.

The whole of the small force remaining at the Arsenal was kept on duty day and night during the whole period, and twenty-six detachments, at different times, were sent out in every direction to disperse the rioters and prorect public and private property.

The Major-General deems it his duty to particularly acknowledge thn services of Cols. C. W. DARLING, WM. MYER and ANDREW BICKET, Major JAMES L. KERNAN, Capt. FERGUSON and Lieut. B. F. OAKES, who promptly volunteered their services, and continued on duty day and night until the close of the riot; as also to Dr. H. S. GILBERT, who acted as surgeon of the post, and attended upwards of 75 casualties, and Quartermaster A. S. MILLS, who rendered untiring service as Quartermaster of the post thn whole period. Col. POMEROY, of the Third regiment, and Lieut.-Col. MESSINE and the officers of the Tenth regiment; Major TAYLOR, and the Fourth Legion Staff, and Major MCDERMOTT, were also constantly on duty at the Arsenal or City Armory, together with Capts. BIAS and CASEY, and other officers of the Eleventh New-York Volunteers. All these gentlemen rendered cheerful and prompt service during the riot, and most of them were engaged in constant conflict with the rioters. These duties were rendered thn more arduous by the withdrawal of the whole Police force from this section of the City, except that of Capt. WALLING, who cooperated in the most spirited manner with the troops from the Arsenal whenever called upon.

Of the division staff, Col. WILCOX and Major HAMILTON were day and night on duty (and Major FRANKLIN, until he was disabled,) and rendered most efficient and prompt service, aided by tha officers above named, who volenteered for the occasion.

The division has always been so organized as to be ready upon any emergency to effectually suppress all riots or insurrections, and the citizens of New-York know that they can safely repose nnder its protection. The absence of thirteen regiments for one month's service, and of six regiments for the war, alone gave temporary success to the rioters.

Thn return of thn twelve regiments from the field has rendered the City again secure. One thousand one hundred men are now constantly on duty, prepared for instant service, whrist the whole division is ready to support those detachments on short notice.

During the whole of thn riot, Com'y.-Gen. FARRELL, and his brother, Col. FARRELL, with their assistant, and his subordinates, were constantly on duty at the Arsenal, delivering and receiving arms and ammunition; and the Major-General feels it a pleasure, as well as of their responsible and alacrity in the discharge of their duties, as well as his personal thanks for their attendance to himself and Staff.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.
J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER THREE.

Of course it is understood that, in the duties performed and in the dangers incurred by the different Inspectors, the Forces under their command share equetly with them in whatever of honor is attached. This the Inspectors themselves claim; they know that to the bravery of their officers and men, to their eager and constant devotion to duty, are their successes and honors attributable. Each onn of them admits this enthusiastically, and none more so than

INSPECTOR JAMES LEONARD.

Inspector LEONARD was on duty at Headquarters on Monday when Superintendent KENNEDY was brought in. After Inspector CARPENTER left with his command, acting under orders from Commissioner ACTON, he was incessantly occupied in massing at Headquarters what of the force had not been assembled, and in organizing them. At 9 o'clock P. M. rumors of a mob coming down Broadway were received. Taking command of a force, Inspector LEONARD marched to Broadway, met them at Bond-street—near the scene of Inspector CARPENTER'S afternoon victory—charged upon them, and after a brief but severn "little fight," broke, punished and dispersed them. Returning to Headquarters, he resumed duties there until midnight, when he was ordernd, with a force of 350 men, to repair to tha City Hall and relieve Inspector CARPENTER. While here his work was constant. Acting on information received he sent forces to Leonard and York streets, to project the negroes there and punish the prowling gangs threatening thnm. This duty was thoroughly performed and was the means of saving lives, limbs and property also. He detailed a force to protect a provision store in Greenwich-strnet, near Cortlandt, which hn learnnd had been broken open and was being seckad. The mob was attacked, beaten and dispersed, and much property saved. Morn of his force was sent to BROOKS & BROS'. clothing store to aid in its defence. Portions were detailed to protect the hotels in Fulton and Cortlandt streets, threatened by mobs, the proprietors of which had appliad for aid. Toward morning he received word that a mob was marching to Fulton Ferry to meet the boats and prevent the landing of marines expected from the Navy-yard, and that they also designed burning Fulton Market, from tha occupants of which a gang, attempting to kill a negro on thn previous day, received severe punishment. Instantly Inspector LEONARD sent off a force to defeat their purposes. Thny met the mob, a formidable one, charged upon it with determined enargy, and drove it in all directions.

It was now daylight, and Inspector LEONARD, who had reached the Hall with 350 men, had sent off, in obedience to telegrapha from Headquarters, so many detachments to divers sections, that by 9 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, he found himself without a man, and was left alone in his glory. 'Twas quite evident that at Headqnarters his resources were thought equal to his energy and fidnlity, for at that hour another ordnr came for another detachment. Being the only detachment left, he personally rnported himself as such at headqnarters. Representing to Commissioner ACTON tha necessity for continuing a strong force in the neighborhood of Printing-house-square, he was ordered to the command of 300 men and with them hurried back to the City Hall. Upon the squere and in the Park were thousands of riotously disposed persons, and the evidences of violence were gathering epace; every nnfortunate negro who appeared was chased and beaten, inflammatory speeches were being made and threats openly nttered. All these had increased at noon to such an extent, that, taking one hundred men, Mr. LEONARD swept the Park and square, clearing them of the dangerous material; considerable opposition was received, but with the small force of brave spirits the work was done quickly and thoroughly. Several times dnring the day had he to disperse the gatherings in these seotions, and by his discretion and firmness, undoubtedly saved a serious demonstration. At 6 o'clock in the evening, a company of regulars, just arrived, were being followed up myonsway by a hooting, yelling mob, who were beginning and endeavoring to intimidate them. A plan to assault them and prevent their aiding the enthorities was evidently perfecting. Inspector LEONARD, accompanied by Sergt. POLLY, of the Eleventh Precinct, had met the mob as it passed the west entrance to the PARK, and mingled with it until reaching Broadway and Chambers-street; here danger of an attack by overwhelming numbers was imminent; to save tha soldiers was the first object, and to do that it was necessary to distract the attention of the mob from them. The plan adopted was one of boldness and hazard; a prominent ringleader was pointed out by the officer in command to Inspector LEONARD, who forth with seized him; aided by Sergeant POLLY and the one patrolman, the fellow, offering violent resistance, was dragged into the Park and toward the City Hall; meantime the ruse had had its intended effect, the entire gang of demons, turning from the soldiers, rushed to the rescne of their leader; on they came, three hundred against three, hnt these three dntermined men. "Kill them! kill them! "Wa'll giva yon whet wa gava KENNEDY," were their shouts, as surging on they sought to overthrow and rescue. Facing tha infuriates with his prisoner, in vice-like grasp, the firm front, the uplifted club, and the plainly speaking determination of Inspector LEONARD to "do or die," bravely seconded as he was by his two associates, awed the mob from too close, too dangerous proximity. Once, however, a rush was made which threatened to overwhelm and crush them; well directed, fearless and telling blows stnnned and staggered back the foremost; the prisoner, held in front and used as a guard against the missiles and blows aimed at the officers, was bleeding from the punishment received from friends as well as foes. Thus from the Chambers-street entrance to the one from Broadway, ever facing the crowd and keeping it to their front, Inspector LEONARD and his aids succeeded in working their way. Here, and when it was indeed needed, help was at hand, for the mob, now fully realizing the disproportion of strength, were preparing for one final and overwhelming effort. Fortunately word had reached the City Hall, and seventy-five of the force came rushing to the rescne. The moment they joined him, the brawny prisonnr, whom there was no intention to retain, and who had so well been used for the purposes of the ruse and the defance, was cast aside, worthless, bleeding, and in with the reinforcements the Inspector went for exemplary punishment to the mob. Did they not administer it! A hand-to-hend fight ensued, heads were broken, men prostrated and laid in heaps, and in less time than it is recordnd, those who e few momants before were easer for and intent upon the lives of tha three daring officers, were scattered like sheep before the gallant charge of ths Police, or lay as slaughtered. Inspector LEONARD was holdly in the frav, his stalwart form being conspicuous, his rapid, earnestly meant, and muscular blows falling with telling effect.

This was the last of the exciting duties in which Inspector LEONARD was engaged. He remained on duty at the Hall, however, until Friday, when with his officers and man he was recalled. During his command there he had rendered invaluable services to that section and the lower portion of the City. Constantly on the *qui vive*, sending out scouts and receiving prompt intimation of all designs there and thereabouts, he promptly met and defeated them. He had immense interests to guard; himself a host, his officers and men true as steel, they saved the Districts committed to their cera from the consummation of well-concocted plans of violence and pillage. Of active, intelligence and provad courage, Inspector LEONARD'S name shines brightly on the record of honor.

LAUNCHES.

The Quintard Iron Battery Onondaga---Melanc

coverage sufficient to induce them to lodge complaints against the mobists.

Officer MAHAN, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday arrested BARNEY MACKAY, *alias* MACKAN, a young Irishman, against whom have been lodged three distinct complaints for rioting. Mr. JOHN FREDERICK, of No. 276 West Fortieth-street, the complainant in the case, swears that, on the 14th inst., he saw the prisoner engaged in a riot in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; that he had a musket, with bayonet attached, on his shoulder, and was marching about with others of the mob, who were also armed with muskets. The day following, Mr. FREDERICK saw the accused similarly engaged in Fortieth-street with a crowd of rioters about him, committing various acts of violence. On the 16th inst., Mr. FREDERICK saw MACKAY engaged in a conflict between the mob, Police and military; he was amongst the rioters, throwing stones at the military while passing along the avenue, likewise shouting "Goin, boys," and urging the mob to attack the Police and military. The military, on receiving the order, turned and fired on the mob. Amongst those injured was the prisoner, he having been shot in the leg. Soon afterward, BARNEY met the complainant, and told him he had been shot in both legs by the military. Subsequently, regretting the confessions he had made, BARNEY threatened to murder Mr. FREDERICK if he informed against him. The accused was arraigned before Justice KELLY, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail on each of the three complaints.

Another Rioter in Custody.

Officer BROWN, of the Thirteenth Ward, arrested MICHAEL MONOHAN, a young Irishman, twenty years of age, by occupation a boiler maker, charged with aiding and felonious assault and battery, on complaint of Mr. JOHN E. RICHARDS, of No. 58 Tompkins street, and DANIEL ANTHONY, Esq., residing at No. 59 Mangin-street. The complainants positively identify MONOHAN as taking an active part in the late riots, and he also assaulted Mr. RICHARDS with a large club. The offender was taken before Justice SYKES, and fully committed for trial without bail.

A Victim of the New-York Riots.

The body of the colored man which was found near the grain-elevator above South Ferry, Brooklyn, last week, was yesterday identified by his relatives residing in New-York, as SAMUEL JOHNSON. They stated that he was employed in a store in New-York, and resided in Williamsburgh; that on the evening of the fourth day of the riot, on his way home, he was met at the ferry by a body of rioters, attacked and beaten, and thrown overboard; that while in the water he raised up his hands and cried out "for God's sake, save my life," when he sunk and was seen no more. The head of deceased presented evidence of having been beaten with clubs, but as there was no direct testimony when the inquest was held, a verdict of found drowned, was rendered.

Meeting of Commissioners of Emigration.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon.

Dr. GUNN, Health Officer, applied for an allowance of rent for additional premises required by the officials. Referred.

The eight watchmen at Castle Garden petition for increase of pay. Referred.

The Finance Committee were directed to purchase $40,000 of one-year Government securities.

The number of emigrant arrivals to July 29 was reported at 66,509, being an excess of those of same period last year of 43,027.

Balance in bank Jan. 1, and receipts for commutation, &c., since, to July 29, $196,337 94. Disbursements, $138,101 75.

The Eleventh Ward Murder Case.

Coroner COLLIN concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of PATRICK MCKINNER, who is alleged to have been beaten to death by a gang of rioters in the Eleventh Ward, as stated in yesterday's TIMES. A mass of testimony was taken, which tended to show that the deceased was badly beaten by CHARLES FLYNN and others, and then thrown overboard. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by blows received at the hands of CHARLES FLYNN and others, and that he was then thrown into the water before life was extent, by some person or persons unknown."

A warrant has been issued by the Coroner for the arrest of FLYNN, and placed in the hands of Officer BRANDLE, of the Eleventh Precinct.

Commitment of Alleged Rioters on Charge of Arson.

Patrick Sweeney, setting fire to dwellings in Sullivan-street. Held to bail in $1,000.

William Rigby, on same complaint, committed without bail.

Painter Springstein, setting fire to dwelling houses occupied by colored people. Held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Patrick Murray, setting fire to enrolling office in the Eighth District. Held to bail in $1,000.

Thomas Cinasky, setting fire to dwelling house in Twelfth Ward. Held to bail in $3,000 for trial.

Patrick Henrady, Daniel McGovan and Thomas Cumsky, on another charge. Held in $5,000 each. All the above were committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

Matthew Poncro was committed by the Mayor without bail, on a charge of arson, and Frederick Hammers. Patrick Kiernan and Bernard Fagan, on the same charge, in the sum of $2,000 each.

Military Affairs.

INSPECTION OF THE HARBOR DEFENCES.

Gen. CANBY, accompanied by Capts. FISKE and GRAY, of his Staff, proceeded to Fort Wood yesterday on a tour of inspection. On the day preceding, Gen. CANBY visited Fort Schuyler and Devil's Island. It is his intention during the week to inspect all the fortifications and defences of the harbor.

COL. MERCHANT.

Col. CHAS. MERCHANT, it is understood, has been assigned to the command of Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island.

THE CARBINES STOLEN BY THE RIOTERS.

It appears that the greater part of the 2,500 carbines stolen by the rioters from the Second-avenue Arsenal, have been recovered by the police and military. It is a pity that Commissary Gen. FARRELL did not give his written order, for a portion or all of these carbines, when urged to do so in the early part of June. At that time it was contemplated to arm all the policemen with guns in anticipation of a difficulty when the draft commenced. Gov. SEYMOUR favored the project, and gave directions to have 1,500 carbines ordered, 500 to be taken from the armory stored in the arsenal, corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. Major TAYLOR, who has charge of them, had them in readiness for delivery at any moment. It would be well for the State authorities to secure while they can the entire number of 1,500 from those recovered, as they may possibly be of service in the future.

Testimonial to Col. Varian, of the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

As will be seen by the annexed order, the members of the Eighth regiment are to present a testimonial to their Colonel, JOSHUA M. VARIAN, at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal, this evening. Col. VARIAN is an officer well known and highly esteemed in military circles, having discharged his duties faithfully and satisfactorily:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., STATE ARSENAL, July 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. ——The members of this regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, this (Thursday) evening, in full fatigue, with white belts and gloves, for the purpose of presenting Col. JOSHUA M. VARIAN with a testimonial.

Line will be formed at 8 o'clock precisely. The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant 15 minutes previous. By order of

O. F. WENTWORTH, Lieut.-Col. Com'g.

T. A. VAN TASSEL, Adjutant.

Munificent Donation.

Yesterday morning the Mayor received from ALEXANDER T. STEWART, Esq., his check for the munificent sum of $5,000. It was his contribution to the Relief Fund. The following note accompanied it:

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS-STREET, July 29, 1863.

To His Honor Geo. Opdyke, Treasurer, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: The bravery and devotion displayed by the Police, Firemen and soldiers during the late riot were of the highest order, entitling them to the grateful recollections of every good citizen.

I have, therefore, great pleasure to inclose a check for $5,000, to be applied by the Committee of which you are Treasurer, to the relief of such of them as were wounded and the families of those who were killed.

Very respectfully yours, ALEX. T. STEWART.

In this connection it is a suggestive fact that the *Mary Edson*, which Mr. STEWART chartered, ladened with provisions, and sent to Ireland for the relief of the famishing there—many of whom have sons, brothers, daughters here—is now on her return trip from her errand of charity ladened with one hundred and thirty operatives, part of those to sustain whom the provisions were sent, who come free of charge for passage or sustenance. We say this is a suggestive fact, especially when considered in connection with the purposes of the above munificent donation, and the sources of the outbreak. It were well if it were thoughtfully, kindly, usefully laid to heart; it were well if such unobtrusive acts of aid given and protection afforded—though emanating as they do from a private individual—were deemed as they should be, but the reflections of what the Government and those who cling to it, have done, are doing and will continue to do.

Action of the Commissioners of Health.

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Health was held on Tuesday, at which the following resolution, offered by the Health Officer, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Complaint is made by the Health-officer of the Port, that false representations are frequently made under oath, by the Captains of vessels, of the state of the health of their passengers and crews, and also of the ports from which they cleared, thereby grossly deceiving the health authorities, and subjecting the port to great risks of the introduction of pestilential diseases, particularly at this season of the year,

Resolved, That the District Attorney be instructed to prosecute, immediately on the complaint of the Health-officer, any parties thus offending, and that in all cases of conviction, the full penalty of the law be enforced.

The full penalty is $2,000 fine and twelve months' imprisonment, either or both, and we are sure that complaints will be rigidly prosecuted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A VOLUNTEER WOUNDED IN THE RIOTS.—A case especially worthy of the attention of the public is that of MYRON AUSTIN, a returned soldier, a member of the Eighth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. He volunteered his services to aid in suppressing the riot, and joined the Zouaves, under Col. WINSLOW. On Wednesday, 15th inst., at the fight between the military and the rioters, corner of First-avenue and Nineteenth-street, he was shot while in the act of firing off a howitzer. The ball passed entirely through his knee, inflicting a terrible wound which will render him a cripple for life. After being wounded he was carried to a doctor's house in the vicinity, where he was tracked by the vengeful mob clamoring for and led by his blood. He had to escape hence by the rear, crawling, wounded as he was, over several fences, and finally utterly exhausted, fell in the yard of those who proved to be friends. They took him into the house and secreted him, the next morning kindly conveying him in a carriage to his home No. 719 Varick-street. Mr. AUSTIN is a young man of excellent habits, worthy, industrious, and while volunteering his services to the City has suffered an injury which will confine him a long time, and incapacitate him for the further pursuit of his business, which is that of a grain measurer.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest in Avenue A, on the body of CHARLES GOLDSCHMIDT, a boy 14 years of age, born in Germany, who died from the effects of injuries received from being run over by a train of cars belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company. A few nights since, deceased and two other boys jumped aboard the cars at Peekskill and managed to get a free ride to the City. While passing down Eleventh-avenue, the boys jumped from the cars at Thirty-fifth-street, and deceased falling with his arm on the rail, the train passed over and crushed it fearfully. Death ensued Tuesday night. The jury found that the occurrence was accidental.

DROWNING CASUALTY.—Late on Tuesday afternoon two men, named EDWARD LITTLE and MICHAEL MCCARTY, in charge of a wagon-load of cider, attempted to drive through a pond of water at the foot of Little Twelfth-street, North River, but the tide being very high, they accidentally drove into the deep water of the basin, and before assistance could be rendered LITTLE was drowned. MCCARTY was rescued by the prompt interposition of friends from the pier. The horse attached to the wagon was also drowned. The body of LITTLE was recovered, and Coroner RANNEY held an inquest. The family of deceased live in East Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest at the Third Precinct Police Station on the body of an unknown man, dressed in soldiers' uniform, who was found in the dock foot of Barclay-street, North River. The uniform was dark blue and trimmed with light blue. Deceased was about five feet five inches in height, with sandy hair and whiskers. Apparently he was about 40 years of age. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from some causes to them unknown.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.—THOMAS RYAN, a boy, only 16 years of age, was arrested by Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct. RYAN is indicted, with two others, for committing a series of burglaries in Eighth-avenue. Among the places entered was the boot and shoe store of MORRIS SIMONS, No. 521 Eighth-avenue. The prisoner was taken before District-Attorney HALL, and committed for trial.

THE DEATH OF HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—The flags on the City Hall are suspended at half-mast out of respect to the memory of the great Kentucky statesman, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, the friend and successor of HENRY CLAY. Yesterday being the day of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S funeral, the flags remained at half-mast on all the public buildings throughout the day.

LITTLE BOY DROWNED.—The little son (5 years of age) of Mrs. BROWNELL, residing at No. 563 Nineth-avenue, was drowned in the dock foot of Forty-fourth-street, North River, in consequence of accidentally falling from a large raft on which he was at play. The strong current prevailing at the time carried the body out into the river, and all efforts to recover the remains have proved fruitless.

A LADY ROBBED IN A STAGE.—A lady, named STEES, residing at No. 403 Fourth-avenue, while riding in stage No. 34 of the Fourth-avenue and South Ferry line, had the pocket of her dress completely cut out by a light-fingered operator. In the pocket was a portemonnaie containing $200 in cash. The theft doubtless was committed by a female known as a "stage-buzzer." No arrest.

ANOTHER BOY DROWNED.—A lad 8 years of age named GEORGE BASSING, while playing on Pier No. 24 East River, on Tuesday evening, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered and claimed by the parents who live in the rear of No. 27 Frankfort-street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—GEORGE HOAG, a boy 11 years of age, accidentally fell into the dock foot of Tenth-street, East River, on Tuesday afternoon and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered and conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 221 East Eleventh-street, where Coroner COLLIN was notified to hold an inquest.

A CLAM-BAKE COMPLIMENTARY.—A complimentary clam-bake is to be given to-day to Mr. SOLOMON KIPP, late of the well-known firm of KIPP & BROWN, at the River House, Harlem, by a large party of his friends. He is now proprietor of that establishment.

BAILED IN $2,000.—CHARLES DEVLIN, Esq., late Street Commissioner, yesterday offered himself and was accepted as bail in $2,000, for PATRICK KIERNAN, who was committed by the Mayor on charge of riot and arson.

FOUND DEAD.—PHILIP MONOHAN, a native of Ireland, 60 years of age, was found dead in the yard of premises No. 75 West Thirtieth-street. The cause of death is unknown. The Coroner was notified.

SHOOTING A MAD DOG.—Officer JUMP, of the Twelfth Precinct, shot a mad dog in Avenue A, near One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. As far as known, no one had been bitten by the rabid animal.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Tuesday afternoon a German, recently arrived in this country, named CHARLES STOCKLEIN, architect and topographical engineer, accompanied by several friends, appeared before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, and entered a complaint against a man named FRANCIS VINCENTZ, keeper of a lager-bier shop, and dealer in dogs, charging him with robbery, and attempting to take his life. It appears that on Monday the complainant, who is in the employ of Mr. HOOVER, architect, at Newark, attended a picnic-nic at Tivoli, remaining there until midnight. Upon returning to Newark, he found that he had been locked out, when VINCENTZ, who had also attended the picnic, and had represented himself as a friend of Mr. HOOVER'S, invited STOCKLEIN to go to East Newark and stop at his house over night. The latter, supposing, of course, that if he was a friend of Mr. HOOVER'S it was all right, went over to East Newark, where the two arrived between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. Upon entering the bar-room, VINCENTZ requested STOCKLEIN to sit down while he went into the back room for a light. In a few minutes after VINCENTZ returned, and STOCKLEIN was immediately set upon by two ferocious dogs, one of them said to be a blood-hound, and he was bitten and lacerated on his arms and legs in about twenty different pieces. While grappling with one of the animals, VINCENTZ rushed up and dealt him a heavy blow over the forehead with a sword which laid him insensible on the floor, inflicting a gash three inches in length. When STOCKLIN came to consciousness about daylight he found his money missing, and himself a prisoner locked in the room. Although very much exhausted from loss of blood, the injured man succeeded in making his escape through a window, and with his clothes torn to rags and covered with blood, made his way to the house of Mr. STAPHENSON, and the latter gentleman kindly conveyed him to Newark, where his wounds were properly dressed. A warrant was placed in the hands of Chief of Police REILY, and Detective KILCAULEY, of Jersey City, and the officers, assisted by Chief WAKEOLD, of Newark, arrested the accused at the latter named place. VINCENTZ was brought to Jersey City last evening and committed to the City Prison, to await an examination before Recorder MARTINDALE.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A FEMALE.—CONSTANCE LEBOEN, a handsome young French girl, was brought to the Station-house in Hoboken at midnight on Monday by two citizens, who found her at Sybil's cave in the act of committing suicide by attempting to drown herself. The young woman stated that she resided in New-York, and having had some trouble, was determined to make away with herself, even though she had failed this time. Judge POTA gave her good advice, and finally prevailed upon her not to make attempt to destroy her life. A carriage was then procured, and the young woman was sent home to her parents.

LAW REPORTS.

Broadway Railroad—Injunction Against the Harlem Railroad Company Dissolved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 29.

Before Justice Brady.

John J. Phelps et al. vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—The hearing of the motion for a continuance of the injunction granted against the Harlem Railroad Company, restraining them from laying their track in Madison-avenue, in pursuance of the resolution of the Common Council permitting the extension of the Harlem Railroad through Broadway and Madison-avenue, was brought on this morning.

The plaintiffs, who are owners of property in Madison-avenue, appeared by their counsel, who conceded in the argument of the defendants' counsel, that, since the granting of the injunction, the Court of Appeals had decided in the case of the People *vs.* Kerr, adversely to the right of the owner of property to maintain an injunction against the use of a street by a railroad.

It was suggested that the whole case having been decided by the Court of Appeals adversely to the plaintiffs, there was no ground for the further prosecution of the suit, and that it was an act of injustice to the Harlem Railroad Company to restrain them any longer from the exercise of their valuable rights.

The plaintiffs' counsel urged that, inasmuch as the decision of the Court of Appeals had been made since the commencement of this suit, and this suit had been commenced in good faith, the plaintiffs should be permitted to discontinue without costs. In this view the Court concurred, and an order was made dissolving the injunction and discontinuing the suit without costs.

The following order was entered:

The defendants in this action having appeared on the order heretofore made herein, requiring them to show cause why they should not be restrained from laying their track in Madison-avenue, under the resolution of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, of April 21, 1863, and having moved that the argument of the motion be now brought on; and the plaintiffs having suggested that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of The People *vs.* Kerr and others, has adjudged adversely to the rights of the plaintiffs, as property owners, to maintain an action for such injunction, and that the law of the State, as established by that decision, was not generally regarded as the existing law at the time of the granting of the injunction order; and that, therefore, the plaintiffs should have leave, under the circumstances, to discontinue, without costs.

After hearing counsel for the respective parties, it is adjudged by the Court that the injunction order heretofore granted, restraining the defendants (the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company,) from laying their track in Madison-avenue, be and the same is hereby dissolved, and that the plaintiffs have leave to discontinue this action without costs, and without prejudice to any rights of the plaintiffs.

Decision on the Construction of a Contract and the Payment of Import Duties.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Otto W. Pollitz et al. vs. Melchior C. G. Witte.—The defendant, in February, 1861, through a broker, purchased of the plaintiffs fifteen casks of cream of tartar at a stipulated price, to arrive by a certain vessel from Marseilles. At the time of the purchase the duty on the article was fixed at $12 per cask, and this rate of duty continued up to April 1 following, when cream of tartar was permitted, by a change of the tariff law, to be entered free of duty. The vessel arrived about March 15, and some days after, the plaintiffs, instead of delivering the article sold, entered it in bond at the Custom-house, and sent it to the public stores of the United States Government, from whence, about the 17th of April, it was taken by them, duly free, and delivered to and accepted by the defendant under his contract of purchase. In accordance with the terms of the same contract, he has paid the plaintiffs the price agreed, less $12 per cask, which was the duty chargeable at the time of the purchase, and also at the time the vessel arrived, and which he refused to pay upon the ground that the charge of the tariff imposed to his benefit and not to that of the plaintiffs. To test this right this action is brought.

By the Court: DALY, F. J.—By their contract the plaintiffs were bound to deliver the cream of tartar within a reasonable time after the arrival of the vessel, and as the vessel arrived on the 9th of March, and fifteen days is the time allowed for a vessel to discharge, it follows, unless there were circumstances to excuse it, and nothing of the kind appears here, that the plaintiffs were bound to deliver it at least by the 24th of March. If it had been delivered during that period, or at any time before the 1st of April, it would have been subject to a duty of $12 upon each cask, which the plaintiffs would have been compelled to pay. On and after the 1st of April, however, it was free of duty, and, therefore, to avoid the payment of it, the plaintiffs bonded the cream of tartar five days after its arrival, and sent it, when discharged from the vessel, to the public store, where it remained until the 13th of April, when a permit was obtained for its delivery free of duty.

The plaintiffs insisted that they bonded it for the mutual protection of themselves and the defendant, and that they would have allowed the defendant the duty on such casks as were ready for delivery before the 1st of April; but they do not pretend that the defendant was a party or consented to any such arrangement. On the contrary, they say that they proposed, upon the supposition that it would be ready for delivery before the 1st April, to bond it for the mutual benefit of themselves and the defendant; that is, as I understand, that if ready for delivery before the 1st of April, they would deduct the duty from the contract price, and if not ready before that time, they would claim the benefit for themselves of the non-payment of duty, and require from the defendant the payment of the full contract price. This, they say, however, the defendant would not agree to, and that then they determined to enter "in bond "anyhow," whether they were or the defendant was to have the benefit of its delivery free of duty.

It is very clear that they had no right to enter it in bond, to avoid the payment of duty, if the effect of it was to delay the delivery for a day, unless with the defendant's consent, and that the delivery of part of it, at least, was delayed by their doing so, appears by the fact that five of the casks were sent to the public store before the 1st of April.

On the part of the defendant, the broker who made the contract for the sale of the cream of tartar testified that he called upon the plaintiffs to request them to enter it in bond, that the defendant might have the benefit of the duty, and the plaintiff, Pollitz, finally agreed to do so upon the condition that the defendant would demand only invoice interest of actual tare. Pollitz denied that he had ever told the broker that the defendant would enter the goods for the benefit of the defendant, but that he told him that they would enter them in bond for the mutual protection of both parties; that they would allow the defendant the duty upon two casks that were to go into the public store before the 1st of April, and that the reason why they would not allow the duty upon the whole was because the whole would not be ready for delivery before the 1st of April; that if they could deliver them before the 1st of April, they would allow the duty, and that in that case nothing should be said about extra tare.

The question, then, in the case was whether the plaintiffs, in consideration that the defendant should demand only invoice tare, had agreed to enter the cream of tartar in the bond, that the defendant might have the benefit of the duty. Such an agreement made orally after the written contract would be a valid one, as it was founded upon a sufficient consideration; but this, which was the only question arising upon the evidence, was taken away from the jury by the Judge, who told them that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover unless the defendant had proved that he had paid the duties, or was legally bound to pay them. Now, it was proved that no duty was ever paid; that the permit for delivery to the owner was obtained after the 1st of April, when the goods were free of duty; that a permit can be obtained only after the duties are either paid or remitted, and the plaintiff Pollitz testified distinctly that the defendant at no time had anything to do with the payment of duties, and that no duty was ever paid. No such question, therefore, as the payment of duties by the defendant, or of his liability for them, arising upon the evidence, the Judge might as well have told the jury in general terms that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, as there was nothing in the evidence showing that the defendant had any defence.

Whether the defendant was or was not entitled to have the amount of the duty deducted from the contract price depended upon the question whether the goods were put in bond under the agreement as sworn to by the broker. It appeared that the allowance of the invoice interest of the actual tare was less favorable to the defendant, and that with the agreement to waive his right to a strict delivery according to the contract constituted a sufficient consideration for an agreement on the part of the plaintiff to put the goods in bond that they might be delivered after the 1st of April free of duty, and upon their being so delivered to deduct the amount of the duty from the contract price, and as the evidence was conflicting as to the existence or non-existence of such an agreement, it was a question of fact for the Jury.

It is now insisted that no such question could arise under the answer. That the answer sets up a delivery of the cream of tartar to the defendant subject to the payment of duties, the payment of which was assumed by the defendant, who had the goods entered in bond, whereby the plaintiffs were discharged from the payment of them, whereas by the evidence the goods were bonded by the plaintiff, and were free of duty when they were delivered to the plaintiff. There is this difference or variance between the answer and the proof, but the defence as gathered from either is substantially the same, that is, that the goods were bonded to avoid the payment of the duties, with the understanding between the parties that the defendant was to have the amount, which might otherwise have been paid as duties deducted from the amount to be paid under the contract. The Code declares that no variance between the allegations in the pleading and the proof shall be deemed material, unless it has actually misled the other party to his prejudice, and that it did not have that effect in this case is inferrable from the fact that the plaintiffs interposed no objection to the answer. If they had, it was in the power of the Court, under the 11 sub. of section 64, to allow the answer to be amended, and the conclusion therefore must be, from the plaintiff's taking no exception on that ground, but allowing the whole of the evidence to be received, that they did not regard the variance as of any moment; that it did not prejudice them in maintaining their action. In Irvine *vs.* Wortendyke (2 E. D. Smith, 374,) the complaint was upon a special contract, and the recovery was had upon a *quantum meruit*, but we sustained the judgment, because the evidence was received, and the case submitted without interposing any objection on the ground of the variance. It was the duty of the Judge to have instructed the jury upon the case as it was presented to them upon the evidence, and not as it stood upon the answer, which alone could have supplied any foundation for the instruction he gave, and as that instruction was specifically excepted to, the judgment should be reversed.

Special Notice.

The "Chamber Motion Calender" will be called by Justice GOEBEL on Thursday morning, July 30, at 10 A. M. By order of the Court.

Dated July 29, 1863. H. W. GENET, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JULY 29, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	105⅜	
5,000	do	106	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co. C.	106⅜	
15,000	do	Clean.	107
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c...	101⅛	
3,000	do	101	
6,000	do	New	99⅜
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	65¼	
6,000	do		65⅜
20,000	do		65⅜
2,000	N. C. State 6s		69
2,000	Mo. State 6s		70⅜
4,000	do		70⅝
50,000	do		70⅜
6,000	do		s30 70½
10,000	O. & Miss. R. C.		34
40,000	do		36
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s		106
4,000	E. 4th M. 8s		107
10,000	do		107⅜
3,000	Hud. R. Bs, '87		100
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.		115
10,000	Alt. & T. H. 1s. B.		68
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M..		84
2,000	Clev. & T. 1st M.		83
$2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.		107¼
40	Bank State N. Y		128
12	Bank of Commerce.		103
20	Metropolitan Bank.		112
90,000	Am. Gold		127⅛
35,000	do		127⅜
400	Canton Co		32
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co		3⅜
500	Cum. Coal Pref		30
1000	do		30⅛
100	do		30⅜
100	do		237
100	do		29⅜
100	do	b30	30⅛
450	Quicksilver Min Co.		73
100	do		49
200	do		48
100	do		47
250	do		48
100	do		46⅜
400	Bocks Co. Ld. Co		1⅞
250	Am. Coal Co		70
20	do		70
100	Min. Mining Co		85
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	b10	237
25	do	s30	236
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		125
100	do		125⅜
100	do	b30	125⅜
250	do		125⅝
100	do		125⅞
100	do	b3	127⅛
100	do		127⅜
500	Erie Railway	b4	101⅛
100	do	b3	101⅜
100	do	c	101⅝
100	do	s3	101⅞
200	do	c	101⅞
300	do		101⅞
100	do	b4	101⅞
200	Erie R. Prf		106
750	Harlem R		124
500	do		124⅛
3000	do	b3	123⅞
100	Reading R	c	109⅛
50	Chic. & Al. Pref		98
1450	Harlem Railroad		124
2000	do		124⅛
50	do		125
240	do		124⅞
100	do		124¾
2000	do	s30	125
200	do		125⅛
1900	Reading Railroad		109⅜
200	do		110
100	do		109⅜
400	do		109⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R		116⅜
300	do		116
2300	M. So. & N. Ind. R.		89⅜
600	do		89⅛
400	do		89⅜
600	do		89⅜
400	do	s10	89⅜
200	do	b15	89⅛
500	do	b15	89⅛
100	do	b60	89⅜
50	do	s10	89⅜
450	M. B. & N. I. G. S.		115⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.		114⅜
100	do	b30	114⅜
100	do	b15	114⅜
100	do		114⅞
100	do	s30	114⅜
100	do	b30	115
3000	Ill. Cen. Can. B. S		97
5000	do		96
150	Clev. & Pitts. R		97
1000	do		97¼
100	do	s30	97
200	do		105¾
500	Clev. & T. R		115⅜
50	do		116⅝
11	Chi. & R. I. R.		104
1100	do		106⅜
800	do		105¾
100	do	s30	105⅛
200	do	s10	105
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		68
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		68⅜
50	M. & R. Du C. 2d Pref.		66
50	Tol. & Wab		85
100	do	b10	85
100	do	b30	85
380	Tol. & Wab. Pref		87
100	do		87¾
100	do		88
800	P., Ft. W. & C. R		78⅜
51	do		78
200	A. & T. H. R		58
100	do		58⅜
200	do		59
100	do		59⅜
600	do	b10	60⅜
100	A. & T. H. R. P		86
200	do		85¾
400	Chic. & N. W. R		36⅜
50	do		37
200	do	s30	37
200	do	b15	37⅜
200	do		37⅜
360	Chi. & Alt. R		84
100	do		83¼
100	do		83
200	do		82⅜
50	do		82
500	Chic. & Alt. Pref		97⅜
100	do	b30	98
100	do	b30	98¼
50	Miss & Mo. R		26

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg		105⅜
8,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes	Oct. & Ap.	106⅜
1,000	do. F. & Aug.	E.	105⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s		70⅜
28,000	Amer. Gold		127⅜
10,000	do		127⅝
400	Cumb. Coal Prf		30⅜
100	do		30⅜
100	do		31
100	do		30⅜
25	N. Y. Cen. R		127
300	do		128
450	do		127⅜
100	do	b60	128
500	do		127⅜
100	do	b30	127⅝
200	do		127⅜
100	do	b30	127⅝
100	Erie R		102⅛
500	do		102⅜
700	do		102⅝
100	Canton Co		32⅜
200	do		32
300	Erie R. Prf		105⅜
100	do	b10	105¾
100	do	s30	106
150	Hud. River R		149
100	do		149⅜
200	Harlem R		124
300	do		123⅜
200	do		123
200	Reading R		109⅜
100	do	b30	110
100	Mich. Cen. R		116
100	do	s60	115⅝
2300	M. So. & N. Ind.		89⅜
50	do	s10	89⅜
100	do		89⅜
50	Gal. & Chi. R	s30	100
50	do		100
700	M. So. & N. I. G. S.		116⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	b30	115
100	do		115
100	do	b30	115⅜
100	do	s30	114⅜
450	Clev. & P. R		97⅜
400	do		97
400	do		97
400	do	b30	97⅛
1,500	Chic. & R. I. R.		105⅜
500	do	s15	105⅜
500	do		105⅝
50	do		105⅜
300	do	b10	106
250	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		69
400	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.		78
16	do		78⅜
300	Alton & Ter. H.		60
200	do		60⅜
200	do		60⅜
100	Reading R		109⅜
100	do	b30	110
200	Mich. Cen. R		116
100	do	s60	115⅜
200	M. So. & N. Ind.		89⅜
50	do	s10	89⅜
100	do		89⅜
50	Gal. & Chi. R	s30	100
50	do		100
100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.		116⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	b30	115
100	do		115
100	do	b30	115⅜
100	do	s30	114⅜
100	do		114⅜
450	Clev. & P. R		97⅜
200	do		97
200	do		97
400	do	b30	97⅛
500	Chic. & R. I. R.		105⅜
500	do	a15	105⅜
500	do		105⅝
50	do		105⅜
300	do	b10	106
250	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		69
400	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.		78
16	do		78⅜
300	Alton & Ter. H.		60
200	do		60⅜
200	do		60⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cumb. Coal	b3	30⅜
200	do		30⅝
400	do		30⅝
150	do	b3	30⅜
50	do	c	30⅛
400	Quicksilv. M. Co		48
50	do		47⅜
350	N. Y. Cen. R		126⅜
100	do	c	126⅜
100	do		127
150	do		127⅛
100	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe and Denier Brothers, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook—A Regular Fix.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Musical and Dramatic Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Snoday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Hatch is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

News agents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Special Correspondent telegraphs from the Army of the Potomac, under date of yesterday, that the army now occupies practically the same line that it did two months ago, and that the recent active movements will necessarily be followed by a period of comparative inaction. During the next month the cavalry is expected to do most of the fighting. Our correspondent reiterates his statement that Longstreet's and Hill's commands passed through Thornton's, and not Chester, Gap, and says that they are now encamped between Culpepper and Gordonsville, while Ewell's corps, or the bulk of it, is now moving through the Shenandoah Valley—detachments of it occasionally threatening our outposts.

The rebel force which has advanced into Kentucky is ascertained to have nothing to do with Bragg's army, as the fears of the excited denizens of Lexington led them to suppose. The force is under command of Col. Pegram, and numbers between 1,500 and 2,000 men only. It crossed the Cumberland at Big Creek Gap, and moved toward Lexington, attacking and driving back a small force of National troops at Richmond. Gen. Burnside, however, Morgan being effectually disposed of, will be fully able to attend to Col. Pegram, and it is considered doubtful whether he will be able to make his way back again to East Tennessee, as some of our troops are already in his rear.

The steamer *Imperial*, on her return trip from New-Orleans, arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday morning. She was greeted on her arrival by a large crowd of merchants and other citizens, and a National salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi. Another steamer sailed on Tuesday evening, for New-Orleans, with a large freight and a long passenger list.

The St. Louis *Union* of Saturday last says: "We received yesterday, by the steamer *John D. Perry*, New-Orleans papers of the 15th, and Memphis dates of the 23d inst. The New-Orleans papers came through direct—up the Mississippi River, past Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, to St. Louis. It is the first time that New-Orleans papers have come up the old river, we believe, since the Spring of 1861—more than two years ago. Their arrival reminds us of the glorious, glad old times when New-Orleans and St. Louis were in constant commercial communion, and the great river which washes the feet of both, was the trusty and willing messenger that executed their behests."

Gen. Herron reached Vicksburgh from Yazoo City on the 23d. He found very few people, and those there were in a suffering condition. He burned and destroyed all the rebel property, and administered the oath of allegiance to a considerable number of natives. Gen. Herron is ordered to New-Orleans, and will proceed thither with his army in transports.

The cotton used by the rebels on the intrenchments at Vicksburgh, is to be sold by order of Gen. Grant, and its proceeds distributed among the private soldiers as tribute of valor. Five per cent. of the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers are to be given furloughs for thirty days, in consideration of their bravery and endurance during the siege of Vicksburgh. The streets are to be thoroughly cleaned and sprinkled, and all carrion on the outskirts of the city is to be buried.

There was a rumor in Nashville on Saturday that Chattanooga had been captured by one division of Rosecrans' army, under the brave Gen. Sheridan, and that no rebels were found there. The telegraph would have confirmed the story by this time, had it been true.

A dispatch was received in Wheeling on Monday, from Gen. Kelley, announcing that he had recrossed the Potomac River, and would occupy Martinsburgh on Tuesday.

The commander of the brig *W. B. Nash* has arrived at this port from Bermuda, and makes a statement of the capture of his vessel by the pirate *Florida*, which took place on the same day the *Ericsson* was chased. He thinks the *Florida's* speed has been much overrated—that she cannot make over 8½ knots an hour, and that her machinary is getting out of repair. Her officers and crew were lionized at Bermuda, and the fort in the harbor of St. George gave her a salute as she passed in.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. T. W. Higginson arrived in Worcester, Mass., on Monday, direct from his field of service in South Caroline, on a brief furlough.

The demand for Government Stock yesterday in this City reached nearly two and a half millions. The Secretary of the Treasury was in town, and extended the privilege of subscription after the 1st August, subject to discontinuance on ten days' notice. Stocks at the Exchange Board were buoyant. New-York Central 126¾, Erie 103¼ buoyant. Gold 127¼.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in limited demand yesterday, at partially reduced prices. Cotton was in request, but was less buoyant. Sugars, Molasses and Tallow were more active. Whisky was quiet and declining. Most other articles were very moderately dealt in. Limited freight engagements were reported. There were 651 vessels of all classes in port.

The Strategy of Gen. Meade—Military Programme for the Future.

We observe in many directions a disposition to animadvert upon Gen. Meade for allowing Lee to "escape;" and even where the feeling is not so strong as this, there is at least a disposition to regret that the rebel commander should have been permitted to get away.

Now, these judgments on Lee's so-called "escape" proceed on the supposition that there has been a race between the hostile armies, and that the rebel chief, by superior strategy or superior speed, has got away from some fate which should have overtaken him had Gen. Meade done all he might have done. We are not aware that there has been any such race—that Gen. Meade has been endeavoring to reach Fredericksburgh, or Culpepper, or Gordonsville, in advance of Gen. Lee. It is true, we have had our cavalry following and on the flank of the retreating rebel force to watch its movements, but there has been no general manœuvre of the whole army with a view either to intercept Lee or forestall him in the possession of any given geographical point or line.

Whether such a movement *might* have been made or *ought* to have been made, is a quite other question. It need hardly be added that like all that pertains to the higher questions of warfare, it is a difficult and complicated one—not to be decided in an off-hand or general way. Certainly for Gen. Meade to have been able, by a rapid march on the flank of the rebel force, to have succeeded in planting his army on the communications of the rebel General, and compelled Lee to fight a battle with his back to the Potomac, would have been a hit of strategy of the grand type. But this involves the supposition, first, that it could have been done at all; and, secondly, that it could have been done without imperiling too much on our side.

With regard to the first question, two years' experience has pretty well settled the almost utter hopelessness of an effective pursuit of the rebels. Putting aside the subordinate causes that conspire to this result, the one great cause is, that from the fact of their occupying interior lines, they, in a retrograde movement, fall back on their base of supplies, while we move constantly from ours. The prodigious advantage this gives them must be apparent to any one acquainted with the material conditions that govern military movements—to any one who realizes the vast train required to supply a moving army with its food and forage and ammunition. Every mile shortens their line and brings them nearer to their base; every mile lengthens ours, takes us further away from our base, and renders advance *progressively* more and more difficult. With them it is a march to a point where their labors not only lighten, but end; with us it is an advance toward a point where, while the danger reaches its maximum, the difficulty, at the same time, reaches its. All these facts belong to the peculiarities of warfare in this country—peculiarities that make it altogether different from warfare in Europe, and which render all comparison futile. In reference to the special case of the campaign in Virginia, though it is true that in an advance of the two armies, the one by the left and the other by the right of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Gen. Meade would have the shorter line, and in a bare mathematical aspect would have over Gen. Lee an advantage represented by about thirty-three per cent., yet in view of all the multiform conditions that govern military operations the rebel commander would, in the gross, have over his pursuer an advantage of fully one hundred per cent.

So much for the *possibility* of such a movement. Now to consider for a moment its *prudence*. It is perfectly obvious, with the opportunity the mountains would afford Lee to mask all his movements, both how greatly our line of communications would be endangered, and also, what is more, how great a temptation would be offered the rebel chief to countermarch again on Washington, and throw things once more into confusion. It is true, Lee will not, we believe, lightly repeat the invasion dodge—it has been attempted twice, and neither time has proved a winning game; but it is none the less positive that he will not neglect any good opening to make a strike for that whose possession would amply repay the sacrifice of all else; none the less positive that in every front of operations or line of advance chosen by the commander of the Army of the Potomac, it *must* be such a front or line as will cover Washington.

Looking at the subject in all its bearings, we see no reason to believe that any pursuit of Lee has been attempted by Gen. Meade, or that he is in the slightest manner censurable for any "escape" that he has allowed Lee to make. And so far as concerns any supposed interference of the Government in Gen. Meade's plans tending to hinder a successful pursuit—for we have seen such charges made—it is, perhaps, worth while stating that there is not a word of truth in them: the military authorities at Washington expressly *refused* to give any opinion that might *seem* even to embarrass Gen. Meade's movements, and left the matter entirely in his own hands.

It is not possible for us to detect from any manœuvres Gen. Meade has yet made what front of operations he means to assume—whether the line of the Rappahannock, or one more to the right, toward Culpepper or Gordonsville. It is even not improbable that no active advance "on to Richmond" is intended at all from Virginia—that to the war-worn, battle-rent battalions of the Army of the Potomac may for the present be simply assigned the *rôle* of keeping Lee in check—holding that powerful rebel army in Virginia, and covering Washington, while active work is carried on elsewhere. We are capable of taking in the changed aspect of the military situation over the whole field of operations, brought about by the late victories in the Southwest, will be prepared for an entirely new military programme. Who knows how much truth there may be in the reports the rebel officers who returned from Vicksburgh to Richmond brought with them, to the effect that portions of Grant's army that had left Vicksburgh announced on their departure that "they were going to Richmond?" If such a combination as we confidently look forward to shall be speedily effected between the magnificent armies of Grant and Rosecrans, we shall be able to get possession of the great mountain region, which, like a wedge, penetrates the heart of the Confederacy. From there we seize the great railroad line leading into Richmond—thus isolating the rebel Capital and *compelling* its evacuation. And not only Richmond, but we have at the same time the great main line of communication between the east and the west—between the central zone, the region of the production and distribution of all manner of supplies, and the left zone—the chief theatre of military operations. In thus severing them, we compel the evacuation of the whole of Virginia and the withdrawal of the rebel army into North Carolina. Rosecrans is even now planted securely within striking distance of Chattanooga, which may be regarded as a great natural bastion on the salient angle of the main line of communications between the East and the West. He only waits combination with Grant to move on it and on Knoxville.

We shall not be greatly surprised if we have no more advances "On to Richmond" by way of Virginia. Nor shall we be greatly sorry to see this bloody tragedy-comedy of marching forward and countermarching backward cease. With their interior lines and the numerous powerful positions they can take up—not to mention the circle of fortifications around Richmond—the rebels have enormously the advantage, and, indeed, we doubt if the capture of the rebel capital be possible by any line Virginia affords, without a force the double of what we have in the field.

But Richmond *will* be taken. The key to the situation is, as the rebels rightly conjecture, in the West.

The Two Armies.

We suppose our Washington dispatch, which announces that the Army of the Potomac now "occupies, practically, the same line that it did two months ago," means that Gen. Meade's army is again on the Rappahannock, at or in the vicinity of Falmouth—perhaps a few miles north of the old camping ground.

The army of Lee, or two corps of it, are encamped between Culpepper and Gordonsville, while Ewell's corps has not yet got down from the mountains. From this position they can march by a short and direct route to Fredericksburgh on the one hand, or to Richmond on the other.

Lee's policy for the present will undoubtedly be that of defence and inaction; and there are signs from Washington that the same policy is assigned to Gen. Meade. Circumstances and events, however, more than orders, have shaped or overturned policies in this war; and the manœuvres of the rebel army may compel an attack, or its position and condition may invite one, before Summer glides into Autumn.

The Delay in the Draft—What Means It?

Why does not the Government complete the draft in this City? Is it really truckling to the mob? Has its courage oozed out? These are questions that for the last week have been in the mouths of all true men, and it is high time they were explicitly answered. Evasions, and excuses, and ambiguous outgivings of what is going to be done to-morrow or next week, have had their day. The public has been surfeited with them up to the very verge of disgust. It has at last come to consider them nothing less than bald impostures; and we fear justly.

It is two weeks to-day since the mob got its final quietus. There has not been the slightest show of violence since to divert the attention of the authorities. It has been officially stated that all the necessary records pertaining to the draft were saved from the mob uninjured. There is, then, no internal impediment hindering the draft from going on as it started. Is there an external one? If so, where is it? Is it indeed true that the mob which originally arrested it is the agency which still keeps it back? Does that accursed horde of miscreants still rule this City? Does the National Government recognize them as a power, and has it, so far as relates to this town, abdicated in its favor? Things look prodigiously like it. A fortnight has passed, and yet not a sign of resuscitated Federal law. For all practical purposes, we might as well be at the antipodes, so far as relates to the National Government, except in the single particular of a taxation that "feelingly persuades us" there is yet some sort of a connection. If that is to be the only tie, it might, perhaps, be as well for the Government to cut us loose altogether. What we want—that is to say, what the majority of our people who are not robbers and outlaws want—is a show that we are still living under law, and that constituted authority still has an existence.

We have heard something said about Gov. Seymour's cyphering out a new quota for our City. If Gov. Seymour is really at that job, we advise the Government to make no account of it; or if it must, that it will put the business into hands that mean business, and not eternal paltering. There is no sum in simple addition and division that requires, in this City of figures, two weeks to be worked out. We are pretty sure there is nothing in this case that two hours could not settle, if there were any real earnestness in the operation. Our own opinion is that Gov. Seymour is using his slate for other purposes.

Then, too, it is said that the Common Council have taken the draft in hand, and are going, by some hocus-pocus management, to satisfy both the draft and the mob, without further trouble. The Government will sink beneath contempt, if it relegates its functions, in any style like that, to this or any other municipal body. In the first place, there is no power in any such body to assume any such obligations. The charter which brought it into existence confers upon it no such trust. It is as incapable in the premises as the last omnibus-load that went up Broadway. But, even were it otherwise, supposing it to be actually true that the Common Council of this City have a right to vote money for exemptions, that in no degree affects the obligation of the Government to enforce the laws of Congress. The Executive authorities in Washington have nothing to do with our Common Council, in respect to this more than in respect to any other statute. Their business here, as everywhere, is to carry out Congressional enactments in their just spirit and letter, and not to chaffer them away. The Government's imperative duty is to make the draft. If after the draft is made, substitutes for the men drafted are procured from any quarter, public or private, for they they would, under the law, have to be accepted. But this would be purely an ulterior procedure. It does not in the least touch the necessity of making the draft itself. That is the primary, indispensable duty, and there is no possible escape from it but in criminal nonfeasance.

Governor Seymour and the Common Council, may, if they choose, put themselves into complicity with the mob, by lending themselves to the promotion of its ends. That they seem to be thus disposed is humiliating to every decent citizen. But, in the name of the law-respecting men of this City, we demand that the National Government, for which they have without stint contributed their treasures and their blood, shall not thus tamper with the life-strings of our existence. Without law, we perish; and the mob which seeks to beat down law, is therefore our mortal enemy. An alliance with the mob in any form, by any authority, City, State or National, is public treachery. To suspend this draft, or in any way to modify it, because the mob so dictates, is to abet insurrection and anarchy; it is making us the victims of the wildest license just as often as scheming intrigue, or headlong passion, may choose to give it rein. If the National authorities thus yield, they will deserve nothing, and will receive nothing, from the better portion of this community, but unqualified condemnation.

Shipbuilding in the West.

Mr. James B. Eads, the well-known gunboat builder of the West, has laid before the Navy Department a model, plans and specifications for building a first-class iron-clad ocean steamer in his Navy-yard at St. Louis. He proposes to make a vessel of the same class as to size and power of armament as the *New-Ironsides*.

The Navy Department is said to regard this project with favor. Indeed it is in accordance with ideas presented and elaborately argued by the Secretary of the Navy more than a year ago. The reasons in favor of a Navy-yard in the heart of the Continent, perfectly free from any contingency of interference from foreign Powers in time of war, where ships of the largest size may be constructed, are manifest. The only reason for our Government not having availed itself of the advantages of a ship-yard so situated, must be that it has never, before the present war, been made to realize the necessity of being able to arm and prepare for defence at every point of the Republic.

But the lesson is no longer needed. It is found in experience that important and powerful as the Mississippi River is as a channel of commerce, in time of peace, it is, if possible, even more valuable and serviceable to the nation as a means and avenue of attack and defence in time of war. Every day's development, since the beginning of the war in the West, has been calculated to magnify and impress this fact. The events of the past few weeks have confirmed what current history so plainly taught. In securing at last the absolute control of the channel of the great river, from its source to the Gulf, the country feels and reasons that it has mastered the rebellion, and assumed a military position that may safely defy any combination of powers that may be made in the future against the United States Government. For with the Mississippi River in our possession, which our own fleet can navigate but no hostile fleet can, with its rich valleys of thousands of miles length and variable, indefinite breadth, which no invading foe can reach, to raise and subsist armies in, it is impossible to conceive that anything short of the judgment of heaven can break our military power. The nation, in this grand interior basin, secure in its unity and integrity through the unremitting, resistless flow of the mighty Mississippi to the ocean, becomes a power greater for defence than any other on the globe. It gathers into its control the resources of a Continent, nses rivers, aptly called "inland seas," for its transportation, and has mountain ranges for its interior defences.

It only remains that the Government place the Mississippi Valley in such state of defence as its valor and most liberal efforts and sacrifices in behalf of the Union cause have justly earned. And nothing is more important, to this end, than the encouragement of shipbuilding at some convenient point on the Mississippi River, whereby artisans may be trained for the work, the Western material of wood and iron suitable for ships developed and tested, and a proper naval spirit begotten and educated in that hitherto altogether inland and agricultural people. In case this nation ever has war growing out of events in Mexico, and the Gulf becomes a battle-ground, we shall feel better if we can pour out armed ships as well as armies from the Mississippi River.

There seems to be no reason why St. Louis should not make a trial of building and taking a first-class iron-clad "ship-of-war" to sea. For nine months in the year, on an average, there is water enough to float such a vessel as the *New-Ironsides* from that city to the Gulf. Every article needed in the manufacture can be had there. And no city on the Continent, having like advantages for reaching the ocean, is so difficult of approach by a foreign enemy. Mr. Eads has built a number of the Western gunboats that have rendered such signal service in "opening the Mississippi," and has a large experience and a well-earned character for probity and fidelity in his contracts, that entitle his plans to consideration.

Warning to Parents.—Our local columns, this morning, contain mention of a boy, five years old, who was drowned in the North River on Tuesday; of another boy, eight years old, who was drowned in the East River on the same day; of another boy, eleven years old, who was drowned the same day in the same river; of a man who was drowned the same day, in the North River; and of the dead body of another man being found in the same water. Not a day passes but there are more or less men and boys who lose their lives in the rivers skirting this City. Some of the men may be drunk or crazy, but this cannot be said of the children. It is the result of carelessness or folly. Parents who value their children should be careful about permitting them to play at large in the vicinity of the piers, or to go in swimming amid the deep and dangerous currents that prevail in these parts of the North and East Rivers.

Labors of the Sanitary Commission.

The people ought not to lose sight of the immense work which the Sanitary Commission is doing for the aid and relief of the army. Since the battle of Gettysburgh it has sent to the Army of the Potomac alone over 20,000 pounds of fresh bread, 20,000 pounds of fresh mutton and poultry, 10,000 pounds of condensed beef soup, 9,000 pounds of condensed milk, 5,000 pounds of fresh butter, 10,000 dozen of fresh eggs, 5 tons of fresh vegetables, 4,000 pounds of sweet chocolate, 4,000 pairs of shoes and slippers, 1 ton of tamarinds, 300 boxes of lemons and oranges; of jellies, farinaceous food, wines, spirits, cordials, sponges, towels, lint, bandages, socks and hospital clothing, many car-loads.

Its operations at the West and Southwest are on a scale of equal magnitude, and their value to the National cause has been publicly recognized in general orders. The zeal and self-devotion of its agents is shown by the fact that three of them are now prisoners at Richmond, and that several have lost their lives by disease contracted in the discharge of their duties.

The expense incurred in the purchase of clothing, stimulants and stores of every kind, and of horses and wagons to transport them, (so as to escape the inevitable delays of Government transportation,) in the employment of the best medical aid, and in the other labors of the Commission is necessarily great. Since the 15th of June last, the Commission has expended more than one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars for these objects, and its receipts from the public bounty, on which it is wholly dependent, have been less than forty-one thousand dollars.

It is evident that the Commission will soon be obliged either to contract its operations more materially or to close its depots and retire from the field altogether, unless its treasury be largely replenished. This would be especially unfortunate at the present time, when a great body of troops is about to be mustered into service, needing all the aid the Commission can give to prevent them from suffering the consequence of inexperience and ignorance of Sanitary Laws.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington City, D. C., July 20, 1863.

My Dear Doctor Ballows: I feel as if I could never thank you too much for the aid rendered by yourself and other members of the Sanitary Commission, to the wounded at Gettysburgh. But for you and the other benevolent persons who came to our relief, things would have gone much harder with the sufferers than they did.

Your labors were of such a character as to call forth the commendations of all who knew of them, and I should be neglectful of my duty if I did not tell you how deeply grateful I am for all you have done.

Yours, sincerely,
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

The Administration of the National Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At home and abroad, in Europe and in the United States, in months past, I have heard both natives and foreigners charge our National Government with all manner of faults and crimes, and especially of being imbecile, unstable and accomplishing nothing. The reasons for this are many; yet with natives are chiefly two: First, the vast sympathy of the political, commercial and social relations of the Republic with the rebel States, manifests itself at home by railing at the Administration, who strive with their might to overthrow the power of the rebellion. The noisiest railers are confessed rebel sympathizers. Second, The natural impatience of the suffering community to finish the struggle leads a number of our countrymen to censure the Administration without considering the time it takes either to found or to overthrow a great and fortified Power.

The same accusations are made in the mouths and in the presses of Europeans, principally for two reasons. First, because they are monarchists, naturally hostile to a Republic, and eager to censure a Democratic Administration, to condemn its proceedings and to pervert its acts and its designs. Second, England and France give tone to public opinion in Europe, and these two Powers add to their natural dislike of a Republic a jealous, and perhaps a wholesome, dread of the giant power of this growing Republic. They heartily wish and fondly believe it already broken, divided and ruined. To this end their organs make the welkin ring with calumnies upon the men and measures, the arms and the aims of the National Administration; for the origin of which calumnies they are largely indebted to the Opposition Presses of our own country. But I notice a marked difference between the governing classes of France and England and the common people. The people are not corrupted, either by hatred of our institutions, or by the dread of our national power, as the governing classes are, with many honorable exceptions.

That no human Administration is faultless, and that the amount of odium excited at home and abroad against President Lincoln's is extraordinary, may be admitted, while proceeding to consider whether it deserves not great honor instead of rash censure.

Thirty months ago this Administration came into power under the provisions of the Constitution by a minority vote, in the face of a wide-spread, organized rebellion, and also, in the midst of treachery, its head being waylaid on the road to his inauguration, and forced to protect his life from the snares of assassins. The Administration found the Treasury empty, with a hundred millions of debt, ten and twelve per cent. interest having been very recently paid by the preceding Administration for loans to save the public credit. The rebellion soon took the Confederate form in eleven States, and held four more, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, with the District of Columbia itself in doubt which side to take, whether with the rebellion, or with the Union.

Such, in brief, was the state of the Republic when the present Administration came into power. Now see what this Administration have done.

They have confirmed the four doubtful States in the Union. They hold and control the relations of five States of the Confederacy—Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and Florida. They have also powerful armies in all of the remaining rebel States, and possess strong fortresses in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Such are some of the triumphs of the Administration's armies, already secured.

Instead of the shadow of a navy, the Administration have bought, built, manned and equipped a fleet of five hundred vessels of war, and are preparing many more, to maintain the national honor against all enemies, looking first to the defence of our own harbors and coasts, and afterward to the protection of our commerce on the high seas.

Instead of an empty treasury and fallen credit, the Administration have an immense amount of money, at an average of less than four per cent. interest, and borrow all they want at 6 per cent., with receipts in gold through the customs to pay twice the amount of the annual interest, and a revenue from internal taxes, cheerfully paid, sufficient annually to discharge many millions of the principal.

For our Home Department, all the great interests of the country, except commerce, are in a very flourishing state. The products of agriculture, manufactures, mines, railroads and canals, were never before so large and flourishing. And for our Foreign Department, the rights, interests, and honor of our country have in no period of our history been more ably sustained than by our present Secretary of State.

It is not fair, it is not honest, to charge the Administration with imbecility. Coming into power thirty months ago empty-handed, with so much already accomplished, we have a right to expect in twenty months to come, with the means at present in hand, they will acquire for themselves and for our country a reputation the very reverse of that which rebels and rebel sympathizers, at home and abroad, industriously labor to fasten on them. The National Administration is honest, indefatigable, and very successful, judged by its fruits. It deserves, and may shortly need, the support of every lover of freedom, to defend our Republican institutions against the direct assault of monarchists, under the lead of the imperial Louis Napoleon.

Justice.

Brig.-Gen. Strong Vincent.

The following touching order was issued upon the death of Brig.-Gen. Strong Vincent, who gallantly commanded the Third brigade of the First division of the Fifth corps, at the battle of Gettysburgh, until mortally wounded. It was this brigade which *seven times* repulsed the enemy in his repeated attempts to turn our extreme left flank, in the battle of Thursday, July 2:

Headquarters Third Brigade, July 12, 1863.

General Order No. 7.—The Colonel Commanding hereby announces to the brigade the death of Brig.-Gen. Strong Vincent. He died near Gettysburgh July 7, 1863, from the effects of a wound received on the 2d inst., and within sight of that field which his bravery had so greatly assisted to win. A day hallowed with all the glory of success, is thus sombered by the sorrow of our loss. Wreaths of victory give way to chaplets of mourning—hearts exultant, to feelings of grief. A soldier, a scholar, a friend has fallen. For his country, struggling for its life, he willingly gave his own. Grateful for his services, the State which proudly claims him as her own will give him an honored grave and a costly monument, but he ever will remain buried in our hearts, and our love for his memory will outlast the stone which shall bear the inscription of his bravery, his virtues, and his patriotism.

While we deeply deplore his death and remember with sorrow our loss, let us each emulate the example of his fidelity and patriotism, feeling that he lives but in vain, who lives not for his God and his country. By command of

Col. J. C. RICE,
Commanding Third Brigade.
Geo. B. Herendon, A. A. A. G.

The Ladies' National Army Relief Association.—A vigorous effort is now in progress to give increased energy to the operations of this important organization, by securing larger donations to assist it in prosecuting its philanthropic labors. The Ladies' Army Relief Association occupies a field of labor which no other organization completely fills. Its agents, who are women of tried experience, engage themselves about the hospitals and upon the battle-field, conveying food and nourishment to the wounded, and caring for them in every way in which the Government nurses cannot look after them. Although their functions are of the first importance they are not recognized by the Government, nor do they receive any pay for it, hence the necessity of private contributions. Mrs. Senator Harlan is President of the Association; Mrs. S. P. Enson Vice-President; Mrs. E. Staats, of Washington, Secretary, and Judge J. N. Granger, of the Land Office, Washington, Treasurer.

The Great Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Shall the worst part of the population of the City of New-York be permitted to determine the character and the destiny of the Government of the United States for centuries to come?

That this is the question will appear from the following statements:

1. The City of New-York exerts a great, if not a controlling political influence, throughout the State and the nation.

2. The Anti-Government party of this City depends for its power and supremacy on the lowest, most vicious, most ignorant and most depraved part of the population. Remove from the City all its dangerous citizens, all its corrupt, venal Judges, all who love rum, pillage, theft and murder—all who are controlled by priests, and the Copperhead party would be left in a hopeless minority.

3. The Copperhead party of this City made use of the late mobs, and is still using all its power to intimidate the Government of the United States and control its policy.

4. The Government of the United States is now, in an important sense, in a formation state. It is like a block of marble in the hands of an artist. The Copperhead mob of New-York, or its managers, are determined to be the artist, who shall give shape and expression to the marble; or, to vary the simile, the materials which are to make up the future United States are now melted in the crucible of civil war. The mob of New-York would prepare the mould into which these melted materials shall be cast, and would, with its own hands, pour the materials into the mould. Shall it be permitted to do so? Answer, President Lincoln. Answer, all true, intelligent patriots. Yours, truly,

M. R.

A Nice Question.

Washington, Monday, July 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is said here, "in well-informed circles," that the British Government will recognize the Monarchies as *belligerents*, and straightway sanction the shipment of cannon, &c., to them by way of Nassau. A gentleman was heard to say of them: "An' they are *belligerents* sure, I'm o' mind." How is it?

Respectfully, SETH MARVIN, Jr., Printer.

Canal Breaks.

Albany, Wednesday, July 29.

It is not expected that canal boats will reach tide-water, on account of the break at Spraker's, before to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK SCHUTZEN CORPS.

THEIR THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL

List of Prize Shots---The King and his Coronation.

For three successive days and nights have the members of the

NEW-YORK SCHUTZEN CORPS

and their friends had a season of enjoyment and good time at their annual festival at Jones' Wood. It may not be uninteresting for our readers to know somewhat concerning its origin and its purpose. In the older lands thousands of Germans belonged to corps of sharpshooters, for the purpose of self-protection. The several corps were parts of a centralized body called the Schützen corp, and were subject to the order of a Commander or King. For many years the meetings of these men were frowned upon by the rulers, but subsequently were legalized, and became the occasion for the gatherings and enjoyment of the people.

In New-York we have also a Schützen corps, whose beliefs in human liberty and progression are identical with those of their brethren across the water, who meet annually for the same purposes of rifle practice and of social recreation, and who, in their organization, consider themselves a component part of the Associations of the Old World, of which the Duke of Coburg-Gothe is President-in-Chief. This Grand Club is called the Sebützen Band, which holds its meetings bi-annually in one of the free cities of Germany. Their last gathering was at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1862, when some 50,000 riflemen were present, and one of the finest demonstrations ever known was made. Next year they meet at Bremen, and this New-York corps intends going over in its full strength, and partake in the sports and festivities of the occasion.

The organization of the corps here, which has existed since 1857, is as follows: Capt. H. D. Busch; Secretary, H. G. Dampwolf; Financial Secretary, F. Mayer; Treasurer, W. Rosenthal; King for 1862-3, Councilman Reppen.

The festival of this year was commenced on Monday last at Jones' Woods, and continued during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, concluding this morning at 3 o'clock.

The principal feature of the sports consisted in the determination of

WHO SHOULD BE KING

for the current year. This question was settled in the following manner: A huge target, consisting of the regulation Austrian eagle, 14 feet by 10 feet, was set upon the top of a very high pole. The eagle had two heads, two feet, two wings and a body, a crown on each head, a flag passing out of the center on each side, a ring in each mouth, and numerous other emblems attached to various parts of the body. Each one of these parts of the body and emblems were shot at in turn, a prize being given to the one who shot away the particular part fired at.

When the abdomen, which is the last part fired at, is shot away, the person causing it to fall is crowned King for the following year. He also receives $90, and a gold medal worth $35, as the first prize. The second prize is $25, and belongs to him who drops the right wing. The left wing secures $20—the third prize; $15 is the fourth prize, and belongs to the successful assailant of a middle crown, which is placed on a pole rising seven feet above the middle of the eagle. The tail is the fifth prize, of $15. Fourteen other prizes, of $10 each, are distributed, every prize being the reward of some one of the emblems shot away.

THE FIRST AND SECOND DAYS.

There was not a very full attendance, although many of our German citizens and their families were present. The shooting attracted considerable attention. The lager was excellent and enjoyed, universal good feeling prevailed, and the waltz, the favorite of all dances with our good-natured and jovial Teutonic citizens, was in the ascendant. It was reserved for the

THIRD AND LAST DAY

to develop the interest which thousands of our citizens take in the Schützen corps. The final shooting, the crowning of the King, the ladies' trial, the dinner, the fancy dancing, and, above all, the great crowd, were reserved for this occasion.

By 12 o'clock noon, there were full three thousand people of all sexes and ages, on the ground.

Upon the arrival of our reporter, the rifles of the corps were in full blaze. The greater part of the defeated (Austrian) bird had been shot away, great chunks of ball-riddled wood had fallen on the ground, and the sides and abdomen remained to be shot away.

As the day wore away, and the bird's dimensions grew smaller by degrees, the crowd augmented numerically, until at 6 o'clock there were between 5,000 and 6,000 people in the different parts of the grounds.

About from the members of the shooting corps drew attention to the target, which, upon telescopic examination, proved to be simply a sliver of wood, measuring perhaps four inches in length and a half an inch in breadth. To hit this and shoot it away was now the trial before them; to do it would require skill, but would also insure to the fortunate marksman the kingly title and golden insignia of rank and station.

For two or three hours the contest continued. Occasionally a ball would strike the iron upright, but many a shot was fired in vain; but time after time the roll was called, until finally Mr. Hartra, a modest but clear-eyed Teulon, sent forth the ball that did the work, and entitled him to the royal prerogative.

This ended the shooting sport, and the following was declared to be the official

LIST OF PRIZE SHOTS:

C. Mahnken, middle crown.
H. Runken, right crown, (no count.)
F. Reise, right fleg.
C. Scholl, left fleg.
Mr. Bochran, left crown.
Jno. Wessels, left wleg.
F. Knebd, scepire.
H. G. Dempwolf, royal globe and cross.
H. Koster, left head.
H. Koster, right wing.
G. Leursen, left wing.
H. Koster, left neck, (no count.)
H. G. Dempwolf, right neek.
F. Repper, right claw.
F. L. Schnensohl, left clow.
A. Busch, tail.
Mr. Hartye, the last piece.

"HAIL TO THE KING!"

Was the instant cry, and the thousands of spectators crowded about the newly-chosen monarch, to congratulate him upon his near approach to honor and to power. Capt. Busch at once drew up the members of the corps and, preceded by the band, went to the Somers House for the bevy of little ones who were to crown the King and install him upon his throne. The crowd meanwhile rushed to the platform in the centre of the lawn, where the coronation ceremonies were to take place.

Soon the strains of martial music attracted every ear and eye, and down the lawn were seen coming the members of the corps, their present and their future king, and a company of beautiful blonde-faced children, dressed in white, and garlanded with flowers.

THE PROCESSION

was headed by King Rappan and King elect Hartra, followed by Capt. Busch and the corps, as guard of honor to about fifty of the prettiest of little girls. Cheer upon cheer were given, and the recipient thereof modestly and courteously acknowledged them, while King Reppan instructed him in the duties of his office. The time having arrived, a sweet young miss of about 12 years of age—Miss Frances Kirchenman by name—ascended the platform, and in an exceedingly beautiful address, notified Mr. Hartrx that in consequence of his skill, he was the ucceforth for a year to be their king, after which the band played "God Save the King."

Mr. Louis Kirchgessan then delivered a very patriotic, and really eloquent address upon the rights and duties of a free people, and urging all in the reach of his voice to continue in the performance of their duties as good Union-loving citizens, to uphold the enforcement of the laws and the rulers in whose charge they were. This was received with great applause, after which the band of little ones sang the "Star Spangled Benner," in the chorus of which some five thousand stout voices joined, with an effect indescribably grand.

Ex-King Reppan, who was accompanied by a very beautiful lady, bowed his abdication, while Capt. Busch, in behalf of the corps, saluted King Hartra, and fastened upon his breast the medal and other insignia of kingly office.

The vast crowd again and again cheered their monarch, who, supported on either hand by a little flower-decked girl, marched at the head of his subjects to the beautiful dinner spread for them at the Somers House upon the hill.

But time and space fail us to tell of the prize shooting by the ladies; the rocking base rides; the scenes and incidents attending the grand carnivel of dence and the superb dinner given by Mr. Somers; private shootings of Sunday editorial representatives; the sly flirtations or the more open demonstrations of regard; the thousand and one matters of interest subsequently arose, and all is, therefore, compressed in the remark that the festival was decidedly a great success.

To Mr. Somers, the proprietor of the house and grounds; to Capts. Busch, King Reppan, and Secretary Dampwolf, belongs the credit and the honor of the festival. At no time has there been afforded more enjoyments, been witnessed better shooting, been gathered fairer women or more genial-hearted men than were enjoyed, witnessed and gathered during the three days of the Festival of the New-York Schützen Corps.

Gen. Hunter at Charleston---The Battle in the Harbor.

The following letter is of sufficient interest to warrant its publication. The statement from the TIMES, criticised in the first paragraph, was based upon authority as high as any denial of it can be:

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an error which appeared in an editorial upon the Siege of Charleston, published in the TIMES of last Saturday—an error unimportant as regards the argument of the article, but very serious to the officer against whose reputation it aims a blow.

The TIMES states in the editorial in question that, "previous to the first attack upon Charleston by the iron-clads, Gen. HUNTER notified Admiral DUPONT that the navy need expect no help from the land forces, who, on account of the paucity of their numbers, could only act as a garrison for any captures made by the navy." (I have not a copy of the paper by me, and only quote the substance of the statement from memory.) For the statement contained within quotation marks, there exists not the slightest foundation.—Gen. HUNTER having acted in the fullest concord with the Admiral, and having made all preparations for a movement precisely analogous (though under different conditions) to that which has since been made by Gen. GILLMORE.

Let me state a few facts, which would not have been proper to have divulged at an earlier date:

On the night previous to DUPONT'S attack upon Fort Sumter, Col. HOWELL'S brigade was thrown across from Coles to Folly Island, while Gen. TERRY'S division was also partially landed and partially retained on board light draft transports in the Stono.

On the day of the bombardment troops were massed on the northern end of Folly Island, behind the screen of timber immediately facing Lighthouse Inlet; and here, under the immediate superintendence of Gen. TAUMAN SEYMOUR, Gen. HUNTER'S Chief of Staff and of Artillery, all arrangements were made for a crossing the next night. Surf and India-rubber pontoon-boats were in readiness, and three full batteries of rifled guns were upon the ground to cover the crossing.

All officers, both of the army and navy, who had studied the problem, were of opinion that no good could be effected by our small force of troops on Morris Island, unless aided in their attack by a crossfire from the navy upon Forts Wagner and Cumming's Point; and this the more especially, as our troops in moving up the Island to attack Fort Wagner, would be exposed to the enfilading or cross-fire, from the barbette guns of Fort Sumter.

It was very generally believed by both navy and army, that DUPONT'S attack upon Fort Sumter would reduce that work to a heap of brick, mortar and dismounted guns, within twelve hours from the time none, within my very large circle of observation, who did not expect to have Fort Sumter silenced and the garrison either driven out or captured within two days. Such being the all but universal impression, it was arranged between the Admiral and Gen. HUNTER, that the crossing of Lighthouse Inlet and the attack upon Morris Island, should not be made until the day following the iron-clad attack upon Fort Sumter, as the expected reduction of that work would not only save our troops from its enfilading fire while advancing up the Island, but would also, in all probability, greatly demoralize the garrisons both of Wagner and Cumming's Point.

All know, only too well, how bitterly the calculations based on the irresistibility of the iron-clads were disappointed. All know that in place of reducing Fort Sumter in twelve hours, the iron-clads were, for the most part, disabled to a greater or less extent within forty-five minutes from the commencement of the attack; and all who will read the evidence of Capts. DRAYTON and WORDEN, in the Stimers Court of Inquiry, will see how completely Admiral DUPONT was justified in his resolve to abandon the attack until further reinforced by additional iron-clads, and until certain defects in those he had (only revealed under fire) could be remedied.

It was upon the communication of this resolve by the Admiral to Gen. HUNTER that the crossing of Lighthouse Inlet, then imminent, was countermanded—a copy of the Admiral's letter being carried by Col. HALPINE to the northern end of Folly Island, where Gen. SEYMOUR was then busily engaged with Major DUANE, United States Engineers; Capt. HAMILTON, United States artillery; Capt. BAULCH, United States steamer *Pawnee*, and Cols. DANDY, GUSS and HOWELL, superintending the final preparations for pushing across Lighthoosa Inlet—Capt. BAULCH, if I am not mistaken, having kindly volunteered his assistance to Gen. SEYMOUR, who was to command the attack on the lower end of Morris Island.

Seeing that it would be utter madness to cross without the cooperation of the navy, Gen. SEYMOUR, whose whole heart was in the matter, and who, in conjunction with Major DUANE, had been laboring night and day for a fortnight previously to make sure that the land forces should be in a position to render efficient service, at once, after a brief consultation with Gen. HUNTER, started off to visit Admiral DUPONT, for the purpose of urging that such of the iron-clads as were fit for service should be employed in covering the crossing and distracting the fire of Forts Wagner and Sumter. In this mission he failed, the Admiral knowing the injured state of the iron-clads thoroughly, and being fearful lest some one or more of them should fall into the hands of the enamy—an event which would indeed "raise the blockade" of Charleston, without any assistance either from England or France.

But so earnest, almost passionate, was Gen. SEYMOUR in his desire to be allowed to attempt the crossing and attack, that he urged Gen. HUNTER to let the attack proceed, even after it was known that no cooperation from the navy could be hoped. To this Gen. HUNTER strongly and peremptorily objected; and it was for the purpose of impressing his views upon the Administration that Gen. SEYMOUR, immediately after the abandonment of the attack, proceeded to Washington, where he had interviews with Gen. HALLECK Secretary STANTON and the President.

Let it be borne in mind, that at the time of this first attack the rebel arms appeared everywhere victorious, and that heavy reinforcements had been sent to Charleston (which was then the main point of interest) by Gen. Lee, from the Army of Virginia, by Gen. HILL from North Carolina, and by Gen. BRAGG from Tennessee. There were then in, and within supporting distance of Charleston—in its works and upon the surrounding islands—a force of rebel regulars and volunteers, amounting to between forty-five and fifty thousand men; while many thousands of irregular militia, from the interior and surrounding States, are also reported in the rebel papers to have been on hand. All the spare soldiers from the garrisons of Savannah and Mobile, and all the troops at Pocotaligo and along the railroad between Savannah and Charleston had been concentrated under BEAUREGARD, for the purpose of resisting this long-hruited and widely exaggerated attack.

To those who would blame Gen. HUNTER—an officer possessing a gallantry which even his enemies admit—for not having made the attack on Morris Island, I would respectfully submit this proposition:

If Gen. GILLMORE, with substantially the same force wielded by Gen. HUNTER, (Gen. HICKMAN'S brigade, since sent to North Caroline, having been intended to operate on Seabrooks and James Islands, and not on Folly and Morris Islands,) and with the active and intense cooperation of an uninjured navy, has been thus far slaughterously repulsed in his attacks upon Fort Wagner, the forces defending Charleston being now less than *one-fourth* what they were at the first assault—what would have been the fate of Gen. HUNTER, what punishment could have been too heavy for his ambitious rashness or madness, had he, with the same land force end without the cooperation of the navy (too severely injured to do anything,) attempted an attack against four times the weight of troops now engaged in the defence of the "cradle of secession?"

To this question the common sense of the country will not be slow to reply.

I may add that neither by President LINCOLN nor by Gen. HALLECK was Gen. HUNTER held censurable for his conduct upon that, or upon any other occasion. In the esteem of both the high officials named, he stands to-day prominent as an officer at once brave and prudent, a disciplinarian not excelled by any other Commander in our army, and as the possessor of administrative abilities (coupled with high integrity) which have made every Department he has had charge of conspicuous for its excellent management, the good condition of its troops, and the economy of all its disbursing bureaus. To all the details of administration Gen. HUNTER gave as close attention as was given by Maj.-Gen. DIX to the same subject in the Department of Virginia.

To the commonly repeated story that Gen. HUNTER has been "attending to nigger schools, Gideonite prayer-meetings," &c., &c., &c., while he "should have been devoted to his military duties," the answer is extremely simple: Except to negro soldiers, with arms in their hands, he had no more to say to the negro population of the Department of the South than had the persons who make these charges against him. All of the colored population, women, children, &c., not in the army, are under the exclusive superintendence of Brig.-Gen. RUFUS SAXTON, Superintendent of Contrabands and Plantations, now styled Military Governor; and while, as a Christian gentleman, and man of tender sympathies for all who are weak, needy, or oppressed, Gen. HUNTER did devote many spare half-hours to watching the progress of an experiment in which he knows the future of this country to be so deeply involved—if may astonish many to hear—so unremitting was his attention to his strictly military duties at Department headquarters, that but twice during the whole of his last administration of the Department of the South, extending from January to June, could he afford time enough to be present at the educational and religious exercises of the great contraband establishments at Beaufort. Once in the afternoon he there attended a festival of the Colored Schools, having reviewed the troops in the morning; and once he attended church there, on an occasion in which the Chaplain on Gen. SAXTON'S Staff delivered an address to his congregation.

The Relief Fund.

His Honor, Mayor OPDYKE, has received the following further contributions for the relief of the Police and others, while suppressing the riots, and of the families of the killed while so doing:

Charles A. Bristed	$200
C. L. Spencer	300
John Jewett & Sons	100
Mrs. Jane M. Maceveen	100
B. R. Barlow, of Five Points House of Industry	10
Henry Ellsworth	100
Alexandar T. Stewart	5,000

THE BLIND SHALL SEE AND THE DEAF SHALL HEAR.—We are not among those who indorse every quack who offers himself to the public as a professor of impossible cures. There is a limit to everything, and what cannot be accomplished through the best aids of science, is out of the realm of the possible. A man born without optic nerves cannot be made to see, nor can one without eustachian tubes be made to hear; but, we believe, those with the necessary physical developments, who have, by disease or accident, been deprived of the blessings of sight or sound, under the manipulations of Dr. VON EISENBERG, can be made to enjoy both. The Doctor is a scientific oculist and aurist. In these departments of medical and surgical knowledge his experience is without parallel—his success commensurate with his experience. We have heard of many instances in this City, in which he has made cures or procured positive relief for sufferers where every other resource has absolutely failed. Many call these results "wonderful," "miraculous," and in an age when science was less cultivated than it now is, they would truly be so regarded; but the Doctor works by sure means, and the results correspond with his confidence and ability. We could mention many cases wherein he has been eminently successful, amongst others that of restoring perfect sight to the almost blind editor of the *Christian Times*, but we refrain from so doing, simply because we desire those who have eyes to see and hears to hear, but who from causes are deprived of their use, to visit him personally and assure themselves of his capabilities.—*New-York Dispatch.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $30. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine Its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for Inspection.

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Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

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EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS

Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.

The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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DISCOVERIES AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.

Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st., New-York, is now introducing his important discovery in the use of Electricity for the cure of the most obstinate acute and chronic diseases.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

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Hicks & Company, No. 480 Breadway,

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ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once; it May save you from consumption, it will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

For Bronchitis try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

Have You Asthma?—Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

For Pleurisy take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

Have You Consumption?—Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—White's Patent Lever Truss is warranted to cure rupture; light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Pamphlets and consultation free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, natural, reliable, instantaneous. Infallible Ongment for the growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling at the ingenuine.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

NEILL—SOWERS.—On 29th inst., in Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, Mr. HENRY M. NEILL, of London, England, and Miss MARY L., daughter of Alexander M. Schultz, Esq., of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BODWELL.—On Sunday, July 5, of wounds received in the battle of Gettysburgh, WILLIAM L. BODWELL, Company C, 27th Connecticut Volunteers, son of Henry E. and Sarah A. Bodwell, of South Norwalk, Conn., aged 24 years.

CONOVER.—On Tuesday evening, July 28, LEWIS EDGAR, infant son of Daniel D. and Catherine E. Conover.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 79 West 26th-st., on Thursday, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

DU BOIS.—On Wednesday, July 29, EVA VAN VECHTEN, only child of Cornelius H. and Matilda Du Bois, aged 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 185 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 31, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HAAAY.—In Baltimore, Md., on Monday, July 20, after a lingering illness, commencing with typhoid fever, and in the assurance of a blessed immortality, ELLEN, eldest daughter of the late John Henry, Esq., of Mobile, Ala., aged 21 years.

MEEKS.—In Islip, L. I., on Tuesday, July 28, after a short and severe illness, ALFRED MEEKS, aged 40 years and 10 months.

His funeral will take place at Islip, on Thursday, July 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. His relatives, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 8¼ o'clock A. M. Return, leave at 4 o'clock P. M.

TROTTER.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 28, CHARLES TROTTER, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 5th-av. and 133d-st., Harlem.

VAUGHAN.—On Wednesday, July 29, COLDWELL J., son of William and Catharine Vaughan, aged 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 498 3d-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 403.—July 29, 1863.

28, 5, 39 12, 32, 10, 34, 44, 7, 16, 76, 15, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 404.—July 29, 1863.

9, 48, 53, 33, 5, 27, 47, 10, 26, 44, 55, 61, 29, 42, 75, 31, 50, 2, 4, 21.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

S. T.—1866—X.

Any person of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, dyspepsia, torpid liver, &c., deserves to suffer if he will not try the greatest medicine ever discovered.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

do not fail, they produce a beneficial effect immediately, they are pleasant to the palate and are particularly adapted to ladies, and all delicate persons requiring a healthy, pure and gentle stimulant.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, or in any manner except in our patent bottle, the cork of which is covered by our private United States stamp, and having our fac simile signature on a steel plate label, is a swindler and impostor. To fill our bottle with any material—whether sold as Plantation Bitters or by any other name—is a crime, and will be so dealt with. We already have our eye upon two parties who have thus tried to impose upon the public, but will only succeed in ruining themselves. Be on your guard.

The demand for these Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is immense, and is the evidence of their great superiority.

They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

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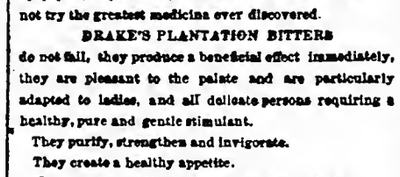

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Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by

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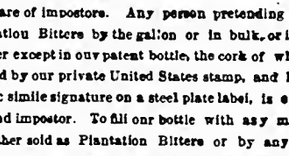

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

T. A. BROUWER,

(Late SMITH & BROUWER,)

Importer and Manufacturer of

NECK TIES.

46 *Murray Street.*

DOUBLE PLATED ICE PITCHERS.

"Would you, my friend, your money spend,
And yet remain the richer,
Then take a trip to Burlins' slip
And buy a PLATAN PITCHER."

The above was written by "John," our senior errand boy, who has a rhyming propensity. John has recently enlisted, as he cannot wait for the draft. In parting from us, he left the above "Poh-etry." We hope, though

"The minstrel boy to the war has gone,"

he will have a safe return, and that this will not be the "Last Lay of the Minstrel," but that he may yet sing in praise of

PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, WAITERS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c.

For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip by LUCIUS HART & CO.

MOSQUITO NETS,

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all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,

No. 699 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

No. 818 Broadway, near 11th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 529 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,

No. 6 Mescrole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,

No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

BATHING SUITS,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN

PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,

BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

PILES.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has never yet failed to cure.

Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,

No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

BALLOU'S

Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'

CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 699 Broadway,

AND

Nos. 323 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

ATKINSON'S PATENT ENAMELED

STEEL COLLARS,

Easily adjusted, look like linen; price 75 cents each, or 80 cents by mail, at the extensive Neck-tie and Collar Rooms of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 111 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL, BY MRS. OLIPHANT.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

HEART AND CROSS.

BY MRS. OLIPHANT,

Author of "Margaret Maitland," "Laird of Norlaw," etc.

16mo, paper covers, 30 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

Being Number Three of our NEW STANDARD SERIES OF POPULAR FICTION.

Our "Standard Series" includes the best works by the best authors, in cheap, neat, convenient and readable volumes—suitable for the parlor, the rail-car, the watering place, the sea-side!

Paper cov. ers, 16mo, 30 cts. each. Also, in cloth, 50 cts.

PREVIOUSLY ISSUED:

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THE STORY OF ELIZABETH.

BY MISS THACKERAY.

A most charming story by a daughter of Thackeray, the Novelist.

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NANETTE AND HER LOVERS.

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A very pleasing story—pure, simple, vivid in characters and scenes.

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JAS. G. GREGORY, Publisher,

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THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY

D. APPLETON & CO.,

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TWO IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

I.

HEAT, CONSIDERED AS A MODE OF MOTION.—Being a Course of Twelve Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By JOHN TYNDALL, F. R. S., &c. One thick vol., 12mo, with 102 illustrations. Cloth, $2.

"The present volume appears at a very opportune moment. In nothing has the progress of generalization witnessed such marvellous progress as in the assimilation of the nature, connections and laws of Forces. The Philosophy of Forces is now undergoing the same remarkable transition that Astronomy underwent in the age of Newton; and the new views have found a fit and able exposition in the gifted associate of Faraday, the young Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of England.

The present work, published a few months since in London, and already translated into several languages, consists of twelve lectures delivered before the Royal Institution. The author himself celebrated as a discoverer—an ingenious and fert

A RAILROAD TRAIN ATTACKED BY GUERRILLAS.—Information has reached here that a train of cars, containing some 300 United States troops, while on its way from Warrenton to Alexandria yesterday, was fired into by rebel guerrillas, when within two miles of Manassas. Although the cars were perforated by a number of balls, no one was injured. After the volley the train was stopped, and the troops forming themselves along the road, discharged their pieces into the woods, and then scoured the woods in quest of the assailants. They failed to discover the enemy, however, and returned to the cars, which were again put in motion—proceeding without fear of obstacles. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were again fired into. The guards were again secured, and the troops once more entered the cars, and proceeded on their way without further interruption.—*Washington Star, July 27.*

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PERRY WRIGHT, or PERRY ORR, left home, Canaan Township, Wayne County, Ohio, April 9, last, is 13 years old, 4 feet and 8 or 9 inches high, stout, light hair, blue eyes, brown speck in one of his eyes, scarcely discernible, dimple chin and cowlick. He wished to go into the army or on the lakes, and officers who have boys for servants and captains of vessels having cabin boys under their charge, are particularly requested to find this only son of a heartbroken mother. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., papers, and indeed all editors of papers friendly to humanity, are earnestly requested and entreated to give this notice an insertion within their columns. The agonized and forsaken mother offers a reward of $50 dollars for the information or recovery of her lost boy. Information may be sent to Mrs. MARIA WRIGHT, Burbank Post-office, Wayne County, Ohio, when the above reward will be cheerfully granted.

"PERSEVERANCE MASTERS EVERY OBSTACLE."—Many have been the obstacles to health that have come in my way, but by a daily perseverance in the use of Dr. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, I have overcome them all, and now enjoy the best health. Holloway's Pills and Ointment will cure any disease, however long standing, without further interruption.—*Washington Star, July 27.*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VILLA SITES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, near Port Chester.

This farm, formerly owned by John Hawkins, will be divided in three parcels, of about ten acres each, and sold as above mentioned. It is situated on Grace Church-street, within a half a mile of the railroad depot at Port Chester. Commands a view of Long Island Sound; is in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Peter H. Titus, Esq., Benjamin Lauber, Esq., Dr. Ostrander, Mr. Wiggan and Mr. Brinsley.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the premises, if desired,

Sale peremptory, without a trust.

Dated July 28, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good wash or front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FARMS, COUNtry seats, residences, &c., for sale and exchange on favorable terms, as to many cases. Some money will be taken in part payment for some of them, various kinds of business and city property.

EDWARDS & WOOD, No. 20 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—2½ MILES FROM the Ferry. A very fine house for sale, just ready for occupancy, containing 10 bed-rooms, parlor, library, dining and reception rooms; hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, together with ¾ of an acre of land, laid out in ornamental and kitchen garden. Horse cars ten minutes. Location unsurpassed and neighborhood select. Price $12,000; large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. SMITH, Esq., No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT House, in Monroe-st., Finshing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family, large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Fine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT AND TASTEFUL COUNtry residence, 1½ hours' ride from the City Hall, in Westchester County; the house contains ten rooms, and in good order; all kinds of shrubbery and fruit on the premises. For particulars inquire of J. H. HUNTINGTON, No. 172 William-st., on the second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and cottages to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. HALL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A NEAT, PLEASANT AND PRETTY place, 14 acres, on Staten Island. Early garden, comfortable house, and outbuildings in good order; all varieties of choice fruit, for sale cheap, on accommodating terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1½ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF HIGHLAND, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Five hours' ride from Jersey City by Erie Railroad; a farm of 100 acres, 25 in a good state of cultivation, excellent crops, good house and barn, nearly new; price $2,500; all stock and farming utensils sold separately. Apply to J. W. COLLINS, No. 1,163 Broadway, near 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A PLACE OF 38 ACRES, WITH large dwelling, situated at Greenwich, Conn.; ready for immediate occupation; desirable in every respect, particularly to one who wants every comfort ready to his hand. Apply on the premises, or of J. W. DOMINICK, No 4 Chatham-square.

TO LET.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL OR RENT their houses this coming Fall will please send in their directions as soon as possible. The usual brokerage of 1 per cent. on amount of sale is charged when a sale is effected, otherwise there are no charges.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Ploe-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, without board, rent moderate; situation must be between Atlantic and Orange sts., and not further east than Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT accommodations may be had, by applying at No. 111 East 14th-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

BOARD WANTED—ROOM PARTLY FURnished, in a small private family, in a genteel neighborhood, above 10th-st. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, S. F. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF ROSLYN, L. I.—One large, or two small families can be accommodated with genteel board, on moderate terms, in a private house; location healthy and romantic, and within pleasant walking distance of Harbor Mountain top, which presents a splendid Ocean and Sound view. Address T. MOTT, Roslyn, L. I., or inquire of D. D. WRIGHT, corner Houston and Lewis sts., New-York, or Capt. POST, steamer *Arrowsmith*, which leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Within two hours' ride of the City, by two gentlemen and their wives; a farm-house in a hilly district preferred. Address K. C., Box No. 2,150 New-York City Post Office, stating terms, means of access, and full particulars.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful boat, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is most beautifully situated on the Sound. Several fine rooms (just vacated) on the south front, with beautiful views of the water, to let for the rest of the season. Ample stable room, bathing beach 150 feet from the house; rowing, sailing, fishing, &c. Distance, by New Haven Railroad, 25 miles.

A. PARKER, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chamber and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, of all the FARRINGTON & Co., No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Clinton-st. Established 1841.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 5,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks, Reduced to 10 cents per yard.

500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 22 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain ever has been offered for years.

Also,

Grenadines, Barèges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mosambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF THE SEASON.

Our entire stock is now offered at the following reduction.

FRENCH BAREGE ROBES,	Reduced 50 per cent.
ALL OUR DRESS GOODS	Reduced 40 per cent.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,	Reduced 25 per cent.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,	Reduced 30 per cent.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,	Reduced 25 per cent.
TABLE LINEN, DAMASK AND TOWELING,	Reduced 20 per cent.
TICKINGS, GINGHAMS AND CLOTHS,	Reduced 15 per cent.
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,	Reduced 10 per cent.
800 LACE MANTILLAS,	For half price.

200 SUN UMBRELLAS, all sizes.

At less than manufacturers' prices,

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 374 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsetta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,

SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and to do part of the washing and ironing in excellent style; is a good baker; makes pastry; wages $9; City or country. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand or bottle; can cut and fit children's clothes. Has seven years of the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 152 West 15th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY INTELLIgent young woman a situation as nurse; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 West 21st-st.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a young girl; has the best of City references. Call at No. 36 East 3d-st., near 3d-av., or address L. J. Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as wet nurse; has the best of references as to character, &c. Apply at 307 4th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a Protestant American woman, as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth; is a neat, plain sewer; can give good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 41 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, experienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough waitress; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7 to $8. City or country. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 8th-av.

MALES.

A COPYIST.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, a situation as copyist, or in a store; situation must be near City Hall, or between that and Wall-st Ferry. Address A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a situation as coachman by a single man; is honest, sober and obliging; country preferred; would stand all necessary duties round a place; has good reference. Address for two days, S. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant man, a coachman, understands his business thoroughly, and has the highest testimonials from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman in City or country. Is fully understands it in every manner; has good reference. Address M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can drive four in hand; thinks of City references. Address E. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a competent single man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good references for the city or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener, by a married man, (without children,) who has had 18 years' experience in this country as manager of greenhouses, graperies, ornamental grounds, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address J. M. C., care of Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

A SUPERINTENDENT, &c.—WANTED, A situation as Superintendent or head waiter in a hotel, club-house or restaurant, or a position in some mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANKING OR insurance office, travelling salesman or general clerk, by an experienced young man, speaking French and English, and can give good reference. Address TRAVELER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF AMple experience, who has the best of City reference, is desirous of finding a position in some clothing house in the West or South. Address W. O. F., for one week, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTed: man as gardener, wife as cook or dairywoman; no family, and Protestants; would take charge of a small place. Call on or address X., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

HELP WANTED

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy, who is quick and correct at figures and a handsome writer; salary $100 for first year. Apply, with specimens of penmanship and references, to Box No. 2,019 Post-office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN AN IMporting house; one who can loan his employer between three and four thousand dollars, will hear of a good situation and liberal salary, by addressing TRADE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY clerk in a bookstore; must be a rapid and correct accountant; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address Box No. 4,138 New-York Post-office.

A COOK WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant, if well recommended, can obtain employment with a small family, who resides some 5 or 6 miles from the Brooklyn ferries, by applying at No. 34 Reade-st., up stairs, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

A WAITER.—WANTED, FOR A PRIVATE family, a waiter with good references. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square e, in basement, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—WANTED, IN AN office down town, an active lad of 16 to 17 years; one who lives in Brooklyn and can board at home with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 583 Post-office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts; one who has had experience as an agent, or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—1,000 CLOAK MAKERS.—WE WANT immediately 1,000 experienced hands, to work on cloaks and mantillas, also, first-class stitchers, to run Grover & Baker's machines. Apply, this day, to ALLEN & PAINE, rear entrance, No. 384 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN, AS VALET, TO GO TO California with a merchant. A clerk for a railroad ticket office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, AN active boy who writes a good hand and is well acquainted with the City. Address Box 4,331 Post-office.

PAPER HANGINGS TRAVELER.—WANTed, a first-class man; one who is acquainted with Western trade preferred. Address Box No. 1,997 General Post-office, immediately.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS,

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Lambeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn,

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,

At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

48 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
10 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
600 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Metti, Hortense, Ranger, Rosampaco, Maggie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
39 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
6 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZE JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at

Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:

20 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

OF

PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED BY Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT

WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN

ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS

from the following vessels:

ANNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNET,
ASCENSION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA,	MATTIE,
DOLPHIN,	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No. 2,
EUGENIE,	JOE FLANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEPTUNE,
A. T. HODGE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows:

Axes, Agaurdeente, Alum, Boxes, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Oils, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod.) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse.) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

OF

PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

PRIZE GOODS,

From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON.
BREEZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aquedients, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, lobs, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 25, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.

July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sorgeant*, consisting of about 48 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

JOSEPH HAGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 31,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.—Handsome rosewood parlor suits, in reps; one do. in brocatel; bookcase, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, washstands, china, glassware, carpets, refrigerators, sewing machines, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LABOR & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a chestnut sorrel horse, 14¾ hands high, 6 years old this spring, very stylish; has trotted in 2:42, and of great endurance, perfectly kind and gentle; cost the present owner $400.

Also, a beautiful pony, about 8 years old, near 13 hands high, warranted kind and gentle in harness or under the saddle; can go in about 3 minutes. He is beautifully marked, and has a tail which sweeps the ground; also other the Washington-square, in basement, from 10 till 2 o'clock; sold for want of use.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 17th-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

W. H. JONES, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

FRIDAY, July 31,

At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SPECIAL SALE,

By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) redeemable in 1876, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $375,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

CRISTALER, LITMANN, & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.—CRISTALER, LITMANN, & CO., No. 10 Park-place, will sell, THIS DAY, July 30, at 10 o'clock:

Pieces Black and Blue Beavers and Pilots.
Pieces Union Cloths, various grades.
Pieces Plain and Fancy Satinets.
Pieces Fancy Cassimeres.
Pieces Silk and Silk Velvet Vesting.
Pieces French and English Broad Cloths.
Pieces Italian Cloth and Saleens.
Seven Cases English Beetled Seleslas.
Several Invoices of Canvas Linings, Spool Cotton, Twist, 500 Garments Ready Made Clothing, 50 Bales Wadding, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 24.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 36 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. Boote, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English $4 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting a few extra. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TEACHER OF MUSIC FOR FEMale Seminary in Ky.; also, accomplished teacher of English; lady for French and music in N. Y. State; gentleman for classics in boarding-school near City. For sale at bargain, first-class day-school for boys, in Philadelphia.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 5:6 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, FOR A YOUNG Lady, a situation to teach the English and classical branches. Can give instruction on the Piano, if required. No objection to go to Europe. Reference, A. LESLIE, Box No. 121 Yorkville P. O.

A PRIVATE TUTOR OR TEACHER.—Wanted, by a graduate of Yale College, a situation as private tutor or teacher; a situation in New-York City or Brooklyn preferred; the best of reference can be given. Address immediately A. K. SMITH, New-Haven, Conn.

A TEACHER.—AN EFFICIENT TEACHER OF mathematics and natural science desires an engagement; best of testimonials given. Address, stating where an interview may be had, Mr. R. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTT

PROPOSALS.

...MIALS.

...Navy Department, July 24, 1863.
...The Navy Department will, until the 10th day of August, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for armored vessels of wood, to be propelled by two screws, acting independently of each other.
There will be for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical and placed immediately over the shaft. The diameter of each cylinder to be fifty-five inches, and the stroke of its piston three feet.
The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 900 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6½ feet length, and 22,500 square feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass. Shells to be ⅞ inch thick plate, with 7-16 inch thick bottoms and furnaces, and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch.
The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 15 feet diameter, and of 22 feet mean pitch, to have four blades, and to be two feet long. They will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull.
There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Dimpfel's No. 45, to blow into an air-tight fire-room. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam-pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval contracts are to be furnished.
The machinery to include all that is necessary for steaming the vessel, as coal hunkers, shaft alleys, &c., and is to be in all respects complete for that purpose, according to novel usages.
The designs, quality of material, and workmanship to be first class, according to naval standard. The parties will make their own general and working drawings, submitting the same to the Navy Department for approval before executing them.
Before a contract is made, the parties will be required to furnish a full and detailed specification.
The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different Navy-yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts; New-York and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.
The proposals are to be indorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws*," to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other impropriatics, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call on me. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing B. & Co. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. DEVIS, 8 and 10 Astor-pl., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 36 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Silver or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. This city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented to every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete preventive of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 11 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature: twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

PROPOSALS.

...is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and five. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and fifty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McCOY,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER TAYLOR and HALSEY KNAPP, executors of the last will and testament of GEORGE W. MILLER, deceased, plaintiffs, *against* GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD, HENRY A. BURR and WILLIAM H. RIDLET, defendants. In pursuance of the directions contained in the judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, on the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the undersigned, Richard Hoffman, the Referee named in and appointed by said judgment, hereby notifies all creditors of the late firm of Colyer & Dugard, formerly doing business in the City of New-York, and all other persons interested in the property assigned by the said Colyer & Dugard to the defendants, Burr and Ridlet, by assignment dated October the first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to come in and exhibit their respective demands before him, as such Referee, at his office, number thirty-two Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and that such of said creditors as shall not so come in and prove their debts, on or before the day last mentioned, will be barred and [illegible] further time as may be allowed by said Referee or by the court,) will be excluded from the benefit of the judgment herein. The claims so exhibited should be verified by affidavit, and should specify the items and dates of all debits and credits, and the amount due or owing on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, also all subsequent credits and payments, and the amount due and unpaid on the day of verification, with the interest claimed, and the period for which it is computed.

Dated at New-York, July 8, 1863.

MURRAY HOFFMAN, Referee.
CHARLES F. SANFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney. 1mw6wTh

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

TO THE RESIDENTS AND OCCUPANTS OF STORES ON BROADWAY.—The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the almost universal custom of sweeping out the stores on this thoroughfare in the morning, is a great hindrance to the perfect cleaning of the street and keeping it free from dust.

In sweeping the stores at this time of day creates a nuisance; the dust is carried along the line of the walks, and, raised by every gust of wind, is an intolerable annoyance to all passers-by; the remainder is left in the gutters, giving them the appearance of not having been swept by the City night sweepers. If therefore I respectfully request that you cause your stores and sidewalks to be swept at *night*, and that the sweepings be deposited in the street, so that the City sweepers may be enabled to gather them up in their nightly rounds; and Broadway shall have no cause for complaint on account of any remaining uncleanness.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES R. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS H. AYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. N. Y. Call and see.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....MR. WM. WHEATLEY
THE LAST FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN THIS COUNTRY.
Connected with the Splendid Drama,
EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE THIRD MONTH.
John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama, entitled the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
THE GREAT SUCCESS
Of which is beyond
ALL PRECEDENT,
12[illegible],000!—Y[illegible],000 persons having witnessed this
PEERLESS AND BEAUTIFUL PLAY.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
MR. COLLINS,
who has bought the sole right of representation of the Duke's Motto in America, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
in his remarkable personation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
With a distribution of characters embracing every name connected with
THIS UNEQUALED COMPANY.
Splendid new Scenery. Costumes, Appointments, &c.
GRAND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.
And delightful selections of Music, under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN,

Under the management of
Miss EMILY THORNE and
Mr. MARK SMITH.
Triumphant success of
Mr. SETCHELL, and
THE COMEDY COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, 125th time of
Mr. FRANK WOOD'S
New Burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
Wesars. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan and Mrs. Floyd in the cast.
The burlesque will be preceded by the charming Comedietta of
A REGULAR FIX.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1,
BENEFIT OF MR. SETCHELL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroads for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 6 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:22 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M., for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stopped at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:45 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 4:30 and 5 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A.M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6.15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by Long Branch 10:40 A. M. train, to go to Sea Girt, remain three hours and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 5:25 P. M. Sundays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arrive at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West: arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS, on SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

New-York, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Hellgate and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. Rino, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. Powers, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board of Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½, 3¾.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Sharp Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK
Commencing on MONDAY, July 27, 1863
ONE WEEK MORE,
LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DANCERS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS.
This splendid band has acquired unbounded popularity during their short engagement, but their previous arrangements forbid their longer stay at the Museum, and the manager has provided
OTHER RICH NOVELTIES,
which also compel him to make
THIS THE LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of this talented and attractive
TROUPE OF ETHIOPIANS,
hence this week is the last to witness their
RICH AND LAUGHABLE PERFORMANCES.
They have prepared a
SPLENDID BILL OF FARE
for their last week's entertainment, and the manager feels confident that his patrons will find
THE OLD AMERICAN MUSEUM
as attractive as ever, and during this hot weather
THE COOLEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE
place in the City.
ONE WEEK MORE ALSO AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the celebrated Tight-Rope Performers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists, the
DENIER BROTHERS,
whose feats of agility and daring entwis even
THE FAMOUS BLONDIN.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
Daily at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
SATURDAY NEXT, Aug. 1,
SANFORD'S COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL
BENEFIT.

DODWORTH HALL.

Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON, assisted by Prof. J. B. BROWN, will give a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 30, at 8 o'clock. Mr. B. P. MALLATRAT, the popular violinist, and Mr. J. M. LORETZ, composer and pianist, have kindly volunteered. Tickets, 50 cents. To be obtained at the door.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO SOLOMON KIPP.—Clam-bake, Fish and Clam Chowder, at the River House, Harlem, 133d-st., one block from the terminus of the Third-av. Railroad, on THURSDAY, July 30, 1863. Tickets, $1. COM. COMMITTEE.—Matthew H. Clark, Chairman. Jas. English, Barnard Rice, Jas. Alder, R. C. Montgomery, Jas. P. Denman, Isaac A. Moran, Thomas Miller and A. A. Myers, of Harlem; James McMillen and John B. Haskins, of Fordham; Geo. W. Lant, Chas. L. Church, Jesse West.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF the congregation of the R. D. Church, at Greveend, will hold a fair and festival in the basement of their Church, on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 29th and 30th. All are respectfully invited to attend.

THE TURF.

AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
GREAT TROTTING MATCH.
GEN. BUTLER VS. DUTCHMAN'S TIME.

A trotting match will take place, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, on the Fashion Course, in which Mr. Horace F. Jones backs Dutchman's celebrated time, 7:32½, three miles, under saddle, (done twenty-four years ago,) against Gen. Butler, three miles, in harness.

Mr. Jones bets the owner of Gen. Butler $500 against $250, that Butler will not beat Dutchman's time, and Butler's owner feels confident, that although Flora Temple failed in doing three miles in less than 7:33½, the black gelding will be able to contrival Dutchman's wonderful performance.

The boat which leaves James-slip at 2 and 4 p'clock connects with the trains which leave Hunter's Point at 2½ and 4½ o'clock. Boats cross 34th-st. Ferry every ten minutes for Hunter's Point.

The race will commence upon the arrival of passengers by the 4 p'clock train. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUND,
TROTTING MATCH.

FRIDAY, July 31, purse and stake $100, mile heats, best three in five to wagon, at 2½ p'clock.
B. Daniels names ch. m. Wm. Miner.
J. White names gr. g. Thunder.
A. Sheehan names br. m. Biddy McGee.
The 2 o'clock boat from James-slip connects with the 2½ o'clock train from Hunter's Point for the Course, and boats leave 34th-st., every ten minutes for Hunter's Point.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

REOPENING OF THE UNION COURSE.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—On THURSDAY, July 30, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match of $1,200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. D. Tallman names blk. s. *Henry Clay*, wagon and driver to weigh 308 pounds: H. Woodruff names b. g. *Nutwood*, wagon and driver to weigh 295 pounds. Cars leave the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh ferries every 15 minutes for East New-York and thence by Jamaica cars at 1:45, 2:30 and 4 o'clock, for the Course, returning when the race is over.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

RUNNING RACES
AT SARATOGA.

The Summer meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for running races, will be held on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August. Several races will be run each day. All the horses recently at Long Branch, Philadelphia and Cesarewitch meetings, with others from Kentucky and the Canadas, will be in attendance, and capital racing is anticipated.

Races to commence at 11 o'clock each day.
Tickets of admission, $1.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT ARIEL, OF about 15 tons, drawing 4 feet 8 inches water, with cabin 5 feet high with all conveniences, in complete order, every particular can be seen of Strober's boat-house, Jersey City, Capt. Young. For terms apply to CALDWELL & MORRIS, No. 29 Old-slip.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE YACHT, OF 14 tons, a fast sailer, and in first rate order and well found. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 55½ Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.
THE SUPERIORITY
of MR. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand, he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument inly warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is that their firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 89

THE MISSISSIPPI OPEN.

Arrival at St. Louis of the Imperial from New-Orleans.

REJOICINGS OVER THE EVENT.

Departure of Other Vessels for New-Orleans.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 28.

The steamer *Imperial*, the first boat from New-Orleans, arrived here this morning. A large crowd of merchants and other citizens greeted her arrival, and a national salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi. The steamer *Albert Pierce* sailed this evening for New-Orleans, with a large load of private freight and a long passenger list. The *Continental* left yesterday for the same port, heavily laden with Government stores.

MORGAN'S LAST RAID.

How the Band was Finally Captured.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 27.

We have already mentioned the fight that took place at Springfield, between Steubenville and Salineville, on Saturday evening. That fight was in reality a bloodless attack of one portion of our forces upon another portion of the same. A plan had been laid for the capture of Morgan's entire band. The militia were stationed on a hill overlooking a road which Morgan was expected to traverse, and the cavalry and other regular forces were to occupy positions that would have enabled them to surprise and "bag" the entire rebel force rendered their departure unnecessary.

DISGORGING THE PLUNDER.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 27.

The prisoners of Morgan's force in Camp Morton have been compelled to disgorge the money they stole during their raid, and we presume it will be handed over to Gen. Burnside to distribute among the citizens of Ohio and this State who have been pinnacled. We did not learn what amount had been obtained, but as nearly every man had a pretty considerable pile, it will probably go a good way toward repairing the robberies. In some cases, however, we heard the prisoners, after they learned that they were to be made to surrender their plunder, gave their money, or a portion of it, to the soldiers on guard, preferring that they should have it to letting it get into the hands of the authorities. One man, we are told, had $1,100 concealed in his canteen, and another had a $20 "greenback" hid in the bowl of his pipe. No doubt a good many have managed to save something, but it will be got at some time or other.

A case of heartlessness that would be amusing if it were not disgusting, is related of one of the prisoners whose father went out to the camp to see him with a pass from Gen. Burnside. (We may remark, by the way, that no one is allowed in the camp on any pretext, and it will be of no use for anybody, without Gen. Burnside's pass to apply.) The father, as soon as he saw his son, grasped him in his arms, and with uncontrollable emotion, begged him to take the oath of allegiance and get his release. The hopeful young scoundrel said "he'd be d—d if he would." The old man, with many entreaties, and all the earnestness of a father begging for a son's salvation, continued to urge him, but it was met by a resolute and even unkind refusal. At last the father's grief overcame him and he fainted. The son turned away, and remarked as he stepped off, "Never mind, he'll soon get over it."

Among the prisoners was one found with a parole from Gen. Milroy in his pocket, which was still undischarged. When the paper was first found, and before it was opened, he asked, with assumed confidence, that it should be returned, as it was only a hole of hand which he held again t a friend, and he didn't

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Exaggerated Southern accounts of Lee's raid were brought by the blockade runners. The *Venus*, from Wilmington, with dates to the 10th, says Harrisburgh is in Lee's hands, and other accounts are quite as correct.

The *Gazette* says there is destitution of food in port, and supplies from England are hourly expected.

An extension of the regulation period of stay has been granted the *Florida*.

Arrived at Bermuda, 9th, blockade runner *R. E. Lee*; Wilmington; 13th, steamer *Hansa*, London; 17th, bark *Eza Bass*, New-York; 19th, blockade runner *Venus*, Wilmington; 20th, steamer *Spaulding*, St. John.

Cleared, 9th, brig *Henrietta*, for New-York; steamer *Lady Davis*, Nassau; 11th, steamer *Eugenie*, Nassau; 17th, brig *John Freeman*, New-York; 21st, brig *Hound*, New-York. The *Excelsior* was to sail for New-York on the 22d.

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NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—Extracts from the Richmond Papers—Gold Worth $11—Preparations for Defence in Savannah, &c., &c.

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"The trial of Dr. Wallach is progressing, and the following witnesses have been examined: Lieut.-Col. Hugh C. Fain, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York; Lieut. Charles H. Parker, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York, and Lieut.-Col. George M. Guinn, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York."

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Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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Adjutant-General's Office,
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General: While with the President last evening, I received your letter of the 23d inst. After reading it to the President, he was embarrassed to understand that part of it which refers to the plan of assembling an army at Culpepper Court-house, under Gen. Beauregard. This is the first intimation that he has had that such a plan was ever in contemplation, and taking all things into consideration, he cannot see how it can by any possibility be carried into effect.

You will doubtless learn before this reaches you that the enemy has again assembled in force on the Peninsula, estimated between 20,000 and 30,000 men, from 6,000 to 10,000 of whom are reported to be in the vicinity of White House, and the remainder at Yorktown. It is impossible to say whether the estimated number is correct, as the several accounts vary, and are not regarded as altogether trustworthy; but the estimate, making due allowance for errors, is quite near enough to satisfy the most incredulous that he is this vicinity in sufficient force in cavalry, artillery and infantry to do much harm, whether his purpose be to make a demonstration on Richmond, or to confine himself to raids in breaking your communications and devastating the country. His efforts in the last case may prove more successful than the first, if we may judge by what took place at Hanover only two days ago when about 1,000 or 1,200 of his cavalry suddenly appeared there, and did some execution in breaking the railroad, and burning a bridge, some buildings, public stores, &c. It is important that this raid took place only about two days after Gen. Cobb's brigade had left there for Gordonsville. Had it remained at Hanover Junction, it is reasonable to suppose that most of the enemy's cavalry would have been either destroyed or captured, and the property saved from injury. Every effort is being made here to be prepared for the enemy at all points, but we must look chiefly to the protection of the Capital. In doing this, we may be obliged to hazard some other points. You can easily estimate our strength, and I suggest for your consideration whether, in this state of things, you might not be able to spare a portion of your force to protect your line of communication against attempted raids by the enemy.

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Gen. Beauregard says that no troops have been withdrawn by the enemy from his front since those returned to Newbern, and that his whole force is necessary to cover his line. This being in answer to a proposition to follow a movement of the enemy, said to be to the west, with all his disposable force, pointing him at the same time to the vital importance of holding the Mississippi, and communicating the fear that Vicksburgh would fall unless Johnston was strongly and promptly reinforced. D. H. Hill has a small force, part of which has been brought here. Clingman's brigade is near Wilmington, Colquitt's at Kingston, Martin's, nominal, on the railroad at Weldon, and C. Cook's, Ransom's and Jenkins' have been brought here; the two last temporarily from the defence of Petersburgh and the country thereabouts.

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of the rebel blockade runners in Bermuda, but the authorities promptly interfered and fostered quiet.

Exaggerated Southern accounts of Lee's raid were brought by the blockade runners. The *Venus*, from Wilmington, with dates to the 10th, says Harrisburgh is in Lee's hands, and other accounts are quite as correct.

The *Gazette* says there is destitution of food in port, and supplies from England are hourly expected.

An extension of the regulation period of stay has been granted the *Florida*.

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took here, and his guards being intoxicated, [illegible] I believe it would render no more trouble for the city than at any former time. I do not believe that the Yankees have such force as is stated, but they have enough to render it necessary to keep some troops within reach, and some at Petersburgh, at least until Suffolk is truly evacuated. Do not understand me as balancing accounts in the matter of brigades. I only repeat that I have not any to spare you, and enough to form an army to threaten, if not capture Washington, as soon as it is concentrated by Hooker's army. My purpose was to show you that the forces here and in North Carolina is very small, and I may add that the brigades are claimed as property of their command. Our information as to the enemy's intentions may be more full and trustworthy hereafter. It is now materially greater than when you were here.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JEFF. DAVIS.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Seabrook Island Evacuated by Our Troops.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveler.

Morris Island, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

Seabrook Island was evacuated by our forces yesterday at 12 o'clock M., after safely removing all the stores, ammunition, etc. The rebs came down and shelled us out of our picket posts last Saturday afternoon, and made a show as if advancing in force. They advanced to the woods and burnt one or two of our picket shanties, but did not deem it prudent to advance any further.

This demonstration of the rebels was made just after we had received orders to cook up rations and prepare to evacuate. After the shelling had ceased, our picket line was reëstablished, and we received no further trouble from the enemy.

We came to anchor off Stone Inlet at 3 P. M., yesterday, and, after waiting for a tide to cross the bar, ran into the inlet, came to anchor and waited for orders until this morning, when we landed at the lower end of this island.

Our siege-guns on this island are blazing away at Fort Wagner. The Monitors have not been up this forenoon, but will probably go up this afternoon. The Monitors and siege-batteries were all at work yesterday afternoon when we arrived off the harbor, and the shells flew forward and back in a very lively manner.

Gen. Stevenson's brigade consists of six regiments at the present time.

The colored troops fought splendidly, and were badly cut up in the charge on Fort Wagner. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, (colored,) I am informed, lost all their officers except one Captain and eight Lieutenants. It was an awful slaughter. I have neither time nor inclination to give details.

The duty of the troops both on this island and on Seabrook has been very severe, and a large number are on the sick list.

Stevenson's brigade advances to-night and will support the siege train.

The paymaster is here and paying off the troops.

THE REBEL WORKS.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following information concerning the rebel works on Morris Island, derived from Col. J. H. Jackson, of the New-Hampshire Third, who has arrived home:

"Fort Wagner is a large and very strong work. In its capacious bomb-proof apartments it can shelter thousands of men. It was reinforced just before the Federal assault on the 18th. In that attack a portion of the Union troops made their way to the walls of the fort, but could not scale the enemy's defences, and were there subject to the most destructive fire without chance of retaliating upon their foes.

The guns from Fort Sumter command much of Morris Island, the shell from the fort passing over the Federal batteries, and nearly to the rear of our position. The rebels may yet discover that the possession of Wagner is not a necessary preliminary to the reduction of Sumter. Certain batteries on Morris Island, where rifled guns of four miles range have been mounted, will soon, if they have not already, open fire with similar results in regard to Sumter, that were produced at Fort Pulaski. A battery of these effective cannon, bearing upon Fort Sumter, is not more than a mile and a half from this stronghold.

When Fort Sumter is rendered powerless for mischief, Battery Bee, on Cummings' Point, will be speedily captured, and Fort Wagner falls as a matter of course. Notwithstanding the repulse of the 18th, the prospect of the ultimate reduction of the batteries protecting Charleston harbor is, therefore, good. It is so considered by all the officers engaged in the present movement against the cradle of secession.

The Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 29.

Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, reports the sale of $1,998,400 five-twenties on Wednesday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 11, inclusive. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to continue the sales as heretofore, and will give ten days' notice of their discontinuance.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 29.

The draft in the Fifth Ward of this city was completed to-day. Among those who have been so "lucky" as to be drawn are Mr. Morrie Hasbino, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and five telegraph operators attached to the American and National lines.

The Draft in Lockport.

Buffalo, Wednesday, July 29.

The draft of Lockport was completed yesterday, and though trouble was apprehended none occurred. It is understood that the draft in this city will commence next week.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

Wilmington, Del., Wednesday, July 29.

One of Dupont's powder mills, situated in Hooley's yard, exploded at 6 o'clock this morning. James D. Faoples and Wm. Lyaay, workmen, were killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The Portland Harbor Pirates.

Boston, Wednesday, July 29.

Twenty-six of the pirates who were recently captured in the harbor of Portland in attempting to cut out the Revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing*, have been transferred from Fort Preble to Fort Warren.

Markets.

Oswego, Wednesday, July 29.

Flour in moderate demand. Wheat inactive. Corn quiet; sales 2,000 Illinois Mixed at 60c. Other grains nominal. Canal Freights unchanged; boats scarce. *Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

[Advertisement.]

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a New Thing.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyar and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

Among the institutions for the cure of chronic diseases that battle the application of all ordinary remedies and the skill of the most scientific physicians, there is no cure that stands higher than the Round Hill Water Cure Establishment, at Northampton, Mass. No Summer resort surpasses it in loveliness, and in all the resources calculated to gratify the tastes and promote the comfort of visitors.—*St. Louis Republican.*

[Advertisement.]

Substitutes.—We are daily furnishing large numbers of substitutes, singly and by hundreds, to individuals and agents in Pennsylvania, New-England and New-York, for $225, $250 and $275. Address Tompkins & Co., Substitute Brokers, 645 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In Br. schr. Hound, from Bermuda.—Capt. Coffin and crew of brig W. B. Nash, captured by the privateer Florida. H. Thiers, Miss Mary A. Rendlet.

Passengers Sailed.

July 29—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kruger, New-York; A. Ripoll, Havana; E. MacMahon, do.; two Misses Reinhard, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Butler Duncan, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hesterson, child and servant, Panama; Mr. and Mrs. E. Justh, New-York; J. Goldstein, W. Welsel, N. York; T. Orto, Havana; F. F. Sanbiliana, Spain; F. L. Hillert, Baltimore; Mrs. Mary Henry, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Miss E. D. Ryan, New-Orleans; James Armstrong, Baltimore; Y. Cyrues, Rev. John W. Norris, Rev. Wm. Quinn, New-York; E. Gonpil Par s; Capt. the Hon. N. Melville, Eng.; J. Escobar, Mexico; Thomas Reid, Scotland; H. V. Ames, Canada; L. Steward, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, Miss Whiting, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. David Hamilton, Kentucky; Mrs. John Fowler, two children and servant, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ludens, Philadelphia; Miss Jones, Baltimore; M. Openheimer, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Neill, Eng.; Louis Mantey, R. Manley, New-York Mr. and Mrs. John Meigns, Liverpool; A. J. Petrie, New-York; A. E. Codding, Massachusetts; R. D. Cullen, Philadelphia; D. L. Dodge, H. Nevin, New-York; R. S. Carten, Brantford, C. W.; Allen McEwen, do.; O. S. Bradley, Providence; Jose de la Torriente, L. de la Torriente, Jose Fraser, J. M. de Elozaran, W. P. Taaffe, Havana; Charles de Sanzay, F. M. de Eraso, Spain; Jose Luna y Leios, Havana; E. H. Hones, Capt. Dorsey, New-York; H. J. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Rendors, Robert Ross, Jr., New-York; G. N. Norton, Dr. Julian Hotoken, David Blake, J. Dodge, W. H. Hindle, Chicago; P. A. Dubreuil, France; Miss Robinson, Canandaigua; Mrs. Ann M. Avery, Brooklyn, Hugh Douglas, New-York; R. Wylie, Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grace and child, Peru; L. Simmons, do.; Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Vanaera, Venezuela; T. Lamb, do.; D. Rocco, M. Lanza, Havana; Mrs. Theophilus Merry, Camden, N. J.

In steamship Evening Star, for Havana.—Mrs. C. Rezan and daughter, Theodore Harris, Charles E. Spencer, John O. Kerlan, George Moore, Horace D. Hall, Mrs. Tobin, Madame E. H. Dearien and servant, Major H. K. Lawrence, U. S. A.; George G. Knowles, William Dutton, Joseph Tessier, J. S. Martin, George Seigel, James O'Connor, Frank Baker, John Flanders, Henry Busfield, A. F. Barragan, S. L. Archer, J. C. Smith, Silas Wright, J. W. Ferguson, W. S. Farbot, W. Smith, W. Mitchell, Miss C. Levant.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Capt. R. B. Brown, Capt. A. W. Bradbury, J. L. Keiser, Capt. O. P. Hervey, F. Collet, Mrs. Alice Carloe, two children and servant, Mrs. John Doig, E. B. Hunt, and others in the steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 4 54 | Sun sets..... 7 18 | Moon rises... —

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook. 7 16 | Gov. Island.. 8 05 | Hell Gate.. 9 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans, J. R. Raymond; City of Limerick, Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamers Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand; Octorora, James, Baltimore.

Barks G. W. Morton, Sleeper, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Jeannie, (Sv.,) Smith, Melbourne, Australia, Fisher, Ricard & Co; Kaaland, (Russ.,) Selmer, Antwerp, Finnch, Meincke & Wendt; Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Wanderer, (Pruss.,) Boyle, Antwerp, William Salem & Co.; St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Mullin, Cork, Heimbee & Balchen; Persia, Pitman, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs E. Miller, (Br.,) Matthews, Nassau, F. T. Montel & Barto; Wanderer, (Br.,) Peterson, Cork, Askell, Tufts & Co.; Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Ceracoa, Devale & Co.; Erelita, (Aust.,) Paltureich, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; St. George, (Br.,) Le Cey, Waymouth, W. F. Norwall & Co; Iantiana, (Dutch,) Downes, Queenstown, Fench, Meincke & Wendt; Lily, (Br.,) Worden, Belfast, Hewlett & Torrance; Robert Mowe, Perry, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schooners Mary Shields, Waill, Augusta, Me., Bentley, Smith & Co.; A. Kelly, Burr, Fort Olinch; Florence, Reow, Gloucester; Village Bell, Butler, Norfolk, H. E. Brown & Co.; Hunt, Snow, Portsmouth, N. H., Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Marsh, St. John, N. B., D. K. De Wolf; J. A. Parsons, Bachelor, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Samuel G. Miles, Jones, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Sloop Mary Gray, Havens, New-London.

Arrived.

H. B. M. ship Jason, Von Donop, Halifax 4 ds. She is 1,712 tons, 21 guns, and has a crew of 275 men. 28th, 70 miles east of Sandy Hook, exchanged colors with Am. ship R. Robinson, Long, from Liverpool for New-York, and ship Londoe, Moore, from London June 9; also ship Wensley Dale.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pierrepont, Greee, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Davies, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler, Philadelphia.

Ship R. Robinson, Long, Liverpool June 23, with mdse. and 419 passengers to Snow & Burgess. No deaths or births. 14th inst., lat. 40 20, lon. 47, passed nine icebergs. Has been 15 days from the Banks, with light winds and thick weather.

Ship Frednars, (Norw.,) Bronland, Persgrund, Norway, 54 ds, with and 72 passengers to Finch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship London, Moore, London and the Isle of Wight June 15, with mdse. and 262 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Have had light winds and dense fogs the entire passage. 26th inst., off Block Island, passed ship E. Z., from Bordeaux.

Ship Universe, Hatten, Liverpool June 18, with mdse. and 424 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had two deaths and one birth on the passage. 23d inst., lat. 41 20, lon. 64 30, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool. 26th, lat. 40 49, lon. 70, passed steamship Edinburgh, hence for Liverpool.

Ship A. M. Lawrence, Hugens, Trieste 67 ds., with mdse. to Jaquemot & Christmas.

Bark Edward Hill, Sylvester, Malaga June 12, passed the Rock 13th, with fruit to Charles A. Hill. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. 16th inst., lat. 43 25, lon. 48, passed to leeward of two large icebergs, and saw a quantity of field ice. 18th, lat. 42 36, lon. 53 40, was in collision with an English bark, which was standing away our jibboom, fore topmast, cutwater, stove bulwarks, and did other damage. 25th, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 03, was boarded by U. S. steamer Augusta, cruising.

Bark Gusenberg, (Brem.,) Raschen, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 361 passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co.

Bark Adam V. Kous, (Hol.,) Vietl, Cardiff 58 ds., with coal to Finch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Bowan M. Dudman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to D. Starr.

Bark S. H. Watermae, (Br.,) Elliott, Gibralter June 21, with corks, etc., to Brockway & Baker. Sld. in co. with brig Belle Barnard, of Boston, from Leghorn for Boston.

Bark Warden Law, (of Sunderland,) Philpot, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to order. 16th inst., lat. 43 05, lon. 59 40, came in collision with barkentine Edward Hill, carrying away our fore topgallant mast and yard, stove bulwarks, broke eine stanchions, lost sails, etc.

Bark Drago, (Aust.,) Cardiff 44 ds., with coal to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Ionic, (of Portland,) Hichborn, Cardenas 30 ds., with sugar to H. S. Vining.

Bark Ellen, Sinclair, Remedios 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark John Robieson, (of South Shields,) Bird, Colombo April 16, with coffee, etc., to Dehon, Clark & Bridges.

Brig John Freeman, (of Boston,) Crowell, Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to Baker & Crowell. The privateer Florida was in port on the 22d, caulking and coaling, and did not expect to leave for two or three days. A whaling schr., of New-Bedford, arr. 22d, which had considerable oil on board, and would ship it in a British vessel for home.

Brig Pedro, Wallace, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Peck & Church.

Brig Wardell, Shackford, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Robert Arthur, (of St. John N. B.,) Davis, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaim.

Brig Lagra, Gray, Providence, in ballast.

Brig Waltham, (of Boston,) Auld, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Venus, (of Poole, Eng.,) Duoning, Foro, N. F., 15 ds., in ballast to H. L. Routh & Son.

Brig Eliza, (of Digby, N. S.,) Morehouse, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Edmision Bros.

Brig Olga, (Ital.,) Castellano, Bordeaux 37 ds., with mdse. to Amedee H. Simonin.

Brig Aimie, (Fr.,) Honget, St. Pierre, N. F., 23 ds., with fish to Rorke & De Girardin.

Schr. Haxall, Bogert, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Moonlight, Stiles, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Hattie Low, Mumford, Virginia, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Bonnie, (Br.,) Pearman, Bermuda 6 ds., with cotton, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. ConOor, (Br.,) Romkey, Halifax, N. S., 7 ds., with fish to C. Nickerson.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Sturges, Portland, Conn, 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. John Wright, Wilcox

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Effect of the Fall of Vicksburgh.

Lamentations of the Rebel Journals.

General Johnston to be Held Responsible.

MOBILE PREPARING FOR A SIEGE.

By way of Corinth and Cincinnati, we have a number of rebel journals—among them Mobile and Atlanta papers—which furnish us the following interesting extracts:

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

THE ONLY SERIOUS DISASTER DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

From the Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta Appeal.

Since the fall of Vicksburgh, a shadow of gloom seems to have settled upon the countenances of many, and their hopes of triumph to have suffered at least a temporary eclipse. A calm and impartial survey of the past, and comparison of our then with our present situation, and a glance at our future prospects, we think cannot fail to dispel such despondency.

Twelve months ago Richmond was seriously and closely beleaguered by an overwhelming army, BUELL was strongly intrenched at Bridgport, Stevenson and Huntsville, and the enemy were at that time big with the hope and expectation of speedily crushing out the rebellion. How he has been disappointed in his calculations we all know. His legions have been signally beaten in Virginia, and driven in humiliation and disgrace across the Potomac, being thus compelled to assume a defensive attitude and fight for the protection of his own soil, while our forces have been enabled to forage extensively upon his country and people. Gen. GRANT, in the meantime, had been defeated in his effort to invade the State of Mississippi from the North, and forced to fall back on Memphis for supplies and the protection of his gunboats. *In addition to this, our navy has greatly grown in strength and efficiency*, and has stricken the commerce of the Yankees many serious and damaging blows, and even bids fair to expel it from the ocean. ROSECRANS may be considered to occupy the same position BOAZ did at the same time last year, while the enemy *have lost all the ground they had previously gained in Louisiana*, as well as in West Tennessee, with the exception of Memphis and Fort Pillow.

The loss of Vicksburgh is really the only serious reverse that our arms have met with during the past twelve months, and its surrender was forced at an enormous cost to the enemy. It is true, in certain sections our people have suffered greatly from the ravine and robber bands of the enemy, but our army, which is the hope of the Republic, is stronger in numbers and resolution, and our Government and country stronger in energy and resources, than they were twelve months going by. There can be no doubt out that the experience of the past year teaches the important fact that we are far more able to carry on a protracted war of defence against our enemy than they are to wage one of aggression upon us. Already many of their own statesmen and organs are beginning to argue and discuss the absolute necessity of the ultimate repudiation of their war debt, which cannot fail to bring upon their people and Government ruin and dishonor.

Within the past twelve months, elements of discord, discontent and division have sprung up in the North to such an extent that the anti-war party has become respectable and formidable, and bids fair, ere long, to overwhelm the Lincoln Administration and hurl it from power. This is not the least important result of the war's prolongation. *The unity of the North has been effectually broken up, and this of itself was full compensation for all the reverses we have sustained.* If we are discreet in the future, and devote our energies to the destruction of the army which LINCOLN now has in our territory, it is our conviction that the Peace party will do most of the fighting that will be required to terminate the war after that. To say that we cannot drive the enemy from our borders is a humiliating confession and degrading to our character as a people. In able-bodied men we outnumber their forces on our soil three to one, and all that is wanting to drive them from our country, or bury them beneath its sod, is resolution, courage and determination.

Let us not then court despair, but summon courage, and with "*nil desperandum*" for our motto, and a merciful and just God to guide us, we shall evoke victory from the cannon's mouth. It is true our people have already suffered much, and are yet destined to suffer more, but we would be unworthy the sacred boon of independence if we did not know how to make sublime sacrifices for its achievement.

THE PAROLES OF THE VICKSBURGH GARRISON.

From the Richmond Inquirer.

The enemy, on the 3d of July, when Gen. LEE was driving back their forces from Gettysburgh, capturing thousands and threatening their army with ruin and annihilation, published a "War Gazette," denying the power of paroling prisoners on the battlefield. This was done to embarrass Gen. LEE with his captures; it was to encumber his army with prisoners, necessitating large details to guard and convoy them to Richmond. *Thus the enemy hoped to snatch victories from LEE to prevent its advance.*

Now, Vicksburgh had no telegraphic communication with Washington, and on the next day Gen. GRANT captured, according to various accounts, from 18 000 to 27,000 prisoners, and paroled them on the battle-field, in direct violation of the terms of this "War Gazette." The enemy enforced this "War Gazette" by forcing into the ranks 4,500 prisoners paroled by Gen. LEE. The captured garrison of Vicksburgh, by the terms of the enemy's "War Gazette," should be immediately declared exchanged, and armed and placed as a reinforcement to Gen. JOHNSTON.

There was no agreement between the commanding Generals of the two armies—Gen. Johnston and Gen. Grant—which the enemy assert in this "War Gazette" to be required by the cartel. Gen. PEMBERTON could capitulate and surrender, but the exchange of the prisoners captured must, according to this "War Gazette," take place either between commanding Generals, or at the appointed places for exchange, namely, City Point.

Nobody will have the right to complain if this "War Gazette" be promptly acted upon by our authorities, and Pemberton and his army be declared no longer on parole, since, by the terms of the "War Gazette," they were not exchanged by the Generals Commanding, nor at the appointed place, but irregularly and unproperly, and if, as soon as armed, they be turned against the enemy.

If, in eagerness to embarrass Gen. LEE, the enemy has put forth a "War Gazette" that now materially aids Gen. JOHNSTON, it would be but right and proper that our authorities should promptly embrace the opportunity thus offered them. This "War Gazette" is a forced and improper construction of the cartel; but as it is the enemy's construction, they could not complain if we adopt it, now that it acts so charmingly in our favor.

However, though we can see clearly the treacherous trap set by our enemies, and though the advantage given to us is sufficiently plain, yet the Confederates do not by any means govern their conduct by Yankee example. If we had done so, in Pennsylvania, we should have laid York in ashes, and stolen all the pianos. True, we are fighting against an enemy who repudiates all obligations of honor, as well as of humanity, but even that does not absolve us from those obligations. We have certain old-fashioned ideas of good faith and chivalry, and whether we can conquer in the strife or perish, we must absolutely preserve the reputation of gentlemen and men of honor.

It is for our supreme military authorities to pronounce whether Gen. PEMBERTON and his garrison are bound by the parol or not, under the circumstances. We shall abide by their decision, and feel confident that they will keep our Confederate honor high and stainless.

A RICHMOND VIEW OF THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

"Dixie," J. R. THOMPSON, writes from Richmond to the Atlanta *Appeal*:

"The news of the fall of Vicksburgh has awakened here the bitterest sorrow not unmingled with surprise. The public were not prepared for it, after all the confident assurances they had received of the ability of Gen. PEMBERTON to hold out. *The Sentinel*, which is now regarded, properly or improperly, as the Government organ, holds Gen. JOHNSTON mainly responsible for the result, and the immediate representatives of the Administration are said to blame him in unmeasured terms. The *Examiner* defends Gen. JOHNSTON so far as to deprecate hasty and unintelligent censure, and considers that Vicksburgh was already doomed to fall before Gen. JOHNSTON had been sent to relieve it. There will, probably, be a court of inquiry demanded by Gen. JOHNSTON to investigate his conduct in the matter, if indeed he is not brought before a Court-martial, as some think he will be, under charges to answer *for the immense disaster*. In the mean time it is certainly due to a gallant officer who has rendered the most conspicuous services to his country, that public opinion should be suspended until the proper authority shall pronounce upon his responsibility. There has been grevious misconduct somewhere, if it can be shown that he is the culpable person, on him let the public indignation be visited; but do not make him the victim beforehand. The damnation of the General for reverses sustained in the field of operations has been the curse of the Yankees all through the war, but we surely ought not to make ill-fortune a crime.

The loss of Vicksburgh is a great one, but it is to be hoped that Gen. JOHNSTON will do all in his power to retrieve it; or if he can no longer command the confidence of the troops and the people in that quarter, that some other man of the highest military ability may be sent to oppose the further progress of the enemy. *The Mississippi is not necessarily opened* yet because of this calamity. It is safe only for the gunboats, and they could have run by the batteries before Gen. GRANT took the city. *Time will show that the loss is not irreparable, and certainly time will demonstrate that it is not the subjugation of the Confederate States.*

THE FEELING IN MOBILE.

From the Mobile Tribune, July 19.

The minds of our citizens are in an unsettled state respecting "coming events."

The evacuation of Jackson by our army is considered as an inevitable consequence of the magnitude of GRANT's forces, and it is very probable that from the same cause JOHNSTON will be compelled to withdraw further and make a stand at Chunkey, there to check the approaching foe until reinforcements can be had to drive him back beyond the contested fields at Jackson. Those of our people who have so much to find fault with, and who are so clamorous in denouncing the movements of our Generals for not doing what they think is best, have now a most excellent opportunity to show their patriotism, by taking their guns, knapsacks, &c., and at once repairing to Gen. JOHNSTON's camp and there volunteering to take a part in driving back the enemy before he gets to our green fields, well-filled smokehouses, hay-stacks, corn-cribs, fine orchards, &c.

We learn that the several companies for home defence are getting ready to be mustered into the Confederate service for the war, which will make a permanent organization for the defence of the city and approaches, and being composed of exempt men, will add a fine corps to the service. The time has come when it is expected that every many capable of bearing arms will go so.

Owing to the unsettled state of the "situation," business matters have been very dull the past week, though the receipts of produce from the interior have improved. *Yesterday we saw several sacks of flour and wheat which had come by way of the railroad, and learn that they were the avant courier of large quantities ordered.* The Government, we learn, has several mills in the interior busily engaged in grinding for the army. A considerable quantity of corn and other stuff has also been received by the river.

As all orders respecting the shipment of goods, both in and out of the city, have been rescinded, we may expect to have a general supply before a great while.

We have finally come to the conclusion that prices at the Southern market, and in the retail stores, is a matter of "moonshine." People will "sell" at one another for charging such high rates, and yet all pay it, and it seems test nothing has been done that has the least effect in establishing a basis of percentage on the rates.

A GROWL AT SKEDADDLERS.

From the Mobile Tribune.

If you would consult your truest interests and your highest honor—if you would save your property, serve your country and confound your enemies, you will lose not a moment in seizing your arms, and hastening to Gen. JOHNSTON's camp, to aid him in stopping the march of GRANT, and driving him and his spoilers to the Mississippi River. You can do it. It needs but the will. You are not Dutch Pennsylvania farmers who cannot load or fire a gun or manage a horse unless he be a Conestoga in wagon harness. You all have guns. You all know how to handle them. You are rioers from your youth. You know the country, and are accustomed to the climate. JOHNSTON can make you, as auxiliaries to his regular battalions, as useful as brave men with arms in their hands can be. If you succeed, you return to your roof-trees, prouder and happier men, and you lie down in your beds in safety and peace. If you fail in the effort, (but we cannot fail,) you retain the proud consciousness of duty done.

If, on the other hand, you fly with your families and servants, your herds and your household goods, before the invader, or if you cravenly and basely turn over on your backs and wait for the first Yankee to come along and administer to you the oath, you are a ruined people, beggared in reputation, bankrupt in State glory, and outcasts and fugitives from estates and homes, and vines and figtrees, which the Yankees will have wrested from your feeble and unworthy grasps. Men of Mississippi! your time of trial has come! Your sons have done yan hoeor in the ranks of Confederate defenders in distant fields. Shame them not by abandooing their eradles, the homes of their wives and sisters, and the graves of their kindred, by refusing to do your duty. Your peril is great. So, thank ye your God, is your opportunity. It is to the fiery furnace of trial that true manhood, as well as true metal, is tested, purified and exalted. When, ah when, will the truth come home to some, that this is a people's war, and that it is not only the solemn charge and duty of our brave soldiers in the field, to barn their breasts to the shock of war, and drive their deadly weapons home to the hearts of the country's enemies!

MORE MEN WANTED—JEFF. DAVIS' CONSCRIPTION ANTICIPATED.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

There is one thing painfully evident to every intelligent observer: our armies need more men to resist the invader. This has been the secret of many of our disasters. Our authorities have not seen far enough ahead to provide the requisite troops for an emergency. Hence our victories have been little more than drawn battles, and our defeats have been crushing. Let this no longer be the case, for we cannot afford to be defeated in this campaign. *The heart, the lungs, the vitals of the Confederacy are involved in the issue for our interior rivers, railroads, arsenals and machine shops.* The men cannot be had by volunteering. Those who will not volunteer immediately must be conscripted or drafted. This has long been the settled policy of the Government, and now is the time to make it effective, as was done under similar circumstances last year. There is ample power in the hands of the Confederate and State Executives. The President has never called for the men between forty and forty-five. They should be at once forthcoming. The 7,000 to be raised by the Governor from the militia will be drafted on the 25th of July, if they do not volunteer before. But this is not enough. Alabama can furnish at least 20,000 effective men in two months' time, and ought to go to work to do it. If the Governor has not the power, let him call the Legislature together as soon as practicable after the August election, and that body can *conscribe* every man in the State between sixteen and fifty. Then nobody can escape who is either not civilly or physically incapacitated—and there will be but few of these. Only enough men are needed at their immediate homes to preserve the order of the community, and to sustain the army in the field. By these means everybody can be brought into the military service of the State and country, who is not more usefully employed at home. The private interests of individuals cannot prevail in a crisis like this, with any safety to the public. Everybody who can do service ought to volunteer as soon as possible, and thus avoid being forced to do a patriotic duty. Those who lie back, thinking their places will be filled by more patriotic men, deceive themselves.

All will be wanted, in addition to those who tender their services, and none need expect to escape. The necessity is imperative, and must be met, with promptness, energy and vigor, by both authorities and people.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

ROSECRANS AND HIS ARMY THE "RIGHT BOWER" OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis-Atlanta Appeal.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, July 14, 1863.

ROSECRANS and his army of Western troops have ever been the "right bower" of the War Department at Washington. Strongly fortified around the Capital of Tennessee, it was the centre point of the cordon of subjugation. To have annihilated that army, and doomed its leader to the fate of the defeated Yankee heroes of the Potomac—"sudden suppression"—or even to have succeeded in driving it back upon Bowling Green or Louisville, would have accomplished more than all we have done within the last six months' operations in the field toward the final settlement of this war. The Capital of Mississippi then would not have fallen, and the Capital of Tennessee would to-day be in the possession of Tennesseans. Better than a month ago it was urged through the columns of the Tennessee Press, the importance of reinforcing Geo. JOE JOHNSTON, with this intent, and the 12,000 troops sent from the coast to reinforce that Commander in Mississippi, might just as well and more speedily have been transferred to Middle Tennessee. Gen. JOHNSTON never should have been withdrawn from this Department. In God's name, what has he been able to accomplish with half an army at Jackson, Miss., compared to what he might have accomplished at Murfreesboro. The inspiration of his presence with this army was worth 10,000 men. The soldiers to a man were devoted to him, and had that confidence in his skill that they would have followed him through a wall of fire. Many of that veteran army are Tennesseeans, who would rather have died in a glorious advance upon Nashville than to have lived retreating from their homes and defenceless kindred. Of what avail was JOHNSTON's army in the defence of Vicksburgh. They remained there idle, useless, helpless, how long the reader knows.

In the East, LEE's veteran army has threatened the Capitol of the North, and, for want of reinforcements, he might be able now to capture it by assault from his present position, and scatter in confusion the miserable despots who are the authors of all our troubles and the creators of this civil war. And yet the army of Gen. BRAGG lies here idle, and may still idly remain here many days, while every advantage is gradually but surely slipping through adventurous fingers, because of a lack of men to achieve what only superior numbers can achieve, successfully.

I have no later information of MORGAN's expedition, than the account of the Louisville and Nashville papers, announcing the crossing of the Ohio River by that daring chieftain.

The army continues quiet at this point, and Chattanooga is thronged to-day with soldiers of every rank, and costume. Gen. PILLOW arrived to-day from Huntsville. *I understand he proposes with the will and assistance of the Government, to raise ten thousand mounted Tennesseans, Alabamians and Georgians, to go into that portion of those States which may be left exposed to the ravages and devastations of Yankee foraging parties, and protect the farming interests, and bring out such supplies as from time to time may be gathered.* The idea is an excellent one and should be encouraged.

Gen. BUCKNER was here last night, but has returned to his post. I am not informed whether his mission here was one of a military and business nature or not.

A man named MOSELEY, a bricklayer from Nashville, formerly, I believe, a quartermaster in the Yankee army, was brought in the other day under guard. He is regarded with suspicion.

Ex-Gov. NEIL S. BROWN and Hon. JOHN REID, of Nashville, are here. Gov. BROWN is the guest of his distinguished brother, Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.

JACKSON's brigade, so long on duty at Bridgeport, has been relieved by ANDERSON's brigade, which has just come up there.

Frequent accounts of freebooters and bushwhackers in the mountains are heard of—some of them, no doubt, highly colored.

We have had constant rains for over a month, without a prospect of cessation, and the sky is still overcast.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, July 14, 1863.

The evacuation of Middle Tennessee is a sad blow, and I agree with you in thinking that nothing will satisfy the people of its necessity save official explanation. I may be permitted to say that, whether the occupation of Hoover's Gap, and the turning the right of our position, might have been prevented or not, is a question. Considering the heaviness of the enemy's force, if the strength of the enemy is properly reported, nothing short of the employment of our whole army on the right would have prevented him from flanking, which implies the abandonment of our position in front of Shelbyville, and the necessary turning of our left. Fighting on the right or on the left, the immediate retreat of the army was a necessity; and the only question was, where should it make a stand, or should it make a stand for a general battle at all? Military authorities were, perhaps, not agreed as to the general value of Tullahoma as a position, but accorded to it all that is claimed. Such was the condition of the ground from the recent rains, and such was the damage to our communications from the proximity and purpose of the enemy, that a battle there could have but eventuated in defeat, if the enemy would have given battle, or, if not a defeat, to a reduction to such extremities as would have been worse. Cowan's or the Tunnel might have been a better position, and under favorable circumstances a battle there might have been a success; but a successful retreat of a whole army is better than an equivocal victory, attended with a heavy loss, which could do nothing save the necessity of the retreat. It may be allowing the enemy to turn our position was a blunder, or the result of a want of thought: but the retreat, after the fact, was a necessity and an achievement.

I heard Gen. WHARTON remark a day or two since that his scouts had reported the destruction of all the houses at University Place. Last year, when they occupied the country, they stole Gen. POLK's fine private library, and all other objects of virtue and value. This last is to complete the work of vandalism of these *soi disant* missionaries of a higher civilization.

BRAGG'S RETREAT.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

CAMP ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

The Army of the Tennessee, Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG Commanding, has arrived thus far on its retreat from the advancing army of ROSECRANS. After thirteen days of unparalleled sufferings, consisting of forced marches, hard work, sleepless nights, drenching rains, barefoot walking over stony roads, hunger, famine, heat by day and cold by night, we have succeeded in escaping from the terrible Yankees, and put as a peace-maker between them and us the surging current of the deep, wide, majestic Tenaessee. Here we rest our broken-down bodies for a brief season, and hope to recuperate our exhausted strength, and repair in some degree our heavy losses in articles of clothing and camp equipage.

On the 24th June the enemy engaged our troops in front, and dispersed our cavalry. Our infantry met them, and there was hard fighting that evening. CLAYTON's brigade, the Eighteenth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Alabama, advanced that evening in a drenching rain to Beech Grove, and held a gap there for thirty hours. Here we confronted the enemy all day on the 25th. They had seven regiment and two three. We spent the day only 1,400 yards apart, and in full view, but the constant rain prevented any engagement.

There were some artillery duels between the batteries on the crests of the hills. EVANS' brigade on our left skirmished all day.

On the 26th, about 9 o'clock, our retreat began. Our brigade did not see the signal to retreat, and was nearly cut off, a large force of the enemy being absent with us before we retired. We hastened on to Tullahoma and offered a battle there, but the enemy declined it, no doubt fearing we might flank and entrap them. Let this no longer be the case, for we cannot afford to be defeated in this campaign. *The heart, the lungs, the vitals of the Confederacy are involved in the issue for our interior rivers, railroads, arsenals and machine shops.* The men cannot be had by volunteering. Those who will not volunteer immediately must be conscripted or drafted. This has long been the settled policy of the Government, and now is the time to make it effective, as was done under similar circumstances last year. There is ample power in the hands of the Confederate and State Executives. The President has never called for the men between forty and forty-five. They should be at once forthcoming. The 7,000 to be raised by the Governor from the militia will be drafted on the 25th of July, if they do not volunteer before. But this is not enough. Alabama can furnish at least 20,000 effective men in two months' time, and ought to go to work to do it. If the Governor has not the power, let him call the Legislature together as soon as practicable after the August election, and that body can *conscribe* every man in the State between sixteen and fifty. Then nobody can escape who is either not civilly or physically incapacitated—and there will be but few of these. Only enough men are needed at their immediate homes to preserve the order of the community, and to sustain the army in the field. By these means everybody can be brought into the military service of the State and country, who is not more usefully employed at home. The private interests of individuals cannot prevail in a crisis like this, with any safety to the public. Everybody who can do service ought to volunteer as soon as possible, and thus avoid being forced to do a patriotic duty. Those who lie back, thinking their places will be filled by more patriotic men, deceive themselves.

All will be wanted, in addition to those who tender their services, and none need expect to escape. The necessity is imperative, and must be met, with promptness, energy and vigor, by both authorities and people.

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Special Correspondence of the Memphis-Atlanta Appeal.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, July 14, 1863.

ROSECRANS and his army of Western troops have ever been the "right bower" of the War Department at Washington. Strongly fortified around the Capital of Tennessee, it was the centre point of the cordon of subjugation. To have annihilated that army, and doomed its leader to the fate of the defeated Yankee heroes of the Potomac—"sudden suppression"—or even to have succeeded in driving it back upon Bowling Green or Louisville, would have accomplished more than all we have done within the last six months' operations in the field toward the final settlement of this war. The Capital of Mississippi then would not have fallen, and the Capital of Tennessee would to-day be in the possession of Tennesseans. Better than a month ago it was urged through the columns of the Tennessee Press, the importance of reinforcing Geo. JOE JOHNSTON, with this intent, and the 12,000 troops sent from the coast to reinforce that Commander in Mississippi, might just as well and more speedily have been transferred to Middle Tennessee. Gen. JOHNSTON never should have been withdrawn from this Department. In God's name, what has he been able to accomplish with half an army at Jackson, Miss., compared to what he might have accomplished at Murfreesboro. The inspiration of his presence with this army was worth 10,000 men. The soldiers to a man were devoted to him, and had that confidence in his skill that they would have followed him through a wall of fire. Many of that veteran army are Tennesseeans, who would rather have died in a glorious advance upon Nashville than to have lived retreating from their homes and defenceless kindred. Of what avail was JOHNSTON's army in the defence of Vicksburgh. They remained there idle, useless, helpless, how long the reader knows.

In the East, LEE's veteran army has threatened the Capitol of the North, and, for want of reinforcements, he might be able now to capture it by assault from his present position, and scatter in confusion the sickly season, in that hot and unwholesome country. The second is to send a portion of his men up the river to the assistance of ROSECRANS, who may thus be enabled to attack BRAGG to advantage. The third is to send a large portion of his force to Virginia to operate against GEN. LEE. Whatever may be the object, whether any of these or not, is yet to be determined, for GRANT has as yet developed no plan.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

At the Libby Prison yesterday there were several hundred more of the captured prisoners at Gettysburgh received.

THE HOSTAGE OFFICERS.

In response to the announcement that Gen. WM. H. F. LEE and Capt. WIRZ have been placed in confinement at Old Point, as hostages for the two Yankee officers FLINN and SAWYER, condemned to be shot by the Confederate authorities, our Commissioner has informed the Federal Government that the Confederate Government will not be intimidated by any such threats, and that the execution of said officers will take place as soon as the President may see fit. It is hoped that the Executive will see fit to give the order for execution immediately; and as we have now over five hundred officers in our hands, besides some five or six thousand privates, it is in the power of the Government to carry retaliation to a very bitter extreme. The people call for the death of these two Yankees, and it is useless to delay their death any longer.

TRAVEL RESUMED.

The damage done to the Central Railroad by the Yankee raiders a month ago, having been repaired, travel was resumed on that route on yesterday (Sunday) morning. The principal damage, as heretofore detailed, was to the trestle-work, near Hanover Court-house, and to the bridge over the South Anna River, which was also of trestle-work. These structures are now as substantial as ever, and it is to be hoped that no second opportunity will be allowed the enemy to destroy them.

INTERVIEW WITH THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE.

Col. STRIGHT, the Federal Commander of the raid into North Georgia, where he and his command were captured by FORREST, had an interview with Commissioner COLD, on yesterday, in relation to the exchange of officers. STRIGHT has been crazy for this interview for about two months. It is needless to say that he accomplished nothing, although he sallied out from his prison confident that he could "fix things to a dot."

THE CAVALRY RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Travel has been partially resumed on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Trains run on the road as usual, double daily, connecting at Tar River by a pontoon bridge, by which passengers pass in five minutes from one train to the other.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the body of Col. SHAW, of the negro Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, was sent for during Sunday, 19th, but he had been buried in a pit, under a layer or two of his own dead negroes.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. C., GA. AND FLA., CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16, 1863.

While the commanding General regrets that the enemy have succeeded in effecting a landing upon Morris Island, he acknowledges with satisfaction the conduct of the troops in their brave and prolonged resistance against a force largely their superior in number; and he is especially gratified by the spirit and success with which the garrison of Battery Wagner and the troops under Col. GRAHAM repelled the assaults on that fortification, as it gives the assurance that he can rely upon the conduct and courage of both officers and men to check the progress of the enemy. By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.

We regret to learn, says the *Constitutionalist*, that the two warehouses at Suffolk, Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, containing about 5,000 bales of cotton, besides the other property stored, were destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. The buildings were both struck by lightning at the same time and were totally consumed. Loss about $500,000.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Repulse of the Rebels under Pegram and Scott at Paris.

They Retreat to Winchester, Pursued by Our Cavalry.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 30—A. M.

Yesterday morning PEGRAM's and SCOTT's forces numbering 2,500, crossed the Kentucky River and marched to Paris, where they arrived yesterday afternoon, and attacked our force. After a severe engagement of two hours the rebels were repulsed and driven away. It is thought they will make a flank movement on that place.

A large Federal cavalry force is in the rear of the rebels.

The movement of the rebels is believed to be against Paris for the purpose of destroying the bridge there.

CINCINNATI—P. M.

PEGRAM's forces have retreated to Winchester followed by our cavalry. A number of prisoners have been captured.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. BOYLE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, July 25, 1863.

By authority of the General commanding the Department, the following General Order is made:

1. It is ordered that no forage or other property belonging to loyal citizens in the State of Kentucky be seized or impressed except in cases of absolute necessity, and then only on written authority from the Headquarters of the Twenty-third Army corps, or from these headquarters.

2. Whenever it becomes necessary to seize or impress private property for military purposes, the property of sympathizers with the rebellion and of those opposed to furnishing any more men or any more money to maintain the Federal Government and suppress the rebellion will be first seized and impressed.

3. The negroes of loyal citizens will not be impressed on the public works and military roads unless absolutely necessary. The negroes of citizens who are for no more men and no more money to suppress the rebellion, and the supporters, aiders and abettors of such, will be first impressed, and officers detailed for the purpose are required strictly to observe this order in the execution of their duties.

4. All horses of the enemy captured or subject to capture will be taken possession of by Quartermasters and reported to Capt. JENKINS, Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, who is ordered to allow loyal citizens to retain horses to supply the places of those taken by the enemy; but disloyal persons mentioned in paragraphs two and three, who encourage raids by the enemy, will not in any case be allowed to retain captured horses or horses justly subject to capture.

5. For all property seized or impressed, proper and regular vouchers will be given, with indorsement as to the loyalty or disloyalty of the owners of the property. By order of Brig.-Gen. BOYLE.

A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

GEN. HARTSUFF AND REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—For the information and guidance of officers in impressing property, it is hereby directed that, whenever its impressment may become necessary for the troops of the Twenty-third army corps, it will be taken exclusively from rebels and rebel sympathizers; and so long as the property needed is found belonging or pertaining to either of the above-named classes, no man of undoubted loyalty will be molested.

Among rebel sympathizers will be classed those persons in Kentucky, nominally Union men, but opposed to the Government and to the prosecution of the war, whose acts and words alike hinder the speedy and proper termination of the rebellion.

Property will only be taken by the proper Staff officers, who will in every case give receipts for it. Appropriate blank receipts will be furnished by the Chief Commissary and Chief Quartermaster at these headquarters. By command of

Maj.-Gen. HARTSUFF.

GEO. B. DRAKE, A. A. G.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 30.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,558,450 Five-Twenties to-day by the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 15, inclusive.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Gunboat Paul Jones, the Geo. C. Collins and the Hospital Steamer Cosmopolitan.

NEWS TO LAST SUNDAY.

General Gillmore Still Besieging Fort Wagner.

A Battery of Heavy Guns Within One Thousand Yards of the Works.

By the arrival at this port of the United States gunboat *Paul Jones*, from Charleston, July 26, we learn that the siege of Fort Wagner still continued. Gen. GILLMORE had succeeded in erecting a battery of heavy siege guns within 1,000 yards of Fort Wagner. Everything was progressing favorably. Fort Sumter, and Fort Johnston on James Island kept a continual fire on the Federal forces on Morris Island; the casualties to the Federal forces averaged about six per day.

Capt. LUNT, of the steamer *Geo. C. Collins*, also reports: Passed Charleston harbor at 10 o'clock Saturday evening. At that time we could plainly see and hear the heavy bombarding that was going on. The army feel confident of the early capture of Fort Wagner.

From passengers by the *Paul Jones* and *George C. Collins*, the following additional news is obtained:

The forces under Gen. GILMORE were actively preparing for another assault on Fort Wagner, the walls of which had been well battered by the land and sea forces. The rebels had, however, built inside of them a high barricade of cotton bales, which afforded some protection against small shot, but cannot resist the rifled projectiles fired from the fleet. The New-York Volunteer engineers were engaged in making approaches to Fort Wagner.

Fort Sumter and the fort on James Island are keeping up a continual firing, so as to keep the Monitors at a respectful distance from Fort Wagner, but in spite of this heavy fire the *Montauk*, with Admiral DAHLGREN on board, ran to within one hundred feet of the fort, reconnoitered leisurely, and returned to her consorts.

Deserters arriving at Port Royal, report that BEAUREGARD has received reinforcements from LEE's army, and that a number of paroled men from Vicksburgh are now in the rebel ranks fighting our men.

Some of the forces for the defence of Savannah having been withdrawn, the residents of that city have formed a guard for the protection of their property.

The weather at Port Royal is excessively hot, and proves disastrous to many of our wounded men. Arrangements are being made to send all wounded who can bear the fatigue to the Northern hospitals.

THE HOSPITAL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN.

The United States Hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. CROCKER, Port Royal, S. C., in 72 hours, with 185 wounded soldiers from Gen. GILLMAN'S corps at Morris Island, has arrived.

The steamship *Fulton*, hence, had just arrived as the *Cosmopolitan* sailed.

The following is a list of deaths on the passage since leaving Hilton Head:

Lieut. A. M. Goodwin, 9th Maine—leg amputated.
Sergt. C. H. Grogan, Co. I, 6th Conn.—arm amputa'd.
Corp. J. M. Durgin, Co. F, 7th N. H.—arm.
Jacob S. Kreesman, Co. D, 174th Penn.—fever and diarrhœa.
F. Iseman, Co. F, 100th New-York—thigh.
Eben Degrett, Co. E, 7th N. H.—breast.
An unknown man—a paroled prisoner.
Jos. C. Morrell, Co. H, 7th N. H—neck; died 28th.

The rest died on the 28th, and were buried at sea.

The following is a list of wounded officers on board:

Col. Chatfield, 6th Connecticut—leg and hand.
Capt. E. P. Hodson, Co. E, 6th Connecticut—ankle.
Lieut. Walter Fitch, Co. G, 6th Conn.—hip and heart.
Lieut. Martin Stotter, Co. D, 6th Connecticut—leg.
Col. A. C. Voss, 67th Ohio—left side.
Lieut.-Col. N. S. Commager, 67th Ohio—arms, body.
Capt. W. L. Lockwood, Co. H, 48th N. Y.—shoulder.
Lieut. Chas. E. Fox, Co. A, 48th N. Y.—hip, arm and head: a paroled prisoner from Charleston.
Lieut. Jos. Taylor, Co. E, 48th N. Y.—side: a paroled prisoner from Charleston.
Lieut. A. F. Miller, Co. K, 48th N. Y.—leg and thigh.
Lieut. C. Emerson, Co. C, 9th Maine—knee.
Lieut.-Col. E. N. Hallowell, 54th Mass.—hip and loin.
Capt. Geo. Pope, Co. f, 54th Mass.—shoulder.
Capt. J. W. M. Appleton, Co. A, 54th Mass.—ribs and head.
Lieut. J. A. Pratt, Co. G, 54th Mass.—side and forehead.
Major J. W. Hicks, 76th Penn.—both thighs.
Capt. Chas. Kneer, Co. H, 76th Penn.—right hip.
Lieut. J. W. Worcester, Co. H, 7th N. H.—right leg, amputated.
Capt. H. J. Crane, Co. B 67th Ohio—thigh.
Lieut. C. L. Stetros, Co. A, 67th Ohio—thigh.
Lieut Elijah Whitmore, Co. B, 67th Ohio—hip.
Col. W. B. Barton, 48th New-York—hip.
Capt. Nev Elwig, Co. B, 48th New-York—leg.
Capt. S. M. Swartwout, Co. F, 48th New-York—head.
Lieut. J. A. Berrett, Co. B, 48th N. Y.—thigh.
Col. C. V. Steele, 62d Ohio—thigh.
Capt. H. R. West, Co. K, 62d O.—foot, knee, ankle.
Col. S. Emory, 9th Maine—left leg.
Capt. C. A. Brooks, Co. A, 9th Me.—left shoulder.
Lieut. A. N. Goodwin, 9th Me.—leg amputated.
Capt. Ed. L. Jones, Co. D, 54th Mass.—shoulder.
Capt. Samuel Willard, Co. B, 54th Mass.—left leg.
Adj. G. W. James, 54th Massachusetts—groin.
Lieut. W. H. Homan, 54th Massachusetts—arm.
Maj. D. D. Nash, 100th New-York—left thigh.
Lieut. Cyrus Brown, Co. E, 100th N. Y.—leg amptd.
Lieut. E. Davis, Co. B, 7th N. H.—hip.
Lieut. Chas. Cain, Co. I, 7th N. H.—ankle.
Lieut. G. V. Parsons, Co. D, 67th Ohio—right arm.

With 146 men commending officers and privates.

Lieut. CYRUS BROWN was paroled at Charleston.

Lieut. J. W. WORCESTER was paroled at Charleston, and died at sea July 27, and was buried.

Lieut. A. N. GOODWIN was paroled at Charleston, and died at sea July 28, and was buried.

The Gunboat Paul Jones.

The gunboat *Paul Jones*, whose arrival is noticed above, has been in commission 14 months, during which time she has been doing duty in the South Atlantic blockading squadron.

She was conspicuous at the fight of St. John's Bluff, St. John's River, Florida, and in the frequent skirmishes in the vicinity of Jacksonville.

She was the first of our vessels to test the strength of the rebel Fort McAlister on the Ogeechee River, Ga. At the time of the Pocotaligo expedition, under Gen. BRANNAN, she was flagship of the naval portion of the forces.

She left Charleston on Sunday evening last, having been ordered to New-York for repairs, on account of her leaky condition, which appeared to increase daily from the firing of her heavy guns. She has been engaged nearly every day since the morning of the 11th inst. to the time of her leaving. On the 18th inst. her 100-pounder pivot gun bursted at the 78th discharge.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commanding, ALEX. C. RHIND, late of the *Keokuk*; Paymaster, J. Appleton Berry; Chief Engineer, James Sheridan; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Moreau Forrest; Assistant Engineers, James H. Chasmar, Levi T. Safford, George Paul; Gunner, John Brown; Master's Mates, Charles Wieoenhein, John H. Manning, Jason Le Rowe; Paymaster's Clerk, W. S. Mullin; Surgeon's Steward, Charles Mortimer; Yeoman, John McRibbin.

The Siege of Fort Wagner.

FROM VENEZUELA.

No Government yet in Caracas—Chaos Reigns Supreme—Gen. Paez and the Foreign Ministers Visit the Malcontents—Defenceless Condition of the Country—The Fourth of July in Caracas—The American Get Up a Demonstration by Torchlight—The Government Palace Illuminated—Another British Loan—Its Important Bearing on Certain American Claims, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARACAS, Monday, July 6, 1863.

The importance of the political events which are transpiring in this interesting country involve so many commercial interests and enterprises that I am induced to give them undivided attention, rather than extend my letter with particulars of the various enterprises themselves, in regard to coal, petroleum, cotton, gold, copper, railroads, gas, &c., in which so many Americans are at this moment engaged, and in which so much of American capital is involved.

The projects for peace have been faithfully carried out by the leading men of all parties, and the arrival of Gen. FALCON, the Provisional President, at Caracas, seems to be all that is necessary to secure and perpetuate the present tranquillity of the capital and the eastern provinces, at least. But the malcontents at Puerto Cabello have gained further audacity from the fact that there is literally now no Government at Caracas, and claim that they will set up one for themselves. Gen. PAEZ, whose glorious abnegation of self has been so conspicuous in the recent transactions, was selected a few days ago to undertake the work of conciliating them. The British, French and Spanish Ministers accompanied him, and a Spanish frigate was placed at his disposition. On Friday, however, the Commissioners returned unsuccessful, the malcontents having dispatched several vessels east and west, to Maricaibo, on the one side, and Margarita, Cumana and Ciudad Bolivar on the other, for the purpose of stirring up commotion in the surrounding provinces. No less than eighteen vessels (brigs and schooners,) are said to be engaged in these proceedings, and to add to the mortification of Gen. PAEZ and his friends, his own son, SEMARE PAEZ, is in charge of the expedition to the east.

Great censures are now leveled at the late Secretary-General, for having sold the vessels-of-war of the Republic, and thus rendered it impossible to pursue and overtake the expeditionists. But his justification is found in the fact that there was no money in the Treasury to keep the vessels in commission, and some of them had to be sold in order to sustain the others.

It is remarkable, however, that circumstances have conspired in this same manner to throw down the defences of Venezuela, until now there seems to be nothing left this deluded people but their bare breasts and the *machete*, which the humblest of them invariably carry. Some few years ago they had still some very superior brass guns, bequeathed to them by the Spaniards. But these, with the exception of four small field pieces in the Quartel do Artilleria, in this city, are all gone—having been sold for old metal and sent out of the country. The fortifications at Laguayra are in ruins. At Caracas, there never seems to have been any since the days of the Spaniards. At Cumana, Margarita and Puerto Cabello, there are some comparatively respectable works; and at the latter place some few guns worth preserving. The next dynasty will probably dismantle these.

Great indignation is felt for "the four miserable walls" of the fortress at Puerto Cabello, (the most respectable in the country,) which almost invariably hold out, as now, against the pronunciamientos at the capital. Indeed, the system of defence adopted here is the reverse of that of almost every other country—the capital being without fortifications of any kind, and surrounded by a mountainous country admirably adapted to guerrilla warfare—and the provinces being all more or less protected by sea and land, and even some of the inland towns well commanded. Such a state of things naturally invites the predatory warfare which we find at all times existing here. The isolated chiefs naturally surrender about them clans of dependents, having no interests but those of their own locality, no ideas of nationality, no desire for commerce or intercourse with other communities, no railroads, no canals, few common roads worthy of the name, and no tendencies to confederation, except for warlike and aggressive demonstrations against what is called, from time to time, "the Government." Thus we have the "missions" of the clergy, the cattle estates of the nomadic chiefs, the haciendas of the affluent planters, and occasionally towns and even cities, imitating the luxuries, the fashions and many of the more elevated refinements of European capitals.

In a few weeks another peaceful attempt is to be made to bring the insurgent chiefs to terms, and in the meantime it is to be hoped that Gen. FALCON, the Provisional President, will make his appearance in his capital, and proceed to the organization of the departments. For we are, at this moment, without any visible Government—even the municipal authorities refusing to act, in his absence.

Our Fourth of July celebration came off here in fine style on Saturday last. The American flags were displayed throughout the day at the Legation and at the residences of the several American citizens; the Venezuelean flag was displayed from the Palace of the Government, and several of the foreign Representatives responded in a similar manner, and at night the Government Palace was splendidly illuminated. The room designated for the usual banquet was tastefully decorated with the flags of all nations, and even a superior portrait of WASHINGTON was borrowed for the occasion from Col. MANUEL PAEZ, and hung up conspicuously over the chair of the presiding officer.

The dishes were prepared with elegance, and the table garnished with flowers and furnished in a style that would have done no discredit to some of our first-class hotels at home. The following were the regular toasts:

1. The Day we Celebrate—July 4, 1776.
2. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence and Their Work—Each a model for all time to come.
3. The Old Thirteen States—Mothers of a numerous progeny. Woe to the son who disgraces them.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The President of Venezuela.
6. The Memory of Washington.
7. The Union—It must and shall be preserved.
8. The Constitution of the United States.
9. The Army and Navy of the United States.
10. The Memory of our Brave Officers and Soldiers who have Fallen in the Present Struggle for the Union.
11. The Flag of our Union—It waves over thirty-five States. No star shall ever be plucked from its folds.
12. Our Sister Republics.
13. The Daughters of America.

Several volunteer toasts were drank and responded to, and all our old national songs were sung with a will. A party of serenaders from the gas works visited the houses of many of the American residents during the evening, and indeed, everything was done which the interesting occasion demanded, to do honor to the home of our fathers and that good old flag.

The news of the new British loan, negotiated by the agent of Gen. PAEZ's Government with the house of MATHESON & Co., has given a new impetus to the Government here, and will doubtless induce "the powers that be" to terms of further conciliation. The loan is for a million sterling, at 80 per cent., secured on the export duties, which are to be collected at the various ports by the British Consuls. This is important to certain American interests, the American Minister having secured a provision in the recent arrangement for paying off the Aves Island Bonds, that in case this very loan was effected on this security, these bonds were to be paid off in full, and, if any failure was made in such payment, he is authorized to place an agent in every Custom-house to receive the said export duties, with an additional charge of two per cent., to pay the expenses of collecting.

Yours, &c., EXCELSIOR.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Business Unusually Good—Military Matters—A National Bank Project—Refugees from the South—Prosperity of the City—Miscellaneous News—The Weathers Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 27, 1863.

The past week has been rather a quiet one generally. We are now approaching the dullest business month of the year, when it is expected usually that dullness will reign in almost every department of trade—and when our people, many of them, are off for pleasure or for recuperation, to the White Mountains, Saratoga, Niagara or Lake Superior. Quite a number, too, have already gone abroad, and have registered their names in London arrivals, and elsewhere on the Continent. But still the usual dullness does not come. Our streets continue to show life, activity and a rush of business rarely seen at this season. Grain receipts from the interior are somewhat falling off to be sure; but the increase of general business over other years is manifest.

SPECULATIONS ON THE DRAFT.

We are yet talking about the draft, and wondering when it will come, and whether our Copperheads will imitate those of New-York, and get up a riot on the occasion. We think not; but still preparations are being made—military companies are being organized—so that everything should be in readiness for whatever may happen. Since the New-York riots, which showed forth the *animus* of the Peace men, I think the rabid leaders are losing their hold of the mass, and will no longer have the power to stir them up to the resistance of the laws.

All is quiet in military matters in this State. A few volunteers for the old regiments are offering, and numbers of deserters are being arrested, which is about all that is doing in this line. The funeral of Major MERRILL, of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, who was mortally wounded in one of the last fights with the retiring rebels, was largely attended in this city on Wednesday. Quite a large number of invalid officers are home on furloughs from our regiments in Mississippi.

A NATIONAL BANK PROPOSED.

Efforts are being made to establish a National Bank here, with a large capital, under the late act of Congress. The 5-20's are taken quite liberally, most of which will doubtless be used as the basis of banking. A large amount of the spare capital of Chicago has already been absorbed in these securities. They are popular with the people of the West, as affording an investment both for their cash and their patriotism.

REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH.

There are at present quite a large number of refugees from the South arriving in this State. They are of the poorer class, and being compelled to flee in haste from the conscription and general tyranny of the Confederate authorities, arrive at Cairo in a destitute and suffering condition. A meeting was held in this city last evening, called by Rev. L. FOLSOM, Hospital Chaplain at Cairo, who has been sent by Gov. BUTLER to procure aid for these exiled Union men. The meeting was a large one, and a liberal sum was realized.

These people are in a pitiable condition. They are poor and ignorant, and yet cling strongly to the old flag, and for its sake have already endured many and great sufferings. They are from the Department of the Cumberland, and have been sent North that they may be placed in security from the roving guerrilla bands which infest all the region in the rear of ROSECRANS' army. There are thousands of these people in Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, and they are ready to demonstrate their attachment to the Union whenever they can be assured of protection.

Mr. FOLSOM last evening gave a thrilling account of the adventures and sufferings of some of these refugees. There is a general interest manifested in their behalf.

PROSPERITY OF CHICAGO.

The Annual Directory, though not infallible authority, is a pretty good indication of the progress of a city. The Chicago *Directory*, for 1863, shows an increase over last year's edition of four thousand nine hundred and sixty-three names. This would indicate an increase of population of between twenty and thirty thousand. But we cannot adopt the usual basis, as a large number who have been added to our population—more than the ordinary proportion—are young men. I think the last census gave us about 15,000 more males than females, so that we probably may not claim over 15,000 as the addition of last year to our population. From all indications, it is now the estimate of the best judges that a thorough census would give Chicago 150,000 inhabitants.

As usual, the Smiths lead in our Directory, there being no less 452, of which 51 rejoice in the cognomen of "John." There are 772 streets in the city, stretching a distance of 406 miles. Of water distributing mains, there are 105 miles. There are 48 miles of gas-pipe laid, and 1,310 street lamps. The extent of the public sewerage is about 60 miles.

Chicago is now about nine miles in length, north and south, with a frontage on Lake Michigan. It is filling up with unexampled rapidity in all directions, but many years will elapse before all the vacant lots are occupied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The enrollment has been nearly completed in this State. No opposition was manifested except in a few Egyptian counties, and on a small scale in this city. We anticipate no difficulty attendant upon the draft generally. In some of the cities largely infested by Irish, and in some of the southern counties there may be attempts at resistance; but we look for nothing of very formidable dimensions.

The National Teachers' Convention, which assembles in this city on the 5th of August, promises to be largely attended. Many distinguished gentlemen are on the programme of exercises, and the occasion will doubtless, from present appearances, be a most interesting one.

The teachers of our Public Schools have just procured a magnificent flag, costing $100, which is to be presented to the Normal regiment—the Thirty-third Illinois. They presented the regiment its colors on its organization. These were returned a short time since, all "tattered and torn"—having seen much hard service in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

It is understood that the Mississippi River is again to be bridged for the Chicago and Dixon Air Line, and the Clinton and Missouri River Railroads. A survey of the channel of the river at Clinton has already been made, and the bridge will probably be constructed within the next year.

A new line of telegraph has just been completed through the central part of the State from Indiana to Peoria, along the route of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad.

THE WEATHER—CROPS, ETC.

The drouth, which I mentioned in my last, has been even more severe and extensive than I was aware of at the time. It has prevailed over a good portion of this State, in parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, and has been quite severe in Minnesota. The damage to the Spring crops will be heavy, and will show in the coming harvest. During the past week, however, we have had frequent showers in the Northern part of this State, and corn and potatoes have been thereby saved from almost entire ruin. The soil of most parts of Illinois sustains a drouth better than any other, except where it is of the same quality. It is deep and retains moisture a long while, and its depth allows the roots to penetrate far down without suffering. While crops on clayey or sandy soil would be ruined, those on Illinois soil generally are not materially damaged by an ordinary drouth.

The supply of farm labor is inadequate to the harvest demand. Common hands command $2 a day, and are scarce at that. Many mechanics have left their shops in the towns and gone out to assist in gathering in the crops. The German servant girls, who are more or less accustomed to farm work in their native land, have left the kitchen in large numbers, and may be seen in the hay field following the mower, or in the grain field binding after the reaper. Their services readily command a dollar per day.

We have reports of the extensive ravages of the chintz-bug among the wheat, in different sections; but we have learned that this is an annual *bug*-bear, and so pay but little attention to it.

The election contest still drags its slow length along. The Republicans claim that each step makes developments which must finally result in the success of the efforts to oust the incumbents.

The health of Chicago is remarkably good. There is comparatively little sickness. This favorable condition of things has agreeably disappointed everybody, as, from the open Winter, the foul condition of the river, and of many localities on the land, every one was looking forward to a very sickly Summer. But thus far we have nothing to complain of, so far as regards the sanitary condition of the city.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON

Exercises at Yale College.

THE BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS—THE OLDEST LIVING GRADUATE.

President WOOLSEY delivered his Baccalaureate sermon to the Graduating Class in Yale College, on Sunday afternoon. The text was from the 27th verse of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews—"By faith he forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of the King, for he endured as seeing Him who is invisible."

The Alumni meeting, which was held on Wednesday morning, was a very interesting gathering. Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, of Portland, was chosen permanent Chairman, and WM. S. AIKEN, Esq., of Tennessee, was appointed Assistant Secretary, Rev. Dr. DUTTON being the regular Secretary of the Alumni.

Prayer was offered in a few words by Rev. Dr. KEESE, of New-Hampshire, and Rev. Dr. DUTTON then read the obituary record, of which the following is a summary:

Class.
1795. John Adams, 90, Jacksonville, Ill., April 24, 1863.
1797. Lyman Beecher, 87, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1863.
1800. Thos. S. Strong, 83, Pittsfield, Mass., May 24, 1863.
1803. Rinaldo Burleigh, 80, Plainfield, Ct., Feb. 10, 1863.
1805. Aaron H. Kelsey, 78, Killingworth, Ct., July 4, 1863.
1806. Henry Carleton, 77, Philadelphia, Pa., Mch. 28, 1863.
1806. Hezekiah G. Ufford, 83, Stratford, Ct., Jan. 23, 1863.
1806. Martin Welles, 78, Martin, Ottawa Co., Ohio, Jan. 19, 1863.
1809. Alfred Heyliger, 75, New-Haven, Ct., July 5, 1863
1810. Dyar T. Brainard, 73, New-London, Ct., Feb. 5, '63.
1810. Frederick Grimke, 71, Chillicothe, O., March 5, '63.
1811. Roger S. Baldwin, 70, New-Haven, Ct., Feb. 19, '63.
1811. Ralph Emerson, 75, Rockford, Ill., May 26, 1863.
1811. Henry C. Flagg, New-Haven, Ct., March 8, '63.
1813. Dennis Kimberly, 72, New-Haven, Ct., Dec. 15, '62.
1814. Isaac Adriance, 69, New-York City, Aug 26, 1862.
1814. Henry D. Chapin, 69, Flushing, (L. I.,) N. Y., July 14, 1862.
1817. J. Prescott Hall, 67, Newport, R. I., Sept. —, 1862.
1817. Wyllys Lyman, Burlington, Vt., Dec. 1, 1862.
1820. Charles Hooker, 64, New-Haven, Ct., March 19, '63.
1821. John A. Talcot, 62, Hartford, Ct., Nov. 18, 1862.
1821. Phin. H. Witcox, 67, Cottenham, O., March 28, 1863.
1822. Joon. D. Bradley, 60, Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 6, 1862.
1823. Norman Pinney, 58, New-Orleans, La., Oct. 1, 1863.
1825. Isaac G. Seymour, Richmond, Va., July 3, 1862.
1826. Jos. H. Nichols, 57, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1862.
1833. John Bowers, 51, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 4, 1863.
1838. Robt. Carver, 49, Orient, (L. I.,) N. Y., Feb. 28, '63.
1839. Ashael H. Lewis, 53, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28, 1862.
1839. Jos. A. Hazen, 49, Sprague, Conn., Oct. 29, 1862.
1839. Walter Lenox, 48, Richmond, Va., Jan., 1863.
1839. Charles Rich, 63, Beardstown, Ill., Oct. 31, 1862.
1840. Jos. G. Hoyt, 48, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1862.
1841. Edward Mills, 41, Cincinnati, O., Dec. 5, 1862.
1843. Jas. H. Dill, 42, near Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14, '63.
1843. Jos. Lee, 41, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2, 1863.
1844. John T. Colt, 39, Albion, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1863.
1845. Wm. T. Casto, 36, Maysville, Ky., May 4, 1862.
1847. Daniel T. Noyes, 36, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862.
1849. Wm. G. Chandler, 32, Mobile, Ala., July 3, 1862.
1850. N. Appleton Lee, 34, New-York City, March 16, 1863.
1850. Newton S. Mahrous, 37, Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
1850. Philemon Tracy, 31, Richmond, Va., Sept 16, 1862.
1851. Henry L. P. King, 31, Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
1852. John S. Farnam, 30, Enfield, Mass., Oct. 29, 1862.
1853. Wm. S. Donaldson, 30, James River, Va., July 21, 1862.
1854. John W. Hooker, 29, New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 26, 1863.
1856. George Stewart, Sherman, Conn., July 11, 1863.
1856. Henry M. McIntire, 26, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16, 1863.
1856. Timothy K. Wilcox, 27, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 27, 1863.
1857. Francis E. Bacheler, 28, Suffolk, Va., May 4, 1863
1857. Henry M. Dutton, 24, Culpepper C. H., Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
1857. John Griswold, 28, Antietam, Maryland, Sept. 16, 1862.
1857. Edward L. Porter, 26, Winchester, Va., June 14, 1863
1857. Geo W. Roberts, 29, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
1857. James J. Smith, 28, Malvern Hills, Va., July 1, 1862.
1858. Edwd. F. Blake, 25, Culpepper C. H., Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
1859. Daniel Bowe, 29, New-York City, Oct 30, 1862.
1859. Charles Easton, 29, Wellsville, N. Y., April 5, 1863.
1859. Diodate C. Hannahs, 23, Williamsburgh, Va., Sept. 10, 1862.
1859. Chas M. Wheeler, 25, Gettysburgh, Pa., July 4, 1863.
1860. George W. Arnold, 22, Fairfax, Va., Dec. 8, 1862.
1860. Charles A. Boies, 23, Keene, N. H., May 14, 1863.
1860. Daniel Hebard, 24, New-York City, Aug. 7, 1862.
1860. Wm. C. Johnston, 23, Mannersdville, Ky., Dec. 3, 1862.
1861. F. S. Levin, 24, Chattanooga, Tenn., April 17, 1863.
1862. A. P. Shiverick, 21, Memphis, Tenn., April 23, 1863.
1862. Francis N. Starling, 21, At sea, off Cape Hatteras, Dec. 6, 1862.

Total number, 68. Average age, 48½ years.

Of the persons above mentioned, 3 died previous to the last Commencement, but their deaths were not then known to the reporter.

Among the deceased were 26 whose deaths were occasioned by the present war, 19 of whom fell in the military service of the United States. Of the deceased, 30 were lawyers, 17 clergymen, 4 physicians, 8 teachers and professors, and 8 were devoted to other occupations. Of the deaths, 13 occurred in Connecticut, 12 in Virginia, 9 in New-York, 4 each in Tennessee, Illinois and Ohio, 3 each in Maryland and Vermont, 2 each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Kentucky, 1 each in New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, California and at sea.

The oldest surviving graduates are JOSHUA DWIGHT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of the Class of 1787, and Rev. DANIEL WALDO, of Syracuse, N. Y., of the Class of 1788.

The Chairman then made a few appropriate remarks, alluding particularly to the death of JOHN ADAMS, L.L. D., Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, Ex-Gov. ROGER S. BALDWIN and Dr. CHARLES HOOKER, brief notices of whom had been read. Rev. Mr. STRONG and President WOOLSEY both spoke of Rev. T. E. BUTLER, Chaplain of the Twenty-seventh New-Jersey regiment, who was shot at Suffolk, and Rev. Dr. BACON made some eloquent remarks with reference to the late Rear-Admiral FOOTE, who felt the deepest interest in the welfare of the college, although he was not one of its graduates.

Prof. THACHER presented to the Alumni some statements exhibiting the progress of Yale College. He spoke of the gift of the late Prof. GOODRICH, which with a few other and lesser gifts has now amounted to about $25,000. He also stated that Mr. JOSEPH BATTELL had offered to head a subscription list to the amount of $30,000 for a new Chapel, as he did not like to see the worthy clergymen of the venerable institution laboring up those narrow old-fashioned pulpit stairs every Sunday. Mr. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, had also written Prof. THACHER a letter giving $30,000 to endow the Pastorate of Yale College. The two following resolutions were then passed with enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the noble generosity of SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., in giving to the President and Fellows of Yale College the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the endowment of the Pastorate of the Institution, deserve the thanks and abiding gratitude of the Alumni and friends of the College.

Resolved, That the thanks and abiding gratitude of the Alumni and the friends of Yale College are due to JOSEPH BATTELL, Esq., for his generous munificence in presenting to the President and Fellows, the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the erection of a new Chapel for the use of the College.

Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter fame, was then ushered into the Hall and took his seat on the platform, the Alumni rising as a mark of respect and giving him three cheers.

Rev. Dr. MASSIE, the English clergyman, delegated by the Emancipation Society to visit this country, explained the objects of his mission at some length, and was followed by Prof. LEWIS, Prof. GOODRICH, Prof. LIEBER and Rev. Dr. BACON.

It is stated that CYRUS NORTHRUP, Esq., a graduate of the class of 1857, and for a short time part editor of the New-Haven *Palladium*, has been appointed to the Professorship of English literature, made vacant by the death some months since of Mr. LIEBER.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE—A FAMILY OF SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED WHILE GOING TO CHURCH.—A shocking catastrophe occurred yesterday (Sunday) morning in Black River township, Lorain County. Mr. HEAVIS, a Protestant German, with his wife and five children, set out about 8 o'clock in the morning in their wagon to attend church at Amherst. About an hour afterward, as some men were crossing the bridge at Beaver Creek, they saw two horses struggling in the water. The neighbors were alarmed, and the horses extricated. When the carriage was drawn out, the bodies of Mr. HEAVIS, his wife, and the five children, comprising the entire family, were found in it, quite dead. It is supposed that in crossing the bridge the horses became frightened and backed off into the river, where, becoming entangled in the carriage, all the seven were drowned. The oldest of the children was a girl about 14 years of age. Mr. HEAVIS has a married sister in this city, whose name is not known. The funeral of the family took place at Amherst at 10 o'clock this morning. —*Cleveland Herald, July 27.*

THE DRAFT.

New-York.

ORDERS TO THE CONSCRIPTS IN AUBURN.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, AUBURN, July 28, 1863.

In answer to many inquiries, notice is hereby given:

1. That those drafted on the 23d, 24th and 25th inst. will be required to report in person at these headquarters on the day named in the notice that will be served upon them.

2. Persons drafted can furnish substitutes and can pay the $300 after as well as before examination, and to reasonable time—hereafter to be announced—will be given for this purpose. The Collector of Internal Revenue, W. A. HALSEY, Esq., to whom the $300 is to be paid, is now engaged in perfecting arrangements to promote the convenience of parties who elect to pay the amount instead of procuring substitutes.

3. The employment of attorneys or agents to secure the rights of drafted men and organ their claims for exemption, is entirely unnecessary, and will be discountenanced by the Board. Drafted men are cautioned against being imposed upon by parties who seek to obtain fees for pretended services in their behalf.

The Board of Enrollment regard it their duty to see that every person whom the law exempts shall be exempted, and those whom the law does not exempt shall not be exempted, and they will be equally particular to conserve the rights of the individual and the claim of the Government.

4. Drafted men are in the service by fact of draft. They cannot afterward enlist, but may be assigned by the Government to particular regiments.

J. N. KNAPP, Provost-Marshal and President of Board of Enrollment.

In Massachusetts.

From the Springfield Republican, July 28.

The city was full of "Petres Conscripti" yesterday. It would seem that about all the drafted men from Berkshire came on to be examined, and as they could not all be examined at once, or in one day, the most of them were disappointed. It would be well to remember that the examination proceeds in the same order as the draft, commencing with Williamstown, which is only just finished, so that the men from Southern Berkshire will not be wanted till the latter part of this week, if so soon. It would save a good deal of trouble, travel and vexation, if the Provost-Marshal would publish a daily bulletin of the progress of the examination, and give notice of the particular time when the men from each town are expected to appear. The Hampden County conscripts must be patient—their time will not come for a week or two yet.

Gen. DEVENS has taken his quarters at the public house on Long Island, Boston harbor, and the business of organizing the conscript troops has commenced. The first company has been placed under command of Capt. SNOW, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, a detachment from which of eight commissioned officers and 20 men have arrived in camp, under command of Col. E. W. FRENCH, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, who has been appointed to command the First regiment, with Lieut. CUTTER, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio, as Adjutant. Nearly all the troops who have arrived thus far, are substitutes, and very few Americans. Two colored men have appeared. The camp is fast filling up. The camps are to be officered from the old regiments in the field. Those conscripts who are noted for good behavior are to be recommended for non-commissioned appointments and to constitute the guard; while any who are insubordinate, or unruly, will be sent into the field at the earliest opportunity.

From the Boston Journal, July 28.

Accepted substitutes in the First and Second Districts have pestered the authorities most woefully by running away. In New-Bedford it has been determined to intrust these gentlemen, hereafter, to the keeping of the vigilant Master of the House of Correction for Bristol County. Six substitutes, who escaped on Saturday from the custody of Provost-Marshal HALL, of the Second District, at Taunton, were overtaken the same evening about four miles out of town on the Boston turnpike, and five of the number were captured and returned. They were intending to walk to this city. A squad of conscripts from the Second District reached the conscript camp yesterday forenoon.

Maj. EDWARDS, of the Thirty-second Massachusetts regiment, arrived in Boston Saturday evening, for the purpose of taking conscripts from Long Island to the Army of the Potomac. He will have about 500 on Wednesday.

In the Fourth Massachusetts District, on Saturday, 111 men were examined, of whom 93 were exempted, 12 offered substitutes who were accepted, and 4 were passed. Among the applicants for exemption was THOMAS SIMMS, the fugitive slave.

The conscripts, or substitutes, at Long Island, are behaving tolerably well. To be sure, they try to escape; but, thus far, less than a dozen have succeeded in doing so. Last night two got off during the prevalence of a fog, although the guard hit the boat in which they escaped. It seems to us that the guard is not sufficient. Gen. DEVENS should have at least five hundred trustworthy troops to cover a territory so extensive. The substitutes outnumber the conscripts six to one at least.

A VISIT TO THE CONSCRIPT CAMP AT LONG ISLAND.

From the Boston Traveller, July 29.

There are now nearly 500 conscripts and substitutes in the camp at Long Island. About 80 were sent to camp yesterday. The last boat took down 16 from Lawrence, and six from the Fourth District. Among the latter was a stout colored man, who went as a substitute for another colored man. He had been trying for several days to get such a chance, and thought he was well paid when he received $55 from his principal. He says he is bound to fight, and accepts the first chance to get into service.

A large number of officers detailed from their regiments to receive conscripts and conduct them to the departments to which they may be assigned, have reported to Gen. DEVENS.

As the conscripts are received they are formed into a provisional regiment, which is in command of Col. PIERCE. Provisional companies are also organized, to which a proper complement of officers are assigned.

From some of the regiments to which officers named above belong, six privates have been detailed and sent here, and these, with a detachment of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio, constitute the principal guard upon the island. A few of the conscripts have been intrusted with that duty, and it is probable that some of those who seem most trustworthy, will be selected to remain at the island as a permanent guard for the camp.

On Monday night there were several attempts of conscripts to escape, and one party of two or three succeeded in getting off the island, although fired upon by the guard. The body of one man is reported to have washed ashore yesterday morning. He was probably drowned in attempting to escape.

The substitutes now coming in are of a better class than those first sent to camp. It is probable many became substitutes expecting an opportunity to desert; but measures have been taken by the authorities to "keep all they get;" only those men become substitutes now who expect to do the duty for which they are paid.

Yesterday a dispatch was received from Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND at Washington, directing that the men in camp be sent forward as soon as possible, and it is probable that a steamer load will go from the island this week.

There are some six or eight colored men among the conscripts. These are employed principally upon the wharf, as they manifest no disposition to desert. One of them was taken as a substitute for a white man, and he says he shall be treated like a white man, and go into a white regiment; that if sent to a colored regiment he shall cut his own throat.

The steamer *Bellingham*, Capt. LOVELL, has been chartered, and makes three trips daily to the camp. The owner has just put in a new boiler, and had her put in complete order, and she makes the passage inside of half an hour. Soldiers from the "Invalid Corps" are detailed daily to act as guard upon the boat.

In Connecticut.

There are about 200 drafted men and substitutes at Grapevine Point, the conscript camp near New-Haven. Saturday night, ten or fifteen substitutes who had received their pay, attempted to run the guard and escape, but were fired upon. Most of them were driven back to the camp, but four or five escaped. One fellow, calling himself JOHN MCGARZA, of Toronto, was hit and his arm shattered so that amputation was necessary. A letter was found in the camp written to some woman, in which the writer states that he had already made something, and expected by selling himself times enough to clear at least $2,000 by his operations.

AN ATTEMPTED SKEDADDLE AT NEW-HAVEN.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 30.

Early yesterday morning, during the heavy fall of rain, something over thirty substitutes, who have within a few days gone into camp at Grapevine Point, made a simultaneous rush to desert. The guard was very light, numbering only about eight men, and after clearing the camp, the skedaddlers scattered in various directions, and were out of musket range before a suitable body of men could be made aware of the escape. As soon as the alarm was given, Capt. LEWIS sent out squads of soldiers in pursuit of the fugitives, and these, with the aid of several Fair Haveners, secured twenty-one of the deserters. Four took possession of a boat at NETTLETON's coal-yard, and one of the number, while standing up, sculling for the East Haven shore, was shot, fell into the water and sank. His body, so far as we have learned, has not yet been found. Another of the runaways received two wounds, in the leg and arm, and was removed after a time to the Knight Hospital, but his loss of blood had been so great that his death was considered probable. The money found on the persons of the deserters was taken by Capt. LEWIS, and distributed among the residents of Fair Haven who had assisted the soldiers in apprehending the miserable fugitives. It served them just right, for no decent man can have one grain of sympathy for a fellow who will offer himself as a substitute, get the pay he demands, and then try to sneak from the obligation he has assumed. In the case of a drafted man, although no one would approve of an attempt to run, when legally drawn to serve the Government under which he lives, the community could find a shadow of apology. There are said to be but three drafted men in the camp, and not one of these has given any trouble to the officers. The desertion is thought to have been an arranged thing, and would have been undertaken the night previous, had not the guard been doubled. Brig.-Gen. HUNT immediately after the affair came to his knowledge, telegraphed to Hartford for a guard of 150 men, who were expected to come down in the course of Wednesday.

Some of the men are yet missing, and a mounted guard are in search of them. Those who were caught will be carried to Fort Trumbull, to be tried for desertion by Court-martial. Since writing the above we are informed that three more of the deserters were found in a barn in Fair or East Haven, and secured.

In Rhode Island.

SUBSTITUTES IN PROVIDENCE.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, July 28.

The announcement in yesterday's *Journal* that Capt. HAMLIN would receive and examine substitutes, had the effect to collect a considerable crowd at the First District Headquarters, before the hour of business. The Board adopted a strict system relative to the acceptance of substitutes, and made very satisfactory progress. The agents or brokers were excluded, and each substitute received his full examination in presence of the Board, and declared himself satisfied before the oath was administered. He was then clothed and sent to the barracks. If he is shot in striving to escape, he will not have the poor excuse that he was defrauded of his pay. The price paid yesterday was $250@$275, in some cases a little less. It should be borne in mind that the cases of drafted men from this city and the County of Providence, will alone be considered by the Board during the balance of this month.

In the First District yesterday 37 drafted men passed the Board without exemption, and 90 were discharged from the draft for various causes, viz.: Physical disability, 28; aliens, 6; non-residents, 4; sons of widows, 6; parents elect to exempt, 10; non-citizenship of age, 6; commuted, 3; two of same family in service, 3; in service March 3, 3; father of motherless children, 5; presented substitutes, 17.

In the Second District the Board examined and received 24 substitutes, and examined and rejected 21 who sought to be substitutes; 7 were held for service, and 15 were exempted for various causes.

In Maine.

Rev. Edward Hawes, Congregationalist, Waterville; Rev. William K. Kelton, Baptist, Waterville; Rev. Sewall Brown, Baptist, Winthrop; Rev. Ebenezer Bean, Congregationalist, Grey; Rev. G. W. Ballou, Methodist, Poland; Rev. C. H. Carlton, Baptist, New-Gloucester, and Rev. C. W. Bleckman, Methodist, Portland, are among the clergymen honored by the draft in Maine thus far.

In Delaware.

The completion of the enrollment in Delaware shows that the number of men subject to the draft of the first class is 10,760, of whom 8,181 are white, and 2,599 colored. Of these Newcastle County has 3,683 white and 1,161 colored; Kent, 2,022 white, 899 colored; Sussex, 2,479 white, 594 colored. The number of men of the second class is not stated. The quota of the State for the present draft has not yet been announced by the Secretary of War, but it is rumored that it will be somewhere between 600 and 1,200.

In Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED NEW-YORK RIOTERS OFFERING AS SUBSTITUTES.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

WEST CHESTER, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

Near one thousand have been drafted in the Seventh District, and the Board are now engaged in hearing claims for exemptions, &c.

On Monday a low bracer, from New-York, reached West Chester with a dozen men to hire out as substitutes. The men boasted that they were from New-York, and were engaged in the late riots. One half were more or less disfigured about the face and hands, and one has the end of his nose taken off, apparently by a policeman's billy. They say they are foreigners, and some of them are from Canada. They hire out for about two hundred dollars.

Two were sharp enough to get their money before being mustered in, and of course ran off, leaving the farmers to indulge in profanity at a fearful rate. Four were accepted by the Board, and sent out to camp in the barracks at the Fair ground; but next morning three were gone, having eluded the guards in the night. Lieut. CAMPBELL, Deputy Provost-Marshal, started after them on a horse, and, after riding some three miles, found them walking along the road in citizens' dress. He halted them, and by drawing out his navy revolver induced them to countermarch and lodged them in jail. Three others, we learn, were more successful and have escaped. Strict watch should be kept of substitutes where they are not known, or the same men will reap a small fortune in traveling over the country selling themselves out in different directions.

Out of eleven colored men drafted, four reported for duty the next day; two found colored substitutes, one paying fifty dollars and the other one hundred dollars, and two were exempt for infirmities.

ATTEMPT OF A SUBSTITUTE TO ESCAPE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 29.

About one hundred and thirty substitutes for drafted men are now at the barracks at Twenty-second and Wood-streets. An attempt was made very early on Tuesday morning by one of them to escape. His apartment was on the second floor of a building, the lower part of which was unoccupied. He cut a hole through the floor with a pen-knife on Monday, and concealed it by using his bed-clothing. The authorities were apprised of the attempt, and quietly stationed three men with bayonets in the vacant apartment in which the substitute expected to drop from above. At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning he let himself through the aperture, and was confronted by the proprietors of the three bayonets, who commanded his immediate surrender. This was accorded, and he was marched back to more secure quarters.

RELIEF FOR THE DRAFTED IN PITTSBURGH.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, July 28.

In the Common Council last night Mr. O'NEILL offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of raising a temporary loan of $5,000 to be appropriated toward the support of those families of drafted men residing within the city who may in reality stand in need of relief. The amount was, on motion of Dr. MCCANDLESS, increased to $10,000, and in this shape the resolution passed. In the Select Council the resolution was laid on the table, but it will probably be called up again at the next meeting.

MINORS AS SUBSTITUTES.

From the Philadelphia Press.

From the following note of Provost-Marshal-General FRY, it will be seen that he has decided that, with the consent of parents, minors may be accepted as substitutes for those taken by the Conscription:

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1863.

*R. Grant Bar

Preliminary Report of the Operations of the Sanitary Commission with the Army of the Potomac, During the Campaign of June and July, 1863.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863.

To the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission:

GENTLEMEN - In accordance with your request, a statement of recent operations in the Department of the Potomac is herewith presented. No general reports having been received from the Inspectors in the field, and the Secretary of the Department being still absent at Gettysburgh, it will necessarily be incomplete, but will suffice to show that the organization of the Commission has accomplished its design in the premises, notwithstanding misfortunes for which it was not to be expected that provision should be made.

The Army of the Potomac broke camp on the Rappahannock on the 12th of June, the effective forces moving northward by forced marches, and the sick and wounded being removed by rail to Aquia Creek, and thence by steamboats to Washington. A small part of the Commission's Potomac Relief Corps was sent with the marching columns; the stores and furniture of the relief stations and depots at Falmouth, Potomac Creek, and Brooks' Station were hastily but safely removed to Aquia Creek, whence, as soon as the inmates of the hospitals had been embarked, they were all shipped on a steamboat which had been held there for that purpose.

The number of hospital patients to be removed was nearly ten thousand. They were taken from Aquia Creek on such boats as the Quartermaster's Department was able to obtain for the emergency at Washington. No provision having been made on board of them for such service, and being crowded, there was necessarily much hardship. The patients were landed immediately on the arrival of the boats at the Government wharf at Washington, where, owing to the necessarily limited number of vehicles which could be commanded, they accumulated in large numbers. The agents of the Commission, with a considerable volunteer force engaged for the occasion, labored night and day to provide for their wants, and this with as much good judgment as zeal. A kitchen having been previously established on the wharf, cauldrons of hot beef soup and coffee, with bread by the wagon-load, were kept constantly ready, and served to all as soon as they arrived, and as often as needed while they remained. More than eight thousand were fed in two days, and most of the patients thus received the only nourishment they obtained from the time they left the camps on the Rappahannock till they reached their destination in the fixed hospitals. Those going northward from Washington were a second time provided for in a similar manner, at the railway station in Washington. Many of the agents of the Commission labored at this time two and three days and nights without rest. The ordinary "special relief" business of the Commission at Washington was at the same time much increased. Twenty stragglers and discharged men died at its Home within the fortnight.

The wagons of the Commission attending the army on its march were frequently replenished with supplies sent out from the depot at Washington, and daily rendered valuable assistance to the Surgeons having the care of the men wounded in the skirmishes, in the cavalry engagements at the gaps of the mountains, and those falling ill under the fatigues and privations of the several forced marches, undertaken in the heat of midsummer in a dry and desolated region.

Immediately upon the retreat of Gen. MILROY's forces from Winchester, it was ascertained that the supply of hospital stores at Harper's Ferry was very limited, and a relief agent was sent in charge of a wagon-load of such stores, from the Commission's depot at Frederick, as would supply the more important deficiencies. This was got safely through, but the wagon, on its return, with the teamster and horses, was captured by STUART's cavalry. The relief agent, having remained with the wounded at Harper's Ferry, escaped. The teamster is still missing.

The Commission's stores at Frederick were safely concealed during its occupation by the enemy, but as soon as the Army of the Potomac reached there, the depot was again opened and the stock increased. The wagons moving with the army have since received their supplies from this point.

When the enemy was known to have crossed the Potomac in force, responsible and experienced officers of the Commission were stationed at Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Frederick, and a systematic daily communication was established between them and the agents moving with the different columns of the army and the central office of the Commission. Supplies were accumulated and held ready for movement at different points on the circumference of the seat of war, and care was taken to have ample reserves at the Branch offices ready for shipment. With the first news of the battle of Gettysburgh, Westminster, the nearest point of railroad communication to the battle-field, was fixed upon as the point of approach, and the authority to run a car daily with the Government trains to that station was obtained.

Two wagon-loads of battle-field supplies had been distributed to meet deficiencies in the stores of the Surgeons, shortly before the battle commenced. These wagons returned to Frederick for loads, and two others, fully loaded, arrived from Frederick at the moment of the assault of LONGSTREET upon the left wing of the loyal army, and were pushed forward under fire to reach the collections of wounded in its rear. As one of them came to a point where several hundred sufferers had been taken from the ambulances and laid upon the ground behind a barn and in an orchard, less than five hundred yards in the rear of our line of battle, on the left wing, then fiercely engaged, a Surgeon was seen to throw up his arms, exclaiming, "Thank God! here comes the Sanitary Commission. Now we shall be able to do something." He had exhausted nearly all of his supplies; and the brandy, beef soup, sponges, chloroform, lint, and bandages, which were at once furnished him, were undoubtedly the means of saving many lives. The empty wagons which had gone back to Frederick, were reloaded and ready to leave there on the 4th. Dr. MCDONALD, who was acting Chief Inspector in the field, having arranged for the further movement of supplies by Westminster, undertook to conduct one of the wagons to Gettysburgh by Emmitsburgh, the nearest route; the other was sent by way of Westminster. The latter got safely through to the hospitals in the rear of the army; the former, with Dr. MCDONALD and Rev. Mr. SCANDLIN, a relief agent, and the teamster, fell into the hands of the enemy's cavalry, and have since been heard of, marching as prisoners with the rebels in their retreat. Dr. MCDONALD having been charged with the chief responsibility of the operations of the Commission upon the battle-field, and especially with that of arranging communications and methods of supply, his absence, the cause of which was not for some days understood, caused some embarrassment. Supplies having, however, been sent to Westminster, before the close of the battle, a school-house centrally situated among the corps hospitals, was taken as a field depot, to which they were as rapidly as possible brought by the three remaining wagons then on the ground, and from which they were rapidly distributed where most needed. Eleven wagon loads of special supplies were here distributed to the corps hospitals and to scattering groups of wounded found in the field, before any supplies arrived by railroad. Additional means of transportation were at length procured from the country people, of whom, also, some stores were obtained, and a station was opened in the town of Gettysburgh. On the 5th, the branch railroad to Gettysburgh, which had been broken up by the enemy, was so far repaired as to allow a train to approach within a mile of the town. By the first train which came over it after the battle, two car loads of most valuable goods were sent by the Commission and two or more went by each succeeding train for a week. The wounded now began to be brought from the field to the railroad for removal to fixed hospitals elsewhere. As they arrived much faster than they could be taken away, they were laid on the ground exposed to the rain, and to the direct rays of the July sun, without food. This having been anticipated and provided for by the Commission's agent in Baltimore, on the second day the Commission had in operation several stations, on a large scale, in operation, at the temporary terminus of the railroad. It consisted of several tents and awnings, with a kitchen and other conveniences. From that time to the present, from one to two thousand wounded men have been fed at this station daily, and from one to two hundred furnished with beds at night. With the completion of the road, the relief station was removed to the town; a new and larger depot for the distribution of goods was also established in the town, and additional horses and wagons to assist in this duty were got on from Baltimore.

In the meantime, the movements of the army and the prospects of another great battle on the Potomac, demanded the attention of the Commission. Six new wagons, with horses, were procured in Baltimore and Washington, and sent to Frederick, to which point also supplies were forwarded by rail, and thence transferred by wagons to Boonsboro, where a house was taken, and a depot established on the same day that it was occupied by Gen. MEADE. A house for a depot was also secured at Hagerstown as soon as the enemy retired from it. Supplies were at the same time sent by rail down the Cumberland Valley, with wagons and horses for their further carriage, procured in Philadelphia.

The above is a very imperfect outline of the general plan of measures taken to secure a prompt application of the means of relief intrusted to the Commission, at the points where it was likely to have the greatest value.

The following is an incomplete statement of the quantities of the principal articles distributed by the Commission to the wounded upon the field at Gettysburgh, during the ten days following the battle. The perishable articles (amounting to over 60 tons) were taken to the ground in refrigerating cars. A considerable quantity of the same articles purchased from or contributed by farmers the about Gettysburgh, is not included under this statement:

Of drawers, shirts and other hospital body-clothing, 39,884 pieces, being equal to full suits of clean bed-clothing for ten thousand wounded men.

Of beds, sheets, blankets, comforts, pillows, cushions for wounded limbs, and mosquito nets, 11,709 pieces, being equivalent to a complete bed equipment for eighteen hundred men, severely wounded.

Of bed utensils	728
Of towels and napkins	10,000
Of sponges	2,800
Of combs	1,500
Of buckets	200
Of soap, Castile	200 pounds.
Of old silk	300 yards.
Of tin basins, cups, etc	7,000
Of old linen, bandages, etc	110 barrels.
Of water tanks	9
Of water coolers	40
Of bay rum and Cologne water	100 bottles.
Of fans	2,500
Of chloride of lime	11 barrels.
Of shoes and slippers	4,000 pairs.
Of crutches	1,200 pairs.
Of lanterns	100
Of candles	350 pounds.
Of canvas	300 sq. yds.

OF ARTICLES OF SUSTENANCE, VIZ.:

Fresh poultry and mutton	11,000 pounds.
Fresh butter	6,100 pounds.
Fresh eggs, (chiefly collected for the occasion at farm-houses in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey	8,300 dozens.
Fresh garden vegetables	675 bushels.
Fresh berries	48 bushels.
Fresh bread	10,300 loaves.
Ice	20,000 pounds.
Concentrated beef soup	3,800 pounds.
Concentrated milk	12,500 pounds.
Prepared farinaceous food	7,600 pounds.
Dried fruit	3,500 pounds.
Jellies and conserves	2,000 jars.
Tamarinds	750 gallons.
Lemons	136 boxes.
Oranges	46 boxes.
Coffee	850 pounds.
Tea	426 pounds.
White sugar	6,800 pounds.
Syrups, (lemon, etc.)	785 bottles.
Brandy	1,250 bottles.
Whisky	1,168 bottles.
Wine	1,148 bottles.
Ale	608 gallons.
Biscuit, crackers and rusk	134 barrels.
Preserved meats	500 pounds.
Preserved fish	3,600 pounds.
Pickles	400 gallons.
Tobacco	100 pounds.
Tobacco pipes	1,000

The service of the Commission has never been more honorable to those engaged in it than in this campaign. The fact that four agents of the Commission are now prisoners of war, taken while endeavoring to push forward supplies; that in performing assigned duties several of them have placed their lives in imminent jeopardy, while others, forgetful of self, have labored continuously during successive days and nights; and that while there have been many critical points in the arrangements of the service, nothing of consequence has failed to be found at the time and place demanded, -testify to the courage, zeal and industry, no less than to the patience and good discipline which has been exercised. More than double the usual number of persons have been employed; nearly all those added to the force have been formerly in the service of the Commission, however, and volunteered their aid for the emergency. This accounts for the large amount of work which has been done on certain occasions with a comparatively small display of force. The general superintendence has been a very light and grateful duty.

Respectfully, FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
General Secretary.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY IN NEWBURGH.—Early Sunday morning last, July 19, an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Wallkill Bank, corner of Main and South streets, in this village. The burglers entered the bank roome in the rear, by boring out a panal of the door and then reaching through and unlocoening the iron bar by which it was fastened. They then attempted to break open the large iron safe in the money vault, by pulling in a charge of powder in the keyhole. The explosion partially blew off the outside plating of one of the doors, but otherwise they were no nearer their object than before, as the door still remained securely fastened.

The concussion, however, was so great as to break the glass in the window over the street door, which so alarmed the burglers that they immediately decamped from the premises. Mrs. PEBBE COWEN, who resides in the adjacent building, saw one of them as he was getting over the fence in the rear, and immediately gave the alarm. This was about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, but nothing has been seen or heard of them since, except that their carpet-bag, containing a full set of burglers' tools, was found by some girls in the old nursery, near the railroad, Sunday afternoon.

The evident intention of the scamps was to remain in the Bank all day Sunday, as they left behind them a plentiful supply of sandwiches. But, had they not decamped by reason of the too heavy explosion, they would doubtless have been discovered, as it is the practice of the Bank officers to visit the Bank every Sunday, to see that everything is right.

The robbers would have been in luck had they been successful, as the Bank had in its vaults an unusually large amount of notes. But the failure of so bold and skillful an attempt has produced, on the part of the officers of the Bank, a feeling of greater security than ever before; for had the burglars even entered their large safe, they would still have had to open, before securing their prize, the money safe within, which is considered entirely burglar proof.—*Newburgh Press, July 23.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER FOUR.

After confirmation of the riot reached headquarters the utmost activity prevailed there, and under supervision of Commissioner ACTON, every effort was made to rapidly gather the men. To organize them when gathered, put them under proper commands, prepare them for any emergency, and speed them to the different points where needed, was a work of unceasing labor. During the day and night of Monday,

INSPECTOR GEORGE W. DILKS

was incessantly occupied in aiding to do this, and brought to the work the advantage of a long and active experience in the department, a quick appreciation of the necessities of the occasion, and an energy and zeal which never flagged. He was thus unceasingly engaged until 10 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, when he was ordered to the command of two hundred men, and to march forthwith to the protection of the gun factory at Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, which was reported as being attacked. A rapid march was made to Twenty-first-street, thence into the avenue. On wheeling into and up it, they encountered a mob, swelled to thousands. They had forced the factory, the arms were being taken out, and scores were already provided with them. Exultant over such plunder, the rioters greeted the appearance of the force with shouts of derision and defiance. For Inspector DILKS to throw his command upon such overwhelming numbers was full of hazard; to retreat before them full of danger. Not a moment was to be lost, and instantly forming his men, he ordered a rapid charge. The mob for a while stood its ground, and hand-to-hand encounters ensued, of which the Inspector had his full share; orders had been given to recapture all the stolen guns, and squads of the force charged for them at different points into the mob, mowing their way in and back against weighty odds. The proportions and fierce character of this fight on the east end, and the courage on the other, made it the severest encounter of the week. The ground was strewn with men, on sidewalks, in the gutters, and on the street, bleeding and senseless. At last brute courage yielded to determined bravery and steady discipline. The mob, broken and terrified, fled, leaving Inspector DILKS and his command masters of the ground. Thus ended the engagement "on the field," in which many of the force were injured, but not one faltered.

To the factory now, which was filled with rioters, still pillaging it of arms, and determined to defend it, instant attention was turned. Wheeling his men to the front, Inspector DILKS gave the orders to assault and *take* it. The entrance was forced, the stairs woe step by step, and the building cleared, but only after savage and continuous fighting, in which serious punishment was inflicted by the Police; men laid throughout the factory, victims of their own lawlessness, and the bloody marks of the contest were on all parts of the building. Those who escaped from within ran the gauntlet of the force remaining in the street, and few if any got away unscathed. The punishment inflicted during these contests was terrible; a physician dressed the wounds of twenty-one of the rioters, all on the head, and all of which he considered fatal.

Having cleared the factory, taken what guns were found there, which, with those recaptured in the street, made one for every man, and the mob not reappearing, Inspector DILKS remarched with his force, each now carrying a musket, to Headquarters. On the way down with their trophies the command were repeatedly cheered, at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal by the soldiers, and on reaching "home," at 3 P. M., the force there welcomed them most cordially.

Half an hour after return, word was received that an attack was again being made upon the factory; Inspector DILKS at once took command of another two hundred, and accompanied by Capt. FRANKLIN's company of military, returned to the scene, entering Second-avenna as before from Twenty-first-street. Here he discovered Capt. HELM and a small force of police, who had just visited the factory, securing two boxes of arms which had been overlooked. They were being closed in upon from all quarters by a fast gathering and now intensely infuriated mob, against which they would have been powerless; the timely relief was welcomed with heartiest cheers. The mob remembering the lessons of but a short time previous, waited for no charge, but fled at the approach. Capt. HELM's force joined Inspector DILKS' command, a halt at and final search of the factory for arms were made, and march resumed, with the military now taking the right, down Twenty-second-street to First-avenue. From buildings along the route they were continuously stoned and fired at, making no response save in one instance, a man stood at a window upraising a huge rock, and just on the point of hurling it into the ranks; he was instantly shot; the ball entering his head, and he falling dead. On wheeling into First-avenue a large body of rioters toward Twenty-first-street suddenly assailed them, rapidly firing upon them, and making the air thick with the burning stones and other missiles; so obstinate and determinedly continued was this attack that Capt. FRANKLIN, filing his men across and facing down the avenue, warned the rioters to disperse or he should fire upon them; they answered with shouts of defiance, and renewed the attack; the word was then given, and several volleys were fired with terrible effect; the crowd fell back, the two forces following, and the military firing as they advanced.

At Twenty-first-street the mob, panic stricken at the slaughter in their ranks, fled. A countermarch was made to Twenty-second-street, thence to Second-avenue and to Twenty-first. Reaching here, the forces were again assailed, receiving a volley from the First-avenue, where the mob, well armed, had speedily reassembled. Capt. FRANKLIN instantly wheeled and faced his men to meet this unexpected attack, giving immediate orders to fire. The mob, a block off, stood several discharges, boldly returning them, but at length, and after more slaughter, broke and fled.

During this engagement the Inspector had many narrow escapes, but one especially so, a bullet ball striking close to his head and cutting off a tree branch bending near him.

A huge, powerfully-built man was noticed at the head of the mob, leaping into the air, wildly swinging his arms and shaking his fists, evidently one of the ringleaders, and crazy for riot and blood. He was singled out, received a shot in the forehead, and fell dead. Another, who had boldly ventured away from his comrades and advanced up Twenty-first-street, stood gritting his teeth, shaking his fists at and cursing the soldiers, ceasing this only to shout encouragement to the rioters. He literally exhibited demoniac rage. He was picked out, shot and fell dead in the midst of his threats and imprecations.

This was the last contest in which Inspector DILKS and his command were engaged on that day, and their position throughout was a trying one; on the march through Twenty-second-street, they acted as skirmishers, doing bold duty and incurring great risks, while on both occasions when the military took the offensive, they had come to a halt, the balls and missiles from the mob whistling over and among them, without the opportunity of assault or defence. Steady courage was required to do this. No serious injuries were sustained by the men, and the mob appearing to have been dispersed, headquarters were returned to, the party received with cheers, and Capt. MAIN's trophies deposited.

All that night, and until Wednesday evening, Inspector DILKS was incessantly on duty, at the headquarters. At work, on Wednesday, with another force of 200, accompanied by Capt. PUTNAM's Regulars, the infected district was visited, and a tour through Second and Third avenues and the intervening streets, from Seventeenth to Twenty-second, were made. First-avenue, from Eighteenth to Twenty-first, was filled with excited people, and there was almost uninterrupted skirmishing the entire distance. Both from the streets and the houses were the military and Police fired at, while missiles fell among them thick and fast; two of the force were shot, though not seriously, and numbers were struck with bricks and stones. They advanced slowly and steadily, clearing the street before them. Inspector DILKS, whenever occasion required making a charge, in some cases having sharp fighting, and preventing any formidable gathering; the military fired but a few shots, and before the tour was completed, the mob had entirely dispersed. Returning to headquarters, Inspector DILKS was occupied in duties there until after midnight, when, for the first time since Monday morning, he took rest and sleep. Subsequently, and until quiet was restored, he was on constant duty, but not again "in the field."

Throughout all the exciting scenes narrated, the coerage, coolness and decision of the Inspector were prominent; there were no duties in which he did not lead, no dangers in which he did not share. He had true and brave men to sustain him, and how zealously, unflinchingly they did so the record tells

Additional Claims for Damages Caused During the Riot.

The following additional claims were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

Eliza A. Kennedy, furniture, books, &c., No. 20 East Twenty-fifth-street	$3,000 00
Anna Maria Dickerson, No. 9 York-street, (has a blind husband,) furniture and clothing	234 50
Charles F. Platt—hauls cars for the Hudson River Railroad Co.—claims damage by reason of stoppage of cars	637 00
Hiram Dalton, No. 97 West Thirty-third-street, furniture and clothing	141 12
Frances Daneny, No. 113 West Twenty-seventh-street, silk dress and undersaints	35 00
Mary Stewart, same, furniture and clothing	112 37
Rodman Bartlett, No. 14 West Twenty-eighth-street, silver spoons and forks	50 00
Jacob Lochenaruck, No. 150 Greenwich-street, furniture, &c	293 50
Elizabeth Gordon, Broadway and Ninth-street, furniture and clothing	200 00
John Hopper, No. 19 Lamartine-place, gas-fixtures	1,600 00
Matilda Ortlieb, damages to property (no location given)	57 60
Henry Pelarson, No. 12 Suffolk-street, lager-bier saloon furniture	200 00
Mary E. Edwards, No. 42 Second-street, corner Third-avenue, clothing	417 50
Nathan Mahler, No. 474½ Grand-street, stock of cigar store, clothing, &c	2,202 00
John F. Young, No. 94 West Thirty-second-street, furniture	329 56
Nicholas Steenbach, No. 478 Grand-street, stock of clothing store	5,789 02
Claus Henry Schioh, No. 613 Water-street, stock of liquor store, furniture, &c	2,432 00
Henry Canning, No. 611 Water-street, stock of groceries	158 39
Magdalena Kersele, No. 157 Greenwich-street, stock of drug-store, clothing, &c	1,074 61
Hugh Crombie, Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, personal property	21 95
Thomas J. Crombie, Fourth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, stock of groceries	40 50
John Duckworth, No. 429 Grand-street, clothing	86 50
Elizabeth Nelson, No. 110 Second-avenue, furniture, about	350 00
William Tell, No. 9 Thomas-street, clothing	113 00
Maria Casey, No. 151 Washington-street, cash and furniture	175 00
Bernard Metzger, No. 557 Second-avenue, stock of cigar store	4,651 00
Louis F. Breher, No. 295 Ninth-avenue, stock of jewelry store	129 75
Stephen O'Hara, No. 336 First-avenue, building destroyed	2,274 00
Severn D. Moulton, obstruction and injury of property, July 13, at the Twenty-third Police-station, and at No. 728 Third-avenue	8,150 00
Addison Brown, building destroyed &c., on east side of Lexington-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street	960 00
Henry Brinn, No. 188 Avenue A, stock of dry goods	194 24
G. W. Carpenter, No. 534 Second-avenue, stock of groceries	8,600 33
Brooks Brothers, corner of Cherry and Catherine streets, stock of clothing	71,522 22
James Shanley, No. 71 Tenth-avenue, cash, watch, pistol, cigars, &c	135 00
E. P. Chargois, No. 1199 Broadway, stock of clothing	163 90
Chas. E. Fogg, street attack, watch, money, &c	650 00
Solomon Meyer, No. 508 Second-avenue, stock of shoe store	1,458 67
Joseph Norwood and Emil Ratley, No. 1180 Broadway, stock of wire-work and birdcages	1,418 20
Charles Simmons, No. 346 Second-avenue, clothing	69 50
Garret S. Schenck, No. 663 Third-avenue, furniture	302 50
Joseph Panners, No. 157 Greenwich-street, Clothing	55 50
Total	$116,713 49
Amount heretofore reported	333,552 52
Full amount to date	$451,266 01

Foreign Men-of-War in Port.

At present there are five foreign men-of-war in this port. Two of them are of the English navy, two of the French and one of the Spanish. The English are the *Challenger* and *Jason*, both screw steam corvettes, the former carrying 22 guns, and commanded by Capt. JOHN J. KENNEDY, and the latter having 21 guns, commanded by Capt. EDWARD P. B. VAN DORON. The *Guerriere* is a French steam frigate bears the flag of Rear-Admiral RIGAULT, carries thirty-six guns, and is commanded by Capt. LAPERROUSE. The other, also French, is the *Renaudin*, a steam gunboat mounting three guns, and is commanded by Capt. LE CARDINAL. The *Princesse de Asturia* is a Spanish frigate, commanded by Capt. SANTIAGO. The *Challenger* and *Guerriere* arrived here some weeks ago. The other vessels came in at a recent date. Three of them, also an American frigate, lie near each other just opposite the Battery. They present a neat, trim appearance, and are almost constantly receiving visitors. These five vessels, together with the many American war vessels that are in the immediate vicinity, form quite a formidable fleet. Occasionally a visit from some distinguished naval officer calls for a salute, and this compliment is now and then paid an outward bound ocean steamer. It is uncertain how long the vessels will remain here.

Arrest of Alleged Rioters.

PATRICK STAPLETON, Sr., and his sons, PATRICK, DANIEL and JOHN; also, DOMINICK WILLIAMS, JAMES MCMAHON, JOHN SMITH, JOHN MOORE, PATRICK MALONAY and JOHN STREACK, all Irish laborers except STREACK, (a German butcher,) were arrested by Officers WILSON, ROFF and ELLIS, of the Thirty-first Precinct, on a warrant issued by Justice WELSH, charging them with riotous conduct. It is charged by Mr. PHILIP BONSTEEL, of Seventy-fourth-street and Broadway, that the prisoners are a portion of a mob who entered that Precinct on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and committed a variety of depredations, assaulting citizens, sacking dwellings, &c. Justice DOWE committed the accused parties for examination.

GARDNER T. WEBB made complaint at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, against PERGUS BRENNAN, an Irish laborer, whom he saw assaulting citizens and compelling them to join the mob during the riots of the 14th inst. Justice KELLY committed the prisoner for examination.

Justice WELSH, of the Yorkville Police Court, has held one NICHOLAS DUFFY to bail in the sum of $2,000, on charges of rioting and robbery, and another man named RICHARD LYNCH, concerned with this one, yesterday was sent from the Court of Special Sessions to the Penitentiary for a term of ten months, on two charges of assault and battery preferred before the time of the riots. LYNCH appears to have been a hard character. Judge WELSH has three different complaints against him for rioting and robbery. One complaint against LYNCH is for robbing Alderman LONG of $2, at the time of the burning of the colored Orphan Asylum. Col. LONG was passing there with his wagon, but was stopped by the crowd, and in response to their demands handed LYNCH, who wore a fireman's hat and led them, the sum of $2, thinking it would be wisest to get off from the mob quietly and safely. The papers in the cases of the complaints against LYNCH will be laid before the Grand Jury.

The Draft.

While every other man one meets is anxiously inquiring when the draft is to be renewed in this City, it is a source of much annoyance and vexation, especially if one is a reporter, and therefore supposed to know all about it, not to be able to give any information at all in regard thereto. On inquiry of the Provost-Marshal yesterday, it was stated, what has so often been restated before, that no further instructions had been received from Washington relative to the subject. Some difficulty has been experienced in securing buildings in which to make the drawing, in place of those that were burnt by the mob, but the Provost-Marshal has determined, in case he is unsuccessful in securing other places, to make the drawing upon the ruins of those buildings. Out of the ashes of lawlessness and riot, it is hoped will arise a Phœnix of law and order.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JOHN GRAHAM, JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, MICHAEL SALMON and JOHN WILSON, were arrested by the Twenty-first Precinct Police, charged with highway robbery on complaint of MICHAEL LYNCH, of Minerva, Essex County, this State. While standing on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue late at night, LYNCH was attacked by a gang of rowdies, one of whom struck him from behind, knocked him down, and forcibly took from his possession a wallet containing $20?, besides his gold watch. After the crime had been committed, Officers WATERS and SMITH found the prisoners together in Thirty-second-street, and on being confronted with LYNCH, he recognized WILSON and GRAHAM as the men who knocked him down and aided in rifling his pockets. The prisoners were all taken before Justice KELLY, and committed for examination.

THREE MORE IRON CLADS.—There are three more iron-clads nearly completed in the yards of the Messrs. SECOR, Jersey City, and when added to the iron-clad navy now afloat, will make it indeed formidable. The names of these Ericsson batteries are the *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan* and *Mahopac*. The *Tecumseh* is the nearest to completion, and within a fortnight she will be afloat. The *Manhattan* is the next advanced, and is of a similar build and measurement. The *Mahopac* will be the last finished. Each measures upward of one thousand tons. Messrs. SECOR, the contractors, and Mr. Gen. BEARSE, Jr., Superintendent, are indefatigable in their efforts to urge the vessels to a speedy completion.

AN ALLEGED RIOTER CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—NICHOLAS DUFFY, an Irish laborer, 28 years of age, was arrested by Officer HALL, of the Twenty-third Precinct, charged, on the complaint of Mr. CYRUS OTTER, of Eighty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, with rioting and grand larceny. It is alleged that the prisoner and a number of other rioters broke into the Magdalen Asylum, in Eighty-eighth-street, and stole therefrom a desk, containing money and jewelry to the amount of $60. DUFFY being fully identified by Mr. OTTER, the Superintendent of the Asylum, as one of the parties engaged in the outrage, Justice WELSH placed him under $2,000 bail to answer before the Court of Sessions.

PAROLING BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—Thirty-two blockade runners arrived here on Wednesday, and were yesterday taken before United States Marshal MURRAY, by whom they were discharged on giving their parole of honor not to engage in the business again. They were captured from the rebel schooner *Kate Dale*, Capt. J. F. MCKIM, by the United State ship *R. R. Cuyler*, as she was running the blockade of Mobile. Most of the men are Americans, and they represented that they shipped on board the *Kate Dale* more for the purpose of escaping the conscription than anything else. They seemed to be glad that they were out of the "Confederacy," and willingly signed their parole.

A CHILD POISONED BY MISTAKE.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest at No. 107 Washington-street, on the body of MARY CARRIGAN, a child three months old, who died from the effects of an overdose of morphine, administered by mistake by its mother. About two weeks ago, Mr. CARRIGAN being ill, his wife took a bottle labeled "sweet nitre" to the druggist's, and had it filled with morphine, the druggist omitting to remove the label and place another one on. The child being sick, Mrs. CARRIGAN administered to it eight drops of the morphine, she thinking that it was sweet nitre. Soon afterward the child was seized with spasms and cramps, and expired. The jury rendered a verdict corresponding with the foregoing facts.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Capt. BROWN, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, reports that the officers of his Precinct have recovered 57 stand of arms, (different patterns,) stolen during the riot from the armory corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, one cavalry sword, two pistols, also a large quantity of iron and steel, which has been restored to the owners. The officers likewise seized hardware, cutlery, &c., stolen from the store of AARON HAYES, corner of Avenue B and Second-street; large amounts of household goods, crockery and clothing, most of which has been identified and restored to the owners.

SUDDEN DEATH.—THOMAS DUNNIGAN, who was employed as gas man in the St. Nicholas Hotel, was taken with a fit on Wednesday evening, and died in a few minutes afterward. The remains were removed from the hotel to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where Coroner WILDEY held an inquest. Congestion of the brain was the cause of death. Deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He lived at No. 231 Mulberry-street.

AN AGED WOMAN KILLED BY A LUNATIC.—An inquest was held at the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, by Coroner COLLIN, on the body of Mrs. ANN O'NEIL, an Irish woman, 60 years of age, who died from the effects of violence inflicted at the hands of MARGARET FINN, a crazy woman. Deceased was standing in the yard when MARGARET came behind her and pushed her down. As she fell her head struck on some bricks, thereby producing concussion of the brain, from the effects of which death ensued.

FOUND DROWNED.—The remains of a lad 13 years of age, named THOMAS FRANCIS COLLINS, who had been missing from his home in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, since the 12th inst., were found floating in the dock foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River. It is supposed that he was drowned by accidentally falling overboard. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, a man named WILLIAM WAYMAN was found lying on the sidewalk in West-street, near Dey, in a state of insensibility. He was taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police Station, by Officers WEBER and WILD, where it subsequently appeared that WAYMAN had been beaten by CARSTEN BLOOM, a German bar-tender. The latter was arrested, and afterward discharged by Alderman FOX, before whom the case was heard.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.—On Wednesday night Officer BRENNAN, of the Sixth Ward, found an American flag lying on the walk opposite No. 46 Centre-street. It was taken to the Station-house and delivered over to the Property Clerk. A Gibbs' rifle, stolen from the armory in Second-avenue during the riot, was found by Officer WHITE, of the Eleventh Ward, in Haggerty's liquor store in Avenue B, near Fifteenth-street.

BOY DROWNED.—THOMAS FINLEY, a boy 11 years of age, fell into the dock, foot of Hubert-street, and was drowned. The remains were subsequently recovered by Officers WALLING and YOLE and conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 11 Walker-street, where Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and a verdict of death from accidental drowning was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Late on Wednesday afternoon, CHARLOTTE FRANCIS, a little girl 2 years of age, daughter of BURNETT FRANCIS, residing at No. 136 East Twenty-ninth-street, fell from the fifth story window to the ground and was almost instantly killed.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.—The United States Marshal yesterday received from the President of the United States a full pardon for RUDOLPH BLUMENBERG, who was convicted of perjury in the United States Circuit Court for the District, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The pardon was granted in compliance with a petition asking for the same, which was signed by a large number of prominent citizens, the United States Marshal among the number.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—A lad 14 years of age, named JOSEPH THOMAS, accidentally fell from a steamboat near Fulton Ferry on Wednesday, and was drowned. The deceased was about going on a pic-nic excursion. The body was not recovered.... A boy, named JOHN J. BIRMINGHAM, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Jeroleman-street. He was accompanied by two other boys, who had also got beyond their depth, but were rescued. The body of deceased was found soon afterward.... Coroner RYDER held an inquest at Coney Island Point on Wednesday, upon the body of a man found floating near the beach. Deceased was about 35 years old, five feet six inches in height, and dressed in a woolen shirt, black cloth pantaloons, cotton hose and black gaiters. In the pockets was a $10 bill and fifty cents in postal currency, a spectacle case and knife. The name "HAWK, *alias* SAWARD, *alias* PACK, 186," was marked on the lining. The verdict was, "Found drowned." Further information can be obtained of Coroner RYDER, of Gravesend, Kings County.

COAL FOR THE COUNTY.—The Kings County Superintendents of the Poor entered into a contract with Messrs. KELLY & LOUGHLIN in June last for 2,000 tons of coal, to be furnished at the rate of $14 per ton for Locust Mountain, and $15 per ton for Lehigh. Coal, at the time the contract was entered into, could be purchased for $10, and less, per ton. The prices were deemed exorbitant by the Board of Supervisors, and an investigation was ordered. The Committee met at the Almshouse in Flatbush, on Wednesday, to inquire into the matter. The parties interested were examined as witnesses, and it appeared that there were three bidders only, the highest being $16 per ton. The superintendents contended that having advertised for proposals, they had no option but to award the contract to the lowest bidders. The Committee will submit their report to the Board for action at the next meeting.

ASSAULT UPON A MILITARY OFFICER.—Capt. FORD, of Company D, Kings County Volunteers, was assaulted near the City Hall yesterday morning, by JOHN FITZPATRICK, employed to drum up recruits for the regiment. FITZPATRICK was found drunk at the recruiting station in Montague Hall, and ordered out. He subsequently met FORD in the street and knocked him down with his fist. FORD's head struck upon the pavement with great violence, and he was rendered insensible. It is feared that he sustained internal injuries. FITZPATRICK was arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

THE EXTENSION OF YORK-STREET.—The work of extending York-street from Garrison to Fulton-street, has lately been commenced by tearing down the buildings near the corner of Market and James streets. Several entire buildings will be removed, and portions only of others, so as to conform with the new line. When the improvement is completed there will be a direct and wide avenue leading to the Navy-yard from Fulton-street.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.—On Tuesday afternoon a gentleman in a naval uniform fell down on the sidewalk at Sands and Jay streets. He was conveyed to a neighboring drug-store, but having sustained a blood-vessel he died soon after. He proved to be WILLIAM CROSBAN, a surgeon in the United States navy, attached to a vessel lying at the Navy-yard. Deceased, with his family, resided in Baltimore, Md.

FIRE.—Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the glassworks of MOSES, PARKER & Co., in State-street. The alarm was quickly given, and the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The fire originated from the furnace.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE DRAFT IN JERSEY CITY.—A meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held Tuesday evening to hear report on the Mayor's message, recommending an appropriation for bounties to fill up the quota of the city. The Committee reported resol

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 8 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOE—POOR PILLACODDY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing new of importance from the Army of the Potomac this morning. The Eleventh Army Corps, it will be seen, is to be broken up.

By the arrival at this port of the gunboat *Paul Jones* and the steamers *George C. Collins* and *Cosmopolitan*, we have advices from Charleston to the 26th—last Sunday. At that time the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing, with every prospect of speedy success to our forces. Gen. GILLMORE had succeeded in erecting a battery of siege guns within a thousand yards of the rebel works, and though a continual fire was kept up against our men by Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson, our casualties did not amount to more than six a day. Passengers who came on by these steamers report that another assault on Fort Wagner is probable, its walls having been well beaten down. Deserters from the rebel ranks report that BEAUREGARD has been reinforced from LEE's army, and that a number of the men paroled at Vicksburgh are now at Charleston in the ranks once more.

Full particulars of Gen. BLUNT's recent victory over the rebels under Gen. COOPER, in the Indian Territory, from our special correspondent, are given in this morning's TIMES. The battle, lasting several hours, was a pretty severe one, and resulted much more disastrously to the rebels than at first reported by telegraph. Their final rout was caused by a charge made by the negro regiment commanded by Col. WILLIAMS, who was seriously, though not fatally, wounded.

The rebels under PEGRAM and SCOTT, numbering about 2,500, who recently entered Kentucky from East Tennessee, on Wednesday morning, crossed the Kentucky River and marched against Paris, which place they reached in the afternoon, and immediately attacked the national garrison. After a severe engagement of two hours, they were repulsed and driven away. It was thought they would attempt a flank movement on the place, with the object of destroying the bridge there, but it was subsequently ascertained that they had retreated to Winchester, whither they were pursued by our cavalry, who succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners.

The Fulton (Mo.) *Telegraph*, states that a petition is circulating in the Southwestern part of the STATE, by EDWIN PRICE, asking the President to permit STERLING PRICE to return to Missouri. It is said he is penitent and desires to abandon the rebel cause, come home, and spend the remainder of his days in peace. EDWIN PRICE, it will be remembered, is a son of the General. He abandoned the rebellion more than a year ago, and has since lived quietly on his farm in Chariton County.

The Louisville *Journal* is in possession of some important and interesting facts regarding MORGAN'S plans and purposes in his recent raid. It states that, before MORGAN started upon his expedition, he fully explained the rebel plan, of which that expedition was a part. His was to make no attack upon Louisville, but to go through Indiana and Ohio, sweeping everything before him, attracting public attention in that direction, and breaking up all the railroad communications by which reinforcements for the defence of Louisville could be sent. Immediately upon this, BUCKNER was to dash into Kentucky with the very considerable force under his command, capture Louisville, and take and destroy whatever he pleased, and then the two, BUCKNER and MORGAN, were to make a simultaneous rush upon Cincinnati. Events occurred to interrupt and defeat this magnificent plan. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson fell, and Gen. ROSECRANS advanced sooner than the rebels expected. BUCKNER could not possibly be spared from where he was. A courier was dispatched post-haste to stop JOHN MORGAN, but he was too late. When he arrived MORGAN was across the Ohio. The rest of the story is history.

The steamship *Matanzas* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 24th inst. She brings no news of importance. Gen. AUGUR came passenger on board the *Matanzas*.

It is understood that the Government has sent an agent to confer with Gen. GRANT upon the propriety of removing the existing restrictions to commerce on the Mississippi.,

Secretary CHASE has advised the Collector at St. Louis that goods shipped to New-Orleans, under bond not to land at any intermediate point, are not to be charged the five per cent. permit fee. This decision gives great satisfaction in St. Louis.

At Jackson, Miss., Gen. SHERMAN captured a number of rebels who had been paroled at the capitulation of Vicksburgh. These he took out and shot on the spot.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes that in a storehouse which was taken on Morris Island, our troops found a large quantity of clothing. The rebel soldiers were well clad, having just received a supply of better light blue pantaloons than our troops have. These clothes had come from New-York *via* Nassau.

A Liverpool letter states that one of LAIRD's *ironclad vessels* was launched a short time since. She is most formidable; will have two turrets; is coated with armor plates 4½ to 5 inches thick; will sail 13 knots per hour, and has a ram in the stem projecting seven feet. It is unnecessary to state that there are well-grounded suspicions that this vessel is designed for the rebels.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have a report from Matamoras, Mexico, by way of New-Orleans, that 7,000 French troops [illegible] were daily expected there from Vera Cruz. It was [illegible] and the Mexicans, should the report prove true, to make an attack upon their stronghold, Monterey.

It was at Fort Brown, and had attempted to tamper with the authorities of Matamoras, but had failed.

A report from Capt. FISK's expedition, which is now with or near Gen. SIBLEY, states that positive information has been received of the complete discomfiture of LITTLE CROW. All his chiefs have deserted him, and a large number of his warriors, so that he now has but sixty followers, and has precipitately fled with them to the Yellow Stone River in Dakota, beyond the Missouri. The other chiefs are awaiting an opportunity to surrender themselves and their warriors.

The rebel reports of the death of the gallant Gen. OSTERHAUS, in the skirmishing before Jackson, are now authoritatively contradicted. Gen. OSTERHAUS was not only living at a date later than that assigned as the time of his death, but was as anxious as ever to deal earnest blows at the rebels.

The colored regiment, which has been raised in Philadelphia, had a parade on Wednesday and was presented with a flag.

The demand for Government Stocks yesterday, amounted to $1,519,000. The Shers market was less firm than on Wednesday, though still under an excited speculation. Gold 127¼ at the close; Exchange 140@140½ ₱ cent. Money easy.

Transactions in nearly all articles of Domestic Produce and General Marchandise, yesterday, were quite limited. Prices of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Whisky favored buyers, decidedly. Cotton was steady. The Freight engagements were again light, as were likewise the receipts of produce from the interior.

The War an Exterminator of Humbugs.

It is amusing what havoc this war is making among dogmas and pet ideas. It sweeps them down by the wholesale, sparing no section of the country nor any party. Probably there is not a white man between the Gulf and the Lakes who has not had a favorite notion knocked in the head within the last two years. That great final repository of bumbugs, MILTON'S Limbo of Vanity "o'er the backside of the world," is crammed with recent American accessions.

Here, for instance, are three conceits in regard to the negro, each of which, but a brief while ago, was considered by millions so self-evident that they thought a man a fool who doubted. *The negro will stick to his master.* Every Southern man was ready to swear to that. *The negro will fight for his liberty.* Every radical Abolitionist would give his word for that. *The negro won't fight at all:*—and for that every Copperhead would bet his life. There was not much harmony between these dogmas; but they were all respectively held to, with almost religious tenacity. The denial of any of them was sure to arouse fierce passion in some direction. Each was made the foundation of some towering public policy. And yet it is proved that every one of them was an utter delusion, of just "such stuff as dreams are made of."

The slave does not stick to his master. Wherever he has the chance, he is sure to desert his master. The slaveholder himself admits that this is the universal rule. One of the last Richmond papers thus sets forth the fact:

"A sufferer by the Combahee raid sums up his sorrows in the following sentence: 'What contributed most to my mortification was, that in my whole gang of slaves, among whom there were any amount of Aarons, Abrahams, Isaacs and Jacobs, there was not one Abdiel—not one remained loyal to the rebel.' This is the complaint of hundreds and thousands of other sufferers. *The most petted, trusted and seemingly devoted slaves are found wanting in the hour of trial.*"

So it has proved everywhere. No part of the South has been entered by our armies where they were not welcomed by the slave population as its friends. House-servants and field hands—men, women and children—have all exhibited this feeling. And this has not been the effect of any public policy of ours. It displayed itself in the very commencement of the war, long before the Government had shaped any policy, as everybody knows who remembers the first occupation of the Carolina coast. The slaves have acted from the beginning on their own impulses. They have abandoned their masters simply because they preferred freedom to bondage. A summary end has thus been put to the old argument in favor of Slavery, which used to impose upon multitudes—that the slave was devoted to his master and content with his condition. The claim that the institution was patriarchal, which was made so much of, is proved to have had not one particle of truth to support it. American Slavery now stands out to the world in all its flagrant barbarism—simply a relation of brute force and brute submission. The old patriarchal association of ideas, which did so much to propitiate the moral sense, can never be restored. There can be no more "shamming Abraham." Without some disguise of that sort, the institution would have perished long ago. Civilization would not have endured it.

Quite as complete an end has been made to the delusion that the slave will fight for his liberty. Before the war, it was the standing argument of the extreme Northern men that the South would never dare take up arms, and mass great armies, because this would surely bring on slave insurrections. And after the war commenced, it was held that nothing was wanted but a little encouragement on the part of the National Government to start a servile movement that would perfectly paralyze the Confederacy. It was an expectation of that kind that did more than anything else to produce that pressure upon the President, which resulted in his Proclamation of Freedom. Even the friends of the Confederacy protested against the Proclamation, as a firebrand that would envelop the whole South in the flames of a servile insurrection. For a time it seemed there could be no limit to the holy horror of the London *Times*, and its fellow-workers abroad, against our Government, for its consigning the South to such a dreadful doom. Barrels of ink were shed to prove that it was contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. The nations were even called upon in the name of humanity, to interfere against it. And yet every man, at home and abroad, now sees that all this expectation of a slave uprising was a mere fancy. So far from there having been an insurrection, there has not been even a case of individual violence that we have heard of. Large portions of the South have been completely stripped of all its able-bodied white population for recruits to the great rebel armies, and yet the slaves have continued to work as just as peacefully as ever, in all the districts where they could not escape to our lines. They have run when they could, but in not a single instance have they fought, or attempted to fight, before running. All the frightful insurrections have faded into "thin air," and nobody thinks of them now but to laugh. So much for that bumbug.

The third one, that negroes will not fight at all has come to the same end. Passive and cowering as the black is in his servile condition, it is found that, once out of that condition, and in a fair field, he has his share of combativeness and courage. In fact, the great mistake now is that more is expected of these black regiments than any reasonable man would expect of white ones under the above circumstances. At Port Hudson and at Fort Wagner, black regiments, freshly recruited and which had never been under fire, were assigned the advance, which nobody would have dreamed of giving to equally raw white troops.

This in our opinion is all wrong. We have yet to be convinced that the ignorant African can fight with the same effectiveness as the intelligent white man. Yet it is no longer disputable that he can be converted into a valuable soldier; and that the enlistments from the fugitive slave population are contributing largely to our military strength.

Thus it is that the war in its progress dispels one delusion after another. By the time it terminates, we shall find ourselves on a firm basis of settled fact such as has never been before known in our national experience. We trust there will be a corresponding improvement in practical wisdom.

Tennessee Restored.

The public attention has not, for some time, been called to the civil condition of the State of Tennessee, which, since BRAGG's retreat, is peculiar and anomalous. There is now no large army, either rebel or Union, planted on its soil. The army of Gen. ROSECRANS, though nominally still in the State, is pressing upon and felt by Alabama and Georgia more than by Tennessee. While the State is therefore delivered from the presence of military rule, it has no civil government anywhere erected or respected. There are no courts, no laws, no civil administration, no body politic, no taxation nor representation. The population of the State, reduced by the war to perhaps 800,000, is in utter social and political chaos.

The time is propitious for reorganization, and the work has fairly commenced. A State Convention met at Nashville on the 1st inst., and continued in session till the 7th. Between forty and fifty counties were represented, (about half of the State,) by about two hundred members. The Convention recommended the election of a Legislature in August, to form a civil Government, reëstablish Courts and laws, and restore the State to the Union. This programme will be carried out. The expulsion of the last strong body of rebels from the State has made it practicable, and the people are already absorbed in the consideration and discussion of the issues presented in this new phase of affairs.

We predict the development of a more intelligent and advanced state of public opinion in Tennessee on the vital question of the times than either Maryland or Kentucky now exhibits. The system of Slavery has been more thoroughly trampled out in that State than in any other except Missouri; and *the policy of emancipation will be declared by the first organized body that speaks for Tennessee.* East Tennessee has ever been animated by a sincere hostility to the slave oligarchy of the South. Middle Tennessee has long ceased to grow products that called for slave labor. The mass of slaves has been transferred to the Cotton States, and the institution has existed for years more as a domestic than as an industrial one. It can vanish, *it has vanished*, without shock or deep injury to the resident population of this most rich and highly favored part of the State. In West Tennessee, where cotton has remained a staple, and where Slavery had a strong hold, the events of the war have crushed it out. The marching and countermarching of our armies between Jackson, Corinth, Bolivar, Lagrange and Memphis, has opened the door so wide for the escape of slaves, that all have gone that wished, and those remaining are more nominally than actually in servitude.

Under these circumstances the people of Tennessee will not be slow to perceive their policy and duty. They will cut loose from a dead system of society. They have a higher average of political intelligence and firmness than the citizens of most States in the Southwest, and will be bold in maintaining whatever positions they assume. The latent unionism of the State will come up as a strong ally of the new-born policy of Freedom that must soon be inaugurated.

We feel justified, therefore, in foreshadowing a more rapid regeneration of the State of Tennessee than has been witnessed in any border State, Missouri excepted; and when it does return to the Union, it will be with a fidelity and heartiness worthy of the home of that stern old Unionist, ANDREW JACKSON.

REBEL AND UNION OFFICERS.—The rebels are beginning to clamor for the removal of Gen. BRAGG. The retention of this most unfortunate rebel in command so long, is one of the most inexplicable features of JEFF. DAVIS' military policy. He has been in high position ever since the war began, and has never met with a single success, but has everywhere been followed by bad luck. He began his operations at Pensacola, on the Gulf of Mexico. He was subsequently sent North, and a year ago had an army in Northern Kentucky, but he has been defeated and driven from one point to another, until now it looks likely that he will soon end his rebel military career where he began it, on the shores of the Mexican Gulf.

When one of our Generals loses a single battle, the people instantly demand his decapitation; and the Government has so sharply weeded out unfortunate officers that we have not one in high command now who ever lost a battle.

Negro Soldiers.

Negro soldiers have now been in battles at Port Hudson and at Milliken's Bend in Louisiana, at Helena in Arkansas, at Morris Island in South Carolina, and at or near Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory. In two of these instances they assaulted fortified positions, and led the assault; in two they fought on the defensive, and in one they attacked rebel infantry. In all of them they acted in conjunction with white troops, and under command of white officers. In some instances they acted with distinguished bravery, and in nearly all they acted as well as could be expected of raw troops. Some of these negroes were from the Cotton States; others from the New-England States, and others from the Slave States of the Northwest. Those who fought at Port Hudson were from New-Orleans; those who fought at Battery Wagner were from Boston; those who fought at Helena and Young's Point were from the river counties of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee; those who fought in the Indian Territory were from Missouri.

The conscription will add considerably to our force of negro soldiers. It will not only apply to the blacks of the Free States, who now probably number half a million, but to the blacks of some of the Slave States. We suppose it will be applied to the free negroes of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, and to the negroes, bond and free, of Tennessee, Louisiana, and such other sections of the Confederacy as may be under our jurisdiction. It may be claimed that the slaves are neither citizens nor inchoate citizens, and consequently do not come under the terms of the Conscription act; but we imagine that the Emancipation Proclamation, and the opinion of Attorney-General BATES, uttered a year ago, in reference to negro citizenship, will bring them within the scope of conscription. Thus the conscription will apply to one-half of all the negroes in the country, or about two millions.

Gen. BANKS has assigned his Corps d'Afrique to garrison duty at Port Hudson; and two other positions on the Mississippi River, Young's Point, opposite Vicksburgh, and Helena, in Arkansas, have negro garrisons, in each case aided by white soldiers. It is a very useful service to which to put the blacks of the Mississippi Valley—the keeping open of the river which their masters closed, and which the chivalry still threaten to shut up by means of artillery and guerrillas. Forty thousand of them would be sufficient to garrison and hold every military point from Cairo to the Belize, and picked bodies of negro cavalry would keep down the guerrillas. Being already acclimated and inured to hardship, they will be more available for service in this section than Northern white soldiers, who, in course of time, would undoubtedly suffer severely from the febrile and other deadly diseases that rage in the lowlands bordering on the Lower Mississippi. But while, even at present, the negro regiments may be properly employed in service such as this, it would be as well not to force them indiscriminately into the more perilous military duties until time and discipline have bred in them the habits and qualities of the soldier. On several occasions lately, they have been put to tests which they are not to be blamed for not enduring.

GEN. PRICE.—There is a story from Missouri that poor old "Daddy PRICE" has applied, through his son, who is himself a repentant rebel officer, to be permitted to come back to Missouri and take the oath of allegiance. The old man is said to be broken in spirits, and greatly disheartened at the prospects of the Confederacy. His misfortunes have been of the most fearful kind. During the first year of the war he acquired a certain notoriety, and achieved a number of startling though valueless successes. But, since the beginning of last year, all his political and military enterprises have proved failures. He has been beaten on every field east of the Mississippi and west of it; his cause is hopeless in his own State; nearly all his old followers have deserted him, and returned to their homes; his services and ability have been contemned by the rebel Government; his property has been confiscated; the State Convention, of which he was a member thirty months ago, has passed a scheme of emancipation for Missouri; and, to cap the climax, on the 4th of July last, he and his army fought a lot of negroes at Helena, in Arkansas; and at the fight he was defeated. This seems to have been the last straw on the back of the Missouri camel. After this there was nothing further to be reached. It might be a fearful thing to take the oath of allegiance; but it could not be so shocking as to be defeated in a standing up fight with a couple of regiments of the children of Ham.

PRICE was a Union man at the opening of the war, and was opposed to the doctrine of secession even after he entered the field. He was merely standing up for Southern Rights, State Rights, and all that sort of thing. Through his agency, though unintentionally, the State of Missouri has now more rights than it ever had before, and the whole South, too, is in a fair way of getting its rights. If Gen. PRICE will now repent of all his sins, take the oath of allegiance, and put on a clean shirt-collar, we will be prepared to listen to his plea and give his case a fair hearing.

A SUGGESTION TO THE REBELS.—JEFF. DAVIS' last conscription ropes into his army every white male between the ages of 18 and 45 years. This is not sweeping enough, however, and the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* "goes one better." It calls upon the Legislature to pass a law conscripting every person between *sixteen* and *sixty*. Why the rebels should stop at these ages, we cannot conjecture. We suggest, to make a neat thing of it, that they conscribe every one between 14 and 80; and after this is enforced, pass another law extending the conscription to all persons between the ages of 10 years and a century. A reserve corps should then be formed of all under 10 and over 100, who should be armed with wooden guns—which article has already rendered the rebels excellent service in this war.

JULY.—What a different state of things there is now at the close of July from that which existed at its beginning. All our armies then were as active as they are now quiescent. The greatest battle and the greatest siege of the war, were then going on—both now happily terminated. The month has been crowded with great events and exciting incidents. Take it for all in all, the month of July, 1863, is the most memorable month in the war.

REVIEW OF THE WAR.

I.—What Has Been Done.

It is now two and a half years since this war commenced. Millions of money have been expended and thousands of lives sacrificed. Nevertheless the contest is still raging, and the consumption of men and money is by no means diminishing.

These facts alone are sufficient to call for a careful survey of the past, in order to properly provide for the future, and to avoid the errors which have been committed either in our military organization or in our manner of conducting the war.

This is not strictly a war of the North against the South, or of the Free against the Slave States. While Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri have remained loyal as States, a portion of their population is essentially disloyal; Tennessee and Virginia are much divided in sentiment, and there is a pretty large loyal population in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and North Carolina. There are some loyal people in the other Southern States, but their number is more than counterbalanced by open and secret traitors at the North.

In estimating the effective strength of the two belligerent parties, at the beginning of the contest, we will include Missouri and Tennessee among the loyal States, and consider Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas as entirely disloyal.

By referring to the census of 1860, we shall find that the total population

In the loyal States was	22,345,000
In the disloyal States	7,993,000
White Males in the loyal States	13,317,000
White Males in the disloyal States	2,378,000
Colored Males in the loyal States	537,000
Colored Males in the disloyal States	1,689,000
Horses in the loyal States	4,447,000
Horses in the disloyal States	1,406,000
Mules and Asses in the loyal States	343,000
Mules and Asses in the disloyal States	581,000
Cattle in the loyal States	16,088,000
Cattle in the disloyal States	9,715,000
Sheep in the loyal States	18,214,000
Sheep in the disloyal States	4,2 9,000
Swine in the loyal States	19,295,000
Swine in the disloyal States	13,167,000
Bushels Wheat in the loyal States	144,445,000
Bushels Wheat in the disloyal States	25,957,000
Bushels Indian Corn in the loyal States	594,274,000
Bushels Indian Corn in the disloyal States	229,917,000
Bushels other Grains in the loyal States	210,354,000
Bushels other Grains in the disloyal States	31,149,000
Cash value of Machinery, &c., in the loyal States	$170,137,000
Cash value of Machinery, &c., in the disloyal States	$75,622,600

It will be seen from these data how vastly superior in all the elements of military power are the loyal over the disloyal States.

However, in estimating the military strength of the two parties in fighting material, we must avoid the common error of basing it entirely on the white male population. The male colored population of the South give to the rebels as much real military strength as an equal number of non-combatant white males gives to the Union Government at the North. They are not only employed in the production of agricultural supplies, but in the manufacture of military munitions, in transportation, in constructing vessels and fortifications, and, in some cases, have actually borne arms in the rebel ranks. The real sources, then, from which the two armies derive their military strength, so far as population is concerned, is

Male population of the Loyal States	13,854,000
Male population of the Disloyal States	4,067,000

In other words, the military resources of the North to the South are, in male population three to one; in horses, three to one; in cattle, two to one; in sheep, four to one; in swine, more than equal; in wheat, five to one; in Indian corn, two to one; in other grains, seven to one, and value of machinery, implements, &c., two to one.

At the beginning of the war the military force of the country was very small, and purposely so scattered as to be of little avail. Many of the officers from the Southern States either deserted or resigned, and joined the rebels. The soldiers, being mostly Northern men or of foreign birth, remained loyal. Our navy was also small and also scattered. Most of the Southern navy officers joined the rebels, but the vessels and crews were saved. The rebels had no army or navy, but they had a number of educated and talented officers of both arms. They were pretty well supplied with military materials, as the traitors of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet had placed them in such positions that they would readily fall into the hands of the insurgents. The same may be said of the forts, revenue vessels, arsenals, public moneys, &c., in the South. So that at the commencement of the struggle the South assumed a strong defensive attitude, with the means of soon organizing and equipping a large military force. Both parties commenced raising and arming troops about the same time. The rebels, however, at first mustered faster than we did, and very soon had equal, if not superior numbers in the field. Since then our armies have generally been more numerous than theirs.

At the beginning of the war, or when the contest was fairly commenced, the rebels held military possession of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, more than half of Kentucky and Missouri, and a part of the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona.

With this brief statement of the position and military strength of the two parties at the beginning of the war, let us endeavor to ascertain the results of the two and a half years' contest which has been waged; or, in other words, to find out *what has been done* during that period.

It could not be supposed, if we considered the character of the war and the means employed, that there would be an unvarying success on either side. Such is not the ordinary course of events. Each party should have calculated on successive victories and successive defeats. To have calculated differently would have been to forget the lessons of history, and to assume an infallibility and superiority on one side or the other, entirely inconsistent with existing facts and the usually checkered course of human affairs. The real success of either party must be measured by the sum of its victories and conquests, after deducting its defeats and losses. Let us measure our operations by this standard.

Our navy, besides the protection it has afforded our commerce upon the high seas, has pretty effectually blockaded the Southern and Gulf coasts, has captured Port Royal and New-Orleans, and accomplished much in opening the Mississippi River. Secession has been prevented in Maryland and Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri. West Virginia has been freed from rebel domination, and organized into a separate Union State. The Potomac River reopened, Norfolk and its navy-yard recaptured, the Eastern coast of North Carolina restored to the Union, a valuable depot for naval and military operations established in South Carolina, Fort Pulaski in Georgia, and Fernandina and St. Augustine in Florida, retaken and reoccupied. In the West the rebels have been driven entirely out of New-Mexico, Arizona, Southern Kansas, Missouri, Northern Arkansas, Kentucky, three-quarters of Tennessee, and one-half of Mississippi. The amount of territory thus reconquered and reoccupied by the Union armies is more than two hundred thousand square miles. The country so reconquered and reoccupied is as large as Austria or France, or the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal, and twice as large as Great Britain, or Prussia, or Italy.

But the most important thing of all is the reopening of the Mississippi River, from its sources to its mouth. In addition to the commercial importance of this great highway and natural outlet of the products of the Western States, its possession by the Union forces cuts rebeldom completely in two, thus separating and isolating the enemy's forces and territory west of that river, which, in a military point of view, is worth to us more than twenty bastard capitals, like Richmond.

The rebels fully appreciate the importance of these acquisitions by the Union forces. They already charge their own rulers with inefficiency, and accuse their Generals of treason to their own treasonable cause. Their cry of disappointment very nearly resembles the wail of despair. And their rulers, in order to divert attention from the actual condition of the rebel cause, resort to raids, great and small, into the loyal States, laying waste the country which they may chance to temporarily occupy in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and in Kentucky and Indiana. In undertaking these raids, they very well knew that they could lead to no important military results, but they hoped thereby to divert the attention of their despairing friends at home, and to enlist the sympathies of their Copperhead friends in the North.

But there are not a few in the loyal States who do not appreciate these results, who think that with the means at its disposal the Government of the Union ought to have, ere this, "bagged the rebel armies," and entirely "crushed the rebellion." Without stopping to consider what has been done, they are continually crying, *Why has not more been done?*

We are not disposed to attribute this cry entirely to the instigations of Northern traitors, or of the Copperhead Peace party, whose sole religion consists in opposition to the existing Administration and encouragement to the rebels, who rejoice at our defeats and mourn over those of the rebels; who delight in the success of rebel raids, and who are unable to conceal their delight at any reverse of the Union forces. If the spirit of fault-finding were confined exclusively to this class, we should not attempt to enlighten their ignorance, for they perversely and wilfully shut their eyes to the truth. We are not so quixotic as to attempt to stem the tide of party parasites. We have not the slightest desire to argue with them, or to attempt to refute their statements, no matter how absurd or false these statements may be.

But there is a class of really honest and loyal men who think that the Government ought to have accomplished more than it has, who sincerely ask the question, *why has not more been done?* It will give us pleasure to converse with such people plainly and frankly. Having stated, in as brief terms as possible, the relative military means of the two parties at the beginning of the contest, and what the Union armies have accomplished in the last two years and a-half, we will proceed in our next number to show why, in our opinion, more has not been done. MILES.

The Returning of Fugitive Slaves.

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, July 30.

To prevent further misapprehension regarding the scope of the act of Congress of March last, prohibiting officers and soldiers in the service of the United States returning fugitive slaves, Gen SCHOFIELD has issued an order declaring that it extends to all the troops of this Department, including the enrolled militia to active service.

Launch of a Gunboat.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, July 30.

The gunboat *Winnaski* was successfully launched, to-day, at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

SALE OF A PRIZE STEAMER.—N. A. THOMPSON & Co. sold at auction on Saturday last, the prize steamer *Cherokee*, with her fixtures, to Capt. R. B. FORBES, for $38,100 cash to-day. The *Cherokee* is an iron screw vessel, of 500 tons burden, formerly known as the British steamer *Thistle*, built on the Clyde, but at the time of her capture she sailed from Charleston, S. C. She has two powerful engines, and is represented as a fast sailing vessel.—*Boston Journal, July 31.*

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Eleventh Corps to be Broken Up.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 30.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-night say the Eleventh corps is to be broken up. The First division will go with Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, who takes command of the Second corps. The Second division will be incorporated with the Twelfth corps, and the other (CARL SCHURZ'S) has an independent position in guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Manassas to the Rappahannock.

There have been no important field operations for some time past. Our cavalry have been reconnoitering the country between Warrenton and Culpepper. They have met only small scouting parties of the enemy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 30.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

No exchange of prisoners has taken place since the 6th of June. The cause of the suspension is owing to the difficulties existing between the Union and rebel authorities in relation to the exchange of officers. At present the rebel prisoners in our hands are scattered over the country in every direction, and it will require some time to collect them together at the points designated for the delivery of such as have been exchanged or paroled. Gen. MEREDITH, so recently appointed Commissioner of Exchange, is completing arrangements whereby an early exchange of all our prisoners will be affected, and it is hoped will secure the release of Col. STARROTT and his officers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

Brig.-Gen. DUFFIE has been assigned to the Department of the West. He will at once proceed to Ohio, and take command of all the cavalry in that Department. Capt. E. O. BUELING, of Brooklyn, and Capt. R. E. HARNAS, of Ohio, accompany him—the former as Assistant Adjutant General, and the latter as Aide-de-Camp.

THE DRAFT.

It is understood that cavalry as well as infantry regiments now in the field, will be filled up to their maximum by the conscripts now being drafted.

THE CONDITION OF CAPT. DAHLGREN.

Capt DAHLGREN, formerly of Gen. HOOKER'S Staff, who was wounded at Hagerstown, has had his foot amputated, and is to-day very low.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN REGIMENTS.

A Board has been ordered to assemble at St. Louis to examine officers applying for commissions in the Indian regiments, now being raised in the Indian territory.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Two hundred and ninety wounded soldiers, from the late fight at Manassas Gap, arrived here this evening from Warrenton.

CHEAPNESS OF SLAVES IN MARYLAND.

A recent sale of negroes in Montgomery County, Maryland, illustrates the comparative worthlessness of slave property in that State. Seven likely, full-grown young negroes brought in all *one hundred and twenty-six dollars*, an average of only eighteen dollars a head. Before the war the same negroes were worth on an average, $1,800 apiece.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner DOLE will, next month, visit Kansas to make arrangements for the removal of the Indians from that State as provided for by act of Congress.

Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, in a communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, earnestly recommends a speedy removal of the wandering bands of Indians in the northern central portion of that State. He says:

"I deem it but justice to myself to say that, to the extent which the existing circumstances seemed to require last year, I acted in distributing, at convenient points, and to proper parties, for border defence, some 2,000 stand of arms, which had the desired effect of assuring the alarmed settlers for a time. The case seems now to have assumed a more serious aspect, and I earnestly invoke the immediate attention of the Government authorities."

Accompanying the letter of the Governor, is a communication signed by Hon. J. T. KINGSTON, formerly State Senator of Wisconsin, urging the Governor to take immediate steps for their removal, as it will be impossible to keep the settlers much longer from commencing an indiscriminate massacre of all of the Winnebago Indians living in that State.

INTERCOURSE WITH NEW-ORLEANS.

Direct intercourse between the loyal Western States and New Orleans is authorized on giving bonds; while trade at intermediate places continues as heretofore, by special permit, under the regulations of the Treasury Department.

An agent has been sent to Gen. GRANT to confer with him upon the subject of removing the existing restrictions on the commerce of the Mississippi River.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. CHAUNCEY D. GRISWOLD, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. J. C. THOMPSON, Terre Haute, Indiana.

DISMOUNTED CAVALRYMEN.

Within a few days past more than 2,000 cavalry men, representing every regiment in the Army of the Potomac, have arrived here for horses to take the place of those damaged by late excessive service.

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

G. B. NEWTON, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

UNSTAMPED PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

The following important circular on the liability of dealers offering for sale any unstamped proprietary articles after Sept. 30, 1863, has just been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 24, 1863.

Attention is called to Section 27 of the act of March 3, 1863, amendatory to the Excise law:

"SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall offer for sale, after the 30th of September, 1863, any of the articles named in Schedule C of the act to which this act is an amendment, whether the articles so offered are imported or are of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties in said act imposed in regard to the sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamp or stamps, as in said act is required."

It will be seen that after Sept. 30, 1863, *all* the articles named in Schedule C must be duly stamped before being offered for sale; and dealers offering for sale any such articles unstamped, will subject themselves to the penalties prescribed in sections 107, 108, and 109 of the Excise law.

Assessors and Collectors are requested to note and report all violations of this provision within their respective districts.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

Marmon's Raid.

A SHREWD BUT UNSUCCESSFUL DODGE ON THE PART OF THE GUERRILLA LEADER.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 29.

JOHN MORGAN, the Kentucky raider, is reported to have perpetrated many "little jukes" on the people in the course of his John Gilpin raid through Indiana and Ohio, but none of them exceeds in audacious humor that one which is connected with his capture.

When JOHN took a hurried departure from Salineville, with three or four hundred followers, he followed a road that, near West Point, traversed two sides of a right angle. On this road he picked up a Capt. BRACKER, a thoroughgoing "Peace Democrat," who lived in the neighborhood, and who went with MORGAN either as a prisoner or a guide, it is unknown which, but unaccompanied by any Federal soldier.

Near West Point, MORGAN suddenly came on Maj. RUE, with a party of Kentucky cavalry, who had come by a cross road, and thus headed off the rebels. As soon as MORGAN saw him, he sent a flag of truce to Maj. RUE, demanding the surrender of that officer and his command. The Major tested to see the point of the little joke, and dispatched a flag of truce to MORGAN, demanding his surrender, a demand which was rendered of more weight by the sudden approach of another Federal force in MORGAN'S rear. Thus situated, the great raider found his position to be no joke, so he gravely informed Maj. RUE that he had previously surrendered to Capt. BURRICE, on condition that they should be taken to Cincinnati and paroled. The joke of one man "surrounding" and capturing MORGAN and his four hundred man was of so stupendous a nature that for a moment Maj. RUE was completely overwhelmed by it. Recovering himself, he sternly informed MORGAN that unless he and his command surrendered immediately and unconditionally, the Federal force should at once fire into them. This brought MORGAN to his senses, and the surrender was made. Soon after, Gen. SHACKLEFORD rode up, and MORGAN and his Staff departed under Gen. S.'s charge.

Nothing more was heard of MORGAN'S "surrender" to the lone Captain of militia until last evening, when a dispatch was received from Gov. TOD, inquiring for "Capt. BURRICE." Prompt intelligence was sent to the Governor, informing him of the true condition of things, so that it is scarcely possible that MORGAN'S little joke at West Point will enable him to escape a prisoner's fate.

John Morgan's Men.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 30.

Squads of MORGAN'S men are being brought into Columbus by the citizens and military. There are now 1,300 at Camp Chase. MORGAN will be removed to Columbus this morning, and confined in the Penitentiary.

JOHN MORGAN IN THE PENITENTIARY.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 30.

MORGAN and several of his officers arrived at Columbus this afternoon, and were lodged in the Penitentiary. After searching and bathing they were conducted to cells, where they will be confined according to the rules of that institution.

Naval Movements.

UNITED STATES CORPS OF MARINES.

Col. HARRIS, commanding the United States Corps of Marines, has arrived here on his annual tour of inspection. All the troops at the barracks, numbering at present over five hundred, and on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, as well as those waiting here for transportation to Charleston, will be mustered in battle array to be examined.

The Marine corps numbers at present some 3,000 men. It consisted of only 1,000 before the war broke out, but its usefulness soon led to its increase. The soldiers of the corps are Regulars, in the strictest sense of the word, and constitute one of the most efficient and valuable portions of our military force. The corps has now one Colonel Commandant, one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, eighteen Captains, twenty-eight First Lieutenants, twenty-nine Second Lieutenants, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, two Captains and a First Lieutenant on the retired list.

STEAMER CONDEMNED.

An official survey was held on board the United States steamer *Yonkers* at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Wednesday. The vessel being worthless, was condemned by the Board, and a report of the circumstances being sent to Washington, Secretary WELLES has instructed Admiral PAULDING to empty the guns and sell her at public auction. It will be done in a few days. The *Yonkers* was purchased some two years since, and has performed average duty during that time.

LAUNCH OF A REVENUE CUTTER.

The *Mahoning*, a steam revenue cutter, was launched Wednesday afternoon, from the ship-yard of JOHN W. LEAH, Philadelphia. The cutter is 130 feet in length, 27 feet beam, and 11½ feet depth of hold. She is made of Delaware white oak, and is diagonally iron-braced. On board the vessel were a number of ladies, many officers of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and other invited guests. The vessel was christened by Miss REBECCA B. THOMAS, daughter of Col. W. B. THOMAS, Collector of that Port.

SALE OF A PRIZE.

The prize schooner *Emma* was sold Wednesday afternoon, at the foot of Callowhill-street, Philadelphia, by order of the United States Marshal. The *Emma* was captured, off Mosquito Inlet, by the United States schooner *Vara*. The cargo of the vessel will be sold to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUGUSTA.

The United States steamer *Augusta*, Commander E. G. PARROTT, from a cruise, and last from Philadelphia July 19, arrived at this port last evening, and proceeded to the Navy-yard. She left Port Royal July 6, having on board Admiral DUPONT and Staff as passengers, and arrived at Newcastle, Del., on the afternoon of the 9th, where the Admiral left. She sailed from the capes of Delaware July 14, and has been cruising on the coast since from Montauk to Cape Cod, and to the eastward and southward of these localities; has boarded a number of vessels, but had heard nothing of any privateers. Quite a number of barrels of lard have been picked up on Nomans Island, somewhat burned; they were marked "J. H. Telford & Co.," "Layfayette," "Parkes." On the 16th the *Augusta* passed a schooner; mainmast 56 feet long and 18 inches in diameter, mast-head painted white; the hull was much burned. Gay Head was then bearing N. N. E., distant 45 miles. Following is a list of the *Augusta's* officers:

Commander, E. G. PARROTT; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Thos. C. Bowan; Acting Masters, R. J. Holley, J. S. Watson and Nathan B. Heath; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Martin Duane; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Wm. Nick Pindell; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Marshall G. Chevers; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Augustus Bernum; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Benjamin James, Rufus Burton and Wm. C. Swift; Acting Master's Mates, James N. Johnston, Joseph W. North and Wm. G. Campbell; Captain's Clerk, Joseph Foster; Acting Gunner, John Wren.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States gunboat *Mahaska* will leave this port to-day for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She is commanded by Capt. CRAVEN, U. S. N.

The prize steamer *Neptune*, which was purchased by the Navy Department some time since, is about to be sent to Washington for alteration. She will probably be converted into a gunboat.

The crew of the iron-clad monitor *Lehigh* were transferred on board the United States receiving-ship *North Carolina*, while the former vessel is undergoing repairs.

The crew of the prize steamer *Kate Dale*, which arrived here in the United States gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, from Philadelphia, were turned over to the United States Marshal yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and conveyed to New-York to be dealt with according to law.

Matt's Cavalry and the Mob.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in the letter from Messrs. ACTON and BEDELL, Police Commissioners, to Brig.-Gen. H. BROWN, the following paragraph:

"On Thursday afternoon Col. MOTT, under orders, as we suppose, of Gens SANFORD or WOOL, had a contest with the mob in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, (Twenty-second-street and Second avenue,) was driven from the ground, had a Sergeant killed, and left the body among the enemy. Col. MOTT applied to his department for aid. You ordered an expedition in response to that application, under Capt. PUTNAM, who recovered the body of the dead Sergeant, and followed up the mob, inflicting severe chastisement on the rioters."

I beg leave, in justice to the men and officers of my command to say that we were not driven back by the mob at Gramercy Park, and that we did not lose a Sergeant killed, and left in the hands of the mob. The Sergeant that was killed and left in the hands of the mob belonged to the Thirteenth New-York cavalry, at that time under command of Col. DAVIS. This contest with the mob occurred hours previously to our fight at Gramercy Park. He was one of a detachment of about fifty men, under Lieut. GRAY, Thirteenth New-York cavalry, who were sent to Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, and in falling back was killed, unknown to the officer, and left behind. I did apply to Gen. WOOL for reinforcements, and was ordered by him to Geo. H. BROWN for them. Capt. PUTNAM was sent to Gramercy-park, but arrived after the trouble was over. Having received information of needing a force in Twenty-second-street, I directed him there, and he most gallantly carried out his orders, dispersing the mob, capturing nine men and arms, and bringing back the body of the Sergeant of the Thirteenth New-York cavalry. The mistake of Messrs. ACTON and BEDELL in stating that my command was driven off the ground, leaving a dead man in the hands of the mob, is injustice to men who unflinchingly did their duty.

I beg leave to add that in no case were my men forced to fall back by the mob. Most respectfully,

THOS. P. MOTT,
Colonel commanding cavalry in New-York.

Claims for Damages for Riot.

No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Thursday, July 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of this morning, under the head of "Claims against the City for damages caused during the riot," the following passage occurs:

"The law of 1855, in respect to payment of damages caused during a riot, makes both cities and counties responsible, and requires notice of a claim after the expiration of twenty days from the time of the damage, and also requires a lapse of three months before a suit can be commenced."

This being entirely incorrect, and calculated to mislead some of your readers, allow me to say that the law of 1855 is wholly silent as the subject of a "*claim*," but expressly declares that "no action shall be maintained under the provisions of this act, *unless the same shall be brought within three months after the loss or injury.*"

The Laws of 1860 (chap. 379) require that, in the City of New-York, the *claim* be presented to the *Comptroller* for adjustment; that after the expiration of *twenty days from the presentment of such claim*, a *second demand* in writing be made upon said *Comptroller*, and if he then neglects or refuses to make an adjustment or payment, a *suit* may be commenced, the complaint in which must contain an allegation that these provisions of the law just cited have been complied with; such suit to be brought within three months after the loss, as above stated. G. M.

Delay in the Draft.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You ask, "Why does not the Government complete the draft in this City?" I answer, because but few, if any, of the Districts are in a condition to do it.

Three of the six Districts are without a building to transact business in, *nor can one be had*—every owner or agent refusing to hire for such purposes. The members of the several Boards of Enrollment (at least such as have been heard out) have worked faithfully to secure places for business purposes, but up to this hour not one of them has succeeded.

It is not necessary to "wash dirty linen before the world," nor is it necessary to heap public officers "over the coals" for that which they cannot prevent.

ONE THAT KNOWS.

Gen. Wool to Col. Wiselow.

TROY, N. Y., July 29, 1863.

SIR: For your communication of the 25th inst., received the 27th, containing a detailed account of your services, as well as of other officers and citizens, in quelling the recent riot in the City of New-York, I tender you my thanks.

For your gallant conduct, and all who took part with you in their efforts to quell the riot, are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of their fellow-citizens, and especially the wounded, among whom was Col. JARDINE, who was seriously injured. Being all citizens, who in a very few hours were organized under your command, "at the Arsenal, Seventh-avenue," whence they were stationed three days and nights patrolling the avenues, and dispersing the mob at such places as they had collected, will no less be remembered than appreciated by a grateful people.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

TO CLEVELAND WISELOW, Colonel Fifth N. Y. V.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE SOUTH.

The Case of Mr. R. B. Belshaw—The Cause of the Removal of the British Consul at Richmond.

The maltreatment of Mr. R. B. BELSHAW, the Englishman whose case has recently excited discussion in the British Parliament, was, it seems, the remote cause of the dismissal by JEFF. DAVIS of Mr. MOSES, the British Consul at Richmond. Mr. MOSES reached England by the *Scotia* on her last trip out, and the circumstances of his dismissal are thus stated by the Birmingham *Post*:

"A case which calls for particular inquiry was mentioned in the House of Commons on Friday. In reply to a question, Mr. LAYARD said that 'torture in the strict sense of the word' had been applied to Mr. BELSHAW, a British subject, to make him serve in the army of the Confederate States of America. Mr. BELSHAW went to live in Alabama. In April he was called upon to serve in the Southern army. He refused, and then certain persons, 'apparently acting under the general instructions of the Confederate authorities,' deliberately tortured him into compliance. The torture, it appears, consisted in half-drowning the unfortunate man. Three times, after as many successive refusals to enter the army, he was 'dipped into a tank of water.' On being dipped into the water a fourth time, he consented to serve under protest, 'in order to save his life,' of course such a case as this could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and fortunately the means of dealing officially with it were close at hand. Lord LYONS, being accredited in the Federal Government, could, of course, do nothing; but Mr. MOSES, the British Consul, remained at Richmond, his *exequatur* or license from the Federals being acknowledged by the Confederates. Mr. MOSES vigorously called the attention of the Southern Government to the acts of cruelty perpetrated on British subjects; but of little avail they disposed to listen to him or to do justice, that the only result was the withdrawal of his license to officiate as Consul at Richmond, and his ultimate expulsion from Confederate territory. As to poor Mr. BELSHAW, nothing more has been heard of him. He may have been killed in battle, or have died in hospital. For aught the Government knows, he may be shut up in some Southern prison; or, being left in the hands of people who evidently set no great value upon human life—especially in the case of 'a Yankee' or a British subject—he may have been tortured to death. All Mr. LAYARD has to say is that the Government cannot tell where the unfortunate man is; 'nothing has been heard of him since the statement of Mr. MOSES was received.' But though the Government knows nothing more than the bare facts of this special case, Mr. LAYARD distinctly states that 'numerous similar cases have been brought under our notice, but these cases have generally occurred at a distance from Richmond.' The Confederate authorities, he adds, 'have expressed regret that they should have taken place.' But whatever regret these authorities may "express," it does not seem that the feeling is either very deep or effective, for the British Consul was turned out of Richmond merely because he ventured to remonstrate against the brutal and illegal treatment to which British subjects are compelled to submit. That this interference was imperatively required is proved by Mr. LAYARD'S statements. Indeed, the honorable gentleman declares that so many British subjects were imprisoned for refusing to serve in the Confederate army that a Committee of the Confederate Assembly was appointed to inquire into their treatment. The expulsion of our Consul for venturing to remonstrate against what our own Government describes as an act of 'torture in the strict sense of the word,' shows that very little justice is to be hoped for as the result of any Congressional Committee. The complaints of illegality against the Federals, of which so much was said some time ago, fade into insignificance in comparison with this lawlessness of the South. In all cases in the North, redress has been promptly granted on the first complaint, but it appears that in the South, a simple remonstrance against the "torture" of a British subject is followed by the immediate expulsion of the Consul who ventured to do his duty both as a diplomatic agent and an Englishmen. With this mere record of the facts we dismiss, for the present, a subject which must undergo discussion in Parliament at an early date."

The *Post*, it will be observed, states that the Confederate authorities expressed regret for the treatment which Mr. BELSHAW received. How much truth there is in this statement, may be gathered from the following report in the Mobile *Advertiser* of proceedings which took place in that city when Mr. BELSHAW was brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*:

BELSHAW is an Irishmen, and came to this country from Dublin, with his family, consisting of a sister and mother, in 1852. They had lost their father in 1836, and four years before their departure from Dublin for the United States, a brother had preceded them to this country and settled in Montgomery, engaging in the grocery business and land speculations. This brother became very prosperous. They were further induced to leave their country, by the fact that their physician advised them that it was eminently unfavorable to the hereditary disease of the family, consumption. They left in a body, and came to Brooklyn, New-York, where they lived till their Montgomery brother died. In the meantime, the sister, in order to qualify herself for inheriting her brother's property, had become naturalized. On the death of their brother they removed to Montgomery, and the petitioner, after trying to establish himself in his brother's business by buying out his surviving partners, finally went into the jewelry business, in which he continued up to the time of his conscription.

Various other facts were established by the Confederate States, such as that he acted as administrator, made deeds to real estate, &c.

On the part of the petitioner, his frequent and consistent declarations were shown, to the effect that he adhered to his nationality with pride—never intended to become an American citizen, &c., and it was not pretended that he had ever voted in this country.

Upon these facts, Judge JAMES decided that, notwithstanding that the petitioner was a foreigner and had sincerely made these declarations of attachment to his country, he had, nevertheless, changed his domicil of origin or nativity, and acquired a new one in the Confederate States. He read authority to show that though the petitioner might have had "a floating and indefinite intention" to return, at some future period, to his native country, this was not sufficient to counteract the clear proof afforded by the history of the case of the change of domicil.

The petitioner, whose case was bears on *Habeas corpus*, was, therefore, remanded to the custody of the conscribing officer, and his conscription of him sustained.

The petitioner was represented by Messrs. WIATTE and JONES—the Government by A. J. REQUIER, Esq., the District-Attorney of the Confederate States.

THE TURF.

The Opening Trotting Match on the Union Course, L. I.

This event took place yesterday, and although the weather was threatening, which no doubt prevented numbers from venturing out, yet there was a numerous attendence of the patrons of the trotting courses, and quite a number by the cars on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, which were faithfully run according to the announcement in the advertisement—a point which will be as well attended to hereafter by the new President and Superintendent of the road, for the convenience of the visitors to the future trots on the course, as it has been on the present occasion.

The race yesterday was between Mr. HENRY DATER'S black stallion *Henry Clay*, driven by D. TALLMAN, and Mr. FELTER'S boy gelding *Nutwood*, driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF. *Henry Clay* was the favorite at 5 to 4 previous to the first heat, which he won, and 5 to 2 after winning the second heat; but he lost the third and fourth heats, and was drawn before starting for the fifth heat. *Nutwood* winning the race after a fine contest, which equaled *Flora Temple's* best races in point of interest and speed, taking into consideration the weights and high wind—*Clay* carrying a wagon and driver weighing 300 pounds, and *Nutwood* the same at 265 pounds. The track was never in better condition, and the new fence is very substantial, and when the stands are completed, the old Union Course, need only to get good horses, and its managers to act in good faith with the public, and it will be as well patronised as formerly whenever a good trotting match is announced. Certainly the proceedings yesterday is a good augury for the future.

The First Heat.—*Nutwood* had the inside, and a neck and neck race took place to the quarter mile, soon after which *Nutwood* broke up, and lost four lengths at the half mile, gradually reducing it to two lengths as he crossed the score, behind *Clay*.

Second Heat.—An even start, and neck and neck race without a break throughout, and *Clay* passed the score but half a length in front, after as pretty a contest as was ever seen.

Third Heat—*Nutwood* broke up at the start, and lost four lengths at the quarter-pole. A splendid burst of speed and square trotting gradually reduced the distance to a length at the three-quarter-pole, and by a tremendous struggle he passed the Judges' stand half a length to advance of *Clay*.

Fourth Heat—*Nutwood* went away with the lead just after starting, and was never approached, and beat *Clay* by several lengths at the score; both pulling up as they approached the Judges' stand. After which, the owner of *Henry Clay* finding him amiss, withdrew him.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $1,200; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF nemeeb. g. *Nutwood*, wagon and driver to weigh 265 lbs	2	2	1 1
TALLMAN names blk. s. *Henry Clay*, wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs.	1	1	2 2 dr.

T-me.	Quarter mile.	Half mile.	Mile.
1st ht.	.38c.	1:16	2:27
2d ht.	.39	1:16½	2:33
3d ht.	.37½	1:14	2:33½
4th ht.	.37	1:15	2:36

Trotting on Fashion Course.

To-day, *Thunder*, *Wm. Miner*, and *Biddy McGee* trot for a purse and stake.

A YOUNG GIRL SHOT IN WORTH-STREET.

BRIDGET GILSOT, a young girl thirteen years of age, was shot last night at No. 100 Worth-street, by a man named FRANCIS FITZPATRICK. It is stated that FITZPATRICK was in the place engaged in conversation with some of the female occupants of the place, and that he became enraged at something that was said, and discharged a pistol into the party, the ball from which struck Miss GILSOT in the forehead and passed out near the ear. The wound is a very severe but not fatal one. The girl resides at No. 53 Mulberry-street and was at the above place on a visit. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Officer JOHN WALKSON, of the Sixth Precinct arrested FITZPATRICK and locked him up. He will be brought up at the Tombs this morning, for examination.

EXHIBITION DRILL.—The annual exhibition-drill of the Cadets of Gen. LOCKWOOD'S military school at Tarrytown, will take place at their encampment, near Tarrytown, to-day.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RACCOON," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and soon grows valuable as a record in all times.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single application forms a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's Sewing-Machines supplied from office No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st, New-York, by J. T. ELLIS, Silk, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., for Sewing-Machines. Operators and Machines sent out by the day or week. Family Sewing. Machines repaired and to let.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Electrical
DISCOVERIES AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.
Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 60 Bond-st., New-York, is now introducing his important discovery to the use of Electricity for the cure of the most obstinate acute and chronic diseases.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

PUSEY—ZEELEY.—At the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on Tuesday, July 28, by Rev. E. T. HISCOX, D. D., Mr. LEMOAL R. PUSEY and Miss ANNIE C. ZEELEY.

STURGES—FULLER.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 29, by Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D., FRANCIS STURGES and MARY ELLEN, daughter of Dudley B. Fuller.

DIED.

CONWAY.—In Sing Sing, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 28, FERDINAND B., only son of Rev. T. W. and Eliza J. Conway, aged 5 weeks.

CHAPIN.—In Springfield, Mass., on the 23d inst., HARVEY HASKELL, son of A. W. and Elizabeth Chapin, aged 8 months.

DUER.—On board of the *Minnehaha*, on voyage from Vicksburgh, JOHN P. DUER, war correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, leaving a widowed mother, and a numerous circle of mourning friends, in the 25th year of his age.

His remains have arrived at his late residence, No. 92 3d-st., Williamsburgh, where the funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this day, Friday, July 31.

DU BOIS.—On Wednesday, July 29, EVA VAN VECHTEN, only child of Cornelius H. and Matilda Du Bois, aged 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 186 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 31, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—Killed, at the assault on Fort Wagner, on Saturday, July 18, Lieut. ROSWAY S. EDWARDS, 48th New-York Volunteers, of Brooklyn, youngest son of the late Ogden E. Edwards, aged 25 years.

GRIFFIN.—In Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Thursday, July 30, CHARLES DE FOREST GRIFFIN, son of the late Charles A. Griffin, of this City, and grandson of the late David C. De Forest, of New-Haven, Conn., in the 21st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—On Thursday, July 30, GEORGE HAMILTON, infant son of John and Anne Hamilton.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Friday afternoon, July 31, at 3 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

KISSAM.—In Milton, N. Y., on Monday, July 27, of cholera infantum, MARY LOUISE, only child of Dr. Geo. C. and Louise Kissam, of Jamaica, L. I., aged 11 months and 16 days.

MAGE.—In Bloomfield, N. J., at the residence of his grandfather, C. L. Baldwin, on Monday, July 27, GEORGE DONALD, infant son of William S. and Josephine W. Mage, of Allegheny, Penn., aged 11 months and 17 days.

Funeral at Bloomfield, on Thursday afternoon, July 30, at 4 o'clock.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 30, MABEL, daughter of R. C. and E. V. Moffat, aged 4 months and 4 days.

Funeral from No. 82 Clinton-st., at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, Aug. 1. The friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ONGLEY.—On Thursday, July 30, EMMA H., infant daughter of Moses G. and Harriet A. Odell, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 174 Rivington-st., to-day, (Friday,) July 31, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

SEARS.—On Thursday morning, July 30, GEORGE, infant son of Alexander H. and Jeannette C. Sharp.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 308 Dean-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STRONG.—At Na. 62 East 19th-st., on Thursday morning, July 30, from wounds received while leading his brigade in the attack on Fort Wagner, (Charleston Harbor,) Brig.-Gen. GEORGE C. STRONG, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, also the friends of his father-in-law, William A. Budd, are invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Saturday morning, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock.

UPJOHN.—On Wednesday, July 29, GRACE DUDLEY, infant child of Richard M. and Emma D. Upjohn, aged 7 months.

The burial service will be read at the house, on Friday, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 17, of disease of the heart, MARY, wife of Thomas Walsh.

Her remains were placed in the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery, a few hours before her husband's return with the 52d regiment from Pennsylvania

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 405.—July 30, 1863.
40, 32, 43, 23, 2, 48, 18, 36, 10, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 406.—July 30, 1863
33, 10, 70, 64, 66, 53, 23, 58, 32, 26, 63, 12, 74.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of July 14, 1863, No. 23,819 drew $108,000, No. 5,554 drew $4,000, No. 20,275 drew $30,000, No. 19,176 drew $10,000, No. 10,556 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
And our late Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.

Mr. Haws used to say that he was never without a bottle of Relief by his bedside, and the taxpayers of New-York must often, like ourselves, have seen a bottle of this medicine standing on his table in the Comptroller's office. He was liable to sudden attacks of rush of blood to the head; when so affected, he would at once swallow a dose of the Relief, bathe his head with it, and snuff its strong odor as a restorative. It never failed to relieve him.

If the reader of this should ever see a man suffering from a sun-stro

Who Shall Pay for the Stamps on a Deed of Conveyance?

A DECISION BY COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 11th inst., inquiring who is in pay for the stamp required to be affixed in a deed of conveyance, the grantor or grantee, has been received.

The 94th section of the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, requires that the stamp shall be paid for by the person or party "who shall make, sign or issue" the instrument, "or for whose use the same may be made, signed or issued."

The 95th section of the same act provides, that if any person shall make, sign or issue, or cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument without having duly stamped, such person shall incur a penalty of $50, and the instrument shall be deemed invalid.

The order, therefore, to be able to tender a conveyance which shall be evidence of a transfer of title, it is necessary that the grantor shall affix to his deed a stamp appropriate to the consideration of the grant or value of the interest intended to be conveyed. The grantee is not bound to accept a deed unless it is properly stamped, nor can a grantor deliver it, without violating the law, until the stamp is affixed and cancelled. It is true that a grantee may himself affix and cancel the stamp before the instrument is used, and he may thus render valid what otherwise would be void; but his act in that respect will not relieve the grantor from the penalty incurred by his omission to comply with the requisitions of the law. It is made his duty to affix and cancel the stamp, or to see that it is done, before the instrument leaves his hand, and he can by no means cast that obligation on any other party. Even where the contract of purchase requires the grantee to pay the expense of the stamp, the grantor, in order to escape liability for the penalty, must take care that the deed be stamped before delivery. He must do it himself, or cause it to be done. Although the expense, as between the parties, may be shifted by contract, their private arrangements cannot affect the obligations of either to the Government, and where there is no contract, the party who makes the deed is bound to make one that will be recognized and admitted as an instrument of evidence, which it cannot be till a stamp is purchased or procured, affixed and cancelled.

In some localities it is said that conveyancers have established a rule that the cost of stamps is to be borne by grantees, and I am asked to say whether contracts for the purchase and sale of real estate in such localities may not be properly considered as having been made in reference to such a rule, and thus to have incorporated it. No contract can be properly construed in reference to a rule of conveyancers until such rule has become a recognized custom, and it is impossible that a custom should exist in the face of a statute less than a year old. The proper office of a custom is to interpret the intentions of the parties, where those intentions are left unexpressed and open to inference or implication, but it is only to be resorted to where there is no statutory provision on the subject. The lawmakers into the body of every contract, and a local usage contrary to the law will not aid the construction, nor can evidence of it be admitted in a court of justice to vary the rights or obligations of the parties in the slightest particular.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Commissioner.

Messrs. P. & E. H. WILLIAMSON, corner of Seventh and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

A Gale on Seneca Lake.

A FLEET OF CANAL BOATS WRECKED.

From the Geneva Gazette, July 24.

During Monday night last a furious storm of wind and rain set in from the northeast, increasing to a perfect gale. The steamer *P. H. Field* started from Watkins with a tow of ten boats, and encountered this gale in its heaviest violence after passing Long Point. Here the lake is about five miles wide, and is subject to a heavy sea. The fleet was pretty well out in the lake to prevent being driven on the west shore. Suddenly the wind chopped round to the north, when the boats got the gale in all its fury, it being so irresistible as to prevent the steamer from making an offing. One of the boats first filled and went down, the others cutting loose from her. One by one the balance parted lines, until all but one became detached from the steamer. With this she made standing at Dresden, and then cruised around in search of the others and to pick up the crews of such as were wrecked.

The following summary shows the losses and condition of boats and cargoes:

Monitor, Capt. BELDEN, loaded with lumber—filled, but has since been raised.

Free Kansas, MURRAY, cargo of coal—safe, has since gone on.

Gold Eagle, BEARDSLEY, cargo of coal—boat and cargo lost.

Gem, WALKER, coal—cargo lost, boat saved.

M. C. Bennett, F. CORAR, coal—cargo lost, boat saved.

Turkey, J. LAMOREUX—driven ashore two miles north of Dresden.

Senator, BARRON, load of lumber—filled, but was got to Geneva.

Bogardus, SIMPSON, load of coal—boat and cargo lost.

C. W. Ryant, BOYAR, load of coal—boat and cargo lost.

Boody, MURRAY—on shore at Dresden.

The crews were all saved. An infant, five months old, however, perished on a raft made of horse bridges and hatches, on which a father, mother and two children had taken refuge. They were subsequently picked up by Capt. O'DANIELS, of the *Field*; the child died from the effects of exposure to the storm. The parents had a third child on the boat. The steersman made a like raft, on which he, with this lad, floated and shoved ashore.

We are indebted to Capt. WHEELER, agent of the steamboat company, for the above facts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 7,621 bbls. Flour, and 108 bbls., 1,209 bags Corn Meal, 717 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 21 bushels Rye, 16,373 bushels Oats, 463 pkgs. Provisions, and 339 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 75 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½ @ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $8 87½ @ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, at uniform prices. Sales and resales, 800 bales, including Middlings, at 62c.@62½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed, to-day, and prices have again declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales, since our last, 14,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 40, poor to choice extra State at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; round-hooped Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00 @ $4 40
Extra State	4 85 @ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 85 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ns.	5 45 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 50 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65 @ 8 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping to-day; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $5 85@$5 55 for poor to good superfine; $5 60@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite heavy; sales, 560 bbls. Extra at $4 95@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for MARSH'S Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at generally declining prices. Sales have been made of 106,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 28@$1 40; Amber Western at $1 28@$1 31; Red do. at $1 20@$1 26; Amber Iowa at $1 21@$1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 09@$1 20; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 10. ₱ bushel. Corn continues in moderate demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported today of 56,000 bushels, at 66c.@67c., for sound mixed Western; 65c.@66c. for unsound do.; 71c. for Yellow Western; 72c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues heavy, at 84c.@95c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,400 bushels. Oats are depressed, including Canada at 63c.@67c.; Western at 69c.@73c., State at 72c.@74c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand to-day, at 65c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inquired for to-day, at 15c.@22c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand, at uniform prices. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Lumber arrived freely until the latter part of last week, when it was kept back by the breaks. The receipts, however, continue from the Northern Canal, and the Erie Canal is now reported in navigable order again, and Lumber is expected here by to-morrow. The sales are brisk, many New-York, Eastern and Philadelphia buyers purchasing largely for Winter stock, judging that it may be laid in at lower prices than hereafter during the season. Prices are firm, with a tendency toward an advance on most kinds, and which has already been realized by some dealers—the maximum figures in our list being the general ruling price. The shipments have been large, and all vessels offering have obtained ready freights at high rates. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the third week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, M.
1860	10,256,000	2,711	——	4,557,472
1861	5,007,042	718	——	11,763,700
1862	13,121,607	2,111	——	9,424,500
1863	7,449,518	473	17,321	6,905,800

The receipts during the week of Boards and Scantling show a falling off of nearly 100 ₱ cent. compared with the corresponding week of last year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, M.
1860	125,440,000	22,865	30,466	48,257,879
1861	71,599,673	17,025	252	44,593,130
1862	100,321,767	18,536	50,126	67,830,364
1863	76,005,252	6,925	103,817	60,212,140

MOLASSES—Has been dull, to day, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy, and sales have been made of only 300 bbls., in lots, at $11 37½@$11 50 for Old Mess; $13 25 for new Mess; $10 25@$11 for old and new Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 6¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard continues very quiet, at 5¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lard favors buyers; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request, at former rates; sales 150 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $18 @$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is very quiet at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 8c. @11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, since our last, embraced 1,500 bags East India, part at $7 50@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 950 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13n @13¾c., Porto Rico at 12¾c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@11¾c.; with 320 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 90,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 500 bbls., chiefly at 45c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 30,000 bushels Grain at 6¾d.@7d. ₱ bushel, and, by steamer, 2,500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 12,000 bushels Grain at 6¾d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.		
Georgia	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova-Scotian	Aug. 1	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hansa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Celtic	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
	FROM EUROPE.		
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Columbia	Aug. 1	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Aug. 1	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The Mails for New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Columbia*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

The Mails for the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ariel*, close on Monday, Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until the fifteenth day of August next, for furnishing the requisite supplies of Bunting and Dry Goods for the Navy during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting, or Dry Goods," as the case may be, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on Application to the Commandants, or Navigation Officers, of the respective Yards, or at the Bureau. Samples will be seen, and instructions or special information obtained, on application to the Commandants or Navigation Officers of the Yards.

As the qualities specified in the schedules are only estimates of probable requirements, the right is reserved to require more, or accept less, than the quantities set down in the schedules.

All articles must be delivered to the Yard, at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to the inspection, measurement, weight, &c., of the Yard where received and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer stationed there at.

Offers will be received for the whole of the Bunting, or the whole of the Dry Goods, required for the four Yards, to be delivered only at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, New-York; and offers will be received for the quotas separately required for each Yard, to be delivered at the Yard for which the proposal is made. In computing, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate extended in the column of amounts.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law, the form of which is subjoined.

The contract to each case will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder, who gives proper security for its fulfillment, but the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contracts will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which the parties will be required to execute within ten days after receiving them at the nearest post offices or navy agencies.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the material therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D. E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 562 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of August next, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City

30,000 pairs of negro shoes (brogans, black.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes, and state in their proposals how many they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A scale of sizes can be ascertained at this office.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Negro Shoes," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 562 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 3d of August next, for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and flies of Linen Duck, to conform in size and workmanship to the standard samples to be seen at this office. Bidders will submit a sample, at least a yard in length, of the material of which they propose to make the Tents, and state the quantity they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries. A proper quantity must accompany the proposal.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:

60,000 yards Nine Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
3,000 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
3,000 pair Woolen Socks.
2,000 Mattresses.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family as above; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread and biscuit; best of City references from her last situation; can be seen two days at No. 134 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as good plain cook; good washer and ironer; is a professed waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best City references from her last situation; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 156 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th aves.

AN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 118 Mulberry-st., near Canal.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable and well-recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country, as cook and laundress, or as general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, to cook, wash and iron, by a woman with best City reference: no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 139 West 27th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also, Germans, Danish, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c., OR LIGHT PORTER.—Wanted, a situation as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good references. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener, by a married man, (without children,) who has had 18 years' experience in this country as manager of greenhouses, graperies, ornamental grounds, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address J. M. C., care of Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener or coachman, by a married man. Protestant; has three years reference from the last place. Address, for my last employer, Mr. W. Shaw, No. 43 Park-place, New-York, for two days, for R. M., or A. Smith, seedsman, No. 45 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation is wanted as coachman and gardener by a reliable young single man who thoroughly understands his business; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's country residence, &c.; the best of references. Address C. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived in first-class families and is highly recommended; is single and does not object to the country. Address M. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing to make himself useful in every respect; has good references from his last places; has no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in the City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman in City or country; is fully understands his business; has good reference. Address M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, with good testimonials, desires a situation in City or country; is a good hand over horses and cattle and careful driver; also a good farmer; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED: man as gardener; wife as cook or dairywoman, no family, and Protestants; would take charge of a small place. Call on or address X., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

HELP WANTED

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN AN IMporting house: one who can loan his employer between three and four thousand dollars, will hear of a good situation and liberal salary, by addressing TRADE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO PERfectly understands his business, and can carry on a farm, and whose family can take care of four cows. Address, with reference, J., Box No. 3,212 Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED A YOUNG PROTESTANT women to take care of children and make herself generally useful; excellent character—truthfulness, cleanliness and good temper required; English or Scotch preferred; to go a short distance in the country. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,795 New-York Post-office, or at No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, third story.

A LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—WANTED, A laundress, also a waitress in a private family, an hour's distance from the City; the best of references required. Call at No. 1 College-place, up stairs, at 10 o'clock.

A BOY—WANTED, AN ERRAND BOY IN A lawyer's office, who resides with his parents and writes a good legible hand; the best references required. Applicants will address, in their own handwriting, L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age to do general work on a small place in the country. Must know how to take care of a horse and cow. Apply to EDWARD SEYMOUR, *Times* Office, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A young man about 17 years old, who is quick and correct in figures and a good penman. Address Box No. 4,854 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY clerk in a bookstore; must be a rapid and correct accountant; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address Box No. 4,138 New-York Post-office.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—WANTED, IN AN office down town, an active lad of 16 to 17 years; one who lives in Brooklyn and can board at home with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 587 Post-office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts: one who has had experience as an agent or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—1,000 CLOAK MAKERS.—WE WANT immediately 1,000 experienced hands, to work on cloaks and mantillas; also, first-class stitchers, to run Grover & Baker's machines. Apply, this day, to ALLEN & PAINE, rear entrance, No. 334 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—PERRY WRIGHT, or PERRY ORR, left home, Canaan Township, Wayne County, Ohio, April 9, last, is 13 years old, 4 feet and 8 or 9 inches high, stout, light hair, blue eyes, brown speck in one of his eyes, scarcely discernible, dimple chin and cowlick. He wished to go into the army or on the lakes, and officers who have boys for servants, and captains of vessels having cabin boys under their charge, are particularly requested to find the only son of a heartbroken mother. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., papers, and indeed all editors of papers friendly to humanity, are earnestly requested and entreated to give this notice an insertion within their columns. The agonized and forsaken mother offers a reward of $50 dollars for the information or recovery of her lost boy. Information may be sent to Mrs. MARIA WRIGHT, Burbank Post-office, Wayne County, Ohio, when the above reward will be cheerfully granted.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE,
300 DOZEN HALF BUSHEL
PEACH BASKETS, Stave.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES, AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

PRESSES WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND 4-cylinder Hoe Press; also, a second-hand Gordon & Mid. Improved Franklin Press, and a double-cylinder Hoe or Taylor Press, second-hand, about 32x46, or to print size of *Herald*, for all of which cash will be paid. Address HOLMAN, care of E. R. WEBB, No. 34 Dutch-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE YACHT, OF 14 tons, a fast sailer, and in first rate order, and well found. Apply to A. H. MULLER, T. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 655 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Lambert's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

63 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Mast, Hortense, Ranger, Reisamparo, Magnia, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Roselle, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
20 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
5 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
9 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
67 Bales COTTON from prize schooner "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner MINNIE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Rifle and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at

Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:
20 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.

U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
On SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
PRIZE GOODS,
From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON,
BREEZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aquadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hard wine, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNEB & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES G. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE STONINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
$100,000 of the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad Company,) redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August.

These bonds are a part of $250,000 which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Central Park Ins. Co.	$100	10 Wm'sburgh G. L. Co. $50
10	Manf. & Mer. Bank	100	10 Market Bank 100
15	N. Y. Equi. F. Ins. Co.	35	5 Mechanics' Bank 25
65	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	60	6 Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. 28
6	Relief Fire Ins. Co.	50	12 Knickerbocker Ins. Co. 40
6	Phœnix Ins. Co.	50	

$700 Sun Insurance Co. Scrip of 1860.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

130 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad..... $100

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 62 William-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER.
No. 62 William-st., near Wall.
FRIDAY, July 31,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SPECIAL SALE,

By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $450,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.
July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 400 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! IMPOSTORS UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO [illegible] married or single, [illegible] Marriage [illegible] Anatomical [illegible] Impotency, [illegible] Urinary [illegible] of the sexual [illegible] Parts, [illegible] Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. [illegible] avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quacks, Specifics, Assistants, Instruments, &c., should purchase [illegible] DR. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; 8 YOUNG, No. 121 Nassau-st., LAMDIN, No. 25 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, [illegible] New-York, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

☞ We connect with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Examiner*, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. (Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in from 1 to 3 days.) The taint of disease hereditary from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt attention elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerienes, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous remedy is combined to the most inveterate constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1849. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy KING'S ANODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collie Browne, M. D., C. S., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establish this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, induces refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood in the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible to correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Lib erty-st.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE.

It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless. When properly administered, it causes a quiet sleep, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, do., Platina, (cohesive gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Plates inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. Bernard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1863.

HUGH R. CARPENTER, Administrator.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible] very desirable [illegible] corner [illegible] Lenox-ave., [illegible] 125th-st., [illegible] in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, [illegible] railroad and omnibus lines. [illegible] apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, [illegible] No. 38 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with shebs bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$1,900.—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, &c., situate near the village of Mamaroneck, 15 minutes' walk from the depot, and one hour's ride from the City; part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address E. H., Mamaroneck.

ORANGE, N. J.—WANTED TO HIRE, FOR 3 years, with privilege of purchase, a small country seat at Orange, N. J., on high land, within three miles of Newark. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 14th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALLer place or a house and lot, the valuable farm of 240 acres, in a high state of cultivation, beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, midway of Stockport and Coxsackie depots, Hudson River Railroad. Half mile of handsome river front, and many beautiful building sites. Good sized dwelling, with stone kitchen, boiler room, and two wood-houses contiguous; smoke-house, ice-house, spring-house, two barns, hay press, two carriage houses, two pig-pens, two corn-cribs, hen-house, large cow and horse stables, extensive sheds, cart-shed house, carpenter shop, farming utensils of every kind in good order, stock, household furniture. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent., to suit the purchaser.

DANIEL B. ALOER, Stockport, Columbia Co.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

TO THE RESIDENTS AND OCCUPANTS OF STORES ON BROADWAY—The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the almost universal custom of sweeping out the stores on this thoroughfare in the morning, is a great hindrance to the perfect cleaning of the street and keeping it free from dust.

In sweeping the stores at this time of day creates a nuisance: the dust is carried along the line of the walks, and, raised by every gust of wind, is an intolerable annoyance to all passengers; the remainder is left in the gutters, giving them the appearance of not having been swept by the City night sweepers. It therefore respectfully requests that you cause your stores and sidewalks to be swept at night, and that the sweepings be deposited in the street, so that the City sweepers may be enabled to gather them up in their nightly rounds; and Broadway shall have no cause for complaint on account of any remaining uncleanness.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFfairs will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENBY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Ann-st., near Nassau.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
GREAT EASTERN.
WARMAN ASPEN, Commander,
Will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,

at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, as 8 o'clock A. M., precisely. And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $125
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,678	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class.....$90
Second-class.....60 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110 00
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 3,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$125
Second Cabin.....85
Steerage.....25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NOVA SCOTIAN,

Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency.

Through bills of exchange and certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

Passage $60. Freight at reduced rates.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after Friday. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Perkins, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Aug. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship

CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,

Will sail from Pier No. 43 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$80
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DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.—PREparatory to making extensive alterations and improvements in my already large and commodious store, I will offer for sale for the next thirty days one of the largest and best selected stocks of Summer Dress Goods ever exhibited in Brooklyn, together with other Summer Goods, at a very great reduction in prices—being determined to reduce my stock to the lowest possible point, to make room for an extensive stock of goods for the Autumn trade. WALTER LOCKWOOD,
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LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE—MADE TO order by Goddard, of Boston. It has full springs and weighs 200 pounds; in perfect order. Price low; part cash need. Apply to DUSENBURY & VAN BUREN, No. 135 Chambers-st.

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FROM CHAMBERS-ST. FROM THIRTIETH-ST.

Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.
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Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cattaraugus and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6.15 A. M., 10.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Long Branch at 7.15 and 11.40 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6.15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10.40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7.35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5.00 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 1.15 P. M., 4.20 P. M. and 6.25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11.15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1.15 P. M., and 4.20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 2 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Pier foot of Jay-street every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga at 7 o'clock the same evening. Returning, leave Albany every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 6 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 6 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KINNEY, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

AUGUST 2.—THE ONLY REGULAR SUNDAY boat, the steamer MOSES TAYLOR, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Strattonport will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., 8¼; 14th-st., 8½; 34th-st., 8¾. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 2½ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3¼, stopping at all the other landings.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIden and SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT RIGHT TO BE SOLD FOR [illegible] of two most valuable [illegible] for the manufacture of an article [illegible] in general use. [illegible] in operation in one of the largest [illegible] manufactories in America. [illegible] filling and flanging machine, [illegible] the use of which [illegible] accomplishing at least [illegible] per cent. in labor alone can be saved, [illegible] per cent. in material. The advantages gained by working these machines are the absence of a phosphorous disease, great saving of labor and material, and the most inexperienced can work them. Address BELL & BLACK, No. 16 Bow-lane, Cheapside, London.

TO LIQUOR STOREKEEPERS.—WANTED to purchase a liquor store, one that is doing a good business. Apply at No. 10 Battery-place, this day from 11 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH STOCK, FIXtures and good will, the carriage and wagon manufactory of the late James B. Palmer. Apply at No. 13 Downing-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, by Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,478, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated [illegible] 1863, standing in the name of [illegible] ELY. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

FOUND—IN VARICK-ST., ON THE 14TH INST., a [illegible] POCKET-BOOK. [illegible] can have the same by calling at [illegible] and paying for this advertisement.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

[illegible] ANNUAL MEETING [illegible] will be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., when the Annual Report will be presented, and a Board of Directors elected for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 3d of August.

By order of the Board,
JOHN A. STEVENS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
[illegible] MINSTRELSY, BALLADS and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS.

This splendid band has acquired unbounded popularity during their short engagement, but their previous arrangements [illegible] no longer stay at the Mercer, and the manager has provided

OTHER RICH NOVELTIES,

which also compel him to make

THIS THE LAST WEEK POSITIVELY

of this talented and attractive

TROUPE OF ETHIOPIANS,

hence this week is the last to witness their

RICH AND LAUGH

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt's Recent Victory in the Indian Territory.

The Losses of the Enemy Heavier than at First Reported.

The Rebels Routed by a Charge of Colonel Williams' Negro Regiment.

WHAT GEN. BLUNT INTENDS TO DO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Monday, July 27, 1863.

The telegraph has already informed you of the late engagement between Gen. BLUNT and the rebel Gen. COOPER at Elk Creek. By later advices I am able to give you some details of the affair. The scene of the victory was about 25 miles south of Fort Bluet, on the headwaters of a branch of the Canadian River, a short distance from the old Creek Agency,—within which action it occurred—and two miles from a point called Honey Springs, where COOPER's headquarters have been and at which were the storehouses and stores for the use of the rebel force that has for four months past been menacing Fort Gibson and Col. PHILLIPS' command. COOPER's force was over 5,000, with four guns, strongly posted for defence on the broken-timbered ground at the head of the stream.

Gen. BLUNT left the Third Indian (Cherokee) regiment, with two gues and the Paymaster's escort, Ninth Kansas cavalry, under Capt. STUART, to hold the post. He then detailed the balance of his force, with Cols. JUDSON and PHILLIPS, consisting of—under the first officer—the First Colored, Second Indian, six companies of the Wisconsin cavalry, two mountain howitzers, and two sections of the Second Kansas battery. Under Col. PHILLIPS were six companies of the Colorado Second, (white,) the First Indian, five companies Sixth Kansas cavalry, and two sections Third Kansas battery. This force was ordered to cross the Arkansas on the morning of the 16th, or night of the 15th, close to the fort. The rebels had fallen back from that vicinity. In crossing the stream, which was much swollen, we lost four of the First Indian regiment and a six-mule team.

Gen. BLUNT, with six companies of the Sixth Kansas and two guns of the Second battery, left on Wednesday night, traveling due west to the Verdegris, thence south to the Arkansas, which they crossed ten miles above Gibson. Soon after they encountered and drove in the enemy's pickets, and advanced to the Old Creek Agency, where a messenger was dispatched to Cols. JUDSON and PHILLIPS. As soon as the junction was formed, Gen. BLUNT advanced to the creek and attacked the enemy. The fight lasted in all nearly three hours, and was sharp and continuous the larger portion of the time. The Major-General himself was suffering severely from sickness, but continued on the field and personally directed the fight. The Colored regiment and the Colorado Volunteers are reported as especially distinguishing themselves. The latter regiment was at one time almost surrendered, but fought its way out with the bayonet. Our artillery was handled well, though the nature of the ground was against it. One of the enemy's guns was dismounted by a round shot, and Gen. BLUNT then ordered the Colored regiment to charge. An eye witness, writing me an hasty note, says:

"The negroes rapidly formed under the ringing orders of the Colonel, and with a stirring shout that might have been heard for miles, rushed forward, their bayonets glistening as unbroken line along the entire front; the Colonel in advance, on horseback, waving his sabre, and cheering the boys with animating voice and electric presence, a mark for every rebel sharpshooter. As they rushed forward, the enemy fired a deadly volley, and Col. WILLIAMS, severely wounded, fell to the ground, still cheering on his men. The line wavered, but only for a second. With fiercer yells the boys went forward. As the glistening steel advanced, with its propelling line of swarth faces and stalwart forms, the rebels broke to the wildest disorder. By Jove! I never saw such a sight. I tell you, H——, it was worth looking at. The swarth faces, gleaming horrid eyes, out of which the aroused manhood looked ablaze upon the supporters of Slavery, the perfection of soldierly excellence, and the courage which was expressed in every motion; these, with all the memories that crowded upon me, made it a scene worth all our anxious toil and care to look upon. Brotherhood comes out of battle, and in its red light and sacrificial flame prejudices fade and are buret up, while the strong love of heroes recognize the heroic qualities of the negro, and through the out-look of those transcendental moments battle gives sees, faintly it may be, but certainly, the divine equality of man. It is worth fighting for—it is worth dying for—that we may carry into future earth-life, or out to the beyond, the certainty of this great truth."

The enemy broke, and the remainder of the fight was given to the cavalry, which was sent in pursuit. Two guns, complete, were captured, three stand of colors, 150 prisoners, sixty men left dead on the field, and thirty-six wounded picked up. Many of the latter escaped. Five hundred rifles and muskets were captured, 5,000 pounds of flour, 5,060 pounds of salt, sugar, meat and other commissary stores. A quantity of Quartermaster's stores were also captured. COOPER set fire to the buildings at Honey Springs before making his escape.

From prisoners Gen. BLUNT learnt that CABELL, with about 4,000 men and four guns, was at Fort Smith. Our Kansas General will, without doubt, move in his direction immediately. That's his fashion. He believes in fighting. Like his men, he would rather kill a rebel than eat a good meal when hungry.

Late reports from Fort Blunt intimate the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners to be larger than at first indicated. It cannot fall far short of 500. Our loss is ten killed on the field and thirty wounded. This defeat of COOPER destroys the last hope, followed up vigorously as it will be by BLUNT, for the rebels regaining possession of the Indian Territory. It will, in all probability, result in restoring to their allegiance the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. The first have been ready to renounce the Confederate alliance whenever we could occupy their country.

The latter are well known to be thoroughly disconcerted. Gen. BLUNT may be expected to take Fort Smith and Little Rock ere long. He will then turn his attention to Shreveport and Northern Louisiana. He wants a negro army and will get it. Fort Gibson is just 300 miles south of this place, nearly half way to Galveston and the Gulf. BLUNT is going there, and intends to let alone, while HAMILTON pleads in vain at Washington for help to the gallant Union sufferers of Western and Northern Texas, to rally them around the old flag, and restore the State to the Union. It has long been a favorite idea of the Kansas people that they were to be mainly instrumental in establishing freedom in the Southwest. Gen. BLUNT is a practical member of that school, and he is on his way to accomplish it. Let him alone, except to furnish supplies and ordnance stores, and with only his small army of less than 4,000 men, he will make a big scare in Texas anyhow, if no more. But he'll do more, unless Washington or St. Louis interferes.

Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Kansas, (colored,) is now at Fort Blunt. His most serious wound is in the right breast or shoulder. The ball glanced around, and was taken out of the back. It is not believed to have penetrated the lungs. He also received three flesh wounds, in the foot, hand and face. He is not believed to be in any danger, and with care will soon be in the field again.

The Cabin Creek fight, in which Col. WILLIAMS commanded, and of which I wrote you, proves to have been more disastrous to the enemy than we at first supposed. The rout and demoralization was very complete. The rebel loss was 50 killed, 80 wounded and 9 prisoners; their numbers 1,800, officers about 1,200, while every advantage of position was on the rebel side. We had but one killed and [illegible] Company K, Fifth Kentucky, slightly.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.

NO NEW MILITARY MOVEMENTS REPORTED.

By the *Matanzas* we have received New-Orleans papers to July 24. They contain no news of special interest. The following order has been issued by Gen. BANKS regarding the

PROVOST COURT.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEW-ORLEANS, July 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52.—General Orders, No. 45, current series, Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, is hereby amended, to read as follows:

"A Military Court, to be known as the Provost Court of the Department of the Gulf, is hereby constituted, for the purpose of hearing, deciding, and passing judgment upon:

I. All cases of violations of General or Special Orders, violations of the Rules and Articles of War, violations of the recognized laws of war, or other offenses arising under the military jurisdiction, where the offender is not in the military service of the United States.

II. All civil crimes against the persons or property of the inhabitants, committed by any person in the military service of the United States.

III. All other cases, arising under the military jurisdiction, which may be specially referred to the Court by the Commanding General or the Provost-Marshal General of the Department."

This Court will exercise original and exclusive jurisdiction in all the above cases; but where the penalty exceeds the loss of life, or the dismissal of a commissioned officer, the sentence of the Court shall be subject to the approval of the Major-General commanding the Department.

The Court shall have power to bring before it, and to examine into the cause of confinement of any person held imprisoned within the Department, provided that, upon the application of the person so held imprisoned, it shall be made to appear that he is not undergoing the sentence of any Court of competent civil or military jurisdiction, nor awaiting trial in such Court, nor confined by order of the Major-General commanding the Department, or, in his absence, the Commander of the defences of New-Orleans. And the Court, upon such examination, shall have power to discharge the prisoner from confinement, or to make such order or decision as the justice of the case may require.

The sessions of the Court will be held at the City of New-Orleans, or such other point as may from time to time be designated in orders.

Col. CHARLES C. DWIGHT, One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York, is appointed Judge of the Court, hereby authorized and established, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

In the absence of the Judge of the Court, or in case of his inability from any cause to preside, the Judge Advocate of the Court shall act as Judge, and exercise the same powers and have the same jurisdiction.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

OFF FOR MOBILE.

From the Era, July 22.

The Vicksburgh paroled prisoners who were on the *Choutcau*, as well as those who came down on the *City of Madison* yesterday afternoon, were all taken off these boats last night and left for Mobile. The ladies and gentlemen who have been standing on the levee looking at them for a couple of days, ruening the risk of sunstrokes innumerable, can now remain under shelter, or amuse themselves by promenading in front of the Custom-house to get a look at the bandsome Confederate officers confined therein. We occasionally glance up at those windows ourselves, and without intending to flatter, must say the defenders of Port Hudson are as handsome as they showed themselves to be gallant, and we don't blame the young ladies for being drawn towards such a center of attraction.

OBITUARY.

From the Era, July 23.

Hon. DANIEL C. BAKER, of Lynn, Mass., died in this city on Sunday last. Mr. BAKER was for many years a partner in the house of FRANCIS S. NEWHALL & Co., of Boston, but was more recently connected with Messrs. DAVID TAYLOR & Co., lately merchants of this city. He was one of the founders of the Exchange Bank and of the Howard Banking Company, in Boston, and was long President of the latter. In politics he was what they call up North a Webster Whig, and was quite prominent as a politician of that stripe, having been a member of the Massachusetts Senate. At the time of his death he was on a visit to this city for the purpose of closing up his business affairs.

List of Cabin Passengers by the Matanzas.

Maj.-Gen. Augur, U. S. A.; Capt. Cetting, A. D. C.; Capt. Benkard, A. D. C.; Col. Bartlett, Col. Abert, Col. Hamlin, Capt. John Hall, Capt. S. E. Clark, Capt. S. H. Grannis, Capt. Hicks, Second Duryee Zouaves; Capt. E. P. Hill, Capt. Mudgett, Lieut. Burbank, Lieut. B. F. Noyes, Lieut. O. H. Brooks, Lieut. Nichols, Lieut. Diamond, Lieut. S. B. Meach, Lieut. Palmer, Lieut. V. K. Speer, Lieut. Pike, Maj. Strawe, Adjt. Miffee, Dr. Russell, Dr. Norlond, Mr. John Chadwick; Dr. George Kellogg, Sergeon, in charge of wounded officers and soldiers, all from Port Hudson, La.; 63 sick and wounded soldiers in steerage.

DIED ON THE PASSAGE.

July 27—Luke Burbush, Co. H, 52d Mass. Vols.

The *Matanzas* also brings home the remains of the late Col. ABEL SMITH, Jr., Brooklyn, Second Duryee Zouaves.

IMPORTANT FROM MATAMORAS.

Seven Thousand French Troops Said to be Marching on the City.

WHAT MIRAMON IS ABOUT.

From the New-Orleans Era, July 24.

The following is extracted from a letter from Matamoras to a gentleman in this city. It is dated on the 16th June:

"There is a rumor here that 7,000 French soldiers are on the way here from Vera Cruz. It needs confirmation. If true, the authorities will endeavor to meet and fight them with such forces as they can collect. They will surely dispute with an earnest struggle for the possession of Tamaulipas, and of course this most important town would be the principal prize to be fought for. The Mexicans are resolute, and will fight the French to the last. They are united here in their opposition to the invaders.

MIRAMON is the lion of Fort Brown of late. He has attempted to temper with the authorities here, but has utterly failed. They say that Mexico wants none of the services of men who have already betrayed the nation. The people are essentially loyal and patriotic.

The Texes people are desirous of playing into the hands of the French. They are en for anything that will embarrass the United States, and flatter European monarchy. They are playing the part of adventurers to the fullest extent.

A great many Texas Rangers are coming here, as they have been coming here for the last eighteen months. Some are deserters, some liable to conscription in the rebel service, but most of the 5,000 or 6,000 who have passed through this place, were compelled to leave the State to save their lives, because our [illegible] mistaken Southern brethren" suspected them of being in heart, and in fact, "citizens of the United States." Many who were skulking from hill to hill, and forest to forest, in Northern Texas, seeking to get out of the country, and only desirous of being "let alone," have been trailed by assassins and murdered outright. I do not doubt that 2,500 murders have been committed within two years in Texas, every one of which has been for "suspected sympathies" for the old flag; but the new arrived are all radicals—all intend revenge.

Sixteen men from near Austin, only a week ago, arrived here, and two of them (one a nephew of Gen. HAMILTON) is on the way to New-Orleans. There are hundreds of as good men in Texas as there are out of it. The Germans, and thousands of Americans in Texas are loyal; Texas would be loyal if the reign of terror was at an end.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Great Activity of Trade at Brownsville.

From the Brownsville Flag, July 12.

The town of Brownsville is at present crowded with people from North, South, East and West. The neutral and sharp-trading Yankee is here from the North, with his everlasting talk about "constitutional liberty," as though his race ever understood that blessing any more than they did the Slavery blessing. We have English, French and German people from the East, all talking business first and the news next. We have the Mexicans from the West, an infinite number of Cubans, and a large sprinkling of Confederates from the South. Commerce brings this vast crowd together in Elizabeth-street, Brownsville, and if the Conscript office did not shake the street so frowningly, the gathering would be larger.

From ten in the morning until five in the evening it is a feat to pass across Elizabeth-street, through the mass of wagons, oxen, horses and mules. And it is sometimes quite as difficult to pass along the sidewalks stored with goods. Strange to say, Boston and New-York are familiar names to our sight, for we have groceries and dry goods from those hostile markets, just as regularly as they do in New-Orleans. We send hides and wool, and shall we say it?—cotton, to the Yankees, and they send us wherewith to feed upon and where with to clothe ourselves. They send us powder and shot, saltpetre, phosphorous, fire, caps, and all manner of explosive and destruc-

[illegible] Chicago and New-York papers to the 22d inst. [illegible] Vicksburgh [illegible] Port Hudson [illegible] Gen. BANKS [illegible] Gen. GRANT [illegible] Gen. BANKS [illegible] Gen. GRANT [illegible] Gen. BANKS [illegible] Gen. GRANT

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3690. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Herron's Division Said to be Going to Mobile.

Gen. Joe Johnston's New Line of Defence on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Mississippi Virtually Abandoned by the Rebels.

Movements in Favor of a Return to the Union.

ADVICES FROM PORT HUDSON AND BELOW

Reported Capture of 3,000 Rebels at Donaldsonville.

BRASHEAR CITY RECAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 31.

The Fifty-second Massachusetts regiment, numbering 789 men, arrived at Cairo yesterday, from Port Hudson, *en route* home, to be mustered out of the service. Their time expired July 11.

Vicksburgh advices of the 26th inst., say that Gen. Hunter's division has gone to Mobile.

Our army has fallen back to the Big Black River.

Jackson, Miss., is entirely destroyed.

Gen. Joe Johnston is believed to be retreating to Mobile, which place the enemy are making desperate efforts to defend.

MEMPHIS Wednesday, July 29.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON'S army is said to be on Pearl River, a few miles west of Meridian, where fortifications are being erected.

Gen. Johnston will make the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Cheehaw on the north, to Mobile on the south, his line of defence. He is said to have received large reinforcements from Bragg's army.

Mississippi is virtually abandoned by the rebels. *There is a strong Peace Party in that State, in favor of returning to the Union, upon a guarantee being given that the rights of the people under the Constitution—of person, of property and of conscience—shall be maintained.*

Some say that they would donate half their incomes to liquidate the public debt, if the existing difficulties could be adjusted on a fair, just and honorable basis.

Gen. GAINES, commander of the Mississippi State Militia, Gen. CHALMERS, and other rebel officers, are moving their commands from the northern and central portions of the State toward the South.

The removal of the slaves from Mississippi into Alabama and Georgia has been carried to such an extent that the Governors of those States have issued proclamations forbidding their further introduction, and Gen. JOHNSTON'S pickets are said to have turned a large number back.

The steamer *Empire Parish*, from Port Hudson on the 24th, and Vicksburgh on the 28th instant, arrived to-day, with about 700 of the Twenty-second Maine regiment on board, who are homeward bound. Twenty-five sick men belonging to this regiment have been transferred to our hospitals here.

Following this regiment are the Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth regiments from the same State, and nine months men, whose time has expired. Still other nine months' men, from Gen. BANKS' army, will return North *via* the Mississippi.

All is quiet at Port Hudson and Vicksburgh. The fortifications at the former place are being strengthened, and the enlistment of negro troops is progressing rapidly.

Rumors prevailed that Gen. WEITZEL had captured 3,000 rebels at Donaldsonville; that Brashear City had been retaken by us, and that Gen. FRANKLIN had arrived at New-Orleans to take command of Gen. BANKS' army.

Gen. GRANT has perfected a complete system of mounted patrols between Vicksburgh and New-Orleans, who, with the gunboats, afford ample protection to vessels.

Everything is quiet. There are no signs of rebels on either shore. Gen. GRANT has ordered all sick soldiers in hospital here, able to bear the journey, to be sent home on thirty days furlough, and all those permanently disabled to be immediately discharged or recommended for membership in Invalid corps.

CAIRO, Friday, July 31.

The steamers *Choctaw* and *Starlight* arrived yesterday, from New-Orleans the 23d.

Gen. PALMER, who lost a leg at Port Hudson, came on in the *Starlight*.

It is understood that Gen. LOGAN will be assigned to the command of the Sixteenth army corps, *vice* Gen. HURLBUT, resigned.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM MEMPHIS.

A Memphis dispatch dated July 28 has the following:

By the arrival of the *Henry Choteau* we have dates from New-Orleans to the 23d, and Vicksburgh 26th.

Gen. GRANT reports the destruction of sixteen rebel transports by the rebels above Yazoo City. Among the number are the *Magnolia, Magenta, Parmenia, Ford, Kossuth, Acadia, Edward J. Gay* and *Rose*.

Gen. HURLBUT on his arrival at Vicksburgh was put in command of a large number of transports, on which his division was placed. [Later advices say that Mobile is his destination.—EDS. COM.] Between New-Orleans and Vicksburgh Capt. WILLIAMS met fifteen steamboats.

HURLBUT has been reinforced by six thousand men. The rebels, who a few days since were back on that plantation, are nowhere to be found. Scouts have gone back into the country in all directions, but could not find nor hear anything of them.

The City of Alton, City of Memphis, R. C. Wood, Chateau, Minnehaha and *Platterille* have arrived, and the *Bell, Memphis, Wood, City of Memphis, Minnehaha* and *Continental* departed. Business at the landing is brisk. More arrivals and departures than for months. Water in Cairo 7½ feet.

Gen. QUINBY'S division has arrived at Helena—destination unknown. An important movement is being made from Vicksburgh, the particulars of which are concealed.

AN EXTENSIVE CAVALRY FORAY.

A letter dated Sunburst, Miss., July 26, says:

Col. DUNCAN, Chief of cavalry in Gen. SHERMAN'S army, has just returned from a most brilliant expedition to Canton, Miss., and beyond. At Jackson, on the 16th, he met JOHNSTON'S cavalry division, 4,000 strong, with three pieces of artillery. After a severe engagement we drove him across Pearl River.

Our force consisted of 1,000 of BUSSEY'S cavalry and 1,000 infantry, commanded by Col. HOGE, Ninth and Eighteenth Ohio. They destroyed a railroad bridge over the Big Black at Canton, burned WAY'S Bluff Station, burned six miles of railroad track of the Jackson, New-Orleans and Mississippi Central Railroad. Five locomotives, fifty cars, thirteen large manufacturing establishments and railroad buildings were completely destroyed.

The Dixie Works were burned, and also one thousand feet of lumber at Canton. They also destroyed two miles of track, burned two locomotives, twenty-five cars in the depot, and a large lot of cotton at Calhoun. They also burned the pontoon bridge on which JOHNSTON crossed his division of the Pearl river, destroyed the ferry at Grant's Mills, and burned several bridges on the railroad.

We captured about one hundred prisoners. Our loss is twenty killed and wounded. The value of the property destroyed is immense. The railroad is completely destroyed for forty miles. JOHNSTON'S whole army is demoralized and in full retreat to Meridian. Mississippi is completely conquered, and the people are begging for deliverance from Southern rule. Gen. STERLE is still in pursuit of the fleeing enemy toward Meridian.

THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON.

Particulars of the Brief Siege—Our Forces at Work Destroying the Railroads—Gen. Lauman's Blunder.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, July 17, 1863.

The siege of Jackson, if such any may term it, was brought to a sudden termination about daylight this morning, by the discovery by our advance skirmishers that the batteries which frowned from the enemy's works the evening before had been removed. A reconnoissance revealed the fact that, under cover of the night, Gen. JOHNSTON had evacuated the place, taking with him his sick and wounded, his artillery, and almost everything else of value. The work of evacuation was commenced about dark on the evening of the 16th, and conducted noiselessly and rapidly until about 3 o'clock this morning, when JOHNSTON'S rear guard withdrew across the river, and set the three floating bridges on fire.

The stand of JOHNSTON at this place was probably made to give time for the removal of large quantities of Government stores. Ever since our army commenced moving eastward from Vicksburgh every train has been loaded to its utmost capacity. JOHNSTON was probably informed of the arrival of SHERMAN'S ammunition train last night, and consigned the remainder of the Government stores to the flames. The large brick block almost west of the State House, and adjoining to the north the block destroyed by our forces at the previous occupation of the city, was filled with stores of the Confederate army. As the rear guard left the city it fired this block of buildings in two or three different places. The burning buildings made it as light as day in our camp. Nearly every one surmised that JOHNSTON was evacuating, and the opinion prevailed that he was destroying the whole city.

As soon as it was rendered certain that the place was evacuated, crowds of soldiers marched into the city, despite orders against straggling, and commenced plundering the houses and stores of citizens. Most of the officers endeavored to prevent this indiscriminate plundering, and soon succeeded in comparatively putting an end to it.

The only pieces of artillery left by JOHNSTON in his retreat were two 64-pound rifled siege guns. One of them was unlimbered, but the other had been dismounted by our batteries and a trunnion knocked off. It had been propped up, however, in the capacity of a "Quaker," in its old position. But the "religious silence" it maintained, however, for some days, led our boys to suspect that something was wrong with it.

Some forty or fifty railroad cars and a small quantity of cotton were left in the city, and fell into the hands of our forces.

The rebels had been busily at work in the construction of a temporary bridge across the Pearl River. The timbers for the purpose had all been framed, and half of the structure already put up. The piers of the old bridge were being used in the construction of the new one. The work was left just as the mechanics had discontinued it.

All the railroad track inside the city limits, which had been torn up by our troops on the occasion of their visit in May last, had been relaid.

The rebel works for the defence of Jackson consisted of a very formidable line of rifle-pits around three sides of the city, and at about a mile's distance from it. At intervals along this line splendid turf-works had been constructed, which were pronounced models of engineering. These forts were embrasured for a large number of field-pieces, and two or three contained, *en barbette*, large 64-pound rifled siege guns. One of these was located in the works on the north of the city, and the other on the west, commanding the regular Vicksburgh road. It was the latter gun which was dismounted, and permenantly injured in the loss of a trunnion, by our batteries. The line of rifle-pits was constructed in that zig-zag coorse which brings the approaches to almost every part of the line under as enfilading fire from those parts not assailed. The timber and undergrowth had been removed for several hundred yards in front of the rebel lines, in order to give them a sweeping fire for a long distance. These trees were left lying where they fell, presenting an obstruction which would have rendered the approach of an assaulting party quite slow, and crowded the men much together. The ground was greatly undulating, as I wrote you before. But, although not steep, the ascent could not have been carried without a terrible loss of life. They were so near level as to obviate all danger of over-shooting, and the peculiar hardness and formation of the ground were particularly favorable to *ricochet* shots. The batteries and long lines of rifle-pits could have enfiladed and swept the wide, open space in front with a murderous fire. It is well that an assault was not ordered.

JOHNSTON, in retreating, took the road to Meridian, the junction of the Mobile and Ohio with the railroad running east from Jackson. Here a stand can be made, or he can fall back on Mobile or Montgomery. Meridian is six miles south of Marion, which you will find laid down on all the old maps; it is about one hundred miles east of Jackson, and twenty from the Alabama line. This is a virtual surrender of Mississippi to our forces, even if JOHNSTON withdraws no further than Meridian.

There have been several fires in Jackson already, since our brief possession of the place. Almost a whole block of stores was destroyed this morning, and one fine dwelling-house, just outside the rebel line of defence. This evening, as I write, the skies are illuminated by a fire in the northern portion of the city. How extensive it is, I am unable to say. By the time our army has captured, evacuated, and again captured Jackson, there will be nothing left of it. Nothing is safe or respected here, but everything destructible seems doomed to destruction. Such is war.

During a portion of the day the rebels held the extreme upper and lower fords, but were finally dislodged by our troops crossing at the central ford, between the floating bridges, a few hundred yards above the old railroad bridge. Their object was to delay the crossing of our cavalry until the rear of JOHNSTON'S column had reached a safe distance. One of our cavalrymen, crossing at the central ford, captured a Confederate prisoner about half a mile from the river, and was proceeding to bring him back into the city. When within a few hundred yards of the ford, with his prisoner walking beside him, his horse stepped upon, and exploded a torpedo planted in the ground, and concealed in the dust. The horse was literally split wide open by the explosion, and the rider almost instantly killed. A fragment struck the prisoner a short distance below the thigh, completely shattering the leg to the knee. His life is despaired of. It is not known whether there are any more of these torpedoes planted in the roads or not, but it is presumed they are, and great caution is exercised by our soldiers in consequence.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum was between the two lines, and consequently in the line of fire from both sides. It is riddled with shot, and is now but a mere wreck. It never was a first-class building, and the loss cannot be very great. The Insane Asylum was within our lines from the first, and has been under the protection of a guard detailed by Gen. PARKE. The only injury it sustained was from a 32-pound solid shot from the enemy's guns, which passed through it. An insane woman was slightly wounded by a splinter, but otherwise no injury was inflicted upon the inmates.

Col. WOOD, of TRAUTH'S division, STERLE'S army corps, with a brigade of infantry, left for Canton last evening. They will destroy the railroad in that neighborhood, and also the large railroad machine shops at that place. It has been determined upon to destroy all the railroads within our reach, inflicting damages of such a permanent character that they will never be rebuilt, except after a return of peace. Work will be commenced upon the roads here to-morrow, and the hurried injuries of the previous occupation will become permanent. With JOHNSTON'S army withdrawn to the eastern limits of the State, and all the railroads torn up, the rebels will never resume control of the Mississippi. There are said to be ninety locomotives belonging to the Mississippi Central and other roads, north of Jackson. If this report is true, they will probably be destroyed, unless some means present itself of getting them to Corinth or Memphis.

JOHNSTON had removed his hospitals some two miles east of the Pearl River, where a very few of his own sick, and our wounded in the affair of the 12th, are said to have been left.

From the first investment of the place, Gen. SHERMAN was short of ammunition. Only a limited number of guns were at first placed in position, and all pieces were limited to one shot every five minutes. The ammunition train was expected on the 16th, and on the night of the 15th our lines were moved about a half a mile nearer the front, and almost double the number of guns were placed in position. In anticipation of the arrival of the train, a vigorous bombardment was to have commenced on last evening. The train did not arrive, however, until near midnight, when orders were issued for each piece to fire two hundred rounds as rapidly as possible this morning. JOHNSTON was of course aware of our being short of ammunition, or he would not have remained so long. His cavalry scouts must also have notified him of the progress of our ammunition train, and thus enabled him to leave just in time to avoid the severe fire which would have followed its arrival.

There are many reports in circulation to the effect that some of our men have been poisoned by drinking liquor left by the rebels. The reasonable conclusion would be this: A drug-store, being endangered by the fire last night, the stock was removed into the street, and this morning scattered in all directions, and trampled in the dust by our soldiers. Several kegs of liquor were found among the stock of this drug-store, and it is not at all improbable that the soldiers, ignorant of its nature, partook of antimonial wine.

The operations of the siege, aside from the terrible blunder of Gen. LAUMAN on the 12th inst., were conducted with the loss of but few lives, as was also the skirmishing in advancing from Vicksburgh.

This morning I rode over the ground upon which Gen. LAUMAN operated his division in the affair of the 12th inst., concerning which I wrote you from Black River bridge on Tuesday last. A view of the ground enables one to form a correct idea of the manner in which the blundering movement was made which terminated so disastrously.

Gen. LAUMAN'S division was attached to Gen. ORD'S army corps, being the extreme right. On the morning of the 12th, Gen. HOVEY, whose division was next to the left, advanced his line about half a mile, and Gen. LAUMAN was ordered to advance his line until his left rested upon Gen. HOVEY'S right. LAUMAN'S right did not extend to Pearl River, as was reported, but simply extended the length of one brigade on the east side of the railroad.

The line of the enemy's works, after reaching far enough south to protect the approaches to the west of the city, make a curve around to the east and cover the approaches to the south. This last line, when it reaches the railroad south of the city, is running almost northwest and southeast. When it crosses the railroad it bears from northeast to southwest for some distance, and then again changes from northwest to southeast, running to the west.

Col. ISAAC L. PUGH, of the Forty-first Illinois, commanded the brigade upon the extreme right of Gen. LAUMAN'S division. The brigade consisted of the Forty-first, Fifty-third and Twenty-eighth Illinois, Third Iowa and Fifth Ohio battery. The left of the brigade rested on the railroad, it being upon the east side of it. Although he could not see the rebel lines on the east side of the railroad, Gen. LAUMAN could see enough to know that they did not run parallel with those on the west side of the railroad, and, presuming that, after crossing the railroad, their course was about east to the river, he swung the right of Gen. PUGH'S brigade around until the line was formed almost due east and west. The brigade on the left of PUGH'S had been dropped from the line, leaving a gap. In this position the division advanced. Presently Col. PUGH came to a cornfield, where the corn had all been carefully removed except in one place, and the timber upon his left all cut down. His skirmishers, about the same time, were driven in by sharpshooters. Col. PUGH determined not to advance any farther, and sent for Gen. LAUMAN, to whom he communicated that his skirmishers had been driven in, and he feared that the enemy were in force in front of him. Gen. LAUMAN gave the order to the brigade to move on, and left it. After crossing the cornfield it came into a piece of open woods, from which the undergrowth had been removed. Here it was opened upon by a galling fire from the enemy's artillery, sharpshooters, and twelve cannon with grape and canister, at one hundred and fifty yards, those upon the right enfilading the line. It was the most murderous fire to which any considerable body of infantry has been exposed during the war, and it beat a hasty retreat, but not until over one-half of the men had been killed or wounded.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT PARIS.

The Main Force Attacked and Defeated at Winchester.

COL. SANDERS IN PURSUIT.

PARIS, Ky., Thursday, July 30.

The rebels, 375 strong, drove in our pickets, and unsuccessfully attempted to flank us and burn the bridge. They were driven back two miles, when the Forty-fifth Ohio came on their rear, captured fifteen, and drove the rest toward Mount Sterling.

Col. SANDERS, at Winchester, attacked their main force, about 2,000 strong, with eight pieces of artillery. The rebels retreated toward Irvine.

Col. SANDERS is pursuing. None of our men were hurt.

The railroad is all safe.

Geo. BURBRIDGE, who was at home on furlough, volunteered his services to drive the rebels back, and was complimented for his gallantry.

Gen. ROUSSEAU spiritedly addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court-house this evening.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 31.

The *Commercial's* Lexington special says, this morning:

Our forces came upon the rebels at Lancaster, where a considerable fight ensued. The enemy lost 20 killed and wounded, and nearly 100 prisoners. A rebel force, 500 strong, took Stanford, Ky., about noon to-day, but were driven out by our cavalry with considerable loss, and, at the last advices, were hastily retreating toward the Cumberland River.

From Harrisburgh.

THE FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT—A CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 31.

It is reported that a United States officer who has been placed under arrest within a few days, in complicity with other officials and contractors, has defrauded the Government in large amounts upon contracts for horses furnished in this city. Our troops were not sufficiently supplied with subsistence, and we understand that the Governor has asked the Secretary of War to investigate the subject, in order that those who are liable shall be exposed and punished.

Arrangements have been made to purchase a part of the battle-field at Gettysburgh, for a cemetery, in which it is proposed to gather the remains of our dead. The ground embraces the point of the desperate attack made upon the left centre of our army. Eight other States have already united with Pennsylvania in this project.

Fire at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., Friday, July 31.

A fire broke out in the cellar of MATHEWS' & GILMORE'S drug store on Lackawena-avenue, at 9 o'clock last night. The fire extended to the four-story building on the north, owned by JOHN KOCH, and from thence to the banking-house of GEORGE SANDERSON on the south. KOCH'S building was badly damaged. Gaenga FULLER'S and SANDERSON'S buildings were totally destroyed with their contents. G. A. & J. F. FULLER and MATHEWS & GILMORE, and the "Union" and "Peter Williamson" Masonic Lodges lost everything. The fire originated from benzine oil.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 31.

The Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $1,563,350 Five-Twenties, to-day, at the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are now being made to July 17, inclusive. The sales for the week will probably reach $11,000,000.

Marine Disaster.

THE STEAMER MORNING STAR REPORTED ASHORE.

HIGHLANDS, Friday, July 31.

The steamer *Morning Star* is reported ashore near Long Branch.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Morning Star.

She Runs Ashore on Deal Beach, in a Fog.

Her Passengers and Crew All Safe.

The Vessel Expected to be Afloat Again Last Evening.

Gen. Franklin's Arrival Out at New-Orleans.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. PERKINS, from New-Orleans, went ashore yesterday morning, at 6:45 o'clock, on Deal Beach. She was in an easy position, and would probably be got off at high water last evening. Assistance was sent down to her from the City.

The passengers were all safely landed on the beach, and came up to the City in the steamer from Shrewsbury.

She left New-Orleans on the 25th, at 8 A. M.

The river was open—several vessels having arrived from St. Louis within a few days.

Gen. FRANKLIN arrived on the 20th of July, and had proceeded to Baton Rouge.

The following resolutions were presented to Capt. PERKINS:

Resolved, That the passengers on the steamship *Morning Star*, on the trip from New-Orleans to New-York, hereby exonerate the Captain, officers and crew from all blame for the disaster which happened this morning; and we are much indebted to them for their uniform kindness and attention during our trip, and especially for their discretion and efficiency in taking all their passengers safely ashore.

Long Branch, Friday, July 31, 1863.

(Signed) JOHN HUTCHINS, M. C., Pres't.
Capt. C. A. GRIFFIN, Secretary, and 105 passengers.

The passengers reached the City at 2 o'clock. They are as follows:

Mrs. Wm. Anderson, E. J. Bobet, P. Gelpi, D. Lanata, Mrs. Comaut, child and servant, Mr. Cruzins, L. Castera, two daughters and servant, A. Montague, G. W. Clark, G. Culyer, Eddy and Tom Forbes, Mary S. Hill, Col. Jarreson and servant, Mr. St. Armand, C. L. St. Cyr, P. M. Ozaone, B. Hector, Miss M. Marshall, J. L. Sterry, L. and A. Heber, E. Pierre and lady, Mrs. Gregory and two sons, J. L. Soner, Dr. A. de Roulder, T. C. A. Dexter, Lieut. Rodgers, Col. Thomas, Capt. Matthews, T. C. Rayno and daughter, C. S. Newalt, Capt. Wm. Green, Lieut. McCready and servant, Lieut. Rodgers, G. H. Wilder, John R. Pond, John P. Magee, N. Bonzano, A. Papin and brother, Lieut. O. H. Mason, Miss Kate Duffy, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Hutchins, Capt. Galagar, David Hildwell, Geo. A. Sanford, Mrs. G. Fix and child, Capt. Barstow, Ellen Sergert, Capt. W. H. Totman, Capt. E. A. Griffin, Capt. Frisbie, Lieut. J. Clark, Lieut J. McFarland, Lieut. Hopkins, Lieut. Furber, George S. Creighten, J. Schriber, George H. Burns, Wm. C. Moneypenny, Lieut. M. S. Smith, J. J. Capdeville, Lieut. V. T. Vaugn, J. Kantrowitz, W. L. Knox, O. C. Tolman, Mrs. Wm. White, Mrs. C. E. Duncan, Mrs. Fitz, Capt. Green, James B. Morse, B. Z. Swift, S. F. Ferris and servant, Lieut. L. G. Heyden, H. S. Gere, Wm. Hayward, Capt. F. E. Smith and servant, Lieut. T. McLaughlin, James Cunningham, and 76 in the second cabin.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE BEACH, AT DEAL, 11 A. M., Friday, July 31, 1863.

The side-wheel steamer *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans to New-York, went ashore at this place about 7 o'clock this morning. You have, no doubt, had word by telegraph, but I presume *particulars*, carefully gathered *on the spot*, will be more satisfactory.

The steamer, commanded by Capt. A. D. PERKINS, left New-Orleans at 8 o'clock last Saturday morning. Up to the time of her grounding she had had a most pleasant and prosperous trip; and not an hour before some of the passengers had been congratulating themselves that they would make New-York by 10 o'clock, thus beating the *Matanzas*, which lately made so quick time between the Crescent and our own City.

The *Star* carried 173 passengers, besides officers and crew. Among them was about 30 invalid soldiers, only one, however, so ill as to be unable to walk.

The vessel was in a dense fog and grounded in a heavy swell, with her broadside to the beach. She was in full charge of the pilot, whose name I could not learn, who has been in and out of New-York harbor on this same business no less than two hundred times.

Three boats are plying to and from the vessel, which is not more than one hundred and fifty yards from my present position on the beach.

The passengers are mostly ashore, and trunks and carpet-bags are now coming. So far, no mishaps in the landing.

The cargo is principally of sugar, with a few bales of cotton. This will, in all probability, be got off, but I doubt the escape of the vessel, as she came on the bar at high-tide, and was running with good speed at the time.

I have conversed with many of the passengers, from whom I have carefully collected the above facts. All with whom I have spoken are loud in their praise of Capt. PERKINS and his officers, and desire to give, through your correspondent, their most emphatic testimony as to the uniform kindness and efficiency of Capt. PERKINS and his officers, and especially during the last three or four hours of excitement and trial. H. P. T.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT LEXINGTON.

Capture of Col. Campbell and Two Pieces of Artillery.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 28.

The forces sent out under Col. HATCH to look after the rebel troops enforcing the conscription in West Tennessee, had a fight at Lexington, routing the rebels and capturing Col. CAMPBELL, of the Twenty-third Tennessee, two Lieutenants, twenty-five privates and two cannon. Col. CAMPBELL was *en route* from Chattanooga to join Gen. PILLOW, who is understood to be near Paris, Ky.

Col. S. WELDINGBUSH, who had been captured by the rebels, was recaptured by our forces.

The rebel forces under Gen. REDDY are still on Bear Creek.

The rebels under FORREST, BIFFLES, NEWCOMB and WILSON are operating under the command of Gen. PILLOW.

Gen. DODGE is watching all these parties, and will soon make West Tennessee too hot to hold them.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF MARINES FOR CHARLESTON.

To-day the force of United States marines which has been accumulating here for some time, will leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard, bound for Charleston, to strengthen that portion of the corps now attached to the Blockading squadron. Some years have elapsed since so formidable a body of regular troops left this neighborhood. The men are all in excellent condition, and perfectly disciplined. Officers who came up from the different stations will accompany them. They are all well supplied with ammunition, and are eager to have a hand in the attack on Charleston. Capt. LAWRENCE and Lieut. MEARS are among the officers entered with the men. More than one-third of the entire marines in the service are now attached to Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet.

A NEW IRON MAN-OF-WAR TO BE COMMENCED.

The proprietor of the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, has received a contract from the Navy Department to build a new iron man-of-war. The vessel is to have scarcely any wood-work about her, save the usual cabin and quarter fixtures. She is to resemble the 27 wooden steamers recently constructed, and will be furnished with double bows for the purpose of facilitating navigation in narrow rivers where turning is impracticable. Preparations are now making to commence the ship, which will be ready for sea in about five or six months, or nearly at the same time as the 15 light-draught iron-clads.

VESSELS AT THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

The following vessels are now at the Boston Navy-yard:

Name.	Description.	Guns.
1. Circassian	Screw steamer	5
2. Cambridge	Screw steamer	7
3. Harquah	Purchased steamer	9
4. Lynn Age	Purchased steamer	10
5. Montgomery	Screw steamer	6
6. Shenandoah	Screw sloop	—
7. Tuscarora	Screw sloop	10

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WINOOSKA.

The following is a brief description of the United States steamer *Winooska*, which was launched at Boston on Thursday:

She is 240 feet in length, 35 feet in width, and 12 feet depth of hold. The keel is of white oak, 14x6 inches, as is also the stern, which is sided 10 inches. The rudder at each end is protected by the stern. The bottom-plank is of white oak, 3½ inches thick. The copper fastening extends up to 8 feet 4 inches above the lower edge of the rabbet of keel. The wheels overhang the guards, and are as short fore and aft as practicable. The bulwarks are of 5 10-inch iron plates. The cabins, wardrooms, state-rooms, engine-rooms, and other compartments are of the navy type. The machinery of the ship is in course of construction at one of the city shops. It is the same as that of the other craft of this class.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Lee's Army Said to be Massed at Culpepper.

Preparations to Give Gen. Meade Battle on the Rappahannock.

A Raid by Moseby at Fairfax Court-House.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31.

Information received to-day from the Army of the Potomac, states that LEE massed his forces at Culpepper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock. His first advance south of Culpepper was to foil us in taking the Fredericksburgh route, but finding we did not advance he concentrated his army at Culpepper. The Rappahannock is guarded from Fredericksburgh to Ely's Ford on the Rapidan by only one rebel regiment. The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpepper.

Information was also received to-day of a raid by MOSBY'S men on Fairfax Court House last night. They entered the place about 10 o'clock and captured a number of sutler's wagons loaded with goods. Col. LOWELL, with the Second Massachusetts cavalry, went in pursuit of them.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Gibbon's Division in the Battle of Gettysburgh—A Sketch of Its History.

The following is a correct summary of the losses in Gen. GIBBON'S division, Second division, Second corps, at the battles of Gettysburgh:

FIRST BRIGADE—BRIG.-GEN. HARROW.

	Killed. Officers.	Killed. Men.	Wounded. Officers.	Wounded. Men.	Missing. Officers.	Missing. Men.
82d N. Y. S. Vols.	3	40	12	125	1	14
1st Minnesota Vols.	5	48	12	159	—	—
15th Mass. Vols.	3	20	6	85	—	28
19th Maine Vols.	1	36	11	160	—	5
SECOND BRIGADE—BRIG.-GEN. WEBB.						
71st Penn. Vols.	2	19	2	61	4	14
69th Penn. Vols.	5	36	7	79	2	13
72d Penn. Vols.	2	42	7	145	—	3
106th Penn. Vols.	1	8	9	44	—	2
THIRD BRIGADE—COL. HALL.						
20th Mass. Vols.	3	29	7	86	—	3
19th Mass. Vols.	2	7	10	51	—	2
42d New-York Vols.	—	15	6	49	—	3
59th New-York Vols.	—	6	3	24	—	—
7th Michigan Vols.	2	19	3	41	—	—

No division of the Union army bears a better record than the Second of the Second Army corps. It was originally formed at Poolesville, Md., under the command of Brig.-Gen. C. P. STONE in the Summer of 1861, and was occupied in picketing the Upper Potomac, building block houses, and trying a little fighting at Ball's Bluff. In the latter part of the month of February, '62, it marched, under command of Gen. SEDGWICK, who succeeded Gen. STONE, by way of Adamstown to Harper's Ferry, and in March, in the command of Gen. BANKS, drove the rebels out of Winchester. Returning by way of Harper's Ferry and Washington, embarked at Alexandria for the Peninsula; at Alexandria being placed in the Second corps, and under command of the veteran Gen. E. V. SUMNER. Landing at Fortress Monroe just after the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, the division was marched by way of Big Bethel to Yorktown, where it was constantly on duty building earthworks, corduroy roads, and on picket duty close up under the enemy's works. From Yorktown, after the evacuation of that place by the enemy, the division proceeded by transports on the York River to West Point, where part of it was landed in haste, while the fight was going on there, under the fire of the enemy's artillery, but was held in reserve. Our gunboats having opened fire the rebels soon after retreated and the division marched by the Pamaukey River to TYLER'S farm, near the Chickahominy, whence on the 31st of May, guided by the sound of the enemy's cannon, it marched to Fair Oaks, crossing the Chickahominy on a temporary bridge, which was swept away almost as soon as the troops had passed. It arrived just in time to turn the fortunes of the day. The Eighty-second New-York (Second New-York State Militia) and Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers, (since mustered out of service, their time having expired,) in support of KIRBY'S battery, kept up a steady fire in line of battle for more than two hours against a whole brigade of the enemy. The Second New-York, just as night fell, charged the enemy and drove them into the woods. They then rested on their arms amid the dead and dying for the night. For this charge, by the way, the Second Excelsior regiment has always had the credit, from the fact of the Second New-York carrying a stand of colors presented by the Corporation of the City of New-York years before, with the coat of arms and bearing the motto, "Excelsior," with the number of the regiment. The next day the division fought the rebels on the left, and drove them beyond the railroad.

Occupying a position in the centre "in front of Richmond," after the battle of Fair Oaks, breastworks were thrown up along the whole line, and here the division was almost constantly under fire, while it held the position. Being the last to leave the front in the "change of base," it participated in all the battles of the Seven Days, meeting the enemy at Peach Orchard Station, and again at Savage Station on the same day that it left the front, hurling the rebel force back in every engagement. At White Oak Swamp, Nelson's Farm, and Malvern Hills, it also bore a conspicuous part.

Leaving Harrison's Landing in the latter end of August, again it covered the rear, marching to Newport News, and thence by shipping to Aquia Creek. On the same day it reembarked for Alexandria, thence to Chain Bridge, and from Chain Bridge to Centreville, marching nearly all night in the rain. Now, for once, it was a day too late for the fight, but not too late to cover the retreat, as it was the last to leave Centreville the night after the battle of Chantilly. By way of Chain Bridge it again crossed out of Dixie to meet the rebels at South Mountain and Antietam. On the battle-field of Antietam it changed commanders; Gen. SEDGWICK having been seriously wounded, the command fell upon Gen. HOWARD. After lying four days on the battle-field near Sharpsburgh, it marched again to Harper's Ferry to find it evacuated by Stonewall JACKSON, after he had dislodged the force under Col. MILES. This time it forded the river, as JACKSON had destroyed the railroad bridge more effectually than before even blasting the granite piers, telling the Superintendent of Repairs of the road, who was present when he gave the order for its destruction, that "it would be more of a job than it was the last time" to rebuild it. Toward the last of October the march was again taken up, by Loudon Valley to Warrenton Junction and the Rappahannock. On the 11th of December the division threw the pontoon bridges across to Fredericksburgh, under a severe fire from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters, yet crossing before dark, in the face of all opposition, and driving the rebels through and out of the city. In the next two days it suffered severely. On the Union forces evacuating Fredericksburgh, it was, strange to say, not the last to leave. It recrossed the river about midnight, reoccupied its old position in and around Falmouth, where it remained while Gen. BURNSIDE led the army out on the mud raid, and while it again crossed the Rappahannock under Gen. HOOKER to Chancellorsville. Gen. HOWARD having been ordered to the command of the Eleventh corps, he was relieved by Gen. GIBBON shortly before the battle of Chancellorsville, who was familiar with the ground on both sides of the river, having had a command there in 1862 for several months. He was left in command at Falmouth with the First and Third brigades, with which he threw across two pontoon bridges and again crossed into Frederick, joining forces with Gen. SEDGWICK and assisting in driving the rebels over the crest that had been so determinedly struggled for in December.

On the march from Falmouth to Gettysburgh, the brigade was again in the rear—passing again through Centreville to Thoroughfare Gap, which it held for some days, and then by way of Gum Spring and Edwards' Ferry again into Maryland and Pennsylvania, making on the last march but one before reaching Gettysburgh, over thirty miles in one day. The commanding General, GIBBON, was again badly wounded at Gettysburgh, having been wounded in the wrist at Fredericksburgh in December, at which time he was in command of a division of the First Corps.

It would extend this article to too great a length to notice all the regiments in the division, but a word or two must be said for our own Forty-second, Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second Volunteers of the First and Third brigades; the Forty-second is better known as the Tammany regiment, lately commanded by the lamented CHARLES, at present by a promising young officer. Under Col. MALLON, the old Tammany has a fair to make a larger mark than it has ever done. The Fifty-ninth, originally under the command of Col. TIDBALL, has been lately commanded by Lieut.-Col. MAX THOMAN, a thorough soldier, who is indebted to his native country, Prussia, for his military education. He was severely, if not mortally wounded at Gettysburgh. The Eighty-second is the old Second New-York State Militia, one of the first regiments to volunteer for the war. It went into camp on the Battery on the 3d of May, 1861, with full numbers. The regiment has been in some twenty battles, and bears a record of which the City may justly be proud. At Gettysburgh it lost its commander, Lieut.-Col. HUSTON, a gallant soldier and able tactician; one Captain and two Lieutenants, and had eleven officers wounded, 40 of the rank and file killed, and 125 wounded.

The First Minnesota regiment, which is the oldest volunteer regiment in the service, is also one of the best, and has furnished the army three general officers—Gens. GORMAN, DANA and SULLY. The Fifteenth Massachusetts has also furnished a general officer, Brig.-Gen. DEVENS, and has always kept up the reputation of the old Bay State. The Second brigade is generally known as the Philadelphia brigade, and has furnished two general officers—Gens. WISTAR and OWEN—from the Seventy-first and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania regiments. The brigade is commanded by an able young officer, Brig.-Gen. WEBB, a son of J. WATSON WEBB, and a graduate of the military academy. The Seventy-first Pennsylvania is better known as the First California, first commanded by Col. BAKER, which lost so heavily at Ball's Bluff. The Seventy-second Pennsylvania is otherwise known as Baxter's Fire Zouaves.

In the Third brigade there are two regiments, the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, perf

LESSONS OF THE RIOT.

The Dangerous Classes and their Treatment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At length the wild beast, of which some of us have so long warned New-York, has shown its teeth. The patient public will bear witness that those whose pursuits carried them down among the degraded and destitute population of the City, have long foreboded and prophesied unpleasant things. They have drummed into ears which seldom heard that a *dangerous class* was forming itself in our society—a class of foreign blood, or born here of foreign parentage—ignorant, vicious and heathenish, with no habits of self-control, and with vices which were intensified by the excitements of American life. They have often pictured the moment when, aroused by some cunning leader, or exasperated by some real or supposed wrong, these neglected poor would clutch at the property of the rich, and repeat European scenes of outbreak on American cities. What else could be expected in a community where 40,000 children are outside of the common means of education, and where at least 10,000 boys and girls are growing up vagrant or idle, or uncared for?

It was observed that the actors in these devilish outrages were in good part lads of from 14 to 18 years. These are the short-boys of New-York. Their history is familiar to those engaged with the class. Study the life of one, and you will have that of all. He is born, without doubt, of Irish parents, who drink and turn him out of doors. From his earliest years he lives by his wits, sleeping in hay-barges or street-boxes; his society is found on the docks and in the whisky-shops; his amusements are fighting dogs or killing rats; he is early initiated into every vice and cruelty; he is ignorant brutal and heathenish. What else could be expected from such an outcast than that he should join in every iniquity, when the path was open for him? He is trained to thieve, and rob, and torture. Society have let him alone until he is old enough to turn upon society and shew the hyena that lies hid under our civilization. He hangs negroes as he has often committed nameless cruelties; he murders innocent men and women, as he has often used the knife among his comrades; and sacks buildings, as he has before plundered whatever his hands could safely reach. The rioter of a bygone is simply the neglected boy of the City grown up, with a favoring opportunity for his vices.

Many of us have felt and urged for a long time, that it was a matter of transcendent importance to the interests of the City and of humanity, that this *dangerous class* of New-York should be diminished and checked, otherwise perils of which American civilization has never known were impending over us. We have repeated again and again, in innumerable forms, the fearful statistics of ignorance and neglect in our City. It was plain to the dullest eye familiar with these classes that poverty, idleness and irreligion were begetting a community which would be like that now surging beneath the smooth surface of English society, and which shall yet break terribly forth, or that which has already shaken the capitals of Europe. These statements fell often upon ears that were heedless or incredulous. Benevolence has indeed been aroused and has accomplished something; but it may be said that the capital and wealth of New-York has never felt to the full its prudential obligations in aiding the works of reform and charity among the young and poor of the City.

The present duty, of course, is the strongest and promptest assertion of the law. Hereafter it will be also a duty, which no carelessness can reject, to prevent the growth and formation of a class from whom such hideous barbarities and crimes have naturally proceeded. These fearful riots reveal what is the substratum of New-York, and what volcanic forces work beneath it. Other causes beside the stimulus of wicked demagogues may cause them to burst forth again. During the panic and cessation of labor a few years ago, we were, in the opinion of many experienced, very near similar outbreaks. We must in the future, of course, be prepared with force sufficient to put them summarily down. Still the best of all safeguards is the improving and remaking the material from which they are formed.

The educational, reformatory and religious influences on the young of the poorest classes, are those on which the future of the City in this respect will most depend.

The present charitable and reformatory enterprises of the City, though most efficient, reach but a mere fraction of the mighty number who form the "dangerous class."

And yet experience shows that judicious efforts for the children of these people, produce wonderful changes.

The writer of this is at present engaged in visiting the various colonies of destitute, abandoned or orphan children, sent out from New-York to Indiana by the Children's Aid Society. There have been *over two thousand* placed in this State alone, almost entirely in the rural districts. Some of a tender age are adopted in families, and frequently by the wealthiest farmers; others are taken partly as "a help," who shall grow up with the children of the house, and partly from motives of kindness; others are taken immediately as young laborers. As a general thing their success and improvement have been most encouraging, and the feeling of the people—as shown by the fact that we could at once transplant *two thousand more* here, if we had the means to gether them—is very favorable to the enterprise. The Agent of the Society, Mr. A. FRIENDGEN, has gained great experience in the work, and to his good judgment much of its success in this State is due. His custom is to arrange beforehand a meeting of the citizens in the village to which he is to take his party, and let them appoint a Committee who shall decide on the applications. In this way we believe that the children are almost uniformly placed in the most respectable and moral families, and the Committee afterwards, by their supervision, prevent any instances of ill-treatment. It was deeply interesting, on this trip, to observe the changes in children whom I had known as belonging to the poorest and most neglected families. One German lad, who came to us from the street in poverty, five years ago—one of those who are to have been trained up as a "short-boy" and rioter—has now a snug farm (in Jay county) of five acres, with a house, for which he pays fifty-one dollars a year—by what he would pay for a room in a tenement-house in New-York—his flower-garden, a little orchard, together with eight hogs and a cow. He was married to a nice-looking German *Madle*, and, remembering from what he had come, he took one of our boys, whom we were bringing out with us, to do for the orphan as others had aided him.

A little girl of sharp eye and keen features, whom most ladies about Eleventh-street will remember as forever beating the doors for "pennies and cold victuals," we saw in a large farmer's house in Fayette County, where thirty people often sit down to table, growing up, and having all the advantages which the rest of the [illegible] enjoy, with plenty to eat, good health, sound common school instruction [illegible] able to take

Another [illegible] working in [illegible] garden, interested in the farm, having learnt to read and write, and bidding fair to settle down into a very quiet decent young woman.

In Tippecanoe County we have about one hundred and thirty children. The Sheriff informs us that *not one* has ever committed a criminal offence, and only one has come upon the town temporarily—and in that case for a diseased head. Their places have been necessarily changed frequently, but that has been the only difficulty. In Noblesville, in whose neighborhood we have placed some fifty children, one of the principal citizens, Mr. E., who had kindly consented to be on the Committee, seemed almost indignant at the question, whether these young children had "committed criminal offences or come upon the town." "Such things did not happen in this country," said he. "Were any ill-treated in his knowledge?" "Oh, no, never," said he, almost impatiently. "We are all native-born Americans here, and every child has the same chance!"

In Cambridge, a gentleman said, "The same number of children taken from our own town and transplanted would have done no better." The larger boys have all gone into the army, and are thus making the best return they could to the public. One has sent back $250 of his pay; another $150, and so on. It is computed that there are enough boys from the New-York Children's Aid Society in the various armies to form a regiment.

The older girls have done the most poorly, though of them many have succeeded surprisingly.

The incidents connected with this journey might be detailed to a great extent, but enough has been thus mentioned to show what can be accomplished in the reformation and successful treatment of our neglected and destitute children. Let it never be forgotten that the "dangerous classes" come simply from ignorant, ill-governed and cast-out children. The bloody rioter is the street boy or the ignorant boy come to maturity.

With sufficient means, the work of the Children's Aid Society and of other charitable associations for this class might be quadrupled.

C. L. B.

INDIANA, July 25, 1863.

Social Amelioration—A Suggestion for the Rich.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Enjoying a few days' relaxation and rest in the country, I get punctually the TIMES, and have leisure not only to read, but study, the facts and sentiments of momentous importance with which its pages have been recently so crowded. No articles have furnished more material for earnest thought than those headed "Lessons of the Riot."

In connection with the second article, and fully sympathizing with its spirit and sentiments, I would like to make public a practical matter which has long occupied my attention.

One of the most powerful causes of the degradation and immorality of our lower orders of population is the mode of life which is made necessary to them by the wretched character and management of the tenements they occupy.

Land is valuable, and men are rapacious and selfish in New-York. Hence the poor are jammed together in poorly constructed, unventilated, small and filthy rooms. A double row of tenent houses must stand upon a single row of lots. There is not a breathing place for a feeble woman or a sickly child. The married and the unmarried, the old and young, the sexes, are indiscriminately huddled together by day and by night. The contractors for street-cleaning know well that, if they slight their work, it must not be done in the Fifth-avenue, where influential men may complain and give them trouble. But they leave garbage to collect and fester under the doors and windows of the helpless poor. Accordingly, pestilence is added to the other enemies of comfort, health and life.

What wonder that the laborer, after his day's hard toil, coming home to his vapory, polluted quarters, to his languid wife and sallow children, envies the men who rejoice in palaces, and amid household comforts and blooming children, which he has with his laboring muscle built, and bought, and served! What wonder that his children, degraded by their inevitable associations, become recreant to law and justice, and pray upon society for coveted comforts they think they cannot otherwise obtain!

Could not this evil be remedied by the exemple and exertions of some humane and benevolent capitalist, by the selection of well adapted lots, the erection and management of well conceived and constructed tenements. Suppose, for example, some fortunate son of one of our early proprietors, who owns by acres the ground in our City, and leaves it to lie idle until it shall bring him large prices to accumulate his already enormously amassed wealth, should select a square, build around it some tasteful, spacious and comfortable houses, neatly whitewashed throughout, supplied with baths and water-closets, and separate chambers for sleeping rooms, and should rent them at low (no matter remunerative at first or not) prices, would not this be a better employment of his unneeded wealth, than a new speculation or investment? What if he does not even realize interest on this investment, he has too much for his comfort already; he would be a friend of the poor, a benefactor of the community, a true steward of our Lord. He would be looked up to by thousands of saved men and women, blessed by thousands more of blooming happy children, remembered in many a morning and evening prayer, and crowned with the approval of a benevolent God.

Let him, if he will know how to be happy, uproot his selfishness and become a friend to his tenants—a father to their children. Let him look patiently after their habits, advise them in the management of their concerns, minister to their comfort. Let him move among them day by day, their recognized patron and protector. His heart would know a satisfaction he has never found in watching the bulletins for the rise and fall of gold, or listening to the chaffering of Wall-street.

He might go further, and instead of simply seeking the comfort of his dependents, minister to their happiness in a thousand ways. The interior of his square of homes might be made a green, grassy park, planted with a few cheap spreading trees, under the shade of which he might stand and view the sports of glad and grateful children, the growth and health of many a feeble infant, the joy of many a cheerful mother.

No doubt all this seems the picture of a most impracticable visionary. Who will bring to a solid foundation and a substantive reality this morning vision of a sojourner in the country? J. T. D.

PRINCETON, N. J., Monday, July 27, 1863.

The Colored Orphan Asylum.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with much regret I see a desire on the part of the Common Council—who, in this instance, by no means represent their constituency—to appropriate the sum of $50,000 toward the rebuilding of the Colored Orphan Asylum. For I presume the intention is to rebuild on the old site, but if so, I must enter my protest against it. The location, however good for the purpose originally, is bad, very bad, at the present time. *The land is altogether too valuable.* It would sell quickly at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars,—and why devote so costly a property for such a purpose? I am in favor of rebuilding the Asylum, but doing it in a suitable location. This building has been recently burned by a mob; who can tell when the next asylum, on the same spot, may follow suit? Better build at a distance from the mob, where they would not be likely to go, and out of this county. The officers of the Asylum ought to sell these lots, now that it can be done at a high price, and with a small portion of the proceeds buy a suitable site on Long Island, near its easterly end. Here the children of the building would be safe. We have had abundant proof—recently and years ago—that this City and County are very unfavorable places for institutions like this,—and the officers of the Asylum, knowing this, would be acting as accessories, if the building were again fired by a mob. The large surplus derived from a sale of the old site would richly endow the institution in a new location. Good land, and cheap, could also be found in any of the southern or western counties of this State. Were the building in the former spot to be again burned, without a moment's notice—perhaps at night, or surrounded by fiends—who can foretell the probable loss of life that would ensue?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Spoons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not by any means pleasant to be waked up on a fine Summer morning by the cook, who rushes up to your room, pale and breathless, to announce

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

True we were very industrious all day in putting on bolts, and so thoroughly was our house barricaded the next night, that you will be glad to know that the two silver spoons we borrowed of a neighbor, and carried up stairs, putting them in a closet and hiding the key, were all safe in the morning. Bands of thieves from your City infest the country; and this is not the first time that houses in our quiet town have been entered lately. I write this that our present spoonless condition may be a warning to others, not to be such spoonys as to leave spoons and other silver in their dining-room closets, and lock the stable when the horse is gone. A YANKEE LADY.

GREENWICH, Conn.

Liberty and Property in New-York.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your leader of to-day headed "Liberty and Property in New-York," and as a practical commentary upon it, allow me to say that two of the well known business firms of this State, who had projected large manufacturing establishments in this and an adjoining State, that would have employed at least five hundred hands, each have definitely abandoned them in view of the present exigencies of the country, and the increasing insecurity of property, as evinced by the recent riotous demonstrations in this and other cities and sections of the country. It is worse than useless to attempt to close our eyes to the fact that the rights of property are seriously menaced. Worst of all is the alarming fact that while one portion of our people merely deprecate these riots by half conciliatory methods, another portion offer millions of money to add to the insecurity that already is demonstrated to exist, under the thin disguise of providing for the wants of those who may be conscripted, but in reality to placate the wild beasts they have let loose upon community. M. M.

Gen. Meade's Citizenship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You published in the TIMES, Sunday, July 26, a note from "J. C.," in response to the question—"Is Gen. MEADE eligible to the office of President?" Your correspondent, arguing from a clause in the Constitution, (Art. 2, sec. 1, cl. 4,) dogmatically answers this question in the negative. He summarily disposes of the act of Congress of April 14, 1802, commonly known as the Naturalization Act, by an indirect denial of its constitutionality. His very sagely asserts:

> "*The law of Congress cannot override the Constitution. It cannot make a foreign born a natural born person of the United States any more than it can make a dead man a live man.* If it can, it can make the Prince of Wales a *natural born* citizen of the United States, and make him eligible to the office of President. Congress cannot change the *place* of a man's *birth*. A man *excluded* by the Constitution cannot be made *eligible* by act of Congress."

Several newspaper editors have also expressed opinions adverse to the eligibility of Gen. MEADE, in view of the constitutional provision that no person except a *natural born* citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. I remember reading an article in the TIMES to this effect; also one in the Chicago *Tribune*, obviously based upon that in your journal.

I beg leave to differ with these writers, and to explain why I do so.

It will simplify the matter, to ascertain what the framers of the Constitution meant by the phrase "*natural born* citizen." Students of English law—as many of those framers had been, and subjects of the British Crown, as nearly all of them were prior to the Revolution—it is fair and reasonable to assume that they used the phrase in the same sense as, in Colonial times, they had been accustomed to employ the analogous phrase of English law—"natural born subjects." What was that? BLACKSTONE can answer accurately. In his Commentaries, treating of the Rights of Persons, (book 1, chapter 10,) he devotes much space to this subject. I can only cite a passage or two, in a communication designed for the crowded columns of the TIMES. He describes "natural born subjects," as such as are born "within the ligeance, or, as it is generally called, the allegiance of the King." (p. 366.) He adds that *natural born subjects have* "a *great variety of rights, which they* acquire by being born within the king's ligeance, and *can never forfeit by any distance of place or time, but only by their own misbehavior.*" (P. 371.) Further on he remarks that, by several modern statutes, "*all children born out of the king's ligeance, whose fathers* (or *grandfathers by the father's side*) *were natural born subjects, are now deemed to be natural born subjects themselves to all intents and purposes.*" (P. 373.)

In his edition of *Blackstone's Commentaries*, CHITTY says: "*Natural born subjects are persons born within the allegiance, power or pro action of the Crown of England, which terms embrace* not only persons born within the dominions of His Majesty, or of his homagers, and the children of subjects in the *service* of the King abroad, and the King's children, and the heirs of the Crown, all of whom are natural-born subjects, by the *Common Law*, but also, *under various statutes, all persons, though born abroad, whose father and grandfather by the father's side were native-born subjects at common law.*" (Book 1, chap. 10, note 1.)

Adopting as our guiding rule—what cannot be reasonably objected to—this exposition of English law, *as that law was understood and interpreted antecedent to the American Revolution, both in the British Islands and their dependencies*, we may justly conclude that the eminent men who framed our Constitution really meant by the phrase "a natural born citizen," not only a person born within the United States, but also any person, though born abroad, whose father was a natural born citizen of, and owed allegiance to the United States. It would not be very complimentary to the memory of the founders of the Republic to say that they were less liberal in dealing with their own citizens than had been the British monarchy in its treatment of its subjects.

Judge STORY, referring to the rights and privileges of a citizen, affirms that "Residence in a foreign country has no operation upon his character as a citizen, although it may, for purposes of trade and commerce, impress him with the character of the country. To change allegiance is one thing; to change inhabitancy is quite another thing. The right and the power are not coextensive in each case." (Com. on the Con. ed. 1833, vol. 1., p. 565, sec. 1,687.) In support of this doctrine the learned Judge cites Kent and Rawle.

Judge DEAS obviously is of the opinion that the principles of English Statute law guided the fathers of the Republic in their legislation on this subject, and he unquestioningly recognizes the Naturalization Act of 1802 as the existing law of the United States bearing on it. (Lec. Con. Jurisprudence, 2d Ed., p. 304.)

Judge BOUVIER says, "in the language of the Civil Law, natural are distinguished from adoptive children, that is, they are the children of the parents spoken of, by natural procreation." (Law Dic., Ed. 1860, Vol. 2, p. 200.)

It seems to me that, in view of this explanation of the legal meaning of the phrase "*natural born* citizen," there can be no doubt of the constitutionality of the Naturalization Law of the 14th of April, 1802. In section 4 of that Law, it is declared that "the children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States," manifestly in the same sense as the parents of such children.

An Act of Congress, approved Feb. 10, 1855, declares that "persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or shall be at the time of their birth citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered, and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

Judge DEAS, writing some years prior to the enactment of this law, observed "the period will soon arrive when there will be no statutory regulation in favor of children born abroad of American parents; and, unless one be made in season, they will be driven to resort for aid to the dormant and doubtful principles of the common law." Congress opportunely provided for such cases in the Act of 1855.

Having ascertained the "law of the case," nothing more would seem to be necessary to demonstrate the eligibility of Gen. MEADE than to determine what was the legal *status* of his father, or grandfather on the father's side. Was either ancestor a citizen of the United States? Both of them were citizens, and both eligible to the Presidency. According to Section 1, Article 2 of the Constitution, GEORGE MEADE, grandfather of the General, though a native of Ireland, was eligible to the Presidency, as being a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. RICHARD WORSAM MEADE, father of the General, was born in June, 1778, in Chester County, Penn., and was a citizen of the Republic, perfectly eligible to the highest executive office in the nation. His temporary sojourn in Spain did not affect any of his rights, or those of his children there born, in this regard. He was the Navy Agent of the United States at the port of Cadiz from 1806 to 1817. He also performed consular duty during a temporary absence of Consul-General CARDESAZ. His wife was a Miss MARGARET BUTLER—a descendant, I believe, a daughter—of ANTHONY BUTLER, of Perth Amboy, N. J. Gen. MEADE, therefore, is legally a natural born citizen of the United States and legally eligible to the office of President, having been born of American parents, temporarily residing in Spain.

The Prince of Wales, I am happy to know, is neither the son nor grandson of a citizen of the United States, and, consequently, Congress cannot make him "a natural born citizen" of the Republic, eligible to the Presidency. "A man *excluded* by the Constitution cannot be made *eligible* by act of Congress."

I respectfully offer these remarks, upon this interesting subject, with all true deference, as a layman who has studied the history and laws of his country, merely for his own information.

Very truly yours, MICHAEL HERESEY.

No. 25 [illegible] [illegible], Monday, July 27, 1863.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER FIVE.

The acts of the Inspectors and their commands, which have been detailed, were all commenced under the direction of the Police Commissioners. The legal organization of the Board invests the Superintendent with the command of the Force, the Commissioners acting in an administrative capacity. In the absence of the Superintendent the command is assigned to the President of the Board, and thus the duties of Mr. KENNEDY, who early on Monday morning was dissbled by the rioters, were assumed by

COMMISSIONER THOMAS C. ACTON,

with the promptness, intelligence and energy which characterize him. The labor during the first four days was immense, and some estimate of it may be formed by the fact, that in the telegraphic department alone, there were upward of *four thousand* dispatches received and orders sent, all of which, with but few exceptions, required the personal supervision of Mr. ACTON. These, it must be remembered, were only a fraction of the many matters requiring his attention. He was not out of the office save on official business, and then but briefly, during the first five days of the week, the duration of riot and its symptoms, and had no sleep, save a few naps which caught him at short intervals to his duties. The position of affairs was one as important and as critical as that on a field of battle; time of as much value, sagacity and decision as important. Upward of two thousand men under his control, constant emergencies arising in all sections of the City, immediate action required on information received, and five minutes' delay leading to disaster, Commissioner ACTON was equal to his situation, exhibiting wonderful powers of endurance, and a coolness, activity and vigor which on every occasion led to success; these were the more noticeable from the fact that, as Superintendant *ex-officio*, his post was a new and untried one, full of the gravest responsibilities.

Fortunately between the military acting with them and the Police, entire unanimity prevailed, and orders wherein the two were required, were obeyed with alacrity and with concert of feeling and purpose. It is worthy of note that every expedition—large and small there were over fifty—sent out by Commissioner ACTON, whether of the Police singly, or the military and Police conjoined, was successful, beating and dispersing the mobs and saving lives and property; in short, fully accomplishing the purposes for which they were dispatched. To Commissioner ACTON are our citizens indebted in a large degree for the prompt and successful assaults upon the rioters, and to his judicious and energetic action their subsequent entire defeat and dispersion.

In the discharge of the manifold duties at Headquarters,

COMMISSIONER JOHN O. BERGEN

was prominent. His duties were no less responsible than those of Mr. ACTON, and not unfrequently he relieved the latter in the disposition of the forces. He was almost constantly at Headquarters during the period of tremor and excitement, and exhibited, to a marked degree, his peculiarities of coolness, prompt conclusions and steady perseverance. He came through the trying labors, the wearying days and nights, fresh as at the outset, exhibiting a wonderful capacity to sustain fatigue. The principal responsibility resting upon Mr. BERGEN was that of the ores of Brooklyn, and to this his anxieties and energies were chiefly directed. How well he succeeded in its preservation from lawlessness, is evidenced in the fact, that though there were many indications of serious disturbances there, yet the police in that section, acting under his orders, were successful, in all but one single instance, in suppressing them.

Mr. BASSE was indefatigable; cautious and intelligent in all his role, he added largely to the efficiency and strength of the Department, and contributed greatly to the successes which have won for it so much of honor.

The force of clerks at headquarters is about thirteen, and each of these were steadily employed during the riots, exhibiting a faithfulness to duty and willingness to assume it, however prolonged and heavy, which was most creditable. They were under the supervision of

CHIEF CLERK SETH C. HAWLEY,

Whose duties were multifarious, constant and wearying, and who, for a week from Monday, when the riot commenced, allowed himself no rest but that of one hour in the twenty-four. Having the supervision of the clerks and special patrolmen, the providing and issuing of arms, the execution of orders from the Commissioners, seeing to the wounded and providing for the refugees, disposing of the prisoners and acting as commissary for over four thousand of police, military and specials assembled at Headquarters—these were only a portion of the multitudinous duties he was called upon to assume. He performed an amount of work, satisfactorily and thoroughly, which would have staggered any man of less capacity and energy. He proved himself eminently adapted for his position, and was of invaluable service to the Commissioners and the public.

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS

deserve, in this connection, mention. Their advantage and capacity were thoroughly tested. From first to last, there were upward of two thousand Policemen there, all the military acting in conjunction with them, two thousand special patrolmen, colored refugees from the mob to the number of seven hundred, and hundreds of prisoners. All these had to be housed and fed in the building, and all were so housed and fed without confusion or discomfort. Had them Headquarters not existed, and the old ones been in use, it would have been impossible to have afforded accommodations of any kind, and it is more than likely that all attempts to concentrate others than the Police, or, it concentrated, to retain them, would have wholly failed. The wisdom of erecting the Headquarters, which some have deemed as extravagance, has been fully demonstrated.

FIENDISH MURDER OF A NEGRO.

The Perpetrator in Custody—He is Positively Identified.

Capt. JOURDON and Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday afternoon made a highly important arrest of a man charged with one of the most brutal murders on record. Some six days since, Capt. JOURDON received information that JOHN MCALISTRA, an Irish laborer, 40 years of age, employed in the sugar house of Messrs. BOOTH & EDGAR, corner of King and West streets, was the individual who so brutally murdered the negro WILLIAM WILLIAMS, (previously reported,) corner of Leroy and Washington streets, early on the morning of the 14th ult. After much trouble Capt. JOURDON and Officer GOLDEN learned that Mr. CLIFF LAWRENCE, of No. 74 Morton-street, witnessed the murder, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be persuaded to come forward and lodge a complaint against the prisoner, lest he might be injured therefor in person or property. Yesterday, however, Mr. LAWRENCE seeing MCALISTRA in the street, pursued by Capt. JOURDON and Officer GOLDEN, positively identified him as the murderer of WILLIAMS. The officers succeeded in arresting him. He was not at the time made aware of the charge, being led to believe that he was wanted for beating a female, last Thursday, while on an excursion.

On being brought before Coroner NAUMANN, Mr. LAWRENCE made an affidavit, setting forth that, about 5½ o'clock on the morning of the 14th of July, while at his stable, some little girls informed him that a colored man was being murdered up the street. He hastened as near as possible to the scene of the murder, and there saw WILLIAMS prostrate on the pavement, and MCALISTRA standing over him with a paving stone, weighing nearly twenty pounds, in his hands. MCALISTRA repeatedly raised the stone and brought it down with fearful force on the head and face of the unoffending negro, who at each blow would give a convulsive shudder and scream, till the life was nearly crushed out of him. While this brutal murder was being enacted, the four corners of the streets were crowded with men, women and children, who coolly witnessed the fiendish act, but so paralyzed with fear were they that not a soul raised his voice or hand to put a stop to it. After the crime was consummated, Capt. DICKSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, appeared on the ground, and conveyed the negro, whose face and skull were crushed in, to the New-York Hospital, where he died soon after admission. Mr. LAWRENCE closely scrutinized the murderer, so that he could recognize him again, and at the time of his arrest, MCALISTRA had on the same clothes and hat that he wore at the time of inflicting the fatal violence. There is not a possibility of his being mistaken in the man, and Capt. DICKSON, it is said, will produce witnesses to corroborate the testimony of Mr. LAWRENCE. MCALISTRA was locked up to await the result of the investigation, which will be held today by Coroner NAUMANN.

The deceased is said to have been an intelligent and peaceable man. He was employed on board a Government transport running between this City and Port Royal.

Capt. JOURDON and Officer GOLDEN are deserving of much praise for their perseverence and success in working up this case.

The Riots.

The following is the report of Capt. PUTNAM of the operations of his command during Riot week:

REPORT OF CAPT. PUTNAM.

HEADQUARTERS, N. Y. H., July 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations [illegible] from the New-York [illegible]

At the [illegible] City I was [illegible] New-York Harbor. [illegible] I received orders [illegible] my Company to [illegible] my command was [illegible] ammunition. On my arrival [illegible] to the St. Nicholas Hotel, [illegible] that vicinity for about two hours. I was then ordered to report to the Mayor, at the City Hall. I marched my Company down Broadway to the City Hall, as directed, and was immediately ordered back to the St. Nicholas by Gen. WOOL, and from there Gen. WOOL ordered me to proceed to Gen. BROWN'S headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street.

On my reporting to Gen. BROWN, I was ordered to proceed with my company to Forty-sixth-street, where the mob was burning buildings.

We were accompanied by a force of sixty policemen under command of Capt. WALLING. On our arrival there, we found the mob in strong force, burning and destroying property. We immediately charged on the rioters with our whole force, both military and police. The mob fought desperately for about five minutes, when they broke in all directions, leaving a number of dead and wounded in the street. Their loss in killed and wounded would not fall short of forty.

One man of my company was badly wounded, and was sent to the Jewish Hospital. Several others were more or less injured by stones thrown by the mob. My company numbered 82 enlisted men. Lieut. BRADY, Twelfth Infantry, was the only company officer beside myself with the company.

After dispersing the mob, we returned, about 5 P. M., to headquarters—the company having marched during the day not less than 12 miles.

Operations on Tuesday Night.

10:30 P. M.—My company, together with a Police force of 100 men, were ordered out, and marched through a large portion of the City. Found everything quiet. Distance marched, about seven miles. Returned to headquarters at 1½ A. M.

Operations on Wednesday, July 15.

About 1 o'clock P. M. received orders to march up the Bowery and Third-avenue, and disperse the mob wherever found. After getting into Third-avenue a short distance, we met a regiment, or part of a regiment of militia, commanded by a Major; I think he had four companies. The rioters were collected in great force, and were firing on the militia, with both muskets and revolvers. The troops were retiring before the mob, who had completely filled the avenue for some distance, and also the cross streets in the vicinity.

We immediately marched by the militia, when the mob commenced firing on us. I ordered my skirmishers to fire on them, which they did, with effect.

We advanced steadily, the fighting being between the skirmishers and the mob, which soon gave way and ran in all directions. We then marched up to Fourth-avenue, but found no disturbance there.

At this time I was informed by a special policeman that the mob had again collected in greater numbers than ever on Third-avenue, and were determined not to let me march back on that street. I immediately marched down the nearest cross-street on to Third-avenue again; when the mob saw us they scattered without firing a shot.

I then returned to headquarters with my command, which consisted of my own company and one field piece of artillery, under command of Capt. RAWOLLE, of Gen. BROWN'S Staff. The men of my company behaved like veterans.

Operations on Wednesday Night.

About 9 o'clock P. M. I was informed by Gen. BROWN that a force of militia, under Col. JARDINE, had been driven from Nineteenth-street by the mob, leaving a number killed and wounded, including their commanding officer, in the hands of the mob.

The General ordered me to take my own company, the permanent guard, from Fort Hamilton, (for the time being under the command of Capt. SHELLEY, Aid-de-Camp,) and Capt. RAWOLLE, with one gun from his battery, and proceed to Nineteenth-street, disperse the mob, and bring Col. JARDINE and the wounded officers and men of his command to Headquarters. We marched down Nineteenth-street and met the mob near First-avenue. I immediately ordered Sergt. ROCKE with the skirmishers to attack them, which he did. Lieut. STACEY, Twelfth infantry, supporting him with the first platoon of Company F (my own.) The mob were driven back, but continued to fire on us. At this time I left Lieut. STACEY to take care of the mob, and commenced a search for Col. JARDINE and others of his command. We found the Colonel in a house, the family having hid him. He was very badly wounded in the thigh. We also found another wounded officer, whose name I did not learn. They were placed in a carriage.

In the meantime the mob had gathered on Second-avenue, and commenced firing on Capt. SHELLEY'S company, which I had posted near there; a few shots from the skirmishers drove them away, and the mob being entirely dispersed and everything quiet, we returned to headquarters, bringing the wounded officers with us, also escorting a number of ladies to a place of safety.

I forgot to mention, a detachment of the Thirtieth militia which were ordered by Col. WINSLOW to accompany my command; they behaved well. Col. WINSLOW was with me during this affair, and, although having no command, conducted himself as only a good soldier can. I did not lose a man killed, and only a few slightly injured during the evening.

Operations on Thursday.

At 9 o'clock A. M. went up Third-avenue. Inspector CARPENTER, Deputy Superintendent of Police, accompanied me. Marched through several streets for a distance of about five miles; found everything quiet and returned to headquarters.

Operations on Thursday Evening.

About 6 o'clock P. M., Gen. DODGE and Col. MOTT informed Gen. BROWN that the troops at Gramercy Hotel had marched down Twenty-second-street, and had been attacked by an armed mob, that they had been driven back, leaving their dead in the street.

The General ordered me to take my company and portions of the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteer batteries, about 80 men, armed as infantry, commanded by Lieut. B. F. RYER. Lieut. RYAN had with him Lieut. ROBERT F. JOICE, and Lieut. F. M. CHASE (Twenty-eighth New-York battery. My whole command amounted to 160 men.

With this force I marched to the Gramercy Hotel. At a short distance from the hotel, I saw the rioters fire from a house upon some of Col. MOTT'S command. I immediately sent Lieut. JOICE with a few men to search the house. The search was fruitless, the men having escaped to the rear. I then told the women in the house that the artillery would open on the house if any more shots were fired from it. We then marched down Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, found the body of a Sergeant of DAVIS' cavalry, who had been killed in the fight two hours before. I ordered a livery-stable keeper to put his horses to a carriage and accompany me, for the purpose of carrying the dead and wounded. He replied that the mob would kill him if he did, and that I have not do it. He was informed that he would be protected if he went, but if he refused he would be instantly shot.

The horses were speedily harnessed, and the body put into the carriage. The mob at this time commenced firing on us from the houses. We at once commenced searching the houses, while my skirmishers drove the rioters back from every window and from the roofs. The houses were searched from cellar to roof. The mob made a desperate fight, and evidently seemed to think that they could whip us. Every house that was used to conceal these rioters was cleared. A large number were killed, and several prisoners taken. We then marched to Second-avenue, where we found the mob in great force and concealed in houses. They fired on us from house-tops and from windows, also from cross streets. We soon cleared the streets, and then commenced searching the houses. We searched thirteen houses, killed those within that resisted, and took the remainder prisoners. Some of them fought like incarnate fiends, and would not surrender. All such were shot on the spot.

The soldiers captured a large number of revolvers of large size, which I allowed them to keep.

The mob at this place were well armed; nearly every one had some kind of fire-arms, and had one blunderbuss, which they fired on us.

If they had been cool and steady, they might have done us much harm. As it was, they fired wildly, running to a window and firing, and then retreating back out of danger.

When my soldiers once got into the houses, they made short work of it. The fight lasted about forty minutes, and was more severe than all the rest in which my command was engaged. There were none of my men killed.

Sergt. CADRO, of Company F, Twelfth infantry, (my own,) was slightly wounded in the hand. Private KAOUSA was also slightly wounded.

The mob being entirely dispersed, we returned to headquarters.

I remained at headquarters till Saturday, when I was ordered by Gen. CANBY to Fort Hamilton. I have since been informed by Mr. ACTON, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, that our fight (that of Thursday night) had the effect of crushing the rioters in the City, and that there has been no trouble since.

I would respectfully call the attention of the General to the noble conduct of the officers who served with me on different occasions during the riot, and beg leave to mention their names, together with some of the non-commissioned officers:

First-Lieut. M. H. STACEY, 12th infantry.
Capt. Rawolle, Aid-de-Camp, commanding artillary.
Capt. Shelley, Aid-de-Camp, commanding Fort Hamilton Permanent Guard.
Lieut. B. F. Ryer, 20th N. Y. artillary.
Lieut. R. F. Joice, 28th N. Y. battery.
Lieut. M. F. Chase, 28th N. Y. battery.
First Sergt. J. E. Putnam, Co. F, 12th Infantry.
Sergt. R. W. Sampson, Co. F, 12th infantry.
Sergt. Frank Westcott, Co. F, 12th infantry.
Sergt. Patrick Roach, Co. F, 12th infantry, had charge of the skirmishers, and behaved nobly.
Sergt. Pedro Cadro, Co. F, 12th infantry, who was slightly wounded on Thursday night.
Sergt. Kimball, of the Permanent Guard.

I do not know the names of the Sergeants of the other companies, but all, as well as privates, without exception, acted like veterans.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. R. PUTNAM,
Capt. 12th U. S. infantry, Com'd'g Co. F, 2d Batt.
First Lieut. T. P. MCELRATH, 5th U. S. Art., A. A. A. G.

Military Affairs.

OBSEQUIES OF GEN. STRONG.

The obsequies of Brig.-Gen. STRONG will be observed in this City to-day. Col. F. V. MAHON, Medical Inspector in the Ordnance Department, and Col. FRANK E. HOWE were requested by the relatives and friends of the deceased to act as a Committee to confer with the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council with reference to the programme of arrangements to be adopted. The meeting was held at 11 A. M., yesterday, and the programme, including the order of the procession, which appears in another column of this paper, was agreed upon. By order of Gen. CANBY, the Eighth United States Infantry and a section of Battery C, Fifth United States artillery, will constitute the military escort. The pall-bearers will assemble at No. 48 East Nineteenth-street 9:45 o'clock this morning, and bear the remains to the church corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue.

The names of the pall-bearers are as follows: Brigadier-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Major Wainwright, Capt. W. W. Harrall, Major-Gen. Ewen, Capt. Crispin, Col. F. E. Howe, Commodore Mantz, Capt. Fuller, Col. A. B. Eagan, Col. P. V. Hagner, Col. McCormack.

The body will be interred at Greenwood.

The following order relative to the funeral has been issued by Gen. CANBY:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The Commanding General announces with deep sorrow the death, in this City, of Brig.-Gen. GEORGE C. STRONG, United States Volunteers, from wounds received in the assault upon Fort Wagner, Charleston harbor.

The brilliant promise of this young officer, justified by every act of his official career; his estimable character in all the relations of private

Will be published this correction, I remain, your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARNETT,
Lieut.-Col. Com. Ninth N. Y. V.

The Riot in the Vicinity of the Seventh-avenue Arsenal.

SURGEON GILBERT'S REPORT—THE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Annexed is the report of H. S. GILBERT, who had charge of the men wounded in the vicinity of the Seventh-avenue Arsenal during the late riot. Surgeon GILBERT has given his entire attention to the patients, and no pains have been spared to make them comfortable.

To Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Sandford:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following casualties in the several engagements in the vicinity of the Arsenal during the riot, and were brought in and placed under treatment by me. None but soldiers and a few citizens wounded by the rioters were brought to the Arsenal for treatment.

There have been killed and 42 wounded. There were 29 with gun-shot wounds.

Four with fracture of the skull.

One with affecture of the fibula.

Eight with fractured arms, and several wounds.

Seven—most were of a very serious nature, and some will probably prove fatal; yet I am happy to say that the majority, in view of the dangerous character of the wounds, will be light. The patients are all comfortably cared for, and most are rapidly convalescing. I have also attended about thirty-five patients in the Medical Department.

According to your expressed wish and my duty, I have rendered every attention to the wounded and sick, and have endeavored to make them as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances.

I append a list of the wounded, so that you may see to what regiments they belong, as well as the nature of their wounds.

I embrace this opportunity to acknowledge the efficient services of Dr. J. W. PEWELL during the first day of the riot, and Dr. THOMPSON, who has kindly assisted during the week; also to Brig.-Gen. FAUREL and his officers for the favors rendered, and to the officers of the division staff for the facilities which aided me in providing for the comfort of the sick and wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

H. S. GILBERT, M. D., Post Surgeon.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

SCHEDULE ACCOMPANYING.

Major Fearing, of your staff—lacerated wound on the head, and fracture of the skull.

Henry Clay, Co. A, 12th artillery—gunshot wound in the arm, and lacerated wound on the head.

—, Grand, Co. B, 31st Regulars—contused wounds.

Michael Joyce, 31st Regulars—contused wounds.

Alfred Skinner, 12th Regulars—contused wounds.

Joseph Ratger—gunshot wound in face and head.

Godfrey Browenstein, Co. C, 12th artillery—fractured fibula.

John Smith, Co. A, 9th Regulars—contused wounds.

Alex. Tate, Co. G, 13th cavalry—lacerated wound of the nose.

E. Jenssnee, 9th Regulars—lacerated wound and fracture of the skull, and gunshot wound in the arm.

Joseph Barber, Co. A, 9th Regulars—gunshot wound in head and contused wounds on the face.

John C. Henry, Co. A, 26th Regulars—gunshot wound in the head; since died.

Wm. Taylor, Co, G, 9th Regulars—contused wounds on the head.

Henry Maltney, Co, A, 1st Regulars—contused wounds on the head.

Martin Woods, Co. A, 31st Regulars—contused wounds on the left hand.

John Lanes, Co C, 12th artillery—contused wounds on the head.

Charles Stolts, 17th Regulars—contused wounds on the head.

August Seigert, Co. H, 7th Regulars—lacerated wound on head.

P. [illegible], Co. B, 12th artillery—contused wound on head.

Daniel Galvin, Co. A, 12th artillery—contusion of the brain, from blows on the head.

James McLane, 17th Regulars—contused wound on the head.

C. [illegible], Co. A, 9th Regulars—contusion.

John E. Harrington, 8th artillery—gunshot wound in the arm.

Grimes—gunshot wound in the arm.

Samuel Stein—contused wound in the head.

—— Neil, 11th regiment—gunshot wound in the head.

Robert Cuningham, Co. C, 31th regiment—gunshot wound in leg.

A member of 12th regiment—gunshot wound in foot.

Dennis Mullein—gunshot wound in the head.

There are also five unknown wounded in the head, and one has fractured ribs. I regret to say their names were not furnished me before having been sent to the hospital and their homes.

The casualties were citizens who received their injuries from the rioters, except one who was shot in the arm, one in the groin, one fracture of the skull, one injury of the hips. The others received minor injuries.

H. S. GILBERT, Surgeon.

CRICKET.

St. George's Club vs. New-York Club.

These Clubs met together on Thursday for the first time in five years in a friendly contest of cricket. The match was between the second elevens of the two Clubs, and took place on the St. George's ground, Hobaken; and it being a one-day's match, it was decided in favor of St. George by the result of the first innings, which was not finished till near sunset, the game standing 184 to 89.

St. George went first to the wickets about 11 o'clock, in the persons of Messrs. Ford and D. Wright; the latter was soon disposed of by a full pitched ball, and Mr. Kendall took his place, when some spirited play took place for a long time, Mr. Ford retiring for 17, in which was a 3 nod 3 2s; Mr. Van Buren succeeded, and Mr. Kendall soon after retired for 24, among which were a 5, 4 and 4 2s, all got by remarkably fine play; young Geo. Wright joined Mr. Van Boren, who was run out after obtaining a well got 13, in which were a 3 and a couple of 2s; Mr. Citrebugh came on and assisted Wright to runalog up the score in very spirited style, and retired after getting a 14 on the bullettio in good style; Messrs. Hooghtou and Mackie did not do much, but Mr. Vanderlip assisted Wright for some time in running up the score, and only retired after getting a 5 and 5 2s on the score-book by good cricket, Wright bringing out his bat for half a hondred and four, in which were 2 4s, 6 3s and 4 2s, got by his usual fine display of cricket—30 etceteras were added to the rees from the bat.

The New-Yorkers sent in Seely and Hall, who played carefully, but some of the others bad not their usual success and the only double figures made, were by Hall and Parker for 12 each. Mr. Kendall's bowling and Mr. Vanderlip's long-stopping were the principal features in the general good fielding of St. George; and the innings closed for only 89 from the bat and 20 etceteras. The match was a very pleasant one, and both parties partook of a substantial dinner in the club house. A large number of other cricketers were also present to witness the match.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE SCORE.

ST. GEORGE—FIRST INNINGS.		NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.	
Ford b. Tyler	17	Seely b. G. Wright	9
D. Wright b. Hall	1	Hall b. Haegbton	12
Kendall b. Tyler	24	Robinson b. G. Wright	5
Van Buren run out	13	Tyler c. Keedall, b. G. Wright, not out	64
Citrebugh c. and b. Tyler	14	J. Saydam c. Vanderlip, Mumford b. Tyler	0
Hooghton b. Saydam	1	b. Kendall	4
H. Mackie b. Tyler	4	Parkin, run out	12
Vanderlip c. Robinson, b. Tyler	18	Plumer b. Kendall	3
G. Mackie b. Tyler	2	Bull b. Kendall	8
Wides 2s, byes 5, leg byes 2, no ball 1	30	Beach b. Kendall	1
		Clarender run out	6
		Mc Cullock, not out	2
		Wides 11, byes 9	20
Total	184	Total	89

UMPIRE—For St. George, H. Wright; for New-York, J. Higham.

THE TURF.

TROTTING MATCH AT FASHION COURSE.

Another contest took place yesterday between the three road horses, *Wm. Miner*, *Biddy McGee* and *Thunder*, for a purse and stake, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

The horses were pretty evenly matched, *Biddy* being rather the favorite, and coming in first by a couple of lengths in the first heat; but on account of her driver breaking the rules of the Course by crossing the other horses from the outside to the inside place, and thus taking the pole, the Judges decided to distance *Biddy*, and the other horses were placed, as they came over the score, *Thunder* first by four lengths. The three remaining heats were won by *Miner*, who came in three lengths ahead of *Thunder* on the second heat, and won the two other heats easily by half-a-dozen lengths.

RECAPITULATION.

At the Fashion Pleasure Grounds: Trotting match Friday, July 31; purse and stake, $100; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

B. Daniels names s. c. Wm. Miner	3	1	1	1
J. White names gr. g. Thunder	2	2	2	
A. Sheehan names br. m. Biddy McGee	Dist'd.			

Time—3:07—3:02—3:06—3:06.

Gen. Butler's Trot Against Dutchman's Time on the Fashion Course To-day.

The great match, in which *Gen. Butler* is backed by his owner to beat *Dutchman's* celebrated time of three miles under saddle in 7:32½—*Butler* to go in harness—is exciting extraordinary attention in turf circles, as well as on the part of the public generally. It is twenty-four years since that wonderful feat was performed. Great interest is felt in the result, and not a few say, that because *Flora Temple* could not equal it, no other horse can; but even bets are freely offered by *Butler's* friends that he will win to-day.

The Flushing cars are advertised to carry all who are likely to attend.

The Saratoga Running Races.

The proprietors of the Long Island race course, have determined to give a month out in the country and in the meantime, about every one cop-

Additional Claims for Damages Caused During the Riot.

The following additional claims for damages caused during the riot were filed with the Comptroller to-day:

William Florence, clothing destroyed at Allerton's Hotel	$350 00
Beetoe H. Martin, personal property	335 00
John J. Nestell, repairs to No. 19 Suffolk-street	96 00
Robert Peton, No. 1,184½ Broadway, office furniture	122 00
John Turner, No. 74 Roosevelt-street, shaving saloon	238 25
Moses Loewenstelo, No. 138 Greenwich-street, ferniture, &c	1,055 00
Bart holsenew Green, loss of horse	175 00
Michael Davoy, corner Sixth-aveeue and Avenue D, loss of goods and damages to building	914 00
Samuel Roener, No. 161 Greenwich-street, stock of boots and shoes, about	2,200 00
Duncan S. Fowler, No. 464 Grand-street, same	789 30
Ann Tice, No. 74 Roosevelt-street, loss of building	5,250 00
Jacob Brut, No. 832 Grand-street, clothing and cash	373 45
Abraham D. Meyer, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, lumber, &c	890 01
F. Hedlar, No. 187½ Division-street, furniture, &c	411 12
Nathaniel M. Freeman, Yorkville, office furniture, &c	215 00
Jeroes Weller and Benj. Demarest, destruction of grocery corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue	5,517 77
Thomas Mann, No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street, furniture, &c	402 00
John Keefe, No. 212 East Tweuty-first-street, contents of bakery	200 00
Henry M. Connett, watch and cash—street-attack	60 00
Allen G. Newman, loss of building No. 1,180 Broadway	3,500 00
Thos. Egan, No. 115 First-avenue, tailor's stock	359 62
Oaderdonk & Cepron, No. 1,180 Broadway, machine shop	6,353 05
Martins & Ouvrier, piano-forte manufacturers, No. 32 East Hooston-street	300 00
Solomon Goldschmidt, No. 17 Recior-street, bar-room, &c	410 50
William Stermann, No. 1,182 Broadway, boot and shoe store	1,920 84
Abraham Ackerman, No. 660 Greeowich-street, carpenter's tools and materials	216 02
Washington M. Thurman, No. 318 West Twenty-second-street, street attack, watch, &c	137 25
F. Bernherdt, No. 238 Avenue A, chairs, curtains, &c	25 50
Christian Obie, No. 205 East Thirty-fourth-street, clothing, bedding, &c	750 00
Michael Jost, No. 227 Avenue A, stock in shaving-saloon	715 50
John G. Petria, No. 222 avenue A, clothing	249 60
Mrs. Jane Boyd, No. 344 Second-avenue, furniture	460 22
Hannah L. Schlesinger, repairs to No. 96 West Thirty-second-street	270 00
Theodore Kruse, No. 2 Batevia-street, barber's stock	205 25
Geo. Hahs, No. 18 Rector-street, tobacco and cigars	205 00
Henry Ebermas, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, scroll and turned work, &c	3,100 00
Alex. Miller, Harlem, boots and shoes	606 00
Wm. Johnson, No. 54 Greene-street, furniture	90 00
Elisha Mc Atwater, No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street, damage to building, loss of rents, &c	3,223 25
Hamlet Moore, No. 2 Batavia-street, furniture	719 75
William Taylor, No. 62 Roosevit-street, furniture and clothing	1,136 00
Henry Beverley, No. 76 Roosevelt-street	9,153 86
Samuel Chrisile, Harlem, tools, &c	316 95
Wm. H. Vandeveer, Harlem, furniture, &c	2,825 44
John J. Trite, No. 155 West Forty-third-street, repairs, to cost	18 75
N. Taylor, attorney for A. M. Eastman, of New-Hampshire, arms takea from armory on Second-avnoue	48,914 50
Joseph Hecbt, No. No. 229 avenue A, watch, cash, spoons, &c	184 00
Edward G. Trasel, personal property destroyed at house corner Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street	894 26
Stephen Messereau, No. 115 Perry-street, tools le armory on Secoud-avenue	100 41
Franz Wagoer, No. 222 Avenue A, clothing	121 00
H. C. Rothe, sams, furniture and stock of saloon	1,400 00
Henry Wisendanger, No. 18 Gelberius-street, boots and shoes	1,224 52
Percival P. Lnwson, No. 165 Bleecker-street, street attack, watch and clothing	119 00
Catherine O'Coenor, No. 195 East Thirty-fifth-street, shot at No. 176 East Thirty-fourth-street	100 00
Stephen W. Jones, Jr., and Henry H. Jones, No. 429 West Sixteenth-street, soap manufactory, stock, &c	5,296 62
David J. Whiteey, No. 184½ East Tweoty-first-street, pictures and clothieg	266 00
Jonathan Hensoe, Harlem, buildings	21,775 00
Louis Barmane, stock of bier saloon, No. 116 Third-avenue	274 95
Nathan Davidson, street attack	127 00
William Leppman, No. 424 Third-avenue, stock of clothsand clothing	3,261 01
B. M. Quimby, Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Tweety-ninth streets, stock of fancy store	5,059 60
J. B. Voorbees, No. 1,184 Broadway, painthga, clothiag, &c	3,721 00
A. Tracy Arnold, No. 22 West Twenty-ninth-street, books, furniture, &c	3,913 50
Mrs. John T. Bancroft, No. 1,184 Broadway, furniture, books, paintings, &c	10,715 09
Robert McQuhee, No. 681 Third-avenue, furniture, &c	750 00
Wm. Webb, No. 95 West Thirty-second-street, peintings and furelture	124 00
James T. Hewitt, No. 22 West Twenty-ninth-street, clothing	302 75
Jobe Brower, damages to Hamilton House, Broadway and Tweuty-eighth-street	280 00
Total	$164,692 90
Amoont heretofore reported	451,266 01
Full total	$615,958 91

Lete yesterday afternoon, 214 claims of colored persons came in. They were made out by the lawyer officiating at the place where aid is given out to the colorad people. These claims were laid over to be added in to-day's account. Exclusive of those, 214 claims have been filed—making 428 altogather.

Letter to the Clergy and Laity from Bishop Potter.

ORDER OF SERVICES TO BE USED ON NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The following letter has been addressed by Bishop POTTER to the clergy and laity of New-York in regard to the day for national thanksgiving, the 6th of this month, with the order of services he recommends:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New-York:

DEAR BRETHREN: The President of the United States having recommended that Thursday, the 6th day of August next, be set apart to be observed as a day for National thanksgiving, praise and prayer to Almighty God, on account of the signal favor recently vouchsafed to the efforts put forth in defence of our beloved country; and having suggested that our thanksgivings be accompanied with fervent prayer for all those who have been bereaved, or in any way afflicted in the course of the present deplorable rebellion, I beg to call your attention to this recommendation of our Chief Magistrate, and to express the hope that in your respective places of worship you will assemble on the day above mentioned, to render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for gracious interpositions in the nation's behalf, and to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon all our public councils and efforts, and His grace and consolation for all those who are in any way afflicted or distressed through the calamities of war.

The order of services recommended to be used on this occasion will be appended to this letter.

Praying God to give you His blessing, I remain,
Your affectionate friend and brother in Christ,
HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

JULY 22, 1863.

ORDER OF SERVICES RECOMMENDED BY THE BISHOP, TO BE USED IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK, ON THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1863.

The service shall be that prescribed for the 6th day of August, except where it is hereby otherwise appointed.

Immediately before the General Thanksgiving shall be said the Special Prayers heretofore appointed to be used during the present National troubles, together with the prayer "for persons under affliction."

After the General Thanksgiving shall be said this collect which followeth:

O, Almighty God, the Sovereign Commander of all the world, in whose hand is power and might, which none is able to withstand, we bless and magnify Thy great and glorious name for the late happy success of our efforts in defence of our country, the whole glory whereof we ascribe to Thee who art the only giver of victory. And we beseech Thee, give us grace to improve these great mercies to Thy glory, the advancement of Thy gospel, the honor of our

Death of a Popular Actor.

At five o'clock on Thursday afternoon Mr. WM. REYNOLDS, who for many years has been attached to Wallack's Theatre, went, in company with a party of ladies, to bathe, at Cliffwood, N. J., opposite Keyport. He left the ladies at the beach and proceeded to the long dock, where he removed his clothes and put on his bathing dress, and went in the water from the dock. As he did not make his appearance for some time, the ladies, fearful that some accident had befallen him, gave the alarm. A gentleman proceeded to the dock, where he found Mr. REYNOLDS' clothing, but all traces of his person had disappeared. It is supposed he must have drowned whilst in a cramp. At the time of the Keyport boat leaving, yesterday morning, the body had not been recovered.

Mr. REYNOLDS was a native of Philadelphia, and was about 32 years of age. As an actor, he was generally cast for light comedy and "walking gentleman" parts. He was a general favorite with the public, and his loss will be much regretted by a large circle of personal friends, as well as the theatre goers. He was announced to appear in the company engaged by the Florences for the short season at Walleck's Theatre this Summer.

Music in Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Central Park March ..... H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture—"Le den et la Bayader" ..... Auber
3. Song—"Kathleen Mavonrneen" ..... Crouch
4. "Charivari" Pot Pourri ..... Hamm

PART II.

5. Grand March—"The Triumph" ..... Bilse
6. Overture—"Military" ..... Mendelssohn
7. Aria et Finale, from "La Juive" ..... Halevy
8. Largbetto, from the Symphony in D, No. 2. Beethoven

PART III.

9. Quickstep—"Roof Stone" ..... Baggett
10. Malange from "Stalanella" ..... Balfe
11. "Katy Did" Polka ..... Jullien
12. Wilhelmsbad Season Gallop ..... Heller

National Pot Pourri.

The Rioters at the General Sessions.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions will commence on Monday next, before Recorder HOFFMAN. The Recordar, the District-Attorney and the Clerks of the Court, were anticipating a light month's work, and had made arrangements for spending a pleasant time in the country, but the riot in this City has upset their calculations, and furnished them with the largest criminal calendar of any month during the year. The District-Attorney is seeking to bring up the chief rioters for immediate trial, and with the well-known character of Recorder HOFFMAN for dispatching business, the community may rest assured that before the end of the Term a good number of the vagabonds will be doing the State service within the walls of a prison.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CLOSING OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The ASTOR Library will close to-day, for four weeks, or until Monday morning, the 31st of August. Ever since the library opened it has been the custom to give the Superintendent and librarians a vacation during the month of August, which affords an opportunity to make any repairs that may be necessary, and also to arrange and dust the books. During the vacation, all the alcoves will be thoroughly cleaned, and each book in the library taken down and dusted. The library now contains nearly 122,000 volumes. Since the rebellion broke out, the additions in the way of books have not been large, but the periodicals are all kept up, and a considerable number of works of art have been added. There has been no perceptible falling off in the attendance at the library since the war broke out. The average attendance during this month has been from 150 to 200 persons per day.

AN "OPEN LETTER."—Rev. Dr. R. WIECHOARK, of this City, has published, in German, a scathing and sarcastic address, or "Open Letter," to Herr Archbishop HUGHES of New-York, concerning his late address to the "men called rioters." He excoriates the Archbishop and his speech without mercy, yet with a grim Teutonic humor that is quite irresistible. The "Open Letter" was first published in the New-Yorker *Demokrat*, where it excited great attention, and, we understand, it has now been translated into English.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE—NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIER'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 2. Services at 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Religious services every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HARLEM RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS.—The managers of the Harlem Railroad will, on and after Monday next, issue excursion tickets, entitling the purchaser to pass between any two points on the road at greatly reduced rates.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision as to Income Tax.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, JULY 20.

Before Chief Justice Nelson.

James Cushing, Jr., vs. *Edgar Ketcham, James Davis and George Good.*—NELSON, C. J.—This bill is filed against the Collector and Deputies under the Internal Revenue act of 1st July, 1862, and amendments thereto, by the plaintiff, to restrain them from the collection of an income tax, under and by virtue of the act, upon dividends arising from stocks held in the Adams Express Company. The act of 1862, besides the income tax, imposed a stamp duty upon packages of every description, received by Express Companies for transportation. (6105.) The 10th section of the amendatory act, March 3, 1863, provides, "that on and after the 1st of April, 1863, any person or persons, &c., carrying on or doing any express business, shall, in lieu of the tax and stamp duties imposed by the existing laws, be subject to and pay a duty of two per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts of such express business," &c., "and all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent therewith, are hereby repealed."

It is claimed, on the part of the plaintiff, that the previous existing law imposing the income duty for the year 1862 is repealed by this section, and that the tax fell with it.

The 90th section of the Act of 1862 imposes an income tax of three or five per centum, depending upon the amount of income subject to the tax.

The 91st section enacts among other things, "that the duty herein provided for shall be assessed and collected upon the income for the year ending the 31st of December next preceding the time for levying and collecting said duty, that is to say, on the 1st day of May, 1863, and in each year thereafter;" and the 92d section declares "that the duties on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the 30th day of June, in the year 1863," &c.

The substance and import of these sections are, that the tax is imposed on the income of the year 1862, is to be levied 1st May, 1863, and is made payable on or before the 1st June following. It must be admitted, therefore, that at the time of the passage of the amendatory act, 3d March, 1863, the duty had neither been levied, nor become payable. It was simply imposed by law, to be thereafter levied and collected at the periods mentioned. And the question is whether, in this state of the case, section ten of the amendment operated to repeal the previous provisions imposing the tax for the year 1862.

That section, as already stated, provides, "that on and after the 1st of April, 1863, any person, &c., in lieu of the tax and stamp duties imposed by existing laws, be subject to and pay a duty of two per centum," &c., "and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

It will be seen that the amendatory section does not begin to operate till the 1st day of April, and is wholly prospective—down to this time, the old law continued the tax on income and stamps on packages. After this period the new law applied and substituted in place of them a tax on the gross amount of the receipts of the business, and any law inconsistent with this is repealed by the repealing clause.

In order, therefore, to make this clause operate as a repeal of the provisions of the act imposing the tax for the year 1862, it must appear that the levying and collection of it for that year are inconsistent with the levying and collection of the substituted tax after the 1st of April following. I agree that the income tax for the fractional part of the year 1863, from the 1st of January to the 1st of April, falls, as there is no provision for such tax, and the income tax for the year is repealed by the substitution of another after the 1st of April. But I am unable to discover any inconsistency in the levying and collection of tax for the year 1862 with the amendatory act, and, if not, then the last clause of the 10th section cannot operate as a repeal. So far as respects the levying and collection of this tax, the law is not repealed, but continues in force.

I am of opinion, therefore, for the reasons above given, the motion for an injunction must be denied.

A Habeas Corpus Decision.
SUPREME COURT—IN CHAMBERS.

The People, ex rel. Peter L. Johnston vs. *Thomas Hillhouse, Jr.*—Motion granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 31, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 10 bbls. Ashes, 9,342 bbls. Flour, and 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,447 bushels Oats, 413 pkgs. Provisions, and 301 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½ @ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $6 87½ @ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in good demand, but at irregular prices, Middlings ranging from 61c. @63c. @ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,200 bales, entirely within the range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have been generally a shade lower. Sales, since our last, 9,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 35; extra do. do. at $4 40@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 55 @ bbl. Superfine State and Western ..... $4 00 @ $4 35

Extra State	4 30 @ 5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 30 @ 5 30
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 25 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60 @ 6 00
Extra Genesee	5 30 @ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 35 @ 6 75

Southern Flour continues heavy and droopy; sales since our last, 870 bbls., at $5 50@$6 50 for sound to good superfine; $6 55@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands. Canadian Flour is quiet and depressed; sales, 400 bbls. Extra at $4 55@$7 25 @ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine @ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $4 00@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 20 for MARSH'S Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 25@$4 40 for Brandywine @ bbl.; sales, 570 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and generally depressed to-day. Desirable lots are scarce. Sales have been made of 57,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 20@$1 30; Amber Western at $1 27@$1 30; Red do. at $1 20@$1 25; Amber Iowa at $1 20@$1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 03@$1 07; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 14 @ bushel. Corn continues in moderate demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 98,000 bushels, at 66c. @66½c. for sound mixed Western; 64½c.@65½c. for unsound do. @ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 90c. @90c., according to quality, @ bushel. Sales, 7,000 bushels. Oats are inactive, including Canada at 62c.@65c.; Western at 68c.@72c.; State at 72c.@73c. @ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

The business in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with July 29, Messrs. JONES & Co. review thus: "FLOUR—A fair business has been done during the past week, and prices have slightly advanced. The demand has been chiefly for good shipping extras and choice city brands. Freight to New-York by lake and canal, 85c.; by lake and rail, 90c. Receipts for week, 2,463 bbls., against 11,050 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation, 294,533 bbls. Wheat—Inactivity has been the prevailing characteristic of the market during the past week, and prices show a decline since our last circular of 8c. @ bushel. Sales reported for week com up 103,549 bushels. The weather lately has been very favorable for the crop now rapidly approaching maturity, and the farmers in this section expect to commence harvesting within a few days. Receipts for week have averaged 34,300 bushels per day, against an average of 52,700 bushels for corresponding days last year. Stock in store about 90,000 bushels. The dullness on Lake Freights continues, and rates are mostly nominal; 4½c. to Buffalo, and 8c. to Oswego, are the figures asked. We quote No. 1 Spring, on board, at $1 06; No. 2 do. at 95½c.; Rejected at 81c.@83c. Receipts for week 144,487 bushels, against 316,256 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week 60,900 bushels—since opening navigation to Canadian ports, 1,620,128 bushels—to American ports, 4,356,734 bushels. Total, 5,972,862 bushels—same date last year, 8,482,533 bushels."

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to July 28.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	720,820	858,579	694,142
Wheat, bushels	4,025,672	6,060,794	6,181,796
Corn, bushels	16,128,183	14,823,194	12,372,961
Oats, bushels	2,993,817	1,401,488	884,998
Rye, bushels	375,355	548,250	343,547
Barley, bushels	163,749	450,139	319,894

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	July 25, 1863.	July 18, 1863.	July 26, 1862.
Flour, bbls	32,486	48,963	20,000
Wheat, bushels	462,296	507,987	457,000
Corn, bushels	962,061	1,242,735	2,626,548
Oats, bushels	217,269	273,686	
Rye, bushels	21,936	27,864	
Barley, bushels	1,346	724	

HAY—North River Hay Bale has been in fair demand to-day, at 85c.@$1 05 @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request to-day, at 15c.@22c. @ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased since our last, to the extent of 1100 bbls., in lots, at $11 12½@$11 37½ for Old Mess; $11 75@12 for new Mess; $10@$11 for old and new Prime @ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 8½c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, @ lb. Bacon is inquired for at 5½c @7c. @ lb. Lard steadily favors buyers; sales 600 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@10c. @ lb. Beef is quiet at former rates; sales 200 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, @ bbl. Beef Hams, $16 @$17 @ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State. @ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@11c. @ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,140 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13¾c.; Porto Rico at 11¾c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@11¾c. @ lb. Refined Sugars are in request. Messrs. STUART now quote: Loaf at 14¾c., best Crushed at 14½c., Groued and Granulated at 13½c., White A at 14c., Yellow C at 13¾c. @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 80,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10¾c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 600 bbls., at 44½c.@45½c. free, and 25¼c.@25½c. in bond, @ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the month of July, Messrs. TILLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "The better demand at rising prices which we had during the latter part of June, did not last beyond the first week in July, when the victory of the Federal army at Gettysburgh, and the surrender of Vicksburgh, caused a rapid decline to the rates of exchange and of the premium upon gold. The partial interruption to the shipping interest, etc., however, became general on the introduction of a local riot, never before surpassed for its boldness and the enactment of horrible crimes, and which lasted for several days. Even the subsequent news of the surrender of Port Hudson, thus opening the Mississippi River again, has not yet had a beneficial influence on the market. These great events caused the unsettled state of business, which will, nevertheless, with reduced prices, and with a prospect of gold remaining at about 25 @ cent. premium, revive the Wool market. Domestic Fleece is now ruling at 55c.@70c. to the jobbing. The receipts of the new clip are very high, being less than the sales of old Wool; consequently, the stock of Domestic Fleece is smaller than a month previous. Pulled Wool is also less in market than on the 1st of July, and we cannot expect a full supply as in former years, for the reason that less sheep have been slaughtered. The increase of the present clip is, to some extent, counterbalanced by the absence of Wool from Texas and other Southern States—formerly we have received it to a pretty large extent. *Foreign Free Wools*—The imports have been more limited than the consumption, and we have a less heavy stock of it now than a month ago. Foreign Medium Woots have increased in stock, as the sales have been small and the reduced prices are nominal. Low foreign Woots have suffered least in prices for the light stock and no prospects for large imports. At the Antwarp auction sales, fine Mestizo was disposed of at fully ½d. @ lb., and the lower grades of Mestizo 1c. @ lb. and above, higher than at previous sales. The present London auction sales of Australian and Cape have commenced, with ½d. @ lb. advance, and spirited. The imports of Wool into New-York since December 20, 1862, to June 29, 1863, were 64,947 bales, 28,142,084 lbs.; the imports of Wool for the month ending July 27, 1863, were 9,009 bales, 4,635,313 lbs.; grand total, 74,156 bales, 32,777,197 lbs."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK AUGUST 1, 1863.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cts. @ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	75@77
Saxony fleece	73@75
Full blood fleece	70@70
Full and ¾ blood fleece	68@70
Native and ¼ fleece	65@70
Common fleece	60@65

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	77@80
Saxony fleece	73@77
Full blood fleece	72@77
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	68@71
Native and ¼ fleece	64@71
Common fleece	60@71

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	68@70
Full blood fleece	65@68
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	62@65
Native and ¼ fleece	60@64
Common fleece	60@61

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleece	65@68
Unwashed	60@65

California.

Washed fleece	65@70
Unwashed fleece, fine	60@65
Unwashed fleece, medium	60@65
Unwashed fleece, coarse	54@55

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, extra	68@70
New-York City, super	65@67
New-York City, No. 1	64@65
New-York City, No. 2	60@63
Country, extra	62@65
Country, super	60@63
Country, No. 1	56@60
Country, No. 2	50@55
Lambs	60@65
Tub-washed	70@80
Western, limed pulled wool	60@60

FREIGHTS—Were brisker and firmer to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 115,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 7d.@8d. @ bushel; 7,200 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, at 25s. @ ton. For London—7,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. @ bbl., the latter rate by steamer, @ bbl.; also, by sailing vessel and steamer, Wheat at 6½d. @ bushel, and 6,000 boxes Cheese at 45s. @ ton. For Cork and Queenstown for orders—5,000 bushels Grain at 7s. 3d. @ quarter. And 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 3d. @ bbl. For Bristol—[illegible] Heavy Goods at 30s 6d. @ ton.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 31, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 10 bbls. Ashes, 9,342 bbls. Flour, and 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,447 bushels Oats, 413 pkgs. Provisions, and 301 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½ @ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $6 87½ @ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in good demand, but at irregular prices, Middlings ranging from 61c.@63c. @ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,200 bales,

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe and Dexter Brothers, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN—Lear, the Forsook—Poor Pillacoddy.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year.....$3 00
Two copies one year.....5 00
Five copies one year.....12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year.....$2 00
Three copies one year.....5 00
Ten copies one year.....15 00
Twenty copies one year.....25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The draft in this City is to be proceeded with on Monday next, the 3d inst. Orders to this effect have been issued by the Provost-Marshal General. It is understood that the Government is fully prepared for all emergencies.

Our advices from the theatre of war in Virginia are to the effect that Lee massed his forces at Culpepper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give Gen. Meade battle on the Rappahannock.

Advices from the Southwest this morning are very important. Gen. Herron's division of Gen. Grant's army, the departure of which down the Mississippi has already been announced, is said to be intended for direct operations against Mobile. The rebel army under Joe Johnston is believed to be a few miles west of Meridian, probably on the Jackson and Meridian Railroad. He is expected to make the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Okolona on the north to Mobile on the south, his line of defence. It is reported that he has received large reinforcements from Bragg's army. The State of Mississippi is thus virtually abandoned by the rebels, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of a return to the old Union. Advices from Port Hudson represent everything in that vicinity as quiet. The fortifications there are being strengthened, and the enlistment of negro troops is rapidly progressing. There was a rumor, on the 24th ult., that Gen. Weitzel had captured 3,000 rebels at Donaldsonville, and another that Brashear City, in the Teche country, had been recaptured by us—both of which are quite likely to be true. A complete system of mounted patrols has been established between Vicksburgh and New-Orleans, which, with the gunboats, will insure protection to all vessels passing up or down.

A fight took place at Lexington, Tenn., recently, between a National force under Col. Norton and a rebel force under Col. Campbell, engaged in enforcing the rebel conscription in that vicinity. The rebels were routed, and Col. Campbell, with two Lieutenants, twenty-five privates and two cannon, were captured.

The rebels under Pegram and Scott, who recently advanced into Eastern Kentucky, at last accounts were rapidly retreating toward the Cumberland River, having been defeated at all points.

Gen. Gillmore, in an official report to the War Department, just published, puts his aggregate losses in all his operations thus far at 635 killed and wounded, and 350 missing. Many of the wounded, he says, will be able to return to duty in a week or ten days; while the health of the command is improving.

The Boston *Traveller* states that Col. Higginson, of the First South Carolina (colored) regiment, now on a brief visit to his home at Worcester, is sanguine of the capture of both Forts Wagner and Sumter. Whether the City of Charleston can hold out after the fall of its strongbold, remains to be determined. The general belief, however, is that the fall of Sumter settles the fate of the city. Col. Higginson had one side badly lamed by the concussion of a shell, but is rapidly recovering, and will soon resume the performance of his duties in the field.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of two cotton-loaded blockade-runners off Mobile, and the capture or destruction of several others on the coast of Texas.

The steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans on the 25th of July, brings word that Gen. Franklin arrived out on the 20th, and immediately proceeded to Baton Rouge. The *Morning Star* ran ashore yesterday morning on Deal Beach in a heavy fog, but was expected to be got off again at high tide last evening. Her passengers were all landed safely, and have arrived in this City.

Advices from Bermuda to the 22d of July state that the pirate *Florida* was still in port, her departure having been delayed for the want of coal. She was getting a supply, however, from another rebel steamer, and was expected to leave in a day or two. It is believed that any United States cruiser of ordinary sailing qualities could capture her easily. From Nassau, we learn that the rebel steamer *Beauregard*, after an unsuccessful attempt to run into Charleston harbor, had returned to that port about the 25th of July.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated the 30th of July, says: "Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the Government during the recent army movements in this region consequent upon the rebel raid. The amounts are stated at millions of dollars. A number of prominent State politicians have been placed under arrest, and the subject will receive the most searching investigation by the War Department. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the 'shoddy' operators at Harrisburgh, in the Summer of 1861, entirely in the shade. Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gange who have infested the State capital in the Winter have reaped a rich Summer harvest."

Jamaica advices state that Mr. Ruggles, of New-York, Consul to Kingston, Jamaica, had arrived at that port. The experiment of cotton cultivation on the Clarendon estate in Jamaica had been highly successful.

The following were the only honorary degrees conferred at the recent commencement of Yale College: Davis G. Porter, (1857,) A. B.; Rev. Nathaniel W. T. Root, (1852,) Rev. Samuel Jessup, (1850,) A. M.; Rev. Prof. Hill, of Harvard University, LL. D.

The demand for the Popular Loan of the United States in this market, yesterday, amounted to $1,519,000. The Share market opened at a de-

France and the South.

It seems quite certain that Louis Napoleon intends, if possible, to secure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He will do everything in his power to engage the cooperation of England. Failing in this, he will probably venture on his knowledge of her sympathies, and counting at least on her passive acquiescence, he will recognize the rebel Confederacy alone. We do not believe he can induce any considerable European State to join him: and the moment he is convinced of this, he will probably take independent action.

Louis Napoleon has put himself in such a position in regard to this continent, that he cannot very well avoid taking this step. He has conquered Mexico and has undertaken the much more difficult task of establishing and maintaining a monarchical form of government, under a foreign Prince, upon the ruins of that Republic. He is not likely to deceive himself as to the magnitude of this undertaking. What the great Powers of Europe combined have found themselves unable to do for Greece, Louis Napoleon will have some difficulty in doing off-hand for Mexico. The transfer of Maximilian or of a Bonaparte to a throne in Mexico resting on French bayonets, will be the signal for wars which will desolate that country, revolutionize France, and convulse all Europe before they are closed. Some wit has said that bayonets are excellent for everything but to *sit down on*. The new King of Mexico will find the exception well taken.

If the American Union is restored, Louis Napoleon cannot hold his new conquest six months. His first necessity is to secure our disruption and break our power. In our judgment, he will certainly attempt it. He is not a man to venture blindly upon such great adventures as this in Mexico, nor to stop half-way in the accomplishment of whatever he attempts. He will take great risks in the effort to fortify himself by destroying us.

The Emperor has repeatedly and ostentatiously proclaimed his intense desire to stop the war now raging in this country, and his conviction that this will be the result of recognition. This is the argument he has repeatedly addressed to England. Our Government has more than once given France and all other nations to understand that any foreign interference whatever will only enlarge the sphere and prolong the duration of the war. We trust the President will deem this a fitting occasion to reiterate this warning in terms which cannot be misunderstood nor disregarded. We are not called upon to interfere in Mexico. So long as we continue to accredit our Minister to the *Mexican* Government, ignoring wholly the French usurpation, we make all the protest we are called on to make against that act. But if France interferes in our affairs by recognizing the Soulbern Confederacy and by corresponding acts of ald and sympathy, she places herself in an attitude of unfriendliness and hostility toward the United States, and must be treated accordingly. No one will understand this better than the Emperor Napoleon: he will not, therefore, be likely to take a decisive step in this matter until he is fully prepared to follow it up. If he recognizes the South, it will be with the determination to help the South: and if he resolves upon that, he will do it by a heavy blow aimed precisely at the point where it will tell most. New-York, in such an event, will be the most exposed spot on the Western Continent. We trust that those disaffected persons who are so zealous in arousing popular hostility against our own Government, will not lose sight of this new and impending danger. We shall not yet believe that even the most ultra of them all would be indifferent to the hostile intervention of a foreign Power.

The Draft.

It is announced from Washington that orders have been issued by the Provost-Marshal-General to complete the draft in this City immediately, and that drafting will be resumed here on Monday next.

The draft has been carried into effect in nearly every part of New-York State excepting its chief city, where it was begun three weeks ago to-day, but was interrupted by the mob on the 13th. It has also been carried out in Philadelphia, in Boston, and throughout the greater part of the region between the Ohio River and our Eastern boundary. It only remains that the Empire City assume its share of the burdens, and acquire its share of the honors, that appertain to the sustenance and grow of the armies that uphold the National flag and maintain the National honor.

We believe that all the authorities, National and State, will now energetically cooperate in this essential work. We have had discord enough, and suffered disgrace enough already. The supremacy of law and the maintenance of order are the prime conditions of New-York's existence. Every violation of them is terribly disastrous to our every interest. The business interests of New-York alone, not to speak of its honor, its good name and its patriotic character, have suffered beyond calculation from the riots. But the riots themselves showed that nine-tenths of our citizens were determined to uphold the laws.

The hardships of the draft have been absurdly exaggerated. It will take but a small fraction of our able-bodied population, and these all young men. They will be promptly paid, their families will be provided for, and every reasonable pretext of complaint will

Points and Reconsiderations.

We are having a great many revelations of the secret motives of Vice-President Stephens' attempted visit to Washington. Three or four of our cotemporaries know all about it, and are not in the least unwilling to tell all they know. One curious feature of their disclosures is that no two of them agree in a single particular; and another is that each paper ascribes precisely such a motive to the Vice-President's mission as suits its own views of public policy. The *Herald*, for example, announces that Mr. Stephens wanted to go to Washington to inform Mr. Lincoln that, if he would turn the "Radicals" out of the Cabinet, the Confederates would consent to peace. The *Daily News* has discovered, through the State Department at Washington, that Mr. Stephens wanted to inform the President that, unless he speedily stopped the war, the Confederates intended to call in the aid of Louis Napoleon; and the *Tribune*, which for a time swallowed and magnified the story of the *News*, has now received a special revelation from Richmond, to the effect that the Vice-President desired to announce to the National Government that, if the Union men persisted in arming negroes, the rebels would do the same.

All these speculations are amusing enough. But they are mischievous, because they fill the public mind with absurd and false notions concerning the temper and purposes of the Southern rebels. We have made a good many inquiries on this subject in the quarter likely to be best informed, and we think we can say, with perfect certainty of its truth, that neither the President nor anybody else in authority at Washington has the slightest reason to believe that the rebel Vice-President had any other errand than that which was ascribed to him in the published letter of Jefferson Davis. No hint has reached any Department in Washington, from any quarter entitled to confidence, that he dreamed of opening any negotiation for peace, or of discussing the negro question, or of threatening to surrender the Confederacy to Louis Napoleon. Of course he may have intended to do any one or all of these things; but nobody in this section of the country knows, or is likely to know, anything authentic on the subject.

So far as we may judge from his own declarations, Mr. Vice-President Stephens had no thought of proposing terms of peace. In his speech at Charlotte, delivered no longer ago than the 17th of July, he was very emphatic on this point—declaring that no peace was to be thought of except on the basis of Southern independence. So far as we have any means of judging, this is still the settled and unshaken sentiment of the rebel rulers. They will continue the war just so long as they can force the people into the ranks of the army, and compel them to fight. They have every conceivable motive, personal and political, for persisting in this course.

Peace, when it comes, will not come through any action or application of the Confederate *Government*. It will come through the popular action of some one or more of the *States* which now form the Confederacy. When the people of any one of these States find themselves deprived of the pressure of the rebel army, they may throw off the authority of the Confederate Government, which will then be only nominal, call a Convention and apply, of their own motion, and in their own way, for readmission to the Union. Whenever the people of any State, say Louisiana, or Tennessee, or Mississippi, or North Carolina, shall by some authentic act make such application, we have no doubt that it will receive the prompt, liberal and generous consideration of our Government. We cannot doubt that any such State would be heartily welcomed back to its old place in the Union and again put on the footing of "the most favored nations." And when this step shall have been taken by one State, the example will be followed by more; and in that way the Confederacy will crumble much more rapidly than it was built up.

We do not look, therefore, to any mission from Richmond for proposals of peace or for the initial steps to a reconstruction of the Union. The rebel rulers are not the men to take any such steps. We look to the action of the people in some one or more of the Southern States; and unless the signs of the times greatly deceive us, we shall not have to look very long.

The Immedicable Wound.

A rebel newspaper draws comfort (such as it is) from the loss of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson by declaring that far more consequence has always been attached to their retention than was deserved. The true way to have blockaded the Mississippi River, says this rebel organ, was to have waylaid its banks with sections of flying artillery—dashing in, firing on passing boats, and disappearing in the backwoods—at any of the "thousand points" on its course susceptible of such operations.

The logic of the rebel organ does not appear to make much impression on the public mind of the South. The lamentation over the loss of Vicksburgh is everywhere loud and inconsolable. The capture of Port Hudson, in itself a severe disaster, seems almost wholly lost sight of in view of the more crushing calamity at Vicksburgh. Jeff. Davis seems to have regarded the loss of the place that he declared impregnable and vital to the success of the Confederacy as a supreme national misfortune, for he followed up the receipt of the unwelcome news by a proclamation of fasting and prayer and humiliation.

It is an afterthought of the rebels to make light of what has so sensibly crushed and bewildered them. Neither the reflection that a better way might or should have been hit upon to blockade the river, affords real solace in the agony of disappointment and despair; nor the added consideration of the same rebel needful, but only to the Richmond Government but to all others. But it is not possible for the Confederates, in the present exhausted condition of their resources, to pay so dearly for military instruction. The fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson has cost the Confederates over 40,000 soldiers. A total of 40,000 fighting men, and the loss of the command of the Mississippi River, is a dear price to pay for learning *how the river might have been held!* The knowledge comes when it is no longer available—the Confederates can only feel that they have been amassing experience and wisdom not for themselves but for future generations.

It is a noteworthy fact, that though Vicksburgh was captured nearly a month ago, and the fact instantly known throughout the Confederacy, the wails of the Press over the loss are deeper now than they have been at any time before. The blow seems at first to have produced stupor; but, as consciousness revives, the sense of irreparable disaster grows deeper and more acutely painful. We published yesterday quite a mass of extracts from Southern journals, the chief burden of which was sorrow for the fall of Vicksburgh. In view of such evidences of rebel demoralization and despair, the nation has reason to rejoice in renewing the necessary efforts for the final overthrow of the public enemy.

Cæsarism in America.

The performances of the Copperhead politicians during the last year will furnish a curious and instructive chapter to the history of this war. Being most of them born and bred in Free States, with every possible reason in blood, training and association, to love Liberty and hate Slavery, they have set themselves with a bitterness of which there are but few examples, even in the story of intestine strife, to aid a band of unscrupulous conspirators, who loathe and revile them while accepting their help, in their nefarious attempts to make the Slave Code a part of our common law, and place slaveholding on the footing in every part of the Union with property and family. Being Americans, too, and most of them unblest with a single claim to anybody's respect, except their possession of American citizenship, they have endeavored by all means legal and illegal to promote the dismemberment of the Republic, for the purpose of establishing on its ruins two new States, one of them an armed oligarchy, avowedly based on "Slavery, subordination and government," in lieu of "liberty, equality and fraternity," and the other a shattered, broken-down Democracy, betrayed by its own citizens, and scorned and reviled by foreigners. They have, moreover, come out in the face of day and informed the world in set terms that twenty millions of Americans engaged in a war with five millions of rebels, have, after two campaigns, been "whipped" so thoroughly, as to make peace and submission not simply expedient but necessary. We believe that modern history does not contain any record of similar degradation.

There was still one lower depth than this, and into that they descended. In order to contribute still further to the humiliation of their country, they made themselves the tools of a foreign despot in his attempt to substitute monarchical for republican institutions on this continent, and at our very doors, as if in mockery of our distress, and with the avowed object of contributing to the extirpation in America, as in Europe, of the great principles of free government, to which we owe all our greatness and all our happiness. This is no vague accusation. The *World*, the leading Copperhead organ of this City, has, during the last fifteen months, vied with the *Moniteur* and the *Constitutionnel*, and in language of slavish adulation—happily new to American ears—in defending the invasion of Mexico, and lauding to the skies an enterprise which has always been notoriously, and is now confessedly, a crusade for the propagation of that new political contrivance of "the brethren of the Elysée," which their hack writers call "*Cæsarisme*."

What is Cæsarism? our readers will ask. It is neither more nor less than a revival, for the government of modern States, of the doctrines and practices of the Roman Empire in its later and worst stages—in the days not simply of Augustus and Marcus Antoninus, but of Nero, and Tiberius, and Caligula. It is, in short, an absolute and irresponsible despotism, which finds for the display of its powers, not barbarous tribes struggling feebly into civilization, but the highly cultivated, refined communities, like Rome of the second century or France of to-day; and it is the opinion of the "Cæsarists" that it flourishes best on soil that has been previously prepared, like that of Rome, by democratic excesses, failures and anarchy. Louis Napoleon, as is well known, loves to consider himself as playing the part of Julius Cæsar, and is devoting the leisure hours of many years to recounting and embellishing the exploits of his great prototype; and his disciples look forward with joy and confidence to a long line of Domitians, Neros and Vespasians reigning in unbridled supremacy over endless generations of Frenchmen, equal, as between themselves, in everything, but above all in the depth and slavishness of their submission to "the Prince."

If anybody imagines this to be a fancy sketch, we can only refer him to a recent work, entitled "*Imperial Roman Society, from Augustus to the Antonines, in its Relations with Modern Society*," written by M. Dubois-Guchan, Procureur Imperial at Nantes, and setting forth the doctrines of this new school with great explicitness, earnestness and erudition. The theory of this author is precisely that which De Tocqueville so much dreaded, that the tendencies and aspirations of modern democracy are all satisfied by perfect equality of condition; that the desire for liberty, meaning thereby the possession of political privileges and the

Cæsarism is the only form of government which always comes out on top in the history of Republics. It will always seek security for its property and peace for its soul in the arms of a despot, who shall rule it absolutely, not by divine right, like the old feudal monarchs, but by the "*volonte nationale*," as France is now ruled, and as Mexico will be ruled shortly. According to M. Dubois-Guchan, the Roman "Emperors reformed the corruption of the Roman people. The people applied to the Cæsars for the supply of their real needs, and never broke out against them unless they were hungry. The Republic had given them glory, but with it poverty; it had given them a great name, but had denied them a livelihood; the Cæsars left them their pride, and added subsistence. They had under the Cæsars not simply bread, but amusement. They were less flattered than under the Republic, but they were better taken care of. * * They took part in the joys of the land in the full dignity of Roman citizens. They had the solving of that true equality so much preferable *to the false liberty* which made them the slaves of the rich and of the Tribunes. When necessary, the Cæsars spoke to them as masters, as was proper and becoming, but they treated them like children, and did not use them under pretense of honoring them." Brutus and Cicero our author denounces as "oligarchs and obstacles." He tells us that "If Rome had not our industrial activity, neither had it our chronic disturbance, and our physical and moral recklessness;" that "there was to be found amongst Roman slaves depths of sentiment and devotion that may be looked for in vain in modern workshops." From the lavish eulogies which he showers on the Cæsars, we have not space to make extracts. Their nature may be guessed when we say that he speaks of Nero's murder of his mother, Agrippina, as a "family difficulty." He denounces American "individualism" as "monstrous;" and, finally, he bursts out in the following rhapsody:

"What can be more delightful, in fact, than to live in a tranquil Empire! than to taste of that happiness which Pliny the Younger describes as consisting in doing nothing, and being nobody—that is, of being able, when desirable, to be idle, or to while away time as one pleases; of enjoying, like Sylvina, dignity in one's leisure. With rare exceptions Imperial Rome offers a picture of happy tranquility!"

M. Dubois-Guchan is not a poetaster nor a "*charmer*," but a lawyer and functionary, of learning and distinction, expressing the ideas of which the politicians of the Tuileries consider themselves the chosen propagandists. They have subjected France to the operation already. They are on the point of extending it to Mexico; and we have only to read their books and newspapers to know that they consider the United States to be struggling in that final agony from which the patient finds no relief, save in the paternal arms of a Cæsar. The fact that they have found writers calling themselves Americans to support them in their crusade, of course will confirm them in the belief that we are ripe unto rottenness for the application of their detestable theories. But we have the consolation of knowing that they have found them amongst men who see in the disasters of American armies, and the confusion and distress of their own countrymen, only matter for congratulation and delight. As long as they make no more valuable perverts than these, we can witness their propagandism without a particle of apprehension; and we are satisfied that we only express the feelings of every man in the United States, who has still a spark of the old fire in his composition, when we say that we still cherish the hope of driving them to seek some other field than the soil of this Continent for the diffusion of the joys of "*Cæsarisme*."

Crowding the Mourners.

The slaves of the South must be getting rather crowded. Thousands were taken from Kentucky to Tennessee for fear of our armies; and when the army entered Tenneesee, tens of thousands were driven down into the Cotton States. When, again, our armies began operating on the Yazoo and along the Western rim of Mississippi, the planters of that great Cotton and Slave State felt their negro property was endangered, and sent them into the interior of the State. But after the fall of Vicksburgh and the capture of the State Capital, it was seen that no part of Mississippi was safe from Abolition influence, and the rebels began crowding the slaves eastward into Alabama and Georgia.

While this has been going on in the West, the same thing has been going on to some extent in the East; not, however, to as great a degree, for the reason that our territorial gains in the East have been very limited. But many of the Virginia planters felt that, while there was such a contingency possible as defeat for the rebel army of Lee, their slaves were not altogether safe; and so, during the last two years, many thousands have been driven down to the Carolinas and Georgia. Those on the coast of North Carolina, again, have been driven into the interior; and our possession of the densest slave region of the South, the sea margin of South Carolina and Georgia, forced the heavy planters there to take their slaves up country. So, and for the same reason, the slaves have forcibly evacuated a great part of Florida.

We believe, that of all the slaves of the eight rebel States this side of the Mississippi River, nine-tenths are to-day in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama.

The telegraph brings from Memphis the statement that the "removal of the slaves from Mississippi into Alabama and Georgia has been carried to such an extent that the Governors of those States have issued proclamations forbidding their further introduction, and Gen. Johnston's pickets are said to have turned a large number back." It is really a very serious question for those States; and the quandary they are in is the very cut of which

The labors of Grant.—People have been wondering what the ever-active, never-ceasing worker, Gen. Grant, has been doing since the Fourth of July. He has not been sitting his honors, nor parading his laurels, nor blowing his trumpet—nor even, like Hercules, after the twelve labors, has he subsided. The telegraph relieves our anxiety for him. "Gen. Grant has perfected a complete system of mounted patrols between Vicksburgh and New-Orleans, which, with the gunboats, affords ample protection to vessels." Thus has this great soldier put the finishing touch to the gigantic work which was begun by him two years ago.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

The Draft in New-York City to Proceed on Monday Next.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Friday, July 31.

THE DRAFT TO PROCEED.

Orders have been issued by Provost-Marshal-General Fry to complete the draft in New-York City immediately, and the drafting will again commence on Monday next. The Government is fully prepared for any emergency which may arise.

THE REBELS DISCOURAGED.

A letter from a distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, dated Warrenton, July 27, says:

"The rebels are very much discouraged. Seven deserters from a Mississippi regiment came in day before yesterday, and stated that there was no use in fighting any more, now that Mississippi had given up.' *We ought to have Richmond by the middle of September.*"

A CAVALRY BUREAU.

A Cavalry Bureau will shortly be attached to the War Department. The Bureau will have charge of the organization and equipment of the cavalry forces of the army, and the provisions for mounting and remounting. The purchase of all horses for the cavalry service will be made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under direction of the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. Inspections of horses offered for the cavalry service will be made by cavalry officers. Depots will be established for the reception, organization and discipline of cavalry recruits and new regiments, and for the collection, care and training of cavalry horses. These depots will be under the general charge of the Cavalry Bureau. The enormous expense attending the maintenance of the cavalry arm points to the necessity of greater care and more judicious management on the part of cavalry officers, that their horses may be constantly kept up to the standard of efficiency for service. Great neglects of duty in this connection are to be attributed to officers in command of cavalry troops. It is the design of the War Department to correct such neglects by dismissing from the service officers whose inefficiency and inattention result in the deterioration and loss of public animals under their charge.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Acting Attorney-General Coffey has given an opinion, in response to an inquiry of the Secretary of State, that persons dispatching American vessels from our own ports in ballast to neutral ports, and thence to run the blockade, are liable to punishment under the second section of the act of 17th of July, 1862, Chapter 195, "To suppress insurrection," &c., whether such vessels actually run the blockade, or after leaving the neutral port are captured in the attempt to run the blockade, or whether they even fail to reach the neutral port. Such vessels are liable to capture as prizes of war from the moment they leave our own port, and this right of capture imposing on our cruisers the duty of capture. The mere fact of starting such vessels on their guilty errand, irrespective of the point they may reach on the voyage, amounts to assisting the rebellion within the statute.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

W. P. Smith, Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, telegraphs here to-night that the road will be open to Wheeling within ten days. The rebels destroyed six miles of the track near Martinsburgh, besides most of the bridges between there and Wheeling.

GEN. HOOKER.

It is understood that Gen. Hooker will shortly be assigned to an active command in the field.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

By order of the War Department, the non-commissioned officers of a company cannot be appointed until the muster of the company is completed, nor can they be mustered in until the companies have the full quota of enlisted men.

A BOUNTY DECISION.

On an appeal of J. C. Wetmore, Agent of the State of Ohio, Secretary Stanton has decided that in the case of Sergeant Quinton, of the Fifth Ohio, who has served two years in the ranks, and was discharged for promotion, he was entitled to his bounty of one hundred dollars, the same as any non-commissioned officer or private who had served two years and been honorably discharged on account of disability. This decision covers all similar cases, whether past or in the future.

APPOINTMENT.

Wm. H. Seward, Jr., New-York, nephew of the Secretary of State, has been appointed a first-class clerk in the Paymaster's Department.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Maj. Joseph Gilmer, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was tried on charges of [illegible] and cowardice. Of the first he was found guilty, [illegible] of the second not guilty, although [illegible]

upon which the [illegible] SUN PRINTING [illegible] published. He was [illegible] and the finding of the Court [illegible] Independent.

The proceedings of the Court in the above case were reviewed by the Major-General commanding the Department of Washington, on account of [illegible] and irregularities in the record. But [illegible] shows that the accused was drunk on duty, and brought disgrace upon himself and the service. The President directs that, as recommended by the Department Commander, he be dismissed the service; and Maj. Joseph Grimes, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, accordingly ceases to be an officer in the United States service since the 20th day of July, 1863."

Private Gideon Pelsheimer, One Hundred and Forty-Sixth New-York Volunteers, for striking his superior officer, and for using opprobious language, was sentenced to be shot. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment at hard labor on the Government works during the war.

The Productions and Commerce of Brazil.

Boston, Friday, July 31.

A meeting of the Government of Board of Trade was held in the Chamber by the Board this afternoon, to listen to an exposition, by Rev. J. C. Fletcher, Secretary of Legation at Brazil under the Fillmore Administration, on the productions and commerce of that country, and on the importance of establishing closer and more intimate commercial relations between Brazil and the United States. He discoursed at length upon the great agricultural [illegible] of Brazil, the amazing fertility and capabilities of the vast Valley of the Amazon, one million square miles larger than the Valley of the Mississippi; the unlimited capacity of that whole region for the production of coffee, cotton and sugar, and [illegible] with strong force and emphasis upon the disadvantage under which we labor; for the want, first, of direct steam communication from Brazil; and, secondly, of American houses there for the sale and exchange of American products. For want of these our export trade was falling away, and conducted at great disadvantage, while England, through means of her steam lines and chains of commercial houses, reaching from London to every principal port, was enlarging her trade year by year. He spoke forcibly upon the great advantage that would accrue to our commerce by a competent steam line; of the prevailing friendly feeling of Brazil toward the United States, and of the liberalities of the Brazilian Government, which stood pledged to subsidize with liberality any American steam line, owned by American citizens, that should be first established to perform this service. The remarks were listened to with great attention, and a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the high interest with which the Board regarded the propositions of the speaker, of their appreciation of the liberal propositions before the Chamber of Deputies to open the Amazon and its tributaries to the flag of all nations, and also to subsidize an American steamship line from the United States.

Quite a number of gentlemen offered remarks, and the liveliest interest was manifested throughout the meeting.

Archibald Fowler, Esq., Brazilian Vice-Consul, warmly seconded the remarks of Rev. Mr. Fletcher.

Wreck of the Whaler Newark.

Boston, Friday, July 31.

Capt. Nathan L. Smith, of the whaling bark *Newark*, which sailed from New-Bedford in October, 1862, writes to the owners in that city from the Island of Jaua, describing the total wreck of his vessel in the Indian Archipelago in April last. The *Newark* had 1,700 barrels of sperm oil. The officers and crew escaped in boats. The vessel and cargo were insured in New-Bedford for nearly $65,000.

Disinterments at Gettysburgh.

Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters, Gettysburgh, July 31.

General Order, No. 2.—During the months of August and September, no corpse will be allowed to be disinterred from any of the burying-grounds, cemeteries or battle-grounds at Gettysburgh. The health of the wounded soldiers and citizens of this community require the stringent enforcement of this order, and any violation of it reported to these headquarters will meet with summary and severe punishment. By command of A. C. ALTEMAN,

Colonel Thirty-sixth regiment, Commanding Post.

The Draft for Yates, Livingston and Ontario Counties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Canandaigua, N. Y, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

The draft now in progress here, for Yates, Livingston and Ontario Counties, will be completed to-morrow. The drawings have been held from day to day at the old Court-house, which has been crowded most of the time with spectators. The utmost good feeling and harmony prevails. Yesterday the quota of this town was drawn. The blind man, who, to render assurance doubly sure, was "blindfolded," *spotted* seven lawyers, viz.: Messrs. Smith, District Attorney; Morse, Surrogate; Granger, son of Gen. Granger; Perkins, Parcell, Hyde and Gardiner—four Escalapios, Drs. Hayes, Rogers, Carson and Case—Rev. Mr. Leffingwell, Pastor of the Episcopal Church; Wm. McLauchlin, Principal of the Canandaigua Academy; C. Hart, Banker; and Messrs. Pierce and O'Grady, merchants. Last evening the conscripts formed in procession, with drum and fife, after having procured all the old guns, pistols, military equipments, &c., in the village, and paraded through all the streets, halting in front of every conscript's dwelling and delivering three hearty cheers. They afterward assembled in the Park, and listened to brief addresses from Messrs. Morse and Perkins. Fireworks and cannon were likewise brought to bear, and the performances were kept up until after midnight. Nearly the whole village turned out to witness them. J.

The Draft.

New-York, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please urge upon the Government the duty of fixing upon a time when the draft shall take place in our City, or better, of putting it in immediate operation. Many have engagements some hundreds of miles from the City which they are desirous of fulfilling, but are compelled to stay at home, not knowing if they went but that the drawings might be resumed, and they would have to come immediately back. Such is my own case, and I certainly wish the Government would speak. But aside from this, every day's delay is bringing the Administration into contempt. There are not wanting those who go about declaring that the authorities dare not enforce the draft, after the opposition manifested to it by the "friends" of Gov. Seymour. Loyal men feel insecure under such a state of things; and it does seem as if the mob had triumphed and the Government was paralyzed the longer they delay action. What is wanted, is an explicit declaration at once of what is to be done, and let it be the enforcement of the draft, even if there is only one man to be drafted to fill our quota. J. McV.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 31.

Two sons of Gen. Meade were drafted to-day.

Appeal of the Committee in Behalf of Colored People

To the Merchants and other Employers of Laborers in New-York:

The undersigned, an Executive Committee appointed at a large and influential meeting of the merchants of New-York, to dispense the funds contributed by them in aid of the colored sufferers by the late riot, have been instructed by the General Committee to address their fellow-citizens in relation to the objects of their care.

The Committee have learned with deep regret that, in various ways, obstacles have been thrown in the attempts of the colored laborers to resume their wonted occupations, thereby occurred where men who had labored faithfully for years in one situation, had been refused a restoration to their old places. Street railroads, by which many had been accustomed to pass from their distant homes to their usual places of employment, have refused them permission so ride, and have thus deprived them of the ability to perform their customary duties, and earn their needful pay. The undersigned, in behalf of the merchants of this great metropolis, respectfully but urgently call upon their fellow-citizens to unite in protecting the injured and persecuted class whose cause the Committee advocates.

The full and equal right of the colored man to work for whoever chooses to employ him, and the full and equal right of any citizen to employ whoever he will, is too manifest to need proof. Competition is indispensable to the successful management of commercial business. Surely the energetic, enterprising merchants of this City will not allow any interference with these rights. On the other hand, should our colored population, from a want of firmness on the part of the whites, be deprived of their joint rights to earn an honest living, they would become a dependant, pauper race.

The Committee, therefore, earnestly appeal to the good feelings, to the sense of justice, to the [illegible] of every employer, of whatever complexion, to employ the colored laborer in his customary [illegible], and to [illegible] him in his [illegible]. They [illegible] the Police of New-York, [illegible] the Military [illegible] Firemen [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Regiments [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Regiments [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Regiments

THE JURY.

The Grand Jury for the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, submitted a report to the Court a few days ago, in which there is the following relative to

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The existence of secret societies for the purpose of opposing or embarrassing the efforts of the Government in its existing troubles has been vehemently charged and denied for a year or two past. On this question the Grand Jury can furnish reliable information as to the existence of one such in this Judicial District. It is a source of mortification to us to report such a fact, but the fact is so we entertain no doubt. That intelligent men should so band themselves together in secret conclave for such purposes in a country controlled by the ballot-box is almost incredible, and particularly considering the condition the country is now and for more than two years has been in. But if consummate depravity and the foulest treason be combined with intelligence, and be governed by it, it will excite no special wonder.

We affirm, then, if faith can be placed in human testimony, that such an association does exist or did exist but many months ago; within the jurisdiction of this Court, the members of which were sworn on the Bible to protect each other and others, whether living North or South, from all drafts that might be made by the Government for soldiers—to shield all deserters from our armies from arrest, and in all practicable ways to circumvent every movement of the Government to collect from its authority over the whole country—the signal for assembling for mutual protection or to prevent the arrest of Deserters was to be the firing of a rifle four times in as many minutes—certain signals were agreed upon by which members of this and other like associations might make themselves known to each other. Advice was given by the leading conspirators to such as had no arms to procure them, by purchase, if convenient, by stealing them, if necessary, and a channel was designated through which they might be bought.

Revolvers, swords and knives were exhibited at the time and examined as to quality—a military organization was to be arranged—Government cannon were to be taken by force. Among these desperadoes was one deserter and one drafted man who had evaded muster or arrest, and by such specimens the character of the others may be guessed.

Any member giving information of any kind, refarming in any way to the band, was to be killed and quartered, the four parts to be buried respectively "at the north, south, east and west gates."

Of the number of such associations, or of their members; or the extent of their operations or the nature of the machinery by which they work large movements, we have no information, and probably none but their chiefs have. The case we present is an isolated one, but is probably a specimen of hundreds if not of thousands through the land on which a hasty superstructure has been reared that, if unchecked, may involve our institutions and our people in one common ruin. From very recent occurrences in the west of Ohio, we are warranted in believing the field of operations a wide one territorially—their adherents numerous and embracing in their murder-plots as many unprincipled men and villainous traitors as ever enraged any part of the earth by their vile presence.

VAL.—There was a report in circulation in this city, Yesterday and to-day, that CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM arrived here night before last from Buffalo, and started proceeded to his home at Dayton.—*Toledo Blade*, 23d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of London	Aug. 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian	Aug. 1.	Quebec	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5.	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Aug. 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Aug. 13.	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Aug. 22.	New-York	Southampton.
Great Eastern	Sept. 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2.	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5.	New-York	Southampton.
Hansalia	Sept. 19.	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Adriatic	July 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Leviathan	July 22.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24.	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25.	Liverpool	Boston
Germania	July 28.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Etheria	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11.	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22.	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25.	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2.	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Columbia	Aug. 1.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo Cromwell	Aug. 1.	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Bavaria*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The Mails for New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Columbia*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

The Mails for the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ariel*, close on Monday, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These Instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to

OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES

THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$350.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.

Warerooms, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $250. Warerooms Nos. 6 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VIOLIN-PIANOS — SOMETHING ENTIRELY new—manufactured under the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $360 to $600. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 763 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, 379 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE, at half its actual value, as the owner is leaving the City; has all the modern improvements, powerful tone, &c.; also a rosewood piano, large size, elegant case, handsome tone, for $90. Apply at No. 8 Warren-st.

GEORGE WOODWARD'S UNRIVALLED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, with the new and improved [illegible] are now ready for sale at the Warerooms, No. 547 Broadway, [illegible]

MALES.

A COMPOSER.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, a situation as composer, or has a song or two now in her City Hall, or between there and Wall-st. Ferry. Address A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener, by a married man, (without children,) who has been in private establishments in this country as manager of greenhouses, graperies, ornamental grounds, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address J. M. C., care of Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, by an experienced young man, with good City references, a position as assistant book-keeper, clerk on steamboat, or as corresponding or general clerk in any good mercantile business. Address CLERK, care Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 433 Fulton-st.

A LIGHT PORTER, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active and experienced man, a situation as light porter or general clerk in any good mercantile business; can give good City reference. Address PORTER, care Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

PAYMASTER'S CLERK POSITION wanted by an ex-clerk of a frigate and an iron-clad. Best references. Address, for one week, PAY CLERK, Box No. 182, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining or fresco work done, can have it executed at a very moderate price, by an experienced workman, out of employment. Address, for one week, J. H. D., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AT COPYING, TO help in bookkeeping, &c.; am disengaged for the next five weeks; afterward the whole of Saturdays and every other day after 3 o'clock; willing to make myself generally useful; references. Address F. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED; man as gardener; wife as cook or dairywoman; no family, and Protestants; would take charge of a small place. Call on or address X., at Smith's seed-store, No. 55 Liberty-st.

HELP WANTED

BLACKSMITHS, &c.—WANTED, TWO GOOD blacksmiths—one who understands horse-shoeing; also, a good practical machinist; also, good wheelwrights, who understand making wagons and buggies. Address R. W. CAULK, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, or same name, Parkersburgh, Wood County, West Virginia. N. B.—Good wages and steady employment.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, IN A DRY goods jobbing house, a competent entry clerk; none need apply who is not competent, and familiar with entering dry goods. Salary from $500 to $600. Address, with references, age, &c., DRY GOODS, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO BOARDS with his parents, has some experience in accounts, and also drawing law papers, and who will be content with a small salary. Address Box No. 718 New-York Post-office, with handwriting, age, lowest salary and reference.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC dry goods commission house, who can also act as salesman. Best references required. Salary $600. Address Box No. 4,398 New-York Post-office.

A COACHMAN WANTED—ONE WITH GOOD recommendations, to go a short distance in the country; wages, $18 and board. Apply, from 10 to 12, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl-sts.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a small garden, one or two horses, a cow, and do whatever is necessary about a small place; to go a short distance into the country, and live with his employer. No hats since AMERICAN need apply. Address Box No. 4,427 New-York Post-office, giving name, age and qualifications.

BRASS FINISHERS WANTED TO WORK Don steam cocks and valves. Steady employment to good workmen. None others need apply to FELIX CAMPBELL, No. 79 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FIRST-CLASS SAW makers and saw grinders if they can come well recommended as good workmen. None others need apply. Address Box No. 3,289 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT accommodations may be had, by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR 20 TO 30 YOUNG ladies, operatives in the cloak manufactory of Allen & Paloe, No. 384 Broadway, where applications may be made either personally or by mail. Must be within 20 minutes' walk of above store.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, without board; rent moderate; situation must be between Atlantic and Orange sts., and not further east than Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS may be had, with or without board, for single gentlemen, by applying at No. 23 North Moore-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF ROSLYN, L. I.—One large, or two small families can be accommodated with genteel board, on moderate terms, in a private house; location healthy and romantic, and within pleasant walking distance of Harbor Mountain top, which presents a splendid Ocean and Sound view. Address MATT. Roslyn, L. I., or inquire of D. D. WRIGHT, corner Henston and Lewis sts., New-York, or Capt. POST, steamer *Arrowsmith*, which leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic, good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $4; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, child and nurse, in a pleasant location. Address, stating terms, &c., G. W. F., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, only a moment's walk to Long Island Sound or Gardiner's Bay; good fishing, bathing, sailing, &c. Terms moderate. Send for a circular. This house is reached by Long Island Railroad twice each day, to Greenport, thence by stage to the house; also, steamer *Donaldson*, from James-slip, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M., direct for the House.

THOS. T. PARSONS & SON, Proprietors.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is most beautifully situated on the Sound. Several fine rooms (just vacated) on the south front, with beautiful views of the water, to let for the rest of the season. Ample stable room, bathing beach 150 feet from the house; rowing, sailing, fishing, &c. Distance, by New-Haven Railroad, 25 miles.

A. PARKER, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time two hours.

J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!

DRESS GOODS' DRESS GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,

Reduced to 50 cents per yard.

2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 21 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines, Barèges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50 TO $60 PER WEEK HAS BEEN made selling Ritter's patent Portable Desk. Portfolio, Work-box, Toilet Case and Checkerboard, which contains 20 articles useful to soldiers, sailors, miners, travelers, &c. Send for circular.

A. J. RITTER, Rahway, N. J.

Wholesale and retail at WILCOXES', No. 43 Courtlandt-st., N. Y.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—The article of great utility, and necessary in every family, very cheaply made, affording extremely large profits, in which there is a moderate fortune. A rare chance. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A GREAT INDUCEment. Excellent location, near Broadway; long lease at low rent; nicely fitted up and furnished; all in good order, and doing a large money-making business. Terms easy. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery store, in New-Brunswick, N. J., doing a first-rate cash business. Best of reasons giving for selling out. Stock entirely new. Address D. W. U., Box No. 252 New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, [illegible] Times Office.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

NO. 324 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAYS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, its Professor in the school, No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. References, Rev. R. S. BOOTH, No. 301 8th-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 30th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 37 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TORREY, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JASPER B. FLECK, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Perke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Paul's.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. E. E. Hale, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clerke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D.D. Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Baltre*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

MISS JAMES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At No. 54 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open on the 14th September. May be seen at that address after Sept 1. Miss JAMES is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen: IN New-York—D. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cummings, B. H. Field, Esq., Edward Satterlee, Esq., John Jay, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, M. B. Field, Esq., J. W. Gerard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hawks, Baltimore: Hon. Edward Everett, Boston; Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, Michigan; Chief-Justice Taney, Washington; Pierre M. Irving, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Hon. Rien Farnsworth, Detroit; Hon. Robt. McClelland, Detroit; Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RESceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings, best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English $4 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies' Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

AUGUST.—WRITING LESSONS, BOOK-KEEPing, writing, arithmetic, &c., will be taught at reduced prices during the entire Summer vacation, at the old-established rooms, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Col. Paine, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session opens Sept. 9. This is a regularly chartered college, incorporated in location, beautiful, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BUEL HALL.—REV. MR. AND MRS. BUEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School in Providence, R. I., will reopen on Monday, the 7th of September. Applications for admission should be immediately made. Address REV. R. F. BUEL, Providence, R. I.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A GRADUATE, and an educator who can produce most satisfactory testimonials, resulting from an experience of nearly ten years as head teacher in several of the largest and best schools in New-England, desires, with a view to devoting a portion of his time to literary pursuits, to hear of an opportunity to teach one or more classes in some institution, or to give private instruction during two or three hours of each day, in the classics, to young men fitting for college, or to any other young persons, in the mathematics, in elocution, or in the common English branches. References: Rev. Dr. Bellows, New-York; Rev. Dr. Tyng, New-York; Rev. Dr. Storrs, Brooklyn. Testimonials from the late Hon. Luther V. Bell, Charlestown, Mass.; from the late Frederick Emerson, Boston; from Rev. Wm. Barrows, Reading, Mass.; from Prof. William Russell, Lancaster, Mass.; and from Wm. B. Brown, Esq., Marblehead, Mass. The advertiser's address will be as follows: until Aug. 8, Boston, Mass.; between the 8th and the 30th, Derry, N. H.; subsequently to the 30th, Station D, New-York City. For any information which shall ultimately be of service to the undersigned, he will render a liberal compensation. HENRY A. LITTELL, late Head Teacher in the Highland Military School, Worcester, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, and who understands the management of youth, desires the principalship of an academy, or would undertake the classical department of an institution where a first-class teacher is required; testimonials from gentlemen of very high standing can be furnished; an interview or a correspondence is solicited. Address ALPHA, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, FOR A YOUNG lady, a situation to teach the English and classical branches. Can give instruction on the Piano, if required. No objection to go to Europe. Reference, A. LESLIE, Box No. 181 Yorkville P. O.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, [illegible] flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Ludlow-st., and at [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Lambeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn,

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,

At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

48 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
12 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Matt, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
16 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
39 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
9 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
22 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
27 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:

20 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
8 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
6 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

OF

PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BOERUM, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,

At 12 o'clock, A. M.,

PRIZE GOODS,

From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON,
BRILZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aquadients, alcohol, orandy, bottons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, sherry, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spices, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Guney Sags.

July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 48 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

HENRY V. L. PRUYN & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A four-seat shifting-top carriage, made by Lawrence, in good order, an excellent vehicle for family, park or country use.

Also a set silver-plated double harness, quite new.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 31, 1863.

SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.—THE FOLlowing cargo of the disabled brig KENTUCKY, GEORGE, Master, from Cardenas, now being landed on pier No. 45 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., in a perishable condition, will be sold at public auction, by THOMAS R. MINTURN, Auctioneer, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, viz.: A 1-82, A (in diamond) 1-21, B 1-70, C 1-35, D 1-40, E 1-22—870 hhds sugar, 64 boxes do. HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction, in the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 392 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of August next, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

[illegible] Tents and flies of Linen Duck, to conform in size and workmanship to the standard samples to be seen at this office. Bidders will submit a sample, at least a yard in length, of the material of which they propose to make the Tents, and state the quantity they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries. A proper quantity must accompany the proposal.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, or loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for disease of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to cure in the shortest time the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of manly power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. EDWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores mankind to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and safely effected remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1836. N. B.—Those who have used their preparations are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circulars. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, in any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Ask for sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 36 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with advice on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he declares for it, and what he will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 324 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1826.

CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

MEETING.

STEAMER FOR GREENOCK, BELFAST
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
Wagner Paton, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. At 8 o'clock A. M., precisely. And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$26
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATIDN
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA.....	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA....	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA.....	2678	Millburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA.....	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class.....$90
Second-class.....50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUIDN, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

PERSIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wedny, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wedn'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
RIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$125
Second Cabin.....80
Steerage.....25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN.
Capt. Ballantine, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 3 Broad-way, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Barton, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. Edward Post,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
Passage $60. Freight at reduced rates.
No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after Friday. Apply to
JH. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Pearce, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....	Saturday.....	Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....	Saturday.....	Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER...	Saturday.....	Aug. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship
CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. Smyth,
Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80
Second Cabin	50
Steerage	30

Payable in United States currency.
For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL COACHES, suitable for hacks or private use; also, top and no-top buggys, font and six-seat rockaways, Germantowns, depot and express wagons, harness, &c., at Taylor's, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE—MADE TO order by Goddard, of Boston. It has full springs and weighs 200 pounds; in perfect order, having been but little used. Apply to DUSENBURY & VAN DUSER, No. 13 Christie-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CHESTNUT-SORrel saddle-horse, 14½ hands high, belonging to an army officer, to be sold at a bargain; well adapted for ladies' use. Apply to Mr E. PLATO, No. 209 7th-av., near 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE PONY, VERY stylish, 13½ hands high; also saddle to fit. Sold for the want of use. Very cheap. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner of Crosby and Prince sts.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT ARIEL, OF about 15 tons, drawing 4 feet 6 inches water, with cabin 5 feet high, with all conveniences, in complete order in every respect; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session in the room in Odd-Fellows' Hall on MONDAY EVENING, the 3d inst., at 8 o'clock. By order
JOHN [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK & ALBANY DAY LINE.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, WHITEHALL, MONTREAL, THE WEST AND NORTH-WEST.—The new and splendid steamer DANIEL DREW, Capt. Wm. H. Amerman, will leave the foot of Jay-st. at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Albany with the Express Trains for the West and North-West. Fare to Albany, $1 50. Fare to Troy, $1 75. Tickets for sale at the office on the boat, foot of Jay-st., and at the office, 189 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 8:5) A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, 5, 5:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 8:46 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 6 P. M.; White Plains, 8:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 8:35 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 8:42, 10:26 A. M., 12:45, 5:10, 8:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 2:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 2:30 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:23, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
2 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M. [illegible]

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FOR GREENPORT AND DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pier foot of Jay-st., East River, (Fulton ferry,) as follows: For Greenport, at 6.15 P. M. For Syosset, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Somerset and Manasahawken, will take 8:15 A. M. train or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, return same day from, and there take regular train to Camden at 7:30 P. M. [illegible]

SUNDAY NIGHT TRIP FOR NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.—The new and splendid steamer WATER LILLY will leave Newport at 6 P. M. each Sunday, until further notice, connecting at Long Branch with Sunday evening Express trains, with sleeping car attached, for New-York, arriving at 3:10 Monday mornings.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Sundays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Tozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga at 7 o'clock the same evening. Returning, leave Albany every MONDAY, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHold, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. Havens, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 33 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 166 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. P. King, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. Powers, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Maiden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Utica. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Monat's & Brown's Docks, Fair Havan and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2 P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Pier foot of Jay street every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Tozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga at 7 o'clock the same evening. Returning, leave Albany every MONDAY, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

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SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburg.—Steamer BRIDADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. Phillips, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7½; 26th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges hulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

TIBBALS' SPRING ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT —Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c. Send stamp for Illustrated circular and price list.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1863,
LAST DAY POSITIVELY
OF
SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS,
AND
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
AND
COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
MR. S. S. SANDFORD,
the talented and popular leader of the band.
His efforts to please and amuse the patrons of the Museum, encourage him to hope for
A BUMPER AT HIS LAST APPEARANCE.
The Company give their choicest pieces in
PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
assisted by the celebrated
DENIER BROTHERS,
TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMERS, GYMNASTS, PANTOMIMISTS, &c.,
who also make their
LAST APPEARANCE TO-DAY.
Whoever would enjoy the rich music, the comic delineations and unsurpassed
NEGRO OPERATIC PERFORMANCES
of the Minstrel Band, or witness the
BOLD AND DARING FEATS
of the DENIER BROTHERS, which
OUTBLONDIN BLONDIN HIMSELF,
must do so to-day, or they are too late.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening.
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
☞ On MONDAY NEXT, Aug. 3,
A SHORT SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON
will commence, under the direction of that talented and popular actor,
C. W. CLARKE, Esq.,
assisted by many of the best artists of the day.

WINTER GARDEN.
☞ EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
SETCHELL'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 1.
A GREAT BILL,
For the 14th time, the great burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
and for the first time in many years, the comedy of the
SERIOUS FAMILY.
Amiadab Sleek.....Mr. Setchell
Capt. Murphy Magnire.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
(who has kindly volunteered for this occasion.)
Mrs. Delmaine.....Miss Emily Thorne
Charles Terrens.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
The entire comedy company in the evening's entertainment.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—33d-st., corner of 2d-av.—Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. The Rector expects to leave for Gettysburgh on Tuesday next, to administer to the wounded and dying soldiers, and will preach and take up a collection for the Christian Commission on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. PARKER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. K. WARDLE, pastor, will preach to the young at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Union thanksgiving services on THURSDAY at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. PARKER. Love feast on FRIDAY EVENING.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. MR. LORD will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening Rev. R. HOSTON, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Rev. ADONIRAM G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

ST. ALBANS' CHURCH—FIFTIETH-STREET, near Lexington-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 8½ and 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Services on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, National Thanksgiving Day, at 10½ o'clock. This church will remain open throughout the year. Seats all free. Rev. WM. A. W. MAYHEW, Rector.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREgation of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. 259 Broadway, corner of Howard. Admittance free. Collection taken up. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited. Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at same place.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL DELIVER A lecture to young ladies, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. On the National Thanksgiving Day he will preach a sermon suited to the occasion, in the same place, at 11 o'clock A. M.

**MARINERS' CHURCH

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. GILLMORE.

His Losses in the Operations Thus Far, 685 Killed and Wounded, and About 350 Missing.

The Health of the Command Improving.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31.

The following to-day was received at the headquarters of the army:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, IN THE FIELD, } MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 23, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: My Medical Director in the field reports an aggregate loss in killed and wounded in our hands of 685. I judge there are 350 missing. The losses over the three actions of the 10th, 11th and 18th instants. Many of the wounded will return to duty in a week or ten days. The health of the command is improving.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILLMORE, Brig.-Gen. Com'd'g.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Movements of the Pirate Florida—How She Procures Her Coal.

The following is an extract from a letter to ELWOOD WALTZ, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

BERMUDA, Wednesday, July 22.

"The privateer *Florida* is still in port, her departure having been delayed by the refusal of the naval authorities to furnish her with fuel; but she is now getting a supply from the Confederate steamer *Herriet Pinckney*, and will sail in a day or two on her voyage of destruction. Any American in these waters could have made an easy capture of her, as her speed has been very defective. The coal she is now getting is of an inferior quality, and must also affect her speed."

The Rebel Steamer Beauregard Makes an Unsuccessful Attempt to Enter Charleston.

The British steamer *Corsica*, LEMESSURIER, from Nassau, N. P., July 27, with mails, passengers, &c., to E. CUNARD, arrived yesterday morning.

The Confederate steamer *Beauregard*, after attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, returned to Nassau about July 25, and passed close to an American cruiser off Nassau while entering the harbor.

Other Nassau advices report that several blockade runners had returned, unable to enter the rebel ports.

The United States gunboat *Tioga* had called at Nassau and left for Key West.

Wilmington, N. C., dates to the 29th inst. had been received by the blockade-running steamer *Arabian*.

The Governor of Nassau had received an intimation from Lord LYONS that his Lordship's efforts to induce the Washington Cabinet to withdraw its prohibition of the exportation of live stock to Nassau have been wholly fruitless.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BRITANNIA.

From the Nassau Guardian, July 8.

The steamer *Britannia*, Capt. DE FORREST, bound from Charleston to this port, was chased on the 29th ult. by the Federal gunboat *St. Jago de Cuba*, and captured about 150 miles from Abaco. The chase continued fourteen hours, and, had the gunboat not been between her and the land, she would have escaped. The Captain and passengers of the *Britannia* were transferred to the gunboat, and a prize crew took possession of the vessel. She was then taken in tow by the gunboat, for the purpose of being conveyed to Port Royal, and two days afterward they fell in with the bark *Tycoon*, bound for New-Orleans. Six of the passengers went on board the bark, (there not being accommodation for more,) who were landed at Great Stirrup's Cay, and arrived here yesterday in a sloop.

A CURIOUS COMPLIMENT.

The following curious card, addressed to the Captain of a notorious blockade runner, is published in the Nassau *Advertiser*:

Capt. Egan, Commanding Steamship Alice:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned passengers on your ship from Charleston to this port, beg leave to express to you their admiration of your skill as commander, and your deportment as a gentleman to those who have the good fortune to travel with you.

At all times the navigation of the sea is one of peril; it so in time of peace, how much more so is it when you not only have to encounter its usual dangers, but also are in constant dread of an enemy, perhaps even more dangerous. A good navigator such as you have proved yourself, can escape the perils of the ocean by skill in the profession, but that knowledge will prove of but little avail when the bullets and shot of the enemy are whizzing around the wheel, the management of which is to bring you safe in port—therefore it is with sincere pleasure that we congratulate you on the safety of your ship, self, and the undersigned, on this your first trip in command of so fine a steamer.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE ALICE.

Charleston papers please copy.

THE ARABIAN.

From the Nassau Advertiser, July 25.

The steamer *Arabian*, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived here yesterday. The *Arabian* had been detained by the Confederate authorities at Wilmington on suspicion of her being owned in New-York, but proof of British ownership having been established, she was allowed to proceed.

MISCELLANEOUS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

In the ship news column of the *Guardian*, we find the following notices of the movements of blockade runners:

ARRIVED.

July 11. Charleston—Steamer Fannie, Moore, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.
Steamer Alice, Egan, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.
Steamer Margaret and Jessie, Lockwood, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.
July 24. Wilmington—Steamer Flora, Waters, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.
Steamer Arabian, Morse, cotton, turpentine, &c., to Saurez & Menendez.

CLEARED.

July 8. St. John's N. B.—Steamer Charleston, Swan, assorted cargo, by G. Chambers & Co.
Steamer Raccoon, Harris, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.
Steamer Antonica, Thayer, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.
Steamer Ella and Annie, Bonneau, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.
Steamer Heber, Hodsen, inward cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.
July 7—Steamer Kate, Stubbs, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.
Steamer Elizabeth, Lockwood, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.
Steamer Pet, Davis, assorted cargo, by G. Chambers & Co.
July 8—St. John's, N.B., steamer Cromstadt, Jones, assorted cargo, by Saunders & Son; steamer Lizzie, Ireland, assorted cargo, by Saunders & Son.
July 11—St. John's, N. B., steamer Phantom, Tessier, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.
July 15—St. John's, N. B., steamer Racoon, Harris, inward cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.
July 17—St. John's, N. B., steamer Margaret and Jessie, Lockwood, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.
July 18—St. John's, N. B., steamer Alice, Egan, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.; steamer Fannie, Moore, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.
July 21—St. John's, N. B., steamer Beauregard, Lyon, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.
July 23—St. John's, N. B., steamer Flora, Waters, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

Besides the above, the movements of a large number of sailing vessels, whose character is very far from doubtful, is noticed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 29.

The following is a list of burials in the Soldiers' Cemetery, at Norfolk, Va., for the week ending July 26, 1863:

Jno. Wisner, 177th Penn.—died July 20.
Corp. J. Carter, Naw-York Battery—died July 20.
Chas. Fennell, 149th N. Y.—died July 21.
Jeremiah Pinkham, 10th N. H.—died July 21.
Jno. Arnold, 99th New-York—died July 22.
Sergt. Jno. B. Ayres, 10th N. J.—died July 22.
Thos. Sparkes, 128th N. Y.—died July 22.
Geo. Allinson, 113th New-York—died July 25.
Wm. Miller, 10th New-Jersey—died July 25.

The United States gunboat *Memphis* sailed from Hampton Roads at 10 o'clock this forenoon for Charleston.

Ship of the Baltimore Mail-lands, the *Adelaide*, Capt. [illegible]

Vienna, on the 27th, [illegible] received [illegible] to proceed to Nashville, and it is anticipated that she will start from thence to Chattanooga.

She left here at 11 o'clock this morning.

Heavy showers have visited this place constantly during the day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 30.

The following is a list of the deaths in the Chesapeake and Hampton General Hospitals, from July 14 to July 28, inclusive:

Michael Dobbs, Co. A, 143d N. Y.—died July 19.
Edward Shattock, Co. K, 113th N. Y.—died July 20.
Daniel R. Amber, Co. I, 99th N. Y.—died July 22.
Jeremiah Allen, Co. A, 10th N. H.—died July 27.
Manly Barstow, Co. H, 110th N. Y.—died July 27.
Corp. H. W. Hart, Co. A, 141st N. Y.—died July 14.
Chas. Alger, Co. F, 153d New-York—died July 15.
William Holmes, Co. D, 143d N. Y.—died July 16.
Hubbard Pewers, Co. A, 164th New-York—died July 17.
Alonzo Lewis, Co. F, 164th New-York—died July 17.
John Messett, Signal corps—died July 18.
Moses Schomaker, Co. C, 143d Naw-York—died July 25.
Jacob Wink, Co. H, 158th Pennsylvania—died July 27.
John Berkey, Co. H, 171st Pennsylvania—died July 13.
(Signed) R. H. GILBERT, Medical Director.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, arrived this morning from Beaufort, N. C., and reports that the steamer *George Peabody*, loaded with ammunition, from Fortress Monroe, got aground on Cape Lookout Shoals, causing her to spring a leak. After transferring part of her cargo to another steamer, she succeeded in getting off, and ran into Beaufort.

Col. C. W. THOMAS, Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, arrived to-day from Newbern.

THE VIEWS OF GEN. LOGAN.

His Reception at DuQuoin, Ill., Yesterday—He Makes a War Speech at Carbondale.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Friday, July 31.

Maj.-Gen. LOGAN arrived here this morning, and was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens as a committee, who bade him welcome "as the honored son of Illinois, and the admired of all loyal men."

In a speech at Carbondale yesterday, Gen. LOGAN said he had no disposition to discuss politics. He was not a politician, and thanked God for it. He only wanted to consider what was good for the country. When the war is over we can ask "Who is the villain that has caused it?" Now the house is on fire, and we must put it out. We should not ask who began the war at this time. The President was forced at every step to take measures to carry the war on, yet some cried that it was unconstitutional. We fought the Mexicans because they made war on the Government, and if that war was constitutional, why was not this? He ridiculed the sentimentalism of those who objected to the war because the war was against our brethren. He was no Abolitionist for the President, but would stand by him in all his efforts to put down the rebellion, even if he sent elephants South to trample the people down there. All the exigencies of a war like this could not be foreseen and provided for by the Constitution. The President was empowered to raise armies, and that was sufficient. If this was unconstitutional JEFF. DAVIS must be right. He defended and explained the Conscription act, and denounced the New-York riot. If the leaders were hung to the first tree we would have no more mobs. He had seen men smile when we were whipped, and frown like angry clouds when we were victorious; but he expected they would all do themselves the justice not to be traitors on account of the infamy they would bring on their families. We must be for our country right or wrong. A man who was not for this Government would hate Heaven if he lived in it. He showed how ridiculous was the peace cry; and said the only way to peace was to soundly thrash the rebels, and they would come back as humble as need be; and this whipping they would get as sure as there was a God in Heaven. He spoke of the condition of the Government at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion—the arms nearly all shipped South. With these disadvantages, what success had been achieved? With regard to the Proclamation, if the rebels wanted their niggers let them stop fighting. If the Proclamation was wrong, let them lay down their arms and appeal to the Courts.

Gen. Logan at Du Quoin, Ill.

DU QUOIN, Friday, July 31.

Gen. LOGAN addressed about 6,000 persons here to-day. He was enthusiastically received and applauded throughout. He talked like a man in earnest who cares nothing for party, but who is intensely interested in the welfare of his country. The drift of his speech was similar to that delivered at Carbondale yesterday. He argued it to be the duty of every one to stand by the Government. He most unmercifully condems all sympathisers with the rebellion, and those who find no much fault with the President, army, the war, and everything else except JEFF. DAVIS & Co. He argued the constitutionality of the war and its measures, and shows the hypocrisy of those who see so much that is unconstitutional in the acts of the Administration, but say nothing against the unconstitutionality of secession and acts of rebellion. He ran the peace men into all sorts of sharp corners, exposed the fallacy of their arguments, shows they don't themselves know what they want. He took up the Springfield peace resolutions, and showed that if they were correct, all our glorious victories of July had been tending in only to rivet the Constitution and the Government. If men are loyal they will favor the prosecution of the war; if not they will find all manner of excuses. If men oppose the war, it must be because they fear their friends will get their deserts. Some objected because the soldiers committed depredations. When we started for Jackson and Vicksburgh with five rations, fought five battles, were reduced to one cracker apiece, the men hungry and footsore, he told them to help themselves; and whenever his troops got into such a position they should have what they could get. The rebels do the same. They steal everything, even negroes, to keep us from getting any. But you never hear of that being wrong. He insisted that all should be for their country right or wrong, and the people should give the soldiers their sympathy and support.

It is impossible to do Gen. LOGAN justice in a telegraphic report. At the close of his speech, the following resolutions were presented by Gen. HAYNIE, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we will stand by the constituted authorities of the country in their efforts to maintain, preserve and perpetuate the Union and Constitution, at whatever cost and sacrifice at whatever Power, domestic or foreign, that may assail it; and that, although we deplore the calamities of civil war, yet all the States must be restored to the Union, and the laws must be executed alike all over the country, and peace must be secured by victory until the last rebel lays down his arms.

Resolved, That we tender to all our brave and gallant soldiers, from highest to lowest, our warmest sympathies, and acknowledge our gratitude to them for their heroism, their sacrifices, and for the imperishable renown shed upon our armies by their glorious deeds.

Another Speech, Strong and Emphatic, by Gen. Logan.

On his expected arrival at Cairo, the other day, from Vicksburgh, Maj.-Gen. LOGAN addressed a circle of welcoming friends in substance as follows:

"It makes no difference whether you call me Democrat, Republican or *Abolitionist*—as some have of late named me. It does not change my feelings—does not alter my action. I am for my country *every* time—for my country first, last and always—and am fighting for the right of that country to be numbered among the honored nations of the earth. Until this is brought about, and this rebellion crushed out, I am but an American citizen. When that right shall have been asserted, than, should we find that there is something wrong in the fabric that our fathers reared, something we desire to change, it will be time enough to come up and demand the change. *Now* we have this accursed rebellion to root out. It must be rooted out. I am for using *every* means, and all means for putting it to an end. If the people of the North would use the same force JEFF. DAVIS and his minions use—and were as unanimous as they are—for in the South force of arms *compels* every man to act as though he sanctioned the rebellion whether he feels inclined or not—this *war would be successfully terminated in less than six months.*

Every mother's son who is opposed to the war should be compelled either to take up arms against or for us. Then there would be no talk of peace here in the North, no talk of resistance, no such men as VALLANDIGHAM, no such cowards as those who support all such men and say these things.

VALLANDIGHAM says he has traveled over the Confederacy—using the term 'Confederacy'—not the phrase so-called Confederacy, (for I do not acknowledge the existence of any authority or Government in America aside from that of the United States)—and has not met man, woman or child who does not sustain the war, and who is not determined to fight it out to the death or the bitter end. VALLANDIGHAM there simply lies. He tells what is not true, and he knows it. VALLANDIGHAM, aside from the leading men—JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS and STEPHENS—did not, I venture to say, speak with a dozen persons while taking his involuntary trip through Dixie. Had he done so, his report would have been of a different color. The people who are fighting against this Government—the poor white men comprising the rank and file of the rebellion—nine-tenths of them do not know what they are fighting for, do not know what they are fighting against. A majority of them do not know anything, and hundreds of them never saw nor heard of the Emancipation Proclamation, and will not in their lives until they see it upon the battle-fields of [illegible]

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, July 18.

Looking at the present position of things in all its aspects our eye naturally fixes upon a few points which seems to us the most important.

First then, LEE had to fall back behind the Potomac, and may have to fall back to the line of the Rappahannock, *in order that other menaced and more vital points may be succored.* The enemy's ferocious onset on so many points was no doubt intended to compel this action on the part of LEE. *It was neither weakness, defeat, disaster nor demoralization on the part of Lee's army that led to its withdrawal from the enemy's country.*

Second—The army of JOHNSTON has been forced to fall back from Jackson, to keep from being flanked on the right. GRANT cannot follow him at once. The country between the Pearl River and the Tombigbee is thinly settled, and after one army has traversed it in retreat, *another army advancing in pursuit will find neither food for men nor forage for beast.* GRANT has depended upon gunboats on the Yazoo for his supplies since the investment of Vicksburgh, and his wagon train has yet to be obtained and organized. Until that is done he can hardly penetrate further into the bowels of the land. This will arrest the progress of any operations of magnitude in that section for some time. His line is already deeper than he can afford. The same will apply to ROSECRANS in Southeastern Tennessee.

Third—For the present, we suppose BURNSIDE's advance against East Tennessee is postponed, part of his force having gone to MEADE and part to GRANT. *The movement may, and no doubt will be resumed at no distant day.*

Fourth—*The Trans-Mississippi District is now self-sustaining in the way of ammunition and military stores.* Cotton finds its way to Matamoras, is consigned to an English house, and army supplies find their way through the same channel. We don't see that the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson can effect Western Louisiana, Arkansas or Texas. They have always given more than they have received, except in the way of Generals, and they complain that they have had some of them that could very well have been spared.

Fifth—Charleston is attacked, and Richmond is or has been threatened by a *coup de main*. Charleston is in no immediate danger. *The present siege is carried on by approaches which are slow but dreadfully sure, unless the enemy's work can be stormed and be taken. Charleston fallen we need be at no loss to guess what will be the the next point of attack, or how long the new chief centre of blockade running on the continent would remain unmolested.* The difficulty about the fortification of Morris' Island we have explained in another article.

Sixth—The Raiders, who can effect little in a military point of view, but who are intended, not only to gratify the malice of the Lincolnites, but to weaken the resources of the South and incline her people to seek for peace, even upon terms of submission—yes, upon any terms, as, indeed, one or two papers in this State already profigure, there somehow being always a remarkable likeness between their tone and the movements of the Federals, as though they were, as the animal magnetisers used to say, *en rapport*.

Thus, then, we have LEE falling back for the protection of his communications, and to permit the forces of the Confederacy to be directed upon other points, and for defensive objects. We find GRANT, ROSECRANS and BURNSIDE virtually arrested for the time being, the trans-Mississippi district acting essentially on a new base—the Rio Grande—for military supplies, its food and transportation being found in abundance at home. And, which we have not yet mentioned, MORGAN cutting a wide row in the loyal States, giving them a taste of war sufficient to disinclice them from going away under LINCOLN'S call to continue a war of which they are already sick. Charleston is vigorously defended, and will be still more so under the new defensive attitude just assumed, while we trust that the marauding parties of the enemy will be vigorously arrested at their start, before they have escaped into the heart of the country, where they may elude pursuit.

A REBEL PRISONER ON THE WAR.

HE RESOLVES TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The following extract from a letter from a rebel prisoner to a friend in New-York State, is significant:

* * * "I was one of the many who, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was misled by horrid tales and solemn promises, to be fulfilled at the close of the war, to go into the army.

I had a start in the world in Athens, Clark County, Ga., at the beginning of the war, and everything looked very encouraging, an all bought that the war would not last six months; then I could return with all the honors of a true Southern man, and be regularly installed and set up in business, soon to make a fortune and to enjoy the rest of my life. In this I have been sadly stricken.

Instead of the war lasting six months or twelve months, I have served twenty-eight months, and there is no prospect of its coming to a close for twelve months to come, and what I left at home I have spent while in service, and am now a prisoner of war, with nothing but the prospect of being turned out upon the world without a cent to help myself with.

He who will be deluded to take up arms against his country must suffer the consequences. As for me, I have got enough of the war, and am about to take the oath and remain in the Union, and let rebeldom go to the d—l. They have beat me out of my two years' work and $2,800. I think I will quit, and keep quiet for a few days."

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown's Position and Powers.

One of the City journals, who cannot appreciate the value of Gen. BROWN'S efforts to suppress the riotous demonstration in this City, has gone so far as to assert that he did not have the position and powers of Military Commandant. The following extract from one of the orders of the War Department settles that question.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 36.—(*Extract.*)

* * * * * * *

6. The Military Commander's duties in reference to all troops and enlisted men who happen to come within the limits of his command, will be precisely those of a commanding officer of a military force.

12. The duties of Military Commandar, as above defined, will devolve, *in the City of New-York* and the military posts in that vicinity, *on Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. Brown*, Colonel Fifth regiment United States artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Splendid and valuable novelties. Splendid large steel parlor engraving of the Empress EUGENIE and her maids of honor. Elegant colored fashion plate, five full-size patterns, and other brilliant and valuable novelties, will appear in the Fall number and commencement of the fourth volume. Ready Sept. 1. Single copies, 25 cents; yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. Postage on the premiums, 2 cents extra. By requesting it, new subscribers to commence with the Fall number, will have sent to them the present valuable Summer number, without extra charge. Address, with the amount inclosed, MME. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Sent to City subscribers free of postage.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or gine. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, glass, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres only substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON [illegible] proprietors, Provi[illegible] Office [illegible] Pine street.

Among the [illegible] the cure of [illegible] there was none [illegible] Hill Water Cure Establishment, at Northampton, Mass. No Summer resort surpasses it in loveliness, and in all the resources calculated to gratify the tastes and promote the comfort of visitors.—*St. Louis Republican.*

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE AND DENNIS BROTHERS, the celebrated tight-rope performers, gymnasts, and pantomimists at Barnum's Museum. Mr. SANFORD, leader of the band, takes his farewell complimentary benefit to-day. Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Look out for a rich bill.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXEMPTION FROM DRAFT.—For $100 we are insuring any undrafted man from draft. For $250 we furnish any drafted man a substitute. Over 3,000 substitutes constantly on hand. Address TOMPKINS & Co., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRISE'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRISE & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau.—James A. Gray, John Ryan, A. Mallerby, S. Cohen, M. F. Nassau, P. O. Xerius, John Darling, George Wallace, C. R. Miller, M. A. Cooper, Mrs. Feister, Mrs. Bailey and child, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Carey and two sisters, James Hynes, D. W. Jankesen, A. Cutchin, J. Segrist, Wm. Lamb, H. Hadden, J. Wajcierhirsaki, C. M. Schwartz, Wm. Collie, L. Loeb, George C. Myers, Capt. Thomas Goodwin, M. Harris, Mr. Hughes, J. Clarkson, George G. Wolf, W. Sleddin, H. L. Clark, Capt. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Heaton, 19 deck, 2 Government, and 1 Consulate passenger. Total 61.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 7 18 | Moon rises.. 8 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 8 55 | Gov. Island.. 9 44 | Hell Gate..11 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santeu, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Daisell; Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Daisell.

Ships Mount Royal, Harney, New-River, N. B., D. Starr; Fawn, Fetson, Bristol, Thomas Dunham; Hermann, (Brem.,) Strohn, Bremen & Goschen, (Brem.,) Probst, London, Charles Luling & Co.

Barks Johan Martin, (Pruss.,) Radman, Rotterdam, W. Salem & Co., E. F. Sweet, Chadbourn, Bath, Neff & Merrill; Mary Lucretia, Bowers, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Richens, (Hanov.,) Shotmeyer, Glasgow, Ruger Bros.; David Cannon, (Br.,) McKenzie, Newport, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Star Castle, Thompson, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co., Aley, (Pruss.,) Petrowski, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Nellie Hunt, (Br.,) Leavitt, Montevideo, G. F. Deshon; M. E. Ball, (Br.,) Haggerty, St. Johns, P. R., Miller & Houghton; John Bagshaw, (Br.,) Cousb, Jersey, C. F. Bulley; Africa, (Pruss.,) Mohr, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Don Juan, (Br.,) Smith, St. Johns, P. R., B. D. R. De Wolff & B. F. Hall, Ramsdell, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) Martin, Ponce, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Minnie Arnold, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. Pierre, Brett, Son & Co.; New-Haven, Glover, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Phantom, (Br.,) Rogers, Matanzas, G. & J. Kean & Co., C. A. Ward, Edwards, Washington, Van Brunt & Slagbt; Eclipse, (Swed.,) Eckeman, Somrero; Laura Francis, Higgins, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Prince Consort (Br.,) Pidgeon, Lingan, C. B., C. H. Trumbull; Etna, Dryden, Washington, Mott Bedell; Petrel, Lane, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Elizabeth Ann, Snead, Ohincoteague, A. C. Havens; Mary A. Irving, Walton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Red Fox, (Br.,) Riker, Havana, W. H. Russell Bros. & Co.; Hattie Low, Mumford, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Ocean Wave, Zeloff, Norfolk, Mott Bedell.

Arrived.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau July 27, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Keuny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Broner.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cnadiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Steamer Constitution, (new, 944 tons,) Greenman, Mystic 12 hours, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Ship Johannes Kepler, Jantzen, Antwerp 46 ds., with mdse. and 118 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wandt. June 29, lat. 45 19, lon. 29 37, in a squall from S., lost fore and main topmasts. July 25, lat. 42 35, lon. 63, fell in with the Portognese bark Conceicao, Capt. Loraines, fm. Terceira for Boston, in a sinking condition; took from her the Captain and crew, 12 in number, and brought them to this port.

Ship John Bright, Dewer, Liverpool July 3, with mdse. and 662 passengers to Williams & Guion. In lat. 44, lon. 49, saw several icebergs. Has had two births among the passengers.

Bark Danish Princess, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Tooker, Dublin 42 ds., in ballast to order. July 22, lat. 42 40, lon. 61, passed Br brig Delhi, hence, bound E.

Bark Dampier, (Aust.,) Boschick, Dublin June 5, in ballast to P. Seymour Kenway.

Bark Pallas, (Pruss.,) Eggert, Portsmouth, Eng., 62 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Aguila, (Aust.,) Fishiar, Marseilles 38 ds., with mdse. to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark John Benson, ——, Ponce, P. R., with sugar, etc., to Sturges & Co.

Bark Premier, (of London,) Bromage, Cardiff 39 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Conrier, (Pruss.,) Brandiuff, Caen, France, 49 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig George E. Letts, Cole, St. Domingo City 16 ds., with logwood, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ocean Pearl, Dater, Manzanilla 15 ds., with palm leaf, etc., to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Santiago, Eisenbrook, Port-au-Platte 11 ds., with tobacco to H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Idella, Atherton, Nuevitas 8 ds., with sugar to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Avosetta, Tuzo, Laguayra July 8, and Puerto Cabello 16th, with coffee, etc., to McColl & Frith. Sid. in co. with brig Jamie, for Barcelona. The brig Jane Mowlam, for Bordeaux, and brig Ivy and Emma, for Hamburg, sailed a few days previously.

Brig Ellen Dick, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) McChenney, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Scotland, (Br., of Barbados,) Frances, Gonayanilla, Ponce, P. R., July 15, via New-London 8 ds., with molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Prentice, Hobbs, Trinidad 14 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. John, ——, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Olson.

Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Breese, Hulse, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. Emily, (Br.,) Monroe, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Deal, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Maria De Villa, Martinique 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. J. B. Stafford, Longstreet, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Haroise, Champlain, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Brookhaven.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelley, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Grand Island, Reed, Newburyport 3 ds., with sugar to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Napoleon, Soper, Norfolk 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. L. Bayles, Cooker, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

BELOW—1 brig unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) and Achilles.

Ships Cornelius Grinnell and Heiress.

Barks Flavia Leveano, (Ital.,) Wanderer, (Br.,) Xantho, Anina, (Br.,) Coiroran, (Nor.)

Brigs Robert Mowe, Margaret, (Br.,) Rescue, (Br.,) Schoener May.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Morning Star, Capt. Perkins, from New-Orleans, went ashore this morning at 8¾ o'clock, on Deal Beach. She lies easy, and will probably be got off at high water this evening. The passengers were all safely landed on the beach, and will come up to the City in the steamer from Shrewsbury. She left New-Orleans on the 25th, at 8 A. M.

Capt. Soraines of the Portuguese bark Conceicao, reports left Terceira June 2, in ballast, for Boston, and on July 22, in lat. 43, lon. 61, during a dense fog, was run into by an unknown ship, cutting us down to the water's edge, stove starboard bow, carried away bowsprit, etc.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 31.—The C. S. steamship Vanderbilt, when spoken by the Archer, did not know the whereabouts of the rebel steamer Florida, and was informed.

BOSTON, July 31.—Arr. bark Growler, Morrill, Liverpool; brig Weppo, Coombs, Elizabethport; barks Archer, Lewis, Buenos Ayres; Revolution, Loud, New-Orleans; brig H. G. Berry, Dixon, do.

Spoken—July 3, lat. 40 S., lon. 32 10, U. S. steamship Vanderbilt, on a cruise.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Arr. ship John Clark, Latourman, Liverpool via New-York; bark Washington, White, Rio da Janeiro; steamer Octorara, Jones, New-York.

Cld. 30th, Artizan, Kirk, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Arr. ship Wallace, Reed, Key West; brig B. Carver, Carver, Matanzas.

Below—Brigs Daniel Malony, Steetman, Port Royal, S. C.; N. C. Locke, Windsor, N. S.

PORTLAND, July 30.—Steamer New-England, from St. John, N. B., reports that at 12½ this morning, 12 miles east of Matinicus, came in collision with schr. Mary Elizabeth, of Trenton, Me., lumber laden, for Boston. The schooner was struck near bandships, cut down to the water's edge and filled. The wind blowing fresh with heavy sea was obliged to abandon her. She was 12 years old, 72 tons burden. Crew saved. The steamer received no damage.

PORTLAND, July 31.—Arr. Br. bark Florence, Banks, Matanzas. Has been ashore on Florida Reef and lost 20 hhds. of molasses.

Foreign Ports.

At Laguayra July 5, bark Thomas Dallett, Duncan, for Philadelphia 11th inst; brig Lady of the Lake, Hillyard, for Cape Ganado 16th inst; bark White Wing, Willets, from Philadelphia, [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE
PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE
BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL,
BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of diseases,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
For
purifying
the blood, removing all diseases arising from acrees and impurdences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3699. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Belvidere, with News to July 29.

A Battery of Three Heavy Siege Guns Erected Within a Mile and a Quarter of Fort Sumter.

Our Batteries Distant from Fort Wagner but 250 Yards.

The Speedy Reduction of Sumter Expected.

By the arrivel at thie port, yeeterdey merning, of the transport *Belvid*re, Capt. W. H. WINTERS, from Port Royal, S. C., Julv 29, we nave news from Charlestoe to that dete.

Toe *Belvidere* had on board tbe One Hundree and Seventy-fourth regiment Pennsvivania Volunteers, numbering 417, eoocommissioned officers and privates, whose ierm of service had expired. She passed off Cherleston bar July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Saw two Monitors and the *Ironsides* engaging Fort Wagner.

Gen. GILLMORE had succeeded in erecting a long tine of batteries within 250 yards of Fort Wagner. He had also mounted toree heavy siege guns witbin one mile and e quarter of Fort Sumter, which were to open fire on Sumter the day tbe *Belvidere* sailed.

Gee. GILLMORE was confideet tbat when he m unted all his heavy siege guns he would soon rednca Sumter. Toe casualties among our forces were very few in nun.ber.

THE OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

A TRIP UP THE HARBOR ON A FLAG-OF-TRUCE BOAT.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

MORRIS ISLAND, Saturdav, July 25, 1863.

It having been thought desirable that we should, if possible, have our wounued, taken in tha iete engagements and in the hands of the rebels, brought within our lines and properly cared for by our own sureons and nurses, last Wednesdav evening Gen. VOGDES, Col. HALL and Dr. CRAVEN went, under a flag of truce, and held a conference oe the subject with Gen. HAYWOOD and other rebel officers. This confeience resulted in an agreement for the exchange of wounded, without regard to numbers, and that the men of each party of wounded should gi n their parole, to remain in force until regularly exchanged. The rebels agreed, also, to meet us near Sumter with a flag of truce for this purpose, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, when tbn exchange would take place.

Thursday afternooo the rebel wounded were placed on board the hospital boat *Cosmopolitan* at Hilton Head, preparatory to their departure for Charleston. It was also thought advisable that the rebel Surgeons capture on Morris Island should also be sent across the lines, therefore they were also given passage, and at midnight we started for Charleston Bar. The following distinguished personages accompanied the boat from Port Royal: Medical Inspector BARLIN, Medical Director CRAVEN, Surgeon BONTECOU, in charge of the boat, and your special, who was the only representative of the Press on board.

The rebel wounded were taken care of in tbn best manner on board the boat.

We arrived off Charleston bar at 8 o'clock oe Friday morning, in time to witness our Iron-clad and tnur n fleet engaging Fort Wagner, or rather pouring over that remarkable sand bank a deluge of fire and iron.

After we bad crossed the bar we anchored and awaited orders from shore. P esently a boat came from headquarters, containing Col. HALL, Majs. MORGAN and SPARKS, of Gen. GILMORE's Staff, and Surgeon DIBBLE and GREEN. Col. HALL drew up the customary parole for the rebel wounded and their Surgeons, and all our arrangements being completed, we hoisted the white flag, and awaited the withdrawa of our fleet.

At 9 o'clock a steamer was seen coming down from Charleston, also bearing a white flag. Upon this Wagner, Sumter and our fleet and our batteries yielded to silence, and we moved up the channel on our mission.

The rebel steamer stopped at our first Monitor, and occupied the spot which was to be neutral until the affair was over. We continued on our course, and soon anchored near her, and found that she was the *Alice*, of Charleston, a blockade runner from Nassau, which had succeeded in running into Charleston two nights previous, with a cargo of machinery and iron for gunboats, medical and other supplies, and was still unloaded. This steamer had been chartered by the rebel authorities to bring down our wounded. No doubt they thought that the ale of a Clyde-built, side-wheel steamer, of beautiful model, light draft, and great speed, loaded with a valuable cargo, and having on board her enterprising crew, would be getting bargains. They were right, it was; and I thought if the rebels could run into such a steamer now, when our fleet in this harbor is almost unparalleled, what must have been their success before, when the blockade of Charleston was less perfect? Her Captain was a jaunty looking "boy," and with pleasure informed me that he ran his line of steamers regularly between Charleston and Nassau. The crew of the *Alice* were a rough, daring set, and composed of different nationalities. Some of them spoke disparagingly of Fort Lafayette, which resort they had travelled since the war.

The *Alice* being made fast to her rebel compeer, a plank was thrown out. Dr. CRAVEN stepped upon it, and inquiring for the officer on board, was met by Col. ANDERSON, Major MIDDLETON, A. D. C. on Gen. RIPLEY's Staff, and Capt. WAGNER, Assistant Adjutant General also of Gen. RIPLEY's Staff. These officers came on board the *Cosmopolitan*, and were met by the same by Col. HALL, where a conference was held, and the parties properly signed and witnessed. To give a description of each of these officers would occupy too much time, and I will only say that they appeared very courteous and gentlemanly.

Col. ANDERSON, a tall fine-looking man, was dressed in a Kossuth hat, white pants and vest, having three stars on the collar, designating his rank. Major MIDDLETON was dressed in military can, plain blue clothes, without mark of rank. Capt. WAGNER was also in plain clothes, wearing a Captain's cap. Fort Wagner was named after his brother THOMAS, a brave officer, who was killed last year by the explosion of a gun in Sumter.

It seemed as if this flag of truce had been made the occasion for an excursion from Charleston, as the deck of the *Alice* was crowded with men of all ages and grades, whose eyes were big with curiosity. N. H. NATHANS, Chief Engineer of the Charleston Fire Department, assisted by his corps, was in charge of our wounded, and was especially efficient. Bishop LYNCH, of Charlestoo, an affable gentleman of the old school, was with our wounded, encouraging them and rendering whatever kindness he could. These gentlemen seemed to have come down for a purpose, not omitting one of the editors of the Charlestoe *Courier*, with whom I conversed for a long time on subjects not contraband.

Our boats anchored within one mile from Sumter and within a half a mile of Wagner, so that I had a good view of Wagner, Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson, Ripley, Pinckney, Mudlgeville and Charleston. Our Iron-clads and the *Ironsides* lay near us, resting after their action of the morn ng, while upon Wagner stood groups of men, glad to exchange their bomb-proof for a quiet look at our fleet and the flag-of-truce steamers. Charleston, with her steeples, houses, streets, wharves, and curling smoke, appeared plain in view. Sumter stood out in the harbor, with her sullen walls and parapets bristling with guns, so near that I could look into their muzzles. It seemed strange that we should be riding safely within range of all these rebel forts, which, were it not for the flag at our mast, would make the water foam around us with hissing shot.

The rebel wounded, numbering thirty-eight, were first conveyed on board the *Alice*, and the five rebel Surgeons joined their friends. It occupied but little time to accomplish this, and soon our own brave boys were being brought from the deck of the *Alice* to the comforts n wards of the *Cosmopolitan*. I could but notice the difference between their condition, and those rebels who, but a few moments ago, had been carried on board the *Alice*, clothed in clean linen, and to them nothing essential to their ease and comfort. But our poor fellows laid upon the decks of the *Alice* in the same tattered and bloody clothes in which they were wounded, and presented a sad sight. It may have been, and I think it the case that, because of inadequate supplies and accommodations, the rebel authorities can do no better for our wounded, and that our men came back thus in this pitiable condition. As they were brought on board the *Cosmopolitan*, and received the experienced treatment of our Surgeons, it seemed as if the millenium had dawned upon them, and I never saw countenances indicating such perfect relief and satisfaction. The number of wounded received from the *Alice* was one hundred and five. There are still remaining in Charleston and Columbia one hundred and forty of our wounded officers and men in too serious a condition to be moved at present. Beside this, fifty-seven of our officers and men have already died from the effects of their wounds. Negro troops of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts are being taken care of the same as the rest of our wounded. Among the wounded returned to us there were none of these negroes, and Col. ANDERSON, upon being asked the reason why, answered that it was a matter of future consideration with his Government.

The Sisters of Charity are very attentive to our wounded in Charleston, and do everything possible under the circumstances. The following note was brought by the Bishop:

CHARLESTON, July 23, 1863.

To Com. Forty-eighth New-York Regiment:

Please communicate the following facts to my friends in Brooklyn: I am here in the hospital, with a severe wound in my left hip. Yours, respectfully, FRED. BURST, Captain Co. K, Forty-eighth New-York.

Per H. W. ANDREWS.

Capt. TUCKERMAN, of the Seventh Connecticut, is in Columbia, wounded in the leg, and doing well; also, Maj. EDWARDS, of the Sixty-second Ohio, has suffered amputation near the thigh, and is not expected to recover.

It would be impossible for me to narrate a full account of my conversation with the passengers of the *Alice*, or write in this short space their opinions. But I can sum it all up in one sentence—"an earnest belief in the final success of their cause." They do not believe that we will ever take Charleston, or even Wagner or Sumter. They are especially enraged that we should "fight gentlemen with niggers," and were pleased to tell how they buried Col. SHAW in a pit with twenty-five of his niggers. They complimented the bravery of our troops in the late Wagner assaults, but believe that we will soon "raise the siege of Charleston." At 1½ o'clock our mission was ended, and the *Alice* and *Cosmopolitan* parted, the one for the "doomed city," the other for Hilton Head. Thus ended the flag of truce, and during the rest of the day neither side opened fire, as if the spell created by our mission was too sacred to be broken.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Burnside Declares the State under Martial Law.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 31.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE has issund an order declaring thn State of Kentucky invaded by a rebel force with the avowed intention of overawing the Judges of Elections, intimidating loyal voters and keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d proximo.

Thn military of thn Government, tha ordar declares, thn only force that can defeat this attempt, and thn State of Kentucky is therefore placed under martial law.

All military officers are commended to aid the constituted authorities of the State in tha support of the laws and thn purity of suffrage.

Tha legally appointed Judges at the polls will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to this and the military power of the Government is ordered to give them its utmost support.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The State election in Kentucky occurs tomorrow, and will be awaited with considerable interest. There are two parties, the Union and the Democratic, both professing to be in favor of thn Union, but thn former more unconditionally so. The distinction in some respects between thn two is not easily definable, but it is distinctly felt. Col. BRAMLETTE heads the Union ticket for Governor, and Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE thn Democratic. The rival candidates for Congress are as follows:

District	Union.	Democratic.
1	*Samuel L. Casey.	†I. S. Trimble.
	†W. N. Coggill.	
2	*Gen. H. Yeaman.	John H. McHenry.
3	*Henry Grider.	†R. M. Bradley.
	†D. S. Bryan.	
4	*Aaron Harding.	Wm. Jackson Heady.
5	*Robert Mallory.	Nathaniel Wolfe.
6	Green Clay Smith.	Capt. Leathers.
	*John W. Menzies.	
7	Bruins J. Clay.	
8	Wm. R. Randall.	

* In the last House. † Politics unknown.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 31.

The United States frigate *Minnesota* left her old anchorage at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and sailed for the blockading squadron, off North Carolina.

Steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, sailed for Newbern, N. C., at tee o'clock this forenoon.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York*, Capt. CHISOLM, arrived early this morning from Fort Delaware, with nearly eight hundred rebel prisoners, most of whom are wounded.

Thn Portsmontb *Virginian* of July 30, says:

On thn 29th inst. Gnn. H. M. NAGLEE issued orders to the Common Council of Portsmouth, Va., to revoke certain acts passed by them, among which acts were the revocation of the issue of City scrip, and the order compelling ton Secesh to pay their rent into thn City Treasury.

The City Council met on the evening of the 29th inst., and passed the following:

Resolved, First, that we refuse to recognize the authority of Brig.-Gen. H. M. NAGLEE to decide any case of appeal from the action of this Board.

Resolved, Second, that the Mayor and other officers of the City Government be required to enforce every act of this Council, regardless of any orders emanating from the military authorities, and that in the event of a conflict of authority, an appeal shall be taken to his Excellency the Governor to sustain the authority of the State and the City.

(Signed) W. F. PARKER, C. C.

The Portsmouth *Virginian* also says:

"Eight rebel Surgeons and Chaplains arrived in this city Thursday afternoon, on their way to City Point. They were taken at Gettysburgh."

A detachment of marines have left thn Marine Barracks, Gosport, for New-York, *en route* for Port Royal, S. C.

On Tuesday last, Police Officers WM. H. DORAW and GEO. JOHNSON, le company with Lieut. TARBELL, of tha Patrol Guard, entered the dwelling of one WALKER, on Court-street, and found secreted beneath the chamber floor some firearms, which they took to the Provost-Marshal's for safe keeping. WALKER is a gentleman of secesh persuasion.

Steamer *New York* left for City Point with the 800 wounded Rebel prisoners at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in charge of general flag-of-truce officer, Maj. MULFORD.

Steamer *Georgiana*, Capt. PEARSON, sailed for South Carolina this afternoon.

Escape from Jail of Notorious Convicts.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Aug. 1.

JOHN HALE, a notorious horse thief, and EPHRAIM GILMAN, a murderer, broke jail at Paris, Oxford County, last night, escaping by wrenching the lock from the outer door with wooden instruments. HALE got out of his cell, and released GILMAN.

Launch of a Gunboat.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The new and powerful Monitor *Canonicus* was launched to-day from the marine works of HARRISON LORING, at East Boston.

The Steamer Morning Star.

DEAL, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.

The steamer *Morning Star* ashore near this place, lies in an easy position, and makes no water as yet. Capt. MERRITT and a tug are here to render assistance.

LEE'S REBEL ARMY.

Measures Taken to Ascertain its Exact Locality.

An Important Movement About to be Made by the Army of the Potomac.

RATIONS ISSUED FOR A LONG MARCH.

Recovery of the Property Stolen by Moseby.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The statement that LEE's forces are massed at Culpepper is not credited in military circles here. There is no doubt that he has a strong rear guard at that point, but the main body of his army is thought to be on the south bank of the Rapidan. The exact location and position of the rebel army will be ascertained within the next twenty-four hours.

The public will not be surprised to learn that Gen. MEADE's army is about to make an important movement. Just what it is to be, of course, it would not be prudent to state; but one thing is certain, rations for a long march has been issued.

A portion of our cavalry crossed the Rappahannock, near Beverly's Ford, yesterday, and other forces are already on the move.

Col. LOVELL's expedition in pursuit of MOSEBY returned to Fairfax to-day.

Although most of the stolen property was recovered, the Guerilla Chieftain and all his men except five escaped.

THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS GAP.

From the Washington Republican, July 31.

The engagement at Manassas Gap, on the 24th inst., was one of the most gallant of the war. The Second division of the Third corps was most conspicuous in the fight, and its new commander, Brig.-Gen. HAZAR PRINCE, won at once the confidence of his men by his conduct in this affair. The enemy appeared in large force on the hills, in the neighborhood of the Gap, and the order was given to dislodge them.

The First division, Gen. WARD, was ordered to occupy the crest of the hill, while Gen. PRINCE, with his division, was to drive them from another. Gen. WARD performed his part without molestation. It was for the Second division, under Gen. PRINCE, to drive the enemy, and he made his dispositions accordingly. He ordered the Excelsior brigade, under command of Gen. SPINOLA, to move through a ravine, and there to take the hill by storm. The brigades under Gen. CARR and Col. EZELINE were so disposed in column by division closed *en masse*, as to make a storming column, in case Gen. SPINOLA did not succeed, while at the same time it diverted the attention of the enemy from the real attack.

The artillery opened upon the columns as they formed without much effect. Gen. SPINOLA having his troops at the required place under the personal direction of the division commander, deployed them and gave the order to charge bayonets, and the Excelsior brigade, so often in the thickest of the fight, rushed on with a yell, charged up the hill amidst the fire of artillery and musketry, with SPINOLA at its head.

Gen. SPINOLA, at the commencement of the charge, was wounded twice, once in the side and in the head. The Excelsiors wavered not, and carried the hill, driving the enemy before them.

The operations of PRINCE's division were seen by the General-in-Chief and a large part of the army, who were in position on the neighboring hills. The spectacle was exceedingly dramatic—the Second division, Third corps, being the principal actors, and the rest of the army, on the surrounding hills, being the spectators.

Gen. MEADE was highly pleased at the conduct of the troops and the dispositions made by the General in charge for the attack, and the handsome execution of it by the brigade commanders. The Excelsior brigade, reduced in numbers as it is by many a hard fight, never did better.

The engagement was entirely an infantry fight on our part, while the enemy had artillery in position which opened upon our troops with effect. Our loss in killed and wounded was about two hundred.

The troops slept upon their arms in the position they had taken, and the next day moved forward in pursuit of the enemy to Front Royal, but they had retired during the night, and our troops came back.

The following order was issued to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS, } WARRENTON, Va., July 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 57.—The commanding officer of the Second division, Third army corps, congratulates the division on the conspicuous part which fell to it in the operations in Manassas Gap, day before yesterday and the evening previous, and desires them to notice that this part was only secured by hard marching.

The soldier-like manner in which it drove the enemy before it, and at the same time maintained its formation, shows that the old division, reduced to its frame-work by continual service, needs yet to be closed up, able to act together to inspire dread of the encounter.

The charge of the Second (Excelsior) brigade was gallantly led and manfully executed.

By command of Brig.-Gen. HENRY PRINCE.
ALBERT ORDWAY, First Lieut. and A. D. C.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Recruiting Brisk—The Crops Promising—A Bright Future.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 27, 1863.

Recruiting in Kansas for both the new and old regiments proceeds quite briskly. Our present quota, under the draft, is reported as a little over 1,600 men. Keep it off for a month and we shall recruit nearly that number. During the last month we have raised eight companies for old cavalry regiments: Companies M and L, Fifth; I, L and M, Sixth; and I, L and M for the Ninth Kansas. The last two lack about a dozen men to fill up. The Eleventh Kansas, mounted infantry, report 100 men recruited since the receipt of the order to muster, not two weeks since. The Thirteenth, also ordered to be mounted, lacked 70 men of the minimum strength. It has filled up within a week. Companies A, B and "C," of the new cavalry regiment, Fourteenth Kansas, are mustered, and are serving with Gen. BLUNT as a body guard. Company D has mustered 60 men, and three other companies have about the same number, making seven companies raised in little over a month. The Second Kansas Colored regiment has four companies ready for muster, or nearly so, and about 200 recruits in additional detachments. A fact worthy of notice is that all the claim made by the State against the General Government for expenses incurred in organizing troops, is $12,231 04. It is true that the War Department has more directly than in other States been concerned in the primary organization of troops. Yet it is also true, and remarkably so, that such organization has cost far less than elsewhere.

Everywhere throughout the State we hear the most promising accounts of the crops. In some parts the wheat was injured by the chinch bug and the heavy rains, yet it will be one-third larger than any previous harvest. Our fruit trees promise abundantly. Cattle are in great demand, and have advanced rapidly, in some sections it is stated doubling in value within the present season. Our wool yield will be large. The farmers of Kansas are paying especial attention to this staple. It is claimed that sheep thrive marvellously in this State, the wool improving greatly, and the cost of feeding and wintering being very small indeed. Carding mills are going on in several counties; one is in operation in this city, another is started in Lawrence, and a third at Burlington, Coffey County. Cotton is widely cultivated as an experiment, as also hemp and tobacco, in Southern Kansas: all promise well, and the two latter will become staples without doubt. We have an active and intelligent State Agricultural Society, the President of which is Judge BAILEY, of the Supreme Court of the State. A State fair will soon be held in this city. Nearly every county has a prosperous Agricultural Society, and local fairs will also be held. Improvements are progressing on every hand. In one land district alone, about 60,000 acres have been entered under the Homestead law. There are three districts in the State—one at Junction City, near Fort Riley, and one at Topeka, and the other at Humboldt, Allen County. It is in this latter that the entries spoken of were made. Let those who take their ideas of this State from the stories of civil strife, drouth and the present war, speedily change or come and see the State. They will marvel at the contrast it presents to commonly accepted ideas of Eastern people. Not only as an agricultural, but as a trading and commercial State does Kansas demand attention.

Our trade with Colorado and New-Mexico is already very large, and must steadily increase. This year the New-Mexican trade has increased wonderfully. A large share comes here. All of it used to go to Kansas City and other Missouri towns. Now we are gaining it. The great increase is due to the reopening of our trade with New-Mexico, with the Mexican States of Chihuahua (?) and Sonora, through the exertions of Act.-Gen. ARNY, formerly of Kansas, and well-known from his connection with our history.

Should the French occupation of Mexico continue and an alliance with the Confederacy occur between them, the movements initiated by Gov. ARNY will become of vast practical importance.

With the vast agricultural resources, our commanding continental position, the great interest and capital which our railroad interests are bringing to us, our transcendental loyalty and devotion to free principles, our rapidly increasing population and prosperity, we look with certainty to a bright and abundant future for our beloved Kansas. I am not hazarding too much when I say that at this date no Western State presents as many and favorable openings and opportunities for moderate capital to find ready return or for emigrants to find fertile and pleasant lands, wherson to build anew their old world homes. R. J. H.

THE RETALIATION POLICY.

Our Government Determined upon Retaliation in Kind for Ill Treatment of our Soldiers, White or Black.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The *National Republican* of this afternoon contains the following announcement on the subject of retaliation:

The President has authorized the issuing of an order that it will be the policy and intention of the Government to retaliate in kind for every case of ill treatment of our officers or men, black or white, by the rebel authorities, by hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting, and imprisonment for imprisonment. In every instance where it is known that a black man in the military service of this Government is taken prisoner and sold into slavery, our military authorities will be instructed to select a rebel prisoner and confine him to hard labor in some prison, there to remain until the black man is liberated. The Government maintains, and will exact promptly and to the letter, that the Federal uniform, like the flag, must and shall be respected.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The President's order relative to retaliatory measures is now in the hands of the public printer, and will probably be issued on Monday. The language of the order will admit of no double construction. It is positive and to the point.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

THE GUNBOAT DE KALB.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, in a communication to the Navy Department, says that he is not sure of raising the *De Kalb*, and cannot yet ascertain her injuries. All the guns and everything which could be got out were removed, including the Paymaster's book and Quartermaster's funds. As the residents of Yazoo City did not take the trouble to warn him of the torpedoes, which they had an opportunity of doing, three thousand bales of cotton have been seized to pay for the gunboats.

NAVAL.

Capt. GEO. F. EMMONS has been detached from the command of the *Monongahela*, and ordered as fleet Captain of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Commander J. H. STRONG has been ordered to the command of the *Monongahela*.

MEN AND GOODS RECAPTURED.

Information has been received at Headquarters of thn recapture, by tha Second Massachusetts cavalry, of all the wagons, men, goods, horses, &c., taknn by Mosaby in his late raid of Fairfax Court-house.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

At the opening to-day of the spacious new building of the *Daily Chronicle* the Executive Department was represented by President LINCOLN, and Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES. Rear-Admiral SMITH, Gen. HEINTZELMAN, with other prominent officers of the navy and army, together with the Heads of Bureaus, editors, correspondents, telegraph operators, and clerks of the various Departments, composed a large and truly pleasant party, who were handsomely entertained by Col. FORNEY, the proprietor of the *Chronicle*, at the Wavarley House.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. JOHN G. HOUSE, Independence, Iowa; Dr. SAMUEL L. ENDRISS, Dansville, N. Y.; Dr. M. A. CUSHING, Glane's Falls, N. Y.; Dr. MARCUS T. PEARL, Gloversville, N. Y.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

RUMORED REMOVALS IN CONTEMPLATION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, 1863.

The report is revived that Gen. MEADE is to be removed, and that his place will be filled by Gen. SEDGWICK. No particular or sufficient cause is assigned for the removal, except that he did not beg LEE and his army while the latter was engaged in deliberately making his way back into Virginia. That council of war, whose decision MEADE acquiesced in, is regarded as his fatal error, as but for this LEE would have been followed up, and it is believed the bulk of his army captured. It was decided, however, as imprudent to confiscate the private, and the daring leader escaped.

Since crossing, too, there have also been complaints against the new commander for not heading LEE off in Virginia; but those who know the exact position and opportunities of the respective armies know that LEE was master of the situation, and that he could conduct his retreat in his own time and in his own way. Under all the circumstances, Gen. MEADE did his part, and if he is removed he will feel in his own breast that it was without cause.

There are some base enough to insinuate that the General did not want to follow me and capture the rebels. They denounce him as a Democrat—a McClellan man—that he rather wished that the rebels might escape. They even assert that he would not have fought the battle of Gettysburgh, had not LEE thrown down the glove, and that it was only as a measure of self-defence that he took it up.

What the President's views are I cannot say. He has not failed expressing to friends the deep disappointment he felt at the escape of LEE, when everything, even the elements, had conspired in favor of his capture; but whether he will listen to the clamors for his removal is a question for the future to solve.

Another removal hinted at as likely to take place, if it has not already, is that of Gen. BANKS, who rumor says is to be succeeded by Gen. FRANKLIN, now in the Creole State. A rumor was prevalent, at the date of Gen. FRANKLIN's departure from here, that he would supersede the Massachusetts General, but it was not credited, and has not been since revived. To-day, however, it finds strong currency, with the probabilities of its proving true. Like the removal of MEADE, it is difficult to see what excuse exist for the removal of BANKS. There is not a General in command who can show a more satisfactory record, and he can retire from the scene of his present labors, if he must do so, with a consciousness of duty done.

The rebel organs are making the boldest kind of predictions that our forces will not capture Charleston; but they were equally positive that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson would not fall, and yet both are in our complete possession. Gen. GILLMORE is no doubt short of men for a land assault, but he does not lack for the necessary weapons to turn Wagner into a heap of ruins. Nor need Sumter fear her front with cotton bales, for, once Wagner is ours, neither cotton bags nor sand bags can save Sumter from surrender.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Report of the Recapture of Brashear City Confirmed.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON

The Recent Captures in the Gulf

Our news packages by the *Morning Star*, which went ashore at Deal on Friday while on her voyage from New-Orleans, have come to hand.

Brashear City surrendered on the 22d ult., to the gunboat *Sachem*. Official advice of thn same had reached New-Orleans prior to tha departure of the *Morning Star*.

Several United States transport steamers from up river reached New-Orleans during the stay of the *Morning Star*, some of them through from St. Louis, and were carrying passengers northward on their return trips; the splendid packet *Imperial* had carried north a large number of passengers.

Colonel HOLLADAY, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, had made arrangements for a daily mail down the Mississippi River to New-Orleans.

On the 30th, at 2:30 P. M., lat. 37° 06', long. 74° 33', passed and exchanged signals with steamship *Evening Star*, bound south.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON.

The Port Hudson *Freeman*, of July 21, contains tha following paragraphs:

A Post-office for this command will be opened today near the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. ANDREWS, commanding post.

Two soldiers have died in this place lately, afflicted with diphtheria.

Thn water in the Mississippi is ten feet higher then it was a week ago.

The steamer *Venango*, from Memphis, arrived at this port last evening. She brought with her a flat laden with coal.

The steamer *Leonora*, from Vicksburgh, brought 1,500 bales of hay to this port last evening.

More cannon, we understand, have been disinterred inside of thn recent rebel works at this place.

The steamer *North America*, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brought that long-looked-for individual, Paymaster JAMES R. LOFLAND, and Assistant Paymaster EDWARD S. BUTTS.

During the past week more rebel cunning has been exposed. Another dead rebel who had been buried lately, so the head-board indicated, has like Lot's wife, turned useful. Articles in the shape of Quartermaster's blank books, lead pencils and pen-holders were in the box.

Thn steamers *Volunteer*, Capt. THOMAS SHUMAN, and *Moderator*, Capt. A. DOYLE, landed here on Saturday afternoon last, on their way down the river. They came from Natchez, and were freighted with beef cattle, thn former having 225, and the latter 150 head on board.

A large drove of cattle, some nine hundred, arrived here by steamboat from Natchez Wednesday evening last. They were a portion of a drove of 7,000 recently captured from Johnston, while being driven from this State to Mississippi.

Two more river packets, by the captnre of Port Hudson, fell into our hands—the *Red Chief No. 1*, and *Star Light*. They had been moored no Thompson Creek for safety, and on Thursday morning last were towed out. Both are in good order, and that much-abused individual, Uncle Sam, has plenty of use for them.

On Saturday afternoon of last week the steamers *Iberville* and *Imperial* started on a trip up the river, with Gen. GREENSON's cavalry on board. The daring raid made by his troops a short time since is still fresh in the minds of our readers. They have also rendered efficient aid to thn reduction of Port Hudson. Capt. HOLCOMB's Second Vermont battery fired a salute of thirty-five guns, and the Fiftieth Massachusetts regimental band played some national airs as they departed.

A portion of the Fiftieth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, consisting of Company C, Capt. D. N. SEVERNS; Company B, Capt. J. D. WARD, and Company D, Lieut. ABBOTT, were detailed to act as guard, under command of Capt. SEVANS, assisted by Capt. WARD and Lieut. UPTON, of Company A, acting as Adjutant, to proceed to Red River Landing, Vandalia, and Natchez, with a portion of the rebel paroled prisoners who were surrendered to Maj.-Gen. BANKS at this place, consisting of Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi troops, numbering about 1,100 men. On Tuesday of last week they embarked on the United States transport *St. Mary*, Capt. TALBOTT, and arrived at Red River Landing about dark, where they "tied up" for the night, and proceeded on their way thn next morning, reaching Vandalia and Natchez at noon. On thn way up, they passed several gunboats and steamers. On arriving at Natchez, they found it garrisoned by Gen. RANSOM's brigade, who had taken possession of thn place within a short time, capturing seven hundred head of cattle and two hundred thousand rounds of ammunition.

At Natchez they saw some half-dozen river steamers, among them the *Lumminny*, *Sunny South*, *Imperial* and *Pionet*. After discharging tha remainder of the prisoners they immediately started on their return to Port Hudson. The officers tendered their thanks to Capt. TALBOT and Assistants of the *St. Mary* for the gentlemanly courtesy extended to them during thn trip.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Port Hudson, July 14, 1863.

CIRCULAR—The Commanding General directs, that hereafter no citizens will be allowed to enter our lines under any circumstances whatever; that all citizens now within our lines be given forty-eight hours from July 15, 1863, to decide whether they will depart beyond our lines, or remain within them unconditionally. After July 25, no citizen will be permitted to go beyond our lines under any circumstances.

All enlisted men of the Confederate Army who having been paroled, return to our lines, will be sent under guard to the Provost-Marshal, who will send them under guard to the Provost-Marshal at New-Orleans. T. A. CHICKERING,

Colonel 3d Mass. cavalry, Provost-Marshal.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER WM. BAGALEY.

From the New-Orleans Era, July 24.

We are indebted to United States Prize Commissioner HALL for the following intermation of late, important and valuable captures off the port of Mobile:

On the night of the 17th-18th inst., the steamers *James Baillie* and *Wm. Bagaley* attempted to run the blockade of the port of Mobile. They passed close under the land to eastward.

The United States steam-sloop *Oneida*, under command of JOHN P. GILLIS, Captain and senior officer of the Third division of the Blockading Squadron, gave chase. The *Arcostook* and the *Kennebec* also stood in chase. Afterward another steamer was discovered on the port bow, standing toward the *Oneida*; after which she stood toward the chased vessel, and proved to be the United States steamer *De Soto*. Having greater speed, she captured the *James Baillie*, and placed her in charge of a prize crew, to be sent to New-Orleans for adjudication in the United States District Court held here. She has not yet arrived. Her cargo is very valuable, and consists of cotton and resin.

The *Oneida* continued in chase of the *James Bagley*, signalizing the *Kennebec* to accompany. At sundown, on the 18th, her hull was in view, and at 11 o'clock P. M. the *Oneida* fired a gun at the *Bagaley*, on which she hove to and showed lights. The *De Soto* coming up was the first to send a boat to board her, but the prize was claimed by the *Oneida*. Capt. GILLIS placed her under charge of C. C. BENNER, as prize master, who arrived in this city yesterday. She will be taken in charge this morning by the Prize Commissioner, who will turn her over to JAMES GRAHAM, Esq., the United States Marshal.

Capt. CHARLES PEASE, of the *Isaac Bagley*, was yesterday examined before Commissioner HALL. His vessel contained 700 bales of cotton—126 bales having been thrown overboard in the chase. There were also large quantities of staves and turpentine on board; the turpentine, however, was thrown over.

Capt. PEASE proved to be an old acquaintance of Capt. GILLIS, in the seafaring line. He seems to take things with philosophic good nature, and has been treated very agreeably by his Yankee captors. The captured vessel was bound to Havana.

Much praise is due to Capt. GILLIS, of the *Oneida*, and his officers and crew, as also to the officers and crew of the *De Soto*, the *Arcostook* and the *Kennebec*, for their unremitting vigilance in the pursuit.

FROM UP THE RIVER.

From the New-Orleans Era, July 25.

The steamer *Omaha*, Capt. RICHARDS, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vicksburgh, which place she left on the 21st inst., with 299 sick and wounded rebel soldiers, bound to Mobile.

Capt. RICHARDS informs us that Gen. U. S. GRANT still holds his headquarters at Vicksburgh, Gen. LOGAN commanding the post and Gen. MCPHERSON the troops in garrison.

A fleet of boats arrived at Vicksburgh on the night of the 21st from Yazoo, but Capt. RICHARDS learned no particulars of their voyage.

The steamer *Imperial*, hence for St. Louis, arrived at Vicksburgh on the 21st, and proceeded on her voyage.

The steamers *J. H. Groesbeck*, *South Wester*, *Silver Wave*, *L. M. Kennett* and *Iberville* were at Vicksburgh, dischorging. And the *Lancaster*, *Forest Queen* and *Gladiator* were at Natchez.

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 18, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145.—[Extract.]—7. A. A. AYCOCK, Esq., is appointed Judge Advocate of the Provost Court of the Department of the Gulf.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, July 23, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. McMillen, Company Canal:

The General Commanding directs that you instruct your pickets to allow all market boats, with vegetables and food of every kind, to *pass into the city and return unmolested.*

* * * * * * *

I am, General, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, DUNCAN S. WALKER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAILS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 1.

In reply to an inquiry of the Post-office Department, Special Agent GIST, at Memphis, says he has conferred with Capt. PATTESON, Commandant of the Navy-yard, and Capt. LAWIS, Assistant Quartermaster of Transportation, and they both concur with him that it will be safe and expedient to send the Washington and New-York mails to New-Orleans, *via* the Mississippi River. Arrangements have been made for a convoy, at least once a week, from Vicksburgh to New-Orleans, and convoys can be more frequent when required by the necessities of trade or public interest. The Postmaster-General, however, does not feel himself exactly justified, at present, in ordering this service. But if correspondents wish their letters to go to New-Orleans by way of Cairo, they can make their indorsements upon them accordingly, and they will be sent at the risk of thn writers.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

News from China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands and Mexico—French Troops Expected at Acapulco, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 30.

The ship *Black Prince*, from Hong Kong June 6, has arrived, bringing 360 Chinese passengers.

The American steamer *Jamestown* arrived at Macao on thn 2d of June. All on board of her were well.

Tha ship *Don Quixote* arrived at Hong Kong on the 2d of June.

Thn China news is unimportant.

The latest news received at Kong Kong from Japan, stated that war with France and England was certain.

Tha Japanese are represented as being much better prepared for war than has been supposed.

The Daily Dispatch, Sunday, August 2, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Interesting Report of Gen. Connor to the War Department.

WASHINGTON.
Monday, July 27.

The following interesting report from Gen. Connor of the United States Army to the Department has been received at the headquarters of the Army at this place:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH, CAMP DOUGLAS,
Utah Territory, July 25, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to the General commanding the Department that on the 24th of May last, Company B, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Gerrish, Fifth Infantry, with an independent force of Shoshone Indians, left Camp Douglas and proceeded to Bear River, for the purpose of establishing a military post at or near the crossing of Bear River, known as Soda Springs, Camp Territorial Road. The expedition has traveled a distance of 440 miles, and has successfully established a military post at the point designated, about 1,000 miles in a direct line from Camp Douglas. The expedition has met with no serious opposition from the Indians, and has had no fight worthy of note. The object of the expedition was to establish a military post in the midst of the Indians in the vicinity of Bear River, for the purpose of preventing the Indians from committing depredations upon the emigrant trains passing through the country, and to overawe the Indians, and prevent them from committing depredations upon the settlements in this Territory. The expedition has been entirely successful in accomplishing the objects for which it was sent out. The Indians have been severely punished for their depredations upon the emigrant trains, and have been taught a lesson which they will not soon forget. They have been driven from the vicinity of the emigrant trains, and will not be permitted to return to them. The Indians have been taught that the troops of the United States can reach them wherever they may be found, and that they will be severely punished for any depredations committed upon the emigrant trains or settlements. The Indians have been taught a lesson which they will not soon forget, and I am satisfied that they will not again molest the emigrant trains passing through the country. The troops have marched through the heart of the country occupied by the Indians, and have had several fights with them, in which the Indians have been severely punished. The troops have captured a large number of horses and mules from the Indians, and have destroyed a large amount of Indian property, consisting of lodges, robes, provisions, &c. The troops have had no fights worthy of note with the Indians since the expedition left Camp Douglas. The troops have had several fights with the Indians, in which the Indians have been severely punished

THE SIEGE AND FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

A Rebel Account in Detail.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

We have conversed with an officer who succeeded in passing out from Port Hudson while the surrender was taking place on Thursday, the 9th instant, from whose we have been furnished with details of the siege which will not fail to prove interesting to our readers.

The initiatory steps of the siege may be reckoned from the 20th of May, when Gen. Augur advanced from Baton Rouge. His approach being reported by our cavalry, on the 21st Gen. Gardner sent out Col. Miles, with 400 cavalry and a battery, feeder orders to proceed to the Plain Store, six or seven miles from Port Hudson, and reconnoitre. About four miles from Port Hudson he encountered the enemy, and a severe action ensued of two and a half hours' duration, with a loss of thirty killed and forty wounded on our side. At night, in pursuance of an order of recall from Gen. Gardner, our forces fell back within the fortifications.

At the same time Col. Powers' cavalry, some 300 strong, were engaged on the Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara road, a mile and a half or two miles from Col. Miles. No communication has been had with them since, and their loss is unknown.

On the morning of the 22d the enemy pushed his infantry forward within a mile of our breastworks, and at the same time it was reported by the cavalry scouts that Gen. Banks, who had recently completed his Teche campaign, was landing troops at Bayou Sarah, (twelve miles above,) and moving in the direction of Port Hudson. From Saturday, the 23d, to Tuesday, the 26th, inclusive, the enemy was engaged in taking his position for the investment of our works. This being completed, on the morning of the 27th he advanced with a whole force against the breastworks, directing his main attack against the left commanded by Col. Steadman. Vigorous assaults were also made against the extreme left of Col. Miles and Gen. Beall, the former of whom commanded in the centre, the latter on the right.

On the left the attack was made by a brigade of negroes, comprising about three regiments, together with the same force of white Yankees, across a bridge which had been built over Sandy Creek on the night of the 25th. This force was thrown against the Thirty-ninth Mississippi regiment, commanded by Col. Surley. About 500 negroes in front advanced at double-quick, within 150 yards of the works, when the artillery on the river bluff and two field pieces on Col. Shelby's left opened upon them and at the same time they were received with volleys of musketry from five companies of the Thirty-ninth. The negroes fled every way in perfect confusion, without firing a gun, probably carrying with them, in their panic flight, their sable companies farther in the rear, for the enemy themselves report that 600 of them perished. If this be so, they must have been shot down by the Yankees in the rear, for the execution we did upon them could not exceed 250; and indeed, volleys of musketry were heard in the direction of their flight. Among the slain were found the bodies of two negro captains with commissions in their pockets.

The First Alabama, Lieut.-Col. Locas, and the Tenth Louisiana, Col. Wirt, engaged the enemy outside the works, in the thick woods, and fought most gallantly, but were compelled by the heavy odds brought against them to fall back across the creek, and within the works. In this action Col. Wirt was captured, but was not fated to remain long a prisoner, being one of the daring band who effected their escape from the *Maple Leaf*, whilin on their way to a Yankee prison.

Col. Johnson, with the Fifteenth Arkansas regiment, numbering about 300 men, occupied a hill across Sandy Creek, which he had been fortifying for the previous week. About 5,000 of the enemy came against his position, moving down a very narrow road, and many of them succeeded in gaining the breastworks, but they were repulsed and compelled to fall back into the woods, leaving 80 or 90 dead in front of the works.

On Gen. Beall's left, consisting of the First Mississippi, and the Forty-ninth Alabama, the enemy advanced in strong force, and were driven back with great slaughter. The repulse on Miles' left was decisive.

About 3 o'clock the Yankees, true to their knavish instinct, raised the white flag, and under it attempted to make a rush with their infantry. This being detected by Gen. Gardner, he sent orders to the different commanders not to recognise any white flag unless sent by the Federal commander himself. At sunset the firing ceased, after a hotly contested engagement of twelve hours, during the whole of which our men had behaved with unflinching gallantry, and had completely repulsed the enemy at every point. Every man along the entire line had done his duty nobly. While this assault was going on, all the gun and mortar boats kept up an incessant fire upon the lower batteries, but without inflicting any damage.

On the 28th, Gen. Banks sent a flag proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of burying the dead, which was granted. About 3 o'clock P. M. the firing ceased, and the enemy, in heavy force, made a furious attack upon the First Alabama, which was gallantly repulsed.

From this time till June 13, heavy skirmishing was constantly kept up, the men were behind the breastworks night and day, and one could scarcely show his head an instant without being made the mark of a sharp-shooter. Many were sick from exposure to the sun and other causes. The enemy were, meanwhile, engaged in digging ditches, erecting batteries, and advancing their parallels. The gun and mortar boats kept up a continual fire by night and day, more, it would seem, for the purpose of exhausting the garrison by wakefulness than for any hope of direct advantage.

Saturday, the 13th of June, a communication was received from Gen. Banks, demanding the unconditional surrender of the post. He complimented the garrison and its commander in high terms. Their courage, he said, amounted almost to heroism, but it was folly for them to attempt to hold the place any longer, as it was at his will, and he demanded the surrender in the name of humanity, to prevent the sacrifice of lives, as it would be impossible for his commanders to save the garrison from being put to the sword when the works should be carried by assault. The artillery fire, he said, was equal to any in extent and efficiency, and his men outnumbered ours five to one. He knew to what a condition they were reduced, as he had captured Gen. Gardner's courier and out with dispatches to Gen. Johnston. As these dispatches were in cipher, it is probable that Banks exaggerated the amount of information he had derived from them.

Gen. Gardner replied that his duty required him to defend the post, and he must refuse to entertain any such proposition.

On the morning of the 14th, just before day, the fleet and all the land batteries which the enemy had succeeded in erecting at 100 to 300 yards from our breastworks, opened fire at the same time. About daylight, under cover of the smoke, the enemy advanced along the whole line, and in many places approached within ten feet of our works. Our brave fellows were wide awake, and opening upon them with "buck and ball" drove them back in confusion, a great number of them being left dead in the ditches. One entire division and a brigade were ordered to charge the position of the First Mississippi and the Forty-ninth Alabama, and by the mere physical pressure of numbers succeeded in getting into the works, but all those were immediately killed. Every regiment did its duty nobly, but this was the main attack. After a sharp contest of two hours, the enemy were everywhere repulsed and withdrew to their old line, but heavy skirmishing was kept up most of the day.

After this regular, Gen. Banks sent no flag of truce to bury his dead, which remained exposed between the lines for three days. At the end of that time Gen. Gardner sent a flag to Banks, requesting that he would remove them. Banks replied that *he had no dead there*. Geo. Gardner then directed Gen. Beall to send a flag to Gen. Augur, and request him to bury the dead of his division, which lay in front of the First and Forty-ninth. Augur replied that he *did not think* he had any dead there, but he would grant a cessation of hostilities to ascertain. Accordingly, parties were detailed to pass the dead bodies over to the Yankees, and 260 odd were removed from this portion of the works, and with them one wounded man, who had been lying there three days without water, and was shockingly torn from head to foot. It was surmised that Banks was bowelling that his men should witness the carnage which had been committed; but if that were the case, he only made matters worse by this delay, for much exasperation was manifested at the sight of the wounded men, and a great many were heard to say that, if that was the way the wounded were to be treated, they wanted to be out of the army. A great many of the dead must have perished during the three days' interval. In front of Johnson, Steadman and elsewhere, none were buried, and the bodies of the slain could be seen from the breastworks on the day of the surrender, twenty-six days after the fight.

During the rest of the month there was heavy skirmishing daily, with constant firing eight and one from the gun and mortar-boats, and the works were generally drawn close to over line, which, it may here be remarked, was about three miles in extent, and in the centre some three-fourths of a mile from the river. Batteries of Parrott-guns had been erected across the river, which were well served by the United States regulars, and maintained a contiuous and very effective fire upon our river batteries, disabling many of the guns. On ton land side a formidable battery of seventeen 8, 9 and 10-inch columbiads was established 150 paces from our extreme right, one of seven guns in front of Gen. Beall's centre; one of six guns to front of the First Mississippi, on the Jackson road; and seven guns and mortars were placed in front of Col. Steadman. From here a fire was maintained day and night, doing but little damage to our men; but, as the siege continued, most of our artillery was disabled, only about 15 guns remaining uninjured at the time of the surrender.

During the siege of six weeks, from May 27 to July 7, inclusive, the enemy must have fired from fifty to seventy-five thousand shot and shell, yet not more than twenty-five men were killed by these projectiles. They had worse dangers than these to contend against, but against them all they fought like heroes, and did their duty cheerfully. Several bursting guns were hurled by the enemy's shells, among which was the mail, entailing a loss of two or three thousand bushels of corn.

About the 29th or 30th of June the garrison's supply of meat gave out, when Gen. Gardner ordered the mules to be butchered, after ascertaining that the men were willing to eat them. Far from shrinking from this hardship, the men received their unusual rations cheerfully, and declared that they were proud to do so now to say that they had been reduced to this extremity. Many of them, as if in mockery of famine, caught rats and ate them, declaring that they were better than squirrels.

At the same time the supply of ammunition was becoming exhausted, and at the time of the surrender there were only twenty rounds of cartridges left, with a small supply for artillery.

The hardships, privations and dangers of the situation were diversified by many exciting incidents. One day our men were rolling ten-inch shells over the ramparts to explode against the enemy's works, which were not more than fifteen feet off, when a rush was made at our breastworks by about 200 of the enemy. Two companies were hurried to the spot, and they were driven back. Of some mistake who had gained the interior of our works every one was killed.

Mining was resorted to by the enemy; and after the surrender they said that they had a charge of 3,000 pounds of powder already laid under the lower river battery. This, in fact, consisting of a single pivot gun, was the key to the whole position, as it commanded both the river and the land approaches, and against this the heaviest guns of the enemy, and their most vigorous efforts by land and water, were directed. Their story, however, is somewhat doubted.

But if the enemy mined, the garrison countermined and succeeded in blowing up the works in front of the First Mississippi.

Some time between the 20th and 30th of June, a singular circumstance occurred one night about 11 o'clock, after a heavy fire. The water commenced rensing up stream, and in half an hour rose six feet. In one place about twenty feet of the bluff disappeared, carrying away one of our river batteries. The roar of the water could be heard like distant thunder. If this were an earthquake—and it is difficult to give any other explanation—it must have "rolled unheeded-ly away" so far as the enemy was concerned, for no notice of it has appeared in any of the Yankee papers.

We are obliged to omit incidents generality, including the brilliant sortie and spiking of the enemy's guns, but merely remark that the story about Banks' capturing fifteen prisoners on that occasion, and sending them back, for whom Gardner is stated to have taken a number of Yankee prisoners, is merely a Yankee romance—in short a lie.

On Tuesday, July 7, salutes were fired from the enemy's batteries and gunboats, and loud cheering was heard along the entire line, and Yankees who were within conversing distance of our men, told them that Vicksburg had fallen. That night about 10 o'clock Gen. Gardner summoned a council of war, consisting of Gen. Beall, Col. Steadman, Miles, Lyle and Shelby and Lieut. Col. Marshall J. Smith, who, without exception, decided that it was impossible to hold out longer, considering that the provisions of the garrison were exhausted, the ammunition almost entirely expended, and a large proportion of the men sick, or from exhaustive unfit for duty. A communication was sent to Gen. Banks, stating what had been heard from the men, asking for official information as to the truth of the news, and stating if it were, that Gen. Gardner was ready to negotiate terms of surrender. Gen. Banks' reply was received just before day, inclosing a letter from Gen. Grant announcing the fall of Vicksburgh. Gen. Banks asked Gen. Gardner to appoint commissioners to arrange with those on his part the terms of surrender, and Cols. Miles and Steadman and Lieut.-Col. Smith were appointed.

Gen. Banks demanded an unconditional surrender, as in the first instance, but finally agreed that officers and soldiers should retain their private property (in which negroes were not included.) A demand for a parole of the garrison was refused. Gen. Banks said he would grant such terms with the greatest pleasure, but the orders of the Secretary of War forbid it.

The surrender was fixed to take place at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. At 6 o'clock the garrison were drawn up in line, and two officers of Gen. Gardner's Staff were sent to conduct the Federal officer deputed to receive the surrender. This was Gen. Andrews, who entered the lines shortly after 7 o'clock, on the Clinton road. Gen. Gardner met him at the right of our line, and delivered up his sword, observing that he surrendered his sword and his garrison since his provisions were exhausted. Gen. Andrews replied that he received Gen. Gardner's sword, but returned it to him for having maintained his defence so gallantly.

Meantime the enemy's infantry moved down in front of our line, both wings resting on the river, and completely encircling the little garrison as if to cut off any attempt to escape. About that time our informant succeeded in passing through the lines, and evading the enemy's outposts. A great many of the garrison—probably several hundred—had made an attempt to escape the previous night, but the general of the enemy was so strict that they could not pass out.

The number of the garrison which surrendered was between 5,000 and 6,000; of whom there were not more than 2,000 effective men for duty. During the siege about 200 had been killed and 300 wounded, besides several deaths from sickness. Among the officers killed were Col. Pierce, of Arkansas, Capt. Boone, of Louisiana, and Lieut. Simonton, of the First Mississippi, besides a few others with whose names our informant was not familiar.

The notorious leading in the garrison is, that Gen. Gardner did everything in his power to foil the enemy and protract the siege, and only succumbed to the direst necessity. The garrison, too, have made a noble record. Even the enemy's accounts, upon which we have been entirely dependent for nearly two months, bear testimony to heroism unsurpassed during the war; but much yet remains to be told, and not a word of it but will reflect the greatest honor upon those devoted men.

The Fourth of July in Venice.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

VENICE, Monday, July 6, 1863.

We have celebrated the Fourth of July in Venice. Early in the week we discussed the most proper manner of honoring it, and by breakfast time on Saturday it seemed best to put our flag on the gondola, and go down to the Lido, with a view to picnicking on the grass there. The Lido, you know, is the sea shore, and thither in more cheerful days the Venetians used to resort in great numbers, on certain *feste*, called the Moodsys of the Lido. It is a long narrow island between the lagoons and the sea, with a village at either end and bath-houses on the beach, which is never where faced with forts. There are some poor little trees there, and grass—things which we are thice a week grateful for, when we go to bathe. I do not know whether it will give the place further interest to say that there are also the tombs of the Hebrews, among which Mr. Cooper's ingenious "Bravo" had the incredible good luck to hide himself from the *sbirri* of the republic, or to relate that it was the habit of Lord Byron to gallop up and down the Lido in search of that conspicuous solitude of which the sincere herd was fond. Though, after all, as we did not celebrate the Fourth at the Lido, I do not insist that the reader shall be greatly interested here. A storm came up and put the Lido out of the question. So we took gondola, and bade to Casa Faller such Americans as we found at the hotels. These guests, though fit, were few; but not the less we draped our threshold with flags, and garlanded our portrait of Washington with Star-Spangled Banners of a smaller size, and not the less we met and poured the foaming *Asti* to our whole country and freedom everywhere. (I find that if I proceed any further in this strain, the newspaper to my blood will overpower me, and I shall ear that the addresses were able and eloquent, and the toasts breathed the fire of patriotism.) The poet of the occasion, whose inspirations occur at those rare intervals when there is nothing to occasion them, wrote some verses the next day, which he thought would have been appropriate had they been composed in time. With a reluctant characteristic of the poetic temperament, he has permitted them to be inserted here:

THE VERSES.

BY W. D. HOWELLS.

I.

Drink the dim and hoeless wine,
to our land, to night!
Out of our own hearts grows the vine
Giving, there, from its fruit divine
Under the feet of the vintagers
Mingled blood and tears.

II.

Dim and pale as tears
In the gaze of the war-worn, tried years
Looking vainly for the sign
Of far-off peace—the wine
That we drink, to-night.
Rich as the fragrant blood of youth,
Sweet as the smile in Hope's sweet eyes,
Drink ere the perfume dies:
But for our land of the East and West
We cannot tell which shall honor it best.
The tears or the blood or the smile.

We toasted whatever lands were tried and unhappy. Under the touch of the fair Venetian, who made one of us, the piano gave forth the pathetic national air of that struggling people, whose rebellion seeks to win all that our race seek to destroy. Then we sang the songs of our own land, and the rapsodic echoes casual responded to unwonted strains of what may be harmlessly called colored music. We even said pleasant things of England—with all the more heart that one gentle and large-hearted Englishman was present to hear them. The young Kentuckian told us of the East, whence he had just come, and the names of Jordan and Euphrates flowed into our talk; and the Pennsylvanian who had here bowne up on the Sacramento River steamboat, and had come down at the Consulate of Java, touching at Buti Rum on the way—gave us the story of his patriotic life. Under the willows the stars laughed among the dimples of the water, and the storm-sweetened air breathed all the fever out of our Fourth, and left only its glory and delight. *Esto perpetua.*

Now, as the Summer advances, the throng of strangers in Venice grows thinner. The season has been a good one for travel, and many Americans have been here. Among others who have visited the city have been those "French citizens," Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, and his party. Just now, *per contra*, we have Conway, of Boston, who has taken a run down hither from England to rest from the fatigues of lecturing.

There will be time hrat to tell you of a work of art ordered here, which will be unique in America, on its arrival there. I wrote you some time ago of the revival of Mosaic painting in Venice, and I have now to chronicle its introduction in America as a monumental decoration. The Cavalier Salviati is making for Mrs. Bethune, now in Venice, a memorial tablet of the late Dr. Bethune. I have seen the design, which is tasteful and appropriate. A Byzantine arch forms the top of the tablet, and a Greek border surrounds the whole. This consists of a portrait in Mosaic, on the principle long used, of Dr. Bethune in his clerical dress, and an epitaph. The contrast will be nearly the same; the serpent of eternity encircles it; below, the boughs of laurel and of olive are interwoven. The design includes a base of mosaic work of different colored stones. I need hardly allude to the striking appropriateness of such a monument for a man like Dr. Bethune. Mosaic painting was the first inspiration of Christian art, and preserved alike the suggestions that afterward flowed into the triumphs of religious painting during the age of Titian and Raphael. Take these inventions in smalts, and the free, unfixed spirit of the art in its revival here, give a life and reality to the creation, while the material, the peculiarity, and the eternity of the work, must always remind us of the ages that lavished a devout profusion on this costliest expression of the Christian faith. Its very richness is representative of the opulent nature of Dr. Bethune; and I see think of no more fitting introduction of the art in the New World, than that to be given by this work. The tablet is intended for the church on the Heights in Brooklyn, and this circumstance, to which Dr. Bethune gave so much labor and love, could have no fitter memorial of him. I believe the work is to be finished by the 1st of October.

Signor Milani, the Venetian traveler and seeker for the sources of the White Nile, of whom I wrote you in my March letter, has returned to Venice from Germany. He denies that Speke has really discovered the sources of the Nile, and is, I believe, supported in his opinion by at least the Geographical Society of Frankfurt. Whether he will himself make another effort to discover the hidden fountains I do not know.

SCANDAL IN ENGLISH HIGH LIFE.

The Action Against the Duke of Brunswick.

From the London News, July 13.

The extraordinary action against the Duke of Brunswick has come on for further hearing at Paris. It will be remembered that the action was one for an alimentary pension, brought by Madame De Civry, an illegitimate daughter of the Duke by an Englishwoman calling herself "Lady Colville." The answer to the claim, made by the Duke in ten folium of indemurrers, was that he had never recognised the plaintiff as his child, and, consequently, that in the eye of the French law, twice, unlike the English, gives a custard, which recognized, certain modified filial rights, she was no more than a mere stranger. By way of just tying, or at least explaining, the disavowal of the Duke, M. Allou, the Duke's counsel, alleged that the child of "Lady Colville" was an impudent assumption by the person pretending to bear it; that her real name was Miss Mendez; that the Duke met her in the saloon of a theatre, where she had already "gone through more than one campaign;" that she, nothing loth, and with her eyes open, accepted the position of his mistress, and came abroad with him in that character; that she was now married and living in California; and that, although the Duke had from feelings of compassion provided funds for the education of the pretended Lady Colville's daughter, he had never taken any personal interest in her, and had in fact never so much as seen her except at the moment of her birth. M. Marie, counsel for Madame de Civry, gives a very different complexion to the case. At the last hearing, M. Marie stated that "Lady Colville," when she made the acquaintance of the Duke of Brunswick, in 1825, was only 17, an age at which she could not have made many "campaigns." She was a young lady moving in good society in London, had received a brilliant education, and was the grand-daughter of Admiral Colville and niece of the Countess Pipes. The learned judge proceeded further to show the high respectability of "Lady Colville," by stating that when she went abroad with the Duke of Brunswick a young lady was recommended to her as a companion by the Duke of Sussex. He then read an affidavit from the lady in question, who stated the circumstances under which she was engaged, and the almost royal honors paid to "Lady Colville" on their arrival in Germany. The affidavit proceeds: "On July 5, 1826, Lady Colville was confined of a daughter, who was proclaimed throughout the Duchy as the child of the reigning Duke, and Duke Charles publicly and solemnly recognized her as the heiress of his Royal blood. I was present at the birth of the child, together with Dr. Pickels and other persons of the suite. The Duke was at that time confined to the Brunswick Palace by a hurt in the leg occasioned by a fall from his horse. As soon as the Duke heard of the birth, he came to Wendessen, in spite of his pain, to see his first-born. The baptism was performed with great pomp. The grand Chaplain of the Court, Rev. Dr. de Westphalen, officiated on the occasion, and in honor of the event was raised to the rank of a bishop. The golden bason, which for many centuries has been used as a font for the baptism of princes and princesses of the House of Brunswick, and on which their names are all engraved, was borne in solemn procession, and the child was baptised by the new bishop, the Baron d'Ustenacken; grand equery, representing His Highness as the latter, and Baron de Grasswald representing Prince William, then at Berlin, as godfather. Besides the noble and illustrious names and titles given to the young Princess, upon which were afterward confirmed by letters patent, the Duke gave her the Christian names of his grandmother, the Princess of Baden, Elizabeth Wilhelmina. From the hour of her birth the child enjoyed every luxury and attention that a royal father could possibly lavish upon it. Prince William, both at Brunswick and in Paris, invariably treated Lady Colville with the utmost respect and attention. He frequently rode out on horseback with her and his brother, and always showed the greatest affection in his niece." M. Marie sought to deduce from the above affidavit and other circumstances the argument that there must have been a promise of marriage, under which "Lady Colville" left England, and from various letters, which he read, he argued the probability that a legal recognition of the plaintiff as the Duke's child must have been among the archives of the House of Brunswick, which were burnt when Duke Charles was deposed. He insisted upon the reception of secondary evidence that this recognition must have been made, and argued that at all events the child had acquired a *status* by repute, which was sufficient to support an action for an alimentary pension. To show that the Duke of Brunswick had, long after the plaintiff's birth, taken a deep interest in her, and openly recognised her as his child, he read an affidavit from a lady who in 1830 kept a fashionable school at Notting Hill. This lady states that the Duke himself made the arrangements for the child's education. The Duke ordered Mr. Farrar, the celebrated miniature painter, to make a portrait of the child for him to carry about with him when he traveled. His Serene Highness constantly manifested the utmost affection for his daughter, gave her a thousand proofs of his tenderness, and regularly made the half-yearly payments for her schooling through Baron Aublau. The amount for her schooling during the five years she said with us was £240 a year, and there were extras, amounting frequently to as much as £60 a quarter. All the plate and linen furnished for the Countess of Colmar's use was marked with the royal arms of Brunswick." M. Marie proceeded to show that the Duke, who it was pretended by the other side, had never seen his daughter, frequently wrote affectionate letters to her, and he said that, so far from her marriage with the Count de Civry, being the cause of her father's displeasure, he had abandoned her years before on account of her becoming a Roman Catholic. After having received a first-rate education in England, she was sent to Nancy to complete her studies under French tuition. There she heard the famous Father Lacordaire preach. She was fascinated by him, and by him she was converted to the Roman Catholic religion. That act of coexistence, and that alone, was the cause of the rupture. On that ground she was abandoned by her father, and when perfectly friendless and destitute she was received by the Civry family. M. Marie said there was no evidence of Lady Colville being married and in California, and he rather thought she was dead. The Imperial Advocate pronounced it as his opinion that the Court was competent to entertain the action; in other words, that the demurrer should be disallowed. The Court reserved its judgment.

Lord Vernon and the Countess Della Sala.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 12.

This case, which has been several times mentioned in our columns, came on again before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, on Monday. It was stated that in the year 1842 Lord Vernon became acquainted with the Countess Della Sala, of Florence. As intimacy soon arose between that lady and his lordship, and the result was that the Countess had four daughters, of which his lordship was the reputed father. In 1852 Lord Vernon discontinued the connection, and by a deed dated the 30th August in that year, he entered into a covenant with trustees to pay them during his life £1,000 per annum, upon trust that they should pay the same to the Countess for her life for her separate use, with a restriction in anticipation in case of her marriage; and after her death, upon further trust, that they should pay £300 annually out of the said sum of $1,000, to each of his four daughters by the Countess, and the remaining £200, being the residue of the sum of £1,000, to himself; and in case any of the young ladies should, during the joint lives of the Countess and Lord Vernon, attain the age of twenty-one, or marry under that age, then that each of the daughters who should so attain that age, or marry, should, during the life of Lord Vernon, be paid the sum of £100 out of the annuity of £1,000. Lord Vernon also by the same deed assigned to the trustees thereof a policy of insurance on his own life for £5,000, and covenanted to pay to them at his decease a further sum of £15,000, and directed that they should stand possessed of the moneys to arise from the policy and the sum of £15,000 upon trust for the countess for her life for her separate use, with a restriction in anticipation in case of her marriage, and after her death, for the four young ladies before-named. The deed declared that the provision thereby made for the countess was so made upon the express condition that she should thereout, when received, maintain and educate the young ladies respectively during their minorities, to the satisfaction of the trustees, unless and until such collotions should be dispensed with by Lord Vernon and that, in case of any breach of the Countess of the condition without the license or consent in writing of Lord Vernon, it should be lawful for the trustees, with the approbation of Lord Vernon, to withhold from the countess such portion as they should think fit of her annual income, and to apply the same toward the maintenance and education of the young ladies. The countess married the Count Della Sala on the 26th of November, 1853, and one of the young ladies died in July, 1856. Lord Vernon, hearing that the surviving children, who were now several of the ages of 20, 17 and 15, were not happy with their mother, and, further, that they had left her house at Cairo, whither she had gone for her health, caused a suit to be instituted on the 30th of June last on behalf of the young ladies by one of his sons, as their next friend, for the purpose of carrying into effect the trusts of August, 1852, and making them wards of court, and for a scheme for their maintenance and education. On the 23d June, 1862, a second bill was filed, the bill in the first suit having been served on the solicitor of the plaintiff in the second suit on the 23d of June. The bill in the cause of the "Countess Della Sala vs. Lord Vernon" was originally filed on behalf of the Countess and her three surviving daughters, and it prayed that the trusts of the deed of the 30th of August, 1852, might be carried into execution. An order was made on the 8th instant directing an annual sum of £400 to be paid to the Countess by monthly instalments, and it was some time after that allowance had been accordingly paid to her for the months of June last and July last, the payments for those months being the only sums in arrear on the 20 inst., and on the deed of August, 1852. The object of the present application in the second suit was to raise the allowance of £400 to £700, and also to obtain an order directing that the Countess might have access to her daughters, one of whom had been dangerously ill at Turin, but was now better. The Countess had started for Turin, but it was said that her daughter did not desire to see her, and that the medical attendant of the young lady that was ill did not think it advisable the Countess should see her. Under these circumstances the Countess had not seen any of her daughters at Turin. Mr. Bacon, for Lord Vernon, said that his lordship had no other desire for privacy in the discussion of this case than that which any man would naturally feel who had formed such a connection as that which had existed between him and the Countess. Beyond this, he personally had no fear of publicity. He had always, until within the last few weeks, when he had reason to believe that the Countess was failing in her duty to her children, punctually made the payments he had, by the deed of August, 1852, covenanted to make. In the early part of the present year he heard that the young ladies had fled from their mother's house in Cairo to that of a stranger to him there, and that their mother had left for England. He immediately sent a trusty person to Cairo to take charge of his daughters, and had them taken to Turin and placed at a boarding-school there, where they now were. His next step was to cause the suit of "Lavoignat vs. White" to be instituted, because if what he had heard respecting the Countess were true, she was not fit to have the custody of the young ladies. Lord Vernon desired only to carry out to the letter the deed of August, 1852. He did not desire to shrink from any of the liabilities he had thereby laid himself under, and the statements which had been circulated to the contrary were false, and they were, moreover, known to be false by those who had put them abroad. Mr. Rossell appeared for the Trustees; and Mr. Greene for the three young ladies, wards of the Court.

The case was concluded yesterday.

Mr. Malins contended that the trustees retaining £300 a year for the maintenance and education of the three children of Terlo, leaving the Countess the remaining £700 a year, was what she was clearly entitled to. He made three applications. The first was that the Countess should have access to her children, which was conceded to be reasonable; he had also shown abundant reasons why this unfortunate lady should have £600 a year; the third was that an investigation should take place into the painful accusations made against this lady, and which she denied in the most positive manner, the accusations being that she had not seen her husband, the Count Della Sala, for upward of three years, and that she had given birth to a child in November last. At the conclusion of Mr. Malins' address, the Vice-Chancellor gave judgment, dismissing the bill filed by Mr. Stanton, as the next friend of the children, and ordered him to pay the costs. With regard to the motion for access to the children, he had already ordered that, and also that the trustees be gentlemen until further ordered. With regard to the suit by the Countess, he would strongly advise her counsel, solicitors, and the next friend to take it into their serious consideration whether it would not be better to take the bill off the file altogether, and also all the affidavits. If, however, it was insisted that an inquiry should take place, he could not help it. He should make no further order than he had already done for payment of any further allowance than the £400 a year. The question of the guardianship to stand over till further orders.

Hon. Mrs. Norton in Court.

HOW A LADY CONDUCTS HER OWN CASE.

A curious case, entitled Sibley *vs.* Hon. Caroline Norton, was recently tried before Hon. Francis Bayley, in the Westminster County Court. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, Miss Mary Sibley, against Hon. Mrs. Norton, of Mayfair, to recover the sum of £16 6s. 6d. for educational instruction to the defendant's two grandchildren.

The London *Star* says in its report:

The case excited intense interest, and the Court was crowded throughout the hearing.

Mr. Francis, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Mrs. Norton (who was accompanied by her nephew, Lord Dufferin) conducted her own defence.

The learned counsel said that he had hoped that Hon. Mrs. Norton would have had some professional assistance, so as to have given him (the learned counsel) an opportunity of conferring with the advocate beforehand, with a view to a settlement of the case.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—I have a sworn accountant here, who is the proper person to the case. He is a professional accountant, and this is no attorney's case, for Miss Sibley is an attorney's daughter—they have chosen to bring me into Court, and I am not going to have professional assistance to make a speech against my nursery governess.

Mr. Francis then addressed the jury, detailing the facts of the case, from which it appeared that the plaintiff had been for some years previously to the Autumn of last year employed as governess; but requiring situation in September, last year, she advertised, which brought her in communication with Hon. Mrs. Norton, and she was engaged to educate two of her grandchildren, and terms were settled on the 6th of September. The plaintiff was also to keep the housekeeping book, and to check the tradesmen's bills. She proceeded to the Isle of Wight, and had charge of the two young children; and subsequently, in the same year, Hon. Mrs. Norton, the children, and the governess, were all staying at a hotel in Edinburgh, and Mrs. Norton required the accounts to be gone into at 12 o'clock at night, and wished the plaintiff to put down the moneys she had received, when some unfortunate differences occurred between the two ladies, with some little exhibition of temper on both sides; and at length, Miss Sibley, not satisfying Mrs. Norton as to a sum of £15, which was said had not been accounted for, the plaintiff was told that if she remained any longer in the place it would be at her own expense. Mrs. Norton then went to Portobello, and the plaintiff had to get to town. In January she made an application for her salary, which had been refused. Plaintiff did not claim for wrongful dismissal, but for the time she had served. The plaintiff had some tradesmen's books with her, which she took away as the had time to look over them. Mrs. Norton said, "You must put down £15," while the plaintiff said she would not, because she had not received it, which was the whole cause of the dispute between them.

Miss Sibley was then called and examined, and testified to the facts as stated by her counsel.

Hon. Mrs. Norton cross-examined the plaintiff: Did you on the 22d of November write me this note, complaining that my grandchildren were too much for you, and gave warning, which I accepted, and then afterward say that your note would not bear that interpretation upon it?

Miss Sibley—I don't remember.

The learned Counsel—Hush! don't answer.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—You can't say hush to the witness.

To Witness—Did you say my grandchildren were too much for you?

Witness—I don't remember in the month of November. I think it was in December. Can't say when you accepted it as a notion to leave. I don't say that I kept house for you a whole month without a single farthing.

Hon. Mrs. Norton (warmly)—I am sorry your father brought you here to-day. I'm sorry for you, and I am sorry for myself. The entries you make don't tally in the abstract with the entries in the body of the account. I never heard of such a case being brought into Court. When I returned to the Isle of Wight, on the 11th of October, had that you spent the whole of the £25 I gave you?

The witness—Yes, the books show that it was spent. Witness had received a Hussey dress, as a present from the defendant, from Scotland, which cost £4 4s.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—And was it not changed from one color to another to honor you, because you said it would better suit your complexion?

Witness (smiling)—It was changed.

After some further interrogatories,

Hon. Mrs. Norton said she did not dispute one fraction of the plaintiff's statement as to what she had spent—namely, £84 out of £100, but the question was as to the £15 given on the 14th of October, which did not tally in the abstract. To witness—How did you pay away these moneys?

Witness—The books will prove. The witness then proceeded to read the whole of the items: Two halves of £5 notes, Sept. 28; Nov. 6, three halves; Nov. 10, four halves; Nov. 15, £10; the 17th, received again £10, &c.; £84 in the total.

Hon. Mrs. Norton (with emphasis)—No one disputes the received £84, but she received £15 more than is accounted for. (Miss Sibley smiled.) It is not a laughing matter. It is very melancholy matter. Did you not, on the 22d of September, when I returned from the Duke of Rutland's, refuse to go through the accounts at all?

Witness—I never refused—I was willing and anxious she should be so.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—Did you, or did you not, say, "I won't," who cares for you and your tuition money?" [Laughter.]

Witness—I have no recollection of saying said so.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—Did you say, "Don't talk to me about money?"

Witness—Not exactly those words.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—You refused to stay then, and took away the books under your arm?

Witness—No; you have distinguished that word. I left Edinburgh from compulsion, and not from the motives you attribute.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—Who compelled you?

Witness—You did.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—I had the smaller room of the two, and you had the other one—eh?

Witness (sharply)—Did you think I was going to sit in a bedroom and let the waiter bring up my breakfast there? I was not at all afraid of you. I left Edinburgh because you behaved badly to me.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—Is your way of settling accounts, to stop two hundred miles? (Laughter.)

Witness—No, I never said I should go.

Hon. Mrs. Norton—You claim salary. I won't ask you any more questions. I'm quite sure any sensible man of business will agree with me in what I said, that you were "a foolish child; and that if your father were not an attorney either of us would have been here to-day."

The learned Judge—Do you wish to state anything to the jury?

Hon. Mrs. Norton—Yes. I particularly wish to contradict some of her evidence. On the 12th September I went to the ladies to whom she refers, and one spoke very well for her, and the other fully seemed extremely unwilling to answer for her temper. There was no dispute as to her power and ability to teach, but it was her temper. On the 13th Sept. ember, went round with her to pay the tradespeople and introduce her as the responsible person. I see the £25 on the 11th October, and found that she had spent the whole of that, and then I gave her three half notes from hand to hand, which she got rid of at £5 notes from hand to hand, which she got rid of at £5 notes from hand to hand, which she got rid of at £5

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington Correspondent is inclined to doubt the statement that Lee's forces are massed at Culpepper. The main body of the rebels, he says, is thought to be on the south bank of the Rapidan. Its exact location, however, is expected to be soon ascertained, as Gen. Meade's army is about to make an important movement, which will unmask it. The men and goods carried off by Mosby on Friday, from Fairfax Court-house, were yesterday recovered by an expedition under Col. Lovell. Mosby escaped, with all but five of his followers.

By the steam transport *Belvidere*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we receive advices from the scene of Gen. Gillmore's operations against Charleston to the 29th ult. Gen. Gillmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within two hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner; and, what is still more important, he had also succeeded in mounting three heavy siege guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter, which were to open fire on the day the *Belvidere* left. It is expected that Fort Sumter can thus be reduced without making the reduction of Wagner a necessary preliminary.

Gen. Burnside, having become satisfied that one object of the rebel incursion into that State is to oversee the Judges of Elections, and intimidate loyal voters—thus forcing the election of disloyal candidates, at the election to take place to-morrow—has declared the State under martial law. All military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in the support of the laws and the purity of suffrage, and the Election Judges will be held strictly responsible.

The Nashville *Press* states that the rebels are making all their preparations to transport the entire wheat crop of East Tennessee to the South, if it shall become necessary for them to evacuate that section. Nor will they wait to thresh the grain if they are hard pressed. They are even prepared to carry it off in the straw.

The news packages by the steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans, reached us yesterday. The most important item is the confirmation of the report received up the Mississippi that Brashear City is again in our possession—it having surrendered, on the 22d ult., to the gunboat *Sachem*. Official advices of this fact had been received in New-Orleans. At Port Hudson matters were settling down into a condition of quietude. Several cannon and some Quartermasters' materials had been unearthed within the fortifications—they having been buried by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. The movements of steamboats on the Mississippi had already become quite brisk. An order had been issued in New-Orleans to allow all market boats with vegetables and food of every kind to pass the pickets into the city unmolested.

The Government gives notice that the law of retaliation is to be fully carried out. Every case of ill-treatment of our officers or men, black or white, by the rebels, is to be retaliated in kind—hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting, imprisonment for imprisonment. If a black soldier is taken prisoner and sold into Slavery, a rebel soldier will be confined at hard labor in some prison, there to remain until the black soldier shall be liberated.

Eighteen rebel officers captured at Gettysburgh, and since lodged at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, were on Friday sent West, under an escort. Their destination is Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, where they are to be confined, by order of the Government, until satisfactory assurances are received that Col. Straight's command, now imprisoned in Georgia, and other Union officers, are properly treated.

A banquet was given on board the steamer *Imperial* at St. Louis on Tuesday evening last, by way of celebrating the trip from St. Louis to New-Orleans and the return which that vessel had just accomplished. Gens. Strong and Schofield, with their respective Staffs, and a number of other military officials, were in attendance.

The St. Louis *Union* learns from reliable Union men from the interior of the State, that rebel deserters who have abandoned the "Confederate" army, are returning home in considerable numbers. Few of them are penitent. They are still at heart rebels, and are exerting the most mischievous influence by their presence and their conversation. In some cases they return for the sole purpose of taking to bushwhacking and stealing, and in some of the Missouri River counties they are already committing depredations upon peaceable citizens. Union men complain that these dangerous characters are too leniently dealt with, being generally let off upon taking the oath, and giving bond for their good behavior—which amounts to nothing at all.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported from Acapulco, on the West Coast of Mexico, that a French fleet is expected there, with 10,000 soldiers—the latter to go by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

News received from Japan, by way of San Francisco, states that war between that country and France and England is considered certain, and that Japan is much better prepared for war than has been supposed.

Breadstuffs were quiet on Saturday, and prices were unsettled. Provisions (especially Pork) were in more demand. A moderate business is reported in Cotton, Tobacco, Sugars and Whiskey. Hay was salable and firm. Tallow was more active, and rather dearer. Freights were very quiet, with 657 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Political Fantasies and Fallacies of the Day.

The so-called States Rights politicians have recently revived, and are now maintaining with all the energy at their disposal, the worn-out fallacy, that the United States "are a nation in their relations with foreign Powers, but only a confederation of independent States in their relations with one another." Considering the completeness of the discussion which this theory underwent in all its bearings during the existence of the old Confederacy, at the hand of the ablest statesmen of the Revolution, it may seem strange that anybody should have to warn the public of its absurdity in our day; but when the organ of a political party deliberately and repeatedly puts forward the fact of the President's having suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, as a palliation if not justification of the murders, arson and pillage recently committed by the mob in this City, we need not be surprised by the display on the part of the "blatherskite" school of publicists of any amount, either of ignorance and forgetfulness, or mental confusion.

There is no man in the United States fit to vote who ought not to know by this time how thoroughly this plan of giving political bodies a double character—that of a unit abroad and a collection of units at home—has been tried, and how completely it has failed. The authors of the *Federalist*, such men as Madison and Jay and Hamilton, ransacked history, both ancient and modern, for the purpose of showing the American people the worthlessness of Confederacies of this sort, in point both of strength and durability; and strange as it may seem to those who nowadays go astray after such uncommonly "strange gods" as our Brookers, and Tildens, and Curtises, the adoption of the present Constitution, which the *Federalist* was written to promote, was intended to be, and *was* a solemn repudiation on the part of the generation of Americans of the Revolutionary epoch, of the notion that it was possible for a people to be respected as a nation abroad unless in reality a nation at home. The old Confederacy was avowedly what the Copperheads of our day are trying to make the unfortunates who take them for guides believe that our present Constitution really is—a union of sovereign States—one in their dealings with foreign Powers, but thirteen in their dealings with one another; and it is positively the most notorious fact of American history that it was broken up and abandoned, owing to the unmixed contempt with which every foreign Power regarded it, and its utter inability to afford protection to its own subjects against the pettiest of foreign potentates. So that the American people learned by actual experience of their own, the lesson which the experience of various other nations might have taught them, that no community is for political purposes capable of sustaining a dual character with either dignity or safety. The possibility of such an arrangement has, through many ages, been the theme of statesmen and philosophers, but like the philosopher's stone, perpetual motion, and the reign of universal love, it remains a dream to this day. It presupposes an amount of wisdom and self-control and self-abnegation, of which men in this stage of civilization are not capable, and of which the mass of men, to do them justice, do not pretend to be capable; for the practicing of these theories has, in these times, fallen completely into the hands either of visionaries or of knavish demagogues, who, having nothing to hope from order, unity and stability, see a faint prospect either of gain or notoriety in confusion and discord.

The history of all Confederacies, including our own, shows that they are united as against the foreigner only for short periods, and under the dominion of some strong and absorbing passion; but that they cannot be depended upon to carry any people safely and honorably through the battles, sieges and fortunes of a prolonged national existence. States, any more than individuals, cannot play two parts simultaneously, and do justice to both. They cannot be rivals to-day and allies to-morrow, disagree about every conceivable subject in peace, and the next moment rush into a foreign war as one man. It may seem to some people that thirty-three Governors and thirty-three Legislatures, reigning over thirty-three "Sovereign" States, and titillating the fancy of bar-rooms and primary meetings by lofty assertions of State dignity against one another and of State rights, must be an imposing and terrible sight to foreign Powers; but they deceive themselves grossly. Foreign Powers are not such imbeciles as Ward politicians love to think them. They are directed by shrewd men, who have themselves grown old in the study of what constitutes national force and vitality, and whose knowledge and experience is all devoted to the service of sectional selfishness. They revel in the spectacle of our divisions, and smile with delight at every "noble stand" made by such heroes as Gov. Blank on behalf of his principality against the Central Government and other States—because they know perfectly well that either New-York or Massachusetts, standing and acting completely alone, would be vastly more formidable than thirty-three such States making ridiculous efforts to be a sovereign power in time of peace, and the thirty-third part of a great nation in time of war. Such men as Palmerston and Louis Napoleon do not take their notions of us and our capabilities—and we cannot repeat this too often—from our patriotic songs and Fourth of July orations; and they will not and do not believe, with the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information," that we have hit upon a plan of uniting for the purposes of war a collection of small communities, which we pass the years of peace in keeping separate and independent, and in teaching that their only security for their liberty and happiness lies in the watchful maintenance of their political isolation.

Plots and Plans of the Enemy.

True lovers of their country watched the action of the last Congress with great anxiety. The interests which are committed to any Congress are widespread and mighty enough to call for the closest attention of every citizen. But upon the action of the last Congress depended not material interests alone. The very existence of the nation depended upon its organizing plans not only to raise funds, but to call forth armies for the struggle with the rebellion—and every patriot breathed more freely when the news was heard that the Conscription bill was passed. We all felt as if the nation had got a new hold on life; a renewed sense of security and confidence spread over the land, in the knowledge that the whole power of the nation could be called forth, not only by the voice of sentiment and enthusiasm, but by that sterner and more potent voice of law, to which the people throughout the Northern States have ever been accustomed to render a ready obedience.

The Secessionists and their sympathizers were proportionately depressed. They had rejoiced so loudly over the increasing difficulties of recruiting as the first glow of enthusiasm died away, they had looked forward with such pleasant anticipations to the diminution of our armies by the hundreds of thousands of soldiers whose term of enlistment would expire ere long, and the consequent easy progress of the rebel arms, compelling the Government to make that disastrous peace—

"A peace full of wrongs and shames"—

which was the desire of their hearts, that it was hard for them to see these pleasant fancies dispelled in so rude a fashion. They looked upon the passage of the bill as Lord Lyons said they looked on another matter, "with irritation, not unmixed with consternation and despondency."

It is not, however, their nature to cease endeavoring to work injury to the cause of the country, because they find their designs thwarted and their hopes disappointed—and though the bill had passed and been approved by people and President, they lost no time in setting on foot an outcry against it—arbitrary, oppressive, unconstitutional, they, one and all, declared it to be. The boldest of them proclaimed it should never be enforced, and even threatened resistance by the armed hand—hoping to find in it a foundation on which to base that resistance to the Government in the North, that diversion in favor of the rebels which they had long ago promised to the Southern leaders whenever they should undertake their long-planned scheme of rebellion, but which they had never yet felt strong enough to set on foot.

But they will not gain their desired object in this way. The people are determined that the Government shall be sustained, and that all measures necessary to that end shall be enforced; and this measure of conscription is one which is universally felt by intelligent patriots to be absolutely necessary for the sustenance of our army and the crushing of the great rebellion.

Ungrateful Islanders—The Rebel Sympathizers of Bermuda.

To what depths of ingratitude human nature may sink when free rein is given to the sordid passions, is well illustrated by the conduct of the Bermudians in relation to our National struggle. For a very long period these islands have been mainly dependent upon the North, and especially upon New-York, for whatever commercial prosperity they enjoy. Here the products of their soil have found a ready and profitable market, in return for which we have sent them supplies of cattle, breadstuffs and assorted merchandise, which, with singular lack of energy and thrift, their people have failed to produce for themselves. Here, too, large numbers of their aspiring young men have found honorable and lucrative employment, that was denied them in the islands of their nativity. It might reasonably have been supposed, therefore, that where the interests of these islanders were so closely allied their sympathies in the contest would have been placed. But these bonds have proved weaker than a spider's web. In the very beginning of the war, abundant evidence was given of Bermudian readiness to affiliate with the rebels of the South, between whom and themselves there had been previously not one thing in common. With eager avarice the merchants at once shamelessly engaged in furnishing material to rebel purchasers; the facilities of the fine harbor of St. George have been steadily extended to the fleet of blockade runners; the dingy newspapers have teemed with malignant diatribes upon the "Yankees;" Union victories have been deplored and rebel successes made the occasion of public exultation. But all these methods of dispensing aid to the enemy, under the guise of neutrality, although assisting to prolong the war, we have endured and can continue to endure with some degree of complaisancy. The base ingratitude they evince we do not take into account, and their moral sympathy we do not yearn after. But they have recently committed an act which makes it high time, not simply for protest, but for retaliation.

A day or two since, the news reached us that the rebel pirate *Florida* had called off the Islands for repairs and supplies. With unusual and quite unnecessary diffidence, her Captain, Maffitt, anchored outside, not daring to enter the harbor until permission had been obtained from the authorities. This timidity was entirely thrown away. The vessel was not only allowed to come up to the wharf at St. George, for the purpose of receiving coal and having her machinery repaired, but as she passed by the forts at the entrance of the harbor, the rebel ensign was honored by a salute. The officers were subsequently flattered and caressed, and fawned upon *ad nauseam* by the townspeople. These marks of distinguished consideration were bestowed solely because this piratical cruiser was fresh from the destruction of a dozen of our merchant vessels engaged on the high seas in lawful commerce.

We hope our authorities will bear this dishonorable conduct of the Bermudians in mind, and visit it, as far as may be, with punishment. One step has been taken in this direction already. Some weeks since, by order of the War Department, the further exportation of beeves to this nest of secession was stopped; and more recently, the largest of the New-York shippers, who have been driving a brisk trade in this direction, have been compelled to give heavy bonds to the Collector of this port that not a barrel of the immense quantity of breadstuffs and other supplies which have been sent to the Islands will find its way to the mouths of rebel consumers, as has been for a long time the case.

The Madagascar Emeute and its Consequences.

While the Western Powers have been aspiring to control the destinies of two hemispheres, an event has occurred in a remote island which shows how hollow is the friendship that exists between them, and how easy it would be to transform these seeming allies into deadly enemies.

Madagascar, the finest of all the African isles, and of vast importance because of its magnitude, fertility and geographical position, has recently been the scene of a bloody tragedy and revolution. Madagascar was once subdivided into numerous little States, each independent, and ruled by its respective prince; but, early in the present century, all these States were subdued by the Prince of Imerina, who became King of the whole island, with the title of Radama I. This monarch entered into treaties with several of the European Governments, and was very favorable to Christian missionaries, who were permitted by him to establish schools and churches in the country. The mind of his Queen Ranavalona was, however, of a less liberal type. She still clung to the idolatrous practices of her fathers, and when, on the premature death of her husband, she ascended the throne, the schools and churches were closed, the missionaries banished, and a bitter persecution directed against such of the native converts as would not observe the new faith. But, fortunately, the reign of the Madagascar Mary was short, and on the succession of her son Radama II., the work of persecution ceased, the missionaries were recalled, the schools reopened, and the worship of Christ restored.

Henceforward all would have gone well for the interests of Christianity and of foreigners, had it not been for their sectarian and national rivalry and the weakness of the young king. French and British missionaries and French and British traders had got footing in his realm, and His Majesty does not appear to have held the balance evenly between these jealous candidates for favor. Having become a convert to Catholicity, he considered himself bound to take the French party into his confidence, and thus the British lost all influence at court. This distinction did not immediately lead to the catastrophe that followed, but, as the relations between the Madagascar aristocracy, who were hostile to royalty, and the British, became, in consequence of it, more intimate, their French adversaries, who suffered by the subsequent revolution, have made that intimacy a ground for charging the English with complicity in the crime. It is very apparent, however, that the indiscretion of the monarch, and the rapacity of his favorites, had much more to do with bringing about the revolution than the British traders and missionaries. The revenues of his kingdom were first wasted on his courtiers, and then unusual and oppressive expedients were resorted to in order that his coffers might be replenished. The Madagascar Dalmias doubtless felt indignant at seeing strangers and parvenus usurping those places near the person of their sovereign which of right belonged to themselves, but the demand for onerous and unlawful tribute to minister to the extravagance of these parasites, added immeasurably to their wrath, and brought matters to a crisis. They would persuade the misguided king to expel his minions from the palace and to adopt a better policy; and, if remonstrance proved vain they would compel him. The obstinacy of Ranama rendered the revolution more tragic than perhaps the nobles originally intended. For the result was that, as he would make no concession, himself and all his native courtiers were murdered, and his widow, Rasoherina, raised to the vacant throne.

The French would unquestionably care little whether Ranama or Rasoherina swayed the sceptre of Madagascar, were not British influence now in the ascendant. This, however, has angered the non-official Press of France exceedingly. They do not hesitate to assert that the whole thing has been brought about by British intrigue for the destruction of French supremacy in the Island, and they urge the emperor to at once send out an expedition to avenge the insult offered to the *grande nation*, and to re-establish by force of arms her authority over the Kingdom. But this would be hazardous counsel for the French Emperor to follow. The possession of Madagascar, which is on the route to India, would enable France to assail her rival in the East with greater advantage than even the possession of Egypt. Now England would go to war with France to-morrow, rather than suffer her to seize Egypt, and we don't think she would be one bit less alarmed at seeing France pouncing on Madagascar. Most assuredly, if Napoleon should send an expedition to that island the *entente cordiale* will be in jeopardy.

The Cost of a Riot.—The claims filed against the City for damages to property sustained during the late riots, already sum up to an amount considerably above $600,000. And the list is by no means complete. Whatever losses shall be established must be paid by an assessment on the property of citizens, not one in ten thousand of whom, it is fair to assume, had anything to do with the destruction caused. If to the claims for damages thus laid we add the $2,500,000 that the City Council propose to pay, to buy off the conscripts that shall be drawn in the City, we shall have a total of over $3,000,000 to be paid by the property-holders of New-York City, on account of a few thousand scamps, thieves and law-breakers, whom $1,000 worth of powder and lead, judiciously administered from the muzzles of muskets, would have converted into lamb-like citizens, if not effective soldiers.

England and New-Zealand — Another Maori War.

England, ere this, has been dragged into another Maori war—a war which will prove still more formidable, and redound still less to her credit, than all former ones with the New-Zealanders. For now the whole aboriginal race have been roused to hostility, and seem determined to make a desperate struggle to preserve what remains to them of the heritage of their ancestors. To the indiscretion of the Colonial Government must be ascribed the beginning of the present trouble. During the last war, the British settlers had been expelled from the Fataraimaka district, and at the conclusion of peace, the right of the natives who had taken possession of it was not called in question. Hence the Maori came to regard their new acquisition as a trophy of their valor, and continued undisputed masters of it till the Spring of the current year. Then it suddenly occurred to Sir George Gary that he ought to compel the Maori to disgorge Fataraimaka, in order that it might be restored to the emigrant settlers. Had the restoration of the territory to the Europeans been made one of the conditions of the peace it would have been fair enough; but after suffering the natives to hold it for three years, and to look on it as their own property, it was imprudent for the Governor to capriciously revive an obsolete claim, and require the *de facto* owners to abandon possession; nay, to send a military force to drive them from the soil.

Exasperated as the Maori naturally felt at this wanton outrage, they did not immediately resent it, but their passions were kindled, and all they needed now was a pretext and an opportunity for revenge. Nor had they long to wait for either. A belt of native territory, which Europeans are forbidden to trespass on, intervenes between Fataraimaka and the New-Plymouth English settlement, which are only connected by a narrow road along the beach. This road being out of order, some men, sent to repair it, presumed to encroach on the Maorian soil, and to carry thence material for their work. The offenders escaped, but, in a few days after, a party of English soldiers, convoying a provision train over the road in question, were surprised, slain, and barbarously mutilated by the incensed aborigines. That deed of blood, however, was much more than an ephemeral outburst of savage vindictiveness. It was likewise a virtual declaration of war against the colonists, and the beacon fires which blazed on the hills of the surrounding country, and the general uprising of the Maorian tribes, proclaimed that a concerted attack on the pale faces had been decided on. Even the Waikatoes, of whose pacific disposition the Governor had been assured, manifested their feelings by destroying all the property of the settlers in their vicinity, and expelling them from their homesteads.

At first his Excellency was inclined to make light of the matter. He would not admit that the massacre of the soldiers was more than ordinary murder, and to impress this view of the case on the public mind, he had a Coroner's inquest held on the bodies of the dead. But when he heard of the arming of the tribes, and the expulsion of the frontier colonists from their lands, he began to discover his mistake and to prepare for war. All the available troops in Auckland were ordered to the troubled district, volunteers were called out, and every means taken to protect the settlements from the enemy. It was determined, also, to seize the native territory intervening between Fataraimaka and New-Plymouth, and to distribute it among those veterans whose time of service was up, and who were willing to remain in the Island. It is evident, however, that this scheme cannot be carried out till the conflict is ended and the Maori subdued, which may prove a more difficult job than the Governor anticipates.

These little triennial wars in New-Zealand indicate very plainly that the rival races cannot be made to dwell together in unity. All the preaching and teaching of the Missionaries cannot induce the natives to remain passive while their territory is being seized by the intruders, and as the latter would rather aid in the extermination of the savages than put a curb on their own cupidity, we fear that the fate of the Maori will ultimately be that of the aboriginal inhabitants of the West Indian Isles. The former will be *civilized out of existence* by the British of the nineteenth century, just as the latter were by the Spaniards of the sixteenth. *Væ victis.*

Puffing Rebels.—The failure of John Morgan's raid opens up a fine field for thought upon the subject of puffery, especially as connected with certain so-called heroes of the rebel army. It does not cause any very wide-mouthed surprise when some local newspaper persistently puffs its village General or Colonel, and refuses to see any hero but him; but when the Press generally settles upon some roving rascal in the rebel service, and elevates him to herodom, surrounding him with the halo of romance, and inventing piquant stories to illustrate his deeds, it is time to seek them a hero that may be worthy of their steel—pens.

From the very beginning of this war, the Northern Press has failed in nee properly the merit in the hundreds of brilliant things done by our own soldiers, but has discovered, without difficulty, the bravery and brag of every movement of a rebel squad. The raids of Stuart were puffed to nausea, and Ashby's stealing expeditions written up in everything but good poetry, while their leader was held to have a charmed life, until some bullet gave him his quietus. The next raiding rebel on the programme was John Morgan, and we were called on to admire the daring and the style of this first-class horse-thief and slave-trader. Whether he deserves this puffery, the people of Indiana and Ohio may decide, but his conduct looks as if it rather deserved a halter. On the other hand, little is said of the brilliant ride of Grierson into Mississippi, or the circuit of Stoneman in Virginia, or the glorious exploits of Kilpatrick. We are not called on by resounding paragraphs to admire the brave work of Wyndham, Bayard and Averill; but Stuart's black horse cavalry and Jenkins' freebooters bring forth poems, followed by regrets that we have no Generals who have brain and brag, especially the last, to set off and use up these fellows. With as much persistency as though paid for at the rate of ten cents a line, the public is called to admire the deeds of Beauregard, Bragg, Stonewall Jackson and Lee, by newspapers which fail to see the grand work of our commanders under most discouraging disadvantages, which, instead of proclaiming the never-flinching bravery of our soldiers, stand ready to echo the Jeremy Twitcherisms of the rebel Press over every defeat—an echo that reaches the shores of Europe and is again repeated, until those countries are led to believe that there is no pluck but in a secesh army.

Nearly all the notoriety that has been given to the rebel leaders has been given by Northern Presses. It is from this side that Europe has taken its tone, and elevated these men into first-class heroes. We have, while seeking not to undervalue our foe, overvalued him in brain and undervalued him in brag. If success is the test of merit, then these Southern leaders, both political and military, must possess but a small share. "He laughs best who laughs last," and though in our successes we may laugh over the bugbear reputations we have ourselves built up for undeserving men, yet those reputations will stick until the day comes when unrelenting history takes up the pen and scratches out all false bedizening.

Emancipation in Missouri.

The moral victories of the nation in this war are less observed and gloried in than the victories won on the battle-field, but they are still of surpassing grandeur and importance. One of the noblest of these triumphs was achieved when the State of Missouri, the young giant of the West, through its own State Convention, inaugurated a scheme for the emancipation of its slaves. It was a victory whose sweep is greater than the capture of Vicksburgh—whose influence will extend further into time than the opening of the Mississippi, and whose glory will be imperishable—enduring even when American power has become a story of the past. It is indeed the greatest act, or fact, so far, in this whole war, except, it may be, the uprising of the people at its commencement.

An admirable discourse on the subject was delivered in St. Louis, by Rev. Dr. Eliot, on the Sunday after the 4th of July. Its comprehensive and sagacious views, its moderate and conservative spirit, its patriotic tone, its vigorous and lucid statement, commend it to general attention, not only in St. Louis, but throughout the land. For the benefit of our readers we give a few of its passages.

After characterizing the Act of Emancipation as the most important event in the history of Missouri—after stating that the act has the singular praise of "not exactly pleasing anybody"—after giving his own opinion that the ordinance is too slow in its operation, and that it would have been better to have ended Slavery now than to postpone the event till 1870—he goes on to remark:

"But I would speak as the lover of freedom and of peace; as a citizen who would submit to law; as a man of common sense, who would take things as they are, and make the best of them; as a Christian, who would do as I would be done by. Very seldom, in this world, do we get things exactly as we would wish them. The correction of abuses, the removal of social evils, the improvement of society, in whatever direction, are always difficult undertakings, and the philanthropist or statesman who expects to accomplish such works in a manner perfectly satisfactory, either to himself or to anybody else, may be very earnest and benevolent, but is very far from being reasonable or wise.

One thing we can confidently say, however much haste we may think the deferred and illusory action, that this act of emancipation is the quickest and most radical that any community ever passed *for themselves or by their representatives*. We must remember that emancipation acts have generally been enforced by some extraneous or arbitrary power, and not by those whose interest were directly affected and their property taken away. A parliament emancipates for its colonies, an emperor for his subjects, perhaps against their protests, and so with partial compensation for their loss. This is a different thing from a people agreeing to emancipate their serfs or slaves, from motives of patriotism or humanity, or even from those of self-interest. The love of power is the strongest in the human heart, and very few men are willing, from any motive, to relinquish power once possessed. They cling to it however troublesome and costly, and sometimes at the most ruinous sacrifice. This is true of individuals, and much more so of communities. There is no other instance on record, so far as my knowledge extends, of so near an approach to the voluntary abandonment of the power, the social distinction and immunity from labor, which the system of domestic Slavery confers. It is easy enough for the non-slaveholder to see not only the wrong, but the unprofitableness of the system, and he may logically prove that the quickest way to get rid of it is the best. But the slaveholder has been educated not to see the wrong, and as to the unprofitableness he either denies or does not care for it; while convenience and custom and the habit of authority and the inaptitude to labor and many other considerations lead him, by almost irresistible potency, to exactly opposite conclusions. Even the considerations of philanthropy, as he has learned to regard them, take sides with self-interest, and thus all the common motives of human action combine to prevent him from emancipation. The wonder then should not be at the slow pace of action, or the deferred consummation of freedom. We should rather say and think, for one, do say, that in the whole record of such social changes, Missouri now stands *first* and *foremost*. You may say that her offering on the altar of freedom has not been perfect, nor such as the unfettered lovers of freedom might desire. But taking human nature as it is, and looking to history for our interpretation of it, we say that this ordinance of prospective emancipation, however imperfect, is the grandest proof ever given by any people of their willingness to give up whatever may be required for their country's good. If the act should be cordially approved by the majority of the people, as I think it will be, except by those who wish for more rather than less, it will be the most remarkable evidence of change and progress in public opinion that the world ever witnessed. Missouri will have put to utter shame the halting loyalty of communities to which the war has been a harvest of wealth, while to her it has been the besom of destruction. With her devastated fields and her depopulated towns and villages, under the necessity of defending herself from intestine foes, while she has sent more than her quota of men for the common safety, she meets the demands of the time and surrenders a cherished right, with manful reluctance, but still with unenforced obedience. There may be something to find fault with in such action, but there is much more to admire.

There is another thing to be considered, and which in these tumultuous, stirring times, we are apt to forget. As a general rule, great social changes, to be well made, must be deliberately and slowly accomplished. Let them be made in whatever way you please, incidental evils must occur. Whether you will attain, like the principles of the French Revolution, by which everything was overturned at one sweep, or that of English reform, by which a century

is sometimes taken to do a year's work, a vast deal of individual suffering and loss is sure to result; while those who seek for the undiscovered and invisible line called the golden medium, are equally sure to experience some of the inconveniences of both plans, by avoiding the worst evils of each. But it remains true, however exceptional these times may be, that the dangers of too much haste are at least equally great with those of prudential, though over-cautious delay. The present evils of change will be cured by time, and will probably have ceased, almost, if not altogether, by the lapse of ten years. How short a time in the life of a community, in the history of a State!

If the progress of popular feeling goes on, as for the last twelve months, the actual emancipation will be long in advance of the ordinance. Slavery in Missouri will be, in two or three years, nothing but a name. Its power is already destroyed, its actual presence will rapidly disappear. Very few slaves will be held in bondage in the State from this time forward, except where the bonds are made so light that those held to service are satisfied to remain. It will become quite as much a contract as an obligation, and those who wish to retain any advantages of the system will be compelled, for their own sake, and by the spirit of the age, to make the advantages reciprocal.

The conditions of those held to service will be continually ameliorated. The provisions of the ordinance of emancipation, some of which are by no means clear, and are almost self-contradictory, will receive the interpretation most favorable to freedom. In the year 1870, slavery, in any proper definition of the word, absolutely ceases; and by the fact of that anticipated action its nature and meaning are essentially changed, even at the present time, and by the passage of the act.

Let it not be forgotten that the soil of Missouri is from this day forward *free soil*. No slave can be imported here, for the "genius of universal emancipation" has taken possession of the State. Freedom is the law of the land, with whatever imperfections of detail.

A new era has begun—a new direction to affairs has been given. The ax has been laid at the root of that which is now a forbidden tree, and of which we can truly say, that its fruit brought death into *our* world, and all our woe. The tree may stand for awhile, and for a season or two throw out its leaves, and have the appearance of life; but it has been effectually girdled; the life-giving sap no more ascends from the generous soil: no fruit will hereafter be borne upon its decaying branches; and in a little while it will fall by its own weight, and give place to a healthier vegetation.

From whatever point of view we regard the subject, the same glorious fact more and more reveals itself. The principle of freedom and of free labor has been asserted. It is not enough to say that Missouri *will be* a free State. To all intents and purposes she is such already, and only waits the passage of a few years to enjoy all the immunities and privileges of freedom. The more I consider it, the less importence attaches to the imperfections of the ordinance, whether real or imagined, and the more do I feel that we should be patient until time works the cure. In such career it is the first step that costs. If is the principle for which men contend, and by gaining this we have gained the victory. We thank God that we have lived to see it, and to share in the rejoicing. We thank God that out of all our sufferings and losses, this great good has been educed. The suffering and loss will be forgotten, but the blessings of freedom will more and more abound. We must not expect to escape the vexations and annoyances which are inseparable from social revolution, but to our children we shall bequeath a better condition of things, a grander field of enterprise, a future full of hope. The people that sat in darkness have seen a *marvelous* light. It is not yet the full light of noonday, but it is good, working daylight, with a brightening hope for the future.

Much as I love freedom, and highly as I prize its promised advantages to the State, it is now doubly precious, because, by establishing it as the law of the land, a most important step has been taken toward reëstablished peace and quiet. No victory on the battle-field would be so important in the general conduct of the war, as the moral victory which Missouri has now girded herself to win. And, still more certainly, among ourselves, within our own borders, here in our neighborhoods and social communities, the great cause of social strife is passing away. In the name of all humanity, let it pass away to be forgotten.

Oh, how weary we are of the enmities and strife, the envy, malice and uncharitableness, the maledictions and recriminations, the sunderings of friendship and the severing of families, and the thousand unnatural ills that civil war has engendered!

All hail, this brightening hope of brotherhood and peace!"

GENERAL MILITARY MATTERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Gen. CANBY is rapidly familiarizing himself with his Department. He has already inspected Forts Schuyler and Wood, and visited David's Island, and proposes to complete his tour of observation before altering any of the present dispositions of force.

A NEW REGIMENT.

Under General Orders No. 110, Col. JOHN GUTTERMAN is organizing a regiment, which, by direction of Adj.-Gen. JOHN. T. SPRAGUE, will be styled the Twenty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers. The regiment will serve in the United States army for three years, and the following officers have been appointed: Colonel, JOHN GUTTERMAN; Lieutenant-Colonel, GUS. A. SUDELL; Major, C. W. CEARLAS; Adjutant, FRED. HARTSON; Quartermaster, CESAR GEISER. The headquarters of the regiment are in the City, and the Colonel is given until the 25th of October, at which time he is to report seven hundred and fifty men to Col. LANSING, or the authority to raise the regiment will be taken from him.

EN ROUTE FOR NEW-YORK.

The regiment of brave men which was gallantly led by the lamented Col. CROSS, of the Fifth New-Hampshire, is on its way from the army, to the Granite State. It will pass through this City, and possibly stay here a few days. Its especial duty is the guarding of the Draft Officers, the enforcing of the draft if necessary, and the marching off of the conscripts.

REMARKABLE RECRUITING.

It is stated at headquarters that the month of July has been most prolific in recruits for the regular service. Up to the 1st of August nearly twelve hundred men availed themselves of the liberal bounties and enlisted for the regular time of service. A thousand of the recruits were fresh men, while some two hundred were veteran volunteers, who having rested a few months found it impossible to forget the fascinations of the camp and field.

RESULT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY AT STATEN ISLAND.

The following order on the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry was issued on Saturday:

NEW-YORK, *Aug.* 1, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 899.—The Court of Inquiry which convened at Sprague Barracks, New Dorp, S. I., pursuant to Special Orders No. 756, from these headquarters, and of which Col. CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Fifth regiment New-York State Volunteers, was President, "to investigate the conduct of the officers of the Eleventh regiment New-York State Volunteers, in charge of the detachment at the time of the trouble at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island," having recommended that the authorizations of Capt. JOHN CANTY and Lieut. THOMAS CARROLL be revoked: that Lieut. W. E. FISHER be brought before a General Court-Martial; that Sergeant N. H. TOWNS, acting Lieutenant at the time, is considered unfit to hold the position of an officer:

The proceedings and recommendations in the case of JOHN CANTY and THOMAS CARROLL are approved, and their authorization as officers of the Eleventh regiment, New-York State Volunteers, is revoked.

In the case of Sergt. N. H. TOWNS, Company A, Eleventh regiment, New-York State Volunteers, his authority as acting Lieutenant is revoked, and he will remain in arrest for trial by General Court-martial.

In the case of First Lieut. W. E. FISHER, Company A, Eleventh regiment, New-York State Volunteers, he will consider himself under arrest, to await his trial by General Court-martial.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Col. WINSLOW was President, is dissolved. H. S. LANSING,
Colonel Commanding New-York Troops.

The proceedings and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry ordered by Col. LANSING, commanding New-York troops, to investigate the conduct of the officers in charge of the detachment of the Eleventh regiment New-York State Volunteers, in the recent affray at Vanderbilt's Landing, are approved.

All the recommendations will be carried into effect.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.
(Official) H. S. LANSING,
Colonel Commanding New-York troops.

Official Inspection of the Streets.

In accordance with an invitation from the City Inspector's Office, quite a number of gentlemen proceeded, in company with Mr. BOOLE, upon a tour of inspection through the City, yesterday afternoon. They were requested to select the localities which they wished to examine, and saying "the very worst," it was not long before the carriages were rolling over the disordered cobble-stones of Elm-street, and the various Five Points thoroughfares. The streets and gutters were found to be remarkably clean, the Sixth Ward, in fact, hardly being recognizable. Upon streets that six months ago would have been considered models of neatness, the sweepers were hard at work, seeking to scrape up no extra load, and the well-timed gutters gave evidence of general attention. Nothing could have more pleased the visiting party than a sight of this old pest-hole clean, for it was as clean—cleaner, in fact—than some other portions of the City, where there was, apparently, a much better opportunity to exercise the hoe and broom.

From the Sixth Ward the party went to the Fourth, Roosevelt-street and the adjacent thoroughfares was found to be as clean, as it will be ever possible to get them. The whole ward, in fact, exhibited evidence of care. The same may be said of the First Ward, except in those places where immovable carts and horses are kept standing all day, waiting for loads. In these localities it is found impossible to remove the dirt, and the City Inspector intends to have a night corps organized for operation in all side streets where day labor cannot be used to advantage.

The Third and Fifth Wards were next inspected, and found unexceptionable, except the streets in the former near the markets. On these the farmers who reach town early transact business, and the refuse from the great number of wagons creates an abominable nuisance. Mr. BOOLE intends to secure the passage of an ordinance regulating the use of the streets by farmers, in such a manner that his duty can be performed without interference by them.

In the upper wards, everything was a model of neatness. For blocks it would have been found impossible to scrape up a load of dirt. The Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, formerly particularly dirty, were extraordinarily clean, and it may safely be said that the whole City is in an excellent condition. The amount of labor performed in the last five weeks can be, in a degree, estimated, when it is stated that nearly one million four hundred thousand loads of dirt, ashes and garbage have been removed from the streets.

The party were much pleased with the inspection and unanimously agreed that the City Inspector had fulfilled his pledge in accepting the office he holds, of thoroughly cleaning our long-neglected City.

The Draft.

A dispatch from Washington announcing that the draft would be resumed in this City on Monday next, proves, on inquiry at the Provost-Marshal's office in this City, to be incorrect. Provost-Marshal NUGENT has received no instructions to that effect, and, indeed, it would be impossible to resume the draft to-morrow, for the reason that no buildings have been secured in place of those burned by the mob, in which to make the drawing. The probabilities are, however, that it will be resumed early in the week. The Provost-Marshal has been directed to erect temporary quarters for the purpose, in case he is unable to procure suitable buildings. Whenever the authorities at Washington order the draft to be resumed, a notice to that effect will be published in all the papers. It is possible that the draft will begin by Wednesday or Thursday of this week, but not before. The Government will be amply prepared to put down all opposition to the enforcement of the draft and to protect United States property in the City, but further than that they will have nothing to do in suppressing mobs, unless their interposition is asked for by the State or City authorities. It is the duty of the State and municipal authorities to protect the lives and property of the citizens against murderers, incendiaries, thieves and plunderers, such as roved through the streets during the late riots; and if the people of this City have not sufficient interest at stake to protect themselves, or to compel the proper authorities to protect them, they must submit to whatever consequences may ensue.

Death of Mr. Reynolds, the Comedian.

To the many familiar names that Death has clasped his shades during the present year must be added, we regret to say, that of Mr. REYNOLDS—the actor. Mr. REYNOLDS will be well and kindly remembered by the frequenters of Mr. WALLACK's theatre. He has been for many years a valuable, reliable and excellent member of its company. During the past season he appeared on almost every night, and it was generally remarked that his various impersonations were characterised by more than ordinary spirit and intelligence. His powers had ripened beneath the genial influence of public favor, and his career on the nobler altitudes of art had fairly commenced. The apotheosm of the Latin poet—*Ars longa vita brevis*—applies sadly to his case. The road had been long and dreary, but the goal was in sight when death stepped between him and the object of his ambition. There are but few details of the calamity. It was purely accidental. Mr. REYNOLDS, it seems, went out bathing at Keyport, N. J., Thursday last. He was alone, having separated from some friends for the express purpose of enjoying the water. Some time afterward these friends returned to the spot where Mr. REYNOLDS had entered. They found his clothes, but the unfortunate owner was not to be seen. From that time to the present nothing has been heard of the unhappy gentleman. He was an expert swimmer, and it is conjectured, therefore, that he must have been seized with cramp, or been carried out beyond the possibility of return by a treacherous undertow. His death will be lamented by a large circle of personal friends, and the professional loss to Mr. WALLACK will not be easily replaced. Mr. REYNOLDS was a native of Pennsylvania, and about 35 years of age.

Homicide in the Sixth Ward.

A MAN STABBED THROUGH THE HEART AND INSTANTLY KILLED.

Two persons named JOHN HUNT, an American, and SALVATOE J. ALINA, an Italian, had an altercation at No 37 Perk-street, a late hour last evening, which resulted in the death of the former. The facts in the case, as reported by the police, are that HUNT began the difficulty by asserting that he could whip any man in the crowd. ALINA, who was passing through the hallway at the time, heard the remark, and replied, "Come in here and I will see whether you can or not." Upon this deceased ran after him, and the parties came together in the back yard. ALINA broke away and ran up stairs, while HUNT returned to the passage-way. The Italian came down shortly afterward, and the conversation was renewed very angrily. The parties came together, and in a few moments HUNT was heard to exclaim, "I am stabbed," or "I am murdered." ALINA ran away. HUNT was taken up by Officer MULLIGAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and conveyed to the City Hospital. He died soon after being admitted. ALINA is still at large, but Capt. JOURDAN thinks he will have him today. The Coroner's inquest in the case will be held this morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, a fire broke out in the hat factory of J. STRAWBY & Co., corner of Da Kalb and Kent avenues. A large portion of the contents were destroyed, and the building was considerably damaged. A serious accident occurred in Myrtle-avenue, near Duffield-street, involving the death of one man and serious end, perhaps, fatal injuries to two others, caused by racing engines on the railroad track—a practice which, of late, has been extensively indulged in, and which has, within the past two weeks, resulted in the death of two persons, besides the one killed yesterday. It appears that Engine Company No. Nineteen came in collision with Hook and Ladder No. Two, and such was the force of the concussion, that ISAAC T. WHEELER, belonging to the Truck Company was run over and sustained a fracture of the skull, and one arm broken. HARVY STARK, of the same Company, had his collar bone broken, and PHILLIP SEARSON had one of his legs badly fractured. The latter were taken to the City Hospital. WHEELER was conveyed to his residence, No. 222 Jay-street, where he died in a few hours thereafter. An inquest will be held upon the body this afternoon by Coroner NORRIS. The damage to the property was about $1,200, mostly insured in the Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn. The fire is supposed to have been caused by accident.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. SMITH.—The body of the late Lieut.-Col. ASST SMITH, Jr., of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth regiment, N. Y. S. V., which arrived on the transport *Metanzas* on Thursday, was yesterday taken from the vessel and conveyed to the residence of his relatives, No. 209 Lorimer-street, E. D. The deceased was wounded in the assault upon Port Hudson, on the 27th of May last. He was conveyed to New-Orleans, and placed in the Hotel Dieu, where he died on the 23d of June. The remains were in charge of a Captain and Orderly of his regiment. His battle-horse was brought on in the same vessel. The funeral of deceased will take place on Monday next, on which occasion the Thirteenth regiment, formerly commanded by his father, with other military organizations, will parade. The flags on the City Hall were displayed at half-mast in honor of his memory.

THE ATLANTIC DOCKS.—A police force, consisting of twenty-two men, including officers, has just been organized by the Atlantic Dock Company, to guard the store-houses and other property about the Docks. The recent incendiary fire has impelled the Company to take this course, there not being a regular police force sufficient to patrol one-half the city as it should be, even in times when no outbreak is apprehended. Capt. THOMPSON, of the Eighth Ward Police, has resigned his position to take the Captaincy of the Atlantic Dock Police.

BOY DROWNED.—A child named TERRENCE SANDERSON, was accidentally drowned in the canal foot of Carroll-street, yesterday morning. He was about 7 years of age. The body was recovered soon afterward, and an inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS. Verdict in accordance.

GEN. SPINOLA.—Gen. SPINOLA, of the Excelsior brigade, who was severely wounded in the recent engagement at Manassas Gap, arrived in the city on Friday, accompanied by several members of his staff.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE.

Annual Meeting—The Graduating Class—Orations—Orators—Interesting Scenes—Societies and Society.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, July 31, 1863.

To the citizens of this place, and indeed of many others, commencement week can never lose its excitement and interest, no matter what may be the condition of other affairs. The commencement exercises at old Yale this year, though not as well attended as in former years, are nevertheless pretty well listened to. The principal reason for the exercises this year not being so well attended is that presentation week in June, with its drolleries and many comic performances, presents a much more varied and agreeable attraction, especially to the young; again, so many of the sons of Yale are away, busily engaged among the stern duties called forth by this war, serving their country in a more active and apparent sense than when immersed knee-deep among the classics. Still the hotels are crowded, and many friends who have not seen each other for years are exchanging greetings at the old resorts, and reviving memories half buried in the busy cares of life. Electioneering—thanks to the competition of the two Literary Societies of Linonia and Brothers in Unity—goes briskly on among the prospective Freshmen. The corporation of the College, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, and the venerable and hard-featured Congregational clergymen, are soberly performing the routine business prepared for them by the Faculty, and altogether the College vicinity is swarming with cheerful faces and black coats.

Wednesday and Thursday of this week were the two days the most attractive. Indeed pretty much all the exercises of general interest were concentrated in them. On Tuesday morning, Rev. THEO. WOOLSEY, LL. D., President of the College, delivered a very impressive and interesting Baccalaureate sermon. The Church was well filled, and he was listened to with the utmost attention. On Tuesday evening, the *Concio ad Clerum* took place at the North Church. The pulpit was occupied by Drs. DUTTON and BUSHNELL and Rev. N. J. BURTON, of Hartford, who all made remarks *ad fratrum*. Rev. Mr. BURTON delivered the sermon; subject, "The Christian Sabbath." On Wednesday the most interesting of any of the Commencement exercises, namely, the Alumni meeting, took place. The meeting this year was more than usually spirited, owing to the stirring patriotic sentiments that ran through all the brief speeches. At the opening the graduates of the Class of 1813, and of Classes before that date, were invited to take seats upon the platform, and about twenty of the finest looking old men in the world occupied this place of honor. Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, of Portland, was chosen Permanent Chairman, and WILLIAM S. AIKEN, Esq., of Tennessee, was appointed Associate Secretary. Rev. Dr. DUTTON being the regular officer of the Alumni. The roll of the dead was read by Dr. DUTTON, after which followed remarks by the Chairman, President WOOLSEY, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Dr. BACON, Prof. THATCHER, Maj.-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, who was present, Mr. MASSIE, Prof. LIESER and others. Touching allusion was made to the memory of the late Admiral FOOTE; also to Ex-President DAY, now on the verge of his 90th year, and a resolution complimentary to him, was passed. Prof. THATCHER made a statement of the endowment to the College of $30,000 by JOSEPH BATTELL, Esq., for the erection of a new Chapel. He also made a statement of a recent donation of $30,000 by SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, for the endowment of a College pastorate.

At 11½ the members formed in procession and marched to the North Church, where an address on the importance and bearing of historical studies was delivered by CHARLES J. STILLE, Esq., of the Class of '39. In the evening an oration was delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society in the North Church, by Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., formerly President of Illinois College. All over the city the houses were lighted up, and hundreds of pleasant, social gatherings, followed by walks home through the uncertain moonlight, filled up the evening hours. The various class "meets" had much of the element of sorrow as well as exhilaration, for there is not one that has not suffered by losses of brave and good men in the struggle our country is making to establish law and peace. The New-Haven House people got up three splendid suppers, and the Tontine, too, had its hands full in that line of business. The class of which Maj.-Gen. RUSSELL was a member, met at his house, and the party at President WOOLSEY's was one of the very happiest affairs connected with all the College ceremonies.

But Thursday was after all the day, and all New-Havan seemed to have congregated around the doors of the Centre Church some time before their opening. The various orations were very well delivered, and apparently very interesting to those who listened all through. The Valedictory oration, by LEANDER THEWBRIDGE CHAMBERLAIN, West Brookfield, Mass., was a finished, masterly and touching piece of elocution. The following is a list of the oration men:

Salutatory—William Haskell, George W. Banks, William C. Reed, Orlando G. Bump, Henry Hubert Ingersoll, Samuel Hastedges, Joseph G. Karnochan, George S. Hemin, Thornton M. Hinkle, Henry G. Dimock, George W. Allen, Wilbur Ives, Henry W. Scott; Poem—Henry E. Cooley; Philosophical—George B. Lounsbury, Horace W. Fowler, Howard Kingsbury, Joen H. Butler, Chas. S. Sheldon, Charles C. Batchiley, Horace Bumstead, Thomas A. Emerson, Frederick J. Barnard, Samuel Hollingsworth, George C. Shepard Southworth, Cyrus W. Francis, David B. Perry; Valedictory—Leander T. Chamberlain.

The graduating class numbers this year 120 members, so I will not send you a list of the names. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon David Sheldon Towerds, Levi Ward Smith, Anthony Quinton Keesby, Moses Tyler, Eben G. Scott, J. A. Cooper, D. S. Potter.

Class of 1860—Erastus Chittenden Beach, George Lewis Beers, William Merrick Bristoll, Oscar Mortimer Carrier, Henry Champion, Frederick Leonard Chapell, Frederick Henry Colton, Joseph Leonard Daniels, Henry C. Eno, Edward Brown Fuibish, Edw. Linus Gaul, George Nelson Greene, David L. Haighi, William Henry Hale, William Henry Hurlburt, Slomon Thorn Kesse, William Ingraham Kip, William McAlpin, Edward DeCost McKay, Otholel Charles Marsh, Edward Gay Mason, Charles H. Owen, George Dwight Phelps, Henry Ward Sigiar, Lemuel Tripp Wilcox, Lewis Sadam Worthington.

Ph. B.

Watson Andrews Goodyear, Arnoldum Heyne, Ignacio M. Megia.

Ph. D.

Josiah Willard Gibbs, William Henry Hale, Lewis Richard Packard.

LL. B.

Horace Atwell Brown, Henry Champion, John Palmer Ellis, Joseph George Morton, Richard Thompson Semmes, Lucius Bement Tuttle.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

M. D.

Judson B. Andrews, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Albert G. Browning, Woodstock.
Henry S. Cornwell, New-London.
Marcus B. Fisk, Stafford.
Newton B. Hall, Brantord.
Thomas M. Hills, New-Haven.
Cyrus E. Humiston, Cheshire.
Chas. G. G. Merrill, Newburyport, Mass.
William C. Minor, New-Haven.
William B. North, New-Britain.
Charles J. Tennant, Franklin, N. Y.
Frederic S. Treadway, New-Haven.
Franklin B. Tuttle, Nangatuck.

HONORARY DEGREES.

A. B.

David G. Porter, (1857.)

A. M.

Rev. Nathaniel W. T. Root, (1853.)
Rev. Samuel Jassup, (1850.)

LL. D.

Rev. Pres. Hill, of Harvard University.

A number of the Societies had their meetings and suppers in the evening, and afterward they went around serenading, so that New-Havan was quite lively. And so ends Commencement week—a day never to be forgotten, until it returns against next year.

H. W. R.

WORKINGMEN'S UNION.—At the last meeting of this Union the following officers were elected and installed:

E. P. McDermott, (Plasters') Presiding; J. J. Blair, (Machinists't Vice-President; E. Karr, (Brooklyn Plasterers') 1st Secretary; J. J. Burby, (Carpenters') 2d Secretary; W. McClore, (Machinists') Treasurer; Lemuel Powell, (Carpenters') Sergeant-at-Arms.

FIRE YESTERDAY.—About noon yesterday, Messrs. MYERS & SON's Varnish Factory, No. 240 W. 40th street, was damaged by fire to the amount of $600.

DESPONDENCY IN REBELDOM.

An Interesting Private Letter—Murmurs Against Jeff. Davis' Administration.

From the Baltimore American.

The following letter was captured during the recent cavalry expedition into North Carolina, and is sent to us by a Union officer, into whose hands it fell. It is evidently the production of a person of much intelligence, and probably of high social position in the rebel Confederacy. The views it gives of the prevailing feeling at Richmond are deeply interesting:

RICHMOND, July 14, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Since the adjournment I have called here on business. Much change has occurred in public sentiment as well as in the condition of the country since you were here. We have fallen on evil times. Disaster on disaster stuns the public sense. A deep gloom oppresses the country. The despondency does not proceed from lack of fortitude to bear the ordinary reverses of war, for the nation has manfully the repeated disasters of the spring of 1862, down to the time when the great JACKSON scattered the gloom by the flashes of his victorious guns at Romney and through the Valley. No, everywhere they will tell you they are despondent, because the conviction has forced itself on them that *past and present misfortunes are chiefly traceable to a source they cannot reach, at least in time to avert those the future threatens*; that further offers of blood and treasure will but go to swell the bulletins of the GRANTS and ROSECRANSES, for whom the same or other imbeciles will be sent to prepare the sacrifice. You will find some of the papers, (mostly the official sheets,) insulting the Southern people by appeals to their constancy under reverses, by invectives to strengthen the hands of the Government and renew our confidence in its wisdom, by entenuating our disasters, as one rather to the ordinary vicissitudes of war than to the fatal agency of perverse rulers and incompetent instruments. It is too bad to have the public intelligence and patriotism outraged by such twaddle—our just complaints and fears treated as the whims of children, with gentle rebuke. With such men there is no significance in the past unanimity of all people of all parties in support of the cause—of their noble sacrifice of life and treasure, *continued to the point nearly of exhaustion*—of their gallantry and devotion through the perils and privations of war, and, worse than all, the sneers and arrogance of power. Confidence in a Government is not so easily restored when once lost—at first it was unbounded. Congress abdicated some of its constitutional powers, and shaped its legislation to meet the demands of an imperious and exacting President. Members of Cabinet sunk from their high offices as constitutional advisers into mere puppets, regardless of his will, generally, in a spirit of efficacy, but mistaken patriotism, to secure the unity and strength of the Executive for a vigorous war, as was plausibly urged; and acceded to demands for doubtful powers rather than possibly damage the cause by revelations of discord in the Government. And all for what, but to *make him irresponsible to any tribunal, and utterly defiant of public opinion*. The man who of all others, should be most imbued with the self-sacrificing and enobling sentiment which underlies our efforts, seems unable to rise to the level of its requirements. If the cause were paramount with him, his agents would be measured sole by their capacity to benefit it. There could be no room in a great heart and mind, occupied and filled with the grandeur of the issue, for vices monopolized by weak and tyrannical rulers. Republican or Democrat—personal favorite or otherwise—LINCOLN dismisses agents who have lost the confidence of army or people, and if he retains CRAES, STANTON and HALLECK, it is because their measurable success in finance and war justifies their retention against party clamor. But no display of incompetency and consequent disaster—no public opinion, however general and authoritative—have as yet operated to dethrone one of DAVIS' pets. BUELL was *court-martialed* for not enjoining BRAGG after driving him from Kentucky, while BRAGG was *caressed* for defeating the just expectations of the country, and preserved in command to receive another defeat from ROSECRANS. So with PEMBERTON, another instance of rapid promotion without a solitary display, in field or council, of ability to justify it. Removed from Charleston for official recommendations, so pernicious as to be rebuked by Gen. LEE, he is sent, with another *promotion*, to a more important post, as if the President expected inspiration from another star to tha collar. At Vicksburgh, when the natural feeling of exultation at the endurance of the garrison has subsided, the question will arise, how came the disaster about? The opinion to be just must be founded on facts. Indiscriminate praise or blame will not redeem the past or secure us from future reverses. From the very best statements PEMBERTON had a force of fully 40,000 troops. GRANT moved on him from Grand Gulf with only 50,000 (afterward increased to 90,000 when he invested Vicksburgh) men, because a larger force, with the increased impediments, would have interfered with the celerity of movement, on which his success greatly depended. The route of GRANT offered many natural obstacles, rivers, &c., which, with the aid of slight field-works, would have tended to neutralize the disparity of force. Massing 30,000 men (10,000 being left in Vicksburgh as sufficient garrison) behind such positions would have delayed, if not repulsed, GRANT. Delay even of a few days was of vital importance, for Jossetoe would have been enabled to come up with reinforcements, and the stores from Jackson and the contiguous country could have been thrown into Vicksburgh. Instead, however, of this, it seems that PEMBERTON weakened his army by detachments from it to impede the enemy's advance, which, of course, were instantly overwhelmed and scattered through the country. Jackson fell with all its stores, which could not be removed or destroyed by us, and finally PEMBERTON had to meet GRANT with an army weakened, as before stated, and suffering a disastrous defeat with heavy loss of prisoners and guns, fled into Vicksburgh. Then questions naturally arise—why was so important a point as Grand Gulf not fortified in the long period of his command? Why deferred until the approach of the enemy made unmounted guns and munitions an easy prey? Why was Vicksburgh caught with insufficient supplies? GRANT's object was known months before. The contiguous (to say nothing of the stores lost at Jackson) country abounded in supplies. Why not six months instead of forty days' rations? And why, above all, as PEMBERTON must have known the condition of its commissariat, did he crowd fully 20,000 men into it, in excess of its wants for defence, to consume its scanty supplies, or become food for powder and disease? The impregnable character of the works went for naught, and GRANT, who had evidently penetrated PEMBERTON's want of providence, made the issue rest on hunger instead of assault. Hence, we find but one general assault, and the endurance rather than the bravery of the garrison saved. When defeated, he should have retreated on the open country, for the above and other reasons, for it is now absolutely certain that by not doing so he not only destroyed all hope of rescue from JOSSETOE, but also precipitated the fall of Vicksburgh on the superserviceable troops he threw into it. The Government had thought PEMBERTON's force sufficient, and hence JOHNSTON was sent, with no force of his own, beyond 2,000 or 3,000 men, but to take charge of PEMBERTON's army in consequence of the alarm Government at the last moment began to feel about his imputed unpopularity and incompetency. To create a new army of 25,000 men, from an exhausted country, and wask as well as distant points—upon the spur of the occasion, was even more than could be expected; but to dash them, mostly militia, on GRANT's 90,000, intrenched front and rear, and with a river to front, would have argued mere recklessness. Upon these facts the judgment of the country must rest, whether this *first* display of quality in the field, coupled with his counsels at Charleston, sustain or not his fitness, and the persistence of the President in maintaining him at so important a point. That PEMBERTON is brave and loyal enough, there is no doubt; but that is no more than may be said of every officer and man who shared the siege. Something more is required of a General than mere bravery and loyalty, the absence of which would be a reproach—their presence a matter of course. No man would think of complimenting another because he had a nose to his face; while, without one, he might be thought below the ordinary standard of humanity. A hasty public opinion was, at first, disposed to suspend to his generally-asserted incompetency the want of good faith and courage; but this was idle, for few men are so recreant to position and interest. And now some of the same hasty sort seem to be so gratified that he did not actually betray the fortress, or take to one of its caves with the women and children, that they are disposed to condole the disaster because it was not more flagrant by being spiced with these additions. But such will not be the sober verdict of the country. There are some blunders which amount to crimes, and in the gravity of their consequences do not admit of that atonement which merely exposes their author to the perils and privations into which his want of qualification has constrained others. In conclusion, I observe around me an impatience, mingled with subdued resentment, which forbids, unless at the expense of a counter-revolution, the continuance of Mr. DAVIS' education at military *protégés* at the probable sacrifice of the life and resources, as well as the cause of the country. Our military friend, whose letters and general information enable him to speak with authority on such matters, has given me many of the facts in this letter. They agree in the main with the intelligent opinion hereabouts.

I have to urge on your attention the matter of which I wrote you last, and our friend D. will be able to strengthen it by many new facts. The mails are so out of joint, and the enemy such frequent visitors of our lines of communication, that I letrnet this to our mutual friend C., who will pass near your post-office, and will mail it. With usual signature, I am, with your address, most cordially and truly yours, MOTLTRIE.

THE TURF.

The Great Trotting Match on Fashion Course—Gen. Butler against Dutchman's Time.

Yesterday, Aug. 1, 1863, the black gelding *Gen. Butler* (so named for last time in his trotting matches against the celebrated stallion *George M. Patchen*) trotted his match against time on the Fashion Course; his owner backing him to trot three miles in harness in less than 7 minutes 32½ seconds, that time having been made, under the saddle, by the famous trotting horse *Dutchman*, on the 1st of August, 1839, just twenty-four years ago. The match was made by *Butler*'s owner, who took the odds of two to one—or $300 to $350—that *Butler* would not beat 7 minutes 30½ seconds; Mr. HAMLIN F. JONES being the backer of time against the horse.

The result of the race may be briefly summed up in a few words, as follows: *Butler* was driven by DAN. MACE. The first mile was done in 2.29½, without a break; in the second mile he broke before and after he passed the ½ pole, but caught each time very quickly, and finished the two miles in 5m. 00s.; in the third mile he broke very badly on the back stretch, and twice again between the half and three-quarter poles, (the effect of which can be seen in the time-table at these points,) and made the mile in 2.31.34, thus losing the race by 1¾ seconds and a fraction, and not equaling *Flora Temple's* performance of the same distance by ¾ second. For the first 2½ miles, *Butler* was accompanied by a running horse under saddle, and at the last ½ mile *Butler* had another horse and rider for company to hurry him up; but all would not do; some thought that MACE went the first mile too fast, and beat himself.

RECAPITULATION.

Fashion Pleasure Grounds, Aug. 1, 1863. Match—HAMLIN F. JONES bets $500 that *Gen. Butler*, in harness, will not beat *Dutchman's* time three miles, under saddle, in 7:32½; owner backs *Butler* for $250 that he will do it within 7:32½.

Time of 1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	Mile.
First mile.....37½	36½	38	38½	2:29½
Second mile.....37½	36¼	37½	39¾	2:30½
Third mile.....37½	39½	36	39	2:34
Total				7:34

THE NEWS PACKAGES BY THE MORNING STAR.—We are greatly indebted to Westcott's Express for the promptly delivery of our newspaper files from New-Orleans, brought by the steamship *Morning Star*, which rue ashore at Long Branch.

ROBBERY OF GOLD.—A bag containing $600 in gold was stolen yesterday morning from the window of the broker's office, William and Exchange Place. The thief raised the sash, grabbed it, and made good his escape.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelar's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway.
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Parsons's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS

Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.

The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's Sewing-Machines supplied from office No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st., New-York, by J. T. ELLIS.

Silk, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., for Sewing-Machines. Operators and Machines sent out by the day or week. Family Sewing. Machines repaired and to let.

Rheumatisms, Paralysis, and Numbness of the limbs are relieved and cured by Orlental and Electro-Magnetic Bath, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av. (Near the Cooper Union.) Open daily to both ladies and gentlemen, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

FUNERAL.—The members of City Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are requested to appear at the Lodge Room, corner of Grand and Centre sts., this day, (Sunday,) Aug. 2, at 12½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, Lieut. WILLIAM LOGAN HERSHEY, who fell in defence of the Union, at the memorable battle of Gettysburgh.

By order, A. GERSHON, W. M.
LIONEL JACOBS, Secretary.

BOYD.—In Aldie, HORATIO HENRY BOYD, in the 30th year of his age.

FOSDICK.—On Friday, July 31, of wounds received in the attack on Port Hudson, Sergt. ALEXANDER S. FOSDICK, of the 165th regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Second Duryee's Zouaves.)

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock.

HARRIOTT.—In Tarrytown, on Friday, July 31, at the residence of her son-in-law, Abel Price, Jane, relict of the late John Harriott, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, this (Sunday) afternoon, Aug

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE HOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

RIOTERS SIX.

Although Brooklyn escaped scenes similar to those which disgraced and horrified New-York, it was evident that the material was there to create them, and nothing but the firm front of

INSPECTOR JOHN S. FOLK,

cordially seconded by his command and the military and civil authorities, prevented outbreaks. He received a dispatch at 10½ o'clock Monday from headquarters here, directing him to call in his reserve, and to hold them in immediate readiness. They were on drill at Fort Green, at the time, and forthwith he ordered them to their respective precincts.

At 5 o'clock P. M. a dispatch was received from Commissioner Acton to send his whole force to New-York, if, in the Inspector's opinion, it would be safe for them to leave Brooklyn. He did think it was safe; and as soon thereafter as headquarters could be reached, reported himself at Mulberry-street, with upward of 200 men. On consultation with Commissioners Acton and Bogart, it was thought best for him and his command to return to Brooklyn, to be ready for any emergency that might arise there. Before leaving, and about 8 P. M., word came of the renewed attack on the *Tribune* buildings, and Inspector Folk was ordered to join his force to that of Inspector Carpenter, accompany him as far as the *Tribune* buildings, and render what aid was required in dispersing the mob thereabouts. On reaching the Park the mob—an account of whose fight from Printing House-square, and recession to the Park by Mr. Carpenter's command, has been given—was severely dealt with by Inspector Folk and his command, who, being on the left, had the last handling of the refugees, and they made havoc, shearing the ground with them, right and left. Inspector Folk escaped a huge club by an adroit dodge and led the party wielding it low only to incur another flying attack, which he met, evaded and similarly acted. This duly over, and with cheers from Inspector Carpenter's force, Mr. Folk at once took up the march for Brooklyn. Reaching Fulton Ferry, he heard that but a short time before two negroes had been killed on the docks near by. Halting his command and taking a squad, he made inspection of the vicinity, hunting for a schooner two negroes, one of whom had terribly cut and his arm broken, the other on suffering from body blows. Inspector Folk at once took measures to send the poor fellow most injured to the Hospital. He tried to hire two hacks, offering the drivers to pay what they wanted, and to send a guard of police with them. One was unwilling to disarm his carriage, and drove hastily away; the other asked a call, and he was rapidly followed. An omnibus at the ferry was then hailed, but the driver represented that it might endanger his life and the life of his passengers. The Inspector, seeing some justice in this, essayed elsewhere, and secured a fish wagon. Toe wounded man was placed on a mattress, put into it and off, under sufficient guard, to the hospital. This done the force returned to Brooklyn, and reaching there was dismissed to the several Precincts, with directions to hold themselves in readiness on a moment's notice.

From that time until Wednesday night nothing occurred of a serious character. So well had Inspector Folk instructed his forces, and so efficiently had they obeyed, that the slightest lawless gatherings were met and dispersed by the different Precinct Police, and no opportunity for any demonstration afforded.

At about 11½ o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the elevators in the basin were fired, and to them at once Inspector Folk and his command hastened. Meeting an immense crowd of citizens and firemen near the scene, the latter opened as they came on the double quick and gave them cheer on cheer as they hurried through. On reaching the immediate vicinity of the fire, they were greeted with groans and hisses, but with no violence.

The incendiaries, who were a gang of laborers, having escaped or mingled with the crowd, there was nothing for the force to do. Inspector Folk remained with them in the vicinity, however, until 3 A. M. of the next morning, when they were dismissed to their several Precincts.

On Thursday and Friday the force was kept in constant readiness, but their services were not needed, and on the latter day they were dismissed to their usual duties.

It is well known that Inspector Folk is a man of lion heart, never knowing what fear is; fertile in emergencies, and always in the advance where there is danger. His long experience as Chief of Police, and subsequently as Inspector, together with the characteristics mentioned, secured for him the confidence of "all Brooklyn," and the military and civic authorities were at his disposal. There was great trepidation in Brooklyn when he left and feeling of security when he returned. His Headquarters were at the City Hall, and from the Sheriff, Mayor, and Military authorities, he was tendered all the cooperation he could desire. His force, Capt. Powsas, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, and a most valuable officer, being in command under him, were faithful, willing and constant to a man; he cannot designate one who failed in the entire and energetic discharge of duty.

To Inspector Folk's excellent disposition of the small force at his command, to the prestige that his determined character had won, and his constant vigilance, Brooklyn owes her immunity from burning, sacking, pillage, and carnage, such as characterized its neighbor across the water.

DESPERATE CONFLICT WITH NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.

Courage of a Farmer—One Cut Nigh to Death.

ARREST OF ALL THE PARTIES.

For some months past the town of Rye, Westchester County, has been infested with burglars, and to such an extent that a Vigilance Committee had been organized, under the charge of Mr. Titus, one of the most prominent citizens. The services of Detectives Slowey and Tiernan, of the Metropolitan Police, were called into requisition, and they had been up there repeatedly, and indefatigable in working up the case. Eight or ten burglaries had been committed in the town, and one night the gang entered the house of Mr. Kingsland. Going up stairs, and attempting to enter his room, a spring bell gave the alarm; Mr. Kingsland and a man in his employ rushed from their beds, and gave the burglars pursuit, but they fled down stairs and escaped; it was subsequently discovered that two dogs in the basement had been chloroformed and then taken out and their brains dashed out against a tree; the Detectives being subsequently called to the house, ascertained by the footmarks in the soil, that one of the villains had a very small and peculiarly shaped foot, and the other a very large one. This discovery was of advantage in identifying the burglars, as portions of those who were subsequently arrested for entering, on last Wednesday morning, the dwelling of Mr. William Purdy, a well known and wealthy farmer of that town.

Mr. Purdy was awakened about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning by a noise in an adjoining room; seizing his pistol, he hastened there and discovered two men; an immediate attack was made by him, and in the course of the struggle ensuing an effort was made to wrench his pistol from him, during which it exploded, unfortunately doing no harm to the thieves. One of the rascals was armed with a jimmy and a chisel; the other with a carving knife taken from a room below. In the struggle Mr. Purdy succeeded in securing the knife, with which he did great execution, cutting one of the burglars terribly, and compelling a speedy retreat. Following them out of the house, he saw that accomplices were in the road, who at once fled on being joined by one of those driven from the house.

Mr. Purdy made a search for the other and soon found him lying in the barn, bleeding profusely from several stabs which Mr. Posnr had inflicted with the recovered knife, in all five stabs, in throat, chest and side, each, where mortal only told. Mr. Purdy rested in the dead face and hands by the blue light, but not seriously. The fellow in the barn was utterly powerless and fast bleeding to death. He was left there, but surgical aid furnished him as soon as possible. Early on Thursday Headquarters were notified and Detective Slowey went up, recognizing the wounded man as an old burglar, named George Smith alias Henson, a notorious, desperate villain, who two or three years since was shot while attempting a burglary at Bordentown, New-Jersey. Gaining what points he required as to the other parties, Detective Slowey returned to New-York, and, in conjunction with Detective Tiernan, proceeded to work up the case, speedily discovering that the headquarters of the party were in the Five Points, and on Thursday these two officers arrested, at No. 148 Leonard-street, two noted villains, Louis Brown and Charles Bissell, taking them to White Plains. Brown was identified by Mr. Purdy, but, unable to identify Bissell, he was released. The officers returned to this City with their prisoner, and then set about getting the Captain of the party. The efforts were successful. Detective Slowey, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, arresting him as he was leaving a crib in Park-street, where burglars and thieves most do congregate, known as Miller's liquor store. He made a show of resistance, but the decision of Detective Slowey soon reduced him to submission. His name is William Hill alias Joseph Grimes. He has been out of State Prison but six months, having been sent for burglaries in Westchester County, and is thoroughly a villainous thief and scoundrel. Detective Slowey took him to White Plains yesterday afternoon, where avidance against him was conclusive and he was committed.

The burglar so badly cut by Mr. Purdy has the chances of living all against him. He some three or four years since was in Mr. Poynter, knew all about the house and the wealthy and other valuables there. The party first attempted to take away Mona work around the basement, and during by Keller; failing in this they hastened upon the latter. For one day and night before their disastrous adventure they laid in a beer adjoining Mr. Purdy's premises; the design of pillage being interrupted from divers causes.

Mr. Purdy is a man of some fifty years of age, and he evinced remarkable courage in the defence of his premises. His fight was a terrible one, and his escape wonderful. To Detectives Slowey and Tiernan the residents of the town award, and justly, the greatest praise for the efforts made and the sagacity displayed in arresting the gang which so long has kept them in a state of uneasiness. All the burglars are Germans, and compose a portion of a well-organized and desperate party.

Judge McCunn and the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

THE SUPREME COURT DENY HIS AUTHORITY TO ISSUE THEM.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday decided, as in the Times it has been stated they would do, that the City Judge has no power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*. This decision, it is understood, was unanimous, and it was in anticipation of it that the Warden of the City Prisons, during the last week, refused to respond to the writs of Judge McCunn, and the Sheriff refused to serve attachments for contempt. They took this position under the highest legal advice, and by their action have probably prevented a general jail-delivery of the rioters and thieves, thus far arrested. It is estimated that Judge McCunn has issued during the last year not less than 2,500 writs of *habeas corpus*—probably three times as many as have been issued by all the other Judges in the State. Every one of the parties who have been released by the City Judge, by means of the *habeas corpus*, is liable to rearrest, and the authorities will take prompt measures to secure them. Provost-Marshal Nugent intends to take into custody, whenever found, all discharged soldiers and others who have obtained their release on proceedings had by *habeas corpus* before Judge McCunn.

The decision is one which will give our citizens a renewed sense of security. It effectually closes a wholesale loosening of criminals of all degree upon them, and restricts the exercise of a power potent for good or evil to those who will not abuse it.

Inquest in the Case of William Williams.

An inquest was held by Coroner Naumann at the Sixth Ward Station-house, yesterday, in the case of the negro Williams, alleged to have been murdered by the mob, an account of which appeared in the Times of Saturday. The testimony in the case was very voluminous, and is as follows:

John F. Dickson, sworn—Am captain of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, Metropolitan Police; between 5 and 6 in the morning of the 14th ult., a citizen came to my station-house, No. 580 Greenwich street, stating that the mob were beating a negro; I took a section of men and went to the spot, and found the negro in Leroy-street about 150 feet from Washington; found the negro lying on the sidewalk, with his head toward the curb-stone; near him was a stone weighing nearly 20 pounds, the negro was beat up and insensible; to defense pains by the side of deceased was a small bag containing clothing; the stone appeared to be a piece of a flag; deceased tried to speak, but was unable to make himself understood until he reached the City Hospital, whither the Police force took him; when there, he said that his name was William or Williams; left the deceased at the City Hospital in care of the physician; there was no crowd near the spot where we found the negro; there were a few firemen near, and they seemed willing to assist the Police; there was blood on the sidewalk, and deceased was covered with blood; heard that deceased was employed on the United States steamer *Belvidere*; but that ship having sailed, I have been unable to learn anything positive concerning him; my men have, since the riots, been constantly searching for rioters, with a good degree of success; we now have two prisoners that have not, as yet, been taken before any Court.

William Groat, sworn—Am Sergeant of Police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, went, on the morning of the 14th ult., with Capt. Dickson and a platoon of men to Leroy-street, and saw deceased and the stone lying near by; much blood on the stone; did not take the stone away; the negro lay in a pool of blood, and seemed to have been beaten with a stone on he spot where he lay; the stone appeared like the blocks used in a cross pavement. The Sergeant gave other testimony, not unlike that of Capt. Dickson above.

John Patton, of No. 13 Leroy-street, sworn: On the morning of the 14th ult. I was in Leroy-street, passing my door; heard a cry and the words "Go into him! let him have it!" thins I saw three persons chasing the negro, but I cannot swear this, since I, being shocked, fled; three persons, who had beaten and kicked deceased, ran past me as I approached the scene; they seemed to be laboring men; but cannot identify the prisoner as one of the number; one of the men had a blue shirt, dark pants and a hat; he had sandy whiskers, and another had a blue overall shirt, wore whiskers, but cannot swear concerning their color; cannot describe the short man, when I ran into my house the three ruffians were beating the negro; I did not see the stone used about half an hour after the beating I went to the street and saw the negro lying where he had been beaten; he was then alive, I saw near no person whom I knew or could identify.

Mr. Patton gives testimony not unlike that of Capt. Dickson, concerning the stone with which the ruffian miscreants smashed the skull of deceased.

Stephen Milirr, of West-street, corner of Leroy, sworn: Am a dealer in liquors; at about six o'clock in the morning of the second day of the riots, a person called me, saying there was something occurring on the sidewalk; that a man's name is John Gallager; I left my back room and went to my door, whence I saw on the opposite sidewalk what appeared to be a man's legs; a coal-cart obstructed my view; a man was kicking at the legs; a man approached and spoke to the man that had been kicking, when the latter said, in a loud tone, "If you don't cease I'll give you something;" the man who had been kicking then left, going toward Washington-street, and the other man went toward West-street, but returned to the body, pulled off his coat, and shouted to persons who were approaching in Leroy-street; this man then picked up what appeared to be a piece of flag-stone, and raising it, cast it, as I should judge, on the head of deceased; the man stood four or five seconds over the body; I went back into my store; I have seen this man drinking in my place; think he was called Jack, and belonged on board the *Brilliant*; cannot identify either of the prisoners I could identify the man called Jack, were I again to see him; the persons to whom he shouted were main y children; one of the number was William Maher, of Washington and Leroy streets.

John Small, of No. 54 Clarkson-street, sworn: Went to my stable shortly before seven o'clock on the morning of July 14; the stable was in Washington-street, about forty feet from Leroy; while at my stable door I heard a man who was approaching shouting "Nagur;" this man, whom I never saw before, ran down the west side of Washington-street, and then returning, confronted me, and warned me not to employ negroes on my trucks; this man was much excited, had been drinking, and the front of his pantaloons was bespattered with blood; my impression is that he was a laborer, with sandy hair, red shirt and black pants; cannot describe hat; think he was about five feet eight; cannot swear that he is now before the Jury, although one of the prisoners closely resembles him. This person gave his name as Edward Canfield.

Thomas Lamb—This man, Edward Canfield, on the appearance of the person who approached me and warned me to employ no negroes, but I cannot swear that he is the man.

James Best, of No. 135 Leroy-street, sworn: On the second day of the riot, at about half-past six o'clock in the morning, I went down to the northeast corner of Washington and Leroy streets, and there saw the colored man, with his face terribly cut, lying on the sidewalk; saw a paving-stone, such as might have been taken from the street, saw several persons standing on co ners and at their own thresholds; two or more of the pre-ent witnesses were of this number; the colored man was yet alive. [The further testimony of this witness is no respect conflicts with that of Capt. Dickson.]

Edward Ray, of No. 133 Leroy-street, sworn: On the morning of the 14th of July I was standing at the intersection of Washington and Leroy streets; a colored man asked me where he might find a grocery; a man by name Edward Canfield approached from Jones' liquor store, cursed me, and demanded what he wanted; the colored man replied that he desired to find a grocery, thereupon, without further words, Canfield struck and knocked the negro to the pavement; then kicked him and jumped upon him; then, with his boots, gouged out the negro's eyes. [This witness identified James Lamb as the man who cast a paving-stone at deceased. He also identified that subsequent to the kicking by Canfield and the throwing of the stone by Lamb, a third man ran up with a bowie-knife and attempted to stab the deceased. The witness swears that Lamb then said he would like to kill some "white niggers." The witness, who is only ten years of age, gave his testimony with great clearness and seeming truthfulness. His testimony, which is corroborative of that of other witnesses, produced a deep impression.]

Emma Flandreau, of No. 133 Leroy-street, sworn: On the morning of July 14, at about six and a half o'clock, my cousin called me to the window, and I saw the deceased, who was attempting to rise, when a man knocked him down and kicked him; one of the several persons present there, three of whom I particularly recognized; a fourth man crossed the street, and, joining the trio, kicked the deceased; this man I recognize as Michael Canfield, now present; he lives in the house where I reside; a man with black whiskers came from the direction of Jones' liquor-store, and, pulling off his coat, seized a paving-stone, raised it as high as his head, and threw it full with full force upon the colored man's breast; he then jumped upon the deceased; I recognize that man as James Lamb, the prisoner, now present; Canfield, subsequent to the attack upon the deceased, went from the spot with his hands covered with blood, and entered Jones' liquor-store; he had evidently been drinking; I saw the body taken away by the police; at the time of the attack there were many small boys on the street corners witnessing the transaction; witness noticed the bolstering and unseemly conduct of a woman, who is believed to be the wife of one of the ruffians who committed the murder; but this woman is believed to have been guilty of nothing beyond close sympathy with the murderers.

Daniel Greenleaf, of No. 332 Bleecker-street, milkman, was serving a customer about half a block from the scene of the murder; saw the attack upon the colored man, and saw him knocked down; there were three persons in the attacking party; he appeared to fall helpless on the first blow that I saw; one of the ruffians drew a knife and tried to stab deceased; another ran to a coal-yard near by, whence he took a large stone, which he threw as has been stated by other witnesses; cannot positively swear that either of the three prisoners now present was engaged in the attack.

[At 1½ o'clock the jury adjourned for dinner.]

Caleb Lawrence, carman, of No. 74 Morton-street, sworn—While at my stable, in Washington-street, next door above Morton-street, I heard some children say that a colored man was being murdered in Leroy-street; subsequently, on going down the street, I saw the body of the colored man and near it a man, who picked up a stone and threw it upon the body; this action was thrice repeated; the assailant was John McAllister, whom I now positively identify. [The hour of the day and several circumstances are already stated in his witness, probably as it may be given by others.]

Margaret Stevenson, No. 134 Leroy-street, makes oath to precisely the same facts that are revealed by Miss Fitzsimons.

At about 5 o'clock the side was given to the jury, and after brief consultation they rendered their verdict, that the unknown colored man "came to his death by violence at the hands of Edward Canfield, James Lamb and John McAllister, on the morning of the four south day of July, 1863, in Leroy-street, near Washington-street."

The jury were then discharged with the thanks of the Coroner.

In answer to the usual questions, John McAllister, through advice of his counsel, Edward Nesbit, Esq., entered a simple plea of "not guilty." McAllister is a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, and was employed in a sugar-house.

James Lamb is a native of Ireland, aged 33 years, a laborer, and resides at No. 136 Leroy-street, and says that on the morning of the 14th ult., at the time of the tragedy he was asleep.

Edward Canfield, aged 28 years, is also a native of Ireland, and a laborer, resident in Leroy-street. He states that he is wholly innocent, and that the case is one which has been trumped up by persons who hold malice against him.

In behalf of John McAllister, Mr. Edward Nesbit asked that bail be accepted in the sum of from $5,000 to $10,000. Mr. Nesbit said that the prisoner had friends present to the Station-house, who were ready to give bail in any amount. Coroner Naumann holds the motion under advisement until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Canfield and Lamb were committed, and all but one of the witnesses, who are persons of respectability, were discharged on their own recognizances.

Mr. Lawrence, who was the principal witness against McAllister, was placed under the protection of the Police, he having been threatened with violence if he gave evidence against McAllister. One ruffian went so far as to offer him a threat just as he was about to testify, but he was at once expelled from the Station-house by Capt. Jourdan.

A Reminiscence.

A MOB IN NEW-YORK IN THE LAST CENTURY.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* revives this reminiscence:

"While waiting for the third installment of the account of riots across the water, by your correspondent 'Sigma,' I send you an account of what was called the 'Doctors' Mob' in New-York, compiled from an address before the St. Nicholas Society of that City, by Hon. Wm. A. Duer. It took place during the latter part of the last century. The riot was provoked by the recklessness and wanton impredence of some young surgeons at the hospital, who, from one of the upper windows, exhibited the dissected arm of a subject to some boys who were at play on the green below. One of them whose curiosity was thus excited, mounted upon a ladder and called for some reason, and as he reached the window, was told by one of the doctors to look at his 'mother's arm.' It happened unfortunately that the boy's mother had recently died, and the horror which had now taken the place of his curiosity, induced him to run to his father, who was at work as a mason at a building in Broadway, with the information of what he had seen and heard.

Upon receiving the intelligence, the father repaired to the wife's grave, and upon opening it found that the body had been removed. He returned forthwith to the place where he had been at work and informed his fellow-laborers of the circumstances. Their indignation and horror at the revelation were nearly equal to his own. Armed with the implements of their trade, they marched in a body to the hospital, gathering recruits by the way, in number amounting to a formidable mob. The doctors, in the meantime, had taken the alarm and decamped. The theatre of their operations, however, was ransacked, and several subjects, in various states of mutilation, were discovered. Driven to frenzy by the spectacle, the mob issued forth in pursuit of the doctors, who, had they fallen into the hands of the enraged multitude, would speedily have been made "subjects" of themselves. They had the good fortune, however, to elude the search, though some of them escaped by the breadth of a hair.

The obnoxious Dr. Hicks fled in the first instance in Dr. Cochran's, near by opposite Trinity Church, trying for protection upon the general respect in which Dr. Cochran was held, and that from his having relinquished practice, his house would escape search. But the mob had an intimation of Hick's retreat, and searching the house from cellar to garret, without success. They even opened the scuttle and looked out upon the roof, without perceiving the Doctor, who lay "perdue" behind the chimney of the next house, suffering probably as severe a mental solicitude, to say the least, as ever ruffled the administrator to a patient. The physician took refuge in the jail, and the militia were ordered out to protect them and to quell the riot. This was not effected without a specimen of civil war in the streets, which, had the mob been acquainted with the modern art of constructing barricades, might have proved more serious and of longer continuance. As it was, it lasted for three or four days, during which the City may be said to have been in a state of siege.

Never shall I forget the charge I saw made upon a body of the rioters by Stark's light horse. From our residence, opposite St. Paul's, I first perceived the troop as it debouched from Fair (now Fulton) street, and attacked the masses collected at the entrance of the "Fields," whence they soon scattered, some of them retreating into the churchyard, driven sword-in-hand through the portico by the troopers str ing right and left with the back of their sabres. The rioters had received a temporary check, but were by no means subdued. Apprised of the retreat of the Doctors, they rallied and advanced to attack the jail; but the militia arrived there before them, and were drawn up to defend it, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets.

The Governor, the Mayor, the Recorder, and other City magistrates, were also on the ground, with many of the principal citizens, who repaired to the assistance of the civil authorities. Some of them were severely wounded by missiles from the mob. Mr. Jay received a serious wound in the head. The Baron De Steuben was struck by a stone, which knocked him down, inflicted a flesh wound upon his forehead, and wrought a sudden change in the compassionate feelings he had previously entertained toward the mob. At the moment of receiving it, he was en really remonstrating with the Governor against ordering the militia to fire on the people; but, as soon as he was struck, the Baron's benevolence deserted him, and as he fell he lustily cried out, "Fire, Governor, fire!" B."

Mare Arrests for Alleged Riotous Conduct.

THE ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

Detective Eustace made the arrest, on Friday night, of a man named Jaaas Webster, who is complained of Mr. England, City Editor of the *Tribune*, as a leader of the mob who attacked the *Tribune* buildings. The prisoner was taken into custody, and brought up at Jefferson Market Court. He was identified by Mr. England and Mr. Jenny, another *attaché* of the *Tribune*, and was seen to lead the mob on to the attack three several times. There were several other witnesses who identified him. The prisoner is a Marylander by birth, and has been employed at Christadoro's hair-establishment. He had about him when arrested some Confederate money, and some scraps of Southern poetry. He denies having been present during the attack upon the *Tribune* office, and says he was at work all day Monday and Tuesday. He was held to answer to the charge by Justice Keller at Jefferson Market Court.

Officers Jay, Fossray and Jonas made the arrest yesterday of three boys, named Richard L. Sears, Garnett Hill and Edgar Cox, charged with riotous conduct in attacking several houses occupied by negro families in Cornelius-street. Several highly-respectable citizens appeared against them, and they were thoroughly identified. They were committed in default of $500 bail each.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Ellison, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Andrew Kelly, a very respectable appearing Irishman, living at No. 333 West Thirty-sixth-street, who stands charged with being a rioter and inciting the mob to attack the house of Mr. John Gasen, Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-streets, on Tuesday, the 14th ult. Mr. Andrew Cox, of No. 339 West Thirty-sixth-street, states that he saw Kelly inciting the mob to burn down the house of Mr. Green, but although the premises were not consigned to the flames, they were sacked, and all the valuables carried away. It is further alleged that the prisoner was heard to use inflammatory language to the mob, and urge them to fire the "English Abolitionist's house." Several persons appeared and gave the prisoner a good character, and seemed much surprised that he should be arrested for rioting.

Justice Kelly held the accused to bail in $500 to answer the charge.

The Eighteenth Ward Police yesterday arrested one Thomas Bateman, an Irish grocer, who stands charged with having been engaged in the late riots. One of the complainants against the prisoner is Mr. P. R. Jourdan, of No. 308 First-avenue. It is charged that during the riots on the east side of the City, the prisoner fired on the Police and Military. He was held for examination before Justice Kelly.

A Texas Refugee—A Volunteer in the Riots—His Reward.

At the outbreak of the rebellion Charles Folson was driven from Galveston, Texas, together with his father and mother, because of their Union sentiments. They returned to this State, the old folks settling in Putnam County, and young Folson, then twenty-eight years of age, entering in the First New-York mounted riflemen, Col. C. C. Dodge. He served with honor until last May, having been in fifteen battles—among them those at South Mountain, the seven days battles on the Peninsula, Antietam and on the Blackwater. He was wounded on the Blackwater, and in May was allowed his discharge, then being Orderly Sergeant, returning to his family in Putnam County. On Monday evening, hearing of the riot here, he hurried down, repaired to Headquarters, and volunteered his services in any capacity in which he could be useful. He was sworn in as special Policeman and at once, with others, was sent on active duty against the mob, his part being bravely performed throughout. On Thursday, at 4 o'clock in the morning, he was sent with a squad of Police to Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, to recover the body of the colored man being there. A wagon was taken along, which had to be drawn by hand, and while on return with the body the wheels became fastened in the railroad track; in endeavoring to release them Folson had his right hand and wrist badly broken. He made no complaint, but continued his duties manfully till reaching Headquarters, where he was put under care of the surgeon.

So well had he acted that the attention of the Inspectors had been attracted to him, and he was highly complimented. Yesterday the Committee for the relief of those injured while suppressing the riots, gave him one hundred dollars in money, and a suit of clothes costing twenty-nine dollars. Inspector Carpenter also gave him the following:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN }
POLICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863 }

This is to certify that Charles Folsom, of Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., came to this City, on the morning of the 13th July, and immediately reported to these headquarters, and volunteered his services as Special Policeman. His services were accepted, and most faithfully did he perform his duty, until Thursday the 16th, when in the discharge of his duty, he had his wrist broken. He is a noble young man, and deserves well of all law-abiding citizens. DANIEL CARPENTER,
Inspector Metropolitan Police.

Funeral of Gen. Strong.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. George C. Strong, who fell during the recent attack on Fort Wagner, took place, yesterday, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, on the Fourth-avenue. The body was removed from the residence of the deceased, in Nineteenth-street, to the church, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. A large military force was drawn up in front of the church, and attending some distance up and down the avenue, through which the corpse was borne. Great numbers of spectators also lined the avenue in the neighborhood of the church. As the procession marched into the church the organist played a dirge from Mozart. Among the distinguished military officers present at the funeral were Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, with several members of his Staff; Gen. Casey and Staff, and Maj. Christensen.

The funeral services opened with the singing of the 1,094th hymn of the Methodist compilation, after which, Rev. Dr. Haoaar, the Pastor of St. Paul's, read extracts from the 1st Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, touching the resurrection of the body.

The Venerable Rev. Dr. Dowdney then delivered a discourse upon the life and character of Gen. Strong, which was justly eulogistic of the deceased, and was listened to with great attention. The services closed with the singing of an appropriate hymn and benediction.

The coffin was then removed to the hearse in front of the Church, and the procession for escorting the remains to their last resting-place, formed in the following order—the military being under the command of Col. Hassan:

Section of Police, under command of Sergt. O'Brien, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.
Band.
The Eighth regiment of regulars, commanded by Capt. Frank
Band of the North Carolina.
Battery C, of the Fifth regular artillery, with two pieces and caissons, commanded by Lieut. Baldwin.
Band of the North Carolina.
Detachment of Marines, commanded by Sergt. Alexander.

Pall Bearers.

Brig.-Gen. Canby,		Brig.-Gen. Ewen,
Com. Meade,		Col. P. N. Hasbet,
Maj. Walowright,		Capt. Crispin,
Capt Puffer,		Dr. McCormack,
Capt. W. W. Harrell,		Col. Frank E. Howe,
Aid. J. D. Ottiwell.		Coun'man S. T. Webster.

Horse of the deceased, led by an Orderly.
Committee on National Affairs, in carriages:

Alderman Farley,	Councilman Joyce.
Alderman Mitchell,	Councilman Wagner.
Alderman Barry,	Councilman McConnell,
Alderman Roach,	Councilman Brandon.
Alderman Ottiwell.	Councilman Haviland.

Relatives and Friends, in carriages.

The route of the procession was down Fourth-avenue to Broadway, and thence down Broadway to the South Ferry. The remains were placed in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of an Old Burglar—His Efforts to Escape.—George Smith, an old and well-known burglar, late on Friday afternoon forced open the rear window of premises No. 225 West Forty-eight-street, occupied by Mrs. Eliza Streptar, during the absence of the latter and commenced a search for plunder. While Smith was sacking the upper rooms, Mrs. Streptar returned, and having no other means of escape, the thief jumped from a second story window to the yard, and ran off. His movements were discovered by Mrs. S., who gave the alarm, when officers Tierney and Dall, of the Twenty-second Precinct, pursued the fugitive, and at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-third-street he was overtaken and arrested by Officer Tierney. The prisoner was searched, and the officer found in his possession about $30 in money, a quantity of jewelry, and other property which he had stolen from Mrs. Streptar. He also had a number of skeleton keys, screwdriver and other burglarious implements in his pockets. Justice Kelly committed Smith to the Toombs, in default of $3,000 bail. Especial credit is due to the officers who made the arrest, for so promptly and closely following up this old offender.

Drowning Casualties.—Gale Jacobs, aged 7 years, fell into the dock at Pier No. 47 East River, and was drowned. The body was soon afterward recovered by Mr. John Hudson, a citizen, and delivered over to the parents, who reside at No. 7 Hoster-street. A number of boys were at play on the pier foot of Forty-eighth-street, East River, when one named Josiah Ewen, 8 years of age, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered. Deceased lived at No. 122 East Forty-ninth-street. A man named Frederick Ralf, 47 years of age, while at work painting the ship *Emma*, lying at Pier No. 13, North River, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered, and Coroner Collin held an inquest. Deceased lived at No. 147 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, whither his remains were removed for interment.

More of Messrs. Brooks Brothers Goods Recovered.—Officers Hamblin and Leish, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested Wm. McCarty, an Irish seaman, living at No. 113 Cherry-street, charged with stealing thirteen coats and six pairs of pants, valued at $125. The goods in question are a portion of those stolen from the store of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-street, on the night of the 14th ult., at the time the mob sacked their premises and stole thousands of dollars worth of clothing. At the time of his arrest the prisoner was attempting to sell the stolen clothing, which was positively identified by Mr. Samuel B. Waipp, a clerk in the employ of Brooks Brothers. Alderman Fox committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Colored Refugees in Fall River, Mass.—The Fall River (Mass.) *News*, of Friday, says: "During the prevalence of the riot in New-York City, a large number of negroes, fearing for their lives, came in the Fall River boats to this city. They are now divided around as guests of our colored families in different parts of the city. They are exceedingly anxious to go back to their homes, but are yet fearful of running the risk of life and limbs. The humane and charitably disposed may, perhaps, find an opportunity of doing them good in some way, if they will take the trouble of visiting them."

Robbed in His Own Store by Alleged Rioters.—Herman Hahil, a grocer, doing business at No. 499 Second-avenue, states that on the night of the 15th ult. two men, named John Largan and Thomas Lyons, came into his store and demanded $100, or they would burn down the place. He gave them $25, thinking this would do, but they seized him and took $75 more from his pockets. He lodged complaint against them yesterday, and they were arrested by Capt. Palmer, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and committed for examination.

More Firearms Recovered.—Five more carbines stolen from the armory corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, on the first day of the riot, have been recovered by Officer Kausler, of the Tenth Precinct. The guns were found in possession of the following named persons. One taken from Benjamin Archer, No. 137 Eldridge-street; one taken from John Knipa, No. 50 Orchard-street; two taken from James Hill, No. 154 Ludlow-street; one taken from Thomas Frazier, No. 197 Bowery.

Attempted Burglary.—Officer McConnell, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested two parties, named Jas. P. Carroll and John Kilroy, on charge of removing a shutter from the store of Catharine McCauley, of No. 292 West Twenty-seventh-street, with the intention of committing a burglary. They admitted removing the shutter, but stated they only desired to get a paper of tobacco. They were committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Savage Assault.—Margaret Dwyer and her husband, living at No. 43 Hamilton-street, were assaulted and badly beaten by John Brown, a seaman. Dwyer was unable to leave his bed yesterday to enter a complaint against Brown. The latter was arrested by Officer Huvilea, of the Seventh Precinct, and Justice Somers committed him for examination.

Railroad Casualty.—A man, named John McCarry, was run over corner of Charlton and West streets by a small car of the Ninth-avenue line, and one of his legs badly fractured. The Twenty-eighth Precinct Police conveyed him to Bellevue Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

The Case of the Ella Warley.

The Steamer Ella Warley and Cargo vs. The United States.—Nelson, C. J.—This vessel was captured about one hundred miles north of the Island Abaco, one of the Bahamas, east of the Gulf Stream, on the 20th of April, 1863, by the war steamer *Santiago De Cuba*, D. B. Bigelow, Commander. The cargo consisted principally of arms, Enfield rifles, Austrian rifles, muskets and others, lead, saltpetre, &c., &c.

The *Ella Warley* belongs to E. Addesly, of Nassau, a British subject, and possibly the cargo, although this is left in some uncertainty. The vessel had been recently purchased of an American citizen of Charleston, S. C. After running the blockade of Charleston two or three times from that city and Nassau, N. P., she left the latter place in ballast for Havana, where she took in a part of her cargo and returned, completing it at Nassau, and then sailed as before stated for Nassau, for St. Johns, N. B., and was captured some twenty-four hours out, as already stated.

The master, A. G. Swaney, states that the vessel was cleared at Nassau for St. Johns, and the cargo consigned to W. B. Wright, of that place. In the same way that previous cargoes had been consigned, when he run the blockade of the port of Charleston.

R. W. Lockwood, the pilot of the *Ella Warley*, states that he cannot say where the vessel was bound after leaving Nassau, and that he don't know where she was bound. He further says, "I never heard, nor asked any question, as to where we were bound. The master, to the best of my knowledge, was the only one who knew *where we were bound*." He further says, "I think the last voyage began at Nassau, N. P., but I don't know where it was to have ended;" and again, "At the time we were taken we were steering our course about north, half west, in order to get into the Gulf Stream, and we were not steering to any particular place;" again, "I don't know whether or not we were bound to that port (Charleston, S. C.) on the voyage during which we were captured." It is remarkable that the pilot should be thus in doubt and uncertainty as to the course of the vessel on her voyage from Nassau, and as to her destination, if her course and destination were for St. Johns, of all persons on board the vessel, he was the most likely to have been advised of it. The uncertainty leads to strong suspicion as to the ostensible voyage. The log-book was mutilated after the capture, or about that time, together with other papers. It is urged that the only part destroyed was that which related to the former voyages in violation of the blockade of Charleston, but the only evidence of this is that of the master, who gave the order to burn the papers. His testimony on this subject is not entitled to full credit.

The whole of the proofs in the case, which I have attentively studied, appears to me to lead to the conclusion that the port of St. Johns, N. B., as on former voyages of the vessel from Nassau, was used simply as a pretext to cover a voyage to Charleston, in violation of the blockade of that port, and that the destination of the vessel was in reality for this port at the time of the capture.

We agree to the decree condemning vessel and cargo.

Fifty-two Bales of Cotton vs. The United States.—Nelson, C. J.—This cotton was captured from on board a flat-boat, at the town of Lamar, at the head of Aranzas Bay, Texas, fastened to the wharf. The flat-boat was not captured, but a schooner, called *Monte Christo*, lying in the same waters, undergoing repairs, and on board of which, as claimed, it was intended to place the cotton, was captured. This vessel was afterward burnt, but the master was brought to New-York, and has been examined to *preparatorio*. The cotton belongs to a citizen and merchant of New-York, who had gone to the South just before the breaking out of the war, to make collection of debts, and was engaged at the time in gathering together the funds realized from these collections, with a view to make his way home. The cotton in question comprised a part of these funds. He was not

Purchase of State Arms for New-York.

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday says:

"Many persons suppose that the thirty thousand muskets recently deposited in the State Arsenal in this city were purchased by the Government. This is an error. Those arms were part of a large importation from Prussia and Saxony, a portion of which was sold to the Washington Government. The remainder were stowed in New-York. On the outbreak of the riot there it was feared they might be seized by the mob, and the owners asked permission of Gov. SEYMOUR to store them in one of the State arsenals for safety. It was understood that the State authorities might use them against the mob, if the occasion occurred while they were thus on deposit. Gov. SEYMOUR accordingly directed that they might be received at the arsenal in this city. They are an inferior and cheap class of weapons, of old patterns, some of which had been used; and are not such as the State would purchase.

The only arms recently purchased by the State are 20,000 Enfield rifles of the best patterns, which were bought under the authority of the Military Board, Commissary-Gen. FARRELL, Adjt.-Gen. STRACUE, and Quartermaster-Gen. TALCOTT."

Negro Soldiers in Rhode Island.

A HEAVY ARTILLERY COMPANY TO BE FORMED.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, July 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.—Authority having been received from the War Department to raise one company of heavy artillery, to serve for three years or during the war, to be composed of colored men, a camp for that purpose is hereby established at Dexter Training Ground, in the city of Providence, where recruits for the same will be received.

The Quartermaster-General will issue the necessary tents, equipments, &c., upon requisition of WM. H. HOLME.

The company will be organized as follows: One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two musicians, two artificers, one wagoner, and 122 privates.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adjt.-Gen.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

The Mails for the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ariel*, close on Monday, Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M. 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY property, a five-story double tenement house, 25x50 feet deep, with full lot on the east side of this City. For particulars, inquire of R. LIVINGSTON, No. 23 Pine-st., Room No. 13, or of JAMES BEGLAN, corner 31st-st. and 8th-av., N. Y.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor. No. 704 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5. P. M.

$1.900.—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, &c., situate near the village of Mamaroneck. 18 minutes' walk from the depot, and one hour's ride from the City; part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address R. H., Mamaroneck.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE FOR ANY GENtleman doing business down town, situated at foot of 26th-st., East River. Carriage-house and stable. Apply at No. 435 East 16th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT accommodations may be had, by applying at No. 111 East 11th-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor: the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS may be had, with or without board, for single gentlemen, by applying at No. 23 North Moore-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF ROSLYN, L. I.—One large, or two small families can be accommodated with genteel board, on moderate terms, to a private house; locality healthy and romantic, and within pleasant walking distance of Harlor Mountain top, which presents a splendid Ocean and Sound view. Address V. MOTT, Roslyn, L. I., or inquire of D. D. WRIGHT, corner Hous on and Lewis sts., New-York, or Capt. POST, steamer *Arrowsmith*, which leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch: has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

VERY SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION and a first-class table can be had, in a healthy and pleasant location on the Hudson, 20 miles from New-York. Possession immediately. Address COUNTRY BOARD, station C, Troy-st., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, only a moment's walk to Long Island Sound or Gardiner's Bay; good fishing, bathing, sailing, &c. Terms moderate. Send for a circular. This house is reached by Long Island Railroad twice each day, to Greenport, thence by stage to the house; also, steamer *Dispatch*, from James-slip, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M., direct for the House.

THOS. T. PARSONS & SON, Proprietors

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

BOYS AND GIRLS DELIGHTED WITH the patent cantering horses. Healthful fun in every family having one. The interest in these horses will continue, for the reason that the rider can go faster and easier than to go on foot. They are propelled by the weight of the riders. All sizes from two year old cavalry to the size for adults.

STEPHEN W SMITH, No. 432 Broadway.

1,000 POUNDS OR MORE OF HOT-HOUSE GRAPES WANTED.—The above will be received in lots from 25 to 50 pounds per day, for cash. Call or address J. S. BARNES, No. 11 Park-row, Agricultural Office, New York

FOUR GOOD OFFICERS WANTED IN A regiment now forming in this City and rapidly filling up. Address COLONEL, Box No. 182 Post Office

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session in the room in Odd-Fellows' Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock. By order

JOHN J. DAVIS, Grand Scribe.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.,

BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

For sale by

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 42 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINC. RAILROAD CO., (As reorganized.) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company will be paid at the Company's Office in New-York, on and after August 1, prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from July 29 to August 1, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY due 1st of August next, will be paid at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW YORK, July 27, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE, AUGUST 1, FROM the preferred sinking fund, Appleton Extension, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 21, 1863.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CHAS L. RHODES, Vice-President.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

$500, $800, $1,500, AND $2,500 TO loan on bond and mortgage. EDWARD A. FRASER, Counselor at Law and Notary Public, No. 323 Broome-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number two hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MONELL, } Board
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 25, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilman will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigation all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee with all further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

MATRIMONIAL.

A FRENCH LADY OF DISTINGUISHED family very talented in music, is desirous of corresponding with a gentleman, a Choice of refined habits, with a view to matrimony; one that is desirous of going to France preferred. Address MLLE. A. DE C., Box No. 176 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

OF

PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

PRIZE GOODS,

From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON,
BRAMLE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SIBNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aqua fortis, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, horse-hair, iron, linseed oil, lumber, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinines, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, sahnapape, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES O. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, provisions, drugs, medicines, &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 28, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.

July 28, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 43 bales of Cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 46 bales, 26 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E, in diamond, w 4 c 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.

ROST. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 23d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this City, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GALLATIN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June inst., of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings be onging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States income tax: both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 26, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of *five per cent* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 71 Liberal-st.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—8TH DIVIDEND.—The Director have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Aug. 3.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID CHESTNUT SORrel saddle-horse, 16½ hands high, belonging to an army officer, to be sold at a bargain well adapted for ladies use. Apply to Mr E. PLATO, No. 354 7th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE PONY, VERY stylish, 13½ hands high; also saddle to fit. Sold for the want of use. Very cheap. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner of Crosby and Prince sts.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary No. 8 Boatman's over Post Book—Room No. 5—second floor.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP

GREAT EASTERN,

WALTER PATON, Commander,

will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, and from NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from ..... $95 to $195

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at 6-parsee tables. $70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $26

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION

TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,576	Glasdell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,106	Brooting,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,976	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class $100
Second-class ..... 60 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JOSKINS, leaves New-York Wed's'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed's'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

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THE

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,700 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship

ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin $135
Second Cabin 85
Steerage 25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents.

SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. FARRINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 22

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$90	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship

ORLLA,

3,000 tons, Capt. G. O. SMITH,

Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin $90
Second Cabin 60
Steerage 30

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Brilliant Cavalry Expedition Under Col. Bussey—Rebel Cavalry Defeated—Railroad Bridge and Station Destroyed—Railroad Track Torn Up, Cars, Locomotives and Manufacturing Establishments Burned—Immense Amount of Property Destroyed.

[illegible] Col. Bussey, Chief of Cavalry of Gen. Grierson's army, has just returned from a most brilliant expedition to Canton, Miss., and beyond. At Canton, on the 18th, he met Jackson's rebel cavalry division—4,000 strong, with three pieces of artillery. After a severe engagement he drove him across Pearl River.

Our force consisted of 4,000 Kansas cavalry and 1,200 infantry, commanded by Col. Wood of the Seventy-eighth Ohio. They destroyed the railroad bridge over the Big Black, one mile of trestle work between the Big Black and Canton, burning Way's Bluff Station, burning six miles of the railroad track of the Jackson and New-Orleans and Mississippi Central Railroad, five locomotives, fifty cars, thirteen large manufacturing establishments and railroad bridges; completely destroyed the Dixie Works, and burned 10,000 feet of lumber. At Canton they also destroyed two miles of track, burned two locomotives, twenty-five cars, the depot and a large lot of cotton. At Calhoun they burned a portion bridge on which Jackson's cro sed his division over Pearl River, destroyed the ferry at Grindle's Mills, and burned several bridges on the railroad.

We captured about 100 prisoners. Our loss is 20 killed and wounded.

The value of the property destroyed is immense. The railroad is completely destroyed for forty miles. Johnston's whole army is demoralized, and is fast retreating to Meridian.

Mississippi is completely conquered, and the people are begging for deliverance from Southern rule.

GEN. HERRON'S NEW EXPEDITION.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE GENERAL.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

We understand that Gen. Herron, with his division, left Vicksburgh some days ago for New-Orleans, and we shall doubtless soon hear of his appearing on some new field of action. If an attack on Mobile is contemplated he will in all probability play an active and prominent part in it. The General has always shown great celerity in his movements, and where energy, activity and hard knocks are required he is just the officer for the work. It is not generally known, at least we have seen no notice of the fact, that Gen. Herron was on board the gunboat *De Kalb* when the latter was blown up at Yazoo City, and had a narrow escape from death. He was standing on the deck with Gen. Vandever and others, when a torpedo exploded under the *De Kalb*, blowing her bow off, and otherwise injuring her, so that she sunk in a few minutes in fifteen feet of water. The General and those with him were thrown down by the force of the explosion, and were nearly killed by the falling timbers of the boat, which fell everywhere around them. They all escaped, however, and we know the result. Gen. Herron being a Pittsburgher, the people here naturally take a deep interest in him, and his movements are watched with more than ordinary anxiety. Like our other townsman, Gen. Negley, his record is a brilliant one, and his friends have reason to feel proud of him.

JEFF. DAVIS' LIBRARY AND PAPERS.

WHO DESTROYED THEM.

A letter in the Providence *Journal*, dated Camp Seventh Rhode Island volunteers, near Jackson, Miss., July 15, says:

After crossing the Big Black, the 9th army corps began their disgraceful proceedings, of ransacking, pillaging and burning. The first day our brigade were satisfied by looking at columns of smoke; but the second day we heard a plantation that belonged to President Davis, upon which two houses were still standing. The house was a fine one, with a beautiful lawn and shrubbery, containing much fine furniture which had escaped smashing by those who had gone before. Just as we left it some one set it on fire. About a mile further on, we came to the blazing house upon the plantation of his brother Joseph.

On the evening of Thursday, the 8th, we encamped about a quarter of a mile northeast of Clinton, Miss., from which place we started next morning, and halted about 9 o'clock, in a wood about four miles from Jackson, to draw rations. While here we were told that at a house something more than a mile off, down a by-path, we could procure water. Many of the men went down there and found, besides good water, a plenty of sugar and molasses. We left this place at noon and marched on some six or seven miles, taking a position on the extreme left of the line, in front of Jackson. The brigade left their knapsacks at the halting place of the morning, therefore we were obliged, for the most part, to sleep that night minus blankets. As the night was warm and clear, it was not uncomfortable.

The next day our stragglers began to come in, almost every one bearing some plunder in the shape of a book or an ornament belonging to a fine library. We were sorry before the day previous, where good water was to be found, contained in a little attic the private library of the Hon. Jefferson Davis. The books were discovered only by accident. They were put up in large, strong boxes, bound with hoops of iron. The contents of these boxes were soon brought to light, and hundreds of trophies secured, while volumes bound in every variety of style, binding, poetry, history, science, the gifts of friends from every part of the United States; Congressional documents and statistics, private and political letters and letter-books, into which were copied the correspondence of years, written in the scrawling hand of their former possessor; in fact, everything that exists on paper of greatest private value to the rebel President lay heaped upon the floor in one huge pile, over which the soldiers walked with dirty feet, or which they tossed hither and thither, as they appeared to be of more or less value as trophies of their former owner. The library was secreted in the house of a Mr. Cox, who was formerly a steward of Mr. Davis.

The Removal of Gen. McClernand.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. GRANT AND M'CLERNAND.

From Gen. McClernand to Gen. Grant.

Headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, Battle field, Near Vicksburgh, June 4, 1863.

General: What appears to be a systematic effort to destroy my usefulness and reputation as a commander, makes it proper that I should address you this note.

It is reported, among other things, as I understand, that I attacked the enemy's works on the 22d ult. without authority; again, that I attacked too late; again, that I am responsible for your failure and loss; again, that I am arrested and being sent North; again, that my command is turned over to another officer; and again, that you have personally assumed command of it. These reports are finding their way from the landings up the river.

I hardly need say to you that all these reports are false; that I obeyed orders in attacking; that my attack was more prompt, and in a large measure more successful, than any other; that the ultimate failure of the general attack, and losses attending the failure, were, under the circumstances, unavoidable consequences of obstacles found to be insurmountable, and in spite of a determined effort on my part to carry and hold the works in obedience to your express and peremptory order. I may add that I am not yet under arrest, or being sent away or superseded in my command.

All these things being known to you, and these false reports being brought to your notice, it remains for you to determine whether truth, justice and generosity do not call on you for such a declaration as will de conclusive in the matter.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General Commanding.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Department of Tennessee.

Gen. Grant to Gen. McClernand.

Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, Near Vicksburgh, June 17, 1863.

Major-Gen. J. A. McClernand, Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

General: Inclosed I send you what purports to be your congratulatory address to the Thirteenth Army corps.

I would respectfully ask if it is a true copy. If it is such a correct copy, furnish me one by bearer, as required by, by regulations and existing orders of the Department. Very respectfully.
(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

Telegram.

Headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, Near Vicksburgh, June 15, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Grant: I have just returned. The newspaper slip is a correct copy of my congratulatory order, No. 72. I am prepared to maintain its statements.

I regret that my Adjutant did not send you a copy promptly, as he ought, and as I thought he had.
(Signed,) JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General Commanding.

Extract from Special Order.

Headquarters Department of Tennessee, Near Vicksburgh, Miss., June 15, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 164.—[Extract.]—Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand is hereby relieved from the command of the Thirteenth army corps. He will proceed to any point he may select, in the State of Illinois, and report by letter to headquarters of the army for orders.

Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord is hereby appointed to the command of the Thirteenth army corps, subject to the approval of the President, and will immediately assume charge of the same.

By order of
(Signed,) Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
John A. Rawlins, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Last Reply of Gen. M'Clernand.

Battle Field, Near Vicksburgh, Miss., June 10, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Department Tennessee:

Your order relieving me, and appointing Maj.-Gen. Ord to the command of the Thirteenth army corps, is received.

Having been appointed by the President to the command of that corps, under a definite act of Congress, I might justly challenge your authority in the premises, but forbear to do so at present.

I am quite willing that any statement of fact in my congratulatory order to the Thirteenth Army corps to which you think just exception may be taken, should be made the subject of investigation, not doubting the result. Your obedient servant.
(Signed) JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General.

The War in Tennessee.

THE STORY OF A DESERTER FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

Winchester, Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

Two deserters came in to-day from Johnston's army, having traveled on foot the whole distance from Jackson to this place. They fully confirm the statement of other deserters concerning the demoralization that is permeating the rebel army. Two-thirds, they say, are thoroughly disaffected, and are rapidly filling the ranks and deserting to our lines.

Johnston was moving toward Mobile. An expedition, composed of the Ninety-eighth ——, Col. Funkhauser, and a portion of the Ninety-second Illinois, Col. Atkins, returned to camp to-day, after a seven days' trip through the country contiguous to Columbia, and extending northward as far as Hillsboro and Spring Hill. The wealthy country lying along Duck River was thoroughly searched and cleared of guerrillas.

Several skirmishes occurred, resulting in the killing of several and the capture of twenty prisoners. Our loss is one man killed and six captured, who were paroled and have since returned to camp. The command brought in over eleven hundred horses and mules and about two hundred and fifty negroes.

Geo. Rossorans and Provost-Marshal General Wilkes arrived this evening from Nashville.

REBUILDING THE BRIDGE OVER ELK RIVER.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

Elk River, Tenn., Saturday, July 25, 1863.

July 9, while the Michigan engineers and mechanics were in camp at Tullahoma, Col. Innes received orders to march to this place and build a railroad bridge over Elk River, in place of one destroyed by Bragg on his retreat over the mountains.

On our arrival here, July 10, we found that the Pioneers had rebuilt a small road bridge and had abandoned the building of the railroad bridge after getting out a few sticks of timber, as they said it would take *seven weeks* to build it, and Gen. Rosecrans would not allow of so much delay. We commenced work on the 11th, and on the 18th, at 3 P. M., our construction train passed over the finished structure, the dimensions of which are, length, 500 feet, height, 60 feet.

In the meantime, Major Z. B. Yates had moved with Companies E, I and K, over the mountains to Zantzinger Station, (leaving here on the 13th,) to rebuild three bridges that had been burned on that portion of the road. The three bridges, being in the aggregate 342 feet in length, were finished on the afternoon of the 18th, a short time before the shrill whistle of the Iron horse announced the arrival of our construction train, with Col. Innes, Lieut.-Col. Horton, Surgeon De Camp, and other officers on board, bound down the road on a tour of inspection.

On the 20th our train ran down below Stevenson far enough to show that the road was in rueing order to the Tennessee River.

Instead of engineers and mechanics "assisting the Pioneer brigade," as has been stated, they have done all the work, and, as will be seen by the following congratulatory orders of Gen. Rosecrans, are entitled to all the praise:

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, July 13, 1863.

Col. Wm. P. Innes, Commanding Engineers and Mechanics, Elk River Bridge:

Your dispatch of 3:40 P. M., reporting the completion of Elk River Bridge is received. The General Commanding thanks you and your regiment, for the resolute faithfulness displayed.

(Signed) J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Nashville, July 18, 1-63.

Col. Wm. P. Innes, Elk River:

Just received a dispatch from Col. Taylor, stating that the bridges are completed. The General Commanding desires me to say *thereto* for you.

(Signed) CHAS. R. THOMPSON, A. D. C.

We are now putting up water-tanks and doing other work necessary on a well regulated railroad. To-day the Paymaster is dispensing "greenbacks" to the boys, and we all feel jubilant. A. B. C.

THE OBSEQUIES OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

Large Attendance of State and Military Authorities.

Correspondence of the Cincinnatti Gazette.

Frankfort, Ky., Friday, July 30.

The funeral of Hon. John Jordan Crittenden took place from his late residence in this city yesterday. Judging from the distinction of the man in his public life, one would be led to infer that his obsequies would be attended by all the pomp and show peculiar to the great of this world, but these haply or by design were wanting, and the interment of Kentucky's favored son honored soe was simply that becoming his unassuming and modest character as a citizen and a man.

Mr. Crittenden died on Sunday last, and on the following day Gov. Robinson issued the following official request:

Executive Department, Frankfort, July 27, 1863.

When a great man dies, a nation mourns. Such an event has occurred in our midst, in the death of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, Kentucky's longest tried statesman in her public service, a man faithful to every trust, one who has added, by his talents and character, to the fame of the nation, and has preeminently advanced the glory and honor of his native Kentucky. It is fit and proper that all testimonials of respect and affection should be paid his remains by all in authority as well as by private citizens. It, therefore, earnestly request that all places of business shall be closed on Wednesday next, from the hours of ten o'clock in the morning until 5 of the afternoon, and hereby direct all the public officers of Frankfort to be closed during that entire day, and I appoint Gen. John W. Finnell, Col. James H. Garrard and Col. Orlando Brown, a Committee to make all suitable arrangements for the funeral.

By the Governor,
J. F. ROBINSON.
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

In compliance with this the public offices and places of business were kept closed all day, and every mark of respect was shown customary on such occasions. Previous to the hour of the funeral friends and relatives of the deceased assembled at his late residence to pay their "last tribute of respect" to the remains, after which they were removed to the Presbyterian church, where the funeral rite was performed.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY.

At 10 o'clock the burial service was commenced by Rev. John R. Hansaca, a relative of the deceased, and a discourse delivered to a densely-crowded audience, among whom were all the officers of State, heads of the Departments, and all the living relatives of the departed statesman.

The minister touchingly alluded to the character of the deceased, and dwelt with tearful tenderness upon his many social and domestic virtues and endearments. He was a true friend, an affectionate father, and a devoted husband, and God had crowned his life with years more than are allotted to men.

At the close of the exercises the pall was lifted, and disclosed a plain metallic coffin, without ornament, other than the customary breastplate bearing the simple inscription of name and dates of birth and death. The hand of affection had scattered a few sweetly scented white flowers on the last receptacle, and these exhaled their natural tribute, while their simplicity fitly symbolized the modest merit of the sleeper within.

The procession formed in front of the church, in the following order:

1. Gen. J. T. Boyle, Chief Marshal, and Staff.
2. Military escort—Second Maryland Volunteers, Col. Allard.
3. Cornet Band.
4. Pall bearers:

James Guthrie,	Hearse.	Geo. Peter Dodley.
Benjamin Gratz,		Col. A. H. Reewick.
J. R. Thornton,		Jacob Swigart.
Larker Woodson.		E. H. Taylor,
Samuel Nockols.		Mason Brown.

5. Family in carriages
Assistant Marshal Col. H. M. Buckley.
6. Gov. Robinson and Staff.
7. Officers of State Department.
8. Judges and officers of State Courts.
Assistant Marshal Col. Munday.
9. Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Louisville.
10. City Council and officers of the City of Louisville.
11. Mayor and Council of the City of Frankfort.
Assistant Marshal Col. W. Cooper.
12. United States Military Officers, mounted and in carriages.
Assistant Marshals Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Hanson and Maj. John Mason Brown.
13. Citizens mounted, on foot and in carriages.

The procession moved to the solemn strains of the band at 12 o'clock, and passing over Arsenal Hill, reached the beautiful cemetery of Frankfort, overlooking the Kentucky River.

The *cortège* passed through the graveled grass-skirted streets of the "city of the dead," until it reached a beautiful square monument, with a shrouded urn, erected by Mr. Crittenden to the memory of his deceased wife. Here it paused, and the coffin was borne from the hearse to its last resting-place.

Around the closing grave of the inmeeted Crittenden were gathered many heary-headed sires and matrons of the present generation, and many a tear fell from aged eyes as the memory of the eventful past was conjured up by the burial of the great man. Friends, relatives, acquaintances, admirers—all were there to do honor to his interment and exchange their common expressions of love and esteem.

Concealed Weapons.

New-York, Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not high time that the law against carrying concealed weapons should be rigidly enforced, and ample punishment meted out to offenders? It is pertectly trigonometrical to reflect upon the extent to which mere lads offend against the law in this respect. Let me illustrate. At about 11 o'clock to-day a ragged, shoeless urchin, of certainly not more than 12 years of age, whilst in Reade-street, near Elm-street, pulled out a self-cocking pistol, and while examining it discharged *a bullet* into a house standing near by. The *child* was promptly arrested. Now let us see whether anything can be done in this matter. No wonder that such loss of life took place in the late riots, when every rowdy boy is allowed to go armed. Cannot you lend your powerful aid in suppressing this dangerous practice. MERCATOR.

ITEMS ABOUT THE DRAFT.

In Maryland.

GEN. SCHENCK'S PENALTY FOR RESISTING IT.

Headquarters Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, July 27, 1863.

Two barns and other property, situated in the Fourth Election District, Hartford County, Md., belonging to, or occupied by, Levi Pennington and Joseph Peary and brother, loyal citizens of that District, having been burnt and destroyed by persons who resorted to that outrage as a means of preventing and deterring the proper official authorities from the enforcement of the enrollment act and draft of militia, in that county, it is ordered: That the full value of said property shall be paid for by the disloyal citizens of that neighborhood. For this purpose an assessment of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) being the estimated value of the property destroyed, is made, and shall be collected immediately in the following amounts, and from the following named persons known to be disaffected to the loyal Government of the country, and encouragers of rebellion and treason; and who reside within a distance of six miles from the points where the barns were burnt:

James A. Amos, $232; Clement Butler, $44; Thomas L. Emory, $18; Abraham A. Gilbert, $28; Shadrack R. Gilbert, $22; John Hawkins, $34; Thomas Hope, $85; William B. Jarrett, $1d; George Lemmon, $40; Richard Meeches, $30; Nathan Nelson, $79; Nicholas H. Nelson, $190; Robert Nelson, $68; Evan S. Rogers, $472; Abram Rutledge, $71; John W. Rutledge, $178; Charles H. Raite, $155; John Rush Street, $20; Dr. St. Clair Street, $429; Shadrack Street, Jr., $29; Dr. Abraham J. Street, $247; John Walter Street, $56; Shadrack Street, Sr., $40; James R. Scarff, $110; Eli Turner $48; James W. Folly; $68; Howard Walters, $25; Caleb Wright, $30; John D. Alderson, $47; Thomas Anderson, $1d; James Wait, $38; Nathan Hurst, $18; Nathan Gratton, $10; Thomas Bay, $10; Howard Whitaker, $20. Total, $3,010.

The several persons above named will be notified that they will be required to pay their proportions of the assessment thus made, within three days from the time of notification. In case of the neglect of any one of them to pay after being thus notified, an officer will at once proceed to make collection thereof; and any person refusing to pay on demand shall be forthwith arrested and sent to the Provost-Marshal of this army corps, at Baltimore, to be held in confinement until compliance with this order is enforced.

Capt. Wm. L Cannon, First Delaware Cavalry, now on duty with his command in Harford County, is charged with giving the necessary notices, and generally with the execution of this order. The money thus obtained will be paid over, when collected, to Capt. Robert Cathcart, United States Provost Marshal of that Congressional District, in trust, to be distributed and paid by him to the sufferers, Messrs. Pennington and Peary. It is to be understood, however, that in consequence of the remonstrance to the owners, no officer will relax his vigilance in detecting, arresting and bringing to punishment, under the provisions of law, the guilty parties to the incendiary and treasonable acts of destruction.

By order of Maj. Gen. SCHENCK.
W. H. Cheesborough, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

In New-Jersey.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

From the Trenton Republican, July 31.

There is a very general misconception as to the action of the General Government in relation to the draft in this State. We have seen it stated in several newspapers that, at the request of Gov. Parker, the draft has been suspended in New-Jersey.

The facts, as we understand them, are, that Gov. Parker made application to the President for a suspension of the draft in this State, to order that an effort might be made to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistment. This request was not granted. The President, however, stated that the Government would not be ready to commence the draft in this State for the space of thirty days. The Governor then made application (through the Adjutant-General of the State) to ascertain the exact quota of the State, and for the privilege of raising the quota—or part of it—by voluntary enlistment. In response to this the President replied as follows, by a letter addressed to Gov. Parker, premising that the Federal authorities were not yet ready to proceed with the draft in New-Jersey:

"Every volunteer you will present us within thirty days from this date, (July 24,) fit and ready to be mustered into the United service, shall be *pro tanto* an abatement of your quota of the draft. That quota I can now state at eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-three."

In this letter the President settled another very important point which has created much feeling in the State, having reference to the alleged *previous* deficiency of the State, amounting, as was asserted in some quarters, on all the calls, to rising 12,000 men, and for which it had been rumored there would be a draft, in addition to the one under the Conscription act. On this head the President writes:

"No draft for New-Jersey other than for the above quota (8,783) will be made before an additional draft, *common to all the States*, shall be required; and, I may add, that if we get well through the present draft, I ascertain a strong hope that any further one may never be needed. This expression of hope, however, must not be construed into a *promise*."

The impression seems to prevail that some peculiar favor had been extended to New-Jersey, not enjoyed by other States. This is a mistake, as the explanation made above shows. The draft has, as yet, been commenced in very few of the States. It would be neither wise nor practicable to commence the draft on the same day in each State. Leaving out of sight other reasons, that will nearly occur to every one, the Government would rather be embarrassed and weakened than aided and strengthened by being called upon to provide for 300,000 undisciplined and unorganized conscripts at the same time. This being the case, the only practicable course is to take one or two States at a time, leaving others to take their turn. This enables the Government to organize, officer and arm the drafted men gradually, without confusion and without trouble. Some States have been called on before New-Jersey; others, no doubt, will escape the draft until after New-Jersey has furnished her quota. This we have now an opportunity to do by raising volunteers. If we take advantage of this, there will be no draft—if we do not, it will be enforced; this is certain, and it is for the people of the State to say which they prefer.

In Washington County, N. Y.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 1.

The drafting for Washington County has been completed. Something over $25,000 has been realized from the payment of commutations. The number of conscripts secured for service does not exceed over twenty-five or thirty. All but about one hundred of the persons drafted have reported to the Provost-Marshal. The exemptions under the law are so numerous that a large per centage of the drafted—considerably more than one-half—get off free. Probably of the one hundred who have not reported, but very few can now be found. Some have run away, and others had left when the enrollment was made or soon after. It is a pretty clean sweep when all but one hundred from a county respond to the call of the Provost-Marshal.

There has been no opposition, and very little dissatisfaction with the draft in Washington County, nor indeed elsewhere in the State except in New-York, Troy, and by some threatenings le ue on two other cities.

The Result in Providence, R. I.

From the Providence Journal, July 30.

Business was active before the First Board yesterday. Some misunderstanding relative to the town that was to come in rendered the labors of the day less arduous in Capt. Chandler's department. In the First District 17 drafted men were passed the Board without exemption; 33 provided substitutes; 3 commuted, and 55 were discharged:—29 for physical infirmity, 4 for alienage, 3 for non-residence, 6 as only sons of widows, 8 were elected by parents, 4 were in the service March 3, and 1 had been convicted of felony. A large number of offered substitutes were rejected.

In the Second District 8 drafted men were held for service, 4 substitutes were accepted, and 10 examined and rejected, 1 commuted, and 9 were exempted for physical causes.

Most of the substitutes who were accepted were paid from $100 to $150 each. The expense to the town for each man was about $300, the cost of providing and subsisting the subs, and the brokerage absorbing the difference between what was paid and what was received.

Fifty-six men from the Second District and fifty-one from the First were sent to Boston yesterday morning. The detachment went down in charge of officers Swan, Batchellar, Pearce and Wildman, with a guard of the Invincible Corps, and every man of them was delivered at the destination. More than that, coming back across Boston Common, the officers discovered one Wm. Fleming, a deserter from the Second Rhode Island cavalry, and he quite calmly company home. Rather a successful expedition in these ticklish times.

From the Providence Journal, July 31.

In the First District, yesterday, 18 drafted men passed the Board without exemption, 36 provided substitutes, and 37 were discharged for various causes, viz.: physical disability, 19; aliens, 2; non-residents, 3; sons of widows, 3; commuted, 5; two of same family in service, 2; in service March 3, 3; father of motherless children, 1. Twenty-one would-be substitutes were examined and rejected.

In the Second District, 14 drafted men were held for service; 15 substitutes were received, and 20 rejected, 2 commuted, and 17 were exempted for physical disability and other causes. Samuel Potter, an intelligent, fine-looking man, stands the draft for himself, and will probably be assigned to the artillery company now forming.

In New-Bedford, Mass.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, July 30.

Of the 120 conscripts who presented themselves to the Board of Enrollment yesterday, 71 received exemption papers, 8 furnished substitutes, 4 were commuted for, and 37 passed.

A squad of men from the Fort were on duty at the Provost-Marshal's headquarters yesterday, and all conscripts were required to pass into the hall instead of crowding about the door and upon the stairs.

Substitutes are scarce and in demand, with an upward tendency in price. The quotation yesterday was to the neighborhood of $600.

The rush of conscripts from the Cape divested the streets a busy look, particularly about Florian Hall and Dam's Hotel, but the most perfect good order prevails. The exemptions are so numerous that the draft is beginning to be regarded as not much of a hardship after all.

In Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 31.

The number of names placed in the wheels and drawn from the same in the three Wards are as follows:

First Ward, whole number	4,304	
Number drawn		1,483
Sixth Ward, whole number	1,767	
Number drawn		637
Eleventh Ward, whole number	1,514	
Number drawn		419
Total	8,175	2,433

The number drawn includes the 50 per cent.; the quota required is 1,622.

Three more telegraphers were drafted yesterday, making fifteen in all taken from the American Telegraph Company's office. Messrs. Jas. Mazarraw, Jas. J. Aville and Wm Carley were the honored recipients of their country's favor. They will go if their services can be dispensed with.

The Constitutionality of the Draft to Be Tested.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 1.

Yesterday afternoon a bill of equity was filed in the Supreme Court, with a view to test the constitutionality of the Conscription Act. The complainant, in the present case, has not received notice of his being drafted; but another bill is being drawn, in which the complainant has received the required notice. The present bill is filed by Wm. Fahnos Ninns, a citizen of the United and of the State of Pennsylvania, and residing in the Third Ward of the City of Philadelphia, of the age of 25, as well as for other citizens of Pennsylvania, who may become parties hereto, against William E. Lehman, N. H. Marselis, Charles Murphey and Ebenezer Scanlan. The complainant avers that his rights have been violated and his personal liberty is about to be invaded by the defendants, under the pretence of executing a law of the United States. The bill then sets forth the Conscription Act, and the complainant avers that he has received no notice, but he is in daily expectation of receiving a notice and being required immediately to report for duty at a designated rendezvous, on pain of being regarded as a deserter from military service, and of punishment by death under the articles of war.

He is advised that the act of Congress under which he was enrolled and drafted for military service without his consent, and contrary to his will, is in derogation of the reserved rights of the States, and of the liberties and rights of the citizens thereof, and that the same is unconstitutional and void, there being delegated by the States and the people thereof to the Federal Government no power to enact such a law.

The bill further charges that by reason of the ordinance from the enrollment of many individuals, able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth, who have declared, on oath, their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 20 and 45, as aforesaid excepted by the said act, and resident in the Third Ward of the City of Philadelphia, the said enrollment and draft were fraudulent and void.

The bill further charges that the proceedings under the draft are against common justice in this, that the draft is being enforced only in certain of the States not in rebellion and in insurrection, and certain other States and districts and parts of States are not being drafted for, and the plaintiff charges that, by reason thereof, the draft is unlawful.

The bill concludes with a prayer for a writ of injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from further proceedings with or under said enrollment, requisition or draft of citizens of this Commonwealth, and of all persons of foreign birth who may have declared their intentions to become citizens to pursuance of the laws, to perform compulsory military duty in the service of the United States, and for all other proceedings which violate the rights and invade the personal liberty of such persons under pretence of executing the said law of the United States, and particularly from all proceedings under such pretence against the person of this plaintiff.

Messrs. Charles Ingersoll, George M. Wharton and George W. Simon appear for the plaintiff. No time has been fixed for the argument, which will be before a full bench and at so early day.

Substitutes and the Proposed Action of Our Common Council.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 1.

The city population is being augmented daily by large arrivals of stalwart men from New-York City and other places, who announce their readiness to enter the United States service "for a consideration." They are in the market, and offer themselves to the highest bidder, after the manner of auctioneers. They are less moved by a desire to serve as soldiers than to toad down with big sums pockets that before knew of sums neither big nor small. As a financial question, the drafted men of this city look with favor on the assumption of the New-York conscripts by municipal action. Such a course keeps down the price of substitutes, for it throws upon this community a vast number of men who have been kept back from entering the army by those who might desire we had no army at all, and enables thereby the people of this city not only to be exempt, but exempt at a low price. The "poor men" of New York will now enter the service not credited to New-York, but to Philadelphia. Thanks to the short-sighted wisdom of New-York Councilmen.

The price of substitutes ranges from fifty dollars to one hundred and fifty. We have heard instances of the payment of as high a sum as two hundred and fifty. The latter is certainly an exorbitant figure, in view of the fact that there are so many men offering themselves. Those who pay such high amounts will learn the mistake of acting too hastily. It is estimated that of those drawn from the wheel about one-fourth will enter the service. The remainder will be exempted by examining surgeon, or by the procurement of substitutes. Very little hope may be entertained that an escape can be effected by those who are among the overplus of fifty per cent. The applications for exemption on account of physical disabilities are very large, and it is quite likely that so many of the claims will be honored that the fifty per cent. of names will not cover the deficiencies.

Many of the "substitute" men are holding back in the hope of higher prices. Such a hope, we suggest, will turn out an illusion. The returning volunteers, who enlisted for the Pennsylvania "emergency" having a taste for the military life, are anxious again to enter the service. Already some two or three hundred have enlisted in volunteer regiments, and were satisfied with the extent of the Government bounty. They will naturally enter as competitors in the substitute market, and henceforth $100 will be considered a high bounty, independent of what a substitute obtains from the Government.

A Disturbance in Tioga County, N. Y.

From the Owego Times, July 30.

On Saturday last, while young Mr. Cortright and Lieut. N. W. Davis, Jr., were engaged in enrolling the drafted persons on the road which connects Waltz's Settlement and South Owego, nearly midway between these two places, while passing a piece of woods, they were fired on, and one of the horses connected with the carriage in which they rode was instantly killed. Before this they had been greeted with eggs and scalding water, very profusely administered, besides a very liberal application of the fiercest billingsgate. The young men returned as soon as convenient and notified Provost-Marshal Kattel of the state of affairs in the South—of Tioga County. The Marshal at once ordered out a force of some men, armed to the teeth, mostly returned soldiers, who proceeded in carriages to the scene of the outrage. During the evening the rain fell in torrents, but the boys soon gathered up those they could find of the riotously disposed, and brought them to the village and handed them over the Marshal. Two of them, Edward Baines and Aulein Goodspeed, have already been sent to the United States Prison at Canandaigua, and Mrs. Fox, from the same part of the county, alone arrested, may soon follow. She, it is said, was most liberal of scalding water and rotten eggs.

The Question of Colored Substitutes.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN A NEGRO CONSCRIPT AND THE PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL.

No. 98 Massimac-Street, Boston, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

Sir: Will you do me the favor to answer the following question:

It having been decided by you that a negro will not be accepted by you as a substitute for a white soldier who has been drafted into the service of the United States, and as the Government demand as the price for a white citizen who has been drafted three hundred dollars for his exemption, and will not take a negro in his stead, nor considering him of equal value, please inform me the price you demand to exempt a negro conscript. Very respectfully,
(Signed,) ANDREW REYNOLDS,
Negro Conscript.

To Col. J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 29, 1863.

Mr. Andrew Reynolds, Boston, Mass.:

Sir: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d inst., and to say that the Enrollment act provides that men may procure exemption from a particular draft on the payment of $300. If drafted, and no such payment is made, and a substitute is not procured, they must serve their term of enlistment.

The Provost-Marshal-General cannot receive any differ ent amount from that fixed by the Secretary of War. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY STONE, A. A. G.

The Skedaddlers in Canada.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes from Waterville, C. E.:

"We confess to a little tenderness on the score of harboring so many of your 'skedaddlers,' but, according to the statutes of this Province, no party is responsible for harboring a runaway, unless a sufficient advertisement of the same has been conspicuously posted; this, you have, as we think for prudential reasons, neglected to do. However, rather than allow this matter to condemn to a contineed coldness between us, you will be allowed to 'take away the property' without 'paying charges,' for, as a class, if desirable to say, it is only as 'angel's visits.' If these renegades possessed the slightest tincture of sensibility, they would sooner return to their own country, and beg a place in the ranks of a forlorn hope, than remain here as 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' to a people surrounded with native laborers, and subject themselves to the taunts of all, from the veriest John Bull, with breech proclivities, down to the dullest Sambo-fiend, who would scarcely shed one of them attempt to look his emancipated pony in the mouth. At all public gatherings these skulks come in for denunciations; speakers having got the state of feeling toward the scene, lose no opportunity to turn a few sentences upon them, and secure a round of applause. It was formerly thought by many here, that there would be an influx of a better class of persons, actuated by no honest difference of opinion in regard to the war, as in the war of the revolution, when a good many man of enterprise settled in this country; but of the hundreds now hanging about, not half a dozen can be found with either enterprise or intelligence. The majority of them have no higher aspiration than to tend a groggery, while others seek for a low rate of wages, driving the natives out of employment for the time being, while the employer is beginning to realize that a man who will play false to his country in the hour of trial, will prove false to all other relations. The increase of crime in the country within a few months has tended to strengthen the prejudice against this class of persons; and some of the acts committed exhibit more ingenuity than the obtuse minds of native rascals have credit for. 'A favorite operation,' and an exceedingly cool one, for one of the parties concerned, has been the shearing of sheep. This was carried on pretty extensively through the months of March and April, until it was found more convenient to allow the proprietors to perform the labor on shares: that is, the carcass was left, while the fleece, placed in some exposed apartment, and being more marchantable at the time, is appropriated by the thief.

Corrections of Mistakes in Drafting.

The following official order has been issued:

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 28, 1863.

Circular No. 39—Whenever any drafted men shall show to the Board of Enrollment of the district to which he may have been enrolled that he was improperly enrolled, having been, when earnolled, an alien, a non-resident of the district, not of proper age, or in the service on the 3d of March, 1863, he shall be discharged by the Board, and his place in the quota shall not be filled from the fifty per cent. drawn in addition to the quota to supply vacancies created by exemption arising under the second section of the Enrollment act.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—According to the Springfield *Republican*, it is no wonder the exemptions are greatly in excess of the men accepted. If all the Surgeons proceed on the plan of one in one of the eastern districts of Massachusetts. Three hardy coasters, half fishermen, half farmers, went to him, and so sure were they that they had no real cause for exemption, that each carried $300 in his pocket, with which to pay commutation. Number one was asked if anything ailed him. He did not know of anything, unless it was that one of his feet hurt him after walking a good deal, (quite natural for a fisherman, out much used to it;) and so, after looking at his foot, the Commissioners excused him for "a bunion," to him unconscious. Number two being asked if anything ailed him—a man famous for success in capturing whales—he said he sometimes felt a giddiness in his head, (natural to one of good appetite, who sometimes did not have occasion to work off his full feed.) He received a certificate of exemption on account of "chronic diarrhœa." The third simply stated that he did not think himself strong enough for a soldier, and was turned by for "general debility."

—In Philadelphia, among the "elect" are the names of Col. Richard Ross; the Cashier of the Custom-house, Mr. Alex. M. Wallenshaw; one of the Lieutenants of Police, Mr. Henderson, and two sons of Gen. Meade. Two of the local reporters, Mr. Hamlet Wetherill, at the *Age*, and John F. McDaffit, of the *Press*, were also drawn, making six reporters that have been conscripted out of twenty employed upon the daily papers of the city. The merchants have also been hit. Up to this period fourteen members of the Corn Exchange have been drafted as conscripts for the war, but they have mostly procured substitutes. Among those drawn on Friday morning was Col. James P. Pascy, who is now acting Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-sixth (New Corn Exchange regiment,) located at Scranton, Penn. One year ago he left Philadelphia as Adjutant of the old Corn Exchange regiment, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers—was wounded at Shepherdstown, and ta

The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

A Force Thrown Across the Rappahannock at the Railroad Station, on Saturday.

Stuart's Cavalry Driven Back to Culpepper.

A Heavy Rebel Force Encountered There.

A Fierce Fight, Lasting Until Dark.

Our Force Then Withdrawn to the Vicinity of Brandy Station.

The Losses on Both Sides Considerable.

LEE'S ARMY MASSED AT CULPEPPER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Aug. 2.

Gen. BUFORD'S cavalry, artillery and a supporting infantry force, yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at the railroad station. Thence with his cavalry and artillery he proceeded toward Culpepper, driving STUART'S cavalry before him.

When near Culpepper Gen. BUFORD encountered a large rebel force of infantry and artillery, and a fierce fight ensued, lasting until dark, when he withdrew to a strong position east of Brandy Station. The loss on both sides was considerable.

This reconnaissance confirms the concentration of LEE'S forces near Culpepper, and indicated that his present headquarters are at Stevensburgh, four miles southeast of Culpepper.

The twenty-nine sutler wagons captured near Fairfax Thursday night by MOSBY and his band, were recaptured, with all their contents, Friday morning, near Aldie, by the Second Massachusetts cavalry. A skirmish ensued between the guerrillas and our advance guard, but on the approach of the main body MOSBY fled, closely pursued by the cavalry. Several of the enemy are reported killed and wounded, but no report has been yet received of the result of the pursuit. This morning a detachment of our cavalry killed two and captured two others of MOSBY'S band near New-Baltimore, and were engaged in ferreting out others.

Yesterday and to-day the weather has been by far the hottest of the season. All quiet to-night.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, August 2.

No official intelligence has reached here as to the result of the late cavalry engagement on the upper Rappahannock, but we have obtained the following facts from wounded men who arrived here to-day:

On Friday a force of our cavalry forded the river, and were surprised by a large force of rebel cavalry, supported by artillery. Early yesterday morning, Gen. BUFORD, with his cavalry division and some artillery, crossed the river on pontoons at Rappahannock station and made an attack on the enemy whose numbers greatly exceeded ours. He drove them several miles, capturing quite a number of prisoners, when meeting their infantry support a brisk fight ensued, after which our forces fell back to the river and remained on the opposite bank all night. The losses on both sides are said to be heavy. A number of our wounded arrived here to-day.

The loss in killed and wounded, it is said, falls heavy on the Sixth New-York and Sixth United States cavalry.

A large infantry force crossed over to support our cavalry, and this morning, when our informants left, were all drawn up in line of battle.

The fight was probably renewed this morning, (not us, according to the dispatch from headquarters,) as cannonading was heard when the train left Warrenton.

From another source I obtain the following additional particulars:

BUFORD, with his division, crossed at Rappahannock station early yesterday morning, and attacked a portion of STUART'S command, driving them to within one mile of Culpepper, where the rebels were reinforced by infantry. They then succeeded in driving us back about a mile, where our cavalry made a stand until our infantry came up—a portion of the First corps—when a fight ensued, but with what result is unknown. Our forces held the South bank of the river this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Denunciations of Jeff. Davis and the Rebel Confederacy.

A Cavalry Expedition to Jackson

FORT MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *Escort* arrived this morning with Newbern dates to Aug. 1.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* denounces JEFF. DAVIS as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and *whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure.*

The Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon JEFF. DAVIS "to suppress the Raleigh *Standard*, and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina."

The Standard says:

"Gov. VANCE will stand by the Supreme Court, and the *Standard* also, if necessary; and if JEFF. DAVIS attempts to use physical force to suppress the *Standard*, DAVIS *will be met with physical force, and a revolution in this State will be the result.* JOHN MILCHEL, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, is an agent of Great Britain, which has long sought to divide the Northern and the Southern people."

The *Standard* says North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for the cassious war, 40,000 of whom are killed and wounded; that North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once, and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for JEFF. DAVIS.

The recent cavalry raid from Norfolk to Jackson, N. C., found the enemy intrenched strongly at Jackson, which commands the approaches to Weldon. Major ANDERSON on the 30th ult. captured the enemy's pickets, and took possession of an important bridge thereby defeating the enemy in their intentions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

State of the City—Maj.-Gen. Augur and his Staff—Affairs up the River—Fortifying Fort Adams—Activity Among our Blockaders—Communication with Jackson—Health of the City, and "Blue-Devil" Correspondence—The Future Programme.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 24, 1863.

STATE OF THE CITY.

This city, since the fall of Port Hudson, has been experiencing that calm and delicious reaction of feeling which follows all herculean efforts—the grateful repose which a convalescent enjoys after a high paroxysm of fever. Officers that, for two months past, I had been accustomed to see almost daily in the neighborhood of Port Hudson, covered with sweat and dust, are here for a few days recruiting themselves under the palatial roof of the St. Charles Hotel, preparatory to facing once more the privations and dangers of the battle-field.

Among others, I saw those two gallant soldiers, Gens. GROVER and WEITZEL, than whom no two commanders in this department can claim a larger share in the glories we have achieved; for upon no two others have devolved more important and continued labors, from the commencement of the campaign until now. They were here but a day or two, and are off again to their commands.

MAJOR-GEN. AUGUR AND HIS STAFF.

Major-Gen. AUGUR, who has for several weeks past been in very poor health, left yesterday in the steamer *Matanzas* for New-York, accompanied by his two aids, Captains CUTTING and BERNHARD. I cannot take leave of the General and his Staff without some personal feelings of regret, and I really did not know, until we came to break up our encampment in those grand old woods before Port Hudson, how insensibly that little sort of warlike family circle had been winning upon my affections. There is a mysterious affinity which draws together men who have been in the habit of sharing common hardships and dangers; and I saw so much of Gen. AUGUR and his gentlemanly Staff during my sojourn before Port Hudson, and received so many kind and polite attentions from them, that I shall carry back with me to private life the most pleasing recollections of them all. Capt. SHAW was here for a day or two, but has already returned to his duties in the field.

To Dr. RAUCH, Medical Director of AUGUR'S division, whose assiduous labors for the army I have had occasion to notice before—I am also indebted not only for many polite attentions, but also for having carried me safely through a very violent attack of fever, that might have proved serious in less skillful hands.

The only party I miss in the group is the brave and honest-hearted Maj. HALSTED, who is now on the Staff of Gen. ANDREWS, at Port Hudson, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and who is, I believe, to have the Colonelcy of a regiment of negro cavalry, in company with that gallant old soldier, Capt. P. E. HERCOCK. If this programme is carried out, I have no hesitation in saying—from what I know of both these men—that it will not be long before we hear of their accomplishing some Grierssonian exploit to the very heart of rebeldom.

AFFAIRS UP THE RIVER.

Rumors have been conflicting, for some days past, respecting the state of affairs up the river; but from what I have learnt this morning, and from a source that may be almost considered official, our forces are in quiet possession again of Brashear City, and the whole country included on this side of Berwick's Bay—the enemy having left the ground to us, wisely concluding that it is untenable to them. The Twelfth Connecticut, Col. PECK, and the Thirteenth Connecticut, Col. BIRGE, are in possession of the city of Brashear.

It is to be regretted that the enemy should have made good their escape with what plunder they may have scraped together; but the blame—if there be any anywhere—should not fall to our land forces. Had GROVER and WEITZEL been in possession of six times the forces at their disposal, it would have been idle to attempt any pursuit, with a back door—Brashear City—left open to the flying rebels. Why our gunboats were not, long since, round there to hem them in, while our land forces could have advanced to secure them, is what I do not understand.

If we have failed to entrap them, however, we have this consolation left, and that is, that we have seen enough of them to despise their impotence. All the worse than idle rumors and fears with which a certain class of correspondents, in New-York papers, have been regaling the North for weeks past, respecting the dangers of invasion here, resolve themselves, therefore, into puerile nonsense, if not anything worse.

Respecting the state of the river side, between this and Port Hudson, all is reported perfectly quiet. Our boats steam up and down with perfect impunity; and if the guerrillas have made any new murderous assault upon defenceless women and children passing along the river, the fact has not come to my knowledge. If they do recommence such hellish work, the cure seems simple enough if our military authorities would only apply it in earnest, viz.: To string the rascals up, like onions, all the way from here to Cairo, if necessary; and enforce such penalties against the *whole district in which such murders occur*, that the people themselves will be glad to form themselves into a voluntary police for detecting the murderers, and handing them over for punishment.

FORT ADAMS FORTIFYING.

Among the latest rumors—no doubt started by the same reliable Mobile gentlemen who *saw* the rebel flag floating over the St. Charles, and MAGRUDERS and Staff going down to take possession of our forts here—is one to the effect that the rebels are fortifying Fort Adams, near the mouth of the Red River, and that they have already obstructed our boats going to Vicksburgh. Although I do not believe one word of this, it is still one of those possibilities, if not immediate *probabilities*, which should keep our naval authorities up to the most sleepless vigilance. Our gunboats should be perpetually moving up and down the river, destroying every semblance of an attempt to fortify the river sides. A very few days of impunity can enable the rebels to plant on Fort Adams, or any other commanding bluff, a fortification that may cause us much trouble in reducing; and Heaven knows that the precious blood, poured out like water at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, is yet too fresh for us to have forgotten already the terrible lessons just taught us.

ACTIVITY AMONG OUR BLOCKADERS.

Our blockaders at Mobile have been quite busy and successful lately. On the night of the 17th the *Ossipee*, *Arrocstook*, *Kennebeck* and *De Soto* gave chase to two rebel steamers, the *James Battle* and *Wm. Bagaley*, while attempting to run the blockade. They were both caught; the *Bagaley* having arrived here yesterday, and the *Battle* being on her way to this port for adjudication.

The *Bagaley* contains 700 bales of cotton; 134 bales having been thrown overboard during the chase. She also had large quantities of staves and turpentine, but the latter was thrown overboard. The *Battle* is said to have a very valuable cargo of cotton and rosin, and the entire value of the two cargoes is estimated at not less than 400,000 dollars.

Besides these I hear of the schooner *Excelsior*, captured by the United States gunboat *Itasca*—and the schooner *Cecelia*, taken by the United States gunboat *Antonia*. These were captured in the Gulf, and are now in the river coming up. We have also fifty Texan refugees at the quarantine station, in the schooner *Alfred Partridge*, from Matamoras.

COMMUNICATION WITH JACKSON.

A lady well known in this City, came in to-day by the Jackson Railroad, and reports the road as perfectly uninterrupted all the way. She states that steps were being taken to immediately rebuild the bridge over the Manchac, and that in less than twenty days travel will be perfectly unimpeded between here and Jackson. By that time also, we shall have made good all the temporary damage done the road between Algiers and Brashear City; thus opening up two complete channels with the interior of the country, from which we have reason to expect the very best results to reawakened social and commercial relations.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY

still continues excellent, and although the weather is, at times, oppressive to the unacclimated, there is not yet the slightest symptom of anything approaching an epidemic, either in the city or in the camps.

I hear that Dr. BALDWIN, the Quarantine Physician, reports two cases of yellow fever on board the Spanish steamer-of-war *Pizarro*, from Havana, and now in quarantine far down the river. Of course every precaution will be taken to prevent them from bringing contagion anywhere near us.

Speaking of the health of our troops, I am bound to correct the false impressions which may have been promulgated to the North through the correspondence of the New-York *Herald*. So far from its being "well known that the neighborhood of Port Hudson is one of the most sickly in this State, it is well known to be the *very reverse*. Situated on high table-land, with cool refreshing breezes unknown to the low lands, our army had everything to make them healthy, and the truth is they *were* and *are* far healthier than armies are usually found.

The numbers reported, by the same correspondent, as sick and wounded in this Department, I know—upon the testimony of no less an authority than DR. RAUCH—to be grossly exaggerated. Again, it is stated that "it is almost impossible to cure and strengthen a man in this climate when once attacked by fever or dysentery." It so happens that out of a total number of 4,722 sick and wounded at Baton Rouge, Dr. RAUCH assures me there were only 63 deaths—a result which not only undoes much of the bugaboo apprehensions about this climate, but speaks well for the care bestowed upon the sick in this Department. The North has so many *real* sorrows to confront, that it is difficult to imagine what this "blue-devil" class of writers can promise themselves by trumping up *imaginary* ones, unless to frighten old ladies.

THE FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Speculation is rife here as to what is to be the next move on the chess-board of war. To stand still we can scarcely afford; and yet to go on, in these sultry Summer months, seems taxing the energies of our brave fellows too much. That we shall take a little breathing spell, and chew the end of meditation over the fall of Port Hudson, seems to be the prevailing suspicion; but it is precisely because everybody is thinking so that Gen. BANKS—in his usual mysterious manner—may do the very reverse.

One thing we are all hoping, and that is that *Mobile* will not long be allowed to go scot free, and pester us with her blockade runners and manufacturers of bogus news, to stiffen rebel backbones in these latitudes. But who is to have the honor of taking her—BANKS or GRANT? GRANT, with his victorious army, could sweep down upon her, after clearing JOHNSTON out of the way; or BANKS—properly reinforced—could do it. But here comes in a difficulty, not of how and when to bring Mobile to its senses, but of purely military etiquette and supremacy—in which two highly meritorious Generals may be running foul of each other's field of action and, perhaps, laurels.

I should be the last man to entertain even a thought that either of these great Generals would allow their private aspirations to be weighed for a moment against the public good; but still we all know what military *punctillio* is, and how often a whole nation may be kept waiting while men in high station are bowing and parleying as to who shall first go through the doorway.

If there be any little hitch in these arrangements, it is to be hoped that the President, as Commander-in-Chief, will soon remove it, for the country has serious matters before it, and but little time to devote to military etiquette. It wants Mobile and must have it, no matter by whom, or how, or when it is taken, so that it be speedily. NEMO.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Gen. Gillmore Planting Siege Guns Against Fort Sumter.

Savannah in a Defenceless Condition.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, EDWARDS, from Port Royal, S. C., July 31, with mails and passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived at this port last evening.

The siege of Fort Wagner was still continued. Gen. GILLMORE had mounted a number of 200-pounder siege guns within one mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter. He was confident of reducing both Sumter and Wagner in a short time.

AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

From the Port Royal True South.

We have late and interesting intelligence from Savannah, concerning its defences, troops and the excitement among its inhabitants; but for want of space we confine ourselves to the following brief summary:

The batteries defending the Savannah and Wilmington river approaches to the city are as follows: On Wilmington River the rebels have but one battery—Thunderbolt battery, mounting fourteen guns, and distant from Savannah five miles: opposite this battery obstructions have been sunk. At Bonaventura, a mile above Thunderbolt, and the commencement of the shell road leading to the city, there is a small fortification, but of little strength. The rebels, some time since, evacuated a powerful battery on Skidaway Island.

The first fortification on Savannah River is Cornish's Bluff battery, which rather being situated on St. Augustine Creek, commands also Wilmington River. This battery mounts twelve guns, two 32-pounders, two 10-inch Columbiads, two 10-inch mortars, and the remainder are small pieces. Next in order comes Fort Jackson, mounting ten guns, opposite which, in the Savannah River, are obstructions consisting of piles, old hulks, and torpedoes. Next is Fort Lee, ten guns, then Fort Boggs, six guns, and finally Fort Lawton, situated on Hutchinson Island, and mounting eight guns. All these batteries, with the exception of Fort Boggs, bear directly on the obstructions. Around the southeastern part of the city is a large breastwork, the product of slave labor, which mounted with guns of various calibre, forms the immediate defence of the city.

The ram *Georgia*, square built and mounting four-teen guns, six each side and one each fore and aft, is a perfect failure, though used as a floating battery, and lying under Fort Jackson, near the obstructions. A new ram, the *Savannah*, built after the plan of the *Atlanta*, and mounting eight guns, has been completed, and is at the wharves awaiting her crew and outfit. It is thought that she anticipates a passage *via* the old and fatal route of the *Atlanta*. The rebels have two more rams building, one has her hull completed, and is receiving her armor, the other is in its commencement.

Savannah itself is deserted of troops; several regiments had been sent to the relief of Vicksburgh before our Charleston demonstration, and since the latter event three regiments of infantry and Col. ANDERSON'S artillery, numbering twenty-four brass 12-pounders, have been sent, *viâ* Augusta, to Charleston, leaving for the defence of the city but 900 cavalry, 300 infantry, and a battery of artillery. All the extensive batteries and fortifications before mentioned *are for this reason only strategical—and not garrisoned.* The people of the city, thus left with batteries and guns, but no troops to make them available, have become greatly alarmed lest we should avail ourselves of their condition and capture Savannah. They have been for the last two weeks sending valuables, &c., into the interior of the State, daily expecting to see a "Yankee cheese-box" in sight, flanked by a land force. Gen. MERCER, who is in command, has repeatedly telegraphed to Gov. BROWN for troops, but has invariably received the answer that "there are no troops to send, the inhabitants must protect themselves."

The *Everglade*, a steamer, is loaded with cotton ready to run the blockade, and the only other vessel beside the rams in port is the *Isondaga*, a navy boat mounting three 200-pound rifled guns. There are two canal boats which the rebels have mounted with a few light pieces, and call them "floating batteries." The inhabitants are afraid to arm the negroes, and as the remaining population consists of aged men, boys and women, we must conclude that the people of Savannah are not only wisely scared, but that a slight effort on our part would place us in possession of the city, and considerably enlarge the Department of the South.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

An Order from the President Regarding Retaliation.

The Principle to be Fully Carried Out.

No Distinction Between White and Black.

WAR BULLETIN.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 31.

GENERAL ORDER No. 252.—The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 30.

It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offense against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism and a crime against the civilization of the age. The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is, therefore, ordered that, for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj. Gen.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, August 2.

MORE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Adj.-Gen. THOMAS leaves to-morrow for the West, to organize more negro regiments. He will proceed directly to Memphis, and from that point to New-Orleans, organizing regiments all along the River. He will be gone three or four months, and has the same full powers as before. Mr. J. A. WARE, late editor of the *Chronicle* accompanies him as private Secretary.

GEN. STONEMAN.

Gen. STONEMAN will probably be Chief of the Cavalry Bureau about to be organized in the War Department. His appointment insures thorough organization, and the future efficiency of the cavalry service.

HORSES.

The Board convened by Gen. HENDERSHAW, to inspect horses, are exercising unusual vigilance. Out of a lot of 160, offered by contractors, only twenty were found fit for service. The remainder were either condemned heretofore or worthless.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

Surgeon R. B. MCCOY, United States Volunteers, now on duty at Balfour General Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., has been ordered to report in person to Brig.-Gen. JAS. CARLETON, commanding Department of New-Mexico.

Surgeon A. P. MAYLERT, now at Louisville, Ky., is assigned to duty as Medical Purveyor in that city.

REVENUE DECISION.

Syrups made and used for flavoring soda water are regarded as manufactures within the meaning of the law, and as such are taxable.

SURGICAL AID ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Surgeon General HAMMOND has addressed the following circular letter to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 27.

SIR:—It seeming desirable to secure abundant surgical aid for the exigencies of the battle-field, the following plan is suggested, in which your co-operation is requested.

It is proposed that thirty surgeons, for whose ability and skill you can vouch, organize a voluntary aid corps, to render aid to the wounded immediately after a battle, and to hold themselves in readiness when notified by telegraph from this office, through you.

As the want of concerted and subordinate action has been the chief obstacle to the success of such organizations in the past, it is deemed proper that the gentlemen thus volunteering shall guarantee to serve for at least fifteen days; shall receive or not, at their pleasure, the compensation allowed to surgeons employed under contract by this department; and shall be subject to the orders of the United States medical authorities. Should this plan meet your views and those of other surgeons, you are requested to take the necessary steps in the case, and to forward to this office the names of the aid corps who may be selected by you.

I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant. By order of the Surgeon-General.

JOS. R. SMITH, Surgeon U. S. A.

The following medical officers have been detailed for duty connected with the draft in the following States, and will report at once by letter to the Provost-Marshal-General:

For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont.—Assist. Surgeon E. A. Brown, U. S. A.

For Massachusetts.—Surgeon A. A. McLaren, U. S. A.

For New-York.—Assist. Surgeon W. Webster, U. S. A.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut.—Surgeon L. A. Edwards, U. S. A.

For Pennsylvania.—Assist. Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. A.

OPERATIONS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Patents are in progress of preparation at the General Land Office for the following large Ranchos in California, viz.:

"Orestimba," finally confirmed to SEBASTIAN NUÑES, containing 26,666 29-100 acres.

"Cassualis," finally confirmed to ANTONIO OLIVERA, containing 8,641 21-100 acres.

"Punta de la Concepcion," confirmed to ANASTACIO CARRILLO, containing 34,962 4-100.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 2.

SOLDIERS' PAY.

The Paymaster-General has directed Paymasters to make up their rolls as rapidly as possible, in order that the Army of the Potomac may be paid up to the first of June. The preparation of the rolls has unavoidably been delayed owing to recent active movements of the troops.

THE SUPREME COURT.

D. W. MIDDLETON, Esq., Deputy Clerk, is now in charge of the office of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to him all business communications may be addressed.

LATEST FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 30.

The steamer *Warner*, from Vicksburgh, arrived with Maj.-Gen. BLAIR and Staff, enroute for St. Louis.

All is quiet at Vicksburgh and vicinity.

Gen. RICHARDSON, the rebel guerilla, has issued an order requiring all men of West Tennessee, between 18 and 45, to report to his camps under the rebel conscription law. The following barbarous instructions are to govern his men in carrying out this order:

If a man should absent himself from home to avoid this order, burn his house and all his property, except such as may be useful to this command. If a man resists this by refusing to report, shoot him down and leave him dying. If a man takes refuge in his house, and offers resistance, set the house on fire, and guard it so he may not get out.

The officers of the steamer *Courier*, from Helena, report the arrival of Gen. DAVIDSON, with a large cavalry force from Pilot Knob, Missouri. He captured about five hundred rebels ten miles from Helena and brought them in.

FROM CAIRO AND VICINITY.

CAIRO, Sunday, August 2.

The Twenty-fourth and Forty-second Maine regiments, (nine months' men,) arrived yesterday, *en route* for Bangor.

Provost-Marshal PHILLIPS has completed the enrollment in the Thirteenth District of this State, as is prepared to make a draft as soon as directed. He enrolled about eighteen thousand names, and arrested a large number of prisoners. He was obliged to place the town of Marion, the residence of Congressman ALLEN under martial law. Pickets were stationed around the town, and orders issued preventing persons leaving the place without passes. Mr. ALLEN attempted to pass the guards, and was brought before Provost-Marshal PHILLIPS, where he demanded to know if a Congressman was obliged to obey the orders of a petty Provost-Marshal. He was told all were subject to enrollment, and no one could receive a pass without taking the oath of allegeance to the United States Government, which he refused to do on the ground that it would compromise him with his constituents, and force him to violate certain pledges he had made. He therefore remains an unvoluntary prisoner within the limits of Marion.

The steamer *Sultana*, from Vicksburgh, brings about 400 furloughed prisoners.

The steamer *City of Madison* arrived at Vicksburgh, from New-Orleans, on the 24th. The navigation of the Lower river was entirely unobstructed.

The expedition which left Vicksburgh a few days ago, has arrived at Port Hudson. Gen. GRANT, it is said, commands in person. Its destination is unknown.

End of the Rebel Invasion of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The rebels burned sixty wagons, loaded with forage, at Stanford, Ky., yesterday.

Col. SANDERS reports to Gen. BURNSIDE having captured 250 rebels near the Cumberland River, including Col. ASHBY. The balance of the raiders are rapidly retreating, having abandoned their plunder at Irvin, Ky.

The Eighty-fourth New-York Regiment.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The Eighty-fourth New-York regiment, Col. CORNING commanding, leaves Baltimore for New-York to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 2.

JAY COOKE, the Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $1,100,000 Five-Twenties on Saturday.

Arrival of the Storeship Supply.

The United States storeship *Supply*, D. G. MCRITCHIE, Acting Master, commanding, from Pensacola 18 days, arrived last night. July 24, off Tortugas, spoke schooner *Julius Webb*, from Tampico for New-York. July 31, off Hatteras, saw U. S. steamer *United States*, and steamer *Crosly*, bound south.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Supply*: Acting Master Commanding, D. G. MCRITCHIE; Acting Master, Ex-Officer Z. Kempton; Acting Master, Norman Penfield; Acting Ensign, J. W. Butler Acting Ensign, F. H. Phippe; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. J. Griffiths; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. L. Ely; Assistant Master's Mate, John White; Assistant Master's Mate, A. M. Beck; Assistant Master's Mate, J. W. Almy.

A Texan Refugee.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 1.

A refugee from Texas, (GEORGE BARKER by name, passed through this city yesterday on his way to Boston. He left Matamoras on the 10th of July, and says there are several hundred Union refugees there, waiting their chance to get to New-Orleans. He says that the laboring classes in Texas are Union men at heart, but have no leaders, and are thoroughly cowed down. He fully corroborates the stories we have heard of the summary hanging of any man suspected of Union sentiments, and has himself seen no less than four bodies suspended from one tree. He says also that parties in New-York are engaged in supplying arms to the rebels through Matamoras, and that he witnessed the landing at Brownsville, Texas, of twenty-six cases of arms, sent from New-York, in one steamship—the *Merlin*, we believe. The conscription of all white men is vigorously enforced—men being seized on the highways, and sent to the rendezvous, without reference to their condition in business. Prices are extravagantly high; calf-skin boots cost $100 a pair, and he has seen flour sold at $125 a barrel. The cultivation of cotton and sugar has been stopped, and, instead, everybody has been raising corn and cattle, of which there is an abundant supply. Galveston is strongly fortified, but there are no rebel war vessels in process of construction there. There is a great want of arms in the State to put in the hands of the new conscripts, and but few organized bodies of soldiers. He thinks a few thousand men landed at Brownsville could conquer the whole State. Blockade running is a thriving business, as we have far too few vessels to protect the coast. Small vessels are running all the time to Cuba and the English Islands, and regular lines are well established and sustained. He agrees with others that the rebellion is a heartless speculation of aspiring demagogues, and is confident of the ultimate complete success of our arms.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The British Parliament Expected to Adjourn on the 28th ult.

How the News of the Great Union Successes at Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh was Received.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Present Aspect of the Polish Question.

Reply of the Russian Government to the Notes of the Three Powers.

The Reply Considered Unsatisfactory.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton on July 22, with three days later news from Europe, arrived here yesterday.

The *Canada* arrived at Roche's Point July 19.

The *Hecla* arrived at Queenstown July 19.

The Danish frigate *Dagmar* has arrived at Southampton.

The London *Observer* says:

"The ministerial fish dinner is fixed for Saturday, July 25. The last vote in Supply was only taken on Friday. It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on the 28th inst."

The *Times* announces that Field-Marshal Lord CLYDE lies alarmingly ill at Government-house, Chatham, the official residence of Gen. EYRE. The disease from which his Lordship is suffering is that known as atrophy, or a regular exhaustion of nature, and that his recovery was considered altogether hopeless. On the 21st, however, his condition had somewhat improved.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Comments of the English Press on the National Victories at Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh.

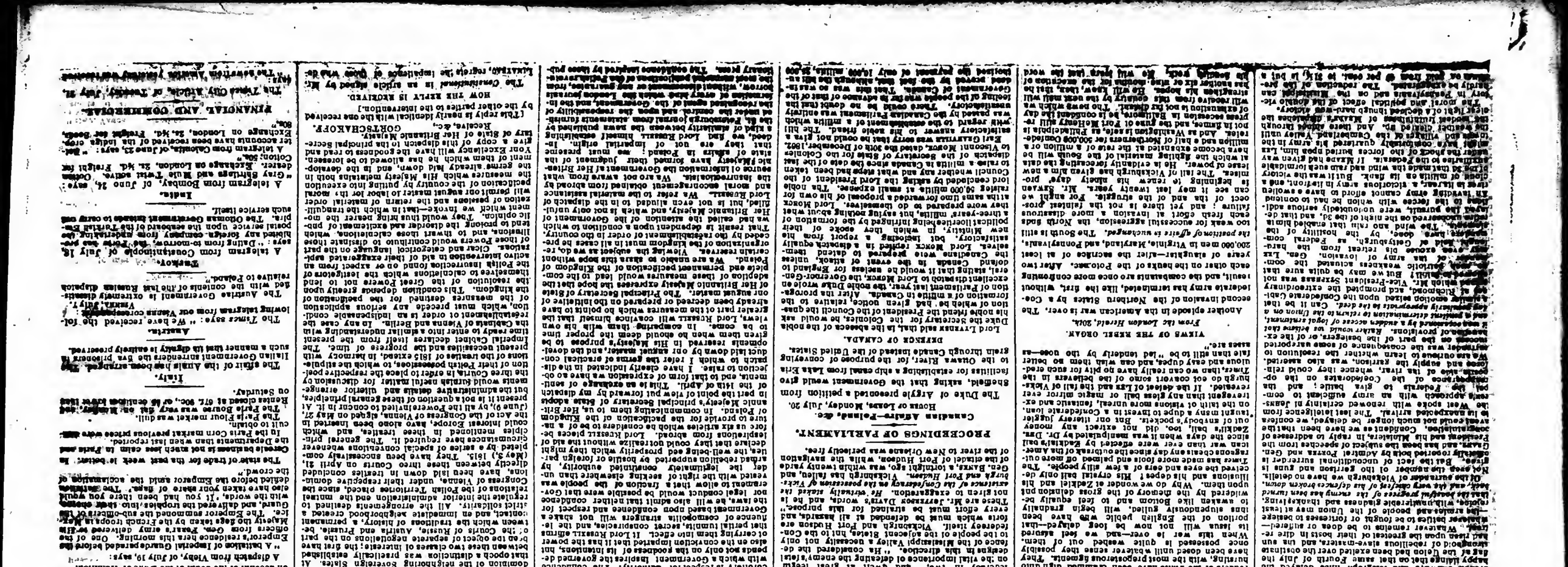
HOW THE LONDON TIMES GETS OVER THEM.

From the London Times, July 20.

No portion of modern history has repeated itself so often or so completely as that of the American war. The tide of battle returns at almost regular intervals to the same ground, with results so similar in the tale of slaughter, with so little visible effect on the main issues, that even fresh events scarcely redeem the blood-stained chronicle from a mournful kind of monotony. Two battles on the field of Bull Run, two battles before Fredericksburgh, are the repetitions of incidents in four disastrous attempts by the Northern States to invade the South. On the other hand, the second advance of the Southern army into Maryland and Pennsylvania seems to have brought with it nearly the same results as the first. The three days' fighting at Gettysburgh ended like those of Antietam. A hurried march northward of the Federal army to protect Washington, an obstinate conflict, closed by a drawn battle, and a deliberate retreat of the Confederates into Virginia, make the second Southern incursion a close counterpart of its predecessor. The similarity extends even to the details of the two operations. The indecisive battle of Antietam was not renewed, and Gen. LEE withdrew the whole of his force in good order during the night, while the Federals could not pursue it with any effect. *Precisely the same incidents have occurred again as the results of the battle of Gettysburgh.* The action terminated by the close of the night on the 3d of July was not renewed, and on the morning of the 4th Gen. MEADE found his opponent had retired from his position. At first it was not known whether the Confederates had really retreated, or whether Gen. LEE was manœuvring to obtain a position for another engagement. But on the 5th and the following days it appeared that the Confederates were retiring in good order, with all their artillery, toward the Potomac. Whether the second Southern invasion is to be regarded as a failure depends entirely on the purposes with which it was undertaken. Was it merely a "raid" on an enormous scale, or an inroad for the conquest of territory? With the experience the Southerners gained when they first tested the disposition of Maryland, they could have had no sanguine hope of popular support on their second appearance in the State, though in greater numbers. But this time they did not limit their incursion to the territory in which there is undoubtedly a considerable amount of latent "Southern opinion;" they made a wider sweep into the more northern and more doubtful State of Pennsylvania. The peaceful associations connected with this State appear to have had a moral influence on the people, for the apathy they exhibited in such extraordinary circumstances *astonished and almost scandalized even New-York.* That they would give no aid to the invaders was certain, but they were also perfectly indifferent to the Southern occupation. *A spiritless people and a fertile soil are exactly the elements of temptation to an enemy in a time of civil war.* The temptation is not lessened when that enemy is in great need of things abundantly possessed by those it hates. As a raid, therefore, the Southern army may have effected a successful operation, *though the Confederacy is as far as ever from obtaining permanent possession of an inch of Northern territory.* The Pennsylvanians drove hard bargains with the small force sent by New-York to defend them. But if it is difficult to argue with the master of many legions, it is impossible to bargain closely with the legions themselves. The Southern army was numerous enough to requisite the market, and during their stay there is little doubt that "prices ruled in favor of the buyers." In fact, for a considerable time the Southerners have made the war support itself, and supplied their enormous army at the cost of one of the most wealthy districts of the North. Politically, the object of the invasion remains obscure, and appears even hopeless. But if the purpose was to gain supplies, the motive of the expedition is clear enough. It was a calculation in which the material advantage to be gained was balanced by a possible loss in the process.

The real lesson that should be drawn from the political failure of these repeated and mutual invasions is that *the issues sought are not to be settled by war at all.* From the first the conflict was one of questions and principles which can only be settled by statesmanship. National madness has given them over for decision by the sword, and it is now evident to the world that *nothing brings that decision so nearer.* Opinion has marked out a frontier which armies cross in vain to compel consolidation. Whichever side attacks seems doomed always to fail. The South, constantly victorious in Virginia, is baffled when it passes north of the Potomac. Even the alternating successes of the two in the waste of life by which they are exhausted prove it desperate; and the repeated failures on both sides, for any purpose larger than a destructive incursion, *point as clearly as any human events can do to a settlement of another kind.* The war may be continued to mutual exhaustion, but it will never mutually convince. Statesmen, if they can be found, will have to take the whole question out of the hands of soldiers at last, even if the 300,000 troops called for by the Northern conscription are enrolled, armed and slaughtered in another two years of miserable conflict.

The Cabinet of Washington are not equal to the task. Every crisis of affairs seems to elicit additional proofs that they are in every respect unfit to deal with the events passing around them. The gleam of success that has fallen on the Federal arms in the surrender of Vicksburgh and the incidents of the second Maryland campaign have *exhibited the President and his chief Ministers in a manner almost pitiable.* With their country torn asunder, and its soil reeking with blood, their only find a voice to make pedantic flippant electioneering speeches. When "persuaded" to a popular congratulation on the fall of Vicksburgh, the President made an address to the crowd that [illegible]



...ion, [illegible] by England is ...for a recognition of the Confederate States. Cotton was [illegible] and the final quotation was 81¾ for money and 82¾@83 for Aug. 6. The [illegible] of the Paris Bourse, and a consequent revival of interest as to the actual position of the Polish question, was the main cause of the depression.

The Confederate Loan was last quoted at 69@69¾ discount.

United States Fives improved 7. Erie shares of both descriptions and all the five mortgages an average of 3 each. Illinois Central Sevens, 2; Illinois Central shares, (ordinary and paid up,) 4 and 2. Michigan Central (convertible and sinking fund,) 2 and 3. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, (sinking fund,) 5. New-York Central, 6 and 7 per cent. Bonds and shares as average of 3 each. Pennsylvania Railroad (first mortgage) 5.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, July 21.

Consols opened this morning at a further decline, and in the open markets there has been almost a panic throughout the day. The Polish question was acting as the cause, but among the leading capitalists and merchants there is little real uneasiness with regard to it. Consols for money closed at 92⅛@⅜, and 92⅜@⅝ for Aug. 6.

French Rentes 67f. 50c.

Telegraph Shares relapsed ½, do. 1st and 4th Mortgages 2½ each; Illinois Central dollar Bonds 2, do. (for[illegible] shares) ½, and United States Fives 1; Virginia Sixes further declined 3.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 21, and WEDNESDAY, July 22.

Sales for the two days reach 14,000 bales—5,000 on speculation and export. Prices firm at ⅛d. ₩ lb, higher than last Friday's prices.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 21.

WHEAT firm at the extreme rate of Friday. FLOUR unsalleable. INDIAN CORN fist.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MONDAY, July 20.

The market was rather firm.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 21.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE unchanged. TRADE flat. TALLOW steady at 42s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HEAT CONSIDERED AS A MODE OF MOTION. Being a Course of Twelve Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in the season of 1862. By JOHN TYNDALL, F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1863.

Prof. TYNDALL'S course of lectures on Heat is one of the most beautiful illustrations of a mode of handling scientific subjects which is comparatively new, and which promises the best results both to science itself and to literature generally; we mean the treatment of subjects in a style at once *profound* and *popular*. The old method of popularizing science was simply to emasculate it—to deal with its superficies while making readers to believe they were mastering its whole scope and substance. The new method reaches its purpose not by looking *away* from what seems difficult, but by looking *through* it. In fact what was once formerly given up to the scientist is now taken up by the savant, Science has a grand function to perform, aside from its direct teachings, in its indirect influence on the culture. Prof. TYNDALL, in a profound passage in his preface touches this key-note. "As a means of intellectual education its claims are still disputed, though, once properly organized, greater and more beneficent revolutions await its employment here, than those which have already marked its applications in the material world. Surely, the men whose noble vocation it is to systematize the culture of England, can never allow this giant power to grow up in their midst without endeavoring to turn it to practical account. Science does not need their protection, but it desires their friendship on honorable terms; it wishes to work with them toward the great end of all education—the bettering of man's estate."

To treat science for such ends requires not less science than the savant, but more; that is, it requires not only a perfect intellectual mastery of the subject, but in addition a literary, and even artistic power for its fit development and expression. TYNDALL is admirably furnished with all the needed gifts for this end. We have read no book on a scientific subject more deftly handled. Retaining the form of lectures in which they were originally delivered before the Royal Institution, they have also retained much of the *spirit* of lectures, and the experimenter (the comprehension of which is much facilitated by copious wood-cuts) are detailed with an animation that causes them almost to pass before one's eyes.

The first seven lectures deal with *thermometric heat*—its generation and consumption in mechanical processes; the determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat; the conception of heat as molecular motion; the application of this conception to the solid, liquid and gaseous forms of matter; to expansion and combustion; to specific and latent heat; and to calorific conduction. The remaining five lectures treat of *radiant heat*—the interstellar medium, and the propagation of motion through this medium; the relations of radiant heat to ordinary matter, in its several states of aggregation; terrestrial, lunar and solar radiation; the constitution of the sun; the possible sources of his energy; the relation of this energy to terrestrial forces, and to vegetable and animal life.

The title of Prof. TYNDALL'S work indicates the theory of heat held by him, and indeed the only one now held by scientific men—it is a *mode of motion*. It is well known, however, that two rival theories have been held as to the generation of heat, and that till very lately one of these—the *material theory*—had the greater number of adherents, being opposed only by a few eminent man. The material theory supposes heat to be a kind of matter—a subtle fluid—stored up in the interatomic spaces of bodies. On the contrary, the *dynamical*, or as it is sometimes called, the *mechanical* theory, discards the idea of materiality as applied to heat. The supporters of this theory do not believe heat to be matter, but an accident or condition of matter—namely, a *motion of its ultimate particles*.

One of the most staggering blows to the material theory of heat was given by the experiments on its generation by mechanical means, made toward the close of the last century by Count RUMFORD. Indeed, this remarkable man (an American, born in Rumford, Mass., his original name being BENJAMIN THOMPSON, till he changed it when knighted by the Elector of Bavaria,) was among the first, both by experiment and by sound reasoning, to place the science of heat on a truly rational basis. Count RUMFORD, while engaged in the boring of cannon at Munich, was so forcibly struck by the large amount of heat developed in the process of boring, that he was induced to devise an apparatus for the special examination of the question of heat by friction. He had constructed a hollow cylinder of iron, into which he fitted a solid plunger, which was caused to press against the bottom of the cylinder. A box which surrounded the cylinder contained 18½ pounds of water, in which a thermometer was placed. The original temperature of the water was 60°. The cylinder was turned by horse-labor, and an hour after the friction had commenced the temperature of the water was 107°—having been raised 47°. Half an hour afterward he found the temperature to be 142°. The action was continued, and at the end of two hours the temperature was 178°. At the end of two hours and twenty minutes it was [illegible] those who remember to [illegible] full [illegible] the paper, [illegible] the surprise and astonishment [illegible] in the countenances of the by-standers on seeing so large a quantity of water heated, and actually made to boil without any fire. Though there was nothing that could be considered very surprising in this matter, yet I acknowledge fairly that it afforded me a degree of childish pleasure which, were I ambitious of the reputation of a grave philosopher, I ought most certainly to hide rather than to discover."

Prof. TYNDALL does ample justice to the builders of the new philosophy of heat. As experimental contributors RUMFORD, DAVY, FARADAY and JOULE stand prominently forward. As theoretical writers CLAUSIUS, HELMHOLTZ, KIRCHOFF, MAYER, RANKINE and THOMSON are the leading masters; and with them, for the Dynamical theory of heat, should be named MM. REGNAULT and SEGUIN. Mr. GROVE'S philosophical work—the *Correlation of the Physical Forces*—treats of this and cognate subjects. Prof. TYNDALL has done valuable service, both to science and literature, by his admirable *résumé* of the whole vast subject.

THE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES: Report to the Swiss Military Department: Preceded by a Discourse to the Federal Military Society assembled at Berne, Aug. 30, 1862. By FERDINAND LECOMPTE, Lieut.-Col. Swiss Confederation. Translated from the French. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, 1863.

Although we have had in our hands the original of this little book—it is a simple *brochure* in the French garb—we do not remember whether the principal title is as written above, or whether "The War in the United States" is not a bit of a flourish for the advertising columns. Be it as it may, the caption is a misnomer. The book is in no sense a history, treatise or review of the war in the United States. It is simply a report of the military service in the United States—of our armies—their organization, arms, equipment, dress, discipline, &c. The author, Lieut.-Col. FERDINAND LECOMPTE, appears to have spent some months as a volunteer Aid on the Staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN during the campaign of the Peninsula, and his pamphlet is a report addressed to the Chief of the Swiss Military Department, embodying the results of his observations. These are not profound, and the book bears no comparison with such philosophical survey as we owe to the Prince of JOINVILLE. If, without being profound, it had been a careful and accurate study of what we may call the anatomy and physiology of our army, it would still have had a professional value; and would have served the purpose of giving European soldiers a view of the condition and organization of the military service in the United States. But it is not even that. The book is full of blunders, misstatements and misapprehensions. It would, in fact, have been difficult to have crowded a greater mass of blunders into the same space. The best we can say of it—though that does not concern the book, but the author—is that our Swiss friend is obviously well intentioned, and means to be as laudatory as he knows how. But his report is a very feeble and flimsy thing, and was certainly not worth Mr. VAN NOSTRAND'S while to have had translated and published.

The Duty of Sustaining the Government.

A LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

In a letter to Hon. S. M. BRECKINRIDGE, in response to an invitation to attend a Union meeting in St. Louis, Attorney-General BATES writes:

"Individuals may object (with whatever show of reason) to particular measures of the National and State Governments. But is it wise to quarrel about such questions now? Is it patriotic to waste our energies, and destroy our power for good, at a moment when the Constitution is in danger and our very nationality is at stake? Is it loyal in men professing loyalty to wrangle and destroy each other in bootless quarrels upon minor questions of policy and prudence, for no good to any one but the common enemy? I think not. At such a time as this it is not meet for every nice offence to bear its own comment. Let us, then, labor with united heart and hand for the restoration of the Government of the nation and the State. When that is done—when order and peaceful labor have returned to bless us—when justice once more flows in the even channels of the law—then the people will have ample opportunity and convenient means quietly to settle all disturbing questions of policy according to their deliberate will. Until then I am fully persuaded that prudence and patriotism alike require us zealously and patiently to sustain both the Governments as all their measures intended (whether wisely or unwisely, as we may happen to think) for the restoration of peace, and order, and law.

To oppose the Government now, is to oppose the country itself, for they are our only representatives of the nation and the State. To destroy them, is to rush headlong into anarchy; and to degrade and weaken them, is to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Such opposition now, under all the perilous circumstances which surround us, seems to me factious in character and revolutionary in tendency; and, if it could be successful, (which, thank God, it cannot,) it would, in all probability, lead to a revolution bloodier than any we have yet seen. For the last three years, the people of Missouri have been stirred and maddened by the fiercest passions. Violence and war have disturbed every section of the State, and a painful feeling of insecurity has pervaded the whole body politic. Now, the one thing needful for us is repose. And to what earthly power can we look for repose, but to the lawful Governments of the nation and the State? Rally, then, to the flag that they bear, and sustain them with all your power. So long as they act harmoniously together, for a common end, mutually sustaining each other, and backed by your united support, they may bid defiance to all opposers, whether pretended friends or avowed enemies.

Even this perilous crisis cannot wholly suppress the pernicious spirit of party nor tame the reckless passion of political ambition. I am persuaded that a large portion of the opposition to particular measures of both the Governments, and more than half the denunciations against the President and the Governor spring from an eager desire and a preconceived plan to organize parties with a view to the coming Presidential election. Time will show whether I am right or wrong in this surmise. The present time seems to me the most unfortunate for the agitation of disturbing questions among loyal men. The tide of war has just turned; victory has crowned our army on the Lower Mississippi. The great river is open, and now its commerce will flow as free as its waters, to the Gulf, and all of us will feel the tranquillizing and invigorating effect of the great achievement.

No doubt both the Governments have committed errors and mistakes—it would be a miracle if it were not so. Still, let us not indulge in carping censures, nor be drawn into profitless and dangerous opposition, until they have finished their good work. Then, when our flag floats in peace over every acre of our territory, and we have returned to our accustomed modes of thought and action, all honest differences among the people may be safely settled in the tranquil method of the Constitution.

I pray you excuse me. I cannot attend your meeting nor take part in its debates; for that would be to depart from the object and condition of my present visit. I left Washington, not because I had not urgent duties there, but because I was borne down with sedentary labor and anxiety, and needed a little rest and refreshment. And so I resolved to avoid the anxiety of popular meetings and governmental affairs. I pray you make my excuse acceptable to the gentlemen associated with you, and believe me, very sincerely, your friend, EDWARD BATES.

Morgan's Career Ended for the Present.

HIS RECEPTION AT THE OHIO STATE PENITENTIARY.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, July 20.

Yesterday afternoon, in accordance with orders of the War Department, JOHN MORGAN and twenty-eight of his command were placed in the Ohio Penitentiary, where they are to be subjected to close confinement until the rebels see proper to release the officers of the Streight and Grierson expedition, now inmates of the Libby Prison at Richmond. The prisoners arrived on the afternoon train from Cincinnati, which stopped at the State-avenue crossing, thus saving the trouble of marching them from the depot. A detachment of the Provost-Guard had been detailed to keep the road from the track to the Penitentiary clear of people—a measure that was absolutely necessary, considering the large crowd that had collected. It required but a few minutes for the guard under command of Lieut. IRWIN, to conduct the prisoners to the Penitentiary, where Gen. MASON turned them over to N. MERION, Esq., the Warden, who received his charge with as much grace as the circumstances would allow.

The examination of the prisoners, which followed, was a tedious process, but was not devoid of interest. It was conducted with due regard for the feelings of the prisoners and at the same time it was very minute. One fellow who complained to hand over a watch he had concealed in one of his pantaloon legs, between the lining and the cloth, while others handed over articles, including greenbacks and "Confeder-

[illegible] the fact that he was moving rapidly toward Smith's Ford. I at once commenced a rapid movement to intercept him. I succeeded in my attempt. The result was the surrender of Gen. MORGAN'S forces to my command.

On my approach to the road on the enemy's front, I observed a flag of truce advancing to me. I proceeded to the spot and asked the bearer what he wanted. He said he demanded a surrender of the militia forces now advancing. I told him at once to return to Gen. MORGAN, and tell him that I did not command militia; that I would not surrender, but demanded an unconditional surrender of his entire forces, or I would open fire immediately upon them.

In a few minutes Capt. NEIL, of the Ninth Kentucky cavalry, (under my command,) came up from my left with Maj. STEEL, of the rebel force, bearing a flag of truce, and stating that Gen. MORGAN'S forces had already surrendered, and that they hoped they would not be fired on. I assured Maj. STEEL that there was no danger while the flag was present.

It was soon concluded that the surrender was complete, and remarked to the parties that all should remain quiet until Gen. SHACKELFORD arrived. I then rode forward and met Gen. MORGAN, under a full belief that the affair was all settled.

It was soon observed by some one that the terms of surrender were made with Capt. BURBRIDGE, of the militia, who was a prisoner in MORGAN'S ranks, he permitting MORGAN and his officers to be paroled, and field and line officers to retain their side arms. On seeing Capt. BURBRIDGE, he told me that such was the case. I asked him at what time and how long since MORGAN had surrendered to him. He said at the same time I myself had intercepted him. This was quite a trick, and I paid no more attention to the affair, but turned JOHN and his party over to Gen. SHACKELFORD, and proceeded to disarm the prisoners, all except the line officers; I let them keep their side-arms for the present, until the Burbridge surrender was further investigated. BURBRIDGE'S surrender was *a mere ruse*.

GEO. W. RUE,
Major Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Gen. Butler's Match Against Dutchman's Time, on Saturday.

Much of the interest in the trotting-match on Saturday, the result of which was given in yesterday's TIMES, arose from the fact that on August 1, exactly twenty-four years ago, *Dutchman*—a noted bay gelding, sired by the celebrated *Bashaw*—trotted the same distance, under the saddle, in 7 min. 32½ sec., and from the further facts that the veteran of the trotting-course, who rode *Dutchman* on that occasion, was present, as was also Mr. JAMES. F. HAMMILL, of Philadelphia, who owned and backed *Dutchman* at the time aforesaid. The match was made by Mr. HAMMILL, for $1,000, that *Dutchman*, ridden by HIRAM WOONUTT, would beat the time *Dutchman* had made on a previous race, in harness, wherein he had distanced Messrs. ISAAC and JOHN ANDERSON'S gelding *Rufus*, of New-York, and won in 7 min. 41 sec. On this race HIRAM weighed 145 lbs., his sulky 82 lbs., and the three miles were done in 2.34, 2.33, 2.34. Total, 7 min. 41 sec.

The match against this time, at August 1, under the saddle, was won by *Dutchman*, then eleven years old, the three miles done as follows: First mile 2.34½; second mile 2.28; third mile 2.30. Total, 7.22½.

Both Messrs. HAMMILL and WOONUTT were large winners on Saturday's race; they accepting largely the current odds of 100 to 75 on *Gen. Butler*. A large number of the old lovers of the turf were present, who had witnessed the match a quarter of a century ago, against the time of which the one of Saturday was made.

The Draft.

It is said that the draft in this City will be resumed on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. Marshal NAGLE will erect temporary quarters for the drawing, in place of those burned in the Eighth and Ninth Districts. The Government will be fully prepared to crush all resistance to the draft, and to protect United States property in the City, and it is presumed that the City and State authorities will also be prepared to protect the citizens from any and all violence. The probabilities are that the lawless will not deem it prudent to resume operations, and that the draft will be completed here without further disturbance.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. TROOPS IN CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—For more general information and to supersede the special instructions heretofore given, the following general directions are published, and will be strictly observed:

1. A copy of all returns, reports, &c., required by regulations and existing orders will be sent to these Headquarters.

2. A daily field return (for which blanks will be furnished from this office) will be made by the commander of each post, guard, hospital or other detachment.

In the case of troops not reporting at these headquarters, the stations and duties of the command will be reported, and, in the case of hospitals, the number of men who are so far effective that they may be employed in the defence of the hospitals, will be specified.

3. The number of employes of the Government who have been, or can be, organized for the protection of public property, will be reported by the staff officers in charge, and none should be employed or retained unless their character and antecedents are such as to give assurance of their entire reliability.

4. The location and quantity of all public property stored in this City, and the number of watchmen or other employes will be reported.

This report will include the names and location of all contractors and manufacturers employed in the fabrication of supplies for the Government. When any change in the location of any property is made, it will at once be reported.

5. All officers on duty, arriving in the City, will at once report the duty upon which they are employed, and their address; likewise any subsequent change of address.

6. Passes to citizens to visit the forts in the harbor will be given at these Headquarters on Mondays and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and only to persons who are known, or are vouched for by some responsible person. Passes to the hospitals in the vicinity of the City will be regulated by the Medical Director. Passes for the employes of the different departments, when on duty, will be given by the staff officer by whom they are employed. Passes to David's Island will not be given for the present, except in cases of extreme necessity, and then only at these Headquarters, or by higher authority. Applications for such passes must, in all cases, state the object of the visit, the name of the visitor, and the name of the person to be visited. No passes to inspect the works in the harbor will be given, and commanding officers will take such measures as will guard against any abuse of this kind.

7. Requisitions for supplies for the troops in this command will be made to these Headquarters, and it is made the duty of all commanders to see that they are made in season to admit of their being furnished by the time they are needed.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
T. C. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant-Adjutant General.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SIXTH WARD HOMICIDE—CORONER'S INQUISITION.—Coroner RANNEY yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of JOHN HOWE, the man who was stabbed at No. 37 Park-street, on Saturday evening, by SALVATOR J. ALNIA, as previously reported in the TIMES. The testimony went to show that deceased was partially intoxicated, and as ALNIA passed him on the way to his room, deceased remarked to the Italian, "I can lick you and all your crowd." ALNIA thought differently, and told HOWE if he would walk into the rear yard an opportunity would be presented for him to test his fighting qualities. HOWE accepted the proposition, and in

[illegible] Hud. River R.....151⅜
50 do.....150⅜
100 do.....150
600 Harlem Railroad...125⅛
1100 do.....125
200 no.....nwk.125
100 Harlem R. Prf.....119
1000 Reading R.....111
1000 do.....111⅛
1200 do.....111⅜
1500 do.....111⅝
700 do.....112
21 Mich. Central R.....111⅛
50 do.....115
100 do.....b30.115⅜
500 Chic. & N. W. R.....38⅛
200 do.....36
100 do.....s30.35⅜
100 M. So. & N. Ind. R.....89
500 do.....88⅞
1200 do.....88⅝
1000 do.....88⅜
100 do.....s10.88⅜
100 do.....s30.88⅝
200 do.....s30.88
200 do.....88
200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.....113⅛
400 Ill. Cen. R. S.....s30.113⅜
400 do.....114
17 do.....s30.114
150 do.....114⅜
13000 Ill. Cen. Can. B. S. 99
4500 Clev. & Pitts.....97
800 do.....96⅝
100 do.....96⅜
300 do.....96⅛
200 Clev. & Tol. R.....114⅜
1000 Chi. & R. I. R.....106
1 Chi., B. & Q. R.....116
10 Mil. & P. D. C. R.....68⅛
250 do.....68
600 P., F. W. & C. R.....77⅛
100 do.....s30.77⅛
50 do.....77⅜
100 do.....77
630 A. & T. H. R.....81
100 do.....51⅛
100 do.....51⅜
200 do.....61⅜
600 do.....62
100 do.....b30.62⅜
Alt. & T. H. P.....86
100 do.....86⅛
300 Chi. & Alt. R.....88
100 do.....82⅛
50 do.....b10.83
100 Chic. & Alt. Pref.....96⅛
50 do.....96

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Cumberland.....28⅜
200 do.....b3.28⅜
500 Qu. Hill M. Co...s30.17⅜
600 do.....s30.18
100 N. Y. Cen.....b3.128⅝
100 do.....b3.128⅜
800 Erie Railway.....104⅜
300 do.....s3.104⅜
100 do.....c.104⅜
700 do.....b3.104⅝
100 do.....b10.104⅝
100 do.....s10.104⅜
200 do.....hl0.104⅝
1400 do.....104⅝
100 Erie R. Prf.....106⅜
100 do.....106⅛
200 Hudson R.....151
100 do.....b3.151⅜
100 Harlem R.....126
400 do.....126⅛
400 do.....b3.126⅜
800 do.....126⅜
300 do.....126⅝
50 Pac. Mail S. Co...b3.238
100 Reading Railroad...112
300 do.....b3.112⅛
200 do.....112⅜
200 do.....112⅝
300 do.....112⅞
300 M. S. & N. I. R...hnw 89
1000 do.....88⅞
1200 do.....s3 88⅞
200 do.....89
1200 Ill. Cen. R.....114
300 Clev. & Pitts. R.....96⅛
100 Cal. & Chi. R.....99⅞
150 do.....99⅝
375 do.....100
300 Clev. & Tol.....114⅛
100 Chi. & R. I.....106⅛
400 do.....s10.106⅜
100 do.....b3.106⅜
100 do.....c.106⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 3—A. M.

By the steamer *America*, of the New-York and Bremen line, arrived yesterday from Southampton, evening of July 23, we have the first English responses to the victory of Gettysburgh, and the capture of Vicksburgh and its rebel garrison. The financial effect on the London Stock Exchange was to advance U. S. five ₩ cents. *seven per cent.*, and to drive down the so-called Confederate Cotton Loan *five per cent.* American Railway shares and bonds rose from *two* to *five* ₩ cent. The *London Times'* money writer, who labors to underrate the effect of our great victories, is constrained to confess the disappointment experienced on "the sudden collapse of the Vicksburgh defence," and that "if Vicksburgh had still held out, and Gen. LEE had reached Philadelphia or Washington, a willingness to negotiate for terms of separation, or even for a partial or entire restoration of the Union under President JEFFERSON DAVIS, might have been

[illegible] Railway Bonds at New-York for six months [illegible] balance, $28,749,702 74.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	116	Irving	91
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	111
Union	110	Continental	94½
Commerce	103	St. Nicholas	90
Am. Exchange	106	Commonwealth	97½
Bank of N. America	105	Imp. & Traders'	106½
Hanover	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen 6s	106⅜	Al. & T. H. 1st	102
N. Y. Cen. real estate	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	115½	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	130	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104
Erie 1stds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. 1st. 2d ser.	89
Erie fourths, '80	107⅜	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68
Erie fifths, '88	104	Ham. & St. Jo. firsts	77
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	109	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hud. R. firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94½
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '86	119	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	104
Hud. R. thirds, '75	119	Cal. & R. I. firsts	105
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Mich. C. '69 & '72	115	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Mich. C. new 1sts, '62	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Mich. S. seconds	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	55
N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	88
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	109	Miss. & Me. L. G.	80
Ill. Cen., '75	114		

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,113,335 against $5,149,933 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,986,390 against $4,134,314 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $480,000, against $748,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,491,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, which we published a few days since, completed the Commercial or Treasury year 1862–'63, ending the 30th June, ult. We now resume our weekly comparative returns as for the current calendar year, beginning 1st January last. The tables referred to make the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1863, (exclusive of $854,000 Foreign Specie,)

Amount to	$90,496,000
Add since 1st July	15,425,408
Total since Jan. 1	$106,930,408
Against same time 1862	103,948,903
Increased import in 1863	$2,981,505

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles re-exported, from

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863	$91,602,000
Add since July 1	13,825,979
Total since Jan. 1	$105,427,979
Against same time 1862	77,658,863
Increased Export 1863	$27,769,116

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863, were $20,633,000
Add since July 1 5,127,000
Total since Jan. 1 $25,760,000
Against same time 1862 30,008,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863 $10,248,000

The Michigan Southern Company have met with a serious loss in the sudden death of Mr. J. D. CAMPBELL, the General Superintendent of their Road. Mr. CAMPBELL was a graduate of West Point, and a most valuable Railway officer.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the organization of the Gold-Mining Company of Colorado, in another part of this paper.

The Public Debt of the State of Missouri, incurred for Railway encouragement, and carrying a first mortgage lien upon the Roads and their equipment, is as follows:

To Roads not now paying the interest upon the bonds of the State	$20,701,000
To Hannibal and St. Joseph Co.	3,000,000
Total	$23,701,000

The arrears of interest upon the first sum due primarily from the Railway Companies, but for which the State is bound on the coupons, are now 15 ₩ cent., which is included in the market price of Missouri 6 ₩ cents., as called at the New-York Stock Exchange. Of the $20,701,000 and 15 ₩ cent. arrears, the Pacific Company, on their main line, now in successful operation, are responsible for $7,000,000 and 15 ₩ cent. arrears. The old Bank Debt of the State is $602,000, represented by profitable Stock in the Bank of Missouri. The amount of the legitimate or loyal Floating Debt incurred by the State since the beginning of the War, and mainly for War purposes, *and the amount of counter claims which she will be able to establish against and to the satisfaction of the Federal Government*, we have no present means of knowing. The following statement, which some of our cotemporaries have gathered from a source evidently not very friendly to the market credit of Missouri, indicates that temporary loans, less than four millions in all, have been made:

On Revenue Bonds	$431,000
Of the State School Fund	900,000
On Defence Warrants	1,246,000
And of the State Banks	1,278,000
Together	$3,855,000

The Public Debt of every description is limited by the Constitution to thirty millions of dollars. The present Funded Debt for Railways, exclusive of the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, is less than twenty-one millions.

Mr. EDWARD B. HUGHES and CHARLES P. CUMMINGS, for some years in the employ of Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., have been admitted as junior partners in the house from Aug. 1.

The Bank of Commerce has called for the payment of the remaining installment of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, by Oct. 1, so as to make the Capital up to the $10,000,000 authorized by the articles of association. The amount to be paid is $323,520.

The Reading Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your remarks yesterday, about Reading, you allude to "the vague calculation" about a riot in Berks County—should be Schuylkill. This is a *canard*, started by some of the Philadelphia speculators, who having sold out their stock to New York, and gone heavily *short*, have been trying their best to depress the price. They well know its intrinsic value, and are afraid that New York, with her usual enterprise, will hold on to a good thing. No trouble about the draft is anticipated by either Federal or State authorities. VERITAS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

The story, as we heard it, was that the disturbance was apprehended in Berks County, on the line of the road, not at the Schuylkill mines. But we presume, from our correspondent's remarks, that such disturbance is about as improbable at one point as another.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Gross Receipts of this Company from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863, amounting to $864,585 80, and the amount deducted for proportion due the Joliet and Chicago, Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, Alton Packet Company, etc., was $184,338 23, leaving the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad $680,247 57.

The expenses for the same period amounted to $370,535 31, leaving the sum of $311,652 26 to be added to credit of Income account.

The amount at credit of Income account on Jan. 1, 1863, was $148,127 77, which added to the credit of the half-year to June 30, 1863, makes a total at credit of Income account on July 1 of $454,780 03.

The interest on the Mortgage Bonds up to July 1, takes an amount of $124,250, the dividend of 3½ ₩ cent on the Preferred Stock takes $66,325 80, and the dividend of 1½ ₩ cent. on the Common Stock $63,304 05, leaving an amount at the credit of Income account on July 1, after paying the interest on Bonds and dividends on stocks of $180,899 68.

JOSEPH ERICK,
Treasurer and Engineer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 1, 1863.

500 U. S. 5s, 5-20s, Con. 101¼
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.
N.....Oct & Apr. 106⅞
8,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. 101⅛
10,000 do.....N 99⅛
1,000 Ill. War Loan....100
5,000 Virginia State 6s. 62
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 67
15,000 N. C. State 6s.... 69
7,000 Mo. State 6s..... 72
20,000 do..... 71⅜
10,000 do..... 71⅝
15,000 O. & Miss. R. C.... 37
15,000 do..... 36
10,000 do..... 35
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76.... 116
5,000 Erie 2d M. Bs. '83.111
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M....119
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M 101½
12,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.. 68
6,000 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st. 104
45,000 Am. Gold..... 129⅜
60,000 do..... 129⅝
5,000 do..... 129¾
200 Canton Co..... 31
100 do..... 30⅞
200 Cumo. Coal. Prf.... 28¾
100 Quicksilver Min Co. 41
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.... 39
17 Min. Mining Co.... 46
50 do..... 45
100 Bucks Co. Ld. Co.. 1¾
100 Miss & Mo. R 27¼
20 Pacific Mail..... 236
5 do..... 238
400 N. Y. Cen. R. ex. div. 126⅜
500 do..... 126⅝
1570 do..... 127
300 do.....s30. 127
200 do.....b30. 127¼
100 do..... 127⅜
700 do..... 127⅝
200 do..... 127⅞
100 do.....s30. 127⅞
250 do..... 128
300 do..... 128⅛
100 do.....s30. 128⅜
50 do.....b10. 128⅝
450 do.....h10. 129
500 do..... 129
100 Erie R.....h15. 106⅛
100 do..... 106¼
100 do..... 106⅜
300 do..... 104⅜
400 do..... 104⅝
2100 do..... 104⅜
15000 Erie Railway Pr.. 106⅜
700 do..... 106⅝
8100 do..... 106

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Cumberland..... 28⅜
200 do.....b3 28⅜
500 Qu. Hill M. Co...s30 17⅜
600 do.....s30 18
100 N. Y. Cen.....b3. 128⅝
100 do.....b3. 128⅜
800 Erie Railway..... 104⅜
300 do.....s3. 104⅜
100 do.....c. 104⅜
700 do.....b3. 104⅝
100 do.....b10. 104⅝
100 do.....s10. 104⅜
200 do.....h10. 104⅝
1400 do..... 104⅝
100 Erie R. Prf..... 106⅜
100 do..... 106⅛
200 Hudson R..... 151
100 do.....b3. 151⅜
100 Harlem R..... 126
400 do..... 126⅜
400 do.....b3. 126⅜
800 do..... 126⅜
300 do..... 126⅝
50 Pac. Mail S. Co...b3. 238
100 Reading Railroad...112
300 do.....b3. 112⅛
200 do..... 112⅜
200 do..... 112⅝
300 do..... 112⅞
300 M. S. & N. I. R...hnw 89
1000 do..... 88⅞
1200 do.....s3 88⅞
200 do..... 89
1200 Ill. Cen. R..... 114
300 Clev. & Pitts. R..... 96⅛
100 Cal. & Chi. R..... 99⅞
150 do..... 99⅝
375 do..... 100
300 Clev. & Tol..... 114⅛
100 Chi. & R. I..... 106⅛
400 do.....s10. 106⅜
100 do.....b3. 106⅜
100 do.....c. 106⅜

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Closing Prices.		Business done.	
			Money.	Account.
Maryland 6 ₩ cent.	72 @ 73			
United States 5 ₩ cent., 1874	64 @ 66		66 4½	
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	48 @ 50			
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	42 @ 44			
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ₩ cent.	71 @ 73			
Do. 7 ₩ ct. Penn., 1877	70 @ 71	71		
Erie shares, $100 (all pd.)	64 @ 65	64⅜ 4		
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Pref.	67 @ 69	6c⅜ 7		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	73 @ 73			
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	70 @ 70			
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	72 @ 74			
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 4th Mtg.	70 @ 75	72		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 5th Mtg.	68 @ 70			
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ ct., 1875	78 @ 80			
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1875	74 @ 76	74⅛		
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid.	27 @ 26 dis.	27d. x.c.		
Do. $100 shares, all paid.	63¼@ 64½			
Marietta and Cin. R. 8s.	71 @ 72			
Mich. Cen., 8 ₩ ct., c., '69.	78 @ 80			
Do., (sink. fund.) 1st m.,	78 @ 82			
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₩ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	70 @ 75	7		
N. Y. Central 6 ₩ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	68 @ 72			
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864	64 @ 67			
Do. 7 ₩ cent. (sinking fund,) 1875	70 @ 76 x.d.			
Do. do. con. bonds, 1876.	70 @ 75 x.d.			
Do. $100 shares	75 @ 77	77 6		
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ₩ cent.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK—POOR PILLACODDY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President gives notice to the rebel authorities, in an order which we publish this morning, that the law of retaliation is to be fully carried out. Every case of ill-treatment of our officers or men, black or white, by the rebels, is to be retaliated in kind. For every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier will be executed, and if a black soldier is taken prisoner and sold into Slavery, a rebel soldier will be confined at hard labor on the public works, there to continue until the black soldier shall be liberated.

Eighteen rebel officers captured at Gettysburgh, and since lodged at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, were on Friday sent West, under an escort. Their destination is Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, where they are to be confined, by order of the Government, until satisfactory assurances are received that Col. STARIGHT'S command, now imprisoned in Georgia, and other Union officers, are properly treated.

A reconnoissance made by Gen. BUFORD with his cavalry command across the Rappahannock on Saturday, confirms the report of the concentration of LEE'S forces near Culpepper. Our men crossed at the Railroad Station, and driving STUART'S cavalry before them, advanced to the vicinity of Culpepper, where a heavy rebel force was encountered. A fierce fight ensued, which lasted until dark, when Gen. BUFORD withdrew to a strong position east of Brandy Station. The losses on both sides were considerable.

By the steam transport *Belvidere*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, and the steam transport *Fulton*, which arrived last evening, we receive advices from the scene of Gen. GILLMORE'S operations against Charleston to the 31st ult. Gen. GILLMORE had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within two hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner; and, what is more important, he had also succeeded in mounting three heavy 20-pounder siege guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort Sumter, which were to open fire on the day the *Belvidere* left. It is expected that Fort Sumter can thus be reduced without making the reduction of Wagner a necessary preliminary.

Indications gain strength every day that North Carolina will soon be back in the old Union. The Raleigh *Standard*, a paper of much influence in the State, does not hesitate to denounce JEFF. DAVIS as a repudiater, and to declare that his efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will prove a failure—whereupon the Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon JEFF. DAVIS to suppress the *Standard*, and to "wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina." The *Standard*, however, declares that Gov. VANCE will stand by the Supreme Court, and the *Standard* also, and that any attempt to use physical force in the State will result in revolution.

Gen. BURNSIDE, having become satisfied that one object of the rebel incursion into that State is to overawe the Judges of Elections, and intimidate loyal voters—thus forcing the election of disloyal candidates, at the election to take place to-day—has declared the State under martial law. All military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in the support of the laws and the purity of suffrage, and the Election Judges will be held strictly responsible.

The Nashville *Press* states that the rebels are making all their preparations to transport the entire wheat crop of East Tennessee to the South, if it shall become necessary for them to evacuate that section. Nor will they wait to thresh the grain if they are hard pressed. They are even prepared to carry it off in the straw.

The news packages by the steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans, reached us on Saturday. The most important item is the confirmation of the report received up the Mississippi, that Brashear City is again in our possession—it having surrendered, on the 22d ult., to the gunboat *Sachem*. Official advices of this fact had been received in New-Orleans. At Port Hudson matters were settling down into a condition of quietude. Several cannon and some Quartermasters' materials had been unearthed within the fortifications—they having been buried by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. The movements of steamboats on the Mississippi had already become quite brisk. An order had been issued in New-Orleans to allow all market boats with vegetables and food of every kind to pass the pickets into the city unmolested.

A banquet was given on board the steamer *Imperial* at St. Louis on Tuesday evening last, by way of celebrating the trip from St. Louis to New-Orleans and the return which that vessel had just accomplished. Gens. STRONG and SCHOFIELD, with their respective Staffs, and a number of other military officials, were in attendance.

The St. Louis *Union* learns from reliable Union men from the interior of the State, that rebel deserters who have abandoned the "Confederate" army, are returning home in considerable numbers. Few of them are penitent. They are still at heart rebels, and are exerting the most mischievous influence by their presence and their conversation. In some cases they return for the sole purpose of taking to bushwhacking and stealing, and in some of the Missouri River counties they are already committing depredations upon peaceable citizens. Union men complain that these dangerous characters are too leniently dealt with, being generally let off upon taking the oath, and giving bond for their good behavior—which amounts to nothing at all.

The bark *Enisa Barss*, which arrived at this port last evening, from Bermuda, reports that the pirate *Florida* left there on the 25th ult., after

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *America* we have advices from Europe three days later—to the 22d ult., on which day she left Southampton. The British Parliament was expected to adjourn for the Summer months on the 28th ult. Lord CLYDE was suffering from atrophy and was not expected to recover. The news of the surrender of Vicksburgh and the results of the great battles at Gettysburgh had reached England, and had caused considerable excitement. The rebel loan took a sudden descent of several per cent. We give the comments of the London press very fully this morning. The answer of the Russian Government to the notes of the three Powers regarding Poland have been published, and was generally considered unsatisfactory. War was considered by no means a remote contingency. There was no abatement in the activity of the revolutionists, and several fights had taken place, with varying results. The news from America had sent up American stocks, and given them a buoyancy not before possessed for some time. A slight advance had also taken place in cotton. There was not much change in either Breadstuffs or Provisions. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported from Acapulco, on the West Coast of Mexico, that a French fleet is expected there, with 10,000 soldiers—the latter to go by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

News received from Japan, by way of San Francisco, states that war between that country and France and England is considered certain, and that Japan is much better prepared for war than has been supposed.

The Stock market, on Saturday, closed with much firmness, and the price of Gold at a decline of ¼@1 ₱ cent from Friday. The demand for the Popular Loan continued active, and money was in easy supply at 5@6 ₱ cent. The financial news from London is that our great triumphs at Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh advanced United States stock in London *seven per cent.*, and our Railway securities from 2 to 5 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were quiet on Saturday, and prices were unsettled. Provisions (especially Pork) were in more demand. A moderate business is reported in Cotton, Tobacco, Sugars and Whisky. Hay was salable and firm. Tallow was more active, and rather dearer. Freights were very quiet, with 657 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Our Three Representative Generals—Meade, Rosecrans, Grant.

Those who are able to recall the mood of the public mind at the ontset of the war, will remember with what eagerness our people at that period looked forward to the advent of a great military hero. The Jews did not more confidently await a Messiah than we a military deliverer; and as nothing has more power over the popular imagination than a symbol, the coming man was commonly prefigured as a Napoleon. This new American Napoleon, like his Corsican prototype, was to carry genius, inspiration, and dramatic splendor into the war. He would stride across the continent with flaming sword, smiting the rebels hip and thigh, and driving them all before him into the Gulf of Mexico. Of course he would make short work with the rebellion—only taking long enough to let each man cover himself with glory, and return to the enjoyment of a millennium of pudding and praise.

This feeling was, doubtless, prompted in part by the desire, heartfelt but unconstructed, to see the rebellion put down; but it was also (let us earn the salutary reward of a frank confession of our national sins,) the offspring of a depraved appetite for stunning situations, dramatic effect, in a word, for *sensation*—an appetite which having been long fed, and growing by what it fed on, had come to be a habit of the public mind that infected the gravest business of life.

It is needless to state how rudely Time dispelled this delusion. We called spirits from the vasty deep; but they did not come. And yet so demented were we with the mania of hero-worship, that even the mock heroes that were given us were hailed as the real article; and without giving him time to prove his quality, each General as he came, was clasped in the nation's arms as at length the long-expected Napoleon.

By rough and tragic experiences was this nonsense shaken out of us—by failures, by defeats, by heart-breaking disappointments, fit to crush the spirit of a less elastic or recuperative nation.

Well, the result of over two years of trial and experiment, has been to bring to the surface if not a Napoleon, at least several men of approved good quality, who will do the work to be done perhaps quite as well for not being Napoleons, and certainly all the better for not *pretending* to be Napoleons. There are now on the three great theatres of war—in the East, the West, and on the Mississippi—the left, the centre, and the right zones—three soldiers in command of great armies, who, perhaps, represent the maximum of what we may fairly hope to obtain in the way of military leadership. These are MEADE—ROSECRANS—GRANT! We do not think that, measured by the very highest standard they are first-rate men; *but they are first-rate second-rate men.* They have been *tried*, and they have *not* been found wanting. *They* are not pedants, humbugs, incapables or gamblers. They are educated soldiers, bred to the profession of arms, men of merit and modesty, in the prime of manhood, each under fifty years old. They have shown themselves brave, prudent, plucky, pertinacious, fearing God and capable of ruling men. It has been vouchsafed few nations, few ages, to produce better leaders than these. They are each of them soldiers superior to any England has had for the last war or two, equal to any France has had since "the foremost man of all the world" was laid away in the earth at St. Helena.

After all, who are these Napoleons—these flaming meteors that flash athwart epochs? They are the exception—not the rule. They have their mission to perform. They carry genius, innovation and a profound and passionate personality into war. They close epochs; they open new ones. But it is observed that the hard tasks of the world are done by men of another type; that the war-work that tests is committed to men of talent rather than of genius—not to souls who have the *afflatus*, but to men with only every-day qualities, as energy, expe-

piece, viz., THE PRESS. [illegible] Washington, your Washington, your Washington, your Washington.

Least of all is our country adapted for military operations of the Napoleonic type—for that kind of high and delicate strategy which carries geometry into war.

War in our country, as has been said by one of the three Generals we have named, is after all little more than "bushwhacking" on a large scale. We have not those level plains, those macadamized roads, that cleared country, such as Europe presents as the theatre for military genius to play the great game of war chess upon.

The problem presented to the General in warfare in this country is one in which the power, energy and vigor to deal with a multitude of new and practical difficulties in logistics, tactics and strategy, count for quite as much as purely military ability. Gens. MEADE, ROSECRANS and GRANT, are all men who have shown a high aptitude for this very kind of work.

We say that the three Commanders whom we have named are as good leaders as we can hope to obtain. They are well equipped with all the needed gifts and faculties to do successfully the work intrusted to them. We believe they *will* do it successfully. It is, above all, desirable that no passion for change (a passion with which, it is just to say, we do not think the Administration fairly chargeable, but which political partisanship is constantly exploiting) should lead to the mistake of making change simply for the sake of change; but that these commanders should be allowed to have the benefit of all their experience, and even of their own failures and mistakes, seeing that such are inevitable. This triad of soldiers deserve the confidence and gratitude of the nation. We think they *have* both.

The Exemption Money.

It is very evident that the Conscription law, if it does little else, will yield a very large sum to the National Treasury. From the interior towns of this State, as well as from the New-England States, we hear that although the draft meets no opposition, yet more than half those drafted pay the exemption fee of $300. In the principal cities of the State, beginning with New-York, the legislative authorities have undertaken to pay for all who may be drafted and who are unable to pay for themselves. This is beyond all comparison the most flagrant violation of every sound principle of justice and patriotism, which our records of misgovernment can show. But if it is carried into execution, it will largely swell the receipts of the Treasury, although it will correspondingly diminish the accession to the ranks of the army which the draft was expected to yield. The whole number of men called for under the draft is 450,000. Judging from the results thus far experienced, at least *one-third* of this whole number, and probably more, will secure exemption by payment of $300 each. This will yield not far from *fifty millions* of dollars.

Every dollar of this amount ought to be given to those who serve either as drafted men or substitutes; and the Government ought to lose no time in making known their determination thus to use it. The intent and purpose of the law was that the exemption money should be used "for the procuration of substitutes:"—and one great cause of popular dissatisfaction with it has been the lack of any sufficient assurance that it would be so employed. The general fear has been that instead of filling the ranks by the liberal and judicious use of this money, resort would be had to another draft, which would of necessity take exclusive practical effect upon the ranks of the poorer classes. The language of the law shows clearly enough that this was not its intent, and the Government should leave no doubt whatever upon this point.

This money is really and truly a contribution to the armies in the field. It was intended to swell their effective force by increasing their numbers; and no consideration should be allowed to divert it from this object. The men who pay it perform the whole duty imposed upon them by the law. They may not in every case discharge the full amount of their obligations to the country, which would require them, perhaps, to respond to the draft, and serve in the ranks of the army. But this cannot, under the law, be required at their hands. They are allowed a choice—and, so far as the law goes, their duty is just as fully performed when they have paid the money, as if they had shouldered the musket. But those who do go are entitled to the most liberal and favorable consideration of the Government. It is only just that those who do serve as soldiers should receive the benefit of whatever may be paid for exemption by those who do not.

We are confident that such a disposition of this fund, besides being in itself just and proper, would have the best effect upon the service. It would incite many to enter the ranks who otherwise might not be inclined to do so. It would show those in the service that their claims met the prompt and full recognition of the Government, and it would do more in our judgment to dull the edge of the popular dislike of the draft, than any other measure which could be adopted.

THE LAWS OF WAR.—We have the text of the Proclamation of the President concerning retaliation upon the rebels for the maltreatment of the black troops in our army. By this document, it is ordered "that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works." We suppose no man can deny the validity of this principle, its absolute justice, or its conformity to the laws of war. There are probably, altogether, not less than twenty thousand colored soldiers now in the Nation-

DAVIS, which threatened all captured soldiers of this class and all white officers commanding them, with summary execution. Having entered upon war, the rebels are bound by, and must be compelled to abide by, its laws.

The Southern Confederacy.

When, after the construction of the Southern Confederacy, its geographical boundaries were defined by Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac on the East,—the Pacific Ocean on the West,—the Ohio, the Mississippi and Iowa on the North,—the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico on the South,—it certainly presented to the world a territory vast and magnificent enough. Compared with it, the Northern States were a long, narrow, disjointed, preposterously-shaped strip of country, running between the immense British Territory on the north, and the immense Confederacy on the south.

But how shall we define the geography of the Southern Confederacy now? We suppose its *Eastern* boundary might be described by the Rappahannock—its *Western* boundary by the Tombigbee—its *Northern* boundary by the upper ranges of the Alleghany Mountains, and by the line of the Tennessee River in Alabama—and its *Southern* boundary by a line running twenty miles inland from the coast. Its territory is not one-seventh the magnitude of that which it originally claimed and defended; its population is not one-half that which it formerly embraced. It has no proper shape nor limits; it has no consistency of character;—looked upon as a pretentious nation, it is ridiculous in its every characteristic.

Even if the war were to stop as it now stands, the Confederacy might be considered hopelessly moribund. Even if our armies were to stand simply on the defensive, the ultimate death of the Confederacy would be inevitable. On every side we press it so closely as to stifle its life-breath. In every quarter we stand so firmly that it cannot force us back. Can they expel GRANT from Mississippi, when GRANT has already beaten and bagged their armies? Can they drive ROSECRANS back from Southern Tennessee, when ROSECRANS has already defeated and driven them until they had to flee before him to the innermost fastnesses of the mountains? Can they compel MEADE to leave his lines on the Rappahannock after their experience at Gettysburgh, and when they consider their escape from before him the greatest triumph which they have yet achieved? Can their armies, which we have over and again routed when they were full and flushed, now in turn, when discomfited and dispirited, rout and drive our victorious legions? No! In the heart of the rebel territory our armies are now fixed irrevocably, so that, though the whole Confederacy may rave and rage, it cannot move them.

This view of the case shows the hopelessness of the rebel cause. It shows not only what we have gained and what they have lost, but it shows the bearings of the present upon the course of the future.

Still by every consideration, both of our own national honor and renown, and of humanity and mercy to the people of the South, we are urged not to cease the active prosecution of the war; for it will not be until all their armies are demolished and dissolved that the fixed star of peace will shed its beneficent influence over the long-distracted people of the Southern Confederacy.

The Secretary of War.

Without any exception, the most bitterly and ceaselessly assailed officer connected with the Government has been and is the Secretary of War. Denunciation, vituperation and malignity have been directed toward him almost since the day he entered upon the duties of his department—a department whose gigantic and complicated labors demand greater energy, harder work and higher practical ability than any other department of the Government. Assailed by his own party, the Democrats; unbefriended by the Republicans; cavilled at by hosts of military incompetents; cursed by knavish contractors; villified by bilious newspapers; berated by unappreciated hores,—he has still continued at his post and at his work, never replying to his accusers nor noticing his maligners, never claiming any credit nor courting popularity, but executing day by day his multifarious duties with a faithfulness and devotion whose results are now beginning to appear before the country.

For, does any one suppose that amid the numerous claimants for the merit of our grand triumphs in the East and in the West, the Secretary of War deserves no place merely because he has assumed ons? Does any one suppose that the officer whose position keeps him in continual and intimate contact with every military department, with each one of our armies, and with all our Generals,—who has necessarily so much to do with the distribution of forces and of labors,—who has so much to do with the general appointments and support, and with the special details of all the forces in the field—has no claim of merit for the efficiency of those officers and armies, for their achievements and triumphs? Why do not those who charge Secretary STANTON with the guilt of every failure, applaud him for the honor of every success? Why in days of darkness and gloom is he charged with being the malign agency that produces them, while in days of brightness and hope his agency is unrecognised or denied? In one time and in the other, his efforts and labors are still the same.

We believe that when the history of this war is faithfully recorded—when the part played by every actor in this stupendous drama is truly revealed—when every public servant shall obtain the meed that is his due—the Secretary of War will stand forth as the officer who, while most shamelessly reviled

from the most exposed bases of Gens. GRANT and BANKS to say that the campaign on the Mississippi River, the evacuation of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, were not only indirectly due, in great measure, to Secretary STANTON, but were, in their general direction, and in many of their details, the direct product of his genius. We might say the same of the campaign against Charleston, and of the pending campaign against Mobile, and of other campaigns completed and in progress.

We say these things gladly concerning a public officer whose action we ourselves have on occasion criticized, but to whom, in common with every other faithful servant of the country, we would also award merited credit.

All Honor to Inspector Boole.

The mythology of the ancients teems with legends of the destruction of lions, hydras, and all sorts of monsters. Theseus made himself conspicuous by killing a bull. Hercules, in the course of his twelve labors, polished off a lion, a stag, and a cow-stable; and another individual, whose name we forget, earned immortality by demolishing a pig. Later ages, less credulous or less partial, found out that all these stories were only allegories commemorating the progress of civilization. The myths were rationalized into a series of social improvements. The stag of Erymanthus became a swift-footed robber, who used a horn for his crest. The lions of Nemea were a savage nation who slept under trees, and never brushed their hair. The wild boar was interpreted to mean the vice of gluttony, and the person who slew him a man of refined turn of mind, who introduced knives and forks, and left off eating before he burst. The cleaning of the Augean stables was treated as a mere poetical fiction, and Hercules appeared in a new light as the inventor of sewers, and as the first person who taught his countrymen not to throw their slops into the street. In this view there is no telling what future ages may make of our present City Inspector. He will certainly figure among the heroes and demi-gods. Poets will sing his exploits, sculptors will carve him in marble, and astronomers will plant his broom among the stars, as they have the sword of Perseus and the club of Hercules.

It will be recorded as an epoch in the history of this metropolis that in the Summer of 1863 a great reformer arose named BOOLE, a man of keen scent and strong will; that he shouldered his broom, and made a mighty raid upon the dust and the mud, and that under his rule clean streets first began to come into vogue. The large portion of our citizens now in the green country will not believe the report. It will sound to them "like stories from the land of dreams." But we advertise them that it is even so. The fact that a complete change has come over all our thoroughfares, and all our lanes, can be substantiated by any number of eye-witnesses and any quantity of nose evidence. New-York in its present condition is hardly recognisable. As it comes out of Mr. BOOLE'S hands, it shines very much as the child of the gutter whom Mr. BARLOW has had to do with. You hardly know how to believe that the bright and clean boy of to-day is the identical blowzy and filthy little wretch of yesterday. It upsets all your habits of association. You had insensibly got the idea that the dirt was part of the boy. The present generation was born with the notion that street garbage was part of New-York—one of its elementary components. It would have been difficult enough to have even imagined it deprived thereof; actually to realize it, as we are doing now, is staggering, indeed. It will require some little time for our friends, when they return from the country, to accustom themselves to the change. Of course the City won't at first "seem like home;" but as soon as they become more wonted to the new condition they will better appreciate its advantages, and will grow more and more thankful to City Inspector BOOLE.

The dog-star rages. With BOOLE in the van, what care we? We defy it. The dog-star by itself has no power for mischief. Even the fiercest tropical temperature is not in itself unfavorable for life. No people in the world are healthier or longer lived, than the Bedouins of the desert. Gen. BUTLER last year made New-Orleans, under its blazing sun, one of the healthiest cities on the continent. What has given our dog-days their terrible power over life in New-York is not their fiery temperature, but the fact that we first covered our streets about ankle-deep with material, that needs only heat to be destructive of life. If we do this, we have no right to call the sun our enemy any more than we have to call our coal fires an enemy, because they will explode gunpowder. Our business is to keep the gunpowder at a distance.

Heat in the atmosphere is perfectly innoxious, unless it has decaying animal and vegetable substance to work upon. If such material exists in conjunction with it, the result is sure to be the disengagement of gases irrespirable in themselves, and making the air with which they mix unwholesome. Owing to the greater density of population, and less freedom of ventilation, this decaying matter accumulates much faster in cities than in the country, and more injuriously affects the atmosphere; and it is for this reason chiefly that the mortality of this City is fully twice as great, in proportion to the population, as that of the country. These noxious agencies are most active in midsummer, simply because the heat, which decomposes and disengages, is then most powerful; and they are particularly fatal to little children, because the human constitution is the most feeble and sensitive at the beginning of life. This is the philosophy of the whole matter.

No man who knows anything of the naturally salubrious locality of this city, its unequaled supply of the purest water, and its remarkable prosperity and distribution of the means of subsistence, can assign the least

[illegible] why its population [illegible] city on the [illegible] manner now they exist, who [illegible] to [illegible] other with even the simplest laws of health fail to ascribe that mortality chiefly to the extraordinary filthiness of most of our streets, in the summer season particularly.

It is a grand thing that we are at last having an earnest and well-directed effort to arrest this dreadful havoc. It is easy enough to look upon our heavy weekly bills of mortality without emotion, even though they chronicle deaths doings; but if the sorrow-stricken households bereaved by these bills could be all brought into a single view—if the suspense, the despair, the desolation over the sick, the dying and the dead, could for one moment be realized in all their accumulated magnitude—that list of numbers would continually loom upon the public view like a colossal curse, and we should come to understand in some degree what public thanks the official is entitled to who makes a faithful endeavor to retrench it. But the bills of mortality are not the only measure of the evil. There is a vast extent of serious and dangerous disease, which finally terminates favorably, of which no public account is ever made. These cases are multitudinous, and though they do not end in the loss of life, they involve an amount of expense and care and pain and apprehension that constitutes in the aggregate an immense social evil. Sickness, whether or not the precursor of death, is always to be shunned as a grievous calamity. It is well to apply every means to be rid of it when it comes, but it is far wiser to apply every means to prevent its first approach. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is a maxim that, in some shape, has been in the world for thousands of years, but the world has never yet availed itself of a tithe of the wisdom it contains. Incredible as it seems, we have at last got a guardian of the Public Health who comprehends the truth, and is turning it to practical account. We ought to have a jubilee.

The Groundwork of Reunion.

The most ultra Pro-Slavery State before the war, the most rabid secession State in the early days of secession, next to South Carolina, was the State of Mississippi. Judging by the votes in the Legislature, and by the action of State Conventions, secessionism had a more general popular support there than in any other Southern State, with the exception named. The slave element bore a larger proportion to the whole population there than in any other State, with the single exception of South Carolina. In fact, these two States are the only two in which the slave population outnumbers—largely outnumbers—the freemen. A Mississippi *free-eater* was supposed to devour the very hottest article of that element—to devour more of it, and to devour it faster than any other man—the South Carolinian *not* excepted. Into the war its people seemed to rush *en masse*, and the ferocity and bloodthirstiness of its troops were unexampled. It was from the soil of Mississippi, from Vicksburgh—not from South Carolina or the harbor of Charleston—that the first hostile shot was fired in this war. JEFF. DAVIS was, in many respects, the representative man of the State—though he differed from it in the possession of coolness and shrewdness.

We are now, however, since the virtual conquest of Mississippi, seeing some rather remarkable manifestations of changed opinion in the State. It seems really hard to credit the statements on the subject, but they come from so many sources, and are withal so much in conformity with human nature, that they cannot be altogether discredited. The correspondents from the capital of Mississippi, and from other sections of the State, are unanimous in asserting that the white population now left there are not only tired of war—are not only in favor of peace—but are even willing and eager for the return of National authority. We quote here two of the statements on this point—the first of which is from the Vicksburgh correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, the paper lately suppressed by Gen. BURNSIDE for secessionism, and which is hardly likely to mislead in this direction. Under date of the 24th of July, or after the retreat of JOHNSTON'S army from Jackson, it is written:

"The head of Gen. SHERMAN'S column reached Big Black River, on the return from Jackson, two days ago, and the entire corps will probably remain there for the present. Gen. SHERMAN reports to Gen. GRANT that the people (of Mississippi) are the worst whipped and subdued of any on the face of the earth. They are completely humbled, and beg for mercy on every hand. They acknowledge themselves thoroughly conquered, admit their inability to longer successfully oppose the Federal Government, *express their willingness to come into the Union again on any terms*, and beg of him, in the name of everything sacred, to oppress them no further. Judge SHARKEY, Mr. MILLER, Mr. PRENDERGAST and other prominent men of the State, came forward, and proposed organizing a State Government favorable to a reconstruction of the Union on the best obtainable terms—pledging all the influences they possess against the rebellion, and in favor of the Federal Government."

The next extract which we give of the same kind is from the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 23d ult., and is based on observations made at the capital of Mississippi:

"The late news of the fall of Port Hudson, and the retreat of BRAGG and LEE, had produced a marked effect on JOHNSTON'S army, which was much disheartened and discouraged in consequence, and openly declared that the Confederacy was gone up. After the place was in Gen. SHERMAN'S hands, hundreds of deserters from the rebel army began to pour in. They said the struggle was no longer a hopeful one; that there was no chance of success remaining, and they were glad to get to the Federal army, and would fight against the old flag no longer. People in the country around were loud in their professions that they had been opposed to this thing in the outset, and wanted to have nothing to do with it, only to live quietly; *that they had been pushed into it against their will*, and only wished they had JEFF. DAVIS and his coadjutors to deal with; that they believed that if our soldiers would not pillage and burn, quite a warm Union sentiment would be exhibited; all of which may be taken with allowance.

The philosophy of all this is very plain. Destroy the rebel armies, and the work of reunion and reconstruction will everywhere be begun *within the rebel States themselves.*

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE AND ITS FUTURE.

The Victories, Plots and Resources—Our Duties, Policy and Probable Consequences.

The Tribune, Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

Nothing seemed more unreasonable than the rebellion, and nothing would have seemed more incredible, if predicted in advance; but the rebellion came, and came with a force and magnitude of proportions which we can scarcely yet comprehend. We have now before us other events of scarcely less importance, which are scarcely less unreasonable or incomprehensible. Why, in this age of intelligence and apparent civilization, should a nation like France seek conquests on a distant continent, over a people who have never injured them? Why should France forget—or if not forget, be ignorant of—the plain facts, that in spite of the rebellion, we are a great and strong people, fully capable of sustaining American rights against any people? Why should a Frenchman be ignorant that the commercial strength of the United States is double that of France, which includes a naval power sufficient to drive France from the ocean? I say, why should all this be forgotten? But it obviously is, and France is acting with that strange and fatal blindness which is so often brought over the minds of men and nations by vanity and the lust of power. This fatal blindness is the delusion which God brings over nations in order to work out His eternal justice in His own mysterious way. Look at the Chaldean monarch on the walls of Babylon, walking out under the glorious firmament of Heaven and exclaiming, "Is not this the mighty Babylon, that I have built by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty?" Alas! for human vanity. Babylon is a desert, where the owl sends out her midnight cry. Babylon perished for its idolatry, and Rome for its slavery; in other words, for the violation of the two fundamental laws of God—love to God and love to man. The great Assyrian Empire served idol gods, and Rome made a slave of man. Can we learn nothing from the great lessons of history? Will America still hug its Slavery, and France its wars, and England her conquered provinces, and dream that the laws of nature and of God are to be reversed for them? It is a dream. We are in the midst of real, positive revolutions; revolutions as real and as momentous as those from 1776 to 1796. Our country is convulsed with a great rebellion. The proud Empire of England is crumbling, and France is rushing on her own destruction. Can we carry our nation safely through, and build out of the present chaos a still nobler structure, and a still better liberty? I think so. One single principle will carry us safely through. Be just; just to God and just to man. That is all; a simple but an omnipotent principle.

Leaving this generalization of affairs, let us turn to the practical facts. In our own country we are palpably in revolution. We shall conquer the rebels, but what then? Can we reinstate things just as they were? Impossible. The theory of State Rights, the political power of Slavery, the coexistence of free and slave labor, a Government without an army—all these are ended. If they do not end one way, they must in another. No change of parties, of Administration, or of men, will prevent the inevitable result. But that is not all. The American Continent is politically in revolution. The movement of France is made, and puts in train a chain of causes and effects whose result must be a permanent change. We may not desire any of these things, but we cannot help them. They have come, and we must meet them. We must bear our part in the mighty revolutions by which God is moving nations grandly to their destiny. For eighty years our country took its place in the march of nations, without being accused of injustice, of ambition, or of conquest. Yet we have not been allowed a continuance of peace. We permitted Slavery, and Slavery made war. And now, France, unable to advance beyond the Rhine in Europe, seeks to found an empire in America upon the ruins of our neighbor's, in whom we are profoundly interested. Can we remain indifferent? It is impossible, and would be wrong if possible. We must, therefore, look at the Mexican problem in its true light. And what is the position and purpose of NAPOLEON in Mexico? They are no mystery. He has declared that he is seeking a Latin unity, a foothold in America, and a monarchy in Mexico. A large part of this is already accomplished. How does it agree with justice or American interests? In regard to justice, I wrote you some months since an analysis of the Mexican nation, which illustrates this exactly. Five-sixths of the Mexican nation are Indians, or (mainly of Indian blood. These people have been governed by the Spanish-American creoles, who are represented by the priests, generals and officers of the Republic. JUAREZ is a native Indian, and a representative of the real people of Mexico. He represents the desire for a real republic, and a real nationality. Hence, we see at once how it may be true that the French or any European alliance may be sincerely welcomed by the Church party, as the only means of saving the creole aristocracy in their estates and offices. When we come, then, to look at the French invasion of Mexico in its true light, it is precisely the same thing as an invasion of the United States, *to restore the monarchy and aristocracy of England in this country.* It is, in other words, a European invasion to destroy republicanism. All this is apparent. But is this all? Was France ever disinterested enough to contend for any principle whatever? Never. There is, then, an object beyond this. What is it? France once owned the country on the Mississippi River. That she would aim to regain this by a direct attack on the United States is not all probable, but aggression and conquests from other nations are made step by step. All France now wants is a foothold, like one of our engineers, when he has got room for a battery. I ask you if there is any serious doubt in your mind that the rebel chiefs *are at this moment negotiating with France for a foothold in Texas, and a joint interest in the navigation of the Mississippi?* I have no doubt of it whatever. It is the pressing interest of both parties. The rebels are evidently drawing to their end, if they receive no foreign assistance. They know it and feel it. They have no hopes of a recognition by England—nor directly by France; but, if they can forward the interests of France in America by giving her a foothold (if they succeed) in Texas, and access to the Mississippi, they may induce even the wary NAPOLEON to risk something for their success. On the other hand, it does not require much sagacity to see that, if we conquer the rebels, and restore our nationality, the sojourn of the French in Mexico will not be long. Here, then, is a case in which two totally unprincipled parties have every possible interest to unite their fortunes. What is to prevent it? There are a great many people who think the French are civilized after the Christian fashion, and that a Christian nation would not be guilty of so much perfidy and injustice. This is a very amiable view of the case; but, unfortunately, by an [illegible] when I say [illegible], nor under a light more charitable, than we have had occasion to apply to the rebellion a few years ago. He has been restrained by the strength of England; but that strength is waning, and with great cunning, he has managed to make England an humble tool in carrying out his plans. From what I have said, you will see that I think the future teems with another great struggle on this Continent. We thought ourselves safe from every danger. We were sleeping on a volcano, and took no note of the fiery elements around. We had Slavery under our pillows, and the sleepless jealousy of European Governments around us. God had upheld us in mighty arms, and we thought it would be forever. "Is not this the mighty Babylon that I have built," said the proud American as he looked on the prosperity of his country. If we are wise, our calamity will be for a moment, while our glory will grow brighter. God moves in a mysterious way, but with no uncertain, hesitating movement, toward a fixed, immutable end. We must put aside the idolatry of Slavery forever, and we must defend the integrity of America and American principles. The issue for the freedom of the earth is made here, and here we must meet it—firm, fearless, unshaken and indomitable. If we do, all our troubles will fly like the mists of the morning. We must give no unnecessary offence to other nations, but we must move with the vigor of a great nation in great peril. We must *raise the conscripts* immediately and prepare them for service; we must *fill our Navy-yards with workmen building the iron ships*, so that if any foreign nation interferes, we shall sweep the ocean and shut them up in their own ports. We are the greatest of commercial nations, and we must sooner or later assume command of the ocean. If we do this, and announce our inflexible resolution, we shall have no war. France will begin to retreat, and England will come to our side. We must say to the world, "America is united, and here we will fight the last battle of freedom." A VETERAN OBSERVER.

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Hooker, and Gen. Milroy—The Draft, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, 1863.

It is a quite noticeable feature of the fermenting humors of the day, that those journals which most actively oppose the draft are also those which are loudest in assailing the Administration, and more especially Gen. HALLECK, for the presumed "Inactivity" of the Army of the Potomac. One of the most prominent of these journals is energetic in calling on the President in person to assume the direction of matters military in Virginia; and it would seem to be the settled policy of this and other papers of its class, to hold the General-in-Chief responsible for every failure everywhere, while (with singular inconsistency) giving the full credit of every success to the General immediately in command; this point being all but universally added, as if to give flavor to the paragraph: "In spite of the blunderings of HALLECK," &c., &c., &c., "we see that Gen. Scoundso has succeeded."

Having lately obtained access, through a friend, to a somewhat behind-the-scenes view of matters and things at the War Department, I propose, in this communication, to state, as briefly as possible, a few facts which will hereafter enable all unprejudiced observers of public affairs to judge precisely how much credit should be given to these attacks upon the General-in-Chief, which appear as if stereotyped in each successive issue of the journals referred to.

For the blunders which made Gen. MILROY a Major-General, and retained his command, with its important supplies, at Winchester until routed and captured by the advancing columns of LEE's army, Gen. HALLECK has been held responsible; while, in fact, Gen. MILROY's promotion was mainly made upon political grounds—grounds never recognized, *always strenuously opposed* by the General-in-Chief; and while, in fact, Gen. HALLECK had not only urged, but even ordered Gen. SCHENCK to withdraw Gen. MILROY's command from its advanced and untenable post of observation, long before Gen. LEE's army had started from Fredericksburgh on its Northern raid.

As far back as last November, Gen. CULLUM, chief of Gen. HALLECK's Staff, was sent to examine and report upon the condition of the works at Winchester, and his report was—not merely that the works were indefensible from bad location, though pretty enough constructed *per se*; but that the place itself required no works, and ought to have no heavy garrison—it being merely, in Gen. CULLUM's own phrase, "an eye of the National army looking down the Shenandoah Valley"—an advanced outpost, from which information could be communicated at an early moment to Harper's Ferry of any advance of the rebel troops in this direction. It was upon this report that Gen. HALLECK advised Gen. SCHENCK to withdraw all forces from Winchester, leaving there merely strong cavalry pickets to act as scouts and vedettes; and later, when the advance of LEE from Fredericksburgh became known, this advice took the form of a peremptory Order for the immediate withdrawal of Gen. MILROY's forces—the *onus* now resting upon Gen. SCHENCK of explaining how this order came to be disobeyed. It should be borne in mind that the appointments of Department Commanders are not made by Gen. HALLECK, nor has he power to remove any Department Commander. All he can do is to report any malfeasance or misfeasance; and with this report made, his duties and his powers terminate.

It has also been the fashion to blame Gen. HALLECK for all the errors, real and imaginary, of the Army of the Potomac, while that army was under the command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER; while, in fact, Gen. HALLECK had no official knowledge of the existence of that army, except as to matters of the merest routine, or in the transmission of orders dictated to him, from the day of Gen. HOOKER's assumption of the command, until the day upon which Gen. HOOKER, at his own request, was relieved at Centreville, and Gen. MEADE put in his place. To explain this state of affairs the following facts will suffice: Gen. HOOKER was not Gen. HALLECK's choice for commander of the Army of the Potomac. He fully appreciated HOOKER's worth as a gallant subordinate; but was of opinion, and so strongly expressed himself, that HOOKER was not the man for supreme command of the most important of our armies. Nevertheless the appointment was made, and from the day of his inauguration in command to that of his relief, Gen. HOOKER sent no reports to Gen. HALLECK, but communicated directly with the higher powers,—who, sometimes consulting Gen. HALLECK, but for the most part not consulting him—thus apparently sustained Gen. HOOKER in his practical ignorement of the General-in-Chief's authority.

Under these circumstances, Gen. HALLECK declined to be responsible in any manner for the result of events over the framing of which he had no control. He could not dictate an enforcement of the strict rules of military discipline and an adherance to army usage; nor are his ideas of subordination and duty of that loose kind which have occasionally tempted subordinates to threaten to "break their swords" if superiors in rank should refuse to see things through their eyes. All HALLECK could do, he did; and this was, by the most careful foresight and exertions to assure himself that the disasters which he feared were about to overtake the Army of the Potomac should not be allowed to extend beyond that army, and should be mitigated as much as possible in their consequences.

Finally came the battle of Chancellorsville, or, as the rebels call it, "of the Wilderness," to overturn this order of things—as the battle of Fredericksburgh had overturned a closely similar state of facts in regard to Gen. BURNSIDE. On the relief of HOOKER, the authorities determined that the Army of the Potomac should be subjected to the same rules governing all

[illegible]

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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

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Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

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Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of I. M. SINGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ISAAC M. SINGER.
EDWARD CLARK.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

The business heretofore conducted by Messrs. I. M. SINGER & CO. will be continued by "The Singer Manufacturing Company," at No. 458 Broadway.

INSLEE A. HOPPER, President.
A. F. STERLING, Secretary.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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SEWING-MACHINES,
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Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
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EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles. Highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A Meeting of the Bellegiain Village Association will be held THIS EVENING, at No. 161 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. Every man who desires to be his own landlord should attend, and learn particulars.

JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

Trusses, &c.—White's Patent Lever Truss is warranted to cure rupture; light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Pamphlets and consultation free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 636 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BARNARD—ZABRISKIE.—At St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Thursday, July 30, by the Rector, C. D. Jackson, D. D., HORACE BARNARD to LOUISE AUGUSTA, daughter of A. Zerega, Esq., of Island Hall.

DIED.

BOWERS.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 1, JOHN WILLARD, son of Henry and Louise Bowers, aged 5 months and 13 days.

BROWN.—In Matteawan, on Friday, July 31, GEORGE B., son of Wm. H. and Ellen K. Brown, aged 1 year, 11 months and 26 days.

His remains were interred in Evergreens Cemetery.

BROWN.—In New-Bedford, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 1, NATIE GOULD, eldest child of Charles E. and Jane M. Brown, of Brooklyn, aged 6 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Clason-av., northeast of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DOUGLAS.—At Gettysburgh, on Friday, July 31, 1863, GEORGE ABERCROMBIE DOUGLAS, Co. F, "Brooklyn Fourteenth," youngest son of Caroline and the late Robert A. Douglas, aged 18 years.

☞ California papers please copy.

FORBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, EDWARD T. FOBLE, aged 35 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 4th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Wiles, No. 98 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GODNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 2, HENRY GODEY, aged 72 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the DeKalb-av. M. E. Church, between Franklin and Kent avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Newark papers please copy.

Calm on the bosom of his Lord,
His gentle spirit sank to rest.

GIESS.—At Brashear City, La., on Friday, April 10, of typhoid fever, Corp. E. S. GIESS, of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment N. Y. S. V., aged 17 years and 10 months, only son of Mrs. S. P. Ilsley, of Harlem, N. Y., and grandson of Rev. B. H. Pitman, of Albany, N. Y. Beloved by all.

GRIFFINO.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, ELEANOR VAN DA WATAR GRIFFINO, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of one of her grandsons, Evander Berry, Esq., No. 40 1st-st., Williamsburgh (Brooklyn, E. D.)

HATTRICK.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 1, GEORGE HATTRICK, a native of Ballykelly, County Derry, Ireland, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son George, No. 375 9th-av., corner of 33d-st.

MERRALL.—On Friday, July 31, 1863, ISABELLA, daughter of Richard Merrall.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 84 West 27th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely.

McDOUGALL.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday evening, July 31, of cholera infantum, JOHN CHARLES, youngest son of John and Mary McDougall, aged 1 year, 8 months and 2 days.

PRATT.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, CHARLOTTE CORBE PRATT, daughter of the late Jacob and Charlotte Pratt, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and the Bowery, on Monday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PATCH.—On Thursday, July 30, SARAH JOSEPHINE, only child of William E. and Josephine Patch, aged 3 months and 3 days.

PILLAT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, at No. 148 Waverley-place, after a short illness, MARGUERITA AIMEE PILLAT, *nee* LESBEAUPIN, aged 76 years, relict of the late Paul Pillat.

Notice of the time of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

RHODES.—On Sunday, Aug. 2, PERSIS A., wife of John H. Rhodes, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Meserole.

Notice of interment will be given in to-morrow's edition.

SMITH.—In New-Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 23, from wounds received before Port Hudson, May 27, Lieut.-Col AZEL SMITH, Jr., 165th regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Second Duryee's Zouaves,) aged 24 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 209 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The members of Putnam Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Lieut.-Col AZEL SMITH, Jr., as above.

SHEPARD.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 2, Mrs. CATHARINE SHEPARD, widow of the late Henry Shepard, aged 53 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. S. A. Faulkner, No. 134 (late 58) East 16th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, FRANCIS CAPRON, infant son of Wilmor H. and Emily H. Townsend, aged 10 months.

Funeral at St. John's Church, Clifton, this day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 1, after a short, but painful illness, CHARLOTTA, relict of the late Wm. Williams, aged 49 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 186 Hart-st., on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WINTHROP.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 1, GRACE ANA, wife of Thomas Charles Winthrop, and daughter of the late John Kane.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 400.—Aug. 1, 1863.

25, 20, 5, 65, 2, 39, 71, 18, 46, 42, 38, 17, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 412.—Aug. 1, 1863.

1, 37, 65, 28, 70, 30, 62, 71, 25, 64, 36, 31.

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DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

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Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

No. 615 Broadway, near 13th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 530 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Maverick-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to this Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Van Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

BALLOU'S

Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

DEVLIN & CO.

In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of

20 PER CENT

In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

ARMY AND NAVY SIGNAL FIELD GLASSES,

of superior power and clearness, introduced and adopted in the U. S. A.

Rock Crystals, free from all imperfections, manufactured and for sale, exclusively by

BERKEL BROTHERS, Opticians,
No. 159 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS CO. H, 22D N. G. S. N. Y.,
Monday, August 3, 1863.

COMPANY ORDERS, No. —.—IN ACCORDance with General Orders, this company will assemble at the Armory this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive their pay from the United States Government.

M. B. GRANT, Captain Commanding.

JUST PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM HALL, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

HAND-BOOK OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX LAW.

THIS MOST POPULAR OF ALL THE TAX BOOKS has rapidly passed through three editions, and has been far more generally used than any other work by Officers of the Revenue, and by Tax-payers of every class. The FOURTH EDITION, just published, has been carefully revised, and all of the LATEST DECISIONS of the Commissioner, down to the date of publication, are inserted. Several Chapters are entirely devoted to the INCOME TAX, and everything of importance relating to this duty is given in full. Besides, over 200 Subjects, embracing all matters affected by the Excise Law, are separately treated.

☞ THIS WORK IS NOT STEREOTYPED, but all of the pages are kept in type, and whenever necessary are changed in each edition, and made to conform to the LATEST Decisions and Rulings of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In this way the work is made more full and reliable than any other publication.

This New Edition is considerably larger than the former, and is believed to be as near perfect as possible.

TAX-PAYERS, OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE, LAWYERS, AND BUSINESS MEN generally, desirous of possessing the fullest and latest information of every kind under the Excise Law, should procure this New Edition of Redfield's Hand-Book of the U. S. Tax Law. It is the Latest, Best, and Cheapest Work.

One vol. 12mo., over 250 pages, bound in cloth. $1 25. Sent by mail, free of postage, upon receipt of price.

Address J. S. VOORHIES, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.
Or BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Building, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"The Choral Harp Duet," "God Save the Nation," "Carry Me in the Morning, Mother," "Shall We Know Each Other There?" "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "While I Come to Heaven," "Our Home is Beautiful On," "Rock Me Most Beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful Land," "Freedom, Truth and Right," "Where Liberty Dwells is My Country." Price 5 cents single; 50 cents per dozen, mailed free. Also, "The New Patriotic Song-Book," price 15 cents; and the "Harp of Freedom," price 6 cents. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADFUL War is Ended," and "Was My Brother in the Battle?" by S. C. Foster. "Shall We Know Each Other There?" by Rev. E. Lorry. "Sweet Evelina and Rose, Dearest," by Mrs. Parkhurst, are the greatest favorites. Price 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance to try new music. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

THE

EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR

AND

PARTIAL DEAFNESS

EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. HARTLEY,

NO. 12 CLINTON-PLACE,

NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

Office and residence, No. 12 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway. Reception hours from 9 to 4 o'clock. *Consultation and examination free.*

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

T. A. BROUWER,

(Late SMITH & BROUWER,)

Importer and Manufacturer of

NECK TIES.

46 Murray Street.

PILES.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*

Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

COLGATE & CO.'S

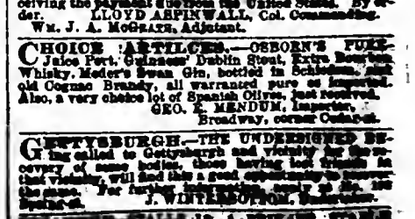
XX

STARCH.

The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by

COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)

Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF DR. J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

MUSQUITO NETS,

MUSQUITO LACE,

all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE—THE FULL flavor of Java, twice its strength—the very best for general use. Splendid for invalids and nervous persons. Only 23 cents per pound. Depot No. 154 Reade-st., New-York. Try it.

NOTICE.—Several impostors are putting up an article which they label "East India Coffee," and furnish to grocers at a cheap rate, which they sell for "Kent's." Buy none but that which has No. 154 Reade-st. on the label. Grocers supplied.

TWELFTH WARD PUBLIC MEETING.—EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM RIVER.—Citizens and property owners are invited to attend a meeting at Funk's Hotel, at the Lion Brewery, corner of 109th-st. and 9th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of

THOMAS MANSON, President.

A. N. LEWIS, } Secretaries.
DAN. KRAFT, }

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. —.—THE COMMAND will assemble on MONDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Regimental Headquarters, for the purpose of receiving the payment due from the United States. By order,

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Col. Commanding.
WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

CHOICE ARTICLES.—OSBORN'S PURE Juice Port, Guinness' Dublin Stout, Extra Bourbon Whisky, Meder's Swan Gin, bottled in Schiedam, and old Cognac Brandy, all warranted pure as imported. Also, a very choice lot of Spanish Olives, just received. GEO. E. MENDUM, Importer,
Broadway, corner Canal-st.

GETTYSBURGH.—THE UNDERSIGNED being called to Gettysburgh and vicinity for the recovery of some bodies, those having lost friends in that vicinity, will find this a good opportunity to procure the same. For further information apply at 22 Bond-st.

J. WINTERBOTTOM, Undertaker.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE [illegible]

EXCOMMUNICATION.

LETTER [illegible]

Archbishop [illegible], New York, has just received a letter from the Holy Father, announcing the excommunication of our American rebels, and desiring him to confer with the Bishops in Council, in order to [illegible] in permanence of the decree. The New-York Tablet, which publishes the letter in the original Latin, states that it was dated the 4th of Oct. 18, 1862, but the same must have been [illegible], as it never reached its destination:

[Translation.]

To our Venerable Brother John, Archbishop of New-York:

POPE PIUS IX.

VENERABLE BROTHER, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION: Among the various and most oppressive cares with which weigh on us in these turbulent and perilous times, we are greatly afflicted by the truly lamentable state in which the Christian people of the United States of America are placed by the destructive civil war broken out among them.

For, Venerable Brother, we cannot but be overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow while we recapitulate, with paternal feelings, the slaughter, ruin, destruction, devastation, and the other innumerable and ever-to-be-deplored calamities by which the people themselves are most miserably harassed and dilacerated. Hence, we have not ceased to offer up, in the humility of our hearts, our most fervent prayers to God, that we would deliver them from so many and so great evils.

And we are fully assured that you, also, Venerable Brother, pray and implore, without ceasing, the Lord of Mercies, to grant solid peace and prosperity to that country. But since we, by virtue of the office of our Apostolic ministry, embrace, with the deepest sentiments of charity, all the nations of the Christian world, and, though unworthy, administer here on earth the vicegerent work of Him who is the Author of Peace and the Lover of Charity, we cannot refrain from inculcating, again and again, on the minds of the people themselves, and their chief rulers, mutual charity and peace.

Wherefore, we write you this letter, in which we urge you, Venerable Brother, with all the force and earnestness of our mind, to exhort, with your eminent piety and Episcopal zeal, your clergy and faithful to offer up their prayers, and also apply all your study and exertion, with the people and their chief rulers, to restore forthwith the desired tranquillity and peace by which the happiness of both the Christian and the civil republic is principally maintained. Wherefore, omit nothing you can undertake and accomplish by your wisdom, authority and exertions, as far as compatible with the nature of the holy ministry, to conciliate the minds of the combatants, pacify, reconcile, and bring back the desired tranquillity and peace, by all those means that are most conducive to the best interests of the people.

Take every salus, besides, to cause the people and their chief rulers seriously to reflect on the grievous evils with which they are afflicted, and which are the result of civil war, the direct, most destructive and dismal of all the evils could befall a people or nation.

Neither omit to admonish and exhort the people and their supreme rulers, even in our name, that with conciliated minds, they would embrace peace, and love each other with uninterrupted charity. For we are confident that they would comply with our paternal admonitions and hearken to our words the more willingly, as of themselves they plainly and clearly understand that we are influenced by no political reasons, no earthly considerations, but impelled solely by paternal charity, to exhort them to charity and peace. And study with your surpassing wisdom, to persuade all that true prosperity, even in this life, is sought for in vain out of the true religion of Christ, and its salutary doctrines.

We have no hesitation, Venerable Brother, but that calling to your aid the services and assistance, even of your associate Bishops, you would abundantly satisfy these our wishes, and by your wise and prudent efforts bring a matter of such moment to a happy termination.

We wish you, moreover, to be informed that we write in a similar manner this very day to our Venerable Brother John Mary, Archbishop of New-Orleans, that, counselling and conferring with you, he would direct all his thoughts and care most earnestly to accomplish the same object.

May God, rich in mercy, grant that these our most ardent desires be accomplished, and as soon as possible our heart may exult in the Lord over peace restored to that people.

In fine, it is most pleasing to us to avail ourselves of this opportunity to again testify the special esteem in which we hold you. Of which, also, receive a most assured pledge, the Apostolic Benediction, which, coming from the inmost recesses of our heart, we most lovingly bestow on you, Venerable Brother, and the flock committed to your charge.

Dated Rome, at St. Peter's, Oct. 18, 1862, in the seventeenth year of our Pontificate.

POPE PIUS IX.

Terrific Tornado near Poughkeepele.

BARNS BLOWN DOWN AND TREES TORN UP BY THE ROOTS.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 31.

Abont 6 o'clock Thnrsday evening, information reached us that a severe tornado had visited the country about three miles north of Poughkeepsie. The first appearance of the result of the hurricane is visible on the north side of Budd's Hill, on the Van Vlenkenburgh property. At this point the tornado seemed to have made its first appearance, coming from a southwesterly direction. Here there are two or three apple trees torn up by their roots and carried some distance from their base. Proceeding down this hill through the hollow, covering in width about three or four hundred feet of the country thereabouts, the tornado struck down a field of twelve acres of corn belonging to Mr. Allen, completely destroying it.

The East side of the tornado then passed the corner of Mr. Allen's dwelling, tearing up his woodhouse and taking it nobody knows where. In the vicinity it also tore up by the roots all the trees in an adjacent apple orchard, numbering nearly seventy. Further along in its course it came in contact with a barn belonging to Mr. Cornelius Jordan, filled with grain and hay, breaking great heavy timbers, hurling them in the air and completely demolishing the structure. At this point the stone wall is blown down in many places, and the telegraph wires are tied up in a knot.

We are informed that stones weighing over one hundred pounds were picked up off the wall and hurled thirty or forty feet. Great heavy boards and timbers from the barn can be seen fifty or one hundred feet from the building.

The tornado then passed along within three or four feet of the white school-house, and thence to the outbuildings on Mr. Cornelius Jordan's place, picked up a large corn crib, moving it fifteen or twenty feet.

The roaring sound accompanying it was terrific. Mr. Jordan states that it sounded as though a hundred railroad cars were passing. Nearly one hundred trees have been torn down and pulled up by the roots. The corn in the track of the whirlwind has been entirely destroyed. One tree was broken in two in the centre, and the top or bulky part blown nearly seventy feet. The scene is truly terrible. The devastation in the track of the whirlwind cannot be described.

A Rothschild on the Rebel Loan.

Rev. Dr. McClintock writes from Parie to the *Methodist:*

"I believe I mentioned in my letter from Frankfort last week, the fact that the rebel loan is not allowed to be quoted on the Stock Exchange there. *Apropos* of this a good story was told me in Frankfort. A gentleman was transacting some business with the Frankfort head of the house of Rothschild. After the business was finished, the conversation turned toward American affairs. 'How lo- it,' asked the stranger, 'that the Confederate loan is not quoted in Frankfort?' 'Because we will not allow it to be quoted,' was the reply. 'But why not?' 'Because we do not believe in the loan, and because we do not believe in the cause.' 'But the loan was negotiated here by the house of Erlanger.' 'Yes,' replied Rothschild, 'but you do not find it held here to any extent, except by that house. No Jewish house of any character or wealth has touched that loan, nor will they touch it.'

I tell the story as it was told to me."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, August 1, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 4,432 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. and 1,465 bags Corn Meal, 928 bushels Corn, 5,965 bushels Oats, 215 pkgs. Provisions, and 305 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½ @ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $8 87½ @ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,017 bbls., including 696 bbls., Pots and 121 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at old rates. Stock of Coffee on hand, this morning, 96,324 bags and 13,987 mats, against 158,148 bags and 10,600 mats same time last year.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, at 62c. @63c. for Middling, @ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel continue in demand at steady prices. Herring are quiet at old rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal inquiry to-day has been for fresh ground State and Western Flour, prices of which favor sellers; sales, since our last, 7,900 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 60@$4 90; poor to choice extra State at $4 80 @$5 20, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 60 @ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00 @$4 50
Extra State	4 80 @ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 90 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 35 @ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 30 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55 @ 8 75

Southern Flour is in more demand; sales, since our last, 2,100 bbls., at $5 65@$6 50 for poor to good superfine; $6 55@$8 for fair to choice brands, and $6@$8 for very superior family brands. @ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales 250 bbls. extra at $4 90@$7 25 @ bbl. Rye Flour continues lackluk, demand, at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine grades. Corn Meal is in good request, at $4 00@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for Brandywine, $4 25 for Alsike Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, @ bbl., except $3 95.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and unsettled to-day. Sales have been made of [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS AT [illegible]

[illegible] FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES,

Choice Colors, [illegible] 25c. per yard, formerly sold at 50c.

Also,

150 FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES,

at $2 00 each to close stock.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

OPERA FLANNELS.

SCARLET AND AZULINE BLUE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

BARGAINS IN SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS.

AT 475 BROADWAY.

The balance of this extensive stock will be disposed of, irrespective of cost price, during the next week.

GEO. CAREY,

No. 475 Broadway,

late CHAS. STREET & CO.

A GREAT REDUCTION

IN DRY GOODS

FOR THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

OVER $90,000 WORTH

OF

SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED,

POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,

VALENCIES, BAREGES AND BAREGE ROBES,

DOMESTIC COTTONS, LINENS,

TOWELINGS, CRASHES, TARLETANS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

TO BE SOLD OFF AT A

REDUCTION OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON THE COST PRICE.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,

NO. 252 BOWERY,

W. R. ROBERTS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,

CLEARING OUT!!!

STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS,

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY, SILKS AND LACES,

EMBROIDERIES,

MITTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND OSTRICH FEATHERS.

ALSO,

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, MALINE LACES, &c.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.

Entrance to these departments, No. 63 Allen-st.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.

LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.

MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.

N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.—PREparatory to making extensive alterations and improvements in my already large and commodious store, I will offer for sale for the next thirty days one of the largest and best selected stocks of Summer Dress Goods ever exhibited in Brooklyn, together with other Summer Goods, at a very great reduction in prices—being determined to reduce my stock to the lowest possible point, to make room for an extensive stock of goods for the Autumn trade. WALTER LOCKWOOD,

No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Aug. 3, at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected stock of New Goods, suitable for family and housekeeping use.

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

LINEN GOODS.

We will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 3, superior Barnsley table damasks, table cloths, napkins and towels, in new and elegant designs. Also, sheeting and shirting linens of every description.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

COTTON GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Are offering at retail Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings of all the best makes at very reasonable prices.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

WHITE GOODS.

Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plain Swiss Mull Cambric and Nainsook Muslins; also Organdies and Tarletans, embroidered in white and colors.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing: is no excellent baker: makes pastry: wages $8. City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a very efficient and trustworthy girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do the housework of a moderate-sized family; is a neat, economical and obliging servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 115 Mulberry-st., between Hester and Canal sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a highly respectable girl, as laundress in a gentleman's family, either in Brooklyn or New-York; understands fluting, &c.; refers to distinguished families where she has lived, and will be found a very superior servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, a situation to take care of children, or assist in general housework; no objection to the country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., bet. 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant, or as chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent; wages $6. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also, German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE—NO. 149 GRAND-st., 20 years established, continue to keep first-class servants, for the City and country, of all nations; excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, and them lately landed; also, coachmen, farmers, waiters, &c.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—A young married man, for the past two years an officer of the army, desires immediately a situation in some good house as assistant book-keeper, or a good clerkship. Can furnish the best of references as to character, etc. Address ASSISTANT, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk or light porter in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Merchants' Clerk's Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH good references, wishes a situation as coachman; is an excellent horseman. Apply at the Employment Office for Servants of All Nations, No. 26 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young single man, as coachman, &c.; age 25 years; is a good groom and careful driver; also understands plain gardening; is well recommended by last and former employers; would make himself useful when time would permit. Address B. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a steady single man, Protestant, as above; is an excellent groom; understands the care of horses, &c.; willing to make himself useful; good references; City or country. Call at No. 349 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener, by a married man, (without children,) who has had 18 years' experience in this country as manager of greenhouses, graperies, ornamental grounds, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address J. M. C., care of Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A NATIVE OF New-York City, accustomed to active business, wants a situation where integrity and a quiet attention to his duties will be essential. For a place of responsibility or trust, security can be given. Is capable of taking charge of real estate; or as traveling agent for a wholesale house for a moderate compensation. Address J. A. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

PAYMASTER'S CLERK POSITION wanted by an ex-clerk of a frigate and an iron-clad. Best references. Address, for one week, PAY CLERK, Box No. 151, Tarrytown, N. Y.

1,000 POUNDS OF MOSS OR HOTHOUSE [illegible] WANTED. The above will be received in lots from 25 to 50 pounds per day, for cash. Call or address T. B. BANNING, No. 41 Park-row, Agricultural Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with shades bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated, within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$1,900—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, &c., situate a near the village of Mamaroneck, 15 minutes' walk from the depot, and one hour's ride from the City; part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address E. H., Mamaroneck.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE FOR ANY GENtleman doing business down town, situated at foot of 66th-st., East River. Carriage-house and stable. Apply at No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 81x18 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COTTAGE WANTED.—WANTED, A FURnished cottage, suitable for a small family, in the neighborhood of this City, (Clifton, S. I., preferred.) Taken by the year, if suited. Good treatment warranted. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., I. C. S., Box No. 1,928 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT accommodations may be had, by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS may be had, with or without board, for single gentlemen, by applying at No. 23 North Moore-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF ROSLYN, L. I.—One large, or two small families can be accommodated with genteel board, on moderate terms, in a private house; location healthy and romantic, and within pleasant walking distance of Harbor Mountain top, which presents a splendid Ocean and Sound view. Address T. MOTT, Roslyn, L. I., or inquire of D. D. WRIGHT, corner Houston and Lewis sts., New-York, or Capt. POST, steamer *Arrowsmith*, which leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A private family, on Fort Hill; terms moderate. Steamboat leaves Spring-st. 20th and 30th sts. at 10, 2 and 5 o'clock. Fare 10 cents. J. CAMPBELL,

Fort Lee, N. J.

VERY SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION and a first-class table can be had, in a healthy and pleasant location on the Hudson, 20 miles from New-York. Possession immediately. Address COUNTRY BOARD, station C, Troy-st., N. Y.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND board 11 miles from the City, on line of Erie Railroad, 30 minutes to City. Inquire of J. M. MOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north fork of Long Island, only a moment's walk to Long Island Sound or Gardiner's Bay; good fishing, bathing, sailing, &c. Terms moderate. Send for a circular. This house is reached by Long Island Railroad twice each day, to Greenport, thence by stage to the house; also, steamer *Donaldson*, from James-slip, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M., direct for the House.

THOS. T. PARSONS & SON, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

MME. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE.—Ladies desirous of improving their complexion without injury to the skin, should use Mme. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE, the purity of which is testified to by Dr. James K. Chilton, the celebrated chemist; and thousands of ladies who have used them for the last five years attest their undeniable merits in removing tan, redness, freckles, pimples, &c., as also their virtue as a preventive of erysipelas.

Mme. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE are no cosmetic; are used as a soap; cleanse and purify the skin; render it pure, clear and fair, bestowing a healthy hue on the complexion.

Sold by druggists and perfumers. Depot No. 580 Broadway.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without the signature, C. LEWENBERG.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALTKILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform malsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c.

Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from Aug. 3 to Aug. 20, inclusive, 1863.

By Order of the Trustees.

FOUR GOOD OFFICERS WANTED IN A regiment now forming in this City, and rapidly filling up. Address COLONEL, Box No. 186 Post-office.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 656 Post Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KAYE.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

By virtue of orders of sale, directed to me by Hon. William Marcus Hedge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LARKIN'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

On SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1863,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

PRIZE GOODS,

From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON
BREEZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

consisting of

Ale, aquadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton, cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shoe, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st. The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAPP,

U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of fendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 10 bales of Gunny Bags.

July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 46 bales of Cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 58 bales, 50 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E, in diamond, W 4 C 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.

ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner G and 23d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 25th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 24 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches: to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriage, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9½ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of August next, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

30,000 pairs of negro shoes (brogans, black.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes, and state in their proposals how many they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A scale of size can be ascertained at this office.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Negro Shoes," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,

D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

HELP WANTED

A COOK, LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid wanted.—Two Protestant girls for a private family in Yonkers; one must be a good cook, washer and ironer; the other, chambermaid and waitress: must have good references. Address L., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTED, a protestant nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 19 west 42d-st. immediately.

BLACKSMITHS, &c.—WANTED, TWO GOOD blacksmiths—one who understands horse-shoeing; also, a good practical machinist; also, good wheelwrights, who understand making wagons and buggies. Address R. W. CAULK, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, or same name, Parkersburgh, Wood County, West Virginia. N. B.—Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a small garden, one or two horses, a cow, and do whatever is necessary about a small place; to go a short distance into the country, and live with his employer. None but a single AMERICAN need apply. Address Box No. 4,687 New-York Post-office, giving name, age and qualifications.

WANTED—TRAVELING AND LOCAL AGENTS, to sell LARCHAR'S IMPERISHABLE LAMPWICK; also, a new burner for coal oil, used without chimney: $20 to $50 per week can be made. Apply, or address W. B. BILLINGS, Agent, No. 24 Liberty-st.

LAD WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE.—An intelligent and active lad, whose parents reside in the City. Compensation small. Address Box No. 3,517 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FIRST-CLASS SAW makers and saw grinders if they can come well recommended as good workmen. None others need apply. Address Box No. 3,388 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs's, &c. P. H. PLATO, No. 505 Broadway.

[illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MARRIED PERSONS.

[illegible] of disease, the Secretions of the Human System, [illegible] Lectures on the Nature, Causes and Treatment of Nervous Debility, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Indigestion, Constipation, Impurity of the Blood, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c., illustrations, upon Anatomy and Nervous Debility, and the destructive and fatal effects of Sexual Indulgence, Self-Abuse, &c. Also, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma or Phthisic, Laryngitis, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Organic Weakness, Diseases of the Generative Organs, and the whole train of Nervous Complaints, arising from the Destructive Habits of Youth, Indiscretion or Excesses of Maturer Years, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Syphilis, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, &c. Thirty years' extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualification for the enjoyments of married life thereby speedily removed. To be had to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and leaders of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guaranteeing a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1849. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular, for the Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe, speedy and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores, even in the most shattered constitution, radically curing Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Before contracted, cure the most inveterate, even in many years' standing. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as it renders sure the procreation of perfect, healthy offspring. Essence is a never-failing cure for all body destroying disease, secret habits, &c. Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure for all diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrecks than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one else. Young men, or those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. If you will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his unparalle

FINANCIAL.

BELL, BONTHRON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 WALL-ST.,

N. Y.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as well as all issues by Government, at par and interest.

CURRENT CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on DEPOSITS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6-PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE

U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the sales of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to receive orders and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

For sale by

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 42 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.

The books of this Company, organized under the Mining Laws of the State of New-York, are open at the office, No. 28 William-st., for receiving subscription to the Capital Stock.

The property of the Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, at the base of the Eastern Slope of Snowy Range, of the Rocky Mountains, six miles south of the Missouri, or six days' travel from the City of Atchison, on that river, and consists of 160 acres of land, a tunnel claim of two thousand feet in length intersecting no less than fifteen veins of gold-bearing quartz; also a surface lode of exceeding richness, nine hundred feet long, on which there have been sunk five shafts, of and 70 feet, and the ore taken from them, smelted by Messrs. Booth & Garratt, of Philadelphia, yielding very rich, and promising returns for the investment of capital equal in magnitude to those of California or Nevada.

The selection of this mining property was made under the personal supervision of William Fetherick, Esq., the well-known mining engineer, and Prof. Charles P. Williams, recently appointed Commissioner of Mines for the United States. THEODORE HYATT, President.

EDWARD T. LATHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the Coupons due October 1st, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds on and after August 24, 1863, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the Bondholders in New York and elsewhere, Coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: from 10th August to 10th September, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall street, Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.

Dated July 27, 1863.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf.....No. 318....$37,920 63 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf.....No. 1,022....254,102 41 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf.....No. 426....5,624 03 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf.....No. 1,423....8,327 50 } Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,

53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO.,

(As reorganized.) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863.

COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY,

due the 1st of August, will be paid at their agency at Belmont, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK,

July 21, 1863.—An Installment of $30 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,

No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company will be paid at the Company's Office in New-York, on and after August 1, prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from July 29 to August 1, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE Sterling Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY due last of August next, will be paid at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

TREASURER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No 8 Wall-st.,

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE, AUGUST 1, FROM the preferred sinking fund, Appleton Extension, and Grand Bay Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT OF 3 YEARS' regiments, who have not closed their ordnance and pay accounts, can have the same properly adjusted in the Department at Washington by experienced men, by applying to

SOMES, BROWN & CO.,

No. 2 Park-place, New-York.

No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

CLEVELAND AND MORNING RAILROAD CO.,

CLEVELAND, July 21, 1863.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CHAS L. RHODES, Vice-President.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

$500, $800, $1,500, AND $2,500 TO loan on bond and mortgage. EDWARD A. PARKER, Counselor at Law and Notary Public, No. 203 Broome-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF PUTNAM LODGE No. 334 F. A. M. are hereby summoned to attend meeting to be held at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Lieut.-Col. Abel Smith, Jr. The members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. By order of

JOHN A WILHAMY, U. M. pro tem.

FRED. SHILLING, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session in the room in Odd Fellows' Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock. By order,

JOHN J. DAVIS, Grand Scribe.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY OFFERS FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THEIR

SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

Issued under the Act of April 2, 1863, and convertible into the Capital Stock of the Company at the option of the holder at any time within three years from the date of issue.

The Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000 each, and are offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency, from the last interest day, July 1st.

Interest payable January and July.

Principal payable July 1, 1875.

Subscriptions will be received at the Company's Office, No. 241 Broadway, New-York, and at the Company's Agency, No. 2 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-HALF per Cent on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 22, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,

No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from date until the prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board, N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

BUTCHER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend *of five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th inst., inclusive.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK,

NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 333 Canal-st.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 15 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable at the office, No. 432 Broadway, Aug. 3.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB D. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER B MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police,
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McGOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—N. B.: *School-Misses, Principals* and *Parents* can hear of well-qualified *Teachers, Tutors* and *Governesses*, by stating qualifications required, duties and salary. Address all communications to the EDUCATIONAL LETTER BOX, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $125
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION

TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,578	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,870	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,979	Parsons,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 23 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class.....$90 }
Second-class.....50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class.....35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....66 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
RIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship

ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$126
Second Cabin.....80
Steerage.....25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PEARING, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Franklin-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Aug. 22

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship

CELLA,

3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,

Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin.....50
Steerage.....30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

LOST AND FOUND.

☞ REWARD.—LOST, ON THE MORNING OF July 30, in a Madison-av. stage, between 44th-st. and the Post-office, or in Nassau-st., between the Post-office and Pine-st., a package of law papers, indorsed "Supreme Court. In the matter of Howard Parker, a person of unsound mind. G. Tillotson, Attorney." The above reward will be paid on delivery of the papers at my office, No. 11 Wall-st. G. TILLOTSON.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVing been stolen from the subscriber, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, viz: One note of Timothy Langdon to Wm. R. Lewis or order, dated July 15, 1863, for $1,000; one note of John Healey to Nangatuck Savings Bank and Building Association or order, dated January 2, 1864, for $4,800. JAMES SPENCER.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, BETWEEN 14th and Prince sts., either in a stage or in Broadway, a small gold hunting-cased watch, of American manufacture, with chain attached. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it with EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Surveyor of the Globe Ins. Co., corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE Libares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 16th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000. All kinds of BOOK, JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING executed promptly. E. E. DALEY, 1 door east of Nassau, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TENTH WEEK! TENTH WEEK!

HOUSES STILL CROWDED! CROWDED, CROWDED AND CROWDED

ADMIRING AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.

139,000 } 139,000?

persons having witnessed the Grand Romantic Drama, by John Brougham, entitled

THE DUKE'S MOTTO,

pronounced the

BEST PLAY OF MODERN TIMES.

MR. COLLINS,

The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of

CARRICKFERGUS,

an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."

MR. WM. WHEATLEY,

In his original creation of

CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.

Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Barnett, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, F. Merdaunt, C. Kingsland, &c.; Mesdames Ponisi, J. H. Allen, L. R. Shewell, &c., &c., &c.

Complete and splendid

GRAND BALLET.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND EFFECTS.

GORGEOUS COSTUMES.

MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.

ORIGINAL MUSIC under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Seats can be secured

THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

This elegant and popular establishment will open

On THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1863,

With a beautiful play of absorbing interest, entitled

TRUE TO THE LAST!

In order to give effect to this extraordinary play, and regardless of outlay, arrangements have been made to introduce the

ASTOUNDING OPTICAL ILLUSION

adapted from the invention of H. Dircks, Esq., by Professor Pepper, of the Polytechnic Institution, London, known as

THE GHOST!

A MARVELOUS SPECTRE, PRODUCED BY COSTLY SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS,

which has puzzled, astonished and delighted all

LONDON AND PARIS!

A STRANGE AND INDESCRIBABLE ILLUSION, totally different from and surpassing any other stage effect ever produced.

MR. AND MRS. WATKINS

have been engaged, and will make their first appearance since their return from Europe, supported by a company of

FIRST-CLASS ARTISTES.

Box office open on Monday, 3d instant.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 12 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 6:00 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 6:35, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 8:40 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 9:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 8:20 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Leave White Plains, 8:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:16, 8:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1863, trains to and from New-York, will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Long Branch at 7:00 and 11:10 A. M.
Leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

The boat leaving New-York at 4:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York.

A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M.

A freight train will leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fine sea-going steamer J. D. BERRY (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Sundays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M. and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOA

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Particulars of Col. Grierson's Expedition Against Canton.

Rout of the Rebels and Immense Destruction of Their Property.

THE MISSISSIPPIANS IN A BAD WAY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, July 20, 1863.

On the 16th inst., Col. BUSSEY, Chief of Cavalry of Gen. SHERMAN's army, with one thousand of his cavalry and Wood's brigade of STERLE's division, started for Canton, Miss. It was known that JACKSON's cavalry division, numbering about 4,000 men, had crossed the river, and was supposed to be in the neighborhood of Canton. Our forces reached CELLY'S FORD, ten miles north of Jackson, at 9 o'clock A. M., where the enemy made his appearance, and fired on the advance. Col. WOOD sent forward a party of infantry, drove the enemy from their position on the bank of the river, and destroyed the ferry-boat. Our forces proceeded on to Calhoun station, on the New-Orleans and Jackson railroad, where Col. BUSSEY burned two locomotives, twenty-five cars, the depot building, and a large quantity of cotton, waste Col. WOOD's forces tore up and burned two miles of the railroad track. This is done by stacking a regiment in line along the road, and with crowbars and handspikes raise the ties and throw on side, throwing it over, which breaks the ties loose from the rails. The ties are then piled up, the fires laid across, and the whole fired; the ties burn us, heating the iron bars in the center, the ends fall down; and the rail is effectually destroyed. Here the expedition camped.

The next day at an early hour the troops were in motion, and when within two miles of Canton, JACKSON's forces were discovered in position, ready to meet an attack. He occupied the west side of Bear Creek, and his line extended from the creek along the road, and circling round to the woods on our left. Col. SPRAGUE, with the Second Wisconsin cavalry, was deployed to the right of the road, in the open field, while a regiment of infantry of Col. WOOD's brigade was moved to the front as skirmishers. Two pieces of artillery were ordered forward, and preparations made for attacking the enemy. Our forces took with them a large wagon train, numbering 75 wagons, that were not yet parked. As they were in plain view from the enemy, a movement was soon made by him to get possession of the train. While they made a demonstration in front, a large force was seen moving around our left flank toward the train. Col. BUSSEY immediately ordering the detention of the ecemy, ordered one piece of artillery to the point threatened, and sent forward a battalion of the Fifth Illinois cavalry under command of Maj. FARNAM, which encountered the enemy within four hundred yards of the train. The Major moved into the field and opened fire on the enemy at short range, while our artillery sent a few shells into his ranks, which caused him to fall back. Our gun was now sent for ward into the field to a better position, supported by the Seventy-sixth Ohio and Twenty-fifth Iowa infantry and the Fourth Iowa cavalry, Col. WINSLOW, and the Third Iowa cavalry, Major SCOTT, were formed in line on the left, the Fifth Illinois cavalry, Major SELBY, on the right of the infantry. This disposition had hardly been made before the enemy came pouring out of the woods with the evident intention of charging the train. Our artillery opened fire, while the skirmishers from the Seventy-sixth Ohio pushed forward, causing the enemy to fall back in great disorder. It was impossible to pursue, as the fences are heavy hedges at Osage orange, which makes it difficult to get man or beast through them.

While these operations were going on, under the immediate direction of Col. BUSSEY, Col. WOODS, with the Third, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Missouri and Sixty-first Iowa, were gaining ground to the front. The enemy now fell back along the whole line, and disappeared behind the thick brush on Bear Creek. Col. WOOD moved his forces into the thick brush, where the enemy, from his cover, opened a severe fire, which was retireed by our skirmishers. The enemy's position was very strong. He posted his artillery—one 6-pound and one 12-poued gun—in position raking the road, and being covered by the dense underbrush, it was impossible to discover his position. He kept up a vigorous shelling, which, however, did no injury. Col. WOOD finally dislodged the enemy, reached the bridge over Bear Creek, which the enemy had destroyed, and soon eracted a crossing sufficient to cross our forces, when it was discovered that the enemy were in full retreat. His loss is known to have been severe; his ambulances were seen moving about on the field collecting the wounded. The expedition camped here for the night.

At 5 o'clock next morning the forces moved into the town, which is one of the most beautiful places in the South, a town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants. The junction of the Mississippi Central with the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, makes it a place of considerable importance. At this place was located the "Dixie Works," containing twenty-four forges and machinery for the construction of gun-carriages and materiels of war. This establishment has been in successful operation for the Confederate Government. It was completely destroyed by our forces. They tore up and burned six miles of railroad track in the vicinity of Canton. They also burned thirteen large machine shops and railroad buildings, with all their contents, five locomotives, fifty cars, and one hundred thousand feet of lumber belonging to the Confederacy. JACKSON burned the railroad depot and six hundred bales of cotton as he was leaving the town. Not a dollar's worth of public property was left in Canton. Col. BUSSEY also sent a force of cavalry and destroyed a pontoon bridge over Pearl River. He also burned the railroad bridge over Big Black, twenty miles north of Canton, with one mile of trestel work and the depot at Ways Bluff. The expedition returned to Jackson last night, having lost about twenty men. They captured seventy-five prisoners and lost none. Our whole force did not exceed two thousand men. Several regiments were represented, but they were very small ones, the Forty-first Iowa numbering less than sixty men. The enemy's force consisted of two brigades, and two regiments of another brigade. They claimed to have four to five thousand men, with two pieces of artillery. Gen. JACKSON commanded, with Gen. WHITFIELD, of Kansas notoriety, commanding one brigade, Gen. CHEATHAM and Gen. ADAMS the others. The whole expedition was a most brilliant success. The railroad has been completely destroyed for forty miles. It cannot be repaired while the war lasts, and therefore cannot be used to transport supplies to support an army within striking distance of the Mississippi River.

The expedition is an important one connected with the war in the South, and reflects great credit upon Col. BUSSEY and Col. WOOD for their successful manœuvre. JOHNSTON's army, when last heard from, was in full retreat toward Meridan. His troops were scattered through the country, swearing they would never bear arms again.

The proud and haughty State of Mississippi has been humbled, and is now bowing under the Stars and Stripes, pleading for mercy. The people everywhere feel that the Confederacy is a failure, that Mississippi is out of the contest, and they are ready for anything that will relieve them from the iron rule of the tyrannical leaders at Richmond. Hundreds and thousands of citizens want to go North, and all are going who can procure transportation for their families. Many of the slaveholders throughout this country have sacrificed everything on their plants, farms, and gone with their negroes to Alabama. They sacrifice everything but their negroes. They left in such haste that in many instances the wearing apparel of the family has been much of it left behind. Stock, crops and every comfort of home has been sacrificed. The wife and family are made to suffer all these privations, for the bare chance of saving the negro.

Gen. SHERMAN has not yet returned from the pursuit of the enemy. Our whole army will, no doubt, return to Vicksburgh immediately on his return. This army has been eighty days in constant fighting with some portion of its force. It has achieved the most brilliant success of the war, and deserves the gratitude of every loyal heart.

Interesting from Chattanooga.

THE MOVEMENTS AND CONDITION OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Monday, July 27, 1863.

A refugee who left Chattanooga on Sunday, the 19th, furnishes the following statements:

Gen. BRAGG's headquarters are at Chattanooga, which place is occupied by the division of Gen. CLEBURNE; the other commands of the army are stationed at different points along the Knoxville and Western and Atlantic Railroads, in supporting distance of Chattanooga. The evening before leaving, this gentleman held a lengthy conversation with a friend, of Gen. BRAGG's Staff, and was assured that a dangerous demonstration threatened, which, unless speedily arrested, would disintegrate and destroy the army. The men, the officer said, were despondent, and, unless rallied by signal successes, would prove of no value in time of the army's sorest need. He expressed the hope that a disposition would spring into existence among the people to move for a reconstruction of the Union.

BRAGG's Chief Engineer deserted, and delivered himself yesterday to our pickets. He is at present at Gen. SHEPHERD at Cowan.

He confirms the statements above, and adds that the healthy among the troops and people to BRAGG is deep and unrelenting. The desire for a new commander is general. The troops have lost confidence in BRAGG, and all look for his early supersedure. He represents the people as very short of provender, and almost heartbroken descendant. The fall of Vicksburgh is the author of this sorrow.

Gen. POLK has been relieved from duty under BRAGG, and has been assigned to the command of a department in Georgia. On the assignment of Gen. D. H. HILL, of South Carolina, to the command of Polk's corps, Gen. CLEBURNE, to the command of Hill's division, and Gen. LIDDELL, to the command of Cleburne's division.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Stories of Returned Prisoners—The Raid in North Carolina—The Peace Party—The War in Tennessee.

RICHMOND PRISONERS.

From the Savannah News, July 15.

Yesterday, Messrs. JOHN R. DILLON and THOS. EDMONDSON returned to this city, having been prisoners in the hands of the enemy since April last. It will be remembered that about the 8th of April last, five men, viz: John R. Dillon, Thomas Edmonson, Robt. E. Watkins, R. J. Moody, and George Demery, members of Company D, Phœnix regiment, obtained passes at Thunderbolt battery, to go fishing, which time they had not been heard from. As was supposed at the time, it appears that a part of the boat's crew deserted, and took the others with them as prisoners to the enemy.

After passing beyond the observation of our pickets, three of the men—WATKINS, MOODY and DEMERY—drew their pistols, and informing DILLON and EDMONSON that they were going to desert to the enemy, declared that they should accompany them, and that if they resisted they would be shot. The deserters said that their families and friends were at the North, and that they were determined to remain in the Confederate service no longer. DILLON and EDMONSON requested to be put on shore, as they did not wish to go with them, which request was refused. As the prisoners were unarmed they were compelled to acquiesce. MOODY presented a pistol and took a seat before EDMONSON, and WATKINS before DILLON, while DEMERY rowed the boat to the blockading vessel.

As soon as the boat approached the side of the blockader, WATKINS jumped on board, and delivered himself up as a deserter, stating that he was a Lieutenant in the Confederate army, and had been detailed on ordnance duty at the Thunderbolt battery. He stated to the Federal officer that he had two prisoners of war, pointing to DILLON and EDMONSON. After being searched, they were sent below, and from thence were sent to Port Royal and passed on board the Federal ship *Vermont*.

While at Port Royal our informant heard a Federal officer say that information of the *Atlanta*'s intended expedition had been conveyed to them by a man named ROSE, who had a day or two previous made his way from Thunderbolt in a sloop loaded with cotton to the enemy's fleet. This man, they said, had given them important information in relation to the *Atlanta*. As soon as they were informed that the *Atlanta* intended to attack their wooden gunboat in Warsaw Sound, they sent dispatches to North Edisto, where the iron-clads were lying, for two of them to proceed to Warsaw Sound and lay in wait for the *Atlanta*'s approach. The result we knew.

Our informant says that thirty-five of the *Atlanta*'s crew, heretofore reported to have taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, were part at Drewry's Bluff. After remaining for three days at Port Royal, for the purpose of taking the oath, it appears, the Federals suspected their fidelity, and sent them to be exchanged.

The Federals at Port Royal say that they consider Savannah much more formidable than Charleston. They say that our river is full of torpedoes, and that it is so serrow as to render it difficult to manœuvre their gunboats.

We learn that BILL WESTCOTT, the duck hunter, who under pretence of running the blockade, escaped to the enemy with a small vessel laden with cotton, more than a year ago, is now in the Federal service at Port Royal. As he is familiar with all the swamps, he is no doubt useful as a spy and guide to the Federals.—*Savannah News, 15th.*

THE RAID INTO NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Wilmington Journal, July 21.

Anxious as we all are to obtain something definite in regard to the reports of European recognition, mediation or intervention, the Yankee raid upon the upper end, and perhaps the centre of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, has, by stopping the trains on that road for a time, deprived us of the chance of getting any Northern news by mail, while, of course, the telegraph wires are all cut, and we are thus completely isolated for the time being from the Capitol of the Southern Confederacy.

STUART has cavalry which are good to scour Pennsylvania, and which have scoured it, and brought out fifteen miles of horses and mules. They did nothing, in fact took no part in the battles near Gettysburgh, nor have they done much since. A regiment or two of them well mounted, and held well in hand ready to launch at a moment's warning, would do much to protect property, both in our railroads and in the houses, lands, negroes, and personal effects of our citizens.

This raiding requires some vigorous measures to be adopted. Gen. MARTIN staying at Kingston and supposing that the enemy is going toward Wilson, don't stop the enemy from going to Tarboro' and Rocky Mount, and, as we learn, destroying the railroad bridge over the Tar River, between Rocky Mount and Battleboro'. It is also reported that they burned Mr. BATTLE's factory at the Falls of the Tar River, not far from the railroad. This will be a great loss to the people of that section, as it supplied cotton yarn to all that portion of the country.

Of course, after doing all the harm they can, the enemy will go back to Newbern or Washington, or wherever they came from. The wires will be put up, the railroad communication restored, and the public excepting the immediate sufferers, will begin to forget this raid, when lo and behold, the raiders will make their appearance in a fresh place.

Perhaps they will pay another visit to Onslow or give Wayne a call, or even make a reconnoissance of New-Hanover, which is not likely, unless they come without pretending to military knowledge. Anybody can see that we need cavalry, or at least men mounted on good horses and armed with good guns.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

From the Wilmington Journal July 18.

The enemy has got a foothold on Morris Island, and the City of Charleston is greatly endangered. As usual, the people find fault with the Commanding General and officers in charge. Why was not this guarded against? Why was not the lower end of Morris Island so fortified as to be able to frustrate all attempts of the enemy to land there?

As frequently happens, however, the fault was not with the commanding General and officers in charge, but with the people themselves. *Gen. Beauregard wanted to level the hills on Morris Island, behind which the Yankees sheltered themselves on landing. He wanted to erect more batteries and otherwise fortify the island more strongly, but the planters would not furnish their hands; therefore the work could not be done.* To the call of the Governor and General no adequate response was made. Their hands were making crops which would be needed as much as these works. But if Charleston falls those who sowed may not reap—those who planted may not gather. The Yankees may be more benefited by these crops than either our soldiers or our people. We don't believe in that short-sighted selfishness that tries to conceal itself under a patriotic excuse.

The same difficulty of getting labor is experienced here. Out of the whole slave population an outcry is raised if six hundred hands are asked for to help to complete works that may protect half the State from ruin. If, when the tide of invasion comes, some point is found weak and unguarded, the blame will, no doubt, be thrown upon Gen. WHITING, when in fact it will justly attach to those whose near-sighted selfishness refused the necessary labor, as well as to those whose contemptible and traitorous demagogueism has urged them to such a course.

It is not too late to take warning, although it may soon be. We urge upon the owners of hands to come forward and respond promptly to the calls of the Commanding General. Remember, it is not that little spot of ground called Wilmington that is to be defended to the last. It is our great line of communication—our rivers: our last avenue to the ocean, the enemy's best to the interior.

A Southern journal says:

"Fort Wagner is an inclosed work with guns upon each of its faces. One of its faces looks down Morris Island, which it sweeps completely for half its length, effectively precluding the possibility of its capture by the direct assault of troops landing on the south end of the island. It is believed that the plan of regular approaches cannot be adopted, by reason that the water rises within six or eight inches of the surface of Morris Island. These things considered, the upper portion of Morris Island, that nearest to Fort Sumter, may be reasonably regarded as safe."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

FORTIFYING CHATTANOOGA.

"Ora" writes from Chattanooga on the 14th as follows to the Mobile *Tribune*:

Our scouts from the front report that the enemy has not yet crossed the mountains, their forces still occupying Tullahoma, McMinnville, Decherd and Cowan's Station. A portion of their cavalry only had gone to Huntsville. They expected to complete the railroad to Cowan's in a few days, but this is impossible, as it will take some time to rebuild the bridges and trestlework which we destroyed. ROSECRANS is greatly impeded in his intended movements on account of the heavy rain, and being obliged to haul over bad roads all his supplies to Tullahoma and other points.

It was supposed that MORGAN would make a heavy raid through Indiana and Ohio, keeping on the river, and recrossing to the side of Western Virginia. He may join LEE before he returns. The Louisville papers think he will now certainly be captured, and go so far as to insinuate that he is really anxious to be taken, as he has become tired of the rebellion.

The reason given for ROSECRANS not pursuing our army is, that he was forced to stop at Tullahoma for want of provisions.

But [illegible] as well as all the Abolition [illegible]

[illegible] GRANT will not be idle. He makes a surrender [illegible] a few days at least, so that for that period [illegible] will remain quiet on the Tennessee.

Our army is again in fine condition, and is "spoiling" for a fight, having been sorely disappointed in not having had a chance at "Rosey."

Heavy rains continue, with close, sultry weather.

The correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal* writes under date of July 11:

"The hills surrounding this warlike village are being fortified, of course. Perhaps the purpose is to keep the men employed more than any other design. Chattanooga is already defensible enough naturally. Besides there is not much likelihood that it will ever be attacked. No point on the border is safer from raids. Its surroundings are admirably adapted for successful defence. The river in its bend from the base of Lookout Mountain almost encircles it, leaving but a short space of perhaps half a mile from one bend to the other, which might be fenced with a line of earthworks, which would render it a complete fortress. The hills of Chattanooga ascending from the river, are higher than those of Vicksburgh, and command the opposite bank for miles back to the base of the Cumberland range. On the hill back of the cemetery, a fort, commanded some time since, under the supervision of Major *Nichols*, of the Topographical Engineer corps, is being completed. Fatigue parties pass through the town daily to work on the trenches. The country above and below this point is so covered with creeks, ridges and almost impassable ravines, that a raid upon this point by even a very large body of incendiaries would be attended with many difficulties, which would endanger the success of such an enterprise, if the party attempting it were not captured before they could even make the assault."

THE PEACE PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Wilmington Journal, July 18.

We have had enough of angry discussions in North Carolina—enough of partisanship, to all conscience. We deprecate—we avoid both. We appeal to the people on the merits of the question before us and before them. We wish to be strictly parliamentary in all we say. We wish to make no attacks upon individuals. We see movements on foot. We examine and characterise such movements.

We tell our people candidly and plainly that we know there is an organized movement on foot to control the Congressional elections in all the districts. We say, in all sincerity, that if this movement means anything it means reconstruction—submission. We warn the people at home—we warn the soldiers in camp that such is its nature, such its tendency, such will be its result, if successful.

TEXAS.

From the Galveston Bulletin, July 4.

On Sunday the *Brooklyn* signaled a flag of truce. On Monday morning a boat was sent out to the enemy's fleet, flying a flag of truce, and returned, bringing letters for Col. COOK and Gen. MAGRUDER, supposed to refer to an exchange of prisoners.

The blockaders have flags hoisted at their mastheads in honor of this day. The fleet this morning consists of the *Brooklyn*, side-wheel steamer, gunboat and a supply bark.

Our military authorities do not intend wasting powder by firing salutes on this day.

The *State Gazette* states that ex-Governor CLARK has not withdrawn from the canvass for Governor.

Gen. BEE has been ordered to return to Brownsville.

The *San Antonio Semi-Weekly News* learns that since the ordar for a draft of State troops was issued, large numbers of persons have secretly departed for Mexico. That paper also learns that some of the wealthiest men in the State, since the raid of BANKS and the siege of Vicksburgh, are preparing to leave. The *News* advises those men to go, but never to return, and thanks they never should be permitted to come to Texas again.

Important Decision as to the Right of the City Judge to Issue the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Aug. 1.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

The following is the decision to which we made reference yesterday, adverse to the right of City Judge McCunn to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*:

In the matter of the habeas corpus on relation of Louisa Nash.—In this case, heard before Justices SUTHERLAND, CLERKE and BARNARD, the action of said proceedings before the City Judge in this matter were, by the decision of the Court, rendered this morning, reversed, and the said Louisa Nash remanded into custody.

The only important point presented by this case was whether Judge McCunn, as City Judge, has the right to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*. The relator was arrested and committed by Judge McCunn, on the charge of larceny. She was discharged by Judge McCunn, and by the decision of the Supreme Court, at General Term, the right of the City Judge to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* is denied. Opinions were written by Justices CLERKE and BARNARD.

BARNARD, J.—There are two questions represented in this case; one, whether the City Judge has power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the other, whether, if he has that power, he has made a correct decision in discharging the prisoner.

The power depends on the construction to be given to the words "judicial powers" contained in the act of 1850, creating the office of City Judge. The portion of the act which confers on the City Judge his powers and defines his duties is as follows: "All judicial powers vested in the Recorder of the City of New-York are hereby conferred on each City Judge, and said City Judge shall concurrently with said Recorder perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed on such Recorder." Now, the only power which the Recorder has to issue a *habeas* is derived from the statute, making him a Supreme Court Commissioner. (2 R. S., p. 281, sec. 35.) By 2d R. S. p. 281, sec. 20, a Supreme Court Commissioner had the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers under certain limitations which do not affect this question. By the *habeas corpus* provisions application for the writ might be made to any officer authorized to perform the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers. (2 R. S. p. 564, sec. 37.) Shortly thus: any officer authorized to perform the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers might issue the writ; a Supreme Court Commissioner was authorised to perform such duties; the Recorder was a Supreme Court Commissioner, and by virtue of being such might issue the writ. It follows that the power and authority of the Recorder is precisely that of a Supreme Court Judge at Chambers. It will now be considered whether there is any distinction between the term "Chambers" and the term "vacation." There are, in fact, convertible terms. Everything that can be done at Chambers can be done in vacation; and, on the other hand, everything that can be done in vacation can be done at Chambers. There can be no distinction made where the powers and duties are identically the same. The power of the Recorder to issue a *habeas* is consequently the same as that of a Supreme Court Judge in vacation. In the year 1810 Chief-Justice KENT, in the case of YATES *vs.* LANSING, (5 John. Rep., 282,) enunciated the doctrine that the allowance of the writ of *habeas corpus* in vacation is not a judicial act, but a ministerial one. If this doctrine is sound it disposes of the case. Chief-Justice KENT, at the time he enunciated the doctrine, had in view that one of the *habeas corpus* provisions which imposed a penalty for refusing to issue the writ; and he appears to base the doctrine on the principle that when a statute imposes the performance of an act in favor of a party upon a petition being presented drawn in conformity with specific directions contained in the statute itself and prescribes a penalty in favor of the party for a refusal to perform the act, then the act to be done is ministerial and not judicial. It is the very nature of a judicial power that these in whom it may be vested shall decide and act according to their honest and fair judgment without being liable to suitors or private parties for any error in their judgment; thus giving them free and uncontrolled exercise of judgment. If, consequently, in the exercise of a judicial power, they refuse to perform an act or commit any error in its performance, they are completely protected from being called to account by a suitor or private party. If the penalty given by the *habeas corpus* act was only to attach in cases where the writ was refused when it was legally applied for in the judgment of the officer to whom the application should be made, then the power to issue the writ might be a judicial one; since then there would be no restriction on the exercise of the officer's judgment.

But the provision would not then answer the end intended, as there could not, in any case, be a recovery of the penalty.

The penalty, however, is imposed for refusing to grant the writ when legally applied for.

If, then, the officer should make a mistake as to the writ being legally applied for, he would be liable to the penalty, even though the mistake were honestly made. The statute, in order to protect the officer, has clearly defined the prerequisites in order to obtain the writ. It prescribes a petition and defines with particularity its contents, and prescribes what persons are prohibited from presenting the writ, and then declares that the writ shall be granted, unless it appears from the petition or the documents accompanying it that the party applying is among those prohibited from prosecuting.

The provisions of the statute are so framed as to render it scarcely within the bounds of possibility that the officer could make any mistake as to whether the free requisites had been complied with, and then to make him liable in all cases to the penalty for a refusal to issue the writ, unless he could, when sued, make it appear, to the satisfaction of the Court before which the case should be tried, that the writ had not been legally applied for. The provisions of the act thus deprive the officer of that free exercise of judgment which is an essential to a judicial power. The power in question must necessarily be ministerial. True, there is a species of judgment required in seeing whether the petition contains the matters prescribed by the statute. But it is the same species of judgment which almost every ministerial power calls for. If in the case kind of judgment which the Registrar of Deeds is required to exercise in ascertaining whether an acknowledgment is in conformity with the statute. It will scarcely be contended that the duty imposed on the Registrar, of seeing that every conveyance has been duly proved or acknowledged, vests in him a judicial power.

But this species of judgment is not [illegible] and

[illegible] Chief Justice KENT.

Having thus come to the conclusion that the power of the Recorder to issue a *habeas* is ministerial, it follows, that it does not pass to the City Judge under the term "judicial powers."

Upon the other question, the commitment is in the form sanctioned by authority, and is on principle amply sufficient.

The discharge must be vacated and the relator remanded on the temporary commitment.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER SEVEN.

The most valuable aid to the promptness and efficiency of the action of the Commissioners and force during Riot Week was the

TELEGRAPH BUREAU,

composed of the following gentlemen: JAMES CROWLEY, Superintendent; ELDRED POLHEMUS, Deputy Superintendent; Messrs. CHAS. L. CHAPIN, JOHN A. K. DUVALL and JAMES A. LUCAS, Operators.

This Bureau is considered the right arm of the Police Department, and certainly during riot week more than justified the estimation. The movements of the force, and of the military operating with them, were wholly guided by means of it, and too much credit cannot be awarded to those connected with the Bureau who devoted themselves so constantly to its laborious duties. Messrs. CROWLEY, POLHEMUS, DUVALL and LUCAS, were for four days and nights, constantly occupied, faithful and laborious, the latter only yielding when he was taken home *ut et armis*, by order of the Commissioners, because of being too ill to safely remain at his post.

There are thirty-two telegraphic stations in the city, all centralizing at Headquarters; they are divided into five sections—the north, east, south, west and central. Some idea of the labor entailed, during the riots, upon the gentlemen named, can be had, when it is stated that during the four days there were *five thousand three hundred and seven* dispatches received and sent from headquarters—besides this were a large number of telegraphs from one Precinct to another. The work in this Bureau for the four days exceeded that of the whole of any one month preceding. The inestimable value of the telegraph was never better evidenced than on this occasion, and the fidelity and efficiency of those in charge of it never so severely tested and so well proven.

Mr. POLHEMUS was at the office early Monday of the outbreak, and was joined by Mr. CROWLEY about 11 A. M. At 9:30 A. M. the mob had cut down the poles on Third-avenue, and thus destroyed the wires in the north section, interrupting communication with the Precincts at Port Washington, Manhattanville, Harlem, Yorkville and Bloomingdale, as also with the Nineteenth Precinct. Fortunately, however, at an earlier hour, the operators had sent all necessary word to these Precincts, so that the forces therefrom acted intelligently and without further instruction. The rioters also cut down the poles in the First-avenue, between the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Precincts, and destroyed the wires in Twenty-second-street, in the vicinity of First, Second and Third avenues. Another mob cut down the poles in Ninth-avenue, between the Twentieth and Twenty-second Precincts.

This was the state of affairs with the telegraph on Monday evening, and Messrs. CROWLEY and POLHEMUS started out to repair lines and renew connection. The details of their operations it is not proper to give, but by dint of diagnimen, ingenuity and courage, they succeeded in reconnecting the lines over housetops, through yards, and across streets, and restoring communication. While engaged in doing this they had repeatedly to mingle with the mob, appear to be part and parcel of them, and run a hazard which none but bold men, bent on a thorough discharge of duty, would undertake. By Tuesday morning the work was completed in the north section, and by Wednesday evening they had the entire line in working order again.

The rioters had cut down over sixty poles, using broadaxes, and leveling them close to the sidewalk; six were cut down on the Third-avenue, 30 on the first, a number on Twenty-second-street and 24 on Ninth-avenue; upward of 12 miles of wire was rendered useless. When it is remembered that Messrs. CROWLEY & POLHEMUS restored the line without the aid of a pole, and without being detected by the mob, though often in their midst and always in their immediate vicinity, the amount of their labor and the caution, ingenuity and courage required can be estimated.

The duty of these repairs, however, was not the only ones they were called on to perform, for it was theirs also to accompany the Police on sundry expeditions, and be prepared to reconstruct any communication which might be interrupted during conflicts or riots arising. The force bear willing testimony not only to their promptness in doing this, but to their readiness in "taking a hand in" when the use of the locust was necessary.

Not a few incidents of interest occurred to Messrs. CROWLEY and POLHEMUS during the four days, and we relate a few of them.

On the Monday of the outbreak Mr. CROWLEY was on his way to town from Yorkville, where he resides, on the Third-avenue cars. They were interrupted and stopped by the mob, and Mr. CROWLEY unceremoniously ebdicated with others of the passengers. So soon as he got out, he discovered some of the mob cutting down a telegraph pole, and impulsively hastened to prevent them. He was at once pointed out as "A"—we will not say what, but substitute a dash ——" operator," and seized; some wanted to "smash him," some kill him, and various as equally pleasant propositions were made for his disposal. Quickly perceiving the state of affairs, he so demeaned himself as to disarm suspicion, for a while, at least, and was kept a prisoner for over an hour in the mob, most of the time closely guarded until in some exciting demonstration made by them, he was for the time forgotten, edged his way out, and he took himself at a *Fiera Temple* pace to sections in which he was secure. Had he been known, there is no doubt but that the Bureau-to-day would have been without his intelligent and valuable services.

When on an expedition in Roosevelt-street, with the Police and military, Mr. POLHEMUS had his boots burned off, while working his way over the burning timbers of the fires there, in order to discover the injury, if any, done to the wires. Here, too, himself and Mr. CROWLEY, both of whom were in citizen's dress, came near being clubbed to death by the Police of the Seventeenth Ward, who took them for rioters, because of their eager rushing forward, and they were saved by the timely interference of Capt. BROWER.

It is a noticeable fact, that the rioters, in their operations on the telegraph, were destroying that which finds a large portion of its duty in restoring to them their lost children, wandering wives, sons and brothers. During the evening that preceded the destruction some thirteen of these were restored or their whereabouts reported.

On Monday night Mr. POLHEMUS accompanied Inspector CARPENTER to the *Tribune* Buildings, where such an exemplary punishment was administered to the mob. One of the force was shot down by his side, Mr. P. narrowly escaping the bullet.

Mr. CROWLEY, on hearing that the wires in the Ninth and Tenth avenues had been destroyed, hastened to repair them. On reaching the vicinity and seeing there a large mob, he hesitated, very properly, to go among it; but seeing a carriage driving in its direction, in which was a well and justly-beloved Catholic priest, a good man and Christian, with whom he was acquainted, he hailed him and was taken in. On reaching Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue the mob surrounded the carriage and its inmates, and imagining (from their moral and exemplary appearance) that they were reporters, cried, "Down with the d——d reporters!" &c., &c. Matters looked threatening enough until the good man—we refer now to the priest—made himself recognized, and under his recognition Mr. CROWLEY escaped.

On several occasions Messrs. CROWLEY & POLHEMUS took a hack and acted as its drivers, both seated on the box. Thus they visited the infected districts frequently and brought back to Headquarters valuable information. On one occasion, however, these amateur Jehus found themselves in a predicament. They had been up the Third-avenue and were returning; had reached Houston-street and were hailed by some five of the prowling gangs who demanded that they should drive them down town. The Jehus were unarmed, and compliance was the better part of valor; the route was along Houston-street, too, and once Mulberry-street reached the drivers were all safe and the inmates prisoners. So "put in boys" was the response. They had not driven far, however, before a counter drive was ordered, and under indications of super *fear* or five pistols was complied with. Reaching an ale house in the 16th Ward the party got out, declared CROWLEY and POLHEMUS to be "good boys," and not only entertained them with lemonade, but paid them fifty cents for the commissory drive. The one was drunk—the other received—and they left, the party of outlaws impressed with the belief that they were as jolly and good-natured drivers as hacks' stands can boast of. This occurred at 4½ o'clock Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, Messrs. CROWLEY and POLHEMUS were coming down Third-avenue in a carriage. They passed Eighty-sixth-street, and did not see a soul stirring; before reaching Seventy-seventh-street, the store on the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and the avenue was a mass of flames. The rioters and thieves must have been at work as they drove by.

While making an examination of the wires in the Second-avenue, Mr. CROWLEY was suspected by the mob, set upon and only escaped severe usage by mingling in with them, and in all appearance being as ready for lawlessness and spoils as they.

On the many trips of himself and Mr. POLHEMUS, their wagons broke down twice—once by the immo-

[illegible] up to the advertising columns of the press by the [illegible] letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE should be overwhelmed by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE that fills the mouths of MEN OF STRAW [illegible] less empirics and charlatans. Wherever [illegible] sell both their brand and the FUNGUS.

Believing, however, that the FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PEOPLE, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they INVITE the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all persons who may feel disposed to be subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the publishers.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly extending a staple of trade at the Antipodes, needs no further [illegible] than private endorsement can speak of it. [illegible] true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immense interest to thousands, placed in precisely the same circumstances as the people who have been AFFECTED or RELIEVED, and [illegible] an act of duty to put them on record.

For example, seven-eighths of the multitude who go to sea suffer more or less from SEA SICKNESS. They dread this terrible affliction more than the loss of all other ailments, and it must be an unspeakable boon to them to learn that it can be averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is only within the last twelve months that this GREAT FACT IN MEDICATION has been established, and hence it is not universally known. Those who have tested this newly-discovered property of the preparation, and escaped [illegible] are naturally anxious to spread the good tidings abroad, and who "go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters." The witness on this point is very large, as will be appended, not only gives his own experience, but corroborates it with emphatic evidence from other sources. If there be any who are skeptical on the subject, they are hereby referred directly to [illegible] gentleman who shared with him the [illegible] of the steamboat.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the present year, proves that the world, while it obeys the general injunction to "try all things," only HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they soon [illegible] to worthless decay. One trial of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, that performs all it promises, and more than its proprietors claimed for it see its introduction, is [illegible] for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or dishonest nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the [illegible] which it may have received from the flourish of [illegible] with which its deceptive articles are announced; [illegible] on the contrary every bottle sold of a really valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the [illegible] and makes him an ADVERTISER OF [illegible] among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have established this HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER, and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months a pure, wholesome tonic is which are also incorporated the properties of [illegible] bilious and mild aperient agent, is essentially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, [illegible] lousness, constipation and nervous debility ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and a miasmatic atmosphere, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its recovering effects are most extraordinary.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

DR. HOSTETTER—*Dear Sir*: Being of a bilious temperament, and having suffered much from sea-sickness heretofore, I determined, when leaving New-Orleans for New-York, in June last, to try your celebrated Stomach Bitters. Having made the trip in the propeller Trade Wind without the least inconvenience, owing to their preventive efficacy, I procured, on the 20th of July, a box of your Bitters for the use of myself and family, previous to our contemplated voyage to Europe in the Great Republic. After getting to sea I opened the box, and found about ten of my fellow passengers, sartook of the Bitters, and by taking half a wineglassful three times a day soon recovered. Dr. Goldsborow, the ship's physician, and Capt. Patou, the Commander, together with a large portion of the passengers subsequently experimented with the Bitters, and uniformly with entire success. They will certify to the fact that during the whole of the voyage not one person on board was sea-sick after the [illegible] day. Dr. G. having appropriated the last remaining bottle, as an infallible specific for sea-sickness, I had none of the same on my return voyage, and suffered more than usual from the [illegible] scribe in consequence. I have orders for two hundred bottles of my late fellow passengers, now in Liverpool, and shall send them out by the next steamer. You could have a depot in Liverpool. Advising all persons contemplating the first time (or tried at any time) to go to sea, to obtain, if possible, a supply of your Bitters before leaving port,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3701 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863 PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

The Galway Line to Go Into Operation Next Month.

Heavy Insurance Losses in England Through the Depredations of the Rebel Pirates.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA AGAIN.

Interesting Debate in Parliament Regarding the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Mr. Cobden Announces the Building of Two Iron-Clads for the Rebels at Liverpool.

He Apprehends a War with the United States.

The British Government Defended by Mr. Layard and Lord Palmerston.

Important Letter from Secretary Welles.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Arabia*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 25th ult., and Queenstown on the 26th ult., arrived at Halifax at 4:30 P. M. to-day. She has 20 passengers for Halifax and 50 Boston.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Galway line goes into operation on the 10th of August. The steamship *Hibernian* sails on that day for Boston, and the *Adriatic* follows on the 1st of September for New-York.

The Marine Insurance Companies have reported a loss of £150,000 sterling by the capture of the ship *B. F. Hoxie*.

The Captains of the ships *Red Gauntlet* and *Harris* had reached Fa mouth, on board the ship *Mariana*, from Montevideo.

The *Shipping Gazette* says the owners of the *Alexandra* have applied to the Board of Customs for the release of the vessel and compensation for her detention; but it is said that the application cannot be entertained until a bill of exceptions is disposed of at the next term of the Court.

An Anti-Southern Association has been formed at Manchester to counteract the influence and correct the misrepresentation of the advocates of the slaveholders Confederacy and to employ all means against the recognition of the Confederate States.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that with GRANT's army free to cooperate with ROSECRANS there is no ground for speaking hopefully of the prospects of the Confederates, unless LEE is able to reverse their misfortunes by a great victory.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d, the subject of the Foreign Enlistments act was introduced by Mr. COBDEN, who referred to the proceedings of the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Virginia*, all built in British ports for the Confederate service. He said it was well known that two iron-clad ships were now being built at Liverpool for the same purpose; and he believed that if they were allowed to leave England, the result would be a declaration of war on the part of the American Government. American shipping had a most become valueless in consequence of the seizures made by the Confederate cruisers; and he implored the Government to take steps to prevent the departure of these vessels. *He was informed that the American Government took note of value of every vessel captured and debited it to Her Majesty Government.* He was further informed that the American Minister *had made a formal claim upon England to indemnify American shipowners for their losses.* No doubt the claim was repudiated by Her Majesty's Government. Out of disputed claims of this nature an expensive and disastrous war might result.

Mr. LAYARD, referring more particularly to the case of the *Alabama*, said everything had been done in broad daylight. He taunted Mr. COBDEN with pursuing a course which, while it would enable his friends in the North to get all they wanted, would put a stop in England to a legitimate branch of industry. *He accused the Americans of having built ships-of-war for Russia during the Crimean War, and with raising recruits in Ireland since the outbreak of the present conflict.*

Lord PALMERSTON defended the course which the Government had taken, and said *he could see no distinction in principle between selling arms to the Federals and selling ships to the Confederates.* He appealed to the principle laid down on the subject by the Americans themselves. It was, of course, true that England had a municipal law bearing on the question, *but the Government had carried out that law to the best of their ability*; and that law, which they saw no reason to alter to suit the emergencies of a foreign Power, *they would continue to enforce, as far as it was possible for them to do so.*

Mr. COBDEN was prevented on a point of form from reading a letter from GIDEON WELLS in Parliament. The letter is, nevertheless, published in the papers. It is dated the 10th of April last, and is addressed to CHARLES SUMNER, and refers to Mr. LAIRD's statement in Parliament that his firm had been approached in 1861 by the agents of the Federal Government relative to building war vessels for the North. Mr. WELLS asserts that neither directly nor indirectly was any application made by his authority to Mr. LAIRD's or any other foreign shipbuilders for the construction of vessels for the American Government. Advances were made to him, however, on behalf of numerous English and other foreign shipbuilders, but he declined in every instance any proposition to build or procure to be built vessels for the Federal navy abroad.

Mr. LAIRD asserts that he is prepared to maintain the truth of his former statement, and offers to place the proof in Lord PALMERSTON's hands.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON made some explanations regarding the questions between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation. He said every effort would be made by England to keep the dispute within the limits of diplomatic intercourse. He had no doubt the effort would be successful, and no apprehension of immediate or remote danger.

Sir C. WOOD made an annual statement of the Indian finances. The income and expenditure nearly balanced, the deficit being only £50,000 sterling. The current year gave promise of a large surplus.

The *Times'* correspondent in the South says it is the design of the Confederate Government that Great Britain shall hereafter have no fresh Consuls in the Confederate States, who derive their authority from Washington, and are forbidden, as it were, under protest, to show respect or courtesy to the *de facto* authorities at Richmond. England must make up her mind to forge many Consular functionaries in Secessia, or to derive from her future Consuls the power to act from the only authority which exercises away in Secessia—that is JEFF. DAVIS.

It is asserted that another Royal alliance is arranged between England and Russia.

Several wealthy manufacturing firms are preparing specimens of cables, and will tender them for the Atlantic Telegraph cable; but it is thought that GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co. will obtain the contract, as they have offered that the Directors of the Telegraph Company may, or they will purchase the materials, and be paid each week the exact cost of the value and the wages of the men, and when they have laid the cable successfully, they shall receive for their time, services and profit 28 per cent. of the actual cost in shares, to be delivered them in installments during a period of twelve months, provided the cable continues in good working order. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co. have shown confidence in the enterprise by subscribing £35,000 sterling of the stock.

A large and influential deputation of merchants bankers and members of Parliament waited upon the Duke of Somerset on the 24th, at the Admiralty, to, ask use of Government ships to lay the cable next Summer. The deputation was introduced to the Duke by RICHARD COBDEN, who takes great interest in the enterprise.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Paris papers continue to evince a strong war feeling. The *Siecle* regards the Russian reply as a defiance. Great irritation is also reported at Vienna.

It is asserted that the French Government has resolved on the terms of response to GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatch, and would forthwith communicate the same to England and Austria.

The insurgent leader, WYSOCKIE, had been arrested at Lemberg. There had been numerous other arrests and domiciliary visits there.

The *Posener Zeitung* advocates the establishment of a state of siege in seven frontier districts of the Duchy of Posen.

At Warsaw the judges and civil assistants in legal examinations, had been replaced by the military. The *Invest* is employed to extort confessions from prisoners.

The latest intelligence asserts that England, France and Austria were in active communication, and the accord was perfect.

The *Paris Siecle* has received a second warning for recommending a *plebiscite* of the whole French people, for or against the war for Poland.

Additional correspondence on the Polish question has been published in England.

Lord NAPIER, writing from St. Petersburg July 18th, gives an account of an interview with GORTSCHAKOFF. Lord NAPIER represented to the Prince that the tenor of his reply would probably be considered unsatisfactory in England, and endeavored to obtain some explanations which might might modify its character. GORTSCHAKOFF said he could accede to nothing which would give the Western Powers any right whatever to interfere in Russian affairs.

A dispatch from Count ROCHAMBEAU communicated to Earl RUSSELL as late as the 24th of July, is given. It states that the Cabinet of Vienna had already declared at St. Petersburg that the concert established between the three powers constituted a connection between them from which Austria could not disengage herself in order to negotiate separately with Russia.

Polish affairs were debated in both Houses of the English Parliament on the 24th, and general dissatisfaction was expressed at the Russian reply. Lord MALMESBURY blamed the Government for not pursuing the policy of non-intervention adopted towards America.

The London *Times* and *Herald* continue to write in an anti-war strain, and contend that the English and French interests in the question are not identical.

The *Times*, in its city article, says that the general impression is that a war for Poland, instead of being for a principle in which all nations concur, would be simply the result of agitation. Any attempt to coerce Russia to give up territory, or even grant concessions to insurgents in the field, while there was no similar attempt made on behalf of the Confederate States, which are actually represented by a responsible Executive and Legislature of two or three years' standing, would, it is believed, appear to all solid and influential classes in England so anomalous that it would be impossible for any Ministry long to survive such a policy.

FRANCE.

The Empress has gone to Nichy.

The Bourse, on the 24th, opened firm and closed heavy and lower, at 66f. 90c.

AUSTRIA.

The Lower House urgently recommends the Government to take into consideration the petition of LAEMKEWICZ for liberation.

ITALY.

Turin journals state that GARIBALDI's health is almost completely restored.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, July 25.

The *Ellora*, with the heavy portion of the above mail passed Hurst Castle at 10 P. M.

GREECE.

TRIESTE, Saturday, July 25.

According to the telegraphic advices received here from Copenhagen, the Danish Government had no intention of requesting a foreign military occupation of Greece.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

PARIS, Saturday, July 25.

La France, of this evening, publishes an article headed "Diplomacy and Poland," in which it expresses a hope that diplomacy has not still its last words in the affairs of Poland. "But," continues *La France*, "even should diplomacy fail, the result already obtained is immense. For a century the Polish question has found sympathy in France alone, and has been the knot of the coalitions against France. Now the knot is cut. Those who were against, now are with us. Russia may see in her isolated position the triumph of the great interest placed under the guardian'ship of Europe."

The Pays confirms the news of a forced loan of 300,000 roubles having been demanded by the National Government of Poland.

The same paper announces the arrest in Hungary of three Russian emissaries, who were supposed to foment a disturbance.

The Russian Government has issued prohibitions of provisions of all kinds. It has already prohibited the exportation of corn, beer and cattle. The official documents relating to the affairs of the armies have been published in Paris to-day. They comprise a report of the Minister of the Interior; a note of M. DE FLAHAULT to the Italian Ministry, dated 12th of July; two dispatches of the Chevalier DE NIGRA, the Italian Ambassador at Paris, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated July 14 and 16; a note embodying the opinion of the law officers on the question; a note of Signor VISCONTI VENOSTA, dated 19th of July, and lastly, the report of the Chevalier DE NIGRA, dated July 22. It appears by these documents that, by virtue of the Convention of 1861, Italy delivers up the five brigand chiefs, while France promises to keep them in prison during the examination of the demand for their extradition, under which the brigands were received on board the French man-of-war.

The *Globe* in a leader exists the firmness of the Austrian Cabinet on the Polish question, and hints that Russia may reverse her policy under the evidence of the unity of the remonstrance.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says public opinion is prepared for war, and the Czar and his advisers think war probable.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says no one at Paris can discover any issue but immediate war.

The French *Debats* considers it impossible that at this moment the cabinet of Vienna hold in their hands peace or war.

It is certain that the draft of the French answer to Russia has been sent to London and Vienna. A Cabinet Council was held in London yesterday afternoon.

On the London Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon Consols closed at 92 11 16@92 13-16. Market firm all around.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 24.

The steamer *Saxonia*, from New-York, passed Hurst Castle at 4:15 P. M.

The steamer *China*, from New-York, arrived off Queenstown at 9 P. M. on Saturday.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 25.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 67,000 bales. The market has been buoyant, and prices are ¼d. @ ⅛d. higher for American, and ⅛d. @ ¼d. higher for other descriptions. Of the sales, 11,000 bales were to speculators, and 9,000 to exporters. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing with an upward tendency. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	24d.	Middling Orleans	22¾d.
Fair Mobile	23½d.	Middling Mobile	21¾d.
Fair Uplands	23d.	Middling Uplands	21¼d.

The stock in port is estimated at 381,000 bales, of which 66,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is buoyant, with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market is firmer. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., GRAHAM BROS & Co., and EBELL BROS. & ATTRA & Co. report: Prices firm, and prices 6d. higher; American quoted at 42s. @ 43s. WHEAT tending upward and holders demanding an advance. White Western and Southern 10s. @ 10s. CORN steady; Mixed 27s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., HOUGH, EVERARD & Co., and others report: BEEF active and 2s. 6d. @ 5s. higher. PORK steady. BACON tempted and 6d. @ 1s. higher. LARD steady at 39s. @ 40s. TALLOW active at 4d. @ 6d. higher; sales 40s. 3d. @ 42s. BUTTER quiet but steady.

PRODUCE.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES quiet but steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE dull and unchanged. RICE inactive. LINSEED still advancing. LINSEED OIL firm and unchanged. COD OIL steady, at £36. RESIN steady, at 2os. 6d. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—no sales.

BOOLY, ENGLISH & SCANTON report PETROLEUM dull and easier; sales at 2s. 3d. for Refined and 2½d. for Crude.

LONDON, Saturday, July 25.

Baring's Circular reports: Breadstuffs steady. Iron steady. Sugar firmer. Coffee still advancing, and 6d. @ 1s. higher. Rice quiet, but steady. Tea steady. Tallow buoyant, and at 1s. 6d. higher; sales at 42s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firmer, at 10½. Petroleum quiet and unchanged, sales at 2s. 6d for refined. Sperm Oil dull and unchanged. Linseed Oil steady. Linseed has an upward tendency.

GEORGE & TODD report Provisions firmer. Butter firmer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Barings' report American Securities inactive, except Railroad Stocks and Bonds, for which there is an active request. They quote Illinois Central shares, 2½ discount; Erie Shares, 64¾; New-York Central, 76@77; U. S. Fives, 65.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £138,000. Consols closed at 92¾ for money.

HAVRE, Friday, July 24.

COTTON—Sales of the week 14,500 bales. The market opened irregular, but closed steady and unchanged; New-Orleans *low ordinary* 106 fr.; do. *low*, 114 fr. Stock 26,000 bales.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 25—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant at ¼d. higher than on Friday.

BREADSTUFFS—Have an upward tendency, except Corn, which is steady.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

PRODUCE—Generally advancing. Tallow active and tending upward.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28—Evening.

Consols for Money, 92¾ @ 92⅞. Illinois Central Shares, 2½@2¾ discount. Erie, 63¾ @ 64¾.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols on the 24th, opened firm, advanced ¼, but closed flat and weak, under the influence of the Polish question. Money unchanged.

THE KENTUCKY STATE ELECTION.

Union Majority in the State About 20,000.

CINCINNATI, Monday, August 3.

The election in Kentucky, as far as known, passed off quietly. The following returns have been received:

In Paris for Governor—Bramlette (Union) has 290 votes; Wickliffe (Democrat) 21. For Congress—Clay, (Union) 306; Buckner (Dem.) 22; Boyle (Union) 1.

Maysville—Bramlette, 383; Wickliffe, 3. For Congress—Wadsworth (Union) 382; Brown, 21.

Lexington—Bramlette, 618; Wickliffe, 107; Clay, 583; Buckner, 161; Boyle, 12.

Georgetown—Bramlette, 349; Wickliffe, 356; Clay, 366; Buckner, 200; Boyle, 12.

Nicholasville—Bramlette, 122; Wickliffe, 8; Clay, 127; Buckner, 19; Boyle, 10.

Cynthiana—Bramlette, 135; Wickliffe, 97. Congress—Menzies, (Dem.) 174; Smith, (Union,) 109.

Covington—Bramlette, 1,388; Wickliffe, 96. Congress—Smith, 1,231; Menzies, 59; Leathers, 28.

The Union majority in the State will be about 20,000. Brutus Clay is certainly elected.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 3.

The election for State officers passed off quietly today. Bramlette's majority over Wickliffe for Governor, in this city, is 2,300. The neighboring districts so far as heard from, give large Union majorities.

End of the Rebel Raid in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 3.

Only ten wagons were captured and burned by Scott's rebels at Stamford, Ky., instead of sixty, as reported.

The *Gazette's* Lexington dispatch says: Scott's raid is contested.

Some 300 rebels effected a crossing of the Cumberland, leaving stolen wagons and other property behind them.

Four hundred prisoners, captured from Scott's command, passed through Frankfort to-day, for Louisville.

Disloyalty Rebuked.

UNION TROOPS ENTER NEW HAVEN GREETED.

NEW HAVEN, Monday, Aug. 3.

Capt. HARRY, of Bridgeport, learning that it was the intention of the guerrillas to attack a large drum which had Kansas City for dinner Fri in the middle part of July, started in pursuit with 200 members of Kansas Volunteers. He overtook the rebels and finding that it had been robbed, marched in triumph of the city here, when he came up to Capt. GRAHAM with a company of the Ninth Kansas regiment, who had come from Darien Fri to meet the rebels. Their dinner they had found the preparations Capt. GRAHAM arranged his men in line of battle, ordered a charge, and a corpse fight ensued in which many were killed. Capt. HARRY and his men were greeted with cheers by the citizens as they marched through the streets.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Progress of the Siege of Charleston.

Cummings Point Severely Bombarded by the Ironsides and Two Monitors.

Fort Sumter and Two Rebel Batteries Engaged.

A Counter Bombardment of Our Works on Morris Island.

THE EXPEDITION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 3.

The Richmond *Whig* of Aug. 1 has been received here, and contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 31.

Cumming's Point was severely bombarded yesterday morning, commencing at about 10 o'clock. The *Ironsides* and two Monitors were engaged. The bombardment lasted until about 3 P. M., when the vessels withdrew. Batteries Gregg, Simpkins, Wagner and Sumter responded to the enemy's fire. Two men were killed and one wounded in Battery Gregg. The battery is not materially injured.

There was no firing on James Island to-day, and very little from Fort Wagner. BEAUREGARD visited the James Island works to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 31.

A heavy bombardment was commenced at daybreak on the enemy's works on Morris Island, Wagner continuing until 2 o'clock, when it ceased.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WELDON, N. C., Wednesday, July 29.

At last accounts the Yankees were retreating below Jackson, destroying bridges as they went.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

A Private Reconnoissance.

A private letter received in this City, dated July 26, says:

"I went yesterday to Block Island and made a reconnoissance from the tallest tree there. Block Island is between James Island and Morris Island, and distant from the former about 1,000 yards. I saw from my elevated position that the rebels were erecting a line of batteries and building rifle pits almost the entire distance from Fort Johnson to Secessionville, along the river. I could look over into Charleston and see what was going on there quite plainly. It is the nearest view I have yet had of Charleston, but ere brave boys will take a nearer one and astonish the rebels."

IMPORTANT FROM THE BERMUDAS.

Arrival of the Florida at St. Georges.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

We have received files of Bermuda papers to July 25. They furnish us the following extracts:

THE FLORIDA.

From the Bermudian, July 25.

No inconsiderable amount of excitement was experienced throughout the community, when it became known as a settled fact that the rebel owned Confederate steamer *Florida* had arrived in our waters, and much eagerness was manifested to obtain a sight of this wonderful and almost ubiquitous vessel. She arrived in Five Fathom Hole, on Wednesday last, and on Thursday morning entered the port of St. Georges, having previously obtained the permission of His Excellency the Governor. She comes, we understand, to effect some repairs to her machinery, and also to obtain a supply of coal.

The *Florida* is a fine-looking vessel, she is bark rigged, and from her build can evidently, "Walk the waters like a thing of life." Her armament consists of six broadside and two pivot guns. She saluted the forts and batteries on her arrival, which courtesy they did not fail to return. All those who have visited her speak highly of the politeness which they received from her officers and crew. Previous information respecting Capt. MAFFIT, her Commander, represented him as being a gentleman of most affable and agreeable manners, and a closer acquaintance fully corroborates the assertion.

A melancholy ceremonial followed close on the entrance of the *Florida* into St. Georges, the consignment to their last resting place of the remains of one of her officers, Asst.-Paymaster J. L. LYNCH, who died of consumption on the 13th inst. The body was brought on shore in a boat, and was followed to the grave by his brother officers, a portion of the crew of the vessel, and several of the inhabitants of the town.

The *Bermudian* of the same date has the following paragraph:

"We are sorry to learn that the usually quiet, good old town of St. Georges has, during the past week, presented a scene of riot and lawlessness. A state of things which must be most annoying to the residents, and which, if allowed to go on unchecked, cannot fail to exert a demoralizing and contaminating influence. The crews of several vessels at present in port, are, as far as we have been informed, the sole actors in these disgraceful fights which have occurred. Sailors are proverbially unmanageable when on shore, and especially so when under the influence of strong drink, of which they can, without leave or hinderance imbibe, until almost every vestige of humanity is effaced, and they become either demons or brutes. Surely it is a necessity that if the present police establishment be inadequate, it should be at once augmented in sufficient force for the preservation of order and tranquility."

QUARRELING OVER A WRECKED REBEL PRIZE.

From the Rochester Union, June 26.

A boat arrived here on Saturday with a lieutenant, a midshipman, and nine seamen of the Confederate war steamer *Florida*. They were the prize crew, it seems, of a Federal vessel that had been captured by the *Florida*, and carrying that morning some of the Federal war chiefs that had been throwing themselves overboard, and were picked up by their own boats, they found the prize, and took to their boats to rejoin their vessel. The burning vessel, supposed to have drifted ashore on the Jersey coast, soon after became the occasion, we regret to say, of a serious quarrel between the officers of the two vessels, which resulted in the prize crew being put on board the *Florida*, and the prize left to her fate. [illegible] the prize crew, it seems, had [illegible] the prize, and [illegible] the prize crew [illegible] the prize crew [illegible] the prize crew

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

GEN. FOREY'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

From Galignani.

The Minister of War has received the following dispatch from the Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army in Mexico:

MEXICO, JUNE 10.

I have just entered Mexico at the head of the army. It is with a heartfelt feeling—with emotion that I hastily address this dispatch to your Excellency, to announce that the entire population of this capital has received the army with an enthusiasm approaching to delirium. The leaders of France were literally overwhelmed with bouquets. Ere I end this, a manifestation only, to be conceived by those who witnessed the return of the army to Paris on the 15th August, 1859.

I have appointed a Tribunal, with all the officers of the Staff, in the magnificent Cathedral, filled with an immense multitude; afterward the army, in admirable order, filed on before me to cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!"

After the filing off, I received the authorities in the Government palace, and received addresses from them. The population is eager for order, justice and true liberty. In my answers to its representatives, I promised them those blessings in the name of the Emperor.

By the very first opportunity, I shall have the honor of giving you more ample details of this situation, which is unequaled in history, and has the bearing of a political event of immense importance.

FOREY.

The official journal also publishes a long dispatch from Gen. FOREY, giving a detailed account of the operations of the expeditionary army from the 28th May to the 2d June. As many of the facts are already known to our readers, it will suffice to give the general points of the report, which are as follows:

On the 31st May, being anxious to commence my movements on Mexico, and especially not to leave the allied troops encamped about to the south of the city, I sent off Brigadier-General Bazaine's brigade to Amozoc, where it arrived the following day, and at once commenced forming a depot of provisions.

On the 2d, the Mexican General officers left Puebla for Vera Cruz, but as four of them had succeeded in making their escape, their escort was charged to keep vigilant guard by the way. On the same day I went over the part of the town I occupy, which our attack had been chiefly directed, and found it in a state of destruction difficult to describe, but caused perhaps less by our projectiles than by the works for the defence.

I have issued several decrees for the administrative and financial reorganization of Puebla, which have had the effect of restoring confidence among the population. The shops are again open, the merchandise which had been removed has reappeared, and the families whom had fled are returning. The barricades have been removed, the buildings are being repaired, and the aspect of the town is daily improving.

On the 25th, Gen. BAZAINE, with CARMARET'S brigade, left Puebla for San Martino, where he arrived next day and immediately occupied Puente Texmelucan.

On the 27th, six Mexican Generals, who were prisoners, escaped by means of disguises obtained from dealers who had been authorized to sell them provisions. They are Gens. OAXACA, LA LLAVE, PINSON, FARIAS, GARCIA and PATRIO.

On the 30th Gen. BAZAINE established himself with his division at Puente Texmelucan, and the same day I went on from Puebla a convoy of 176 wagons loaded with stores and provisions to meet the First division at Buena Vista. On the 2d of June, Gen. DOUAY also left Puebla for the same place with a great quantity of materiel and stores.

On the same day the Generals of Spain, Prussia and the United States came to me at Puebla, in the name of the Ayuntamiento of Mexico. They stated that JUAREZ and his government had left the capital on the evening of the 31st for San Luis de Potosi, and that 500 or 600 malefactors had taken arms to maintain order in the city. The Consuls requested, in the name of the inhabitants of Mexico, that I should occupy the city with French troops, and I accordingly sent orders to Gen. BAZAINE to that effect.

The garrison of Puebla will consist chiefly of the First regiment of Zouaves, a battalion of Marine Infantry, a detachment of artillery, and 400 Mexican cavalry, under the superior command of COLONEL BIZAN.

The sanitary condition of the troops is good. Owing to the change of season, we have rather fallen off on the sick list, but their affections are not of a serious nature. I have requested the authorities of Puebla to send to the sick; wounded and convalescents. They are spacious convents, and have been adapted for the purpose as well as our means admitted.

At the present date (June 3) there are 823 men in the hospitals at Puebla, and 863 convalescents there and at San Martino.

The losses in action since the beginning of the campaign are 18 officers and 307 men killed; 70 officers and 1,039 men wounded, several of the latter having since died of their wounds.

The works of the railway are advancing, but not so rapidly as I could desire. The number of men at work is 950. The rails have been laid for 500 metres, which makes the actual length of the line 6,100 metres. The earthworks are terminated for 10,600 metres. The line will probably be finished as far as La Paiga by the 15th of the present month.

I am completing my arrangements for leaving Puebla; though pushed on with all activity, they have taken more time than I could wish. The reorganization of Puebla, the revictualling of several points, and the necessity of waiting for convoys from Vera Cruz to be forwarded to Mexico, have taken up much time.

The majority of the troops, however, are already on the road; a strong column will start to-morrow with the rest, and I intend to leave Puebla on the 6th. Accept, FOREY.

The Minister of Marine has received from Rear-Admiral Rosamel a dispatch dated from Sacrificios, June 16, in which he says:

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to your Excellency that the sanitary state of our crews continues perfect; there has been no other case of yellow fever on board the *Bellone*, and, as usual, the moral condition of our sailors is excellent."

THE TROPHIES.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following dispatch addressed to the Emperor by "His Majesty's Orderly Officer en mission." No date is given, nor is anything said as to the place from which it has been forwarded, but the probability is that the officer in question is the Marquis DE GALLIFET, whose return home in the *Vera Cruz* steamer, with dispatches from the Mexican expeditionary army, was announced in previous letters:

SIRE: The 31st of May, on the approach of the Saxaine division, the Ex-President JUAREZ, fearing capture, fled in all haste with a few troops in the direction of San Luis de Potosi. Gen. BAZAINE then occupied the city, (Mexico,) into which the General-in-Chief made his entry on the 10th of June, at the head of the army, and accompanied by the Minister of France and Gen. ALMONTE. This triumphal march, in the midst of two hundred thousand inhabitants uttering cheers for the Emperor, the Empress, and French intervention, has produced a great sensation in the country.

I am charged to present to your Majesty—1. Five flags and thirteen banners, taken from the enemy at the assault but St. Xavier, and at the combat of Sah Pablo del Monte. 2. The silver keys of the City of Mexico, which are offered to your Majesty by the municipality of the place; and, 3. A letter from the General-in-Chief. Likewise, I have to present to the Prince Imperial a small 3-pounder rifled cannon, with its carriage and ammunition for thirty rounds. This cannon, taken at Puebla, is offered to his Imperial Highness by the army of Mexico.

THE EMPEROR AND THE NEWS.

A correspondent writing from Vichy, July 20, says:

"A copy of the dispatch addressed by Marshal Forey to the Minister of War, announcing the triumphal entry of the French into Mexico, was received on this morning at 2, in the gallery of the thermal establishment here. Immediately a number of the bathers, with a crowd of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, who had come into Vichy market on account of its being Sunday, went to await the Emperor on his leaving the baths, and saluted him with acclamations. The Emperor, crossed the park on his way to bathe, having on his right and on the Marquis DE GALLIFET, aid-de-camp of the Minister, who, as you are aware, had brought home the colors of the Mexican army. His Majesty sent to Moulins for a pair of spectacles worn by Commandants of the Staff, which were delivered to Capt. DE GALLIFET by Gen. FAVEREAU, in the Emperor's name. At 11¾ o'clock after his Majesty's breakfast, at the moment in which a large number of people were assembled in the park, the band and a detachment of the Imperial Regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard marched with the Mexican colors and [illegible] through the park and the principal streets of the town. They were then carried to the parish church, where a *Te Deum* was sung; they were afterwards taken to the camp, where they remained all day planted by the side of the Imperial colors."

THE PERILS OF RAILWAY TRAVELING IN ENGLAND.

From the London Globe.

The railway companies are sometimes accused unjustly, and called to account for offences they have no power to prevent. But one of their special shortcomings has just been almost tragically illustrated on the Northwestern line. There is literally no security in any English railway against outrage, fire or murder. In a train going on at full speed on a 50 [illegible] some woman may be exposed to insult, a carriage may be growing too hot for its occupants, or more persons may be engaged in a struggle for life and beyond those exposed to insult, or exposed to not a soul may be aware of the fact. The driver is bent on keeping them on the guard to his speech. The loudest screams are swallowed up by the roar of the rapidly receding wheels, and murder, or violence, worse than murder, may go on to the accomplishment of a train flying along at sixty miles an hour, stops in due course, and not till the ticket-collector coming at [illegible]

THE WAR.

DION BOUCICAULT AGAIN.

The case of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT came up before the Court of Bankruptcy on July 21, when the [illegible] presented [illegible]

The bankrupt was described as a dramatic author, [illegible] Old Broompton, and elsewhere. His liabilities [illegible] to £21,000, and his assets [illegible] to £7,000, and [illegible] are returned at £6,000, besides liabilities [illegible] Mr. Lewis, Q.C., and Mr. [illegible] the Treasury Counsel) and a quantity of furniture deposited in Stratford-house, the estate itself being mortgaged to Messrs. Glennie, Grosvenor & Co., and to Mr. George Carew, solicitor, of No. 45 Bloomsbury-square.

From the examination of the bankrupt by Mr. C. E. Lewis, it appeared that between February and June, 1863, furniture to the extent of £2,340 was supplied by Messrs. Jones and Bemmens, upholsterers of Piccadilly, to Hereford House, and that Jones & Bemmens had now become bankrupts. He (Mr. Boucicault) gave Jones & Bemmens two bills (for £300 each) on Sothebury. These bills had been paid.

Mr. Lewis said that, while not objecting to the proof, he thought he should have an opportunity of investigating it at any future time, if occasion should require.

Mr. Sansom, who appeared in support of the proof, assented.

Mr. Patrick, builder, Westminster-road, presented a proof for £3,000 odd, for work done in reference to the new theatre. He (Mr. Patrick) had no claim upon the New Theatre Company.

Proof admitted.

Mr. Carew, on being examined, deposed that he had acted for Mr. Boucicault, as his solicitor, since 1860, when he (Boucicault) returned from America. About the 23d of May last the bankrupt gave him a verbal charge upon the Hereford-house Estate. He (Mr. Carew) knew that Mr. Boucicault was then indebted to his bankers, and that he had been pressed by Arthur and Dowling in reference to the new theatre. He (Mr. Carew) was anxious to get some security for the total amount of his claim (£4,500) for balance of account, including cash and law costs. He did not know in May, 1863, that the bankrupt was in pecuniary difficulties.

Mr. Lewis, who appeared for the bankrupt, said that even supposing Mr. Boucicault was absolutely insolvent in May, 1863, to the knowledge of Mr. Carew, the right to prove for the balance of account was not affected.

Mr. Lewis said that he objected to Mr. Carew's estimate of the value of the security he held: it was not equal to a creditor to put his own value upon a security.

Mr. Registrar Rogers decided, however, to allow the proof for £2,500, the balance remaining due after setting off the supposed value of the security; and Mr. Commissioner Holroyd upon being appealed to, confirmed this opinion.

The choice of assignees ultimately devolved upon Messrs. Dean & Lamb, the particulars creditors, Mr. Gibbons (Hanbury & Co.) being appointed manager of the estate.

No application for an allowance was made by Mr. Boucicault—indeed, it was stated that should the creditors cooperate with the bankrupt in his proceedings, payment in full of their claims might eventually be obtained.

SHORT-HAND WRITING IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

The short-hand writer of the House of Commons states, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Private Bill Legislation, that he receives two guineas a day for attendance before committees to take notes of the evidence, and 6d. per folio of 72 words for making a copy from his notes. Last year he received for business done for the Committees on private bills £3,627, consisting of £1,653 for attendance fees and £1,980 for the transcripts; this does not include the charges in respect of committees on public matters. He is appointed for the House of Lords also. So much of the business as he cannot execute by his own establishment, he transfers to other shorthand writers in rather lower terms, but he himself keeps a staff of ten shorthand writers. Each of these has at least one clerk who can read his shorthand, but the most efficient course is found to be that he pays two such clerks, each of whom and himself also, taking in hand a portion of the notes, dictates to quick writers, so that the mode of transcription is by writing from dictation, and not by copying. There is a great strain and pressure in order to get the transcripts to the law stationers to time for the requisite number of copies to be ready when the committee sat next morning. In the height of the season, the witness mentions, he provides refreshments for about fifty persons employed at his office during the evening, many of them until midnight, and often later.

THE CASE OF THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

From Galignani, July 18.

The Court on Thursday delivered judgment, declaring that, by terms of Article 14 of the Code Napoléon, a foreigner, even not residing in France, can be summoned before the French tribunals for the execution of obligations by him contracted towards a native of France; that the claim of the Mesdames DE CIVRY against the Duke of Brunswick is brought for alimentary subsistence; that, although a foreigner when born, she became French by marriage with the Count de Civry, and her right for an allowance granted to her by the Court of Chancery in England has arisen posteriorly to the events which bestow on her the quality of French woman, since it is res in reality, and can be claimed before a court of justice, only from the day when the necessity arose; that the Court had no occasion to inquire into the validity of the demand, but simply to examine the quality of the parties and the object of the application; looking at all these points, the Court declares itself competent, directs the case to be pleaded on the merits, and condemns the Duke of Brunswick to pay the costs.

THE FORGERY OF AMERICAN GREENBACKS IN SHEFFIELD.

SENTENCE OF THE FORGERS.

The Manchester *Examiner*, of July 11, gives the following on the termination of the trial of the two individuals charged with having forged greenbacks at Sheffield. The case was before the York Assizes Crown Court, Mr. Justice Mellor presiding. The *Examiner* says:

EDWIN HIRST and HENRY LIVSEY, who, on the previous day, had been found guilty of forging American $10 notes, commonly known as "greenbacks," at Sheffield, were then severally brought up for sentence. On the part of the prosecution, it was said they had been convicted on the clearest evidence of the Court, and Mr. Justice Mellor stated that the principal offender was Hirst, on whose premises a plate was found which he acknowledged was his, on which fifteen specimens of the notes were engraved. Livsey, who was deeper in the scheme than Hirst, had [illegible] and [illegible] a very good specimen.

[illegible] Hirst [illegible] for a week or two, but reappeared in greater numbers; again cleared off, but on this occasion I believe they [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

John Wood [illegible] guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded. [illegible]

Adelaide Magee, [illegible] aged woman, [illegible] and was remanded for examination.

Manuel Frank [illegible] to the charge of grand larceny, and was remanded to the State Prison for two years and [illegible]. He is an old [illegible] and has been [illegible] for similar offences.

Thomas Kane pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

James Lynch [illegible] guilty to carrying a [illegible] shot, and was remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned at this morning at 10 o'clock.

Additional Claims for Damages.

The following additional claims for damages inflicted by the Riot have been filed with the Comptroller, since Saturday:

Peter Brooks, No. 340 2d-avenue, furniture	$1453 00
Pat. Kearney, No. 778 2d-avenue, furniture	282 00
Sarah N. Halleck, No. 1,186 Broadway, furniture	2,477 39
Lewis S. Talcott, No. 1,186 Broadway, furniture	666 66
R. M. Imlay, No. 235 8th-avenue, about	700 00
Oscar Coon, No. 2 Emmet-street, Brooklyn, &c., at No. 1,184 Broadway	1,950 64
Mrs. John McIntosh, No. 24 Greenwich-av., [illegible]	30 00
McMahon & Darling, for loss of business	220 94
Henry E. Redeed, No. 66 Thompkins-street, household goods	145 20
E. A. Schiffenhaus, No. 157 Greenwich-street, household furniture	510 42
Albert Alexander, pocket-book stolen and loss of business	126 10
Margaret Walker, Colored Orphan Asylum, furniture	120 00
Jacob Cronthal, No. 355 6th-av., hats and caps	475 00
Wm. Fosel, personal property	249 75
K. Price, No. 90 West 33d-st., household furniture	206 56
Mary Smith Lowell, No. 104 Park-st., furn'e	193 50
Martha Veoy, No. 105 Para-st., furniture	169 50
Mary Wilson, No. 104 Park-st., personal property	227 80
Thos. L. Woodgate, absence from business by order of the mob, and loss	47 00
Atlas Chapin, No. 377 3d-av., tools	80 00
T. Underhill, agent, loss of building and rent, &c	2,755 00
E. S. Parsons, No. 214 East 23d-street	99 73
Wm. W. Marston, 22d-street and 3d-avenue, stock firearms	2,675 72
Christopher Boyan, No. 344 2d-avenue, household goods	1,372 25
G. C. M. Mumford, No. 1,190 Broadway, household goods	2,380 52
Jacob Smith, 3d-avenue and 126th-street, house damaged	600 00
Mary P. Sutton, 3d-avenue, near 126th-street, hotel furniture, &c	1,122 20
Clara B. Gabert, 3d-street, between 2d and 3d avenues, damage to house	200 00
Jas. T. Brammer, 2d-avenue and 126th-street, coal-yard	1,700 00
Dewitt Curtis, executor for Jno. Megee, at 3d-avenue, near 126th-st'eet, office, &c	1,000 00
Elizabeth Bancroft, No. 1,184 Broadway, household furniture, &c	867 00
Ella M. Brown, No. 1,184 Broadway, household furniture	1,745 00
Robt. Marshall, Nos. 407 and 409 Cherry-street, personal property	800 00
R. Houghton, 79th-street, between 3d and 4th avenues, barn	600 00
Chas. Platt, No. 552 Grand-street, stock of military goods	4,416 28
Jno. J. Bancroft, No. 1,184 Broadway, personal property	119 00
Mary G. Wells, No. 819 West 23d-street, personal property	1,246 27
Margaret D. Lockwood, No. 319 West 22d-street, personal property	118 25
Geo. Greer, No. 7 West 29th-street, house and furniture	13,231 87
Rufus Blake, 46th-street and 3d-avenue, household goods, &c	2,018 65
Geo. S. Blake, 46th-st. and 3d-av., household goods, &c	695 66
New-York Magdalen Asylum, 6th-st., near 6th-av., damage to building	208 50
S. Alber, No. 92 West 23d-st., damage to premises	253 25
Andrews, McDonald & Co., No. 230 West 43d-st., property burned	8,000 00
Wm. E. Davis, Superintendent Colored Orphan Asylum, personal property	970 75
Lydia Steeds, No. 42 6th-st., personal property	94 00
Rosalie F. Davis, teacher in Colored Orphan Asylum	93 00
Geo. Allen, No. 551 2d av	140 20
John Corolit, No. 569 11th-av., household property	608 00
Christian Rochne, No. 791 3d-av., damage to property	57 00
Atlantic Dock Company, vessels, pier, &c.	19,500 00
John Williamson, No. 124 Amity-st., personal property	86 00
W. C. Holmes, No. 302 2d-av., window frames, &c	20 25
Mary A. Underhill, 14th-st. and Avenue C, lumber, &c	847 00
John B. LaFarge, No. 177 East 14th-st, personal property	109 00
Joen Hy Hall, personal property	400 12
Rufus W. Nichols, 46th-st. and 3d-av., personal property	1,135 00
J. J. Acklson, 99 Attorney, books, clothing, &c.	200 00
A. C. Smith, destruction of sofa	450 00
C. J. & A. DeWitt, agents for owners of buildings in and near Lexington-av. and 44th-st., damaged	864 00
Tribune Association, damage to office, &c.	1,871 00
Laird A. Strang, Broadway and West 29th-street, personal property	666 00
Jno. Hanson, 113 a-street and 6th-avenue, personal property	36 00
Henry Gardner, No. 8 York-street, stock of fancy dogs and personal property	364 50
A. J. Hatch, Rochester, N. Y., military goods used by Col. O'Brien and his regiment	55 00
Henry Smith, No. 1 Albany-street, household goods, &c	206 00
J. O. Whitcomb, No. 1,182 Broadway, stock, &c	1,195 75
Isaac Budlong, Bull's Head Hotel, personal property	201 75
Johannes Becker, No. 146 East 9th-street, wayland and robbed	119 00
Jane Osborne, property burned at the Colored Orphan Asylum, &c	45 00
H. W. Sage and W. G. Grant, building corner 46th-street and 3d-avenue	16,000 00
Chas. Stebbins, No. 18 West 22d-street, knocked down and robbed	175 00
John Balmore, property to Harlem	130 00
John Laorence, No. 342 2d-av., property lost	253 75
Elizabeth Nott, Avenue B and 2d-st., store	170 00
Helen E. Bates, No. 14 East 24th-st., personal property	151 00
Mrs. C. Baldwin, property damaged, corner 26th-st. and Broadway	1,447 50
Mary Diatlin, No. 1,184 Broadway	6,000 92
J. A. Emeriord, No. 12 West 44th-st., property stolen	77 85
Mary F. Smith, Harlem, furniture	1,200 88
Edgar M. Fowler, Harlem, tools	128 14
Frances T. Whittier, 46th-st. and 3d-av., clothing	42 00
John P. Rogers, policeman, personal property burned	60 50
Jesse C. Abbott, policeman, personal property burned	85 25
E. Faber, store robbed, location not given	270 00
Sarah Ann Prince, No. 94 West 29th-st., personal property	80 90
S. Hirsch, No. 174 East 126th-st., personal property	174 50
Thos. Flemming, No. 71 Maiden-lane, damages to property	5521

It is stated that the authorities will not pay the claims without litigation, they denying that any riot existed there, the Burning being the act of a few incendiaries, who took neither the proportions nor the purposes of a mob.

The following claims have been presented for the destruction of property in Brooklyn:

SMITH, FANCHER & Co., for loss of grain elevator and contents, including 2,300 bushels of wheat 1,600 bushels of corn, 1,000 tons of coal, with machinery, &c. $13,500 00

Atlantic Dock Co. for damage to middle pier, loss of dredging steam scow, machinery, &c. 19,500

The other party who suffered, by this conflagration, Mr. Wm. B. BARBER, has not yet presented his claim. He owned the floating elevator which was destroyed, and his loss has been estimated at $25,000.

Extraordinary Suicide.

The man who walked off a Greenpoint ferry-boat on Thursday last, was named JAMES LARRABEE, formerly of Babylon, L. I. He was at one time a member of Bardan's Sharpshooters, and was wounded at the battle of Williamsburgh, Va. For the last five months he had been employed by HUBBE & BROTHERS, Greenpoint. In order to render his drowning certain, as he wrote in one letter to his wife he would do, he filled his carpet bag with stones, tied it to his arm, and, on reaching the middle of the river, walked overboard. He leaves a wife, who is at present in Babylon, L. I. The following letter, also to her, dated the 28th ult., will explain the cause of his suicide:

GREENPOINT, July 28, 1863.

DEAR WIFE: I take my pen in hand again with no better hopes. I haven't worked any this week, on account of the pain in my right side, from my foot to my head, caused by the mercury and much stuff given at the hospital. Catching cold. It settled in my bones, and I will always do so whenever I take a fresh cold; so I am no good here to myself or anyone

National Thanksgiving.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

His Honor, Mayor OPDYKE, has issued the following eloquent and suggestive

PROCLAMATION.

The President of the United States has set apart Thursday, the 6th inst., as a day of National Thanksgiving and Praise to God for the series of victories which it has pleased Him to vouchsafe to the National arms.

Believing it to be the sacred duty of all who truly love their country and its free institutions, to unite in grateful acknowledgment of this signal manifestation of the Divine favor, I cordially recommend the citizens of New-York to join in a proper observance of the day thus set apart for that purpose, by abstaining from all secular pursuits, and by assembling in their respective places of public worship, to unite in the religious services suitable to the occasion.

While offering up our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of Nations for the victories which give promise of an early suppression of the rebellion, let us not forget to acknowledge our national sins and shortcomings, remembering that lukewarm patriotism and the spirit of faction have prevented us from employing with becoming energy and unity of purpose, the ample resources which a beneficent Providence has placed in our hands, and which, if thus employed, would have long since secured to us an honorable peace.

Let us pray that the misguided men who are striving to overthrow the mild and beneficent governmental system their fathers aided ours in founding, and which they themselves shared in administering, may be delivered from the evil spirit which possesses them; that all party strife among ourselves, in this time of national peril, may be supplanted by an ardent and devoted patriotism, and that the spirit of repine and disobedience to law, which recently manifested itself in this City, may be forever subdued.

Given under my Hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this third day of August A. D. 1863.

[L. S.] GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 27th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1863.
Men, 261; Women, 94; Boys, 146; Girls, 105—Total, 726.
Adults, 182; Children, 539; Males, 373; Females, 348.
Colored Persons, 13.

AGES.

Under 1 year	204	30 to 40 years	65
1 to 2 years	125	40 to 50 years	40
2 to 3 years	46	50 to 60 years	19
3 to 4 years	34	60 to 70 years	20
4 to 5 years	7	70 to 80 years	12
5 to 10 years	24	80 to 90 years	3
10 to 15 years	14	90 to 100 years	1
15 to 20 years	1	100 and upward	1
20 to 25 years	22	Unknown	2
25 to 30 years	12		
Total			726

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Spain	1
England	6	Switzerland	2
France	2	United States	595
Germany	27	Wales	1
Ireland	113	West Indies	1
Scotland	4		
Total			726

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Black. Isl'd.	22	Nursery & Child's Hosp.	8
Bellevue Hospital	21	Randall's Is. War. Hosp.	1
City Hospital	6	St. Luke's Hospital	3
City Prison	2	Ward's Is. Emig. Hosp	15
Colored Home Hospital	4	Workhouse, Black. Isl'd.	2
Island Hospital	11		
Lunatic Asylum, Black. I.	1	Total	93

WARDS.

1	22	15	28
2	6	14	16
3	1	15	6
4	24	16	22
5	40	17	40
6	39	18	28
7	47	19	36
8	34	20	50
9	22	21	32
10	26	22	41
11	23		
12	30	Total	725

(Signed,) F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863. }

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1862 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Aug. 4, 1862 ..... 457. Increase 265
Week ending July 27, 1863:
From acute disease 407
From chronic disease 265
From external causes, &c. ..... 72— 664
Week ending Aug. 3, 1863:
From acute disease 451
From chronic disease 213
From external causes, &c. ..... 58— 472
Increase this week 39

The number of deaths in the institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1862:

Week ending Aug. 4, 1862 65
Week ending Aug. 3, 1863 99
Increase this week 34

Number of interments in Potter's Field, compared with the corresponding week of 1862:

Week ending Aug. 3, 1862 53
Week ending Aug. 3, 1863 77
Increase this week 24

CHILDREN OF
Native parents ..... 48 | Foreign parents 415

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION ... MONDAY, AUG. 3, 1863.
Present—Aldermen Hall and Masterson.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Masterson, Alderman Hall was called to the chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing,

The Chairman pro. tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT PRIZE DECISIONS.

The Peterhoff, the Springbok, and Other Contraband Traders Disposed of.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE STEAMER PETERHOFF AND CARGO.

BETTS, D. J.—This cause having been brought to hearing before the Court upon the pleadings and proofs, and the issues in law and fact involved therein, and upon questions affecting the rules and doctrines of public law, in relation to the case, and the rights and liabilities of the respective parties asserted thereby, and the admissibility, relevancy and effect of the various classes and items of proof heard in the said cause, relating to acts or declarations of parties on board the said ship on the voyage in question, and being part of her crew or ship's company, or others having authority to act in her behalf, and whether such evidence be direct and positive, or presumptive and inferential; as also in respect to acts of misfeasance on the voyage, in the spoliation, mutilation or concealment of papers transported in the ship on such voyage, or attempts so disguise the character of the cargo on board, and its destination, and the premises aforesaid, with the allegations and arguments of counsel for the respective parties thereupon, having been fully heard and considered, it is considered and found by the Court:

First—That the said ship *Peterhoff*, in the premises mentioned, was knowingly on the voyage aforesaid laden in whole or in part with articles contraband of war, and had them in the act of transportation at sea.

Second—That her voyage with the said cargo was not truly destined to the port of Matamoras, a neutral port, and for purposes of trade and commerce, within the authority and intendment of public law, but, on the contrary, was destined for some other port or place, and in direction for the use of the enemy, and in violation of the law of nations.

Third—That the ship's papers were simulated and false as to her real destination.

Wherefore, it is considered by the Court that the said vessel and her cargo are subject to condemnation and forfeiture, and it is ordered that a decree therefor be entered accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE BARK SPRINGBOK AND CARGO.

BETTS, D. J.—This suit having been heard by the Court upon the pleadings, proofs and allegations of the parties, and evidence, legally invoked therein from other cases, and the premises being fully considered; and it being found by the Court therefrom that the said vessel, at the time of her capture at sea, was knowingly laden in whole or in part with articles contraband of war, with intent to deliver such articles to the aid and use of the enemy, that the true destination of the said ship and cargo was not to Nassau, a neutral port, and for trade and commerce, but to some port hostilely blockaded by the forces of the

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUN-STROKES.—The excessively hot weather of the past few days has proved fatal to many laborers and others exposed to the sun. About 20 cases of death were reported at the Coroner's office, yesterday, the majority of which were the result of heat. HARM ATTERIS, a German, who lived at No. 14 Catharine street, was overcome by the heat, and died in a drug-store near by, which he had entered for medical aid.

MARY MORGAN, of No. 262 East Twelfth-street, in passing through Ninth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was overpowered by the heat and fell to the pavement. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and expired soon after admission.... Coroner RANKIN held an inquest on the body of JAMES KEANE, who was sun-struck corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. Keane was 27 years of age, and a native of Ireland.... MARTIN KILLEEN, a German laborer, was found stretched on the sidewalk, near Bleecker and Greenwich streets partially overcome by the heat. He was taken to the New-York Hospital by the Third Ward Police.... A soldier belonging to the Ninth regiment (Colonel ZOUAVE), was sun-struck corner of Frankfort and William streets. Deputy Coroner ROBINSON administered the necessary remedies, and after partially recovering, the patient was taken to the New-York Hospital.... Coroner COLLIN held an inquest at the Fourth Ward Station-house, on the body of an unknown woman, who was found sun-struck in the doorway of a house in Water-street, near Dover.... JOHN MCMILLCOTT, a discharged soldier, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at No. 23 Chatham-street. He was overcome by the heat. Deceased belonged to the Second Troy regiment, 23 years of age, and a native of England.... A man named WALLEY, 50 years of age, and born in Germany, died at No. 70 Essex-street, yesterday afternoon, from the effects of the extreme heat. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body.... THOMAS COOPER, a longshoreman, died yesterday from the effects of the heat; he was first sun-struck several days ago, and taking a trip to Staten Island on Sunday, he was much exposed to the sun, which soon prostrated him. He started for home, but calling in at No. 66 East Broadway, became insensible, and died there. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body. Deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of England.... Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at No. 44 Goldstreet on the body of TERENCE MCCARTHY, who died from the effects of the heat on Sunday. MCCARTHY was 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland.... JOHN MCLACKERMAN, a German, 50 years of age, died at No. 158 Washington-street, from the effects of a sun-stroke received several days ago.

COMMISSIONED.—We notice with pleasure that His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR has commissioned private WILLIAM H. MERRIAM, of this City, who entered the war in the ranks of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Col. C. BURL, to be a Lieutenant, (Second,) in the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. KEARS. Lieut. MERRIAM has been commissioned at the especial request of Brig-Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER, Commanding brigade at Bower's Hill, Va., and with whose Staff he is to be connected. Lieut. MERRIAM has been long and creditably connected with the Press of this City and State, and was formerly, we believe, the Editor of the late Troy *Daily Budget*. He volunteered as a private, in which position he saw service and remained one year, and his promotion, at the request of Gen. FOSTER, is but a due recognition of his abilities and services.

ARREST OF ALLEGED RIOTERS.—THOMAS S. SUTHERLAND was arrested by Detective EUSTACE yesterday on charge of having been a ringleader in the mob. It is stated that SUTHERLAND paraded, club in hand, at the head of the mob visiting several sewing machine shops and compelling the workmen to leave their work and join the rioters. The Allaire Works and Novelty Works were thus visited. The mob, it is said, were then led by SUTHERLAND to Allerions' Hotel, or as it was generally called the "Bull's Head," which was sacked and burned. The complainant in the case is MINOR D. WHITFIELD, of No. 241 Monroe street. The evidence in the case was of such a character as to warrant Justice QUACKENBUSH in committing the prisoner for trial. Another case was that of MARY MCGORMAN, who was charged with having in her possession a piece of carpeting taken from the house of Officer LAWRENCE of the Twentieth Precinct. She was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

DROWNING CASUALTIES.—WILLIAM WILSON, a boy, accidentally fell through a hole in the pier foot of Fifth-street, East River, and was drowned. Search was made for the body, but without success. Deceased lived with his parents at No. 236 Ninth-street.....

A lad, 16 years of age, named THOMAS MCGARRY, was drowned about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by falling into the dock foot of Canal-street, while at play on the pier. The body was subsequently recovered by JOSEPH MARSHALL, No. 23 Gansevoort-street. The remains were taken to the parents' residence, No. 444 Washington-street, where Coroner COLLIN held an inquest. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.....A man named ANDREWS, 50 years of age, recently employed on board the steamer *Ericsson*, lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, fell overboard on Sunday evening, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

PANDERING TO THE MOB.—On Saturday last the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company posted the following notice in their office and in the several cars running on their road:

"OFFICE EIGHTH AVENUE RR. Co., Aug. 1, 1863.
Colored persons are not allowed to ride on the cars of this company. C. A. MAY, Superintendent."

As the principal owner of the Eighth-avenue Railroad has for years past rode roughshod over the rights of the white people of this city, including both branches of the Common Council, it cannot be a matter of surprise that he should now finish up the job by casting the "nigger" from his overcrowded and filthy cars.

A HANDSOME REWARD.—Capt. WILLIAM HUSON, who arrived here just previous to the riots, after two years' service in the Army of the Potomac, tendered his services to organize a force for the protection of life and property in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards. His services were accepted, and proved so valuable to the residents of these Wards that a purse of nearly $600 has been made up to him by the proprietors of the Fulton Iron Works, the Allaire Works and the house of R. HOE & Co., as a testimonial of their appreciation of his labors.

A DESPERATE MAN.—HE CUTS HIS THROAT TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—Coroner WILDEY yesterday morning was called to hold an inquest at No. 129 Third-street, on the body of AUGUST ESSER, who had cut his throat. On reaching the place the Coroner learned that ESSER was not dead, and had been taken to the New-York Hospital. He had inflicted a frightful gash across his neck but did not sever the jugular vein. It is said that the desperate man attempted to take his life for the purpose of evading the draft, but this his friends deny.

A REPORTED RIOTER BADLY STABBED.—A man known as JOHN MEEHEY, whom the Police call a notorious rioter, was dangerously stabbed in the back with a dirk-knife, in the hands of one of his companions, with whom he had a quarrel. The affair occurred in front of his own house, in Jackson-street. Meehey was taken charge of by his friends, but he could not be induced to divulge the name of the man who stabbed him, neither would he give the Police any facts as to the origin of the difficulty.

A DESPERATE HIGHWAYMAN.—Mr. E. C. VERNAL, of No. 226 West Twentieth-street, was sitting on the steps of his residence shortly before 11 o'clock Sunday night, when a stranger approached, and without saying a word seized him by the throat, and drawing a revolver threatened to blow his brains out if he resisted or said a word. While one held the man killed Mr. VERNAL's pockets of a gold watch and chain, worth $150, a small amount of money, and

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... AUGUST 3, 1863.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '67	101	600 Reading R	117
3,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Co. C	109⅜	1000 do	116
25,000 do	Clean 107	300 do	117⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65	105	1000 do	117⅝
30,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Co C	109⅜	200 do	117⅜
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10's		200 do	117⅛
N.	Oct. & Apr.	14 do	117⅜
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20's	101⅜	450 Mich. Cent. R	115¾
20,000 do	New	1000 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	22
12,000 Mo. State 6s	71⅝	30 do	23
1,000 do	71⅝	100 do	23⅛
2,000 do	71⅝	100 do	23⅜
2,000 Cal. State 7s	115	100 do	23⅝
1,000 do	119	200 do	23⅞
20,000 O. & Miss. R. C.	38½	200 do	24
5,000 do	38½	200 do	23⅞
2,000 do	38	200 do	24
10,000 do	b30 38½	10 do	23
4,500 N. Y. C. 6s	89	20 do	23½
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	b40 64¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114⅝
12,000 do	65	50 Tol. & Wab.	82
500 Tol. & W. 2d M.	85	10 Ill. Cen. Full Sh.	126
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	100	50 do	126⅛
60 Continental Bank	95	100 do	127
40,000 Am. Gold	127⅜	100 do	s3 30 126
5,000 do	127⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R. &	126
20,000 do	127⅛	300 do	b30 126⅛
1,200 Canton Co	31	50 do	126⅛
200 do	30⅝	6000 do	s30 126
200 do	30⅝	10000 Ill. Cen. Cen. R. 8	120
25 Cumb. Coal Pref	29⅜	600 Clev. & Pitts	98⅜
550 do	29	300 do	b10 98⅜
150 Quicksilver Co	b10 40	300 do	b10 98⅝
600 do	47	300 do	b10 98⅝
50 do	b10 47⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R	100⅜
200 do	47⅜	200 do	100⅜
50 Min. Mining Co	b30 48	200 do	s5 100⅝
50 do	48⅜	200 do	100⅝
200 Bucks Co. Ld. Co	1⅛	50 do	b10 101
50 Pacific Mail	237⅜	7 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	105
150 do	238⅜	200 Clev. & Pol. R	118⅜
33 N. Y. Cen. R. ex div	120	600 do	118¼
2000 do	120⅜	200 do	118
100 do	120⅜	100 do	118
25 Erie R	106⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. R	35⅜
3500 do	106⅞	150 do	b10 35⅝
200 do	106⅝	200 M. S. & P. D. C. R.	68
100 do	b30 106	100 do	b10 68
300 do	s30 106⅜	200 P., F. W. & C. R.	77⅛
50 do	s30 106⅝	50 do	77⅜
200 Erie Railway Pr	106⅜	100 do	77⅝
50 do	106⅜	100 do	78
1000 Harlem Railroad	120	200 do	b30 78
300 do	120	200 Alt. & T. H. R	83
100 do	b30, 130	100 C. & N. W. R	36
200 do	b10 120	50 do	36⅛
200 do	120⅜	25 do	36
200 do	120⅝	50 Chic. & Alt. Pref	86
100 Chi. & Alt. R	68	50 do	86⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N.	99⅛	600 Cumb. Coal Pref	29⅝
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	71⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R	117
5,000 do	71⅜	300 do	b10 117⅛
10,000 do	71⅜	100 do	b10 117⅜
100 Canton Co	31⅜	100 do	117⅜
100 do	31⅜	500 do	117⅝
200 do	31⅜	200 M. So. & N. Ind	23⅝
1200 N. Y. C. R. ex div	121⅛	100 do	s30 23⅝
100 do	s10 121⅜	100 do	s30 23⅞
1000 Harlem R	120⅜	400 do	23⅞
100 do	120⅜	2000 do	24
2000 Erie R	106⅜	100 do	b10 23⅝
100 do	107	200 do	23⅝
200 do	b10 107	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114⅜
500 do	s10 106⅞	100 Gal. & Chi. R	100⅜
100 Erie R. Pref	b30 106⅜	200 Clev. & P. R	118⅛
400 Reading R	118⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. R	35⅜
500 do	119	200 do	100⅛
100 do	118⅜	100 do	35⅝
1000 do	118⅝	500 do	35⅞
200 do	118⅝		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	65⅜	1200 Reading Railroad	117⅝
50 Cumberland	29⅛	200 do	118
400 do	29⅜	500 do	118⅛
200 Canton Co	31⅛	200 do	118⅜
100 do	b3 31⅜	1000 do	118⅝
100 do	b3 31⅜	2300 do	119
50 N. Y. Cen	121	1200 M. S. & N. I. R	23⅝
650 do	121⅛	800 do	23⅞
200 do	s30 121⅛	300 do	s30 24
100 do	121⅛	100 do	24

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

200 Bucks Co. Lead	1⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R	117⅜
250 Erie Railway	s3 107⅜	100 do	118
500 do	b3 107⅛	100 do	118⅜
1050 do	107⅜	100 do	118⅝
700 do	107⅜	200 do	119
200 do	s3 107⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R	127
300 do	107⅜	200 do	126⅞
300 do	b3 107⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	98⅜
200 do	107⅜	100 do	98⅜
700 do	107⅜	200 do	s3 97⅜
1200 Reading R	118⅜	600 do	97⅜
300 do	s3 118⅜	200 do	s10 97⅜
200 M. S. & N. I.	24⅛	250 Chic. & R. I. R.	107⅜
350 do	s3 24⅛	150 do	107⅜
25 do	90⅜	100 do	107⅞
550 do	90⅜	600 do	b30 107⅞
200 do	91⅛	100 do	108
200 do	b3 91⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	35⅜
100 do	s3 91⅜	200 T. H. & Alt.	67⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. G.	115⅝		

MONDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 25:

Increase in Loans	$3,172,281
Decrease in Specie	2,163,544
Decrease in Circulation	74,738
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,966,467

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 3, 1863.	Aug. 1, 1863.	July 25, 1863.
Capital	$60,051,000	$60,401,000	$60,401,000
Loans	150,517,044	176,208,597	173,036,316
Specie	34,022,490	32,746,681	34,910,225
Circulation	9,311,868	5,700,452	5,775,190
Gross Deposits	161,974,210	200,875,116	211,561,151
Exchanged	24,861,373	48,701,970	47,447,804
Undrawn	137,112,937	161,173,146	164,133,841
In Sub-Treasury	10,338,719	29,759,702	24,204,574

The Bank return this afternoon reflects on the Specie line the recent heavy payments for Customs into the Treasury Office. The stock of Specie in Bank and in the Sub-Treasury continues over *forty millions* of dollars, the income from California and the interior being fully equal to the current shipments abroad. The accumulation of U. S. Currency from the West and other quarters, has enabled the Banks to increase their Loans over three millions, and the offering of money at 5@6 ₩ cent. is still very easy to the Stock Brokers. The employment to-day is fairly active within this quotation. The price of Gold Coin fell to 127¼@ 127⅜ ₩ cent. to-day, and Bills on London for the British Mail to 140 ₩ cent.

The speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange increases in its intensity, and nearly all calculations as to the course of the market on the Railway Share list appear to be at fault to-day. The accounts from the London market of the effect upon American Stocks of the great triumphs early in July of the National arms, and the constantly increasing volume of speculation in Wall and Williams streets among our own people, have further advanced the bidding on nearly all descriptions since Saturday afternoon, besides covering a very heavy actual business at the Stock Board both morning and afternoon. The prices paid for New-York Central and Erie are the highest known to the history of the New-York Stock Exchange. The price of Harlem, the highest known for twenty years. The sales and bidding for Reading are also the very highest ever known in this market, and several of the Western Stocks are higher than at any time since the excitement of last January. The State and National securities are steady, as compared with Saturday's quotations.

The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with the closing figures on Saturday afternoon, the general market leaving off firm and under considerable excitement. Gold Coin a fraction firmer. The additional rise on New-York Central and Erie since Saturday is about 3 ₩ cent., and on Reading and Illinois Central 2@4 ₩ cent.:

	Last.	Mon.		Last.	Mon.
Gold Coin	128	127¾	Harlem Pref	119	121
U. S. 6s, 1881	104½	107	Mich. Central	115	116⅜
N. Y. Central	128⅜	131⅜	Mich. Southern	89	91⅜
Erie	104⅝	107⅜	Mich. Guaran'd	113⅛	115
Erie Preferred	106	106⅜	Illinois Cen	114⅜	115⅜
Hudson	150	153	Pittsburgh	97⅝	99⅝
Reading	240	240	Fort Wayne	77⅛	79
Harlem	126⅛	129⅛	Rock Island	106	107
Canton	31	31	Northwest	36	36
Prairie du Chien	69	69½	Galena	89⅝	191
Treas. Cer., new	98½	99⅛	Reading	114⅝	116⅜
Terre Haute	62⅛	63	Ill. Cen. Full pd.	126	127

The subscriptions paid into the Treasury Office in this City to-day, on the Popular Loan of 1862, amounted to $1,050,750, of which $671,400 was paid in on account of the Loan Agency, and $379,350 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,098,167 50, including for Customs, $194,000; payments, $1,377,861 87; balance, $30,480,008 37.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Irving Bank advertises a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

New-York	115	Hanover	97
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	110½
Union	110	Continental	95
State of New-York	101	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	103	Commonwealth	98
Am. Exchange	100	Imp. & Traders'

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAR, THE FOREIGN—POOR PILLAGODDY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac this morning. It is positively known that LEE's army is now encamped between Rapidan Station and Orange Court-house, with two divisions of LONGSTREET's corps at Culpepper.

In the Richmond *Whig* of the 1st inst. we find a dispatch dated Charleston, July 31, which states that Cumming's Point was severely bombarded, on the previous day, by the *Ironsides* and two Monitors. The bombardment commenced about 10 o'clock, and lasted until about 3, when the vessels withdrew. Fort Sumter, and Batteries Gregg, Simpkins and Wagner responded to the fire of our vessels. The dispatch says that only two men were killed and one wounded in battery Gregg, on Cummings' Point, and that the battery was not materially injured. On the 31st, a heavy fire was commenced on Gen. GILLMORE's works on Morris Island, which continued from daybreak until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It is not claimed that any damage was done. The *Whig* also contains a brief dispatch from Weldon, N. C., announcing that "the Yankees" at last accounts were retreating below Jackson, N. C., destroying bridges as they went. This relates to the second expedition against the enemy's communications, recently sent out by Gen. FOSTER.

It is stated that a large force has gone from the Yorktown Peninsula to assist Gen. GILLMORE in the siege of Charleston.

An order from the War Department directs that all further enlistments under the call for militia for six months in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia shall cease—the exigencies under which the call was made having passed.

Files of Bermuda papers to the 25th ult. furnish particulars of the arrival at St. Georges of the rebel pirate *Florida*. The *Bermudian* of that date complains that the city had, during the preceding week, been the scene of riot and lawlessness. A paragraph from a Barbados paper announces the arrival there, in a small boat, of a Lieutenant, Midshipman and nine sailors belonging to the *Florida*, who had been put aboard a prize, but had been forced to abandon it by the appearance of a United States cruiser. They set the prize on fire before abandoning her, but she went ashore on the St. Philip coast, and was not much damaged. She was subsequently taken possession of by the authorities as derelict.

FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Europe, four days later, are received by the *Arabia*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult. It is announced that the Galway line of steamers is to go into operation again on the 19th of August. The marine-insurance companies had been heavy losers by the capture of the ship *B. F. Hoxie* by the *Alabama*—some £150,000 having been sunk by the operation. The owners of the *Alexandra* had applied for the release of their vessel, and for compensation for her detention, but the application could not be entertained until certain proceedings before the Courts were gone through with. An Anti-Southern Association had been formed at Manchester. On the 23d, in the House of Commons, Mr. COBDEN called up the subject of the Foreign Enlistment act, and advocated its amendment. He referred to the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Virginia*, and said it was well known that two iron-clads were now being built at Liverpool for the rebels. He called upon the British Government to prevent the departure of these iron-clads, and thus prevent a declaration of war on the part of the American Government. Mr. LAYARD, in behalf of the Government, insisted that everything had been done which could be done to prevent the equipment of vessels for the rebels in English ports. He further insisted that the Americans had built ships of war for Russia during the Crimean war, and had recruited their armies in Ireland during the present war, both of which statements Mr. LAYARD doubtless knew to be untrue when he uttered them. Lord PALMERSTON also defended the course of the Government, and said he could see no distinction in principle between "selling arms to the Federals and selling ships to the Confederates." Mr. COBDEN offered to read a letter from Secretary WELLES, denying the truth of the statement made by Mr. LAIRD in the House of Commons some time ago, that his firm had been approached by agents of the United States Government relative to building war vessels for the North. The Polish question remains much as represented by the previous steamer. There is much dissatisfaction, both in France and England, at the tenor of the Russian note, and the Cabinet of Vienna is also said to be much excited. There had been a further advance on Cotton in Liverpool. Breadstuffs and Provisions also had an upward tendency. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Melville*, from Havana on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. There had been no later arrivals from Vera Cruz, and consequently there is no later news from Mexico. The fire at Havana abated on the 25th, after destroying nine stores, containing 75,000 boxes sugar, 4,000 bales cotton, and a large quantity of other merchandise. The fire was supposed to be caused by carelessness of laborers in drying cotton, in letting fall their lighted cigars among the combustible materials.

The Board of Councilmen met specially at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A communication from the Police Commissioners, calling for new Station-houses to replace those destroyed by the rioters in the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Precincts, specially asking for temporary quarters for the men in those districts, who are now without accommodations, was referred. The law of 1860 amendatory of the Police Law, makes it the duty of the Corporation to provide Station-houses required in the City. The resolution disprohibiting the use of a dumb engine on the Hudson River Railroad, between Chambers and Thirty-first streets, and the resolution granting the use of the streets for fifty years, for laying mains, to the "Anthracite Gas-light and Heating Company," were taken up, passed over the Mayor's vetoes, and also the resolution donating a plot of ground for a building site on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, to the German Hospital. The Mayor's objections to the last named resolution were of a technical character—the illegality of making such a donation. It is the design of the gentlemen interested in the institution to solicit of the next Legislature their sanction to the gift. The Board stands adjourned till the second Monday in September.

The Board of Aldermen failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and now stand adjourned without date. Both Boards of the Common Council likely will hold meetings on next Monday, to overrule Mayor OPDYKE's veto on the conscript exemption ordinance.

The Board of Supervisors met pursuant to law at noon yesterday to appoint Inspectors and Canvassers of election for the year. Tellers were appointed and a ballot had for Inspectors for the First District of the First Ward, in order to conform to the requirements of the law. The result showed no choice. Then the balloting was postponed till the first Tuesday in October, and Messrs. BEACH, STEWART, PURDY and ELDER

The August term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday before Recorder HOFFMAN. The panel of Grand Jurors was exhausted, and only 14 answered to their names. A new panel was ordered, and were summoned to appear at 10 o'clock this morning. All jurors summoned are urgently requested to appear, as it is the desire of District-Attorney HALL to proceed immediately with the trial of the chief rioters, who have been arrested.

There was increased speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange, and the highest figures ever before known were paid for New-York Central, Reading and Erie Road shares. The General Share list was firm, and on the advance. Money easy. Gold, 127⅛; Exchange, 140. The sales of the Popular Loan of the United States amounted in this market to $1,050,750.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was restricted; prices generally favored buyers. Provisions were quiet and depressed. Groceries were in limited request. Cotton was in fair demand at buoyant rates. Whisky was sparingly purchased. Freights were inactive. Other articles were essentially unchanged. Government contracts were awarded for 1,218 bags and 1,485,000 lbs. green, roasted and ground Rio Coffee at $27 50@$33 25; 3,500 bbls. New-Orleans and Porto Rico Sugar at $12 60@$12 74, and 175,000 lbs. Rangoon Rice at $7 75@$7 97 ₩ 100 lbs.

The Cattle Yards are crowded in the midst of the hottest weather of the season, when vegetables and fruits are largely eaten to the exclusion of meat. About 4,300 bullocks were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, and near 500 more were kept back for want of cars between here and Albany. Sales were quick for two hours Monday morning, though prices were near ½c. lower than one week ago, and before night poor cattle were one dollar per hundred lower, with every appearance of a hard close. We heard of nothing over 11½c. and of few which brought more than 10½c., while plenty of nice butchers' steers were turned out at 9c. and some rather coarse oxen were offered at 7½c to be weighed. Sales were reported at less than 6c., making the present by far the lowest market since March 10. The hot sun, reflected from the pavements, was hard on the brutes and a few of them were prostrated by the heat, while the protruded tongues and panting sides of whole droves, indicated intense sufferings.

Secession by States and Restoration by States.

It is universally admitted that the rebellion in its first stage was greatly facilitated by the existence in our civil system of State governments, each in itself a complete civil organization. One great difficulty of revolutionists in other lands always is the necessity they are under of improvising a government as soon as they have delivered their first blow. They are seldom able to do this on the spur of the occasion, except in a manner so imperfect as to work great confusion. All the detail of administration is lacking; and so, too, are all the prestige and moral influence that attend regular authority. It takes the revolution a long while to acquire consistency and organization, and in the mean time a rude, self-constituted, irresponsible, "provisional Government," has to rough-hew matters as it can—at best but the miserable makeshift of the day. But in the case of our Southern rebellion, all this disadvantage was escaped. Government, in its full perfection, was at hand to direct the movement from the start. Nay, in most of the States it positively initiated the movement, not only determining its course in advance, but overcoming all the first inertia. It was, in fact, the State Governments that engineered the States into secession. Without them, in all earthly probability, the movement would have never been possible.

But there is to be a compensation for all this. The State organizations which then worked with such calamitous effect against the Union, will work in precisely the same manner against the Confederacy. We shall see the States, turning one after another against the latter, as they turned against the former, though at longer intervals; and the restoration of the Federal rule will in that manner be about as smoothly effected as was the original secession. Before this year closes, we shall see Tennessee and Louisiana, and in all probability Mississippi, placed bodily back into the Union, by internal organic action, and prepared to make good the movement by the exercise of every regular function of civil power. In their organic capacity, they will be ready to cooperate as completely with the General Government as any of the States that never seceded.

We do not say that there may not be in these returning States a large fraction of the population still rebellious at heart. Doubtless this will be the case. It takes such fiery passions as have been aroused in this rebellion a long time to cool. But this is a matter of little practical consequence, inasmuch as all malcontents of this description, whether few or many, will be as completely powerless in a civil sense as in a military. An oath of allegiance of the most stringent character will be required as a condition precedent to the exercise of the elective franchise or any other civil right, and the severest penalties will be attached to any subsequent conduct inconsistent with this oath. There is no difficulty in framing a system that shall secure the loyal purity of the ballot-box sufficiently for all practical purposes. Such a system in fact is already in operation in the border States; and this very week Kentucky has held her general election for State officers and for Members of Congress, under regulations of this character. It is only the loyal men of the State that speak and act for the State. So long as this end is gained in

Secession is a revolution, and every State in its right to secession has just as much power to the United States in their former history, individual controversy goes for nothing. And as like causes on our foreign affairs, and makes diplomacy comparatively easy. At the same time it gives new hope and encouragement at home for American industry will gather such profits in feeding, if not eventually clothing, the "belligerent nations" of Europe, that our war debt will fall to be felt as a burden on our resources. It is clear that a war in Europe means peace and unexampled prosperity to the United States.

The combinations against the American Union, it thus appears, are likely to be rudely broken up, and for reasons wholly unconsidered by the enemies that have conspired against it, at home and abroad. It may not be because the military power of the United States is greater than that of the domestic enemies and foreign dynasties that would like to divide and destroy them. It may not be because our enemies, though desiring chiefly the overthrow of our Government, have not that harmony among themselves needed to secure cooperation in so hazardous a work as the attempted dismemberment of the Union. Though it is on one or the other of these causes that we have hitherto mainly relied in considering the daring machinations of our enemies. It is likely to happen that Bread will prove the great ally by which our nation is to be preserved in peace and prospered more in the future than it has ever been in the past. The military resources of the country being thus left unembarrassed, the work of closing up the now beaten and disheartened rebellion will be simple, and wholly uncomplicated with apprehensions of foreign war. Bread may thus prove to be "the staff of life" to the nation, as it is to man.

Judicial Usurpation—The Modern Champions of Habeas Corpus.

We published yesterday the decision of the Supreme Court that City Judge McCUNN has no right in any case to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Court held unanimously that the statute creating the office never conferred any such power, and showed it in a manner as conclusive as it was concise.

Here, now, is a precious specimen of the modern Copperhead champions of law. This McCUNN, utterly destitute of every quality that could command respect either as a lawyer or as a man, was originally elevated to his present place by the same sort of voters that figured in the recent riot. In the patriotic excitement that followed the bombardment of Sumter, he fancied that he could add to his popularity by joining in the general rush to arms; and to the relief of all decent civilians, obtained, in some way we never understood, a Colonel's commission and quit the bench in New-York for the bar-rooms in Washington. His swagger proved of very small account there; and to escape being Court-martialed for neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming a gentleman, he was soon obliged to give up his commission. He came back to our afflicted City to resume the place which, apparently, in the fear that once away from home he might get his deserts, he had taken good care not to resign. From that time his studied effort seems to have been to make trouble to the Government. Not content with heaping the foulest abuse on the Administration, in party harrangues, and seeking to inflame every bad passion, he has incessantly omitted, in what he called his judicial capacity, writs of *habeas corpus* for the deliverance of traitors and spies arrested by the National authorities, and for the release of soldiers with bounties in their pockets, on any plausible pretext. The writs of this sort which he has issued, it is said, amount to many hundreds. He began to drive a very active business in this line in favor of the late rioters, but was suddenly brought to a dead halt by an order from higher authority to the Wardens of the City Prisons to pay no heed to writs of *habeas corpus* from Judge McCUNN. Whatever this functionary could do for public enemies, by the exercise of any power, real or assumed, he has done—and all the while under the guise of an excessive solicitude for the sovereign authority of law, and the inviolability of constitutional rights.

It is a just illustration of the real worth of all this sort of cant. Judge McCUNN's respect for law, about which he has never been tired of declaiming, is practically carried out in a course of utter lawlessness, going far beyond anything practiced by the most inveterate criminal in this City. He deliberately assumed legal authority which did not belong to him, and pushed its exercise to an extreme that would have disgraced him even if he had had an actual title to it. When it was argued to him that the right of issuing *habeas corpus* did not appertain to his office, instead of showing any scruples, as a decent magistrate would have done, and reserving the determination for higher tribunals, he only displayed more recklessness than ever in his efforts to cheat justice of her dues. He has at no time been more active in this work than since the case, involving his power in the premises, was submitted to the Supreme Court for its adjudication. It was not law that he cared to have vindicated at all. Had that been the case, even if he had honestly misjudged his power in the beginning, he would have held his hand until the law could have been authoritatively declared. What he was bent upon satisfying was not the law, but his own malignant hate of the Government; and this he did by an assumption of power in the very teeth of the law, and then using that lawless assumption for the special behoof of the law's enemies. The public mischief he has done in this way hardly admits of calculation; and yet that was more tolerable than the profanation of once sacred words and phrases with which he accompanied it. His general jail delivery of knaves and traitors was bad enough, without the outrage of this abandoned impudence.

The same spirit of lawless assumption has

American Grain for European Belligerents.

The reports from the West in regard to the growing crops are, on the whole, quite favorable. Notwithstanding the drought that has fallen so heavily on Minnesota and other sections in the extreme Northwest, and the wet weather that has impeded harvesting operations in the Atlantic States, the fact remains unquestioned that much more than an average crop of cereals will be produced. The single State of Iowa is likely to make up by her excess all the partial losses that have been suffered elsewhere by reason of the unfavorable weather. The American grain crop for 1863 will be immense.

This is a simple agricultural fact, but it is of the highest moment to us as a nation. It means more for our peace than protocols or Conventions; and will be more influential than diplomacy in averting dangers that have seemed to threaten the Union.

Europe is on the verge of a general war, the results of which, if it occurs, must be much more injurious to the production and distribution of breadstuffs than was the Crimean war. In the event of this war, peace with the United States will be a *necessity* on the part of England and France—the only Powers from which the Republic has anything to dread. The influence of the Crimean war on American agriculture has not been forgotten. Previously to its breaking out, the exportation of breadstuffs to Europe was comparatively insignificant. The utmost of exports was a few millions a year. But the disturbance of wheat-growing in Moldavia and Wallachia, and on the shores of the Black Sea, gave the control of the grain market of Western Europe to the United States. We continue to hold it, and by so powerful an interest, that the loss of American cotton is not so severe a blow in England and France as the loss of American wheat and corn would be.

The prospect of hostilities in Europe will awaken attention to this subject, and create an immediate demand for crops now maturing. Another batch of such threatening news as we had by last steamer will, doubtless, be accompanied by orders to buy grain in view of the contingent war. This movement began, it will be slow to stop. It will not stop at all until the last cloud of war disappears from the horizon of Europe; and of this there is no early prospect now.

It is gratifying to know that the United States can not only feed its own armies but all the armies of Europe as well, if they need our breadstuffs, as they are likely to. In

English Felons Sent to America.

The English authorities are taking a new way, or rather they have revived an old way, of showing their friendship for this country, and at the same time getting rid of the thieves, burglars, garroters and cut-throats which form so large and powerful an element of the Queen's subjects. They are paying their passage money and transporting them over to this country. Of this fact there is no more doubt than there is of the fact that a few years ago these flowers of English society were transplanted to Van Dieman's Land. They are being sent over here in unusually large numbers this Summer.

They have a fashion in England of giving what are called "tickets of leave" to convicts, under various pretexts. These "ticket-of-leave men" obtain a temporary and limited freedom at large; and the system has been carried to such an extent that they form quite a numerous body in London. Some of them, though thrice infamous by their crimes, figure now and then in high society; and there are notable recent instances of men even as prominent as the present Duke of Wellington being imposed upon by ticket-of-leave men, and introducing them to their circles.

These ticket of leave convicts are given the privilege in frequent instances of leaving England and emigrating to some other country. Of course the British authorities would not be allowed to spew out such classes of their people over the continent, and they do not care about sending them to their own colonies; so this country is the last resort. Sir GEORGE GREY has the matter in hand, as Secretary of the Prisoners Aid Society of London, and to him we are indebted for our share, or more than our share, of these felons.

The Police of this City have been taking observation of the fact lately. In truth, they could not avoid seeing daily the results of the fact. For, as a matter of course, these old hardened criminals take to their old courses as soon as they reach this country. It is to this circumstance that is due the increase of crime, the revival of garroting, and the dreadful and desperate atrocities which are chronicled in the newspapers. The Police have been astonished lately at the number of criminals who have turned up of whose previous career they knew nothing, but whose doings showed that they were professionals and experts. They turn out to have been English ticket-of-leave men.

Two of these imported criminals were shown up at Police Headquarters yesterday, who had been nabbed before they had time to do any damage. Those who imagine the descriptions of low English life and low English characters, given by Cockney novelists, to be caricatures and exaggerations, should have seen these specimens. Nothing like them for low brutality was ever bred on this continent, and they could only have been drawn forth from the bottomless depths and rocking pariluus of English society. They said that they were ticket-of-leave men from London, having been released, before the expiration of their term, from Portsmouth jail, where they were confined for stealing; that their passage was paid to this country by Sir GEORGE GREY; that they asked to be sent to Australia or Canada, but he sent them here; that he told them that when they came to New-York they would find a letter in the Post-office for them with money in it to take them to Canada; but no such letter was here, and as they were penniless, with no resource but garroting or burglary. If it was really intended to send them to Canada, it is strange that they should be sent by way of New-York, when the fact is that those who

"Of course this thing will be stopped some way, and that speedily. The two men, whom we have secured to, will probably be shipped back to England to Sir George Grey, and we could hardly be supposed to weep much if they were at once to garrote him. Emigrant ships should be watched on both sides of the ocean by detectives for this class, and thus we might hope to somewhat reduce the number of those who arrive here. But the British authorities ought to be warned that they cannot send such people among us.

Thus while our English cousins are showing their friendship for this Republic by building iron-clad vessels to destroy our commerce, and shipping rifled cannon to the South, to be used upon our homes, they are also sowing in the North a crop of garroters and burglars, gathered from their own prolific soil. They are certainly doing a great deal for this country.

REVIEW OF THE WAR.

II.—Why More has not been Done.

Having stated in our last what our armies have accomplished, we will now endeavor to answer the often repeated question—*Why has not more been done?*

As the opposing armies are composed mainly of men of the same race and country, it is reasonable to regard them as equal, man for man; provided their organization, discipline, and interest in the success of their cause are the same. The rebels at first boasted that one Southerner could whip three Yankees, and our newspapers claimed a superior courage and greater endurance for our Northern soldiers. But these boastful claims are no longer repeated on either side.

Nevertheless, it seems to be very generally admitted that the rebel army is more efficient, in proportion to its numbers, than ours. It moves more rapidly, straggles less, has fewer deserters, and is more easily handled on the battle-field.

This results in part from the superiority of their military system and organization, and in part from their more severe and efficient discipline.

In regard to their officers, the rebels have wisely adopted ranks and grades suited to their several commands, while we attempt to control a million of men under a system of organization adopted for an army of twenty thousand. In other words, officers of the same grade command armies, army corps and divisions. When, therefore, an officer reaches the rank of General of division or Major-General, the incentive of promotion is lost, for he can attain no higher grade.

Again, there has been much less political influence in the appointment and promotion in the rebel service than in ours. Hence their officers feel that they must win their rank in the field. With us a certain amount of political pressure is almost certain to obtain the desired object, without regard to military education, merit or service. This has much more influence upon the character of an army than is generally conceived.

The newspaper press has had a most pernicious influence upon the character of our officers and the discipline of our army. Those who have attempted to enforce discipline by punishing disorder and crime in their commands, have often been subjected to the most unmerited abuse, the guilty parties writing and publishing, with impunity, whatever they pleased, while military propriety and self-respect have prevented the commanding officer from engaging in such discussions with his subordinates. In fact, we have attempted to carry on our military operations as we carry on political campaigns, by newspaper misrepresentations and abuse. The headquarters of Generals have been thronged with newspaper reporters, who not only convey to the enemy, through the medium of their published correspondence, valuable information in regard to numbers, positions, and movements of troops, but by their unmerited abuse of one General, and equally unmerited praise of another, excite jealousies, bickerings, heartburnings, and general insubordination. No army can possibly be well governed and disciplined under such a system.

Again, hundreds of officers dismissed for serious military offences, have, through outside political influence, been restored to their commands, and thousands of soldiers guilty of military crimes, such as straggling, plunder, desertion, sleeping on post, cowardice on the battle-field, &c., have been let off without punishment. Men have deserted, by thousands, with entire impunity.

On the contrary, discipline in the rebel armies has been most stringent and severe. Appeals to Richmond from the decisions of Courts-martial or the orders of Generals in the field are seldom permitted, and there is no interference by politicians with the government and discipline of the troops. Their Generals know that measures to enforce obedience and discipline will be sustained by their Government, and that the denunciations of political brawlers and the abuse of newspaper reporters will have no influence against them. In fact, the first class of men have pretty much disappeared in the rebel States, and the headquarters of rebel Generals are never surrounded with newspaper correspondents.

The consequence is what might well be expected; while our army, composed of men individually good and brave, is collectively incoherent and almost unmanageable, that of the rebels is a compact mass, governed and wielded like a well regulated machine.

But if the system of military appointment, government and discipline has been defective, our military system or organization has been equally so. This has resulted mainly from hasty, inconsiderate and unwise legislation.

That three, six and nine months' volunteers and militia should be called into service at the beginning of this rebellion, when the Government was almost on the point of breaking in two pieces, was natural and perhaps una-

voidable. But to continue such a system of short enlistments and short drafts, after the particular emergency had passed, was the climax of folly. Our legislation on military affairs will show that two years will stand as a lasting monument of the imbecility of legislative bodies in great national exigencies like the present, unless there happens to be some controlling military mind to direct them. The absence of this magnificent (as shapeless and unsightly—they will doubtless stay together nor remain in position. It is a mere cobble-stone monument.

Armies in the field, and often at the most critical moment, are broken up, disorganized, and their efficiency destroyed, by the expiration of service of men under short enlistments. In addition to the injury caused to the country by derangement of military plans, and the suspension of military operations, caused by this continual discharge of troops just as they are sufficiently instructed and disciplined to be useful, the confusion in quarters, enormous loss of arms and other public property, and immense expenses of transportation, cause a useless waste of millions and hundreds of millions of dollars.

There was but one way to bring this rebellion to an early conclusion, and that was to raise an efficient army, properly officered and organized, with soldiers *enlisted for the war*. If sufficient voluntary enlistments could not have been obtained, drafting should have been authorized to supply the deficiency. Here legislation on this subject should have ceased, and all details in regard to carrying the law into effect should have been left to the administrative departments, to be modified and changed as circumstances required. Minute statutory provisions in regard to the execution of a military law in times of a great emergency, are not only useless, but exceedingly detrimental. The law of the draft passed at the last session of Congress is a fair illustration. Several months have been spent in organizing the extensive machinery which it requires; and after all this is done, its provisions are so complicated that the process of getting the drafted men into service must be very slow.

Had a proper military system been adopted at the beginning of the war, there can be little doubt that it would ere this have been virtually ended. But influenced by the reiterated assertions of the public Press, that "the backbone of the rebellion is broken," our military legislation has been one of mere temporary expediency, supplying the pressing wants of to-day, but making no provision for the probable or possible events of to-morrow.

Again, although the use of State governmental machinery, for procuring and organizing troops, had its advantages at the time of its adoption, we think that on the whole it has been a injurious. As the Governors of States make all regimental appointments, the General Government loses that control over these officers, which is so necessary for the enforcement of discipline. Some of the Governors have worked harmoniously with the Federal authorities, while others have displayed a fault-finding and dictatorial disposition. Instances have occurred, where State Executives have positively refused to fill vacancies made by dismissals, and demanded that the dismissed officers should be restored. Moreover, troops which are officered and organized by State authorities, learn to regard themselves as State, not National forces, thus fostering at the North that very feeling which produced the rebellion at the South—State sovereignty as opposed to the sovereignty of the General Government. We may yet be made to appreciate this danger more fully than we do now. But we already see its effects in the character of our army, which is not a unit, but rather a collection of small State armies, while the rebel force is a compact mass, directed by a military President, with powers as dictatorial as those of the Autocrat of Russia.

It is a very singular fact, that while the pretensions of State sovereignty have been almost entirely absorbed at the South, where the pernicious dogma originated, the power and consideration of the State Governments at the North have been doubled, trebled and quadrupled. Before this war commenced State Governors seldom interfered with National appointments; now they dictate to the National Government. And yet the rebel Government is a mere Confederation, while ours is a constitutional Union! How true is it that the character of a Government depends less upon its written Constitution than upon its administrators. The rebel Executive has all the characteristic of a stern military dictator; ours, all those of a civil Executive in time of peace, yielding to the pressure of that horde of politicians by which the White House is continually surrounded and the President constantly besieged. So far has this outside dictation gone, that we know of instances of Senators and Representatives going to the President and actually *demanding* that some man from their District and State shall be made a General, and at the same time *threatening* that if their demand is not complied with they will vote against Executive appointments or supplies, or will go home and discourage enlistments and all measures necessary for carrying on the war. This no fancy sketch. We know it to be true; and we regard it as one of the worst and most dangerous features of the times. It has done more to injure the military service, and to prevent the success of our arms in the field, than almost anything else that could be named.

MILES.

How to use the Exemption Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not remember to have seen suggested the following plan of disposing of the $2,500,000 proposed to be raised in this City for the benefit of those drafted under the Conscription law. It is as follows:

First—Pay to each conscript who shall voluntarily serve, or shall *himself* furnish a substitute, the $300.

Second—If he shall not voluntarily serve or furnish the substitute, on its being shown by competent proof before a board of Commissioners, (who shall serve without pay,) that his family will require it for their equal support during his absence, then the $300 to be paid in his proper person, or to such Commissioners, to be applied by them to said support.

This plan is nothing more nor less than offering a bounty to the soldier, and in a great measure relieves the Conscription law of the charge that the pecuniary ability of the man of ample means (because the law subject to the poorer station." I venture to say that in nineteen cases out of twenty, the latter classes would have but little trouble in obtaining a substitute for the $300; but at all events, it would go as far towards that object, and the plan I suggest would differ from the ordinance in most dangerous and odious particular. There will be plenty of substitutes in market who might find up against a rich man but would gladly take the $300 from one of their own class, especially if they find they can do no better. It appears to me that this appropriation of the $2,500,000 will be justifiable and will be sanctified by the community, wherever the ordinance proposed, will be a premium to selfishness and cowardice, and cruelly unjust towards those who have already devoted themselves to the public service. J. W.

WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Great Fire in Havana—Two Millions of Property Destroyed—Geniuses and his New Friends—Falcon President in Venezuela, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 25, 1863.

One of the greatest conflagrations ever witnessed in this city took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the extensive range of buildings in Regla, opposite to Havana, which are well known as the warehouses of Regla, were discovered to be on fire. As the greater part of the sugar exported from here is warehoused there, the quantity stored, even at this dull business season, is worth several millions of dollars. On Saturday the number of boxes in those warehouses amounted to 174,777. Fortunately only a part of the buildings were consumed, so that the number of boxes of sugar destroyed amount to 62,000, which were all burnt in the course of two hours. The value may be estimated at a million and a quarter of dollars. In addition there were about 600 bales of cotton, 850 bags of coffee and a large quantity of other merchandise, so that in addition to the value of the buildings burnt—probably about $1,250,000—there is a further loss of one and a half millions, which will fall heavily on the merchants and planters.

From St. Thomas we hear of the *Alabama*. The *Tidende*, a newspaper of that Island, in its issue of 18th inst., says:

"Capt. SEMMES and three other officers were yesterday transferred from the *Alabama*, now lying in this port, to the new frigate, mounting 16 guns, called the *Georgia*, which has just arrived from England."

A line of American steamers has been established between Porto Rico and New-London.

The news from Venezuela is to the 7th instant. The Assembly, which met at Victoria on the 17th of June, elected Gen. FALCON Provisional President of the Confederation, to direct the destinies of the country till it was reconstituted in conformity to its sovereign will. Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO was also elected Vice-President. It was hoped that Gen. FALCON would arrive at Caracas within ten days, and then the new policy of his Government would be defined. Meanwhile GUZMAN BLANCO is governing in that city, for Gen. PAEZ renounced his office as soon as the Assembly met.

As yet Caracas is quite orderly, owing to the efforts of GUZMAN BLANCO. Some people fear that, when FALCON arrives, persecution will begin; for, although he is said to be a good man, yet bad advisers will not be wanting; still, GUZMAN BLANCO is a guarantee.

Gen. PAEZ and Messieurs LOPEZ DE CERALLOS and OREA, the Spanish and English Ministers, went from Porto Cabello in a Spanish war steamer, animated by the good intention of mediating between the Government and the revolters against the Paez-Falcon Convention, but they could effect no arrangement.

The party at Porto Cabello have two steamers and eighteen more war vessels, that mount seventy pieces of artillery. They had sent to some of the vessels 1,200 men to the east, expecting that Ciudad Bolivar and other places would unite with them, but we here know they will not succeed, and then it will not be difficult to come to terms with the party at Porto Cabello, which will depend on Gen. FALCON's course of policy.

Gen. PAEZ and Mr. ROJAS remain at Caracas, but, according to the Convention, they must soon leave the country. LARA.

The Negroes and Colonization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Baltimore *American*, in an able article on the "negro question," expresses the fear that if the blacks are emancipated, and permitted to remain as the working class of the South, the rebellious and aspiring aristocracy of that section will use them as the instruments of establishing, on a grander scale, their former ascendency in the Government. Of course, this alarming theory is based on the assumption that the negroes, ignorant and debased by their long servitude, will at once come into full possession of all the rights of citizens. But is this a necessary result of emancipation? Does any one (unless, indeed, we except the few infatuated disciples of WENDELL PHILLIPS) desire, or anticipate, any such result? A careful review of the discussions on this question will discover that, with few exceptions, even among those who advocate immediate emancipation, the plans presented for solving this most difficult problem of our social system, include the idea of a season of tutelage, more or less extended, by which the freedman may be fitted for the full enjoyment of the rights which belong to him. No sane man could desire to introduce into our political system an element so peculiarly susceptible of corrupt influence. Children in understanding, accustomed to yield without question to superior will, to invest them with the elective franchise would be but to throw the game of politics at once into the hands of those who have shown how capable they are of fearfully abusing the power intrusted to them. A state of tutelage, carefully guarded by well-defined regulations, the bestowment of all rights needful for the most rapid elevation of the race, should be the boon of these poor victims of oppression; but political power they should not have, both for their sakes and ours.

The solution of this question in the Border States may safely be left to the loyal citizens of those States. But in the rebellious States, Congress itself should exercise control over a matter so closely allied to the highest interests of the country. This is the course of true wisdom, and only the blindest fanaticism could desire a different one.

But it is not the design of the Baltimore writer to oppose emancipation. His aim is to show that the political evils which would result from it can only be arrested by some scheme of colonization. The plan of Postmaster-General BLAIR is referred to as worthy of the most careful consideration. Let the freedmen be employed in the execution of Government works for a limited period, while preparing for independence in a new home which the Government must provide for them. And all this is to be done for the purpose of withdrawing them from among those who will see them as the instruments of elevation to power, and *also* to shield them from "an exasperated people" who will certainly exterminate them! The harmony of these statements is not quite clear, but however complex the sources of alarm as thus suggested, the theory of emancipation above enunciated thoroughly disposes of them all. The negroes will not become at once a source of political aggrandizement to those whom the *American* styles "the masters of the hireling freed blacks," because these freed blacks will exercise no political power. The oligarchy will not enjoy "the additional advantage of the whole number of blacks being counted against the whites of the North, instead of three-fifths," for by this means that iniquitous distinction against freedom will be done away with, thus removing, instead of

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In fact this whole enterprise reminds of the [illegible] by the Government and the final [illegible] of the [illegible] loans up in [illegible] the mind dwells upon it. The transportation of a thousand men to [illegible] two hundred pieces to a vast [illegible] corn, vegetables and [illegible] Multiply each number by one hundred, instead [illegible] and often, transport three thousand [illegible] and provide for them at the journey's end, [illegible] programme to infidelity absurd that it is [illegible] that any man of sense should venture to support it. Cheaper far would it be, and far more sensible in [illegible] against a large armed police for the protection of their laboring brethren, and to hold in suspension the arrogant despots who now oppress them, to the authority of the Government they have despised.

P. Q.

DOINGS OF THE REBEL PIRATES.

United States Steamers in Pursuit—Vessels Destroyed.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 3.

The bark *Daniel Webster*, Capt. HICKMOTT, arrived here to-day, bringing advices from Bahia to July 4.

The rebel pirate steamers *Georgia* and *Alabama* sailed from Bahia May 24.

The U. S. steamer *Mohican* arrived June 24, and sailed on the 26th in pursuit of the pirates. The *Mohican* had one man killed and another wounded by the premature explosion of a gun while firing a salute at Bahia.

The United States ship *Onward* also sailed about May 26 on a cruise.

The *Daniel Webster* brings home a number of seamen recently belonging to the ships *Sea Lark, Dorcas, Prince* and bark *Ocean Jack*, which vessels were destroyed by the pirates.

Tammany Society.

ELECTION OF SACHEM IN PLACE OF MR. PURDY—MR. TWEED THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE—TROUBLE AHEAD.

Our readers remember the bitter contest which took place at the last Tammany election between the Old Guard and the New Guard, when the younger Indians of the Grand Lodge rebelled against the dictum of those who so long indispensably held sway in the Councils of the Democratic party. It was deemed a fitting hour for insurrection, because unity no longer existed and harmony of thought and action was a stranger in the old Wigwam. The fight was short, sharp and decisive. The old ones marshaled their hosts, and encouraged by former successes, made a gallant fight, but it resulted in an utter defeat, complete as was the repulse of the famous Light Brigade at Balaklava. Shortly after this, the old "War Horse," as his friends term ELIJAH F. PURDY, was elevated to the time-honored seat of "Ye Grand Sachem," and invested with all the powers thereto pertaining. This elevation caused a vacancy in the Sachem membership, and an election was ordered for last evening.

The Old Guard, which until recently has kept very quiet, revived and again secured the lists, but, as the result proved, only to be beaten, for the young Indians, flushed with success and headless of age, roughly pushed the old ones aside.

In the councils of the two rival aboriginees, however, the most entire unanimity does not seem to exist, and the list of candidates indicates very clearly that powerful chiefs lead the several factions, and trouble cannot be very far ahead.

The names of Mr. JOHN CLANCY, ex-County Clerk and Editor of the *Leader*; Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE, ex-Alderman and City Inspector; Mr. TERENCE FARLEY, Alderman, and Mr. WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor of the County and Deputy Street Commissioner, were the ones most talked of, and the ones for the success of which the several cliques worked and caucused and fought most determinedly.

At 8 o'clock last night the election was held; the old wigwam being brilliantly illuminated. At an early hour a very fair representation of the membership was there, though one of the candidates and several of the more prominent members were detained by illness.

Rap! rap! rap! Order, (as to speak,) was obtained and the announcement made that in consequence of Mr. PURDY's election to the office of Grand Sachem, a seat was vacant in the Great Council, and if it was the pleasure of the assembled chiefs a choice would now be made to fill it.

The usual and somewhat aboriginal grunt of satisfaction being given a recess and some refreshments were taken, that opportunity might be had for consultation. The Council partook of generous libations of fire-water, and considered.

The result was indicated by the vote soon afterwards taken, and which elected to the vacant log, Mr. WM. M. TWEED.

Mr. TWEED's speech of acceptance cannot be reproduced, for very good reportorial reasons. The decade which followed was interesting, excited, slightly personal, and if there is not within the sacred walls of the time-honored wigwam a very pretty fight before the Fall elections, the instinctiveness of last night are by no means to be relied upon.

In the meantime, however, a second defeat of the very Old Guard is recorded, a split in the ranks of the Young Indians, and the consequent election of the conservative Supervisor, WM. M. TWEED.

The United States Supply Steamer Arkansas.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 3.

Arrived, United States supply steamer *Arkansas*, Lieut. WEST, from the North and South Atlantic squadrons, with one hundred and fifty passengers and invalids.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 3.

Five-twenties to the amount of $1,000,000 were sold to-day. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 15.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements to the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or NEWS SUMMARY—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $13. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once: it may save you from consumption, it will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

FOR BRONCHITIS try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?—Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

FOR PLEURISY take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION!—Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, which it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public. Its demand for its extensively therapeutic, and the evidences of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rook" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Assembly-place, (between floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only branch of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, with no pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. LACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also suspensory, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Extract of the [illegible] Cocoanut,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
FRALICK & SON,
Principal Depot No. 218 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of I. M. SINGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ISAAC M. SINGER.
New-York, July 31, 1863. EDWARD CLARK.

The business heretofore conducted by Messrs. I. M. SINGER & CO. will be continued by "The Singer Manufacturing Company," at No. 458 Broadway.
INGLEE A. HOPPER, President.
A. P. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

A Rest-Search, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate that your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a daily bathe night and morning. It will neutralize the obnoxious matter, removing all sore, pain, and deadness, leaving the skin soft and white. Price $1 a bottle. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Burclay-st.

Hicks & Company, No. 489 Broadway, East side, 2 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Depot No. 160 Maiden-lane.

For the Hair, Harry's Trichopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

OBITUARY.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 3, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, of the Island of St. Croix, W. I., in the 77th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIELENBERG.—In Islip, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM A. BIELENBERG, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place at Babylon, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BROWN.—In New-Bedford, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 1, MARIA GOELIA, eldest child of Charles E. and Jane M. Brown, of Brooklyn, aged 6 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Clinton-av., southeast of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

COURSEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. B. Woodruff, Morristown, N. J., Mrs. H. COURSEN, wife of Abraham Coursen, deceased, aged 71 years.

CLARK.—On Monday morning, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, GARRETT D. CLARK, youngest son of Garret D. and Sarah Clark, aged 18 years and 6 days.

Due notice of the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 West 56th-st., will be given to-morrow.

CUMMINGS.—On Monday, Aug. 3, DAPHNE, wife of Abraham Cummings, aged 69 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 175 West 125th-st.

DWIGHT.—In Englewood, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 3, WILLIS, infant son of Rev. William B. and Eliza H. Dwight.

Funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 5 o'clock P. M., from the house.

FOSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, EDWARD T. FOSELL, aged 36 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 4th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Wicks, No. 88 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GOLDEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 2, HENRY GOLDEY, aged 73 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the DeKalb-av. M. E. Church, between Franklin and Kent-avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Newark papers please copy.

Calm on the bosom of his Lord,
His gentle spirit sank to rest.

GRIFFING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, ELEANOR VAN DE WATER GRIFFING, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of one of her grandsons, Evander Berry, Esq., No. 46 1st-st., Williamsburgh (Brooklyn, E. D.).

HERMANCE.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 2, from congestion of the brain, FRANCIS, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Hermance, aged 20 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

IVES.—On Monday morning, Aug. 3, REBECCA, wife of L. Silliman Ives, LL.D., and daughter of the late Bishop Hobart, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 5, at 9½ o'clock.

JACOBSEN.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday, Aug. 1, ANNIE LAURA, infant daughter of Otto F. and Annie P. Jacobsen, aged 4 months.

LYON.—In Rose, Wayne County, N. Y., on Sunday, July 26, NELLIE E., daughter of William B. and Ellen M. Lyon, aged 1 year and 2 days.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

LAWRENCE.—On Monday, Aug. 3, in this City, ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, in the 66d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Trinity Chapel, without further invitation.

MIDDLEY.—In Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, Aug. 2, of cholera infantum, WILLIAM BENEDICT, only child of Benjamin S. and Sarah M. Midgley, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOTT.—In Morrisania, on Sunday, Aug. 2, after a long and painful illness, D. W. C. MOTT, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Morse-av., Morrisania.

PILLIN.—On Sunday morning, Aug 2, at No. 146 Waverley-place, after a short illness, MARGUERITE ANNIE PILLIN, dau. Lothrop and Ellen A. Pillin, aged 10 years.

High Mass will be celebrated on this (Tuesday) morning, Aug. 4, at 9½ o'clock, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in 23d-st., whence the funeral will proceed to Calvary Cemetery.

PURPLE.—In Burlington, Vt., on Monday evening, July 27, WARREN HUNTSLEY, second son of Edward J. and Mary Haight Peoples, aged 14 years.

REEDER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug 2, of consumption, PHEBE ANN REEDER, wife of John H. Rheder, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Meserole, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Madison-st., near Classon-av., without further notice.

SHEPARD.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 2, MRS. CATHERINE SHEPARD, widow of the late Henry Shepard, aged 83 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. A. Faulkner, No. 134 (late 58) East 16th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WINTHROP.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 1, GRACIANA, wife of Thomas Charles Winthrop, and daughter of the late John Kane.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug 2, EARNEST, infant son of George and Sarah T. Williams, aged 9½ months.

WADE.—On Monday morning, Aug. 3, JOHN R. L. WADE, formerly of the City of Newark, N. J., in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law; H. Longstreth, No. 135 East 30th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Monday, Aug. 3, CATHARINE AMELIA WILSON, widow of the late William Wilson, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, aged 72 years, 10 months and 20 days.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joshua D. Devoe, No. 206 East 7th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Afflicted one, thy sorrows ended,
Joys undreamed by us are thine;
Angels that did guard thy pillow,
Wait thee to a pleasant clime.

Through the grave we oft have by victim,
Yet thy soul would carried it,
To its Maker and Redeemer.
And where pleasures ever flow.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 61.—Aug 3, 1863.
5, 44, 2, 30, 64, 36, 42, 15, 50, 39, 49.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 62.—Aug. 3, 1863.
16, 50, 30, 35, 42, 66, 4, 33, 44, 51, 12, 7, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will be held THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at their Headquarters, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is important.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
J. J. SHAW, }

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment." No. 192 Broadway, near 14th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 27, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as if I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, occasioned by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am highly satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 239 6th-av."

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, August 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 1,543 bbls. Flour, 519 bbls. Corn Meal, 61,61 bushels Wheat, 15,452 bushels Corn, 3,645 bushels Rye, 93,238 bushels Oats, 495 Casks Provisions, and 851 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 30 bbls. Pots, at 6 87½ @ 6 90; Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at 8 87½ @ 9 00 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at 8 87½ @ 9 00 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been purchased to the extent of 2,500 bags at 27½ cents, on p. b. Other kinds have been inactive.

COTTON—Is quiet but buoyant. Middlings, 63½c.; Sales of 2,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Sales and western flour has been in moderate demand at declining prices. Sales, about 11,000 bbls. including unsound extra State at 5 15@5 40; superfine State and extra Ohio, shipping brands, at 5 45@5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at 5 55@5 80 @ 5 90; trade brands at 5 95@6 05; choice do. at 6 10@6 40; choice extra State

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT FOR THREE MONTHS.

Dr. C. MAY & CO. will send their [redacted] for Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Secondary Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Genital Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are very subject to that secret and sadly destroying disease, secret habits! Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 25 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent free of postage, by mail, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 in a registered letter to A. M. Maurice, New-York Dept. Pamphlet by Dr. RICHARDSON, at Wall Y-ard, (Astor-house,) and No. 9 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 19 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 200 pages, and 100 illustrations and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with directions for self-cure, the deplorable consequences upon the mind and body with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure—as proven by the report of cases treated in a practice of upward of twenty years, to which the unmarried or those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, in any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or post-office order. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York; the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office than No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1836. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase only of Dr. POWERS, 25 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in search of a companion, this spiritual medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 257 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 257 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 13 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) continue to be called by ladies and gentlemen in all cases of a delicate nature; treatment unsurpassed in this branch of the profession; charges low. Ladies and gentlemen who may be afflicted should hesitate not to call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or needed, Married Women's Private Medical Companion, by A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, author of "The Married Women's Private Medical Companion," &c. Office No. 129 Liberty-st. Female complaints exclusively. Office hours, 9 to 4.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 24 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years' practice enables him to cure the most delicate case in a few days. Treatment entirely vegetable. Advice, $1. Medicines, $5. Call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving the most skillful treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER, for thirty years confined his attention to the cure of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than sixty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disagreeable and disgusting effects of mercury; cures without the prostration and debility consequent upon the use of quack nostrums; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury, but possesses the more important property of annihilating the seeds and poisonous virus that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is of just as serious, and in many cases, still more importance. In curing this terrible disease, Dr. HUNTER has never failed in a single instance. Office No. 3 Division-st., New-York. Established in 1836. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., NEAR Bowery, and 1,199 Broadway, corner of 29th-st., are inserting their celebrated ARTIFICIAL TEETH, without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or silver plate, $25; on silver or rubber, $20; partial sets (gold or silver, or rubber, $1; extracting, 50c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT, QUEENS COUNTY. CHARLES M. LAWRENCE, JOHN C. NELSON, AUGUSTINE MAWHINNEY, and ANTOINE MAWHINNEY, Executors of Estate of MARY MAWHINNEY, deceased, Plaintiffs, against ANTOINE MAWHINNEY, Jr., and others, Defendants. In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of June, 1868, I will sell at public auction, at the Exchange, in the City of Flushing, Queens County, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Flushing, Queens County, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Broadway, distant 100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Broadway with the westerly line of Main-st., and running thence northerly and parallel with Main-st. 100 feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broadway 50 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Main-st. 100 feet to the northerly line of Broadway; thence easterly along the northerly line of Broadway 50 feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated Flushing, June 30, 1868. JOHN C. NELSON, Referee.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, LEGAL FORMS, PAMPHLETS, &c., at the Printing Office of the Daily Circulars in New-York, corner of Nassau and Fulton-sts., opposite the Astor House.

PROPOSALS.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of July next, for furnishing Mineral Oil for the Revenue Marine Service, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Bidders will submit samples of their proposed oil, and state the name and location of the refinery from which they may be delivered.

A copy of these rules can be obtained upon application to the Collectors of Customs at the several ports.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the interests of the service.

Proposals will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed "Proposals for Mineral Oil."

H. H. WENTWORTH, Chief of Revenue Marine Service.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against trusting my wife, ELIZABETH ANN BARD, on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her after this date. WILLIAM BARD.

Eden, N. Y., June 30, 1868.

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[redacted]

Ward Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

THE RIOTERS DURING THE HOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

Another Invaluable portion of the Metropolitan Police out all times, and especially in such emergencies as arose during riot week, is the

DETECTIVE FORCE,

which is organized with John Young as Chief, H. B. Simms, Clerk, and the following force: Messrs. Bennett, McCord, Farley, Keese, Radford, Smith, Sharpe, Dansbury, Macdougal, Elder, Bustace, Wilson, Kelso, Gerson, Keefe.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the requirements for a Detective are more than ordinary intelligence, shrewdness and sagacity, and an unlimited and unfailing supply of courage. The work performed by the force named, more than sustained any claims that might be made for the possession of all those qualifications.

Their duties began at the very outset of the riot, which those of the force living up-town had early intimations of. They mingled with the mob, ascertained their feelings and purposes, and at once, on this information, hastened to headquarters, giving reliable information, on which the prompt, intelligent and effective movements were based.

The operations of this Department can only be spoken of generally, as it would be adverse to its efficiency to detail the many moves adopted by its members to perfect the duties upon which they were sent. But during the riots they were incessantly occupied, night and day, getting for the four days and nights no rest, and being constantly on secret service or acting as escort and guides for the military and Police in their different dispositions. Chief Young, in recognizing the conduct of each individual member of his command cannot name one who did not discharge his duty thoroughly, faithfully and courageously. It must be remembered that it was theirs to go into the infested districts, penetrate to the very heart of the mob, and be where identification would have been followed by a horrible death. They went disguised in all ways; now as laborers and again as sailors, sometimes on horseback, sometimes driving hacks and carts, and often were part and parcel of the lawless.

On several occasions the members of the force were suspected as "Kennedy's spies," and nothing but a bold front, earnest denial, and prompt self-possession with the mob saved their lives.

On many occasions, in walking through the riotous crowds, they would encounter a spectator by going in through an open door, in dwellings, passing the halls, and entering. On getting inside they explained the emergency, and so aided there till it had passed.

At the designated meet-meants in the districts toward the lower portion of the city were ascertained by the detectives, and the prompt information brought to headquarters enabled the Commissioners to meet and defeat them.

Lieutenant Embury was the only one of the force injured. He was in the heart of the riotous district on the Second Avenue, and was identified and set upon. He made good fight, but was knocked down and fairly beaten; regaining his feet he managed to get on to the steps of a house where he kept the mob at bay until the courageous lady occupying it opened the door and admitted him. He remained here until the howling assailants left and then again started on duty.

The telegraph communications, as we have heretofore stated, were cut off in several directions, and the Detectives had to convey the many messages which the occasion required. This duty involved the greatest risk of life, but was always promptly and successfully performed.

During the meeting and parading of the different premises, portions of the Detectives were present, and "spotting" the ringleaders, would follow them, afterward for hours, until they separated from their companions, and then pouncing upon them, would run them into the nearest Station-house. Thus many important arrests were made.

On Wednesday and Thursday, when the rioters took the shape of thieves, the detective force made visits to the different "Lushing Cribs" in English and Fourteenth streets, some six places in all, and arrested about thirty noted burglars, thieves and garroters, of this and other cities, who were on hand to reap a harvest. The rascals were locked up until the excitement was over, and by this much property was saved.

At the fight at Pitt and Broome streets, between the military and rioters, where the latter were so fearfully slaughtered, the Detectives were prominent, having noticed headquarters of the mob and acted as guides for the military. It was the scene of the most exemplary punishment the mob during its four days received. But for the Detectives and their promptness on that occasion there would have been fast and gallage in the very heart of the City.

The mob which made the first attack on the Mayor's house, Fifth-avenue, was also accompanied by the Detectives, and word was conveyed by them to headquarters, which secured for the rioters the reception they had at Broadway and Amity-street by Inspector Carpenter and his command. In the fight the Detectives—only three were together at any time—took a hand and did great execution.

During the riots this force was also occupied in giving information to the negroes in quarters threatened by the mob, and directing them where to find safety. In escorting citizens home through the infested districts, and in fact were ubiquitous and ever at work. One duty performed was visiting the different forts in the vicinity and conveying orders to those in command of the forces there.

After the riots were over the duty of the force did not cease, for they were required to discover the whereabouts of the stolen goods, and in this their services have been of the utmost value, and by them an immense amount of property has been recovered.

Although the detective force was not in many of the fights, its duties, as will readily be seen, were of the most important, constant and perilous character. It has covered itself with honor, and our citizens will recognize in it one of the most valuable, faithful and effective protectives to the peace of the City, and individual security. Only numbering fifteen, yet this force accomplished successfully and bravely an amount of work, of which the mention made gives but a glimpse.

Chief Kelso, who was hastily assigned at Headquarters during the riot, beside the direction of his command, had the additional labor of "Commissary of Subsistence" for the police, military, specials and refugees concentrated there. These were unlucky over 5,000 to be fed daily, and so well did he manage, that not one but who had an abundance of everything, and all at the best, without confusion or discomfort. Some 58,0.0 gallons of coffee were furnished during his commissaryship, and he mentions that as an interesting fact that among the thousands congregating at headquarters, not a single case occurred where a party was under the influence of liquor. Chief Kelso attributes this to the ever-ready and liberal supply of coffee, which was eagerly taken in preference to all other stimulants. He was efficiently aided during the arduous days and nights in this new branch of business, by Sergeant Leffman and assistants, of the Fourth District Court, and Officer Webb of the Superintendent's office, both of whom were unwearying.

The record of the Detective Force affords no very striking incidents, notwithstanding there were duties of constant hazard and of vital importance to the public. Chief Young, whose fitness for his position has been fully manifested, has ably directed their movements.

Chief Young has fully proved his capacity for the important position he holds, and the detectives, guided by his intelligent and cool judgment, have made for themselves an honorable prominence and reputation.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER ALABAMA WITH YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

The U. S. steamer *Alabama*, Capt. Nichols, arrived at this port yesterday, from St. Domingo, W. I., with the yellow fever on board. She was immediately put in Quarantine, and, on Admiral Farragut being informed of the fact, he instructed the commander of the U. S. steamer *Magnolia* to proceed down the bay, and, do take on board the convalescents and the healthy portion of the *Alabama's* crew, who were immediately provided with clean clothes, bedding, etc. The *Alabama* reports all quiet at St. Domingo, no pirates having been seen in that neighborhood for some time. The following is a list of the steamer's officers:

Commander, E. P. Stanly; Acting Master, E. B. Williams; Acting Ensigns, W. L. Powers, W. B. Cole, Clinton Terry and Sidney Hills; Engineer's Clerk, John H. Hubbard; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. J. Rostord; Acting Assistant Surgeon, C. J. Higginbotham.

MEN-OF-WAR'S CREWS ORDERED AWAY.

Instructions were received by Admiral Farragut yesterday morning from the Navy Department, directing him to dispatch at once to Philadelphia a large draft of United States sailors, to be distributed among men-of-war about to prepare for sea there. The men are picked and have been selected for important duty.

THE FIRST OF THE SECOND BATCH OF MONITORS AFLOAT.

The United States iron-clad steamer *Canonicus*, the first vessel of the second batch of Monitors, which will commence on the completion of the first ones, was launched at Boston on Saturday. The vessels have been minutely described in these columns. They are larger, more formidable, and will be faster than their predecessors. The following is a comparative list, with a statement of the condition of the vessels:

Name.	Condition.	Place.
1 Canonicus	Launched	South Boston.
2 Sangamon	Ready to launch in 5 days	Charlestown.

THE LAW OF BLOCKADE.

Liability of Vessels Attempting to Neutral Ports to Land the Blockaded Ports—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Office, July 27, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, inclosing certain correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Consul at Nassau, with the Department of State, and submitting for my opinion the question suggested by the Consul at Nassau, viz.: Whether the act of dispatching an American vessel to a neutral port, in ballast, there to take cargo for transportation as a blockade runner is all but certain, in an offense against the laws of the United States, and for which arrests may be made, and parties concerned in such enterprises may be prosecuted, and, if convicted, punished.

The second section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chap. 195, to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, enacts that if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, *or shall give aid or comfort thereto*, or shall engage in, or give *aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection*, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the Court.

The act of dispatching an American vessel from any port of the United States to a neutral port in ballast, with the purpose of taking in cargo at that port and running the blockade therefrom, would, in my opinion, bring the person or persons so dispatching her within the penalties of the above cited section, if the vessel, in the execution of that purpose, actually ran the blockade. This would be an overt act of assistance, or aid and comfort to the rebellion, such as the law prohibits. To secure the conviction of the person or persons who dispatched the vessel it would of course be essential to prove the existence of the guilty purpose in so doing.

I am also of opinion that the act of dispatching an American vessel to a neutral port, in ballast, with the ascertained purpose of taking in cargo at that port and running the blockade therefrom, would subject the person or persons so dispatching her to the penalties of this law, if, in pursuance and in execution of that purpose, the vessel actually attempted to run the blockade, but in the attempt was captured or otherwise prevented from so doing by a blockading vessel.

The question whether the mere act of dispatching an American vessel to a neutral port, in ballast, for the purpose of running the blockade therefrom, not followed by actual running or attempt to run the blockade, would, of itself, constitute an offence within our prohibitions by our criminal statutes, deserves careful consideration. The second section of the act of the 17th of July, 1862, provides comprehensively enough for the punishment of the offence of actually inciting, setting on foot, assisting or engaging in rebellion or insurrection, or of giving aid or comfort thereto, or of engaging in or giving aid or comfort to an existing rebellion or insurrection, but it fails to include the case of acts which, whilst done with the intent to do these things, do not of themselves amount to actual assistance, or aid and comfort to the rebellion or insurrection.

The question then is whether the act of dispatching an American vessel from a port of the United States to a neutral port, in ballast, with the ascertained purpose of there taking in cargo to run the blockade, of itself amounts to actual assistance or aid and comfort to the rebellion, within the statute. I think it does, for this reason: when a vessel started from an American port with intent to run the blockade, would in my opinion, be subject to lawful capture on prize of war from the moment she left that port. It is a well established principle in the law of nations that the act of sailing with the design to break a blockade, is deemed a sufficient breach to authorize confiscation. From that moment the blockade is fraudulently invaded, and the vessel is liable to capture, without reference to the distance between the port of departure and the blockaded port, or to the extent of the voyage performed. (2 Pait. 259-263, and cases cited. 1 Cranch, 382-3 Pet. 549 Story J.) Whether a neutral vessel, proceeding from one neutral port to another neutral port, with intent there to take in cargo, and from thence to run the blockade, is liable to capture and condemnation before she reaches the port at which she is to receive her cargo, it is not necessary now to decide, although from the language of Lord Stowell, in *The Jonge Peter*, (6 Rob. 16,) I infer that such was his opinion. But however this may be, he distinctly asserts, in that case, that if a subject of the blockading country ship goods in so to the enemy *through a neutral country*, they are liable to capture and condemnation. For, as he says, "without the license of Government, no communication, direct or indirect, can be carried on with the enemy. * * * * *The interposition of a neutral port makes no difference; all trade with the enemy is illegal, and the circumstance that the goods are to go first to a neutral port will not make it lawful.*" Of course, if the goods shipped on such a venture may be condemned, a vessel started from a port of the blockading country with the intent to take in cargo at a neutral port, and from thence run the blockade, and there to hold illicit intercourse with the enemy, is equally guilty and liable to capture and condemnation.

If, then, an American vessel, starting from an American port, in ballast, with such a purpose, be a lawful prize of war, it follows that, from the time of her departure for the neutral port, it is as much the duty of our cruisers to capture her as if she were actually entering a blockaded port with full cargo. And the moment she is placed in this predicament, the persons who dispatched her on her guilty errand became liable to the penalties of the second section of the Act of 17th July, 1862. For, whenever the vessel they have started is in such a position as to be imperiled on our cruisers the duty of arresting her voyage by her capture, then these persons have actually and materially assisted the rebellion by adding to the duties of our cruisers that of pursuing and capturing her, which involves necessarily their withdrawal, for the time, from other services. If necessary, it would be easy to illustrate to a variety of ways the effective assistance which might be rendered to the rebellion by the mere act of dispatching vessels, in ballast, to neutral ports, with the ultimate purpose of running the blockade. The right, and consequent duty of capturing such vessels off our coast, before they reach the intermediate neutral ports, might well give so much employment to our navy as to diminish its effectiveness elsewhere, or require a considerable addition to its force. To create this necessity, would, in contemplation of law, be to assist and give aid and comfort to the rebellion to a form only less aggravated than the actual fitting out of vessels-of-war for rebel use. And of this offence within the terms of the statute I have cited, are those persons guilty, in my opinion, who dispatch American vessels in ballast, from our own ports, with intent to stop at neutral ports, and, after there taking in cargo, from thence to run the blockade. The unlawful purpose being established, the offence is committed whenever the vessel shall have started on her voyage, whether it be consummated at the blockaded port, or be arrested after she has left, or before she has reached the intermediate neutral port. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, TITIAN J. COFFEY,

Attorney General, *ad interim*.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The week now closed has been duller for business than any other of the season. Money easy.

Receipts of treasure, since the sailing of the last steamer, $1,660,000.

Atlantic Currency Exchange sells to-day at the rate of 124@27 ₱ cent. premium for gold in New-York.

Sterling Exchange 60 ₱ cent. premium for 60 day bills.

Legal tenders sell for 75c.

Frauds have been developed in the Bonded Warehouse, which are traced to A. S. Garrenard, Chief Clerk, and Under Clerk Latte, who extended in signing duplicate receipts for goods in store, using the duplicates to borrow money. The total indebtedness against the clerks and warehouse by those frauds amount to $100,000, with assets discovered sufficient to pay half the loss.

San Francisco, Monday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Sybaris*, Capt. Farnsworth, sailed for Panama, at 10 o'clock this forenoon, carrying 10 passengers, and $600,000 in treasure for New-York, and $200,000 for England.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, August 3.

The running races of the Saratoga Union commenced to-day. First [illegible] mile heats; entrance five dollars each, and added [illegible]. W. Wheeler's b. f. Annie, 2, 1, 1; J. R. Davidson's b. c. Capt. Moore, 1, 2, 2. Time, 1:49½, 1:48, 1:50½. Trust, 3d, yards short of a mile. Second race—two mile heats—Wagner's b. f. Sympathy, late Mayer, 1; Messenger's b. c. J. R. Davidson, 2; Ramsey's b. c. Theodorer, 3; Lacey's b. f. Kate, 4. The races continue four days.

Arrival of a Prize at Boston.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 3.

Arrived brig Sophia, Hayden, New-York, for Matamoras, in ballast, a prize to steamer Sumter, having been captured off New-Haven.

The Eighty-fourth N. Y. S. M. C., Col. P Cornline, Jr., C., commanding, arrived in New-York last evening, at 11 o'clock. Company B, Seventy-first N. Y. S. M. C., Capt. [illegible], tendered to Col. Corcoran by [illegible]

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Proceedings Common Council.

The Board met last evening and transacted the usual routine of routine business, the most important of which was the following:

The semi-annual statement of the Nassau Water Department was presented. It shows that, from Jan. 1, 1863, to May 1, 1863, the unexpended balance on hand was $14,794 94—receipts, $10,000 14; in excess of appropriation, $4,794 19; balance, $24,-588 33; appropriation in excess of appropriation, $4,500 13; less balance on distribution and collection, $3,436 68; deficit, $5,941 20. The communication was referred to the Committee on Water and Gas.

The Committee on Salaries reported in favor of fixing the yearly salary of the first clerk in the Street Commissioner's office at $1,200, which was accepted.

The Mayor sent in a communication, stating that he had incurred an expense of $450 for the purpose of protecting the property of the citizens in anticipation of threatened riot. He asked the attention of the Board to a resolution empowering the Finance Committee to borrow the necessary amount of money to be borrowed. He likewise asked authority to offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension and conviction of any person found guilty of incendiarism.

A resolution, comprising the Mayor to offer a reward for incendiarism, was adopted by 17 ayes to one nay (Alderman McLaughlin.)

A communication was also sent in by the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing the Comptroller to commence proceedings against the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company for the recovery of license fees due the City, with the object of making a case for the Courts for adjudication, on the ground that the City is entitled to the same fees as paid by the other railroad companies, regardless of the length of the route. He suggests that the company be compelled to accede with the ordinance upon the subject. The communication was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Alderman Whitney, (Dem.,) moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on the following resolution offered by Alderman Simons at the previous meeting, and which was then defeated by 7 ayes to 16 nays—a strict party vote—the Democrats voting in the negative:

Resolved, That the life of our nation is of paramount importance, before which the lives and property and sufferings of individuals sink into insignificance; that to sustain our Government effectively, willingly, cheerfully, is our first, our highest duty, and that duty can be best performed at the present crisis by filling up the ranks of our armies in the field.

The resolution was offered in connection with the report of the Committee appropriating one million of dollars for relieving men with families from the draft.

The motion of Alderman Whitney prevailed, and the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Board soon after adjourned.

Claims Against the City for Property Destroyed at the Atlantic Docks.—During the prevalence of the recent riot in New-York, a body of men collected together in the vicinity of Atlantic Dock, about dusk on the evening of the 15th July. The number increased until there were from 100 to 200. Some time after dark they proceeded in a body to the vicinity of the grain elevators in the Basin, and making an assault with stones drove off the few men who were employed to guard the property. The mob then proceeded to set the elevators on fire—the object they had in view, and them left. A large amount of property was destroyed, all of which was insured. The insurance companies declined to pay the insurance, and the owners now apply to the City of Brooklyn for redress. Messrs. S. Fanning & Co., the proprietors of one of the elevators, filed their claims for damages in the Comptroller's office yesterday. Their entire bill amounts to $160,000, including building, machinery, grain, &c., with interest on the whole sum. In addition to the above, the Atlantic Dock Company presented a claim of $10,000 for the destruction of the steam-dredging machine *Ossian*, burning of the adjacent pier, and sewer, &c. The elevator of Mr. W. B. Ramsay, which was destroyed on the same day, is valued at between $30,000 and $40,000. This claim has not as yet been presented. The whole amount of damage for which the City will be responsible will not be much less than $150,000.

Sentenced to be Hung.—Ignatz Rabsky, tried and convicted at the April term of the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Stanislaus Fellens, the diamond merchant, was brought up yesterday for sentence. Counsel for prisoner moved an arrest of judgment, which was denied by the Court. Rabsky being asked the usual questions, stated that he was 23 years of age, born in Breslau, Prussia, a bookkeeper by occupation, and that he was ignorant of the crime for which he was convicted. He addressed the Court at some length in explanation of the manner in which he left Fellens's company at South Ferry, which was the last time he saw him, and expressed the belief that the murder was committed by Miss Albertina Pflaum, who committed suicide after her arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the commission of the foul deed. The Court then sentenced the prisoner to be executed on the 23d of September, 1863. Rabsky was then removed to the Jail. The case will be appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Shooting Affray at Coney Island.—A man named Carey was shot on Sunday by the keeper of the Red House on Coney Island, the result of a quarrel between them. Carey, in company with another man, drove on the road over the meadows which runs past the Red House. The proprietor made one of some insulting expressions, as alleged, when Carey consulted him. The proprietor, who is known by the name of John, then got a musket and fired, the charge taking effect in Carey's abdomen. The wound is considered serious. Carey was conveyed to the City Hospital. John had not been arrested at last accounts.

Sun Strokes.—Philip McNamara was brought to the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house yesterday in a state of insensibility, occasioned by the heat. He died in a few minutes after being brought in.

Michael Narry was prostrated by the heat in Bryceon-street. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

Funeral of a Fireman.—The remains of Isaac T. Wheeler, who was killed in Myrtle-avenue on Friday night last, were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery yesterday, accompanied by the Fire Department generally. The deceased lost his life by being run over by a fire engine.

Found Drowned.—The body of a woman aged about forty years, was found drowned at Bay Ridge, yesterday morning. She had on a calico dress, white stockings and Congress gaiters. A porte-monnaie was marked "No. 160 Hester-street." A verdict of "Found Drowned" was rendered by the Jury.

Funeral of Col. Abel Smith, Jr.

It seems but yesterday since the public buildings of the City of Brooklyn were draped in mourning, and its flags were at half-mast, in honor of the lamented Col. Abel Smith, who died while in the discharge of his duty.

At that time his son, Abel Smith, Jr., was an officer in his father's regiment. Shortly afterward he entered one of the newly formed regiments, and was ordered with it to the Department under command of Major-Gen. Banks. His previous experience as to his aptitude in military affairs were soon evinced, and he was universally recognized as one whose future would be prominent.

In the storming of Port Hudson, while at the head of his regiment, shouting gallantly for the cause of his country he was shot dead.

His remains were brought home, and yesterday were buried at the Cemetery of the Evergreens, by the side of his honored father.

The services were held at his late residence, in North Second-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and were attended by a large concourse of people. The Fifty-sixth and Thirteenth regiments, of New-York, and the Forty-seventh, Colonel Smith, of this State, and all that band of a large procession of citizens, who successfully followed the body of the young hero to the earth, but the glorious tomb.

Rebel Wounded at David's Island.

There are at the hospitals on David's Island 2,000 wounded rebel prisoners. They receive treatment and care as though they were guests, as are given our own soldiers. The [illegible] evening attended with proceedings by the Government, and remarked by patriotic speeches, and in the course of which [illegible] and patriotic sentiments were [illegible] and applauded.

[illegible]

[illegible] Hudson, from Bombay for New-York.

Arrived from New-York—19th, Tyrrhena, at Gibraltar; 20th, Mercury, (Br.,) at Liverpool.

Arrived from Portsmouth, Charles Gower, in the Gulf.

Arrived from [illegible], at Falmouth; Minnesota, at Cork.

Arrived from Baltimore—Thomas at Rotterdam; [illegible], at Cowes; Ann E. Cunningham, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Portland—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Richmond—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Savannah—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Charleston—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Mobile—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Galveston—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Key West—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Havana—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Nassau—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Bermuda—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Barbados—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Trinidad—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Demerara—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Surinam—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Cayenne—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Rio de Janeiro—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Montevideo—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Buenos Ayres—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Valparaiso—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Callao—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Guayaquil—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Panama—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Aspinwall—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Kingston—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Port-au-Prince—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Cape Haytien—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Santiago de Cuba—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Matanzas—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Cardenas—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Cienfuegos—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Sagua—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Nuevitas—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Gibara—Ocean Queen, at Cork; [illegible], at Queenstown.

Arrived from Manzanillo

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3702. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Lee's Army Believed to be Again on the Retreat.

The Rebels Aiming to Avoid Another General Engagement.

Probable Reoccupation of Fredericksburgh.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The *Star* of this evening says:

"It is probable that LEE's army is again in rapid retreat toward Richmond, which he will continue at least until putting the Rapidan between himself and MEADE's veterans. We do not believe that the rebels have any stomach whatever for a battle, as they are not as numerous as represented, and are, moreover, greatly discouraged by their ill success, in all quarters, throughout the past month. The fact that LEE, with his headquarters at Stevensburgh, seven miles southeast of Culpepper Court-house, and with a considerable force of infantry at the Court-house, permitted Gen. BUFORD to rest on Saturday night at Brandy Station, five miles from Stevensburgh and five from the Court-house, after the fight that day, proves to us LEE's determination not to risk a general engagement in that immediate vicinity. Had he been willing to risk permitting the bulk of MEADE's army getting into position between his army and Fredericksburgh, he would surely have essayed an attack on BUFORD's position, at daylight on Sunday morning, which he did not do. From Stevensburgh up to Brandy Station the country is capitally suited for operations according to the partienlar style of tactics to which the rebels always resort when they can—a circumstance of which LEE would have gladly availed himself, if he dared venture to do so."

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that the enemy yesterday sent a reconnoitering force toward the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, probably to ascertain our position and strength. But after a skirmish the foe was driven back.

It is generally believed that up to yesterday LEE had not received any reinforcements of consequence from Richmond. But the rebels have been sending heavy supplies to Fredericksburgh, as if they intended to reoccupy it in strength.

Information has been received that guerrilla parties scour the country between the Rappahannock and the Potomac south of the Occoquan.

Lieuts. NOLAN and WILSON, the former of the Sixth and the latter of the Fifth United States cavalry, were wounded in Gen. BUFORD's fight at Culpepper on Saturday.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Col. Spear's Expedition into North Carolina.

The Affair with the Enemy at Jackson

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Norfolk *Virginian* contains the following:

SAVILL'S HILL, Monday, Aug. 3.

News has been received here of the cavalry expedition under Col. SPEAR. The cavalry and artillery crossed the Chowan River at Winton, N. C., and proceeded to Jackson, twaiva miles from Weldon, near the Roanoke River, whara the enemy were discovered in strong force. Our advance made a splendid charge on the rebel advance, and drove them back capturing seventy prisoners. Our loss was two killed and three wounded. We captnred dirty bales of cotton and one hundred horses.

It has raised incessantly since the expedition started, rendering the roads nearly impassable. The men have suffered great hardships. Had tha weather been fair much more would have been accomplished. The return of Col. SPEAR and his command is hourly expected.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Potter's late Raid—Property Destroyed—Loss to the Rebels—Union Loss—Large Accessions of Negroes—Views of a North Carolina Newspaper.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, July 25, 1863.

A very successful cavalry raid was made a few days since by a detachment comprising twelve companies of the Third New-York cavalry, three companies of MIX's new cavalry, Companies A, B and C of the Twelfth New-York cavalry, with one company North Carolina Union Volunteers, Brig.-Gen. POTTER in command. The expedition left Newbern on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., and proceeded to Swift's Creek, seventeen miles north of Nawbern, captured a picket station in command of Capt. WARD, of Maj. WETHERBEE's battery, with fifteen men, whom they paroled, destroying their camp equipage and guns. Our men then pushed on to Greenville, charging into the place, capturing a rebel Paymaster, with about $10,000 of North Carolina money in his possession. The rebels had left, however, before our forces entered the place. While there, the jail was broken open, and 26 negroes released, who had been imprisoned for attempting to get inside our lines, in order to join the colored regiment at Newbern. They had been condemned to be shot, but the sentence will not be carried out; at least for the present it will not be, as they will soon be clad in the military hiue of our army.

The detachment next proceeded to Sparta, where, dividing the forces, the Third New-York went toward the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, and the remainder left for Tarboro', which place they reached about 9 o'clock on Monday morning. The rebels had taken the alarm before that time, however, and leaving they took most of their valuables with them. A gunboat which was in process of construction was destroyed. Three loads of ammunition ware thrown into the river. At the depot were several cars loaded with munitions of war and salt, which the rebels in their flight could not get off. They were destroyed, together with the passenger and freight depots.

One company of the Twelfth New-York, with one howitzer, under command of Lieut. CLARK, then crossed the Tar River, and proceeded about a mile up the bank, where they were met by a company of about 200 rebels, with artillery at long range, and under cover of the woods. They opened fire upon our men, killing one Captain of the Twelfth, wounding and taking prisoners the First and Second Lieutenants. Lieut. CLARK, the commander of the detachment, was knocked from his horse, and gave the command to retreat, taking to the woods, but after a severe march of thirteen miles, he reached his command in safety. The movement up the river was ordered by Gen. POTTER, to draw the attention of any opposing force, which might interfere with that detachment which had gone the other route.

The detachment which left Sparta for the railroad met with no opposition. When they reached the Rocky Mountain Railroad station they found a train of cars with engine, ready to start for the up country. When the cavalry charged into the place, the rebel engineer started the train, but before it was fully underway one of our boys, mounted on a fleet horse, dashed up to the engine, jumped into the tender and reversed the machinery, the original proprietor of the throttle jumping off and making for the woods. In a hotel adjoining were some rebel officers dining. They expected a raid by our cavalry, but thought themselves safe for the present, and concluded to refresh the inner men. The result was a trip to Newbern. One of them had his arm in a sling, and was returning home on a furlough, having been wounded in the battle of Gettysburgh. The officers were made prisoners, and everything of value to the rebels was destroyed. On the railroad were six cars loaded with shot, shell, salt and stores for the rebel army. The cars and contents were entirely destroyed, as also was a cotton factory in full operation, employing about two hundred white women. The fine trestle-work bridge was burned, with fifteen wagon loads of Quartermaster stores and a large quantity of turpentine, tar, resin, &c.

The detachments joined each other at Greenville, and returned here on Thursday afternoon. The men were completely worn out, having been five days and nights in the saddle. On the return they were so wearied that they went to sleep on their horses, and it required the utmost exertions of the officers to keep them from falling off and being left behind. As it was, a number dropped out of the ranks. At the present writing it is impossible to give a correct account of the wounded and missing, probably 40 will cover it all, but as stragglers are coming in the loss may not be so many. The rebels harassed our men very much on the return. Every road seemed swarming with them, artillery commanding the crossings. At one time it seemed as if our men would be entirely cut off, but they were saved by colored guides, who conducted them by bridle paths to safety. Twelve hundred negroes fell into our column, of which 600 were retaken by the rebels. The rest came in with our forces, and are thereby *de facto* free. The loss to the rebels by this raid must be very heavy. Railroad communications broken, bridges hurnt, stores destroyed, and some 500 slaves lost to their traitor masters. A rebel mail-bag was taken, and one man of the Third New-York confiscated between three and four thousand dollars in gold. Another private, of the same battalion, at Tarboro' captured about forty thousand dollars in North Carolina scrip. Taken altogether the rebels must have lost nearly two millions of dollers worth of property, besides their "davoted" (?) negroes.

The lesson taught us by MORGAN *et al.* has been well learned, and we now have the balance on our side. *Apropos*, we see by the latest New-York papers that MORGAN has lost his prestige as well as all of his men in Ohio. Truly the fates seem now to fight against our enemies. I learn that an expedition, comprising Gen. HECKMAN's brigade, left Newbern this morning, taking nine days' rations. The men embarked in boats, and the officers took no horses with them. Speculation is idle as to its destination. However, we know from the material composing it, that its mission will be well done.

I clip the following from the Raleigh *Daily Progress*, of the 18th:

A VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

After all the assurances we have had of a great victory in Pennsylvania, and the "splendid condition" of our army at Hagerstown, Gen. LEE, the telegraph tells us, has recrossed the Potomac and is in Virginia. The advance has ended, the campaign is over, and Gen. LEE returns to the herren, desolated soil of Virginia, perhaps 25 per cent. weaker than when he left it.

Why he returns we shall hardly be permitted to know, but if the Richmond papers, especially the *Enquirer*, the supposed "Court Journal," has told the truth about the letter from Gen. LEE to the President relative to the victories the army had achieved, its ability to hold its position at Hagerstown, &c., the failing back was not a necessity. Our own impression is that he fell back across the Potomac in obedience to positive and imperative orders—orders that he could not disregard. Despite all the assertions of the Richmond papers over Richmond telegrams, "That all is quiet," "No excitement here," &c., somebody about Richmond has been scared. The movements of DIX on the Peninsula, and the gunboat armada in James River, has caused a sort of panic, and it was desirable for the main army to come back to within supporting distance of the Capital. We hardly think Gen. LEE has consulted his own judgment or wishes in the backward movement. We see nothing that Gen. LEE can now do but fall back upon Richmond, and in that event, the whole of Western Virginia will again be overrun by the enemy.

We know that our men fight much better in the enemy's country, where forage is abundant, and, if the war is to be continued, we favor the giving up of all places of trivial importance, that our forces may be massed and pushed forward upon their soil. Throw the whole army into two columns, and let one enter Pennsylvania and the other Ohio, and, be the result what it may, it cannot be worse than will follow a continuance of the defensive policy; *for if we continue to conduct the war upon our own soil, we shall have not only the armed legions of the North, in the shape of the Yankees themselves, to contend against, but within another year they will have at least half of our own slaves fighting against us.* At best, the prospect is bad, but let us, if possible, do what fighting is to be done upon their own soil, and not upon ours. By carrying the war to their own doors, they might be induced to let us go and agree to a separation; but if we continue the defensive policy, we must expect eventually to be driven to the wall."

The First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers—Flag Presentation—Appearance of the Troops—Presentation and Reception Speeches—Gen. Hackman's Expedition—Consolidation of the Department under Gen. Foster.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, July 27, 1863.

The past week has been productive of but little excitement in this Department, if we except the return of the cavalry from the raid in the north of the State—the particulars of which I gave in my letter of Friday last—and the presentation of a flag to the negro regiment organized here. I was witness to the presentation and will give a brief description of it.

On Thursday morning last, the regiment—known as the First North Carolina Colored Volunteers, U. S. A., paraded with full ranks in front of the "City green," to receive the flag. Their drill was perfect, and their evolutions complete, in nowise behind those white regiments whose term of service has been of no longar a period than theirs. That they will fight has already been demonstrated by the acts of their brothers in arms in the West, and that they are a terror to our enemies is abundantly provan by the tone of the leading papers of the South. Men who have been sold off the block and whose bodies are scarred by the lash, will fully appreciate the blessings of liberty, and will fight to the death to preserve them.

The flag was procured by the contributions of the negroes in this place, and certainly they are entitled to great credit, for, with their limited means, they did nobly. The flag is a beautiful one, costing in Boston $150. It was designed by Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. On one side is a representation of the Goddess of Liberty crushing to the earth a snake of the copperhead variety. On a scroll held by the Goddess is written, "First regiment North Carolina Volunteers." On the raverse side of the flag is the rising sun, casting its bright rays upon the dark clouds opposite; while in the bright azure appears the word "Liberty." Beneath the picture is written, "The Lord is our sun and shield." The regiment was drawn up into line, and the flag was presented to Gen. WILD, commanding the Colored brigade, by MARY ANN STARKIE, formerly a slave, now President of "The Colored Ladies' Aid Association of North Carolina," in the following speech:

GEN. WILD: As the representative of the Colored Ladies' Relief Association, of Newbern, and in their behalf, I have the honor and the pleasure of presenting to you, for the First North Carolina Colored Regiment, this beautiful banner, knowing that wherever they go they will take it with them as an incentive to duty, and when they return they will bring it back with them, to show to us, their friends, that they have stood by it with their lives in the cause of freedom. Take it, and with it the encouragement, and love, and prayers of the women of Newbern.

The flag was then given to Gen. WILD, who made the following speech:

LADIES: I thank you for this splendid testimonial of your interest in our great cause. I am glad and proud to be the medium of conveying it to those for whom it is destined. When the widow's mite can assume such a form as this, we know that their hearts must indeed have been stirred. Again I thank you, and I thank God, who put it into your hearts to do this thing. I thank Him who has enabled you to give and us to receive this emblem of the future destiny of your race. I thank Him that in the kindness of His providence the "fullness of time has been consummated in this our day and generation. I thank Him that you and I are here to witness the dawning of this day, which shall be great in the history of our country, a glorious day of promise in the future of the African race, aye, and for the advancement of civilization throughout the world. I will now consign it to the care of those whom I know will never disgrace it."

The flag was then presented to Col. JAS. C. BEECHER—brother of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER—commanding the regiment, who consigned it to the standard-bearer of the regiment with the accompanying remarks:

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST NORTH CAROLINA COLORED REGIMENT: The flag I have received in your behalf I bring to you. It is well worth receiving and protecting. You can protect, and I know tha future will prove that you will protect it. It devolves upon me to interpret for you the signs upon it. On the first front the figure represented is the Goddess of Liberty. Perhaps you don't know who the Goddess of Liberty is. I will explain. When the Ancient Greeks and Romans wished to symbolize anything beautiful, good and chaste, they put it in the form of a woman; and inasmuch as Liberty is the embodiment of all virtues, we make it a woman, and we will stand by it in this latter day. You perceive as the Goddess stands erect, strong, virtuous, courageous, underneath her feet there squirms a serpent. In these days, when men are battling for God, liberty and country, at home a species of reptile called "Copperheads"—thank God, there are few of them—are dragging their length along, poisonous and deadly, not having honesty enough to go where they belong, but who stay at home, and, with treasonous lang, strike at us in the field, and at the Government which protects them. Therefore, the serpent represents the 'Copperhead'—mean, secretive, poisonous, with Liberty, beautiful and courageous, putting her foot upon it, trampling it down—the destruction of treason." Turning the reverse side of the flag to the regiment, the Colonel continued: "In all these years of war and death, of dark clouds, lighting occasionally, at last there comes sunshine—a glorious sunshine, gilding the clonds, and over the top of it appears the magic word *Liberty*. Thank God, now the word has meaning. Two hundred thousand men like unto you rally now to the cry. This is the flag we fight under—fight for liberty, not for one, but for *all*, as God has made them. We bear it henceforth, our rallying point. This flag will show us where to rally. Let it be sacred, and its influence will grow stronger day by day. I deliver it to you as the most sacred trust that has ever passed through my hands since I was born. I will devote myself to it, and you, I believe, will follow it with a single heart and a strong mind."

The Chaplain, Rev. JOHN N. MAAS (colorad.) then read a hymn of his own composition, and concluded the services by prayer and the benedicilon. It give the concluding stanza of the hymn:

"All men are equal in God's sight,
The bond, the free, the black, the white;
He made them all, than freedom gave;
He made the *man*—*man* made the *slave*."

The regiment was then moved into line and marched to their encampment on the south bank of the Trent River. The officers commanding have all seen service, and are a fine body of man, whose hearts are in the work. The following are the field and staff officers:

Colonel, JAMES C. BEECHER, Heriford, Conn.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. N. Reid, Germany; Major, Archibald Boyle, Melrose, Mass.; Adjutant, Wm. C. Manning, Portland, Me.; Quartermaster, John D. Terry, New-York; First Assistant Surgeon, Daniel Marin, Boston; Second Assistant Surgeon, John V. De Grasse, (colored,) Boston; Chaplain, John N. Mars, (colored,) Athol, Mass.

The expedition commanded by Gen. HECKMAN has not yet returned. The men took nine days' rations, and from the preparations made previous to starting, it is safe to predict that a mission of much importence will have been accomplished when it returns. Gen. FOSTER is here at present, having just returned from Fortress Monroe, whither he had gone to take the command of Gen. DIX. The consolidation of the two departments, and the appointment of Gen. FOSTER to the command, appear to give general satisfaction.

W. T. H.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Terrible Earthquake at Manilla—The English Demanda upon Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, Aug. 3.

Arrived, ship *Ocean Pearl* from Hong Kong, with 300 Chinese passengers.

The newspapers brought by her give an account of a terrible earthquake at Manilla on the 3d of June, ruining half the city, and damaging every building in it. Two thousand lives were lost.

The bark *Ford* from Kanawags, Japan, June 24, has also arrived.

She reports the loss of the ship *Wizard King*, in the China seas. She was bound for San Francisco. The crew and 400 Chinese passengers were taken by the American steamer *Wyoming* to Symonda.

The Japanese Government had paid $400,000 as indemnity for the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, but refused to surrender his murderers, alleging that they were subjects of Prince SOTSAMA, who refused to give them up, and the Japanese Government pretended that they were not able to take them forcibly.

The British Admiral proposed to proceed to the Principality of Sotsama and take the murderers.

The Japanese Goverament declined to accede to this, contending that would be essentially making war upon Japan.

Negotiations concerning the murderers were still pending.

The foreign residents of Japan were very apprehensive that war was inevitable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 4.

Sailed, ship *Shooting Star*, for Callao.

T. H. UNDERWOOD, the poet, lately arrived from New-York, died yesterday of consumption.

Additional advices from Japan, up to June 24, state that although the Japonese had paid upwards of $4,000,000 indemnity for the murder of RICHARDSON, France and England still demanded as redress the surrender of the murderers, and also indemnity for the losses of their merchants consequent upon their expulsion from Nagasaki, and for the losses of the merchants of Yoku-Hama in reshipping imports, and atonement for the Gotsa-Hama fire. Should Japan not exceed to these demends, civil war would ensue. The question seemed to be, whether the Japanese had better have war with the foreigners or with one another.

The Indian Troubles in the West.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *Robert Campbell* has arrived from the mountains, where she has been with Government supplies.

Her passengers report that the Sioux are very desperate, and say there is no place where white man are safe.

The *Campbell* grounded near the mouth of the Yellowstone River, and the Indians on the bank made signals of friendship. The Captain sent a boat with six men ashore, when, just as they were landing, the Indians fired on them, killing two, and wounding one. The crew of the *Campbell* returned the fire, the effect of which was unknown. The steamer, left alone, was boarded by the Indians, and robbed. The steamer *Belle of Peoria* is aground. It was feared the Indians would burn her, as the river was full of canoes.

The Government has taken possession of the *Nellis*, *Rogers* and *Shreveport*, light-draught vessels, to transport supplies. The steamer *Sam Getty* is at Fort Randall, loaded with supplies, but can neither move up nor down.

It is thought the expedition against the Indians this season will prove a failure on account of low water.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Army Under Lee Massed at Culpepper.

A Significant Appeal from Lee for the Return of Absent Soldiers.

Entertaining Views of the Present Military Situation.

"TRAITORS AT HOME."

An Official Rebel Account of Morgan's Raid.

Adventures of a Rebel Dispatch-Bearer to Vicksburgh.

A Letter from Capt. Maffit, of the Florida.

DEATH OF WILLIAM L. YANCEY.

John B. Floyd Ill, and not Expected to Recover.

Files of the Richmond papers to the 1st inst. have reached us, from which we make the interesting extracts appended,

The *Whig* of July 31 has the following:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, July 29.

The funeral services of the late WILLIAM L. YANCEY took place from the Presbyterian Church this afternoon.

The Richmond *Whig* of August 1st says: "JOHN B. FLOYD is lying very ill at the residence of his mother, and is not expected to recover."

The *Examiner* of the 1st announces that the bridge over Tar River, in North Carolina, recently burnt by the National forces, has been rebuilt, and the trains are now making regular trips

The headquarters of Gen. PILLOW are now at Marietta, Ga. He has issued an order to all officers who have, by recent events, been compelled to abandon their field of operations, commanding them to report to him.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 25th inst. says: "Tobacco has advanced considerably since our last report, and we now predict a rapid and decided advance in this article."

The *Examiner* prints the following paragraph:

"The number of officers held by us is an interesting fact in connection with the refusal of the Yankees to respect the cartel of exchange. The number in our custody now is 523, all commissioned."

THE POSITION OF LEE'S ARMY.

From the Examiner, 1st.

Beyond the massing of the army at Culpepper, there is nothing new. LONGSTREET's corps had advanced in the direction at Fredericksburgh, and a portion of his force had occupied the heights on this side. The situation was assuming the same phase it occupied previous to the last battle or Fredericksburgh.

On Monday, Capt. MOSBY made a dash at the enemy on the Potomac, capturing 150 prisoners, one Major, two Captains and a few non-commissioned officers.

A SIGNIFICANT ORDER FROM GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60.—All officers and soldiers now absent from this army, who are able to do duty and not detached on special service, are ordered to return immediately. The Commanding General calls upon all soldiers to rejoin their respective regiments at once. To remain at home in this the hour of our country's need, is unworthy the manhood of a Southern soldier. While you proudly boast that you belong to the Army of Northern Virginia, let it not be said that you deserted your comrades in a contest in which everything you hold dear is at stake. The Commanding General appeals to the people of the States to send forth every man able to bear arms, to aid the brave soldiers who have so often beaten back our foes, to strike a decisive blow for the safety and sanctity of our homes and the independence of our country.

By command of Gen. R. E. LEE,
R. H. CHILTON, A. A. and I. G.

Newspapers from Raleigh, N. C., to Galveston, Texas, and Alexandria, La., are requested to publish this document.

THE RETREAT FROM THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FIRST CORPS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

It is now not a matter to be concealed, I suppose, that this army, or at least a part of it, has left the Shenandoah Valley and is now safe on this side of the Blue Ridge. The return of the army to Eastern Virginia was attended with some slight skirmishing at Manassas and Chester Gaps, which the enemy endeavored, but failed to seize. In the skirmish on the 21st, at Manassas Gap, the Seventeenth Virginia regiment quickly repulsed the enemy and succeeded in gaining possession of the Gap, which was held by our forces until all the troops which we desired had been crossed at Chester, the next gap below. There was also a slight skirmish at the foot of the mountain, as our forces emerged from Chester Gap on the evening of the 22d. The forces of the enemy on these occasions were principally cavalry, though I hear they had artillery in the last skirmish at the foot of the mountain on this side and just above Flint Hill.

As our forces were passing near Gaines' Cross Roads, in Rappahannock, the enemy's cavalry, dismounted as sharpshooters, with four pieces of artillery, began to annoy us with shells and Minié balls, but a company of PEGRAM's battalion of artillery was quickly placed in position, and these, with a proper infantry support, soon succeeded in driving the enemy off. Our losses in all of these skirmishes, in killed and wounded, cannot be over fifty, and we captured more than twice that number of prisoners at the first fight at Manassas Gap, on the evening of the 21st of July.

This last "falling back" has been conducted most orderly—not a single wagon or gun having been lost, and my own impression is that there were but a small number at stragglers.

Of the movements of the enemy I only know that MEADE's headquarters were at Warrenton on Saturday, and that his whole army is massed near there. A dashing Lieutenant of STUART's cavalry went, on Saturday last, within a short distance of MEADE's headquarters and captured an aid of Gen. UPTON's and two privates. It is currently reported to-day that the enemy are preparing to rebuild the Rappahannock Railroad Bridge, having already secured the timbers and brought them near the river for that purpose.

It was believed here on Sunday that a part of the enemy were moving toward Fredericksburgh, but there seems to-day to be no confirmation of this. For my part, I think it doubtful whether they will attempt the Fredericksburgh route, nor do I believe that they are in any great hurry to move. They will take time to gather supplies and fix up their army behind the Rappahannock before another "on to Richmond."

It is reported that the Yankee army is greatly demoralized, and that several regiments were put under arrest for refusing to cross the river. And I have it on coming from one of Mosby's men, that the country between the Potomac and the enemy's headquarters is literally lined with their stragglers.

Though in camp, our officers and troops are not idle. Inspections and reviews are of daily occurrance, and the commissariat and quartermasters' departments appear to be making every effort to provide for the comfort and sustenance of the men.

An order has recently been promulgated in camp *dismounting* all of the quartermaster and commissary *attaches*. *This is done not so much to put these employes on foot, as to get the horses, which are just now much needed.*

In the campaign, which may be said to have just ended, the cavalry arm of the service has been kept quite busy, having been engaged, all told, in at least nineteen different fights.

Among our spoils captured and brought away from Pennsylvania I am told are *not less than twenty thousand head of good cattle.* This may be an exaggeration of numbers, but I can testify to having seen quite respectable droves with every brigade in the army, and beef is quite plentiful, though I regret to hear that we lost a large drove that came through Manassas Gap ahead of the army, and was picked up by a body of the enemy's cavalry.

Everything is dull and quiet in camp, and there are no indications of an immediate collision; but though it be not right at hand, yet a great battle cannot long be postponed. Let us, therefore, make ready for the enemy, so that we may not be taken by surprise, but be prepared to deal him, if possible, heavier blows than any heretofore inflicted, when he shall again attack us.

X.

MOSBY'S OPERATIONS.

Both armies on the Upper Rappahannock are apparently inactive. Skirmishing and dashes are the order of the day. Mosby, a few days ago, went into Fauquier, and brought out over a hundred Yankees, including one Major, two Captains, and a Lieutenant. The officers arrived here last evening, and were quartered at the Libby. It is reported that a force of Yankee cavalry has appeared at Stafford's Store, in Stafford County.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

From the Examiner, 1st.

The military situation has no longer that degree of interest which it possessed during the past three months. LEE has completed his retreat, and holds his old lines of the Rapidan and Rappahannock in security. MEADE's army is in front, but not probably near enough to render battle imminent. The general public, in which we count ourselves, do not anticipate immediate or extensive action in that quarter. Both armies have had their fill of fighting, lately, and will probably do little or nothing during the heated month of August.

It is feared that MEADE's inaction is due to the delay required by a concentration of the chief armies of the East and West; that GRANT, with all the force to be spared from the garrisons of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, will be transferred to Virginia; and that the next battle will be fought by a combination of the Army of the Potomac and that of the Mississippi Valley. This supposition appears to be ill-supported by any known facts save the oft recurring report that GRANT has wholly withdrawn from the interior of the State of Mississippi, and that he is shipping large portions of his men up the river. But it is far more probable that these troops have gone home on the furlough promised them as the chief reward of their late arduous campaign than that they have commenced to journey to Virginia. Western troops are averse to fighting the battles of the East. They came in large numbers to the battles before Richmond, and were beaten and slaughtered even more completely than the true Yankees, who are, despite the vulgar ides to the contrary, far better troops than the brutal horde of the Northwest. Since then a resolution to mind its own affairs has settled in the heart of the Northwest. They will fight for the Mississippi, but not for the James. *Grant himself has refused the command of the Army of the Potomac*, and his troops will decline the honors of the Chickahominy. All the force of the Northwest will be necessary in the Autumn to hold their late conquest of the Mississippi Valley. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson were powerful against the navigation of the river; but are worthless to defend it.

For these and other reasons, it is thought improbable that GRANT and his Vicksburgh host will ever be seen on the banks of the James. But if mistaken, we should have nothing to regret. LEE would be compelled perhaps to fall back on the extensive fortifications of Richmond. But this place cannot be invested; and if its *thirty miles of batteries* are manned by the army of Northern Virginia, it can never be taken. While the armies of GRANT and MEADE would be shattered by assaults, and wasted by disease, the Confederate Generals of the South would have an opportunity to recover Tennessee and the Mississippi, which they could not allow to pass unimproved.

Meanwhile, BRAGG and ROSECRANS have sunk into a summer siesta. Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee are alike under the hoof of the invader. *The people have taken the oath of allegiance almost unanimously*, and are reported to be worse treated since they did so than before. They have been robbed of everything that is capable of being robbed from men; have no protection, and scarcely any hope; are fixed in their miserable homes, sulky and bitter. The land lies without cultivation. What is the use in drawing produce from it for their Yankee masters to seize even before it is garnered? The negroes are gone, and the cattle with them. BRAGG has abandoned a considerable tract of country, but he has at last gained a line which seems to be impregnable. ROSECRANS will hesitate long before he concludes to stretch away from the base toward Chattanooga, and knows too much of that position to fancy it another Murfreesboro.

Mobile is not threatened, and is not likely to be so, during the three sickly months which have now begun. Charleston is always threatened, now more than ever, out holds on gloriously well. Charleston is safe. It has lately been represented as a Canua. Not only the citizens of both sexes, and all ages, but the troops, from the Generals to the privates and the drummer-boy, are said to have been steeped in luxury procured by smuggling and blockade running. The corruption is reported to have extended to all classes, and it was supposed that every noble sentiment and gallant intention had died before the lucre of gain. Happily the recent events do not confirm these gloomy views of Charleston. The fire on the altar is not burned out; the palmetto tree is sound at heart, and its roots still hold firmly.

We need never fear an ignominious surrender of Charleston; and while its inhabitants and its army are determined to make use of their means of defence to the last, it will be the block on which as many Yankee heads will be laid low as there are stones in its walls. If it could be securely invested by sea and land, Charleston would fall at the appointed time; but it cannot be so invested while Richmond stands. The United States has not an army of a hundred thousand men to employ on its circumvallation; and if it had, that army would be cut into two and destroyed by an attack from the interior. Before Charleston can be invested, Richmond must fall, Eastern Virginia be conquered, and the army that accomplished these feats might, without doubt, pierce North and South Carolina, lay siege to Charleston and take it. But before such events happen, there will yet

Many a knight to earth be borne,
And many a banner rent and torn.

It is a far cry to Lochow; it is a further cry to Richmond.

"TRAITORS AT HOME."

From the Examiner, 1st.

We mentioned a few days ago that the Mississippi troops, in large numbers, were deserting the army of Gen. JOHNSTON. We felt disinclined to give credence to the report. We believed that Mississippi, like most of the other States of the Confederacy, has her proportion of timorous and cowardly traitors, who are ready to yield to the domination of the dastardly foe at the first approach of danger in their homesteads and hearthstones, and if any such disaffection has been produced among her troops in the field, we doubt not the evil seed has been sown by this class of her population. Such a state of feeling is greatly to be deprecated, and we regret especially to see it prevailing in Mississippi, the home of the President. Basing upon this point, the Mobile *Register* has a very pungent and forcible article, which it were well for the weak-kneed in every Southern State to consider and reflect upon. It says:

"We have just seen a letter from pretty high up the Mobile and Ohio road, which says there are some who have become very weak in the faith since the fall of Vicksburgh opened the prospect that that part of Mississippi would be overrun by the Yankees. They are therefore whining for peace and reconstruction. Without knowing what these people are we venture to say they are a class of men who were 'before breakfast and die-in-the-last-ditch patriots' before the war began, and who have done little or nothing in personal service or contributions to the cause since the fighting began. Ninety-nine to one that they are men who have property to lose, and who vainly fancy that they can save it by getting down upon their knees to the Black Republican Government.

Of one thing we are positively certain, that no man with a soul in his body, who has once had that soul penetrated and aroused by the unrivaled grandeur of this struggle, who has once had his love of country touched, and his indignant hatred of wrong and oppression kindled by the atrocities of our enemies, can ever dream of laying down his arms and crying 'peace' until the last Yankee enemy has been driven from the soil. We have no patience to write of such miserable poltroons. What, yield this great prize, for which torrents of our most precious blood have been shed, because your farms and stocks are in danger? Did Virginia yield when her fairest and richest valleys were ravaged, her people turned out houseless, and her fields blackened and desolated by the march and tread of the invader? Have not Louisiana and her great commercial city, New-Orleans, been in year under the heel of the conqueror, and do not the fires of patriotic resistance and vengeance still burn in the bosoms of her sons and daughters? Are you better than they? Cannot you suffer and endure in a holy cause as well as they? Shame on your craven weakness! and greater shame on the imbecile stupidity that supposes that by sacrificing your character and your country, you may save your vile trash called property. Fools!—if the Abolition arms triumph, you may pile up your oaths as high as St. Peter's dome; you may, patriotically, damn yourselves to the profoundest depths of infamy, and obey your souls in the turpitude of a vile abjuration of your country and her sacred cause, and you will yet not save your property.

Of all the short men fools and empty-headed idiots that we can conceive of on this earth, the Southern submissionist and reconstructionist, at this stage of the game, is the biggest, the darkest and the emptiest. It is the prey proposing a replacement with the raving wolf; it is submission of all you possess to be gobbled up by the invader—for this is the philosophy and programme of the war—to solve and confiscate the property of the South, to save the North from remediless bankruptcy and ruin."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Examiner, 1st.

We have advices up to Wednesday night from Weldon. The enemy then were twelve miles distant, and were said to be retreating. The brigades of Gens. RANSOM and JENKINS had united, and no fears were entertained of the Yankee advance. Gen. RANSOM's *rencontre* with the enemy was most satisfactory, and he fell back simply to draw the enemy within his grasp. Our troops at Weldon outnumber the Yankees. We believe their repulse is final.

Passengers who arrived last night from the South report that the Yankee raiders have positively retreated, taking a course, as was supposed, in the direction of Murfreesboro. Whether they have fallen back only to obtain reinforcements, or have abandoned all idea of destroying communication with the South by railroad, was not known. Our forces did not pursue.

So far the raiders have done but little injury beyond frightening the women and children, and stealing a few negroes. The railroad is yet uninjured, and the trains are running with their accustomed regularity. The loss on either side has been very small—ours not being more than some two killed and eight wounded, while the enemy's loss is supposed to be some fifteen killed, and a dozen or two wounded.

MORGAN'S OPERATIONS IN INDIANA AND OHIO.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, July 31, 1863.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

MESSRS. EDITORS: As much interest has been manifested in reference to the recent raid of Gen. MORGAN, I have thought it but right to add my "mite" to assist in appeasing the appetite of the public, who are eagerly devouring every morsel or crumb of news coming from Gen. MORGAN's command. Sincerely sorry that the Federal gunboats cut off the finishing of the account, I shall at once commence.

The command of Gen. J. H. MORGAN, consisting of detachments from two brigades, numbering 2,028 effective men, with four pieces of artillery—two Parrots and two howitzers—left Sparta, Tenn., on the 27th of June, crossed the Cumberland near Burkesville on the 2d of July, finished crossing at daylight on the 3d. Means of transportation—canoes and dugouts, improvised for the occasion. Were met by Col. HOAXON's cavalry, estimated at 4,000, drove them back toward Jamestown, Ky., and our column marched on through Columbia, at which point found the advance of WOLFORD's celebrated Kentucky cavalry, numbering 250 men, dispersed it, killing seven and wounding fifteen men. Our loss, two killed and two wounded. Marched on to Lebanon, on Green River, on the 4th. Col. JOHNSON, commanding the Second brigade, attacking Stockade rifle-pits and abattis of timber. After heavy slaughter on both sides our forces withdraw—loss about sixty killed and wounded on each side. Of MORGAN's command the gallant Col. CHENAULT fell pierced through the head by a Minnie ball as he led his men in a charge upon the rifle-pits. The lion-hearted Maj. BASEY also poured out his life-blood upon the field. Indeed, this was the darkest day that ever shone upon our command—eleven commissioned officers were killed and nine wounded. Moving on to Lebanon on the 5th, we attacked the town (fortified,) and after five hours' hard fighting, captured the place, with a vast amount of stores, four hundred and eighty-three prisoners, one 24-pounder, and many fine horses. The commander of the post was Col. CHAS. HANSON, brother to the lamented Brig.-Gen. ROGER HANSON, who fell at Murfreesboro. His command, raised in the heart of the Blue Grass region, contained brothers and other near relatives to many of our brave boys; notwithstanding which, when the gallant patriot, young Lieut. TOM MORGAN, a brother to our General, and the idol of the command, fell, loud and deep were the maledictions that ascended against the cowardly cravens for seeking shelter in dwelling houses, and the question was raised as to their right to receive quarter. The enemy lost nine killed and fifteen wounded; our loss, three killed and six wounded. Rapid marches brought us to Brandenburgh on the 7th, where Capt. SAM TAYLOR, of the old Rough and Ready family, had succeeded in capturing two fine steamers. From 8 A. M., on the 8th, until 7 A. M., on the 9th, was consumed in fighting back the Federal gunboats, whipping out 300 Home Guards, with artillery, on the Indiana shore, and crossing the command. The first was accomplished by Capt. BYRNE with his battery, two Parrots and two twelve-pound bowitzers; the second, by an advance regiment, capturing the guards, and securing a splendid Parrot gun, elegantly rigged. 9th.—Marched on to Corydon, fighting near there 4,500 State militia, and capturing 3,400 of them, and dispersing the ramsinder; then moving without a halt through Salisbury and Palmyra to Salem, at which point, telegraphing with our operator, we first learned the station and numbers of the enemy aroused for the hunt—discovered that Indianapolis was running over with them—that New-Albany contained 10,000—that 3,000 had just arrived at Milchell—and, in fact, 25,000 men were armed and ready to meet the "bloody invader." Remaining at Salem only long enough to destroy the railroad bridge and track, we sent a scout to the Ohio and Mississippi road, near Seymour, to burn two bridges, a depot, and destroy the track for two miles, which was effected in an incredible short time.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

Last Words of the Vicksburgh Citizen.

A Curious Relic of the Siege.

When GRANT took possession of Vicksburgh, a detachment of the Fifteenth Illinois cavalry visited the office of the *Daily Citizen*. They found the number intended for July 2 in type, and the paper all ready for printing, but circumstances had prevented its issue. The number contains four columns, equal to about half a page of the TIMES. The paper was very poor wall-paper. The matter was wholly editorial, with the exception of a column and a half of "Yankee News from all Points," copied from the Memphis *Bulletin*, a paper which the *Citizen* says is "edited by a pink-nosed, slab-sided, toad-eating Yankee, who is a lineal descendant of Judas Iscariot, and a brother germain of the greatest Puritanical, sycophantic, howling scoundrel nnhung—Parson BROWNLOW." Yet, continues the *Citizen*, "with such a character, this paper cannot cloak the fact that Gen. Bonne R. LEE has given HOOKER, MILROY & Co. one of the best and soundest whippings on record, and that the 'galorious Union' is now exceedingly weak in the knees."

We copy portions of the leading articles which were found in type and made up for this last number of the *Citizen*:

LEE'S VICTORIES.

Our brave men under LEE are striking terror to the heart of all Yankeedom. Like the Scottish chieftain's braves, LEE's men are springing on from moor and brake, crag and dale, with flashing steel and sturdy arm ready to do and die in the great cause of national independence, right and honor. To-day the meagre Administration of LINCOLN, like Japhet, are in search of a father—for their Old Abe has departed for parts nokenown. Terror reigns in their halls. LEE is to the left of them, the right of them and all around them; and daily do we expect to hear of his being down upon them. To-day Maryland is ours, Pennsylvania will be, and the next day Ohio—now midway, like MAHOMED's coffin—will fall.

A GOOD SAMARITAN.

Among many good deeds we hear spoken of with pride by our citizens, we cannot refrain from mentioning the case of Mr. F. KIRK. This gentleman having more corn than he thought was necessary to last him during the siege of this place, portioned off what would do him for the brief interval which will ensue before the arrival of succor to our garrison, and since that time has relieved the wants of many families, *free of charge*! May he live long and prosper, and his name be handed down to posterity, when the siege of Vicksburgh is written, as one in whose breast the "milk of human kindness had not dried up."

EXTORTIONERS.

If aught would appeal to the heart of stone of the extortioner with success, the present necessities of our citizens would do so. It is needless to attempt to disguise from the enemy that our wants are great; but still we can conscientiously assert our belief that there is plenty within our lines, by an exercise of prudence, to last until long after succor reaches us. We are satisfied there are numerous persons within our city who have breadstuffs secreted, and are doling it out, at the most exorbitant figures, to those who had not the foresight or means at their command to provide for the exigency now upon us. A rumor has reached us that parties in our city have been and are now selling flour at $5 per pound! molasses at $10 per gallon! and corn at $10 per bushel! We have not as yet proved the fact upon the parties accused, but this allusion to the subject may induce some of our citizens to ascertain whether such prices have been paid, and to whom; and if so, let a just retribution be placed upon their brow, but let it be seared into their very brain, that humanity may scorn and shun them as they would the portals of hell itself.

THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

We are indebted to Mayor GILLESPIE for a streak of Confederate beef, *alias* [mule] meat. We have tried it, and can assure our friends that if it is rendered necessary, they need have no scruples at eating the meat. It is sweet, savory and tender, and so long as we have a mule left, we are satisfied our soldiers will be content to subsist on it.

A GAME DINNER.

Another editorial tells how a certain "Knight of the quill ruthlessly put a period to the existence of a venerable fellow," and then invited some of his friends to dine with him upon a nice rabbit. "As a matter of course, no one would wound the feelings of another, especially in these times, by refusing a cordial invitation to dinner, and the guests assisted in consuming the poor animal with a relish that did honor to their epicurean taste. The *'cold'* assure us that the meat was delicious, and that pussy must look out for her safety."

CHICKEN THIEVES.

Another editorial complains at length, that some officers "allow their men to prowl around day and night, and purloin fruit, vegetables, chickens, etc., from our denizens, and, in the majority of cases, from those whose chief subsistence is derived therefrom. Several cases have come to our knowledge wherein the offenders have, in open daylight, entered premises and defied the owners to their teeth. We are pained to learn that an esteemed citizen of Vicksburgh, WM. PRATERIALD, was under the necessity, in protecting his property, to wound one or two soldiers and deprive another of his life. We make this public exposure, mortifying as it is to us, with the hope that a salutary improvement in matters will be made by our military authorities."

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

According to the *Citizen*, the besiegers were making little progress up to the 2d of July. The following paragraphs contain the editorial summary of the state of affairs outside of the Confederate lines:

PORTER'S DOINGS.

PORTER is enjoying a season of rest, and his men are doubtless obliged to him for his kind consideration for their welfare. On Tuesday he fired a few shells from his Parrotts, and kept his men tolerably busy sharpshooting, with no other result than might have been anticipated. The mortars have not been used for nearly forty-eight hours. Poor fool, he might as well give up the vain ambition to be entertaining of capturing our city, or exterminating our people, and return to his master to receive the reward such a gentleman doit will meet at the hands of the unappreciating Government at Washington.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

The Federal Gen. MCCLERNAND, until recently outside the rear of our city, has been superseded. He and GRANT could not run in the same harness. He was for springing and GRANT for gassing; both got at loggerheads. So poor Mac had to leave, and GRANT has all his own way.

SICK YANKS.

The Yanks outside our city are considerably on the sick list. Fevers, dysentery and disgust are their companions, and GRANT is their master. The boys are deserting daily, and are crossing the river in the region of Warrenton, cussing GRANT and the Abolitionists generally. The boys are down upon the earth-delving, the harrowing, the bad water and the hot weather.

ONE DAY'S EXPERIENCE.

GRANT's forces did a little firing on Tuesday afternoon, but the balance of that day was comparatively quiet. Yesterday morning they were very still, and continued so until early in the afternoon, when they sprung a mine on the left of our centre, and opened fire along the line for some distance. We have not been able to ascertain anything definitely as to our loss, but as our officers were on the lookout for this movement of the enemy, the expectations of the Yankees were not realized by a great deal.

GRANT'S INTENTIONS.

The gem of the number is the following editorial paragraph, announcing almost prophetically GRANT's intentions:

"OUR DUE.—That the great ULYSSES—the Yankee Generalissimo, surnamed GRANT—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburgh on Saturday next, and celebrating the Fourth of July by a grand dinner, and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Joe Johnston to join, he said, 'No! for fear there would be a row at the table.' ULYSSES must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is 'first to catch the rabbit,' &c."

THE LOYAL POSTSCRIPT.

The Illinois men who visited the office of the *Citizen* thought that this admirable number ought not to be withheld from the subscribers. They set to work at once to print it off, but as it was now the Fourth of July and some changes had taken place since the original editor made up his sheets for the 2d, they brought up the news to date in the following postscript:

"NOTE.—*July 4, 1863.*—Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT has 'caught the rabbit;' he has dined at Vicksburgh, and he did bring his dinner with him. The *Citizen* lives to see it. For the last time it appears on wall-paper. No more will it eulogize the luxuries of mule-meat, and fricasseed kitten—ergo Southern warriors go such diet never more. This is

[illegible] valuable horses [illegible]

The paper is [illegible]. The copy from which we print the foregoing extracts was furnished to us by Col. JOHN GRANT WILSON, of the Fifteenth Illinois cavalry, according to whose request, we have presented to the New-York Historical Society.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Ransom's Expedition to Natchez—The River Open.

A letter to the Chicago *Journal*, dated Natchez, July 24, says:

"There is, or was, much wealth and aristocracy here. That of the worldly which was invested in Confederate bonds and currency and Africans is likely to vanish. While we were there, they continued to receive, in payment for vegetables and fruit, Confederate scrip at the same value with 'greenbacks.' How long this 'patriotism' will hold is difficult to predict—not long after they find themselves compelled to purchase provisions of our commissary. The middling and lower classes complain bitterly of the conduct of the rich during the war, alleging that they forced poor men into the ranks, while they remained at home speculating in sugar and the necessaries of life upon their families. Rebel officers of rank are charged with such practices. I asked a respectable and intelligent citizen why Vicksburgh was not properly provisioned. Said he, 'One reason was our Commissarist and Quartermaster's Department were all corrupt—too busy with speculations. An instance was cited of a man by the name of WILSON, who was worth $300,000 at the commencement of the war, and decamped to Texas after the fall of Vicksburgh, with a million and a quarter of money. Another instance was that of a Quartermaster, who was insolvent at the beginning of the rebellion. He sold 1,700 head of cattle, captured during last year's raid into Kentucky, to the rebel Government at ten cents per pound. Thus it would seem that the rebel army is infested with dishonest officers as well as the French.

When Gen. RANSOM landed with his troops to occupy Natchez as a military post, the good rebels affected great astonishment. No doubt they were surprised. They had made a kind of truce with Admiral FARRAGUT, (which they had violated but once by firing on the *Essex* men in the streets, and receiving a couple of hundred shells in return,) and were quite willing to remain protessed neutrals, their city being, meanwhile, a grand general depot for smuggling from Mexico, by Brownsville and the Red River country. But their wishes, but feebly and timorously urged, were not regarded. Gen. RANSOM proceeded quietly and firmly to establish his flag and his rule. Eleven commissioned officers were caught. Maj. MCKEE, of the Eleventh Illinois, Provost-Marshal, caught them thus wise: Dashing up street in advance of the troops, he saw an officer in gay rebel uniform dart into a house. The Major entered, and one he supposed to be his officer, came coat. "You are my prisoner." 'Beg pardon—you must be mistaken in the gentleman.' The Major, not quite sure, put on a bold face. 'No mistake—no mistake, Sir—put on your coat and go with me.' The uniform coat was produced. The prisoner then asked to get a few articles from his trunk, which he might want. While he was in his room a contraband whispered. 'Dare is two on 'em runnin' off in de curriage.' Just then the prisoner asked time to change his under-clothing. Major MCKEE took his parole for a half-hour, mounted his horse and pursued the fleeing carriage. After a fierce recn of a couple of miins he captured a Captain of artillery and e Col. SIMMS, of KIRBY SMITH's Staff. The rebels were very much crestfallen when they found their captor had only his sabre, while they had each a pair of revolvers and sword.

Gen. RANSOM has already secured and sent away 7,000 head of cattle, the property of the Confederates, and a considerable amount of ammunition, which had been ferried across the river to Vidalia. He has also within his reach 8,000 head of caule and 2,000 of sheep, which will be at once brought in. These cattin were driven from Texas to Vidalia, and swam across the river to Natchez. Here they were distributed among the different plantations to be fed, and afterwards sent to the different rebel armies. Citizens tell me that at least 100,000 have been driven through Natchez during the last seven months. The occupation of Natchez has thus stopped an important source of supplies to the rebellion.

The route from Mexico, through Texas and Natchez, was used very extensively for the smuggling of medicines and various articles of which the rebels stand in need.

The gunboats that went up Red and Black Rivers destroyed the rebel fortifications at Harrisonburgh, and captured the steamers *Louisville* and *Elvira*, both in good order.

HEADON's command has returned from Yazoo City."

In a letter dated Vicksburgh, July 24, the same writer says:

"The command of Port Hudson will be assigned to a Major-General of GRANT's army. HERRON's division went down the river this morning. So much of the Sixteenth army corps as has been here during the siege will return to the Memphis District.

Unarmed transports now pass freely, by day and night, from Vicksburgh to New-Orleans. Not a rebel shot has been fired on the lower Mississippi since the surrender of Port Hudson. Still these matters will not regulate or take care of themselves. Several rebel armies are west of the river, only waiting for an opportunity to strike. Men, vigilance, guns and ammunition must hold this great water-course. Its occupation, thorough and complete, is in the nature of a blockade of the rebellion. The Confederacy—the seacoast being thoroughly blockaded—cannot exist long with their communication with the trans-Mississippi country cut off. It will have no supplies; so that that which we have seized with a strong hand, must be held with a stronger. Every step taken so far is indicative of Gen. GRANT's purpose to attain this result.

Gen. RANSOM has captured an ammunition train of seventeen wagons, loaded with ammunition for small arms. It is the remainder of the lots intended for Kirby SMITH, a portion of which was captured at Vidalia. The officer who had the transportation of the ammunition in charge was also captured, and sent North. Every day adds evidence of the importance of the occupation of Natchez.

An incident occurred a few days since, which illustrates the great affection of Southern ladies for the Union, and the summary and effectual manner in which Gen. RANSOM deals with them. A Mrs. SHIELDS, wife of a wealthy attorney residing near the picket line, came to the General's headquarters to apply for a guard over her grounds and residence. Over the doorway of the house occupied as a headquarters, an American flag is so arranged that every person who enters must pass under it. Looking at the Stars and Stripes, 'my lady' exclaimed, 'I can't walk under that dirty rag.' She was shown a side door through which she entered. Gen. RANSOM soon came in, having been informed of the lady's *jeu d' esprit*, and listened patiently to her long and eloquent appeal for protection. His reply was plain and forcible—*'Madam, if that flag can't protect you, I can't. I give you twenty-four hours in which to go outside my lines.'* Everybody in Natchez knew the story before dark. It was as good as a general order. Female secesh venom in Natchez was then and there squelched.

Great numbers of freed Africans are coming into our lines, both here at Natchez and Port Hudson. The able-bodied males are at once put in the African regiments. A large per centage of the men are rejected for ruptures and defective spines. The number of these rejected is surprising, frequently reaching as high as 20 per cent. of those offered. Accompanying the men are their families. At Natchez there are already several thousand women and children. The troublesome question is, what is to be done with them? They cannot, of course, go with the males, or be with the troops in any capacity. In contraband camps they are indolent, filthy, and will and do sicken and die. These matters have come to such a pass that, by order of Gen. GRANT, they—the females—are now refused admission into our lines at Natchez, and the officers there are instructed to advise them to hire at moderate wages to their former owners. This they refuse to do, although a number of the planters here signified their willingness to hire them, and give bonds for their good treatment and prompt payment. Thus matters stood yesterday when I left Natchez. A large number had congregated outside our pickets, and refused to have anything to do with their former masters.

JOHNSTON's army has broken all in fragments, each endeavoring to make its way East. SHERMAN captured, after JOHNSTON retreated from Jackson, about 1,500 prisoners.

The reports from PEMBERTON's army of paroled prisoners are to the effect that the officers in charge are having an interesting time. One whole division of Western and Tennessee troops is reported to have taken to the mountains. When our troops entered Natchez they found the jail full of paroled prisoners who had come into the city and been imprisoned by the authorities upon the pretence that their paroles were forged."

The Expedition to Yazoo City.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

U. S. MISS. SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, }
OFF VICKSBURGH, July 22, 1863. }

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the blowing up of the *Baron De Kalb* by a hidden torpedo, seventeen having been planted in the river without wires attached to them. The water having risen two or three feet during the night enabled all the vessels but the *De Kalb* to pass over them. I am not sure that we shall be able to raise the *De Kalb*, as she sank in twenty feet of water, and we cannot yet ascertain her injuries, but every effort will be made. I ordered her guns and every article that could be got at to be removed, and this duty was performed under the most difficult circumstances, every gun and carriage was saved undamaged; also everything else of value.

Officers and men vied with each other in endeavoring to save the guns and stores. The work had all to be performed in 15 or 20 feet of water; and the officers set the example in diving down to make fast to the gun-carriages. All the small arms were saved in the same way, also the Paymaster's books and Government funds. We are somewhat compensated for the loss of the *De Kalb*, by the result of this expedition. Five of the largest and best boats that ever ran in this river were destroyed by our rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. They burnt eight, the end one small one was captured. The

[illegible] the last [illegible]

[illegible] could have [illegible] symbol, and [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of transports. [illegible] the destruction [illegible] combined [illegible] captured five heavy guns and a lighter [illegible] all the ammunition and stores of the enemy. The rebels cannot afford to lose all this material of war; it frees the Yazoo River of rebel troops.

As the people of Yazoo City did not take the trouble to warn us of the existence of torpedoes after the enemy fled, which they had an opportunity of doing, three thousand bales of cotton were seized by Gen. HERRON to pay for the gunboat which was lost through their treachery. The loss to the enemy, in this expedition, has been all the guns left on Yazoo River, $300,000 worth of steamers, $550,000 worth of cotton, and as much more in other stores necessary for the maintenance of an army.

The officers and men composing the naval part of the expedition have lost no reputation on account of the sinking of the *De Kalb*, but have exhibited a perseverance and attention to duty worthy of the highest praise. Their labor in recovering their guns and stores will not be surpassed by any one on any other occasion.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral, Comd'g Miss. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The Battle of Elk Creek—Cooper Defeated and Driven South of Canadian River—He is there Reinforced by Cabell.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT BLUNT, C. N., Monday, July 20, 1863.

On the night of the 16th Maj.-Gen. BLUNT left Fort Blunt, with only two of his personal Staff, Lieut.-Col. MOONLIGHT, Chief of Staff, and Capt. LOSEE, Aid-de-Camp, and reached the command of Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL, of the Sixth Kansas, at 2½ o'clock A. M., of the 17th inst. He at once ordered out a battalion of the Sixth Kansas and one section of the Second Kansas battery, crossed over the Verdigris at daylight, and reached the Arkansas River at 8 A. M.; crossed that river in the face of the enemy's pickets, and proceeded some ten miles to the Creek Agency, and there learned positively that the rebel pickets had retired to Honey Springs, where were Gen. COOPER's headquarters, about twenty-five miles distant. Gen. BLUNT's object in crossing the Arkansas River above the fort was to get in behind COOPER's pickets stationed at the mouth of Grand River, and capture them, and then slip down on COOPER before he had obtained information of his approach. This plan, however, was frustrated by the alarm gun at the Creek Agency. The entire command then crossed Grand and Arkansas Rivers, and proceeded during the night in the direction of the enemy. It met their advance guard (a Texas regiment) on a creek five miles from Honey Springs, and compelled it to retire, with a loss of one men killed and two wounded; following them on closely, we again engaged their pickets on Elk Creek, where COOPER's command was posted in a strong position behind brush fences and in a cornfield; by 8 o'clock in the morning of the 17th inst. the line of battle was formed as follows:

Col. JUDSON commanding the right wing, with a portion of the Third Wisconsin cavalry and two mountain howitzers and four pieces of the Second Kansas battery; the First regiment Kansas colored Volunteer infantry, in command of Col. J. M. WILLIAMS, and Second Indian regiment, in command of Lieut.-Col. SNOW.

Col. PHILLIPS commanding left wing, with battalion of Sixth Kansas cavalry, HOPKINS' four-gun battery, (the same captured from COOPER on the 22d of October, 1862, at Fort Wayne,) the Second Colorado infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. DODD, and the First regiment Indian, in command of Col. WATTLES.

The entire command was ordered into line of battle at once. The enemy had chosen his own position, which was very strong; but our forces covered their lines beautifully, and swept everything before them. One of the enemy's guns was dismounted and captured, as well as a stand of colors belonging to a Texas regiment. The fight continued for a distance of three miles. When the enemy was completely routed, broke and fled in every direction, we had no cavalry fit to pursue, and so their main forces soon escaped beyond our reach. One ambulance was captured, and about 400 stands of arms. To prevent us from getting their supplies, they fired their commissary train; but we succeeded in getting a quantity of flour, sugar, bacon and salt, which was greatly needed by our men. Our forces in all numbered about 2,500 fighting men; the enemy's about 5,400. Our loss in killed was 12, wounded 36. The enemy's loss in killed was from 125 to 200; wounded 75, all dangerously—the slightly wounded getting away; prisoners, about 100. Among the wounded and captured were five officers. Our command was short of ammunition, and started with two days' rations in haversacks and two in wagons, and so were compelled to return to Fort Blunt. The rebel wounded were cared for, and left in charge of Surgeon LYMAN PRENTISS.

On the 19th the command returned to Fort Blunt, having been completely successful to its move upon the foe. COOPER returned to the south side of the Canadian River, 45 miles from the battle-ground. He has since been reinforced by Gen. COBELL, with 2,000 men and four pieces of artillery.

During the engagement all our forces behaved finely and did good service, but the daring and bravery of the Second Colorado, Col. LOCKETT, and the First regiment K. C. V., Col. WILLIAMS, were in the thickest of the fight. These regiments took the battery and the stand of colors from the Texas regiment. Col. WILLIAMS fell at the head of his men, having received a very severe, but we think not fatal, shot from the enemy. He was the only officer wounded during the fight.

I hope Gen. BLUNT will soon have forces sent him sufficient to follow the retreating foe. If so, he will clear his district of the rebels before the first of January next. At present his hands are tied for the want of forces *alone*. Give him the necessary forces, and he will succeed, as he has the confidence of both officers and men in his command.

I have no doubt but as soon as we can move on to Red River, we can organize any number of colored regiments.

Gen. J. T. Boyle a Candidate for Congress.

Brig.-Gen. J. T. BOYLE, who has for some time been in command of the Louisville (Ky.) District, has announced his intention of running for Congress in the district which the late Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN would have represented. In his card declaring himself a candidate, he says:

I am a Union man. My devotion to the Union and the Constitution will not be questioned by the loyal citizens of the State. I have illustrated my fealty to the Union and the Government of my country, both in the field and before the people. I am unalterably for the Union, the Constitution, and maintenance of the National Government, and I am, and ever will be, ready to serve my country in the field, or elsewhere, as the interests of my State and country may demand.

I stand upon the platform of the Union Democratic party of this State. The venerable statesman, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, whose death all men now mourn, gave to his countryman a rich legacy in his great speech at Lexington, setting forth principles of exalted patriotism and wise policy. He was a patriot. All men awarded him wisdom. The people of Kentucky venerated and loved him. If chosen your representative, I shall faithfully endeavor to illustrate my love of country by a most earnest advocacy of the principles declared by our illustrious fellow-citizen now dead.

I am for the suppression of the rebellion by the armed power of the Government. I shall advocate all means necessary to enable the Federal Government to suppress the rebellion and maintain the supremacy of the national authority. Whenever the rebellion shall have been effectually suppressed, I shall advocate the restoration of the States and the people to all their rights under the Constitution of the United States and the respective States. I am opposed to all radicalism. I am for moderation, and would administer justice tempered by mercy to all; but no false sympathy, no misguided prejudice shall ever swerve me from an honest and true devotion to the National Government, and to the maintenance of its supreme authority. I shall yield to the constituted authorities my support in their efforts to crush the rebellion. The mistaken policy of men—the opinions and avowed principles of men—shall not affect a just support of the Government, to enable it to crush out the last vestige of rebellion, and maintain the liberties of the people.

As far as practicable I will see my fellow-citizens, and in person present my views.

J. T. BOYLE.

—Mr. H. M. Prentiss, of Bangor, and Richard H. Derby, of Boston, students at Cambridge, arrived in Bangor Tuesday evening, in a couple of wherries, which they had rowed all the way from Boston to that city. The Bangor *Whig* says they followed the coast, making the distance rowed something over three hundred miles. Notwithstanding bad weather and fogs, they made the journey in twelve days, rowing from Camden to Bangor, forty miles, the last day.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

The *City of Manchester*, of the Inman line, which left Liverpool on July 22 and Queenstown on July 23, at noon, arrived here yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by the *America* at this port and by the *Arabia* at Halifax.

In our files by this arrival we find the following matters of interest:

The Alabama and Georgia.

The following dispatch, dated Rio Janeiro, June 25, was posted in the Liverpool Underwriters' rooms. It will be observed that the facts stated, in the main, have already been reported here:

"The *J. W. Sever*, from Boston to Hong Kong, put in here to land the Captain and ten of the crew of the American bark *Good Hope*, from Boston to the Cape of Good Hope, burnt at sea by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*. The American ship *Gernett*, arrived here, reports having spoken, on the Line, the Federal vessel-of-war *Onward*, formerly a merchant vessel, whose commander said that he was in search of the Confederate cruisers, and was going to Bahia to inquire where he was likely to fall in with them. The *Onward* mounts 13 guns, and carries 150 men. The *George Griswold* (American ship) arrived here on the 19th of June, from Cardiff; was boarded by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, near Cape Trist, and released on signing a bond for $100,000, payable on the conclusion of the war. The *Jabez Snow*, from Liverpool and Cardiff, for Montevideo, with coal, was burnt by the Confederate steamer *Alabama* on the 29th May, 15° S. 34° W., and the *Amazonia*, from New-York to Monte Video, was also burned by the same steamer about the same place. Both crews were put on board the Hamburg schooner *Wideo* and have arrived here. Some days previous to the detention of the *George Griswold* the *Georgia* took the American ship *Dictator*, bound from Liverpool to Hong Kong with a cargo of coal. The English ship *Conagoon* was boarded by a boat from the *Georgia* on the 11th; the officers examined the Englishman's papers, asked the number and cargoes of vessels sailing from New-York to Brazil and let him go."

Pernambuco papers of the 12th state that the *Florida* has taken possession of the Roca Islands, a small group of desert rocks, near the island of Fernando Norrons, as her base of operations. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has published stringent regulations as to the future exclusion of the Confederate cruisers from Brazilian ports, except in real cases of stress of weather or legitimate repairs.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* furnishes the following extract from a letter written by Capt. GINN, of the *Jabez Snow*, under date of Rio Janeiro, June 17:

"The captors took place on the 29th of May, in lat. about 40° 30' S., and lon. about 34° W. After plundering the ship of everything that excited their cupidity, the officers and crew of the *Alabama* set fire to her. I was a prisoner on board the *Alabama* six days, when I was paroled and sent on board the Hanoverian brig *Widoe*, from London for Rio, where we arrived on the 12th inst. I have lost everything but one trunk filled with clothes.

When the ship, with her sails and rigging, was enveloped in flames, presenting a sublime spectacle, I stood in the midst of the officers on the quarter deck, when I could witness the expression of every feeling elicited by the scene. The only man that exhibited any feelings of satisfaction was SEMMES. He regretted that he had not an artist to portray the scene to all its beauty. The families of many of the crew of the *Alabama* are receiving half-monthly orders, paid by FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., in Liverpool."

The Times on Confederate Prospects in the North.

The *Times* of July 23, in a leader, contends that LEE has suffered no decisive repulse, and supports its views as follows: "Gen. LEE's forces," it says, "marched from the scene of battle by a road to the left of the Federal position, and the day after the engagement they were unmolested at Emmettsburgh, a place so far on this road that they must have been almost in the rear of the Federal army. Thence he has been for ten days moving all his trains, his wounded, his supplies, and, no doubt, an immense mass of booty quietly toward the Potomac, and all accounts seem to agree that he has succeeded in passing them over to Virginia unmolested. It may be intended that his army should follow, but his movements show no sign of the confusion inseparable from a retreat in the face of a victorious enemy. His troops are described as steadily preparing for another battle somewhere near the old ground of last year's struggle with MCCLELLAN, and we are informed that none of them have yet crossed the river; on the contrary, it is said he has received heavy reinforcements from Gen. BEAUREGARD's army. LEE's position is such that his retreat to Virginia in a case of necessity is secure unless the Federals can detail a sufficient force to operate on his communications South of the Potomac. His rear communications at a short distance from the river are at Williamsport, the point at which he crossed, and where his wounded and supplies have been passing over during the last few days. In the battle which appears to be impending, Gen. MEADE is attacking a position which a larger army than his own has selected at his own pleasure, and the result of the struggle must be extremely critical. It may and like so many others, in a drawn battle, but defeat to either army would be dangerous if not ruinous.

As to the question of peace, the *Times* remarks that if the North can only obtain recruits at the cannon's mouth, it is time indeed to discuss peace in the Cabinet.

The Surrender of Vicksburgh.

Questions have been raised in England as to the authenticity of the statement that Vicksburgh had surrendered, and doubts upon the subject had become so strong that large numbers of people refused to believe the statement. Its confirmation was anxiously awaited by the next steamer.

The Hamburg Exhibition.

Correspondence of the London Star.

HAMBURG, Friday, July 17.

The weather during the Exhibition week has been by no means as agreeable as the public could have wished. Frequent showers have somewhat damped the ardor of visitors, as it must be confessed that comfortable and portly gentlemen and well-dressed ladies do not find it pleasant to gaze at prize sheep or premium bulls, or even delicate machinery, in a driving rain storm. They are, however, indefatigable, and during the respites in the pluvial demonstrations resolve themselves with the utmost vivacity and alacrity into inspecting Committees of the whole.

A very curious and amusing trial of traction engines took place yesterday, some seven or eight machines competing, including those of AVELING & PRATER, of Rochester, and BATSCHUL, of Norfolk. The process was left to the grounds at about 2 P. M., each engine drawing heavy weights in the shape of threshing machines, and proceeded to gambol along some of the principal boulevards of Hamburg, attracting large crowds of amazed spectators. The engines worked very favorably, one made in Berlin moving with the greatest velocity, but not being under manageable guidance.

In the machinery on the grounds England is ably represented, the well-known firms of Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, of Reading; Marshall, Sons & Co., of Gainsborough; Hornby & Sons, of Grantham; Barrows & Co., of Banbury; Thomas Green & Co., of the Smithfield Iron Works, Holborn-hill, London; and Priest & Woolnough, of Kingston-Thames, being among those who have with enterprise and liberality brought extensive mechanical apparatus to the Exhibition.

As a general rule the managers of the Exhibition are very courteous and agreeable to the exhibitors, though there are certain features of the management which appear very narrow-minded to those accustomed to the liberality of English agricultural and mechanical displays. For instance, not only do the exhibitors pay for the space they use, but they are also obliged, like the general public, to pay for their admission tickets. The show, otherwise, is hardly more than creditable to Hamburg enterprise, for it might readily be expected that a rich commercial city like this could afford to expend on such an enterprise more than the 160,000 thalers, the estimated outlay. The building and fencing were erected on contract with a carpenter for 70,000 thalers, the contractor, at the close of the Exhibition, to have for his own property end to remove at his own expense the material. Already half of the entire outlay has been returned from the sale of tickets, and yet the citizens of Hamburg are complacently, though sadly, declaring that the Exhibition does not in any way benefit the city; apparently forgetting that thousands of strangers are attracted hither, and that their mere presence and the sums they expend will have its effect, even in a great opulent place like this. The rumor, however, that the hotel proprietors, restaurateurs, and lodging-house keepers of Hamburg intend to erect a memorial on the site of the Exhibition, in monument of the present great jubilee of extraordinary and unparalleled prices, is, as I am informed by one of their number, quite untrue.

English horses attract a great share of attention, though there are on the ground few of our famed racers. Breeding mares are much sought after, and will bring high prices. The splendid bull exhibited by Mr. THOMAS BARNES, although it failed to win the premium it so richly deserved, has found a liberal purchaser. Mr. M'CORMICK, the American reaping-machine inventor, takes the gold medal, though it was at first designed to give no gold, but four silver medals to this branch of manufacture; in which case Mr. MCCORMICK would have received one for his English machine. An American—CAMPBELL, of Vermont—also takes the first premium for bucks and ewes.

An admirable dog show in the vicinity, though quite distinct from the exhibition, attracts many of its visitors, and a finer collection of canine specimens has seldom been seen.

The Exhibition shows but few of the usual concomitants of such enterprises. There are none of the familiar booths and circuses and show-tents in the vicinity, though wide, grassy fields near by offer

[illegible] arrangements [illegible] the chief day—are made in view of an immense crowd. Thirteen gates will be opened, and each visitor is expected to come with just eight schillings (about sixpence) in his hand, as no tickets are sold and no change given.

The Committee are preparing the list of English prizes, which will be very numerous. The main features of the catalogue either has been or will soon be forwarded to London by telegraph.

Count Persigny and His Wife.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: "The Court has decreed the separation *a mensa et thoro* of Count and Countess DE PERSIGNY. It is no business of mine to report scandals, and when I go to Mabille, I make a point of never seeing anybody who wishes to be invisible; and if an ex-Minister cannot manage his own "interior" life, it is no business of your correspondent's. Good-natured friends have stories of all shades, about both husband wife, and I believe it is not the first time that ladies have been found to side with Monsieur, while the gentlemen all vote *en masse* for Madame."

Communication with America.

A Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"At a meeting of the Cork Harbor Commissioners, on Wednesday, July 15, a subject was introduced which in this point of view demands immediate attention. The *Scotia*, the largest steamer of the Cunard line, after a rapid passage from New-York, arrived off the old Head of Kinsale on the Thursday previous. Her course was then checked by a dense fog, and nearly twenty-four hours was stated to have occurred between the arrival at that point and the landing of the mails. A representation was made by Messrs. D. and C. McIver to the Harbor Commissioners, on behalf of the Cunard Company, asserting that the chief cause of detention was a sunken danger called Daunt Rock, about seven miles to the southwest of Roche's Point. Capt. O'BRIEN, the Harbormaster, informed the Board that the rock is at present only marked by a buoy, which in foggy weather is quite undiscernible. But for this obstacle there would be no difficulty in reaching the entrance with no other guidance than soundings, even in a fog. While it remains no large vessels can venture to approach in thick weather. The Harbor-master urged that a lightship should be placed upon the spot, for that the rock, which is only twelve yards long, and has only ten feet of water on it at low tide, should be blown up. From the discussion which ensued it appears that the rock is outside the jurisdiction of the Cork Harbor Commissioners, and that when it was mooted on a former occasion the Board had applied to the Admiralty, by whom they were referred to the Ballast Board, but no notice has been taken of their communication, though the latter body had recognized the site of the rock as being within their jurisdiction by having placed a buoy upon it. A Committee was formed to take action in the matter, the urgency of which must be admitted by every one."

The Cork *Examiner*, of July 23, says:

"The Grand Jury yesterday passed two very important resolutions. The first was agreeing to a proposal from Mr. REUTER to erect and maintain a line of telegraphic communication from Cork to Crookhaven and Cape Clear, in order to meet the steamers and obtain the American mails some hours earlier than at present. The other was a resolution in favor of establishing telegraphic communications between the different coast guard stations along our seaboard, so that immediate information of any unusual occurrence could be instantly furnished to the authorities."

The Inscription on the Monument of the Prince Consort.

A CRITICISM BY MR. SPURGEON.

From the London Herald, July 22.

On Sunday last, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, in the most emphatic and eloquent terms, expressed the coincidence of his opinions with those of Rev. Dr. CANDLISH, relative to the inscription lately placed over the Memorial to the Prince Consort. He observed that the ministers of Christ were on all occasions bound under the most solemn obligations to stand manfully by the truths of the Gospel, and firmly to maintain the essentials of Christianity, even in the face of those sitting in high places. He, therefore, held with Dr. CANDLISH in his late noble stand against an inscription which was, beyond all question of doubt, of Romish origin. The late Prince would, he believed, have utterly repudiated such an inscription had he been alive, for the great and good Prince was a Christian and a Protestant in every sense of the word. It was recorded of him by Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL that his last words, upon his death-bed, were:

"Nothing in my hands I bring;
Only to the Cross I cling."

It was contrary to the views which His Royal Highness had invariably entertained, that in the face of the whole Christian public a Romish inscription should be placed prominently before the eyes of the public; and he (Mr. SPURGEON) regretted to observe that, instead of finding Dr. CANDLISH lauded for the distinguished and honorable part he had taken in standing by the truths of the Gospel, a howl of indignation should have been set up against that imminent minister of Christ for the denunciation of this Romish inscription, which he had had the manliness and honesty to make. Where, he asked, were the boldness of LUTHER, the fire of KNOX, the spirit of the early Reformers? Had the timidity of ERASMUS again descended upon the Church, that she must be allow Romanism to be publicly proclaimed over the Prince's grave with impunity?

A Curious Scene in the House of Lords.

From the Court Journal.

The honorable and learned member for Westminster, Sir DE LACY EVANS, who has fought many brilliant battles in Spain, and who invaded the Crimea without loss of life or limb, measured his full length on the floor of the House of Commons, the other evening, in very distressing and undignified manner. The honorable and gallant gentleman was passing in front of the Treasury Bench, when his spurs got entangled, some way or other, in the long legs of the Right Honorable F. PEEL, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and the result was that he lost his balance and sprawled over the feet of the whole Cabinet! Lord PALMERSTON most fortunately managed to get his legs out of the way in time, and escaped disaster, but Mr. MILNER GIBSON and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were sadly spurred, although they good-naturedly picked up the member for Westminster and set him upright. Mr. FREDERICK PEEL rubbed his shins, as well he might—an operation which occasioned no small amount of amusement to the occupants of the Treasury Bench opposite. For the future, it is clear that Sir DE LACY must either abandon the use of spurs in the House of Commons, or Mr. FREDERICK PEEL must keep his legs out of the way. The former, we need scarcely say, is far more easy of accomplishment than the latter.

The Life of Cæsar and the Late Emperor Napoleon.

The following is given by a correspondent of the *Independance Belge*: "The incident I am about to relate occurred at the commencement of the reign of Louis PHILIPPE. The EX-Queen CAROLINE of Naples had come to Paris to see the King, and support personally some claims on the French Government. At that period the writer of this letter was in possession of a large number of documents referring to the history of the Bonaparte family. It is well known that when Kings JOSEP

can direction and sometimes in another, sometimes against men of one set of opinions and sometimes against those of another, have from time to time occurred in this city and elsewhere. When applauded they have been applauded loudly; when condemned they have been condemned feebly. Now one set of partisans and now another have spoken of them as "just outbreaks of popular indignation" or "patriotic uprisings of the people."

Conservative and prudent men have watched the growth of this evil with alarm, and foreseen and dreaded the harvest. They saw that it was in violation of and in hostility to the fundamental principles upon which all government and all society rests. They have sought to remind those in authority, and those having influence, that it was their solemn duty to inspire the people with respect for all law, by never deviating from it themselves; and to make the people understand that obedience to law was the first duty of the citizen. They have proclaimed that, as there was no safety for the nation except in a faithful adherence to the Constitution, so there was no security for the people but in unbending respect for and obedience to the laws and the authorities of the land. Warning the legislative power of the State and nation against the enactment of unconstitutional laws, they have insisted and ever will insist that the Courts and not the people are to sit in judgment upon the constitutionality of an act, and that, until declared by the Courts to be unconstitutional, resistance to it by force and violence is criminal.

These warnings have not been heeded. The evil teachings of misguided and wicked men have not been without their effect. They have taken deep root in the popular mind. Infidelity to constitutional and legal obligations has produced its crops of evils. This infidelity and the false teachings and examples of partisans of various sects and parties—aided as they have been by causes and elements which are always actively at work in times of war and civil convulsions—urged on by the spirit of lawlessness which they have created, have recently produced in this City an outbreak which resulted in violence and enormities without a parallel in the history of the country. The immediate cause of this was opposition to the enforcement of the conscription law; but this cause would have been wholly inadequate to the result if the poison of constitutional and loyal infidelity and of false teaching and pernicious example had not been infused into the popular mind.

The outbreak was fearful, its results dreadful. Whatever may have been the causes, and whoever may have been responsible for the terrible consequences, one thing is certain, the plea of resistance to the draft affords no justification or excuse, and it is the duty of every public officer and private citizen to labor with all his strength to bring to justice and to judgment the men who have violated all law, outraged all decency and trampled upon all rights.

It is very clear that the mob, originating as it did, with the single object of resisting the draft, soon came under the control of ruffians and cut-laws. Those who first participated in it probably did not contemplate the results which followed. Yet they were inevitable. The elements of every mob, no matter what may be its original object or design, are anarchy and ruin; and the one which has so lately disgraced this City has given evidence of this by pitting in peril the lives and property of innocent people, by burning orphan asylums, burning and plundering private residences, sacking stores and warehouses, robbing citizens upon the public streets, and committing murders too horrible to record. Can the plea of resistance to the draft afford any excuse for such enormities as these? Do not those who entered upon those scenes of violence, with no other object than to destroy enrollments and delay the execution of a law to the provisions of which they were opposed, shudder at the results which they have been instrumental in producing? Can one honest man be found in this community who, after the experience of the last few weeks, does not in his heart condemn, this day, the whole theory of violent resistance to law? Does not every man in this great City—high or low, rich or poor—this day realize with ten-times more force than ever before, that his appeal should be to the Courts, not to violence; that there is no safety for the citizen or the State but in a rigid obedience to the laws, in a profound respect for the constituted authorities of the land, and in a determined maintenance and preservation of order and public peace, at all times, under all circumstances and at all hazards, and that without all these there is no security for home or family, property or life?

You must pardon me, gentlemen, for detaining you so long. I have made these suggestions with a definite object and purpose. I trust they may not be wholly without effect. Whatever we may be able to do as individuals in allaying popular irritation and in removing or counteracting, as far as it may be just and proper, the causes which produced it, let us unite in doing with all the ability we possess. We stand here, however, to-day, not as individuals, but as public officers charged with grave responsibilities. Let us not shrink from them. Let us remember that we are not partisans, but sworn officers of the law, determined at all hazards to enforce law and preserve order, to protect the innocent and punish the guilty. It is our duty to teach all men that those who burn asylums and houses and stores are guilty of arson, and shall be punished for that offence; that those who plunder and appropriate to themselves other men's goods, upon the highways or elsewhere, with or without violence, as the case may be, become subject to and will suffer the penalties affixed to the crime of robbery and larceny; that a rioter is an enemy of society and an offender against the law, and *that the punishment for murder is death.*

Doing this, we shall be discharging our public duties, failing to do it, we shall be false to our consciences and our oaths.

Gentlemen, the prisons are full of persons charged with crime. I call upon you to examine every case, fearlessly, fairly and impartially; let no prejudice or passion influence you; deal honestly, do justly. Be especially cautious in considering evidence of identity—upon this point mistakes may easily be made. Every man is presumed innocent until proved guilty. In our determination to do prompt and speedy justice, let us earnestly strive that no injustice shall be done. However excited and violent others may be, we must be cool and careful. Let us bring no disrespect upon the law or the Courts by either too much or too little zeal. In maintaining law let us not trample upon it; in sustaining justice let us not violate it.

When you have presented to this Court indictments against those whom you believe to be guilty, they shall be brought to a speedy trial before a petit jury, and if convicted, shall be promptly sentenced to suffer the penalties of the law.

In conclusion, let me say we have no time to lie idle. Every consideration demands that all of us should work diligently. The press of business is great. I must urge upon you to remain in session as many hours each day as the District-Attorney may desire. Personal convenience must yield to public necessity, and public necessity demands of you, and of me, and of every officer of the Court, untiring labor and devotion. Let us, therefore, labor diligently, each in his proper sphere, striving to do all he can toward preserving the public peace, restoring the public confidence, and meting out prompt and speedy justice to all offenders against the laws.

After being out about two hours, the Grand Jury came into Court with indictments against thirteen persons, all of whom were arrested for crimes committed during the riots. The prisoners were brought up from the Tombs, and arraigned before the Court. They all pleaded not guilty, and their trials were fixed for an early date.

The following are the names of the prisoners arraigned:

Dennis Carey and Mark J. Silver, for murder, in killing and hanging a negro in Twenty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue.

Michael Doyle and John Connary, for robbery in the first degree.

Wm. Watson, Joseph Marshall, Patrick Sheron and John Hagan, for robbery in the first degree.

Charles Spencer and John Riley, for burglary in the third degree.

Theodore Arnold and Thomas Cooney, for grand larceny from the Bull's Head Hotel.

Patrick Coleman, for grand larceny from Brooks' clothing store.

Michael Leary and Dennis Walsh, for grand larceny from James S. Gibbons, whose house was robbed and burnt.

Mary Kennedy, for grand larceny from the same party.

F. X. Crawley and Thomas Cooney, for riot.

The prisoners were a hard-looking set of customers, and many of them had received bruises about the head and face. The case of Sheron and Hagan, for highway robbery, will be the first tried this morning.

The Court adjourned to 10 A. M., to-day.

Additional Claims for Damages.

The following additional claims for damegns done by the late mob, were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

G. Weiss, No. 8 Albany-st.	$65 25
Robert Campbell, No. 528 10th-av.	2,223 76
Alexander Wokatsch, No. 679 3d-av.	645 00
Ellen Wilson, Colored Orphan Asylum	355 00
Eliza A. Prall, No. 1,190 Broadway	373 00
Elizabeth Claus, No. 86 Greenwich-st.	200 00
Charles Engel, No. 86 Greenwich-st.	1,801 00
Hannah M. Prall, No. 1,190 Broadway	429 00
Joanna H. Prall, No. 1,190 Broadway	432 90
Samuel J. Scottron, No. 8 Catharine-st.	818 32
Charles Weldon, No. 115 West 27th-st., colored.	445 25
David Thomson, E. av. 21st-st. and 2d-av.	22 57
Wm. E. Wheaton, 44th-st. and Madison-av.	171 75
Harman Degleon, No. 679 3d-av.	1,070 00
Cath. H. Prall, No. 1,190 Broadway.	272 00
St. George's Church, No. 283 Avenue B	100 00
Jacob Heppock, 2d-av and 22d-st.	419 65
Isaac Brown, 92d-st., near 3d-av.	145 00
Mary Oswell, loss of farm	500 00
Edward Corfield, No. 528 10th-av.	964 76
John Wokatsch, No. 679 3d-av.	316 00
Richard Wokatsch, No. 679 3d-av.	41 50
Chas. B. Stockwell, No. 22 West 28th-st.	1,810 50
Wm. H. Birchard, Allerton's Hotel	65 00
John Farrell, 40th-st and 2d-av	71 00
Julia Bush, Colored Orphan Asylum	289 00
Erastus Brainard, Jr., Lexington-av and 46th-st.	960 00
Miona Frank, No. 679 3d-av.	815 50
Jacob Frank, No. 679 3d-av.	250 00
Robert Lennox, 3d-av. and 58th-st	672 00
Mary A. Craw, No. 92 West 34th-st.	330 25
Rebecca Reubins, 3d-av. and 128th-st.	1,402 35
Weehawken Ferry Company	7,447 00
T. C. Gill, No. 155 East 126th-st.	710 00
E. D. Grieff, No. 92 Front-st., loss of property	236 00
James Harper, No. 533 3d-av.	345 00
Henry Frank, No. 679 3d-av	2,729 95
Joseph Warren, No. 791 2d-av.	365 68
Thomas W. Kelly, No. 553 2d-av.	201 12
Julia Crawford, No. 219 West 28th-st.	46 37
Mary Ann Pinkerton, No. 425 Grand-st.	9,765 00
Jane Frank, No. 679 3d-av.	437 00
John B. Miller, 86th-st. and 3d-av.	3,100 00
Justus Palmer, robbed and beaten	484 50
F. D. Newburgh, 35-av. and 33d-st.	$98 16
Jane Franklin, No. 2d 7th-av.	204 76
Maria Fraser, No. 20 West 33d-st.	339 65
W. Wells, No. 183 Broadway, robbed	274 37
Philip Frank, No. 679 3d-av.	2,343 20
Wm. Irving, 2d-av. and 22d-st.	468 40
Union Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance	239 25
W. A. Morand, No. 421 Grand-st.	200 25
Jane Leslie, Broadway and 29th-st.	200 00
H. G. Bailey, No. 19 West 28th-st.	453 00
G. G. Steuter, Harlem	219 50
W. C. Barr, No. 344 2d-av.	632 20
Thos. Shanley, Harlem	110 00
Thos L. Disbrow, New-Rochelle	1,284 96
Mary Costello, No. 97 West 33d-st.	279 00
Francis De Lilly and others, No. 97 West 33d-st.	647 00
P. T. Traynagen, Harlem	273 50
John Hayes, 2d-st.	2,500 00
Alex. E. Orr, destruction of grain elevator	34,000 00
Henry A. Lindman, 136 Liberty-st.	422 50

The following are additional claims by colored people:

Baker E. Hall, No. 114 West Broadway	$135 00
Peter Robertson, No. 27 Broome-st.	48 00
Catharine Van Martyr, No. 41 Thomas-st.	120 00
Susan Thomas, West 29th-st., near 6th-av.	26 00
Samuel Bogart, 36th-st., near 8th-av.	76 00
Wm. H. Elbert, 36th-st., near 10th-av.	335 00
Israel Valentine, No. 118 West 19th-st.	40 00
L. F. Ludlow, Avenue A and 118 h-st.	160 00
Wm. H. and Eliza Haight, Leonard-st.	80 00
Sarah Trimmer, No. 101 West 18th-st.	55 00
Sarah Ann Easely, No. 35 Cannon-st.	20 00
Elizabeth Green, No. 95 West 32d-st.	260 00
Elizabeth Dixon, No. 27 Leonard-st.	120 00
Eliza Jane Tappen, No. 40 Ridge-st.	70 00
Hester Tingle, No. 45 Pitt-st.	116 00
Margaret Bush, No. 9 York-st.	32 00
Lucinda Robleson, No. 13 York-st.	182 00
Alsen Van Martyr, No. 41 Thomas-st.	40 00
Julia Rich, No. 27 Leonard-st.	50 00
Robert Wells, No. 114 East 29th-st.	120 00
Samuel P. Simmons, No. 63 Sullivan-st.	209 00
Eliza Brown, No. 66 West 32d-st.	125 00
Sarah Crawford, 5th-av. and 43d-st.	250 00
L. M. Clarke, Colored Orphan Asylum	200 00
Elizabeth Johnson, No. 40 Thomas-st.	176 00
Emily L. Robinson, No. 222 West 28th-st.	135 00
Elmira Deboise, No. 96 West 30th-st.	180 00
Stephen Benson, No. 74 Roosevelt-st.	285 00
Daniel Townsend, No. 40 Ridge-st.	120 00
Margaret Keary, No. 113 West 27th-st.	142 25
Thomas F. Barnswell, No. 56 New-Chambers-st.	600 00
Francis Day, No. 99 West 33d-st.	250 00
Geo. Rogers, No. 95 West 33d-st.	201 90
Mary Wilson, No. 113 West 27th-st.	251 11
Henry Harden, 29th-st.	255 00
Julia Bond, No. 35 5th-st.	125 00
Susan Styles, No. 113 West 27th-st.	200 00
Joseph Simmons, No. 273 West 28th-st.	371 00
Elisabeth Cliff, No. 95 West 32d-st.	49 00
Elisabeth Cisco, No. 95 West 18th-st.	200 00
Caroline Smith, No. 95 West 32d-st.	250 00
George Gurtney, No. 113 West 27th-st.	305 00
Celecha A. Cox, No. 128 Mott-st.	200 00
Margaret Jackson, 28th-st and 7th-av.	300 00
Georgiana Anderson, No. 345 West 28th-st.	350 00
Adaline Cane, 7th-av. and 32d-st.	225 00
Anna Jasper, No. 19 Mulberry-st.	220 30
Ann M. Watson, No. 112 West 33d-st.	116 00
Emily Bell, No. 94 West 28th-st.	156 00
Robert Tappen, No. 40 Ridge-st.	300 00

There are about twenty extra claims from $10 to $50. Altogether, nine hundred claims have been filed.

Sun-Stroke Cases—Deaths, &c.

JAMES GRANT, of No. 64 Mulberry-street, was sun-struck, and subsequently died in the New-York Hospital.

THOMAS WALSH, a native of Ireland, 60 years of age, who lived in Frankfort-street, died from the effects of the heat.

JAMES DONOHUE, 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland, died suddenly at No. 25 Batavia-street.

JAMES CROSBY died suddenly at No. 73 James-street. He was 28 years of age.

A woman named BROWN called at the house No. 254 East Fifteenth-street, and, falling on the floor, expired soon afterward. Her remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

ALICE DONOVAN, an Irish woman, 50 years of age, died suddenly at No. 108 Bayard-street, while carrying a pail of water up stairs.

BRIDGET SMITH died suddenly at No. 75 Mulberry-street. She was 35 years of age, and born in Ireland.

DANIEL O'NEIL, an Irish laborer, 23 years of age, died suddenly at No. 6 Minden-place. He was a man of intemperate habits.

THOMAS FARNEN, a man 56 years of ago, was found lying dead on the floor of his room at No. 4 Mission-place. He was in the habit of drinking to excess.

MICHAEL LYNCH, a discharged soldier of the Thirty-seventh regiment N. Y. V., was overpowered by the heat corner of Peck-slip and Water-street; he was conveyed to his residence, No. 22 Mulberry-street.

THOMAS MORPHY, who lived at No. 112 Rivington-street, was sun-struck and fell on the pavement corner of Grand and Chrystie streets; he was taken home.

An unknown man was drowned in the dock, foot of Sixteenth-street East River, early yesterday morning. He stripped to bathe, and jumping off the pier was not seen afterward. His clothes were conveyed to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house for identification, where they can be seen by applying to Capt. MOUNT.

A man, whose name is unknown, came across the East River in one of the Houston-street ferry-boats, and while leaving the ferry-house was overpowered by the heat and fell to the pavement. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a state of insensibility.

A street-sweeper, named PATRICK MCGOWAN, was sun-struck corner of Hubert and Hudson streets; he was taken to his residence, No. 162 Church-street.

THOMAS MCCARTY was overcome with the heat in Canal-street and taken home; he is a woman.

A woman named MARY LYNCH, residing at No. 141 Reade-street, died suddenly on the landing of house No. 147 Reade-street. Ton remains were conveyed to the Third Ward Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

NICHOLAS LIVINGS, aged 27 years, born in the United States, late a messenger in the Provost-Marshal's office coroner of Chambers-street and Broadway, was found dead in the office, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by Mr. CHARLES G. STORR, one of the Deputies.

RICHARD QUICK, a driver for Mr. THOMAS WARD, was sun-struck, and dropped dead in the presence of his employer, at No. 116 Franklin-street.

JOHN CALLAHAN, an Irish laborer, 45 years of age, of No. 67 Oliver-street, was sun-struck foot of Grand-street, East River, and died while on the way to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house. While conveying the remains to the Station Officer COLMAN was set upon in Broome-street, near Goerck, by some ruffians, and the dead body wrested from him. Sergeant WOODWARD, hearing of the affair, hastened to the place, and found that the remains had been removed to No. 27 Broome-street. JAMES PEPPERS, the ringleader in the assault, was arrested and committed to answer.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. JAMES G. PARTRIDGE, who lived at No. 137 Eleventh-street, accidentally fell from the second-story window to the pavement and was so badly injured that he died soon afterward. Mr. P. was 60 years of age.

Mr. EDWARD PALMER, of No. 713 Broadway, died suddenly from causes unknown. He was 29 years of age, and born in England.

PATRICK PECKINGHAM, 35 years of age, and born in Ireland, was found lying insensible on the walk in Market-street, near Cherry. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. PECKINGHAM lives at No. 268 Avenun A.

MICHAEL LOREY, 23 years of age, and born in Ireland, was found sun-struck; he was taken home.

JOHN BAKER was found at No. 140 Cherry-street, overcome by the heat. He was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES HENDRICK was sun-struck and conveyed to his residence, No. 20 Hester-street.

WM. DONOGHART, a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, died suddenly at No. 55 Rutgers-street, from the effects of the heat.

THOMAS KIERNAN, a member of the Thirteenth New-York cavalry, while bathing at the foot of Seventieth-street, E. R., was accidentally drowned. The body was not recovered.

Coroner RANNAY yesterday held inquests on the following-named persons, who had been sun-struck:

Robert Portous, No. 137 West 11th-st., aged 65 years, born in Scotland.

James McKinley, No. 176 West 41st-st., aged 32 years, born in New-York.

Henry Strinbey, No. 196 West 21st-st., aged 40 years, born in Germany.

Mathew McElroy, No. 161 West 29th-st., aged 34 years, born in Ireland.

Michael Livings, No. 271 Broadway, aged 27 years.

Wm. Faulkner, No. 184 West 50th-st., aged 40 years, born in Ireland.

Margaret Murphy, Bellevue Hospital, aged 27 years, born in Ireland.

Philip Altmann, No. 401 East 7th-st., aged 70 years, born in Germany.

Mary Lynch, No. 147 Reade-st., aged 60 years, born in Ireland.

Unknown woman, Bellevue Hospital, aged 30 years, born in Ireland.

Joseph Merkeeheff, No. 99 West 31st-st., aged 30 years, born in Germany.

Patrick Winn, No. 367 West 26th-st., aged 36 years, born in Ireland.

THE FOLLOWING CASES WERE HELD BY CORONER NAUMANN.

Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Place of Business.
James Lees	31	England	0 Vandewater-st.
Thomas Walsh	65	Ireland	60 Frankfort-st.
John Raley	31	Ireland	20 Dover-st.
Catharine ———	25	Ireland	74 Wall-st.
Mary Gallagher	43	Ireland	60 Roosevelt-st.
Peter Ullmans	35	Germany	94 Greenwich-st.
Robert Mokiller	49	Scotland	21 Spruce-st.
W. Russell			364 Madison-st.
Catharine Eagleston			218 East 14th-st.
Mary Lynn			133 Cannon-st.
Anna Wakeman			38 Washington-st.
Patrick Ward			15 Mott-st.
Jeremiah Curran			19 Cherry-st.
Wm. Winters			84 Bedford-st.
James Crosby			73 James-st.
James Donohue			25 Batavia-st.
Dan O'Neil			6 Mission-place.
Bridget Smith			75 Mulberry-st.
Gerard Wackendorf			166 Duane-st.
Unknown man			254 East 18th-st.
Unknown man			189 Division-st.
Unknown man			87 James-st.

BY CORONER WILDEY.

James Keating	46	Ireland	90 Laight-st.
Jas. McManus	30	Ireland	188 East 33d-st.
Catharine Egganton	32	Ireland	260 East 14th-st.
Catharine Macorth	40	Ireland	77 Ann-st.
Joseph O Brien	40	Ireland	———
Patrick Hoar	40	Ireland	115 Mott-st.

Elmer Girkin	71	Germany	32 Chatham-st.
John McDermott	35	Ireland	431 East 10th-st.
Thomas Kane	35	Ireland	295 East 14th-st.
Thomas Fortelle	34	Ireland	115 Baxter-st.
Edward Moran	29	New-York	68 Prince-st.
Daniel Barry	—	Ireland	198 West —.
Edward Sabin	29	England	—.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Managers of this Society, at a recent monthly meeting held at their rooms No. 116 Nassau-street, had under consideration an unusual number of applications for Scriptures, particularly from the army and hospitals. One hospital chaplain, located in Virginia says: "We have now 1,500 patients and 17 Bibles all told. There are 21 wards, each 25 feet wide and 150 feet long, each containing as many as they can hold, and some 70 or 80 tents full beside. My object is to place in each building or ward four or five Bibles to be kept in them for the use of the patients. I have almost daily calls for the Bible. The Bible is for active service and I can employ all that you can send, I hope, with God's blessing, for good. Send certainly not less than 200 copies." Large numbers of Scriptures were applied for from Michigan to supply the 10,000 French residents in one of the cities of that State. Application was also made from the Territory of Arizona for Scriptures, mostly in Spanish, to be circulated in that far off but most interesting field. Requests from the navy-merchant service and destitute localities were presented, all of which were promptly and most cheerfully granted. In connection with the work in this country, the Managers directed that the sum of $500 should be immediately forwarded to Burmah, India, to aid in publishing and circulating the Scriptures in the Karen language; also, $500 to Rev. E. C. LORD, of Ningpo, for Chinese Scriptures.

ADDITIONAL CASES OF SUN-STROKE AND SUDDEN DEATH.—The following additional cases of sunstroke were reported at Police Headquarters Monday evening: An unknown man, supposed to be a laborer, fell down in Broome-street, near Broadway, about 5 o'clock and expired almost immediately. Deceased was apparently 48 years of age.... At 4 o'clock P. M. an unknown man was prostrated by the heat as he was coming off the ferry at Houston-street. Deceased was 60 years of age.... A Mrs. BROWN, while making a call at No. 254 East Fifteenth-street, expired suddenly, as is supposed, from the effects of the heat. The body was taken to Bellevue.... About 4 o'clock P. M. MARGARET LYONS died suddenly, from effects of the heat, at No. 133 Carmine-street.... AGNES SAVARI died suddenly, at No. 81 Vandam-street, supposed from effects of the heat.... GEORGE DARBY, residing at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway, expired suddenly in a fit.... JAMES BRADY, while in a state of intoxication, fell in Lewis-street, near Grand, and severely fractured his skull. It is thought he cannot survive.

ANOTHER OF THE ALLEGED MURDERERS OF WILLIAMS.—Capt. DICKSON and Officer JAY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, yesterday arrested WILLIAM BUTNEY, an Irishman, at a sailor's boarding-house in Morris-street, near Washington, charged with having been engaged, with others previously arrested, in the murder of the negro WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in Leroy-street, early in the morning of the 14th ult. WM. MAHER and JOHN LYNCH, of No. 182 Leroy-street, and other witnesses of unimpeachable character, are ready to testify that they saw the prisoner throw a heavy paving-stone on the head of the deceased colored man while he was in the hands of the mob. The accused was committed for examination before Justice QUACKENBOSS. BUTNEY was a fireman on board the Government steam-transport *Belvidere*, and deserted about the 23d ult., as the steamer was nearly ready to go to sea. Recently he had shipped in the navy, and was to have left port yesterday.

THE INVALID CORPS.—Two companies of the Invalid Corps, numbering about two hundred men, with arms, arrived here yesterday morning from the Army of the Potomac. The Invalid Corps forming at this depot numbers now nearly seven hundred men. It is understood that the Fort Schuyler garrison will soon be sent to the field, and the requisite number of invalids taken their places. The recruiting of these soldiers is in charge of Maj. KANE, who is himself unable to perform active duty; but the corps is under the direction of Assistant Provost-Marshal-General NOONEY. There is reason to believe that two or three thousand invalids will be organized for the service during the Fall, in or near this City. At other points, north and west, the enlistment of the wounded and discharged soldiers will, at an early period, render the services of able-bodied men in our fortifications wholly unnecessary.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF ARSON.—About six o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered at No. 26 West Houston-street, in a place known as the Santa Rosa Shades, and kept by Mrs. FANNIE KAUL. Officers PALMER and YOUNG, went into the house and discovered that an attempt had been made to fire the premises in five different places on the second floor. In the rear bedroom the flames had already made some progress, but the alarm was immediately given, and the fire extinguished with some $500 damage to furniture and building. An investigation of the premises by Fire-Marshal BAKER, shows that a most determined attempt had been made to burn the house. Mrs. KAUL, her barkeeper and colored girl, were the only occupants of the house during the previous night. The two former were taken into custody, on suspicion of being concerned in the attempt to fire the place.

LARCENY OF $300 IN BANK NOTES.—An Irish woman named HONORA BARRY was arrested by Officer OREM, of the First Precinct, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a package of bank bills, on the Bowery Bank, amounting to $300, from JOHN A. STEWART, of No. 48 Wall-street. The woman was employed in taking care of the premises at No. 48 Wall-street, and states that she found the money in the cellar. She says she disposed of it to ABRAHAM O. JACKSON, CHARLES H. ST. JOHN and JOHN MCINTYRE, brokers, who keep at Nos. 146, 118 and 126 Chatham-street. About $5 of the money has been recovered. Justice CONNOLLY committed the prisoner for examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—JACOB YOUNG, a German baker, 27 years of age, was arrested by Roundsman HART, of the Tenth Precinct, on a warrant issued by Coroner COLLIN, charging him with having caused the death of AGNES SCHOPFER, late of No. 147 Chrystie-street, on the 3d day of April last. It is alleged that the prisoner beat and kicked the deceased so as to rupture her spleen, and inflicted other injuries, which caused death. After the homicide, YOUNG fled, and sailed in the packet-ship *Hockenheimer* for Germany. He subsequently proceeded to London, and from thence to New-York, arriving here on Monday afternoon. YOUNG was committed for trial.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BARNUM has opened the month of August with an entirely new dramatic company, whose performances have never been surpassed at that or any other place of amusement in the City. WILKES' attractive drama called "Rafanlin, the Reprobate," is rendered there in a style worthy of the theatre in its best days. Independent of the thousand miscellaneous attractions at BARNUM'S, there is no place at present open in the City where the lovers of the drama can find better entertainment, than at that popular resort. The drama is performed every afternoon and evening.

GRAND LARCENY.—Detective KEEFE made the arrest yesterday of a man named ULYSSES ELY, on charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $350, from Mr. EDWARD H. LAWLER, of No. 207 Fourth-street, Jersey City. The prisoner denied his guilt in the matter when brought into Court, but Detective KEEFE testifies that he admitted to him that he took the watch, and that he had left it in pledge at the pawnbroker's office of Mr. SIMPSON. ELY is a native of Connecticut. Justice OSBORN committed him in default of $500 bail.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—A soldier whose name is unknown, was found intoxicated in front of No. 94 Chatham-street yesterday afternoon, and conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where he died soon afterward. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest. He was dressed in uniform coat, dark cassimere pants and fatigue cap; he had dark brown moustache and whiskers. Deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in height and had lost an arm.

FIRE IN GOLD-STREET.—At 11 o'clock Monday a fire broke out at No. 55 Gold-street, occupied on the upper floors by J. O. SMITH, japanner. His stock was slightly damaged by fire, as was also that of CHARLES FRAIBRA, keeper of a liquor store, who occupies the ground floor. The damage by water, however, is little short of $5,000. Insurance not ascertained.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—BRIDGET SMITH, an Irish woman, died at No. 75 Mulberry-street, under circumstances which induced the belief that her death was the result of violance of her husband, CHRISTOPHER SMITH. SMITH, as also several witnesses, are in custody awaiting the result of an investigation which is to be held before Coroner COLLIN.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—Mrs. WADHAMS, who was living at No. 196 Fourth-street, while partially deranged, sent her little daughter, 9 years of age, to a drug-store in Bleecker-street for a dose of laudanum, and after getting possession of the poison she drank it, and death subsequently ensued at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the poison.

SHIP VANDERBILT.—Ship *Witch of the Wave*, of Boston, arrived here yesterday morning, reports that the United States steamer *Vanderbilt* left Pernambuco on a cruise on the 6th to the southward. A Confederate steamer left a few days before bound south. She had been supplied with coal by an English merchant.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.—More claims were filed yesterday, mostly by colored people, whose loss was not very large. The whole amount, thus far, is about one million and a quarter of dollars. Friday next is the last day for filing claims. As soon as possible thereafter the Comptroller will proceed to examine and adjust these before him.

DEATH OF MRS. GEN. CORCORAN.—Mrs. ELIZABETH CORCORAN, wife of Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at her late residence, No. 384 Broome-street, from congestion of the brain. Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FIRE IN MANGIN-STREET.—At half-past one o'clock Monday morning the watchman in PURDY & TAYLOR'S shoddy factory, in Mangin-street, near Grand, discovered thirty bales of shoddy to be on fire. The flames spread rapidly and before they could be extinguished resulted in a damage of $4000. Insured.

FIRE AT ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—About 9 o'clock Monday morning a fire broke out in a small frame building at One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street and Eighth avenue, owned by N. JARVIS, and occupied by G. A. NIXON as a wax factory. Damage $200. Insured.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The American Telegraph Company have opened an office for general business at No. 314 Broadway, near corner of Pearl-street, (office of the Mercantile Agency;) also, at the corner of Beaver and William streets, DE MAR'S basement.

CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.—HENRY C. MAXSON, Chief Engineer of the United States gunboat *Alabama*, died Monday morning of yellow fever on board the hospital ship at Quarantine. He was the son of Rev. Dr. WILLIAM B. MAXSON, of Plainfield, N. J.

THE GALE OF TUESDAY.—Our neighbors in Westchester County, at Mott Haven, Harlem, &c., suffered considerably from the gale of Tuesday evening, which in the City took the shape of a stiff breeze. The fruit trees suffered considerably, and much damage was done to houses, gardens, &c.

LAW REPORTS.

The Opinion of Justice Clerke on the Right of the City Judge to Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus on Relation of Louisa Nash.—The following is the opinion of Justice CLERKE, concurring with Justice BARNARD, whose opinion we published on Monday last:

The Act of 1850 (Laws of 1850, c. 388, § 3) creating the office of City Judge in the City and County of New-York confers upon this officer all judicial powers vested by law in the Recorder of the City of New-York, "and" it proceeds to say, "the said City Judge shall, concurrently with said Recorder, perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed upon said Recorder." I will not now inquire whether this act confers upon the City Judge any other judicial powers than those belonging to the Court of General and Special Sessions, such as the power to hold a Court of Common Pleas, &c. But, of course, there can be no question that the City Judge shares no other powers with the Recorder than those which are in the strictest sense of the term judicial.

Is the power to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, to inquire into the cause of a person's commitment, detention or restraint of liberty, a judicial power? Undoubtedly, it is a power which is intimately connected with the administration of justice; and so are all the various powers possessed and exercised by the numerous officers of every Court of Justice. The issuing of many writs and processes is vested in clerks and protho notaries, and the power is purely ministerial. No power is judicial that does not imply discretion—the right to grant or refuse, according to what the officer deems right or just, and in conformity with the laws of the land. But, the writ of *habeas corpus*, whether applied for in or out of Court, has now become a writ of right; and "if any court or officer, authorized to grant writs of *habeas corpus*, shall refuse to grant such writ, when legally applied for, every member of such Court who shall have assented to such refusal, and every officer, shall severally forfeit to the party aggrieved one thousand dollars." (3 R. S., 5th ed., 685 § 46.) As the law stood before the revision of 1830, when the application was made to the Court, the members were not liable to this penalty; it attached only to those judges who refused to grant the writ in "the vacation time." (1 revised Laws, 355, §4.) Consequently, in Yates vs. Lansing (5 J. R., 282,) the Court decided that when the application was made to the Court they acted judicially, and were not liable to the penalty, but when it was made to a judge in vacation, or out of Court, he acted ministerially and was liable. Kent, Ch. J., says "the penalty to which the Chancellor and Judges are liable is mentioned in the 4th section of the act, and that is given against them by name, and only for their refusal in the vacation time to allow a writ of *habeas corpus* when duly applied for. The Chancellor and Judges may refuse such a writ at their discretion, if applied for in term time; and the penalty will not attach. It is only when they refuse in a mere ministerial capacity to allow a writ, that they are made responsible. The allowance of a writ in vacation is not a judicial act." So that, if the penalty was not extended to the Court by the revisers of 1830, still the act of the City Judge in issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* would not be a judicial act, it would be purely ministerial. At no time since the act of 1813, could a Judge out of Court refuse the writ; and, therefore, in allowing it, he acted in a mere ministerial capacity.

The act of 1850, creating the office of City Judge, having conferred on him only the judicial power vested in the Recorder, he cannot exercise powers that are not judicial, and which are purely ministerial. In doing so, he attempts to stretch his authority beyond the limits which the statute prescribes.

The proceedings before the City Judge should be set aside, and the relator, Louisa Nash, should be remended on the temporary commitment.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Forest et al, vs. Fanshaw et als.—General Term order settled.

The People, ex rel., Eagle vs. Keyser, Register, &c.—General Term order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....AUGUST 4, 1863.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co. C.	106¾	
7,000	do	Clean.	106¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Co C.	100¾	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	106	
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.		
	N. Oct. & Apr. S		105¾
2,000	N. Y. State 7s, '70,		115
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. N.		99¾
3,000	Ill. War Loan		99
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90, C.		67
10,000	do		b10 67
3,000	do		66¾
4,000	do		66¾
2,000	Mo. State 6s		71¾
16,000	do		71¾
7,000	do		b10 72
15,000	do		72
1,000	La. State 6s		68
15,000	O. & Miss. R. C.		37
10,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN.—Leah, the Forsook.—The Mummy.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The belief is entertained to some extent in Washington that Lee's army is again rapidly retreating toward Richmond, and that it will not again halt until it has gained the further bank of the Rapidan River. The impression is that he will try every means in his power to avoid another general engagement with the Army of the Potomac, as his army, discouraged by the great National victories in the Southwest, as well as by its own defeat at Gettysburgh, is in no condition to fight, and has no inclination to do so. This is evidenced by the fact that Gen. Buford, after the fight of Saturday last, was allowed to remain on the south bank of the Rappahannock without molestation, although within a few miles of Lee's headquarters, and although a heavy rebel force was at Culpepper Court-house, in his immediate vicinity.

Parties arriving in Washington from the front, on Monday, say that there was considerable skirmishing along the line on Sunday. On Monday the rebels sent a reconnoitering force toward the Rappahannock, apparently to ascertain our position and strength, but it was driven back.

The Richmond papers of the 1st inst. announce that Lee's army was then massed at Culpepper. This coincides with the information obtained by our scouts and through the reconnoissance made by Gen. Buford across the Rappahannock. They also publish an urgent call from Gen. Lee to the absentees from his army to return at once, coupled with an appeal to the people of the rebel States to send forth every man able to bear arms to aid in striking a decisive blow for the safety of Southern homes and the independence of "our country."

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 31st ult., contains a dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., announcing the funeral services of William L. Yancey on the 20th. The *Whig* of the 1st also announces the serious illness of John B. Floyd, latterly known as "Floyd the Thief."

News is received, *via* Fortress Monroe, of Col. Spear's expedition into North Carolina. He crossed the Chowan River at Winton, and proceeded to Jackson, twelve miles from Weldon, where the rebels were discovered in strong force. His advance made a charge on the rebel advance, by which the enemy were driven back, and in which seventy prisoners were captured, our loss being two men killed and three wounded. Sixty bales of cotton and one hundred horses were also captured. Incessant rains prevented the entire success of the expedition.

We learn through a National scout who has recently visited Tuscumbia, Ala., that nearly half the Alabamians belonging to Bragg's army have deserted, taking their arms with them, and that they are now in the mountains, refusing to go back. Gen. Johnston, with the bulk of his army, is reported at Meridian—part of his force being under orders to go to Mobile.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant reports that in his operations he has paroled 31,000 men, and sent about 8,000 North as prisoners, making 39,000 captured by him since the 1st of April. In addition to the 5,000 head of cattle and 500,000 rounds of ammunition captured near Natchez, he has taken over 2,000 mules, of which he has sent 2,000 to Gen. Banks.

There was a serious collision at South English, Keokuk County, Ill., on Monday, between the Union men and the Copperheads of the vicinity. About fifty shots were fired on each side, and a leader of the Copperheads was killed. A still more serious disturbance was expected, and the Sheriff of Keokuk had made arrangements for procuring the services of a military force.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from the Far East, received by way of San Francisco, are interesting. A terrible earthquake occurred at Manila on the 3d of June, which ruined half the city, and damaged every building in it. Two thousand lives were lost. The day previous Government had paid an indemnity to the British for the murder of Mr. Richardson, but had refused to surrender the murderers, on the plea that they were subjects of a prince over whom they had no control. The British Admiral proposed to arrest the murderers on his own responsibility, but the Japanese Government objected, on the ground that such a proceeding would be essentially making war upon Japan. Negotiations are still pending.

The speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange continues unabated. Early yesterday there was partial reaction in prices, but this brought forward fresh orders to buy, and the general market left off firm. Gold and Exchange a fraction firmer than on Monday. Money easy.

Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions were in more demand yesterday, at firmer prices. Groceries were generally quiet, as were likewise Fish, Oils, Hides, Metals, Candles, Hops, Seeds, Spices, Fruit, Whalebone, Foreign Liquors, and Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Whisky, Sole Leather and Manila Hemp. Freights were inactive.

The Live Stock markets are more than supplied with animals this week. With the exception of pork, all kinds of meat are selling quite as well as could be expected during the hottest week of the season. Consumers grow scarcer as the weather grows warmer, though most of the watering places and other retreats within seventy-five miles of New-York City, are dependent upon these live stock markets for meat. Beeves number 6,485, making the third week with an average of over 5,300. Prices have declined fully ½c. ₩ lb.—more than that on common stock—and several droves had to be turned out to graze. Good animals brought 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb., net weight, though a few will doubtless prove 11c when weighed. Butchers generally had the advantage in both prices and weights.... Sheep are plenty, and rather lower. Receipts, 11,783. Good to extra sheep are selling at 5c.@6½c., and lambs at 7c.@9c. ₩ lb., live weight, with a surplus on hand.... Live hogs are in little demand just now, as few pork eaters are to be found in such hot weather. The 9,750 offered prove too many. They are selling slowly at 5½c.@6¼c. for corn fed, and 4¾c.@5c for distillery hogs.

The Situation in Virginia.

A gratifying secrecy is observed regarding the position and movements of the Army of the Potomac, and we are left to simple conjecture as to the nature and direction of future operations. From present indications, however, it does not seem probable that either army will occupy precisely the same front as that held previously to Lee's invasion. Lee's headquarters appear to be at Culpepper, and his army is probably massed between that and Gordonsville, with a corps of observation at Fredericksburgh. We hold from Warrenton to Rappahannock Station, observing the upper fords of the Rappahannock River. Sanitary considerations, if nothing else, will prompt both armies to avoid their old camping-grounds, as the country for miles around there is covered with the accumulated offal of six months' occupancy by great armies. For the present, therefore, the debatable ground will probably be the dozen miles between the upper fords of the Rappahannock and Culpepper. Our army is well placed, either to lie by or to make an advance on the Gordonsville line, which will avoid the Rappahannock and all its hideous associations. Our line of communication will be by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which is perfectly covered.

Freedom and Order in New-York.

We have published the appeal from the Executive Committee appointed to dispense the funds subscribed for the relief of the colored sufferers by the late riot. It is difficult for anybody who feels the smallest interest either in the good name or prosperity of this City to read it without a blush. They say:

"The Committee have learned with deep regret that, in various ways, obstacles have been thrown in the attempts of the colored laborers to resume their wonted occupations, cases having occurred where men who had labored faithfully for years in one situation, had been refused a restoration to their old places. Street railroads, by which many had been accustomed to pass from their distant homes to their usual places of employment, have refused them permission to ride, and have thus deprived them of the ability to perform their customary duties, and earn their needful pay. The undersigned, in behalf of the merchants of this great metropolis, respectfully but urgently call upon their fellow-citizens to unite in protecting the injured and persecuted class whose cause the Committee advocates."

Now, there is a great deal to be said, to which we would fain believe there are not many Americans who would in our day and generation turn a deaf ear, as to the claims of the negroes upon our protection and kindness, in virtue of the simple fact that they are human beings. We cannot believe it possible that in the Free States of the North, of all the places in the world, men, no matter of what color, have, in their simple character of *men*, less chance of safety for life and limb, and house and home, than they have in monarchical and aristocratic countries. Their *not* having it would be so shocking a commentary on our political and social, to say nothing of our religious creed, that we will not discuss the hypothesis.

But we wish to say one or two words in support of the address of the Committee, on behalf not of the negroes, but of the decent and respectable white men of this City. We say that the exclusion of any colored man from employment, or the refusal to him of any privilege which he formerly enjoyed, in consequence of the riot, or in deference to the rioters, is an offence against the peace and safety of the community so rank and odious, that we should hope everybody who is guilty of it is ashamed to let it be known. We hope the Committee have heard of it in some other way than from the lips of those who perpetrate it. The dismissal of a negro from a place which he filled satisfactorily, or the refusal to restore him through fear of the displeasure of the Thugs who lately treated ne to a negro massacre, is open to all the objections which we have already made to the vote of money by the Common Council to pay for exemptions, or to the postponement or suspension of the draft by the Government. It is open to the capital and fatal objection of leading the ruffians of the City to believe that they have succeeded in overawing the property owners—in frightening the honest people by murder and pillage. This is the very thing they sought to achieve by the riot. If we suffer this crisis to pass, leaving them in this belief, we shall have given the worst blow to the peace and prosperity of the City which it could possibly receive, for we shall have paved the way for fresh outrages and exactions. Trade and commerce never linger long in a place in which merchants are exposed at any moment to violence or robbery at the hands of thieves and ruffians, or where thieves and ruffians can by word or gesture control or regulate the manner or means of transacting business. Capital, sooner or later, deserts such places, with as much certainty as if they were infested by a chronic plague.

Consequently, we beg of all those who are cowardly and degraded enough to suffer themselves to be controlled in the selection of their employes by the jail-birds of Mackerelville, to remember that it is not simply their own base fears that they have to consult in this matter. Their fellow-citizens have something to say in it. When they dismiss an honest an efficient colored man because "Paddy O'Rourke" does not like niggers, and enjoy dashing out their brains with a big stone, they place their neighbors' houses and families in danger of a repetition of the horrors through which we have just passed. Nobody can act singly in a matter of this kind. A suffers from B's cowardice just as much as if he were cowardly himself. And if B is not prepared to bear his share in assisting his neighbors in defending their lives and property against the threats and bludgeons of blackguards and assassins, he ought to move to some other locality. We say, advisedly, that any business man who is so afraid of the mob, that he virtually makes a parade of propitiating them, ought to pack up and leave the City. His presence here is as great a curse and nuisance as that of a coward in the army, and even greater, for his open proclamation of his cowardice invites attack. We can understand anything of this sort in the Common Council; but we cannot understand or pardon it in any professedly respectable man, who earns an honest livelihood, and has, or aspires to have, a decent Christian home in New-York.

Moreover, it must be understood once for all, that, aside from all possible danger to our lives or houses, the Christian public of this City will not allow our streets to be converted into an arena in which the men whom European oppression and misgovernment has made brutes, may gratify their bad passions. If the Thugs who slaughtered negroes here three weeks ago, want a place to bludgeon the weak and defenceless in, they must start for some place the inhabitants of which are more used to exhibitions of this sort than we are. If the English have for four or five centuries shot, and bludgeoned, and tortured the people of Ireland, and burnt their houses, this is no reason why we should look on calmly and see them imitate those atrocities upon the unfortunate negroes; and we shall refuse to do it, on our own account, even more than on that of the negroes. Whenever shooting and hanging begins, we shall insist on seeing that it is dealt out with even-handed justice. We have not yet sunk to the condition of Romans of the fourth century, and forced to look on in trembling horror, while our Vandals amuse themselves by a little butchery.

The Restoration of Tennessee.

The order of Gen. Rosecrans, published in another column, addressed to his army from headquarters at Winchester, Tenn., under date of 28th July, shows that while addressing himself to the work of clearing the armed force of the rebellion from before him, he fully appreciates the *other* duties that circumstances impose. There is an army to destroy, but there is also a State to regenerate. The war breaks up all bonds—it leaves the region it has passed over in a condition of simple *anarchy* or *no*-government, and the people are literally what our Saxon forefathers called "waifs." Gen. Rosecrans tells his army that they are now called upon to aid their unfortunate fellow-citizens of Tennessee "in restoring law, and securing its protection to persons and property—the right of every free citizen." With this view he calls upon them, first of all, to do *their* part in the restoration of law, by putting them upon their honor that no acts of lawlessness, no pillaging, no marauding, shall be committed by them. Such acts have been too common in all our armies, and cannot but produce the worst effects. Gen. Rosecrans then invites all citizens to unite in restoring law and order, and promises all privileges and protections to such as will conduct themselves peaceably and do no injury to the Government. "Assure Tennesseeans of this," he says to the army—

"Assure them that, foreseeing the waste and suffering that must ensue from a state of anarchy, you stand ready to aid them in reëstablishing and maintaining civil order; tell them to assert their former rights against an arbitrary and cruel revolutionary party that has ruined their State, impoverished their families, rendered their slave property insecure, if not altogether valueless, dragged their sons, fathers and brothers from home, and caused their blood to be shed for an insane project, the success of which would be the proclamation of interminable war and the death knell of State rights as well as individual freedom; and if they are willing to help themselves, give them every assistance and protection in person and property consistent with your military duties."

His provisions for the treatment of those who have been in the Confederate service, but wish honestly to leave, are not less judicious:

"Deserters, conscript agents and prisoners of war desirous of abandoning the rebellion, and becoming peaceable citizens, will be paroled as prisoners of war, and permitted to return to their homes, on giving bonds and security or satisfactory assurance for the faithful observance of their paroles, and *will not be exchanged unless they violate their promises.*"

During the advance of the Army of the Cumberland hundreds and hundreds of deserters came in from Bragg's army, insisting on taking the oath of allegiance, and they reported the woods full of others who wanted to come in, but were afraid to do so, *lest they should be exchanged.*

The bogus secesh "Governor" of Tennessee, Isham G. Harris, is now somewhere toward the Gulf of Mexico plotting with his fellow traitors to bring about an election for the rebel Congress; and this when the fellow can't find a spot in the whole State he claims to "govern" safe enough to hold him; and when the Union commander is engaged in making provisions to keep the population from starving! Gen. Rosecrans has now under his control three-fourths of the entire State, and we should not wonder if Tennessee should run a sharp race with North Carolina for a return to the Union. In fact, the Richmond *Examiner*, the other day, confessed that "*the people of Middle and West Tennessee have taken the oath almost unanimously.*" It is well known that the Tennessee troops have always been looked upon as exceedingly disaffected; only the iron discipline of Bragg, in fact, kept them under; and now that they are south of the Tennessee River, they will be harder to hold than ever. Gen. Rosecrans has a peculiar aptitude for dealing with such problems as Tennessee now presents. He will act with moderation and with magnanimity, and rule with a firm and yet a gentle hand.

"Gleams of Light."—It is not only Union observers in the Southwest who report that the resident population there have given up their hopes of the rebellion, and are anxious to return to the old condition of things; but the rebel writers themselves are compelled to confess the same fact. We published some remarkable statements on Monday, concerning the change of heart that the rebels are undergoing in Mississippi, and the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 2d inst., has an article on "Traitors at Home" which verifies these statements, and admits that "the Mississippi troops, in large numbers, were deserting the army of Gen. Joe. Johnston," and that that State, like other Southern States, "has her proportions of timorous and cowardly traitors, who are ready to yield to the domination of the dastardly foe at the first approach of danger." "This state of feeling," says the *Examiner*, "is greatly to be deprecated, and we regret especially to see it in Mississippi, the home of the President."

The Mobile *Register* also discourses wrathfully of these "miserable poltroons," the Southern Reconstructionists. It says: "We have just seen a letter from pretty high up the Mobile and Ohio road, which reports that there are some who have become very weak in the faith since the fall of Vicksburgh opened the prospect that that part of Mississippi would be overrun by the Yankees. They are, therefore, whining for peace and reconstruction." The *Register* ventures the remark, that these new-fledged Unionists are the same class of men who were "last ditch" patriots before the war began, and further thinks that they are man of property, who "vainly fancy that they can save it by getting down upon their knees to the Black Republican Government."

We do not doubt that a great many of these men are converts of the "last ditch" school. And we do not accuse them of perfidy in turning, either. They have reached and got beyond the last ditch in the Southwest. It was located in the rear of Vicksburgh. It is true they did not all "die" in it, as they swore they would. But they did the next best thing—they surrendered when they reached it. "The first gleam of light," said Jeff. Davis in his speech at the capital of Mississippi in December last, "will come from the West." It would appear that the rebel President was right.

Recorder Hoffman's Charge.

It is fortunate that while justice is debased in this City by some of those who are styled its ministers, the majority of the officers of the law are still true to their duties. Recorder Hoffman's charge to the Grand Jury is a proof that New-York is not yet wholly given over to the reign of lawlessness. He uses no euphemistic language in speaking of crime, and no shady words in characterizing criminals. Those who burn houses and asylums and stores, he says, are guilty of arson; those who plunder other men's goods are guilty of robbery; a rioter is an enemy of society; and the punishment for murder is death. And he warns each and all of these classes that the penalty which the law affixes to their crimes will be surely meted out to them.

The Recorder remarks that the calendar for this month is unusually large. For a short period after the opening of the war, the number of crimes committed in this City was very materially diminished; but for some months past crime has been on the increase—offences against the person and offences against property rivaling each other in frequency. Beyond all this, a general spirit of lawlessness has been spreading through the community; and one of the worst signs of the times is the prevalent disregard of and want of respect for the laws and the lawfully constituted authorities. The Recorder does not go far to discover the cause of this: "Dangerous men—dangerous because powerful and influential—have by example and precept taught the people to disregard and disobey constitutional and legal obligations, and, sometimes upon one pretext and sometimes upon another, have countenanced (if they have not counselled) disobedience and resistance. They have aimed their shafts not only at legislative enactments and constitutional provisions, but at the officers of the law—the Judges of the land, and the decisions of the Courts."

He then discourses upon the late riots—the fruits of this prevailing disregard of law in high and low quarters—and their dreadful results. The elements of every mob, he says, are anarchy and ruin; and he asks if even the rioters do not shudder at the results which they were instrumental in producing: "Does not every man in this great City—high or low, rich or poor—this day realize with ten times more force than ever before, that his appeal should be to the Courts, not to violence; that there is no safety for the citizen or the State but in a rigid obedience to the laws, in a profound respect for the constituted authorities of the land, and in a determined maintenance and preservation of order and public peace, at all times, under all circumstances and at all hazards, and that without all these there is no security for home or family, property or life?"

The charge altogether is an excellent one; and if the Grand Jury carry out its instructions and act in its spirit—and the work they did yesterday gives proof that they will—we may hope, notwithstanding the efforts of law-breaking judges, that every participator in the late riots will speedily meet the punishment he has courted.

Discriminating Neutrality.

We have information by a late arrival from Bermuda that the pirate *Florida*, after receiving a supply of coal from a rebel steamer at St. George's, and extraordinary hospitalities from the sympathizing islanders, has again put to sea on her errand of rapine and destruction. For this shameful infraction of the proclamation of neutrality on the part of British subjects our Government owes to itself to demand prompt and full reparation. The justice of such a demand, in view of a decision of Earl Russell bearing upon an analogous case that arose in 1861, must at once be acknowledged on the part of the British Government.

In December, 1861, the schooners *Stetson* and *Perry* arrived at Nassau, N. P., with cargoes of coal that had been dispatched thither by the Navy Department for the use of our cruisers. The Governor of Nassau, being informed of the matter, gave directions that the coal should be admitted to an entry and landing, but at the same time made known to the United States Consul at the port, that it could not be used in any manner which might involve a breach of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality of May 1, 1861, and particularly of that clause which forbade the coaling of vessels of either belligerent Power. Meanwhile, the United States gunboat *Flambeau* came in from a cruise, in quest of a supply of fuel, and the Consul asked permission to transfer to her a portion of the *Stetson's* cargo. This permission was unhesitatingly refused. The Consul then complained to the Governor that a merchant of Nassau had supplied the Confederate steamer *Theodora*, avowedly a blockade runner, with coal, and demanded an explanation of this discrimination in her favor. His Excellency replied that the *Theodora* was a merchant vessel, trading to the port of Nassau, and, that being propelled by steam, it was necessary that she should be supplied with coal, in order to pursue her occupation as a trader. The furnishing of this necessary article, therefore, by a merchant, in the way of trade, was perfectly lawful, and could not be construed into a breach of neutrality. On the other hand, however, the *Flambeau* was confessedly an armed vessel in the Federal service, and to supply her with coal might facilitate her belligerent operations, and this would constitute an infraction of the Queen's proclamation.

These facts were made known to Earl Russell by our Minister to the Court of St. James, who accompanied his statement with an expression of the President's disbelief that the course of the authorities at Nassau would meet the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. On the 23d of March, 1862, Earl Russell forwarded his reply, in which he fully indorsed the proceedings of the Governor of Nassau, arguing that the object of Her Majesty's Government was to preserve a strict neutrality, and the approval to which the Governor was entitled for the course he had pursued, could not be withheld. This drew from Mr. Seward a rejoinder to the effect that the President regarded the action of the Governor of Nassau as unfriendly toward a Power that always extends unrestricted hospitality to British naval as well as mercantile vessels; and the correspondence dropped.

The analogy between this case and that of the *Florida* at Bermuda, is perfect. There can be no attempt to dispute the fact that this vessel was armed, and in the service of the Confederate States, and why the same objection was not made to supplying her with coal as was applied to the *Flambeau*, will be difficult of satisfactory explanation. John Bull in this instance, as in so many others, has clearly violated the proclamation of neutrality as interpreted *ex cathedra* from Downing-street.

WHAT GOOD THE NEW-YORK MOB HAS DONE.

The Effect of the Mob on Others—The Necessity of Order—The Ultimate Cause of Mobs—The Danger of an Unrestrained Press—The Conspiracy, its Reality and Purpose.

The Bearers, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

Can the mob have done any good? Certainly. Every element is positive and negative. It may be positively bad, and yet negatively good. You may remember the poor drunkard, who said he was preaching temperance: "You preaching temperance; what do you mean?" "Oh! I am a *practical illustration*." So, New-York—which is so great in many things—so like Tyre, a queen of the seas, and, like Babylon, magnificent in its wealth and its vanities—has been serving the rest of the country as a *practical illustration*; and right glad must Boston, and Philadelphia and Cincinnati have been. But they had the benefit of so forcible and beautiful an illustration of the benign effects of Pro-Slavery Democracy and peace patriotism preached in Mozart Hall. Every man who has been a martyr to the mob, in or out of it, may felicitate himself justly that he has done more good to his country than he could have done in any other way. Even that poor O'Brien, beat to a jelly amidst thousands of your peaceful citizens, and that friendless negro, hung up to a post because his skin was a little darker than your own, will long be remembered as the teachers of a great lesson. If you do not learn something by that lesson, others will. It is not in vain. We at a distance, see but little difference between the sections of Paris, led by Danton and Marat, and wild riot of a New-York mob, led by the demagogues of Mozart Hall. The cause, the mode, the elements are all the same. Don't mistake them. Mobs there are all over the world, and some of them from most humane sentiments. A grave is desecrated, and a mob rises to punish the perpetrator. There is a rivalry among workmen, and a riot ensues. But your New-York riots are from no such cause. *They arise directly from the political teachings of your demagogues.* They teach hatred to the negro, jealousy of the rich, the benefits of Slavery by the increase of trade, and the rights of secession and rebellion. Now, can there be any doubt as to what end all this tends? Do you think that an ignorant, infuriated mob, excited to resist a draft, will draw any nice distinctions as to the property and persons of their neighbors, or pay much regard to the difference between a Democrat and an Abolitionist? Do you think it safe for your rich brokers and merchants, your intelligent lawyers and literati, to give their money, time and influence to build up the Democracy of Mozart Hall? In other words, to set fire to the stubble of Five Points and Mackerelville? Don't say that no such thing is done! I tell you that a large part of your rich, influential, intelligent citizens—your men of wealth and your men of mind—have done this very thing. They have slept on gunpowder and lighted the match which fired it. If the loss only fell on such men, who could regret it? If we could take our eyes from those innocent children dying in their blood, those negroes hunted like wild beasts, and those poor women wailing for their dead, we might be content that those who aided the election of Wood and Brooke should revel in riots to the end. No great party was ever sustained without the rich and intelligent, and when New-York gives 30,000 majority to the party which is represented by Mozart Hall and the Five Points, the residue of the world, you may be assured, knows who did it. These gentlemen have had one practical lesson in their philosophy. How long will it be before they have another? And, when the next comes, will the house of the wealthy Democrate be respected? When Charles Fox, and his clique of aristocratic Whigs, went for the French Revolution, Edmund Burke wrote his letter to the Earl of Lauderdale, in which he told the Whig nobles that the great estates of the Bedfords and Lauderdales were the very things on which the French Revolutionists delighted to experiment. They would carve up the Bedford land as they would a fatted ox. So you may be assured the gentlemen who gutted Mr. Gibbon's House, and hunted for Mr. Greeley, will do with more pleasure for the Democratic rich, whose houses adorn the City of New-York. Society rests on order, and still more on justice, and when these go, it falls into ruins; and the goodly houses and lordly positions of the rich and great only, like the temple of the Philistines, make a greater fall and a mightier ruin. And, let me say, too, that order depends upon justice, or its semblance. Let me take the very facts before your eyes. Was it not just that we should try to sustain our Government against an aristocracy and a causeless rebellion? Was it not just that when we were in want of troops that we should take them by lot—that is the draft? Was it not just that the poor negro, whom your very laws protect, should be left free to use his labors and pursue his happiness? No man can deny this. Yet, against this plain justice your mob was excited. It sympathized with rebellion. It resisted the draft, and it made bloody war on poor unresisting negroes. The violation of justice became the ruin of order, and henceforth the ball and bayonet only could restore peace.

The cause of the mob directly is the excitement of the mind on particular subjects—for the mind directs everything. What excited the mind on these topics? The Press and the demagogues. Those papers engaged in denouncing the Administration of this country for performing its duty, sympathizing with Slavery and the rebellion, tend directly to make mobs, by encouraging injustice and denouncing authority. What is the remedy? In a country where the Press is free, there is but one, and that would be enough, if it were properly exercised. Why do you not have obscene and infidel papers circulating as broadly as some you have? Because public opinion will not permit it. But, should public opinion any more permit a Press which sympathizes with rebels and denounces measures for the suppression of rebellion? Should John Smith any more support a newspaper which supports the candidates and principles of this mob, than he should one which inculcates immorality and infidelity? They both lead to the same ends. The Press is a great and useful element of society; but if not in the hands of just and good men, is like a sword in the hand of Satan. And shall society make no discrimination between the Press in the hands of just men and that in the hands of the feithless and unprincipled? Then, alas, for society. There is but one step from the Press to the mob, and from the mob to despotism. Society demands order rather than death. And if freedom is incapable of moral restraint, then farewell to all our liberty. But I am not hopeless. These things are given for our admonition. We have profited by other lessons; why not by this?

But there is something else to reflect upon. We have, beyond doubt, escaped a great conspiracy, which wanted but little more to have ended the greatness of this Republic. It is well there is a Thanksgiving day—for Providence has signally interposed in our favor. I don't believe, as some may, that this conspiracy was all planned and written out—such things seldom are. But there is a sympathy in congenial elements, which brings them to a common end without a formed plan. So far as the rebel Government was concerned, it was a plan, and a good one. The march of Lee on Baltimore and Washington, (for such was his plan,) the attempt at recognition in England, the raid of Morgan, and the mob of New-York, were all parts of the same thing. If successful, they were to be followed by the uprising of the Wood and Vallandigham party for peace in this country, and the recognition of the Confederates by France and England. Every part of the plan has been defeated. The signal overthrow of the rebels, and the bloody punishment of the New-York mob, have destroyed any possibility of the success of the Peace party, or of European interference. The God of Justice has interposed, and is now making every element of the conspiracy work together for our good. The power of the Confederacy is broken, and its parts will, before long, sue for peace. The spirit of the mob is quenched and the country is forewarned: European insolence is humbled, and now, the great American Republic, though still surrounded by danger and labor, may look forth with fearless confidence, and with thankful heart raise its voice of praise to the God of Nature and of Nations.

A Veteran Observer.

The Late William L. Yancey.

We find in the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Aug. 1, the following paragraph:

"The death of William L. Yancey, Confederate Senator from Alabama, is an event that occasions much public regret. He was among the most devoted of the sons of the South to the cause of the South, as he was one of its ablest defenders. He is conceded generally to have been the most brilliant man in the Confederate Senate, as he was the most chaste and eloquent orator in the South. Though we must deplore the loss of leaders in our struggle, we may be assured that the cause itself will bring out more than enough to fill their place, for the times must be fruitful of great men."

William Lowndes Yancey was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1815. He removed to Alabama, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Montgomery, where he has since resided. He served terms in both branches of the State Legislature, and in 1844 was elected to Congress in place of Dixon H. Lewis, who had been transferred to the Senate. He voted for the admission of Texas, and opposed giving the notice to England requisite for the cessation of the joint occupancy of Oregon. In 1848 he was prominent in the Convention that nominated Gen. Cass, and offered a strong non-interference with Slavery resolution, which was rejected. He bitterly opposed the Compromise measures of 1850, consistently doing what he could to perpetuate and strengthen Slavery, and to keep alive the controversies to which it gave rise. He favored the repeal of the Missouri restriction and the attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas.

In June, 1858, he wrote the memorable letter, which was published in 1860, advocating the organization of "Committees of Safety" in the Cotton States, in order "to fire the Southern heart" and "precipitate the Cotton States into revolution." In 1859 he urged the Governor of Alabama to call a Convention, if a Republican candidate should be elected at the next Presidential election. He was a leader in the Democratic National Convention at Charleston in 1860, taking the extreme Southern ground, and withdrawing to a side Convention with his friends from Alabama and other States to put in motion the secession programme. This Charleston-Baltimore Convention, it will be remembered, nominated Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency.

In the Fall of 1860 he delivered a moderate speech in this city, advocating a union of all parties to defeat Mr. Lincoln. In December he was elected to the Alabama Convention, in which, in January, 1861, he reported the ordinance of Secession. In February he was sent to Europe to advocate the claims of the Confederacy. In November he was elected Confederate State Senator, and in February, 1862, he returned *via* Nassau and Tampa, avoiding the Federal blockaders.

He addressed the people of New-Orleans and told them that the powers of Europe were hostile to Slavery, and that the Confederacy could expect very little from them. He soon took his seat in the Senate, where he has remained until the time of his death, faithful to the rebel cause, and so devoted to it that he declined to be the leader of the opposition in Congress to Mr. Davis. Mr. Yancey was a man of ability, but he had borne a traitorous heart for years. He was thoroughly committed to the splendid slave empire which has so brilliant an existence in the fanatic brains of the secession leaders.

Arrival of the America.

Quebec, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 23d *via* Londonderry on the 24th of July, arrived at this port this evening. Her mails is anticipated.

Movement of the Rebels in West Tennessee.

The Abbevilians Deserting from Bragg's Army.

JOE JOHNSTON'S ARMY AT MERIDIAN.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Col. HATCH has driven RICHARDSON'S band of guerillas, 3,000 strong, down into Mississippi, and has turned his attention to Gen. PILLOW'S forces, who are in the neighborhood of Paris, Tenn. PILLOW is reported to have crossed the river at Paris on Monday last with six regiments.

One of Gen. Dunn's scouts, who left Tuscumbia July 31, has arrived at Corinth. He reports that BRAGG has sent all his baggage and stores toward Rome, Ga., but remains in Tuscumbia Valley with almost all his forces.

The same man reports that nearly half the Alabamians in BRAGG'S army have deserted, taking their arms, and are in the mountains, refusing to go back.

Lieut. DAVENPORT, of the Twenty-sixth Mississippi regiment, left JOHNSTON'S army four days ago, and reports that JOHNSTON, with the bulk of his army, was at Meridian. Part of his force was under orders to go to Mobile. They were entirely ignorant of GRANT'S movements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Important Order of Gen. Rosecrans.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, WINCHESTER, TENN., July 26, 1863.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: By the favor of God you have expelled the insurgents from Middle Tennessee.

You are now called upon to aid your unfortunate fellow-citizens, of this section of the State, in restoring law and securing protection to persons and property; the right of every free people.

Without prompt and united efforts to prevent it, this beautiful region will be plundered and desolated by robbers and guerrillas; its industry will be suspended or destroyed, and a large part of the population left without sufficient food for the coming Winter.

It is true many of the people have favored the rebellion, but many were dragged unwillingly into it by a torrent of mad passion, they could not, or dared not resist.

The conspirators and traitors, bankrupts in fortune and in reputation; political swindlers, who forced us from our homes to defend the Government of our fathers, have forced the inhabitants of Middle Tennessee into this unnatural attempt to ruin and destroy it.

Remember we fight for common rights. What we ask for ourselves we willingly accord to others—freedom under the Constitution and laws of our country—the country of WASHINGTON and JACKSON.

Assure Tennesseeans of this. Assure them that, forgetting the waste and suffering that must arise from a state of anarchy, you stand ready to aid them in reëstablishing and maintaining civil order. Tell them to assert their former rights against an arbitrary and cruel revolutionary party, that has ruined their State, impoverished their families, rendered their slave property insecure, if not altogether valueless, dragged their sons, fathers and brothers from home, and caused their blood to be shed for an insane project, the success of which would be the proclamation of interminable war, and the death-knell of State rights, as well as individual freedom. And if they are willing to help themselves, give them every assistance and protection in person and property consistent with your military duties.

I. Officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland:

Some grave outrages and wrongs have been perpetrated on loyal citizens and helpless woman, by lawless and unprincipled men wearing our uniform and calling themselves soldiers. Such violations of orders disgrace our country and cause. I appeal to you by your honor, your love of country, and the noble cause in which you serve, to denounce and bring to punishment all such offenders. Let not the slightest stain tarnish your brilliant record.

Let no thief, pillager, or invader of the rights of person or property go unpunished.

Remember that the truly brave and noble are always just and merciful, and that by a strict observance of orders, you will crown your noble work and establish your claims to the respect and gratitude of our country.

II. Stragglers and marauders separated from their commands without authority, who go thieving and pillaging around the country, are not entitled to the privileges of soldiers and prisoners of war. They are to be regarded as brigands—enemies of mankind, and are to be treated accordingly.

III. Deserters, conscript agents and prisoners of war desirous of abandoning the rebellion and becoming peaceable citizens, will be paroled as prisoners of war, and permitted to return to their homes, on giving bonds and security, or satisfactory assurance, for the faithful observance of their paroles, and will not be exchanged unless they violate their promises.

IV. All citizens are invited to unite in restoring law and order, and in suppressing marauders and guerrillas. All privileges and protection compatible with the interests of the service will be accorded to those who are willing and give assurance by their parole, oath and bond, or other satisfactory voucher, that they will conduct themselves peaceably, and do no injury to the Government.

V. Those claiming allegiance to the rebellion, or who cannot or will not give satisfactory assurance that they will conduct themselves peaceably, are, on their own theory, by the law of nations, bound to leave the country.

This rule will hereafter be observed in such districts as come within our control, at the discretion of the commanding officer of troops in the district.

VI. Persons desiring to vote, or to exercise any other right of citizenship, will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance; unless the commanding officer has reason to suppose a fraudulent intent on the part of such person.

VII. Provost-Marshals are authorized to parole prisoners of war, to administer the parole to noncombatants, and oath of allegiance to citizens, in accordance to the provisions of this order, under such instructions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Provost-Marshal General, on the Provost-Marshal of corps or divisions, detached or acting at inconvenient distances from their corps headquarters, reporting promptly a list of the names and description of all persons so paroled by them, with their bonds, if any have been given, to the Provost-Marshal General of the army, at the headquarters of the Department, for record.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

J. EATON DICKSON, A. A. G.

The Draft at Oswego.

Oswego, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The draft for this district, comprising the Counties of Oswego and Madison, commenced in this city at 2 P. M., and before 5 o'clock the draft in the city was completed. A large crowd gathered around the Provost-Marshal's office. They occasionally cheered vociferously when certain names were called, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. The conscripts are making preparations to parade the streets this evening with a band of music.

Drafting in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday Aug. 4.

The draft was made in the Tenth Ward this morning. This completes the draft in all the city Congressional Districts.

A Serious Disturbance in Iowa.

A COLLISION IN KEOKUK COUNTY BETWEEN THE COPPERHEADS AND UNION MEN.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The *Journal* this morning has the following:

"A collision occurred on Saturday between the Copperheads and Union men at South English, Keokuk County. About fifty shots were fired on both sides. PURLE, a leader of the Copperheads, was killed. Two others died of their wounds. The Copperheads were driven out of the place."

LATER.

The Sheriff of Keokuk reached this place at daybreak this morning, *en route* to Davenport for military assistance. He reports that the insurgents have gathered in the number of 1,500, and that they are hourly increasing their strength. They claim to be 4,000 strong in the county. All are armed and full of sight. The citizens of Washington, 15 miles from the scene of the difficulties, are reported to be much alarmed for the safety of their town.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The sale of $500,000 worth of Five-Twenties is reported to-day. Deliveries of bonds are being made to-day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug 4.

THE DRAFT.

The draft in four out of seven Wards in this city has been completed. It embraces 2,600 whites and 612 colored men. Amongst the drafted are three clergymen, as many members of the City Councils, and several telegraph operators; also, reporters, printers, lawyers and representatives of all classes of business.

A party of drafted men attempted yesterday to escape from the city, but were apprehended as deserters.

Judge-Advocate HOLT has given the opinion that Paymasters Clerks are not found in the list of exempted classes. They sustain, it is true, a certain relation to the military service, as do Paymasters and others who receive a ration daily as a part of their allowance, but they are not so far in the service as to be liable to the field duty for which the National forces are drafted; and they should not therefore by reason of their position be permitted to escape that liability, should the chances of the draft impose it upon them.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

There is great rejoicing here over the glorious and peaceful Union victory at the polls in Kentucky. Dispatches received this evening say that GREEN CLAY SMITH'S majority over the Copperhead MENZIES, is three thousand, BRUTUS CLAY'S majority is two thousand. Gen. BOYLE and his brother Butternut, BUCKNER, are both laid out cold.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

To promote the efficiency of the cavalry service, the Secretary of War has ordered that the cavalry troops in each of the several armies shall hereafter be inspected monthly, the reports of which inspections will be forwarded to the Cavalry Bureau here. These reports will exhibit the condition of the cavalry service in general, and especially the condition of the mounts, and will state what service the troops inspected have done since last inspected, how many miles their horses have traveled within the month, what character of service has been required of them, and under what circumstances it has been rendered, and all other information pertaining to the objects of the inspection, which it may be advisable should come to the notice of the Bureau.

Gen. PLEASANTON has been placed in command of the cavalry forces in the Army of the Potomac, in place of Gen. STONEMAN, assigned to duty in the War Department, as Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. The change was made on the recommendation of Gen. MEADE.

GEN. GRANT'S PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners captured by GRANT at Vicksburgh, in round numbers, is as follows:

Privates and non-commissioned officers	26,000
Commissioned officers	2,000
Total	28,000

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Another exchange of prisoners will take place in a few days.

AFFAIRS IN PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The Mayor of Portsmouth, Va., accompanied by Mr. BRUMMEL, member elect of the Legislature of West Virginia, has reached Washington, on business connected with the recent conflict of authority between Gen. NAGLEE and the Municipal Councils.

PROMOTED.

For gallantry in the field and services rendered in various military capacities, Maj. KERRIGAN, late of the Sixth Missouri cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers by the President.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

All requisitions of the Paymaster-General, for the payment of the army up to the 1st of July, have been filled, and the Paymasters are already on their way to the several armies to pay off the troops.

GUERRILLAS.

The rebel guerrillas last night came to Springfield Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, seven miles from Alexandria, and stole 100 mules. All but 20, however, were recaptured by a pursuing force of our cavalry.

SURGEONS.

Dr. JOHN N. LYMAN has been commissioned Surgeon of the Third regiment of Colored Volunteers. Ten Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons are yet wanted to fill vacancies in the colored regiments.

NAVAL NEWS.

The United States bark *Restless* recently captured, on the Florida coast, the schooner *Ann*, of Nassau, and a sloop without a name, both loaded with cotton. These vessels were attempting to run the blockade.

Acting Master JOHN O. ORMOND has been dismissed from the navy.

Applicants for appointment as Acting Assistant-Surgeons in the navy must be under 30 years of age, instead of over 30, as incorrectly printed a few days ago.

The Navy Department is in want of small, low-pressure iron screw tugs. Price, age of the boat and full descriptions should be forwarded.

INDIAN AGENT.

HENRY H. DAPUY has been appointed Indian Agent for the Upper Missouri and adjacent country.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Result Largely in Favor of the Union Candidates.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The election returns from all parts indicate a decided Union victory. In that portion of the State which was considered doubtful there is a large majority for the Union Candidates.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Kentucky elections result largely in favor of the Union, as far as heard from. CLAY and SMITH are certainly elected to Congress.

Senatorial Election in West Virginia.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The West Virginia Legislature, in joint session to-day, elected W. T. WILEY, of Morgantown, and P. G. VAN WINKLE, of Parkersburgh, United States Senators, the former on the first and the latter on the sixth ballot.

From Boston.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WOUNDED—LARGE SALE OF WOOL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The amount of the contributions received by the Christian Commission in this State for the benefit of wounded soldiers reaches $53,726 94.

There was a large wool sale this afternoon, attended by dealers from this and other cities. The lot consisted of 944 bales unwashed Cape wool, the entire cargo of the bark *Kergoed*, from Algoa Bay; 62 bales Moegadore wool, unwashed; 600 bales California wool, and 65 bales choice light unwashed Spanish wool. The Cape wool, in lots of from 20 to 30 bales, sold readily at prices ranging from 36c. to 38½c. per pound; and the California grades ranged from 32c. to 39c., averaging about 35c.

University Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Regents of the University met in Convention to-day with the officers of Colleges and Academies, for the purpose of advancing the cause of liberal education. Chancellor PAUSE gave the opening address and was elected President of the Convention. Dr. WOODWORTH was chosen Secretary. Professor LEWIS, of Union College, and Professor NORTH, of Hamilton College, read papers on classical studies. There was a large attendance of professors and teachers from every part of the State. Professor DAVIES, of Columbia College, is Chairman of the Business Committee. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow night.

The American Dental Convention.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The American Dental Convention held its ninth annual session here to-day. About 70 members were present. Dr. W. H. ATKINSON presided in the absence of the President. The morning session was occupied in organizing and electing officers. The following officers were chosen: President, J. FOSS, of Cincinnati; Vice-Presidents, [illegible]; Recording Secretary, C. N. PERRY, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, A. C. HAVEN, of New-York. It is expected that the Convention will continue four or five days.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE SIEGE PROGRESSES WELL.

MORRIS ISLAND, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

Simply to convey this welcome fact, "the siege progresses well," have I, in a torturing haste, roamed for the past two days the sands of Morris Island, and now resume the quill. I wish that I might take aside each reader of the *Inquirer*, and whisper confidentially in his ear *what I know, and what I have seen.* I think said reader would "immediately act as if he had heard some good news." But I must content myself with merely assuring you that our course is onward, steadily and silently; and while I could, by a single dash of my pen, expand the optic of the North to an alarming degree, by giving you all the contraband intelligence I possess, still the thought that such a coerse would insure me "a night in the trenches," guides my pen, and I only say that Gen. GILLMORE each day has a clearer vision of Charleston, and his possession of it will not be the "hope deferred."

WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING.

For the last three days and nights the rebels have fired upon us continually from Sumter, Gregg, Wagner and Fort Jackson. On this latter fort they have mounted some long-range guns, which they fire with great accuracy. Their plan of action last Sunday and Monday was to fire thirteen shots every twenty minutes, and our boys laying to hear this rule, jumped under cover with great regularity. The number of men wounded by this enfilading fire from Johnson has only averaged four a day, and I hope BEAUREGARD will continue to waste his ammunition thus. The rebels are strengthening Johnson, and have also built another enfilading battery lower down James Island. Some of our scouts have visited it, but found only one gun mounted in it, although with twelve embrasures. Although they have doubtless a large land force, they seem afraid of us, and sullenly await our next active demonstration.

SCOUTING—A FLAG OF TRUCE.

This week Capt. PAINE, One Hundredth New-York, the best and most fortunate scout we have, succeeded, in a manner unknown to myself or the enemy, *in reaching the parapet of Wagner, and inspecting, unmolested, the interior.*

Monday afternoon BEAUREGARD sent a communication to Gen. GILLMORE, by flag of truce. At present the subject of the correspondence is a secret; but I hope to allay your curiosity in my next. The other night we had an alarm that the rebel ram *Palmetto State* was coming down Stono River, some twelve miles below this point. Immediately a "cheese box" was dispatched to capture her; but, as the rumor was false, we were obliged to defer the prize *Palmetto State.*

SUTLERS WORKING IN THE TRENCHES.

Five regimental sutlers were caught last Wednesday selling liquor to enlisted men and charging exorbitant prices. For instance, $2 50 a can for condensed milk, the regular wholesale price of which is 15 cents. Maj. STRYKER condemned them to a night's work in the trenches, where the rebel fire is the hottest. Col. HALL, our worthy Provost-Marshal-General, approved the sentence, and the sutlers were taken up to the trenches, almost under Wagner, and told that if they were lazy or showed the white feather they would be shot. The sutlers toiled in agony all night long, and fortunately accomplished their campaign without loss of life or limb. It will be a lasting lesson to them, and serve us with food for laughter for a week to come. One of them also had his entire stock of liquors confiscated to the use of our men in the trenches. This stock includes 42 barrels of ale and 90 dozen of wine.

OUR IRONCLADS AND WAGNER.

The "cheese-boxes," when Wagner becomes too saucy, go up the channel, and pour a heavy fire *at her; sometimes into her.* But Wagner will not succumb to the ironclads, although they do wail. Gen. GILLMORE, however, looks upon this rebel sandhill with the calmness of a philosopher, and will accomplish as much as he undertakes. I will to a future letter elucidate the following sentence:—"The *Army, and not the Navy, is taking Charleston and its approaches.*"

OUR LATE WOUNDED.

The following men have been wounded in the trenches during the past week:

Lieut.-Col. Legget, 10th Connecticut.
Charles P. Lufkins, Co. C, 24th Massachusetts.
George Peet, Co. I, 6th Connecticut.
William Porter, Co. B, 6th Connecticut.
John Clark, Co. B, 6th Connecticut.
Joseph Jones, Co. E, 6th Connecticut.
Michael Morgan, Co. B, 6th Connecticut.
Byram Howard, 4th New-Hampshire, dead.
26th—John Mellin, Co. G, 4th New-Hampshire.
27th—Thomas Hodges, Co. F, 67th Ohio.
28th—Lieut. J. C. Edwards, Co. I, 62d Ohio; Lieut. Baster, Volunteer Engineers.
29th—Phineas C. Fish, Co. G, Volunteer Engineers; John McDaniels, Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania.

GEN. SAXTON'S ORDER ON THE DEATH OF COL. ROBERT G. SHAW.

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 27, 1863.

To the Colored Soldiers and Freedmen of this Department:

It is fitting that you should pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Col. ROBERT GOULD SHAW, Colonel of the Fifty-fourth regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. He commanded the first regiment of colored soldiers from a Free State ever mustered into the United States service. He fell at the head of his regiment, while leading a storming party against a rebel stronghold. You should cherish in your inmost hearts the memory of one who did not hesitate to sacrifice all the attractions of a high social position, wealth and home, and his own noble life, for the sake of humanity. Another martyr to your cause—that death has added still another hope for your race. The truths and principles for which he fought and died still live, and will be vindicated. On the spot where he fell, by the ditch into which his mangled and bleeding body was thrown, on the soil of South Carolina, I trust that you will honor yourselves and his glorious memory, by appropriating the first proceeds of your labor as a fresh token toward erecting an enduring monument to the hero, soldier, martyr, ROBERT GOULD SHAW.

R. SAXTON,
Brigadier-General and Military Governor.

Grand Commercial Railroad Excursion.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The members of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit Boards of Trade, numbering three hundred, arrived this afternoon on the Grand Trunk Railway, *en route* to Montreal and Portland. They remained here two hours, and were welcomed by C. J. BARDGES, Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, who entertained the excursionists, together with the Toronto Board of Trade and a number of prominent citizens, at a lunch. Speeches were made by Mr. BARDGES, Hon. Mr. HAYES of Chicago, Lieut.-Gov. MAY of Michigan, and others.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

REOPENING THROUGH BY THE 8TH INSTANT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

This road will certainly be reopened through by the 8th inst., for passenger and freight transit. Bills of lading, with the usual guarantee, can be issued to-morrow, and shippers can rely upon their freights being forwarded without delay. The entire line is now free from the enemy and fully guarded by the Federal forces.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The recee, to-day, were largely attended.

The first race, for mile heats, resulted as follows:

F. MURPHY'S b. h. *John Morgan*, 5 years	1	4	1
T. G. MORRIS' b. f. *Ringgold*, 3 years	2	1	2
C. COFFIN'S c. h. *Garry*, 6 years	4	3	4
J. S. WATROUS' b. f. *Lexington*, 3 years	5	2	5
J. M. CLAY'S b. c. *W. R. Davis*, 4 years	3	5	3

Time, 1:31; 1:32; 1:30.

The second race, two and a half mile dash, handicap, resulted as follows:

P. C. BUSH'S *Seven Oaks*, 4 years, 85 lbs.	1
W. H. STRONG'S *Punch*, 4 years, 90 lbs.	2
J. MORRIS' *Dangerous*, 4 years, 95 lbs.	3
GEO. WILKES' *Ben West*, 5 years, 105 lbs.	4
D. MULLIGAN'S *Observer*, 5 years, 85 lbs.	5
F. MORRIS' *Reporter*, 5 years, 114 lbs.	6

Time, 3.56¼.

The Steamer Pacific Ashore.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *Pacific* went ashore on the morning of the 3d, near Trepassy. No particulars are yet received.

Staten Island.

An amateur vocal and instrumental concert, in aid of the Building Fund of the German Lutheran Church on Staten Island, is to take place this (Wednesday) evening at the St. Julien Rooms, Stapleton. The object commends itself to the encouragement of the good people of the island, while the concert itself is arranged to attract a large and fashionable attendance.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, [illegible] at all Drug[illegible] and Perfumery, No. 1 Barclay-st.

A New Discovery by the Most Celebrated Botanist of the World.

Wistar Strawberry Cordial,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Kent's East India Coffee.—The great reputation of this Coffee for healthfulness and economy has induced unprincipled persons to offer a worthless article as "East India Coffee," representing it to be the genuine KENT'S. The public will guard against imposition, and buy only packages marked KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, No. 154 Reade-st. Sold by respectable grocers everywhere.

Dr. B. C. FERRY, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. FERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Parsons's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS

Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.

The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Oriental Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 Fourth-av., near Cooper Union, should be visited by everybody. Elegant apartments for Ladies. Open to both Gentlemen and Ladies from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Ladies for Long Branch and the various watering places, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families—good articles at moderate prices—patronize MILLER & CO., No. 287 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place. (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's

First Premium

SEWING-MACHINES,

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Boats, Pleasure Boats, Wooden and Metallic Boats of all kinds. INGERSOLL'S, No. 243 and 244 South-st., New-York.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

LYNCH—KIRBY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, HECTOR P. LYNCH and LIZZIE, only daughter of Robert J. Kirby. No cards.

LAFFARTE—ROBINSON.—On Monday, Aug. 3, at the residence of and by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Mr. JOHN R. LAFFERTE and Miss SAPPHONIA ROBINSON, all of this City.

WISWALL—BERRIAN.—At Trinity Church, on Monday evening, Aug. 3, by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, Rev. ALVAH WISWALL and JANE T. C., daughter of the late Rev. William Berrian, D. D.

DIED.

BARTON.—On Monday night, Aug. 3, after a short illness, MARY BARTON, the beloved wife of Walter M. Barton, of No 44 Gregory-st., Jersey City.

The funeral will take place from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Erie and South 3d sts., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Dumfries (Scotland) papers will please copy.

BALLANTINE.—At Highland Mills, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM FREDERICK, only child of William A. and Evelina Ballantine, aged 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Aug 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 47 Barrow-st.

BELL.—At her parents' house, at Yonkers, on second day, 3d of 8th month, 1863, ELISABARTH BELL, youngest child of William and Anu Thomas Bell, aged 4 months and 21 days.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

CRAFT.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 3, Mr. AUGUSTUS CRAFT, late of this City, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the house of Andrew Hoyland, No. 50 Bank-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 3, CHARLES DUDLEY, infant son of Charles S. and Elizabeth S. Clarke, aged 1 year, 11 months and 1 day.

CLARK.—On Monday morning, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, GARRETT D. CLARK, youngest son of Garrett D. and Sarah Clark, aged 15 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 West 50th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Aug 3, of congestion of the brain, HENRY J. CAMPBELL, aged 45 years.

The remains will be taken to Cherry Valley, N. Y., for interment.

DELAPIERRE.—On Monday, Aug. 3, ELISA, infant child of Charles B. and Harriet E. Delapierre.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of the parents, 8th-av., near 130th-st.

HEARMANCE.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 2, from congestion of the brain, FRANCIS, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Hearmance, aged 20 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock.

HYATT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, SARAH D. HILLIARD, wife of Ferdinand Hyatt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 613 5th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

KENDALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, NELLIE FAY, youngest daughter of William B. and Harriet M. Kendall, aged 2 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 229 Union-st., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 3, ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Trinity Chapel, without further invitation.

LIVINGS.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, suddenly, NICHOLAS C. LIVINGS.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Christopher Moller, No. 38 West 28th-st. His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

McGILL.—On Monday, Aug. 3, at No. 349 8th-av., JAMES McGILL.

MOTT.—In Morrisania, on Sunday, Aug. 2, after a long and painful illness, D. W. C. MOTT, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Morse-av., Morrisania.

MYERS.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, at the residence of J. M. Jaques, near Elizabeth City, N. J., Mrs. MARY ANN MYERS, in the 50th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in the family vault of Mr. Jaques, Evergreen Cemetery, near the above city.

MAXSON.—On board the U. S. Hospital ship, lower bay, New-York, on Monday, Aug. 3, HENRY C. MAXSON, Chief Engineer of the U. S. gunboat *Alabama*, in the 36th year of his age.

Mr. MAXSON was the son of Rev. William B. MAXSON, D. D., and leaves a family to mourn his loss.

OGALL.—In Hastings, on Monday, Aug. 3, JOSHUA OGALL, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Dobbs' Ferry.

REVERE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, Mrs. ELISA REVERE, widow of the late Edward Revere.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 7th-st., at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 6. Her remains will be interred in the 2d-st. Marble Cemetery.

REYNOLDS.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, July 28, after a short but severe illness, CHARLES E., son of Elkanah M. and Sarah S. Reynolds, in the 10th year of his age.

SELMER.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, of inflammation of the brain, REEVES E., infant son of Reeves E. and Mary Elizabeth Selmer, aged 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 358 West 128th-st.

THOMAS.—In East Greenwich, R. I., on Monday, Aug. 3, A. B. THOMAS, formerly of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at East Greenwich, on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2½ o'clock.

TOWT.—In Nyack, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at the residence of her son, John W. Towt, Mrs. ANN TOWT, aged 90 years.

WADE.—On Monday morning, Aug. 3, JOHN R. L. WADE, formerly of the City of Newark, N. J., in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. Longworth, No. 126 East 26th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock.

WILKES.—In Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, July 27, Mr. JOHN WILKES, of Brooklyn, in the 50th year of his age.

WHITMAN.—On Monday evening, Aug. 3, CHARLES, the only son of Nicholas and Ellen Whitman, aged 1 year, 10 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 29 Grand-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

A Most Reliable and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Kent's East India Coffee.—The great reputation of this Coffee for healthfulness and economy has induced unprincipled persons to offer a worthless article as "East India Coffee," representing it to be the genuine KENT'S. The public will guard against imposition, and buy only packages marked KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, No. 154 Reade-st. Sold by respectable grocers everywhere.

Dr. B. C. FERRY, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. FERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Parsons's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS

Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.

The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Oriental Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 Fourth-av., near Cooper Union, should be visited by everybody. Elegant apartments for Ladies. Open to both Gentlemen and Ladies from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Ladies for Long Branch and the various watering places, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families—good articles at moderate prices—patronize MILLER & CO., No. 287 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place. (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's

First Premium

SEWING-MACHINES,

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Boats, Pleasure Boats, Wooden and Metallic Boats of all kinds. INGERSOLL'S, No. 243 and 244 South-st., New-York.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 123.—Aug. 4, 1863.

69, 56, 59, 4, 14, 29, 15.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 114.—Aug. 4, 1863.

74, 51, 67, 38, 78, 11, 6, 75, 21, 28, 27, 18, 54.

Circulars sent free of charge, by address'g as either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

No. 815 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7,

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

[illegible]

[illegible] Monday, June 29, 1863.

[illegible] Board of Councilmen, at the [illegible] Monday, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of [illegible] Board of Assistant Aldermen, Board of Assessors, and Board of Commissioners of Central Park.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JAMES SANDFORD,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BENDT,
FREDERICK REPPER,
JOHN HEALY,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JOHN F. GAW,
JAMES HAYES,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
PATRICK H. KEENAN.

Present—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Joyce, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, and the President—19.

In the absence of the President at roll call, Councilman Webster took the chair.

Which was carried.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged and redlarged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to hire a temporary location for [illegible] and number Thirty-five, to be in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the salaries of the Inspectors of Small Supplies and Supplies in the Street Department be, and the same are hereby increased to the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars each per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That Tenth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, the City to pay one-third, the proper property owners one-third, and the railroad company one-third, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of George W. Roome, for meals, crape, &c., furnished at the funerals of Brigadier-Generals Zook and Weed, Colonel Husten, Captain Shine and Lieutenant Herbert.

Councilman Sorswith, Councilman Joyce presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of Five hundred and sixty-four dollars, in full, for bills for refreshments, crape, &c., furnished the Guard, &c., at the funerals of Brigadier-Generals Zook and Weed, Colonel Husten, Captain Shine and Lieutenant Herbert, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Board of Metropolitan Police, in relation to accommodations for the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Precinct Police, &c.

Councilman Sandford moved that the same be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

And the paper was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Mr. Camp to construct an awning in front of his premises, number two hundred and thirty-six Fourth-avenue, the same to be [illegible] under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to repair the crosswalks at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the sign of Charles Bowman, number eight hundred and one Sixth-avenue, be allowed to remain as at present until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the pay of Inspectors of Dumping Grounds be increased from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per diem, to take effect from this date.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered, and referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution that the wages of the pavers employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby increased to two dollars per day.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Raphael Leventhal to occupy a space not exceeding two feet from the front of his premises, number one hundred and eighty-four West Thirty-sixth-street, to exhibit goods and wares, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill (by Board of Aldermen adopted) of Conklin & Butts, amounting to eight hundred and twenty-six dollars for furnishing coaches on the occasion of the reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments, New-York Volunteers.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for funeral expenses of Captain Cavanagh.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-one dollars, for funeral expenses of Captain Patrick F. Clowrey, Eighty-eight regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to thirty dollars, for funeral expenses of Captain O. C. Joyce, Eighty-eight regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Twelfth regiment New-York State Militia for new set of colors.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Communication from the City Inspector, recommending the adoption of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to amend the seventh chapter of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

Bill of Charles Rook, amounting to twelve dollars, for services to the Committee on National Affairs, on the reception of the Thirty-second regiment New-York Volunteers.

(By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.)

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Russell—4.

Subsequently, the vote was reconsidered and the paper laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Houghtalin moved to take from the table the resolution that the resolution passed by the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July nine, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run their dumb engine to Chambers-street, to test its powers and probable safety for conducting their cars to Chambers-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, be and the same is hereby cancelled, rescinded and repealed.

June 29, returned by His Honor the Mayor, without his approval.

The motion to take up was carried.

The resolution was then adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Sandford—1.

Councilman Keenan moved to take from the table the resolution that there be granted to "the Anthracite Gas Lighting and Heating Company of New-York" the right to lay pipes and mains for conducting gas for illuminating and heating and other purposes, through the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, squares and other public places in the City of New-York, for a period of fifty years, as prescribed by the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of New-York, the said inductors to be laid under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, the said Company being required to restore the streets opened by them for laying such pipes to the same condition as before the said pipes and mains were laid:

July 24, returned by His Honor the Mayor without approval.

The motion to take from the table was carried.

The resolution was then adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Sandford—1.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the pay of the firemen employed in the City Inspector's Department, for cleaning streets, be increased to the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the World newspaper for advertising the official programme for the reception of the Third, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York Veterans, for the burial of Col. Kingsland, under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller

[illegible]

Which was laid over.

Message of His Honor the Mayor, dated June first, returning unapproved the resolution directing the Comptroller to convey, in fee simple, to the President and Directors of the German Hospital, a certain plot of land on the southeasterly corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, on which to erect hospital buildings.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-five, adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilman Jones—1.

Message of His Honor the Mayor, (dated May twenty-five,) returning unapproved resolutions authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Dimon Carolin, Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, for five thousand dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-five, adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

MORNING ADJOURNMENT.

Councilman Jones moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of bill of P. Q. Connell, for eighty dollars, for band furnished for the Saint James' Temperance Society on the occasion of the reception of Colonel Corcoran.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until the second Monday in September next, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus	Aug.	6.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug.	5.	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug.	8.	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Aug.	8.	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Aug.	8.	New-York	Hamburgh.
Damascus	Aug.	8.	Quebec	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug.	12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug.	14.	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug.	15.	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug.	15.	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug.	22.	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug.	22.	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug.	26.	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug.	29.	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept.	2.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept.	2.	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept.	5.	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept.	19.	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	July	15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July	21.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July	24.	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July	25.	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July	28.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July	29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July	29.	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug.	1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug.	8.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug.	8.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teuton is	Aug.	11.	Southampton	New-York.
Colombia	Aug.	12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug.	12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug.	15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Caroline	Aug.	19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug.	22.	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug.	25.	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug.	26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug.	26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept.	2.	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star	Aug.	6.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Hudson	Aug.	10.	New-York	New-Orleans.

The European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, *via* Portland, will close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).. 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 8 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 20 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 161 9th-st., New-York.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Lecturers, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. B. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

MISS JAMES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At No. 54 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open on the 14th September. May be seen at that address after Sept. 1. Miss JAMES is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen: In New-York—D. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cummings, B. H. Field, Esq., Edward Satterlee, Esq., John Jay, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, M. B. Field, Esq., J. W. Gerard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hawks, Baltimore; Hon. Edward Everett, Boston; Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, Michigan; Chief-Justice Taney, Washington; Pierre M. Irving, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Detroit; Hon. Robt. McClelland, Detroit; Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN., Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. HIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 2. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BUEL HALL.—REV. MR. AND MRS. BUEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School in Providence, R. I., will reopen on Monday, the 7th of September. Applications for admission should be immediately made. Address REV. E. F. BUEL, Providence, R. I.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Grand Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. H. W. ALLEN.

MISS FORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

CONTROLLED BY BOARD OF 13 TRUSTEES.

Prof. LOUIS W. BURNHAM,

For eight years Principal and Proprietor of "BURNHAM'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE," one of the best institutions of the kind in the country, has charge of the COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, assisted by able Professors, Lecturers and Teachers.

SCHOOL ROOM AND COUNTING ROOM—THEORY AND PRACTICE—are happily combined at the *Clavcrack Commercial College and School of Trade*. Each student occupies a separate Office and Desk, and is provided with a splendid set of Bound Books and all the various forms of Business Papers.

The Business College is conducted upon the most carefully devised and thoroughly matured systems, the *Institute Counting Room* being, in reality, a miniature *Business Community*.

STUDENTS complete the full Accountant's Course in from one to two terms of 14 weeks each; are then examined by a Committee of *Practical Business Men*, and if found competent, will receive beautiful *Lithographs Diplomas*.

AN ELEGANT SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP is taught, which is not excelled in Practicability in this country, and every graduate writes a good business hand with ease and freedom.

LECTURES ARE REGULARLY DELIVERED upon the Ethics of Business, Mercantile Law, Political Economy, Mercantile Customs, Commercial Correspondence, Banking, Exchanges and Finance.

Students receive certificates of membership to the full Collegiate Course, time unlimited, with the privilege of reviewing at pleasure, free of additional charge, except for extra Stationery.

A CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP gives the Student free access to the Classes in *Common English Branches*, while necessarily engaged with his course.

Also free admittance to classes in German and the French language during one term, under the instruction of a first-class native Teacher.

☞ Fall Term opens 18th of September, 1863, and Students should enter at the opening; they can, however, commence at any time—receive individual instruction, and progress in the ratio of their abilities.

ONLY A COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION is necessary to prepare a person to enter the College.

SPECIAL PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, Instructed by a Yale Graduate—Latin and Greek Grammar and Composition, an extra hour daily in each. A class of sixteen now preparing to enter Yale in '64. Students thoroughly fitted for any College.

GRADUATING COURSES.—A Special Graduating course of Study is prescribed for Ladies. Students who pursue this Study, and bear a satisfactory examination, will receive Diplomas, regardless of the time occupied. Twenty Ladies are now in the Senior class.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—This Department is under the supervision of a first-class class native Teacher, whose whole time is devoted to inculcating a correct knowledge of the French and German languages.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.—Those desiring instruction in the Department will receive the most scientific training from an able corps of Vocal and Instrumental Teachers. Unsurpassed facilities are afforded in this Department.

Sixteen first-class Professors and Teachers are giving their energies to make this the best School in the land. Seven of the Professors are married, and live with their families in the Institute with the pupils. This gives a watchful care over the pupils that cannot otherwise be secured.

Special pains is taken with the moral and religious instruction of the pupils, a large majority of which are professing Christians.

Twenty pupils are instructed free of Tuition in the Normal class.

All the Students are required to take forty minutes daily regular exercise—the gentlemen in military drill under an experienced drill-master, the ladies in gymnastics under an experienced Gymnast.

☞ The excellent reputation which the Hudson River Institute has for years enjoyed as the result of its high standard of Scholarship, moral and religious discipline, charming and healthy location, has placed it preeminently in the front rank of educational institutions in this country. For Catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Clavcrack, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

FLUSHING, L. I.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D.; Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt'e*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. S. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful grove, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Chartered 1863 and affording thorough medical education, begins Oct. 19, 1863. Special instruction imparted to nurses and ladies desiring to study for their own benefit. For Prospectus address Mrs. M. L. OSCANYAN, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York city.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen as THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.

The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. R. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. M. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, S. B. Strang retiring.

The affairs of the firm will be settled at the office of Strang & Adriance, No. 356 Broadway, either party signing in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.
STEPHEN B. STRANG.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, and will continue the dry goods business at No. 356 Broadway.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1863, by the decease of Edmund B. Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York, or their Brewing Establishment at Albany.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business at the City of Albany and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston, under the firm-name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR.

ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE that they have formed a copartnership under the name of WILLIAMS & MITCHEL, for the purchase and sale (exclusively on commission) of stocks, bonds and other securities, at the Broker's Board or otherwise, No. 12 Wall-st.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
E. W. MITCHEL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

EDWARD E. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have this day admitted as members of our firm.

GARNIER & CO.

Aug. 1, 1863.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE

U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1863.

GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—The books of this Company, organized under the Manufacturing and Mining laws of the State of New-York, are now open at their office, No. 23 William-st., for receiving subscription to the Capital Stock.

The property of the Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, at the base of the Eastern Chain, or Snowy Range, of the Rocky Mountains, six hundred miles west of the Missouri, or six days' travel from the City of Atchison, on that river, and consists of 160 acres of land, a tunnel claim of two thousand feet in length, intersecting no less than fifteen veins of gold-bearing quartz; also a surface lode of exceeding richness, nine hundred feet long, on which there have been sunk two shafts, 40 and 70 feet, and the ore taken from them, assayed by Messrs. Booth & Garratt, of Philadelphia Mint, proving very rich, and promising returns for the investment of capital equal in magnitude to those of California or Nevada.

The selection of this mining property was made under the personal supervision of William Fetherick, Esq., the well-known mining engineer, and Prof. Charles P. Williams, recently appointed Commissioner of Mines for the United States. THEODORE HYATT, President.

EDWARD T. LAYHAM, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, on stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

QUOTATIONS OF UNCURRENT MONEY, as bought by TISDALE & SWEENEY, NO. 104 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF ANN.

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	1-5	Delaware	¾
New-York State	¾	Illinois and Wisconsin	1½
Ohio	¾	Iowa and Michigan	¾
Philadelphia	1-5	Missouri	2
Pennsylvania	½	Ohio, and State Bk., Ind.	¾
Baltimore	½	Syracuse	¾
Maryland	1	Canada	.28 prem.

American gold, silver, Canada bank notes, and all corporation shinplasters bought at best rates.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the Coupons due October 1st, 1857, of the first mortgage bonds on and after August 10, 1863, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the Bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, Coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: from 10th August to 10th September, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall street, Janncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.

Dated July 27, 1863.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf....	No. 318	$37,920 83	In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....	No. 1,022	250,102 41	Co., Trustees.
Ctf....	No. 416	5,624 03	In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....	No. 1,023	8,627 50	Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 31st day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO., (As reorganized.) GUILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due 1st day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fifth edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 8 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, [up stairs,] New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German, die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call or write. By his special experience in the much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance in business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints unable to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. POWERS' Restorative of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in this special specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, such as Dr. C. will make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weaknesses, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, No. 1, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. DUMILLARD, at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a series of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of procedure, as shown by the cases treated. A true and full adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of annihilating the rank and poisonous taints that the blood is subject to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that even laymen in every department of medical knowledge learn to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that it is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some doubtful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 340 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000 Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. F. E. HAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, next to the Astor House.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewering and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Sealing curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Sealing and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 54½ and 51½, in block No. 116, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 117, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 3 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward—known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman P. J. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. EYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. EYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating a "Warehouse Receipt" issued by the undersigned in favor of Messrs. Bevans & Marshall, under date of July 10, 1863, for six barrels of molasses and sixteen hhds. sugar, imported ex bark *Gen Eden*, as the property therein described cannot be delivered by us.

WARD & GOVE,
Aug. 3, 1863. Union Stores, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 20th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erect on on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 21 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches: to be composed of two separate sheils of plate iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 9 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriage, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; insids diameter 5½ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

SCOW WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for building a Scow capable of carrying 1,500 tons, and must be delivered at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.

Plans can be seen at this office, or at the Inspection of Ordnance at the Navy-yard.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Call this out.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM-SHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALKER PATEN, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, | From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, | at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from ..... $95 to $125
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $40
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 36 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,478	Grandell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Breeking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Wilburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,278	Pearson,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class $100
Second-class 60
Third-class 35
} Payable in Currency.

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ..... $120 to $130
Second Cabin Passage ..... 80 to 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ..... $110 to $120
Second Cabin Passage ..... 65 to 70

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

A skilful surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CONARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin $120
Second Cabin 80
Steerage 30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 36 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PENHROSE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WATER LOW, No. 822 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 289 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
NEW YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

The trains of this road will be run on that day only as follows:

Leave James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, at 8, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M., from 34th-st. only.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M.

Fare from Hunter's Point, to go and return, tickets good for that day only, TWENTY CENTS.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

AUGUST 6, 1863.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 1½; 26th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 9½; Pier No. 1, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS WANTED—$2,500 TO $5,000.—A young man desires to invest the above amount of cash, together with his services, in some cash business which will yield a fair return. Has had about ten years' experience in business in New-York. Prefers finance and correspondence or book-keeping. Unexceptionable reference as to character and capacity given and required. Address, with full particulars, BUSINESS, Box No. 100 Tribune Office.

A PATENT FOR SALE—OF AN ARTICLE very valuable to undertakers, particularly in hot weather, and affording extremely large profits. It can be seen at our office.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

PATENT FOR SALE.—THE ATTENTION OF manufacturers and capitalists is called to the best Mica chimney for kerosene lamps ever invented. Call and see it in operation at our office.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TRUCKING ESTABLISHment of HOWELL & CO., for sale; is now doing a successful business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Call at No. 121 Barrow-st.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av, corner 37th-st.) Rev. Dr. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 350 Post Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at Union Ferry, foot 34th-st. Ferry, at 8, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 12 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 30th-st. depot—For Albany—10 20 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stopping north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5.5 A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4 10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 4, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:30 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 8:55 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:35, 7, 8:25 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 8:30 A. M. and the P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations except Morrisania. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 20 A. M., 2, 4:20 and 6 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12 45, 3:35, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:55 and 10 25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 4:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:30 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:32 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 8 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville. Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat and Manumahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:30 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. for Nanuet, 1:15 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving in Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga at 7 o'clock the same evening. Returning, leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 3½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Pier foot of Jay-street every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving in Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga at 7 o'clock the same evening. Returning, leave Albany every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¼, 12¾, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,
Reduced to 50 cents per yard.
2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

41.30.

Silk Grenadines, Barèges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.

N.B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.—PREparatory to making extensive alterations and improvements in my already large and commodious store, I will offer for sale for the next thirty days one of the largest and best selected stocks of Summer Dress Goods ever exhibited in Brooklyn, together with other Summer Goods, at a very great reduction in prices—being determined to reduce my stock to the lowest possible point, to make room for an extensive stock of goods for the Autumn trade.

WALTER LOCKWOOD,
No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 9 Tondon-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Continued from First Page.

ing of the 10th our command had heavy marches over bad roads, making detours, threatening both Chillicothe and Hillsboro, on the North and Gallipolis on the South. Daily were we delayed by the annoying cry of "Axes to the front," a cry that warned us of wahwhackers, bambuseades and obstructed roads. From the 14th to the 19th every mission combated an enemy, and every ravine a blockade. Dispirited and worn down we reached the river at 3 A. M., on the 19th, at a ford above Pemroy, I think, called Portland. At 4, two companies were throwo across the river and were instantly opened upon by the enemy, a scout of 300 men were sent down the river a half mile, who reported back that they had found a small force behind rifle pits, and asked permission of Gen. MAGRUDER to charge. He assented and by five he was notified that Col. SMITH had successfully charged the pits, capturing 150 prisoners. Another courier arriving about the same time reported that a gunboat had approached near our battery and on being fired upon had retired precipitately.

Gen. M. finding both of these reports correct, and believing that he had sufficient time to execute the command, was using every exertion to accomplish the task, when simultaneously could be heard the discharge of artillery from down the river, a heavy drumming sound of small arms in the rear and right, from the banks of the river, came up three black columns of infantry, firing upon our men, who were in close column, preparing to cross. Seeing that the enemy had a very advantage of position, an overwhelming force of infantry and cavalry, and that we were becoming completely entranced in the meshes of the net set for us, the command was ordered to move up the river double-quick. The gunboat, field, staff and line officers, acted with decision and promptitude, and the command was moved rapidly on the bold, leaving large companies of dismounted men, and perhaps 200 sick and wounded men, to the enemy's possession. Our artillery was doubtless captured at the river, as two horses had been killed in one piece and one in each of two others, and the mountain path, from which we made our exit, was two precipitous to convey them over. Two Lieutenants and five privates were known to have been killed on our side. After leaving the river, at Portland, the command was marched to Belleville, some 14 miles, and commenced fording, or rather swimming, at that point. Three hundred and thirty men had effected a crossing, when again the enemy's gunboats were upon us—one iron-clad and two transports. Again we moved up the river. The Second brigade, commanded by Col. ADAM R. JOHNSON, was ordered to cross, guides having represented the stream as fordable. In caused the Colonel, closely followed by Lieut. WOODSON, Capt. HELM of Texas; young REGAN of Texas; Capt. MCCLAIN, A. C. S., Second brigade, and myself. The Colonel's noble mare fell ters, strikes out again, and boldly makes the shore. Woodson follows. My poor mare being too weak to carry me, turned over and commenced going down; encumbered by clothing, sabre and pistols, I made but poor progress in the turbid stream, but the recollections of home, of a bright-eyed maiden in the sunny South, the pressing need of soldiers, and an inherent love of life actuated me in continue swimming. Behind me I heard the piercing call of young Rogers for help from my right. Capt. HELM was appearing to me far mid; and in the rear my friend Capt. MCCLAIN, was sinking. Gradually the gunboat was nearing me. Should I be able to hold up until it came; and would I then be saved to again undergo the horrors of a Federal bastile? But I hear something behind me snorting! I feel it passing! Thank God I am saved! A riderless horse dashes by; I grasp his tail; onward he bears me, and the shore is reached. Col. JOHNSON, on reaching the shore, seizes upon a slen-ler piece of board, jumps into a leaky skiff and starts back to aid the drowning. He reaches Capt. HELM, but Capt. MCCLAIN and young ROGERS are gone. Yes, Capt. MCCLAIN, the true gentleman, faithful soldier and pure-hearted companion, has been buried in the depths of the Ohio. We sadly miss him at quarters and in the field. His genial smile and hearty laughter will no longer ring upon our ear. But from his manly piety and goodness of heart the angels of Heaven will never mark him as an absentee. May the memory of his many virtues serve as a beacon-light to guide us all to the same Heavenly abode where he is now stationed.

Two men were drowned in the crossing. The gunboat and transports cutting us off again, Gen. MORGAN left back again, and just as daylight was disappearing, the rear of the command was leaving the river. Sad and dispirited, we impressed guides, collected together 200 men who had crossed—many without arms, having lost them in the river—and marched out toward Calhasville. But before leaving the river, I will briefly recapitulate and sum up in short order the casualties to the enemy in this raid, and the sufferings through which Gen. MORGAN'S command passed. On first crossing the Cumberland, we detached two companies—one to operate on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the other to operate between Crab Orchard and Somerset, Ky. The first captured two trains and returned to Tennessee. The second captured 25 wagons and also returned. We then detached 100 men at Springfield, who marched to Frankfort, and destroyed a train and the railroad near that point. We also captured a train, with a number of officers, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Shepherdsville—sent a detachment around Louisville, who captured a number of army supplies, and effected a crossing by capturing a steamer between Loosville and Cincinnati, at Carrollton, and rejoined us in Indiana. We paroled, up to the 19th, near 6,000 Federals, they obligating themselves not to take up arms during the war. We destroyed 34 important bridges, destroying the track in 60 places. Our loss was by no means slight; 28 commissioned officers killed, 35 wounded, and 250 men killed, wounded and captured. By the Federal accounts, we killed more than 300, wounded at least 350, and captured, as before stated, near 6,000. The damage to railroads, steamboats and bridges, added to the destruction of public stores and depots, cannot fall far short of $10,000,000. We captured three pieces of artillery and four 24-pounder at Lebanon, which we destroyed; one, a Parrot 3-inch gun at Brandenburgh, and a 12-pounder at Portland. These guns may have fallen to the enemy's hands again; I do not know it to be so, but fear it may have. After crossing into Indiana the inhabitants fled in every direction, women and children begging us to spare their lives, and amazingly surprised to find we were humans. The Copperheads and Butternuts were always in the front opposing us. Occasionally we would meet with a pure Southron, generally persons banished from the Border States. In Indiana one recruit was obtained, a boy 14 years old, who came as an orderly. Our command was hountifully fed, and I think the people of Indiana and Ohio are anxious for peace; and could the idea of their ability to conquer us once be gotten rid of, they would clamor for an immediate recognition. Every town was illuminated and the people everywhere rejoicing over the downfall of Vicksburgh.

Crops of wheat and oats are very good, but corn very poor, indeed.

After leaving the Ohio at Bellerille, on the night of the 19th, we marched to near Elizabethtown, in Wirt county, from there to Steer Creek and across the mountains to Sutton; from Sutton on the Gauley Bridge road to Birch Creek, crossing Gauley at mouth of Cranberry, and thence into the Greenbrier county, crossing Cnio Mountain, passing over a heavy blockaded road, tired steeds prevented rapid marches and also days were consumed ere we reached Lewisburgh, near which we left Col. GRIGSBY, with a detachment, which then numbered about four hundred and seventy-five men. From the crossing at the Ohio to our entrance into Greenbrier our men lived on beef alone, without salt, and no bread. Yet their only wish seemed to be for the safety of Gen. MORGAN and the command.

"In the kind officers, soldiers and citizens that we have met upon our journey since reaching the Old Dominion, in behalf of our command, we tender them our undying regard, and assure them, if our splendid success has not fallen to our lot this time that we are more fully determined to strive for our country and cause than ever.

I have the honor to be your ob't servant,

S. P. CUNNINGHAM,

A. A. A. Gen. MORGAN'S Cavalry Division.

To this narrative the *Examiner* appends the following note:

The narrative of Gen. MORGAN'S recent campaign, kindly furnished us by Capt. CUNNINGHAM, will be read with an eager interest. It furnishes merely the outlines of this most extraordinary military achievement. The particulars and incidents of the expedition would fill a volume.

Capt. CUNNINGHAM, with others of the command, entertain hopes of the escape of Gen. MORGAN, based upon the fact that he had three brothers with him of so close a resemblance to the General that any one of them might have been easily palmed off on SHACKLEFORD as the veritable chieftain himself. But we fear the Federal report is too true.

It is gratifying to know that Gen. MORGAN passed entirely through the State of Ohio. We understand that Capt. BYRNE, commanding the artillery of the expedition, saw the General in the river, nearing the Virginia shore, when, in response to the petition of one of his officers, remaining on the Ohio side, he quickly wheeled his horse and returned.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

ADVENTURES OF A REBEL DISPATCH-BEARER.

The Mobile *Register* publishes the following interesting letter from the "father of LAMAR FOSTAINE:"

"LAMAR is almost continually in the saddle, and employed in very hazardous enterprises. His last feat of arms was the most daring he has yet performed.

"He left my house May 24, under orders from Gen. JOHNSTON to bear a verbal dispatch to Gen. PEMBERTON in Vicksburgh, and to carry a supply of percussion caps to our troops in that besieged city. I parted with him, hardly hoping ever to see him again alive, for I knew that Vicksburgh was closely invested on all sides. The enemy's lines of circumvallation extend from Snyder's Bluff on the Yazoo, to Warrenton on the Mississippi, and the rivers and their opposite shores are filled and lined with their forces.

He was well mounted, but was burdened with forty pounds of percussion caps, besides his blanket and crutches. He has no use of his broken leg and cannot walk a step without a crutch; and in mounting his horse he has to fit it over the saddle with his right hand. But he accomplishes this operation with much dexterity, and without assistance. I loaned him a very fine horse with wooden scabbard to prevent rattling, and I only loaned a revolver, which has never missed fire when tested by me.

"The family were behind to pray for prayers, and we prayed fervently that the God of our fathers would shield him from all danger, and enable him to fulfill his mission to Vicksburgh successfully, and give him a safe return to us all. I then exhorted him to remember that, if it was the will of God for him to live and serve his country, all the Yankees owned by LINCOLN could not kill him; but if it was the divine will that he should die, he would be in as much danger at home as in Vicksburgh, and death would certainly find him, no matter where he might be. I charged him to use his best endeavors to kill every one of the jackalls who should attempt to stop his course, or to come within reach of his sword or pistol.

He crossed Big Black River that night, and the next day got between their lines and the division of their army which was at Mechanicsburgh. He hid his horse in a ravine, and ensconced himself in a fallen tree, overlooking the road, during that day. From his hiding place he witnessed the retreat of the Yankees, who passed him in considerable haste and confusion. After their columns had gone by, and the night had made it safe for him to move, he continued his route in the direction of Snyder's Bluff. As he entered the telegraphic road from Yazoo City to Vicksburgh, he was hailed by a picket, but dashed by him. A volley was fired at him by the Yankees. He escaped unhurt, but a Minié ball wounded his horse mortally. The spirited animal, however, carried him safely to the bank of the Yazoo River, where he died, and left him afoot. He lost one of his crutches in making his escape. This was jarred from him by the limb of a tree, and he had no time to pick it up.

With the assistance of one crutch he carried his baggage, and groped along the Yazoo, until he providentially discovered a small log canoe, tied by a rope, within his reach. He pressed this into his service, and paddled down the river until he met three Yankee gunboats coming up to Yazoo City. He avoided them by running under some willows overhanging the water, and lying concealed until they passed. Soon afterward he floated by Snyder's Bluff, which was illuminated and alive with Yankees and negroes participating in the amusement of a grand ball of mixed races. He lay flat in his canoe, which was nothing but a hollow log, and could hardly be distinguished from a piece of drift-wood—and glided safely through the gunboats, transports and barges of the amalgamationists. He ranged the back-water of the Mississippi before day, and in the darkness missed the outlet of the Yazoo and got into what is called "Old River." After searching in vain for a pass into the Mississippi, day dawned, and he discovered his mistake. He was forced to conceal his boat and himself, and lie by for another day. He had been two days and nights without food, and began to suffer the pangs of hunger.

At night he paddled back into the Yazoo, and descended it to the Mississippi, passing forty or fifty of the Yankee transports. Only one man hailed him, from the stern of a steamboat, and asked him where he was going. He replied that he was going to his fishing lines. In the bend above Vicksburgh he floated by the mortar fleet, lying flat in his canoe. The mortars were in full blast bombarding the city. The next morning he tied a white handkerchief to his paddle, raised himself up in the midst of our picket boats at Vicksburgh, and gave a loud huzza for JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy, amid the cheers of our sailors, who gave him a joyful reception, and assisted him to Gen. PEMBERTON'S headquarters.

After resting a day and night in the city, he started out with a dispatch from Gen. PEMBERTON to Gen. JOHNSTON. He embarked on his frail canoe, and soon reached the enemy's fleet below the city. He avoided their picket-boats on both shores, and floated near their gunboats. He passed so near one of these, that through an open port-hole he could see men playing cards and hear them converse. At Diamond Place he landed, and bade adieu to his faithful "dug-out." After hobbling through the bottom to the hills, he reached the residence of a man who had been robbed by the savages of all his mules and horses, except an old worthless gelding and a half-broken colt. He gave him the choice of them, and he mounted the colt, but found that he traveled badly. Providentially he came upon a very fine horse in the bottom, led by a blind bridle, without a saddle. As a basket and old bag were lying near him, he inferred that a negro had left him there, and that a Yankee camp was not far distant. He exchanged bridles, saddled the horse and mounted him after turning loose the colt.

After riding so as to avoid the supposed position of the Yankees, he encountered one of the thieves, who was returning to it from a successful plundering excursion. He was loaded with chickens and a bucket of honey. He commenced catechizing LAMAR in the true Yankee style, who concluded it best to satisfy his curiosity by sending him where he could know all that the devil could teach him. With a pistol bullet through his forehead, he left him with his honey and poultry lying in the path, to excite the conjectures of his fellow-thieves.

He approached with much caution the next settlement. There he hired a guide for fifty dollars to pilot him to Hankerson's Ferry on Big Black River, which he wished to reach near that point, without following any road. The fellow he hired proved to be a traitor. When he got near the ferry, LAMAR sent him ahead to ascertain whether any Yankees were in the vicinity. The conversation and manners of the man had excited his suspicions, and as soon as he left him he concealed himself, but remained where he could watch his return. He remained much longer than he expected; but returned and reported that there were the ferry. After paying him, he took the precaution to avoid the ferry, and to approach the river above it, instead of following the guide's directions. By this he flanked a force of the Yankees posted to intercept him; but as he entered the road near the river bank, one of them, who seemed to be on the right flank of a long line of semi-circle, suddenly rose up within ten feet of him, and ordered him to halt. He replied with a pistol shot, which killed the sentinel dead, and, wheeling his horse, galloped through the bottom up the river; but the Yankees sent a shower of balls after him, two of which wounded his right hand, injuring four of his fingers. One grazed his right leg, cutting two holes through his pantaloons, and another cut through one side of my sword scabbard, spoiling its beauty, but leaving a mark which makes me prize it more highly. Seven bullets struck the horse, which reeled under him, but had strength and speed to bear him a mile from the pursuers before he fell and died. LAMAR then divided his clothes and arms into packages, and swam Big Black River safely. He did not walk far before a patriotic lady supplied him with the only horse she had—a stray one, which came to her house after the Yankees had carried off all the animals belonging to the place. On this he reached Raymond at 2 o'clock in the morning, changed his horse for a fresh one, carried his dispatch to Jackson that morning, and rejoiced us all by so unexpected visit the same day.

Speaking of the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, the Mobile *Tribune* says:

"We do not question the valor of our armies at the two points alluded to, or the fighting qualities and skill of the two commanders, but it is impossible to deny that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson were thrown away by unpardonable neglect somewhere in the management of the commissariat.

On whose shoulders ought the blame of this criminal negligence to fall? It belongs somewhere, beyond question, and it ought to be visited by instant and relentless punishment.

We have sufficient reason to believe that for months a most reckless and shameless spirit of corruption has marked some of the commissary agents of the Confederate Government. The all-pervading spirit of speculation has controlled them. Fortunes have been made by them—transportation has been diverted from its legitimate purposes to their cupidity."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Under this head the *Enquirer* discusses the withdrawal of Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion, which it says occasioned it no surprise. After showing why England does not want the war to stop, it proceeds:

"If there be any one among us who may, peradventure, here still clung to the idea that some friendship exists for us in England, we trust he is undeceived. But there are not some who imagine that France is probably about to recognize us by herself. This, also, *we gravely doubt. France certainly is more friendly to us than England; has much less interest than England in the breaking down of American commerce, and no intrrest at all in the overthrow of American democracy, seeing that she is quite as democratic herself.* It is true, also, that by temperament and by the traditions of their race, the French are much more likely to feel a generous and disinterested sympathy with a brave people struggling for its rights against heavy odds. Yet Lord PALMERSTON is right in saying that the Emperor has his own impediments, which have hitherto kept him back from all action in our favor. Perhaps the chief of these is the formidable "Liberal," or "Republican" party to his empire, which is stoutly Abolitionist, which avails itself of every pretext for assailing the Emperor's acts, and which would be quite sure to cry out against his recognition of the Confederacy, as a sanction of Slavery and a disgrace to the banner of France. And these wretched "liberals" are growing stronger, the defeats of Government candidates in the late elections being all in their favor. The Emperor would not fear this opposition, if he were acting conjointly with England; but his hastening to recognize, de *first*, and contrary to the remonstrances of England, would assuredly be made a powerful weapon against his power.

It is true that his policy, especially since the conquest of Mexico, imperatively requires the permanent disruption of the old American Union; but he, as well as England, is quite assured of this result at any rate. Neither one nor other of them is at all afraid of reconstruction and a powerful, reunited nation; *so the Emperor also can afford to take his time, and watch his opportunities.*

If we had not so very singular a State Department as we have, there were methods in our power whereby we might have perhaps quickened the action of both England and France, and might at least have given them strong additional reasons for recognizing our Confederacy. One of these methods would have been to forbid all Consuls to exercise their functions; or (according to the phraseology of our State Department) to "revoke their exequaturs." The phrase signifies little—the *thing* was to admit no person purporting to be Consuls from Powers not recognizing us. France and England need to have Consols *here*, as they them selves admit, if they could have none, save in the regular way, there would be one motive the more to accept that detested *fait accompli*: to send duly accredited Consuls; *or, in other words, to recognize the Confederacy.*

Another method would have been to offer certain commercial advantages to France and England, which should have placed them in a better position to profit by our trade than the Yankees after the close of the war. This we believe, would be highly agreeable to our people, who desire to have as little intercourse as possible with the Yankee nation, and feel the need of giving them as few opportunities and occasions as possible of coming into this country at all. Many of the Confederate newspapers have called on our Government to make some overture of this kind, and especially to propose a favorable commercial treaty with France. But it has not seemed good unto our mysterious State Department to make any such proposals. No stipulation is to be made, if the State Department can help it, which would place the Yankees on any lower footing than that of the most favored nation. *Not only has Mr. Slidell not been instructed to offer any commercial advantages to France in any event; but we are informed by what we consider excellent authority, that he has been expressly instructed not to offer any such advantages.*

It follows from all these considerations that France has no very strong reasons, any more than England, to be in a hurry with her recognition. She also can wait with great equanimity; and if there were in our hands any means of gentle compulsion, or attractive inducement, by which we might have hastened her action, those means have been carefully taken out of our hands by our astonishing Department of State.

FROM GEORGIA.

Late Georgia papers furnish the following items:

The small pox is again in Twiggs County, and there are twenty-seven cases somewhere in the neighborhood of Ballard Station. The disease was brought by a soldier, who had suffered from it in Virginia, in his clothes, and as as communicated by his wife in washing them. Two cases are reported.

PETER, a slave, the property of JAMES GAINES, suffered the extreme penalty of the law last Friday, a few minutes before 6 o'clock, in the jail yard of Chatham County, for the murder on the 19th of June, 1861, of JOHN T. DONNELLY, a white child six years of age, and of which he was convicted at the May term of the Superior Court.

The *Confederacy* notices the arrival in Atlanta, from Vicksburgh, of Major W. B. COX, Lieut. Daniel Pittman, Col. Hulsey, (who was not killed at Jackson,) Hugh Wiley, Capt. Lowndes Calhoun, and W. B. Adams. They are well, cheerful—not half starved—not a bit whipped, and as rebellious as ever.

The Fortieth and Forty-first Georgia, and Sixty-first Tennessee regiments arrived, at Atlanta on Saturday morning, on furloughs for thirty days. The Forty-second, Forty-third and Fifty-second Georgia regiments probably arrived at the same place on Sunday night last.

These are a portion of the Vicksburgh garrison who have been exchanged.

The Macon *Confederate* says that about fifty teams passed through Macon on Saturday, on their way in the southwest portion of Georgia, direct from BRAGG'S army. About the same number passed by Macon, on another road, in the same direction. Their object is to haul corn and supplies from the country adjacent to the railroad to the various depots on the same, for the use of the army. About one-half of the teamsters with the train were stalwart white men, whose places, we think, could be better supplied with the sons of Ham. The white men should be in the ranks, where fighting is to be done.

Gen. HOWELL COBB passed through Augusta last Saturday, on his way to Athens. He was in good health and spirits.

Col. JAMES I. SAWAKO, of Thomas, is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District.

"YANKEE PRISONERS."

The following officers, says the *Examiner*, have been received at the Libby, as prisoners of war, since our last report: Lieut.-Col. A. P. Henry, Fifteenth Kentucky cavalry; Lieut.-Col. G. Von Helmrick, Fourth Missouri cavalry; First Lieut. F. M. Gilliland, Fifteenth Kentucky cavalry; First Lieut. R. Y. Bradford, Second West Tennessee regiment; Second Lieut. J. Clement, Fifteenth Kentucky; Second Lieut. J. T. Williams, First Kentucky; Second Lieut. G. S. Garner, Fourth Missouri. The prisoners were taken at Jackson, Miss., and arrived in Atlanta, Ga. From Tarboro, N. C., First Lieut. Henry Hubbard, of the Twelfth New-York, and Second Lieut. Henry Mosher, of the same regiment, have been received.

Brigadier-Gen. NEAL DOW left Richmond on Thursday morning for Mobile, Alabama, to answer to a requisition from the Governor of that State. Before leaving, he wrote letters to his wife and other relatives North. Considerably over an hundred cases of larceny are charged against him in the South.

DOW is the past grand master of rascals and thieves, and his very appearance is enough to prejudice one against the Yankees, even if he had never heard or read of them before. Of low stature, thin, and act off with grey side whiskers, he is the very scoundrel to go "a preachin'" in the South on his peculiar hobbies of Maine Law, Free Love, and Negro Amalgamation.

THE FLORIDA AND HER COMMANDER.

The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* has been favored with the sight of a letter from Capt. J. N. MAFFIT, of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, to his children in Fayetteville. It is dated Pernambuco, Brazil, May 12, 1863. The letter is a model of beauty in expressions of affection for his children. The following extracts are of general interest:

"I am very well, and very, very busy. Last night I saw a gentleman who ten years ago dined on board the *Alabama* with EUGENIE; he was then very well, and in high spirits, having just received letters from you all at home, in an English bark.

I feel happy to tell you that the Florida has been doing a fierce business; up to May 11 she had destroyed $9,700,000 of Yankee commerce, and eluded thirteen federal men-of-war sent to destroy her and the Alabama.

The *Florida* and *Alabama* destroyed ten of the enemy's largest vessels on April 22, within sixty miles of each other, but up to May 13 have not met. Regards to Mr. HALE, and ask him please to mention to us it may quiet much anxiety) that up to this date all are well on both vessels.

I cannot write what my plans are—the duty is very terrible upon one's mental and physical ability; but I am doing all in my power for the benefit of the Confederacy. Dare not write more. Embrace you all, my dear children. May God bless you, and ere long unite us in peace and prosperity."

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier, July 28.

There was no firing of any importance Monday, Fort Sumter and our batteries sending only an occasional shot or shell at the Yankees on Morris Island. The latter made no response. They were again at work upon their battery, previously reported in Monday's issue. This seems to be a very small concern, in the form of semi-circle, erecting on the beach. We could discern but one mortar placed in position in the battery, and but very few men at work.

On our side we are glad to say that every day is adding greatly to our strength, and that our military represent everything progressing satisfactorily. A few more transports arrived yesterday.

There were about twenty-seven vessels of all classes inside the bar yesterday, including the *Ironsides* and six Monitors. Some twenty-five vessels were reported in Stono. A brig which had got ashore was being stripped by the Yankees Monday afternoon.

REPORTED VICTORY IN LOUISIANA.

From the Enquirer, Aug. 1.

An official dispatch, dated Morton, Miss., July 30, states that it is reported on authority deemed reliable, that an engagement took place recently near Donaldsonville, La., between Maj.-Gen. DICK TAYLOR and the Federal troops under BANKS, in which our forces were victorious, and that we had captured six thousand prisoners. Gen. TAYLOR has since fallen back to Dechee.

It is confirmed that nearly all of GRANT'S army have left Vicksburgh, and the Yankees report that they are destined for Mobile and Tennessee.

THE LOSSES AT GETTYSBURGH.

The *Enquirer* publishes a list of killed and wounded at Gettysburgh in the Fifty-fourth North Carolina regiment. The following is the

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers.

Killed	3	Missing	12
Wounded	11		

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Killed	31	Missing	172
Wounded	148		
Aggregate			377

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board held a regular meeting last evening and transacted the usual amount of routine business. Dr. J. S. THORN moved that the Committee on Supplies be empowered to take such steps as they deemed advisable in procuring a supply of fuel for the Public Schools, it being explained that in consequence of the uncertain state of the markets, it was unadvisable to advertise for proposals, as heretofore, and that the matter had best be left to the discretion of the Committee. A discussion ensued during which Mr. E. W. FISKE produced a circular from the Pittston Coal Company, stating that they will supply coal, when purchased, in large amounts, at $6 60 per ton, to be delivered at some point on the Hudson River. The motion was adopted. Mr. S. A. EASTMAN sent in his resignation as Chairman of the Committee on Colored School No. 1, which was accepted. The reports of the Principals of the Public Schools in relation to the length of time occupied daily in teaching the children were presented, showing that the average number of school hours daily, including intermissions, was 6 5-6. The report was accepted, and the Board shortly after adjourned.

FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—Capt. HARRY S. GAMBLE, of the Fifty-second regiment N. G., died on Sunday morning last from disease contracted during the recent campaign in Pennsylvania and Maryland. He was well known in the city as a dealer in newspapers and periodicals. The remains were yesterday conveyed to their last resting-place in Greenwood Cemetery, escorted by Company H, Fifty-second regiment, and by Niagara Hose Company No. 11, of which he was a member. The funeral ceremony was conducted by Rev. Mr. STAFFORD, of St. John's Church.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Mayor of Brooklyn has issued the following proclamation as recommended by the President of the United States:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1863.

The President of the United States having designated Thursday, Aug. 6, as a day which he recommends shall be observed by the people as one of Thanksgiving and Praise to the Giver of all good. In view of the glorious victories which have recently crowned the efforts of our gallant armies, I respectfully recommend to the citizens of Brooklyn a general observance of the day by the suspension of business. The public offices of the city will be closed on that day.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

THE CONEY ISLAND SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Deputy Sheriff JOHN FRIEND yesterday arrested JOHN SHERRARRICK, on the charge of shooting a man named CAREY on Sunday last. The accused is proprietor of a tavern near the toll-gate. CAREY, accompanied by a friend, trespassed upon his premises by driving over his grounds, which resulted in a quarrel. CAREY struck the accused, and the latter fired a musket. The ball entered CAREY'S abdomen. He lies at the City Hospital in a critical condition. The accused was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

DEATHS FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—The Coroners held inquests yesterday, and the day previous on the bodies of eight persons, who died from the effects of the intense heat. The names of deceased are, DANIEL CAMPBELL, laborer, 54 years of age, residing at No. 54 Van Brunt-street; H. ANDERSON, aged 22, residing at No. 31 Green-lane; MICHAEL MCCARTY, residing at the foot of Columbia-street; PATRICK DOHERTY, aged 30, residing at No. 59 Stanton-street; EDWARD RYAN, aged 35, residing in Gold-street; HENRY MCGOUN, residing at No. 140 Johnson-street. A man, name unknown, was prostrated in the Navy-yard, and died while being conveyed to his residence in New-York. There were a number of other cases which did not result fatally.

THE KING'S COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Board was held at the County Jail yesterday afternoon, when the Committee appointed to confer with the Common Council in relation to the appropriation to exempt poor men with families from the draft, submitted a verbal report, to the effect that no arrangement had been made; the city authorities expected to provide for those residing in the city; and if action was taken by the Supervisors they would be required to provide for those liable, residing in the County towns. The report was accepted, and after some unimportant business the Board adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Republican General Committee was held at No. 9 Court-street last evening. The president, Mr. WM. HUNT, occupied the chair. The committee on contested delegations from the Fifth Ward reported in favor of admitting the following: CORNELIUS MOARDLE, WM. H. HALLOCK, JOHN LEE, JOS. G. WARD and JOSEPH DE REVERE. The report was accepted. Some other communications were presented when the Committee resolved itself into executive session.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER NINE.

In the names published yesterday of the "Detective Force," appeared one "German"—it should have read THEMAN, one of the most intelligent and efficient of this arm of the service. It is now proposed to speak of the several Precincts and the duties performed by the forces thereof. From the details the public will have an opportunity of judging of the amount of labor performed, and the fidelity which characterized the performance. The precincts will be taken in their numerical order, and the

FIRST PRECINCT,

of which JACOB B. WARLOW is captain, will now receive attention. The Station-house of this Precinct is in Broad-street.

On the morning of Monday of riot week, Capt. WARLOW was ordered with his command to headquarters. He at once sent there one section under ROUNDSMAN CONNOR, which participated in the defeat of the 100th in the afternoon at Broadway and Amity street. His entire command reported at headquarters toward evening and were ordered on duty at the City Hall. Here about 8 o'clock Capt. WARLOW received word that there was a riot in his own district and orders to quell it. Sergts. CLERRY and MCCLEAR started in advance of the force, and, meeting a body of rioters in New-street, were attacked, stoned and badly beaten before Capt. WARLOW and force could come to their rescue, they having *en route* been detained by a demonstration made upon DOWNING'S saloon, Broad-street. When the force did reach them short work was made of the assailants. The command then repaired to its Station-house, where it dispatch to proceed to the *Tribune* building was received; instantly off on one double quick, reaching Nassau and Spruce streets a charge was made upon the mob, which had already sacked and were setting fire to the office, and it was driven in all directions. During this attack upon the mob Officer WELLING was shot in the right shoulder. The force remained in charge of the building till 10 P. M., when ordered to headquarters, and were on duty there all night.

Tuesday the First Precinct formed a portion of Inspector CARPENTER'S command on the visit to the Second-avenue, and participated in the duties and dangers of that hazardous tour. On return to headquarters, were again sent to the City Hall. At 2 P. M. thirty men were sent, under Sergeant MATTHEW, to report for duty to Capt. BRYAN, of the Fourth Precinct, and subsequently assisted in repelling the attack on BROOKS BROTHERS clothing-store. This force remained in the Fourth Precinct until Saturday, pretty constantly engaged in dispersing crowds and saving persons and property. The balance of the force on Wednesday had permanently returned to its own Precinct.

Capt. WARLOW awards to his men the highest praise as obedient, willing, courageous. Sergt. BABCOCK, who was absent, on hearing of the riot returned and reported for duty before expiration of leave.

On the morning of the 14th, in Second-avenue, the fighting was very severe, gun and pistol shots, and missiles of all kinds being hurled from the buildings on to the Police, in the charge ordered by Inspector CARPENTER into the houses, up and on to their roofs, the First Precincts were prominent. To reach the rioters overhead was a perilous task; the sentries were narrow, six determined men could have kept 500 at bay; but a portion of the force made a rush, and soon gained the roofs, where a hand to hand conflict ensued; in every instance the rioters were knocked senseless. Others searched the rooms; rioters in their flight dropped from second and third story windows, some escaping unharmed, others receiving fearful injuries.

Four of the rioters fled into a yard, and took shelter in an outhouse. They were well armed, and how to get them out was the question. Assailing their shelter would be certain death. At length an ingenious plan was adopted to dislodge them. A large copeing stone from the roof of the house overtopping it was dropped on the outhouse, demolishing one side, and uncovering the refugees, who, on the instant, were assailed by the Police in waiting, and rendered powerless for good or evil. During this exciting and terrible fight Capt. WARLOW was struck on the foot with a stone, and two of his toes mashed badly, but he continued, thus crippled, on duty.

On the evening of the 14th, when BROOKS BROTHERS' clothing store was attacked, and thirty of this Precinct served in its defence, all the street lamps in the vicinity were turned out, and the lights in all the adjacent houses were extinguished. The night was very dark. The charge of the Police upon the mob was met by a volley of muskets, stones, bricks, &c., from all directions. BROOKS & BROTHERS' store had been lighted up by the rioters so as to enable them to select and carry off the most valuable of the goods. When in front of the building, Sergt. MATTHEW, with his men, of the First Precinct, charged into the store and attacked the rioters. Then commenced a scene which is indescribable. The thieves attempted to run through the Police and escape. Some fell upon their knees before the uplifted clubs, imploring for mercy; while the others wildly rushed in search of ways for safe exit. On the second story, however, the rioters showed fight, but the Police making a determined charge, soon drove them into the rear building, where the majority of them, with most of their spoils, were kept, and ultimately secured.

The appearance of the officers was hailed with terror by most of the lawless. Some jumped down stairs at one leap, while others were saved the trouble of a similar agile performance by the application of the locust. Those rioters who were driven outside the buildings, were attended to by the reserves of the Third and Fourth Precincts, who drove them with terrible penishment, down Catharine and through Cherry-street.

Officer VAN RANST, of the First Precinct, received a pistol ball in his cap, where it lodged, and was found by him the next morning; had he been a quarter of an inch taller, the bullet would have pierced his brain.

All the Sergeants were beaten in New-street.

Mr. CHRISTY had a negro under his protection whom he ultimately succeeded in saving.

One of the rioters, a dull powerful fellow, as BROOKS' shears, made an eager fight. Two of the police of the First Precinct found it necessary for their own safety to quiet him. It was the alternative of their lives or his. He had loaded himself with plunder, and only dropped it to make fight with them.

After the force of the First Precinct had been returned to their Station-house they were engaged in recovering stolen goods, visiting the tenement houses in Cherry and Market streets, and recovered several wagon loads of property.

The record of this Precinct is an honorable one, and the Captain, his officers and men never once failed in an entire and thorough discharge of their duty.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces in a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRIS & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for August, is a capital number, with illustrated articles on Physiognomy, Noses, Physiology, Ethnology, Portraits and Characters of prominent persons. Only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLES & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The new Dramatic Company at Barnum's, under the direction of Mr. C. W. CLARKE, is playing "Rafaelle," and the farce "Tying It On," to good houses. To day being the usual family holiday, they will be played afternoon and evening. See Museum advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Deafness, diseases of the ear, eye, throat and catarrh, treated by Dr. ROWE, No. 49 Concord-street, Brooklyn. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, Northampton Mass., couples the most romantic mountain scenery with the best hotel accommodations; is easy of access, the railroad running through the town; and the charges moderate.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Hudson, from London and Isle of Wight.—E. Baldwin and lady, F. H. Grant, S. Kemp, B. Stephens, Miss E. Violett, E. Sears and daughter, all of New-York; Mrs. Craig, of Brooklyn; Miss Wright, of Buffalo; C. B. Thorp, lady and two children, J. George, Mrs. C. George and three daughters, R. Hall, all of England; F. G. Williams and lady, of New-Orleans.

AUG. 4.—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool.*—Mr. King and two children, Capt. Murphy, Mr. T. Rees, A. G. Phyffe, C. Heywood, Capt. T. Frost, W. A. Shannon, F. Bradley, Mrs. C. Coster, G. Hutchinson and lady, Mrs. Hillman, four children and nurse, Mr. O'Toole and lady.

In ship Witch of the Wave, from Bombay.—Capt. G. L. Trible, of Boston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 00 | Sun sets..... 7 12 | Moon rises..10 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 00 | Gov. Island..12 49 | Hell

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3703. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE HECLA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Full Extent of the Rebel Reverses Known in England.

Great Reaction in Favor of the North.

Heavy Tumble of the Rebel Cotton Loan.

The New-York Riots Regarded by the London Times as an Insurrection.

Mr. Laird's Alleged Correspondence with Our Navy Department.

The Queen's Speech at the Prorogation of Parliament.

The Policy of "Neutrality" to be Adhered to.

The Polish Question Without Change.

A Union of the Three Great Powers Against Russia Insured.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamship *Hecla*, from Liverpool on the 29th, *via* Queenstown on the 29th of July, passed this point at 8 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the newsboat of the Association, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Hecla* has 553 steerage passengers. She makes the following report: "On the 29th of July, at 4 30 A. M., passed the steamships *City of Washington*, *Kangaroo* and *Great Eastern*, all bound into Liverpool."

The dates per the *Hecla* are three days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool July 26.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of July.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived out on the 29th of July.

The news of the late rebel reverses had reached England, and its effect was considered so favorable for the Union that rebel loan stock had declined to 18@20 per cent. discount, and a perfect panic ensued in that description of stock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The advices received per the steamships *China* and *Hibernian* were generally regarded as encouraging for the North, and, notwithstanding the drawback of the New-York riots, a panic in the Confederate loan has taken place.

The London *Times* seeks to palliate the Confederate reverses, but acknowledges that, on the whole, it is seldom that intelligence has been received so gloomy for the Confederate cause. It regards the riots as little short of an insurrection.

The London *Star* regards everything as indicating the rapid exhaustion of Southern resources.

The London *Daily News* expatiates on the victories of GRANT, MEADE and ROSECRANS, and the unimpaired efficiency of the North and its uniform and rapid progress.

Mr. LAIRD publishes an anonymous correspondence between his firm and some persons in Washington and New-York to show that propositions were pending in 1861 with the Navy Department, at Washington, for his firm to construct vessels for the Federal navy. There is nothing, however, to show by what authority the anonymous individuals used the name of the Secretary of the Navy.

Exchange continues depressed and speculative securities show continued panic.

The London Morning *Post* maintains that *a union of the three great Powers against Russia is ensured.*

The London *Herald* controverts this notion and maintains that Russia is disposed to defy the Western Powers.

The British Parliament had been prorogued, and the Queen's speech, delivered by commission, says:

"Civil war continues in America. It inflicts much evil not only on the contending parties, but on other nations. *We see, however, no reason to depart from our strict neutrality.*"

POLAND.

The Polish question continues without change.

The chances of peace or war are actively canvassed in Paris and London.

The Polish insurgents continue to be very active in their movements.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The continental news is without any degree of importance.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.

The political news is unimportant.

The Confederate loan has rallied to 13 per cent. discount.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 29.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived last night.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.

The rebel loan has rallied from the decline, and is quoted at 13 per cent. discount.

Political news to-day is unimportant.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, July 29.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, has arrived.

Commercial News by the Hecla.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 28.

The sales for two days reach 16,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant at an advance of ½d.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was firm with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally quiet and steady. Various circulars report Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn easier; mixed 1s 3d@1s 3½d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is quiet and steady. Messrs. PILKINGTON, ATHYA & Co. report: "BEEF steady. PORK quiet. BACON inactive. LARD active, and advanced 1d. TALLOW steady."

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. RICE active. LINSEED OIL firmer, at 46s. 6d.@47s. RESIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet. PETROLEUM inactive, at 2s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS downward. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet and steady. RICE quiet. TALLOW firm, at 43s. 6d.@44s.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28.

Consols close at 92¾@92⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 25 discount; Erie, 66.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 29.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is easier. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Bacon upward.

PRODUCE Steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 29.

Consols, 92⅞@93 for money. Illinois Central Railroad, 23@22 discount. Erie, 68@69.

THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

OUR PARIS AND LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Debate in Parliament Regarding the Anglo-Rebel Privateers.

SECRETARY WELLES' LETTER.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Boston from Halifax at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The mails and newspaper bag for the Associated Press were forwaded to New-York by the early morning train, and arrived here about 5 o'clock last evening.

The following paragraph is printed in the Manchester *Guardian*

"The *Red Gauntlet*, from Boston to Hong Kong, was captured by the *Florida* on the 14th of June, in lat. 9° N., long. 35° W. The *B. F. Hoxie*, an American ship, bound for Falmouth, was also captured on the 16th of June, in lat. 10° N., lon. 36° W. Silver bars, valued at $95,000 were taken out, and the ship was burned. The loss to the marine insurance companies by the capture and destruction of the *B. F. Hoxie* is said to exceed £150,000."

FROM PARIS.

Meanness and Malignity of the French Official Press—The Polish Question—Imminent Prospects of a European War—The Position of England—Proposed Mode of Operations Against Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 24, 1863.

The late Union successes could have scarcely produced a greater effect on the minds of men, and especially on their calculations, in the United States than in Europe. It is certain that they have given a check to NAPOLEON'S designs in Mexico, and to England's haste in getting into a war with Russia. Up to the moment of the arrival of these important successes the secession journals of England and France were full of arguments and predictions hostile to the Union. Since the tide has turned, the French journals, at least, are either silent or contain only garbled accounts or false appreciations of those events. Since the invention of journalism there was probably never seen such an example of barefaced and shameless unfairness as that shown by the Governmental Press of Paris toward the Union cause, and this unfairness compares strangely with the constant repetition in other columns of the same papers, of the high-sounding words, "French honor," and "French impartiality," as applied to the treatment of international questions. The fact is, French honor and French impartiality are like English justice and English love of fair play—they never cross the frontiers.

The opinion is very general, this week, that France cannot back out of a war with Russia. The Russian reply itself is regarded as a challenge which France cannot refuse, without suffering in the eyes of Europe. The situation to-day is this. The six points presented by France, England and Austria were the *maximum* of the expectations of these Powers. A refusal of one or more of them is, therefore, inadmissible. The Russian Government not only rejects one or more of these points, but it couples to its rejection language and statements which are considered insulting as well at Paris as at Vienna. Thus, instead of admitting, what all the world knows, that the Poles desire and have long desired their independence, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says that the rebellion was hatched at Paris, and that the revolutionary element, and not the natural desires of the Polish people, is the cause of the war. To the indignation of the Austrian Government, the Russian dispatch places the Austrian Polish provinces on the same footing as those of Russia, and makes other comprisions and insinuations which appear to have produced a final and irrevocable rupture between these two Powers. They are going to re-demand, in a note this time identical by the three Powers, the acceptance without reservation of the six points, and this second demand thus becomes the *ultimatum*, to be followed, in case of rejection, by a withdrawal of Ambassadors, and a cessation of diplomatic intercourse.

Will war then be inevitable? Many people think that, in view of the fact that the three great Powers are acting in concert, and that two of them, England and Austria, do not desire a war with Russia, that there is, therefore, a strong guarantee of peace. A few days more, however, will settle this point.

In case of war, the plan, I understand, is this: Austria will remain neutral, but will march a large army to the Russian frontier, thus forcing Russia to face it with an army equally large. England will blockade the Baltic and bombard its towns. France will march a large army straight upon Berlin, and will furnish arms and volunteers to the Poles. In not going to the aid of Prussia and Bavaria, Austria will lose her influence in Germany, but for this she will get a promise from France to remain at Rome, and not to favor Italy in her attempts on Venice. Thus France hopes to get the Rhine, re-establish the kingdom of Poland, and put back for another half century the consolidation of German power. It is England this time, if she be really dragged into the war, who will pull the chestnuts out of the fire; for where is her slice to come from after the war?

In case the season is too far advanced when the moment arrives for commencing hostilities, France, it is supposed, will send money, arms, and volunteers to the Poles, to enable them to prolong the resistance till next spring, and then the grand struggle will commence. This is the talk to-day at Paris, and the funds are declining steadily. We are evidently in an *impasse*, to which no one at this moment can see any other exit than war. MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

Great Disappointment in England—Suspense About Poland—France in Mexico and Projects Elsewhere—Mr. Cobden on Neutrality—Confederate Iron-clads—Cruelty to Children in England—Prisons and Flogging—Bicudts Killed—Steam Fire Engine Manhattan—British Nobles—Theatrical.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 25, 1863.

Never have I seen such disappointment, vexation and mortification in England, as that manifested at the news of the repulse of Gen. LEE at Gettysburgh and the fall of Vicksburgh. One would have bean considered a sufficient calamity—both at once were overwhelming. Not that the cause of the South was abandonsd. Confederate stock went down to 4 per cent. discount, but the feelingwas that the war was prolonged, and peace, so anxiously hoped for, postponed to an indefinite period.

Some efforts were mada to throw doubt upon the surrender of Vicksburgh; but accounts ware too circumstantial, and the event too probable, to admit of much doubt. The fall of the great stronghold of the Mississippi was only a question of time. If not relieved, and Gen. JOHNSTON has not come up to popular expectations here or at Richmond.

As to the repulse of LEE, it was utterly unexpected. We knew nothing of Gen. MEADE, was expected nothing of the Army of the Potomac. The battles of Gettysburgh brought therefore surprise as well as victory. It is true that the result seems less decisive than a great victory ought to be; but if the Government shall have pushed on the conscription with energy, so as to place a great army of reserve, of not less than 300,000, in camps of instruction in Pennsylvania and Ohio, ready to move upon any point required, the North will have good reason to be satisfied with the result of the Pennsylvania invasion.

Europe is filled with anxiety about Poland. France is agitated, and the views of the Emperor are unknown. England is opposed to intervention. We have refused to interfare in America, it is said—why should we do so in Poland? England is strong enough, said a noble Lord, last night, to —— mind her own business! What has England to gain by a war in behalf of Poland? Not even Cotton. What to lose? Money, lives, prestige, and for what? To see France carrying off all the glory, and gaining all the advantages, if any, of a great European war. I do not know what RUSSELL and PALMERSTON intend to do when they get rid of Parliament and its troublesoma interrogations. Probably what the Emperor requires, but what that is no one appears to have the least knowledge of.

France is making the most of the capture of Mexico. I think the intention is not to abandon it. A Government will be established, nominally independent, but it will really be a dependency of France. It is too rich a prize for a Napoleon to let slip through his fingers. In three years the canal at Suez will be completed, so that French steamers can go from Marseilles to China. In less than five years France will have some mode of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. She has long since selected her stations in the Pacific. She is building a great naval and commercial station in further India. Thus she encircles the world. France is not, it is said, a colonizing Power, but, on the other hand, no nation probably has such a genius for organization. Her population now reaches over 37,000,000. The French may take to colonizing. Who can tell? Show them the path of glory lying that way, and they will follow it.

And our good, stolid John Bull will be content to play second fiddle in Europe and everywhere. There is but one Power that can interfere with the projects of Napoleonic ambition. America, united and at peace—united and powerful—might have a word to say to the occupation of Mexico, and the spread of French domination over Central America.

Mr. COBDEN has made another effort to induce the British Government to put a stop to the fitting out of ships to prey on American commerce. He declared that there were now two iron-clad rams building in the Mersey for the South, which were a match for any vessels in the Federal navy, and which, unless the Government interfered, would soon be at sea. He said that the American Government had made claims for every vessel that had been taken by the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Georgia*, three steamers fitted out in British ports, and manned by British crews, and that those claims would be insisted upon. The Government and the House laughed at the idea of such claims, and PALMERSTON declared that Englishmen had as good a right to sell ships to belligerents as cannon—even a better right, since ships could be used for peaceful purposes, while cannon were only meant for war. You may prepare, then, for the appearance of the two rams in the Mersey, and I know not how many elsewhere; and, if Mr. COBDEN is right, you will do well to be very thoroughly prepared, for there is not a harbor on the coast they could not enter, and hardly a ship afloat they could not hope to destroy. Under the rulings of English Courts, and the declarations of Ministers in Parliament, every harbor and private dockyard in England is at the service of the rebel States, and they want only money enough to have as large and powerful a navy as they require.

Would you believe that, after all the agitation so many years ago, and Parliamentary enactments, there are now two thousand boys in England, employed as chimney-sweeps—bought, sold, enslaved and shockingly treated? Lord SHAFTESBURY made the statement last night in the House of Lords, in an appeal in behalf of many thousands of English children from five years old, engaged in torturing and murderous employments—working in potteries in an atmosphere of 150°, fifteen hours a day, &c., and at other trades which destroy life. *Laissez faire* don't answer. The Government must act to prevent the horrors that human cupidity throws upon human poverty. The best fed, best treated and most comfortable portion of the lower classes in England, are those who are sent to prison. No wonder that more than eighty thousand were sentenced last year, to what is much more a luxury than a punishment to the greater portion of them. It is a common thing for a man or woman here, who is hard up, to commit some petty crime, for the sake of being arrested—to make an assault or break a window. So little terror is there in a prison, where there is better fare and lighter work than four-fifths of the people of this country are accustomed to, that the punishment of whipping has been revived, and three hundred and fifty persons have, during this year, been sentenced to be flogged in addition to the imprisonment.

Within a few weeks two persons have been instantly killed in imitating BOOSEN. The last was a woman, at Birmingham, and a most revolting case. The other was at Cremorne. An iron hook broke in one instance, and a rotten rope in the other.

The steam fire engine Manhattan has been repaired and is to have another trial. The others sent over were found unable to compete with the English engines. It is hard to beat England in mere power of machinery. Beauty, grace, adaptation, are another matter.

The Duke of Hamilton, injured by a fall, died a few days ago in Paris. The French Court has gone into mourning, and a French man-of-war was dispatched to carry the body, with all honor, to his ancestral home.

Another nobleman, the Marquis of Hastings, has just come of age, and his twenty-first birth-day has been celebrated with a pomp and splendor that fill whole columns of the newspapers. For the benefit of my benighted republican readers let me copy the commencement of an address presented to the young gentleman on the occasion.

"On arriving opposite the Royal Hotel, where a great crowd of spectators had assembled, a deputation of the inhabitants, headed by the Rev. MARMADUKE VAVASOUR, Rector of Ashby, the Rev. J. DENTON, incumbent of Trinity Church, Mr. THOMAS FISHER, Solicitor, and Mr. W. E. SMITH, Churchwarden, advanced to the side of the carriage and presented to the young Marquis the following address:

"'*To the Most Honorable Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet Rawdon Hastings, Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Rawdon, Viscount Loudoun, Baron Rawdon, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Newmarch, Peveril, De Homet, Botreaux, Molinis, and Moels of Godbury, Earl of Loudoun, Baron Campbell of Loudoun, Baron Tarrinzeau and Marchline, Earl of Moira:*

"'We, the undersigned inhabitants of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, beg to offer our most sincere congratulations to your Lordship on the auspicious occasion of the celebration of your twenty-first birthday.'"

I think that will be sufficient for the present occasion. What a pity that America has not a hereditary nobility, with titles to fill a paragraph, and estates covering whole counties! The collieries on this young grandee's patrimony produce 6,000 tons of coal a week. He has already a nice little stud of forty horses. His whole income, of course, is something as tremendous as his names and titles,

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM has met with a real and decided success. His "Duke's Motto" has run through a very long season at the Lyceum, and has been travestied at the Strand, by Mr. Byron; where, also, an original comedy by Mr. Brougham, "While There's Life, There's Hope," or as Byron—the punster, not the poet—has it—"While There's Life, There's Soap"—is having a very marked success.

To-day and Monday the players of London hold a grand fancy-fair and dramatic frolic at the Crystal Palace, for the benefit of their college or asylum for decayed actors. All the pretty actresses have stalls, and all the funny actors play in horrible melodramas. MONADNOCK.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Debate on the Foreign Enlistment Law, Rebel Privateers, &c.

Mr. COBDEN, in rising to call attention to a memorial signed by thirty of the most respectable shipowners of Liverpool respecting the evasion of our Foreign Enlistment law, said that the Government professed its inability to detect and punish the breaches of the law committed by British subjects in building and sending to sea vessels-of-war to be employed against a friendly Power. It appeared to him, however, in reading the correspondence on this subject, that the Foreign-office assumed a passive position, and thought they could only be called upon to interfere when some foreign Government complained that the provisions of the law were impugned. But the Foreign Enlistment act was passed not for the benefit of foreign Powers, but for our own protection. It was, therefore, the duty of the Executive to see that the law was obeyed, and he could not conceive that the Home-office and all its machinery of magistrates and policemen could be better employed than in inforcing the observance of the act of Parliament. There were three vessels specifically known which were now preying upon the commerce of a friendly Power—the *Oreto*, *alias* the *Florida*, the *Alabama*, *alias* the "290," and the *Japan*, *alias* the *Virginia*. All these were built in England, were armed and chiefly manned from England. One of these ships managed to get into Mobile and get back again, but the others had never yet entered a Confederate port. He wished the House to consider how this state of things would effect our interests if we were at war and the Americans were at peace. If the law as it now stood were not sufficient, the memorialists suggested some amendments that would give greater power to the Government to seize in British ports vessels that were destined for the use of the belligerents. He believed that the addition of a single word would be sufficient—the word "building" in addition to the words "furnishing out and arming" ships. This would prevent vessels leaving our ports in a partially unfinished state, and afterward being converted into a vessel-of-war. He was informed that were at this moment two iron-clads now being built in this country, and that the Government had received a reclamation from the United States Minister in this country that these vessels were intended for the Confederate Government. From all he observed of the state of public opinion in America, he was convinced that if these vessels went out and began to prey upon the United States' shipping it would lead to a war with that country. These ships now building at Liverpool were iron rams. They were a match for any vessel of war that America now had, or that we ourselves possessed, and if they were allowed to sail it would probably lead to a rupture between this country and the United States. The fact was, we had rendered the mercantile marine of America practically valueless. The American shipowners found the rate of insurance so raised that they could no longer compete with the ships of England and other maritime Powers. They had consequently been selling their ships to English shipowners, and he asked the House to consider the effect of such a state of things on the minds of the shipowners of New-York and Boston, who had always been favorable to peace with Great Britain. During the recess, Her Majesty's Government might take precautions against these ships leaving the ports of this country for service against a friendly Power. In the case of every vessel captured by the *Florida*, the *Alabama* and the *Virginia*, the American Government took depositions on oath as to the value of the ship and cargo, and claims for this amount were made upon the English Government. Every vessel seized and burnt was thus debited to the account of England, and a formal claim made for the amount. Her Majesty's Government had refused to acknowledge these claims, but some day, when the demand could be made most inconveniently for the Government, the result would probably be either humiliation or war. No doubt many persons in this country would prefer war; but was it desirable that the interest of the whole community should be affected by the conduct of two or three firms in this country? The hon. member for Birkenhead, on a former occasion, spoke of the greater export of arms and ammunition to the Federal States. There was, however, a great difference between the export of ships and the export of arms and ammunition. Gunpowder was a constant article or commerce, and was extensively used in the operations of mining, blasting, &c. To prohibit the export of ammunition would, therefore, be injurious to a large and regular industry. There was, moreover, no law against this export. But the law undertook to prevent the people of this country from supplying ships-of-war to be used against a friendly Power, and the manning of such ships. The honorable gentleman (Mr. LAIRD) had told the House that he had been applied to to build ships for the Federal Government. If that were so, the honorable member was quite right to refuse the applications. But he held in his hand an official contradiction to the statement of the honorable member for Birkenhead.

The Speaker said that this was not a proper occasion for replying to a speech made some time ago, and the honorable member could not be permitted to read observations on a speech made in former debate.

Mr. COBDEN said he held in his hand the copy of a letter which was of importance in the interest of peace as well as the interest of truth. It was a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy at Washington to his (Mr. COBDEN'S) friend, Mr. SUMNER, and began, "You invite my attention to a statement made by Mr. LAIRD." ["Order, order."]

The Speaker, again interposing, said that the honorable gentleman might make any statement that he thought necessary; but to read a letter referring to a speech made by a member of that House, was out of order. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. COBDEN would then content himself by saying that he was informed that no order had been sent by the American Government to any firm in this country for the building of vessels-of-war. Reverting to the memorial he has presented, he would assert that we were bound by motives of self-interest to put down these proceedings. The English Government had never made a complaint to America which was not immediately attended to, and the grievance, if any, redressed, and this was the case, not only during the disturbances in Canada, but also during the war with Russia. The fact was that public opinion in the United States was in favor of maintaining this neutrality code. The claim of the Americans for indemnity for the seizures by the Confederate vessels built in England was under international, and not under municipal, law; and it was no answer to them to say that the law under which our Government acted was a municipal law. The fact was that the gentlemen who built these ships were, for their own small gains, placing this country in a situation of great danger and embarrassment. He trusted that the Government would exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing these armed vessels from leaving our shores. He thought that the arguments both of the noble Earl (RUSSELL) and the Solicitor-General contained a fallacy, because they confounded two things,—the evidence necessary to detain, and that which was necessary to convict these vessels. A Custom-house officer ought to have been placed on board to prevent the escape of the *Alabama*, which got away under pretence of taking a party of ladies and gentlemen on a pic-nic. It would be sufficient if one clause were added to the Customs' Consolidation Act enacting that before a vessel of war left one of our ports for a foreign country, the builder or owner should prove for what foreign country she was intended. To interfere with the quarrels of great States could only lead to mischief, and if we new interfered in America, either by means of fitting out vessels at war or by premature recognition, we should only produce the same results as followed our intervention in the affairs of France, which led to the extension of the reign of terror all over Germany. He did not expect to live to see two independent nations within the United States. A great deal had been said in that House on a contrary assumption, but whatever the issue of this dreadful war might be, let this country keep clear of it. He desired nothing more than that we should be silent and sorrowful until this great war was over. [Hear.]

Mr. LAIRD was prepared to prove that every word he had said in a former debate was perfectly true, and to put his proofs in the hands of the noble Lord at the head of the Government. [Hear.] The honorable gentleman stated that the *Alabama* went out with a picnic party, but he had ascertained that she went out of a dock at night, that she anchored in the river until 11 or 12 o'clock next day, and that she was seen from the shore by thousands of persons. [Mr. COBDEN—She had no clearance.] It was not necessary to take a clearance. The owner might either clear her or take a register. The course pursued was to hand the builder's certificate to the owner and then he might do what he liked with her. A great deal of blame had been cast upon the English Government, but what had been the orders given by the American Government to the *Tuscarora*? She was running about the country after the *Alabama*, but orders were given to her not to touch the *Alabama* in the Channel. Mr. ADAMS, in a letter to Mr. SEWARD, dated Aug. 7, 1862, said:

"On the same day I received by mail a note from Captain CRAVEN, dated the 31st, announcing the receipt of my dispatches and his decision to go to Point Lynas at noon, on the 1st inst. Capt. CRAVEN seems to have sailed up the St. George's Channel. This last movement must have been made in forgetfulness of my caution about British jurisdiction, for even had he found No. 290 in that position, I had in previous conversations with him explained the reason why I should not consider it good policy to attempt her capture near the coast. In point of fact, this proceeding put an end to every chance of his success."

The honorable member stated that the *Alabama* had never been in a Confederate port, but that was not necessary so long as she carried the Confederate commission. If we were at war with America, and the Admiral on the North American station captured vessels that were likely to be useful, did the honorable gentleman suppose that he would be obliged to sent them into Portsmouth harbor and wait for their return? No, the moment a vessel received a commission from a belligerent Government she became a recognized vessel-of-war, and must be so regarded. A proof that the American Government admitted the lawfulness of the captures made by the *Alabama* was that they had recognized the bonds given by the officers of the ships seized and libelled by the *Alabama*. They thus recognized the whole proceeding under which she became a Confederate vessel and received a Confederate commission, and they could not back out of it. (Hear, hear.) The memorial presented by the hon. gentleman was signed by 30 of the ship-owners of Liverpool. They might be very respectable persons, but they were too small a number to claim to represent the ship-owners of Liverpool. Many of those who had signed it had, he was told, done so with the understanding that other nations were to do the same. It had been proposed to make the law more stringent, and that any one undertaking an order for building a ship should prove for whom she was intended. But there was this difference between ships and cannon, that ships might be used for peaceful purposes, while cannon and muskets could only be turned to one use. The Northern States got all they wanted from this country. They imported largely our arms and ammunition, and at the same time they wished to stop a legitimate branch of industry. As a proof how easily vessels built for purposes of commerce might be converted into vessels of war, he might mention that in 1859 he thought it desirable to strengthen the local defences of each port by adapting the ferry-boats, tug and steamboats to purposes of defence. He had a proposition before the Admiralty, and also before Lord HERBERT, by whom it was warmly taken up, offering to adapt 40 or 50 of these vessels at an expense of from £250 to £300, for the purposes of defence. The Admiralty sent down a talented officer of the navy, who made a survey, and reported that for £200 or £300 these vessels might be made to carry, some 32s and others 68-pounders, then the most efficient gun in the service. He (Mr. Laird) would indeed take any ship, and at a small cost adapt her to carry some of the largest guns of the service. While the honorable gentleman (Mr. COBDEN) was turning his attention to the breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, he could have wished that he had made inquiries into the enlistment of men for the Federal army that was now going on in Ireland. If he would advise with the American Minister on this point, he might do a great deal of good to the people of Ireland. If The Hon. gentleman, however, persisted in seeing only one side of the question. [Hear, hear.] The Chief Baron had given a strong opinion that the law was on the side of those who had built the *Alexandra*. The Hon. member had vouched for the readiness of the Americans to abstain from infringing the law in this respect. He wished, however, to relate to the House what took place in regard to the *America*, a vessel which was built, manned and equipped in the United States, and which was taken out by Capt. HUDSON to Petropaulowski for the Russian Government. Capt. HUDSON

"Expressed his deep chagrin at the unexpected termination of the war, as this *America* was only one of a fleet that were preparing and equipping for the same Government and purpose, and added that in the event of another year's war, they would have swept the Pacific of the English vessels."

In confirmation of this statement he would read a memorandum made by an officer on board the *Savannah*.

"The *America* came into Rio de Janeiro, on her way round from New-York to Petropaulowski. While she was in Rio the Captains of the English and French men-of-war lying there wanted to overhaul her, but the Brazilian Government would not permit it. They then determined to overhaul her after she left the harbor. Commander SALTER, who was commander of the United States squadron at Rio, in the frigate *Savannah*, in order to protect the *America*, ordered her to take the *Savannah* in tow, which effectually prevented the English and French searching the *America*. One of the crew of the *America* gave the British Consul at Rio, information of the *America* having her guns in her hold ready to mount. The *America* was commanded by Capt. HUDSON, an Ex-Lieutenant in the United States Navy."

Lastly, an officer of the British navy stated in a letter:

"The *America* laid in the Peibo River for some weeks during the months of April and May, 1863. She had the flag of COUNT PUTIATINE flying at the signing of the treaty of Tien-tsin, May 18th, and was well known to every naval officer present as having been built in America for the Russians. She had an American eagle on her stern."

So far from the American Government keeping faith with that of Great Britain during the war with Russia, they allowed the *America* to get away, and gave orders to the American Admiral to protect her against the search of the English and French officers. [Hear, hear.]

Lord PALMERSTON said: Sir, I have listened with great attention to the speech of my honorable friend the member for Rochdale; but it appears to me that he and Her Majesty's Government, and I think the country at large, start in the consideration of the matter to which he has directed the attention of the House from different points of departure. We look upon the two parties who are now in arms against each other in America as each of them belligerents, and, therefore, alike entitled, as far as our neutral position is concerned, to all the privileges and rights which appertain to belligerents. Now, it seems to me that that which is running in the head of the honorable gentleman, and which guides and directs the whole of his reasoning, is the feeling, although perhaps disguised to himself, that the Union is still in legal existence, that there are not in America two belligerent parties, but a legitimate Government and a rebellion against that Government. Now, that places the two parties in a very different position from that in which it is our duty to consider them. Now, what is the duty of a neutral in regard to two belligerents, and what are the rights of neutrals? The American Government have laid down the position for themselves, because they have declared that a neutral is at liberty to furnish a belligerent with anything that the belligerent may choose to buy, whether it be ships, arms, ammunition, or anything else, no restriction is imposed on a neutral in furnishing a belligerent even with those things which are material ingredients in the conduct of military operations. Therefore on no international law has the Federal Government any right whatever to complain of this or any other country that may supply a party in arms against the Federals with anything they may choose to buy. I cannot in the abstract concur with my honorable friend in thinking that there is any distinction in principle between muskets, gunpowder, bullets, and cannon, on the one side, and ships on the other. [Hear.] Those are things by which war is carried on, and you are equally assisting belligerents by supplying them with muskets, cannon, and ammunition, as you are by furnishing them with ships that are to operate in the war. What has been the practice of the United States government themselves? The honorable member for Birkenhead has alluded to the case of a ship built in the United States when we were at war with Russia. We complained, and the ship was examined and declared by the local authorities to be free from any ground for molestation. Nevertheless, there was the best reason for believing that the ship was destined for the Russian Government and for naval operations in the Eastern seas, where the Russian Government most wanted such assistance. We had reason to believe that other ships were then building in America for the same purpose, and would have been used if the war had continued. Therefore, I hold that, on the mere ground of international law, belligerents have no right to complain if merchants—I do not say the Government, for that would be interference—as a mercantile transaction, supply one of the belligerants, not only with arms and cannon, but also with ships destined for warlike purposes. But, then, in our case, there comes in, no doubt, the municipal law. The American Government have a distinct right to expect that a neutral will enforce its municipal law, if it be in their favor. Then comes the question whether the Government has done that which a Government is enabled to do, and ought to do; and I contend that we have. My honorable friend says that we ought to have prevented ships from being built which were evidently destined for war. But it was very well said by the honorable member for Birkenhead that you cannot draw a distinction between ships that may evidently be built for warlike purooses, and those that may be eventually applied to warlike purposes. He has mentioned what everybody knows, that when we came to consider our means of naval defence we found a great number of mercantile steamers in our ports, which might, in a short time, and at a small expense, be converted into ships of war, and made available for the defence of the country. Take what has happened. One of the ship employed in the service of the Confederate to prey on the commerce of the Federals was the *Nashville*. Now, what was the *Nashville*? Suppose she had been built in this country, what possibility had we under the Foreign Enlistment Act of preventing her from leaving this country? I went on board the *Nashville* in Southampton docks. She was a steamer very much like these that go up and down the Thames, with a glass room built on deck, and furnished below with a great number of berths for passengers. But they put guns on board, and being able to steam with great rapidity, the *Nashville* could easily capture and destroy any merchantman. In the same way a ship might be built in this country capable of being converted into a ship-of-war, but with respect to which, while building, it would be perfectly impossible to prove by any legal construction that she was intended to be a ship-of-war, and, therefore, liable to be interfered with. The learned gentleman complained that the Government have not exercises the vigilance incumbent on them in such a matter, and that they have relied entirely on receiving information from the Minister of the United States; but that is not the fact. The Home-office have employed all the means that could with propriety be used, and in some cases complaints have been made that they have employed more stringent means than they ought to do. We are not in the habit in this country of employing that system of spies which is resorted to in other countries; still, the Government have thought it their duty to employ people openly and legitimately to obtain information. With regard to the *Alabama*, an explanation has been given by the honorable member for Birkenhead. With regard to the *Alexandra*, the attention of the Government having been called to the construction of the vessel, steps were taken to stop and seize her. The trial came off, but the judgment of the Court was against the Government, the Court deciding that, under the Foreign Enlistment act, the Government had no right to stop her. Exceptions have been put in to that ruling, but I am afraid the question cannot be decided until next November. I really think there is no ground on which either honorable gentlemen or the Federal Government can found any complaint that Her Majesty's Government have not done all that the municipal law entitles them to do in regard to the fitting out of ships in this country. There is a further difficulty. I will suppose a ship built of such a character that you might safely say it was built for warlike purposes. Then you must prove who it is intended for. The honorable gentleman assumes that parties may be in connivance to evade the law, but in that case nothing can be easier than to show that a ship is not intended for the particular State for which she is supposed to be built. The honorable gentleman suggests that we ought to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act, and add the word "building," as well as "armed and equipped." But that goes beyond the question of ships-of-war. You put an end to a branch of trade—the building of ships of commerce for foreign States. [Hear.] You would thus go beyond what even the honorable gentleman contemplates. I say nothing about the question of altering your law to suit the convenience of any foreign Government, or at any particular moment. We undertook a change in the law some years ago, not in deference to any demand from a foreign Government, but because we thought, as gentlemen and men of honor, the Government and Parliament of this country were bound to do what was proposed to protect an allied Sovereign from the personal danger to which he was exposed from conspirators in this country. We did it spontaneously, but on such principle applies to this case, for to pursue the course the honorable gentleman recommends would be fettering our own legitimate industry and commerce, and I do not think the House would agree to such a change. I think that we ought to endeavor to enforce our law as far as we can, and that wherever we learn that those ships being built presumably for a belligerent, between which and other belligerents we profess to be neutral, we ought to enforce our law as far as courts of justice would go. That will be the course pursued by the Government. As regards one of the iron-clads to which my honorable friend has referred, I am informed that the French Consul insists for the Emperor of the French. [Mr. COBDEN shook his head.] How that is I cannot say.

Secretary Welles' Letter.

Following is the letter referred to in the preceding debate:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 19, 1863.

DEAR SIR—You invite my attention to the speech of Mr. JOHN LAIRD delivered in the British House of Commons on the 27th March, in which he represents that the Secretary of the Navy made application to him, through an agent or agents, to build vessels for the Government of the United States. Mr. LAIRD remarks:

"Now, I will go a step further about the Northern States. In 1861, or after the war broke out, a friend of mine—whom I have known for many years—was over here, and came to see me with a view of getting vessels built in this country for the American Government—the Northern Government, its agents in this country made inquiries," &c., &c.

It is not improbable that Mr. LAIRD and his friends may have interchanged views on the subject of building vessels for the United States as a private money-making transaction; but it is not true that any application to build a vessel for this Government was ever made to that gentleman, directly or indirectly, by myself or by any agent of the Navy Department. No person or persons have been employed by me as agents, or been authorized by the Navy Department, or by the American Government, to make application to Mr. LAIRD, or the firm of which he is a member, or to any other person or firm abroad, to build a vessel or vessels for the Government of the United States, or for the navy of the United States.

I remember applications were made to me at the beginning of the rebellion, by persons professing to be the agents of British or foreign firms, to procure vessels to be built for this Government, and I have an indistinct remembrance that this Department was importuned by more than one person in behalf of the Messrs. LAIRD, and very probably they, like others, presented plans and solicited our views; but I pursued a uniform and undeviating policy in regard to each and all of these applications, declining, in every instance, any proposition to build, or procure to be built, vessels for our navy abroad.

When, however, Mr. LAIRD stated or intimated in the House of Commons, that any agent of the Secretary of the American Navy, or of the Navy Department, approached him with "a view of getting vessels built in this country (Great Britain) for the American Government," he stated what was not true. I have never, at any time, had such purpose in view, and, consequently, I have never authorized any person to act as my agent, or as the agent of the Navy Department, or of the American Government to procure vessels to be built without the limits of the United States. I am, very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

THE POSITION OF LEE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

It is believed among army officers that all LEE'S forces, excepting A. P. HILL'S corps, are south of the Rapidan, and that a single brigade of LONGSTREET'S corps occupies the old works near Fredericksburgh.

Riotous Barn-burners Assessed.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Gen. SCHENCK to-day issued an order assessing a number of citizens of the Fifth Electoral District of Hartford County, Md., to the amount of $600 for the destruction of the barn and other property of GEORGE M. FORD, enrolling officer of that District.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Sales of Five-twenties to-day are reported to the amount of $1,250,000. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 21.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light, with $234,915 in Treasure.

Affairs in Central and South America.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall July 27, arrived yesterday morning. The following is her specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

L. McMurray & Co	$1,000	Frank Baker	$6,000
H. Cohen & Co	5,[illegible]	J. B. Newton	25,456
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	20,[illegible]	H. Grant & Co	5,125
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	65,000
Dr. M. Keithe & Co	30,000	Order	42,312
Total			$201,535

FROM ASPINWALL.

A. B. Sands	$50	Parsons & Pettit	$750
Wells, Fargo & Co	1,500	Colgate & Hoffman	600
Total			$2,350
Grand Total			$234,915

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Overthrow of Gen. Barrios Probable—Recent Movements in Salvador—All Quiet in the Interior.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 27, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived here on the 21st inst., bringing twenty passengers and the following

FREIGHT.—For Southampton—687 seroons cochineal, 17 bags coffee, 1 package merchandise. For Liverpool—962 seroons cochineal, 12 seroons silver ore, 1 bale bark, 8 bales cotton, 9 bales deer-skins. For New-York—149 seroons cochineal, 6 cans oil, 57 bales deerskins. For Aspinwall—137 cases sugar. For San Francisco—309 bags coffee, 1 package samples. For Panama—3 packages merchandise, 20 bags rice, 4 bags cocoa, 31 bags coffee, 11 boxes sugar, 3 cases mats.

SPECIE.—For England, $9,879; for New-York, $1,662; for Aspinwall, $1,200; for Panama, $1,160. Total, $14,121.

Dates by this arrival are from Guatemala to the 11th, Salvador 16th, Nicaragua 17th, and Costa Rica 18th inst. The news from the belligerent Republics indicates the total overthrow of Gen. BARRIOS and his Government in Salvador. In my last I informed you that Gen. BARRIOS was strongly intrenched at Santa Ana, prepared to defend his position to the last extremity, and that Gen. CABRERA was at Chalchuapa, three leagues distant, also intrenched, watching an opportunity to strike a blow which would tell against BARRIOS, who considered himself perfectly able to repel any attack and to drive the invaders from the country. While affairs were in this position BARRIOS received information from his Capital that a faction was preparing there to "pronounce" against him and in favor of any Government which CABRERA might dictate; upon which he immediately set out for San Salvador, where he arrived before the pronunciamiento was made. The leaders in the movement, among whom was JOSE A. GONZALEZ, (brother of one of the principal Generals in the army of BARRIOS at Santa Ana,) escaped during the night.

Gen. GONZALEZ, who seemed to be acquainted with what was going on in the Capital, caused a large part of the army, after the departure of BARRIOS, to *pronounce* in favor of himself, informing the soldiers that BARRIOS had been deposed, and the Presidency *imposed* upon him (GONZALEZ.) Several Generals and about six hundred men who refused to join in the movement were allowed to leave for San Salvador, where they arrived on the 4th inst. GONZALEZ opened a correspondence with CABRERA, and offered to join forces with him, on condition of being recognized as President of Salvador by CABRERA. This condition was refused by CABRERA, who had determined to support Don FRANCISCO DUENAS (defeated before the people in the last election) for that office. On the 31st inst. CABRERA attacked the forces under GONZALEZ, and, though once repulsed with heavy loss, succeeded in destroying Santa Ana, and entirely dispersing the Salvadorean army.

The movement against BARRIOS appears to have been well organized and wide-spread, since he now controls only the district of which the Capital is the centre, all the others are in the hands of Gen. CABRERA'S friends. CABRERA has established a Provisional Government, with Don F. DUENAS at its head as President, in the Departments of Sonsonata and Santa Ana.

There seems little chance now that BARRIOS will be able to sustain himself against his enemies, and with him will fall the most prominent leader of the anti-priest Government party in Central America.

From Honduras we hear that Gen. CENSA, of Guatemala, after defeating the army of Honduras in the plains of Santa Rosa, had installed Don JOSE MARIA MEDINA Provisional President of the Republic, and then hastened to join CABRERA in Salvador.

There is nothing important from Nicaragua, beyond the report that MALESPINA, in view of the success of CABRERA'S forces in Honduras, has sent to recall his troops from the frontier of that country. The near approach of the rainy season will probably retain the President in getting his troops where he can subsist them, so that their labor may be made available for the plantations.

Costa Rica remains quiet.

Nothing new from the interior. All quiet and settling steadily down for a while.

The new and exceedingly liberal Constitution of the State of Panama passed by the Legislature now in session, was proclaimed on the 25th inst., with "due solemnity," and became a law from that date.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Political Affairs in Chili—Cotton Culture—News About the Guano Deposits Threatened by Bolivia—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 27, 1863.

The regular British mail steamer *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 22d inst., with sixty-four passengers and the following

FREIGHT.—For Southampton—336 seroons bark, 20 pkgs. specimens merchandise, 4 seroons hats. For Liverpool—73 pkgs. bark, 193 bales cotton, 150 bales wool, 17 pkgs. India-rubber, 117 bales orchilla, 90 bags tobacco, 45 bags cocoa, 146 pkgs. silver ores, 4 pkgs. general merchandise. For New-York—42 seroons bark, 32 bags guatusins, 300 hides, 3 pkgs. general merchandise. For Central America—2 pkgs. specie, valued at $1,400. For Panama—400 bags rice, 2 pkgs. general merchandise, 7 pkgs. specie, valued at $1,191.

The *Bogota's* dates are from Valparaiso to July 3, Callao and Lima to the 12th inst. The news is not very interesting or important. In Chili, internal politics are receiving a great deal of attention. The Press seems to be principally engrossed in stirring up dissatisfaction with the present Ministry, but the general opinion expressed in private letters is that the Government is strong enough to carry out its social and conservative programme. The culture of cotton is being stimulated, and parties who have exhibited some very fine specimens of the staple, raised in Chili, are endeavoring to obtain a monopoly of the privilege of planting it in that country.

A new floating dock, 350 feet long and 80 feet broad, is being constructed at Valparaiso. It is expected to be ready by December next.

There has been nothing new in business circles since my last.

A Russian decree, dated June 5, authorizes the Government to declare war with Chili, unless the latter enters into an amicable arrangement in regard to the Magellanes guano deposits and the island of Atacama. The Chilenians, since they have taken possession of the disputed district, will probably hold on to it, and are quite amused at the idea of a war with Bolivia.

The advices from the Argentine Confederation are very meagre, and are but a repetition of the usual stories heretofore given, of continued civil war. At last accounts Montevideo was threatened by the revolutionists, who had cut off all communication between that city and other important points in the Republic.

The dispute between Peru and Brazil, about the right of navigating the Amazon, has been amicably settled. The Company which claimed an exclusive privilege under a grant from the Government of Brazil, have given up their claim, and the river is open to the enterprise of both countries.

The Commission from the United States for the adjustment of certain claims pending between the citizens of the United States and Peru had arrived at Lima, and been most cordially received.

The Government has decided to construct a new wharf at the port of Huaman, on which operations are to be commenced at once.

A WESTERN SOLDIER AND ORATOR.

Speech of Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, at Duquoin, Illinois, on Friday, July 31, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, one of the boldest and most dashing leaders in the army of Gen. GRANT, and who returned North on a brief visit after the fall of Vicksburgh, delivered a long, eloquent and thoroughly Western Speech at Duquoin, (Ill.,) on the 31st ult. An immense concourse of people had gathered to heer him; and as he has long been the representative Democratic man of Southern Illinois, both there and in Washington, his speech produced a profound effect.

It is with great pleasure, he said, that I meet this assemblco multitude for the purpose of addressing them, and giving to them my views in raference to the present condition of the country. I want to remark to you, before proceeding to discuss what I consider the most important question that can be brought befors any people for their calm and mature deliberation, that I do not propose to make any political speech. I am not canvassing this part of the country for the purpose of promoting the interests or advancing the welfara of any political organization, whether you call it Democratic, Republican, or anything else. My intention is not either to assist the one or to interfere with or depart from the other. I have since I have been in the army of the United States—which is now about two years—at all times eschewed politics. I hava had nothing to do with partisan organizations on one side or the other. [Cries of "That's so."] Nor do I propoza to have anything to do with them as long as I am a soldier of the United States Government in the field, placed there to oppose the common enemy of our land and nation. [Applause.] There are many things, however, that we, who are in the field, have a right to speak of to our countrymen and fellow-citizens. There are many things, my friends, that we take an interest in, as well as you at home. I suppose we feel as much interest in this country and its internal government as you possibly can, and for that reason I have been induced to discuss some of the questions before the people of this country and State.

THE WAR AND OUR DUTY.

It is not necessary for me to tell this intelligent audience that the war in which we are now engaged, is one of great magnitude and importanee. It is one, my friends, that will settle the fata of this Government either one way or the other. While it is going on, it is clearly and plainly the duty of each and every one of its citizens to reflect in reference to that which is for the greatest and best interest of themselves and the whole people, and to act in such a manner as will be best calculated to promote the general welfare of our country. We first find then, a Government with a Constitution sufficiant to protect—amply protect—the rights of persons and property, political, civil and religious, of all classes of persons. We find a Government with a Constitution better than has ever beeo formed by men in any age or country or clime, with privileges, rigots and protection that each man is entitled to, in all parts of the Government, clearly defined and distinctly marked out. With this kind of a Government—with this kind of a Constitution—let us ask ourselves what is our duty to that Government? Woat do we owe to a Government that gives us such rights and privileges—that has such a Constitution—that has such institutions as ours—confers upon us and upon all mankind who are all themselves of it? What do we owa to a Government that extends its protecting power over each and every one of us? What do we owe to a Government that protects our rights, our liberties, our reputations, our property, and extends to us all the protection that any man on earth could require? Now, my friends, we have just the kind of Government I have spoken of; or, rather, we had such a one. [A Voice—"We'll have it again."] LOGAN—"We'll make a big try." [Laughter.] What then is the duty wa owe to that Government? I'll tell you in a few words. We owe it our first allegiance as American citizens. We owe our first allegiance to that Government paramount to any State, county, section or territory. We owe it our first allegiance as citizens. We are in duty bound to protect that Government under whose aegis we have so long enjoyed peace, prosperity and security. As citizens who have received protection from it, it is our duty to stand by it in all its perils, in all its trials, all its wants, in everything; it makes no matter what it is. It is our duty to see that at no time that Government is destroyed—that at no time the rights and privileges of its citizens are interfered with or molested. [Applause.] This being the case then, I will now bring to your attention the point I am driving at. It is this—when a country like this is in war, what is the duty of its citizens? Now if we owe our first allegiance to that Government—if we are bound to respect its laws and in good faith carry them out—why, then, if that is the nature of our allegiation to it, we are bound to prevent, in every way possible, in every manner within our power, any interference with it in any way whatever. We are bound to resist any blow aimed at its vitality. We are bound to go between it and its antagonist, be he who he may, what tower under heaven it may, we are bound to shield it with our strong arms to its hour of danger. [Applause.]

THE "UNHOLY" WAR.

And now I come to tell you how this unholy war, as some tender-hearted brethren please to call it, was brought about. Instead of submitting to the Constitution of the United States, instead of observing its provisions and acting in good faith toward the people who composed its Government, instead of acting in good faith toward the Government that had extended its protecting hand over them, what did these infernal rascals down here—these Southern brethren, as some people in the North, who are piously opposed to the war, call them—what did they do? Why, I'll tell you what they did; out you all know very well without my telling you. They organized one of the lowest, most damnable, hell-born, devil-begotten conspiracies that ever was organized or any set of men on earth against one of the very best Governments that ever existed on the face of God Almighty's green earth. Why was that conspiracy organized? What was the reason for it? What cause had its originators for it? What harm, I ask any honest-minded man in my hearing, what harm had the Government then done these men? Had it trampled their rights in any way whatever? Had it attempted to interfere with them or to oppress them in the least? Had it stricken them from the roll of honor? Had it taken from them any fame that they were justly entitled to as part and parcel of this Government? Had it sought to destroy them? Had it sought to obliterate their State Governments or any thing of that kind? In what respect, I ask, had the Government of the United States acted in bad faith toward these people? As a Government it had acted in no respect toward them but what it had toward each and every one else. It has acted in good faith; it has executed its labor in good faith. Even if it had failed to execute its laws in good faith, the Government itself was not responsible. They were individual acts, never officially sanctioned. I say that the Governmeot itself had never interfered with the rights of a single citizen of the United States. Why, then, should these men organize this conspiracy? For what cause was it done? Was it because the Government was a bad one? Was it because they expected to establish a better one? Certainly not. Was it because they expected to have a better Constitution? Certainly not. Why, then, was it? I want any man to tell me—to give me one single, solitary reason for the organization of this accursed conspiracy. These reasons that are given as individual reasons, against individuals, are no reasons at all. For, as I said before, the Government cannot be held responsible for such acts. It is only responsible for the record it makes officially of itself. How was this conspiracy organized? By whom? It was organized by JEFF. DAVIS, the most damnable traitor to his country that God Almighty ever let live, or that man ever saw on the face of the earth. It was gotten up by him and his minions, and for what purpose? Not for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony—not for the purpose of assisting and encouraging the Government in its onward march of improvement and perfection—not for the purpose of benefiting his own people—not for the purpose of being of any benefit to any man, woman or child in the South or in the North, but for the reason that certain gentlemen in some parts of the country had got a little too large for their boots, and they proposed among themselves to make themselves the great "I Ams" of this continent. But it can't be done, gentlemen, I tell you so now in sincerity—you can't do it—no use of trying. [Applause.] Yes, these men thought if they could not be Presidents and Cabinet officers by election, they would be so by blood and carnage and in violation of the laws of this land and of every other land.

But it is said that a great many things have been done not only by the Administration, but by the army, that are so outrageous that the people can't stand it any longer. Well, let us see. I want to contrast the views of some gentlemen at the North with the views of their Southern brethren. JEFF. DAVIS says—so does ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS—that the usurpations of President LINCOLN are such that the idea of reconstructing the Government is perfectly ridiculous. My God! Ain't it astonishing that JEFF. DAVIS should talk about any man being a usurper? I hear that JEFF. says Northern people are usurping powers that don't belong to them, and that never have been guaranteed to them. These are the kind of speeches they make to the people of the South. But JEFF. doesn't turn round to the people, and say to them, "I forgot to say to you that we were exercising a little too much power ourselves, but we'll not mind that just now—we'll talk of that hereafter." So it seems to be forgotten in this country when speeches are made about the usurpations of power. They forget that JEFF. and his crowd are doing anything wrong. Oh, no! They are honest and clever people; they all belong to the Church—all say their prayers. But we are a set of wicked devils usurping power that don't belong to us, and all the time violating the Constitution that these pious people in the South respect so much, and have such a yearning for. We are a set of Northern sinners and there is no salvation for us; but down South they never sin against God, man, or the Constitution of the United States. That's what we are told here in the North—right here in the State of Illinois. [Laughter.]

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

It is said that the very idea of forcing a man into the army under the Conscript law is infamous. Let us see. What is a Conscription law? It is a law enacted by the legislative power of the country for the protection of the Government, for enrolling soldiers to defend the Government against all its foes, foreign or domestic. Do those people who talk of the infamous, the odious Conscription bill, not know that there is not a Government on top of earth out passes a Conscripdon law whenever they desire to raise troops for any emergency whatever? Some Governments raise troops without Conscription laws. They just issue proclamations, and tell the people to march up and be soldiers without further notice. This is the way they do in the case of JEFF. [Laughter.] He issued an order the other day without any act of Congress. They have to go forward and deliver themselves up, or they will be arrested and shot as deserters. But that is all right, of course, because JEFF. does it. He has a right to do that; but if the President of the United States or the Congress of the United States happen to pass a Conscription law when we have not troops enough to put down this rebellion, it is an outrage. I want to say this: If I was President of the United States, and had the power, and if JEFF. DAVIS or any other JEFF. was fighting against the Government to destroy it, whether I had a Conscription law or not, would have soldiers. [Applause.] And every man I found trying to excite secession or to produce dissatisfaction in the army that was fighting for the Government, I would hang on the first tree I came to. [Applause.] That's what I'd do with them.

THE NEW-YORK RIOTS.

Whenever gentlemen talk in this country about obeying law, and about the violation of the Constitution; whenever gentlemen in this or any other country are denouncing men for the exercise of power that doesn't belong to them, why, in God's name, let them try and obey the laws themselves before they talk to others about it. Look at New-York. Here is a conscription law attempted to be enforced for the purpose of raising soldiers to fight for the old flag that was carried by Washington on many a bloody field; that our fathers and brothers have waved and shaken in the face of the enemy until they trembled with fear because of the power that was known to be in that old banner; to fight by the side of veterans who have for over two years marched to the music of the Union, to fight for old Yankee Doodle, as we always did. But men were told that this law must be opposed, that mobs must be raised to prevent its enforcement; and these men, who invite the mob spirit in New-York, are clamorous for the Constitution and laws. They want the letter of the Constitution adhered to. They want the laws all administered properly. In New-York, gentlemen will get up and make speeches, and talk about usurpation in office, and the unjust exercise of power, and all this, to do what? To make people law-abiding, Constitution-loving citizens? No, but to excite the populace to every deed of violence and atrocity, to make them resist the law openly; to make them wilfully murder their fellow-citizens in the streets; to make them commit acts of robbery, murder and arson. Was not that the result of these teachings in New-York? What did they do for the people whom they excited thus? Did they prevent any of them from being enrolled? No, but they caused the streets of New-York to flow with the blood of their fellow-citizens. And so it will always be when such riots are attempted, because the Government has the power to put them down, and will put them down, and the gentlemen who try to excite mobs will be the first to suffer; they will be the first to run out of the country to get rid of the law, too. [Applause.]

There are a great many other objections to the prosecution of this war. I hear it said that enough blood has been spilt already, that we ought to stop it, that this war ought to cease. I hear of men making speeches around through the country, and appealing to the women and children to know if this war has not gone on long enough, and if it ought not to be stopped before any more blood is shed. They appeal to the old gray-headed men, and they say, "You have lost your brothers, and sons, and grandsons. The soil is wet with their blood. It is a bloody war, an unnatural war, hence let us stop it." Fellow-citizens, it is true that many a brava man has been lost. We have lost many a brave soldier. Perry County has buried many of her cherished sons. On the soil of the South we have buried many more, who there sleep the sleep that knows no waking. But we have buried them with honor. They have died like true patriots and soldiers, shouting "let me die like a soldier of the Union." I would rather die like a soldier than live like a traitor. [Applause.] They want to stop the war to prevent the further effusion of blood. Fellow-citizens, this Government is a Government that we all love or once loved. We love the people, the country, the rivers, the rocks, the trees, everything in it. They are ours. It is our people, our rivers, our lakes, our shores, our rocks, our mountains, our hills, our hollows. It is our people, our Government, the best and brightest that ever existed on earth, and before I would see that war stop until the Government is restored in all its former power and supremacy, I would rather see the graves of ourselves, our sons and our brothers, mountains high. I would rather see carcasses sufficient to make bridges across the widest streams, before this war should stop, until the true soldier of the Union could wave his sabre in his strong right hand and cleave the head from every traitor in the land. [Loud applause.] This Government is worth fighting for. It is worth generations and centuries of war. It is worth the lives of the best and noblest men in the land, and they all be sacrificed before the war shall stop and leave an armed traitor in the land. [Applause.] We will fight for this Government for the sake of ourselves and our children. Our little ones shall read in history of the men who stood by the Government in its dark and gloomy hours, and it shall be the proud boast of many that their fathers died in this glorious struggle for American liberty. [Applause.]

PEACE MEN.

Some people call themselves peace men. Great God, fellow-citizens, we are all peace men. Is there a man in here that is not for peace? Not at all. But now see you for it? Do these gentlemen tell you how they are for peace? I want them to tell me. Is it a dirty, cowardly peace, a disgraceful peace that divides our Government, or what sort of peace is it? If I were a politician or a statesman, and if I were to get up before the community and tell them I was for a thing, I would give them the reason for it. You for peace speeches made very often. We are for peace, they say, I say so, too. I am for peace as much as any man can be. We will meet them half-way and shake hands on this proposition. We are both for peace. But I will tell you what sort of a peace I am for. *I am not for a piece of a country.* [Applause.] I am for this sort of a peace before this rebellion broke out, we had peace. Before the rebels raised armies to fight against our Government, we had peace. While the Stars and Stripes floated from Maine to California, and from the lakes in the North to the gulfs in the South, we had peace. While the same martial music was played in every town and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the land, we had peace. While we had one army, one navy, one President, one United States, one people, we had peace. Then, I say, I am for the same kind of peace again, and so help me God, I want no other kind. [Applause.] I am for the same country and the same Constitution. And I can tell these gentlemen how they can get peace to-morrow. You once were the State of Mississippi, belonging to the United States Government, so you were once the State of Louisiana; so of all those seceded States. You raised the puny arm of rebellion. You mustered yourselves against the Government, and brought war and bloodshed. You did all these things. Now lay down your arms as rebels ought to do, pay obedience to the Government, again say, that I owed allegiance to the Government of the United States once, I owe it again. Walk back as a whipped child (as you are and will be worse, if you don't quit soon) to a fond and indulgent parent, who loved you and gave you nourishment. Now, my fellow-citizens, that is the kind of peace I am for. [Applause.] Now, these other gentlemen, who talk about peace, don't tell you what kind of a peace they want. Well, I can tell you. I don't want any man to understand by my argument that I am striking at any party or any set of men. I only strike at individuals who are trying to ruin the country. If, however, the shoe fits anybody, I can't help it. This is a free country. He can do as he pleases about it, I suppose. Now let us see what sort of peace some men are for. Some men are in favor of peace, expecting to gain peace by stopping the "further offensive prosecution" of the war. They are opposed to the further offensive prosecution of the war. What does that mean? It means this: When we marched to Fort Henry, that was an offensive prosecution of the war; when we marched on Fort Donelson, that was an offensive prosecution of the war; when we marched on each and every battle-field, it was an offensive prosecution of the war. As long as we keep our armies in the Southern States and make them recognize the Constitution of the United States and the supremacy of the laws, it is an offensive prosecution of the war. If that is correct, I want to take the language I see reported in some of the speeches made on this subject, and sift it a little. Their argument is this: a further prosecution of the war is unconstitutional, therefore, we are for peace. They all declare that to be their position on this subject. We fought the battle of Thompson's Hills on the 1st of May and whipped the rebels; that was an offensive prosecution of the war, and that was unconstitutional. When we fought them at Raymond, and whipped them, it was an offensive prosecution of the war. The battle of Jackson was an offensive prosecution of the war—it was very offensive to the rebels. [Laughter.] When we fought the battle of Black River it was an offensive prosecution of the war. When we invested Vicksburgh, it was an unconstitutional act, being an offensive prosecution of the war. When we took thirty-two thousand prisoners, we went beyond the limits of the Constitution very much indeed. That was the most offensive act of the war, and we ought to apologize to JEFF. for having done such a thing. [Applause.] According to these arguments, each battle we have fought to open the Mississippi River was an unconstitutional fight. Was it unconstitutional to take Vicksburgh? That was an offensive prosecution of the war. Then I want these gentlemen to tell me what they mean. They want us not to prosecute this war any further. We are to withdraw our armies from the South. We are to take them out of Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, and all other States that they are now in, and cease to prosecute the war offensively any further. We are to say to the rebels, "Now, gentlemen, we won't do anything further; we'll quit a while and see if you won't behave yourselves." They'll be certain to do it, because they're that kind of men. Well, now, what will be the result of this? If we stop the active and offensive prosecution of the war, in three months they will have Columbus, Ky., the whole Mississippi River, and all the territory that we have been driving them out of for the last two years. Now, is that the kind of peace we want? [Cries of "No, no."] I want to know. These fellows either mean that they are afraid to fight themselves, and they want to stop the war for fear they will have to fight, or else the war don't suit them, because it is whipping their friends; or they don't like to see blood, for fear they will faint; or they are afraid of something. I cannot tell what. The reason that I speak of these things is because I have heard of them. I have seen these arguments made in the papers, and I like to meet them.

ABOUT CHICKEN STEALING.

If they cannot succeed in doing this, nothing will satisfy them but they must engage in the mean, contemptible, villainous work of slandering our brave soldiers, for the purpose of detracting from their usefulness, and doing injury to their cause. I believe there is one reason given through this country for stopping the war, and it is a beautiful reason, too, just like the fellows who advance it. They say that the soldiers steel chickens and hogs and cows and sheep, and that they burn houses and fences, and destroy property through the South. That is a horrible affair, really. It is dreadful to think of—this thing of stealing chickens and pigs. Well, I will tell you the truth about it. I want to talk about that to you. In the first place, these men who are talking about such things never were in the army. They don't know anything about war. They never read the history of any war on top of earth, or, if they have, they have forgotten it. No man ever heard of an army marching through a country without committing depredations in it. Men cannot all be controlled. These things will happen in spite of all the precautions that may be taken to prevent them. There are in the army, just as there are at home, men who will do wrong. Is there never a house burned in Illinois, never a hog or a horse stolen—never any robbery done at home? In the army, as at home, there are good and bad, all sorts of men. Hence we find that a great many things are done which we would rather were not done. But now I will tell you about this stealing. I know something about it. I suppose this is an offensive prosecution of the war. Let us examine it for a moment. How did these gentlemen find out that this was going on? What do they know about it? They get the tales of some fellows who have run away in order to keep out of a fight, and who lie when they come home in order to cover up the real cause of their cowardly conduct. That is exactly the way it comes. *But do you ever hear them talk of Jeff. Davis' soldiers burning property?* Do you ever hear of JEFF.'S men stealing any chickens, or hogs, or cows? Never. Well, I have known them to do it, and they beat us at it all the time. [Laughter.] I will tell you what we do. When I started from Grand Gulf, or Bruinsburgh, with my division, we had but five days' rations. We marched to Jackson, fought two battles on the way, and when we got there, fought another, and fought two in returning to Vicksburgh, making five battles before we got to Vicksburgh, on five days' rations. We surrounded Vicksburgh, and were there fully seven days. The boys had nothing to eat but two crackers a day and a half ration of meat. I told them to take hogs, chickens and cows, and I'll do it again. [Applause.] And I will tell these gentlemen now, that whenever soldiers under me are hungry and barefooted, have got nothing to eat, and are fighting men in rebellion against this country—perhaps some of the friends of these growlers—whenever they are hungry, if I can find anything in the country for them to eat, they shall have it. [Applause.] I shall not hesitate a bit to take it. I can find no feed for my men. That is war—offensive war, if you like. No officer is worth a cent, of or to be intrusted with the care and command of men, who won't do just the same thing. March through the Southern States and follow the rebel army, if you don't believe these Confederate fellows will steal all they can lay their hands on. They have no commissary and no commissary stores except what they get in the country. They take everything they come to. They live off the country through which they march. They steal all the niggers they find to keep them out of our hands. But we never hear of any of these things being done by the rebels. I suppose it is all right. They stripped the country in Mississippi to such an extent that we have to-day to feed citizens for sixty miles around Vicksburgh. That is a positive fact. I issued rations before I left the e to families living sixty miles from Vicksburgh. They were ronned and plundered by JEFF. DAVIS' soldiers, left without a bit to eat, and I don't know what would have become of them if we hadn't taken Vicksburgh. But yet we must bear all the blame.

ABOUT ABOLITIONISM.

There is one other thing I want to say to you. It is this. I want to give the folks of this county an idea about it. They say JOHN LOGAN, Billy, Jack, Bob, Tom, and all such chaps down in the army, are Abolitionists—regular straight-outs. Why are we Abolitionists? I want them to tell me how they know I am an Abolitionist. I have never made a speech until yesterday, since the war commenced, except once, when I spoke a short time in gentlemen's parlors. I have never made a speech since I have been in the army, of any kind, that could be called a political speech. How do they know we are all Abolitionists? Did we tell them so? Did we say so? Why is it that they consider us all Abolitionists? Why I will tell you the reason. It is because we are in the army and ABRAHAM LINCOLN is President. That is the reason. Those men don't know enough, or don't want to know, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, because he is President, don't own the Government. This is our Government. This war ain't fighting for Mr. LINCOLN. It is fighting for the Union, for the Government. I suppose that when a man went to Mexico as a United States soldier it didn't make him an Abolitionist. If fighting under ABE LINCOLN makes every one an Abolitionist, I suppose that fighting under POLK made everybody a Democrat. That may be true, but when they came home, if you recollect, they elected Gen. TAYLOR, who was a Whig. I don't care a cent what they call me. All I have to say to any man who calls me an Abolitionist is, that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and that they can call me any name they please. If fighting for the Union of these States, with the old flag over my head, fighting for our Government, against rebels and traitors—if that makes me an Abolitionist, all right. I only wish there was a million more of them than there are. [Applause.] If that makes a man an Abolitionist, let me warn these gentlemen that there are a great many of them. If loving the Government of our fathers, reverring the Constitution, fighting for the same Government and the same cause, is sufficient inducement to these men to call such names, let them do it. We have no objection. We don't care. We laugh at it. It is only fun for us to be called such names. We care nothing about it. We know that the country knows what we are doing, and God in heaven, who views the hearts of all men, knows we are honest and true to our country. Would to God these gentlemen could say the same. [Applause.] No, my friends, it makes a man a patriot—nothing more, nothing less—to fight for his country. It does not make him a Democrat, or a Republican, or an Abolitionist. Whenever this war is over, this is a free country. If we want politics then, we will have them. That's all. If we don't, nobody need get mad about it. They had better let us alone, and not call us nicknames before we get home. Let us alone until we get back, gentlemen, if you please. We will be the most peaceable and quiet men in the world. We will be perfectly well educated in all the fine arts and sciences and good manners. We will show these gentlemen some of the politeness we have learned in the army. We will treat one another kindly and respectfully, and if we get a little mad about anything, we will just settle it right there. [Laughter.] But I suppose folks are joking, who say these things. They don't intend anything wrong. I do ask them to just let the boys alone, and let the people alone. If they don't want to be for the Government, let people alone who are for it. If they do that, there will be peace at home. We don't think it makes us Abolitionists to fight for our country. We don't think it makes us Abolitionists because niggers run away. Just here let me tell these gentleman, who talk so much about Abolitionists and nigger stealing, that all the prayers that can be sent up—it makes no difference, outside of proclamation or anything else—that machine is gone up, played out. It will never do a day's good again. [Applause.] There is no doubt of that, and the people of the North are not responsible. The Southern gentlemen have done it themselves. Nobody is responsible but themselves for the loss of their slaves. Let me say to these men now, who have such great sympathy for the people of the South, and are crying out against soldiers—I tell them that these men in the South lost more niggers in thirty days after the rebellion commenced than they would have lost in many years by all the Abolitionists in the United States. I told you that the army which was in front of us stole everything they could lay their hands on. The rebels steal every nigger they see and take them to some State where they think we are not likely to go. They are afraid the Yankees will steal them. These are positive facts. The rebel soldiers—men who never owned a nigger in their lives—steal them and run them off, and sell them for two or three hundred dollars apiece. They say that the institution is gone, and they don't think it will ever amount to anything again. They just want to be independent of us; that's all they are fighting for.

THE ARMY OUGHT TO BE INCREASED.

Now, fellow-citizens, I want to talk to you about something else. In talking about that, I want to encourage you that you may enroll the names of all the men in this county under the Conscription act, that we may increase our army. I can give you a reason for it. I believe to-day—I believe it honestly—that if the people of the North were united and all stood upon one platform, as we do in the army, that this rebellion would be crushed in ninety days. I want to show you the reason why more troops ought to be raised. If the people were united, there would be no trouble about getting troops. There would be no trouble at home. We would have the sympathy of the whole people. The soldier would be cheered and comforted by knowing that he had the sympathy of the people at home. He would not be reflecting, before going into battle, that his neighbors at home thought he was doing wrong, and that he had not their sympathies. He would go to the field with a stouter and a braver heart if buoyed up with the assurance that his friends and neighbors indorsed him in his course and wished him God speed. We can crush this rebellion. I know it. Why, we have marched a little army clear from Cairo to Vicksburgh; below, a small one has marched from New-Orleans to Port Hudson. We have opened the Mississippi River. We have split the Confederacy in two, leaving on one side Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri—more territory than is on the eastern side. We have made a gulf that is impassable for them. We have cut them in two—separated them one half from the other. We can hurl our strength upon one half and whip them, then upon the other and whip that. This idea that one of them is as good as five of us, is pretty well played out; they are satisfied of that fact. They are pretty well satisfied that one Yankee is just as good as one gentleman from the South, and when they get into close quarters they think he is a little better. [Applause.] We have the men and the means to crush out the rebellion and restore the Union. All we want is the sympathy of the people. When they are crushed out, I hope the President of the United States will have the nerve to say: "JEFF., come forth; you have forfeited your head by your treason to your country, and it shall come off your shoulders." [Applause.] When this is done there will be no more treason in this country. There will be no more rebels in the United States—no more foul conspirators against the Government. Let us do that, and when we have done it, we have another job before us.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We see to-day that France is growling at the United States Government. We see that France, during a time when we were engaged in a civil war, took advantage of that, and poured her troops into Mexico. She has captured it, and is about to establish an empire, and place an Emperor upon the throne. Because we had our divisions at home and could not attend to him, NAPOLEON did this. While he has gone into Mexico and taken possession there, he has got round on our right, round by Texas, where it is easy for him to invade the soil of the United States—easy to march his army into Texas and other Southern States and give assistence to the rebels. I pledge you my word, my countryman, to-day, that JEFF. DAVIS and his pretended Government have asked and solicited NAPOLEON BONAPARTE to come to their rescue and save them. They have promised to become subjects of France rather than be forced to be citizens of the United States Government. One of the officers of their army told me that their Minister was authorized to make the proposition, and that the high officials of the Confederate Government are in favor of it, and would do it before they would ever submit to the United States Government any more. But when you come to talk to the common people they say quite differently. When you catch the men who are forced to fight the battles of the South, they say, whenever it happens we are with you. It shows that there are men there who have not lost all their feeling for the old flag and the old Government; there are men there who love this Government. This is the truth.

I say, by the preparations that are being made in France, I am perfectly satisfied it is the intention to unite with the South and attempt to coerce us into measures to recognize the independance of the South, and allow them to become a dependancy of France. We ought to have an army to not only crush out the rebellion, but to take France by the head and heels, and throttle her until she squeals. [Applause.]

THE ARMY AND THE SLAVES.

I am for the Union as it was and the Union as it is. When I say I am for the Union as it was, I mean that I am for all the territory that belongs to the Government, bringing it all back, every foot of it, and governing it according to the wants of the people, and passing such laws as are best adapted to their condition. I can see through what these gentlemen mean. I know it exactly. By saying they are for the Union as it was, these men want to use the army to run around all through the country and pick up stray niggers and return them to their masters. They want our boys in blue jackets to be the slave-catchers and mills and hollows, for absconding darkies. Now, for one, I beg to be excused. [Applause.] I will certainly have to beg off from such work as that. If they want that done, I have no objection, when the war is over, to let them go down and engage in that business themselves. We will permit them to do it, but let them not ask us to do it, if they please. I know that is just the meaning of the "Union as it was and Constitution as it is," with these men. I say to these gentleman this: These niggers have run away from these people, and they can just keep on running, and run till doomsday, so far as I am concerned. I didn't cause them to rebel, nor did I run any of their niggers off. If they want them they may catch them—but I can tell them that they'll have a happy time doing it. But I suppose they want them all restored; they want a law passed reenslaving them; they want the army to turn nigger-hunters and slave-catchers. Well, now, when they lay down their guns and return back to the Government, let them come before a United States Court, and let that United States Court decide whether they are entitled to this property. If the Court says they shall have it, I say all right. If the Court says no, then I say "You can't come it, Squire." I don't know, but it seems to me that there is no country on earth that allows men to commit treason against its Government—allows them to commit such outrageous acts of treason as these men have committed—violate all the laws and the Constitution, and rebel against the Government, and then claim that the Government has no right to confiscate their property. There is not a Government on earth but would do it. [Applause.] Our Government ought not to hold back in this matter. History shows no example of such leniency. In some Governments they would not only confiscate their property, but they never would exchange a single prisoner taken on the field of battle. They would hang every one of them for treason. Yes, and in some Governments they would have hung some of the leaders before any battle was fought. [Applause.] They would not have given the rebels a chance to assemble an army. Now I say if their property is confiscated, let it be confiscated. If their niggers run off, let them run; clear the track for them. If they want them back again, let them go to the Courts. If they think we have violated the Constitution, let them come back to the Union, and test the question before a proper tribunal. When they come back they can go before the United States Courts of America, and settle all their grievances, and we, as good citizens, will stand by the decisions of the Courts. [Applause.]

A FEW WORDS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I want to say a few words to you in reference to our soldiers. I have no eulogies to pass, so far as I am concerned, upon their conduct, more than what that conduct shows itself entitled to. The country knows it, so far as the conduct of the soldiers of the United States is concerned, they know all about it. But I want to appeal to you in behalf of these men, that while they are traveling and marching about through the rebellious States almost naked, without food sometimes, in the burning sun and in the drenching storm, in the night and in the day—while they are sleeping upon the cold, wet ground, while they are suffering all the toils and privations of camp life, such as no other soldiers ever endured before—while they are doing that which they honestly believe to be their duty to themselves and their country, and to you as their countrymen, I want you, as citizens of a loyal country, as citizens of the noble State of Illinois, to at least extend to them your sympathy,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TEN.

SECOND PRECINCT.

On Monday the force of the Second Precinct, No. 49 Beekman-street, Capt. SQUIRES, were kept in the Ward because of the many riotous demonstrations at and around Printing-House-square.

The beginning of the disturbances in this Precinct was in South-street, where a gang attacked a negro sailor. He was rescued by Officers WATERS and GILLEN, after much difficulty, who also arrested several of his assailants. All the hotels and restaurants in that section having colored help were threatened, and by noon a large crowd had gathered in Park-row. Every car and omnibus was searched for colored people, and any discovered were set upon and beaten. The whole force were engaged in preventing these assaults. Sergeant CORNWELL, with a section of men, was active in rescuing the unfortunate victims, and, with his force, was the means of saving many from savage, and probably fatal usage. In this duty they incurred the jeers and abuse of the mob, but had no collision.

During the absence of the force, Sergeant ESTERBROOK, with one man, was left in charge of the station. A number of colored people had fled to it for protection, and the mob paid it a visit, intending to seize them and fire the building. The Sergeant and his aid boldly met them, threatening to shoot the first one who attempted to enter. Their bold front kept the mob at bay until reinforcements arrived, before whom the rioters scattered. In the afternoon Sergeant KELLY, with a platoon of men, dispersed gatherings in the Park. In the evening a portion of the force patrolled the Precinct, the balance being held in reserve at the Station. Sergeant SNODGRASS in citizen's dress, mingled among the mob at the *Tribune* building, and ascertained that the design was to fire it, hurried back to the Station, and in command of the reserve returned to the scene, joining in the successful assault upon the mob. Sergeants ESTERBROOK and CORNWELL also participated in this, Sergeant KELLY remaining in charge of the Precinct. Much hard patrol duty was done by the force the balance of the night.

During the evening, one section, under Sergeant SNODGRASS, was transferred to Headquarters, and on Tuesday participated in the attack by Inspector CARPENTER'S command upon the houses in Second-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, and in the subsequent encounters in that section. On the occasion of the storming of the houses, Officers WATSON and COLE, entered into rivalry to see who would first reach the roof of a building from which the rioters had been especially annoying. They reached the scuttle together, but it being only large enough to pass one at a time, WATSON edged through and won the first honors. He was forthwith attacked by a rioter armed with a bar of iron, who made a lunge at his head; he dodged and escaped, but so violently had the fellow struck, that on missing his mark he lost his balance and would have fallen to the street out for a blow from WATSON'S club, which knocked him back and sent him reeling down upon the roof. Officer COLE, although behind WATSON on the roof, was not a whit behind him when there, in courage and execution. He was instantly encountered by the rioters, but his courage and coolness stood him well in hand. All the force of this Precinct present on this occasion, were actively engaged, and exhibited the utmost courage.

On return to headquarters the platoon was transferred to Capt. LORD'S command, Sixteenth Precinct, where it remained, doing valuable duty until Saturday, when it was ordered in its own quarters.

Besides the services mentioned, one section of this Precinct was detailed for duty on the river, which was vigilantly performed.

On Monday, Sergt. SNODGRASS mutified headquarters of an intended attack on the Fifth-avenue Hotel, getting his information from the mob at Broadway. It was thus anticipated and prevented.

The officers and men of this Precinct did thoroughly all they were called upon to do, and there was no instance of hesitancy or want of nerve among them.

THIRD PRECINCT.

The Force of the Third Precinct, No. 160 Chambers-street, Capt. GAZER, repaired at 5 P. M., on Monday, to Headquarters, Sergts. FINNEY, ROBINSON and WEBB accompanying; at 6 P. M., with Inspector CARPENTER'S command, marched to the Park, and took a hand in the punishment of the rioters who were fleeing after their defeat at the *Tribune* Building. On the same evening they were with Inspector CARPENTER in the tour through the Fourth Ward, thence proceeding to Headquarters, where they were held in reserve all night.

On Tuesday, on duty with Inspector CARPENTER'S command in the hazardous visit to Second-avenue and tour through the infected vicinity thereof, and then were ordered to Inspector LEONARD'S command at the City Hall. Sergt. FINNEY, with twenty-five of the Force, was sent by the Inspector to Capt. BATAN, of the Fourth, to assist in suppressing the riot at BROOKS & BROS.' clothing store. This done, and they returned, the whole Force being held in reserve at the City Hall until Wednesday night. Meantime, however, detachments were constantly being sent on duty; in the afternoon to protect STUART'S sugar refinery, at Chambers and Greenwich streets; then to suppress a disturbance at Pier No. 4, North River, which they did, dispersing the rioters, and again to the refinery.

Each duty was well performed; numerous growing disturbances were checked. From Thursday morning the Force was held in reserve at its own Station until Saturday, when it resumed ordinary patrol duty; meantime, however, Capt. GAZER had been keeping scouting parties out, who thoroughly worked the entire Precinct.

During the tour through the Fourth Ward Sergeant ROBINSON was attacked by a tall, powerful fellow, who aimed a blow at his head with a cooper's adze. He evaded this and with a well directed return from his club knocked the rascal senseless.

At the assault on the houses on Second-avenue, from which the rioters had been firing and hurling missiles, Sergeant ROBINSON called on the men of the Third to follow him, and charged upon a porter-house from which much injury had been inflicted. He was followed by Sergeant FINNEY, Roundsman FARRELL and others, forced an entrance, drove the gang inside up on to the roof or out of the windows. One escaped by jumping from the second story window, another fell from the roof and was badly injured. The house was speedily cleared and all who could be got hold of were severely punished.

It was about this time that Col. O'BRIEN came up with his command, the Police giving him the front. He unlimbered his pieces, notified the mob in the street to disperse, and after waiting for them to do so a sufficient time, fired; he had elevated his guns so as to shoot over the heads of the crowd, giving as his reason that he did not want to hurt them if scaring would do as well.

When to the aid of Capt. BATAN at BROOKS BROTHERS' store Sergt. FINNEY took his men all the way on the double-quick. After reaching there, upwards of a hundred riots were fired by the rioters; Sergt. FINNEY was wounded in the face, and Roundsman FARRELL took command during the balance of the conflict, which was short and decisive, the Third doing bravely. Roundsman FARRELL (it was a close fight at BROOKS') broke his club on the first blow, and then used his pistol. Many of the rioters finding themselves beaten, fell on their knees and begged for mercy; others jumped from the lower floors of the store, and others rushed against locked and barred doors, hoping to burst them open and escape. They paid heavily for that night's transgression.

The force, after this duty, were returned to the City Hall at 10 P. M. Sergt. ROBINSON was ordered by Inspector LEONARD to take charge of Printing House-square, which he did, with fifteen men of his Precinct. All was quiet there until 2 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, when a gang of rioters appeared, and threatened the TIMES and *Tribune* buildings. A henner carried by them was inscribed, "We'll hang old GARELLY on a sour apple tree," and this line they were singing. Before they could know who assailed them, Sergt. ROBINSON, with his little force, made a charge, and gave them a shower of locust. They fled, feeling, if not singing, a different tune from the one to which they had adapted the line quoted.

An hour later, Sergt. ROBINSON detected a man prowling around the *Tribune* office; questions only begot from him evasive answers; he was arrested, searched, and a revolver, full cocked, with two barrels discharged, found on him. He proved to be THOMAS FITZGERALD, was locked up, and next morning committed in default of $500 bail.

The scouting parties sent out by Capt. GAZER were of great service in his Precinct—during the period of the excitement, all acts of pillage being prevented.

On Tuesday, at 5 P. M., while Sergt. ROBINSON was at the Hudson River depot, a colored woman, with a babe in her arms, came up and begged protection. He said she should have it, and meantime two more colored women and three more children appealed to him. He conducted them to the station-house, where Capt. GAZER gave them shelter and food; they had been without food, and hiding here and there, for over forty-eight hours.

On Saturday, 18th, at 6 P. M., Sergt. ROBINSON, and a section of men were ordered to the Central Office on special duty. At 4 A. M. on Sunday, they were ordered to join the command of Capt. DIXON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, which embarked at foot of Canal-street for a visit to different towns on the Hudson, where trouble was anticipated. Hastings, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing and Peekskill were visited; at each place the men disembarked and made reconnoissance. On the return from Peekskill all these places were again visited. The command returned to this city on the following evening.

On Wednesday, at 4 A. M., Sergeant ROBINSON, with seven men, formed another command, under Capt. DIXON, on an expedition to Staten Island. They landed at Port Richmond, from thence proceeded to New-Brighton, and then across to Quarantine. Here Capt. DIXON heard of a disturbance near Wood Road, where a day before two soldiers had been killed. He repaired at once to Vanderbilt Landing, was refused the cooperation of some military there, but proceeded with his small force to and through the whole district where the trouble had occurred. About 3 P. M., the force returned to the City, and were met at Canal-street by a company of the Seventh regiment, who were in waiting to accompany them to Flushing. Off they started again, arriving there at 8 P. M., when a thorough tour of the place was made. The force quartered on the boat that night, a guard being left on duty. Next morning again patrolled the village and vicinity, and at 11 A. M. returned to New-York, when the expedition was dismissed, each squad being ordered to its Precinct.

It will be admitted that the force of the Third Precinct were kept pretty constantly engaged, abroad as well as at home, and their duties, constant and arduous as they were, were most faithfully and willingly performed.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, District-Attorney HALL called on for trial the riot cases. The first case called was that of DENNIS CAREY and MARKS J. SILVA, jointly indicted for the murder and hanging of a negro named ABRAM FRANKLIN, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue. Ex-Judge STUART appeared for CAREY and JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq., for SILVA. The prisoners demanded separate trials, and neither of them were ready. The trial of SILVA was finally set down for Friday, and that of CAREY for Monday.

Mr. HALL then moved on the trial of JOHN HAGAN and PATRICK SHARON, indicted for robbery in the first degree, (garrotting.) Ex-Judge DEAN appeared for HAGAN, and was not ready for trial. The case was set down for Monday.

The case of FRANCIS X. CRAWLEY was next called, but his counsel, like the others, was not ready for trial.

The District-Attorney said that it might be well to state at this time that if it was the intention of counsel, in putting off the trial of their clients, to carry them over till next Term, when His Honor the City Judge would be on the Bench, he would give notice now that all the riot cases which remained pending at the end of the Recorder's Term, he should transfer to the October Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The case of THEODORA AANOLD was then called, and he pleaded guilty. He is a boy about seventeen years of age, and was charged with robbery and larceny from ALLEARONS' Hotel, Bull's Head, during the attack on that house, which, it will be recollected, was burnt to the ground by the mob. AANOLD admitted to the Judge that he had been in prison before, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

The next case was that of WILLIAM WATSON, charged with highway robbery from Mr. WM. CHAMBERLIN on the morning of the second day of the riots. Mr. PHILLIPS was assigned as prisoner's counsel, and the case proceeded to trial before a jury.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the complainant, testified that he had known the prisoner by sight for about six months, that on the morning of the 14th of July, during the riots, the prisoner met him on the Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, and told him he wanted some money, and he *was going to have it*; the prisoner seized witness by the collar before making the demand, there were seven or eight of his comrades standing around, and the prisoner said that unless witness gave him money he would burn his buildings down. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, as witness was taken entirely by surprise, he gave the prisoner 35 cents, being all he had, and promised him more in the latter part of the day. The prisoner then let him go, promising to meet him again in the afternoon. Witness then went down town, and during the day armed himself. In the afternoon, as he was going home, the prisoner met him again near the same place and demanded more money, under the same threat of burning his buildings. Witness this time refused to comply with his demands, and told prisoner to burn the buildings as soon as he saw fit. The prisoner evidently thinking Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was prepared for him, after some abuse, let him go. On cross-examination, witness testified that he was in the grain business; that he had never employed the prisoner, but had known him by sight for about six months, having seen him about the docks; that both in the morning and in the afternoon the prisoner was accompanied by seven or eight ruffians, and that he had threatened to kick witness's bowels out, and to burn his buildings, unless he complied with his demands.

No other witnesses were examined. Counsel for prisoner asked the Court to charge that it was robbery in the second degree. The Court, however, did not think that the evidence showed that the crime could be reduced to that degree, and charge the jury that if they believed from the testimony of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, that he was induced to give the prisoner money under threats of personal violence, they must find a verdict of robbery in the first degree. The jury, without leaving their seats found a verdict of guilty. The whole trial did not occupy twenty minutes. The prisoner was immediately placed at the bar for sentence, and the Recorder, after a few remarks to the prisoner, in which he told him that the lowest time for which he could be sentenced was ten years, and he desired all young men who were disposed to commit the crime of highway robbery to understand this fact, proceeded to sentence him to ten years in the State prison. The records of the Court show that the prisoner's real name is WILLIAM CURLIN, and that he was once before the Court on a charge of felonious assault upon a German, but was let off on condition that he would enlist in the Corcoran Zouaves. He is, therefore, now a deserter. His age is about 18.

The next cases brought to trial were those of MICHAEL DOYLE and JOHN CONNAY, jointly indicted for the robbery of JOHN HOWELL, in the City Hall Park, on the 16th of July.

HOWELL, the complainant, testified that he was from Worcester, Mass., and had served his time in the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiment; on the night of the robbery, about 9½ o'clock, he was setting on the steps of the new City Hall when the two prisoners came up and one of them seized him by the throat and gagged him, while the other rifled his pockets, taking therefrom $1 50. They also took his hat; before they had time to get away Policeman MOON came up and arrested the prisoners. Officer MOON confirmed the testimony of HOWELL as to what occurred after he arrived on the ground. Mr. PHILLIPS, whom the Court assigned as counsel for the prisoners, addressed the jury on their behalf with much shrewdness and ability, and was replied to by District-Attorney HALL. The Recorder charged the jury, as in the previous case, that the amount of property taken by the prisoners made no difference in the crime of highway robbery; it was the forcible taking which constituted the crime, and if they believed that the prisoners forcibly took from the complainant property of whatever value it was robbery in the first degree. The jury after an absence of half an hour returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to fifteen years each in the State prison.

The next case tried was that of JOSEPH MASSUALL, indicted for robbery in the first degree. MARSHALL was one of the crowd that assaulted a negro named CHARLES JACKSON, in the First Ward, and after robbing and beating him, threw him off of Pier No. 4 North River, where he was supposed to be drowned, but subsequently revived and crawled up under the pier. The negro was in Court, and was the first witness examined. He shows the scars of severe cuts about the head and face. He testified that he attempted to go from the Howard Hotel, where he had been employed as a waiter, to Pier No. 3, to take the Newport boat, but was attacked in one of the streets leading from Broadway to the North River, by a crowd of roughs, among whom was the prisoner, who, with another man, seized him by the coat. He was soon after knocked senseless by some one, he knew not whom, and he recollected nothing further until he found himself crawling out of the water under Pier No. 4. DAIDRICH CLEIMER, a German ship-carpenter, belonging to a vessel which was lying at Pier No. 3, testified to seeing the crowd beating the negro on the pier; he also identified the prisoner as the person whom he met on the evening of the occurrence, in Washington-street, and who asked witness for money; witness refused, when prisoner threatened him, and told him that he had that day killed a negro and threw him into the water; he also identified him as the person who, a day or two after this occurrence, came on board the vessel he was on and asked for something, and then admitted that he took part in the robbing of the negro. Mr. RAY, a stevedore, Officer CORNELL, and Mr. MOON, a private watchman for SPOFFORD & TILESTON, were also examined, but their testimony was not important.

JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq., whom the Court assigned as counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Jury in his behalf, and argued that there was no proof of anything more than an assault by his client, and that he should be acquitted.

The District-Attorney admitted the failure on the part of the prosecution to prove the robbery, but urged a conviction for assault, with intent to commit robbery.

The Court charged the jury, who, after an hour's absence, returned with a verdict of assault and battery and robbery.

The prisoner's counsel moved for a postponement of the sentence, contending that the verdict was unwarranted by the testimony, unasked for by the prosecution, and illegal. The Recorder deferred sentence until Saturday next.

NEW INDICTMENTS.

During the session of the Court, the Grand Jury came in with the following new indictments against parties for crimes committed during the riots:

Henry Salman—arson in the first degree.
James Galvin—arson in the first degree.
Thomas Kelly—arson in the first degree.
Matthew Powers—arson in the second degree.
Patrick Kiernan—arson in the second degree.
Fred'k Hammers—arson in the second degree.
Bernard Fagan—arson in the second degree.
Adam Chairman—arson in the second degree.
Pat. Hammedy—robbery in the first degree.
Daniel McGovern—robbery in the first degree.
Thos. McCommisky—robbery in the first degree.
Joseph Marshall—robbery in the first degree.
Richard Lynch—robbery in the first degree. (Three indictments were found against Lynch.)
John Gruman—robbery in the first degree.
John Wilson—robbery in the first degree.
John Loughlin—robbery in the first degree.
Michael Salmon—robbery in the first degree.
David Carroll—robbery in the first degree.
John Halligan—robbery in the first degree.
Martin Hart—robbery in the first degree.
Adam Schlosshsmer—robbery in the first degree.
James O'Neil—assault, with intent to kill.
Wesley Adems—grand larceny.
Theodore Oslerstock—grand larceny.
Thomss Connor—grand larceny.
Henry Keffer—grand larceny.
James Lee—grand lerceny.
John O'Hara—grand larceny.
William Patten—riot.
Fergus Brennan—riot.
Patrick Sweeney—riot.

OLD CASES.

The following old cases were disposed of—crimes committed before the riots:

THOS. B. REDWOOD, convicted of picking the pocket of Mrs. STEPHENS—State Prison three years.

CHAS. EDWARDS, for attempt at grand larceny—House of Refuge.

JAMES LYNCH, for carrying slung-shot—State Prison three years.

JOHN ROBERTS, for grand larceny—State Prison three years and two months.

EUGENE SULLIVAN, for grand larceny—State Prison three years and two months.

JAMES FLYNN, for attempt at burglary in third degree—State Prison two years and two months.

The Court adjourned to Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Chamber of Commerce.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES—THE SHIP CANAL—NEW LINE OF BRAZILIAN STEAMERS.

Yesterday afternoon a regular session of the Chamber of Commerce was held at their rooms in William-street. In consequence of the continued absence of Mr. President LOW, Mr. WM. E. DODGE, First Vice-President, occupied the chair.

An election for a member of the Committee on Arbitration was held, resulting in the choice of Mr. SIMEON BALDWIN CHITTENDEN.

The Secretary, Mr. J. A. STEVENS, then read the following letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to the memorial of the Chamber concerning the necessity of convoys for our shipping:

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York transmitted to me, with your letter of the 23d ult., and to state in reply, that measures have been taken to protect our commerce, and steamers have already been distributed over the tracks indicated in the memorial.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

On motion this was received and ordered on file.

On motion the resignation of Mr. E. C. FERGUSON was accepted.

The Secretary then presented a framed copy of a communication which had been made by the workmen of Manchester, to the Captain of the *George Griswold*, acknowledging the receipt of supplies for the starving operatives of Lancashire.

Mr. D. WYER BLOODGOOD stated that he would at an early day present, for the consideration of the Chamber, a revised plan for the construction of a ship-canal by the way of Lake Champlain and the Champlain and Chambly Canals—a project which he had initiated so long ago as 1811, and which would, in his opinion, be a valuable substitute for the canal which includes the enlargement of the Erie Canal. He claimed that this work would give free navigation to the Great Northwest, and secure to the Empire City the traffic of the two Canadas.

A letter was received from Dr. FLETCHER, who presented a report made by the Boston Board of Trade in reference to the opening of steam communication with Brazil. Also a communication which estimated the losses thus far sustained by the action of Confederate privateers to be not less than $11,000,000, and suggesting that the means of defence be provided by the people.

The whole matter was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. DUER, LATHROP, GRIFFITHS, STURGES and TRASK. The Chamber then adjourned.

Additional Claims for Riot Damages.

In the list of claims heretofore given should have been those of

Jeremiah Dunne, 3d-av. and 46th-st., personal property	$4,703 46
Lavina Taylor, same place and same character of loss	635 00
Geo. W. Trenchard, same place and same character of loss	139 00

The following are the claims filed yesterday. Friday is the last day for the filing:

Robt. B. Bradford, No. 62 James-st	$450 10
James S. Clark, robbed of gold watch, chain, etc., in 2d-av	165 00
Joseph Houghton, losses by burning of the armory of tools	183 07
Mrs. Jacob L. Dodge, No. 97 West 33d-st., clothes stolen from her colored washer woman at that number	25 00
Francis Grand, No. 166 Avenue A, money stolen and property destroyed	71 50
William Conway, No. 449 Pearl-st., injuries to building	47 60
Walter Clarke, loss of personal property in Park-st	292 00
Joseph H. Stanley, No. 27 Sullivan-st	131 00
Patrick McClonough, No. 206 7th-av., destruction of property	4m 86
John Foster, No. 312 1st Av., damage done to building	150 00
Ebenezer Wilson, No. 115 1st Av., store	44 15
J. J. Meintgres, 41h Av. and 27th-st., damage to house	223 00
Jacob Weeks, No. 362 3d Av., damage to building	17 50
Edward Ludlams, No. 15 James-slip, damage to building and loss of rent	185 00
Thomas Beckley and Henrich Miller, No. 5 Catharine-street, loss of liquors and interruption of business	500 00
James Kelly, damages done houses and property, corner 2d Av. and 31th-st	1,173 75
Thomas Larson, damage done house rear of No. 116 East 29th street	910 00
Van Horne & Freeman, property destroyed, 10th-street and Avenue C	1,080 00
Caroline Marsh, loss of clothing, 1,192 B'way	63 25
Heinrich Weizenegger, 341½ 2d Av., loss of boots and shoes, etc	50 00
Peter W. Burke, No. 194 West 37th-street	322 75
Estate of John Conser, No. 431 Grand	62 32
Joseph Stollweik, robbed in 2d Av. of gold spectacles and money	40 00

Sun-Strokes, Coroner's Inquests, Casualties.

Below will be found a record of sun-strokes, inquests, casualties, &c., which were reported yesterday:

JOHN BUTLER, a stone-mason, was sun-struck while at work on a building in Rivington-street, near Cannon. He was conveyed to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, and, after receiving medical aid, removed to Bellevue Hospital. BUTLER lives in Forty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

HENRY MOORE, a hack driver, was sun-struck at the Jersey City Ferry. The Police conveyed him to the Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN H. BUTLER was found insensible on the sidewalk, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, from the effects of the heat. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 411 West Forty-fourth-street.

JAMES MORAN, porter at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was taken suddenly ill early yesterday morning, and expired soon afterward. The Coroner was notified.

An unknown man was prostrated in South-street from the effects of the extreme heat; the Second Ward Police conveyed him to the New-York Hospital in a state of insensibility.

THOMAS RADDING, a boy nine years of age, was drowned while bathing in the North River, foot of One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street. The body was recovered and conveyed to his late residence in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, near Broadway.

JAROLD WATCHTENDOLF, a German and Captain of the *Aleda*, a sailing vessel, was found dead in bed at No. 146 Duane-street. The Coroner was notified.

A man whose name is unknown was found lying on the sidewalk, corner of First-avenue and Ninth-street, in a state of insensibility from the effects of the heat. Taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Seventeenth Precinct Police.

A man named BARTHOLOMEW SMITH was found dead in his bed at No. 94 Division-street. The Coroner was notified.

BASTIAN RIVILBA, a German, residing in Melrose, Westchester County, fell from the roof of a new house in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, to the pavement, and was fatally injured. He was taken home by his friends. He is a carpenter by trade.

A boy named JOHN BURNS was found floating in the water off the Battery. He was identified by his parents, who reside at No. 57 Murray-street.

CARL PARDEN, of No. 32 Cherry-street, fell in a fit on one of the South Ferry-boats, and was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

JOHN CAMPBELL, arrested for intoxication by Officer KIERNAN, of the Ninth Ward, was found dead in the cell early yesterday morning. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from the effects of the heat and excessive drinking.

The body of MARTIN LUNT, who fell overboard from the steamship *Ericsson*, foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, Sunday night, and was drowned, has been recovered. Coroner RANNAY held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental drowning.

MARY MCGINNIS, an Irish woman, 35 years of age, was found dead in bed at No. 377 Water-street. Coroner notified.

An unknown woman, about 40 years of age, born in Ireland, was sun-struck, and died at the corner of Ninety-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue.

A woman, whose name is unknown, died at No. 242 Mulberry-street, from the effects of the heat.

JACOB BAUER, 23 years of age, and born in Germany, was sun-struck at No. 167 Suffolk-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS SWEETMAN, 43 years of age, and a native of Ireland, died suddenly at No. 39 Madison-street, yesterday afternoon. The case was reported by Officer FITZGERALD, of the Fourth Ward. Deceased was a discharged soldier.

An unknown soldier died at the Tenth Ward Station-house from the effects of the heat. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

A German, name unknown, dropped dead in the street from effects of extreme heat. Inquest by Coroner WILDEY.

GEORGE HERBERD, 29 years of age, born in France, was sun-struck, and died at No. 29 West Twelfth-street. Inquest by Coroner WILDEY.

Coroner WILDAY held an inquest on the body of FELIX MCCARTY, who died at No. 61 Baxter-street; he was 29 years of age, and born in Ireland. JOSEPH KELLY, 35 years of age, and born in Ireland, died suddenly from sun-stroke at No. 35 Watts-street. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

Naval Movements.

FAST STEAMERS FOR THE NAVY.

Secretary WELLES has informed Mr. GEORGE STEERS that the new fast sailing vessel that he is to build for the Government is to be called the *Idaho*. She is to be over 2,500 tons burden, and will be longer than the Royal Mail steamship *Persia*. Her speed is expected to exceed that of any vessel now in the service. The Navy Constructor at this station has also instructions from the Navy Department to commence immediately another fast steamer on his own plan. Considerable interest attaches in naval circles to the progress of these ships, as there is a sort of friendly rivalry exhibited between Mr. STEERS and his competitor. The first of the vessel to be built at the Navy-yard is *Wombanoge*, and it is understood that she will measure some 3,000 tons burden.

SALE OF PRIZES.

In the Prize Court, yesterday, an order was made for the sale of the prize steamer *Kate Dale*, which was captured by the U. S. gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, off Mobile. The cargo of the vessel, which consists of over 900 bales of cotton, has been appraised at $245,548. This is among the most valuable prize cargoes which has reached this port since the *Bermuda* arrived here. The prize steamer *Charleston* will be sold under an order of the Court, to-morrow, at the Steamship Company's wharf, above Vine-street.

THE COMMAND OF THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

The Navy Department has given the command of the fine steam frigate *Niagara* to Commodore CRAVEN, who was recently detached from the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, being the senior of Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. Commodore CRAVEN is a native of the District of Columbia, was appointed from New-Hampshire, and is a citizen of New-York. He entered the service on the 1st of May, 1822, with such men as DAVIS, LARDNER and RINGGOLD. He has performed nearly twenty years' sea service. He last served under Admiral FARRAGUT. The *Niagara* is now nearly ready for sea. In her new shape, and monopolizes as much attention in the navy as when she was first constructed by GEORGE STEERS.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADE FLEET.

To-morrow morning the U. S. steam transport *Newbern* will leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the Eastern blockading squadron. Letters, papers and parcels will be forwarded to the vessels of the fleet. The U. S. steamship *Union* will also sail for the South Atlantic squadron, and will take a mail. Communications to go by these vessels should be left at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, properly directed, early this evening. The *Newbern* was put formally in commission yesterday at the Navy-yard.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following order has been issued by the Navy Department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 16.—The attention of officers of the navy, and all other persons officially connected with the Department, is called to the provisions of "An Act to amend the laws relating to the Post-office Department" approved March 3, 1863, and which took effect on the 1st inst.

All correspondence addressed to this Department must now be prepaid, except official communications addressed to it by an officer under its control or responsible to it. In such cases the envelope must be indorsed "official business," and be signed by the officer or person sending the same, with his name and official designation. This privilege is limited to packages not exceeding four ounces in weight.

An Imposter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public are warned against the operations of a female who represents herself as the Agent of the Protestant Episcopal Orphans' Home in Forty-ninth-street. She has collected money and obtained quantities of samples of articles, coffee, &c., from manufacturers, promising to call in a few days and make large purchases. There are no agents employed to collect subscriptions or donations for the institution, and the Managers would be grateful to any person who would procure this woman's arrest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GRAND LODGE OF I. O. OF O. F.—ANNUAL SESSION.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, being the regular stated session. EDWIN SWANTON, M. W. Grand Master, presided, and a large representation from subordinate Lodges were present. A Committee on Credentials, P. G. R. G. MILLARD, of No. 64; P. G. W. DENSCOMBE, of No. 61, and THOMAS WALSH, of No. 140, retired and examined the credentials of the several representatives, which were found correct, and acceted by the Grand Lodge. After prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. Brother R. TRAVIS, a number of new members of the Grand Lodge were admitted and instructed in the Grand Lodge degree. A petition from Worth Lodge, No. 400, was received, requesting to move their place of meeting from Brooklyn to New-York. Referred. Communications were received from the R. W. Grand Lodges of Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Maryland, and referred to the Committee on Correspondence. Two cases of appeal against subordinate Lodges were received and referred. A communication from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, transmitting a resolution adopted, in which they assert devotion to the Union as the duty of every true Odd Fellow, was, on motion of P. G. M. TH. FROMENT, received. The Grand Lodge took a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening, when the Grand Master delivered his annual address.

A FAMILY OF RIOTERS—STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND IN THEIR POSSESSION.—Early on Tuesday evening officers LIBENSAU, NOYES and CLARK, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested JAMES SHANLEY, his wife ANN, and their son FRANK R. SHANLEY, together with one JAMES CASSIDY, all living at No. 108 West Twenty-eighth-street, on charges preferred against them, alleging that they were concerned in attacking the negro residences in Twenty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue, during the late riots. Several witnesses appeared against the defendants, who at first stoutly denied all knowledge of the matter, but on searching their apartments large quantities of household goods, heirs, and bedding were found, likewise, every description of skeleton keys, lock-picks, safe keys, several jimmies, and other implements used by burglars. Portions of the goods were subsequently identified by various colored people whose houses had been plundered. Young SHANLEY and his mother becoming alarmed, confessed to the officers that they were present when the premises of the negroes were sacked and burned; and, furthermore, that during the fire they carried away a quantity of goods. CASSIDY also admitted that he had called on the colored people and notified them to leave their homes. Justice QUACKENBOSH committed the accused parties to await a further hearing.

WHAT OUR SOLDIERS THINK OF THE DRAFT AND THE RIOTS.—Capt. CROFT, of Company A, First regiment, WILD'S brigade, United States Volunteers, writes from Newbern, N. C., in reference to the opposition to the draft, and reflects the opinion of the army. Capt. CROFT is from this City, and before joining the army was a valuable member of the Metropolitan Police. He says:

"We are all for the draft, and hope it will be put through to the very letter, and I know that scarcely a single man in this department wishes to see it stop where it is. It has become a *law*, and laws sacred as the Constitution, which we are fighting to sustain. We are out here in the field exposed to all the dangers incident to warfare, and to the heat and malaria of a Southern clime. We are far away from our homes and our loved ones; our lives are as dear to our families as the lives of those who have remained at home. They not only do not come out voluntarily to sustain the Government, but even resist and discourage its officers in the discharge of their duties. Those who do this are worse and more dangerous than Secessionists. We hope that the law and the draft will be held supreme."

SACKING THE SECOND-AVENUE ARMORY.—Mr. WILLIAM SANFORD, of No. 139 East Twenty-fifth-street, appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and preferred a complaint against one MARTIN BEACH, charging that he and a number of others, to him unknown, with sacked the Armory corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, on Tuesday, the 14th ult. Mr. SANFORD alleges that he saw BEACH with a gang of rioters, armed with clubs and other weapons, enter the Armory and deliberately proceed to sack and rob the premises, carrying off large numbers of carbines there deposited. The accused is fully identified as one of the men who entered the building with the mob, and on leaving he had a carbine in his hand. BEACH was arrested by Officer VERMILYEA, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Justice QUACKENBOSH committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

ROBBING HIS COMPANION WHILE ASLEEP.—DANIEL WILLIAMS, a seaman, was arrested by Officer SCOFIELD, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $140 from WILLIAM M. STOCKING, of No. 128 Roosevelt-street. On the night of the 30th ult. the parties were traveling together, and at 3 o'clock in the morning, STOCKING, feeling weary, sat down on the steps of a house in Roosevelt-street, near South. WILLIAMS still continued his attentions to STOCKING, and lest some one should relieve him of his timepiece, he took possession of it himself, and passed the same to one LAWRENCE MADNAN. This operation was witnessed by WILLIAM PRESCOTT, who testified thereto. The prisoner was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and entombed for trial.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH AND GOLD BOX.—HENRY RANDIN, a French lad 14 years of age, was arrested by Officer ROGERS, of the Eighth Ward, charged with having stolen a gold watch and silver snuff-box worth $140, from Mr. WILLIAM E. BEARDAN, living at No. 222 West Forty-seventh-street. It is charged that the prisoner took the property from a desk in the complainant's office, No. 192 Fourth-street, and the watch was found in his possession and restored to the owner. RANDIN says he received the watch and box from a boy named HART, who had stolen them, but the story was not believed, and Justice QUACKENBOSH committed the accused for trial in default of $500 bail.

WHAT IS SUFFERED ON THE IRON-CLADS.—Everybody is complaining of the city heat as almost unendurable, but after all what is it to that amid which our gallant crews on the iron-clads, off Charleston, are blistering and burning. A private letter from an officer on one of them states that the thermometer there has been at an average of 106° and, owing to the necessity of keeping down the hatches, there is scarce any ventilation. On one day seven of the crew died from the effects of the heat. Under all this, however, their courage melts not and they are bound to take Charleston, *coute qui coute*.

GEN. CANBY'S STAFF.—The following officers have been appointed as Gen. CANBY'S Staff: Maj. C. T. Christensen and Capt. A. P. Fiske, A. A. A. Generals; Maj. Lawrence Kip, A. D. C., and Acting Inspector-General; Capt. De Witt Clinton, A. D. C., and Acting Advocate-General; Capt. John Gray, A. D. C.; Lieut. Charles O. Wood, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery; Lieut. H. Cutting, A. D. C.

RELIEF OF COLORED SUFFERERS.—In order to facilitate the distribution of clothing, &c., Mr. VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent, has made arrangements to gather the articles by means of a conveyance which will call at the residence or office of donors, who are desired to notify him where they may be procured. Moneys may be sent to JONATHAN STAGGS, Treasurer, No. 125 Front-street.

HONORARY DEGREE.—The University of Pennsylvania, at its recent commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation of this City.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The mercury yesterday marked: 6 A. M., 76°; 12 M., 86°; 3 P. M., 86°; 6 P. M., 80°.

LAW REPORTS.

Special Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

In consequence of the National Thanksgiving appointed for the 6th instant, no Court will be held on Thursday, Aug. 6.

All motions and orders returnable on that day will stand over to Friday, Aug. 7, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Court. H. W.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN—The Serious Family—Leah, the Forsook.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Thanksgiving Day.

As the day has been set apart by the President for a General Thanksgiving, no evening editions of the Times will be issued.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is the belief in Washington that the whole of Lee's forces, with the exception of A. P. Hill's corps, are now south of the Rapidan, and that a single brigade of Longstreet's corps occupies the old position in the rear of Fredericksburgh.

Twenty-nine millions five hundred and thirty thousand dollars have recently been forwarded to the National armies for the payment of the troops for the months of May and June.

On Tuesday night the steamer *Ruth* was burned on the Mississippi a few miles below Cairo, boat and cargo being a total loss, including two and a half millions in Government funds. Paymaster Greenwall and three clerks were lost, and several other Paymasters barely escaped with their lives. The funds lost were for the payment of Gen. Grant's men, who will thus be forced to "wait a little longer" for their greenbacks.

Advices from Vicksburgh inform us that in the recent advance on Jackson, letters were captured confirming the treason of Ex-President James Buchanan, and proving Gen. Scott's accusations against him to be true. Gen. Sherman's losses in his campaign against Joe Johnston amounted to about a thousand men. The army is now being completely reorganized, preparatory to further important operations.

The English blockade-running steamer *Eagle*, recently captured near Hole-in-the-Wall, arrived at this port yesterday in charge of a prize crew from her captor, the *Canandaigua*. She is about 160 feet in length, with a breadth of beam of not over 25 feet, sits very low in the water, and has a decidedly rakish appearance. She was evidently built for the trade, and is said to have made a dozen successful trips from Charleston to Nassau and back. Her cargo consists of salt and assorted goods.

The steamship *Eagle*, which arrived yesterday, from Havana, makes the following report: July 21, (outward passage) at 9 A. M., lat. 34° 10', long. 76° 30'; course southwest. Saw black smoke to the westward; shortly afterward saw a steamer with two white smokepipes, hull painted lead-color, steering southeast; same time saw a large steamer in chase, but the first seemed to be gaining on her pursuer. The *Eagle* cut her off in order that the chase might come up with her, and fired a blank shot, which at once stopped her. She was an English built "iron" side-wheel steamer of about 500 tons, laden with Cotton, of which on our approach she threw a quantity overboard. The *Eagle* stopped until the man-of-war, which was supposed to be the *Lackawanna*, came up and took possession of her. The *Eagle* then proceeded on her course. The steamer captured was pronounced the *Kate*.

There was some excitement in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, occasioned by the tearing down of a Veteran Signal Battery some invalid soldiers. The Copperheads gathered in considerable numbers, and beat a sick soldier for expressing his approval of the act. Another flag was to be hung out, and further trouble was expected.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Hecla*, which passed Cape Race yesterday morning, we receive advices from Europe three days later, to the 29th ult. The full extent of the recent rebel reverses had become known in England, and the effect was a decided turn in affairs favorable to the North. The rebel cotton loan stock declined at once to 18@20 per cent. discount, and though it subsequently rallied a few per cent, it evidently received a blow from which its friends can hardly expect it to recover. News of the New-York riots had also been received, but they were not generally regarded as of much importance. The London *Times*, of course, was disposed to magnify their import, and attempted to show that they were little short of an insurrection against the Government. Mr. Laird, the builder of rebel piratical vessels, had published an anonymous correspondence between his firm and some persons in Washington and New-York, to prove his assertion in the House of Commons, that he had been approached by United States Government agents on the subject of constructing vessels for the United States Navy. They prove nothing for Mr. Laird's case, however, as they contain nothing to show that the anonymous writers had any authority to use the name of the Secretary of the Navy. Parliament had been prorogued, and the Queen's speech regarding American affairs declares that no reason exists for a departure from a strict line of neutrality. The Polish question continues unchanged, and the chances of war are actively canvassed in London and Paris. The London *Morning Post*—the Palmerston organ—maintains that a union of the three great Powers against Russia is insured. The sales of cotton in Liverpool for the two days were 16,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet and steady. Consols 92⅞@93⅛ for money.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia* reached this City last evening, and we give from our London files the interesting debates in Parliament regarding American affairs, a telegraphic summary of which was received from Halifax.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Eagle*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, brings us some interesting items from Mexico, but nothing later than was received by the *Melville*. It will be seen by our translations, given elsewhere, that the Legitimate Government of Mexico, with Juarez at its head, is not disposed to submit tamely to its attempted deposition by the French, but is organizing its forces for renewed conflict for the possession of the country. Orders have been issued forbidding all trade with the capital, and large quantities of flour have been stopped on their way back. The French will thus be made to suffer considerable inconvenience from lack of supplies. The advices from Havana, which are to the 1st inst., are not important. The inauguration of the demolition of the walls of this city is to take place on Saturday next.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing $284,915 in treasure, and the California mails and passengers. News from Central America by this arrival indicates the speedy overthrow of Barrios, the liberal President of Salvador—his domestic enemies taking advantage of the second invasion of Carrera, of Guatemala, to foment insurrection against him, and compelling him to return hastily to the capital with his forces. From South America there is little of interest beyond the prospect of a war between Chili and Bolivia about the Megillones guano deposit and the Atacama desert.

The New-York Democratic State Committee have called a State Convention to meet on the 9th of September.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the American Board of Missions, has reached San Francisco on his way home from the Sandwich Islands, whither he was sent on official duty by the organization with which he is connected.

About two hundred women employed at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in Philadelphia, held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, to protest against an order issued by Col. Crossman directing the discharge of all females not the relatives of soldiers. There was a great deal of talking done, and some resolutions were passed.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, five of the rioting cases were disposed of, and the Grand Jury returned 32 new indictments. Of the cases tried, two were sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years each, one for ten years and one for five years, and one had his sentence postponed till Saturday.

The Stock market was active yesterday, with continued speculative excitement. The demand for United States Stocks amounted to $1,155,050 of the popular 5-20 years Loans, and $130,000 of the old Loans of 1874 and 1881. Money in good supply at 5@6 ₩ cent. Gold quiet at 127⅜ ₩ cent.

Desirable lots of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats were in fair demand yesterday, at rising prices. Groceries, Hemp, Hops, Fish, Metals, Hides, Seed and Provisions were lightly dealt in at previous quotations. Hay, Tallow, Petroleum and Whisky were salable and buoyant. The freight engagements were rather heavier. There were 638 vessels of all classes in port.

The National Thanksgiving.

Every loyal American who believes in a superintending Providence—and nobody but an idiot can doubt it in times like these—must recognize the propriety of the Thanksgiving appointed by the President, to be rendered this day. There never was a more urgent occasion for a national manifestation of gratitude to Heaven.

It was the 30th day of April last that was observed with great solemnity as a National Fast. Throughout every loyal city and town and hamlet of the North, invocation was made to Heaven for safe deliverance from the dread crisis which all felt had come. The future historian will unquestionably designate that as the very darkest period of the struggle. All the gigantic efforts which had been for months kept up for the reopening of the Mississippi by the capture of Vicksburgh had failed utterly, and to all appearance there was no further resource. The army of Rosecrans, after the terrible and indecisive fight at Murfreeshoro, had remained inactive for more than four months, confronted by its adversary in a position seemingly impregnable to all attack. All the high hopes that had been formed of the irresistible power of the Monitors had just been dashed by their utter and absolute failure in their attack upon Charleston. In the first week of May, the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Hooker, was hurled back with terrible slaughter from a new attempt to march upon Richmond, upon the success of which the nation had seemed to stake its last hopes. In all our important operations everywhere we were baffled, and apparently brought to a dead stand. The time was close at hand when the armies were to be decimated by the expiration of enlistments, with no prospect of making good the loss. And what was even more alarming than all, the North was fast becoming fatally divided. Weak men were everywhere exclaiming that Heaven had deserted the cause; and false men, with a skill it seemed impossible to thwart, were perfecting their plans and their organizations for forcing upon the Government submission to the rebels. The nation was then in its lowermost depth of humiliation—exulted over by its enemies, scorned by strangers, and weighed down with a sense of helplessness that amounted almost to despair. Well might the nation cry out, as it then did in its anguish, to Heaven for deliverance.

Three months have passed, and what a change! Loyal men everywhere are elate. Rebels are filled with consternation. The foreigners who flouted at us are now in speechless confusion. Success after success has waited upon the Republic in almost unbroken succession. In very truth, it would be difficult to find in military annals anywhere such a contrast as that between the course of events for the last three months and that which had before prevailed. Everything, great and small, seems to have conspired to restore the cause of the Republic. Two events particularly loom up as of surpassing moment—the capture of Vicksburgh, and the discomfiture of Lee's last and mightiest attempt upon Washington. It was on Fast day that Grant landed the advance of his army on the eastern side of the Mississippi below Vicksburgh. His capture of Grand Gulf, his march inland away from the base of supplies, his uninterrupted victories until three weeks afterward he brought up his army in the rear of the rebel strongbold, and the siege which followed, will always stand as remarkable in military history. And then the fact that the final capitulation was made on the nation's birthday, however coldly we may reason about it, cannot but make its own peculiar impression. By every religious mind, the deaths of Adams and Jefferson on the National anniversary, just one half century after the Declaration which gave birth to our nation, and of which they were the two moving spirits, has always been recognized almost as a visible manifestation of God's presence in the affairs of the young Republic. The simultaneous departure of two such men on such an epoch to the world of spirits, could hardly be taken by even the grossest materialist as anything less than a Providential ordering. And yet, after all, the nation's birthday was not more signally illustrated by that event than by the surrender on the same anniversary of the master-key of that great rebellion which, to all human appearance, was destined to prove the destruction of the Republic. When Vicksburgh was given up, the Confederacy, in its defensive relations, was ruined. It its aggressive capacity, its fate was concurrently sealed. Lee's Northern invasion, it is now fully understood, had the capture of Washington as its prime object, and that of Baltimore and Philadelphia as an ulterior purpose. He and his entire army had the utmost confidence of success; and, in fact, he came far nearer succeeding than is generally imagined. Nothing but what Napier, in his great military history calls "Fortune, that name for the unknown combinations of Infinite Power," saved us from being out-generaled and overwhelmed in that awful week. This will be better understood some day when the full history of that marvelous campaign comes to be written. Had Lee succeeded in his plans, framed with such consummate skill, and backed up with an army of almost matchless prowess, it is difficult to see how it would not have made him complete master of the East, and have impelled the foreign Powers to recognize the Confederacy, for which they have been so long seeking a decent occasion. But thanks to Providence, Lee did not succeed. The morning sun of the Fourth found him beaten and confounded, and turning his steps backwards. These steps could never be retraced. From that time there was as complete an end to the aggressive power of the rebellion as was given to its defensive power by the great event on the Mississippi. The fate of the rebellion, in every mode of action, was sealed. It could thenceforward sustain but a langnishing and spasmodic existence. The only question concerning it since has been the time of its death.

We might mention, in addition to these two great decisive triumphs, the minor advantages which have been gained—the defeat at Helena, by a greatly inferior force, of the army which sought to save and fortify that point, to prevent further supplies to Grant—the reduction of Port Hudson, the last rebel foothold on the Mississippi—the outmanœuvring and bloodless forcing of Bragg's army out of Tennessee—the opportune destruction of the great rebel Iron-clad *Atlanta*, which threatened terrible damage to our blockade—the capture of Morgan's force, which had been the scourge of the West—the brilliant cavalry victories, which have made that arm a power for the National cause hardly before dreamed of;—all these would have figured gloriously had they not been overshadowed by the other colossal successes. There has been in fact scarcely a reverse, small or great, to mar the bright picture. Even the assault upon Fort Wagner was virtually but the failure of the day. It did not seriously interrupt the operations upon Charleston, and the early capture of that stronghold was never—all things considered—so likely as now. We stand vastly better there to-day than three months ago, after Dupont's repulse.

We might also advert to the discomfiture of the desperate schemes to excite resistance to the laws and civil war here in the North, and to the disposition, everywhere reviving, to stand by the Government in all needful exercise of its authority. But everybody understands that there has been as complete a change in the current of feeling as in the current of events. The spirit of the nation has been renovated, as its fortunes have been transformed.

Calmly surveying everything, in general and in particular, it is impossible to doubt that the salvation of the nation has been substantially assured within the last three months. If the people were sincere in seeking the rescuing hand of Heaven in the depths of their calamity, they will be no less sincere in rendering thanks to-day that their deliverance has come in a manner so signal, and so immeasurably beyond their deserts. Among all true men it will be a day of gratitude, at once devout and joyful.

How Mr. Laird Waiggles Out.—We give the text of Secretary Welles' note denying the allegation made by Mr. Laird in the House of Commons, that our Government had applied to him to build vessels for our service. The denial is very explicit and direct; and though Mr. Laird has tried to get out of his false position by publishing certain letters on the subject, it turns out that these letters were from "anonymous individuals" in this country. We suppose they had such signatures as "A True American," "British Honor," "Privateer," "£, s. d.," "Blank & Co.," and proposed very big jobs and very stupendous profits. But if this is the best authority that Mr. Laird can give for his positive assertion, people will be very chary about crediting anything he may assert in future. The London *Daily News* declares that "the House of Commons was never more completely surprised than it was when Mr. Laird announced that the Federal Government had applied to him to build war-ships;" that the "announcement electrified the House; the friends of the Federal cause were struck dumb, and those of the Confederacy shouted for joy." We should like to know how the members of the House of Commons, Mr. Laird, the friends of the Federal cause and those of the Confederacy, feel about the matter now.

Apart from any other consideration, we are glad that no application has ever been made to foreign ship-builders to construct war-ships for us, because we have the resources, the skill and all the materials for building in this country all the naval vessels we need, without going abroad for them. This has been abundantly shown during the past two years, although it has hardly pleased the Government even to test the capacity of our own shipbuilders. We have been building ships for foreign Governments, and for commercial uses, that it were well for us we had in our own service. We can turn out first-class ships here of every kind and class fast enough for any contingency, if the Navy Department chooses to use the facilities at its disposal. If Mr. Laird pleases to build war-ships for his anonymous correspondents we shall find no fault with him. It is very likely that our cruisers near Charleston or Mobile will soon capture them, and put them to excellent service under our flag.

Commerce on the Mississippi—The Future of New-York.

The reopening of the Mississippi River may fairly be rejoiced over as the heaviest blow yet delivered to the rebellion, inasmuch as it dismembers the so-called Confederacy and secures to the Union armies and fleet unembarrassed transportation on the great highway, so necessary in the further prosecution of hostilities. But all theories based on the immediate resumption of a large commerce on the Mississippi River, such as existed before the war, are doomed to severe disappointment.

A moment's reflection will show why this must be so. The reasons may be enumerated as follows:

1. The commerce that existed on the Mississippi River before the war, was reciprocal. It paid both ways. The boats laden at St. Louis and Cincinnati for New-Orleans, carried down corn, pork, rope, bagging, furniture, flour, &c., for use in Southern cities and on Southern plantations, and brought back sugar, molasses, cotton, coffee and groceries, which New-Orleans always furnished them abundantly and more cheaply than any other city. Every town, every landing, and every wood-yard on the Mississippi, on either side, in all its vast length, was a tributary to this grand upward and downward flow of commerce, which employed a vast fleet of steamboats and an inland marine force of tens of thousands. The competition between boats was excessive, and this with the great volume of business done, and the equal balancing of up and down freights, which enabled boats to carry at the lowest rates, and still make profits, kept freights on the river so low as to be difficult of successful competition by the railroads reaching from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. In addition to these advantages of exchange of products and cheap transportation, New-Orleans had, before the war, mercantile houses of talent, ambition and great wealth, identified by a lifetime with the trade of the Valley of the Mississippi and able to influence it. These houses had, by a system of advances, secured such a hold upon western merchants and farmers as to have made it extremely difficult, with equal, or even with slightly superior, inducements to detach and withdraw their trade eastward. The war has revolutionized all this. It has disorganized Southern industry. The Southern plantations no longer buy corn, flour, pork, bagging and rope and furniture from the Northwest as before, and they have no immense yields of cotton, sugar and molasses to send up the river in exchange. New-Orleans merchants have lost their communications with the Upper Valley. Hundreds of them have been ruined by war, or have removed, taking their capital away, or have closed their houses, with little thought of ever opening them again. The once opulent and ambitious seat of Southern commerce no longer tries to wield her sceptre, but buys her bread from day to day, and lives as poorly and hopelessly as any fourth-rate trading post on the Mississippi, such as Helena or Napoleon used to be. This will not be so always. New-Orleans will rise again to her wealth, ambition and glory. But not until years hence. At present she strives not for trade but—existence.

2. While New-Orleans has lost the hold her wealth had attained on Western commerce, New-York has gained an influence never before possessed. The completion of railroad lines and the enlargement of canals have done much to draw Western crops to our City. But the advance in price of cereals, growing out of the settled and enormously increased European demand, the value of time in short shipments and early receipts of payment, and the saving of insurance, shipping by railroad instead of by sea, have done still more to transfer the commerce of the West to New-York. It now legitimately belongs here. It will never be placed in large volume on the Mississippi River again, because it will come more quickly, safely and cheaply by railroad, lake and canal, to New-York.

3. In addition to these facts—the loss of easy and profitable exchanges between the West and the South—the loss of cheap freighting on the Mississippi—the loss of communication between New-Orleans merchants and Western farmers—the annihilation of the commercial organizations in the South, controlled by capital and talents, that once influenced the trade of the Mississippi Valley, the new alliances made by New-York capital with the West—all of which are most damaging in their effects upon the once large and profitable commerce that was borne on the peaceful bosom of the Mississippi—we must remember that the causes that produced these disastrous changes *are still in operation*. Not in the same intensity, or with the same imminency of evil, for the malignity of the rebellion has sensibly abated in the Mississippi Valley since the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Yet there is sufficient uncertainty and danger still lurking on the undefended margins of the Mississippi to frighten away all commerce except what promises large enough profits to justify the running of war risks. This state of things may last for months or years. In the meantime the inexhaustible treasures of Western granaries and pasture-lands and packing-houses will keep up their steady flow through present channels to New-York City; so that when commerce is again free on the Mississippi—free as it ever was, from all dangers of war,—it will be impossible for it ever to resume its former proportions, or to take from New-York one tithe of the stream that has been for two years steadily setting to the tide water in New-York Bay. The Mississippi River will henceforth be more national than ever in a military point of view, but less national as a commercial highway.

The Kentucky Election.

The Kentucky election, contrary to the hopes and expectations of the Secessionists, has gone very largely for the Union candidates. The friends of Charles A. Wickliffe the "Democratic" candidate for Governor, claimed the State by 50,000 majority. They now lay their defeat to "military intimidation" and the proclamation of martial law by Gen. Buansine. The remoter districts of the State are not fully heard from, but so far as reports are in, they do not sustain the complaints of the defeated candidates, for the Union candidates run fully as well ahead where there were no Union soldiers stationed.

Brutus J. Clay is elected to Congress in the "Ashland District," lately represented by Hon. John J. Crittenden. Brutus J. (Brutus Junius) is a brother of Cassius M. (Cassius Marcellus) Clay, but he has never been an emancipationist, or a political follower of his radical brother. Gen. Green Clay Smith, elected to Congress in the Covington District over the late member, Hon. John W. Menzies, is a nephew of Cassius M. Clay, and went to Russia with the latter, as his first Secretary of Legation. He returned before Mr. Clay did, and entered the military service, in which he reached the rank of Brigadier-General. Gen. Smith is quite a young man, son of John Speed Smith, formerly eminent in Kentucky politics. Gen. Smith is probably the only member of Congress elected in Kentucky that will prove a thorough-going supporter of the Administration—unless perchance Mr. Casey, late member from a western District, should chance to slip in. Nevertheless, all the candidates on the Union ticket are understood to have been pledged to an *unconditional support of the war* until the rebellion is suppressed. Every candidate supported by the Louisville *Journal* is elected, except Mr. Menzies, in the Covington District. The *Journal's* loyalty is, therefore, a fair exponent of the State's.

Gen. J. T. Boyle, who was defeated as the Congressional candidate for the Louisville District, was spoken of, in a telegraphic dispatch in yesterday's Times, as a "Butternut." If by that epithet be meant one who takes part in or sympathizes with the Southern rebellion, there could not be a more unjust characterization, as those of our readers who perused Gen. Boyle's admirable address to the people of his district, also published in our yesterday's issue, would see. In that document, he said:

"I am a Union man. My devotion to the Union and the Constitution will not be questioned by the loyal citizens of the State. I have illustrated my fealty to the Union and the Government of my country, both in the field and before the people. I am unalterably for the Union, the Constitution and maintenance of the National Government, and I am, and ever will be, ready to serve my country, in the field or elsewhere, as the interests of my State and country may demand. If chosen your representative, I shall faithfully endeavor to illustrate my love of country by a most earnest advocacy of the principles declared by our illustrious fellow-citizen now dead, (John J. Crittenden.) I am for the suppression of the rebellion by the armed power of the Government. I shall advocate all means necessary to enable the Federal Government to suppress the rebellion and maintain the supremacy of the National authority."

No man has exhibited a more unflinching Unionism, or rendered more hearty and valuable service to the National cause and the National arms in Kentucky, than the gallant patriot, Gen. Boyle.

Duplicity of the Rebels.—The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing before the fall of Vicksburgh, gives some reasons why Gen. Johnston, with his large force, did not attempt to raise the siege. Johnston had a great difficulty in his way in the immense strength of Grant's position, and his large army: beside this, "there was not much harmony or kindness of feeling existing between Johnston and the Richmond War Department:" but a much more plausible cause than either of these is given when he says that Gen. Johnston was "despondent beyond expression." This, says the correspondent, is "one of the worst qualities which a soldier can possess, and was regarded by Napoleon as always fatal to success."

We are not told why Gen. Johnston was despondent beyond expression. He issued several orders while in Mississippi which were full of bravado and brag. But now, when we get a glimpse behind the curtain, it seems that all this was assumed. Even then, the wretched rebel knew that his cause and campaign were hopeless. There is a great deal of this sort of thing in the rebel Confederacy. Nothing stops their braggadocio; and they will doubtless indulge in it to the last. But even while spitting fire, fury and defiance from their mouths, we can tell certainly that in their hearts they are "despondent beyond expression."

A Policy for England.—Our London correspondent does not give us the name of the noble lord who made the remark recently, that "England was strong enough to—mind her own business." But, whoever he was, we commend his good sense and statesmanlike intellect; and, be he Whig or Tory, we hope he will live long enough to be Premier of England, or at least Foreign Secretary. Had he occupied the latter position for the last three years, and carried out the theory involved in his epigrammatic remark, we should have been saved an immense amount of bad blood in this country, and England would have been saved still more. Earl Russell has done tolerably well, but he has not come up to this high standard. So far as this country is concerned, it is all we have ever asked of England. We want no aid, no favor, no applause from her in our struggle. We do not envy her in her possession of power, wealth and territory—ships, colonies and commerce. All we ask of her and all other Governments is, to mind their own business. We have never interfered in theirs.

Multum in Parvo.—The loss of two millions and a half of dollars by the burning of the steamer *Ruth*, on the Mississippi on Tuesday last, is an unfortunate affair for Grant's soldiers, who will have to wait a few days longer for their greenbacks. But that is the worst of it. The cost of the two millions and a half to the Government was only the price it paid for the paper and ink.

The Destitute Colored People.

We yesterday took occasion to speak of the pusilanimous spirit which some of our merchants were permitting to prevent them from restoring to their accustomed places of labor the colored servants and laborers.

One of the unfortunate effects of this spirit is seen in the fact that numbers of these poor people are compelled from sheer necessity for bread to call upon the Merchants' Committee of Relief's Depot, No. 350 Fourth-street, for aid. Many are leaving the City, and are so limited in means that they are compelled to ask for the means to pay their railroad or boat fare. In view of these facts, we were not surprised to hear that the funds of this Committee were giving out, and that the Treasurer would not complain if his funds were somewhat increased. No one could, on this day of thanksgiving, contribute to a worthier charity than this.

A large number have already left for the country, and more will follow if means are furnished them to get away, and their old employers continue to feel that they can afford to dispense with such valuable help.

The Treasurer is Jonathan Sturgis, Esq., No. 125 Front-street.

The Secretary, Vincent Colyer, at Depot, No. 350 Fourth-street.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, August 5.

The following General Order is just made public.

War Department Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 3.

The Department of West Virginia will include all of the State of Maryland, west of Monocacy River, including that part of Virginia in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The following is an official statement of the sums forwarded by the Paymaster-General for the payment of the following armies for May and June:

Rosecrans'	$4,750,000
Grant's	5,000,000
Burnside's	2,000,000
Banks'	2,500,000
Gillmore's	1,250,000
Foster's	1,000,000
Schofield's	1,000,000
Pope's	750,000
Meade's	6,500,000
Office payments in New-York and New-England, including mustered out troops	2,500,000
Payments in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, etc., including mustered out troops	1,750,000
Western Virginia and Pennsylvania	750,000
Total	$29,530,000

Owing to the consolidation of troops, funds were transferred from one department to another, and this will account for an excess in some departments and apparent deficiencies in others.

APPOINTED LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Lieut. E. Walter Wast, of Gen. Heintzelman's Staff, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-third New-Jersey regiment, now being organized.

RETURNED.

Hon. John Hutchins, sent to New-Orleans some time since by the Treasury Department on special service, arrived here to-day.

TIMES CORRESPONDENTS DRAFTED.

Among the drafted to-day was Frank Henry, correspondent of the Times. His brother, Arthur R. Henry, assistant, was also drawn.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The *National Republican* contains an editorial to which much semi-official importance is attached. It says, among other things:

"If there shall be a slight occasion for hostilities the two nations are likely to be involved in war. Our steam marine will be at once converted into privateers, and the commerce of Great Britain will be driven from the ocean. Thus does the criminal neglect of the Queen of England's advisers tend to the disturbance of the peace of the world. War is not desirable, even with England, but war is not the greatest of evils. A nation of spirit cannot submit to injustice—to insolence—to outrage through a series of years, and make no effort to avenge its wrongs. The course of England during the trying period of our domestic troubles has alienated every American of the loyal States, whatever his opinions upon the Administration or the conduct of the war. These are significant facts, and indicate what the future has in store for us. The machinations of Napoleon in Mexico deserve attention; but the country should bear in mind the great fact that the United States can restore Mexico to its place as a Republic whenever the attempt shall be made, and, indeed, it is not improbable that Napoleon will find excuse for quitting a possession which promises no good to the French empire."

THE DRAFT COMPLETED.

The draft in Washington has been completed. It gives an aggregate of 3,700 white and 1,253 colored conscripts. Among the drawn are several persons named George Washington.

NAVAL.

Commander Byson has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad *Lehigh*, and Commander Caldwell to the *Glaucus*.

PAYMASTER ROBBED.

Army Paymaster McFarland had $40,000 stolen from his room last night.

Private Note Accompanying a Contribution for the Colored Victims of the Riot.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

My Dear Mr. Raymond: I am detained from home, and I therefore trouble you to speed the inclosed to the Treasurer of the fund for the relief of those poor colored men and women and orphan children who were so mercilessly outraged, both in person and in effects, by that mob of "noble-hearted friends" which so recently disgraced our City. My contribution is limited, unfortunately, by my ability. Could I gratify my inclination, I would swell its amount to such a sum as would compass complete restitution, so far as that could be done, and I would then gratefully place it for disbursement in the hands of those who, having opportunity for good works, are not to be diverted by evil example either from doing them, or from the habitual remembrance and practice of the golden rule.

The painful scenes through which we have just passed will not have been wholly uninstructive, if they shall have taught us hereafter to elevate to positions of responsibility not mere constitutional machines, but true men, with loyal hearts and human sympathies, who know the proper use and offices, as well of power as of the right hand of friendship and a benediction.

I am, my dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

Wallack's Theatre.

The Ghost will make his appearance at this house to-night in a piece called "True to the Last"—a drama written for the express purpose of introducing that extraordinary illusion. The greatest curiosity prevails on the subject of this new comedy. If the effect is what it pretends to be—and in view of the great success of the spectre in London and Paris, this scarcely admits of a doubt—the stage has undoubtedly gained a new and thrilling effect. We may expect to have Ghosts for a twelvemonth at least. In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have secured *their* Ghost in time to get the first fright out of the public.

Congressional Nomination in Vermont.—Frederick E. Woodbridge, Esq., of Vergannes, was nominated last week by the Republican Union Convention at Rutland, for Representative to Congress for the First District in Vermont. Mr. Woodbridge is a gentleman of liberal education, fine abilities as a speaker, and staunch Republican principles, and will do honor to the seat so ably filled for the last six years by Hon. E. P. Walton, who declined a re-election.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Proofs of the Treason of James Buchanan.

Important Captures at Natchez by Gen. Herron.

Government Funds Lost Below Cairo.

Burning of a Transport—About Thirty Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The *Democrat's* Vicksburgh special dispatch, dated the 30th, says in the late advance on Jackson, *letters were captured confirming the treason of* JAMES BUCHANAN. *His replies to* JEFF. DAVIS *confirm Gen.* SCOTT'S *accusations.*

The rebel Gen. BOWAN died of dysentery a few days ago.

In the late operations against Jackson, Gen. SHERMAN lost about 1,000 men. The army is now undergoing a compte reorganizaiion.

Gen. HERRON'S division at Natchez destroyed an immense amount of rebel stores and captured a large quantity of salt from Louisiana for LEE'S army, and a great number of cattle from Texas.

Maj. FABIOZA, Chief of the Pay Department of Mississippi, has just received a telegram stating that the steamer *Ruth*, which left here for Vicksburgh on Monday morning, was burned a few miles below Cairo last night, and the boat and cargo were entirely consumed. Maj. GREENWALL, Paymester, and three clerks were lost; and several other Paymasters on their way to Gen. GRANT'S army escaped only with the clothes on their backs. Two million and a half dollars in Government funds were consumed. Many lives were lost. The above are the only particulars that heve yet been received.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Ruth*, vained at $10,000, was burned last night at midnight at the foot of Island No. 1. She was bound for Helena, and had on board eight Paymasters and their clerks, with $2,060,000 in "greenbacks" to pay Gen. GRANT'S army. The following is a list of the names:

Major U. S. Brinton, of Philadelphia, in charge.
H. S. Goddard, of Philadelphia, clerk.
Major R. W. Meriden Hall, of Pennsylvania.
John Deford, clerk.
Major W. W. While, of Burlington, Iowa.
J. S. Greves, clerk.
Major Joseph Titden, of Jnleshnrgh.
D. D. Martin—missing.
Major J. W. Bragdon, of Erie, Penn.
W. W. Loomis, clerk.
Major W. H. Jsmteson, of Boston—head slightly scorched.
S. G. Campson, clerk—missing.
Maj. J. M. Humphrey, of Wheeling, Va.
H. C. Fletcher, clerk.
Maj. J. D. Greenwale, of Harrisburgh—missing, undoubtedly lost.
Frank Oglesby, clerk of the steamer—lost.
Two negro deck hands, chambermaid, and a colored woman, cabin passenger—lost.

The Captain, the First and Second Clerks, and all the rest of the crew were saved. The papers and all the books of the boat were lost. Thirty-one soldiers of Company I, Ninth Wisconsin, acted as a guard to the Paymasters, under the command of Lieut. COURRIER. Of these, one Corporal and four privates were lost, and three killed by a stage plank falling on them while in the water.

Altogether about thirty lives were lost. The boat had aboard 99 head of heel cattle, 120 mules, 400 tons of commissary and sutlers' stores, and about 100 tons of private freight, which were lost. There were about 200 persons on board. The boat was insured for $5,000. The fire broke out in the aft part of the boat, some say between decks, others in the nursery rooms. As soon as the fire was discovered the boat was headed for the shore on the Missouri side, and struck the bank with full force, the fire having driven the engineers from their posts, and the engines, consequently, continued to work. As soon as she struck a number jumped ashore, but her stern soon swung round down stream, and as the engines were still working her bow was turned from the shore and she again started down the river. When she left the shore about thirty persons were aboard, nearly all of whom must have perished.

The steamer *Shingess* brought the passengers saved to this city this morning. The soldiers are said to have acted heroically, and to have stood by the boxes containing the money until it was certain that all was consumed. The boxes were bound, and too heavy to be removed; besides, the flames spread all over the boat in less than five minutes.

There is nothing satisfactory as to how the fire originated. It is believed, however, to have been the work of an incendiary in the interest of the rebel Government.

An effort was made to fire the naval depot here night before last.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 3.

ROBINSON'S rebel force having been driven from West Tennessee, has joined CHALMERS in Mississippi.

JOHN FORREST, with about 800 cavalry, was at Jack's Creek three days ago. Gen. DODGE has sent a force after him.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 21st ult. says that the Governor of Georgia is making extensive preparations to stop raids into that State. It says a large force of raiders from Gen. ROSECRANS' army was at Whiteside.

The *Appeal* also says that the War Department has resolved to stop the navigation of the Mississippi River by a well-organized system of guerrilla warfare.

The editor thinks ROSECRANS is moving on Selma. Every place of importance in Georgia is fortified. The mountains are full of deserters.

Scouts report that arrengements are being made for a dash on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at or near Grand Junction, by CHALMERS, RUGGLES and RICHARDSON.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

The Blockade Running Steamer Eagle Captured by the Octorara.

This vessel, which has arrived at this port, was captured on the 18th May, by the United States steamer *Octororo*, between Abacoa and NASSAU, after a most obstinate resistance, the *Octorara* firing no less than sixteen shots at her, several of which took effect, passing through her smoke-stack, rigging, &c. She did not stop her engine until a 9-inch shell exploded in her starboard wheel-house, effectually crippling her. She was commanded by Capt. COPPER, who acknowledged having run the blockade on several occasions. He exhibited determination and bravery worthy a better cause. She had a valuable assorted cargo; is a Clyde built steamer, with oscillating engines, having two cylinders of thirty inches each and four feet stroke being over 200 horse power. Her boiler is nearly new, and is one of NAPIER'S, with vertical tubes. This prize, with her engines in perfect order, would be one of the fastest vessels in our waters; and being of very light draft, would be of great service in our rivers and inlets along our coast.

She was brought home in charge of A. N. GOULD, United States Navy, assisted by Acting Master A. B. PORSON, Second Assistant Engineer E. J. BROOKS and Third Assistant Engineer A. M. RANKIN.

She also brings as passengers from Key West Messrs. F. X. KRATINO and F. WHITNAY.

The *Octorara* has been unusually active. Since she went into commission she has taken fourteen prizes, two of which are steamers. She was engaged in the first attack on Vicksburgh, being the flagship of Admiral PORTER'S mortar flotilla, and has exchanged shots with the enemy on several occasions. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, N. COLLINS; Lieutenant and Ex-Officer, C. M. Schoonmaker; Acting Masters, J. A. Johnstone, A. N. Gould, S. C. Cook; Acting Ensign, G. F. Holtis; Assistant Surgeon, E. R. Dooge; First Assistant Engineer, — Whittaker; Second Assistant Engineer, E. J. Brooks; Third Assistant Engineers, C. R. Morgan, J. C. Cooper, E. W. Clark; Commander's Clerk, J. Collins; Paymaster's Clerk, F. X. Keating.

THE COPPERHEADS IN OHIO.

Excitement at Columbus—Invalid Soldiers Tear Down a Flag Bearing the Names of "Vallandigham and Pugh."

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The *Gazette*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Great excitement prevailed here yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the tearing down by the Invalid soldiers of a flag on which were inscribed the names of VALLANDIGHAM and PUGH.

The "Copperheads" upon this commenced gathering together, crying for vengeance on the authors of the act.

An invalid soldier was badly beaten for approving of the act.

All the soldiers in the city were arrested and put in the guard-house, to prevent further disturbances.

In the evening the "Copperheads" assembled before the door of the store where the flag was torn down, and, after parading through the streets, the crowd returned to the store again, and presented the owner with a new flag, which will be hung out again to-day.

Further trouble is apprehended.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *Georgiano* arrived this morning from Beaufort. She reports that last Sunday morning the U. S. gunboat *Iroquois* arrived at Beaufort, having in tow a prize, an English iron propeller, the *Kate*, captured while running the blockade from Wilmington, N. C. She also passed another gunboat yesterday having another prize in tow. She could not make them out.

The prize steamer *Kate* had 1,500 bales of cotton on board when she was captured.

The Union State Convention of Pennsylvania.

RENOMINATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Union State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court met to-day. The State was fully represented in the Convention. A large number of strangers from all parts of the State were present.

There was great excitement about the choice for Governor, but CURTIN had evidently the inside track, and it was conceded early in the day that he would receive the nomination. The friends of COVODE and MOREHEAD were still equally active.

The Convention was called to order by C. P. MARKLE, Chairman of the Executive Committee, when the names of the delegates were read.

Judge MAXWELL was elected temporary Chairman, and Messrs. W. H. STRICKLAND and W. J. P. WHITE, temporary Secretaries.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, and the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the disposal of the question of contested seats, the Committee on Organization reported Hon. SAMUEL TOWN, of Cumberland, for President, with thirty Vice-Presidents, and several Secretaries.

Judge TOWN, on taking the chair, made a neat and appropriate speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred, hoping the Convention would be harmonious in selecting candidates worthy of the principles of the Union party, and who would unite the entire vote in the October election.

Mr. CAMPBELL then nominated Gov. CURTIN. The nomination was received with applause.

The following additional nominations were made: HENRY D. MOORE, of Philadelphia; J. K. MOREHEAD, of Allegheny; JOHN COVODE, of Armstrong; J. P. PENNY, of Alleghany; Maj. FRANCIS JORDAN, J. J. PEARSON, F. C. BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, and JAMES VEECH, of Fayette.

Considerable debate followed on the merits of the candidates, during which a letter was read from JOHN COVODE declining a nomination in order to harmonize the party.

At about 7 o'clock a ballot was had, which resulted in the choice of ANDREW CURTIN by a vote of 93 against 43.

The Convention then adjourned until 9 P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

Hon. DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court.

On motion the delegates present were instructed to name a person from each county to constitute a State Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions reports the following:

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partisanship, knowing no cause but that of our country, declare for themselves and their constituents,

First—The inflexible purpose to maintain by every necessary effort, service and sacrifice, the national Union, as the first, highest, most solemn and most overshadowing of all political duties.

Second—That the rebellion, which threatens the existence of the Union, was, without cause, conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence, and is stained with every crime, and detestable in object and infernal in purpose, and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties and overthrow of whose free institutions it is injuriously aimed.

Third—That in the momentous contest now raging, there are and can be but two parties—one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is therefore, the parent of mobs, enemy of order, and participant in treason; a class, whose detestible practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but, as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies, and to whom part is this day justly chargeable of whatever of vitality the rebellion possesses, and whatever calamity or affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathizers with Southern treason, and the hopes that their treasonable existence inspires, the rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blows dealt it at Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

Fourth—That wholly without sympathy for men who have made this war against a free Republican Government, or for the system of human bondage in whose interest it was instigated, or for the desperate principles to which it is now devoted: this Convention declares all engaged therein, while so engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred; and in like spirit we denounce as doubly recreant and base the residents of loyal States, who would tolerate this treason, would affiliate with armed traitors, and again surrender our Government and liberties to their keeping.

Resolved, That ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States—[applause]—by his discharge of his most arduous duties in the dark days of civil war, has won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people: and, always bearing himself clear in his high office, has maintained the integrity of the Union, and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world—[applause]—and to him, his Administration, its principles and its policy, we give our heartiest approval, and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Constitution, in giving to our soldiers in the field the right of enfrage, meets our hearty approbation.

From Japan.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER LEAVES YEDDO APPREHENDING ASSASSINATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The American Minister and Consul, with their families, hastily left Yeddo, Japan, about the 18th of June, apprehending assassination. They first took refuge on the United States steamer *Wyoming*, and subsequently removed to Yokabama.

Safety of the Steamer Pacific.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The *Pacific* is safe in Trepassy Harbor. She leaves for St. Johns to-day, to repair damages, accompanied by the *Tesmurus*.

The Draft in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The draft commenced here this morning. There was no excitement. Already the draft is finished in five Wards. There are no signs of a row.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 5—P. M.

The draft for the Twenty-eighth Congressional District commenced in this city to-day and passed of quietly and without interruption. The draft in the twelve Wards of the city was completed, and will be resumed on Friday in the towns in Monroe and Orleans Counties. The greatest good humor prevailed among the crowd during the drawing, and as the names of prominent citizens were announced they were greeted with cheers. The conscript's are parading the streets to-night with bands of music.

The Draft in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The draft commenced here this morning, and is passing off with quietness and apparent good feeling.

The first United States Invalid corps arrived last night from Elmira, to act as a Provost Guard, and large numbers of citizens were sworn in as special policemen.

The Value of Health.

Upward of twenty-five years since, Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH introduced to the community a vegetable pill which has since become the household medicine of tens of thousands of families in the United States, and throughout the countries of Europe and South America. When first brought to the notice of the public, few could be persuaded of its virtues. Gradually, at first, it was tried, and then, as case after case of recovery from many diseases reached the ears of the public, its value increased in what might be called geometrical proportion. Medical men, who had seen patients recover rapidly by the use of BRANDRETH'S pills who had for indefinite periods of time been under their charge without showing signs of improvement, began to despair, believing that the great secret of life and health had been discovered, and that their occupation was gone from them. Some, more enterprising than their fellows, at once adopted into their practice the great conservator of health, and their success corresponded with their liberality. Since then, the Brandrethian system has been in the ascendant.

It is said that no habit has obtained throughout the world so rapidly as the use of tobacco. This is a mistake. It has taken two hundred years to make the nicotine plant known to the nations, while in less than a quarter of a century the Brandreth Pill, as a purifier of the stomach and bowels, and as a preventive of every fever known, no matter by what term called or from what cause originated, has become the indispensable necessity of every people on the globe, civilized and barbarous.

It may be asked, why is this preparation so eminent over others? We answer, because, above every other, it does its work directly. It cleanses the system thoroughly of every impurity, and restores the blood to its pristine condition. Dr. BRANDRETH holds, and his conclusions are based on physiological as well as Biblical fact, that all diseases originate in the blood, and that a medicine which seizes upon and purifies it places the body that contains it beyond the possibility of abnormal action. It is not necessary to attempt to vindicate a theory so self-evident. We know that a fountain cannot send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter; and we also know that we cannot look for health where the fountain of life is corrupted. Purify the blood-system, and life, strength, youth and absence from disease are insured. These the Brandreth Pill not only promises, but gives. Let those who would go through existence without sickness or even momentary pain, remember that the preventive from every ill lies in the vegetable preparation, whose active and passive virtues no sane man will dispute, known as the Brandreth medicine."—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Concerning Eyes and Oculists.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how sinw would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. VON EISENBERG, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge as very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The Doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened, and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, effecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in *Amaurosis Opthalmitis*, we believe, is the term which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much-desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. VON EISENBERG, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that rapidly as increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.—*New-York Christian Times.*

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

The Great National Thanksgiving Day will be observed at BARNUM'S with peculiar thankfulness. The new dramatic company, under the direction of the popular actor, C. W. CLARKE, Esq., will give a series of performances which will keep the crowd in the best of humor. Go there any hour, and you'll see enough to satisfy the most unreasonable. See BARNUM'S advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

TALENT AND ENERGY ARE WASTED BY THOUSANDS because not expended in the right channel. A careful Phrenological Examination would show each man the right place. See *Phrenological Journal* for August, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, or at news agencies.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Beautiful scenery, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, with good table and first-class accommodations.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE, and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BALLANTINE.—At Highland Mills, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM FARNARON, only child of William A. and Evelina Ballantine, aged 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 47 Barrow-st.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 5, after an illness of 12 hours, MEANAR, youngest son of George A. and Isabella E. Bell, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, (Thursday, Aug. 5,) at the residence of his parents, No. 2 Clark-st.

BARSE.—In Rye, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, Mrs. SARAH BARSE, widow of the late Henry Barker, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son, D. R. Barker, and son-in-law, John Palmer, are invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Rye, without further notice, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave 27th-st Station at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Rye.

CORCORAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, ELISABETH CORCORAN, wife of Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran.

Her remains will be taken at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, Aug. 6, from her late residence, No. 394 Broome-st., to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a Solemn High Mass will be celebrated, from thence at 11½ o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery, for intermeat. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

EVERS.—On Wednesday, Aug 4, MARY, daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Evers, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 83d-st., between 2d and 3d aves., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, of typhoid fever, SAMUEL FREEMAN.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, on Bridge-st., Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8¾ o'clock A. M.

HAMPTON.—After a long and painful illness, on Tuesday, June 19, in Columbia, S. C., MARY, widow of the late Gen. Wade Hampton.

Thus has passed away one whose life was a living example of Christian loveliness, purity and charity.

HOUSMAN.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, at 9 o'clock, ELIZABETH M. HOUSMAN, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, S. I., at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, Aug. 6. Boats leave Cortlandt-st. and Whitehall to convey the friends to the funeral.

JEROME.—At Newport, on the morning of the 4th inst., CARRIE, daughter of Leonard W. and Clara Jerome, aged 7 years and 8 months.

KING.—In Malone, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM KING, aged 69 years.

KENDALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, NELLIE FAY, youngest daughter of William B. and Harriet M. Kendall, aged 2 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 229 Union-st., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LIVINGS.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, suddenly, NICHOLAS C. LIVINGS.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Christopher Moller, No. 38 West 28th-st. His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

MILLS.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock, ELISABETH D. WAITLOCK, wife of Francis Mills, aged 66 years.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 97 West 20th-st., this afternoon, Aug. 6, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be removed to Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 7.

MONTAGUE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, ORLANDO MONTAGUE, aged 74 years.

Funeral will be attended at the Second Presbyterian Church, South 6th-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, Aug. 6. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEIL.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, Aug. 3, in full hope of a blessed immortality, MARY, the beloved wife of William Neil, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, in the 53d year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

ROWLAND.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, MARGARET ANNA, wife of the late Charles N. S. Rowland, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., on Friday afternoon, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock.

REVERE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, MRS. ELIZA REVERE, widow of the late Edward Revere.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 7th-st., at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 6. Her remains will be interred in the 2d-st. Marble Cemetery.

RHIN.—In Coxsackie, on Wednesday, July 29, Mrs. LUCY RHIN, aged 84 years, 11 months and 19 days.

STUART.—In Arrington, Va., on Friday, July 31, Lieut. ROBERT STUART, of Hewett's Light Cavalry, and formerly Lieutenant in U. S. Navy.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, which will take place from his late residence, at Roslyn, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. The cars leave Hunter's Point, opposite 34th-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., on Friday. Carriages will be in attendance at Hempstead Branch, to convey the friends to Roslyn, in time for the funeral.

SAGE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, SARAH M. SAGE, formerly of Middletown, Conn., aged 82 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 6, from her late residence, No. 142 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

SANDERSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, from cholera infantum, JOSEPH RANKEN SANDERSON, youngest son of George and Sarah Sanderson, aged 11 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place on this day, (Thursday, 6th inst.,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 86 East 51st-st.

WIGGINS.—ELIZA ELLEN, daughter of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 3 years, 1 month and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 61 North Moore-st., at 1½ o'clock this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 6. Remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, THOMAS B. WRIGHT, son of Finley and Lucy Wright.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 108 West 11th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 415.—Aug. 5, 1863.
56, 51, 45, 42, 35, 16, 11, 44, 55.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 416—Aug. 5, 1863.
5, 54, 48, 46, 22, 47, 2, 26, 61, 13, 62, 4, 72, 50, 75.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

EAR ACHE.

Stopping in a counting-office the other day on some business, we overheard a gentleman expressing a very decided opinion of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF."

"It is a confounded good thing, is this Ready Relief. Last evening I was suffering from an excruciating earache; a friend advised me to try Radway's Relief. I did so, applying it with my finger to the inner ear, also saturated some cotton, introducing it in the ear as I retired to bed. This morning the pain has entirely gone." For Toothache, Earache, and for the relief of pain, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
Made of corrugated brass.
Patented Jan. 6, 1863.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldier's price, $50; civilian's, $80. Send for a circular. J. W. WESTON, Agent, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I can line to feet as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JONA 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBAG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr VON EISENBAG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

BABYLON
IS FALLEN

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS

The Alleged Frauds in Pennsylvania.

A LETTER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Penn., July 31, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I noticed in your paper of to-day a telegram, dated at Harrisburgh, July 30, in which it is stated that enormous frauds were practiced in the equipment and supplies furnished the troops called into service to resist the recent invasion of the State, and that complicity with such frauds is charged to the Executive Departments. It is just to gentlemen connected with these departments that the facts should be known, that all equipments, supplies and horses were furnished by the United States, and that no official of the State Government was directly or indirectly connected with them. The State furnished nothing except the money to pay the wages of the militia mustered into the service of the State, which was generously advanced, and will be disbursed by banks and other corporations, under the pledge of the President to ask an appropriation by Congress, to refund the money thus advanced, at the opening of the next session. I am not aware of the arrest of any citizen of Pennsylvania on charges such as are indicated in the telegram referred to. It is said, however, that the Inspector of the General Government, charged with the inspection of horses purchased here, has been arrested by order of the Secretary of War. Those horses were purchased by agents of the General Government, and furnished by its contractors. None of these agents or contractors are in any way personally or officially connected with me, or in any sense my friends. I have this day asked of the Secretary an investigation of the manner in which our people were supplied, who patriotically took up arms in defence of the State, and in support of the National Government, so that, if the want of sufficient supplies of subsistence (of which there is no doubt) resulted from carelessness or fraud, the guilty may be punished, and the innocent shall not suffer by insinuation. I feel assured you will take great pleasure, as a public journalist, in making this correction of a dispatch which no doubt failed to meet your personal observation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

W. W. HASSARD, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

A FORMER RESIDENT OF ROCHESTER ESCAPES FROM SOUTHERN SERVICE.—Previous to the outbreak of rebellion Mr. AMOS S. DARROW, brother of the Messrs. DARROW, booksellers, in this city, was a resident of Vicksburgh, or the Lake Providence country, opposite that city. He had been an engineer on the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad, and was interested in the construction and maintenance of levees on the Louisiana side of the river. His property was valued at about $25,000, and was a partnership interest. This he desired to save if possible, and "staid by the stuff" while the rebels went to war. The conscription, enforced some 18 months ago, took him off, and he found himself in BRAGG's army, where his engineering skill was put to base uses, as he acknowledged to himself. Not meeting with a good chance to escape, he remained in this involuntary service until sent into Ohio with JOHN MORGAN. Now, his opportunity came, and one evening, climbing a tree, he let his horse go riderless with the trooping vagabunds. DARROW kept his perch until the horse-thieves were out of sight, then got into a barn and rested a while, and thence made his way into a loyal neighborhood, and finally to his old home here, among his brethren. During his hiding he went without eating thirty hours, and his extreme caution made him forego publicity of his movements. On arriving to the neighborhood of his friends and family, he was of course conscious of safety, and freely related his experience. On reaching his brother's residence here, he learned for the first time of the decease of his father, who died last Spring.

Mr. DARROW went to the Provost-Marshal to register his oath of allegiance, but was not permitted to do so, the Provost-Marshal turning the case over to Col. MARSHALL, who detains Mr. DARROW at his camp until he obtains advices from Washington. Meantime, proper representations have been forwarded to the War Department, and we have no doubt he will be promptly released.

We learn that Mr. DARROW held the position of Assistant Commissary in a Louisiana regiment, preferring to take that, and run the risk of getting away altogether, rather than be conscripted as a private, as he otherwise would have been, being a young man without family, and not owning any negroes. He has never fired a musket shot.—*Rochester Express, Aug. 4.*

NUMISMATICS AT YALE COLLEGE.—The collection of coins has of late become quite an interesting business with persons of peculiar taste for the rare and curious, and so much importance has attached to it that not only has a large increase in commercial value been given to old coins, but it is asserted that they form a valuable adjunct to the study of political history. So great has the passion become that the counterfeiting of old coins is of itself a business, and the collector is now compelled to rectify the originality of his purchases as much as is the purchaser of a picture or one of the old masters. Yale College has quietly and without effort established the foundation of a very valuable collection, which now reaches no less than 3,000 specimens of coins and medals, embracing 186 ancient Greek coins, 473 Roman, 23 Oriental, 272 of the United States, 117 of other American nations, 1,033 European, 282 Chinese and 88 miscellaneous. The collection contains some of especial value, among which the gem is the New-England Threepence of 1652, of which it is supposed there are only two specimens extant.

Mr. HENRY CHAMPION, of the Yale Law School, has just completed and published a catalogue of his collection. It is carefully and intelligently prepared, and may serve to invite additional contributions. A great many single pieces of no especial value of themselves, would, if secure, be valuable as part of a systematized collection, and, therefore, small and trifling contributions will be gladly received by the librarian of the college.—*New-Haven Journal, Aug. 5.*

—The Washington *Republican* has this paragraph regarding the mission of Hon. Wm. Whiting to Europe. It says

"Mr. Whiting being on a leave of absence from his duties as Solicitor of the War Office, goes temporarily to England and France, not to give advice to our Ministers, but to *communicate certain facts*, which, from the peculiar facilities recently afforded Mr. Whiting, can be done better by him than any one else. Mr. Evarts, of New-York, has been performing the duty, but, having returned, Mr. Whiting takes his place."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 272 bbls. Ashes, 2,954 bbls. Flour, 900 bbls. Corn Meal, 120,200 bushels Wheat, 56,552 bushels Corn, 6,900 bushels Rye, 65,220 bushels Oats, 340 nkgs. Provisions, and 05 obls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were limited, including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $8 87½ @ 100 lbs.

COAL—Foreign has been quiet at previous prices. Anthracite has been inactive at $8@$8 50 @ ton from yard.

COTTON—Has been in lively request, partly on speculation at 66c.@67c. for Middlings @ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,800 bales.

FEED.—All kinds have been quiet at generally unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, and prices of desirable lots have advanced slightly. Sales, since our last, 16,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 05@$4 25; poor to choice extra State at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 75 @ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$4 05 @$4 85
Extra State.....5 00 @ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 00 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 4 45 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade orands.....5 40 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee.....5 55 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.... 5 75 @ 8 75

Southern Flour is improving. Sales since our last, 1,250 bbls., at $5 05@$6 65 for poor to good superfine; $6 70 @$8 10 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands. @ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 @ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for MARSH's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, @ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request at, in some instances, firmer prices, chiefly for prime qualities. Sales have been reported of 53,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 30; Amber Western at $1 30@$1 33; Red do. at $1 21@$1 29; Amber Iowa at $1 25@$1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 10@$1 22; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 18, @ bushel. Corn is improving. Sales have been reported to-day of 114,000 bushels, at 66c.@68½c. for sound mixed Western; 65c.@67½c. for unsound do.; 70c. for Yellow Western, and 70c.@72c. for White do., @ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 89c.@92c., according to quality, @ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels. Oats are in more demand, including Canada, at 53c.@61c.; Western, at 60c.@66c.; State, at 60½@71c. @ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July, in the years indicated:

Canal open—	May 1, 1861.	May 1, 1862.	May 1 1863.
Flour, bbls.....	465,900	705,200	573,100
Wheat, bushels..	11,471,600	11,030,100	6,044,400
Corn, bushels..	6,895,200	7,586,600	10,746,800
Barley, bushels.	177,600	373,100	66,200
Oats, bushels...	2,287,600	1,634,900	3,870,600
Rye, bushels....	395,400	392,000	175,500

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls.....	218,862	305,912	317,106	461,135
Wheat, bush.....5,456,015	7,601,498	5,992,330	8,640,345
Oats, bush.....	394,229	156,573	388,723	6,956
Corn, bush.....	219,484	120,276	67,101	2,310
Barley, bush....	62,401	52,222	581	10,600
Rye, bush.....	53,860	97,278	27,561	92,677

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending with Aug. 1,

	1863.			
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	
Flour, bbls.....	13,074	21,177	24,385	
Wheat, bushels.....	91,925	241,375	205,846	
Corn, bushels.....	469,723	826,925	605,559	
Rye, bushels.....	4,121	2,875	22,180	
Barley, bushels.....	2,290	——	3,636	
Oats, bushels.....	37,464	34,500	217,250	

[redacted]

short supply.

LUMBER.—The demand has been moderate for all descriptions at previous prices.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been depressed to-day. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $21 25@$21 50 for Old; $21 50@$21 62½, chiefly $21 62½ for New Mess; $19 for Prime, and $16 for Old Prime @ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7½c. for Shoulders @ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy at 6½c. @ lb. Lard continues unaltered to-day; sales 200 bbls. and tcs., at 9½c.@10c. @ lb. Beef continues inactive at former rates; sales 200 bbls. at $8 50@$9 for extra Mess, and $6 75@$13 25 for Prime Mess, @ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 @ bbl. Butter is in limited request at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@21c. for common to choice State, @ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand, at 8c.@11½c. @ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 250 bags East India at $7 10@$7 50 @ 100 lbs. Stock on the 1st inst., as reported by Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co., 16,336 bags cleaned and 700 bags uncleaned, East India, against 11,400 bags cleaned and 28,200 pkgs. uncleaned East India, Aug. 1, 1862.

SUGARS—Sales, 450 hhds. including Porto Rico, at 8½c.@9½c. and Cuba at 9¾c.@11¾c. @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 170,000 lbs. at 10c.@10¾c. @ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been less freely dealt in, owing chiefly to the very warm weather. Sales, 220 Hhds. Kentucky at 11¾c.@20c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. at 45c.@46c. @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker, to-day. For Liverpool—The engagements included 23,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d. @ bushel; and by steamer, 2,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s. @ ton. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. @ bbl; 60,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d. @ bushel. For Bristol—Heavy Goods at 30s. @ ton. For Cork and orders, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7s. 3d. @ quarter. For Bremen—20,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. @ bushel. The latest charters, according to the Shipping List, have been: "A Bremen ship, 400 tons, to Baltimore, for orders, to a port on the Continent between Hanover and Hamburg, inclusive, thence, etc. 6d.; a ship, 600 tons, from Bangor to Liverpool, Deals, 24; a French ship, 1,100 tons, to Acapulco, Coal 21s 6d, thence from Chinchs Islands to Antwerp, Guano, £3 15s.; a British schooner, 700 tbls. Patroleum, to Glasgow, 7s. and 5 @ cent.; a brig, 215 tons, to Vera Cruz, Lumber, $14, and back from Frontera to New-York, Logwood, on private terms; a British schooner, 90 tons, to Martinique, $1 10 @ bbl., in gold; one 120 tons, to Demerara, $1 15 @ bbl.; a British brig, 104 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,600—two-thirds gold; a schooner, 169 tons, same voyage, $1,725, currency; a British brig, 150 tons, to Havana, $1,800, in gold; one, 81 tons, to St. Kitts, $1 05 @ bbl.; one, 206 tons, from St. Martin to New-York, Salt, 9c.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 5—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 6,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 09; 7,000 bush. No. 2 do., at $1. CORN opened firm, out closed quiet; sales 41,000 bush. at 55c. OATS and other grains quiet. WHISKY dull; no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, at 11¾c.@12c. on Corn, 13¾c.@14c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bush. Wheat, 50,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bush. Wheat, 125,000 bush. Corn, 33,000 bush. Oats, 3,000 bush. Rye.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR in moderate demand for interior and Eastern trade, while CORN and other grains are quiet, and quotations nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour 42c., Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber advanced $3 75 to the Hudson. *Exports*—3,480 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bush. Wheat, 4,100 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR dull; demand limited, except for fresh ground, which is scarce and wanted. WHEAT dull; prime old Red scarce, at $1 30@$1 40. CORN in demand, at 78c. OATS dull; New, at 63c.@65c. WHISKY dull, at 47c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR declining. Ohio Extra and Howard-street Superfine $6. WHEAT dull; White $1 75@$1 80; Red $1 33@$1 38. CORN dull; White 85c. WHISKY firm at 45½c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York.	Aug. 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
Ceilt	Aug. 8	New-York	Loodon.
Hammonia	Aug. 8.	New-York	Hamburgh
Damascus	Aug. 8	Quebec	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19.	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 29.	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	July 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 21.	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25.	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11.	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22.	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25.	Southampton	New-York.
Acadia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star	Aug. 6.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Hudson	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.

The European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, via Portland, will close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidney T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER Receives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, MONTCLAIR, N. J., is located in a region easy of access, and noted for health and beauty. It provides young ladies with choice facilities for a thorough and sensible Christian education. The next term will commence Sept. 16.
Rev. A. M. WOLFE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BUEL HALL.—REV. MR. AND MRS. BUEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School in Providence, R. I., will reopen on Monday, the 7th of September. Applications for admission should be immediately made. Address REV. M. F. BUEL, Providence, R. I.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September, F. A. ANDREU.

MRS. C. ANTHON'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 23 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 124 MADISON-AV.

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

[illegible]

MRS. MACAULAYS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. (Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.") M. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET. The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.
There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:
Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JASON B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phila.*—Prof. Coppee, Pa. University; P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerstein, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D.D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Baltimore*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. O. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings, best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.
☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER Receives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE READING ROOM AND PICTURE GALLERY of the Cooper Union will be closed on Monday, 10th inst., and reopened the 31st. Persons desiring to enter the free night classes will apply during the month of September to the Clerk, at the office of the building. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 11 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

BENJAMIN HASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—LADY FOR PIANO and vocal music in first-class female academy; several ladies for French and music, in schools in Middle and Western States; gentleman for Mathematics and Natural Sciences, in Western College—salary moderate; graduate West Point for military school—*salary liberal*; gentleman for Classics in boarding school, near City. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, by a graduate of Yale College, who has had three years' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician, and a sound disciplinarian. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address X. Y. Z., Norwich, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation: can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 57, Palmyra, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching the higher English branches, music and French, desires to form an engagement for the Fall term. Address Box No. 47, Arlington, Bennington Co., Vermont.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY—A SITUATION in a school or family, to teach higher English branches, Latin and music; best of references given. Address A. SHEFFIELD, No. 9 University-place.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 656 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT
Miller & Conger's stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South-st., New-York.
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
68 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
29 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
5 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
48 bales UPLAND COTTON,
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
183 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 bags PICKINGS.

Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
12 bbls. POTASH,
18 half bbls. POTASH,
48 bags SALT.

Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.

Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA:
8 casks GLASSWARE.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., ten days before sale.
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BORDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
PRIZE GOODS,
From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	ANN
BREEZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF
Ale, aquadients, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, snoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st. The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. WM. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT
LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
On FRIDAY, Aug. 7, 1863,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
CONSISTING OF
575 bales UPLAND COTTON,
100 barrels RESIN,
4 barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place,
THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high pressure, river boat of about 800 tons burden.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER BRITANNIA.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss. BOSTON, July 27, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court for said District, will be sold at public auction, at Nos. 23 and 24 Lewis' wharf, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the prize steamer BRITANNIA, consisting of
328 bales Upland Cotton.
22 small bales Upland Cotton.
12 bags Sea Island Cotton.
2 bags Cotton.
1 lot Cotton Pickings.
15 bags Rice.
9 bbls Spirits Turpentine.

Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioner and motion of the United States District Attorney, ordered to be sold as aforesaid.

JOHN S. KEYES,
United States Marshal for Massachusetts District.

Catalogues ready on Friday, samples can be seen at S. W. Bears & Co.'s, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 50 Kilby-st. H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, No. 38 WALL-ST., 25 bales, 50 bags and 10 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.

ROB MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three bbds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E, in diamond, w 4 c 6, part of the cargo of the prize schooner CREASHAW.

ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

GEORGE COOS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, a large and varied stock of first-class City-made work, suitable for parlors, chambers, reception rooms, dining rooms, halls, &c. The above en suite, or in separate lots to suit purchasers.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC

MEDICAL.

[illegible] time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Mercu- [illegible] the [illegible] has [illegible] with [illegible] less [illegible] or [illegible] and [illegible] call; it [illegible] Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige [illegible] Involuntary [illegible] Suffering from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Condemned on the plan of the Hospital des Vecerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others less experienced have failed. Dr. Powers' essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in the worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Dua e-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours, cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint of the blood before it has time to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE.
It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless. When properly administered it causes a quiet sleep, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER TAYLOR and HALSEY W. KNAPP, executors of the last will and testament of GEORGE W. MILLER, deceased, plaintiffs, against GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD, HENRY A. BURR and WILLIAM H. RIBLET, defendants. In pursuance of the directions contained in the judgment made and entered in the above entitled action on the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the undersigned, Murray Hoffman, the Referee named in and appointed by said judgment, hereby notifies all creditors of the late firm of Colyer & Dugard, formerly doing business in the City of New-York, and all other persons interested in the property assigned by the said Colyer & Dugard to the defendants, Burr and Riblet, by assignment dated October third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to come in and exhibit their respective demands before him, as such Referee, at his office, number thirty-two Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three: and that such of said creditors as shall not so come in and prove their claims on or before the day last mentioned, (or within such further time as may be allowed by said Referee or by the court,) will be excluded from the benefit of the judgment herein. The claims so exhibited should be verified by affidavit, and should specify the items and dates of all debits and credits, and the amount due or owing on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, also all subsequent credits and payments, if any, and the amount due and unpaid on the day of verification, with the interest claimed, and the period for which it is computed.
Dated at New-York, July 8, 1863.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Referee.
CHARLES F. SANFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney law6Th

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] lands affected thereby, that [illegible] have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Warn Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 50½ and 51½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
Office a Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Aug. 4, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilman will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating a "Warehouse Receipt" issued by the undersigned in favor of Messrs. Bevans & Marshall, under date of July 10, 1863, for six barrels of molasses and sixteen hhds. sugar, imported ex bark *Gan Eden*, as the property therein described cannot be delivered by us.
WARD & GOVE,
Aug. 3, 1863. Union Stores, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 21st day of August, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for armored vessels of wood, to be propelled by two screws, acting independently of each other.

There will be for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical and placed immediately over the shaft. The diameter of each cylinder to be fifty-five inches, and the stroke of its piston three feet.

The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 900 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6½ feet length, and 22,500 square feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass. Shells to be ¾ inch thick plate, with 7-16 inch thick bottoms and turnaces, and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch.

The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 15 feet diameter, and of 22 feet mean pitch, to have four blades, and to be two feet long. They will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass banker, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull.

There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Dimpfel's No. 4, to blow into an air-tight fire-room. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam-pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval coutracts are to be furnished.

The machinery to include all that is necessary for steaming the vessel, as coal bunkers, shaft alleys, &c., and is to be in all respects complete for that purpose, according to naval usages.

The designs, quality of materials, and workmanship to be first class, according to naval standard. The parties will make their own general and working drawings, submitting the same to the Navy Department for approval before executing them.

Before a contract is made, the parties will be required to furnish a full and detailed specification.

The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different Navy-yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts, New-York and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals are to be indorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws*," to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and changes will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

SCOW WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for building a Scow capable of carrying a 15-inch gun, and must be delivered at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.

Plans can be seen at this office, or at the Inspection of Ordnance at the Navy-yard.
NAVY AGENCY, New-York, Aug. 4, 1863.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, BETWEEN the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., on the Produce Exchange floor or between there and No. 32 Whitehall-st., a "SEAL with the name "Anna Maria" cut on it, a LOCKET and a GUILD WATCH KEY, all attached by a split ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at H. E. KNAPP & CO'S No. 32 Whitehall-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

TRUNK LOST.—A FRENCH SOLE LEATHER TRUNK, canvas covered, marked "E. D.," was missing from the steamer *Empire State*, or on the way to it, on Friday, July 31. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to MORGAN & SMITH, No. 48 Cliff-st., N. Y.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED BY FIRE—Bank Book No. 9,151, Rufus Blake with the Broadway Savings Institution. If found, the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT animal, late the property of a Staff officer. Can be seen by applying to A. R. B. MOSES, No 52 Beaver-st.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PARDY, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$60
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$35
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Glendell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Millburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,976	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class.....$90
Second-class.....50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'sy, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'sy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
And from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$126
Second Cabin	88
Steerage	26

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents.
Washington and Georgetown.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. str. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....Aug. 22
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80
Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85
Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95
Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90
Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $100. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 13 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

—The splendid British Iron steamship
CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,
Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90
Second Cabin	50
Steerage	30

Payable in United States currency.
For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.
NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
NEW YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

The trains of this road will be run on that day only as follows:

Leave James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M., from 34th-st. only.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M.

Fare from Hunter's Point, to go and return, tickets good for that day only, TWENTY CENTS.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent,
August 6, 1863.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7½; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8¼; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackle on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE side-wheel steamboats WILLIAM KENT and NORTH SHORE, and the barges ANNA RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, FLORIDA and PLEASANT VALLEY GROVES to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 49 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

[illegible]

[illegible] NEW-YORK HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 4 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:30 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Morning, leaves Albany at 8:40 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 P. M., and from Croton Falls, 7 A. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:25 A. M., 12:10, 5:40 and 8 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:10 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 8:37 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st. (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Hawburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer JAMES ADGER, Capt. D. HAYS, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Supt.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:26 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves

OPERATIONS OF OUR CAVALRY.

The Michigan Cavalry Brigade.

Mosby and His Bushwhackers—How an Ambulance Was Saved—Fighting Hospital Stewards—A Cool Soldier—How Soldiers Die.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The miscarriage of several letters intended for the TIMES, giving accounts of recent cavalry movements, renders a brief *résumé* of their contents necessary.

When marching into Maryland and Pennsylvania, the spirits of the Union troops were buoyant, because they felt that the enemy had placed himself in a position from which it would be impossible to escape without loss of all his material of war. This accomplished, the war would be practically at an end. How bitterly all were disappointed need not be repeated here. There were not wanting those who professed to believe that this disappointment would tend greatly to demoralize the army, and to such an extent as to render futile all further aggressive operations until a reorganization could be effected. But how different the result! When the order was given to recross the Potomac, the troops moved forward as cheerfully as ever, cracking jokes and singing their marching-songs—the most common being the very ones prohibited eighteen months ago by their commanding General, whose stars are now somewhat obscured. Remaining a day behind at Boonsboro, and crossing at Berlin, on my way to the cavalry command at Snicker's Gap, I passed on the road in two days all of the infantry organizations. It was exceedingly agreeable to find the troops again so cheerful, greeting "Old Dixie" familiarly, and pointing out, as they went along, localities well known to most of them—every town, village and city having its history with some portion of the army.

The cavalry recrossed the Potomac at different points. That under Gen. GREGG harrassed the rear of the enemy, while BUFORD, COSTER and MERRITT operated upon their left flank and "interior lines," doing the double duty of annoying the enemy on his flank, and at the same time protecting our immense wagon trains from the raids of bushwhackers, who are to be found everywhere in Virginia. This will always be the case until the BURNSIDE policy is adopted—permitting no man to stray within our lines unless he takes the oath of allegiance. The futile attempt to hold MOSBY and his sixty men in check has probably cost the Government, during the last year, quite as much as any single army corps, and still MOSBY'S band is as active and destructive to-day as it was one year ago. The reason of this is quite plain to those familiar with his beat. While he has nominally only a small force, no matter how many men he may lose, his command is always full, and then all the male white population of Northeastern Virginia cooperate with him. Citizens do picket duty, act as scouts, and a greater or less number of farmers in every neighborhood always have horses ready saddled, and MOSBY is regularly informed of every movement made by any body of Union troops; and they also stand ready to take a hand whenever a fight is the order of the day. When any of these citizen soldiers are called to an account, they are equally ready to make oath that they have done nothing to aid MOSBY—a majority of them believing such oath not to be binding.

Full justice, as I have already said, in many instances has not been rendered to regiments, and sometimes whole brigades of our cavalry force. The services of which deserve more than a passing notice at the troops thus neglected are the four regiments—First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh—known as the Michigan brigade, at present commanded by Col. TOWN, of the First—formerly by Gen. CUSTER. These regiments, taken as a whole, will compare favorably with any cavalry regiments. The officers and men for the most part are those who, by entering the service, made large sacrifices, and who were prompted to the step by as patriotic motives as ever inspired the breast of a true lover of his country. Soldiering with them is not a pastime, a spree, a holiday, but a duty, and men thus animated, whatever they attempt to do is done well.

How such men can die is illustrated by the following incidents: After the fight had closed on the right at Gettysburgh—Friday night, July 3—Lieut. BAKER found his brother, Corp. H. S. BAKER, of Company E, Fifth Michigan cavalry, upon the field, wounded in the abdomen. He had him conveyed to the hospital, where Dr. WOOSTER pronounced the wound mortal one. Lieut. BAKER communicated the intelligence to his brother who, to his surprise, manifested no great emotion. A moment afterward he asked his brother if he desired to send any word through him to their parents, as his duties would require him to leave with his regiment at once. The dying boy raised his eyes calmly until he met the agonized gaze of his brother, and looking at him steadily for a moment said: "Yes, Tell Father and Mother that I died doing my duty in a noble cause, and that I am contented." The Lieutenant, as soon as he could regain sufficient composure, knowing that his brother was much attached to a young lady, asked him, "Do you wish to send anything to any one else?" "Yes," he replied, "tell EMILY the same," and the brothers parted never to meet again this side of the grave. It cannot refrain here from relating a circumstance in connection with this case, reflecting no great credit upon one citizen of Pennsylvania, at least. After the rebel army had recrossed the Potomac, Lieut. BAKER obtained permission to take his brother's body to Detroit. Visiting Gettysburgh, the lowest price for which any person would carry himself and the remains of his brother thirty miles, to a railroad depot, was *Sixty Dollars!* a sum which he actually paid.

I have space to-day but for one more incident of many that have come under my own observation. PETER H. CAMPAN, (not "Campo," as his name appears in the TIMES official list of July 29,) Company D, Seventh Michigan, was mortally wounded at Boonsboro. When his Captain called to see him at the hospital, and told him that he was badly wounded, CAMPAN, who was only a boy, said: "Yes, Captain, I know I must die; but Captain," he continued earnestly, "*have I always done my duty?*" Such are representative Michigan soldiers.

These regiments participated in most of the battles under Gen. KILPATRICK, during the fifteen days' cavalry fighting in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and I therefore annex the substance of the official reports of the commanders of these regiments:

THE FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, SECOND BRIGADE THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS, } *Capt. Jacob S. Green, Ad'jutant-General Third division cavalry corps:*

SIR—In compliance with the terms of a circular issued from Division Headquarters on the 3d inst., I have the honor to report the First Michigan cavalry, as engaged under my command, in the following mentioned battles and skirmishes, since the 29th day of June last, as follows:

At Hanover, Pa., June 30, the regiment was not actively employed. It was ordered to support battery M, Second artillery, which was in position on a hill in rear of the town, until a late hour of the afternoon, when the battery was ordered to a new position. The regiment was ordered to hold the hill (the old position) by order of General FARNSWORTH, since deceased.

At the battle of Hunterstown, July 2, the regiment was not in line of battle on the right of the road, near the village. One squadron, under the command of Capt. A. W. DUGGAN, was detached to hold a road leading into the town from the right front of it. One platoon was deployed as skirmishers on the left of the road leading into the town from the rear. This platoon was actively engaged, and did good service.

On the 3d July, the regiment, with the others composing the Second brigade, was ordered to repel an attack on Gen. MEADE'S rear. The position of the regiment was frequently changed during the day, but without meeting the enemy until about 4 P. M., when the Seventh Michigan cavalry, which had made a charge, and the Fifth Michigan cavalry, which had been deployed as skirmishers, were rapidly driven in by the enemy's cavalry (HAMPTON'S brigade,) the duty was devolved upon the First, which, dismounting and giving battle for the day, drove them back, pursuing them some distance, when, finding the rest of the First on its duty. Charging in close column, the troopers using the sabre only, the rout of rebel myrmidons were immediately swept from the field. Never before in the history of this war has one regiment of National cavalry met an entire brigade of Confederate cavalry, (composed as this brigade was of regiments, each of which equalled in point of numbers the First Michigan,) in open field—in a charge, and defeated them. By the blessing of God, this was done by the First Michigan. The enemy were not only defeated, but they were driven from the field in great confusion, and this regiment held the ground, until ordered to a new position. I cannot say too much in praise of the officers and men of my command upon this occasion. That each did his duty is verified by the fact that the loss of the regiment in ten minutes was six officers and eighty men. Space in this report will forbid my mentioning individual deeds of heroism, but I shall embrace the opportunity offered by the Commanding General, in other form, of doing so.

The division to which this regiment is attached moved early on the morning of the 4th ultimo to Emmettsburgh. From thence it proceeded toward Monterey. Before reaching that place the enemy was discovered in force upon the hills to the right of the road. At Fountaindale, a small village, some miles this side of Monterey—this regiment being in advance of the column—was sent upon a road leading from the right of the town used to Fairfield Gap. Upon reaching the gap, the enemy were found occupying it. A charge was made by Lieut.-Col. STAGG with one squadron which, with the aid of the other portion of the regiment, deployed as skirmishers, was successful in driving the enemy from the gap. The regiment held the position until the entire column and train had passed, though the enemy made a strong effort, with superior numbers, to drive it out. My command sustained a heavy loss here. Lieut.-Col. STAGG, leading the charge, had his horse killed under him, and failing, was seriously injured. Capt. WM. R. ELLIOTT, while bravely leading his company, was mortally wounded and died the next morning. Lieut. JAMES S. MCLENNEY, at that time commanding Company G, was killed instantly at Capt. ELLIOTT'S side; 17 men also were lost in this engagement. I must embrace the present opportunity of paying a parting tribute to the memory of the noble men whose names I have above mentioned. ELLIOTT and MCLENNEY were, indeed, true types of the Union soldier. Both of them had volunteered, impressed with the idea of the justness of the cause of the Union. They devoted their whole time to their duties—ever ready and faithful in their discharge. They died as the Union soldier loves to die, leading in the charge. They died, too, earnestly endeavoring to perpetuate the beloved institutions of our country on the anniversary day of its birth. Two officers and six men were lost the same evening at Monterey.

On the 5 h ultimo, at Smithfield, the regiment supported Battery M, United States Artillery, but sustained no loss. At Hagerstown, on the 6th, it performed the same duty, and was equally fortunate in not meeting with loss.

At Boonsboro on the 8th, though the regiment was frequently under fire, it sustained no loss.

On the 12th, the regiment had the advance to Hagerstown. Five companies were deployed as skirmishers before the town. A squadron was ordered by Gen. KILPATRICK to charge into and through the town. The order was promptly executed, the enemy being driven in confusion from the streets, with the loss of several prisoners. One man only of this regiment was injured upon this day. On the 13th, the regiment was ordered on outpost duty, and was engaged with the enemy most of the day—sustaining a loss of three men severely wounded.

On the 14th this regiment was first to come to the relief of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, which had engaged the enemy near Falling Waters. The brave WREAS had just made his gallant charge as the regiment came up, joining with the Sixth, fighting on foot. The enemy were soon driven from the field. It was here that the Michigan brigade, led by the General commanding in person, did noble work. Each regiment vied with the other in deeds of daring. Five hundred prisoners, one gun, two caissons, three battle flags, and a large quantity of small arms, attest the labor done. The First Michigan had the honor of capturing two of the three battle-flags, and the Forty-seventh regiment Virginia infantry as well—at least so much as was upon the field—being fifty-six men and five officers.

This engagement was the last that the regiment participated in under my command. Since that time Maj. WREAS has had the command of it. Permit me here to speak of the late Capt. CHARLES J. SNYDER, of my regiment, who was mortally wounded while gallantly leading a squadron of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, in the streets of Hagerstown, on the 6th July. He had been detailed from the regiment for some days as an Aid for Gen. KILPATRICK, and was considered by that officer to assist in the charge. Fearlessly he went upon his duty, and, as an eye-witness informed me, nobly did he discharge it. Meeting six sturdy Confederates, he engaged them single handed, cutting three of them out of saddle and putting the rest to flight, though he received the pistol shot which caused his death, and a sabre cut upon the head as well, early in the *mêlée*. The memory of this brave and noble hearted man will ever be cherished with brotherly fondness by officers and men of the First Michigan cavalry. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. TOWN, Col. Com'g.

Maj. BREWER, who now commands the regiment, reports it to have been engaged on the 24th July for several hours in the attack upon HILL'S column at Newby's Cross-roads, where seven men were lost. On the 29th ult. the regiment, under Maj. BREWER, made a reconnoissance to Salem and Barber's Cross-roads, having slight skirmishes at both places, capturing a number of prisoners, and destroying a saw-mill and other buildings belonging to Maj. WILLIAMS, who is attached to MOSBY'S guerrilla band.

INCIDENTS.

It was Sergts. ALFONSO CHILSON and JAMES B. LYON, of the First Michigan, who captured the Forty-seventh Virginia colors, together with a Major and seventy men, at Falling Waters. The Forty-seventh was employed, the Major and forty men were standing together in a hollow, when Sergt. CHILSON marched up to the flag-bearer and seized the flag, at the same time Sergt. LYON ordered the whole party to surrender, which order was very quickly obeyed, the rebels throwing down their arms. Passing them to the rear, Sergts. CHILSON and LYON captured twenty more men of the same regiment, all of whom they safely escorted to the rear. Privates EDWARD IVES and EDWARD CLARK, in this same battle, captured the colors of the Fortieth Virginia regiment near the pontoon bridge, and while the rebels were destroying the bridge.

Capt. SNYDER, who was in the first attack upon Hagerstown, was shot on Potomac-street, the ball entering on the left side of his abdomen, and coming out near the opposite side without injuring the intestines. He was engaged with the enemy some twenty minutes, and drove them three hundred yards after receiving his wounds, and, feeling weak he then dismounted in front of the Franklin Hotel, where he was taken in and kindly cared for by the proprietor, and the citizens generally. A few minutes after this our troops were driven from the town, and not until a week afterward, when the town was taken possession of by Gen. KILPATRICK, was the fate of Capt. SNYDER and others known. As our advance guard marched in Capt. SNYDER was seen on the hotel balcony. He was doing well at that time, and when the troops moved forward all his most intimate friends bid him good-bye, and congratulated him upon having a "six weeks' leave of absence wonnd." He was in good spirits and spoke hopefully of rejoining the command soon. After leaving him thus, the shock the announcement of his death one week afterward gave his friends can well be imagined. He died of lock-jaw.

THE FIGHT ON THE MOUNTAIN.

At Fairfield Gap one squadron, under Capt. WELLS, deployed as skirmishers, while the second squadron, Capt. ELLIOTT, (of Company C, killed,) and Lieut. MCLENNEY, (of Company G, killed,) charged. The horse of Lieut.-Col. STAGG, who led the charge, was shot, and falling upon him the Colonel received severe internal injuries. Surgeon WOOSTER sent him to Washington, but Col. STAGG'S spirits would not permit him to remain there, and accordingly he rejoined the regiment at Berlin. Remaining one night he was again compelled to leave on account of his injuries. The regiment held the Gap for three hours. Company C lost 20 men. One squadron, under Capt. BARTHOLOMEW and Adjutant MATHEWS, was in advance of the main column going over the mountain and received the first charge of grape and canister fired by the enemy that dark, stormy night. Capt. BARTHOLOMEW, with commendable foresight, just before the cannon was fired, placed his men on either side of the road, thereby saving many lives, for when the enemy fired they aimed their piece as near as they could in the dark at the head of the column. Not a man in the extreme front was injured, while there were several severely injured a little further to the rear.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

At the first fight at Williamsport, when our line was compelled to fall back hastily, a party of eight men, composed of Lieut. Calerick, Sergt.-Major De Witt C. Smith, Chief-Bugler Rice, of the First Michigan, and one man from the Fifth New-York, two from the First Virginia, and two from the Sixth Michigan, who had been with the advanced line of skirmishers, found themselves suddenly cut off, and encompassed within the enemy's line of skirmishers. Finding they had got into a barn-yard, surrounded by rebels, on mounted men, they resolved to cut their way through. Calerick, Rice and Smith, with one other, succeeded in escaping, two of the rest of the enemy copied them, but as it was nearly dark, they were not recognized—particularly after one of them answered the others that "they are our fellows." Abandoning their horses, the party sallied forth during the night to escape. Running upon the enemy's pickets at every point, they fell back, and awaited daylight. All the next day the rebels were in sight, and the party remained concealed by a fence between two wheat fields. At night they made another unsuccessful attempt to get out of the lines, and finally fell in with some citizens, who furnished them citizens' clothing, and with whom, thus disguised, they remained for nearly a week, until, in fact, our troops again advanced upon Williamsport—the day the rebels recrossed the Potomac. Another party of eight skirmishers, under Sergt. WATERMAN, was cut off in the same fight. They escaped by taking a round-about route, passing through Loudon, Chambersburgh and Mooteray to Hagerstown, where they rejoined their command. In the fight at Gettysburgh Capts. ALEXANDER and HASKELL and Lieut. HICKEY escaped.

FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY—MAJOR DALE.

June 30.—Moved from Littlestown, Penn., toward Hanover, Penn.; met the enemy; four squadrons dismounted as skirmishers, the remaining four squadrons in reserve, mounted; drove the enemy, after severe skirmishing, from the field, and at night bivouacked in Hanover.

July 1.—Marched from Hanover to Berlin, Penn.

July 2.—Marched for Gettysburgh; arrived there on the morning of the 3d. The regiment was rear guard.

July 3.—At 10 A. M. moved out and met the enemy on the right at Gettysburgh. The regiment was dismounted to fight on foot. On the left of the brigade Major FARAT was killed. Participated in several charges that day.

July 4.—Moved from Gettysburgh toward Emmettsburgh; Co. A was dismounted as skirmish on the line of march. Proceeded to Monterey, Md., in the mountains. Seven squadrons dismounted to fight—two squadrons remained mounted and charged toward the rebel battery. Three of the seven squadrons moved to the right of the main road, three miles from Emmettsburgh, and dismounted; captured a train and prisoners, the whole command participating.

July 5.—Proceeded to Smithsburgh, herding train on the way; two squadrons dismounted. Moved out at night, the regiment serving as rear guard.

July 6.—Arrived at Boonsboro; moved to Hagerstown and dismounted. Remained in rear, as support or reserve. Proceeded toward Williamsport, Md.; the regiment was dismounted and supported the battery by the road. Mounted and moved toward Boonsboro, bivouacking at Jones' Cross Roads.

July 7.—Arrived at Boonsboro, remained during the day and night.

July 8.—Moved out on the pike toward Funkstown; deployed as skirmishers on the right, on foot. Col. AZOAR was wounded here. Charged and drove the enemy in force from a wood, which was afterward hotly shelled. Subsequently, the enemy fell rapidly back, while the regiment pursued him closely until dark. Returned to Boonsboro at night.

July 9.—Remained quietly at Boonsboro during day and night.

July 10—Proceeded to the right of Funkstown, and picketed the right during day and night.

July 11—Still on picket and support for the battery.

July 12.—Moved toward Hagerstown. Charged through the city, everywhere driving the enemy. Lieut.-Col. GOULD was wounded in the charge. Two squadrons dismounted on the left of the city and drove a superior force from its position. Picketed during the rest of the day and night.

July 13.—The regiment remained on picket to and around the city for the day and night.

July 14.—Moved out of Hagerstown in the advance to Williamsport; charged into the town. Met no considerable force. Moved to the right of the town, and up the river bank, and drove a small force of the enemy's rear guard across the river. Captured a considerable number of prisoners. Rejoined the brigade at Falling Waters.

July 15.—Marched to Boonsboro.

July 16.—Marched to Berlin, on the Potomac, and remained day and night.

July 17.—Crossed to Purcellville and Snickers' Gap, arriving at the latter place about A. M. Dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. After skirmishing some time, took possession of and held the Gap for the night. Several prisoners were captured.

July 18—Remained in possession of the Gap all day, and then returned to Purcellville.

July 19.—Marched from Purcellville to Upperville.

July 20.—Moved toward Ashby's Gap; dismounted, deployed as skirmishers, and moved up into the mountains; the advance resisted a cavalry charge, while the skirmishers, driving the enemy from the Gap, took possession of it. Returned to Upperville same night.

July 21.—Still at Upperville. On 22d moved to Massaas Railroad.

July 23—Moved to Amissville.

July 24.—Moved to Newby's Cross-roads in advance, ten squadrons dismounting to fight; deployed as skirmishers and moved on the right. Two squadrons, mounted, remained in line in front. After some skirmishing, obeyed order to fall back.

C. P. DAKE,
Major Fifth Michigan Com'g.

SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, COL. GRAY.

On the morning of June 30, this regiment, with the Fifth, occupied Littlestown, Penn., where Company A was out on a reconnoissance toward Westminster, the remainder of the regiment (nine companies) proceeded to Hanover. On approaching the last named place, we came upon the enemy's skirmishers, whom we drove to their guns, which we unexpectedly found posted on our right, supported by a large force of cavalry. Their battery opened upon us, when we withdrew. In making this movement, we were completely flanked by another body of the enemy's cavalry, outnumbering my command at least six to one. I placed two companies (B and F) in position to protect our rear and to check the enemy's advance. These companies met, by simple charges, three successive charges of the enemy, with a loss on our part of from 15 to 20 captured, and a loss to the enemy of several wounded and captured. The regiment then moved by the left of the road to Hanover, and there reported to Gen. CUSTER.

Company A having been afterward called in from Westminster Road, joined a portion of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, and later in the day had an engagement with a cavalry force of the enemy.

On reporting to Gen. CUSTER, at Hanover, this regiment was at once deployed as skirmishers, forming a line of battle one mile in length, advanced upon the enemy and drove them until they withdrew.

On the evening of July 2, the regiment encountered the enemy's cavalry at Hunterstown. Company A, under Command of Capt. H. A. THOMPSON, charged a brigade of cavalry, and, though suffering great loss, so checked the enemy as to enable our battery to be placed in a position. Three other squadrons then dismounted, and, with their rifles, drove the enemy back, when the guns of our battery caused them to precipitately leave the field.

July 3, 1863.—At Gettysburgh, the regiment was ordered to the support of the battery; four companies being pushed forward in front dismounted; four remaining, through a great part of the engagement, mounted and immediately on the left of the battery, exposed to the shot and shell of the enemy's guns. The other companies were engaged as skirmishers to the front and right.

July 4.—At Monterey, when the attack was made on the enemy's train, this regiment, dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, fought the enemy who were advantageously posted in the woods on either side of the road and supported by two guns. Here again the enemy was driven with great loss on their part and slight on ours.

July 5.—At Smithburgh this regiment was employed in supporting the battery.

July 6.—At Hagerstown, the regiment having been in rear of the column on the march, was ordered to the front, but on arriving there, Gen. CUSTER, having driven the enemy, ordered us back.

Same day, at Williamsport, passing in the direct range of the enemy's guns, thereby losing one officer killed and three men wounded, the regiment was posted on the front and to the right of our battery, and connecting with the skirmishers of the First Michigan cavalry, protected our own guns and held the enemy, who was advancing on our right, until the remainder of the command left the position—the First and Sixth being the last to retire.

July 8.—At Boonsboro, this regiment was deployed to the left of the Hagerstown road, and after a sharp and hotly contested engagement, lasting several hours, repulsed and routed the enemy, and drove him three miles, and until night closed the pursuit. The rebel Gen. STUART was, in person, directing the assault in front of this regiment on that occasion.

July 11.—This regiment was ordered to do picket duty between Hagerstown—its line extending from the Cavetown and Hagerstown turnpike on the right, toward Funkstown on the left. Here during the entire day we were engaged skirmishing with the enemy's sharpshooters. Our loss was only two wounded; the enemy was seen to carry several of his dead and wounded from his line.

July 12.—Participated in the capture of Hagerstown.

July 14.—At Falling Waters, this regiment being in advance of all others, came upon a division of the enemy's infantry in a very strong position behind earthworks on the crown of a hill. The advance guard, (Companies B and F,) under command of Major P. A. WEBER, charged them up to and within their fortifications. An entire brigade surrendered to this mere handful of men, when another brigade, drawn up in line in rear of the first, opened a murderous fire upon the gallant little band, in which the others who had just surrendered also joined, and the survivors were compelled to withdraw, leaving the bodies of many of their gallant and lamented comrades within the rebel works, a witness of their noble and heroic daring. The remainder of the regiment deployed as skirmishers, then engaged the vastly superior force of the enemy, but overpowered by numbers, fell back to the rear of a hill, where they were joined by the First Michigan cavalry. These two regiments then marched forward, charged the enemy, who fled with great loss. The fight soon became a rout, and soon nothing was to be seen of their division but the dead and wounded covering the fields and the crowds of prisoners in our hands.

July 20.—This regiment participated in the capture of Ashby's Gap, and by order of Col. TOWN, brigade commander, proceeded rapidly to Berry's Ford, on the Rappahannock, where we encountered the enemy strongly intrenched on the opposite side of the river. After a skirmish, finding some boats, there being no means of crossing the river, we were ordered to return. Our loss was three wounded.

July 21.—Engaged in the reconnoissance from Amissville to Newby's Cross Roads. This regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. FOORT, was deployed as skirmishers, and occupied the left of the line. After driving the enemy's line of skirmishers and accomplishing the object of the reconnoissance, the command was ordered back to Amissville. On the return, this regiment, occupying the (then) right, and in a narrow lane, found itself flanked by a brigade of the enemy's infantry, but succeeded in effecting the movement with but little loss.

GEO. GRAY, Colonel
Commanding Sixth Michigan cavalry.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY—COL. MANN.

At Hanover, Pa., on the 30th of June, the regiment having the advance of the brigade in its rapid return from Abbottstown, was thrown into position on the left of the turnpike, to the left and front of battery M, Second United States artillery. Two squadrons were dismounted and advanced as skirmishers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. LITCHFIELD. In the progress of the action the regiment was moved to the right of the town as a support to battery M. The skirmishers, after having advanced beyond the town and exhausted their ammunition, was withdrawn. At about 5 o'clock P. M. Companies C, H and E, under command of Maj. NAWOOMAN, were sent to occupy the town, which they took possession of and held until night when the enemy withdrew.

At Hagerstown, on the 2d of July, the regiment, except one squadron held in reserve, was advanced on the left as dismounted skirmishers.

At Gettysburgh, on the 3d of July, on the extended right of our line during the early part of the day, the regiment, as reserve and as a support to battery M, occupied various positions on the field. At about 4 o'clock P. M., the regiment was ordered to charge the advancing line of the enemy's skirmishers, who were closely supported by their cavalry reserve.

A desperate, but unequal, hand-to-hand conflict here occurred. The regiment being finally obliged to retire twice, rallied under a sharp fire from the enemy, without support or cover, and returned to the charge, and held the field until the advance of the First Michigan.

At Monterey on the night of the 4th of July, two companies, under command of Capt. ARMSTRONG, were detached to hold the mountain road on the right. The remainder of the regiment fought on the right as dismounted skirmishers.

At Smithsburgh July 5, the regiment supported battery M, and occupied the extreme left.

At Hagerstown July 6, the regiment having supported the battery in the early part of the affair, was afterward advanced on the right nearly past the town, when it was dismounted and thrown forward as skirmishers, driving the enemy beyond the town, and was then recalled.

At Williamsport came day, supported a battery.

July 8, at Boonsboro, in the early part of the action, supported battery M, on the right of the Hagerstown road. As our line of skirmishers were falling back, Maj. NAWOOMAN, with his battalion, dismounted and advanced to their support. This line advanced under a heavy fire and drove the enemy from the woods. Reinforcements coming up a charge was made, and the enemy were driven from the field. The remainder of the regiment supported the skirmishers, and were exposed to a heavy fire.

On the 12th of July, the regiment being temporarily attached to the First Brigade, with it entered Hagerstown under a sharp fire from the enemy. In the afternoon the regiment was advanced to support the infantry at the extreme right of the town.

At Falling Waters July 14, on coming into action, Maj. GRANGER was dispatched to the right, where, dismounting a portion of his command, he soon took from the enemy a 10-pound Parrott gun which, after having turned against the enemy with great effect, he brought from the field. Another portion of the regiment went to the support of the skirmishers, and the remainder as a support to battery M. The enemy's column advancing to charge this battery, that portion of the right supporting it—seventy sabres—advanced to the charge and brought from the field 400 prisoners, with the battle-flag of the Fifty-fifth Virginia. The dismounted skirmishers of this regiment captured the Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Virginia, with several other officers and a squad of men.

GEO. K. NEWCOMBE,
Major Seventh Michigan Cavalry, Com'g.

MOSBY WITH THE BUTLERS.

MOSBY and his command of bushwhackers have had rich picklings lately among the sutler's trains. When the Union army had passed on toward the Rappahannock, on its return trip from Maryland and Pennsylvania, the usual swarm of sutler's—most of whom had been out of employment for several weeks, owing to the position of the army—followed on from Alexandria and Washington. Their trains contained from 15 to 50 wagons each, and generally without any other guard than the sutlers and employes. Some of these trains have reached the army without interruption, but a majority have been pounced upon by the ingenious MOSBY, who carries away all he can of the useful and destroys the remainder of their loads. MOSBY uses a great deal of strategy in the capture of trains. He has a particular *penchant* for sutler's goods, because he generally runs less risk in attacking them, because not so well guarded, and then Government trains only carry the coarser commodities. Recently he rode half a day with a sutler's train, between Alexandria and Fairfax Court-house, making himself quite familiar with the business of his traveling companions, and representing himself to be a Quartermaster in some cavalry regiment. When arrived near Fairfax Court-house the train halted. The quondam Quartermaster tied his horse to a wagon and moved off for the alleged purpose of taking a nap. He soon returned, however, with his party, and captured the whole train. Unfortunately for MOSBY, but fortunate for the sutlers, one of our cavalry squads soon after started in pursuit, and recaptured all but two or three of the forty or more wagons originally taken.

But MOSBY'S career will soon be brought to a close, if the recent order, which compels all citizens residing in that portion of Virginia—east of the Blue Ridge and north of the Rappahannock—to take the oath of allegiance or go outside of our lines, is vigorously enforced. MOSBY professes to have only sixty men, but then he has the white population of the District he terms in as auxiliaries, to picket towns, roads, act as spies, &c. Remove these agents, and MOSBY would soon be forced to seek another field to operate in.

HOW A SURGEON'S AMBULANCE WAS SAVED.

When, on the 30th of June, 1863, the rear of Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry division was attacked in the town of Hanover, Penn., the first charge fell upon a remnant of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. This command was somewhat scattered, and the rebels, passing through it, came upon the private ambulance of Dr. WOOD, chief surgeon of the division. Two soldiers, named SPAULDING and FORSYTH, occupied this vehicle—both hospital attendants. As the enemy approached, they made a vigorous attack upon the covering of the wagon with their swords—cutting a dozen or more holes in the top—when SPAULDING, who was sick, suggested to FORSYTH, who was driving, that he (SPAULDING) should drive, and the other drive off the assailants with a six-shooter one of the party had. This arrangement was carried into effect; the enemy were driven away, and the worthy surgeon's traps were saved to the service.

A BRAVE SOLDIER.

In the same battle, FALCON, a private in Company H, Fifth New-York cavalry, performed an act of great coolness and daring. He got mixed up some way in the charge upon the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, not having time to reload his carbine, he picked up a loaded one some person had dropped, shot a horse upon which the rebel Col. PAYNE was riding, the rider falling into a tan-vat, and it was with difficulty FOLGER saved him from drowing. Just at the moment the Colonel was safely out of the vat, his orderly rode up, and presenting a pistol to FOLGER, ordered him to surrender. FOLGER hesitated, but looking up the street and seeing the advance of the Fifth in the celebrated charge made at that time, suddenly seized upon his unloaded carbine, and aiming it at Mr. Orderly, in no very complimentary terms, ordered him to surrender or he would blow his brains out. The orderly, completely taken by surprise at this turn of affairs, surrendered without making any resistance; so that young FOLGER, youthful though he be, by the display of a little coolness and daring in extremes, not only saved himself from capture, but captured a colonel and a private from the ranks of the enemy during the heat of battle. E. A. PAUL.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Margaret Bell and two children, Frank Stevens, S. Hamerman, N. Beck, Rev. T. Bonderaur, A. Bigiona, A. Guerrem, P. H. Case, Miss R. M. Cooper, M. S. Miller, L. Nageen and wife, Mr. Williamson, M. Lopez, M. Tirado and friend, Capt. Metcheo, C. Ceasar, M. L. Tabb, W. H. Hore, Mrs. Morley and child, Mrs. Keeler and child, M. Teen.

In U. S. transport Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Lieut.-Col. W. G. Bartholomew, 27th Massachusetts; Lieut. Josiah D. Hunt, Lieut. D. W. Clifton, W. H. Dickson, John C. Smith, Capt. A. Langworthy, 85th New-York; Lieut. M. Seyken, 3d New-York Cavalry; Wm. McDonald, Capt. S. Alice, J. B. Griffin, N. T. Jenke, U. S. N.; J. R. Chamberlain, Charles McHenry, Lieut. E. L. Stowell, 92d New-York; Capt. Wm Cuff, 150th New-York; Capt. Byron Kalt, Charles Locklin, Lieut. John A. Wood, 56th Pennsylvania; Lieut. D. A. Mineman, 6th

U. S. Transport, U. S. Army, J. H. Williams, U. S. N., U. S. Navy, Commanding.

In brig Marian, from Rabia—Capt. Whipple, late of brig Bella, of Nova Scotia, from Lisbon for Rio Grande del Sur, condemned at Bahia.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 01 | Sun sets..... 7 11 | Moon rises..11 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 58 | Gov. Island.. 1 42 | Hell Gate.. 3 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Barks Mayflower, Denel, Barbadoe, H. Trowbaldge's Sons; Charles Brewer, Grant, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners Vanna, (Br.,) Dunning, Fajo, H. L. Routh & Son; Frank Maria, Barber, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.; McCarroll, Smith, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Hiawatha, Ingraham, Weymouth, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Eagle, Hall, Portsmouth, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Augusta, Gregory, Saco, J. V. Haviland; Harriet Fuller, Hamilton, Portland, O. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana Aug. 1, at 7½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. July 24, (outward passage,) at 9 A. M., lat. 34 10, lon. 78 30, course S. W., saw black smoke to westward; shortly afterward, saw a steamer with two white smoke-pipes, hull painted lead color, steering S. E.; same time, saw a large steamer in chase, but the first seemed gaining on her pursuer. The Eagle cut her off in order that the chase might come up with her, and fired a blank shot, which at once stopped her. She was an English built iron side wheel steamer, of about 600 tons, laden with cotton, of which, on our approach, she threw a quantity overboard. The Eagle stopped until the man-of-war, which was supposed to be the Lacawanna, came up and took possession of her. The Eagle then proceeded on her course.

Steamship Eagle, (Br. prize,) Acting Master Gonid, Key West 13 days, via Port Royal, and 36 hours from Hamelton Roads. Aug. 1, off Cape Lookout, spoke U. S. steamers Aries, from Boston, and Minnesota, both crossing. The Eagle was captured between Abacos and Nassau May 17, by U. S. steamer Octorora.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinkham, Aspinwall July 27, at 6 P. M., with mdse., passengers and treasure to D. B. Allen.

U. S. transport Albany, Jackaway, Newbern, N. C., 3d inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Massasoit, Crane, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, in ballast to D. H. Clark.

Steamer Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer New-York, Folts, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laura, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pearce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. Massey, Rodgers, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Scotland, Rollins, New-Orleans 15 ds., in ballast to Starbuck & Co. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Fannie Loss, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser.

Brig Baron de Castine, Haskell, Zaza 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Maria, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Andrews, Bahia 34 ds., with rosewood, coffee and hides to Kirkland & Van Sachs.

Schr. Kate, (formerly prize schr. Bustle, of Mobile,) Acting Master C. Lee Moses, U. S. N., commanding, from Key West 10 ds., to James C. Clapp, U. S. Marshal for Southern Florida. She has a cargo appraised at $52,000, consisting of cotton, liquors, oils, etc., etc.; she was captured off Key West. During the passage from Halterns to Cape Henry, saw several U. S. steamers cruising. Acting Master Moses returns North to leave the service, having of late bled very freely at the ears, and sefferieg much from the effects of his difficulty in France.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Alden, Alexandria 9 ds., in ballast to Jones Smith.

Schr. Knabec, Farrell, St. Marcs 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Herques & Co.

Schr. Magellan, Lippincott, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Rebecca and Harriet, Brennan, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Sophia, Genney, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Hoover, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Clark, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Charlotte, (Br.,) Lewis, Antigua 15 ds., with molasses to master.

BELOW—Brig Favorita, (foreign.)

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sail

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3704. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Advices from Port Hudson and Vicksburgh.

ALL QUIET ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Guerrillas Driven out of West Tennessee.

Joe Johnston's Army at Brandon and Enterprise, Miss.

Rebel Preparations for an Attack at Mobile.

THE FALL OF CHARLESTON ANTICIPATED

Groans Over the Dispersion of Pemberton's Army.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Hope* has arrived, bringing prisoners from Port Hudson, Vicksburgh and Jackson.

Everything is quiet on the river below.

Col. HATCH reports that FORREST, BIFFLES and WILSON are retreating with their forces entirely broken up and their men deserting in every direction.

Col. HATCH has divided his force and is scouring the country, picking up all the small squads he can find.

A scout that left Meriden on Saturday, reports that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON's army is at Enterprise and Brandon, under the direct command of Gen. HARDEE. Most of the rebel forces at the former place were ready to move at a moment's notice.

Cars are standing on a side track for the accommodation of the troops. Gen. JOHNSTON went to Mobile on the 27th. The scouts think the rebels will remain where they are unless Mobile is attacked, and says JOHNSTON has lost 10,000 men by desertion since the fall of Vicksborgh, and the remainder of his force is terribly demoralized. They are poorly fed, and the officers and men are greatly disheartened.

The rebels, in official circles, acknowledge that Morris Island will be taken.

A great many secret societies have been organized with the intention of bringing the State back into the Union. Officers are arresting citizens and soldiers for being connected with them.

ROGGLES is at Columbus, Miss., CHALMERS at West Point, and TIPPAH on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The late conscript act will not avail much in the South West.

The Mobile *News* of the 30th has a leader on despondents and croakers. It says, "Tell the citizens to avoid them as they would a pestilence." It states that GRANT's army has mostly gone to Virginia, where the great final struggle is to take place, and calls upon the citizens of Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia, to join BRAGG and JOHNSTON, and all will be well. "We are at a the point when this Confederacy should throw everything into the scales and turn the tides of this campaign. LINCOLN can put no more men into the field, and if they only check the Yankees now, he is used up and the revolution in the North is at an end." The article closes very bitterly as follows. "We have to choose the whip of the slave, or the whip of the master. Choose ye."

Among the recent arrivals from Europe is PIERRE SOULE, who says he is not sanguine of meditation on the part of the Emperor of the French, on the ground of the popularity of the movement in Mexico.

The bombardment near Charleston, says the Mobile *News*, was more spirited on the 29th. "The Federals were erecting their new batteries within 600 yards of Fort Wagner, our new batteries on James Island causing them much annoyance. Two thousand more Federals had been landed on Folly Island. The Yankees had captured three blockade rooters."

Parties from Middle Tennessee represent the condition of the people as horrible, they having nothing to eat, &c.

A Richmond tetegram of the 28th says:

"In the fight at Manassas Gap we lost 2,300 killed and wounded, when we retired, overpowered by superior numbers."

The Mobile *News* of the 31st says editorially:

"GRANT's conduct in paroling the Vicksburgh prisoners is being investigated. We hope his head will be cut off, for he could not have struck a heavier blow at the Confederacy. *Pemberton's army is dispersed, and the Texas and Alabama troops which have arrested the Mississippi are lost beyond control.*

The whole mass of the remainder is precipitated upon JOHNSTON's camp, to eat up his stores, discourage and decimate his ranks, and now they are ordered to re-port to the same officer as fast as exchanged, *which they will not do, as they hate him.* We put it upon record, that if PEMBERTON is assigned to the command of that army again, *it will be equivalent to its annihilation.* Not a tithe of it will be gathered together again.

It is reported that JOHNSTON has returned to Mississippi again, after a thorough examination of the defences and resources of Mobile. We would like to speak out aloud something discovered by him, but cannot. He examined the strong works there and made a map of them. *It will take time to strengthen so long a line of works.* They must commence immediately."

All late Southern papers denounce the spirit of the people in crying out for peace and a return to the Union, and they appeal to them to stand by the Confederacy. Occasionally a bitter article on the management of the war appears.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

A Wharfless City—Nashville Square—Business Houses—Berry & Co.'s—Southern Methodist Publishing House—Private Residences—State House.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

In the present pause of stirring military operations in this Department, and in the absence of news specifically warlike, some of your readers may find an interest in these Midsummer days in looking upon a few sketches of certain noticeable features in and about Nashville, apt to attract the attention of the curious stranger. Nashville, of course, is not now what it was before the war. Much of its beauty has been marred by grim war's effacing fingers. The *élite* of the city, for the most part, have taken their departure since the fall of Fort Donelson, in February of 1862, and the effects on the place of the presence of this powerful social element are therefore wanting. Military law and military necessities have stamped their rigid impress everywhere, paying slight regard to the exercise of elegant tastes or æsthetics. Still, the prominent features of the place remain, and in many of the very changes wrought by the war there is something to interest.

A person from the North accustomed to see wharves in all towns lying on rivers, is greatly struck with the absence of wharves here. Vessels lie at, and are fastened to the naked banks of the Cumberland. Fifteen or twenty steamboats and propellers are sometimes seen at the chief *landing* of the town, lying side by side, the bow against the shore, the stern swung obliquely into the stream. Wagons and drays descend the steep bank to the vessels, and when heavily laden are dragged,

"With many a weary step and many a groan,
Up a high hill,"

by struggling horses or mules. The Cumberland, though a narrow river at this point, rises rapidly, and sometimes to a great height above its ordinary level, and this is a feature of most of the Western and Southern rivers. Wharves, if built, would be half the time perhaps submerged. They are, therefore, not used. And as the banks are extremely abrupt, the water is deep enough close to shore to enable large vessels and heavily freighted to come to without impediment. The accessibility of Nashville to vessels from the Mississippi and Ohio, and at all seasons, except when a long drouth makes the stream unusually low, has been an essential element of its prosperity.

Ascending from the river's brink to the street which runs along the bank, the buildings on which are heterogeneous, and unsightly for the most part, you pass along two or three streets toward the north, and enter the Nashville Square. This is the business centre of the city, and is a veritable square, of some 300 feet from side to side. The Court-house and the City Market occupy the middle of it. The former is a new building, not yet finished, made of brick, and modelled somewhat after the State-house, and when completed will be at once commodious and comely. The market is an antiquated affair, whose long low shingled roof seems sighing to collapse. At either end of it is a brick structure of two stories. One of the piles being flanked by two fire engine houses, the other having rooms on the second story for various public meetings, the Union League at present occupying one. The market reminded me of the ancient one of Alexandria, venerablest of cities. I suppose its commodities have hardly more variety, and are certainly less cheap, in the city's present straits, than those of the old town on the Potomac. Market hours are over at 9 A. M., every salable thing being then utterly exhausted. In peaceful times the rich Valley of the Cumberland cannot fail to yield exuberant supplies, in place of the present slight and precarious ones.

The buildings lining the square are, or till lately were, all business houses. Some of these are new, spacious and striking, with four stories and marble fronts, with a depth of 120 feet in some cases. The occupants of two years ago are among the missing, with but here and there an exception. Their elegant shops are devoted to *vulgar* National and army uses. The Medical Purveyor of this department occupies one of the most superb; the Chief Commissary has another as a depot of supplies; the United States Sanitary Commission, which follows every ramification of the army like a soccoring Providence, has a third, and so on.

The large bookstore of W. T. BERRY & Co., on the west side of the square, is one of the few not abandoned on the incoming of the present *Nashville* administration. Mr. BERRY remains, and his store—but *quantum mutatus ab illo*, &c. This house was one of the heaviest of its class in the Southwest or South. Nothing in Louisville, nothing even in Washington could compare with it. In addition to law, medical and theological books, he kept a wide and constant supply of the choicest and most elegant editions of the English classics and popular works of the day, which found lucrative buyers among the wealthy planters of the Mississippi region. The war has stopped the sale in this direction outright. Uncle Sam's troopers, sharpshooters and *other* officials, lack the time, even if they had the taste, for such elegant recreations in these stern and stirring times. They affect the sabre rather than the study, and prefer bullets to books. The result was that Mr. BERRY's splendid stock of books, as it was eighteen months ago, became *stationery*. No buyers bought, and it was found necessary to return the most of it to New-York, where the literary demand has possibly absorbed it.

Right opposite Mr. BERRY's, on the east side of the square, is the Southern Methodist Publishing House. This was once a somewhat famous institution, but looks forlorn and woebegone enough now. The building is plain and unpretending, but with ample capacity for carrying on efficiently the varied operations of the "House," when in the full meridian of its success. In that palmy day it had its *Quarterly Review*, its *Home Circle* and *Sunday School Visitor*, and its *Nashville Christian Advocate*, a weekly religious paper. Its corps of editors for the hatch, were Rev. Drs. MCFERREN, MCPHAIL, SOMERS and HUNTON, all vehemently secesh, and of course all "evanishing amid the storm" which burst upon Nashville on the fall of Donelson. In fact, the Methodist Church South, out-Herods Herod in the bitterness of its hatred to the Union, and in its fierce zeal to prop up the rebellion. The Publishing House, therefore, its guiding and supporting mind departed, stands as SWIFT in his gloomy decadence stood, "a driveler and a show." Its long rows of books are there, many of the volumes being choice and valuable—its eight printing presses, one of them a cylindrical, a halt printed edition of the New Testament on the forms—the whole apparatus for pressing, binding, &c., remain just as the editors and workmen deserted them. A suit at law to test the treason of the conductors of the *Advocate*, involving of course that of the establishment, is to be had before the property will be disturbed. The question is interesting, as its decision must be important. Meanwhile the *tabooed* 'House' keeps open by day, wearing a sorrowful air that seems to solicit the passer's sympathy.

The State-house is but four or five blocks from the square. In leaving the latter by Cedar-street, which runs directly in front of the capitol, you pass the plain brick residence of Mrs. JOHN BELL, almost adjoining the capitol grounds. Mr. BELL left Nashville shortly before the Union troops occupied it, taking up his abode at Rome, Ga., living quietly there, I hear on best authority, and not mixing up in any of the rebel complications. Recently tidings reached his family of his serious illness, and a daughter left here to visit her father under a flag of truce. I have heard nothing further from him. Mrs. BELL is a lady of high intelligence and of courteous, frank and agreeable manners. I do not doubt her to be Union at heart, and opposed strongly—as Mr. BELL always professed himself to be—to the vagaries and villainies of secession.

Mrs. POLK's residence is on Vine-street, running west by south from the capitol, and almost as near it as Mrs. BELL's. It is a substantial, though not elegant, brick house, of two stories, with pillars on two sides, running to the eaves, and a wide verandah, a very common and pleasant feature of houses here. It stands back from the street, with a profusion of tasteful shrubbery in the foreground. The monument to Mr. POLK—his remains lying underneath it—is nearly midway between the house and the street, to the right of the main avenue as you enter from the latter. There is little about the monument to conflict with one's ideas of republican simplicity, except, perhaps, its inscription. This recounts with great particularity all the offices, State and national, that Mr. POLK held, and all the measures associated with his name. There may be a question about the good taste of this. Mrs. POLK, though understood to have secession proclivities, is, I am told, the only citizen suffered to remain quietly in her home without taking the oath of allegiance. Some exemption is the effect of her former relations, and he must be a morose Unionist, indeed, who would quarrel with its propriety.

I have little space left to speak of the State-house. The people of Nashville, and of Tennessee in fact, are justly proud of it. It is truly an imposing edifice. The height on which it stands, and the grayish-white marble of its stately walls, render it strikingly conspicuous for miles around. The view from the summit of its lofty tower is worth itself a visit to the city from far. The panorama is wonderfully diversified and splendid, prompting the involuntary exclamation in the "Seasons:"

"Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns and spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all
The stretching landscape into smoke decays."

This fine building is now a fort, and from its position, a strong one. Rugged palisades guard its entrances, and grim cannon frown defiance and death to venturesome assailants. Such will not be likely to prove their title to the name.

Running also westward from the Capitol, is High-street, the finest in Nashville, adorned with the elegant mansions of planters and merchant princes, the very *ton* of Southern aristocracy. They are nearly all deserted. Government offices alone prevent sundry of them from presenting a solitude. The schools, colleges, churches, asylums and hospitals of Nashville are well worthy of some special notice. I must pass them all by, having already drawn upon your space more freely than is consistent, perhaps, with the claims of weightier matters pressing for utterance.

C. V. S.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

Everything Quiet—No Change in Position.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 6.

Advices from Gen. MEADE's army up to last evening, report everything quiet. There has been no change in the position of the army. Slight skirmishes occur daily.

Eight Sutlers' wagons, returning from the front, were captured to-day by MOSBY and his gang this side of Fairfax Court-house.

Movements of the Third Army Corps.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

Since the battle at Manassas Gap this corps has been comparatively idle. The few days' rest given as at Warrenton was very much needed. Since we broke camp near Belle Plain, we have traveled three hundred and seventy miles, besides our various wanderings, countermarches, changing camps and advances to the picket lines. This campaign has been more active, effective and tedious than any during the war.

The ruins of the famed and favorite Summer resort, Sulphur Springs, are attracting many idlers and visitors from the army, from a desire to drink from the same spring at which CLAY and WEBSTER, and several of the Presidents have drank, together with JEFFERSON DAVIS, BRACKENRIDGE, and other arch traitors. Perhaps it was here, when the hot September sun had heated the blood and blinded the sight, that treason and secession were hatched. The fire-weed and the ivy springing from the piles of broken brick, and from the crevices of the crumbling walls, and winding around the heavy columns and across the broad archways, gives the whole an appearance of an ancient ruin, grand and gloomy. The copperhead hissing from the ash-heaps and broken bricks and marble, warns you that secession is still here.

The old mill is a ruin, the building is demolished, and the machinery lies broken and scattered over the ground. The barns have all been torn down and the boards used to make beds for soldiers. The fallen trees, burnt and crumbling walls, and tottering roofs complete the ruin. Gen. BERRY and Staff occupy the centre grand ruin as headquarters, and instead of being the leader of a grand division of this army, he, amidst the quiet that reigns, appears more like an ancient curiosity seeker amidst the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The people of Warrenton are not so confident now of success and the ultimate triumph of their cause as they were last November, when we encamped near that place. Then, their armies were flushed with victory, but to-day defeat is on every hand, starvation actually stares them in the face, and want and grim necessity bears heavily upon them. Their faces are long and their voices are sorrowful.

Since the arrival of our army, more than six hundred contrabands of Warrenton have forsaken their masters and availed themselves of the privileges of the proclamation.

Last night, at 6 o'clock, heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Kelly's Ford, and rumor says that BUFORD's cavalry have crossed the Rappahannock at that point.

G. W. W.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Secession Being Fast Obliterated—Movements of Staff Officers, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Aug. 3.

The fall of Vicksborgh is fast obliterating secession in North Carolina. Hundreds of prominent rebels are daily acknowledging the failure of the rebellion. The recent proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS, calling upon all to take up arms, is exciting great anxiety throughout the State. Thousands are taking to swamps and mountains to avoid conscription. The occupation of Raleigh by the Federal forces, that arms and a rendezvous of safety may be furnished to the people, in order that North Carolina may be able to return to the Union, is the daily supplication of the citizens from all parts of the State, who sincerely desire peace and protection. If this step is taken at once, and an additional Union force sent here, the rebellion in Virginia and North Carolina will end in thirty days.

Brig.-Gen. POTTER, Chief of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER's Staff, with the other members of the Staff, leave to-day for Fortress Monroe, which will be their headquarters. The heroic conduct of these brave and accomplished officers in battle, and their skill and efficiency in the various duties they have discharged while here, have endeared them to the veteran troops of the Eighteenth Army corps, whose good wishes accompany them to their new field of labor.

The United States steamer *Convoy*, Capt. BOCHNER, leaves to-day for Fort Monroe. The steamer *Albany* left yesterday with mails for New-York. The *Ellen S. Terry* will sail for New-York to-morrow.

Arrival at the City of Cork.

Arrived steamship *City of Cork*, TIBBITS, master, from Liverpool July 24, and Queenstown July 25. The *City of Cork* has 163 passengers. She makes the following report:

"Friday, July 24, 4 P. M., off Ormshead, passed steamship *City of Baltimore*, bound in; at 9 P. M., same day, 20 miles west of Holyhead, passed steamship *Mersey*, bound in; 25th, at 6:20 P. M., 9 miles west of Old Head Kinsale, passed Royal Mail steamship *China*, and American ship *Neptune*, bound up the Channel; Aug. 2, in latitude 43° 40', longitude 57°, signalized American ship *Volunteer*, bound west; 5th, off Fire Island, passed steamship *Olympus*, bound east."

Thanksgiving Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

All places of business were closed here to-day, and the National Thanksgiving generally observed. It is one of the hottest days of the season.

Thanksgiving Day in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The day was generally observed by a nearly entire suspension of business, and worship in the churches.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

ITS GENERAL OBSERVANCE

Solemnities at the Synagogues and Churches.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OBSERVANCES

Discourses of Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. J. T. Duryea, Rev. A. C. Coxe, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, & Bishop Upfold, of Indiana.

Discourses in Brooklyn of Rev. Dr. Waterbury and Rev. J. W. Horne.

THANKSGIVING AMONG THE GERMANS.

A Happy Time at Jones' Wood.

The National Thanksgiving was observed throughout the City yesterday by an almost entire abstaining from secular pursuits. The stores throughout were closed, and there appeared to be a very general desire to unite in the purposes of the day—Thanksgiving and Praise. Very many of the churches were open, where proper observances were had, and each was crowded to overflowing. A large number, however, and many of them among the most prominent, were closed, this being "vacation season" with the pastors. It was a matter of disappointment and remark that on such an occasion the pulpits of all the churches in the City were not filled, either by the regular officiates, or from the many who would have volunteered. In a number of the churches no discourses were delivered, the services consisting of special prayers and hymns.

In the different institutions, public and private, due notice of the day was taken and proper solemnities observed.

In short, it can be said that on no previous occasions of a similar character, have the People of this City evinced so thorough an appreciation of its solemnity, or entered into an observance of it with more full and devout hearts.

The Israelites.

The precepts of the Old Testament enjoin upon the children of Israel the strict and close observance of all the public festivals proclaimed by the nations among whom they sojourn, and this highly intelligent and patriotic class of our fellow-citizens were among the foremost yesterday in doing honor to the National Thanksgiving, which they made a high and universal holiday in all their people.

THE CHAARAI TAPHILA,

Or Synagogue in Wooster-street, was opened for service at 7 A. M., and after the usual exercises of the Jewish rite pertaining to the solemn offering of thanks, Rev. S. M Isaacs discoursed from the following text from the 105th Psalm:

"Give thanks unto the Lord, Call upon His name, make known His deeds among the nations."

The Rev. gentleman opened with an impressive recognition of the Divine mercy extended to the American people in the signal successes which had recently blessed their arms and had uplifted them from the depths of foreboding and humiliation to the summit of hope and rejoicing. The gloom and sorrow that had fallen upon us might be regarded among the dispensations of Providence as a chastisement for our sins. The long trials through which we were passing had, he fervently trusted, inclined our hearts more and more to the acknowledgment of the Supreme Will, and curbed the haughty spirit engendered by unexampled prosperity. He then referred feelingly to the praiseworthy loyalty manifested by the Jewish people in America, and expressed the hope that all our citizens would ere long be living together in the bonds of brotherhood. Not forgetting our own deficiencies, we must hereafter cultivate a loftier purity of principle, and rise superior to those mercenary aspirations which had been so frequently charged against Americans. Dr. ISAACS concluded with an earnest prayer for the complete restoration of peace and unity, for the safety and wise direction of the Government, and for consolation from the Great Disposer of events to those who had suffered from the dread calamities of war.

A large and attentive congregation followed the exercises and the sermon with the most marked interest.

THE BNAI JESHURUN,

or Jewish Synagogue, in Greene-street, was opened at 10½ A. M., in expectation that the Rabbi, M. J. RAPHALL, would deliver the day's discourse. It was learned, however, that the reverend gentleman was suffering from an attack of apoplexy, superinduced by the sudden return of his son from the seat of war, mutilated by the loss of an arm—a circumstance delicately alluded to in prayer by Rev. Mr. ISAACS, at the Wooster-street Synagogue. The building was then closed until 5 P. M., when Rev. J. S. KRAMER read the exercises appropriate to the day, offered up the prayer for Government, and concluded with a few brief remarks enjoining harmony among brethren. A full choir sang the Thanksgiving Hymn, assisted by a considerable and devout congregation.

THE SHEARITH ISRAEL,

On West Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, was thrown open at an early hour in the morning, and being regarded as a representative church by the Jewish community, second only to the Rabbis, was well attended. Rev. J. J. LYONS, pastor, read the services and pronounced the prayer for our National Government. There was no set lecture, but the brief pastoral invocation of the preacher was addressed to the speedy restoration of the Union and national peace and prosperity.

Among the Roman Catholics.

The National Thanksgiving proclaimed by the President and our State and Municipal authorities, was observed by our Roman Catholic citizens more especially in the light of one of their highest church festivals, owing to the fact that it coincided with the Feast of the Transfiguration or Glorification of Christ on Mount Tabor, which has been solemnized by their denomination with the greatest earn since the Twelfth Century. In the chief Catholic Churches of the City the high masses dedicated to this marked occasion were pronounced before unusually large congregations at 6½ and 7½ A. M. The absence of Archbishop HUGHES was due to his enfeebled health, which he is now endeavoring to recruit at Saratoga Springs.

It may be remarked that, by the direction of the Archbishop, special collects for all persons in power and authority are read in the Church of his Diocese at stipulated periods, and were very fervently uttered and responded to in yesterday's services. No special discourses, however, were pronounced, the chief mention of the day being confined to earnest prayers for the restoration of unity and tranquillity throughout the country.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. S. H. Coxe.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Madison-square, being out of town, Rev. Dr. COXE, formerly pastor of the old church in Cranberry-street, Brooklyn, occupied his pulpit and preached to a large congregation.

The first hour of the service was occupied in reading the President's Proclamation, prayer and singing, after which the Rev. Doctor preached from the text found in the eleventh verse of the second Psalm, substantially as follows:

In our text we are commanded to "serve the Lord with fear and rejoice with trembling." The word Lord should read Jehovah, which is of itself an untranslatable expression, and should always be transferred rather than interpreted. Serving Jehovah is itself so unlike all other service that we are to exempt it from the degradation of its wording. God reveals Himself and His desires to men in humanized truth. If the Bible was not humanized, it would be of no use to us at all. The fear of the Lord is not servile—it is that of filial reverence; it is really the grandeur of the thing that we

are to consider, and not its humanized wording. We should at all times combine gratitude with jealousy trembling, but on this occasion we may be permitted to give to gratitude and thanksgiving the predominance. The necessary dependence of nations and individuals is upon the Providence of God. God's providence is in all things. The mode is nothing, the fact is all. He operates in an infinite sphere. God's providence is in all battles, bullets and clash of pointed steel. If a mine is sprung, God orders it, directs it. You might as well be an infidel or an atheist as to deny it. "Happy the man who sees our God employed in all the good or ill of checkered life." Did not His eye rule all things, then God might be surprised, and unforeseen contingencies confound him. The President is right in acknowledging God's providence, and in calling on all the people to thank Him for so ordering events as to cause increase of courage among the patriots of the North, and terror among the traitors of the South. I do not believe that God will permit the disintegration of this glorious *E pluribus unum*. He made it. He rules it, He guides it, and He will sustain it in hours of darkest peril, and through days of trial and of sorrow. When we speak of the main cause of our present conflict, we do not deny others; but I believe the main cause is Slavery and its history.

It has been said that, when our fathers issued the Declaration of Independence, they did a thing for all ages, and they didn't think it worth while to mention the word Slavery at to qualify their sublime doctrine, that God made men free and equal.

Paul said at Athens, in a witty and beautiful argument in relation to the occasion of setting forth strange gods: "I am not about to disturb your calendar, but to assist you in your desires, for, as I passed along your streets I saw an altar with this inscription, '*To the Unknown God*'—Him declare I unto you," and this absolved him from all charge of heresy. And of the true God he says he made of one flesh all the people of the earth, that together they may seek the Lord.

There was once a slave at Rome, who subsequently became a poet, and who, by his first poem, thrilled the vast multitude, who demanded its repetition by the sentiment: "*Homo sum et nihil humani a me alienu puto.*"

When I was in my teens I read a book written by our third President, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and what he says about Slavery is my creed. He says "It tends to make boys tyrannical, as they kick the black boy, and men tyrannical, as they are thus taught when boys."

I do not believe there are no Christians at the South or mind slaveholders, and I do believe there are thousands of them at the South who long to declare at once for the Union. Our Fathers unanimously disliked Slavery, so that JEFFERSON was by no means singular in his sentiments. (Dr. Cox here read copious extracts from JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON.)

Public sentiment has somewhat changed since that day, WHITNEY's gee-haw invented the Cotton Gin, cotton has become powerful, and property in man rose as did the price of this great staple. There is no sin in cotton, nor in money, but the love of it. This love of money will damn any people anywhere. It was this that made poor YANCEY dare boldly to argue the propriety of opening all our ports to the slave-trade. Oh, how many of our Southern orators, statesmen and gentry there are, who have never been accused of the love of God. There are many good ones but more bad. I cannot but think that God, who sees bad enough on each side to damn a continent, prefers our side to the other. Our duties grew out of our relations. Look at our duties then in regard to our colored brethren. See how they were prescribed some three weeks ago even in this City of New-York. I do not desire to open your wounds, but I tell you when the history of New-York is written, and written it will be, the month of July, 1863, its deeds and its actions, will be recorded by a just pen to characters of red.

In reference to the future success of our cause, I believe we are fully competent to crush the rebellion. It would be a queer thing if we are not. But if we have traitors at the North who give all the aid they can to the cause of our enemies, what is our duty here? Let us tell them they are too soon beginning the Presidential campaign of next year.

I regret that we have so many people among us who can only speak of the Administration in terms of rebuke and discontent. It is our duty to obey the powers that be, to sustain their hands, to recuperate their strength, and to see that their behests are regarded.

Our present Chief Magistrate, Mr. LINCOLN, God bless him, is the sixteenth who has had his hand upon the Presidential helm. I am now an old man, and have lived under the sway of each and every one of them, for I was born under the *régime* of WASHINGTON, and I have never equally approved them all, though I have acknowledged their rule, and regarded with respect their behests; and although we may not approve of their actions in some respects, end, indeed, may have opposed their election, it is our duty as Christian citizens to obey our rulers, and to speak respectfully of them.

Fifty-one years ago we had news of the declaration of War with England. I disapproved of the war and thought a wise diplomacy might have avoided it, but was told I must stand my draft, and I did do so. We then formed a Volunteer *corps*; we elected unanimously THEODORE ROOSEVELT, a merchant as Captain—a man whose name ought never to be forgotten. Our motto was "one cause and one sentiment," we were for our country and our country's rights, and permitted no halting counselors in our midst. We made ready for the defence of our homes, and our rights, as we should all do to-day and forever. We were received by the Governor of the State, and said that although he had not seen the necessity for the war, nevertheless the country was his country, her President his President, and her cause his cause. And in reply we gave one long and loud acclaim and started forth, ready and willing to do, yea, and to die.

Let us, one and all, pray for our country, for her redemption from violence and blood, for her success in this great and fearful war, for our country in its entirety, North, South, East and West, that she may again become the peaceful home of a happy people whose God is the Lord, and whose ways are indeed the ways of pleasantness and peace. Pray all of you to God and he will answer you. I conclude then, thanking God for His mercy, commending you and our common country to his protection, and rejoicing that our God is indeed a God of justice, a God of power, and a God of purpose.

After the sermon, of which the foregoing is but a sketch, the reverend gentleman concluded the service by a prayer of thanksgiving and the benediction.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Osgood.

The Church of the Messiah, corner of Waverley-place and Broadway, (Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Pastor,) was crowded yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD preaching on the following text:

"Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise; be thankful unto Him, and bless His name."—100th *Psalm*.

He began by referring to the object for which they had met. We meet at our altar to give thanks to the Lord as a people; we meet in our sanctuary as brothers. As a loyal and Christian people we were bound to recognize the civil and military power under Christianity. In the very essence of Christianity to respect the civil and military authorities when acting in their legitimate channel. He had not prepared a written discourse, he only spoke to them extempore. It was hard to bring one's self back to study and composition after being out among the verdant fields by the sides of silvery brooks. No man, have he a constitution ever so good and a brain ever so active, could do it, unless he was a salamander. This was why he had not written a sermon. But he had thought one out for them in the open fields. From the top of a noble willow tree, the flag presented to him by the children of the church had floated to the breeze. That had given him a sermon. We give thanks to-day for the victories of the whole country for the whole country. On the Mississippi and the Potomac our armies have given proof that the country should not be mutilated and rent asunder by the rebels. He then spoke of liberty, and drew a beautiful simile between that and a ship under full sail, which he deemed emblematic of the former, saying that when the waters of the Union were ruffled with the storm, we must not despair, for the calm would soon follow. When BANKS and GRANT win great victories—inspired, he trusted, by God—and the Father of the Western Waters was being unchained, he thought it was meet that we should give thanks. It was He that ordained those victories for the whole country, and the whole country should rejoice. We could say, so far as our *soul* was concerned, America was pure. We know very well that land, for its intrinsic value, is not an object of affection; but when a man builds a house, and makes it his home, with his wife and his children around him, farms it, and it becomes his all, the soil is not soil alone, but there is something more to it. And wherever the soldiers had been slain, and enriched the earth with their precious blood—wherever Freedom has poured out her libations—there is holy ground, which needed no priest to consecrate it. He then spoke feelingly of the dead of Port Hudson and Fort Wagner. The land is the body of the people, and the people, in an eminent sense, were the country.

In the second place—we give thanks to God for our victories, as they tend to unite the country and restore peace. In that providential document, the Constitution,—he called it providential,—men did not make it—God alone made it—were the lines which God had been drawing for centuries. First, there was a colony, then the articles of confederation; but these eventually yielded to the Constitution, which bound the States together, each equal to the other, to be sure, but with the Federal Union supreme above them all. This was the Union the rebels had sought to destroy, but to-day we stand to thank God that they had been baffled in their attempts. We had been commanded to love all men, even our enemies, and to pray for them, and we should [illegible]

These deluded men. The question of the day was, ought we to seek to destroy or defeat our former brothers? At first it was reluctantly answered. But we never made war upon our brothers, we are peace-loving, law-abiding, moral, Christian people; they made war upon us, and we fought them to preserve the national life. We had followed the Lord, and he had crowned us with victory. You all understand the sophistry of rebellion, though there are men, even here, still trying to persuade you otherwise that no sophistry exists; you all know this States Rights doctrine is a fallacy; the Southern leaders themselves don't believe it. The State Rights question is a dogma which they use as a shield, which they would throw aside as soon as it became useless. If the Southern States should now separate, what would Prince JEFFERSON DAVIS do? Would State sovereignty be observed then? The Southerners had trodden upon themselves. For himself, he had no respect for the rebel Government; he would stand by the Union so long as it stood by the Constitution. The Lord had been working for a Union where a diversity of principles could be united. If you strike out Liberty you strike out Union. When he thought of WASHINGTON, MADISON and JEFFERSON, the builders of constitutional order, he gave thanks to the Lord, that by this the labors of our soldiers had not been fruitless. Some might think the Government had been arbitrary, but nothing had been done but what was sanctioned by the laws of the land. Men might differ about Proclamations and Emancipation, etc., but when the question came, let us be prepared to stand under the flag of the Union or the rebellion—there was no middle ground. We must remember when the National Government puts forward a prerogative we must not think it is an assumption. He believed President LINCOLN was an honest, high-minded, patriotic citizen and ruler, and that his measures, whether wise or unwise, had been done for the good of the country, and which he (the speaker) thought they were, and that posterity would acknowledge it. America belongs not to us, but to the world, and America is intended, above all nations, to recover the liberty of the world, and serve as a plan to rebuild other nations on. Whilst we celebrate the victories on the field we thank God for civil liberty and law, for the suppression of the riot. He then referred to the conduct of Recorder HEFFMAN, eulogizing his action in the late riot cases, which he thought contrasted strangely with the deeds of a certain Judge, whose name he could not mention. He did not believe in negro mobs or anti-negro mobs either, or in JOHN BROWN, ennobling as his conduct might have been, or in any riots; he was a peace-loving, law-abiding citizen. Our victories have substantiated law and order upon the battle-field, and we are to vindicate the principle of order here. He believed in Emancipation. He could not say which was the best way—progressive or conservative. He did not belong to the radical school, but to the WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON school. Suppose the emancipation should begin this very hour, it must be progressive, it cannot be instantaneous. The emancipation in Missouri, though imperfect, was progressive, and he thought this State would see both the first and the last of emancipation—that the other States would follow in, and be finished before Missouri. The future of this country would see the triumph of the two great principles of Law and Liberty—but when he could not tell.

When nations meet in arms, when they seem to injure each other most, they are often really benefactors. The South had taught us executive ability; we had learned them commerce, &c.; but neither had been taught bravery. He thought we ought to be thankful that we had a M'cede, Grant, Banks, Rosecrans, to teach it. We are ready to love the South, to receive them with open arms, and to give them constitutional liberty. The moment that the oath is taken, their arms stacked in peace, that moment the hearts of the American people will speak in the American people—"One Constitution, One Union." He then spoke feelingly of the patriotic dead—our sons slain in the dew of the morning of life, and closed by requesting all to join in singing the patriotic hymn entitled "My Country, 'tis of Thee," beginning—

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

Discourse of Rev. J. T. Duryea.

At the Collegiate Church, Dutch Reformed, yesterday, services were held, Rev. J. T. DURYEA officiating, and delivering the following sermon, his text being

"The perfect law of liberty."—ST. JAMES, 1 25.

To the great mass of people this phrase is wholly unintelligible; to many its terms are incongruous, if not entirely contradictory. They think, feel and act as if conformity of their conduct to law were a compromise of liberty, a sacrifice of free action to the demands of public opinion or civil power. Such desire as little legislation as possible; they submit to it only through fear of penalty. Numerous examples of this class of persons, and innumerable exhibitions of the results of their false views, have been furnished in the history of our own country. The European masses, trampled upon by despots, have heard of a land in which all men are free and equal.

They make their escape from bondage and seek a home among us. Soon they exhibit a spirit of personal independence of legal restraint; they despise public opinion, defy civil authority, and give scope to their passions by lawless conduct, bold and unsecreted crime. If executive faithfulness bring down upon them the power that guards and vindicates the law, they are amazed. They supposed this land to be the land of liberty, but here is restraint, coercion.

There are others, not emigrants, but reared in this land, who have been uncurbed from their youth, and have grown up to manhood selfish, headstrong and restive under authority. Such, unaccustomed to bear the yoke in youth are burdened by its presence when they become citizens. These are a class of restless, complaining insubordinates. If by rebellion they are brought to the bar of justice, they cry out against Government—of exceeding its powers and as tyrannically oppressive. They raise the insane cry, "Our liberties are in peril." The time has been fixed by the atrocious rebellion for the settlement of the question of liberty in a Republic.

What is true civil liberty, and how is it to be secured?

The word liberty is derived from another, which signifies free. The popular idea of liberty is only a literal interpretation of the word. It regards him free who may do what it may please him to do. But liberty is not the absolute freedom to do what one may will to do. True liberty is the freedom of action limited by the law of the well-being of the agent. He is truly free who acts according to his pleasure, provided that he does not violate the laws that govern his welfare.

True liberty will not allow the agent to go to the extent of action which transgresses the laws which govern his existence. He may have the power to exercise such freedom, but it is the awful power of destroying his happiness. He may have the power to work his own ruin, but this is not true liberty.

True liberty, then, is that which consists with the well-being of the subject; and, therefore, the only liberty desirable must be limited by law. If this be the true conception of liberty in general, what is true of civil liberty? Man is dependent upon his fellow-man in all stages of life. A State grows up by a law of structure into the perfect unity of parts. It is a body; each one is a member. While each member acts in his proper place, according to his proper measure, the good of the whole body is secured and protected.

The individual who transgresses certain legal limits in his actions, curtails the liberties of society; no matter how loudly he may claim a democratic spirit, he has the disposition, will, and acts upon the principle of the despot. But he destroys his own liberties. He sets the example of theft, and the example is followed. The spirit of license sweeps over all barriers, and among them those which guard him. He comes from his theft to find his own property vanished. While he puts the torch to his neighbor's house, lo! as he turns back, the heavens are glaring with the conflagration of his own dwelling.

Pure civil liberty is to be obtained by the discovery of a perfect law of social well-being. There must be law in order to have liberty. When the action of the individual goes beyond certain limits it destroys the rights of others. The law, therefore, which will secure the greatest liberty consistent with the public good, must put the exact limits upon individual actions. La

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Monarchy in Puebla—The Presidency in Tlalisceyam—Murder of La Llave—Important from Jalisco—The French in Pachuca—Confiscation in Mexico City, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

The Corporation of Puebla has passed a resolution in favor of establishing a monarchy, and this resolution has been approved by the members of the Supreme and Lower Courts, the State College, and, of course, by the various officials who are in place under the new order of things.

The Vera Cruz paper gives the following declaration from the reactionists of Tlaliscoyam, who rose and arrested the Governor and other officers:

"In the town of Santa Maria Tlaliscoyam, the undersigned citizens, having met with the sole object of procuring the welfare of our country, torn for so many years by civil war, and considering that the only means of obtaining the welfare of nations is the establishment of a Government that will give guarantees to labor, and so that liberty and order may be facts for Mexicans, we have resolved:

1. The intervention proposed by the French army is acknowledged.

2. Gen. DON JUAN N. ALMONTE is recognized as President of the Republic.

3 and last. These resolutions shall be sent to the Civil Prefect of Vera Cruz, so that he may give an account of it to the Chief Governor."

All the Liberal officials of the place were sent prisoners to Vera Cruz. On arriving at "Paso del Toro," the Governor, ARANDA, tried to escape by jumping into the river, and the escort fired and killed him on the spot. The others are prisoners in San Juan de Ulloa.

From various sources we have felt accounts of the tragical death of the Liberal General, LA LLAVE. He had had an interview in Guanajuato with DOBLADO, and next day set out for San Luis. He was accompanied by GONZALES ORTEGA, and DOBLADO had given them an escort of twelve men, commanded by a Lieutenant and a Corporal. As the officer feared his men might desert, he went behind them with three lancers, at some distance from the travelers. On the other side of "Quamada," ORTEGA, who carried 500 ounces ($8,000) in his pockets, complained of the weight, and LLAVE offered to take care of the money. In handing the package to his companion, ORTEGA let the money drop. The gold rang on the stony road, and some ounces rolled between the horses legs. The Corporal, who had already tried to persuade his people to desert, made the soldiers halt, talked with them, and rode forward at a gallop. LLAVE had gone on, but suddenly fell, wounded by a bullet in the spine. He lived but two days. The official paper of San Luis says:

"Yesterday Gen. PATONI and some others, who left on Sunday to meet Gen. LLAVE, returned. They met him at San Bartolo, carried in a litter which had been prepared at San Felipe. With wonderful strength and presence of mind, considering his wound and the hardships of the road, he received the persons who went to meet him, and desired to speak with them. It seems that the stoppage of the bullet between the vertebra prevented injury to his heart and lungs, and so death was not instantaneous, but the spine was seriously injured and the result fatal. The murderers succeeded in gaining the mountains with 400 ounces, but the robbery proves what was the motive for the revolt of the escort, and consequently no blame can attach to DON MANUEL DOBLADO."

With the heading, "Very important from Jalisco," the *Reyo* (a Reactionist paper) publishes the following:

"CHAVEZ and the boys roam through all the territory of Jalisco, making raids to San Juan, Villita, Tecoaltiche, Arandas and other places in that line of country. These troops are not less than 3,000, divided into corps, with their respective commanders, Through Cunio there are other parties. Those of Tovar and Lozada amount to 6,000, and they are close to Guadalajara, in Amece, Ixtatlan and Magdalena; being confident that ie a very short time they will besiege the Capital of that Department. At present we are short of news of our country, because there are no stages nor mails. However, we know that in Guadalejera they are going to fortify the place, because the 'boys' intend to attack them, having collected over 10,000 men, and LOZADA approaching with over twenty pieces of artillery.

ROJAS came toward Lagos with 800 of his famous 'Scorpions,' but on arriving at Tepatitlan he was hastily summoned to Guadalajara, whither he returned by a forced march without succeeding in his design of protecting the celebrated ANGEL BRAVO, who was in more than a slight fix with his rabole in Atolonilco. The return of ROJAS made BRAVO retire on Guadalajara, where the garrison is scarcely 2,500 men, all hungry and naked, who are daily diminishing from misery and the want of faith in the demagogues.

ROJAS passed the holy week in Lagos, and was then attacked by CHAVEZ, when his troops retreated by way of Aquascalleotes. The excesses committed by the 'Scorpions' were as usual—respecting nothing at all, burning a part of Parise, and stealing all they could. ROJAS demanded a loan of the town, and from the Messrs. SAN ROMAN alone obliged them to give within a week $15,000 in cash, which has caused them to remove, as also many other families of those unhappy towns."

On the 19th the troops sent from Mexico City to Pachuca arrived in that mining district, being three or four days on the road. In Tulaciego, QUESADA had levied a loan of $25,000. The reactionists boast that the liberal Gen. CARVAJAL, at his recent defeat, lost all his train of wagons and $10,000, arriving at Apam entirely alone.

The *Cronista*, of Mexico City, says: The military authorities, on last Thursday, in the presence of some members of the Corporation, searched the houses of Mr. LASADIE and some other merchants, to find any property there deposited which could frustrate the carrying out of the law for the sequestration of the property of all those who carry arms against the intervention.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Further from Mexico—Official Notification of the Empire in Mexico—The Triumvirate—Doblado and Comonfort—Shocks of an Earthquake in Jamaica—News from Venezuela, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

The latest news from Mexico comes to us from St. Jago de Cuba, whither it was carried by the French mail steamer *Florida*. The most important subject is the confirmation of the proclamation of the *Empire*, and of Prince MAXIMILIAN as Emperor. The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, gives us the official notice of the fact from Gen. FOREY:

VERA CRUZ, July 14, 1863.

The Colonel, principal Governor, acquaints the inhabitants of this city of the important telegraphic dispatch that is directed to him by the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico:

MEXICO, July 10, 1863.

Gen. Forey to His Excellency the Minister of War:

The Assembly of Notables has just proclaimed Prince MAXIMILIAN, Archduke of Austria, as Emperor of Mexico. The monarchy and the Archduke have been proclaimed by unanimity except two votes.

The Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed.) FOREY.

[A true copy.)

The Principal Governor of Vera and "Las Tierras Calientes." (warm districts.)

From the interior—or, at least, from the capital—comes a rumor that DOBLADO, at present Governor of Guanajuato, was taking measures to recognize the French intervention and the new order of things. Also, we are told that COMONFORT had adopted a similar course, and was hourly expected in Mexico, for which journey he had obtained a pass. But we must not be too credulous as to these reports, which the Imperialists (as the reactionists must now be called) will unscrupulously scatter to gain partisans from the moderates.

The Assembly of Notables which issued the proclamation of the Empire was composed of 140 members, of whom 138 voted as mentioned. This document was drawn up in a session which lasted from noon till 9 P. M.; approved the resolutions presented by a Committee, of which Mr. AGUILAR was Chairman, declaring:

First—That the nation adopts a moderate hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic Prince.

Second—That this Prince shall be called Emperor.

Third—That His Imperial Highness, the Archduke of Austria, FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, shall be the Emperor.

Fourth—That in case of any circumstance he shall not come to occupy the throne, the nation applies to His Imperial Majesty NAPOLEON III. to indicate some other Catholic Prince to whom to offer the Crown.

In Rome the Triumvirate prepared the way for the Empire, and that famous, or rather infamous usurpation of a nation's Government, it seems has found admirers and copiers in Mexico, who show more pedantry than good sense in the imitation. But read the following from the *Independencia*:

"PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—The individuals who compose the *Triumvirate* have divided the labors of the Ministry in this order: His Excellency Don JUAN N. ALMONTE takes charge of the ministries of Foreign Relations and the Treasury; His Excellency Dr. Don JUAN B. DE ORMACHEA, who enters the *Triumvirate* in place of the illustrious Archbishop of Mexico, who, it is said, ought to have sailed from Cadiz on the 13th ult., takes charge of the ministries of Justice and the Interior; His Excellency Don J. MARIANO DE SALAS takes charge of the ministries of War and Trade. The Mexican paper *La Sociedad* gives the list of the Council of State and the various sub-Committees. Among the names are Woll, Father Mirenda, Aguilar, Boeilla, Castillo, &c."

From the new capital that JUAREZ has selected—San Luis de Potosi—we hear the Government have been reorganizing the army, incorporating some troops with other regiments and dismissing a great number of officers. One of the principal changes in the army has been the dismissal of the Commander-in-Chief, GARZA, who is succeeded by BERRIOZABAL. The headquarters of the latter are at Queretaro.

It is affirmed that Don JUAN ANTONIO LAFUENTE, a Minister of JUAREZ, has set out for the United States, with full powers to make any conventions with Washington so as to obtain its aid against the newly-established Empire. From San Luis de Potosi is also issued a decree outlawing all those who accept any office or employment under the new order of things. JUAREZ has also directed to the foreign Ministers at Mexico a protest against all acts of Government in the absence of the legitimate authorities. He has also forbidden any commercial intercourse with Mexico, in order to starve out the enemy. Consignments of flour for the capital have been stopped and sent back to Queretaro.

The reactionist paper, *La Sociedad*, reports that the troops of KAMPNER (liberals) mutinied, with the cry—"*Muera la Asamblea*," (no hooger,) and fired upon their leaders, the second in command being killed when the soldiers disbanded. As for KAMPNER, it is not known where he is.

In Michoacan, the Liberal forces have been augmented. This, their enemies affirm, is owing to the troops which were defeated in Tolnca, by Gen. BERTHIER, having retreated to Tlalpujahua and Mineral de Ore, on the boundary of the Michoacan, at a distance of six or eight leagues from Maravatio.

In Zacatecas, on hearing of the taking of Puebla, there had been some outbreaks, COSIO resigned his position as Governor of the State, and ORTEGA was about to assume that office. The latter General has lately been very unfortunate; he was lately attacked and robbed by his own escort, but his companion, Gen. LA LLAVE, was still worse treated, for he expired soon after of a shot wound. BUITRON, who last Summer was such a favorite with the Reactionists, for the injury and annoyance he was inflicting on the residents of Mexico City, thee joined JUAREZ, and then again the French, has of last lost favor with FOREY and ALMONTE, and been brought to trial for his depredations, but with what result or sentence is not yet known. Bishop RAMIREZ was expected in Mexico, to consecrate Dr. SOLIANO.

Stages run daily between Mexico and Puebla, and it is expected that they will soon be able to go through to Vera Cruz.

From Kingston, Jamaica, we hear that military preparations in the English colonies are every day more and more remarkable in the appointing and promoting of officers, a formation of new military companies, and rigorous inspection of all fortifications. Two strong shocks of an earthquake, one closely following the other, were experienced in Spanish Town and Kingston, on the 6th.

Respecting the extent of the late conflagration at Puerto Plata, the steamer *Ocean Bird* brings the news that one-third part of the houses in that city were consumed, the Custom-house being among the number. The fire broke out in the warehouses of Messrs. NEUMAN & SANDAE and T. R. FINKE & Co. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars.

In Venezeela, the new President, FALCON, was busy in preparing the attack on Puerto Cabello, and hence delayed his entry into Caracas, where the Secretary-General, GUSMAN BLANCO, had notified the foreign Ministers of the change of Government, to which they had responded amicably. The *Innovador*, a new Caracas paper, affirms that the mediation of the foreign Ministers and Gen. PAEZ was likely to lead to an arrangement with the discontented at Puerto Cabello. The late Collector of Customs at Laguayra has been arrested by order of the Secretary-General, "for serious and recent faults in the discharge of his loections."

We have again a revival of the story about a fight between the *Alabama* and *Vanderbilt*. This time the news is said to have come from Key West, and the rumor rues that the battle took place between St. Thomas and Porto Rico, a little before dark, and that in twenty minutes the *Vanderbilt* sunk with all its crew. It is most probably all false, the only circumstance in its favor being the fact that the *Alabama* was, according to the latest news, as I mentioned in my last, cruising in those seas.

The *Eagle*, in its trip from New-York to this port, met with the following incident: On arriving off Wilmington, N. C., a National gunboat was seen giving chase to a steamer under the English flag. The Captain of the *Eagle* determined to stop the fugitive, and when about a mile and a half from her fired a gun but without any ball. The English steamer then stopped and was easily taken by the gunboat. This steamer was a large iron one, with two chimneys. It had come from Wilmington and was going to Nassau.

The festivities and ceremonies consequent on the raising of the city walls will probably commence on Tuesday, the Saint for that day in the calendar being the patron Saint of Gen. DOMINGO DULCA. Already the guard at the Moctezuma gate has been for several days withdrawn, and their place is supplied by carpenters, who are building a scaffolding from which the chief National and civic functionaries will speak.

LARA.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

From a letter to the Baltimore *American*, dated July 30, we select the following in relation to the operations against Charleston:

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS.

In conversation with some officers from the *Wabash*, I find a very general confidence prevailing that within the next ten days the fall of Semter would be consummated, and that Charleston must soon after succumb. They report everything as progressing satisfactorily and the fall of Fort Wagner as one of the events of the next few days. The constant bombardment now progressing is, I learn, mainly to conceal the erection, by Gen. GILLMORE, of a masked battery within five hundred yards of Fort Wagner, and also to protect his troops in the operation. This new battery was expected to be ready to open on the enemy to-morrow, and its advent will be a grand fusillade from the Monitors and the *Ironsides*. Fort Wagner is already a sightless mass of sand, and with the boring shell of Gen. GILLMORE a strong effort will be made to penetrate its magazine and put a summary end to the vile concern.

FORT SUMTER.

It is the general impression on all hands here that the rebels have evacuated all the casemates of Sumter, and intend to depend on her parapet guns entirely in the approaching assault. It is even said that her entire casemates are filled with sand bags, and that all her best guns have been crowded to the parapets. If this is so it indicates that even the unsuccessful assault of April last must have been so terrible that there is an unwillingness to risk the fate of the fort to another square assault from the Monitors.

THE NAVAL BATTERY,

The naval battery which is under the command of Capt. FOXHILL A. PARKER, of the *Wabash*, to be manned by about three hundred blue jackets, will not be ready to open on the enemy probably for a week to come, and until it is finished nothing decisive may be looked for. We will have our daily bombardment—the Monitors will go up before dinner, after dinner, and after tea, in squads of two or three, regularly relieved by the *Ironsides*, keeping the enemy closely packed away in his "rat holes" night and day during the sultry weather, giving him no opportunity to cook, or eat, or sleep with any degree of comfort. The sailor boys are confident of success when they are ready, and will dash in with their usual vim.

THE REBEL WORKS.

Wagner responds and will continue to respond with an occasional gun. Sumter about once in ten minutes throws a heavy rifle shot at the impenetrable armor of our iron clads, or hurls a shell in the direction of the land battery, and occasionally there is a report coming from the direction of James Island, showing that Gen. GILLMORE is keeping close watch and ward over any flanking movements that may be attempted by the enemy. He is also assisted in this work by some of the smaller gunboats, and all was progressing well in that direction at last accounts.

As to the fall of Sumter soon after the fall of Wagner, no one seems to have the least doubt. Fort Wagner is undoubtedly the key of Charleston, as evinced by the indomitable defence made by the enemy, with such terrible loss. There probably never was a fortification besieged with such frightful sacrifice of life to the besiegers as has been the case at Fort Wagner, and from the preparations making, there is no doubt that bloodier times are yet in store for them.

EFFECTS OF THE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE IRON-CLADS.

The result of the siege, so far as our iron-clads are concerned, are emphatically satisfactory. The *Ironsides'* walls of solid iron have proved impenetrable, though she does not go into such close range as the Monitors, but still she has only so far received numerous scars of war which have beautified rather than disfigured her appearance or lessened her efficiency. The pivots of her port stoppers work smoothly, and her gunners have been drilled in a state of efficiency that is truly admirable.

The Monitors go in and come out, and the fight daily progresses with the report "nobody was hurt," so far as the iron-clads are concerned.

Of course there are a few casualties in the shore batteries, but very few in view of the magnitude of the undertaking, or the punishment of the enemy.

STATEMENTS OF DESERTERS.

Two deserters from the Thunderbolt battery, on the Savannah River, were brought on board the *Vermont* last night. They represent the people as in high glee at the successful defence of Fort Wagner, and begin to regain some confidence as to their ability to hold the city. When the siege of the fort commenced all were despondent, but the successful resistance of the two assaults has restored confidence. They say that there is no truth in the rumor that Admiral TATTNALL was preparing to come down the Ossabaw with another iron-clad. Such a movement was talked of, but the people generally, after the fate of the *Atlanta*, wanted their remaining boat retained for the defence of the city.

REBEL IRON-CLADS.

The work of making improvements on the other iron-clads, suggested by the fate of the *Atlanta*, they represent as progressing. They were giving her an interior lining of boiler iron to catch the splinters and bolts, and may possibly come out, anticipating easy work in Port Royal harbor. The *Atlanta* is a larger and more powerful boat than this new monster, though it was the opinion of these man that her armor is stronger. Should she come, she will find her old consort, the *Atlanta*, ready to encounter her in a fair fight, as she is fully manned, and ready for work at a moment's notice.

OUR MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA.

The progress of ROSECRANS in the direction of Rome and Atlanta was regarded by the rebels as a feint, and attracted but little attention. A demand had been made for the return home of the troops from that section of the State, but the answer was that they were all at Charleston and could not be spared.

WHAT THE IRON-CLADS ARE DOING.

The Providence *Journal* has a letter dated on board iron-clad *Montauk*, off Charleston, July 27, from which we make some extracts:

THE STRENGTH OF EARTHWORKS.

The land batteries are daily continuing their practice upon Wagner, and it is almost impossible to tell of the result. Doubtless not much beyond harassing the enemy is accomplished, for the great sides of Wagner can receive many 30-pounders and even 11 and 15-inch shot and shell without being rendered useless. This war has certainly developed one fact which cannot fail to be of infinite importance hereafter.

It is the affectiveness of earth and sand batteries. A well-constructed earthwork, with proper and sufficient ordnance, and well manned, can scarcely be taken. It seems, in fact, that the shot and shell thrown into it serve only to make it stronger, and if the fire be not incessant, at night the men can repair the damage of the day, and such a work may hold out almost any time. I do not think there is a permanent fortification in the world which could have stood the fire to which Wagner was subjected on the 18th day of July.

THE IRON-CLADS AT WORK.

Friday morning, the 24th, was another fine, clear, mild morning. At 3½ o'clock all hands were called, and immediately we got under way. The attack was to be more general than usual, and the day's work was early commenced.

In the following order we proceeded up the channel: *Weehawken*, *Ironsides*, *Montauk*, *Nantucket*, *Patapsco* and *Catskill*. At 5:23 A. M., the *Montauk* opened the aggagement with an 11-inch shell, which fell on the extreme right of the fort. At the same time the batteries on shore opened fire, and soon the conflict became general.

The *Montauk* was lying not more than 900 yards from Wagner, the *Ironsides* about 1,800 yards, and the other iron-clads about 1,200 or 1,300 yards distant. At 6 o'clock a new feature in the fighting here took place, being nothing less than a shot from Moultrie. Old Moultrie has been silent since we appeared off Charleston till now. But I presume the fealty to secession could not be restrained, and the occupants of Moultrie were anxious to show their desire to contribute their part toward driving away the Yankees.

But their shot fell half a mile short, and they only tried it once more. Sumter, however, always ready, gave us some excellent shots, and continued to fire until the affair was over.

Hardly a repetition of the fight of the 18th, yet it was a hotly contested engagement and a magnificent sight. But Wagner fired only once, and then during the remainder of the day was silent. We could not see a soul in the work, and it seemed almost deserted. But from Sumter and Gregg the shots came thick and fast.

The firing from the land batteries of Gen. GILLMORE and the iron-clads was excellent, and the big shells which tore their way through parapet and casemate and burst inside, threw up such great masses of dust and sand and earth, that it seemed as though a volcano must be belching forth its black contents of its subterranean recesses.

The great hull of the *Ironsides* lay a splendid mark for their guns, but its sides were not scathed by a single shell.

The firing from the *Ironsides* was beautiful, as it always has been. The report of the guns of its powerful broadside rent the air; the shot one after another tore through the sides of Wagner, while the thick blue veil of smoke, which rose and floated away over the vessel, almost enveloping the black hull from view, formed a picture, the magnificence of which one could not help estimating and appreciating, even in the midst of battle.

NEW REBEL WORKS.

During the engagement we discovered a new sight which the few preceding days had created. Nothing less than two strong looking batteries on James Island, away over beyond the low land of Morris Island and in the rear of Fort Johnson by a mile or more. They had already assumed formidable proportions, and the men in groups were working upon them with the greatest haste. They are, of course, for the purpose of flanking Wagner in the event of its being captured, and may, indeed, prove ugly customers. In a few days we expect to see the shot issuing from them.

GILLMORE PUSHING ON.

Certainly Gen. GILLMORE is a persevering and industrious man. The fortifications which he is throwing up in his advanced position are already extensive, and assume even a formidable appearance. Even now they rival Wagner, and although not consisting of such a mass of earth as Wagner, yet I do not doubt they are equally strong, or at least nearly so. The morning shows the increase which the night has wrought.

His men are placing guns in position, and all the work necessary to make his fortifications strong, and offensive or defensive, is rapidly going on. A few days more most witness a bombardment from these works, which are now quiet.

MORE FIGHTING.

Wednesday morning the *Montauk* moved once more into position off Wagner and within 1,100 yards of it. The *Catskill* immediately followed and came into position about the same distance off. We could see but one gun upon Wegner, and this one the 10-inch gun from which we have heretofore received so much attention.

Prompt in its old business it again greeted us this morning with a shot which came sufficiently near for quite a minute examination of its size and exterior. It passed over the turret and fell into the sea a hundred feet beyond us, throwing up a column of water high into the air. With an occasional shot at the *Catskill* we received most of its attention during the morning's work. Fort Gregg fired all the morning at the *Catskill*, and made some excellent practice.

This fort being as far again from the iron-clads as Fort Wagner, and situated upon the low lands of Cummings Point, fires at some disadvantage, yet the shots have been excellent during the week past, in which time it has scarcely been silent during the day. Fort Gregg is a small work compared with Wagner, and yet it is a strong one. It is the old original Cummings Point battery strengthened and somewhat increased. Its sloping sides covered with green turf, remind us of Wagner before loyal shot and shell had torn and burned it, and transformed its fine proportions into an almost shapeless mass.

Steadily we fired into Wagner till its guns were still and no living object was in view. Our half barrels of grape had swept the fort, and gunners and sharpshooters were both invisible. Within a few days a new feature has shown itself in the firing from Wagner, it being nothing less than sharpshooters hidden behind the parapet in the casemates, and waiting to pick off any who may be seen upon the Iron-clads.

The rifle barrels glistee upon the top of the parapet, and the little feint puff of smoke which issues from the rifles' muzzles and floats away, tells us to look out, and as we step behind the turret or pilot-house, the leaden messenger flies over or beside us, singing on its way, and chocks into the water near by. The firing is over, and from our excellent position we take a long look at the Secessio-Babylonic city and its surroundings. Sumter is firing, but we heed it not.

A VIEW FROM A MONITOR'S TURRET.

On our right is the deserted Summer resort, the Moultrie House. Close by it, Fort Moultrie, with the two blockade-running wrecks, the *Isaac P. Smith* and the *Minho*, ashore on the beach before it. A little further to the left is quiet Moultrieville, and a little beyond it, toward the city, the beautiful green parapet and traverses of Battery Bee. Sumter now blocks the view. Above its frowning wall the "stars and bars" have given way to the new flag.

On the eastern face the line of new masonwork from parapet to base, and which was repaired after the injury from the Iron-clads in April last, is distinctly marked. The middle line of ports into which we looked and saw them load and fire, is now filled up, and the lower tier of ports only is used. The line of cotton bales, which last week hung over its walls, is gone. The flash of their own guns set them on fire, and they were out down. Most of the cotton was saved, and is piled up behind Sumter, while some of it came floating down by us.

The rear of the fort has been to an extent protected by masses of stone and brick-work on each corner. As you look, almost close to Fort Sumter and under it is Fort Gregg. Nearer to us and immediately in front is Wagner, with its sides, though bearing some appearance of shape, yet torn and ragged. Over the low land of Morris Island, and on James Island beyond, are the two batteries which the hands of treason have recently builded.

A little further beyond and to the right is Fort Johnson, and to the right of that opens the harbor and city. The yellow walls of Castle Pinckney form a prominent object over the smooth surface of the water. A little to the left of Pinckney is the ironclad mortar ground battery, Fort Ripley, and I imagine it is not more comfortable below than the rebel prize *Atlanta*, for I see upon the top of it the white tents in which the officers and men probably live.

A little beyond and to the left is the city. The green trees upon the battery look beautiful and inviting, and from under their sheltering foliage many of the fair residents of Charleston looked out upon the fight, praying in their hearts,—anxious and palpitating hearts, let us hope,—that the contemptible Yankees and their iron ships might never survive the terrible storm of shot and shell which rained so mercilessly upon them.

The streets, the houses, the churches and spires of the city are in plain view. Near to and almost in range of Christ Church spire, a tall tower and lookout is rapidly going up. The blockade-runners are lying quietly at the wharves. We can see neither of the iron-clads, and, undoubtedly, they are trying to make a move in another direction to divert our attention from the fortifications. Away to the left on Morris Island busy hands are at work making strong the defences of the Union, loyalty and good Government. It is an interesting picture.

Hardly a spot within the line of vision but what is already familiar to our eyes, and yet destined to become in the swiftly advancing days more memorable. The foot of the Government is firmly planted on this "sacred soil." Only a few steps forward, and the birthplace of treason is under its heel. The steps may be taken, slowly perhaps, but surely. We may witness repulses at first, but they shall be turned into successes.

The contest will be fierce, but will end in victory at last. Let us watch without criticising, and wait without murmuring. The stake is too great to admit a false move, the prize is too dear to fall from our grasp. With the fall of Charleston we may surely look, and soon, for the last expiring breath of the rebellion.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE MONITOR NAHANT.

A private letter from the vicinity of Charleston contains some information of interest at the present time. The Boston *Traveller* quotes:

"Since leaving Charleston harbor, I learn that a member of the officers of the iron-clads have been obliged to retire in consequence of the exhausting character of their duties on board, and that their places have been supplied by others.

There has been another serious accident on board the iron-clad *Nahant*. They were condensing water on board, and as the water for some time past has been rather brackish, much pains were taken at this time to remedy the evil. The officer of the deck, therefore, requested the Captain of the hold to bring him a little to try. As the tank was unscrewed the steam and boiling water rushed out, scalding terribly seven men, in some instances causing the skin to peel off. Their cries of agony as their wounds were dressed were quite distressing.

They were skillfully attended by Dr. C. ELLERY STEDMAN, of Boston, under whom all our sick and wounded receive the best of care and attention. One of the men scalded is the carpenter of the *Nahant*, Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, of Manchester, N. H. They are all on board the *Vermont*, at Port Royal, and are likely to recover.

During the recent attack upon Fort Wagner the *Nahant* had two shots penetrate her decks, while the stern of the vessel was opened three inches by a shot from Fort Wagner.

On Sunday morning, July 26, two men came down the river from Fort Thunderbolt. One of them, an Irishman, ran away, and brought the other (a young man belonging to Atlanta, Ga.) against his will. They both were attached to the Sixty-third Georgia regiment. They state that there is a ram just below Savannah, but do not think she intends coming down, but if she does she will most assuredly be gobbled up by our iron-clads, as was the *Atlanta*."

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK FORT SUMTER.

An artillery officer writes to the Boston *Traveller* under date of Morris Island, July 29: "Our force is working day and night erecting new batteries and mounting ten-inch mortars and heavy guns. We have five 100-pound and three 200-pound Parrotts to mount; one 200-pound Parrott is already mounted, and yesterday three shots were fired at Fort Sumter, just to get the range. One shot hit the corner of the parapet and made the bricks fly. Our pickets are within four hundred yards of Fort Wagner, but they have to look out for the rebel sharpshooters. The water on the island is so bad that whisky is served out to the troops three times a day."

THE DRAFT.

The Three Hundred Dollar Exemption.

The following communication, from the fact that it appears in the Washington *Intelligencer*, with the initial of a name frequently seen appended to documents issued from the Adjutant-General's office, may be regarded as a semi-official exposition of the grounds upon which were founded the decision regarding the $300 exemption clause:

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: I find in your paper of July 31 an opinion from Hon. CALEB CUSHING, that under the act of enrolling and calling out the national forces, "the payment of the commutation money has the same effect, so far as regards the personal responsibilities of a citizen enrolled and drafted and ascertained to be liable to military duty, as the furnishing of a substitute to discharge the party for the three years of that draft."

In your comments introductory to the opinion you say, with entire correctness, "that the present ruling of the Provost-Marshal cannot be determined as a practical question, either judicially or otherwise, until a second draft under the present enrollment shall have been ordered by the President. Not until then will an actual case arise."

As a correct judgment upon the question is, however, of great importance, both to the large number of persons who may desire to avail themselves of one or the other of these provisions and to the Government, it is important that some reasons which justify the decision of the Provost-Marshal-General should be given to the public.

It is, undoubtedly, a sound rule of construction, that where the language of a statute is doubtful in its meaning, that construction should be adopted which will best carry out the object or purpose of the statute and the intention of the Legislature; and that object or intention is to be ascertained, if possible, by considering the whole statute.

The object of this statute is to procure men for the army, not to raise or procure money. With this object in view, and applying this rule, we shall be inevitably led to the conclusion that a distinction should be made between the payment of commutation money and the furnishing of a substitute. If by procuring a substitute a man secures exemption from military service for three years, while by paying the commutation money he only releases himself from his obligations to respond to that call, remaining still liable to future calls, he will most clearly prefer to do the former, and the object of the statute will be promoted.

Again, it is a sound rule of construction "that the natural import of the words of any legislative act, according to the common use of them, when applied to the subject matter of the act, is to be considered as expressing the intention of the Legislature." Now, the natural import of the words of section 13, "shall be discharged from *further* liability under *that* draft," certainly is not that he shall be released from liability, not only under *that* draft, but under any other draft for three years. It is nowhere suggested that the meaning or natural import of these words, as they stand, extends to other drafts, or that any doubt would arise upon them. It is only by resorting to another section (the 17th) that a reason is thought to be found for saying what in effect comes to this, that the words "discharged from further liability under that draft" mean "discharged from further liability under *that* or *any other* made within three years." It is certain that neither of these expressions is the plain and natural import of the other.

Again, the first section of the statute declares that certain persons shall constitute the national forces, and "shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose."

The ninth section provides for the enrollment of all such persons, and the tenth section enacts "that all persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years," &c.

These provisions of the statute impose upon certain persons a liability to be called upon for two years to render military service for three years. This is the general liability of all persons properly enrolled *under the statute*. But when the President calls a part of the national forces into military service, this general liability under the statute is, *under the draft*, changed, as to some persons, into a special and actual liability to render military service for three years from that time. The twelfth section provides for making the draft, and for notifying the persons drafted to *appear and report for duty*. The thirteenth section has express reference to duties created by that twelfth, and provides two modes in which a person drafted and notified to appear, under the previous section, may discharge himself from the obligation to appear and report for duty thus created, and from the liability to be deemed a deserter for failing to do so.

The subject-matter of the section is the liability of the drafted man, created by the preceding section, to appear and report for duty; and the natural import of the words "discharged from further liability under that draft," when taken in connection with the subject matter, would clearly seem to be that he is discharged from the obligation to appear and report for duty, and from the liability to be deemed a deserter for failing to do so.

It is true that thus far the man paying the commutation money and the one furnishing the substitute stand on the same footing; they are both alike simply discharged from their liability under *that* draft.

But the seventeenth section, for the purpose, it seems reasonable to conclude, of promoting the object of the law, viz., to procure men, takes up the case of one who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, and provides that he "shall receive from the Board of Enrollment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which will exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted." Suppose this provision of the seventeenth section had been incorporated into the fourteenth, and it had read, "And thereupon such person furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under the draft, and any person who shall furnish an acceptable substitute shall thereupon receive from the Board of Enrollment a certificate of discharge from such draft which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted." Could any one, then, have doubted that a distinction was made between the two cases, or that the word "shall *exempt* him from *military duty* during the time for which he was drafted," meant something different from the words "shall be *discharged* from further liability under *that* draft?"

That the object of this section is to secure substitutes seems certain, from the further provision that the "substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law, as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States," which by the eleventh section, includes advance pay and bounty. This provision offers an inducement to men to *become* substitutes, while under the construction contended for, the other provision offers an inducement to men to *procure* substitutes. The object of the law is advanced by offering to both of the parties to a contract a bounty for entering into it.

It is suggested that the reason why a *certificate* is to be given to the man who furnishes a substitute, and not to the one paying commutation money, is, that "the receipt of the person receiving the money is the appropriate documentary evidence of the party paying it." But the statute makes no provision that he shall receive such a receipt, and it would seem that if either case, under the construction which places the parties on the same footing, stood in need of a statutory provision to secure "the appropriate documentary evidence," it would not be the case where, as in furnishing a substitute, the transaction is directly between the person himself and the Board of Enrollment, where it is necessary for the fact to be known, and the records of which would naturally preserve the evidence of the transactions, but the case where, as in paying commutation money, the transaction is between the person and a third party, and consequently does not come within the official cognizance of the Board, and may not be within the personal knowledge of either of its members.

A better reason for giving a certificate in one case, and not in the other, seems to be, that in the case of paying the commutation money, the evidence is important only at *that* time, under *that* draft, and before *that* Board, while in case of furnishing a substitute, the party may need the evidence at any time for three years under succeeding drafts, and after two years before another Board of Enrollment, and if he has changed *his* residence, in any part of the country where he happens to reside.

S.

MATTERS RELATING TO THE DRAFT.

In Rochester.

From the Express, August 3.

We are officially informed that the order for the draft has been received at the Provost-Marshal's office, and the drawing of the names will commence at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, in the Court-house-square, in the rear of the Court-house. The drawing will be suspended on Thursday, on account of the National Thanksgiving, but will be resumed on Friday morning and continued until completed for the entire district.

By an addition of about 800 names the quota of this district has been increased to 2,177, an addition of about 160. The drawing will be made in public, and in the presence of as many as choose to assemble to see it. It is not probable that the towns will be reached before Friday, and possibly not before Saturday, and the completion of the drawing may extend into next week.

We shall publish each afternoon full lists of the names of the drafted, up to the hour of going to press, and those which are drawn after 4 o'clock we shall publish in an extra after the close of the day's work.

From the Rochester Express, Aug. 5.

At the City Assessors' Rooms, this morning, there was unusual activity, as also in the rear of the Court-house, where a large crowd was assembled some time before the drafting commenced. The envelopes containing the names were done up in a large package, which attracted considerable attention, some asking whether it contained "greenbacks." The "wheel of fortune" was also an object of attention, and many sidelong glances were cast toward it, especially by those of the "first class," not yet satisfied as to what it might bring forth.

The preliminaries of the drafting consisted of the reading by the Provost-Marshal of the order for the draft, and explaining the manner in which it was to be made.

The drawing from the wheel was performed by ROBERT H. FERN, a blind student and poet, and late graduate of the University. The drawing was made in the presence of the Board of Enrollment, and various officers of the city and county. The draft commenced at precisely a quarter to eleven.

In the 5th Ward, GEO. W. HAROLD, Crockery Depot, 85 Main-st., offered a silver butter dish, estimated value of which is twenty dollars, to the first *drafted man, (not a substitute)* who will be mustered into the service and go. Other prizes will doubtless be offered in the various wards to the drafted men.

The stand was located in the rear of the Assessors' office, and was covered with canvass to protect the officials from the broiling sun. We observed on the stand the Mayor, Chief of Police MURPHY, Alderman BROMLEY, President of the Board of Aldermen, and others.

The police were present in full force, although the appearances are that their services will not in the least be needed.

The square was filled with a large and good-natured crowd, and as each name was drawn, the owner of the prize ticket was greeted with cheers, and if present, with congratulations upon his good fortune.

In the First Ward, Capt. GRAEBE, formerly of the One Hundred and Eighth, is drafted. Had he resigned eight days later he would, according to law, have been exempt.

The Draft in New-England.

IN NEW-BEDFORD.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, Aug. 1.

There were 119 conscripts before the Board of Enrollment yesterday, of whom 71 received exemption papers, 27 furnished substitutes, 8 commuted, and 13 passed.

The price of substitutes was held at $300.

The certificates to the drafted men in this city have nearly all been delivered, but it will be useless for them to attempt to be examined before the latter part of the month.

The work of the conscription in this district is progressing as rapidly as possible. The Board of Enrollment, with the Deputy Marshals and a large number of clerks, are at work both early and late, and from the systematic manner in which the work is carried on, very few mistakes have occurred.

IN RHODE ISLAND.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 1.

In the First District, yesterday, 10 drafted men passed the Board without exemption, 34 substitutes were accepted, and 27 were discharged, for the following-named causes; physical disability, 17; aliens, 2; non-residence, 1; son of a widow, 1; unsuitable age, 2; and 4 commuted.

In the Second District 19 drafted men were held for service; 9 substitutes were accepted, and 22 rejected, and 10 were exempted for physical causes.

The United States transport-steamer *Guide*, Capt. ALBY, from Newbern and Beaufort, N. C., which latter place she left on the afternoon of the 25th, arrived at this port last evening. Capt.

ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT.

CONDITION AND POSITION OF THE NATIONAL AND REBEL ARMIES.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

A few days since Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS left, with his personal staff and chiefs of departments, on a tour of inspection to the various posts in the District of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj.-Gen. GEORGE GRANGER, whose headquarters are at Murfreesboro. On the evening of the 21st inst. a telegram was received from him at Nashville, by the senior officer of his staff, left at his headquarters in Tullahoma, commanding that said headquarters be moved the next day, at 6 A. M., to Winchester.

Tullahoma, especially at the present time, is the most imperfect excuse for a respectable town existing in the Southern Confederacy.

Winchester, on the contrary, is reported the loveliest little town in Tennessee, being the proud abiding place of celebrated seminaries, conducted by learned bookworms and attended by lovely youthful ladies, and having to boast of one college also—more than its share for a Southern town of public schools, besides representing a great part of the wealth and chivalry of Tennessee. What is styled the Large Seminary, or Mary Sharp Female College, contains thirteen pianos, three melodeons, one organ, and any number of a variety of minor musical instruments. The grounds about the buildings are neat, and have been once tastily decorated with trees and flowers, but now are adorned with the snowy white tents of the staff of Gen. ROSECRANS. The offices of the various departments are in the different recitation rooms of the buildings, and several violent rebel families have been ejected from their beautiful residences, which are to be domiciled by the wives of various department officers, whose smiles and encouragement will offset the frowns and discouragement of ye fair rebels.

Trains of cars will soon be regularly running to Stevenson, Ala., and from thence to Huntsville. Maj.-Gen. STANLEY arrived yesterday from the latter place with five regiments of his cavalry corps, and reports the country in a destitute and desolate condition.

Deserters from BRAGG's army—in a semi-starved condition—continue to arrive from their hiding places in the mountains, and beg the privilege of taking the allegiance oath and being sent North. Undoubted information is received to the effect that POLK's corps has moved from Georgia, whither it had been ordered to suppress a revolt, to Richmond or Richmond's vicinity.

The probabilities are that ROSECRANS will confine his immediate operations to raids, with a view to the destruction of crops, and the crippling of the crippled rebels. No one can definitely and positively state where our next base of operations will be established, but very reasonable conjecture predicts that Huntsville, Ala., will be a grand depot where supplies will be drawn from St. Louis, *via* the Mississippi River and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The most prevalent opinion, however, is that some point drawing supplies *via* the Tennessee River will be the depot of supplies, and that a secondary depot, supplied from Murfreesboro, will be established at Stevenson, Ala.

Information of the most reliable and trustworthy character is being received daily, confirming the statement of the existence of great destitution, demoralization and despondency among the troops in BRAGG's and JOHNSTON's armies.

Some little excitement was created in town a few days since occasioned by a United States officer kicking out of his quarters a vender of the Nashville *Union* and New-York *Tribune*, for insolence, who was ordered to leave and never again enter the place with such *despicable trash*.

Three or four news pedlars and two or three professional scribblers of the picayune order and "ebonyuulmus" persuasion, made an inoportune demonstration which "sent them up" for a term longer than Police justices are wont to announce.

A late *Southern Advocate*, in its editorial, says: "We lament the fall of Vicksburgh as the greatest calamity of the war. Had Richmond, our Capital, with its archives, fallen into the hands of our ruthless Northern Vandal foe, the result would have been but as a mere drop in the bucket compared with the fall of that gem of strongholds. *Whose fault was it?*" An Atlanta paper says: "What are our Generals doing? From every direction, with a show of conscious strength, alarming to contemplate, we see the enemy pouring in on us. The reverses of BRAGG and JOHNSTON, following on the heel of *Pemberton's disgraceful surrender*, are more than counteracting the brilliant though expensive victory of LEE."

During BRAGG's occupation of Tullahoma four retailed in Winchester at $90 per barrel; coffee, $5 50 per pound; sugar (brown) at $2 per pound; salt at $1 per pound. An ordinary broadcloth suit of clothing, frock coat, dress vest and pants, $350. These figures I clip from a personal pass or account book.

On Thursday afternoon, the 23d inst., the Nashville jail was the scene of quite a formidable revolt. In pleasant weather it has been the custom to allow the prisoners by detachments, to visit and regale themselves for a few minutes at a time in the jail yard. As had been previously secretly arranged, when one detachment on Thursday had been let loose, they immediately unbolted and unbarred the cells of their companions, the remaining prisoners, and while a portion made a move to intimidate the keepers, the others effected a breach in the wall of the yard, through which they escaped before the military could arrive to "block the passes."

The order ejecting from the city of Nashville all abandoned females has been disapproved by the Washington authorities, owing to a protest of Gov. JOHNSON, who claimed that the military were transcending their jurisdiction in the issuance of such an order in a community where civil law, city courts, and a city government existed and acted all their parts. As a consequence, steamers freighted with the frail creatures are constantly arriving at Nashville, the Gomorrah of Tennessee. The insolence of these lewd women toward all persons having the disposition of them is the legitimate result of the above-mentioned annulment, and their return is a matter of deep regret to all, and a deep stain on the name of those who, by a little technical quibbling, effected it.

S.

A REPROOF TO COL. CORNYN.

Lieut. FERDINAND OWEN, Co. I, Fourth Missouri cavalry, was tried by court-marshal at Corinth, Miss., for having used mutinous language, his offence consisting in denouncing pillaging which was perpetrated by the troops while on an expedition, and which his superior officers took no measures to check.

The Court found as follows:

The Court submits the following summary and opinion, as the result of its investigation, viz:

1st. That Lieut. OWEN was arrested for remarks made while the cavalry under Col. CORNYN were taking some corn from a house near where they camped on the night of the 19th day of June, 1863, on their way in from Jackson, Tenn.

2d. That said remarks were occasioned by the conduct of the forces under CORNYN while on his late expedition from Corinth, to Jackson and back, between the 13th and 20th of June, 1863.

Now, the Court is satisfied that Lieut. OWEN did use language on said expedition, which perhaps it would have been better not to have used in the hearing of enlisted men. And it is also of the opinion that the conduct of the command under Col. CORNYN, in his late expedition, was such as to, in a great measure, justify the language used by the defendant, and the Court would therefore recommend that Lieut. FERDINAND OWEN, Co. I, Tenth Missouri cavalry, be released from arrest and returned to duty.

And from the evidence developed in the case, the Court is of the opinion that a further investigation of the conduct of the command under Col. CORNYN, in his late expedition, would conduce much to the good of the service. All of which is respectfully submitted. The finding of the Court received this endorsement:

The recommendation of the Court is approved. Lieut. OWEN will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

The record of this Court shows such disgraceful conduct on the part of portions of the cavalry brigade, on the march to Jackson, that it calls for immediate remedy.

All the officers sworn in this Court testify to the disgraceful proceedings on this march, and that no effort was made to stop them; and that these offences were committed in the immediate presence of the commanding officers of brigade, regiments and companies. Every officer who accompanied this expedition is to blame in not using his utmost endeavors to arrest such proceedings. There is no excuse for them—there can be none. But when officers high in rank, including staff officers, set the example in such misconduct, enlisted men cannot be expected to desist.

To prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful proceedings, it is ordered that hereafter, on all cavalry marches, no enlisted men shall be allowed to enter houses. When it becomes necessary to search a house, it must be done by a commissioned officer. Also, any officer who comes to the knowledge of any such wanton acts as occurred on the late expedition, he will immediately arrest the offender, and any one caught committing such acts will be shot on the spot.

On all marches, one officer will ride at the head and one at the rear of each squadron, and men will be kept in ranks.

The General trusts that he will not be called upon again to censure the officers and men of this brigade, and thereby detract from their former good and well-earned reputation.

Charges will be preferred against those officers and men specially designated in the evidence as having taken part in these disgraceful occurrences.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. M. DODGE.
GEO. E. SPENCER, Ass't Adj't-General.

AN EXCITING AFFAIR IN ROCHESTER.—About 11 o'clock this forenoon, people could be seen by thousands, running to Andrews-street Bridge, drawn by a report that a woman was going over the falls. It turned out that there was a woman in the river in danger of such a fate, but she was rescued. The woman was a disorderly character, known as "Crazy Mag," who has wandered about the streets for years, a public nuisance, using foul language and insulting respectable people. Her name is MARGARET O'KEARON. Several complaints were made to the Police, and on Saturday she was arrested, to be sent to the Asylum. This morning, soon after the Magistrate had disposed of her case, a policeman undertook to escort her to a cell. While going along the balcony beside the river, the girl sprang away and leaped the railing, throwing herself into the swift water, twelve feet below. The policeman caught her dress, which he tore off, but did not save the prisoner. The girl struck out into the swift water, and was rapidly drifting toward the High Falls. Ex-Policeman MCANEARLY leaped in to rescue her, but she had too much the start of him. An alarm was sounded, and heard by JAMES WEBER, employed at the Gas Works, and he plunged into the river below the woman, and soon rescued her, though at considerable risk, for the water was high. The girl was taken into the yard of the Gas Company, and after considerable delay, physicians were found to attend her. For some time she showed no animation, but at length began to revive. It was thought that she would recover.—*Rochester Democrat, Aug. 3.*

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

The Part Taken by the Third Brigade of the First Division—Official Report of Acting Brig.-Gen. de Trobriand.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, IN THE FIELD, Monday, July 27, 1863.

Capt. Fitzhugh Birney, Assistant Adjutant-General First Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part acted by the Third brigade, First division, Third corps, under my command, in the battles of Gettysburgh, on the 2d and 3d inst.:

On the 1st of July I was left with my command and a battery of artillery from the First New-York, Capt. WIEDRICH, at Emmettsburgh, to hold the place, in connection with a brigade from the Second division, while the balance of the corps was moving toward Gettysburgh. But an order having reached me at two o'clock on the following morning to join the corps, I started at daybreak and reported to Maj.-Gen. BIRNEY about ten o'clock. About two o'clock, P. M., the same day, the line of battle was formed in expectation of an impending attack from the enemy on our left. The First brigade, Gen. GRAHAM, formed the left end of our front line, and the Second brigade, Gen. WARD, was drawn in column to prevent a flank movement, while the Third brigade occupied the apex of the angle, being in column by regiments, ready to support either of the two other brigades, according to circumstances.

In the meantime the enemy had been moving steadily large masses of troops, under cover of the woods, toward our left, out of range of musketry and covering himself with a line of skirmishers. The movement by the flank indicated the probable direction of the attack. Our skirmishers having been soon after hard pressed, and the fire becoming more brisk, I was ordered to detach one regiment to their support, and while our artillery was opening fire, I sent the Third regiment Michigan Volunteers, which, under the command of BYRON R. PIERCE, proceeded forward to a peach-orchard, near the Emmettsburgh road, and deploying rapidly, checked any further advance of the enemy on that point. While the forces of the enemy were passing around our left, and when in proper position, their columns rushed forward on WARD's brigade, drawn in line to receive the shock. The accustomed yells of the Confederates, and the intensity of the firing on my left, had scarcely announced the point and violence of the attack, when I extended my left, by moving the Seventeenth Maine, Lieut.-Col. MERRILL, across a wheat field, in order to fill a gap open there, thereby reinforcing the right of Gen. WARD. The Seventeenth Maine took a strong position behind a stone wall, and did good service at this point.

Soon after I was ordered to send one of my regiments to support Gen. WARD, and I immediately detached for the purpose the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, Col. EGAN, which moved forward, and aided efficiently in checking the enemy's advance in the most exposed position in the extreme left.

The battle was then raging on my left and right to the rear on both sides, in consequence of my advanced position as already explained, and soon the two attacks came converging on the angle of which I formed the summit, with the Fifth Michigan Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. JOHN PULFORD, commanding, and the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, Major JONES commanding, the only two regiments left at this point. Fortunately my position there was a strong one, in a wood commanding a narrow ravine which they attempted in vain to cross under our fire. The unflinching bravery of the Fifth Michigan, which sustained a loss of more than one-half of its numbers without yielding a foot of ground, deserves to be especially mentioned here with due commendation. Had a sufficient force been there under my order, when the enemy gave up forcing our position, I would not have hesitated to try to break his line at that point, but the two regiments from the Fifth corps, sent there to my support, having fallen back without engaging the enemy—by what order I could never ascertain—and some parts of our line yielding under a disproportionate contest, by want of timely support, I found myself in great danger of being surrounded, and fell back out of the wood where the enemy did not risk to follow us. I found the Seventeenth Maine in the wheat-field, where it had followed the receding movements of the line, and as the enemy was pressing upon us on that side, I formed an acute angle with the enemy's line, with that regiment reinforced by the brave remnant of the Fifth Michigan, keeping the enemy at bay in the woods until the arrival of sufficient reinforcements from the Second corps allowed us to be relieved when our ammunition was just exhausted.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BIRNEY, who was present among us in the wheat-field, I then took my command to the adjoining wood in the rear, and then still further off, to avoid unnecessary loss by the fire of the enemy, which disabled some of my men in that position. I was joined by the Third Michigan, and late in the evening by the Fortieth New-York Volunteers. On the 3d of July, when the last and furious attack of the enemy took place on our right, my brigade was at once brought to form a second line supporting batteries, when, without being actually engaged, I lost several officers and men by the too-well directed fire of the enemy's artillery.

At night I was put in command of the advance line across that part of the battle-field, which I occupied until the following day with two brigades, (the Third and First,) without any special occurrence to mention.

It becomes now my gratifying duty to state how nobly the officers of my command have sustained at Gettysburgh the glorious reputation won on many other battle-fields by the old Kearny's division.

The Regimental Commanders have gallantly and efficiently done their duty. Among them, Col. B. R. PIERCE, Third Michigan, was wounded in the leg, and also D. M. JONES, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, since amputated. Lieut.-Col. JOHN PULFORD, Fifth Michigan, was slightly wounded in the hand and severely in the thigh, and Col. EGAN, Fortieth New-York, had his horse killed under him. I could not mention here the field or line officers who have distinguished themselves under my eyes, without injustice to the others; all of them having behaved in the most gallant manner. The officers of my staff, I must mention as brave and efficient in action. Capt. BEN M. PIATT, Assistant Adjutant-General, had his horse shot under him, while he was slightly hit himself; Capt. J. C. SMITH, Assistant Inspector-General, was slightly wounded in the leg. My two aids, Lieut. GEO. W. WALDRON and E. E. HOFFRON lent me good assistance by their brave and gallant conduct, and alacrity in the performance of their duties.

Respectfully submitted, R. DE TROBRIAND,
Commanding Third Brigade.

A Gigantic Swindle in Chicago.

A WOMAN GETS $11,000 ON A FORGED DRAFT.

From the Chicago Journal, Aug. 3.

One of the boldest and most unscrupulous swindles ever perpetrated in this city was consummated on Thursday last. The facts in the case are as follows:

About two weeks ago a genteel looking lady, calling herself Mrs. J. E. WEST, claiming to reside in Sandusky, Ohio, came to this city and introduced herself to SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Esq., Real Estate Agent, doing business at Room No. 4 Metropolitan Hall Block, and expressed a desire to invest to a considerable extent in city property. Mr. SARGENT, deeming himself fortunate in obtaining a customer of so heavy a calibre, placed himself at her service, and proceeded, with all requisite attention, to show her such eligible real estate as he controlled. Lots on the west and south sides were shown to her, and terms of sale stated. Among other property which she desired to purchase was one for manufacturing purposes, for her brother. This she selected on State-street, at the price of $3,500. A beautiful residence lot, 150 feet square, at the corner of Michigan-avenue and Ringgold-place, was also selected and bargained for, at the price of $6,500, and she offered $3,000 for another valuable lot in the South Division. The bargain for these lots was closed, so far that abstracts of title for them were obtained, and these abstracts were placed by her in the hand of Mr. REED, of the law-firm of KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, of this city, for examination, to whom also the circumstances of the purchase were related. She also informed Mr. REED that, in order to make the first payments on the property, it was necessary that she should get a draft cashed, and as she was a stranger here, that she would like to be introduced at the banker's by some responsible and well-known person. For this purpose Mr. REED accompanied her to the "Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company's" office, on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, where she presented a draft drawn by an Eastern bank upon another in New-York City, for the sum of $15,000. She also stated that as she needed but $11,000 at the time, she would leave the balance of the money on deposit. This apparent fairness, and the fact of Mr. REED identifying her, had the desired effect, and she received the amount named, and the necessary receipt for $4,000 left on deposit. Since that time she has not been seen nor heard from.

After due course of time, it has been ascertained that the draft in question was originally drawn for the pitiful sum of *fifteen dollars*, and raised to $15,000 by the simple addition of three ciphers.

During the time she was here she presented two small drafts—one each for $8 and $18, which were genuine—at the bank of MARO & REETEL, corner of La Salle and Randolph streets. These were paid, but the bankers observed that acid had been used to erase ink marks after the figures in both drafts.

A gentleman well acquainted in Sandusky, when informed of the transaction, stated that the name of WEST, given by the woman, was evidently an assumed one, as the families of that name in Sandusky are well known and highly respected.

We hear that measures have been taken to arrest the guilty party.

Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.

THE CASE OF H. B. CASNEL.

In the case of HAZEL B. CASNEL, a wealthy citizen of Maryland, tried by Court-martial for furnishing intelligence to the enemy, the following important decision and opinion have been given by the Secretary of War. The Court was composed of Maj.-Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, President; Brig.-Gen G. W. MORRELL, Brig.-Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE, Brig.-Gen. J. P. HATCH, Brig.-Gen. S. A. MEREDITH. The finding and sentence of the Court were as follows:

The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, HAZEL B. CASNEL, a citizen of the State of Maryland, as follows:

Of the first specification, guilty,
Of the second specification, guilty.
Of the charge, guilty.

The Court finds that although the accused answered certain questions put by rebels, which, in a strict literal sense, conveyed intelligence to the enemy, it has not appeared in evidence that the information was volunteered, nor does the Court perceive that such intelligence was given with that criminal design which the law contemplates as the animus of a breach of the fifty-seventh article of war; and the Court, therefore, affixes no penalty to the offence beyond an admonition that in future he will be more on his guard in answering inquiries addressed to him by an enemy.

Upon this finding and sentence, the Secretary of War expresses his opinion thus:

The findings of the Court upon the charge and specifications are approved. The sentence, as it is termed, is disapproved. The charge and specifications of which the accused was found guilty necessarily imputed criminality under the 57th Article of War, and the declaration of the Court that it has not appeared in evidence that the information was volunteered, nor does the Court perceive that such intelligence was given with that criminal design which the law contemplates as the animus of a breach of the 57th Article of War, was unwarranted by the law and the testimony.

It appears from the evidence in the record that the accused had at pasture on his farm in Montgomery County, Maryland, some five hundred head of cattle, which, with some five hundred others, all the property of the United States, were driven away on the morning of June 26 for their protection from the rebel cavalry, then approaching.

The rebels, riding up soon thereafter, demanded, in the presence of several persons, including witness THOS. RAMSEY, and the accused, practicing a ruse which war justifies, pointed them in a direction opposite to the true one.

One of them returned, however, in a few minutes from the pursuit, and repeated the demand, when the accused unhesitatingly indicated to him the road which the cattle had taken, and in addition, stated their number, and that they were without any guard except the herdsman ordinarily attending them—a statement which could have had but one object.

The information thus communicated was not important to the enemy, and it was given voluntarily, without threat or persuasion, or the exercise of any undue influence whatever. When to this prompt and complete disclosure made to the enemy is added the disloyal reputation and sympathies of the accused, as approved by the evidence, no doubt can be entertained as to the animus of his conduct.

Although the accused has been relieved of all responsibility under the 57th Article of War, he is still liable to be prosecuted under the 2d Section of the Act to Seppress Insurrection, &c., approved July 17, 1862, for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, and that the prosecution for this offence may be proceeded with, he will be handed over to the civil authorities.

It is ordered that this Court be at once dissolved, and that another Court-martial be organized for the trial of the cases now pending.

It is further ordered that this review be published in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, as an expression of the strong disapproval with which the action of this Court is regarded by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The General Court-Martial of which Maj.-Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, U. S. Vols., is President, is hereby dissolved,

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

The Guerrilla Morgan in Quod.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE WARDEN OF THE OHIO PENITENTIARY FROM GOV. TOD.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, July 30, 1863.
[COPY.]

Nathaniel Merion, Esq., Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary:

You have been advised by a formidable and destructive raid through our State, of a band of desperate men under the lead of the notorious JOHN MORGAN; also their capture by the military forces of the Federal Government, aided, however, materially by the militia forces of our State.

Upon consultation with Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, commander-in-chief of this Military Department, I learn from him that he has not, subject to his command, a secure place in which to keep the principal officers of said band. I have, therefore, tendered to the Federal Government the use of our Penitentiary, as a place of safe keeping for them until other provisions can be made.

You will, therefore, please receive from the officers of the United States Government, the said JOHN MORGAN and thirty others, Confederate officers, captured with him, (a list of whose names is herewith handed you,) and safely and securely keep them within the walls of the Penitentiary, until other provision shall be made for them.

You will carefully search each prisoner as he may be handed over to you, and take from him all arms and articles of value, (money included,) and carefully preserve the same until you may receive further directions touching the disposition thereof.

You will keep said prisoners, so far as may be possible, separate and apart from the convicts. You will furnish them everything necessary in the way of food and clothing for their comfort, and impose only such restrictions upon them as may be necessary for their safe keeping. You will permit no one to hold interviews or communications, by writing or otherwise, except by written or telegraphic order from Gen. BURNSIDE.

You will employ such additional force, for guard or other duty, as you may deem necessary.

Should clothing be required for the prisoners, you will make requisition upon me for the same.

You will keep an accurate account of all increased cost to the institution, consequent upon a compliance with this request, and report the same to me from time to time, as you may require funds to meet the expenditure. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) DAVID TOD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The War in Arkansas.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. DAVIDSON'S FORCE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

WITTSBURGH, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

Our division reached here on the 28th, driving KATCHER's regiment and WALKER's brigade down the ridge. We have opened a communication with Memphis and Helena, bridging the St. Francis River at this point. A steamer is expected up, loaded with supplies. We have had several affairs of outposts with the enemy, in all of which we have been successful.

PRICE is at Searcy and Des Arc, from the latest information; and MARMADUKE and the people of Jacksonport are abandoning that place in advance of us. Our troops are scouting all over the Cache River and its bottoms, and also the L'Auguille, at both the crossings of the Memphis and Jacksonport road; also where the main road to Helena crosses it. We are in good health, fine spirits, and anxious to be pushed forward. Fine crops of corn are growing in the slopes of Crowley's ridge; and the swamps have numbers of cattle. PRICE, however, has carried off all the negroes and cattle he could gather on this side of the White River.

This point (Wittsburgh) is the *focal point* of Eastern Arkansas, and should have been made the base of operations against Little Rock, instead of Springfield and Rolla. The Memphis and Jacksonport Road, the old Military Road from Memphis to Little Rock, the Chalk Bluff and Helena Road, all diverge nearly here, and the position on the ridge can be made almost impregnable, with a primary base, if you please, at Memphis, and the secondary one at Wittsburgh, the objective point being White River, which once reached and bridged, becomes your third and last base of supplies.

The Morgan Raid.

THANKS FROM GEN. BURNSIDE TO THE OHIO MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, July 31, 1863.

Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio:

SIR: I desire to express through you to the militia of Ohio my thanks for the promptitude with which they responded to your call, upon the recent rebel invasion of this State. The necessary military movements elsewhere had removed most of the Federal troops, and we were forced to look to the militia to obstruct the march of the enemy, to harrass his column and to assist in his capture. To do this efficiently, the only means in your power was to call out the State forces in the localities threatened, and the difficulties incident to an entirely new organization of the State militia made it doubtful how far we could calculate upon a response.

The result has been most honorable to the State and its officers, and the proof given that the loyal men of Ohio can at all times be relied upon to make a self-imposed levy *en masse* to oppose an invader, gives fresh cause of encouragement to us, and of discouragement to the rebels.

The consciousness of ability to protect their homes, and the perceived advantages of organization and of some degree of principle, will produce good fruit, and I cannot suffer the occasion to pass without congratulating you and the people of Ohio upon the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding Department.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN KILLED AT VICKSBURGH.—Capt. HARRY MCDOUGAL, who has spent several days at Vicksburgh since its surrender, writes the New-Albany *Ledger* that he has made the most careful inquiry as to the actual number of women killed in the city during the bombardment of the town by Gen. GRANT. He learns that the number is 20. Besides these, quite a number of children were also killed. Capt. MCDOUGAL states that during the bombardment, it was not an uncommon sight for women to be seen, parasol in hand, promenading the streets, and that the number of them killed is attributable to the bravado spirit with which they thus exposed themselves. In one instance of the death of children, eight or ten little boys were playing together in front of one of the caves dug into the hill-side for the protection of the women and children; a shell exploded in their midst, killing seven of them. One little fellow, a most interesting child, and son of a formerly prominent merchant of the town, was literally torn into fragments.

Gen. PEMBERTON refused to allow the women and children to leave the city, and he is therefore responsible for the deaths of the women and little innocents killed during the bombardment. These statements were obtained from one of the principal business men of Vicksburgh, and are doubtless correct.

Well Done, Nevada!

The following letter from Rev. F. S. RISING, one of our New-Yorkers, now on the Pacific coast, has such a silvery ring of liberality, patriotism and piety, that we take pleasure in laying it before our readers:

VIRGINIA, Nevada Territory, July 15, 1863.

Jas. M. Brown, Esq., Treasurer New-York Committee of United States Christian Commission, No. 59 Wall-street, New-York City:

Inclosed please find WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s receipt for a silver bar, shipped to your address, and valued at eighteen hundred and three dollars and thirty-four cents.

This bar you will be good enough to present to the New-York Committee as a contribution from Nevada Territory, to aid the United States Christian Commission in its holy work.

Receive it as a slight token of our unwavering patriotism, of our heartfelt gratitude to the Giver of all victory, and of our Christian sympathy with your efforts to bless our self-sacrificing army and navy. We send it with the prayer that its every grain of silver may be a source of relief to the bodies, and of salvation to the souls of our heroic soldiers and sailors.

Yours, faithfully,
FRANKLIN S. RISING.

Another Bermudian View of the Florida.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of yesterday contained a severe, and, I am sorry to say, well-merited rebuke to Secesh sympathizers in Bermuda; but you ought to know that the friends of the United States are not a small minority in the Island, but that the officials of the British Colonies always echo the supposed sentiments of the party in power "at home," and the colonial toadies re-echo the official tones. The following extract of a letter from a Bermudian lady shows the disloyal reputation and sympathies of the accused, as approved by the evidence, no doubt can be entertained as to the animus of his conduct.

Although the accused has been relieved of all responsibility under the 57th Article of War, he is still liable to be prosecuted under the 2d Section of the Act to Seppress Insurrection, &c., approved July 17, 1862, for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, and that the prosecution for this offence may be proceeded with, he will be handed over to the civil authorities.

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Upon consultation with Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, commander-in-chief of this Military Department, I learn from him that he has not, subject to his command, a secure place in which to keep the principal officers of said band. I have, therefore, tendered to the Federal Government the use of our Penitentiary, as a place of safe keeping for them until other provisions can be made.

You will, therefore, please receive from the officers of the United States Government, the said JOHN MORGAN and thirty others, Confederate officers, captured with him, (a list of whose names is herewith handed you,) and safely and securely keep them within the walls of the Penitentiary, until other provision shall be made for them.

You will carefully search each prisoner as he may be handed over to you, and take from him all arms and articles of value, (money included,) and carefully preserve the same until you may receive further directions touching the disposition thereof.

You will keep said prisoners, so far as may be possible, separate and apart from the convicts. You will furnish them everything necessary in the way of food and clothing for their comfort, and impose only such restrictions upon them as may be necessary for their safe keeping. You will permit no one to hold interviews or communications, by writing or otherwise, except by written or telegraphic order from Gen. BURNSIDE.

You will employ such additional force, for guard or other duty, as you may deem necessary.

Should clothing be required for the prisoners, you will make requisition upon me for the same.

You will keep an accurate account of all increased cost to the institution, consequent upon a compliance with this request, and report the same to me from time to time, as you may require funds to meet the expenditure. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) DAVID TOD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The War in Arkansas.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. DAVIDSON'S FORCE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

WITTSBURGH, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

Our division reached here on the 28th, driving KATCHER's regiment and WALKER's brigade down the ridge. We have opened a communication with Memphis and Helena, bridging the St. Francis River at this point. A steamer is expected up, loaded with supplies. We have had several affairs of outposts with the enemy, in all of which we have been successful.

PRICE is at Searcy and Des Arc, from the latest information; and MARMADUKE and the people of Jacksonport are abandoning that place in advance of us. Our troops are scouting all over the Cache River and its bottoms, and also the L'Auguille, at both the crossings of the Memphis and Jacksonport road; also where the main road to Helena crosses it. We are in good health, fine spirits, and anxious to be pushed forward. Fine crops of corn are growing in the slopes of Crowley's ridge; and the swamps have numbers of cattle. PRICE, however, has carried off all the negroes and cattle he could gather on this side of the White River.

This point (Wittsburgh) is the *focal point* of Eastern Arkansas, and should have been made the base of operations against Little Rock, instead of Springfield and Rolla. The Memphis and Jacksonport Road, the old Military Road from Memphis to Little Rock, the Chalk Bluff and Helena Road, all diverge nearly here, and the position on the ridge can be made almost impregnable, with a primary base, if you please, at Memphis, and the secondary one at Wittsburgh, the objective point being White River, which once reached and bridged, becomes your third and last base of supplies.

The Morgan Raid.

THANKS FROM GEN. BURNSIDE TO THE OHIO MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, July 31, 1863.

Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio:

SIR: I desire to express through you to the militia of Ohio my thanks for the promptitude with which they responded to your call, upon the recent rebel invasion of this State. The necessary military movements elsewhere had removed most of the Federal troops, and we were forced to look to the militia to obstruct the march of the enemy, to harrass his column and to assist in his capture. To do this efficiently, the only means in your power was to call out the State forces in the localities threatened, and the difficulties incident to an entirely new organization of the State militia made it doubtful how far we could calculate upon a response.

The result has been most honorable to the State and its officers, and the proof given that the loyal men of Ohio can at all times be relied upon to make a self-imposed levy *en masse* to oppose an invader, gives fresh cause of encouragement to us, and of discouragement to the rebels.

The consciousness of ability to protect their homes, and the perceived advantages of organization and of some degree of principle, will produce good fruit, and I cannot suffer the occasion to pass without congratulating you and the people of Ohio upon the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding Department.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN KILLED AT VICKSBURGH.—Capt. HARRY MCDOUGAL, who has spent several days at Vicksburgh since its surrender, writes the New-Albany *Ledger* that he has made the most careful inquiry as to the actual number of women killed in the city during the bombardment of the town by Gen. GRANT. He learns that the number is 20. Besides these, quite a number of children were also killed. Capt. MCDOUGAL states that during the bombardment, it was not an uncommon sight for women to be seen, parasol in hand, promenading the streets, and that the number of them killed is attributable to the bravado spirit with which they thus exposed themselves. In one instance of the death of children, eight or ten little boys were playing together in front of one of the caves dug into the hill-side for the protection of the women and children; a shell exploded in their midst, killing seven of them. One little fellow, a most interesting child, and son of a formerly prominent merchant of the town, was literally torn into fragments.

Gen. PEMBERTON refused to allow the women and children to leave the city, and he is therefore responsible for the deaths of the women and little innocents killed during the bombardment. These statements were obtained from one of the principal business men of Vicksburgh, and are doubtless correct.

Well Done, Nevada!

The following letter from Rev. F. S. RISING, one of our New-Yorkers, now on the Pacific coast, has such a silvery ring of liberality, patriotism and piety, that we take pleasure in laying it before our readers:

VIRGINIA, Nevada Territory, July 15, 1863.

Jas. M. Brown, Esq., Treasurer New-York Committee of United States Christian Commission, No. 59 Wall-street, New-York City:

Inclosed please find WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s receipt for a silver bar, shipped to your address, and valued at eighteen hundred and three dollars and thirty-four cents.

This bar you will be good enough to present to the New-York Committee as a contribution from Nevada Territory, to aid the United States Christian Commission in its holy work.

Receive it as a slight token of our unwavering patriotism, of our heartfelt gratitude to the Giver of all victory, and of our Christian sympathy with your efforts to bless our self-sacrificing army and navy. We send it with the prayer that its every grain of silver may be a source of relief to the bodies, and of salvation to the souls of our heroic soldiers and sailors.

Yours, faithfully,
FRANKLIN S. RISING.

Another Bermudian View of the Florida.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of yesterday contained a severe, and, I am sorry to say, well-merited rebuke to Secesh sympathizers in Bermuda; but you ought to know that the friends of the United States are not a small minority in the Island, but that the officials of the British Colonies always echo the supposed sentiments of the party in power "at home," and the colonial toadies re-echo the official tones. The following extract of a letter from a Bermudian lady shows the disloyal reputation and sympathies of the accused, as approved by the evidence, no doubt can be entertained as to the animus of his conduct.

* * * "I did not write by the *John Freeman*, as there was every probability of the pirate *Florida*'s catching her, and I have no idea of having my letters burnt, or carried to the land of Secesh. I think the United States vessels had better make their cruising-ground nearer Bermuda; they would be sure to catch some of the secesh craft. The poor Captain of the *L. B. Nash* (which vessel was burnt off here and the crew brought in by the *Florida*) owned a quarter of the vessel, and that was everything he had. What a shame this piracy should go on so! But a greater shame to us Bermudians is to see so many flocking round and offering their hands to these 'high-waymen of the seas,' just because they can make a little money out of them. The Captain of the *Florida*, 'I' says, is a mean, dirty-looking little fellow. Yet, only let a Federal Captain come in, and no notice whatever is taken of him, no matter how fine a man he may be. And this, though their daily bread comes from the North. BERMUDIENSIS."

Note from a Frenchman.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

I have been, till now, a great admirer of the gentleman who sends to the TIMES valuable articles from "The Beeches" and signs himself a "Veteran Observer," whoever he is. But I find in his letter dated July 29, and published in to-day's TIMES, that "the Gaul is not less a monkey nor more a tiger than five hundred years ago."

Without attempting to defend the Mexican invasion, which I, with the "Veteran Observer," deem unjust, may I be allowed to say that such an insult on the French nation is unfair, and amounts to the ludicrous, after the riots of the week ending 19th July, in New-York.

Frenchmen, it is too true, committed horrors in the great revolution of 1792, but against their enemies—against the Copperheads of the time. They never cowardly attacked people because their skin was differently colored and because defenceless. They never burned an orphan asylum.

A FRENCHMAN.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—On Monday GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS delivered an address before the Adelphic Union of Williams College. His topic was "The True Idea of American Liberty." The lecture was in outline the same that he delivered in various places last Win

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

WALLACK'S—TAUS TO THE LAST—THE GOOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CEOTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morniog edition, it is $10.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Gen. MEADE'S Army we learn tbat everytbing was quiet up to Wednesday evenlog, no chango of positioo having been made. Slight skirmisbes occnr daily. MOSEBY captured eight more sutlsrs' wagons yesterdsy, this sids of Fairfax Conrt-honse.

The Dayton, Ohio, *Journal* of tbs 5th inst. announces tbat Gen. ROSECRANS passed through Columbos on tbe prsvious day, oo his way to Washington. Gen. THOMAS commands tbe Army of the Cumberland during bis absence.

The latest reports from Mempbis of the where. abonts of ths rebel army nnder JOE. JOHNSTON places it at Enterprise and Brandon, nnder tbe direct command of Gen. HARDEE. The force at tbs former place is reported ready to move at a moment's warning. Enterprise and Brandon are both on ths line of tbe Jackson and Meridian Railroad. Advicee from Vicksbnrgb and Port Hodson, recsived in Memphis, represeot everything qoiet on tbe Missisaippi.

Gen. PEMBERTON has issued an order to tbe paroled army of Vicksbnrgb, giving tbe meo leavs of abseocs for thirty days from the date of the order, to enable them to visit tbeir homes. He confidently hopes tbat not one man of the army of Vicksborgh will be found absent from his post at the sxpiration of tbat period, but the accounts which bave reached us of their numerous desertions indicate tbat hts bopes will be disappointed. Ths Richmond *Dispatch* says tbat at the snd of thirty days tbe command is to be reassembled at Demopolis, Ala., where it will be armed and eqnipped to meet the enemy.

The lack of horses in ths rebel army is demonstrated by an order recsotly promnlgated in Gen. LEE'S camp, *dismounting* all of the Qnartermaster and Commissary *attachés*.

A correspoodent of the St. Loois *Republican* gives the names of oo less thao thirty-four steamers wbicb have been destroyed on the Yszoo River and its tribotaries, by ths rebels, doriog ths last few mootbs, to prevent their falling into our bands. Most of them had been converted ioto gunboats. Among them was the formsr *Star of the West*. Sbe was used hy the Confederates as a transport, aod was sunk in ths Tallahatchee River, near Fort Pemberton, to obstruct tbe channel during tbe Yazoo Pass expedition.

The commutation money paid by those drafted will amount, it is snpposed, to some forty or fifty millions of dollars throughout the country. The United States Collector at Lancaster, Penn., bas received $79,000, and exempted two huodred and sixty-five meo in consequeoce.

GENERAL NEWS.

The National Thanksgiving was quite generally observed yesterday by various separate classes and denominations of onr citizens. High masses were said in St. Pstrick's Cathedral and all the leading Catholic Churches, togetber witb prayers for those in power and authority. Tbe Catholics paid chief attention to the day, as one of their great solemnities, the Feast of the Transfiguration. At St. Patrick's the obsequies of Mrs. Gen. CORCORAN were performed in the morniog. Tbe Israelites were conspicuous io their respect for the day. At the Green-street Synagogue services were conducted by Rev. Mr. KRAMER; at the Wooster and Nineteenth-street Synagogues by Rev. Messrs. S. M. ISAACS and J. J. LYONS, with brief appropriate discourses. The Germans, too, were ootbehindhand in making the occasion ooe of rare festivity, and their numerous places of resort in and around the City were thronged until the latest hours with merry thousands, the Picnic and Summer-night Festival at Cremorne Gardeos being the most marked. Tbe Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society No. 2, JAMES BRENNAN, President, celebrated their first Picnic at Jooes' Wood with speeches, music and dancing. Characteristic letters from P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN were read, and all passed off successfully.

Gen. BURNSIDE has ordered that no permits whatever shall be granted to visit the prisooers confined at Camp Morton aod Camp Chase, Ohio, whether officers or privates. No clothing will be allowed to be seot in, except a reasonable amonnt of underclothing. No hoots, bats, coats or pants. All letters will he examioed and approved by the officers in command of the prisons.

The rebel prize steamer *Charleston*, which arrived at Philadelphia in charge of a prize crew about three weeks ago, was sold on Wednesday under an order of tbe Prize Court. Tbe steamer had been appraised at $11,000, yet sbe only brought $6,000. Sbe is an old side-wheel boat, and was formerly owned in Charlestoo, S. C. As tbe vesssl was sold at a figure so much below the appraisemsnt, the Conrt will not probably confirm tbe sale.

The Pittefield (Mass.) *Eagle* says a firm in Lee has beeo caught manofacturing bank-note paper for tbe rebels. Tbs Provost-Marshal bas gobbled up tbe lot. It had "C. S. A." wove in on each bill in watèr lines. It was made by hand.

Gen. SCHENCK bas issued ao order under Martial law, assessing certain named disloyal persons in ths Fifth Electoral District of Harford Conoty, Md., to tbe amount of six bnndred dollars, to pay for the barn of Mr. GEO. M. FORD, Enrolling Officer of that district, which was destroyed in a spirit of resistance to the draft.

The Jndge-Advocate-General has been making soms rnlings in regard to excsptions under the Conscription law. First, tbe "only soo of an aged or infirm parsot" mnst actoally support them by his labor, and not by his property merely, to be exempt. The fourth son of a widow, whoss thres otber sons are in service, is exempt, if he be needed for her snpport. The son of a widow whose otber son is in ths army is exempt. The selectioo of a son to stay at home, where two sons are liable to military dnty, mnst be made before the draft. Qnakers and othsrs opposed to bearing arms can escape service only by paying $300 or procoring substitntes, if able-bodied. No provision has been made for the exemption of a man who has small children or an insane wife. The children cannot be considered motherless, though tbs case is a hard one, snd would probably have been provided for if foreseen. When two sons have died in military service, one only of two survivors can be exempted, and that by the selection of the parents.

The Maine Democratic State Convsntion yesterday nominated for Governor Hon. BION BRADBURY, of Eastport, ths candidats of last yesr. The resolntions adopted pertake decioedly of a Copperhead character.

The Significance of the Kentucky Election.

The strongest argument of the Copperheads, from their first origin, has been the necessity of conciliating the Border States and keeping them well-affected. In itself it was a fair argument. No intelligent man could dsny that it was a matter of great moment that Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, which originally held back from the Confederacy, should still be retained nn the side of the Union. This was important physically, for their combined popnlation was over three millions; and still more important morally, for they were all Slave States, and their interests were identical with those for the defence of which the rebellion had been originally undertaken.

The fault was not in the argument that the object was an important one, hut in the assumption that it could never he effected except hy Copperhead methods. There was what was called a "Border State policy," which, it was claimed, mnst be particularly favored hy the Government. The distinctive featnres of this policy were such a condnct of the war that Slavery shonld snffer in the least degree possihle, and the procnrement of peace at the earliest day, by overtures and a liberal compromise. Ths Administration was denounced hy the Copperheads in the most nnmeasnred terms for refnsing that policy. Ths confiscation hills, and the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and the stand taken that loyalty was to be nnsonditional, were declared to be expressly calcnlated to drive ths Border States into the arms of the Confederacy; and there were no maledictions strong enough to be vented against the Government for its hlindness and its treachery. The abuse which these Copperheads have kept up against the Administration in behalf of ths wronged Border States has been what tbey lived on—their meat and their drink—ever since they were spawned into life.

Well, isn't it extraordinary that, after all this peculiar concern for their feelings and their interests, tbese same Border States should spnrn the Copperheads with greater vehemence than any other part of the connty? Kentucky, wbich has been the special object of solicitnde, has rejected WICKLIFFE, the very paragon of Copperheads, by a majority almost unexampled in the political history of the State—and that, too, though his opponent boldly espoused the entire general policy of the Government. No Northern State, during the last year, has pronounced so emphatically for ths continuance of the war without reserve or qualification as Kentncky has just done. Ths copperheadism which still so defiantly raises its malignant crest in Ohio and New-York, in Kentucky lies to-day mangled and dead, and a stench to the nostrils. In the great State of Missouri the result has been evsn more decided. The prevailing loyalty there is not only of the most unconditional sort in respect to Slavery as to every other interest, hnt the State has far ontrun any policy of the Administration, aod practically embraced Abolitionism. Missouri, so far from asking the National Government to modify its war methods, as the Copperheads did, so as to save Slavery from injnry, has, hy its own voluntary motion, knocked the institntion in the head. The election in Maryland is yet to occnr; but nohody douhts that it will result in an overwhelming majority for the war-policy of the Administration. The Copperheads have long since abandoned the last hope of getting the control of the polltics of that State. Not even Massachusetts itself is to-day more staunch in its loyalty.

The "Border State policy," as the Copperheads used to employ tbe term, has become the grossest of misnomers. There are, in fact, no States where it is more earnestly despised and repudiated. And the reasons for this are plain enough. There are no States which have been brought into such close contact with the rebellion, and which so thoroughly understand its infernal malignity. They have suffered from it, too, as no other States have, and have learned to hate it with perfect hatred. Their understandings and their feelings alike interdict all attempts to palter with it. They are for crushing it at all costs; and feeling thus, they earnestly snpport the Administration through which alone it can be crushed. As for Slavery, the mass of their people give themselves no particular concern for that institution. They understand fnll well that Slavery has had its day, and is no longer worth a anxious thonght. They have practical sense enough to govern themselves by the actual state of things, and not hy a past condition, which whether good or bad in itself, it is impossihle to restore. They are prepared to give themselves np to the dnties of the day with whole soul, and to know no other policy than that of driving the war straight through to the absolute extinction of the rebellion.

Copperheadism thns repudiated in the Border Statss, it is more than ever impossible that it should thrive in the Northern. It cannot for a moment be pretended that the latter have any less reason for fidelity to the war and support of the Administration. The old plea that the Border States were entitled to peculiar sympathy, on the ground of their proclivities for the institution of Negro Slavery, and that the public policy should be shaped in accordance with their feelings, is now turned directly against its original authors. The Border States demand a loyalty that they themselves refuse to exercise. The only favor the Copperheads can now invoke is favor for the rebels. When it once comes to that, it needs no seer to announce that Copperheadism mnst speedily perish. The great body of the Northern people, however strongly they might have been tempted to concede to the feelings of loyal men beset with peculiar embarrassments, will never yield a hair's breath in commiseration for out-and-out traitors.

The British Government and the Sumter, alias Gibraltar.

The correspondence between the British Customs' Department and its employes at Liverpool, respecting the detention of the *Gibraltar*, (formerly the Sumter,) has been presented to the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord ROBERT CECIL. It appears that on the 19th of March, six days after the arrival of the vessel at Liverpool from Gibraltar, the Board of Customs instructed Mr. EDWARDS, the Collector at that port, to watch her, and report any information he might be enabled to obtain with respect to her and the *bona fide* character of her ownership. Mr. EDWARDS reported, on the following day, that the vessel had been watched since her arrival in the Mersey, and that nothing of a snspicions character had taken place. On ths 25th of May, a second order was sent down to Mr. EDWARDS, to inquire and report, in consequence of Mr. ADAMS having notified the British Government that the *Gibraltar* was being prepared for sea. Mr. EDWARDS, on the following day, forwarded to the Board of Customs a letter from Mr. KLINGENDER, the owner, to himself, stating that the vessel was chartered to convey 250 tons of cargo, and that he was landing all spare water-tanks, destroying her magazine, and cutting hatches in her main-deck, for the purpose of receiving cargo; and a report from Mr. MORGAN, Snrveyor of Customs, stating that the vessel had been lying qnietly in the great float at Birkenhead since her arrival, until Friday last, when she removed to the Clarence Dock, where she now lies, refitting for sea. Callao is said to be her destination. All fittings for warlike pnrposes have been removed from her since she obtained British registry at Gibraltar, and it appears, from pricats information received, that it is not intended to refit her for warlike pnrposes, perhaps because she is not well adapted to compete with modern vesse's of war."

On the 4th of Jnne Mr. EDWARDS received a telegraphic message, instructing him to ascertain and report whether two guns had not been pnt aboard the vessel, to which he replied in the negative, adding, by letter, that she had on board as cargo, for Callao, a large qnantity of heavy iron work, which appeared to be portions of powerful cranes, bnt nothing of a warilke character. On the 10th he received another telegram, conveying similar instructions with regard to very large gun-carriages, alleged to have been pnt aboard the vessel, hut which Mr. MORGAN reported to be machinery and heavy iron castings, which appeared to be intended for a bridge. Mr. KLINGENDER informed Mr. EDWARDS, however, that the charterer proposed to ship two very large fort guns of 21 tons each, and wished to know whether their shipment wonld render the vessel liable to seizure. Mr. EDWARDS was then instructed to ask for an explanation, and in the meantime to refuse clearance to the vessel. Mr. KLINGENDER then informed Mr. EDWARDS that Capt. BLAKELEY was the charterer, bnt that no information could be given as to whom the guns were sold. Capt. BLAKELEY himself made the following statement:

"I have taken on board this vessel a large quantity of Quartermaster-General's stores, and am completing the cargo by shipping two large guns. These are intended for a fortress, and are so large that they are utterly incapable of being osed on board any ship yet hnilt, evso the *Great Eastern*. I give you this explanation in order to show yon that there is no intention to arm the *Gibraltar* with them, this appearing to me to be the probable reason for the course taken hy Her Majesty's Customs, to whom I cannot snppose the ultimate destinatioo of the guns to be a matter of any interest."

Upon this latter point Mr. EDWARDS reported as follows:

"The conclusions to wbicb I arrived, from ths cooversation I had with ths shipper and Mr. KLINGENDER, was, that the whole cargo was for Nassao, and that it wonld find its way from that place to the Confederate States. Anyhow, I coold not get from the parties the slightest amoont of information touching the ultimate destination of the guns, save hy inferences on their remarks. If the sending of the gnns to the Confederate States be an unlawini disposal of them, then I am satisfied that the destination of the guns will be an infringement of the law; but I see no means of proving the case, nor hy what means a shipment to Nassau can be stopped; indeed, goods destined for the Coofederate States are being shipped daily, although nominally for the Bahamas."

This was written on the 27th of June, and at the 2d of July Mr. EDWARDS was informed by telegraph that clearance might be given to the vessel.

A SPECK OF WAR IN WASHINGTON.—The Associated Press of this City was favored, yesterday morning, with an owlish dispatch from Washington, the gist of which was, that "the United States *might* become involved in a war with England," and that war, however undesirahle, "is not the greatest of evils." But as England is not the only conntry just now amenable to American criticism, it is added in the dispatch, that as to France's peccadilloes, they may he postponed to a more convenient season, and that the Emperor of the French may make use of the grace of our delay, to withdraw from Mexico and get out of the range of our displeasure!

We have done full justice to the sage observations contained in this Washington dispatch, in the free rendering we have given them. Perhaps our readers are not unfamiliar with snch sentiments. Perhaps they have read similar expressions of opinion and of feeling, in scores of newspapers, every day in the week, for a ysar or two past. Bnt these out-givings never obtained that profonnd attention, which it is now implied they are entitled to, in the fact that they are gravely forwarded to the New-York papers by telegraph, at an established commercial valuation of so much for each expressive word!

Let ns look at the matter, then, in its more serious aspect. Is it possible we *may* become involved in a war with England? Who would have believed it! Is it possible that France may, by discretion, escape our anger? Is it not incredible! But the Washington dispatch affirms these two important trnths. And the telegraphic reporter does not rely on his own unaided resources of diplomatic shrewdness to predicate as in the premises. He assures the country that an evening paper published in Washington, (which shall be nameless in this connection as the dispatch has the smack of an advertising dodge,) has uttered the vaticinations, which the reporter has repeated in his dispatch at our cost. These views were published, it seems, in an editorial "to which *much* semi-official importance is attached." This admonishing remark of the telegraphic reporter quite "does the business" for us outside barbarians. We are stunned and confounded. The Stock Market, and all other markets, must certainly succumb to this oracular editorial of a Washington newspaper. Of little significance it may be by itself. Bnt to have "semi-official importance attached to it"—and "much" of such "importance," at that, is enough to appal the stontest hearted, and hid England sternly prepare for the worst!

It is not in our Constitution nor in the practice of onr Government for any Executive officer or officers, of evsn the highest rank, to proclaim war against foreign Pnwers. Congress has been supposed to have the decision of the grave questions of peace and war; and as Congress is not in session at present in Washington, it might seem strange that an evening paper there should "semi-officially" promulge what Congress is likely to do in the matters at issne between the American people and the Governments of England and France. Bnt it is precisely because we do not "see" the vast amount of "semi-official importance" attached to this newspaper editorial in Washington that we ought, perhaps, to tremble for the peace of the world.

Thanksgiving and its Fruits.

From Maine to California, the day of National Thanksgiving was celebrated yesterday. Thonsands of clergymen held forth from their pnlpits, and hnndreds of thousands of men, women and children united in ascriptions of praise to Heaven. In New-England, in the Middle States, in the Valley of the Mississippi, in the Far West, and on the coast of the Pacific, the people were of one mind. In onr Armies, stationed on the Potomac, on the Tennessee, on the Upper and Lower Mississippi, and on the headwaters of the Arkansas—in onr Navy, stationed all along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and on all the rivers of the South—our soldiers and onr sailors kept holiday, and acknowledged that not alone their own valor and sndnrance, hnt a higher Power had led them on to victory. In the City of San Francisco, as we learn hy telegraph, there were national saintes and ringing of bells morning, noon and night, and in the evening there was a grand assemhlage of the people, and a general illnmination of the city; and from the farthest East we have reports of a like character. In New-York, we have seldom known a holiday to be so generally kept. In the earlier part of the day some business was done, hnt toward noon it was almost universally suspended, and the citizens cheerfully carried ont the advice of President LINCOLN in his most excellent Proclamation.

We spread before onr readers this morning some of the admirable discourses which, on the occasion, were delivered from the pulpits of this City and Brooklyn. They will furnish a wholesome tonic after the burning, excitable and patriotic, bnt somewhat free-and-easy Western stump-speech of Major-Gen. LOGAN, with which we regaled our readers in onr issue of yesterday. The discourse of the venerable, erudite and witty Dr. S. H. COX—the devout and earnest discourse of his son, Dr. A. C. COXE—the jnbilant and patriotic discourse of Dr. OSGOOD—the lucid and logical discourse of Dr. WATERBURY—the conservative yet searching discourse of Mr. DURYEA—the bold and radical discourse of Dr. TYNG—the vigorous and severe discourse of Mr. HORNE—the eloqnent discourses of Bishop UPFOLD, Dr. JEFFREY and Rabbi ISAACS, these—with the notes of proceedings on the part of the Roman Catholic and Hebrew denominations—altogether form a good idea of the sentiment that prevails in that great moral power, the modern pulpit.

These discourses represent nearly all the more prominent of the modern sects of Christianity; and it is needless to say that every discourse, without exception, is instinct and vital with the noblest patriotism. Treason and Copperheadism seem to have no voice in the New-York pulpit. The speakers, too, referred boldly to the events and men of the present hour. Our victories East and West, the President and his policy, the conscription and its enforcement, the perils of liberty, the villainies of unprincipled Judges, the negro question, the mob—these and other current topics were discussed with a freedom and justice that only finds its parallel in the columns of the patriotic Press. Rev. Dr. WATERBURY, in discoursing upon the words of the angel, "Curse ye Miroz: curse ye bitterly!" said that the song of victory, from which his text was taken, "praised the tribes who sent their quota to the war, hut pronounced the hitter curse upon the disloyal who held back;" for then, as now, there was a great crisis in national affairs, and had Sisera with his nine hundred iron-clad chariots, and his immense invading army succeeded, Israel would have been brought under the yoke. The venerable Dr. Cox, who was enabled to pride himself on being a soldier in the war with England more than half a centnry ago, in speaking of the North and the South, did not scrupie to affirm that he "could not hut think that God, who sees had enough on each side to damn a continent, prefers our side to the other." Another speaker, in the same strain, affirmed that this was Heaven's war, and "there was no donht whatever as to which of the belligerents Heaven takes sides with." Rev. Mr. HORNE qnoted the words of Gen. HALLECK, given in the Washington correspondence of the TIMES on Monday last: "Two hundred thousand men now to finish up rebellion, or eight hundred thousand next Spring for self-defence," and he called on the conntry again and again to "Hurry up the columns." While upon all hands the war was thus declared sacred, and urged on, it was urged simply as the agency for achieving a permanent and glorious peace with a free and united country. Peace on earth and good will to all men was still the burthen of every discourse.

The Government will gain strength, the army and navy will gain faith, the people will be better and more patriotic, and the country will be impelled onward in the path of victory and toward the consummation of a lasting peace, hy means of the patriotic discourses that were delivered yesterday from a thonsand pulpits.

ENGLAND AND HER "ALLY."—England is likely to have enongh of her "excellent ally," France. Amiable John Bull is led into every imaginable qnarrel by his restless, scheming neighbor, and mnst either fight and increase taxes to advance "French glory," or back ont and lose prestige as a great power.

Look how the unnatural "alliance" has worked so far. England was drawn into the Crimean war hy it, furnished money and material without stint to prosecnte that war, hut gained from it no advantages whatever. France carried off the glory and gained actually most of the good will of Russia at the conclusion of peace.

England was next drawn to the very verge of the Italian war, and was only saved through the hereditary respect of the English Government for the Imperial family of Austria. Bnt the French "alliance" prevented any "interference" in the quarrel, and the French Emperor was left unembarrassed to fortify his throne hy the military success of Solferino and the establishment of a powerful ally in the King of Sardinia.

Still inred by the "alliance," England was drawn into the Mexican imbroglio and led a good way into troubls on the American continent. Bnt good luck or good sense delivered her from that complication, and France carries off ths glory and the gold resulting from the unaided conquest of Mexico. England is left in the background.

Provoked, perhaps, hy a success in which she failed to share, England was more willing to follow her "ally" in ths exertions he determined to make for the "struggling Poles." Anstria was drawn into the same scheme, and an *ultimatum* agreed on. John Bnll, credulous soul, never donhted the assnrance of his dear "ally" that Rnssia, having been so recently flogged by England and France, would yield in a moment to any demand made jointly by England, France, *and Austria*. He is deceived. Russia refnses the ultimatnm, insults France, and prepares for immediate war. Perhaps ALEXANDER has dreams of wiping out the memory of Sebastopol!

What can poor old John Bull do? He is willing and ready to hully and hlnster, hnt he does not wish to fight. But how can he snbmit an *ultimatum* and pocket its scornful rejection? His "ally" has him in his toils, and it looks as if Bnll must be disgraced or driven again to war in the interest of France.

The English people are good commercial accountants, and we shall be glad to see an early halance sheet, showing the "profit and loss" of the French alliance, from the commencement of the joint operations down to tbe present time.

POLITICAL "PERSECUTION."—Columbus, Ohio, has jnst heen the scene of another political *émeute*. Certain invalid soldiers became offended hy a flag, the owner of which had the had taste to have inscribed with the names of VALLANDIGHAM and PUGH, and flung to tbe breeze over his store. They tore it dowo, and treated it with some nameless indignity. But tbis was contrary to tbe Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Fourth of July, and the peace and dignity of the commonwealth; and the friends of the reviled flag assembled in large numbers, and raised it again.

Tbis was constitutional and right, and the "invalid soldiers" did a feehle work in molesting the flag. Let it float. It needs all the ventilation it can get, hut all "the sweet airs of heaven" will fall to keep it in good odor after election day in Ohio. Its owners will then be most anxious to haul it down, bury it, and have the world forget that tbe polls of a great people were needed to hrush such a banner from the sky.

REVIEW OF THE WAR.

III.—The Theatre of War—The "Anaconda System"—The Draft.

There is another and important cause of our failure to gain greater successes, viz: *the character of the Theatre of War.*

The rebel States form a compact territory with interior lines of operation, and short and safe communications hy railroad and telegraph. To conquer this compact mass, or to "sqneeze the rebellion out of it," we early adopted the "anaconda system;" that is, the system of hlockading or capturing all the rebel ports, and, at the same time, of holding all the important points on the line separating the seceded from the loyal States.

No one can fail to perceive the strong objections to this system in a military point of view. Bnt it would not be fair to hastily condemn those who adopted it. Possibly circumstances rendered its adoption unavoidable. The protection of Maryland, which was almost ready to pronounce for the rebellion, rendered it necessary for us to hold the line of the Potomac. The Union men in West Virginia were more numerous, bnt less active and not so well armed as the rebels. Moreover, the rebels of Eastern Virginia who had frandnlently forced the State from the Union, were ready to invade and redoce these loyal men of the West, and thns open Ohio to their raids. Kentucky and Missouri were loyal hnt divided, and there was every danger that unless occupied with troops, the rebels would take them out of the Union hy force of arms. New Mexico and Arizona were in even greater peril. We had to risk the loss of this immense frontier Territory, or send troops to protect it. Again, it was represented hy the navy that they required harbors of refuge and for coaling steamers on the Southern coast, and that the line of blockade was so long that they could not maintain it efficiently without military aid. This led to the capture and garrisoning of Port Royal, New-Orleans, and the coast of North Carolina, thus still further extending the "anaconda system," and consequently weakening the columns of operation then organizing in the West and on the Potomac. Bnt, as we have said before, we will not hastily blame those who adopted this system, as very possibly it could not have been avoided under all the circumstances. Nevertheless, we must be permitted to say that if unavoidable it was exceedingly unfortunate in a military point of view; bnt once adopted and carried into effect, it could not be abandoned. To have given up places which had been captured and fortified at a great expense of life and money, would have injured our cause and encouraged the rebels. To have abandoned territory once occupied, with a promise of protection to the non-combatant inhabitants, would have been still more disastrous.

Nevertheless, for the Union forces to have adopted a strictly defensive policy would have led to no practical results. It, therefore, became necessary to hold the points occupied, and also to organize movable, offensive columns, to penetrate the territory of the enemy. This *defensive-offensive* system required a much larger force than that of the enemy, who, like FREDERIC in the seven years' war, acting from a central position could concentrate the mass of his troops npon any threatened point of the greatly superior forces of the adversary.

Fortunately, the number of our troops at this epoch was such as to permit the execution of this double and complicated plan. Accordingly, in the early part of 1862 two movable armies were organized, in addition to the forces required to hold the points which had been occupied under the "Anaconda system," and which could not well be abandoned. The armies of the East, while occupying West Virginia, the line of the Potomac, the coast of North Carolina and Port Royal, prepared a movable colnmn to advance against Richmond. Ths armies of the West, having first hronght order into Kentucky and Missouri, and occupied a line of defence from Cumberland Gap to the head waters of the Arkansas River, pnt into the field movable columns with Memphis as their objective point. The latter, after the capture of Fort Henry, Columbus, New-Madrid and Island No. 10, and the sanguinary battles of Pea Ridge, Donelson and Shiloh, and the redoction of the rebel stronghold at Corinth, reached Memphis and Helena in Jnne and July. The Eastern army, after the siege of Yorktown, the affair of Williamsburgh, and the sanguinary battles of the Chickahominy, failed to capture Richmond, and retired to Harrison's Landing. The campaign was now virtually ended.

For months onr armies had received no remounts, and the thinned ranks of onr regiments had received no recrnits. The newspapers repeated the popular phrase that the "hackbone of the rebellion was broken," and a hue and cry was raised against the Generals because they had not completely "bagged the whole rebel armies!" In the meantime the enemy, under their Conscription law—which was rigorously enforced—had filled up their ranks so as to be able to resume the offensive. Accordingly raids, great and small, were attempted into Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Tennessee, Kentncky, Ohio and Indiana. To meet this emergency, Congress only authorized the President to receive volunteers, and to call out nine months' militia. The latter could only he called out through the State antborities, and some of the Governors actually refused to make the draft. Fortnnately, however, troops enough were obtained to check the enemy's raids and turn the tide of war.

In the present campaign the armies of the West and the Gulf have gained many splendid victories, and reopened the Mississippi River, while that of the East, hy its hrilliant achievement at Gettyshurg, has effaced the disasters of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville. All other operations have been merely auxiliary, and only of local importance.

But just as our successes East and West give hopes of our being soon able to crush the rebellion, and at the very time every important place of the enemy is beleagnered, and every rebel army in full retreat, the terms of our two years' and nine months' regiments expire, and the Government is obliged to send them homs!

We have thns briefly stated what has been done in this war, and the causes which, in our opinion, have prevented greater successes. While we find in this examination much to rejoice at and much to flatter the military pride of all loyal men, there is nothing whatever of a nature to discourage us. And we think that every candid reader, after fully considering all the facts, will admit that the Executive Department of the Government and the military authorities, have, considering the obstacles to be overcome, accomplished a vast deal. They deserve, and would receive the praises of any other nation on the globe. Are our people too ungrateful to award credit where credit is plainly dne? We hope not, for national ingratitude is one of the strongest evidences of popular corruption, or of national decay.

There, however, is one class of citizens in every free country, from whom no fairness of judgment, no justice, and no gratitude need be expected. We allnde to party politicians and the party Press. It is a part of their trade to misrepresent everything. The faults of their partisans are all virtnes, and the virtues of their opponents are all faults or crimes. Unfortunately, in our country at the present time, as in Rome just before its fall, and in France during the revointion, and again in 1814 and 1815, this party spirit and political animosity verge close npon the line which separates patriotism from treason. When that line is reached, the moral sense is so blunted that it is easily crossed; if by the individual, he meets the traitor's fate; if by a community, it plunges into the vortex of national ruin.

There is very little doubt that this war can

now be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion, if the country will sustain the Government in its vigorous prosecution. The draft must be enforced, in order to fill up the thinned ranks of the regiments, and Congress must provide a proper military organization and system of recruiting. The President and Senate must forget that they were elected by a party, and appoint and promote only for military talent and military service; and the people must sustain the hands of their generals and armies in the field. If this be done, success will soon crown our efforts; if it be not done, the war will continue till the whole country is ruined and devastated.

The character and objects of the leaders of those who oppose the draft are too well known to require comment. They are traitors at heart and sympathizers with the rebels. They planned the anti-draft riots as a means of cooperation with the army of LEE in Pennsylvania, and of forcing our Government into a disgraceful peace. And the Press which sustains these anti-draft and anti-war leaders is no better. They may pretend to be loyal and to favor the war, but the jackass ears are visible under the lion's skin. They secretly rejoice at our defeats and mourn over and attempt to depreciate our successes.

But there are undoubtedly some really honest anti-draft men, who oppose this measure from honest and mistaken motives. The law undoubtedly has its defects, and some of its provisions are objectionable. But cannot the same be said of nearly every law passed by Congress or State Legislatures? What law can be found on the statute books which is perfect and entirely unobjectionable? But is this any reason for opposing their enforcement or for asking the National and State Executive to suspend their execution? Again it is said that the draft law is of doubtful constitutionality and should be suspended till decided by the competent tribunals. We must, therefore, wait till the Supreme Court of the United States declares it constitutional! If in this instance, why not in regard to all other laws? This is a new doctrine, worthy of Northern traitors and leaders of mobs and riots.

The whole matter narrowe itself down to this point: A large number of our troops are being discharged for expiration of the term of their service; our armies cannot profit by their recent successes unless the places of these troops are immediately supplied; volunteering will not do this, as experience for the last six months has incontestibly proven; Congress has provided another means—that by draft; the Executive must raise troops by this means, or do without any and give up the contest; there is no alternative presented. Those, therefore, who oppose the draft, oppose the continuation of the war as effectively as if they took up arms and fought in the rebel ranks.

But cannot the draft be delayed for a few weeks or months till some other measure can be devised? To delay the draft is equivalent to abandoning it entirely. It is not simply a question involving the power and authority of the National Government; it is a question involving the success of the war, and, therefore, the very existence of that Government. The army must be recruited now. A few months hence it will be too late. The rebel Government has resorted to a levy in mass, conscripting every man capable of bearing arms, no matter what his position or employment may be. It is their last and final attempt. After this they will have no reserves to fall back upon. Unless our armies are also recruited now, they must be beaten back and defeated; new raids into the Northern States will be executed; the National Government will be weakened, and the confidence of the people lost.

The opponents of the draft know this as well as we do; it is precisely what they want. They do not desire the success of our arms; they desire the rebels to succeed, and as the best means of accomplishing this object, if they cannot prevent the draft entirely, they will postpone it as long as possible. Let not our people or our Government be deceived by the hypocritical pretensions of these men. They are enemies in disguise, and their advice, if followed, will lead us to irrecoverable ruin.

MILES.

Three Young Heroes.

The reprise at Fort Wagner, so nearly a success, will be long remembered for its gallantry and its loss of valuable life. Three young men fell on those bloody ramparts, who had recently walked our streets full of vigor and promise—each of them worthy to assert his preeminence even in South Carolina, where pride is a monomania and treason an inheritance. Either of these gentlemen were by talents and education, and in every accomplishment, the superior of the most gifted of a people whose polished and courteous demeanor lays on the surface and does not reach the heart. They were young lions struggling with the tigers of South Carolina, and destined to fall in their bloody fangs. Each of them held high rank and had given promise of a brilliant future. GEORGE C. STRONG and HALDEMAN S. PUTNAM were class-mates at West Point, the one graduating in the Ordnance class, the other in the Engineers—both evidences of high professional attainments. Both served for awhile on the Staff of Gen. BUTLER; and the New-York regiments in service at Annapolis, in April, 1861, will remember in Col. PUTNAM the young Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, who mustered them into service by order of the War Department, in which he was assisted by (now) Brig.-Gen. EDWARD E. POTTER. PUTNAM, after serving in the Army of Virginia, was called to the command of the Seventh New-Hampshire, raised as a regiment of cavalry, but never mounted, with which he served during the past year, in Florida and South Carolina. At the attack on Fort Wagner he led his brigade gallantly into action, and fell while rallying his men, holding his position within the enemy's works.

He was a young gentleman of polished manners and elegant address, as well as of high professional promise. He was a specimen of manly beauty, combining a face and form almost effeminately handsome, with the courage and high bearing of a veteran soldier. His death will cause many hearts to ache, while they glory in his noble career and its honorable end. Of Gen. STRONG too much cannot be said. He, too, was as brave as he was accomplished, and as fitted to grace society as to protect his country in the field. Although a cousin of Col. PUTNAM, he was scarcely 30 years of age, and yet had, in these stirring times, seen much service, and bore a wise head in council and a strong arm in action. Col. SHAW is better known than either of these gentlemen, to the citizens of New-York. He was one of the young gentlemen whom this war has developed as a soldier and immortalized as a patriot and a martyr. Of high social position, surrounded by everything to make life dear to him, with no claim of a military education like STRONG and PUTNAM, to dedicate himself to arms, he chose it as a duty, and accepted the position of Colonel of a colored regiment, to help to set at rest the question of the respectability of that arm of service. By the order of DAVIS he was aware in doing so that he took the chance of dying on the gallows if taken prisoner, and with that prospect before him he left home, a young wife, affluence and high social position, to command a forlorn hope. Yet his was

"No wild fanatic boast
To plant the crescent o'er the cross,"

He merely saw the opportunity of practically illustrating the truths he believed, and quietly stepped forward to lay down his life, if necessary, in vindicating those truths before the world. Men may sneer at those whose talk is of war, and whose acts are peaceful, who live in warlike theories, and die on feather beds; but such youthful heroism as that of SHAW mounts above the necessity for the approval or censure of man, and soars aloft into the grand and heroic. These three young heroes fell gloriously in the defence of their country's flag at a moment when thousands of young men, with far less to lose and more to gain, were plotting and contriving how to oversee the laws of their country, and seize by violence the control of its great Metropolis; pouring out their blood at the beck of concealed leaders in disgraceful resistance to a duty which is the birthright of every American, to bear arms (at least) when called upon in defence of his country's honor. What a contrast is afforded in the life and death of these gallant young heroes and that of any three of the rioters selected from the many who met their end in the eventful and disgraceful week which, if it is correctly stated, laid several hundred of them in their graves, as evidences of the truth that law and order will be vindicated at any cost.

Wallack's Theatre.

The "Ghost" of which we have heard so much, made its appearance last night, and with commendable promptness did all that was expected of it. Without disparagement to Twenty-seventh-street we may say, briefly and boldly, that it is the best "Ghost" we have ever had in New-York. The "Ghost" was introduced in a drama called "True to the Last," a word of quaint and curious design, and singular inferiority of workmanship. It serves its purpose, however, and whilst the public appetite is ravenous for "Ghosts" it will be bolted with avidity, notwithstanding its crudeness. Abler hands will in time supply more suitable media for the spirit players. An imaginative writer could hardly desire a more powerful ally than Prof. PEPPER. There cannot be a doubt that the spectral drama, thanks to that gentleman's *Ghost*, will sweep over the land with more than the violence that characterised the sensational or contemporaneous dramas in their palmiest day. The breathless anxiety of the public last evening, and the tremor of surprise at the first appalling aspect of the spectre were the best proofs of the success of the initial experiment. The first "appearance," however, was the least effective part of the entertainment. It was not a *Ghost* in the correct sense of the word, but a hard and angular reflection of a skeleton. Subsequently, the shades of the *Bride of a Night* and of the *Old Miser* completely electrified the audience, notwithstanding that they appeared somewhat abruptly. Their disappearance was far better, and was curiously spectral and mysterious. Allowance has, of course, to be made for a first night, but, notwithstanding the few drawbacks that occurred—such as the very palpable skirt-board, whence the apparatives always came, and the ostermination of Mr. DALY to expose the whereabouts of the spirit, by always keeping in its vicinity the "Ghost," was a complete and thorough success.

The play, as we have before hinted, has but little to recommend it. A well-known novelette supplies the plot and superstructure, both of which are of rather a loud pattern. Thanks to good scenery and moderately good acting, it was received by the audience with marked favor. Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS, who appear to be the stars of the occasion, are evidently artists of routine and discretion. Their style, like the piece, is a little pronounced. Mrs. SEFTON as *Mme. Audevley*, was excellent as she always is. A small negro part, played by Mr. C. PARSLOE, deserves a word of praise. The remaining characters were sustained by a large company, headed by that admirable artist, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND.

The house was densely crowded, and "the grand spectral illusion" has commenced its career under auspices that promise a golden result to the fortunate proprietors. The City will probably be filled with "illusions" before the month is out, but Mr. Moss is the first in the field, and will reap the reward of enterprise. It is on occasions like the present that the latent superstition of civilized society wells up and disports itself. No one believes in ghosts, yet every one is thrilled at Professor PEPPER'S representations thereof. And the secret that they are thrilled lies in the fact that the Professor has very skilfully and scientifically given visible consistency to the traditional idea of ghosts, and so unsealed those little springs of darkness and mystery that lie hidden in every healthy imagination. This idea was exactly seized by DICKENS in the *Christmas Carol*. The ghost of "old Marley" is the ghost of Professor PEPPER. It is a distinct personage, quickly recognizable and easily described, with every detail of costume perfect and every trait of feature openly revealed. It can walk and talk like ordinary humanity, but is semi-transparent and dissipates itself into air; coming on the scene and leaving it like an exhalation. There is something alarming in all this, and hence the rapt interest that was taken in the several manifestations. Now that we are supplied with Ghosts of a far more terrible kind than any that have before visited the earth, it is impossible to hint how long the interest in them will continue. It is quite certain, however, that effects of a thrilling kind can be introduced on the stage with a skillfulness that was never before dreamed of. How vastly will SHAKSPEARE'S plays of "Macbeth" and "Hamlet" gain in impressiveness by this singularly appalling invention of Prof. PEPPER.

Gen. Blair at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Gen. BLAIR was serenaded at his residence last night, and in response made a speech, in which he declared himself in favor of the emancipation ordinance passed by the late Convention, and vindicated Gov. GAMBLE. He regarded the opening of the Mississippi River as the grandest military operation on record; and to Gen. GRANT alone was due the glory of planning, and to his men the glory of endurance and valor in successfully executing these plans. GRANT'S army had killed, wounded and captured more men than it numbered, and had taken Vicksburgh with more men in the place than were in the army when it sat down before it. Gen. BLAIR favored the draft in Missouri, and censured Gov. GAMBLE for striving to avoid it.

Teachers' National Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Teachers' National Convention met in this city to-day. The attendance from different parts of the country is large, fully 1,500 teachers being present, three-fourths of whom are females, including a large number from New-England.

The present occasion promises to be one of much interest to the friends of education.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

CONSCRIPTS ARRIVING.

Conscripts are beginning to arrive in considerable numbers.

LOSS OF HORSES.

Quartermaster-Gen. *MEIGS* says that the Government lost nine thousand horses in the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns. The cavalry have nicknamed Gen. KILPATRICK "Killcavalry." The losses of horses in his division have been enormous.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Private MICHAEL MEEHAN, Company K, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; disobedience of orders," and for "lifting up a weapon upon his superior officer," was court-martialed, and sentenced to be shot to death by musketry, at such time and place as the proper authorities shall appoint; two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein. The sentence received this indorsement:

"Upon the recommendation of the Division Commander, and of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, the President directs that the sentence to be shot to death be commuted to forfeiture of all pay and allowance due, or to become due, have his head shaved, be drummed out of the service, and be confined at hard labor at such place as may be directed, for the term of two years. The prisoner will be sent to Fort Delaware."

TO DISBURSING OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 236.—1. Hereafter, before approving the tenders of resignation of disbursing officers, commanding generals will cause all public money and property in their hands to be turned over to some proper officer designated to receive the same; and the fact that such action has been had will be indorsed on the resignation, and reported besides to the head of the proper Staff Department at Washington.

2. The resignation of officers of volunteer service will only be accepted under paragraph 1647, General Regulations, upon their exhibiting satisfactory evidence from the head of the Ordnance Department, and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, that they have made all prescribed returns, and are in no wise indebted to the United States, on account of ordnance.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj.-General.

MUSTERING IN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 230.—In mustering troops into the service of the United States, the non-commissioned officers of companies must not be mustered in until their respective companies have the number of enlisted men required by General Orders No. 110, current series, from this Office.

Until the muster of a company (under par. 86, Mustering Regulations) has been completed, the non-commissioned officers thereof cannot be appointed. (See par. 73, page 18, Army Regulations of 1861.)

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adjutant-General.

DEATH OF GEN. STRONG.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1863.

ORDNANCE ORDERS.—The sad intelligence of the death of Brig.-Gen. GEORGE C. STRONG, an officer of this Department, recalls the memory and renews the affliction of the double bereavement which the Ordnance corps specially has been called upon, in a brief period, to learn and lament. First RENO, and now STRONG, both so well known to their corps, and so highly appreciated for the intelligence, zeal and devotion which each brought to the discharge of the particular sphere of duty of his own branch of the service—no less arduous and important though less brilliant and striking than that of the battle-field—has each crowned his career and finished his course, as a patriot and soldier ought, in the seal of his life-blood, set to devotion to his country. Both have set a glorious example in their lives and in their deaths, which will endear their memories to their corps: while it should serve as an example and incentive to all to do all and give all in so lofty and glorious a cause.

JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Deserter's Report About Fort Darling—An Arrival from Charleston, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Norfolk *Virginian*, of Aug. 3, says: A rebel deserter, WM. J. TURNER, belonging to Portsmouth, arrived in Norfolk last evening direct from Fort Darling. He says the fort is built in the form of a square, three-quarters of it being of sand, and the remaining portion casemated and roofed with railroad iron. The armament consists of six guns, three of which are 7-inch rifles, and are stationed in the casemates. The other three are mounted *en barbette* over the sand-built part of the works. The bluff battery, or "pits," as it is called, is very ingeniously constructed. Six holes or casemates are dug in the face of the bluff, in each of which a gun is placed. It is impossible for any one on the river to observe what they are or how they can be reached. Capt. S. S. LEE is in command of the fort.

The steamer *Utica*, Capt. DOANE, sailed from Fortress Monroe this afternoon for Charleston, S. C.

The steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. CANNON, arrived this morning from Stono Inlet, which she left last Sunday. The siege was going on when she left; but nothing of importance is reported.

The steamer *New-York* left for City Point this afternoon with about 300 prisoners under Maj. MULFORD.

POLITICAL.

State Democratic Convention in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The State Democratic Convention to-day was largely attended. Nine hundred delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted in substance as follows:

First—All men, irrespective of party, are invited to unite for the termination of the calamities which now depress our distracted and unhappy land.

Second—The Union was formed in fraternity and concession, and cannot exist in the absence of that brotherly spirit.

Third—We will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the Union of the States. We cannot, therefore, support the present Administration, whose course is destructive of the Union and Government.

Fourth—The war is now being conducted not for the restoration of the Union, but for the abolition of Slavery, and the destruction of the Republic.

Fifth—Under our form of Government the sovereign power is vested in the people, and rests upon no other foundation than their will. The people are the only lawful sovereigns, and the public functionaries are their servants. The difference between a Government and the Administration is defined.

Sixth—On the part of the rebel States, if a disposition is shown to return, they should be welcomed back, with all their dignity, equality and rights unimpaired.

The seventh resolution denounces arbitrary arrests.

The eighth asserts the freedom of speech and of the Press.

The ninth denounces the Conscription law as unjust and oppressive, but counsels obedience to it unless the Courts decide it unconstitutional.

The tenth indorses the course of Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York.

The eleventh commends our soldiers, and says they are worthy of the nation's gratitude.

Hon. BION BRADBURY, of Eastport, the candidate of last year, was nominated for Governor with great unanimity.

A private letter from him to a member of the Convention was read, in which he expresses the opinion that madness rules the hour; and the Republic can be saved from impending ruin only by the cooperation of all conservative men against the spirit of fanaticism. He declares his opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation, to the Confiscation act, to the subordination of the civil to the military authority; and says opposition to the war policy of the Administration is not opposition to the Government. To secure the restoration of the Union is the first duty of the citizen.

Brief speeches were made, and the Convention adjourned.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

To-morrow the churches will be open for Thanksgiving sermons. There will be National salutes and ringing of bells, morning, noon and night. In the evening a mass meeting will be held at Union Hall, and there will be a general illumination of the city.

Sailed, ship *Chapin*, for Callao.

Commercial Excursion.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago, [illegible] Milwaukee arrived here at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] number about 225, including the ladies.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Operations on the South American Coast—Unsuccessful Efforts of the American Consul to detain the Pirates at Bahia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

Inclosed I send you "Shipping Intelligence" from Rio de Janeiro to the 23d June, containing recent accounts of the depredations of the pirates *Alabama*, *Florida*, and *Georgia*, on this coast.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Mohican*, Capt. C. S. GUSHING, and the United States sailing ship *Onward*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. F. NICHOLS, commanding, are both on this coast cruising in search of the pirates.

The *Mohican* left this port yesterday after hurriedly coaling, for Cape Frio and Rio de Janeiro.

The *Onward* called here for water, and left on the 23d of June.

Both these vessels are doing all that men can do to catch the pirates.

The *Alabama* came into this port on the 18th of May last, and left on the 21st of May, landing eighty-three prisoners.

The *Georgia* came into this port on the 13th of May and left on the 23d, landing thirteen prisoners.

The American Consul endeavored to detain these vessels as long as possible, in hopes that some of our war vessels would arrive in time to catch them both. In this he was disappointed.

SHIPPING NEWS.

TUPPER & VERE'S Shipping Intelligence, under the date of Rio de Janeiro, June 22, says:

The *Florida* entered Cadra on June. The authorities granted her permission to remain in port 24 hours, during which she took in coals, and landed eleven men, part crew of the American ship *Crenshaw*, of Boston, bound to California, which vessel she burnt on 14th May in lat. 9° S.

The American ship *Commonwealth* was burnt on 17th April by the *Florida*, in lat. 22° S., and long. 31° W. The British schr. *Adelphi* landed at Rio Grand do Sul on 25th May, six men part of the crew of the *Commonwealth*, put on board of her by the *Florida*. The Captain of the *Commonwealth* was transferred to the French ship *Calabo*, bound to Havre, and six other men of the crew of the *Commonwealth* were shipped on board the Dutch schooner *Alma*, destination unknown.

The *Alabama* burnt on 20th May, lat. 19° S., long. 35° W. the American ship *Jabez Snow* from Cardiff to Montevideo; on 24 June was burnt in lat. 15° S. long. 34° 30' W. the American bark *Amazonian*, from New-York to Montevideo. Forty-one persons, the officers, crews and passengers of these burnt vessels were transferred on 3d June from the *Alabama* to the Hanoverian brig *Wilder*, and arrived at this port the 11th inst. The Captain of the *Alabama* provided the *Wilder* with the stores of provisions necessary, and recommended the master of the *Wilder* to claim passage money from the American Consul.

The *Georgia* captured on the 8th of June, 15 miles N. E. off Cape Frio, the American ship *George Griswold*, bound from Cardiff to this port with coals. The master of the *George Griswold* obtained the release of ship and cargo by giving a bond for $100,000.

On the 14th June, in lat. 22° 40' S. and long. 36° 20' W., the *Georgia* burnt the American bark *Good Hope*, from Boston to the Cape of Good Hope; the Captain and crew arrived here on 21st inst., on board the American bark *J. W. Seaver*, bound from Boston to Nicolaisk, Siberia. The *J. W. Seaver* was captured by the *Georgia*, but was released on giving a bond for $15,000, the estimated value of the ship and part of the cargo reputed American property. The other part cargo is property of the Russian Government.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Wednesday, Aug. 5,

The third day's races went off as usual, although a tremendous shower came up after the first race began.

The first race was sweepstakes, for three-year olds—a dash of two miles—and resulted as follows:

J. S. WATSON'S c. c. *Aldebaran*	1
F. MEARS' b. c. *Surprise*	2
F. G. MURPHY'S c. c. *Southerner*	3

Time—3 minutes, 7½ seconds.

The second race was mile heats, best three in five, and resulted as follows:

J. WATSON'S b. c. *Capt. Moore*, 3 years old	1	1	
T. G. MOORE'S b. m. *Marmora*, 5 years old	2	2	2

Time—1:35, 1:30 and 1:32.

The races will close on Thursday.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The weather has been fine, and the attendance on this, the last day, has exceeded that of any previous day. In the first race for two mile heats two horses started.

J. W. Weldon's h. f. Sympathy, 4 years	1	1
F. G. Murphy's h. h. J. Morgan, 5 years	2	2

Time—3:06¼; 3:13¾.

The second race, mile and a quarter dash, resulted:

J. W. Weldon's b. f. Lizzie W., 3 years	1
C. Loyd's b. f. Echo, 3 years	1
W. H. Strong's b. f. ——, 3 years	3

Time—1:57¼.

President Lord's Resignation.

The following is the letter of resignation submitted by President LORD, of Dartmouth College:

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, July 24, 1863.

To the Trustees of Dartmouth College:

In making this communication to the honorable and reverend Board of Trustees, I take the liberty respectfully to protest against their right to impose any religious, ethical or political test upon any member of their own body, or of the College Faculty, beyond what is recognized by the charter of the institution, or express statutes or stipulations conformed to that instrument, however urged or suggested by individuals or public bodies assuming to be as *Visitors* of the College or advisers of the Trustees.

The action of the Trustees on certain resolutions of the Merrimac County Conference of Churches, virtually imposes such a test, inasmuch as it implicitly represents and censures me as having become injurious to the College, not on account of any official misfeasance or delinquency, for, on the contrary, its recommendations of my personal and official character and conduct, during my long term of service, far exceed my merits, but for my opinions and publications on questions of Biblical ethics and interpretation supposed to bear unfavorably upon one branch of the policy pursued by the present Administration of the Government of the United States.

For my opinions and expressions of opinion on such subjects, I hold myself responsible only to God, and the constitutional tribunals of my country, inasmuch as they are not touched by the Charter of the College, or any expressed statutes or stipulations. And, while my unswerving and never partisan loyalty to the Government of my fathers, proved and tested by more than seventy years of devotion to its true and fundamental principles, cannot be permanently discredited by the excited passions of the war, I do not feel obliged, when its exercise is called in question, to resign my moral and constitutional right and Christian liberty, in this respect, nor submit to any such censure, nor consent to any conditions such as are implied in the aforesaid action of the Trustees which action is made more impressive upon me in view of the private communications of several of its members.

But, not choosing to place myself in any unkind relations to a body having the responsible guardianship of the College—a body from which I have received so many tokens of confidence and regard, and believing it to be inconsistent with Christian charity and propriety to carry on my administration while holding and expressing opinions injurious, as they imagine, to the interests of the College, and offensive to that party in the country which they here professedly represent, I hereby resign my office as President.

I also resign my office as Trustee.

In taking leave of the College with which I have been connected, as Trustee or as President, more than 40 years, very happily to myself, and, as the Trustees have often given me to understand, not without benefit to the College, I beg to assure them that I shall ever entertain a grateful sense of the favorable consideration shown to me by themselves and their predecessors in office, for so long a term, and that I shall never cease to desire the peace and prosperity of the College, and that it may be kept true to the principles of its foundation.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, N. LORD.

The Murder of Col. O'Brien.

TWO OF THE ALLEGED GUILTY PARTIES IN CUSTODY.

PATRICK KEEGAN and PATRICK O'BRIEN, two of the alleged murderers of Col. O'BRIEN, who was hanged during the recent riots, were arrested last evening by the Eleventh Precinct Police. The prisoners were locked up in the Station-house and will be examined this morning at Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE STORM YESTERDAY.—During the squall from northwest yesterday, the lightning struck and shattered the flagstaff on the Battery, scoring it from near the vane to the ground. The topmast has since fallen down. The brig *North Point*, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, had forestaff, topmast-yard and [illegible] shivered. The schooner [illegible] of the same pier, had main-[illegible] shivered. [illegible] were [illegible]

OBSEQUIES OF MRS. GEN. CORCORAN.—In St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mulberry-street, there was a third and very impressive service, yesterday, at 10 o'clock, when a grand high mass was said and a requiem sung for the repose of the soul of MRS. GEN. CORCORAN, whose remains had been conveyed thither previous to their removal to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Gen. CORCORAN, summoned from his post of duty by this domestic bereavement, was present, surrounded by many of his old companions in arms, as well as in civil life. The remaining obsequies of Mrs. CORCORAN were conducted with the quiet solemnity becoming an arrest so sudden and mournful.

THE FIRE AT SCRANTON.—In the recent fire at Scranton, Messrs. GEO. SANDERSON & Co., Bankers, saved everything valuable, even to their office furniture. It was stated in a dispatch recently published, that they lost heavily.

FLAG-LIEUTENANT OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.—Admiral DAHLGREN has appointed Lieut. MORRAU FORNEY, United States Navy, his Flag-Lieutenant.

[Advertisement.]
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres to ly substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]
DRAFT ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—"MESSRS. TOMPKIN & Co., of No. 645 Broadway, are doing a large business in obtaining and furnishing substitutes. For $100 they insure any undrafted person from draft, and for $250 they furnish any drafted person with a substitute."—*New-York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 4, 1863.* During the past three weeks we have insured 2,200 gentlemen, and furnished to individuals, agents and corporations nearly 18,000 substitutes, at prices varying from $250 to $278, to all parts of the Union.

[Advertisement.]
TALENT AND ENERGY ARE WASTED BY THOUSANDS because not expended in the right channel. A careful Phrenological Examination would show each man the right place. See *Phrenological Journal* for August, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, or at news agencies.

[Advertisement.]
ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Beautiful scenery, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, with good table and first-class accommodations.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYA'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
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Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Oriental and Medicated Vapor Baths at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., (near the Cooper Union,) cure all forms of skin diseases, remove tan, pimples, and all blemishes from the face.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New
W. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Second-Hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, BARRY'S Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BARKER.—In Rye, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, Mrs. SARAH BARKER, widow of the late [illegible], in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son, D. B. Barker, and family, [illegible] Friday, Aug. 7, at 2 P. M.

BENNETT.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, Capt. ABA W. WELDON, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the New-York Marine Society, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 272 6th-av., on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.

TAX-PAYERS, OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE, LAWYERS AND BUSINESS MEN generally, desirous of possessing the fullest and latest information of every kind under the Excise law, must procure the New Edition of REDFIELD'S HAND-BOOK OF THE U. S. TAX LAW. It is the latest, best and cheapest work.

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just how the function of digestion is performed, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 417.—Aug. 6, 1863.
49, 16, 43, 57, 21, 15, 30, 29, 55, 36, 56, 47.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 418.—Aug. 6, 1863.
60, 58, 10, 37, 25, 54, 56, 39, 5, 65, 48, 46.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of July 31, 1863, No. 14,533 drew $100,000, No. 14,008 drew $50,000, No. 5,825 drew $30,000, No. 368 drew $10,000, No. 17,966 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DEVLIN & CO.
In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
20 PER CENT
In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

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XX
STARCH,
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
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Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
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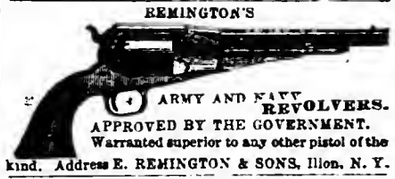
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Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.
Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure*.
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IS FALLEN

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.
DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRI

The French in Mexico.

Correspondence of the London Army and Navy Gazette.

PARIS, Thursday, July 16, 1863.

This evening's papers contain no news from Mexico, although it has been expected for several days. It is now said that the taking of the capital requires confirmation; but when people are left in the dark they always see gloomy images. The taking of Mexico, or rather the entry into that city, was hailed with delight by efficial persons, the multitude participating but moderately in exultations. On receipt of the news the public buildings and theatres were illuminated, but no others wanted his ill thereon. People coming from the country reported flags, and bells, and lights; but, most probably, this was done by order, and those well-intentioned people became kept waiting for intelligence, must needs doubt if France has really entered Mexico. A few days back the great news of the day was that one HUBERT DELISLE, formerly Senator, and skilled in fiscal measures, was about to set out to Vera Cruz, and take possession civilly of Montezuma's old property; but this has since been denied, and now it is arranged that FORAY, rejoicing in his marshal's baton, and what he has been able to pick up, shall come home, and that BAZAINE, with 5,000 men, shall stay and protect and govern militarily the country. We are informed of the system he intends adopting, and might term it the Munchausen bear-system. He is to hold two points, one on each side of Mexico, as Acapulco and a Vera Cruz or Orizaba point; and between these two, Mexico, in fear and trembling, is to exist, and have just what being France may think fit to allow it. Some party, probably that of ALMONTE, is to be adopted, and where ALMONTE finds himself too weak, he will be strengthened by French flying columns. But should the populations think French rule to be good, they will be invited to pronounce in the matter, and elect their own government. All these things are, however, only conjectures, for when the real intentions of Government are scrupulously concealed under a bushel, the imaginations must furnish facts on which to write. The losses which France has suffered, though still unknown, and although they never will be known, are frequently referred to and lamented over in private circles. One gentleman had information that five thousand men had been blown up by the explosion of a magazine, insisting that such a thing might happen and the secret be kept. There was severe loss caused by chance falling of an Ortega shell, but most credible authority only sets down those killed and wounded at seven hundred, which was considerable. The perishing of large bodies of men has frequently been concealed. LARDNER tells of a whole Russian *corps d'armée* vanishing, and once in Algeria an entire French regiment disappeared, and these events were not known for years afterward.

The Emperor is represented as doing no business at Vichy, merely getting on with his "Cæsar Commentaries." *Aut Cæsar aut nullus.*

Soon after the capture of Puebla might be seen traced the following inscription on one of the walls breached by the artillery—"*Projet de la rue Forey: Bal au bout de la tranchée.*" In 1859, after the battle of Montebello, gained by FOREY's division, one of his soldiers wrote with a piece of charcoal on the white wall of a garden at the extremity of the village of Casteggio—"*91st de ligne—Route de la Victoire!—1ère étape.*" The habitual gaiety of the Frenchman, who has often ridiculed his own defeats till he has been obliged to laugh at them, still exists. Detachments of Spahis and Turcos have been sent to Chalons Camp to take part in the preparations for the grand manœuvres. The rumor that the Emperor was going to review the iron fleet at Cherbourg is denied. The Channel journals had spread all kinds of reports that the Italian was to join that of France, then the Swedish fleet was added. However, ruthless *Moniteur*, with grim official authority, contradicts, and says no foundation has existed for these assertions. The American school corvette, *Macedonian*, had been saluted at Cherbourg, she is reported as on her way to Lisbon, but many of her officers are still strolling about Paris.

Important to Soldiers.

DECISION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN RELATION TO BOUNTY.

OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENY. }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7. }

Gen. J. P. Andrews, Paymaster-General, U. S. A.:

SIR: The undersigned would respectfully represent to the Paymaster-General that Sergeant EDWARD S. QUINTON, company K, Fifth Ohio, was discharged the service of the United States for promotion, the 26th of May last.

On presenting his final discharge and final statement papers to Major D. TAYLOR, Assistant Paymaster, for settlement, he was refused the bounty of One Hundred Dollars, for the reason that he had been discharged for promotion.

It appears to the undersigned that the decision of Major TAYLOR is not according to the spirit and letter of the act of July 22, 1861, granting bounty to soldiers who have served two years, and have been honorably discharged.

The act referred to expressly states that any non-commissioned officer or private who has served two years and been honorably discharged, shall receive $100. This does not leave it optional with the Paymaster to pay or not pay, because the soldier has been thought by his superiors worthy of promotion. On the contrary, it appears to the undersigned that being discharged for promotion is an additional reason why the bounty should be paid.

The undersigned holds that Sergt. QUINTON has fulfilled his part of the contract with the Government, and is entitled to all the pay and emoluments arising. Trusting that you will so view it, and order that he be paid the $100, and referring you to his final statement papers accompanying, I am, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAS. C. WETMORE,
O. S. M. Agent.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1863. }

J. C. Wetmore, Esq., Ohio State Agent, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your letter, covering papers of Sergt. E. L. QUINTON, late Fifth Ohio Volunteers, having been referred to the Secretary of War, has been returned with the decision that said QUINTON "is entitled to bounty for his services as an enlisted man."

The final statements of QUINTON are herewith returned. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Signed,) T. P. ANDREWS,
Paymaster-General.

Rebels Banished from St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 1.

A letter from Capt. JAS. F. DWIGHT to Col. BROADHEAD, written at Vicksburgh, July 22, communicates some details of the transfer of the secesh exiles, who left St. Louis on the 10th of July, in custody of Capt. DWIGHT. The boat in which they embarked reached Memphis without special incident, as reported by Capt. DWIGHT in a former letter.

The party arrived at Vicksburgh on the 22d of July, on the steamer *Sunshine*, where Capt. DWIGHT reported to Gen. GRANT, who ordered him to turn over the prisoners and those accompanying them to the Provost-Marshal of Gen. GRANT's Department. Gen. GRANT informed Capt. DWIGHT that it would be impossible to send the prisoners East on account of the moving armies, and that it would be probably necessary to send them to Mobile, accordingly the prisoners and party were turned over by Capt. DWIGHT to Lieut.-Col. KENT, Provost-Marshal under Gen. GRANT, who, on the 22d of July, transferred them to the steamer *Iberville*, for New-Orleans, to be thence sent under flag of truce to Mobile. All were thus transferred, except Mrs. S. J. ROSSER, who applied to be sent through the lines to Texas. The boat was to leave Vicksburgh for New-Orleans on the 20th, the date of Capt. DWIGHT's letter. Capt. D. sends with his letter a certificate in favor of the officers of the steamer *Sunshine* for supplying the prisoners with subsistence, it having been impracticable to draw rations. The writer of the letter also states that the conduct of the entire party during his surveillance of them, was altogether proper, and the incidents of the trip pleasant in the highest degree.

Following is a copy of the order of transfer made by Gen. GRANT:

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, }
VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 21, 1863. }
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 169.—Lieut.-Col. KENT, Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Tennessee, will take charge of the political prisoners from the Department of the Missouri, under command of Capt. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Assistant Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri, and place them under guard on board a steamer, and send them to Mobile, Ala., by first steamer going South.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINGS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. JONATHAN BURKE, who was permitted to accompany the party to be exchanged, instead of going east to City Point for that purpose, was put ashore at Helena, and placed in charge of Gen. SALOMON, commanding the post, to be transferred to Little Rock.

ISAAC ELSASSER was ordered back to this city from Memphis, to report to the Provost-Marshal here, he desiring to settle his business here before being finally transferred.

Capt. DWIGHT has gone to Port Hudson on special duty.

The banished trio subsequently sent southward in custody of a United States policeman, to join the party under Capt. DWIGHT, failed to arrive in time, and were delivered over to the Provost-Marshal at Vicksburgh, to be forwarded by him. They were, as may be recollected, HENRY MCCLELLAN, D. R. COLLINS and D. WALSH.

Order Repressing Rebel Depredations.

The following is the order recently issued by the General-in-Chief of the Army for the repression of guerrilla outrages on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. We find it incorporated in an order from Gen. HOWARD to his command, the Eleventh corps:

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

The numerous depredations committed by citizens, rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment. You will, therefore, arrest and confine for punishment or put beyond our lines every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices; you will also notify the people within ten miles of the railroad that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the road, trains, depots or stations, by citizens, guerrillas, or persons in disguise, and in case of such injury they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages. If these measures should not stop such depredations, the entire inhabitants of the district of country along the railroad will be put across the line and their property taken for Government use.

H. W. HALLECK, Generalin-Chief.

The Eleventh New-York Artillery.

FORT HAMILTON, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your notice in to-day's paper concerning the Eleventh New-York artillery, is calculated to do great injustice to officers and men. It is true an order has been received to muster us out "dismissorably, with forfeiture of all pay allowances, for fraudulent conduct in connection with the recruitment of the force," but the order has not been executed, and in all probability will not be, until the accused are informed definitely of the charges against them, and are granted an opportunity to reply. We are confident an examination will disclose the guilty parties, who since the organization of the battalion have sworn to break it up, and reinstate the officers in the confidence of the Government. A sweeping order like this, founded upon the representation of one side of the question only, cannot but be unjust; for it is not to be supposed that every officer of a battalion, especially those who have had nothing to do with its recruitment, are guilty of such a charge.

Yours, &c.,
A. C. BROWN,
Commanding Co. D, 11th N. Y. artillery.

The Blockade of Wilmington.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT STATE OF GEORGIA AT PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 4.

Last evening, about eight o'clock, the United States gunboat *State of Georgia* arrived from Fort Mifflin, and anchored in the stream off the Navy Yard. The vessel hails from North Carolina. She formed one of the blockading squadron stationed to guard the port of Wilmington. For over a year the monotony of blockading duty has been unbroken save by the excitement of a chase or a capture. These excitements have been frequently the lot of the officers of the *Georgia*. No less than forty prizes have been secured by this vessel. They were mostly vessels of small size, selected to run into the shallow sounds of North Carolina, and their cargoes were mainly the resinous articles of the North Carolina exporting trade. The *Georgia* has seen severe service. She has been exposed to several terrible gales while beating off the coast of Wilmington, and needs repairs. Her powder was all transferred to the lower forts before reaching Philadelphia. Her officers are an energetic and active body of men, and have rendered efficient service to the Government.

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.—The literary estate has sent its representatives to the field, and in no case have they failed to uphold the honor of the profession. There was WINTHROP, who fell at Big Bethel, one of the first heroes of the war; FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, who met his death wound with LANDER, and had we time, we could call over a long roll of names well known in the literature of the country, that have gone nut to battle—many that went out, but were fated to never return. The New-York TIMES contributed its quota early in the war. Several went from the composition and press rooms. CHARLES G. HALPINE, an editorial writer, is now a Colonel on HUNTER's Staff, having joined the army as a Staff officer before the first battle of Bull Run, and continued with it ever since. Maj. GOVERNEUR CARR went from the TIMES Office, too, as a Lieutenant in Dervan's Zouaves, participated in the action at Big Bethel, where WINTHROP fell, and won a Captainey fairly. When it was proposed to raise a regiment to be known as the second battalion of Duryea's Zouaves, he took an active part, and in his exertions, in a good measure, its successful raising was due. He was commissioned Major. The regiment went from New-York with BANKS' Expedition, and now news comes that the Major was severely wounded at the head of his men in the attack on Port Hudson—ADAM BADEAU, too—a brother-in-law of "DICK BUSTEED," a writer who acquired some celebrity from his contributions to the light literature of the day, and from a series of essays written over the signature of "Vagabond," which originally appeared in some of the weeklies, and were subsequently published in book form, for some time a war correspondent of the TIMES, joined the army at Port Royal, being appointed to the Captaincy of a company. He saw service at the West, and went with Gen. SHERMAN to the Lower Mississippi. Capt. BADEAU also was wounded in the same action where CARR got his last scars. These are newspaper men who will have something to talk about "when the war is over," and whose patriotism was not a mere thing of words. Other journalists are serving their country bravely and effectually at home, but they must all yield the palm of sacrifice to those who have gone into actual service where bombs fall and bullets fly.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

YALE COLLEGE APPOINTMENTS.—The corporation of Yale College, at its late session, made the following appointments, some of which have already been noticed. We bring them all together:

Rev. WM. B. CLARK was appointed Livingston Professor of Divinity, but the name of the Professorship is to be changed into that of the Chittenden Professorship.

Mr. CYRUS NORTHROP was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

Mr. LAWIS R. PACKARD, now a tutor in Yale College, was appointed Assistant Professor of Greek.

Mr. DANIEL C. GILMAN, Librarian of Yale College, was appointed Professor of Physical and Political Geography in the Philosophical Department, and in connection with the Sheffield Scientific School.

Dr. LEONARD J. SANFORD was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical Department, in place of Prof. CHARLES HOOKER, deceased.—*New-Haven Journal, July 31.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Hamburgh.
Damascus	Aug. 8	Quebec	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Tautonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	July 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Germanic	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Tentonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star	Aug. 8	New-York	New-Orleans.
Hudson	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.

The European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

School Properties are sold and rented.

Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.

Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.

REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, by a graduate of Yale College, who has had three years' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician, and a sound disciplinarian. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address X. Y. Z., Norwich, Conn.

A RESIDENT TEACHER.—A FRENCH lady, much experienced in the management of youth, and well qualified to teach French, music and the English branches, desires a situation as resident teacher in a family or first-class school; references given; no objection to the country. Address J. S., No. 96 East 21st-st., N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching the higher English branches, music and French, desires to form an engagement for the Fall term. Address Box No. 51, Arlington, Bennington Co., Vermont.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MADAME C. HEARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be restored on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Heard will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 28 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 37 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical; Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of the King's County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—B. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thompson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—In N. York, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D.D., Hen. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. E. Birney, *West Point*—Col. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to ths Principal.

THE READING-ROOM AND PICTURE GALLERY of the Cooper Union will be closed on Monday, 10th inst., and reopened the 31st. Persons desiring to enter the free night classes must apply during the month of September, to the Clerk, at the office of the building. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, MONTCLAIR, N. J., is located in a region easy of access, and noted for health and beauty. It provides young ladies with choice facilities for a thorough and sensible Christian education. The next term will commence Sept. 16.
Rev. A. R. WOLFE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. Y. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments, Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 839 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs Spring and Shaw's pastors. Address Box 4167 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Miller & Cooper's store, Nos. 248 and 249 South-st., New-York,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
68 bales UPLAND COTTON.
7 half-bales UPLAND COTTON.
20 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
5 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
46 bales UPLAND COTTON.
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
153 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 bags PICKINGS.

Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
12 bbls. POTASH.
12 half bbls. POTASH,
60 bags SALT.

Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.

Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA.
2 casks GLASSWARE.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., ten days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 13 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
PRIZE GOODS,
From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON.
BREEZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART.
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSON,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SIMNEL,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF
Ale, aquadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hard ware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113, Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. WM. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
On FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
CONSISTING OF
575 bales UPLAND COTTON,
100 barrels RESIN,
4 barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place,
THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high pressure, river boat of about 800 tons burden.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss.

BOSTON, July 27, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court for said District, will be sold at public auction, at Nos. 23 and 24 Lewis' wharf, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the prize steamer BRITANNIA, consisting of
152 bales Upland Cotton.
22 small bales Upland Cotton.
12 bags Sea Island Cotton.
2 bags Cotton.
1 lot Cotton Pickings.
15 bags Rice.
9 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioner and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold as aforesaid. JOHN S. KEYES,
United States Marshal for Massachusetts District.

Catalogues ready on Friday; samples can be seen at S. W. Dewey's, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 50 Kilby-st. H. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 58 bales, 60 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vanditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three bales, of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E., in diamond, w 4 c 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.

ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

G. W. KELSEY WILL SELL (SALE positive) two magnificent pianos, one pearl keys, all modern improvements; one Chickering's celebrated make, parlor and other furniture, oil-paintings, &c., at 11 A. M. THIS DAY, (Friday,) at No. 28 Hamilton-place, near Bedford-av., Williamsburgh.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C. }

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of lime casings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
Corner of G and 23d sts., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863. }

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE FOR TEN shares of Irving Bank Stock, standing in the name of Ary H. Seeley. Also draft of D. Preston & Co., of Detroit, on Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, for $80. The public are cautioned against negotiating either of the above, as payment is stopped.

LOST—IN FOURTH-AV. STAGE, OR ON BROADway, between Houston and Broome sts., a leather POCKET-BOOK containing about $35. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of SUTTON & CO., No. 56 South-st., corner Wall.

TRUNK LOST.—A FRENCH SOLE LEATHER TRUNK, canvas covered, marked "E. D.," was missing from the steamer *Empire State*, or on the way to it, on Friday, July 31st. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to MORGAN & SMITH, No. 48 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS, WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held in the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Let every member attend to hear the report of the Committee on the 4th of July last past. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PEVEE, Adjutant.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT animal, late the property of a Staff officer. Can be seen by applying to A. H. B. MOSES, No. 62 Beaver-st.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 4th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address E, B. S., Box No. 178 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANK

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (78th edition, 608 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 98 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis' Germon die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas Medscal Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure your disease in time and expense that may suit you, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WABD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. Davenport, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this preparation as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.

Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDEBHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Below is a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LEWIS'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented. If application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, N. York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. No. 3 Harrison-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Especially for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Dua.e-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patent who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 10 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 6 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 9:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45 A. M., 12:45, 5:10, 6:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A.M. and 4:15 P.M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 6 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM SPRINGSTEIN-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A.M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:20 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy, and Albany, (with sleeping car,) at 5:30 P. M.	10:07 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A.M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 8:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 6 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. Havens, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

SUNDAY, AUG. 9—THE LARGE AND COMmodious steamer NCKANTON, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Great Neck, Fort Schuyler and Whitestone. Stratton's Point will leave Peck-slip at 8½ A. M.; Broome-st., 8¾; 10th-st., 8¾; 26th-st., 9. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 2¾ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3¼, stopping at all the other landings. This boat will accommodate 800 passengers, and she is fast.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Dey-st. at 8¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ABMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. Strang retiring.

The affairs of the firm will be settled at the office of Strang & Adriance, No. 353 Broadway, either party signing in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.
STEPHEN B. STRANG.

New-York, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, and will continue the dry goods business at No. 355 Broadway.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.

New-York, July 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1863, by the decease of Edmund B. Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York, or their Brewing Establishment at Albany.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business at the City of Albany and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston, under the firm-name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.

JOHN TAYLOR.
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR.

Albany, Aug. 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE that they have formed a copartnership under the name of WILLIAMS & MITCHEL, for the purchase and sale (exclusively on commission) of stocks, bonds and other securities, at the Brokers' Board or otherwise. No. 12 Wall-st.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
E. W. MITCHEL.

New-York, Aug. 4, 1863.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm.

CAMMANN & CO.

Aug. 1, 1863

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four days. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALKER Parry, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,

at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, at 3 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$86 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$136
Second Cabin.....88
Steerage.....26

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS.
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Perkins, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Aug. 22
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship
CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. Smith,
Will sail from Pier No. 43 East River, New-York, on SATUROAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. Pembroke Fetridge. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. Phillips, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 26th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8¾; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE side-wheel steamboats WILLIAM KENT and NORTH SHORE, and the barges ANNA RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, FLORIDA and PLEASANT VALLEY GROVES to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT RIGHT TO BE SOLD FOR America, of two most valuable machines for the manufacture of an article of enormous consumption, and now in operation in one of the largest Wax Wood and Fusee manufactories in England. These machines are for filling and dipping matches, inexpensive and self-acting, the use of which in manufacturing at least 200 per cent. in labor alone can be saved, independent of a further 10 per cent. in material. The advantages gained by working these machines are the absence of a phosphorous disease, great saving of labor and material, and the most inexperienced can work them. Address BELL & BLACK, No. 12 Bow-lane, Cheapside, London.

FOR SALE—TO A PARTY WITH FUNDS IN hand, a light pleasant business, established and self-sustaining, with little or no room, yielding a profit of two to three hundred dollars per month. Terms, cash down, $2,000; residue made easy. Address C. A. WILSON, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PARTNER IN A LIGHT MANUfacturing business. Profits large enough to satisfy any one. In full operation. Capital from $2,000 to $5,000, in order to extend the business. Ample security given. No. 43 Gold-st., second loft.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 207 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 19th-st., 68x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD CITY RESIDENCE in Brooklyn, and Western Farm and Farm Lands free from incumbrance and well located, for a stock of Carpeting or Winter Clothing at fair prices. Address Box 4,278 N. Y. Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 13 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 46 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4, P. M.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—18 TRAINS EACH WAY. Ete and from New-York daily, and a steamboat route. Several new houses just completed, are now offered on easy terms. Prices from $2,200 to $3,000. Apply to
A. PHELPS, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A LARGE house with choice shade trees, about five minutes' walk from the steamboat, with ten rooms. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Bushwick Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE FOR ANY GENtleman doing business down town, situated at foot of 66th-st., East River. Carriage-house and stable. Apply at No. 436 East 16th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 20, 21, 22, 33, 56½ and 61½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 23, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Aug. 4, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Aldermen TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN J. O'CONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. EYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Continued from First Page.

must ever threaten a republic, to gather strength among us. The one great, sole cause of our calamity has been the disregard of law and authority. Atheistic and infidel men have poisoned the popular mind with theories of human equality, individual right and liberty. The emigrants from despotic countries have been received more rapidly than they could be assimilated to us, and admitted to citizenship before they have understood the system of government, or licensed the laws. An ignorant and brutish mass have attempted to guide public affairs, while in their personal sphere they have carried out their false ideas of liberty.

Our own citizens have failed to study our own system and to comprehend the questions of public concern. Thousands of otherwise intelligent men have never read our Constitution, and after a half-century of constitutional existence, citizens were found so ignorant of the first principles of our polity as to argue for the right of secession. We have allowed men to be appointed to make the laws which secure the common good, who were not capable of understanding the importance of their position, much less of filling it wisely.

The poor-house has nominated, the dram-house elected men to the most important trusts in the land. Lying, fraud, bribery, favoritism, have been systematized among our legislators, using their office for their own ends instead of the good of the people. Executive and judicial officers have been found in complicity with criminals, evading the penalties of the law. Party spirit has deprived men of conscientious purpose in their civil action. Men, not seeming to be fools in other respects have voted with a party simply because their grandfathers had been called by the same partisan title. True patriots have heavily used the ignorant mass for his ends. The same party spirit has led to the toleration of an institution in our land antagonistic in every particular with our institutions of society and Government. Citizens have been legally installed Gospels over their laborers, and from the tyranny of the plantation have learned to tyrannize over the community. Speech has been denied the conscientious friends of the wronged and oppressed. This tyranny entered Congress, and demanded privileges. New demands were made; and when at last public sentiment could allow us to crouch no lower, they were denied. Then came the final purpose to ruin. This is the meaning of this war. If this resistance to law be not destroyed, our liberties are perished. This rebellion is the test of the ability and purpose of this nation to live happy and free or to exist no more as a people. The duties of the hour are therefore momentous. It becomes every true man to disabuse himself of the miserable servitude of party and stand forth the advocate, supporter, adviser of the Government. If this separation of men from the affiliations formed by selfish leaders for their own aims, and a new gathering upon the basis of a broad patriotism could be procured to strengthen the constituted authorities and guard the laws, then might we have faith in our destiny once more.

Let the Church of God come forth to its duty. Let its members act in the State according to the precepts of the Master, and then bend their energies to the widest spreading the light of the Gospel. In no other way will the masses be led to regard or unselfishly seek the common good, and in no other way can they be governed, until, by the grace of God, they shall govern themselves. By His church, if it is pledged to the work, will God save us from our perils, and preserve to us our liberties.

This war is the preparatory discipline of this nation, to fit us for a high career in the earth. This experience is our schoolmaster to lead us to that teaching which will make us free indeed. Men are learning now that Governments are ordained of God. Those who try its strength now will better value its protection hereafter. Every citizen of this Republic will yet bless God that, through sorrow and darkness, a power brought us to know and love the "perfect law of liberty."

Discourse of Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D.

Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D.D., formerly Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, preached the following eloquent discourse at Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, of which church he is now the Rector, from the text:

"In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity consider: God also has set the one over against the other, to the end that man should find nothing after him." (Ecclesiastes, vii., 14.)

The text is a sufficient warrant for the solemnities of this day. Were it simply a day of Thanksgiving it would not be timely, were it a Fast it would seem ungrateful. But we are called by our lawful rulers to be joyful for great mercies, yet to rejoice with trembling; to supplicate for those who suffer the chief burden and pain of the war; to implore wisdom and counsel in behalf of those who serve in council and in the field, and to invoke the influence of God's Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion. The President further asks us to pray that the whole nation may be led "*through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will* back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace."

The nature of the Thanksgiving then, being carefully adjusted to the actual state of things in the country, it ought to be accepted by the ministers and people of Christ, as neither premature nor unnecessary. I am no politician and have no partisan bias in favor of the existing Administration. But administrations are of but little moment, they go and come like shadows, the Nation is the great reality, and when the very spirit of the Nation is expressed by the powers that be, how solemn is the voice! Now I suggest that our Chief Magistrate has embodied in this proclamation just the spirit of our purest patriotism and soundest statesmanship; just what encourages us, and just what depresses us and makes us anxious and just what we ought to feel and utter before God as expressed in his words; and therefore every good man should accept them, as I trust we have all done this day in our supplications and prayers. For the text, I said, enjoins just this duty in the circumstances. In proof that it does so, take the paraphrase of our eminent critic, who gives its meaning thus: "Whatever may be the commission and disorder of the times, when good and evil alternate and are fluctuating, it is plain that nothing forbids your enjoyment of prosperity when it is your lot, and when adversity comes, exercise sober consideration. God has so arranged these alternations that *we can never predict the future with certainty.*"

Even though the future be uncertain, we may enjoy what is sent to encourage, provided we are equally responsible in adversity, showing due seriousness and reflection. In mingled good and evil then we rejoice this day, but we rejoice with trembling; we are joyful, but we are considerate. The future is with God.

First—In our joy we pause to consider the price of blood by which victory is purchased, we weep with those that weep, we implore God to be the father of the fatherless and the God of the widow: we reflect what gratitude is their due, what admiration is the just meed of their self-devotion: what sacredness invests the soil which they have defended with their blood, what duties are laid upon those who live, by the self-sacrifice of those who died.

Second—We consider that they die not suffer not in vain who thus give themselves for the support of a righteous cause. It is awful to think of war, but they who die to save the common household—the hearths and altars of a great national family—from utter desolation, die nobly. If this incurrection succeeds, we shall never enjoy a permanent peace on this continent.

Every discontented politician will turn a rebel, and every rebel will be successful and make himself to be a hero. We hate war; we love peace; therefore, we must conquer such a peace, as demagogues and political desperadoes shall never venture to disturb.

Third—We consider further that those with whom we are forced, by their own insanity, to struggle—have a common interest with us, in the results for which we pray, and for which we contend. I do not regard this as a war of North and South—it is the common cause of the whole nation. Thousands of our Southern brethren are sick of a despotism which has fastened exactions upon the lees of thousands of the South who openly opposed and detested the whole project of rebellion, until the moment when they were deprived of all freedom of thought and utterance on the subject. Down to that moment, he who is now the accomplice in the Confederacy denounced it as an insane and groundless insurrection, for which no apology could be offered to God or man, and as he said the truth then, he is the living witness now, that the South is the victim of her own unfaithful sons. If it be just to our Southern brethren to surrender them, bound hand and foot to such a conspiracy, and to the anarchy that is sure to ensue; if it be right to let their betrayers fulfill their horrid threat to "lay hold of the pillars of the republic, and involve North and South in a common ruin"—if this be mercy to them, or fidelity to our own altars and fires—then but not otherwise we do wrong to give God thanks this day.

In this Thanksgiving I indulge no sectional feeling. I have friends and kindred at the South whom I tenderly love, and among our Christian brethren there I believe that there are many of the purest and the best of living saints. God bless them and comfort them and restore them to peace and joy.

But, in giving thanks this day, I do so in the firmest conviction that there never will be peace or joy for them on earth, till they are delivered from the hands of conspirators who have destroyed every principle by which society exists. How can they restore the order they have violated, or teach others to obey laws, and respect oaths, and observe solemn compacts, and abhor evil wars, when they are criminals themselves in all these particulars? We offer thanks to God then because we trust our brethren of the South are soon to be rescued from anarchy and ruin.

Fourth—Still another consideration is, that of our common sins. As one people we are receiving a common chastisement. We are involved in common guilt and in common penalties. Indifference to the interests, spiritual and temporal, of 4,000,000 of the colored race, and a cruel, extermination policy toward the aboriginal inhabitants of our territory, have been as much our fault as that of Southerners. Nay, more! Whatever be the sins and evils of Slavery, few at the North have done so much to mitigate and to correct them as thousands have done at the South, who became themselves providentially involved in the barbarous and irresponsibilities which an unnatural system creates. If, as respects that system, the wise and moderate counsels of WASHINGTON might only be revived at the South, where they once generally prevailed, an easy solution might be found to all problems and difficulties. Extreme divergences from those old-fashioned principles on the part of public men, in opposite directions, have occasioned all our troubles.

Fifth—But one more consideration shall be named, and that is the many reasons we have to believe that God is chastising but not forsaking us. How many have been the critical points in this past year at which the interposition of the Divine Hand has been manifest in our behalf? How often has he seemed to say,

"Thus far, but no further."

All history affords us examples of that long correction of nations which makes them great. What has made the greatness of England, but collisions and struggles just like ours?

What a lesson is it to the passionate and thoughtless man who feel nothing but their own inconveniences in the public sorrow; who fail to perceive how universal is the law of painful travail when great blessings come to the birth; who rail at their fellowmen, and increase by ten-fold the disasters they profess to bewail, because they will be taught neither by history nor by the orders of God, that "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth"—as it is written, "My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither faint when thou art rebuked of Him."

The last point in the text is the absolute uncertainty of the future. In the balance of prosperity and adversity, God reserves to himself the final decisive turn of the scale, and deeply should we feel to-day that the issue is yet with God. "Man finds nothing after him"—knows nothing of his morrow! What reason have we, therefore, to confess our great national sin of living without God, in ignoring His existence in our National Constitution! When we kept our Fast Day in April, how deeply we felt the darkness of the hour that then lowered upon us! Who knows hat the wonderful events which so rapidly cleared our sky, were the answers to the prayers which were then offered by a humble and penetrate people! God grant that we may be further answered in the speedy reestablishment of peace, and in the blessed restoration of good will. If sincere Christians will but do their part to promote such results I trust the known power of God to insure the rest. It will be here as it has been elsewhere, when civil disorders have become intolerable, all will see the value of union and charity. It will be as when the Pretender's rebellion was followed by a closer union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland than had ever been possible before. It will be as when the civil wars were ended in 1660, and when King CHARLES said merrily, "It must have been his own fault that he had stayed away so long—everybody was so glad to see him." It will be as when King DAVID returned after the death of ABSALOM—when he bound the hearts of the men of Judah as the heart of one man. Human nature is still the same, and though it is easy to say impossible—"all things are possible with God," and when all Israel returned to their old allegiance saying, "We are brethren, we are of one love and of one flesh." Oh! that such days may be in store for us; oh! that it may be again as it was of yore, when one flag waved in all our ports and over all our towns and cities, and when as at home, so abroad—every true born son that beheld it thanked God with a fervent spirit, that he belonged to a great and united country, in which one law and one speech and one heart prevailed among many millions of man.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Quite a large congregation assembled to hear this fearless champion of human rights and liberty, expecting a rich treat, considering the day and the theme. It was a great disappointment, therefore, when the Reverend Doctor began his discourse by announcing that, during the whole course of his ministry, he himself had never experienced a worse disappointment than on the present occasion. Supposing that only a few friends could assemble at this season, he had prepared no discourse, intending only to make a simple exhortation suited to the times.

Dr. TYNG selected his text from the 127th Psalm, first and second verses:

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain. It is vain for you to rise up early, to sit up late, and eat the bread of sorrows: for so he giveth his beloved rest."

He announced as the subject of his few remarks, the contrast between man's vain system of expedients, and God's system of grand, progressive advancement. He drew an eloquent picture of the terrible struggle now raging in our beloved country. As the contest advanced, as the sanguine fight of dawn began to break over the hills of despair, it was his solemn conviction that every minister of the Gospel was false to his holy calling if he held his peace on the great questions before the country, of humankind, and with it contrasted the calm, majestic, unending and unchanging hand of Providence in bringing about God's great designs for the improvement of the human races, showing that with God alone rested the adjustment of all earthly conflicts between the principles of light and darkness, and no Hin alone should the solution place its reliance. We may well apply this principle when that noble man whom God has called to the head of this nation, whose name, I fully believe, will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest, wisest and best statesmen that has ever graced the senate of history, when such a man calls us together, as the President does in the proclamation which I hold in my hand, to give thanks to God for the victories which His Providence has vouchsafed, I do not hesitate to say that if nothing else of his should be preserved, this proclamation would hand the President's name down to future ages with honor and glory. I should be ashamed of my cowardice, and accuse myself of dereliction of duty, if I refused to stand by an administration which thus acknowledges the nation's dependence upon God, and calls upon it to return thanks for His mercies. I thank God that we have a President who dares to take such a position before the world.

The occasion which calls us together to-day, leads us especially to consider God's schemes of progress, contrasted with man's schema of expediency. When I see the coast lined with the ships of a navy, which, two years ago had no existence; when I see our fields covered with armies which never yet sustained a general defeat; when I consider the vast financial system, the wonder and admiration of the whole world, and to which future ages will look back with astonishment, I cannot forbear exclaiming, "What hath God wrought!" The climax of the struggle must soon be reached. Whatever crisis may come, whatever sacrifice it may require, the Government must be sustained until the end shall come.

This contest is the grand struggle between Liberty and Slavery—between equality and the spirit of caste. It is not simply a contest about the black man; it is a conflict of opposing principles, between liberty and the terrible system of Slavery which for two hundred years has taxed the energies of this country. And now comes the grand question, What shall be done with a people who have shown themselves worthy of a better fate than Slavery? Vainly again does man attempt to settle this question; and we look up to the great Jehovah, and believe that He will do it in His own time and way. We believe that he is hastening forward the day of universal emancipation. If we attempt to return to caste legislation, then the lesson of two hundred years will have been thrown away. Dr. TYNG said he believed in the full social and political equality of the black man with the white, and his right to all the duties and privileges of citizenship. Give him a choice, and let him settle the question for himself. Shall we, in the midst of this contest, cling to the prejudices of caste, or shall we not rather cling to the grand, I will not say American, but human idea of the universal brotherhood of the race?

This atrocious rebellion is a contest against labor—against poor white trash and poor black trash; between anarchy and law. It is not the question of a day or a generation, but one of ages, of the world.

There are only three ways in which this contest can be brought to an end. Firstly, the dismemberment of the Union; secondly, by compromise; thirdly, by subjugation. Rather than consent to the first or second, I would continue the struggle twenty years; nay, I would rather see the Union subjugated by the rebellion, and endeavor to liberate it again by means of another revolution.

The Rev. Doctor closed his remarks with an eloquent appeal to those who like himself saw the coming shades of life beginning to gather, to remain constant to the great principles of our fathers, and to teach their children also to honor and maintain them.

Trinity Church—Bishop Upfold, of Indiana.

Thanksgiving was celebrated with special pomp yesterday at Trinity Church.

The occasion was solemnized by the ringing of the chimes at 10 o'clock, continuing for half an hour.

The services began at 11 A. M., when the Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. OGILBY, assisted by Rev. Mr. NOYES.

The opening anthem was from Revelations, 7th chapter and 12th verse.

"Blessing and glory, and wisdom and thanksgiving, and honor and power, and might, be unto our God forever and ever."

Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana, read the ante-communion service, Dr. OGILBY reading the appropriate epistle.

The choir then sang the 85th hymn, peculiarly adapted to the occasion.

Before Bishop UPFOLD entered the pulpit, Dr. OGILBY said:

I feel under peculiar obligations to Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana, now present, for having prepared an address for the occasion, at very short notice. When the congregation remembers how much the noble sons of the West have contributed to the successes and triumphs which call forth our thanksgiving this day to Almighty God, they will feel how appropriate it is at this time to have a Western Bishop to address them. First among the Western States, none was more prompt and ready at its country's call than the State which the Right Reverend Father in the honored Bishop. I feel sure that, on this auspicious day, New-York will rejoice to here words of good cheer and encouragement from Indiana.

The Bishop then ascended the pulpit and delivered a most eloquent and striking address. The congregation were particularly interested in that passage where the Bishop set forth, with great power and eloquence, the fact that the West had not sent forth her armies to battle for abstractions or impracticable ideas—that hers was a war of purpose and of heart. She had commissioned them to fight for the preservation of the Government and the unity of the country. In those struggles and triumphs, especially by which the Mississippi was opened, every man in the West had the deepest personal interest. All would fight to the last before they would suffer any foreign or domestic foe to obstruct that great outlet of their commerce.

The learned and gifted Bishop concluded with a glowing tribute to the National cause, and throughout, the address was remarkable for its exalted and patriotic views. It was indeed, from first to last, a high-toned and patriotic effort in entire unison, with the aims and purposes of the National Government, and coming from so prominent a representative of the Western clergy, was listened to with more than ordinary interest.

THANKSGIVING IN BROOKLYN.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Wainwright.

Rev. Dr. ROOSEVELT, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Schermerhorn-street, being absent from town, his pulpit was supplied by Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, the author of several valuable publications advocating the cause of the Union. Dr. WAINWRIGHT took his text from Judges, v., 23:

"Curse ye Meroz, said the angel of the Lord; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

In the history of the Jewish Commonwealth, said the speaker, there were many striking analogies to our present national struggle. Often menaced by foreign invasion, they were also torn into fragments by internal civil wars. Judah and Ephraim were in frequent and terrible collision. The song of victory from which the text is taken praises the tribes who sent their quota to the war, and pronounces a bitter curse upon the disloyal who held back. Giving God the glory, the sangstress declares her benedictions and wraithomas, according to the deserved retribution of the patriotic or disloyal people. It was a great crisis in the national affairs. Had Sisera, with his nine hundred iron chariots, and his immense invading army, succeeded, Israel would have been brought under the iron yoke. But God fought against Sisera. The hail-storms of His vengeance led the van, and the forces of Israel were victorious. It was meet that they should ascribe their success to Jehovah. It was through him they did valiantly, and He it was who trod down their enemies. Let us, in like manner, recognize in our recent successes, under scarcely less critical circumstances, the interposition of God. Let us give Him the glory. Let us say, "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us, then they had swallowed us up quick." "Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us as a prey to their teeth. Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth."

But while thankful for what God has done, we all must be sensible that an uncertain future still remains. No human prophecy can penetrate it. The issues of this conflict are with God. But we have duties to discharge which no trust in Providence can set aside. If we fail in these we shall deserve the curse of Meroz.

The speaker then set forth at length the duties of all classes at the North at this time. First of all we should be united in this conflict, for failing in this, the blood of thousands of our brave citizen soldiers will have been poured out in vain. This war had been forced upon us by the enemies of our Union and of liberty, and we had no choice but to resist unto the death. This was a war of principle; the interests of freedom were concerned, and the destinies of the human race, even, were involved in the issue. The High and Mighty Ruler of the universe had ends to answer too deep for our scrutiny—too far reaching for our comprehension. But that it was His war there was no doubt, nor was there a doubt as to which of the belligerents He takes sides with. God could not approve such a rebellion as this. He was for Government, for order, for law, for obedience to "the powers that be." Revolt in Heaven first kindled the fires of hell. It was because they rebelled against a good Government. So now it is against the best of human governments—a Government of their own constituting—that this rebellion has risen up; and how can we think for a moment that a God of righteousness will approve it? It is on this ground that we claim to have God on our side. It is in this view we can pray to him for success, and it is from this belief that we enter heart and soul into the conflict. It is a war of principle, and ought to be made one of *religious principle*. Under these circumstances we should be a unit in prosecuting the war. The old, the middle-aged and the young should all be united. All thought of money-making, all sordid motives of every kind should be given over until we had put down this unholy rebellion and restored our nationality. The women of the North should do their part; they should retrench all superfluities of dress and ornament, and should encourage and inspire the men to deeds of patriotism. It is said that the Southern rebellion could never have been carried on with such vigor but for the inspiriting power of the women. And could not the women of the North put forth an equal influence? Let the women of all classes exert their influence in favor of their country and liberty. Let old men give their counsel; let rich men give their gold; let young men go forth to battle. The young men! Who has so great a stake in the issues of this conflict as yourselves? The old must soon die. Whatever be the fate of their country in years to come, it will be of little consequence to them. But you are to live when the older ones are dead and gone. The country is for you, its business, its social and civil life, are all for you. The clouded future looms up before you, and it is for you to say whether it shall be brightened by the rays of freedom, or darkened by the gloom of despotism. You have a country to fight for, and its very life is now put in peril. Rising then above the mere romance of military life—above all that is mercenary in the emoluments connected with it, and all that is alluring in the fame of heroic exploits, look at the one great consideration—namely that your country is in peril, and being so, asks your strong arms for her rescue. Think not of danger, or even possible death. Let your country be to you even dearer than life itself. "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" The risk and the sacrifice are not too much for your country to ask, or for you to give. Duty is ours; results are God's. What is life worth when all that makes it valuable is swept away? The noble Roman youth MARCUS CURTIUS deliberately sacrificed his own life to save the life of the empire. Shall pagan Rome boast over Christian America? Young men, we rely upon you to show that if Sparta had her LEONIDAS, and Rome her CURTIUS, the American States have thousands as brave and self-sacrificing as they.

The speaker continued his appeal to the various classes of our citizens—to the laboring men, to the naturalized citizens, even to the politicians—to cast aside all other considerations, and come forward, as one man to the salvation of our country, and to the preservation of liberty on this continent. With such a union of all classes, who could doubt that, under God, this formidable rebellion would be speedily put down? The spirit of loyalty would return even among those who are now the deluded victims of a conspiracy the most nefarious that ever was concocted against a legitimate Government. But however this might be, we had on alternative but to conquer or be conquered. The necessity was upon us; God had put it upon us, and until His trumpet-tongued angel sounded a retreat we must press forward. And now, said the speaker, in conclusion, at length the bow of promise seems to gild the dark war cloud. The last few weeks have been pregnant of great results. Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, and Port Hudson are fields of sacrifice and of glory. They mark the crisis, and, so far as our poor judgment goes, foreshadow the issues of the conflict. To God be the praise. But much remains. The chief of strength still stands, and the stern determination of despair may prove a more formidable element of danger than the flush of victory or prestige of success. Let us not fall into the mistake that the rebellion is well nigh ended. God grant it may be. But I cannot so interpret the signs. I have faith in God, and faith in the power of prayer, and clustering all my hopes and fears and anticipations around these two great principles—faith in God and in the power of prayer—I await in submission the issue of a conflict, whose inception, whose progress, and whose events put upon it the stamp of an inscrutable Providence. Our joy and gratitude on this occasion are not unmingled with sadness. The incense of praise arises from altars stained with the best blood of the nation. The storm that clears the air of pestilite vapors, dashes its thunderbolts upon peaceful dwellings. The red horse of the Apocalypse plants his hoofs fetlock-deep in blood, and a victory which saves the country sends a shriek of agony from a thousand dwellings. Oh, how we pity these stricken households! How our tears will blend as we gaze on battle-fields where, clasped in the arms of death, lie the young and the brave of our land! God grant that soon our thanksgivings may be, not only for victory won, but for peace restored. Our prayers shall cease not till this consummation be realized.

The above is but an imperfect sketch of the discourse, which was listened to with the most profound attention.

Discourse of Rev. J. W. Horne, of Brooklyn.

The ministers of most of the churches of Brooklyn, E. D., being "out of town," a committee of gentlemen from the churches waited on the Rev. Mr. HORNE, of South 2d-st. M. E. Church, and requested him to preach, in his own church, on the occasion of the National Thanksgiving. The following is an outline of the discourse:

"Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory."—I Cor., xv., 57.

The text has reference to the final triumph of the Church over Death and the Grave, and is adopted as a motto for this occasion.

We are here on invitation of the President, to return thanks to Almighty God for the late series of victories vouchsafed our arms. It is reasonable to inquire, therefore:

I. Is God in this war? Has He anything to do with our successes or reverses? One thing is certain—

1. It has been the belief of all ages and nations, that the gods have to do with wars, and the issue of battles is with them. The Jews consulted the oracle of Jehovah, and the Greeks and Romans those of their gods. When defeated, they offered propitiatory sacrifices: when successful, praised the gods with triumphal songs.

2. Some good-hearted argue, God can have nothing to do with war, because so good, kind, loving, and war so bloody and murderous. But God is great, strong, just—cannot look upon sin with allowance. He ordered the principal wars against the Canaanites; was "a man of war." Commanded some of their bloodiest civil wars, as of the tribes against Benjamin, in 20th chapter of Judges.

3. Others contend that God has nothing to do at present with the World of Nature or man. He is like a man who has built a house, planted, furnished it, hired it, and left it and its occupants to themselves for a time. This is directly contrary to the Bible, which is a revelation of the relations assumed by God to Man, through all ages.

4. If God governs not the nations in time and on earth, he does it not at all. They have no existence beyond time and space. We have the World as individuals, not as nations. But God does govern them.

5. Is it irreverent to say: The conflict in our midst, in its magnitude and significance, is worthy the interference of the Almighty? Have read of other civil wars and rebellions, but none comparable to this. Look at the extent of territory over which it has spread—a whole continent. Look at the people it has involved. *Thirty* tribes, most intelligent, etc.

6. Then look at the character of the conflict as determined by its objects and motives. It is not causeless. There are mighty moral forces at work. We of the loyal States know what we are fighting for—the Union under the Constitution, the enforcement of the laws and upholding the Government by whomsoever administered. The Representative of the Nation has again and again declared this—and the rebels are fighting for Concession, Independence; opportunity to establish an empire on human slavery and suffering! So Mr. STEPHENS declared. So the *rebel* papers delight to assert.

7. In this conflict, Free Government, Democratic Institutions, are on trial. The trial had been made before. Among Jews, among Greeks and Romans, among Venetians, and had failed. It has been made again in this land, under the most favorable auspices; and if it fails, it fails till the Millenium. Who doubts what the rebels will do, if they obtain the power? Why do the despots and aristocracies of the old world take rank with the rebels, while the masses of the people, in France, England, Poland, Italy, etc., are with us? Because "birds of a feather." Shall the experiment fail, then? Shall the ship go down? God forbid! And let your own strong wills and arms forbid.

8. The hand of God is seen in both our reverses and successes.

Who thought the rebellion would have lasted so long or extended so far? Our astutest men predicted 30, 60, 90 days, and it would be over. God's ways are not ours, and events have been shaped for its continuance. Caution of the President—condition of Cabinet—slowness or worse of several Generals—divisions at the North—hopes and successes of the rebels. But when we have been disheartened and ready to give up, God has quickened and strengthened us by victories. And when crises have come, how promptly and effectually He has delivered us.

II.—If God is in the war and on our side,

1. Let us constantly and humbly acknowledge Him.

There has been too little of this with President, Generals, people. We might have learned a lesson from the rebels. But there is improvement in this respect, as for instance in Gen. MEADE's late orders and the President's Proclamations.

2. We should strive to discover the plans and purposes of the Almighty and cooperate with them.

If the study of the Scriptures teaches anything, it teaches this: That when God enters into judgment with a people, He will not stay His hand until they repent and reform. Think of the Egyptians under Pharaoh. I do not pretend to interpret the will of Jehovah, but may say, It God has intended the destruction of American Slavery by the conflict, He seems, to human thought, to have taken the wisest course.

3. If God is with us, we are in the right.

For He is never in the wrong. And who doubts that we are? Ask yourself, in detail, are the rebels right; and then ask are we right; and how does the answer come back. Then hurry up the columns. Two hundred thousand men, says the Commander-in-Chief, to finish up rebellion, or eight hundred thousand in the army, to recover what we held. Hurry up the columns. "Trust in God and keep your powder dry."

At the conclusion of the discourse a collection was then taken on behalf of the Sanitary Commission, and the congregation dismissed.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Jaffrey.

At the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. JAFFREY, of Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent discourse from the text:

"And the Lord wrought a great victory."—2 SAM., xxiii., 12.

We have not come together, said he, to render thanks simply for victories gained. Our joy over them has already been expressed, amid booming cannon, waving flags, and the mutual outpouring of friendly emotion. We have come to rejoice in them as the pledge that our noble institutions are to be perpetuated. The war has taught the value of the Union. Alluding to Slavery in terms of the strongest abhorrence, he said that even the destruction of that terrible evil would not have compensated for the destruction of the Union, that glorious temple of liberty. A happy contrast was presented between the character of this attempt at revolution and others, whose records brighten the page of history. While they aimed to overthrow despotism, the rebels designed to establish a Government whose corner-stone should be Slavery.

Finally, we rejoice in these victories as God's work. The war is for the cleansing away of vast evils, which impede the progress of this people in working out the grand idea of equal rights for all men. God has heard the cry of the oppressed, and woe to him who would stay the fall of that institution whose curse has rested so heavily upon us.

He closed with an earnest appeal to all Christians to do their duty to the country, to vote right, to labor for truth, that our noble Constitution may be transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

A collection was taken up at the close of the sermon for the colored sufferers by the late riot. Dr. JAFFREY stating that the colored Baptist Church in Williamsburgh had been heavily afflicted from this cause.

Rev. Dr. STORRS being out of town, his place was filled by Rev. Dr. MEANS, of Massachusetts, who delivered an able, patriotic and well-timed discourse upon the present aspect of our national affairs.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle, Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, Pastor, was open during the morning, and a large number of the congregation assembled and celebrated Thanksgiving by patriotic interchange of sentiments, singing and prayer. A list of the Union victories during the month of July, was read from a newspaper, and was deemed by all who heard it to be the best possible discourse for the occasion. Rev. Mr. BARTLETT is in the country and unwell—having contracted disease from the battle-field of Gettysburgh, whither he went to recover the remains of a relative.

Among the Germans.

The Sons of Fatherland in America, and particularly in the vicinity of our good City, are never behind hand upon occasions of public rejoicing, and right worthily did they honor the 6th of August. All their places of popular resort in and near the Metropolis and sister cities were thronged with joyous merry-makers from early morning until late at night; in fact, the festivities were, here and there, prolonged until the ensuing dawn. At the Lyon Brewery Park, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; at CONRAD's Elm Park, on Ninetieth-street and Ninth-avenue; at LANDMANN's Hamilton Park, on Sixty-ninth street and Third-avenue; at MUELLER's Central Park House, on Seventy-first-street and Fourth-avenue, and at Harmonie Garden, on Essex-street, immense crowds of Teutonic folk fated the day with laughter and song, not omitting copious but harmless potations of the national beverages they have imported with them and made welcome to this country. The Union flag waved over all, prophetic of bright hopes for the future of their race in the land of their adoption.

The grand event of the day, however, was at PLOTA's Cremorne Gardens, on Seventy-second-street and Third-avenue, where three Societies—the Bergish Aid Society for the Sick, the Bergish Men nerchor, or Singing Club, and the Bergish Conversational Union—united in a general pic-nic and Summer Night Festival, assisted by a number of musical associations. The earlier hours were devoted to strolling and junketting in the beautiful groves that surround the region, to rustic games of every variety, and to such singing and dancing as only the children of the old Rhineland know. In the evening, the woods were illuminated with hundreds of colored lamps, and fireworks of every hue and device lit up the adjacent hills, while far and near the mingled music of skillful bands invited the joyous multitude to a prolongation of the dance. Our national airs, too, were played with fine effect, and through the livelong night, the scene was one that would have gladdened the heart of even the most morose declaimer against the iniquities of loyalty. We have here mentioned but two or three among the scores of German festive gatherings on our own island, and may conclude by a passing allusion to the most prominent in the neighborhood. Hoboken, Union Hill and Weehawken enjoyed delegations of many thousands; at the different landings on Staten Island, there was similar festivity, and BACHTEL's famous garden was crowded, while on Long Island, at Morris Grove, and elsewhere, there were such joyous masses of Germans men, women and children in holiday attire that the possibility of there being any left to frolic elsewhere seemed incredible. And all this without one serious disturbance. Such is the Thanksgiving of a whole-souled and devoted people.

GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

Green Trees and Cold Water—James' Wood in its Glory.

The Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, No. 2, held their first grand picnic, yesterday, at Jones' Wood. The Association assembled at 10 A. M., in their hall corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and thence proceeded in the cars to the place of festivity, one of the most delightful parks and groves in the vicinity of the metropolis. Mine host SOMMER, the hospitable occupant of the

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH
WITH
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

Strengthen the stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life,

WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,

WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers on new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea-sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided

WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard

EQUAL TO
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON
AND
HOW TO AVOID THEM.
It is of infinite importance to the public to know that
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS
prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the
SPRING OF THE YEAR.
Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. *Fortify in advance* against these prostrating and destructive agencies. *Iron-plate* the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. *They forearm the citadel of life against the attacks of all maladies* that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalations. Hence they are
INVALUABLE IN CAMP,
and no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the
MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY
has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is, that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace no the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a REMEDY as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis Appeals to Absent Rebel Soldiers to Return to the Army.

Amnesty and Pardon to Absentees an Deserters.

The Women Implored to Use Their Influence.

The Rebels Discouraged About Charleston.

Gen. Lee's Army Massed and Ready for Battle.

A GENERAL INVASION EXPECTED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 7.

The flag-of-truce-boat *New-York*, under charge of Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point last evening, with 250 exchanged prisoners.

The Richmond papers contain some news of importance.

JEFF. DAVIS has issued an urgent appeal to Confederate officers and soldiers to return immediately to their various camps and corps. He complains of a want of alacrity on the part of all classes in coming forward *in this most dismal hour of the South*.

The Richmond *Examiner* is gloomy over the prospects at Charleston, and says the fall of that place will be the most mortifying and disastrous event of the war, *and a fatal blow to the cause of the Confederacy*.

The Richmond papers state that Gen. LEE has massed his troops, and is ready for another battle.

The *Examiner* says that the soldiers in Gen. LEE's army are in excellent condition and spirits, and that an engagement is possible, if not probable, on the line of the Rapidan.

It is believed in Richmond that Gen. MEADE has been reinforced from Gen. GRANT's army to the extent of 15,000 men.

The Richmond papers have no news from Charleston later than that received through National sources.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR SOUTHERN FILES.

We have received Richmond papers to the 6th inst., and also a copy of the Memphis *Appeal*, (now published at Atlanta, Ga.,) of the 30th ult., from which we make extracts.

The following is the Proclamation, or appeal, of JEFF. DAVIS in full:

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equaled in the number, magnitude and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad, your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion, in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. The design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism whenever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this and all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to insure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create a numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach to such equality have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country, but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others again have left their post from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, but persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism,) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty, but no excuse will be received for any deserter beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the atrocities may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence to aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, their country and their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

By the President: JEFFERSON DAVIS.
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the private secretary of the President.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

From the Dispatch, 6th.

All the information we have from Northern Virginia points to the concentration of the contending forces in the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh, the enemy having evidently selected that route for the next "On to Richmond" demonstration.

We have a report, which is deemed reliable, that our pickets in the neighborhood of Stafford's Store were driven in by the enemy on Tuesday afternoon. Another report, not well authenticated, however, states that the Yankees, in force, have occupied Stafford Heights, nearly opposite Fredericksburgh. From present indications it is not improbable that the next trial of strength between the two armies will take place on the old battle-field of December last.

THE RECENT FIGHT IN CULPEPPER.

Correspondence of the Dispatch.

ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

Friday night last 4 forces of the enemy's cavalry, estimated at three brigades, crossed, or were reported to be crossing, the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. HAMPTON's cavalry were on picket at the time, their line extending from Kelly's to Beverly's Ford. By morning the entire Yankee force engaged were across, and began a bold advance toward Brandy Station. Their force greatly outnumbering ours, HAMPTON's brigade commenced falling back slowly, the pickets having been previously driven by the enemy back to the main body. After falling back a mile or more, the brigade halted and checked the enemy's advance for a considerable time. The enemy's movements were covered, in a measure, by woods, of which they availed themselves; but whenever the opportunity and ground favored, were frequently and most gallantly charged by our regiments and driven back.

The day thus passed with successive skirmishing, fighting and charging, until between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., when within about a mile and a half of Culpepper, two regiments of infantry from ANDERSON's division—the Twelfth Virginia, of MAHONE's brigade, and the Second Mississippi, of POSEY's brigade—were thrown out as skirmishers, and advanced to the support of our cavalry. The Yankees, perceiving these supports coming up, "about-faced" and "skedaddled" across an open field, or other open space of ground in our front. The pursuit was continued until the enemy escaped out of sight, and, it is believed, recrossed the river that night.

We had not more than one battery of artillery engaged, which poured at intervals a number of rounds of grape and canister into the enemy's ranks with great effect. Six or eight of our artillerymen were wounded, three of them mortally. The Yankees had at least two batteries engaged; but most of the casualties among our men were caused by their sharpshooters, their artillery on this occasion having been an ineffective auxiliary. It is alleged that our artillery would have done greater execution but for the deficiency of rifle ammunition provided.

Gen. HAMPTON being yet disabled from returning to the field by his wound, the brigade, as you have probably learned, was commanded and admirably handled by Col. BAKER, of the First North Carolina regiment. Our loss is, at this writing, unknown, but will probably be covered by 75 or 100 killed and wounded.

The purpose of this movement was a reconnoissance, doubtless, to feel the position of our army.

Excepting this affair the period elapsed since the two armies entered the section they now occupy has been unprolific of important news that could be communicated with propriety. In Fauquier and Culpepper the Yankees have freely indulged their devilish proclivities. Their depredations extended to the destruction of growing and harvested crops of grain, and the shooting of cattle, mules, horses, and everything of the kind. Such has been their course, it is reported, since they reinvaded the State, which, it is hoped, will be the last time.

They have rebuilt the bridge at Rappahanock Station, where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crossed the river, and are said to be running trains regularly.

MEADE seems to be proceeding with great caution in his movements, so much so as not to have yet developed his designs fully. Whenever and wherever he may decide to join the fearful issue of battle, he will find Gen. LEE on the *qui vive*, as usual, and prepared to meet him. Our gallant men are now on their own soil, and well may MEADE be cautious how he risks the already precarious tenure of his position.

All has been quiet since Saturday, and nothing from the enemy except a report that they have occupied Culpepper Court-House in force.

AUG. 4, 1863.

A body of the Yankee cavalry crossed the river at Rixeyville early this morning, and were repulsed by the Eleventh Virginia regiment, on picket at the time. Gen. STUART attacked them in the afternoon and drove them back to the river. They had artillery planted on the other side of the river. No further particulars yet.

"THE ENEMY IN JAMES RIVER."

We learn that the enemy on Tuesday last made his appearance again in James River. On the afternoon of that day two Monitors and three gunboats entered the mouth of the river, and proceeded up as far as Sandy Point, where they anchored for the night. Of their movements yesterday we heard nothing, but it is not believed that the expedition contemplates more than a negro-stealing affair.

THE NEXT BATTLE.

From the Memphis Appeal.

We infer from the movements of the enemy that he is preparing for a great, probably a final struggle in Virginia. Large numbers of GRANT's troops are passing up the Mississippi River from Vicksburgh, destined, as stated by their officers, for the army of MEADE. We have intimations also that ROSECRANS has fallen back from the late positions occupied by him, and it may be that he too is sending aid to the General army in Virginia. GEN. DIX, with some twenty to thirty thousand troops, has already joined Gen. MEADE, and it is not at all improbable that within a few weeks the Federal commander will be enabled to throw against Gen. LEE an army of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand strong.

It is evident, moreover, from the tenor of our dispatches this evening, that our own people at Richmond are anticipating another great conflict very soon in Virginia. The supposition is, that it will come off on the Upper Rappahannock. How we are prepared to meet so large a force as MEADE will endeavor to bring into the engagement, we are not prepared to say. *It is probable that Gen. Lee will endeavor to bring on the engagement before Grant's or Rosecrans' reinforcements can reach their destination.*

It is evident that the Federals are impressed with the importance and necessity of defeating the army of Virginia before any very decided adverse impression can be made upon the power of the Confederacy. *With Lee's army defeated and routed, the South would indeed be left in a crippled and disabled condition*, and the enemy hope to take advantage of our present discomfiture, arising from the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, to effect this purpose. These events have rendered the armies of PEMBERTON and GARDNER wholly inefficient for the next forty or fifty days, while GRANT's entire force can repair to other fields, leaving BANKS to look after their interests on the Mississippi River.

We presume that our Government authorities are fully alive to all the contingencies that hang upon the case, and that they will be prepared to give the enemy a warm reception if it really be his purpose to fight the decisive battle of the war on Virginia soil. To crush out Gen. LEE is now his greatest desire and ambition. Aside from the very serious wound he would thus inflict upon the strength and vitality of the Confederacy, Gen. MEADE would win for himself a crown of unfading laurels, and the North would be able to say—we have at length found a General and a hero able to cope with the rebel chieftain, who has hitherto never known defeat. This would prove a healing balm to the wounds inflicted by the numerous and successive defeats sustained by the enemy of the hands of the Virginia army, and *it would, moreover, place the Federal Government in a position almost to dictate the terms of peace.* We have faith, however, that Gen. LEE will be able to give a good account of himself whenever and wherever the conflict may occur.

"PROGRAMME OF THE ENEMY."

From the Richmond Whig, 6th.

Some indications from the other side of the line render it probable that the Yankees propose to make a more vigorous effort than ever to capture Richmond. From these signs, it seems likely that a large portion of GRANT's and ROSECRANS' armies are moving eastward, and may be in Virginia by the 1st of September. Whether they will join MEADE, or come by the way of tide-water, either on the south side of James River, or up York, is not yet developed.

Are we prepared to meet this movement? If not, there is no time to be lost. Every man in the State, under sixty, capable of bearing arms, should have arms and ammunition put into his hands and be prepared to defend his home and his life. To this end, the speediest possible meeting of the Legislature is necessary. We hear from the country, that the *act of Congress* for organizing Home Guards has proved a failure, as to all over the conscript age, because of the impression that the War Department claims the right to send such companies from their counties to any part of the State. This impression, if erroneous, should be corrected at once, and we beg the attention of the Secretary of War to it. Before have armed organizations for neighborhood defence, than not to have them at all.

But the people themselves should not wait for the War Office nor the Legislature. They should organize at once by *neighborhoods*, in squads of ten or fifteen or twenty, as may be convenient—two or more squads to constitute a company. When the Legislature meets, these organizations may be legalized. The parties composing these squads to consist of those over 45, and to be confined strictly to neighborhood defence. Most of them will be able to furnish their own arms, (double-barreled guns,) but we suppose the State or Confederate Government, in such an emergency, will not stickle at the letter of the law, but will apply some arms, and especially ammunition, which is more needed even than arms generally through the country.

We presume the Confederate authorities are doing all in their power to concentrate an adequate force to meet the threatened invasion. Beside drawing troops from other quarters, they might greatly augment their ranks here by forcing every man under 45, now in a snug berth, to take the field. From many counties the complaint reaches us that many of the ablest-bodied men in the community—as able-bodied as any in the Richmond Commissary or Quartermaster's Departments, where the Great Frederick would have gone for his grenadiers—have dodged into the safe and ingloricus position of enrolling officers. These duties and most of those pertaining to the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department could be performed by wounded soldiers and sexigenarians.

But for the present we leave the Confederate Government to take care of itself. What we deem of vital interest to the State, to be done by individuals, is that all between 45 and 60 should organize neighborhood squads, and provide themselves with arms and ammunition. These organizations, aided by a few pieces of light artillery, and also thrilled in handling them, to be furnished by the Government in the counties most exposed to raids, would very effectually check any Yankee raid.

But, action! action! is the word. There is not a minute to lose. There will be raids attending this invasion, on the north side and on the south side, and we should be ready to meet them at all points.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Twenty-two transports, laden with troops, have passed Natchez, going *down*, up to Friday.

A number of BANKS' and BURNSIDE's regiments have been mustered out, their terms of service having expired.

Transports loaded with negroes are sent up daily to Island No. 10, where a camp for the instruction of the blacks in the manual of arms has been established.

East and West Louisiana have been stripped to form negro regiments.

Rumor says SHERMAN is furloughing one out of every company, and they leave daily for home.

Pillaging parties are sent out daily from the garrisons at Natchez and New-Carthage, who strip the country of provisions, and commit every species of vandalism.

The weather is extremely warm—the thermometer 92 degrees.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* of Monday says:

"There has been but little change to note since our last. The firing has been maintained principally by the land batteries and Fort Sumter. One or two wooden gunboats engaged Battery Wagner at intervals yesterday, but quickly got out of range on receiving one fire. The only casualties we have learned were two men, members of the Fifty-first North Carolina, slightly wounded. The *Ironsides* and Monitors remain perfectly quiet, and it is believed they have sustained some serious damage. Two or three transports with troops are reported to have arrived Sunday.

The enemy fired a few random shots at the steamer *Chesterfield* Saturday night, but did no damage.

Gen. BEAUREGARD paid another visit to the batteries on James' Island on Saturday. We learned that he expressed himself well satisfied with the condition of things, and appeared to be well pleased.

Since writing the above, we learn that the casualties yesterday at Battery Wagner were two killed and several wounded caused by the explosion of a shell in an old shed near the battery. The wounded were brought to the city last evening."

The *Mercury* calls earnestly on the planters of the State to furnish more negro labor for the proper and energetic prosecution of the work on the defences.

The *Courier* gives an account of a dash of a small party, under the command of Capt. KIRK, upon Barnwell or Big Island, which is divided from Port Royal only by a small creek. The party succeeded in surprising and capturing thirty-three negroes, five of whom were members of MORRISSEY's brigade.

PENALTY FOR TRADING IN GREENBACKS.

In Mobile, last week, a Vicksburgh soldier went into Mr. SENOR's clothing-store, on Dauphin-street, to purchase a shirt. The clerk—a man named MARK WOHL—attended on him and commenced to exhibit his goods. During the conversation WOHL asked him if he had some greenbacks, and was answered in the affirmative. The soldier selected a shirt and inquired the price. He was told that he could have it for $25 in Confederate money, or $2 50 in greenbacks. The soldier paid him with the latter, and immediately afterward reported the case to Maj. DAVIS, the Provost-Marshal, who ordered his arrest. The *Advertiser* says:

"WOHL was afterwards taken out on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Gen. MAURY, learning of the action, dispatched Officer MANSFIELD with instructions to re-arrest him and to send him to Atlanta, and from there, we learn, he will be taken to Richmond to be sent across the lines. He was put on board the steamer *Mary Wilson*, which left at 1½ o'clock. WOHL made this transaction on his individual account, being unauthorized by his employer."

THE RESIGNATION OF DADDY PRICE.

From the Whig.

The Montgomery *Mail* has learned with deep regret, that Gen. STERLING PRICE has resigned his commission, and retired from the army in ARKANSAS. It is said that being placed in a subordinate position to Gen. HOLMES, he was unable to execute his plans for the liberation of Arkansas from the presence of the Yankees. It is also that despairing to receive from President DAVIS the position to which he was entitled by his military service, he finally determined to retire from his command: It is to be hoped that the report is untrue, but the *Mail* says it comes so well authenticated, that it is constrained to believe it.

THE RICHMOND PRISON.

At the Libby Prison, on the 5th, there were some 740 Yankees received, the remnant of captures at Gettysburgh and other points. In this lot of prisoners were the following officers, viz.: Capts. C. D. Bowers, 18th Connecticut; E. T. Cornell, 67th Pennsylvania; W. H. Bender, 123d Ohio, and J. P. Gleason, 5th New-York; First-Lieut. Murwin, 18th Connecticut; Second Lieuts. J. S. Pashl, 123d Ohio, and G. D. Dakers, 123d Ohio; Sergeant D. Meeker and L. Holbrook; Assistant Surgeons A. E. Parker, S. L. Henry, and J. R. Uhler. In addition to the above, there were nine citizens of Gettysburgh received at the above-named prison.

CAPT. MAFFIT OF THE FLORIDA.

From the Dispatch, 6th.

This gallant and enterprising officer is a son of the celebrated Methodist preacher and orator, Rev. JOHN NEWLIN MAFFIT. He entered the United States Navy, we think, about the year 1832, and must be now about 45 years old. We rejoice to see the havoc that the brilliant Confederate Captain is playing with Yankee commerce. He has made them bleed already nearly to the tune of ten millions, which we hope will swell to a hundred millions before he has done with them. Like his father before him, he has to deal with some hardened sinners; but he generally manages to bring them to the anxious seat and make them howl for mercy. Between the MAFFITS, father and son, the devil has had a very uneasy time of it both on land and water. One of the orator MAFFIT's best pulpit efforts was from the text, "Come thou and all thy house into the ark," an invitation which the sea extends through the canvas of the *Florida* to all Yankee wayfarers upon the ocean. We rejoice at the success which has attended his mission, and hope he will continue to press it with irresistible urgency till the ocean is delivered of the most useless and nefarious of all its reptiles—the sons of the Pilgrims.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

From the Dispatch, 6th.

Flour, under the exhilarating manipulation of speculators in the life-blood of their country, has suddenly become very scarce in the market, and exceedingly high in prices. Within the past few days, hundreds of barrels of this staff of life have been spirited off by railroads to secret hiding-places elsewhere, there to remain till famine prices again bring it into market. Will the Government and people stand by and see the country overrun and ruined by these vampyres in trade, who care for nothing but gold and its equivalent? Has the Government no power to rid itself of these locusts? Are the people powerless, that they should stand with folded arms till speculators have deprived the army of subsistence and starved to death the wives, children and widows of our beloved soldiers? Rather than submit to such fearful results, let every speculator in the necessaries of life be marched to the front and made to receive the bullets and bayonets of that hated foe whom they are striving to assist in crushing out the liberty and happiness of the South.

YANCEY.

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 29th ult., contains the announcement of the decease of Hon. WILLIAM L. YANCEY, who died on the 28th ult., at 3:40 o'clock P. M., at his residence near Montgomery, in the 49th year of his age. He suffered through a severe illness of four weeks' duration, the effects of a disease of the kidneys. The *Advertiser* says: "Such was the spirit with which he had borne up through all the struggles of a momentous life, that few, even of his neighbors and friends, were prepared for this sad intelligence; but Mr. YANCEY has been a sufferer from the knawings of disease for years, and the summons did not find him unprepared. He seemed to have a premonition of death months ago, and repeatedly, during his last illness, expressed himself ready and willing to die. He returned from the late session of Congress greatly worn by his labors, and it was a real pleasure to him to be again at his home in the country, free from the incessant turmoil of official life incident to the troubled condition of affairs. Still, even while endeavoring to recruit his shattered health, his whole soul was wrapped in contemplation of the great contest going on for liberty and independence. Even during the last days of his life, when his body was racked with excruciating pain, his mind soared above his own sufferings, and he was hotly engaged in field and forum combating the enemies to the peace and independence of his country.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 7.

CHARLESTON.

It is believed that Gen. GILLMORE will be heavily reinforced, and will soon be enabled to resume offensive operations with enhanced prospects of early and complete success.

RETALIATION.

All the rebel officers in our hands are being gathered together at Johnson's Island, Sandusky, where they will be kept until a satisfactory reply is received from the rebel authorities in answer to the President's order of retaliation, which has been forwarded there by our Government.

GEN. HOWARD.

Maj.-Gen. HOWARD arrived here to-day. He goes North on a short leave of absence.

MOUNTED INFANTRY, ETC.

Gen. REQUEBAY is here by authority of Gen. ROSECRANS, renewing his suggestion, made last Fall, to raise a mounted infantry and cavalry force to operate against the guerrillas in Kentucky and Tennessee. It is proposed to raise twelve or fifteen thousand men, which force he thinks will be sufficient to rid those States of armed rebels, and to prevent in future, plundering forays.

THE EXEMPTION OF ALIENS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

CIRCULAR No. 65.—It is apprehended that Circular No. 53, from this office, in relation to exempting men from draft on the plea of alienage, is not fully understood by the Boards of Enrollment.

Wherever the fact of alienage is clearly established, exemption must be granted; but where a Board has any doubt in the matter, the case must be referred, through the Provost-Marshal-General, for the decision of the Department of State. Until such decision shall have been obtained, all action in the case shall be suspended. The certificate of the State Department shall be deemed conclusive evidence, and the question of liability or non-liability to draft shall be decided by the Board of Enrollment in accordance therewith.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

PROMOTION OF THE LATE GEN. STRONG.

It will gratify the friends of the late Brig.-Gen. GEO. C. STRONG to know that President LINCOLN has forwarded to the wife of the lamented officer a Major-General's commission, bearing the date of the battle on Morris Island in which he received his fatal wound.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug 7.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Articles appearing in the journals of this City and elsewhere, represent a war with Great Britain as imminent. The assumption that these articles are authorized by the Government, or made upon any knowledge of its views, is without foundation.

CABINET AFFAIRS.

Statements appeared in some of the Northern papers, after the fall of Vicksburgh and the defeat of LEE, to the effect that the question of peace had been discussed in the National Cabinet, and that a Cabinet crisis has been caused by a proposition of Mr. SEWARD to issue a Presidential proclamation, offering an amnesty to the Southern people, withdrawing the Emancipation Proclamation, suspending the Confiscation act, and offering protection to the personal property and rights of the Southern people, except the leaders; that Attorney-General BATES and Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR favor the scheme, with a modification, that Messrs. STANTON and CHASE violently oppose it, and Mr. WELLES also opposes it, but not so strongly. Here, where the public is accustomed to assumptions of this kind, these statements were not thought of sufficient importance to demand attention. It seems now that they went to Europe and were made the foundation there of new castles in the air, built by the European enemies of the United States. It is, therefore, proper to say that these statements had no foundation whatever in fact. No such debates or propositions or any debate or proposition on the subject of peace, or of such amnesty has been made or had in the Cabinet, nor have any such differences arisen.

THE DRAFT.

The draft for the entire District of Columbia was completed to-day outside the limits of Washington; the number drafted is 700 whites and 65 colored men. Mr. BLOCKSOM, the Commissioner of Enrollment, was drawn, which caused much amusement to the spectators. The drawing is generally admitted to have been fair. Brokers offer to supply substitutes at $300 per head. Several detectives have been stationed at the railroad depots to prevent drafted persons from leaving the city; and thus far about 100 have been turned back, and others have been arrested at various points by the military authorities. Some of the colored conscripts have already presented themselves for duty.

THE COMMUTATION MONEY.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has been appointed by the War Department, receiver of the $300 commutation money.

ALLOWANCES IN THE DRAFT.

Hon. ALFRED ELY, of New-York, has presented to the War Department the claims of the Corporation of Rochester, and of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, to be credited on the present draft in his District for the excess of men furnished by it over the former. It is understood that the Department has granted the allowance claimed, and that the order will apply to other similar cases.

MAILS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

ROSSER C. GRE, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, in charge of the Memphis Post-office, writes to the Hon. GEORGE W. MCCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, that steamboats are arriving and departing almost daily to and from New-Orleans, without molestation from guerrillas. He adds:

I am now making up a mail daily for New-Orleans. I have consulted the Surveyor of the Port, master of transportation, and other officials, all of whom express a decided opinion that the Eastern and Northern mails for New-Orleans can be sent with more safety and expedition *via* the Mississippi River than by the ocean steamers, so long as rebel piratical vessels continue to infest our coast and commit depredations. Gen. GRANT has established a mounted patrol between Vicksburgh and New-Orleans, I understand, and I have no hesitation in saying that the transportation of the mails will be as safe hence to New-Orleans as to Cairo. The guerrillas, who infest some portions of the river at times, have generally no artillery. Musketry can do no damage to the boats. The prospect is that they will be cleaned out if they make any further demonstrations. Transports with coal barges are being sent below every day destined to New-Orleans. I can send a mail now at least twice a week, and I hope soon, when the restrictions on trade are removed or modified, to be able to send a mail daily.

NAVAL.

Commander WOODWORTH has been ordered to the command of the *Narragansett*.

The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate has removed J. W. JENNINGS, and appointed HENRY O. KENT, of New-Hampshire, postmaster of that body.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GEN. BUFORD'S RECONNOISSANCE.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Aug. 3, says:

The reconnoissance in force, made by Gen. BUFORD's division, on Saturday, was very successful. Indeed, Gen. BUFORD never fails to do what he attempts. The object of the expedition was to push the reconnoitering party as near to Culpepper as was practicable, and discover what was the enemy's force in that locality, then to encamp on the other side of the Rappahannock, and protect our party, who are engaged in erecting a bridge.

The whole division crossed at Rappahannock Station, under protection of our batteries, which were stationed on the heights this side the Rappahannock. They passed over without molestation, but as soon as they had reached the first line of timber, a short distance from the river, and were formed in line of battle, the enemy opened on us with seventeen pieces of artillery, which were served with admirable skill, Maj. BOSMAN commanding. Although the enemy occupied a very advantageous position, and threw their shell and shot with great precision, the fire did us little damage, the range being too long.

Our men began to advance rapidly and steadily along the road to Culpepper, the regular brigade, under command of Gen. MCIVOR, occupying the position on the extreme right; Second brigade, Col. DAVIS, the centre; Third brigade on the left. With that reckless impetuosity which has been the chief cause of their success, they charged fearlessly on, utterly regardless of the falling shells, only eager for an opportunity to use their sabre. They went not long without opportunity. The whole distance to Culpepper was stubbornly contested by the rebels, who fought even with unusual desperation. Medical Director MCGEE assures me that most of the wounds were from canister and sabre, showing how close the foe were to each other.

When we had almost reached Culpepper, a very large body of the enemy charged our skirmishers and thought to capture them all. But they underrated the men who confronted them at that time, with scarred and blackened visages. Not a cloud obscured the dazzling sun, not a cover nor a shelter was near, to protect from sunstroke these struggling men. But they stood firmly, without a quailing eye or a faltering heart among them, and await the coming shock. It comes soon, and fierce and terrible. Dense clouds of smoke festoon the field—the suspense. It is fearful—but soon the rebels are seen emerging from amid the dense white wreaths, and with diminished numbers they run frantically away. This was one of the most gallant cavalry feats of the war, and the coolness with which these skirmishers resisted this terrible onslaught, the courage and strength with which they repulsed it, stamps every man a hero, and sheds an unfading lustre on the First division and their brave, indomitable commander, Gen. BUFORD.

It was but a brief period after this that the enemy exchanged their cavalry for infantry. All this time we had been fighting the entire rebel cavalry force, with the single exception of JONES's brigade, Gen. STUART commanding in person. Our skirmishers were now within a mile of Culpepper; the town was plainly visible. But Gen. BUFORD had some objection to fighting the whole rebel army, which now had every appearance of being arrayed against him. The infantry, with their long Enfield rifles, were too unmerous for the little cavalry band, with short carbines. Having successfully accomplished their mission, they slowly retired, fighting most of the way back to Brandy Station.

Regular officers, who had been all through the campaign on the Peninsula, say they never saw troops face such heavy artillery and musketry firing before. The advance hospital of the regular brigade, in charge of Assistant Surgeons PORTER and WILLIAMS, was in one of these fine old houses where we imagine is every comfort, and of which there were so many in Virginia. No less than forty shells and round shot struck here in less than ten minutes' time.

In the cavalry encounter, 283 were either killed, wounded or missing. The Surgeons assure me the majority of those missing were wounded, and had to be abandoned. All the troops in the fight were old veterans, and very few of them were captured without being severely wounded.

Sixth Pennsylvania (Rosh's Lancers)—2 killed, 14 wounded, 31 missing. Capts. TRITSCHEL and LAIPER slightly wounded, the latter in the thigh.

Second United States cavalry—5 killed, 13 wounded, 22 missing.

Fifth United States cavalry—1 killed, 8 wounded, 18 missing.

First United States cavalry—From 5 to 10 killed (not known precisely,) 22 wounded and 56 missing.

Eighth Illinois—2 killed and 2 wounded.

Eighth New-York—2 killed, 2 wounded, 11 missing.

Third Indiana—1 killed, 12 wounded.

Ninth New-York—5 killed, 18 wounded, (of whom 6 were officers.) 10 missing.

Sixth New-York—1 officer wounded, 8 missing.

Seventeenth Pennsylvania—3 wounded.

Third Virginia—1 wounded.

Battery M, Second United States artillery—2 men severely wounded.

Many of those wounded had frightful sabre cuts, showing how close and desperate the conflict must have been that warm Saturday. Had infantry been engaged so long, and at such close range, both parties would have destroyed each other. I think this one of the most murderous cavalry fights of the war, second only to that of Beverly Ford.

The enemy suffered very severely, for our cavalry swing their sabres with delightful freedom. We captured over fifty prisoners, all of whom would rather not fight "quite so much" with our cavalry.

After such unusual rough handling, the Army of the Potomac rests well. We now hold the country from Waterloo to Falmouth, to both of which places I believe we have extended our pickets. At Rappahannock Station, a fine pontoon stretches across the river, and the railroad bridge will soon be finished. Our troops are many of them on the other side of the river, and vedettes roam even further than Brandy Station. LONGSTREET's corps occupy Culpepper and vicinity.

Gen. MEADE looks nauseously well—his eyes as clear and restless as a hawk's; the same aquiline nose gives to his face its old eagle-like appearance; and any one who could witness one of his quick evolutions on the right heel would know at once that Gen. MEADE was "not slow." The army repose confidence in their General; they know instantly what kind of an officer commands them. With Gen. MEADE they have had plenty of marching, but very little counter-marching.

A few months ago the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac would have raised a shout of derision on the appearance in their midst of a squad of conscripts. Now they are very anxious to have them come, and fill their decimated ranks. Some regiments scarcely number a company; and the men find their turn to go on guard comes very frequently. This is one reason for wishing "they would hurry on the drafted men."

This portion of the country is infested with guerrillas, to the great annoyance of the settlers, who think how thirty of their fellow-tradesmen, with their teams, were honored by being made prisoners of war by the marauding villain MOSBY. However, they were recaptured just in time. Officers and small squads of men are frequently missing, and it is very unsafe for a single (or married) man to be seen riding a good horse.

New-England Regiments Returning Home.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 7.

The Fifteenth New-Hampshire and Twenty-sixth Maine regiments arrived here this afternoon on their way home from Port Hudson.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Operations Progressing Satisfactorily on the 4th inst.

The Grand Attack on Sumter Soon to Take Place.

Its Reduction Confidently Anticipated.

The Ironsides Within 500 Yards of the Fort.

Arrival of Reinforcements for Our Land Forces.

Five Hundred Rebels Captured by Four Companies of Lee Enfans Perdus.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 7.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, from Stono Inlet on the 4th inst., has arrived here.

She reports that the siege of Charleston was progressing favorably.

No important news, otherwise, received.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 7.

The *American* has the following special:

FLAGSHIP AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Off MORRIS ISLAND, Monday, Aug. 3.

I find myself this evening located on the flag-ship *Augusta Dinsmore*, the guest of Admiral DAHLGREN, by whom I have been most kindly received and welcomed to its hospitality.

All here are confident of success. No one seems to entertain the slightest doubt on the subject, and with such a feeling prevalent, failure is next to an impossibility.

The grand ball will be opened in the course of the week, and it will be the most furious fight of the war.

Moving buoys have been located from each of the Monitors, and the *Ironsides* is within five hundred yards of Sumter.

That Sumter will fall is, I think, as certain as that the day of attack will arrive.

The enemy are also at work erecting batteries on James Island, but we are putting up batteries to command them also.

There has been but little cannonading to-day, but some of the Monitors will go in to-night to harass the enemy.

Yesterday there was considerable cannonading all day and during the night.

The guns of the naval battery, which is the advance battery, will be erected to-night.

Yesterday 500 prisoners were taken by four companies of the "Lost Children" on an island in the rear of Folly Island. *They showed but little fight, and after receiving two volleys laid down their arms.*

There has not been a dozen guns fired to-day, and they were principally from our water batteries.

The enemy has been unusually quiet, evidently finding that he has been wasting a great deal of ammunition lately.

The sea is very calm and the weather very hot, but all are hopeful and confident of victory.

The arrival of reinforcements has given new spirit to the troops on shore.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 7.

The correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, in a letter dated off Charleston, Aug. 2, says that the new battery erected by Gen. GILLMORE on Morris Island is mounted by the largest guns ever cast at the North. When these batteries are opened against Sumter there will be a dreadful scattering of bricks, legs, arms and bodies. One hour and a half is allowed for the bombardment of that fort before it will be compelled to surrender.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The steamer *Edwin Lewis*, from Washington, D. C., and bound for Hilton Head, arrived here at 10 o'clock A. M.

The *City of Albany* left to-day for South Carolina.

The steamer *Maple Leaf* arrived to-day, 48 hours from Stono Inlet.

We learn that every effort is being made to arrest the guerrillas who burned the lighthouse at Smith's Island, Eastern shore of Virginia.

The gunboat *Ariel*, from Charleston 4th, arrived this afternoon. She is bound to New-York with the mails.

The steamer *Freeborn*, formerly from New-York, and owned by Capt. SQUIRES of that City, has been purchased by the Navy Department for a gunboat, and Lieut. LAMPSON is appointed to take command of her. She is going in pursuit of rebel blockade runners.

Board of Trade Visit to Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 7.

The Quebec Board of Trade is expected here to-day.

The delegates will meet our merchants on 'Change at 11 o'clock this morning. This afternoon they will ride around the city and suburbs. This evening a complimentary ball will be given them.

The Western Press is represented by eleven members. Large delegations are also present from the Press of New-York, Boston and other cities.

The visitors from the West received an enthusiastic welcome on 'Change to-day. The meeting was held at the largest hall

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Army Movements.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Monday, July 27, 1863.

Now that Vicksburgh is ours, the Mississippi open, and all armed rebels chased from our vicinity or captured, the inquiries rather peculiar to American minds is already beginning to inquire, "What next?" To speculate upon the future is usually folly of an army in the field at best, impracticable, and of none more so than this. Gen. Grant always keeps his own counsel. Few are admitted to his confidence. Probably none ever fully foreknew the plans of his campaigns. To this, in a great measure, many attribute his uniform success. "What's done we partly may compute," but are never safe in conjecturing anything in this Department. For the satisfaction of friends at home, I send you the present location of some of our troops, and such information as seems public and reliable of a few changes likely to occur within a week.

Gen. McPherson's army corps (the Seventeenth) has been mainly here. I believe, since the surrender, in occupation of the city. Gen. Ransom's brigade was sent to Natchez two weeks ago, and captured a large lot of cattle, among other things, and remains there, garrisoning the place. Gen. McArthur's division was with Gen. Sherman, in pursuit of Johnston, but has returned.

Gen. Ord's corps (the Thirteenth, and formerly Gen. McClernand's) is here, and likely to remain here, for all that I know to the contrary.

Gen. Sherman's corps (the Fifteenth) has just returned from Jackson, and is now encamped on Big Black River. It will probably go to Natchez within a few days. Gen. Blair and Staff, of this corps, have a short leave of absence, and go North on the first boat.

Gen. Hurlbut's old corps (the Tenth) is to return to Memphis, and Gen. Burbridge's to his department again.

Gen. Hanson's division was transported down the river some days ago, and rumor says its destination was New-Orleans.

Widely contradictory reports seem to be in circulation in the North concerning the names of the rebel Generals captured here, and the number of prisoners actually paroled. The following list of Generals is official: John C. Pemberton, Lieutenant-General; M. L. Smith, C. L. Stevenson, John H. Forney, and John S. Bowen (since dead,) Major-Generals; Thos. H. Taylor, Alfred Cummings, S. M. Barton, F. A. Shaun, Louis Herbert, W. E. Baldwin, S. D. Lee, J. C. Vaughn, John V. Harris, and John G. Moore, Brigadier-Generals. The number of names actually obtained in paroling will not be far from 29,000—rather over than under. Pending the obtaining of formal paroles, the rebels were continually escaping, in spite of all precautions, so that the number stated (31,000) may not be so far from the number in the city at the time of its surrender. The work of giving individual paroles to such a number was herculean. Twelve officers and about fifty clerks were employed constantly for five days in paroling the 25,000 effective men taken. Quadrupli cate copies of these had to be made out, so the reader may form some idea of the labor.

Proper steps have been taken to improve the sanitary condition of the city. Dr. Kitto, on Gen. Sherman's Staff, has been appointed Health Officer, and Capt Tresilian, Engineer of Gen. Logan's Staff, is to survey the city and direct the work of removing everything offensive. The city is divided into eight Districts, each one in charge of a commanding officer. Each officer is furnished with a map of his District, and two prominent citizens (formerly Aldermen) act as guides within their respective Districts. The District Officers take the names of each person present, with the location of the houses, in blocks and streets, and compel the occupants to clean up all around their premises daily. Forty teams and 300 negroes haul off the rubbish to the river. Fifteen hundred barrels of lime are ordered to sprinkle the drains, sinks, privies and water-tables daily. In ten days the city will be perfectly clean.

Dr. C. Birge, Surgeon of the Seventeenth Iowa regiment, has returned from Richmond, Va. Surgeon Birge was detailed and left at Jackson, Miss., to attend to our wounded there when the Federal army marched out on the 16th of May. He was taken to Richmond by the Confederates, in company with all excepting ten of our wounded, six weeks after Gen. Grant left Jackson; was confined in the Libby Prison a week; sent to Petersburgh, and thence to City Point, from where he came on to join his regiment again. On arriving at Richmond, the Surgeons were sent to the Libby Prison, and the privates, non-commissioned officers and nurses to Bell Island, where tents were prepared for them. Their treatment was unexceptionable, and their fare uniformly better than he expected under the circumstances. On leaving Richmond, a party of forty-six ladies (wives of officers belonging to Gen. Wilcox's command, captured by Gen. Lee at Winchester) was placed under his care to Washington by the Confederate authorities. The ladies had been *confined* in Castle Thunder a short time, but had been gallantly treated throughout. He saw Jeff. Davis riding through the street on Sunday, June 28, and thought he looked thin and careworn. He also had an interview with Messrs. Rose-Acecos and Browne, correspondents of the New-York *Tribune*, captured at Vicksburgh, from the tug, early in May. Richardson was looking extremely robust, but Browne was suffering severely from anxiety and confinement.

Surgeon Birge states that Col. Cromwell, of the Forty-seventh Illinois regiment, who remained in Jackson, contrary to orders, after his regiment had marched out, was killed by the rebel troops on their arrival, and not by the citizens, as stated. The Colonel was ordered to halt, but undertook to escape on his sorback. He fell mortally wounded, while riding at full speed. Gen. Barckhausen and other officers expressed their regrets at the occurrence, and the body was buried in due Masonic form by the Masons of Jackson. ENTRE NOUS.

The Star of the West—The Negroes—Gen. Grant—The Rebels in Alabama.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURGH, Monday, July 27, 1863.

The old steamer *Star of the West*, the original one fired into by the rebels at Fort Sumter, and which made the perilous trip up the Rio Grande to relieve Stoneman's cavalry in the early part of the war, was among the vessels recently destroyed by the rebels up the Yazoo River. It had been captured by them nearly a year ago.

A great deal of the furniture and plate belonging to the rebel Yazoo fleet, having been concealed and buried, has been since found.

Gen. Grant has adopted the plan of hiring out the contrabands to their old masters, under proper restrictions and guarantees, wherever it is practicable. Of course, it is never made obligatory upon the darkies to do so, but a very inducement is held out to them to do so, but the darkies "can't see it." I am informed that down back of Natchez, planters having cotton crops being neglected, offered their old slaves half their crop if they would take hold and gather it. In a number of these cases the offers were refused. But the darkies will work for Northern men or for Uncle Sam gladly. The "attachment of slaves to their masters," proverbial in Pro-Slavery logic, don't show itself in any of the region round about here.

We will continue to hear of the admirable workings of the parole system with Pemberton's army—admirable, I mean, for us. The last heard of Pemberton himself was at the head of his paroled army on the march to the Jordan of Dixie; he was having at it more troubles, his force melting away like snow and navy bayonet to hold them. Gen. Dennis, who has recently been relieved of command in Louisiana, tells me that hundreds of paroled secesh stragglers come to his camp from Vicksburgh, wanting to go over home by way of Kirby Smith's army, saying they were Texans, and many of their friends were there. He furnished them every facility for crossing the river, and even gave many of them a day's rations. And, afterwards, he heard that Kirby Smith was terribly rampant over his new and unwelcome reinforcements. Upon their arrival, they, of course, mixed in among their old comrades, and instead of telling tales of cruel treatment and inhospitalities received at the hands of the Yankees, they had just the opposite tale to tell—of many a hot cup of nice coffee or fresh steak at a Yankee's mess; or many a cup of water, or something stronger, from a Yankee's canteen; of many a compliment received from the Yankees for holding out so stoutly in Vicksburgh, and, you may be sure, the general character of the Yankee soldier was not belittled any by them, nor the general prospects of the Confederacy, from the Vicksburgh point of view, very flatteringly presented by the Texans to their fellows. The result was that Gen. Kirby Smith soon found a feeling of mutiny in his army. Every paroled man had sworn he was going home to stay home,—that's what they all said every where—and many of Smith's men swore they were going too! Gen. Dennis informed me that Kirby Smith had to actually *corral* the paroled men as fast as they came, to *stop* the mischief.

Why, some rebel commanders will have cause to wish the small-pox had come into their camp than these paroled prisoners, before they all get to their homes.

Gen. Grant is quite domesticated here now. His whole family are here; and the stern veteran of scores of well-fought and nobly won battles has most appropriately called around him, during his brief interval of rest from labors that the world is applauding, the sacred circle of home, from which he has been so long separated.

The mischievous working of the short terms of enlistment to the East are annoyingly manifested in the Southeastern Department at this time. Opposite this place, moored at the Louisiana shore, lies a vessel loaded with a thousand New-England troops, whose time of service has expired. They are from Banks' Department, whence many more boat-loads of the same kind are coming. In fact, so much will New-Orleans be weakened in this manner that Gen. Grant will be obliged to reinforce the place.

At this time, when the guerrillas have all skedaddled to Texas, and are probably preparing some new raid upon an unprotected part of our borders, New-Orleans should be a military depot whence forces could be drawn as they are wanted—not left like a garrison. The Government ought to send down at once fifty thousand troops there.

An expedition into Texas will undoubtedly be among the first movements upon the opening of a new campaign in the Fall, if something is not done before. The guerrillas who have congregated there will persecute to the bitter end what few Union men are remaining in that State. A brother of Gen. Marmaduke came down the river not many days since, from St. Louis, ejected from that place by Gen. Rosecrans for disloyal sentiments, and goes over into Texas, avowedly with the intention to organize a guerrilla and bushwhacking force in that State and Western Arkansas.

I have been conversing this morning with a Confederate officer of considerable intelligence and meeting candor, and give you for what it is worth the information I derived from him. He informs me that the Confederates have all small available gunboats outside up the Tombigbee River, while if they had them completed, will make about a dozen gunboats on that river. But my informant thinks it doubtful whether half of these gunboats will be completed, on account of the scarcity of materials. His rank and file, 100,000 man, going from here, would not number 60,000 by the time they passed the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. But if we first take Mobile, and then proceed as those gunboats, gunboats, and make them our own bases of supplies, we shall succeed. He says they have nothing up those rivers that can compete with our turtle fleet, to say nothing of our Monitors. "When your Government make that movement," said he, "you will occupy Alabama, but you will make her a graveyard of Yankees." "Then," said I, "you mean to Tombstock to the last?" "Yes," said he, "we know you've got the ripping row of us, but we shall die with our harness on."

Poor old Mississippi! She is an impoverished, deserted, ruined State. Between the two armies, she has been ravaged and robbed. Every account from the interior represents the condition of things there as being painful in the last degree. Foraging parties from Rosecrans and other armies have stripped the country of nearly everything that could give sustenance to man or beast. But the old creature has tasted about enough of the waters of bitterness, and there are many evidences that she is more humbled than any State has yet been.

There are two theories in regard to the movements of Jeanston's army. One is that it is at Selma, Alabama, and that Jeanston intends to occupy that as a new base of operations; and the other is, that it has gone to Mobile, to assist in the defence of that city, against an attack which it is generally apprehended by the rebels will soon be made. I now rather incline to the former theory, as this is a base from which Johnston could keep open and defend the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as high up as Meridian, in the extreme western part of Georgia. Selma is on the Alabama River, which from that place runs nearly east to Montgomery. He is undoubtedly operating in that region somewhere.

Affairs in the Interior.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 27.

I reached this city, on my return from Jackson, on the evening of the 24th. A temporary indisposition, resulting from a long ride in the rain and a too free indulgence in bad water by the way, must be my excuse for not writing you before. I am now satisfied of its evil effects, and will beware of too much *irrigation* in the future.

Gen. Sterle's (late Gen. Sherman's) army corps, the last to leave Jackson, broke camp at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, and has now, together with the other portions of the army, occupied the positions assigned it in this vicinity.

In my previous letters, without unnecessary detail, I gave a full account of the destruction of Jackson by our soldiers. I stated that there were some few fine residences occupied as quarters by our general officers, together with the Capitol, the Governor's mansion, and the Court-house, still standing. I have the best of reasons for believing that, after the guards were removed from these buildings, on the morning of the 23d, they were set on fire and destroyed. My quarters were over a mile from Jackson, and at 3 o'clock in the morning, when the column moved, I found it impossible to enter the city. I could see, however, from my stand-point, that an extensive conflagration was in progress. The whole heavens were illuminated, and, as late as 10 o'clock that forenoon, dense volumes of smoke, rising in the direction of Jackson, were plainly visible at Clinton, ten miles distant. Aside from these buildings, I do not believe there were buildings enough remaining in Jackson to make so large a fire, and hence, I am disposed to credit the reports which came to me during the day, that they had indeed been fired, and the destruction of the Capital of Mississippi, save the residences of the poor, been completed.

The return of the army from Jackson was the occasion of a remarkable exodus of negroes. There were few able-bodied young men, for the policy of making soldiers of them has made at least nine out of every ten as anxious to keep out of the way of the Yankees as are many of their masters. But all the old men and women, and young children, in the whole region of country around Jackson—those who have been a burden upon their masters, and will necessarily be dependent upon our charity—accompanied the army on its return, in large numbers. Every species of vehicle, and an untold number of broken-down horses and mules, were pressed in the service by these contrabands *en route* for Vicksburgh. Their effects consisted of a wonderful quantity of old clothing and bedding, and dilapidated furniture, which they seemed to regard as of inestimable value. The transportation, however, was not sufficient for all, and hundreds, carrying as many as possible of the inevitable bundles, trudged along on foot. All seemed animated by a fear that our rear guard would overtake, pass and leave them behind, and such a straining of energies, and hurrying and bustling, were never before known among the whole black creation. The soldiers were particularly struck with the ludicrous appearance presented by the darkeys, and the tedious and fatigue of the march were often relieved by good jokes cracked at their expense, which served to convulse the whole brigade with laughter.

I have enjoyed rare opportunities, during my recent visit to Jackson, of ascertaining the public sentiment in the State relative to a restoration of the Union. I have consulted with a number of the leading men of the State, and know there is a wide-spread desire, constantly growing, for peace, and a willingness to accept it upon the simple terms of a return to the Union from which they attempted to secede. The withdrawal of our troops from Jackson, and their failure to occupy any considerable portion of the State, alone prevented any public demonstration in favor of the Union from being made by some of the most prominent citizens of Mississippi. I could mention the names of those who would have cheerfully and voluntarily originated such a demonstration; but the fact that they are to-day, by our withdrawal from Jackson, within the power of the Confederate armies, renders it most proper that their names should be withheld. This statement is not based upon mere *conjecture*, or from *inference*, but is drawn in part from the fact that, on the 21st and 22d last., meetings of leading citizens of Mississippi were held in Jackson, to consider the best plan of reorganizing the State Government under the Constitution of the United States. The matter of restoration was fully discussed in these meetings, and also the matters which these present deemed property *incidental* to the return of the South. They were willing to take the Constitution *just as they left it*. If anything has been added during the rebellion, they wish it removed, and then, *after restoration*, if either party have any additions or subtractions to make, let a Convention of the States make the alterations in a legal and honorable manner, and harmonize the conflicting interests and opinions of all parts of the country.

There is now an election for Governor pending in this State, in which the matter of an adjustment, though in an indefinite sense, will be one of the questions at issue. And were the President to strengthen the hands of the Union party in Mississippi by some liberal and definite proposition, by which they could bring the State back to its allegiance, they will be enabled to secure the codperation of a large party who are sick of secession—because it didn't pay perceptible or prospective dividends—and thus elect a Governor next October who will codperate with us whenever we see proper to occupy any considerable portion of the State.

Maj.-Gen. Bowen, of Missouri, the bearer of the flag of truce with Pemberton's proposal to surrender Vicksburgh, died of pure grief and disappointment about eight miles this side of Jackson, on the 22d. He was one of the first of the paroled officers to leave Vicksburgh, and had passed out of the lines, and was proceeding to Jackson, when he was taken sick and lodged in a farm-house. He was a proud, sensitive man, much esteemed personally by his acquaintances, and linked his destinies with those of the South from the first. The conviction that the Confederacy was already overpowered and lost, and that poverty and disgrace, for the part he had taken in the rebellion, were his doom, proved too much for him. He is buried in the door-yard, but a few paces from where he died. His wife was with him at the time of his death, and is said to have lost her reason from the many griefs and misfortunes crowding upon her. OMAHA.

Gen. Grierson Again to Take the Field—An Expedition Organizing at Helena.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

Since my last letter, the principal subject of discussion in military circles has been about Rawlins, Fagnan and Richardson. These officers of the "Confederate States of America" have now under their immediate command—that is, available men—about 3,200. This force consists mostly of cavalry, but not well armed, and in an engagement with an even number of Federals, would be defeated, without question; the superiority of our arms alone would decide the contest. I am informed by gentlemen from the headquarters of their commands that arrangements have been made for the Union of their forces somewhere in the vicinity of Jackson or Lexington, Tenn. The movements of these guerrillas are of special interest to the inhabitants of West Tennessee, and they are gratified to learn that Gen. Garrison has been placed in command of an army which will wipe them out of existence. The past few months' operations of these guerrilla chieftains have been burdens to the inhabitants of Shelby, Tipton and a few other counties adjoining, of which they never dreamed. Robbery, murder and arson have been the principal occupation of these men and their followers.

Business during the past few days, in the retail way, has been quite brisk, giving merchants and business men generally considerable hope. The commercial community begin to feel confident that the restrictions on trade and the burdensome 5 per cent. tax will soon be removed. When this is done, Memphis will again be a busy centre of trade.

The first issue of the Memphis *Argus*, which was suspended in April by order of Gen. Grant, will come out next Tuesday morning. The *Argus*, in politics, is a full-blooded-dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. Before its suppression it had the sympathy of the Democrats, Americans and Secessionists. Another paper is very much needed here, and if the voice of the people be any index by which to judge of public sentiment, nothing short of a military order could permit the publication of a newspaper representing the voice of a large majority of the inhabitants of this city.

FROM HELENA.

The steamer *Courier* left that place yesterday evening with important dispatches to the Major-General commanding this Department. What the dispatches contain I am not at liberty to state. The instructions which Capt. Howard, of the *Courier*, received from the General Commanding, was to deliver his dispatches and immediately return. He arrived here at 1 A. M. to-day, and is now here waiting instructions from Gen. Hurlbut, who seems to be unusually slow.

Nothing more definite than that contained in my last letter of the whereabouts of Gen. Davidson was known on the sailing of the *Courier*, and the confirmation of the capture of a large body of guerrillas back of this place did not come to hand as was expected.

Gen. Steele has arrived from Vicksburgh with a large army, and is now in command of this post. It is rumored that a movement will, in a few days, be made in the direction of Little Rock. The estimated number of troops here is 15,000. My opinion is 18,000 will count the last man.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

My last advices from this town date up to the evening of 29th, at which time the *Sultana*, *Lancaster*, *Southwestern*, *J. W. Cheesman*, *Bella Creole*, *Prince Dean*, *City of Madison*, *Jesse K. Bell* and *Louisville* left. All of these boats, save the *Lancaster*, were loaded with troops, most of which are from Gen. Banks' army, their term of enlistment having expired. Gens. Mower, Thayer and Marcellas, are passengers on the *Sultana*, on their way home. The health of the Federal soldiers here is hardly as good as it was two weeks, or even one week since. Diarrhœa is the principal disease, from which it seems almost impossible for a patient to recover. Cases of intermittent fever are hardly so numerous as they were two or three days ago, but a great many soldiers are now sick with that disease. To guard against yellow fever is directed the special attention of the Medical Department in this place. Chloride of lime is thickly spread all over the town and to the suburbs, where necessity demands it. If yellow fever be prevalent at this city this season, it will not be for want of care on the part of the surgeon commanding.

Col. McCook left here on the 29th for Memphis. I understand he is going home on a short furlough.

The fleet of boats which left here on the 26th arrived at Port Hudson on the 28th. Il is rumored its destination is Red River, by some, while others state that it is bound for Mobile. Gen. Ransom's division, among others, is with the expedition. Gen. Grant, I am informed, is in command. His headquarters is on the *Zephyr*.

All of the sick rebel prisoners of war in Vicksburg are sent to Mobile. A steamer sailed for that port a few days since with a big load of sick and wounded rebels.

A heavy wind occurred on the 26th, doing considerable damage. The steamer most disabled is the Morris. It will take some time to get her in good order again.

I understand that Gen. Grant has matured a plan of operations against the South, or that portion of it in his immediate way, which, when developed, will prove that he is unquestionably an officer of great executive ability.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE WAR.

Letter from Wendell Phillips.

From the Liberator.

DEAR SIR: You ask me how we, who have hitherto been dissatisfied, now join in supporting the Union.

I answer:

We refused to take office and swear to support the Constitution because we could not promise to do what we thought sin—return slaves to their masters, for instance, as required by the Constitution.

Further than that, our effort to break the Union was only a means to an end. Our object was the abolition of Slavery.

No man can foresee the future, or certainly tell even the immediate, much less the final, results of any measure. We must act on probabilities, and use those rightful means within our reach which seem most likely to end an evil perfectly, in the shortest time, and with the least harm. On this principle, in the old times of peace, we labored to break the Union as the best and quickest way to end Slavery.

Let me remind you that we never undervalued Union—never had any objection to Union—but only to a Union on Pro-Slavery conditions, one that supported and strengthened Slavery.

The disunion we sought was one which should be begun by the North on principle, from conscientious objection to upholding Slavery. Such a division of the Union would have given us a nation in the North, united on high principle, able to defend itself, right against granting any Pro-Slavery advantage to its Southern neighbor; and the vitality and example of such a North would have codperated with the essential weakness of all slaveholding governments in finally abolishing Slavery at the South. Such disunion must have been brought about by a public opinion throughout the North adverse to Slavery, and would have guaranteed one for the future. The agitation for such disunion, based on the idea that Slavery is a sin, to be immediately repudiated at every cost, was the more direct and efficient way of educating the public to a stern Anti-Slavery principle. You see, therefore, that the abolition of Slavery was our object, disunion our weapon—and our method of reaching it was to convert the nation, and create a strong Anti-Slavery public opinion.

We sought such disunion for the slave's sake, well knowing, all the time, how much of what he toil had fairly earned disunion would sacrifice. But convinced that, as things then stood, it was the quickest and shortest way to free him. We knew also that our plan would leave the slave to struggle up to freedom against a thousand obstacles, alone and unaided, vexed and hampered by a reluctant master; but that disadvantage was inevitable, and seemed no sufficient reason why we should forego the only method which promised him any speedy and certain relief.

We held that, for such reasons—the rights of the slave and the sin (for Anti-Slavery men) of upholding the Constitution—the North had the right of revolution—the right to break the Union; and that such division would sooner end Slavery than continuing under a Constitution which forbade the North, during peace, to interfere with the slave system of the Southern States.

War came. The South began a war on the nation. To accept disunion then, one not begun by an Anti-Slavery North, but forced on a reluctant and half-converted North, though it would have killed Slavery in the end, would have lost the slave his share in the nation he helped to found, and would have left the slave obstructed in his path to freedom by great obstacles, unpitied, unaided, vexed and hampered by an embittered master. Such disunion, too, would probably have helped to prolong Slavery, seeing that such a North would have been willing to grant its Pro-Slavery neighbor many advantages, the recapture of slaves, etc., and that the South, in this connection, planned to found a military despotism, would have been doubly able to protect and prolong the hold of the master on his slaves. Such a condition of two such nationalities would have entailed perpetual war.

On the contrary, the first gun the South fired gave the nation the constitutional right to abolish Slavery wherever its flag floats, showed that such a measure would inevitably be necessary, and that the Union must probably cease, or rest on the equal liberty of all races.

In these circumstances, the Abolitionists, who were not peace men, and had never asserted the sinfulness of war, perceived that the war itself would produce an overwhelming national opinion adverse to Slavery sooner than any other agency. The manifestation war must make of the nature and designs of the Slave Power, would inevitably make every Unionist an Abolitionist.

The need of the negro in the conflict would destroy prejudice against color more speedily than any other means could, and his presence in the army would be the first step to civil equality.

We saw that the preservation of the Union would efficiently protect the negro in his transition to perfect freedom, and that the nation he helped to create owed him this aid, which is of vast importance.

As things stood, therefore, since the war:

1. The Union means liberty, and to save itself must free the blacks. To uphold it in this struggle for existence, is the readiest way to convert the nation into Abolitionists. One year of such war is worth, for this purpose, twenty years of peaceful agitation.

2. The Union places the slave in his transition to liberty, and makes that passage speedy and easy. It saves him and ourselves all the benefits of a nationality which his toil and ours has earned in three generations.

4. It insures peace throughout North America.

At the present time, therefore, the preservation of the Union gives us all these benefits we have aimed at, and some we never expected to secure by our old plan.

Perhaps all these benefits might have been gained better and cheaper in other ways. But God disposes, the choice is not left with us; we must enter at the door he opens. We had hoped that it would be, and labored that it should be, one of peace; but to Him it has seemed otherwise, and we submit.

We can easily see that war may, perhaps, be the only path to emancipation for a country to come. Peace, on which we had counted, has one danger. The constant sight of successful iniquity is an ink r to dull the conscience as to what is. We could not be certain that, in the struggle between right and interest, the triumph might not be, for a long while, on the wrong side. No one could be sure that our Union, spite of the Anti-Slavery temperance, would not have sunk, for many years, into a strong, rich, corrupt, Pro-Slavery nation, greedy of territory, colonies to right, and trampling a right-hand race under its money-making feet. The sharp lesson of war kills at once at once; and as God has turned success with justice, we must either be stripped into a people hating Slavery as their conqueror, or we must be successful with justice for our ally—the negro our acknowledged equal and brother.

We see, nevertheless, the use of our Disunion Agitation. If we did not fully convert the community by our cry, "Liberty and justice are better than Union," we so far leavened their minds and whitened their consciences that when the war came, the hour found them ready to accept the issue. When the question was put—the old Union with Slavery, or a new one without it—the people have been found far more ready than any man had supposed to answer, Give us it any cost, Union and freedom, pledge of peace and permanence.

In a word, the slavery cause led us to disunion, when disunion seemed the only way within our reach to free him. Now we cling to the Union for the same reason. Woman ceases to interest disunion—and it has become the strongest weapon in the slave's behalf—the shortest path to his liberty.

The terms of the Constitution may still, for a while, shut us out of office, but that is temporary. The power of the Union, through every individual, is with us. The Union party is the party of the future, and will be settled. All parties will be merged into it. Even the Border States. Be it remembered that the Border States are the only slave States which have given birth, in its transition and forcing state, with the right to free every slave in its limits, willing to codperate every such slave-act *obliged* to do so, if it continues to exist. While this necessity rests on it, while it agonizes to do its duty, we feel that our place is at its *side*. If betrayed by its leaders, I'll ever settles down into any, the least, systematic toleration of Slavery, it will find us as before, its foes.

You may say the results we expect from this war are not absolutely certain to follow. True. No man can be absolutely sure of the correctness of his judgment; certainly, not in a matter of such complexity as this, where all statesmen's base proved false prophets. But we must act on the wisest judgment we can form. Doubtless, the war may cease, and, by the treason and tricks of politicians, leave slavery alive. But I am as sure as I can be of anything, that, a hundred years hence, history, looking back on our era, will record that Slavery received its death-blow from this terrible understrapper, in its behalf; and if, by any means, our struggle ends in a division of the Union, still every day the war lasts strikes off a year from the possible duration of Slavery under any Government formed at the South.

Yours, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

JULY 21, 1863.

How the Copperheads Kill our Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In conversation, a few days since, with a near relative of Dr. R. T. Bunnemeyer, of Kentucky, a lady who has devoted herself most nobly to the cause of our poor wounded soldiers, sacrificing her own health for them on the Western hospital boats, the hardest kind of nursing, a lady who is probably well known to many of your readers, I learned an incident that is full of instruction and interest to all loyalists, that I think should be known to everyone. By her permission I am about to send it, through your patriotic and treason-hating paper, to all true Americans.

A young soldier, from Illinois, lay upon a cot in the hospital at Memphis. He had been very sick, so sick that the doctors had almost despaired of his life; but he was recovering. His cousin had come down to Memphis to superintend his removal home as soon as that were possible. The careful attendance of the surgeon, the kind attentions of the nurses, and the presence of some one from home, were producing a most favorable effect. He was rapidly improving, and the doctor said he might go up the river the next day. Of course he was happy at this intelligence, and in the prospect of a return home. That evening his cousin received for him, from the mail, a letter from his uncle, who is one of the most bitter of Northern traitors. In this letter his uncle indulged in the usual Copperhead strain of vituperation. He abused the President, the Congress, the Cabinet, the Generals, the soldiers. The war, he said, was an outrage on civilization and Christianity, began without cause, (on the part of the North,) only waged by the South in defence of their rights, carried on by us in a barbarous manner; and we were predestined to ultimate and complete defeat and discomfiture. The army were a set of thieves and blacklegs, the officers ing of the North and of the whole world. "Come home," said he, "Come home; you have disgraced yourself and us long enough by any participation in this wicked war." Then he concluded by saying: "Your father sends the same message." This was a hard blow to one who had freely given up everything for the defence of his country. He could not bear it. He rose at once up in bed, and said, while his eye flamed with indignation, and his voice trembled and his whole frame quivered with a noble, a holy anger, "My uncle *lies*, and he knows it." Then he drew out from under his pillow a letter he had just received from his father, written since that of his uncle, although received before it, in which he said in substance, "My son, dearly as I love you, and you know I love you more than any thing else on earth, I would rather see you dead than to have you turn your back to the *foe* or desert the cause of your country." "My uncle lies and he knows he does, and it is very hard for us to come down here and give up our life for the nation, and then to be slandered at home in this way. And this is the support and thanks we get." The excitement was too much for the poor fellow. It brought on a return of the fever. He relapsed, and died that night. His body came up the river on the same boat with the lady who was my informant. For the truth of this account I can vouch. How long must such things as this be allowed? How long shall these Copperheads, more vile and despicable by far than Southern rebels, be permitted to hiss their treason in our ears, to poison with their falsehoods the very air we breathe? Is there no strength in our Government to rebuke and suppress treason at the North as well as the South? If there is not, should there not be? Who is to blame for this unreasonable toleration? It is the same spirit which cowers with traitors as to the enforcement of the laws, which bows and succumbs to the demands of a lawless mob with hands red with blood of murdered infants. One cannot but exclaim with the Saviour: "O, faithless and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you, how long shall I suffer you!"

It may be proper to say that the latter spoken of is now in the hands of the proper parties, and that this Copperhead uncle is watched. The incident illustrates two facts: one is that there is a strong Anti-Copperhead feeling permeating the whole army. The lady who related this story to me, says she has not met with a single Copperhead in the whole army. The other painful fact is that any sympathy with this rebellion, begun by perjury, carried on by falsehood, plunder and destroys apparently all moral sense. Men whose honor before was above reproach, now lie without any provocation or compunction. Let every county, then, be put forth to put down this spirit wherever it manifests itself.

ANTI-COPPERHEAD.

NEW-JERSEY, Aug. 1, 1863.

American and British Neutrality.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hon. Mr. John Laird, M. P., in his place in the British Parliament, in self-justification as a *neutral*, and builder of vessels of war for the rebels, refers to the steamer *Amarica*, which was built at this port. This vessel was designed and built for a tug or towboat on the Amoor River, and was so used; *never* as a war vessel.

But how did it happen that the honorable M. P. made no reference to the case of the *General Admiral*, steam frigate, built by the same gentleman as the *Amarica*—Wm. H. Webb, Esq., of this City? Simply because the contrast shows on the one hand *American* neutrality, and the other *English* neutrality.

The contract for building the *General Admiral* was made in 1863. The Crimean war commenced in 1855. Mr. Webb at once gave notice to the Russian Government that he being a neutral could not go on with his contract, and ceased to build. In 1857 the Crimean war was ended. Mr. Webb then gave notice to the Russian Government of his readiness to resume and finish his contract, and his proposal was accepted to, "*the General Admiral* was completed in 1859, "six years after being contracted for."

The *General Admiral* had an American register, American officers (she was commanded by Capt. Comstock) and crew, a regular clearance, sailed under the American flag, and on her outward voyage touched at an English port, and was delivered in "*a time of profound peace*" at the Russian port of Cronstadt.

The facts narrated speak for themselves. The honorable M. P. and others may find in *time* that the course pursued "in fitting out *armed* vessels for the rebels," will "recoil upon their own pate." Our commerce is now being driven from every sea, but we wait in PATIENCE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TWELVE.

SIXTH PRECINCT.

This Precinct, Capt. John Jourdan, No. 9 Franklin-street, had no little work to do. At 2 P. M. on Monday an attack was made by a large mob on premises of colored people at No. 42 Baxter-street. Capt. Jourdan, with Sergeants Walsh and McGuinn, and the second platoon, were soon at the spot, and after a severe fight, in which the force was badly opposed, the rioters were dispersed, many of them badly injured. Of the force Roundsman Rynn was the only one hurt; he was knocked down and his club wrenched from him, but was at once on his feet again and the in thickest of the fray. Soon after the Captain, with same officers and platoon, repaired to Csoot's, No. 76 Chatham-street, which was being assaulted by a mob. They succeeded in dispersing the rioters, and a general scattering took place. At 5 P. M. some 500 more, armed and bent on mischief, attacked the premises of colored people in Park-row. Mr. Jourdan, with the same officers and force, the Captain himself included, charged upon and routed the assailants. In this cowardly attack by the rioters, Elizabeth Heaney, a colored woman 57 years of age, was struck and severely injured by a brick; she was rescued by the police, and conveyed to the City Hospital. At 6 P. M., upwards of six hundred rioters attacked a house at Leonard and Baxter streets, occupied by some twenty colored families, stoning in the windows, attempting to break in and fire it. Capt. Jourdan, with Sergeants Walsh, Quinn and Kennedy, and first and second platoons, were speedily on hand; a severe fight ensued; the rioters were effectively handled, and dispersed by sundown on the street; ultimately they fled.

About this time, the whole force were ordered to report at Headquarters, and while on their way were met at Mott and Grand streets by a large mob, who greeted them with howling and hooting. They marched steadily on, not noticing the noisy demonstration; but when the crowd assailed them with stones and other missiles, at Broome and Mott streets, they were wheeled and ordered to a charge, which was made in gallant style and carried with it several punishment to the rioters, who were soon defeated and, save those who were laying in the street, flying. Roundsman Hopkins was struck in this fight with a stone on the head, which did him some damage. At 6½ P. M., the force was at Headquarters, and soon after were sent with Inspector Carpenter's command to the Park, where they participated actively—having the right of the line—in a pitched battle out to the rioters fleeing from Printing-House-square. After having a scrimmage with the mob here, Capt. Jourdan was sent with his force to protect his own Ward. Came upon a mob of six hundred attacking Nos. 104 and 105 Park-street, occupied by colored people; made a charge; had to fight hand-to-hand, using locusts effectively; beat and scattered the rioters; this done, Capt. Jourdan, repaired to the Station-house, and soon after was ordered to the Fourth Precinct, in conjunction with Capt. Baxa and his men, to take charge of the Fourth and Sixth Precincts; heard of a riot in Baxter-street, in a locality known as Cow Bay; hurried there, and dispersed a mob which was stacking dwellings; returned to the Fourth Precinct, and during the balance of the night were in reserve.

Tuesday morning, a mob in Leonard-street was assaulting and beating colored people. Capt. Jourdan, with a force, repaired there, defeated and dispersed the mob, rescued six negroes and brought them in safety to the Station. At 2 P. M., hundreds of the lawless attacked the negro dwellings in Cedar-line-lane, near Elm. The Sixth Precinct were promptly to the scene, and prevented injury to person or property.

From this time until Wednesday morning quiet prevailed, until 11 o'clock, when Capt. Jourdan, Sergts. Quinn and Kennedy were engaged in quelling a mob in Centre, near Worth-street, who were assailing every colored person they met. After this, Sergt. Walsh, with half the force, returned to its own Precinct.

Early in the evening, some 400 rioters attempted to sack and demolish a building at the corner of Mott and Centre streets; Sergt. Quinn, with one platoon, hastened to and attacked the mob. They made a bold resistance, and the fight was severe before they were routed. Here Patrolman Charles McDonnell was injured; he was struck in the face and terribly cut, knocked down, regained his feet, and despite his condition, rejoined his comrades, and did exception enough to more than compensate for his injuries; he did his part bravely and nobly. During the night (Wednesday) there were many demonstrations against the dwellings No. 39 and 40 Baxter-street, occupied by colored people; all of them, however, were promptly met and defeated by the Sixth Precinct, sometimes with and sometimes without a battle.

On Monday the force of this Precinct was at times divided; the reserve under Sergeant Walsh was ordered at noon to the aid of Capt. Cameron, Eighteenth Precinct; they remained there in defence of the Station-house until the mob became overwhelming, and were the last of the Police who left the building; it was subsequently burned. On Tuesday morning Sergeant Walsh, with one platoon, was part of Inspector Carpenter's command in the perilous visit to the Second-avenue, where such severe fighting was had. In the afternoon, with his men, he was sent to City Hall, under Inspector Leonard, where they remained until Wednesday P. M., thence to their own Station.

The duties of the officers and men of this Precinct, as has been seen, were incessant and arduous; theirs seemed to be an almost continuous series of fights or skirmishes. Not one halted or hesitated; all were brave, all true. Especial praise is awarded to Roundsmen Hopkins and Ryan, and to Patrolman Charles McDonnell, each of whom on all occasions evinced the greatest courage; the two latter were very roughly handled by the mobs, but never faltered.

On Wednesday evening, some four hundred merchants, clerks and others doing business in Capt. Jourdan's Precinct, tendered their services to him as special patrolmen; they were accepted, sent on duty, and he awards them high praise for the efficiency and value of their services.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The trial of persons indicted for crimes committed during the riots, was resumed in this Court, yesterday morning.

In the case of Marks J. Silva, jointly indicted with Dennis Casey, for murder, in killing and hanging a negro in Twenty-eighth-street, the District-Attorney stated to the Court that he had

Additional Claims for Damages.

The following claims for damages have been filed with the Comptroller since Wednesday:

Margaret Dowling, No. 61 Roosevelt-st.	$250 00
J. F. Shuttleworth, No. 27 West 32d-st.	150 00
Thomas F. De Lilley, No. 27 West 32d-st.	200 00
Jonathan Mulvihill, No. 25 West 126th-st.	27 00
Charles Merrill & Sons, No. 256 Grand-st.	39 27
John B. Martin, No. 232 3d-av.	125 00
Mrs. Bowman, No. 220 Avenue A.	25 00
Allen Lyons, No. 20 Vandewater-st.	2,000 00
C. Tappe, 3d-av. and 60th-st.	1,000 00
Caroline Marsh, No. 1,128 Broadway	50 00
Charlotte Wilt, No. 1,128 Broadway	200 00
Walter S. Hurd, Allertons' Hotel	1,705 00
Michael Conklin, Allertons' Hotel	125 00
James A. Freeman, Allertons' Hotel	250 00
George Wallerton, Allertons' Hotel	681 70
George H. Montgomery, Allertons' Hotel	150 00
William O. Moore, Allertons' Hotel	713 00
Charles Allerton, Allertons' Hotel	3,475 48
Thomas U. Tripler, No. 30 Vandewater-st.	175 00
Ann Gallen, Lexington-av., near 44th-st.	133 00
A. Green, Nos. 221 and 403 West 43d-st.	1,325 00
E. D. Cockerville, No. 916 Broadway	50 00
Chas. Sawyer, Avenue B	615 44
James Godfrey, No. 72 Cedar-st.	200 72
Jacob Bamberg, No. 96 West 32d-st.	100 00
Van Horn & Freeman, 34th-st. and Avenue C.	1,000 00
Brown & Harper, West 26th-st.	142 00
Abbey B. Bailey, No. 229 4th-av.	128 47
Patrick Coyle, No. 96 West 28th-st.	46 41
Edward Moreau, No. 273 West 37th-st.	408 90
Geo. Phillips, No. 96 West 32d-st.	148 83
H. Allington, No. 97 West 32d-st.	152 50
C. Calfassis, No. 96 West 32d-st.	142 00
Orden & Co., lumber-yard, destroyed in Avenue C, near 13th-st.	25,000 00
Chas. E. Jenkins, Provost-Marshal of the 9th District, by direction of the Government, presents a bill of	842 13
Joseph Lapreham, No. 676 3d-av., injury to wife and child	5,000 00
Rollin Cornin, robbed of money	153 00
Hiram Jelliff, No. 289 9th-av.	70 25
George Bindshart, No. 5 Morris-st.	225 00
R. C. Morgan and wife, No. 23 West 30th-st., clothing, jewelry, etc., stolen	1,393 79
Richard P. Egan, loss of horse used by Col. O'Brien	200 00
Sarah H. Trotter, No. 22 West 30th-st.	398 17
S. W. Tucker, No. 22 West 29th-st.	140 50
Wm. Trotter, Jr., No. 22 West 30th-st.	200 00
John Fiannelly, No. 303 East 10th-st.	500 00
Henry Rosskamp, No. 114 Greenwich-st.	139 88
Wm. S. Ross, loss of property in 4th and 14th Wards	1,139 00
Lewis Levy, 3d-av., near 26th-st., stock of clothing	17,917 25
F. Thornton, No. 1,128 Broadway	450 20
H. M. Lewers, No. 609 Greenwich-st.	350 00
Wm. P. Powell, No. 2 Dover-st.	4,987 00
Mary S. Arnold, No. 39 West 32d-st., gold watch stolen	95 00
Abigail Knouse, No. 83 Market-st.	1,000 00
Asabel Abbott, music teacher, corner of Ann and Nassau, loss of business	5 00
G. E. Lane, loss of pocket-book, watch and eye	1,000 00
D. F. Bosworth, dining saloon, 35th-st.	71 13
John Brady, damage to building, 29th-st.	200 00
E. C. Simonds, Union Steam Works, loss of clothes	402 00
M. Lynch, loss of property, 3d-av. and 36th-st.	231 00
James Freel, loss of gold watch	70 00
Lottie Morton, No. 1,142 Broadway	644 28
F. Liberich, No. 198 1st-av.	85 00
F. Payzan, 5th-av., robbery of watch	261 00
H. J. Newton, loss of piano, 133 Greenwich-st.	50 00
S. L. Newberry, jewelry store, No. 289 Bs-av.	1,715 00
Hy. Inbusch, No. 77 43d-st., robbed in Park	170 00
W. Smith, No. 41 E. Broadway, robbed of watch	25 00
G. Van Sandt, damage to building in Thames-st.	84 87
Sarah Brown, No. 319 West 26th-st., clothing	38 80
Chas. L. Barrett, No. 1843 1 ast 31st-st., robbery of clothes	75 00
D. Behrens, Nos. 57 and 59 Cherry-st., robbed	624 00
C. F. Wolfgen, No. 271 3d-av.	156 25
Joseph Bamberg, Union Steam Works	200 00
P. Brady, loss by fire, No. 633 3d-av.	3,566 75
Boyle & Kearney, Nos. 1,185 and 1,187 Broadway, (goods)	2,000 00
B. F Bowers, No. 29 East 20th-st., watches	72 00
Cath. Schnaile, No. 5 Suffolk-st., household furniture	261 75
James Candler, No. 261 3d-av., carpet	40 00
A. Carbart, No. 183 West 30th-st., watch and chain	75 00
Sol. Kerby, No. 118 Broadway, furniture	175 00
John B. Fowler, lessor buildings, Nos. 348, 350 and 202 West 26th-st., 96 West 28th-st. and 113 West 24th-st.	200 00
Benj. F. Manniere, Provost-Marshal for U. S.—Loss of clothing and equipage	97,578 00
Furniture	1,000 00
Stationery	500 00
Mrs Sarah Levy, for house No. 94 West 32d-st	5,000 00
D. A. LeCount, Barrow-st.	25 00
Nelson Crawford, No. 346 7th-av.	50 00
Th. Williams, No. 42 Thomas-st.	10 00
W. H. Chagny, No. 26 West 32d-st.	125 00
C. Muller, No. 220 West 30th-st.	50 00
H. Thomas, No. 95 West 32d-st.	75 00
C. Evans, corner Grand-st. and Bowery	44 00
R. Carroll, 113th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.	50 00
Second Bethel Church, No. 126 West 30th-st.	274 00
M. Davis, No. 147 East 28th-st.	200 00
J. Nimey, No. 95 West 32d-st.	125 00
Eugene Johnson, Fulton, near Front	17 00
H. Stokels, No. 95 West 32d-st.	300 00
J. T. Adkins, No. 312 West 26th-st.	85 00
J. H. Brown, Catharine-lane	3 00
Elizabeth Mark, No. 94 West 32d-st.	167 00
Sarah Edwards, No. 822 Delancey-st.	25 00
M. Thomas, No. 41 Monroe-st.	300 00
T. A. Saunders, No. 16 East Broadway	25 00
Maria Smith, No. 124 West 19th-st.	100 00
J. Housman, No. 37 West 32d-st.	2 9 51
Elizabeth Roberts, No. 94 Hamilton-st.	300 00
Phil. Blake, No. 147 East 28th-st.	25 00
W. Clark, No. 83 King-st.	25 00
Rosa Cisco, No. 97 West 37th-st.	153 75
T. Blanchard, No. 303 East Broadway	217 51
Mary Moore, No. 78 Crosby-st.	25 25
H. E. Townsend, No. 40 Ridge-st.	13 50
H. S. Taylor, No. 6 Jersey-st.	156 00
John Rust, No. 709 Thompson-st.	36 13
M. Dubois, No. 2 Dover-st.	125 00
Alice Green, No. 95 West 16th-st.	50 00
H. Simmons, No. 23 West 28th-st.	50 00
Sam. Pears, No. 154 4th-st.	50 00
Rebecca Roberts, No. 148 West 34th-st.	136 00
Martha Evans, Grand-st.	51 75
Ann Finney, No. 216 Baxter-st.	50 00
Martha Williams, No. 42 Thomas-st.	50 00
Mary Ann Jones, No. 10 Mulberry-st.	5 00
Harriet Biber, 27th-st. and 7th-av.	50 00
Mary Ann Williams, No. 128 Mott-st.	70 00
Fred. Lynch, 6th-av. and 20th-st.	31 00
Charles Bowers, No. 26 Chestnut-st.	200 00
Clara Day, No. 97 West 33d-st.	264 00
Ellen Flowers, No. 26 Chestnut-st.	50 00
Josephine Laidlow, 3d-av. and 118th-st.	100 00
Mary Haddon, No. 95 West 32d-st.	272 97
Eliza Steels, Colored Orphan Asylum	175 00
F. A. Curt, No. 147 East 28th-st.	500 00
W. Le Count, Hudson-st.	25 00
M. Morris, No. 112 West 33d-st.	145 00
Francis Strybar, No. 196 Church-st.	120 00
A. E. Addison, No. 94 West 32d-st.	200 00
G. Anderson, No. 345 West 26th-st.	50 00
J. Woodward, No. 2 Dover-st.	25 00
Lavinia Jackson, No. 99 West 27th-st.	100 00
Israel W. Johnson, No. 112 West 33d-st.	30 00
J. E. Johnson, No. 112 West 33d-st.	30 00
H. Stokely, No. 112 West 33d-st.	30 00
M. A. Price, No. 223 West 36th-st.	75 00
Jane Martin, 27th-st. and 7th-av.	22 00
Ann Hoagland, No. 213 West 15th-st.	28 00
Matilda Thomas	25 00
C. Himphrey, No. 3 Jersey-st.	74 00

The Board of Directors of the Third-avenue Railroad Company have sent to the Comptroller the following extracts from their minutes:

"The President stated that during the recent riots this Company had one horse killed by being shot, several cars injured, the receipts of the month impaired several thousand dollars, and the mortality of the horses somewhat increased consequent by fright, disarrangement of feed, &c., and wished the opinion of the Board as to any claim they might desire to make, when on motion, it was resolved that this Company deem it inexpedient to present any claim against the City for loss of horses or damage to cars, or any other consequential damage sustained by the late riot or mob, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July last."

Naval Movements.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF CHIEF ENGINEER STIMERS.

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The prisoner himself made one or two contradictory statements of the affair when arrested, first admitting that he had committed the deed, and then denying it. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death by a pistol shot fired by her husband, Dennis Haggarty. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The prisoner told the reporter, on his way to the Tombs, that he had been drinking for a week past, and was not himself when he committed the deed.

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Jonathan Mulvihill, No. 25 West 126th-st.	27 00
Charles Merrill & Sons, No. 256 Grand-st.	39 27
John B. Martin, No. 232 3d-av.	125 00
Mrs. Bowman, No. 220 Avenue A.	25 00
Allen Lyons, No. 20 Vandewater-st.	2,000 00
C. Tappe, 3d-av. and 60th-st.	1,000 00
Caroline Marsh, No. 1,128 Broadway	50 00
Charlotte Wilt, No. 1,128 Broadway	200 00
Walter S. Hurd, Allertons' Hotel	1,705 00
Michael Conklin, Allertons' Hotel	125 00
James A. Freeman, Allertons' Hotel	250 00
George Wallerton, Allertons' Hotel	681 70
George H. Montgomery, Allertons' Hotel	150 00
William O. Moore, Allertons' Hotel	713 00
Charles Allerton, Allertons' Hotel	3,475 48
Thomas U. Tripler, No. 30 Vandewater-st.	175 00
Ann Gallen, Lexington-av., near 44th-st.	133 00
A. Green, Nos. 221 and 403 West 43d-st.	1,325 00
E. D. Cockerville, No. 916 Broadway	50 00
Chas. Sawyer, Avenue B	615 44
James Godfrey, No. 72 Cedar-st.	200 72
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Brown & Harper, West 26th-st.	142 00
Abbey B. Bailey, No. 229 4th-av.	128 47
Patrick Coyle, No. 96 West 28th-st.	46 41
Edward Moreau, No. 273 West 37th-st.	408 90
Geo. Phillips, No. 96 West 32d-st.	148 83
H. Allington, No. 97 West 32d-st.	152 50
C. Calfassis, No. 96 West 32d-st.	142 00
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Chas. E. Jenkins, Provost-Marshal of the 9th District, by direction of the Government, presents a bill of	842 13
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Hiram Jelliff, No. 289 9th-av.	70 25
George Bindshart, No. 5 Morris-st.	225 00
R. C. Morgan and wife, No. 23 West 30th-st., clothing, jewelry, etc., stolen	1,393 79
Richard P. Egan, loss of horse used by Col. O'Brien	200 00
Sarah H. Trotter, No. 22 West 30th-st.	398 17
S. W. Tucker, No. 22 West 29th-st.	140 50
Wm. Trotter, Jr., No. 22 West 30th-st.	200 00
John Fiannelly, No. 303 East 10th-st.	500 00
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Wm. S. Ross, loss of property in 4th and 14th Wards	1,139 00
Lewis Levy, 3d-av., near 26th-st., stock of clothing	17,917 25
F. Thornton, No. 1,128 Broadway	450 20
H. M. Lewers, No. 609 Greenwich-st.	350 00
Wm. P. Powell, No. 2 Dover-st.	4,987 00
Mary S. Arnold, No. 39 West 32d-st., gold watch stolen	95 00
Abigail Knouse, No. 83 Market-st.	1,000 00
Asabel Abbott, music teacher, corner of Ann and Nassau, loss of business	5 00
G. E. Lane, loss of pocket-book, watch and eye	1,000 00
D. F. Bosworth, dining saloon, 35th-st.	71 13
John Brady, damage to building, 29th-st.	200 00
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Furniture	1,000 00
Stationery	500 00
Mrs Sarah Levy, for house No. 94 West 32d-st	5,000 00
D. A. LeCount, Barrow-st.	25 00
Nelson Crawford, No. 346 7th-av.	50 00
Th. Williams, No. 42 Thomas-st.	10 00
W. H. Chagny, No. 26 West 32d-st.	125 00
C. Muller, No. 220 West 30th-st.	50 00
H. Thomas, No. 95 West 32d-st.	75 00
C. Evans, corner Grand-st. and Bowery	44 00
R. Carroll, 113th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.	50 00
Second Bethel Church, No. 126 West 30th-st.	274 00
M. Davis, No. 147 East 28th-st.	200 00
J. Nimey, No. 95 West 32d-st.	125 00
Eugene Johnson, Fulton, near Front	17 00
H. Stokels, No. 95 West 32d-st.	300 00
J. T. Adkins, No. 312 West 26th-st.	85 00
J. H. Brown, Catharine-lane	3 00
Elizabeth Mark, No. 94 West 32d-st.	167 00
Sarah Edwards, No. 822 Delancey-st.	25 00
M. Thomas, No. 41 Monroe-st.	300 00
T. A. Saunders, No. 16 East Broadway	25 00
Maria Smith, No. 124 West 19th-st.	100 00
J. Housman, No. 37 West 32d-st.	2 9 51
Elizabeth Roberts, No. 94 Hamilton-st.	300 00
Phil. Blake, No. 147 East 28th-st.	25 00
W. Clark, No. 83 King-st.	25 00
Rosa Cisco, No. 97 West 37th-st.	153 75
T. Blanchard, No. 303 East Broadway	217 51
Mary Moore, No. 78 Crosby-st.	25 25
H. E. Townsend, No. 40 Ridge-st.	13 50
H. S. Taylor, No. 6 Jersey-st.	156 00
John Rust, No. 709 Thompson-st.	36 13
M. Dubois, No. 2 Dover-st.	125 00
Alice Green, No. 95 West 16th-st.	50 00
H. Simmons, No. 23 West 28th-st.	50 00
Sam. Pears, No. 154 4th-st.	50 00
Rebecca Roberts, No. 148 West 34th-st.	136 00
Martha Evans, Grand-st.	51 75
Ann Finney, No. 216 Baxter-st.	50 00
Martha Williams, No. 42 Thomas-st.	50 00
Mary Ann Jones, No. 10 Mulberry-st.	5 00
Harriet Biber, 27th-st. and 7th-av.	50 00
Mary Ann Williams, No. 128 Mott-st.	70 00
Fred. Lynch, 6th-av. and 20th-st.	31 00
Charles Bowers, No. 26 Chestnut-st.	200 00
Clara Day, No. 97 West 33d-st.	264 00
Ellen Flowers, No. 26 Chestnut-st.	50 00
Josephine Laidlow, 3d-av. and 118th-st.	100 00
Mary Haddon, No. 95 West 32d-st.	272 97
Eliza Steels, Colored Orphan Asylum	175 00
F. A. Curt, No. 147 East 28th-st.	500 00
W. Le Count, Hudson-st.	25 00
M. Morris, No. 112 West 33d-st.	145 00
Francis Strybar, No. 196 Church-st.	120 00
A. E. Addison, No. 94 West 32d-st.	200 00
G. Anderson, No. 345 West 26th-st.	50 00
J. Woodward, No. 2 Dover-st.	25 00
Lavinia Jackson, No. 99 West 27th-st.	100 00
Israel W. Johnson, No. 112 West 33d-st.	30 00
J. E. Johnson, No. 112 West 33d-st.	30 00
H. Stokely, No. 112 West 33d-st.	30 00
M. A. Price, No. 223 West 36th-st.	75 00
Jane Martin, 27th-st. and 7th-av.	22 00
Ann Hoagland, No. 213 West 15th-st.	28 00
Matilda Thomas	25 00
C. Himphrey, No. 3 Jersey-st.	74 00

The Board of Directors of the Third-avenue Railroad Company have sent to the Comptroller the following extracts from their minutes:

"The President stated that during the recent riots this Company had one horse killed by being shot, several cars injured, the receipts of the month impaired several thousand dollars, and the mortality of the horses somewhat increased consequent by fright, disarrangement of feed, &c., and wished the opinion of the Board as to any claim they might desire to make, when on motion, it was resolved that this Company deem it inexpedient to present any claim against the City for loss of horses or damage to cars, or any other consequential damage sustained by the late riot or mob, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July last."

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Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bleny in the chair.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller:

CITY OF NEW-YORK: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 7, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

As a result of the recent disgraceful riot in this city, there has been presented to this Department a large number of claims, amounting in the aggregate, to several hundred thousand dollars, for damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the outrageous proceedings of the mob, and for which payment is demanded by virtue of the statute (chapter 428 of 1855.

The said statute provides, (section 1,) that "whenever any building, or other real or personal property shall be destroyed or injured in consequence of any mob or riot, the city or county in which such property was situated, shall be liable to an action by or in behalf of the party whose property was thus destroyed or injured, for the damages sustained by reason thereof."

It appears from this section that the county as well as the City is liable to be sued for such damages, and as your Honorable Board represents the same constituency and interests as the City authorities do, the Comptroller feels it to be his duty to request that you will appoint a Committee to confer with and advise him and other officers of the Corporation in regard to the measures to be adopted in relation to the settlement of the claims referred to.

As a matter of justice to many industrious and law-abiding citizens, who have been suddenly deprived of their property and the means of gaining a livelihood, the Comptroller considers it incumbent upon him to use his best endeavors to have their claims considered and fairly adjusted as soon as practicable.

Respectfully submitted,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

The communication was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Purdy, Davis, Ely and Weissman.

The Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

The Shooting Case in the Fourth Ward—Coroner's Inquest.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK—CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

WALLACK'S—TAGE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

COOPER INSTITUTE—LAUGHING GAS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Through the arrival of the steamship *S. R. Spaulding* at Fortress Monroe, and through a letter-writter on board Admiral DAHLGREN'S flagship, and published in the Baltimore *American* last evening, we receive advices from the theatre of operations against Charleston to the 4th inst. The siege was then progressing satisfactorily in every respect, and all were confident of ultimate success. The grand attack on Fort Sumter was expected to open in the course of the week, the preparations for it being nearly completed. Buoys had been located for the Monitors, and the position of the *Ironsides* was within five hundred yards of the fort. On Morris Island, the guns on the naval battery, which is the most advanced one, were to be mounted on the night of the 3d. The enemy were erecting batteries on James Island, to enfilade our positions, but counter batteries were also being erected to command them. On the 2d inst., 500 rebels were captured by four companies of "Les Enfans Perdus," on an island in the rear of Folly Island. Gen. GILLMORE'S troops had been gladdened by the arrivel of reinforcements.

Richmond papers received by us yesterday contain matters of great significance. Following and emphasizing the appeal of LEE for the return of absent soldiers, one has also been issued by JEFF. DAVIS. He calls upon Confederate officers and soldiers to return immediately to their various camps and corps, and promises pardon to deserters. LEE is said to have massed his troops, and to be ready for another battle. The *Examiner* thinks it possible one may be fought on the line of the Rapidan. There is no later rebel news from Charleston. The *Examiner*, however, is inclined to believe the city will be captured, and says its fall will be the most mortifying and disastrous event of the war, and a fatal blow to the rebel cause.

An Atlanta (Ga.) paper says that "a big raid from ROSECRANS is at Whiteside," and expresses the opinion that Gen. ROSECRANS is moving upon Selma. Extensive preparations are being made in Georgia to oppose his movements.

Capt. MCGONIGLE, of the Second Indiana cavalry, arrived in Indianapolis on Aug. 4, directly from ROSECRANS' army, which he left on Sunday morning. He says BRAGG is still at Chattanooga, and our forces on this side of the Tennessee River waiting the repair of the railroad bridge. The rebels are doing nothing, and so are we. He was with the cavalry division that took Huntsville, Ala., but says there was nothing in it when it was taken. From present appearances the Army of the Cumberland is likely to have an easy time of it for a month or two.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 2d inst., says that a gentleman who had just arrived there from Chattanooga states that the rebels are making no preparations to defend that place, and will fall back on Atlanta in a few days.

The Louisville *Journal* has it from the best authority that PEGRAM has not recently been in Kentucky. The late invading force was led by SCOTT, who is believed to be at this time safely back across the Cumberland. SCOTT owes his safety and that of the mass of his force, to Lieut.-Col. NIXON, of the Confederate service, who, at the head of 200 men, gave our troops battle, and exposed himself to certain capture to give SCOTT time to escape. NIXON (who was formerly editor of the New-Orleans *Crescent*,) and eight or nine other captured officers were taken to Louisville, and thence sent to Johnson's Island.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 1st inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *George Washington*. The city is reported by our correspondent as dull and hot, though healthy. The steamer *Iberville* had arrived at New-Orleans, from Vicksburgh on the 23d ult., with the report that an important military and naval expedition was being fitted out there. Gen. GRANT was also organizing negro regiments there. A vessel had arrived at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing the report that no American or English vessels were on the coast, as the French vessels were seizing everything, English or American. A French steamer had arrived at Vera Cruz with an English schooner in tow, captured in the Rio Grande, with a cargo of arms valued at $300,000, intended for the Texas rebels, but probably seized under the supposition that they were intended for the Mexicans.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of the rioters continued in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN. Two prisoners, charged with the crime of riot, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to the penitentiary; two were convicted and remanded for sentence to-day; and in the case of one, tried for grand larceny from a clothing-store that was sacked by the mob, the jury were unable to agree.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A communication was received from the Comptroller, recommending some action in relation to the claims against the County. It was referred to a Special Committee.

Some of the enrolling officers in Missouri have a hard time of it. Mr. WEYBACK, Deputy Provost-Marshal of Wayne County, was recently seized by a rebel band from Arkansas, and carried off out of that State, with his enrolling papers.

The Stock market was generally lower yesterday than before the holiday. Money fairly active at 6 ₩ cent. Gold, 127; Exchange, 140@140½ ₩ cent.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, exhibited less activity, though prices generally favored buyers. Provisions were quiet and depressed. Pork closing at reduced rates. Rice, Teas, and Coffee were inactive, as were also Beeswax, Candles, Chemicals, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Laths, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Salt, Spices, Wholesome, and Naval Stores. Cotton and Tobacco were in moderate demand at about former prices. Whisky was more freely purchased. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay. Sole Leather, Sugars, and Tallow. Freights were quiet. Domestic Cotton Goods, domestic Cassimeres, and imported heavy linens and woolens were in moderate request, but at irregular prices.

Over-Confidence the Great Peril.

The only real danger which now threatens the National cause, lies in excessive confidence. The marvelous successes for which we have just rendered thanks to Heaven, have excited a very general feeling that the extinction of the rebellion is sure, and nigh at hand. The feeling is natural, and undoubtedly there is much to warrant it. If we will only keep it in its true place, we have a right to cherish it. But that place is outside of practical duty. It does not touch action at all. We must beware that we do not bend our action to it. Otherwise we may yet be betrayed to our ruin.

It was said by the great English statesman, HALIFAX, that "Men must be saved in this world by their want of faith." As he meant it, it is strictly true. Every business man knows it, and makes it the daily rule of his life. It is his chief care, his ceaseless solicitude, to make things sure. He trusts to no impressions, to no feelings, to no belief even, for he knows that the fruits of all these are often bitterest disappointments. He accepts nothing less than a certainty; and to assure that he puts forth his unremitting vigilance and energy. It is so in all earthly concerns. The unknown is proverbially treacherous. The greater the trust, the greater the danger. Fable, and song, and history, and daily observation all alike testify that there is no strength which over-confidence may not frustrate, no swiftness it may not throw into the rear. It always has been so, it always will be so, until men shall find out some means, unimagined yet, whereby to "take a bond of fate."

The fact that we have gained a great advantage over the rebels in itself decides nothing. It neither settles that we shall conquer them soon, nor that we shall conquer them at all. Fifteen and eighteen months ago we had a similar succession of great victories. There was a general feeling that the Confederacy could not endure such shocks, and must quickly fall. And yet within three months after what was considered the last fatal blow—the capture of New-Orleans—the hearts of Union men all over the country were failing them for fear. The Union armies almost everywhere were baffled and worsted, and the Confederates were sweeping on to the Ohio and the Susquehanna with an impetus that seemed irresistible. And though, by dint of tremendous effort, we succeeded in saving Washington and Cincinnati, and staying the fearful tide, yet for a full year afterward almost every important struggle went against us. Great numbers of even good men began to despair of the Republic.

Now we don't say that any such revulsion of our present fortune is probable. But we do say that it is possible. However disheartened the people of the Confederacy may now be, there is a chance that they may yet be stimulated to the very extreme pitch of desperation. One thing at least is certain: LEE's army is a tremendous power still. In discipline it is superior to any Federal army in the field; in courage and in generalship equal; in numbers little, if any, inferior. That army is a standing menace against Washington, and a perpetual danger. For two years it has successfully withstood the mightiest efforts to destroy it. We have not even crippled it. It is still erect, still defiant. What calm man, considering its present condition and its past history, would dare say that this powerful army of LEE may not yet retrieve the fortunes of the Confederacy? What assurance can any one have that though its two attempts upon Washington failed, a third might not succeed? In neither of these efforts did it come far short of success—who shall say what a new one might not accomplish? Washington once gained would overbalance all losses. JEFF. DAVIS, once standing under the dome of our National Capitol, with the Confederate flag floating in triumph over his head, would no longer sue for the recognition of the nations; he would command it, and he would receive it. It would no longer be morally possible to ignore a Power that, after such terrible trials, had risen superior to fate in a style like that. And yet all this may depend upon the issue of a single battle yet to come. To take it for granted, with Antietam and Gettysburgh still fresh in our memories, that no such battle can turn against us, would be more than presumption; it would be sheer foolhardiness.

If we cannot yet be positively sure that we shall break down the Confederacy in the end, immeasurably less can we be sure that we shall do this at an early day. We certainly shall not do it, if we shape our action on any such foregone conclusion. It will not do for us to count upon our recent successes at all, for it is possible they may be followed by reverses as great. The only safety is in the faithful application of the old Roman maxim, "Consider nothing done, so long as anything remains undone." Until the rebellion is actually a dead thing, it is our duty to treat it as a thing to be fought with our utmost strength, and guarded against with our utmost vigilance. It would be infatuation, in issues of such terrible moment, to build upon events, or to discount results, in advance. All the future that we positively know, is not in our favor, but against us. We mean the great fact that while the rebel armies are held in service for an indefinite period, eight or ten months will surely see our present armies disintegrating and breaking up by the expirations of the three years' enlistments. If no more is accomplished in the field for the next ten months than there was during the corresponding period of the last year, and if new armies are not in the meantime organized and disciplined, making good all losses, instead of fondly reckoning that the war will speedily end, we might better conclude that it will drag its slow length along through many weary year yet.

We beg that our Government and our people will not heed for an instant the flattering promises of the late successes, except to thank God for them, and more stoutly than ever push on. It were better they never came to us at all, than that they should impose upon us the feeling that the brunt of the struggle is over and that henceforth we may clear the field at our leisure. For aught we know, the last desperate grapple is yet to come. More than ever we have need to summon every energy into intensest action, and to make the very most of our present advantage. There is every reason to believe that, if we do this, we shall indeed soon have the rebellion under our feet. But this calculation must rest solely upon what is to be done, and not upon what has been done. It is no past achievement that shall give the triumph, but our future energy. No respite. No standing at ease. The order of the day, henceforth and to the end, must be—FORWARD.

The Conscripts in the Field.

The first of our conscript soldiers—the first fruits of the Conscription law—have begun to arrive in the Army of the Potomac. On their arrival they are at once put into the ranks of the old, war-worn and badly-thinned regiments. It will take but a very short time to make out of them soldiers almost equal to veterans. Say that a regiment, three hundred and fifty strong, obtains a recruitment of one hundred and fifty freshly-raised conscripts, the latter will not only at once assimilate in character and in feeling, but will obtain the benefit of the experience in camp and field duties, in style of living and in discipline, which has been acquired by their comrades. In the first year of the war, our soldiers suffered greatly because of the lack of the *military habit*. They had it not themselves, and they had no way of learning it, except through the hard and slow teachings of experience. But our new conscript soldiers will have a great advantage in this respect; and the mortality among them will doubtless be much less than it has been among our previous raw recruits. They have but to copy the daily habits of life (we refer to the *good* habits, the military habits) of the old volunteer troops, to attain at once to comparative freedom in the routine of camp existence. As regards the National aspect of the case, the forming of an army now, under our new system, is a very different matter from what it was at first and under the old plan. The army can be increased imperceptibly and regularly until it reaches the maximum strength needed, and then, without trouble, without disintegration, without having perpetually to go over the process of reorganization, it can be kept up to that maximum.

Now that the stream of conscripts has begun to flow into the army, it will, for some time to come, rapidly and greatly grow in volume. The conscription is from the great populous States of the East—from Pennsylvania, New-York, Massachusetts, and other Eastern States. They can be gathered up and forwarded with very great rapidity. Considering the length of time in which preparations have been going on, and the advanced state to which drafting has now arrived, we should think that before the close of the present month, the Army of the Potomac, and other armies in the field, ought to be recruited by 75,000 men. We are ashamed to write that from this City—the largest, proudest and most boastful city of the country or the continent—not a soldier has been raised for our army, under the new call, and not a sign of the draft's enforcement has yet been given. The armies of the nation will hiss at this City, and the world will sneer at its ear-splitting boasts, unless we speedily redeem ourselves.

We suppose that the greater part of the conscripts now being raised will be assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and to our other armies in Virginia and along the Southern seaboard. The rebellion is now in such a broken down condition in the West, that it will only be necessary by the conscription there, to maintain our present strength. There has been much talk about sending portions of GRANT's or ROSECRANS' armies to the East to assist us. As a matter of taste, we should certainly not object to seeing fifty of the glorious regiments of the West join hands with our veteran Army of the Potomac. But we must remember that there is still a good deal of finishing-up work for them to do in the West—not as grand or stupendous as that which they have accomplished, but still tolerably difficult. They must conquer and hold the country as far East at least from the Mississippi as the Alabama River, and as far West of it as the Rio Grande. And if they do this before the next Spring, as they certainly will, they will deserve honors nobler than ever were ascribed to an army.

By our Conscription must be recruited the armies that shall confront and overthrow LEE and all the other defenders of JEFF. DAVIS stationed between the Rappahannock and the Savannah Rivers. Let them be hurried forward, so that next Spring may also find *that* work achieved.

WHAT IS IT WORTH?—Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS has again delivered himself of his opinions concerning the war and Slavery—this time in the shape of a labored letter. He writes to defend the Abolitionists for their "change of base." The former Disunionism of the Abolitionists, he says, "their effort to break the Union, was only a means to an end—the abolition of Slavery." Now, however, the Abolitionists favor the Union because "to uphold it in this struggle for existence is the readiest way to convert the nation into Abolitionists," and secure abolition. Following out the same line and the same logic, Mr. PHILLIPS and his party must now stand ready for still another change. For, in case the Union is likely to be restored without the universal, final, immediate and total abolition of Slavery, he must necessarily oppose that result. Disunion, therefore, is the original element of Mr. PHILLIPS' policy, to which the appeals of the policy of the President, who proclaimed that the Union was the foremost and final object sought for. Putting Union first is like the "little joker"—now you see it, and now you don't.

It would never have been very safe for WENDELL PHILLIPS to take up his abode in Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee or Louisiana; but we fear that at the present time, or since these regions and States came within our army lines, it would be even less safe and comfortable than formerly. For the National authorities there compel white folks to take an oath of allegiance quite incompatible with such sentiments as those ostentatiously avowed by Mr. PHILLIPS.

Fort Sumter and Rifled Ordnance—Interesting Experiments.

Gen. GILLMORE has recorded, in a very full and valuable report on the reduction of Fort Pulaski, the results of his experiments on the power of rifled ordnance for effecting breaches in brick walls. It is not unlikely that he has by this time made still further tests of the same interesting nature—namely, the effect of rifled ordnance on the brick walls of Fort Sumter—though all the elements in the present problem, will be on a far greater scale than those in the case of Pulaski. In that undertaking the guns used were 24, 32 and 42-pounder rifled guns, and 30-pounder Parrott rifles, and 8 and 10-inch Columbiads (smooth-bore.) The three breaching batteries were established at a mean distance of 1,700 yards from Fort Pulaski. It was found that the 42-pounder, with a charge of eight pounds of powder, penetrated twenty-six inches; the 30-pounder Parrott, with a charge of three and a half pounds, penetrated eighteen inches, and the 10-inch Columbiad, with a charge of twenty pounds, penetrated thirteen inches.

It will thus be seen that the heaviest rifled gun used on that occasion was the old 42-pounder. Now, for the reduction of Sumter, Gen. GILLMORE has been mounting batteries of 200 and 300-pounder rifle guns!—(Parrotts)—charged not merely with such insignificant charges as 3½, 8 or even 20 pounds of powder, but with 50, 60, 80 pounds. It is true that while the range in the case of Pulaski, was 1,700 yards, the distance from which he will be compelled to assail Sumter, (firing right over Wagner, as we believe is his intention,) will be just about double that distance. But when we reflect on the prodigiously increased weight of the projectile and the greatly increased charge of powder, it will be seen what effective work we may expect. The impact of shot, according to the well-known formula, is equivalent to the weight multiplied by the velocity; and the ordnance that Gen. GILLMORE proposes to use presents both these factors on a scale that should produce "stunning" effects. The 15-inch Dahlgren guns with which the Monitors attacked Fort Sumter last April, though huge in calibre, and carrying a projectile of the tremendous weight of 480 lbs., are still only smooth-bore, and being, from their construction, necessarily limited to a very low charge of powder, (35 lbs.,) they give results which might appear disproportionately small, were not all the elements taken into account. We hope Gen. GILLMORE will soon be able to give us another "Report," furnishing data as to the penetrative power of his new powerful projectiles against Sumter's brick walls.

Bogus Claims for Damages.

That there was heavy loss of life and property in this City during the late disgraceful and bloody riots, no one will doubt. A number of houses were entered and sacked, and not a few burned. But that the losses of property were so enormous as the claims filed with the Comptroller for damages would imply, is preposterous and incredible. The claims make up a grand total of about *a million dollars*; and the claimants, from every class and rank in life, but *mainly from persons who were not objects of the mob's violence*, number over a thousand.

Here is a grand community of interest set to work against the City. The claims in many cases will be engineered by unscrupulous shysters and supported by confederate false swearing. It will be a wonder if the City, with all the vigilance of its Comptroller and law officers, is not mulcted in heavy sums, which will be as pure robbery from the taxpayers as the most brazen acts of highway robbery committed by thieves and thugs during the riots. We can but warn the guardians of the City Treasury of the unprincipled character and desperation of the impending raid upon New-York taxpayers, and warn taxpayers themselves to be on the alert and aid City officers in detecting and exposing the meditated frauds.

We cannot, of course, be understood, in these remarks, to cast the slightest reproach on the many just claimants who will appear before the City Comptroller for damages to their property committed during the riots. In many cases of pillaged and burned houses, the wrongs are notorious and flagrant. It is fair to concede, perhaps, that a real loss of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was suffered at the hands of the mob. But we shall be surprised if nearly every dollar of damage claimed over these figures is not unfairly made up, and if paid, will be a forced tribute to superior knavery in inventing and establishing claims.

One has but to cast his eye over the columns of claims, and study the character of the pretended losses, to be satisfied of their fraudulent nature in many cases. Every conceivable mishap suffered during the riot week is charged to the City. A man loses, or pretends to lose, his watch in the Park. He says it's all because of the riot, files his account with Comptroller BRENNAN, and requires the City to pay him $200 for it. A man loses half-a-dozen dirty shirts left with his laundress. He lays their disappearance to the riot, and demands $20 for the loss! A tu'penny music dealer on a corner of Nassau-st. claims $8. for letting his trade go low! A barber on Second-avenue offers his devil's den to the rioters; that from its loop-holes and chinks they may fire upon the police or the soldiers. In return, the crazy windows and doors of the dirty habitation are smashed in, and the rascals dragged out over much broken furniture. Under the benign provisions of the law, the wench becomes a poor unfortunate widow, and runs up a bill for hundreds of dollars damages, committed by rioters on her humble tenement!

The City must be saved from such iniquitous claims. The precedent, if they are paid, will be fatal to future peace. The robbery *after* the riot will exceed the robbery *during* the riot, ten to one. And henceforth riots may be expected to break out periodically, because of the prolific yield in damages, after they are suppressed.

The New Social Theories and Their Exponents.

Judging from what we see and hear all over the world, it is hard to avoid doubting whether Christendom has not for thirty or forty years been retrograding alarmingly in its theories, if not in its practice, on the subject of human rights. The idea under which the nations had been governed for a thousand years before the French Revolution, and which that revolution overthrew, was that the earth was made for the inheritance of men born high. For forty years, or thereabouts afterwards, it was the fashion to acknowledge that, at least in theory, neither birth nor anything else furnished an excuse for throwing artificial obstacles in men's way, in their pursuit of happiness. "Equality before the law," was then the watchword, and reformers directed all their efforts to the removal of all legal impediments to everybody's having a fair start in life. It was under the influence of this "noble rage," that the Bourbons were expelled from France, and the Catholics and Negroes emancipated and the Reform Bill passed in England.

Ever since, however, capital has been making vigorous and curiously successful efforts to step into the places once occupied by the aristocracy of birth, and to claim the earth as an investment and the laboring classes as serfs; and curiously enough, the most powerful aid it has received in these attempts has been from that prince of idealists and reformers, Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE. There is probably no man living who has done half as much as he to remove the odium which thirty years ago surrounded forced labor and all its incidents. By dint of abusing Slavery and vituperating all idle, weak, stupid and non-producing people, and lauding force and productiveness, in a thundering and not very intelligible jargon, he succeeded in persuading hosts of very intelligent people that it was the duty of the strong to turn the weak to pecuniary account, whether they would or no; and that any species of compulsion that was necessary for this purpose, so far from being wrong, was a very acceptable sacrifice to the Deity which THOMAS CARLYLE had placed over the world. This theory fell in so well with the desires of the thousands who about that time were accumulating capital, and wanted abundance of cheap labor to make it profitable, that it became highly popular. Slavery began to rise out of the disgraceful position which it occupied in 1830, into the dignity of a peculiar institution, with slight indications of a divine origin. Small holders began to be ejected in great numbers in England and Ireland, to make room for large farms, and even Highland chiefs and Irish landlords began to repudiate their old position of patriarchs or clansmen, and assume the new one of capitalist.

For a while they all professed the greatest faith in the doctrines which the political economists were loudly preaching, and proclaimed the supremacy over labor, as over every other commodity, of the law of supply and demand. But as soon as it appeared that one of the effects of commercial as well as material progress was to make labor dearer, scarcer, and more independent, they began to turn their eyes wistfully toward some means of creating an artificial supply. The only machine in existence that answered this purpose was Slavery; and nobody who has watched the course of commercial opinion, both here and in Europe, for some years past, can deny that just in proportion to the extent to which the condition of the free laborer has been improving, through the dearness of labor, has been the eagerness of the moneyed world to get people to believe that it was in no respect superior, but in many ways inferior to that of the slave. The whole of the literature of the South, both sacred and profane, has for many years been devoted to the assertion and proof of this proposition, and the planters have of late been receiving powerful aid in London, Liverpool, and all the other great centres of capital.

The field opened to labor here at the North, the facility with which it is combined with capital in our small joint-stock associations, and its freedom from all social stigma, have united the moneyed classes both of England and the South in that frantic rage against us and our doings, of which we have every day such amusing exhibitions. The great aim, in short, of the men whom the London *Times* represents, as well as of the slaveholders, is to embody both capitalists and laborers in separate and distinct castes; to render all transition from one to the other either impossible or so difficult as to be virtually impossible; to keep capital locked in the hands of one class—like the blood in the veins of the old nobles—and to keep the ranks of labor perpetually recruited by the sons of laborers, born without ambition and living without hope; and, in short, to convert the world into a huge factory, composed of operatives and masters, and paying ten per cent. on capital. When the *Times* discusses evictions in Ireland, it abuses the small farmers for clinging to their plots of ground—the sole barrier, poor

Renomination of Gov. Curtin.

RENOMINATION OF GOV. CURTIN.—The nomination of Gov. ANDREW C. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, for reëlection, by the Union Convention that has just assembled at Pittsburgh, is a deserved tribute to one of the truest and ablest men that has filled the Executive chair of any State, in these eventful times. Gov. CURTIN had his first election just on the eve of the Presidential election, and was not chosen especially because of his supposed fitness to control the affairs of a State during a period of revolution and war. But he quickly developed a capacity equal to the exigencies that met him in office. On the uncovering of the plot of treason and war in 1861, he was one of the first Governors to present himself in Washington, and pledge to the incoming Administration the full support of the great commonwealth he presided over in upholding the Constitution and enforcing the laws of the land. And from that day to this, he has never ceased to work, in season and out of season, to make good his promise. He has not only been zealous to meet demands on Pennsylvania, but has sometimes outrun higher military authority in schemes to ward off the attacks of invaders. And events have proved his sagacity, as they also tried his patience and courage. But it is chiefly because of his devoted care and attention to Pennsylvania soldiers after they got into the field, and when they fell away into hospitals from battle or disease, that Gov. CURTIN obtained the confidence and affection of his people. His conduct has been a model in this respect. No Governor of any State has exceeded, if equaled, him in persistent thoughtfulness and care of sick and wounded soldiers, and his popularity on this ground is deserved and very great.

Mrs. Kemble's Revelations of Slavery—Note from "Yeoman."

A few years ago, a series of letters appeared in the TIMES, signed as the present, chiefly descriptive of matters of personal observation in the Slave States. The series really consisted of two parts, of which the first contained observations made during a Winter's journey, in which I had followed ordinary routes of travel, (until near its close,) having been guided chiefly by the addresses of the letters of introduction with which I had been furnished by friends, these friends being mostly New-York merchants. Before I concluded this journey, I satisfied myself that what I had become most familiar with in the South was of a superficial and unusual, if not exceptional, character. My interest having been excited to penetrate the real South, I undertook a second journey, in which I discarded letters of introduction and public conveyances as much as practicable, and took pains to see, not merely that which was recommended to me as best worth seeing, but that which was common, and not supposed by my friends to be worth seeing by a stranger at all. In respect to the social condition of the Southerners, and the economic character of Slavery, my observations thus became of some positive value, and this was all the value that I claimed or intended to present in my letters. They were received, however, by many readers of the TIMES, as *revelations of the wicked cruelty of Slavery*, and this was made evident to me at the time both by public comments upon them and by many letters addressed to me personally by strangers upon this subject. This fact led me to give, late in the series, more information bearing upon this topic than I otherwise should have done, simply because I saw this was expected of me, and if I neglected it, my reason for doing so would be misunderstood. It was neither my purpose in writing nor in traveling to study the humanity of Slavery, and I have always considered that such observations as I recorded bearing upon such a study, were incidental to other purposes, and necessarily superficial and unimportant, except negatively, perhaps, in establishing the error of some commonly received opinions. It was not for want of interest in the question of humanity that they were so. It was not from want of sympathy with the human nature of the negro that I did not pursue it, and obtain some positive knowledge of the interior life of the plantation out of the economic field: nor was it because my life was threatened if I undertook a third journey that I did not subsequently follow up my two journeys with a third, in which special reference should be had to the condition of the slaves, otherwise than as it affected their value as laborers, and thus the whole economic condition of the South. I was satisfied that it would not be possible for me to make such a study. It could be made only, I concluded, by some one with duties which would carry him into the cabins of the slaves, at all times, and in such a manner that he would be regarded by them as a friend. No stranger could do this, not even a missionary or clergyman especially charged with pastoral duties toward the slaves. Of this I had been assured by facts in the experience of clergymen related by themselves. To them the slaves were habitually the most consummate hypocrites and deceivers.

Incidentally, however, I did obtain occasional glimpses of what I may call the real domestic slave life, and some of these went dimly far into the interior of that which I ordinarily saw. These I kept to myself, partly because they were dim and not to be described clearly, and partly because being very horrible, I was not sure enough of them to be justified in attempting to report them. Perhaps also I was influenced by some fear of perilling my reputation for veracity. I have ever since believed that the crimes committed under Slavery were much blacker and more common than I could positively assert to be the case.

Statements made to me during the war by officers who have penetrated plantation districts of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Southern

...knowledge, have confirmed my impression that I saw only the shell of the inhumanity of Slavery.

I have just read Mrs. KEMBLE's *Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation*. To the old readers of the TIMES, many of whom have told me that my observations were a revelation to them of the inhumanity of Slavery, I wish to say that in this book they will find the shell which I could scarcely puncture at all, completely broken through. That which I could not do, but felt to be necessary to be done for the understanding of Slavery as a question of humanity, that Mrs. KEMBLE was not merely permitted, but forced to do. Since I became acquainted with Slavery, otherwise than by means of letters of introduction to "high-toned gentlemen," I have not loved it, but of what was most hateful in it I had but the dimmest and most uncertain glimpses. For I have seen what I now recognize to be tokens of much that Mrs. KEMBLE describes as occuring under her observation on two of three plantations, ten hundreds of plantations. And much is established, in my mind, by her narrative as true and common-place reality, which reeled there before only in the form of doubts which it was hardly right to entertain.

Mrs. KEMBLE's observations were deep, thorough and detailed. In various instances she may possibly have been imposed upon, or self-deceived under the influence of a warm imagination, working with emotion of an unusual character, but this possibility does not affect the importance of observations so constant, so detailed, and extending through so long a period. But Mrs. KEMBLE's observations were confined to a very small district. My own were exceedingly superficial and hasty in comparison with them, but they were extended over a very large surface, and I am, therefore, able to judge of the value of hers, with reference to the condition of the slaves in general.

From all that I saw, I should suppose that Mrs. KEMBLE was in error in supposing that the slaves were better treated on the plantations which she saw than they generally are on the seaboard plantations; but I am sure that on the great interior cotton plantations which I have visited, every cruelty which she describes has been commonly practiced to a much greater extent than she saw it. These cruelties were chiefly attendant upon systematic, hard driving. I have been on many plantations where I know that the slaves were habitually driven very much harder than they are on the coast plantations described by Mrs. KEMBLE. This I know not merely from personal observations, but from the statement of the owners and overseers, and especially so with reference to women. I am sure, therefore, that all the frightful suffering which women reported to Mrs. KEMBLE, and of which she saw evidence, must exist on these plantations in a much more aggravated form. I saw that which I now recognize to be evidence of this which I did not at the time understand.

Bearing what I have here said in mind, and recollecting statements which I made with regard to the large plantations of Mississippi and Alabama, and especially those of absentee owners, I wish to recommend those who considered my letters to be revelations of the cruelties of Slavery, to read Mrs. KEMBLE's journal. They will then understand how it is I speak truly when I say that all that I saw was the mere shell of the real cruelty of Slavery. I did not penetrate it. I had scarcely the feintest imagination of what was within, yet I had chance glimpses of it under such a variety of circumstances, that I am justified in assuring all who regard my judgment with respect, that, even in Mrs. KEMBLE's book, the half of the misery of common life on large plantations is not told. The cruelty which Mrs. KEMBLE reports cannot be exceptional so far as it grew out of reckless driving at work. On the contrary, a less degree of cruelty in this respect cannot be otherwise than exceptional. YEOMAN.

WASHINGTON, July, 1863.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 7.

Arrived steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama, bringing merchandise valued at three quarters of a million dollars.

The ship *Tenjore*, from Boston, has also arrived.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, with $65,000 in treasure from Oregon, and $7,000 from British Columbia, has arrived.

There is increased inquiry for goods, generally indicating an early setting in of the Fall trade.

Business was generally suspended throughout the State yesterday. A Union mass meeting and appropriate services in the churches were principal forms of celebration. San Francisco was brilliantly illuminated last night, and an extensive torchlight procession moved through the streets.

The Pioneer Foundry at Gold Hill, Nevada Territory, was burned this morning. Loss $100,000. No insurance.

The Riot in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 7.

The Muscatine *Journal*, of the 4th inst., says ten Unionists, who were most prominent in the affair of last Saturday, have been arrested, and put under bonds for their appearance at Court.

The rioters to the unmber of 700 are now encamped near Sigourney, and demand the immediate trial for murder of those arrested. The excitement is said to be intense.

At Washington, a company, numbering 115 men, has been raised, fully armed and equipped, ready to march to the scene of trouble. We also understand that 300 Unionists are now under arms at South English.

The American Dental Convention.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 7.

The American Dental Convention closed its session to-day.

Thanksgiving was observed by this body by appropriate religious services. The great feature of the Convention was the exhibition, by Dr. N. W. KINGSLEY, of his appliances for the entire correction of the evils of cleft palate. His demonstrations were received by the Convention with enthusiasm, and, on motion of Dr. W. B. ROGERS, of New-York, he was awarded a gold medal for his discoveries.

The Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 7.

The *Gazette* has returns from 21 counties in Kentucky. BRAMLETTE's majority so far is 16,041.

Democratic Nomination for Governor of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated H. L. PALMER, of Milwaukee, for Governor.

Maine Regiments Homeward Bound.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 7.

The Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Maine regiments arrived here last night from Port Hudson, en route for their homes.

Bounty of Volunteers in Trenton.

TRENTON, Friday, Aug. 7.

Trenton City, by a unanimous vote of its Common Council, has offered a bounty of $200 to volunteers to fill up its quota.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 7.

Sales of Five-Twenties, to-day, are reported to the amount of $1,032,900. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 24.

The Draft.

From the Herald, Aug. 6.

Long before the hour appointed for the drafting to commence, the immediate vicinity and approaches to the Provost Marshal's office in Prospect Hall, who drifted their way in different squads to the rendezvous of Fort Porter, in the right front wing of which the federal wheel of fate is erected for the drafting of the First, Second and Third Wards, were crowded to jammed in the great national military game of chance.

At 10½ o'clock, the preliminary arrangement having been completed, Provost Marshal GARNIER read the official order for the draft in the Thirteenth District, and then requested Mr. GERMAIN to present—same fifty numbers to each Provost Marshal, making their number one hundred. The latter should draw the names from the wheel. One worthy gentleman, WM. H. RYAN, was selected for the purpose, and generously offered the use of his own handkerchief for the occasion. WM. F. ROGERS, Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment, counted into the box 800 slips, containing the names enrolled in the First District of the First Ward; Mr. RYAN took the position; the Provost-Marshal turned the wheel, and, with the name of LOUIS GENVAERT, the draft commenced. Each name, as soon as drawn, was communicated by a vocal telegraph to the anxious but good-natured crowd outside, who received the announcement of the good fortune of acquaintances or well-known citizens with shouts and laughter. With the exception of a short intermission at 12 o'clock, the work of drafting went steadily and rapidly on, and was completed for the Wards named between 3 and 4 o'clock.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 7.

The draft in this city was resumed to-day. It will take several days to finish it.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Ledger, Aug. 6.

Philadelphia has closed the draft, and the result of the drawings in the Wards and Districts is as follows:

Wards.	Population.	Votes.	No. Drawn.	Quota.	Ratio of Drafted to Votes in 1862.
FIRST DISTRICT.					
II	20,125	3,621	720	482	1 in 4
III	19,220	3,268	653	436	1 in 4
IV	23,461	3,225	630	430	1 in 3
V	24,708	3,800	830	380	1 in 4
VI	14,952	1,726	327	344	1 in 3
XI	16,651	1,974	413	276	1 in 4
Total	119,800	14,164	3,280	2,157	
SECOND DISTRICT.					
I	30,886	4,428	1,483	990	1 in 3
VII	31,367	3,038	1,015	677	1 in 3
VIII	27,782	3,290	980	655	1 in 3
IX	17,196	2,279	694	463	1 in 3
X	21,940	3,780	841	561	1 in 3
Total	129,078	14,804	4,731	3,156	
THIRD DISTRICT.					
XII	16,681	2,171	537	362	1 in 4
XIII	20,945	2,745	667	445	1 in 4
XVI	20,667	2,776	763	495	1 in 3
XVII	23,264	3,819	783	523	1 in 3
XVIII	20,441	2,900	731	487	1 in 3
XIX	26,820	3,495	1,092	728	1 in 3
Total	148,298	16,617	4,573	3,015	
FOURTH DISTRICT.					
XIV	24,260	2,986	902	575	1 in 3
XV	22,681	4,288	1,116	744	1 in 3
XX	20,963	4,363	1,123	748	1 in 3
XXI	17,180	2,604	443	309	1 in 5
XXIV	33,788	3,153	613	408	1 in 5
Total	137,368	17,196	4,175	2,784	
FIFTH DISTRICT.					
XXII	17,173	2,567	495	331	1 in 6
XXIII	23,995	3,587	457	311	1 in 5
XXVI	1,312	1,886	364	236	1 in 5
Total	42,470	6,992	1,317	878	

RECAPITULATION.

Dist.	Population.	Votes.	No. Drafted.	Quota.
I	119,868	14,164	3,280	2,187
II	129,078	14,804	4,731	3,156
III	148,298	16,617	4,573	3,015
IV	137,368	17,196	4,175	2,784
V	42,470	6,992	1,317	878
Total	556,981	69,773	18,076	12,019

Vallandigham Again.

A LETTER TO A DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO.

The following letter from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was received at a Democratic Convention in Toledo, Ohio, on Aug. 5:

TABLE-ROCK HOUSE,
NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 31.

GENTLEMEN: Unable to attend your meeting at the 5th August in person, permit me to address you by letter briefly. Waste no part of your time in personal defence to the candidates and speakers of the Administration's party. I leave undisturbed the brave and chivalrous work of assailing an opponent absent because the tyrannic power of the master, executed by military force, compels it. The great issue of the day ought not to be subordinated to things merely personal, and I recommend to my friends generally that they imitate the wise Romans, and carry the war into Africa.

The Democracy of Lucas, postponing all other issues, and ignoring all differences of opinion in regard to them, assembled, of course, to consider what Gen. FREMONT, the candidate of the free speech and free press Republican party of 1856, very aptly styles the uppermost question of the day—the question of their own constitutional rights and liberties. This is the practical issue in the Ohio campaign, forced by the President and his party upon the people, and boldly met by the Democracy, in their resolutions and also in their admirable platform, which, as a candidate, I accept as their solemn and deliberate confession of political faith, and their pledge to the country that they mean to defend the rights asserted in it with their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. Until these shall have been made secure, it can be neither useful nor possible to discuss any other question, not directly connected with it.

Here is, mussed, just such a question, one second only in importance to that of public liberty. The Union of the States is worth the whole world to the American people, but liberty is the soul of a people; and what shall it profit us to gain the whole world and lose our own soul?

The Constitution made the Union, and when the war began, it was proclaimed to be for the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and whatever difference of opinion there may have been even then as to the mode of securing it, every patriotic citizen of the United States knew what the laws and the Constitution were.

But what do we see to-day? The opinion and will from hour to hour of the President—and such a President!—are solemnly and officially proclaimed superior to the Constitution and laws, even in the States wholly loyal; so that, upon the present policy of the Administration and its party, declared unchangeable, the South is to be forced to the will and opinion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, instead of the written fundamental statute and common law. And, if we ourselves scorn to yield up our constitutional rights and liberties to this monstrous demand, does any honorable man, any sane man, ask or expect the States and people of the South to surrender so long as a man survives to strike a blow, or a woman to strengthen his heart or nerve his arm?

Upon such a policy this war must and will be interminable. So many square miles may be overrun, so much soil may be conquered, but the hearts of the people never. How, then, stand the chances of the Union, measured by the two different policies of the Abolition and Democratic parties?

The party of the Administration declares that the States and people of the South shall be forced to lay down their arms and submit. What then? Confiscation of all property, emancipation of all slaves, and the execution of all who, directly or indirectly, have taken part in the rebellion, namely: nine-tenths of the whole population, for a general amnesty has never, as yet, been so much as suggested by either Congress or the Executive, and unconstitutional submission is now the least which is demanded, though it would do more, not only for constitutional liberty, but for the Union, than such men could accomplish in a hundred years.

I need not repeat my often declared conviction, which time has always vindicated, that the South cannot be conquered by force of arms; but granting, for argument's sake, the effectual close and waning proportions of the rebellion, as proclaimed now again for the hundredth time, by the organs of the Administration, and that by the second Monday in January next all the armies of the Confederates will have been captured or dispersed, and their remaining 500,000 square miles of territory overrun and occupied, then the hour for the pacification of the South and conciliation of her people will have arrived, which party will most readily be hearkened to by them? Who, as Governor of Ohio, will be the most efficient agent in that great and arduous task? Your candidate, committed wholly to the restoration of the Union as it was, or the candidate of the Administration, pledged to a policy full, upon the one hand, of continued exasperation and hate, and on the other of insurrection and revenge?

Very momentous are these questions, for until that shall have been accomplished, there can be neither Constitution nor Union, and no security and no quiet in the land, nor can a single soldier tell their return to mother, or wife, or child, or home.

Reason together, then, men of Ohio, and judge wisely, who love your country, and would restore it to its former peace, prosperity and glory. Continual war and strife are the forbidden fruit of our political Eden, and hear still the primal curse uttered in tones louder than the voice of the mighty cataract in whose presence I now write: "In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

[Signed] C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, in the Libby Prison.

NOTE FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

I have this day conversed with Dr. EVERETT, Surgeon of the Fifth East Tennessee Infantry, who was recently confined in the infamous Libby Prison, at Richmond. He tells me that he was confined in the same room with Ex-Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, and held frequent conversations with him. So many ounces of bread and meat were dealt out to each prisoner per day, and the venerable and great-hearted patriot received his allowance with the rest. While he was in prison he was tendered his liberty on the following terms, to wit: The officers for whom he was imprisoned would release him on condition that he would take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and to contribute means to sustain the rebellion. This venerable old patriot, who has served his State as Governor, as a Representative in the Congress of the United States, and as Governor of South Carolina; who has been a slaveholder, and has never been at a moment from home, and who has been kept in close confinement in a prison, for months, because he would not betray his country, refused to accept his liberty upon the terms proposed. He is now in the Libby prison, where he has been kept for months, because he would not betray his country. Whereas persons guilty of the blackest crimes are released on parole.

There is no man in South Carolina, or anywhere in the country for that matter, that can afford Gov. AIKEN relief, and I write (Special Correspondent) entirely without his knowledge or request, for I would not offend his old gentleman pride in trying to get this "old man eloquent" is not at liberty. Mr. LINCOLN, and SEWARD do not attend to it. I promise to Gen. BANKS and Gov. JOHNSON that they at once exchange upon five prominent Tennessee rebels, and confine them in our State Prisons until the old South Carolina patriot is released. It is due to justice, and above all, to the loyal sentiment of the South.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

APR. 5, 1863.

The Octorara and her Captures—Why has not her Prize-Money been Distributed?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issues of yesterday you noticed the activity of the United States steamer Octorara, stating that she had captured fourteen prizes during the war. The statement is perfectly correct; but I hardly suppose the public would credit that the officers and crew of the Octorara have never received one cent of prize-money for those captures. The steamer *Night Hawk*, in assistance of this. She was the first capture of the *Octorara*, and she ever has been in absence for a year or more. Unfortunately, for the Octorara, her prizes, as a general thing, have been sent to New-York for adjudication, and the consequence has been that no prize-money has ever been distributed to her. When, by any chance, prizes have been sent to such out-of-the-way places as Boston, Philadelphia or Key West, the captors have been allowed to participate (to some small extent) in the profits with the Prize Commissioners; but here, in New-York the enlightenment seemed to be too great to admit of any such rural arrangement. Will the Prize Commissioners or any one else please be good enough to inform me why this is so? W. C.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

☞ Rev. HORACE JAMES, connected with our army in North Carolina, and who is laboring for the benefit of the blacks in that Department, will hold forth at Dr. Storrs' Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR in moderate demand. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 1,500 bushels Red Winter Western, at $1 12@$1 12½; 9,000 bushels Green Bay Club, at $1 16. CORN quiet, at 56c for ordinary, with sales of 21,000 bushels. OATS quiet and nominal, at 56c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY nominal, at 43c. CANAL FREIGHTS, 12c. on Corn, 14c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in better demand; sales 5,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 93c.; 6,000 bush. do. at 93½c.; 4,000 bush. do. at 95c.; 1,700 bush. do. at 91; 1,100 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 03, and 2,000 bush. Winter Red Indiana at $1 17. CORN unchanged with moderate demand; sales 17,000 bush., Illinois Mixed at 56c.; 3,000 bush. Prime do. at 58c., and 2,000 bush. Superior do. at 57c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS weaker; Flour 40c., Wheat 9½c.@10c. to New-York. *Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, 27,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—8,221 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bush. Wheat, 16,000 bush. Corn, 2,000 bush. Peas.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 7.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Reading Railroad, 56¾; Morris Canal, 67; Long Island Railroad, 36½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 64¼. Gold, 127¼.

THE MOFFAT MEDICINE CONTROVERSY.—The injunction obtained by the executors of the estate of the late WM. B. MOFFAT, to prohibit his father, JOHN MOFFAT, from carrying on the manufacture and sale of the medicines extensively known as "Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters," has been dissolved. Dr. JOHN MOFFAT, who first introduced these medicines in the year 1825, and afterwards gave the receipts and the business to his son, WM. B. MOFFAT, is, therefore, adjudged to have a perfect right to resume the manufacture and sale of his pills and bitters. He was the "Original Jacobs," and the public may rest assured that the medicines now sold by JOHN MOFFAT & Co. are precisely the same concoctions which first obtained celebrity for Moffat's Pills and Bitters. Dr. MOFFAT has associated with him, in his resumption of business, Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, formerly of Boston, who is extensively known in connection with the Press, having been for many years the proprietor of the Boston *Daily Times*, the *Yankee Notions*, &c. Mr. ROBERTS is a gentleman of enterprise and business capacity, and we have no doubt his association with Dr. MOFFAT will be found advantageous to both parties. JOHN MOFFAT & Co's. Genuine Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are advertised in another column of the *Atlas*, to which we refer for further particulars.—*Sunday Atlas, Aug. 2.*

A recent decision of the Superior Court authorizes old Dr. JOHN MOFFAT, of this City, to manufacture and sell the celebrated Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, of which he was the original inventor, but which for a number of years were exclusively manufactured and sold by his son, the late Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT. Dr. JOHN MOFFAT has associated with him GEORGE ROBERTS, Esq., a gentleman long and favorably known in the newspaper world. It is needless for us to say anything of the value or popularity of these celebrated medicines. They are familiar to every household. Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT realized a princely fortune from their sale before his death. It seems to be but justice that after the death of his son, (to whom he had given permission to manufacture these medicines,) that the real inventor should be protected by the Court in his right to use his own invention.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

Dr. B. C. FOWLE, No. 40 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. FOWLE, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 40 Bond-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Parson's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS

Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.

The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 704 Broadway.

Trunks—MARSH & CO.'S Patent Cage Trunk for Ladies, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, improved patent Hat Trunks, with valises, portmanteaus, carpet-bags, &c. A fully assorted stock always on hand.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Diseases and Injuries of the Ear," "Diseases of the Throat," &c.

Office and Residence, 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

HEAR.

HARLEM, July 29, 1863.

I have been deaf for over FIFTEEN YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both ears without the slightest pain, and from that time I could hear perfectly by both. I am now well, and can say I never heard the first sunday peals. The dreadful and disagreeable noises in the operation was performed within the hour of the first operation, and I continue to feel no more noises.

WILLIAM LINDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d-avs.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I find that the air-passages perform its functions. I can highly recommend every one suffering from imperfect hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 169 6th-av."

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure in testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Masonic-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely clogged up accompanied by continual pressure of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great many already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 209 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1842. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 389, 511 and 756 Broadway,
And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

PILES.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure*.

Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

is a stimulating oily extract of roots, herbs and barks. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and feeding of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
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Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILSON'S MORTON HAIR DYE

IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smart or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair dye.

IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.

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HOW READY—COMPLETE.

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OR,

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ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY.

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"AMONG THE FAITHLESS, FAITHFUL ONLY HE."

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THE HERO OF PORT HUDSON.

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CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 29 Ann-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS

No. 139 William-st., New-York,

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCY—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRAVINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

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Astronomers make use of the same term when describing the heavenly bodies, sun, moon and planets, as the *Solar System*, expressing the perfect regularity of the motions of these bodies in their revolutions.

The human system also demands this regularity on the part of the stomach and bowels, which is the sun of our system, the liver which may be considered as the moon, and the skin and the kidneys as our planets. Let the actions of these organs be always regular, for on this regularity depends the harmony of the system. When a man says his system is out of order, consider that his bowels, liver, skin or kidneys are all, or some of them, disordered.

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are natural regulators of the system: they purify the blood by expelling from the body all deleterious secretions.

RADWAY & CO.,
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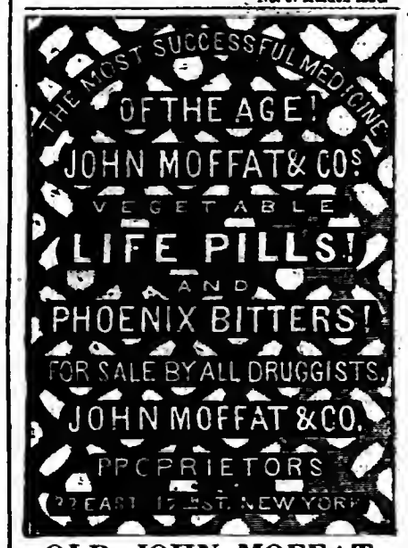

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JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S GENUINE VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have proved to be the most successful of medicines of the age. They are a sure cure for all FEVERS, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, SCROFULA, SCURVY, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, PILES, COSTIVENESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, HEART DISEASE, HEADACHE, FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE, NEURALGIA, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, &c., &c., and all diseases peculiar to females. At certain periods Females will find these medicines of great advantage to them.

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JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S PHŒNIX BITTERS, $1 per bottle. Dose—Half a wine glass, plain, three times a day.

JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S LIFE PILLS, 25 cents per box, each box containing 24 Pills: SUGAR-COATED, 25 cents per box, each box containing 14 Pills. Dose—from 1 to 4 Pills just before going to bed.

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C. L. & J. E. KELLY,
No. 289 BROADWAY, New-York.

VERON

LAW REPORTS.

The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Opening of the Track.

SUPREME COURT—CONSECRATION.

Before Justice Peckham.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. *The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company, John Kerr, Jacob Ferris et al.*—In this case were tried motions argued on Monday last, a motion to punish the defendants for violating an injunction granted by Justice Leonard, and a motion to dissolve said injunction; and Mr. Peckham, for reasons to file an additional and supplemental complaint.

These motions involved the validity of the act of the Legislature under which the defendants, known as the Crosstown Railroad Company, claim the right to run their road. The defendants, having laid their track through Twenty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and on Fourteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A, undertook to make the connecting link on the Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Fourteenth streets, and for that purpose commenced to tear up the pavement, and to lay a track between the Thirtieth-street track and the Fourth-avenue. The Harlem Railroad Company thereupon procured the injunction order before alluded to.

The plaintiffs claim that their right to run a railroad through Fourth-avenue is undisputed, and that the Crosstown Road has no right either to use the track of the Harlem Railroad, or to lay an independent track on the Fourth-avenue.

The question in this case is the same as that between the Sixth and Seventh-avenue Railroad Companies, the former having procured an injunction against the latter restraining them from using any part of the Sixth-avenue Railroad track, or interfering with the Sixth-avenue in the operations of its road.

The case is still on.

For plaintiffs, H. F. Clerk, C. A. Reppelie and H. Burrill. For defendants, H. W. Robinson and Moses Ely.

The Texas Lands Fraud Case at Length Decided.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Jacob Mussina et al., vs. Charles Stillman et al.—The case, which at the time it was tried, about a year since, and which was then reported in full in the TIMES, has at length been decided. The action, it will be remembered, was brought to recover from defendants the value of one-quarter interest and damages, which the plaintiffs claime he was fraudulently deprived of, in and to the property comprising the City of Brownsville, in the State of Texas, and on the site of which Fort Brown is now erected. Justice PECKHAM now decides the case in favor of the plaintiffs, thus giving them between $60,000 and $90,000.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sandy.

Cook vs. *Jewett.*—Motion to rehear granted, and motion on merits denied with $10 costs.

Before Judge Hilton.

Seely vs. *Henderson.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

McIver vs. *McCabe.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs. Opinion with the Clerk at Chambers.

Thatcher vs. *The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Wearne et ux vs. *Pyne et al.*—Findings settled. Papers and findings with Clerk at Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Philbrook vs. *Boyd.*—Motion to change venue denied.

REOPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD THROUGH TO WHEELING.

—We learned last evening from officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the first through passenger trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, and from Wheeling to Baltimore, would be run next Monday, and that the regular freight trade would then be at once resumed. An immense freight business, especially in cattle and coal, will, it is thought, be done by the Company for the next two or three months. The road is now strongly guarded by a large force of Federal troops, under the command of Major-Gen. B. F. KELLEY, whose department now extends along the line of the road to the Monocacy.—*Baltimore Sun, Aug. 6.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Ceila	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Hamburgh.
Damascus	Aug. 8	Quebec	Liverpool.
Bootia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	July 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star	Aug. 8	New-York	New-Orleans.
Hudson	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.

The European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A SODA WATER AND BOTTLING establishment, containing all the apparatus for carrying on the business, with horse and wagon, and a good stock on hand. The concern has been established for 15 years, has a good patronage, and is now doing a successful and lucrative business. Any person wishing to purchase, who does not thoroughly understand the business, will be instructed by the present proprietor, gratis. A lease of the premises will be given on reasonable terms. Reason for selling, declining health. Inquire at No. 69 Perry-st.

TO INVENTORS AND OWNERS OF FOREIGN PATENTS.—A gentleman of this City, who has resided some time abroad, and who has been engaged in negotiating patents in England and on the Continent, will return to England about the 15th inst. He has large facilities for disposing of inventions of value, and will be happy to make arrangements with parties requiring such services. The highest references will be given, if required. Address Mr. HOYT, care of S. D. Law, Esq., No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 20.

FOR SALE, OR PARTNER WANTED.—One of the oldest and best express business now running between New-York and Brooklyn, consisting of 3 horses, 3 wagons and appurtenances; reasons for selling the same or taking a partner will be explained by calling at McILVAIN & YOUNG'S Seed store, No. 9 John-st., New-York, between 1 and 4 o'clock. This is a good chance for a man with moderate means.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars capital, to go to Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Canada, Boston and California, to act as wholesale agent for all of Liegt's celebrated maps, the only authority for the Government and people. No competition. And a certain thing. J. T. LLOYD.

American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway.

PATENT FOR SALE.—THE ATTENTION OF manufacturers and capitalists is called to the best mica chimney for Kerosene lamps ever invented. Call and see it in operation, at the office of SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 15 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR LOCATION, near Broadway.—Handsomely fitted up and furnished. Long lease at low rent, doing a large money making business and offered cheap on easy terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 15 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—IN A WELL-ESTABlished mercantile house, with $6,000 or more. One who would devote himself to the business. Address F. C. L., Box No. 1,786 New-York Post-office.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE.—WITH HORSE, wagon and harness, cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 16 Columbia-st. Also, a good milk dairy wanted, on Harlem or New-Haven Railroad.

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TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by E. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 216 and 217 Water-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Nobary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 4.

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MRS. C. BEALS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 1 WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th.

MRS. LEFEBVRE.

One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 15th. Miss HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MISS LEFEBVRE'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 17 West 38th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")

N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

FLUSHING, L. I.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 37 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TICKER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

English Literature—JOHN BARD, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. D.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,142 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commenced on Wednesday, Sept. 2. *References*—*In New-York*, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Sellers, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Borgas Dan. De Do, Hermon Chanfrau, Esq., L. D. Wm. A. C. Berger, David Lee, Esq., Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Philada.*, Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University.) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. E. G. Wallerston, *James F. Clarke, St Prob.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Rev. Jno. E. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Salem*—Col. Wm Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Hiram L. Wave, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. E. Birney. *At West Point*—W. H. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to JASON BROS. No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

MISS JAMES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At No. 64 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th Avs., will open on the 16th September. May be seen at that address after Sept. 1. Miss JAMES is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen: In New-York—D. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cummings, B. H. Field, Esq., Edward Ritterbe, Esq., John Jay, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, M. B. Field, Esq., S. W. Gerard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hawks, Baltimore; Hon. Edward Everett, Boston; Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, Michigan; Chief-Justice Taney, Washington; Pierre M. Irving, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Hon. Silas Farnsworth, Detroit; Hon. Robt. McClelland, Detroit; Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. Circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unusual facilities to those who wish to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 32d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 63½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway, During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circulars.

The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 49 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this terms. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN., Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE READING-ROOM AND PICTURE GALLERY of the Cooper Union will be closed on Monday, 10th inst., and reopened the 31st. Persons desiring to enter the free night classes must apply during the month of September, to the Clerk, at the office of the building.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, MONTCLAIR, N. J., is located in a region easy of access, and noted for health and beauty. It provides young ladies with choice facilities for a thorough and sensible Christian education. The next term will commence Sept. 16.

Rev. A. R. WOLFE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 2. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading Law are good. Terms moderate. Address Law, Box No. 91 Sag Harbor, L. I.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 22. Circulars may be had by addressing the Principals, J. A. DOWLING, M. A., WM. R. DWIGHT, M. D.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. COGGESHALL'S YOUNG SEMINARY, 21 Union-square, will commence on the 15th of September. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. Charles Hine, No. 1 Union-square, or at the office of Messrs. Parke Godwin, Mason Bros., 20 Park-place, Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University.) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. E. G. Wallerston, *James F. Clarke, St Prob.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Rev. Jno. E. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Salem*—Col. Wm Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Hiram L. Wave, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. E. Birney. *At West Point*—W. H. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to JASON BROS. No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

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Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TICKER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

English Literature—JOHN BARD, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. D.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,142 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commenced on Wednesday, Sept. 2. *References*—*In New-York*, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Sellers, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Borgas Dan. De Do, Hermon Chanfrau, Esq., L. D. Wm. A. C. Berger, David Lee, Esq., Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Philada.*, Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University.) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. E. G. Wallerston, *James F. Clarke, St Prob.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Rev. Jno. E. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Salem*—Col. Wm Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Hiram L. Wave, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. E. Birney. *At West Point*—W. H. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to JASON BROS. No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

MISS JAMES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At No. 64 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th Avs., will open on the 16th September. May be seen at that address after Sept. 1. Miss JAMES is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen: In New-York—D. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cummings, B. H. Field, Esq., Edward Ritterbe, Esq., John Jay, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, M. B. Field, Esq., S. W. Gerard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hawks, Baltimore; Hon. Edward Everett, Boston; Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, Michigan; Chief-Justice Taney, Washington; Pierre M. Irving, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Hon. Silas Farnsworth, Detroit; Hon. Robt. McClelland, Detroit; Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS BRAN'S SCHOOL, 1,000 FIFTH-AV., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BRAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will receive prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. Circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MORRISTOWN SEMINARY, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 15th. Miss HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MISS LEFEBVRE'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 17 West 38th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")

N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

FLUSHING, L. I.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 37 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TICKER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

English Literature—JOHN BARD, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. D.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,142 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS teacher, by a graduate of YALE College, who has had three years' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician, and a sound disciplinarian. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address X. Y. Z., Norwich, Conn.

A RESIDENT TEACHER.—A FRENCH lady, of much experience in the management of youth, and well qualified to teach French, music and the English branches, desires a situation as efficient teacher in a family or first-class school; references given; no objection to the country. Address J. S., No. 9 East 21st-st., N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation; can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 61, Palmyra, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country, as cook and laundress, or for general housework; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 3 8th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; best of City references. Call at No. 221 st.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation as general servant in a small private family. Can be seen at her employer's residence, No. 25 7th-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INstitute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, girls and couples. Also, small girls.

MALES.

A S CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man of experience, a situation in a grocery or other store as clerk or salesman. Reference to first-class house. Address GROCERY CLERK, care of Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 355 Broadway.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED A SITUAtion as book-keeper in a banking house, or any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give first-class references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

A GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED A situation as general clerk or light porter, in any good mercantile business, by an active young man who can give good references. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, 131 Fulton-st.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—A DRY goods commission house wants a young man as assistant book-keeper; must have good experience. Address, with references, H., Box No. 2,705 General Post-office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scotchman, married, one child; is thoroughly competent in all departments of the business, either as private gardener or nursery foreman; first-class recommendations from his last employer. Address J. S., care of A. Smith, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable man; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has the best of recommendations from first families in the city; is a good Protestant; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to the city or country. Address E. C. B., Box No. 220 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A COACHMAN for a private family. None need apply who have not city references. Apply before 10 A. M. at No. 37 West 14th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY MAN OF EXperience in the grocery business; good reference and security, if required. Address S. G. S., care Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 355 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 2D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

WANTED,

One hundred blacksmiths and horseshoers, to serve as such in the Quartermaster's Department for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. Wages, $35 per month, and one ration per day. Men employed under this notice are expected to go wherever ordered by proper authority, and a refusal to do so will subject them to a discharge without pay.

Applications will be made to Major S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, No. 6 State-st., New-York, or to Capt. A. Boyd, Assist. Quartermaster, Philadelphia, for transportation to this city.

(Signed,) C. H. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE SUBSISTence Department, in the Military Department of the South, at Hilton Head, S. C., and other places in that vicinity:

Eight clerks, as Commissary clerks.

Nine intelligent men, as warehousemen and shipping clerks.

Two butchers.

Sixteen laborers, and

One cooper.

Persons wishing to be employed as above, can apply at this office, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., between the hours of 11 and 2, bringing satisfactory recommendations of capacity for the positions sought. Those applying for the position of clerk or warehouseman, must bring a written application with signature in full, and address

A. B. EATON, Col. and A. C. S.,

Office of Assistant Commissary-General Subsistence, No. 4 State-street, New-York, Aug 7, 1863.

AGENTS.—$40 MAPS FOR 90 CENTS.—THE United States and Canadas, from surveys to 1863, mounted and varnished, with rollers, five feet large, colored, in 2,000 counties, showing 300,000 towns, villages, post-offices and railroad stations; the whole engraved on steel at a cost of $100,000 and two years' time, all for 90 cents, or in quarts at 25 cents. Ten dollars a day to man or woman. Printed instructions how to canvass well sent to our agents. Send for sample copy before ordering largely. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Lloyd's Map of the Mississippi River, giving every man's plantation and name, same size and price, is ready. Any one calling attention of either male or female to this, who will act as agent, will receive a full set of our maps gratis, by writing us. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family in Yonkers, near Hastings, a single man as coachman; a neat, tidy, experienced and obliging man, who thoroughly understands his business, (none others need apply,) will find a good and permanent home, with liberal wages. Address, with name and reference, EMPLOYER, Box No. 149 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced coachman, who understands fully the care of horses and can bring good testimonials from his last employer. None others need apply to R. A. WETTHAUS, No. 546 Pearl-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; none other need apply. Address Box No. 7,180 lower Post-office, giving references, name and address.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as nurse and seamstress, a Protestant young woman, either Scotch, German or Swiss. Inquire to-day (Saturday) at No. 60 10th-st., 2 doors west of 6th-av., from 11½ till 3 o'clock.

A VALET.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS valet to go to Melbourne, Australia, with a merchant. Salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, 7 Chatham-square.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a real estate office; a Protestant, and one who resides with his parents in the lower part of the City; he must write a good hand and have a fair education, be steady, and willing to apply himself closely to business. Address by note, in handwriting of applicant, H. E. R., Box No. 138 Times Office.

A BOY.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY wanted in a flour and grain commission office; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1,667 New-York Post-office.

A LAD WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND ACtive lad, in an importing house; one whose parents reside in the city; compensation small. Address Box No. 2,317 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

A WANTED—A MEDICAL STUDENT—AN M. D. preferred—to assist a homœopathic physician in this City. A young man, unmarried, of good address, will find this a rare opportunity. Address DR. EVANS, No. 123 Madison-av., New-York, or call from 1 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—AGENTS, LOCAL AND TRAVELING, to sell LAROCHE'S Impenetrable Wick and a new Coal Oil Burner without chimney. Will pay any capable, energetic man good wages. Call and address (and for circulars) W. B. ELLINGS, Agents, No. 241 Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN PORTER AND packer, who understands packing perfumery and fancy goods, may address, with references, Box No. 2,128 Post-office. None but Americans need apply.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a dry goods jobbing house, who can come well recommended as to character, and ability. Address P. O. Box No. 484.

COLLARS AND CUFFS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by WILKINSON & CUMMINGS, Springfield, Mass., to make every case collect, 50 to 60 cases short straw collars. Good wages and steady work guaranteed.

$10 PER DAY. MRS. FRORAT, AGENT for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, 625 Broadway, will send stamp for a circular to C. T. SHULTZ, 214 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, AT LAIMBEER'S STORES, NO. 12 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., PRIZE GOODS, From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON,
BREESE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIBSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, assafœtida, alcohol, brandy, barrens, bleached cloth, bagging; copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, cotton, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, nins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, tobacco, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st. The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAFF, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, AT Miller & Conger's stores, Nos. 249 and 249 South-st., New-York, On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863, At 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
48 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
23 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
5 half bales SEA

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE [illegible] OFFICE, 24 VES[illegible] Lovers of Music, Amateurs and Professors, [illegible] WARE, Piano Forte Manufacturer, [illegible] Warerooms, No. 432 Broadway, [illegible] Pianos, which for Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability, are unsurpassed by any Piano Forte in the United States. Every Piano warranted for five years. Second hand Pianos at low prices. Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second hand Pianos. [illegible] Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. [illegible] Pianos sold on monthly payments. [illegible] Pianos packed and shipped to all parts of the country. [illegible] Pianos sent to any part of the city, free of cost. [illegible] Pianos sent on trial. [illegible] Pianos sold at the lowest cash prices. [illegible] Pianos sold on monthly payments

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Washington.

NEWS FROM UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

An Important Military and Naval Expedition Organizing at Vicksburgh.

FRENCH DOINGS IN THE GULF.

The United States Mail steamer *George Washington*, from New-Orleans on the 1st inst., arrived at this port last evening, bringing the following passengers:

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Dwight, Col. Thomas E. Chickering, Third Massachusetts cavalry; Capt. J. L. Swift, Third Massachusetts cavalry; Lieut. C. D. Webb, Quartermaster Twelfth Maine Volunteers; Lieut. C. A. Hartwell, A. D. C.; R. B. Hall, A. S. Blake, J. G. Robinson, C. L. Chase, W. Malady, Dr. M. F. Bonzani, A. Hegewisch, H. Thomas, S. Field and lady, J. B. Murrison, lady, four children and servant; F. Matheu, J. Conzley, D. E. Macarty, C. H. Macarty, J. S. Keanedy, lady and three children; Mr. Homan, W. H. Hunnieg, Mrs. Loddy, Miss E. Cobett, J. Ryback, J. Deitche, lady and two children; C. Lob, J. D. Weaver, Mrs. Noack, child and servant; C. F. Hoffman, A. Clement, Miss J. Lemon, Mrs. Simmons, P. W. Mohr, J. C. McKee, K. Conner, R. M. O'Brien, F. O. Taylor, and 42 in steerage.

The following are extracts from New-Orleans papers, brought by the *George Washington*:

"The steamer *Iberville*, from Vicksburgh on Thursday night, (23d ult.,) has arrived at New-Orleans, in charge of Col. REGAN, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, bringing a large number of invalids from the rebel garrison of Vicksburgh, paroled officers and soldiers, and some fifty persons who have been sent away from St. Louis as registered enemies. Their destination is Mobile, whither they will be sent by flag of truce.

The new gunboat *Neosho*, of the Monitor pattern, built at St. Louis, had arrived at Vicksburgh. The *Osage*, of the same pattern, is expected down at once. The *Choctaw* and *Pittsburgh* are blockading Red River. Gen. ARNOLD came down by the *Iberville*, and stopped at Port Hudson.

An important military and naval expedition is on foot from Vicksburgh.

Yazoo City has been stripped. The hostile attitude of the people—their planting torpedoes in the river, the destruction of the *De Kalb*, and the firing of their guerrillas upon our boats—justified this retaliation. Some 3,000 bales of cotton belonging to the C. S. A., a large quantity of merchandise and steamboat furniture stored in the town, with two steamboat loads of contrabands, were taken away.

Gen. GRANT has some dozen skeleton regiments of colored troops organizing at Vicksburgh.

The U. S. flag steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from a cruise in the Gulf. She has been used by Admiral FARRAGUT as the flag-ship since he left the *Hartford* on duty up the river.

We learn that as the *Tennessee* was coming into South-west Pass, while passing an Italian man-of-war stationed there, a salute in honor of the Admiral was given by the Italian, which was returned by the *Tennessee*. One of the guns on board of the latter was not properly swabbed after the discharge, and while running down another cartridge ignition took place, which resulted in severely wounding two men. The discharge took place when the cartridge was half-way down, and took away the right arm of ROBERT A. MOFFIT and the left arm of ANDREW YOUNG. The latter was so severely wounded in the breast that he died in about an hour and a half. MOFFIT is doing well, and will recover. The unfortunate men were loading the gun at the time of the discharge, and admitted that the accident was the result of their own neglect in not properly swabbing it out before loading.

Among the departures for the North, by the steamship *George Washington*, are Col. THOS. C. CHICKERING, and Capt. JOSE L. SWIFT, of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry Regiment. They go North on duty designated by General Order No. 184 from the War Office, regarding conscripts.

Brigadier-Gen. W. W. ORME, of Gen. HUNTER'S command, has arrived in this city.

Col. GERARD STITH, Ex-Mayor and Ex-Alderman, of this city, has arrived from Fort Pickens, on parole, where he has been confined since last September as a State prisoner by order of Gen. BUTLER. The Hon. JOHN B. LEWIS, also a State prisoner, came up with the Colonel from the port.

Following is a special dispatch to the *Era*:

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Saturday, July 25.

The bark *A. Barker*, 9 days from Vera Cruz, has just crossed the bar.

The American Consul at Vera Cruz died on the 18th of July.

No American or English vessels of war were on the coast. French vessels are seizing everything—English or American.

On the 8th, a French side-wheel steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with an English topsail schooner in tow. The schooner was captured in the Rio Grande, and had on board a cargo of arms valued at $300,000. The arms were intended for the Texas rebels; but the schooner cleared from Liverpool for Matamoras. Her officers report five more loading for the same destination.

The *Picayune* announces the arrival of Gen. HEBERT in the city.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The City Dull and Warm—The Opening of the Mississippi—A Significant Spectacle—Funeral of a Captain of a Colored Regiment, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

Our city is exceedingly dull and exceedingly warm, and I think our people, who have been so pleasantly excited of late by National successes, may possibly be more than usually listless from natural reaction. The new current of hopefulness now held out is the speedy opening of the Mississippi to commerce; and I think when we are blessed with the arrival of a fleet of steamers from "above," that New-Orleans will begin to assume something akin to days of old.

The most extraordinary local event that has ever been seen within our borders, and, I think, one of the most extraordinary exhibitions brought forth by this rebellion, was the funeral of Capt. ANDRE CAILLOUX, Company E, First Louisiana National Guards. Here in this Southern emporium was performed a funeral ceremony that for numbers and impressiveness never had its superior in this city; and it was originated and carried through in honor of a gallant soldier of the despised race, to enslave which, it is said, will soothe this State back into the Union.

Capt. CAILLOUX was a fine-looking mulatto, and, in his military dress, had an imposing appearance. I remember seeing him at Gen. BANKS' Headquarters, in company with at least fifteen of our prominent military officers, and he was a marked personage among them all. In the celebrated assault and repulse on Port Hudson by Gen. BANKS, Capt. CAILLOUX fell at the head of his company, on the 17th of May last, while gallantly leading it on to the enemy's works. His body, along with others of the National regiments, after the battle lay within deadly reach of the rebel sharpshooters, and all attempts to recover the body was met with a shower of minie bullets. Thus guarded by the enemy, or I might say thus honored by the attention, the body lay exposed until the surrender of the place, the 8th of July, when it was recovered and brought to this city, to receive the astonishing ovation connected with the last rites of humanity.

The arrival of the body developed to the white population here that the colored people had powerful organizations in the form of civic societies, as the "Friends of the Order," of which Capt. CAILLOUX was a prominent member, received the body, and had the coffin containing it draped with the American flag, exposed in state in the commodious hall. Around the coffin flowers were strewn in the greatest profusion, and candles were kept continually burning. All the rites of the Catholic Church were strictly complied with. The ground passed silently to and fro, and altogether it presented an unlooked-for scene as ever witnessed.

THE CEREMONIES.

In due time the band of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment made their appearance, and discoursed the customary solemn airs. The officiating priest, Father LE MARQUE, of the church of "St. Rose of Lima"—who has paid not the least attention to the excommunication and denunciations issued against him by the Archbishop of this diocese—then performed the Catholic service for the dead. After the regular services, he ascended to the President's chair and delivered a glowing and eloquent eulogy on the virtues of the deceased. He called upon all present to offer themselves, as CAILLOUX had done, martyrs in the cause of justice, freedom and good government. It was a death the proudest might envy.

THE PROCESSION.

Numerous crowds of colored people had by this time [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] colored Captains, who [illegible] up [illegible] The corpse was conveyed to the Levee through a crowd composed of both white and black people, and in silence [illegible] death. Not a sound was heard save the [illegible] of the band, and not a head in all that vast multitude but was uncovered.

The procession then moved off in the following order: The hearse containing the body, with Capt. J. W. Ringgold, W. B. Farrar, R. J. Wilkinson, Eugene Meilleur, J. A. Glen and A. St. Leger, (all of whom, we believe, belong to the Second Louisiana Native Guards,) and six members of "The Friends of the Order," as pall-bearers; about a hundred convalescent, sick and wounded colored soldiers, the two companies of the Sixth regiment, a large number of colored officers of all Native Guard regiments, the carriages containing Capt. CAILLOUX'S family, and a number of army officers; winding up with a large number of private individuals and the following named societies:

Friends of Order.
Society of Economy and Mutual Assistance.
United Brethren.
Arts and Mechanics Association.
Free Friends.
Good Shepherd Caseinve No. 2.
Artisans' Brotherhood.
Good Shepherd Caseinve No. 1.
Union Saint Belief.
Perseverance Society.
Ladies of Bon Secours.
La Fleur de Marie.
Saint Rose of Lima.
The Children of Mary Society.
Saint Angela Society.
The Immaculate Conception Society.
The Sacred Union Society.
The Children of Jesus.
Saint Veronica Society.
Saint Alphonsus Society.
Saint Joachim Society.
Star of the Cross.
Saint Theresa Society.
Saint Eulalie Society.
Saint Magdalen Society.
God Protects Us Society.
United Sisterhood.
Angel Gabriel Society.
Saint Louis Roi Society.
Saint Benoit Society.
Benevolence Society.
Well Beloved Sisters' Society.
Saint Peter Society.
Saint Michael Archangel Society.
Saint Louis de Gonzague Society.
Saint Ann Society.
The Children of Moses.

After moving through the principal down-town street, the body was taken to the Bienville-street cemetery, and there interred with military honors due his rank.

Capt. CAILLOUX was a native of this city, aged 43 years, and was one of the first to raise a company under the call of Gen. BUTLER for colored volunteers. The *Union* of this city, a paper of staunch loyalty, which is devoted to the interests of the colored people, speaking of Capt. CAILLOUX, says: "By his gallant bearing, his gentlemanly deportment, his amiable disposition and his capacities as a soldier—having received a very good education—he became the idol of his men, and won the respect and confidence of his superior officers. He was a true type of the Louisianian. In this city, where he passed his life, he was loved and respected by all who new him.

In Capt. CAILLOUX the cause of the Union and freedom has lost a valuable friend. Capt. CAILLOUX, defending the integrity of the sacred cause of Liberty, vindicated his race from the opprobrium with which it was charged. He leaves a wife and several children, who will have the consolation that he died the death of the patriot and the righteous."

The long pageant has passed away, but there is left deeply impressed on the minds of those who witnessed this extraordinary sight, the fact that thousands of people born in Slavery, who had by the events of the rebellion, been disenthralled enough to appear in the streets of New-Orleans bearing to the tomb a man of their own color, who had fallen gallantly fighting for the flag and his country—a man who had sealed with his blood the inspiration he received from Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation. The thousands of the unfortunates who followed his remains had the Flag of the Union in miniature form waving in their hands, or pinned tastefully on their persons.

We would ask, can these people ever again be subjected to Slavery? Are these men, who have been regenerated by wearing the United States uniform—these men, who have given their rate to our armies to fight our would-be oppressors, are these people, can these people ever again be handed over to the taskmaster? Would a Government that would do such a thing be respected by the world, be honored of God? Could the Christianized people of the globe have witnessed the funeral of Capt. CAILLOUX, there would have been but one sentiment called forth, and that is this—that the National Government can make no compromise on this slave question; it is too late to retreat; the responsibility has been taken, and the struggle must go on until there is not legally a slave under the folds of the American flag.

I have learned from a National prisoner, who was confined in Port Hudson some five months before its surrender, many interesting particulars, among which was the incident that Gen. GARDNER spent the day before the surrender of the forts in burning up the flags, and the consequence is, that Gen. BANKS has none of these expressive tokens of victory. In this connection, and to show how gallantry is appreciated, I begged of the officer who had the original the privilege of copying the following interesting correspondence:

PORT HUDSON, La., July 14, 1863.

The undersigned, representing the officers of the Twelfth Arkansas infantry, take this method of returning their sincere thanks to the officers and men of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Zouaves, for the uniform kind and courteous treatment received by us at their hands since the surrender of this place.

Should the fortunes of war ever reverse our positions, we will not forget them, but endeavor to reciprocate their kindness to the best of our ability.

(Signed) T. J. REID, Colonel.
J. S. WALKER, Lieut.-Col.
T. C. SMITH, Major.
C. H. JONAS, Capt. and A. Q. M.
J. R. THORNTON, Adjutant.

To F. ANGUS, Capt. Commanding Second Zouaves.

PORT HUDSON, La., July 15, 1863.

To the Commanding Officer of N. Y. Zouaves, U. S. A., at Port Hudson:

SIR: In an interview I had with you a few days since, I expressed to you, on behalf of my men, their appreciation of the kindness shown us by yours. If I should leave Port Hudson without giving a more enduring form of acknowledgment, I would be doing injustice to the feelings and wishes of the men recently under my command. I therefore address you this note.

On the 27th of May your command engaged a part of the men of mine. Then and afterwards my men spoke of your charge as a splendid exhibition of courage. When the fortunes of war placed us as prisoners in the hands of the United States forces we were suffering for food. As soon as our wants were understood, your men, more than divided theirs with us, and in a variety of ways have shown themselves to be as kind and generous as they had shown themselves to be courageous.

Please tender these acknowledgments to your command; they are made according to the wishes of my men. I am, very respectfully, etc.,

D. PROVINCE, Colonel C. S. A.,
Lately commanding BRAIL'S Brigade.

To Capt. F. ACERO, commanding Second Zouaves.

PORT HUDSON, La., July 15, 1863.

SIR: Permit me to say to you that I never, in the course of this war, saw men behave with such courage and fortitude under all circumstances as your command. Your wounded were the constant theme of conversation by the Surgeons for the heroic manner in which they bore up under some of the most painful wounds. Permit me to thank them all for the very courteous manner in which they have treated us since the surrender.

H. HAMILOW, Surgeon C. S. A.

To Capt. ACERO, Commanding One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT COMING NORTH.

From the New-Orleans Era.

After months of service—probably unequaled in the history of naval warfare, for the amount of energy, courage and endurance required—the brave and veteran officer, Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, is allowed a short respite from active duty, and permitted to seek again rest, his many friends and revisit the old familiar spots in the North to which he has so long been a stranger.

With what a reward does he return! From the dawn of the first gun once fired at the rebels in the forts [illegible]

[illegible] takes his departure for that noble old [illegible] the vessel which has borne him in so many deadly actions, and which has witnessed the deeds of all the conflicts for [illegible] of the Lower Mississippi in which the [illegible] has taken part. He goes, accompanied, too, by [illegible] officers and men who compose her crew, [illegible] have fought them fairly under his eye. May [illegible] blessings attend the Admiral, the *Hartford* and [illegible] brave crew, in the wish and prayer of all in New-Orleans who love justice, freedom and the good of their country!

The stanch and war-tried Commodore, HENRY W. MORRIS, of the Mississippi, while visits the North on a short leave of absence, and accompanies the Admiral on the *Hartford*. The Commodore is at present suffering from a slight illness, but we hope his trip Northward will restore him to perfect health, and enable him to soon return to our city and to his numerous friends and admirers.

The following is a list of the *Hartford's* officers: JAMES S. PALMER, Commodore; J. N. FOLIS, Fleet Surgeon; L. A. Kimbly, Lieutenant-Commander; John L. Broome, Captain of Marines; J. C. Watson and H. B. Tyson, Lieutenants; W. T. Meredith, Paymaster; Wm. M. King, Surgeon; J. H. Higbee, First Lieutenant Marines; J. Hoey, Assistant Surgeon; J. J. Read, J. H. Reed, Chas. Jones, Edward Hazeltine, D. Wemple, Ensigns; E. H. Leach, F. A. Wilson, Second Assistant Engineers in charge; Isaac DeGrat, Chas. H. Burchard, Albert K. Fulton, Hugh L. Pilkington, James H. Speight, Third Assistant Engineers.

From the time the *Hartford* crossed the bar to attack Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the rebel fleet, on the morning of the 25th of April, 1862, until the present time, she has taken part in ten engagements, and has been struck two hundred and three times.

CASUALTIES IN THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

So much has been said by the rebel journals of the South, and the semi-rebel papers of the North, about the immense slaughter of colored troops before Port Hudson, that we deem it proper to state the simple facts, and let the public judge what grounds there were for applying such terms as "wholesale massacre of the negroes," "negro slaughter pen," &c., to the case. There were engaged in the siege of Port Hudson two regiments of colored troops, the First and the Third, both together numbering 1,245 men. Of these, 28 were killed, 123 wounded by gunshots and 46 by falling trees, making the total casualties 197. Many of the wounds were slight, from which the sufferers have since recovered.

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

Casualties in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment N. Y. V.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. V., Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the honor to inclose a list of the killed and wounded in the regiment under my command during the attack on Port Hudson, La., from May 27 to date:

Sergt. A. V. Fountain, Co. A—slightly.
Corp. Timothy Smith, Co. A—killed.
J. B. Lane, Co. A—mortally.
O. Conklin, Co. A—severely.
S. Wilson, Co. E—severely.
J. Smallen, Co. B—killed.
T. MacAndre, Co. E—severely.
J. Fletcher, Co. G—slightly.
J. O'Garra, Co. C—severely.
Jas. Hart, Co. C—severely.
John Lafferty, Co. E—killed.
Adjutant Henry J. Foster—slightly.
Capt. Mathew H. Moore, Co. —slightly.
Sergt. Hugh Moore, Co. F—slightly.
Edward Healy, Co. F—slightly.
O. McCue, Co. F—severely.
2d Lt. Thos. P. Ogden, Co. G—slightly.
Sergt. G. W. La Rose, Co. G—slightly.
Wm. Doyle, Co. G—slightly.
Jas. Dolan, Co. G—slightly.
Jacob Buhrman, Co. G—slightly.
Thomas H. Williams, Co. G—severely.
Fred. Pittsinker, Co. G—killed.
Corp. John Carson, Co. D—slightly.
T. Sullivan, Co. D—slightly.
John Wilson, Co. D—slightly.
J. McCawley, Co. D—slightly.
J. O'Neil, Co. D—slightly.
D. Hutchinson, Co. D—killed.
T. Gillespie, Co. D—killed.
P. McKaria, Co. E—slightly.
J. Fletcher, Co. E—slightly.
Geo. Hart, Co. Cutler, Co. E—slightly.
Sergt. Geo Ducklyn, Co. H—killed.
Richard Degnan, Co. H—slightly.
Andrew Schilling, Co. H—slightly.
Corp. Rufus Wood, Co. I—severely.
Wm. Waters, Co. I—slightly.
Wm. Hunt, Co. I—slightly.
S. McGregor, Co. I—slightly
Joseph Nolan, Co. I—killed.
John S. Berger, Co. K—severely.
F. Desnoyles, Co. K—severely
C. Swartz, Co. K—slightly.
Michael Lannegan, Co. K—slightly.
Thomas McDonald, Co. K—slightly.
Michael Duan, Co. K—killed.

The following casualties occurred on the 14th of June:

Col. L. D. H. Curtis—arms.
1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Denton, Co. A—killed.
J. Armstrong, Co. A—killed.
John Reed, Co. A—killed.
Martin McGovern, Co. A—killed.
Jeremiah Murphy, Co. A—killed.
Thomas Mulroy, Co. A—wounded.
Michael Rafferty, Co. A—wounded.
John Reynolds, Co. A—wounded.
Fred. Van Amburgh, Co. A—wounded.
Storm Vanderzee, Co. A—wounded.
P. Quinn, Co. B—killed.
A. Henrique, Co. B—wounded.
James Dougherty, Co. B—wounded.
Isaac W. Richards, Co. B—wounded.
Edward Houston, Co. D—wounded.
John McGuire, Co. D—w'd.
Michael Kenley, Co. D—w'd.
John J. Harney, Co. D—wounded.
Thomas Dougherty—Co. D—wounded.
Alexander Stewart, Co. D—wounded.
2d Lieut. Johnson C. Hull, Co. E—wounded.
Jeremiah Donahoe, Co. E—wounded.
Joseph Perry, Co. E—w'd.
Mathew Carroll, Co. F—wounded.
George Bunker, Co. F—w'd.
John Coggins, Co. F—w'd.
Charles Rushbrook, Co. F—wounded.
Thomas Donahoe, Co. F—wounded.
Wm. Dunn, Co. G—killed.
Armenius Dwyer, Co. G—killed.
Corp. Martin Fagin, Co. A—wounded.
Corp. N. J. Shanchard, Co. A—wounded.
Corp. D. C. Austin, Co. A—wounded.
P. Cahan, Co. A—wounded.
P. Moore, Co. A—wounded.
J. Hughes, Co. A—wounded.
N. Palmer, Co. B—wounded.
Robert Patterson, Co. B—wounded.
L. Soussi, Co. B—wounded.
Corp. Charles Humphrey, Co. B—wounded.
J. Eaton, Co. C—wounded.
Patrick Fitzpatrick, Co. C—wounded.
Capt. Robert King, Co. D—wounded.
C. W. Taylor, Co. D—killed.
S. Tassane, Co. D—killed.
Corp. John Schriber, Co. D—wounded.
James V. Byrne, Co. D—wounded.
George L. Currie, Co. D—wounded.
J. M. Campbell, Co. G—wounded.
Henry J. Preacher, Co. G—wounded.
Jacob Wirshing, Co. G—wounded.
Henry Flood, Co. G—wn'd.
Martin Schleich, Co. G—wounded.
Chas. Gavin, Co. H—sh'd.
Wm. Bennett, Co. H—w'd.
Sergt. C. W. Townsend, Co. I—killed.
Lewis Peck, Co. I—killed.
Corp. James Merrick, Co. I—wounded.
Corp. B. F. Kelsey, Co. I—wounded.
H. C. Hughs, Co. I—wnd'd.
John Dobbins, Co. I—wn'd.
E. W. Goodwin, Co. I—w'd.
Joaquis Joseph, Co. I—w'd.
John Moore, Co. I—woun'd.
Daniel Van Wart, Co. I—wounded.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. H. ALLCOTT, Major,
Commanding 133d Regiment N. Y. V.

New Disease Among Horses—Is it Diphtheria?

CAMP WEST, Williamsburgh, Va., Aug. 3, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Quite recently what appears to be a new disease among horses has made its appearance in this region of the country.

Four horses died in one battery within a few hours of each other. The following are the symptoms, as presented in their cases:

The horses appeared well in the morning, refused a portion of their oats at mid-day, and in the evening could not swallow anything; rapid exhaustion followed, and in a few hours they died. On opening the animals, the mouth, larynx and trachea were found covered with diphtheritic membrane, somewhat thicker and more tenacious, but in other respects resembling that found in the human subject in cases of diphtheria.

If this is diphtheria in the horse, and I know of nothing else it is likely to be, is it with them a new disease? or is it only new to me, because I am ignorant of its previous existence? Certainly none of the persons having charge of the Government horses around here know anything of the disease.

I send you this communication, hoping it may attract the attention of scientific men who make the diseases of horses their study.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. THOMPSON, Surgeon,
One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regt. N. Y. Vols.

Thanksgiving Day.

"There never will be a more urgent occasion for national manifestation of thankfulness to Heaven."—*New-York Times, Thanksgiving Day.*

Yet I have met some men bold enough to doubt it—men under the blessing of very influential newspapers in this City. I hope the Chief Magistrate of the State does, I see, he does not doubt it, although the tardy appearance of his recognition of the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation gave rise to jealous fears that he did doubt.

Inclosed is my thanksgiving presented for the benefit of the persecuted colored people of our City, for whom Christ died no less than for the white race. He "that hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," continues to make members of his own body men of every race and color, who confess His great name, and unite themselves by a living faith in covenant with Him, "which is the Head, even Christ," who said, "And all ye are brethren."

A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH.

[illegible]

The fight at Gettysburgh has left nearly a head low in the STATE; but not as many heads have themselves left in this CITY with A NEW'S splendid new styles of summer hats currently surrounding them. In fact, the rush for KNOX'S new and beautiful hats, to his store, northeast corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, is greater than ever. Reason: no man knows how soon he may be headless, and every one means to lose or keep his head with a good and elegant hat upon it, at all events.

TALENT AND ENERGY ARE WASTED BY THOUSANDS because not expended in the right channel. A careful Phrenological Examination would show each man the right place. *The Phrenological Journal* for August, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, or at news agencies.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Beautiful scenery, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, with good table and first-class accommodations.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—Brig.-Gen. William Dwight, Col. Thomas E. Chickering, 3d Massachusetts Cavalry; Capt. J. L. Swift, do.; Lieut. C. D. Webb, 12th Maine; Lieut. C. A. Hartwell, A. D. C.; R. B. Hall, A. S. Blake, J. G. Robinson, C. L. Chase, W. Malady, Dr. M. F. Bonzani, A. Hegewisch, H. Thomas, S. Field and lady, J. B. Murrison, lady, four children and servant, F. Mathen, J. Conzley, D. E. Macarty, C. H. Macarty, J. S. Kanoedy, lady and three children, Mr. Homan, W. H. Hennieg, Mrs. Leddy, Miss E. Cobett, J. Ryback, J. Deitche, lady and two children, C. Lob, Mrs. Noack, child and servant, J. D. Weaver, C. F. Hoffman, A. Clement, Miss J. Lemon, Mrs. Simmons, P. W. Mohr, J. C. McKie, K. Connor, R. M. O'Brien, F. O. Taylor, and 43 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 03 | Sun sets..... 7 00 | Moon rises..12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 52 | Gov. Island.. 3 41 | Hell Gate.. 5 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship City of New-York, Kennedy, Liverpool. J. G. Dale.

Steamers M. Maggar, Smith, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daisell.

Ships Catarina V., (Prus.,) Knudick, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; Benj. B. Milam, Barton, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Tah Kee, (Br.,) Lee, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Ellen Sophia, (Br.,) Jones, Cardiff, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Onward, (Br.,) Pengilly, Pernambuco, F. F. Dubois.

Barks Gaspee, Stevens, New-Orleans, Trask & Dearborn; British Monarch, (Br.,) Slater, Belfast, R. S. Kenway; Mishanic, (Br.,) Russell, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Gunness, McIntyre, Marseilles, J. O. Baker & Co.

Schooners Mediterranean, Marion, Gardiner, H. Underwood; Hornet, Champlin, Philadelphia, Seeley, Smith & Co.; Ida Delaterre, Pitcher, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Rose, Gilpatrick, Boston, G. L. Hatch; P. D. Lindsey, Emery, Saco, G. L. Hatch; S. Applegate, Bowell, Philadelphia, Curtis & Delano; D. B. Pitts, Conner, Point Deposit; Hanover, (Br.,) Low, St. John, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Washington, Furnell, Chincoteague, A. C. Hazen; J. & D. Cramer, Cole, Washington.

Sloops Stevens, Van Brunt & Slaight; Ellen Dickie, (Br.,) McKinney, Lingan, R. J. & C. A. DeWolf; Quickstep, Richardson, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Dunde L., (Port.,) Sampaio, Oporto, John Osborn.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Aug. 1, 6 ds. and 4 hours, with mdse., mails and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Aug. 1, off Southwest Pass, passed bark Comet, bound in. 3d inst., at 2 P. M., 20 miles eastward of Tortugas, signalized ship Graham's Folly, steering W. Same day, at 4 P. M., signalized steamship Evening Star. 2d inst., 3 P. M., lat. 27 44, lon. 79 51, signalized U. S. steam sloop Richmond, bound north.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daisell.

Ship William Nelson, Cheever, Havre June 29, in ballast and 127 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Was 7 ds. from Cape Sable, with calms and dense fogs. July 23, in lat. 44, lon. 49, passed two icebergs.

Bark Jason, (Norw.,) Nellson, Providence, in ballast to Hemboe & Balchen.

Bark Elida, (Norw.,) Endreesen, Providence, in ballast to Hemboe & Balchen.

Bark Goloena, (Norw.,) Olden, Providence, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Ogden, (Norw.,) Solenson, Marseilles 55 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Neptune, Pierie, Antwerp 23 ds., with mdse. and 60 passengers to Hemboe & Balchen.

Brig Agnes, (Prus.,) Verbrodt, Cardiff 55 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Selo, (of Barbadoes,) Hickey, Cienfuegos 16 days, with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Caroline, Harford, Aspinwall 21 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Coy.

Brig Grace Worthington, Rutger, Tobasco 27 ds., with logwood to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brig Martha, Lambert, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Bertha Remistert, Bal-Conite, Para 19 ds., with nuts, etc., to J. Bento.

Brig Milwaukee, (of Cherryfield,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., July 24, with sugar to master.

Brig Emilie, (Ital.,) Tesorieri, Liverpool 30 ds., with coal to F. Berthoud. 29 inst., in lat. 40 30, lon. 72, at midnight, heard heavy firing to southward, counted 15 guns.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Dix, Dighton 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to E. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Stranger, Handy, Sandwich, with wood.

Schr. Hendrik Hudson, Lincoln, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, Comans, Naguabo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to James Hunter & Co.

Schr. Indomitable, Godsell, Cat Island 9 ds., with fruit to J. Enos.

Schr. Julia A. Swift, Walker, Tampico 33 ds., with hides, etc., to Brugiere & Thebaud.

Schr. E. B. Smith, Waters, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., with yellow pine to Hyatt & Nephew.

Schr. July 4th, Shaw, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Chase.

Schr. Montezuma, Brigg, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to E. Nash.

Schr. Alexander Blue, Phinney, Boston, with Pictou coal, for Mottmayen.

Schr. Nellie Starback, ——, Red Beach, with plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Transit, Chappel, New-London, with coal for Albany.

Schr. H. E. Shane, Shane, New-Haven.

Schr. W. F. Borden, Collins, Fall River.

Schr. Treasurer, Bacon, Albany, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Commerce, Mullen, Stonington.

Schr. Daniel Williams, Hopkings, Bangor 21 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Montrose, Higgins, New-Haven.

Schr. Brave, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Ann Flower, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, ——, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. James Tracy, Tracy, Harwich.

Schr. Messenger, Doane, Harwich.

Schr. A. S. Ellis, McIntyre, Boston.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth S. Perkins, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Nightingale, Nickerson, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Wm Bement, Parker, Black Rock.

Schr. Emily, Joseph, Stamford.

Schr. Speedwell, Nickerson, Boston, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W., and very light.

Below.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool July 1, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Wm. Nelson, Cheever, from Havre.

Danish brig Active.

Brig Milwaukee, from Porto Rico.

Miscellaneous.

CARTHAGENA, July 26.—The schr. Templeton, Trott, arrived hence 7th inst., via Santa Martha, landed a portion of her cargo and proceeded for Savanilla. When off that port, about 20 miles distant, on 20th inst., took a heavy gale, with heat sea, during which, lost mizzen mast, rigging, and received other damage.

The Pr. brig P. L. Nevius, recently sunk at the South Brother, has been got off and towed to Jersey City.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Arr, brig Catharine, Freeman, Liverpool; schr. Mary C. Walker, (Br.,) McKay, Port de Paix; bark R. Wright, Jr., Latham, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Arr, bark Victoria, Christian, Barbadoes; schr. Thomas Cliff, Cassidy, St. Johns, P. R.; bark Ann, Lindsay, New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Arr, steamer Artisan, Kirk, New-York. Cld., steamer Wm. Woodward, Crandle, New-York; bark Indus, (Br.,) Smith, Rio Janeiro.

Spoken, &c.

Ada Carter—bark, from Portland for Havana, Aug. 2, lat. 36 40, lon. 76 20.

Merrimac—bark, of and from Boston, for Havana, 5 ds. out, 6th inst.

Hanson L. Fussett—schr., from Philadelphia for Rondout, 20 ds. out, July 23, off the Isle of Pines.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five. H. WATSON names bg. m. Lady Suffolk, in harness. Capt. HARVEY the Brooklyn mare WILLIAMSBURGH. Service Sweepstakes mile mile heats, best three in five. H. WATSON names bg. m. Lady Suffolk, in harness. Capt. HARVEY the Brooklyn mare WILLIAMSBURGH. Service Sweepstakes mile mile heats for East New-York, and from East New-York to the Course at 11, 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. The Cup P. Minnin from Jamaica to East New-York will start at the Course.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., north of Fulton. P. S.—Manufacturers stationary, tubular and portable boilers, steel boilers, steel beams, iron beams, wrought iron, &c.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EX

The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH

REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

An Attack on Mobile Apprehended

MORE ABOUT GENERAL LEE'S RETREAT.

The Capture of the Blockade-Runner Merrimac.

Six Thousand Dollars Offered for Substitutes in Richmond.

The Cotton in Mississippi to be Destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We continue our extracts from late Southern papers:

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 6.

There can be no doubt but that the immense sums realized by the Yankee Government for exemptions, are applied to the payment of bounties in Ireland. There are few young men among the farming classes in that country who would not be tempted to enter our service for $400. Estimating the relative value of the necessaries of life there and at the North, this amount would be equal to $2,000 in New-York. Its value to the recipient, as the opportune medium of present relief and future hope to a family on the verge of starvation, can only be estimated by those who may be themselves the victims of suffering and poverty.

Of course this boon will be peculiarly acceptable to the mass with whom emigration is a present necessity. The services of this class can readily be secured either before or after their arrival—much cheaper, doubtless, in the latter than in the former instance. And what is peculiarly luminous in connection with this movement, is the fact that *the barbarous Yankee Government subsidizes Irish citizens in New-York and other points of emigration, to decoy into the meshes of enlistment traps the innocent and unsuspecting among the fresh arrivals.* This furnishes a prolific source from which to replenish devastated armies, while the materials derived therefrom present a poor offset for the South in the matter of retaliation, should that dire extremity be forced upon us. *There is reason to apprehend that the indifference of the Yankee Government in regard to the fate of its poor hirelings, will render them less scrupulous in forcing the alternative of retaliation upon us, than they would be, if they were compelled to rely upon native material in the prosecution of this war.* It is not improbable that they have been lectured in their past fiendish excesses by an infamous spirit of this sort, and loasmuch as they have the balance in their favor and recognize no law, human or divine, in the conduct of this war, we have *for the present* no means of redress. It is hard to realize that white men, even Yankees, could be so lost to every sense of humanity, every Christian sentiment, and so far disregard every law, social and moral, human and Divine, as wickedly to perpetrate the most infamous excesses against our soldiers and civilians, from a feeling of indifference as to the fate of the prisoners in our hands, and a knowledge of the relatively high estimate which was put upon the lives of our Southern troops. One might suppose that the humane instincts peculiar to the white man, even in the absence of social refinement or religious teaching, which in Abe's condition, would have some influence in staying the progress of these murderous excesses. But, no. Age to estimating the force of the superior instincts of man, in moderating evil passions, we should be careful not to confound all classes of white men, out to limit our calculations to the debased Yankees. *Their instincts are peculiarly negroish, and herein we have the solution of that love for the negro which characterizes that race.* In vain identity of barbarous instincts consists the cohesive power which makes their social and matrimonial union agreeable. *Pares cum paribus congregantur,* and we doubt if the negro is not vastly superior to the Yankee associates in humane instincts and moral principles.

We repeat that there is no page of a human observance of the code of civilized warfare by the Yankees, so long as they can procure men to fight, in respect to whose fate in the event of retaliation, they are perfectly indifferent. *Our Government should do those men more justice to stop this foreign enlistment system.* If they believe that England will take any active action in that direction, they are much mistaken. She has two motives to combine at this juncture—first, the destruction of an element which was to her a source of annoyance and danger at home; and secondly, the giving a greater impulse to the war to this country with a view to expedite the grand issue of mutual exhaustion from which she hopes so much. She has done full half that the Irish lands could be more profitably used in the raising of Devon bullocks than poor human beings, and she would cheerfully connive at or actively promote any measure calculated to effect this change.

The best means by which, in our opinion, this plan of enlistment can be defeated, *is to engage the services of some influential men in Ireland, or send some from here, who would apply themselves to the work of instructing the Irish people as to the nefarious designs of the Yankee Government.* If these people were properly impressed with the true knowledge and character and object of this war, they would no longer permit themselves to be made tools for the gratification of Yankee malignity against the South.

"OUR HEIRS FOREVER."

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 5.

If any short-sighted Confederates, of feeble knees and pallid livers, have been deluding themselves with the idea that, in case of subjugation by our enemy, the worst that could happen to us would be merely to go back into the "Union as it was," with the "Constitution as it is," &c., *it is time for them to awake from that dream.* For us, in case of being overcome in the field, there is to be no Constitution and no law. The entire possession of the whole Southern country, with every house and estate; the absolute re-sample of all the land, with its "woods and waters, mills and tradings, to have and to hold unto Yankees, their heirs and assigns," this is the prize for which our enemy fights, and without the prospect of which he would not strike another lick. To fully attain this, it will be necessary for the Yankees to abolish the Constitution entirely, so far as it regards us Confederates. We must be left without rights, without legal remedies—an inferior race, creeping on the face of our own land. To make all ready for this sweeping operation, (which they think they will be able to effect some time next winter,) the Yankee legislators, it seems, are preparing an ingenious law. The design of this law is explained by the New-York TIMES:

"THE CONFISCATION ACT.—The question of an amendment to the Confiscation act, so that the property of traitors, once confiscated, shall pass from them and their heirs forever, is being discussed by Congressmen, and will be brought up early in the next session. The law is now construed that after the death of the traitor, the estate reverts to his heirs, which renders the intended working of the act practically void."

A seriche's omission, certainly, in the Confiscation act, and as the time (so they fondly believe) approaches when the grand scheme of plunder is to be practically applied, they feel that no time is to be lost in arranging all the details of despoiling us, and disinheriting our heirs forever. To be sure, the "Constitution as it is" forbids expressly all forfeiture for "treason," except during the life of the person attainted. But this is nothing; as we said before, that Constitution is no longer to be construed as applying to us. Our *slaves* shall be citizens under the Constitution.

Our domestic traitors who can prove their "loyal" treason will have the benefit of the law, and probably retain their property, provided they can give very distinct evidence that they aided our enemies, and did their uttermost to bring ruin on their neighbors and on their native States; but for us there is to be no right, citizenship, franchise, or legal *status*; *we shall then be precisely in the position which the Supreme Judges in the Dred Scott case assigned to the negro race*; and thus, in Yankee cant, a striking retribution for our sins and sublime moral effect, will be combined with the profitable business of seizing upon the earth and the fullness thereof, to reward the saints and their heirs forever.

Surely, if our people fully understood and laid to heart the real nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, there would be no whisper heard anywhere of any possible termination to that struggle except in victory over our enemies. Any man who should hint at peace, and urge our Government to make peace, would be at once marked as a traitor, divining how to deserve well of his country's enemies; to win indulgence for himself by abandoning the common cause, and to merit rewards out of the plunder of his neighbors. We do believe that if Confederates universally comprehended this, men would be afraid to speak of peace or compromise, lest they should meet on the spot the doom of a traitor.

One may observe symptoms in the Confederate newspaper parties which we regard as of ill omen. If this war becomes common to us as the necessity of the "last-ditch" men, and the "last-drop-of-blood" men, namely, those who are decided that, rather than yield to Yankee rule, they will shed the last drop of their blood, and die in the last ditch! *How that becomes a ridiculous sentiment, then!* It is possible that sarcasm against, or even the very gasconade, may have been heard to blaster in the mort of war without for a moment sounding to shed the *first* drop of their blood, or to die anywhere, save in their beds. But that does not make the idea in itself by any means ludicrous. On the contrary, if there be any now within this Confederacy devoted sendred thousand men, each one of whom is a "last drop" man, and a "last ditch" man, *then, indeed, it is all with us this day—with us and our heirs forever.* If that "Confederacy we" ever comes to be applied throughout our country, those who shall live to see it will often wish they had died in any ditch at all.

The phrases may have become cant, and mean nothing in the mouths of most who use them, but the thing itself—*the firm resolution to perish rather than submit upon any terms whatever—is precisely what is wanted*, and all that is wanted to keep that famous Confiscation act forever in abeyance, a mere ornament to the Yankee statute book, and to transmit our bondmens soil, and our unstained honor along with it, to those unborn heirs forever, whom Washington law decrees to be born paupers and slaves.—*Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 6.*

THE RICHMOND PRESS ON THE PROSPECTS OF FOREIGN AID.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 31

Those blessed persons who expected nothing from England are filled to-day. Periodically there is a case in the British Parliament over the Southern Confederacy. Once in six months at least a "motion" is served on the world of a "motion" to be made by Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. LINDSAY, or GIBSON. With periodic regularity the motion is withdrawn, and the speculation which rested on it falls like a house of cards. The last edition of the old story is found in to-day's paper. ROEBUCK has been duly manipulated by the British Ministry. He is a wiser and sadder man than when he returned from France, and "much against his own judgment, asks that the motion be discharged." He is unwilling to trammel the action of the Government, and leaves the affairs of France and the Southern Confederacy entirely in the hands of the "noble Lord at its head." So the farthing rushlight of hope blinks and goes out once more.

It is time that this farce should wire the audience. After all the proofs we have had of the settled determination of the English Government and people to do no act that shall tend to abridge this war or help the Southern Confederacy, or involve itself in a quarrel with the United States, the most sanguine and credulous should be at last incapable of further hallucination. We have no worse enemies in the world than the British Government and the majority of the British nation. Not that they are friends of the North. They hate the whole American people, and gloat on their ruin. All their diplomacy has been and will ever be employed to prolong the war, by preventing the interference of any other nation.

The South never had, and never will have, reason to expect aught but evil from Great Britain. But in no event need any one expect Great Britain to do anything more than intrigue in this or any other imbroglio. It will not only never go to war, but will not take any step that may possibly involve a future appeal to arms. In judging that country, as in anticipating its action, one fact should never be lost sight of—that in the present generation, it is the most peaceably inclined of all nations. The British people of any day have been educated into a horror of war as the most costly of all extravagances. NAPOLEON defined the English to be a nation of shopkeepers. The definition was then but partially true—and they convinced him of it before they were done with him. The British was once a combative as well as a mercantile race. But it is no longer so. Many wars have saddled it with an incredible debt, and weighted all its movements with monstrous taxation. The people who live in those islands have been taught by every circumstance of their lives that wars mass taxes. They pay the price of their ancestors' glory, and have fixed deep in their hearts the conviction that glory costs more than it is worth. The British people will not fight any more. A Ministry that appears to keep the nation out of the ring where brokes heads are plenty and brickbats flying around, will always find itself on the strong side, and never have the least difficulty in settling the Roebucks and their like.

But France is a very different entity. The French, too, have had their wars. But they have not swallowed the opiate of a national debt. From time to time France has coolly repudiated the debt, and neither this nor any other generation of Frenchmen are deaf to the voice of active ambition. To be popular in France, the ruler for the time must bestir himself, must enlarge the sphere of French influence, and treat the people to a dish of carnage now and then. NAPOLEON is wise in his generation. He knows better than the Rois Fainéants. Even if he had not Mexico, it would be impossible to look for his fiasco in the American p.e. But the possession of Mexico appears to render his interference compulsory, whenever it arises will become evident that the Confederacy will cease to exist without it. The new situation the reader will find elsewhere in this paper, readers the probabilities to which we have referred doubly strong. That news renders certain the only point in the case which was doubtful. It was not supposed ascertained whether the French invasion of Mexico was to create a European Government there, or, simply to reduce the native organizations to "order"—whether the French interference was to be permanent or temporary. The movement to declare MAXIMILIAN of Austria, or some other whom NAPOLEON shall dictate, the nominal sovereign of Mexico, which the conquerors have on foot, settles that question beyond a doubt.

A new throne is about to be erected, whose occupant shall be the puppet of France; that *idee Napoleonienne*, which has already been done embodied in a Kingdom of Italy and Victor EMANUEL to receive a new shape, habitation and name on the American continent. But it will soon turn to airy nothing once more; *that throne will perish as suddenly and—That crown will be a fragile head-dress—that sceptre will break like a reed, on the day when the subjugation of the South is accomplished, and the power of United States be restored.* To prevent this consummation is now a political necessity for the master of France.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 31

Some Confederates are evidently too sanguine even yet, after all their experiences and disappointments, of the war being stopped somehow at an early day through the agency of causes and influences acting outside of ourselves. Now it is to be anarchy and bankruptcy in the enemy's country; and again it is to be the interest, the imaginary interest, of England and France in arresting the struggle, rather than suffer it to end in the subjugation of the Confederacy and the rebuilding of the formidable Federal Union. It would be pleasant to believe that some of these influences, or all of them together, were likely to work in our favor so decisively that peace and independence are now assured to us, without much further trouble or effort on our own part. But we much fear that these hopes, like so many others, are fallacious: and further, that it is pernicious and enervating—every way *demoralizing* to our people—to dwell upon them and count upon them, as many are disposed to do.

The *Dispatch*, of yesterday, exclaims, "Will the western Powers of Europe permit the Union to be restored? To this question we answer *Never*," and the writer proceeds to prefigure the enormous population and power to which the reconstructed Union would attain in a given number of years—a population of 200,000,000, an army of 4,000,000 a navy of 10,000 steamers—and demands, "*What power could resist such an army? What nation would dare to assert its most indubitable rights in presence of it?*" "*Let the Union be restored, and France will be driven from Mexico, while Great Britain may find it impossible to hold Canada.*"

In the first place, the threatened anarchy and bankruptcy in the Northern country have been produced by nothing else in the world but by our desperate and successful resistance. If the Irish rise in insurrection against the draft, it is because the Confederates have slain such multitudes of them in battle, and are believed to be able and willing to slay a great many more. It is because they have not got those Southern estates they were promised, and have no prospect of acquiring Southern property, seeing that the right owners keep them out of it. If the finances of LINCOLN'S Government are deranged, and their credit damaged, it is because we have hitherto rendered it impossible to turn confiscated Southern plantations into a fund for defraying the expenses of the war. But if the enemy should ever consent to a peace on the basis of our separate independence, then the anarchy and the bankruptcy, which are now only threatened, partial and contingent, would become real, swooning and universal. Every thoughtful man at the North is convinced that in such case there would be immediate disruption and dismemberation of the remaining fragments of the Union; that the Northwest would separate itself from New-England, and seek the alliance of the Confederacy; that the whole debt would be instantly repudiated, and a green dollar would not be worth a red cent. In other words, it is the *war*, the *war itself*, with ever so faint a hope of ultimate success, which is saving that country for the present from anarchy and bankruptcy. That anarchy and that bankruptcy are coming, but we must have conquered a peace before they come. The imminence of those calamities, far from tending to stop the war, makes the continuance of the war an absolute necessity. The *war* alone saves society from a disastrous break up; and, therefore, our enemies cannot part with the war on any account. To be sure, war is them dear, but peace they cannot afford at any price.

If these views be correct, there is but slender hope of a speedy peace based on trouble in the enemy's country.

As for European Powers and their supposed interference, which we do not believe, the editor of the Macon *Telegraph* says:

"We have the best accounts of the temper and spirit of Gen. JOHNSTON'S army, both a friend who was there only a few days and mingled freely with the soldiers, partaking of their fare and sharing with them the friendly sod for a pillow at night. He says a more undaunted set of men never walked the green earth, and a sense of our whipped people at home should go there with their long faces and croaking tongues, the boys would be very apt to fire a bullet upon them. They have not the smallest idea of being whipped, but are as full of confidence in themselves and their leaders—are down on the Administration, down on PEMBERTON, and particularly down on substitutes, the latter being ridiculed with every device the wit of the camp could contrive."

Our friend says he saw about 7,000 of the Vicksburgh garrison. They received kind treatment by their Federal captors, are extremely kind and forbearing. Not an insulting demonstration or offensive mein of triumph marked the entrance of the enemy into Vicksburgh. The men mingled freely together after the surrender, and the deepest regrets were expressed at the hard fortune which had arrayed brave men in deadly hostility, who really entertained no hostility or any wish to injure each other. LINCOLN and the Abolitionists were loudly and deeply cursed by the great body of the Federal soldiery, and the most venomous feeling seemed to exist among the private toward the negroes in the army. The boys reported that a knot of those undertaking to insult and jeer the Confederate prisoners, were instantly killed by the latter, but no notice was taken of the act."

THE PAROLES BEYOND PARTIALLY.

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS, }
DEMOPOLIS, July 25, 1863. }

CIRCULAR ORDER.—The President of the Confederate States, regarding the furloughs granted the paroled prisoners from Vicksburgh of too great duration in the present condition of the country, with the exception of those to the men more distant from this camp, therefore, under his instructions, all furloughs are rescinded, with the exception of those to the troops from the trans-Mississippi Department, and the State of Tennessee, which will remain as before. The furloughs of the troops from Georgia are reduced to twenty days; those from Alabama and Mississippi, to fifteen days. At the expiration of their furloughs all officers and men will report at this place, as far as practicable, in their former organizations.

Brigade commanders are authorized and instructed to publish this order in the newspapers of the districts in which their respective commands were organized, and will supervise the gathering together and reorganization of the same.

By order of Lieutenant-Gen. PEMBERTON.

F. M. STAFFORD, A. A. G.

Official.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, A. A. G.

THE BATTLE AT HELENA.

From the Little Rock True Democrat, July 8.

We have delayed the publication of the paper one day for the purpose of getting a satisfactory account of the battle at Helena, which was fought last Saturday. Gov. FLANAGAN and Col. GORDON PEAY have just arrived from the army. From the Governor, who was at the battle, we have obtained, substantially, the following statement in regard to the plan of the attack and its results. Our forces were as follows: FAGAN'S brigade of 1,800 effective men; PARSONS' of 1,900; McRAE'S of 1,300; MARMADUKE'S of 1,800 and WALKER'S of 1,000, making in all about 7,000 men. Besides these forces there was BLOCKER'S battery and some artillery attached to MARMADUKE'S and WALKER'S brigades. According to the plan of the battle, BROOKS' regiment and BLOCKER'S battery of FAGAN'S brigade were to occupy the attention of the Federals in the bottom below Helena, between the hills and the river. The balance of FAGAN'S brigade was to attack the forces in the rifle pits leading to the fort on the hill near HINDMAN'S house. Gen. PRICE'S forces, comprising PARSON'S and McRAE'S brigades, were to attack the fort on the graveyard hill and Fort German; while Gens. MARMADUKE and WALKER—the latter on the right—were to attack the fort on the road leading up the river, called Graut's mill road. Taking the disposition of the forces as we have given it, commencing below the town, thence on the hills back of it around to the river above, and some idea may be formed of the battle-field. Besides the forts named, there was Fort Curtis, situated nearer to the town, and in the half circle described by the others. The attack by our forces was to be simultaneous. The regiment and battery below engaged the attention of the enemy according to the plan. Gen. FAGAN'S forces, a little in advance of the others, commenced the attack between 4 and 5 A. M., passing over and around the spurs of the steep hills, running in to the bottom. He encountered the enemy in his rifle-pits and drove him from them successively under a heavy enfilading fire from the fort near HINDMAN'S house and from the gunboats. His progress was, of course, slow, but he reached the fort after suffering perhaps the severest loss of any of our forces, and succeeded in communicating with Gen. PRICE to his left. His men were so much exhausted and his ranks so thinned that he did not succeed in taking the fort.

The next fort on the grave-yard hill, was taken probably by GLENN'S regiment of McRAE'S brigade. There were two guns in it, one was left in good order, but the other had shot rammed in without powder. While taking this fort our forces were exposed to the enemy's fire from the fort near HINDMAN'S house, from Fort Gorman above and from the gunboats. The cannonading was terrific. We failed to take Fort Gorman—it was too strong for infantry, being the best fort they have. Still further above MARMADUKE and WALKER drove in the enemy's pickets, planted their artillery on the ridge to command the river, but the enemy found safety behind the levee. The fort on GRANT'S mill road was not taken—probably not attacked.

The fight having lasted five hours with the results stated, our forces were all withdrawn in good order. The enemy remained in his works and forts, evidently expecting a renewal of the fight. The day was hot, and our troops suffered from want of water and from heavy marching. They had slept none the previous night. But the time for the attack had already passed, and there was no time to lose.

The casualties on our side were about 400 killed and wounded; the number taken as prisoners is variously estimated, but it is quite large. Loss of the enemy not known. Gen. PRENTISS, who was in command of the Federal forces, promised to parole our wounded. Capt. WALTER WATKINS, son of Hon. GEO. C. WATKINS, was seen to fall, and is supposed to be killed. Lieut. WM. F. RECTOR, son of Ex-Gov. RECTOR, is reported mortally wounded. Col. BALL was reported wounded, and was taken prisoner, with the Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. Maj. GEO. A. GALLAGHER, acting as Adjutant-General to Gen. HOLMES, was wounded by a ball from a spherical shot, which struck him on the chin, breaking the jawbone and knocking out his front teeth. FRANK VANDEN, of this county, lost an arm. There are other casualties spoken of, but not sufficiently certain to be mentioned. We regret that we cannot give a list of them, but should one come before we go to press, we will give it.

Gen. HOLMES acted gallantly during the fight, and when we took the fort on the graveyard hill, he left his position and went into it under a heavy fire, which was turned loose at every object that passed. He lost the horse which he rode into the fort. Gen. PRICE was always with his men, and we know they fought well with the old veteran.

The only property destroyed during the fight was the negro quarters below the town.

We are unable to give the force of the enemy. It was ascertained that they were not reinforced up to the night prior to the attack, though boats were arriving all day and during the fight. Gen. PRICE sent word to Gen. HOLMES that he had been reliably informed that the Federals received reinforcements on the day of the fight, amounting to five thousand. The town was strongly fortified, and the fortifications appeared to have been built for some time. Every approach was stopped up with fallen timber and abattis work, except the road leading down the river, but they worked all night before the fight blockading it.

The attack was intended to have been made about the 1st of July, and might have been more of a success, but the rains for ten days previous were so heavy that the whole country was flooded, and the streams were almost impassable. Gen. PRICE'S little army, led by their indomitable old chieftain, struggled through mud and water for many days, and reached the point of attack only the night before. The delays were unavoidable, and the reinforcements arrived to the enemy about the time the battle commenced, so that they could not have been foreseen in the calculations.

The negro troops, though protected by rifle-pits and every kind of fortifications, showed the white feather, and fled to the protection of the gunboats.

Our army is yet around Helena, but the enemy will not venture out of their defenses and give us an open battle.

Details of the casualities will be published as soon as received. The deaths of young WATKINS and RECTOR are much deplored, and their families have the sympathies of the whole community.

We are glad to hear that the people are still true and loyal, even around Helena, though all the houses and houses for five or six miles from it are destroyed, and little or no crops are being made within a circuit of fifteen or twenty miles from the town.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE RECENT DISASTERS AND THEIR LESSONS.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

MACON, July 25, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: GRANT has fallen back toward Vicksburgh. There are plenty of evidences that the evacuation is permanent, and that West Mississippi will be left to the mercy of raiders. There have been no developments to indicate his future programme. *The gathering of a heavy naval force at Pensacola would indicate an early attack on Mobile*, but the difficulties in the way of GRANT'S participation in it are very great. His small heavy attempt at it came from the river. Want of water, hot weather and malaria will deter him. It is more probable that, confident with his exploits in the South for the present, he will merely hold the strategic points he has gained, and operate the bulk of his army somewhere North.

The campaign which has just terminated is pregnant with lessons. *Every attempt we have made to hold interior points on navigable rivers have been disastrous, either on account of the overwhelming naval forces which the enemy has been able to bring to bear, or the facility with which he could transport troops and supplies, landing when and where he would.* His vicissitudes have, in every instance, been complete. Donelson, Island No. 10, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are instances, and, beyond these, no great victories gilded on the Yankee banners. *We would have a balance of seventy-five thousand prisoners in our favor but for these river-washed stronghold disasters.* But for these misfortunes, which have buoyed Yankee hopes, though of no advantage to them, beyond the men and material captured, we would, long since have conquered a peace. *It is also known by recent events which have just culminated in the retreat of Grant, that we cannot be followed into the interior.* No army, however strong, could whip the small one now here, back to the Alabama river.

The only way this is left to fight for our rivers, when once the enemy gets a foothold, is that from which *we were deterred by burning towns on the banks of the Mississippi, and the sending of our friends from their homes.* Systematic firing on boats was abandoned, our still towns were burned and people were driven from their homes. Property used no longer be a bulwark behind which the enemy can work. We must use our best weapons despite their threats and barbarities.

The time has come to make war support war on the Mississippi. Yankee commerce on the wide sea offers no richer field. *Let companies be formed, joint stock companies if necessary, to purchase six and twelve pounders, with their equipments, and under a regular military organization, which would secure them the rights of prisoners of war in case of capture, and enable them to enforce discipline.* These companies should be small—not more than sufficient to handle the guns and whip a boat's crew, but they should be at every bend in the river. The Government would doubtless pay for the destruction of guoboats, while trailing-boats would furnish legitimate and munificent prizes.

There should be no delay in doing something toward showing the people of the Northwest that, with Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, they have not gained the Mississippi. Great efforts will be made by the Government to foster trade, and doubtless heavy ventures will be made at once. There is profit and honor in the enterprise suggested.

THE VICKSBURGH GARRISON ON LEAVE.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

By the following order it will be seen that the temporary absence from the service of the late garrison of Vicksburgh, in the manner witnessed, was authorized by the authorities at Richmond. It also explains the absence of the Mississippians, who had been charged by the telegraph with desertion. They embraced the opportunity to visit "those they best loved." Any apparent struggling or demoralization is explained by the following order from Gen. PEMBERTON, dated

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS, }
On the March, July 18, 1863. }

CIRCULAR ORDER.—1. The President has intrusted to my discretion the granting of furloughs to this army. Never did the country require the services of her defenders more than at this time. It was the President's most anxious desire that this army, which has distinguished itself by a gallantry and endurance of hardships almost without parallel, in defence of the most important point of the Confederacy, should be kept together, and, by an immediate exchange, meet and defeat the enemy upon an equal field. Many of you have long been absent from your homes, and I fully sympathize with you in your natural desires to see those you best love. The President has yielded to my application, and you are permitted to visit your homes for the longest period the country can possibly dispense with your services. Some of you will remain at home a longer and some a less time. I give each and all of you who desire it a leave of absence for thirty days from the date of the promulgation of this order. I confidently hope that not one man from the army of Vicksburgh will be found absent from his post at the expiration of that period.

2. The remaining sections of this order relate to the reassembling and reorganization of the troops thus favored at Demopolis, at the expiration of the thirty days furlough. Those who are delinquent then will be justly entitled to the censure of deserters, and when the time arrives let the country know whether they are.

OBSERVATIONS.

Alluding to the report of the desertion of Mississippi troops, which he does not believe, the editor of the Macon *Telegraph* says:

"We have the best accounts of the temper and spirit of Gen. JOHNSTON'S army, both a friend who was there only a few days and mingled freely with the soldiers, partaking of their fare and sharing with them the friendly sod for a pillow at night. He says a more undaunted set of men never walked the green earth, and a sense of our whipped people at home should go there with their long faces and croaking tongues, the boys would be very apt to fire a bullet upon them. They have not the smallest idea of being whipped, but are as full of confidence in themselves and their leaders—are down on the Administration, down on PEMBERTON, and particularly down on substitutes, the latter being ridiculed with every device the wit of the camp could contrive."

Our friend says he saw about 7,000 of the Vicksburgh garrison. They received kind treatment by their Federal captors, are extremely kind and forbearing. Not an insulting demonstration or offensive mein of triumph marked the entrance of the enemy into Vicksburgh. The men mingled freely together after the surrender, and the deepest regrets were expressed at the hard fortune which had arrayed brave men in deadly hostility, who really entertained no hostility or any wish to injure each other. LINCOLN and the Abolitionists were loudly and deeply cursed by the great body of the Federal soldiery, and the most venomous feeling seemed to exist among the private toward the negroes in the army. The boys reported that a knot of those undertaking to insult and jeer the Confederate prisoners, were instantly killed by the latter, but no notice was taken of the act."

THE PAROLES BEYOND PARTIALLY.

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS, }
DEMOPOLIS, July 25, 1863. }

CIRCULAR ORDER.—The President of the Confederate States, regarding the furloughs granted the paroled prisoners from Vicksburgh of too great duration in the present condition of the country, with the exception of those to the men more distant from this camp, therefore, under his instructions, all furloughs are rescinded, with the exception of those to the troops from the trans-Mississippi Department, and the State of Tennessee, which will remain as before. The furloughs of the troops from Georgia are reduced to twenty days; those from Alabama and Mississippi, to fifteen days. At the expiration of their furloughs all officers and men will report at this place, as far as practicable, in their former organizations.

Brigade commanders are authorized and instructed to publish this order in the newspapers of the districts in which their respective commands were organized, and will supervise the gathering together and reorganization of the same.

By order of Lieutenant-Gen. PEMBERTON.

F. M. STAFFORD, A. A. G.

Official.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, A. A. G.

THE BATTLE AT HELENA.

From the Little Rock True Democrat, July 8.

We have delayed the publication of the paper one day for the purpose of getting a satisfactory account of the battle at Helena, which was fought last Saturday. Gov. FLANAGAN and Col. GORDON PEAY have just arrived from the army. From the Governor, who was at the battle, we have obtained, substantially, the following statement in regard to the plan of the attack and its results. Our forces were as follows: FAGAN'S brigade of 1,800 effective men; PARSONS' of 1,900; McRAE'S of 1,300; MARMADUKE'S of 1,800 and WALKER'S of 1,000, making in all about 7,000 men. Besides these forces there was BLOCKER'S battery and some artillery attached to MARMADUKE'S and WALKER'S brigades. According to the plan of the battle, BROOKS' regiment and BLOCKER'S battery of FAGAN'S brigade were to occupy the attention of the Federals in the bottom below Helena, between the hills and the river. The balance of FAGAN'S brigade was to attack the forces in the rifle pits leading to the fort on the hill near HINDMAN'S house. Gen. PRICE'S forces, comprising PARSON'S and McRAE'S brigades, were to attack the fort on the graveyard hill and Fort German; while Gens. MARMADUKE and WALKER—the latter on the right—were to attack the fort on the road leading up the river, called Graut's mill road. Taking the disposition of the forces as we have given it, commencing below the town, thence on the hills back of it around to the river above, and some idea may be formed of the battle-field. Besides the forts named, there was Fort Curtis, situated nearer to the town, and in the half circle described by the others. The attack by our forces was to be simultaneous. The regiment and battery below engaged the attention of the enemy according to the plan. Gen. FAGAN'S forces, a little in advance of the others, commenced the attack between 4 and 5 A. M., passing over and around the spurs of the steep hills, running in to the bottom. He encountered the enemy in his rifle-pits and drove him from them successively under a heavy enfilading fire from the fort near HINDMAN'S house and from the gunboats. His progress was, of course, slow, but he reached the fort after suffering perhaps the severest loss of any of our forces, and succeeded in communicating with Gen. PRICE to his left. His men were so much exhausted and his ranks so thinned that he did not succeed in taking the fort.

The next fort on the grave-yard hill, was taken probably by GLENN'S regiment of McRAE'S brigade. There were two guns in it, one was left in good order, but the other had shot rammed in without powder. While taking this fort our forces were exposed to the enemy's fire from the fort near HINDMAN'S house, from Fort Gorman above and from the gunboats. The cannonading was terrific. We failed to take Fort Gorman—it was too strong for infantry, being the best fort they have. Still further above MARMADUKE and WALKER drove in the enemy's pickets, planted their artillery on the ridge to command the river, but the enemy found safety behind the levee. The fort on GRANT'S mill road was not taken—probably not attacked.

The fight having lasted five hours with the results stated, our forces were all withdrawn in good order. The enemy remained in his works and forts, evidently expecting a renewal of the fight. The day was hot, and our troops suffered from want of water and from heavy marching. They had slept none the previous night. But the time for the attack had already passed, and there was no time to lose.

The casualities on our side were about 400 killed and wounded; the number taken as prisoners is variously estimated, but it is quite large. Loss of the enemy not known. Gen. PRENTISS, who was in command of the Federal forces, promised to parole our wounded. Capt. WALTER WATKINS, son of Hon. GEO. C. WATKINS, was seen to fall, and is supposed to be killed. Lieut. WM. F. RECTOR, son of Ex-Gov. RECTOR, is reported mortally wounded. Col. BALL was reported wounded, and was taken prisoner, with the Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. Maj. GEO. A. GALLAGHER, acting as Adjutant-General to Gen. HOLMES, was wounded by a ball from a spherical shot, which struck him on the chin, breaking the jawbone and knocking out his front teeth. FRANK VANDEN, of this county, lost an arm. There are other casualities spoken of, but not sufficiently certain to be mentioned. We regret that we cannot give a list of them, but should one come before we go to press, we will give it.

Gen. HOLMES acted gallantly during the fight, and when we took the fort on the graveyard hill, he left his position and went into it under a heavy fire, which was turned loose at every object that passed. He lost the horse which he rode into the fort. Gen. PRICE was always with his men, and we know they fought well with the old veteran.

The only property destroyed during the fight was the negro quarters below the town.

We are unable to give the force of the enemy. It was ascertained that they were not reinforced up to the night prior to the attack, though boats were arriving all day and during the fight. Gen. PRICE sent word to Gen. HOLMES that he had been reliably informed that the Federals received reinforcements on the day of the fight, amounting to five thousand. The town was strongly fortified, and the fortifications appeared to have been built for some time. Every approach was stopped up with fallen timber and abattis work, except the road leading down the river, but they worked all night before the fight blockading it.

The attack was intended to have been made about the 1st of July, and might have been more of a success, but the rains for ten days previous were so heavy that the whole country was flooded, and the streams were almost impassable. Gen. PRICE'S little army, led by their indomitable old chieftain, struggled through mud and water for many days, and reached the point of attack only the night before. The delays were unavoidable, and the reinforcements arrived to the enemy about the time the battle commenced, so that they could not have been foreseen in the calculations.

The negro troops, though protected by rifle-pits and every kind of fortifications, showed the white feather, and fled to the protection of the gunboats.

Our army is yet around Helena, but the enemy will not venture out of their defenses and give us an open battle.

Details of the casualities will be published as soon as received. The deaths of young WATKINS and RECTOR are much deplored, and their families have the sympathies of the whole community.

We are glad to hear that the people are still true and loyal, even around Helena, though all the houses and houses for five or six miles from it are destroyed, and little or no crops are being made within a circuit of fifteen or twenty miles from the town.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE RECENT DISASTERS AND THEIR LESSONS.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal.

MACON, July 25, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: GRANT has fallen back toward Vicksburgh. There are plenty of evidences that the evacuation is permanent, and that West Mississippi will be left to the mercy of raiders. There have been no developments to indicate his future programme. *The gathering of a heavy naval force at Pensacola would indicate an early attack on Mobile*, but the difficulties in the way of GRANT'S participation in it are very great. His small heavy attempt at it came from the river. Want of water, hot weather and malaria will deter him. It is more probable that, confident with his exploits in the South for the present, he will merely hold the strategic points he has gained, and operate the bulk of his army somewhere North.

The campaign which has just terminated is pregnant with lessons. *Every attempt we have made to hold interior points on navigable rivers have been disastrous, either on account of the overwhelming naval forces which the enemy has been able to bring to bear, or the facility with which he could transport troops and supplies, landing when and where he would.* His vicissitudes have, in every instance, been complete. Donelson, Island No. 10, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are instances, and, beyond these, no great victories gilded on the Yankee banners. *We would have a balance of seventy-five thousand prisoners in our favor but for these river-washed stronghold disasters.* But for these misfortunes, which have buoyed Yankee hopes, though of no advantage to them, beyond the men and material captured, we would, long since have conquered a peace. *It is also known by recent events which have just culminated in the retreat of Grant, that we cannot be followed into the interior.* No army, however strong, could whip the small one now here, back to the Alabama river.

The only way this is left to fight for our rivers, when once the enemy gets a foothold, is that from which *we were deterred by burning towns on the banks of the Mississippi, and the sending of our friends from their homes.* Systematic firing on boats was abandoned, our still towns were burned and people were driven from their homes. Property used no longer be a bulwark behind which the enemy can work. We must use our best weapons despite their threats and barbarities.

The time has come to make war support war on the Mississippi. Yankee commerce on the wide sea offers no richer field. *Let companies be formed, joint stock companies if necessary, to purchase six and twelve pounders, with their equipments, and under a regular military organization, which would secure them the rights of prisoners of war in case of capture, and enable them to enforce discipline.* These companies should be small—not more than sufficient to handle the guns and whip a boat's crew, but they should be at every bend in the river. The Government would doubtless pay for the destruction of guoboats, while trailing-boats would furnish legitimate and munificent prizes.

There should be no delay in doing something toward showing the people of the Northwest that, with Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, they have not gained the Mississippi. Great efforts will be made by the Government to foster trade, and doubtless heavy ventures will be made at once. There is profit and honor in the enterprise suggested.

THE VICKSBURGH GARRISON ON LEAVE.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

By the following order it will be seen that the temporary absence from the service of the late garrison of Vicksburgh, in the manner witnessed, was authorized by the authorities at Richmond. It also explains the absence of the Mississippians, who had been charged by the telegraph with desertion. They embraced the opportunity to visit "those they best loved." Any apparent struggling or demoralization is explained by the following order from Gen. PEMBERTON, dated

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS, }
On the March, July 18, 1863. }

CIRCULAR ORDER.—1. The President has intrusted to my discretion the granting of furloughs to this army. Never did the country require the services of her defenders more than at this time. It was the President's most anxious desire that this army, which has distinguished itself by a gallantry and endurance of hardships

Die Jeden-Mark Times, Sunday, August 9, 1868

FROM CHICAGO.

The Labors of Logan and McClernand—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 3, 1868.

Camp Douglas "is quiet." There is but few more rebels over 50,000 raked for that.

"All branches of the educational institutions of the State."

There has been a full attendance at the several public schools during the week. Business on the railroads has been quite brisk, but our citizens did not propose to make a display. But our citizens did not propose to have a monument over 50,000 raked for that

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN ELOQUENT VOICE FROM THE WEST.

Remarks of Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, at Trinity Church, National Thanksgiving Day.

We were able yesterday to give but a very brief synopsis of the remarks made at Trinity Church, on Thursday, by Bishop Upfold, of Indiana. The following is nearly a full report of what was most eloquent and instructive. They possess peculiar interest, as emanating from such a source, and reflecting truly the patriotism and purposes of the West, as also their appreciation of the successes and blessings given us:

REMARKS OF BISHOP UPFOLD.

At the request of my esteemed friend, Dr. Dix, an assistant minister of this parish, made at a late hour last night, I have consented to address a few remarks, in relation to the object of our present assembling, to this congregation.

It was with reluctance I yielded my consent, for I have only just reached this City from my distant home in the West, on business, and did not anticipate any call upon me for any official duty. I trust, therefore, what I say may be listened to with indulgence, making due allowance for the very brief notice received, and the circumstances inpropitious to myself, under which I appear before you.

Only three months ago we were assembled throughout the length and breadth of the land faithful to the Union to deprecate the Divine displeasure, and humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God, who, for our national sins, had brought distress and calamity upon us, in its origin, its nature and its effects, unparalleled in the history of any nation. We present en ourselves before the Lord as a sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, and we beseeght him, our God, who had apparently cast us off, who had scattered us, who had been displeased at us, to turn himself to us again. We humbly implored Him who had made our portion of the earth to tremble, and who had broken it, to heal the sores thereof, because it shaked; and He who had showed us hard things, and made us to drink the wine of astonishment, to deliver us from the judgments impending over us, and save us.

However imperfect our humiliation, our confession of sin, and our supplications, God in his compassion and mercy hath heard and answered our prayers, and we are now enabled to exclaim with the devout Psalmist, in giving expression to his devout emotions under a similar deliverance of himself and his people: "The Lord hath done great things for us, for which we rejoice." If the Lord had not been on our side, now may we say—if the Lord himself had not been on our side when men rose up against us, they had swallowed us up quick when they were so wrathfully disposed toward us. But, praised be God, who hath not given us over as a prey unto our enemies. The Lord hath wrought a mighty salvation for us. We got not this by our own sword, neither was it our own arm that saved us; but thy right hand, O Lord, and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hadst a favor unto us. The Lord hath appeared for us; the Lord hath covered our heads and made us stand in the day of battle—the Lord hath overthrown our enemies and dashed in pieces those that rose up against us; therefore, not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be all the praise and all the glory."

These are fitting expressions of the gratitude which ought to fill all hearts in the present national commemoration of the successes which have recently crowned our arms, and which we are now assembled, in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, to thank God for. May every faithful citizen make them his own sentiments, and use them to give expression to the emotions which cannot fail to be felt by every patriotic bosom. Indeed, I pity any man who is so lost to all sense of the Divine goodness, and the marked Divine interposition, as not to be prepared from the depth of his heart to say, Amen.

The successes we are called upon to celebrate with praise and thanksgiving to the Lord our God who hath vouchsafed them are of no trifling character in their consequences to our beloved country, and the perpetuation of our Federative Union. They indicate a near approach to it got the actual culmination of this unprovoked rebellion against one of the most beneficent Governments on the face of the earth. For they who in their insane pride and ambitious aspirings, originated the conflict, had no just cause of complaint. The rights they pretee led to have been invaded by the General Government were not invaded, nor threatened to be invaded, in any important particular. This is the testimony of one of the most distinguished men in the South, who employed his far-famed eloquence in attempting to retain his State from precipitating itself into the vortex of secession and all the horrors of civil war; but, alas! without avail!—and yet who, with marvellous inconsistency, yielded to a tyrannical pressure which he failed to control, and is now act and part with those who originated this interneeine strife, and holds the second high office created by them in their so-called Government. He eloquently appe-led to his fellow-citizens to pause and ponder well the consequences which must and would necessarily follow the insane proposition to secede from the Union. I quote his words, because they ought to be remembered by every true patriot, every faithful friend to the Union, and because the facts they develop and assert seem, in the minds of many, to have passed into careless, if not willing oblivion:

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reason you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reason you can give to your fellow sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reason can you give to the nations of the earth justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case. And in what cause or one event act can you name or point out which to rest the ples of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer." And no answer was given in words, but political fanaticism prevailed, and the appeal was like water spilled on the ground.

Said a gentleman of Tennessee some two years ago: "We are the victims of unprincipled and aspiring demagogues, who have come among us, many of them mere adventurers from the North and East, without property, without any pecuniary interest in the soil, with nothing to lose, and by their acts and intrigues, have created a popular wave on which they have attempted to rise into political power; and we, the planters and farmers of Tennessee, are the sufferers. We were prosperous and happy. We were sufficiently protected by the General Government in all our just rights. We had not cause of complaint, and never dreamed of complaining. And now we are driven into exile by a vile tyranny surpassing the conception of those who are not exposed to it; or if we remain at home, we are forced to take up arms in a strife we abhor, and against a Government we honor and venerate, and would cheerfully obey."

These sentiments, he said, were the common sentiments of a vast majority of the bone and sinew of the State, but they dared not give expression to them at home, and the least show of resistance to the tyrannical power that ruled them was at the peril of their lives.

This state of things has measurably ceased in Tennessee from the recent successes of our arms in that port on of the country; and I most aod praise God for them, as the harbinger of deliverance to other portions of our common country which have suffered in a similar way.

The successes which have recently attended our arms, as I before remarked, are by no means trifling in their present results, and in their ultimate results their value is incalculable. One thing is accomplished which we at the West regard as paying us well for the sacrifices we, in common with our patriotic fellow-citizens everywhere, have made. It is the free navigation of the Mississippi from its source to its mouth—as the natural outlet of the productions of their luxurious soil—a fixed fact deeply seated in the Western mind—a right which the West and Northwest hold to be intimately essential to their prosperity, and which they will never relinquish. They will contend for it to the death. They would never have relaxed their efforts until it had been secured. They would have listened to no compromise in that matter. They now have it, and they will keep it as their cherished heritage.

The men of the West are not fighting for a mere abstraction—a mere liberal, pseudo-philanthropic speculation—but for the Union and the Government of the Union, under whose benign rule they have so eminently prospered; and the wilderness which they penetrated a little over half a century ago has, with the Divine blessing, been made to bloom and blossom as the rose—in which there are cities numbering more than a hundred thousand inhabitants, each replete with commercial and manufacturing enterprise, and wealth and competence as their result—which, within the time mentioned, were a collection of a few log-cabins, or had no existence whatever. It was but the other day that an aged man of my acquaintance—nay, a personal and venerated friend—died at a very advanced age, to Indiana, who, as an officer in the army, assisted in building Fort Washington, now the City of Cincinnati, with its 200,000 inhabitants, which then, he often told me, had but two log-cabins. In 1849 I stood myself on the site of the present City of St. Paul, Minnesota, which then consisted of a few lodges or wigwams of the Sioux; and between Prairie Du Chien and Fort Snelling I heard of but one white man, whom I saw and conversed with, on the shore of Lake Pepin, and found to be a hardy pioneer from Connecticut, come at that early day to seek his fortune in the West.

No, we of the West and Northwest have not entered into this contest and set forth our hardy sons in almost countless thousands into the battle-field, for the sake of, an abstraction, but to maintain the Union in its integrity under which we have, through the Divine blessing on our enterprize, been so signally prospered. And in saving this I think I speak the sentiments of a large proportion, a decided majority of the people of the State in which I reside, and I believe the general sentiment of the people of the United States. One hundred thousand soldiers, and upward,

THE METROPOLITAN FORCE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE LAST WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

SEVENTH PRECINCT.

The force of this Precinct, Capt. Thomas R. Barker, No. 247 Madison-street, reported at Headquarters, Monday afternoon, with Sergeants McConnell, Garland and Clark, Sergeant Lennon being left in charge of Station. The force, with Sergts. McConnell Garland composed a portion of Inspector Carpenter's command in the attack upon and subsequent occupation of the Printing House Square, being active and prominent therein. At night the force reported to Inspector Leonard, at the City Hall, and was engaged in the many duties which were necessarily for the protection of the portion of the City thereabouts. On Tuesday morning they were ordered to Headquarters, and subsequently, with Inspector Dilks' command, visited Second-avenue, where the sharp fighting was done, and in which the Seventh were actively engaged.

Later in the day, under Inspector Leonard, a mob at Broadway and Bond-street was attacked and dispersed, the Seventh participating. On return to Headquarters, Sergt. McConnell relieved Sergt. Lounds at Station, who reported for duty at Centre-street. Capt. Baxter, with his command, was detailed, with a company of military, to visit Thirty-fourth-street, where Col. O'Brien was so horribly murdered, to recover the body. On reaching the ground, it was ascertained that the body had been removed from the premises and taken to Bellevue. On the same evening the force was ordered to the fire of its own Precinct, where patrol duty was resumed Friday.

On Monday evening, Sergeant Garland was detached from his command and ordered to Tenth Precinct Station to work the telegraph; about 9 P. M. the building was assailed by a mob, who stoned in the windows; they were fired from the sacking and direction of Provost-Marshal Duffy's house. There were but few men in the Station, but Surgeon Wells and a number of citizens came to the rescue, the former acting with great coolness and courage. Officer McCloud loaned a small cannon in the building, which was hastily hauled into position at the door, pointed on to the mob, who, at sight of it, broke and scattered. On Tuesday morning, Sergeant Garland was relieved as telegraph operator, and reported to Inspector Dilks at Headquarters, by whom he was detailed as Acting Adjutant of the battalion of Police which the Inspector led to the Second-avenue, as already referred to. He was also in the second expedition to the same section, under Mr. Dilks, and had narrowly escaped the fate which came so near subduing of good man and true in the Inspector, but out of a tree branch at its head against him instead. The Sergeant was receiving orders from Mr. D. at the time. In one of the battles with the mob at the Eighteenth Precinct, Sergt. McConnell and his command were engaged; they had to enter and clear adjacent houses of parties who were firing from the roofs and windows. The work was well and promptly done, but the street fighting was severe, and the rioters not dispersed until the military, called to the aid of the Police, had fired several volleys.

The officers and men of this Precinct saw considerable service during the week, and sustained the good repute hitherto attached to them.

EIGHTH PRECINCT.

This Precinct, Capt. M. Du Camp, No. 127 Wooster-street, was early on active duty. At 9 A. M. Sergt. Ward and ten men reported to Capt. Speicher, No. 1,190 Broadway, Provost-Marshal Maxwell's office, which they assisted in defending. At noon Sergt. Ellison, with 13 men, were sent to protect the Provost-Marshal's office at Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street; on arrival at Third-avenue and Forty-fourth-street he met the Provost Guard, which had been driven from the Marshal's office, and were fleeing down, pursued by the mob. Checking and reinforcing them, he ordered a wheel, a volley and a bayonet charge upon the mob; the Guard halted, made a move as though about to obey, but finally refused, and, on one of them being knocked down with a stone, they broke and fled. Thus left alone to meet the mob, Sergt. Ellison and his men, thoughtless of the vast disproportion in numbers, made a desperate charge, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued; the mob stood their ground, fighting fiercely, and finally the force—Sergt. Ellison badly beaten and in the hands of the rioters—was compelled to fall back in retreat. At the junction Sergt. Ward and his men, relieved from duty at No. 1,190 Broadway, came on to the ground, hurrying to the relief of their companions, by whom they were greeted with rousing cheers. The mob were threatening to hang Ellison, and great as was the superiority in numbers, the united forces at once charged to the rescue; so impetuous, earnest and determined was the charge made, so terribly did the locusts do their work, that the mob were forced back some three blocks, fighting all the way, and the Sergeant rescued. But the odds were too great for permanent success; the excited thousands closed in upon the small force from the streets in their rear, pressed back upon them from the front, and they were soon hemmed in; they had to fight their way through and not contested at every inch of ground, but successfully enough, at a great cost in extricating themselves from their critical position. In the first of these battles Sergeant Ellison was badly beaten, taken prisoner, and rescued; Officer Van Burkle has his leg broken, and Officers Gordon, Parker and McCabe severely beaten. In the second, Sergeant Ward was hit in the breast with a stone, and the following officers were injured: Arbar, the head badly cut; Law, injured in head and body; Hart, head and body; Burns, Mahrer and Mannassers, each severely beaten and heads badly cut. Those who were too badly injured to escape sought refuge in the houses of citizens in the vicinity until they could be removed, and the balance of the force so roughly used, and now scattered, repaired to their Station-house, leaving the mob exultant over the defeat of the handful.

Sergts. Ward and O'Connor, with their commands, were at the dispersion of the mob in the afternoon on Broadway and Amity-street, and on duty at the City Hall all the night. The Precinct was joined to Capt. Walling's command on Tuesday morning and aided in suppressing the riot at Broome and Pitt streets; subsequently, with Capt. Walling's command, patrol duty was done by them in infested portions of First and Second avenues. In the afternoon they were part of Inspector Leonard's command, at the City Hall, and were engaged in punishing the mob when assailed the military at Broadway and Chambers-streets. During the night they were among those dispersing the rioters threatening the Western Hotel in Cortlandt-street. Wednesday at the City Hall until the afternoon, when the force reported to Capt. Warlow, First Precinct; sent to Pier 4 North River to quell disturbances there, and at night on duty to Broad and Stone streets, where parties of thieves were attempting to break into stores. On Thursday dispersed mob at South and Wall streets, threatening to break into a store and seize a wagon employed there. The force remained at the First Precinct until Saturday, A. M., when ordered to its own Precinct on usual duty.

During the week, Sergt. Miller was constantly in charge of the Station-house. He had special scouts out, and was thus informed of an intended destruction of the "Arch," in Sullivan-street. A prompt telegraph by him of the fact to Headquarters caused a force down in time to prevent it. He also received and took charge, during the first four days of the refugees.

The record of the doings of this Precinct is one full of honor, and the numbers injured as dispited in the two first encounters show how persistently and bravely they acted in order to accomplish a duty, even though it were an impossibility. The highest praise is awarded by Capt. De Camp to Sergt. Ellison, who exhibited "daunt less courage," and to Sergts. Ward and O'Connor, as it is to all his men, of whom he speaks with a justable extract pride.

A Domestic Tragedy in the Eleventh Ward.

A WIFE SHOT BY HER HUSBAND AND FATALLY INJURED—THE ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION BY THE CORONER.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Henry Dewes, residing at No. 166 Washington-street, while in a fit either of intoxication or jealousy, or both, shot his wife, on the corner of Clinton and Rivington streets, with a pistol. The ball entered the back of her head while she was taking from her husband a pistol, which he had drawn. Officer Vesey, of the Eleventh Precinct, found Mrs. Dewes in the street, and conveyed her in her residence in Rivington-street, where Coroner Wherry yesterday impanneled a jury, and made an ante-mortem examination. The following is the testimony of the wife assistant to enquire as nearly as possible:

Mrs. Dewes, being sworn, testified as follows: I live here, and believe myself to be in a dying condition, and cannot recover; my husband has a pistol; he shot me; Mrs. Dewes, being sworn, testified as follows: I live here, and believe myself to be in a dying condition, and cannot recover; my husband has a pistol; he shot me; [illegible] I was taking the pistol from him; he had drawn it; I was taking it from him; he shot me; I am dying; I forgive him; I am dying; I forgive him.

The statement was then read to the witness, and she signed it with her mark. She was then asked if she had any thing to say, and replied that she had not. She died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Coroner Wherry will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

Jumping the Bounty.

HOW SOME DO AND SOME DO NOT DO IT.

The thieves, petty gamblers and vagabonds generally of this City have been operating in those sections of this and adjoining States where the draft has been enforced, by offering themselves as substitutes; being accepted, they receive the three hundred dollars, are mustered in, and become part and parcel of the army; this is no sooner done than they proceed, in their own parlance, to "Jomp the Bounty," which means nothing more or less than pocketing the money, playing possum to Uncle Sam, and escaping from his service and custody forthwith. A pursuer have succeeded le this, and been three hundred dollars richer and considerably freer; but the "substitute game" having been exposed to the military authorities, the instances will hereafter be rarer, and the risks of "jumping" so great that few will undertake it.

Two instances of an attempt to "jump the bounty"—one tragical, and the other humorous—are these: About a week since five noted vagabonds from Mercer-street, visited Connecticut, offered themselves and were accepted as substitutes; received each the $300, and were put on steamer for transport New-Haven. On the way they simultaneously jumped overboard, and swam for the shore, but before reaching it two were shot, and three drowned. A day or two since the body of one of them was brought to this City, and buried from a low house in Mercer-street. The bodies of all were subsequently found on shore, but none have been claimed, as not a dollar was on either of them. The ludicrous instance is that of thirteen of the same villainous class who put themselves in communication with one of their own kind—a "substitute broker," as he termed himself—for operations in Boston. He perfected matters there, again as to time and place for "jumping," and, accordingly, to Boston they went, were accepted, received bounty, and mustered in. Of the $300 each was to give the broker $100 for his trouble in arranging details, and especially for the risk he incurred in making the "jumping" certain and secure. When his $1,300 is in his pocket, and his thirteen patrons is the ranks, he concluded not to have them injured, and so informed the officers in charge of their characters and purposes; they were at once conveyed under close guard, to Fort Warren, there to remain until they are taken where any attempt at "jumping" will certainly lead to the rope or the bullet.

The Murder of Col. O'Brien.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST—THE GUILTY PARTIES COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS—THEIR CASE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Coroner Banney yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Col. Henry F. O'Brien, who was brutally murdered on the second day of the riot, at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, a full account of which has been given in the Times. The jury found that the deceased came to his death by violence at the hands of Patrick Keegan and Thomas Kane, who were arrested in the morning, and committed to the Tombs by Coroner Banney. Several other persons were arrested a day or two since by Officer Dennis, of the Eleventh

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The Court of Sessions does not usually sit for the trial of prisoners on Saturdays, that day being devoted to passing sentences, hearing motions, &c.; but owing to the arrest press of business arising out of the recent riots, the Recorder yesterday determined to continue the trials of the riot cases. In several of these cases sentence had been postponed, and the Court first proceeded to dispose of them. The first one called up for sentence was Joseph Marshall, who was convicted on Thursday of assault and battery, and robbery, in connection with the attack on the negro Jackson, in the First Ward, who, it will be recollected, was knocked down, robbed, and thrown into the dock, from pier No. 4, North River. The Recorder told Marshall that, although the District-Attorney did not see fit to press his case before the jury for any higher offence than attempt at robbery, owing to the peculiar character of the evidence, yet the jury had seen fit to convict him of the full crime of robbery in the first degree. He should therefore sentence him to the State prison for ten years. The prisoner is about 21 years of age, and is a hard-looking rowdy. Patrick Sweeney, who was convicted on Friday of riot in Thompson-street, was next brought up for sentence. The character of Sweeney for industry and general good behavior was shown to have been good, and as the evidence against him did not prove any very serious offence, the Recorder said he would discriminate in his favor. The prisoner made a full and evidently truthful statement to the Court of his agency in the disturbance in Thompson-street, at the conclusion of which the Recorder sentenced him to the Penitentiary for three months.

John O'Hara, who pleaded guilty to stealing a silver watch from the pocket of Mr. Rosarts during the riot, was placed at the bar for sentence. The Recorder told him that he had been shown a certificate to the effect that the prisoner has served in the army for two years. He did not know whether it was genuine, but would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and sentence him to the State Prison for three years instead of five.

Thomas Osterhoff, convicted on Friday at riot in Greenwich-street, was brought up for sentence, and on the application of prisoner's counsel, sentence was postponed, to enable the Court to examine testimonials of his previous good character.

The case of Richard Lynch, indicted for robbery from Ald. Long, in the street, in front of the Colored Orphan Asylum while it was burning, was called up, and Mr. Townsend, the counsel assigned to the prisoner, stated that after consultation with his client, he was prepared to put in a plea of "guilty at at attempt to commit robbery." The District Attorney accepted the plea, and said that as the prisoner was already under sentence of ten months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for "riot," he should ask that his sentence on this last plea should commence from the time his former sentence expired. At the request of Mr. Townsend, sentence was postponed till Monday.

The District-Attorney then called on for trial the case of Patrick Monahan, indicted for assault and battery, during the second day's riot, upon a gentleman up town. Prisoner's counsel offered a plea of guilty without going to trial, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The next case called for trial was Dennis Welsh, indicted for grand larceny from the dwelling of Mr. Gibbons in Lamartine-place on the second day of the riots.

Mr. Jas. S. Gibbons, the complainant, being sworn, testified that his business was in New-street, and his residence No. 19 Lamartine-place; that on the 14th day of July he went out of his house in the afternoon to get a newspaper; on his return he found his furniture in the street and saw men occupying the house; as he was attempting to enter his house he met the prisoner coming down stairs with a hair mattress, valued at $40. The mattress was subsequently identified by witness in a house in Eighth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street.

Cross-examined—Welsh confessed in my hearing that he took the mattress, and said that as he was passing the building a man put a pistol to his head and compelled him to join the mob; they gave him the mattress and forced him to carry it off; that as soon as he got away from the mob he threw it away into the basement of the house where it was found; witness said he lost several other mattresses and several feather beds.

No further witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

The defense called two witnesses, W. Carey and E. Smith, who both testified to the good character of the prisoner. Mr. Smith said that his character was so excellent that he could not possibly name to any other man in the City for honesty. Mr. Carey testified that the prisoner went out to dinner about one P. M., and returned at half-past three; when he returned he told witness what he had done, and said he was forced by the mob to take the mattress, and that it was the most disgraceful act of his life.

Mr. Gibbons was recalled for the prosecution, and swore that the sacking of his house took place between five and six P. M.; that he went out of his house to get an evening paper, and he was positive that it was nearly six P. M. when he returned and found the mob in his house.

Nathan Nesbit, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, addressed the jury in his behalf in a very able speech. He alluded to the manner in which the mob had forced his client to join them, and said that it was a curious fact that these rioters, who proposed to have got up this disturbance to oppose the Conscription act, proceeded at once to conscript every peaceable citizen they encountered, and to compel him to join them in their career of robbery and plunder.

District-Attorney Hall summed up the case for the people, and the Recorder charged the jury very favorably to the prisoner. He said he had serious doubts of his guilt, and in these exciting times, when there was a disposition to reverse the ordinary rule that a prisoner was presumed to be innocent until he was proved guilty, he felt it his duty to frankly state to the jury the doubts that had been engendered in his mind from the evidence, and the jury could regard them or not, as they saw fit.

After an absence of ten minutes the jury returned, with a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner, who is a very respectable and intelligent looking man, left the Court-room amid the congratulations of his friends.

Wm. McCarthy, charged with grand larceny from the store of Brooks Brothers, during the late riots, plead guilty, and was remanded for sentence on Monday.

There being no other cases ready for trial, the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

OLD CASES.

At the opening of the Court, before proceeding with the riot cases, the Recorder passed sentence upon the following prisoners, who pleaded guilty, or were convicted of crimes not connected with the Riots:

Thomas Kane pleaded guilty to attempt at grand larceny. Penitentiary one year.

John Burns, for the same offence—Penitentiary one year.

Adelaide Moore, plea of guilty to attempt at grand larceny. Penitentiary one year. This prisoner is a lady-like appearing woman, about 45 years of age.

Arrival of the Gunboat Acton, from Charleston.

The U. S. gunboat *Acton*, E. F. Devens, Port Royal Aug. 3, Charleston 31, and Hampton Roads 4th, arrived here yesterday.

List of Officers—A. W. Lt. Commanding, Edward F. Devens; Acting Master and Ex. Officer, J. W. Balch; Acting First Assistant Engineer, J. A. Hill; Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. A. Downes; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. C. Fowler; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, F. H. Hutchinson; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Thomas Doyle; Captain's Clerk, E. F. Beekman; Paymaster's Clerk, C. C. Taylor; Midshipman, G. K. E. Sullivan; Acting Master's Mate, [illegible]

Sunday Zouaves, 72nd New-York Volunteers.

[illegible] new and elegant uniform of Zouaves [illegible]

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Rioters and Robbers—Two More Arrests—The American Flag Desecrated.—Officers Irving and MacPherson, of the Twentieth Ward, on Friday night, succeeded in arresting two men named James Fitzgerald and Michael O'Brien, who stand charged with being engaged in the late riots. Mr. Andrew Hansen, of No. 326 West Twenty-second-street, is the complainant against the prisoners, and charges that they robbed him of a horse and wagon worth $100. He makes oath that while passing through Twenty-eighth-street on Monday, July 13, he was attacked by a gang of men and boys, brutally beaten, and robbed of $70, in Treasury notes. His stable was subsequently forced open and his horse and wagon stolen; the doors and windows of his residence were crushed in by the mob and his house plundered. Mary Conlan, Mary E. Cook and Margaret Black, all young women living in the neighborhood, witnessed the assault on Mr. Hansen and his house, and deposed to seeing the prisoners leading the mob in the attack. Fitzgerald bore a pistol in his hand at the time. After Mr. Hansen had been rescued by the mob they entered his house and searched it all over, but did not succeed in finding him. Saddened at not finding him, the witnesses saw O'Brien and Fitzgerald, with other rioters, break open Mr. Hansen's stable and steal the horse and wagon. One of the witnesses also swears that during the attack on the house of Mr. H., Fitzgerald proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis, which were given by the mob and some of the neighbors. Another witness swears that the mob led by the prisoner, Fitzgerald, marched down Ninth-avenue bearing the American flag, and that the flag-bearer threw the colors down, trampled on them, tore them in pieces, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "D—n that flag." Jessica Quackenbush committed the prisoners for trial without bail. They are both natives of Ireland.

I. O. of O. F.—The following newly elected Grand Officers have been installed: M. W. Grand Master—Aaron McCall, of Diamond Lodge, No. 140. Deputy Grand Master—Geo. Snyder, of Hermann Lodge, No. 404. Grand Warden—W. Dunscombe, of Crusader's Lodge, No. 61. Grand Secretary—Dewitt C. Leagdon, of Magnolia Lodge, No. 166. Grand Treasurer—Jacob Rinnell, of Ark Lodge, No. 28. The following appointed officers were then installed: Grand Marshal—Thos. Walsh, of Diamond Lodge, No. 140. Grand Conductor—Geo. Kinsar, of Minerva Lodge, No. 373. Grand Chaplain—Rev. R. W. Travis, of Hirman Lodge, No. 107. Grand Guardian—George Sharp, of Marion Lodge, No. 40. Grand Herald—Samuel McDonald, of Tompkins Lodge, No. 9.

Yellow Fever at Quarantine.—There are now thirty patients in the yellow fever floating hospital at Quarantine, fifteen of them being sick with yellow fever and the remainder convalescent. The following persons died on the steamer *Alabama* during her passage from Cape Haytien, and since her arrival: Daniel Driscoll, Henry Wilson, H. C. Mason, Wm. H. Hubberd, John Clark, Wm. Upham, N. Taylor, F. Westcott, M. J. Carson, Peter Campbell, L. J. Blanchard, John T. W. Hibbs, C. H. Northrup, John McKenna. All infected vessels are now detained in the lower bay and none are allowed to come up to discharge in the upper bay until they have been thoroughly vacitated and disinfected.

Fire.—A fire broke out in a tenement building owned by Mr. William Lowns, and situated in Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second-avenues, about 12 o'clock Friday. Damage, $500; not insured. The tenement building No. 416 Second-avenue caught fire from the sparks, and was damaged about $900. It is owned by Michael Hughes, and insured for $2,000 in the Geodine Insurance Company.

A burning chimney at the house of Mr. Avenue Dunpaugh, in Thirty-third-street, resulted in a damage of $300.

Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association.—At the last meeting of this Association it was stated that there was but few stores which, so long, would not be closed by 7 P. M. Some stores which were kept open on Thanksgiving day were reported, and several members spoke. It was suggested that no member of the Association should work on any holiday recognized by the President or Governor. A delegation from the Carpet Salesmen's Association will be received with honor.

Incorrect Report.—A report has been circulated that the wife of the sign of Garibaldi has died suddenly on Friday evening. The deceased lady was the wife of Signor Bonnetti, the Italian tenor. She was taken seriously ill on Thursday at Nahant, and died on Friday evening.

Army Arrivals.—Among the arrivals at the Astor House yesterday were the following: Brig.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Leighton vs. *Wood*.—(Four cases)—Motion to open in these cases granted; $10 costs of motion in each case.

Before Justice Leonard.

Lattimer et al. vs. Eddy et al.—Application for receiver and for continuance of plaintiffs', injunction must be denied, with costs to abide event.

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[illegible] U. S. Navy, Philadelphia. Col. T. Ochiltree, U. S. A., Texas. Lieut. Col. Wm. Hoffman, U. S. A., Washington. Capt. R. Hamilton, U. S. A., Fort Columbus. Capt. J. Hamilton, U. S. A., Fort Columbus. Capt. R. Arnold, U. S. A., Fort Columbus. Capt. T. Ochiltree, U. S. A., Texas.

The Colored Relief Fund.—Up to yesterday morning, the Executive Committee of the relief for colored sufferers from the late riots had received $50,300 among 6,600 persons. They have registered on their books the names of 2,412 colored claimants for damages against the City.

Purchased by the Government.—The steamer *Fredonia*, formerly owned by Capt. Sutton, of this city, has been purchased by the Navy Department for a gunboat, and Lieut. Lamson is appointed to take command of her. She is going in pursuit of rebel blockade-runners.

Iron Pavement a Failure.—The iron pavement which has been fairly tested, for several years, in Cortlandt-street, is being removed, to make place for the Belgian. It has fallen entirely to answer its purpose.

Promotion of the Late Gen. Strong.—President Lincoln has forwarded to the wife of Brig. Gen. Gaines C. Strong, a Major-General's commission, bearing the date of the battle on Morris Island, in which he received his fatal wounds.

Drowned from His Vessel.—The schooner *Jasper*, of Damariscotta, arrived here yesterday morning. Her Captain, during the voyage, had fallen overboard and was drowned.

Plans and Movements of the Rebel Gen. Johnston.

A Mississippi refugee writes an interesting letter to the Memphis *Bulletin*:

"He was at Mobile when the news of the fall of Vicksburgh came. Scarcely any one believed it, but a day or two decided the case, and a gloom spread over all their hopes.

All the lovers of the new empire of the South readily conceded the fall of Fort Hudson as the natural consequence of the downfall of Vicksburgh. Then came the news that Lee had been checked in Pennsylvania; and not only that, but that Charleston was invaded. It was the most trying time the Confederacy had ever witnessed. The fall of Donelson was nothing to be compared to it. Bragg falling back ingracefully, with Rosecrans in his rear, spurring him closely; and Johnston, with a skeleton o' an army, keeping in check the best army in the United States. The feeling of the people has changed—they have lost confidence. If is thought Johnston could not make a stand till he reached the Tombigbee, and doubtmore expressed as to whether he could make an effective fight. Some thought he would give battle at Chunky River, and others said it was impossible to do so; if it were possible, why did he not stop the advance at Pearl River? He could not, was the reply. Others again, said that Johnston would send a part of his forces to Mobile, if compelled to fall back with the remainder at Selma. It seems to the writer the most reasonable disposal of the army he can make; Mobile having but a garrison of 2,500. The land works are quit very extensive, and it would require a large force, and be hard to take the city from the bay. Fort Morgan must be reduced. Two and a half miles out to sea you reach a line of spiles to prevent the nearer approach. Then come secession batteries, floating batteries, and three gunboats. On the 3d inst. no guns were mounted on the works. If attacked soon from that direction its capture would be easy. The same writer says that it is reported that Banks had arrived at Berlori in force, and that Grant was sending him men very fast. If so, Mobile has fallen, or will soon fall, for if Banks has 10,000 men, and wished to attack the place, it cannot stand one day against him.

Gen. Hardee had reached Jonesboro's army, but brought no army corps with him, as formerly reported. From other sources it was reported that Johnston was at Morston, thirty miles east of Jackson, and said to be advancing on Jackson, but the writer thinks this false. He thinks Johnston has less than 2,000 men, and these saw in a miserable condition.

It is impossible, however, that Johnston has heard of our evacuation, and determined to attempt to repossess the ruins of the City of Jackson. The cars, and rolling stock generally, are all being sent to Mobile, thence across the bay to some place in Georgia. A large number of the engines of the Memphis and Columbus Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad are being rapidly moved.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST [illegible], 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is Two Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Five copies, one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy, one year	$2 00
Three copies, one year	5 00
Ten copies, one year	15 00
Twenty copies, one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

News agents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, is said to be now occupied by our forces—thus insuring additional protection to the line of the river.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that Gen. FOSTER has recently been engaged in reconnoitering up the James River, and has obtained information of much value.

On Friday morning, Secretary WELLES, Assistant Secretary FOX and Chief Clerk FAXON returned to Washington from a trip to Fortress Monroe.

According to the St. Louis *Union*, the position of the Army of the Cumberland is, at present, at Tullahoma and Winchester—pieces about seventeen miles apart. Tullahoma is held by Gen. JOHNSON'S division. Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters are in Mary Sharp College, at Winchester. Gen. McCOOK'S corps is at that place. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS is in command of the post. Gen. THOMAS' corps is at Decherd, four miles from Winchester. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S occupies Manchester, Hillsboro, McMinnville, and Stephenson. The position of BRAGG'S army is not, and cannot be given. The larger part is, probably, at Chattanooga, fortifying that place, with the design of holding that position until he is driven out. BRAGG'S is, perhaps, the worst shattered and demoralized army in the field. Desertions, disease, retreats and hardships have made it but the wreck of its former self, and there is little probability of its offering any considerable resistance to ROSECRANS, even if he were to attempt to march through Georgia to Savannah.

The Paris (Ky.) *Citizen*, of Aug. 5, states that Gen. CARTER'S division has moved forward toward the Cumberland, and that there are strong indications that the Twenty-third army corps will not remain inactive much longer. The Federal commander at Mt. Sterling states that numerous small squads of rebels were hovering about the mountains, prior to the election, ready to come down and prevent the election—but ample preparations were made to give them a warm reception.

The Nashville *Union* is officially authorized to state that Gov. JOHNSON purposes issuing writs of elect on for the Legislature, at the very earliest practicable day; that is, when the progress of military operations is such that loyal citizens can go to the polls in safety, and when sympathizers with the rebellion will no longer dare, backed by the presence of Confederate troops, and by guerrilla terrorism, to control the policy of the State. Regard will also be had to the disposition manifested by the people to resume their former privileges in the Federal Union. They must, it says, indicate in some way a desire to vote for their officers, as loyal citizens. Elections will not be forced upon them against their will.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday says: "An order was received in this city yesterday morning, directing that the colored regiment which has been encamped at Chelton Hill since its formation, shall leave as soon as possible for Charleston, South Caroline. Another colored regiment is now forming in this city. Its ranks are fast filling up, and it is thought that, in a few days, they will have reached the number required. The rapidity with which the colored regiments are filling up is truly astonishing."

The brig *Mackias*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Cienfuegos, reports that on the 23d ult., off Cape St. Antonio, she was spoken by a rebel steamer, whose commander wished to know the bearings of and distance from the land. She was a side-wheel steamer, painted lead color and of Louisiana build; deeep laden, apparently with cotton.

A communication from Bedford Springs to a Copperhead journal in Philadelphia states that there is no truth in the special dispatch from Vicksburgh to the St. Louis *Democrat*, now going the rounds of the papers, alleging the existence of a correspondence between JEFF. DAVIS and Ex-President BUCHANAN, imputing disloyalty to the latter. Mr. BUCHANAN never received a letter from JEFF. DAVIS on the subject to which it refers, nor did he ever address a reply to MR. DAVIS, as is alleged. They had no correspondence of any kind since Mr. BUCHANAN'S inauguration, and but little if any before.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 30th, and Greencastle on the 31st ult. Intelligence had reached England of the destruction, by the pirate *Alabama*, of the ships *Talisman*, from New-York for Shanghai, and *Conrad*, from Montevideo for New-York. On the 29th the rebel loan took another tumble of 2 per cent., the immediate cause of which is not explained. American stocks were buoyant. Cotton had advanced half a penny in the week, while Breadstuffs were dull and Provisions steady. The news regarding the Polish question does not look quite so warlike. In Frankfort the opinion is entertained that the difficulties will be settled by diplomacy. Consols were quoted at 93@93¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, JOS. MARSHALL, one of the rioters convicted, on Friday, of assaulting the negro JACKSON, robbing him and throwing him off of Pier No. 4, North River, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. PATRICK SWEENEY, convicted, on Friday, of riot in Thompson-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. DENNIS WELCH was tried for stealing a mattress from Mr. GIBBONS' residence, at the time it was sacked by the mob. It was proved that the prisoner was forced to join the mob, and having proved an excellent previous character, the jury acquitted him.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen has been

Breadstuffs were the most request on account of drooping prices. Cotton was brisker and firmer. A fair inquiry prevails for Hay, Timothy and the principal kinds of Seeds are unchanged, the latter at advancing rates. Sugars were more active. Freights continued quiet. There were 416 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Confederacy and the Allies.

The dark cloud of war which is now hovering over all Europe, and which had its origin in Poland, has, for the time being, and especially in France, withdrawn attention from LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Mexican expedition and conquests, and from the bearings of his Mexican policy upon the general interests of North America. The Southern Confederacy or the Southern rebellion is almost forgotten in France in the midst of the new excitement which has arisen. There is no proof, however, that the shrewd and far-seeing LOUIS NAPOLEON has turned his thoughts or his eyes altogether away from the map of Mexico, or that he is less anxious for the establishment of an ally in the Southern Confederacy, or for the cooperation of Great Britain in his schemes of aggrandisement on this continent. In fact, in a far-reaching view, LOUIS NAPOLEON has more to gain on this continent than he could possibly gain by a war for Poland. For the annexation to his Empire of a rich and magnificent colony, sweeping from the Rio Grande to the Isthmus of Panama, would be more than the extension of the French boundary to the River Rhine—which he probably sees as the main gain from a pro-Polish war.

The first great necessity in his American scheme, and the first great object of his desire, is the establishment of the independence of the so-called Southern Confederacy. Of the wishes of NAPOLEON there cannot be much doubt. In fact, under present circumstances, he is almost shut up to one line of action. In all his late Mexican operations he has proceeded implicitly on the assumption that the rebellion was bound to succeed; and he calculated with good reason that this would insure his having his own way in Mexico. On the strength of this, he has made bold to grasp at that whole country. But it is now becoming plain to him as to everybody that without special help from abroad, DAVIS cannot succeed; and that the regular American Government will soon regain all its old power. This Government, thus reëstablished, be perfectly understands will never endure his remaining in Mexico. It will treat him as an interloper, and tumble him out without ceremony. Thus he finds himself in a hard predicament. After having gone so far, he can't back out without woful humiliation; and yet if he stays he will, almost to a dead certainty, be pitched out. Of course, in this state of the matter, he must see that there is but one chance for him; which is, to bolster up his friend and our enemy, JEFF. DAVIS, and thereby keep us at a distance. We have not a doubt that he will do his very best to effect this. He will exhaust every expedient before packing up and sneaking off.

There would not be the slightest apprehension about any attempts the French Emperor might make in behalf of the Confederacy, were not the fact notorious that he wields an inordinate influence over England. Ever since he obtained supreme power, the British people have been in mortal fear lest he would revive the anti-British policy of his uncle, and seek to avenge the fate of the latter by a descent upon England, which they are conscious she would have no power to withstand. Their Government therefore made haste to secure his good-will, and strike a so-called alliance with him. But this alliance has thus far practically amounted to little else than dictation on the one part and submission on the other—though all, of course, under very courtly appearances. England was thus dragged into the Crimean war against her will; and all observing men have since felt that it is useless to calculate at all upon England's foreign action in any important matter, without first learning the will of NAPOLEON III. We may demonstrate with ever so much clearness that England, with her immense commerce on the high seas without possible protection, and with Canada so helpless against attack, and with Ireland anxious for revolution, could not afford to commit herself to any action which might bring her into war with the United States; and yet, after all, the great question would be whether she could any more afford to make the French Emperor her enemy. If the latter, considering his present position in Mexico, really feels himself under the necessity of sustaining the Confederacy, and should *require* England's positive cooperation to that end, can we be sure she would not give it?

We by no means mean to say that England, if the imperial pressure upon her should thus take the form of constraint, would yield. Our belief, in fact, is that she would not. We trust that she would conclude that her material interests were, on the whole, against it; and that her character as a Christian nation forbids her to aid in building up a new slave Power; and that it would be an insufferable disgrace for the once haughty mistress of Europe, the heir of untold generations of glory, to bow to the behests of the upstart of yesterday. If she is not governed by these, and other such, rational considerations, and consents to serve her so-called ally, she cannot too soon understand what would be the sure result. Nothing is more certain than the unalterable determination of the Government and the loyal people of the United States to resist to the last extremity any attempt by any foreign Power, or any combination of foreign Powers, to interfere in our struggle for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation. On our present vantage-ground we can withstand any army that can be brought against us; and yet we have not developed a fifth part of the strength that would be evoked by such an outrage upon our national rights. A foreign war, especially one thus wantonly provoked, would reanimate our old national spirit quicker than anything else;

[illegible] Generals promoted—and made Marshals [illegible] War is a Northern production only, and we fear that the "chivalry" has stolen an additional march upon us on the highway of civilization. The Gods cannot be considered adequate to the highest refinement of the nineteenth century, and we might suggest that the President promulgate certain addenda, including the lawfulness of the slightly Fejeean process adopted by the French and the rebels of the South. Our rioters have killed colored men and lads in the street like rats, with clubs and brickbats. Why should we not transfer the rat-exterminating process by smoke and fire to the law of war, considering that Gallican civilization and Southern refinement have already done so? The "superior race" of Southern gentlemen was not represented in the Military Board of which Dr. LIEBER and Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK were conspicuous members, and we now see the consequences of this grave omission. When *will* the North learn to follow the very superior South?

What Diplomacy has done for Poland.

Russia's replies to the Interventionists, proclaim what their diplomacy has achieved for Poland. When the Western Powers determined to intervene in behalf of the Poles, they sought the cooperation of Austria, lest their own remonstrances should not have sufficient weight. The accession of Austria to the coalition elated them highly, and they imagined that, thus backed, they might demand almost anything in the shape of concession from the Czar, without danger of failure. The illusion, under which they so long labored, has however been suddenly dissipated, and now the allies are sensible how little they have gained by their pains.

The Russian dispatches, which are nearly identical in substance and spirit, are not only plain spoken throughout, but even occasionally defiant.

Earl RUSSELL'S "six points" are objectionable, in the opinion of the Russian minister, both because they are *impracticable*, under existing circumstances, and because they would be *ineffectual*, even were they practicable. For what is it, he asks, that the insurgents want? It is neither an amnesty, nor an autonomy, nor a representation, more or less complete; but the reëstablishment of the absolute independence of a Poland which shall extend from the Euxine to the Baltic, and comprehend within her borders all the provinces that have at any time been wrested from her.

The proclamation of an armistice, GORTSCHAKOFF pronounces out of the question, since that would require Russia to recognize the insurgents as *belligerents*, and would in other respects be a flagrant violation of public law. The Emperor ALEXANDER can enter into no treaty with—can make no concessions to rebels; but let the traitors throw down their arms, and surrender themselves to the clemency of their sovereign, and they shall have no reason to regret the act. Nor are the "six points," and the proclamation of an armistice, more distasteful to Russia than the idea of a conference. The Czar, says GORTSCHAKOFF, cannot consent to the convocation of a conference, since it must be either wholly unnecessary, or must so interfere with the details of the Imperial administration as to be intolerable to a Great Power. How would the interventionists like to have a European Congress dictating to them in what manner India, or Venetia, or Algeria should be governed?

Such is the pith of Russia's rejoinders to the new Western coalition. But if the Emperor ALEXANDER will neither grant an armistice, nor accept the six points, nor consent to a conference, nor in fact make any concessions at all to the insurgents till they have laid down their arms, and returned to their allegiance, what single iota of good, it may be asked, have all the note-writing, and diplomatizing, and intermeddling of the allies, eked out for Poland? save that Russia is still disposed to abide by the terms of the Treaty of Vienna, provided she is allowed to give to said terms that construction most favorable to her own interests which the text can be made to bear, and that she has signified her readiness to permit Austria and Prussia to unite with her in taking into consideration the general state of all the Polish provinces! Is it not very evident that the former of these concessions means nothing, and equally evident that the latter one will tend much more to draw Austria to the side of Russia, than to benefit the Poles. When *Russia* interprets the treaty of Vienna, and the *Partitioning Powers* sit in judgment on Poland, we can predict with confidence its fate.

But if the intermeddling of the coalitionists has accomplished nothing for Poland, it has not been altogether without results. It has brought Europe to the verge of war, and has stirred rudely the Muscovite blood. The mere rejection of their propositions is not the most trying slight that France and England have received. GORTSCHAKOFF has embittered their disappointment by adding insult to refusal. He calls Paris the focus of incendiarism and boldly charges the French Emperor with being himself responsible for the disorders of Poland, with conniving at the proceedings of the anarchists, if not directly instigating them, while he accuses Earl RUSSELL of being ignorant of Polish affairs, and with deriving his information concerning them from the mendacious publications of the Warsaw revolutionary Press. Notwithstanding these provocations, the tone of the allied governments is so far pacific. Matters, however, have become so complicated, and the political atmosphere looks so stormy, that most of the European speculators prognosticate the outbreak of war. Nevertheless, it is hardly probable that France and England will rush into another war with Russia—a war in which they could have none of the advantages in their favor they had in the Crimea—unless well assured of the active cooperation of

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follows:

[illegible] 'that occupied those 'prominent positions' in the assault upon Port Hudson, May 27, was a well-[illegible] Gen. CAILLOUX fell. His carcass lay rotting on the ground, exposed to sun and rain for forty-one days, from the date of the assault to the capitulation of Port Hudson. * * * It was well known here (in New-Orleans) that CAILLOUX was killed. For weeks past scarcely a wench in the city has appeared in the streets without a crape rosette in memory of 'Saint CAILLOUX.'"

We never indulge in the "worship of niggers" nor in the worship of white men either; but neither one nor the other were half as foul as the spirit exhibited in the above.

The Retributions of Time.

Mr. HAWTHORNE has woven the story of his "House of the Seven Gables" around the doctrine of a retribution for bloodthirstiness, prophesied by the victim upon the scaffold in the striking words, as he looked upon his persecutor, "God shall give him blood to drink." This doctrine enwraps the rebellion in its terrible enfolding, and lends a darker interest to the progress of the struggle. The South would have blood; she plunged into the war, and the sanguinary cup has been held to her lips till she has drained it almost to the bottom.

Looking back over the history of the South for years past, we see nothing more prominent than the truculence of public sentiment. Nowhere has human life been less regarded—nowhere have the rights of humanity been less esteemed—nowhere have law and order been more frequently trodden under foot—nowhere have the violent and cruel passions had more undisturbed sway. Especially has this been so wherever the North and Northern men were concerned. They have hated the North with an increasing intensity—hated its ideas and its principles—hated it for its prosperity and its growth. This was a primal cause of the war. They seized the sword because they thought with it to gratify this long-indulged hatred. They gloated in anticipation over the horrors which they should inflict by war upon the North. They rejoiced at the thought of confronting her sons upon the field of battle. They sought for blood, and "God has given them blood to drink." They seized the sword without a just cause, and by the sword must they perish.

Much as they rejoiced over the prospect of meeting Northern men in battle, they rejoiced still more over their anticipations of ruin for all the Northern States, which any resistance to the schemes of the South was sure to bring. How they delighted to draw pictures of all industries paralyzed, all commerce destroyed—the looms stopped, the engines still, the ships rotting, and the grass growing in our streets. With what ecstacy they foretold and dwelt upon the rising of ferocious mobs to desolate our great cities with the rallying cry of "Bread or blood;" for there was nothing which they were more confident of than that that outcry would follow any attempt on the part of the North to defend the Union. Never, to our remembrance, were these horrible anticipations coupled with the slightest expression of regret. Rather were these bloody-handed mobs to them the sign of their greater triumph, a thing to be watched for and rejoiced over as leaves in the garland of their victory.

But there is nothing more striking than the way in which these evil prophecies, for whose fulfillment they watched so eagerly, have not only not been fulfilled, but have, on the contrary, fallen upon their own heads. They rushed into rebellion, and two years of its fearful reign have shown them the fields of the North more than ever teeming with peacefully garnered harvests, while their own fields are scantily sown, to be then trampled down by the iron hoof of war. They have seen our looms and engines still at work with fiery speed, under the stimulus of the war. They have seen our country overflowing with abundance, our cities all but universally quiet, our workmen well employed, while through their own streets the cry of "Bread or blood" has rung, and mobs have broken open the depositaries of grasping speculators, and taken by force the food which they could no longer procure in any other way. Not in one place alone, but all through the rebel States these things have been. They cannot shut out the terrible fact that this retribution they have suffered; that the cup of famine which they in anticipation saw themselves holding to our lips, has been by the strong hand of the Almighty commended to their own.

We do not rejoice over their condition. They have brought it upon themselves, and we doubt not that it will be remedial, and will work out fruits of peace. But their lot is none the less a pitiable one, and likely to be more so. They would have given us war, and they have drunk deeply of its bitter cup; they would have rejoiced to see us in the clutches of famine, and the gaunt fiend has strode over their own land. There remains but pestilence of the three great woes. We cannot forget how they have rejoiced over the prospective ravages of yellow fever among our soldiers. But from that dread calamity, which appears to be hovering around, may heaven save both South and North. Its existence is appalling enough anywhere, and at any time; but we can faintly picture forth what would be the result of its prevalence in the rebel States, among a people weakened by war and want, and reduced to the lowest stage of privation.

WASHING THEIR HANDS OF IT.—The anti-draft organs are anxious to repudiate any responsibility for the riots, or for forcible resistance to the execution of any of the Laws. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the chief organ of the Western Butternuts and of VALLANDIGHAM, in its issue of Wednesday last, publishes the "great speech" delivered by VALLANDIGHAM in this City in March; and the caption

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"England and Her Colonies.

If the relations of all imperial peoples to their dependencies are similar to those which England bears to her colonies, then is the lot of an imperial people not by any means enviable. It is commonly supposed that the power of England arises chiefly from the vastness of her colonial possessions; but this is a fallacy. The wealth, the power, which England boasts, would be hers in a still greater degree, were every one of her forty-five colonies cut off. Why, those colonies, in their present state, are a source of weakness, not of strength, to the mother country. In time of peace they are continually drawing grants from her treasury; in time of war they render her everywhere vulnerable, prevent her from concentrating her forces, which must be frittered away for their defence, and involve her in fivefold greater expenses than she need otherwise incur. No individual, or section of a nation, has a right to claim exemption from military service in defence of the State; but the colonies of England claim this privilege. In behalf of their institutions, in behalf of the position which they respectively occupy in the empire of which they are members, they refuse to strike a blow. If England is ready to shield them from enemies in war, it is well; if not, they are resigned to abjure connection with her, and to submit to the yoke of the victor, be he who he may.

Earl GRANVILLE recently made some admissions in the House of Lords, in the course of his reply to Lord LYVEDEN, touching the defence of Canada, which will serve to demonstrate how really feeble is the hold that England has on her transmarine possessions.

Were any of the English colonies heartily devoted to the mother country, that colony should be Canada. Invested with almost republican liberty, an independent State in everything but the name, indebted to the imperial Government for vast sums in aid of public works, and enjoying under the sway of VICTORIA a good share of material prosperity, ought not Canada to be outrageously loyal, and fiercely enthusiastic in manifesting her affection for British connection? And when, during the Trent imbroglio, there was danger of war between England and the United States, ought not her entire able-bodied population to have risen as one man to repel the anticipated Yankee invasion,—to battle in support of that royal supremacy, under which they had "possessed all the blessings, without the turbulence," of democracy? But what was the fact? Why, that, instead of any such uprising as this taking place, the Canadian Parliament voted just 10,000 militia for the public service, and that, out of a population of 4,000,000, just 25,000 volunteers offered themselves to the Government! There is an illustration of what England may expect from the loyalty of her colonies in a great emergency. At a time when the young men of this State were coming forward in sweeping volume to enroll themselves in the armies of the Union, the masses in Canada evinced so much lukewarmness, and displayed so much repugnance to respond to England's call, that, it is probable, had the invasion occurred, they would have transferred their allegiance from the Queen to "Old ABE" without hesitation or regret.

But if the loyalty of the most highly favored of England's colonies is of this type, what possible reliance can she place on that of the rest? The fact is, the vast Colonial empire of England, is as a castle of cards, which one rude fillip would cause to topple down. There is neither cohesion nor unity between its parts. In each of them, selfishness and colonyism are paramount; but no spirit of patriotism—no generous regard for the common weal, animates the whole. While the naval supremacy of England endures, the non-American portion of the edifice may stand. The moment, however, that a more powerful rival shall appear on the scene, and shall wrest the sceptre of Neptune from England's grasp, then the ill-cemented fabric will fall—each of its members will ingloriously fall, without having stricken a blow in defence of the mother country or itself.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE "TCHIVULREE."—We find in the Richmond papers an order recently issued in Tennessee by the rebel Col. RICHARDSON, requiring all the men of West Tennessee between eighteen and forty-five to report at his camps, under the rebel conscription act. The following are the instructions given for carrying out this order:

"If a man should absent himself from home to avoid this order, burn his house and all his property, except such as may be useful to this command. If a man resist this by refusing to report, shoot him down. If a man takes refuge in his house and offers resistance, set his house on fire and guard it so that he may not get out."

Thus it will be seen that the example set by the French of roasting enemies, or people who will not obey military orders, has not been thrown away. [illegible] aking of the practice, we would ask, with due deference, why Dr. LIEBER, treating of "military necessity" in section 15 of the *Laws and Usages of War on Land*, enacted in General Orders No. 100, has omitted the mention of smoking and roasting enemies as a lawful act of military practice? Had not the French, the "leaders of civilization" and the universal "preventers of bloodshed," set two notable examples in the cases of Gens. St. ARNAUD and PELLISSIER roasting many hundred of Kabyles in mountain caverns; and had not these Gen-

THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA ASHORE.

Miraculous Loss—Safety of the Passengers and Crew.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Georgia*, from New-York for Liverpool, ran ashore on the northeast bar of Sable Island, in a dense fog, between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. The passengers and baggage were all saved and brought to Halifax by the revenue cutter *Daring*, which arrived here at noon to-day.

The *Georgia* was aground for six hours off Nantucket on Saturday afternoon, but threw overboard part of her cargo and got off at high tide.

The officers and crew of the vessel remain on board of her and are endeavoring to get her off, but the nature of the bar is such as to give little chance of saving her.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 8—P. M.

The revenue cutter *Daring* leaves for the wreck of the *Georgia* on Monday. It is reported that the crew of the steamer, after the passengers had been sent ashore, rifled their luggage of many valuables.

The brig *Gordon*, from St. John for England, was also wrecked on the south side of Sable Island on the 22d of July. Crew saved.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that our troops occupy Beverly's Ford, thus additionally protecting the line of the Rappahannock.

RETALIATION.

The *Star* says that directions have been given that three South Carolina prisoners of war be subjected to close confinement, and held as hostages for three colored men captured on the guaboat *Isaac Smith*, now imprisoned at Charleston; and that it is understood similar orders will be given in respect to all other prisoners, white or black, that are treated by the rebels otherwise than as prisoners of war.

AFFAIRS AT PORTSMOUTH.

The deputation from Portsmouth, Va., had a conference, to-day, with the President, on the subject of the recent conflict at that place between the military and civil authorities. The matter was referred by the President to Gov. PIERREPONT and Gen. FOSTER for settlement.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

Surgeon E. G. BAILEY has been detailed as a member of the Retiring Board, now holding its sessions at Wilmington, Del. Surgeon W. J. SLOANE, of the Retiring Board, is ordered to New-York City.

NAVAL.

Lieut. LAMSON has been detached from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Nansemond*.

HOMESTEAD CLAIMS.

The Land-Office yesterday received information that 155 homestead claims had been located in the Olympia District, in the northwestern portion of Washington Territory.

MOSEBY'S GANG.

MOSEBY'S guerrillas still infest the region of country between Alexandria and Fairfax, making continued attacks upon sutlers' trains. Some of the property is recaptured from time to time by our troops and the marauders put to flight. Yesterday, JAMES COYLE, a tavern-keeper, was shot dead by the victims of the plunderers. He was suspected of aiding the rebels, and his recent conduct proved the fact. The sutlers allege that MOSEBY'S gang is composed almost entirely of farmers and others of pretended loyalty of that section, who share in the plunder. It is said that arrests of such persons are being made, and other measures adopted to rid the country of these thieves.

SURGEONS FOR THE COLORED REGIMENTS.

While there is no difficulty in procuring other officers for the colored regiments, there is such a scarcity of surgeons that the Surgeon-General is compelled to advertise for them.

MISSING.

JOHN BLAKE, of the United States Navy, who was ordered on duty in June last, cannot be found. His last official address was New-York City. Fears are entertained for his safety.

PRIZES.

Lieut.-Commander JOHNSON, of the gunboat *Katahdin*, reports the capture, off San Louis Pass, July 13, of the schooner *Excelsior*, and Lieut. MANNAN, commanding the gunboat *Owasco*, reports the capture, on the 21st ult., of the schooner *Revenge*, of Orleans. Owing to the schooner being aground at the time, she was scuttled. Her cargo consisted of sugar, hides and mineral salt.

TO BE HUNG.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 253.—The proceedings of the Military Commission which convened at Fort Yorktown, Va., May 4, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 103, dated Headquarters, Fourth Army Corps, Fort Yorktown, Va., April 29, 1863, and before which Private GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Company D, Fourth Regiment Delaware Volunteers, was tried, convicted, and sentenced "*to be hanged by the neck until he is dead*," for the murder of JAMES HOLLAND, a black man, have been submitted to the President of the United States, who directs that the sentence, as promulgated in General Orders, No. 37, Headquarters, Department of Virginia, Seventh Army Corps, May 26, 1863, be carried into execution.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 237.—The following instructions, intended to promote the efficiency of the cavalry service, are promulgated for the guidance of all concerned:

I. Inspections will be made of all cavalry troops at the end of every month, reports of which inspections will be forwarded without delay, through the Army or Department Commander, to the head of the Cavalry Bureau at Washington. These reports will exhibit the condition of the cavalry service in general, and especially the condition of the mounts. The reports shall state what service the troops inspected have done since last inspected; how many miles their horses have traveled within the month; what character of service has been required of them, and under what circumstances it has been rendered; what appears to have been the care taken of them, as regards treatment, shoeing, &c., &c.; what has been the quantity and character of the rations of forage issued to them; if there have been any deficiency of forage, and who is responsible therefor, &c., &c.; and shall convey any other information pertaining to the objects of the inspection which it may be advisable should come to the notice of the Bureau.

II. Inspection reports shall divide cavalry horses into four classes:

1. Those which are to be condemned as unfit for any use whatever in any branch of the service. With regard to this class, proceedings are to be had as required by existing regulations.

2. Those now unfit for cavalry service, and not likely to be efficient again for such service, which may be used for team or draft horses, or for herding purposes. Horses of this class are to be turned into the Quartermaster's Department.

3. Those which are now unfit for service or nearly so, but which, by timely care and treatment in depots, will regain condition. Such horses are to be kept in such depots as may be established for the army, to be replaced by an equal number of good animals from the depots. As soon as serviceable, the horses turned in will be eligible for reissue.

4. Serviceable horses.

The number of each class of horses will be given in every report of inspection, for each troop in the service.

III. A suitable number of officers of the Quartermaster's Department will be directed to report at once to the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, to be charged with disbursements for the objects of his Bureau, under his direction.

IV. Purchases will be forthwith made of a sufficient number of horses to meet the present and prospective wants of the service up to Sept. 1, 1863, and the horses be issued to depots for issue from time to time.

V. Requisitions for remounts will be made through the intermediate commanders on the Chief of the Union, called the meeting to order, and invited Rev. Dr. JONATHAN EDWARDS, of Philadelphia, to the chair, and Rev. CHAS. B. SPALDING, of Wisconsin, to act as Secretary, who read, [illegible]

Dr. M. [illegible] a statement of the labors of the Union for the army and navy; 4 million of tracts, besides many which had been sent, and supplies of all publications of temperance, have been sent to our soldiers and sailors; and happy results are known to have followed.

Nearly eight hundred Sabbath-schools have contributed for this object, the society sending their tokens of interest in the name of the donors, this adding much to the moral effect. Much other work has been done in the same direction.

The meeting was then ably addressed by JAMES A. BAYNE, Esq., Dr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, and Rev. W. C. VAN METER. In the afternoon, the Convention met in the Methodist Church, was fully organized, and discussed and adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That in this day of our nation's peril through the most wicked, unnatural and terrible rebellion the world has witnessed, our country has claim to the best powers of its citizens, unimpaired by any false principles of philosophy or morality, or any luxurious indulgence of appetite, or unbelieved thirst for gain, by the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That it is a subject of gratitude that in our thirty years' war there have been enlisted in the armies of our country upon the only true principle of temperance, and that from among these a noble body of men has gone forth to fight the battles of their country, giving assurance that, having conquered one enemy, they will conquer other enemies to save the nation from division and ruin.

Resolved, That it is a subject of thankfulness that early in the war the spirit rational, the cause of a great amount of drunkenness and dragging among our noble-hearted soldiers was abolished by Congress, and on this ground, with the happiest results, and that in Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, the pride of the nation is now in part because he is a commander who, by his personal example and continual teaching, has demonstrated to the world that total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors is the only true principle for the promotion of health, of order, of valor, and of victory over every foe.

Resolved, That with deep anxiety, distress and shame we have observed the ravages of intemperance among officers and soldiers, often rendering them incapable of performing their great and important duties, causing weakness, insubordination, and some of the most disastrous defeats which have befallen us, and hurrying thousands, untimely by cannon or the sword, to the grave; and that while the heart of the philanthropist is pained to see no supply the sanitary wants of the army, it becomes us as a Christian and temperance community to do what we can to stay this deadly evil.

Resolved, That, in view of the vast importance of the strictest temperance in officers in the army, the Government should be called upon in the loudest tones at once to revoke the order which permits spirituous liquors for their private stores, while they are forbidden to the men of the army, and that while it continues Government will justly be held responsible for all the disasters which may be the result.

Two additional resolutions were offered and adopted, namely:

Resolved, That Major-Gen. GRANT, in rigidly enforcing his order excluding intoxicating liquors from his army, has relieved the hearts of wives, parents, and others who have friends in the army, at home, and that we entreat all in authority to imitate his example, and that in behalf of all who have friends in his army, and of every patriot, Christian and philanthropist as well, we present to him our grateful acknowledgments for protecting these loved ones from an enemy more terrible than the rebellion itself.

Resolved, That the work of the American Temperance Union in sending army and navy with temperance Tracts, commends itself to every patriot, and we earnestly commend it to the liberal contributions of the country.

Thanksgiving Day in Boston.

A SPEECH FROM SENATOR WILSON.

At a meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Thanksgiving Day, Col. L. D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, made addresses. The latter said:

"For more than two years the soil of the Republic has been reddened with fraternal blood, and alternate victories and defeats have raised our hopes or depressed them. But now the shadows have fled. It was only as late as the 4th of July, when LEE turned his back and fled from the field of Gettysburgh, and PEMBERTON surrendered 31,000 men to GRANT, that we felt safe, and to-day we can lift the hand of gratitude to the Divine Being for the proud consciousness that the triumph of our country is assured beyond all doubt.

LEE fled from Gettysburgh, hurried across the Potomac, and is stealing down the Shenandoah Valley toward Richmond, defeated and disgraced. PEMBERTON yielded to GRANT, that hero who has fought fifteen battles, and never lost one. [Applause.] Port Hudson, on the 9th of July, surrendered to our own BANKS—[Great applause]—and the Confederate flag waves not to-day on the waters of the Mississippi. From its sources to the Gulf its waters reflect back the gleaming stars of our flag. PRENTISS has been victorious at Helena, and Gen. BLUNT has gained fresh successes in the Indian country. ROSECRANS is following the beaten and broken army of BRAGG, and the forces of the rebels are retreating in every quarter of the country. Even the heroic courage, the noble death and the honorable burial of Col. SHAW, of the Massachusetts Fifty-fifth, makes the defeat of Fort Wagner glorious to our country. [Great applause.]

Yes, gentlemen, the armies of this rebellion are breaking everywhere, and the armies of the Republic are advancing everywhere. The cause of our country, which is the cause of liberty and of civilization, is assured beyond all doubt. Have we not then full occasion for thankfulness?

We are told by some of those whose eyes gleam with joy at our defeats, and whose lips are filled with mourning at our victories, that we have nothing to be thankful for. But we know that every Christian man and woman in America has something to thank God for, and among the things we have reason to be most grateful for is that these cowardly allies at the North are known and understood and going down beneath the contempt of the people.

They have murdered public officers, excited insurrection in the commercial capital of the country under the teaching of FERNANDO WOOD, but in spite of the friendship of Gov. SEYMOUR they were put down. They raised a little flag here in Massachusetts, but it went down so quick that it will be necessary for them to make an affidavit that they made such an effort.

They were going the other day to overwhelm us in Kentucky, and Northern men gave them their sympathy and took means. But glorious Kentucky, saved by the arms of the brave men of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the imperial West, has given 30,000 majority for unconditional Union.

There is but one loyal State in the Union where copperheads can command a popular majority. They are diminishing, and when the country triumphs the fate of the old tories will be that of these men, whether they live in Massachusetts or in any other portion of the land. In the darkest hour of the past I have spurned their hate and defied their power. I intend, by the blessing of God, to live and triumph over them.

We have achieved much to destroy the cause of this rebellion. For I want you always to remember, that JEFF DAVIS, THOMAS, STEPHENS, and others of their leaders have repeatedly said that Slavery is the life of his rebellion.

It made the people false to our Constitution, the leaders recreant to their country, and we see in it the giant criminal that uses these men only as puppets in its hands. I accuse Slavery of the murder of our Union men all over the country, as false to every idea, association and sentiment of our Republican institutions, and we will never forget nor forgive it till it is under the iron heel of this Christian nation.

To-day I thank God that the power of Slavery is being broken, and that its dominion is growing less every day. I trust that God will put it in the heart of every loyal man in this country to trample on it till it is extinguished.

What have we done in the past few months? Abolished it in the very Capital of the Republic, and given its victims the right to go into the Courts and be as other men; we have prohibited Slavery forever in the vast territorial possessions of the Republic; we have abolished it in Western Virginia, a district which has sent members of Congress fully pledged to Government support; the Indian Territory and Missouri have prohibited it also; we have made a treaty with England to destroy the African Slave-trade; we have recognized Hayti and Liberia; we have made every slave free who escapes from a disloyal master to our armies; and we have made a proclamation giving freedom forever to 3,200,000 slaves.

The black man, who two years ago had no rights that a white man was bound to respect, is recognized by the Attorney-General as a citizen of the United States, and Mr. SEWARD gives a passport to travel in foreign lands as a citizen. We are organizing regiments and we are filling our armies in the Southwest with these same black men, placing in their care the standard of our country. And we want a quarter of a million more of them to hold our fortresses and to meet the "cavalry" on the battle-field, where our colored brothers have already proved their bravery.

And all over this land, in spite of the curses of Copperheads, the loyal men and women of our country are bringing to bear their influence and power to enforce the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, and I say to you that is the work of this day and generation. Have we not, then, something to be thankful for?

We have yet to pass through a storm of denunciation and falsehood, but let us trust in God, in the progress of humanity, in justice, in liberty, and march straight forward, though our pathway be as dangerous as that across the stormy battle-field.

There is a duty to do this hour, to appoint the President and enforce the proclamation. We must fill up the ranks of that effective agency, our army, in the field. If we had 200,000 men more at this moment, I believe the rebellion would be crushed out by the first of January. All good citizens should support that draft that is intended to supply those men. The very patriots and parsons who are now denouncing the draft a year ago were demanding, me and the Government for not giving the country such measures. The Illinois State Register, for one, demanded the granting of a million men, and the New-York World and the Albany organ called on the Government for a draft.

Are we prepared in this emergency, we repeat the

In County Court, to the Trustees and Contractors of the road.

The Albion Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Aug. 8.

The remarkable Atlantic arrival here from Boston [illegible]

A Most Excellent

Delicious and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A pamphlet handed gratis for distribution.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
T. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Oriental Baths.—Electro-Magnetic and Fumigated Vapor Bath at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av. (near Cooper Union.) open daily for gentlemen and ladies from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by callers on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

COBB.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 8, FRANCIS LEGETT, son of Joseph L. and Isabella A. Cobb, aged 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 120 9th-st.

DRAKE.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 8, of consumption, Miss AMELIA DRAKE, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, corner of Marcy and Putnam avs., Brooklyn.

GREENLEAF.—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Saturday, Aug. 1, GRACE EMMA, only daughter of E. B. Greenleaf, of this City, in the 12th year of her age.

HYER.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 7, EDWARD P. HYER, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services in Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, Aug. 10, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HARPER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 7, at his residence, Bergen-st., corner 4th-av., after a short illness, WILLIAM HARPER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 9½ o'clock on Monday morning, the 10th inst. A Requiem Mass will be offered in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise-st., at 9 o'clock, after which his remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

MURRAY.—On Friday evening, Aug. 7, WILLIAM SEATS MURRAY, aged 24 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. M. L. Hill, No. 151 West 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 9, at 2 o'clock. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston, Portsmouth and British Provinces papers please copy.

SEWELL.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 7, of cholera infantum, ADELAIDE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Henry M. and Cornelia E. Stevens, aged 10 months.

TALMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 8, CATHARINE ANN, only daughter of Charles and Catharine Ann Talman, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 344 Pacific-st.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, of consumption, ANNA LOUISA, daughter of William J. and Mary Valentine, in the 16th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, (without further notice,) on Sunday, Aug. 9, at 2 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 69 East 13th-st. Her remains will be taken to Fordham, Westchester County, for interment.

WATSON.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 8, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM S. WATSON, aged 44 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, on 3d-av., near 106th-st., Harlem. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 121.—Aug. 8, 1863.
35, 47, 74, 3, 51, 11, 30, 29, 71, 20, 1, 9, 31, 54.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 123.—Aug. 8, 1863.
33, 60, 23, 55, 47, 3, 56, 59, 36, 29, 62, 44.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes' signature on our private U. S. stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an imposter. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into State prisons. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from Indian clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we produce of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and grocery stores.

D. S. BARNES & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.

The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

250 RARE RECEIPTS.
TELL US WHAT TO DO, AND HOW TO DO IT.
The Book sent free by mail on receipt of price.
HUTCHINSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 834 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HOMER CHAPMAN, of [illegible] will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY, Aug. 9, 1863, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School in the morning, at 9 o'clock, and Bible Class meeting in the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE U. BRETHREN, will preach at the Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially those who are interested in the great life theme, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. CRAWFORD, Pastor, will preach at SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. CHARLES NEWMAN, late of Torrington, Conn., will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY, Aug. 9, 1863, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School in the morning, at 9 o'clock, and Bible Class meeting in the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

S. THOMAS' CHURCH, BROADWAY.—S. This Church will be open for the usual services on SUNDAY MORNINGS, throughout the Summer. Strangers, soldiers, and others, are invited to attend. S. Thomas' Free Chapel will be open for two services. All who desire to unite in holy worship will be welcome.

GREEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN K. WARREN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; also, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacramental service at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 564 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Admission free. Collection taken up. Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING at same place. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited.

PREACHING EXTRAORDINARY.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent, will continue his discourses on the *Fulfillment of Prophecy and the Speedy Appearing of Christ*, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, 163 Bowery. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. WESTON, Pastor.—This church will be open EVERY SUNDAY MORNING during the month of August, and preaching may be expected at the usual hour, 10½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF ZION M. E. Church on 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers in the City are cordially welcomed. Seats cheerfully provided.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing-st. This church will be open for preaching during all the Summer.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH, NEAR EAST BROADWAY.—Rev. HENRY DARE, of Hyde Park, New-York, will preach on SUNDAY, in Morning and Evening. Morning services at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½.

ST. MATHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Atlantic-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Rev. Ed. J. KOONS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH FIFTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Rev. J. F. DURBIN, D. D., will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to be present.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE N. Y. PORT SOCIETY.—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts.—Preaching by the Pastor elect, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and others invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services at 10½, 3½ and 8, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY the Rector will preach at each service. Seats free.

JANE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for public worship on SUNDAY, Aug. 9. Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS will conduct the services in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. Dr. MACMILLAN in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SPRING, late of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER of Waverley-place. Rev. JAMES T. SMITH will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA

is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itchings of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 488 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE Fund for the relief of colored people who suffered by the late riot, since last report:

T. C. J.	$1 00	E. H. McCurdy	50 00
Laura Graham	2 00	Cash	20 00
J. G. J.	5 00	F. R. M.	50 00
M. G. Y.	2 00	C. K. M.	2 10
Jas. M. Drake & Co.	100 00	C. K. M.	20 00
Cash, W.	10 00	Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 6th-st. and Lafayette-place, by Calvin E. Knox, Treasurer	130 54
Cash, H. W.	2 00		
Mr. Howe	3 00		
Francis Skiddy	100 00		
Bentley & Burton	25 00		
A workingman	1 00	A. & J.	2 00
Gerrit Smith	500 00	Union soldier	7 00
Henry Ellsworth	100 00	George Douglass	10 00
G. E. Baker, Washington, D. C.	10 00	N. N., by Abm. Reid	1 00
		Different churches in Blakely, Penn.	15 75
A lady in 12th-st., per J. S. Pinney	5 00	Thomas Warren	5 00
John H. Swift	100 00	Rev. Stephen H. Tyng's Church	130 00
Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston	100 00	S. T.	3 00
Equal Rights	25 00	Samuel Dare	3 00
West Presbyterian Church, per A. D. F. Randolph, additional subscription, through H. J. Raymond	150 00	Sec. M. E. Church	35 31
		Union meeting at Greenpoint Baptist Church	23 00
J. Watts De Peyster	200 00	Cash, Utica	5 00
Union	20 00	Cash	100 00
E. S.	10 00	Miss H. K. Wilkes	10 00
Anonymous	2 00	From a friend	10 00
Sunday School of the Congregational Church, Flushing, L. I.	25 00	G. R. B.	10 00
		S. S. Gerard	75 00
Marcus Spring, per Rev. H. H. Garnet	20 00	Three ladies	100 00
Cash	25 00	S.	5 00
Kira White	25 00	Clergyman, through H. J. Raymond	10 00
Thos. W. Birdsall	25 00	Two friends of the colored people	200 00
Proceeds of Children's Fair at house of W. H. Dibblee, Stamford, Ct.	75 00	L., Danbury, Conn.	5 00
		Jesse W. Fell	5 00
John Allen	5 00	Wm. C. Swan	1 00
L. S. W. B. Hughes	10 00	Hempstead	2 50
H. H. Reynolds	5 00	X. Y. Z.	2 00
Knapp & Peet	5 00	F. B., cash	50 00
Z. N. T.	5 00	J. C. N., cash	10 00
John Jay	50 00	L. G. P., cash	5 00
O. H. King, by J. Jay	25 00	M. G.	2 00
Maj. Wm. H. Schieffelin, by J. Jay	25 00	L. B. Dimon	10 00
		George N. Titus	25 00
Board of Brokers	25 00	Elton	25 00
Aug. 8, 1863.		Total	$6,448 88
		Previ'ly reported	32,247 79
		Total to date	$38,696 67

JON. STURGES, Treasurer.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

DR. COLTON made the IMPORTANT DISCOVERY that the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, so pleasant to inhale, would produce the same insensibility to pain as ether and chloroform, but without the danger and disagreeableness of the latter. As ether and chloroform at first excite and exhilarate, and afterwards induce sleep, the same result attends the NITROUS OXIDE. Four thousand teeth have already been extracted WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN by this process. This is the operation of the Colton Dental Association.

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the philosophy of the sexual relation, read a
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contains more than 100 pages, price 25 cents; paper covers 50 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, M.D., 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.—THE FIFTH REGIMENT New-York Volunteers are paying $4 to any citizen who brings a recruit to the rendezvous. Two dollars paid to the Adjutant when the recruit is mustered. Officers of returned regiments, who can furnish thirty men who have seen service, can be commissioned at once, by calling on CLEVELAND WINSLOW,
Col. Fifth New-York Vols.
A. Thompson, Adjutant,
Headquarters, No. 744 Broadway.

NEWCASTLE PICKLED SALMON.—A few kit just received from Shrigley & Chesterton, London, for sale in small quantities. Kegless Mess Beef and Chester Cheese. Fresh Oysters received daily for dinner on MONDAY. HUNTER & ALLISON, Agents,
No. 64 Maiden-lane, corner of William st.

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

18,000 Am. Gold	b3	125¼	200	M.S. & N.I. R	c 90¾
100 Cu. Hall M. Co		28	500	do	90¾
200 Bucks Co. Lead		1	300	do	90¾
200 N. Y. Guano Co		26	100	do	s10 9
200 N. Y. Gas		127¾	400	do	90¾
50 do		s10 127¾	500	do	s10 90¾
100 do		b3 127¾	300	do	b3 90¾
100 do		s10 127¾	500	do	c 91
100 do		127¾	100	do	91¼
100 do		127¾	100	do	91¼
100 do		127¾	100	do	91¼

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

SHARES ON GILT EDGE BANKS quoted and for sale.

INSURANCE STOCKS, for sale or quoted.

COUPONS OF U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS bought and sold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Issue and purchased.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Issue, bought and sold.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

BREWER, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.,

BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE

U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 24 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

NO. 28 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISH & HATCH,

BANKERS, NO. 28 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company and the Board of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order,

R. W. ELBECKER, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.—AMERICAN, Continental, Goodhue, Lorillard, North American, Resolute, Republic, Security and Washington Fire Insurance Scrip wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 Wash-st., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings ongoing to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books of both the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on August 26th, when the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered in the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 293 Canal-st.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, August 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 15 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines during the past year, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 16 Gramercy Park, June 26, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.—No. 32 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business. The business of the new firm will be conducted at the office now occupied by the undersigned.

JAMES G. STEBBINS.
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

EDWARD S. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as partners of our firm.

CAMMANN & CO.

AUG. 1, 1863.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and hand circulars, ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING done cheap. L. E. DAWLEY, 97 Nassau-st., N. Y. Printing-office opposite the Astor House.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANOFORTE, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Bourne-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of *five* scientific pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

$235—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.

Warerooms, No. 109 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the city can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $40 to $225. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

HELP WANTED

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER 3D AND 7TH STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

WANTED,

One hundred blacksmiths and horse-shoers, to serve as such in the Quartermaster's Department for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged. Wages, $30 per month, and one ration per day. Men employed under this notice are expected to go wherever ordered by proper authority, and a refusal to do so will subject them to a discharge without pay.

Applications will be made to Major S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, No. 6 State-st., New-York, or to Capt. A. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, for transportation to this city.

(Signed) C. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family in Yonkers, near Hastings, a single man as coachman; a neat, tidy, experienced and obliging man, who thoroughly understands his business, (none others need apply,) will find a good and permanent home, with liberal wages. Address, with name and reference, EMPLOYER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—A DRY goods commission house wants a young man as assistant book-keeper; must have some experience. Address, with references, H., Box No. 2,105 General Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A COACHMAN for a private family. None need apply who have not city reference. Apply before 10 A. M. at No. 97 West 14th-st., New-York.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED coachman, who thoroughly understands his business none other need apply. Address Box No. 1,183, lower Post-office, giving references, name and address.

A BOY—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY wanted in a hotel and gentlemen's office; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1,057 New-York Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COLORED COOK, AT Orange, N. J., and to do the washing for two persons; wages $16 per month; best references required. Apply at the office of JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., No. 5 Bookman-st.

LAD WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND active lad, in an importing house; one whose parents reside in the City; compensation small. Address Box No. 2,317 Post-office, by applicant's own handwriting.

COLLAR MAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by WILKINSON & CUMMINGS, Springfield, Mass. 20 to make army collars. 21 to make short straw collars. Good wages and a steady job guaranteed.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTZ, Troy, New-York.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 11 Liberty-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, hydraulic presses, punching and shearing machines, &c. Also, dealers in second-hand engines and boilers. Engines and boilers taken in exchange for new. Orders solicited.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 11 East 30th-st.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

Letters to the above address will receive prompt attention. After that date, I will be at home to receive visitors.

MRS. MAGAULAY.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 7. Until then, letters addressed to her will receive immediate attention.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages enjoyed in Vocal and Instrumental Music, through taught by a native, and taken in the family. For circulars, address Rev. JOHN B. DERBLEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 21 West 12th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES

(Formerly "The Spring-ste Institute"),

N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BRAND'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BRAND will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

FLUSHING, L. I.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 257 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Assistants:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TRASER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—E. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 46 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In New York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. F. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Philada.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. S. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Troy*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Otsego, Rev. Edw'd R. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jas. K. Barnett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Chaplin. *In Baltre*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. E. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best equipped boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Language, Science, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. Reference: Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys, at No. 824 W. 22d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Bing Sham, N. Y.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 49 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, will be present Principal, and will give upon his duties while this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EATON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidney T. Kemp, No. 113 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an opportune academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 575 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 9th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, MRS. M. W. ALLEN.

MISS FOSTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. F. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS teacher, by a graduate of Yale College, who has had three years' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a native of Switzerland, and a sound disciplinarian. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address Y. T., 61 Newark, Conn.

A RESIDENT TEACHER.—A FRENCH lady, much experienced in the management of youth, and well qualified to teach French, music and the English branches, desires a situation to become teacher in a family or Seminary; would not object to giving some attention to the nursery. Address J. S., No. 98 King-st., N. Y.

A COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States will be in New-York, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Monday, Aug. 10, to receive applications for the position of Teacher in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, Ill. Applicants must be graduates of some College, and must be prepared to pass a satisfactory examination in the branches usually taught in the Institution. Salary, $1,000 per annum, and board in the family of the Principal.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., having 25 feet front on 16th-st., with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 701 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild the factory. A good water front and deep cut of canal from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 79 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty bed rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. S. YOUNG, No. 13 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHout children, a first-class well-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, situated between 4th and 6th avs. and 33d and 34th sts. Address No. 21 East 36th-st.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a furnished house, for a small family. Location from 8th to 45th sts., and 5th to 7th avs. Address WILLIAMS, Box 150 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with private bath-room attached, en suite for gentlemen, or a family without children, in a first-class house up town. Dinner at 6. References required. Address Box No. 29 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1863, cars will run as follows:

Commencing at CHATHAM SQUARE and the CITY HALL.

EVERY WEEK DAY,

One hour after the arrival of the Harlem cars from Harlem.

EVERY HALF HOUR,

From 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock,

From the Depot at Harlem.

EVERY HALF HOUR,

From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING!

WEIGHING 616 POUNDS!

And measuring round the waist

6 YARDS, 17 INCHES!

The greatest

MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH

Ever seen on the face of the Globe.

Also,

THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,

TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,

HERBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL

AUTOMATON WRITER,

THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MICE.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anaconda, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7; curtain rises before 10% o'clock.

THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY

is the

ASTOUNDING SPECTRAL ILLUSION

now attracting

CROWDED AND BREATHLESSLY ATTENTIVE AUDIENCES.

Who silently witness the most

UNBOUNDED GRATIFICATION AND SURPRISE

at the unsurpassedly

WONDERFUL AND STARTLING EFFECTS

of the

GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,

GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,

which has created such an

Unparalleled Excitement in both Hemispheres.

It can be seen

EVERY EVENING

in the beautiful and romantic play entitled

TRUE TO THE LAST.

Hosiers Parish, a wealthy heiress, with a beautiful ballad, Mrs. H. Watkins.

Godfrey Dulanie, a young student....Mr. H. Watkins.

The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that

A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION

has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the

COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON MONday, Aug. 10, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match for $1,500, mile heats, best three in five. H. Woodruff names bay gelding g. General McClellan, to wagon; Mr. McBride names g. m. Lady Sheenan, in harness. Cars leave the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh ferries every fifteen minutes for East New-York, and from East New-York to the Course at 1:45 and 2 30 o'clock P. M. The 6:30 P. M. train from Jamaica to East New-York will stop at the Course.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION

For the Benefit of the

SUNDAY SCHOOL

OF THE

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY, No. 130 Stanton-st., to St. Bonan's Well, Flushing, TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1863.

The steamer G. & N. WOOL will leave foot of Broome-st., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

The refreshments saloon to let. Inquire of T. C. LYON, No. 133 Chatham-st.

FISHING BANKS.—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY.—Running every day in safe weather during the season, except on Saturday. The well-known steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 17th-st., Williamsburgh, at 5 A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 26th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 9½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackle on board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

SOUTH ORANGE,

This pleasant Summer resort—only 45 minutes by railroad from Jersey City—offers superior accommodations to parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York. This house has all the modern conveniences and fine grounds. Trains leave foot Cortlandt-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad, 8:30, 11:30, 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:2..

C. STRINGER.

HOTELS.

A FINE HOTEL IN LONDON.

V. CATALDI has taken Batts' Hotel, No. 43 Dover-st., Piccadilly, London, one of the most agreeable positions in that city, near St. James-park, West End.

CATALDI is an experienced Courier, well known to many Americans. His wife, who will have the principal management of the house, is a German woman of intelligence who for fifteen years was housekeeper to a wealthy family near London.

This hotel will be made especially acceptable to Americans.

The writer cordially recommends his countrymen to patronize it. They will be made comfortable at reasonable rates.

A NEW-YORKER.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., having 25 feet front on 16th-st., with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 701 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild the factory. A good water front and deep cut of canal from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 79 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty bed rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. S. YOUNG, No. 13 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHout children, a first-class well-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, situated between 4th and 6th avs. and 33d and 34th sts. Address No. 21 East 36th-st.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a furnished house, for a small family. Location from 8th to 45th sts., and 5th to 7th avs. Address WILLIAMS, Box 150 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with private bath-room attached, en suite for gentlemen, or a family without children, in a first-class house up town. Dinner at 6. References required. Address Box No. 29 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 29, 1863, cars will run as follows:

Commencing at CHATHAM SQUARE and the CITY HALL,

EVERY WEEK DAY,

One hour after the arrival of the Flushing cars from Flushing.

EVERY HALF HOUR,

From 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock,

From the Depot at Flushing.

EVERY HALF HOUR,

From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1863, trains will leave White Plains, Lexington Avenue and 26th-st. depot, for Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroads for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only.) Returning, leave Croton Falls at 6:40 A. M. and 2 P. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. Returning, leave White Plains at 5:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M. Williamsbridge, 8:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, 8 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains will leave Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. Returning, leave White Plains at 5:30 P. M. For Yorkville, 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Returning, leave Yorkville at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 P. M. A. M. Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:30 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:45 and 7:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Croton Falls, 6:40 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows:—Going South: Leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 8:50 and 12 30 P. M. Connecting at Perth Amboy with boats of Camden and Amboy Railroad, leaving Pier No. 1, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 4:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:25 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line. Instead of 3:05 A. M. freight train will run Long Branch Express for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M. Monday.

R. B. SEYMOUR, Gen. Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:35, 10:17 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars attached) 4 P. M.	10:17 P. M.

Baggage may be arranged at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Continued from First Page.

hase took an unfavorable turn in their affairs, and so they look. We think so, too, but don't speak of these. But we are not so much of another disaster effort being made. Perhaps it may, and perhaps likely not.

Missouri brethren who have very kindly responded by their cash to our appeals for the suffering poor of this city, are assured that we are proud of their generosity. We would not have stinted and withheld from anything we have, but we knew that we could not relieve their wants. We, indeed, believe have burst out on this transaction.

The rebreakings of New-York will rejoice over the *Merrimac* and her escape, and we hope that almost as much news to her beyond *that* is no small matter to our community, such of ship and such a cargo would here been no small matter at any time. At this time it looms up largely. The news, which was received here on Saturday evening, of course created no small sensation.

NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

From some of our sick and wounded prisoners, who were sent out of Vicksburgh, we learn that a strong secession feeling prevails among the people of New-Orleans. The ladies were particularly active and fearless in their greetings to our sick prisoners, and in many homes the Confederate flag was waved by fair hands as the procession passed through the streets. Business is excessively dull, and not a pound of produce was to be found on the levee. The Federal authorities are in constant expectation of an outbreak among the people, and a stringent order has been issued forbidding all assemblages in the city, except for public worship, under a regular commissioned priest. No more than three persons are allowed to congregate together on the streets, and wherever more than that number are found they are to be arrested. No citizens or other persons, except the police and officers in the United States service, soldiers on duty with passes, are allowed on the streets after 9 o'clock P. M.

A MURDER.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* learns from a relative of the victim the following particulars of the "fiendish murder of an old lady near Canton, Miss., by the Yankees:"

"Mrs. M. R. Post was a lady 65 years of age, of the highest respectability, and supposed to be worth some forty thousand dollars. She was visiting the house of a friend some six miles south of Canton, some two weeks ago, when some Yankee officers hearing of her wealth, and believing that she had gone to the country for the purpose of hiding money, went with a gang of negroes to the house at 2 A. M., took her out of bed, and whipped her until 6 o'clock—four hours—to make her tell where the money could be found. She had no money, and of course could not satisfy the savages. The wretched lady died under the tortures of the lash."

SUBSTITUTES.

The following advertisements from a Richmond paper are suggestive:

SUBSTITUTE.—An employee for the last two years in the Confederate Government, aged 47 years, and a native of Canada, will go as a Substitute. Price $6,000, if he has choice of company. Can give satisfactory recommendations as regards character and disposition of the money. Address where an Interview can be had, "W. S." *Dispatch* Office.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—$6,000 will be paid for a reliable man over 45 years of age. None but a citizen of the Confederate States need apply. Virginia preferred. Address "J. E," at J. H. BLAIR'S shop, on Second-street, between Grace and Broad, to-day, or at the *Dispatch* Office.

INCREASING THE FORCE.

Gen. COOPER has taken the preliminary step to place in the field all the able bodied men now employed in the quartermaster and commissary departments. This will be found to be a reserve of vast strength, that can be at once made available.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is an establishment in Atlanta, Georgia, which turns out one thousand artificial teeth per week. All the material employed, such as metal, talc, kaolee, felspar, with the exception of platina, are produced in the Confederacy.

The Columbus *Times* says that the new Confederate gunboat now in process of erecting at —— will soon be ready for launching. She is pronounced by competent naval authorities to be a beautiful craft.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 7.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *New-York*, Capt. CRISSOLM, arrived from City Point last evening, with upward of two hundred prisoners of war, in charge of Maj. MULFORD.

The Richmond *Examiner*, Aug. 6, says.

"Information from Gen. Lee's army of very little importance beyond general movements regarded necessary by those of MEADE's army.

The enemy in some force occupy Stafford Hights.

On Tuesday last two monitors and three gunboats appeared to James River and advanced as far up as Sandy Point, where they anchored and drew shells shoreward. Yesterday, one monitor and two gunboats started up and halting within sixteen miles of Drewry's Bluff, commenced a vigorous shelling of the woods, right and left. The firing was heard on the outskirts of the city. The object of the expedition appeared to be one of observation of the depths of water and to ascertain the location of the torpedoes.

There is no doubt but Gen. GRANT, immediately after the surrender of Vicksburgh, reinforced Gen. MEADE to the extent of 15,000 to 20,000 troops. The troops were sent on board transports at Vicksburgh two days after its fall, and arrived in the Chesapeake about a fortnight since. The Fifth United States artillery, Batteries E and B, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and the Thirty-second Massachusetts infantry, accompanied the reinforcing columns, under the command of Major C. S. WAINWRIGHT.

A flag-of-truce boat reached City Point from Fortress Monroe yesterday morning, bringing up 300 paroled Confederate privates. Hereafter the number sent off by our Commissioner will be made to compare, as minutely as possible, with the number and condition of those received.

J. W. Gordon, a citizen, was sent to Castle Theodor yesterday upon some charge not divulged. The papers in the case remained with Gen. WINDER.

WM. MELLER, a citizen, committed on the same charge, died yesterday.

Substitutes are beginning to command a good price. This morning, a man in Richmond offered $5,000, and another offers $4,500, for a man to take his place in an artillery company. This substitute system ought to be stopped, as it has already done much mischief to our army. At the Adjutant-General's office have been received 60,000 substitutes to place of an equal number of able bodied men, capable of bearing arms. Had these 60,000 men been with Gen. LEE at Gettysburgh, we should have had a treaty of peace to progress before this."

Maj.-Gen. FOSTER returned at an early hour this morning from a reconnoissance up the James River, which has occupied the General's time for the last two days. He was accompanied by the turreted gunboat *Sagamore*, also gunboats *Cahassett* and *Com. Barney*. Capt. Cox, of the *Cohassiet*, was killed while at the wheel.

The *Com. Barney*, when at a place called Dutch Gap, several miles above City Point, exploded a torpedo, by which two of her sailors were drowned. The information obtained by Gen. FOSTER from this expedition is of great value.

Arrival of the Richmond.

The United States steam frigate *Richmond*, Capt. THORNTON A. JENKINS, arrived yesterday morning from Port Hudson, which place she left on July 25, and the Southwest Pass on the 31st. All on board are well. She brings the following passengers: Surgeon A. A. Heederson, Chepiain David H. Jenkie, Acting Master Robert T. Wyatt. Annexed is a list of her officers: Captain, Thornton A. Jenkins; Lieutenant Commander, Edward Terry; Lieutenant, Winfield S. Schley; Acting Masters, Chas. Gibbs, C. Webster Wilson, R. P. Swann; Surgeon, L. J. Williams; Assistant Surgeon, John D. Murphey; Paymaster, Edwin Stewart; Captain's Clerk, Thornton A. Jenkins, Jr.; Purser's Clerk, Wm. J. Gragory; Surgeon's Steward, Wm. T. Cross; Chief Engineer, John W. Moore; First Assistant Engineer, G. B. N. Tower; Acting First Assistant Engineer, A. Auchinlick; Third Assistant Engineers, John D. Fox, Robert Wier, Wm. H. Crawford, James W. Patterson, Chas. W. C. Secter; Captain of Marines, Alan Ramsay; Ensign, Becj. F. Haskins; Master's Mates, Wm. R. Cox, James West, Edmued L. Bourne, Theodore J. Werner; Boatswain, Isaac T. Choate; Gunner, James Thayar; Carpenter, Hiram L. Dixon; Sailmaker, Henry T. Stocker.

The Santa Fe Mails

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, August 7.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived.

A large number of Indians were seen on the route, but they did not molest the coach.

A large lot of mules were stolen from Fort Craig by Indians, but they were recovered after a sharp fight in which quite a number were killed and wounded on both sides.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* learns by the Southern mail that the French have abandoned the City of Mexico.

Commercial.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Counterfeit "tens," on the Atlantic Bank of Bowen, are in circulation. They are well executed. The Bank has issued none of this denomination for two years.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

The Ships Talisman and Conrad Destroyed by the Alabama.

The War Panic Subsided in Paris.

Hopes of a Settlement of the Polish Question by Diplomacy.

The Rebel Loan Down, and American Stocks Up.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Friday, July 7.

Steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool 30th, via Queenstown 31st, passed Cape Race at 8 P. M.

Steamships *Kangaroo* and *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived out on the 29th.

The London *Globe* contends that the rebels are not conquered, and LEE is as safe as ever at Culpepper.

It was believed in Frankfort that the Polish question would be settled by diplomacy. The war panic had subsided in Paris.

Le France says the news from St. Petersburgh indicates conciliatory disposition.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia will soon meet at Gutzellets.

The London money market was easier. Funds firm.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Ships *Talisman*, from New-York for Shanghai, and *Conrad*, from Montevideo for New-York, have been destroyed by the pirate *Alabama*.

The rebel loan fell 2 per cent. on the 29th.

JEFF. DAVIS has appointed one R. DAWLING as rebel agent at Cork.

Steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived out on the 30th.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 49,000 bales. Americans have advanced ½d. on the week, and other descriptions ¼d.@½d.

BREADSTUFFS dull and downward. CORN has declined.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Friday.

Consols, 93@93¼.

American Stocks buoyant. Illinois Central, 21@21 discount; Erie Railroad, 70@71.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

COLORED LABORERS AND COMMISSIONS IN COLORED ORGANIZATIONS.

The following order, in regard to colored laborers and commissions in colored organizations, has been issued by Gen. ROSECRANS:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT CUMBERLAND,
WINCHESTER, Tenn., July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 172.—To avoid misapprehensions and correct certain evils now existing, in regard to colored persons coming within the lines of the army, it is hereby ordered:

First—That all officers commanding troops in the field will conscript and employ such able-bodied negroes as are allowed by law for teamsters, cooks, laundresses, Quartermasters' laborers and servants to officers who, by law, are permitted to employ soldiers, taking the servants of loyal people only in case of necessity, and always leaving such as may be absolutely requisite for the care of the families. Every cook or teamster shall be properly enrolled and mustered into service according to law without delay. Every other employe or servant must be enrolled by the Quartermaster of the command in which he is employed.

Officers entitled to have a soldier for a servant will be permitted to employ servants from such enrolled persons, for whom they will furnish requisitions approved by the superior officer of the command. The Quartermaster will thereupon enter the name of the officer on the rolls opposite the name of the servant, and will give the servant a certificate of his assignment, giving the name of his officer, which certificate the servant must be directed to preserve and have renewed if worn out or lost. No changes of servants will be permitted without notifying the Quartermaster, that he may issue certificates and note the change on his rolls.

The officers having such servants will drop the charge for servants from his pay accounts as to case of having soldiers for servants, and the servants will be paid by the Quartermaster, as other employes. For all negroes employed, in pursuance of this order, the officer conscripting or employing shall, on application, furnish the owner or claimant a descriptive roll certifying that the person described is employed in the service of the United States, and in what manner. Duplicate descriptive rolls of all negroes in camps, and at the posts in this department, will be made without delay.

Second—To prevent vagrancy, demoralization, immoralities and expense to the Government, all officers are forbidden to admit within their lines and harbor runaway negroes, unless their services are needed, or in cases where humanity commands it. In these cases, lists of the persons admitted and the reasons for their admittance will be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General of the department without delay.

Third—To insure protection and prompt payment to colored persons employed in the engineer department, or as laborers, they will be organized and mustered into service by detachments or companies of infantry, and then assigned to duty. Applicants for commissions in these organizations will be examined, and if qualified, appointed and commissioned pursuant to instructions from the War Department.

Fourth—In the absence of civil law, commanders of troops will exert their authority to prevent injustice and disorders, whether coming from masters or their servants; requiring each to perform their legal duties, wherever interrection is practicable, and demanded by justice and humanity. By command of

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

THE REBEL RAID IN KENTUCKY.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

From the Louisville Journal.

We have received a letter from a correspondent in Richmond, Kentucky, who was taken prisoner by the rebel SCOTT in his late capture of that place. He complains bitterly of the inhuman treatment which the Federal prisoners received at the hands of the scoundrel SCOTT after their capture by him. In the cavalry charge led by SCOTT in person against our forces, Orderly-Sergt. MCCONNELL, Co. F, Tenth Kentucky, was killed.

As soon as he fell from his horse to the ground the villainous thieves crowded around his dead body and took from it his watch, money, coat, hat, pants, and eqelpments, &c., saying that he was the "first —— Yankee they had killed." The rebels captured in all about 60 prisoners, and took them to the Court-house in Richmond, where they abused them in the most revolting manner. Some were knocked down with clubbed guns for all sorts of imaginary offenses, or for no excuse at all.

Others were cruelly, inhumanly cut across their heads and shoulders with unsheathed swords. Our correspondent says he observed all this with his own eyes. The prisoners were placed under guard of a portion of ADLEY's Second Tennessee cavalry. One of the rebels, specially appointed for the purpose, whose name is SHARRIS, went to each prisoner and compelled him to give up his pocket-book, and then searching to see if he had not concealed something from their rebel eyes.

They took from five-sixths up to seventy dollars from the captives—whatever amount of money they found on their persons. After having taken all of the money in the possession of the Federal soldiers, they robbed them of boots, coats, hats and blankets, or whatever else pleased their fancy, after which our unlucky boys were paroled and permitted to return to Lexington, where they arrived after much marching and countermarching, trials and tribulations.

In some instances, doubtless, the stories of the bad treatment which the prisoners have received while in the clutches of the rebels, are greatly exaggerated, but we know of cases more atrocious than those given by our correspondent, and at which the dark eyes of barbarity, crime, bloodshed and murder would stand back aghast.

THE WAR IN WEST TENNESSEE.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. PILLOW.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CORINTH, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

THE SITUATION IN WEST TENNESSEE.

It appears from the best authorities obtainable that the renowned Gen. J. PILLOW, General, &c., is assigned to the command of rebel forces in West Tennessee. In addition to the forces with which he [illegible]

The following particulars [illegible] of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers will be read with interest, particularly because it gives further details than we have before received of the fight near Donaldsonville, several weeks ago:

[illegible] on board the Ranger Bayou, Monday, July 27, 1863.

At the date of my last letter, I believe we were outside of the new dead-line of the South—the works at Port Hudson. On the morning of its surrender, to the lively and somewhat creaky music of the Thirteenth Confederate, our forces—only 7,500 in fair duty—marched in through the sally-port on the Jackson Road, and formed in line of battle opposite the already-formed line of the rebels. We were put in order—infantry, cavalry and artillery opposite each other—and at a given signal the formal surrender and possession of the place was very gracefully tendered us.

General officers were allowed to retain their swords, and conversation and exchange of the "inside" and "outside" news were soon commenced. Several rebel officers gave their word that the meat had been eaten by officers and men for several days. They stated that its taste was very like veal, and not worse than tough beef. As to whisky, and particularly the use of it by Gen. GARDNER too freely, they said there had been none there, until Gen. BANKS sent in the dinner to the officers after the notification of surrender, and Gen. G. had fared exactly like the men. As to the rumors of disaffection we daily and hourly received while in course of siege, they were false; the men were all willing to hold out as long as Gen. GARDNER was. The last of these stories I don't believe, as I saw too frequent desertions myself to indicate anything but jollity inside; but, as to the first, if Gen. G. don't like his teddy, why he ought to see his physiognomy for libel. After a very hurried look at the works, too superficial to warrant any description of them, save that they present evidence of great engineering ability, we (that is, Augur's and Grover's divisions) were passed on to the river. A rumor had reached us of rebel batteries being in course of erection at Donaldsonville, and we knew something had occurred, from the non-arrival of boats up the river. Before leaving we had time to notice many ingenious contrivances the rebels had used to cover themselves from our fire. Their loss they stated was in consequence very small, only some 400 in all. It appears that the ravines I mentioned in my former letter extend quite to the river, and had been admirably turned to advantage in the formation of tunnels and rat-holes, to run into whenever a discharge of our guns was observed. This accounts for their entire cessation of fire sometimes when we were firing hottest. Their silence after some of our heavy bombardments was like that of rats in an old building, after the savage onset of a bull-terrier, and we often wondered whether they had not some Aladdin carpet to get away with at times so quickly. Our artillery was fairly wonderful in the estimation of the rebels, and they said it was nothing for us to dismount a gun for them in a few shots. One of their largest pieces had received a solid shot square down its muzzle, and the next shot had broken off the mouth of the piece! This is a fact, as many can testify. Very few of their guns had escaped without damage. All of this time, you are to imagine, the troops have been embarking, and after all were "aboard" we steamed down the now free River of the West, proudly bearing his liberators on his bosom, and the next morning reached Donaldsonville. True enough, there had been a rebel battery erected, but the gunboats had speedily caused the withdrawal of its guns to a safe distance from the river. The day was hot, and, after advancing some three miles back in the country, we halted and prepared for dinner, and very soon the adjacent hen-roosts and melon patches suffered severely. Just as we were absorbed in a "gipsy-stew," our pickets came rushing in. "The rebels were coming," they said, a fact soon verified by a shower of shot and bullets. A severe fight ensued, and soon the rebels, being in overpowering force, we think about 10,000, forced us back. One regiment, the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York, lost heavily. We had but about 280 engaged, and had killed and wounded 56. The whole loss to our side was 450 killed and wounded, and the loss of two 12-pounder guns. Through the untimely retreat of Col. MORGAN's brigade, forming the extension of our left flank on the opposite side of the bayou, (Lafourche,) we were exposed to a fire on that flank, and also to a front and side fire, by which we were forced to retreat back to where Col. MORGAN's brigade reformed, and from whence we retired in good order to within range of the gunboats, whither the rebels declined following. Next day we advanced to the place where the attack had been made, but found no signs of our loss. Since then we have been occasionally warned of their proximity, by the killing of one of our pickets, but have had no further visits in force. It is reported the force which attacked us was from Texas, and this is generally credited.

We lost many officers on our side, and in our regiment experience a painful affliction in the death of Lieut. De VAN POSTLEY, one of our youngest officers—a member of the "Old Seventh," with many of us, and a noble specimen of the class and character of young men whom the venerable Seventh has given to the war—too many of whom, alas, now sleep in a soldier's grave. His body was recovered, after having been stripped, even to his boots, by the rebels. As a set-off to this loss of a worthy officer, we had the satisfaction of taking off the field two pieces of artillery, belonging to a Maine battery, which had been abandoned by the men and nearly all of the officers.

After the fight was over, we presented them to their owners. While our men were getting them away, Capt. TUTTLE, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, who was assisting, was shot dead. The fire of the rebels was directed almost entirely at this time on the guns. So furious were they at the sight of the rescue of the pieces from their clutches, and so hot was the fire, that sixteen men belonging to the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York (and some to the Thirtieth Massachusetts) were left dead by the side of the two guns which we were forced to leave. In the General's report of the engagement, credit is given to those officers who particularly distinguished themselves, and a great many of your New-York City readers will be glad to know that Maj. KEATING, who commands the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York, was among these. A few days afterward, some 150 prisoners taken from us were conveyed by the rebels to a point thirty miles below on the river, and there paroled and left, in violation of the custom of delivering prisoners under flag-of-truce. Our poor boys say that the rebel privates were given liberty to rob and plunder them, despite our friendly treatment of the prisoners we took at Port Hudson and other places. At all events, our men bore evidence of their rough treatment.

Everything looks peacefully down here since Port Hudson fell. Many deserters from the rebel regiments organized in Louisiana have returned to their homes in Baton Rouge, and all agree in saying that now the last stronghold in their State is taken, no one in the rebel army belonging to Louisiana will remain in the service. Indeed, some give assurance that one entire regiment disbanded the instant the news was heard of Port Hudson's surrender. Travel is uninterrupted on the river. Boats are daily arriving from Cairo and other points above, and soon we expect to have nothing more serious than garrison duty on our hands.

In our penitentiary here six companies of the Fourth Massachusetts are in bodily confinement officers and all, for refusing to do duty after their time expired. Gen. GROVER ordered them to be confined, after tearing the shoulder-straps from the officers' uniforms. I doubtless have bored you with this long ramble, but the novelty of anything but a "barricade" box for an *escritoire*, and an uneven stump for an easy chair, with the musical accompaniment of musketry and shot, occasionally varied with the humorous whiz of a shot or shell, has tempted me to unwonted palaver.

Yours, truly, J. B. H.

The Capture of Brashear City by the Rebels —The Ironsides Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As serious statements have reached home concerning the capture of Brashear City and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York State Volunteers, known as the "Ironsides," and as it is desirable that our friends should learn the truth, I will endeavor to give you a sketch of the whole affair.

Our regiment encamped at Brashear City on the 1st of June; two companies (A and F) were sent to Fort Buchanan, at the head of Berwick Bay, about two miles from the town; another (I) was sent down to Fort Chene, at the mouth of Bayou Chene, a small bayou running into the Atchafalaya River, about twelve miles below Brashear; Company K was left [illegible]

REFUGEES FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

A FIGHT WITH THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 6, 1863.

This morning between 200 and 300 refugees from Eastern Tennessee arrived here. They were in charge of Col. LANE, of Tennessee. They have been wandering through the mountains over two weeks. A force of rebel cavalry, numbering 400 strong, attacked them in Powell's Valley, near the Cumberland Mountains. A number of the refugees had arms, and with these, they rushed upon them with a wild war-whoop, and actually cut their way through the enemy, who retreated precipitately. By the vigorous defence and determination evinced by the refugees, the rebels were, no doubt, deceived as to their strength and number of arms.

The rebel cavalry, however, succeeded in capturing about sixty-five or seventy, many of the Tennesseans being so completely worn out by privation and hunger, that they gave out and fell into the enemy's hands.

Yesterday 181 refugee Tennesseeans arrived here, and another large company are expected here to-day or to-morrow. Those who arrived this morning are pitiful-looking objects, being ragged, dirty, shoeless and hatless. Among them were old gray-headed men and many young boys, who had fled from their homes to escape the conscriptive emissaries of the bogus Confederacy.

They report Eastern Tennessee as nearly barren of rebel troops, except the prowling guerrilla parties that continually infest the inhabitants.

Nothing more has been learned regarding FORREST, who is in Granville accumulating conscripts.

It is ascertained, beyond a doubt, that there are no rebel troops this side of the Cumberland.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The United States steam-transport *Continental*, C. P. MARSHMAN, Commander, 5 days and 19 hours from New-Orleans, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the following passengers:

Brig.-Gen. Grover and Staff, Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Heintzelman, Lieut.-Col. Stedman and Secretary, of Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, Major F. G. Stiles, Capt. J. M. Sanger, Lieut. H. A. Harding, Adjt. C. A. Devis, Quartermaster C. B. Burrell, C. T. Hogsden, Capt. O. W. Leonard, Lieut. J. B. White, Lieut. J. Sanderson, Capt. H. S. Coburn, Lieut. M. Burrell, Lieut. J. P. Burrell, Capt. J. Coggswell, Lieut. T. M. Duncan, Lieut. L. A. Powers, Capt. D. W. Bailer, Lieut. C. C. Phillips, R. A. Newhart, Capt. J. B. Cook, Lieut. B. C. Tenham, Lieut. J. C. Clifford, Capt. J. W. Emerson; Lieut. T. A. Ford, Lieut. G. G. Nichols, Lieut. A. E. Proctor, C. B. Bassom, T. S. Courtney, S. A. Waterman, W. H. Hunt, L. W. Goodrich, W. E. Jones, Lieut. Butterfield, Lieut. Landers, Adjt. Kimball, Chas. B. Fisher, Capt. Duryea and lady, E. H. Rust, C. G. Baxter, Col. Paine, Capt. J. F. Godfrey, Capt. W. W. Miner, J. H. Wescott, S. W. Macpherson, N. Degely, L. R. Hamperley, M. Chadwick, Lieut. A. Abbott, E. C. Whitside, W. T. Guiney, T. F. Peck, Frank S. Leach, and 650 privates of Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Sunday, Aug. 2, 25 miles S. E. by E. from Southwest Pass, exchanged signals with steamship *Locust Point*, bound to New-Orleans. Aug. 7, 10 A. M., off Capes Virginia, passed United States steam-sloop *Richmond*, from New-Orleans for New-York.

The *Continental* brought no news.

Arrival of the Steamship Glasgow.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Glasgow*, for New-York, passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock yesterday (Friday) evening. Her news is anticipated by the *Hibernian*.

Return Ham of New-Hampshire Regiments.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Great preparations are making in Concord, N. H., to give the Fifth and Tenth New-Hampshire regiments a grand reception and "welcome home" on Tuesday.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. Houston and servant, J. F. Adams, Capt. E. B. Higgins, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. Lewis, Capts. Stewart, Ammoe and Stearns, Lieuts. Gardner, Joy, Clarke, Gates, Adams, Benson and Ryder, all of the 3d N. Y. cavalry; Chaplain J. J. Carroll, Assist. Surgeon Daneebury, Davis, (of 9th N. J. Vol.) and Lewis, Lieut. Woodworth, F. W. Savage, U. S. N.; Lieut. Jones, W. S. Langdon, Capt. Buckalew, J. W. Paine, P. O. Depeyster, R. S. Kershaw, and 76 in the steerage.

In steam transport Dudley Buck, from Newbern, N. C.—Lieuts. E. S. Pellen and C. H. Hayward, Capt. Angle, Lieut. M. C. Runyee, Capt. J. K. Lowe, Capt. Edgar Kissam, Lieut. D. D. Mott, Lieut. James Crossy, Lieut. Oetcher, Lieut. P. Mabee, Lieut. Jackson, Lieut. Melsale, Capt. Edmonds, Capt. Geo. Kelly, Lieut. V. E. Steiger, Lieut. J. C. Kelly, and 2 children, Mr. Sullivan and lady, Mrs. Capp and 3 children, Mr. Jessie B. Coleman, Lieut. W. H. Rogers, Capt. Raymond, Capt. Raynor, and 60 in the steerage.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 04 | Sun sets..... 7 08 | Moon rises..12 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 49 | Gov. Island.. 4 38 | Hell Gate.. 8 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Empire City, Baxter, Fortress Monroe, &c. O. Roberts; Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Schroeder, Hamburg. Kuhnert & Co.; Celia, (Br.,) Smith, London. Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamers F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore. Wm. Dalzell; Empire, Hunter, Washington. Jas. Hand.

Ships John S. Harris, (Br.,) Harmon, Pictou. C. W. DeLaco; Constellation, Millmer, St. John N. B., Charles Carroll.

Barks Bohning, Mayer, Bremen. V. H. Brown & Co.; Georgina, Reid, Arica, Peru. McCue; Ocean Eagle, Burns, Kingston, Jamaica. Union, (Br.,) Upham, Matanzas. Brunner, Mond & Meyer; Queen Heather, (Br.,) ——, London. Funch & Pearborn.

Brigs Manchetta, Grieg, (Br.,) Bartlett, St. John, N. F. Gordon, Brune & Mc Allister; Lotsman, Wade, Elizabethport, Frank & Dearborn; Ella, (Br.,) Thompson, Rio Grande do Sul. Corden & Lacombe; Southern Belle, (Br.,) Sheehan, Demerara. Joseph Eneas; Elliott, (Br.,) Sheehan, Demerara. D. R. De Wolf; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Hollis, Nassau, N. P. T. A. R. Webster; West, Anderson, Boston. Thompson & Hunter; Alice, (Br.,) Loud, Savannah. Mar, Brett, Son & Co.; Blenheim, (Br.,) Harvey, St. John, N. F. J. T. Whitney.

Schooners Harper, Coombs, Bastoh, Yates Porterfield; J. W. Cameron, (Br.,) Simmons, St. Kitts and Nevis, J. W. Hubbard; Lightfoot, Clark, Frankfort, Me.; Francis, (Nic.,) O'Donnell, Greytown, Nic., J. G. Body; Hope, (Br.,) Carroll, Halifax, N. S. & C. A. De Wolf; Philanthropist, Homer, Beckport, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; Gen. Scott, Tapley, Boston. C. M. Barlow; James G. Ramsay, Barcelos. Washington, Bentley, Shiloh, Ct., Cornish, Bailey, Hallowell, Ferguson & Moore; Ellen Louise, Seow, New-Haven. T. B. Hodgeman, Prince, Blue Hill, Me., G. L. Hatch; Magelian, Lippincott, Great Mills, Md., Van Brunt & Slaght; Lottie, Taylor, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Jesse A. Roorhouse, Thomas, Port Royal; Good Will, (Br.,) Johnson, Harbor Island, Joseph Eneas; Henry Elliott, (Br.,) Douglas, Truro, N. S. J. F. Whitney & Co.; Hound, (Br.,) Coleman, Demerara. Middleton & Co.; W. Bacon, (Br.,) Branch, St. Kitts. D. R. De Wolf; Ben Nymph, Coeley, Washington, L. Kenny; J. S. Beckmaster, Lingo, Frederica, Del.; Mary, Tice, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Planet, (Br.,) Wilson, Londonderry, N. S. H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; L. B. Cowperthwaite, Rogers, Norfolk, Va., C. H. Pierson; Fanny Fern, Garrett, Bristol, L. Kemey.

Sloop Planter, Freeman, New-London, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Aug. 4, and Hatteras Inlet 5th, via Fortress Monroe 6th with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster., 6th inst., 15 miles N. of Hatteras, passed a large side-wheel steamer, having a schooner in tow, bd. S. Aug. 7, off Cape Henlopen, passed a sloop-of-war at anchor.

U. S. steam frigate Richmond, Capt. Thornton A. Jenkins, Port Hudson July 25, and S. W. Pass July 31.

U. S. transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., Aug. 6, via Hatteras Inlet 6th, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. gunboat Aries, E. F. Devens, Port Royal Aug. 2, Charleston 3d, and Hampton Roads 6th.

Steamship Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans Aug. 1, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupar & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool July 2, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has had two deaths. Has been 14 ds. west of Sable Island with light west winds and dense fog.

Bark Superata, (of Ardrossan,) Wilson, Liverpool 44 ds., via Cork for master. East of the Banks passed two large icebergs.

Bark Aurifrite, (Ital.,) Puccio, Leghorn May 29, and Gibraltar June 24, with marble, rags and 7 passengers to Fabbricotti Bros.

Bark Fort de France, (Fr.,) Deshaage, Marseilles 49 ds., with mdse. to Brigham & Co.

Bark Champion, Rich, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Golden Rule, (Br.,) Wilson, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee, &c., to master.

Bark Wilhelm Kisker, (Prus.,) Riebach, Barcelona 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Shoppy, Cienfuegos July 19, with sugar and 12 passengers to Thompson & Hunter. Had fine N. E. winds the entire passage. 23d ult., off Cape St. Antonio, was spoken by a rebel steamer, who wished to know the bearings of and distance from land. Gave her the intelligence. She was a side-wheel steamer, painted lead color, and of Louisiana build, deep laden.

Apparently cotton." 6th inst., off Abecomb, was in company with a loaded schooner, hence, bound south, which had been struck by lightning, and after the thunder squall of that day, carrying away her maintopmast.

Brig Pioneer, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Byrns, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Three Cousins, (Fr.,) Boane, Bordeaux 37 ds., with wine, brandy, etc., to M. J. Fassin & Co.

Brig Active, (Den.,) Petersen, Cardiff 45 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Jasper, (of Marianna,) Rosenquist, Baltimore 3 ds., with ship-timber, bound to Boston. Aug. 7, off Cape Charles, Capt. Rosenquist, of that place, late master of the schooner, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Schr. A. Hooper, Handy, Steuben, Me., 18 ds., with lumber to C. & R. F. Peters.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ocean Queen, (Br.,) Woodrow, Miaudi, N. S., 17 ds., with grindstones to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Low, Bangor, with lumber to R. F. Buck & Co.

Schr. Geld Hunter, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Argonaut, Spinage, St. Johns, N. F., 27 ds., with oil to master.

Schr. Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Alexandria 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Hampton, Coombs, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Graham, (Br.,) Graham, Cow Bay, via Holmes' Hole 13 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Almira, Haskell, Bangor 21 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Evelin, Crowley, Addison 4 ds., with shingles.

Schr. Benjamin Franklin, Kelley, Newark, for Boston.

Schr. Diamond, Pleasant, for Albany.

Schr. Rosina, Hunt, Calais 14 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Alfred Barnet, Corsah, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Ida Bell, Bell, Bangor, for Albany.

Schr. John Adams, Hatch, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Orswell, Providence.

Schr. Jane Fish, Gorham, Bangor 17 ds., with lumber.

Schr. C. R. Vickers, Babbitt, Taunton, for Albany.

Schr. Perine, Schofield, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Alexander, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Undine, Baker, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charlotte, Avery, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Ida, Fuller, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Gen. Scott, Lapey, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. A. L. Snow, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Maggie Dana, Beach, in ballast.

Schr. Vinnet, Chadwick, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. W. R. Gean, Gean, Boston, for Albany.

BELOW—One brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., light.

Sailed.

7th—U. S. steamer Union.

Ships Zenia, (Br.,) War Hawk.

Barks Charles Brewer, (Br.,) Cayenne.

Brigs Sampson, Straffe, (Br.,) Napier, (Br.,) Bighton, (Br.,) Emma Ives, (Br.,) Sam. Shephard, (Br.,) Lemon, Berry, (Br.,) Acadia, (Ital.)

Schrs. Charles Dennis, James Butler, E. M. Farrington, John Gilpin, J. Smith, Phebe, Mathis, (Br.,) J. O. Hulse, J. E. Crammer.

8th—Steamships Hammonia, City of New-York, (Br.,) for Liverpool; America, (Fren.,) for Bremen; Pulton, for Port Royal. U. S. frigate Sabine, for a cruise off New-England.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Arr. schr. Northern Light, New-York. Cld. brig Harkaway, Wilson, Cardenas. Sailed, Diana Dennis, Jones, Caribbee; Sarah Abell, Abell, Petersburg, N. S.; schrs

VOL. XII—NO. 3706. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Our Special Correspondence to the 5th Instant.

Preparations for the Grand Attack on Sumter and Wagner.

The Arrival of Reinforcements for Gen. Gillmore.

The Arago Chased by a Strange Steamer on Her Outward Passage.

MORRIS HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863.

The preparations for renewing the attack on Fort Wagner are progressing as rapidly and favorably as could be desired. There is not an officer or private in the entire Department who is not sanguine of the fall of Fort Wagner on the renewal of the assault. The same buoyant feeling is also shared by the naval officers, many of whom are positive in their belief that Charleston will be in our possession before the close of the Summer months. Within the past three days Gen. GILLMORE has added numerous and heavy guns to his line of attack, and the unceasing toil day and night of the men upon the trenches indicates that work of a different character will soon commence. It would perhaps be superfluous to add that reinforcements have been arriving at Morris Island since the late fight, so that the strength of the enemy, when the next battle occurs, will be severely tested. These reinforcements are greatly needed, as many of the soldiers who have been digging in the trenches and attending to other duties are completely worn out from continued exposure and labor.

The public may rest assured that the heavy ordnance now trained and to be trained on Forts Sumter and Wagner will be manned by men who have been educated to the business. About 300 marines, under command of Major JACOB ZEILIN, came in to-day from New-York. In this connection, and to show with what alacrity these marines sprang to arms under sudden circumstances, not forgetting, also, the meritorious conduct exhibited by Capt. GADSDEN and the other officers of the steamer *Arago*, I take the liberty to state what transpired on the last voyage of that vessel here. It will be remembered that on the last trip of the *Arago* from here to New-York, Capt. GADSDEN overhauled and captured the blockade runner *Emma*, having on board a cargo, amounting in value to a fair sum. It appears that the rebels heard of the event shortly afterwards, and, as a natural consequence, were highly indignant that one of their vessels should have been taken by a transport. Before leaving New-York, Capt. GADSDEN received intimations that he might look out for an attack, as the rebels were determined, if possible, to return the compliment of capture. Nothing of importance, however, happened on the way until Tuesday morning, when it was discovered that a steamer about eight miles distant was crossing her course. In about half an hour the strange steamer slackened her speed and fell back some two or three miles. She had the French colors flying, and moved about in such a manner as to excite suspicion as to her real intention. The *Arago* was pointed a little farther to the westward, which fact was no sooner perceived by the stranger than she immediately put on her full force of steam and made direct for the *Arago*. Things were now becoming a little exciting, it being the impression of the officers on board the *Arago* that she was being chased by a privateer. For a time the stranger seemed to shorten the distance between the two vessels, but she did not have the advantage long, for the *Arago* had the inside track, and, besides that, it was apparent she was the faster sailer, which favorable points soon enabled her to leave her pursuer some distance behind. But the vessel thus distanced, before giving up, made another strenuous effort to gain time. Every foot of sail was spread, and it was certain that the engines were worked to their utmost capacity. In the meantime Capt. GADSDEN had expressed his determination not to give up his vessel. By his order the guns were got in readiness to fire when the steamer was within proper range. Maj. ZEILIN drew up in line the marines, and had ammunition served to each. On this occasion not a man was wanting. Even those who had been afflicted with sea-sickness, and otherwise unfitted for appearing for duty on inspection drill, were at their post, and entered into the spirit of the scene with all the vim that could be desired. Thus matters stood until it was quite evident that the pursuer would not be able to get within range, when the marines were dismissed to their quarters, and the crew of the *Arago* went about their ordinary business. Long before dark the stranger vessel was out of sight, and the party on deck could only conjecture what she could have been.

The Forty-eighth New-York regiment proceeded to St. Augustine (Fla.) on the 26th of July. That has been the only important military change of late.

WHIT.

The Operations Against Charleston.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE SEVENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Capt. H. S. GRAY, commanding two companies of the Seventh Connecticut, in the landing and subsequent operations upon Morris Island on the 9th and 10th ult., has given an official report, from which we select [illegible]

"[illegible] received orders to be ready [illegible] start. To prevent any mis[illegible] officer and man had on his left [illegible] three inches wide. Gen. STRONG [illegible] two thousand men in boats, and take [illegible] River in the Lighthouse Inlet; and at [illegible] batteries that had been erected (there [illegible] forty guns and mortars in position) were to [illegible] and the gunboats to engage the batteries on the [illegible] side of the island. The boats arrived with [illegible] troops in good time, preceded by eight boat howitzers from the gunboats; the first boat contained Gen. STRONG and Staff, and then came the battalion of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

Gen. GILLMORE told Col. ROGERS that the General had concluded that our battalion was the most reliable and could be trusted, and was selected for that reason. The batteries opened at daylight, and in a short time the enemy discovered the boats and threw shell and solid shot, trying to sink them. The shot and shell struck and burst all around us, but only one boat was struck, containing some of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, killing one and wounding two or three.

The General's boat got two discharges of grape. Just at this moment Lieut.-Col. ROGERS said to the General: 'Let me land my command, and take that battery.' The General hesitated at first, and then said: 'Go!' Col. ROGERS stood up in the stern of his boat, and gave the command, as the boats were all in line and in good order: 'Seventh Connecticut! man your oars, and follow me.' We had previously detailed fifty men as oarsmen, leaving us about one hundred and seventy-five effective men and officers. At the order we all bent for the shore, and, as the boats struck, every man sprang as if by instinct, and in an instant the men were in line.

We advanced rapidly to the first line of rifle works; our skirmishers cleared it with a bound, and advanced to the second line. Our main forces moved to the first line—the fire retired, firing. Lieut.-Col. ROGERS now sent word back for the General to land his whole force, as we could hold the line we occupied. After exchanging a few shots, and the brigade being landed and ready to advance, the enemy began to give way. Lieut. JORDAN, with a detachment of Company I, pushed right up into their batteries on our right, and not finding the first gun in working order—it having been disabled by a shot—he pushed forward to what is now called Battery Rodman, in which there was an 8-inch sea-coast howitzer, and turned it on the retreating foe, bursting several shells over their heads before they reached Fort Wagner.

Our forces captured eight single gun batteries and three mortars, and not far from two hundred prisoners.

We bivouacked for the night under easy range of Fort Wagner. About 2½ A. M. Gen. STRONG came and called the Lieutenant-Colonel out. He soon returned and said "Turn out! we have got a job on hand." The men were soon out and into line, but rather slow to time, as they were tired with the work the day before.

The programme was to try to take Fort Wagner by assault; we were to take the lead, and to be supported by the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Ninth Maine. Silently we moved up to the advance line of our pickets, [illegible] guns loaded and aimed, and bayonets fixed. We were then deployed into line of battle, (we had 191 men and officers, all told,) reached and crossed the neck of land that approached the fort, our right resting on the beach. We were deployed and ready for the start. Our orders were to move steadily forward until the pickets fired, then follow them close and rush for the works, and we were promised ready support. Gen. STRONG gave the order, 'Aim low, and put your trust in God. Forward the Seventh!' And forward we went, being not over 500 yards from the fort when we started.

We had not gone far before the picket fired, and then we took the double-quick, and with a cheer rushed for the works. Before we reached the outer work we got a murderous fire from the riflemen behind the works. A few fell—a check in the line. Re-encouraging word from the officers, and right gallantly we reached the outer works; over them with a will we went, down the opposite side, across the moat—there being about one foot of water in it—right up to the crest of the parapet; and there we lay, anxiously waiting for our support to come up so far as to make it a sure thing for us to rise up, and go over with a bound, our men in the meantime busying themselves by picking off the sharpshooters and gunners. We laid so near the top that one had to put his head up, and point across the parapet to kill his man.

As near as I can ascertain, we were in this position from ten to twenty minutes, when both of the regiments that were to support us broke and fled, leaving us to take care of ourselves as best we might. As soon as the regiment in front broke and ran, they paid particular attention to our case. They threw hand grenades over the parapet, and soon sent men into the flank of a bastion, which commanded the front upon which we lay. They had us there to a great disadvantage. The question was whether we should surrender as prisoners, attempt to carry the works, and to be outrally annihilated, (as they greatly outnumbered us,) or take the back track and run the gauntlet for our lives.

Upon consulting a Lieutenant-Colonel, he reluctantly gave the order to retreat. Lieut. PHILLIPS exclaimed, 'For God's sake, don't let us retreat.' As if by magic, the order was recalled, although some had started; but the order had to be repeated, and down in and across the moat we went over the works. They had a perfect enfilading fire of small arms for a thousand yards, besides their pieces were giving us grape and canister. They fell on all sides of me, and I alone of four Captains was spared; and out of one hundred and ninety-one officers and men that marched out to attack the foe, only eighty-eight returned safe to camp; and over let it be said, to the credit of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, that not one straggler could be discovered. Fifteen minutes after we got in camp the roll was called, and but one man came in afterward, and he was delayed in assisting a wounded comrade.

Met Gen. STRONG coming off, and with tears in his eyes he said we had done our whole duty, and covered ourselves all over with glory, and if the support had come to time, that we should have taken the works, and without a doubt, we should have done so. But our loss is great. We had eleven officers in our mess. Now we have but four. It is hard, but such is the fate of war.

Our attack on the 10th July was a fearful surprise to them. They had but few troops on this island. Had they 5,000 infantry here, the natural defences are of such a character that we never could have taken it."

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The Territory West of the River to be Cleared of Rebels.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON FOOT

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 8.

All the rebel territory west of the Mississippi will soon be cleared of every organized rebel force. Gen. DAVIDSON is marching down the centre of Arkansas, and in several little affairs with the enemy has been entirely successful. Already the people of Jacksonport are said to be fleeing before DAVIDSON's approach. Another expedition is on the point of starting into this western country, which will help to complete the work of crushing the rebellion. It is not proper to speak of it in detail at present. But it cannot be long before the entire extent of territory will be under undisputed Federal control.

The "Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta" *Appeal* urges guerrilla operations on the Mississippi River; and says a systematic plan of operations on its banks will accomplish more than can otherwise be devised to crinple GRANT. It wants to see travelers on the Father of Waters bushwhacked from every canebrake and bluff below Memphis.

Gen. TUTTLE passed through yesterday, on his way to Iowa.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Ineffectiveness of the Blockade of Wilmington.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The United States mail steamer *Dudley Buck*, leaves here for New-York at 4 P. M., to-day.

Concurrent testimony continually arriving here from Wilmington, N. C., establishes the fact that the enemy are daily receiving an immense amount of supplies into that port in spite of the blockade. Machinery of all kinds, locomotives, railroad iron, guns of the heaviest calibre, blankets, medicines, shoes, and everything which the rebels require, are daily brought in by the cargo, as if no blockade existed at all. Officers and crews are constantly leaving Wilmington for England to man the privateers which are being built there for the rebel navy.

The Western Boards of Trade at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Aug. 9.

The Western Boards of Trade were taken on an excursion to the Islands yesterday. The weather being foggy and rainy somewhat marred the pleasure of the trip. The excursion steamer sailed about the harbor from ten until two o'clock, affording views of the fort and other objects of interest, and then landed at Little Hog Island, where an excellent banquet was provided; and the visitors were also introduced to a fish chowder and clambake—repast indigenous to this locality. The whole party returned at 7 o'clock in the evening. To-day they attend the various churches, and are guests of our merchants. On Monday morning most of them return to their home by different routes; while some remain a few days longer here.

The State Loan of Maine.

STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Maine State loan of $475,000 called out bids for some two millions, the premium going as high as 9 and 9¼ per cent. in some cases.

The Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 9.

BRAMLETTE's Union majority in fifty-eight counties is 12,974.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

Important Correspondence Between Gov. Seymour and the President.

THE DRAFT TO BE PROCEEDED WITH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The following is Gov. SEYMOUR'S letter to the President on the question of the draft in New-York:

"STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: At my request a number of persons have called upon you with respect to the draft in this State, more particularly as it affected the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. To avoid misapprehensions I deem it proper to state my views and wishes in writing. As the draft was one of the causes of the late riot in the City of New-York, and as that outbreak has been urged by some as a reason for its immediate execution in that City, it is proper that I should speak of that event.

At the moment when the militia of the City were absent in pursuance of your request, and when the forces of the General Government were withdrawn from its fortifications, leaving it defenceless against any attack from abroad or the riot within its limits, the Provost-Marshal commenced the draft without consultation with the authorities of the State or of the City. The harsh measure of raising troops by compulsion has heretofore been avoided by this Government, and is now resorted to from the belief on its part that it is necessary for the support of our arms. I know you will agree with me that justice and prudence alike demand that this lottery for life shall be conducted with the utmost fairness and openness, so that all may know that it is impartial and equal in its operations. It is the right of every citizen to be assured that in all public transactions there is strict impartiality in a matter so deeply affecting the persons and happiness of our people. This is called for by every consideration.

I am happy to say that in many of the districts in this State the enrolled lists were publicly exhibited, the names were placed in the wheels, from which they were to be drawn in the presence of men of different parties, and of known integrity, and the drawings were conducted in a manner to avoid suspicion of wrong.

As the enrollments are made in many instances by persons unknown to the public, who are affected by their action, and who have no voice in their selection, care should be taken to prove the correctness of every slip. Unfortunately this was not done in the District of New-York when the draft was commenced. The excitement caused by this unexpected draft led to an unjustifiable attack upon the enrolling officers, which ultimately grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of our country. Disregard for law, and the disrespect for judicious tribunals, provided their natural results of robbery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages upon a helpless race, and for a time the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened.

In the sad and humiliating history of this riot, it is gratifying that the citizens of New-York, without material aid from the State or nation, were able of themselves to put down this dangerous insurrection. I do not underrate the value of the services rendered by the military or naval officers of the General Government who were stationed in that City, for the public are under great and lasting obligations to them for their courage and skill, and their wise and prudent counsels. But they had at their command only a handful of good troops, who alone were entirely unequal to the duty of defending the vast amount of national property which was endangered. The rioters were subdued by the exertions of the City officials, civil and military, the people, the Police, and a small body of only twelve hundred men, composed equally of the State and National forces, who availed themselves of the able advice and direction of the distinguished military men to whom I have alluded. It gives a gratifying assurance of the ability of the greatest City of our continent to maintain order in its midst, under circumstances so disadvantageous, against an uprising so unexpected, and having its origin in questions deeply exciting to the minds of the great masses of its population.

The return from the war of some of the New-York Militia regiments restored peace and security to the City. I ordered troops from different parts of our State, but could not get them to the City before the riot was quelled; neither could the General Government give any substantial aid. It could not even man its own forts, nor had it the means to protect its own arsenals and navy-yards against any of the vessels which were at that time engaged in burning the ships of our merchants, almost within sight of our coast. For a time these very fortifications were the chief danger to the harbor of New-York; one thousand men could have seized them all and have used their armaments for the destruction of its shipping and of the City itself.

At the time that this riot took place, I was engaged with Senator MORGAN and Comptroller ROBINSON, of this State, on the subject of harbor defences, and placed under the direction of Gen. WOOL the unorganized bodies of National Volunteers still under my command, and I also ordered bodies of the militia from the interior of New-York into the fortifications, to be under his control, and f made arrangements with him for their reception; but, on the 12th inst.—the day before the riot broke out—I was requested by Gen. WOOL to countermand my orders directing the militia to proceed to the harbor of New-York. The reason for this, I understand, is that the rules of the service or the laws of the United States do not permit the War Department to accept of the services of troops for special or qualified purposes, the inability of the Government at that moment to defend its forts and public property, or to give any substantial assistance in putting down a riot while the militia of the City were supporting the national cause in another field, will be shown by the following letter, which was communicated to my associates, Messrs. MORGAN and ROBINSON, and to myself the week before these outrages occurred:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: Allow me to call your attention to the defenceless condition of this City. I have only five hundred and fifty men to garrison eight forts. One half of these cannot be called artillerists, being very imperfectly instructed in any part of artillery duty. The Keokuk is ordered to proceed to Hamptoe Roads, leaving no vessel of war in the harbor or at the depot that could be available in less than ten days. The militia of this City and Brooklyn have either been or are being sent to protect and defend Pennsylvania, who is now paying dear for her neglecting to take care of herself by guarding her frontier. It is wise for New-York to follow her example by neglecting to protect the City of New-York, the great emporium of the country, and of more importance at the present moment to the Government than all other cities under its control? If I had a sufficient number of men to man our guns I might protect the City from ordinary ships-of-war, but not from iron-clad steamers. In our present condition, from the want of men to man our guns, the *Alabama* or any other vessel of her class might, without fear of injury, enter our harbor and in a few hours destroy one hundred millions of property. I have done all in my power to guard against the present condition of the City; but I have thus far been unsuccessful. I have called the attention of the Mayor, as well as others, again and again to the defenceless condition of the City. The Mayor can do but little, from the fact that the militia have been ordered to defend Pennsylvania. We ought to have one or two iron-clad steamers and several gunboats to guard the harbor. These, with men to man the guns of our forts, would be sufficient to protect and defend the City. The company of artillery raised for the forts in this harbor, which I requested your Excellency to turn over to me, has been sent to Pennsylvania. The condition of the City is an invitation to rebels to make the effort to assail it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

While this deplorable riot has brought disgrace upon the great City in which it occurred, it is due to the character of its population to say that they were able to put it down without aid from any other quarter, to save their City and to rescue their own and the Government property from the violence of a mob at a critical moment, when they had sent their armed men to save the national capital from falling into the hands of hostile armies. For the patriotic service they have already received your thanks and the gratitude of the nation. However much we may denounce and deplore the violence of bad or misguided men, it would be alike unjust and ungrateful to urge the execution of the draft in any spirit of resentment, or to show any unwillingness to see that the most exact justice is observed in the execution of the [illegible] and in fixing the amount of the quotas. I am sure that you will unite with me in requesting any communications suggested by practical questions of justice; for you have on more than one occasion acknowledged the generous and patriotic promptitude with which the City of New-York has responded to calls made upon it by you in moments of sudden peril. The act of Congress providing for the conscription directs that in determining the quotas of men to be furnished by each State, regard shall be had to the number of volunteers and militia furnished by them respectively since the commencement of the present rebellion; and that they shall be so assigned as to equalize the number among the districts of the several States, allowing for those already furnished and for the time of their service. I believe that New-York is the only Atlantic State, save Rhode Island, which has furnished her full quota heretofore, and has also furnished a surplus, which entitles her to a credit upon the present draft. But the statement made at the office of the Provost-Marshal General at Washington of this credit does not agree with that claimed at the office of the Adjutant-General of this State. I do not doubt the impartiality of Col. FOX; and I believe that the differences of these statements can be reconciled if an opportunity is given to compare the records of the two offices. I ask that this may be done. After a careful examination I am satisfied that the quotas now demanded from the Congressional Districts in New-York and Kings County are glaringly unjust. Either the names enrolled in these Districts greatly exceed the true numbers or the enrollments in other parts of the State are grossly deficient. The practical injustice will be the same in either case. If regard is had to the number heretofore sent from the several Districts, the records of our State show that New-York and Brooklyn have furnished more than their proportion. These records were carefully kept under the administration of Gov. MORGAN. If the quotas now fixed upon these cities are proportioned to the numbers enrolled, they suffer a double wrong, for they do not get a due credit for the past, and the enrollments are excessive as compared with other sections of the State. I send you tables which show these results, and I will also state here a few facts: The quota for the Fourth Congressional District, with a population of 134,854, is 5,861. That fixed upon the Fifteenth Congressional District, with a population of 132,232, is only 2,260. The quota upon the last-named District should exceed that of the City District, for the census returns show that there is a larger population of females and of aliens in the City of New-York than in the country. If the comparison is made by the number of votes instead of population, taking the last election, when the vote was very full, it will be seen that the call upon the City District is 5,881 upon a vote of 12,363, while upon the country District it is only 2,260 upon a vote of 23,165. In two adjoining Districts in the City of Brooklyn the discrepancies are equally striking. In that represented by Mr. ODELL, with a population of 132,242, the quota is 2,697. In the adjoining District, represented by Mr. KALBFLEISCH, with a population of 151,951, it is 4,146. Yet the voters in Mr. ODELL'S District number 16,421, and in that of Mr. KALBFLEISCH 16,967. The draft, as at present proposed, will throw upon the eastern portion of the State comparatively less than one-third of the Congressional Districts—more than one-half of the burdens of the conscription. This is particularly unjust toward New-York and Brooklyn, for they have not only furnished their full proportions heretofore, without counting the numbers they have given to the navy of the country, but they have been the recruiting grounds for other States, and constant complaints are now made that agents from other States are now employed for that purpose within those cities, and are bringing persons there to act as substitutes, thus reducing still more the number of persons who will be compelled to meet this undue demand, which obliges them to leave their families and their homes, and to peril their lives, if they are less fortunate than others in their ability to pay the sum fixed as a commutation. I earnestly request that you will direct that the enrolling officers shall submit to the State authorities their lists, and that an opportunity shall be given me, as Governor of this State, and to other proper State officers, to look into the fairness of these proceedings. Justice to the enrolling officers, to the honor and dignity of the Government, to the people who are so deeply affected, and to the public tranquillity, demands that the suspicions which are entertained shall be removed if they are unfounded. It is just to add that the Administration owes this to itself, as these inequalities fall most heavily upon those districts which have been opposed to its political views. I am sure that this fact will strengthen your purpose to see that justice is done. The enrollments are only complete in about one-half of the districts. The results were sent to me at intervals during the month of July, but were only recently received by me, in consequence of my absence at the City of New-York. I am confident you will agree with me that the public interest in every respect will be promoted by affording the fullest evidence of the faithfulness and impartiality with which the conscription is conducted. In the meanwhile large numbers are availing themselves of the bounties offered by the State and National Governments and are voluntarily enlisting, thus mitigating the distress which a compulsory draft necessarily carries into the homes of our people. The State of New-York offers liberal bounties to those who enlist. I believe it will be found that the abandonment of voluntary enlistment for a forced conscription will prove to be unfortunate as a policy, that it will not secure either so many or so effective men as that system which one year since gave to the Government the largest army ever raised within so short a space of time by the voluntary action of any people. I do not propose to discuss in this connection the reasons why the people withhold the support heretofore so cheerfully rendered; hereafter I shall make that the subject of further communication. But assuming it to be due to the exhaustion of the number of those able to bear arms, it would only prove how heavily this new demand falls upon that productive interests and labor of our country, and it makes another reason why the heavy burdens of the conscription should be tempered by every act calculated to remove suspicion and to allay excitement; above all it should induce every effort to get voluntary enlistments which fall less heavily upon the domestic happiness and business arrangements of our citizens. I ask that the draft may be suspended in this State, as has been done elsewhere, until we shall learn the results of recruiting, which is now actively going on throughout the State, and particularly in the City of New-York. I am advised that large numbers are now volunteering. Whatever credit shall hereafter be allowed to this State, it is certain that there is a balance in its favor. It is but just that the delinquent States should make up their deficiency before New-York, which has so freely and generously responded to the calls of the Government, shall be refused the opportunity to continue its voluntary support of the armies of the Union; there is another point which profoundly excites the public mind which has been brought to your attention by persons from this and other States; our people have been taught that laws must be upheld and respected at every cost and every sacrifice; that the conscription act, which demands their persons and perhaps their lives, must be promptly obeyed, because it is a statute of our Government; to support the majesty of law, a million of men had gone forth from Northern homes to the battle-fields of the South, more than 300,000 have been laid in bloody graves, or have perished in lingering disease, the guilt of the rebellion consists in an armed hand against constitutional or legal obligations, the soldier who has given up his life; the capitalist who has contributed his treasure; the mechanic and the laborer who have paid to the tax-gatherer the earnings of their toil, have cheerfully made these sacrifices because they saw in the power of laws not only obligations to obedience but protection to their rights, to their persons, and to their homes. It is this protection which alone gives value to Government. It is believed by at least one half of the people of the loyal States that the Conscription act, which they are called upon to obey, because it stands upon the statute book, is in itself a violation of the supreme constitutional law, there is a fear and suspicion that, while they are threatened with the severest penalties of the law, they are deprived of its protection. In the minds of the American people the duty of obedience and the right to protection are inseparable. If it is, therefore, proposed on the one hand to exact obedience at the point of the bayonet, and upon the other hand to shut off by military power all approach to our judicial tribunals, and to deny redress for wrongs, we have reason to fear the most ruinous results. These disasters may be produced as well by bringing laws into contempt, and by a destruction of respect for the decisions of Courts, as by open resistance. This Government and our people have more to fear from an acquiescence in the disorganizing teachings that war suspends their legal rights, or destroys their legal remedy, than they have to fear from resistance to the doctrine that measures can be enforced without regard to the decisions of judicial tribunals. The refusal of Governments to give protection excites criticisms to disobedience. The successful execution of the Conscription act depends upon its settlement by judicial tribunals of its constitutionality. With such decisions in its favor it will have a hold upon the public respect and deference which it now lacks. A refusal to submit it to this test will be regarded as evidence that it wants legality and binding forever. A measure so unusual in the history of this country, which jars so harshly with those ideas of voluntary action which have so long prevailed in this community, and which have been so conspicuous in the conduct of this war, should go forth with all the sanction of every department of our Government—the Legislature, the Executive and the Judicial. With such sanctions it would overcome the hostility which it naturally creates in the minds of a people conscious of their patriotism and jealous of their rights. I earnestly urge that the Government interpose no obstructions to the earliest practicable judicial decision upon the point. Our Government proceeds to give to our citizens the right to bring all questions affecting personal liberty of compulsory service to a short and summary hearing before the judges and courts of the State of [illegible] decisions which would thus naturally be rendered within a brief period, and after full and ample discussion, would make such a current of judicial opinion as would satisfy the public mind that the act is either valid or void. The right of this Government to enforce military service in any other mode than that pointed out by the Constitution cannot be established by a violent enforcement of the statute. It must be determined ultimately by the judiciary. It should be determined in advance of an enforcement which must be destructive to so many lives. It would be a cruel mockery to withhold such decision until after the irremediable injury of its execution upon those who are unable to pay the sum demanded in lieu of their persons. Those who are able to commute might have their remedy by recovery of the money paid in commutation. No evils are to be feared if the law should be pronounced unconstitutional. The submission of this Government to the decisions of our Courts would give it a new and stronger hold upon the public confidence; it would add new vigor to our system of Government, and it would call forth another exhibition of voluntary offerings of men and treasure to uphold an Administration which should thus defend and respect the rights of the people. The spirit of lawlessness in our land would be rebuked, respect for legal obligations would be invigorated, confidence in our Government would be strengthened, the dissensions and jealousies at the North which now weaken our cause, would at once be healed up, and your voice would be potential in calling forth the power and force of a united people. By what willing strength has done in the past you may foresee what willing and united strength may accomplish in the future. It cannot be said of New-York, I believe it cannot be said of any Northern State, that if the conscription act be declared unconstitutional, the nation is thereby abandoned to weakness and paralysis. Be assured such a fate can never befall a Government which represents the convictions of the people which works with the spirit and provisions of the Constitution. It is no more possible under such circumstances that the nation should be left in helplessness than that the strong man's arm should refuse to obey his will. If this bill, which stands upon the assumed right of Congress to pass such an act, shall fail to the ground, there is still left the undisputed authority to call forth the armed power of the nation in the manner distinctly set forth in the Constitution of our country. I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequence of a violent harsh policy before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scan the immediate future as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn by consulting as I have done with men of all political parties and of every profession and occupation, the nation's strength is in the hearts of the people. Estrange them, divide them, and the foundations fail, the structure must perish. I am confident you will feel that acquiescence in my requests will be but a small concession for our Government to make to our people, and particularly that it should assure itself and them of the accordance of its subordinate laws with the supreme law of the land. It will be but a little price to pay for the peace of the public mind. It will abate nothing from the dignity, nothing from the sovereignty of the nation to show a just regard for the majesty of the law, and a paternal interest in the wishes and welfare of our citizens.

Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

STATEMENT OF POPULATION, DRAFT NUMBERS, VOTERS, ETC.

Con. Dist.	Population.	Draft.	Vote of 1862.
XXIX	114,556	1,767	20,097
XVII	114,826	1,858	17,982
XXIII	116,980	2,098	22,535
XXVIII	120,365	2,019	21,426
XV	123,833	2,262	23,165
XVII	125,498	2,419	25,901
XXX	141,971	3,439	21,286

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN DISTRICTS.

Con. Dist.	Population.	Draft.	Vote of 1862.
III	133,242	2,697	16,421
II	141,961	4,146	16,967
VI	117,148	4,538	12,777
VIII	178,996	4,892	18,196
IV	131,864	3,881	12,383

The statement shows the population, the number to be drafted, and the number of voters in the several Congressional Districts in which enrollments have been completed, and of which reports have been made to this office up the 3d day of August, 1863.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

Your communication of the 3d instant has been received and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New-York, as you request, because, among other reasons, TIME is too important. By the figures you send, which I presume are correct, the twelve districts represented fall in two classes of eight and four respectively.

The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the difference between an average of 2,260 in one class and 4,864 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal, one to another, in entire population, as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require attention. Much of it, however, I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the City than are in the country, who have too recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from Europe to be either included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great disparity. I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, at first from each of the four districts—to wit, the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth—only 2,200, being the average quota of the other class. After this drawing, these four Districts, and also the Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth, shall be carefully reënrolled,—and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency which may appear by the new enrollment will be supplied by a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from these Districts respectively during the interval; and at all points, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credits shall be given for volunteers, and your Excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for commencing a draft in each District.

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen. No time to waste, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our new victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to reëxperiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate, and then more time to obtain a Court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those who are already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go, in the precisely legal proportion to those who are not to go. My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. F. P. Blair and Staff, Vicksburgh; Lieut.-Com. E. Terry, U. S. N.; M. H. Stevens, of Washington; Peter Higgins, of Boston; Hon. J. T. Ryan, of California, and Capt. Duff, U. S. A., are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. C. Grover, U. S. A.; Capt. F. T. Cower, J. Hibbert, Jr., and R. C. Duryee, U. S. Navy, and Mr. Barreda, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

C. S. Stansbury and wife, Washington; R. P. Field, Kentucky; Benj. F. Brewster, Philadelphia; J. M. Brimley, Memphis, and Lieut.-Col. Montague, U. S. A., are stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Thomas Cedar and lady, Revd. Saunders, A. Higginson and H. Thomas, Mass.; Dr. P. B. Frost, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. Kennedy, St. Louis, and J. J. Bartlin, Cincinnati, are stopping at the Astor House.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Hecla at this Port, and the Hibernian and China off Cape Race.

The National Victories and the New-York Riots.

Views of the British and Continental Press.

MR. LAIRD AND SECRETARY WELLES.

Mr. Laird's Pretended Correspondence Regarding the Construction of Iron-Clads.

The Close of Parliament and the Queen's Speech.

Subsidence of the War Panic in Paris.

Hopes of a Settlement of the Polish Question by Diplomacy.

The Ships Talisman and Conrad Destroyed by the Alabama.

The Cunard screw steamer *Hecla*, which left Liverpool at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 29th and Queenstown on the 29th July, arrived here yesterday. A telegraphic summary of her news has already been received from Cape Race.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 30th, *via* Queenstown on the 31st, passed Cape Race at 8 P. M. on Friday.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 1st, *via* Queenstown on the 2d inst., passed Cape Race at noon on Saturday.

The *Tasmania* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 29th. She had on board $2,873,490 in specie. Kingston, Jamaica, has been visited with two severe shocks of earthquake. Incendiarism has been rife on the estates at Barbados, owing to a reduction of wages by landowners.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Press on the National Victories and the New-York Riots.

From the London Times.

The state of affairs in America as represented in the intelligence we publish this morning is full of such confusion and complexity that it is almost impossible to estimate its real character. On each side there is an unaccountable mixture of strength and weakness, success and failure, confidence and despair. With that strange concurrence which is so often observed in history, important events crowd together at once, and from nearly every side of the vast Confederate territory we have news of important operations by land or sea. In Maryland, on the Peninsula, at Charleston, at Port Hudson, at Vicksburgh, and in Tennessee large and powerful armies are actively engaged, and *the Confederacy is being pierced at half-a-dozen points at once* by attacks each of which requires an army for adequate resistance.

In such a position, it is not surprising that there is hardly one point at which the South has been able to concentrate a sufficient force to overpower its assailants. It can no longer be doubted now that Vicksburgh has fallen, and it is clear that its capture was due to a want of Confederate troops to reinforce sufficiently the army of Gen. JOHNSTON. As was to be expected, its fall has been followed by that of Port Hudson. We do not know yet whether the fall of the latter place was caused directly by the result of the capture of Vicksburgh; but it is obvious that the same reasons which made the defence of the one impossible would necessitate sooner or later the surrender of the other. *The simple truth is that the Confederates were outnumbered, and had not the vast reserves of the North to reinforce their gallant but hard-pressed garrisons.* It is impossible to speculate with any great probability on the policy or necessity of the Confederate Government, and it cannot be known how far Gen. LEE's recent invasion may have been absolutely necessary to recruit the supplies of the Southern army; but it is difficult to avoid a suspicion that *if he could have persisted in a purely defensive policy, the Confederate outposts might not have been found so denuded of troops in their hour of need.* The news from Charleston seems to point out a similar danger. We hear of a fresh attack by the Federals; and this time, instead of trying to force a passage with their ships, they have landed troops on Morris Island, on the south side of the entrance to the harbor, and seem pushing forward toward the city by land in the rear of the batteries. In the absence of fuller news, we cannot interpret with any confidence their progress in this operation; but if there was any truth in the rumor which stated that Gen. LEE had been reinforced by a large part of Gen. BRAGG'S army, it is not difficult to connect the two facts.

Whether, however, such a reinforcement was seriously contemplated or effected, it has been probably felt that it would be impossible, while so many points were threatened, to support Gen. LEE with a force sufficient to enable him to convert his rapid invasion of Pennsylvania into a permanent and successful occupation. *His retreat may be due rather to the Confederate necessities elsewhere than to the consequences of his repulse at Gettysburgh. The Northern Press has ceased to claim those terrible three days' fighting as anything but a drawn battle*, and it is obvious from the extreme ease with which LEE has effected his retreat that he was far too strong for MEADE's army to be able to meet him except in a defensive position.

Still, it must be acknowledged that on the whole it is seldom we have received intelligence so gloomy for the Confederate cause. Though the North places an extravagant value on the reduction of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, yet it is evident from the letters of our correspondent at Richmond that *the fall of their two strongholds

there is one item in to-day's intelligence which alone shows what an endless and hopeless task the North have before them. Although Gen. Bragg is retreating before Gen. Rosecrans far into Georgia, yet the country behind the Federal General is so far from being conquered that *two or three hundred miles in his rear* a *Confederate General is invading Ohio and threatening Cincinnati and Indianapolis.* If the Federal Cabinet cannot protect their own country, what chance can they see of raising a sufficient force to hold the South by military occupation?

From the London Daily News.

Those of our contemporaries who up to the end of last week, continued to assert that the surrender of Vicksburgh "is at least not certain," must really learn to move a little faster, or their comments on the American war will soon be two or three mails in arrear. Before they have "recognized" the fall of Vicksburgh we have the news not only that Port Hudson has unconditionally surrendered, but that part of Grant's victorious army under Gen. Sherman had marched against Gen. Johnston, defeated him in a pitched battle with heavy loss, and forced the only remaining Confederate force in the West into a precipitate retreat. The news from the East does not in the least help to counterbalance the total collapse of the Confederacy on the Mississippi. Gen. Lee, instead of remaining north of the Potomac and defeating the Federal army by means of the large reinforcements he was said to have received, has hastily crossed the river, and is in full retreat toward Richmond. Nor is the latest intelligence from the centre of this vast area of military operations at all more encouraging to the Confederate cause. Gen. Bragg appears not to have paused in his flight even at the intrenched camp of Chattanooga, which we have been repeatedly told was impregnable, but is said to have retreated to Atlanta, a hundred miles further south. At the same time a Federal force has suddenly appeared before Charleston, and succeeded in establishing itself on the two islands which form the south side of the harbor. There is, in fact, nothing to console the wounded feelings, or to mitigate in any way the severe yet most righteous disappointment of those ardent friends of the Confederacy who have cherished with desperate tenacity the humane and enlightened hope of seeing a great military power based on Slavery successfully established in the New-World. Not at one point only, but at every point for a line of military operations extending over more than a thousand miles, the Confederates are forced helplessly back. On the Mississippi and in the West the war is virtually over, the enemy's strongholds being captured, and his armies destroyed; while in the centre and in the East the only organized force that still keep together are in full retreat.

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We may fairly ask the *Times* what it now thinks of its allies at New-York. They have shown—not changed—their quality, and their exploits are chronicled by Mr. Bayne on the opposite page; what does our contemporary think of them now? For three months the ruffian of New-York, who choose to call themselves "Peace Democrats," have been the only party in the whole North for whom the *Times* has had a civil word to say. That reptile has lost even its New-York correspondent, and Dieble rowdy orgies have been extolled in its leading articles as the only wise and patriotic mean in the Free States. Shunned and loathed by respectable Americans of every party, the leaders of these pretended "Peace Democrats" have figured in the columns of the *Times* as the only men who can save America, if that indeed be possible.

The *Times* has occasionally a way of affecting ignorance of the commonest facts. But if the *Times* does not know who its New-York friends are, there are many thousands of Englishmen who do. We have known those "Peace Democrats" many years, under various names, and the wonder is, not that they have now risen to murder confounding citizens and burn down houses, but that they did not do so at a much earlier period of the war. *They have been the vilest accomplices and most degraded tools of the Pro-Slavery party, both in the North and the South.* They are the men who formerly used to break on the Anti-Slavery meetings, and pursue the most eminent men of the Abolition party with threats of assassination. They are the men by whose aid and protection New-York, a few years ago, became the chief port of the world from which ships issued to carry on the piratical slave trade. *Mr. Lincoln's Government has inflicted some heavy blows on their interests. It has broken up or driven away their slave expeditions, and it hanged Capt. Gordon.* It is astonishing that they endured that hard trial. The hour has come for them to render a last service to their old friends. It is now or never. The Conscription supplied them with the pretext for raising the mob and causing confusion at home and shame abroad. And that it was no more than a pretext every feature of the riot shows. The mob burnt down the Colored Orphan Asylum, destroyed several negro houses, and attacked every negro they could reach—killing a considerable number, and, it is said, burning one to death. These performances, with the attack on the office of the New-York *Tribune*, fix the specific character of the riot, and show who were engaged in it.

Although this riot is such an one as might be got up in any seaport, it is very disgraceful to the City of New-York. Nobody, however, at all acquainted with the history of that City for the last ten years will feel the least surprise at what has taken place. *There is no city in the world of its size in which the mob is so completely in the hands of a few unprincipled men.* It was known a month ago throughout the North the word had been given that the last card was to be played by the Copperheads. *It has been played, and lost.* The New-York riot is a failure and also a serious blunder. *The action of the Federal Government will not be impeded by it for a day;* not a battalion will cease its march; respectable citizens of all opinions will be drawn closer together and nearer to the Government by the spectacle of violence, which recalls the flourishing days of New Orleans. And the riot will as little serve the purpose of the Confederate Government out of America as nearer home. It would be ridiculous to liken it to civil war, which it no more resembles than our own Bristol riots. No political party will acknowledge these proceedings; and it will be impossible to pretend that they were spontaneous. *This is a last feint blow struck for a desperate and dying cause, and it will prove as vain as it is villainous.*

From the Manchester Examiner.

Port Hudson surrendered, Charleston attacked, Chattanooga abandoned, Lee across the Potomac—such are the startling events which constitute this morning's budget of news from the United States.

* * * *

Still it will not do to deceive ourselves into a premature confidence that the war will soon be at an end. We have had much to learn and unlearn in our estimate of American affairs during the last two years. There is an immense distance between the overthrow of a any Confederate army and the restoration of the Union. In this respect the most difficult part of the business will only begin when the fighting is over.

Meanwhile, it is not only in the South that the war has reached a crisis; the same is true of it in the North. President Lincoln refrained till the last moment from enforcing the conscription in New-York. He was waiting for an opportunity; he fancied he saw it in the victory of Gettysburgh, and gave orders for the drafting to take place. We now know the result. An infuriated mob broke into the offices of the Provost-Marshal, destroyed his drafting papers and ballot-boxes, and fired the building. The small military force which was sent against them was soon overpowered. The rioters went from one outrage to another, and for several days the City was at their mercy. Several houses belonging to the wealthier classes were gutted, and the office of the *Tribune* narrowly escaped destruction. But the vengeance of the mob was chiefly wreaked upon the negroes. Gov. Seymour's proclamations are of a very remarkable character. Of course he does not justify the rioters, *but he kindly furnishes them with an apology.* He virtually tells them that the conscription is illegal, but that they ought to seek redress in the civil Courts. We may judge of the gravity of the crisis, when Gov. Seymour declares New-York to be in a state of insurrection, and confesses the inadequacy of the City authorities to put it down. The tenor of his proclamation, taking into account all the circumstances, *evinces a bitter hostility to the Federal Government and its policy.* The Federal authorities and the war in which they are engaged are not once mentioned. They are "conspicuous by their absence." New-York is not the United States, but it is beyond comparison the largest City in the Union, and this fearful and humiliating outbreak is ominous of the state of affairs in the North. If the white population of the South should be exterminated, we presume these rioters represent the sort of men who would be sent to take their places. They have nothing at home, and would be the first to emigrate. What a prospect for the negro! How gloriously philanthropy will vindicate its enterprises at the hands of such crusaders!

From the London Star.

Again the friends of peace and freedom may rejoice and give thanks. Again we have news of victory that is the surest presage of returning tranquility. The fall of Port Hudson has quickly followed that of Vicksburgh. We have Southern authority for announcing its unconditional surrender on the 9th of July. The whole length of the Mississippi is thus restored to the authority of the Union. Not only do its vessels traverse the great river unmolested by Confederate batteries, but every place of importance on both banks is by this time occupied by Union troops.

The Mississippi had been lost to the Confederacy, *not from want of fighting, but from want of fighting men. Everything indicates the rapid exhaustion of Southern resources.* Gen. Johnston was unable to attempt anything against Grant, and is now fleeing before Sherman. Bragg has been compelled by the like necessity to fall back rapidly from before Rosecrans. Both suffer heavy losses from capture and desertion as they go. Nor is even the greatest of the commanders and armies of the South exempt from this compulsion. We may be sure that nothing but a conscious inferiority of forces—a hopeless and permanent inferiority—would have induced Gen. Lee to return to Virginia without hazarding a battle.

It will perhaps be said that the riots in New-York are an ample set-off against the heaviest of the Confederate disasters. *They will prove, we believe, on the contrary, the seal and sentence of the doom which those disasters forbode.* While we equally deplore and reprobate that devilish outburst of savage barbarism in one of the capitals of civilization, we cannot shut our eyes to its compensating results. It is but a symptom—the most violent but the most exhaustive—

of the misery
the Union
tions, been
great city is
hours, of its
ruffians
repeat the
days and eight before responsibility, scared and disgusted, would collect its senses, organise its forces, and repress the rebellion. *But the repression is always insensible. In New-York the revolt seems to have run its course almost unopposed from the morning of Monday, the 13th, to the night of Tuesday, the 14th.* Then authority began to exert itself in earnest, and the rioters were checked in their career of fire and blood. It began in resistance to the conscription. It soon extended itself to brutal aggression upon the negro population and their friends. Instigated, and perhaps organized, by politicians of the Fernando Wood school, it presently exceeded all political guidance or control.

There is but one power in the civilized world that would have guided to deeds of such atrocity. *It is the old Pro-Slavery spirit, so long dominant, but lately subdued, putting forth its hateful power for a final struggle.* Of the issue no one can have a doubt. The conscription may or may not proceed in New-York. But of this we are sure, *every negro murdered by the Pro-Slavery savages of that City will be worth a thousand soldiers to the cause of the Union and the Proclamation of Freedom.* Hereafter it will be a point of honor with every decent citizen to stand by the Government that is assailed by incendiaries and butchers.

* * * *

It is almost incredible that any English newspaper can regard with complacency an event so disgraceful as the New-York riots. It is true, indeed, that Toryism and rowdyism are old allies. It has ever been the habit of the miscalled Conservatives at once to defame the people by confounding them with the populace, and to use the latter as the insensate instrument of unscrupulous designs. Church and King mobs have played a considerable part in the political history of our country; and it is quite conceivable that aristocratic gold may again be employed to instigate a temporary anarchy in the cause of "order." But our upper-class politicians have not hitherto patronized the ruffianly element in foreign communities. Neither have Englishmen, in their worst frenzies, been characterized by the ferocious cowardice and cruelty of the "Bowery boys." We do not remember an English riot in which assassination was added to incendiarism, and men were burned as well as houses. *We cannot conceive even of the furies and satyrs of Ratcliffe highway demolishing an orphan asylum or hunting out of their homes the women and children of an amorous quarter.* The very worst of roughs a contest to make war upon men and upon property. They do not extend their drunken rage to the most helpless and poorest of the population. It is the peculiarity of an American mob that it uses the bowie-knife and the revolver, the lamp-post and the tar-kettle, as well as the crowbar and the torch. With the indiscriminate fury of devils let loose. *And it is a peculiarity that can be traced to nothing in American character or society but the influence of the Slave power*—the power that confounds humanity with property; that reckons a man or woman, if black, only as a piece of furniture, valued at so many dollars; that treats all obnoxious speech or writing as a personal offence, to be washed out in blood; that extinguishes in its votaries all pity and all decency when there are victims to be sacrificed: that makes contempt of life and law a virtue, if either life or law stand in the way of any appetite or interest.

The outrages that disgraced and devastated New-York from the morning of the 13th to the night of the 15th have all the characteristics of a Pro-Slavery riot. They differ in nothing but extent and desperateness from previous abolitions of the same devilish spirit. There is scarcely a city of the North that has not, at one time or another, been cursed with its outbreak. There is not now a city save New-York, in which it is strong enough to work any considerable mischief. The demon has nowhere been utterly cast out of Northern society—but everywhere else it is kept down by that loyalty to the law which is the soul and bond of free citizenship. The great commercial city at the mouth of the Hudson has been sorely punished for its lucrative complicity with the South.

* * * *

Yet pitiful, shameful and almost incredible as it is—the London *Times* treats these forty-eight hours of mob rule as a grave political event of portentous significance to the cause of the Union! New-York is declared to be in a state of insurrection against the Federal Government. The enforcement of the conscription is regarded as hopeless, and the consequent collapse of the Northern armies are inevitable. The "people" are said to have been provoked into stern and indignant resistance to the prosecution of the war. And all this because a few thousand miserable wretches, stimulated by drink and instigated by secret agents, overpowered on the instant the Police of a city in which rioting is a periodical visitation! Hopeless, indeed, must be the cause that can take comfort from so brief and shameful an episode!—nor less depraved the political morality that dwells without one word of reprobation on an exhibition so disgraceful to our common human nature.

VIEWS OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

From the Siecle.

In America the success of the Federals does not diminish; but the Slavery party, reduced to the direst extremity, has made a last desperate effort in New-York itself. A fortnight ago the *Courrier des Etats Unis* announced the existence of a conspiracy in which it did not believe. This conspiracy has just broken out. The conscription served as a pretext; but the significance of the movement is indicated by the atrocities committed upon the blacks. All of them whom the rioters met were massacred; housea belonging to negroes were burnt. *Evidently it is not by assassinating poor inoffensive victims, or by pillaging the office of an abolitionist newspaper, that people protest against the conscription.*

From the Nord.

The news from America is more than ever favorable to the Federals. Lee's army has recrossed the Potomac without any important engagement having apparently taken place between the two armies. Port Hudson has unconditionally surrendered. The attack on Charleston has recommenced; but this time the Unionists have led off with a success. They have occupied Morris Island, and have caused considerable loss to the Confederates, who tried to prevent their landing. In Tennessee, Rosecrans has taken four thousand prisoners. In New-York very serious disturbances have occurred. These disturbances, for which the Conscription has served as a pretext, *appear to have been caused by the partisans of Slavery. We see the proof of this in the excesses which the rioters committed against the blacks especially.*

From the Débats.

Would Gen. Lee fight a second battle on the north of the Potomac? Could Port Hudson hold out after the fall of Vicksburgh? We inclined to the belief that the future of America depended upon the reply given by events to these two questions. Events have replied. Port Hudson (it is the Richmond *Enquirer*, at all events, which announces it) surrendered on the 9th of July to the Federals, and the entire course of the Mississippi is now restored to the legitimate authority of the United States. A few days afterward Gen. Lee recrossed the Potomac, so that the States faithful to the Union are delivered from invasion. Washington breathes again, and Richmond is once more threatened. The importance of these events is increased when we remember that Louisiana and North Carolina, the two States from which the revolt against the Federal Congress proceeded, are taking active steps to return to the Union in maintaining the Constitution they had before the war.

From the Indépendance Belge.

Gen. Lee, who, after his defeat at Gettysburgh, had fallen back to the banks of the Potomac, supporting himself upon the fords which extend from Williamsport to Shepardsburgh, appears to have succeeded in crossing the river, and returning into Virginia, thus escaping from Meade and the army of the North. This brilliant invasion campaign has produced, therefore, not the slightest result, and he may consider himself fortunate in regaining possession of the exhausted country south of the Potomac, upon which the two hostile forces have struggled since the commencement of the war. As we predicted, the fall of Vicksburgh has led to that of Port Hudson. The Federals are now masters of the Mississippi. They have also attacked Charleston again, and succeeded in taking possession of one of the islands that cover the place.

Mr. Laird and Secretary Welles.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: In the *Times* of yesterday you published a letter which Mr. Cobden was, on a point of form, prevented from reading to the House of Commons on Thursday.

It is addressed by Mr. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the United States Navy to the Hon. Charles Sumner, and dated the 19th of April, 1863.

In this letter Mr. Gideon Wells says that "he has an indistinct remembrance that his department was importuned by more than one person on behalf of Mr. Laird."

As the matter has never left the memory of Mr. Wells, I shall feel obliged if he will give me the names of any one of the persons who have so importuned him on my behalf, and I shall, no doubt, be able to show him that they did so (if at all) without any authority from me or my firm.

In the meantime I accept the admission that the department over which Mr. Gideon Wells presides allowed itself to be importuned by foreigners to build ships on behalf of the Federal Government.

Mr. Wells also states that "it is not true that his department ever approached my firm with a view of getting vessels built in this country for the American Government."

I can only say that I believed it to be true, and I leave the public to judge whether I had not sufficient grounds for entertaining this belief, having in my possession the letters the copies of which I forward to you for insertion.

The contents of these letters clearly show that my friend was well known to and in the confidence of the Federal Navy Department, and I have no doubt his name is very familiar with Mr. Gideon Wells.

I also inclose a copy of a letter to my correspondent on the 11th of April last, to which I have not yet any reply.

Before deciding to publish the letter of the 30th of July, marked confidential, and the important memorandum it contained, I cancelled some of the leading men on both sides of the House of Commons, and gave them in confidence the original correspondence to read.

They are of opinion that the course taken by Mr. Cobden in publishing Mr. Gideon Wells' letter gives me a clear right to use all documents in my possession for my own vindication, but that I am

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN LAIRD.

19 Park-place, St. James's-street, July 21.

"[Confidential.]
Washington, July 30, 1861.

Dear Sirs: Since my arrival here I have had frequent interviews with our Department of Naval Affairs, and am happy to say that the Minister of the Navy is inclined to have an iron-plated ship built out of the country. This ship is designed for a specific purpose, to accomplish a definite object. I send you herewith a memorandum handed me last evening from the Department, with the request that I would send it to you by steamer's mail of to-morrow, and to ask your immediate reply, stating if you will agree to build such a ship as desired, how soon, and for how much, with such plans and specifications as you may deem it best to send me.

If I feel very sure that the building of this proposed shot-proof steamer will lead to other business of much value.

Our own builders would be very jealous if they were aware of this application to you, but in the present condition of affairs, it is important to act secretly and cautiously, and I have assured my Government that you will keep this matter entirely and strictly to yourselves, and by no means let it be known what you are building or for whom.

You will notice that the largest liberty is given for the construction of the ship, one requisite only being important—that she is bomb and shot proof. How this is to be accomplished it is for you to judge and determine, as the department gives no specifications. I can state to you in confidence, that the object is to enable the Government to make the attempt to take repossession of its forts in one specific Southern port.

I have assured our Minister of the Navy that if such a vessel can be built you can do it, and he has great confidence in my judgment.

In addition to this shot and shell proof vessel he also wants a side-wheel gunboat of not over 5 or 6 feet draft, rudder at both ends, speed not less than 13 knots, to carry a single gun at each end, weighing 6,000 pounds, exclusive of carriage: the boat to be built of iron.

Please give all due examination and thought for both of the objects desired, especially the battery, and write me as soon as possible, directed, as usual, at New-York, for which I leave here this evening.

Waiting your advices,

I am, dear Sirs, very truly yours.

You can judge what angles to give if decks must be iron-plated, and the best form for glancing off balls.

Messrs. John Laird, Sons & Co., Birkenhead.

Whereas desirous of having constructed a floating battery, planned with the specific object of going into ports guarded with batteries and forts which are within from 300 yards to half a mile from the channel. The floating battery or iron-plated ship to be so constructed as to be able to pass the forts comparatively unharmed by the fire of the batteries, both horizontal and plunging. She is wanted for no other purpose.

She is not required to have a speed exceeding six knots.

She must not draw over 14 (fourteen) feet.

She must have no mast's.

Her rudder must not be exposed so as to be liable to be disabled in passing a fort. This is most important.

There should be a rudder at each end to avoid turning.

She must carry eight guns (rifled), weighing each about 16,000 pounds—two on each side, two on bow, and two to fire from stern.

The ship to be finished complete, with guns and everything appertaining.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1861.

City of New-York.

Dear Sirs: Your valued favors of the 3d, 26th, and 31st ult., with the accompanying drawings, were received during my absence in the far West with Gen. Fremont's division of the army, where I have been detained far beyond my expectations.

Immediately on my return I went to Washington with your tracings and laid them before the Secretary of the Navy, and I trust that before long I shall be able to send you an order for the construction of one or more gunboats.

The Secretary was rather disappointed that you have not sent any response to the memorandum in reference to a shell and shot-proof battery for use in our Southern harbors.

I may say to you, in confidence, intended to force an entrance into Charleston harbor, defended by Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

I hope that you may be able to send me a plan for such a battery, and the terms on which you will construct such a ship.

I am glad to learn that you are so busy, and so well and rightly appreciated.

Trusting to hear from you soon,

I am, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

Messrs. J. Laird, Sons & Co., Birkenhead.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1861.

My Dear Sirs: I have your valued favor, also the slips containing very interesting accounts of your new works, all of which give me much pleasure.

I congratulate you on the confidence manifested by your Government in intrusting you with the building of an iron-plated ship of such large dimensions, as well as the transport ship, and I have no doubt but that you will turn them out as you always have done, to the entire satisfaction of the Admiralty. I trust that you may get the contract for the others they propose.

I cannot but regret that you did not estimate for the floating batteries required by our Navy Department, as it would have been a step in the right direction, and had you succeeded, as I know you would, it would have gone far toward relaxing the stringency of our navigation laws in reference to the buying of foreign-built ships.

I sent your last letter, received yesterday, to the Secretary of the Navy, who was very desirous to have you build the iron-plated and bomb-proof batteries, and I trust that he may yet decide to have you build one or more of the gunboats.

It is my present intention to visit England again for a hurried trip, leaving here in the *Africa* on the 6th of November, and, if so, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you about the 18th proximo.

With kind regards to all, I am, &c.,

Messrs. John Laird, Sons & Co., Birkenhead.

Birkenhead, April 11, 1863.

My Dear Sir: You will have seen by the newspapers the report of the discussion in the House of Commons on the *Alabama* case on the 27th of March last, and that I named in part of my speech the fact that my late firm had had application from the Secretary of the Navy of the Federal Government, through a friend of mine, to build vessels of war for them.

I do not wish to bring your name before the public, or to publish the correspondence, except in the event of the Federal Government denying the statement I made, in which case I shall have, in self-defence, to do so, which I shall regret.

I think it they do deny the negotiation it will be treating you unfairly, more especially as your letter to me and its inclosures, handed to you by them show that they entered very fully with you into the class of vessels required, and the objects those vessels were intended to accomplish.

The American Government, as you also informed me, personally and by letter, May, 1861, had employed Capt. C. to endeavor to purchase suitable vessels for blockading purposes, and that you were in communication with him on this subject.

I did not name the negotiation I had with the Federal Governments through you until forced to do so by their friends in the House of Commons, notwithstanding the repeated attacks made on myself and my sons in the American and English Press, and by the partisans of the North at public meetings and elsewhere.

To have remained longer silent would have been construed into an admission that the charges made against me were correct, and therefore I felt the time had arrived when I must make some statement on the subject.

I hope your family are all well, and remain, my dear sir,

Yours very truly, JOHN LAIRD.

THE CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen: We are commanded by Her Majesty to dismiss you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session now brought to a close. Her Majesty has seen, with deep regret, the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperors of France and Austria in negotiation on the subject which has been opened to obtain the fulfilment of the stipulation of the treaty of Vienna of 1815 in behalf of the Poles. Her Majesty trusts that those stipulations will be carried into execution, and that thus a conflict distressing to Her Majesty, and dangerous to the tranquility of Europe, may be brought to a close. The civil war between the Northern and Southern States of the American Union still unfortunately continues, and is necessarily attended with much evil, not only to the contending parties, but also to nations which have taken no part in the conflict. *Her Majesty, however, has seen no reason to depart from the strict neutrality which Her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest.* The Greek nation having chosen Prince William of Denmark for the King, Her Majesty is taking steps with a view to the union of the Ionian Islands to the Kingdom of Greece. For this purpose Her Majesty is in communication with the Powers who were parties to the treaty of 1815, by which these Islands were placed under the protectorate of the British Crown, and the wishes of the Ionians on the subject of the union will be ascertained. Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan upon British subjects have rendered it necessary for Her Majesty to demand reparation, and Her Majesty hopes Her demands will be conceded by the Japanese Government without its being necessary to enforce them. The Emperor of Brazil has thought fit to break off his diplomatic relations with Her Majesty, in consequence of Her Majesty not having complied with demands which she did not deem proper to accede to. Her Majesty has no wish that this estrangement should continue, and would be glad to see her relations with Brazil reestablished.

My Lords and gentlemen, Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and toward the permanent dockyards and arsenals; and Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision you have made for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

My lords and gentlemen, the distress which the civil war in America has inflicted on a portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the manufacturing districts, and toward the relief of which such generous and munificent contributions have been made, has in some degree diminished; and Her Majesty has given her cordial consent to measures calculated to have a beneficial influence upon that unfortunate state of things. Symptoms of a renewal of disturbances have manifested themselves in Her Majesty's Colony of New-Zealand, but Her Majesty trusts that by wise and conciliatory measures supported by adequate measures for their repression, order and tranquility will be maintained in that valuable and improving colony. Her Majesty has given her assent to a measure for augmenting the income

The rebel loan
closing at
paid
up to 45 per cent, and 10
that per cent is
due on the 1st of August.

Jeff Davis has appointed Rear. Dawling, late United States Consul at Cork, agent at that city for the rebel States.

THE NEWS BY THE CHINA.

St. John's, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 9.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool, Aug. 1, *via* Queenstown, Aug. 2, passed Cape Race at noon to-day (Saturday,) *en route* to New-York. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The dates by the *China* are two days later than those per the *Hibernian*.

The steamship *Asia*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the absence of fresh advices from America the English journals have little to say on American affairs.

The London *Morning Post* labors to show that the recent Federal successes are not likely to prove materially advantageous to the Federals.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* takes a most gloomy view of the military prospects of the Confederates. It says the retreat of Gen. Bragg and the flight of Gen. Johnston before Gen. Sherman's forces shows sufficient signs of exhaustion. It adds, "Charleston is in real danger, and if it falls Savannah follows." Still, it thinks that the Federal armies cannot be filled without a conscription, which may delay the North and wrest victory from her grasp.

The Confederate Loan was heavy at 17 to 15 discount.

English political news, as usual on the close of Parliament, is quiet and lifeless.

Sir Cresswell, the well-known Judge, is dead.

FRANCE.

In the Paris Bourse there was renewed firmness, and the Rentes on the 1st instant closed at 66f. 85c.

Marshal Forey, in an official report, says that he is occupied in forming a Provisional Government in Mexico from men of moderate views belonging to all parties.

POLAND.

The war panic on the Polish question has subsided.

The journals speculate on the responses of the three Powers to Prince Gortschakoff's note.

Nothing reliable in regard to the responses had transpired.

The Polish insurgents keep actively at work.

It is reported that an extensive conspiracy against Russia has been discovered in Caucasia.

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro dates of July 9 are received. Coffee is quoted at 8$1100 to 7$200.

INDIA.

Dates from Bombay to July 8 are at hand. Cotton lower. Freights unchanged.

THE LFTEST INTELEIGENCE.

Liverpool, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Great Eastern* is off the harbor awaiting a tide.

The London *Times*, of to-day, has article on the speech of Archbishop Hughes to the New-York rioters, and says the speech defies analysis, and rival in obscurity the "Delphian Oracle." Hatred of England was the key-note of the speech. The *Times* is not surprized that the Arch-Bishop in a moment of "self-consciousness" told his hearers that they might possibly consider his remarks as "mere blarney."

The London *Daily News* taunts Mr. Laird with "insufficiency of evidence" in support of his assertion that he was invited to build ships for the Federals, and demands the name of his anonymous correspondent.

Copenhagen, Sunday, Aug. 2.

An alliance between the Scandinavian monarchies is considered to be near at hand.

Sweden has addressed a note to Paris and London, protesting energetically against the German Federal's threat against Holstein.

Cracow, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The insurgents under Chandelinski had a successful encounter with the Russians on the 29th at Siecinaw.

St. Petersburgh, Sunday, Aug. 2.

Prince Gortschakoff, in replylog to the Austrian note of the 19th of July, expresses surprise at Austria believing that the Russians entertain a secret thought that Russia wishes to establish an assimilation between Galicia and Poland, but thinks that an agreement between Austria, Prussia and Russia is necessary, on account of the assistance rendered to the insurrection in Galacia.

Warsaw, Aug. 1.

The Proclamation of the National Government of Poland rejects any compromise not based upon the independence of Poland, with a restoration of the boundaries of 1772.

The Proclamation calls upon the people of Lithuania, a kingdom of Poland, and all Russia, to rise in general insurrection.

Paris, Aug. 2.

The *Moniteur* publishes an article severely attacking the policy of Prussia.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Thursday, July 30.

The sales of Cotton for three days have been 23,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, with an advance of ⅛d. since the departure of the *Arabia*.

Trade Report.

The Manchester market is upward, and Goods and Yarns are advancing in price.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Breadstuffs market is generally dull. Warrfield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others report: Flour dull. Wheat downward, with a partial decline of 1d.@2d. per cental. Corn quiet and steady; Mixed, 25s.@27s. 3d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Provision market is quiet and steady. Bacon has an upward tendency. Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report: Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon buoyant with a slight advance. Lard firm at 37s.@38s. 6d. Tallow quiet. Butter dull.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Ashes steady. Sugar is inactive. Rice dull. Linseed Oil firm. Petroleum Oil quiet and steady at 2s. 3d. for Refined. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine—No sales.

London Markets.

London, Thursday, July 30.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice quiet. Tallow inactive.

London Money Market.

Consols closed at 92¾@93 for money.

American Stocks.

American Securities were buoyant and upward. Illinois Central Railroad 22½@22 discount; Erie Railroad 69¾@70½.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

Liverpool, Friday, July 31.

Cotton—Sales of the week 49,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators, and 3,000 to exporters. The market has been buoyant with an advance of ⅛d. on American on the week, and ⅛d.@¼d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day have been 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closing quiet and unchanged at the following authorised quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	24d.	21½d.
Mobile	23¾d.	22¼d.
Uplands	23d.	22d.

Stock in port 256,000 bales, inclusive of 46,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs—The market is dull and downward. Corn dull and declining 3d.@6d. per quarter.

Provisions—The market is steady. Tallow is dull. Petroleum firmer and advancing.

London, Friday, July 31.

Consols 93@93⅛ for money. Bullion in the Bank has increased £123,000.

American Stocks—Illinois Central 22@21 discount; Erie Railroad 70@71.

Manchester, Thursday, July 30.

The market is quiet and easy.

Commercial News by the China.

[The weekly Cotton Report has been received per *Hibernian*.]

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Richardson, Spence & Co. and others, report: "Flour heavy. Wheat very dull, and downward; Winter Red

Pennsylvania Politics.

Renomination of Gov. Curtin.

On the evening after Gov. Curtin's renomination, a mass meeting was held at Harrisburgh, at which he was present and made a brief speech. He said:

"The people of Pennsylvania, with few exceptions, have, as yet, been *steadfast* in their adhesion to the Government. [Applause.] We have given our wealth freely when called upon, and have more than answered all requirements made upon us in contributions of our people to swell the ranks of the national armies; and I feel this night I have a right to say that in the past two years and a half of our eventful history, the administration of the Government in Pennsylvania has been in perfect harmony with the sentiment of our loyal people.

This is not a time, my friends, to differ as to men, or to stand in the way of the full exercise of all the legitimate powers conferred upon the President by the Constitution and the laws; and I pledge myself as heretofore, to give to the Government of the United States as active and constant support, and to maintain its authority and the execution of its laws within the state of Pennsylvania, with all the powers given to the Executive office for that purpose. [Cheers.]

Every Pennsylvania freeman who has suffered martyrdom in the support and defence of our Government, and every wounded and maimed hero returned to our midst from the battle-field, strengthens the ties which binds us to it, and increases our obligation to prosecute this war to a perfect and successful termination. Until then we have not performed our duty to the living nor the dead, nor shall our trust to those who are to follow us have been fulfilled, nor our obligations to those who have lived before us been discharged, until treason and rebellion are driven from this hitherto prosperous and happy country. [Cheers.]

There is nothing on this earth, in the works of nature or of art, which can compare with sublimity of the struggle of this great people to maintain their Government; and all our sympathies and all our means, if necessary, should be given to the comfort and support of the brave men who stand in arms in defence of our free institutions. [Applause.] They are there subject to the control of military authority, and we have encouraged them to go; they are restrained and controlled by the needful rigors of military discipline, they are exposed to the trials and intolerance of actual war; and every word, thought, or act which would either take from them their efficiency, withhold from them proper supplies, obstruct or divide public opinion, or, worse than all, discourage the means by which the Government would replenish their diminished ranks, is treason and ingratitude to them, the best and bravest of our fellow-citizens. [Great applause.]

I rejoice, my fellow-citizens, that the Convention which pinned me to nomination has declared in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, by which citizens of the State separated from it, and in arms for their country, shall enjoy the right of suffrage. Surely they have shown by their presence in the field the highest and noblest exhibition of loyalty and fidelity, and should be permitted, wherever they are found, thus to exercise a right held so sacred by the American citizen, underlying, as it does, all the operations of our Government.

Having accepted the nomination, I will make an open and vigorous contest for success, and will treat fairly the distinguished gentleman who has been placed in nomination as our opposing candidate by the political organization to which he is attached. I would not succeed by assaults upon his personal character, nor would I have my friends conduct the contest with defamation and detraction for their allies; neither that candidate nor myself can claim any peculiar fitness over very many of our fellow-citizens; but we are made the representatives of opposite policies, measures and opinions. For myself, relying upon the right and truth, I expect to prevail in this election. For this end, I will use all honorable and fair means, and will give to the canvass my active, unfailing, and determined exertions. [Applause.] A voice, "Go on! old man; the soldiers are with you."

I would not conceal my gratification at the presence here to-night of a large number of the volunteer soldiers of Pennsylvania, and the pride I feel at the constant manifestations of their confidence and respect. My relations with you and your brother soldiers, for more than two eventful years, have always been pleasant, both as a man in Pennsylvania, whether in official position or private citizen, as more highly regarded and esteemed you for your patience, constancy and courage. I would be insensible, indeed, to all the virtuous impulses of the human heart, could I fail to a feeling of gratitude to you and your fellows for the services you have rendered to your country, or in according to you all the sympathy and support of my office in your sacred mission. [Great applause.]

The French in Mexico.

Occupation of the Capital.

A communication to a French journal from the City of Mexico, of the 11th June, has the following:

"It was only on the 29th ult. that Juarez finally made up his mind to abandon the Capital. On the following day Congress met and passed a law declaring San Luis the Capital of the Republic, and on the same day the Ayuntamiento was apprized that the City of Mexico would be handed over to their safekeeping. The Ayuntamiento, feeling the insecurity of their position, at once appealed to the foreign residents, and the latter, mustering about 1,000 effective men, nobly answered the appeal. Night and day armed patrols kept up through every part of the city, and this harassing duty lasted seven days, for it was not until the 6th of June that Gen. Bazaine was able to send troops to garrison the city. I regret to say that in this emergency little or no assistance was afforded by the Mexicans themselves; all was left to the foreign population. Juarez started on the 31st of May. He took with him 7,000 troops and $1,500,000 in specie. As long as the money lasts the troops will stick to him, but that gone, the poor President will find himself almost without a follower. A second number of the *Monitor Franco-Mexicain* was published in Puebla on the 2d inst. Among other decrees recommended by M. Budin, the Receiver-General des Finances en Mission, and approved by Gen. Forey, are two deserving of notice. By the first, a commission of five members, composed of the political prefect, the municipal prefect, and three other persons of respectability, to be named by the General-in-Chief, will be intrusted with the duty of revising all sales made by the preceding Government of corporation and charity property in Puebla; the commission to make an exact estimate of the properties sold; the purchasers to be at liberty to retain them on paying the surplus, or to return them on receiving the sums disbursed by them. The scandalous manner in which corporation and charity property had been made away with by Juarez and his partizans rendered some such measure as the present absolutely necessary. A second decree prohibits the exportation of gold and silver through any Mexican ports occupied by the French army, any Mexican may be its place of destination, or the nationality of the exporter; the prohibition not to extend to sums remitted by English or Spanish Consuls in respect of indemnities due to their citizens, or to respect of the merchandise customs-bonds in respect to receipts of the maritime custom-houses mortgaged to convention loans. M. Percy Raikes himself that the advantages to emancipate the merchants of Jury will more than compensate occasioned by the any temporary inconvenience, or opinions seem to differ. Upon this point, however, operations are not their regular course of business. A letter from Vera Cruz states that Generals Ortega and Laraza had arrived there on Saturday last, and started for Tehuacan on the following day. The particulars of the manner in which they escaped have never transpired. The official paper, however, broadly asserts that they broke their parole, and are no longer to be considered as men of honor."

From Port Hudson.—A Port Hudson correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* states that on the 22d the Twelfth Connecticut and Thirte

Indian Lands.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Office Indian Affairs, Office Internal Revenue, July 28, 1863.

Sir—Your letter of yesterday has just been received and I proceed at once to answer it.

The original title of all Indian lands was in the United States. The only right residing in the Indians was that of occupancy. Congress had the exclusive right of preemption, and according to the Constitution could make all needful rules and regulations respecting them, divide them into territories, and dispose of them on such terms as it might deem proper.

On the 7th of November, 1825, the Shawnee Indians by a treaty made at St. Louis, ceded to the United States all their claims to lands near Cape Girardeau, and the United States in consideration of that cession, agreed to give to that tribe for the benefit of all of them that should afterwards emigrate west of the Mississippi, a tract of land equal to fifty miles square, west of the State of Missouri, and bounded on the east by the Missouri State line; with the privilege, however, that if not satisfied with the tract described in the treaty, of selecting another tract of equal quantity on the Kansas River, west of the boundary of Missouri.

By a treaty made Aug. 8, 1831, by the United States, under authority of Congress, with the Shawnee tribe of Indians, that tribe ceded to the United States large tracts of land, which they held under patents from the Government, and received, in exchange, a grant of land on the western side of the Mississippi River, to be located under the direction of the President, and to contain a hundred thousand acres. This grant, by the constitution of the treaty, was to be by patent in fee simple to them and their heirs forever, so long as they should exist as a nation, and remain upon the lands.

By the tenth article of the treaty it was provided that "The lands granted by this agreement and Convention, to the said band or tribe of Shawanoes, shall not be sold or ceded by them, except to the United States; and the United States guarantee that said lands shall never be within the bounds of any State or Territory, nor subject to the laws thereof."

This treaty was negotiated pursuant to an act of Congress, approved May 28, 1830. The act empowered the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange was made, that the United States "will forever secure and guarantee to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged" with them.

By an act of Congress passed the 30th of June, 1834, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, the Indian country west of the Mississippi River was annexed, for certain legal purposes, to the territories within the bounds of which they were situate. It was provided by that act, that so much of the laws of the United States as provided for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, should be in force in the Indian country, with the qualification, however, that the same should not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian. The object which Congress had in view in thus enacting is clearly that stated in the title of the act. It was to regulate trade, to preserve peace and to secure them in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges under prior treaties, for the observance of which the faith of the nation was solemnly pledged. No interference was intended with their customs, nor with the jurisdiction of their own lawgivers, over those who were the proper subjects of it. Their interior polity and domestic institutions were left untouched.

The title vested in the Shawnees by the treaties referred to was a qualified fee. It was subject to the condition of continued occupation. It might last forever. It might not last a month. In the event of an abandonment or of a transfer and delivery of possession to another tribe, or to any other people or persons, the land would revert to the United States.

Of course, without another treaty being added to the case, no question could arise of the kind submitted by your letter. For the land could not be effectually conveyed to any other party than the United States. But by a treaty concluded May 10, 1854, delegates, representing the bands of Shawanoes who were parties to prior treaties, ceded and conveyed to the United States all the lands west of the Mississippi which they then held by virtue of treaties made in 1825 and 1831; and the United States, by the same instrument, reconveyed and ceded back to the Shawnee Indians two hundred thousand acres, or land. To each member of the tribe, and to every head of a family legally married to a Shawnee, an allotment in severalty of two hundred acres was authorized; and it was agreed that Congress might thereafter provide for issuing to such of the Shawnees as might make separate selections, patents for the same, with such guards and restrictions as might seem advisable for their protection.

Pursuant to this treaty, it was provided by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1859, that "in all cases where by the terms of any Indian treaty in Kansas Territory, said Indians are entitled to separate selections of land, and to a patent therefor, under guards, restrictions, or conditions for their benefit, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause patents therefor to issue to such Indian or Indians, and their heirs, upon such conditions, and limitations, and under such guards, or restrictions, as may be prescribed by said Secretary."

Patents were issued under the authority of this act; and, in order to afford the protection to the Indians, which the Government had promised, and assumed, a clause was inserted by which it was stipulated, that the tracts conveyed, should never be sold or conveyed by the grantee or his heirs, without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, for the time being.

The titles passing by these patents, under the provisions of the last-mentioned treaty, and of the act of Congress of 1854, are peculiar. They are neither base fees nor estates on condition, but indefeasible fees, simple, without limitation as to interest, but only as to the power of alienation.

They are not lost by abandonment, nor forfeited by breach of duty, nor subject to execution for debt. If the restriction is not void for inconsistency with the nature of the estate, the title is anomalous; but not more so than the *status* of its owner. He is neither a citizen nor a subject, and yet he is under the protection of the Government. He owes no allegiance to the United States, and may make war upon them without incurring the guilt of treason; but he holds his land of them by a form of grant, which recognizes them as his feudal superior, and on the extinction of his blood, it would return to them by escheat. In some respects he is independent of the Government; in other respects he is dependent upon it. In his intercourse with the whites he is subject to our laws. In his intercourse with his own people he is ruled by their authority, and his rights are defined by their customs. He holds a tribal retention, on the one hand, to an interior organization, and he is under tutelage, on the other, to the superintending and paternal power of the President, acting by the Secretary of the Interior. What is more to the purpose, though his lands lie within the territorial limits of a State, he is not politically within its bounds, nor has it jurisdiction over him.

By the treaty of 1854, indeed, as amended, the Shawnees ceded to the United States the lands granted to the Shawnees pursuant to the treaty of 1831, and the United States retroceded to the United States the 200,000 acres now in question, to the Shawnees, on certain terms, and for certain purposes. It would seem that one object of this amendment was, to release the United States from the obligations of the guarantee in the treaty of Aug. 8, 1831, that the lands ceded should never be within the bounds of any State or Territory, nor subject to the laws thereof. Whether that object has been attained by a transfer and retransfer by the same instrument, construed as a conveyance, or whether it operates differently from a grant reserving a part of the thing granted, may perhaps be doubted. Be that as it may, the practical construction has been that the whole 200,000 acres tract, embracing, as it is supposed to do, the 100,000 acres ceded by the treaty of '31, is a reservation from the cession of 1854, that the title of the Shawnees is not affected thereby, except that the lands may be divided and alloted, and that their rights, as a tribe, and their independence of State and territorial laws remain as they were. These Indians have retained their tribal relations without restriction. They constitute a distinct political community, and, though wards of the United States, have capacity to make treaties and are capable of self-government. They have preserved their domestic institutions. Acts of Congress do not extend to them, unless specially named or described. Their controversies among themselves are settled by themselves, and not in the Courts of Kansas. They have no part or lot in the government of the State, and are not subject to it. Whatever right the State has against the United States, as to territorial jurisdiction, the rights of the Shawnees to an undisturbed occupancy, and to the enjoyment of the privileges and prerogatives of governing themselves in the rude and primitive style to which they have been accustomed, is of elder date and of superior obligation.

Such being the case, the Shawnee reservation is not considered for any purpose affecting the residents upon it, as long as they continue to preserve their tribal organization, a part of the State of Kansas, under the provisions of any general law, not expressly extended to them, or particularly applicable to their circumstances.

The law of July 1, 1862, and its amendments, applies only to the States and Territories of the United States, and the District of Columbia. It does not extend to Indian reservations, actually or constructively beyond State and territorial limits. There are no assessments or collections authorized to be made within its them. Although, therefore, a conveyance of such interest, as a Shawnee has in land would, under other circumstances, require a stamp, a resident on the reservation is not subject to the law, and his conveyance of any estate within the reservation, is exempt from stamp duty.

Very respectfully, yours.

(Signed,) JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

WM. P. DOLE, Esq.,
Com'r of Indian Affairs.

Counterfeits.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Counterfeit "tens," on the Atlantic Bank of Boston, are in circulation. They are well executed. The Bank has issued none of this denomination for two years.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER FOURTEEN.
NINTH PRECINCT.

JACOB L. SEBRING, Captain, No. 94 Charles-street. On Monday, at 10 A. M., Sergeant MANGIN, with ten men, reported to Capt. SPRIGHT, No. 1,190 Broadway, and were parties to the defence of the Provost-Marshal's office there. At 11 A. M. Sergeant SMITH, with a platoon, was also ordered to report to Capt. SPRIGHT. Both of these officers and their commands were subsequently ordered to the assistance of Sergeant ELLISON and his force at the battles in Forty-sixth-street, of which we gave a detailed account yesterday. They arrived at the scene same time as Sergeant WADE, and went gallantly into the fight against overwhelming odds; the list of casualties—Sergeants MANGIN and SMITH eed seven of the force being badly injured—shows how well and bravely they performed their part on this disastrous occasion. After the retreat they reformed to their own Precinct, escaping either as best they could, and instantly reformed for further duty. At 5:30 P. M., the entire force, under Capt. SEBRING, reported at headquarters. They were with Inspector CARPENTER in the evening, at the exemplary punishment of the mob in the City Hall Park and Printing-House-square, and thence with him in the central tour through the Fourth and adjacent wards.

At 1 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, with the command under Sergt. COPELAND, they went to Clarkson-street, to recover the body of the colored man hung, and which was cut down and taken to headquarters. At noon, Capt. SEBRING, with his command, dispersed a gang at Spring and Murray streets, who had sacked a liquor store and nearly murdered its proprietor. In the afternoon they were with Capt. DILKS, in the visit to the gun factory in Second-avenue. In the evening, they took a tour through the Fourth and wards adjoining.

Wednesday morning, with Sergt. COPELAND'S force, visited the infected portions of the Second and Third avenues, dispersing all crowds. In the evening a section assisted the Detectives in arresting gangs of thieves in Crosby and Houston streets. At night the entire command were ordered to the Eighth Precinct to protect the "Arch" in Sullivan-street, populated by colored people. They charged the mob, beat and dispersed them, and prevented great destruction of lives and of property.

On Thursday morning, the force was on miscellaneous duty, aiding as escorts to the military, guarding the prisoners at Headquarters, &c. On Friday, same duties, which continued until noon Saturday, when ordered to their own Precinct, and ordinary routine.

Sergeant SMITH was so badly injured in Forty-sixth-street as to be confined to his bed. Sergeant SHERRY had throughout remained in charge of the Station-house, and proved equal to any emergency. Col. LAMON, resident of the precinct, had formed a citizens corps of "specials," and did patrol duty as well as acting for the protection of the station; and to him and the volunteers much credit is due.

During the entire week, there was not a word of complaint from either officers or men. Constant as was the duty, all orders were responded to with alacrity, and each one performed thoroughly.

TENTH PRECINCT.

Capt. T. C. DAVIS, Essex Market. At noon, the reserve of this Precinct was sent to Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, under Sergeants MINOR and DAVENPORT, and participated in the savage fight, heretofore described, which occurred there. At 8 P. M. Capt. DAVIS reported with his entire force at headquarters, and in the evening, under Inspector CARPENTER, effectively used their locusts upon the mob which had attempted to burn the *Tribune* Buildings; thence in the risky march through the Fourth and other wards, and thence to Headquarters for the night. On Tuesday morning the Captain and his force, with the force under Inspector CARPENTER, went on the hazardous march to Second-avenue and were prominent in the assault of the houses from which the police were fired at. In this, four of the men of the Precinct were badly injured, but all evinced a courage and determination which no danger baffled or checked. Subsequently at headquarters, from whence they were ordered to the Fifth Regiment Armory to procure the arms there and bring them to the Central Office for distribution; the men chafed at this, being desirous to "deal" their locusts again, but performed the duty promptly and well. At night they were with Inspector LEONARD at the City Hall, where, on duty in various sections thereabouts of the City, they remained until Wednesday morning; then sent to Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, sweeping away a threatening crowd in front of it; thence to the Bonded Warehouse on West street, and thence to Twenty-seventh Precinct Station again, where they remained on guard till late in the evening, when ordered to headquarters, and from thence to their own Precinct.

On Tuesday Officer JAMES ADAMS was accidentally shot in front of headquarters. He was conveyed home by a brother officer, and the latter was sent again until next morning. One man reported "stomach ache" on the way to the fight in Second-avenue, and reported cured the next morning; another left the ranks on the avenue, and was invisible until Thursday; and two at the *Tribune* buildings expressed their regret at the clubbing of what they termed "innocent men," and declared the building ought to be destroyed.

With these exceptions of stomach-ache, mysterious disappearance and unpatriotic ebullitions, the force did well and faithfully all the duties it was called upon to perform. Sergeant WARNER and Roundsman HART were especially active and valuable in all duties.

On the evening of Monday the Station-house was attacked by a mob, who were driven off by Officers WOOD and MCCLOUD, and Officer KING of the Third District Court, sundry citizens aiding, as did Surgeon WELLS and Sergeant GARLAND of the Seventh, as stated yesterday. Officer MCCLOUD found a cannon in the building, and it was placed at the door, pointing on the mob; empty as it was, it had the desired effect, the rascals scattering.

On Monday an attack was made on the house No. 134 Division-street, and the furniture destroyed. Officer WOOD, of this Precinct, and Officer KING of the Third District Court, with a number of citizens, made a charge on and dispersed the rioters.

At the attack on the lawless in Second-avenue, Officer ROTHSCHILD was struck and badly hurt on the head, and Officer SANDFORD also injured.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.

JOHN I. MOUNT, Captain, Union Market. At 6 P. M. Monday, Capt. MOUNT with his whole force reported at headquarters. At evening this command formed part of the force under Inspector CARPENTER, in the Park and Printing-House Square attack on the mob. The Tenth being in the rear, had the last punishment of the flying, and put some fifty *hors du combat*; also with the Inspector through the Fourth and other Wards on same evening. On this tour Capt. MOUNT and men were detached to protect the persons and property of colored people near New Bowery and Roosevelt-street, the balance of the force continuing on that march. The Eleventh did a hard duty well, kept the mob in check, and ultimately drove them off. Were rejoined by the force, and detailed to Fourth Precinct for the night. At 10½ P. M. repaired to Roosevelt and Batavia streets, charged upon and had a sharp fight with a mob of rioters and thieves, who were sacking houses, and put them, with not a few badly injured, to flight. The force were here assisted from the roofs, and Officer MCMAHON was very badly injured by a brick. A large bonfire had been made by the mob, of the articles taken from the houses which were too cumbrous to steal—for the first, last and only purpose of the riots by every man and woman engaged in them was theft, from a penny dip up to all things portable—and threatened to fire the adjacent buildings. Capt. MOUNT secured a length of hose, and, attaching it to a hydrant, put the flames out—all the time his force being the recipients of volleys of bricks and stones. This done, another fight was had with the rioters, who for a while boldly stood their ground, but gave way finally, severely punished.

Tuesday morning the force were at Headquarters, and, with Inspector CARPENTER'S command, went to the Second-avenue. On the terrible assault the force received from the windows and roofs of the houses in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth-street, Capt. MOUNT, by order of the Inspector, led the storming party; and gallantly did he do so, as the details of this affair already given show. One huge rioter was, on this occasion, knocked clear off his feet and off the roof of a four-story tenement house, by a single well-directed and well-dealt blow of a club. He was crushed to death by the fall. Subsequently the force reported to Inspector LEONARD, at City Hall, and were engaged several times during the afternoon in dispersing the crowds in the Park and Printing-House-square. At midnight were at Western Hotel, Cortlandt-street, and so guard there till 3½ P. M.; back to City Hall, there till 11 A. M., Wednesday, and thence to headquarters, where orders to return to own Precinct were received. Here, with special force, patrol duty was performed until 6 A. M., when ordinary duty was resumed.

All officers and men of this Precinct did their entire duty; there was not an exception, and while each is entitled to the credit therefor, yet especial mention should be made of Sergeants POLLY, ARNAIN and REID; Roundsmen WARMSLEY and DEMORUS; Patrolmen WARREN, BEATTY, GASS, BOGART, MCMAHON and MCCARTY, for unflinching courage and devotion to duty.

Sergt. POLLY was the officer who, with Inspector LEONARD, boldly entered into the midst of the mob assailing the military at Broadway and Chambers-

Officer MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, discovered the fire, and it is the opinion from all the attending circumstances, that it was the work of an incendiary. Fire-Marshal BAKER has been notified and will make an investigation of the case to-day.

Military Matters.

WHY RECRUITING IS SO DULL.

During the past ten days, as is ascertained from official sources, but seven hundred men have volunteered for service in our New-York regiments. Three times that number might readily have been procured were it not for a system practiced by the recruiting agents of some of our sister States. These persons availing themselves of the fact that the bounty here is but a trifle, and of the further fact that thousands are ready to volunteer as soon as liberal inducements are made, have been operating with great success during the past week. It is stated that at least seven hundred have accepted the bounty of the State of Massachusetts and are now enrolled in her regiments. These men should be credited to the quota of New-York. They live here, enlisted here and can vote here, while their families will most likely call upon our authorities for assistance in the coming Winter. This matter should receive the early attention of our authorities, as there are official reasons for believing that it is being carried on to a very great extent. The same thing was done last year by the agents of New-Jersey and Connecticut, who, by the offer of very large bounties, drew away from us a very large number of our soldiery.

GEN. BURNETT'S BRIGADE.

Gen. WARD B. BURNETT has established his headquarters at No. 483 Broadway, and intends recruiting as rapidly as possible. The Eleventh, Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiments, New-York Volunteers, form a portion of his command. Gen. BURNETT has some service, as has each one of his officers, and a fine opportunity is here offered to those who desire serving under experienced men. Liberal bounties, the highest, will be paid recruits, and it is intended that promotion from the ranks shall be made of all whose merits deserve recognition. Capt. CHARLES ROOMS, late of the Excelsior Brigade, is recruiting for the Irish Rifles.

MAYOR OPDYKE AND THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Mayor OPDYKE some time since suggested to the Governor the propriety of a further increase of the National Guard under the act of 1862. The Governor acquiesced, and by his authority Inspector-General Gen. JOSIAH T. MILLER has established his headquarters in this City, and is making some progress toward the desired end. The present number of regiments comprising the National Guard is seventeen, and it is proposed to increase that number to thirty, so that at no time will the Executive of the State be left without a force sufficient for any emergency.

CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. JOHNSTON.

It is understood that charges are to be preferred against Capt. JOHNSTON, Company A, Eighth regiment, for "disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer." The special charge, it is stated, is that during the recent service of the regiment at Chambersburgh, the Captain, without permission, left his post, and did not return to duty.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NINTH.

The Ninth regiment of the National Guard has been reorganized. After its return from the war, where it served long and well, but little interest was felt in its condition by either officers or men. They are now, however, desirous of coming together again, and the Governor has conceded to issue the necessary orders and to put the regiment in shape.

Further Arrests of Rioters and Incendiaries.

Officer FOWLER, of the Twenty-first Precinct, yesterday, arrested CHARLES DENNIN, charged with having been concerned in the riot on Third-avenue, Monday, the 15th of July. The officer testified that while he was on duty in Forty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, at the time in question, and during the time that Provost-Marshal JENKINS' office was burning, he saw the accused leading a large number of men and boys; that they were all engaged in throwing stones and other missiles, at that end the adjoining houses. The prisoner seemed to be a ringleader among them, and did all he could to incite them and urge them on in performing deeds of robbery and arson. He also advised the rioters to resist the authorities, and was frequently seen throwing brickbats and stones at the police; and called out loudly for his followers to "kill the sons of ——." DENNIN was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to prison in default of bail.

PATRICK O'NEIL, an Irish laborer, aged 27 years, was arrested by Officers MCKINSEY and MAXMAN, on a warrant issued by Mayor OPDYKE, charged with arson, in having been engaged with others in setting fire to the house of Mr. JOSIAH PERRIN, in Lexington-avenue, on Monday, the first day of the riot. The accused was committed to prison without bail. The papers in the case will probably go before the Grand Jury this morning.

An Irish laborer, named HENRY WADE, aged 32 years, was arrested yesterday by Officers SUTTON and VERMILYAR, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged, on the complaint of Mr. WM. SANFORD, of No. 199 East Twenty-fifth-street, with having been a ringleader of the mob during the whole three days of the riot. The complainant testifies that he saw WADE frequently throwing stones and other missiles at the police and soldiers; that he was constantly very active in inciting the mob to greater efforts in the destruction of property; that he often ordered men at work in shops to desist and join the rioters, and threatened to do them bodily injury unless they obeyed him by following the crowd and helping to sack and plunder buildings. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of $2,000 bail.

JAMES BAST, an Irish laborer, 21 years of age, and CHARLES TOOKER, a boy, aged 15 years, born in this City, were arrested on Saturday by officer FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, charged with having been engaged, with a number of others, in the attack upon the negro ALFRED DERRICKSON, residing at No. 61 Worth-street. His house was broken open by the mob at the hour of midnight; he was dragged by his heels to the street, and there brutally beaten about the head and breast with an axe until he was insensible. Had it not been for the timely interference of some citizens DERRICKSON would have been killed on the spot, as the rioters had just concluded to take his life, and then hang him upon the nearest lamp-post. The prisoners are proved to have taken an active part in the assault; BAST, in particular, is clearly identified as a leader among the rioters. They were both taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, where, after an examination, they were committed in default of $2,000 bail each.

Office Brokers.

One of the morning papers, whose *forte* lies chiefly in giving flaming sensation headings to stale items of news, has just made the wonderful discovery that there are a set of men in New-York called "office-brokers"—men who, through political intrigue and wire-pulling, obtain places for themselves or their friends from newly-elected office-holders, and then sell these places out to poor devils without political influence at a certain per centage on the salary. This is a business which has been carried on in all the official bureaus of this City—to say nothing of the departments under the control of the General Government—for the last twenty years, and is as well known to the public as the fact that our offices are generally filled with unprincipled and incompetent political speculators and public plunderers. It is one of the least of the evils under which this community suffers from the workings of our corrupt party politics, and concerns chiefly those who are parties to the bargain. If Mr. O'Bindgeon, by means of his "knock-down arguments" at the polls, can secure the promise of a place from the successful candidate, for whose election he exerts his powerful influence, it matters little to the public whether he afterward sells out the place for a consideration or holds it himself. The chances are that if he sells out a more competent man than himself will fill the place. What the public needs is a reform in the workings of the political machine, which will render it impossible for such men as P. O'Bindgeon to secure places at all, either for themselves or anybody else. Until this is affected, it is hardly worth while to get excited over the operations of the "office-brokers." As long as our citizens are content to sit quietly and see themselves governed and plundered by political thieves and vagabonds, they will not be likely to concern themselves about the manner in which the spoils are divided.

Homicide in Sullivan-street.

A MAN FATALLY STABBED IN AN AFFRAY.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of JOHN KILLEEN, who died on Saturday night from injuries received by having been stabbed in the abdomen with a knife in the hands of JOHN DEVENEY. The deceased and accused, it appears, resided on the second floor of the tenement house No. 148 Sullivan-street. About 12 o'clock on Thursday night last, a difficulty occurred between deceased and a family named DUNN on one side, DEVENEY on the other. The testimony was, that the latter went up stairs between 11 and 12 o'clock and endeavored first to create a disturbance with the DUNN family by calling them all sorts of vile and offensive names,—repeatedly asserting—although an Irishman himself, that he could whip any of the Irish. Unable to get into a fight with DUNN, he set upon the deceased who was just then ascending the stairs, and in affray ensuing, the latter himself was fatally stabbed in the abdomen. DEVENEY proceed testimony to show that the stab was given in self-defence, and the jury evidently took that view of the case as appears from the following verdict, viz:

"That the deceased came to his death from a stab made by a knife in the hands of JOHN DE VENNY, on the night of the 6th inst., and we the jurors believe that he used the knife in self-defence."

Officer ANDAS arrested DE VANNY on the night of the occurrence, and the next morning he was taken into Court; but as no one appeared to make complaint against him, he was discharged.

The Turf and Cricket Field.

TROTTING MATCH ON UNION COURSE.

A match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, takes place to-day, on the Union Course, between the celebrated trotting horse *Gen. McClellan*, to wagon, and the fast mare *Lady Sheehan*, in harness; and there will be no difficulty in going to or from the course, as the Jamaica Railroad Company run extra trains for passengers. It is expected that some fast time will be made.

ST. GEORGE AND BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS CRICKET MATCHES.

During the present week several cricket matches will take place in Hoboken, which are creating much interest in the cricket world. A large party of cricketers have arrived from Massachusetts, to play the St. George and New-York Clubs. The first match will be played on the New-York Ground, Hoboken, to-day, between the second elevens of the New-York and Boston Clubs.

The second match will be played on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 11 and 12, on St. George's ground. First elevens of St. George and Boston Clubs.

Aug. 13 and 14.—First eleven of New-York against eight of the Boston Club, two of Lowell and one of another club, on New-York ground.

An Extensive Fire in Broadway.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were seen issuing from the building No. 1,358 Broadway, occupied by Messrs. HEARING & BROTHERS, and known as the Union Comb Manufactory. The building and contents were entirely consumed in a very short time. The damage to Messrs. HEARING on stock is about $1,500. Their insurance could not be ascertained. From these premises the fire extended to the Cummings Planing Mills adjoining, (Nos. 1,356,) which were also totally destroyed. The loss on stock and fixtures is about $2,000. The buildings were owned by Mr. CHARLES BRADDISH, of No.

Money Market and Financial Intelligence.

The supply of Money on the Street in the Stock Brokers, as remarked above, was large, and at easy rates of interest, say 6@6 ₩ cent., on Saturday. This unexpected turn of the market from the slight appearance of an extra demand for loans on Stocks on Friday and on Wednesday, was not so apparent until after the adjournment of the regular Stock Exchange Board at 12 o'clock, when the prices on the Railway Share list began to recover, and were soon after higher at the 1 o'clock Public Board than on Friday. The difference from the morning sales was, in several instances, 2@2½ ₩ cent., and in others, 1@1½ ₩ cent., with a buoyant demand for Michigan Southern, Erie, Reading, New-York Central and Illinois Central. There was no second meeting of the Board. At 3 o'clock, the following figures were current on the Street, as compared with the closing bids of Friday afternoon, the general market firm and advancing. The rapid advance in the Prairie du Chien shares indicates a strong preference for the cash stock for delivery on pre-existing contracts. The rise of the week is nearly 15 ₩ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	126¼	126¼	Harlem Pref.	125	125
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	125¾	125⅞
N. Y. Central	128¼	128	Mich. Southern	99½	99½
Erie	105¾	105⅝	Mich. Guaran'd	113¾	114⅜
Erie Preferred	106⅜	106¾	Illinois Cen.	119¾	120⅜
Hudson	144	146	Pittsburgh	94	94⅜
Pacific Mail	235	236	Fort Wayne	77½	77
Harlem	141⅜	143⅜	Rock Island	105	105
Canton	31⅜	30½	Northwest	33	33¼
Prairie du Chien	72½	80	Galena	101¾	102¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¼	99¼	Reading	118⅜	118⅝
Terre Haute	59	60			

The price of Gold Coin was 1 ½ cent. lower then on Friday under the moderate export, and the dullness of Exchange for the day's packet. The shipments of Specie, of all kinds, for the week, amount to $477,000.

The receipts at the Treasury on Saturday on account of the Popular Loan amounted to $768,000, of which $396,300 was paid in on account of the Loan Agency, and $372,500 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,224,932 39, including for Customs, $255,000; payments, $6,453,798 89; balance, $27,891,264 85.

Mr. ROBERT WINTHROP, of the private Banking house of Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., was admitted to membership at the Board of the New-York Stock Exchange on Saturday.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Commerce	125¾
Union	112	Am. Exchange	127
America	123	Hanover	98
Dry Dock	100	Continental	98
National	105	Commonwealth	90
State of New-York	105	Imp. & Traders'	125¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	107	N. Y. C. & N. I. C. Bds	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, subs	103	Chic. & N. W. 1sts	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102¼	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 20 sec.	87½
Erie thirds, '83	111⅜	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	80
Erie fourths, '80	108	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
Erie fifths, '85	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	100
Hud. R. thirds, '75	113¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94¼
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	105
Harlem thirds, '63	100	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103
Mich. S. '69 & '72	113	Cleve. & Tol. S.	107
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	126	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Chi., S. & Q. firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Mich. S. seconds	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	94
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108¾	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	100
Ill. Cen. 6s	115@115¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81½
Al. & T. H. firsts	101¾	Miss. & No. L. C.	56
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92		

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,398,556 against $4,598,275 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,368,498 against $4,055,058 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $477,000 against $628,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,174,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, which we published a few days since, completed the Commercial or Treasury year 1862-'63, ending the 30th June, ult. We now resume our weekly comparative returns as for the current calendar year, beginning 1st January last. The tables referred to make the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1863, (exclusive of $854,000 Foreign Specie,)

Amount to	$90,495,000
Add since 1st July	20,423,964
Total since Jan. 1	$110,918,964
Against same time 1862	106,647,176
Increased import in 1863	$2,271,788

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863	$91,602,000
Add since July 1	17,104,477
Total since Jan. 1	$108,706,477
Against same time 1862	81,713,919
Increased Export 1863	$27,972,558

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863, were

	$20,538,000
Add since July 1	6,896,000
Total since Jan. 1	$26,237,000
Against same time 1862	37,216,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863	$10,979,000

The receipts of the Long Island Railroad for July were as follows:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$20,506 79	$23,316 22
Freight	8,436 54	14,400 00
	$28,943 33	$39,716 22
		28,943 33
Gain		10,772 89

The earnings since April 14, (three and a half months,) the date of change in management and officers, were $133,269 00
Same time in 1862 77,046 76
Increase $45,720 80

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road earned

In July, 1863	$71,857
July, 1862	109,731
Decrease	$37,126

The Popular Loan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are receiving numerous inquiries as to whether the United States five-twenty bonds are redeemable in gold.

We have received a letter from the Treasury Department most satisfactorily answering the question, (as it was once before answered by Mr. CHASE,) a copy of which we hand you herewith.

The popular character of this loan and the wide distribution among the people, renders the subject one of unusual public interest and importance, and we presume the publication of the letter will be acceptable to your readers.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 3d inst., relative to the redemption of 6 ₩ cent. five-twenty bonds of the loan of Feb. 25, 1862, has been received.

The following is the decision of the Secretary in regard to the redemption of the public debt:

"All coupon and registered bonds forming a part of the permanent loan of the United States, will be redeemed in gold.

The Five-Twenty Sixes, being redeemable at any time within twenty years, after the issue of five years, belong to the permanent loans; and among the Twenty Years Sixes of July 17, 1861, into which the three years Seven-Thirties are convertible.

All obligations and notes forming part of the temporary loan, will be paid of maturity in gold. Treasury Notes, unless before such maturity funded in specie shall have been generally resumed.

The Seven-Thirty, three-year Bonds, or Notes, form part of the temporary loan, with the privilege of conversion into Twenty Year Bonds, in either of the last five succeeding dollars. They will therefore not be paid, if holders prefer payment to conversion into United States Notes.

GEORGE HARRINGTON,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

To Messrs. FISK & HATCH, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 8, 1863.

$1,000 U.S.6s,'81,Cp.C	106	100	Mich. Cen. R	115
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes, Oct. & Ap'l	106⅝	600	M. So. & N. I. R	88⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c	101	600	do	88⅜
3,000 do	101¼	400	do	88⅞
19,000 do New	99⅛	100	do	89
1,000 Mo. State 6s	71	300	do	89
2,000 do	70¾	100	do	s10 89
1,000 Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. Jo	54	100	do	s15 89
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C	26	200	do	89¼
1,500 N. Y. C. 6s	106¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S	114¾
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s	102¾	200	do	114⅞
10,000 E. 4th M. 8s	107¾	50	do	114⅝
4,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	92	300	Clev. & Pitts	94
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	84⅜	100	do	s30 94
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	107	400	do	94⅜
8,000 Miss. & No. L. Gr.	58	600	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	b30 119
28 Union Bank	112	100	do	b30 118⅜
8 Bank of State of N. Y.	102	200	do	s30 118
50 Bank of Commerce	103¾	200	do	s30 118
24 Hanover Bank	98	500	do	118⅜
20,000 American Gold	126¼	450	do	118⅜
10,000 do	b3 126¾	200	do	b30 118⅜
300 Canton Co	30⅜	150	Gal. & Chi. R	102⅜
100 do	30	200	do	s30 102
83 Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.	165	100	do	s60 101¾
200 Cumb. Coal. Prf	27¾	100	do	102¼
200 do	s30 27¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R	105
100 do	27¾	300	do	105¼
50 Pacific Mail	s30 235	50	Chi., B. & Q. R	118
25 do	235¼	8	Mil. & P. D. C. R	72
200 Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1	200	do	74
7 N. Y. Cen. R	127	700	do	74¼
1,000 do	127⅛	100	do	74⅜
100 do	s30 127⅜	50	do	s10 74⅜

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $0 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning the letter of Gov. SEYMOUR to President LINCOLN, regarding the draft in this State, and especially in New-York City and Brooklyn, together with the President's reply. The President, it will be seen, decides that the draft must be proceeded with.

The transport steamer *George Peabody*, from Port Royal on the 6th inst., brings our special correspondence from Morris Island to the day previous. The grand combined attack on Sumter and Wagner was expected to be made soon, the work on our batteries having been nearly completed. Our correspondent states that the utmost confidence prevails, both in the land and naval forces, that the attack will be successful. An attempt was made by a strange steamer to overhaul the steamer *Arago* on her outward passage, but the *Arago* proved too fast a sailer.

Our Washington correspondent states that everything is quiet with the Army of the Potomac, and is likely to continue so for a month or six weeks, unless the rebels should make an attack, which is unlikely. LEE's whole army is said to be now occupying the south bank of the Rapidan, and to be strongly intrenched. A refugee, who arrived in Washington from Richmond yesterday, reports that there are very few troops there—three brigades, some two weeks ago, having been sent to Charleston.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that Gen. FOSTER has recently been engaged in reconnoitering up the James River, and has obtained information of much value.

Advices from the Mississippi Valley by the way of Cairo, inform us that measures are on foot to clear the entire territory west of the river of rebels. Gen. DAVIDSON is said to be marching down the centre of Arkansas, having been entirely successful in several encounters with the enemy. The people of Jacksonport are alarmed at his appearance, and flying before him. Another expedition is also hinted at, the results of which must be of much importance.

According to the St. Louis *Union*, the position of the Army of the Cumberland is, at present, at Tullahoma and Winchester—places about seventeen miles apart. Tullahoma is held by Gen. JOHNSON's division. Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters are in Mary Sharp College, at Winchester. Gen. McCOOK's corps is at that place. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS is in command of the post. Gen. THOMAS' corps is at Decherd, four miles from Winchester. Gen. CRITTENDEN's occupies Manchester, Hillsboro, McMinnville, and Stephenson. The position of BRAGG's army is not, and cannot be given. The larger part is, probably, at Chattanooga, fortifying that place, with the design of holding that position until he is driven out. BRAGG's is, perhaps, the worst shattered and demoralized army in the field. Desertions, disease, retreats and hardships have made it but the wreck of its former self, and there is little probability of its offering any considerable resistance to ROSECRANS, even if he were to attempt to march through Georgia to Savannah.

The Paris (Ky.) *Citizen*, of Aug. 5, states that Gen. CARTER's division has moved forward toward the Cumberland, and that there are strong indications that the Twenty-third army corps will not remain inactive much longer. The Federal commander at Mt. Sterling states that numerous small squads of rebels were hovering about the mountains, prior to the election, ready to come down and prevent the election—but ample preparations were made to give them a warm reception.

Complaints are made of the ineffectiveness of the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. The enemy are said to be daily receiving through that port supplies of articles of prime necessity—machinery, railroad iron, &c.

The Nashville *Union* is officially authorized to state that Gov. JOHNSON purposes issuing writs of election for a Legislature, at the very earliest practicable day; that is, when the progress of military operations is such that loyal citizens can go to the polls in safety, and when sympathizers with the rebellion will no longer dare, backed by the presence of Confederate troops, and by guerrilla terrorism, to control the policy of the State. Regard will also be had to the disposition manifested by the people to resume their former privileges in the Federal Union. They must, it says, indicate in some way a desire to vote for their officers, as loyal citizens. Elections will not be forced upon them against their will.

The brig *Mackie*, which arrived at this port on Saturday from Cienfuegos, reports that on the 23d ult., off Cape St. Antonio, she was spoken by a rebel steamer, whose commander wished to know the bearings of and distance from the land. She was a side-wheel steamer, painted lead color and of Louisiana build; deep laden, apparently with cotton.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, with advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 30th, and Greencastle on the 31st ult. The steamship *China* passed the same point at noon of Saturday, with advices to the 2d inst—two days later than by the *Hibernian*. Intelligence had reached England of the destruction, by the pirate *Alabama*, of the ships *Talisman*, from New-York for Shanghai, and *Conrad*, from Montevideo for New-York. On the 29th ult. the rebel loan took another tumble of 2 per cent. American stocks were buoyant. Cotton had advanced half a penny in the week, while Breadstuffs were dull and Provisions steady. The news regarding the Polish question does not look quite so warlike. In Frankfort the opinion is entertained that the difficulties will be settled by diplomacy, and in Paris the war panic had pretty much subsided.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Jos. MARSHALL, one of the rioters convicted, on Friday, of assaulting the negro JACKSON, robbing him and throwing him off of Pier No. 4, North River, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. PATRICK SWEASEY, convicted, on Friday, of riot in Thompson-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. DENNIS WELCH was tried for stealing a mattress from Mr. GIBBONS' residence, at the time it was sacked by the mob. It was proved that the prisoner was forced to join the mob, and having proved an excellent previous character, the jury acquitted him.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen has been called for to-day, at 1 o'clock. Action will be taken on the $300 ordinance, and it is probable that a more satisfactory one will be offered.

On Saturday, after the Morning Board of the Stock Exchange, the operation in Railway Shares took a strong upward turn on the street and prices closed firm, and on the advance. Money easy. Gold fell to 126¼ and Exchange to 139 ¾ cent.

Breadstuffs were in less request on Saturday at drooping prices. Cotton was brisker and dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Whisky, and the principal kinds of hog products, the latter at advancing rates. Sugars were more active. Freights continued quiet. There were 616 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

What Has Been Done, and What Remains to be Done.

While the brilliant victories that have of late crowned the National arms on the three theatres of war may justly inspire hearty rejoicing in all who love the Union cause, it would be greatly to misuse those victories to make them a haven to rest in, instead of a place by the way where we may receive refreshment and inspiration for new and greater efforts. Sanguine souls speak of the "backbone of the rebellion" as being now at length fairly "broken," and even many sober and thoughtful minds are looking forward to the immediate collapse of the gigantic power that for two years and over has withstood all efforts at subjugation.

We should be glad to share all these hopes. But we cannot to the full. We look upon them as in great part illusions—illusions as to what has been done, as to what remains to be done, and delusions as to the power, spirit and resources of the South.

It is true our late successes have been enough and great enough to have ended almost any war. They *would* have ended any European or international war. In European wars, two or three great battles, two or three strategic points, decide a contest. These are set up as tests or gages of battle. The side that gains them wins; the other submits. Unhappily, in a civil war like ours the analogy does not hold. *Alta vulnera sedent*. By nothing short of crushing, overwhelming blows to the armed forces of the rebellion, and the possession of such grand strategic points and lines as will leave those forces without material support, can we hope to see the "purple testament of bloody war" closed.

It may be indeed that the huge fabric of this rebellion will dissolve as suddenly as it arose—that in some signal and unexpected way the hand of Providence may be made manifest in the issue. But we have no right to expect this, and without the most correct and vigorous action on our part, there is no human reason why the rebel chiefs should not prolong the war for years to come. We may add, that whether they shall be allowed to prolong it for years, or whether it shall be ended in a few months, will depend very much on the temper and spirit which we shall display in the present crisis.

It is impossible to peruse the articles which we have of late been reproducing from the Southern journals without marking the stupendous efforts which the leaders of the rebellion are putting forth to reinforce their armies, to correct their mistakes, and to inaugurate new and grander efforts. It may be said these are acts of desperation. Granted. But desperation can achieve tremendous results. Without laying needless stress on their frantic protests of dying to the last man in the last ditch, there is, nevertheless, abundant proof that there is a great amount of earnestness and determination among the rebel chiefs and their followers. No doubt there is throughout the South a good deal of Union sentiment, a good deal of disaffection in their armies, a good deal of kicking against the Richmond authorities. But all these disintegrating and centrifugal tendencies—which will doubtless become powerful auxiliaries to us some day—are of no potential avail before the amount of consenting sentiment among the people themselves, and the implacable central despotism that wields all the elements for the issues of war.

Let us make up our minds, therefore, that the task before us is nothing less than the conquest of the Southern territory and the utter destruction of the rebel armies in the field. We mention both, because both are necessary, and because misapprehensions have been entertained touching both. The theory of war with which we set out was the old theory of a war of places. But when we found out how difficult this was, and how after two years our armies were still marching and countermarching over much the same ground over which they marched and countermarched two years before, it became popular to claim that the occupation of territory was of no account, and that the beating of the rebels in the field was the only task worth addressing ourselves to. The fact is that we must do both. Neither the old method of a war of places nor the Napoleonic system of attacking armies alone will suffice for the theory of war on this theatre. We want a mixed system, embracing the one and the other.

It is obviously indispensable that the rebels should, with their armies, hold a front covering a sufficient area of country to supply both the producing population at home and the non-producers that make up their armies. Now, with all the territorial conquests which our arms have been able to achieve during the past two years, they do still hold a territory [illegible] as large as the whole of the present loyal States, and the only part of it which we have yet reduced is that which lies west of the Mississippi, and which they would no longer get anything from the region beyond the Mississippi; and furthermore that they would be sufficient even if the territory were greatly reduced below its present extent. Those, accordingly, who still entertain the "starvation" theory, are holding to a fatal fallacy.

We next come to the question of troops. It is now calculated that the sweeping draft of conscription, which is at this moment being applied throughout the South, will reinforce the rebel armies by full a hundred thousand men; and Jeff. DAVIS claims that this, together with the return of the conscripts absentees from the rebel armies, will raise their force to a numerical equality with ours. Monstrous though this statement may appear at first blush, it is nevertheless not so incredible, if we subtract from the calculation of our forces those that have to be left as garrisons at our numerous posts, and confine it to the troops actually available for operations in the field. Vicksburgh is doubtless a great gain, and so is Port Hudson; but both these and many other points on the Mississippi are now posts to garrison. So will be Charleston and Mobile when we get them. So in fact, are all other mere geographical points on the circumference of the theatre of war, or on our lines of communication. The rebels, by means of their interior lines, are relieved from the necessity of any such scattering of their forces, and can bring to bear all their strength in compact masses on the actual fields of war.

With this territory, such resources, and the forces still disposable, it is easy to see how prolonged and how bitter a struggle the rebel leaders may yet keep up. With correct action they may still do much, very much. The seven years' war of Frederick the Great remains the constant type of what may be done by a skillful leader in a defensive war with offensive returns. The rebel chiefs are quick to learn from the teaching of experience, quick to detect and correct their faults. They are at this moment *concentrating* for new combinations; and if we do not speedily learn the same lesson we may be confounded and the waning proportions of the rebel cause strengthened by one or more victories east or west.

If these facts have any moral at all, it assuredly is that more and greater efforts, fresh unanimity and a higher and purer patriotism are demanded of every one of us. The rebels, with a cause the most damnable ever espoused by men, have yet shown many of the virtues that deserve success; and we may well emulate the vigor, earnestness and self-sacrifice which, amid so much that is discouraging to them, they are now displaying. Surely if ever there was a time when men are summoned, by all that is highest and noblest, to cast aside all indolence, all selfishness, all party-pettiness, and bend every effort to the grand work, it is now, when the opportunity is presented to us of finally crushing the accursed thing—an opportunity which, however, may be forever lost by our own feebleness or folly.

The Military Situation in Virginia.

Everything goes to show that Gen. LEE has definitively taken up the line which we surmised from his movements he would assume—namely, the line of the Rapidan. The Rapidan, rising among the spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, flows in an easterly direction, and unites with the Rappahannock at United States Ford. Along this line he observes the river as far as Fredericksburgh, where he has a *corps de place*. Our own front appears to extend along the upper forks of the Rappahannock, so that the triangle between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock will probably be for some time the debatable territory.

These changes alter somewhat the lines of communication of both armies from those they held previously to LEE's invasive movement. The eventual base of the rebel army will be for the present Gordonsville, where a branch of the main line of railroad between Richmond and Fredericksburgh, diverging at Sexton's Junction, strikes the Orange and Alexandria line. This will place the rebel army geographically somewhat further than the position they lately held along the Rappahannock, but the facilities of supply by railroad renders it quite as advantageous a line; besides that, it is naturally exceedingly strong.

Our own lines of communication, instead of being by way of the Potomac to Aquia Creek and thence (thirteen miles) to Falmouth, is by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad direct from Washington to the present front. This step was rendered necessary by the fact, that after HOOKER's evacuation of the line of the Rappahannock the rebels destroyed the Railroad from Falmouth to Aquia Creek, burning the important bridges over Potomac and Accokeek creeks, which could hardly be replaced short of three weeks.

Such is the *statical* condition of the two armies. What the prospect of action may be—whether to be brought about by an offensive movement on our part or that of the rebels—we have no means of judging. The Richmond papers seem to think that both armies are set down for a Summer siesta.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.—Gov. SEYMOUR's letter to the President concerning the Conscription, is unnecessarily long, pitifully captious, and painfully pettifogging. After the labored, and in many items incorrect history of the late riots which he furnishes for Presidential perusal, he enters upon his argument regarding the Conscription, which consists of two parts—first, its unfairness as applied to certain districts of this State; and second, its doubtful constitutionality as a principle; and he then asks of the President that the draft may be suspended in this State until the result of recruiting shall be seen. We have not time at the moment the document reaches us, to give due examination of the statistics of Gov.

We have no belief that [illegible] entered into open rebellion had he not counted upon either a divided and paralyzed North, or speedy foreign intervention against the National Government. Bold as he is, he otherwise never would have committed himself to an enterprise with such terrible odds against it. Once in, of course he could not go back; and it is marvelous with what potent and dauntless energy he has ever since been fighting his fate. Accursed as he is for all the ruin he has plotted, and the sea of blood he has caused to be shed, we yet do not hesitate to testify that he has been as true to his work as his fellow-traitors have to theirs. Having together sown the wind, they must together reap the whirlwind. They deliberately challenged their fate. Though it comes in a different shape than they expected, let them meet it like men. This cursing of their leader is pitiful.

The Navigation of the Mississippi.

Though a month has now elapsed since we obtained entire control of the Mississippi River, and though quite a number of steamboats have passed to and fro between New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, and points higher up stream, not a hostile shot has been fired from the river bank upon any of these steamers. The rebels have threatened so long and so loudly that in case their river stronghold fell, they would still prevent navigation by means of guerrillas and pieces of light artillery, located and moveable, on the river banks, that it is a wonder we have had no sign of the thing having been opened. They have told us that it was impossible to guard both banks of the river for the thousand miles it passes through rebel territory; and though impossible is a word to which our people do not usually pay much attention, we have been too fearful that there was some truth in the assertions and some danger in the threats of the rebels. The Southern newspapers now claim that a system of guerrillaism is in process of organization, which, when completed, will enable them again to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi.

To prevent this two schemes have been adopted. Admiral PORTER has regulated a system of convoys for vessels bound up and down the river; and Gen. GRANT has established a system of land patrols on its east bank from Vicksburgh to New-Orleans. It is quite likely that these will be effective to a great extent; but it is hardly to be hoped that they will keep down entirely the efforts of rebel guerrillas to interrupt navigation.

Operations of this kind out there now, on the part of the rebels, are not legitimate operations of war, but are mere marauding. We have routed their armies, demolished their strongholds, captured their cities; and by giving up the contest, they have confessed themselves completely defeated. In these circumstances, we do not see that any marauder who hauls his six or ten-pounder cannon to the banks of the river, and amuses himself by taking a shot at a steamboat filled with passengers and laden with articles of commerce, deserves any different treatment from what he would have received had he been caught in the same act before the war broke out. He would have been very summarily dealt with then, and he should be no less so now. The opening of the Mississippi to navigation has cost the country too much blood, treasure and time to permit us to suffer its navigation to be endangered by gangs of bandits on its banks. They should be proclaimed to be outlaws, without the pale of civilized warfare, and without the immunities of belligerents.

Southern Rivers—A Bit of Geographical Philosophy.

The Memphis *Appeal* (Atlanta, Ga.) states a very significant principle in the remark that "every attempt we [the rebels] have made to hold interior points on navigable rivers have been disastrous, either on account of the overwhelming naval force which the enemy has been able to bring to bear, or the facility with which he could transport troops and supplies, landing when and where he would."

Now it so happens that, such is the admirable geographical configuration of our country, that there is hardly a point in the territory now held by the rebels *which we cannot either actually reach by water communication, or which is not within easy striking distance, by comparatively short lines, from river bases.* The opening of the Mississippi not only confines the theatre of war to the region east of the great river, but it turns the left flank of any position the rebels can take up in its vicinity.

From the Mississippi we have a series of rivers running eastward to where their head waters strike the great Alleghany system of mountains. And the principle so correctly laid down by the rebel journal is fully borne out by the fact that it was the possession of two of these rivers, the Cumberland and the Tennessee, which enabled us last year to turn the powerful rebel positions at Columbus, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Bowling Green and Nashville, and compelled the abandonment of that whole line.

Again, from the Gulf we have another series of rivers running north and south, their head waters impinging on the series of rivers that run laterally east and west. Among these are the Pearl, the Tombigbee, the Alabama, the Apalachicola and the Savannah. It is on the programme that the most important of these are soon to be in our possession. When this takes place, the rebels will have renewed occasion to see the force of this piece of geographical philosophy, that "every attempt to hold interior positions, or navigable rivers, is disastrous."

NATCHEZ.—The fortunes of the City of Natchez in this war have been rather remarkable. It is the only rebel city of any size on the Mississippi River whose capture has given us no trouble whatever. It first fell into our hands in May of last year, when its Mayor surrendered it to the fleet of Commodore FARRAGUT, who made a trip up the river after [illegible] and middle [illegible] and as I passed

[illegible] enterprise, and [illegible] its good behavior, under penalty, if its good faith was tested when FARRAGUT again passed it on his return from the first bombardment of Vicksburgh; subsequently it was tested at the close of last year, when ELLET's rams passed it on their daring tour down the Mississippi and up the Red River; and again, a third time, was it tested, when it was passed by FARRAGUT's vessels three months ago, after he had run the Port Hudson batteries. In all these instances the authorities of Natchez have kept their pledge, and not a shot was fired at our passing vessels. After the fall of Vicksburgh, a portion of GRANT's troops went down the river, and without resistance took possession of Natchez. Natchez is the largest city in the State of Mississippi—one-third larger than Vicksburgh—is placed on a high bluff, and in a commanding position, and it is remarkable that the rebels did not at any time make any efforts to hold it.

One of our South-western correspondents has visited Natchez, and in a letter which we publish this morning, gives some account of what he saw and heard. The people exhibited the most marked spirit of friendship toward our troops; and Gen. RANEY and his Staff, who have been on a visit to the place, were everywhere received by the wealthier classes with unbounded hospitality and honor. They complained bitterly of the rebel guerrillas, and wished some plan adopted of driving them from the field. We rejoice to see these signs cropping out at one and another point in the South-west.

The Condition of Kentucky.

KENTUCKY, August, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A loyal friend of mine from a Copperhead village on the Hudson, says "he wishes to Heaven that C—— were in a Border State, and then they should see some loyalty there!" I have been almost ready to say that one must go to Kentucky to appreciate what true loyalty is. We of the Seaboard States take our patriotism, you know rather easily. We believe of course in the Government of these United States; we are ready to do our duty toward it; some of us have been willing to sacrifice for it; still with the great mass the feeling has not the force of a passion. Some of our patriots, while supporting the Government, evidently feel that the greatest foe of the republic—Slavery—is entitled to about an equal amount of support. We listen to and permit talk which strikes at the very foundation of our cause, and unless recent horrible events have taught us that there is a limit even to "free speech" in the life-and-death struggle of a nation, we might have let treason talk on as freely in New-York as in Richmond.

But it is very different in a Border State, with the men who are loyal. Their patriotism has stood the test of social ostracism, of persecution, of incessant temptations—perhaps even of personal violence, the ruin of property and the presence of death. They have beheld their fields wasted, their furniture destroyed, and often their old homesteads burned; their children and brethren have turned from them; old friends have become enemies, and neighbors, persecutors. Their political advisers, and sometimes their own clergy, have sought to lead them astray. Still, through all this, in the darkness of an obscure and persecuted life on the frontier, they have set before themselves one bright star toward which to move—even the idea of Country; and toward this they have steadily struggled against every obstacle and difficulty. They have felt that to them, even as to the remotest inhabitants on the coast, or the pioneers in the West, belonged equally the great treasure of associations and privileges and rights—that noble history and magnificent future, which all go to make up the feeling and the reality of *American nationality*. They were Americans more than they were Kentuckians, or Tennesseeans—even more than they were individuals. They were determined to live and to die for this great idea. To these Border-State men, too, was revealed the spirit of secessionism as we have never seen it. They have seen how the wrecking faith with one's country tends to break down every other principle. They have beheld men thirsting for their brothers' blood, because differing with them by remaining true to the flag; they have seen those once accounted as honorable gentlemen, now become mere cut-throats and thieves, murdering in the dark and robbing women and children, under the influence of this frenzy of treason—and is it to be wondered at that they have at last gone far beyond the philosophical condemnation we of the East pass on secessionism, and that they devoutly and fervently *hate* it, and look on it as the source of all evil? Border State loyalty has cost something, it should be remembered, and it values what it has struggled for, and knows the horror of what it has escaped. The true loyalist of Kentucky is an "unconditional, thoroughgoing, out-and-out" Union man, whatever the Government does or does not do. If he is a slaveholder, he still heartily supports the Emancipation Proclamation. He has sacrificed his money, his crops, his kindred, his children—shall he not also sacrifice his negroes?

I know this—I know slaveholders in this State who thoroughly back up the Administration in all its measures. Their passion and purpose is to destroy the rebellion; and they see that it can only be done by destroying Slavery in the rebel States. Of course, this class of men is not numerous. The large slave-owners must, of necessity, as a whole, be disloyal; and the main disloyalty of Kentucky comes from them and the considerable number of poor whites, their neighbors, who may be considered their retainers, or who desire to ape the aristocracy.

If you go into the central blue-grass region of the State, near Lexington, or the western and southwestern counties, such as Christian and Graves, you will find the weight of the secession party in the State to be with the large slave proprietors, who govern their localities. Still there are, as I have indicated before, most honorable exceptions to this, among whom has been classed (we trust correctly) Mr. BRUTUS CLAY, the candidate of the unconditional Union party for Congress—a brother, as you are aware, of the Hon. CASSIUS CLAY, but a large slaveholder. The great effort of the Union party indicates the future direction of that policy in the Slave States which shall yet rend the Confederacy, and shatter Slavery more, even, than our armies have done—that is, the rousing up the laboring and middle classes against the slave-aristocracy, and in support of the Government. In a recent political meeting at Louisville, I observed that Gen. ROUSSEAU especially moved that lever, and with great effect. The large audience listening to him were manifestly of the [illegible] and middle [illegible]

...ssed among them I could see that every allusion to the overthrow of the "nigger-aristocrats," and the abolition of the institution that made them the pretext of the Union, was with unbounded applause. The General is better known as a brave and skillful officer than as an orator—still his speech had a true clang of Kentucky manhood in it, that stirred the pulse. He argued, without fear or favor, for the utter extinction of Slavery in the rebel States, and all his vast auditory seemed to agree with him. There is, without doubt, a very pestilential element in Kentucky. There is a hot Pro-Slavery feeling; a good deal of downright treason, and a great deal of disguised secessionism.

In condemning Kentucky, as we so habitually do at the North, we must bear in mind the pressing temptations and the enormous obstacles which might so easily have turned her from her loyalty, and we must bear in mind that she has contributed nearly 50,000 men to the armies of the Union, while the rebels have not secured 10,000 to their forces from her misguided youth. The faithful found within her borders deserve at least our most careful respect. G. L. B.

CAVE CITY, Barren Co., Ky.

Amusements.

The "regular Summer season" at the Winter Garden came to a close on Saturday evening, and we are glad to hear that it covered a very handsome profit to all parties concerned. The artists who formed the troupe appear in Boston this evening, where Mr. FRANK WOOD's extravaganza of "Leah the Forsook" will be played for the first time. We can recommend both play and players to such of the Athenians who desire to laugh and grow fat. The Winter Garden will be closed during the present week.

At Niblo's Garden the record is unchanged and unchangeable. It is still the "Duke's Motto," and likely to be so until the regular commencement of the fall season.

The Ghost at Wallack's theatre seems to have pleased everyone, albeit the play has set the faces of the critics all awry. It is certainly a very homely medium for introducing so distinguished a stranger, but it answers, and on the whole, is well received. The great "spectral illusion" is, of course, announced for repetition until further notice.

The second week of the Summer dramatic season commences to-day at Barnum's Museum, under the direction of Mr. C. W. CLARKE. TOM TAYLOR's drama of "Still Waters Run Deep" will be given. It is announced that the Fat Woman will take her departure in a few days. Notwithstanding the recent hot weather, it is stated that she still weighs 470 pounds.

The Winter Garden will reopen for the regular Fall and Winter season on Monday next, Aug. 17. This time Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND is to be the manager and Mrs. D. P. BOWERS the bright, particular star. Let us express the hope that the interval will be employed in cleaning the theatre.

INTERESTING RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

The Monastery of the Passionists in West Hoboken—Laying of the Corner-Stone—The Order, its Character and Peculiarities.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, West Hoboken, was filled to overflowing yesterday afternoon by those desirous of witnessing the ceremonies attendant upon laying the corner stone of the Monastery of the Passionists. Vespers were sung, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament concluded the services in the church. The procession was then formed in the aisle of the church in the following order; three Acolytes, two bearing large candles, the third a crucifix; ten Fathers and Brothers of the Order of the Passionists, with cassocks and lace surplices; the Secular Priests; the Rt. Rev. Bishop BAYLEY, of the Diocese of Newark, in his Episcopal robes, supported by Father DOMINIC, Provincial of the Passionists, as Deacon, and Father DOANE, Chancellor of the Diocese, as Sub-Deacon, each wearing richly ornamented and costly cassocks. Thus the procession at once moved to the monastery grounds, which are beautifully situated in the woods, some quarter of a mile from the church, and away from the noise and turmoil of city life.

The ceremonies were commenced at 4½ o'clock by the Bishop reading the appropriate service for the occasion. The Litany of the Saints was chanted in Latin by two members of the Passionist Order, the responses to which were given by the priests present. Bishop BAYLEY then made the sign of the Cross upon the stone with the trowel, three times, emblematic of the Trinity. Three addresses concluded the ceremonies—one in French, in German, and in English.

Rev. Dr. MCGYNN, late of Rome, delivered the English address. He remarked that the laying of a corner-stone was an everyday occurence, but the laying of the corner-stone of a monestry a very unusual one, and such as might well, lead to deep and solemn reflection. In glowing language he described the life of the religious and the benefits of such institutions to the Catholic world. Nearly a century ago, a man, deeply interested for the salvation of souls, was moved to establish a religious house in Italy to which men could repair and devote the remainder of their days in prayer, meditation and fasting. Paul, of the Cross, the founder of the Passionists, had in view the evangelizing of England, and if the wilds of America were then known, we cannot doubt that he most often, with prophetic ken, have seen this land become the seat of that Order in whose interests he spent his holy life. Thus to-day is realized all that might have crossed his vision. The reverend speaker concluded with a fervent hope that the faithful would encourage and support institutions of this and kindred character.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies a collection was taken, and the assemblage dismissed, with the benediction of the Bishop.

There are but few monasteries of this character in the country, and the Order here is as yet small. The Passionists are a mate order of the Church of Rome, and a very ancient one, as indicated in the address. They have three vows—of Poverty, Chastity, Obedience. In part their lives are devoted to the instruction of the young and to deeds of charity, but mainly to fasting, meditation and prayer. They derive their name from the fact that their meditations are chiefly upon the Passion of Christ; each wearing on his breast a black badge, upon which, in white letters, is the legend, "Jesu XPi. Passioni," signifying the "Passion of Jesus Christ." The dress is a woolen cassock, around which is a leather girdle, and leather sandals are worn, but no stockings. The order is divided into fathers and brothers.

There were seven fathers and three brothers present, yesterday, and the entire number of this House of the Order is not at present over twenty. The monastery will be a fine and imposing building, of stone, 140 by 40 feet, on a plan by P. C. KELLEY, Esq., of Brooklyn. The order propose building a church which will be attached to the monastery. Already in its vicinity is a large and flourishing school, which is under the supervision of the Passionists.

Among those present at the laying of the corner stone, were Rev. Father GARRIGAN, of Jersey City, and Father MORAN, Vicar General of the Diocese of Newark.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, as Mr. GEO. BARRETT was endeavoring to cross the track of the Harlem Railroad, in the Nineteenth Ward, he was caught on the cow-catcher, and before the engineer had time to reverse the engine, he was crushed so badly that he died in a few minutes after. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held on the body this morning.

MAD DOGS.—Two rabid dogs were killed yesterday afternoon, by Officer PATTERSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Men, women and children in the immediate neighborhood were very much frightened, but no persons were bitten.

Death of Col. Chatfield, of Connecticut.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 9.

JOHN L. CHATFIELD, Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut regiment, died at his home, in this city, at 6 o'clock this evening, of wounds received in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The sales of five-twenties, on Saturday, amounted to $750,000. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 25.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Reports of a Refugee from Richmond.

VERY FEW TROOPS THERE.

Everything Quiet with the Army of the Potomac.

Lee's Whole Army on the South Bank of the Rapidan.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 9.

A refugee, who arrived here to-day from Richmond, says there are but few troops there. Two weeks ago three brigades were sent to Charleston. LEE has not been reinforced to any considerable degree from Richmond. The strength of D. H. HILL's division is less than five thousand. Great suffering prevails in Richmond among the poorer classes, in consequence of the scarcity and high prices of provisions. Coal sells at $80 per ton, and other necessaries at equally exorbitant rates. Brokers refuse to exchange gold for Confederate money, but take State notes, though at an enormous discount. When our informant left, gold was held at thirteen hundred per cent. premium.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-night state that everything is quiet, and will probably remain so for a month or six weeks to come, unless the rebels attack us. LEE's whole army is now on the south bank of the Rapidan strongly intrenched. Trains are running over the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. Hot weather and poor water are telling on our troops. Diarrhœa and dysentery are increasing.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

By order of the Secretary of War all applications of Quartermasters, Commissaries and Paymasters for changes of stations, or to be exempted from the operation of orders of assignment to stations, on the score of ill health, will be hereafter taken as confessions of inability to perform official duty on account of physical incapacity, and equivalent to tenders of resignation. The officers concerned will, in the ordinary course, be mustered out hereupon as in cases of accepted resignation.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

An order from the War Department discontinues the Fourth Army corps, and the troops composing it are distributed to other corps. The Seventh Army corps is also discontinued, and the troops composing it are transferred to the Eighteenth corps, under the command of Gen. FOSTER.

PRISONERS.

The number of rebel prisoners now on parole is upward of 35,000, while the number of paroled Union soldiers is less than 18,000—showing a balance in paroled prisoners alone of over 17,000 in our favor. An exchange of all our paroled prisoners will take place in a few days.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. JOHN N. HOSKINSON, Phillips, Me.
Dr. MOSES S. WILSON, Lincoln, Me.
Dr. EDWARD N. MAYO, Honlton, Me.
Dr. STEPHEN WHITMORE, Gardiner, Me.
Dr. NATHANIEL PEASE, Bridgeton, Me.
Dr. THOS. H. OWING, Baltimore, Md.

THE RETIRING BOARD.

Surgeons J. J. B. WRIGHT and BURTON RANDALL have been ordered before the Retiring Board in session at Wilmington, Del.

THE SIOUX EXPEDITION.

Important News from Gen. Sibley's Command.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Friday, July 31, 1863.

Your correspondent having been placed upon the Staff of Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, has been honored by a commission to this point as bearer of dispatches to the commanding officer of the forces in garrison. It has been with great and increasing difficulty we have been enabled to communicate with our rear, and the mails having frequently miscarried, it became necessary to find some surer mode of carriage for our official documents. This will account for your correspondent being at this point. I shall remain here at least a week longer.

Our march up to the 5th was devoid of any particular incident of interest. The same dry and parched earth everywhere meets our gaze; but on the 5th day of July we came upon the banks of the Cheyenne at a point known as the Great Bend, and found abundance of forage and clear, beautiful water. You may rest assured our wearied animals will be greatly refreshed and improved by this agreeable change. The accounts in the Eastern journals of the immense amount of suffering on this expedition, are greatly overdrawn, as also the report of provisions being spoiled by the heat. None of the latter have been lost in this way. The weather has been intensely hot, and out on the broad, open prairie we have felt the heat more than at home, because entirely deprived of shade. Our column, too, being now nearly 7 miles long, creates a heavy cloud of dust, and this is taken up by the wind, (which always prevails to some extent) and driven against our faces and covers our clothing. Added to this, the prairie, up to the time of our reaching the Cheyenne, swarmed with myriads of grasshoppers, and sometimes almost impeded our progress. I think the greatest suffering we have thus far endured has been from the want of good water. Nine-tenths of all we drink is so deeply discolored as not to be transparent, and much of it is filled with decayed vegetable matter.

The prairie, especially in Dacotah, is dotted here and there with mounds, having a base of perhaps one hundred feet in diameter, and running up perpendicularly to about thirty feet in height. They appear to be natural moonds, until a close examination is made, when their artificial character is determined. These are evidently the work of a race long since passed away, and scientific researches thus far have failed to develop to a certainty the cause of their being erected. Indians of the present day entertain a supreme idea of the sacredness of these "piles of dirt," and dare not for a moment entertain the thought of exploring their hidden depths. One day while resting in camp, we took occasion to open one of these mounds. It was a hard and laborious task, and we met with the same results as others who have made the same attempt. Suffice it to say, we made no discoveries calculated to hand our names down to a grateful posterity. A few human bones were all that we found to reward our curiosity. At intervals upon some elevated part of the prairie we came upon small piles of stones, some all white, others painted red and blue. These were once sacred spots to the red man, now being driven from his home. Here were the temples of worship upon which they offered incense to a God whom they ignorantly worshipped.

At Camp Hays, on the north bank of the Cheyenne, we delayed six days, in order to recruit our stock, and also give time to a train from Abercrombie to overtake us. While thus waiting, an opportunity was afforded to visit the site of an old Cheyenne village, about a mile and a half below camp. Over a half century ago the Sioux drove the Cheyennes [illegible] ...ed Camp Cheyenne yesterday.

...ent that women are more self-possessed [illegible] ...and fearlessness of danger, than men. [illegible] ...ing from the battle-field, [illegible] ...ed in the northern, and it is now supposed that the Indians are burning the prairie as every direction. The camp is considered to know, and the smell of smoke is very perceptible. Trains of Indians are being seen pass us daily, and this morning (8th) one of our cavalry saw three of our foes in the distance. The enemy's scouts must soon appear.

While I am writing this letter in great haste, as the mail leaves in an hour, a special courier has arrived from Gen. SIBLEY, and I receive the following by special dispatch: On the morning of the 17th, the expedition being about two days' march from "Minni Wakan," or Devil's Lake, the scouts came in camp and reported that they came upon 600 lodges of Indians only 35 miles in advance, and they had divided into three bands, and were making hot tracks to escape. One of the retreating bands was led by the man, who of all others Gen. SIBLEY desires to capture, LITTLE CROW.

Gen. SIBLEY immediately hailed his column, and leaving six or seven hundred men to guard the transportation, pushed on with his entire available force to overtake the Indians if possible by a forced march.

My next letter will probably give you the details of a fight with the hostile Sioux. Doubtless the bands of STANDING BUFFALO and SWEET CORN compose the other two mentioned as being with LITTLE CROW. In the rear of the expeditionary forces there have been many depredations committed, and in the border settlements, and even some thickly-populated counties, the atrocities of last year have been repeated.

There need be no more fear of emigrating to Minnesota. The bugbear is dead. The forces here are ample and sufficient to protect the State. A system of small posts scattered round the frontier, at each of which a small garrison is stationed, will bear an important part in suppressing the savages. To aid in tracking these marauders, the Adjutant-General of the State has sent South for a dozen bloodhounds, and these will be put to work as soon as they arrive. This may seem cruel to our Eastern friends, but let them remember that it is with beasts and brutes we have to contend; such beings as they who, but a short month ago, brutally murdered the DUNNE family, five in number, and cut off the lips and pulled out the tongue of the old lady before they killed her.

Enough for the present of Indians. I will probably leave here to-morrow, and my next letter will be from nearer the scene of war on our frontier.

Some trouble was apprehended here in consequence of opposition to the enrollment for the draft. Five women were arrested and locked up for resisting the enrolling officer, and a formidable mob was being organized, armed with axes, crowbars and shovels, etc. They intended to burn the jail and then play havoc generally, like their New-York examplers. But thanks to an efficient Provost-Marshal, Capt. J. M. SAUNDERS—an officer of the regular army—the arrangements he had completed to resist any attack were so complete that the rioters were cowed into submission, and the enrollment was completed. The draft for this State is not yet ordered.

FLANDRAU.

THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA ASHORE.

Her Probable Loss—Safety of the Passengers and Crew.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Georgia*, from New-York for Liverpool, ran ashore on the northeast bar of Sable Island, in a dense fog, between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. The passengers and baggage were all saved and brought to Halifax by the revenue cutter *Daring*, which arrived here at noon to-day.

The *Georgia* was aground for six hours off Naulucket on Saturday afternoon, but threw overboard part of her cargo and got off at high tide.

The officers and crew of the vessel remain on board of her and are endeavoring to get her off, but the nature of the bar is such as to give little chance of saving her.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 8—P. M.

The revenue cutter *Daring* leaves for the wreck of the *Georgia* on Monday. It is reported that the crew of the steamer, after the passengers had been sent ashore, rifled their luggage of many valuables.

The brig *Gordon*, from St. John for England, was also wrecked on the south side of Sable Island on the 22d of July. Crew saved.

EFFECTS OF THE SQUALL.

Collision in Hellgate—The Steamer Commodore Ashore, with the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment Aboard.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Aug. 9.

Mr. SAMUEL D. WALDEN, first officer of the steamer *Westchester*, furnishes the following information:

At 7 P. M. on the 8th, while passing through Hellgate during a heavy thunder squall, the brig *Emmeline*, of Brooksville, and the schooner *White Sea*, of Portland, came in collision. The brig had her foretopmast carried away and sails torn, and the schooner had her headgear carried away and sails badly torn, and went ashore in the cove near Hallett's Point. She will probably come off without damage.

The steamboat *Commodore*, from New-York for Providence, with the Forty-second Massachusetts regiment on board, went ashore at 5:30 A. M. on Sunday, one mile northwest of Point Judith Light. The steamer *Delaware*, Capt. TREBBLE, from Providence for Rondout, went to her assistance, and was laying at anchor near her. The steamer *Westchester*, from New-York for Providence, lay by the *Commodore* for one hour, but did not communicate with her. She lay broadside on, heading south. A boat from the shore reported that she had sent to Newport for assistance.

Non-Arrival of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 9.

A fine escort, including the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, together with other military bodies, turned out, to-day, to give a fitting reception to the Forty-second regiment. After waiting some hours a dispatch was received announcing that the steamer conveying the troops was ashore near Point Judith, and the escort was dismissed until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, as it was believed that the steamer would get off safe at high tide.

Williamsburgh.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a fatal accident occurred to a young man named WILLIAM MCGOLDRICH, who resided at No. 24 First-street, E. D., by falling down the hold of the barge *Sisters*, lying at the foot of South Eleventh-street. He was conveyed to his residence, where he died shortly after.

DROWNED.—A lad named GEORGE DECKER, aged 12 years, who resided at No. 98 Union-avenue, E. D., was drowned, last Friday, while bathing in the Newtown Creek. His body was recovered yesterday afternoon. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered of accidental drowning.

WALKED OVERBOARD.—About 9 o'clock last night, an unknown man was observed to walk overboard from one of the Twenty-third-street ferryboats, while on her way from Greenpoint to New-York, which created a great deal of excitement on board. Strict search has been made, but the body has not yet been recovered.

BURGLARS.—During the temporary absence of Mr. BAILIS from his premises, yesterday, in India-street, Greenpoint, they were feloniously entered by some burglars, who carried away with them a gold watch, valued about $65, with several other small articles. No arrests have yet been made.

Confinement of John Morgan's Officers.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 8.

One hundred and twenty-three of JOHN MORGAN's officers have been sent from Johnson's Island to Harrisburgh, to be confined in the Penitentiary there.

Four hundred and fifty rebels from Kentucky reached Camp Chase yesterday.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT J. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

PERSHALL—DECKER.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, DAVID B. PERSHALL, of New-York, to ELLA L. DECKER, of Walden, Orange County.

DIED.

BROWNE.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, after a long and painful illness, PATRICK HENRY BROWNE, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Typographical Union, and of Empire Lodge, No. 63, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENJAMIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 8, ELLA LOUISE, only daughter of G. P. and Josephine Benjamin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Elijah Scear, No. 146 East Houston-st.

BILLINGS.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, of consumption, Mr. SAMUEL J. BILLINGS, aged 41 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BUCKNER.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 9, at his late residence, No. 9 Ashburton-place, (4th-st., near 2d-av.), EDWIN ALLEN BUCKNER, only son of Mary and the late Absalom K. Buckner.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

BURDICK.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 8, ELEANOR, daughter of Samuel C. and Juliet M. Burdick, aged 11 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 318 West 22d-st.

FLANDRAU.—After a long and severe illness, MARY FLANDRAU, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at New-Rochelle, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

GRATTAN.—Suddenly, in Port Jervis, N. Y., on Friday morning, Aug. 8, WILLIAM S. GRATTAN, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Simpson M. E. Church, Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

GLOVER.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 9, of cholera morbus, FREDERICK GLOVER, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, corner of Franklin and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Mattituck, L. I., for interment.

HARPER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 7, at his residence, Berzen-st., corner 4th-av., after a short illness, WILLIAM HARPER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 8½ o'clock on Monday morning, the 10th inst. A Requiem Mass will be offered in the Church of our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise st., at 9 o'clock, after which his remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

HAYES.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 7, EDWARD P. HAYES, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services in Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, Aug. 10, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of this family are invited to attend, without further notice.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 9, LOUISA WEST, wife of Joseph Oliver, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, Francis S. Miner and William F. Conroy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 176 West 24th-st., at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

MORGO.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 9, CLARA FRANCISCA MORGO, only child of August and Sarah Morro, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family and of Mrs. Harnett, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 141 East 31st-st.

PURDY.—Killed at Port Hudson, on Friday, June 26, Capt. CHARLES ROBERTSON PURDY, eldest son of the late Samuel G. Purdy, of this City.

TALMAGE.—At East Hampton, on Friday, Aug. 7, while bathing, JAMES R., son of Daniel and Hannah Talmage, of Bound Brook, N. J.

TALMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 8, CATHARINE ANN, only daughter of Charles and Catharine Aoo Talman, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 344 Pacific-st.

WILLETT.—At Chatham, Mass., on Friday evening, Aug. 7, ARTHUR BRONSON, son of Rev. Marinus and Elizabeth Anna Willett, aged 1 month and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st., near 2d-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 421.—Aug. 8, 1863.
35, 47, 74, 3, 51, 11, 30, 29, 71, 20, 1, 9, 31, 54.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 422.—Aug. 8, 1863.
35, 60, 33, 55, 47, 3, 56, 59, 36, 29, 62, 44.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

A CARD.—The subscriber desires to have associated with him, in the charge of St. Luke's Hospital, a gentleman of mature years, of education, activity and business abilities, and of cordial sympathy with the Christian character of the Institution. He would have the chief care and management of the secular affairs of the house, coöperating with the Sisters of the Hospital in charge of the several wards. Decided preference will be given to a gentleman of medical practice and experience. The salary, in addition to the living and accommodations in the house, will be liberal. The subscriber will be happy to hear in writing, and as confidentially as may be desired, from any one possessing the above qualifications, who may be disposed to think of the situation, which, it may here be added, is designed ultimately to be an independent one, as that of Warden of the Hospital. References must be to persons of respectability in this City.

With the approbation of the Board of Managers.

W. A. MUHLENBERG,
St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8.

ARMY AND NAVY SIGNAL FIELD GLASSES,
of superior power and clearness, introduced and adopted in the U. S. A.
Rock Crystals, free from all imperfections, manufactured and for sale, exclusively by
BERKEL BROTHERS, Opticians,
No. 189 Broadway.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE of the City and County of New-York will hold a regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock, at their Headquarters, No. 142 6th-av., corner 18th-st. Arrangements for the election of Delegates to the State Convention and other important business will come before the meeting.

DEA C. MILLER, President.
WASHINGTON HUNTER, Secretary.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 318 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the ear-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain of the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my ears completely stopped up accompanied by continual noises of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 389 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

DEVLIN & CO.

In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
20 PER CENT
In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Near corner of Fulton.)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

BABYLON
IS FALLEN

DULYEE'S ZOUAVES.—THE FIFTH REGIMENT New-York Volunteers are paying $4 to any citizen who brings a recruit to this regiment. Two dollars are paid to the Adjutant when the recruit is mustered. Officers of returned regiments, who can furnish thirty men who have seen service, can be commissioned at once, by calling on OLIVER LAND WINSLOW,
Col. Fifth New-York Vols.
Adjutant's Office, No. 794 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW BOOK!
Almost ready!!!
RIGHT AT LAST!
BY WILKIE COLLINS.
A second edition of this great book by WILKIE COLLINS, is published and for sale this day by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere, complete in one large octavo volume, price Fifty Cents a copy. It is published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent everywhere free of postage on receipt of price.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what metal calf medical men are worshiping, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at FOWLER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. R. B. FOWLER, No. 1, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISEMENTS so Ordered in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD Lessees, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, built on purpose for papers and prints.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. RAYMOND & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. ADDRESS E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.
Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1832. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 205, 209, 211 and 213 Broadway,
And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
than the same qualities and making than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
DR. COLTON made the IMPORTANT DISCOVERY that the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, so pleasant to inhale, would produce the same insensibility to pain as ether and chloroform, but without the danger and disagreeableness of the latter. An ether and chloroform at first excite and exhilarate, and afterwards induce s

BURNING OF THE STEAMER RUTH.

Further Particulars of the Disaster.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Taking the steamer *Nevada*, several paymasters and their clerks, Capt. PRORAN and Mr. OGLESBY, clerk of the *Ruth*, went down this morning to where the destruction of the steamer *Ruth* took place last night. Nothing was discovered of any importance. Pieces of the wreck were lying near the Missouri shore, two or three miles below the point where the Ruth was first run aground, surrounded by dead mules and cattle yet fastened to the machinery, but no human bodies were discovered in the vicinity and no news of any could be obtained from residents along the shore. On the return trip they were hailed just above Island No. 1, and told that three or four soldiers had gone up to Cairo upon the Kentucky shore, having been saved from the wreck, but this the nose have reported here. Since my first dispatch I have been able to gather the following particulars of the dreadful affair:

The fire was first seen near the carpenter's shop, left of the wheelhouse, under the ladies' cabin, when the boat was just below Norfolk Landing, below Island No. 8. The fire came from aft forward almost like a flash, and before anything could be done the steamer was enveloped in flames.

The steamboat pump, furnished with excellent hose, was at once applied by the mate, but to no effect. Nothing could smother such a sheet of flame. The boat was at before stated, headed immediately to the shore, and with a full head of steam, ran upon the bench with such force that some thirty feet of her model was left impressed in the solid clay of the shore. Both wheels were moving when she struck, and had they both continued to revolve, all on board might have got off; but the bank was very steep, and nothing to tie to, and one wheel suddenly ceased to revolve, remaining stationary hardly one minute. All who escaped did so during these few seconds. The other wheel continued in motion, and turned the remaining part of the vessel into the river.

MAJ. SHERMAN, Paymaster in charge of moneys to pay Grant's army, was standing upon the upper deck, leaning over the bulwarks, when a wheel came behind him and seal him headlong overboard, and, after striking upon the lower guards, and hitting one more and knocking him over, the Major left him in the water near the wheelhouse. He was severely hurt and some say was fractured upon the head, but he finally made the shore. Had he not been thus knocked overboard by the wheel, he would not have had time to get off, as he had no idea but that the boat would reach upon the shore. His clerk, H. S. GOODMAN, was also fortunate enough to escape. In the rush of getting into some canoes he fell into the river, but it is believed none were drowned then. A corporal, having in charge five prisoners, jumped ashore with his men, but stepping down the steep bank he unfortunately went under the heavy staging which had been pushed out to facilitate the escape to shore, and as the boat swung out the stage fell off, and crushed three to death. The remainder who were so unfortunate as to fall in getting ashore seemed to be terror-stricken, and lost all presence of mind. Captain PRORAN shouted to them to launch another stage, by which they could all have been saved; for if the stage had not reached shore they could have clung to it in the water until assistance could have reached them, but although they were standing on the stage and around it no effort was made to shove it overboard. An old river man who was still on board, tried by every means to induce them to do so, but all his efforts failed. He then jumped overboard and saved himself by swimming ashore. It is thought all who remained on board were lost, with one or two exceptions. This number has been variously estimated at from 26 to 60, but the most reliable authority seems to be that which places it at 30. Paymaster W. H. JAMESON was among those left on board when she swung out into the stream, but he threw his trunk overboard and jumped in after it; he succeeded, by its raft-like assistance, in gaining the shore. His clerk, Mr. H. G. EARSON, could not swim, and his chief provided him with a shotter and assisted him to leave the boat, but as Mr. EARSON has not since been heard of, it is supposed he is lost.

Mr. J. G. GARVE and Mr. W. H. LOOMIS, Paymasters' Clerks, went down along the river bank in search of some kind of water craft with which to take the unfortunate people from the burning wreck, but finding nothing except an old rotten dugout, they risked themselves in it, hoping something might be done even with this. They immediately paddled in the stern of the boat, but found no one, and could hear no one upon the wreck.

Eight Paymasters were on board, and had in charge collectively $2,500,000. The whole of this money was lost.

The following is a list of the Paymasters and their Clerks:

Maj. N. S. BRIGHTON; Clerk, H. J. GODARD. Maj. W. S. MENDENHALL; Clerk, JOHN D. FORD. Maj. W. W. WHITE; Clerk, J. P. GIEVES. Maj. JOSIAH SIBLEY; Clerk, S. H. MORTON, missing. Maj. J. W. BURGON; Clerk, W. W. LOVINES. Maj. W. H. JAMESON, side of his head scratched badly; Clerk, S. G. LAMPSON, missing. Maj. M. HUMPHREY; Clerk, H. C. FLETCHER. Maj. T. D. GREENWALD, missing; his Clerk, Mr. FISHER, is also missing. Mr. FRANK OGLESBY, Assistant Clerk of the *Ruth*, and son of Capt. C. H. OGLESBY, is among the missing; two negro deck passengers, one negro women, a cabin passenger, and one chambermaid are among the lost, but as the books and papers of the boat were all lost, we could not get the names of the rest of the unfortunates, who are no doubt burned or drowned, as they would jump into the river rather than be burned. No white women or children are known to be lost.

Inspection of Government Arms.

We are informed by Lieut.-Col. HAGNER that some inaccuracies, which should be corrected, found their way into an article we recently published regarding the "Inspection of Government Arms."

The details of inspection there given relate exclusively to the inspection of contract small arms, the branch under charge of the officer named in the article. Besides this branch, there are many others of equal or superior importance, all necessary to supply an army with the necessary munitions of war, and each under the charge of skillful and accomplished officers of the Ordnance Department.

The U. S. Government Armory, at Springfield, Mass., under the command of Major DYER, furnishes all the small arms of that celebrated stamp, and the manifold details of their manufacture and inspection, with all the responsibilities of that *noble* Armory, are under Major DYER'S sole charge.

The immense numbers of foreign arms and all other ordnance stores obtained in this and other cities, through the Purchasing Depot of the Ordnance Department, are ordered and purchased by Capt. S. CASPER, in charge of the Depot, and he has the sole responsibility of this extensive service, as well as the charge of large shops for the repair of old arms.

All the products of our many Founderies—including cannon of all calibres, shot and shell—are inspected and received by Major ROMNEY, Inspector of Founderies, for officers under his instructions, who has also command of one of our extensive Arsenals producing gun carriages, fixed ammunition and other stores.

Besides the above, every arsenal in the country has its special Commandant, responsible for the manufacture and purchase of ammunition, stores and material, demanding of him incessant thought and occupation, and permitting no one of the Officers of the Ordnance to be behind another in devotion to duty and unremitting efforts to meet the requirements of our numerous and wide-spread armies.

Having thus manufactured or purchased and inspected, through his subordinates, all the numberless items embraced in the designation of "munitions of war," their economical and timely distribution to the hands that use them, the ceaseless supervision required to provide the best, and foresight to make the provision sufficient, and to enforce a proper accountability from the officers receiving them, demand of the Chief of Ordnance and the assistants in his office, care, labor and anxious thought, such as patriotism and unflagging zeal only can give.

FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.—It has been discovered that extensive frauds have been perpetrated upon the Government in this city and elsewhere, by men pretending to be army officers, and presenting forged pay-rolls at the offices of different paymasters. One individual, representing himself as a Major in the volunteer service, is alleged to have obtained over $700 from a paymaster in this city, and a considerable sum from a paymaster in Harrisburgh, and one in Baltimore and New-York. Something wrong was suspected after the payment of the money in New-York, and measures were taken to have the person arrested, which was done. It is known that others have been committing similar frauds, and that the Government has been swindled out of many thousands of dollars in that way. Beside the forged pay-roll, a fictitious leave of absence is presented by the swindler.—*Phila. Ledger, Aug. 6.*

A COMPANY SUED FOR ONE CENT.—A few days since, a suit was instituted before an Alderman in this city for the recovery of one cent. The circumstance, a week as follows: A gentleman was riding in one of the Davy passenger cars, and the fare to be paid was four cents. He handed the conductor a five-cent note, and the conductor informed him that he had no cent to give, and requested the passenger to take the note back and give him (the conductor) four cents. The passenger refused to take the note back or hand over the pennies. The conductor then put the money in his pocket, and the next day the passenger sued the Company for the one cent due him, and the Alderman decided that he was entitled to it. The President of the Company paid the cent and costs.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 8.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 67 bls. Ashes, 18,233 bbls. Flour, 149 bbls. and 1,167 bags Corn Meal, 37,517 bushels Wheat, 27,218 bushels Corn, 614 pkgs. Provisions, and 815 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., including Pots at $6 07½, and Pearls at $8 87½ @ 9 00 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 710 bbls., including 510 bbls. Pots and 93 bbls. Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour has been in moderate request, and prices have ruled heavy, closing with a downward tendency. The sales reported foot up 16,000 bbls., including 7,000 bbls. to the trade, 5,000 bbls. for export, and 4,000 bbls. to speculators. The market closes heavy, with a downward tendency. The sales reported foot up 16,000 bbls., including 7,000 bbls. to the trade, 5,000 bbls. for export, and 4,000 bbls. to speculators. The market closes heavy, with a downward tendency.

Superfine State and Western	6	65 @ 7
Extra State	7	90 @ 8
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4	90 @ 5
Extra Ohio round-hoop, whip g br'ds	5	30 @ 5
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5	75 @ 6
Extra Genesee	5	85 @ 7
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5	75 @ 6

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales of our last, 1,250 bbls., at $6 90@$6 70 for poor to superfine; $6 75@$8 for fancy to choice brands, $8@$9 for very superior family brands. Canadian Flour is a shade cheaper. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 40@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, $4 85 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 131,000 bushels, including Winter Western, at $1 35@$1 38; Amber Western, at $1 28@$1 31; Red do., at $1 20@$1 27½; Amber Green Bay, at $1 26; Amber Iowa, at $1 22@$1 27½; Milwaukee Club, at $1 07@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1@$1 16, ₩ bushel. Corn is unaltered. Sales have been reported to-day of 60,000 bushels, at 68c. for sound Mixed Western; 66½c.@67½c. for unsound do.; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 72c.@73c. for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 83c.@92c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales, 5,500 bushels. Oats are in more request, including Canada, at 52c.@66c.; Western, at 62c.@66c.; State, at 65c.@70c., ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale has been in good request to-day, at 90c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet yet steady at 15c.@21c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Moderate receipts and sales have been reported, during the past week, at about previous prices. Week's receipts, 39,163 bales; sales, 44,000 bales; the latter including, according to Messrs. WHEEL & WEIDENMEYER, 11,500 Buenos Ayres, 20@24 lbs., 25c.@25½c. cash, usual selection; 10,500 Montevideo, 20½@21½ lbs., 25c. cash, usual selection; 7,500 Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 25c., 6 mos, usual selection; 500 California, 22 lbs., on private terms; 900 Matamoras, 22@23 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Asplawalt, 18@20 lbs., 22½c.@23c. cash, usual selection; 1,000 Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., on private terms; 800 Savenilla, 25 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Maracaibo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 800 Port au Piatt, 17 lbs., on private terms; 6,500 Wet Salted California, 55 lbs., on private terms; 1,400 City Slaughter, 72 lbs., 9½c.@9¾c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 300 Western Slaughter, 65 lbs., 9¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock to importers' and speculators' hands: 401,300 dry Hides, 5,900 wet-salted Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Has been quiet here. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "Most of the makers of Pig Iron are sold up, and the holders are firm in their views, with some little selling at $30@$35 for Anthracite, which are the ruling rates for the No's. the latter for good No. 1—four months. Scotch Pig is held at $35 ₩ ton. For manufactured, the demand is mostly confined to rails which are wanted at full prices, the mills generally being full of orders."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HOLL & Co. notice thus: "Prior to the National Thanksgiving, the market for Hemlock Sole was comparatively active, and the business done was to a fair extent, but toward the close of the week fewer buyers have been in the Swamp, and there is a diminution in the demand. Quotations are without material change, though most of the trade hold their stocks with increased firmness, and are looking for an active trade throughout the balance of the month. For plump overweights, of good quality, comparatively higher rates can be obtained, the article continuing very scarce and wanted. The receipts from the tanneries have been only moderate, and the stock at the close is about the same as last week. Oak-tanned Sole is in moderate request, and with a continued light supply on hand, prices are firm. Rough Upper is but little inquired for. The stock is meagre, and prices nominally unchanged."

LATHS—Eastern have been in less request, at $1 35 @ $1 40 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

OILS—Were in very slack request, at drooping prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and sales have been made of 1,550 bbls., in lots, at $11 37½@$11 50 for Old Mess; $12 87½@$13 12½ for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is very quiet at 6c @7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is doing better to-day; sales 1,150 tes. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls., at $13 50 @$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c. @21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues very quiet at 8c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 500 bags East India at $7 12½ @$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive, owing to the firmness of holders. Goat have been in fair request, and sales here been made of 25,000 Matamoras and 10,000 Tampico on private terms, but supposed at a reduction from late asking rates.

SUGARS—Have been more freely dealt in, sales having been made of 2,450 hhds., including Porto Rico at 11¼c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@10¾c.; with 1,500 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 105,000 lbs. at 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,400 bbls., in lots, at 45¾c.@45½c. free, and 26c. in bond, ₩ gal.

WOOL—The Boston auction sale, last Tuesday, checked business here materially. Prices have been depressed. The sales included 75,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 65c @72½c.; 15,000 lbs. Washed Canada Fleece at 60c.; 20,000 lbs. French at 35c.; 160 bales Cape at 32c. @36c., mainly at 32c.; 300 bales Donskoi, part at 41c., and 250 bales other foreign on private terms. An auction sale is announced for next Wednesday. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "The principal feature of the market during the past week has been the large public sale of Cape and California Wools, by HOSATIO HARRIS & Co., which took place last Tuesday. There was a large company in attendance both of dealers and consumers, representing most of our Eastern cities and manufacturing corporations, and after the first few lots had been disposed of, the bidding and competition for the Cape Wool became quite spirited, and very full prices were realized, considering the reduced rates at which the Fall importations of foreign Wool are likely to come forward. It is understood that, with the exception of a few unimportant lots of African, Crimean and Mexican, &c., passed, the offerings were all sold to *bona fide* purchasers. They comprised 944 bales Cape, mostly of fair but not extra quality, taken at a range of 25c.@38¾c.—average 31½c.—and some 500 bales California, mostly Fall clip and poor quality at that, at a range of 22c.@39c., the latter figure for a choice lot of Spring clip—average about 28c. Terms cash, or four months' interest added. The Cape Wool was such as meets the present demand for consumption, and therefore sold well. But the California was suitable only for coarse army fabrics, which are not wanted, and hence sold very low. The private sales for the week foot up some 200,000 lbs. domestic, at a range of 65c.@75c. for fleece, and 70c.@85c. for pulled No. 1, super and extra. Included in this aggregate are 35,000 lbs. new Michigan fleece at 70c., a lot of New-York State at 68c., and 16,000 lbs. Oregon Spring clip at 52c. In Canada new clip there has been considerable movement, including 20,000 lbs. ordinary at 60c., several lots medium at 62c.@65c., and 50,000 lbs. long-staple combing at 70c.@72½c. In foreign the transactions have been unimportant, aside from auction sale. The stocks of Cape and Mestiza here been lately much reduced; while those of medium and coarse foreign wools are in excess of demand and very dull of sale."

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet. For Liverpool, the engagements included 15,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 8d.@8¾d. ₩ bushel; and 3,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ₩ ton. For London—600 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake, at 2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; 250 tons Oil Cake, in bags, at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton, and 90 bales Rags, at ¼d. ₩ lb. For Rotterdam—20 tons Heavy Goods, at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Antwerp—70 bbls. Ashes, at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, here been: A Prussian bark, 395 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres and back, $8,000, half Gold; a bark, 556 tons, now at Bangor, thence to Buenos Ayres, privilege Montevideo, $1,750 in Gold; one, 370 tons, from Philadelphia to Cape Haytien, Coal, $7 50; a Danish bark, 249 tons, in St. Thomas, 60c.@90c. for dry and wet hides, and 16c. ₩ foot; a British brig, 250 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; a Chilian bark, 586 tons, from Xibara to Valparaiso, cargo Tobacco; a British brig, 223 tons, hence to Cadiz, Light Pipe and Light Rad. Staves; a Brazilian brig, 209 tons, to St. Martha, Savanilla, &c., and back; a brig to Matanzas, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14.	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15.	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19.	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22.	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26.	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 26.	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2.	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5.	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19.	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 28.	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30.	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5.	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11.	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Caroline	Aug. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. C. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 37TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.
There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:
Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thompson's, No. 1,057 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. *References*—In N. York, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. Curtis Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phila.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University.) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Troy*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Baltimore*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicant's personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.
☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y. Opens Sept. 23. Spacious building, well furnished, excellent table and healthy location. Instruction by able teachers and masters, in all the departments proper to female education. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 63 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector at Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

ALL PUPILS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS in August, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, can secure good situations in stores, offices or banks. They become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Gentlemen or ladies can secure private rooms.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GISSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN., Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for Boys, White Plains, New-York. Classical, Commercial and Military.
OLIVER B. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass.; commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Board-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principal, CARSWELL & DIMON.

INSTRUCTION.

...ORDINARY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At Carlstadt, N. J., near New-York. Session opens Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained by application to the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., and J. DWIGHT, M. A.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

...LE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first ...y in September. P. A. ANDREU.

...DAME FRANÇAISE DIPLOMÉE DE

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
School Properties are sold and rented.
Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.
Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.
REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Irison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, LADY FAMILIAR with object teaching; a Swiss or French gentleman for military drill; Prof. music for young ladies' school in N. England; highly accomplished French lady in first-class school in City—salary $1,000 for four hours per day; West Point graduate for military school, salary *very liberal*; lady for French and music; Methodist lady for Female College—she must teach French and music; gentleman for classics near City; Prof. music for Ohio, and one for Penna.; French lady for Michigan. Also, several other teachers wanted.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—N. B.: *Schools, Misses, Principals* and *Parents* can hear of well-qualified *Teachers, Tutors* and *Governesses*, by stating qualifications required, duties and salary. Address all communications to the
EDUCATIONAL LETTER BOX, 713 Broadway, N. Y.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, by a graduate of Yale College, who has had three years' experience; is a thorough classical scholar, a natural mathematician, and a sound disciplinarian. Satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address X. Y. Z., Norwich, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER—WANTED, by a widow with no care, a Protestant, a situation as cook or housekeeper, in a hotel or boarding-house; country preferred; she is fully capable of taking the full charge of a large place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Call or address.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a most faithful and highly recommended girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; is a trusty and valuable servant, with reference to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or do the housework of a small family; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced person in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has the best City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st, near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as cook washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 218 Thompson-st., next door to the candy store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, game and fancy dishes; wages, $9 to $16; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—SITuation wanted, in a private family, for a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; can give first-class City references as to morality and integrity; can be seen by applying to J. C. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to do general housework; is a good bread, pie and biscuit baker; has good reference. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as plain cook or general servant, washes and irons well; does up linens in style; or as dairyman and laundress; wages $1. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED Scotch Protestant woman wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 106 West 27th-st., to go to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has seven years' City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and sew; has good City reference; would prefer the country. Call at No. 291 7th-av., entrance in 29th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted by a very reliable girl as above; is of neat appearance, not afraid of work, and a good plain cook, washer and ironer; refers to her last employer. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as waitress; is a good sewer; has unexceptionable City reference; would prefer the country. Call at No. 294 7th-av., entrance in 25th-st.

AT THE SERVANTS INSTITUTE—NO. 149 Grand-st., 20 years established, continue to keep first-class servants, for the City and country, of all nations; excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, housekeepers, girls for housework, and those lately landed; also, coachmen, farmers, waiters, &c.

MALES.

ity, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for cases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Pain and will cure you in time and expense than any one can or will, and who have been robbed of their money and health, or will take, but little money and time to restore to you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his experience in this much neglected branch of medicine, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Strictured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR to the late WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Consulted on the principles of the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, in the discovery of the only certain and reliable remedies for the cure of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Pain and will cure you in time and expense than any one can or will, and who have been robbed of their money and health, or will take, but little money and time to restore to you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his experience in this much neglected branch of medicine, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Stricture cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. the only place. Call, send or write.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring cordial should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 18th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Dr. M. at No. 1,634 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 121 Nassau-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; PEDERSEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages, with fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases of the Urinary Organs, the result of many years' experience, specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, nervous diseases, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Pictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the feeble as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in many cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful constitutional effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that the scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 150 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Kansas.—No. 1 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 1—second floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the following assessments have been confirmed by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and lie for examination in the Office of the Clerk of Arrears, No. 15 Chambers-street, viz.:

For regulating, grading and flagging in Fifty-ninth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

For regulating, grading and flagging in Sixty-fifth street, from Second avenue to Avenue A.

For regulating and setting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in Watts street, between Varick and Watts streets.

For opening a public place, through the blocks of ground, vacant lots, piece of land, houses and buildings, on both sides of Fifty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 83, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Varick and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or any of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assistants.

New-York, August 3, 1863.

Parties having business with the Commissioners are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES S. LONG,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 25th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 24 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriage, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9½ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

SCOW WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for building a Scow capable of carrying a 15-inch gun, and must be delivered at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.

Plans can be seen at this office, or at the Inspection of Ordnance at the Navy-yard.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their gratefulness by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 25, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1863, by the decease of Edmund B. Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them at the office, No. 231 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York, or their Brewing Establishment at Albany.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business at the City of Albany and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston, under the firm-name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR.

ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863—No. 22 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business. The business of the new firm will be conducted at the office so long occupied by the undersigned.

JAMES H. STEBBINS.
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm.

CAMMANN & CO.

AUG. 1, 1863

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.

WILLARD HAWES and others
against
JOHN R. GRAHAM and others.

In pursuance of a decretal order made in this action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1863, I will expose for sale, in one lot, through Messrs. PELLS & CO., Auctioneers, at No. 340 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, one ten foot veneer cutting machine and the fixtures appertaining thereto, consisting of two knives, twenty-four screws, three wrenches, grinding apparatus, one crane with hoisting apparatus complete, and the patterns by which said veneer cutting machine was made and extended from eight to ten feet.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1863.

JAS. BRUCE,
Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT animal, late the property of a Staff officer. Can be seen by applying to A. M. B. MOSES, No. 22 Beaver-st.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 42d-st., and not above 44th-st. Address S. S. S., Box No. 176 Times Office.

Dr. S. PIKE'S WARRANTS, bearing date as named by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment of INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates:
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Orders and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 24 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf...No. 318.... $27,166 63 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf...No. 1,022.... 250,167 41 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf...No. 418.... 5,834 63 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf...No. 1,023.... 8,427 50 } Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 30th day of August next, at which time the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $40 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.—AMERICAN, Continental, Goodhue, Lorillard, North American, Resolute, Republic, Security and Washington Fire Insurance Scrip wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GALLATIN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Two and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax: both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK.—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 383 Canal-st.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, August 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 207 BROADWAY, three doors above [illegible]. Teeth on his improved [illegible] beautiful [illegible] set with his improved [illegible] the roots. [illegible] with [illegible] without pain. [illegible] charge for extracting when [illegible] All work warranted.

STEAM BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
From NEW-YORK WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from ..... $95 to $150
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers finding with beds, bedding, tables utensils, and good, substantial food $30
Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $20
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
No. 10 Broadway.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers, and intends TELEGRAPHING DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brocking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,976	Pearce,	

These passengers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged as the following rates:

First-class $90
Second-class ..... 60 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed's'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wed's'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin $126
Second Cabin 88
Steerage 25

For passage, apply at the office of the AGENTS,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Perkins, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday ..... Aug. 15
GLASGOW ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 29
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin ..... $90 | Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 35 50
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at an early hour, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12. Has splendid accommodation for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commanders, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 12th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the Scotia, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail 26th August.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE on monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of forty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 97 Washington-st., and No. 69 Reade-st.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Affairs in New-Orleans—Unjust Strictures on the Army of the Gulf—Remarkable Funerals—A Memorable Trip—Baton Rouge—Port Hudson—Review of the Ground—Mouth of the Red River—Natchez—The City Barricaded and in Great Excitement—A Visit to the Neighborhood—Tone of Feeling—New Postal Communication—The Rebels Dispersed—Brilliant Cavalry Exploit—Arrival at Vicksburgh.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD TRANSPORT STEAMER CRESCENT, BETWEEN PORT HUDSON AND NATCHEZ, Thursday, Jely 30, 1863.

Availing myself of the kind permission of Gen. BANKS to accompany him on a trip to Vicksburgh, I find myself on board this beautiful vessel, steaming gaily up the river, and enjoying one of the most delightful and interesting excursions I ever witnessed, and the details of which I will give yne presently.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Before doing so it is necessary to take up the threed of events in New-Orleans, from whera I teft it in my last, which was dispatched to you by tha *Morning Star* on the morang of Saturday, 25th.

From that time to the hour of my teeving, nothing of any local importance had occurred. Everything remains perfectly quiet, not only in New-Orleans, but in the whole district between it and Brashear City, of which—as I told you—we are again in undisturbed possession. Our vessels run up and down the river with perfect impunity—the roving bands of the enemy having left for unknown parts; and so eit the stupid predictions with which a certain class of newspaper writers have been tryieg to frighten the North, as to the whole of Gen. BANAS' victories being undone, and this country relapsing into the hands of the enemy, prove to have been the most unmitigated "bosh."

INJUSTICE TO THE ARMY OF THE GULF.

White on this subject, I cannot—in commoe justice to the Commander of this Department and his brave army, to whom the country owes so meeh, and of whose deeds I have been, to a large extaet, an *eye-witness*—allow certain strictures and insinnations I have seen against them to pass uncontradicted.

In the New-Orleans correspondeee of the New-York *Herald*—and its issue of July 19—occur the following offensive passages—ameng many others—which have created the greatest disgust and indignation among the army; indeed it was an officer of high standieg who first drew my attention ie them.

"The rebels of New-Orleans—and tboir neme is legion—have really expected Jack MADORUAA to dine in their city in the course of e few days, as he promised shortly after Brashear City was taken; and I must confess it looked very much as if he intended to try it on. The danger, however, is now all over, *thanks to Gen. Grant and the officers and men of his army*,—and we can now feel that New-Orleans is forever under our control without fear of forther molestation."

When the news came of the actual surrender of Port Hudson, the opening phrase of the same correspondent's letter is: "As I supposed would be the case when I heard that Vicksburgh had fallen, Port Hudson has surrendered."

Elsewhere he says:

"The articles of capitulation and correspondence between GARDNER and BANKS, relative to the surrender ot Port Hudsen are to go forward to the War Department ov tha steamar to-morrow. They will not be maie public here. I have heard enough, however, to know that Gen. GARDNER surrendered *only for the reason that Vicksburgh had fallen*, not deeming it in any advantage to nis cause to longer retain possession of Port Hudson. All this confirms what I have before stated—*thor Gen. Gordner could not be made to surrender unless Gen. Pemberton first determined to do so.*"

Now bad this writer, instead of sitting qu'eitly in the St. Charles Hotel at New-Orleans, and collecting and publishing all the idle rumors that float about its rotunda—(nearly all of seeesh origin)—been at Port Hudson to use his own senses, he must have seee the monstrous injnstice of these allegations. He would have learned from the magnificent approaches our engineers had made to the works of the doomed enemy, and the terrific armament that Gen. ARNOLD had broegbt to bear upon them, that the next assault *must* have given us Port Hudson; and that Gen. BANKS' not going to extremities sooner, was simply from a merciful desire to save unnecessary effusion of blood; hoplog that tha straits to which he had so skillfully driven them would make them surreader without fighting.

That he succeeded in this latter idea is proved by Gen. GARDNER's own confession. "Vicksburgh," ho said, "made only three days difference to him." *At the end of that time he intended to surrender at any rate*, being utterly unable to hold out longer; and any serious demonstration oo our part, during these three days, would nave brought forth a flag of truce. Port Hudson, therefore, was doomed to fall *just when it did, weather Vicksburgh had fallen or not.* This is historic treth, sed there is no controverting it. Gen. GRANT's laurels are too abundant, fresh, and green, to require any sddition from those pilfered, by mean hands, from the brows of his eqeally deserving brethera io arms.

REMARKABLE FUNERALS.

A most extraordinary funeral—considering time, place, ano circumstaoces, took place in New-Orleans, on Tuesday the 28th. It was that of Capt. JOHN CROWDER, of the First Louisiaee (colored) regiment, who gallantly lost his life at Port Hudson on the 27th May. A large aad very respectabbie party of his friends—to the number of sbout 200—met at his home in Villere-street, when the Rev. Dr. BACON, of Christ Church, went throogh the painful coremonies. The processioe, consisting of a military escort of colored soldiers, and a long concourse of carriages and people on foot, then went down Canal-street to Rampart, then op Rampart-street (past the house in which Gees. GARDNER and BEALE are confined, and to whom the spectacle was doubtless suggested,) and then on to the Protestant Cemelery, where the body was interred with full military honors, eed a salute fired over his grave. The coffin was wiepped up in the American flag.

The next dey—Wednesday, 29th—just as I was hurrying to my boal—enother fenerel, that of the brave Capt. CAILLOUX, enother colored hero who fell in the thick of the fight on the 27th of May, al Port Hudson, was passing the St. Charles Hotel, with a cortège even more imposing than the other. A vast concourse of people, amounting to thousands, had come out to see it!

What a strange spectacle it seemed, as I watched the mournful procession moving with the greatest order and decorum, along the principal street of *New-Orleans*, to muffled drums! How strange to remember that while in the North—in the great City of *New-York*—murderous villains were putting this same race to death, for merely breathing the air that the Almighty gave them—in a *Southern* city like this we should be gazing upon black warriors going to their long rest with all the honors of a soldier!

OUR TRIP.

It was at 5 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 29th, that I found myself on board the *Crescent*, Capt. D. D. LATHAM, with a large and very distingeished party; out it was not until 8 o'clock that she was fairly off.

We had on boerd the following:

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks; Col. Holebird, Chief Quartermaster; Col. Beckwith, Chief Commissary; Maj. Houston, Chief Engineer; Capt. R. F. Dunham, A. D. C.; Capt. Woodruff, Commissary, all of Gen. Banks' Staff; Maj.-Gen. Franklin; Capt. Franklin, Lieut. Hassler, of Gen. Franklin's Staff; Brig.-Gen. Stone, Brig.-Gen. Bowen, Provost-Marshal-General; Brig.-Gen. Weitzel; Col. Regen. Col. Markland, of Gen. Grant's Staff, (accompanied by Mrs. Markland;) Capt. Marseeaux, of the French man-of-war *Tisiphone*; Mr. Copell, British Consul, New-Orleans; Mr. Jacob Barker, Banker, New-Orleans; Mr. Hahn, M. C. for New-Orleans; Maj. Plumby; Lieut.-Col. Pinnes, Medical Department; Col. Godwing, Third division, Nineteenth army corps; Capt. Shaw, of Maj.-Gen. Auger's Staff; Lieut. Hale, of the Dwight, Capt. Hoyt, Commissary Department; Mr. A. C. Hills, editor New-Orleans *Era*.

Never was a pleasaater party brought together, and whatever affairs of importance might have been involved in the trip, to us few ontsiders it appeared nothieg but e glorious pienic, in which we should have e chance of going over our dearly-purchased battle-grounds, seeing the broad Mississippi once more open to us, and witnessieg the joyous meeting of those twe great commanders, who, as they proudly cast thair eyes north and south from the heights of Vicksburgh, could congratulate themselves that they had, neitedly, desit the most crushing blow this rebellion has yet received, and opened that mighty river to the commerce of the world. The occasion was grand, the party the most agreesble that could heve been got together, and the weather lovely. No wender, therefore, if we all felt happy es, in the brightest of moonlights, we sat en the deck and watched the *Crescent* plow her swift way through the silvery waters, but so lately polluted by rebel sway.

BATON ROUGE.

We arrived at Beton Ronge et 9¼ A. M. this morning, and at once proceeded on foot to take a took at the magnificent fortifications, in which Gen. FRANKLIN seemed meeh interested; and of which Major HOUSTON gave full explanations, as they were constructed ender his supervision. They are, justly pronounced among the most splendid constructions of the kind in the United States. I could nnt help thieking of my poor friend Major HAFFIELD—now gone to his glorieue rest—who had taken so promiaent a part in the arrangement end erection of the works we were so much admiring.

At Beton Rouge we feund the fortifications completaly manned by colored troops; e mere orderly, steiwart, efficient and well-drilled set of men it would he difficult to meet.

One evening a body of their infantry was so posted as to receive Gen. BANKS with dee honors; and, sftet we returned from the fortifications, thay were put te light artillery practice. To see the precision, exactness, and Frenchified eleganoe with which each men went through his manoeuvres, tha evident *pride* he seemed to take in his work, elicited praise from every officer who wlinessed it. I was sitting by Gen. WEITZEL's side, and heard him say thal nothieg could be better; and WEITZEL is e soldier if there is ene living.

Having seen all we desired to of Baton Ronee, we regained the vessel, and were off again at 11½ o'clock; our gallant defenders ot the forts giving tha General a parting salnte of — guns, that echoed grandly up and down the river.

PORT HUDSON.

At 2 P. M. we came np to the grand and imposing bluffs of Port Hudson, and there fonnd a whoin fleet of some thirteen vessels, conlaining the divisien of Gen. HERRON, of GRANT's army—whither boned or on what object is mora than I can tell you; het gladdening enough to our eyes, I essere yeu. How different a place this seemed whee, oely a very few weeks ago, I went across the river at this same point, in company with Gen. STONE, crept cautiously elong the levee on the other side, and literally *stole* e view of the place, with its grim portholes tbrestening death!

Now we were masters—the lately frowning bluffs seemed to be laughing to us in the bright sunshine—all that life and activtiv belonged to us, and the objects moving above were friends ready to greet us with opee arms. It is worth months of apprehension, danger and privations to experience such a delicious revulsion of feeling.

Descending from the vessel and mounting the steep acclivity, where again a splandid body of colored troops met the General in trely ragal style, we found some twenty or thirty saddled horses and vehicles all waiting for us. Jumpieg each ona into tha first saddle at hand, away we went up the cliffs and right in among the works.

Much as I had seen of them before, my trip to-day gave me e far better view than t had even had before; for t had more leisure than to the hurry of jolting down first impressions.

I took another and fuller view of the terrific battla-ground where Col. NELSON's colored regiment fought with such terrific bravery, and, although the five or six feet depth of water through which they had to wade before reaching those almost perpeedicular bluffs, is now dried up, there is enough left to make one wonder how anything in humen shape could have undertaken such a task. Yet those men, whose race are only fit to be hutchered by New-York ruffians, went at it *six different times!*

At another time we came upon the scene of WEITZEL's grand attack; saw where he landed his daring troops and held them to the last; and from the nature of the ground loside, I could not help thinking—as WEITZEL himself always believed—that had we only known how near we were to success, we could have gone in with proper support.

Again we saw AUGUR's battle-field—and, just beyoed, the old wood where we lay so long encamped, and which I longed to revisit, but time did not allow. The rebel defences are, as I had seen them, only strengthened; while our approaches, upon which so much labor was bestowed, have all necessarily been destroyed, and are now merely things of memory.

The rebel guns have all been stacked in order, forming a perfect park of artillery—but many of them bearing but too plainly the marks of our deadly fire. One or two looked as if our balls had gone fairly down the mozzles, and others were knocked and twisted in all imaginable shapes.

What the enemy called the "Priest's Cap" was the most extraordinary portion of their defence. Behind their earthworks they had planted a multitude of sharp-pointed stakes—about a foot apart and two feet high—leaning outward, and connected with twines; so that our men, in an assault, would be tripped up, and impale themselves on the sharp points.

But what most struck me—indeed, it must have done every one—was to see the whole place, apparently, left to the protection of our colored troops. Black sentinels pacing to and fro on the parapets, to guard them; black men guarding the shipping—black men watching over the hospitals containing the sick and wounded—both Unionists and rebels! It looked the very incarnation of retributive justice.

After riding along the whole length of the line—entering and standing upon the renowned citadel—and going many miles among broken ground, every square yard of which seemed to have a piece of shell, round shot, or some other proof of the iron hail that had fallen there, we returned to the vessel, and were off up river again at 5 P. M.

MOUTH OF THE RED RIVER.

At 11¼ P. M. we got to the mouth of the Red River, where I am now writing this paragraph. Admiral PORTER's flag-ship was there, and has just communicated with us; but at this late hour I have no means of ascertaining what, if anything, of importance there may be to send, as I hope to mail this very early to-morrow morning by a boat from Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Friday, July 31.

Finding an mail boat here, I have to keep my letter till we reach Vicksburgh, and, in the meantime, have the chance of writing a few words about this place.

We arrived here at about 7½ this morning, having passed Fort Adams without any symptom of molestation, which proves how idle the rumors were to which I allnded in my last. Indeed, so completely are we in possession of this river, all the way from New Orleans to this point, that we might just as well have been indulging in a pleasure trip np the Hudson.

The first hint we heard of anything contrary was on our arrival here. We had only just arrived when intelligence reached us from the shore that the enemy were in our immediate neighborhood. The long roll had been at 7 o'clock this morning—(only half an hour before our arrival,) and our forces, consisting of infantry and artillery, had just gone out along the different avenues to the city; the Kingston and Woodville, Pine Ridge and Liberty roads. The enemy were supposed to be about 3,000 in number, mounted infantry, and some 500 regular cavalry. Who they are does not seem clear. Some thinkieg they may be a portion of KIRBY SMITH's men, who have somehow got across the river higher up; but this seems very improbable, and the general impression is that it is a part of LOGAN's Nomadic tribe.

THE CITY IN GREAT EXCITEMENT.

As Gen. BANKS paid a visit to Gen. RANSOM, who is to gratify our curiosity in going over the town and neighborhood. The town is perched upon lofty and beautiful bluffs, not a particle of it being visible from the river, at its present low stage—unless the miserable shanties at the base, called Lower Natchez—so celebrated a few years ago as a nest of gamblers and cut-throats, who were ultimately cleaned out.

We found the city exhibiting abundent proofs of the truth of the story we had heard on our arrival, and kept that lestead of, seven miles out, the enemy were reported to be only two and a half miles. We found every store in the streets closely shut, sullen crowds of men collected at every street corner, and the streets, in every direction, barricaded with cotton bales and barrels and hogsheads filled with earth, while cannon were placed ready to sweep every avenue leading into the town. The soldiers were seemed to expect and to be just in the humor for a "brush" before night.

A VISIT TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

By the politeness of Gen. RANSOM, horses were provided for all those who wished to ride out to visit the localities around; and after Gen. BANKS and his large and distinguished company had called upon Gen. RANSOM at headquarters, they all sallied forth to pay visits to the various plantations around. Nothing can surpass the beauty and elegance of many of these places, located in most exquisite scenery and surrounded by all the charms of luxury and refined ease. They called upon Mr. SURETTE, Dr. DUNCAN, and at the princely estate of Mr. MARSHALL; and at all of them received the most cordial welcome, and were regaled with fruit, wine, and every delicacy.

TONE OF FEELING.

While at Natchez, it was impossible not to mark the evident spirit of friendliness which greeted us, and which is so different from what we might be led to expect from the teachings of rebel leaders and their Northern sympathizers. The fact is, matters have gone so far now, that the people bordering the Mississippi River would be but too glad to see the old flag waving undisturbed forever, and commerce reuniting the bonds so rudely torn asunder by designing knaves ano politicians.

In the city, it is true, there was a look of distress and distance among the street population; but even one-half of this may be feigned. Until the last hope is destroyed of rebel influence *ever* returning, these people *dare* not confess what they feel in their hearts, and many a man now passing for an out-and-out rebel, is, at heart, but too anxious to see the old Union restored, without a vestige of Slavery remaining in it.

When we come among the upper classes, however, where animosity would be expected to be most bitter, we found the feeling still more remarkable. Not only at every house they visited, did Gen. BANKS and his party receive all that enbounded hospitality for which Southern character is so respected, but in passing among the various plantations, ladies on their piazzas actually waved handkerchiefs at them! The scenes and incidents now crowding as are of a character to warm the heart and nourish the hope of every true patriot in the land. They are of the deepest significance; and I am glad that among the party was the British Consul and the Captain of a French man-of-war, who would both do well to convey faithful impressions of these things to their respective governments.

Of one thing these planters complained bitterly, and that was against the infernal guerrillas who infest them and ruin their property. Their object is to destroy everything that can possibly fall into the hands of the "Yankees;" and if the owners refuse to destroy their cotton, the rascally guerrillas destroy their gins.

Surely some steps should be taken to protect the property of these gentlemen and their families, many of whom are true patriots at heart. It is true it may be difficult to tell the white sheep from the black, but there is a way of actiling even that. Gen. BANKS, it seams to me, has hit upon the true and only way—the one he adopted in the Attekspas country. He took forcible possession of all the cotton and other produce he could find, giving the owner a receipt; if loyal, he would be repaid to the last cent; if a rebel, he is only too lucky to get off so easily.

The advantages of this system are manifest. Uncle Sam not only gets enough to make rebeldom pay for the expenses it is creating, but good men are thereby protected. No blame can accrue to them for what was forcibly taken away, and even if their affections toward our Government were not deeply rooted, the moment a planter thus finds himself in relation to it, self-interest alone compels him to be a firm defender of its success and prosperity.

Natchez being in Gen. GRANT's Department, I know not what steps he may take in the matter; but when he and Gen. BANKS get consulting together, I have no doubt that their united ability, and the administrative talent for which the latter is so peculiarly remarkable, will devise some measure by which the long pent-up treasures of the Northwest will come pouring down to the mouth of the Mississipoi. Many a good man will then have his possessions saved from ruin, and commerce once again unite the North and South in firm fraternal bonds.

NEW POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

One thing very observable already is the vast change which has taken place in all postal relations. It sounds queer in New-Orleans to hear newsboys crying in the streets, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis papers. Again, the Mississippi route will now become a channel of communication with the North, oftentimes more available to New-Orleans than by the sea. Col. MARELAND, the indefatigable postal agent of the Government, is among our party, and is now busy maturing his plans. From what he tells me, I have no doubt that most of my New-Orleans letters will henceforth reach you by the Mississipoi River. It is impossible to over-estimate the healing and beneficial effects of this one change alone.

THE REBELS DISPERSED.

Before leaving Natchez (6 P. M.) we have the gratification of knowieg that the rebel demonstration of this morning has ended—as we all knew it would—in nothing.

It appears that Col. LOGAN—the same ubiquitous gentleman we used to have banging about our rear at Port Hudson—came with about 1,500 men to within six miles of this place. He sent a small force forward to burn a bridge about three miles out, drove in our pickets, and burned the bridge—one easily repaired, and of no essential value. Gen. RANSOM at once reinforced his pickets with cavalry, drove the enemy twelve miles out; then, as a feint, fell back while he sent for reinforcements. The enemy, perhaps emboldened, sent another force, under a Major, to burn the remaining bridges; but, instead of succeeding, we made the whole batch of them—50 in number—prisoners, and brought them along. A detachment of five of our men captured fifteen of theirs, so that our Western boys here seem to make light of the kind of enemy they have to deal with. We had only one men wounded, and none killed.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY EXPLOIT.

I have received the following particulars of a brilliant little affair that has just occurred here. A cavalry expedition, under Major WORDEN, Fourteenth Wisconsin, Provost-Marshal of RANSOM's Staff, which had been out five days, returned last night, after having traveled 140 miles. They burned 35 railroad cars and two locomotives on the Woodville and Bayou Sara Road—destroyed several hundred barrels of molasses and sugar, marked C. S. A., at Woodville, and burnt one of the largest woolen manufactories in the Southwest—costing, inclusive of machinery, over a million of dollars. They also took 25 prisoners—paroling a number of others who were sick—and captured ever ona hundred excellent horses and mules.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 1.

Here we are anchored safely at the renowned—and, until lately, "invincible?"—City of Vicksburgh. The hero, Major-Gen. GRANT, has has just come on board and clasped the hand of his brother hero of the Mississippi. Soon, I hope, we shall be all on horseback riding over the fortifications and seeing all the things that have so long filled the world with absorbing interest. But I must close my too long epistle, as the mail-boat is just leaving.

NEMO.

SECESSIONISTS IN CANADA.—On Friday afternoon at Brockville,

"Rebel Rights" Clubs.

To the Editor of the New-York *Times*:

Sir: It appears to be a doubt entertained by some of your readers as to the existence in the North, preference to the assumption, which will have a tendency to set the point forever at rest and satisfy the incredulous.

A few days subsequent to the recent riots, one of your correspondents stated that an organization did exist in the City having that object. This statement is unfortunately true, and as certain of the City Press have attempted a denial of its truth, and as few of your correspondents have any personal knowledge on the subject, the subscriber proposes to offer some testimany as to the truth or falsity of such disputed statement.

Such testimony is also offered for the further reason that it is a matter of deep concern to all lovers of law and order, whether within this City or out of it, whether the statements of your correspondent are true: therefore it is here distinctly charged, upon the personal knowledge of the subscriber, that for two weeks prior to July 13, 1863, there existed in the Twentieth Ward of this City, an organization having the title of "States Rights Club," the sole object and purpose of which was, resistance to the conscription: that other societies or clubs, having the same object and end in view, did exist in this City at that time, your correspondent believes, basing such belief upon the statement of a prominent Secessionist, made at a regular meeting of the Club in the Twentieth Ward, to an address delivered before it about July 10, 1863. It was stated by a member of the Club at that meeting, that the object of the Society was to prevent the enforcement of the Conscription law. This Club was regularly organized, having a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a roll of the members was had present at each regular meeting, which contained the names of the "friends" of Gov. SEYMOUR in that Ward who became members of the Society and subscribed to its principles. It would not be amiss, perhaps, to recommend to Archbishop HUGHES a careful inspection of that roll of membership, should he desire to ascertain whether any of the "MEN" "called" rioters are members of his flock and entitled to his pontifical benedictions. At all events, ninety-five per cent. of the names on that roll are borne by natives and immediate descendants of natives of the Gem of the Sea.

At a regular meeting of this Club held about four days prior to the outbreak of the terrible four days' riot, addresses were delivered by three gentlemen of secession proclivities, who are well known to the public at large on account of their acts since the commencement of this rebellion. Besides the statement made by an officer of this society, as to the object of the organization, it was further stated that its purpose was to sustain the exercise of State rights in opposition to the alleged encroachment of the powar of the General Government. The first speaker in his address advised his hearers to accumulate a fund with which to retain counsel to manage the first case in which an opportenity should be offered to contest before the Supreme Court the questina of the constitutionality of the Conscription act. He said they should "appeal to Gov. SEYMOUR and to the Supreme Court for the preservation of their rights," and in the event that the Supreme Coert declared the act to be constitutional, which he thought to be a very unlikely occurrence, and in the other event that they should be overruled by the military, or national authorities from bringing such case before the Court, or if a decision should be delayed until after the conscription was had, so there would be danger of losing their rights, *then to resist the conscription by force!*

This speaker told them that there were from 20,000 to 30,000 Democrats in the City with brawny arms, the bone and sinew of the land, who would make a bold stand, and rise up in their might, and defy the power of "that base tyrant, ABE LINCOLN;" and that when they did so arise "LINCOLN would not dare enforce the conscription"—"he hadn't men enough to do it." All of which was warmly applauded.

The second speaker at this meeting, who at present resides in that classic country spoken of in the "New Gospel of Peace" as being "called Jarzee, lying beyond the River Hudzoon, over against Mannation," with more devilish cunning, and with no less atrocious intent, to a harangue exceeding in violence and in vituperation of the President and his Administration, any address the bearer ever listened to, took care to tell his audience in express terms to make only legal resistance to the conscription, and to do no act of violence, having in view the results of such lessons as the audience had listened to, knowing he was treading on dangerous ground, and fearing lest the strong arm of the law might lift and hold him dangling on no ground at all; or that by possibility himself and the conscription might be suspended at about the same time. It is a fair question for debate, whether this gentleman or the Coeseription law should first be executed. He afterwards, with power and eloquence worthy of a better cause, so painted the "tyranny of the ape, LINCOLN, and his Administration, portrayed the agonizing separation of the conscript from his family, his sufferings and death unshriven and uncared for upon the battle-fields of this unholy war—the festering corps lying unburied where he fell and died in agony, and pictured in all its hideousness the suffering of the conscript's family, around the family hearthstone, through starvation, disease and death, or with home denied them by landlords who were able to purchase exemption, thrown into the streets to beg and die, until his hearers, horee beyond that point of excitement which finds vent in noisy outbursts and cheers, sat swaying to and fro, with ashen faces, trembling limbs and lips, and in a passion no language could express muttered beneath their breath terrible oaths and wild incoherent words, reading in each others flashing eyes determinations and purposes deep and dark as death. The scene was fearful! No description can do it justice. Can any one wonder that such teachings and such scenes were immediately followed by those four days of riot, pillage and bloodshed? That such instruction of ignorant minds should result in such tearful days of rapine, violence and murder? or that it was the incubator of those hellish designs so soon, and so terribly executed? Is it strange that our homes were sacked, that for a time the strong man dare not venture into the highway unarmed—that our wives and little ones crouched and trembled during long hours of terror behind the closed shutters, because no man's house, though it were his "castle," was a place of safety to him or his? Such and kindred teachings and addresses were the cause; have we not seen the effects? Apply a blazing torch to a powder magazine, nevertheless coolly conjure it not to explode, will not an explosion follow? What a damnable account these leaders will have to settle if all wrongs are finally righted! Mark this speaker, he comes with a hurly form, not unknown in your vicinity, and carries his documentary evidence and dirty linen in a little black bag.

The members of this Club gloried in being called Copperheads, and applauded every mention of the name of Gov. SEYMOUR. A reporter for a city paper of the same snaky character attended this meeting, but he dare not report the speeches as delivered. It was a few days too early to expose their intentions—their plans were not matured—they thought to hold their tools in hand yet a little while, but they had roused a vengeance death alone could quell—a spirit which would brook no control but that of brute force. It smouldered during the following Sabbath, but on Monday the storm broke forth, and fully developed how plainly we all know, their nefarious intentions. A well-known American, a prominent peace man, of the Twentieth Ward, was one of the prime movers at that Society and [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothieg like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently streng without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is aliquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.—Buy no "East India Coffee" except KENT's, the best flavored, most healthful and economical; 23c. per pound. Sold by all respectable grocers. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only meterial which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 05 | Sun sets..... 7 06 | Moon rises.. 1 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 45 | Gov. Island.. 5 34 | Hell Gate.. 6 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 9.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Geo. Peabody, Atwell, Port Royal S. C., 6th inst., in ballast to U.S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Henry Burden, Cole, Fortress Monroe 20 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fairchilds, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Bark Norden, (Swed.,) Anderson, London 35 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig International, (Br., of London,) McKie, Grand Canaries 28 ds., in ballast to W. W. DeForest & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Trackless, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Williams, Cienfuegos July 24, with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Prudentia, (Pruss.,) Brussaltz, Rotterdam 59 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. July 26, lat. 47 20, lon. 46 26, saw six large icebergs, some of them 700 feet high.

Brig Mount Vernon, Lowell, Rio Janeiro July 13, via Delaware Breakwater, with coffee to Napier & Waisford.

Brig Juno, Green, Fajardo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Green & Carry.

Brig Emeline, Green, Bangor 14 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. Smithsonian, Hildreth, New-Orleans 16 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Mary Davis, Doane, Vera Cruz 28 ds., with hides, &c., to Barrett & Co.

Schr. W. McCobb, Douglass, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. B. L. Condon, Todd, Rondout, with coal for Cambridge.

Schr. Roanoke, Smith, Eastport 28 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. San Miguel, (Span.,) Sanches, Havana and Cardenas 18 ds., in ballast to Marti & Co.

Schr. W. E. Alexander, Tocker, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Moore & Henry.

Schr. Castor, (Dan.,) Seebusen, Sisal 17 ds., with logwood to F. B. Tchiessinger & Son.

Schr. J. Acborn, Hatch, Alexandria 8 ds., to W. B. Brown & Co.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Matthews, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., to U. S. Navy Department.

Schr. C. H. Booth, Longstreet, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Montezuma, Bragg, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Thomas Bell.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Avery, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary & Susan, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Albury, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to James Douglass.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Waycott, Alexandria 6 ds., with wood to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Sarah B. Irwin, Freech, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Lydia Ann, Halsey, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Tilton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Memento, Birdsall, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Virginia, with wood.

Sloop Annie Lloyd, Benson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. A. Sawyer, Boothby, Port Ewen, coal for Boston.

Schr. Whistler, Presbey, Tauoton, nails.

Schr. Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. White Squall, ——, Portland, Me., with lumber.

Schr. B. Cook, Jones, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. J. Ehricson, Brown, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Edward Slade, Drake, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Jas. H. Hoyt, Lyon, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Van Zandt, Woodmanson, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Ottoman, Blanchard, Rondout, coal for Salem.

Schr. Uolon, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Augier, Bessa, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Niantic, Barber, Rondout, coal for Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Faull, Elizabethport, coal for Taunton.

BELOW—2 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Aug. 8—Steamers Albany, Empire.

Brigs Scotland, Fah-Kee, Santichetti.

Schrs. Ripple, Sallie Gay, W. W. Smith, Hanover, and others.

By Telegraph.

HOLMES HOLE, Aug. 7, P. M.—Arr., brigs Roamer, Lowden, from Philadelphia for Salem; Anna Wellington, Atwood, New-York for Bangor; schrs. S. F. Brainerd, Brooks, Portland, Conn., for Boston: Velocity, Rich, Rondout for Boston; M. Sewall, Clarkson, New-York for Boston; Marian A. Gould, Philbrook, Philadelphia for Salem; Elizabeth Thompson, Providence for Thomaston; Honest Abe, Lang, Warren, R. I., for Ellsworth. Sld., brig Annie Collins, (Br.;) schr. Rachel Vanneman. 9 P. M.—Wind light from the N. E.

Miscellaneous.

During the squall of Saturday afternoon, the brig Emeline, from Bangor, when coming through Hell Gate, came in collision with schr. White Squall, carrying away foretopmast; the White Squall lost head sails, and went ashore in Bounty's Cove. She will be got off without damage to hull.

Schr. Mary Eliza, (of Providence,) while lying at anchor in the East River, was struck by lightning, and had foremast shivered.

The canal-boat E. Mason, lying at Pier No. 6 East River, sunk last night. She was loaded with lumber.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos July 24, bark Brothers, for New-York in 2 ds.; Br. brig A. W. Rogers, for New-York in 4 ds.

[PER CHINA.]

Arrived from New-York—Eagle, at Bristol; Tamworth, at Londonderry; Dupre, Marseloke, Maria, Metoka, "Panoke," at Queenstown, and Jas. Hovey, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—J. E. Boyd, at Bristol; Achilles, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-York—July 27, Tamworth, at Denia; 28th, Luokainia, at Marseilles; Aug. 1, Albert Gallatin, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Aug. 1, Wyoming, at Liverpool.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—July 25, Clevelogh, at Sligo; 27th, Geasusters, at Folkestone; 28th, Casinova, and Frederick, in Kingroad; 29th, Neptune, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—July 27, Challenger, at New-Ross.

Sailed for New-York—July 25, Doran, from Cuxhaven; 27th, Kensington, from Dover; 29th, Malta, Monarch of the Seas, Empire, and Rebe, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—July 29, Recovery, from Liverpool.

LATEST.

Arrived from New-York—Anita, and Garibaldi, at Genoa; Reformer, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—Admiral, at Start Point.

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, July 28, 1863.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS for general regiments. Applicants for appointment must be fully masters of Medicine, and of such practical ability as will enable them to endure hard field service. They will be examined previous to appointment by a Medical Board. Applications for appointments as Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the Regular Army must be made to the Secretary of War. Applications for appointments as Surgeons of Volunteers must be made to the Governors of States in which the regiments are to be raised. No expense will be allowed for the transportation of applicants who are not appointed.

WM. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

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CONCLUSIVE PROOFS

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES:

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE should be confounded in the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to sell both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be sought, perhaps, that the preparation like HOSTETTER

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3707. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Measures Taken to Repress Guerrilla Depredations.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. MEADE.

A Number of Suspected Citizens Arrested.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Aug. 10.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gen. MEADE:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 13, 1863.

The numerous depredations committed by citizens as rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment.

Under the instructions of the Government, therefore, every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices, will be arrested and confined for punishment or put beyond the lines.

The people within ten miles of the railroad are notified that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the roads, trains, depots or stations, by citizens, guerrillas, or persons in disguise; and in case of such injury, they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages.

If these measures should not stop such depredations, it will become the unpleasant duty of the undersigned, in the execution of his instructions, to direct that the entire inhabitants of the district or country along the railroad be put across the lines and their property taken for Government use.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

The depredations having been continued, a number of citizens, suspected, or known to be complicated in these transactions, have been promptly arrested.

DOINGS OF THE CAVALRY.

Gen. Buford's Cavalry Division—The Late Battle—Ninth New-York Cavalry—Official Report of Casualties—Incidents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CULPEPPER COUNTY, Va., Friday, Aug. 6, 1863.

A small force of Union cavalry is still patrolling the northerly portion of this county, and as far south as the Rapidan River. Yesterday a squadron of the Sixth New-York (Col. DAVIS's brigade,) under Capt. PEARCE, went on a scout to the Rapidan, and another squadron of the Third Virginia, under Capt. CONNER, took a more southerly route in the same general direction. Where the Kelly's Ford enters the Culpepper and Germania Plank-road, Capt. PEARCE came upon a superior force of the enemy, and after a brief skirmish, so as to compel the enemy to show their strength, under the cover of a small body of skirmishers, retired in good order and moved on to patrol other localities. One horse was killed in this affair. Ely's Ford and several other fords on the Rapidan were visited, but no enemy in force was found, other than that above noted. At Ely's Ford the enemy had a picket much larger than the visiting squadron, but no sooner did our troops appear than they moved across the river in great haste, and did not rein up until concealed in a piece of timber. The only force the rebels have between the Rappahannock River and Culpepper is believed to be ROBINSON's brigade, (seven regiments of cavalry,) doing picket duty. The camp of this command is on the right bank of Mountain Creek, near Stevensburgh. The vedettes of both fronts are in close proximity, and as the enemy seem to be very hostile just at this time, there is more or less firing every day; but, few casualties have, however, as yet occurred. It is a significant fact, that a majority of the troops just in our front are from the Cotton States. Residents in the vicinity do not hesitate to say that troops from Virginia and North Carolina, particularly, are not to trusted just now—because, if not exactly demoralized, they are very despondent. The most sanguine Secessionists in this vicinity, now admit that their cause is hopeless, unless the Copperheads of the Free States succeed in crushing the War party—as those who support the Administration are designated—and the most intelligent profess to have good grounds to know, that in the next Presidential election, the issue will be whether the Southern Confederacy shall be recognized or not. They are quite as confident also of the result—that a Peace Democrat will be elected to supersede Mr. LINCOLN. I have no means of knowing upon what these people base their hopes. I simply state what is uppermost in the minds of dozens of residents and landholders in this county with whom I have recently conversed, while seated under the shade of a friendly tree or cooling myself in the hallway of a farmer's house.

The total loss in the cavalry fight, Saturday, Aug. 1, on our side—Gen. BUFORD's division—was 140, sixteen of whom were killed, and the remainder wounded. The enemy, it will be remembered, were driven from near the river (Rappahannock) back along the line of the railroad, past Brandy Station, and upon their infantry supports, within one mile of Culpepper. Even at this point our dismounted troopers held the enemy's infantry in check for an hour or more, and when falling back the enemy kept at a very respectable distance. The whole fight was a peculiar one, for the enemy were driven from the river to beyond Brandy Station—five miles—in about two hours, between 11 and 2 o'clock. Just beyond the Station they made a formidable stand, and for their boldness would have lost a section of artillery and a flag, if the Ninth regiment New-York cavalry (commanded then by Lieut.-Col. NICHOLS) had been promptly supported. The Ninth made a dash for the artillery under a galling fire, and what increased their difficulties was the necessity of passing through two fences, with openings only wide enough for two horses to pass abreast. The supports not coming up, the Ninth was compelled to retire. Capt. BENTLEY and Capt. HANLY during the day made charges with their respective squadrons, and superior forces were forced back on each occasion.

The ferocity of the enemy, I regret to say, continues to be manifested in every battle. In this fight, a young man named WM. N. ELLS, of Company K, Capt. DICKSON's squadron Ninth New-York cavalry, was wounded in the left arm, and at about the same time had his horse killed. While seated in the doorway of a house he surrendered to a party of rebels, who seized him and endeavored to take him away. The day was excessively hot, and ELLS had not proceeded more than half a mile before he was overcome by heat and fatigue and fell to the ground. One of his brutal captors fired at him, the ball taking effect in his head, while the other cut him over the head several times with a sabre, inflicting such wounds as subsequently caused his death.

Annexed will be found an official

List of Casualties in the Ninth New-York Cavalry, Aug. 7, 1863.

Killed.

Frank McClellan, Co. C.	Isaac Smalley Co. E.
Angus McGillis, Co. B.	Wm. N. Ells, Co. K.

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. S. Nichols, commanding regiment—slightly.	Sergt. Wm. Bachus, Co. C—slightly.
Capt. T. Healy, Co. F—slightly.	Corp. Jesse K. Phillips, Co. K—severely.
First Lieut. Wm. Mason, Co. G—slightly.	Corp. Wm. Mazes, Co. L—slightly.
First Lieut. James B. Burrows, Co. K—severely.	Corp. Wm. J. Markham, Co. B—severely.
First Lieut. James Smith, Co. B.	Corp. J. F. Spink, Co. B—severely.
Second Lieut. Jedson Low, Co. B.	Corp. David Smith, Co. E.
Second Lieut. A. C. Robinson, Co. F—slightly.	Bugler John Schofield, Co. H—slightly.
Sergt. Washington James, Co. G—body, badly.	Frederick Lawson, Co. B.
	John Boyce, Co. D.
	Joseph Smith, Co. C.

Killed, 4; Wounded, 18—Total, 22.

There are also 9 missing.

MCCLELLAN was killed by a round shot that first passed through a horse's neck and then struck him in the thigh.

This fight took place near the residence of JOHN MINOR BOTTS. STUART commanded in person, and his dinner fell into the hands of some of our men. The enemy admit that their loss was much larger than ours.

In the skirmish on Tuesday last, AUG. 4, our loss is officially reported by Dr. HARD, Medical Inspector of the division, to be 1 killed and 5 wounded.

The following is an official list of casualties in the First division of cavalry, occurring during the actions of Aug. 1 and 4, between the Rappahannock and Culpepper, as reported to Dr. HARD, Medical Director of the division:

Capt. J. Mason, Co. K, 5th U. S. cavalry—wounded.	J. Thomas, Co. H, 6th Penn. cav.—right leg.
—— Werched, Co. A, 6th Penn. cav.—left thigh.	Wm. Davison, 5th Penn. cav.—left hip.
Lieut. Nolan, Co. B, 5th U. S. cav.—left side.	C. P. Navoise, Co. B. 6th Penn. cav.—face.
—— Wilson, Co. K, 5th U. S. cav—right leg.	M. Snyder, Co F, 6th Penn. cav.—head and hand.
Sergt. Wm. Ore, Co. E, 6th U. S. cav.—head.	Corp. J. Bryan, Co. K, 6th U. cav.—face.
R. Graham, Co. E, 1st U. S. cav.—leg.	J. Angustine, Co. E, 5th U. S. cav.—shoulder.
Thomas Clark, Co. I, 1st U. S. cav.—breast.	Frank Halpin, Co. F, 5th U. S. cav.—face.
J. E. Stickney, Co. K, 1st U. S cav.—foot.	J. Fyolt, Co. A, 5th U. S. cav.—face.
Corp. H. Haselback, Co. K, 2d U. S—neck.	P. Bailey, Co. A, 1st United States—right leg.
Corp. Jas. Johnson, Co. K, 1st U. S—thigh.	J. Marshall, Co. A, 1st U. S. —groin.
Corp. Samuel Carr, Co. E—left lung.	G. Wagner, Co. A, 1st United States—left breast.
Corp. D. Morgan, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania—left thigh.	C. Hoffman, Co. A, 1st U. States—thigh.
Corp. A. Gaiseeger, Co. D, 6th Penn—right hand and shoulder.	J. Steinhorenci, Co. C, 1st United States—head.
Bugler J. Powers, Co. E, 1st United States—head.	R. Downs, Co. C, 1st United States—temple.
Bugler W. Burnett, Co. I, 1st U. S—abdomen.	J. B. Browe, Co. E, 1st U. States—left breast.
A. Miles, Co. K, 5th United States—left shoulder.	J. Daily, Co. E, 1st United States—cheek and shoulr.
—— Allen, Co. A, 5th United States—back.	L. Bober, Co. E, 1st United States—chest.
J. Belcher, Co. E, 5th United States—abdomen.	G. Morris, Co. F, 1st United States—shoulder.
H. Siefermane, Co. K, 5th United States—shoulder.	W. Wilson, Co. F, 1st United States—shoulder.
J. Fitzpatrick, Co. H, 6th United States—neck.	F. Farmer, Co. F, 1st United States—arm.
D. Barlett, Co. M, 1st U. S—leg.	G. Griffie, Co. G, 2d United States—over left eye.
J. Kane, Co. M, 1st United States—thigh.	L. Downs, Co. A, 2d United States—neck.
F. King, Co. F.	J. O. Halliao, Co. E, 2d U. States—left temple.
J. Chough, Co. C, 2d U. S—side.	James Brunean, Co. M, 17th Penn. cavalry—knee.
J. Leburc, Co. B, 2d U. S.—arm.	Edward Scott, Co. G, 6th N. Y. cavalry—index finger.
T. Breed, Co. L, 2d U. S.—head and left hand.	Thomas Powers, Co. G, 6th N. Y. cavalry—shoulder.
P. Finnigan, Co. C, 2d U. S.—shoulder.	F. Tuck, Co. G, 6th N. Y. cavalry—leg.
F. Goodwie, Co. D, 2d U. S.—thigh.	w. H. Lasier, Co M, 6th U. S. cavalry—ankle joint.
F. Barrington, Co. L, 2d U. S—abdomen.	Peter Kittridge, Co. K, 2d U. S. cavalry—arm.
J. Stewart, Co. F, 2d U. S.—loins.	Corp. J. R. Phillips, Co. K, 9th N. Y. cavalry—arm
M. Callighan, Co. E, 2d U. S.—arm.	Bugler John T. Enleman, Co. F, 17th Penn cavalry—neck.
P. Ludwick, Co. D, 2d U. S.—hip	James Deets, Co. C, 3d Va. cavalry—arm.
M. Ryan, Co. L, 2d U. S.—leg and arm.	Corp. W. J. Markham, Co. B, 9th N. Y cav.—thigh.
Chas. Wheeler, Co. L, 2d U. S.—foot.	W. C. Haloran, Co. E, 2 U. S. cavalry—scalp.
J. H. McGee, 6th Penn.—head.	Geo. A. Curtis, Co. F, 8th N. Y. cavalry—shoulder.
J. Pfeifer, 6th Penn.—head.	F. Lawson, Co. B, 9th N. Y. cavalry—head.
J. Phelan, Co. C, 4th Penn.—arm.	Sergt. John C. Van Gieson, Co. M, 8th N. Y. cavalry—leg.
D. Hart, Co. C, 6th Penn.—leg.	Geo. C. Santer, Co. M, 2d U. S. cavalry—forehead.
P. Kelley, Co. L, 6th Penn.—neck.	Robert Cave, Co. F, 8th N. Y. cavalry—knee joint.
T. O'Rourke, Co. K, 6th Penn.—hand.	Daniel Shuts, 2d U. S. cav.—contusion.
E. Lyman, Co. C, 8th N. Y.—arm and shoulders.	Isaac Mapes, Co G, 8th N. Y. cavalry—ankle.
Wm. A. Ells, Co. K, 9th N. Y.—arm and head.	Begler John Schofield, Co. H, 9th N. Y. cav.—head.
Joseph Spink, Co. B, 9th N. Y.—foot.	Sergt. W. James, Co. H, 9th N. Y. cavalry—back.
Archibald Thomas, Co. K, 1st U S. battery—leg.	Sergt. James S. Kieg, Co. F, 6th U.S. cavalry—arm.
Corp. T. Fitzsimmons, Co. A, 1st U. S. cavalry—contusion.	Bugler J. Robinson, Co. I, 2d U. S. cavalry—died on the field, and body sent to Washington.
Corp. Jas. Johnson, Co. A, 1st U. S. cavalry—thigh.	Lieut.-Col. G. S. Nichols, 9th N. Y. cavalry—heel.
Wm. Davis, Co. F, 8th N. Y. arm.	Capt. F. Hanley, Co. F, 9th N. Y. cavalry—knee.
Philip Fitzsimmons, Co. E, 2d U. S.—leg.	Lieut. W. Mason, Co. G. 9th N. Y. cavalry—groin.
H. F. Besselfier, Co. B, 2d S. C. cavalry—foot.	Henry Segars, Co D, 8th Ill. cav.—head and knee.
Urial W. Peck, Co. M, 1st S. C cavalry—hand.	Sergt. John Dusenbury, Co. B, 8th N. Y.—upper hip.
Lieut. James Bunnows, Co K, 9th N. Y. cav.—wrist.	James Corydor, Co. E, 8th N. Y.—head.
1st Lieut. James Smith, Co. B, 9th N. Y. cav.—heel.	Alfred Foot, Co. H, 8th N. Y.—knee.
2d Lieut. Judson Low, Co. B, 9th N. Y. cav.—back of neck.	Lewis Sweet, Co. C, 8th N.Y. —side.
2d Lieut. A. C. Robinson, Co. F, 9th N. Y. cav.—back.	Henry Morris, Co. I, 9th N.Y. —arm.
Sergt. Wm. Bachus, Co. E, 9th N. Y. cav.—hips.	John L. Saidleg, Co. L, 2d U. S artillery—ankle.
Corp. W. Morse, Co. I, 9th N. Y. cavalry—arm.	Wm. Rhiebart, Co. L, 2d U. S. art—head and thigh.
Corp. D. Smith, Co. E, 9th N. Y. cavalry—leg.	Steven Baldwin, Co. M, 5th U. S. cavalry—back.
John Boyce, Co. D, 9th N. Y. cavalry—breast.	Pleasant Barley, Co. A, 1st U. S. cavalry—leg.
Jas Wieaos. 17th Pa.—leg.	B. Smith, Co. E, 1st U. S. cavalry—foot.
James Smith Co. C, 9th N. Y. cavalry—testicle.	A. T. Geiseoger, Co. B, 6th Penn. cavalry—shoulder and head.
2d Lieut. Wm. Kemp, Co. G, 8th New-York—hip.	
Alva Wheller, Co. F, 8th Ill. cavalry—head.	
Samuel Davis, Co. E, 5th Ill. cavalry—breast.	

E. A. PAUL.

A Cavalry Expedition to Falmouth, Stafford Court-house, &c.—Moseby's Guerrillas.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

Mndame rumor—ever active in camp or town—would have it a few days ago that three rebel regiments of infantry had been seen near Potomac Creek, on the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh Railroad. To get at the truth or falsity of the rumor Maj. BREWER, of the First Michigan cavalry, with 500 men from the Michigan brigade, was sent on an expedition. Falmouth, Stafford Court-house and all intermediate points were visited, but no enemy in force was anywhere to be found. The enemy have a large number of tents in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh, near their old camping-ground, but it is believed that there is not more than a division of infantry there.

Our pickets and patrols have been greatly extended within a few days, and no enemy—not even a squadron—can now cross to the north of the Rappahannock without the fact being immediately known at headquarters. MOSBY, of course, is an exception.

Three sutler's wagons, from a train of 50, guarded by the Twelfth Illinois cavalry, were captured on the 6th inst. near Fairfax Court-House. The wagons were recaptured and one of the bushwhackers was killed. Thirteen men dressed in citizen's clothing made this capture. E. A. PAUL.

GEN. STUART TOO LATE TO DINNER.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Brandy Station, Va., says:

"In my last I forgot to mention a palateable circumstance of the war. Some people have contended that STUART no longer had command of the rebel cavalry, but that FITZHUGH LEE was the chief of that branch of the army. Whether this ha so or not, as I before stated, STUART fought BUFORD last Saturday, for BUFORD ate his dinner in a cosy little house, nestled among pines, cedars, and jesamine, about one and a half miles from Culpepper, where Gen. STUART and Staff were going to dine. Every luxury and delicacy that could be procured in this poor, ransacked country, was smiling on the white, spotless linen which covered the table. The chairs were placed, the wine ready to be uncorked, the piano in the door little parlor open, as it was left but a few minutes before. The fair occupant of the stool (I hope I am not slandering her features when I call them fair) had no doubt hurried on a sun-bonnet, and slipped off to Culpepper. The 'Bonnie Blue Flag' would not sound so well in the old parlor, and she feared Gen. BUFORD and Staff could not appreciate her selection of songs.

However, the dinner was apreciated; and if smacking of lips and looks of regret at the fragments they could not eat were of any significance, the dishes prepared by these kind people met with the appreciation of all the partakers.

There was great rejoicing in the camp of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry—which Gen. BUFORD, in a complimentary way, calls the Seventh Regulars—when they heard they were to go to Alexandria and be recruited. All the regiments composing this brigade—and I may include all the brigades in the First division—are worn to mere shadows. The Sixth Pennsylvania had 600 men last April; now Maj. HASELTINE tells us there are but 150 left. So it is with all the cavalry. Now that it has proved its value and efficiency, it should not be allowed to dwindle into insignificance for lack of numbers.

HILL's corps, which is estimated at 18,000 men, is still in the neighborhood of Culpepper. EWELL's and LONGSTREET's are about Sleveesburgh. Both armies are fortifying. Our means of crossing the Rappahannock is of the best kind. The railroad bridge at Rappahannock Station is now completed, and cars run over—an event the soldiers hail with delight, because it brings them fresh bread. All along the road, from Washington Junction to the river, squads of men are engaged in repairing the road and erecting bridges over every small stream." B.

THE GUERRILLAS IN VIRGINIA.

ATTACKS UPON SUTLERS' TRAINS—THE TRAINS RECAPTURED.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 6.

MOSEBY's guerrillas are still infesting the region of country between Alexandria and Fairfax, and they make continued attacks upon sutlers' trains going and coming. On Thursday, while a train of fifteen or twenty wagons (returning) were about four miles this side of Fairfax, the driver of the waggon ahead noticed a cavalryman standing in the road, who beckoned him to come on. Believing him to be a rebel guerrilla, but at the same time not daring to disregard the motion to "move on," he slowly drove his team forward, and was captured and taken into the woods near by. Soortly afterward the rest of the train was also captured, and was taken also into the same locality, where were about thirty of MOSEBY's gang, who commenced at once to secure the horses attached to the wagons, and to compel the drivers, and those connected with them, to shell out all they had about them, even to pocket combs and jackknives.

But the rebels had scarcely received their booty when the Union cavalry dashed in among them and compelled them to skedaddle in hot haste. It appears that Co. F, of the First Maine cavalry, was on its way to Alexandria to exchange their horses, which had been broken down in the service, for new and fresh ones, and the Orderly of the Major of the regiment (a boy between 14 and 15 years of age) and the Orderly Sergeant of Co. F were the first to espy the graybacks, and without hesitation they drew their sabres and with cocked pistols followed the course of the wagons into the woods, and so frightened the guerrillas that they took to their horses and scampered off.

The guerrillas may have supposed there was a larger force behind, but certain it is that these two young men drove the party off. They slashed right and left with their sabres, and used their pistols freely, inflicting wounds upon several of the guerrillas, who were taken completely by surprise, and therefore could offer no resistance. All the wagons were recaptured, but the rebels managed to get off with some of the horses, and a large amount of money and other valuables which they had taken from the drivers of the wagons.

As soon as the affair was over, the sutlers made up a purse of such money as the guerrillas had not taken, and handed it over to the brave boys who had thus effected their release.

Yesterday another train was attacked about three miles this side of Fairfax by the same band of guerrillas, but the marauders were again driven off by our cavalry, and with loss. As this train was passing near GOODEN's tavern, about three miles this side of Fairfax, the tavern keeper, JAMES COYLE, (who is known by the sutlers and teamsters as a sympathizer with the South,) made some taunts that they would not go through safely, but would give them no satisfactory explanation when questioned as to the nature of the danger threatening them, at the same time expressing gratification at the prospect of evil befalling them. COYLE's words came true. The train was attacked a short distance further on, but was a few moments afterwards recaptured by our cavalry.

COYLE, it appears has long been suspected of aiding the rebels, and his conduct yesterday so enraged the victims and others, that he was subsequently shot dead in his own house, and his corpse was lying there when the train left.

These sutlers, who have of late suffered so much, complain severely of the action of parties in Virginia, who are believed to be rebel sympathizers, but who are suddenly transformed into good Union men, the moment their residences or property are within our lines, and they at once obtain guards of Union soldiers to protect their property. The sutlers attribute all their recent losses to this kind of people, and they avow a determination to take the law into their own hands and wipe the sympathizers from the face of the earth, if the Government will not accord them adequate protection.

They swear vengeance against any sympathizers they may meet in any of their trips to and from the army in future. What is said to be MOSBY's gang, these sutlers allege, is composed almost entirely of farmers and others of pretended loyalty in Virginia.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Hot Weather---No Movement of the Armies.

A Thousand Conscripts a Day Arriving.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 10.

HOT WEATHER.

Heat, the severest which has baked men and coagulated business in Washington for forty years, still continues. It is terrible on the army horses. It is rapidly filling the military hospital.

NO BATTLE EXPECTED.

The telegrams from Philadelphia that another general battle is imminent on the Rapidan, are of course false. The armies cannot fight in such weather.

LEE has not received the reinforcements JEFF. DAVIS screamed for. When he does receive them, he will accept battle in his intrenched position, and not give it unless he receives new guarantees of unmolested retreat across the Potomac.

CONSCRIPTS ARRIVING.

A thousand conscripts a day already join the Army of the Potomac. Soon the number will be greater. They go forward in excellent spirits.

SUBSTITUTES.

Substitutes for drafted men freely offer here at as low a price as one hundred and seventy-five dollars. One substitute, called on to swear that he was not a deserter, replied that he could not do so, as he had deserted from the rebel army. The officers warned him of his danger if he should be captured by the rebels. He coolly replied that they might hang him when they caught him, and was received.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

In order to give a clear and distinct account of the Quartermester's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, Gen. MYERS has issued a circular to the Quartermasters of the army, soliciting information upon a variety of points. He desires the recipients of his "order" to give him, at an early day, a succinct account in narrative form of their whole military experience, "changes of station, marches and journeys, battles, sieges, skirmishes, property lost and rebel property captured.

He also desires, in tabular form, the number of horses, mules, oxen, wagons of all kinds, and the quantity of forage on hand at the beginning of the year, and since received by purchase and from officers, and issued, sold, destroyed or lost, and the remainder on hand June 30, 1863.

He further asks for statements of all money received and paid out during the year; suggestions as to the improvement of the administrations of the Department, the outfit of troops as to clothing, equipage and wagon trains.

Officers in charge of depots are requested to give particular statements as to the property of every description bought, or received from other officers, and issued by them, together with amount remaining on hand, June 30, 1863.

The amounts paid for railroads and other transportations during the year, together with number of troops and quantity of freight transported, is also desired.

All the information called for is desired by 30th of September next, in order to be available.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

During his recent visit to New-York, Secretary CHASE, on consultation with the capitalists of that City, determined to continue the sales of five-twenties until after ten days notice to the public of their discontinuance.

Plates for Treasury notes bearing 5 per cent. interest, and payable one year after date, are being prepared for use, should it be found expedient.

No doubt is now entertained of the ability of the Secretary to procure all the funds necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, if economically and vigorously conducted.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

The Board of Enrollment met to-day for the purpose of hearing and deciding upon petitions for exemption from the draft. Several hundred persons were present, each waiting for his turn. Out of 43 examined, 4 were accepted by substitute and only 1 in person. The others were dismissed for various causes, including 21 for disability.

The principle has been officially decided that a man is liable for draft only at his legal domicile or place of residence.

PARDONED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 272.—The following named soldiers, undergoing sentence of a General Court-Martial, are pardoned by the President, and will be released from arrest and returned to duty: Privates Richard Hembree, Co. E, Fiftieth Indiana volunteers; John Boyd, Co. E, Twenty-sixth Kentucky volunteers; John Downey, Co. G, Twenty-sixth Kentucky volunteers; Daniel Werren, Seventh Missouri volunteers; Harrison Mort, Second Pennsylvania artillery: John Morrison, First Colorado cavalry.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

Gov. Seymour's Rejoinder to President Lincoln.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

I received your communication of the 7th instant this day. While I recognize the concessions you make, I regret your refusal to comply with my request to have the draft in this State suspended until it can be ascertained if the enrollments are made in accordance with the law of Congress or with the principles of justice. I know that our army needs recruits, and for this and other reasons I regret a decision which stands in the way of a prompt and cheerful movement to fill up the thinned ranks of our regiments. New-York has never paused in its efforts to send volunteers to the assistance of our gallant soldiers in the field. It has not only met every call heretofore made, while every other Atlantic and the New-England States, except Rhode Island, were delinquent, but it continued liberal bounties to volunteers when all efforts were suspended in many other quarters. Active exertions are now made to organize new and fill up old regiments. These exertions would be more successful if the draft were suspended, and much better men than reluctant conscripts would join our armies.

On the 7th inst. I advised you by letter that I would furnish the strongest proof of the injustice, if not fraud, in the enrollment in certain districts. I now send a full report made to me by Judge-Advocate WATKEBURY. I am confident when you have read it, that you will agree with me, that the honor of the Nation and of your Administration demands that the abuses it points out should be corrected and punished.

You say that we are contending with an enemy who, as you understand, "drives every able-bodied man he can reach into the ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen." You will agree with me that even this, if impartially done to all classes, is more tolerable than any scheme which shall fraudulently force a portion of the community into military service by a dishonest perversion of the law.

You will see by the report of Mr. WATKEBURY, that there is no theory which can explain or justify the enrollment in this State. I wish to call your attention to the tables on pages 5, 6, 7 and 8, which show that in nine Congressional Districts in Manhattan, Long and Staten Islands, the number of conscripts called for is 33,729; while in nineteen other districts the number of conscripts called for is only 39,626. This draft is to be made from the first class, those between the ages of 20 and 35. It appears by the census of 1860, that in the first nine Congressional Districts there were 164,797 males between 20 and 35; they are called upon for 33,729 conscripts. In the other nineteen districts, with a population of males between 20 and 35 of 270,786, only 39,626 are demanded.

Again, to show the partisan character of the enrollment, you will find in the 21st page of the military report that in the first nine Congressional Districts, the total vote of 1860 was 151,243; the number of conscripts now demanded is 33,729. In the nineteen other districts, the total vote was 457,257, yet these districts are called upon to furnish only 39,626 drafted men. Each of the nine districts gave majorities in favor of one political party, and each of the nineteen districts gave majorities in favor of the other party.

You cannot and will not fail to right these gross wrongs. Yours, truly, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE DRAFT.

Facts Concerning the Drafting in Different Districts—The Charges of Injustice, etc.

In his letter to the President respecting the Conscription in this State, Gov. SEYMOUR admits, in general terms, the entire fairness with which the draft was conducted in many of the districts, but takes exception to the mode of enrolling in the district where the drawing was begun. He says:

"As the enrollments are made in many instances by persons unknown to the public, who are affected by their action, and who have no voice in their selection, care should be taken to prove the correctness of every slip. Unfortunately this was not done in the District of New-York when the draft was commenced."

From this paragraph, it is plain that Gov. SEYMOUR desires to convey the idea that proper care had not been exercised in making the enrollment or the drawings in the Ninth District, where the conscription was inflicted, under Provost-Marshal JENKINS. As to how far the Governor's statement is warranted by the facts, let the public judge. Many days anterior to the commencement of the drawings, the completed list of enrolled names was publicly exhibited, and the slips were placed in the wheel from which they were drawn, in the presence "of men of different parties, and of known integrity." This the people of the district well know, and the newspaper reports of the matter all agree in asserting.

The draft was begun in the Ninth District, on the 11th of July, and every leading journal of the City was represented, on invitations previously extended by the Provost-Marshal. The Mayor of the City, members of the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors residing in the District were also invited, and many of them were present. Among those in the room were ANSON G. HERRICK, M. C.; Alderman MASTERSON, of the Twenty-second Ward; Supervisor DAVIS, of the Twelfth Ward; Internal Revenue Collector KETCHUM, of the Twelfth Ward, and other official gentleman. The drawing took place, and as an evidence of its fairness the fact may be stated that, *out of eighteen enrolling officers residing in the Twenty-second Ward, six were drawn.* No disturbance or attempt at disturbance occurred on that day, and all present appeared to be satisfied with the manner in which the Provost-Marshal and his assistants had done their work. On Monday the draft was resumed, and had not progressed far when the mob arrived and destroyed the building. Whether that mob was composed of men of different parties and of known integrity our readers must judge; at any rate, they made no complaint of unfairness.

Gov. SEYMOUR has taken the pains to prepare a table showing the population, the number to be drafted, and the number of voters in several Congressional Districts of the State. This table, however, does not include the Ninth District, where the draft and the riot were both commenced. If Gov. SEYMOUR had published the enrollment returns from the Ninth District, which is largely Democratic, the comparison which he invidiously seeks to institute between Republican and Democratic Districts would have utterly failed. By the census of 1860 the population of the Ninth District was 126,000; the number enrolled under the Conscription law was 23,000, and the number to be drafted 2,521. At the previous enrollment by Gen. ANTHON, under the State law, the number of persons liable to draft exceeded 2,700. Taking one District with another throughout the State, the average quota in each District will be about 2,250, and that was about the number assigned to the Ninth District. Neither Gov. SEYMOUR nor the mob, therefore, had any right to complain of the enrollment in this District, nor of the quota of men to be drafted. Although a strong Democratic District, no more men were to be taken from it than from the strongest Republican District in the State.

The very striking disparity of the quotas for the draft between the Republican Congressional Districts in the country, and the Democratic Districts comprised in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as shown by Gov. SEYMOUR's tabular statement, looks, upon the face of it, shamefully unjust. This disparity, however, may be easily explained, and the sophistical argument which Gov. SEYMOUR bases upon it at the same time refuted. Take the Fourth District as an example. Here, with a population of 131,654 the quota called for is 5,681, or more than *three thousand six hundred* in excess of the number that is required from a country district of the same population.

This tremendous difference grows from the fact that the Fourth District includes the most populous business portion of the City of New-York. In the day time its resident population is therefore swelled by many thousands whose homes are in the upper Wards, in Brooklyn, Jersey City and the various suburbs. The names of all these persons, however, were placed upon the enrolling lists and many of them doubtless would have been drawn. In that case it would have been simply necessary to prove non-residence and consequent exemption; therefore the reality was not so bad as the appearance. But this seeming injustice might have been wholly obviated by a simple comparison of the enrolling lists by the district officers, retaining the man's name upon the roll of the district in which he resides and erasing it from the list of the district in which he merely does business. We understand that before the draft is resumed a careful revision on this point will be made.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

A Startling View of the Condition of Affairs in New-York.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 29th ult., arrived at this port late last night. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Hecla*, the *Hibernian* and the *China*, though her mails are one day later.

The Loudon Times on Affairs in New-York.

The war has been brought home to the streets of New-York. The Empire City may yet enjoy the proud distinction of being the warmest point of the struggle. Hitherto it has had the talk, the demonstrations, the reviews, the illuminations, and the contracts. These are but shadows, and *the thing itself has come at last.* Indeed, there is a very fair representation of all the parties and all the elements of strife in the scene new to be witnessed within a few minutes' walk from Wall-street. There are the civic authorities and contractors resolved to carry on the war as long as they have a leg to stand on. There is a populace, chiefly foreign, who begin to feel the war a great bore, cannot be made to fight, and hate the niggars, partly as rivals, partly as the causes of all this trouble, and not a little from natural antipathy. There is the Governor of the State and the people who have put him there, with views of their own, not entirely trusted by the President, decidedly preferring States militia to Federal conscription, *and, whether intentionally or not, allowing the mob a few hours' start.* There are Federal forces slowly dribbling in from Pennsylvania. There are the unfortunate Africans themselves, who for some days, at the last date, had never appeared in the streets of New-York but to be pounded to death, hung, or hunted. A negro, happily for himself, has nine lives. He seems to have escaped the deluge, and by a similar miracle he may possibly survive this war. The populace of New-York, however, are going to work in earnest. They are burning down the rookery as well as shooting the rooks. It must be conceded that there is still a sort of vague respect for the law, and on the authoritative assurance of a Judge that the Conscription act was unconstitutional, and would be declared so, the mob that had just destroyed the Mayor's manufactory of arms actually spared him and his mansion. This is remarkable when these people were not only killing and slaying without mercy, and destroying as all men do destroy when they have a chance, but were actually pillering and stealing. The result, of course, was not pleasant. There were conflagrations on all sides, the frequent crash of buildings, the roll of musketry, the boom of cannon, dead bodies lying about, alarm bells ringing all night, continual rumors of this or that building marked for destruction, and a fair chance of being enrolled by a sort of coneter conscription in the ranks of the rioters themselves, and having to take your chance in a conflict with soldiery. Order reigned at the last date, but the public vehicles were not plying, the street rails were torn up, all valuables were concealed or on board gunboats or in forts, several hundred persons had been killed or severely wounded, angry passions had been roused, *and there was the approaching collision between the State and the Federal authorities to be averted as best it could.*

Whose turn will it be next? All the Southern ports have tasted the stern reality of war, and a few of the cities also. New-Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Richmond, Nashville, and the Federal Capital, have all seen, heard and felt war. The invader was quickly driven out of Gettysburgh, but now an enemy within the camp has appeared at the virtual metropolis of the North, and one not to be expelled in a day. The question is still to be settled, and *it would never have been canvassed in the streets of New-York had it not existed long indoors.* The Federal Government wants a Federal army, and will have no militia. But the Federal army must be recruited by a conscription, and that cannot be enforced in New-York without the aid of Federal troops and martial law. Martial law there is martial law everywhere else, and is equivalent to a military despotism. It is impossible for Englishmen to deny that the leaders of this mob have a good deal to say for themselves. There is no such conscription in this country, unless such a shadow as the militia ballot or such a memory as the pressgang should be alleged to the contrary. We have been so greatly in want of men as to bring upon ourselves a gross insult from the United States Government (the attempt to enlist British subjects within their territory) [illegible] for at least half a century no British subject has been once compelled to fight, by sea or land, against his will by any British law or authority. Our army, not a slight one in proportion to our numbers, and with work far beyond that of any other army, is to a man a volunteer force. No wonder, then, that the idea of a forced conscription should be new and distasteful to the Irish immigrants at New-York, who were, of course, prominent in this disturbance. *There is no Irish grievance of this kind.* On the contrary, the national pride has been touched by the hesitation of our Government to accept the services of Irish volunteer corps. The truth is, there is no doubt that every Irishman will be only too happy to fight when the occasion requires it, and there is consequently the less need for drilling him, for infusing martial order, and habituating him to the use of arms.

So, then, the question between the sovereignty of the State and that of the Union is not confined to the single issue now pending between North and South. It runs through States, cities, institutions, classes and races. The great experiment answered so long as it was untried. Everything is perfect till it is tried. So it armor of men or ship, be it engine or harness, or device of any kind, it shews well till it has to stand the strain of actual work, the blows of the foe or the buffeting of wind or wave. The hour of trial has come, and in the greatest city of the Union we see the Union and the State, if not themselves in collision, yet so ill-agreed indoors that the question is fought in the streets, with carnage and destruction. We trust this pleasant state of things will be duly reported in Ireland, in order that every Irishman may know that upon setting foot on the quay of New-York he is liable to be marched off to some hill pass, or earthwork, or swamp, where he will be passed at once to the front, and have an even ch

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Our files received by the *Hecla*, furnish us the following extracts of interest in addition to those for which we found room yesterday:

THE PERILS OF BLOCKADE RUNNING

From the Manchester Examiner, July 21.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. FRANSON.

Yesterday, at the London Bankruptcy Court, there was an adjourned sitting in the affairs of the bankrupt, Zacharian Charles Franson, merchant and shipowner, of Hill Hall near London. The accounts prepared by Messrs. Jourstock & Co., were only filed on Saturday last. and do not form a very voluminous document, occupying (20 sheets of paper). The aggregate liabilities have been hitherto stated in round numbers at upward of half a million; the exact amount is now shown to be £643,425. The bankrupt's statement of affairs, however, is the most remarkable document. It shows that the gross assets (taken possession of by assignees) are £1,500 a year. He has filed a statement of his deficiency, by which the loss sustained in the two years preceding his bankruptcy is £1,500 a year. He has had a similar loss for the current year, by which the total deficiency is £3,000. The liabilities appear to be £1,500 a year. The bankrupt's statement of affairs is dated 21st June, 1862, and shows that he has been trading for 20 years. He has had a steamship, the Lady Sarah, which he sold in 1860 for £12,000. He has had a share in the Liverpool and Glasgow Steam Packet Company (£10,000, see Payne & Co.) debt of £18,375, accepted by the Intercontinental Steam Packet Company (£10,000, see £7,845, accepted by H. T. Watson & Co. Among the liabilities are £1,000 to Messrs. Barker, Barker, Tenby, London.—£293 to Septimus Bell, Tenby, London.—£293 to Messrs. Bell & Co., Liverpool.—£1,000 to Messrs. Bell & Co., Liverpool.—£1,000 to Messrs. Bell & Co., Liverpool.—£1,000

...spread alarm and dismay among the...
...of the storm they would have been overpowered. In the afternoon large bodies were already engaged, and many of them, and narrow escapes...
...they acted together and made heroic efforts among their companions, some of whom they pursued far beyond where safety would compel.

All night they were at Second-st. station-house, under Inspector Carpenter, where again their steady courage was evidenced. It was a short, quick, hard fight, and well won; through the Fourth Ward they marched, and in the numerous small fights there also were engaged. On return to headquarters were held there in reserve until Friday, then returning to rantlee duty at their own Precinct. Twenty-five of the reserve of this Precinct were sent to Yorkville under Roundsman Szerr, where they were of the greatest service.

Although this force were not engaged in many encounters, those they were in evinced their mettle, and they were in one of the worst, that is the Second-avenue. They failed on no call to do their entire duty faithfully and manfully.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.

[The Fifteenth is reserved for a feture number.]

SIXTEENTH PRECINCT.

Capt. Herder, No. 156 West Twentieth-street. At 5 P. M. Monday, the force was at Central office; at night at City Hall, under Inspector Leonard, where employed till morning. On Tuesday morning, from Central office, was part of Inspector Dilks' command, to the gun factory in Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, where the officers and men of this force had a severe encounter; the rioters, at close quarters, clubbed their muskets and fought desperately, but it was of no avail, down they went and over ware they run. At this time Officer Warren was disabled by a blow with the butt of a musket. The rest of the force hart a great deal, bet got hurt, sare a few bruises, none. In the evening the Sixteenth repaired at City Hall and were sent to Thomas-street near West Broadway, where adding upon a mob destroying the dwellings of colored people, they charged upon and scattered it. Before daylight, Wednesday, were on duty protecting Western Hotel, Cortlandt-street; the mob here fled to Greenwich-street and re-collecting attempted to break in and rob a shoe store there; this Precinct followed and beat them off; in the contre of the melee pistols were used by the mob, but without effect. On Wednesday, Sergeant Wright and ten men were detailed to the United States Marshal's office, where they remained till Saturday. The balance of the force, on Wednesday, did escort duty at the funeral of Brig.-Gen. Weed, and afterward were sent to Hudson and North Moore streets, where a crowd threatening a mission school was punished and driven off; thence a march was taken through the Fifth Precinct and dispersing of all gatherings; in the evening they visited Pier No. 4, North River, and prevented a renewal of the outrages there. This closed the active duty of the Sixteenth; it remained in reserve at the Hall until Saturday morning, when ordered to its own quarters.

The Sixteenth, officers and men, emulated each other in effectively doing all they had to do, and found no risks to great too encounter, no duty too arduous to perform.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The trial of the rioters was continued in this Court, yesterday.

The first case called was that of William Patten, indicted for active participation in the riot le Teenth-avenue, on Tuesday, the 14th of July. Patten, ueder the advice of his counsel, W. F. Howe, Esq., pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence on Wednesday.

Patrick Sharreu was then placed at the her, under an indictment for robbery in the first degree, in stealing a gold watch from a gentleman in Broadway, on the night of the first day of the riot. Ex-Judge Stuart, as counsel for the prisoner, offered to put in a plea of "attempt at robbery," but the District-Attorney, after consultation with one of the principal witnesses, declined to take it.

Mr. Searles, being sworn, testified that he resided at No. 716 Washington-street, his place of business being at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway. Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on the night of the 13th ult., as he was steeding on the stoop, ringing the bell of the "Jones House," in Broadway, he was assaulted from behind by the prisoner, and three or four other ruffians, who knocked him down, and robbed him of his watch, pocket-book, tobacco-box, gleres, hat, cane, &c. The Police were immediately notified, and witness pointed out and identified the prisoner, who was arrested, and the watch found in his pocket.

Cross-examined—Had been that night at the Seventh regiment Armory; was not under the influence of liquor at the time; can't say how many parties attacked me; should think there were four or five, might have been seven or eight; prisoner was arrested two or three blocks from where I was attacked; I identified him from his face; think I could identify others of the party if I saw them; the watch was taken from prisoner's pantaloons pocket by the policeman at the Station-house; I could have identified the prisoner if the watch had not been found on him.

Re-Direct—I have identified another of the party who attacked me, named Hagan.

Officer Thatcher, of the Fifteenth District, testified that he saw Mr. Searles on Broadway about 1 o'clock in the morning; Searles immediately pointed out his prisoner, and said, "Take that man, he has got my watch;" he also pointed out another of the party, who, he said, had some of his property, but witness could not arrest him as he had as much as he could go to take charge of Sharren; when they got to the station-house, searched prisoner's pocket and found a gold watch, which prisoner claimed was his, but a portion of the chain which had been broken was attached to Mr. Searle's pocket, and he identified it as his.

District-Attorney here read the statement made by the prisoner when he was arraigned before the Police Court, which was, that he was 24 years age, born in Ireland, a blacksmith by trade, and that he did not know how the watch came in his pocket.

After a few remarks from prisoner's counsel and from the District-Attorney, the Recorder charged the jury, and, without leaving their seats, they found a verdict of "guilty." The prisoner was remanded for sentence. The lowest term for which he can be sentenced is tee years in the State Prison.

John Wilson was next placed at the bar, charged with robbery in the first degree, committed upon the person of Mr. Lynch, of Essex County, this State, on the morning of the 29th ult.

Mr. Lynch testified that he was assaulted in Twenty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, between 12 and 2 o'clock, by two or three ruffians, who robbed him of his pocket-book, watch, handkerchief, &c.; the pocket-book contained $207; about an hour before the attack, saw the prisoner in a corner grocery store; had a game of cards and some drinks with him and his friends; when I left the place I was followed by the party, and about a block from this place, was attacked and robbed.

Cross-examined—Was not under the influence of liquor when attacked; had drank with the party in the store two or three times.

Officer Glynne testified that he arrested prisoner in Thirty-second-street, near Second-aveene, about three o'clock in the morning; on their way to the Station-house, prisoner took the watch from his pocket, and threw it through a picket fance; it was recovered by the Police, and subsequently identified by Mr. Lynch, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Officer Walters, who assisted in making the arrest, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Without any formal semming up by counsel, the case was given to the jury, who, without leaving their seats, found a verdict of "guilty." The prisoner was immediately placed at the bar for sentence, and the Recordar told him that although the crime was not committed during the riots, yet it was manifestly one of the evil effects of those disturbances. As there was no evidence that he had ever been arraigned for crime before, the Court would give him the lowest term allowed by law for robbery in the first degree, viz., ten years in the State Prison. Prisoner is about 18 years of age, was born in New-York, and looks like a "corner loafer."

The District-Attorney then called on the case of John Hegan, who was jointly indicted with Patrick Sharren, (the first case tried,) for robbery in the first degree from Mr. Searles, on the night of the second day of the riots. A strong effort was made to have the case postponed, it being alleged that Judge Dean, the prisoner's counsel, had been taken suddenly ill yesterday morning, but the District-Attorney would not consent to the postponement, as the same application had been made in the case of Sharren, and refused. The prisoner, who is much more respectable-looking than the common run of prisoners, was brought to the bar, accompanied by his mother, a highly respectable widow lady. Ex-Judge Beebe, a partner of Judge Dean, appeared as counsel for the prisoner, though he protested strongly against the case going to trial until Judge Dean should be able to be present.

The first witness sworn was Mr. Searles, who testified in the Sharran case above reported. His story of the attack made upon him at the Jones Houre was the same as testified to above. With reference to the prisoner Hegan, he testified that he thought he had seen him before that night; couldn't say certain; on the tha night of the assault he saw him in the crowd that assaelted him at the Jones House; afterward recognized him in the street, two or three blocks further down Broadway, and directed a Policeman to arrest him; the words I used were, "arrest that man, he has got my pocket-book;" spoke in a loud tone so the prisoner could hear me; the Policeman followed his directions, and took the prisoner to the Station-house where he was searched and the pocket-book found in his pookat; prisoner said the pocket-book was his, but witness described certain papers that were in it, which were found to be correct, and the Captain of Police said that it belonged to him; witness testified that he was formerly a member of the Seventy-first regimaet; subsequently joined the Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers and served fourteen months in the army; held the position of First Sergeant, and resigned in account of the pris...

Cross-examined—Prisoner did not say when the pocket-book was proved to belong to Mr. Searle, that "if that was not his pocket-book then he had been robbed," or words to that effect; heard nothing of the kind; he said nothing of the kind to me when I was taking him to the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Officer Rodgers, who arrested another prisoner in the crowd at the same time Officer Lackey arrested Hagan, was sworn and corroborated in all the main points the testimony of the previous witness.

The prosecution rested their case here and on the application of the prisoner's counsel, the further hearing of the case was postponed until this morning, when testimony will be offered for the defence. No other causes being ready the Court adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

Patrick Kennedy and Daniel McGovern, indicted for riot in the Twelfth Ward, pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence.

John Halligen also pleaded guilty to riot in the Twelfth Ward and was remanded.

Claims for Damages.

The following additional claims for dameges caused during the riot were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

A. B. Simmons, No. 147 East 28th-st.	$206 00
Richard Love, No. 201 6th-av., loss of left leg	2,500 00
Samuel A. Hill, 3d-av. and 129th sts.	51 00
John A. D. Walker, No. 61 Greenwich-st.	200 00
Samuel Gr[illegible] 67 Sullivan-st.	438 50
Daniel Walker, No. 704 Mulberry-st.	240 00
Robert Sorrell, No. 44 Leonard-st.	85 00
Elizabeth A. G. Horn, 49th-st. and 2d-av.	300 00
James Darsey, No. 96 West 28th-st.	174 33
Harvey Sparks, No. 1,184 Broadway	6,973 33
A Hanson B. Schuider, No. 202 Bleecker-st.	648 00
Cooper & McLean, Br. vessel, Friends	269 38
Richard Stevens, 101st-st.	500 00
Wm. Terwilliager, No. 1,184½ Broadway	200 68
Samuel Lucken, No. 239 3d-av.	1,149 12
J. H. Rudolph, No. 90 Greenwich-st.	147 65
John H. Dunker, No. 1 Albeny-st.	98 11
Charles Langs, No. 1 Albany-st.	20 75
Patrick Garrety, 8th-av. and 125th-st.	878 00
Israel Farjeson, No. 300 2d-av., loss of goods and other property	4,968 47
Adeua B. Silliman, 3d-av and 128th-st.	1,596 15
Richard Murphy, No. 1,203 Broadway	366 33
George White, loss of lumber	1,187 00
Nancy Ann Kenpin, 3d-av. and 129th st.	2,623 25
Martin L. Bryant, No. 468 Grand-st., property and business destroyed	5,633 37
Margaret Ann Stewart, No. 8 East 34th-st.	401 50
Peter C. Oakley, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs	513 30
Mary Saunders, foot West 42d-st	127 18
Moses Hatfield, damage to house No. 13 York-st.	200 00
Napoleon J. and Francis W. Harries, 2d-av. and 21st-st.	500 00
James Bannigan, watch stolen	181 88
David Tobias, No. 544 Grand st	203 53
I. J. & J. Phillips, No. 238 West 36th-st	24 00
Alexander Hugart, No. 489 9th-av	37 50
E. Ayres, No. 315 West 20th-st	629 00
John A. Bell, watch stolen	78 00
Catharlee Harrit, No. 24 East 33d-st.	312 00
Jared V. Peck, No. 24 East 33d-st., loss of dwelling, loss on use of do., furniture, &c	16,731 81
Mary P. Peck, loss of personal property	472 00
Sarah E. Peck, loss of personal property	448 92
Adam Bans, No. 6 Albany-st.	369 38
F. Friday, No. 8 Albany-st.	278 10
Wilkins Schenck, Allerton's Hotel	388 75
Thomas Clinton, Allarton's Hotel	313 36
John M. Hermeston, Allerton's Hotel	94 00
Archibald M. Allertan, personal property, etc	7,790 29
A. M. Allerton, loss at drove yard in 41th-st.	1,622 00
A. M. Allerton, other property	17,474 63
Robert L. Ighton, No. 344 2d-av	136 02

Estimate of claims of colored people, by the Committee having that matter in charge. Claimants, 2,122—amount claimed 124,314 49

Mrs. Sarah Crygier, No. 344 2d-av	398 00
Philip Sanger, No. 234 Avenue A	1,668 13
Morris Frank, No. 679 3d-av.	343 25
John Weschus-en, No. 2 Essex-st	2,703 01
John Wagner, No. 48 Avenue A	789 98
Frederick Deubler, No. 221 Avenue A	1,765 00
Conrad Rose, 2d-av. and 34th st.	3,389 85
Commissioners, including personal injury and loss of property	6,604 86
Jacob Warner, No. 153½ Rector-st	65 35
John P. Pulley, No. 121 West 19th-st	699 90
Peter Wilson, No. 84 Greenwich-st	120 37
Robt. L. Law, No. 263 Avenue B	116 13
G. Winthrop, No. 28 East 32d-st	2,626 00
Edward Walker, 2d-av. and 129th-st	1,950 00
Chas. Hok, No. 210 7th-av.	161 00
John Schmidt, No. 125 Greenwich-st.	2,348 25
James Lynch, Sheriff, destruction of property upon which he had levied and held	238 00
Wm. Briggs, No. 62 James-st	438 89
Phillip Stock, No. 242 Williams-st	551 20
Thos. & J. G. Johnson, No. 335 Canal-st.	988 00
Eliza Fite, No. 1162 Broadway	121 50
Albert P. & John D. Sturtevant, loss of buildings Nos. 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188 and 1190 Broadway, including loss of rent	62,987 50
D. G. Boane, of Brooklyn, loss of watch	20 00
John McGregory, injuries to person, being beaten by the mob	1,200 00
Wm C. Ammerman, store robbed at No. 121 Bleecker-st	5,577 24
German Building Association, damage to their buildings in 41st-av.	147 20
Michael Newman, No. 217 Division-st	337 68
Isidor Henry, 3d-av., near 46th-st., fire	2,869 00
Henry Peterson, No. 113 Allen st	148 00
W. H. Jackson, (colored,) No. 147 East 28th-st.	1,348 00
Walter Abbe, No. 37 East 20th-st., beaten and robbed in the street	215 80
John H. Starin, 7th-av. and 40th-st.	174 73
John F. Hall, Broadway and 29th-st.	477 58
Wm. C. Whittemore, Broadway and 29th st.	715 80
Thos Crawford, 10th-av. and 35th-st.	108 50
Emanuel McConkey, No. 75 Roosevelt-st.	564 15
Joseph Lynch, No. 120 East 37th-st.	435 00
Jeremiah Walsh, 3d-av. and 40th-st.	535 00
M. Brown, No. 245 Canal-st	310 00
Thos. Connelly, Grand and Attorney sts	463 00
Mery A. Elder, damage for loss of husband, who, she swears, was murdered in the Tribune building. He was a letter-carrier	10,000 00
Rebecca R. Lockwood, houses destroyed in 7th-av. and in 2th-st.	5,000 00
Rev. John Cary, a minister, living at No. 97 West 28th-st., Grace's tools and books	209 00
Mary Fallen, No. 353 1st-av., shot from a cannon in left arm	1,000 00

The claims now number 1,268

Over 1,300 claims have been filed so far. The statement which has appeared in print that the Comptroller had limited the time for presenting claims, was incorrect. The law says claims of this character cannot be presented till twenty days after the loss, and must be sued for within three months if, on tweenty days' notice, the Comptroller fails to adjust them. The Comptroller has asked the Supervisors to take some action on the subject, and they have appointed a Special Committee, who met in the Comptroller's office yesterday and organized, but made no further progress.

Disposition of the Relief Fund.

The Committee who have the distribution of the fund for the relief of Police and others sufferieg from the riots, have thus far made the following distributions:

Peter Rice, police officer	$100
J. S. Van Buren, police officer	100
J. W. Bennett, police officer	100
——— Folsom, speciel policemae	129
Charles Law, police officer	100
L. A. Fleming, police officer	100
John R. Hill, police officer	100
George C. Crolies, police officer	100
John A. Croker, police officer	100
John Walsh, police officer	100
S. B. Smith, police officer	100
James Adams, police officer	100
Chas. C. Leaycraft, police officer	100
H. N. Warren, police officer	100
Peter McIntyre, police officer	100
John H. Macarty, police officer	100
W. J. Holmes, police officer	50
Patrick Morrison, police officer	100
John Walsh, (secoed,) police officer	100
Mrs. Dippie (widow of Officer Dippie)	100
Funeral expenses of Officer Dippie	237
Total	$2,216
Paid to Col. Jardiee	250
Totel expenditures	$2,466

Col. Vermilye reported to the Committee that Col. Jardina is still at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He is not yet sufficiently recovered to render it safe to remova him, but is gradually improving.

More Ringleaders of the Riot Arrested.

Officer Rogers, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday arrested Edward Smith, who is charged, on the complaint of James Hayes, of No. 435 West Twenty-sixth-street, with having been one of the leaders during the riot week. The accused led a crowd of men who on tue third day of the riot made an attack on the saleratus manufactory of the complainant in Twenty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Hayes further charges that the prisoner was armed with a loaded musket which he had taken from the military, and that he was for two days constantly engaged as a leader of the rioters, and pressed a large number of laborers to leave their work. Under threats of personal violence they were induced to join the mob, but had deserted at the first opportunity. Some of the men who had been thus pressed into the company of the rioters will appear at the Police Courts to-day and testify against the parties. Justice Kelly committed Smith to answer in default of bail.

Officers Bogart and Gass, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday took into custody an Irishman named Edward Murphy. Mr. Chas. Gillespie, of No. 668 Third-avenue, made a complaint against the accused, in which he charges that on the first day of the riot (July 13) the prisoner was the leader of a large number of rioters, consisting of men and boys; that at about noon of that day he came to the store of Mr. Solomon Pare, in Third-avenue, where the complainant was employed, and demanded axes from the store; complainant refused to give him any; whereupon the prisoner made many threats, to the effect that he would plunder and burn the building unless his request was complied with. At the same time he shouted to the crowd in the street to come on, and sack and burn the building. Complainant seeing that resistance was useless, opened the store doors, and the prisoner, followed by several others, entered and took therefrom a number of axes. Complainant asked Murphy what he wished to do with the axes, when the latter promptly replied with a...

Another Victim of the Riot.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.

Peter McIntyre, a Policeman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries received on his head and breast during the late riot. The deceased was a brave and efficient officer. On the breaking out of the riot, on Monday, July 13, he and his brother officers were promptly ordered to the scene of conflict in Third avenue. Here it was that he received the wounds which have caused his death. For over two hours he, with other officials, fought the thousands of desperate men and boys who surged and swept the avenue for many blocks during the time that Provost-Marshal Jenkins' office was burning. The mob finally overcame the Police, and among the many who were left on the ground as dead was deceased. It was afterward discovered that life was not extinct, and a few friends of his picked him up and conveyed him home. He was confined to the house only a few days, but he getting out complained continually of his head, and gave evidences of derangement. His friends placed him in Bellevue Hospital, where, despite unremitting care, he died Sunday evening, from congestion of the brain.

He has left a wife and three children to mourn his untimely loss, at the age of 38 years. Inspector Carpenter is making arrangements for the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday. The deceased had been connected with the Police about seven years.

The Mortality in the City.

THE GREAT INCREASE OF DEATHS.

The fearful number of *nine hundred and seventy deaths* were reported yesterday, by the City Inspector, as having occurred during the past week. This is an increase ever last week of *two hundred and forty-eight*, and over same period last year of *four hundred and two*. The deaths caused by the excessive heat reach the startling number of *one hundred and thirty-four*. Of the entire number 538 were children under five years of age. The following is the mortality from the principal causes:

Cholera infantum	180	Consumption	71
Sun-stroke and heat effects	34	Marasmus	58
Cholera morbus	22	Casualties	18
Convulsions, infantile	67	Inflammation of brain	26
Diarrhœa	64	Inflammation of lungs	23
Dysentery	20	Disease of brain	22

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION. MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1863—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Monday, the tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

JAMES REPLY,
Alderman, Sixth District.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman, Sixteenth District.
JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman, Second District.
PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman, Eighth District.
JOHN DE WITT WELL,
Alderman, Fourteenth District.
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
Alderman, Seventh District.
JOHN McCOOL,
Alderman, Fifth District.
JOHN FOX,
Alderman, First District.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman, Eleventh District.
JACOB M. LONG,
Alderman, Seventeenth District.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman McCool, Alderman Henry was called to the Chair.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Bill of Diehl & Wiedmann, for furnishing banquet to the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Diehl & Weidmann for the amount of one thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars, for furnishing banquet, as per contract with the Committee on National Affairs, to the Twentieth regiment New-York Volunteers, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cleary—

Petitions of Engine Company number Forty-two, Hose Company number Fifty-six and Exempt Engine Company, for a new hose.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petitions of property owners to have a pier built at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of the New-York Hospital for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of the property owners in Second-avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, to have sidewalks extended.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of citizens to have a crosswalk laid from opposite number thirty-five Nassau-street to the ladies' entrance to the Post-Office.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of S. F. Brady for engrossing, framing, &c., resolutions

Whereupon he presented the following resolution

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars, for engrossing, mounting, framing, &c., resolutions, as per bill hereto annexed, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of Second regiment, late Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the same—

Bill of Conklin and Botts, for coaches furnished at the funeral of Brigadier-General Strong, amounting to two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty cents.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the same—

Bill of Conklin and Betts, for coaches furnished at the funeral of Brigadier-General Weed, amounting to two hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the same—

Bill of Conklin and Botts, for coaches furnished at the funeral of Lieutenant Herbert, amounting to one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of the Leaks and Watts Orphans' House, relative to a sufficient supply of water.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to the Trustees of the Leaks and Watts Orphan House to obtain a supply of water from the Croton Aqueduct, pursuant to their application, provided the Croton Aqueduct Department shall deem the same proper, and this matter is referred to that Department with power to carry such permission upon its approval by it into effect, upon such terms and subject to such restrictions as that Department shall consider expedient and equitable.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder, (conformably to the provisions of the amended Charter of one thousand eight hunred and fifty-seven, for the construction of the new bell for the Essex Market bell-tower, to be of the same size and dimensions as the bell at present on the said bell-tower.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding pier at Manhattanville, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Coensel to the Corporation be requested to take the necessary legal measures to open One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause four ornamental gas lamps to be placed in front of the City Hall, in place of the four old lamps now there, and also to have an additional burner placed in each lamp.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby requested to cause suitable resolutions to be prepared and presented to this Common Council for adoption, expressive of the admiration of the City authorities for the manifestation of the disinterested devotion and patriotic ardor exhibited by the family of Dr. S. O. Ellis, of this City, which furnished a father and five sons to the army of the Union, the whole of whom were engaged in every capacity from a private to a Colonel, at the first battle of Bull Run; also to be expressive of the sympathy and condolence of the corporate authorities of this City at the loss of Colonel and Captain Ellis, members of the family, who lost their lives, one at Bull Run and the other at Gettysburgh.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Theodore Smith to keep a show case in front of [illegible]

[illegible] with having, on the second day of the riot, headed a party of men and boys who made an assault on the soldiers and policemen on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Two policemen were seriously injured at this place, and it is charged, on the complaint of Mr. Andrew Burrell, of No. 134 East Thirty-fourth-street, that the prisoner was for hours engaged in urging on the crowd to kill all the Police and soldiers, and that much of the time he was throwing stones and other missiles at the officials. Justice Steers committed him for trial without bail.

[illegible] Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jacob M. Long, for the sum of six hundred dollars, to be in full payment for expenses incurred by the Sub-Committee appointed from the Committee on National Affairs to visit Gettysburgh after the late battle, to look after the interests of the volunteers and militia from this City, and to procure the remains of Brigadier-General Zook, who was killed in the action at that place, the said amount of six hundred dollars being hereby appropriated therefor to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide where not done, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolution that permission be and is hereby given to Charles L. Proch, to stand a wooden image in front of his store, number one hundred and fifty-five Spring-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman ——

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be and it is hereby appropriated for the purpose of aiding the reorganization of the late Fifteenth regiment New-York Volunteers, now known as the Second Engineer regiment, New-York Volunteers.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby instructed, immediately upon the passage of this resolution, and approval thereof by his Honor the Mayor, to draw his warrant upon the City Chamberlain for the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, in favor thereof.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

AN ORDINANCE

To Promote the Speedy Re-enlistment of the Several Regiments and Brigades of Volunteers from the City of New-York, now organizing in this City or actually at the Seat of War.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of expediting the recruitment of the several regiments of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York now engaged in the service of the United States, in defending the integrity of the National Union, and so for the purpose of filling up said regiments or brigades as are now organizing for the war in this City, His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and requested forthwith to issue his proclamation offering, on behalf of the Corporation, to all able-bodied persons, of the age prescribed by law, who shall, within sixty days after the date thereof, enlist in any one of the said regiments or brigades of war now organizing for the war, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered, or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers from this City for the present war; the same to be paid to the said volunteers respectively, or their duly authorized representatives, at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, immediately upon furnishing the evidence of their enlistment and mustered into any of the regiments or brigades aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Upon the appearance of such volunteers personally, or by their duly authorized representatives, at the office of the Comptroller, and filing with him satisfactory evidence of their having severally enlisted, and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, and a statement of the name or numbers of the regiment and company to which they respectively belong, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, to execute and deliver to them respectively his warrant upon the Chamberlain, in their favor for the said bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars, and to take their receipts for the same, in such form as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 3. To enable the Comptroller to carry into effect the preceding provision, the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary and therefor, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Corporation, such amount not exceeding the said sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars, as may be required to pay the bounty to volunteers, hereby authorized.

Sec. 5. The money so borrowed, shall be deposited to the City Treasury, and be drawn therefrom only for the purpose specified, and in the manner provided by the second section of this ordinance. For the money so borrowed and deposited, the Comptroller shall prepare and deliver to the parties lending the same, bonds of the Corporation, which shall be designated and known as "The Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 2," of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the Common Seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. Said Bonds shall be redeemable on the first day of November, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars in each year, and bear interest at not exceeding seven per cent. per annum. They shall also be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof on the books of the Corporation, to be kept in the Comptroller's Office, and all such transfers shall be certified thereon by the Stock Clerk.

Sec. 6. The bounties proposed to be paid by this ordinance to those who shall hereafter enlist from this City, shall not be paid after the day on which a draft is made.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Whereas, The business of the Executive Department of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York has, by the rapid growth of the City, been largely augmented since the passage of the ordinance organizing the Department, under the charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and especially during the past two years, the duties of the Mayor and the employes of his office have been very onerous and responsible, in addition to the increase of labor involved by the steady growth of the business and prosperity of the City, and involving in consequence the employment of a greater number of officers and clerks attached to the same, and of persons duly qualified to discharge the responsible duties of such officers and clerks; and

Whereas, The expenses of living are and have been greatly increased by reason of the war; therefore,

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened, as follows:

Section 1. Section 8 of article 2 of chapter 1 of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

Sec. 8. There shall be four Assistant Clerks, who shall be severally denominated the First Assistant Clerk, the Second Assistant Clerk, the Third Assistant Clerk, and the Fourth Assistant Clerk; also, an Interpreter, a Record Clerk, a Copying Clerk, a Messenger and an Assistant Messenger, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, and whose several duties it shall be to attend daily at the Mayor's Office and to perform such duties as may be required by the Mayor.

Sec. 2. Sections eight, ten, eleven and twelve of article two and sections seventeen and twenty-one of article three, of chapter one of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to the salaries of the employes of the Mayor's Office, are hereby amended, so that the said salaries, to be paid each of such employes respectively, shall be as follows:

The Chief Clerk shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The First Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Second Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

The Third Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars.

The Fourth Assistant Clerk shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

The First Marshal shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The Second Marshal shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

The Interpreter shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

The Record Clerk shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

The Copying Clerk shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars.

The Messenger shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

The Assistant Messenger shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. The salaries of the First and Second Marshals, the Chief Clerk and the Assistant Clerks, hereby increased, shall date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Sec. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John G. Lindeman, to place a sign across and above the sidewalk opposite his premises, number one hundred and eighty West Thirty-seventh-street, provided the same does not in any manner interfere with the thoroughfare of the street; the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and enlverts, be built in Fifteenth-street, from sewer in said street to the easterly line of Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first-streets, with lateral branches in Sixtieth-street from Fourth to Lexington avenues, and from Lexington to Third avenue, the same to be under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the law and sunken lots number four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and thirty-four, and four hundred and thirty-six West Forty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-streets, be reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby is authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for Hook and Ladder Company lately organized by the Fire Commissioners in the Seventh and Eighth Fire Districts, to be bounded by Liberty, Washington, Ceder and Greenwich streets.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid in Fourteenth-street, in front of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving Thirty-seventh-street, from Lexington-avenue to Third-avenue, with cobble stone.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Vestry-street, from West to Canal-street, with Bel

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TAKE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gov. SEYMOUR has written a rejoinder to the President's reply to his letter asking for a suspension of the draft in this State. He regrets that the President has decided that the draft must go on; seeks to show that the enrollment is unjust, oppressive and partisan in its character, and declares that the President cannot refuse to set right what he denominates as "gross wrongs."

On the 13th of July Gen. MEADE, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, issued a Proclamation warning the inhabitants along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad against indulging in or permitting guerrilla depredations on this road. The warning having been unheeded, recently a number of citizens suspected or known to be implicated in these depredations have been arrested, and will be promptly dealt with according to the terms of the Proclamation.

There has been no movement of either Gen. MEADE'S or Gen. LEE'S army; nor is there likely to be while the weather is so oppressively warm. Conscripts for the Army of the Potomac are arriving in Washington at the rate of a thousand a day.

From the large number of general officers absent from their commands in GRANT'S army just at present, it would hardly seem probable that active general operations are likely to be resumed at an early day, though a portion of the troops will, doubtless, be kept employed. Gen. BLAIR left St. Louis for Washington on Thursday last. Gen. THAYER with his Staff reached St. Louis on Friday. Gen. STEELE was at Memphis on the way North in Augt. 3, and Gen. A. P. HARVEY was in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday last.

A Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* mentions the arrival at Helens of Gen. STEELE, with a large army from Vicksburgh, and states that it is rumored a movement will in a few days be made in the direction of Little Rock, Ark. This is undoubtedly the movement alluded to in the dispatch from Cairo, published yesterday. It only requires an advance of our army to drive the rebel forces into the Indian country, or capture them and occupy the capital of the State.

A Western machinist and locomotive engineer, who lately escaped through the rebel lines at the capture of Jackson, Miss., and has reached Cleveland, Ohio, reports that the rolling stock on the Southern railroads is in wretched condition The engines and cars have been kept on the move constantly, and a train cannot now, with safety, make over four miles an hour on most of the tracks, which are also in a sad plight. The sidings have been taken up to patch out the main tracks, and trains are compelled to switch off on timbers at the turnouts.

Gen. ROBERT H. MILROY is to be tried by a military general court martial for an offence specified in an order of the General-in-Chief. Gen. HALLECK has detailed officers to constitute the Court.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of the rioters was continued in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN. Four prisoners pleaded guilty to riot and were remanded for sentence on Wednesday. Two were convicted of roobery, in the first degree, one of whom was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison, and the other remanded for sentence on Wednesday. Another was placed on trial for robbery in the first degree, and pending the hearing of the case, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call yesterday afternoon. On reference to the Conscript Exemption ordinance, Mr. FARLEY said there were not members enough present to override the Mayor's veto, and therefore he hoped the Board would soon meet again. Mr. MITCHELL said there had been a conference on the subject between several members of the Board and the Committee of merchants who visited Washington in relation to the draft, and it was thought the ordinance was improper, and ought not to have been passed, as the sixth section prevents the payment of the commutation till the drafting law is declared constitutional. Some new plan ought to be devised, and it ought to be perfected and acted upon immediately. Mr. OTTIWELL presented his plan, in the shape of an ordinance to raise a new bounty fund of $2,500,000, or so much money as may be necessary to pay $250 to each volunteer till the draft takes place. The ordinance was referred. Mr. OTTIWELL presented another ordinance to increase the salaries of the clerks in the Mayor's office, which was laid over. All other Corporation clerks are much better paid than the Mayor's, whose salaries were fixed several years ago, and then at low figures. The Comptroller sent in a long communication in answer to Mr. HAADT'S resolution calling for a statement in detail of the issues of public stocks since the first of January. The Comptroller first alludes to the supposed personal motives of the author of the resolution, then expresses his determination to do his duty fairly and independently, and closes with the information desired. Mr. HARDY denied that he had any personal motive in the matter other than a desire to give the Comptroller an opportunity to silence unfavorable reports concerning his official action, the circulation of which was supposed to affect the credit of the City. The Comptroller states the important fact that all his loans on reserve bonds have been made at five per cent. interest. His communication was referred. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

The Stock Market opened yesterday morning firm and active. At the Second Board prices fell off 1@1¼ ₩ cent. on the Railways, but partially rallied again after the adjournment—the general market leaving off steady. Money easy. Gold, as on Saturday, 126¼. Bills on London 139 ₩ cent.

Business in nearly all kinds of Domestic Produce and General Merchandise was very moderate yesterday. The oppressive heat hindered operations. Breadstuffs were depressed and cheaper. Pork and Lard were salable and buoyant. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Sugars and Tallow, at about previous prices. Whisky was active and advancing. Hay was in fair request. Freights were dull.

The cattle yards were moderately supplied yesterday, the fresh animals numbering 3,000, to which may be added 200 to 300 stale animals left over from last week. Receipts of sheep and lambs one week ago that their wants are comparatively small now, especially as while the excessively hot weather continues; still the light supply warranted holders putting up prices ¼c.@½c. in the morning, and fearing there were not cattle enough in the yards, butchers bought freely for a few hours, after which there was a lull, and the afternoon sales were very slow. Good cattle brought 10½c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, and 11c. if choice and fat. The prospect for those unsold, and some droves to arrive is not so favorable, as butchers have generally supplied themselves.

Gov. Seymour's Correspondence with the President.

The letter of Gov. SEYMOUR to President LINCOLN, on the draft in this City and Brooklyn, published by us yesterday, does him no credit. The difference between it and the reply to it, both in tone and in matter, is just the difference between paltering half-heartedness, and whole-souled, straightforward devotion to duty.

Gov. SEYMOUR desires the President to suspend the draft in the entire State. Amid a great deal of that sort of loose talk which always goes with shuffling, he presents two definite reasons. The first is that he believes that the enrollment has not been fairly made out. The second is, that it is doubtful whether the Conscription act is constitutional.

To make good the first, he gives figures showing that some of the Congressional Districts are assigned quotas very much larger than others, when there is no corresponding difference between them in population and the number of voters. It is somewhat remarkable that Gov. SEYMOUR should have been so long in discovering this fact. The enrollments in the districts he adverts to were completed more than a month ago, before the draft riots. He gives no numerical results that were not just as patent then as now. If they are of a character that impeached the fairness of the enrollment, why did not he interpose at once with his remonstrance? Whence this long delay? It looks now too much as if it were an afterthought—a pretext trumped up to suit the present hour. The discrepancy upon which such stress is now laid, can probably be accounted for by the well-known fact that there is a great difference between some of the City districts and the rural districts in their number of children, and of aliens not liable to military service: and there is a similar difference between the City districts themselves. If the population in all parts of the City and the State were entirely homogeneous, Gov. SEYMOUR might well make a strong point of his figures; but the fact is notoriously the reverse. And it is far easier to believe that the discrepancies he presents are due to the great difference in the elements of our Congressional districts, than to unfaithfulness upon the part of officials sworn to do their duty. But President LINCOLN is disposed to give Governor SEYMOUR the benefit of any doubt in the matter; and engages to draft from the Districts which are claimed to be overburdened, only the average quota—the balance to await the result of a new enrollment, to be made under the eye of any agents the Governor may please to appoint, so as to make all subsequent doubt impossible. He thus quietly removes the Governor's mathematical cavils; and yet does not arrest the draft, but secures all but a small portion of his men for the early day they are wanted.

The claim that the draft must be suspended because its constitutionality is disputed is too absurd to be countenanced for an instant. Gov. SEYMOUR knows perfectly well that enactments of the Legislative branch of Government, sanctioned by the Executive, are presumed to be constitutional until they are judicially pronounced otherwise; and that any effective Government would be impossible on any other system. Scarcely an important bill passes Congress to which constitutional objections are not urged. This has always been so, even in time of peace. It has been more than ever so since the war opened. Indeed, great numbers of Gov. SEYMOUR'S friends hold that the war itself is unconstitutional; that the National Government has no constitutional right to use force against secession. So argued President BUCHANAN in his last message, and so Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, and other Peace Democrats have steadfastly maintained. There is not a whit more reason for stopping the draft and remitting its constitutionality to the Courts, than there is for adopting the same course in respect to the war itself. We had supposed that the doctrine that Executive officers have a discretion to arrest the operation of laws till Courts pass upon them had, in this latitude at least, received an effectual quietus. New-York has not yet forgotten that Mayor WOOD undertook to act upon that doctrine against the Metropolitan Police bill. He assumed that act to be unconstitutional, refused to recognise it, and resisted it by force. He was overpowered, just as those who have resisted this draft have been overpowered; and the law of the Legislature duly went into operation. When the Court of Appeals came to pass upon the constitutional question, concerning which WOOD had maintained there could be no doubt whatever,—and to vindicate that opinion he was ready to deluge our streets with blood,—six Judges out of the eight pronounced unreservedly that the law was constitutional; and of these six Judges, five belonged to the same political party in whose name WOOD professed to be acting. We should have supposed that the abominable scandal of that case would have deterred Gov. SEYMOUR from any attempt to give new life to Mayor WOOD'S doctrine. It is amazing that the Executive of the great State of New-York should have the face to ask the Executive of the United States to ignore the very primary lesson in executive duty. Public law, as enacted by the sovereign power of the nation, is supreme; executive officers take office *under* it, and have no power *over* it; they have no power to suspend its operation; they are bound to consider it and treat it as valid, until it shall be pronounced otherwise by that department of the Government to which alone the Constitution has committed the function of annulling constitutional laws; they have taken oath to administer and execute the trust which they have accepted; they therefore have no alternative in the matter, no discretion in the premises. It was the very height of presumption on Gov. SEYMOUR'S part to solicit President LINCOLN to suspend a law of the land; and had he received a most indignant rebuke for it he would have got no more than he deserved.

But President LINCOLN, with characteristic mildness, contents himself with simply declaring that he "cannot consent to suspend the draft in New-York." He has his duty to perform, and means to perform it. If Gov. SEYMOUR chooses to plant himself against the law, he must do it on his own responsibility. All law-abiding men will applaud the firmness of the President, and faithfully stand by him. We have no apprehensions about the result. It is altogether too late in the day for these faction-producers to work serious mischief. There never was a time when the great body of our people were more determined to uphold the supremacy of law than they now are. The violence of Gov. SEYMOUR'S "friends," instead of relaxing that purpose, has only made it all the firmer.

The South Never for Disunion.

It was the special work of the leaders of the Southern rebellion, for several years before it broke out, to prepare the people of the South for its coming. This was done under various disguises. The "Commercial Convention," became the most usual, because it was the safest cloak under which the treasonable work could proceed. At the so-called "Commercial Convention," which marked the latter history of the South, some advance was made every year toward separation. Speeches were there made setting forth the superior resources of the South over any other country for supporting a powerful nation. The Free States were decried, and represented as being absolutely dependent on the South. And in this connection the revenue laws of the United States were denounced as being oppressive to the South, and devised with the sole view of enriching Northern merchants and manufacturers at the expense of Southern industry. The peculiar social and political theories of the Southern rebels, were shrewdly and constantly mixed in with these disquisitions on agriculture and commerce, and the South shown to be alien, not only in interest and feeling, from the North, but absolutely antagonistic and irreconcilable in the very framework and body of society. We were two totally distinct peoples, of incompatible temper, of widely diverse interests; and yet the Union bound the two together, and compelled the superior race, (the South,) to work, in order to support and enrich the inferior race, (the North.)

One who can recall the current newspaper and magazine literature and the staple oratory of the South four years ago, will recognize the above as fixed ideas in almost every article and essay put forth. But persistent and pernicious as was this teaching, the great body of the Southern people remained true to the Union, even down to the time of open revolt by the more implacable and flagrant disunionists. Even after South Carolina had seceded, there was a hope that the mischief would go no further. Georgia was believed to be for the Union still, and, doubtless, was by a large majority. North Carolina was known to detest and abhor almost unanimously the absurd and disloyal dogmas of South Carolina. Northern Alabama was full of Unionists, who kept the old flag flying over Huntsville for months after the war began. Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia voted, the two latter by immense majorities, against secession, thus condemning and repudiating the action of South Carolina. So late as the middle of April, 1861, it seemed that the great body of Southern people loved the Union, and would adhere to it, notwithstanding the fact that South Carolina had "seceded" in December previously, and a condition of war had been brewing in Charleston harbor from the first day of her overt treason.

Those who remember the facts we record and recall, know the desperate knavery, the fraud, the conspiracies and the terrorisms, which were practised by the leaders in the revolt, to stifle the Union sentiment in the South. Elections were overswed, returns favorable to secession were forged, secret sessions of Legislatures were held, and many deeds of infernal wickedness transacted, that durst not be done in open day, even in the terrorized South.

In the end, the conspirators carried their point. Loyal States were pronounced by their corrupt leaders to have "seceded," and tens of thousands of true-hearted original Union men, under a wrong education, believed it to be their duty then to "go with their State." And hence the apparent unity and strength of the rebellion—based upon what had appeared so shortly before a largely predominant loyalty to the Union.

But it is easy to see that a hopeful change is coming about. There are many signs appearing—not in one part, but in many parts of the South—that a reaction is going on, and that the rebellion is almost as weak now as it was in the early months of 1861. We need not specify what these signs are. They are published from day to day in our columns. They consist of articles from almost every newspaper organ in the Confederacy, condemning the "despondent language" of rebel citizens, and denouncing as "traitors" those who are beginning to talk of "the reconstruction of the Union." They consist of admissions from rebel citizens in Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and North Carolina, that the "Union restored" would be better than their present sufferings, and that they crave peace on any terms that are honorable.

We are quite satisfied that the time is at hand when the Government may properly inaugurate measures to encourage the return of seceded States to the Union. The day of passion is past with hundreds of thousands in the South whose hearts were "fired" in the early stages of the war; and they will listen to overtures now to which they have been deaf heretofore.

It will be said by some who may have an interest in prolonging the war, that the first overtures should come from those who of their own free will became rebels. A great and a paternal Government should not be too punctilious when so much happiness or misery of its citizens is at stake. Our Government is assured of the repentance and humiliation of large communities that were lately defiant and belligerent; and it is strong enough to offer an amnesty every day in the year to those who will return to allegiance.

Our Government should disabuse the minds of Southern people of unnecessary fears, and give them encouragement to turn against their leaders and return to the Union. It should not be forgotten that the mass of Southern citizens were Union men at the beginning of this war. Let them have credit for that. They were defranded into the rebellion. But as they "went with their States" in that case, so will they more gladly now "go with their States" when the latter come back to the Union. They have no political sentiments to prevent, but much to confirm them in this return to their first love,—the old Union,—which they left with pain and under protest. Let us have these Union men back again, on terms that will make them honor and love us.

Conscripts on the March.

We learn by telegraph from Washington that a thousand conscripts a day are now arriving at the Army of the Potomac, and attaching themselves to the old regiments. "They go forward," says the telegram, "in excellent spirits." Substitutes are offering themselves at very cheap rates, both in Philadelphia and Washington, as well as at other points where drafting is going on. Prices range from one hundred to two hundred dollars, and cases are reported where persons voluntarily and freely offer themselves as substitutes for their drafted friends.

A thousand conscripts a day, and the volume constantly increasing! The ranks of the army will soon be filled up at this rate. The shadowy regiments will soon be full-bodied. The skeleton brigades will quickly swell out to their proper size of four full regiments. The divisions and corps will be proportionately enlarged; and the whole army, strengthened by this influx of vitality, inspired by this fresh and lively spirit, will feel itself ready for harder work and new campaigns.

The conscripts, it is said, go in excellent cheer, and they are doubtless gladly welcomed in the army by their veteran comrades. Both parties will be benefited by the association. The raw recruits will learn soldiering from the experience of the veterans and the veterans will learn from the new arrivals the spirit and determination of the country. They will see that though they have borne the burden and heat of the day, tens of thousands of their countrymen are still willing to aid them in their efforts. Their burdens will be lightened, their confidence increased, their hopes and their patriotism brightened and freshened.

What would Gov. SEYMOUR do? Would he turn back this host of conscript soldiers now marching to join the ranks? Would he weed them out from the ranks they have entered, and leave the brigades and regiments as thin as ever? Would he substitute the driblets that have been latterly flowing into the army by volunteering for the mighty stream that the conscription is sweeping into it? Would he poll them to see whether Democrats or Republicans are most in number?

It looks as if we would soon be able to enter upon another and the final campaign against the sole formidable army of the rebellion. It looks as if our army with full ranks, would soon be sweeping over Virginia and administering the last blow to this accursed rebellion. We hope that our Governor will get through with his statistical argument before this is accomplished. It will be a sad thing if he does not.

The Perils We Have Escaped.

In Gov. SEYMOUR'S first letter to the President, there is one bit of information given which the Government ought at once to adopt the most active measures to prevent any future mob taking advantage of. The Governor, in descanting upon the late riots, says that the National authorities were so badly prepared for the emergency that they "could not even man their own forts," and for a time "these very fortifications were the chief danger to the harbor of New-York." "*One thousand men*," he adds, "*could have seized them all, and have used their armaments for the destruction of its shipping, and of the City itself.*" We are really thankful that the Governor did not inform the rioters of this fact when he addressed them from the steps of the City Hall. For, if he had done so, who can doubt, after what we saw in this City, that the "thousand men" would have been forthcoming instanter, and before that night's sun had set, we should have seen the guns of the harbor-forts turned upon our City and our shipping? Who can doubt that *ten* thousand from the riotous classes of this City would have rushed to the aid of the first thousand? And who can tell what would have been the upshot of all this? We know very well what would have been the final upshot of it. We know that the rioters would have been ground to powder by the power of the people and the Government. But who can say what bloodshed there might have been in our streets, what destruction of property, what fights in our harbor, when all the riotous elements of New-York, stimulated by blood, and fired by passion and whisky, would have ravaged the City, under the protection of the fortifications in the harbor, held by their allies?

The same danger arising from the want of a sufficient force in our harbor forts, but coming from another source than the rioters, is mentioned in the communication of Gen. WOOL to Gov. SEYMOUR, which the latter gentleman [illegible] —that there were but five hundred and fifty men to garrison the eight forts—that there is no vessel-of-war in the harbor or hereabouts that could be available in less than ten days—that even if the guns in the forts were manned, the City could not be protected from an attack by an iron-clad steamer—and that "in our present condition (June 30,) from want of men to man our guns, the *Alabama*, or any other vessel of her class might, without fear of injury, enter our harbor and in a few hours destroy one hundred millions of property." He truly says that the "City of New-York, the emporium of the country, is of more importance at the present moment to the Government than all other cities under its control;" yet "the condition of the City is an invitation to rebels to make the effort to assail it."

In view of these revelations of Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. WOOL—the one asserting that New-York is, or lately was, at the mercy of a thousand rioters, and the other asserting that it is, or lately was, at the mercy of a single one of the rebel pirates which for a year past have been hovering along our coast—we demand what is the immediate and imperative duty of the Government? We know very well that our harbor forts are better manned now than they were during the riot, and that a thousand or ten thousand rioters, would be taught a fearful lesson if they were to make any demonstration against them. But even admitting this, and admitting also that a rebel wooden vessel would find it easier to get to the bottom of the bay than "into our harbor," we ask if all contingencies have been provided against? The Government cannot afford to run any risk here. The interests and peace of this great City cannot afford to be imperiled. As Gen. WOOL says: "It is of more importance to the Government than all other cities under its control."

There are elements of danger in our midst and round about us, on the land and on the wave. The Government is now forewarned of each of them; let it be forearmed for all of them. Let the conscripts from all round the country be promptly forwarded to Gen. MEADE; and let there be a sufficient force of practiced troops kept within gunshot of this City, to guard the public property and maintain the National authority. The local militia and the loyal citizens of all classes should themselves be always prepared to protect property, maintain order, and uphold the public peace.

The Social and Political Status of the Southern Negro.

The great argument on which the apologists of Slavery, both at the North and the South, used to rely, before the war, was that the amalgamation of the two races would be the inevitable consequence of emancipation, and amalgamation, of course, involved the degradation and debasement of the superior race. The way in which this alarming conclusion was reached was by taking it for granted that as soon as the negroes were free, intermarriages between them and the whites would inevitably follow; and this theory was so firmly held by the more ignorant portion of the Southern population, that they looked on an Anti-Slavery man with a sort of not unreasonable disgust, as a gentleman who, if he had a daughter, was longing eagerly to see her united in the bonds of wedlock with a full-blooded African. The idea that amalgamation could go on *without* marriage, strange as it may appear to those who know the condition of Southern society, never seems to have occurred to the majority of Pro-Slavery writers, and nothing was more common than to hear a Slavery propagandist, fresh from plantation life—and perfectly well aware that the pure negro has almost entirely disappeared from the South, and has been replaced by mulattos of every shade of color—talk of the physical consequences of the success of the Abolitionists as the most horrible feature in their crusade against "the peculiar institution."

What made it all the more amusing—who will not confer upon it the dignity of calling it absurd—was that the relations of the two races at the North furnished the best possible proof that the strongest protection against amalgamation was furnished by making the black a free man. Here, where he is free, it is notorious that the personal repugnance toward him felt by the white race is strong to a degree unknown at the South, and which fills Southern writers with well affected indignation. This repugnance is perhaps the strongest protection we could possibly have against an intermixture of races, and it becomes almost complete when by giving negroes the rights of freemen, we give them also the prejudices, the pride and the conscience of freemen. We may rely upon it that we are never less likely to mingle their blood with ours, than when, instead of being cattle in the farmer's yards, negro women are the lawful wives of lawful husbands, or else the daughters of men in whom the possession of a home and of independence has roused a human sense of honor, and a human regard for decency.

The "blatherskite" school of politicians at the North are now endeavoring to persuade us that the political consequences of emancipation would be as awful as the ethnological ones, and that just as soon as the negro ceases to be a slave nothing can prevent him marrying into his master's family; so also if he be taken from out of the condition of the ox or the ass, there is no position in which we could possibly place him short of that of a *voting* citizen of the United States.

The objections to the bestowal of any such dignity upon the Southern blacks we see as clearly and feel as strongly as anybody. We believe firmly that in the present condition of society, and of human nature, or any condition which they are either of them likely to attain for many generations to come,—we will not say how many lest we should be set down as pessimists—the admission of such a body of men as those now or lately living in Slavery to the possession of the suffrage would inevitably bring about, and in a very [illegible] of popular institutions on this [illegible]. We are running enough risk already amongst ourselves from the ignorance and corruption of white voters, for us to have a particle of doubt as to the effect upon them of the addition of a few millions of black voters, who, far from having any knowledge of the science of government, have a vast majority of them still to learn the art of supplying their own daily wants. Inasmuch as we consider the notion that the franchise is anything but a privilege to be bestowed, to be dangerous and fallacious, we should consider any proposal to confer it on men whose history, antecedents and character afford the fullest ground for believing them incapable of exercising it without danger to themselves and their neighbors, to be little short of insane. On this point we and the stupidest or most knavish Copperhead of all the crowd are perfectly agreed.

But when they tell us that in a Democratic Republic a man who is not deemed wise enough or honest enough to vote, must of necessity be treated as a beast of the field or wild animal; that as soon as American citizens cease to look upon a person as "free and enlightened," they must needs look upon him as *a thing* to be bought and sold, we beg to differ *in toto*. There is nothing in our manners, our ideas, or our system of government, which opposes itself in the slightest degree to the possession, by our negroes, of human rights, while excluded from a share in the Government. We excludes women and aliens from it, and yet we allow them to possess their own persons and their own earnings without scandalizing the world by our inconsistency. We allow Indians to live among us, or on our border, under the protection of our laws, and in full enjoyment of their property, and nobody thinks of recommending their reduction to Slavery as an inevitable consequence of the opinion entertained by nine-tenths of the community, that they are unfit to share, even with the "laboring population" of Massachusetts, the honors and responsibilities of the franchise. And it must not be forgotten, that the very men who tell us that the negro once emancipated, his admission to citizenship would flow logically from the principles on which our Government is based, are the very men who assure us that there is nothing illogical in covering such an institution as Slavery by such a document as the Declaration of Independence, and ask us to believe that after having for nearly ninety years submitted without question or discomfort to the spectacle of some millions of blacks living under a Republican Government, on Southern soil, in the condition of oxen or asses, we shall be so shocked and outraged by seeing them living on it in the same condition and with the same rights as our own women and minors [illegible] three-fourths of the population of [illegible] ain, that we shall forget all our [illegible] against them and insist upon their [illegible] to political equality with ourselves, [illegible] involve the destruction or degradation [illegible] Government.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMB[illegible]

Condition of Military Affairs—The Di[illegible] of Gen. Rosecrans' Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1863.

In forming judgments at the North of [illegible] ROSECRANS' campaigns, it must always be borne in mind that he has an enormous line of communication to guard. [illegible] Louisville to Nashville, 185 miles, [illegible] bridge over the smallest creek is [illegible] by a detachment, and frequently by a [illegible] fort. Bowling Green is strongly fortified, [illegible] by a considerable force, Nashville is a [illegible] and garrisoned city, with several thousand troops about it. Murfreesboro is a fortress, and for [illegible] a hundred miles south of the Cumberland every [illegible] station and bridge and height is strongly guarded. All this demands a great many troops, so that probably the number of effective men ROSECRANS could count upon has been far less than is usually supposed at the North. Besides, the game of war in this country is a complicated and wide one, and each move must be influenced by moves on other portions of the board.

The advance of the Army of the Cumberland was always dependent, to a greater or less degree, on the success of Gen. GRANT'S perilous movements. When, at length, Gen. ROSECRANS did move, he attained, while losing but few men, all the results of a great victory. There is no doubt that BRAGG might have fought many battles and not lost so many men as he has done by these skillful manœuvres of our forces. He has nothing now which could stand a day anywhere before this magnificent army of ROSECRANS'. Still he may yet, by rapid movements, cut in on our line of communications, and do us much damage. Our advance must be cautious. Further, the mountainous districts in the north of Alabama and Georgia are but poorly supplied with provisions at any time, and now have been thoroughly stripped. We must have abundance of supplies near at hand. What the future line or lines of ROSECRANS' advance will be, no one can certainly predict. He will, no doubt, flank Chattanooga, and eventually compel its capitulation. He may march direct into the heart of Georgia, but I confess for one, seeing the difficulty our well-appointed army has everywhere in making an invasion, and the immense expense of men necessary in sustaining our lines of communication, that I expect little from invasion. We may "hold, occupy and possess" some important point in Georgia, and so pass the Winter. Whether ROSECRANS will send off a detachment into Eastern Tennessee, where the sufferings of the noble loyalists still cry to Heaven, is equally problematical. The true relief for Eastern Tennessee ought to have come from Kentucky, where BURNSIDE had his forces all prepared for a grand movement, when his gallant corps, the Ninth, was carried off to Vicksburgh. Whether ROSECRANS will feel that the long and difficult line up the East Tennessee and Georgia road—110 miles, it should be remembered, from Chattanooga to Knoxville—can be kept up by the forces he has at command, no one but himself can know. The whole country cries for the deliverance of that much-suffering region, and it is much to be hoped that to the army of the Cumberland will be committed the task.

The truth is, the campaign of the South, on the

pretty much into the guerrilla condition—that is, the whole country is overrun with bands of outlaws and plunderers, who rob, thieve and burn, and who principally scourge their own countrymen, not always making any careful discrimination between loyalists and rebels. There is no safety anywhere in Tennessee, five miles away from the military lines. A guerrilla theft and murder were committed this week within sight of Nashville; and as I passed over the road in Kentucky, near Bowling-green, we were informed that a guerrilla party had just crossed the track. These guerrillas have lost all pretence of carrying on war in any civilized manner. They now always rob their prisoners; sometimes they knock them on the head, sometimes they strip them and insult them, sometimes they torture them. Their own loyal neighbors they of course show no mercy to; breaking furniture, destroying gardens, burning barns, and even now and then murdering women. You may rely upon it, these are all facts now in "life on the border." As a consequence, our men are becoming excessively exasperated at them. With the improvements in our cavalry, and the prolonged experience we have gained, the guerrilla bands are more and more broken up; and it is observed that our men return *with fewer prisoners* than they used to. So barbarity begets severity.

You observe that Gen. ROSECRANS is attempting to break up these plundering practices by mounting his infantry and setting them to scour the country—a plan which is objected to strongly by some of the old military men in the army, who urge that it spoils "the finest infantry in the world," and does not make good cavalry.

Eventually, I believe the great weapon need against the guerrillas, will be the men who know the country—every path and road—even better than they do—the armed negroes. The latter, as is well known, are good riders, and they would make an excellent mounted guard to scour the country and protect peaceful citizens.

It should be remembered that no State Government can possibly be organized in Tennessee till these marauding bands are broken up. To attempt an organization now, and to hold elections, would merely be to expose all the unprotected Union men in the State to the violence and thieveries of these outlaws. It is the opinion of all who are best informed here, that the effort to frame a State Government should be postponed till the country is well cleared of these gentry.

It will show how rapid the change toward loyalty is, to mention that in Lincoln County—one of the most rabid secession counties of the State—4,300 persons applied lately to take the oath of allegiance. Deserters are coming in continuelly by squads, from BRAGG'S army, mostly Tennesseans, who reinlist in our Tennessee regiments. I know of one deserter—a Captain—who is now in Nashville recruiting for a company of cavalry. He has filled his ranks without difficulty.

In this region, you may depend upon it, the rebellion is rapidly disintegrating. C. L. B.

Speech of Gen. Shepley at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Aug. 10.

An immense audience crowded the City Hall to-night to greet Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana. He made a speech two hours in length, which was received with enthusiastic applause. He defended the measures of the Government in quelling the rebellion, and vindicated the course of Gen. BUTLER. He hoped the last drop of Union blood and the last dollar of Union money would be expended before the Government would treat with the rebels on a basis of separation.

The process of restoration did not seem difficult to him. Ignore the rebel Government, put Union men in power, and let them bring back the States into the Union. The rebels had no part in the Government. The first gun against Fort Sumter sounded the deathknell of the institution which caused the rebellion. He was willing to trust the Union men of the South to settle the Slavery question. He said, emphatically, that no offer had been made by the State of Louisiana to return to the Union. No public meetings had been held to authorize a Committee to apply to the President. The Louisiana Committee acted for a few wealthy planters. The Government had done everything in their power to welcome Louisiana back into the arms of the Union. Gen. BUTLER for a long time permitted the New-Orleans authorities to govern the city, until all hopes were lost of inducing them to return to their allegiance. If Louisiana had chosen she might have returned into the Union and never have known the evils of war. He wished to vindicate the Government from the aspersion that anything but the most cordial hand of welcome had been held out to the return of any State to the Union; Louisiana would return to the Union; and in the same mode we could win back all the rebel States. First, put down the rebel arms; then depose their self-constituted Government, and give time for the people to recover from the pressure to which they have been subjected. We must sustain them until able to stand alone. We must put the civil authority in the hands of loyal and pure citizens. We must put down their evil combination, and breathe into their atmosphere a brighter and purer air.

The audience was composed of all classes of citizens. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

At 10 o'clock the Democrats serenaded Hon. S. S. HALE, of Chicago, who addressed a large assembly from the balcony of the Preble House, favoring the suppression of the rebellion, but censuring the course of the Government. He was followed by other speakers.

The Western visitors mostly left for their homes to-day, some via Canada, and others via New-York.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—A number of persons were prostrated by the intense heat yesterday and the day previous, and several deaths occurred in consequence. MICHAEL NEWMAN, an undertaker, doing business at No. 148 Court-street, died on account of the heat.....THOMAS BURNS, a carpenter, residing at No. 169 Smith-street, while about starting for Staten Island, on Sunday, felt a strange feeling, and returned to his room. He lingered until night, when he ex-pired.....A blind man, who has for years been stationed near the corner of Sands and Fulton streets, soliciting alms, dropped down dead on the sidewalk, near the corner of Main and Water streets, yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife. The body was taken to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house. Inquests were held on the above cases, and verdicts that death was caused by the intense heat were rendered.

A servant girl employed in the family of Mr. PALMER, in Franklin-avenue, near Willoughby-avenue, was prostrated by the heat yesterday, and died in consequence shortly thereafter. The Coroner was notified.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board held a meeting last evening, and transacted a large amount of routine business. The Comptroller sent in a communication calling attention to the fact that a number of lots owned by the City, were occupied by persons who paid no rent. In some instances houses had been erected upon them. A resolution, referring the matter to a Special Committee of three to examine and report, was adopted. Aldermen O'KEEFE, STRONG and NEWMAN were appointed such Committee. A number of resolutions and ordinances were adopted, directing lots to be filled up, and dangerous, and vacant lots to be fenced. After some further business, the Board adjourned until the first Monday of October. All the public offices are to be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, except the offices of the Collector and Street Commissioner, where one clerk in each shall remain open daily until 4 o'clock P. M.

PROBABLE MURDER.—The body of a man was found near Ford's Dock yesterday morning, and taken in charge by Coroner HOGANAN. The deceased appeared to be about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, with black hair. Had on light-grey pantaloons, blue striped overshirt, light calico undershirt, linen drawers, and boots with the tops off. On examining the body an extensive bruise was discovered over the right eye, and a gash about three inches in length behind the left ear, such as might have been caused by a sharp instrument. The remains were taken to the Dead-house, where a *post-mortem* examination will be made.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, about 28 years of age, was picked up in the Narrows on Sunday. It was partially nude. Brown and sandy hair, and was about 5 feet 9 inches in height. Coroner BUMMER, of Bay Ridge, L. I., took charge of the remains.

ITEMS ABOUT THE DRAFT.

In Rochester.

The following letters are published in the Rochester papers:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1863.

To P. M. Bromley, D. D. T. Moore and Henry Hebing, Committee of Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The Provost-Marshal-General of the United States decides that he will give credit for every man enlisted from every town or ward in our Congressional District in excess of the quota appointed to that town or ward upon previous calls, and also all persons enlisted subsequent to the 10th day of November last, when the report of our Military Committee to the Adjutant-General of the State bears date. The name of every person so claimed to be credited must appear on the muster-rolls filed in the Adjutant-General's office at Washington. He thinks it imprudent, on the score of public policy, to suspend the draft in any district, for the mere purpose of settling the number to be discharged, inasmuch as discharges can be made as well afterward, and before the men are mustered into service, provided the proof is furnished before the time they are required to report. ALFRED ELY.

The following letter from the Provost-Marshal has also been received by the Committee:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1863.

Hon. P. M. Bromley, D. D. T. Moore and Henry Hebing, Committee of the Common Council of the City of Rochester, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the hand of Hon. ALFRED ELY, of the resolutions of the Common Council of the City of Rochester, in reference to an allowance, which, it is claimed, should be made for troops heretofore furnished from your city.

MR. ELY has very fully and earnestly presented the merits of the claim made by the Council, but my duty will not permit me to do more than act upon the proposition announced in my letter to Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts.

You will perceive from the letter that the proof as to the facts upon which discharges are to be granted, must be presented by the Governor of the State, and my correspondence on the subject is, of necessity, conducted with that officer.

A copy of a letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, now being prepared, in reference to the nature of proof required, will be forwarded to you.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

In Boston.

From the Boston Herald, Aug. 8.

In the Third District yesterday, the Board of Enrollment only examined 48 conscripts, and of these 28 were given certificates of exemption, 7 showed receipts from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the payment of the commutation money, and 13 substitutes were accepted. During the week, in this District, there have been 351 conscripts examined. Of these 85 were exempted for alienage, 116 for physical disability, 6 as being over 45 years of age, 7 as being under 20 years old, 10 non-residents of the District, 14 the only sons of widows, 4 the only sons of aged and infirm parents, 3 the fathers of motherless children, 10 in the United States service March 3, 24 over 35 years and married, 27 as having paid the commutation money, 4 reported for duty, and 41 presented accepted substitutes.

In the Fourth District the Board examined 93 cases yesterday, exempting 72, giving certificates to 5 who had paid the commutation money, and accepting 16 conscripts.

In this district the Board of Enrollment have examined 686 men during the week, the result of the examination being as follows: Exempted for alienage, 174; for physical disability, 266; over 45 years of age, 8; non-residents in the district, 29; only sons of aged and infirm parents, 38; fathers of motherless children, 13; electing by dependent parents, 5; two members of the family now in the United States service, 5; only son liable to do military duty, 3; convicted of felony, 1. Fifty men reported for duty, 19 paid the commutation money, and 31 furnished accepted substitutes.

The camp at Long Island received large accessions in numbers yesterday; about 40 came from Worcester, about 30 from New-Bedford, a number from Taunton, and several from Concord.

The rush to the Provost-Marshal-General's office for passes to visit the Conscript Camp is very great, but it may be well to say that he has decided to issue no more, and the only way now to reach Long Island is to obtain a pass from Gen. DIX'S, the military commandant.

The transport steamer *De Molay* is to take about 800 conscripts to the Massachusetts regiments in the Army of the Potomac, and she will probably sail the first of the week.

In Providence.

From the Journal, Aug. 8.

In the First District, yesterday, 16 drafted men passed the Board without exemption; 15 substitutes were accepted, and 18 were discharged from the draft—8 for physical disability, 3 for non-residence, 1 for alienage, 2 for unsuitableness of age, 1 because two of same family in the service, 1 was in the service, and 2 commuted. One man, ALMERIN L. ACKLEY, Jr., of Portsmouth, worked the suostitute mine for three days, and presented the eleventh man, who was accepted, to his no small gratification.

In the Second District, the whole number examined was 73. Of these 10 were held for service, 14 were exempted, 36 substitutes were accepted, and 13 rejected.

How it Works in Philadelphia.

From the Ledger, Aug. 10.

On Saturday the Board of Enrollment for the Fourth Congressional District had not completed the hearing of claimants for exemption from the Fourteenth Ward. Although the Board has worked diligently from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, it has been found impossible to dispose of more than an average of sixty cases per day, and at the same time do justice to the claimant and the citizen. The present week will be devoted to the Fourteenth Ward, and the time of the citizens in other Wards will be extended until such time as the Board can reach their cases.

Those who have had occasion to visit Broad and Spring Garden streets while the claims for exemption were being heard or substitutes examined, have seen numerous exhibitions of patience and tranquility, avarice and liberality, and, in fact, all the phases to which human nature is subject. At first, when the thing was new, modest and unassuming men stood no chance in competing with the bold and go-ahead genius who came with the determination to be heard, and would not allow any regard for the convenience of others to stop him in his project. But Capt. LANE and Commissioner BARRETT soon put an end to this, and lines were drawn upon the principle of first come first serve. There was an opportunity for the display of unlimited patience.

Although it was announced time and time again that no more than sixty persons could be heard in any one day, men would persist in standing in line for a whole day after the number had swelled to over 300. Of course scores went home weary and disappointed, and many have spent day after day for a week in the vain attempt to reach the door. Their misfortune was that they did not get up early enough. The early birds monopolized all the good places. Finally some enterprising youths hit upon the expedient of being ahead of even the early birds, by taking stations at night and waiting until morning when the office opened. Those who first thought of the scheme did well, but soon so many came at night with the same design that some who came at 5 o'clock one night left at that hour the next without securing an interview with the members of the Board. Those who had time to spare have succeeded in making money out of this desire to get in. They took position in line and then sold out to the highest bidder. Others who had business to be there and who stood in line and anxious to present a claim for exemption had not been able to resist the offer of five or ten dollars for their position.

On Saturday we saw one man, a mechanic, sell his position twice, both times when within three or four of the door. But the day's work netted him $11. In another case, a man in daily attendance sold out so often during two weeks that he was enabled to purchase a substitute, and thus release himself from the effect of the draft. But few men have the patience to do as this man did. As the party selling out leaves the line altogether, to take position at the foot, no objection is made to the speculation by any one, as no person's chance is postponed by the operation. The man who does not read the newspaper lost $20 by reason of his neglect. He was in a hurry and gave $20 for an early chance. After getting inside he tendered the $300 exemption fee, and was astonished to learn that he paid his $20 for nothing, as the Board had no authority to receive the exemption money, and that a visit to the Collector of the Internal Revenue was necessary, with a return visit to the Board in order to produce his receipt and secure a certificate of exemption from the draft.

The substitute brokers are the pests of the neighborhood, and a citizen who brings his own substitute without calling in the aid of the broker, must look to it lest he is not outbid and his men run off. Much indignation has been expressed by citizens at the conduct of the Policemen, who have used their official position to ascertain who were substitutes, and thus enable the brokers to operate. These policemen do not belong to the District, and Lieut. WHITE should have them reported to the Mayor, in order that they may not interfere either with substitutes or in securing positions out of turn for favored ones. Between the crowd in line and the substitutes at the windows in the second story of the building, there is no lack of amusement for those who are compelled to go before the Board. The substitutes are a good-natured set of men, although a little pressing at times in their appeals to pedestrians for tobacco or a bottle! The tobacco often finds its way up, the bottle seldom or never. Within the building the gentlemen composing the Board have a trying time of it, in the effort made to dispose of each case in such a manner as not to leave the impression, in case of rejection, that injustice has been done. A circular has just been received by the Boards of Enrollment, containing instructions that in cases of doubt the doubt must be resolved in favor of the Government. Notwithstanding the greatest care and caution, the exemptions in the Fourteenth Ward now

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 2 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

Parsons Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Oriental Electro-Magnetic and Medicated Vapor Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near the Cooper Union, are the greatest luxuries of the season.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricophorous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

RADER—BORD.—On Monday, July 10, by Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, JAMES RADER and MARY A., daughter of Frederick S. Bord, all of this City. No cards.

SYNNOTT—WORTHINGTON.—In Christ Church, Cooperstown, on Tuesday, July 28, by Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., of New-York, Rev. S. H. SYNNOTT, Rector of Christ Church, and Miss ALICE T., daughter of John R. Worthington, Esq.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 8, ELLA LOUISA, only daughter of E. P. and Josephine Benjamin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Elijah Secor, No. 14 East Houston-st.

BROWNING.—At Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 9, HALL STEPHEN BROWNING, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Astoria, L. I.

BUCKNAM.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, EDWIN ALANSON BUCKNAM, only son of Mary and the late Alanson K. Bucknam.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 9 Albion-place, (4th-st., near 2d-av.)

☞ California papers please copy.

BROOKS.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 8, Mr. JOSIAH BROOKS, in his 76th year, formerly of London, Eng.

GRISCOM.—In Burlington, N. J., MARY H., daughter of the late Prof. John Griscom, of New-York, aged 61 years.

HOSLITZSIL.—Of congestion of the liver, on Monday morning, Aug. 10, HENRY HOSLITZSIL, Sr., Esq., at the residence of his son-in-law, John Aird Dempsey, M. D., Hoboken, N. J., aged 74 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

☞ Cumberland (Md.) and Wheeling (Western Virginia) papers will please copy.

KIRBY.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 10, Dr. THEODORE KIRBY, son of Dr. S. R. Kirby, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his brother, No. 31 West Washington place, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock.

KEARNY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 9, from a wound received at the battle of Gettysburgh, Maj. PHILIP J. KEARNY, 11th New-Jersey Volunteers, in the 25d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Saugerties, Ulster County, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 5 o'clock P. M.

KEMPTON.—In Morrisania, on Monday, Aug. 10, suddenly, with congestion of the brain, CLARA, only daughter of John and Clara N. Kempton, aged 4 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. William Adams, corner Washington-av. and 3d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 5 o'clock. Trains leave New-York at 4 10.

LOVETT.—On Monday, Aug. 10, of consumption, MARTHA M., wife of George H. Lovett, aged 34 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 West 37th-st., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock.

MASSIAN.—In Homewood, Lewis County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 7, ELLEN GARRETSON, only daughter of Clinton L. and Caroline H. Merriam, aged 5 years and 9 months.

MASON.—On Monday, Aug. 10, KATIE V., daughter of Charles J. and Lavinia Mason, aged 1 year, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 161 Franklin-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock.

MORRO.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug 9, CLARA FRANCISCA MORRO, only child of August and Sarah Morro, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family and of Mrs. Harnett, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 141 East 31st-st.

OSBORNE.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, GILBERT SNOWDEN, infant son of A. W. and Mary A. Overbaugh.

RANDELL.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Aug. 8, GEORGE HAMMOND, son of Charles H. and Mary A. Randell, aged 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of its parents, corner 1st-av. and 124th-st.

SCHUYLER.—In White Plains, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, Aug. 8, FANNIE GOUVERNEUR, infant daughter of Frederick A. Schuyler, of this City, aged 15 months.

SZEPESERO.—In Yonkers, on Monday, Aug. 10, ISABELLA HENWICK, infant daughter of Adolphus and Mary L. Szepesero, aged 1 year, 3 months and 8 days.

TALMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 8, CATHARINE ANN, only daughter of Charles and Catharine Ann Talman, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 344 Pacific-st.

THOMAS.—Of meningetis, in Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 10, MARGARET E. A. THOMAS, daughter of Effie and the late William Thomas, in the 13th year of her age.

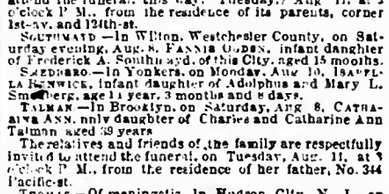
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her uncle, Dr. J. M. Corse-lius, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 12, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation.

TAYLOR.—On Monday, Aug. 10, after a long illness, SARAH M., the wife of George Taylor, aged 50 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Tuesday, afternoon, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 81 West 45th st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 427.—Aug. 10, 1863.
1, 74, 13, 70, 4, 23, 35, 49, 66, 16, 75, 12.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 424.—Aug. 10, 1863.
28, 35, 64, 20, 27, 57, 44, 65, 15, 38, 68, 23, 39, 8.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St Louis, Mo.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of this kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.
Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1832. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway,
And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
DR. COLTON made the IMPORTANT DISCOVERY that the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, so pleasant to inhale, would produce the same insensibility to pain as ether and chloroform, but without the danger and disagreeableness of the latter. As ether and chloroform at first excite and exhilarate, and afterwards induce sleep, the same result attends the NITROUS OXIDE. Four thousand teeth have already been extracted WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN by this process.
OFFICE, No. 22 BOND-ST.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, J. H. SMITH.

METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
Made of corrugated brass.
Patented Jan. 6, 1863.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldier's price, $50; civilian's, $80. Send for a circular. J. W. WESTON, Agent,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTORY.—POLLAK & SON, No. 387 BROOME-ST., NEAR BOWERY.—The only place in the City to get pipes and cigar-holders cut to order. A large assortment of genuine goods always on hand. Repairing, boiling in wax, amber put on, covers of silver or German silver fitted, at the shortest notice.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when as Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be Obtained?
COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

New Sewing-Machine Emporium,
No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES,
At Manufacturers' prices.
Also, Embroidering, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, and every description of
FAMILY SEWING
Executed by competent operators at short notice. Machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 109 MAIDEN-LANE.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 616 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing. In the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other ramifications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 23, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the fluids steaming over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
No. 139 William-st., New-York,
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DISPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.
☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *President Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.
☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
Is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
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THE NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "ADAM BEDE."
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
ROMOLA.
A NOVEL.
BY GEORGE ELIOT,
Author of "Adam Bede," "Scenes of Clerical Life" and "Silas Marner."
Illustrated by F. LEIGHTON, J. E. MILLAIS and G. D. MAURICE.
8vo., Paper, $1 25; Cloth, $1 50.
"Romola" is a performance of which no other woman of genius among us would have been capable than precisely George Eliot.—*The Reader* (London.)
There are noble things to be found in "Romola," which will make the reader's heart burn within him. It will be scarcely possible to rise from the perusal without being penetrated by the "joy of elevated thoughts," without feeling a desire to cease from a life of self pleasing, and to embody in action that sense of obligation, of obedience to duty, which is, indeed, the crowning distinction that has been conferred on man, the high gift in which all others culminate. This is high praise; and a work that can produce this effect, if only on a single reader, has not been written in vain.—*The Athenæum* (London.)
Such an intellectual *study*, to use an artist's phrase, as "Tito Melema," has not been placed before the world in this generation; and we know not which to wonder at most, the accuracy of the anatomical knowledge displayed, or the art with which that knowledge is concealed—there is no other thing word—to use the reader's mind. Shakespeare might have exulted in Tito.—*Spectator* (London.)
George Eliot has Sir Walter Scott's art for restoring the past, but not Scott's dynamical force in making you plunge into it with as headlong an interest as into the present. For this she compensates by a deeper and wider intellectual grasp. * * It is marvellous how the wide and calm imaginative power of the writer should have produced a work which is likely to be permanently identified with English literature, in which Italy and England may feel a common pride. * * The great and concentrated interest of the book—at least after the wonderful development of Tito's character—is the portrait of Savonarola, which it is almost impossible not to feel as brilliant and faithful as history as it is great as romance. * * His portrait evinces almost as great a graphic power, and far more scrupulous care, than Sir Walter Scott used in those pictures of the various Stuarts.—*Spectator* (London.)
No reader of "Romola" will lay it down without admiration, and few without regret.—*Saturday Review* (London.)

HARPER & BROTHERS
have just Published
HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST. 25 cents.
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KINGLAKE'S CRIMEAN WAR. The Invasion of the Crimea: its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the death of Lord Raglan. By ALEXANDER WILLIAM

Orders and Opinions Regarding the Draft.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU, WASHINGTON, AUG. 6, 1863.

Circular, No. 64.—I. The names of men who have entered the military service of the United States for three years or the war, and which may, by chance, be drawn in the draft, shall be stricken by the Board of Enrollment of the district in which they may be drawn, from the rolls of drafted men of that district. Suitable remarks, explanatory of the case, shall, in each instance, be entered upon the rolls opposite the names thus stricken from them.

The men, whose names may be so drawn and stricken from the rolls of any district, shall be credited on the quota of that district; and their places shall not be filled from the 40 per cent. drawn to cover exemptions under the 4d section of the Enrollment act.

II. Boards of Enrollment are reminded that Sections 13 and 17 of the Enrollment act, require that substitutes shall be "acceptable."

Boards must satisfy themselves in each case, as to the acceptability, in all respects, of the substitute. All the conditions necessary to decide as to such acceptability in every case cannot be specified: but the conditions which recruits for the service of the United States are required to fulfill should be observed in regard to substitutes.

III. The following opinions of Col. JOSEPH HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General, are published for the information of all officers at this Bureau, and for their guidance in the cases specified, and in analogous cases:

—In case of a father claiming exemption for a son, under seventh clause of second section of the Enrollment act, on the ground that he has already furnished two sons to the military service, one of whom is now dead.

OPINION.

"The exemption claimed in this case cannot be allowed under the 7th provision of the 2d section of the Enrolling Act, because that provision requires that there shall be *two* members of the same family in the military service *at the same time*, to entitle the residue of the family to the privilege granted."

—With regard to liability to draft of members of the Enrolment Board and of Sutlers.

OPINION.

"It seems that under the comprehensive and imperative language of the Enrolling Act, Sutlers, together with the members of the Enrolling Board, are necessarily subject to draft. If the latter are now in the military service it may be a ground, should they be drafted, for relieving them from the duties of the field; but not having been in the military service on the 3d of March, the law gives them no privilege of exemption beyond that which is secured to other citizens."

—In case of exemptions obtained by means of false affidavits.

OPINION.

So long as the certificate of exemption remains in force, it would not be proper to hold the drafted man as liable to military service. The judgment of the enrolling Board is declared by the law to be "final" upon the question of exemption, but if it is so only while that judgment remains unreversed. The Board, like any other *quasi* judicial body, may reverse its own action and correct any errors which it may have committed. If, therefore, the decision has been based on oaths or testimonies subsequently ascertained to be false, the Board should, having first given notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action, and if, for the reason mentioned, the judgment should be found to be erroneous, it should be set aside, and the certificate of exemption based upon it should be vacated and held for naught. The party should then be held for military duty as though no such certificate had been issued. The persons making the false oaths in the matter would be subject to prosecution, but as the military authorities have the first claim on the party drafted, he should not be turned over to the civil authorities without the special direction of the Secretary of War."

—In case of persons who were exempted from the draft of 1862, by reason of being engaged in the manufacture of arms for the Government.

OPINION.

"No ground is perceived on which the claim of exemption made for these men can rest. The letter of the Secretary of War does not touch the question. It recognizes them, it is true, as in the service of the Government, but this they may well be without their being in the military service in the sense of the Enrolling Act. They do not seem to have been ever enlisted, or to have been formally entered into the service for which they were drafted, but on the contrary, were excused therefrom because of their being engaged in the manufactura of arms for the Government, in Colt's establishment. It is in reference to this latter employment that they are spoken of by the Secretary of War, as 'in the service of the Government,' and such service most clearly cannot exempt them."

—In case of a substitute who proves to be a deserter from military service, or a man already in that service.

OPINION.

"A man who is under obligation to perform military duty on his own account, cannot certainly be received as a substitute for another. To be 'acceptable' in the sense of the law, he must possess all the legal qualifications for the service. But an enlisted man has disqualified and absolutely disabled himself from performing the duties of a substitute by engagements entered into with the Government.

If the Board of Enrollment has been imposed upon, and has granted a certificate of exemption, because of a substitute furnished, who proves to be a deserter, or one already in the military service, the Board should, after notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action, and should set aside its former judgment and annul the certificate of exemption granted. Its right to do so, on a proper showing is undeniable—the act of determining upon the acceptability of the substitute being judicial in its character, and subject to revision and reversal. The certificate of exemption having been thus vacated, the party's original liability under the draft remains."

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

The War in Tennessee.

A STRINGENT ORDER FROM GEN. GRANGER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8.—That the rules prescribed by General Orders No. 175, from Department Headquarters, may be properly enforced within this District, it is ordered:

That all persons hereinafter named, who may now be, or who may hereafter come within the Military District of the Cumberland, comprising all that portion of the Department of the Cumberland lying north of the Duck River, and who shall not have already reported therein, shall report at once, in person, to the nearest Post Commandant within the District, and submit to him their respective cases for adjudication.

Deserters from the rebel service:

Conscript agents, discharged soldiers, and followers of the rebel army:

Citizens who have been living within the rebel lines, or in any manner paying allegiance to their Government, up to the late period of their expulsion from this State:

And citizens claiming allegiance to the rebellion, who have not yet given satisfactory assurance of their peaceable conduct.

Let it be understood, that to remain within this district is to remain within the limits of the sovereignty of the United States, and the jurisdiction of its laws—civil where there are cohris, military where there none; that to remain disclaiming allegiance to the Government that is sovereign, is to remain an alien; and that to a subject of no Government or to a hostile one, there is no right of domicile by the law of nations.

Let it be understood that oaths and paroles are obligations freely entered into, not exacted, by the Government of the United States, its officers or its agents; that to undertake such pledges, and voluntarily remain within a district held and occupied by our military forces, is to accept the conditions upon which alone the slightest liberty could be allowed to the citizen; and that to accept this condition is to admit the binding obligation of the oath or of the parole, and the right and justice of the extreme penalty that may be affixed to its violation.

And let it be understood, that when the forces of the enemy have been driven beyond the borders, the straggiers and marauders that remain, relying upon plunder for subsistence, and the smallness of their number for escape from detection, are not waging a legitimate war, though they may harass our lines of communication, pillage property, public and private, and waylay and murder loyal citizens and soldiers, that the name of guerrilla, or partisan, or scout, or whatever title they may choose to assume, does not change their character or dignify their calling, that they are outlaws or spies, and enemies alike of all; and without a Government that will be responsible for the outrages they commit, are without protection from the rules of civilized warfare.

By command of

Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
WM. C. RUSSELL, Capt. and Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 23,864 bbls. Flour, 152,079 bushels Wheat, 257,283 bushels Corn, 109,637 bushels Oats, 1,136 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., including Pots at $6 67½, and Pearls at $8 87½ @ 9 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request to-day, and prices have again declined slightly. Sales, since our last, 11,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 05@$4 75; poor to choice extra State at $4 80@$5 40, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 65 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$4 05 @$4 75
Extra State.....4 90 @ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....4 80 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands.....5 25 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 70 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee.....5 45 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....5 75 @ 8 75

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last, 1,050 bbls., at $5 00@$6 70 for poor to good superfine; $6 75@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet, at $3 90@$4 10 ₱ bbl.

Grain [illegible] quiet, at $1 55 for Albany, $1 [illegible] at $1 [illegible] for Western, and $1 [illegible] for Canada. Barley [illegible] bbls.

GRAIN—Sales since our last, 630 bbls., including Porto Rico at 11¼c.@11½c., and Cuba at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 85,000 lbs. at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 45¼c.@46c., chiefly at 45¼c.@45¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business was transacted to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Wheat, at 7¾d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s., and 50 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ₱ ton. For London—500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. and 100 tons Oil Cake, at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., and 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—30 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—150 tierces Lard and 50 hhds. Tallow, on private terms. For Antwerp—70 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 10¾d. ₱ bbl. For Amsterdam—300 bbls. Flour, and for Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 10—1 P. M.

Flour market quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales, 7,000 bushels ordinary Red Winter Illinois, at 99c.; 6,000 bushels Green Bay Club, at $1 06. Corn dull and tending downward; sales 35,000 bushels, at 54c.@54½c.@55c. OATS lower; sales 8,000 bushels, at 53c. WHISKY quiet—no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—12c. on Corn, 14c. on Wheat to New York. *Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 152,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT advancing; Southern White, $1 85@$1 90, Kentucky, $1 85. CORN dull. WHISKY buoyant, sales 600 bbls, at 47c.@48c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Aug. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug 11	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 16.	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19.	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 26.	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Aug 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 28.	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hiberna	July 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30.	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11.	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12.	Liverpool	New York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22.	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25.	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS

Hudson	Aug. 11.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Aug. 16	New-York	New-Orleans.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light	Aug. 13	New York	Aspinwall

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Scotia*, close on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Bohemian*, via Quebec, close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Hudson*, close on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday, at

For the South Pacific, etc.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Northern Light*, close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

For Nassau, N. P.

The mails for Nassau by the *Cornica*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M. 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, inteuds to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N.E. corner of Broadway, During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N.Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J. Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued,

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERS-TOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for Boys, White Plains, New-York. Classical, Commercial and Military.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND Military BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. E. A. ANDREW.

MISS HAVENS' AND MLLE. de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 19 GRAMERCY PARK, June 25, 1863.

MISS HAVENS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute,")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 140 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JABEZ B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Hornton's, No. 49 4th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—In N. York, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David H. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. In Phila.—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University.) P. E. Chase. In Boston—Revs. R. C. Waller ston, James F. Clarke. In Prov.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke. Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. In Washington—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. In Baltim.—Col. Wm. Birney. In Newark, N. J.—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. In the Army—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. At Sea—Capt. H. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURteenth-street, corner of 7th-av. Rev. R. HOLDEN, M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing, and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term and Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies' Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address CHAS. BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, a gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. Forcirculars, &c., apply to the Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y. Opens Sept. 23. Spacious building, well furnished, excellent table and healthy location. Instruction by able teachers and masters in all the departments proper to female education. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHROP.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 18, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 160 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—N. B.: *School-officers, Principals* and *Parents* can hear of well-qualified *Teachers, Tutors* and *Governesses*, by stating qualifications required, duties and salary. Address all communications to the EDUCATIONAL LETTER BOX, 713 Broadway, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation: can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 67, Palmyra, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 210 and 212 Water-st.

HELP WANTED.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two cousins, neat and tidy girls, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress; does up linens in good style; makes bread and pies; the other as chambermaid and waitress, as an thorough servant; wages $7. Call at No. 126 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as first-class cook: is a good baker of bread, biscuits and pastry; no objection to a boarding-house; would go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to take care of children and do chamberwork; has three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 4 27th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED Scotch Protestant woman wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 27th-st., to go to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation; by a young woman with best of City references, as chambermaid or laundress, in a small private family. Apply at No. 277 West 33d-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable Protestant girl, who entirely understands her business, and can take charge of a baby from its birth: an infant baby preferred. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 289½ 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman desires a situation in City or country as nurse; knows the care of children from their birth: has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman (a Protestant) as children's nurse and seamstress; or would do light chamberwork and sewing; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—A young girl wishes a situation as seamstress or lady's maid; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to going in the country; the best of reference given. Call at No. 6 Minetta-place, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as laundress and seamstress with the chamberwork; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 14th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl desires a situation; is a first-rate washer and ironer; an excellent chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do general housework; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS BELL-GIRL, &c.—A YOUNG AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as bell-girl and to go on errands; she is willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Good references given.

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED BY A COMPEtent dressmaker a few more customers, by the day or week. Apply at No. 49 West 28th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY, requiring good faithful domestics of all nations, male and female, can be well suited by applying at MANNING'S first-class offices, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon. This agency has been 15 years established, under the most distinguished patronage.

MALES.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.

A young man having had seven years' experience as salesman in one of the largest hardware houses, where he had peculiar advantages for a full knowledge of the business, wishes a situation with a first-class house who want a tip-top salesman. Is also a good writer and accountant. The very best of references from former house. Any wholesale house wishing an excellent man, both as to character and ability, will address B, Box No. 113, Brooklyn.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced young man, with first-class City reference, a situation as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or as entry or general clerk. In any good mercantile business. Address EXPERIENCE, Care of Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk, or to make himself useful, by an experienced young man, with good City reference; or would take light work to do. Address CLERK, care Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER, OR TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FARM.—A single experienced Englishman in the above branches, wishes a situation as above; is married, and would like a house furnished. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESpectable Protestant man, having the best of reference, wishes a situation as above. will be found a valuable person about a gentleman's place. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man of long experience in the business, has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address D. M., Box No. 192 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a competent single man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; has good references, City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has had long experience in this City. Can be seen at No. 410 Broadway. Mr. Lawrence's coach factory

HELP WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CORNER G AND 23D STS.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

WANTED,

One hundred blacksmiths and horse-shoers, to serve as such in the Quartermaster's Department for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged. Wages $50 per month, and one ration per day. Men employed under this notice are expected to go wherever ordered by proper authority, and a refusal to do so will subject them to a discharge without pay.

Applications will be made to Major S. Van Vleit, Quartermaster, No. 6 State-st., New-York, or to Capt. A. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, for transportation to this city.

(Signed,) C. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family in Yonkers, near Hastings, a single man as coachman; a neat, tidy, experienced and obliging man, who thoroughly understands his business, (none others need apply,) will find a good and permanent home, with liberal wages. Address, with name and reference, EMPLOYER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed on a small place, near the City, a competent man to take the care of a garden and one horse. None need apply who cannot bring good references. Apply at No. 55 Chambers-st., 2d floor, from 10 to 3.

A GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, an good woman to do general housework in the country, thirty miles from the City; a person to suit would find a very desirable home. Apply, with recommendations, to JOHN L. SALISBURY, No. 159 Duane-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL WHO UNderstands plain cooking, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Must be active and willing, and have the best of references. Apply at No. 54 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK FOR A PRIVATE family, one that understands her business and has good references. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, in basement.

LANDSMEN, FIREMEN, COAL-PASSERS, seamen, carpenters and boys wanted, for the California naval fleet. Pay from $13 50 to $21 50 per month: also, wanted, a few substitutes. The highest bounty paid, at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs.
HENRY JAMES, Agent.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; none other need apply. Address Box No. 1,180 lower Post-office, giving references, name and address.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE. Call this day, Tuesday at No. 12 Washington-place at 1½ o'clock.

A BOY.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY wanted in a flour and grain commission office; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1,657 New-York Post-office.

A LAD WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND active lad, in an importing house, one whose parents reside in the City; compensation small. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

AN ENTRY AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent entry and shipping clerk. None need apply except those having the highest recommendations both as to character and competency. Apply in own hand writing, to Box No. 2,396 Post-office.

WANTED—
BOOK-FOLDERS.
Apply to
E. McWHOOD,
No. 72 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A FLORIST AND GARDENER, WHO thoroughly understands his business, to go a short distance out of the City to take charge of a place: Englishor Scotch preferred; a single or married man, without children. Call or address JASON ROGERS, Morrisania, N. Y.

WANTED—SILVER-PLATE BURNISHERS. None but experienced hands need apply.
E. P. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Broadway and Broome-st.

WANTED, IN A RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE.—A young man having a knowledge of the business, and willing to make himself useful. Address, with references, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND—A SOBER, steady single man, who can come well recommended from his last place and is well acquainted with farming. Such a person can have a steady place by inquiring at HYATT'S Life Balsam Office, No. 246 Grand-st.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, TO GO to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AT COPYING, BOOKkeeping, &c. References. Address M. F., Box No. 134 *Times* office.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER IN A flour store; one who has had some experience preferred. Apply at 10 South-street, between 9 and 10 A. M.

HELP WANTED.

COLLAR MAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by WILKINSON & COOMBS, Portland, Me. 20 to make army case collars, 20 to make short straw collars. Good wages and a long job guaranteed.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. P. SHULTS, Troy,

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE [illegible] by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 49 [illegible] Broadway, without the use of Mercury. Dr. WARD, from the University of Edinburgh, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of that only certain and reliable remedies for the cure of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured thousands of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment has all been combined. I can and will cure you in less time, and cheaper than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will cost you but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of it banished without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 49 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, abscesses, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to affect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult are Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of practical diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, at no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preparatives have never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy yet offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body-destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 340 Broadway, No. 10 Astor-pl., and No. 30 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. [illegible]. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob people of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this nonvaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Dua e-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight case cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 151 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should fail to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the degrading and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. There is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish, its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a trial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED

without pain, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 707 Broadway, near 10th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863—No. 22 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business. The business of the new firm will be conducted at the office so long occupied by the undersigned. JAMES H. STEBBINS.
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES C. P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm. CAMMANN & CO.
Aug. 1, 1863

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over First Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 15th inst, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice to all parties holding CERTIFICATES FOR TEMPORARY LOAN OF UNITED STATES NOTES, the interest upon which has hitherto been paid in gold coin at the expiration of each period of six months from the date thereof, that after the expiration of the several periods of six months now current, such interest will no longer be payable in gold coin, but in United States legal tender notes.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, fifteen Bonds, numbered as follows: 267, 377, 56, 425, 256, 485, 67, 367, 27, 555, 490, 480, 551, 259 and 120 for redemption at the office of the Company, No. 69 Exchange-place, New-York, where they will be paid at par and interest, on presentation before Nov. 1, 1863, after which time interest will cease.
SAMUEL TILDEN,
L. H. MEYER, Trustees.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company will please deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 10 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the road.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863

FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.—AMERICAN, Continental, Goodhue, Lenox, North American, Resolute, Republic. Scrip wanted by Wm C. CILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY"—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.
to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 17th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GELHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.* payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. C. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August inst. No. 235 Canal-st.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a
SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. W. FOBD, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, August 4, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 54½ and 51½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 1 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DUDLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 4, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance—City of New-York—Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for opening Central Park, confirmed February five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of October next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*—a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Comptroller, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Aldermen TERENCE FARLEY,
Aldermen PETER MITCHELL,
Aldermen JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. J. WADDINGTON,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilmen JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 25th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 21 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 8 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriage, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9½ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK OF CATHERINE E. DOWE, Loss 2 July 13; also, BANK BOOK of Sarah E. Smith, at the same time. By returning the above books at the Seamen's Savings Bank, corner of Wall and Pearl-sts., a suitable reward will be given.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, AUG. 7, A POCKET BOOK containing a small sum of money and one of Bering's safe keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at HERRING & CO.'S, No. 251 Broadway.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,878	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,765	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	Saturday, 29th August.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class	$100	Payable in Currency.
Second-class	60	
Third-class	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed's'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wed's'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$126
Second Cabin	85
Steerage	25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec on
SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GARDA,
Carrying the United States mails,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
No freight received after Friday.
Passage, with usual unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid U. S. M. screw steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Perkins, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 261 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....Aug. 15
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....Aug. 29
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at an early hour, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commanders, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 12th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf at Jersey City, and the Scotia, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail 26th August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certific

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Arrival of the Flag-Ship Hartford.

HONORS TO THE ADMIRAL.

HIS LIFE AND SERVICES.

For several days past our citizens have anxiously awaited the coming of one of our naval heroes, whose name is as a household word and whose gallant deeds form part of our country's history. The screw-steamer *Hartford* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from New-Orleans direct, bringing as a passenger Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, the honored Chief of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

As the *Hartford* steamed slowly up toward the City, she was met and recognized by numerous craft of various size and nationalities, who, by the dip of the colors, the manning of the yards and the ringing of the bell, testified their respect and admiration for the hero of so many battles, whose fights have been victories, and whose victories have shed a lustre on the annals of the navy. As she passed Long Branch she was met by the new steamship *Golden City*, which, with a gay party on board, was making her trial trip. The steamer at once rounded to, and the passengers assembled upon the deck, where they cheered time and time again their regard for the Admiral, which he courteously acknowledged and reciprocated with a bow. At the Narrows a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the forts there, at Quarantine by H. B. M. ship *Jason*, on the way up from Fort Wood and Fort Columbus, from the Spanish and French frigates and the United States ship *Sabina*.

The Admiral is in excellent health, and has enjoyed the trip bone exceedingly.

The *Hartford*, which has recently been his flagship, is a screw propeller of the same class as the *Richmond*, which we have but recently described at length in the TIMES. She is 1,990 tons burden, of the second rate, and carries 28 guns. She left Philadelphia in February, 1862, and has been in commission ever since. She went direct to Key West and Ship Island, and has taken valiant part in the battles at Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Chalmette, Vicksburgh, (passed down;) Grand Gulf, (passed up;) Grand Gulf, (passed down;) New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, (passed up;) ram *Arkansas*, Port Hudson, Warrenton, four times; Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville. She was struck in the hull, masts, spars and riggieg 240 times by round shot and shell, and innumerable times by Minié and rifle balls. She must go into dry dock for repairs.

Her officers are as follows:

Rear-Admiral—DAVID G. FARRAGUT.

STAFF.

Fleet Surgeon—J. M. Foltz.
Flag Lieutenant—John C. Watson.
Admiral's Secretary—Ed. C. Gabaudau.
Admiral's Clerk—Theodore W. Davis.

OFFICERS OF THE SHIP.

Commodore—JAMES L. PALMER.
Lieutenant-Commander—Lewis W. Kimberly.
Lieutenant—H. B. Tyson.
Surgeon—W. M. King.
Assistant Surgeon—Jas. Hogg.
Paymaster—W. T. Meredith.
Captain of Marines—John L. Broome.
First Lieutenant—John H. Higbee.
Ensigns—J. H. Reed, J. J. Reed, Charles D. Jonss, D. D. Walmple, E. C. Hazeltine.
Chief Engineer—James B. Kimball.
Second Assistant Engineers—E. B. Latch, F. W. Wilson.
Third Assistant Engineers—J. DeGraaf, C. M. Burchard, Albert K. Fenton, H. H. Pilkington.
Boatswain—James Walker.
Gunner—John L. Stayles.
Carpenter—O. T. Simson.
Sailmaker—John O. Holbrook.
Captain's Clerk—N. Thomas.
Paymaster's Clerk— —— Sands.

PASSENGERS.

Commodore HENRY W. MORRIS. Lieut. L. F. BROWN, Commodore's Secretaries A. VANDEN, —— HEUVAL.

THE NAVAL HERO OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Rear-Admiral DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT is now a veteran officer. He was born about sixty years since in East Tennessee, twelve miles from Knoxville. His father at that time was in the service of the United States as a Major in a cavalry regiment, and was on intimate and honored friend of Gen. JACKSON, who throughout his life lost no opportunity of showing the high regard he felt for the FARRAGUT family. Young DAVID's early years were passed among the thrilling and dangerous scenes of border life. He remembers vividly an encounter that his mother had with the Indians when he could not have been more than five years of age. Seeing a number of the savages approaching the house, she required the children to hide themselves in the loft of a barn, while she and her servants secured the house in such a manner that the assailants could not enter without breaking open the doors or setting the house in flames. They threatened to do both, but Mrs. FARRAGUT, with great determination, refused to admit them, and, in order to gain time, parleyed with them through a partially barricaded door, which, however, was not so tightly closed as to prevent the entrance of a tomahawk that came very nearly taking off the heroic woman's head. Fortunately at this critical moment the hoofs of Major FARRAGUT's squadron of horse were heard upon the road, and the Indians scampered off, but being pursued, were overtaken and almost annihilated. From that time the family were no more troubled by the red-skins.

Just prior to the breaking out of the war of 1812, Major FARRAGUT was called to the command of a gunboat at New-Orleans, and thither he removed with his family. DAVID was now about eight years of age, and his only brother having received an appointment as Midshipman in the navy, he also became anxious of similar preferment. He did not wait long before his ambition was gratified. Commodore DAVID D. PORTER (the father of the gallant Commander of our Mississippi squadron) saw the youth, and reading a brilliant future in his looks, secured for him the position he desired, and took him on board his own ship, the world-famed *Essex*. In the memorable engagement off Valparaiso, between that ship and the two British sloops *Phœbe* and *Cherub*, when our young hero was scarcely more than eleven years of age, he narrowly escaped with his life, and throughout the action he distinguished himself very highly. He was ordered by the Commodore, while the contest was at its height, to go below and bring up some friction-tubes that were needed for the guns. While descending the ward-room ladder, the captain of the gun, directly opposite, was struck full upon the face by an 18-pounder shot. He fell back against FARRAGUT, and they both tumbled down the hatchway. The man was a stout, heavy fellow, and it was fortunate for the young Midshipman that his full weight did not fall upon him as they reached the deck. As it was, the lad was severely stunned, and recovering, as if awakening from a dream, he ran upon deck. Commodore PORTER seeing him covered with blood, inquired: "Are you wounded?" "I believe not," was the reply. "Then, where are the tubes?" asked the Commodore. The words brought him to his senses, and he immediately went below and got them. When at last it was determined to surrender the brave little brig, the Commodore sent FARRAGUT to throw overboard the signal book, in order that the enemy should not come into possession of our code, it being reported that the signal-master could not be found. After a protracted search, the lad discovered the book upon the sill of one of the ports, and at once threw it overboard. A few minutes afterwards the recusant signal-master appeared and excused himself for being absent from his post, by stating that he had been over the side to extricate the book from the wreck, where it had lodged; but the falsehood cost him dearly.

During all this time young FARRAGUT bore himself like a man, never shedding a tear until he saw the American colors hauled down, and *then* he sobbed like a child. From this heavy grief he was soon aroused, however, by hearing an English Middy exultingly shout to his men: "Prize-oh, boys! here's a fine gunboat, by Jove." He knew the young rascal alluded to a young pirate that had been posted by himself and all the officers and had helped to beguile away many a weary hour; therefore, he indignantly laid claim to the animal. "But," said the Englishman, "you're a prisoner and your pig, too!" "We always respect private property," said FARRAGUT, and he seized the squealing bone of contention, asserting that he should retain possession until compelled to yield to superior force. Here was sport for the older officers, who called out, "Go it, little Yankee; and if you can thrash 'Shorty,' (a *soubriquet* for English Middies,) you shall have your pig!" "Agreed," said FARRAGUT, and the lads went at it in pugilistic style. "Shorty" soon failed to come to time, and the victor walked off with the pig under his arm. He afterward remarked, that he felt, in mastering the young Englishman, that he had wiped out the disgrace of being captured.

It was necessary on one occasion, when FARRAGUT was but 12 years of age, to appoint him master of the *Barclay*, one of the many English vessels that had fallen prizes to the *Essex*. He was ordered to navigate her from Guayaquil Bay to Valparaiso, convoyed by the *Essex, Jr.*, another prize. This arrangement gave great dissatisfaction to Capt. RANDALL, the former commander of the *Barclay*, who was chagrined at being under the orders of a mere boy, and he swore that he would not follow the *Essex, Jr.*, into port. In opposition to RANDALL's threat that he would "shoot the first man who touched a brace," young FARRAGUT ordered the men to fill away the topsail. As soon as he got up with the *Essex, Jr.*, he reported RANDALL's conduct. The latter excused himself by saying that he only intended to frighten the boy, upon which FARRAGUT asked his commanding officer to inquire of RANDALL if he had succeeded. To show that he was not at all intimidated, he offered to go back and proceed with him to Valparaiso, it being clearly understood that he was to be the Prize-Master, and Capt. RANDALL only an adviser in navigation, in case the *Barclay* should be seperated from the fleet. So he returned to the vessel a Prize-Master, and Capt. RANDALL did not attempt to bully him again during the voyage.

When he returned to the United States, Commodore PORTER placed him at Chester, Penn., under the tuition of one of BONAPARTE's Swiss Guards, who taught, beside other things, military tactics and all sorts of athletic sports. While at this school, the remnant of the *Essex*'s crew passed through Chester, on their way to protect Washington, and FARRAGUT was sorely disappointed because Commodore PORTER refused him permission to go with them, telling him that he was entirely too young for land fighting.

He was soon exchanged, and after several additional years of adventurous life, in the year 1820 we find him still a Midshipman on board the *Franklin*—a seventy-four-gun line-of-battle-ship—and on the 1st of January, 1821, he is recorded as having been off duty in the City of New-York. During this year he passed his examination in this City, and being 21 years of age, was recommended for promotion. He was then ordered on the West India station; but it was not until the 13th of January, 1825, that he was commissioned a Lieutenant, and in that capacity was still employed on the same station. He was next transferred to the *Brandywine*—a forty-four-gun frigate—and reported on that vessel on the 1st of January, 1826. On the same day of the following year he is recorded as having been, during the latter part of the previous year, ordered to the receiving ship at Norfolk, Virginia, which position he held until late in 1828. He was then ordered to the sloop *Vandalia*, an eighteen gun vessel-of-war, which joined the squadron on the coast of Brazil. On this station he remained about two years, when he again returned to Norfolk. He appears to have been retained on the receiving ship at the Norfolk Navy-yard during the remainder of 1830, through the years 1831 and 1832, and some portion of 1833, for his name is recorded as still being at Norfolk on the first day of January in that year. He was next ordered to the sloop-of-war *Natchez*, on which he held the position of executive officer at the commencement of 1834. This vessel was then stationed on the coast of Brazil. On his return to this country, about the end of that year, he was allowed a brief interval of rest, as he is recorded absent on leave at the commencement of 1835. During the years of 1836 and 1837 he was entirely off duty, awaiting orders. He was next ordered on the West India station, but did not remain there long, for the commencement of the year 1840 again finds him awaiting orders. He is next recorded on the 1st of January, 1841, in ordinary at Norfolk, Va. On the 6th of September, 1841, he was commissioned a Commander in the navy, and ordered to the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, a sixteen gun vessel. In her he again sailed to the coast of Brazil, and joined that squadron. He remained on this station for about twelve months, when he was again allowed absence on leave. He is thus recorded on the navy roll on the 1st of January, 1843. At this time his name stood No. 55 on the list of Commeeders. During that and the next year he was out of active service again and waiting orders; but in consequence of deaths and dismissals he had risen nine on the roll, his same standing, on the 1st of January, 1845, No. 47 on the list. He was next again ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, where he remained until after the 1st of January, 1847. During that year he was ordered to join and take command of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, a 20-gun vessel, then stationed on the Home Squadron. On the roll of the navy officers, made up by the Navy Department to the end of 1847, he is still reported in command of the vessel, and his grade of lineal rank stands at No. 42 on the list of Commanders. On his return home he was again ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard, where he held command second to Commodore SLOAT. This position he filled during the remainder of 1848, and during the years 1849 and 1850. Jan. 1, 1851, however, finds him again awaiting orders. His name had, however, risen somewhat higher on the roll of navy Commanders; for in 1849 it stood No. 40, in 1850 at No. 36, and Jan. 1, 1851, at No. 30. During that year he was ordered on a different service, as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, being second in command under Commodore SKINNER. This position he held until after the end of the year 1855. He is now considered a very efficient ordnance officer. Again we find his name rising on the list of commanders, Jan. 1, 1852, it being No. 27, Jan. 1, 1853 No. 25, and Jan. 1, 1854, No. 23. Another field was at this time opened to the subject of our sketch by the establishment of a new Navy yard at Mare Island, near San Francisco, California. Commander FARRAGUT, then standing No. 18 on the list, was ordered to the chief command of this post, and became Commandant of the new Navy-yard. That he well filled the position there is every record to testify. On the 1st of January, 1855, he is still recorded as Chief of that yard, and on Sept. 14, of the same year, he was commissioned a Captain of the United States Navy, his name standing No. 38 on the roll of navy Captains of the American service. He held the same position for some years, when he was ordered in 1858 to the command of the steam sloop *Brooklyn*, a twenty-five gun vessel, forming a portion of the Home Squadron under Flag-officer MCCLUNEY. He was, however, removed from this command during the month of May, 1860, after being on board of the vessel over twenty months, and the 1st of January, 1861, again found him awaiting orders. His name at this time stood number thirty-seven on the list of Captains of the United States Navy. On the 1st of September he was still awaiting orders; but the desertion of some of his seniors in rank, and the death of others, made him rise six steps on the ladder of promotion, his name then standing number thirty-one. Early in 1862 the expedition against New-Orleans was determined and Capt. FARRAGUT was appointed its Flag-officer. How bravely he led his squadron at the passage of the forts below New-Orleans, and how he pressed onward, overcoming all opposition to his course, until the Crescent City was at his mercy, and how he has since been the hero of a dozen meteor-yet brilliant victories—to all this the heart of the nation has too recently thrilled with joy to need its detailed recapitulation.

From his childhood Admiral FARRAGUT has been remarkably self-reliant and determined, and although of very amiable disposition, never would consent that others should do for him what he could perform for himself. Industry is a decided trait in his character. When not on active duty he has always been a student, and while in [illegible] he acquired the language of the people. At one time he spoke the Spanish, French, Italian and Arabic, with great fluency—the latter language he acquired when he was eighteen years of age, during a residence of nine months in Tunis. In connection with his Arabic the following anecdote is related: On approaching some islands in the Mediterranean, the Captain of the ship remarked on deck that he did not know how they were to converse with the people, as they had no interpreter. At that moment a boat came along side with some of the natives, and an officer replied, "Captain, we have an officer on board who seems to speak all languages intuitively; he is doubtless in league with the 'old boy,' but suppose you send for him, and see if he cannot communicate with these people." So Lieut. FARRAGUT was called for, and told in a peculiar manner that he must show if what he was accused of was true. He looked into the boat, and seeing an old Arabian woman, immediately commenced conversing, and transacted for the ship all the trading. Imagine the surprise of all on board, as FARRAGUT did not tell them that it was Arabic he was speaking, and so he kept up the joke for some time, amused to hear them often repeat "that he was indebted to the devil for such a gift."

Of the rest of his services, every act has been consistent with the early promise he gave of a life of usefulness to his country. Whatsoever situation he has filled, be it as Captain of a ship, Ordnance Officer, or Commander of a Navy-yard, he has always received the commendation of his Government, a record of which he can show.

It can well be imagined how such a life as his, so early devoted to his country, would result in his joining with those who desire its ruin. His Southern friends offered great inducements to him to desert the old flag, but, with a fidelity which never faltered, he turned his back upon his tempters, and left Norfolk, Va., where he had resided for many years, in time to save himself from being imprisoned for his loyal sentiments, which he never failed to pronounce in the most public manner. He owned property there, which he had hoped would be inherited by his only son, but this did not prevent his course; he willingly sacrificed all without a murmur, knowing from experience that it would be confiscated. His blending in Norfolk just before the rebellion broke out, will be understood by quoting, verbatim, from the Norfolk *Herald* of July 8, 1861:

"Capt. WM. J. WALKER, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, in a recent letter written to vindicate himself from some calumnious assertions, takes occasion to refer to the former Commander of the *Brooklyn*, Capt. D. G. FARRAGUT, in handsome terms, characterizing him as his estimable predecessor in command—than whom ever own, or any other service, can produce a purer, better, or more gallant officer, or nobler man. This deserved tribute from a brother officer will find a responsive echo in every heart in this community where Capt. F. is so well known and so warmly esteemed."

On the 18th of April he left Norfolk, just the night before the Navy-yard was burned, and no better proof of his loyalty can be given than the fact of the premeditated attack upon the Navy-yard at Norfolk being kept a secret from him. The morning before leaving Norfolk he was expressing very decidedly his opposition to the course of the Southern people, when he was told by some of the leading men and naval officers, residents of the place, that he could not remain there with such sentiments. "Then I will go where I can live with just such sentiments," was his reply, and he accordingly went home and notified his family that they must get ready to leave for New-York in a few hours. He arrived in Baltimore to learn that the track had been torn up the day before, and had great difficulty in getting a passage for himself and family to a canal-boat. This was accomplished, however, after a few hours' delay, and they managed to arrive safely at New-York. He immediately sought a cottage at Hastings upon the Hudson, in which to place his family, removed from the excitement of the times, so that he could be assured of their safety when he was called upon to go forth and battle for his country. With that same freshness of feeling and devotion that he possessed when a Midshipmen on board the *Essex* he obeyed the call. Had Admiral FARRAGUT remained in Norfolk one day longer, he would have been imprisoned, as was the fate of one Union officer, to whose disgrace be it said, that after remaining a few hours in prison, he yielded to the Southern coerslouists and joined their navy. The Admiral says he does not deserve so much credit for his prompt action in this matter, as, having had so much experience in the revolutionary countries of South America, he was well posted as to what might be expected from revolutionary times.

Perhaps in this sketch some reference should have been made to Admiral FARRAGUT's interesting cruise in the Carribean Sea, after piracy, in the years 1821–2–3 and 4.

The Admiral is by marriage connected with one of the oldest and most influential families in Norfolk, the members of which, with few exceptions, are either active in aiding, or in sympathy with the rebel cause; and when we reflect that he, Southern born, married in the South, and living there all his life—having but few Northern associations, and nearly all his property being at Norfolk—when we reflect that he has proved faithful, resisting all the influences that must have been brought against him, we are constrained to admit that his patriotism can only find a parallel in the early history of our country, and in the ancient history of Rome.

The Admiral has always expressed the view that when a boy is placed in either the army or navy, his services belong to the country, and that no ties of State or family should interfere with his duty to the Government.

Trial Trip of the Pacific Mail Steamship Golden City.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is fast building up a large and powerful fleet of first-class steamers, the last one of which is the new and splendid steamer *Golden City*. The model of the *Golden City* is similar in most respects to that of the *Constitution* of the same line, the particulars of which were recently given in the TIMES. The only material difference being that the *Golden City* has eighteen inches less depth of hold, and has more fullness of lines. She measures 360 feet over all, and 45 feet breadth of beam. Her cylinders are 105 inches in diameter, and her engine has 12 feet stroke. She is very thoroughly ventilated, and can accommodate with comfort and safety, at least 2,000 passengers.

The Directors of the Company invited a number of their friends to go upon the trial-trip of the steamer, which took place yesterday. At 10½ A. M. the beautiful vessel glided quietly from her moorings at the foot of Canal-street, and steamed gaily down the river, on through the Bay and out toward the wider sphere on which she is so soon to enter. The day was superb, the breeze delicious, the water as smooth as glass and the ship's deck like the solid rock. Nothing occurred to mar the day's enjoyment, and while the engine worked to a charm, and the clean-cut model cleaved the wave at the rate of eighteen knots an hour, the band discoursed well-selected and beautiful airs.

Capt. ELDRIDGE took good care of his ship and his guests. To the former he gave plenty of steam; to the latter a charming excursion and an elegant dinner.

As the steamer passed Long Branch, where she was saluted by the ladies on the beach, she met the screw propeller *Hartford*, the flag-ship of the gallant FARRAGUT, for whose coming they had kept a bright look out. Instantly the *Golden City* was rounded to, while the guests and crew gave the old Admiral cheer upon cheer. The crew of the *Hartford* at once manned the rigging, and responded with three rousing sailor cheers.

The steamer then headed for the City, and, as she passed Fort Lafayette, was saluted by a compliment of thirteen guns from the fort battery, it being supposed that the Admiral was on board.

The trip was over by 5 o'clock. The affair was a success. The ship, which was only opened on Saturday last, glided through the water like a swan, and obeyed her rudder like a boat. The engines worked to perfection, and nothing will interfere with her intended departure for the Golden Land on next Thursday.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match on Union Course.

The trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, between *Gen. McClellan* and *Lady Sheehan*, took place yesterday afternoon on the Union Course, and was won by the *General* in three straight heats. The *General* went to wagon, and the *Lady* in harness; and although the time was remarkably fast, the legquality in the positions of the horses did not make it as interesting a race as many in which slower time is made.

The *General* was driven by HIRAM WOONARTT with his usual skill, and the *Lady* by her owner, who did not make the most of her powers; she exhibited great speed, but is a bad breaker. In the first heat before reaching the quarter pole, and again before reaching the half mile, and in the second and [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Match $1,000; mile heats; best three in five.
H. Woodruff, names buckskin g. Gen. McClellan to wagon.....1 1 1
W. McBride, names g. m. Lady Sheehan in harness.....2 2
Time, 2:36—2:33—2:34½.

Cricket Matches at Hoboken.

The first of the series of Cricket Matches between the Massachusetts Cricketers and the Cricket Clubs of New-York, was commenced yesterday at 11 o'clock on the New-York Cricket Ground, Hoboken. There are about thirty cricketers and a number of their friends, who arrived from Boston on Sunday morning by the Stonington Line, and who are stopping at the International Hotel. They present a strong array of cricket talent, but unfortunately met with a severe loss by one of their best players being drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat about a fortnight since.

The match yesterday was between the second eleven of the Bostons Cricket Club and the second eleven of the New-York Club.

The Bostonians went in first to the bat, against the fine bowling of SUYDAM & BEACH, excellent wicket-keeping of TYLER, and long-stopping of PARKINS, and pretty sharp fielding all round. Messrs. SHINAR, DAVIS and COLLAMORE played remarkably well for their double figures, as did Mr. H. HAIGH for his six, and Mr. SULLIVAN for four; the eight for *etceteras* did credit to the New-Yorkers' fielding, and beat the runs of the other six batsmen, 72 runs was the total.

HALL and PLUMSA took the bat for New-York, and were disposed of in the first over by CASHMAN, who bowled remarkably well in the early part of the innings, but did not hold out on account of the hot weather.

The long-stopping of BATES was remarkably fine, but the after-dinner fielding—especially of mid-wicket-on, who failed in running out five men, together with nineteen wides—gave the first innings to the New-Yorkers, their score reaching 80 runs, of which CROSSLEY'S 7, PARKINS' 13 and BEACH'S 21 were obtained by good cricket.

The following is the score:

BOSTON CLUB—1ST INNINGS.	Runs.	NEW-YORK CLUB—1ST INNINGS.	Runs.
Reid, b. Soydam	1	Hall, b. Cashman	0
Shinar, stumped Tyler, b. Beach	22	Plumer, b. Cashman	0
Cashman, b. Suydam	1	Suydam, l. b. w. b. Cashman	4
Mercer, c. Suydam, b. T. Crossley	0	T. Crossley, b. Cashman	7
Sullivan hit wicket, b. Suydam	4	Tyler, b. Sullivan	0
Podmore, c. Hall, b. Suydam	0	Robinson, b. Cashman	2
Kilner, run out	0	Parkins, c. Haigh, b. Cashman	13
Bates, c. Suydam b Beach	0	Beach, c. Haigh, b. Cashman	21
Davis, c. Tyler, b. Robinson	19	Clarendon, c. Podmore, b. Cashman	0
Collamore, not out	11	Bull, run out	1
H. Haigh, run out	8	Maddock, not out	3
Byes, 3; wides, 4; no ball, 1	8	Byes, 3; leg byes, 3; wides, 19; no ball, 4	29
Total	72	Total	80

The match was intended to be decided by the first innings, but was played out before sunset, and resulted in favor of New-York by six wickets.

Umpire for New-York, Mr. HINDAM.
Umpire for Boston, Mr. BLANCHARD.

BOSTON CLUB VS. ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

This great Cricket match will commence at 10 o'clock this morning, on the leased Cricket Ground of the St. George's Club, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. It is in a delightful location, adjoining Mr. STEVENS' mansion and grounds, and is a favorite resort for gentlemen with ladies to witness a cricket match.

(Advertisement.)

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

(Advertisement.)

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & WEEKS'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 06 | Sun sets.... 7 06 | Moon rises.. 2 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 34 | Gov. Island. 6 23 | Hell Gate.. 7 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 10.

Cleared.

Bark Henrietta Stelzroth, (Prus.,) Slinroth, Cork, Fuech, Heincks & Wendt.

Schooners Wm. Jones, Jones, Portsmouth, Dewey & Collins: Massachusetts, Hunt, Belfast, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; J. H. Counce, Toombs, Salem. H. D. Brookman & Co.; James O'Donohue, Watson, Medway. N. S., T. M. Mayhew; F. Satterly, Conklin, Washington. Jonas Smith; Adela, (Br.,) Wyatt, Port-au-Prince. Jed Frye & Co.; Sir Cohen Campbell, (Br.,) Vigus, Montego Bay. Jam., Brett, Sou & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Trantman, Hamburg 25th July via Southampton 26th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 359 passengers to Kiehardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds with foggy weather. Lat. 47 30, lon. 49 10, passed several icebergs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Rnssia, (Sr., of Sligo,) Pyce, Sligo 40 ds., in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. July 31, lat. 41 23, lon. 68 08, passed Sr. bark Cora Lilen, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Bark Porta Cade, Manjale, Vera Cruz 22 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Versie, (Press.) Boischke, Swansea 48 ds., with coal Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Abilena, (Br.,) Milton, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig B. Smith, (Br.,) McClennan, Liegan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Sagna 9 ds., with sugar to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig B. Smith, (Br.,) McClellan, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Abilene, (Br.,) Nelson, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Burgomaster Peterson, (Dutch.,) Premler, Rotterdam 51 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (Br., of Demarara,) Tilley, Nuavitas 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Margareta, Oestmann, Vera Cruz 29 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Bebee, Cumberland Harbor 19 ds., with sugar to A. R. Webster & Co. The late master died at sea, and was buried at Great Inagua.

Brig Commissary, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Sydney, C. B., with coal to Greene & Currie.

Brig John and Elizabeth, (Br., of Sunderland,) Habbard, Bordeaux 56 ds., with wine to John Jackson & Co.

Brig B. Young, Gibson, Harrington 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Express, (Br.,) Perry, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit to Palmer, Potter & Co.

Schr. Amelia Ann, Clear, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Ledos, (Br.,) Keiler, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with cotton and turpentine to J. Fucas.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Rondout, with coal for Pembroke.

Schr. Julia and Mary, Ryan, Port Ewee, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Palmyra, Lufkin, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. B. Stokely, Hillman, Maryland, 5 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Red Rover, West, Belfast 6 ds., with shooks to master.

Schr. White Sea, Littlefield, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, Me., 5 ds., with copper ore, for Bergen Point.

Schr. Sopia, Sears, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Bvown, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. St. Lucar, Averill, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Sailed.

Steamers America and Empire City.

Ship Catarina N.

Bark R. W. Griffith.

Brigs Milo, Anthon, Alice, Josiah Jex, Alice Mande, Doarte J, Harvest Queen, Henrietta Greene.

Schooners Commerce, Hoond, Friend, Good Will, Jas. G. Ramsay, Wm. S. Capes, C. H. Cook and others.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship Golden City, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, went down the bay yesterday, on a trial, and returned to the City at an early hour.

The U. S. frigate Vandalia left port this morning in tow for Portsmouth, via Long Island Sound. She will tow through.

The steamer Commodore, ashore at Point Judith, will probably be floated off at next high water.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 8.—The steamship Georgia, ashore at Cape Sable, will be a total wreck; part of the cargo will be saved.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Arr. bark Eliza, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos July 19. Left brig Startled Fawn, from Boston.

Arr. brig Bird of the Wave, from Port-au-Prince July 27. Left brig Aftau, for Boston next day. Also, bark Gen. Lamane, for do.

Goethe—Hamb. ship, from Cardiff for Calcutta, July 4, lat. 1 15, lon. 33 50.

Spoken, &c.

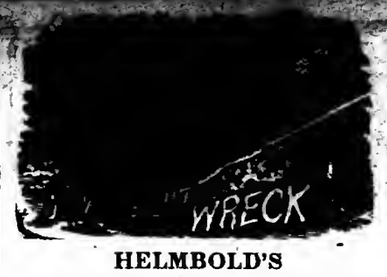
Amauda—Hamburg bark, bound W., July 10, off Fire Island.

Union—schr., Nickerson, of Provincetown, with 100 bbls. sperm and 20 bbls. black, 4th inst., in lat. 30 52, lon. 78 10.

Hugh ——bark, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, 26th ult., lat. 17 15 S., lon. 36 49 W.

Saldanah—ship, from Liverpool for Australia, with emigrants, 2d ult., lat. 6 06 S., lon. 36.

Oliver—brig, from West Indies for Boston, off Sandy Hook 10th inst.



HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
In which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE
PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE
BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL,
BRICK DUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF
BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of diseases,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
For
purifying
the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.
FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirugical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract of Buchu.....$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Extract of Sarsaparilla.....$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to
HELMBOLD'S
MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT.)
PHILADELPHIA.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers, who endeavor to
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

IODINE.
IODINE WATER.
A SOLUTION OF
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its cur

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3708. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Reports of a Deserter from Lee's Army.

Great Dissatisfaction Among the North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi Troops.

THEY "WANT TO GO HOME."

The Spirit of the Rebel Army Completely Broken.

Efforts to Augment the Rebel Cavalry Force.

Mr. Laird's Statements in the British House of Commons.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

A private letter received here to-day from a prominent officer at Warrenton, says that a rebel Lieutenant, who deserted from their army and came into our lines last Sunday, reports that great dissatisfaction exists among the North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi troops, particularly among the former, at the condition of affairs in their respective States. The North Carolina troops threaten to mutiny unless they are sent back to their homes. Once there, they say they will throw down their arms, and abandon the rebel cause, of which they are heartily sick. It is only with great difficulty that the officers restrain the men. The disaffection also extends to the officers, and is increasing among the rank and file of the troops from the Southwestern States, who argue that there is no use of further resistance, since Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have fallen, and the National troops have gained possession of the Mississippi. The Mississippi and Tennessee levees are also clamorous to go home. The defeat at Gettysburgh seems to have completely broken the spirit of LEE's army, and the utmost apathy prevails among both officers and men. They have lost all hope of the South being able to achieve its independence. The men are almost unanimously in favor of peace at any cost. The rebels are making desperate efforts to organize another effective cavalry force, and are impressing into the service all the horses in Virginia. Whole regiments of infantry are being mounted, and converted into cavalry.

MR. LAIRD AND HIS ASSERTIONS.

It is known that Mr. LAIRD, the British shipwright, who has been so conspicuous in building piratical vessels for the rebels, has endeavored in his recent speech in Parliament to excuse or to palliate his professional enterprise in that direction by charging that during the Crimean war a vessel-of-war, called the *America*, was built in this country for the Russians, and that she sailed for the Russian possessions on the Pacific coast, under the command of the late Capt. HUDSON, of the United States Navy. This statement in whole or in part being deemed incredible, inquiry has been made in the proper quarters, and it has been ascertained that the Executive Government for the time being had no knowledge, official or non-official, that a vessel of that name, for that purpose, or with that destination, was in progress in this country. There is no complaint upon the subject on file in any Department, from any diplomatic or consular officer of England, France, or any other enemy of Russia. Such a vessel may have been built for our own citizens to be sold to the Russians at their recent settlements on the Amoor River, to be used as a tugboat, and a Capt. HUDSON, but not of the United States Navy, may have been employed to navigate her thither, but not however with any expectation that the vessel would engage in hostilities with the Allies, or that he would command her upon such an occasion. In point of fact, she did not clear from New-York until some time after Sebastopol was taken, and the Crimean war was substantially at an end. Although she sailed in an unarmed condition, it seems that at Rio de Janeiro, on her way, the British and French naval commanders in that quarter indulged in suspicions as to her neutral character. The following extract from the dispatch of the United States Minister there furnishes the result of the inquiry upon that subject:

Mr. Trousdale to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract No. 48.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 13, 1856. }

On the 4th of the present month the United States teamer *America*, commanded by Capt. WM. H. HUDSON, arrived at this port. The English and French have charged that this vessel was intended to aid the Russians in the Pacific; and that she had on board a large supply of equipments of a warlike nature, which was buried under a quantity of coal in the vessel. They insisted on a right of search to satisfy themselves on this subject. The evidence on which their allegation was founded, was the statement to that effect of an English seaman whom the Captain had shipped at this port. This seaman had displeased the Captain, and he had been dismissed in about two hours after he had gone on board. Capt. HUDSON asserted that the charges were false, and at the same time stated that no search should be made by Englishmen or Frenchmen on board his vessel. It was thought by Commodore SALMON and Capt. HUDSON that the Captain might reduce his denial to writing, and swear to the same. This was done accordingly. The affidavit quieted the excitement, and the *America* proceeded on her journey to the Pacific. I send you a copy of the affidavit marked "L."

Affidavit of Capt. Hudson, of the Steamer America:

I, WILLIAM H. HUDSON solemnly swear that there are no other arms or ammunitions of war on board the steamer *America*, under my command, than the following: One Minié rifle; one double-barrelled shot-gun; one pair of Colt's revolvers; one pair of pocket pistols; a ten-pound keg of powder, and a bag of No. 6 roblu shot. And I further swear that the manifest which has been exhibited is correct in all respects.

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. HUDSON.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 11, 1856.

I, WILLIAM TROUSDALE, certify that the foregoing affidavit of WILLIAM H. HUDSON was duly sworn to before me at the time it bears date. In testimony of which I have signed my name to the same, and caused the seal of Legation of the United States to be thereto affixed.

Done at Rio de Janeiro, in the Empire of Brasil, on the day above stated.

(Signed) W. TROUSDALE.
[Seal] Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil.

Hon. C. B. SEDGWICK, late Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, has written the following letter:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1863.

To William Faxon, Esq., Chief Clerk Navy Department:

DEAR SIR: I was sorry not to be able to see you again in Washington. I wanted to say that I have a full recollection of all that matter at LAIRD's building ships for the United States. It may have passed from Mr. WELLES's memory.

At the special session, (July, 1861,) Mr. J. HOWARD, of New-York, came to see me as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and produced sundry drawings, specifications, estimates, &c., &c., from the LAIRDS, saying that he came at their instance to make these proposals to the Navy Department.

I told him to go to the Secretary, which he did, and he told me that Mr. WELLES declined entering into any negotiation about it.

Mr. HOWARD was not very well pleased with the result. I saw him several times. I presume it is correspondance with him which LAIRD has published, although I have not seen it. The truth is, he was an agent of LAIRD's; not in any sense of the Navy Department. If not LAIRD's agent he was a mere volunteer, perhaps expecting a commission from LAIRD; but he was furnished by him, in advance, with plans, estimates, &c., &c. I am, very truly, yours,

C. B. SEDGWICK.

It may be edded that one of LAIRD's agents stated that LAIRD was anxious to do something to give Slavery a death-blow.

FALSE REPORT.

It is unaccountable how a rumor could prevail in New-York ascertained by private telegrams, that President LINCOLN died at 8 o'clock this morning. He is well and attended the Cabinet meeting to-day as usual.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

Gen. GRANT's official report of operations at Vicksburgh, which has been lying at the War Department for two weeks past, will probably be published some time this week. It is a most interesting document.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY.

Persons desirous of entering the different grades of Assistant Engineers in the Volunteer Navy of the United States, are authorized to present themselves to the Chief Engineers of the Brooklyn, Charlestown and Philadelphia Navy-yards, for examination. If their professional and physical qualifications are found satisfactory, and letters establishing a good moral character are presented, they will be recommended to the Department for appointment according to the wants of the service.

THE KANSAS INDIANS.

Commissioner DOLE has gone to Kansas to make preliminary arrangements for the removal of the Indians from that State.

SENATOR HARRIS.

Senator HARRIS is here.

COLLECTOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Col. HENRY JAMES, formerly of New-York, has been appointed Collector of the Port of San Francisco, *vice* Ex-Congressman LOWE, resigned, to accept the Republican nomination for Governor.

PAROLES.

It is expected that the rebels will parole an equal number of wounded Union soldiers in exchange for their wounded who were sent to Richmond recently. They will doubtless select such as require the most care at their hands, and send them back immediately, whether they are able to bear removal or not. The rebels are very bitter in their denunciations of the Yankees, for sending back men who are of no use to them.

ORDER.

Surgeon J. L. TYLER is ordered to report to Gen. ROSECRANS.

FIVE-TWENTIES.

The sales of five-twenties during the last twelve days, amount to upward of thirteen and a half million.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander CILLEY has been ordered to the command of the *Unadilla*.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons were made to-day by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. Edward J. Ticknor, Newton, Ill.; Dr. E. E. Walbron, Mount Vernon, Ill.; Dr. R. P. J. Tenny, Pittsfield, N. H.; Dr. W. H. Grant, Farnesworth, N. H.; Dr. Norman W. Braley, Chelsey, Vt.

PENSIONS.

During the month of July there were 900 widows pensions, and 1,300 invalid pensions granted.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Oppressive Heat—Ice Plenty, and How it is Procured—Gen. Buford on Leave of Absence—Severe Domestic Affliction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.

To say that it is warm in this latitude would hardly convey to the mind of the reader the temperature of the atmosphere where the Army of the Potomac is encamped. It is positively hot—sweltering hot; and yet the men do not really suffer so much from heat as those who are housed in cities. The only advantage the latter have is a few of the cooling luxuries of life, but then, thanks to our eccesh friends, we have a reasonable supply of ice, Mr. KELLY, after whom Kelly's Ford is named, and many other residents at Warrenton, Sulphur Springs and along the river bank, not supposing that Union troops would spend another summer on the Rappahannock, last Winter laid in a large supply of ice, and our troops are now using the valuable commodity, and it is a real luxury. People who have a cake of ice brought to their doors every morning do not know what ice is when used as a luxury. Every ice-house is honored with a guard, and each regiment receives a small place every day. The owners have exhausted every argument to convince the Commanding General that frozen water is not an article liable to be seized under a civilized system of warfare, but without success. The Richmond *Examiner* will, doubtless, consider the taking of the ice another outrage upon the "men, women and children" of the South. The troops are nearly all encamped in pine forests, and, therefore, are not exposed to the blazing heat of the sun, and the general health of the army continues to be good, notwithstanding there is little beside surface water to drink.

Gen. BUFORD has obtained a leave of absence from his command for ten days, and goes to his home in Kentucky. The grim messenger of death has laid a heavy hand upon his family. Since the 1st inst. a daughter, a sister and a sister-in-law have died from typhoid fever, and his wife is now very low with the same disease. The whole country will sympathize with the General in this the hour of his affliction.

E. A. PAUL.

Recent Issuance and Capture of Government Property—An Order for the Extinction of Guerrillas and Disloyal Citizens.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

AMISSVILLE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

A RECONNOISSANCE

Took place yesterday afternoon toward Keysville, a small village ten miles from here, where MOSBY's guerrillas were known to congregate. A squadron of cavalry, under command of Maj. S. W. THAYER, scoured the roads and woods for miles in search of these outlaws, but they were unable to find any force. While searching the woods, Maj. THAYER discovered a large quantity of Government blankets marked U. S., concealed under piles of leaves and broken branches, which he confiscated. Proceeding a short distance further, he came upon a sutler's wagon, hidden among the trees, which had been rifled of its contents. Large quantities of knapsacks, carbines, sabres and military equipments were also found stored in two barns. This locality was evidently the headquarters and rendezvous of MOSBY's gang. Another cavalry force of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania has gone out this morning to bring in this property, and make further investigations. Maj. THAYER also captured a rebel caisson, which was hid in an old barn.

ATTENTION TO BE PAID THE GUERRILLAS.

The following important order was received at these headquarters last evening:

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, }
BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON, }
July 31, 1863—4 P. M. }

To Maj.-Gen. Meade:

Capt. MEARS reports that about (500) five hundred of the enemy's cavalry have appeared at Point of Rocks. The present time should be availed of to drive out every guerrilla and disloyal man between the Potomac, Rappahannock and Blue Ridge.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
WARRENTON, July 31, 1863. }

"OFFICIAL," CHARLES B. FOSTER, A. A. G. }
HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, July 31, 1863. }

The Major-General Commanding directs that after this order every man shall take the oath of allegiance, or be arrested and sent in. You will have this order published to the officers under your command. By command of

(Signed) Maj.-Gen. PLEASANTON.

A. J. COHEN, A. A. G.

This order will at once be carried into execution, and cannot fail to rid the vicinity of these pests. Large numbers of contrabands continue to arrive within our lines, embracing men, women and children of all ages, and avan colors, some having but very little African blood coursing their veins. Those that arrived yesterday state that there is no force of rebels this side of Little Washington. They also report that thousands of slaves are huddled together, and are now preparing to come within our lines. All of the young, athletic negroes express a great desire to enter the army as soldiers.

We are expecting orders to march every hour; our destination is, of course, a secret to us.

CICERONE.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

Another Letter from the President to Gov. Seymour.

THE DRAFT MUST GO ON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1863.

His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York:

Yours of the 8th, with Judge-Advocate-General WATERBURY's report, was received to-day.

Asking you to remember that I consider time as being very important, both to the general cause of the country and to the soldiers in the field, I beg to remind you that I waited at your request from the 1st until the 6th inst. to receive your communication, dated the 3d. In view of its great length, and the known time and appareat care taken in its preparation, I did not doubt that it contained your full case as you desired to present it. It contained the figures for twelve districts, omitting the other nineteen, as I supposed, because you found nothing to complain of as to them. I answered accordingly. In doing so I laid down the principle to which I purpose adhering, which is to proceed with the draft, at the same time employing infallible means to avoid any great wrong. With the communication received to-day, you send figures for twenty-eight districts, including the twelve sent before, and still omitting three, for which I suppose the enrollments are not yet received. In looking over the fuller list of twenty-eight districts, I find that the quotas for sixteen of them are above 2,000 and below 2,700; while of the rest six are above 2,700, and six are below 2,000. Applying the principle to these new facts, the Fifth and Seventh districts must be added to the four in which the quotas have already been reduced to 2,200 for the first draft; and with these four others must be added to those to be reënrolled. The correct case will then stand: The quotas of the Second, Fourth, Fifth Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts fixed at 2,200 for the first draft. The Provost-Marshal-General informs me that the drawing is already completed in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Districts. In the others, except the three outstanding, the drawing will be made upon the quotas as now fixed. After the first draft the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth first will be reënrolled for the purpose and in the manner stated in my letter of the 7th inst. The same principle will be applied to the now outstanding districts when they shall come in. No part of my former letter is repudiated by reason of not being restated in this, or for any other cause.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

THE MISSISSIPPI NAVAL CAMPAIGN

Injured Ships to Return—List of the Fleet.

All the vessels of war engaged in the late operations in the Mississippi are to be surveyed, in obedience to official orders, and such of them as need repairs are to be sent home. This is practically withdrawing the present fleet, as nearly every ship composing it has suffered severely in action and must be relieved. The East Gulf blockading squadron and the Mississippi squadron proper conjointly acted in the great battles which have resulted in the opening of our most valuable river. We subjoin a list of all the vessels and their commanders:

FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

	Guns.	Tons.		Guns.	Tons.
Hartford	28	1,990	R. R. Cuyler	10	1,202
Pensacola	26	2,158	Essex	7	1,000
Brooklyn	26	2,070	Montgomery	6	787
Sasquehanna	18	2,450	Kanawah	4	507
Oneida	10	1,032	New-London	5	221
Monongahela	10	1,378	Kineo	6	507
Colorado	52	3,425	Pembina	4	507
Richmond	23	1,929	Sciota	3	507
Ceyuga	6	507	Owasco	4	507
Clifton	8	892	Winona	4	507
Arocstook	6	657	Pinole	4	507
Katahdin	6	507	J. P. Jackson	6	777
Albatross	7	378	Calhonn	4	507
Kennebeck	4	507	Estrella	5	800
Itasca	4	507	Relief	3	468
Tennessee	4	1,275	Keuewan	4	507
Kensington	3	1,052	Morning Light	6	937
Arthur	6	554	W. G. Anderson	2	393
Rachel Seaman	2	303	Diana	2	303
Henry Janes	2	30[illegible]	Horace Beales	3	296
Orvetta	2	303	Pampero	4	1,375
Bohio	2	196	Sacham	5	197
John Griffiths	2	303	Kittatiuny	5	421
Charlotte	2	303	Fear Not	6	1,012
Sarah Bruen	2	303	Coryphens	6	100
Maria A. Wood	2	30[illegible]	Sea Foam	3	264

PORTER'S FLEET.

	Guns.	Tons.		Guns.	Tons.
Lafayette	6	2,000	Tyler	9	500
Clara Dobson	1	1,000	Mound City	13	512
Eastport	8	700	General Bragg	2	700
Rattler	6	165	Cincinnati	13	512
Black Hawk	8	902	Gilde	6	137
Chilicothe	2	303	Pittsburgh	13	512
Carondelet	13	512	Marmora	8	207
Louisville	13	468	Signal	6	190
Indianola	4	442	Inlet	6	157
Lexington	7	500	St. Clair	4	203
Barou De Kalb	13	512	Brilliant	4	225
Conestoga	7	512	Little Rebel	3	150
Fair Play	4	800	Great Western	3	800
Judge Farmer	2	600	Pansey	1	50
W. H. Browu	1	800	Daisey	1	50
Bentou	16	1,000	Mignouette	1	50
New Era	6	157	Ivy	1	50
Forrest Rose	6	203	Hyacinth	1	50
Cricket	6	151	Thistle	1	50
Linden	6	179	Fern	1	50
Romeo	6	175	Mistletoe	1	50
New Natioual	1	1,000	Dahlia	1	50
Sovereign	2	1,000	Samsou	1	50
Red Rover	1	1,000	Lilly	1	50
Geueral Pillow	2	50	Laurel	1	50
Geueral Lyon	1	1,200	Myrtle	1	50
Abraham	1	50			

Reading Matter for the Soldiers.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, }
No. 10 COOPER UNION, THIRD-AVENUE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We received, a day or two since, an appeal for reading matter for the sick and wounded soldiers at Memphis. There are eleven hospitals, and 5,000 patients, among them many from the gallant army that captured Vicksburgh. Will not every one be eager to contribute to their comfort by sending some entertaining book to relieve the tediousness of long, hot Summer days on a sick bed? History, biography, travels, even books of science, will find interested readers. We shall be glad to receive contributions at once, and hope to send off a good assortment of books this week. Everything sent to us shall be receipted for, and promptly forwarded.

ELLEN COLLINS, Ch. Com. on Sup.

Patriotic Action of the Chicago Council.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Council last night unanimously passed an ordinance providing for an appropriation for raising bounties for volunteers, to act as substitutes for the drafted men who are unable to leave their homes or raise $300 for exemption.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gunboats to Co-operate with Gen. Steele's Expedition.

The Rebels Making Arrangements to Conscript Mulattoes.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Gunboats are being prepared to cooperate with Gen. STEELE's expedition into Arkansas.

Vicksburgh is being put in a complete sanitary condition. Rations are still issued daily to upward of 10,000 inhabitants.

It is reported that the guerrilla RICHARDSON has returned to West Tennessee, with the requirements to carry out the conscription. It is said he has instructions to conscript all light-colored mulattoes between 18 and 45, to serve three years as soldiers, *at the expiration of which time they will be manumitted, but receive no pay for service.*

A reconnaissance under Maj. WARREN, of Gen. RANSOM's Staff, to Woodville, seventy miles from Natchez, destroyed five locomotives, forty-three platform and twelve passenger cars; and burned a rebel cotton factory at Woodville, and also cotton and manufacturing goods to the value of $200,000.

Cairo is thronged with men furloughed for twenty days from below, on their way home.

Twenty deserters delivered themselves up, after listening to a speech from Gen. LOGAN, at Marion, a day or two ago. Deserters are being captured daily in the southern counties of Illinois, and forwarded to their regiments.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 9.

A company of citizen-scouts, numbering about sixty men, organized in Northern Alabama in June last, are resisting the rebel conscription, and have thus far evaded every effort to capture them. They report to Gen. DODGE, at Corinth, that their number is increasing daily. They have either captured or driven out every officer sent to that region to enforce the conscription.

Letters from privates in BRAGG's army report that he is retreating to Atlanta, Ga.

A considerable number of deserters, who have retained their arms, are in the mountains near Pikeville, Ala., and are organizing with the citizens to resist the conscription.

The efforts to execute the conscription in Western Tennessee have been pretty effectually broken up by the vigilance of Gen. HURLBUT's army.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

THE CITY—POSITION OF THE DIFFERENT CORPS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

This place has greatly improved during my absence of twenty days. It still has the appearance of being "mashed on general account," and the *debris* of two armies lying around everywhere—in the streets, yards, houses, and on the wharf—make it anything but a pleasant city in which to stroll. But the sallow-hued, [illegible] Confederate soldiers left in the town; but they all belong to the hospitals, either as convalescents, patients under treatment, or nurses. The gay fellows bedizened with gold lace are all gone, or have left so few representatives that they are scarcely noticeable in the crowds which throng the streets. The departure of these men has improved the appearance of the place. The civilian citizens of the town have commenced furbishing up their battered and dust-begrimed homes. The pits dug by mortar shells are filling up, roads have been cut through the street barricades, and there is now only needed a general cleaning up to restore Vicksburgh to a semblance of what it was in its palmy days.

THE ARMY.

The expedition to Jackson under Gen. SHERMAN having returned, the army is now encamped in and around Vicksburgh. Gen. LOGAN's division in doing regular garrison duty, Gen. JOHN E. SMITH being Post Commandant in the absence of Gen. LOGAN, who has gone North. Gen. HERRON's corps has been sent to Natchez to occupy that point. Gen. ORD's corps, the Thirteenth, is encamped on the flat below the town, and is fixing to stay where it is, apparently. Gen. SHERMAN's corps is at Hinne's Bluff, and at several points on the Big Black. That portion of MCPHERSON's corps not in the city, is scattered about, I scarcely know where. The Sixteenth corps, detached, is now under Gen. ORD, and with the Thirteenth. The Ninth corps, under Gen. PARKE, will probably be sent back to Gen. BURNSIDE, where it belongs.

The health of the army is still better than any one would expect, although fevers of various kinds, and chronic diarrhœa are making sad havoc. If we can escape Yellow Jack, as I think we shall, we will have reason to felicitate ourselves. The statement circulating in some Northern papers, that there have been cases of yellow fever here in Vicksburgh, has no foundation in fact.

Upon my arrival at the wharf here, I immediately started for a stroll through the town. I heard in several groups of soldiers that I passed, mysterious allusions to something called "going to Paradise," and upon inquiring learned that the phrase was used to express successful application for furloughs. About five per cent. of the army have been furloughed since the capitulation of PEMBERTON. This percentage, in my opinion, could be increased without detriment to the service. There is no telling how joyfully the poor fellows receive their leave of absence. The thought of getting home is to most of them transporting, and "going to Paradise" is but a faint expression of it.

SUMMER QUARTERS.

I think Gen. GRANT's army may be looked upon as in Summer quarters, and that no very important movement will be made before October. There are many reasons for thinking so, as well as many why it should be so. In the first place, while it must be admitted that it is possible to maintain the activity of this army, it must also be admitted that to do so would necessarily involve the sacrifice of life for which we would have no excuse but necessity. This army has marched far, has fought hard and well, and has worked with pike, spade and shovel. It needs rest. There is no reason why it should not rest. If a reason (and the appearance of an enemy would be one) should arise, it will be ready to move soon enough. In the second place, the wear and tear of the campaign ending with the capture of Vicksburgh and the destruction of Jackson, has been tremendous—not only in respect to literal war material, but with respect to men and officers. There is now, to my mind, a necessity not only to refurnish and repair, but to re-brigade and reorganize. It can be done now while little else can be done.

GEN. STEELE.

I understood that this officer goes to Helena to-day to take command there. His division here will, in the meantime, be commanded by Gen. DENNIS. Gen. STEELE has been in command at Helena before. He knows the country and the enemy he would have to encounter, if HOLMES and PRICE should take it into their heads to pay their respects in that quarter again. He is one of the best officers in the service, and will give a good account of himself wherever he may go.

CAPTURE OF IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Among the captures made by Gen. SHERMAN at Jackson, I have neglected to mention that there was a number of autograph letters from the old public functionary, JAMES BUCHANAN, written to JEFF. DAVIS while he was still in the Presidential chair, which fully prove the fact that BUCHANAN was fully in accord with the traitors before the public development of the secession scheme, and that he was privately committed to the forwarding of the conspiracy to the extent of his personal and official power. Gen. SHERMAN has forwarded these letters to Washington City, and I presume that they will soon be in print. I have been unable to procure copies.

ST. LOUIS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARKANSAS.

From the St. Louis Union, Aug. 8.

We learn that during the last ten days more than twenty regiments have arrived in Helena, all reporting to Maj.-Gen. PRENTISS, who is now in command of the Sixteenth army corps. Maj.-Gen. PRENTISS still commands the District and Maj.-Gen. SAMPSON is in command of the "forts and defences." The following are the regiments at that place: Thirty-fifth Missouri infantry; Thirty-third Iowa infantry; Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry; Thirty-sixth Iowa infantry; Fortieth Iowa infantry; Twenty-eighth Wisconsin infantry; Twenty-fifth Wisconsin infantry; Twenty-seventh Wisconsin infantry; Twelfth Michigan; Fifth Kansas cavalry; First Indiana infantry; Forty-third Illinois infantry; Eighteenth Illinois infantry; One Hundred and Sixth Illinois infantry; Sixty-first Illinois infantry; One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Illinois infantry; Third Ohio battery; battery K, First Missouri light artillery; Fifth Ohio battery.

It seems that there existed some difficulties between Major-Gen. STEELE and Gen. PRENTISS in regard to the command of those forces, which, it is said, are to form an expedition against Little Rock and some other important points in Arkansas. Both the Generals claim to be in command—Gen. PRENTISS, because he was located at the place from which the expedition was to start, and Gen. STEELE, because he has been expressly ordered to take that command by Major-Gen. GRANT. The troops in general have more confidence in Gen. STEELE, and very likely the wishes of the soldiers are in conformity with the orders of Gen. GRANT.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Rebel Officers Transferred to Fort McHenry.

Advices from Charleston to Friday Last.

THE SIEGE PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 10.

The steamer *City of Albany*, Capt. HILLER, arrived yesterday from Beaufort, and reports that the gunboat *Iroquois* left Beaufort on Friday last, to resume her station on the blockade off Wilmington.

The *City of Albany*, on her outward passage, encountered a heavy sea off Cape Lookout, caused by thunder squalls. She received some damage, which will oblige her to be hauled off for repairs.

All of the rebel officers and surgeons, confined as prisoners of war in Fort Norfolk, (upward of 125,) are being transferred to Fort McHenry by the steamer *George Washington*.

The army gunboat *Smith Briggs* has been discharged from service.

Steamer *Nelly Pentz* arrived this morning from Stouo Inlet. Capt. PHILLIPS reports that he left there last Friday, at which time the siege was favorably progressing, and the officers and man ware in fine spirits. There was no news of importance to report.

The steamer *Peconic* arrived from Beaufort, N. C., to-day with a heavy mail. The following letter has been received from our Newbern correspondent:

NEWBERN, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The Unionists in Eastern North Carolina are to hold, in a few days, a great mass Convention for the purpose of invoking our Government to send a sufficient force into this Department to occupy Raleigh, Wilmington and Welden, in order to force the rebel army to abandon Virginia, and thus restore these two great States to the Union at once.

The appointment of Col. LEE, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, as Provost-Marshal of this Department, and of Capt. CHAS. D. SANFORD, of the same regiment, as Provost-Marshal of Newbern, gives universal satisfaction, and secures justice and tranquility to all.

Col. BARGES, the chief Quartermaster of this Department, leaves in a day or two for Fortress Monroe, where he will establish his headquarters.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Burnside at Lexington—Active Movements in Progress—The Rebels Under Forrest.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Lexington, which says:

"Reports from the front indicate that all is quiet on the border.

Refugees from East Tennessee report that FORREST's mounted force is to rendezvous at Kingston or Concord.

A rebel brigade under ARMSTRONG has arrived at the former place.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in Lexington yesterday. The movement of troops in that direction is very active."

The Kentucky Election.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 9.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—The returns thus far received show that the following gentlemen will represent Kentucky in the Thirty-eighth Congress:

1..Lucien Anderson, 5..*Robert Mallory,
2..*Geo. H. Yeaman, 6..B. Clay Smith;
3..*Henry Grider, 7..Brutus J. Clay,
4..*Aaron Harding, 8..Wm. H. Randall,
9..*Wm. H. Wadsworth.

*Reëlected.

As far as heard from, Kentucky will be represented in the next General Assembly as follows:

SENATE.

	Union.	Secesh.
Holding over	18	—
Elected last Monday	13	—
Total	31	

To hear from, six Districts, and one special election, *vice* Grier, deceased, in Thirty-second District.

HOUSE.

	Union.	Secesh.
Heard from	68	2

To hear from, thirty counties.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Clay.	Boyle.	Bledsoe.
Nicholas	500	—	—
Bourbon	621	2	121
Clarke	609	—	329
Fayette	903	17	568
Scott	450	17	498
Jessamine	180	—	—
Woodford	101	214	131
Franklin	596	97	176
Mercer	319	720	72
Boyle	—	526	—
Lincoln	42	720	57
Total	4,321	2,313	1,947

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

A Meeting of Distinguished Personages to be held in Washington—Grave Questions to be Discussed—The Draft in Ohio Postponed.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The *Commercial* of this city has the following dispatch from Columbus:

"Gov. TODD leaves for Washington to-day.

An important meeting of distinguished personages will come off in that city within the next ten days, at which grave questions bearing on the present aspect of the rebellion, will be discussed.

The draft is postponed until the Governor returns."

The National Sabbath Convention.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The National Sabbath Convention met here to-day. Most of the loyal States were represented. NORMAN WHITE, of New-York, called the Convention to order. Rev. Dr. CHARLES HODGE, of New-Jersey, was made temporary Chairman. Hon. W. W. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, was made permanent President; Prof. NORTH, of Hamilton College, Secretary; and WM. E. DODGE, of New-York, Chairman. The President delivered an eloquent inaugural address; and Prof. PHILIP SCHOAF, of Pennsylvania, read an essay on "the American Sabbath." The Convention will adjourn Thursday.

The Riot in Iowa Quelled.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The latest advices report the excitement in Keokuk County subsided. Upon the arrival of the military from Davenport the insurgents dispersed. The Unionists promptly in the assembling of FULLER were arrested and bound over. Some arrests of the insurgents have been made and others will be. Most of the infantry has returned, and companies from the interior are on the Rebel's posse.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

Details of European News to the 2d inst.

The Latest Aspects of the Polish Question.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The Collapse of the Rebel Cotton Loan.

Views of the Continental Press on American Affairs.

The Cunard mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, and Queenstown on the 2d of August, arrived here last evening. A telegraphic summary of her news has already been published, as received from Cape Race.

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro, *via* Lisbon, report that the American ships *Talisman*, bound from New-York for Shanghai, and the *Comet*, (?) bound from Montevideo for New-York, had been captured by the *Alabama*. Their crews were landed at Rio. No further particulars are given.

In the absence of additional news from America, the English journals have nothing new to advance on American affairs.

An official announcement has been put forth by the Spanish Government, to the effect that it has taken no diplomatic steps in reference to the recognition of the South, but will await the course of events.

Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL, the well-known Judge of the English Divorce Court, is dead. He was recently thrown from his horse, but was favorably progressing from the injury sustained, when he suddenly expired. A *post-mortem* examination developed disease of the heart.

The French Empress had received the Archbishop of Mexico at St. Cloud.

The report of Marshal FOREY, dated the 14th June, has been published. Marshal FOREY states that he had sent a column to protect the miners at Real de Monte, which the enemy intended to plunder, and to destroy the engines. The Marshal announces that he is occupied in forming a Provisional Government, which, following out the intention of the Emperor, will be composed of men of moderate views belonging to all parties.

The war-panic appears for the moment to have subsided. *La France* asserts that the difference upon the Polish question hitherto existing between Lord PALMERSTON and Earl RUSSELL, has terminated—that both are now completely agreed to support energetically the common action of the three Powers, and that communications to this effect have been made to the Cabinets of Paris and Vienna.

La France, of the 1st inst., asserts that Marshal FOREY will leave Mexico on the 15th September, giving up the command to Gen. BAZAINE. The same paper says it has received intelligence from London of the important facts that the negotiations of the three Powers for a common reply to Russia are upon the point of arriving at a successful termination. It is extremely probable that a note will be adopted, stating in the plainest manner the agreement of the three Powers, not only in the community of their views, but in the analogy of their expressions. *La France* also publishes an article under the title of "the compromise or isolation," on which the writer observes that he does not despair of Russia proving conciliatory. Should she, however, be otherwise disposed, the consequence would be a general war, placing in question all the interests of Europe which have received the consecration of treaties at various times. In case of Russia's refusal, one can foresee a situation without peril at the most, might be anticipated as a kind of blockade destined to effect the isolation of Russia with a view to bring about ulterior concessions.

The London *Morning Herald* says:

"We understand a force of Englishmen is being raised to assist in the insurrection. Recruiting is going on very briskly amongst remnants of the notorious Garibaldian regiments, and matters are said to have advanced so far that the first installment is likely to leave in a fortnight's time."

The official Lemberger *Zeitung* announces that fresh detachments of insurgents had entered Volynia, and that there were several small bands in the Government of San Aomir. The insurgent leader CZAMINSKI had a successful engagement with eight companies of Russian troops, on the 28th inst., at Sockman in the Palatinate of Cracow. The Russians suffered a defeat on the 24th July, near Pontek. Other engagements are also reported.

La France says discussions were in progress between the Powers whether each of the dispatches shall conclude with an identical paragraph, or whether an identical note shall be drawn up to be presented simultaneously with the reply of each Power to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

the British Envoy, had received his passports, but had not left the Brazils.

Exchange on London, 26½ to 27. Cotton—Good First, 6,800 to 7,200 reis; the shipments since the departure of last mail, amount to 120,000 bags; stock, 28,000 bags.

At Bahia, Exchange on London was quoted at 27. Specie—Whites, 1,200 to 2,400 reis; Browns, 1,700 to 1,800 reis.

At Pernambuco, Exchange on London was quoted at 27¼.

Bombay telegrams are to July 6. Cotton and cotton goods were lower. Freights unchanged. Another dispatch says goods were unchanged.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, July 4.

Freights for seeds to London, 84s. Heavy shipments of Linseed. A Calcutta and China mail was overdue in England, and it was feared some mishap had befallen the steamer.

A destructive earthquake had occurred at Manila.

The French in Mexico.

From the London Times.

The spirit of knight-errantry will not die out of the world until the Frenchman is very much changed in nature. It may be that in the end commerce and the Bourse, satisfied ambition, increasing debt, and a deeper learning in political economy, may change the tenor of his ideas and limit him to a narrower and more domestic range of sympathies. But at present, although he may be in private life as worldly and selfish as his neighbors, he is politically as mad as Quixotte as when, seventy years ago, he offered freedom, equality, and fraternity to the whole human race. The Emperor has shown that he is not ignorant of this glorious weakness of his countrymen. It would indeed be a mistake if he were to allow nothing for the lapse of time since the days of the Revolutionary war; if he were not to suit his policy to the desire of Frenchmen to be rich, comfortable, luxurious—if he were, to ignore the impulses which drives so large a proportion of the ablest minds of the present day into the exciting and pleasurable paths of commerce. But, on the other hand, he knows those he governs too well not to supply them with food for the imagination. To be surrounded with glory, to be delivered from the fear of tumults and proscriptions, to see their capital every day more and more the capital of Europe, even to know that their country is feared and courted by the greatest military potentates of the Continent, is not enough for a people who still preserve the tradition of a fraternal propaganda. That wherever on the wide earth anything is to be amended or regulated, any wrong redressed, any oppression overthrown, any antiquated institution abolished, and superseded by all that is clear and logical, there the bayonets of France are to glitter, is an idea which obtains a deeper belief in the hearts of our neighbors than we can easily conceive. Although those who have most boldly expressed it, from the time of the Convention downward, have been rhetoricians and theorists, yet they have only exaggerated a sentiment which really exists, and, as we had proof in the Turkish and Italian wars, exercises an abiding influence.

While on one side this warlike philanthropy more than encourages the Emperor to strike a blow for Poland, on the other it guides his policy in Mexico. He is, it seems, likely to receive a sufficient reward of power and glory for France to recompense her for all the risks of the expedition. Although the original idea of separating himself from England and Spain, or rather of unfolding such a plan as caused them to separate from him, was bold; though distance, sickness, and the unexpected resistance of the enemy made the result of the campaign long almost doubtful, yet few will now deny that success has crowned the Emperor's efforts. Though at first entering on the campaign with a too great reliance on the promises of ALMONTE and allied to a party of reactionists, who could be no credit to any one, the Emperor has by perseverance overcome his difficulties, and appears likely now to separate himself entirely from the illiterate and bigoted intriguers who were a few months ago supposed to be preëminently the friends of France. It is hardly possible as yet to form a notion of the Emperor's intentions. Probably he himself is still in doubt, and only thinks of shaping his course according to events. A reëstablished Republic, or a New World Empire for an Austrian Archduke, or a second and richer Algeria may at the present time each be hovering before the Imperial imagination. Or France may be simply contented for her outlay of blood and treasure by a temporary occupation, like that of Rome. For the next ten or twenty years the regiments may be destined to relieve each other in the City of MONTEZUMA, supporting there some respectable but powerless President, and enforcing the observance of law and order. On these things we shall not speculate, but only say that the Emperor seems to have in Gen. FOREY a prudent politician, as well as an able and successful commander—one who can consolidate the gains of victory by the skillfulness of his conduct toward the vanquished.

The General's proclamation is said to have had a very favorable effect, and we can easily believe it. At one time it seemed as if the Mexican people had enough of the old Spanish blood in them to stand out against an invading BONAPARTE, as the mother country did in 1808. At that time the French came in the name of progress and civilization. They were to overthrow an abominably corrupt and *effete* Government; they were to put down the Inquisition and establish freedom of worship; they were to make the laws less absurd in their principles and less unjust to the mass of the community; to short, they came with a rather more liberal platform than that of the French commander when he landed with ALMONTE for his Meetor. But whatever may have been the first impulses of the Mexicans, they have now, unless they are much misrepresented, pretty much acquiesced in the tutelage of France. Gen. FOREY's proclamation satisfies them; the good behavior of his troops gives them confidence. The General reassures the Liberal party, which at first dreaded the advent of the French as sure to bring with it the supremacy of their own rivals. He now says, "Abandon those denominations of Liberals and Reactionists, which only engender hatred, perpetuate a spirit of vengeance, and excite all the worst passions of the human heart." He disappoints the Church party, which looked for power, and perhaps vengeance, and he makes ALMONTE himself an instrument in establishing a Government of conciliation and compromise.

Perhaps the chief reason for this ready submission of the Mexicans is the dreadful state of insecurity in which life and property were placed. National greatness, national independence, free institutions, are important things, and call up sometimes the most fervent passions of the soul to their defence. But the safety of life and limb, the honor of women, the security of property, freedom from spoliation under the name of loans or taxes, are still more important. When these are wanting, patriotism soon loses its fire, and order, even when restored by a conqueror or foreigner, is tacitly welcomed. Such seems to be the case now in Mexico. Gen. FOREY declares that, for the future, no forced contribution or requisition will ever be exacted, and no outrage will be committed without its authors being punished. Property is to be placed under the safeguard of the law. The army will be regularly recruited, and men will not be torn away from their families to be added to the bands of contending chiefs. Taxes will be fairly levied, according to the means of the citizen. The Catholic Church will be supported, although "the Emperor would view with pleasure the establishment of freedom of religious worship—that great principle of modern society—if it be possible." Brigandage will be put down, and the administration of justice will be purified, so that it will be no longer be the prize of the highest bidder. These are the promises of the French protectorate, and already we are assured the fulfillment of them has begun. The City of Mexico is no longer exposed to the violence either of the so-called Governments or of the evil-doers who live by the anarchy of the times. It is even said that the French General receives applications from all parts of the country for detachments of soldiers to protect the inhabitants. So far, then, France may be satisfied with the success of the expedition, and the renown which it has given to her arms in the New World. A harder task, however, now lies before her, since Gen. FOREY and his supporters are about to try the experiment of establishing and maintaining a solid Government in the country. An Assembly of Notables is to be summoned, and by means of this body new institutions are to be elaborated. *We are furthermore informed that a monarchy is very likely to be the fruit of their deliberations,* and that such a form of government will be received with pleasure by the people. On this, however, we have no desire to speculate. We can only hope that the French will act so as to keep up the popularity which it is asserted they have gained, and so give the country permanent peace and order. If they do this, *we shall envy them neither* [illegible]

The Collapse of the Rebel Loan.

From the London News.

The sudden collapse of the Confederate Loan has not unnaturally filled the calculating friends of the South in this country with dismay. This stock, which on its introduction to the English market was so skillfully manipulated as to be quoted at a premium during the last few days sunk by successive steps to 20 discount. On Tuesday morning, indeed, it could not be disposed of at any price, however low, but a few sales were eventually effected at 17 discount. Yesterday, while every kindle of foreign stock rose, the Slaveholders' loan still retained its alarming position of failure and exceptional depression. Under these circumstances, it is hardly surprising that the panic of the slaveholders' agents and representatives in this country should be extreme. This sudden fall in their favorite stock shows that the arts by which it has been so long supported are beginning to fail, that the outside world can no longer be deceived by the mouth prophecies of Southern successes, but is taking the measure of current events for itself. It proves that the resources of plausible mystification are nearly exhausted, *and that the public are beginning to exercise their own judgment on American affairs.* The Confederacy has clever agents and advocates in this country, as it has able leading men in America, and they have done their work well. Their repre[illegible]

its so-called Cotton Loan. But facts are stubborn things, and in the end break down the most skillfully constructed fictions, however long or loudly they may be reiterated. The inevitable crisis is rapidly approaching, as its victims begin already to discern. The unexpected issue of secession is nearly presented to the people of the North, to see the Confederacy in its true character. The panic of the slaveholders is, therefore, perfectly natural. A premature crash would obviously be fatal. At all hazards, some attempt must be made to delay the final catastrophe. Something, no matter what, must be said or done to restore temporary confidence, and prop up for a brief space the falling cause. If nothing else can be done, a resolute effort may at least be made to brazen it out for a time. It is the very moment to put on a bold front and use strong language, and the Confederate representatives in this country have accordingly bestirred themselves to meet the emergency.

The effort is no doubt, in any case, desperate enough, but if made with judgment, decency and discretion, it might, perhaps, have been attended with some slight amount of momentary success. *The opportunity has, however, been thrown away.* Bad as the case is, the attempts hitherto made to amend it only make it ten times worse. Indeed, the shifts to which the leading organ of the Confederacy is reduced seem to show that the position of the South is far more hopeless than its bitterest enemies had imagined. The *Times* yesterday rushed to the rescue, and collecting every scrap of available consolation attempted by a combined effort to comfort the friends of the South and support the falling loan. The result of this grand movement will excite in most readers a feeling of mingled amusement and surprise. What is the sovereign consolation offered to the despondent holders of the Confederate Loan at this critical moment? Who is summoned to dispel the clouds of gloom that darken the Confederacy, and cut the Knot of its accumulated and hopeless difficulties? Instead of any special message or messenger from Richmond, the *Deus ex machina* turns out to be only our old friend, Mr. JAMES SPENCE, of Liverpool, the apostle and prophet of secession, once nominally unattached, but now known as the Financial Agent of the Confederacy in this country. This paid representative of the Southern Government is the chosen son of consolation summoned to cheer the hearts of the Southern bondholders at this season of their terrible extremity. If they can appreciate disinterested zeal and Christian indignation, expressed in the peculiar rhetoric of the "Complete Letter Writer," they may perhaps have a melancholy pleasure in the perusal of his epistle. For the rest, Mr. SPENCE beguiles them, as usual, with the pleasures of memory and the pleasures of hope. The prospects of the Confederacy have, he acknowledges been brighter in times past, and may, he suggests, be brighter in times to come. For the present, the only consolation he can offer is derived from the miserable riot at New-York. That is the one bright spot in the dark and gloomy prospects of the Confederacy. It is true that Vicksburgh has fallen and the Mississippi is lost; true that Banks has retreated, while Charleston is seriously threatened; true that Lee is driven across the Potomac with the loss of thirty thousand men; true that the South has lost all the great lines of river and railway communication; true that GRANT's splendid army is set free to act, if necessary, against Richmond itself. But all is not yet lost. The accumulating tide of Northern military success may, according to the Southern prophet, yet be rolled back, *and the Confederacy saved by an Irish row in the streets of New-York.* We are afraid this will prove rather cold comfort to those who have invested their savings in the Confederate Loan. It is clear, however, that it is all the consolation they are likely to get for some time to come. Such a precious morsel of comfort must not be too hastily dismissed, and it is accordingly made the most of by the friends and representatives of the Confederacy. The *Times* not only gives prominence to Mr. SPENCE's letter containing this choice topic of consolation, but recurs to the riots again in its leading columns and in its Money Article. "There is no worse symptom," we are told, "of an impending, break-up in the South than that which the conscription riots have furnished in the North." That is the simple consolation for all who are suffering from the terrible depression of the Confederate Loan. But the writer himself appears hardly to share the confidence he attempts to inspire, or at least to have some misgiving as to the grounds of it. "Under any circumstances," he adds, "it is not to be supposed that the South is destined to be absolutely extinguished as a nation, or even as an influential section of the United States, capable of independently fulfilling at some date its promise to deliver the cotton which was bought from it in good faith in its time of difficulty, there will still be cause to cherish the trust that this comparatively small debt will amidst all difficulties be faithfully provided for." After all, "S." may possibly be right, and the Irish riot is the only solid ground of hope. But he and his colleagues had better use it for the future with a little more decency and discretion. *The riot was, as they are aware, originated by Southern agents, and carried into effect by means of the lowest foreign element of the New-York population—an element of disturbance imported from Europe and not yet assimilated.* The rioters did the work of their Southern masters faithfully in murdering the negroes and destroying the property of those who have advocated their cause. These facts being notorious, the pious reflections of Mr. SPENCE may speak for themselves: "In the streets of the great and virtuous City of New-York it appears that negroes have been slaughtered like sheep—one of them hung up and burnt. What an illustration of the philanthropy that seeks the destruct on of fellow-men as a means to work out its Christian love!" The slave power, even in its most desperate extremity, can hardly be served by such statements as this.

Mr. Spence and the "Northern Insurrection."

From the London Star.

We are disappointed that Mr. SPENCE and the Southern organs generally have so little to say about this "Northern insurrection." Though the telegrams report the subsidence of the riots, and the enforcement of the draft, a great deal might have been made of the employment of Federal artillery against "the people" of such cities as New-York and Boston. The theme is a tempting one to pens unchecked by a sense of consistency or of strict adherence to facts. One such pen runs through a column of the *Times* without bringing out a single striking note. For it is the very imbecility of weakness to pretend that this exemption from forced service generally enjoyed by Englishmen would extend to an emergency like that which now prevails in the United States. Our great wars have been fought out chiefly upon the sea, and our ships were manned by a method compared with which the severest conscription is merciful. We have had no necessity to employ the bailiff to fill up the ranks of our militia, nor has the bounty yet failed to recruit the regiments on foreign service. But no statesman would renounce the power of resorting to the draft if the defence of the country required a larger force than could be raised without it, and no lawyer would counsel resistance to the power as unconstitutional when its exercise had been sanctioned by Parliament. The Congress of the United States passed, and the President approved, an act for raising a certain amount of military force by drafting. If such an act was beyond the competence of the Legislature, there is some truth in what we have so often heard of the latent weakness of the Federal constitution. But it is hardly for the men who have always reproached the Union with this weakness, and predicted its downfall for lack of a function common to all the Governments of the world, now to accuse the Federal Cabinet of creating a military despotism and to profess that "the leaders of the mob have a good deal to say for themselves."

Continental Views of Confederate Prospects.

From the Débats.

The American news continues to be favorable to the Federals. According to New-York dispatches of the 17th July, the Federal authorities have put down the riot and the regular operations of the conscription have recommenced. At Charleston, a first attack by Col. GILLMORE against Fort Wagner failed. But the naval forces assembled in Charleston roads form such a powerful force that notwithstanding this failure no doubt is felt of the speedy fall of Charleston. While fresh successes are preparing, the details from Washington of the recent events on the banks of the Mississippi add to the importance of the successes obtained. The effective force of the Confederates of Vicksburgh who have laid down their arms amounts to more than 25,000 men. The garrison of Port Hudson was 7,000 men. Thus the Southern Confederation, in addition to the misfortune of losing the last two fortified places it possessed on the banks of the Mississippi, sees its active army reduced by 32,000 man. It must not be forgotten that its losses in material are not less considerable. At Port Hudson alone, the Federals found 85 field-pieces, 25 large siege guns, and 10,000 muskets. We must, however, do more than enumerate these losses of the South to give our readers the exact measure of the advantage obtained by the North. In war there are, so to speak, two-fold catastrophes, and it is only such catastrophes the recent reverses of the Confederates can be placed. Not only has the South lost many men by the capitulation of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, but the army of the North is by that very fact strengthened by the majority of the regiments which the capture of these two places sets free. Paralyzed hitherto by the necessity of following long and wearisome siege operations, the divisions of GRANT and BANKS can now take the field again. This they will undoubtedly do, so that one of the Southern capitals—Mobile, Richmond or Charleston—will be more threatened than ever.

From the Independance Belge.

Whether the propositions taken to Washington by the Vice-President of the Confederation had for object the reëstablishment of peace, or a fresh cartel for an exchange of prisoners, it is certain that the Washington Cabinet has determined to continue the war. Its military successes explain this resolution. We have only to follow, on a map of the United States, the respective positions of the belligerents, to see that the South is losing ground on every side. All the States west of the Mississippi are lost; Banks has been compelled to quit Tennessee, and fall back on Atlanta, in the middle of Georgia; another naval attack is in preparation against Charleston, and in the North LEE is preparing toward Richmond. The capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, in addition to the heavy losses it occasions the South in men, arms and ammunition, has restored to the North the free disposition of an experienced army, and two Generals, GRANT and BANKS, who have given proofs of their ability. These forces, cooperating with those of [illegible]

The London Times on Archbishop Hughes' Speech to the New-York Rioters.

It is really worth while to study the speech of Archbishop HUGHES to the rioters of New-York, if only to learn how little Irish character is modified by residence in America. When an Archbishop comes forward in the capacity of the *vir pietate gravis* to still the passions of an angry mob, we must not look for logic, or even for any very high flight of common sense, but we may assume that he will use the gravest arguments that are likely to tell upon his audience. We should naturally expect a forcible and serious appeal to the motives of patriotism, of humanity, and of religion, and a careful abstinence from every topic calculated to awaken dangerous prejudices and fierce antipathies. A Bishop is a peacemaker by profession, and though our own spiritual peers have not always been the most backward to draw the sword in a national quarrel, we cannot fancy them flattering an English crowd into obedience to the law by vulgar tirades against France or America. They would be restrained from doing so by a sense of their own dignity, but they would also feel the hopelessness of carrying their hearers with them. Englishmen in a state of excitement cannot, indeed, argue, but they know what argument is, and they will not cheer claptrap, if it be not, only tolerably coherent but irrevalent. Irishmen, if we may judge by what their demagogues, both lay and spiritual, address to them by way of paternal warning, prefer this kind of oratory to the semblance of reasoning, and are more easily dissuaded from committing crimes in one quarter by receiving a plenary indulgence for the future gratification of their vengeance in another. At all events, hatred of England was the key-note of Archbishop HUGHES's specific harangue, the report of which sounds too familiar to a Saxon ear for us to doubt that it was pitched in the strain which an Irish populace loves best whether at home or abroad, and delivered with a rich Milesian brogue.

The riots having been occasioned by the threatened conscription in New-York, the Archbishop commences by expressing his confidence that "if the City were invaded by a British or any other foreign Power," his flock would show their military prowess without compulsion. The forcible enlistment of citizens having been resisted as illegal and oppressive, the Archbishop reminds them that it is nothing to the oppression endured by the subjects of Great Britain. "When I cast my eyes back to the land of my nativity, and when I think of its oppression, when I see the fertile West and South of Ireland depopulated and cattle browsing on the ruins of the cottages of the noble people that once lived there, I thank God that I am among friends, and had an opportunity to come to a country where at least no such wretched tyranny is practised." The President having been accused of usurping unconstitutional powers over the persons of naturalized Americans, the Archbishop consoles the latter by assuring them—not that the same thing is done by Russia in Poland, but—that in England, where it is not done and never has been done, there would be no remedy for it but a sanguinary revolution if it were done. It is the privilege of Americans "to make a revolution quietly every four years," but in England, where, "though they call themselves constitutional," the spirit of European despotism rules supreme, no such happy provision for internal order exists, and the people must needs revolt, if they happened to have any grievance to revolt about. The wrong complained of being that persons are arbitrarily seized and hurried off into the ranks of the army, without distinction of race or creed, to fight for a cause with which they do not sympathize, the Archbishop soothes the victims of this system with the statement that "not a single statute has been enacted against you, either as Irish or as Catholics." Blood having been shed and houses burnt down in the streets of New-York by Irishmen, whom the Archbishop mildly rebukes, he finds comfort in the thought that "Ireland never committed, by her own sons on her own soil, until *she was oppressed*, a single act of cruelty." Innocent negroes having been persecuted and even burnt to death by furious ruffians strongly suspected to be of Irish extraction, the Archbishop solemnly testifies that "the soil of Ireland was never crimsoned or moistened by a single drop of martyrs' blood;" a fact which we always thought had been quoted as a reproach against the primitive Irish Church. Lastly, the Irish of all classes having always evinced a truent disposition and a preference for a more genial climate than their own, the Archbishop dwells indignantly on the cruelty of "John Bull, in replacing a noble population by a set of miserable hillocks."

Such is the climax of an oration which defies analysis, and rivals in obscurity the responses of the Delphian oracle or the utterances of a Maori chief. Not only is there not a word of religious exhortation, but there is nothing whatever to show whether the speaker considers the armed opponents of the conscription to be in the right or in the wrong. Perhaps, if he was of the former opinion, it was as well to be silent; but this reticence fatally weakens the persuasive force of such an appeal. The original invitation which brought together this concourse of 5,000 persons was addressed "to man who are now called in many of "the papers rioters," but the Archbishop throughout refuses to treat them as such, or to discuss the causes of the disturbance. He does not even tell them that they are bound to submit if their names should be drawn; on the contrary, he rather leaves it to be supposed that they would be justified in defending their own houses against the officers of the Provost-Marshal. The utmost that he enjoins upon them is not to carry on offensive operations against law and order, and this advice he enforces by an appeal to their fears rather than to their conscience. "Withdraw from crowds" [illegible] because if you do not, the military force will be let loose upon you, and you know what that means." "Keep out of the way which immortal souls are laid in ruin eternally without a moment's pause." This is the *ultima ratio* adduced by the Archbishop, and we must do him the justice to say that it is a much stronger argument than some put those which we have cited. We all remember the endearing terms in which Cardinal WISEMAN besought the "lambs," as he called them, who had made a Donnybrook of Hyde Park, not to forfeit their reputation for gentleness by knocking down or stabbing their neighbors. Archbishop HUGHES makes a liberal use of similar language, but he discreetly follows it by pointed allusions to the physical consequences of defying an authority which has armed men at its call. "What is the use," he asks, "of resisting when you are confronted with a stronger power?" There is sense in this question, but it remains to be proved whether the people of New-York will not find a practical answer to it. It is scarcely credible that if Gov. SEYMOUR's interpretation of the Constitution be accepted by the State lawyers, while the able-bodied population is banded together against the conscription, the attempt will be made to enforce it by the aid of Federal troops. It is these grievous acts, which touch not only the pockets but the persons of citizens, and which cannot afterwards be repaired, that provoke the most violent and inveterate resistance. When a man has been impressed against his will, and has lost his life on the field of battle or in a military hospital, he cannot obtain redress by voting for a Democratic candidate at the next Presidential election. The only peaceable remedy, therefore, which the Archbishop of New-York can propose to the Irish Catholics is ludicrously inadequate, and they cannot be expected to wait patiently for the ballot-box to come round, when they may not be alive to use it for purposes of retribution. We are not surprised that after offering this suggestion to men infuriated by supposed injustice, immediately effecting their lives and liberties, the Archbishop should have paused, as if struck by a momentary flash of self-consciousness, and added, apologetically, "Perhaps you will think that this is blarney."

Elevation of Mr. Monckton Milnes to the Peerage.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES is about to be removed to the House of Lords, where he will sit as Baron HOUGHTON, of Houghton. He has issued the following farewell address to the electors of Pontefract:

GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to offer me a seat in the Upper House of Parliament, I resign into your hands the representation of your ancient borough, which I have held continuously and with so much satisfaction, for 25 years.

No man could close so long and intimate a connection without emotion, and there has been much in our relations to excite peculiar feelings of gratitude on my part and it may be, of interest on yours.

I have been, in more than a constitutional sense, the representative of all of you, without distinction of political parties; and I have endeavored, by moderation in my views and by discretion in my public conduct, to express what I believed to be the sound convictions of the large majority of my constituents and the general opinion of the inhabitants of your district.

In so doing I have been able to contribute by my vote and voice to the success of every serious measure of political improvement, of religious toleration, of public utility, and of social progress, that has engaged the attention of Parliament during a quarter of a century. I have owed to your generous confidence and your kind appreciation of my motives a position of personal independence rarely conceded to a parliamentary representative; but I must not forget that I have acted in conjunction with men whose principles and services I highly value, and that I have long followed the lead of an illustrious statesman whose name is a watchword of liberty throughout the world, and the continuance of whose wise and [illegible]

[illegible] Europe, and the [illegible] I believe to be the most [illegible] at our country. [illegible] I now bid you a final farewell. As your neighbor [illegible] I shall ever maintain a lively interest in all that concerns your individual fortunes and your common welfare. And if I have in your cause the misfortune that I have done any thing displeasing to [illegible] I have not that I desire.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant and faithful friend,

RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES.

A Curious Law Suit.

From Galignani.

The Civil Tribunal of the Siene has just given judgment in an action brought by the Duchess DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, proprietor of the Chateau of Armainvilliers, against M. EMILE PEREIRE, on the ground that he had intringed her rights by giving the name of "Chateau d'Armainvilliers" to a mansion which he has built in the vicinity of her residence. From the statement of plaintiff's counsel, it appears that his client purchased, in 1855, the Chateau of Armainvilliers, formerly the residence of the Counts of that name, for the sum of 500,000 francs. Adjoining the plaintiff's estate was the forest of Armainvilliers, formerly the property of the Princess ADELAIDE, sister to King LOUIS PHILIPPE, which was sold, in consequence of the decree of Jan. 22, 1852, relating to the estates of the Orleans family, and purchased by M. E. PEREIRE. This gentleman soon afterward built a splendid mansion in the forest, to which he gave, or permitted to be given, the name of Chateau d'Armainvilliers. The existence of two similarly named residences in the same neighborhood naturally caused some confusion, and it happened that letters and goods intended for one were frequently sent to the other. To put an end to this inconvenience, the Duke DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD wrote, in August, 1861, a polite letter to M. PEREIRE, requesting him to choose some other name for his mansion, on the ground that the chateau belonging the Duchess had always borne the name of Armainvilliers, and that the said name was, consequently, as much her property as the estate itself. M. PEREIRE replied that the name of Armainvilliers had not been given to his residence by any act of his, but by the public; and very naturally, too, since it stood in the forest so called, and that, for his part, he declined to give it any other appellation. Many other letters passed between the parties, but without any result satisfactory to the Duchess, who, accordingly, commenced the present proceedings. After a hearing exceeding over three days, the tribunal decided that the name of Armainvilliers was the property of the plaintiff; that the defendant, although his mansion was built on land formerly belonging to the Counts D'ARMAINVILLIERS, had no right to give it a name which had for centuries been appropriated to another residence; and that he must henceforth discontinue the use of the name in question.

The Emperor of Austria.

The Vienna Journale relete the following anecdote of the Emperor of Austria:

"One day last week, when FRANCIS JOSEPH was hunting at Reichenau, he met a poor girl who was avidently in great distress, and in answer to His Majesty's iequiries, she told him that she had just met a man who had shamefully ill-treated and robbed her of four florins, the value of some cherries she had been selling to the neighboring town. The Emperor, after obtaining a description of the robber and learning the direction he had taken, rode off in pursuit, but was unable to find him. His Majesty then returned and made the poor girl a present equal to the loss she had suffered. In consequence of orders given to the gendarmery, the man was arrested two days afterwards, and recognized as an old offender."

A Trophy.

From Galignani, July 27.

The Marquis de GALLIFET, on his return from Vichy last week, proceeded at once to St. Cloud to deliver to the Prince Imperial the small cannon offered to the Prince by the French in Mexico. This piece of miniature artillery is of American manufacture, having been presented by the President of the United States to the Mexican Government. The young Prince appeared delighted with the present, and had it placed, with the thirty rounds of ammunition which accompanied it, under cover in the palace garden. The wounded officer was received by the Empress with great distinction.

DANGERS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS OF THE WAR.

Letter from Wm. Whiting, Esq., Solicitor to the War Department.

The following letter, although addressed to the Union League in Philadelphia, sees the light first in the Boston *Traveller:*

To the Union League of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter has been received, in which you have done me the honor of requesting me to address the members of the Union League of Philadelphia upon subjects connected with the present state of public affairs.

I have expected, until recently, to be able to comply with your invitation; but as my engagements will, for the present, place it out of my power to do so, I beg permission to make a few suggestions for your consideration.

DANGERS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS OF THE WAR.

However brilliant the success of our military operations has been, the country is encompassed by dangers. Two wars are still waged between the citizens of the United States—a war of arms and a war of ideas. Achievements in the field cannot much outstrip the victories of the forum. While we fix our attention upon the checkered fortunes of our heroic soldiers, and trace their marches over hills and villages, made memorable through all time by their disasters or their triumphs; while we are filled by alternating hopes and fears, with exultations and disappointments; while our brothers and sons are rudely torn from their homes, and the weeds of the mother and sister record in the family the tearful glory of the fallen brave; while the movements of our vast armies, in all the pomp, pride and circumstance of glorious war—the thunder of their guns—the news of their brilliant successes fill the head and heart—let us not forget that there is another war, waged by men not less brave, for victories not less renowned, than are won on battle-fields.

The deadly struggle is between civilization and barbarism, freedom and slavery, republicanism and aristocracy, loyalty and treason.

The true patriot will watch with profound interest the fortunes of this intellectual and moral conflict, because the issue involves the country's safety, prosperity and honor. If victory shall crown the efforts of those who believe and trust in God, then shall all this bloody sacrifice be consecrated, and the years of suffering shall exalt us among the nations. If we fail, no triumph of brute force can compensate the world for our unfathomable degradation.

Let us then endeavor to appreciate the difficulties of our present position.

Of several subjects to which, were it now in my power, I would ask your earnest attention, I can speak of one only.

As the success of the Union cause shall become more certain and apparent to the enemy in various localities, they will lay down arms, and cease fighting. Their bitter and deep-rooted hatred of the Government, and of all Northern men who are not traitors, and of all Southern men who are loyal, will still remain interwoven in every fibre of their hearts, and will be made, if possible, more intense by the humiliation of conquest and subjection. The foot of the conqueror planted upon their proud necks will not sweeten their tempers, and their defiant and treacherous nature will seek to revenge itself in murders, assassinations, and all underhand methods of inveterate hate which they dare not manifest by open war, and in driving out of their borders all loyal men. To suppose that a Union sentiment will remain in any considerable number of men, among a people who have strained every nerve and made every sacrifice to destroy the Union, indicates dishonesty, insanity, or feebleness of intellect.

The inhabitants of the conquered districts will begin by claiming the right to exercise the powers of government, and under their construction of State rights, to get control of the lands, personal property, slaves, free blacks and poor whites, and a legalized power, through the instrumentality of State laws, made to answer their own purposes, to oppose and prevent the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States, within districts of the country inhabited by them.

Thus, for instance, when South Carolina shall have ceased fighting, she will say to the President, "We have now laid down our arms; we submit to the authority of the United States Government. You may restore your Custom-houses, your Courts of Justice, and if we hold any public property, we give it up; we now have chosen Senators and Representatives to Congress, and demand their admission, and the full establishment of all our State rights and our restoration to all our former privileges and immunity as citizens of the United States."

This demand is made by men who are traitors in heart; men who hate and despise the Union; men who never had a patriotic sentiment; men who, if they could, would hang every friend of the Government. But, for the sake of getting power into their own hands by our concession, which they could not obtain by fighting—and for the sake of avoiding their national crimes, they will demand restoration under the guise of claiming State rights.

What will be the consequences of yielding to this demand?

They will gain the right of managing their affairs according to their will and pleasure, and not according to the will and pleasure of the people of the United States.

They will be enabled by the intervention of their State laws and State Courts to put and maintain themselves in effectual and perpetual opposition to the laws and Constitution of the United States, as they have done for thirty-five years past. They will have the power to pass such local laws as will effectually exclude all Northern men, all soldiers, all free blacks and all persons and things which shall be inconsistent with the theory of making Slavery the corner-stone of their local Government; and they may make Slavery perpetual, in violation of the laws of the United States and proclamations of the President. They may continue the enforcement of those classes of laws against free speech and freedom of the Press, which will forever exclude popular education, and every other means of moral, social and political advancement. They may send back to Congress the same traitors and conspirators who have [illegible] and who will thwart and embarrass [illegible] tending to restore the Union by [illegible] interests and the institutions of the [illegible] introduced into camp, as the [illegible] by fraud and pretence that [illegible] could not achieve by force, and the [illegible] of State rights doctrines [illegible] and its baleful influence [illegible] our squads; and its baleful influence [illegible] our squads; and its baleful influence [illegible] our squads;

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER SIXTEEN.
SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT,

Capt. BROWER. First-avenue, corner of Fifth street. Early on Monday morning the Captain, with his force, reported to Capt. POATAS, at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. When reaching there the crowd was not large, but soon the rioters assembled in force, coming in fifties and hundreds from different sections, until swelled to thousands of excited men armed with clubs and other weapons. The first overt act was the stoppage of the Third-avenue cars, the taking off of the driver and horses, and compelling the passengers to get out. The force attempted to prevent this, but were driven back. Then ensued an attack on the Marshal's Office, a shower of stones breaking doors and windows, and finally the mob rushed into the building beating back the small force who valiantly opposed them, until flight or death were the alternatives. The force retreated to Forty-sixth-street, where they were engaged in saving the occupants of the building and their property—the premises having been fired—until they were again beaten back by overwhelming numbers. Sergeant FINCH arrived about this time and took command, Capt. BROWER going to the Station-house. The Sergeant made, with his force, a charge upon the mob, but failed to disperse them, and received a severe gash from a blow on the forehead, which subsequently laid him up, and his force was compelled to retreat. The mob was a huge one, thousands composing it, and the opposing force, bravely as they did, were entirely inadequate. After the discomfiture here they reported to headquarters, and in the evening, under Capt. BROWER, were at the Park with Inspector CARPENTER, where they made havoc upon the mob in the grand charge heretofore detailed; thence through Fourth Ward and to Central office for the night. On Tuesday this Precinct joined Capt. PETTY'S command in the visit to the soap-factory in Sixteenth-street, and aided in restoring order in that section. They were also with Capt. HELME' hazardous expedition in the Second-avenue, and took a liberal hand in the severe fight there; they charged the building in which the stolen guns were stored, taking it after a savage fight, and recovering a large number of arms. At night Sergt. SLOTA and ten men were detailed to duty to Gen. WOOL, so remaining until quiet was restored. At midnight Capt. BROWER took command of 150 men, marching through the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Precincts, returning to headquarters Wednesday morning. At 9 A. M., in command of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Precinct forces, he proceeded to the scene of riot and murder in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, dispersing the crowd and recovering the body of the colored man hung there, bringing it to headquarters.

This was the last of the active duties. In the Forty-sixth-street battle Sergeant FINCH was severely injured; Sergeant SLOTA was subsequently the only officer acting with Capt. BROWER, Sergeant GRIFFITH being deputed to the telegraph office, and Sergeant WHITE left in charge of the Station-house. The conduct of every man was throughout of the most creditable character, and the Captain alleges that he wants no lead no better men in any emergency, never mind how great.

At the riot on Forty-sixth-street the force were, of course, powerless. Officer HILL was badly hurt, Officer WHILL was so badly injured as yet to be unable to resume duty, and some four or five others were wounded. On this occasion women were active in urging on the rioters. The fight was hand to hand, and the force did bravely against overpowering numbers.

When the force was with Capt. HELME in Second-avenue, in the fight above referred to, after the charge upon and capture of the building where the stolen arms were secreted, Officer GILES secured a gun; he coolly went into the street, walked down to the military stationed below, on the avenue, secured several rounds of ammunition, loaded his piece, and then started alone down Twenty-second-street toward First-avenue, where the mob had retreated, firing upon them until his ammunition was exhausted. He was all this while made a target of from the mob and from houses on the street, but escaped enharmed. Officer TYLER had been under fire at Bull Run, and brought the experience of "shot and shell" home with him. His bravery was the subject of laudation among the officers and men of his Precinct.

EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT,

Capt. JOHN CAMERON, No. 163 East Twenty-second-street. This Precinct is in the heart of the lately infected district, and the Station-house was destroyed by the mob. On Monday the Captain had great trouble in calling in his men, because of the many who had individual interests to look after in the care of their families and property, both from their connection being threatened. Early in the morning Sergt. VOSBURGH, with a section of men, was sent to the riot at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. Here with the overpowering mob they had a severe fight, in which Officer WYNNE was severely beaten about the head and stabbed in the arm; Officer LASLE, so injured as to be laid up for several days; Officer CAMERON beaten and his clothes nearly all torn off, and others more or less injured; Officer WILSON was badly hurt, and conveyed to the hospital. The force when attacked was on its way to join Capt. POATAS, but found it impossible to do so; after a brave struggle, they were compelled to retreat, and scatter, making their way back to the Station as best they could.

In the afternoon a number of the force under Sergeant BAMPILO, took charge of the Armory on Second-avenue, until relieved by the Broadway squad.

At 5:30 P. M., Capt. CAMERON reported with force at Central Office, Sergeant BUCKLAND and three men being left at station. Remainder at headquarters over night, and on Tuesday were engaged with the command under Inspector DILLON, in the attack on the mob at the Second-avenue soap factory and the storming of the building filled with armed rioters.

Subsequently, the Captain, with his force, was on the expedition to the soap factory in Sixteenth-street, which had been threatened, and then with Capt. HELME'S command to Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street again, where such severe fighting and such perils, as already described, was had and were encountered. At night held to reserve at headquarters.

On Wednesday Sergeant VOSBURGH, with the force formed part of Capt. BROWER'S command, which visited Thirty-second-street, near Sixth-avenue, and recovered the body of the negro hung there. On the same day the force was divided—a portion ordered to report to Capt. SPRIGGS, Twenty-ninth Precinct, and a portion to Capt. HUTCHINGS, Yorsville. Capt. CAMERON remained at Headquarters, where his services were active and valuable. On Wednesday night Officers McCOOR and McVAY, of this Precinct, did guide duty for the military on the march through First-avenue, and were in the disastrous conflict in which Col. JARVIS was so seriously injured, and the military driven back.

On Tuesday what few of the force remained at Headquarters assisted the detectives in arresting one of the ringleaders of the mobs, the notorious ANDREWS, a colored brothel, No. 11 East Eleventh-street. On Friday, the force sent to Yorkville returned, as did those sent to Capt. SPRIGGS, and went on guard duty in the vicinity of Headquarters. On Saturday, the force were detailed to usual duty in their own Precinct; their own quarters had been burned down, and they yet find temporary ones at the Central Office.

Sergeant BUCKLAND with three men were left in charge of the Station-house on Monday. An immense mob, the accumulations of from down-town did up along the East River, bad passed and threatened it in the morning, but made no serious demonstrations against it that day. On Tuesday Sergeant BURDEN relieved Sergeant BUCKLAND, and about 4½ o'clock P. M. received a visit from the mob; with his men he barricaded the windows and doors as best he could, and then they made their escape through the prison in the rear, having to pry off the iron bars of a window, and into Twenty-third-street. The mob soon after broke in and set fire to the Station; the bellringer on the adjacent tower struck the alarm once, but was threatened with instant death if he did not cease and obedient; both of which he very sensibly consented to do.

When the Broadway squad were attacked, and likely to be overwhelmed in the gun factory, Sergt. MAXWELL, in citizen's dress, made his way to the building, and by direction of Capt. CAMERON, advised their retreat from it, which was successfully made.

After the fight with the Broadway Squad, at this armory—and the record, when reached, will show how bravely this squad behaved—Capt. CAMERON sent a number of his men, in Police uniform, with sedan chairs, to take charge of the killed and wounded of the rioters. The mob allowed the Police to enter into their very midst, offered them on their errands of mercy no molestation, and three of the misguided victims were taken by them to Bellevue Hospital. The Captain placed his faith for the safety of his men on the "sedans," and his was right. In this fight some seven or eight of the rioters, who, on the mob gaining entrance, had rushed up stairs, were burned to death—their comrades having fired the building from below.

On returning from the hospital, to which he had been aiding in carrying one of the rioters, Officer GAUSSERGEN was set upon and chased by a mob in Twenty-fourth-street; he jumped over divers fences, and reached Twenty-third-street—here again met, he ran for Third-avenue, thence to Twenty-first-street, and into a lager bier saloon where he was for a while secreted; came out and was again recognized and given chase to; managed to evade his pursuers and jump into a cellar, where he remained until dark, when he made his way to his home. He was much hurt by the pelting from stones, sprained his ankle in getting over the fences, and was laid up for several days. This was his return for carrying the wounded of the mob to the hospital.

Since early Monday morning it was unsafe for a [illegible] before that had developed. Officer HARNEY was set upon, knocked down, and badly beaten. He managed to escape to the Station minus hat, club and portions of his clothing.

The officers and men of this Precinct lost, in the destruction of the Station-house, from $3,000 to $4,000 in bedding, clothing and other personal property. Not an article was saved.

The record of the Eighteenth shows hard and constant duty and much personal loss and injury. They were in critical positions frequently, but were always equal to them, and throughout contributed largely to the honorable repute which the entire force has made itself.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Richard Lynch, previously convicted of attempt to commit robbery during the riots, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Thomas Connor, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, from James S. Gibbons, during the riot, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

The case of John Hegan, indicted for robbery in the first degree, in connection with the assault on Mr. Searles, (adjourned from Monday,) was then resumed.

Ex-Judge Bebee opened the defence to the jury in a speech of considerable length, in which he dwelt upon the excellent character heretofore sustained by the accused, and said that he had nothing to do with the crowd that attacked Mr. Searles, but soon after this attack was himself attacked by the same crowd and knocked down. Just as he recovered from the blow, and while one of the ruffians had hold of him, the Police came up, when the ruffian ran, and he (the accused) was taken into custody. With reference to the pocket-book of Mr. Searles, which was found in the prisoner's pocket at the Station-house, he accounted for it on the supposition that the thief, whoever he may have been, stole the prisoner's pocket-book and substituted the one he had taken from Mr. Searles in its place. This to some men might be considered an absurd supposition, but to any one acquainted with the operations of pickpockets in this City, it was the most natural thing in the world. Only a few days ago his (Judge Bebee's) own wife had her portmonnaie taken from her pocket, the money in it abstracted, and the portmonnaie put back in its place.

The first witness called for the defence was *John Higgins*, a workmen for C. & J. C. Berry & Co., in the paint and lustre business—Knows the prisoner, who lives at No. 146 Essex-street; witness lives next door to him; prisoner is a glass cutter, and works for Turner & Lane; he has a mother, and one brother and one sister; on the evening in question met the prisoner about nine o'clock in Thirty-second-street, and was with him from that time until he was arrested by the Police, between twelve and one o'clock; witness and prisoner drank together two or three times during the evening; saw the prisoner have a wallet from which he took money to pay for the drinks; between twelve and one, while they were near Great Jones-street, the mob attacked them and knocked prisoner down; some one of the gang took a pocket-book from prisoner's pocket, and put another in its place, prisoner had nothing to do with the attack on Mr. Searles at the Jones House.

Cross-examined—Question by District-Attorney—Which do you work the most at, the paint or the lustre business? A.—The lustre.

District-Attorney—Yes, so I supposed.

Witness was asked why he did not go around to the Station-house with his friend, when he was arrested, and tell his story there? He answered, that he thought he would wait until the case came to Court; went up town in a wagon with four other persons about five o'clock that afternoon; heard there was disturbance up there, and went up to see what was going on; saw the burning of the house in Lexington-avenue; was in Forty-third-street at the time of the attack on Bull's Head Hotel; was also at the Colored Orphan Asylum when it was burnt, when I met prisoner did not ask him where he had been; told him where I had been; we did not talk about the riot: talked about the war; saw the man pick prisoner's pocket and put another pocket-book in its place about three minutes before prisoner was arrested; before we were attacked a man came up to us, and asked us "what our opinions were?" I told him it was none of his business, he then raised his hand to strike me, and at the same time other men in the crowd knocked Hagan down; two men held him, while the third man changed the pocket-books.

Jane Hagan, sister of the prisoner, being sworn, testified that her age was nearly twenty, her brother's age twenty-six; her father had been dead fifteen years; her brother was always in the habit of coming home early; he was steady, industrious and temperate, he helps support the family; don't know of his having any bad associates, generally spends his evenings at home, and goes to bed usually by ten o'clock, he always carried a pocket-book in his pocket.

Wm. Turner, glass-cutter, No. 46 Duane-street, testified that the prisoner had worked for him five years, and was considered one of the best men he had in his employ, never heard anything against his character until this affair.

Cross-examined.—Have only seen prisoner during working hours; don't know how he has been in the habit of spending his time out of working hours.

John Newman, glass-cutter, also testified to the good character of the prisoner for industry, sobriety, &c.

Henry Sirmon, carriage-maker, had known prisoner for seven years, had seen him almost every day for the last five years, and never knew or heard anything against his character. On the night in question, left my residence in Eldridge-street, and went around to Essex-street to find prisoner; his sister told me he had gone about five o'clock; also know Higgins; saw him next day after the occurrence, he told me Hagan was arrested; didn't say anything about the circumstances of the arrest.

Mr. Bedell, carman, who lives in same house with prisoner, testified to his good character.

Michael Hagan, a retired master builder, and uncle to the prisoner, testified that he had exercised a sort of watchful care over the family of the prisoner since his father's death, and always found the prisoner an industrious, obedient, well-behaved boy.

Cross-examined—Had not seen the prisoner for two months before the riot, might not have seen him for twelve months before he was arrested.

The testimony closed with this witness.

Judge Beebe wished to submit the case without argument, but the District-Attorney declined.

The case was then summed up at considerable length by Judge Beebe for the prisoner, and by District-Attorney Hall for the People.

The Recorder charged the jury, and gave a lucid review of the testimony and the points at issue in the case. Without leaving their seats the jury found a verdict of "Guilty," and, at the request of prisoner's counsel, sentence was postponed to Thursday morning.

Wm. McCarthy, indicted for grand larceny from Brooks Bros.' clothing-store during the riotous attack on that establishment, was brought up for trial, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years and 2 months.

Patrick Moohan, indicted for riot, pleaded guilty, and in consideration of his previous good character, the Recorder let him off with 2 months in the Penitentiary.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury here came into Court with a batch of indictments, and announced that they had completed the business before them, and asked to be discharged.

Mr. Hall took occasion, as prosecuting officer of the people, to thank the Grand Jury for their prompt and diligent action during the week they had been in session; and the Recorder also, in discharging the jury, complimented them highly for the manner in which they had performed their laborious duties. He said they had furnished work enough to occupy the time of the Court much longer than it would continue in session during the present term; but enough cases had already been tried to assure the public that the criminal Courts were disposed to do their duty in the preservation of order and the speedy punishment of crime, and to convince rioters and all others disposed to break the laws, that they could not escape unpunished. Having accomplished thus much, the Court did not deem it advisable to continue in session during this hot weather more than two or three days longer, when the cases then remaining untried would be put over to another term, by which time the people would be in possession of additional evidence, and every criminal it was hoped would meet his just deserts.

The Grand Jury on being discharged submitted to the Court the following preamble and resolution, which the Recorder said should receive early attention:

The Grand Jury deeming it very desirable that an investigation into the causes of the late riots in the City of New-York should be made, and the instigators of the same brought to justice, therefore,

Resolved, that such an investigation is not entered upon by the Grand Jury on account of the short term of the present Court; and also because the Grand Jury have understood, that such investigation can better be entered upon when fuller inquiries have been made.

Resolved, That the Grand Jury now request the Court to cause such investigation to be made, as soon it can be done with a prospect of success.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, Foreman.

GEO. H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

Theodore Osterstock, convicted on Friday of participating in the riot in Greenwich-street, was brought up for sentence. The Recorder said that as there was some doubt about a portion of the evidence adduced on the trial, the Court would give him the benefit of it, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for only three months.

Michael McCabe, indicted for felonious assault and battery during the riots, was brought up for trial, when his counsel, Robert Shannon, Esq., offered to put in a plea of "assault and battery," which was accepted by the prosecution, and sentence was postponed to give time for the prisoner to submit testimonials of character.

No more cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The Draft in the City.

The draft will be recommenced in this City so soon as the quotas of the conditional cases shall have been entered, or completed. The revision will be commenced at once, and with all possible dispatch completed. The quotas may have one week, two weeks, or more or less, respite.

People's Union General Committee.

The People's Union General Committee for the City and County of New-York, held their regular monthly meeting Monday evening, at their headquarters, the President, IRA O. MILLER, Esq., in the Chair.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs C. T. Polhamers, S. F. Manierre, Waldo Hutchins, Robert L. Darrah, E. V. Poloe, Orison Blunt and Isaac T. Smith, was appointed, with power to confer with other loyal organizations in this City in regard to the election of delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 2d of September next, and to issue the call therefor.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and copies directed to be furnished to the daily papers.

Resolved, That our profoundest gratitude is due to Almighty God for the victories with which he has crowned the enduring bravery of our armies of the East and of the West during the last month.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish with most tender regard the names and the fame of the heroes who have so signally punished the traitors to that matchless Government of the people established by our fathers.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the reinforcement of our heroic armies with three hundred thousand men.

Resolved, That our Government ought not to be influenced by the violence of a few ignorant dupes of disloyal partisan leaders, but that it should regard the earnest desire of all loyal citizens to have our armies reinforced with all the fighting material in the country, until the fruit of our victories shall be peace and subordination to law throughout the land.

Official Reception of Rear-Admiral Farragut.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT was officially received, yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he arrived off the yard, accompanied by Commodore PALMER, of the *Hartford*, and other officers. In the absence of Admiral PAULDING, Commodore RANDOLPH, Commandant of the New-York Naval Station, proceeded to welcome the hero of the Mississippi, and soon afterwards the chief officers of the post, Capt. PASCHAL DRAYTON, Capt WORDEN, of the *Montauk*, and Lieut.-Commander FILLEBROWNE, joined him. The distinguished visitor was most cordially greeted and congratulated on his brilliant career in the Mississippi. He replied to the warm eulogies of the officers very modestly. He was glad the people of the loyal States appreciated the difficult nature of the work performed by the East Gulf and Mississippi Squadron, and spoke favorably of the gallant seamen and marines attached to the different vessels, whose bravery and perseverance enabled their officers to undertake, hopefully, the most arduous enterprises. Having exchanged salutatory good wishes, the party visited the iron-clad *Lehigh*, the receiving-ship *North Carolina* and the *Lyceum*, the Admiral frequently expressing his pleasure at once more meeting with New-York officers.

Claims for Damages.

THE CLAIMS SENT TO THE SUPERVISORS.

The following additional claims for demages, caused during the riot, were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

Abram Wakeman—House, furniture and library	$26,901 20
Louis Schamp, No. 310 East 13th-st.	20 60
James McKinna, No. 75 10th-av	35 00
Philip Bonnammore, No. 61 3d-av	4,309 32
Charles E. Appleby, 41st-st and 11th-av	10,500 00
William H. Waterson—Tools (Harlem)	60 50
Joseph Hennigs, No. 346 2d-av	35 00
Charles Arendorf, No. 346 2d-av	86 75
John & D. Walker, No. 93 3d-av	200 00
Henry Bull's Head Hotel; was also at the Colored Orphan Asylum when it was burnt, when I met prisoner did not ask him where he had been; told him where I had been; we did not talk about the riot: talked about the war; saw the man pick prisoner's pocket and put another pocket-book in its place about three minutes before prisoner was arrested; before we were attacked a man came up to us, and asked us "what our opinions were?" I told him it was none of his business, he then raised his hand to strike me, and at the same time other men in the crowd knocked Hagan down; two men held him, while the third man changed the pocket-books.	470 12
Henry Emerson, street attack	151 10
Frederick Moorbach, street attack	62 00
Robert H. Van Syne, (colored,) 69 West 25th-st.	121 00
Ira P. Laytoo, (colored,) No. 8 Catharine-st	140 00
Mrs. J. Kennedy	100 00
Chester Irrigs, No. 549 Broadway	25 00
John Deffy, No. 422 Grand-st	6,218 00
United States, No. 429 Grand-st., house damaged, and implements destroyed—claim presented by Provost-Marshal John Duffy	909 87
Laura Smith, No. 134 Division-st	234 00

Mr. D. B. HASKOUCH, the Chief Clerk to the Police Commissioners, has sent a note to the Comptroller in regard to the claim of PETER MCKNIGHT, of No. 242 Stanton-street, for sabres lost, stating that McKNIGHT is a junk-dealer, and bought the sabres for old iron; that they were removed from his cellar by the Police to be kept from seizure by the mob, and that they can be obtained by McKNIGHT from the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, at any time, on giving a receipt for them. There are 48 cases in all of the sabres.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to take some action in regard to these claims met at the Comptroller's office again yesterday. The Mayor and the Corporation Counsel were present. It was finally and unanimously agreed that the proper course to be pursued was for the Comptroller to send the claims to the Supervisors for adjustment. This was afterward done. The claims are numbered consecutively from 1 to 1,357.

Arrest of Another of Col. O'Brien's Murderers.

Officer FERGUSON, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday took into custody HENRY TILTON, who is charged with having been a leader of the gang of men who made the attack upon Col. O'BRIEN on the second day of the riot, at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty fourth-street. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice KELLY, and a complaint made against him by Mrs. A. M. MATHEWS, of No. 156 East Thirty-second-street. This lady swears that on the 14th of July last she saw the accused at the head of the mob make the attack on Col. O'BRIEN. They sacked and plundered the residence of the Colonel and afterward murdered him in the most brutal manner.

The witness stated very positively that she saw TILTON, the prisoner, beat and kick O'BRIEN'S body as it lay on the ground; that he did this repeatedly before life was extinct, and several times after he appeared to be dead. The witness further testified that he addressed the crowd in Second-avenue, urging them to united action in their efforts at burning and murdering, and told the mob that if they would only act in concert that they could whip an army of policemen and soldiers.

The prisoner, when asked as to his guilt or innocence, positively denied having been connected with the murderers, and said he could prove by numerous witnesses that he was not there at the time the offence was committed.

Justice KELLY committed him to prison without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Visitors to the Forts and Hospitals.

Visitors to the forts and hospitals will hereafter have to procure passes from Headquarters, as appears by the following order issued by Brig.-Gen. CANBY:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

CIRCULAR IN RELATION TO PASSES.

The following rules and regulations are published for the information of all concerned:

Passes to citizens to visit the forts in the harbor will be given at these Headquarters on Mondays and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and only to persons who are known, or are vouched for by some responsible person.

Passes to the hospitals in the vicinity of the City will be regulated by the Medical Director, Surgeon MCDOUGALL, No. 458 Broome-street.

Passes for the employes of the different departments, when on duty, will be given by the Staff officer by whom they are employed.

Passes to David's Island and Fort Lafeyette will not be given for the present, except in case of extreme necessity, and then only at these Headquarters or higher authority.

Written application for such passes, must in all cases state the object of the visit, the name of the visitor, and the name of the person to be visited. No passes to inspect the works in the harbor will be given, and commanding officers will take such measures as will guard against any abuse of the kind. Passes are not transferable, and will be canceled by the officer of the guard after they have been used.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
LAWRENCE KIP, Maj. and A. D. C., Act. Insp. Gen.

Deaths from Sun-stroke.

The following cases of death from sun-stroke were reported yesterday at the Coroner's Office. In addition to those which have proved fatal, there are about fifty persons reported by the Police as having been prostrated by the intense heat within the last two days. Many of these will, no doubt, result in death. The hospitals are rapidly filling up with men, women and children who are suffering from the effects of the exceedingly warm weather.

JAMES FLYNN, native of Ireland, aged 40 years, was sun struck on Monday afternoon. The Police of the Fourth Precinct conveyed him to the Station-house, where he died soon after.

BRIDGET KOCH, a domestic residing at No. 315 Bowery, was overcome by the heat yesterday and died in two hours. She was a native of Ireland, aged 21 years.

CHARLES C. WILLIAMS, 32 years old, residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday afternoon was sun struck while passing along Broadway. He was conveyed to his rooms at the Brandreth House, where he died.

FRANCIS SOMMER, aged 36 years, a native of Germany, died yesterday at his residence, No. 530 Broome-street.

FREDERICK DIEKE, a German, aged 30, died at No. 175 Spring-street.

PATRICK HINE, an Irishman, aged 45 years, was picked up in the street by the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct and conveyed to the Station-house, where he died in a short time.

An unknown man died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the same cause.

JOHN KILBEY, a native of Ireland, aged 60 years, died at his residence, No. 327 Pearl-street.

THOMAS KEANE, also an Irishman, 40 years old, was sun-struck in West-street, and died soon after being conveyed home.

CHARLES MCCORMICK, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland, while at work on a lighter at Pier No. 12 East River, was sun-struck. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital in an insensible condition, where he died in a short time.

JEREMIAH HAYES, residing at No. 70 Third-avenue, aged 25 years, a native of England.

CATHARINE LENG, of No. 307 North-street.

D. HAMMOND, of No. 119 Avenue D.

JOHN CASE, residing at No. 236 West Thirty-second-street. Deceased was 41 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

TIMOTHY CUFF, No. 118 Fourth-avenue, aged 24 years, native of Ireland.

LOUIS LINGENMAN, No. 511 Eighth-avenue, aged 50 years, native of Germany.

JAMES MCDERMOTT, No. 118 Fifth-avenue, 30 years, Ireland.

WM. GROT, No. 204 Eighth-avenue, 33 years, Ireland.

BRIDGET DONOGHUE, No. 39 Fifth-street, Ireland.

ELLEN HAGGARTY, native of Ireland, residing in Church-street.

Partial Destruction of the New-Dorp Barracks.

These barracks, of which a detailed description was published in the TIMES a few days since, were fired about midnight Monday and nearly half destroyed. Col. LANSING, in command, does not account for the cause, but is actively engaged in investigating for it. By some it is ascribed to the friends of one of the soldiers who was in confinement, by others to disaffected recruits, and by others to parties who have been continually insubordinate since in the barracks.

The barracks were large enough to accommodate upward of 15,000 men, and full one-quarter of them have been destroyed. During the fire most of the 1,500 men now there were active in extinguishing the flames, and but very few in the confusion escaped or attempted to. The Colonel is in the receipt of full 500 men a week, and he is making disposition of them as rapidly as possible. No inconvenience will be experienced by the partial destruction, and all requirements of the barracks will be met as fully as heretofore.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKET.—A well-dressed young man, named GEORGE GRANT, well-known to the Police of this City as a suspicious character, was arrested yesterday by Officer CHERERAL, of the Ninth Precinct, charged with having stolen a pocket-book containing about $10, from Miss ELIZABETH DONOLASS, of No. 464 Sixth-avenue. The latter was riding down town in a Sixth-avenue stage; on arriving at the corner of Eleventh-street, she discovered that her dress had been cut about the pocket, and her pocket-book was gone. The prisoner who sat next her, at once started from the stage at a quick pace. On the next block Miss D. found Officer CHARERAL to whom she made known her loss, and described the thief so accurately that that officer effected his arrest soon after. He was found secreted in the cellar of a place called the "Woodbine" in Sixth-avenue. No money was found upon him when searched by the officer. Justice KELLY committed him in default of $500 bail.

WHAT OF THE ICE?—Without ice the City would go mad; yet there are prospects of a famine in this most essential article. The intense heat of the past week has played havoc with a stock, not very large at the start, and its proportions have melted away alarmingly. The price has increased, being now, instead of five or six dollars, eight dollars per ton, and the retail price far in advance of this. The stock secured last Winter was not near that of previous seasons, and all the companies were short of their usual supply.

THE FUNERAL OF POLICEMAN MCINTYRE.—The funeral of Police Officer MCINTYRE—who died on Monday from injuries received at the hands of the rioters—will take place from Police Headquarters at 9 o'clock this morning. The members of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, of which force the deceased was a member, will attend as a guard of honor, under the command of Sergt. COPELAND. Drill Instructor. The flags upon the several Station-houses will be displayed at half-mast throughout the day.

PAYING OFF THE STREET-SWEEPERS.—City Inspector BOOLE paid off the men connected with his Department yesterday, the total amount required being $23,000. The payments were all made between 7 and 2 o'clock. Mr. LEONARD H. BOOLE acted as paymaster, Mr. WINTHROP as check clerk, the City Inspector and the Deputy Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and Ex-Alderman BRADY superintending the payment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of DAVID MCCULLOUGH, aged 50 years, residing at No. 46 Suffolk-street, who was accidentally killed at the Fulton Iron Works, foot of Cherry-street, about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. The deceased was endeavoring to place the belt on the drum, when he was caught in the machinery and his body so badly crushed that he died in a few minutes.

FELL FROM A FIFTH-STORY WINDOW.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body of GEORGE SMITH, a child aged three years, who died from injuries received by falling from the fifth-story window of house No. 492 Water-street, during the temporary absence of its mother from the room.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Christopher-street.

An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN.....An inquest was also held on the body of MICHAEL DOWD, aged 45 years, who was found drowned at the foot of Murray-street.

KILLED BY A MARBLE SLAB.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body of GEORGE DILLON, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years, who was accidentally killed by a slab of marble falling upon him, at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue.

THE HEAT.—The following is the range of the mercury during the "heated term:"

	8 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Saturday	74	86½	86	84
Sunday	77	90	91	89
Monday	77	91	93	89
Tuesday	78	86	88	82
Wednesday	76	86	86	82
Thursday	74	89	83	79
Friday	72	84	86	83
Saturday	76	87	85	82
Sunday	75	93	94	89
Monday	77	86½	90½	87
Tuesday	80	91	80	83

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—MARTIN RITTER, a native of Germany, residing in Van Brunt-street, was prostrated by the heat on Monday, and conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Deceased was about 46 years of age.....JOHN CORNELIA, a native of Ireland, died at his residence, No. 66 John-street, yesterday, from the effects of the heat. The deceased had recently landed, and on Monday commenced his first day's work in this country, at the gas-house, foot of Hudson-avenue.....MARGARET BRANAGAN, wife of EDWARD BRANAGAN, residing at No. 154 Navy-street, died yesterday from the heat. She leaves several children.....JOHN CARLTON, residing at No. 4 Doughty-street, was sun-struck on Monday afternoon, and died the following night.....THOMAS AGNEW, residing at No. 66 John-street, died on Monday night from the effect of the heat.....Several other persons were prostrated by the heat, but the cases did not result fatally.

SUSPENSION OF WORK AT THE NAVY-YARD.—Work in all the departments of the Navy-yard was suspended yesterday afternoon, by order of Admiral PAULDING. The cause was the intense heat, which made it dangerous for the men to continue their labor.

MORTALITY AMONG HORSES.—The railroad companies have lost a number of horses during the recent hot weather. Four belonging to the Central Road died on Monday. The City Company have arranged their trips so that each team shall perform its task at intervals of six hours.

Williamsburgh.

INQUESTS.—Coroner BARRETT yesterday afternoon held an inquest on a body at No. 7 Marshall-street, Brooklyn, (E. D.) it was that of a man named HERMAN FEHRS. Verdict—Died from effects of the heat.

A man named WM. HASTINGS, residing in First-street, near North Third-street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, from effects of the heat. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest last evening.

The same officer held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. GORMLEY, No. 67 North Sixth-street. Verdict—Death from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance.

OFFERING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Yesterday, two young men, supposed to belong to New-York, were arrested for attempting, at two places on Grand-street, (E. D.,) to pass counterfeit $5 notes on the Bank of America, N. Y. They were committed for examination to-day.

FOREIGN.

The Marquis of Normanby.

The London papers announce the death of the Marquis of NORMANBY, (CONSTANTINE HENRY PHIPPS,) at the age of 66 years. Lord NORMANBY entered Parliament when barely of age, and though his family were decided Tories, he came forth a Whig of the most radical kind, advocating Catholic emancipation in his maiden speech, and acting with Lord JOHN RUSSELL in all movements toward Parliamentary reform. In 1831, upon his father's demise, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Musgrave, and the next year was sent to Jamaica as Governor. Two years afterward he was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in this office was quite popular. He subsequently became Secretary for the Colonies, and in 1841 was attached to the Home Office. In 1846 he was appointed Ambassador to Paris, in which post he remained until the Spring of 1852. In the eventful period of the French revolution, the Spanish marriages and the *coup d'état*, Lord NORMANBY'S course did not meet the approbation of the Home Government, and he was recalled. He remained unemployed until 1854, when Lord ABERDEEN appointed him to the Legation at Florence, where he remained until the return of the Tories to power and the accession of Lord MALMESBURY to the Foreign Office. He was recalled with somewhat indecent haste, yet as his return he took his seat beside Lord MALMESBURY, and steadily opposed his old Whig friends, who had gone through fire and water to support him. Paralysis, which had for years partially disabled him, finally carried him away. An English paper of recent date thus gives a portraiture of the deceased Lord:

"The stranger in the House of Lords always wants to know the name of the juvenile elderly gentleman who wears that youthful wig, falling into a graceful curl upon his forehead. His dress is of continental trim, having nothing in common with the free-and-easy tweeds and loose garments of the peers around him. He is carefully and artistically made up. His cheeks are of womenly smoothness. He might be an elderly peer who is "made up" to play the part of *Claude Melnotte* in private theatricals, and who has called at the House of Lords on his way, in talk about Ilaly. His features wear the somewhat faded and stereotyped smile which is usually acquired in the atmosphere of a court. When this Adonis of 66 arises and bobbles across the floor of the House, the observer is inexpressibly shocked to observe that his left arm hangs useless by his side, and that his left side is paralyzed. In any other human being this would surely be matter for unalloyed pity and sympathy, yet the stranger experiences a revulsion of feeling, approaching to horror, at the sight of this 'fancy curl' upon the brow, of this dilettantism of dress, this assumption of an elegant juvenility, and this seeming affectation of being a 'glass of fashion and a mould of form,' on the part of a good-humored but elderly nobleman who has received one, at least, of the 'three warnings' of the Great Leveler. This feeling, however, gives way to something of admiration for the pluck which leads him to take up an unpopular cause, and oppose his old friends, the Whigs."

—The Duke of Hamilton was at the Duchess of Buccleuch's concert in the best apparent health, and remained to a late hour. On the following day he left for Paris on his way to Baden-Baden to meet the Duchess of Hamilton and family. A few hours after his Grace had reached Paris he complained of illness. The best medical advice was sought, Sir Joshua F. Olliffe and MM. Reyer and Jobert de Lamballe being called in. They were of opinion that the symptoms indicated congestion of the brain. The Duchess of Hamilton and family were telegraphed to at Baden, and the Marquis of Douglas in this country. The several members of his family at once repaired to Paris, and were with the Duke a few hours on Wednesday last. Deceased was the only son of William, tenth Duke, by Susan Euphemia, second daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Beckford, the author of *Vathek*, and owner of Fonthill Abbey, and was born on the 19th February, 1811, so that he was in his fifty-third year.

—Baron Stockmar died at Coburg, in his 77th year. He was the earliest and most devoted friend of Queen Victoria. Baron Stockmar had been a faithful attendant and companion of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, even before the marriage of His Royal Highness with the Princess Charlotte; and when his establishment was formed in England, Baron Stockmar was appointed Controller of the Household.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....AUG. 11, 1863.

$11,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Co	C. 101¾	10	Harlem R. Prf	122⅝
10,000 Treas. 7-10	c. 100	100	do	122⅝
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	32½	100	do	122⅝
200	Quicks'r M. Co	44

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TAKE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A supplementary rejoinder by President LINCOLN to Gov. SEYMOUR, is published this morning. He arrives at the same conclusions as in his first letter, and decides that the draft in this State must go on.

A rebel Lieutenant who has recently deserted from LEE'S army and came within our lines, brings reports indicating an almost hopeless condition of affairs for the rebel "Confederacy." Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi troops, who are anxious to return to their respective States. The North Carolinians are especially clamorous, and declare that once at home, they will throw down their arms and abandon the rebel cause. The troops from the Southwestern States say that there is no use in further resistance, since Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have fallen.

Gov. TOD, of Ohio, left Columbus for Washington, yesterday, to be present at an important meeting to take place in the latter city in a few days. It is understood that grave questions bearing on the present aspect of the rebellion will be discussed.

Advices from Charleston to Friday last, received by way of Fortress Monroe, state that the seige was progressing favorably. There was nothing new of importance to report.

The Washington *Star*, of Monday evening, says: "We are able to assure the public that the military prospect in every quarter is all that can be desired. The information that has reached here during the last forty-eight hours treats almost exclusively of details that cannot prudently be published, but we have no hesitation in saying that at no former period of the war have our military affairs been in so promising a condition as at present."

A deserter from the rebel army, just arrived at Nashville, reports that Gen. BRAGG has certainly been superceded by Bishop POLK. The Nashville *Union* is inclined to credit the statement that BRAGG has been removed, although it does not think that Gen. POLK succeeds him.

A Cincinnati dispatch announces that Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in Lexington, Ky., on Monday, and that the movement of troops in that direction is very active. Recent rebel movements in East Tennessee probably indicate the direction these troops are to take.

Eighteen refugees from Richmond reported to the Provost-Marshal in Washington on Monday, but as they declined taking the oath, they were sent to the Old Capitol, from whence they will be sent back South. They all claim to be foreigners.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Vicksburgh, says: "In the late march upon BUCKNER, papers were captured that place JAMES BUCHANAN in the same category with DAVIS and TOOMBS. He had been in correspondence with the conspirators, and pledged to maintain *neutrality* until the inaugural of the new President. In the meantime the traitors hoped to control the army and navy; to monopolize the arms; to so completely paralyze the Administration that the success of the Confederacy would be certain. The North were to be *kept out* until they were ready to recognize Slavery and the Slave-trade."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 1st, *via* Queenstown on the 2d inst., arrived at this port last evening. A summary of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race, and published on Monday morning.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder HOFFMAN, the case of JOHN HAGAN indicted with PATRICK SHARKEN for robbery in the first degree on the first night of the riots was continued and resulted in a verdict of "guilty." Sentence was postponed until Thursday. RICHARD LYNCH, convicted of assault with intent to commit robbery, was sentenced to the State Prison for 5 years. THEODORE OSTERSTOCK, convicted of riot in Greenwich-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for 3 months. WM. MCCARTHY, convicted of grand larceny from BROOKS' clothing store during the riots was sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years and 2 months. The Grand Jury concluded the business before them and were discharged. They have found during the past week over 100 indictments, mostly cases growing out of the riots. Before being discharged they passed resolutions asking the Court to cause an investigation into the causes of the late riots and the instigators thereof.

The Board of Supervisors held an important session yesterday. The bill of Sheriff LYNCH for official services for the quarter ending June 30, 1863, amounting to $24,836 99, was, by unanimous action, audited at $3,151. This large reduction is for Term fees, which the Board still refuses to allow. A communication was received from the Comptroller, relative to the damages sustained during the riots, and stating that he had been convinced that the County is responsible for the losses, and he therefore presents them to this Board for their action. The claims cover paper enough to fill a bushel basket. The Comptroller renews his request that immediate action be taken to adjust them. The matter was referred to the Special Committee already appointed on that subject, and they were empowered to hire rooms, and employ such clerical aid as they may deem necessary. On suggestion of Supervisor PURDY, it was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, to confer with the Commissioners of Police, with a view of fixing a just compensation for the services rendered by the several hundred citizens who were appointed and acted as Special Policemen during the recent riots. The Commissioners of Police having presented bills amounting to about $10,000, for meals furnished the Police force, military and Special Policemen, refugees, &c., during the riots, the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police recommend that the Police Commissioners audit the bills, and report the full amount to this Board, that a suitable appropriation may be made. The recommendation was agreed to. The Board tendered the thanks of the County to ROBERT H. SHANNON, Esq., for his services in organizing the citizens of the County in volunteer military bodies for the protection of life and property dur-

the appointment of a Librarian for the Supreme Court; but agreed to the compensation of the stenographers appointed under the law of the last Legislature. The Board adjourned to Tuesday.

Judge Advocate General HOLT decides that any man abroad or at sea, who may be drafted, is not to be regarded as a deserter in the spirit of the law until he is notified of the fact that he has been drafted.

Gen. OSTERHAUS has arrived in St. Louis, notwithstanding Gen. PEMBERTON'S statement that he met his dead body going to Vicksburgh, after the battle at Jackson. Gen. TUTTLE has also arrived in St. Louis *en route* to his home in Iowa.

Eight hundred prisoners, from Jackson, Mississippi, arrived at Indianapolis on Aug. 8.

Letters from Gen. SIBLEY'S headquarters, dated July 21, state that it is highly probable the much dreaded Indian Chief "LITTLE CROW" was killed some days since near Hutchinson, McLeod County, in an encounter with some settlers. Certain remarkable physical deformities, which distinguished LITTLE CROW, were also found upon the dead Indian referred to. At the date of the letter which contains this news, Gen. SIBLEY was pushing his forces forward rapidly, expecting to reach the Sioux camp in two days.

An order, naming the officer of the Third regiment Arkansas Volunteers of African descent, is published in the St. Louis papers. First-Lieut. JOHN EUKLEE, Fourth Iowa cavalry, is to be Colonel.

The latest advices from Cairo estimate the number of persons who lost their lives by the burning of the steamer *Ruth*, at twenty-six. The boat belonged to Mrs. CAROLINE PEORAM, mother of Capt. PEORAM, who was in command. She was built about six months ago, at a cost of $70,000, but owing to the appreciation of steamboat stock, was valued at $100,000. She was insured in St. Louis and other cities for $70,000.

The steamer *Isaac Newton*, when opposite Athens Rock, on her trip up the Hudson Saturday night, broke her rudder-chain, when she became unmanageable, and drifted ashore, straining her considerably—so much so that it was with great difficulty the passengers could open their state-room doors. Though all were excited, no accident happened to any on board. Her passengers were taken off by a propeller, and reached Albany Sunday noon.

The Stock Market left off at steady prices yesterday afternoon, although the extreme heat of the weather affected business early in the day. Money easy. Gold and Exchange the same as on Monday.

Breadstuffs were depressed and declining, yesterday. A moderate business was transacted in Fish, Tallow, Whisky, Leather, Whalebone, and most kinds of Provisions, including hog products, which latter were advancing. Cotton was heavy and drooping. Hay was in fair demand. Sugars were more active. Freights were very quiet. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Live Stock markets are scantily supplied in most kinds of animals this week, the falling off in receipts, compared with last week, being 6,500 head. The unusual number of citizens absent at this season tells on the butchers' trade, and materially reduces the demand for live stock, and the reduced supply is nearly equal to the demand, though higher rates obtain for most kinds. Beeves number 3,903 at all the market places, of which 3,053 were sold at Forty-fourth-street, in addition to 330 left over from last week. More than three-fourths of these were sold Monday forenoon, in a lively market, the prevailing rates being 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, for good cattle, and 11c. for prime, with a small number at 11¼c. Very few of the common cattle went below 8c. The advance from last week was fully ½c. on fat cattle, and 1c. on medium droves. The average of all sales was near 9¼c., and everything was sold off clean. Sheep and lambs are selling quickly at an advance of 25c.@37c. ℔ head. Receipts 9,695 for the week. Good fat sheep of large size, have been sold for 6c. ℔ lb., live weight, though few were over 5½c., and they must be good to reach that price. Lambs are worth 7½c.@8½c.—rarely 9c. Stock well sold out end more wanted....Live Hogs have to go begging. The 7,175 sent in during the past week cannot all be sold even at a decline of nearly 1c. ℔ lb. The hot weather affects the hog market more unfavorably than any other live stock. Fat corn-fed hogs can scarcely be sold at 4½c. ℔ lb., live weight, while 4¼c. is the highest figure for still-fed.

Gov. Seymour and the Draft.

Gov. SEYMOUR is not satisfied with President LINCOLN'S offer to accept the average quota from the four districts which he had claimed to be overburdened, until a second enrollment can test the accuracy of the first. He returns to the assault with new statistics. Whether his figures are correct or not, or whether they are not reconcilable with a strict correctness of the enrollment, in the lack of all details, we are not able to say. If there is any real reason to suspect error, President LINCOLN will undoubtedly pay it due heed. He has already given the amplest proof of a disposition to exclude every chance of injustice or unfairness in the premises. There will be no trouble about any reasonable adjustment.

The real difficulty lies in Gov. SEYMOUR'S spirit and intent. It is perfectly plain that his prime object is *not to rectify the draft, but to prevent it*. If rectification is his real end, why does he not confine himself to a simple setting forth of what he conceives to be the errors in the enrollments or the apportionments? Why does he advance the pretence that the law is unconstitutional? Why, throughout his correspondence, does he take special pains to attach to every mention of conscription some invidious or obnoxious association? Why does he not promptly fall in with the proposition of the President to take from the districts said to be overcharged only the average quotas, until it can be determined by a new enrollment, made under the eye of the Governor's own agents, whether greater numbers are due? The people are not such simpletons as not to understand these things. It is becoming as notorious as the noonday that Gov. SEYMOUR is bent upon defeating the law for the replenishment of the national armies, if he can; and that, since he dares not use direct means, he is making the most of indirect.

It is not for us to scan Gov. SEYMOUR'S motives. They are known to himself only. But his position as a party leader is understood by all. A very large proportion of his political supporters are opposed to the war as conducted, and would gladly have it ended on almost any terms. Gov. SEYMOUR, whatever his personal views concerning the war may be, as a politician cannot afford to alienate this powerful support. He works to retain it. It is a recognized necessity with him, and he habitually acts with a reference to it. Though he cannot, without ruin to every future hope, join those of his friends who openly demand a cessation of the war, he can yet keep them satisfied by acting in their interest. Though he cannot come out directly against the war, he can raise issues with the Government that, if successful, will break down the war. Thus, in his letter to the Vallandigham meeting in Albany, three months ago, he said in about so many words, that if the Administration should sanction the action of Gen. BURNSIDE against VALLANDIGHAM, the war should be abandoned. "The action of the Administration," he declared, "will determine in the minds of more than one-half the people of the loyal States, *whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or destroy free institutions at the North.*" The President of the United States thought differently; but if there was a gun fired after VALLANDIGHAM was packed off to Dixie, it was simply because Gov. SEYMOUR could not prevent it. Just as he then sought to make a fatal issue against the prosecution of the war upon the question of unlicensed speech, just so does he now seek to raise such an issue on the question of the conscription. It was for this he paltered and dallied with the riot as he did; and it is for this that he now is doing his utmost to delay the supply of any more men by the State of New-York to the National armies.

Now we could wish that Gov. SEYMOUR had, at the beginning of his administration, resolutely thrown off all party trammels, and devoted himself with entire singleness of purpose to the great work of saving the republic from the rebellion that threatened its existence. But since he was unable or unwilling to perform that duty, we rejoice that he is so fast committing political suicide. If we are to have purer politics hereafter, there must be a political end of this class of men; and it seems as if some benignant power were sending a judicial blindness upon them to secure this auspicious result. Why let us see. Here we are in the last stage of the rebellion, as every intelligent patriot believes. The great body of the people all through the North are filled with joy at the prospect, and, not only without a murmur, but with absolute cheerfulness, are sending on their appropriate quotas to fill up the army ranks, and give the finishing blow. Gov. SEYMOUR alone of all the Governors, steps in and sets himself against this great last triumphant movement. He practically attempts to prevent the State of New-York from furnishing a solitary new soldier, and to compel the old ones either to ground their arms or to struggle on with half their proper strength. Now it may be true that the people, with their forgiving disposition, might hereafter overlook the past offences of Gov. SEYMOUR, and still accord him some degree of favor. But they must have completely metamorphosed their old nature, if they would ever forget such flagitious conduct as this in the last critical hour. Gov. SEYMOUR may rely upon it that it will not be forgotten. When the magnificent consummation, now promised, is once realized in spite of him, he will find himself loaded down with odium—as helpless as the Titan pinned beneath Pelion on Ossa for making war on heaven. From a fate like that there has never yet, in American history, been a resurrection, and HORATIO SEYMOUR is hardly the man to be the first exception.

For the personal fortunes of Gov. SEYMOUR we feel no concern. Nor do we borrow any solicitude about any effect his seditious course may have upon the national cause. There are plenty of patriotic States to finish up this accursed rebellion, without the slightest help from New-York. There is no danger that a single other State will fail in meeting every necessary demand and every proper call that may be made by the Government. It is a good thing that Gov. SEYMOUR'S power stops short at our State limits. The only important matter to be regretted is the dishonor our Governor's conduct is bringing upon the State. It is, indeed, humiliating that New-York, which has borne so proud a part through all the dark days of the struggle, whose treasures have always been the readiest, and whose sword among the very foremost in the service of the old flag, should at the very eleventh hour fall out of line, and lie down muttering and grumbling. It is a spectacle that ought to make the cheek of every son of the State to tingle with shame. It is impossible to excuse it. New-York has been asked to do simply what every other loyal State has been asked to do. While they comply promptly and cheerfully, she quarrels and bolts. This is not because the majority of our people are of a different heart from those of other States. They are as true as any. It all comes from the fact that we have a Governor who thinks more of political ends than of public duties, and who would sooner see disgrace to his State than harm to his party. In our folly, we made the Governor; and there is no alternative but to take the consequences.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The announcement is made by the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that that great thoroughfare is opened anew for freight and travel, through its entire length, from Baltimore to Wheeling. Three times since the beginning of the war this road has suffered the ravages of the rebel army, which, each time, broke up its business and inflicted enormous loss. But the injuries perpetrated during the late invasion were heaviest, and apparently designed to be irreparable for many months to come. Every bridge—and there are twelve large ones—in a distance of eighty miles, was destroyed. Over 18,000 new ties were dug up and burned, and hundreds of tons of new and heavy rails burnt, bent, and made unserviceable. Thirty miles of telegraph wire were taken away or destroyed, and most of the supporting poles in the district, occupied or commanded by the rebels, cut down.

The country owes its sympathy to the owners of a property so often and so remorselessly destroyed by rebels, and always so promptly restored and put to service in the cause of the Union. The proverbial energy and matchless executive talent of President GARRETT and Master of Transportation SMITH have again and in an incredibly short time restored to the nation one of its most useful military and commercial agencies. The hope should be universal that it is the last time the property they have so faithfully carried for should be subjected to the violence of the public enemy. The road is a credit to national enterprise; it is now a safe, and always an attractive line of travel to the West.

The President and the Governor.

The high debate between the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New-York reaches still another point in its progress this morning. President LINCOLN replies to Gov. SEYMOUR'S rejoinder to the President's answer to the Governor's first letter. Any farther effort on the part of the Governor would be to run even quibbling into the ground. Any additional argument or expostulation on the part of the President would be to obscure what is already clear as day.

The President makes it very plain that he is determined to have both justice and the draft in New-York. He says that he "will proceed with the draft, at the same time employing infallible means to avoid any great wrong." He therefore directs that the same principle which he had already applied to the four districts with the enrollment in which Gov. SEYMOUR at first found fault, be now applied to the additional two districts in which there is an apparent disparity between the actual population and the military quota. In other words, he reduces the number of men to be drafted from the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts to an equality with the number drafted from other districts possessed of a population apparently equal to that in the six districts enumerated. After this is done, new enrollments will be made, and any inequalities will be avoided or rectified—the Governor himself, or his agents, being invited to witness every step in the proceas. We do not see that it would be possible to hit upon or invent any fairer plan than this.

What object have the President or any of the authorities to deal unjustly in this matter? We know that the anti-draft newspapers have been daily repeating the joke that there was a determination on the part of the Government to get Democrats into the army, and to relieve Republicans as much as possible from the draft; but we were perfectly astonished to see that Gov. SEYMOUR incorporated this dismal bit of fun in his controversial and statistical letters, and repeated it, and returned to it, and harped upon it again and again. He evidently thought it was rather a good thing. But what will the inventors of the knavish joke and its reiterator say now, since Mr. LINCOLN has so expertly turned the laugh upon them by a simple exhibition of his determined honesty of purpose? Why, the draft was carried out and the conscripts marched to the field from six Republican States, before it was even attempted to be enforced in the Democratic City of New-York; and the Government did not even attempt to begin its enforcement here until every means had been exhausted to secure this most absolute fairness in enrollment and drafting. But, whatever quibbling there may be about the matter, the President has put an effective quietus even upon quibbling for the future, by calling upon Gov. SEYMOUR himself to appoint agents to witness and criticise the whole process of the new enrollment.

The Kentucky Election.

Since the election in Kentucky has taken place and the result become known, we have the very singular spectacle of all parties out of the State by turns claiming and repudiating the success. This comes of inattention to the facts of the canvass as developed in the resolutions of conventions that nominated candidates, and in the speeches and letters of candidates themselves. There is no misunderstanding in the State of Kentucky as to the position of the successful candidates, and there should be none abroad. What that position is, we indicated in these columns on the 6th instant, and here more fully repeat and set forth.

1. The Governor elect, Gen. THOMAS E. BRAMLETT, was an "old line Whig" in former days, was an unconditional Union man when the war broke out, and remains so to this day. He is in favor of prosecuting the war "at all hazards and to the last extremity," until the rebellion is put down. He is in favor of Congress voting "all the men and all the money" necessary for this work, and he regards as semi-traitors all men who have unmeasured abuse for their own Government, but never a hard word for the rebels and traitors in arms who have brought the present war and its horrors on the land.

The opponent of Gen. BRAMLETT was CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE, who had become so dissatisfied with President LINCOLN'S Emancipation policy, and the Confiscation and Conscription acts of Congress, that he wished to array the State of Kentucky against the further prosecution of the war, until the policy of the Government on these subjects should be changed. His motto, and that of his supporters, was "not another man and not another dollar," by Kentucky's voice, for the war, until the Emancipation Proclamation is recalled, and the Confiscation and Conscription acts repealed.

Gen. BRAMLETT professed to be not less opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation, the Confiscation act, the enliatment of negro soldiers, and other similar measures of the Administration, than Mr. WICKLIFFE himself. But he drew a distinction between the Administration and the Government, claiming that the former and its policy were transitory, and could be peacefully put aside by the people, in the regular way, at the ballot-box—which he was in favor of doing—but that the very form and substance of our Republican Government, and the privilege of changing rulers and their measures, would be lost unless the rebellion were suppressed. He was in favor, therefore, of first putting down the rebellion, and then bringing back the Government to the proper principles that, in his opinion, had been departed from. This is the sole and the whole difference between the two candidates, and no profit can come to any side by misunderstanding or misrepresenting the facts.

2. Every candidate for Congress that is known to have succeeded, except GREEN CLAY SMITH, was known to have occupied the same ground as Gen. BRAMLETT. Among these are ROBERT MALLORY, WM. WADSWORTH, AARON HARDING, HENRY GRIDER, GEORGE YEAMAN and WM. RANDALL—all, except the last one named, members of the late Congress, and on the record against the Confiscation, the Emancipation and the Conscription measures that were passed. These never recanted, but reasserted, on all occasions, their sentiments of opposition to the policy of the Administration on these points.

JOHN W. MENZIES, member of the late Congress, and holding the views of BRAMLETT and his more successful colleagues, was defeated in the Covington District by GREEN CLAY SMITH, though the same constituency gave BRAMLETT a cordial support and a heavy majority over WICKLIFFE. Gen. SMITH, as we have before remarked, is probably the only member of Congress elected in Kentucky that will prove a thoroughgoing supporter of the Administration—though we anticipate that in its war policy proper it will be sustained by the whole Kentucky delegation.

The errors in the Eastern States in regard to the facts and significance of the Kentucky election have arisen doubtlessly from the attempt of WICKLIFFE and his supporters to appropriate the name of the "Democratic" party in the late canvass, and to create odium against BRAMLETT and the rest of the Union candidates by denominating them "Administration" and "Abolition" candidates,—whereas the fact is that JAMES GUTHRIE, the head and front of the Democratic party in Kentucky, if not in the West, was one of the Union State Central Committee that put BRAMLETT in the field, when JOSHUA F. BELL, the regular nominee, declined the race. Democratic as well as Republican editors, not knowing these facts, have accepted the epithets of "Administration" and "Abolition" as truly characterizing the successful party in Kentucky, and hence the mutual surprise (and in some respects, disgust,) of the respective partisans when the real facts become known. The sum of the case is about this: The Administration has little to expect of political fellowship from the new Government in Kentucky—the rebels, *still less.*

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—As the Confederacy collapses, so collapses the great Confederate fifteen million European loan. To ignorant and thoughtless men, the fortunes of the rebellion looked bright when the loan was first launched upon the market, and it sailed forth gaily and with well filled sails. It soon, however, began to reel and plunge under the influence of the stormy breezes from the West, and latterly it has plunged downward till it reached 20 discount. Even this fall is not at all in proportion to the fall in the rebel prospects, and it will not be until the value of the great loan is quoted on the bourses of Europe at zero, that the proper figure will be reached.

At latest advices, the British agents and puffers of the loan were struggling to keep it up—not by exciting hopes for rebel success in the South, but alas! by expectations of aid to the rebellion from the riot in New-York. This was to roll back the accumulating tides of our military success; this was the one bright spot in the dark and gloomy prospects of the Confederacy and the Confederate loan. So argues Mr. JAMES SPENCE, the financial agent of the Confederacy in England. We suppose that even this hope must leave him and the bondholders, when he and they learn that nearly all the rioters are in or on their way to the penitentiary.

CONFEDERATE CRUELTY—The Confederates have proved in a thousand ways their hostility to the Constitution of the United States and their contempt for the principles on which it is based. But the latest and most characteristic instance of their disregard of principles they were once bound to observe, has just been witnessed in Mobile, in the administration of "cruel and unusual punishment" on a poor clerk in a clothing store. This clerk sold to a paroled Vicksburgh prisoner a shirt, and preferred to take in payment $2 50 in "greenbacks" to $25 in Confederate money! The story getting to the ears of the Provost-Marshal, the offending clerk was incontinently hauled up and sentenced to be sent (at Confederate expense, of course,) "to the North," *i. e.*, to the United States! This inhuman decree was immediately set in execution; and the rebel newspapers are triumphing over the result, in shocking glee, and saying, "Served him right." The mercantile martyr, we are happy to believe, is doing as well as could be expected.

THE FRENCH RÔLE.—The London *Times*, in discoursing of the French invasion of Mexico, says that the pervading idea in France is, "that wherever on the wide earth anything is to be amended or regulated, any wrong redressed, any oppression overthrown, any antiquated institution abolished, and succeeded by all that is clear and logical, there the bayonets of France are to glitter." If the bayonets of France wish to be kept busy in doing all these nice and logical things, we think there is plenty of occasion and opportunity for their active use in France itself. It is work directly the opposite of all this that French bayonets are employed upon in Mexico. And when the rebel sympathizers in Europe urge the Emperor to use his bayonets in sustaining the Southern Confederacy, they must be well aware that in that case the bayonets would be put to no such employment as redressing wrong, overthrowing oppression, abolishing antiquated institutions, or establishing lucidity and logic.

EXILES IN A QUANDARY.—A new and perplexing question is about to arise and add to the embarrassments of the Government. All the secession exiles sent away South from St. Louis and other loyal places, were ordered not to put themselves again within the Union lines during the war, under penalty of being dealt with as traitors. But the "Union lines" do not remain where they were when the exiles were sent over, but are continually advancing, and now include again many of the exiles that lately supposed themselves safely in Dixie—having gone away down into the Cotton States on the Gulf. The question arises, is the decree of banishment canceled by the advance of the Union arms? Are the exiles at liberty when placed again within the Union lines by the voluntary act of the Government? Or must they run away, so as to keep themselves banished?

THE ARMIES—WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

An Apology—Our Military Situation—Progress of the Anaconda—The Ribs of the Tiger Broken—What is to be Done?—Rome—Atlanta—Montgomery—Final March on Richmond.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

"A Frenchman" has a right to an apology, and he shall have it. I used rude figures of speech toward the Gaul, but my meaning was right. I meant to say—what is historically true—that the French love of pleasure on one hand, and of war on the other, remained what they always were, and that, impelled by these passions, the invasion of Mexico was in reality a conquest for purposes of ambition. I hope that "A Frenchmen" and myself will continue on the same common platform, in support of the only Government on earth which has either the desire or the power to maintain the common rights and common freedom which should belong to all mankind.

The writer signed "Miles"—who seems to be familiar with the War Department—has given several good reasons why the war has not progressed faster; but, as is quite natural with a professional man, has stated them with much leniency toward our military gentlemen. In his opinion, the politicians are answerable for much intermeddling with what is none of their business. I believe it, and we have had a dozen or two Generals who were no better for being politicians. But, on the other hand, we have had not a few military Generals who seem to have had very small knowledge of the country or its people. Who was it that begun the war on the theory that we needed no cavalry?

Who planned the Peninsula campaign? Who were the authors of blunders at Yorktown—at Antietam—at Chancellorsville—at Bull Run? I need not multiply examples. These were not the blunders of the Administration, but of what many deem the best officers of the army. We have lacked military genius, and, what is worse, a knowledge of the localities, geography and resources of the country. But I am not about to set up as a military critic. That may be left to the Jominis, Vauhens and Napiers of other generations. The thing in hand is to *redouble our blows on the foe.* Not a day or an hour is to be lost. Never was the time so favorable for a speedy and final blow. One of our awful blunders heretofore was to *allow the enemy to recuperate* before we thrust the next blow. Let it not be the case now. Let the conscription go on, and if it does not give men enough, go on with the next class. What is now the "situation?" The truth is, it is more favorable—than "Miles" has stated; but, it is also true that there is very much to be done. The position of the rebels, just now, is that of having lost *two-thirds their territory*, and all their power of recruiting new armies. The conscription of DAVIS will not give over 70,000 men, and probably not over 50,000. The men *are not there*, and, worse yet, have not the heart to go. DAVIS calls, like Glendower, upon the spirits of the vasty deep; but will they come? Notice some facts of their condition: First, as I said, they have lost two-thirds of their territory; for trans-Mississippi rebeldom must be counted out. It has few troops, and its resources cannot be sent in any quantity across the Mississippi. The rebels have a nice plan of running down batteries with squads of men on the shore and interrupting navigation. This is all moonshine. We command the only bluffs on the Mississippi, and, on the lowlands, it cannot be done. Beside this, we have now cavalry and gunboats enough to clear out this whole country. The guerrilla plan will only work when there are strong armies to support them.

Secondly—There is a broad and inevitable conviction among tens of thousands of the rebel men, that *their cause is gone.* You see this in all the rebel papers; you see it in the desertion and scattering of PEMBERTON'S army; you see it in the thousands who are taking the oath of allegiance. In fine, it is evident in all their proceedings. *Thirdly*—The prestige and influence of all their leading Generals is gone. Stonewall JACKSON, JOHNSTON, LEE, BRAGG, PEMBERTON and PRICE were all pronounced great Generals, esteemed and admired by the rebels. How is it now? JACKSON is dead, PRICE has resigned, PEMBERTON is a prisoner, JOHNSTON, LEE and BRAGG are defeated, and there is not a General in whom the Confederates have any real confidence. The greater part of their strength and all their prestige is gone. We see then that, politically and morally, the well as in the field, the rebels have rapidly lost ground—no longer presenting the same bold and audacious front, but broken and humbled. What, then, is now to be done? A great deal is to be done, and upon the manner of doing it, vast events depend. I agree perfectly with "Miles," that if we do not *follow up* our successes with heavy and rapid blows, we shall have the same work to do over again. *Now* is the time to strike the most effective blows, and if struck, they will be final. Here let me say that, whether right or not, it is the *anaconda* which has done all we have done. The Army of the Potomac has fought ten or fifteen battles—some half dozen on a prodigious scale; and where is the Army of the Potomac? Just where it was! We have gained battles in the West, but most of them defensive battles; but in the meantime, the anaconda has coiled itself round the body of the tiger, till bone after bone cracks and breaks, and the beast howls and writhes in the agony of suffering. Take up the map now and look where we were and where we are. The head of the anaconda was on the Potomac near Washington, and there it remains, while the body passed along the Ohio, and by the Missouri, and through the frontier of Texas, along the shores of the mighty ocean, to the beginning. Now mark how the body moved; the head remained on the Potomac, but the body was compressed till bone after bone of the beast broke. The body was shrunk up till the creature now breathes hoarsely and its blood runs cold. Where is the anaconda now? Take up your map and dividers and follow me. It will be a lesson in geography. The lines of *compression* are as follows:

From Harper's Ferry to Warrenton 50 miles.
From Point Pleasant to Gauly Bridge 100 miles.
From Louisville to Winchester (Tenn.) 180 miles.
From Paduca to Corinth (Miss.) 200 miles.
From Cairo to Vicksburgh 550 miles.
From Santa Fé to Fort Gibson 800 miles.

From Rome to Vicksburgh, circuitous, 1,400 miles.
From Key West to Charleston, 600 miles.
From Cape Hatteras to Pensacola, 40 miles.

This shows the *compression* of the anaconda exactly. The whole present diameter of the rebel States, from Jackson to Charleston, is 550 miles, or just the distance from Cairo to Vicksburgh. This gives us a realizing idea of what has been done. Now you will observe that his *compression* is exactly *opposite to the beginning* of the movement. Bull Run failed, but Donelson and Vicksburgh were successes. *The line of compression* from New-Mexico to Vicksburgh is *double the whole breadth of the Confederacy from Vicksburgh east.* I have stated the facts in this simple way that any one can see it on the map. The great point in this mode of proceeding is that, in this way, *we retain permanently what we get;* and if we did not that, we should do nothing. Now what *is* to *be done* is just a corrollary from these facts. Let the anaconda move just as he has done, from the West to the East. An Autumn campaign, well conducted, ought to end the war. But what I am afraid of is that an effort will be made to divert the movement from its natural and proper course, and then we should have half the work to do over again. We all concede that to destroy the enemy's armies, his military strength is the object. If you know that MEADE could march right out and checking LEE's army, it would be a very easy simple affair. But you don't know that, and you have failed in a half-dozen attempts. The Bull Run theory has not succeeded. But you can succeed with absolute certainty within four months. Why not do it? What says the enemy? He is sometimes right. He says if you do drive back Lee and take Richmond, it is not final. You have not reached the *heart* of the country. What does that mean? Where is the *heart* of the country? Why it is just where the supplies and munitions of the army are—where it is to be refitted and re-supplied with arms, ammunition and food. If you destroy these, you destroy the army. Where are these? They are at Rome, (Ga.,) Atlanta, Columbus, Montgomery, Goldsborough, and other places, which they deem safe. Now the armies of ROSECRANS and GRANT should be strengthened, and they should commence their march immediately on the uplands of Alabama, Georgia and North Caroline, along the southern base of the Cumberland and Alleghany Mountains, taking, in succession, each of these places, where are foundries, depots and clothing establishments: thus marching, with an immense cavalry corps, which is essential, they would conquer, in fact, as they marched, sweeping away guerrillas, and they would, long before cold weather, drive the last rebel horde on to the shores of James River, and surrounding them by united armies of veterans, would at one blow destroy the army, the Congress and the Confederacy. This campaign, which need not occupy over two months, would be as certain of success as GRANT's operations before Vicksburgh. GRANT, or more properly GRANT and ROSECRANS, moving in separate columns, would do it, for no great battle would be fought. In the meantime, Charleston should be taken, and Wilmington follow. Mobile is a mere appendage to the Mississippi, and will fall when the army advances. The great point is to keep up a *continual compression*, which narrows the rebel operations and breaks the bones of resistance.

And now let the conscripts which have already began to join the army, be hastened on, till the strength of MEADE and GRANT, ROSECRANS and BANKS, is made irresistible. Let the iron ships be built, and the world behold, on land and ocean, the mighty strength of the Great Republic. Then we shall hear no more of Mexican invasions or English interference. The Great Bear in the North and the Eagle in the West will silence all complaints, and teach the world good manners if they cannot teach it justice.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secession Press and the National Victories—The New-York Riots Magnified—The Emperor's Mexican Policy—The Polish Question—Subsidence of the War Panic, &c., &c.

PARIS, Friday, July 31, 1863.

The secession press at Paris accept at last, but with a bad grace, the successes of the National arms. They try to obscure them as much as possible with the New-York riot, and all urge, with the London *Times*, that the successes in the Mississippi Valley are fully counterbalanced by the blow struck at the national power in the streets of New-York! But some allowance must be made for this shallow reasoning in the fact that they did not expect such a sudden and rapid crumbling in of the slave power; on the contrary, they were expecting just such a crumbling in on the other side, for it was well known here that the train had been laid to bring about a series of national disasters, which would have been as near final as possible. While LEE took Philadelphia, the Wood party were to take New-York, and Mr. ROEBUCK was to secure a recognition. But the plan, like HOOKER's at Chancellorsville, was too grand and complicated, and having failed in one of its parts failed in all the rest. We can see that the blow has been terrible, as well to the foreign Governments as to the individual sympathizers with the rebellion, and we can afford, therefore, not to begrudge them the bit of consolation they manage to squeeze out of the New-York riot.

Thus far we have no indications as to what effect the opening of the Mississippi will exert upon the Emperor's Mexican policy. It is said, indeed, but this I imagine is pure conjecture, that instructions have been sent to Gen. FOREY, modifying in certain particulars the general instructions under which he was acting. The Government papers are filled with accounts of the friendly reception given everywhere in Mexico to the French and their policy, and of the efficient coöperation of the Mexican allied troops, thus looking as if the Government was still clinging to the doctrine that, they have gone to Mexico as friends and civilizers. Yet the flags taken from the Mexicans in battle are suspended in the Invalides by the side of those taken at Wagram and Austerlitz, and the words "Puebla" and "Mexico," are inscribed on the monuments which commemorate the nation's victories and conquests.

The alarm about a war with Russia is not so general as a week ago. This change of opinion is due to various causes. In the first place, it is evident to every one that the reply of Russia was based upon the supposition that an alliance between the three Powers was impossible, and that she would have made a much acceptable reply if she had known what she now knows of the sentiments especially of Austria. Thus, while it is believed that NAPOLEON dare not go to war alone, for fear of a European coalition, it is also believed that Russia will not think of fighting the three Powers, and that she will finally recede from the position she now occupies. Nevertheless, Russia sees how difficult it is for France and Great Britain into the affair, and she knows that Austria will lose her influence and position in Germany, if she favors in the most insignificant way the designs of NAPOLEON. In these two circumstances she may find a reason for still standing upon the position she assumed in replying to the Six Points. Another reason why the public mind is a little easier on the question of war is the light which is being thrown on it by the very able discussions of the Press. M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN takes the ground that it is wrong to push a war with Russia under the circumstances, and that France, especially, has no right to pronounce the conduct of Russia a sufficient excuse for war. The French Government, says the able Editor of the *Presse*, is doing at Rome exactly what the Russian Government is doing at Warsaw—it is forcing upon the people a government obnoxious to them. So that France cannot do for the people of Warsaw what she refuses to do for the people of Rome, especially as the first will bring a great war and ruinous expenses, while the latter will bring no war and a reduction of expenses. The argument is without reply.

As regards the state of the negociation, the three powers are concocting in common a reply to Russia's refusal, which it is hoped will be accepted at last by that power. This reply, while re-affirming the necessity of accepting the Six Points, will enlighten Prince GORTSCHAKOFF on some of the errors contained in his dispatch. If the Six Points are again refused, of course there will be a diplomatic rupture, and then, although a war may still be averted, it will be almost impossible to avoid hostilities.

In the army it is said they are preparing for a grand spring campaign, but no one seems to know whether it is to Mexico or to Poland. This I mean is the talk among certain regiments now stationed at Paris.

MALAKOFF.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

A Visit to Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, TENN., Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

One hundred miles south from Nashville the National lines now reach—even into Alabama. To this point, Winchester, which I have just reached, trains run regularly every day. It is a very interesting thing to observe the effects of war upon a country, and I was especially interested in noting them upon a State which, like Tennessee, has so important a part to play in the future.

The region south of Nashville is a beautiful country—a land of oak-covered hills and running streams, and valleys green with vast fields of Indian corn. For a great portion of the way there is no trace of war; the scene is the most peaceful and fertile. You pass long meadows of indifferent grass, then perhaps a neglected cornfield, which, in ordinary times, you would have merely noticed as an evidence of the idleness of the population; then a clover patch, a graceful, rolling hill, with oak, beech, and chestnut covering it; a wide stretch of green corn, a dashing turbid stream, a field of weeds—again corn or clover, and so on in picturesque succession for mile after mile. You seldom see wheat, though there is no doubt much of it in neighboring districts, and only here and there a cotton plantation. (I counted but five for a hundred miles.) For all that appears, you might be traveling in Southern Indiana.

The only growth unusual is a low tree, with broad tropical leaves, and a bright, red fruit of a cucumber shape—the "wild cucumber tree." The bridges alone remind one at first that he is within military lines, and in an enemy's country; the brown tents on the nearest slope, the stockade fort, the sentinel, the figures in National blue lolling about, tell us that we are on one of the great links of military communication. A few of the villages show very clearly the grim features of war. Lavergne, which must have been a pleasant little rural hamlet, has mostly disappeared—one house alone being left; some of the towns show deserted stores or houses with the clap-boards gone, or here and there a melancholy brick chimney where rafters and beams have been carried off. One little place beyond Tullahoma—Estell Springs—has a peculiarly plucked and plundered look. Some of the towns—such as Murfreesboro—are a ripped of the beautiful grove which were once their glory, in order to give free sweep to the artillery. Now and then the high brick walls and chimneys of some storehouse or factory, burnt, probably, by the enemy themselves, rise gloomily from a village street.

Yet, on the whole, the evidences of desolation and plunder are surprisingly little; they may be more plentiful near the pikes, yet near the railway gardens are untouched, peaches hang in bushels from orchards, and that highest test of a soldier's forbearance—*rail fences*—are whole and sound as in their first estate. So far as damage from war is concerned, this part of Tennessee could recover in a single season and have a surplus for the future. In fact, the money brought in and freely expended by ROSECRANS' immense army must more than pay off the losses from fire and the thieveries of the marauders.

As you advance, you discern more and more the evidences of the vast military power accumulated here. Camps on every hillside, brown and brawny soldiers swarming at every station, groves filled with thousands and thousands of horses, mules and wagons; soldiers everywhere, bathing in the streams, riding over the distant hills, lying under the shade, crowding the trains, eating, drinking and reading newspapers; by every village the red line of earthworks and the stockade forts. In Murfreesboro' you seem to have entered a town of boxes, bales and bags, heaped up and scattered about without number or order, and beyond all measurement or calculation. An army of teams is dragging them away, and stalwart contrabands are lifting and arranging them under the broiling sun.

Murfreesboro is said to be the strongest national fortress on this continent. The only indications of it to the civilian are heaps of red earth on every hill in the vicinity, with long ditches, stockades and mounds crossing the railroads. But, even to the uninstructed eye, heaps of earth and sand with black objects protruding from them have come to have a much more threatening look than the most ponderous piles of stones and masonry. Gen. ROSECRANS evidently means to keep what he possesses, and he has already laid a hand on Tennessee, whose imprint several centuries will not wear away. Tullahoma gives a like scene of pleasant cottages, country stores and crowds and throngs of soldiers, horses, mules and wagons without number. Winchester is still prettier, in the midst of a beautiful rolling country, with oak and beech groves, and a few miles beyond the heavy low line of the Cumberland Mountains, the rich shadows filling its deep gaps lined with green forest. Soldiers' camps in Summer are by no means romantic or interesting things; villages of arbors, covered with brown branches, dirty, hot and sweltering, with tin cups, newspapers, blankets and equipments lying about in confusion; long lines of horses and mules, kicking and fly-bitten, the men sauntering under trees or about the stations in flannel shirts and trowsers. Every one who could was reading newspapers, and all were orderly and well-behaved. They looked wonderfully well and vigorous; in fact, I believe this army is now the healthiest of the great armies. The great want of every camp is good reading matter. The "Christien Commission" are doing a grand work in the Western armies, and have been the means of producing a deep religious influence, but it has often occurred to me that their reading was of too childish a nature, too Sundayschoolish for the camp. The best thing for the soldiere would be some publication—newspaper or other—with the army news, and then a great deal of moral and religious instruction connected with it. To this might be added practical directions for the soldier about securing his pension, if wounded, or about leaving his pay to his friends. Such an army gazette might accomplish a world of good in our idle camps. And camps must be idle in such weather as this. If any of our impatient Northern strategists could be at Winchester to-day, and take a short walk, with no more burden than a straw hat and linen coat, under this sun, he would be convinced that there was very good reason for "quiet on the Cumberland." It is such a sun as we never know at the North, burning, blazing, wilting; the thermometer from 95° to 100° and no air stirring. Fancy what a march must be in this weather with a musket, cartridge-box, blanket and knapsack! The great obstacle in this army, as in all our armies, to movement, is the amount of transportation. The Army of the Cumberland has had thirteen wagons to a regiment, or some 150 miles of trains. This is partly owing to the army retions being about 25 per cent. more than is needed for food, and partly to the *great amount carried by officers.* An army wagon has been known to carry a heavy cast-iron stove for the officers use, and it always takes a medley of all sorts of articles. Nothing will ever give us rapid marches and efficient movements but a reduction of transportation. The men in this climate have already abandoned their knapsacks. The officers ought to be equally cut down in their comforts and luxuries.

The only great and brilliant piece of strategy yet performed on the Union side, it should be remembered, (GRANT's famous march to Jackson and Vicksburgh,) was made utterly without transportation—even the Commander-in-Chief, it is said, carrying only a tooth-brush. We hope yet for a lightening of the luxuries of our officers, and a greater use of the "army's legs," as Gen. HALLECK calls it.

C. L. B.

Extensive Fire in Canal-street.

$40,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY BURNED UP—THREE MEN BADLY INJURED.

Officers BOYLE and JOHNSON, of the Sixth Precinct, discovered a fire, about 10 o'clock last night, issuing from the third story of building No. 257 Canal-street, owned by Messrs. Naioto, Dacosa & Co., and occupied by them as a furniture and bedding warehouse. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. Their loss on stock is estimated at $25,000, and on the building at $12,000. Insured for $43,000 in the St. Mark's, St. Nicholas, Bowery, Hamilton, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh City, Relief and Liverpool and London Insurances. Building No. 255 is occupied by the same firm, the stock contained therein being badly damaged by water. The flames spread to the upper portion of building No. 259, occupied in the upper part by Messrs. COVEL, WESTON & SCESCATINO, wood moulders. The lower portion of the building is occupied by HUTCHINGS & WICKERSHAM, ornamental iron-workers. Their damage is not ascertained. The building is owned by Mr. LYONS, gunsmith, on Broadway, and is damaged about $2,000. Up to the time of going to press the fire had not been extinguished. Adjoining building No. 259 is the Devlin building, in which are stored $300,000 worth of Government property. This building was saved only by the untiring exertions of the firemen. Officer DWYER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and Mr. Jacob STARBECK, of Patrol Insurance No. 2, were very severely injured by the dummy from the third story falling upon them. Mr. STARBECK had his ribs crushed in, and was injured near the spine. Both parties were taken to the hospital. A member of Engine Company No. 29 was knocked down and run over by Engine No. 34, in Greene-street near Prince. The machine passed over his breast, breaking his collar-bone and inflicting other injuries. He was taken to Dr. TURNER's, on the corner of Prince and Spring streets, by Assistant Fire Marshal BAKER and other firemen, and afterwards to the Station-house.

The Western Visitors in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Several delegates repereeenting the Boards of Trade of the Western cities, who have recently visited Portland, paid a visit to-day, by special invitation, to the Rooms of the Boston Board of Trade, where they were welcomed by the President, Jno. G. CONVERSE, Esq. Speeches were made by Lieut.-Gov. MAY, of Michigan, Messrs. HANCOCK and FAIRBANKS, of Chicago, HADLEY, of Milwaukee, Mayor LINCOLN and others.

Death of Thomas T. Russell, of the Eighty-second New-York.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

THOS. T. RUSSELL, of Company K, Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, of Brooklyn, died suddenly with sun-stroke to-day. His friends will communicate immediately with Capt. J. S. STUPLE, No. 36 East Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The following is the weekly report of the condition of the Banks in this city:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	71,997,500
Specie	7,798,276
Due from other banks	10,133,180
Due to other banks	12,824,673
Deposits	28,247,266
Circulation	7,440,212

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $620,000 Five-twenties by the various agents.

Movements of Gen. Sickles.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES and Staff arrived this evening.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COL. DEFOREST.—The charges against Col. DEFOREST, of the Fifth regiment, Harris cavalry, are for defrauding the Government of upward of sixty thousand dollars, which, it is alleged, he did by false bills of articles which were never purchased for his regiment. The Colonel is now in this City under arrest and will soon be tried, the Government having turned him over to the care of the United States District-Attorney.

RESERVE MILITIA.—The first regiment of Col. HALL's brigade is now being organized at the Jefferson Market drill-room. This regiment will not be called upon to do duty out of the State, the object of its formation being local and for State defence only, under command of Gov. SEYMOUR. Recruits are received daily at the above headquarters, between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

MISSING.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. BRIDGET MURPHY, of No. 5 Marion-street, seventy years of age, left her home and has not since been heard of. Her family are in great distress in consequence, and any information in regard to her, left at the Police Headquarters or at the above number, will be gratefully received by her friends. Mrs. MURPHY had on, when she left, a calico dress, red shawl and white linen cap.

DEATH OF EDMUND B. PERY.—This gentleman for the last twenty-eight years valuably connected with the Deaf and Dumb Institution of this City as Steward, died on Monday. His death creates a vacancy in the institution which it will be difficult to fill.

Arrivals in the City.

Rear Admiral David G. Farragut and wife, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Hartford*, will remain at the Metropolitan Hotel during his sojourn in this City.

Lieut. J. C. Watson and Surgeon J. M. Foltz, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Hartford*; Col. Dan. Dexter, Rhode Island, and C. H. Harkness, Philadelphia, are also stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Hall, New-Hampshire; Senator Pomeroy, Kansas; Hon. J. R. Barrett, Member of Congress from St. Louis; Col. Taylor, Kentucky; L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo; and Dr. R. H. Gardner, Nashville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. B. Latch and Jas. Walker, U. S. Navy; A. H. Delleves, Philadelphia; J. D. Lewis, Newbern, N. C., and Henry W. Gardner, St. Johns, N. B., are at the Astor House.

Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair and Staff, left the Metropolitan Hotel for Washington City yesterday evening.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Person's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes—Also, sideboard and parlor safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain of inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

GOODLIFFE—ODDIE.—On Monday, Aug. 10, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. W. Miller, D. D., EDWARD T. GOODLIFFE and CLARA, youngest daughter of Walter M. Oddie. No cards.

LINDSAY—JACK.—On Monday, July 27, in Glasgow, Scotland, DAVID ALEXANDER LINDSAY, of this City, and EMMA, only daughter of the late William Jack, Esq., Alyth, Perthshire, Scotland. No cards.

DIED.

ALVORD.—Suddenly, at Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, Aug 10, MARIA MANUEL, wife of Edmund Alvord, daughter of Joseph Manuel, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, Aug 12, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. W. G. Tripp, Bergen Wood Avenue, near Five Corners, Hudson City, N. J.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

BOYD.—On the morning of the 12th inst., of apoplexy, HANNAH P. BOYD, in the 63d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 102 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

BRUMLEY.—In Sag Harbor, on Friday morning, Aug. 7, ELIZA PARKER BRUMLEY, relict of the late Capt. Reuben Brumley, of this City, and last surviving descendant of Dr. Nathaniel Gardiner and Eliza Tucker Deriog, of East Hampton, L. I., in the 76th year of her age.

BOARDMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, Mrs. MARY BOARDMAN, widow the late John Boardman, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 60 2d-av., on Thursday, Aug 13, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

CARROLL.—In Hastings-upon-Hudson, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Edward C. West, SARAH, widow of Matthew Carroll, aged 82 years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

GILDERSLEEVE.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, of pleurisy, JOSEPH CRESSY, aged 62 years and 14 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 76th st. and Broadway, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DIVINE.—In Sacramento, Cal., on Dec. 9, 1862, of inflammatory dropsy, JOHN DIVINE, native of Farmhill, County Tyrone, Ireland, late of New-York City, aged 33 years.

☞ Irish papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—On Monday evening, Aug. 10, CHARLES SAMUEL, infant son of David and Mary E. Edwards, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Madison-st., third house east of Bedford-av., Brooklyn, on this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FAGAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, MARY FRANCES, infant daughter of James F. and Catherine A. Fagan, aged 8 months.

FAWCETT.—Accidently shot in Virginia, on Friday, 7th inst., while in the discharge of his duty, PETER H. FAWCETT, Assistant to the Provost-Marshal, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts., at 2½ o'clock, on Wednesday, Aug. 12. Remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

GEDOIS.—On Monday, Aug. 10, ANNIE GEDOIS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Ludlow-place, (Houston-st.,) on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HUNT.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM ISAAC, son of William H. and Eliza T. Hunt, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Funeral from No. 631 4th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

IRVING.—In Newport, R. I., on Monday, evening, Aug. 10, LESLIE, infant son of Leslie Irving, of this City, aged 14 months.

KENT.—In Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 10, AUGUSTA E., wife of James E. Kent, and daughter of Daniel T. and Margaret Youngs, aged 23 years.

Particulars of funeral hereafter.

LINK.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, FREDERICK DAVID LINK, son of Charles W. and Mary Link, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 504 Hudson-st.

LYDON.—At his residence, No. 161 Jay-st., Brooklyn, JOHN LYDON, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LOVETT.—On Monday, Aug. 10, of consumption, MARTHA M., wife of George H. Lovett, aged 34 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 West 37th st., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock.

MANUEL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, of paralysis, MARY, wife of Joseph Mennal, in the 78th year of her age.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MCKEE.—At his residence, in the City of Newark, on Monday, Aug. 10, Rev. JOSEPH MCKEE, aged 53 years.

Funeral services will take place on Thursday next, the 13th inst., at 4½ o'clock, from the North Dutch Church, near No. 115 Broad-st., in the former place. His former and late pupils, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

MORTIMER.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, from injuries received during the late riot, Officer PETER MORTIMER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends and Metropolitan Police are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Police Station-house, 17th st., near Eleventh-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock precisely.

PARKER.—On Monday, at Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 7, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. PARKER, aged 47 years and 5 months.

PASS.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, JOHN PASS, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 West 24th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PERY.—In this City, at the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, EDMUND B. PERY, in the 49th year of his age.

The deceased had held the office of Steward of the Institution for the period of 28 years. The funeral services will be held in the Chapel of the Institution on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 5½ o'clock P. M. The 4:10 o'clock way train, Hudson River Railroad, stopping at 32d-st., will accommodate those desiring to attend. The members of the Board of Directors, and the friends of his uncle, Dr. H. P. Peet, are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Berkshire County, Mass., for interment.

TASSIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, ELISABETH F., daughter of the late John and Elisabeth Tassis, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, William Ballantine, No. 62 Tillary-st, on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TEOMAS.—Of meningetis, in Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, Aug 10, MARGARET E. A. THOMAS, daughter of Effie and the late William Thomas, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her uncle, Dr. J. M. Cornelison, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 12, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation.

WATERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, after a lingering and painful decline, SUSAN, daughter of the late Frederick Frelinghuysen, wife of William D. Waterman.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, Aug. 14, from the residence of the family, No. 60 Morton-st, whence the remains will be taken for interment to the family burial ground, in Somerset County, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of Templar Lodge, No. 203, F. and A. M., are notified to meet at their Lodge Rooms, this day, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, WILLIAM WEMS.

JAMES S. STITT, Secretary. W. P. BYRON, M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW BOOK!
SIGHTS A-FOOT!
SIGHTS A-FOOT
BY WILKIE COLLINS.

A second edition of this great book by Wilkie Collins, is published and for sale this day by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere, complete in one large octavo volume, price Fifty Cents a copy. It is published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent everywhere free of postage on receipt of price.

THREE TAKING NEW SONGS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
ROOT & CADY.

NEW SONGS
BABYLON IS FALLEN. HENRY C. WORK. Price 25 cents.
This is the sequel to Mr. Work's "Kingdom Coming," and is we think, destined to become equally popular.
ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE, MOTHER. GEO. F. ROOT. 25 cents.
This is in the style of Mr. Root's "Vacant Chair," which is having a great success, and is not unworthy of the author of the "Battle Cry of Freedom," the great patriotic song of the day.
NEW SONGS
DAISY DEANE. MURRAY. 25 cents.
This is by a soldier, unknown as an author, but is a love song as fresh and sweet as "the meadow where violets were blowing," in which he first met Daisy Deane.

For sale at all the Music Stores, or may be obtained by inclosing marked price to ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the kind of clothes to wear, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal news paper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 426.—Aug. 11, 1863.
4, 19, 9, 74, 49, 73, 66, 51, 50, 29, 39, 41, 46, 56.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 426.—Aug. 11, 1863.
10, 65, 21, 64, 27, 4, 38, 20, 1, 53, 60, 78, 69.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

DEVLIN & CO.
In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
20 PER CENT
in the price of all SUMMER GOODS.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.
It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.
N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.
Agents in New-York City:
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(Near corner of Fulton.)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.
DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND ITS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.
Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
Messrs. SHELDON & CO., No. 335 Broadway, have just imported from Paris a fine assortment of Photograph Albums, comprising, among a large variety,
Embossed Turkey morocco, 50 pictures.....$3 00
Embossed Turkey morocco, with rims, 50 pictures,.. 4 00
Embossed Turkey morocco, extra clasps, 50 pictures. 3 50
They have on hand a large stock of their own manufacture, which they offer at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

ARMY AND NAVY SIGNAL FIELD GLASSES,
of superior power and clearness, introduced and adopted in the U. S. A.
Rock Crystals free from all imperfections, manufactured and for sale [illegible]

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I contin

LAW REPORTS.

Gen. Canby Directed by the Court to Produce the Body of a Conscript.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

In the Matter of Guy W. Hollister.—On Saturday last a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by Justice PECKHAM, directing Gen. Canby to produce the body of one Guy W. Hollister, who is a conscript from the interior of the State, and who it was claimed was under the command of Gen. Canby.

The General made return to the writ, stating that the conscript was not detained by him, but was on Riker's Island. A new writ was accordingly issued. The counsel for Hollister will contend, on the return of the writ, that the Conscription act is unconstitutional and void.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Henry Hurst vs. *Susanna Hurst.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 78 bbls. Ashes, 5,489 bbls. Flour, 360 bbls. and 655 bags Corn Meal, 64,684 bushels Wheat, 113,874 bushels Corn, 175 bushels Rye, 61,734 bushels Oats, 30 pkgs. Provisions, and 923 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls., including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $8 87½@9 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Continue quiet at former prices.

CHEMICALS—Have been inactive at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Has been inactive to-day, including Java, at 35½c.@36c.; Laguayra, at 29c.@30c.; Maracaibo, at 29c.@31c.; Rio, at 25½c.@28½c.; and St. Domingo, at 26c., ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds this morning, 124,814 packages, including 750 bags and 13,907 mats Java, 91,629 bags Rio and Santos, 4,226 bags Maracaibo, 9,251 bags Ceylon, 650 bags Laguayra, 3,500 bags St. Domingo, and 2,901 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Has been in limited demand, but has been quoted steady.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, and has been rather heavy, at 63c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue quiet, at former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quite heavy, being in limited demand. The tendency of prices is decidedly downward. Sales since our last, 14,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 75; poor to choice extra State at $4 50@$5 35, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 60 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$4 00 @$4 75
Extra State.....4 80 @ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 4 70 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands. 5 20 @ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 65 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee..... 5 40 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.... 5 75 @ 8 75
Southern Flour is declining. Sales since our last, 970 bbls., at $5 75@$6 65 for poor to good superfine; $6 75@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales 475 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

FRUIT—All kinds have been inactive, including Layer Raisins, at $4 50@$4 55, and Bunch Raisins at $4 10 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more freely offered and purchased at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 135,000 bushels, including Winter Western, at $1 35; Amber Western, at $1 25@$1 28; Red do., at $1 18@$1 24; Amber Iowa, at $1 20@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, at $1 03@$1 19; Chicago Spring, at 97c.@$1 18; and Red do., choice, at $1 24@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and salable at uniform prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 172,000 bushels, including, chiefly at 67½c.@68c., for [illegible] Western, and 71c.@73c. for White do. Rye is in less demand, at 83c.@92c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,700 bushels. Oats are quite heavy, including Canada, at 48c.@50c., Western, at 60c.@64c.; State, at 67c.@70c., ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal. Mr. EDWARD BELL notices the movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, thus: "There is no new feature to present. The business of the fortnight (as usual at this season) has been light and not very satisfactory to the sellers. The export trade has shown some activity, but our limited supply of available qualities, particularly of fresh ground State Flour, being quite light, prices have been above the views of foreign shippers, but there has been a fair demand for the Eastern markets and the British Provinces. Our stock of all descriptions is large, but is being gradually reduced. The excessive hot weather of the last few days serves to restrict very much the operations of the home trade, and the demand is chiefly for fresh ground. This causes much dullness and irregularity of price for the Western brands from store. The reopening of canal navigation (which had been temporarily closed,) has increased the receipts of wheat to a moderate extent. Still there is a scarcity of good Spring qualities, and holders are firm for that description, whilst the lower grades are difficult of sale. The export demand is fair, but generally the orders are at limits which cannot be executed. We still have encouraging accounts of the appearance and gathering of the new crop. Rye is nominal at our quotations. Indian corn fluctuates in value, but has been in moderate demand for home use. The export inquiry has been checked by the variations in freight and exchange. At yesterday's Exchange the trade generally was dull, and corn, wheat and flour a little lower."

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request to-day, at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet at former quotations.

LEAD—Has been dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, at irregular prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive at declining prices. We now quote Spirits Turpentine (nominally) at $2 85@$3 ₱ gallon; Tar at $7@$9 50 ₱ bbl., and Resin at $25@$35 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—The demand has been generally very moderate, prices have favored buyers. Crude Whale at 60c.@85c.; do. Sperm at $1 45; Bleached Winter Whale at $1; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Linseed at $1 05@$1 11, No. 1 Lard at 80c.@85c.; City Red, 60c.@62½c.; Olive at $1 80@$1 85; Crude Petroleum at 34½c.@35c., Refined do. at 56c.@62c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Aug. 10.—The market continues dull. The transactions for the week include 100 bbls. inferior Sperm at a price not transpired; 100 bbls. Whale at 90c. ₱ gallon, and 1,000 bbls. South Sea on private terms—all for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1863.	36,995	42,370	316,550
Same time last year.....	35,318	87,692	631,190

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 73,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 6,000 pieces, 56x56, 12½c.; 4,000 pieces, 56x60, 13c.; 19,000 pieces, 60x64, 13¾c.; 39,500 pieces, 64x64, 14c.; 3,000 pieces, 56x64, 13¾c., heavy; 2,000 pieces, 52x92, 12¼c. ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in pretty active demand, and sales have been made of 2,100 bbls., since our last, at $11 00@$11 62½ for Old Mess; $13 25@$13 50 for New Mess; $10 62½@$11 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 8¼c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet at 6c @7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in lively request to-day; sales 2,200 lbs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive; sales 140 bbls. at $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is very quiet, at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, small lots of Carolina at $11, and 130 bags East India, part at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been lightly dealt in at irregular prices.

SPICES—Have been inactive and generally nominal.

SUGARS—Sales 1,160 hhds., including Cuba at 9¾c.@11c., and Porto Rico at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Market steady.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 75,900 lbs. at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Since our last issue the market for this staple has been considerably firmer, and the demand, both for export and home use, has been quite brisk. On Wednesday the opening price was 10¾c. for strictly prime lots in hhds., and 10c. for straight lots in bbls. in shipping order. Thursday being a holiday, there was no market until Friday, on which day the previous advance was fully maintained, and large transactions took place at 10¾c., and some selected parcels realized 10¾c.@10¾c. on the spot, and also for lots deliverable in all this week. On Saturday, Monday and to-day there has been a good demand for merchantable and also for prime shipping lots—the latter was found of ready sale at 10¾c., and some very choice could not be had for less than 10¾c. We quote the market as closing firm at 10¾c., with a good steady demand for lots which are prime in every particular as regards color, flavor and body. No. 2 is in fair supply, and is held at 10¾c., at which price some large lots have found buyers. The arrivals for the past week have been exceedingly light from all points. We note sale of 15,000 lbs. extra quality Southern at 10½c., to arrive. Tallow Oil is scarce, and held at 9¾c. Other Soap stock, such as Grease, is also in limited supply. Price this day, 1858, 9¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 10¼c. ₱ lb."

TEAS—Have been quiet and depressed.

TIN—Has been dull and heavy, as previously represented.

WHALEBONE—Has been in moderate request at [illegible]

PERSONAL.

MY FRIEND—WHEN YOU SEE THIS I SHALL be far, far away from New-York. I would have gone miles to bid you farewell, but did not know your address. The house I found closed, and not a line from you. I regret it exceedingly; but what could I do? Farewell. Thy sincere friend, ED.

HAMILTON—DO NOT FAIL TO MEET ME AS agreed. JASPER.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence, Theology, &c.—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TRASKS, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thompson's, No. 1,127 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Bornton's, No. 5 6th-av.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings, best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Latin, Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidney T. Snow, Esq., No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 160 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 6 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.
The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 33½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

AT $2, WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, writing and arithmetic, $10 per quarter: Juveniles, $3 per month during their vacation. Mr. PAINE has twelve rooms conveniently arranged for private instruction at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 289 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for Boys, White Plains, New-York. Classical, Commercial and Military.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fo[illegible]
[illegible] Sept. 14.

[illegible] HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING [illegible]
[illegible] L. I., will reopen on [illegible]
[illegible] in September.

INSTRUCTION.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. ROCKWELL, A. M., Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York, having splendid mansion, scenery, extensive grounds, rowing, &c. Twelfth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sep. 15. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, or address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles Kirk, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Baltim*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. F. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURteenth-street, corner of 8th-av., Rev. R. HOLDEN, M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at Mr. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal,
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire a Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 148 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A SCHOOL FOR Boys, an unmarried teacher, a member of the Episcopal Church. Address R., No. 762 Broadway.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," No. 550 Broadway.
School Properties are sold and rented.
Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.
Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.
REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs Iwison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—TWO TEACHERS IN AN ACADEMY.—A gentleman to teach the Latin and Greek and a lady who can give lessons in French and music. Inquire at the office of J. L. CILLEY, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

A TEACHER.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE OF four years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and higher English branches, desires a situation as teacher. The best of references and testimonials given. Address W. T., Station D Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation. can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 67, Palmyra, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR THREE-STORY brown stone dwelling, No. 113 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. This house, in addition to being built on the modern style, with the usual improvements, has had the advantage of undergoing a thorough overhauling and repair, including new call-papering and oil-painting, and a residence at less than $1600. The yard is tastefully laid out as a garden, with very fine rose and other flowering shrubs and plants. The owner spared no expense to render it a pleasant and comfortable residence. It is now offered for sale in consequence of the family going to Europe. It can be seen any day, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
TERMS.—One half cash, and the balance in three equal annual installments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. If sold, possession will be given in the month of October. There is no incumbrance on the property, and the title is indisputable. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., fronting, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

☞ FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and deep water access from this City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 59 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let—for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS, COUNTRY seats, residences and every variety of real estate in City and country, for sale and exchange; also sales and negotiations of all kinds of business, partnerships, loans, bonds, &c.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 15 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY corner house in Second-av. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire of Mr. BALDWIN, No. 17 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick; 140 feet, with all modern improvements, and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for school's, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station. Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. S. PIER, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of
WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COUNTRY residence for sale or exchange for City property; 20 lots of ground, fine house, barn and other outhouses, all in complete order, situated at Kingsbridge, 13 miles from the City Hall. Full particulars by addressing Box No. 7 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM—WANTED, A SMALL COUNTRY RESIdence, with a few acres of land under cultivation, and close by a steamboat or railroad landing. Terms must be reasonable. Cash will be paid. Address, with full particulars, ANDREW DANIELS, Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. G. & F. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A MODERN BUILT, THREE-STORY house, in good order, between 3d and 6th avs., from about 12th to 26th sts., by a private family. The most responsible references given. Possession any time from now till the 1st of October. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. [illegible] rent not over $1,000.

[illegible] LYN, NEAR THE CITY [illegible] and basement house, with [illegible] conveniences. Possession on the [illegible]. Address, stating rent, location, [illegible] 402 West 33d-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City reference. A situation as cook; understands the business in all its branches—meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does the coarse washing; wages $9 to $10, City or country. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, AND to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references required. Call at No. 137 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED Scotch Protestant woman wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 27th-st., to go to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most experienced girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and wait on a lady that boards. No objections to any part of the country, or to travel with a lady; sews neatly. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; highly recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business; best of City references given. May be seen at No. 118 2d-place, South Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st.

DRESSMAKING—WANTED BY A COMPEtent dressmaker a few more customers, by the day or week. Apply at No. 48 West 28th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY, requiring good faithful domestics of all nations, male and female, can be well suited by applying at MANNING'S first-class offices, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon. This agency has been 15 years established, under the most distinguished patronage.

MALES.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.

A young man having had seven years' experience as sal sman in one of the largest hardware houses, where he had peculiar advantages for a full knowledge of the business, wishes a situation with a first-class house who want a top-to salesman. He is a good writer and accountant. The very best of references from former house. Any wholesale house wishing an excellent man, both as to character and ability, will address B, Dox No. 113, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as general clerk. In a bank, merchant's or in surance office, or any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give the best of reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as general clerk in a grocery or hardware store, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Employment Office, No. 286 Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 286 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man, who is an excellent groom and good driver; has satisfactory recommendations, and no objections to the country. Apply at Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or call at No. 623 6th-av., near 39th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted, as coachman and gardener, by a reliable single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's City or country residence, &c., the best of references. Address M. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man of long experience in the business; has been with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address D. M., box No. 192 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has had long experience in this City. Can be seen at No. 410 Broadway. Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS GARDENER.—A GERMAN GARDENER, with a small family, lately returned from the war, who understands his business in all its branches, wishes a situation. Address F. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A COLORED YOUNG MAN, POSsessed of a common-school education, desires a situation in a store as porter or messenger. Address No. 39 Watts-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of testimonials from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITER—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation in a private family as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has first-class City reference. Call on Mr. CONNOR, No. 311 4th-av.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—A young man, who has served above two years at the trade, wishes to go under instructions for a year. Address AXE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—A LAD JUST LEFT school wants a permanent situation. 16 years old. Refers to Oliver Holden, of the U. S. Customs, and other first-class parties in New-York.

HELP WANTED

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CORNER G AND 23D STS.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

WANTED,

One hundred Blacksmiths and horse-shoers, to serve as such in the Quartermaster's Department for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged. Wages $30 per month, and one ration per day. Men employed under this notice are expected to go wherever ordered by proper authority, and a refusal to do so will subject them to a discharge without pay.

All persons will be made to Major S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, No. 6 State-st., New-York, or to Capt. A. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, for transportation to this city.

(S. Gnen.)
C. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family in Yonkers, near Hastings, a single man as coachman, a neat, tidy, experienced and obliging man, who thoroughly understands his business. (None others need apply.) will find a good and permanent home, with liberal wages. Address, with name and reference, EMPLOYER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed on a small place, near the City, a competent man to take the care of a garden and one horse. None need apply who cannot bring good references. Apply at No. 53 Chambers-st., 2d floor, from 10 to 2.

LANDSMEN, FIREMEN, COAL-PASSERS, stokers, carpenters and boys wanted, for the California naval fleet. Pay from $13 50 to $31 50 per month; also, wanted, a few substitutes. The highest bounty paid, at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs.
HENRY JAMES, Agent.

1,000 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.—WE have immediate and steady work, at good pay, for 1,000 good, experienced cloak-makers; also, for ninety first-rate hands to run Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. None but tip-top hands need apply. Call to-day, at 11, cloak manufactory, ALLEN & PAINE, No. 384 Broadway, rear entrance.

AN ENTRY AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent entry and shipping clerk. None need apply except those having the highest recommendations both as to character and competency. Apply in

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE! IGNORANCE EXPOSED AND ERRORS UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, who are afflicted with Diseases of the Sexual Organs. DR. HUNTER'S Paris, London and New York Medical Marriage Guides, (the latter containing many fine Anatomical Illustrations,) exposing the Causes of Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Genito-Urinary Diseases, and all the Secret Diseases of the Sexual Organs, the result of twenty years' researches in the hospitals of Paris, London and New York; quacks, their frauds and impositions exposed; the author's unequalled Paris and London practice, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. Address as above. Avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment. No Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Nostrums, Artificial Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work, by R. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) New York, No. 111 Nassau-st., LONDON, No. 26 Tavistock-st., Covent-garden, Chancery-lane, Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis*
German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas
Medical Review, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured many cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige irradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 60 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Waan, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you a victim to secret habits, body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the human body; thirty years his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who cannot retain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, blodrattee from bashfulness or change of diet. Single cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and restoring all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, which he treats with more than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is a trial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number. Furniture in suites.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Florence & Lynch's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs's, &c. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 699 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated Sewing Machines, with all the recent improvements, for sale at reduced prices, at No. 495 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES in the world for family use are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 1 and 2. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 3 and 4. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for tailoring purposes are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 5 and 6. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for carriage trimming are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 7 and 8. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for boot and shoe manufacturing are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 9 and 10. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for hat manufacturing are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 11 and 12. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for saddle and harness manufacturing are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 13 and 14. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for corset manufacturing are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 15 and 16. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for umbrella manufacturing are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 17 and 18. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for bag manufacturing are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 19 and 20. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for upholstering purposes are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 21 and 22. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for quilting purposes are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 23 and 24. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST MACHINES for general purposes are Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machines, Nos. 1 and 2. Office, No. 343 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, AUG. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf....	No. 318....	$87,920 83	In name of Geo. Peabody & Co., Trustees.
Ctf....	No. 1,022....	253,102 41	
Ctf....	No. 418....	5,824 53	In name of Geo. Peabody & Co.
Ctf....	No. 1,023....	5,827 50	

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $80 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.—AMERICAN, Continental, Goodhue, Lorillard, North American, Resolute, Republic, Security and Washington Fire Insurance Scrip wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GASHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-st.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, on stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.
By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.
CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 333 Canal-st.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 38 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 32 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a
SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax.
By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 6th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 3d, 31, 32, 33, 56½ and 51½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 3 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 4, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 6 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. EYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilman will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH. } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of this Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. EYERS.
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into a partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of the increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 26, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863—No. 22 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLODGOOD, for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business. The business of the new firm will be conducted at the office so long occupied by the undersigned.
JAMES B. STEBBINS.
JOHN BLODGOOD.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm.
CAMMANN & CO.
AUG. 1, 1863

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¾; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackle on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE sidewheel steamboats *William Kent* and *North Shore*, and the barges *Anna*, *Rancher* and *Lexington*. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.
HENRY MALLAN.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.

WILLARD HAWES
AND OTHERS
against
JOHN R. GRAHAM
AND OTHERS.

In pursuance of a decretal order made in this action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1863, I will expose for sale, in one lot, at rough Messrs. PELLS & CO., Auctioneers, at No. 340 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, one ten foot veneer cutting machine and the fixtures appertaining thereto, consisting of two knives, twenty-four screws, three wrenches, grinding apparatus, one crane with hoisting apparatus complete, and the patterns by which said veneer cutting machine was made and extended from eight to ten feet.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1863.
JAS. BRUCE,
Receiver.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED TO $6 35.

THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY
WILL SELL FIRST-CLASS TICKETS
FROM
NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO AT
$18.

And make a reduction of $6 35 to all points in the Northwest.

Passengers by this, the shortest line, save 60 miles in distance, and two hours in time over all other routes, and have
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS
Between New-York and Chicago.

☞ *This is the* ONLY ROUTE *by which passengers can leave New-York at* 7 P. M., *and arrive in Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis as soon as those who left at* 5 P. M. *by other routes, and* SAVE TWO CHANGES OF CARS.

Trains leave from Cortlandt-st. Ferry:

DAY EXPRESS.		NIGHT EXPRESS.	
Via Allentown....	6:00 A.M.	Via Philadelphia.	6:00 P.M.
Via Philadelphia..	7:00 A.M.	Via Allentown....	7.00 P.M.
Leave Philadel'a..	11:20 A.M.	L've Philadelphia.	10:30 P.M.
Leave Pittsburgh.	1:00 A.M.	L've Pittsburgh..	12:40 P.M.
Arrive Crestline..	8:00 A.M.	Arrive Crestline..	1:15 P.M.
Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 P.M.	Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 A.M.
Arrive Chicago...	7:15 P.M.	Arriva Chicago...	7:40 A.M.

ASK FOR TICKETS "VIA FORT WAYNE."
FOR SALE AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-St.,
New-York.
WM. P. SHINN,
General Passenger Agent.
F. KNOWLAND,
General Eastern Passenger Agent.

FARE REDUCED.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will sell through tickets from New-York to Chicago at a reduction of $6 35, making the fare but $18 in first-class cars! Passengers by this line will save sixty miles' distance, and two hours time! For through tickets and further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 271 Broadway, southwest corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and all stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5 50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8 15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4 10, 5 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 8:24 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12 30, 4.15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 8 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12 40, 3:10, 5 40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:05 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5 50 and 10 25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 4:15 P. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 6 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FO

WHY THEY ARE MAD!

...ymanny and Mozart—Known Dra...

The "excavations," as they have been ...ed, by a colemporary, which have been going ... the Comptroller's Office in regard to certain ... of percentage on salaries charged and paid ... official account—to the Mozart fund—are, we ... this initiative to investigations in matters of ... officers, and which—as these certainly do ... seriously affect the public interests and the City Treasury. As an amateur performance for our lively and really competent Comptroller, but of no earthly advantage to our citizens, this investigation may be of service in the way of experience. When done with M. with a sense made keener and a wit sharpened, let this turn his attention and vigilance to matters of ...gual and public interest; to the plethoric contracts constantly being given out, and paid for; to the sums needlessly disbursed from the Printing Bureau to the political favorites and hangers-on of the Coal Hole; to the amounts awarded to some of the same kidney. Certainly here are matters in ... [illegible] ... and wherein ... [illegible]

It is a [illegible] fact that, in the "excavations" referred to, many appointees from Mozart are unearthed, and only Mozart compromised. Both factions of the Democracy are, in the way of virtue, bad enough. If Mozart's garments are unclean, certainly Tammany's are not unsoiled.

The whole secret, we opina, of the vigorous investigation is this: Tammany is under weighty obligations to Mozart for her success. These obligations have become wearisome and she seeks to shake them off. The quickest way to do so is, it is thought, by fight, and thus Tammany has commenced it. Very good. The wider the split, the more bitter and envenomed the feud betwixt the two factions, the better for the really Conservative element of the City, and, indeed, of the State. Tammany is old, and in her senility has been flattered by an accession which waits upon success, not precedes it. Mozart is comparatively young, certainly vigorous, knows its exact strength and how to effectually wield it. It looks as though the scabbard would be thrown aside in this conflict, and that 'twixt the contestants palms would never be crossed again.

THE DRAFT.

Important Official Declaiana.

The following important decieione ere officiellY published:

SUBSTITUTES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1863.

CIRCULAR, No. 56.—Provost-Marshals will see that drafted men, whether principals or substitutes, are sent to the designated general rendeavous on the day they are accepted, if it can be done; if not, then as soon efter as possible. Where there are no military guards availnble, Provost-Marshals must employ enough special guards to accomplish this purpose. Substitutes especially should he sent promptly to the rendezvous, and the Boards should only accept them as they are prepared thns to dispose of them.

Boards of Enrollment should conduct the draft for sub-districts, and the notification of persons drafted, in ench manner that the drafted men will be reqnired to report for exnmination in squads of manageable size and at successive convenient periods, and not all on the samn day.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

ONLY SONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1863.

CIRCULAR, No. 57.—Tha following "opinion," in relation tn thnt pert of section 2, of thn Enrollment act, which snys, "where there are twn or more sons of aged or infirm par eels subject lo draft, the feiher, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt," is published, and will *hereafter* govern

"The only son of eged or infirm parents, dependent, &c.," is absolutely exempt; but where there are two sons, both are subject to draft until an election is made by the parent, and the name of the one elected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made the persons drafted are no longer "subject to draft," but to duty, and a parent cannot secure the practical exemption of two sons from military duty by waiting till one is drafted, and then electing to exempt him.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1863.

CIRCULAR, No. 61.—The following opinions of Gen. JOSEPH HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, are published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau

The only son of aged or infirm parent or parents—exemption.

OPINION.

"The only son of aged or infirm parent or parents is not exempted unless his parent or parents are dependent on *his labor* for their support. If he is in a condition to support and does support them without his personal labor for that purpose, he is subject to draft, because he is in a condition to perform military service, without depriving his parents of the support the law designs to secure them. The parents need not be *wholly* dependent on the labor of their son for support. If they are so dependent for the *principal* part of their support, the right to exemption then arises."

In tha case of a widow having four sons.

OPINION.

"In the case of a widow having four sons three of whom are already in the military service, the fourth is exempt, provided his mother is dependent on his labor for support."

In the case of a widow having two sons, one of whom is already in the military service.

OPINION.

"In the case of a widow having two sons, one of whom is already in the military service, and the other has been drafted, the latter is exempt, as the only son liable to military duty," in the sense of the act."

In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty.

OPINION.

"In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty, election of the son to be exempted must be made *before* the draft, and his name should not then appear in the draft-box. If one of only two sons of such parents is already in the military service, the other is exempt provided his parents are dependent on his labor for their support."

Of persons having conscientious scruples in regard to bearing arms.

OPINION.

"Persons having conscientious scruples in regard to bearing arms are not on that account exempt. They are not found in the list of exempted classes, and the act expressly declares that no person except those enumerated in that list shall be exempt. The Society of Friends and others entertaining similar sentiments, if drafted, may find relief from their scruples in the employment of substitutes, or in the payment of three hundred dollars."

Of a man whose wife is insane.

OPINION.

"The children of an insane mother, who may at any time recover her reason, cannot, in the sense of the law, or with any propriety of language, be termed 'motherless children.' The father of such, though they may be dependant on his labor for their support, cannot, therefore, claim exemption from the draft. The case is a hard one, and would, probably, have been provided for, had it been foreseen. It is, however, the law as it is, and not as it may be supposed it ought to be, that it is to be so enforced."

A father having four sons, two of whom have died in the military service; also of

Aged or infirm parents electing which of two sons may be exempt.

OPINION.

"In tee case of a father having four sons, two of whom have died in the military service, it seems clear that the remaining two are not exempt from draft. Before such exemption can be allowed it must be shown that the father HAD, not *has had*, two sons in the military service. So the law is written. Congress might well have accepted the loss of two sons in the field as equivalent to their continuance in the service, and therefore securing the same privileges to their family, but this has not been done. To hold otherwise would not be interpretation, but legislation.

In the case of aged and infirm parents having two sons subject to military duty, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which of them shall be exempt. The right of this exemption does not rest upon the parents' dependeeee on the labor of their sons for their support. The law does not contemplate any such dependence."

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [illegible]

CIRCULAR, No. 63.—The following interpretation of the second and third clauses of section second of the act, to published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau, viz:

"Any person liable to military duty shall be enrolled in the city, county or township where he may have his home or place of residence at the time he may be called upon by the enrolling officer to report his name for enrollment. Persons liable to military duty, who are not then liable to be drafted in the city, county or township where they may be temporarily sojourning, will be enrolled in the city, county or township where they have their home or place of residence, and not elsewhere. Persons who have no home or place of residence will be enrolled in the city, county or township where they may be found at the time they may be called upon by the enrolling officer to report their name for enrollment."

"The fourth clause of the second section of the act exempts from military duty 'any person who is the only son liable to military duty of a widow; and second, that the widow is dependent for support upon this *particular* son.

The widow may have any number of sons not liable to military duty, as minors, over age, or otherwise; but if she have one son who is liable, and she is actually dependant upon that son, he is exempt.

Third—"The only son of aged or infirm parents dependent upon his labor for support."

This clause carries the same meaning of the word only, making it synonymous with one. The same construction will be placed upon this as upon the second clause of this section.

To obtain exemption under this clause, it will, therefore, be necessary to establish, 1st, that the aged or infirm parents have but *one* son liable to military duty; and, 2d, that they are dependent upon this *particular* son for support.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

WHERE LIABLE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1863.

Mr. WM. M. CRIPPS, No. 492 Eleventh-street, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., stating that you had been enrolled in the Second Ward of the city, where you reside, and also in the Fourth ward, in which you have been drafted, and asking what course to pursue.

In reply I am instructed to say that a man is only liable to draft at his legal domicile or place of residence. You should present to the Board of Enrollment for their decision.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY STONE, A. Adj't General.

ALIENAGE.

Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY decides that when Boards of Enrollment have any doubt in the matter of a claim for exemption on the score of alienage, the case must be referred through the Provost-Marshal-General to the decision of the Department of State, and the certificate of the State Department shall be deemed conclusive evidence.

The Draft in Rhode Island.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 10.

In the Second District, Saturday, 6 drafted men were exempted for various causes, 2 were held for service, 15 substitutes were received, and 13 rejected. At 2 o'clock the Board adjourned till this week.

In the First District, Saturday, 9 drafted men passed the Board without exemption, 7 substitutes were accepted, and 13 were discharged from the draft, for various causes, viz: physical disability, 5; alien, 1; non-residents, 2; unsuitable age, 1; commuted, 3; in service, 1.

Over one thousand drafted men in the First District either have not reported at all, or have yet to make their final report, to the Board of Enrollment. The following table shows the number from the several towns who are yet held for report and examination.

Providence	297	Barrington	10
Smithfield	92	Bristol County	104
Cumberland	82	Portsmouth	40
North Providence	80	Tiverton	89
East Providence	15	Little Compton	34
Pawtucket	29	Middletown	14
Providence County	575	Newport	216
Bristol	60	Newport County	363
Warren	34		
Total	1,042		

ONE OF A HONDRED.

A rural conscript appeared before the Eastern Board of Enrollment, a day or two since, says the Providence *Journal*, and desired to be exempted forthwith, that he might return to his country home. What are your claims?" demanded the Doctor. "*I'm entirely dependent upon my mother for support*," was the innocent reply. Whereupon, thus the Doctor replied, while a smile faintly illumined the face of the Board: "I am happy to assure you, my honest-hearted friend, that the Government is prepared at once to relieve your mother of so unsuitable a burden, and assume your entire share and expense during the next three years, without the slightest recourse to the maternal fount for support or succor." The young draftee appeared a little bewildered, and referred to his papers to ascertain what was the matter.

In Massachusetts.

The Springfield *Republican* of Monday gethers the following items:

"Only five conscripts were examined in this district on Saturday, and all of them were exempted. The Board of Enrollment in this district had a visit, last week, had a visit from a Medical Inspector, sent by the Government to see that things were going on right, who didn't know about such a large percentage of exempts here, and brusquely stated he was going to investigate the matter. *He* would examine some men. He did—eleven of them, and exempted ten.

An attempt was made on Thursday night to burn the building at Greenfield, occupied as a Government storehouse and as the quarters for substitutes before they are sent to Long Island. The substitutes occupy the second story. Some one climbed up into the garret, took some shirts made of of wool and cotton, and one or more knapsacks, and built a fire. The shirts did not burn rapidly, and before the fire made much progress it was discovered by the guard outside, and was easily put out. These substitutes were started Friday morning for Long Island, and proceeded as far as Fitchburgh, when they were ordered back to Greenfield, and five were placed in jail. Efforts are being made to ascertain who set the fire.

About 100 conscripts were taken to Long Island on Friday, from various parts of the State. The Rhode Island conscripts, of which there are about 400 at the Island, will probably be sent by steamer to Newbern, for the Fifth Rhode Island regiment, in a day or two. Out of over 300 already put on board the cars at Providence for Boston, up to the present time, not a single man has escaped or been lost to the Government. On Wednesday two men escaped, through the connivance of friends, who furnished them with citizens' clothes, secreted upon their own persons. To prevent such abuses hereafter, Gen. DEVENS has given strict orders to permit no one to land on the island without a pass signed by himself or Major CLARK. It is now dangerous for small boats to go too near the island. One or two have already been fired into. Saturday morning there were about 1,500 conscripts and substitutes on the island, but 1,000, mostly substitutes, sailed in the steamer *De Molay* Saturday afternoon, for Alexandria, Va., to join the Army of the Potomac.

The business of procuring substitutes has grown into a very large and profitable one, and the substitute brokers are making money like smoke. The men furnished are mostly foreigners; many of them newly arrived emigrants, who can be got cheap, and are not so quick to skedaddle as lung residents who have learned the ropes. The prices paid by the brokers average about $100, and the price they get from $100 to $500, depending a good deal upon how badly frightened the drafted man is who wants to purchase. New-York is the headquarters of this as it is of every other business of the country.

In the Second District of this State, up to Aug. 7, 1,650 conscripts have been examined, of which 479 have been accepted and 1,170 exempted."

In Lyons, N. Y.

From the Lyons Republican.

In Lyons, every jewelry store has a man drawn. In Weedsport six men signed an agreement to contribute equally toward the payment of the exemption fee of any of their members who might be drafted. On the morning of the draft, however, one of them, by some means, obtained possession of the paper and erased his name therefrom, and in the afternoon he had the pleasure of learning that of the six men he was the only one drafted. In another town six persons formed a similar association. Afterward six others were permitted to join. When the drawing took place, every one of the last six drew "prizes," and not one of the first six.

Colored Men Reporting for Duty.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 11.

Among the only conscripts who have yet reported for duty are six colored men, who on Saturday made their appearance before the Board in the Fourth District, and announced their readiness to don the uniform. They were equipped and sent to Camp William Penn. As the time for reporting for duty has been exteeded in this district, in order to permit claims for exemption, no drafted men except the above were reported. These six colored men had concluded that they might as well shoulder the musket at once, as they had no ground on which to base a claim to exemption. A number of colored man have been before the Board, and been exempted on account of physical defects. Others have brought substitutes, of their own color, and had them accepted.

Incidents in Oswego.

From the Oswego Times, Aug. 11.

Before the draft occurred in this city, a party of seventeen gentlemen formed a party for the purpose of insuring each other against the conscription. Five out of the number were fortunate enough to draw tickets. This would make a "draft" upon the purse of each member of a fraction over eighty-eight dollars. It happens, however, that one of the "conscripts" is physically exempt, and all that is necessary for him to obtain a certificate of exemption is to present the proper papers. This course his copartners desire him to do, while he emphatically objects, using as an argument that he was fully aware before he entered into the agreement that he could not be compelled to perform service, and that had no such agreement been made, he should not have availed himself of his disability, but would have paid the three hundred dollars, or furnished a substitute. He has the best case both legally and in a patriotic sense.

A Drafted Clergyman.

HE DETERMINES TO SHOULDER THE MUSKET.

Rev. W. J. POTTER, Unitarien clergymen, in New-Bedford, Mass., was among the drafted in that town, and on the Sunday succeeding the day when he was drawn, preached a sermon declaring his intention to go. The discourse was founded on Second Timothy, iv., 5: "Make full proof of thy min-

...," Mr. Power ... Commissioner sat at ... and in my ... gave the following as the considerations which had induced him to determine to go:

"First, if a value of the moral standard in an army, is to be considered, and alongside of this, the moral effect of men leaving positions of usefulness and comfort, and home to enter the army. If our cause is the just and sacred cause that most of us believe it to be, then no man among us is too good, or stands in too high a position, to give himself to it or for it, in whatever way the country may call for his services. And the better and more enlightened the men are who go to make up the army, the purer and higher becomes the cause, and the more it becomes linked with the truest and holiest interests of the country, and the more elevated and earnest becomes the patriotism of the country. Moreover, this war has proved, if it was not proved before, that it is not bad men, or rough men, or always men of the stoutest bodies, that make the best soldiers, but that character, earnestness, faith, serve in an army as everywhere else. Not the low population of our cities brought up to fighting, but youths delicately nurtured in wealthy and refined homes, and polished with the culture of colleges, have done some of the best service as soldiers in this war. Other things being equal, the truer a man is in character, the better soldier will he make. And when other things are not equal, solidity of character and a heart in the cause will often more than make up for deficiency of bodily strength.

Secondly, men who *might* choose the alternative of staying at home ought to consider their duties toward those who, on account of their circumstances, must accept the alternative of going. The great complaint against the draft has been, that the rich and cultivated—those who can easily command $300—would remain at home, while the poorer class would be obliged to go. Now every one, if possible, ought to so act that there shall be left no show of justice in this complaint. Every drafted man who is not kept at home by very important considerations—every one who might stay at home, but can go—ought to go for this reason, if no other,—the encouragement and support of those who *must* go. Let it be seen that this draft is fair thing, and that we mean to abide by it fairly; and that it is a democratic thing, the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated, the man who labors with his hands and the man who labors with his brains, as they all have an equal interest in the country's preservation, so all standing side by side and shoulder to shoulder to shoulder in its defence.

Thirdly, and finally, in some respects the most important consideration of all—what is most needed now for cutting se effectual end to this rebellion with all its causes and consequences, is a general uprising of the people to the support of the Government—to the support of it against not only rebellion to the South, but against secret treason and open violence at home. Let the people of all classes not merely show submissive, but respond with alacrity to this draft, each one going to his place in the army as to a post of solemn duty, and each one would the war soon come to an end, and the stability of republican institutions would be insured forever. The spectacle of a great people, including all classes, thus rising cheerfully and harmoniously together to meet the demands of a draft—saying to one another, our sons and brothers who could volunteer in this holy cause have gone, and we have now cast lots to see who shall go to stand by their sides or to defend their graves, and we, to whom the lots have fallen, now come ready in hand and heart for the service to which our country calls us—such a spectacle would be a grander exhibition than was that first uprising of the people at the outset of the war, and an army so formed would be nobler in its invincible determination than even an army of volunteers. God grant that I could be one in such an army! God grant, and the patriotic hearts of this community grant, that there may be many to stand with me! Could such an army spring up, I doubt if it would ever have to march out of the loyal States; for it would be recognized as the army of the invincible fates—as the host of Heaven's retributive justice; and rebellion, violence, treason, oppression, lawless rage, and every foul wrong of war that now devastates our land, would shrink from before it into the darkness of annihilation, and law, liberty and peace would be established in triumph, and forever over a ruined country.

GEN. MEADE AND LEE'S ESCAPE.

A Defence of Gen. Meade.

Extract of a Private Letter from a Prominent Officer in the Army of the Potomac.

After the battle of Gettysburgh, when LEE retreated through the mountain passes, MEADE's army was greatly exhausted by three days' fighting and its previous forced marches, and was also greatly reduced in numbers, having lost nearly twenty thousand men, killed, wounded and missing, saying nothing of stragglers. Directly to pursue LEE through the mountains, in narrow passes, would have enabled him, with a strong rear-guard, to have held MEADE in check till he could have reassembled his army in the Cumberland Valley, and then thrown his masses on the heads of his columns when he forced his way through, or he could have detached MEADE so long in the mountains, that he could easily have gotten away with the main portion of his army, if he so desired.

It was plain that if LEE chose to run away no one in pursuit could stop him, and that the only chance was in endeavor to intercept him at Hagerstown, providing he was not retiring as fast as he might have done. The rise in the Potomac favored MEADE, who was able to concentrate his army in Lee's vicinity before he had crossed. But Lee was found in a very strong position, with all his artillery placed, and with his whole army behind breastworks, ready to defend or oppose any advance. The great difficulty was that, owing to the character of the country, it was impossible to reconnoitre Lee's position and ascertain what chances of success our attack would have. Had it been practicable to see exactly where Lee was, and for the General-in-Chief to have formed a positive judgment on the subject of the probability of success in an attack, Gen. MEADE might have sought no advice, or at least might have given it less importance. But in the absence of such precise information, his duty required that before he incurred the hazards of a blind attack he should submit the question to those who had to execute the work if decided upon. After consultation, the corps commanders decided that the risks incurred would not justify an attack being made until there was some reasonable degree or probability apparent that it would succeed. They based their judgment on the consequences to the cause and country in case our army should be repulsed and eventually defeated, thus losing all the advantages gained at Gettysburgh, and placing Lee completely in mastery of the situation. The country, they thought, depended, at this juncture, on the preservation of this Army of the Potomac. The reports of the demoralization of the enemy were known to be exaggerated; and the desperateness of his condition, if defeated, would tend to make the battle desperate beyond comparison.

Gen. MEADE acted as a prudent man would have done. The question was, should he order a blind attack when ignorant of all essential matters, having therefore no clear view that success was probable against a splendidly-posted, desperate and powerful enemy, when his five corps commanders advised against it, and when to be defeated was to lose all the benefit of the past victories, and to place the North and Washington again at the command of Lee and his army? Had he seen his own way reasonably clear to victory, he should have discarded advice and overruled his subordinates. But no General-in-Chief would have a right to imperil so much when his mind was not clear that he would win.

The next day after the council was spent in making examinations of the enemy's position. They all resulted in showing him in great force, and very strongly posted. But having acquitted this duller, though not complete knowledge, Gen. MEADE, stronger by delay, determined on an attack the day after. That night Gen. LEE escaped, to the surprise of all—a surprise which has had its counterpart more than once during this war. Such was the surprise of LEE himself when BURNSIDE escaped at Fredericksburgh, and HOOKER at Chancellorsville; of HALLECK when BRAGG got away at Corinth.

On one important fact the public are greatly misinformed. It is generally supposed that Gen. LEE's army was crossing during the day which succeeded the council of war, so that only a part of it lay opposed to MEADE for some hours. Such is not the case. *Not a man in Lee's army left his lines till after dark.* Had MEADE attacked that day, he would have found LEE's whole army in force, ready to receive him.

Disappointment at the result no one can blame. Indeed, the chief actors, the corps commanders and the General-in-Chief were most disappointed of all. But dissatisfaction and censure, such as some journals express and hint, seem positively unjust. It is very improbable that an attack upon LEE, in that position, with his numerous artillery crowning the heights and commanding the defiles and roads, could have been successful. But to have authorized such an attack by a General subjected to the responsibilities which belonged to Gen. MEADE, after the victory at Gettysburgh, it should have been plain and clear that the chances were in favor of success.

Gen. MEADE is, in many respects, differently situated from those heretofore in command of the Army of the Potomac. He has had no newspaper claquers in the camp or out of it. His present post fell to his lot through the wish of his brother soldiers. To no one was his designation to the important station he holds a greater surprise than to himself. Only sense of duty determined him to accept it. He seeks no personal exaltation now. Whenever it is for the interest of the cause that another should take his place, that moment, those who know him are perfectly assured, he will be prepared cheerfully to vacate his position. It is his cherished opinion that personal considerations should be entirely discarded in this momentous contest. All he pretends to is the character of an honest soldier sincerely trying to do his duty to the best of his ability. Such a man should receive from all good citizens earnest regard and support. We have had few such in prominent stations. They are the men needed. The few we have seen, required but a little time and a patient judgment to justify their selection. Such men were LYON, GRANT, ROSECRANS, BANKS. The salvation of the country depends on the earnest support by the Administration and the people of this class of men.

We say this because we find some are ready to blame and decry Gen. MEADE, notwithstanding his wonderful success. If, on the early morning of June 28, when he was notified that he must lead an army, he had said to the country, 'Will you be satisfied if, within a week, LEE and his army alink away defeated from the State they have invaded, and within a month shall have to retreat beyond the Rappahannock,

...ment, absorbed in ... operations. No issue of greater interest is ... the public mind; and the excursion tickets are sold at a very reasonable rate.

REDUCTION IN RATE OF FARE.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company advertise to sell tickets to Chicago at the low price of eighteen dollars, and make a reduction of six dollars and thirty-five cents to all important points in the Northwest. The traveling public are interested in knowing that this line is sixty miles shorter than any other, and there is only one change of cars between New-York and Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Last day of the beautiful play, "Still Waters Run Deep." It will be produced afternoon and evening by Mr. W. C. CLARKE and his talented company, who introduce to-morrow an entire new entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRIS & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 11—*In steamship China, from Liverpool, &c.*—Miss Maxwell, Mr. Rosenkeld, lady, two children and nurse, Mrs. Hutton and maid, Miss Gray, Mrs. Morris, J. M. Vallarino, Mr. Gray, J. Aitken, Mr. Carvell, R. Donald, Mr. Booraen, L. J. Levy and lady, Mrs. Clements, two children and nurse, Miss Carvell, H. J. Carpenter, C. B. Babcock, Mr. Chapman, lady, son and daughter, J. Davies, J. Blackburn, J. Hogg, Mr. Watney, Honorable J. Rose, Honorable H. Monck, J. R. Wilkinson, C. H. T. Aktreen, Miss Dambmann, Mr. Dambmann, W. D. Morgan, W. Day, Henry Falconer, C. A. Bulkley, C. Watsoff, H. Woodhouse, W. R. Williams, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Low, Mr. Howell, Mr. Woodward and son, Mr. Moore and lady, Lieut. H. Garnett, J. Rudge, Mr. Berret, Mr. Berkett, C. W. West, B. Young, Mr. Weeck, Mr. Louchheim, A. M. Boyer, B. Wilson, W. S. Wallace, J. Elliott, Mr. Zaroora, E. Lopez, J. Wood, Mr. Sleeman, A. Shoonmaker, D. A. Lindsay and lady, S. McMaster, R. Sanders, W. Halliford, A. Holmes, A. F. Holmes, Wm. R. Gurney and daughter, Count Georgi, Drum-major L. Burk, Count Georgi's man servant, James Shields, J. Dodgson, Mady Monok and maid, Miss M. Currie, Rev. Oliver Crand, lady and four children, Mr. Bar, J. Rosenheim, Jr., Master Rosenheim, F. Gunther, W. Hoeter, Mr. Ringland, Master Hockhamer, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Hayman, A. Lebondy, J. Green, R. Stevenson, Mrs. Burton and son. Total 107.

AUG. 11.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg.*—H. Slem, wife and two children, H. Segritz, Anna Miles and family, A. Cohen, A. Ahrens, Louise Matile, S. Stamper, A. Fiegenheim, Phillipine Strauss and wife, C. Heintze, G. Jeremias, E. B. Schneider, J. A. Mutzenbecher, L. Chapman, L. W. Schmidt, E. G. Hensen, A. Espenhan, B. Bayergue, C. Haskell, Charles Roester, T. S. Sievens, C. H. Phinney, T. Morton, James Winsor, T. T. Richards, A. P. Fister, L. Thiesen, M. Thiesen, John Myers, 100 in second cabin, and 221 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 07 | Sun sets..... 7 03 | Moon rises.. 3 20
SIGN WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 20 | Gov. Island.. 7 09 | Hell Gate.. 8 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Scotia, Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Steamers Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia; Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Baizell.
Ship Thomas Dunham, Young, London, Thos. Dunham.
Barks Elizabeth, Martin, Trieste, Jeggiemot & Christmas; Warree Hallet, Hallett, Boston, Bassett & Nickerson; Whitehouse, (Br.,) McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Bedden & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Hunkell, Pictou, N. S., T. M. Mayhew; Fides, (Meck.,) Oierdender, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brigs Hadding, (Norw.,) Lauft, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen; H. C. Brooks, Miller, Gloucester, B. F. Small & Co; C. B. Allen, Curtis, Picton, N. S., Moors & Henry.
Schooners Lacomie, Proctor, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Julia A. Decker, Dynoo, Annesis, Me., Jas. V. Hayland; E. C. Brown, Nash, Rockland, James V. Heyland; Jasper, Hutchins, Boston; M. A. Ellis, Hughes, Washington, Jonas Smith; Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Philadelphia, M. T. Rnnyoo & Co.; Valorous, (Br.,) Cann, Yarmouth, N. S.; Fredonia, Moncton, Melrose, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son, West Wind, Burnet, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; St. Nicholas, (Span.,) Mathan, Lazarote, Conway & Ides; Bay State, Veoli, Portsmouth, W. S. Brown & Co.; Emily, (Br.,) Thomson, St. John N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Senator, Bray, Greytown, Nic., J. E., Body; Mabel, Moore, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jane Meria, Budwnit, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steamship China, Anderson, Liverpool via Queenstown 1st inst., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Passed the Great Eastern, 1st inst., at 3:10 P. M.; Asia, 2d, at 2:45 A. M.; Sidon, 2d, 7:48 P. M.; bark Ellen Oliver, 3d, 11:07 A. M., bound W.
Steamer Parkersburg, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.
Ship W. F. Schmidt, Blanchard, Pensacola 21 ds., in ballast to Charles Carow. July 23, lat. 27 04, lon. 83 45, was boarded by U. S. bark Restless, cruising.
Bark Ella Adell, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Brown, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Joseph Eneas. 5th inst., off Hatteras, during a southerly gale, lost overboard from the jibboom, Charles Lindberg, seaman, of Sweden, and Antoine ——
Bark Amanda, (Hamb.,) Thomsen, Cardiff 47 ds., with coal to order.
Bark Lord Baltimore, (Dan.,) Mosberg, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., in ballast to James Peodergrast.
Bark Abraham Barker, Schafworth, Vera Cruz 26 ds., in ballast to master.
Bark Ilva, (Br.,) Darle, Maracaibo 17 ds., with coffee, hides, and 4 passengers to Meitland, Phelps & Co.
Brig St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Blax, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Ostrichs & Co.
Brig Marie, (Prussa.,) Drews, Newcastle 62 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been since 1st of July west of the Banks, with a succession of calms.
Brig Louise, Holts, Swansea 50 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. In lat. 45, lon. 60, saw 4 large icebergs.
Brig L. M. Merritt, Harriman, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. E. Ward.
Brig Elizabeth, (Dutch,) Metus, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to order. 8th inst., 45 miles south of the Highlands, in a squall from S., lost fore and main topmasts, with all attached, and sustained other damage.
Brig Anna D. Jordan, for Annapolis, N. S.,) Partridge, Matamoras 15 ds., with cotton and wool to H. D. Brookmao & Co.
Schr. P. Armstrong, Lenoell, Boston, in ballast. On the night of the 8th inst., when off Falkland Island, was run into by brig Wacamaw, of Searsport, who carried the schooner's jibboom away, stove her bow and lost head gear. The brig had bow stove, fore rigging carried away, and lost fore topgallantmast.
Schr. Lucy Ames, Knollon, Throgg's Point, in ballast.
Schr. Icander, Nickerson, Boston, with plaster, for Newbnrgh.
Schr. Joseph Nickerson, (of Boston,) Gage, Greytown, Nic., 25 ds., with hides, etc., to J. E. Body.
Schr. Anna Lloyd, Benson, Snow Hill, Md., with wood to A. C. Havens.
Schr. Thatcher, Taylor, Kelley, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Glide, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Sea Breeze, Coombs, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. Ancona, Leighton, Millbridge 30 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Claco.
BELOW—Ship Arkwright, Cavikins, Liverpool July 8, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.
WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Barks Almon, Mechanic, Queen Esther, Georgia.
Brigs Southern Belle, Georginnn, Ella.
Schr. J. W. Congdon.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Morning Star is now on the Great Balance Dock. She will be caulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—Arr. barks Albion, Lincoln, Bebber, Matanzas, and Elias Stevens, Howe, New-York.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Arr. bark Amazon, Brown, Demarara.
In Hampton Roads, Aug. 10, ship Roland, (Brem.,) Wicke, Cadiz.
BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Arr. bark John Avitas, Cardenas July 27; brig America, Halifax.

Spoken, &c.

Mary Clinton—schr., hence for Vera Cruz, 3 ds. out, July 8, Cape May Light bearing N. 75 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Pensacola July 20, barks Greenland, disch., Petrea, for Philadelphia, ldg., to sail in 6 ds.; schr. Enchantress, discharging.
At Greytown, July 15, schr. Sarah Moore, arr. same day.

[PER CHINA.]

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Eagle, at Bristol; Tamworth, at Derry; Ddpre, Immaculata Maria, Matooka, and Panope, at Queenstown; James Hoovy, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Philadelphia—J. E. Boyd, at Bristol; Achilles, at Liverpool.

RUBIA MILLS,

NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

EXCURSION TO BIDDLE'S GROVE TO-MORROW.

The Excursion of the SUNDAY SCHOOL of the Eleventh-street M. P. Church, will proceed to Biddle's Grove on THURSDAY. Barge CLEVELAND and Steamer will leave foot of Vestry-st., N. R., at 7 o'clock A. M., and foot of 30th-st., E. R., at 8½ o'clock A. M. A band of Music will accompany the Excursion. Refreshments on board. Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Exchange the superheated City atmosphere for the delightful scenery of Staten Island and the pure and cool sea breezes.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask. We answer, 'tis an easy task.

Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.

"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not nnmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

In dy

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3709. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

THE BATTLE OF FALLING WATERS.

An Official Dispatch from Gen. Meade, Refuting Gen. Lee's Denial.

THE REPORT OF GENERAL KILPATRICK.

A New Rebel Camp Discovered---Changes and Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The following dispatch has been received at the Headquarters of the Army here:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 9, 1863.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

My attention has been called to what purports to be an official dispatch of Gen. R. E. LEE, commanding the Confederate army, to Gen. S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General, denying the accuracy of my telegram to you of July 14, announcing the result of the cavalry affair at Falling Waters.

I have delayed taking any notice of Gen. LEE's report until the return of Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK, absent on leave, who commanded the cavalry on the occasion referred to, and on whose report from the field my telegram was based. I now inclose the official report of Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK, made after his attention had been called to Gen. LEE's report. You will see that he reiterates and confirms all that my dispatch averred, and proves most conclusively that Gen. LEE has been deceived by his subordinates, or he would never, in the face of the facts now alleged, have made the assertions his report contains.

It appears that I was in error in stating that the body of Gen. PETTIGREW was left in our hands, although I did not communicate that fact until an officer from the field reported to me he had seen the body.

It is now ascertained from the Richmond papers that Gen. PETTIGREW, though mortally wounded in the affair, was taken to Winchester, where he subsequently died.

The three battle-flags captured on this occasion, and sent to Washington, belonged to the Fortieth, Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Virginia regiments of infantry. Gen. LEE will surely acknowledge these were not left in the hands of stragglers "asleep in barns."

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS, WARRENTON JUNCTION, Va., Aug. 7, 1863.

To Col. A. J. Alexander, Chief of Staff of Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: In compliance with a letter just received from the headquarters of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, directing me to give the facts connected with my fight at Falling Waters, I have the honor to state that at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th ult., I learned that the enemy's pickets were retiring on my front. Having been previously ordered to attack at 7 A. M., I was ready to move at once. At daylight I had reached the crest of hills occupied by the enemy an hour before, and at a few minutes before 6 o'clock Gen. CUSTER drove the rear guard of the enemy into the river at Williamsport. Learning from citizens that a portion of the enemy had retreated in the direction of Falling Waters, I at once moved rapidly for that point, and came up with the rear guard of the enemy at 7½ A. M., at a point two miles distant from Falling Waters. We pressed on, driving them before us, capturing many prisoners and guns. When within one and a half miles of Falling Waters, the enemy was found in large force drawn up in line of battle on the crest of a hill, commanding the road on which I was advancing. His left was protected by earthworks, and his right extending to the woods far on my left. The enemy was, when first seen, in two lines of battle, with arms stacked.

Within less than one thousand yards of this large force, a second piece of artillery with its support, consisting of infantry, was captured while attempting to get into position. A portion of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, seeing only that portion of the enemy behind the earthworks, charged.

This charge, led by Major WEBER, was the most gallant ever made. At a trot he passed up the hill, received the fire from the whole line, and the next moment rode through and over the earthworks, passed to the right, sabering rebels along the entire line, and returned with a loss of thirty killed, wounded and missing, including the gallant Major WEBER, killed.

I directed Gen. CUSTER to send forward one regiment of skirmishers. They were repulsed before support could be sent them, and driven back, closely followed by the rebels, until checked by the First Michigan and a squadron of the Eighth New-York.

The Second brigade having come up, it was quickly thrown into position, and after a fight of two hours and thirty minutes, routed the enemy at all points and drove them toward the river.

When within a short distance of the bridge, Gen. BUFORD's command came up and took the advance.

We lost 29 killed, 26 wounded and 40 missing. We found upon the field 125 dead rebels, and brought away upward of 50 wounded.

A large number of the enemy's wounded were left upon the field, in charge of their own Surgeons.

We captured two guns, three battle flags, and upward of 1,300 prisoners.

To Gen. CUSTER and his brigade, Lieut. RENEHAW and his battery, and one squadron of the Eighth New-York cavalry, of Gen. BUFORD's command, all praise is due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, commanding 3 division.

Information was received to-day from the Army of the Potomac, saying that Brig.-Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, Chief of the Topographical Engineers, has been promoted to a Major-General. This appointment is generally conceded by all to be justly due to this distinguished and accomplished officer.

A new rebel camp was discovered on Peny Mountain, near Culpepper, on Sunday. It is believed the rebels came from the south side of the Rapidan.

WM. T. HOWELL, of Philadelphia, for a long time Chief Clerk to the Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has been rewarded for his ability and fidelity by the appointment of Captain in the same Department.

Brig.-Gen. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General, has obtained a short leave of absence to attend to private business, it being the first time since his entry into the volunteer service he has been absent from his arduous duties. Deputy-Provost-Marshal SHARPE acts in his stead.

No movements of a general character have transpired for some time in the Army of the Potomac. The weather is intensely hot—the earth is dry and parched—and man and beast are glad to seek the cooling shade.

Last night MOSBY's guerrillas captured twelve sutlers' wagons a short distance beyond Accotink Creek south of Mount Vernon. A detachment of Federal troops is in pursuit.

GEN. MEADE AND THE ARMY.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

"It is reported that Gen. MEADE has sent in his resignation. A gentleman just from Washington, who has had the best opportunities to be posted in the matter, informs me that a few days since Gen. MEADE sent a letter to the General-in-Command, at Washington, urging permission to attack the enemy. The letter was referred to the President. Mr. LINCOLN immediately replied: 'If,' said the President, 'the army was not sufficiently strong to warrant an attack on the enemy at Williamsport, how can it be strong enough now?' While I have no disposition to interfere with the operations of the army or the plans of the Commanding-General, I must say that such a movement will be contrary to my wishes and against my judgment." A copy of the letter was sent to Gen. MEADE.

The allusion to Williamsport, doubtless, irritated Gen. MEADE. He could have, by sending a strong force across the Potomac, and pursuing LEE, captured a part of his army. Gen. MEADE, however, as has before been stated, called a council of war and found that his Generals were equally divided in opinion, four to four, and he would not assume the responsibility.

The credit of saving the army at Gettysburgh is said to be due to a distinguished officer acting under special orders from Gen. HALLECK. This officer, while at Harrisburgh, was informed of certain movements of the army. He immediately understood what those movements indicated, namely, that the enemy were moving in converging lines, so as to concentrate upon Gettysburgh. As he was familiar with every foot of the ground in that locality, he saw at once the object of the movement and the danger of our army. He immediately telegraphed to Gen. SCHENCK, requesting that officer to forward his information to Gen. MEADE by a courier, at all hazards.

The information was received one hour before LEE had posted his army, and acting upon the information MEADE had just time to fall back and avail himself of the accident of the locality. This same officer advised Gen. MEADE to push forward a division across the Potomac, and had his advice been taken, in all human probability the result would have been another serious reverse to LEE's army.

A LETTER FROM GEN. SICKLES.

HE HOPES TO RESUME ACTIVE DUTY PROMPTLY.

The following letter has been received from Gen. SICKLES by an officer in the army:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 25th was received to-day. I shall join the corps the very first day my strength will permit. My stump at present is very painful when a storm approaches, or during its progress. This will not last long. It has not yet shrunk to its natural size, so that I can be measured for an artificial leg; nor has it acquired sufficient hardness to enable me to ride in a carriage faster than a walk over any but a park road. In two weeks all these impediments will be removed, unless some hindrance occurs not now to be foreseen. I expect to be with you, for a trial at least, between the 15th and 20th of August.

You cannot exaggerate my eagerness to be among the noble men who have done so much for the cause, and to whom I am indebted for so much of the military repute and flattering honors I enjoy. I wish to live and die with them; their fate and mine must always be inseparable; their honor, welfare, pride and pleasures, are part and parcel of my existence.

Will you not soon be made much stronger by the draft. There must be a large number of men already in the depots. Look out for your share in good season.

Naval Movements.

RECEPTION OF THE FLAGSHIP HARTFORD AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Exactly at 1 o'clock yesterday the United States steamer *Hartford*, late flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard amid one of the most exciting demonstrations witnessed there for some years. The precincts of the yard were crowded long before the vessel got up the river; and as she neared the wharf the docks were literally crammed with spectators, among whom were a large number of ladies. Naval officers of every rank and grade assembled in uniform and undress to witness the anchorage. At about 1 o'clock the vessel came up to the buoy, and on stopping the crew of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* and the sailors of several other vessels in the yard sprang into the rigging, and tumultuously cheered her. The spectators on the wharf also joined in the boisterous welcome, in return to which the crew of the *Hartford* gave three cheers and a "tiger" for New-York, the Union, Admiral FAULDING, &c. On anchoring the ship was boarded by the officers of the station and by an immense number of male and female friends of her officers and crew. She is now moored opposite the long dock, and will remain there for some time. Her ship's company will receive liberty and the officers be detached. The marines will be transferred to the barracks in charge of Major GARLAND, who will see that they are properly taken care of. The *Hartford* is to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

EFFECT OF THE REBEL FIRE ON OUR VESSELS—SURVEY OF THE STEAMER RICHMOND.

The effect of the severe engagement in the Mississippi on our naval vessels cannot be imagined by persons unacquainted with naval matters. Yesterday the United States steamer *Richmond* was formally surveyed at the Brooklyn navy-yard by a Board of Officers detailed for the purpose by Rear-Admiral FAULDING. Every part of the vessel was minutely examined—the masts, decks, rigging, ward rooms, holds and engines. The result of the investigation proved that the amount of repairs to be effected on the ship will cost almost as much as the construction of a new man-of-war. Having been in several severe engagements—among others, with the rebel steamer *Ivy*, with Fort McRae, with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, with the Chalmette batteries and New-Orleans, with the Vicksburgh batteries, with the rebel ram *Arkansas*, and with Port Hudson—it is not to be wondered at that her hull has been considerably jarred. One of her masts has been so much displaced that its effect on the keelson has been very deleterious, and may probably necessitate a very extensive repairing of the keel. There are said to be still two solid shot buried in the interior of the vessel. The officers of this and other ships engaged on the Mississippi, state that the *Richmond* is hardly more damaged than the generality of the fleet. If this be so, the overhauling and repairing of the squadron will be one of the most extensive operations performed at our Navy-yard for some years. Already the work of refitting vessels is felt so severely at the different naval stations that men-of-war on their return are obliged to be sent to ship builders for repairs. The *Richmond*, *Brooklyn*, *Hartford* and the *Pensacola* were four of our first steamers, and have done more service since this war began than any of the other vessels. The navy must do without them now, however, for a considerable period, as it will be nearly half a year before they can be ready for service again.

PURCHASE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER EMMA.

The Navy Department has purchased the prize steamer *Emma*, which was captured some time since in its attempt to run the blockade. She was brought to the Navy-yard yesterday, and turned over to the Government authorities for conversion into a vessel-of-war. The *Emma* is an exceedingly neat-looking vessel, rather small, but is supplied with excellent engines and machinery generally. She will be taken in hand at once, and made a good gunboat of. Capt. DRAYTON, of the Ordnance Department, is preparing a suitable armament for her, and shot and shell are ready to be put on board. It will take some weeks, however, to get her off.

OFFERS TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

D. D. MALLORY, Washington, offers to finish steamer now building by MAXON, FISH & Co., for $126,000, and deliver her in fifty-five days. If not delivered in the time mentioned, to deduct $250 per day for the next succeeding ten days, and $500 per day thereafter.

W. H. BARCLAY, New-York, offers three steamers for sale at prices "satisfactory to the Government."

A. H. CUNNINGHAM, New-York, offers for sale steam propeller *Ajax* for $18,000.

WM. A. JAMES & Co., Philadelphia, offer for sale steam tug *Pontiac* for $36,000, or will charter her at $75 per day.

HORATIO AMES, Falls Village, Conn., proposes to make fifty 300-pounder wrought-iron rifled cannon of 10-inch calibre, to weigh about 35,000 pounds, to carry 100 pounds of powder and a 300-pound ball to the charge; price, $1 per pound. The gun selected for trial shall stand one thousand rounds without bursting. The first gun to be delivered within eight months from date of contract, and one gun each eighteen days following.

C. J. BUSHNELL, New-Haven, Conn., offers to raise the *Varuna* for a fair salvage on the value of the property saved.

C. & R. POILLON, New-York, offer for sale a steamer now building; price not stated.

Fire in West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Some coal oil in cars on the side tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at West Philadelphia, took fire this morning about 4 o'clock, destroying a number of cars loaded with coal oil, and damaging some others loaded with coal and other freight.

The fire promised at one time to be very destructive, as there were over a hundred cars standing on the several tracks, and the fire was but a short distance from the extensive shops of the Company; but it was checked by the speedy removal of all the cars except those burning.

The cause of the fire has not as yet been ascertained.

Arrival of the Alpha at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The steamship *Alpha*, from St. Thomas on the 3d, via Bermuda on the 8th inst., arrived here about 12 o'clock last night. She has a large number of passengers. No news.

The Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Fiftieth Massachusetts regiment which arrived here last night, has been furloughed for six days, when it will be mustered out of the service.

MYSTERIOUS NAVAL BATTLE.

A United States Gunboat and a Rebel Privateer Engaged on the Coast of Maine.

The Battle Witnessed by a Number of Persons.

NO OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus of Thursday.

We received and published a report of a battle off Schoodac Island, on Thursday, July 23, giving some particulars of it. Since then the fact of its occurrence has been confirmed by the arrival of several vessels at different ports, whose Captains either saw or heard it. But as yet we have had no explanation of the affair. Nobody seems to know what it means.

We are now in possession of facts that satisfy us beyond the possibility of a doubt, that an engagement did occur between two steamers on the day and in the locality named, and that from 53 to 56 shots were exchanged. It appears that a large propeller steamship, painted black, was lying for some days prior to the 22d ult. on Grand Menan Banks. She was at one time so near the schooner *Ohio*, Capt. DOLLIVER, of Tremont, that the Captain feared she would drift on to him, and he hailed her, expressing his fears of such a result. The Captain of the steamer told him to have no fear, that he would not harm him. She laid alongside the *Ohio* about 24 hours.

The battle occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, about ten miles east-southeast from Baker's Island, Mount Desert. The day was perfectly clear, and the battle was witnessed by Capt. RICHARDSON, of Cranberry Island, and others from the light-house on Baker's Island. With a glass the vessels could be seen with perfect distinctness. The persons in the light-house counted 53 discharges from guns of very heavy calibre.

Capt. CARVER, of the schooner *George Kilborn*, from Calais, arrived in Tremont about three hours after the engagement. He reports that he saw the whole engagement at about 10 to 12 miles distant from him. The engagement lasted about three-quarters of an hour, when the vessel which was taken to be the United States gunboat ran in for the land, and the other steamer, supposed the one that had been lying upon Grand Menan Banks, followed her in as near the shore as she dared to, apparently, and then went off. The gunboat went into Southwest Harbor, to Tremont, sent a boat ashore, and a messenger to the Post-office. The officer of the boat, on being asked what the firing meant, replied: "We had an engagement with a Confederate privateer and sunk her." The boat returned to the steamer, which then started off westward.

The facts in regard to the battle are confirmed by Capt. WARD, of the fishing schooner Signal, of Tremont, who arrived in port the next day. He was lying about six miles southeast from Dnok Islands, saw the fight and saw the black steamer run out to sea by Mount Desert Rock.

There was a town meeting in Tremont on that day. The heavy discharges of artillery shook the buildings and rattled the glass so much as to alarm people, and many went to Southwest Harbor to learn what it meant. They there saw the steamer come in and the boat come ashore. Those at the Town-house counted 55 distinct discharges of heavy guns.

These are the facts amply vouched for which we have, through the politeness of Capt. BOOTH, of the schooner *Ceres*, from Tremont.

Of course every one will inquire what all this means? We can furnish no answer. The belief of those who witnessed the fight, was that it was a battle between a Confederate privateer and a United States gunboat—that the gunboat got the worst of it and came west to report and get help, and they had been constantly expecting an official report of the affair. Why has there been no official explanation of the matter? The Navy Department must be in possession of the facts. Some of those who saw her think the black steamer was the *Lord Clyde*.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Arming of City Regiments—Movements of Judge-Advocate Waterbury—Order from Gen. Canby—Number of Troops in our Harbor, &c., &c.

The greatest activity combined with the most profound secrecy is manifested in the military circles of our City, and in fact of the Department of the East generally. The most absolute harmony of purpose and of action appears to exist between the National and State authorities. It is a significant fact that yesterday Gov. SEYMOUR issued orders for the issuing of large numbers of new arms to several of the City regiments; that the order is being executed rapidly and without public display.

The presence of Judge-Advocate WATERBURY, formerly District-Attorney of this City, is likewise indicative of work. Judge WATERBURY has just returned from Washington, where he did his utmost to induce the President to postpone the draft. He will remain here but for a day or two in the transaction of military business for the Governor, and then repair to the headquarters at Albany.

It will be remembered that during the riot Brig.-Gen. CANBY established his headquarters at No. 300 Mulberry-street, that he might be in direct communication with the Police authorities. That exigency having passed, he has issued the following order, which explains itself, and in consequence of which the removal took place yesterday:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—The following Staff Officers having been assigned to duty at these headquarters, are hereby announced to the command, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Major C. T. Christensen, Capt. A. P. Fiske, Assistant Adjutants-General.

Major Lawrence Kip, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Inspector-General.

Capt. De Witt Clinton, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Judge Advocate.

Capt. John F. S. Gray, Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. Charles O. Wood, Ninth U. S. Infantry, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery.

First Lieut. Hayward Cutting, Tenth U. S. Infantry, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

The headquarters of the command are established at No. 44 Bleecker-street.

The orderly hours for officers having business at these headquarters will be from 10 to 12 A. M., but important business will be attended to at any hour of the day or night, upon reporting to the orderly officer on duty.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

There is a very general misapprehension concerning the number of troops located in and about the city. It is stated on good authority that at the outside the present National force reaches the figure of 5,000 troops. That more will be sent here is more than probable, but there is no reason for believing the sensation stories concerning the presence of 10,000 or 15,000 men.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES TROOPS, NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The following Staff officers having been assigned to duty at these headquarters, are hereby announced to the command, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Maj. C. T. Christensen, Capt. A. P. Fiske, Assistant Adjutants-General; Maj. Lawrence Kip, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Inspector-General; Capt. De Witt Clinton, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Judge-Advocate; Capt. John F. S. Gray, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieut. Chas. O. Wood, Ninth United States Infantry, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery; First Lieut. Heyward Cutting, Tenth United States Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

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C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

Fortifying Maryland Heights.

A letter in the Boston *Journal*, said to be from a member of the Fourteenth Massachusetts, contains the following extract:

"We are busy in refitting our quarters and remounting the heavy guns, most of which have been saved and will soon be ready for use. To-day a hundred men were detached to draw two of the heaviest guns—one a 30-pound Parrott, weighing over 4,000 pounds, and the other a 24-pound smooth bore, weighing nearly 6,000 pounds—to the highest point of elevation, 1,100 feet above the river. This was done by means of a long rope furnished for the purpose, all the men taking hold of it after the style of an engine company. The whole battalion are now expecting to remain on the heights during the coming season, the Government having resolved to hold the place, and to furnish a larger force, more guns and better. Over 6,000 acres of woodland on Maryland and London Heights have been cleared by the soldiers since the war commenced, in addition to the ordinary duties of military life.

JEFF. DAVIS' CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Buchanan and Beauregard.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes letters from BUCHANAN and BEAUREGARD, which were among the batch of correspondence belonging to JEFF. DAVIS, which were captured by our troops near Jackson, some days since. The following is Mr. BUCHANAN's letter. The letter is published just as written. The italics are Mr. BUCHANAN's:

[Private and Confidential.]

WHEATLAND, March 16, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I was in town this afternoon, and, receiving your letter there, I gave it a hasty answer, provoked thereto by the conduct of CAMERON.

So far from having in any degree recoiled from the Missouri Compromise, I have prepared a letter to sustain it, written with all the little ability of which I am master. You may ask why has it not been published? The answer is very easy. From a careful examination of the proceedings in Congress, it is clear *that non-intervention is all that will be required by the South.* WEBSTER's speech is to be the basis of the compromise—it is lauded to the echo by distinguished Southern men—and what is it? Non-intervention, *and non-intervention simply because the Wilmot Proviso is not required to prevent the curse of Slavery from being inflicted on the Territories.* Under these circumstances it would be madness in me to publish my letter, and take higher ground for the South than they have taken for themselves. This would be to outHerod Herod, and to be more Southern than the South. It could do no good, but might do much mischief.

The truth is, the South have got themselves into a condition on this question from which it appears to me now they cannot extricate themselves. My proposition of the Missouri Compromise was at once abandoned by them, and the cry was non-intervention. They fought the battle at the last Presidential election with this device upon their banners. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are now everywhere rallying to non-intervention. They suppose in doing this they are standing by the South in the manner most acceptable to their Southern brethren. Our Democratic journals are praising the speech of WEBSTER because all the appearances are that it is satisfactory to the South. It is now too late to change front with any hope of success. You may retreat with honor upon the principle that you can carry your slaves to California, and hold them there under the Constitution, and refer the question to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am sorry both for your sakes and my own that such is the condition in which you are placed.

I say for my own sake, because I can never yield the position which I have deliberately taken in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and I shall be assailed by fanatics and Freesoilers as long as I live, for having gone further in support of the rights of the South than Southern Senators and Representatives. I am committed for the Missouri Compromise, *and that committed shall stand.*

Should there be any unexpected change in the aspect of affairs at Washington which would hold out the hope that the publication of my Missouri Compromise letter would do any good, it shall yet be published.

I was about to write more, but this letter is long enough.

It may be, and probably was the fact, that in 1819 or 1820 my name was placed on a Committee which reported the resolutions to which that scamp, General CAMERON, refers. I was then a young man, had a great veneration for the Chairman of the Committee as my legal preceptor, and probably was under the influence of the excitement then universal in Pennsylvania. I first went to Congress in December, 1821, and throughout my whole public career have been uniform in maintaining the just constitutional rights of the South. I have made more speeches on the subject, both on the floor of the Senate and at home, than probably any other man now living. One of them I now enclose to you *marked*, which fell into my hands last evening whilst I was looking for other matters.

I wish you would read my speech through on the vote power. It is the only one I ever made which fully pleases myself.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

P. S.—Why did not the Southern gentlemen agree upon a common basis of settlement? Please to let me hear from you soon. I am invited *very specially* to a wedding in Washington, and possibly I may be there for one day on the 9th of April. Would to Heaven that Gen. TAYLOR might come out in favor of the Missouri Compromise! I should glory in sustaining him.

Of BEAUREGARD's letter the *Journal* says:

"It relates mainly to the policy of sending two small armies by different routes to Utah to put down the Mormon rebellion, and exhibits a good deal more of the pedantry of his profession, and a good deal less of the ability he has been credited with, than so formal a document might have been expected to do. The conclusion of it alludes to the hostile protection of the people of Texas, and the partiality shown to New-England, which he illustrates in the following remarks: 'Are not the lives of Texan farmers as worthy of the tender care and protection of Congress as those of New-England abolition, freedom-shrieking, antimeg peddlers? Only suppose that one of the latter could be murdered by an Indian or a pirate on their barren, rocky shores, what a hubbub and fuss would it not create from one end of the Union to the other? Even Southerners would join in the hue and cry! All our land and naval forces, including the Gulf squadron, would be ordered out forthwith to avenge the nigger stealer's death.' Following this bit of nonsense in his profession of faith on the Union question, which concludes the letter. It is dated Feb. 13, 1858, at New-Orleans.

I am no disunion man. I have lived long enough at the North to be able to appreciate fully the good qualities, energy, commercial aptitude and shrewdness of its inhabitants. But I, for one, will never submit tamely in any community, whatever may be its advantages, to be snubbed and robbed of my just rights, even at the risk of losing in the contest all that I may be possessed of. We have, in my humble opinion, no concessions to make to them, for to us the question of Slavery is one of life or death; to them it is one of fancy and of political capital. The more we yield to their unjust demands the more exacting they will become; for as their preponderance in our national council increases ours diminishes, until at last they shall have become so strong that they will not even deign to ask, but will order forthwith the execution of a measure which will bring death and desolation to our homes. But this is a question so familiar to your high intelligence and patriotism, that I will pursue it no further. Hoping that "all will end well that is well," I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. JEFF. DAVIS, U. S. Senator, Washington, D.C.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Fight on the Missouri River—All the Indians this Side the Rocky Mountains Hostile.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

A special dispatch from St. Paul says Dr. HOYT has just returned from the Idaho gold mines. He reports that in a battle between the passenger-steamers *Shreveport* and *Robert Campbell* and the Indians, 100 miles below Fort Union, on the Missouri River, twenty-eight Indians were killed, and a number wounded, and three whites were killed and two wounded. The boats were on a sandbar. They had two howitzers, and were barricaded with bundles of buffalo robes. Dr. HOYT reports that all the Indians on this side of the Rocky Mountains are hostile. He thinks that the expedition of Capt. FISKE will fail.

A letter from SIBLEY's expedition, dated James River, July 21, says: "A battle is expected with the Indians within two days. It seems to be the design of the Indians to leave the prairie, and draw our forces into the hilly country of the Missouri, and there give them battle."

The Sabbath Convention at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Sabbath Convention held two sessions today, with large attendance and increased interest. Dr. WILLARD PARKER, of New-York, delivered an address on physiology in its relations to the Sabbath. Dr. HENRY B. SMITH, of New-York, read a paper on the philosophy of the Sabbath. President HOPKINS, of Williams College, read a paper on the relation of the Sabbath to free institutions. Mr. WM. E. DODGE reported resolutions in favor of means for securing a better observance of the Sabbath.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Advices from Charleston to the 7th inst.

THE PRIZE STEAMER KATE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The United States revenue transport steamer *Flora*, Commander W. A. BOOTH, arrived here last evening from Charleston. She reports that she left Port Royal on Friday, the 7th, and passed by Charleston at 11 o'clock that evening, when heavy and rapid firing was heard. The bombarding was between Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and the sky was brilliantly illuminated by the shells.

On the 8th, while off Cape Lookout, the *Flora* was boarded by the *James Adger*. On the 9th she had to put out her fires to repair her boilers, which detained her ten hours.

The United States gunboat *Western World*, Capt. GREGORY, arrived, arrived this morning from Morehead City, N. C., with the prize steamer *Kate* in tow. The *Kate* is an English-built steamer, and was recently captured while attempting to run the blockade from Wilmington.

The Cherrystone boat arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon with two prisoners, father and son, charged with shooting two United States sentinels at Cherrystone last Saturday.

The old residents here say that yesterday was the warmest day experienced in these parts since 1636. A soldier died from sunstroke in the fortress.

THE DRAFT.

Who Are Deserters?

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 67.—The following opinion of Col. JOSEPH HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General, with regard to men who have been drafted, who were abroad or at sea at the time of draft, is published for the information and guidance of officers of this Bureau, viz.:

"The class of persons referred to, if deserters according to the letter of the statute, are not so according to its spirit, and should not be so treated by the Government. The drafted men who are declared to be deserters for having failed to report themselves for duty are those who have had actual personal notice, or constructive notice, from leaving a summons at their last place of residence, that they have been drafted, and that their attendance at the place of rendezvous named is required. It is assumed that the constructive notice has reached the parties, and hence they are denounced as deserters for not obeying it. Desertion involves a criminal *intent*, and a man cannot, in the sense of the law, or with any propriety of language, be held to have deserted a service when he did not know he belonged to it—to have neglected a duty when he had no means of knowing that it had been imposed upon him. The law would stultify itself were it to declare otherwise. Ignorance of the law excuses no man, but ignorance of facts always does. The law obliges no man to do an impossible thing, nor can it on any principle hold him responsible for not having done it. When, therefore, a drafted man is abroad or at sea, or otherwise placed in such circumstances as to render it physically impossible for him to have had knowledge of the draft, and of his duty under it, he should not be advertised or treated as a deserter. Such a step would be cruel, and would shock that sense of public justice which all entertain. If such persons do not, without delay, report themselves for duty after receiving information that they have been drafted, they should be arrested as deserters. It will be for the Secretary of War to determine how long the public interests will permit the Government to wait for the return of this class of persons. Unquestionably the drafted men who do not within a reasonable time return to the country, so as to enter the service, should not be accented as a part of the quota of troops due from the State to which they belong."

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

In Washington.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 11.

SYLVESTER B. ENGLISH claimed exemption on the ground of physical disability, but upon examination he was accepted, much to his chagrin and disappointment. He then requested permission to go and obtain a substitute, but Capt. SCHERFS took his descriptive roll, and sent him to the camp near the "Circle," and he will have to make arrangements for a substitute after arriving there.

A number of ladies attended at the City Hall for the purpose of pleading for relatives who had been drafted. They were all, however, firmly, but courteously informed by Capt. SCHERFS, that no exemption could be made except for legal cause, and that, as ladies were not drafted, there was no necessity for their presence. Many of them brought the papers of their relatives, and supposed that would answer every purpose.

One drafted man brought as a substitute a dilapidated Teuton, who looked as though he had just got off of a seven-months' spree, and had been pickled up in a lager bier hermel from time immemorial. Capt. SCHERFS concluded that the substitute could not supply a place in Uncle Sam's army.

The two first genuine black substitutes were offered to-day and accepted. They were offered by WM. WORMLEY and JOHN F. COOK, two well-known colored men of light complexion, and it seems that they had picked out two of the blackest darkies as substitutes to be had for money.

While the Board have been engaged in hearing the claims of those wishing to be exempted, LEWIS CLEPHANE, Esq., the receiver of commutation money, has commenced to receive the exemption money from various parties, but up to the present time has received the sum necessary to secure exemption but from four—Messrs. THOMAS E. KIDWELL, JOHN P. FRANKLIN, G. T. MCGLUE and HENRY MCGLUE. Many persons who would have paid their commutation money have purchased substitutes, the prices of whom range from $150 to $250; but as the demand increases the prices will go up, and in a short time the commutationers will roll in their piles in awarms, doubtless.

Skedaddlers Arrested.

From the Boston Journal.

Among the persons drafted in the Fourth District, were three of the table waiters at the American House in this city. After receiving their notifications the three conscripts left the city and went to Wolfboro, N. H., where they obtained employment at the Pavilion, and doubtless thought themselves safely "out of the draft," but Provost-Marshal HOWE was on the lookout for them, and yesterday three United States detectives appeared at the Pavilion in Wolfboro, where they identified the three deserters, and took them into custody, informing them that they would be taken on board the next boat for Alton Bay and thence to Boston.

This roused the ire of certain Copperheads who were stopping at the Pavilion, and who managed to get up quite a demonstration, advising the conscripts to resist and not to return with the officers. We are further informed that one of the most prominent of the opponents to the enforcement of the law was an ex-office holder at this port and a resident of Ward 10 in this city, who harangued the crowd, arguing that the conscription law was unconstitutional, and intimating that the officers had no right to take the men away, etc. It is also stated that the daughter of this individual joined with the others in hissing the officers and making other unladylike demonstrations.

As the time approached for the boat to leave, one the officers very coolly informed the crowd that it was not for him to either argue or decide upon the constitutionality of the law, and even if it was in his place to do so, he had not the time to do it then, as the boat was about leaving. He said his brother officers had only their duty to perform, and that they were bound to do at all hazards. The crowd were very much excited, but the firm bearing of the officers, and the intimidation of a revolver prevented any further active demonstrations of opposition. The officers, with their three prisoners, left on the boat, and safely reached this city by the regular train.—*Journal.*

Where the Volunteers Come From.

From the Utica Herald.

We have expressed our surprise that the *Observer* made no objection to our statement that the Democratic counties are responsible for nearly all the deficiencies under the volunteer calls. The *Observer* has this response:

"We made 'no objection,' because we thought it useless to notice so shameless a specimen of mendacity. The Adjutant-General's report shows that 37 counties were deficient last year in filling their quotas. Of these 37 counties, 11 gave Democratic majorities, and 26 gave Republican majorities at the last election!"

"Shameless specimen of mendacity" was it to tell such plain truth, and to support the statement by evidence too startling for our doughty neighbor to touch? If the *Observer* would not think us too mendacious, we should like to repeat a few more figures bearing on this question of volunteering. We take them from the last report of Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE, and quote them for the purpose of showing, on authority above question, where the volunteers have really gone from:

UNDER PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY 2, 1862.

Republican Counties.	Volunteers furnished.	Deficiency.	Excess.	Vols. rem.
Allegheny	1116	178	—	2003
Broome	1049	61	—	1523
Cattaraugus	1053	304	—	1504
Cayuga	1440	294	—	2280
Chautauqua	1606	198	—	2445
Chemung	1243	23	—	1230
Cortland	663	131	—	1011
Delaware	1146	176	—	666
Essex	487	385	—	843
Franklin	659	295	—	78
Fulton & Hamilton	839	11	—	31
Genesee	933	63	—	903
Herkimer	No returns.		—	1169
Jefferson	2093	67	—	2487
Lewis	730	145	—	1793
Livingston	1183	41	—	1880
Madison	1103	243	—	2468
Monroe	3374	—	262	773
Niagara	1624	—	78	3
Oneida	2895	359	—	421
Oondaga	2701	103	—	1849
Ontario	1404	—	26	1134
Orleans	996	—	106	1189
Oswego	2409	—	61	2288
St. Lawrence	2325	961	—	6078
Saratoga	1287	213	—	854
Schuyler	No returns.		—	896
Steuben	No returns.		—	1497
Tioga	864	24	—	876
Tompkins	948	24	—	1378
Warren	553	107	—	304
Washington	1443	—	23	1788
Wayne	1564	—	88	1388
Wyoming	761	227	—	1269
Yates	671	—	43	1281
Totals	43,185	4,025	689	
Deduct Surplus			689	
Net Deficiency		3,336		

Democratic Counties.	Volunteers furnished.	Deficiency.	Excess.	Reported rem.
Albany	3674	—	150	2639
Chemung	No returns.		—	42
Cl

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURGH.

Gen. Grant's Official Report.

Report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee, from the day Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT assumed immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburgh to the surrender of that place.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, }
VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 6, 1863. }

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee, and cooperating forces, from the date of my assuming the immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburgh, Mississippi, to the reduction of that place.

From the moment of taking command in person, I became satisfied that Vicksburgh could only be turned from the south side, and, in accordance with this conviction, I prosecuted the work on the canal, which had been located by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, across the peninsula, on the Louisiana side of the river, with all vigor, hoping to make a channel which would pass transports for moving the army and carrying supplies to the new base of operations thus provided. The task was much more herculean than it at first appeared, and was made much more so by the almost continuous rains that fell during the whole of the time this work was prosecuted. The river, too, continued to rise and make a large expenditure of labor necessary to keep the water out of our camps and the canal.

Finally, on the 8th of March, the rapid rise of the river and the consequent great pressure upon the dam across the canal, near the upper end, at the main Mississippi levee, caused it to give way and let through the low lands back of our camps a torrent of water that separated the north and south shores of the peninsula as effectually as if the Mississippi flowed between them. This occurred when the enterprise promised success within a short time. There was some delay in trying to repair damages. It was found, however, that with the then stage of water, some other plan would have to be adopted for getting below Vicksburg with transports.

Capt. F. L. PRIME, Chief Engineer, and Col. G. G. PRIME, who was acting on my Staff, prospected a route through the bayous which run from near Milliken's Bend on the north and New-Carthage on the south, through Roundaway Bayou into the Tensas River. Their report of the practicability of this route determined me to commence work upon it. Having three dredge-boats at the time the work of opening this route was executed with great rapidity. One small steamer and a number of barges were taken through the channel thus opened, but the river commencing about the middle of April to fall rapidly, and the roads becoming passable between Milliken's Bend and New-Carthage, made it unnecessarily and unnecessary to open water communication between these points.

Soon after commencing the first canal spoken of, I caused a channel to be cut from the Mississippi River into Lake Providence; also one from the Mississippi River into Coldwater, by way of Yazoo Pass.

I had no great expectations of important results from the former of these, but having more troops than could be employed to advantage at Young's Point, and knowing that Lake Providence was connected by Bayou Baxter with Bayou Macon, a navigable stream through which transports might pass into the Mississippi below, through Tensas, Washita and Red Rivers, I thought it possible that a route might be opened in that direction which would enable me to cooperate with Gen. BANKS at Port Hudson.

By the Yazoo Pass route I only expected at first to get into the Yazoo by way of Coldwater and Tallahatchie with some lighter gunboats and a few troops, and destroy the enemy's transports in that stream and some gunboats which I knew he was building. The navigation, however, proved so much better than had been expected that I thought for a time of the possibility of making this the route for obtaining a foothold on high land above Haines' Bluff, Mississippi, and small-class steamers were accordingly ordered for transporting an army that way. Major-Gen. J. A. MCPHERSON, commanding Seventeenth army corps, was directed to hold his corps in readiness to move by this route; and one division from each of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth corps were collected near the entrance of the Pass to be added to his command. It soon became evident that a sufficient number of boats of the right class could not be obtained for the movement of more than one division.

While my forces were opening one end of the Pass, the enemy was diligently closing the other end, and in this way succeeded in gaining time to strongly fortify Greenwood, below the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yaltobusha. The advance of the expedition, consisting of one division of McCLERNAND's corps, from Helena, commanded by Brig.-Gen. L. F. Ross, and the Twelfth and Seventeenth regiments Missouri infantry, from SHERMAN's corps, as sharpshooters on the gunboats, succeeded in reaching Coldwater on the 2d day of March, after much difficulty, and the partial disabling of most of the boats. From the entrance into Coldwater to Fort Pemberton, at Greenwood, Mississippi, no great difficulty of navigation was experienced, nor any interruption of magnitude from the enemy. Fort Pemberton extends from the Tallahatchie to the Yazoo, at Greenwood. Here the two rivers come within a few hundred yards of each other. The land around the fort is low, and at the time of the attack was entirely overflowed. Owing to this fact no movement could be made by the army to reduce it, but all depended upon the ability of the gunboats to silence the guns of the enemy, and enable the transports to run down, and land troops immediately on the fort itself. After an engagement of several hours the gunboats drew off, being unable to silence the batteries. Brig.-Gen. J. F. QUIMBY, commanding a division of McPHERSON's corps, met the exploration under Ross with his division on its return near Fort Pemberton, on the 21st of March, and being the senior, assumed the command of the entire expedition, and returned to the position Ross had occupied.

On the 22d day of March I sent orders for the withdrawal of all the forces operating in that direction, for the purpose of concentrating my army at Milliken's Bend.

On the 14th day of March, Admiral D. D. PORTER, commanding Mississippi Squadron, informed me that he had made a reconnoissance up Steele's Bayou, and partially through Black Bayou toward Deer Creek, and so far as explored these water courses were reported navigable for the smaller iron-clads. Information given mostly, I believe, by the negroes of the country, was to the effect that Deer Creek could be navigated to Rolling Fork, and that from there through the Sunflower to the Yazoo River there was no question about the navigation. On the following morning I accompanied Admiral PORTER in the ram *Price*, several iron-clads preceding us, up through Steele's Bayou to near Black Bayou.

At this time our forces were at a dead-lock at Greenwood, and I looked upon the success of this enterprise as of vast importance. It would, if successful, leave Greenwood between two forces of ours, and would necessarily cause the immediate abandonment of that stronghold.

About thirty steamers of the enemy would have been destroyed or fallen into our hands. Seeing that the great obstacles to navigation, so far as I had gone, was from overhanging trees, I left Admiral PORTER near Black Bayou, and pushed back to Young's Point for the purpose of sending forward a pioneer corps to remove these difficulties. Soon after my return to Young's Point Admiral PORTER sent back to me for a cooperating military force. SHERMAN was promptly sent with one division of his corps. The number of steamers suitable for the navigation of these bayous being limited, most of the force was sent up the Mississippi River to Eagle's Bend, a point where the river runs within one mile of Steele's Bayou, thus saving an important part of this difficult navigation. The expedition failed, probably more from want of knowledge as to what would be required to open this route than from any impracticability in the navigation of the streams and bayous through which it was proposed to pass. Want of this knowledge led the expedition on until difficulties were encountered, and then it would become necessary to send back to Young's Point for the means of removing them. This gave the enemy time to move forces to effectually checkmate further progress, and the expedition was withdrawn when within a few hundred yards of free and open navigation to the Yazoo.

All this may have been providential in driving us ultimately to the line of operations which has proven eminently successful.

For further particulars of the Steele's Bayou expedition, see report of Maj.-Gen. W. F. SHERMAN, forwarded on the 12th of April.

As soon as I decided to open water communication from a point on the Mississippi near Milliken's Bend to New-Carthage, I determined to occupy the latter place, it being the first point below Vicksburgh that could be reached by land at the stage of water then existing, and the occupancy of which, while it secured to me a point on the Mississippi River, would also protect the main line of communication by water. Accordingly, the Thirteenth army corps, Maj.-Gen. J. A. MCCLERNAND commanding, was directed to take up its line of march on the 29th day of March for New-Carthage, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps to follow, moving no faster than supplies and ammunition could be transported to them.

The roads, though level, were intolerably bad, and the movement was therefore necessarily slow. Arriving at SMITH's plantation, two miles from New-Carthage, it was found that the levee of Bayou Vidal was broken in several places, thus leaving New-Carthage an island.

All the boats that could be were collected from the different bayous in the vicinity, and others were built, but the transportation of an army in this way was found exceedingly tedious. Another route had to be found. This was done by making a further march around Vidal to PERKINS' plantation, a distance of twelve miles more, making the whole distance to be marched from Milliken's Bend to reach water communication on the opposite side of the point, thirty-five miles. Over this distance, with bad roads to contend against, supplies of ordnance stores and provisions had to be hauled by wagons with which to commence the campaign on the opposite side of the river.

At the same time that I ordered the occupation of New-Carthage, preparations were made for running transports by the Vicksburgh batteries with Admiral PORTER's gunboat fleet.

On the night of the 16th of April, Admiral PORTER's fleet, and the [illegible] Silver Wave, *Forest Queen* and *Henry Clay*, [illegible] boilers of the [illegible] possible with hay [illegible] sary stores [illegible] boats were struck more or less frequently [illegible] ing the enemy's batteries, and the *Henry Clay*, by the explosion of a shell or by other means, was set on fire and entirely consumed. The other two boats were somewhat injured, but not seriously disabled. No one on board of either was hurt.

As these boats succeeded in getting by so well, I ordered six more to be prepared in like manner for running the batteries. These latter, viz: *Tigress*, *Anglo Saxon*, *Cheeseman*, *Empire City*, *Horizonia* and *Moderator*, left Milliken's Bend on the night of the 22d of April, and five of them got by, but in somewhat damaged condition. The *Tigress* received a shot in her hull below the water-line, and sunk on the Louisiana shore soon after passing the last of the batteries. The crews of these steamers, with the exception of that of the *Forest Queen*, Capt. D. CONWAY, and the *Silver Wave*, Capt. MCMILLAN, were composed of volunteers from the army. Upon the call for volunteers for this dangerous enterprise, officers and men presented themselves by hundreds, anxious to undertake the trip. The names of those whose services were accepted will be given in a separate report.

It is a striking feature, so far as my observation goes, of the present volunteer army of the United States, that there is nothing which men are called upon to do, mechanical or professional, that accomplished adepts cannot be found for the duty required in almost every regiment.

The transports injured in running the blockade were repaired by order of Admiral PORTER, who was supplied with the material for such repairs as they required, and who was and is ever ready to afford all the assistance in his power for the furtherance of the success of our arms. In a very short time five of the transports were in running order, and the remainder were in a condition to be used as barges in the moving of troops. Twelve barges loaded with forage and rations were sent in tow of the last six boats that run the blockade; one half of them got through in a condition to be used.

Owing to the limited number of transports below Vicksburgh, it was found necessary to extend our line of land travel to Hard Times, La., which, by the circuitous route it was necessary to take, increased the distance to about seventy miles from Milliken's Bend, our starting point.

Ten Thirteenth army corps, being all through to the Mississippi, and the Seventeenth army corps well on the way, so much of the Thirteenth as could be got on board the transports and barges, were put aboard and moved to the front of Grand Gulf on the 29th of April. The plan here was that the navy should silence the guns of the enemy, and the troops land under cover of the gunboats, and carry the place by storm.

At 8 o'clock A. M. the Navy made the attack, and kept it up for more than five hours in the most gallant manner. From a tug out in the stream I witnessed the whole engagement. Many times it seemed to me the gunboats were within pistol-shot of the enemy's batteries. It soon became evident that the guns of the enemy were too elevated and their fortifications too strong to be taken from the water-side. The woods range of hills on that side were known to be lined with rifle-pits, besides the field artillery could be moved to any position where it could be made useful in case of an attempt at landing. This determined me to again run the enemy's batteries, turn his position by effecting a landing at Rodney, or at Bruinsburgh, between Grand Gulf and Rodney. Accordingly, orders were immediately given for the troops to debark at Hard Times, La., and march across to the plain immediately below Grand Gulf. At dark the gunboats again engaged the batteries, and all the transports ran by, receiving but two or three shots in the passage, and these without injury. I had some time previously ordered a reconnoissance to a point opposite Bruinsburgh, to ascertain, if possible, from persons in the neighborhood, the character of the road leading to the highlands back of Bruinsburgh. During the night, I learned from a negro man that there was a good road from Bruinsburgh to Port Gibson, which determined me to land there.

The work of ferrying the troops to Bruinsburg was commenced at daylight in the morning, the gunboats as well as transports being used for the purpose.

As soon as the thirteenth army corps was landed, and could draw three days' rations to put in haversacks, (no wagons were allowed to cross until the troops were all over,) they were started on the road to Port Gibson. I deemed it a matter of vast importance that the highlands should be reached without resistance.

The Seventeenth corps followed as rapidly as it could be put across the river.

About 2 o'clock on the 1st of May, the advance of the enemy was met eight miles from Bruinsburgh, on the road to Port Gibson. He was forced to fall back, but as it was dark, he was not pursued far until daylight. Early on the morning of the 1st I went out, accompanied by members of my Staff, and found McCLERNAND with his corps engaging the enemy about four miles from Port Gibson. At this point the roads branched in exactly opposite directions, both, however, leading to Port Gibson. The enemy had taken position on both branches, thus dividing as he fell back the pursuing forces. The nature of the ground in that part of the country is such that a very small force could retard the progress of a much larger one for many hours. The roads usually run on narrow, elevated ridges, with deep and impenetrable ravines on either side. On the right were the divisions of HOVEY, CARR, and SMITH, and on the left the division of OSTERHAUS, of McCLERNAND's corps. The three former succeeded in driving the enemy from position to position back toward Port Gibson steadily all day.

OSTERHAUS did not, however, move the enemy from the position occupied by him on our left until LOGAN's divis on of McPHERSON's corps arrived.

McCLERNAND, who was with the right in person, sent repeated messages to me before the arrival of LOGAN to send LOGAN and QUIMBY's divisions of McPHERSON's corps to him.

I had been on that ae well as all other parts of the field, and could not see how they could be used there to advantage. However, as soon as the advance of McPHERSON's corps (LOGAN's division) arrived, I sent one brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. E. SMITH Commanding, to the left to the assistance of OSTERHAUS.

By the judicious disposition made of this brigade, under the immediate supervision of McPHERSON and LOGAN, a position was soon obtained giving us an advantage which soon drove the enemy from that part of the field, to make no further stand south of Bayou Pierre.

The enemy was here repulsed with a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The repulse of the enemy on our left took place late in the afternoon. He was pursued toward Port Gibson, but night closing in, and the enemy making the appearance of another stand, the troops slept upon their arms until daylight.

In the morning it was found that the enemy had retreated across Bayou Pierre, on the Grand Gulf road, and a brigade of LOGAN's division was sent to divert his attention while a floating bridge was being built across Bayou Pierre, immediately at Port Gibson. This bridge was completed, eight miles marched by McPHERSON's corps to the north fork of Bayou Pierre, that stream bridged, and the advance of this corps commenced passing over it at 5 o'clock the following morning.

On the 3d the enemy was pursued to Hawkinson's Ferry, with slight skirmishing all day, during which we took quite a number of prisoners, mostly straggler's from the enemy.

Finding that Grand Gulf had been evacuated, and that the advance of my forces was already fifteen miles out from there, and on the road, too, they would have to take to reach either Vicksburgh, Jackson, or any intermediate point on the railroad between the two places, I determined not to march them back, but taking a small escort of cavalry, some fifteen or twenty men, I went to the gulf myself, and made the necessary arrangements for changing my base of supplies from Bruinsburgh to Grand Gulf.

In moving from Milliken's Bend, the Fifteenth army corps, Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN commanding, was left to be the last to start. To prevent heavy reinforcements going from Vicksburgh to the assistance of the Grand Gulf forces, I directed SHERMAN to make a demonstration on Haines' Bluff, and to make all the *show* possible. From information since received from prisoners captured this *ruse* succeeded admirably.

It had been my intention, up to the time of crossing the Mississippi river, to collect all my forces at Grand Gulf, and get on hand a good supply of provisions and ordnance stores before moving, and in the meantime to detach an army corps to cooperate with General BANKS on Port Hudson and effect a junction of our forces.

About this time I received a letter from General BANKS giving his position west of the Mississippi river, and stating that he could return to Baton Rouge by the 10th of May; that by the reduction of Port Hudson he could join me with 12,000 men.

I learned about the same time that troops were expected at Jackson from the southern cities, with Gen. BEAUREGARD in command. To delay until the 10th of May, and for the reduction of Port Hudson after that, the accession of 12,000 men would not leave me relatively so strong as to move promptly with what I had. Information received from day to day of the movements of the enemy also impelled me to the course pursued. While lying at Hawkinson's Ferry waiting for wagons, supplies, and SHERMAN's corps, which had come forward in the meantime, demonstrations were made, successfully I believe, to induce the enemy to think that route and the one by Hall's Ferry above were objects of much solicitude to me. Reconnoissances were made to the west side of the Big Black to within six miles of Warrenton. On the 7th of May an advance was ordered, McPHERSON's corps keeping the road nearest Black River to Rocky Springs, McCLERNAND's corps keeping the ridge road from Willow Spring's, and SHERMAN following with his corps divided on the two roads. All the furries were closely guarded until our troops were well advanced. It was my intention here to hug the Black River as closely as possible with McCLERNAND's and SHERMAN's corps, and get them to the railroad, at some place between Edward's Station and Bolton. McPHERSON was to move by way of Utica to Raymond, and from thence into Jackson, destroying the railroad, telegraph, public stores, &c., and push west to rejoin the main force. Orders were given to McPHERSON accordingly. SHERMAN was moved forward on the Edward's Station road, crossing Fourteen Mile Creek at Dillon's Plantation; McCLERNAND was moved across the same creek, further west, sending one division of his corps by the Baldwin's Ferry road as far as the river. At the crossing of Fourteen [illegible] both McCLERNAND [illegible] ing with [illegible] the morning. [illegible] met the enemy near [illegible] log under Gen. [illegible] W[illegible] engaged him, and [illegible] Bolton above him with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Many were down their arms and deserted.

My position at this time was with SHERMAN's corps, some seven miles west of Raymond, and about the centre of the army.

On the night of the 12th of May, after orders had been given for the corps of McCLERNAND and SHERMAN to march toward the railroad by parallel roads—the former in the direction of Edward's Station, and the latter to a point on the railroad between Edward's Station and Bolton—the order was changed, and both were directed to move toward Raymond.

This was in consequence of the enemy having retreated toward Jackson after his defeat at Raymond, and of information that reinforcements were daily arriving at Jackson, and that Gen. JOE JOHNSON was hourly expected there to take command in person. I, therefore, determined to make sure of that place and leave no enemy in my rear.

McPHERSON moved on the 13th to Clinton, destroyed the railroad and telegraph, and captured some important dispatches from Gen. PEMBERTON to Gen. GREGG, who had commanded the day before in the battle of Raymond. SHERMAN moved to a parallel position on the Mississippi Springs and Jackson road; McCLERNAND moved to a point near Raymond.

The next day SHERMAN and McPHERSON moved their entire forces toward Jackson. The rain fell in torrents all the night before, and continued until about noon of that day, making the roads at first slippery and then miry. Notwithstanding, the troops marched in excellent order without straggling and in the best of spirits about fourteen miles, and engaged the enemy about 12 o'clock M. near Jackson. McCLERNAND occupied Clinton with one division, Mississippi Springs with another; Raymond with a third, and had BLAIR's division of SHERMAN's corps, with a wagon train, still in the rear near New Auburn, while McARTHUR, with one brigade of his division of McPHERSON's corps was moving towards Raymond on the Utica road. It was not the intention to move these forces any nearer JACKSON, but to have them in a position where they would be in supporting distance if the resistance at Jackson should prove more obstinate than there seemed reason to expect.

The enemy marched out the bulk of his force on the Clinton road, and engaged McPHERSON's corps about two and a half miles from the city. A small force of artillery and infantry took a strong position in front of SHERMAN, about the same distance out. By a determined advance of our skirmishers these latter were soon driven within their rifle-pits just outside the city. It was impossible to ascertain the strength of the enemy at this part of the line in time to justify an immediate assault; consequently, McPHERSON's two divisions engaged the main bulk of teia rebel garrison at Jackson without further aid than the moral support given them by the knowledge that the enemy had of a force to the south side of the city, and the few infantry and artillery of the enemy posted there to impede SHERMAN's progress. SHERMAN soon discovered the weakness of the enemy by sending a reconnoitering party to his right, which also had the effect of causing the enemy to retreat from this part of his line. A few of the artillerists, however, remained in their places, firing upon SHERMAN's troops, until the last moment, evidently instructed to do so, with the expectation of being captured in the end. On entering the city it was found that the main body of the enemy had retreated north, after a heavy engagement of more than two hours with McPHERSON's corps, in which he was badly beaten. He was pursued until near night, but without further damage to him.

During that evening I learned that Gen. JOHNSTON, as soon as he had satisfied himself that Jackson was to be attacked, had ordered PEMBERTON peremptorily to march out from the direction of Vicksburgh and attack our rear. Availing myself of this information, I immediately issued orders to McCLERNAND and BLAIR, of SHERMAN's corps, to face their troops toward Bolton, with a view to reaching Edward's Station, marching on different roads converging near Bolton. These troops were admirably located for such a move. McPHERSON was ordered to retrace his steps early in the morning of the 15th on the Clinton road. SHERMAN was left in Jackson to destroy the railroads, bridges, factories, workshops, arsenals, and everything valuable for the support of the enemy. This was accomplished in the most effectual manner.

On the afternoon of the 15th I proceeded as far west as Clinton, through which place McPHERSON's corps passed to within supporting distance of HOVEY's division of McCLERNAND's corps, which had moved that day on the same road to within one and a half mile of Bolton. On reaching Clinton, at 4:45 P. M., I ordered McCLERNAND to move his command early the next morning toward Edward's Depot, marching so as to feel the enemy, if he encountered him, but not to bring on a general engagement unless he was confident he was able to defeat him; and also to order BLAIR to move with him.

About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, two men, employes on the Jackson and Vicksburgh Railroad, who had passed through PEMBERTON's army the night before, were brought to my headquarters. They stated PEMBERTON's force to consist of about eighty regiments, with ten batteries of artillery, and that the whole force was estimated by the enemy at about twenty-five thousand men. From them I also learned the position s being taken up by the enemy, and his intention of attacking our rear. I had determined to leave one division of SHERMAN's corps one day longer in Jackson, but this information determined me to bring his entire command up at once, and I accordingly dispatched him, at 5:30 A. M., to move with all possible speed until he came up with the main force near Bolton. My dispatch reached him at 7:10 A. M., and his advance division was in motion in one hour from that time. A dispatch was sent to BLAIR, at the same time, to push forward his division in the direction of Edward's Station with all possible dispatch. McCLERNAND was directed to establish communication between BLAIR and OSTERHAUS, of his corps, and keep it up, moving the former to the support of the latter. McPHERSON was ordered forward, at 5:45 A. M., to join McCLERNAND, and Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of my Staff, was sent forward to communicate the information received, and with verbal instructions to McCLERNAND as to the disposition of his forces. At an early hour I left for the advance, and on arriving at the crossing of the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad with the road from Raymond to Bolton, I found McPHERSON's advance and his pioneer corps engaged in rebuilding a bridge on the former road that had been destroyed by the cavalry of OSTERHAUS' division that had gone into Bolton the night before. The train of HOVEY's division was at a halt, and blocked up the road from further advance on the Vicksburgh road. I ordered all quartermasters and wagonmasters to draw their teams to one side, and make room for the passage of troops. McPHERSON was brought up by this road, passing to the front, I found HOVEY's division of the Thirteenth army corps at a halt, with our skirmishers and the enemy's pickets near each other. HOVEY was bringing the troops into line, ready for battle, and could have brought on an engagement at any moment. The enemy had taken up a very strong position on a narrow ridge, his left resting on a height where the road makes a sharp turn to the left approaching Vicksburgh. The top of the ridge and the precipitous hillside to the left of the road are covered by a dense forest and undergrowth. To the right of the road the timber exteeds a short distance down the hill, and then opens into cultivated fields on a gentle slope and into a valley extending for a considerable distance. On the road and into the wooded ravine and hill-side HOVEY's division was disposed for the attack. McPHERSON's two divisions—all of his corps with him on the march from Milliken's Bend, until RANSOM's brigade arrived that day after the battle)—were thrown to the right of the road, properly speaking, the enemy's rear. But I would not permit an attack to be commenced by our troops until I could hear from McCLERNAND, who was advancing with four divisions, two of them on a road intersecting the Jackson road about one mile from where the troops above described were placed, and about the centre of the enemy's line; the other two divisions on a road still north and nearly the same distance off.

I soon heard from McCLERNAND through members of his Staff and my own whom I had sent to him early in the morning, and found that by the nearest practicable route of communication he was two and a half miles distant. I sent several successive messages to him to push forward with all rapidity. There had been continuous firing between HOVEY's skirmishers and the rebel advance, which, by 11 o'clock, grew into a battle. For some time this division bore the brunt of the conflict; not finding the enemy too strong for them, at the instance of HOVEY I directed first one and then a second brigade from CROCKER's division to reinforce him. All this time LOGAN's division was working upon the enemy's left and rear and weakened his front attack most wonderfully. The troops here opposing us evidently far outnumbered ours. Expecting McCLERNAND momentarily, with four divisions, including BLAIR's, I never felt a doubt of the result. He did not arrive, however, until the enemy had been driven from the field, after a terrible contest of hours, with a heavy loss of killed, wounded and prisoners, and a number of pieces of artillery. It was found afterward that the Vicksburgh road, after following the ridge in a southerly direction for about one mile and a half, where it intersected one of the Raymond roads, turns almost to the west, down the hill and across the valley in which LOGAN was operating on the rear of the enemy. One brigade of LOGAN's division had, unconscious of this important fact, penetrated nearly to this road, and compelled the enemy to retreat to prevent capture. As it was, much of his artillery and LOZING's division of his army was cut off, beside the prisoners captured. On the call of HOVEY for more reinforcements, just before the rout of the enemy commenced, I ordered McPHERSON to move what troops he could by a left flank around to the enemy's front. LOGAN rode up at this time and told me that if HOVEY could make another dash at the enemy he could come up from where he then was and capture the greater part of their force. I immediately rode forward and found the troops that had been so gallantly engaged for so many hours withdrawn from their advanced position and were filling their cartridge-boxes. I desired them to use all dispatch and push forward as soon as possible, explaining to them the position of LOGAN's division. Proceeding still further forward, expecting every moment to see the enemy, and reaching what had been his line, I found he was retreating. Arriving at the Raymond road, I saw to my left and on the next ridge a column of troops which proved to be CARR's division and McCLERNAND with it in person; and to the left of CARR, OSTERHAUS' divis- [illegible]

[illegible] Major-General [illegible]

The assault of this day proved the quality of the soldiers of this army. With every success, and with a heavy loss, there was no murmuring or complaining, no falling back, but other evidence of demoralization.

After the failure of the 22d, I determined upon a regular siege. The troops now being fully awake to the necessity of this, worked diligently and cheerfully. The work progressed rapidly and satisfactorily until the 3d of July, when all was about ready for a final assault.

There was a great scarcity of Engineer officers in the beginning, but under the skillful superintendence of Capt. F. E. PRIME, of the Engineer corps, Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of my Staff, and Capt. C. B. COMSTOCK, of the Engineer corps, who joined this command during the siege, such practical experience was gained as would enable any division of this army hereafter to conduct a siege with considerable skill in the absence of regular Engineer officers.

On the afternoon of the 3d of July, a letter was received from Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON, commanding the Confederate forces at Vicksburgh, proposing an armistice, and the appointment of Commissioners to arrange terms for the capitulation of the place. The correspondence, copies of which are herewith transmitted, resulted in the surrender of the city and garrison of Vicksburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., July 4, 1863, on the following terms: The entire garrison, officers and men, were to be paroled, not to take up arms against the United States until exchanged by the proper authorities; officers and men each to be furnished with a parole, signed by himself; officers to be allowed their side-arms and private baggage, and the field, staff and cavalry officers one horse each; the rank and file to be allowed all their clothing, but no other property; rations from their own stores sufficient to last them beyond our lines; the necessary cooking utensils for preparing their food; and thirty wagons to transport such articles as could not well be carried. These terms I regarded more favorable to the Government than an unconditional surrender. It saved us the transportation of them North, which at that time would have been very difficult, owing to the limited amount of river transportation on hand, and the expense of subsisting them. It left our army free to operate against JOHNSTON, who was threatening us from the direction of Jackson; and our river transportation to be used for the movement of troops to any point the exigency of the service might require.

I deem it proper to state here, in order that the correspondence may be fully understood, that after my answer to Gen. PEMBERTON's letter of the morning of the 3d, we had a personal interview on the subject of the capitulation.

The particulars and incidents of the siege will be contained in the reports of division and corps commanders, which will be forwarded as soon as received.

I brought forward during the siege, in addition to LAUMAN's division and four regiments previously ordered from Memphis, SMITH's and KIMBALL's divisions of the Sixteenth army corps, and assigned Maj.-Gen. O. C. WARREBURNE to command of the same. On the 11th of June, Maj.-Gen. F. J. HERRON's division from the Department of the Missouri arrived; and on the 14th two divisions of the Ninth Army corps, Major-Gen. J. G. PARKE commanding, arrived. This increase in my force enabled me to make the investment most complete, and at the same time left me a large reserve to watch the movements of JOHNSTON. HERRON's division was put into position on the extreme left south of the city, and LAUMAN's division was placed between HERRON and McCLERNAND. SMITH's and KIMBALL's division and PARKE's corps were sent to HAINES's Bluff. This place I had fortified to the land side and every preparation made to resist a heavy force. JOHNSTON crossed Big Black river with a portion of his force, and everything indicated that he would make an attack about the 25th of June. Our position in front of Vicksburg having been made as strong against a sortie from the enemy as his works were against an assault, I placed Major-General SHERMAN in command of all the troops designated to look after JOHNSTON. The force intended to operate against JOHNSTON, in addition to that at Haines's Bluff, was one division from each of the thirteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth army corps, and LAUMAN's division. JOHNSTON, however, not attacking, I determined to attack him the moment Vicksburgh was in our possession, and accordingly notified SHERMAN that I should again make an assault on Vicksburgh at daylight on the 5th, and for him to have on supplies of all descriptions ready to move upon receipt of orders, if the assault should prove a success. His preparations were immediately made, and when the place surrendered on the 4th, two days earlier than I had fixed for the attack, SHERMAN was found ready, and moved at once with a force increased by the remainder of both the Thirteenth and Fifteenth army corps, and is at present investing Jackson, where JOHNSTON has made a stand.

In the march from Bruinsburgh to Vicksburgh, covering a period of twenty days, before supplies could be obtained from Government stores, only five days' rations were issued, and three days' of those were taken in haversacks at the start, and were soon exhausted. All other subsistence was obtained from the country through which we passed. The march was commenced without wagons, except such as could be picked up through the country. The country was abundantly supplied with corn, bacon, beef and mutton. The troops enjoyed excellent health, and no army ever appeared in better spirit or felt more confident of success.

In accordance with previous instructions, Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT started Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) B. H. GRIERSON, with a cavalry force, from La Grange, Tenn., to make a raid through the central portion of the State of Mississippi, to destroy railroads and other public property, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the army moving to the attack on Vicksburgh. On the 17th of April this expedition started, and arrived at Baton Rouge on the 2d of May, having successfully traversed the whole State of Mississippi. This expedition was skillfully conducted, and reflects great credit on Col. GRIERSON and all of his command. The notice given this raid by the Southern Press confirms our estimate of its importance. It has been one of the most brilliant cavalry exploits of the war, and will be handed down in history as an example to be imitated. Col. GRIERSON's report is herewith transmitted.

I cannot close this report without an expression of thankfulness for my good fortune in being placed in cooperation with an officer of the navy who accords in every move that seems for the interest and success of our arms his hearty and energetic support. Admiral PORTER and the very efficient officers under him have ever shown the greatest readiness in their cooperation, no matter what was to be done or what risk to be taken, either by their men or their vessels. Without this prompt and cordial support my movements would have been much embarrassed, if not wholly defeated.

Capt. J. U. SHIRK, commanding the *Tuscumbia*, was especially active and deserving of the highest commendation for his personal attention to the repairing of the damage done our transports by the Vicksburgh batteries.

The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburgh; the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi, and the capture of Vicksburgh and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of thirty-seven thousand (37,000) prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers; at least ten thousand killed and wounded, and among the killed Gens. TRACY, TILGHMAN and GARDE, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, &c., and much was destroyed to prevent our capture.

Our loss in the series of battles may be summed up as follows:

	Killed.	Wound'd.	Miss'g.
Port Gibson	130	718	6
Fourteen Mile Creek (skirmish)	4	24	—
Raymond	69	341	37
Jackson	40	240	6
Champion's Hill	426	1,842	189
Big Black Railroad Bridge	29	242	2
Vicksburgh	545	3,688	303

Of the wounded many were but slightly wounded, and continued on duty; many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery. Not more than one half of the wounded were permanently disabled.

My personal Staff and Chiefs of Departments have in all cases rendered prompt and efficient service.

In all former reports I have failed to make mention of Company A, Fourth regiment Illinois cavalry volunteers, Capt. S. D. OSBAND commanding. This company has been on duty with me as an escort company since November, 1861, and in every engagement I have been in since that time rendered valuable service, attracting general attention for their exemplary conduct, soldierly bearing and promptness. It would not be overstating the merits of this company to say that many of them would fill with credit any position in a cavalry regiment.

For the brilliant achievements recounted in this report, the Army of the Tennessee, their comrades of the Ninth army corps, HERRON's division of the army of the frontier, and the navy cooperating with them, deserve the highest honors their country can award.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. Com'g.

Col. J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Washington, D. C.

[Gen. GRANT's report is followed by the official correspondence between himself and Gen. PEMBERTON, preceding the surrender of Vicksburgh, which it is not necessary to repeat.—EDS. TIMES.]

REBEL RAIDS "DON'T PA."—The following extracts from the diary of a rebel prisoner captured in Kentucky, are suggestive:

"24th day of juli 1863, crossed mountain at big Crick gap.

25th juli. To Williamsburg, driv in pikst found they was the dam 44th O.

26th juli. To London, skirmished som with enemy.

27th. Crossd big Hill driv in som more pickets attakt enemy near Richmond at daylite drove them from position.

28th Joli, got to Winchester, picked up several mules and a few horses.

29th, 9 o'clock, was captured; consitude to add that raids in Kentucky don't pa, no how."

THE NATIONAL DRAFT

Report of the Judge-Advocate General to the Governor of the State of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL }
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, }
NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York:

SIR: In accordance with your directions I have made the most thorough examination practicable, into the manner in which the draft of conscripts, under the act passed at the last session of Congress, has been apportioned. For that purpose, I proceeded to Washington, and conferred upon the subject with the President, and also with the Provost-Marshal-General. It gives me great pleasure to state that both of these gentlemen manifested an earnest desire to give all the information in their power, and they also expressed their wishes and their determination that the draft should be made, as far as possible, just, fair and equitable, in every respect.

I handed to Col. FRY your note requesting a written statement of the rule by which the draft was made, and received in reply the letter to you which is herewith delivered. So far as the draft has yet been considered, the apportionment to each district and State is independent of every other district and State. It has been ordered in all the Eastern and Middle States. With the exception of New York and Rhode Island, all of these States are claimed at the War Department to be in arrears in the furnishing of volunteers under the calls made by the President previous to the passage of the Conscription Act. The Western States are not in arrear; but I believe the draft in these States is delayed until it is settled whether, under the Conscription Act, the equalization of the call for conscripts, which the President is required to make, taking "into consideration the number of volunteers and militia" heretofore furnished, shall be upon the basis of the whole population, or of the male population. In the Eastern and Middle States, most of which are in arrear, the female population exceeds the male, but in the Western States the male population is largely in excess of the female.

The draft ordered in each district is based upon the enrollment in that particular district. The number of conscripts required is twenty per centum, or one-fifth of the whole number enrolled in the district, in the first class. Besides this, fifty per centum additional, or one-tenth of the number enrolled in that class, is to be drawn to supply the places made vacant by exemptions. This rule is distinctly stated in the letter of Col. FRY, and is the rule by which the draft is made. It will be seen that it rests the fairness and correctness of the draft entirely upon the enrollment, or in other words, upon the competency, honesty, and fidelity of the enrolling officers.

It is now conceded by the Federal Administration that this State has more than supplied its quotas under all previous calls for volunteers. It is due to the people of this State, and to the War Department, to record the fact that the latter has rendered to our State this measure of justice. If I remember rightly, the excess accorded to us is 4,695, which is credited to the several Districts on account of the draft, but I believe the total of the credits is slightly less, say a total of 4,500. I am informed by Gen. SPRAGUE, the Adjutant-General of the State, that this is, at least, 15,000 less than the credit justly due to us.

The following table, which is made up by Congressional Districts, shows, for each district, the total number of persons enrolled in the district in the first class, which, by the Conscription Act, should consist only of citizens, and aliens who have taken the incipient step to citizenship, between 20 and 35 years of age, and, if unmarried, between 35 and 45. It also shows the credit to the district on account of the allowance to the State for excess of volunteers; the number of conscripts required and the number of names to be drawn. It will be seen, upon computation, that the number of conscripts required is twenty per centum of the persons enrolled, less the credit for excess of volunteers. The names drawn include fifty per centum upon the number of conscripts required, the additional draft being to supply vacancies caused by exemptions.

In the first two tables I have placed the nine districts com

bers in the City of New-York, I appear very well with [illegible] It is true that the Federal enrollment is somewhat smaller than the State enrollment was in New-York and Brooklyn, but a glance at the figures will show that in each District outside of these cities the Federal enrollment is only about one-half as large as the State enrollment. That should be a great disparity in these two cities; and because there is not, the Federal enrollment is condemned by the test proposed by Col. FRY.

The State enrollment was necessarily the largest. It included all citizens from eighteen to forty-five years of age, while the Federal enrollment for the first class only includes citizens and inchoate citizens from twenty to thirty-five years of age, and, if unmarried, from thirty-five to forty-five. The number of unmarried men of the ages last specified is very small. The State enrollment also included exempts, of which there were 176,912 in the State.

The fact is, however, that the State enrollment last year for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn was also enormously too large. Then, as now, people were enrolled and reënrolled in these Cities, without much regard to the point whether or not they were liable to be enrolled at all. That it was too large in New-York and Brooklyn is fully shown by the above tables. The State enrollment, except in the districts numbered two to nine inclusive, is about the same as the number of males between 20 and 45 years of age, according to the census of 1860. In the interior districts, in an aggregate of over 400,000, the difference of the table shows is only 627. In districts two to nine, however, comprising the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the State enrollment exceeds the total number of males of the same ages by more than fifty thousand. When it is remembered that the Federal enrollment, compared with the State enrollment, added over thirty thousand to the disproportion against the City, the excessive injustice of the Federal enrollment is more fully perceived.

If a calculation be made of the proportion that the Federal enrollment bears to the number of males from 20 to 35 years of age, according to the census of 1860, it will be seen that the enrollment is 116 per cent. in the metropolitan, and 78 per cent. in the other districts. In other words, in the City districts the enrollment is 16 per cent. *more* than the whole number of males of those ages, and in the country districts, 22 per cent. less than the whole number.

So in respect to the total population. The enrollment in the City districts is 142-10 per cent. of the whole, and in the country districts 9 2-10 per cent., being a discrimination of 5 per cent. against the two cities.

Such a disproportion is fully explained by the facts. The greater part of the persons doing business in the two cities, whether on their own account or in the employ of others, were enrolled twice, and some were enrolled three or four times each. It can be proved, by an overwhelming mass of testimony, that enrolling officers went to places where men were employed or did business away from their homes, demanded and took the names of all the persons there, notwithstanding they were already enrolled at their homes, and, while so doing, refused to add the residences to the names they took. By this course, persons residing not only in different districts, but also in other counties and States, were wrongly enrolled at their places of business. So also every person who was not manifestly under 20 or over 45 years of age was enrolled. A statement of an age below or above the limits of the Conscription Act did not avail anything, unless the physical signs were so convincing that it would have been absurd to reject them, and in some cases even than they were not accepted. Beside these, the aliens in the two cities, a host in themselves, were enrolled, as though they were citizens; and, like citizens, most of them two, three, or four times each. In some cases the poll-lists were copied, and infirm men, some even past three score years and ten, were swept into the enrollment.

The effect of this wholesale taking down of names is strikingly displayed in the case of the Second Ward in the City of New-York. The Federal enrollment in the first class is 1,746. The whole population in the ward, by the census of 1860, was 2,507, and the number of males, 20 to 45 years of age, was 647, of which the number 20 to 35 years of age was 639. A full vote of the ward is about 450. The number of conscripts required from the ward is about 340. If these were exacted, no draft would be necessary, for it would take to supply them, every able-bodied man in the ward liable under the Conscription act to do military duty in the first class.

The effect upon individuals is illustrated by a case which I will cite. On my return from Washington I obtained, in the cars, a copy of a leading Administration journal, for which some person writes over the signature of "Carl Benson," in favor of the speedy and relentless enforcement of the draft. In it there was a communication by him, complaining that by the delay he was detained in the City to answer a possible drawing of his name. He says: "I am one of a household of five males, all of the others aliens, and myself physically disqualified. No matter, we are on the books, and cannot be taken off until after the draft." Without relief, the effect of the enrollment of these five persons, none of whom could be made to serve, would be, although none of them were drawn, to require positively some other man wrongfully to serve as a conscript. With relief, the enrollment of the four aliens, *if the names are fairly drawn*, will do no harm; but the diseased man, if he is drawn, hobbles to the enrolling office, and compels some other man, perhaps in some respects less able, to endure, in his place, somewhat greater hardship and danger than a continued sojourn amid the enjoyments of home.

I pause here to notice a statement in some of the public prints that the draft in benvier in the City of New-York, because the City is behind in its supply of volunteers. It would be a sufficient answer to state again the fact that, in no district of this or any other State, is there any addition to the number of conscripts required, by reason of any such deficiency.

It is my wish to go further, and render the injustice that is done to the City of New-York, especially by some of the journals printed within its limits are striving to defame it. Such imputations are based upon statements of the volunteers furnished *since* the 2d of July, 1862. The work of the City of New-York was mainly done before that day. When the Union was assailed and its flag fired upon by armed traitors, the people of the City, though they had voted, two to one, against the party in power, exerted themselves with unprecedented enthusiasm and unanimity to supply the Administration, most abundantly, with men and means. *Before* the 2d of July, 1862, the volunteers raised in the City of New-York were fifty-one regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, one battalion mounted rifles, one regiment of engineers, one regiment, two battalions and seven batteries of heavy artillery, one regiment of marine artillery and one rocket battalion—making a total of 53,554 men. In all the rest of the State there were raised before July 2, 1862, thirty-seven regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and one regiment, one battalion and two batteries of heavy artillery, being a total of 34,219 men. I will deduct one-fourth of the forces raised in New-York, a very liberal amount, for volunteers from Brooklyn, which latter city, though it raised four regiments beside, in furnishing volunteers, as it is in most other respects, was one community with New-York. I make no allowance for volunteers from other places, because they would not equal in number those for other counties and States recruited in New-York. This deduction would reduce the number of volunteers furnished by New-York City to 40,166. The total of the quotas of this City, upon the basis of population, (the worst basis for the City,) under all the calls for volunteers was 38,505. Of course, as the City was well amptied before July 2, 1862, it could do comparatively little afterwards. It has furnished since, however, at the very least, 10,000 volunteers, beside the repeated temporary service of its militia; all of which, in addition to the excess of 1,661 before July 2, 1862, is over and above its quota of all calls for volunteers previous to the Conscription act.

To relieve any idea that the discrepancies I have shown are occasioned by differences of population between the City and the country, I am fortunately able to contrast the enrollment and draft for New-York with those for Philadelphia, the next largest city in the Union. In Philadelphia the enrollment for the first class is 59,634, being 9 5-10 per cent. of the population, and in New-York 127,894, being slightly over 18 6-10 per cent. The difference against New-York is more than six per cent. This proves that if the enrollment in Philadelphia is correct, then the enrollment in New-York is fifty-per cent. too large. Upon the vote of last Fall, the draft in Philadelphia will be to every four voters, and in New-York one to every three. This extra imposition upon New-York is in spite of the fact that an allowance is made to New-York for an excess of volunteers, while Philadelphia is not entitled to any allowance of the kind.

The comparisons above made are not so unfavorable to those by whom the enrollment was controlled as to prove intentional wrong. The discrepancies might, in charity, be ascribed to the greater incompetency, carelessness or over-zeal of some of the enrolling officers compared with others. I regret to be compelled to say that the real truth of the case is so bad as to be inconsistent with any other conclusion than that of intentional fraud, as I will prove most conclusively.

Neither the census returns of the whole population, nor of the number of males from 20 to 45 years of age, is a correct basis for an estimate of the number of persons in New-York and Brooklyn liable to enrollment under the Conscription act. In the process of demonstration which I now propose, it is important first to correct two erroneous impressions.

Contrary to the popular belief, the census returns show that, in the State of New-York, in the cities, there is a greater number of females than of males, and in the agricultural counties, a greater number of males than of females. There are sixty counties in the State. In twenty of these there are more females than males. In only four of the twenty does the excess of females amount to 1,000, and those four include the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany and Troy. In New-York the excess of females is 18,000.

There is a like error prevailing in respect to the comparative numbers of males of middle age in the City and in the country. In the City of New-York the male inhabitants from 20 to 35 years of age are 14 1-10 per cent. of its whole population, and in the rest of the State the males from 20 to 35 years of age are 12 7-10 per cent. of the whole population.

Having shown that it is not true, in either of the two respects in which it is generally supposed to be, that the number of persons liable to service under the Conscription act is proportionately larger in the city than in the country, I now state a reason why the proportion of persons liable to conscription is much smaller in the city than in the country. It is the comparatively greater number of aliens in the city. More than one-third of the inhabitants of the City of New-York are aliens by birth, and a large portion of these, even of the males, are not naturalized. In no other

[illegible] States and Nevada to pay [illegible] in localities where they were removed, to the [illegible] and had the benefit of the suits; with proportionate reliefs made [illegible] places will be subjected to an unjust share of the burdens of the conscription.

Aliens are not liable to the conscription, though they make good soldiers. Such persons have formed a large portion of our armies. I believe that the City of New-York has sent at least 75,000 resident volunteers to the war, which it could not have done without the service of aliens. No alien, however, will consent to be forced into the army as a conscript. If willing to serve, he will add to the credit of voluntary service, the bounty he can obtain as a voluniser, or the premium as a substitute.

Aliens do not vote, and therefore we must refer to the number of votes cast in the respective districts to measure the correctness of the number of conscripts required. Before I do this, I will notice the respects in which the liability to the conscription differs in this State, from the right to vote:

1. Negroes are embraced in the conscription, but, with the rare exception of freeholders, they cannot vote. However, the number of male negroes from 20 to 35 years of age, in the whole State, is less than 6,000. The proportion of negroes to the whole population is larger in some other counties than New-York. In the latter it varies but slightly from the proportion in the whole State. I may as well state here that, as negroes are included in the conscription, they are also included in all the tables and computations of this report.

2. Aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens. There is never a large number of these, and many of them have been driven away by the warning of the President's proclamation. I do not believe that there are 5,000 such persons enrolled in the whole State.

3. Minors over twenty years of age. There was a very large number of these in the State, but a large portion of them have volunteered. By the census of 1860 the proportion of this class to the whole population is 95-100 of one per cent. in the City of New-York and one 10-100 in the rest of the State; or, in other words, they are 15-100 of one per cent. less numerous in the City of New-York than in the rest of the State. The advocates of justice to the City can give their opponents the benefit of this advantage.

On the other extreme, persons over 45 years of age are exempt from conscription. As in respect to minors, there is no essential variation in the proportionate numbers of the City and country.

I have shown that there is no reason why the number of persons liable to conscription should not, in every part of the State, bear about the same proportion to the number of voters. I will now give the total vote for President in 1860, in each District to which a quota of conscripts has been assigned, and also the number of conscripts required. In doing so, I place the Districts which gave a majority for Mr. LINCOLN in one column, and those which gave a majority against him in another:

1860.

LINCOLN DISTRICTS.			ANTI-LINCOLN DISTRICTS.		
District.	Total vote.	Cons. req'd.	District.	Total vote.	Cons. req'd.
XII	22,661	2,013	I	19,194	2,212
IX	19,698	2,008	II	17,159	4,146
XV	26,540	2,370	III	19,237	3,697
XVI	17,167	1,498	IV	17,253	5,881
XVII	26,874	1,818	V	15,731	3,398
XVIII	27,389	2,310	VI	17,066	4,538
XIX	23,168	2,387	VII	14,833	3,452
XX	29,572	2,418	VIII	18,440	4,582
XXI	21,514	1,746	IX	11,271	2,521
XXII	23,995	2,068			
XXIII	24,070	2,068	Totals	181,343	33,729
XXIV	28,497	2,262			
XXV	22,517	1,886			
XXVI	26,566	2,152			
XXVII	27,573	2,419			
XXVIII	24,304	2,061			
XXX	22,541	1,767			
XXX	29,315	2,539			
XXXI	21,518	1,783			
Totals	457,287	38,626			

[The three districts to which a quota has not been assigned each gave an Anti-LINCOLN majority.]

The nine Anti-Lincoln districts are required to furnish nearly as many conscripts as the nineteen Lincoln districts, although the latter polled more than three times the number of votes. Nothing, in respect to the draft, could be more startling than this coerciusive exhibit.

To show that the result is not to be, in any degree, attributed to any special circumstances attending the election of 1860, I also give a similar statement in respect to the election last Fall.

1862.

SEYMOUR DISTRICTS.			WADSWORTH DISTRICTS.		
Districts.	Total Votes.	Cons. req'd.	Districts.	Total Votes.	Cons. req'd.
I	17,604	2,212	XV	23,119	3,378
II	19,045	4,116	XVI	14,634	1,483
III	18,431	2,697	XVII	17,886	1,818
IV	12,558	5,881	XVIII	20,650	2,310
V	12,079	3,390	XIX	20,421	2,387
VI	12,852	4,538	XX	25,928	2,448
VII	12,378	3,452	XXI	18,606	1,756
VIII	16,573	4,892	XXII	21,188	2,069
IX	11,410	2,521	XXIII	22,484	2,068
XII	19,247	2,013	XXIV	28,074	2,262
XIII	24,656	2,006	XXV	17,774	1,530
XXX	21,426	2,538	XXVI	29,655	2,152
			XXVII	26,833	2,419
			XXVIII	21,099	2,051
			XXIX	20,182	1,767
			XXXI	18,954	1,753
Totals	186,255	46,227	Totals	363,621	33,068

[The three omitted districts each gave a Seymour majority.]

Twelve Seymour districts are required to bear a much larger draft than sixteen Wadsworth districts polling nearly double the number of votes.

The 2d district, Brooklyn, and the six districts in New-York City, the 4th to the 9th, polling 92,893 votes, bear only about one-sixth of the whole number, are required to furnish 28,920 conscripts, being about two-fifths of the whole number. That is, seven districts are to furnish two-fifths of the conscripts, and twenty-one districts, three-fifths.

In further proof of the fact that the City of New-York has furnished more than its quota of volunteers, it may be noted that in the six districts of that City, the average falling off of the total vote in 1862, from the total vote of 1860, was 3,122, while in the other twenty-five districts in the State, the average falling off was only 2,196, nearly 1,000 less. The whole truth is even stronger than this, for never, of late years, has an election in the City been so generally attended as was the one in 1862. The City contains nearly 250 election districts, and in each of these, persons came up to register themselves who had not voted in many years. In some cases there were fifty such persons in a district, and some of them had not voted in twenty years.

I have purposely made the above statements by political classifications. Many persons express a great dislike of political divisions at the present time. The President, especially, in a letter to the officers of an Albany Democratic meeting, deplored the fact that it was a meeting of Democrats. Facts, however, cannot be destroyed by concealment. The enrollment is a partisan enrollment, and it is better to show that it is so, while its political discriminations can be corrected. I have confidence in the President that he will be so true to the sentiment which excepted to a Democratic meeting, as to compel the abandonment of the attempt to use the Conscription act as an engine of wrong and oppression to the Democratic party.

In some districts there are omissions, more or less numerous, from the enrollment. The political preferences of the persons omitted need not be stated, nor need those who do not approve of the policy of the Administration even express a regret. Col. FRY says, in his letter, that in such cases "the General Government is alone the loser." This is not strictly correct. The omissions are most numerous in districts largely in favor of the policy of the Administration, and by the undue enrollment, the people of those Districts are deprived of an opportunity to do their equal share of the fighting in the field, to sustain the policy they indorse by large majorities at the ballot-box.

In respect to the Democratic districts, and especially the City of New-York, the case is different. There has been a manifest design to take out of that City, by conscription, the greater part of the large Democratic majority. This is evident not only from the character of the enrollment, but also from the fact that, as far as the draft proceeded, the names drawn were mainly those of Democrats. This is an ungenerous course toward a city which has contributed so liberally, in every respect, to the support of the Federal Government. Those who originated it failed to perceive, or else they did not care, that, if twenty-five thousand able-bodied men could be forced out of the City of New-York, it would interfere with the business operations of the metropolis, to an extent that would not only cripple the national cause, but also be felt throughout all the States true to the Union.

This scheme of fraud has certainly been concealed and prosecuted without the knowledge of the Provost-Marshal General. I found that gentleman not only ready to supply the fullest information, but also anxious to obtain a knowledge of every wrong or injustice. The President also was decided in the expression of his views to the same effect, and was earnest and emphatic in the assurances he desired me to convey to you, that every substantial wrong or error pointed out to him should be corrected. We must look to the irresponsible canal outside, which has often perverted the present contest to uses worse than partizan, for the source of this iniquity. It is now fully exposed. If justice is done, it will be corracted; if not, whether it is carried out with more or less success, it will remain in history as a gigantic political fraud.

How shall the wrong be corrected? The Conscription act evidently intended that the enrollment should be purged before the draft, but this course has not been pursued. Without it a new enrollment would not be effective to remedy the wrong. Col. FRY, upon my pointing out the over-enrollment, immediately suggested the remedy which he has expressed in his letter, and has since carried out, partially, in a circular to his subordinates. In his letter he says that non-residents and aliens, "if drawn in the draft, will be discharged, and their places are not to be filled by the district, the fifty per cent. additional to the quota being called for only to supply vacancies caused by examptions granted under the law to residents of the district."

I understand this rule to be founded on the principle that the place of no person wrongly enrolled and drawn is to be supplied, and that the fifty per cent. additional is only to make good the exemptions allowed by the second section of the Conscription act. If so, the draft of persons of the following classes

1. Persons not residents of this District, or whose [illegible]
2. Aliens who have not declared their intention to become citizens.
3. Persons under twenty, or over forty-five years of age, or, if married, over thirty-five.
4. Persons in the military service of the United States on the 3d of March, 1863.
5. Unknown persons. If the enrollment was fictious, of course it should amount to nothing; if it was not, the law makes the enrolled person a deserter, and puts upon the Government the duty of obtaining his services.

I further understand that, by Col. FRY's rule, the fifty per cent. additional draft is to be used only to supply vacancies caused by the drawing of persons not embraced in either of the above classes, but who are exempted under the second section of the Conscription act; such persons being of the following classes, and none other, viz.:

1. Those physically or mentally unfit.
2. The only sons, or one of the sons, if there be more than one, of aged, infirm, or widowed parents, and the only brothers of orphan, and the fathers of motherless children, in the cases specified in the act.
3. Two persons from every family and household of father and sons, from which two persons have already been supplied to the military service of the United States.

The distinction between the classes of places to be supplied, and of places not to be supplied, should be clearly and fully understood, and then, *if the draft is fairly made*, the wrong of over-enrollment will be substantially remedied. If the enrolled names are all put in the wheel and fairly drawn, the number of names drawn of those who were liable to enrollment in the district and of those who were not, will bear about the same proportion to the total number of the names of each class put in the wheel. There is never such a result as the drawing of a material disproportion of any particular class, if a draft is fair. Persons in the same family or business may be drawn, as adjoining numbers may be in a lottery, because the rule of chance requires such instances. No one ever knew, however, to a draft of figures or of letters, that those drawn were all from the greater or all from the lesser numbers, or all from the first or all from the last half of the alphabet. So in a draft of names, those drawn will be, in respect to all divisions, in a proportion about the same as that of the numbers of the same classes subjected to the draft.

It is of primary importance, therefore, that the names should be fairly drawn. In the drawing in the Ninth District, which is in the City of New-York, so far as the list was published, there was a great disproportion of the names of people of a particular lineage, although only one-fourth of the inhabitants of the district were born in Ireland. I called the attention of the President to this fact, and suggested to him that such a result could not be continued throughout the City, without being followed by a belief in the public mind that the draft had been unfairly made. He answered: "of course not," and added, with an earnestness I was glad to observe, "I will not permit either a real or an apparent fraud."

The following regulations for drawing the names will prevent any possibility of fraud:

1. Print the enrollment list of each ward and town in order that the public may known what names are to be put in the wheel. As the lists are made out in the alphabetical order of the initial letters of the surnames, the only trouble or delay will be in the printing.

2. Have the drawing made by a person to be selected by the local authorities; and each name as drawn read aloud and recorded.

3. After the draft for conscripts is concluded, continue the drawing until all the names are drawn, in order to prove that all were in the wheel.

4. If the drawing of a town or ward is not finished at one session, confine the wheel during the recess to the joint custody of the Provost-Marshal and some one to be selected by the local authorities.

These regulations are easy and sufficient. They are in the spirit of circular No. 41 of the Provost-Marshal-General, though more full and comprehensive. I cannot doubt, especially in view of the assurances of the President, that upon application they will be established.

I have reviewed this matter fully, though at greater length than I expected. A large portion of our people believe that the Conscription act is unconstitutional, but such can be reconciled by a decision of the proper Court, if it sustains the law; if otherwise, the law must be abandoned. Those, however, who claim that the law is unfairly and unjustly administered, can only be satisfied by the adoption of a fair course of proceeding. This I am desirous to secure, and I hope my labors to that end may be beneficial to my fellow-citizens, and assist to join in the discharge of your arduous duties.

I remain, very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,
NELSON J. WATERBURY,
Judge Advocate-General.

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your note, by the hand of Gen. WATZASAW, of your Staff, requesting that I will send by him a few statements in relation to the rules upon which the draft is made.

I have given to Gen. WATZASAW as full verbal information as he desired, on all points connected with the draft, and have furnished him with transcripts from such of the records of my office as he deemed of importance to you. I presume he will communicate fully with you in regard to the interview we have held; but there are one or two points which it may be best for me to notice in this letter.

The enrollment has, so far as I can judge, been made in accordance with the law, and is as nearly correct as it could, in the nature of things, have been made; in its main features in the City of New-York it agrees very well with the enrollment made last year by Gen. ANDREW.

No given number of men has been fixed as the quota of men to be drafted from the United States or any particular State. The rule is to take one-fifth of the enrolled men of the first class in each and every Congressional District as the quota for that district, without regard to other districts of the State, or to other States. If in the enrollment of a district, names that should have been entered are omitted through neglect, accident or design, the General Government is alone the loser, as it calls for one-fifth of the enrolled men of the first class in that district, whether it be many or few. It is in this particular that the imperfections of the enrollment are to be found, but, as stated, no district or class of men suffer from it.

It may be, however, though I don't think it is the case to any great extent, that in some districts non-residents and aliens have been enrolled; but if such is the case, no hardship to the district or people is likely to arise from it, as all such, if drawn in the draft, will be discharged, and their places are not to be filled by the district, the fifty per cent. additional to the quota being called only to supply vacancies caused by exemptions granted under the law to residents of the district.

In assigning quotas to districts of States, which States have heretofore furnished an excess of troops, the said excess is distributed *pro rata* among the districts, and deducted from their quotas.

You will perceive from the foregoing that whether the enrollment is or is not perfect, no injustice or hardship results to the people of the states or districts by the method adopted of assigning quotas, though the General Government will not get so many men as it would if the enrollment could be made absolutely perfect.

Errors will be corrected whenever they may be discovered or pointed out.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Funeral of Police Officer McIntyre.

The funeral of Policeman MCINTYRE, who died on the 10th inst., from the effects of injuries received at the hands of the mob, while he was discharging his duty as a member of the Twenty-ninth Precinct force, took place from Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Superintendent KENNEDY, Commissioner ACTON, Inspectors CARPENTER and DILKS were in attendance. A force of three hundred policeman acted as an escort. The procession moved from headquarters to Broadway, up Broadway to Thirty-fourth-street and down Thirty-fourth-street to the ferry, in the following order:

Section of Police.
Dodworth's Band.
Commissioner Acton, Superintendent Kennedy, Inspector Carpenter.
Capt. Copeland, Drill Instructor.
8th Company, Capt. Mouns.
7th Company, Capt. Brower.
6th Company, Capt. Caffrey.
5th Company, Capt. Bryan.
4th Company, Capt. Petty.
3d Company, Capt. Thorne.
2d Company, Capt. Jourdan.
1st Company, Capt. Walling.
Guard of Honor, consisting of 29th Precinct Police, 38 men and two Sergeants.

PALLBEARERS.		PALLBEARERS.
Inspector Dilks,		Capt. Cameron,
Capt. Hedden,	HEARSE.	Sergt. Mangin,
Sergt. Wilson,		Roundsm'n Hopkins,
	Capt. Speight.	

Carriages containing relatives and friends.

Relief for the Catared People.

The following letter has been issued by the "Merchants' Relief Committee for Suffering Colored People:"

NEW-YORK, AUG. 12, 1863.

This Committee having relieved the immediate wants of the colored people who sustained loss in consequence of the late riots, do not think it advisable to continue the distribution of money at the Central Depot, No. 350 Fourth-street, any longer than is absolutely necessary. No money will, therefore, be given after Saturday, the 22d inst., except after a personal visit to the applicant, and a report of the case to the Committee.

The Committee would urge upon the colored people the danger of relying upon charity, and advise them to seek employment as soon as possible, thus justifying the good opinion which has been expressed

[illegible] were enrolled, many of the [illegible] not an "applicant" [illegible]

This was the last of the many active duties of the [illegible] duty [illegible] until Saturday, when [illegible] until [illegible] The services of this force were of the greatest value; they were in a badly infected vicinity, had hazardous and arduous duty to perform, and have made for themselves by their faithful and brave discharge of it, an honorable name in and out of the Department.

Sergeant PETTY was left in charge of the Station, and just as the force on Monday evening was leaving for Headquarters, Superintendent DEVE, of the Colored Orphan Asylum, led into the Station two hundred and sixteen of the children, none over twelve years of age, who had escaped from their home by the rear as the dastardly and infamous mob forced an entrance in front and fired the building. These little ones would undoubtedly have been slaughtered had they not been carefully guided away. They were sadly terrified on reaching the Station, but were reassured, housed and kindly cared for by Sergeant PETTY until sent to the Island.

When the force were returning to the Station from the severe usage of the thieves at Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, sundry biddies on Fifth-avenue, on Thirty-fifth-street and on Sixth-avenue assailed them as "bloody murderers," &c., &c.

On Wednesday evening some women visited the station, stating that they had soldiers secreted in their houses who had thus escaped the fury of the mob on Tuesday, when the military were defeated in the vicinity of Allerton's Hotel. Capt. WALLING sent a coach, with an officer in citizen's dress, and selected three, returning them to the Arsenal. The coach, while on Fortieth-street, was attacked by the mob, the windows and doors broken in with stones, but with a courageous driver and good horses, got off without further damage.

When the force hurried to Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, on the mob about to sack residences there, they met crowds of women and children with bags and baskets, waiting on Sixth-avenue, above Forty-sixth-street, for the word to join in and gather the plunder. After the fight these women were busy attending the wounded.

On Thursday morning at 2 o'clock, a party of four or five of the force discovered a gang which had broken into a pawnbroker's shop in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and were riding it; they had secured a number of guns and sabres, when the small force made a dash upon them, beat them badly and recovered all the property.

On Tuesday afternoon, Capt. WALLING, while alone and reconnoitering at Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, saw three men staving in the door of Mr. HEISS'S hardware store, Eighth-avenue, above Thirty-fifth-street. He ran up and grappled one of them, and dealing a powerful blow with his club, knocked him down; an officer came to his aid, and disarmed another, who, with his companion, escaped. The fellow knocked down was got on to his feet by some friends, and helped, staggering along, to Thirty-sixth street, where he fell senseless; he was bundled into a wagon and carted off. When the Captain made this attack, a mob was awaiting, at the corner of Thirty-sixth street, the success of their comrades' attempt to break open the store, when they would have rushed to its pillage.

Sergeant PETTY several times, during the absence of the force, was threatened with destruction of the Station-house, but made excellent prenarations for a sturdy defence, by barricading, &c. At one time he had over four hundred refugees under his charge, and all were made comfortable, and given an abundance to eat.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 12, 1863.

$30,000 U.S.6s,'81.Cp.	C.106⅛	1900	Erie R.....104⅜
10,000 U.S.6s,'74.	Cp.....96⅜	250	do.....104⅝
5,000 do	Clean.106⅝	50	do.....b10 104⅜
10,000 do	Clean 101	300	do.....b15.104⅜
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10	N.Oct. & Apr. 106⅜	100	do.....b30.104⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr.	c..N 99⅜	200	do.....b3.104⅜
9,000 do	.....New 99⅜	100	Hudson R. R.....158
1,000 Ill. Cent. Bs. '76	101	50	do.....s30.149
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '68	98	100	Harlem Railroad.....148⅛
1,000 Mo. State 6s	70⅛	1100	do.....148
10,000 La. State 6s	64	20	Harlem R. Pref.....130
10,000 O. & Miss. R. C	33⅜	400	Reading R.....115⅜
5,000 do	33	300	do.....115⅝
4,000 2.4th M. Bs	89⅜	120	do.....115⅜
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	120⅜	100	do.....115⅜
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M	102⅜	600	Clev. & Pitts.....95⅛
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I	109	100	do.....b15 95⅜
5,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B	86⅜	200	do.....b10 95⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M	88	100	do.....s15 95⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d M	62⅜	300	do.....s30 95⅜
8,000 Tol. & W. 1st M	103⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.....s10 91⅜
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110⅛	400	do.....92
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101⅜	1000	do.....92
34 Bank of N. Y.	120	200	do.....b10 92
8 Manhattan Bank	140	100	do.....s15 91⅜
40 Bank of Commerce	103⅛	500	do.....s30 91
20 Commonw'th Bk	99	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.....114⅛
$4,500 American Gold	126⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.....109⅜
150 Canton Co	31⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.....119⅛
100 do	31	300	do.....119⅜
152 Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.	155	100	do.....s10.119⅜
25 do	156	100	do.....s10.119⅛
50 Camp. Coal. Prf	27⅜	3500	Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	101⅛
50 do	s30 27⅜	5000	do	101
100 do	27⅜	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	102⅛
50 do	b30 28	200	do	102
200 Am. Coal Co	70	1000	Clev. & Tol	113⅜
50 Quicksilv. M. Co	44⅜	100	do	113⅜
20 do	45	300	Chi. & R. I. R	105
200 do	46	100	do	104⅜
50 do	46⅜	100	do	104⅜
50 Min. Mining Co	86	15	do	104
50 do	86⅜	200	Chi., B. & Q. R.	118
50 do	87	50	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	83
50 Pac. M. S. Co	238	100	do	s30 83
50 do	238⅛	50	do	84
150 do	239	100	do	s10 83⅝
100 do	s10 238	65	Del., L. & W. R.	170
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30.127⅜	100	P., F. W. & C. R.	74
800 do	127⅜	300	do	73
200 do	b30.127⅜	100	do	b10 73
450 do	127	100	do	b30 73
100 do	s10.126⅞	100	do	72⅛
250 do	126⅞	300	do	72⅛
100 do	126⅜	100	A. & T. H. P.	82⅜
100 do	b30.126⅞	160	C. & N. W. R.	33
200 Chic. & Alton	79	200	do	32⅝
200 Chic. & Alt. Pref	96⅜	200	do	32⅜
200 Alton & Tar. H	67			

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 Treas. 7 3-10	Notes Oct. & Apl. 106⅜	100	Hudson R. R.....148
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr.	c.....101⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.....114
17,000 do	.....New 99⅝	100	M. So. & N. I. R.....91⅜
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	66⅜	450	do.....91⅜
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	70⅜	50	do.....91⅜
10,000 do	70⅜	400	do.....b3 91⅜
5,000 do	70	600	M. S. & N. I. G. S.....114⅜
4,000 Am. Gold	126⅛	1500	do.....114⅜
20 Bank of Commerce	103	800	Ill. Cen. R. S.....119
50 Canton Co	31	100	Clev. & P. R.....94⅜
308 Cumb. Coal Prf	27	600	do.....94⅜
25 N. Y. Cen. R	126	200	do.....b10 94⅜
1200 do	126	600	Gal. & Chi. R.....101⅜
100 Erie R. Prf	102⅛	100	do.....s10 101⅜
150 Erie Railroad	103⅜	200	do.....101⅜
1500 do	103⅛	200	Clev. & T. R.	101
50 do	s30.103⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	104
100 do	s10.103⅜	100	do	103⅜
100 do	b15.103⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	86⅜
700 Harlem R	147	100	do	86
400 do	147⅛	100	do	86⅜
100 Reading R	b30.115	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	77
200 do	114⅜	200	do	73
500 do	114⅜	100	A. & T. H. R.	55
400 do	b30.114⅜	200	Chi. & N. W	32

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

500 N. Y. Cen. R	124	300	Old Southern.....a3	81⅜
200 do	124⅛	500	do.....s30	81
200 do	b3.124⅜	1500	do.....b10	91⅜
500 Erie Railway	103⅜	1000	do.....s60	91
300 do	103⅜	800	do.....b3	91⅜
200 do	103⅜	300	do.....c	91⅜
300 do	b5.103⅜	300	do.....s10	91⅜
1800 do	s30.103	2100	do	91⅜
580 do	s3.103⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114⅜
200 do	b3.103⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.	119⅛
500 do	s10.103⅜	300	do	119⅛
300 Erie R. Pref	b3.103⅜	100	do	b3 119⅜
100 Hud. River R	s3.146	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	96
100 do	b3.146⅜	500	do	94⅜
200 Reading R	s10.114⅜	200	do	b5 95
200 do	114⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	102
450 P., Ft. W. & C.	72	600	do	b3.102⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

200 Canton Company	30	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜
100 Bucks Ca. I. Co

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee, from the day when Maj.-Gen. Grant assumed immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburgh to the surrender of that place, is published in the Times this morning. He says that it is a striking feature, so far as his observation of the present volunteer army of the United States goes, that there is nothing which men are called upon to do, mechanical or professional, that accomplished adepts cannot be found to do in almost every regiment. He cannot close his report without an expression of thankfulness for his good fortune in being placed in cooperation with an officer of the navy who accorded to every move that seemed for the interest and success of our arms, his hearty and energetic support. "Admiral Porter," he adds, "and the very efficient officers under him, have ever shown the greatest readiness in their cooperation, no matter what was to be done or what risk to be taken, either by their men or their vessels. Without this prompt and cordial support my movements would have been much embarrassed, if not wholly defeated."

Gen. Meade has sent a dispatch to headquarters regarding Gen. Lee's denial that a fight took place at Falling Waters, accompanied by an official report of the affair by Gen. Kilpatrick. These documents effectually dispose of Lee's denial.

A female servant lately in the family of a son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, has just arrived in Washington, and is placed in the contraband camp. She appears to be intelligent and truthful, and she states that her master, who is an *attaché* of Jeff. Davis, intends to come to Arlington and claim his rights to property there on the ground that he has never been in the military service of the rebels. She affirms that Gen. Lee's family are much discouraged by the late Union victories and rebel defeats. They look for the fall of Charleston as a certainty.

We have a report from San Francisco of trouble in the lower counties of California with the Secessionists, who are there from Texas and other points in the Southwest in considerable numbers. Rumors are current that they contemplate a general rising, but they appear to have no better foundation than a collision which took place on the 6th inst. in Tillare County, between a party of Secessionists and some soldiers stationed there, in which one soldier was killed, and several of the Secesh were wounded.

It will be remembered that a telegraphic report of a naval battle between two steamers on the coast of Maine, said to have occurred on the 23d ult., was published a day or two after that date, since which time until now nothing additional in regard to it has reached us. It now appears that there was such a battle, but of the actors in it we are in as much ignorance as before. The particulars, so far as known, are copied from the Portland *Argus*, of Tuesday. The belief of those who witnessed the battle is that the belligerents were a United States gunboat and a rebel privateer, and that the gunboat was worsted; but no official report of the affair has appeared, though it is believed that the Navy Department must be in possession of the facts in regard to it.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Aug. 5, states that Gen. Herron and the army under his command have landed on the east side of the Mississippi River, five miles below Port Hudson. A few cases of yellow fever have occurred in New-Orleans, but the health of the city for the season of the year is good. Vicksburgh is reported very unhealthy—typhoid fever and diarrhœa being the principal diseases.

In Jackson County, Ohio, Morgan captured 290 horses, and the Union forces appropriated 46, valued in the aggregate at $29,700. The merchandise, cash and buggies stolen by Morgan was valued at $16,000. The damage done to the Portsmouth and Newark Railroad will run up the total to about $50,000.

A Copperhead organ in Philadelphia states that Gen. McClellan has not only transmitted his report to the War Department, but also that he accompanied it with an urgent request that, if the Department declined the trouble and expenses of its publication, he should be allowed to publish it himself at his own cost.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, the case of James H. Whitten, *alias* Whitter, indicted for leading the riot against the *Tribune* office, was brought on for trial, and occupied the entire day. The jury retired at 5 P. M., and at 8½ returned with a verdict of "guilty." The jurors were discharged for the term.

A fight with the Indians took place recently on the Missouri River, about a hundred miles below Fort Union. The passenger steamers *Shreveport* and *Robert Campbell*, being aground on a sand-bar, were attacked by the Indians, who were finally driven off, losing twenty-eight killed and a number wounded. Three whites were killed and two wounded. It is reported that all the Indians this side of the Rocky Mountains are hostile.

The Relief Committee composed of the friends of the Seventy-ninth regiment, or Highland Guard, of this State, and organized in aid of the widows and orphans of that celebrated corps, held their annual festival yesterday at Jones' Wood. About $1,000 was realized to the fund. The weather was propitious, and the whole affair was a complete success.

M. the Marquis de Montholon, late Consul-General of France at this port, where he has resided for nine years past, sailed for Europe yesterday, in the *Scotia*.

A sharp reaction occurred in the Stock Market yesterday, the depression, especially in New-York Central and Erie Shares, continuing throughout the day, though there was a slight rally in the market at second session of the regular Board. Money was in good request, and call loans were generally made at 6 @ 7 per cent, on [illegible] paper. Gold was dull, opening at 124, [illegible] 124.

The sales of Flour and Wheat were restricted, though buyers had any existing advantage. The demand for Corn was good at firmer prices. Hog products were in fair request. Hay was more active. Leather was selling freely. Groceries, Whisky and Tallow attracted less attention. The Wool sale passed off tamely. The transactions in Cotton were unimportant. The freight engagements were light, with 620 vessels of all classes in port.

The Question of Reconstruction.

We have repeatedly warned our readers against supposing that the rebellion was crushed by the recent victories of the Union troops. Much remains yet to be done before the military power of the rebel Confederacy will be so far broken as to make the question of peace and reconstruction one of practical politics. The rebels have strong armies still in the field; they have strong positions and important seaports still in their possession; they have the active and effective support of England and France to stimulate their hopes and prolong their efforts,—and they have the still more effective and important support of a powerful allied party in the Northern States. All these difficulties stand in the way of peace, and must be removed before peace can be restored. Until they are out of the way, we have but one practical question—but one important and imperative duty; we must bend all our efforts to their removal. We must aid the Government in the prosecution of the war. We must aid it in strengthening our armies, in defeating the designs of its foes, in quelling all open or disguised hostility wherever it may exist. And until this result has been accomplished, and the military and political power of the rebellion has been broken, we regard as premature and as mischievous any sharp and angry controversy concerning the terms of peace or the basis of the political reconstruction by which peace is to be followed.

The whole political community, nevertheless, seems to be plunging headlong into this discussion. The partisan opponents of the Administration have been working zealously ever since the war began to force its friends into precisely such a controversy. We are sorry to see recent indications of success in this endeavor. They have succeeded in drawing from sundry quarters, supposed or assumed to be, to a greater or less extent, in sympathy with the Administration, earnest and even heated declarations of what must and especially of what must not be done in the matter of closing the war and restoring the Union. The latest, and, perhaps, the most significant demonstration of this kind which has met the public eye, is the letter of Mr. William Whiting, published in the Times of yesterday morning. Mr. W. holds a position of trust in the War Department, and he insists that it would be the extreme of folly and of wickedness to permit the rebel States to return to the Union, without exacting from them as a condition precedent, or imposing upon them as the will of a conqueror, the abolition of Slavery. And the *Herald* has, for some weeks past, entertained its readers with reports of dissensions in the Cabinet and the Administration upon this very point.

We think we can safely say that there is not the slightest foundation for these reports, and that the question on which there is supposed to be such a sharp and hostile division of sentiment in the Administration, has never been raised either in the Cabinet council or in any other form. It has never been proposed, either formally or otherwise, by any Secretary or head of Department, to offer terms, or accept terms, or discuss terms of peace or of reconstruction with the authorities of the rebel Confederacy. We venture to say that neither the President nor any one of his Secretaries, would consent even to accept a surrender at the hands of Jefferson Davis or of the organized Government which he represents, if it came in such shape as to involve, directly or by implication, the right of that Government to speak for *the people* of the rebel States. In military matters—in questions growing out of actual operations in the field, the officers of the rebel armies have been recognized and treated as such: but no political recognition ever has been, or ever will be, extended to the authorities of the rebel Confederacy. When *the people* of the rebel States are disposed for peace they can secure it by refusing to fight, and by resisting the rebel Government which may seek to coerce them into fighting longer:—and when *they* desire a restoration of the Union and a resumption of their former rights and privileges under it, they have only to resume their allegiance to its Constitution and laws and to make war, at the requirement of its authorities, upon all who attempt to overthrow them. They must do this as individuals, as citizens of the United States, and subject to all the pains and penalties they may have incurred by past violations of those laws: but having thus done it, unless we are greatly mistaken, they will again become members of the Union, and entitled to all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. If, for example, the people of Louisiana, or of Tennessee, or of North Carolina, or of Mississippi, should in Convention, repeal the ordinance of secession, depose and repudiate the rebel authorities, State and Confederate, reorganize their State Government and require the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States as the condition of holding office, elect members to both branches of the Congress of the United States, and affirm the duty of every citizen to obey all the laws duly enacted by that Congress in accordance with the Constitution, and to abide by the decisions of the judicial tribunals of the Union upon all questions of constitutional law, we should like to know by what authority or with what right their respective States could be regarded or treated otherwise than as members of the American Union, and under the full protection of the Federal Constitution?

It may be said that in all wars the conqueror has a right to impose terms on the conquered. But the Government of the United States has never taken the attitude of a conqueror [illegible] people of the rebel States. It has sought to crush rebellion, not to conquer a population. It has fought this great war on the basis of the Constitution, under the banner of the Republic, and for the vindication and perpetuation of civil liberty,—not for the enthronement of popular passion or of the uncontrolled will, either of one or of many. And it is not likely, we trust, in the hour of triumph, to abandon this safe ground, and convert this Republican Government into such a despotism as has usurped the power and crushed the liberties of France.

But, it will be asked, may the rebel States send back to Congress the very men who have plunged them into rebellion, and thus prepare to reënact the terrible tragedy of the past two years? Unquestionably they may—subject only to certain risks those men will run, whether they go to Congress or stay at home. Mississippi may, if she likes, send Jeff. Davis back to the U. S. Senate; but before he can take his seat and renew his treasonable practices there, he will be liable to arrest, trial and execution for the treasons he has already committed. And precisely the same thing will be true of every man whom any rebel State may send to either branch of Congress, or put in any other place of political trust and responsibility. It is the *individual citizens* of the Southern States, it must be borne in mind, and not the States themselves, that have incurred the guilt of treason by their share in this rebellion, and it is upon them that the penalties of the law must fall. Whenever a majority of the people in any such State shall be converted from treason to loyalty, either by argument, by arms, or by an enlightened regard for their own interest, they can restore *the State* to its old position in the Union; but they cannot release a single one of their citizens from the penalties he may have incurred by taking up arms against the United States, by adhering to their enemies or giving them aid and comfort.

But what becomes of the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Confiscation laws, and other acts of Congress and the Executive, if these States may thus return to the Union and resume that local sovereignty over their own affairs which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution? Are they to be revoked, suspended or repealed? Not at all. They are to abide the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States. If they are adjudged constitutional by that tribunal, they are to be obeyed, like all other laws, by all citizens in all sections of our common country. If they shall be pronounced unconstitutional, or if, having been enacted as war measures their effective validity ceases when the war ends, then they disappear from the statute book,—and all citizens everywhere must acquiesce. They stand upon precisely the same footing as any other laws,—must abide the same tests and submit to the same fate, and the people of the rebel States, when they renew their oath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution, must acquiesce in this necessity.

A great deal of this, we are well aware, is so far as present necessities are concerned, pure speculation: and it may moreover never become any thing else. In no rebel State have the people as yet taken any such steps, or evinced by formal action any purpose thus to resume their old relations to the Federal Union. The Administration has, therefore, not been called upon to consider the question in any way, shape or manner. Whenever it shall be thus called upon, it is not at all unlikely that the statesmen who are now at the heads of the several Executive Departments, will differ in opinion very widely as to the practical action which the emergency may require. But we presume that in this, as has already happened in many instances not unlike this in difficulty and importance, the President will relieve his Secretaries from all embarrassment by acting solely and exclusively upon his own responsibility, and in accordance with his own sense of justice and of patriotic public duty.

Report of the Judge-Advocate-General of New-York on the Draft.—We give the report of Judge-Advocate Watrbury concerning the draft in this State, which was referred to by Gov. Seymour in his second letter to the President. It is a bitterly partisan document throughout, and we are sorry to see that an officer holding such an important position in the military system of the State, and who by aiding or by embarrassing the Government in its severe and difficult labors, may exercise a beneficial or a baneful influence upon the National cause, should have so far prostituted his office to aid the purposes of party. He openly charges that the whole scheme of drafting in this State was one of conscious fraud—from any knowledge or responsibility of which, however, he relieves the President, the Provost-Marshal-General, and all the proper authorities, and blames it upon the "irresponsible cabal outside." Even amid his perversions and partisanship, he is compelled to confess that the officers of the Government were determined upon fairness and equity. The President was anxious to obtain a knowledge of every wrong or injustice, and earnest and emphatic in the assurance that every error pointed out to him should be corrected, and he remarked to the Judge-Advocate that he "would not permit either a real or an apparent fraud." The Provost-Marshal-General also was emphatically of the same views and sentiments. Under these circumstances, we do not see that the local or State authorities could have found the least difficulty in at once rectifying every mistake—if mistakes there were. We have already given facts which contradict or greatly modify many of the statements and deductions in this letter; and it is quite evident that the whole case, and all the statistics, are set forth in such a manner as to subserve other purposes than those of justice and patriotism. It cannot be too widely known, [illegible] whether there MAY have been injustice [illegible] on the part of officers, or intentional wrong [illegible] on the part of the "outside cabal," the President has, by the modification of the quotas and the provision for a new enrollment, taken the most careful measures to set all to rights, and secure equality to every district and every party. This simple fact obviates every difficulty and removes every quibble of the Judge-Advocate, in regard to the future enforcement of the draft.

Mounted Infantry—Warfare in the West.

The present condition of military operations, more especially in the West, are bringing into peculiar prominence an arm of the service which may almost be called the creation of this war—namely, "mounted infantry." It is, as the name indicates, a hermaphrodite organization, combining certain peculiarities of the cavalry arm with certain peculiarities of the infantry arm. It shares the nature of cavalry so far that the men are mounted; but the horse is merely designed as the means of locomotion, and takes no part in the shock of battle. When they meet the enemy, mounted infantry dismount and fight on foot; and to this end they are armed with the rifle instead of with the carbine, pistol and sabre, as are the cavalry.

The advantage of mounted infantry is, of course, the greatly increased celerity of movement such a body possesses. Hence its extraordinary value for the purposes of raiding, foraging, cleaning out guerrillas, guarding lines of communication, and a multitude of such services. For all such purposes it is quite as well adapted as the cavalry, and it presents this enormous advantage, that it can be improvised, (needing simply to put infantry on horseback,) while cavalry is a highly delicate and elaborate arm, which can only be formed by prolonged training. The most dazzling of all the forms of military service, the cavalry, is, after all, only brought into use under special circumstances—*l'arm du moment*, as Marshal Saxe well styled it. We have had few illustrations since the war began of the *legitimate* use of cavalry in battle; it has mainly been employed for purposes for which the mounted infantry is quite as effective, and far more available.

We want in the West cloude of these Cossacks. There is now in the great central zone between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi really no great organized military force of rebels. They are split up into a multitude of detachments covering various points, or roaming the country in mounted bands acting as guerrillas. Tennessee is infested with flocks of these troopers. We can exterminate them only by numerous light moveable columns of mounted infantry. In addition to this they have before them an immense field in cutting the rebel lines of communications, intercepting convoys, destroying depots of supplies, etc., etc. The region mentioned is the region of the production and distribution of all manner of military resources. To attack them here is to attack them in a vital point—to destroy these lines and depots is literally to *disembowel* the Confederacy. In Virginia also we want now large numbers of these mounted infantry. We had yesterday by telegraph the statement of a fugitive Confederate officer that the rebels in Virginia were making desperate efforts to organize an effective force of horse-troopers—that they were impressing into the service all the horses in Virginia, and that whole regiments of their infantry were being mounted.

There are signs that our Western Generals fully appreciate the importance of this arm. Gen. Rosecrans is forming brigades just as rapidly as he can mount and arm them, and Gen. Rousseau is in Washington for the purpose of getting facilities to raise a division of mounted infantry. There are very many novel features in warfare in this country; only experience can show what is wanted, and experience has shown that mounted infantry is very much wanted.

The Volunteering from New-York State.

Gov. Seymour, in his correspondence with the President, accuses him of having made an unfair enrollment in this State—a *partisan* enrollment. He gives as a ground for this accusation the fact that in the Counties of New-York and Kings more men are enrolled than in certain rural counties, in proportion to the number who voted in the election last Fall.

Last Fall he was elected Governor by less than 11,000 majority, out of a total vote of over 600,000. But he received in New-York and Kings over 73,000 votes, and had a *majority* in these two counties of over 38,000. Among those 73,000 voters were many honest men, who hate traitors and treason. But among them was every man who sympathizes with the rebels—every man who had from the beginning openly and secretly aided the rebellion, and opposed each and every measure to put it down. It included that large class who had given assurances to the rebels that New-York would never permit the General Government to "coerce a sovereign State," and would furnish neither men nor money to such a war.

New-York City and its vicinity contained the "dangerous class" upon whom the rebel leaders counted for *allies*, and who were to rise in insurrection and make the streets flow with blood, if the rebel newspapers may be taken for authority.

These were not the kind of men who had *volunteered* to defend our national existence, and who had gone into the army. They had remained at home to manipulate the elections and to hold the offices. They had their *rôle* to play in this rebellion, and they played it. They were to gain possession of the State authority and array it in opposition to the war. They busied themselves in denouncing the war, sneered at its successes, exulted at its disasters, and proclaimed on platforms and in newspapers that they would never bear a musket in such a cause, and that they went for a "vigorous prosecution of peace."

It so happened that the labors of these [illegible] of drafting men into the army or capitulating to such terms of national dismemberment as the rebels might dictate.

A conscription was made of certain classes liable to do military duty. It is very much like the State law which Seymour recommended last Winter, and which, as Governor, he signed. But he professed to be shocked at the discovery that the Metropolitan counties in which he received 73,000 votes last Fall contain a larger number of men enrolled for the draft than certain rural counties, taking the ratio of voters as a basis for an estimate. He denounces it as unfair, and of partisan character.

It seems that his *friends* did not go into the army, and when he finds their names taken by the enrolling officer, he affects to be surprised, and, pointing to the country counties, exclaims how happens it these rolls contain so many names in New-York and so few in St. Lawrence, compared with the poll-lists of these counties last Fall?

Yes, Governor, how happens it that so few Copperheads volunteered into the army? How happened it that while the young men from the country took up their muskets to defend the national honor and existence, all the peace men, Dead Rabbits, thieves, gamblers and grogsellers, staid at home to do the voting? How is it that all the counties in the State which voted for Gov. Seymour show such shabby results from volunteering, as compared with those counties which voted for Gen. Wadsworth? We present some curious statistics on this subject in another column, which are well worthy of general notice.

It is very hard that any of those 73,000 who, as he said on the City Hall steps last month, "stood by him," should now be called upon to stand by the country. So it is hard to pay taxes, and to do various other services to our Government. In short, it is easier to burn a house than to build it. But if the Governor really wants to know why so many of his partisans happen to have staid at home during the war, let him attend the next "*peace meeting*," and he will understand the matter.

Gen. G. K. Warren.—The announcement of the appointment of Brig.-Gen. G. K. Warren, Chief of Topographical Engineers, to a Major-Generalship of Volunteers, will be received with unusual gratification by his brother officers, and by all who have had the opportunity to know the high soldierly qualities of Gen. Warren. Though yet very young, (not exceeding thirty, we think,) he has still by pure merit reached in the army the very highest rounds of fame. He is a West Pointer, having, we believe, been an instructor at the Academy. At the outbreak of the war, he raised a regiment—the Warren Zouaves—which soon rose to be regarded as the finest Volunteer regiment in the service, and enjoyed the distinction of being brigaded with the Regulars. He then commanded what was regarded as the finest Volunteer brigade in the service, and at its head displayed the highest military talent throughout the Peninsular campaign. At Chancellorsville as a Staff officer (Chief of Engineers) he showed himself on a larger field, and took even his friends by surprise by his brilliant gallantry, his fertility of resources and general military ability. His conduct at Gettysburgh, where he acted as Gen. Meade's Chief of Staff, added still further to his fame. It is within our personal knowledge that Gen. Warren is looked upon by his fellow academicians, (who have a high and severe standard of judgment of their own,) as displaying more of that faculty, or combination of faculties, for which *genius* is the only name, than any of his compeers in the army. His appointment to the Major-Generalship is the fitting reward of pure merit. The double star does not glitter on the shoulders of a more accomplished or a more promising soldier.

Grant on Vicksburgh.—Major-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's "report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee from the day he assumed command of the expedition against Vicksburgh to the surrender of that place," will be read with intense interest by every reader of the Times. It is a document for the present hour and for all time. It is full, clear, vivid, able and modest. His gallant army and his subordinate commanders deserve all the praise he gives them, and he himself commands honor from the whole country and the world. Those who from the fragmentary details of the correspondents, and the contradictory dispatches of the telegraph, were unable to gain an accurate and comprehensive idea of the splendid operations at Vicksburgh while they were in progress, will find the whole thing set forth here with the skill of a master.

The Exile's Letter.—The *World* and the *News* accuse the Times of mutilating and distorting the letter of Mr. Vallandigham to the Democratic meeting at Toledo. It were demoaning to reply to such a charge; but we may say (1) that the transcript of the letter which we published on Saturday last was the same throughout as that which the *World* was enterprising enough to publish on Monday, or two days after. We have compared the two copies and find them identical in every sentence, with the exception of one or two insignificant telegraphic blunders, which vary in each journal. As for the *News*, we do not know whether it published the letter in any shape. We may further say (2) that the copy of the letter which we published was clipped from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to which journal it was telegraphed from Toledo, with such abbreviations—we suppose to save expense—as the telegraphic agent of the Western journal saw fit to make. The Times publishes all important documents of all public men, and of every party promptly, and, so far as we can, fully; and we do not imagine that the Vallandigham journals will gain anything by imputing to others the perversity and dishonesty which are their own characteristics.

THE SLAVE POWER IN TENNESSEE.

The Emancipation Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nashville, August, 1863.

Beneath the surges of war that sweep to and fro over the fertile fields of ill-fated Tennessee, under the noise of battles and the confusion of raids and fierce border struggles, another movement is going on, silent but powerful, which shall produce more effects on the future than all the noisy changes of the day. It is a movement of ideas; a change of conviction among the upper classes on no less a subject than that of Slavery and all the relations connected therewith. It is a revolution which is not born alone of the present war. For years back, the great tide-wave of the age—the growing conviction of the civilized world on the subject of human rights—has set back its little eddies even into the slaveholding communities of Tennessee. Numbers of men, owning slaves to a greater or less extent, have had their thoughts seriously called to the question of the morality and the desirableness of the institution. The question of emancipation has been deeply and candidly pondered. I have reason to know this from sources that cannot be doubted. In every Slave State I am convinced there are numbers of men possessing slaves who are always more or less doubtful of the system, but who are restrained from any direct action on it, either from want of the moral courage necessary for such a deviation from the ordinary modes of thought of their community, or because they see no practical method of bettering the present condition of their dependants, and so they find it easiest to let things go on as they are. A convulsion like this war breaks these men from their moorings, and they are very willing to act, as they have long half desired to act.

Besides, the civil war has revealed even to slaveholders the essential barbarity of slaveholding, for how else can they account for the horrible outrages, the cruelties and ferocious treatment practiced by Southern men on those who were once their neighbors and friends. A true loyalist must see, moreover, that it is Slavery, and Slavery alone, which is aiming this death-blow at the Government of his fathers; and he sees (perhaps even more clearly than we at the North, because he is nearer the evil) that the only hope of permanent peace and union lies in the destruction of Slavery. However all this be, it is certain that the leaders and principal men of the Emancipation and Union party of Tennessee are now and have been slaveholders. I could give you the names of twenty-five or thirty at once, whose families are respected and known all over the State, who possess from ten to one hundred slaves, and who heartily support this movement.

One has already offered his slaves wages, and is beginning the great change himself. These gentlemen are devoted Unionists of course, but they are also ardent Tennesseeans, and they believe that the remarkable resources of this rich State will be so developed under free labor, that the loss from emancipation will often be more than repaid from the increased value of lands, and that at least their children will reap the benefit of emancipation in a new condition of prosperity, and a peace which no revolutions will shake. They argue that the beautiful vine lands on their hills will draw in the German emigrant; that the Western and Eastern farmer will be tempted to their fertile valleys, where all productions of the temperate zone flourish bountifully, and that the capital of the seaboard will seek out their wonderful water-power, and the veins of exquisite marble in their mountains. In this great moral movement of Tennessee, it should be remembered that thus far the freest portion of the population, the brave yeomanry of East Tennessee, have been [illegible]. When at length they are delivered, and unite with the Unionists and Emancipationists from the central counties, we can judge of what the result will be. So strong is this revolution that the Union Club in Nashville, numbering some seven hundred members, contains in its Constitution an article—which I believe no Northern Union League has ventured to insert—expressing the strongest opposition to Slavery. In this Association, of course, are many slaveholders. It is impossible to hear, this side of Boston, such downright Abolition talk as you hear around the State Capitol in Nashville. One slaveholder said to me that it was a great pity the President had not applied his Proclamation at once to Tennessee, "it would have saved them a great deal of trouble, for it was evident the institution could not stand long in its present condition."

The gentlemen interested in these movements assured me that the greatest obstacle in their path, was the unaccountable tone of a portion of the Democratic Press in the Eastern States, who seemed to have a passion for the restoration of the Slave Power more than do many of the slaveholders themselves.

The most rebel portion of the State—the western—is that which from the incessant marchings and battles of hostile armies, has been the most stripped of slaves. The whole number in the State who have become practically freed must be very large.

There are still, of course, many fallacies current among even the Unionists, on this question. Many, I suspect, are held out especially to appease the popular prejudice—the asserters of them having no faith in them themselves. People still talk of "colonization"—an absurdity which ought to have died out long ago in any intelligent community—as though Tennessee could ever spare a single laborer, black or white, but would not rather offer millions to attract labor to her. We still hear of "negroes not working," as though men that had labored so hard under force, should not do much more under wages; and as if the whole history of emancipation in the West Indies (in a climate far more tempting to idleness than ours) did not teach that the productivness of freed labor was far beyond that of slave. So, too, the old fallacy of "the impossibility of the two races living near each other in freedom," is here and there heard, as though liberty would make the two races any the less necessary to each other than compulsion, and as though each would not perform even better its task—whether of head work or hand work—where the laws of political economy and the principles of humanity alone governed their relations.

When at length the State Government of Tennessee is organized—and that cannot be till the State is thoroughly cleared of guerrillas—you may be sure that an act of emancipation will be passed, and this State, so favored by nature, begin a glorious career as a Free State.

C. L. B.

The Albany Bridge Injunction Dissolved.

Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Judge Hogeboom has granted the motion to dissolve the injunction that was issued to prevent the construction of the Albany bridge.

Sale of Government Bonds.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The sales of Five-twenties to-day, amounted to, [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

England Startled and Desperate—Confederate Credit Feeble—The European Situation—The Logic of the Conscription—English Statistics—A Lesson for Legislators.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

The desperate and mortified feeling of the English at the defeat of the South finds expression in many ways, but in none more emphatic than the fall of Confederate stock from par, or a small premium, to a discount of 20 per cent. The New-York riots have given it a slight rally to 17 or 16, but it is very shaky, and has caused two or three failures.

I do not doubt that the English have pluck, if you can get at it, but their whole conduct in this matter seems cowardly, selfish and contemptible. As long as the South had any successes they exulted. When LEE invaded Pennsylvania, they were in ecstacies. At the first turn of ill fortune they give up all for lost. Only one hope sustains them. It is of a struggle between States' rights and the National power. The friends of the South in Europe rely more on Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, and expectant Gov. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, than on JEFF. DAVIS or Gen. LEE. New-York and Ohio can destroy the Union if South Carolina and Virginia fail.

Charleston seems likely to be taken without Mr. LAIRD's iron-clads, which he persists in declaring that Mr. Secretary WELLES wished him to build. He has published a correspondence with somebody in Washington, and a memorandum from the Navy Department, describing the kind of vessels wanted. If the present attack prove successful, the cup of British misery will run over; and what will become of all the goods sent to Nassau, to run the blockade, when all the blockaded ports are taken?

The resolution of the Government to carry out the conscription in spite of mobs or Governors, is a sign of conscious strength that has not failed to make its impression here. To have suspended it, because of the riot, would have been an acknowledgment of weakness or defeat. The right of the thing is in a nutshell. The war cannot be carried on without it. Now, as the logicians would say, the war is either right or it is wrong. If wrong, stop it. If right, carry out the conscription. The talk about its inequalities, and the $300 exemption, is sheer nonsense. Where was there ever a draft, in which those who had money could not hire substitutes? My father was drafted in the War of 1812, and wished to serve—but he was the agent of a manufacturing company, and could not be spared—so he hired a substitute. The French Government has a regular price of exemption. A Government that cannot fill up its armies by a levy *en masse*, when such a levy becomes necessary, has no force or vitality. It cannot live, and ought not.

Englishmen who write of American society never read their own statistics. The paupers in England and Wales are close upon one million, or 1 in 20 of the population. During the last year, 94,000 persons have been prosecuted for drunkenness, of whom 22,560 were woman; 33,364 females have been imprisoned the past year, 15,000 of whom had been in prison before, and 3,000 more than ten times. Of the offences with which these lovely feminine Britons were charged, there were 30 cases of murder, 36 of manslaughter, 40 of burglary, 77 of housebreaking, 35 of robbery with violence, 17 of bigamy. What a charming female population!

Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday. Her Majesty regrets the continuance of the war, but thinks it best to persevere in her neutral position. She, also, has heard from Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. She leaves, or has left, for her continental visit. The weather is as fine as possible and the harvest has begun. There is promise of great abundance in all Western Europe. In spite of the cotton famine, general business is good. There is some panic about Poland, —a pamphlet having appeared in Paris of a threatening character. It is said that a company of English volunteers is organizing to assist the Poles. I see no sufficient motive for a European war, and believe that it is a diplomatic hugbear.

The proceedings of Parliament would afford some lessons to our legislators. The Government introduced a Statute Law Revision bill, which passed the second reading, when Mr. HENNESSY moved a postponement. I give a brief report of what he took by his motion:

"The Solicitor-General could not understand what possible object the honorable and learned member could have, either with regard to his own reputation or to the public good, by attempting to obstruct this bill. The honorable gentleman at previous stages of the bill had raised all his objections, and every one of them had been answered and disproved. All his objections were utterly groundless. The honorable gentleman had got a smattering of information on the subject, and having glanced at the provisions of the bill, which were the result of the labor of years of most competent persons, he came down to the House to obstruct the measure.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a third time and passed."

Having meekly taken his whipping, like a good boy, it is to be hoped that the champion of oppressed nationalities will behave better in future.

MONADNOCK.

Gen. Burnside and the Habeas Corpus.

In the case of one HENRY HICKS, which has been before Judge PADDOCK in Cincinnati, Gen. BURNSIDE made the following answer to a writ of *habeas corpus*:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, Aug. 5, 1863.

I know of no such person as HENRY HICKS, and he is certainly not in my custody, as I do not take charge of the imprisonment of any person.

If, as is indicated by the Sheriff, this man is a minor, and enlisted in the service against the consent of his parents, and the case is one which justly and honorably calls for a discharge, by making the fact known to these headquarters the discharge will be at once granted, without the expense of a lawsuit, or the chance of a clashing between the State and United States authorities, which all just and loyal men should seek to avoid at a time like the present.

My instructions are distinct, to deliver up no prisoners upon writs issued from State Courts, when they are held by authority of the General Government. These instructions are based upon a well-known decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and I have issued an order embracing the leading features of that decision.

In conclusion, I beg to state to the honorable Court that it is far from my desire to come into collision with its authority, or to disregard any of its decrees; and I hope to be always found willing and anxious to obey any of its orders that are not in opposition to my instructions from the General Government, and I feel sure that the honorable Court has no disposition to give any such orders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Com'g Department of the Ohio.

Surgeons for the Negro Regiments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.

The Government is compelled to make known that it is sadly in want of medical officers for the negro regiments. Permit me to suggest a remedy. These troops are mostly *United States*, and not *State*, regiments. Act with them precisely as the Government does with white regiments in the United States service; detail medical officers to serve with them in such numbers and in such places as the exigencies of the service require. This is the mode of proceeding, not only in the medical department, but also in the engineer, pay, ordnance, and other departments of the army.

Any other course (taken in connection with JEFF. DAVIS' Proclamation) looks suspicious, and, I venture to prognosticate, will be unsuccessful.

As a matter of choice, I would prefer (and I suppose I am not singular in this respect) serving with a negro regiment in the South—more especially in summer. They are organized, and not subject to

---

DIED of the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, from the effects of the injuries received by the explosion of the steamer *Henry Clay*, on the Hudson River, on the 24th of July, while on his way to the annual Convention of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, and with them to Fort Royal—when Gen. SIGEL's expedition set out for that place.

—Judge N. H. Purple, of Peoria, Ill., died at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Monday morning. He had come to that city to attend the sessions of the United States District Court, and was taken ill after a day of exhausting labor. He was a native of Otsego County, N. Y., and was 56 years of age. In 1838 he went to Illinois and settled at Peoria, and seven years thereafter was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, retaining that office three years. In 1849 he published his *Real Estate Statutes of Illinois*, a compilation of great practical value, embracing the laws relating to the title to real estate, from the organization of the Northwestern Territory to the date of publication. In 1856 he published his compilation of the Statutes of Illinois, then in force, with notes of the decisions in the construction of them, which deserves and has received the universal approbation of the profession. Judge Purple was in politics a Democrat, and believed in using all the power of the Government to crush the rebellion.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ONE MILLION DOLLAR CONSCRIPTION LOAN.—The Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for the loan of one million of dollars, to be applied to the paying of exemption for men of large families who should be drafted, held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday morning for the purpose of receiving the replies of the Brooklyn Banks in relation to the loan. There were present Aldermen TERNAN, NEWMAN, PERRY and NORTHUP; Mayor KALBFLEISCH, and Tax-Commissioner O'ROURKE. The Mayor stated that he had received replies from the Banks, some verbal and some written, but all to the same effect, respectfully declining to take any portion of the loan. No reason was given, but the general impression is, that the refusal of the Banks is based upon the fact that the Common Council have no legal authority to authorize the loan; and if authorized and taken, it will depend upon contingencies whether or not the next Legislature will legalize it. It was suggested, in Committee, that a special meeting of the Aldermen be called, and the resolutions so modified as to offer bounties to volunteers instead of paying for exempting men from the draft; but after consultation, it was decided to adopt the Mayor's proposition to advertise for a loan from the public. It was finally agreed to issue proposals to the following effect:

That proposals will be received at the office of the Mayor, City Hall, Brooklyn, until Monday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for a loan of $1,000,000, or any part thereof, for which certificates will be issued, payable in one year, with interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council on the 27th July. That the Common Council intend to apply to the Legislature at its next session for an act authorizing the issue of bonds to raise the necessary funds for the redemption of said certificates.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Kings County Democratic General Committee at their last meeting adopted resolutions sustaining the course pursued by Gov. SEYMOUR in relation to the draft. The resolutions are as follows, offered by Mr. JOHN LINSKEY, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with just pride the firm and dignified remonstrance of His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR against the unprincipled and unjust operation of an unconstitutional and odious law, as exemplified in his late correspondence with the President of the United States upon the enforcement of the Conscription law of this State.

Resolved, That the language of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, in his reply to Gov. SEYMOUR, is as humiliating to the nation as it is alarming—humiliating for its admission that the most popular and best form of Government in the world can no longer (the first time since its establishment) rely upon the voluntary and unrestrained support of its citizens in what he is pleased to call its death struggle; alarming because of its avowed determination, although admitting its apparent unfairness and injustice, to disregard the Constitution and sovereign rights of the people and State, and usurping in the person of the Executive the powers and functions of the other coördinate branches of the Government, namely, Legislative and Judicial, so zealously guarded against by the States respectively in the Federal compact.

Resolved, That, in behalf of the Democratic and conservative citizens of Kings County, we earnestly implore His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, while yielding and aiding the President in every legitimate and constitutional manner to restore the Constitution and the Union, not to suffer any innovation or usurpation of the constitutional rights of the sovereign people of this State, from any pretext, or come from what quarter they may, believing such innovations and usurpations would only tend to a certain destruction of our Republican form of Government. In support of which we hereby *pledge our hearty* cooperation.

DROWNED.—WILLIAM MCCORMICK, a member of Engine Company No. 16, was drowned while on a rowing excursion in Gowanus Creek, on Tuesday. His body was recovered yesterday, and an inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Williamsburgh.

PROBABLE MURDER.—Yesterday noon a colored man named SAMUEL JOHNSON, was arrested in Brooklyn, E. D., charged with killing an old man named SAMUEL BRASTAS, residing at No. 7 Marshall-street. It appears that in a difficulty the old man was knocked down and fell, striking his head heavily, and died shortly afterward. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Coroner BARRETT yesterday held the following inquests: On a man of color, named EDWARD BELL, residing at No. 204 North Ninth-street—verdict, died from hemorrhage; also on WM. HASTE, No. 228 First-street, who died from congestion of the brain; also on the body of JAMES PEARSLEY, of No. 128 North Seventh-street, who died of a complication of disorders; and on the body of Mrs. CASSLEY, of No. 67 North Sixth-street, whose death was produced by hard drinking. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

INDUCING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.—Marshal MURRAY has arrested RICHARD FOSTER and JOHN HOWE, on charge of inducing private SMITH, of the Sprague cavalry, to desert. They promised him $175 if he would desert, go to Providence and there offer himself as a substitute. He assented, was furnished with citizen's clothes, and made off with the others for Providence. All three were recognized there, taken into custody, and brought back.

RETURN OF REV. DR. CHAPIN.—Rev. Dr. CHAPIN and family returned home by the *China*. Dr. CHAPIN has improved in health, and will resume his pulpit labors on the first Sunday in September.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts regiment arrived to-day, and leave for home *via* the Central Railroad at 6 this evening.

Nomination for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Hon. J. W. CRISFIELD has been renominated for Congress by the Union men of the First District of Maryland.

— Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, United States Senator, has changed his residence from Alton to Chicago, Illinois.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Sold by druggists, and by 3 in country stores everywhere. Depot, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

A New Sensation for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Parson's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 130 Broadway.

How to Keep Cool.—Go to Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av. (near Cooper Union,) and take an Oriental Bath. Open to ladies and gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

CURTIS—THOW.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Dr. JAMES B. CURTIS, U. S. Navy, to Miss KITTIE S. THOW, being of the same age and name, and married on the same day of the month, and by the same clergyman, as her mother, twenty-nine years since, and second daughter of JOHN F. THOW, Esq., of this City. No cards.

WARD—TURNER.—At the United States Legation, Berne, Switzerland, on Wednesday, July 29, by Mr. FOGY, the American Minister, PASCOTT HALL WARD, Esq., of New-York, and Miss MARIANNE POYNTELLE TURNER, niece of Hon. Robert J. Walker.

DIED.

BAUFF.—On the morning of the 12th inst., of apoplexy, HANNAH F. BAUFF, in the 63d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 102 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, Mrs. MARY BOARDMAN, widow the late John Boardman, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 2d-av., on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

BRUGGERHOF.—In Darien, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, ABRAHAM BRUGGERHOF, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Chapel, at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, Aug. 13.

☞ St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

CARROLL.—In Hastings-upon-Hudson, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Edward C. West, SARAH, widow of Matthew Carroll, aged 82 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the house of J. S. Schultz, No. 131 East 12th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock.

DOYLE.—On Monday evening, Aug. 10, AGNES THERESA, only daughter of Thomas Doyle, and Susan, his wife, aged 3 years, 5 months and 20 days.

☞ San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

DIVINE.—In Sacramento, Cal., on Dec. 9, 1862, of inflammatory dropsy, JOHN DIVINE, native of Farmhill, County Tyrone, Ireland, late of New-York City, aged 33 years.

☞ Irish papers please copy.

GEDNIS.—On Monday, Aug. 10, ANNIA GEDNIS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Lindlow-place, (Houston-st.,) on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, THOMAS HOLMES, Sr., aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 146 Clinton-st., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the late Oliver-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KENT.—In Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 10, AUGUSTA E., wife of James E. Kent, and daughter of Daniel T. and Margaret G. Tonnas.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Oyster Bay, on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 11 o'clock train from Jamaica-slip and 34th-st., New-York, at Syosset, and return in season for the 5 o'clock train for New-York.

MERRIAM.—In Hommocwood, Lewis County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 7, ELLEN GERTRUDE, only daughter of Clinton L. and Caroline H. Merriam, aged 5 years and 9 months.

PANGBURN.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, of consumption, ELIZA M. STORMS, wife of William H. Pangburn, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 162 West 3th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PARKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at No. 49 East 21st-st., ADDY C. PARKER, widow of Frederick Parker, of New-Bedford.

Funeral from Grace Church, New-Bedford, on Friday, Aug. 14.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PARR.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, JOHN PARR, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 West 24th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHERWOOD.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, WILLIAM H. H., second son of William H. H. and Martha Jane Sherwood, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the relatives and friends of his grandfather, Samuel J. Sherwood, are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery, for interment.

STROBEL.—Yesterday, at the residence of her grandfather, Philip W. Engs, in this City, ELIZA SNYDER STROBEL, youngest daughter of Rev. W. D. Strobel, in the 19th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Red Hook, Dutchess County, for interment.

WHITLOCK.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, after a brief illness, BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Matthaven, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 14, at 5 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The 4 10 P. M. train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, will stop at Matthaven Depot, where carriages will be in waiting.

WINSOR.—In Greenville, R. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, of a lingering illness, RICHMOND WINSOR.

The funeral will take place from the above place on Friday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WIGHAM.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, WALTER, only child of Otto C. and Anna H. Wigham, aged 15 months.

WASHINGTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, after a short illness, JOSIAH WASHINGTON, aged 35 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pyramid Lodge, No. 490, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 216 West 26th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 427.—Aug. 12, 1863.
17, 29, 33, 27, 55, 15, 63, 26, 30, 34, 56, 10, 21.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 428.—Aug. 12, 1863.
23, 6, 38, 68, 50, 73, 14, 65, 28, 51, 33, 8, 2, 29.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York TIMES, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTORY.—POLLAK & SON, No. 87 BROOME-ST., NEAR BOWERY.—The only place in the City to get pipes and cigarholders cut to order. Repairing done in the neatest manner. Genuine goods always on hand. Agents wanted in every town and city, except in those where we have already established agencies.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I most candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
New-York, July 30, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total *loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consented him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.

Warranted to wear, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

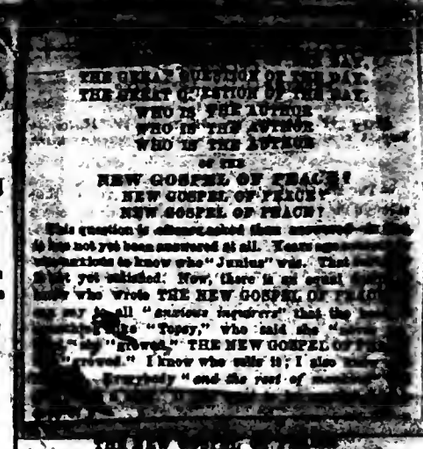
T. A. BROUWER,
(Late SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 *Murray Street.*

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 609 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 20 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
Made of corrugated brass.
Patented July 4, 1863.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldier's price, $50; citizen's price, $75. Send for a circular. J. E. WILSON, Agent,
No. 6th Broadway, New York.



If you want to be footpicked, buy a copy of
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE.
If you want to learn about PHERNANDIWUD, buy a copy of
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE.
If you want to read about the PHLUNKERS, and the PHIREATAHS, and the HITTITES and the HAMMERITES, and the MEN OF GOTHAM, buy a copy of
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE.
Price 15 cents per copy, post free on receipt of price. Sold by all newsdealers and booksellers.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, agent for the author.

THE LIFE OF VICTOR HUGO.

MR. CARLETON, publisher of the English translation of "Les Miserables," begs to announce that he will publish, on SATURDAY, an English translation of the magnificent new work, just issued in Paris, entitled

VICTOR HUGO.

BY A WITNESS OF HIS LIFE.

It is the most charming biography that has ever appeared, and readers of "Les Miserables" will be astonished at the flood of light thrown upon that masterpiece of fiction. MARIUS is but Victor Hugo himself.

One handsome octavo, cloth bound.

Early orders solicited from the trade.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGUERITE, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 546 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure Santa Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes' signature on our private U. S. stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NO. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SUMMER MEDICINE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are in a peculiar manner suitable for this climate. They clear away those obstructions the occasion of costiveness, cholera morbus, colics and fevers, always more or less to be guarded against during the heat of a tropical sun. No one should be without this excellent and safe remedy. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st and No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1832. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 758 Broadway,
And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol.
Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

AMBROSIA

is a stimulating extract of roots and herbs. It cures all diseases of the blood and itching of the skin, entirely removes dandruff, prevents hair from falling off, restores hair to gray locks, and it is the most delightful dressing in the world. Price $1 per bottle.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, containing two bottles of

a small bottle of Hair Dye, which you can try first, three times as large as the bottle of Hair Dye in the common style.

WILSON'S WONDER HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not stain the skin, but will dye the hair any color. One application only required. If the hair grows out, when it can be repeated, it will not require the bottle to be used over. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.

Manufactured only by A. B. WILSON, Chemist,
No. 138 Canal-st.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes, P. H. Drake, J. Milhau, No. 155 Broadway, and
COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
Positively extracted without pain by the use of
Office of No. 37 Bond-st.

LAW REPORTS.

Supplement.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Mary W. Hyten vs. William W. Hyten.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Personals.

—The Hartford *Courant* mentions a rumor that through the munificence of a distinguished American, now resident in London, a new geological cabinet will soon be erected in New-Haven, at a cost of $100,000. The New-Haven *Journal* intimates that the distinguished American referred to is George Peabody, Esq., who proposes to endow a department of natural history in Yale College.

—Major Hazleton, late in charge of the pay department at Vicksburgh, died at Memphis on the 3d inst., from disease contracted in the service. It is said that seven out of sixteen Paymasters are sick at Vicksburgh. Major Hazleton was very much esteemed in the corps; and was a high-minded, honorable gentleman. His loss is deeply regretted.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Cork	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 18	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Arctic	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 26	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernia	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Jamaican	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
Virginia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Edon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star	Aug. 15	New-York	New-Orleans.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light	Aug. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Bohemian*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

For the South Pacific, etc.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Northern Light*, close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

For Nassau, N. P.

The mails for Nassau by the *Corsico*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DINAH BROUGH, DECEASED.—IF WILLIAM PARKINSON BROUGH, a native of Longhorton, in the County of Lincoln, in England, and who left England nearly twenty years ago for the United States of North America, will apply in the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage; or in case of the decease of the said William Parkinson Brough, persons claiming to be entitled to his personal estate and effects, are requested to forward the particulars of such claims to the undersigned. By order,

JNO. THOS. TWEED, Solicitor.

LINCOLN, July 29, 1863.

DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 5,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,

Reduced to 50 cents per yard.

2,000 yards real India Wash Silks, very handsome, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines, Barèges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Peplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin

SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELBERT'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, [illegible] AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 30th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. G. R. HARRISON, Principal.

MRS. C. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY

for lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAYS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 293 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 15th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")

N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept 16.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, L. I.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 337 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—Theodore W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square.) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, L. L. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phila.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd S. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. S. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Saldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURteenth-street, corner of 8th-av.—Rev. R. HOLDEN, M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings, best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of fifteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 16. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 53 West 32d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 160 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLER, A. M., Principal.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. S. DWIGHT, M. A.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yookers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 674 Broadway.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for Boys, White Plains, New-York. Classical, Commercial and Military.

OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 7 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, RESIDING in an airy and healthful situation, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive into her family, to be instructed with her own daughters, a few misses from 7 to 12 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire connaecrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire a Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 148 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A SCHOOL FOR Boys, an unmarried teacher, a member of the Episcopal Church. Address R., No. 762 Broadway.

A TEACHER, WHO HAS FITTED BOYS for Yale and Harvard, who is a superior mathematician and good disciplinarian, desires a situation. He has testimonials from and can refer to many prominent teachers and distinguished men, but relies for success on his intrinsic merit. He was connected for several years with a first-class New-England institution. Address Box No. 614, Southington, Conn., stating time and place of interview.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—N. B.: *School-officers, Principals* and *Parents* can hear of well-qualified *Teachers, Tutors* and *Governesses*, by stating qualifications required, duties and salary. Address all communications to the EDUCATIONAL LETTER BOX, 713 Broadway, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation: can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 57, Palmyra, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 3 White-place, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced person in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has the best City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 631 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook; will assist with the ironing. Good country and city references. Call for two days at No. 751 2d-av., between 39th and 40th-sts., 2d floor, back room. None need apply but a private family.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young girl wishes a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Apply for two days, at No. 113 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business; best of City references given. May be seen at No. 118 2d-place, South Brooklyn.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable.

MALES.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.

A young man having had seven years' experience as salesman in one of the largest hardware houses, where he had peculiar advantages for a full knowledge of the business, wishes a situation with a first-class house who want a tip-top salesman. Is also a good writer and accountant. The very best of references from former house. Any wholesale house wishing an excellent man, both as to character and ability, will address B, Box No 113, Brooklyn.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as book-keeper, assistant, or shipping clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS ENTRY CLERK, &c.—I WANT A SITUAtion as entry or shipping clerk or assistant bookkeeper in some first-class house. My age is 19 years. Best of references given. Address J. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a single Protestant man as coachman and gardener, is an excellent groom; willing to make himself useful, with good references for the City or country. Call or address No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has had long experience in this City. Can be seen at No. 410 Broadway, Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS LIGHT PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as light porter or general clerk in a grocery-store or any other mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address PORTER, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman a situation in a private family as waiter: understands his duties thoroughly, and has good reference. Call at No. 311 4th-av.

GERMAN FARMER'S FAMILY.—THEY are just landed, and wish a situation on a farm; have two children; understands farming thoroughly and gardening; his wife is an excellent housekeeper; can milk, make butter, &c. A first-rate chance for those looking for respectable and intelligent German help. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 26 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY FIFTEEN years old, (large of his age,) in some good wholesale house—grocery preferred. He is a good penman. Apply to W. BARRITT, No. 7 Beekman-st., over Nassau Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG, MARried man, in a respectable mercantile business. Address INQUIRER, Hempstead, L. I.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AT COPYING BOOKkeeping, &c. References. Address M. F., Box No. 134 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

A LAUNDRESS—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress. To one who thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended from her last place, good wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply at No. 126 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., on Thursday, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Friday between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

LANDSMEN, FIREMEN, COAL-PASSERS, seamen, carpenters and boys wanted, for the California naval fleet. Pay from $13 50 to $31 50 per month; also, wanted, a few substitutes. The highest bounty paid, at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs.

HENRY JAMES, Agent.

A BOY—AN AMERICAN BOY WANTED IN A wholesale jewelry-store; must read and write well; be from 12 to 14 years old; of genteel appearance, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, giving references and place of residence, P. O. & Co., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as nurse and seamstress, a woman between 25 and 30 years of age; must be kind, obliging, and fond of children, and understand her business; none others need apply to No. 202 East 20th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a first-rate man as coachman and gardener, a few miles in the country; German or Scotch preferred: a nice cottage on the premises. Call at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 8.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, AND to assist in the washing and ironing, good City references required. Call at No. 137 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

COLLAR MAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by WILKINSON & CUMMINGS, Springfield, Mass., 20 to make army case collars, 20 to make short straw collars. Good wages and a long job guaranteed.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer. A man as valet to go to Melbourne, Australia. 3 porters for stores. Apply to MY. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 18 TO 20 years of age, competent to open a set books by double entry, and attend to general office business. Address with reference, stating terms, L., Box No. 177 New-York P. O.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, TO GO to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COACHES, FINE FOUR and six-seat Rockaways, Germantowns, fine top and no top buggies, park, depot and express wagons, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 40th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS PERMANENTLY CURED by using the Fire and Water Proof Cement, prepared by D. A. HARRIS. Apply at Nos. 53 Chff-st., 73 Laurens-st. and 108 Suffolk-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLAPER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Out-door work.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED three-story brick dwelling, No. 59 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The house is in perfect order, and has been thoroughly repaired, including fresh water-closets, and has been put in complete order at an expense of at least $1,500. The yard is planted out as a garden, with very fine ornamental shrubbery, choice fruits and plants. The owner spared no expense in rendering it a pleasant and comfortable residence. It is now offered by sale in consequence of the family going to Europe. It can be seen any day, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

TERMS.—One-half cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. If sold, possession will be given in the month of October. There is no incumbrance on the property, and the title is indisputable. Apply as above.

VILLA SITES ON THE SEA SHORE, within one hour of New-York, south side of Staten Island, within a few minutes' walk of the Ettingville depot. One lot of ten acres, one lot of eight, and one of five acres; a handsome cottage on an adjacent lot will be erected this Fall. The nearness to the City, health of locality, fine sea air, with advantages for sea bathing, yachting, fishing, and unexceptionable neighborhood, make this a most desirable residence at a moderate cost. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.

No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Male-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,330 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTIALLY FURnished, until 1st May next or longer, a first-class four-story house, in a quiet and genteel neighborhood, near Gramercy Park. Price for sale $25,000;—to let $250 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 59 East 29th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY corner house in Second-av. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire of Mr. BALDWIN, No. 17 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square: house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The communication from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the buildings. For further particulars apply to J. S. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS—The country residence of the late James S. Petrie, situated on the south bank of the Neversink River, N. J., 25 miles from New-York, one mile from Red Bank, and a short drive from Long Branch. There are 6 acres of land, large variety of choice fruit. The house is modern, contains 11 rooms. Kitchen and gardener's cottage detached, carriage-house, barn, greenhouse, &c. The furniture and carriages are also for sale. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FINE residence of three acres beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, choice fruits, shade trees and shrubbery; the house nearly new, with 14 rooms and all conveniences; a large carriage house; in a first-class neighborhood, good schools, churches; to be sold with or without the furniture, horse, carriage, &c. More land can be had. NEWMAN & PETTUS, No. 25 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment, the place containing between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Benj. S. Pine, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of

WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¼ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COUNTRY residence for sale or exchange for City property; 20 lots of ground, fine house, barn and other outhouses, all in complete order, situated at Kingsbridge, 13 miles from the City Hall. Full particulars by addressing Box No. 7 Post-office.

FARMS.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office. Or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.—1,400 ACRES of good farming land in Kankakee County, Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 56 miles south of Chicago, and within two miles of Kankakee City, one of the prettiest and most flourishing towns in the State. Also, 640 acres near Pontiac, county seat of Livingston County, Illinois. Address, with stamp, GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD productive City property, a farm of 83 acres choice land, situated about 1½ miles west of New-Bargh, dwelling, barns, outhouses, &c., &c., complete and in good order; the grounds afford a fine view of the Hudson River. Apply to J. C. WILSON, No. 59 Canal-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Gramercy Park, No. 12 Lexington-av., with key to the park; is a broad and comfortable house 26 by 50; well furnished, and will be rented to a private family only. Possession 1st of September. For permits address Box No. 3,959 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A MODERN BUILT, THREE-STORY house, in good order, between 3d and 6th avs., from about 12th to 25th sts., by a private family. The most responsible references given. Possession any time from now till the 1st of November. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st. House rent not over $1,000.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE CITY Hall, a three-story attic and basement house, with furnace, gas and water conveniences. Possession on the 1st or 15th of September. Address, stating rent, location, &c., G. F. S., No. 402 West 23d-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—VERY SUPERIOR LOcation, near Broadway, handsomely fitted up and furnished; long lease at low rent; doing a large money-making business, and offered low on easy terms.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FIRST-class bakery and ice-cream saloon, the best in Brooklyn. Sales large and all cash. The proprietor having made money enough, desires to retire. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—I WOULD LIKE TO find some clever man, with means, to take hold of a no-chimney burner with me of great merit, just patented. Address G. M., Box No. 161 *Times*

PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, ULCERS, STRICTURE, and all diseases of the Rectum, are speedily and permanently cured by DR. J. F. SALMON, No. 13 Union-square, up-stairs. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., cures Gonorrhœa or Syphilis in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of it eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Specific or Life Restorer gives the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, therefore speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure—or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restrained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Three days time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WARD & POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor for the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most critical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and private entrances.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is generally recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; eradicates the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarity valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and we hear them crying their likes up to so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. But it is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 150 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED
without pain, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide, in superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DR. J. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lee and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $20; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; on silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER TAYLOR and HALSEY W. RIKER, executors of the last will and testament of CLOSE COLYER, deceased, plaintiffs, against GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD, HENRY A. BURR and WILLIAM H. RIBLET, defendants. In pursuance of the directions contained in the judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, on the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the undersigned, Murray Hoffman, the Referee named in and appointed by said judgment, hereby notifies all creditors of the late firm of Colyer & Dugard, formerly doing business in the City of New-York, and all other persons interested in the property assigned by the said Colyer & Dugard to the defendants, Burr and Riblet, by assignment dated October third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to exhibit to me their respective demands before him, at such Referee's office, number thirty-two Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and that such of said creditors as shall not so come in and prove their debts, on or before the day last mentioned, (or within such further time as may be allowed by said Referee or by the Court,) will be excluded from the benefit of said judgment herein. The claims so exhibited should be verified by affidavit, and should specify the items and dates of all debits and credits, and the amount due or owing on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, also all subsequent credits and payments, if any, and the amount due and unpaid on the day of verification, with the interest claimed, and the period for which it is computed.
Dated at New-York, July 2, 1863.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Referee.
CHARLES F. SANFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney. 1aowTh

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—Mr. FRANKLIN, Merchants' Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven-and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice to all parties holding CERTIFICATES FOR TEMPORARY LOAN OF UNITED STATES NOTES, the interest upon which has hitherto been paid in gold coin at the expiration of each period of six months from the date thereof, that after the expiration of the several periods of six months now current, such interest will no longer be payable in gold coin, but in United States legal tender notes.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.
We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.
It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

SCHENECTADY AND CATSKILL RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad will be opened at the office of H. G. Stebbins & Sons, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, and will remain open until SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The Company is fully organized under the general law of 1850. The capital, $1,000,000. Shares, $100 each; 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing. The construction of the road not to be commenced until the entire capital stock is subscribed. In case of excess of subscription beyond the capital stock, the allotment will be pro rata among all the subscribers.
The road connects with the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, and runs thence to Catskill, forty miles, in a direct or air-line, with a remarkably easy grade. The saving in distance from Schenectady to Catskill, between this route and that via Albany, is twelve miles by rail and twenty by canal, and still greater saving in time and facility of transportation, by avoiding the inconvenience and detention of the navigation and twenty-nine locks. A line of swift and superior steamers will meet the care at Catskill, making the passage from that place to New-York in five hours. Beside a large proportion of the travel and freight of the New-York Central, it will receive most of the travel and freight of the Ashland and Susquehanna Railroad by its intersection ten miles below Schenectady. It will receive the accumulations of freight and passengers west from railroad lines extending to Lake Erie, north from Lake Champlain, Canada and Saratoga, and south from a cheap river travel of one hundred and ten miles, with ample depth of water, and wholly free from obstruction—all by the construction of only forty miles of track, on one of the most economical routes known in the history of American railroads. Of the speedy construction of the road, and its large profits, no doubt need be entertained. Contractors of responsibility and experience offer to complete the double-track, rolling stock, fences, &c., within the capital.
D. D. CAMPBELL, President.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Full and scrip stock for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS FOR SALE.—French government bills at 30 days sight for sale by DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Aunual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 15, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 10, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
E. K. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF [illegible]
This [illegible]
per cent., [illegible]
WALDEN

DIVIDENDS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched
From LIVERPOOL, | From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | at 3 o'clock A. M., precisely.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin, from ..... $95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion Cabin out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50
Steerage, With superior accommodations $30
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CUNARD'S OFFICE, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	From NEW-YORK.
LOUISIANA	2166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, and have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin ..... $90 } Payable in Currency.
Second Cabin ..... 75 }
Steerage ..... 35 }
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin $126
Second Cabin 88
Steerage 25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Carrying the United States mails,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
No freight received after Friday.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 Wall-st.,
MORGAN & RHINERART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERRIN, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday ..... Aug. 15
GLASGOW ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday ..... Aug. 29
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin ..... $100 Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ..... 90 Steerage to London 35 50
First cabin to Paris ..... 96 Steerage to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 Steerage to Hamburg 37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY Aug. 13, at an early hour, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
[illegible]
TODD, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED TO $18.
THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY
WILL SELL FIRST-CLASS TICKETS
FROM
NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO AT
$18.
And make a reduction of $6 35 to all points in the Northwest.
Passengers by this, the shortest line, save 60 miles in distance, and two hours in time over all other routes, and have
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS
Between New-York and Chicago.
☞ *This is the* ONLY ROUTE *by which passengers can leave New-York at* 7 P. M., *and arrive in Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis as soon as those who left at* 5 P. M. *by other routes, and* SAVE TWO CHANGES OF CARS.
Trains leave from Cortlandt-st. Ferry:

DAY EXPRESS.	NIGHT EXPRESS.
Via Allentown ..... 6:00 A.M.	Via Philadelphia. 6:00 P.M.
Via Philadelphia. 7:00 A.M.	Via Allentown ... 7:00 P.M.
Leave Philadel'a. 11:20 A.M.	L've Philadelphia. 10:30 P.M.
Leave Pittsburgh. 1:00 A.M.	L've Pittsburgh . 12:40 P.M.
Arrive Crestline .. 8:00 A.M.	Arrive Crestline.. 1:15 P.M.
Arr'e Fort Wayne 2:10 P.M.	Arr'e Fort Wayne 2:10 A.M.
Arrive Chicago ... 7:15 P.M.	Arrive Chicago ... 7:40 A.M.

ASK FOR TICKETS "VIA FORT WAYNE."
FOR SALE AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-St.,
New-York.
WM. P. SHINN,
General Passenger Agent.
F. KNOWLAND,
General Eastern Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only: returning, leave Croton Falls 5.50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 11 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:48 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED Accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Hempstead and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:50 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—On JUNE 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LADIES will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. SCHAVANS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 22 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼,

[illegible] OF THE RIOTERS.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER [illegible] AND JUDGE RECORDER.

The Court-room was more crowded with spectators yesterday than on any previous day during the trials. A large number of prisoners were arraigned at the opening of the Courts indictments for various offences committed during the riots, all of whom pleaded not guilty, and were sent back to prison.

THE RIOT AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

The first case called on for trial was that of James H. Whitter, *alias* Whitter, indicted for riot in front of the *Tribune* office, and also for burglary in breaking into said office. S. B. Garvin, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Edmes Blankman, Esq., for the prisoner. Mr. Blankman wished to know on which indictment the prosecution proposed to try the prisoner. Mr. Garvin replied that he would first try him on the charge of riot.

The Clerk proceeded to call a jury, and Mr. Blankman interposed a challenge to each juror, asking him whether he knew either of the persons composing the *Tribune* Association, whether he had read any account of the riot in front of the *Tribune* office, and if so, whether it produced any impression on his mind, &c., &c. Some of the questions were repeated to the same juror several times, whereupon the Recorder told Mr. Blankman not to repeat his questions after they had been once answered that he was unnecessarily consuming time. Alfred Decker, cashier of the Camden and Amboy Railroad—the third juror called—stated in answer to one of Mr. Blackman's questions that he was opposed to all rioters, whereupon Mr. Blackman pronounced him incompetent. The Recorder said he was not incompetent, as he had expressly stated that he had neither formed nor expressed any opinion in this case. Mr. Blackman then challenged the juror peremptorily. Mr. Ackerman, the next juror called, was also challenged peremptorily. Mr. Yates, ditto; Mr. Bascbe, ditto; Mr. Clarke, ditto; John Tree was permitted to stand aside by consent, he having an imperfect knowledge of English. The following gentlemen were finally sworn as jurors: Orlon Brown, Elias P. Williams, Wm. H. Mountford, Henry Otendorfer, William H. Hoskins, Wm. Ivison, Joseph S. Treadwell, David Terry, George Ackerman, Clarkson Dye, Christian Reed, Peter S. Berry.

Mr. Garvin opened the case to the jury in an eloquent exordium upon the unparalleled character of the late riots. More crime, he said, was committed in this City between the 13th and the 17th of last month than had ever been committed in the same period since the foundation of the City. After briefly stating what he proposed to prove relative to the charge against the prisoner, he proceeded to call the witnesses for the prosecution.

The first witness sworn was *Ephraim H. Jenny*, one of the employes of the *Tribune*; had been in the office thirteen or fourteen years; his place was usually at the front desk in the publication office; the firm is called the "Tribune Association;" has been legally incorporated seven or eight years; on the 13th of July, about 12½ o'clock, a mob numbering some hundreds assembled in front of the *Tribune* office, in Printing-house-square; Mr. James H. Whitter, the prisoner at the bar, was at the head of the mob; he was dressed in a white coat and no hat; can't say as to the color of his pants; I heard him and saw him address the mob; he called for Horace Greeley to show himself; said he was a —— ——scoundrel and a —— Abolitionist, and that if he would come down he would take his life, or "take his heart out;" he called for groans from the mob, and the mob gave them in answer to the call; think there were 400 or 500 persons in the mob; may have been less; they had clubs and stones in their hands; they remained at that time some twenty minutes in front of the building; they gathered again in the afternoon several times, but did not see the prisoner present at the other gatherings; at the morning gathering he called for cheers for the *Caucasian*, a newspaper printed a few doors from the *Tribune*; he then called for groans for the *Tribune*; he then called for cheers for McClellan, and I think he also called for groans for the New-York Times; I was there when the office was broken into, between 7½ and 7¾ o'clock; the mob at that time commenced by throwing heavy stones, bricks, clubs, &c.; they first demolished the windows and doors; they then entered the office and demolished the furniture in the front portion of the office; an attempt was then made to kindle a fire by setting papers on fire; I extinguished the fire myself; should think there were upward of 2,000 on the outside of the building at that time; a dozen or more entered the office, when I stepped out; the yelling and screaming was so great that I could not tell what was said by any individual in the mob.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—Am not acquainted with the prisoner; I made an affidavit in this case; have stated all that occure to me now of what I heard him say on that occasion; think I had seen the prisoner before at Cristadoro's barber-shop, but don't recollect; I am 56 years of age; have wore glasses four or five years; am not near-sighted; can read without glasses, but sometimes use them; prisoner was perhaps forty feet from me when I first saw him; he was outside the office, and I beside the windows and doors were open; did not see the prisoner have either crutches or a cane; the crowd were all around him, and followed him; I noticed he had a peculiar gait—what might be called a rapid waddling; can't say whether he walked lame; my attention was so attracted by his face that I did not notice his legs; think Mr. Greeley was in the editorial department of the paper at the time; did not recognize any of the persons in the crowd that I knew; am certain of the identity of the prisoner; could have remembered his face for three years; I identified him at the Mayor's Office on the 1st of August; I told him that I recognized him as being in the mob, and told him that this mob was a part of a grand national conspiracy, and that if he would tell who were the instigators of the riot, and make a full statement of all he knew, I would use my influence to have him get clear, so that he could turn State's evidence; the influence I told him I would use was my own personal influence; I told him I would befriend him on condition that he would bring to light the coespirators who led him and others, and that it would be the best thing he could do; he replied that he wasn't there, and knew nothing about it.

William A. Hall, sworn—Am a boot and shoe merchant, doing business at No. 21 Park-row; saw the prisoner in front of the *Tribune* office from a quarter to one o'clock on the 13th of July up to pretty near two o'clock; I first noticed him from the fourth story of the *Tribune* office; he was leading the mob, and calling for groans, hisses, &c., and darleg florace Greeley to come out; afterward saw him tryieg to get hold of a policeman, but the policeman broke away, and ran; some of the moh had clubs, and others stones; I came dowe oot of the *Tribune* office about half an hoer after I first saw the prisoner; I went leto the crowd, within two or three feot of the prisoner, and talked with him; I know he is the man; I heard him say that that building pointlog to the Times had got to coma down, and that the *Tribune* office had got to come dowe, and that they would have the life of Horace Greeley; I saw him again about half-past seven o'clock, just before the *Tribune* office was attacked; was not near enough to him in the evening to hear what he said; I went to see the prisoner at the Tombs after his arrest; was shown twenty or thirty different prisoners before he was brought out; I was some sixty feet from him when he was brought out of the cell; I immediatcly said to the Keeper, "That is the man;" Mr. Greeley was in the building at the time of the riot early in the afternoon.

Cross-examined—I belong to the firm of Benedict, Hall & Co.; have had contracts with the Government; I own stock in the *Tribune*; Mr. Greeley is not interested with me in the shoe business; neither he nor any of his associates ever used any influence with the Government to get me a contract; have been interested in the *Tribune* about two years; own two shares in the paper; I talked with the prisoner in the crowd two or three mieutes; he was very violent in his manner; don't know whether Mr. Greeley was in terror of the prisoner or not.

Redirect Examination—When I saw him at the Tombs he first said that he was not in the crowd; when I reminded him of the conversation I had with him he admitted he was there.

Capt. John Flynn sworn—Saw the crowd in front of the *Tribune* building on the 13th of July; first saw the prisoner about half-past eleven o'clock A. M. of that day; he was then leading a moh from the *Tribune* up to the *Daily News*; after giving three cheers for the *Daily News* they went back to the *Tribune*; when they got as far as French's Hotel part of the mob hesitated to go on, when the prisoner took off his hat and called upon them to follow him to the *Tribune* office; he told the crowd that they must go dowa and "get ont and hurn down the —— building;" some of the moh had clubs, and others eothing; have known the prisoner by sight since August, 1862; afterwards saw him about seven and-three-quarters o'clock, with a crowd around him, in front of the *Tribune* building; there were four hundred or five hundred men in the crowd; heard him call for the man who had the camphena to go in and hurn down the building; the crowd then advanced to the building and smashed it in; some had clubs and some stones; saw the prisoner go as far as the door of the *Tribune* office; don't know whether he went in or not; soon after this the Police came up and charged on the building and drove the man out.

Cross-examined—Have been an officer in the army from August, 1861, to June, 1863; was in the Sixty-third New-York Volunteers; first saw the prisoner in the barber-shop, under the Astor House, in August, 1862; was in the shop perhaps eight or ten times after that; I was within five or six feet of the prisoner when he was in the crowd at the *Tribune* office; I wrote a letter to Mr. Greeley, stating that I knew the prisoner, and telling where he was to be found; afterwards saw the letter in the hends of a detective; never saw Mr. Greeley before this morning; I was induced to write the letter because I thought it was my duty as a good citizen; besides, I had previously heard the prisoner talk treason against the Government; heard him talk treason several times in the barber's shop; a few days before the battle of Gettysburgh, heard the prisoner say in Christadoro's barber-shop, that he hoped and believed that he would shave Jeff. Davis in New-York inside of sixty days; he gave a detailed account of the manner in which the rebels were going to take Washington, and said that, in less than two months, I were would be dictated to the North from that city by the Confederates.

A. H. Wellington, sworn—Am book-keeper in Barcley-street; on the 13th of July, about 11¾ o'clock, saw a large crowd in Printing-House-square; the prisoner was leading the crowd.

Cross-examined—Have seen the prisoner before that [illegible]

[illegible] Tribune; was in the office at the time of the riot, and saw the crowd; the first mob assembled there between 12 and 1 o'clock; it was led on by the prisoner; the first I heard was the prisoner calling for three cheers for George B. McClellan; he then called for three groans for Horace Greeley; he then called for three groans for Horace Greeley; he shook his fist toward the office, and cried out, "Come out, you d——d black-hearted Abolitionist;" this was repeated several times; he remained there five or ten minutes; the mob then went up to give cheers for the *Daily News*, and returned in fifteen or twenty minutes; left the office at 5¼ o'clock; did not see the mob that broke into the office two hours later; have no doubt at all of the identity of the prisoner.

The Court here took a recess of ten minutes. On reassembling the prosecution called to the stand

Wm. Church, who testified that he dealt in millinery goods at No. 296 Bleecker-street; saw the crowd in front of the *Tribune* office on the 13th of July; identifies the prisoner as the leader of the crowd; took particular notice of him; recognized him as soon as I came into Court; have no doubt he is the man I saw on that day.

Cross-examined—Sometimes wear glasses when I read fine print; had none on that day; never saw the prisoner before that day nor since, until about an hour ago, when I came into Court.

John Harger, sworn—Am engaged in the New-York Times Office; on the 13th of July was in the publication office of the Times, and saw the prisoner leading the crowd in the square; saw the prisoner shake his fist at the Times and *Tribune* offices, and call for groans; am positive of the identity of the prisoner.

Cross-examined—Never saw the prisoner before that day nor since until to-day; he was about forty feet from me when I saw him; no violence was done to the Times or to any one in it.

Franklin J. Ottarson, sworn—Saw the prisoner in the crowd in front of the *Tribune* office on the 13th of July, between twelve and one o'clock; he was the leader of the crowd and the most active man in it, he first called for three cheers for George B. McClellan; then called for three groans for Horace Greeley; whom he denounced with violent gestures as "a d——d black-hearted Abolitionist;" the crowd then went up and cheered the *Daily News*, and afterward came back and cheered the *Caucasian*; have no doubt of the identity of the prisoner; I know he is the man.

Cross-examination developed nothing new.

Daniel Godwin, sworn: Am book and job printer in the *Tribune* buildings; saw the mob spoken of by previous witnesses, and recognize the prisoner as the leader of the crowd; left the office at seven and a half P. M., and did not see the crowd that broke into the office.

Geo. L. Ehle sworn—and testified to substantially the same facts as the previous witnesses; he saw the mob in front of the *Tribune* office both in the morning and evening, and has no doubt of the identity of the prisoner.

Cross-examined—Was on the *Tribune* two years ago; am now connected with the *Police Gazette*; never saw the prisoner before that day nor since until I saw him to-day in Court.

Isaac Swartz testified to the identity of the prisoner, whom he saw in the mob at the *Tribune* office harangueing the crowd.

One or two other witnesses were called, and identified the prisoner as the leader of the mob on the occasion referred to, after which the prosecution rested their case, and the defence called as their first witness

Joseph Cristadoro, who testified that he kept a barber's shop under the Astor House; that the prisoner had been in his employ six years; on the 13th day of July the prisoner was in the shop until twelve and a-half o'clock, when he left for dinner and came back at his usual time, about one and a half o'clock P. M.; he was in the shop at five P. M., when the witness left; during the day he was at work shaving customers at his chair in the shop; his character has always been good since he has been in my employ; he has a wife and two children.

Cross-examined—Don't know where the prisoner was while he was gone to dinner, nor what time he left the shop after I went away at five o'clock.

Thos. Kelly testified that he was employed in Cristadoro's barber-shop; that the prisoner was also employed there, and that on the 13th of July he was in the shop until 12½ o'clock, when he went out to dinner; came back at the usual time and stayed till the shop was closed, at twenty minutes before 8 o'clock; after going around the Park about five minutes, witness went up town in a stage with prisoner; was with him until nearly 9 o'clock P. M.

Cross-examined—Usually walk up town when I go home at night; prisoner always rides up.

John Shawnay, sworn—Know the prisoner by the name of Henry; (Mr. Blankmen said his name was James Henry Whitter;) have known him about six years; saw him at work in the barber-shop on the forenoon of the 13th of July; did not go into the shop, but saw him as I was passing along the street; also saw him there in the afternoon; can't say the exact time.

Francis Sicardi testified that he worked in the shop with the prisoner; that on the 13th of July he was at work in the shop all the forenoon until 12½ o'clock, when he went to dinner; got back from dinner before 2 o'clock, after which he remained there until they shut up the shop, which was between 7 and 7½ o'clock.

Allan Hoy, blacksmith, testified that he had known prisoner three years, and he was a man of good character.

Matilda Clark testified that she lived in the same house with the prisoner, and that he was a man of good character; on the evening of the 13th of July, prisoner came home at half-past eight o'clock.

Robert Leon testified that he lived near the prisoner, but could not tell what time he got home on the 13th of July; the prisoner's character was good so far as witness knew.

The defence here rested their case.

R. S. Tharin, Esq., who was associated with Mr. Blankman in the defence of the prisoner, proceeded to sum up the case to the jury. Mr. Tharin's appearance at the New-York Bar is somewhat recent. He is said to be a Union refugee from Alabama, and was formerly a law partner of William L. Yancey. He made as legeelous and able argument in favor of his client as the case would admit of, and indulged in several sarcastic hits at Horace Greeley, the New-York *Tribune* and the 900,000 volunteers which that paper promised to the country on a certain contiegeecy, het who are not as yet forthcoming.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tharin's remarks, Mr. S. B. Garvin summed up the case for the prosecution in a speech which for earnestness, eloquance and fearlessness has seldom been equaled in the Court of Sessioes. He pointed the rioters in their true colore and called them by their right names. His speech produced a marked sceestion in the audience. He complimented the jury for their fearless performance of their duty in the various ceses that had come before them during the present term of the Court, and trusted that in this, the last case to be tried, they would render a just verdict according to the evidance, uninfluenced by any consideration other than the maintenance of the law, and the preservation of the public peace.

After a brief charge from the Recorder, the jury retired for daliberation at 5 o'clock. At 8 o'clock, the jury came into Court, when the foremen said that they were agreed upon a verdict, with the exception of one juror, who wished for some information about the testimony of Mr. Hall, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. The disagreeing juror, whose name is Christian Brod, arose and asked the Recorder whether Mr. Hall testified that he saw the prisoner at 11 or 11½ o'clock. The Recorder read over the testimony of Mr. Hall from his minutes, from which it appeared that Mr. Hall testified that he first saw the prisoner about a quarter before 1 o'clock. The jury then consulted together a moment in their seats, when the Clerk asked if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman said they were all agreed but one. The Recorder then told them to retire, and if they agreed in fifeen minutes, he would wait to receive their verdict, otherwise they would have to stay out all night. In about fifteen minutes, the jury returned with a verdict of "guilty." The jury were then discharged for the term, the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs, and the Court adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

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James V. Wilson, a native of New-York, 57 years,

An unknown man, aged about 45 years, died in Catharine-street.

Cornelius Tarry, a native of Germany, aged 45 years, residing at No. 98 Mott-street.

Louis Rosch, a native of Germany, aged 44 years, residing at No. 223 William-street.

Patrick Harley, Ireland, 61 years, died at Bellevue Hospital.

Richard Wynn, a returned volunteer, aged 51 years, was found dead at the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

Charles Dell, a native of Germany, aged 42 years, died at the last named Station-house.

Bridget McGovern, Ireland, 45 years, residing at No. 342 Water-street.

An unknown soldier died at the Station-house of the Fifteenth Precinct. He is supposed to have been a trumpeter in the cavalry service.

An unknown man died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon.

An unknown woman, aged about 24 years, at Bellevue Hospital.

Another unknown man, a native of Ireland, aged about 40 years, Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown woman, a native of Germany, aged about 37 years, Bellevue Hospital.

A man, name unknown, supposed to be a native of Ireland, aged about 42 years, died at Bellevue Hospital last evening.

Patrick Donovan died at Ballayne.

An unknown man was picked up in Catharine-street, and died in two hours after. Deceased was apparently about 40 years of age.

An unknown man, aged about 48 years, was found lying on the sidewalk in Forty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth ave. He was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital.

Peter Derrick, aged 59 years, residing at No. 127 East Thirty-third-street, died in a few minutes after he was attacked.

Thomas Donoho was found insensible in the street and taken home.

An unknown man was found prostrated with the heat in Sarclay-street, and conveyed to the City Hospital by the Fifth Precinct Police.

Annual Festival for the Widows and Orphans of the Highland Guard.

JONES' WOOD IN GALA—$1,000 FOR THE CAUSE OF CHARITY.

The Committee established in this City immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, or about two years ago, to collect feeds for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Seventy-nieth regiment N. Y. S. M., (or Highland Guard,) held their annual pic-nic or festival at Jones' Wood yesterday. The beauty and greatly diminished heat of the weather favored this praiseworthy and popular fete, and we are happy to say that from 10 A. M., the hour of commencement, until 8 P. M., the hour of its close, the marry-making was one of the liveliest and goyest that even Scottish hilarity could produce. The Regiment Relief Committee, as it is called, consists of a number of gentlemen who have pelted voluntarily for the noble object already dedicated. Although but in the beginning of the third year of their labors, they have already applied in the first year $1,000, in the second year $1,500, and propose for the third year to dispense $1,800 for the purposes of their benevolent undertaking. Three months ago, they reported in the *Scottish American Journal* the possession of a fund of $800 in hand, and their Treasurer, Lieut. Thomas R. Banderson, last night estimated the proceeds of the festival at $1,000. The Chairman of the Committee is the gallant and well-known Capt. Wm. Bruce, and and its Secretary Mr. James Nicholson, to whose exertions much of its success is due.

By noon, the platforms, hotel, booths, terraces and other central portions of the spacious grounds were crowded with "all sorts and conditions of men," and from every quarter of the woods the national songs of old Scotland resounded. On the main platform Robertson's splendid band of thirty pieces, aided the deecers, and there and elsewhere a programme of no less than twenty-six grand sets was tripped in joeund measure, the Scottish Reel alternating with the Redowa, the Highland fling, the Danish Polka and the Spanish waltz.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

In the afternoon, the Burns Club, headed by its President, Mr. Lindsay, arrived, and contributed much to the sport. The entire Caledonian Club, with its President, Capt. Maxwell, also contributed their presence and gayety. Of these several were arrayed in the full Highland costume, "the garb of the Gael," among them Mr. Guy Hamilton in the Hamilton plaid and plume, Mr. Robert Cosens in the Macdeff tartan, and Mr. David Mallon in the Rob Roy tartan, being the most conspicuous.

Professor J. Macpherson presided over the dancing, which coocluded punctually at 8 P. M.

Sonnaba, the ever favorite leedlord of "the Wood," excelled himself, and the occasion was as delightful as, we are happy to say, it was beneficial to a noble charity.

Thirty-nine widows, one hendred orphans and ten disabled soldiers, at present in the care of the Committee, will rejoice with the other friends of the Seventy-nieth—a regiment that from the first Bull Run battle clear to the last fierce struggle at Jackson, Miss., has borne high the Scottish name and honor in defending the flag of its adopted country.

Claims for Damages.

INVESTIGATION OF THEM TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

The following additional claims for demages, caused during the late riot, were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

New-York Dessicating Company, No. 329 Stanton-st.	$443 50
Samuel H. Jameson, No. 835 10th-av.	239 08
David H. Brown, No. 107 5th-st., street attack	90 00
Joseph D. Hutchins, No. 24s West 25th-st.	200 00
James A. Benedict, Broadway and 25th-st.	1,118 45
Eli Loomis, street attack	10 50
John Pan, No. 558 3d-av.	2,020 65
James M. Tytler, No. 670 3d-av.	127 03
John Heller, No. 243 West 15th-st.	25 00
Fred C. Wagner, Provost-Marshal Seventh District, loss at stationery	67 43
Geo. F. Ingalls, loss of tools at Armory	28 50
Frank Gardeer, 21st-st. and 2d-av	47 25
Mrs. M. L. Salisbury, No. 9 York-st.	70 74
W. H. C. Green, No. 121 West 13th-st.	96 46
John Pitchard, loss of watches—don't say where.	80 00
John Grimand Louis Lazic, loss of tools	25 00
Lord, Davis, No. 147 East 28th-st.	318 75
Andrew Hosmer, No. 255 West 28th-st.	100 80
Alex. Young, No. 555 2d-av.	30 00
Pete J. Sax, No. 299 10th-av.	60 50
F. Steirile, 42d-st. and 3d-av.	17 43

Messrs. Purdy, Davis, Blunt and Weissman, the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom the claims are referred to be investigated and medited, held a meeting in the Comptroller's Office yesterday, at noon, Comptroller Brennan and the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Devlin, being present. After the meeting, the Committee conferred with the Mayor. It was decided to hold a session each afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Supreme Court rooms, on Chambers-street, to hear claimants and examine witnesses, as many of them as can be heard at one session, being given due notice of the particular day for them to appear, so that their time will not be taken up unnecessarily. The Committee have a long, tedious and troublesome task before them, but they are determined to prosecute it as rapidly as they possibly can, without omitting to exercise all the care and research which the public interests demand should be made as to the character and justness of the various claims.

The Destruction of the Barracks at New-Dorp.

Headquarters, Sprague Barracks, New-Dorp, Staten Island, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accounts of the fire at this post may create misapprehension in some minds as to the facts of the case. That the fire was the work of an incendiary there is no doubt. The barracks were fired from without—whether by a soldier or civilian I cannot presume to say. But it is a great injustice to the men under my command to suppose there was any spirit of disaffection prevailing at the time. I never saw man more prompt in obedience, or more hearty in their efforts to support their officers, than were the men of this command during the conflagration. It was owing to their discipline and courage that the remaining half of the camp was saved from destruction.

Again, there were absolutely no desertions. I trust you will make public this statement.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,

SELDEN HETZEL,
Major 17th N. Y. V., Commanding Post.

Departure of the French Consul-General.

Among the passengers who left our shores yesterday for Europe, on the Cunard steamer *Scotia*, was the Marquis de Montholon, the recent Consul-General of France at this port, where he has held his high and honorable post for more than nine years. During that considerable period Mr. de Montholon has had many delicate and difficult questions to adjust, and has, throughout, borne himself with distinguished tact and ability. His absence, which circumstances may render final, will leave a void difficult to fill.

M. de Montholon was accompanied to the deck of the steamer and down the bay by a throng of friends, American and English as well as French, who bade him Godspeed upon his journey, but with many regrets at his departure. The *Scotia* was crowded with passengers.

The French Consulate is, during the interim, under the charge of M. Louis Bosq, its Chancellor.

Cricket.

BOSTON CLUB VS. ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

The match between these Clubs was resumed yesterday morning at Hoboken, and terminated about sunset in favor of St. George, by a majority of seventy-five runs; the total score standing: St. George, first innings, 124; second innings, 122. Boston, first innings, 104; second innings, 67.

The points of the match (which is an annual one between these fine Clubs) may be briefly stated: The play on both sides has been first-rate, St. George having the advantage in being the home team, [illegible]

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[illegible] Tribune; was in the office at the time of the riot, and saw the crowd; the first mob assembled there between 12 and 1 o'clock; it was led on by the prisoner; the first I heard was the prisoner calling for three cheers for George B. McClellan; he then called for three groans for Horace Greeley; he then called for three groans for Horace Greeley; he shook his fist toward the office, and cried out, "Come out, you d——d black-hearted Abolitionist;" this was repeated several times; he remained there five or ten minutes; the mob then went up to give cheers for the *Daily News*, and returned in fifteen or twenty minutes; left the office at 5¼ o'clock; did not see the mob that broke into the office two hours later; have no doubt at all of the identity of the prisoner.

The Court here took a recess of ten minutes. On reassembling the prosecution called to the stand

Wm. Church, who testified that he dealt in millinery goods at No. 296 Bleecker-street; saw the crowd in front of the *Tribune* office on the 13th of July; identifies the prisoner as the leader of the mob; took particular notice of him; recognized him as soon as I came into Court; have no doubt he is the man I saw on that day.

Cross-examined—Sometimes wear glasses when I read fine print; had none on that day; never saw the prisoner before that day nor since, until about an hour ago, when I came into Court.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3710. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Arago, with Advices to the 10th.

The Grand Assault Expected to be Made Yesterday.

Reports of a Deserter from Fort Wagner.

Guns Removed from Fort Sumter to James Island.

The Fall of Sumter Regarded as a Certainty.

Great Improvement in the Health of Our Troops.

The transport steamer *Arago*, from Port Royal on the morning of the 10th inst., and Charleston Bar at 8 P. M. of the same day, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Arago* brings the usual mails and a large number of passengers. The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, (600 strong,) Col. SECHLER, whose term of service has expired, are on board.

The following brief letter gives the very latest news regarding the progress of the siege of Charleston:

CHARLESTON BAR, Monday, Aug. 10—5 P. M.

Gen. GILLMORE has notified Admiral DAHLGREN that he will be in readiness to open the grand assault on Thursday, the 13th inst.

The navy is all ready, waiting for the army, so that the fight, it is believed, will commence on that day.

The greatest confidence is felt as to the result.

The fall of Forts Sumter, Wagner and Cummings Point is regarded as certain to take place in from two to six hours after the ball opens.

A deserter from Fort Wagner says that two-thirds of the guns have been removed from Fort Sumter and mounted on James Island, and that the fall of Sumter is regarded by the rebels as a certainty, the damage done by the Monitors in April last rendering the possibility of the rebels holding it not to be thought of.

The deserter says that Sumter was on the point of surrendering at that time, when, fortunately for the rebels, the Monitors withdrew.

We have shelling night and day. Fort Johnson keeps up a brisk fire, and our wooden gunboats go in every day, and amuse themselves by shelling them.

At night the rebels shell our land batteries, and we shell them in return.

On Sunday next we will certainly hold Sumter, and within a few days after Charleston or its ruins will be in our possession.

Two more mortar schooners, making five in all, and the wooden gunboats are stripping for the fight.

The weather continues delightful, though there is great suffering for ice, lemons and sugar. Cannot Boston, New-York or Philadelphia send some cargoes here for the use of the gallant sailors and soldiers.

As the *Arago* leaves, the *Ottawa*, *Marblehead*, *Seneca* and *Ironsides* are engaged shelling the Cummings Point battery?

ANOTHER REPORT.

Purser GRATJEAN, of the *Arago*, informs us that the siege of Morris Island was progressing favorably up to the 10th inst., at which time the *Arago* left Charleston Bar. Our losses were very trifling, not exceeding three or four casualties per day. The final attack was not far distant. All our officers were confident of success. Daily firing took place from both sides. At the time of sailing, at 8 P. M. on the 10th, the gunboat *Ottawa* was shelling Cummings Point.

The bark *Faith*, from Philadelphia, coal-loaded, went ashore at Port Royal Bar, 3d inst., and bilged. She will prove a total loss.

We are again indebted to Mr. GRATJEAN for the prompt delivery of our correspondence and for other facilities.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OPERATIONS.

No Important Movements—The Rebel Works —Health of the Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

The siege of Fort Wagner is still progressing, and thus far without any serious encounters between the opposing forces since the memorable 18th. The enemy sends his missiles at intervals during the day and night from Forts Sumter, Gregg and Johnson, but has succeeded in causing very little injury to the Union troops. If anything, the rebels appear to have tired of that sort of pastime within the past two or three days, as it is noticed they do not fire so often as they did a week ago. Probably they are suspicious that their have been wasting ammunition, and are now content to wait until the proper moment arrives. As a general thing, we do not respond.

Fort Wagner is already about non est. At any rate, it is impossible for that work to use its guns to any advantage, in consequence of the expertness of our sharpshooters, who are ready to pick off the first rebel that shows his head above the fortifications. By this means it may be safely said that Fort Wagner is entirely at our mercy. When the Union forces first arrived on the island, the guns of Fort Wagner were trained on the beach, so as to sweep its entire length, and in fact it was rendered anything but an agreeable promenade at that time. But now the soldiers can walk on the beach with impunity to within a mile and a half of Fort Wagner, not fearing any trouble from the guns of that work.

Fort Gregg, otherwise known as the Cummings Point Battery, is completely out of the question at present. The special points of interest are Forts Sumter, Johnson and, as before intimated, Fort Wagner. Let those forts be reduced, and the land forces will have achieved all that can be required of them in their present situation. The iron-clads must do the rest in the reduction of Charleston. Fort Moultrie occasionally throws a shell, but for what purpose it is difficult to conceive, as the projectile invariably falls in the water without causing the slightest damage to any Union material.

Of the health of the Union troops, it may be said that they are comparatively in a good condition. The cases of sickness have been greatly reduced during the past ten days, and the probability is, that in the course of another week the sick list will be very small. Those who are sick have the best of treatment and attention, being immediately conveyed to Hilton Head, where accommodations have been provided for them. As yet there have been no signs of the yellow fever or any other epidemic, and such is not apprehended on the island this season. A few cases occurred last year at Hilton Head, but such sanitary measures have been taken as, it is believed, will prevent a return of that class of disease this Summer. On Morris Island not a tree or a shrub is to be found. The only thing that approaches vegetation, even in its simplest form, is a kind of rank grass which is discovered in certain spots, like the oasis in the desert. This absence of vegetation is believed to have a salutary effect on the health of the soldiers. As would be naturally supposed, the climate here is excessively warm, especially in early morning. At about 10 or 11 A. M. we have a fresh sea breeze, which continues for the remainder of the day and long into the night. Within the past six days 400 men have been sent from the hospitals to their regiments. In fact, one or two hospitals have been broken up entirely.

It must not be supposed that Morris Island is a level plain of sand. There can be no doubt about the sand, but the island is by no means free from hills and low bluffs, especially on the lower or southern end. These bluffs extend about one and a half miles parallel with the island, or to the look-out tower. Beyond that point, the country is comparatively even, but abounds with marshes. From the peculiar shape of the island and the contracted limits which can be occupied, it is impossible to concentrate upon it a very heavy number of men. Notwithstanding this, however, it is thought we have troops enough to accomplish the object intended.

It will not be a matter of news to state that work is being vigorously prosecuted on the trenches and parallels. The nature of the next conflict can be easily surmised. It will be, for the most part, an artillary duel.

Lighthouse Inlet has certainly become a famous harbor on the Carolina coast. The rebels, in looking from their observatory just below Fort Johnson, cannot be otherwise than astonished to witness the fleet of vessels of various kinds that are constantly anchored at that point. Perhaps they also witness with feelings of regret the wreck of the impudent *Ruby* which was driven on the beach by the blockaders while attempting to run the gauntlet with a contraband cargo, up Lighthouse Creek. Communication between Morris and Folly Islands is kept up by means of a small steamer which hourly plys back and forth. In addition to the steamer, a dozen or more rowboats are always on one or the other shore, so there is never a lack of transportation.

It is rather singular that while we are only within three days' easy transportation distance of New-York, yet we have scarcely any vegetables among the troops. It would seem that the Government would comprehend the great importance of that species of diet at this particular time, and send, without delay, a sufficient quantity to supply the whole Department. The plan of feeding fighting men on fresh or salt beef and hard biscuit, simply, has been effectually tried and found to be a failure. Thanks to the United States Sanitary Commission, the needful subsistence has, in a measure, been supplied; but it cannot be expected this valuable institution—which was organized more especially for the benefit of the sick and wounded—can be able to furnish all the troops on the island with rations.

A flag of truce was sent to Fort Wagner yesterday, but no reply has been received up to the time of mailing this letter.

Capt. PAYNE, with eleven men of the One Hundredth New-York, were taken prisoners while making a reconnoissance last week. WHIT.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS.

Correspondence of the New South.

MORRIS ISLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

There is very little publishable news of interest since our last advices. Our lines have been steadily advanced under a hot fire from the enemy, with scarcely a casualty. Not one has been reported for two days. Our advance is now only about 600 yards from Fort Wagner.

Our batteries and the fleet allow the enemy but very little rest. Occasionally there has been very sharp and continuous firing, and on one or two occasions the Wageerites have responded vigorously for a few moments, as if enraged at the effect of our shells, but the principal shelling is from Sumter, Fort Johnson and its outworks, and Battery Gregg.

Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY, while commanding in the trenches, Lieut.-Col. ABBOTT and Major HENDERSON, of the Seventh New-Hampshire, had a very narrow escape a day or two since, from a spherical shot, which burst directly over their heads; and there is scarcely an officer who has been at the front without some similar adventure. No officer has been wounded, however, since my last letter. Major HENDERSON, of the Seventh New-Hampshire, had a narrow escape one night in a trench, near the front, which, I believe, has not been chronicled in the *New South*. He was sitting in the trench, with several others, when an immense projectile from the rebel works, struck in the bank directly behind them, tipping over half a cart-load of dirt upon them, and nearly burying them up. Major HENDERSON found himself firmly fixed in the sand, with the cloggated 10-inch implement of destruction lying up against his shoulder. Supposing it to be a shell, unable to stir an inch, the Major's sensations, from the time of discovering the projectile, until he became convinced that it was a solid shot, can better be imagined than described.

The troops do not seem to suffer at all from the climate. Barren, sandy, with no shade, Morris Island was at first rated a disagreeable spot for the troops, but longer acquaintance has resulted in very favorable opinions. If there are no trees, the sea-breezes sweep across the island uninterruptedly; if the sand bluffs are disagreeable to travel over, the beach is one of the finest in the world, wide enough for a general thoroughfare, solid and smooth as a marble floor. At Folly Island the water is disagreeable and unhealthy; here, the absence of all vegetation renders it clear and sweet. The camps are well policed, and if they care well for themselves there need be no serious sickness among the troops.

In Gen. GILLMORE'S marquee are three elegant flags which have been captured on this island. Two belonged to the Twenty-first South Carolina, one of the old sod the other the new style. The old one has "Pocotaligo" inscribed on it, and was captured by Private ROPER COUNSLOW, Co. D, Sixth Connecticut, on the 10th ult., after shooting the rebel color-bearer.

Capt. EATON, of the Engineers, has been presented with an elegant and costly sword and equipments, by his company. The presentation was a "surprise," and excited considerable astonishment to the worthy Captain.

LIST OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

From the Port Royal New South, Aug. 4.

Below we give an accurate and carefully prepared list of all the deaths in the hospitals at Beaufort and here, as reported at the Medical Director's office, from July 1 to Aug. 4. We are indebted for it to A. A. Asst. of the regular army, now connected with the Medical Department here. The list gives the names of all who have died, specifies the rank of each party, the date and the cause, whether wounds or disease. It can be fully relied on, and will be interesting to all the friends of sick and wounded soldiers:

C. H. Dearborn, Co. D, 4th N. H., July 20—chronic diarrhœa.
H. Smith, Co. A, 104th Pennsylvania, July 19—cordiac disease.
C. O. K. Davis, Co. A, 3d N. H., 1st—typhoid fever.
Horace J. Hall, Co. B, 3d N. H., 19th—typ'd fever.
Sergt. J. H. Kalay, Co. H, 3d N. H., 21st—typ'd fr.
Wm. Hatch, Co. H, 9th Maine, 1st—typhoid fever.
Hiram Culton, Co. E, 9th Maine, 10th—typ'd fever.
Alvin Esters, Co. A, 9th Maine, 11th—typ'd fever.
J. E. Cushman, Co. C, 9th Maine, 20th—wounds.
A. T. Williams, Co. K, 9th Maine, 24th—wounds.
Corp. J. Sweeny, Co. H, 9th Maine, 26th—wounds.
S. E. Callamore, Co. H, 8th Maine, 1st—disease of heart.
J. A. Farnham, Co. K, 8th Maine, 1st—remittent fever.
H. F. Hawkes, Co. B, 8th Maine, 1st—typ'd fever.
H. S. Firbich, Co. C, 8th Maine, 4th—typh'd fever.
A. Littlefield, Co. C, 8th Maine, 6th—typ'd favar.
J. T. Dutch, Co. C, 8th Maine, 8th—typhoid fever.
Jacob Doage, Co. G, 8th Maine, 22d—typ'd fever.
Robert Tray, Co. C, 8th Maine, 22d—bleeding of lungs.
Lewis Trilhover, Co. A, 10th N. Y., 24th—wounds.
John Lonard, Co. G, 100th N. Y., 27th—wounds.
Wm. Fatterling, Co. K, 100th N. Y., 28th—wounds.
J. W. Statley, Co. E, 174th Pennsylvania, 4th—organization fever.
P. Fisher, Co. B, 174th Penn., 6th—typhoid fever.
C. F. Blackburn, Co. I, 62d Ohio, 2d—typhoid fever.
Corp. I. L. Abel, Co. H, 115th N. Y., 3d—typ'd fever.
Paul Crandell, Co. G, 115th N. Y., 6th—typ'd fever.
Geo. Cassidy, Co. D, 115th N. Y., 8th—typ'd fever.
Geo. Galosy, Co. C, 115th N. Y., 8th—typ'd fever.
L. McIntosh, Co. G, 115th N. Y., 11th—typ'd fever.
H. S. Baker, Co. B, 118th N. Y., 12th—consumption.
C. M. Berbee, Co. C, 115th N. Y., 25th—typ'd fevar.
Thos. Hart, Co. B, 1st U. S. art., 5th—typ'd fever.
Wm. Welch, Co. G, 24th Mass., 23d—typ'd fever.
Sergt. J. H. Tell, Co. E, 7th N. H., 20th—wounds.
Corp. J. C. Brown, Co. C, 76th Penn., 20th—wounds.
Wm. Jiss, Co. B, 48th N. Y., 11th—typhoid fever.
F. H. Earl, Co. M, 1st Mass. cav., 24th—jaundice.
M. Mlary, Co. B, 3d R. I., art. 5th—typhoid fever.
Henry Hart, 7th Connecticut, 1st—jaundice.
Civilian, S. Pete, refugee, 4th—chronic diarrhœa.
Corp. J. V. Dozier, (reb.,) 21st S. C., 19th—wounds.
Lieut. Jos. S. Bae, (reb.,) 1st S. C. A., 18th—wounds.
J. A. Prince, prisoner war, 30th—typhoid fever.
D. E. Coverly, Co. C, 7th N. H., 19th—wounds.
Lieut. I. H. Worcester, Co. H, 7th New-Hampshire, 26th—wounds.
Mervin McLaan, Co. D, 29th Illinois, 1st.
Joseph Trent, Co. A, 62d Ohio, 1st.
I. I. Long, Co. K, 67th Ohio, 1st.
E. Waters, Co. I, 52d Pennsylvania, 1st.
Wm. H. Lauch, Co. E, 115th New-York.
Sergt. W. H. Weentish, Co. B, 58th Penn. 4th.
Isaac Parfit, Co. C, 55th Pennsylvania, 8th.
John Gew, Co. A, 115th New-York, 8th.
Frank H. Smith, Co. F, 176th Pennsylvania, 10th.
A. A. Stoes, Co. F, 174th Pennsylvania, 16th.
Michael Burns, Co. C, 3d Rhode Island, 16th.
John A. Fill, Co. A, 8th Maine, 16th.
Noah Robinson, Co. I, 62d Ohio, 29th—wounds.
C. V. Style, Co. H, 48th New-York, 28th—wounds.
Corp. H. C. Henshaw, Co. K, 100th N. Y. 30th—wounds.
Edward Hillman, Co. C, 67th Ohio, 29th—wounds.
Sergt. H. G. Merrow, Co. B, 67th O., 26th—wounds.
Adjt. Daniel C. Leggett, Co. B, 67th O., 31st—wounds.
Capt. J. O. Taylor, Co. D, 48th N.Y., 31st—wounds.
J. M. Horst. (reb.,) Co. A, Chas. Bat., 26th—wnds.
Moses Spinker, Co. A. 55th Penn., 22d—wounds.
J. M. Kreason, Co. D, 7th N. H., 22th—wounds.
Peter Kress, Co. B, 100th N. Y., 25th—wounds.
Lt. A. J. Forrest, Co. B, 62d Ohio, 24th—wounds.
Thos. Maslme, Co. C, 62d Ohio, 24th—wounds.
Andw. Sylvestar, Co. G, 115th N. Y., 22d—wounds.
Saml. Smith, Co. D, 9th Maine, 23d—wounds.
F. Luckman, Co. C, 100th N. Y., 23d—wounds.
Traev D. Wait, Co. C, 76th Penn., 23d—wounds.
T. Cummings, Co. E, 97th Penn., 30th—sue-stroke.
Andw. Kelizer, Co. G, 176th Penn., 18th—jaundice.
Jos. Meyer, Co. B, 176th Penn., 19th—chronic diarrhœa.
Patrick Mulligan, Co. B, 3d New-York artillery, 26th—pluralsis.
Ezekiel Atheern, Co. A, 8th Maine, Aug. 4—typhoid fever.
Corp. A. Born, Co. A, 67th Ohio, 4th—chronic diarrhœa.
Cam. Sergt. H. C. Christy, 115th New-York, 2d—diarrhœa.
C. P. Lutkin, Co. C, 24th Mass., 1st—contusion by round shot.
J. Kelly, Co. F., 3d R. I., 4th—typhoid fever.
Corn. Jos. Goodale, Co. K, 7th Conn., 2d—wounds.
David W. Fowle, Co. B, 7th N. H., 3d—wounds.
Sergt. J. W. West, Co. C, 7th N. H., 5th—wounds.

COLORED TROOPS.

Collyhill Charlton, Co. I, 54th Massachusetts, 23d—wounds.
Joseph Johnson, Co. I, 54th Mass., 26th—wounds.
Saim Geddis, servant, 48th N. Y., 26th—wounds.
Geo. Sweets, Co. B, 54th Mass., 20th—wounds.
C. K. Reason, Co. E, 54th Mass., 27th—wounds.
M. Gilmen, Co. D, 54th Mass., 27th—wounds.
E. Franklin, Co. C, 54th Mass., 31st—wounds.
J. Bancroft, Co. A, 54th Mass., 29th—wounds.
Isaac Brisbane, Co. I, 1st S. C., 29th—wounds.

MILITARY NEWS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

A STRINGENT ORDER FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.—I. The practice of giving information to their friends or to the public Press, on matters connected with military operations in progress or in contemplation, so unscrupulously indulged in by officers, citizens and soldiers in this Department, and by employes on transports, is fraught with incalculable evil to our cause, and must be stopped at once. No information, which could in any way benefit the enemy, must be divulged, directly or indirectly.

Upon the following subjects in particular, the strictest silence must be observed, viz.:

1. The names of division, brigade or post commanders.
2. The strength of regiments, brigades or divisions, except after engagements have taken place.
3. The numbers and position of regiments, brigades, divisions, batteries, or pieces of artillery.
4. Allusions to the kind or quantity of arms, cannon or ammunition.
5. The number of transports, or kind of supplies transported in any movement.
6. The description of any movement, or any allusions to its object, until the same shall have been accomplished or defeated.
7. Suggestions of future movements or attacks.
8. Any allusions whatever to scouts or reconnoissances, whether accomplished or yet in prospect.
9. The position or location of camps, batteries, pickets, military roads or outposts.
10. The publication of official reports of operations without special permission from the Department Commander.

II. Violations of this order will be met with the severest punishment known to military law and usage in the field.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
Ed. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.
ISRAEL SEALY, Captain Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

A STRIKE.

SHARP ORDER FROM CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER ELWELL.

From the New South.

The following circular has just been issued by the Chief Quartermaster of this Department. We indorse it fully. He should punish to the fullest extent of his power any insubordination among the employes at such a time as this. It is little better than a mutiny of troops in the face of the enemy.

CIRCULAR.

To the Employes of the Quartermaster's Department:

There must not be the least boldieg back or want of interest, or willingness to work all day, and all night too, when called on, or hesitation in obeying the order of the officer or chief man under whom you are placed. Any man who is thus guilty, shall be sent to work in the trenches, and in the works in the very front, at Morris Island.

I am determined to make short work of such worthless and wicked men as will not put forth every effort, and show an interest in the public service at this important time. Any man that will "strike" for higher wages in this emergency, shall be shot.

J. J. ELWELL,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the South.

THE BIG GUN.

WHAT THE THREE HUNDRED POUND PARROTT IS EXPECTED TO DO.

From the Washington Republican.

The breeching power of the 10-inch 300-pounder Parrott rifled gun, now about to be used against the brick walls of Fort Sumter, will be best understood by comparing it with the ordinary 24-pounder siege gun, which was the largest gun employed for breaching fortifications during the Italian war.

A 24-pounder round shot, which starts with a velocity of 1,625 feet per second, strikes an object at the distance of 3,500 yards, with a velocity of about 300 feet per second.

The 10-inch rifle 300 pound shot has an initial velocity of 1,111 feet, and has afterward a remaining velocity of 700 feet per second, at a distance of 3,500 yards.

From well-known mechanical laws, the resistance which these projectiles are capable of overcoming is equal to 33,750 pounds and 1,914,150 pounds, raised one foot in a second respectively. Making allowances for the difference of the diameters of these projectiles, it will be found that their penetrating power will be as 1 to 19.6.

The penetration of the 24-pounder shot at 3,500 yards, in brick work, is 63 inches. The penetration of the 10-inch projectile will therefore be between six and seven feet into the same material.

To use a more familiar illustration, the power of the 10-inch rifle shot at the distance of 3,500 yards, may be said to be equal to that of the united blows of 200 sledge hammers weighing 100 pounds each, falling from a height of ten feet and acting upon a drill ten inches in diameter.

From Albany.

THE TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—THE SIXTEENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 13.

An official report made by Adjutant-Gen. SPRAGUE to Gov. SEYMOUR to-day, shows that New-York City has furnished from the beginning of the war 23,623 men in excess of all her quotas; not counting 20,851 men sent by her on occasions of sudden peril for the defence of the National Capital.

The Sixteenth New-Hampshire regiment, Col. PIKE, arrived to-day from Fort Hudson, and took the Eastern train for home.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Reports of an English Doctor Escaped from Richmond.

A Mass Convention of Unionists Called in North Carolina.

A DELEGATION TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The gunboat *Memphis* arrived this morning from Fort Royal, and direct from our fleet off Charleston. They left the fleet on Sunday evening last, and bring no additional news. The siege was progressing satisfactorily.

The Seventh and Eighteenth army corps are united into one, and Maj.-Gen. PAGE leaves Fortress Monroe immediately to take command of that section of the Department in Newbern. Maj. BENJAMIN B. FOSTER, A. A. G.; W. H. HAND, Medical Director; Lieut. CHARLES R. STERLING, A. D. C., and Lieut. JAMES D. AYWARDS, A. D. C., all of Gen. PAGE'S old Staff, accompany him to his new field of labors in that Department.

The steamer *De Molay*, from Boston, arrived in Hampton Roads this morning.

An English doctor arrived at Fortress Monroe, today, from Richmond. The doctor gave his name, but wished it not published. He says he left Richmond last Saturday, and came by cars to Ivor Station on the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, 30 miles this side of Petersburgh, which is as far as the cars are running. From Ivor he came in a Virginia carriage (a one-horse two-wheeled cart) to a point six miles this side of Suffolk, and from thence he came on foot to Norfolk. He reports that there are no troops, not even a guard, in Suffolk, also that there are no troops in Richmond, but the streets are filled with rebel officers. He saw no gunboats in the harbor at Richmond; but knows that they are building two ironclads, though he does not know how far they were advanced. The doctor was in Richmond five weeks, and complains of the high price of board—$12 per week, and hard fare at that.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Monday last, expresses strong condemnation of the course the North Carolinians are pursuing, in calling a mass convention of the Unionists of North Carolina, for the purpose of sending a delegation to Washington, D. C.

The *Enquirer* speaks hopefully of Charleston, and claims that the works of Battery Wagner have been greatly strengthened.

The doctor also says that the Southerners express a great dislike to Gen. GRANT, and say that GRANT and ROSECRANS are the only Federal Generals that they fear.

THE DRAFT.

It Will Re-Commence on a Week from Next Monday.

FULL PARTICULARS CONCERNING IT.

Appreciating the deep-seated and wide-spread interest which every class in our community feels concerning the approaching Draft, and all matters connected with it, we have been at considerable pains to ascertain the exact state of affairs, the prospects and the Governmental determination.

Before the original lists were sent to Washington they were carefully examined and checked by the Enrolling Board; after they were filed in the office of Col. FOX, at Washington, a Council of enrolling officers met and re-examined them.

In consequence of the representations made by Gov. SEYMOUR, they are now undergoing a third examination, with so far as obtained, the result of approximate perfection of detail.

It is deemed best by the authorities to leave certain matters of preparation in the hands of the District Provost Marshals, and one of those matters is the date at which the draft shall take place.

In two, and possibly in more of the City Districts, the draft will be recommenced on *Monday the twenty-fourth instant.*

Ample preparations are being made for the protection of the force engaged in the operation, and no interference whatever will be permitted, as indeed none is anticipated.

A very gratifying feature of the *modus operandi* is this: To any drafted persons who, for whatever reason elect to go themselves to the army, a furlough of longer or shorter time will be granted for the purpose of the necessary preparation for departure, the settling up or arranging of business details and so on.

Substitutes will be expected to be in immediate readiness for service, and will of course expect no furlough.

All the lists will probably have undergone the necessary examination by the 24th of the month, and the probabilities are that by the 1st of September the whole affair will be over, all the $300 paid in, and the substitutes provided, or the conscripts in the service of the United States.

THE DRAFT ELSEWHERE.

In Orleans County, N. Y.

From the Orleans Republican, Aug. 12.

The draft in this District was not exempt from the curious incidents that mark the wheel of fate. The enrolling officers had put down the names of all that they could see or hear of, including the lame, blind, deaf and dead. This swelled the enrollment list, and of course the quota to be drawn. Among the names cast in the wheel for this town we noticed that of GARDNER K. MASON, who died in the United States service nearly a year since; and W. A. SAXTON, who has not resided in this town in four years.

Among the drawn in this town are JOSEPH BELDAM and HENRY WEBBER, neither of whom have ever walked without artificial aid. There is one clergyman, Rev. Mr. REDDY, drawn. The editor of this paper and the junior of the *American* both took prizes. So also did the foreman of this office and two compositors in the *American* office. The firms of BENELL & SEARS and FOSTER & COLLINS yield up all their members. Justice SPRAGUE is the only legal gentleman drawn, and the medical profession loses nobody. HENRY V. VAN DUSEN, who lost an arm at Gaines' Mills, and is now a clerk at Washington, is also called for. Four volunteer officers, Capt. BELL and Lieuts. GASKILL, KEATON and CARTER are taken. So is O. F. BURNS, whose drawing in Genesee County we mentioned last week.

In Gaines one Clergyman, Rev. Mr. ROGERS, is drawn.

Ridgeway loses its Supervisor, Mr. GRIDLEY, who is, we believe, the only "first-class" Supervisor in the county. In this town one of the drawn is a boy forty years of age—at least no other person answering to the name is known there.

In looking over the names the reader will doubtless discover other freaks of fortune.

In Philadelphia.

From the Ledger, Aug. 13.

In the several Congressional Districts in Philadelphia, where Boards of Enrollment are engaged in hearing claims to exemption, an average of 30 substitutes for each District is received daily. As soon as a squad of 200 is collected together, the men are forwarded to the Army of the Potomac, under a sufficient guard. In view of the fact that substitutes from other parts of the State, as well as from other States, are going forward, the army will soon be filled. In a short time the drafted men of Philadelphia will be required to report for duty, and the additions to the army will prove a large one.

The bill in equity, filed in the Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of the draft, by praying an injunction to restrain Provost-Marshal LEMMAN from taking a drafted man, named NEUMANN, will not be heard before the first Monday in September. In another instance, a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued from the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the instance of a drafted man. The writ has been directed to Col. CRAIG, in charge of the drafted men, and he will make a return to the writ, objecting to the jurisdiction of the Court. The case may be taken up on Tuesday, at which time the Quarter Sessions meets for the purpose of disposing of *habeas corpus* cases.

In New-Bedford, Mass.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, Aug. 12.

There were 96 conscripts before the Board of Enrollment at New-Bedford yesterday, of whom 62 received exemption papers, 18 furnished substitutes, and 16 passed.

The substitutes were taken to camp this morning.

The following is the official statement of the operations of the Board of Enrollment up to Aug. 10:

Exempt from disease	555
Exempt from other causes	367
Passed, and not furnished substitutes or commuted	121
Commuted	50
Furnished substitutes	193
Total exemptions	1,286

—being an average of 72 per cent. exempted and 28 per cent. passed.

Judge HOLT'S decision holds the drafted men responsible if the substitute proves to have been a deserter. Conscripts hardly feel safe in investing in Canadian New-Yorkers, who may by and by be claimed for service due to Uncle SAM, in a capacity other than a substitute.

In Auburn.

The Auburn *Advertiser* says that five wagon-loads of conscripts, from Lyons and other towns in Wayne County, arrived in that city yesterday morning, to the tune of "Marching Along," rendered in sonorous tones from the occupants of the leading wagon, as they drove up to the Exchange for refreshments to man and beast—hay for the latter and good dinners for the former. They were a jolly set of fellows, and looked hearty and stout, as a general thing.

Departure of Recruits.

The draft rendezvous in New-Haven was pretty nearly cleared out yesterday by the departure in the steamer *Detroit* of 240 men for the army of the Potomac. Seventy-one of them are for the Second Rhode Island regiment, and the rest for the Fourteenth Connecticut, which has previously received 280 men from this post.

Miscellaneous Items.

—Three table-waiters at the American House in Boston were recently drafted and immediately absconded to Wolfboro, N. H.; they were found by the Provost-Marshal. On hearing that they were about to be taken back to Boston, the Copperheads of the place got up a meeting in opposition, which was inaugurated by an ex-naval officer belonging in the Tenth Ward of Boston, and hearing the name of a celebrated Mormon prophet, who held forth on the "unconstitutionality" of the Conscription law, &c. The proceedings were cut short by one of the officers announcing that they had nothing to do about the law except to enforce it, and that they should take the prisoners by the boat about to leave—at the same time exhibiting a loaded revolver. The opposition at once subsided, and the deserters were brought away without further trouble.

—A strong, able-bodied man attempted to get an exemption on the ground that he was under bight in one of the Rhode Island districts. But the doctor untied a peculiar twist in his back, and he at once grew two inches.

—A deserter recently made an attempt to swim from McNiel's Island, Portland Harbor, to the main land, but was pursued and caught. The fellow had the price of his services—$300—with him when he attempted the escape, but lost it on the way. Besides this, he will undoubtedly be liable to punishment as a deserter.

—One of the singular incidents of the conscription at Middleboro, N. H., was the drawing of two blind brothers, John and Joseph Hetion, of East Wareham.

—A substitute in the first Rhode Island district gave his name as Samuel Burns. On examination, the letters B. C. were handsomely marked on his breast. When asked, if his name was Samuel Burns, what was the meaning of the above letters, with a twinkle of the eye he exclaimed, "That's for Bridget Connelly, my sweetheart."

The Late Expedition Up the James River.

The New-Bedford *Standard* publishes a letter from one of the crew of the steamer *Commodore Barney*, giving the following particulars of the late reconnoissance up James River:

"Last Monday we started up the river with one Monitor and one small tug, beside ourselves. We got within eleven miles of Fort Darling, when a crowd of sharpshooters fired on our three boats, and the way we pushed the canister and shell into those woods was a caution. Well, we shut them up for awhile, and went up within nine miles of Fort Darling, and the Monitor anchored; but Gen. HUNTER and his aids were on the Monitor, and they came on board our boat and wanted us to proceed further up the river; so we ventured, and when we got within six miles of Fort Darling we picked up a white man in a boat, who was making for the bushes. We told him we'd shoot him if he didn't come aboard, so he came on board, and in five minutes after that a torpedo burst under our starboard bow. I and several others were right near it when it burst, and such a report you can hardly imagine. I was sent about fifteen feet into the air, and came down in the water, which was whirling in all directions. A tug that followed behind us picked me up. Two of our crew went down to rise no more; many others were nearly exhausted; two or three got wounded, not seriously though. One of them was by my side talking at the time; his head was cut with a piece of iron plating. The water was thrown up in torrents as high as our smoke-pipe, and then came down on our decks, overflowing everything for a time. Some jumped overboard before they were hurt. I was the only one thrown overboard. It ripped up our deck forward, and carried away considerable of our plating.

We came down to the Monitor and anchored all night of the 5th inst. On the 6th, at 4 A. M., got under way and came down the river, which is very narrow, and with high bluffs all the way. At 6 A. M., about two hundred sharpshooters fired on us, which drove us from our guns, and then they poured in six-pound howitzer balls with a vengeance. As we got past the bluff so that we could get range, we poured in the canister, but one of their shot passed through our boiler, and we soon lost steam and drifted ashore. We were leaking badly, having been struck two feet below the water. We had fuel out of their range then; we were aground three-fourths of an hour, and expected every minute they would be upon us. We were under a very high bluff and couldn't get our guns to bear at all. We were up a tight fix, and all that stopped them from coming on their hill was a long marsh that they couldn't cross. Finally the tug came back and towed us off. When we got down to the Monitor there was another tug there that had just come up the river. The tugs towed the Monitor and she towed us behind. We came out of it first-rate; not a man was hurt. When we got down to Malvern Hill they opened an awful fire on us, the same way as the others did—sharpshooters to drive us away from our guns; then the shell and shot were terrible, raking us fore and aft. Remember we had no steam at all. They waited until the Monitor got by, then they hooked iron into us rough and ready, and we into them, when the sharpshooters stopped firing.

We are completely riddled. One of our pilot-houses is knocked to pieces, the Captain's room is stove in, and the Purser's office looks like a carpenter's shop. The Doctor was lying in his berth, and a six-pound shot went through the whole length of it and never touched the old fellow. The bullets came thick as hail, and the protection we had was the iron plating that was not touched by the torpedo on the port side. The whole crew had to lie flat when the pebbles came.

The Captain is a brave little fellow, encouraging his men all the time and no hard words spoken. The rest of the officers don't want to try it over again, and I don't blame them."

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Sanford E. Church, Albion; C. Vibbard, Albany; and H. G. Knight, Massachusetts; Col. J. W. Shaffer, Illinois; and Henry Wilson, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Cols. S. O. Smoot, Washington; C. M. Alexander, U. S. A.; and T. Chapman, Rochester; Capt. Upton and family, San Francisco; Thomas Baily, California; C. B. and R. A. Armstrong, Rhode Island; and J. C. Woods, Nicaragua, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Wm. G. Fargo, San Francisco; S. C. Robinson, Washington, D. C.; Col. Farrar, Fort Richmond; Col. Dahlgreen, U. S. Army; J. De Graff and H. L. Pilkington, U. S. Navy; and Capt. E. A. Phalon, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, are at the Astor House.

Hon. G. Kendrick, Waterbury; Capt. Gadsden, steamer *Arago*; Col. W. S. Tidball, Fifty-ninth New-York; G. L. Stirm, Fishkill; C. Arnold, Pawtucket; and Capt. G. S. Saxe, Connecticut, are at the Laferge House.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen, with $313,464 in Treasure.

News from Central America and the United States of Columbia.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with the California mails and passengers, and $313,464 in treasure, consigned as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Order	$600	Order	$72,464
Ramon, Valentine Brasino	200	L. McMurray & Co	1,800
Parsons & Feitit	300	DeWitt, Kittle & Co	30,000
Colgate & Hoffman	2,076	Jennings & Brewster	15,000
J. & N. Smith	200	C. H. Grant & Co	3,000
Mrs. Isaac Duke	200	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	20,000
		M. O. Hawley	4,000
Total	64,776	H. Cohen & Co	20,000
		Duncan, Sherman & Co	30,000
		B. B. Newton & Co	30,000
		W. M. Taylor	4,000
		Wells, Fargo & Co	30,000
		Hartmann & Hopkins	600
		Total	248,688
		From Aspinwall	4,776
		Grand total	$313,464

Our correspondence, with details of Central American and Isthmus news, will be found below:

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Commercial News—Condition of Salvador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived here on the evening of the 4th inst., bringing 25 passengers and the following freight:

For Southampton—418 cerrons cochineal, 2 bales cotton, 5 packages treasure. Liverpool—249 cerrons cochineal, 7 bales cotton,

A NOTE FOR THE DOCTORS.

From Gallignani.

A REMEDY FOR DIPTHERIA.

This affection which comprises those known under the French appellation of "croup," and which is considered by many physicians as identical with the "Egyptian disease" mentioned in the Scriptures, has been the subject of much study and investigation, and various remedies have been suggested for its treatment. Of late years the Faculty have been using with success the following, which is highly recommended by practitioners in not being inconvenient to administer, and not requiring the assistance of a physician:

Take of Alum, powdered, one ounce; Borax, powdered, one ounce; Honey, one ounce; Water, one pint. Mix the ingredients and boil for ten minutes, skimming carefully. When cold, bottle for use. Dose—For a child one year old, a teaspoonful every hour; for older children, a tablespoonful every hour. Apply to the throat externally a flannel cloth wrung out of hot water. Use injections of the same mixture, and give a teaspoonful every hour or two. Under the use of this remedy the patient will generally recover in from twelve to twenty-four hours. Should the disease not yield to the above treatment, a physician should be called in.

The following case is reported in the *Medical Times*: Mrs. Dr. Gray was summoned to see a child of Mr. Wm. Hall, of Bridgeport, Conn., who was suffering from the above disease in its worst form. The child was apparently dying, and had been given up by the attending physician. Mrs. Gray administered the above remedy, and in a few hours the child was entirely relieved, and in a few days was restored to perfect health. Mrs. Gray has been in the habit of administering this remedy for several years, and has never known it to fail in a single instance. She has given it to hundreds of children, and has never lost a case. She has also used it for adults, and has found it equally successful. She has given it to persons who were supposed to be dying with the disease, and in every instance it has proved successful. She has also used it for sore throat, and has found it to relieve the most severe cases in a few hours. She has also used it for canker in the mouth, and has never known it to fail in a single instance. She has also used it for the whooping cough, and has found it to relieve the most severe cases in a few days. She has also used it for the croup, and has never known it to fail in relieving the most severe cases in a few hours. She has also used it for the worst cases of sore throat, and has never known it to fail in relieving the most severe cases in a few hours. She has also used it for the worst cases of canker in the mouth, and has never known it to fail in relieving the most severe cases in a few days. She has also used it for the worst cases of whooping cough, and has never known it to fail in relieving the most severe cases in a few days. She has also used it for the worst cases of

The Hanging of the Negro in Clarkson-street.

ANOTHER MURDERER IN CUSTODY.

JOHN NICHOLSON, an Irish laborer, aged about 25 years, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having been one of those who, as a leader of the riot on Monday, the 13th of July last, aided in the hanging and burning of the negro FRANKLIN in Clarkson-street.

Ann Hayes, of No. 28 Cornelia-street, and *Mary Kenny*, of No. 178 Prince-street, testified that on the day in question they saw three colored men walking through Varick-street; that when they arrived at the corner of Charlton-street, the prisoner, with a number of other men, came out of a liquor-store, and immediately made a furious attack on the colored men. Franklin, the deceased, was one of them; stones and brickbats were thrown by the attacking party; the colored men were pursued for several blocks; the deceased was finally caught, and after having been beaten and maltreated in a most unmerciful manner, till he was almost insensible, he was hanged to a tree; a fire was then kindled beneath the body as it was suspended from a limb, and the remains were nearly consumed by the flames in the course of two hours; there was a large crowd surrounding the body during the whole time it was burning, and foremost among those who aided in the hanging and burning was the prisoner, John Nicholson. These witnesses further testified that several other colored men were chased and beaten in that vicinity by the mob soon after the deceased was hung.

Christopher Dolano, of No. 60 Charlton-street, also witnessed the assault upon the colored people, and positively identified the accused as having been one of the leaders in the hanging and burning of FRANKLIN. This witness described the scenes that took place while the body was suspended from the tree as horrible and barbarous to the last degree. The acts committed by Nicholson and his co-workers to the dying negro are too brutal for publication.

The prisoner was committed by the examining magistrate to await the action of the criminal courts. Officer JOY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, is entitled to much credit for the adroit and fearless manner in which he effected the arrest of the culprit.

More Arrests of Ringleaders in the Riots.

DANIEL CONROY, a native of Ireland, aged about 46 years, by occupation a laborer, and THOS. KREENAN, also an Irishman, aged 40 years, contractor, were arraigned yesterday before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged, on the complaint of JOHN ALCOCK, a soldier belonging to the Invalid corps, with having been leaders of a large number of men and boys, who, on Monday, the 13th of July last, made an attack on buildings in Third-avenue, near Forty-third-street.

ALCOCK testified that his company was ordered to the vicinity of Provost-Marshal JENKINS' office at about the time the place was fired by the mob. When the soldiers undertook to stop the proceedings and clear the streets of the rioters, as they were directed to do, the crowd made an attack upon them, and by means of stones, brick-bats and clubs, many members of the company were very much injured, among whom was the complainant. The mob took his musket from him, broke his left arm with a club, and otherwise beat and bruised him so badly that he was picked up insensible and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he has since remained under medical treatment. ALCOCK was quite positive that the above-named prisoners were among those who led the mob upon this occasion.

John R. Nostrand, of No. 121 East Thirty-ninth-street, testified that he witnessed the attack made on the complainant, and positively identified Conroy and Kreinan as among those who took his musket from him and beat him with clubs. Several other witnesses also testified to a similar state of facts.

Justice KELLY committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoners were arrested by Officer Schoonmaker of the Sixteenth Precinct.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

A regular meeting of this Commission was held yesterday, President DRAPER in the chair.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining Aug. 1, 1863	6,395
Admitted	1,688
Total	8,083
Died	85
Discharged	1,25[illegible]
Sent to Blackwell's Island	280
Sent to State Prison	8— 1,624
Remaining Aug. 8, 1863	6,179
Increase	64
Bellevue Hospital	572
Lunatic Asylum	801
Almshouse	1,311
Penitentiary	315
Workhouse	320
Small-Pox Hospital	4
Randall's Island	722
Randall's Island Hospital	160
City Prison	284
Second District Prison	25
Third District Prison	16
Fourth District Prison	
Island Hospital	718
Colored Home	237
Colored Orphans, located on Blackwell's Island	217
Children at Nurse	31
City Cemetery	66— 6,459

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE.—The Coroners yesterday held inquests upon the bodies of the following named persons, who died from the effects of the heat:

JOHN THOMPSON, 25 years of age, a native of Ireland, was picked up in the street by the Sixteenth Precinct Police, and conveyed to the Station-house, where he died soon after.

PETER DEVEREAUX, aged 52 years, residing at No. 197 East Thirty-third-street.

SARAH CONROY, aged 32 years, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 200 East Thirty-second-street.

JOHN S. APEE, aged 46 years, a native of the United States, residing at No. 86 Vandam-street.

JAMES HENDRICKSON, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, died at the New-York Hospital.

JOHN ELLIOTT, aged 33 years, a native of Ireland, died at No. 258 East Tenth-street.

JOSEPH HYNA, aged 60 years, a native of Ireland, residence No. 198 Elizabeth-street.

DENNIS DWYER, a native of Ireland, aged 48 years, residing at No. 270 Ninth-street.

JAMES REGAN, aged 50 years, a native of Ireland, died yesterday afternoon at the New-York Hospital.

DENNIS S. KELLY, aged 50 years, a native of Ireland, died at Bellevue Hospital.

ANN BERRY, a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, died at No. 339 West Thirty-sixth-street.

FRUIT-GROWERS.—The Fruit Growers' meetings at the *Agriculturist* office, No. 41 Park-row, which were suspended for a few weeks, are now resumed, and will be held every Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The discussions yesterday were on the fruits of the season, embracing blackberries—samples of which, rivaling the famous New-Rochelle or Lawton, were on exhibition—peaches, early apples and pears. The general prospect of the fruit crop was canvassed, and the conclusions arrived at were that apples would be comparatively light, pears less than an average crop, while peaches promised fair. Arrangements were made for a grape exhibition, to come off early in October, for which liberal prizes are to be awarded.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE-WATER.—In these days, when ice is dear and oftentimes not to be had, a very excellent drink can be made, of one-sixth to one-fourth of good cider vinegar, about three-fourths water of ordinary Summer temperature, and two table spoonfuls of fine white sugar to an ordinary tumblar full; good brown sugar will do in the absence of white. To many persons this is not only a healthful but a very agreeable drink. For our soldiers it would be an excellent substitute for lemonade, however well prepared. This drink has been used with great benefit by dyspeptics, who cling to it as a healthful and invigorating drink. The proportions of all ingredients can be regulated according to taste.

TO THE BENEVOLENT LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—There is a deplorable case of a destitute widow of a soldier from this City, killed in the battle of Gettysburgh, Pa., which preëminently calls for the immediate active sympathy and pecuniary aid of the benevolent ladies of this City. This poor sick woman, now in the last stage of consumption, almost in the article of death, with five infant children, most of them girls, dependent upon the pittance of three dollars per week for their sustenance and her medicines and comforts, may be found and cared for, on inquiry for Mrs. WILSON, at No. 124 Cherry-st.

GREAT INCREASE OF BUSINESS AT THE TOMBS.—Justice CONNOLLY, Wednesday, examined and disposed of over four hundred cases at the Tombs Police Court. A great proportion of these were petty complaints, such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, assault [illegible], &c., still the amount of labor required

Removed.—PHILIP W. G. ROSE appointed Inspector of Pavements, vice [illegible], resigned.

Fined.—Mr. WM. G. ROSE appointed before Justice [illegible], on the complaint of Mr. [illegible], Alderman of the district, Ward, on that charge of violating the ordinance in removing a pump and filling up a well in front of premises in Front-street, between Fulton and Jacobs-street. Mr. ROSE is the business manager of a newspaper to be started in this city. A building in Front-street is now being remodeled and fitted up for a printing office. A small water-tide-walk being necessary for the steam apparatus to work the presses, an excavation was made after obtaining a permit from the proper officer. Authority was also obtained from the Mayor to remove the well and pump in front of the building. This pump was a convenience to the residents of the vicinity, and objection is made to its removal. The Alderman made the complaint therefore on behalf of some of his constituents. The complainant and defendant gave their evidence, and the Justice reserved his decision.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—JAMES BLOOM, a workman employed in MCGUNNAR'S coal-yard, corner of Main and Plymouth streets, fell down exhausted from the heat on Wednesday. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died yesterday.... ELLEN SULLIVAN, residing at No. 145 Plymouth-street, fell down from the effect of the heat, and died.... MARGARET CASSIDAY, an elderly lady, residing at No. 4 Da Bavoise-street, died yesterday, from the effect of the hot weather.... JAMES GARDINER, a boy, was found at the corner of Hicks and Amity streets, suffering from sun-stroke. He was taken to the City Hospital. He was recovering yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

MOVEMENT FOR AN ARSENAL.—At the meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, yesterday afternoon, one of the members, Mr. JOHN MCGUIGAN, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Committee to ascertain and report to the Board the probable cost for the erection of an arsenal for the use of the county. Messrs. MCGUIGAN, DENNING, DUNN and Col. ADOL SPEAR were appointed said Committee. They were instructed to confer with officers of the Government with a view of procuring, if possible, the old United States Arsenal and grounds located at Hudson City.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—Yesterday forenoon the body of an unknown man was found in the Hackensack River, near the plank road bridge. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and was dressed in blue flannel shirt and black pants; on the left arm were the initials "E. L." Bruises or marks of violence were found upon the head and arms. Late on Sunday night the neighbors heard a disturbance near the bridge, and it is thought that deceased may have been waylaid.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, in a perfectly made state, was found in the water near the Long Dock yesterday. It was taken in charge by Coroner FARREL, of Jersey City.

DEATHS FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—During the present month there has been 22 deaths from the effects of heat in Jersey City and vicinity.

LAW REPORTS.

Substitution of Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

John Jay, Receiver, vs. *W. H. Degroot, et al.*—This was a motion made by the defendant to vacate a judgment entered by the plaintiff against the defendants for the deficiency under a decree of foreclosure. The grounds of the motion were, that there had been a verbal agreement by the plaintiff not to enter the judgment, and that in pursuance of such agreement, the defendant had paid a claim in suit against the plaintiff, and thereby satisfied the deficiency for which the judgment was entered.

The plaintiff objected to the motion, because it was not made by the attorney of record for the defendant, claiming that no one but such attorney was entitled to notice a motion in the cause, and cited the case of Jerome *vs.* Boram, (1 Wendell's Reports, 293.) The defendant claimed that the relation and duty of the attorney of record ceased on the entry of judgment, and that then any other attorney could move in the cause, citing Lusk *vs.* Hastings, (1 Hill, 656.) The Court denied the motion with costs.

Levi S. Chatfield for the motion; Charles E. Whitehead for the Receiver.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863. } 1 o'clock P. M. }

Present—Aldermen FOX, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Henry was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Church of the Redeemer, for lease of lot in the Nineteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of St. Paul's Church, for a donation to pay assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Masterson—

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General Zook, amounting to one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty cents.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished for funeral of Colonel Houston, amounting to two hundred and twelve dollars.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished for reception of the Thirty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, amounting to forty-nine dollars.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished for reception of the Twenty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Which were severally laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of Bartlett Smith and others to have vacant lots in West Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, fenced.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to flag the sidewalks of number sixty-one Vandam-street, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That Thirteenth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be repaired with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Colonel Frank, of the Thirty-eighth regiment New-York Volunteers, now reorganizing for the war, to erect a tent in the City Hall Park, the same to remain there during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to place an iron railing or guard in such places as may be necessary around Tompkins Market for the prevention of nuisances.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby directed with the consent of the contractors, for sewer in Seventy-first-street, between Third-avenue and Fourth-avenue, to terminate said sewer at a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Connolly, for the sum of one hundred and seven dollars, being for coach furnished to General Ward B. Burnett, from July fourteenth and July twenty-fourth, inclusive, in transporting arms and accoutrements from State Arsenal to Headquarters, and for other purposes during the riot in this City.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Whereas, That John Quinn, of the City of New-York, did, on and before the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, furnish and deliver for repairs on the Public Roads, six hundred and twenty-eight loads of stone, at fifty cents a load, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six loads of gravel, at twenty-five cents per load, in accordance with an agreement made between the said Quinn and Samuel Foster, the Superintendent of Public Roads; and,

Whereas, The said stone and gravel were received by the said superintendent, and used on the said public roads for repairs, and the said John Quinn has not received any part of the amount due him for such materials;

Resolved, That the agreement of the said Superintendent to pay the said amount be ratified and confirmed, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the said John Quinn for six hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents, and for interest on the same from the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, relative to the visit of Rear Admiral Farragut to this City.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

In connection therewith,

Alderman Farley presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Rear-Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, the heroic chief of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, is now temporarily residing in this City; and,

Whereas, The indomitable energy, unsurpassed skill and heroic intrepidity that have characterized the career of Admiral Farragut, from the period of his entrance into the navy of the United States, when a mere boy of nine years of age, until the present time, when he is the first among the veterans of the naval service—a strong claim to be remembered as a benefactor on board the world-renowned Essex, Commodore DAVID D. PORTER; and the

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that article eight, section three, of the ordinances of the City relative to the Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be amended, to read as follows: "The Chief Engineer shall also have authority to employ mechanics in the Corporation yard, not to exceed twelve in number, at a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents per day's time, a messenger at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum," and the same shall be taken from its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in the Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Communication from the City Inspector, relative to the cleaning of the streets, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the various ash-cartmen and dirt-cartmen and all other employes upon street cleaning, under the Hackley contract, up to May fifteenth, ultimo, and also the pay rolls for which the City Inspector may draw his requisitions upon the Comptroller for cleaning the streets, since that date, when the contract was abrogated, and that said Comptroller pay the same at the earliest possible moment after the amounts due shall be ascertained; and that any action of the contractor or his assignee shall await the decision of the Court.

In Board of Aldermen, June fifteen, the following resolution substituted for the above:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to sign and deliver to the Comptroller two requisitions retained by him for work done from April fifteen to May sixteen, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, under the street-cleaning contract, and that the Comptroller proceed forthwith to pay out the same, under the direction of Samuel Donaldson, the assignee of said contract.

Which was lost for want of the requisite number of votes:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Long—8.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Houston-street, between Lewis-street and the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—10.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his second Quarterly Report for the year 1863.

Which was received and the usual number (two thousand five hundred) copies directed to be printed in document form.

The President pro tem here announced as the Special Committee on the subject of the running of freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad Company in Greenwich-street to the Battery.

Alderman Fox, Alderman Hardy,
Alderman Henry.

Alderman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, seventeenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863. } Twelve o'clock M. }

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

To the Honorable Morgan Jones:

You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen, on Thursday, the thirteenth instant, at twelve o'clock, to take into consideration such subjects as may come before the Board for its action.

New-York, August 12, 1863.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMAS BRADY,
ALEX. BRANDON,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
JAMES HAYES,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN HEALY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JOHN P. GAW,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
J. MCCONNELL.

PRESENT—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Webster, Brady, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Braudon, Joyce—10.

A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll, the Clerk declared that the Board stood adjourned until the second Monday in September, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 13, 1863.

$6,000 U.S.6s,'71.Co	97	300	Harlem Railroad	147
3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N.Oct. & Apr.	106⅜	3000	do	146
30,000 do	106⅜	200	do	146¼
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr c.	106⅜	200	do	s30 144
10,000 do	106⅜	200	do	s10 149
20,000 Tenn. Sts. 6s,'90	66	200	Harlem R. Pref.	132
5,000 Mo. State 6s	70	400	Reading R.	114
15,000 do	70⅜	100	do	b10.113⅜
10,000 La. State 6s	64	400	do	113¾
14,000 O. & Miss. R.C	22	100	do	b10.113¾
1,000 E. 6th M. Bg	108⅜	200	do	b30.113¾
1,000 Erie 2d M. Bs.'83	121	400	do	113
7,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	92	300	Mich. Cen. R.	113⅜
1,000 Lak. & M. L. G.	44⅜	400	do	113
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	88	10	do	113⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	10 63	400	do	113⅜
1,000 do	62	100	C. & N. W. R.	32
1,000 N. J. C. 1st M. '85	103	200	do	32⅜
6,000 Clev. & P. 1st M.	82	100	do	b10 32⅜
40 Bank of America	123	800	do	32⅜
80 Bank of Commerce	103¾	100	M. So. & N. Ind.	98
5 do	103⅜	100	do	s30 93
10 Continental Bank	98	350	do	93⅜
55,000 American Gold	126⅜	100	do	s30 93⅜
3,000 do	126⅜	1000	do	93⅜
200 Canton Co	30½	200	do	93⅜
400 do	30⅜	800	do	94
100 Cump. Coal. Pref.	28½	400	do	94⅛
100 Quicksilv. M. Co	46	200	do	b10 94⅛
200 Cen. Am. Tr. Co	83	200	do	b30 94⅜
800 Bucks Co. Ld. Co	1½	600	do	94⅜
100 Brunswick C. L. Co.	63½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	113⅜
225 N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	b10.113⅜
100 do	s10 122½	200	do	b30.113⅜
100 do	s30 122½	800	do	113⅜
450 do	123	100	do	117⅜
100 do	123½	100	do	s30.117⅜
950 do	123⅜	12	do	117
50 do	b30 123⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅛
188 do	123⅛	300	do	93⅜
50 do	123⅜	1000	do	93⅜
20 do	124	100	do	b10 93⅜
600 Erie R.	103	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	101⅜
200 do	s10 103	300	do	101⅜
300 do	103⅛	10	do	100
2500 do	103⅜	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	104
600 do	s10 103⅜	50	do	103⅞
1050 do	103⅜	250	do	103⅜
100 do	103⅜	200	do	b30.103⅜
50 do	b18 103⅜	280	Chi., B. & Q. R.	117⅜
500 do	b16 103⅜	700	do	117
800 do	103⅜	160	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	87
100 Erie R. Pref.	103	550	do	86⅜
500 do	102⅜	100	do	s30 85
800 do	b30.103	14	do	85
100 Hudson R.	144	50	N. J. C. R.	94⅜
100 P., F. W. & C. R.	72⅜	50	A. & T. H. P.	68
500 do	73	250	Chic. & Alt. R.	79
100 do	73⅜	11	Rome & Watertown R.	90
100 do	s10 73			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U.S.6s,'81.Co	106⅜	600	Reading R.	113⅜
8,000 do	Clean.106⅜	400	do	b10.113⅜
4,000 do	Clean 106⅜	100	do	s30.113⅜
10,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	66	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60.112
20,000 Am. Gold	127	200	do	b30.113⅜
30,000 do	126⅜	400	do	113⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	28¼	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	73
650 N. Y. Cen. R.	123⅜	100	A. & T. H. R.	94⅜
100 do	123⅜	100	do	s30 94
50 do	123⅝	200	do	97
800 do	124	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	98⅜
100 do	s10 124	200	do	100
200 Erie R.	102⅜	1000	do	100⅜
200 do	102⅜	100	do	100⅜
100 do	102⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	117⅜
100 Harlem R.	s30 104	400	do	117
200 do	103⅜	400	do	s30 116⅜
100 do	103⅜	100	do	116⅜
200 do	103⅜	200	Clev. & P. R.	93⅜
200 Mil. & P. du C. R.	84	400	do	s10 93⅜
300 do	86⅜	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	100⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

50 Canton Co	29⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R.	113⅜
100 do	29⅜	50	do	113
100 N. Y. Guano Co.	25	100	M. S. & N. I.	98⅜
800 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 123	100	do	98⅜
200 do	s30 123⅛	100	do	97
300 do	123⅜	100	do	s30 97
200 do	123⅜	50	do	97
100 do	123⅜	100	do	s10 97⅛
100 do	s10 123⅜	100	do	97⅛
200 do	123⅜	100	do	s30 97⅛
200 do	123⅜	100	do	97⅛
200 do	123⅜	100	do	b30 98⅛
200 do	123⅜	100	do	97⅜
2200 Erie Railway	103	100	do	s60 98
200 do	103⅛	100	do	97⅜
200 do	103⅛	100	do	97⅜
200 do	103⅛	100	do	97⅜
200 do	103⅛	100	do	97⅜
200 Erie R. Pref.	103⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	93⅜
200 do	103⅛	100	do	93⅜
200 do	103⅛	100	do	s30 93⅜
200 Harlem R.	104	100	do	93⅜
200 do	104	100	do	93⅜
200 do	104	100	do	93⅜
200 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1863.

Announcements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 o'clock P.M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $6 per annum; including the Sunday morning edition, it is $8.

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Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

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Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the steamship *Arago*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have news of the siege of Charleston to the afternoon of the 10th inst.—Monday last. Gen. GILLMORE then expected to be in readiness to open the grand attack on Sumter and Wagner on the 13th—yesterday—and had so notified Admiral DAHLGREN, who was entirely ready to cooperate with the land forces. The utmost confidence was felt in the result. Meanwhile shelling from both sides was going on daily, though with very trifling loss to us—the casualties at most not exceeding three or four per day. The health of our troops was improving rapidly, the location on Morris Island having been found much more healthy than that on Folly Island, on account of the absence of vegetation. A good sea breeze prevails during most of the day and night.

The movement for restoration in North Carolina appears to be assuming definite shape, judging by an article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday last. It expresses strong condemnation of the course the North Carolinians are pursuing in calling a mass Convention of the Unionists of the State for the purpose of sending a delegation to Washington.

There is no news from the Army of the Potomac this morning. Everything is reported quiet.

A very important movement is on foot in Mississippi, looking to the bringing of that State back into the Union. Some of the best and most influential citizens are said to be in the movement.

Our San Francisco dispatch this morning states that the reports of secession risings in Santa Clara and Saline Counties were untrue.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, which left Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing $313,464 in treasure from California and the Isthmus. There is no South American news by this arrival. In Central American affairs there is not much change. Salvador is represented to be almost entirely in possession of the invading President of Guatemala, and BARRIOS is considered hopelessly beaten. Affairs in the United States of Colombia remain quiet, though the contest between the Clergy and the National Government is not yet ended.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, PATRICK SHAREN and JOHN HAGAN, convicted of knocking down and robbing Mr. SEARLES on the first evening of the riot, were sentenced to ten years each in the State Prison. JAMES H. WHITTEN, *alias* Whitter, convicted of leading the mob in front of the *Tribune* office, was sentenced to the highest penalty for "riot"—one year in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250. Several other lesser criminals were sentenced, and the Court adjourned for the term.

The Board of Aldermen met at 10 P. M. yesterday. A message from the Mayor calling attention to the fact of the presence of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT in the City, and suggesting that municipal honors be paid him, was accepted. Mr. FARLEY then presented a preamble and resolutions, highly complimentary to the Admiral, and in favor of tendering him the hospitalities of the City, requesting him to hold a public reception in the Governor's Room, and to present him with an engraved copy of the preamble and resolutions. They were adopted. Mr. HARDY presented a new $2,500,000 ordinance for the relief of conscripts, differing from the former ordinance in the fact that the money is proposed to be raised under a general law of the last Legislature, permitting town authorities and Common Councils of cities to extend such relief to the indigent families of volunteers and persons "ordered" into the national service as they may deem proper, and that $300 are to be paid to each poor conscript, but to be accepted in lieu of all further aid for himself or family, leaving each at liberty to pay his commutation or use the $300 for the benefit of his family, and go to the war. Mr. HARDY explained that there had been passed a recent law of the Legislature against offering bounties, and it had been found quite impracticable to act or raise money under the former ordinance, in which was a section prohibiting payments till the constitutionality of the Conscript law should be sustained. This was inserted from a belief that an early test of the law would be made, and it could be made in two weeks; but the Administration did not wish to have the test made. The speediest plan would be to have each of the nine Justices of the United States Supreme Court decide a case on writ of *habeas corpus*. A majority of their decisions would settle the whole question. The ordinance was laid over. Mr. HARDY presented a resolution requesting the Advertising Committee to report upon the propriety of the Common Council making the *Herald* a Corporation paper. The object of this is understood to be to make the *Herald* a Corporation paper beyond all doubts. A motion to grant the HACKLEY contract requisitions withheld in February and May, amounting in $23,250, was lost, and the Clerk was directed to ask the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the power of the Common Council to order the granting of the requisitions. Messrs. FOX, HARDY and HENRY were appointed a special Committee to consider the subject of permitting the running of freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad Company through Greenwich-street to the Battery. Adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met by special call at noon, but lacking three of a quorum could not transact any business. Another call is signed for a meeting at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul attached to the Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, on Varick-street, held its annual picnic yesterday in Jones' Wood. The Pastor of the church, Rev. James McGlamon, assisted by many noted clerical gentlemen of the Order of St. Vincent, were present, with numerous civilians of eminence in our City. About 5,000 persons in all enjoyed the festivities and contributed $850 to the charitable fund for the poor of the parish.

In order to enable the workmen upon the iron-clad *Tuscumbia*, now building at Philadelphia, to continue operations during the hot weather, sheds have been raised above the deck, to protect the men from the rays of the sun. The vessel is almost entirely ready to receive the iron plating, which is being worked into the required shape in the yard.

The iron-clad *Galena* has had the iron stripped from her at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and the Government has decided to convert the hulk into a gunboat.

There was a fearful hurricane in Cleveland on Tuesday last, in which chimneys were rushed down very indiscriminately, and the roofs of several buildings were stripped off. The American Hotel was damaged to the extent of between $1,000 and $2,000. No lives were lost.

Stocks opened heavily yesterday, but rallied during the day, and closed firmly. Money was in less demand, and drafts were quoted rather easier. Gold sold as high as 137½, and left off at 136¾. Sterling Exchange, 140.

Breadstuffs were active yesterday, prices generally drooping. Provisions and Groceries were less freely purchased. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Whisky was salable and steady. No remarkable changes occurred in other articles. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Conscription and the Constitution—Armies Here and Abroad.

The objection has been taken to the Conscription act that it transcends the constitutional powers of Congress.

The Constitution (Article I., section 8) authorizes Congress to declare war, and to "raise and maintain armies." The same article authorizes it to provide for calling out the militia, but only in the following specified cases, viz: "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." Among the enumerated powers of the President, he is "Commander and Chief of the army and navy," and "of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States." (Article II., section 2.)

It thus appears that the power to *create* armies, as well as to use the militia organizations of the States, is expressly conferred upon the National Government.

The *manner* of raising armies is not prescribed, but left absolutely to the discretion of Congress. It is the exclusive judge of the *best* way to exercise the power, and may resort to one or many methods as it shall judge expedient. The more common method is to procure voluntary military service by paying bounties. But no intelligent man will say that this is the only method. The finances at the instant command of the Government may be inadequate, yet the military exigency pressing. The service for which troops are to be "raised" may be one of unusual discomfort or danger, or they may be required at a most inconvenient time, or to defend an unpopular section threatened with invasion. If troops must be had, and had instantly, or disaster and disgrace fall upon the nation, must the Government wait for slow or doubtful methods, or *order* out troops?

A most pernicious error underlies this objection to this particular power, and to many indispensable powers of the General Government—indeed, indispensable powers of the State Governments also, that the citizen need do nothing against his individual will. He is to serve only of his free *consent* and choice. Now, that is a radically false view of the relation between Government and its citizens. It is true that the theory of popular Governments is, that they are founded in the *consent* of the people. That means no more than that the people have consented to adopt a certain form of Government, and to invest the departments and officers of that Government with certain powers, and to elect certain persons as their representatives to administer the Government. All acts done by officers of the Government within the powers so conferred by the people, are deemed to be done with the consent of the people. Not that every individual approves of the act, but that the act of the majority by the modes prescribed by the Constitution, stands as the act of all, and binds all. Of course, if the consent of each man were necessary to bind him, Government would be impossible, and universal anarchy would take the place of society governed by fixed laws.

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PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTING.—On the 18th of the present month, it appears, there is to be a convocation of politicians at Rochester, N. Y., for the purpose of taking soundings in Presidential waters. Representatives of the "Union party" that has just carried the Kentucky State election are to be present, but whether any order of partisans from Missouri, Maryland or West Virginia, will appear and take part in the deliberations, is not yet developed. Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE is spoken of as one of the movers in the scheme, but this is doubtful. That the meeting is regarded with very great interest in many quarters, is evident. The Seymour Democracy of this State is especially interested in the gathering, for it clearly expects to have its "platform," with the latest emendations and corrections, adopted by the parties that will be there assembled, which may become, in the end, the basis of an organization for the Presidency against the present Administration. If the "Regency" could thus take the front seat in the political omnibus that will start next year toward the White House, it would be regarded as a finishing blow to the upstart rebellion of the Mozarters of this City, and to all other ambitious organizations that hope to gain the leading place in the Opposition campaign of the coming year.

If there was anything fresh, or anything novel, likely to be set afloat by the projected Rochester caucus, we should watch its meeting with lively interest; but we forsee simply the lagging of "superfluous veterans" on the

Tuesday last, in which chimneys were rushed down very indiscriminately, and the roofs of several buildings were stripped off. The American Hotel was damaged to the extent of between $1,000 and $2,000. No lives were lost.

Stocks opened heavily yesterday, but rallied during the day, and closed firmly. Money was in less demand, and drafts were quoted rather easier. Gold sold as high as 137½, and left off at 136¾. Sterling Exchange, 140.

Breadstuffs were active yesterday, prices generally drooping. Provisions and Groceries were less freely purchased. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Whisky was salable and steady. No remarkable changes occurred in other articles. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Conscription and the Constitution—Armies Here and Abroad.

The objection has been taken to the Conscription act that it transcends the constitutional powers of Congress.

The Constitution (Article I., section 8) authorizes Congress to declare war, and to "raise and maintain armies." The same article authorizes it to provide for calling out the militia, but only in the following specified cases, viz: "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." Among the enumerated powers of the President, he is "Commander and Chief of the army and navy," and "of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States." (Article II., section 2.)

It thus appears that the power to *create* armies, as well as to use the militia organizations of the States, is expressly conferred upon the National Government.

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CONTRABAND NEWS.—Gen. GILLMORE is engaged in one of the most delicate, hazardous and important operations of the war. If by any means the enemy can get knowledge of his designs, his plans, the nature of his proposed mode of attack, the forces he has on hand, or the reinforcements that may arrive, the points at which he is stationing guns and troops, or any of the other indicative facts of his campaign, they may be enabled to thwart the very movement upon which his success depends. Yet letters have been freely written by officers and soldiers in the Department, giving information on some of these points, and several of these letters have been published in the newspapers. BRAINARDS would probably be willing to give a thousand or ten thousand dollars for a transcript of one of these letters, or a copy of the journal containing it; and what obtained it might be worth to him more than dollars represent—it might be worth victory.

Gen. GILLMORE has issued a stringent but just order upon the subject. He warns officers, soldiers and citizens, not to communicate information concerning military operations to their friends or to the public, and gives in detail the items that shall be considered contraband. He further announces that violations of the order will be met with the severest punishment known to military law and usage in the field. Those writing or receiving letters from South Carolina will take warning.

The American Iliad.

The Mud-Gods created by Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE must be moved to "inextinguishable laughter," if they are capable of such an exercise, on learning that he too has become as one of them. The great and grim philosopher is now growing very old—verging on his seventieth year; but the years which make him more gray and grizzly do not add to the brightness of his vision or the sweep of his genius. He is descending from the "empyrean immensities" in which erstwhile he loved to disport, into the "abysses" to which he has damned so many men and humbugs. Like the blind, though not "purblind" old man of Scio's rocky isle, he has written an "Iliad," and as it is neither long nor poetry, we present it in mass to our readers. It is the *Ilias (Americana) in Nuce*,—"The American Iliad in a Nutshell." The plot is simple; the characters few; the dialogue brief and brisk; the *dénouement* quickly reached, but dubious and smoky when found. It opens with a quarrel and ends with a scrimmage—in the midst of which the curtain falls, and the hapless author plunges into the mud. Like Gen. MCCLELLAN'S prospective battles, it is "short and sharp," but unlike them, is not "decisive." It is brevity without wit. The style and spirit of the dialogue show that "T. C." is not at all acquainted with the character of the interlocutors or the cause of the woes unnumbered which have befallen America. Peter of the North never addressed Paul of the South in any such terms or fashion as is represented. Paul never responded to Peter's never-administered upbraidings with any such pacific phrase as is put into his mouth; and the rejoinder of Peter, which preceded his attempt upon Paul's brains, might better have been attributed to Paul as the address-precedent to *his* attempt upon Peter's brains. The author's note which follows the termination of the epic and the commencement of the row is fortunately succeeded by the date of May, 1863, for by August it certainly required considerable modification; and had the new Homer, who is his own annotator, delayed the publication of his piece for a few months longer, he might have had occasion to completely reverse the character of his observation.

It would be a sorry spectacle surely to see a belligerent Peter beating out a peaceable Paul's brains because of a quarrel as to the term of hire of their respective servants; and it is pitiful, also, to behold the grand intellect of the Ecclefechan philosopher so obfuscated as to vent such nonsense concerning the character, nature and prospects of this stupendous war for the rights of man.

New Gold Mines in the West.

The fact that the entire range of Rocky Mountains, extending from the Mexican States northward to the Russian possessions, are gold-bearing, is so well attested now as to leave no doubter remaining. The only question is, on which side of the mountains, or within what mountain basins, are the deposits of precious metals the richer. California long bore the palm, and obscured all previous visions of fabulous wealth by the profusion of its placer yields. But, in the course of time, Nevada Territory revealed mines that put the most dazzling exhibits of California in the background.

Oregon and Washington Territories have enjoyed their share of attention, and if they have not equaled California and Nevada, have unquestionably revealed gold deposits that, before the California era, would have been deemed marvelous. Colorado, in course, came into the competition, and its mines are now yielding steadily $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of gold annually. Its friends say it is yielding more than the placers of California did at the same period after their discovery.

But all these developments of mineral wealth, equal to the yield, *as now worked*, of $75,000,000 a year, have not exhausted the American gold territory, nor satisfied the inquisitive energy of the American people. A new impetus has been given to prospecting in New-Mexico, and its acting Governor, W. F. M. ARNY, a skilled frontiersman and enterprising explorer, has just reached Washington with specimens of minerals from New-Mexican mines, and with reports of their fabulous wealth that would have been deemed incredible in former years, but are now easily believed to be true, especially by the credulous. At the same time, adventurous pioneers who have been hunting along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, north of the South Pass, up toward the valley of the Saskatchewan, in British America, are beginning to return to the Western States, laden with native gold-dust and nuggets, picked up in the sands of the streams forming the headwaters of the Yellow Stone and the Saskatchewan. We recognize the name of one—Dr. HOYT, of Wisconsin, in this list, whose intelligence and veracity are beyond question, who brings reports in the highest degree flattering to the richness and abundance of these new northern "diggings." If the nation were at peace, and the people had time to think of the revelations that are daily making in the far-distant Rocky Mountains, it seems likely that a new excitement, quite as consuming as the first California mania, might sweep over the land, and bear off to the West a hundred thousand gold-seekers, this year.

It is a pity that our people are so hampered that they cannot turn to, appropriate and develop the amazing gold fields that lie at their very doors. No other nation has such number and variety of mines, and of such

Charleston in Chancery.—We are assured by the advices of the Associated Press from Charleston, that all things were to be ready yesterday for a combined attack on Forts Wagner, Sumter and Cummings Point, and on that day Gen. GILLMORE would certainly put all his terrible agencies at work to reduce the rebel strongholds. We shall wait the result with the profoundest interest—but with scarcely a shadow of doubt of ultimate success. The operator under whose direction the siege is conducted knows precisely the elements of the problem in his hands. Given a brick wall of ascertained thickness, so many hundred yards from his guns—how long will it take him to batter it down? He can tell to an hour or two, to an almost absolute certainty. And so stands the case between Gen. GILLMORE and Fort Sumter, at latest accounts.

If Gen. GILLMORE had his position to get and his guns to plant within practicable range, there would be an uncertain quantity in his problem, and he might be wholly disappointed of results. But there is no such uncertainty. He occupies his position and cannot be dislodged, else the rebels would long since have driven his men into the sea. He has his guns in place, and in practicable range for work. The sum is made up, and any intelligent artillerist can cipher out the result. It seems it can be worked out practically almost as soon as an expert mathematician could calculate it. We are promised the reduction of Fort Sumter within "six hours" after the ball opens. Of course Gen. GILLMORE is not to be held responsible for the authorship of any such published remarks or estimates.

But there is something very merciless to "chivalry" in these cold engineering and mathematical calculations. Does the "spirit" amount to nothing in such a fight? Is the "sacred soil" of South Carolina non-combatant in such a crisis? Are the "homes of heroes" possessed of no repellant power? Is the valiant City of Charleston, "the cradle of secession," covered with no invisible and invulnerable shield by the gods? Must it, too, fall before vulgar Yankee iron? It looks so. Science is a cold, matter-of-fact sort of thing, and wholly regardless of the *spirituelle* of South Carolina secession.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

The War Must Give Results, Not Negotiations—What the War Implies, and What the People Require—Mr. Whitting's Letter.

THE BERCHES, August, 1863.

"*Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof*" is Scripture, and it is wisdom. Many of the troubles of men and nations would never have come, if Providence had not been interrupted in the natural solution of events. It is true that for great national crimes, Providence provides no solution but the punishment which is the natural sequel of such crimes. American Slavery seems to be one of these; for Providence seems to have given the minds of men no clue to the final event. That Slavery must now perish is evident,—but how? Shall it be the act of the people,—the act of the States? the act of the National Government? an act of war? or of peace? Or, afraid and unwilling to meet any of these issues, shall this generation leave, as the past has, God to work out this problem in after days, as he did in Egypt, Greece and Rome, by bringing destruction amidst the fires and desolation of irretrievable ruin? Certainly this was the case with Rome, and every child can read it. But let that pass. I do not propose to discuss it *now*, but to say a word why it should *not* be discussed just at this moment. I want to enter a plea in abatement. The letter writers, the rumors of the day, and the little bird who whispers secrets, say that the President and his Council are discussing how they shall restore the Union, the status of the rebel States, the terms of admission, mode of negotiation. Now, let me say that this is, at present, a most unnecessary piece of trouble, and is seeking knowledge under difficulties. I think the American people have got something to say on this subject, and that it is not the business of the President to determine anything without Congress. What did the President say in his Proclamation was the object of the war? Was it not expressly to recover the forts, arsenals, property and munitions of the United States? And to cause the laws of the United States to be obeyed in all parts of the United States? Unquestionably. Well, is that the case? Is there any probability that it will be the case before Congress meets? Can we not wait, then, and let the representatives of the people determine questions of policy? Let no one fear Congress. There is a great majority there for the Union; not only for the Union, but entirely against the Peace Democracy; and there is, too, an unequivocal Anti-Slavery majority. But this is not all. The conclusion of the war *concludes the very questions which are sought to be determined*. Why, therefore, should we seek to decide what the conquest of the rebels decides of course? How can there be any need of negotiations while the rebels have armies in the field? And, when their armies are conquered, and their fortifications taken, and they can no longer resist, what is there left to negotiate about? Those who are honest loyal men will then govern the South, however few they are in number. Those who have taken an active part in rebellion are disfranchised, and, as in Kentucky, will not be allowed either to vote or be represented. All the active conspirators—men who voted in Legislatures, Conventions or in Congress, for secession or war—must either exile themselves, or be hung or imprisoned, as the Courts civil or Courts-martial shall say. Four-fifths of the entire nation will require this. Ah, yes, you say; but how about those negroes? Why, *pursue the facts*, and let them decide the case. What are the facts? Simply these: As a war measure, (and as a war measure, constitutional,) the President issued his Proclamation, emancipating slaves within certain limits. There are, or soon will be, a million of slaves emancipated under that proclamation. These slaves are free, and the return of peace

cannot rehabilitate them. The idea of a State repudiating Slavery, and thus, *by its own act alone*, giving itself constitutional rights, which otherwise it did not have, is preposterous. No State can do this without violating the Constitution as directly as it does nature and reason. These emancipated slaves will, therefore, remain free. What next? We have already a negro army enrolled, and armed as soldiers. If the Government is active in this measure, we shall have 100,000 negro soldiers in October. These will make the main garrisons of the various forts and towns we must, in any aspect of the case, continue to hold. In addition to this, we are now told the rebel Government are about to arm negroes also. In either case, the practical result after the war will be the same. They cannot be reënslaved, and they will have and know how to use arms. In one word, they will be a power sufficient to compel emancipation throughout the Southwest. The only way for whites to remain will be to free the negroes.

Here let me say one word on Mr. WHITING'S letter. It is able, eloquent and ingenious. But—I deny the proposition on which his whole conclusion rests; I deny that the rebels are "belligerents," and I deny that the *jus gentium* applies to them at all. Lord JOHN RUSSELL declared the rebels "belligerents," and in that inaulted the whole nation. The rebels are *rebels*, and nothing else; and it is absurd to talk about the laws of nations between the *subjects* of a Government and the Government itself. If that were the case, it would be in the power of any minority in any country, by simply getting up an inaurrection, to clothe themselves with national powers, and demand the rights of nations.

In the *facts* of the war—the natural progress of events—we have the elements of universal emancipation, and no political chicanery can prevent it. The war cuts the Gordian knot. We must maintain the freedom of slaves emancipated under the proclamation, (for we can have no pretence to honor or justice if we do not;) we must keep negro soldiers to garrison the forts of the South where necessary; we must allow none but loyal men to represent the returned people, (and of such it is the right of each House of Congress to judge,) and Slavery will perish in the Southwest. The beautiful Valley of the Mississippi (rich in every gift of nature) will be populous with freemen, cultivated as a garden, and filled with the fruits of industry. Let the armies of the Republic *finish their work* before we suffer politicians to renew their quarrels and distract the country with their selfish schemes. *Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The American Iliad in a Nutshell.

The following is the entire article of Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE—"The American Iliad in a Nutshell"—as it appears in the August number of *Macmillan's* (London) *Magazine:*

ILIAS (AMERICANA) IN NUCE.

"Paris *of the North (to* PAUL *of the South.)* " Paul, you unaccountable scoundrel, I find you hire your servants for life, not by the month or year as I do! You are going straight to Hell, you ——!"

PAUL. "Good words, Pater! The risk is my own; I am willing to take the risk. Hire your servants by the month or the day, and get straight to Heaven; leave me to my own method."

PETER. "No, I won't. I will beat your brains out first!" *(And is trying dreadfully ever since, but cannot yet manage it.)* T. C.

MAY, 1863.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A False Report—Harbor Defences for San Francisco, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 13.

As was anticipated yesterday, the reports of secession risings in Santa Clara and Solano Counties were untrue.

Gen. WRIGHT has just received orders and funds from Washington, to construct new harbor defences for San Francisco. Batteries mounted by guns of large calibra are to be erected at Rincon Point, Rincon Hill, Buena Vista Island, and probably on Telegraph Hill.

Sailed, last night, *Helen Nicholson*, HOLLIDAY, for Shanghai.

Markets are very dull. Anthracite coal $22 per ton, butter 23c., candles 19c. No sales for domestic liquors. Pig iron $50 per ton, burlaps scarce and high, crushed sugar, 14¾c, tar $6.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, with a million in treasure, 60 passengers, and 160 bales of cotton, from Shanghai.

Sailed, 12th, *Golden State*, DELANO, Callao, ship *Orpheus* has been chartered to load with breadstuffs for England.

From Saratoga.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION—SUPPLIES FOR THE WOUNDED AT CHARLESTON—THE SABBATH CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Christian Commission for the Army and Navy are to hold a meeting here to-morrow, to raise funds for benevolent purposes.

GEORGE H. STUART, President of the Commission, received a dispatch to-day that the sick and wounded of Charleston were greatly in need of ice. At short notice, appeals were made at the dinner-tables of the several hotels, and $1,500 were raised before night. A telegram was sent to Boston ordering ice to be shipped forthwith.

The Sabbath Convention closed its session to-day. Resolutions were adopted in favor of securing the better observance of the Sabbath throughout the country. Addresses were made by NORMAN WHITE, of New-York, Rev. H. D. GANSE, WILLIAM E. DODGE and GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia. The proceedings, including the papers read before the Convention and the addresses, will be published by the Sabbath Committee of New-York. They are of deep interest.

Sick and Wounded from Vicksburgh.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The steamer *Tycoon* brings 250 sick and wounded from Vicksburgh, most of them belonging to the Ninth army corps. The following died during the passage: M. Tirrell, J. Brown, A. Morgan, Sixth New-Hampshire; M. Mason, W. Chase, W. Hemery, Ninth New-Hampshire; R. Lawis, Hiram Marcy, Fiftieth Pennsylvania; Israel Barber, Seventh Rhode Island; F. S. Rollins, Tenth New-Hampshire; H. S. Hollins, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts.

Draft in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 13.

The draft for the Eighteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, comprising Center, Clintoo, Lycoming and Potter Counties, commenced here this morning in the order given above. The draft for Center County is already completed. Everything is passing off finely. Not a soldier has been sent there to assist in carrying out this draft, and none are required.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The sale of five-twenties by the various agencies to-day, amounted to $768,555. Deliveries of bonds are made to the 24th of July, but the Department promises large deliveries during the coming week.

The First Pennsylvania Colored Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The first full regiment of colored men raised in Pennsylvania left to-day by the steamer for Morris Island, to reinforce Gen. GILLMORE'S army.

Correction.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 13.

It was the Fourth, not the Tenth Massachusetts regiment that arrived from Port Hudson yesterday.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

The Task of Cleaning the City of Confederate Nastiness—Usefulness of the Contrabands—Money Made by the Rag Business—Conduct of the Citizens—The Women Becoming Amiable—Future Action.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

Since my last, much of that superlative nastiness with which the rebels had feathered this Vicksburgh nest has disappeared, and in consequence the town begins to look as if at some remote period it had enjoyed relations of intimacy with civilization. Gangs of negroes have labored early and late in shovelling, sweeping and garnishing, until there is a very perceptible depreciation in the strength of the savage odors which assailed the nostrils of the new-comer, and rendered a residence hereabout as unenjoyable as one near a dozen soap factories. For this task—whose magnitude only has its equal in the stable-cleaning labors of Herculea—we are indebted to our negro allies and a few of that omnipresent old clo' class whom Gen. GRANT once rather pointedly referred to in a celebrated order. The negroes labored by order, the others by reason that they could make something by it.

When the news reached the North that Vicksburgh had fallen, a few thousand Hebrew patriots immediately made an exodus in this direction, with a view of opening a few hundred clothing stores at once. Greatly to their disgust Gen. GRANT refused to allow any trade whatever, and much to their pecuniary grief they found that they had brought their shoddy to the wrong market. Something, however, must be done, and so fifty or sixty opened shops for the repair of watches, an equal number opened establishments for taking pictures, another quantity went to work gathering up the immense amount of old rags left everywhere by the rebels, while the balance stood disconsolately for a time around corners cursing GRANT in every dialect originating at Babel, and then returned up the river. Those who went into the rag business had a good thing, for rags are high and the quantity left by Confederates in this place was enormous.

Several large warehouses were filled with the old coats, tents and other fixtures of the late army, which were baled, and now the sharp operators are on their way with their treasures to St. Louis. A surprise, however, awaits them at that place, for they had scarcely left before it was discovered that they had filled the interior of each bale of rags with cotton. Orders were at once sent to St. Louis to have the matter looked into, which will probably result in the confiscation of the entire cargo. Fancy their poignant misery!

Of military movements little can be said, for little or nothing is being done. Gen. HERRON has gone to Port Hudson. Gen. ORD and corps are about leaving with a view to the occupancy of Natchez; some four regiments are going up to Helena; the balance of the army remains here with the exception of five per cent. of officers and men, who have gone home on a twenty days' furlough. This last circumstance indicates that no operations of importance will be inaugurated for some weeks. GRANT is resting himself after his late set-to, and also putting himself in training for the next meeting in September.

The citizens here have as yet scarcely recovered from the bewildering effects of the tremendous scenes through which they have so lately passed. There is, however, a marked change even since my arrival. Men in jeans and butternut are showing themselves on the street with a demeanor in which they attempt to present all the haughtiness of the old chivalry, but which effort is essentially spoiled in the everywhere-presented fact that the chivalry has just been awfully thrashed by the Yankee. They resemble a game chicken coming out of a fight minus his tail-feathers, with both eyes closed up, wings hanging, and other evidences of punishment, and that still cannot resist a feeble attempt at a strut and a crow of defiance.

The chivalry here are gradually learning something—first, that we have in the North a *Government;* and secondly, that the people of the North, whom they regarded as mudsills because they manufactured and invented instead of playing poker, selling niggers and handling bowie-knives for a living, and whom they truly believed they could whip in the proportion of five to one, is a force that bids fair in a little while to sweep the whole Confederacy—"niggers," faro-banks, chivalry and all—into oblivion. It is excessively mortifying to acknowledge it, but the fact is indisputable. The Yankee is here—the lager bier, saur-kraut, Dutch, Irish and "Yank" elements, of which they have said and sneered so much, are all about them, witnessing their discomfiture to an extent that will not allow them for an instant to doubt its reality.

The ladies of Vicksburgh, with that elasticity so honorable and peculiar to the female sex, by which they so quickly recover from the damaging effects of grief, (the loss of lovers and husbands for instance,) are already resuming their smiles and equanimity, and making the streets roseate and the hearts of the Yankees sunny by their presence. For the first week or so they all refused to show themselves, but confined their efforts to turning their backs when a Fed. was passing, or making faces at our soldiers from behind the closed shutters. Next, the blinds began to open, and faces in pensive profile might be seen at the windows. Then a few of the tougher virgins ventured on short scouting excursions on the streets, with a view to "feel" of the Vandals. Not being robbed, murdered or ravished, as they probably expected, they daily grew in boldness and numbers, until to-day, when detachments from the reserves, in the shape of young and pretty women, have made their appearance around town in considerable force. Their dresses are somewhat old-fashioned—their head-gear is multifarious as to kind, and ancient as to date of construction, and they have, alas! no hoops, but in all those cardinal requisites, such as peachy cheeks, red, kiss-inviting lips, and bewildering flashing smiles, they lack in no single instance. These pleasant visitations are owing largely to the excellent police regulations by which the city is governed; there is no drunkenness, brawling, or rowdyism of any sort, and to day the place is more quiet and free from annoyance than it was ever before since it became a city.

The glorious old days of Vicksburgh—those days when the bowie-knife and revolver were supreme—when duels were of daily occurrence—when gamblers shot down citizens, and citizens hung gamblers to lamp-posts—when assassinations took place daily, and excited no abhorrence, and were succeeded by no punishment—when every man carried his life in his belt—when every other house was a gambling hell, and every other *gentleman* you met a gambler—when the chivalry vapored, and strutted, and hurled wordy defiance at the Yankee—these palmy, glorious days have passed away forever. "Order reigns in Warsaw," and Vicksburgh, much against her will, has become, or is in a fair way to become, civilized. So mote it be.

Gen. GRANT is still here. Possibly afraid if he goes North that he will have to commence making speeches, or that somebody will run him for President, he has concluded to stay here.

The weather during the day is intensely hot—at night it is cooler, but the relief that one would naturally receive from this is counteracted by the clouds of musquitoes that settle upon the unfortunate with the shades of night. The health of the troops is not above the average, although the sickness thus far has been mainly confined to chills and fever. The mortality among the negro troops has been very great, owing, probably, to the change of habit produced by their introduction to their new mode of life.

Nearly all the negroes who were "lying aronnd loose" when our troops took the place, and who were roosting like crows on the piazzas of their absent masters' residences, and who employed their valuable time in playing the pianos and lolling upon sofas in the parlors or auncing themselves in happy idleness, have been presented with a Federal uniform and a spade (that is the male portion) and been placed at work. Several hundred are laboring upon the streets, and about 2,500 more are engaged in securing corn leaves for fodder on the various plantations near Vicksburgh.

Gen. BANKS came up last week and held a consultation with Gen. GRANT, whose object was probably a concert of action relative to future movements. He returned the next day after his arrival. GALWAY.

How Gen. Grant Looks After the Interests of His Soldiers.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of the 10th inst., says in reference to this subject:

"Gen. GRANT has issued a special order forbidding steamboatmen to charge more than $5 to enlisted men and $7 to officers, as fare between Vicksburgh and Cairo. Immediately after Vicksburgh had fallen a large number of steamboats cleared from Northern ports for that place, and were in the habit of charging soldiers going home on furlough from $15 to $30 fare to Cairo. A friend relates to us that the steamer *Hope* was compelled by Gen. GRANT to disgorge its ill-gotton gains the other day, under the following circumstances: This boat had about 1,000 enlisted soldiers, and nearly 250 officers, aboard, on their way home on short leave of absence, after the fatigues of their protracted but glorious campaign. The Captain of the *Hope* had charged these men and officers from $10 to $25 apiece as fare to Cairo. Just as the boat was about to push off from the wharf at Vicksburgh, an order came from Gen. GRANT requiring the Captain to pay back to his passengers all money received by him as fare in excess of $5 to enlisted men, and $7 to officers, or submit to imprisonment for disobedience, and have his boat confiscated.

The order astonished the Captain, but the presence of a guard rendered it useless to refuse, and so, amid the shouts of the soldiers over Gen. GRANT'S care of their interests, he complied with as good grace as possible and paid back the money. Our informant, himself a passenger on the *Hope*, was present when Gen. GRANT issued the order above referred to. The General, when informed of the impositions practiced upon furloughed men and officers by steamboatmen, was very indignant. 'I will teach them, if they need the lesson,' said the General, 'that the men who have perilled their lives to open the Mississippi River for their benefit cannot be imposed upon with impunity.' No wonder that the soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi fairly worship their General."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

THE ARMY.

Everything is very quiet to-day with the Army of the Potomac.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT'S visit to Washington has no reference to future operations, but is in accordance with the kind invitation of the Secretary of the Navy to do so at his convenience. The Secretary, at the same time, expresses to him the thanks of the Government for his valuable services to the country.

ALLOWED TO RESIGN.

Dr. PERLEY, Medical Inspector-General of the United States army, has been allowed to resign, in the face of the most serious charges that could have been preferred against an officer of the Government. Dr. Jos. K. BARNES has been appointed as his successor. While the change occasions general rejoicing among the medical profession in the army, great indignation is expressed that Dr. PERLEY'S many derelictions, not to say rascalities, were not brought before the public through the hands of a Military Commission. It will be remembered that one of the charges against Dr. PERLEY was that of signing soldiers' discharges in blank. There was ample testimony to establish that charge at least.

WEST TENNESSEE.

Advices from West Tennessee state that at the election on the 6th inst., in several counties, a large vote was polled for Mr. B. CAMPBELL, for Governor. Gen. CAMPBELL was until recently a Brigadier-General in the National service, but resigned on account of ill-health.

THE VOTES OF IOWA VOLUNTEERS.

It has been ordered that the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Iowa, to superintend the voting of the volunteers of that State, in the field, shall be furnished with proper facilities, and allowed access to them, for the purpose indicated.

TRANSPORTATION.

The army regulations have been modified so as to allow Generals commanding armies or military departments to authorize officers of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish transportation to light wagons and convey Paymasters, their clerks and funds to points inaccessible by public conveyance on journeys for the payment of troops.

The maximum amount of transportation to be allowed in the field hereafter is as follows: Headquarters of an army corps, two wagons or eight pack animals; headquarters of a division of two brigades, one wagon or five pack animals; field and staff of a regiment, one wagon or four pack animals; every three company officers, one pack animal; every twelve company officers, one wagon or four pack animals; every two staff officers not attached to any headquarters, one pack animal; every ten staff officers not attached to any headquarters, one wagon or four pack animals; every sixteen non-commissioned officers and privates, one pack animal; every eighty non-commissioned officers and privates, one wagon or five pack animals. All personal baggage, mess chests, cooking utensils, desk papers, &c., will be included—reducing officers' baggage so as to bring it within the foregoing schedule. All excess of transportation with army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, &c., over the above allowance, will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department. Commanding officers of corps, divisions, &c., will immediately cause inspections to be made, and will be held responsible for the strict execution of this order. Commissary stores and forage will be transported by trains. Where these are not convenient of access, and where troops act in detachments, the Quartermaster's Department will assign wagons and pack animals for that purpose; but the baggage of officers or troops, or camp equipage, will not be permitted to be carried in wagons or on pack mules so assigned. Assignments of transportation for ammunition will be made in proportion to the amount ordered to be carried. Cavalry officers will be held responsible for permitting riders to carry extra baggage, thereby injuring horses. Nothing will be allowed to be carried in knapsacks except what is directed by the regulations and ordered. In ordinary marches, troops will carry two days' rations, but when required to move without baggage or trains, from eight to twelve days' rations may be required to be carried weighing 19 and 23½ pounds respectively. A Sergeant will be allowed one or two pack animals, and brigades or division one wagon, to carry camp kettles and ratchets. The order concludes:

By increasing the ordinary meat ration, and levying contributions of flour and meal on the country passed over, the bread and small rations carried as above by soldiers, may be made to last from twenty to twenty-five days. In proper season the bread ration may be partially dispensed with, substituting green corn, which can be foraged in the fields. Movable columns in the field should be furnished with hand and horse mills for grinding grain which they procure in the country. Commanding officers in the field will observe the foregoing details, and adopt them as instructions in fitting out their command for rapid movement, and without ordinary transportation.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The plan urged by Gen. ROSECRANS by letter, and Gen. ROUSSEAU in person, for the raising of a cavalry and mounted infantry force to operate against the guerrillas along the border and throughout the Southwest, gains favor daily in Government circles. Senators HARRIS and COWAN, and Gen. MORGAN with others, waited on the President today, to urge its immediate adoption. The President acknowledged its paramount importance in view of the present situation of affairs Southwest, and only objected on the score of its departure from the regular routine of the War Department. Hopes are cherished that red tape will not be allowed much longer to delay it.

BANNER PRESENTATION.

The Contraband Relief Association presented a beautiful banner to the First District negro regiment to-night. After the presentation, Col. FORNAT, who happened to be present, was called out and responded briefly, saying he stood there to-night to take back much he had written and earnestly believed a few years ago. Port Hudson and Morris Island had convinced him of his mistake, and in the light of the brilliant courage there displayed, no man could doubt how large would be the share the enslaved race of this Continent were to have in achieving our deliverance as well as their own.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The several Railroad Companies consliluting the line between Washington and New-York, (now temporarily represented here by their agents,) are busily engaged in the redemption of their promises, made last Winter, for the construction of a double track along the entire line. The double track between Trenton and New-York will soon be completed, and a large force is at work between Trenton and Philadelphia. From the latter city, southward, the track is completed to Newark, and will be speedily finished between Baltimore and Washington. Work is progressing upon the bridge across the Susquehanna, and there is a prospect that a double track road, without any change of cars, will soon be provided between Washington and New-York. The companies have ordered thirty new first-class cars for the line.

THE POTOMAC.

The Potomac flotilla has seen no rebel demonstrations on the river for a month past.

A METAMORPHOSIS.

The British blockade runner *Neptune*, rechristened the *Clyde*, is being fitted out at the Washington Navy-yard as a gunboat.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK CLUB VS. MASSACHUSETTS ELEVEN.

This annual match was commenced yesterday morning at Hoboken; and, as we anticipated, the Bostonians, fatigued as they were with the two previous days' cricketing under the intense heat, were entirely overmatched by the fresh team of the strongest players in the country outside the St. George's Club, which were pitted against these minateurs by the New-Yorkers. O'Brien's and Martin's bowling was much less effective than in the St. George's match, although Haigh's wicket-keeping had much improved, and Martin's useless left hand compelled his retirement from the field at times, he having missed an easy chance of catching out Hammond when he had only scored five runs. Sadler also gave a catch, which was badly missed by another fielder. At sunset the score stood: New-York, 126 runs, of which Hammond scored 37, and Sadler 28; Boston stood 49 runs, of which Haigh scored 11.

The game will be resumed at 9½ o'clock this morning, and will no doubt terminate—under the above circumstance—in an easy victory for New-York.

Our reporter lost a pair of spectacles on the ground; any one having found such an article will oblige him by leaving them at the TIMES Office.

Death of Col. Francine.

CAMP SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-JERSEY VOLS., NEAR BEVERLY FORD, Va., Aug. 6, 1863.

At the meeting of the officers of the Seventh regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, held at Camp, near Beverly Ford, Va., on the evening of Aug. 5, 1863, Maj. FRANCIS COOPER was called to the Chair, and the following resolutions adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his all-wise providence, to remove from the service of the country our beloved Colonel, LOUIS R. FRANCINE; therefore,

Resolved, That we, his late associates and companions in arms, whilst we bow in submission to the will of the Most High, cannot but feel deeply the loss of one who had endeared himself to us by his many acts of kindness, and who as a soldier, friend and gentleman, had won our highest esteem and regard.

Resolved, That, as a token of respect to the memory of our lamented Colonel, the officers of this regiment wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the family of the deceased, assuring them of our condolence, and praying that the Lord will sustain them in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, Also, that a copy be forwarded to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, *State Gazette*, Trenton, N. J., Newark *Mercury*, Newark, N. J., New-York *Times* and Washington *Chronicle*, with the request that the same be published.

SAMUEL J. HOPKINS, Capt. Co. H,
DANIEL BURT, Capt. Co. K,
DR. JULIUS ROSE, Chaplain,
Committee.

CHARLES H. FOSSELMAN, Lieut. and A. A. A., Secretary.

PERSONAL.—Capt. HENRY STONE, U. S. A., Assistant-Adjutant-General and Aid-de-Camp with Provost-Marshal FRY, is in the City, and is stopping at the Brevoort House. Capt. STONE has seen hard service in a Massachusetts regiment, and was detailed to Col. FRY'S Department as an evidence of the esteem and confidence felt for him by the "powers that be." His presence here at this time indicates activity in the movements of the Draft in Brooklyn, and the possible acceleration of the re-turning of the wheel of fate in this City.

HEALTH MATTERS.—At the last meeting of the Commissioners of the Board of Health, held at the Mayor's office, it was reported by the Health Officer that since the 2d inst. there had been no arrivals of infected vessels. In the Floating Hospital there were fifteen sick and fifteen convalescent. The Resident Physician reported the City in a cleanlier condition than for years it has been, and in commenting on the great increase of mortality during the past week, ascribed it to the intense heat, and also to the use of unripe fruit and stale vegetables; it is further ascribed to the over-crowding of tenement and other houses.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active; declined 3c.@5c.; sales at 90c.@91c., closing at 90c. CORN steady at 48¾c. OATS closed buoyant at 37c.@37¾c. *Receipts*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 800 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batcholor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Paraon's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 109 MAIDEN-LANE.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Ladies for Long Branch and the Various watering places, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BRAINE—McCOBB.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, CHARLES R. BRAINE and FELICIA McCOBB, all of Brooklyn.

PHELPS—PULLEN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. P. Newman, Mr. EDWARD R. PHELPS and Miss LILLIE E., only daughter of Samuel R. Pullen, Esq.

DIED.

BOSTON.—In Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 10½ o'clock P. M., LYDIA M., daughter of John and Abigail S. Bonton, aged 9 months and 10 days.

Funeral services will be held at Sing Sing, N. Y., (where the remains will be interred,) on Friday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CASSIDY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 13, MARGARET, widow of the late John Cassidy, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 4 Debevoise-pl., Brooklyn.

DUYSTERS.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ALBERT ACOSTA, son of Ferdinand and Catherine Duysters, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, tomorrow morning, (Saturday, Aug. 15,) at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 312 Lexington-av.

DICKINSON.—In Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, HASSAH, daughter of Alfred and Annie Dickinson, aged 1 year, 9 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Townsend, Newtown Creek, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock.

EMMET.—In Astoria, L. I., at his residence, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, aged 65 years.

His friends, and the friends of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at St. George's Church, in Astoria, at 2½ o'clock, on Saturday next, Aug. 15. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove* will leave for Astoria at 1¾ o'clock P. M., from Fulton-slip.

FOX.—In Fort Schuyler, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, Lieut. CHARLES E. FOX, of the 48th regiment New-York State Volunteers, of wounds received during the storming of Fort Wagner, Morris Island.

His remains were interred at Huntington, L. I.

FELLOWS-Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. ANNA A. FELLOWS, FANNY OSBAHAR, eldest surviving daughter of William M. Fellows, and granddaughter of Charles B. Masse, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 12 East 23d-st., Madison-square, south, on Saturday morning, Aug. 15, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lezgreit, No. 131 Henry-st., Brooklyn, ANN GRAHAM, widow of Duncan Graham, aged 86 years.

For notice of funeral, see this afternoon and to-morrow morning's papers.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, THOMAS HOLMES, Sr., aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 14s Clinton-st., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the late Oliver-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HOLLITZELL.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 10, HENRY HOLLITZELL, Sr., Esq., at the residence of his son-in-law, John And. Dampsey, M. D., No. 129 Hudson-st., aged 74 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral services in Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 6th sts., Hoboken, on Friday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

IRWIN.—WILLIAM ALFRED H., son of Hugh and Mary Irwin, aged 11 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 228 10th-av., this day, (Friday, Aug. 14,) at 1 o'clock P. M. This friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JESSUP.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 8, Mrs. RUTH HALSEY JESSUP, widow of Wm. Jessup, aged 94 years.

☞ Sag Harbor papers please copy.

MARIAN.—In Homewood, Lewis County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 7, ELLEN GRATRUDE, only daughter of Clinton L. and Caroline H. Merriam, aged 5 years and 9 months.

PANGBURN.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, of consumption, ELIZA M. SPERGES, wife of William H. Pangburn, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 162 West 37th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PHILLIPS.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. B. T. Phillips, Chaplain, U. S. A., aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, in Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROSWELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, WALTER, infant son of Warren and Jane Roswell, aged 6 months.

Funeral on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 23 Rutgers-st., this City.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, LILLIE, only child of Rosalind S. and John L. Roberts, Jr., aged 2 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 97 East 31st-st., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 11 A. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

STRANGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, ANNETTE, wife of John C. Strange.

Funeral will take place from No. 652d-place, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Aug. 14.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

SHULTS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, HARRIET N., wife of Jacob H. Shults, daughter of William S. and Maria Brady, aged 27 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) evening, Aug. 14, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 888 Greenwich-st. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

SHERWOOD.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, WILLIAM H. H., second son of William H. H. and Martha Jane Sherwood, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the relatives and friends of his grandfather, Samuel J. Sherwood, are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery, for interment.

TUTHILL.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, SAMUEL B. TUTHILL, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, to-morrow, (Saturday, Aug. 15,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 135 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

TYLER.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ADELIA TROWBRIDGE, daughter of Henry B. and Josephine A. Tyler, aged 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAIL.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, HARVEY W. VAIL, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I., without further notice.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, WARREN A. WHITE, formerly of Warren, Ohio, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I., without further notice.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, HANNAH WHITE, relict of Warren White, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Moithaven, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 14, at 5 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The 4 10 P. M. train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, will stop at Moithaven Depot, where carriages will be in waiting.

WINSOR.—In Greenville, R. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, of a lingering illness, RICHMOND WINSOR.

The funeral will take place from the above place on Friday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
MENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 429.—Aug. 13, 1863.
2, 30, 35, 44, 3, 38, 20, 61, 32, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 430.—Aug. 13, 1863.
67, 72, 7, 2, 21, 8, 52, 63, 16, 33, 4, 62.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DEVLIN & CO.
In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
20 PER CENT
In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 369 BROADWAY, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF VICTOR HUGO.

MR. CARLETON, publisher of the English translation of "Les Miserables," begs to announce that he will publish, on SATURDAY, an English translation of the magnificent new work, just issued in Paris, entitled

VICTOR HUGO.

BY A WITNESS OF HIS LIFE.

It is the most charming biography that has ever appeared, and readers of "Les Miserables" will be astonished at the flood of light thrown upon that masterpi

Murder by Negro Soldiers.

A FAMILY ASSASSINATED IN COLD BLOOD.

From the Chicago Post, Aug. 9.

A gentleman connected with this office, who arrived here from Memphis day before yesterday, gives information of one of the most horrible transactions that it has been our lot to record during this war. The boat landed at a place called Compromise, in Tennessee, near the dividing line between that State and Kentucky, where the particulars of the awful affair were learned from the neighbors. On Tuesday last, the 4th inst., eighteen negro soldiers, fully armed, having come from the camp on Island No. 10, went to the house of Mr. FRANK BACKHAM, on the river, immediately at Compromise Landing, and murdered him, aged 48 years; his old father, (Maj. BENJ. BECKHAM, aged 80,) and four children of Mr. F. BECKHAM: LAURA, aged 14; KATE, aged 10; CAROLINE, aged 8, and RICHARD, 2 years. They first caught Mr. F. BACKHAM and his aged father, tied them, marched them to the edge of the bank of the river, shot and stabbed them, and threw their bodies into the water. They then threw little Dick into the river, tied the two youngest girls together, and threw them in, then forced the oldest girl and beat her over the head with their muskets until she sank down. The bodies of old Maj. BACKHAM and the youngest child have been recovered. Many of the passengers went to the house and saw them. Fortunately two of the family of children were off at school, and the mother and one child, four years old, were at Owensboro, Kentucky. *All the rest were murdered.*

Twelve of the negroes were caught by our cavalry and are now confined at Island No. 10. Six are yet at large. The immediate motive for the deed was thought to be the fact that Mrs. BECKHAM took up the river with her a negro girl as nurse, whose mother had run off, and was at Island No. 10. The negroes had before endeavored to steel the girl away, but Mr. BECKHAM drove them off with arms.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 7.

It appears from a statement made by the Cairo *News*, of this morning, whose information came from Capt. PHILLIPS, of the United States Navy, that the killing of Mr. BECKHAM and family, near Compromise Landing, should not be wholly placed upon the shoulders of the colored men. The facts seem to be that, while the soldiers also had a hand in the bloody deed, two white men, one named GRAYSON, were sitting by, and urged on and prompted the negroes to their cowardly acts. GRAYSON has been captured, with twelve negroes and one white man. Five or six colored men are yet to be taken. It is to be hoped that all may be properly punished.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 193 obls. Ashes, 13,199 bbls. Flour, 340 bbls. and 483 bags Corn Meal, 110,248 bushels Wheat, 275,206 bushels Corn, 6,750 bushels Rye, 104,091 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Malt, 1,396 pkgs. Provisions., and 1,363 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls., including Pots at $6 67½, and Pearls at $8 65½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Maracaibo, at 41c., and 105 bags Rio, at 27½c.@28¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has declined 1c 67c.@66c. for Middlings ₩ lb. Sales and resales, 500 bales. Also, by auction, a quantity of prize Cotton at 91c. for Sea Island, 68c.@68¾c. for strict Middlings, and 35c.@ 53½c. for damaged and stained ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Sales and Western Flour has been more active, but at easier prices. Sales, since our last, 15,800 bols., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 70@$5 35, extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 2½@$5 55 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 60	@$4 60
Extra State	4 70	@ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 65	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands	5 20	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 60.
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour favors buyers. Sales since our last, 700 bbls., at $5 80@$6 50 for poor in good superfine; $6 55@$7 90 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands. ₩ obl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 480 bols. Extra at $4 90@$7 15 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl Sales, 300 bbls

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, at full prices for really desirable lots, but reduced rates for inferior and common qualities. Sales since our last, 150,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 25@$1 28; Red do., at $1 18@$1 24; Amber Iowa, at $1 20@ $1 25½, Milwaukee Club, at 98c.@$1 19, Chicago Spring, at 90c.@$1 10 ₩ bushel. Corn is active, but unsettled. Sales have been reported to-day of 200,000 bushels, at 67½c.@68c. for sound Mixed Western; 65c.@67c. for unsound do., 70c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 71c.@72c. for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand, at 82c.@90c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 49c.@55c., Western, at 57c.@62c., State, at 64c.@66c., ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale is in good request to-day, at 95c.@$1 15 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, at 15c.@ 21c. ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Business has been moderate again, this week, partly owing to the extraordinary heat, but there have been no remarkable changes in prices of the principal kinds. The Albany *Evening Journal* says, "Lumber has come in more freely, and the assortment is now better than it has been for some time. The sales have been to a fair extent at full prices, with an advancing tendency. The shipments have been active for Eastern ports, but to New-York they have been light for the week, as buyers do not wish to pay the advance in freights charged by the bargemen."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 1,200 bbls., at $11 50@$11 62½ for Old Mess, $12 50 for New Mess, $10 62½@$10 87½ for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in request at 6c @7¾c. ₩ lb.; sales, 350 boxes. Lard continues in fair request to-day, sales 2,250 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef continues inactive, sales 120 bols., at $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $9 75@ $13 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese rules dull and heavy at 9c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags East India, at $7 12½ @$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 650 hhds., including Porto Rico at 12@12¾c., and Cube at 9¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 90,000 lbs. at 10c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 550 bbls., in lots, at 45½c. @46c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; 45,000 bushels of Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 5¾d.@7½c. ₩ bushel, also, by steamer, 35 tcs. Beef at 5s. ₩ tierce, and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 35s.@40s. ₩ ton. For London, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; 200 bales Hops at 3-16d. ₩ lb. For Bristol, 50 tons Heavy Goods at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cardiff, 20,000 bushels Grain at 5s. 9d. ₩ quarter. For an Irish port direct, a vessel with Grain at 6s. 3d. ₩ quarter. For Cork and orders, three British vessels with Grain at 6s. 9d.@7s. ₩ quarter.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
Virginia	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Eidon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Leudon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star	Aug. 15	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For Nassau, N. P.

The mails for Nassau by the *Corsica*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....6 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 10½ P. M.

On Sunday the Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CARMEL TOWNSEND, of Meadville, Erie Co., New-York, who was a member of the Seventy-fourth regiment New-York National Guards, and went with that regiment into Pennsylvania, and from there to this City, when his comrades thought he exhibited symptoms of mental derangement, when the regiment left for home, on the 21st of July; afterwards on board the Hudson River Cars, it was discovered young TOWNSEND was missing, since which time he has not been heard from. TOWNSEND has served two years in the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, and was discharged last Spring at Utica, with the rest of his regiment. He is a man about 25 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received and suitably rewarded, by calling at room No. 275 Astor House.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1863. E. P. GOSLIN.

DRY GOODS

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 868 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new, do. plain white; SILKS, SATINS, SEERSUCKERS, CORCAN CRAPES, BATHING BROSS, LACQUERED ARTICLES; elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; new French and Chinese feather Fans; American INDIAN fans with birds, and Bark work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 850 and 852 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and five children, between the ages of 2 and 15 years, and servant. Three or four rooms required, in a respectable locality in New-York or Brooklyn; with a religious family preferred. Prompt pay and desirable boarders in all respects. Address, with full particulars as to accommodations, price, &c., N., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; the second and third floors, well furnished, with good board, for which a liberal price will be paid. Location between 14th and 34th sts., and between Lexington and 5th Avs. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 2,822.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, with parlor and bedroom unfurnished except carpet, commodious closets required. Also, a large room with board for two young gentlemen. Location between 12th and 20th sts. and 2d and 4th Avs. References exchanged. Prices must not be extravagant. Address S. M. B., Box No. 2,994 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor: the location is good, the house airy and pleasant, reference required.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself and wife in a private family up town. Address A. B., Box No. 1,957 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing, plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

CROFT HOUSE—TWENTY MINUTES FROM Garrison's depot, opposite West Point, beautifully located on the Highlands. A few suites of rooms may be had on early application. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 102 Pearl-st. OSCAR VON GER'ABER, Proprietor.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, IN A desirable location, can be obtained in Tarrytown by applying to Mrs. M. LUSTON.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Gramercy Park. No 12 Lexington-av., with key to the park; is a broad and comfortable house, 26 by 50, well furnished, and will be rented to a private family only for the season. Ref. of September. For permits address Box No. 3,954 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A MODERN BUILT, THREE-STORY house, in good order, between 3d and 6th avs., from about 12th to 20th sts., by a private family. The most responsible references given. Possession any time from now till the 1st of November. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 36 Wall-st. House rent not over $1,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN ON JULY 28, FROM Barclay-st., a long tail BAY MARE, 15 hands high, little mackled on the hind leg; also a HARNESS on the mare. was last seen near Camden, N. J. GEO. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY, AUG. 11, IN CHATham-st., a sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying advertising expenses. Address, with full particulars, J. L. B., Chatham-square P. O.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, THREE STEAMBOAT Boilers in complete order. They are 35 feet long and 11 feet through. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 36 South-st.

WANTED—ONE OF RODGERS' TOBACCO CUTting Machines and Stem Rollers. Apply at No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COACHES, FINE FOUR and six-seat Rockaways, Germantowns, fine top and no top buggies, park, depot and express wagons, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, No. 65 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (contiuuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SUBSTITUTES.—SUBSTITUTES WANTED and the highest bounty paid. Those wishing to go will do well to call at No. 67 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. Also wanted, men for the navy, and three months' advance paid. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!!! —Large cash bounties paid. Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. 422 Walnut-st., second floor, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, AT Miller & Conger's slores, Nos. 243 and 249 South-st., New-York, On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863, At 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
68 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
29 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
5 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
48 bales UPLAND COTTON,

Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
133 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 bags PICKINGS.

Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
12 bbls. POTASH,
18 half bbls. POTASH,
48 bags SALT.

Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.

Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA:
8 casks GLASSWARE.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., ten days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. WM. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, AT LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, On FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER, CONSISTING OF 575 bales UPLAND COTTON, 100 barrels RESIN.

Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

ALSO, At the same time and place, THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER, as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high pressure, river boat of about 800 tons burden.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES, SHOE THREAD, PAPER, SODA ASH, DRUGS & MEDICINES, &c., &c. ROB. MURRAY, U. S Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, LEAD, BRANDY, HATS AND CAPS, ARMS AND AMMUNITION, &c., &c. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 24th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED AND ERRORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, [illegible] 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, on Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Diseases, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Stricture of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in Europe, European hospital practice; quacks, their [illegible] specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of Dr. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 38 Ann-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor. No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, has discovered one of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Parmaoently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure affected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Constructed on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints and habits as to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Coot and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dusne-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years, in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enabin him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictnres of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER & POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,026, New-York City. For sale by J. RICHARDSON, Bt. No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs. In a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truth-ful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER & POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Proved of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-sts. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallibin medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THERS, No. 1,211 Broadway, near 28th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without the instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work put

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schednles, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 15th inst, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS.
Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.
EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK
NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK,

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders of this Company, held on Tuesday, 11th day of August, 1863, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
DAVID DOWS,
JOHN K. PRUYN,
THOMAS T. DAVIS,
THURLOW WEED,
JOHN BUTLER, Jr.,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
AUGUSTUS L. BROWN,
EDWARD S. PHELPS,
JOHN A. COOKE,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
GEO. H. ELLERY.

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
AARON VANDERPOEL,
REUBEN BURKHALTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JOHN BUTLER, Jr., was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY S. WILSON was elected Secretary, and
EDWARD R. PHELPS was elected Treasurer.

HENRY S. WILSON,
Aug. 13, 1863 Secretary.

SCHENECTADY AND OATSKILL RAIL-ROAD.—Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad will be opened at the office of H. G. Stebbins & Sons, No. 46 Exchange-place, in New-York, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, and will remain open until SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The Company is fully organized under the general law of 1850. The capital, $1,000,000. Shares, $100 each, 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing. The construction of the road not to be commenced until the entire capital stock is subscribed. The amount of stock to be subscribed in the city of New-York is $500,000. In case of excess of subscription beyond the capital stock, the distribution will be pro rata among all the subscribers.

The road connects with the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, and runs thence to Catskill, forty miles, in a direct or air-line, with a remarkably easy grade. The saving in distance from Schenectady to Catskill, between this route and that via Albany, is twelve miles by rail and twenty by canal, and still greater saving in time and facility of transportation, by avoiding the inconvenience and detention in the over-sluggish and twenty-nine locks. A line of swift and superior steamers will meet the cars at Catskill, making the passage from that place to New-York in five hours. A large proportion of the travel and freight of the New-York Central, it will receive most of the travel and freight of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad by its intersection ten miles below Schenectady. It will receive the accumulations of freight and passengers west from railroad lines extending to Lake Erie, to Lake Champlain, Canada and Saratoga, and south from a cheap river travel of one hundred and ten miles, with ample depth of water, and wholly free from obstruction—all by the construction of only forty miles of track, on one of the most economical routes known in the history of American railroads. To the speedy construction of the road, and its large profits, no doubt need be entertained. Capitalists of responsibility and experience offer to complete the double track, rolling stock, leases, &c., within the capital.

D. D. CAMPBELL, President.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.

Ctf....No. 314 ... $7,000 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,022 ... 25,102 41 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf....No. 416 ... 5,024 03 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf ..No. 1,023 ... 27 51 } Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
63 Exchange-place

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $8 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares. H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company will please deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 10 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the Road

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Full and scrip stock for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CRESCENT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Aonual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be paid, his only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Apr. 10, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a
SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDENO.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax,
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,

at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, at 4 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from..... $95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables..... $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food..... $50
Steerage—With superior accommodations..... $30
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool..... $25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 51 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR BY DAY BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... $60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander	To sail
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINE	2,875	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third class passengers, which are charged at the following rates

First Cabin..... { $80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... { 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,500 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin..... $100
Second Cabin..... 80
Steerage..... 25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 15

Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $75 and $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. $35, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. CAGER,
Carrying the United States mails,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
No freight received after Friday.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. H. Perkins, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....Aug. 15
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....Aug. 29
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin ..... $80 | Steerage..... $32 50
First cabin to London ... 85 | Steerage to London ... 35 50
First cabin to Paris..... 95 | Steerage to Paris..... 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.. 90 | Steerage to Hamburg.. 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.—74 TONS REGISTER, but three years old, in complete order, carries a large load and sails well. Also sails and rigging complete for a schooner of 40 tons, nearly new. Will be sold cheap to a cash buyer. Apply at No. 111 Chambers-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED $6 35.

THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY
WILL SELL FIRST-CLASS TICKETS
FROM
NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO AT
$18.

And make a reduction of **$6 35** to all points in the Northwest.

Passengers by this, the shortest line, save 60 miles in distance, and two hours in time; never all other routes, and have

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS
Between New-York and Chicago.

☞ *This is the* ONLY ROUTE *by which passengers can leave New-York at 7 P. M., and arrive in Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis as soon as those who left at 5 P. M. by other routes, and* SAVE TWO CHANGES OF CARS.

Trains leave from Cortlandt-st. Ferry:

DAY EXPRESS.		NIGHT EXPRESS.	
Via Allentown...	6:00 A.M.	Via Philadelphia.	6:00 P.M.
Via Philadelphia..	7:00 A.M.	Via Allentown ...	7:00 P.M.
Leave Philadel'a	11:20 A.M.	L've Philadelphia.	10:30 P.M.
Leave Pittsburgh.	1:00 A.M.	L've Pittsburgh..	12:40 P.M.
Arrive Crestline .	8:00 A.M.	Arrive Crestline..	1:15 P.M.
Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 P.M.	Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 A.M.
Arrive Chicago....	7:15 P.M.	Arrive Chicago ..	7:40 A.M.

ASK FOR TICKETS "VIA FORT WAYNE."
FOR SALE AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-St.,
New-York.
WM. P. SHINN,
General Passenger Agent.
F. KNOWLAND,
General Eastern Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.
N. B.—On FRIDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—12 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8 15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5 50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 3 15, 7 45 A. M., 2 30, 4 10, 5 P. M., and 6 15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8 15, 10 A. M., 2 30, 4 10, 6, 6 15 and 8 30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9 10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5 45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6 10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12 30, 4 15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6 30 A. M. and 7 05 P. M. Croton Falls and White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8 15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9 15, 11 30 A. M., 2, 4 30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10, 8 10 A. M., Williamsbridge, 6 42, 10 25 A. M., 12 40, 5 40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELA-WARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M. Leave Manchester at 7:50 and 12:35 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott & Express, New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves Jamesslip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations, and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4 30 and 5 30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 4:30 and 5 00 P. M. Sunday Excursion Trains at 10

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT.

Capt. A. M. PALMER, No. 120 East Twenty-fifth-street. The Captain, with his command, was in the battle with the mob on the morning of Monday, at the Provost-Marshal's office, Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. All the forces engaged, it will be recollected, were repulsed. On the return to the Station, the Captain went home, and, in consequence of the stoppage of the Third-avenue cars, could not get back again until Tuesday morning, when he reported with his command to the Central Office. The force was with Capt. PETTY'S command on that morning at the disturbances in the vicinity of Sixteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, and the balance of the day and night on general duty at the Central Office. On Wednesday morning they were returned to their own Precinct, and in the afternoon the Captain, being sick, went home, and Sergeant BRACKETT took command. The force were kept in reserve in the Precinct, portions being constantly on valuable scouting and picket duty. All that night and all Thursday were gangs around, armed with clubs and other weapons, threatening dwellings, howling, hunting and terrifying citizens; the stores were all closed and terror reigned, Sergeant BRACKETT'S well arranged plans of operating in detail, boldly seconded by his men, prevented any concentration or more serious demonstration during this period. At 7 P. M., Thursday, Officer CHANDLER was brought to the Station badly beaten, and was thence conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. He had been attacked at Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue by a gang, against which he made manful fight, but uselessly. During the night the Sergeant and his force continued on the *qui vive*, and no outrages occurred. They were in squads, here, there, everywhere, and although in an infected district, by their promptness, activity and intelligent movements, frustrated attempts at outrage.

On Friday morning Sergt. BRACKETT in command, with Sergt. HASTINGS and thirty-five men repaired to Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue; the Seventy-seventh regiment was their escort; the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, and the First and Second avenues, were surrounded by the military. This was a thoroughly riotous district, and the Police went to work entering every house and searching it for goods stolen during the riots, from the cellar to and on the roof. Not a room, a closet, a cubby-hole, or a "confidence box" was passed, every house, corner and hole was investigated; sometimes the inmates, and generally with success; the explorations were continued in similar manner to Thirty-third-street, each block being surrounded by the military. At 4 P. M. the military were unfortunately withdrawn and the search had to cease. But an immense amount of property had been recovered, among it a full wagon load of fire arms, bayonets, pikes, &c., in all 173 pieces; furniture, groceries, dry goods, &c. &c., comprised the rest. Among contraband articles taken were five steel-headed clubs, villainous and murderous weapons which the owners had prepared for their work of murder and robbery. On Friday search by squads was renewed and another large amount recovered, among it some $400 worth of the property of the slaughtered Col. O'BRIEN, found at No. 186 East Thirty-fourth-street, where the inlaws secreted it. This active work was kept up for several days, and with constant success. Sergeant VAUGHAN with fourteen men, and Roundsman MOORE with six, each in different portions of the Precinct, recovered thousands of dollars' worth. The catalogue of the goods retaken by the Twenty-first would make a large volume.

Although this force had but one encounter with the mob, their services in their Precinct were invaluable. They prevented many serious demonstrations, and in the duty of recovering goods were zealous and unflinching, notwithstanding its hazardous and unpleasant character. They have saved many thousands of dollars, by their efficient discharge of this duty to the Treasury.

Sergeant BRACKETT, on whom the command devolved, is entitled to great credit for the sagacity characterizing his action throughout, while his associate officers and the men have won a full share of the honors on the record.

TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.

Capt. J. C. SLOTT, Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues. Monday morning, Sergeant CROW and twelve men reported to Capt. PORTER, at the Marshal's Office, Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. Here was the first serious demonstration of the mob, and the first attack upon the Police, in which the latter were defeated by overwhelming numbers; this force returned soon after noon to the Station. Capt. SLOTT, with Sergeants ALDIS, PORTER and MURPHY, and the command, reported at Headquarters in the evening, from whence they accompanied Inspector CARPENTER and force to the Park, participated in the charge upon the mob from the *Tribune* office, and contributed to the strewing of the ground with the bodies of the lawless and riotous. Thence were on the tour through the Fourth Ward, at the fight in Roosevelt-street, and the subsequent skirmishes. At midnight were at headquarters again, but soon after sent to the Twentieth Precinct Station to protect it and its hundreds of refugees. They remained here until Thursday, when ordered to their own Precinct. Meantime, however, they had participated with the Twentieth in the active, vigorous fight with the mob, which at midnight Tuesday were attempting to destroy the colored Church in Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. They went into this under "shot and shell," but every man with a will and determination that largely aided in the speedy, and to the rioters, costly victory. Also was this Precinct in the storming of the barricades in Ninth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third street. Sergeant ALDIS, of the Twenty-second, was in command here, and after a charge made under a shower of bricks and shot, only withdrew his men long enough to let the military discharge a volley, when the force pressed forward again, took and removed them. So nearly all the way up, on approaching each barricade, were they under fire from street or house-tops, but made the clearance of the whole line. Several of the rioters were killed in this engagement. The force returned to the Twentieth Station. In the afternoon of Wednesday, Capt. SLOTT made an expedition to Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, clearing the coast there, subsequently Sergeant ALDIS was sent with command to Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, where rioters were rampant, did the work of dispersal thoroughly, and on returning when near the arsenal was ordered by Gen. SANFORD to take his force and a company of military then awaiting him, to Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, where the mob had again gathered, and were threatening to burn the residence of Mr. CAMPBELL. He at once wheeled, and with the added force of military, horried up. The force was, on arrival, greeted with shoutes of defiance, and with shots and missiles from doors, windows and house-tops, as well as from the street. He halted, and tried a little moral suasion, begged of the rioters to desist and to retire; they gave him no heed, and the officer in command of the military made a similar appeal. The only responses, save from a few who got out of the way, were renewed yells and volleys. The military then wheeled into sections on the avenue, one facing up the other down, the Police in the centre, and opened fire. Men were shot down in the street, some picked off from the house-tops, and others from the windows, where they had been actively firing. In a few moments the mob was entirely dispersed, leaving their dead lying in the streets uncared for. This ended the "battle-field" operation of the Twenty-second, who were relieved from the Twentieth Precinct on Thursday, retiring to their own on ordinary duty. Capt. WALLING, of the Twentieth, speaks in the eulogistic terms of the valuable services of this command while at his Precinct, and the history of their arduous and responsible duties, so well performed, more than justify him. Every call was promptly, cheerfully and bravely met, and more honor won by them for an organization which is now laden with honors.

TWENTY-THIRD PRECINCT.

Capt. HENRY HUTCHINS, East Eighty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The force of this Precinct were, on Monday, left without orders, in consequence of the cutting of telegraph wires, until about 6 P. M., when a special messenger brought orders to report at the Central Office. Meantime, however, reached there in time to be with Inspector CARPENTER'S command on its visit to the mob in the Park and Printing-House-square, and to join in the compliments so liberally bestowed upon the heads of the fleeing rascals. The force were on duty with the Inspector until returned to headquarters at midnight, and soon after were ordered under Sergt. COPELAND to the recovery of the body of the negro hung in Clarkson-street. This duty was performed in a rain drenching every man to the skin, and as they were returning to headquarters, the command received the information that Mr. WAKEMAN'S house, on Eighty-seventh-street opposite their Station, had been sacked and fired, and that the Station-house had also been consumed, and every article belonging to the force stolen or burned. Doorman REILLY, who was left in charge, managed to save the telegraph instrument, but that was all. This entailed heavy loss upon officers and men.

Before they had breakfasted on Tuesday, this force were with Inspector CARPENTER on the expedition in Second-avenue. At Thirty-fifth-street an assault was made on the rear, and, simultaneously, with guns and missiles, from the tops and windows of a block of tenement houses on the avenue. Here the charge was ordered by Inspector CARPENTER upon the houses, and was where such hand-to-hand fighting ensued. A portion of the Twenty-third were among the assaulting party—the balance being busily engaged with the mob on the street. On this occasion a large number of the rioters were so punished as never to be able again to participate in the fiendish sports of their kind, and the corpses in the cellars, those of the rioters, and the corpses were "as numerous" in the afternoon a portion of the force under Sergeant HYNES was ordered to Broadway, by Commissioner ACTON, to employ or press into service for the Commissioners 32 stages. The force secured 14, being all they could find running. During the night the men were repeatedly called in readiness for duty, but were not required. On Wednesday morning it was thought necessary for the force to return to Yorkville to their own Precinct, which they did, reaching it by steamboat at 1 P. M. On landing, arriving at Fourth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, they were greeted by the citizens enthusiastically. The mob had, for two days and nights, been rioting there, unrestrained; universal alarm prevailed, and neither lives or property were safe. Where the excesses would end, no one could tell, and this opportune arrival of those who would and could protect them caused the greater relief and a general joy. All was quiet in the Precinct after their arrival; active patrol and scouting duty were performed during the balance of the week. A portion of the force was at once engaged in making search for stolen property, and succeeded in recovering a large amount—among it most of Mr. WAKEMAN'S valuable library. A number of the rioters and thieves were also arrested, while the search was being prosecuted.

During the absence of the force the rioters had sacked and burned Mr. WAKEMAN'S residence, had sacked and burned Mr. GAAT'S, and had sacked the dwelling of Provost-Marshal NOORNT; the Station-house had been burned, as had the large grocery store of Messrs. MITTER & DEMAREST, which was pillaged of a very large amount of goods ere it was given to the flames. The rioters and thieves had no opposition offered them for the first forty-eight hours and much money had been obtained from citizens on whom they called and demanded certain amounts under threat of destruction of their persons or their property. All this the presence of the force promptly put an end to.

While acting from Headquarters, the Twenty-third were prompt, active, gallant, and their efficiency was felt in all the services in which they were engaged. In what repute they are held at home is evidenced by the cordial reception on their return, and by the immediate fleeing of the villains whom their absence had encouraged to acts of outrage and plunder.

THE ORDER OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

GRAND PICNIC AT JONES WOOD.

A Gay and Happy Day to Aid a Noble Work.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, attached to the Catholic church of St. John the Evangelist, on the corner of Fiftieth-street and Madison-avenue, held its third annual picnic yesterday, in Jones' Wood. Before proceeding to detail the pleasant scenes of this graceful festival, it may not be amiss to remind our readers of the circumstances connected with

THE ORDER

from which the Society celebrating it in common with thousands of others throughout the Catholic world derives its name.

The celebrated founder of the Order or Mission of Priests that bears his name, VINCENT DE PAUL, was born, in 1576, in Southern France, and after completing his collegiate and ecclesiastical education at Toulouse, was, during a brief voyage on the Mediterranean, captured by Turkish rovers, and remained for a long time in slavery to them, as was the common fate of Christian captives in the East during that period. While thus degraded and suffering in position, he bore signal testimony to his own piety, learning, eloquence and constancy, as well as to the beauty of his creed, by converting his Mahomatan master to Christianity. Having been liberated and restored to his native country, he became the Parish Priest of Clichy, where his devout bearing and unexampled benevolence attracted the attention of many persons of means around him. One of these, a pious and wealthy lady, aided him in establishing a congregation of missionary priests devoted to the religious instruction of the poor, and other noble arts of Christian charity. The chief seat of these missions was the religious house or priory of St. Lazarus, in the City of Paris, and from this fact the Order was long known as the Lazarites. They were bound by complete monastic vows for the purpose of supporting missions, and were all regular priests. Notwithstanding all the persecutions of the revolutionary period, the Order survived, and owing to the great services they had rendered the people of the rural districts, were restored to their original status and destination by royal ordinance, in 1816. Up to 1830, they were distinguished as the active adherents and missionaries of the old Catholic party, who restored to them the greater part of their earlier possessions. In Spain, the Order has greatly extended and flourished; in Austria, although but recently admitted, it has made wide progress; in Poland, its members are called the "Fathers of the Mission," and are not only very numerous, but highly influential. Their ancient monasteries are still maintained in that country, and they are everywhere found as tutors of youth, teachers in seminaries and religious guides and monitors. Their establishments have even gained a foothold in China and Japan, and in America both North and South, but particularly the former, they are making rapid headway. The founder, St. Vincent, died in 1660, and was canonized in 1737.

Such is a brief sketch of the *Order* of St. Vincent and its originator. The religious *Societies* of St. Vincent are attached here in New-York to the various Catholic parish churches of the place, and spring up as each new parish is formed, the Inter officiation being required to serve during one year of probational activity before being admitted to connection with the central association. The latter meets once a month in *general conference* in the school-house of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mulberry-street, and there each parish *conference* or society is represented by its President for the transaction of business relating to the good of the whole body.

The main professed object of these Societies is the relief of the poor of their respective parishes, *without distinction of creed*, and the extent of this relief is limited only by the amount of available funds. During the last year the General Society, which numbers about twelve hundred persons, has distributed some $15,000 to the poor. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, has been in existence about three years, and, consequently, about two years in communion with the parent stem. It has achieved a vast amount of good, aided by the indefatigable efforts of its Pastor, Rev. JAMES MCMAHON, whose devotion to the best interests of his people was, we may remark, conspicuous during the riot week. The Society is altogether charitable in its objects, politics being excluded, and every meeting opening and closing with prayer. Upon seeking to join it no one is questioned concerning either his religious or political faith, but there are requisites connected with its service that render it unavoidable for members either to be good Roman Catholics or to conform to the rites of their church.

THE FESTIVAL.

As may be premised, so popular an association has hosts of well wishers, and as early as 10 o'clock, yesterday, favored by the delightful weather, throngs of gaily dressed people began to enliven the beautiful groves and lawns of Jones Wood. SOMMERS, as usual, had done his best to render it inviting, and, tutored by the delicious music of Doowoara's twenty-fire best pieces, merry dancers soon filled all the platforms. The clergy were represented on the scene by Rev. JAMES MCMAHON, pastor of St. Johns; Rev. Mr. MCEVOY, his assistant; and Rev. Messrs. WOODS of St. Patricks, NELLIGAN and BAGHOT.

Messrs. JOHN HOGAN, THEODORE GAADY and WM. O'BRIEN, the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Society, aided by an effective Committee, spared no exertion to enhance the pleasure of the occasion, which was honored by some five thousand persons, and netted a receipt to the fund of $850. In addition to this amount, the Society has now in its treasury about $350; and under its charge about 60 families, or 240 persons, whose comfort will be much improved during the approaching Winter by this liberal aid. They now receive from $1 to $1 25 per family every week, to assist them in their struggle against want.

The whole affair passed off most pleasantly and profitably for all concerned, and closed at 9 P. M.

CHECK FOR $10,000 FOUND.—Yesterday HENRY GENSLER, an errand boy of the NEW-YORK TIMES office, found a check on the United States Treasury for $10,000. The check, which was picked up in front of the Occidental Restaurant, on Fourteenth-street, was drawn in favor of Major C. L. KING, by Capt. ROBINSON, Assistant Quartermaster. The draft was at once given by the lad to Major KING. A reward of $5 was given to the honest messenger boy.—*Washington Republican, Aug. 12.*

OBITUARY.

—Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq., a much-respected member of the Bar in this City, died on Wednesday at his residence, Astoria, L. I., at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Emmet was a nephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot and martyr to liberty, who made the name illustrious, and the son of Thos. Addis Emmet, who, thirty-two years since, was suddenly stricken down while engaged in his professional labors, and whose monument at St. Paul's Church is daily seen by thousands as they pass through Broadway. Mr. Emmet was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, pursuing the even tenor of his way through life, being careful only to transmit the legacy, priceless above political or social distinction, of a good name to his children. He was for a number of years a Master in Chancery, an office which he filled with ability. In early life he married a very estimable young lady, a member of one of our oldest, most respected and wealthy families. Mr. Emmet was a man of domestic habits, warmly attached to his family, and has been for a number of years a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church in which he was born. His funeral takes place at Astoria on Saturday.

—Benjamin M. Whitlock, Esq., formerly one of the prominent wholesale grocers of this City, died on Wednesday last at his residence in Westchester County, after a very brief illness. Mr. Whitlock, in consequence of the present troubles, lost overwhelmingly, because of the failure of his Southern customers to meet their engagements, and was compelled to relinquish his business, which had before been one of the most profitable in the City. He was a man of finest business capacity, and of noble, generous impulses. His hospitality was lavish, and he was noted especially for keeping one of the finest studs in the country, his stock and stables being the centre of admiration and interest. These and the remainder of his property he sacrificed when misfortune overtook him, in order honorably to meet his sudden embarrassments.

—Rev. Joseph M. McKee, of the Reformed Dutch Church, died at Newark, N. J., on the 11th inst. Mr. McKee was well known in this city, where, for a long period, he was employed as teacher in some of our best female schools. Six years ago, at the request of many prominent citizens, he went to Newark and opened a young ladies' school, the success of which was very marked. Probably no instructor ever received from his pupils higher personal regard.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN'S American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for the two weeks ending Aug. 1, 1863:

Thomas D. Lowe, Dayton, Ohio; Geo. Haishman, Dayton, Ohio; Aleck Craig and wife, Louisville, Ky., Mrs. S. H. Porter, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Wheaton, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Marsh, New-York; Stewart C. Marsh, Jr., New-York; Harrington J. McGrath, New-York; William J. Tait, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. B. Holmes and lady, New-York; A. M. Gay, Boston, Mass.; Henry Stevens, Vermont; John F. Sater, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. James Dundas, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Lippincott, Philadelphia; Mr. J. Dundas Lippincott, Philadelphia; Miss Anna Dundas Lippincott, Philadelphia; J. J. Walsh, Allahabad, India; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Francis, New-York; Mrs. Hodges and daughters, New-York; Mr. W. Hodges, New-York; Mr. Geo. B. English, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cameron, New-York; Wm. M. McPherson, St. Louis, Mo.; G. Andrews, St. Louis, Mo.; T. B. Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Geo. Buckham, New-York; Mrs. Todd, Boston; Mrs. George W. Wright, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Carter, New-York; L. A. Bigelow, Boston, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hearn, New-York.

—The widow of Brig.-Gen. Lander arrived in the City yesterday, from Port Royal, S. C., by the *Arago*. Mrs. Lander has spent the past seven months in the Hospitals at Beaufort and Hilton Head, where, aided by an excellent corps of nurses of her own organization, she has done a blessed work for the sick soldiers. Her services, and those of the self-sacrificing ladies under her direction, have been especially valuable since the bloody repulse of our forces at Fort Wagner; and it is gratifying to announce that under the kind attention they have received, our poor wounded fellows are progressing as favorably as can be expected in the torrid climate of the Sea Islands. We regret that Mrs. Lander's return North has been made imperative by the enfeebled state of her health, resulting from the arduous duties that she has so cheerfully performed.

—We understand, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, that Ex-Judge Thompson, who was banished from this State by the Federal Court, is constantly on the watch for his "oppressors," all of whom it is his intention to arrest whenever he can find them in the State of Ohio. For this purpose he has spies engaged, as in the case of Gov. Pierpoint, who was arrested by the Judge at the Bridgeport depot, one day last week, upon the charge of false imprisonment. The Governor having given the required bail, the Ex-Judge is now "laying for" Col. Darr, who had something to do with the Judge's detention in the Athenæum.

—Mr. Leonard Bennett, of Long Plain, near New-Bedford, Mass., hearing a noise in his henhouse the other night, started out to investigate, carrying a shot-gun with him. Seeing a moving figure, he levelled his piece, purposely aiming low, with the intention of shooting the thief in the legs, but the culprit chanced to be in a stooping posture and received the entire charge in his breast. He was killed instantly, and Mr. Bennet then found that he had shot James Walker, a man aged about 40 years.

—There is a report in circulation, predicated, if is claimed, on good authority, that Mr. Vallandigham has been urged by his political friends to withdraw from the Gubernatorial canvass. This move has been superinduced, it is said, by the recent successes of the Northern arms, putting at naught the oft-repeated assertions of the "Great Vanished," that the Government cannot put down the rebellion by force of arms.

—Gen. McClellan had a narrow escape at Sag Harbor the other day. James Talmadge, a nephew of Rev. S. L. Mershon, of Easthampton, was drowned while bathing in the surf, and Major-Gen. McClellan and several others, bathing at the same time, were in imminent peril from the heavy undertow.

— Gen. Hunter is at the Fillmore House, Newport, and Gen. Buell at the Ocean House. Gen. Sherman attended church last Sunday and a week ago Sunday. Last Sunday the excessive heat caused him to faint, but he recovered soon on reaching the open air.

—Col. C. C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteers, was a few days since presented with a magnificent silver tea set by the subordinate officers of the regiment at Nashville, Tenn.

—Mr. HENRY GRATTON GUINNESS, who made an evangelizing tour to this country three years since, has become a Plymouth Brother, and has renounced the title "Reverend."

—Brig.-Gen. Butterfield passed through Boston on Tuesday, *en route* from the White Hills to New-York.

Our Artists.

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

The whereabouts of our artists this Summer are thus described by the *Independent* of this week:

DURAND, the venerable Ex-President of the National Academy, is spending his second Summer on the shores of Lake George, at work with his usual industry on studies of trees and rocks.

CHURCH is residing upon his farm on the Hudson, opposite Catskill. His picture of the Iceberg is now exhibiting in London, and has drawn hearty commendation from the London critics.

GIFFORD, having returned from his third term of service with the Seventh regiment, has been in the Clove at Catskill, but during the Summer will revisit the Mansfield Mountains, (already made famous by his pencil,) and also spend some time among the White Mountains.

BELLOWS is at Amherst, Mass. Engravings are in progress by GOUPIL & Co. from his series of pictures called "Life's Day."

PAGE is at Eaglewood, N. J., where he is permanently located. Besides several fine portraits, he has on a colossal scale commenced "Promatheus bound to a Rock."

CROPSEY has returned after seven years' residence in London. He brings his family, and expects to remain a year among picturesque scenes in our country, gathering new studies to satisfy his English friends. He is now to Passaic county, N. J.

BOUGHTON, having made a fit in the art circles of London, is now spending the summer vacation in Brittany.

HUBBARD is at Lake George, and will, in company with GIFFORD, visit the White Mountains.

The HILLS (father and son) have been at Portland, Me., and are now near Shelbourne, N. H.

HUNTINGTON is making a horseback tour among the hills of New-Hampshire.

E. JOHNSON has been in Maine, and also on Long Island, where he painted two studies—one a picturesque interior without figures; another with a figure of a black man reading the Bible in a chimney-corner.

LOUIS LANG is now at Newburgh, but will finish his season at his usual resort, West Point.

LEUTZE is on a visit to Dusseldorf, and will return in September or October, bringing his family with him, to make this country his permanent home.

GRAY is at Stockbridge, Mass.

E. WHITE is in New-Jersey, among the old Dutch Interiors, which he paints so well.

E. LANSON ("Proteus") is at Newburyport.

BRENNAN and COLEMAN are at Genesee, the broad acres and splendid groves of trees of that famous valley furnishing fine subjects for their pencils.

VINCENT COLYER has again laid aside the brush, to act as almoner for the fund raised in behalf of the distressed colored people in this city.

DARLEY is at his country house at Claymont, Del.

BAKER is at his country house at the shores of Connecticut, near Darien.

KENSETT is traveling in Europe, but means to locate in London before his return.

GAGNEE has returned to the City, after an absence of two years, and is to be found at his old studio, No. 906 Broadway.

INNESS is residing at Medfield, Mass., but intends to remove to Eagleswood, N. J. The latest works from Mr. INNESS can be seen at SNEDECOR'S Gallery, on Broadway.

LAMBDIN is at Germantown, Penn., and has just finished a picture of the size of "Ask me no More," called "Spring"—ten young ladies gathering flowers in a garden.

JAMES M. HART has been on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, and is now on the shores of Cayuga Lake.

WM. HART is among the White Mountains.

W. T. RICHARDS, of Philadelphia, is among the Adirondacks, and we may expect from him in the coming exhibitions something other than the festidious and beautiful leaf-work with which he has already made an impression upon critics.

WHITTREDGE and McENTEE are among the Catskills.

KENSETT has been on Long Island Sound for a short time, but is now at his studio.

E. W. NICHOLS is at Northampton, Mass., having been up and down the Connecticut River, drawing lines in pleasant places.

BIERSTADT is yet among the buffaloes on the Western plains. We believe it is his intention to go to California by the overland route.

CASTEL is at Westerly, R. I., engaged upon designs for the new currancy, and also upon a design for a large picture representing the movement of an army train.

Mrs. H. M. FIELD is at Saratoga.

SHATTUCK is among the elms and meadows of Great Barrington, Mass.

VEWELL is in Wisconsin.

WEST is now in Holland, near his birthplace. It is his intention to remain abroad several years.

HASELTINE is at Narragansett. He made studies on that coast last Summer, and there developed what will probably be his future specialty.

W. H. BEARD, with his bride, is making the tour of the White Mountains.

JAS. BEARD, his brother, an artist of long-established excellence in this West, has recently removed to New-York, and can be found temporarily in BIERSTADT'S studio in Tenth-street.

HENNESSY is yet at his studio, finishing numerous *genre* pictures; one, a boy sitting on the sands of the sea-shore, the picture being the result of a recent visit to Long Branch.

STILLMAN is residing at Rome, having been for some time the American Consul there.

CRANCH has returned to New-York. He has resided in Europe (most of the time in Paris) for nearly ten years. He will have a studio here next season.

CASILEAR is near Campton, N. H.

F. S. PERKINS is rusticating in the Far West, from which we would like to hear from him.

E. D. PALMER is at Aurora, Cayuga County, his usual Summer home. He is now engaged on a new bas-relief called "Hope," which is intended as a companion to "Faith."

ELLIOTT is at his country house, New-Durham, N.J.

CARPENTER is at his studio, having lately come from the grave of his brother, mortally wounded at Gettysburgh.

WILLIAM S. and SHEPPARD MOUNT are at their old headquarters, Stony Brook and Setauket, L. I.

POPE is at Catskill.

TAIT is on his annual hunting, fishing and painting tour among the Chatauqua Lakes, Adirondack Mountains.

VEDDER is at Sharon Springs.

J. G. BROWN is at Shelbourne, N. H.

GRAY has just returned from a visit near Boston, where he has been making some studies of cattle for a picture which he has in contemplation.

LAENT THOMPSON has nearly completed his "Hamlet," a study made from EDWIN BOOTH, the actor.

MIGNOT is in London, where he has some pictures in the Royal Academy.

J. Q. A. WARD is in town, and has been engaged upon a statuette of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Canada and the United States.

A LETTER FROM THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE.

THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE writes a curious letter to the editors of the Montreal *Gazette*, in the course of which he says:

"Is our condition in Canada really critical? Are our statesmen vigilant, and on their guard? On what are we to depend in case the avowed designs of the American Democracy against us should be prosecuted to actual hostility? How do we stand 'at home?' Is England satisfied or dissatisfied with our vigilance and preparedness? In other words, will England stand by us, should the worst come to the worst? These are questions to be asked and answered at Quebec, before the Parliament called for Thursday next should be allowed to adjourn. Six or seven or eight months of negligence or indifference to the first duty of the statesmen—the security of the State, may jeopardize the connexion, impair our existence, and lay us prostrate at the feet of the Northern Americans, before 1864 is half past.

I am no alarmist, but neither can I shut my eyes to the signs of the times. At Rouse's Point—45 miles from this populous city, the heart of Canada, our neighbors have hurried to completion an immense new fortress—Fort Montgomery. The statesmen of Canada ought to go to Quebec, *via* Rouse's Point. They will see there a place of arms, destined to play no feeble part in the contemplated subjugation of their country. They will see, if they are permitted to enter, magazines capable of containing supplies for an army of 100,000 men, and barrack accommodation for a permanent garrison of 5,000. I speak upon no newspaper authority, upon no doubtful information, when I say, that the plan contemplated at Washington for the invasion of Canada is to march 100,000 men up to the District of Montreal:—to cut the connection between Upper and Lower Canada'—to abstain religiously from intermeddling in our local affairs, but to favor a separation of the Provinces by the mere force of an army of occupation, interposing its military barrier to their intercourse. What would follow such separation, rest assured, has not escaped their calculations.

It is in view of these facts and others, which for important reasons I do not now state, that I ask the question which I trust every constituency in Canada will, through its representative, insist on having answered at Quebec immediately—'Will England stand by us?' To that question the Government of the day ought to be now in a position to give an authoritative, official answer. I hope they are in that position; if they are not, they must be forced into it by every possible constitutional pressure.

I can well understand English statesmen and economists, when they say that a nominal connexion is not worth the expenditure of blood and treasure, which a conflict with America must necessarily impose on England. To answer that argument, *not* by logic but by facts, *not* by argument but by action, we must make the *nominal* connexion *real*. If we can show that through British America lies the shortest and securest British highway to Japan, China, India and Australia—to Japan and China, shorter by 2,000 miles, to Australia by 900 miles, than any route now existing—if the opening of this British highway was once fairly begun—would not England then have something to stand by? If there were a Crown Colony at Red River, and a Crown Prince presiding over our united destinies in British America, would she not have something to stand by? Then our existence would be wrapped up in hers—our credit would come within one per cent. of hers—we would ride out this American storm by the sema anchors of policy and power, which have held her fast, and never dragged from their firm grip of the planet, during all the European storms of eight hundred years.

I beseech the Honorable members of both houses, now on their way to Quebec, not to dismiss these suggestions as idle or speculative, as unfounded in observation and information. I beseech them to consider within themselves, whether it is likely England will stand by us, if the connection is merely to be a nominal one? Will she equip an army and navy for Lord Monck's salary, or the pride of halving Lake Erie with the Republicans? For one, I do not believe it. Other and better defined arrangements must be entered into, the connection must be made real, not nominal, or the assistance of England will be found in the day of need to be rendered by our own default nominal, not real."

"Advertisement."

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—L. H. Church, family and servant, Henry Huot, Robert C. Rodgers, Henry F. Teschmaker, W. G. Farge, D. N. Barney, D. P. Cheeney and servant, Capt. Upton and family, Miss F. Daniels, Mrs. W. Brierly, Martin A. Searles, W. B. Bennett, Mrs. C. Plum, Miss R. Simpons, Capt. Cheesebrough, Wm. H. Swan and wife, Peter Bonzi and family, Mrs. B. Nichols and daughter, C. R. Hall, N. S. Gladding, G. H. Bugby, S. J. Ingham, H. Fenelsten, Alex. McLernan, Mrs. B. F. Cole and infant, Henry Kimball, Miss F. McQuestion, Geo. H. Moore, A. Cardenas, W. Tuft, Judge Sanderson and wife, Mrs. Fergusson and child, Mrs. A. G. Sykes, Mrs. W. Dutton, Miss S. Faulkner, Mrs. P. H. Morgan, children and servant, Mrs. C. I. Stevens and children, Capt. H. C. Wiseor, Geo. E. Ackley, Henry Winter, W. H. Lyon, John G. Rosell, James E. Dunton, Capt. N. Brown, Jr., Mrs. Dunbar and son, T. Tyler, Dr. Peat and family, Mrs Tracy and infant, Dr. Hardee and family, Mrs. H. Dexter and son, Mrs. Zettman and daughter, Mrs. Mary Smith, Andrew Coffin, Geo. Cornelius and wife, Chas Lockwood and wife, H. Sodman, Pierre Domec, Mrs. M. J. Wheeler, Harvey Keeo, F. L. Knowles, M. Robins, Mrs. Hosmer and children, S. H. Green, R. S. Dorr, Jr., Jonas S. Myers, Miss R. Benjamin, Adolph A. Son, Mrs. Hearsey and children, Isaac Sucemaker, Jerome Getcherou, Mrs. F. Esterly and children, Dr. William Turnbull, Mrs. Anable and children, P. L. Welsh, Geo. Lovejoy, Jose de Igoal, J. W. Galloway, James Thompson, John Gilmore, Mrs. C. Peck, Mrs. Hoorich and servant, Dr. C. M. Ryer, H. H. Cumming, S. Swett, family and servant, Mrs. Mitchell, and a good complement in the steerage.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. Metcalf, Fleet Surgeon Clymer, U. S. N.; Lieut. McKenzie, U. S. N., Lieut.-Col. Spiedel, Lieut.-Col. Lavy, Capt. Levy, Mr. Cuthbert, U. S. N.; Mr. Quintard, U. S. N.; Mr. Simmons, U. S. N.; Dr. Calkin, U. S. N.; Mrs. Gen. Sander, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Crispell, Mrs. Simple, Miss Wakeman, Mr. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Riddell, Chaplain Van Wyck, Lieut. Baxter, Major Bailey, Henry A. Topham, Capt. Tanking, Mr. Wellman, Capt. Nicholls, Capt. W. W. Bridge, Mr. Chason, U. S. N.; Mr. Clark, do.; Lieut. Ward, Capt. Case, Capt. Granger, Dr. Barton and son, Capt. Francis, Lieut. Andrews, Lieut. Capen, Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. Hopkins, Capt. Lovell, Capt. Hayden, Lieut. Wilson, U. S. N., W. H. Tripp, &c.; G. B. Tripp, do.; Mr. Gerrish, do.; Surgeon Lynch, Capt. Thayer, Mr. Bryant, U. S. N., Lieut. Dunbar, Lieut. Strong, Lieut. Simmons, Lieut. Blackman, Mr. Young, U. S. N.; Capt. Lockwood, Capt. Foster, Capt. Atkins, Mr. French, Capt. Newland, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Sheldon, A. Lee, Messrs. Day, Smith, Sopdor, Judd, Montague, Gilman, Mullen, S. N. Mason, H. S. Towle, A. D. Smith, Buck, Stark, Blackwell, Coben, Ashland, Bonsell, Williams, Connell, Russell, Bellows, Cowther, Agnew, J. H. Luscomb, Sillman, Fuller, Sauler, Stever, and 96 others. Also the 176th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of 37 officers and 641 non-commissioned officers and privates, under command of Col. Leehler.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 13.—*In steamship City of Cork, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, child and infant, Elias Howe, A. B. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lawis, and infant, Rev. S. Boyd, Charles H. Churchill, David Grier, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. McCormick, two children and nurse, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 09 | Sun sets..... 7 00 | Moon sets.....

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 35 | Gov. Island.. 8 24 | Hell Gate.. 9 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Champion, Tinkelpaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Golden City, Eldridge, San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Louisiana, (Br.,) Brooking, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Steamers Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Vineland, Maud, Chester, Penn., Bentley, Smith & Co.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Johansen, Hamburg, Sloman & Edge.

Barks Active, (Norw.,) Condrup, Queenstown, Foneh, Meincke & Wendt; Eliza Baras, (Br.,) Frith, Halifax, Tucker & Lightbourne; Adano, (Ital.,) Zeno, Cork, Banjer & De Verter; Orchilla, Devereux, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; American Eagle, Fogerty, Cette, Moore & Henry; Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Edward, (Pruss.,) Wieting, Cadiz, Rupriehi & Forstioe, E. A. Allen, Patten, Key West, Benner & Brown; Casco, Gardner, Trinidad de Cuba, George F. Stevenson.

Brigs Wallace Peck, Leighton, Bangor, Peck & Church; Oberfinanzer, (Pruss.,) Peel, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; San Juan, (Br.,) Barrentogo, Sissi and Trabance, E. A. Lesudie & Sons, Eagle, (Br.,) Terry, Baltimore, C. S. Cole; Cornelia and Gertrude, (Hol.,) Broeksema, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, St. John, N. F., G. F. Penalston.

Schooners S. M. Atkins, Atkins, Mairase, Del.; Avon, Falkenburgh, Washington, N. C., McCready & Co.; Milton, H

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3711. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamers Pioneer and St. Mary.

GENERAL BANKS' VISIT TO VICKSBURGH.

His Interview with General Grant.

A Visit to Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIVER.

The steamship *St. Mary*, from New-Orleans on the 7th inst., arrived here yesterday.

She brings on mail and only a few stray papers, in which we find no news.

Among her passengers are some 200 sick and wounded soldiers.

Arrived at New-Orleans Aug. 6, ship *R. C. Winthrop*, New-York; barks *Waltham*, do.; *Ibis*, do.; *Carmi* and *Elenwood*, Philadelphia; *Lillius*, Boston; schooner *Zenonia*, Philadelphia.

Below New-Orleans Aug. 6, barks *Texas*, *New-York* and *Delius*, Boston.

The steamer *Pioneer*, from New-Orleans on the 3d inst., has also arrived. She brings 164 wounded and discharged soldiers.

She brings no news, except the arrival there of the schooners *Excelsior* and *D. Escilla*, prizes respectively to the gunboats *Itasca* and *Antonia*.

Arrived at New-Orleans 1st inst., ship *Old Dominion*, from Boston.

Business in New-Orleans was then rather dull, but it wore a better aspect than it has done for some weeks past, owing to the opening of the Mississippi River. The general health of the city is good, and the mortality is far smaller than it has been for some time back.

The steamer *Continental* arrived at New-Orleans on the 3d, direct from St. Louis, with two barges in tow, and a cargo of oats, hay, etc., for the Commissary Department. The *Continental* received on board, at Vicksburgh, some 600 Confederate prisoners, sick and wounded, who are destined for Mobile.

A few of the Confederate prisoners remain at Vicksburgh, they being so badly wounded and sick that the surgeons deemed it imprudent to remove them at present. On the trip down from Vicksburgh nine of the prisoners died, and were buried on shore.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Vicksburgh—Condition of the City—Its General Appearance—An Interesting Relic—Maj.-Gen. Grant—Fired Into—State of New-Orleans—A Visit to Forts Jackson and St. Philip—The Fortifications—Hospitals—Release of Prisoners—Affairs in the Neighborhood—The St. Mary—The Mississippi River.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

VICKSBURGH.

I presume you will have received long before this reaches you, the letter I sent with a postscript dated from Vicksburgh Aug. 1, and giving a full description of our delightful and memorable trip from New-Orleans to that city, on board the *Crescent*, and in company with Gen. BANKS and a very distinguished party.

As the mail-boat was leaving, and I had no time to do more than herald our arrival at Vicksburgh, I must take up my narrative at that point.

As soon as we arrived there, Capt. R. T. DUNHAM, A. D. C. of Geo. BANKS' Staff, accompanied by Capt. A. G. BOWLES, of Gov. SHEPLEY's Staff, went ashore to communicate the tidings of our arrival to Gen. GRANT; and it was not long before we saw the latter come on board to greet his gallant coadjutor.

After remaining some time on board they went ashore, accompanied by the large crowd of Generals, officers and civilians—of whom I sent you a list before—and saddled horses having been bountifully supplied by the exertions of Col. RISGIN, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, each one mounted his charger and was off to view the fortifications.

The sun was so intensely hot—far more so than anything I had ever before felt even in this climate,—that I was not enabled to see as much of these works as I should otherwise have done. Your correspondents there had, however, already given you ample accounts of everything pertaining to it; and I was not inclined to gratify my curiosity further, at the almost certain risk of being sunstruck. I, therefore, rode just far enough to have a general idea of the enemy's works and the magnificent approaches we had made to render their fall inevitable. The latter were, of course, much altered from what they had been, trenches having been filled in, and works destroyed that, however useful to us in attacking, would be worse than useless to us, now masters of the position.

I could not help being struck by the great similarity the whole arrangement bore to Port Hudson; indeed it was nothing but Port Hudson over again, only an enlarged edition. There were the same rebel lines of armed bluffs toward the river,—the same "anaconda" line of our approaches, gradually tightening round them, from their extreme right to extreme left, the same complete isolation from all succor and supplies, by land or water, and the same resistless alternative to the doomed enemy, of dying by starvation or waiting for a final assault that they could have no possible means of withstanding. I heard a Confederate officer say at Vicksburgh, while speaking of Gen. GRANT's engineering works: "We thought our works good until we saw yours, and then we felt ashamed of the comparison."

Having seen the "elephant," and in addition, the two "lions" of the Mississippi River, I returned early to the hospitable shelter of the *Crescent*, where, on looking accidentally into a mirror, I almost mistook my own face for an underdone beefsteak. It is really astonishing how our men withstand such exposure to this climate, and yet they do. A Confederate surgeon in Vicksburgh assured me that they do so far better than their own soldiers! He says he is often puzzled to understand the phenomena of our men suffering less disease and mortality from exposure than the Confederates, and can only account for it on the supposition that ours are better clad, fed, and attended to generally. From this account, the infernal prayers which have arisen from many a church in New-Orleans, that Yellow Jack would make his appearance, might, if answered, prove—like chickens and curses—to come home to roost among their own soldiers first.

At Vicksburgh we were left by a small portion of our company, who were going North, among them Col. GOODING, returning for a short leave of absence, after four years of active service, and on many a hard-fought field; Capt. WOODRUFF, Chief Commissary of Gen. BANKS' Staff, on duty, Capt. DWIGHT, Col. MARYLAND, Government Mail Agent, with his lady, and Mr. RICHARDSON, the well-known broker of New-York, who kindly took charge of my dispatches to you, and promised to "put them through" as fast as steam and locomotives would permit.

STATE OF VICKSBURGH.

This place has so recently fallen, and everything has, for the present, to bend so entirely to a military *régime*, that it is, of course, too soon to look for anything like a revival of commerce. Vicksburgh is, in fact, nothing but a vast encampment. But elements of a commercial revival are already being sown within it. Steamboats are already coming down, almost daily, bringing fresh Northern papers—a sight they had not witnessed for a year before; postal communications were put in active operation by Col. MARKLAND, before the place had been many hours in our possession; and—though last, not least—I see the enterprising Adams Express Company has already opened an office there, and flung out its huge Union flag right across the street. Mr. J. A. WELLS is the agent here, and I understand that Mr. A. BLAIR, their indefatigable New-Orleans agent, has already established an office in Natchez, Port Hudson, Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge. The facilities afforded to our army by this agency is almost incalculable; and Adams Express Company seems to be now recognized as one of the indispensable pioneering instruments of American civilization.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

In spite of all the graphic descriptions your correspondents had given of the city, I confess I was little prepared for the extraordinary appearance it presented. The eye could scarcely turn in any direction, without meeting proofs of the terrible bombardment, in houses torn to pieces—ruined and crumbling walls threatening the passers by—offices with every pane of glass shattered and whole windows blown out—streets so plowed up in every direction that, added to their natural horrible steepness, it seemed as if to go up some of them the pedestrian would require the fly-like proficiency of walking upon a ceiling—and cannon balls and pieces of shell so profusely scattered about that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that they obstructed one at almost every step. How the inhabitants could have withstood months of such existence is beyond conception. I have been with *besiegers*, but the life of the *besieged* in such places as Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, is what I think no human being can conceive but those who endured it.

But the most singular feature in the place was, unquestionably, that which many correspondents have already described. I mean the temporary shelters or residences which the affrighted inhabitants made out of the high banks, and capable of holding from one to a dozen persons. In some of these, I was told, whole families used to hide—preferring to be there instead of in their cellars, not knowing how soon a shot might send the walls of their houses tumbling about their ears.

Some of the specimens of this spontaneous architecture—a rude imitation of the caves of Ellora and Elephanta, on a *very* small and fragile scale—were really quite ingenious and amusing. As if to beguile the heavy hours and make inn even out of their troubles, some artistic hands had traced over the openings—made in shape of Gothic arches—deep indentations and projections that gave the idea of label molds and which, when seen in long successions, had an exceedingly picturesque effect.

GRANT AND BANKS.

Some time after our party had all returned on board, Gen. GRANT paid us a second visit, this time accompanied by his son, a smart little fellow of apparently only five or six years of age, who rode his pretty pony to the admiration of everybody. The two Generals sat below for a long time conversing together; and, considering the immense triumphs they had unitedly achieved, and the momentous, indeed, world-wide, issues now devolving upon their administration,—no one could look at the two heroes together without feeling that they formed a tableau of really historic interest. When—since the surrender of Lord CORNWALLIS—has anything occurred in American history at all to equal in importance the surrender of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and the consequent reopening up of the Mississippi River to the commerce of the world?

RETURN TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Shortly after Gen. GRANT's departure—at about 7½ P. M.—the *Crescent* set off again on her trip homewards. We arrived at Port Hudson the next day, Sunday, the 2d, at about 11 o'clock A. M., when Gen. BANKS went ashore and remained about an hour. We made no other stoppages whatever, but continued gliding along our swift course till we reached New-Orleans, at 11 o'clock the same night, all intensely delighted with our trip, and ready to bet Secessionists to any amount, not only that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson were "ours," but also that Uncle Sam had undisputed sway of the river all the way from here to Vicksburgh.

FIRED INTO.

By the way—since I find the local papers have made some mention of the fact, I may as well tell you, what I otherwise might not have thought necessary even to allude to, that in going up the river we were reported to have been fired into. It was on Friday, the 31st, about 10 o'clock at night, a short distance above Natchez, and while passing DICK TAYLOR's plantation.

There were such conflicting opinions about this little event, that, although on board myself, I really know hardly anything about it. I was seated below with Gen. WEITZEL and Mr. HILLS, the editor of the New-Orleans *Era*, discussing the affairs of the nation and things in general, when somebody put his head at the gangway above us and said: "The guerrillas are firing at us!" But "old birds are not to be caught with chaff," and as joking had been pretty much in vogue ever since we left New-Orleans, we puffed our cigars very unconcernedly, while Gen. WEITZEL went on telling us "how fields were won."

Presently the cry was repeated, and then, thinking there might be "something in it," the General rose and we followed him on deck, where Gen. BANKS already was with all the other Generals and officers.

We three had not heard a shot—none were repeated from the shore after we got on deck—and on inquiring of those who *did* hear firing, I could not get them to agree nearer than from two to six musket shots; and the next morning there was not the remotest symptom of any marks about the vessel. Now, whether there were murderous guerrillas or merely darkeys shooting coon and possum in the woods—(just the time, by the way, being a fine moonlight night)—I have no means of judging. If the former, however, we thought it best to let them know we were not quite asleep, and sent two replies from a howitzer we had on board.

I really should not have thought this incident worth mentioning, if it were not more than likely that it will be coming to you, some day, from Richmond as a "great Confederate victory;" or if the correspondents here of Secesh New-York papers would not be sure of making it a test to prove that the rebels are in undisputed possession of the entire river.

STATE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

I find the secesh people here, at my return, even more gloomy and desponding than when I first saw them after the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Cool, solemn reflection has taken the place of the skeptical, semi-defiant air with which they first received the astounding news. The same men who, a short while ago, were cautioning me in friendly whispers that I was "on the wrong side of the fence," that I should "see one of these days," &c., now come meekly about me, (thinking, perhaps, that I am in possession of State secrets they are not,) and ask my opinion as to how soon I think trade is going to open, what prospects they would have, &c., &c. Of course, to all this I have nothing to say beyond the advice that they had better, while there is time, follow the example of sensible rats, and leave the sinking ship of rebellion.

I tell you the recent turn of affairs is changing the mind of the Southern people more rapidly than you imagine, or than the Copperheads would like to confess. The other day one of the most bitter Northern Secessionists of my acquaintance said to me, with a confidential tap on the shoulder: "After all, Jena, if we could only see this country restored to peace and prosperity, what do *we* care about JEFF. DAVIS and his niggers?"

"What other doctrine have I been preaching to you for the last two years?" I replied.

He laughed, as one self-convicted at last; and we went to celebrate his conversion in a glass of lemonade, with something to counteract the ice. Depend upon it that however the *leaders* and few privileged slave-owners may be driven to persist, out of sheer despair, the deluded *people* are shrewdly putting to themselves the pertinent question: "What do *we* care about JEFF. DAVIS and his niggers?" The Copperheads know well enough that rebel courage—like Bob Acres'—is oozing out of the palms of their hands; the *Mobile* and other Southern papers prove it in their croakings about snowing the "white feather;" and therefore don't be surprised if rebel sympathizers in the North and in Europe make this the *very time* for putting in their best blows, as delay will probably find them arrayed against good and prudent people everywhere—both North and South.

A Visit to Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

ON BOARD TRANSPORT SOPHIE, FROM FORT JACKSON TO NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1863.

The irregular and spasmodic way in which vessels leave this for New-York,—sometimes none in a week, then two or three together,—has detained my letter longer than I expected, and enabled me to add a pleasing postcript.

Understanding that the Commander-in-Chief was about to pay a visit of inspection to these celebrated strongholds, I availed myself of the opportunity kindly afforded to accompany him.

Last night—Wednesday, the 5th,—at 11 o'clock, we arrived on board the *Suffolk*, Capt. BUKOP, at the foot of Canal-st., and in half an hour afterward started down the river.

The distinguished party consisted of Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, Brig.-Gen. C. P. STONE, Chief of Gen. BANKS' Staff; Brig.-Gen. W. H. EMORY, commander of defences of New-Orleans; Brig.-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, Brig.-Gen. J. BOWEN, Provost-Marshal-General of the Gulf Department; Brig.-Gen. R. ARNOLD, Chief of Artillery; Maj. D. C. HOUSTON, Chief of Engineers, Capt. MILLER, Mayor of New-Orleans; Capt. R. T. DUNHAM, A. D. C. of Gen. BANKS' Staff, Capt. FRANKLIN, A. D. C. of Gen. FRANKLIN's Staff; Capt. BULKLEY, Chief of Telegraphic Department, Lieut. LORING, A. D. C. of Gen. EMORY's Staff.

It will be seen that Gen. BANKS does not permit himself to remain long in one place, but is ever on the move to see, with the "master's eye," that the enormous charge committed to his care is in proper working order.

We arrived at the forts very early this morning, and after they had wakened up the echoes of the river with the usual Major-General's salute of 13 guns, we all went ashore, after an early breakfast, to inspect the works at about 7½ o'clock.

Forts Jackson and St. Philip and their heroic reduction have been so often and fully described, that it is unnecessary to do so now. Places of such historic memories will, however, be interesting long after there is not one brick remaining upon another. As it stands now, it is of most intense interest to the visitor, especially one as fortunate as I was to go over every portion of it in such company, and hear Gen. WEITZEL, by whom many portions were built, describe how the attack was made, and how and where the land forces were to have stormed in the event of the fleet not succeeding.

The forts are, in some places, exhibiting marks of age, the ground having settled and made some fissures in the walls; but altogether we found them in most admirable order—the walks all beautifully clean, the soldiers well drilled, and the parapets bristling with huge cannon, in such positions and numbers that it would not be safe for any enemy to reattempt our feat of running the gauntlet past them.

The most curious features pointed out to me were the immense holes which our heavy 13-inch shells had knocked clean through the thick earth and thicker brick casemated arches underneath. I had read of these terrible missiles, but never before had such ocular proof of their amazing power. I noticed four or five of these places in Fort Jackson, and at St. Philip a shell had knocked a hole, five or six feet in diameter, through a depth of earth and solid brick arch at least ten feet thick! Col. HENRY RUST, Jr., of the Thirteenth Maine, is in command of the post, but, as he is at present at New-Orleans, upon court-martial duty, Major A. GROVER, of the same regiment, was in command at the time, and showed us about everywhere with marked politeness.

From the forts, Gen. BANKS and the whole party visited the hospital, under the charge of Dr. J. M. BATES, of the Thirteenth Maine, and found them most delightfully clean, airy and agreeable. On remarking how few there were in the hospital, I was surprised to hear from the doctor that—excepting trivial cases of chill and fever, that last only a day or two—his sick list shows, on an average, only 5 *per cent.* Considering that this was in the month of August, and in Fort Jackson, (which, until we got possession, was considered almost uninhabitable, for its unhealthiness,) it certainly speaks well for the sanitary measures of those now in command, and goes to prove that disease can be banished, or at least curtailed, by proper care, in almost any climate.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

But the most delightful and impressive part of the day's proceedings was our visit to the prisoners in the fort; Gen. BANKS having very appropriately selected this day—one of national thanksgiving and rejoicing—for setting free some of those who were in confinement. It was really affecting, as some of these poor fellows were brought out, trembling and fairly broken in spirit, to confront Gen. BANKS, who, as well as Gen. BOWEN, the Provost-Marshal, spoke to them with the utmost kindness. Some of them had been there since the time of Gen. BUTLER, and on the prison record against their names was found the entry, "Cause unknown." Gen. BANKS liberated twenty-one on this occasion—eighteen at Fort Jackson, and three (the last remaining ones) at St. Philip. The poor men seemed delighted, some eager to rejoin the army, and all of them, no doubt, feeling this day to be really, to them, one of "thanksgiving."

From Fort Jackson we crossed over to Fort St. Philip, where we in like manner visited the fortifications, hospital and prisons, and found everything in equal order and efficiency. After staying a short time, in which we were hospitably entertained, the *Suffolk* took our delighted party back to New-Orleans, where we arrived at 6 P. M.

AFFAIRS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Everything remains perfectly quiet in the Lafourche district, and other places in which the rebels were recently supposed to be collecting in strength. Our forces are taking it very coolly for the present, knowing that the enemy have far more desire to study their own safety than to be molesting us; and feeling certain, also, not only that the whole country from here to Brashear City is safely in our possession, but that the whole Attakapas region, all the way to Alexandria, is ours just whenever we choose to go and reoccupy it. The fact is, that it is to us just now nothing but a "squeezed lemon," about which we take little trouble while there is fruit, so far more fresh and juicy, requiring our pressure.

I learn from Col. HARAI ROBINSON, (promoted recently from Major,) of the First Louisiana cavalry, that there are about 150 guerrillas still skulking about the bayous of the Lafourche, but these are, doubtless, the remnants of the pack, who would only be too glad to get away or be caught, as they will be very soon. All these fellows want is to get to their quiet homes, from which they were reluctantly forced, and let JEFF. DAVIS & Co. go to Hanover.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday Evening, Aug. 6.

The *St. Mary's* has just arrived from Baton Rouge, with a large number of sick and convalescent nine-months' men, bound to New-York. As she leaves early to-morrow morning, I send this by her, in hopes that she will arrive before the *Locust*, which leaves on Saturday, or the *Evening Star*, which goes on Sunday.

This depletion of nine-months' men is great, but their place is being rapidly supplied by the vigorous enlistment of the *Corps d'Afrique*, which goes bravely on. I shall soon be able to send you some statistics of this movement which will astonish you. The question is already no longer the contemptuous one of "Who would command a colored regiment?" but the emulation is fast growing among our proudest and most experienced officers: "Who shall be foremost in the work?"

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

I see the Richmond papers are trying to let themselves down easily, in their terrible discomfitures here, by showing that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are of no consequence, and that now we have the "Elephant" we are puzzled how to get a stable for him. Only let the authorities at Washington cease from interfering with the splendid designs of that eminent building firm, Messrs. GRANT and BANKS, and, my word for it, you will have a structure there "stable" enough to satisfy any critic. But the question as to how we can retain peaceable possession of the river, and develop the vast resources of the Mississippi Valley, is of too great importance to be treated at the close of a letter. Being in a position to know a great many things directly bearing upon this matter, in which the whole country is now so deeply interested, I shall probably make it the subject of discussion in my next. NEMO.

ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

A STRUGGLE BETWEEN LOVE AND DUTY.

Our correspondent "Nemo," now at New-Orleans, but at Port Hudson during the siege, sends us a copy of the following highly interesting correspondence, which came to his notice at the latter place since its surrender. He sends it without names or traces of identification—the object not being to wound individual sensibilities, but only to show, on the one hand, the painful position of dependence to which this horrible rebellion has already reduced many a proud and wealthy Southern family, and also to teach our lukewarm patriots how a true soldier can and should regard his duties to his country, even when they are of a nature to tear his own heart-strings asunder. Our correspondent vouches for the truth of every word of this correspondence, for the officer in question is one of his most intimate friends, and he knows how much sorrow the penning of that letter cost its author.

The following is the letter, addressed by a lady to a United States officer, now holding a responsible position at Port Hudson:

DEAR COUSIN ——: I wrote to Gen. BANKS and he wrote to me that I should not be disturbed. Afterwards, Capt. ——, of the cavalry, got permission from Gen. BANKS for two physicians to attend us if necessary; —— and ——. Yesterday the black soldiers came here and took away nearly all our men, and said they were coming to-day to take every one on the land—men and women.

Dr. —— was badly shot in the arm three weeks ago last Sunday, returning home from seeing a sick Federal soldier. Four Federal doctors attended him of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York. Dr. BENNETT, Chief of WEITZEL's Staff, visited him; they showed him great kindness and sympathy.

I am expecting to be confined very soon; have been confined to my bed for two or three days, and perfectly helpless for several days. Oh! pity poor me, cousin ——, my husband can't move in his bed, and I can't turn over in mine, and let us have some one to nurse us. Dr. —— sends his respects and begs that you will come over and see our helpless situation. Do come soon and try to do something for your poor afflicted cousin. Your cousin,

L. ADELAIDE ——.

JULY 21, 1863.

This letter elicited the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES, PORT HUDSON, July 22, 1863.

COUSIN ADELAIDE. Your letter of July 21 has reached me safely. I am now where I never expected to be, in arms, as an officer of the Government I love better than life, of the old United States—against traitors and rebels, who have raised their hands against it to destroy it.

The orders of my Government have sent me here, to Louisiana, among my relatives, from all of whom I have, in time of peace, received the most generous kindness and hospitality.

I would not recall the past in awaken regrets, but I think it Dr. —— will refer to letters written by me in the Fall and Winter of 1860-'61, he will find I wrote to him, as well as to your father,—also Cousin JOHN N. and JOHN N——, Jr., Maj. ——, Col. ——, Gen. ——, Dr. ——, all the neighborhood of influential men in —— Parish, besides to others in different parts of the South—both in this State and others—and that the results I then predicted, in case of war by the South against the old Government, are now coming to pass.

You must remember, Cousin, that I am an officer of the Federal Government, carrying out, to the best of my ability, its orders, and helping to put down treason in the land. One of the steps taken by that Government to weaken its enemies is to declare all the negroes in the land free. *This I think necessary and advantageous in this contest.* I can, therefore, only give you and the doctor this advice: *Treat them immediately as free men and free women.* Tell them they are free—that you give them their freedom; then offer them reasonable wages per month for their labor, and, my word for it, you will have enough remain and nurse you and the doctor, and to make the corn crop beside.

I fear it will be impossible for me to call and see you. I should be going into the enemy's country, where my life and liberty are held in too slight estimation. My duties, acting under orders, may carry me near your house, and I would then stop and see you, though what I could do I know not, except to aid you in persuading the negroes—your former slaves, but now freemen—to become your hired servants and remain on your plantation.

I have not seen nor heard from any other of my relatives here about. You may convey this as my advice to all who formerly owned negroes: employ them at reasonable wages, or lose them, and your lands will be untilled.

Your cousin and friend, (if a friend to my country,) ***

Mrs. L. ADELAIDE ——, —— Parish, Louisiana.

A SAD AFFAIR.

The Shooting of Col. Corwyn by Lieut.-Col Bowen—Illness of Gen. Dodge.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 10.

During the session of the Court-martial at Corinth to-day, an altercation occurred between Col. CORWYN, of the Teoth Missouri cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. BOWEN, of the same regiment. CORWYN is reported to have struck BOWEN, when the latter drew a pistol and shot the former in three places, killing him instantly. There was great excitement among the troops, but no further trouble is apprehended.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The following are some of the particulars of the shooting of Col. CORWYN by Lieut.-Col. BOWEN:

The Court-martial had closed for deliberation over the evidence of Col. PHILLIPS.

Col. BOWEN met Col. CORWYN in the ante-room, and said to him: "I understand you intend to impeach my testimony. Do you, or do you not?"

Col. CORWYN replied: "I do, Sir."

Col. BOWEN said: "You cannot do it."

Col. CORWYN answered: "I will do so. Go away from me, and let me alone," at the same time striking Col. BOWEN, and knocking him over a table, and grappling with him.

After a scuffle the two men were separated, and Col. CORWYN putting his hand upon his revolver, Col. BOWEN drew his and fired four shots, which took effect.

Col. CORWYN fell inside the door of the Court-room, and never spoke after he was shot.

A commission will be convened to learn all the facts in the case.

Gen. DODGE has been seriously sick, and is still quite low, but improving. No danger is apprehended from his sickness.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Reports of a Refugee from Rebeldom.

Great Demoralization in Lee's Army.

A MUTINY AND A FIGHT.

Lee and Jeff. Davis at Daggers' Points.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

REPORT OF A REFUGEE.

A young man named William H. MARES, formerly of Washington, but who has resided five or six years at Lexington, Va., arrived here from the latter place this evening. He confirms the reports of great demoralization in the rebel army, and says a fight occurred a few days before he left, at or near Shickersville, between several regiments of Mississippi and Texan troops, and STUART's cavalry. The Mississippians and Texans were very much dissatisfied, and started to leave for home, when they were attacked by STUART's cavalry, and compelled to return to duty. He represents LEE's army as almost in open mutiny, owing to the gloomy aspect of affairs in the Confederacy since the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and that it is with difficulty kept together. The rebels were deserting in large numbers, and he says the North Mountains are full of deserters from Lee's army.

It was currently reported among the rebels, and believed, that LEE had tendered his resignation to DAVIS, but that it was not accepted. He did not learn the cause, but it was a common report that LEE and JEFF. DAVIS were at dagger's points about something.

CAVALRY PAY.

The Secretary of War has ordered that no officers are entitled to cavalry pay, emoluments and allowances, unless assigned specially to duty which requires them to be mounted.

TO BE DISMISSED.

Surgeon ALFRED WYNKOOP, United States Volunteers, Court-martialed for giving Virginia secession sympathizers information of important movements of our troops, has been convicted and sentenced to be dismissed the service.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

To provide against disaster, the senior military officer present with troops upon any transport without properly appointed commander, by order of War Department, are authorized to assume command, and after embarkation will inspect, organize and officer the troops. Reports of voyages are to be made when arriving in sight of port, and transmitted to the Adjutant-General.

ORDER RESCINDED.

The War Department has rescinded the General Order requiring disbursing officers to demand from agents of claimants power of attorney to collect claims against the Government, and furnish evidence of ability to reimburse the Government.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. T. G. MORRIS, Liverpool, Penn., *vice* RITTER, removed; Dr. NELSON PACASA, Wellsboro, Penn.; Dr. HENRY BUFANAN, Somerset, Penn.

COL. BREWSTER.

Col. WM. R. BREWSTER, of the Fourth Excelsior, passed through Washington, yesterday, to join his regiment. Col. BREWSTER is now one of the oldest Colonels in the service, having been in command since April, 1861. He has been strongly recommended for promotion by Gens. MEADE, HOOKER and SICKLES, and it is generally understood that he will soon receive the reward for his long and efficient services.

APPLICATIONS TO TAKE THE OATH.

Applications are daily made by rebel prisoners confined in various places throughout the loyal States, to Col. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of prisoners, to take the oath of allegiance, and be set at liberty. A large portion of them profess to be Union men at heart, declaring that they were impressed into the rebel service, and have long endeavored to find an opportunity to desert and deliver themselves up to the Federal authorities.

Some of these applications have been made by the friends of the prisoners, who establish their own loyalty beyond a doubt, but in many instances are unable to prove the loyalty of the prisoner wishing to be released, or that he is a friend of the Union.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

A DIPLOMATIC EXCURSION.

A diplomatic party set out this evening on an excursion among the lakes and rivers of New-York. The party consists, as we understand, of the Secretary of State, Baron GEROLT, the Minister of Prussia; Mr. MOLINA, the Minister of Nicaragua; Mr. TESSARA, the Minister of Spain; Lord LYONS, the British Minister; Baron STOECKEL, the Russian Minister; M. MERCIER, the French Minister; M. SCHLEIDEN, the Hanseatic Minister; M. BERNUTH, the Italian Minister; Count PAPER, the Swedish Minister; M. ASTABURAGA, the Chilian Minister, and several secretaries and attaches of the different legations. The first place they will stop at is Sharon Springs.

THE ENGLISH COUNTERFEITERS OF GREEN-BACKS.

W. A. SHANNON, the agent of the Treasury Department, who went to England several months ago, has returned to Washington. His mission was entirely successful. He secured the conviction of the two counterfeiters of United States notes at the York Assizes. One party swore that over three thousand ten-dollar bills had been printed and the plates destroyed. It is believed that this is the only attempt which has been made to utter such paper in England. The specimens brought hither are only tolerably well executed, and could easily be detected in this country by the poor quality of the ink and the rudely engraved likeness of President LINCOLN. Justice MILLER received Mr. SHANNON in a remarkably friendly manner, provided him with a special seat in Court, and complimented him on his testimony.

THE BLOCKADE SERVICE.

Lieut.-Commander ENGLISH, in a communication to the Navy Department, dated July 28, states that under instructions from Acting Rear-Admiral BAILEY, he assumed command of the blockading squadron off the eastern coast of Florida. He dispatched an expedition up Mosquito Inlet, which captured a sloop laden with cotton and a schooner unladen. A large quantity of cotton on the shore was burned, and several vessels were destroyed, one of which had her cargo in and was about to sail. A force was landed which destroyed all the houses that had been occupied by troops. On landing, the party was fired upon by a few stragglers. The conduct of all connected with the expedition was most praiseworthy. No one was injured. The boats scoured the extensive lagoon for twenty miles, as far up as a blockade-runner could go.

THE ALLEGED NAVAL BATTLE.

The Navy Department has heard nothing of battle off the coast of Maine between a gunboat and a pirate, except what the newspapers contain.

THE MISSISSIPPI MAILS.

The Postmaster-General has ordered that all mails for places on the Mississippi River between Cairo and New-Orleans be sent *viâ* Cairo. Letters, &c., from Atlantic ports will continue to go by sea unless otherwise directed by the writers.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Official Dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren.

The Prospect of Success Highly Encouraging.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SIEGE

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

Dispatches are received from Admiral DAHLGREN to-day. They are principally of a business character, and not, therefore, proper for publication.

From the preparations made by himself and Gen. GILLMORE, as stated by those officers, the prospect of success in the pending attack on the enemy's fortifications is in the highest degree encouraging. Their representations are of such a character as to admit of but little if any doubt of a triumphant result.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

CHARLESTON BAR, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

Since Monday, the date of my last dispatch, the work of preparation for the grand assault has been progressing on shore with great energy.

Gen. GILLMORE's batteries begin to loom up in grand array, directly in front of Wagner and within nineteen hundred yards of the walls of Sumter. During every night two or three more guns are added to the number, and he is evidently preparing to tumble it down at the rate of ten cart-loads per minute, and determined to take it brick by brick, if necessary.

Whilst he bores with his rifles, Admiral DAHLGREN will pound with his 500-pound solid shot, at still shorter range, going within five hundred yards, if necessary.

You may, therefore, regard as a certainty that within a week after you receive this, the "old flag" will be floating over Sumter, or a pile of bricks where it once stood. No one here has a particle of doubt on the subject. Gen. GILLMORE is now so firmly fixed on Morris Island, with the support of the fleet, that all the armies of the rebel Government could not dispossess him. His troops are working with an enthusiasm not evinced by any army in the field.

The glory of humbling Charleston is regarded by the navy and army as the greatest glory of the war.

There has been considerable cannonading day and night during the week, but our works on shore have so rapidly progressed that the rebels have pretty much abandoned their efforts to retard operations. The men are now provided with bomb-proofs, and the rebels find they are only wasting ammunition to throw it at them.

They amuse themselves by throwing occasional shells at our camps, but they generally fall short, doing no damage. Sumter has been quiet all the week.

Admiral DAHLGREN has laid mooring buoys for each iron-clad near Sumter, and pickets them at night by numerous howitzer-boats and two Monitors, by which the rebels are prevented from communicating by their boats with Cummings' Point. Their boats are driven back every night.

Tell New-Yorkers and Bostonians that they ought to send down cargoes of ice for the use of the Monitors and the sick on shore. The loyal North should not allow these glorious fellows to suffer for ice; lemons and sugar would also be a great luxury to them, beside, it would comfort them with the assurance that they are not forgotten by those who are enjoying these comforts at home.

The rebels have built numerous additional batteries on James Island, and we will no doubt have a hundred more guns to encounter than DUPONT had. They are also building interior lines of defences close to the city. Not less than seven thousand troops have landed on Morris Island during the past week from the North. They are landed in full view from Sumter.

One of our picket-boats from the *Wabash*, under Acting Master HAINES, attempted to capture the rebel steamer *Alice* under the walls of Sumter, on Wednesday night, but failed, and HAINES was captured with twelve of his men. Eight of the crew jumped from the boat and were picked up and brought out by Ensign PORTER, of the *Canandaigua*.

At the time I close, the impression is that the attack will be made in about seven days. The fall of Forts Sumter and Wagner is regarded as certain in from two to six hours. There are but few interchanges of shot at the present time, and they are mostly at night. O. C. F.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by a member of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, contain some statements of interest relative to the siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter:

"We are still at work planting siege guns, and I suppose before this reaches you they will be hurling their deadly missiles among the rebels at a great rate. I think Charleston has got to cave in this time, as General GILLMORE works like a man that would not give a thing up easy. He is doing all in his power, and should he fail (though possible, but I think improbable,) it will not be his fault. The troops have all the greatest confidence in him, and I think him just the man for such work. From what I can learn he is not a man to waste lives, but depends mostly upon his big guns and iron-clads, and I think they will have to do most of the work, as there is not much chance for infantry to work.

It is very hot here, and there has been much suffering from sun-stroke. I heard yesterday that we had reinforcements on Folly Island. As to the truth of the report I cannot say. One thing is certain, we need them very much, as the men are nearly worn out. You can judge, when out of 780 men in the Twenty-fourth only about 200 are fit for active duty. I am happy to say their illness is not dangerous, being mostly chills, which are quite prevalent here.

I must tell you what we have to do here. At half-past 3 we have to form in line and stand until 5 under arms, to be ready in case the rebs should attack our siege guns, which are but 700 yards from Fort Wagner. The pickets lay under cover of sand-banks thrown up to protect them from the enemy's shells. We have three regiments on picket at a time. We go once in six days, and stay twenty-four hours. The pickets are relieved every night. Once in a while the enemy throw a shell over about relieving time, but seldom do any harm.

Every other night, when not on picket, we go to the front and work on the siege. We have not had a man hurt since we came here, to my knowledge. We consider the Twenty-fourth a lucky regiment, as we have been through considerable and seen some fighting, and have lost out very few men since we left home. We have had 18 men killed—no officers—wounded, 3 officers and 69 men.

I believe I have never told you we have a band, through the generosity of Gen. STEVENSON's father, who spent a large amount of money for instruments, and presented them to our regiment. They have taken a great deal of pains to become proficient, and now they play finely.

Inclosed is a piece of our flag. Please preserve it with care; it has been through nine battles with us, and we love it as an old friend. We can truly say it has been worn out in the service."

ICE FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

The bark *Grozier* cleared to-day with a cargo of ice purchased by the Government for the soldiers and sailors at Charleston.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Breach Between North Carolina and the Confederacy.

RETALIATION A FAILURE.

The Mission of Vice-President Stephens.

THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT VS. NORTH CAROLINA.

REBEL TYRANNY DENOUNCED.

On the 6th of July a discussion took place in the North Carolina House of Commons, upon a motion to print the correspondence between Gov. VANCE and the Confederate Secretary of War, in relation to the *habees corpus* and the claim of the Confederate Government to conscript militia officers. The secession factions opposed the printing, and the friends of Gov. VANCE favored it. The Raleigh *Standard* publishes a synopsis of the speech of Mr. GARSON, of Granville County, in support of the motion, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

Mr. GARSON said the correspondence and the history of several startling events connected with the subject of which it treats, admonish us of a purpose on the part of the Confederate administration to *disregard* not only the decisions of our Courts, but also to construe for itself all questions touching the liberty of the citizens. It is the first time in the history of this or any other people, where the great landmarks of English freedom are regarded, that the great writ of right, secured by *Magna Charta*, has been trampled under foot with impunity. *Surely* no *people, not having lost all love of freedom, can tamely submit to such aggression as this correspondence discloses, on the part of a high official functionary and his subordinates.* The bold and unwarranted attempt to strike down our judiciary, as developed by the correspondence, indicates a rapid and gigantic strice toward military despotism.

But a few days since a Confederate Colonel refused to allow the Sheriff of New-Hanover to pass his lines to execute a writ of *habeas corpus*. Several instances of the rearrest by subaltern officers of persons discharged under this writ, and one (as I am informed,) by the express order of the Secretary of War himself, have recently occurred. Such arbitrary exercise of power by the highest civil or military functionary in England, would not be tolerated to-day. It would shake that ancient and powerful kingdom to the centre. WELLINGTON, flushed with victory and crowned with laurels, returning from his field of triumph over NAPOLEON, would not have dared to exercise such power, or deny this right to the humblest soldier that followed him from the scene of his glory. But we are told in this correspondence that the "crude" opinions of our *local Judges* are not to be regarded by the military authorities of this Government, and Gov. VANCE is by loueudo reprimanded for not suppressing the expression of these opinions. Who are these *local Judges*, whose crude opinions are thus to be disregarded? They constitute the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and have entitled themselves to the lasting gratitude of the country, for the manner in which they have discharged their duties, regardless of powerful adverse influences.

Notwithstanding the assaults of oligarchs and petty tyrants, the subservient touts of power, who impugned their loyalty and appealed to the worst passions of the country in assassin-like attempts to stab their character, these Judges have stood like a wall against the onward march of military despotism. But for their timely intervention and the strong arm and stout heart of our patriotic Governor, the goddess of personal liberty, before whom the judicial ermine has always trailed with reverence, with her spotless robes and golden tresses all torn and disheveled, had ere now been polluted by the leeberous embrace of the cloven-footed Satyr of despotism. Thank God for the integrity and independence of our judiciary! With what melancholy contrast do we view the official conduct of another Judge, holding an appointment under this Government which un held under the old, and which he only relinquished long after the infamous and high-handed proclamation of LINCOLN, demanding troops of us to subdue our Southern brethren and coerce independent States. He glided out of his position to that Government to the same in this so gracefully, that by a very slight stretch of imagination, we might have heard the clicking of Federal gold in one pocket, while Confederate Treasury notes rustled in the other. This distinguished functionary, while this beautiful metamorphosis was progressing, desired to apply an odious test oath to the lips of the patriotic fathers and mothers of our brave boys, who stood like a wall of fire and of bayonets between us and the enemies of our country. More recently, when asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*, he declined to grant it for the reason that his mind was made up, and it would entail unnecessary expense on the appellant. This correspondence reveals the purpose of the Administration to claim, and, if possible, to exercise the right to conscript certain classes of State officials, and thereby to establish a principle that might break up the State Government and blot out its sovereignty. Its exercise was prevented only by the firmness of Gov. VANCE in resisting these dangerous encroachments upon State rights.

North Carolina has sent seventy-four thousand volunteers and fourteen thousand conscripts to the field. Has any State done more? Eighty-eight thousand of her sons are now having their breasts to the enemy, or sleep in the graves to which their patriotism has consigned them. The bones of her best citizens have bleached on every battle-field from Big Bethel to Chancellorsville. They have everywhere broken the ranks of the enemy and snatched victory from the jaws of defeat. They have crowded the road to death as if it were the highway to festivity and mirth. Yet all this has not saved her from insult and injury. Why is it that in the appointment of Generals to command these troops, in many instances, our own officers were out aside to give place to those from other States? Why is it that to one of these appointments a Major-General was appointed who, in an official communication to GEN. LEE, spoke of this Legislature in terms of derision as the "*memorable*" Legislature of North Carolina. Why are the various post appointments among us in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments filled by citizens of other States to the exclusion of ours? Why the attempt, in a measure successful, to force enrolling officers upon us from other States to the neglect of our own? And why could there not be found in all North Carolina a suitable person to fill the position of Chief Collector of tithes, but one must be sent from another State to unlock our corn-cribs and smoke-houses.

Why is it that North Carolina is swarming with officials and clerks from other States, who ought to be in the army fighting for the principles they advocate?

Why is it that of about fifty hospitals in the City of Richmond, with more than two hundred surgeons, there are but three from this State?

North Carolina had assigned to her under an act of Congress, approved Oct. 27, 1862, eight hospitals, containing (2,235) twenty-two hundred and thirty-five beds. Only one of these, containing not more than (160) one hundred and sixty beds is under the charge of a North Carolina surgeon. The divisions of WINDER and GILMORAZO, assigned to this State, contain eight or nine hundred beds with eight or nine surgeons each, every one of whom is from another State.

I allude to these things with pain and sorrow, but I do it as a matter of solemn duty, in defence of my position upon this floor.

LEGISLATORS CONSCRIPTED.

The *Standard* contains the following communication. The remarks appended are its own:

"As my colleague, Mr. WOODALL, and myself were about leaving Raleigh to visit our families, while on the cars of the North Carolina Railroad, before we started, we were asked for our passports by a soldier, who said he was acting under orders from Capt. R. E. WALKER, Provost-Marshal of the City of Raleigh, to arrest and convey to Camp Holmes all persons supposed to be subject to conscription. We protested against the right to arrest citizens, State officers or members of the General Assembly, whether with or without passports, unless the place was under martial law. We informed this soldier that we were members of the General Assembly, which seemed to give him satisfaction, and he was about leaving us, and I have no doubt would have done so, but for an order given him by a *brass-buttoned Confederate officer, to take us from the cars and escort us, under guard, to Camp Holmes*, unless we produced passports. Our friend, Mr. CRAWFORD, from Wayne, after informing him that we were members, was himself insulted and ordered also to be taken to camp by this *chivalrous, brassy lieutenant*. He, however, got out of the difficulty by showing an old passport of detail. After this *young, brass-buttoned Napoleon* had assured us that we had no chance of escape but to show papers, and that the Governor had been and would again be arrested unless he carried and exhibited his pass or other vouchers, he passed out of the car to leave the soldier to execute his orders, which he declined to do. So we passed quietly on to visit our homes, feeling that civil liberty was about to take her everlasting flight.

This is to inform members of the General Assembly, and more especially Gov. VANCE, that should they wish to leave Raleigh and avoid Camp Holmes, they had better call at office hours on Capt. WALKER for passes. I suppose, however, that the Governor has the ropes, as this Confederate cock-spur informed us that he had recently twice been arrested.

I should have passed this matter in silent contempt and unnoticed, but for the fact that there is a great question of civil liberty involved, for if the Governor of the State and members of the General Assembly, attending its sessions, cannot evade arrests at the Capital by Confederate military officers, and that too, where the martial law has not been declared, who, I ask, is safe at home? Why, not even the Executive of the State passing down to the capitol. W. H. AVERA.

RALEIGH, July 7, 1862.

Mr. AVERA is a member of the House of Commons from Johnstone County. His statements may be implicitly relied on. They show the extent to which our people and public men are subjected to imperti-

nence and tarull[illegible]
operation of [illegible]

[illegible] APPROVED.

The *Standard* learns that [illegible] appointed for North Carolina by the Administration at Richmond, is a Virginian. It complains that North Carolinians have applied in vain for this office, through which one-tenth of the people's substance or means of subsistence will be drawn for government use. After describing the refusal of the place to a gallant and disabled officer of one of the North Carolina regiments, it says:

"*People of North Carolina, if you have notare in you, hear it not.' You have submitted long enough to this injustice—these indignities and insults.* Even while we write, and for months past, officers from other States, having no sympathy with our people and disposed to burry the last man from this State into the army, have been acting as enrolling officers and examining physicians to the exclusion of natives, as well, if not better qualified than they are; and now, under this tithingman, unless the people rise up and assert their rights, every neighborhood will be visited with new swarms of tithingmen from other States. *We tell you, people of North Carolina, that we will have free forms, and that your Government is republican in its character.* These men at Richmond who thus insult the State, and show by their action that they regard us as only an appendage of Virginia and Maryland, and your servants. That is the theory. Let the theory be put in practice. The 15th section of your Bill of Rights declares, 'that the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, in instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances." If you are true to yourselves and to the character of your State, *you will exercise that right.* 'Assemble together' to your Captain's districts and demand the removal of this Virginian; and you can go beyond this, if you choose, and express your views freely and fearlessly on the condition of the country. If this is your Government, any so; if not, say so. *If you have the right to rule in this State, say so; if not, say so.* Sit down supinely and hope for better treatment and better times, and see if the treatment and the times improve. You must take your own affairs into your own hands. If public men, who are disposed to submit to this injustice and these indignities, stand in your way, pass by or walk over them. *Tell the Administration at Richmond that you will not submit to such treatment, and that these swarms of 'foreign mercenaries' must be withdrawn from this State.* No other State is treated this way. The people of Virginia, or South Carolina, or Georgia would not submit for one moment to such injustice. In the language of a cotemporary, 'if we are not fit to enroll our own conscripts, collect our own taxes, and have ant men of sufficient honesty and integrity to hold the offices necessary to the performance of these duties, then we are not worthy a place in the Confederacy.'"

NORTH CAROLINA GETTING TIRED OF MILITARY LEVIES.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. YOUNG, of Mecklenburg, providing for the enrollment of all the able-bodied white men in this State between the ages of 19 and 60, strikes us as in many respects objectionable. We lack space to-day to state these objections at any length; but the measure will operate, and be regarded by the people as an extension of the militia system, and to this we do not hesitate to say, in our humble opinion, the people are opposed. If Mr. SHERWOOD's militia bill should be passed, there will be enough militia between 18 and 45 for all the purposes contemplated in Mr. YOUNG's bill; and these will form an organized nucleus around which able-bodied men of all ages will rally as volunteers in an emergency. *If North Carolina is to depend for protection on the boys and old men, and is to have no aid from the 90,000 veterans she has contributed to Confederate service, then indeed is the prospect gloomy.*

We have in hand a mass of letters protesting against any further drain upon the people in the way of troops, and propounding questions in relation to exemptions under the militia and conscript laws. Our correspondence, which is very extensive, convinces us that the people are looking with alarm to the prospect of more troops being raised, and the greatly diminished white labor we have left being thus taken from our fields and workshops.

CONFLICT BETWEEN CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

From the Raleigh Standard, July 7.

We learn that Dr. G. L. SALLAS, belonging to the Fifty-first North Carolina troops, stationed at Wilmington, sued out through his counsel, a few days since, from the Supreme Court, a writ of *habeas corpus*, and that the writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of New-Hanover to be executed. The Sheriff attempted to serve the writ, but the Colonel of the regiment *refused to permit him to pass his lines.* This is a triumph, thus far, of the military over our Supreme Court. When the writ shall have been returned to that body, or to one of the Judges, *we do not doubt that prompt action will be taken to uphold the civil law.*

A GROWL AT "ORIGINAL SECESSIONISTS."

From the Raleigh Standard, July 3.

We learn that one hundred sacks of salt, in the hands of a speculator in one of the counties of this State, were recently seized by the Government. We record this seizure with much satisfaction, if *it be true that he was an original Secessionist*, the seizure of this salt will *give additional satisfaction to the public.*

DECISIONS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT.

From the same.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided in the case of J. C. BRYAN, of Jones, that a person who put in a substitute over 35 years of age, under the first subscription law, is himself exempt. This is an affirmation of the opinion delivered by C. J. PEARSON, in the LAVIN case. All such persons are therefore exempt, and should be released from duty. The Confederate Government struggled hard in these cases through its counsel, but the decision of the Court being against it, of course it will submit. *It might as well do so gracefully and at once.*

RETALIATION A FAILURE.

The Richmond correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* says of the Confederate Administration:

"We are now in the very throes of this revolution. The bloody sweat and agony of our labor for the birth of liberty are upon us. All hopes of peace have become obscured by an impenetrable gloom. At every point of the compass from which we looked for a fair wind and a bright sky, dark storm-clouds threaten and lower. The time has come when every State in this Confederacy must depend upon itself. Let blind adherents and partizans close their eyes, but the people must awaken to the fact, that *our Government lacks vigor, health and strength.* This is no time to inquire into the cause of its debility or inability. But the fact has been too long apparent, that a morbid distemper hes exhibited itself in the exercise of its functions. Let no men misunderstand me. I do not mean to attempt for a moment to impair the confidence of the people in the high integrity, devotion, and patriotism of our President in this crisis. All men are not endowed with the same great mental, moral, and physical abilities; and the President has certainly not called around him men of that distinguished stamina, as statesmen, which might have been selected, even if he has exhibited on all occasions these eminent qualities himself. The people of the States, therefore, must look to their own defense, using every means in their power, and acting with vigor, courage, and determination, while giving to the fullest extent, their hearty support and cooperation to the Administration."

The same writer talks very plainly about the black flag, and the folly of threatening retaliation:

"We must open our eyes to the present realities of this war. The war for the protect of the Union, by the Northmen has passed away. The war for emancipation has become olesptated in the horrors of its midnight gloom. To-day, it is a war for extermination, both to bond and free, with all the savage butchery of a revengeful demon, whose bloody purpose is to destroy by indiscriminate massacre. The abolition of Slavery, according to the humanitarians of New and Old England means extermination. Our poor slaves, who have been cherished, cared for, and protected as our flesh, are being emancipated by being loiced into the front ranks of the enemy as a bulwark of protection to the despicable cowardly wretches, (for whom tha negro inherently, has always had the most ineffable scorn and contempt, expressed in the 'poor Yankee white man,') while we are thus made to butcher and slaughter them! This is modern philanthropy and Christianity—an interference with which, according to Earl Russell, would bring the blush of shame to an Englishman's cheeks!

Let us stare fata in the face and meet it boldly. We are being driven to the defence of our citadel in the heart of the Confederacy. The people must at once decide whether we are to defend successfully our hearthstones and all we hold dear, from the vandal, infidel hordes that now overrun us, and determine to achieve our liberty, or to become subjugated slaves. The pride, pomp and circumstances of glorious war with us have passed away, and we have come down to the stern, naked, terrible reality of a conflict for liberty, or worse than subjugation. Tha exterminating despot has announced his curse. He has refused to receive a commissioner from us, or entertain the proposition to conduct the war upon principles of civilized nations, it being deemed inadmissible. He permits his Generals to murder indiscriminately our citizens and soldiers, and whenever our President attempts retributive justice, he is threatened with tenfold vengeance. What is this but a war of extermination? After the brutal murder of ten of our innocent soldiers in Missouri by the assassin MCNEAL, President DAVIS issued a spirited proclamation in Mississippi, in which he declared no further exchange of officers should take place until MCNEAL was surrendered, and declaring that all Yankee officers found tampering with or running off our slaves, should suffer the penalty of the State laws. After the battle of Murfreesboro, in which we took some 6,000 prisoners, LINCOLN refused to receive the paroled prisoners unless we also sent the officers with them. That is the time we should have stood up to the letter of the bond. We did not, however; the officers were released—and MCNEAL's tenfold murder stands unavenged.

When BUCHANAN murders two of our officers in Kentucky, the Yankee officers (prisoners) at Richmond are made to draw lots. Two are condemned to suffer in retaliation, and to-day LINCOLN threatens that if we dare to touch his man, he will execute Gens. ROBERT, LEE and Capt. WINDER.

Thus, what a farce becomes our retaliatory measures! More than this, at the last session, Congress passed an act that all Yankee commissioned officers commanding negro regiments who should be cap-

[illegible] suffer death. [illegible]
[illegible] to be turned over to the State authorities for trial. In what case has the law been executed? As I have said a year ago, it has been a great humanity that in the first instance we offered we would take no prisoners, though it seems barbarous at first blush. It would have saved thousands of lives, and perhaps are this ended the war. What bounty could induce a Yankee to enlist when he knew that his fate was certain death? I believe it is not too late yet, and is the best thing we can do. The Yankees carry on the black flag secretly, and murder openly, while we are carrying on the war *coleur de rose*, and than threatened whenever we offer to retaliate.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHEN'S MISSION.

From the Mobile Register.

We thank God from the depths of our heart that the authorities at Washington snubbed Vice-President STEPHENS, in his late attempt to confer with them on international affairs, without form or ceremony. It has long been known here that this gentleman thought, if he could get to whisper into the ears of some men about Washington, the result might be terms of peace on some sort of *union or reconstruction.* He seemed to forget that DOUGLAS, with whom he used to serve, is dead, and notwithstanding his mantle has fallen, by dividing it into four pieces, upon RICHARDSON and VOORHEES, VALLANDINGHAM and PUGH, still the Democratic party is not in power now, and we may thank God for it. The prospect looked gloomy to the Vice-President, whose infirmity of body no doubt casts a shadow over his spirits, and he said that one of two things must be done—either some terms must be made, or the whole militia of the Confederacy must be called out and an immediate alliance proposed with foreign Powers. President DAVIS gave him *full powers to treat on honorable terms*, and started him off to the Kingdom of Abraham. But Father Abraham told him there was an impassable gulf between them and the Vice-President had to steam back to Richmond, a little top-fallen. We hope this will put a *stop forever* to some cookers about here who intimate that there are people enough friendly to the South, in the North, to restore the Union as it was. And we also hope the Government at Richmond will not humiliate itself any more, but from this time will look only to tha one end of *final and substantial independence.* The North is not less set on a purpose of final separation than we are. The Republican party are not fighting to restore this Union, any more than the old Romans fought to establish the independence of the countries they invaded. The Republicans are fighting for *conquest and dominion*, we for *liberty and independence.*

"There is only one party in the North who want this Union restored, but they have no more power—legislative, executive or judicial—than the paper we write on. It is true they make a show of Union and strength, but they have no voice of authority. We know that the Vallandigham school wants the Union restored, for he told us so when here in exile, partaking of such hospitality as we extended to a *real enemy* to our struggle for separation, banished to our soil by *another enemy* who is practically more our friends than he. And if VALLANDINGHAM should, by accident or other cause, become Governor of Ohio, we hope LINCOLN will keep his nerves to the proper tension, and not allow him to enter the confines of the State. His administration would do more to restore the old Union than any other power in Ohio could do; and therefore we pray that he may be defeated. Should a strong Union party spring up in Ohio, the third State in the North in political importance, it might find a faint response in some Southern States, and give us trouble. But as long as the Republican power, they will think of conquest and dominion only, and we, on the other hand will come up in solid column for freedom and independence, which we will be certain to achieve, with such assistance as we may *now* (after the refusal of the Washington Cabinet to confer) confidently expect, before the Democrats of the North get in power again, and come whispering in our ears, "*Union, reconstruction, Constitution, concession and guarantees.*" Away with all such stuff! We want *separation.* Give us rather men like THADDEUS STEVENS and CHARLES SUMNER. *They curse the old Union and despise it, and so do we.* And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they hate the Union and the "accursed Constitution," let them keep down VALLANDIGHAM and his party in the North, then they shall never be troubled by us with such *whining* about the Constitution and Union as they are sending up.

A GRUMBLING REBEL.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Aug. 5, contains a letter from Mississippi, bitterly attacking JEFF. DAVIS' Administration. We extract the concluding paragraphs:

The people are weary of the flagrant mismanagement of the Government. The spirit of resistance is as strong as ever, and the devotion to our cause as fervent and unshaken; but we are disgusted and disheartened at the course pursued by the Administration. The causes of popular discontent are not new or recent; unfortunately they have too long existed. But people have waited and hoped for a change, deeming it inexpedient to complain publicly, until the abuses and grievances have grown colossal, and national patience is exhausted. Look beyond the Mississippi. What a humiliating spectacle meets the eye? Missouri, the noblest of all the Border States, (save Virginia,) utterly abandoned to her persecutors; while Missouri's blood was poured out in Vicksburgh, and Missouri's troops, who never surrendered before, were made to stack their arms by order of Gen. PEMBERTON. A large portion of Arkansas overrun and held in Federal bondage simply because Mr. DAVIS' *protége* No. 2—Gen. HOLMES—is kept in command in despite the prayers of the State, and the irrepressible complaints of the army. If Gen. HOLMES be not in his dotage, the English language possesses no synonym to indicate his stupidity and inertia. The administration is not ignorant of the disgraceful fact that *the army, which numbered thirty thousand when he assumed command of the Department, dwindled down* without a battle, and solely from discontent, unpunished desertions and mismanagement, to seventeen thousand. Mr. DAVIS knew that the Trans-Mississippi army looked for Gen. PRICE, believing that he would lead to a victory. Why was he subordinated to such a General as HOLMES, himself a substitute for HEBERT? For the same reason that Gen. PEMBERTON was made to rank him, because he does not possess the favor of the President. Does any man doubt that had Gen. PRICE been placed in Gen. HOLMES' position, he would ere this have redeemed Missouri?

Will no one who has the Presidential ear, render the Confederacy a service, by reminding him of the celebrated anecdote of Louis XII, which he must have read when he studied Vattel? That monarch was urged to prosecute an old personal feud, but he sternly and indignantly replied: "The King of France does not revenge the injuries of the Duke of Orleans." Had the people dreamed that Mr. DAVIS would carry all his cherished antipathies, his bitter prejudices, his puerile partialities, and his doting favorites into the Presidential chair, they would never have allowed him to fill it. Little did they imagine that some of our noblest, purest patriots, greatest statesmen and ablest Generals would be immolated at the obscure hatreds of provincial politics, or the forgotten quarrels of the War Department at Washington. He seems to have mastered but one axiom of Machiavelli: "The dissensions of individuals contribute to the welfare of the State." Owing to the inveterate characteristics of the President, some of the most important, nay vital portions of the land, have been confided to the hands of officers who fill all of SHAKSPEARE'S famous categories—the want of tried inability and convicted deficiency, of contrived weakness and fixed inattention." Behold the portraits of LOVELL, PEMBERTON and HOLMES! Whatever estimate Mr. DAVIS may place upon these officers, the army loathes their names and despises their capacity. He cannot be ignorant of the fact. Nothing so completely demoralizes troops as a want of confidence in their leaders. To-day we are reaping the bitter harvest of what EDMUND BURKE has well termed "the ill husbandry of injustice." The evil does not seem to have yet reached its climax; but patience is now no longer a virtue.

Gen. PEMBERTON has addressed a circular order to the paroled army of Vicksburgh, stating that the soldiers are to reassemble at Demopolis, Alabama, "where they will again receive arms and equipments to meet the enemy." Does he expect to enjoy the privilege of surrendering the said arms at some other Vicksburgh? It is rumored that he has gone to Demopolis, and that he will yet be retained in command. Will the people of the Confederacy have to support this outrage? *We can tell them that the army will not. It is a mournful, a bitter truth, that the troops are rapidly deserting in that army*; they never trusted Gen. PEMBERTON; they charge the loss of Vicksburgh to his stupidity or lethargy; and if he is ever to command Mississippians again, those paroled men will never reassemble at Demopolis, to become a second time his victims. These are facts which Mr. DAVIS would do well to consider. He has alienated the hearts of the people by his stubborn follies, and the injustice he has heaped upon some, whom they regarded as their ablest Generals and truest friends. He owes them the removal of Gens. PEMBERTON and HOLMES, for the nation is weary and heart-sick over their manifold errors. Will he remove them? We doubt it, judging from the analogy of the painful past. The people do not share in his chronic hallucination that he is a great military genius, and can direct the campaigns in distant States with unerring skill. They would rather trust Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, EWELL, PRICE and KIRBY SMITH, BUCKINRIDGE and G. W. SMITH, and would be better pleased if Mr. DAVIS would employ himself in correcting evils near his own door, namely, the management in the Post-office Department, the depreciation of the currency, and the gigantic mischief resulting from the present system of blockade running. To-day our people lift their eyes toward Richmond, and cry, with TENNYSON:

"Ah God! for a man with heart, head, baod,
Like some of the simple great ones gone
Forever and ever by!"

The country is not discouraged by Federal advances, but we know that, unless the errors of the past are promptly corrected, the future holds no promise. God forbid that our fair and beloved land should be ruined by our own maladministration, or that our people should lack the proper energy and independence to teach that Executive that he is their servant, not their master—their instrument, not their Dictator.

THE RBBEL GOVERNMENT'S COTTON POLICY

Correspondence of the Mobile Adcertiser.

UNIONTOWN, Ala., July 25, 1863.

Having ceased to purchase cotton for the Government in Mississippi, and instructed its agents accordingly, I beg leave, through your columns, to announce that the policy of thn Govarnment is, that the same course be pursued with regard to public as pri-

[illegible] the Colonel drew up [illegible] six or [illegible] hundred strong, in solid column, [illegible] centre of the column, and [illegible] information I proposed [illegible] some remarks urging the right of secession and the duty of Mississippi and the other Southern States to secede as the only sure means of escape from ruin and degradation. I was listened to with great attention and perfect silence to the close of my address, at which time some person in the ranks proposed, 'All in favor of secession hold up your hands.' *Scarcely more than one-third* did so. Gen. BOONE then proposed, 'All those who are for the *Union* will raise their hands,' *and a large majority done so, whirling their hats in the air, and giving three hearty cheers for Gen Boone*; upon which he announced a Union meeting, to take place here on the 15th, to nominate *Union* candidates for the approaching Convention. The General was a Douglas man at the late election, in 1857 a States' Rights Democrat. He has a large connection—most, if not all, of whom will go with him. For myself, I think the true resistance men here will share *our* fate in '51."

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR BRODHEAD, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 18, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Herewith I send you a letter I this day received from Mr. CHARLES MCALLISTER, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high character and large means. As he is a friend of mine, and seems to think that you can restore pence to our country, I would be greatly pleased if you would read it, although it is not as legible as it ought to be.

I am well convinced that if the Southern States could be induced to *delay action*, the Northern *people* would furnish abundant evidence (through the State Legislatures and otherwise) that they desire to live upon terms of equality, fraternity and peace. In Pennsylvania many honest people voted for LINCOLN on the report of the Covode Committee, and for a tariff, &c., and not with a view to violate any of the Constitutional rights of the South.

Our Legislature meets on the first day of January, and I have no doubt (although largely Black Republican) will at once repeal our nullifying statute and authorize the appointment of a Commission to go in the Southern States.

We are all well.

Truly your friend,
RICHARD BRODHEAD.

To Hon. JEFF. DAVIS.

From Mexico via San Francisco.

APPOINTMENT OF THE TRIUMVIRATE.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

By the steamship *Constitution* we have received dates from the City of Mexico to the 1st day of July. From Mr. H. DALTON, a passenger, who has recently left the Mexican capital, we have some interesting intelligence. He state that on the entrance of the French, by orders of the Comandante POTIER, who was appointed Military Governor of the city, the residents were compelled to receive the army of the French with triumphal honors.

The French Government had issued a decree confiscating all the property, real and personal, of the Liberals.

SALIGNY, the French Minister, was virtually Dictator. All decrees emanated from him; and were enforced by Gen. FOREY. FOREY had issued a long manifesto, addressed to the Mexicans.

The Mexican army was hovering around the City of Mexico, of the different small towns, and skirmishing was constantly going on between them and the French forces. Gen. NEGRETE has been appointed, by President JUAREZ, to the command of the Mexican forces in the State of Puebla. He had about 2,000 cavalry, and was on the road between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. No English or French courier had arrived at the city for the previous 30 days. The supposition is that they were destroyed by NEGRETE's forces, which had also captured a train belonging to the French army.

Gen. ORTEGA and the principal Mexican officers who were taken prisoners at Puebla made their escape from Orizaba, where they were kept as prisoners. Gen. ORTEGA is now in command of forces between San Luis Potosi and the City of Mexico.

The French army of occupation of the City of Mexico consists of about 15,000 men. The rest of the army was at Puebla and Orizaba, and on the roads tending to the Capital.

The people in the City of Mexico did not associate with the French as a general rule. It seemed to be the common impression that the French intended to establish a monarchial form of Government. All the officials appointed thus far were known to be in the French interests. None was allowed to act whose sympathy was not in favor of the French intervention.

Gen. ALMONTE, who is one of the leaders of the Mexican "traitors" party, in a speech, stated that they had no sympathy with the United States, and that the time would soon arrive when they would again be in possession of the soil which was so basely taken from them by the United States.

The French were very active in attempting to recruit Mexicans for their army; and held out inducements for their doing so. Thus far they had not met with much success.

President JUAREZ has issued a proclamation giving his reasons for evacuating the capital, and showing the condition of the country.

The French Minister, SALIGNY, had addressed a letter to Gen. FOREY, requesting him to appoint a Council to govern Mexico; and the latter had issued a decree appointing thirty-five Mexicans as such Council, or Junta Superior. Their names are as follows:

Jose Ignacio Pavon, Manuel Diez de Bonilla, Jose Basilio Arrillaga, Teodosio Lares, Docteur Francisco Javier Miranda, Ignacio Aguilar y Marocuo, Dr. Jose Sollano, Joaquin Velasquez de Leon, Antonio Fernandez Monjardin, Gen. Morny Villamil, Ignacion Sepulveda, Jose Maria Andrade, Joaquin Castillo y Lanzas; Mariano Dominguez, Jose Guadalupe Ariola, Gen. Adrian Woll, Fernando Mangino, Agapito Mucoz, Jose Miguel Arroyo, Teofilo Marin, Gen. Miguel Cervantes y Velasco, Ignacio del Castillo, Alejandro Arango y Escandon, JUAN NEPOMUCENO MALDONADO, Jose Ildefonse Amable, Gerardo Garcia Rojas, Manuel Miranda, Jose Lopez Ortigoza, Gen. Santiago Blanco, Pablo Vergara, Gen. Cayetano Montoyo, Manuel Tejada, Urbana Toyar, Antonio Moran, Miguel Jimenez.

This Council were to have power to choose three men, a Triumvirate, who should be the chief executive officers of Mexico. The *Junta* was to elect 215 Mexicans, and with them to form the Assembly of Notables; which Assembly was to determine the form of government. If, however, three ballots are taken without obtaining a vote of two-thirds for any form, then the Triumvirate should dissolve the Assembly, and the *Junta* should choose 215 others to form a new Assembly, and so on. The sessions of the *Junta Superior* and of the Assembly of Notables were to be held with closed doors.

The *Junta Superior* had elected ALMONTE, the Archbishop of Mexico, LABASTIDA, and Gen. SALAS, as the Triumvirate. LABASTIDA, who left the country while JUAREZ was in power, is now on his way from Spain, and during his absence Archbishop OMASCUEA would occupy his place.

An Important Arrest.

A DEALER IN COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES NOTES ARRESTED.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 13.

At Albany, on Tuesday of this week, Deputy United States Marshal LOWELL arrested a man aged about twenty-five years, known there as R. H. WEBSTER, who professed to be engaged in "the study of the law," on the charge of manufacturing United States Treasury Notes. The accused was brought in this city, and gave bail to appear before Commissioner ROGER for examination on Monday next. The Marshal found on WEBSTER's person, when he made the arrest, a quantity of letters, which are from persons in all parts of the Northern States, and contain the fullest evidence of extensive swindling operations in which he has been engaged for some time, and with excellent success. He has been sending circulars to postmasters, and other local officers, at small towns throughout the country, covering a proposition to furnish the means of successful speculation, and offering for sale, at 30 cents on the dollar, imitations of United States Treasury Notes, which he promised should be so perfect as to defy detection. If the person addressed responded favorably, further correspondence ensued, a sample of the "imitation notes" (of the denomination of $1, genuine issue,) would be sent, which in most cases would call out an order for a larger quantity of the notes, inclosing bank bills to pay for them at the rate of 30 cents on the dollar. It is evident from the tenor of some of the accused's correspondence that he never furnished the "imitation notes" spoken of in his circulars; that the genuine $1 note was employed as a bait to call out an order for a quantity of them, accompanied by a remittance in advance on payment, which he would pocket. In this manner WEBSTER has done a large business, and his correspondence shows that he has received hundreds of dollars from dupes in all parts of the Northern States. He denies that he has manufactured or dealt in counterfeits, and claims that his proposition to furnish "imitation notes" is innocent at least so far as the Government is concerned. His operations are of the sharpest character, and it is probable that the only advantage to be gained from his arrest will be an exposition of his swindling operations, which may serve to put the public on the lookout for frauds of like character.

The correspondence found with WEBSTER is voluminous. It embraces letters from postmasters, local magistrates and other officers, which reveal a surprising readiness on their part to engage in the speculation proposed, although every person reading WEBSTER's circulars must be fully aware that rascality of some degree was involved. It would certainly astound the good people of the places where the authors of these letters reside, if they were made aware of the character of these transactions, and how ready their respected and honored townsmen were to engage in an extensive fraud, even before they had any certain knowledge of its character, or the extent of responsibility or criminality involved.

The following is a copy of WEBSTER's circular, which was the bait with which he caught gudgeons. The circular is adroitly framed, and is neatly written;

INVITATION TO BITE.

ALBANY, July 7, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I will supply you, if you desire it, with U. S. Treasury Notes of the denomination of one dollar, at 30 per hundred. They are in exact imitation, and you can just as well as not make a few thousand dollars by dealing in them, and no one but yourself need be the wiser. Specimens will be sent to you on the receipt of $1; or one hundred will be sent to you on the receipt of $30. Trusting that my confidence, as to secrecy in you may not be misplaced, I am, &c.,

R. H. WEBSTER, Albany, N. Y.

A favorable response having been received to the above circular, the following was sent to the person taking the bait. Instead was a one dollar Treasury Note, (genuine,) which was the "sample" spoken of, and which was intended to produce a yield, by return mail, of thirty times the value.

CIRCULAR AS TO "SPECIMENS."

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 8th came to hand yesterday. It is not customary to send specimens to any one, without complying with the request as stated in circular, but will send you one, which you will find in this. If it suites you, and if you wish twenty-five or fifty of them, you may rely upon the honor of a gentleman, that as soon as I receive the money for them, I will send them to you. They are *all just* as the inclosed specimen. If you are a poor man, you can add very largely to your income by dealing in these, and soon be placed in a position whereby you may add greatly to the comforts of your home. Address, as before.

P. S.—Destroy my communications, as I shall yours.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut. H. H. Goodell, of the Twenty-fifth Connecticut regiment, a son of Rev. Dr. Goodell, the veteran missionary of Constantinople, Turkey, and a graduate in 1862 at Amherst, according in the Springfield *Republican*, has had some interesting experience during his nine months in Louisiana. The Twenty-fifth has suffered severely in several battles, and Lieut. Goodell has seen many narrow escapes. An Irish Bend, a wounded man whom he was carrying from the field, was shot a second time in his very arms. When Gen. Banks called for 1,000 men, with officers, to storm the works at Port Hudson, after the unsuccessful assault of the 14th of June, he was one of the first to offer his services, although the early captivation of the place made the attack unnecessary. During the siege, in one of the charges made by his regiment, his life was saved in the most singular manner. A rebel soldier not more than twelve yards in front, turned upon him, aiming a loaded rifle full at his breast. At the moment he fired a soldier of the One Hundred and Tenth New-York stepped in front of Lieut. Goodell, and, receiving the discharge, was instantly killed. It is not certainly known, but it is thought, that the act was intentional. The Union troops were at the time driving the rebels up the steep side of a ravine, and as the soldier fell backward, being on higher ground, he struck Lieut. Goodell, knocking him over, and rendering him unconscious for some time. When he regained his senses, his regiment had retired, and although in close proximity to his "Southern brethren," he preferred not to remain. Rolling himself slowly and quietly down into the ravine, he crept off, and at last found his comrades, who hailed him as one from the dead, for they had seen him fall and thought him killed. Lieut. Goodell was promoted from Second to First Lieutenant after the battle of Irish Bend, was for some time Acting Adjutant, and is now on the Staff of Col. Bissell, Acting Brigadier in Grover's division.

—The Newark *Advertiser* of Friday, says:

"On Tuesday evening the quiet town of Orange was enlivened by the following incident: A New-York merchant was riding through Main-street with his family and a colored driver, when a bully of the town cried out: 'There goes a nigger; let's catch and hang him.' On the return of the party the same thing was repeated, when the merchant, having first taken his family home, immediately drove back to the place, and jumping from his carriage, demanded of the bully who wanted to hang his driver. The ruffian replied he did, but scarcely had the words been uttered before he was knocked down by the indignant merchant. The same chastisement was inflicted several times, when finally the offender caught up a chair, but was not allowed to use it by the crowd who by this time had gathered. The merchant was arrested last evening, but the complainant subsequently withdrew the charge of assault and battery. The merchant gave him fair warning that because his driver happened to be a colored man he should not be insulted while attending to his duties."

—Mr. Gustavus A. Blake and Mrs. Amelia Loud, both residents of East Boston, were arrested at New

taka place. On Tuesday, the Aarora Dramatic Club of the Social Reformers will hold a "Summernight's Festival" at Lindenmuller's Odeon, and from all that we can learn, the close of the week promises to be no less socially active than its opening. In fact, we have here mentioned only the most prominent of many similar merry-makings, all of which have a direct and useful bearing upon German-American society. The two leading affairs to be anticipated far ahead, are the proposed grand National Celebration on behalf of the German Hospital and the Swiss Schnetzenfest which is to last for three days, and will rival the Caledonian Games in extent and interest. While mentioning these festivities we must not omit allusion to the charitable associations of the Germans, foremost among which are their Emigrant Aid Societies, the German Hospital Committee, and the Patriotic Central Association for the relief of the widows and children of German soldiers who fall fighting for the Union. Invalid and wounded soldiers are, also, embraced by the bounty of the two latter organizations.

IN SCIENCE,

two little incidents well worthy of notice have signalised the week. The general meeting and report of the German Society for Mental and Physical Improvement, and Dr. K. Gaudner's excellent lecture on the "Instinct of Animals." On the 19th, Dr. Limpert will read an elaborate paper, relative to "Telegraphing." The second incident of note is the announcement of a new invention by a Mr. Rappelt, who has devised a most excellent mechanical aid to arithmatical calculation for the benefit of young scholars.

POLITICALLY

the Germans are again astir. The Central Republican committees are holding their meetings preliminary to the Autumn campaigns, and the advancement of a national policy of freedom. In our rapid review, incomplete as it is, it has been our object to show that, less noisy than their neighbors, the Germans in America "still live!"

German Monument to Union Heroes.

On the 26th of the present month there is to be dedicated, in Landmann's Hamilton-para, the handsome monument there begun on the 8th of June last, to commemorate the deeds and heroic death of the German soldiers who fell, defending the flag of the Union, at Cross-Keys, on the 8th of June. 1862.

The monument will be completed three days before its dedication. Although of wood, it is so coated and colored as to resemble brown frse-stone and supply the place of a more durable memento until the fine one now in contemplation can be perfected. The present one will be thirty-five feet high, on a base-mast eight feet high and ten square, arranged in massive blocks, each of which bears the name and date of a battle in which the German troops were engaged. A solid cube sixteen feet in height rests on a pedestal elevated two feet, and is marked with the following inscription:

"Cross-Keys, Va., June 8, 1862."

The cube is adorned with the American Eagle, surmounting the Union escutcheon, enwreathed with a garland of laurel and torches reversed. It is also ornamented with wreaths of oak leaves, encircling the inscription:

"Honor the Brave.
Remember their Deeds."

On the four corners of the cube are warlike trophies 30 inches in height, and from between these towers a 19 foot obelisk decorated with funeral urns, inscribed with the names of the brave men who fell in the action specially indicated.

The war trophies are executed after models by Mr. Bascer, and the painting, which so skillfully maintains the illusion that they are of brown sandstone, is the work of Mr. A. Estle, who has already earned quite a reputation in his art.

It should be remembered that this monument is but the suggestion of an imposing one to be erected soon by subscription, to honor the memory of all the gallant Germans who have fallen in the service of their adopted country, and it is believed that here, as was the case a few years since in Vienna, the national pride and kindly impulses of the Germans will soon make wood give place to marble to honor the names of their fallen compatriots.

The City of Vienna, it may be remembered, erected a monument to the Emperor Francis, entirely of *papier maché*, and, shortly afterwards, replaced it by one cast in bronze, upon the same model, but not before a satirical journal of the day had published the following squib:

"Upon the Castle's snuggest corner,
Frank stands in paper, like
Jack Horner."

The Hamilton Park testimonial has, thus far, escaped the pen of the satirist, and from the promised programme of festivities, ceremonies, speeches and musical entertainments, we judge that the celebration will be one of the most interesting events that the prolific Teuton genius has devised and brought about for a very long time.

The reputation of the Teutonic brethren throughout the war will be defended, not only with eloquence, but with an array of statistics and facts that must forever silence their detractors. The multitude will undoubtedly hear the true story of the campaigns in the West and Southwest, where the Germans bore the Union flag so steadfastly, and perhaps get a version of Chancellorsville unheard before.

Staten Island.

THE LATE INCENDIARY FIRE AT CAMP NEW DORP, SPRAGUE BARRACKS—THE EXTENT OF THE CONFLAGRATION—CREDITABLE EXERTIONS OF COL. LANSING, THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS—PRESENT APPEARANCES OF THE BARRACKS—THE INCENDIARY STILL UNDISCOVERED.

The burning of the Sprague Barracks, at Camp New Dorp, Staten Island, has caused considerable excitement, and many persons have paid the Camp a visit to see the state of dilapidation it has assumed since the late conflagration took place on Monday night last.

Since that time no trace of the incendiary has been discovered, and although Colonel Lansing and Major Hetzel are doing their best to detect the incendiary, the whole affair still remains enveloped in mystery.

One of our reporters paid a visit to the Barracks on Friday, and gleaned the following particulars:

On arrival at the Camp, one is painfully struck with the sight which they present from that which existed some days previously, as all the southwest side and half of the south buildings are reduced to cinders. Around where the quarters that were burned stood, there are some spacious tents erected, which are much coveted by the troops to sleep in during the intense heat, and these are guarded by double sentries night and day, as well as the remaining quarters of the men that have escaped the conflagration.

The library and Quartermaster's stores were burnt to the ground, but through the exertions of the officers and men, their contents were saved. Col. Lansing, Maj. Hetzel and others, had a narrow escape. So great a risk did the two former officers run in saving the contents of the library and Quartermaster's store, that their clothes were much scorched by contact with the flames. Through similar exertions the fine and nicely-filled up temporary hospital was also saved, Dr. Clarke and his assistant joining heartily in the work of preventing the flames extending to that Sanitary Asylum for sick and wounded men. The Cookhouse and Sutler's apartments also escaped the fire, and at an early hour in the morning of Tuesday, when it raged with such fury, and had consumed nearly half of the barracks, Col. Lansing gave orders that a partition of the barracks should be cut down and torn away to prevent the further communication of the fire, and not leave the camp a mass of ruins.

No sooner had Col. Lansing given the order than Maj. Hetzel and a large body of intrepid soldiers rushed to the rescue, and at great risk they were effectually carried into execution. Such excellent conduct did the brave soldiers manifest on this trying occasion, that they were warmly eulogised not only by the Commandant but by Col. Lansing in person. More than half the barracks were completely burned up, and the humiliating spectacle which the camp now presents is cause of much regret.

The camp was the best and most commodious ever laid out in this part of the country, and was erected to give accommodation to 15,000 soldiers. It is almost a perfect square, and many acres are included within the interior of the soldiers' quarters, which completely surrounded it. It was a *fac simile* of that at Aldershott in England, or Camp Curragh in Kildare, Ireland. It is true it had not arrived to the perfection of either of these, but would, in a short time, have emulated them in every respect. The camp was first instituted by Col. Lansing, and was the cherished idol of his plannings. It was situated in a delightful and populous part of the island, and the reason given for this judicious selection of the ground was, that owing to the topography of the ground, pipes and reservoirs could be made which would carry away all the filth and nauseous ingredients which might accumulate into the lands outside, which would much improve them and keep the barracks free from contagion.

On entering into conversation with some of the respectable residents outside, they unanimously concurred in the belief that some soldier or soldiers of secesh or Copperhead sympathies, who had smuggled themselves into the ranks, were the perpetrators of the diabolical act. Every exertion is being made to ferret out the malicious and wicked incendiary, whoever he may be; but Col. Lansing and Maj. Hazzel are keeping their minds to themselves, in the hope of being able yet to bring the villain or villains to justice.

No soldiers or troops in the world can be better treated than they are, and among the 1,800 and upwards now encamped at New-Dorp, few punishments for disorderly conduct are reported. The men, as a whole, are kept in fine trim, drill and discipline. Dress parades are held every evening, at which Col. Lansing attends and receives the reports of Major Hazzal. The Colonel has taken lodging above the barrack gates for this special purpose.

The Trial of the Rioters.

The riot cases that were not tried at the August Term of the Court of Sessions having been transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which sits in October, it becomes a matter of interest to the public who is to occupy the Bench at that Term. We are informed that the Court will be held by Judge Allen, well known as one of the ablest and most upright Judges in the State. As Judge Allen lives out of the City, and is not mixed up in any way with the local politics and factions of the City, he is eminently qualified to act as Judge in the trial of these cases. Recorder Hoffman, by his stern adherence to justice in the riot cases, has won an honor which years of routine duty could not have acquired for him, while District Attorney Hall and his Assistant, Samuel B. Garvin, have literally crowded upon themselves the plaudits and honorable appreciation of the public.

"Retreat" of the Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes.

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE INSTITUTION—THE INSTITUTION AT MANHATTANVILLE.

A "Retreat" of the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, or Brothers of the Christian Schools, is being held at Manhattan College, Manhattanville. There are a hundred and ten Brothers in attendance from the various houses in this State. Two sessions are held each day, at which sermons are preached by clergymen appointed by the President of the College.

The Institution of the Brothers of the Christian Schools is a religious congregation, who devote their time in the education of the young, especially the children of mechanics and the poor, by the means of Primary Free Schools. The Brothers of the Order are also able to hold schools for adults, apprentices and orphans, and even to instruct prisoners.

This congregation was founded at Reims, (Marne,) in 1680, by Massire Jean-Baptiste de la Salle, priest, doctor in Theology and canon of the Metropolitan Church of that city, and declared venerable in 1840 by Pope Gregory XVI. It was approved by letters patent by Louis XV., September, 1724, and Pope Benedict XIII. also approved the Institution by a bull which was registered in the Parliament of Rouen, May 12, 1725, in virtue of letters patent given by the same King, on the 26th of April preceding.

The venerable de la Salle fixed his residence in the Maison de Saint-Yon, at Rouen, in 1705, and his successors in the government of the Institution remained there until 1778, the epoch, when Brother Agathon, the fifth Superior-General, transferred the seat of the congregation to Melon, where it remained until the dispersion of the Brothers in 1791.

The Brothers were obliged to disperse during the French Revolution, many of whom retired to Italy, having three houses in that country in which the institution was able to perpetuate itself. As Brother Agathon, their Superior-General, was detained in prison, the Brothers sought Pius VI. to name a Vicar General. Their demand was favorably listened to, and Brother Faumantius, Director of the Maison de Saint-Sauveur at Rome, was delegated to exercise that charge.

When tranquillity was reëstablished in France, many old brothers wished to reunite in a community. A school was opened in Tramassac-street, Lyons, and sometime afterward the magistrates of that city gave the Order the old Petit-Collége of the Jesuits, and that house was always regarded by the Brothers as the cradle of the restoration of their institution. However, other houses were established at Villefranche, (Rhône,) Solesmes, Paris, quarter of St. the Gros-Caillou, Valence, and Nogent-le-Rotrou.

Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Lyons, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Rome, demanded and obtained Brother Fraumentius and three other French Brothers to accompany him to France. During the return of the Archbishop to Lyons, and after the consecration of Napoleon I, Pope Pius VII. visited the establishment of the Brothers, and blessed their Church of the Petit-Collége on the 16th of April, 1805.

The institution already established, as we have remarked, was legally recognized by the imperial decree of March 17, 1808. The largest number of houses of the Order are in France; others are, however, in Algeria, the Pontifical States, Canada, and the United States. There are forty houses of the Order on the American Continent.

No Order of the Catholic Church has increased so rapidly as the Brothers of the Christian Schools. In the year 1803 they possessed only eight houses, nine schools, and numbered thirty Brothers in all. In 1845 they possessed four hundred and ninety houses, nearly nine hundred schools, and numbered almost five thousand Brothers.

The life of the founder, De La Salle, is full of interest to the student of such institutions. One fact worthy of mention here is that he has been the subject of canonization for nearly forty years, and the decree for that greatest honor of the Catholic Church has not yet been granted.

The Brothers assemble annually in a "Retreat," which continues for eight days, and the Brothers of the Manhattanville Order are now in such a "Retreat" as we above have stated. During this spiritual conference, they review the acts of the past year, and confer upon the failures and successes attending it. Strict silence is enjoined at these seasons of solemnity, except during two short periods each day, when the Brothers are allowed to converse upon the subjects of their spiritual study and meditation.

The dress of the Brothers is a loose cloth cassock to which white bands are attached. They wear a black skull cap on the crown of the head. In no case do they ever become priests, or even aspire to any ecclesiastical state. When an aspirant enters the novitiate he is required to make five vows, viz.: Poverty, chastity, obedience, stability and the free instruction of the young.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Rear-Admiral Farragut left the Navy-yard yesterday, bound for Hastings, on the Hudson River, his country seat. All the officers took a kindly farewell of him, and some escorted him to the boat. He was accompanied by his wife and one of his sons. After staying a few days in Hastings, he will, it is understood, leave for Washington, the Secretary of the Navy having expressed a desire to see him.

DEPARTURE OF SAILORS.

Yesterday, a very large number, nearly four hundred, United States sailors were detached from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, in the steamtug *Vanderbilt*, which conveyed them to the United States steamer *Continental*, in which they will be conveyed to a port of the coast now a scene of exciting naval operations. They were accompanied by officers of the steamer, and also by some marines. The men are picked sailors, and looked splendidly. All of them desired to go, as there was a chance of fighting.

THE LAST OF THE DOUBLE-ENDERS AFLOAT.

The launch of the United States steamer *Waterree*, which was noticed telegraphically in all the papers, completes the list of double-enders afloat. Of the twenty-seven double-bowed steamers contracted for some time since, all are now launched, and in a few weeks the navy will be augmented by the addition of this formidable fleet to its active list—an addition which could hardly be made at a more opportune moment than the present. The following are the names of the vessels:

Vessel.	Where launched.	Condition.
Ascutney	———	Receiving engine.
Agawam	Portland, Me	Almost ready for sea.
Chenango	Brooklyn	In hands of Engineer.
Chicopee	Boston	Receiving boiler.
Isaco	Bath, Me	Adjusting machinery.
Matabesett	Boston	Adjusting machinery.
Massasoit	Boston	Regulating boilers.
Metacomet	Brooklyn	Fitting machinery.
Mendota	Brooklyn	Fitting machinery.
Mackinaw	N. Y. Navy-yard	Fitting machinery.
Otsego	N. Y. Navy-yard	Fitting machinery.
Pontoosuc	Portland, Me	In machine shop.
Pontiac	Philadelphia	In machine shop.
Patuxet	Portsmouth, N. H.	In machine shop.
Sassacus	Navy-yard	In machine shop.
Shamrock	N. Y. Navy-yard	In machine shop.
Tacony	Philadelphia	Fixing furnaces.
Tallapoosa	Boston	Fixing furnaces.
Wyalusing	Philadelphia	Fixing furnaces.

More Deaths from Sun-Stroke.

Coroner Naumann yesterday held inquests upon the bodies of the following persons, who died from sun-stroke:

An unknown man, aged about 25 years, was found in Market-street in an insensible condition. The Police conveyed him to the New-York Hospital, where he was pronounced to be dead. The body was then taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, where the inquest was held. The deceased had just arrived in this City from Philadelphia. He is believed to have been a painter by occupation. He was 5 feet 8 inches in height, light built, and had a small moustache and goatee. On his left arm was a Grecian cross, in India ink.

Patrick Kirk, aged 30 years, while engaged in pile-driving at the foot of Forty-second-street, was sun-struck, and died in half an hour after he was taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.

An unknown man, about 35 years of age, was conveyed to the City Hospital by a Policeman, and died soon after. The deceased was stout-built, five feet ten inches in height, dark brown hair, dark red whiskers, grey eyes, low forehead, and small regular-shaped nose.

Michael Costello, aged 35 years, died at New-York Hospital soon after being taken in.

Coroner Ranney held an inquest on Baldwin Claudius, aged 50 years, a native of Germany, residing at No. 215 Bowery. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from sun-stroke.

Awards to Policemen and others.

Mr. Bell, the Treasurer of the Relief Committee appointed to provide for certain Policemen and others injured during the late riots, has awarded to the following officers the sum of $400 each:

Patrolmen Thomas Wynne, Robert A. McCredie, Jno. O. Byrne, M. G. Phillips, Jno. B. Sutherland, Edward J. Brayfield, Bosco Dilvay, Wm. H. Travis, W. H. Mabey, Mathew Robb, Terrance Kiernan, B. W. Thatcher, Hiram Chandler, H. D. Whittemore, L. H. Blackwood, Jas. Mangin, John Gibbs, Edward Bodlea, Edward Foster, W. H. Wailing, Feltz Larkin, Jno. Russell, Thos. McDonald, A. S. Cholwell, Leman Weill, John Cooney, Albert D. Robinson, Joshua Hodgson, John C. Andy, Daniel McCaul, Francis L. Palmer, G. A. Augeasuppi, Simon Beres, Hugh Barclay, C. W. Mahrar, Samuel Parsons, John Hart, Alanson Finch, John W. Siebert, Frederick Daphine, John Holly, Daniel Polhamus, Michael O'Connar, Richard Bolemen, H. Bassford, Joseph H. Byron, Joseph Knight, Henry P. Wnlf, Arthur M. Swinton, Sergt. Frederick Ellison.

The amount before paid was $2,516 55, which the foregoing increases to $7,516 55.

Col. Vermilye reports that he has investigated the case of John Cundy and paid him $50. Also, the case of A. Barker, injured at the riot in front of the *Tribune* office. He belongs to the Provost Guard. Fifty dollars was appropriated to him.

To Capt. Fassman, Company F, Ninth New-York Volunteers, Col. Vermilye appropriated $50.

The following appropriations were made in addition to the amounts before bestowed:

To Col. Jardine	$250 00
Mrs. McIntyre, whose husband, Officer McIntyre, died on Monday last of injuries received at the riots	300 00
Mrs. Dipple, widow of Officer Dipple, who died from similar causes	200 00
Total	$750 00
Appropriations by Col. Varmilve	150 00
Amount above named	7,516 55
Total	$8,416 55

Additional Claims for Damages.

The following additional claims for damages were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

Richard P. Jenks, No. 1,186 Broadway	$8,227 44
Thomas M. Shepard, 41st-st. and 5th-av	620 00
Anna Miller, No. 1½ Albany-st	236 75
Wm. H. Merritt, Allerton's Hotel	50 00
Daniel Hinaman, 3d-av. and 119th-st	30 00
John Duncan & Sons, 14th-st. and Union-sq.	31 33

City Nuisances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

We are startled by the enormous amount of mortality for the past week, reaching the almost incredible number of *nine hundred and seventy*; but let us look at the cause, perhaps, of the unhealthy state of the City in hot weather. There has been, I grant, a great reformation in the *streets* of late, but there are other things quite as injurious to health as uncleanliness in this respect. We will say nothing of unripe or stale fruits and vegetables, for if imprudent parents will allow these things to come into their dwellings, they must suffer the consequences. I know that much deceit is practiced in sprinkling vegetables to give them the appearance of fresh, but experienced marketers can readily distinguish those which *are* purely fresh from those which are *coaxed* to appear so. I intend to speak more particularly of the nuisances derogatory to health which abound in the vicinity of up-town locations. I, for one, have been completely taken in, selecting as I did the "forty's" for a residence, with the expectation of having pure air—true it is *originally* as pure as the angels could desire to breathe, sweeping over the hills of Weehawken in front of us, and rushing down from the Palisades and the Hudson in the rear, but it is soon mixed with baser matter, and becomes a foul and pestilent congregation of odors! A *fat* and *bone boiling* establishment is the subject of my complaint—a perpetual boiling of decomposed matter—not even ceasing in the month of August, during this heated term, when we can scarcely breathe at all—to inhale these sickening perfumes! Did you ever enter the City on a very hot day, in one of the Hudson River railroad cars, after having enjoyed the pure air of the noble river for some sixty, eighty, or a hundred miles, and were particularly struck with an extremely offensive odor in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth-street? If so, it proceeded from the identical establishment to which I now allude; but you were more fortunate than I, inasmuch that you passed on, and in a few moments left it altogether, to greet the olfactories of some other new comer; but, bless me, I cannot run away from it. Even to what part of the house I may, like *luke warm popular ghost* it follows me! Now it acts upon myself and family as would an emetic, and I protest that it is disgusting and unhealthy, and, if such establishments must exist, they should be located beyond the limits of the thickly-populated portion of the City. Breathing such foul air cannot fail to produce disease. We read daily glowing advertisements of the "Night-Blooming Cereus," "Magnolia Balm," and the famous "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," and heartily wish that the manufacturers of these celebrated preparations would establish their laboratories up in the "forty's," that they might diffuse some of their delicious fragrance around the dwellings of us poor.

SUFFERERS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Accidentally Shot by a Central Park Gate-keeper.—Quite a serious accident occurred on Thursday last in the vicinity of Central Park. Edward Burns, a gate-keeper, while walking along Seventy-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, saw a dog making an attack upon a small boy. He hastened forward, and attempted to drive the animal away, when it turned upon him. Burns had a double-barreled shot-gun with him, which he is in the habit of carrying for the purpose of killing stray dogs that infest the Park. This weapon he now raised for the purpose of firing upon the rabid animal, when his foot slipped and the contents of the gun, instead of entering the dog, went wide of the mark. One of the buckshot struck a woman named Mrs. Jane Hexar, who was standing in the door of her residence on the opposite side of the street. It entered her shoulder, inflicting a serious, though probably not a mortal wound. Burns at once gave himself up, but the investigation showed that the shooting was purely accidental, and he was therefore discharged from custody.

Three Fatal Accidents on the Second-avenue Railroad.—Coroner Wilder held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body of Mary Maloney, a child aged about three years, whose parents resided at No. 90 Oliver-street. The deceased was attempting to cross Oliver-street, in company with another child of about the same age, when a car of the Second-avenue Railroad ran over the victim and injured it so seriously that death ensued. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Coroner Ranney was notified yesterday afternoon to hold inquests on the bodies of two other victims, who died at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on the above-named railroad. The first was Hanat Elliott, run over by car No. 6, about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue. Officer Farrassor, of the Twenty-first Precinct, conveyed him to the hospital, where soon after he died. The name of the other deceased is Wm. O'Meara. Inquests in these two cases will be held this morning.

Music at Central Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the Central Park, on the Mall, this afternoon, at 4, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Central Park March ..... H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture—"Il Polluto" ..... Donizetti
3. Aria et Chorus Miserere ..... Verdi
4. Tiger Polka ..... H. B. Dodworth

PART II.

5. Ragotzky March—"Hongroise" ..... Berlioz
6. Overture—"Maritana" ..... Wallace
7. Selections from "Der Freischnta" ..... Von Weber
8. Facialtans (Torch Dance) ..... Meyerbeer

PART III.

9. English Quadrille ..... Julliea
10. Waltz—"Ida" ..... H. B. Dodworth
11. Metange from "Semiramis" ..... Rossini
12. Quickstep—"Adjutant's Call" ..... Downing

National Pot Pourri.

Movements of Admiral Farragut.—Rear-Admiral Farragut was visited at his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, this forenoon, by Gens. Dix and Canby, with their respective staffs: Col. D. T. Van Buren, Maj. C. O. Joline, Maj. C. P. Dix, Maj. J. A. Bolles, Capt. W. E. Blake, Capt. G. Von Elokstedt and Capt. T. Lord, jr., of Gen. Dix's staff; Maj. C. T. Christensen, Maj. L. Kip, Capt. A. P. Fiske, Capt. DeWitt Clinton, Capt. Gray and Lieut. Wood, of the staff of Gen. Canby. They were warmly welcomed by the gallant Admiral, and an informal introduction to the gentlemen present ensued. No formal speech-making was indulged in.

A Prison-Keeper Censured by a Coroner's Jury.—Coroner Wilder held an inquest yesterday at the Jefferson Market Prison, upon the body of Ann Foschr, aged 30 years, who died at that place the night previous, from the effects of intemperance. The jury in their verdict censured the keeper, Mr. Willis, for not having taken proper care of her during the time she was in his custody, before she died.

Business Reviving.—Over one hundred and twenty dogs were taken to the pound on Thursday, after the Mayor's proclamation increasing the bounty on them from twenty-five to fifty cents. Yesterday the number was much larger. Prior to the stimulating advance, the receipts at the pound averaged about fourteen daily.

Unknown Man Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Fifty-third-street, East River. The deceased was apparently about twenty-five years of age, five feet six inches in height, dark hair and no whiskers. He is supposed to have been in the water several days. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday.

Released from Fort Lafayette.—Frank Scott, a blockade runner, who has been in Fort Lafayette for a few weeks, was yesterday released by the United States Marshal, on taking the oath of allegiance. Scott is a resident of Mobile.

Military to High Bridge.—Yesterday morning Companies C and G, of the Seventy-first Regiment of the New York National Guard, were sent by their commanding officer to the High Bridge. They will remain for a week.

Fatal Fall.—John P. Considine, a boy four years old, living with his parents at No. 484 Greenwich-street, accidentally fell from the back piazza, and injured himself so badly that he died soon after. Coroner Wilder held an inquest.

A Boy Drowned.—A lad named Wm. Hyland, aged nine years, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Pike-street. The body has not been recovered. His parents reside at No. 230 Cherry-street.

Change of Gen. Dix's Headquarters.—The Headquarters of Gen. Dix, commanding the Department of the East, have been removed to No. 49 Bleecker-street, the old quarters being assigned to Gen. Canby.

The Weather.—The state of the mercury yesterday was as follows: 6 A. M., 75°; 12 M., 85°; 3 P. M. 85°.; 6 P. M., 82.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The New Court-house.—The new Kings County Court-house is beginning to assume shape. The marble front on Fulton-street is completed, with the exception of the elevation of one or two capitals to surmount the pillars of the wings, and the erection of the main pillars on the portico. There is more progress made now toward the completion of the edifice than there has been at any time heretofore. More men are employed, and the contractor appears determined to complete the work as soon as it is possible to do so with the help he can procure. The building promises to be a very fine one, in an architectural point of view, but the site it occupies is unfortunate, and the lack of any vacant space whatever in front detracts greatly from its otherwise fine appearance. The front is flush with the line of the sidewalk, while the arch covering the main entrance, extends some 12 feet over the sidewalk, a blunder which becomes more apparent as the edifice approaches completion. In the rear, on Livingston-street, where it is not required, either for use or ornament, there is an abundance of vacant ground.

Another Iron-Clad.—The iron-clad steamer *Miantimomoh* will be launched at the United States Navy-Yard to-day at 10 o'clock A. M. Her dimensions are 250 feet between perpendiculars; extreme length, 259 feet 3 inches; width of beam, 52 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 1,800 tons.

NEW-JERSEY.

Died In the Cells.—A man named James Burns was admitted to the Station-house in Jersey City on Thursday evening, as a lodger. Yesterday morning he was found to be nearly dead, and a physician was called, but he died shortly after. Deceased was about 40 years of age, a stranger in the City, and enlisted in a New-Jersey regiment on Thursday.

Arrest of a Horse Thief.—A man named Isadoa Gross was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with stealing a horse at Newark.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 14, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104¾	400 Harlem R.	b18. 148
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C & Cl.	108¾	1000 do	b36. 148
4,000 U. S. 5s, '71. Co. Cl.	99	200 do	s10. 147¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Con.	96¾	1000 do	147¾
4,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes. Oct. & Apr.	106¾	115 Reading Railroad	115
1,000 do. F. & Aug.	107	800 do	115¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	101¾	100 do	b60. 116¾
10,000 do new	99¾	200 do	116¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	65	200 do	b3. 116
20,000 Mo. State 6s	70¾	200 do	s3. 116¾
2,000 do	70¼	400 Mich. Cen. R.	114
15,000 O. & Miss. R. C.	33	1200 M. So. & N. Ind. R	105
5,000 do	32½	50 do	105¾
4,000 Erie 2d M. Bds.	113¾	800 do	106
2,000 B., N. Y. & E. M.	100	500 do	107
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	122	150 do	106
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pf	91½	300 do	107¾
500 Tol. & W. 2d M.	94	400 do	107
5,500 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101¾	50 do	s10. 106
5,000 Cicv. & P. 4th M.	82	50 Hnd. R. R.	149
2,000 Chic. & Al. 1st B.	104	100 do	b30 149
15 Bank of N. America	120	1750 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	118¾
41 Bank of Commerce	103	200 do	s10. 118¾
14 Corn Ex. Bank	105	100 do	b30 118½
5,000 American Gold	126¾	100 do	b7 118¾
45,000 do	126½	200 Illinois Cen. R. S.	119
100 Canton Co	31¾	50 do	119¾
100 Cumb. Coal. Prf	27	1000 Cleve. & Pitts. R	95
50 do	27¾	500 do	95¼
2950 do	27½	100 do	s30 95¾
50 Pacific Mail ex. div.	233	200 do	95¾
10 do	232	100 do	h10 96
50 do	s10. 232	100 do	b30 96
50 Quicksilv. M. Co	47¾	500 do	s30 95¾
500 do	48	300 do	96¼
50 do	48¾	250 do	b10 96¾
100 do	b3 48	450 Gal. & Chi. R	103
1800 N. Y. Cen. R	125	200 do	103¾
50 do	s15 125	50 do	s15. 103¾
500 do	125¾	100 do	103¾
100 do	s30 125¾	100 do	104
500 do	125¾	200 Chi. & R. I. R	105¾
500 do	h15 125¾	400 do	105¾
500 do	126¾	100 do	105¾
50 do	s10. 125¾	600 do	106
100 do	s15 125¾	100 do	b30. 106¼
100 Erie R.	104	150 Chi., B. & Q. R.	120
200 do	s10. 104	300 do	119
600 do	104¾	600 Mil. & P. D. C. R.	87
100 do	s10. 104¾	100 do	s15 84
500 do	s30. 104¾	50 do	85
1:50 do	104¾	50 do	s30 82
1100 do	s10. 104¾	1000 P., Ft. W. & C. B.	75
100 do	s30. 104¾	50 do	74¾
200 do	104¾	150 do	74¾
100 do	b10. 104¾	100 do	s30 74¾
50 Erie R. Pref	80	300 A. & T. H.	81
50 do	103¾	350 do	81¾
100 do	bnkw. 103¾	200 do	82
100 do	s30. 103¾	100 Chic & N. W. R.	34¾
150 do	103¾	100 do	34¾
100 Chic. & Alton	80	200 do	35
100 Clcv. & Tol	114	200 do	b30 35¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	104¾	300 Reading R.	117
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes. Oct. & Ap.	106¾	400 do	b10. 117
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	b3 99¾	100 do	115¾
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	70¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	119
1,000 Am. Gold	125¾	100 do	120
5,000 do	125¾	100 do	119¾
50 Canton Co	31¾	150 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	86
200 do	31¾	50 do	s30 83
100 do	31¾	50 do	s60 80
350 Cumb. Coal Prf	29	220 do	87
100 do	29¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	b10. 120
500 Bucks Co. Lo	1¾	100 do	b30. 120
25 Pac. M. S. Co	233	450 Clev. & P. R.	96
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	126¾	200 do	b30 96¾
550 do	126¾	650 do	95¾
200 Harlem Railroad	148¾	1000 Gal. & Chi. R.	106
200 Erie Railroad	105	900 do	b10. 106¾
200 do	s30. 104¾	20 do	105
100 do	s10. 105	50 Chi. & R. Is.	106
500 do	106¼	150 do	106¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.	114	75 M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	85
100 do	114¾	50 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pr.	110
800 M. So. & N. I. R.	108	1240 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	76
100 do	108¾	200 A. & T. H. R.	63
500 do	108¾	400 Chi. & Alt. R.	81
1000 do	108¾	1000 C. & N. W. R.	36
200 do	b4. 108¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	127¾	100 P., F. W. & C. R.	s30 74¾
300 do	127¾	50 Mil. & P. Du C.	87¾
200 do	127¾	400 M. S. & N. I.	c. 108¾
200 do	128	800 do	108
200 do	b3 127¾	1200 do	108¾
300 do	127¾	800 do	b3 108¾
100 do	b3 127¾	500 do	s3. 108¾
1200 Erie Railway	b3. 106¾	3450 do	108¾
300 do	106¾	2900 do	b3. 108¾
200 do	s3. 106¾	1500 do	108¾
980 do	106¾	400 do	c. 108¾
1500 do	106¾	800 do	b3. 108¾
300 do	s10. 106¾	300 do	b10. 108¾
600 do	s3. 106¾	1300 M. S. & N. I. G.	119¾
400 do	c. 106¾	200 do	s3 119
600 Reading R.	116¾	200 Ill. Cen. R.	120
300 do	s10. 116¾	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.	95¾
600 do	116¾	200 do	b3 95¾
200 do	116¾	400 do	95¾
700 do	b3. 116¾	1100 Gal. & Chic. R.	106
500 do	b10. 116¾	1200 do	106¾
400 do	c. 116¾	400 do	b3. 106¾
600 Reading R.	116¾	200 do	c. 106¾
300 do	s10. 116¾	300 Clev. & T. R.	114¾
300 do	b3. 116¾	300 Chi & R. I. R.	105
400 do	s3. 116¾	600 do	b3. 106
300 Mich. Cen. R.	115	300 T. H. & Alton	63
200 do	115¾	500 do	63¾
100 do	115¾	200 do	b10 63¾
500 do	116	400 T. H. & Alt. P.	86

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

300 Cumb. Coal	b3 30¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	107¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	s10. 126¾	200 do	107¾
100 do	b3. 126¾	850 do	b3. 107¾
600 do	b

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TAKE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Dispatches from Admiral DAHLGREN, commanding the fleet off Charleston, were received by the Navy Department yesterday. The tenor of these dispatches is said to be such as to leave little room for doubt that the reduction of Fort Sumter and the other rebel works in the vicinity would be speedily accomplished.

It is reported by passengers by the *Arago*, that the three hundred pounder Parrott rifled gun, recently sent to Charleston to be used against Fort Sumter, was lost overboard while being landed at Morris Island, and all efforts to raise it had proved unsuccessful. It is an unlikely report.

A refugee from Lexington, Va., who arrived in Washington yesterday, confirms the reports of great demoralization in LEE'S army, and says that a few days ago a fight took place between some Southwestern troops who wished to go home and STUART'S cavalry, in which the former were overpowered and compelled to return to duty. The North Mountains are said to be full of deserters from LEE'S army. This refugee also brings a reiteration of the report of a quarrel between LEE and JEFF. DAVIS.

The only item of news from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, relates to the capture of three signal officers on Weter Mountain, yesterday morning, by guerrillas. The officers, however, subsequently escaped. Gen. MEADE is in Washington.

Two steamers arrived yesterday from New-Orleans with advices to the 7th inst. The news is of no importance. Business had assumed a somewhat brisker air since the opening of the Mississippi. The general health of the city is reported good.

A dispatch to the St. Louis *Union* gives an account of a recent affair in the rear of Natchez, Miss., which has before been briefly noticed. On the 24th ult., a detachment of 300 mounted infantry, under Maj. WARDEN, of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, left Natchez on a reconnoissance to Liberty, thirty miles out, Summit, thirty miles further, and Woodville, some ten miles beyond Summit. At the latter place they destroyed five locomotives, forty-three platform and twelve passengers cars. At Woodville they destroyed the Confederate cotton factory, cotton and manufacturers' goods to the amount of two millions worth, when they started on their return. The rebel Gen. LOGAN hearing of these proceedings, started in pursuit with about 1,200 men, of which the Eleventh Arkansas formed a part. WARDEN succeeded in reaching Natchez in safety. LOGAN pursued, however, to our picket lines before leaving, burned the bridge over St. Catharines creek, three miles from the city, and then retreated.

Capt. GRELLISH, of the Fifth Indian regiment, who left Fort Blunt on Aug. 2, and has just arrived at Leavenworth, states that the rebels are again back on the old battle ground of Honey Springs, in force, supposed to be 11,000, with 10 pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. STEEN, who supercedes COOPER. They propose to move upon Fort Blunt immediately, and the general opinion prevailed among our officers that a great battle would take place in a few days. Our force numbers about 2,500, with 800 reinforcements on the way, who, it is supposed, will reach them in time for the battle.

The Navy Department declares that it has received no report of the alleged naval battle on the coast of Maine, other than the one contained in the newspapers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met specially at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The resolutions from the other Board complimentary to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, and extending to him the freedom and hospitalities of the City, were concurred in. The Comptroller sent in a communication saying that he is determined to commence a suit against the Houston-street (Brooklyn) Ferry Company for $18,100, for the rent accrued up to the commencement of this quarter, and if they oppose, he will take immediate measures to dispossess them. The Comptroller reported the balance in the City Treasury on Aug. 8, to be $1,375,133 42, and that the expenditures on City account for the year, to July 31, were $4,374,080 58, leaving an unexpended balance of appropriations of $4,052,-621 58. The President, MORGAN JONES, presented a new conscript exemption ordinance appropriating $3,000,000 for the purpose of commuting the draft of all persons who are unable to pay the commutation fee. This ordinance is the same in effect as the one laid over in the Board of Aldermen on Thursday. It differs from that in the sum of $500,000 increase of appropriation, and in more stringent provisions, and exempts the active firemen, that is, by providing the commutation fee for each. It is understood that this ordinance was drawn by Mr. JONES, after consultation with eminent legal and official gentleman, and also Judge-Advocate-General NELSON J. WATERBURY, and meets the approval of a majority of the Aldermen and Mayor OPDYKE. After its adoption, on suggestion of Mr. JONES, a resolution was adopted, calling on Gov. SEYMOUR to forbid recruiting here for other States, and a resolution by Mr. GROSS was adopted, forbidding the extension of aid from the City Relief Fund to the families of any persons who shall enlist or serve as substitutes in any regiment out of this State. The Board stands adjourned to the second Monday in September.

The Board of Aldermen are to meet by special call at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day.

Mr. FARRAGUT, our Minister to San Salvador, who arrived in this City by the last Aspinwall steamer, brings news from that country to the 30th ult., a week later than was received in the regular course, and which puts a somewhat different face on the condition of affairs there. The purport of the news is that CARRERA'S army of invasion has deserted him *en masse*, and that the Salvadorian forces under President BARRIOS are in full pursuit of the Guatemalians. There had been no fighting except some of a minor character between a portion of the Salvadorian army and some Nicaragua forces.

Engineers have commenced surveying a route through the town of Kinderhook, for an extension of the Harlem Railroad track from Chatham [illegible]

in Stocks yesterday, at advanced prices, the market closing, however, irregular and, in most instances, less buoyantly. Money was more freely offered and was in demand, at essentially unaltered rates. Gold fell off to 125½. Sterling Exchange 138¾@139.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active; prices of Flour, most kinds of Wheat, Corn, Oats and new Mess Pork favored buyers. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Whisky, Sugars, Domestic Woolens, desirable styles of foreign Dress Goods, Kentucky Tobacco and Sole Leather. Moderate sales were reported of Candles, Iron, Tin, Coffee, Wool, Hops and the principal kinds of Fish. Freights were quiet.

The Approaching Draft.

Intimidation and artifice have been alike unavailing with President LINCOLN. It is settled that the draft in this City shall go on. New-York, notwithstanding its Democratic majority of thirty thousand, and notwithstanding its surcharge with the worst material of any spot on the continent, is not to be exempted from the control of law. The same National enactment which was framed for all the loyal parts of the country, and which is cheerfully submitted to in every other county and town throughout the North, is to be again undertaken here, whether the mob which recently robbed, and burnt, and murdered in opposition to it, is or is not willing. The issue is going to be fairly tried whether this Metropolis is or is not outside of the National jurisdiction.

It is high time the matter were practically determined. The public mind has been already kept quite too long in painful suspense about it. No small number of our best citizens are fearful that this City has at last sunk so low that law has no longer any power over it—that it is, and at all times hereafter must be, at the mercy of the reckless passions of the mob, as fired up and sped on by demagogues and all the other villainous engineers of ruin. We say that there are now many good men who seriously apprehend that this is really so; and it is true that the idea has something to support it. The fact that a mob of such vast magnitude could be so suddenly gathered, and that it was able to hold out against the authorities for four days, was in itself a development of startling import. But what has been even more portentous, is the disposition shown by the Governor of the State, by many members of our Common Council, and by a portion of the public Press to bend to the clamor of that mob, and virtually to acknowledge it not only its "friend," but its master. It is this faithless and craven spirit, on the part of those in responsible place—who knew their duty to sustain law and yet did it not—that more than all things else fills so many of our true citizens with forebodings that we shall soon become the helpless prey of lawlessness.

This uncertainty is in itself a stupendous injury. It not only destroys that mental tranquillity which is one of the chief blessings of life, but it operates directly against that confidence which is the very life of all business prosperity. Just so soon as it becomes a matter of general doubt whether this Metropolis is not liable at any time to pass into the control of a mob, its commercial prosperity will begin to decline. Not all the natural advantages it possesses, or that the heart of man could conceive, could save it from decay. Men will not invest their money and spend their energies except under the *assured* protection of law. If we cannot retain this sense of security in New-York City, we may as well make up our minds at once to hand over our commercial sceptre to Philadelphia and to Boston, where it is known that the law will in no contingency desert it.

It would be useless to pretend that the yielding to the mob in this case was only an exceptional thing, which could never occur again. Your mob-monarch is not quite so modest and so self-denying as that would imply. Having once tasted power and rejoiced in its strength, it, like most other potentates, will regard little else than its own sovereign pleasure. Even allowing that it may for a time throw down its truncheon and go down under the pavements again, it would be only on the assurance that those it left in the seats of power should do its bidding; and when that obedience failed, it would surely emerge again to inflict its vengeance. If the Law cannot vindicate itself now against the mob, at a crisis when the very life of the nation hangs on its action, and when every patriotic impulse as well as every logical judgment sides with it, how can anybody expect it would ever be safe hereafter? The very fact that it had to go to the wall on one vital occasion like this, would establish its inferiority to the mob, and that it would be completely at the mercy of its enemy thereafter. The mob spirit would assert itself, and carry the day with high hand whenever it pleased.

President LINCOLN has grandly determined to stand by the law. He shrinks from no responsibility, and is prepared to go straight on, if need be, to the last extremity. Our Courts of Justice too, so far as they have had an opportunity, have shown that they can be depended upon. One tribunal has stripped the mob's judicial denial of his usurped power to issue *habeas corpus* for the release of those arrested in the mob's work. Another tribunal, with a fearlessness and faithfulness beyond all praise, has been visiting upon these the severest punishments. All through this community, not only in official station, but in private life, the lines are being clearly drawn between those who are, for the law and those who are for the mob. There has been talk enough on both sides. The time to decide by practical action which shall prevail, has come. It will settle the matter for this generation at least, so that henceforth there shall be no mistake which is the master.

As for ourselves we have no apprehension. The degraded men who threaten these insurrections may rage as they please; the still more infamous demagogues that encourage them may do their worst; the whole tribe is defied. Just as sure as they undertake to re-enact their infernal doings of a month ago, a retribution will overtake them in comparison with which that yet experienced will be only as the zephyr is to the hurricane. We care not what the madness of the mob is, or what the skill of its back-ground managers; there is yet a loyal, law-abiding strength in this City, which, as now aroused, will sweep it like chaff. We do not believe there will be any resistance; but, we are sure that, whether there is resistance or not, the Law will have its course.

Justice and Judges in New-York.

The fact that the District-Attorney felt it necessary to give notice the other day in Court that, if any of the cases arising out of the riots were postponed this term, he would let them lie over until October, and thus avoid having them tried before Judge MCCUNN, proves how thoroughly successful this last-named functionary has been in persuading the criminals that he will stand by them on the bench. Every one of the rioters who is now in custody would be content to lie another month in jail untried, for the chance of being brought up before McCUNN, instead of having to face Recorder HOFFMAN. There has, of course, never been any question that McCUNN'S object in parading himself before the rioters at the meeting called by Archbishop HUGHES was to assure the mob in advance that they had at least one friend among the judges; and the run on him for writs of *habeas corpus* which followed was the legitimate consequence of the demonstration. The decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, touching his power to issue them, was, of course, a severe blow to the hopes of those who counted on him for impunity, and they were still further dashed by the admirable attitude taken by Recorder HOFFMAN. But they have nevertheless not ceased entirely to count on him. There was the chance that if their counsel could stave their trials off into September they would come before Judge McCUNN alone, and then, although he could not order their summary discharge as if they were brought up on a *habeas corpus*, he could render their escape easy and certain in the thousand ways—the charges to the juries, the rulings, on points of law and on points of evidence—with which we are already unhappily too familiar; and if the worst came to the worst, he could "suspend sentence," or make it light. Thanks to the District-Attorney, HALL, we are, however, to be spared this shameful and humiliating spectacle.

If we wanted proof of the shocking demoralization of the public mind with regard to judicial purity, which little over ten years of the elective system has wrought amongst us, it would be found in the fact that a prosecuting officer is compelled to announce to criminals—and such criminals!—in open Court, that measures will be taken to prevent a Judge of the State—who is lying in wait to help them to escape punishment—from thus desecrating his office, and violating his oath. The thing is horrible and alarming, or at least twenty years ago would have been so considered, and yet the mention of it to-day will, in all probability, excite little other feeling in most people's minds than one of thankfulness that Mr. HALL is so smart a fellow. It will probably take many more riots, and many more McCunns before the inhabitants of this City will be roused into taking steps for ridding the judiciary forever of such intruders as he. In the meantime, we can only look for safety, we might almost say for mercy, to political caucuses and to those judges who still reverence the traditions and proprieties of the Bench. Caucuses are, after all, composed of Americans, of at least nominal Christians, and of men of some property, and some interest in order and progress; and it is surely not asking too much to ask them, in making their judicial nominations, to pass over the dregs of the bar, and give us politicians, if they will, but, at least, men who have some knowledge of law, some character, and some social position. They can readily find these things without sacrificing any of the interests of their party.

But we cannot help earnestly calling the attention of those of the judiciary, for whom the Judge's office is still something better and more sacred than the reward of party services, to the fact that party spirit is daily becoming bitterer and more intense, and is threatening us with such violence and disorder that, unless we can keep it from invading the Courts, we are adrift upon a stream of which no man knows the issue. It is now more than ever the duty of the Judges to abstain from party demonstrations of any kind—either in speech, or writing, or behavior. They were always, in spite of their frequency of late years, highly unbecoming; they are now dangerous.

SHORT OF HORSEFLESH.—Among the numerous *shorts* of the short-lived and so-called Southern Confederacy, none seems just now to give them so much uneasiness as the shortness of horseflesh. LEE has been for some time past impressing every available horse that came within his reach, to say nothing of his seizures in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the coaxings of the newspapers that lay along his Virginia track, to the farmers to bring out their nags, is really melting. Then again we have the tell-tale Richmond papers, who are continually letting the cat out of the bag with a paragraph, publishing the fact that an order has been issued dismounting all the men attached to the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and apologizing for the act by explaining that an imperative necessity exists for their horses. In January last the rebels were complaining of the scarcity of horses and mules, the last commanding from four to five hundred dollars, and the first being unpurchaseable. It is, therefore, hardly supposable that the want has been supplied up to this date, as, unfortunately for them, it is not an article of merchandise which British neutrality can run through the blockade. The story that almost every cavalry-man in the rebel service rides his own horse, is simply humbug, as by their own testimony the mounting of cavalry regiments has been a financial thorn in the side of the rebel authorities ever since the war commenced, and among the most prominent of the laments over the fate of JOHN MORGAN is, that of his loss of blooded horses that cannot be replaced.

Just now, this is a matter of especial importance to us. We are just beginning to realize the necessity of cavalry as an arm of the service, and are organizing a Bureau, with STONEMAN at the head, to perfect this arm. As the brilliant dashes of our cavalry leaders have attracted attention, those of the rebels have ceased or very much slacked, which may, in a great measure, be owing to our own successes in that line, making it impolitic for the enemy to send his forces away from home; but the stronger probability is that a want of horses, daily growing greater, is doing more to repress these raids than anything else. If this is so, now is the time to put cavalry in the field and to keep them constantly at work. No matter how inactive the main body of the army may be, work can always be found for mounted men. It is a dashing and attractive service, and men can be recruited for it when difficulty will be found in getting them for other branches. It would not hurt us if we had to-day forty or fifty more regiments of cavalry than our present quota.

From New-York to Washington.

Our Washington correspondent intimated yesterday that the conference of the delegates of the various railroad lines between New-York and the National Capital had determined upon various improvements in the through line, so as to respond to the urgent and very reasonable demands of the public for better accommodations and higher speed. The mismanagement of the through business has justly excited popular disgust. A line dis-jointed at Philadelphia, Perryville and Baltimore, and only welded by a tedious passage with horse power through the streets, or by boat over the river; perpetual irregularity of time; frequent accidents, and consequent detentions, with constant liability to accident, a single track for the most of the distance; unnecessary and dangerous curves; uncomfortable, ill-ventilated cars; these are but a portion of the elements of dissatisfaction which have irritated the traveling community. In the extremity of the general desire to escape from the necessity of thus imperiling life and limb and time, various projects were resorted to for opening other routes. One traversing a wide segment of Pennsylvania on the westward of the existing line, was planned. Another styled an "Air Line" was projected to the eastward of the present route; but which, traversing large expanses of water, might more properly be called a "Water Line;" and which was really longer, in fact, and would have been greatly longer in time than the road *via* Philadelphia. In the meanwhile, a glance at the map showed that no nearer approach to an "Air Line" between New-York and Washington than the road *via* Philadelphia is possible, a straight-edge laid over Jersey City and Washington, passing almost exactly through Philadelphia and Baltimore. To rectify this straight line in all its arrangements, was what the public demanded of the several proprietary companies; and to that demand the companies—some of them cheerfully and the others under compulsion—have decided to yield.

The roads and companies constituting the Through line are as follows:

1. The New-Jersey Railroad—New-York to New-Brunswick.

2. The Camden and Amboy Railroad—from New-Brunswick to Trenton. This Company owns and runs—

3. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

4. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

5. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Washington Branch, Baltimore to Washington.

The improvements now contemplated, and all of which are to be completed within two years, effect each of these sections of the through route:

1. The New-Jersey Railroad—with which little of the responsibility for the defects of the through line rests, for the reason that it has for years had a double track from Jersey City to New-Brunswick, and is known to run with uniform safety, success and high speed—undertakes to build a new bridge over the Passaic at Newark, so that the road shall traverse the chord of the extended arc now required in crossing at the Centre-street bridge. The improvement will not only shorten the line materially, for the present bridge can only be approached from either side with great caution and slowness; but will avoid the obvious danger of a bridge only accessible at either end by an acute angle. This Company is already providing itself with new and powerful engines for the through trains.

2. The Camden and Amboy Company, which has lately passed under the control of a fresh, enterprising and liberal chief, undertakes to straighten its line between New-Brunswick and Trenton, so as to save several miles, and to lay an additional track between New-Brunswick and Philadelphia.

3. From a point above Philadelphia a double track is to be laid so as to cross the Schuylkill above the City, and proceeding down the western side of that River, connect with the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road. Thus the middle passage through Philadelphia in horse cars, with all the unspeakable discomforts attending the transit will be avoided.

4. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Company engages to lay a double track throughout—and has already placed this improvement upon one-half its entire length. It also agrees to complete a bridge across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace; and to replace with embankments the long and dangerous bridges across the two Gunpowder Rivers. Whether or not any arrangements have been made to dispense with horse-power at Baltimore we are not informed.

5. The Baltimore and Ohio Company are pledged, within the period fixed, to have its double track completed.

A double track, well-ballasted, and everywhere connected, obviously removes a fundamental fault in the actual arrangements. It only requires first-class cars running through, powerful locomotives, and good management to make the route all the public can possibly exact. Over thirty of the best and roomiest cars, thus far tested, are already contracted for. Each company is supplying itself with more rapid and powerful engines. And if the management be as energetic and public-spirited as the present plans would seem to promise, the ride to Washington will shortly cease to be the slowest, unsafest, and most uncomfortable journey, that the helpless traveler can be tortured withal.

THE DRAFT AND THE RIOTS.—We have had occasion at various times frequently to complain of our Courts and Judges. It is pleasant not to be always complaining, but sometimes to approve—and certainly the course taken by Recorder HOFFMAN in reference to the rioters brought before him for trial has been worthy of all praise. None of them can complain of injustice at the Recorder's hands, and the speed and firmness with which the business of justice has gone on has been not only gratifying, but in the highest degree beneficial to the best interests of the City and of the country also.

There is no doubt that the riot was a cause of great rejoicing to our enemies, whether in our midst, or at the South, or abroad. Coming as it did, right in the midst of the news of Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and Charleston, they all clutched at it most eagerly to save their drowning hopes. They affected to believe, perhaps did believe, that this was the commencement of a movement which should put a stop to the draft everywhere. The London *Times* stated, as rejoicingly as it could, in the midst of such disasters, that if the draft was suspended in this City, it would be "hopeless to enforce it,"—whatever that may mean, and added: "If Mr. LINCOLN can only recruit his armies by conscription, and the conscription fails, his Government will have collapsed at the very crisis of its policy. The hopelessness of the enterprise is never more evident than at a time when it seems most promising." The *Times* was mistaken, of course. The suspension of the draft here did not involve the slightest delay in it throughout the country. The President and the people, as it will find, had and have no idea of allowing the Government "to collapse at the crisis of its policy," and the *Times* will have again to eat its own words and make lame excuses for false prophecies. It will learn also in due time that the draft has been carried out even in this City, and that, too, as we hope, without disturbance. To this end, in our opinion, the action of the Courts has powerfully contributed; and when the *Times* learns that within a month after its occurrence fifteen or twenty of the rioters were already undergoing the sentence of the law by imprisonment for various periods up to fifteen years, and that about a hundred more were under indictment; when it is seen, also, by the newspapers of the neighboring cities, that they are thronged with the villains who have fled from the course of justice which has so swiftly overtaken their fellows here, the *Times* will be prepared for the announcement that the draft has been carried out in New-York without disturbance. The fact may not be admitted by the English Secessionists. It is quite likely that they will prefer to dwell upon some violent sentences in the columns of the anti-draft and pro-rebellion organs of this City, and propbecy renewed riot and greater disturbances.

The community owes a debt of gratitude to Recorder HOFFMAN for his action, which it will not forget to pay at some time.

STRICT NEUTRALITY.—England, following out her policy in the East, is about to have a turn at Japan. Whether Japan deserves a flogging or not; whether she has violated treaties and assassinated British residents, is a matter concerning which opinions differ. We can view the contest from afar, and, without aspiring to the spirit of prophecy, can easily foretell which will come out of the contest winner. Japan is a wealthy nation, and England always makes a war pay—or, in other words, after whipping a people, sends in the bill and has it cashed.

Now, as England has, in our contest, exhibited so perfect a spirit and practice of neutrality, it would be the worst of ingratitude if we did not return it in kind. The Siagoon will be looking round about these days for fast-sailing steamers, possibly for a few Monitors, and where can he look but to his friend and ally, Brother Jonathan? To be sure, we cannot countenance such an application for an instant, and it will be the duty of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. WELLES to immediately inform His Majesty of that fact; but if, in the meantime, the "Emperor of China" or the "King of the Cannibals" should apply to our Webbs and McKays for such merchandise, it would be impossible to refuse, for both these sovereigns are on terms of strict friendship with Great Britain, and have a right to as many fast-sailing steamers as they can pay for. If, when they leave our shores, they should miss their way, and get into some Japanese port, or make a few rich bouls upon British commerce, will the fault be ours? We shall be enabled to show from British precedent that the transaction was one of strict neutrality, and that by interfering, we should have violated the rights of citizens, and interfered with the doings of a nation with whom we were upon fraternal terms. Should a protest be entered, we can seize some cockboat and put our law courts at work upon her while the big craft get out of reach, or we can get up a diplomatic correspondence so deep that the bottom cannot be sounded, which will answer all purposes until a score of millions of pounds of English maritime property is consigned to the blazes. Farther, if our enterprising merchants see fit to make some port upon our western coast, say Portland or San Francisco, a Nassau or a Bermuda, can we help it? If the thousand ingenious inventors of instruments of destruction, now looking out for encouragement, were to offer themselves and their machines to the Siagoon, and should some fine day blow up the British fleet sent to destroy his cities, would the fault be ours? Can we be expected to examine every machine and every ship that clears from this port for China, especially when it is paid for? No reasonable Government would expect it.

We have learned our lessons on international law from England, and whatever she teaches us we must be right, though we shall certainly never commit ourselves as a nation in upholding it. In the meantime, should the "Emperor of China" or her Majesty of Figi want anything in our line, we can assure them that if they should happen to have only Japanese oblongs on hand to pay with, they will not be refused—perhaps not.

SIGNS FROM THE SOUTH.—The denunciations of the rebel tyranny in North Carolina are much more significant than denunciations of our Government by the malcontents of the North. Here there has always been freedom of discussion and no check to assaults upon the Government; but in the South it has been different. When, therefore, we hear from the Legislature, the Bench and the Press, menaces and assaults upon the Confederate authorities, it is a good sign that Confederate power is breaking down, and that the people are not only dissatisfied, but deeply so, and so extensively as to make it impossible for JEFF. DAVIS to repress their utterances.

The Democracy and the Draft.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee, at their last meeting, are reported to have adopted resolutions sustaining the course pursued by Gov. SEYMOUR in relation to the draft. The last of the series reads as follows:

Resolved, That in behalf of the Democratic and conservative citizens of Kings County, we earnestly implore His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, while yielding and aiding the President in every legitimate and constitutional manner to restore the Constitution and the Union, not to suffer any innovation or usurpation of the constitutional rights of the sovereign people of this State, from any pretext, or come from what quarter they may, believing such innovations and usurpations would only tend to a certain destruction of our Republican form of Government. In support of which we hereby pledge our hearty cooperation.

One of the conservative, if not democratic, citizens of Kings County protests against the assumption that that portion of the party can be dragooned into an attitude of hostility to the Government on account of the draft, which is so directly pointed at in the resolution copied, and which is specifically alluded to in the first resolution adopted by the Committee. The judicial authorities of the country will control this question as they do all others of importance, and to that authority Gov. SEYMOUR will bow as well as the President of the United States. It is unfortunate that the accomplishment of party purposes, or indeed for any other, that at so critical a juncture in the affairs of the nation there should be any considerable divergencies of opinion between the executive authorities of the State and General Government, but that there need or will be any real collision between them impugns the common sense and patriotism of one or the other. Gov. SEYMOUR will not plunge headlong into the political maelstrom some of his misguided followers are directing him to, and should be rush blindly on his course, the patriotism of the people of the State will of necessity be aroused to his rescue. We believe that the conservative portions of the Democratic party are in favor of the draft, as soon as any real errors that may have been committed are corrected. There can be no motive on the part of the President either to overlook any errors committed, or to enforce any inequalities in the draft; nor other assumption than this can have only sheer partisanship for a basis, and will not be admitted by the respectable portions of the Democratic party.

OBITUARY.

Death of Commodore Morris.

The Navy of the United States has lost another ornament, and the Union one more gallant defender. At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday, Commodore HENRY W. MORRIS, who recently returned from the Gulf on the flagship *Hartford*, and second in command to Admiral FARRAGUT, breathed his last in this City, after a lingering and painful illness.

Commodore MORRIS was the son of the late THOMAS MORRIS, of this State, a very able and distinguished lawyer in his day, who, also, subsequently to his retirement from the bar, held the position of United States Marshal for the Southern District of this Commonwealth. His grandfather was no less eminent a patriot than GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, the celebrated financier and Secretary of the Navy during our War of Independence. Born in this State, and one of its legal citizens, the Commodore at quite an early age was appointed a Midshipman in the navy, Aug. 21, 1819, after which he served for some time at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In 1820, he was transferred to the corvette *Cyane*, of 21 guns; then to the sloop-of-war *Ontario*, of 18 guns, and at length to the *Constitution*, a frigate of 44 guns, at that time cruising in the Mediterranean. For the ensuing two years, dating from 1826, he was absent from the service on leave. On May 17, his activity recommenced under the newly conferred commission of Lieutenant, and was among the most devoted and laborious of our officers until 1838, his name then ranging 134 on the list of Lieutenants in the navy. On Jan. 1, of the succeeding year, we find him again absent on leave, his name having, in the meanwhile, risen to 122. From that time on, until far into 1845, he was stationed on special duty in this City, ascending in the meanwhile no less than eighty-six steps of official promotion in those six years.

Toward the close of 1845 he was once more called into active sea service by being placed in command of the U.S. sloop-of-war *Southampton*, attached to the African squadron, but in 1846 was again ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The five ensuing years were passed in "awaiting orders," yet were beneficially applied to the use of his profession. This lapse of time with its other changes had, however, brought him to the head of the list in his own grade of rank, and on October 12, 1849, he was made a Commander. In 1852 he stood No. 83 on the roster of his new grade, and was called to the control of the Naval station at this point, a position he held until 1853, when he was given the command of the *Southampton*, and ordered to the coast of Africa, where he remained for two years. He was thence transferred to the Mediterranean station where he served in 1855 as Fleet-Captain under Commodore STRINGHAM, having already risen to No. 69 on the list of Commanders. Returning to the United States in July, 1855, he had, during the next year attained to No. 4 on the rolls of Seniority, and on the 27th of December, 1856, was commissioned as a Captain. Being assigned to particular duty at New-York, he there remained for several years serving as second Presiding Officer at the Court-martial held on Commander WALKER, at the Lyceum of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in February, 1861. Toward the close of that year, Capt. MORRIS devoted much attention to the completion of the steam sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, then in progress of construction at the Washington Navy-yard. At that period the southern shores of the Potomac River were lined with formidable rebel batteries, and it was understood that the insurgents had expressed a particular determination to capture or destroy the noble new vessel should she ever attempt to reach the ocean. These circumstances rendered her an object of especial interest to the President and Secretary of the Navy, and Capt. MORRIS in the pursuit of his duties was very frequently brought into close intercourse with those official dignitaries. The *Pensacola*, finely equipped and armed with 24 heavy guns, successfully ran the Potomac blockade under the able management of her newly appointed Commander, MORRIS, Jan. 12, 1862, and after brief delay in Hampton Roads, sailed for her destination in the Gulf of Mexico. She rendezvoused finally at the Passes of the Mississippi with the *Richmond*, the *Hartford* and others of Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet then preparing for the mem-

orable actions in which Forts Jackson and Philip were so brilliantly passed, the Chalmette batteries bombarded, the Confederate flotilla destroyed, and New-Orleans seized. When Admiral FARRAGUT proceeded to fresh conquests farther up the river, he confided to Commodore MORRIS the delicate and difficult task of watching the Delta and the adjacent coasts, and holding the great and still turbulent City of New-Orleans, a trust he so ably and discreetly discharged as to elicit the unqualified written encomiums of his superior in command.

The events of that period are brightly historical, but the complicated efforts and anxieties therewith involved, proved too much for the weather-beaten veteran, who for well nigh forty-five years had withstood the battle and the breeze in the service of his country, passing no less than twenty of the sum total actually afloat and at sea. His health began to fail during the New-Orleans campaign, and not even the gentility of his temper, the kindly and gentlemenly graces of his manner, the steadfast patriotism and courage of his heart, nor the stirring narratives of "heir-oreadth 'scapes and ventures perilous," with which he was wont to delight the social circle could arrest the progress of the destroyer. Urged long since by his friends to withdraw from active service to the repose he had so faithfully earned, he persisted in the discharge of duty until he had exhausted his once iron energies, and at length returned to the North amid the applause of the Nation only to die. For some days after his arrival here, he lingered on the verge, sometimes seeming to recuperate, and then relapsing, until death closed his long record of honor, usefulness, and glory.

It is pleasant to know that domestic affection, combined with the manly tenderness of a host of old companions in arms to brighten the last moments of the brave old hero, and that he died, as it were, with his "harness on his back," while from East to West, and from North to farthest South, the land of his love and his devotion rang with the recapitulation of his deeds, and the joy of dawning rescue so largely purchased by the valor of his immediate associates, and his own. The gentle traces of three of his accomplished daughters smiled on him in his last moments, and the hands of his gallant comrades, who waited at his bedside, closed his eyes. Befitting termination to a great career, combining a noble example with an inspiring moral! The past belongs to history, his epitaph to his country!

In recalling the changes which this obituary to worth and high success revives, it may not be amiss to mention that Commodore MORRIS passed several years in the Coast Survey, on the Florida Reef and the Tortugas, under the command of Lieut. TATNALL, now a Captain in the rebel service, and was also TATNALL'S First Lieutenant in the *Consort*, when she conveyed the Mexican Dictator SANTA ANNA from New-York to Vera Cruz subsequently to his capture by the Texans.

Gen T. H. HOLMES, who recently died in Arkansas, of delirium tremens, was a North Carolinian by birth, and was appointed a cadet in the Academy at West Point in 1825. Upon his graduation he was assigned to the Seventh Infantry, with the rank of Second Lieutenant by brevet, and in 1833 was offered and declined a Second Lieutenancy of dragoons. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in 1835, and to a Captaincy three years afterward. For gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey, Mexico, he was brevetted Major. After the expiration of the war he remained several years in Missouri, New-Mexico and Texas, and in 1858 commanded at Fort Bliss, in the last-named State. In 1860, he was transferred to Fort Columbus, in this harbor, on recruiting service. In the latter part of that year he obtained leave of absence, went to North Carolina, where he had large possessions, both in land and negroes. In April, 1861, he resigned his commission and entered the rebel service. In November of that year he was appointed to command at Aquia Creek, in cooperation with the army at Manassas. Without doing anything worthy of note there or elsewhere, he managed to gain the favor of Jeff. Davis, who appointed him commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department about a year ago, very much to the disgust of the Confederates generally. Gen. HOLMES' last exploit was the attack upon Helena, Arkansas, July 4, when he was disastrously repulsed by the National forces under Gen. PRENTISS. This failure unquestionably aggravated his previously intemperate habits and hastened the close of his career. None probably will regret his death less than the rebels themselves, for it gives a chance for the appointment of an able officer to the command thus vacated.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 14.

Parliament assembled yesterday and elected Hon. LEWIS WALBRIDGE Speaker by eight majority.

To-day the Governor-General delivered the opening speech. He directed special attention to the Militia law, which, he said, required extensive amendment in order to make it effective. He asked Parliament to sanction the outlay incurred in consequence of the last Parliament ending without voting supplies; also for a pledge for the necessary expenses of the current year. He urged an early attention to the state of the finances; and regretted that for some years past the expenditure had exceeded the income. The establishment of telegraphic and postal communication between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast was recommended as a matter for the consideration of the Parliament.

The Indian Troubles.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 14.

A special dispatch from St. Peul says the reported death of Little Crow has received positive confirmation by his son, who was captured by a detachment of soldiers on the 29th of July.

Advices from Gen. SIBLEY to the 22d ult. have been received. He had reached a camp where 600 lodges had been, but the Indians had left. When he wrote he was on their trail, four miles from the Missouri Bateau, and said he should follow them wherever they might lead.

The Christian Association.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 14.

A very large meeting was held by the Christian Convention this morning. Rev. GEORGE G. MINOIOS, WM. E. DODGE, Rev. J. E. CHESEBRO and GEORGE G. STUART spoke. A collection of nearly $500 was taken up. The collection for ice yesterday was increased to near $3,000 before midnight. One gentleman at the United States Hotel gave $500 and another $250.

Marine Disasters.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Friday, Aug. 14.

The steamer *Clifton*, with an excursion party aboard, is reported ashore near Penetanguishine. No lives were lost.

The steamer *Plough Boy*, due since Tuesday last, has not been heard from, and fears are entertained that she was wrecked in the gale on Tuesday.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention will be held at Worcester on the 3d of September next.

Homeward Bound Regiments.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 14.

The Twenty-eighth Maine and the Forty-seventh Massachusetts regiments, nine months men, arrived at Memphis on the 13th instant, from Port Hudson.

Later from Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 14.

Advices from Venezuela to July 30 say that the rebels still held Porto Cabello, and Leguayra was considered blockaded.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 14.

Sales of the five-twenties to-day amounted to $612,500.

Death of the Rebel Gen. Holmes.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 14.

Intelligence has been received here that the rebel Gen. HOLMES died recently of delirium tremens.

FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY.—Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER, the commander of the First regiment of Alabama cavalry, is in this City, on a brief leave of absence. The regiment, which is composed entirely of Alabamians and Mississippians, is one of the finest in the Southwest, and has done an extraordinary amount of hard service since its organization. It is now stationed near Corinth, Miss., and is one of the regiments that was in the command of the late Brig.-Gen. COAWIN. There are clergymen, members of the Legislature and Southern planters serving as privates in Col. SPENCER'S regiment—men who know by experience what the rebel tyranny is, and are willing to spend their life in exterminating it. They are a noble body of soldiers, and have almost accomplished and gallant leader.

AN ARAB DESCENT ON NEW-YORK.—Last Monday a small band of men, some ten or a dozen, who pride themselves on belonging to a race of men who have never been conquered, arrived in New-York. Our citizens, and strangers visiting the City, stare after them, and imagine with anxious voices who and what they are? Their picturesque costume and manly bearing are objects of the greatest interest, and the admiration they excite is unbounded. They are Bedouin Arabs, men of the desert, and the only genuine Arabs that have ever visited this country. The chief characteristic of the Bedouin Arabs is their unbounded hospitality, great bravery and heroic conduct. The favorite pastime of the Bedouin Arab is in athletic exercises, in which they become exceedingly efficient. The Arabs we have now with us, it is said, are wonderful gymnasts, and have lately astonished the principal cities of Europe—London and Paris—by their wonderful feats. It is stated that before leaving the City they intend letting New-Yorkers have a taste of their quality, and for that purpose a pavilion on the Arabian plan will be erected on Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the German Republican Central Committee assembled at 8 o'clock, last evening, at the Steuben House, on the Bowery, E. LUEDEN, President, and M. C. HANNEGAN, Secretary. The business of the evening was important, but owing to the strict secrecy preserved, did not transpire. A general meeting of the Central Committee will take place on Friday evening next, when matters of great interest will be openly debated.

A VETERAN HOME.—Yesterday morning, Capt. JOHN COOKE, of Company F, Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, arrived here by the *St. Mary*, from New-Orleans. Although 64 years of age, Capt. COOKE organized a Company, took its command, and became an active participant in the war. He was severely wounded at Port Hudson, and laid up for 44 days in St. James' Hospital, New-Orleans. Although his wounds are shattered health, his devotion to the cause is as strong as ever, and he wants but recovery to return to its service. On parting with his Company he was the recipient of a letter from officers and men bearing feeling and eloquent testimony of their attachment to him as an officer and man, and expressing their admiration for his endurance and courage on all occasions. He left for his residence, Albany, last evening, where he is universally esteemed, and where hosts of friends will cordially welcome him.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A Union State Convention will be held at Syracuse, on the 2d day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate State Officers and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

All persons who are in favor of unconditionally sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is finally suppressed, and of maintaining public order and the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet on the call of the Union Committees in their respective localities, and choose Three Delegates from each Assembly District to attend such Convention.

The officers to be nominated are:

A Secretary of State.
A Comptroller.
A State Treasurer.
An Attorney-General.
A State Engineer and Surveyor.
A Canal Commissioner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, and
A Judge of the Court of Appeals.

It is also recommended that a Mass Ratification Meeting of the loyal young men of the State be held at Syracuse on the 3d day of September, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES KELLY, New-York.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, New-York,
CHARLES JONES, Brooklyn.
J. C. FERGUSON, Westchester Co.
R. C. McCORMICK, Jamaica, Queens Co.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany.
CHARLES B. RICHARDS, Troy.
HENRY R. LOW, Monticello, Sullivan Co.
E. M. MERRIAM, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.
EDWARD DODD, Argyle, Washington Co.
HENRY CRUICHILL, Gloversville, Fulton Co.
P. V. ROGERS, Utica.
FRANK HISCOCK, Syracuse.
M. S. CUSHMAN, Oswego.
W. S. LINCOLN, Newark Valley, Tioga Co.
WILLIAM LEASON, Delhi, Delaware Co.
FREDERICK JULIAN, Geneva, Chemung Co.
D. D. S. BROWN, Scottsville, Monroe Co.
JAMES C. JACKSON, Dansville, Livingston Co.
ISAAC FULLER, Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.
WALTER L. SESSIONS, Panama, Chautauqua Co.
WILKES ANGELL, Angelica, Allegany Co.
BEN. FIELD, Albion, Orleans Co.

Union State Committee.

Dated Saratoga Springs, July 29, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, CORNER BROADWAY AND 29th-st., August, 1863.

In pursuance of the above call, all citizens who approve of the same, and will pledge themselves to sustain the nominations to be made by the Union and Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 2d day of September, 1863, are cordially invited to coöperate with the Republican Union Associations in the various Wards in this City, in nominating and electing three Delegates and three Alternates to represent the various Assembly Districts in this City in the Union and Republican State Convention, to be held as per above call. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be recommended to each Republican Ward Association, to meet at their respective places of meeting in each Ward on Monday evening, Aug. 17, at 8 o'clock, and appoint a Committee of Five whose duty it shall be to confer with citizens as above stated—that all who agree and will pledge themselves to support the candidates to be selected by the Union and Republican Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 2d of September, are to be cordially invited to participate in the selection of Delegates and Alternates to said Convention, and that the various Republican Ward Associations shall give ample notice that they are ready to confer with all such Union Associations, with the view of having a cordial and united action in the selection of Delegates.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the call of the Union Republican Committees, and in accordance with the above recommendations to the Ward Associations, those Wards lying north of 14th-st., shall meet on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at their respective places of meeting, at 8 o'clock, and elect by ballot three Delegates and three Alternates to represent each district, within that portion of the City, in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 2d day of September, 1863; and be it further

Resolved, That the Wards lying south of 14th-st. shall meet at their respective places of meeting, on Friday evening, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, and elect by ballot one delegate from each Election District Convention, for the purpose of election and appointing three delegates and three alternates to represent each of the Assembly Districts within that portion of the City, in the State Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 2d day of September next, 1863.

Resolved, That the President of each Ward Association shall appoint at least three Inspectors to superintend the election, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes and report the same to the Association; and such election shall be conducted under such rules and regulations as the Association may direct, and in accordance with regulation of the Central Committee in 1856, and continued in force until this time.

The delegates shall in all cases be chosen by ballot, and no person be permitted to vote at the election of such Delegates except the members of the Association, and such other persons who are sanctioned by the Committee of Conference, and who have pledged themselves to support the candidates who may be chosen by the Convention to be held in Syracuse, Sept. 2, 1863. All such persons, not members of the Association, who are allowed to vote at such election, will, previous to voting, have their names and residences recorded, and fully agree to the rules for such election.

The Polls shall be opened at 7½ and close at 9½ o'clock P. M.

Notice of the time and place of holding the election in each Ward shall be given by each Ward Association by advertising in at least two daily papers, for at least two days previous to the election.

In case any Association shall fail to elect on the first ballot, such Association shall have the power to call another meeting, on giving one day's notice by advertisement, to complete the election.

The several Assembly Conventions for the Assembly Districts south of 14th-st., shall meet for the purpose of selecting Delegates and Alternates for the Syracuse Convention on the 24th day of August, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the following places:

First—At corner Chambers-st. and College-place.
Second—At Golden's, cor. Centre and Franklin sts.
Third—At Fifth Ward Hotel.
Fourth—At Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-st.
Fifth—At Bleecker Building.
Sixth—At No. 274 Grand-st.
Seventh—At Jefferson Market.
Eighth—At corner Pitt and Broome sts.
Tenth—At Steuben House.
Twelfth—At No 21 Avenue D.

And it is further

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the State Central Committee, that the Young Men of the Republican and all other Union Associations that are in favor of so active, earnest, and energetic prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed out and treason punished, and who are determined to sustain the laws, be chosen and invited by such Associations to attend the Young Men's Union Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 3d day of September, 1863, at 10 A. M.; and that all such Delegates to the Young Men's Convention be invited to meet on the 26th day of August, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the large room southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., to make arrangements to attend the Young Men's Convention at Syracuse on the 3d day of September, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1863.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the matter contained in the within call beg leave to report that they approve of the same.

JOHN KEYSER, SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
A. BLAKELEY, A. J. WILLIAMSON,
A. M. PALMER, Special Committee.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady in attendant.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes the most beautiful black or brown instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 56 Dey-st., N. Y.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 706 Broadway.

The Oriental Electro-Magnetic and Medicated Vapor Baths, at No. 6 and 8 4th-av., near the Cooper Union, are the greatest luxuries of the season. Open to Ladies and Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

BREWER—FISHER.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, at the Presbyterian Church, Mercer-st., by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Morristown, N. J., WILLIAM A. BREWER, Jr., and Miss BELLA C. FISHER, daughter of the late Charles W. Fisher, Esq.

DEANE—BLANCHARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, CHARLES T. DEANE and Miss JOSEPHINE A. BLANCHARD. No cards.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—In Bergen Point, ROSALIE, only daughter of E. H. Arthur, President of Union Bank, aged 23 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday next, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BRITTIN.—In Madison, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 14, of consumption, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Abraham Brittin, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug 17, without further notice. Cars leave at the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ o'clock A. M.

BROWN.—In Ravenswood, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 13, ELIZA ANN BROWN, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, George F. Hyer, in Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BUSHNELL.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 13, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hand, OLIVER S. BUSHNELL.

Funeral from the house of his father, George G. Bishop, this day, Friday, Aug. 14, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CAMP.—On Friday, Aug. 14, at Bath, L. I., CHRISTINE J., daughter of Antoinette and Amzi L. Camp, aged 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 15, from No. 5 Carrol-place, Bath, L. I. Carriages will be at Hamilton-av Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

DAVISON.—On Friday, Aug. 14, MINNIE C., infant daughter of Claude and Minnie Davison, aged 5 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her grandfather, Charles Gregg, Esq., Gates-av., Brooklyn, south side, second house east of Classon-av., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 16, at 4 o'clock.

DEARAGON.—In Vicksburg, Miss., on Sunday, July 19, from Gunnery, Ransom DEARAGON, Sergeant D., 8. Volunteers, at the post of duty in the triumphs of a Christian faith, aged 38 years.

DILL.—On Friday, Aug. 14, HARRIET L., daughter of James Dill, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her father, New-Dorp, S. I. Carriages will be in attendance at New-Dorp Station on arrival of the train from the 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

DIOSTINSON.—In Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, HARRIET, daughter of Alfred and Annie Dickinson, aged 1 year, 9 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Townsend, Newtown Creek, L. I., on Saturday, Aug 15, at 4 o'clock.

EMMET.—In Astoria, L. I., at his residence, on Wednesday, Aug 12, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, aged 66 years.

His friends and friends of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at St. George's Church, in Astoria, at 2½ o'clock, on Saturday next, Aug. 15. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove*, will leave for Astoria at 1½ o'clock P. M., from Peck-slip.

FELLOWS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Laura A. Fellows, FANNY GRAHAM, eldest surviving daughter of the late William M. Fellows, and granddaughter of Charles B. Mease, aged 21 years 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 12 East 21d-st., Madison-square, south, on Saturday morning, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

GARDOAT.—On Thursday afternoon, Aug 13, BENJAMIN GARDOAT, in his 74 year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 114 Canoon-st., at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, Aug. 15, without further invitation.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ANN GRAHAM, widow of Duncan Graham, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Leggett, No. 131 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

KNAPP.—In Darien, on Wednesday, Aug 12, NOAH KNAPP, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Darien.

MCMANUS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, at U. S. Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., HOWARD MCMANUS, formerly attached to U. S. gunboat *Daylight*, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral upon arrival of remains.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Aug. 14, Commodore HENRY W. MORRIS, U. S. Navy, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the U. S. Navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, (Stuyvesant-square,) on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MARSHAM.—In Homewood, Lewis County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 7, ELLEN GARTAUDE, only daughter of Clinton L. and Caroline H. Merriam, aged 6 years and 9 months.

PANGBURN.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, of consumption, ELIZA M. STURGES, wife of William H. Pangburn, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 152 West 37th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PEACOCK.—On Friday, Aug. 14, JAMES L., infant son of John R. and Mary Ann Peacock, aged 1 year, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house, No. 160 Perry-st., at 1 o'clock today.

☞ Plainfield (N. J.) papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, LILLIE, only child of Rosalind S. and John L. Roberts, Jr., aged 2 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 97 East 31st-st., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 11 A. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, SAMUEL B. TOWNSEND, aged 68 years.

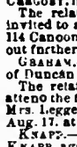
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday, Aug. 15,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 135 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 431.—Aug. 14, 1863.
30, 39, 26, 38, 78, 44, 68, 76, 52, 69, 77, 67, 22.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 432.—Aug. 14, 1863.
51, 24, 62, 35, 14, 1, 38, 56, 28, 44, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
Made of corrugated brass.
Patented Jan. 6, 1863.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldier's price, $50; civilian's, $80. Send for a circular.
J. W. WESTON, Agent.
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and repairs, from Monday, Aug. 17, to Monday, Aug. 31, inclusive. The Reading-room will be closed from the 24th to the 31st, inclusive. By order.
SAMUEL W. HARNED, Rec. Sec'y.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
Teeth positively extracted without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas
Rooms at No. 22 Pond-st.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 360 BROADWAY, New-York.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBRAND'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

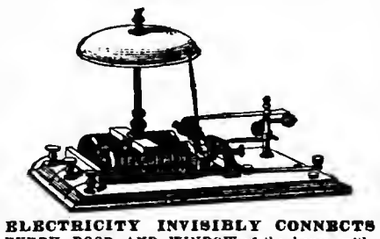
My daughter brought me to Dr VON EISENBRAND almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr VON EISENBRAND, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr VON EISENBRAND to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBRAND'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt as my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure; I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 360 4th-st.

OFFICE
816 BROADWAY.



ELECTRICITY INVISIBLY CONNECTS EVERY DOOR AND WINDOW of the house with this one bell in the sleeping-room. It has been in successful operation for SIX YEARS. It has never been broken through without giving the alarm. It has saved scores of houses from burglary. It is so perfectly simple that a child can take care of it. The whole house is connected and disconnected with the bell by one small spring at the bell. Hundreds of gentlemen who are using it will be referred to at the office, where it is in operation and for sale. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

IT IS A DYE.

IN THE YEAR 1845, MR. MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is ONLY FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTORY—POLLAK & SON, No 35 BROOME-ST., NEAR BOWERY.—The only place in the City to get pipes and cigar-holders cut to order. A large assortment of genuine goods always on hand. Repairing, boiling in wax, amber put on, covers of silver or German silver fixed, at the shortest notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW AN ARMY LIVES, MOVES, AND FIGHTS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day:
THE BIVOUAC
AND
THE BATTLE-FIELD,
By
Capt. GEORGE F. NOYES.
12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

The position of the author as Staff-officer made him conversant with every phase of military life in camp on the march and on the field. Leaving to others elaborate discussions of strategy, he has sought, in a series of graphic campaign sketches, to present a picture of the everyday life of the American volunteer. They relate to the Army of the Potomac from the time when it was ordered to coöperate with McClellan in his advance upon the Peninsula down to the time when it took part in Burnside's disastrous attack upon the Confederate intrenchments at Fredericksburgh, and the weary delay in Winter quarters which followed. They embrace the battles of Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, the second at Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburgh. The descriptions of everyday life in camp and on the march are fully as interesting as those of battles and combats, and are quite as essential to an adequate idea of the duties of the soldier.

Capt. NOYES, writing long before the great day of Gettysburgh, prophesies the brilliant achievements which the Army of the Potomac would yet accomplish. It has passed, he says, through a series of disappointments, "with a courage and determination more ennobling than any success, on its way to future victories. Its day of glory is sure to come. On many a battle-field it has illustrated a heroic valor which has won for it on the Peninsula, in Maryland, and in Eastern Virginia, magnificent partial successes—the promise and prophecy of that substantial and decisive victory yet to come. Let me pay to it the homage of my admiration and gratitude for its past sacrifices, and attest my belief, founded upon the evidence of my own experiences, that it is yet to cover itself with patriotic glory. How splendidly this army can fight; how, when a forlorn hope was needed, the men have been always ready; how, after weeks of hard marching and fighting, they have moved with alacrity against the enemy, has been partially delineated in these pages."

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have just Published
ROMOLA. A Novel. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, $1 25; Cloth, $1 50.

FANNY KEMBLE'S GEORGIA PLANTATION. Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-1839. By FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

DRAPER'S INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New-York; Author of a "Treatise on Human Physiology," &c., &c. 8vo, Cloth, $3 50.

MISS MULOCK'S FAIRY BOOK. The best Popular Fairy Stories selected and rendered anew. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Olive," "The Ogilvies," &c., &c. Illustrations. 16mo, Cloth, $1.

ST. OLAVE'S. A Novel. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—NO. 143 Duane-st. At the annual election for Trustees, J. O. Fowler was reelected, and Henry Emmons and Joseph Godwin, in place of Vincent LeCompt and Isaac Odell. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. L. H. King. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evenings. Classes Thursday and Friday evenings. All are invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STREETS.—Divine service every SABBATH, at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M and 2 P. M. Young people's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

ORDINATION.—CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Stanton-st. between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Next SUNDAY MORNING in this church, Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, will admit the Rev. Samuel Maxwell, Jr., of Akron, in the same State, to the Order of Priesthood. The Rev. Harry L. Jones, of Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach in the evening.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXton wanted by a young man who is in every respect competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of the church. Address SEXTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ meet together in the UNIVERSITY BUILDING, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of worshipping God, and breaking bread in remembrance of the Lord's death. The Gospel will be preached in the evening at half past 7 o'clock.

SOUTH FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Rev. Joseph E. King, D. D., Principal of Fort Edward Institute, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and address the Juvenile Missionary Society at 2½ o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend both of these services.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONgregation of the New Dispensation EVERY SUNDAY, in Hall No. 660 Broadway, corner 23d st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Afternoon Conference as formerly held at Bedworth Hall. Collection taken up to defray expenses. Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING at same place.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon subject—*The Inheritance of the Saints; Where Is It? and when will it be given?* All who are interested to know, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PATOR OF the Stare-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10¾ A M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday evening.

OPPOSITION TO SPIRITUALISM.—ELDer F. H. Berick, of Boston, will continue his lectures at the Hall, No. 24 Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 18 and 19, commencing at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (REV. Dr. Hat ield's,) corner 31st-st. and 9th-av., will reopen for public worship again on SUNDAY, 16th inst., after having been closed for two Sabbaths for cleaning and repairs. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. HENRY Ma Harlow, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in the Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

ONE SERMON MORE!—THE PROPHET Snow will preach once more in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Those who would know from the word of prophecy, what is coming on the earth, are invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rooms of this Association will be closed from SATURDAY, the 15th inst., until MONDAY, Sept. 7. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. R. McBURNEY, Secretary.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Rev. J. M. Carroll, Pastor—will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER-STREET, services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½, and 7½ P. M. Rev. Joseph Stockbridge, Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, preaches in the afternoon. Seats in this house are all free.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, (EPISCOPAL,) 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square. Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector. Divine Service next SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Seelye, late of Albany, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH-ST. UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. G. Campbell, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH-av., corner 22d-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. Ridgaway. Evening services will be omitted during August.

REV. TH. NONOD WILL PREACH IN the French Evangelical Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., in the basement, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

REV. DR. BELL WILL PREACH IN THE Church in 5th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, Aug. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL Teachers' Association will hold their regular monthly meeting in Rev. Mr. Hoyt's Presbyterian Church on Fourth-av., corner of 42d-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CARMEL TOWNSEND, of Newstead, Erie Co., New-York, who was a member of the Seventy-fourth regiment New-York National Guards, and went with that regiment into Pennsylvania, and from there to this City, when his comrades thought he exhibited symptoms of mental derangement, when the regiment left for home, on the 21st of July, afterwards on board the Hudson River Cars, it was discovered young Townsend was missing, since which time he has not been heard from. Townsend has served two years in the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, and was discharged last Spring at Utica, with the rest of his regiment. He is a man about 25 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received and suitably rewarded, by calling at Room No. 275 Astor House.
New-York, Aug. 13, 1863. E. P. GOSLIN.

RICHARD JOHNS.—HELEN THINKS SHE saw you on Broadway yesterday. If in the City, call on us. Aug. 14, 1863. ELIZA

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED
without pain, by Dr HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed
DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extraction the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS.
DAVIDSON'S PATENT SYRINGE.

All parties infringing the patent for the above-named article, either in making, using or selling the same, in violation of the letters patent of the United States, granted therefor to Charles H. Davidson, on the 31st day of March, 1857, are hereby notified to desist from such infringement forthwith.

It is the intention of the owner of said patent to prosecute all infringers to the full extent of the law.
R. HAMILTON, Attorney for
DAVIDSON SYRINGE COMPANY.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, THREE STEAMBOAT boilers in complete order. They are 35 feet long and 11 feet through. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

WANTED—ONE OF RODGERS' TOBACCO CUTting Machines and Stem Rollers. Apply at No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COACHES, FINE FOUR and six-seat Rockaways, Germantowns, fine top and no top buggies, park, depot and express wagons, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Pickle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs, &c. P. H. DIAMOND No. 539 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU WANT TO SCARE MUSQUITOES.

Day and night musquitoes bite
And fill us with vexation;
Just let them smell the stuff we sell
And see their consternation.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire exemption from musquitoes, should proceed at once to the drug-store and procure a box of PAPE'S celebrated Musquito Powder, the presence of which will, in a few minutes, drive every musquito out of the room it occupies, without discommoding or annoying the persons in said room in the least degree.

Nothing at all in it poisonous or unpleasant to humanity, but something frightful to musquitoes.

Try a box, it will cost but twenty-five cents and yield you five dollars' worth of pleasure.

See what others say of it:

I have used one box of PAPE'S Musquito Powder, and can recommend it as a sure remedy to get clear of musquitoes. P. CLOSS,
No. 44 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHAS. ENRICH, of Newark, No. 271 Broad-st., says that one box drove all the little pests entirely away.

CHAS. KIRCHOFF, No. 27 Market-st., and hundreds of others have given written testimony to this effect. Thousands of others will do the same.

HAHNE & BLOCK,
No. 186 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., Sole Agents.
J. LEOBOLDTI, Depot No. 319 Broadway, New-York.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APparatus—Gas or Kerosene. No. 1.—Holding one quart of water, for sick room and nursery, has the unqualified approval of the principal physicians of this and other cities. Nos. 2, 3 and 4.—Holding two, three and four quarts of water respectively, with their accompaniments, are so arranged as to cook three or four different articles at one time. At the present price of Kerosene a meal for five or six persons may be prepared at a cost of less than one cent.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

SUBSTITUTES.—SUBSTITUTES WANTED and the highest bounty paid. Those wishing to go, will do well to call at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. Also wanted, men for the navy, and three months' advance paid. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!!! —Large cash bounties paid. Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. 422 Walnut-st., second floor. Philadelphia.

WANTED—TWO IRON TANKS, EACH TO HOLD about five hundred gallons. Apply to the office of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st.

DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
MANTILLAS! CIRCULABS! SACKS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.,
are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,
Reduced to 50 cents per yard.
2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 24 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.
The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.
ALSO,
Silk Grenadines, Barèges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.
Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 156 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from Japan, India, China, Manilla and American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz. Pineapple goods and dresses new; do. plain white; Silks, Satins, Seersuckers, Concan, Crapes, Bathing Shoes, Lacquered Articles, elegant China and Tea sets; new French and Chinese feather Fans; American Indian fans with birds, and Bark work. Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors. Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Faces and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AN NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant woman desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is an experienced nurse and an excellent chambermaid and waitress; has undoubted references from her last place. Call at No. 358 6th-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INstitute, corner of 11th-st., and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.

A young man having had seven years' experience as salesman in one of the largest hardware houses, where he had peculiar advantages for a full knowledge of the business, wishes a situation with a first-class house who want a up-top salesman. Is also a good writer and accountant. The very best of references from former house. Any wholesale house wishing an excellent man, both as to character and ability, will address B, Box No 113, Brooklyn.

A ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as assistant or entry clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, 266 Broadway.

A CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation as clerk or salesman in a boot and shoe or hardware house, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address HARDWARE, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, 266 Broadway.

A ASSISTANT CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, who speaks German and English, wishes a situation as assistant clerk in an office, or in any wholesale business. He can write, etc., well, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. T. L., State of New-Jersey, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WELL QUALIFIED BY experience, and with the best of City references for integrity and capacity, would like the traveling agency of some mercantile or manufacturing establishment; or he would take the consignment of merchandize to any part of the country within the Federal lines. Salary, or commission, may be conditional. Address J. T. P., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY FIFTEEN years old, (large of his age,) in some good wholesale house—grocery preferred. He is a good penman. Apply to W. BARRITT, No. 7 Beekman-st., over Nassau Bank.

HELP WANTED

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a coachman and gardener to go a short distance in the country, to take care of a team; must be a first-rate groom and driver, and thoroughly understand the care of fine harness and carriages; garden plain and small; a smart, active, sober and obliging man, who thoroughly understands his business, can obtain a first-rate home in a small family and good pay, by addressing W. W., Box No. 3,769 New-York Post-office. None but such as advertised for, and with the very best references, will be taken.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A good groom and coachman; must be fully competent and have good City references. Apply this forenoon at No. 34 St. Marks-place.

1,000 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.—WE want 1,000 good, experienced hands, to make cloaks. To good seamstresses, who thoroughly understand their business, we will give good pay, and an immediate and steady job. Also, 60 experienced hands, to run Grover & Baker's sewing-machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory of ALLEN & PAINE, No. 394 Broadway, rear entrance.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS thoroughly the Upholstery business, to take charge of the female hands employed in that department. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD CLOAK HANDS. Apply at entrance of store on 9th-st., to
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF a horse and cow and work in the garden, &c. Apply at No. 536 6th-av. (Real Estate office,) from 9 to 12 A. M.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 761 Post-office.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS can find steady employment by applying to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 9th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 48x100, with improvements. Will located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—VERY SUPERIOR LOcation near Broadway; handsomely fitted up and furnished; long and favorable lease at low rent; doing a large money-making business and offered cheap on easy terms. BOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 183 AND 185 4th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story brick houses, just being finished; very desirable location for a boarding-house; water throughout; can be seen daily. Apply on the premises or at No. 72 West 45th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTIALLY FURnished, until 1st May next or longer, a first-class four-story house, in a quiet and genteel neighborhood, near Gramercy Park. Price for sale $25,000—to let $250 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 59 East 29th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Price $13,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 50 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold cameries, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing; a garden-house under glass, 43x130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: Peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. All the glass-houses built on the most approved plans; modern dwelling-house built of brick, 46x46 feet, with extension 30x18, with 16-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 13 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house, wash-tubs, &c.; stable 26x26, with two wings 18x20; barn 60x100, sheds 12x60, hennery 30x30, farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed at any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—By order of the executors of John Griffin, deceased.—Sixteen acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York, half a mile from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large, modern-built mansion, with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other outbuildings, all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. This place, the residence of the late John Griffin, is one of the most beautiful and desirable in Westchester County. For further particulars apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 53 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square. House is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and select. The communication from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 2¼ miles from the Village of Newburgh, ¼ of a mile from the river; fine commodious house and outbuildings, all of modern style; land well divided in lawns, with choice variety of fruit, &c., being the late residence of Hon. John Van Buren; will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Inquire of E. N. PARMALEE, Newburgh, or of H. T. McCOWN, No. 111 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES AT $3,000 each; one at $1,800, one at $1,600, a large house, 17 rooms, $3,500; a fine residence, $4,000; also, a number of small farms, all within from one to ten minutes' walk of two depots, where there are 28 trains per day to and from the City. Three months will prove the wisdom of those who invest in real estate out of the City. Inquire of JOHN STEPHENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FINE residence of three acres beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, choice fruits, shade trees and shrubbery; the house nearly new, with 14 rooms and all conveniences; a large carriage house, in a first-class neighborhood, good schools, churches, &c., to be sold with or without the furniture, horse, carriage, &c. More land can be had. NEWMAN & FITTON,
No. 25 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the established trade. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit, house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business, a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Benj. S. Pier, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of
WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, one house, barn and outbuildings, garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COUNTRY residence for sale or exchange for City property, 23 lots of ground, house, barn and other outhouses, all in complete order, situated at Kingsbridge, 13 miles from the City Hall. Full particulars by addressing Box No. 7 Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A house, (12 rooms,) pleasantly situated near the landing; fine lawn and shade trees; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, No. 61 Pearl-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A farm, consisting of 140 acres, well proportioned meadow, plow pasture and woodland. Abundance of good fruit on the place, including yard and garden fruit of almost every variety. The house is pleasantly situated on the main road from Bedford to Greenwich. Depot and steamboat landing about three-quarters of an hour's drive from the latter places. A stage passes the door daily to and from each place. The house is two and a half stories high, with an observatory—contains thirteen rooms, including a bathroom on the second floor, supplied with water from a tank above. It is on high ground, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Conveniently situated near the house are outbuildings of every kind, not inferior to any farm-buildings in the town. Also, a good tenant-house and barn on the place. The whole is offered for sale at a reasonable price. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, Esq., corner of Catherine and Cherry sts., New-York, or on the premises, of WILLIAM SMITH.

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED AND VERY PRODUCTIVE FARM CONVENIENT TO THE CITY FOR SALE.—An Inducement—buildings large, convenient and in good order; abundance of all varieties of fruit and well watered. Also several for exchange. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM, OF from 50 to 100 acres of best quality land. Good buildings, healthy location, not over $30 miles from this City and near a railroad station. Price about $10,000. Address, with full particulars, PLANTATION, Box No. 120 *Times* office, New-York City.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., consisting of 53 acres—part woodland; also, 1,100 to 1,200 young and choice fruit trees; good house and buildings, &c. Apply to HENRY O. NICHOLS, No. 85 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Gramercy Park, No. 12 Lexington-av., with key to the park; is a broad and comfortable house 26 by 50; well furnished, and will be rented to a private family only. Possession 1st of September. For permits address Box No. 3,969 Post-office.

A SCHOOLROOM TO BE LET FOR FEmales only, situated between 30th and 36th sts., Broadway and the 5th-av.; rent from Aug. 1, $150. Address B. L., Station G, Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

SEVERAL HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED for the Winter. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN A good neighborhood west of 4th-av., not over $1,000. Address J. B., care E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, pork, preserved meats, flour, rice, dried apples, tea, coffee, molasses, pickles, tomatoes and whisky.

CLOTHING—Round jackets, jumpers, trousers, frocks, overshirts, undershirts, drawers, satinet, flannel, calf and kip shoes, socks, blankets, caps, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, tape, needles, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors, brushes, buttons, blacking, &c.

ALSO—A lot of empty boxes and barrels.

A complete list can be seen by applying at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES;
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.
Aug. 12, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

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N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

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N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuetary emissioles stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full disclosure of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This restores manhood in the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," str ctly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Lisberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hinderance in business. Possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Blight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of a rogue, Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing keown for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented, or every penny paid for them will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature. His private medical office, No. 27 Dua e-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Lib erty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Office Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting regularity and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females successfully treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a private nature, in which he has treated no less than thirty thousand cases without the failure of a single remedy. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dread of the consequences of mercury. The Red Drop possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some obtiful patient who has executed the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they turn pretend that they make it. Price is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 800 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work ont.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday the 15th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

1,000 ARTILLERY JACKETS,

of regulation cost cloth, to be in all respects equal to the sample in this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Artillery Jackets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN CLOSED envelopes, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For flagging west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side of Fortieth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street; also on Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Building house for use of Engine Company No. 2.

Building house for use of Hose Company No. 42.

Building house for use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14.

New fire alarm bell for the Jefferson Market Bell Tower.

New fire alarm bell for the Macdougal-street Bell Tower.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, August 12, 1863.

CHAS. G. COONELL, Street Commissioner.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1863, for the purchase by the Corporation of

Two lots of ground within the area bounded by Lndlow, Rivington, Forsyth and Hester streets, for the erection thereon of a Station-house for the Tenth Precinct Police.

Proposals, in addition to the price, should contain a diagram of the property offered, giving dimensions and locality, also the character of improvements, if any.

Preference will be given to vacant lots

Payment will be made in cash, on receiving a clear and satisfactory title

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

MATTHEW F. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug 15, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate— U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881. U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold. U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Gold for duties at current rates. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS. Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

SCHENECTADY AND OATSKILL RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad will be opened at the office of Messrs. Stebbins & Sons, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, and will remain open until SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The Company is fully organized under the general law of 1850. The capital, $1,000,000, Shares, $100 each; 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing. The construction of the road not to be commenced until the entire capital stock is subscribed. The amount of stock to be subscribed in the City of New-York is $600,000. In case of excess of subscription in the City beyond that amount, the distribution will be pro rata among the subscribers in New-York.

This road connects with the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, and runs thence to Catskill, forty miles, in a direct or air-line, with a remarkably easy grade. The saving in distance from Schenectady to Catskill, between this route and that via Albany, is twelve miles by rail and thirty by canal, and still greater saving in time and facility of transportation, by avoiding the inconvenience and detention of the overslaugh and twenty-nine locks. A line of swift and superior steamers will meet the cars at Catskill, making the passage from that place to New-York in five hours. Beside a large portion of the travel and freight of the New-York Central, it will receive most of the travel and freight of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad by its intersection ten miles below Schenectady. It will receive the accumulations of freight and passengers west from railroad lines extending to Lake Erie, north from Lake Champlain, Canada and Saratoga, and south from a cheap river travel of one hundred and ten miles, with ample depth of water, and wholly free from obstruction—all by the construction of only forty miles of track, on one of the most economical routes known in the history of American railroads. Of the speedy construction of the road, and its large profits, no doubt need be entertained. Contractors of responsibility and experience offer to complete the double-track, rolling stock, fences, &c., within the capital.

D. D. CAMPBELL, President.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE, PAUL S FORBES, BENJAMIN H. HATTON, LEWIS E. LEE, LEONARD W. JEROME, Commissioners.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—CORNER 5TH-ave and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel).—NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.

HENRY A. HURLBUT,	AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM BRADY,	JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS,	O. D. FOREST ORANT,

and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Full paid scrip stock for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 55½ Pine-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE." OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in).....	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863.....	778,772 23
LIABILITIES.....	27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO, An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO, A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

THE GSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 per cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1863. New-York stockholders will be paid by HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse: all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer. Oswego, Aug. 10, 1863.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary. New-York, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO, AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO, A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, an stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo, by order of the Board.

H. W. FGRD, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur.) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

There shall be added to the sixth article of the Constitution of this State, as the twenty-sixth section thereof, the following:

Whenever, and as soon as this amendment to the Constitution shall take effect, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five persons Commissioners of Appeals, who shall have power to hear and determine all appeals then pending in the Court of Appeals, which may be transferred to them by said Court, and shall have all the general powers of a Court of Record for that purpose. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall act as Clerk of said Commissioners, and the judgment rendered by the said Commissioners shall be entered by the said Clerk in the records of the Court of Appeals, and shall have the same force and effect as if rendered by the said Court. One of said Commissioners shall be named as Chief Commissioner, and the said Commission shall continue, and the said Commissioners hold their office, until all the causes transferred to them shall have been heard and determined, but not longer than four years from the date of the original Commission. The said Commissioners shall receive the same compensation as the judges of the Court of Appeals. They may appoint the time and places of their sittings, and the Legislature shall provide for the expense thereof.

But said sitting shall not be appointed for the same time as those fixed for the Court of Appeals; and the Reporter of the Court of Appeals shall be the Reporter of the said Commissioners.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March, 31, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 6, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Assembly. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING THAT PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE ARMY OR NAVY THEREOF, MAY VOTE AT THE PLACE WHERE THEY MAY BE SO EMPLOYED IN SERVICE.

Resolved, (If the Senate concur.) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

Section one of article two is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

Provided, That in time of war, no elector in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and places at which, such absent electors may vote, and the canvass and returns of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside or other wise.

Resolved, (If the Senate concur.) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 22, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.

JAS. C. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, April 24, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.

JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and do certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom and of the whole of said original resolutions.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Aldersman TERENCE FARLEY, Alderman PETER MITCHELL, Alderman JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman F. A. BOOLE, Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Councilman WM. JOYCE, Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER, Councilman JOHN McCONNELL, Councilman ALEX. BRANDON, Councilman JOHN G. HAYILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. GTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIB R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. GTTIWELL, Committee.

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PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIB R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. [illegible] second floor.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 n'clock P. M., precisely. From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations.....$30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

PERBIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Jenkins, leaves New-York Wed's'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moons, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

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ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
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The magnificent Steamship HIBERNIA will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$135
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For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, BABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer AMERICA, Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Rates of passage from New-York, First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

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NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st. MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. K. V. GARDNER, Carrying the United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday. Passage, with near passed accommodations, $60

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

New Aspect of the War Between Salvador and Guatemala.

The Invading Army of Guatemala in Full Flight.

By private advices to July 30 from San Salvador, we learn that Gen. BARRIOS has gained some advantages over his enemy, CABRERA, of Guatemala, notwithstanding the conduct of the traitor GONZALES. The Guatemalan troops, since their conflict with him, had suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, and were so much demoralized that about one-third of their force had deserted and marched home. CABRERA also found himself deceived by the representations of the would-be President DUEÑOS and the Priests. Instead of joining them the people had rallied around BARRIOS, in the capitol, who knowing the condition of the Guatemalans, sent out Gen. CASAÑAS to attack them, and he succeeded in driving them back, recapturing the cannon lost by the defection of GONZALES, and also some siege guns of CABRERA'S.

Gen. BARRIOS was at the head of 4,000 men, and was being daily reinforced, and he has confidence in reëstablishing himself on a firmer footing than ever, as also that CABRERA would never be able to invade Salvador again, if driven out for the second time.

The revolutionery party of Nicaragua, under CHAMORRA, had been defeated by the forces of President MARTINO. CHAMORRA was taken prisoner and shot.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capture of Signal Officers by Guerrillas—Subsequent Escape of the Officers—Gen. Meade in Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

Information has been received from the Army of the Potomac that, early this morning, a body of rebel partisans came upon our signal party on Water Mountain, three miles north of Warrenton, and captured three signal officers and some small telescopes. All the officers subsequently effected their escape. A large telescope used by this party was conveyed from the station, and therefore did not fall into the hands of the rebels.

Gen. MEADE is on a visit to Washington.

Capt. HENRY PAGE, Quartermaster of Headquarters, is the recipient of a magnificent sword, gold and silver mounted, costing about $300, as a testimonial from the employes under him while at Jobs Dam, near Acqua Crack.

Major-Gen. WARREN took temporary command of the Second army corps to-day.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Norfolk *Virginian*, of Aug. 13, says:

"We are requested by the Mayor of Norfolk to say that several physicians are wanted in this city, where they can obtain immediately a good practice. The old physicians being required by an act of the Legislature of Virginia to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, refuse to do so generally, and consequently there is but one doctor in the city qualified to practice. Loyalty and a regular diploma are the qualifications required. Apply to W. H. BROOKS, Mayor of Norfolk, Va."

The Yorktown *Cavalier* announces the death of Sergt. B. F. WATSON, Fourth battery Wisconsin light artillery, on the 5th inst., in the Nelson Hospital.

The Pirates in the South Atlantic.

Extract of a Private Letter from Rio, dated June 23

The following are all the cases of disaster to our commerce that have been reported since the pirates left Bahia:

The ship *George Griswold*, RICHARD PETTINGALL, master, from Cardiff, April 29, with coal for Rio, and when 15 miles S. E. of Cape Frio, was captured and bonded for $100,000 by the privateer *Georgia*.

This occurred on June 8, and on June 9 the ship arrived at Rio.

The bark *Amazonian*, WISSLOW, master, 480 tons burden, with an assorted cargo, sailed from New-York, April 22, for Montevideo, and in lat. 15° S. lon., 34° 20' W., was captured and burned by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*.

The ship *Jabez Snow*, G. W. GRIS, master, sailed from Cardiff, April 16, and bound for Montevideo, laden with coal, and in lat. 15° S. long., 35° W., on May 29, was also captured and burned by the *Alabama*.

The officers and crew of the two last named vessels were put on board the Hanoverian brig *Wilson*, and were brought into this port to the Consulate for assistance, on June 11.

LATER.—Two more destitute seamen from the burnt vessel *Good Hope*, destroyed by the *Georgia*, have also been brought to this port by the *J. W. Seaver*, SNOW, master.

The *Seaver* herself was captured and bonded by the *Georgia*, and compelled to take on board the seamen of the *Good Hope*.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION.....{FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1868. 2 o'clock P. M.}

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

To the Honorable Morgan Jones:

You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen, on Friday, the fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M., to take into consideration such subjects as may come before the Board for its action.

New-York, August 13, 1868.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,) FREDERICK REPPER,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES HAYES,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
GEORGE M. McGRATH,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
VALENTINE COOK,
JAMES MURRAY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
JOHN McCONNELL,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JOHN BRICE,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President in the Chair, and the following members

Councilmen Hayes, Jones, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—19.

The reading of the minutes of previous meetings was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman ——

Petition of the Twenty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, for ten thousand dollars, to assist said regiment in recruiting.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman ——

Petition of the property owners on Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets and Second avenue, to have the sunken lot filled up and fenced, and the horse market removed from the block bounded by Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets and Second-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Reinhold to place a barber's pole in front of number eighty-two Prince-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to hire a temporary location for Hose Company Number Forty-two.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the salary of the first messenger to the City Inspector's Department be, and the same is hereby increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, the amount of such increase to be taken from the Appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, concurring to reimburse Peter Boyle, for injury to him by falling through Pier fifty-one, North River.

Which was laid over.

Report of committee on Ordinances, on petition of B. Sappington and P. Dehoton.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the presence in this City of Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut.

Received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the lease of the Houston-street Ferry.

Which was received, directed to be printed in the minutes and referred to the Committee on Ferries.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to August eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with monthly statement of appropriations and expenditures to July thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of ordinance that section forty-three, article three, of the Ordinance of the City, relating to the City Inspector's Department, be amended to read as follows:

Section Forty-three. There shall also be an officer in this Bureau, to be called the "Superintendent of Night Scavengers' Carts and Dumping Piers," whose duty it shall be to inspect all night scavengers' carts, and superintend the removal of night soil, at the several piers set apart for that purpose, who shall receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

1. Petition of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, relative to a sufficient supply of water, with resolution that permission is hereby granted to the Committee of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, to obtain a supply of water from the Croton Aqueduct, pursuant to their application, provided the Croton Aqueduct Department shall deem the same proper, and the matter is referred to that Department with power in carry such permission, upon its approval by it, into effect, upon such terms and subject to such restrictions as that Department shall consider expedient and equitable.

Which was concurred in by Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

2. Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause four ornamental gas lamps to be placed in front of the City Hall, in place of the four old lamps now there, and also to have an additional burner in each lamp.

Which was concurred in.

3. Resolved, That permission be given to Theodore Smith, to keep a show-case in front of his store, number nine hundred and fifty-six Broadway, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution. That permission be given to Charles L. Roset, to stand a wooden sign in front of his store, number one hundred and fifty-five Spring-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to John G. Lindermann to place a sign across and above the sidewalk opposite his premises, number one hundred and eighty West Thirty-seventh-street, provided the same does not in any manner interfere with the thoroughfare of the street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure a temporary location for Hook and Ladder Company lately organized by the Fire Companies in the Seventh and Eighth Fire Districts, to be bounded by Liberty, Washington, Cedar and Greenwich streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that Thirteenth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be repaired with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Colonel Funk, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, New-York Volunteers, now reorganizing for the war, to erect a tent in City Hall Park, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was lost.

The paper was then referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed, with the consent of the contractors for sewer in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avennes, to terminate said sewer at a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to place the laborers employed upon the repairs to the streets upon full time and pay, as heretofore done

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild the house of Engine Company number Forty-three, said house to be twenty-five feet front and three stories high, and to be twenty feet deeper than the present house.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the grade of Sixty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avennes, be changed from its present grade, so as to make the grade of said street, at a point four hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of the Ninth-avenue, eighty-five feet above high water, and from there to descend each way to the Ninth and Tenth avenues, so as to conform to the present grade of the Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be laid in the Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Webster was called to the Chair.

Preamble relative to the character and services of Rear-Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, who is now on a visit to this City, with resolution, that the Common Council in behalf of the City be respectfully tendered by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, on behalf of its inhabitants, to Rear-Admiral David Glasgow Farragut that he hereby is earnestly requested to visit the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on any day most suited to his convenience, to receive, formally, the congratulations of the municipal authorities, and of affording our citizens an opportunity of paying their respects personally to the "Hero of the Mississippi" and the Committee on National Affairs of both branches of the Common Council are hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the provisions of the resolution; and second, that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be suitably engrossed, duly authenticated and appropriately framed and presented to Admiral Farragut.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of, preamble, with resolution that the Public Administrator in the City of New-York be authorized to appoint a messenger in his office at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, to be paid by the Comptroller monthly, said salary to commence on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Russell—

Bill of M. Carroll, amounting to one hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, for funeral expenses of Dennis Mahoney, of the One hundred and Twenty-second regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of J. J. Diehl and A. Weidmann, amounting to one thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars, for banquet given to the Twentieth New-York Volunteers, at the New-York Turner Hall, June nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to cause the lease of the small slip at the foot of Christopher-street, on south side of Pier number Fifty-one, North River, now under lease for the term of one year, from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be transferred and vested in the name of the Association of Amateur Rowing Club, known as the "Hudson Navy," and that the sum of six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to furtherance of said object, and that the same be taken from the appropriation for donations.

By Board of Councilmen, amended by substituting the following for the resolution above

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to purchase the use of the basin and so much of the pier foot of Christopher-street as the Hudson River Navy Amateur Club may require for the use of their boats, at an expense not to exceed six hundred dollars, and that the Club then be allowed the use of said pier and basin during the pleasure of the Common Council.

By Councilman Joyce, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the publisher of the New-York World, for the annexed bills, amounting to three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid by for the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Brady, O'Brien, Brandon—4.

Councilmen McConnell moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Hayes called up an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen entitled, "An ordinance to amend sections 17, 30, 35 and 36 of Article II., chapter 2, and sections 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 54 of Article III., chapter 2, of the Revised Ordinance of 1859, relating to the Legislative Department."

Councilman Brandon moved that said ordinance be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend section thirty-three of said ordinance by striking therefrom the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars as the salary of the Second Clerk, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of two thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brandon moved that the paper be now laid over.

Which was lost.

The ordinance was then lost for want of the required number of votes

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilmen Brandon, Russell, Joyce—3

Councilman Repper moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the salary of the Contract Clerk of the Croton Aqueduct Department, be increased from one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, such increase to take effect from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, such amount of increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated to the Blue Mechanics' Association, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the sum of ten thousand dollars, payable to the order of J. N. Hayward, President, and Noah A. Childs, Treasurer, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Brendon moved that the Board do now take a recess for half an hour, which was lost.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen (if the Board of Councilmen concur), that the Standing Committees of both Boards of the Common Council, known and denominated as the Committee on National Affairs, be, and they are hereby made and constituted a Joint Committee, to be known and designated as the Joint Committee on National Affairs, to whom shall be referred all papers in relation to receptions and other public demonstrations, unless otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Sixth avennes, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-third streets, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Cornelius L. Purdy, for the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and forty-three cents, being the amount of excess of contract for building house of Hook and Ladder Company number Ten, take his receipt therefor, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of B. C. Wardell, President of the Board of Trustees of the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of said church, for the work of paving Eighth-avenue, from Hudson-street to Forty-second-street, with trap-block pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Petition of Peter Masterson and others, to be relieved from an assessment for regulating, &c., Fifty-eighth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the south-easterly corner of Avenue B and Eighteenth street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which has adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the west side of Avenue B, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Fifth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and nineteen, and two hundred and twenty-one, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Resolution that the sidewalks on the north side of Fifth street, in front of numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and nineteen, and two hundred and twenty-one, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the sidewalks on the north side of Fifth street, in front of numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and nineteen, and two hundred and twenty-one, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Resolution that the sum of three millions of dollars is hereby appropriated for the purposes hereinafter stated and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, an amount not exceeding the sum of three millions of dollars, from time to time, as shall be directed by a Committee of the said Corporation, consisting of the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the members of the Board of Aldermen and of the Board of Councilmen, upon the bonds or other obligations of the said Corporation, to be made, executed and issued in such form, for such amounts, at such rates of interest, and for such periods, as may be prescribed by the said Committee which said bonds and other obligations shall be a City charge, in accordance with the provisions of chapter five hundred and fourteen of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An Act providing relief to indigent families of volunteers and persons who may be ordered into the military and naval service of the United States," and the faith of the Corporation is hereby pledged for the payment of the principal sum secured to be paid by the said bonds, and other obligations, and of the interest to accrue thereon.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to pay, upon the order of the said Committee, to every citizen and every person who shall have declared his intention to become a citizen, in the manner provided by law, who shall be ordered into the military service of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress known as the Conscription act, and whose liability to serve shall have become fixed by the action of the Board of Enrollment of the District in which he is enrolled, in case the said Committee shall certify that the person so drafted is in indigent circumstances, or is a member of the Fire Department, the sum of three hundred dollars for the relief of the families of the said persons so drafted.

Sec. 3. In case any such person who is a fireman, who shall be drafted as aforesaid, shall determine not to enter the military service of the United States, and shall so certify to the said Committee, the Comptroller shall, upon their order, pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to which the person so drafted would be entitled for the relief of his family, under section two, to the proper officer of the Government of the United States, to enable the United States to procure a substitute, such person.

Sec. 4. In case any person who is in indigent circumstances, or who is a fireman, who shall be drafted as aforesaid, shall procure a substitute to serve in his place, who shall be accepted by the Board of Enrollment, and mustered into the service of the United States, the Comptroller shall pay, upon the order of the said Committee, to the person so procuring the substitute the sum of three hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. The Comptroller shall also pay to any person who shall volunteer as a soldier, and who shall be accepted, mustered into the military service of the United States, and sent to the proper rendezvous, as a substitute for some person who has been or may be drafted, the sum of three hundred dollars for the relief of the family of such volunteer, provided, however, that such payment shall not be made in any case in which any other payment is made, under the provisions of this ordinance to the person drafted, or to any person as his substitute; the object of this proviso being to prohibit the payment in any manner of more than three hundred dollars under the provisions of this ordinance, to or for any person drafted, whether for the relief of his family, or to or for the substitute who takes his place.

Sec. 6. The said Committee shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to cause the enrollment lists to be scrutinized, by drawing in the several districts be to attended and the results recorded, and the circumstances and liability to serve of the persons drafted to be investigated by assistants to be selected by them, and the expenses of executing this ordinance by the Comptroller, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, shall upon his certificate, and the expenses of the Committee not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars for each Congressional district shall upon such certificate as the Committee may prescribe, be audited and paid by the Comptroller.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the said Committee to make all needful arrangements for carrying out the provisions of this ordinance, and to aid drafted men and procure volunteers and substitutes, for the purposes herein above specified.

Sec. 8. Separate accounts shall be kept, both by the Comptroller and Chamberlain, of the moneys borrowed in pursuance of this ordinance, and the same shall be applied exclusively to the purposes herein above specified.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

By Councilman Hayes

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and they are hereby tendered to Judge-Advocate Nelson J. Waterbury for his attendance upon and services in advising with this Board, in consideration of the ordinance just adopted.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jones

Whereas, Recruiting Offices and also Substitution Brokers' Offices have been opened in this City, by whom large bounties are offered to procure volunteers and substitutes for drafted men in other States, in violation of section three, chapter one hundred and eighty-four of the Laws of the State, passed one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor be respectfully requested to take immediate measures to prohibit any and all persons from offering bounties and from recruiting or procuring volunteers or substitutes from the City of New-York, for the purpose of taking them to other States.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Relief Committees of the several Wards of the City of New-York be hereby directed not to grant any relief to any family of persons who shall enlist in any regiment raised for any other State, or who shall go as substitute for any person or persons drawn under the Conscription Act in any other place than the City of New-York.

Councilman Repper called up General Order number fifty-three,

Being a bill of GEORGE W. ROOME for meals, crape, &c., furnished at the funerals of Brigadier-Generals Zook and Weed, Colonel Husten, Captain Shineaod Lieutenant Herbert, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of five hundred and sixty-four dollars, in full for bill for refreshments, crape, &c., furnished to the Guard, &c., at the funerals of Brigadier-Generals Zook and Weed, Colonel Husten, Captain Shinea, and Lieutenant Herbert, and charge the same to its appropriate account, which was lost for want of the required number of votes.

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Brady, McGrath, Brandon—4.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until the second Monday in September, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT DRAGON AT BARNUM'S.—The monster python is turning the heads of half the town. Everybody is rushing to see it, and the universal exclamation is, "What a Monster!" And what a monster! to be sure—the largest ever seen in any country inhabited by a civilized race. To-day, the crowd around his cage will be larger than ever, especially as the brilliant Summer dramatic company gives performances afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD OF ADVICE.—If you desire the best hat, the cheapest hat, the most durable hat, and the hat adapted to any and all seasons and occasions, that hat can be found at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. A splendid assortment of caps for the army and navy, caps for the young or old, and hats and caps for everybody, unsurpassed in style, finish and price, may be had at this celebrated emporium.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship St. Mary, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Lang and four children, Mrs. Dentoe, Surgeon E. F. Sanger, in charge of the sick, U. S. V.; Surgeon S. C. Hartwell, 38th Massachusetts; Surgeon C. A. Robertson, 156th New-York; Surgeon F. F. Plaisted, 28th Maine; Surgeon J. H. Thompson, 12th Maine; Clients J. R. Rodgers, U. S. A.; E. H. Mulford, 165th New-York; D. M. Phillips, 12th Me.; N. F. Bond, 31st Massachusetts; S. C. Daly, 128th New-York; R. Gilbert, 24th Connecticut; S. Bonney, 26th Massachusetts; J. F. Perry, 28th Maine; W. H. Haven, 16th New-Hampshire; Capts. J. Cook, 91st New-York; M. M. Robinson, 12th Maine; G. Blodgett, 14th Maine; G. H. Getchell 2d Rhode-Island Cavalry; J. W. Lee, 31st Massachusetts; J. H. Johnson, 15th New-Hampshire; A. L. Mahbitt, 24th Connecticut; Adjutant Clark Strong, do. do.; Assistant Surgeons B. F. Wilson, and W. J. Burge, U. S. N.; Assistant Surgeon W. H. Goddard, 25th Connecticut; Acting Masters E. C. Weeks, and J. H. Warren, U. S. N.; Miss Furgert, and 200 sick and wounded soldiers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 10 | Sun sets ... 6 59 | Moon sets... 7 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 8 13 | Gov. Island.. 9 02 | Hell Gate..10 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Aug. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.; Caroline, (Br.,) Messmer, Nassau, L. Cunard & Co.; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcom, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers Daniel Webster, Wright, Alexandria; Illinois, Babcock, Alexandria; Diamond State, Nickerson, Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, W. Daskell.

Ships Antarctic, Btonffer, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Bucephalus, (Br.,) Bates, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Bogsen, London, Sloman & Edge.

Barks John Fyfe, Weaver, Glasgow, Thomas Dunham; Almena, Swan, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Villafranca, (Br.,) Pettigrew, St. George, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Tepeka, Pimbury, Havana, P. J. Wentworth; Fahlti, (Br.,) Leeman, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Varter; Juan Rattray, (Ch.,) Williams, Gabriel, Cuba, Fabbir & Chauncey; Hiawatha, (Br.,) Clements, Sydney, C. B.

Brigs J. B. Watson, Wallace, Havana; Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Dexter, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Starlight, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Lucy Heywood, (Br.,) Brumeister, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; Star, Elliott, Boston, F. Talbot & Co.; Isabel Jewett, Reid, Bangor, M. E., J. E. Ward & Co.; Mary Emily, (Br.,) Jenkins, Lara, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Schooners Sarah, Holden, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; A. Jamieson, Jamieson, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Hazall, Bogart, Washington, Brett, Son & Co.; Ann and Susan, Pearson, Port Royal, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Herschel, Birdsall, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Free Will, Robinson, Boston, Tenbroek & Co.; Trader, Piston, Rockland, J. V. Haviland; Enterprise, Gould, Ragged Island, D. R. De Wolf; Ahbis Bradford, Freeman, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.; James Jones, Stont, Washington, Van Brunt & Slacht; Larchelle, Taylor, Wellfleet, Crowell & Payne; Mount Hope, Spalding, Rockland, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Susan and Mary, Hell, Dismarisvotta, J. V. Haviland; Edward Bement, Decker, Fort Deposit, Mott Bedell; Albert Dexter, Doane, New-Bedford, J. V. Haviland; Marie, (Fr.,) De Villars, St. Pierre, Martinique, Boyd & Hincken; Volunteer, Card, Barbados, D. R. De Wolf; Daniel Brown, Heald, Washington, D. C., Kenny & Moore; Barcoo, Perkins, Edgartown, Demming, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; War Eagle, Seeley, Bangor, Metcalf & Duncan; Kate Merrill, Weeks, Washington, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport St. Mary, John E. Barstow Commander, from New-Orleans Aug. 7, with sugar and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Lat. 25 36, lon. 84 11, 9th inst., was boarded by U. S. gunboat De Soto all well. The St. Mary had fine weather during the whole voyage.

U. S. steam transport Pioneer, Hezelton, New-Orleans Aug. 3, with 164 sick, wounned and discharged soldiers from Gen. Banks' army, to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Crouwel & Co.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship New-Orleans, Hewett, Newport July 5, with iron and 2 passengers to Wm. T. Frost. Had constant southerly winds; sighted Greenland on the passage; saw much ice, and has been 25 days west of the Banks. Lat. 40, lon. 50, passed several icebergs.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London July 9, with mdse. and 135 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has been 20 days west of the Banks.

Ship City of Montreal, Luther, Newport, Eng., 37 ds., with railroad iron to Thos. Dunham.

Bark Phœnician, (of Aberdeen,) Savage, Valencia 24th June, with wine to master.

Bark St. Magnus, (Brem.,) Hake, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. to Reckngel & Co.

Bark Mathilde, (Pruss.,) Ballascuans, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Europa (of St. John, N. B.,) Jacksoo. Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark Alpine, Cumberland, Hatteras, C. D. V., July 22, in ballast to order. Left no vessels.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 18 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Cyprus, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McCullough, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Carter, Dorchester, N. B., 20 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Sitka, Elliott, Rondout, with coal, for Boston, and proceed.

Schr Mott Bedell, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Mary E. Mangum, Goodspeed, Tortugas 12 ds., in ballast to C. Goodspeed. Left no vessels.

Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Jonesboro 10 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Jonesboro 10 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Wreath, Crandall, Port Ewen, with coal, for Salem and sailed.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. John Ruggles, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Blue Roach, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Copp, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Snow Providence.

Schr. Peace, Gill, Providence.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton, with nails.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Below.

Brig W. P. Rogers, from West Indies.

Brig Clyde, (Br.,) from ——.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Cork.

Steamer Louisiana.

Ships Thomas Dunham, Argentina, Lina and Frits.

Barks Fides, Elizabeth, Mazdinena.

Brigs Obefenaterufel, Santia.

Schr. Nausett, for Orleans, and several others.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge has anchored in the North River. She is outward bound.

The steamship Eagle, Capt. Adams, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s Havana line, is laid up for a complete overhauling, and will resume her trips about Sept. 10.

The steamship Georges Creek, at Pier No. 12, North River, is loading provisions, etc., for Porto Cabello.

The ship John Coffe is now on the great Balance Dock to be coppered.

By Telegraph.

BALT

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3712. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

The Rebel Loan Down to 35 Per Cent. Discount.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 6th *via* Greencastle on the 7th inst., arrived off Cape Race last evening.

The steamers *Jura* and *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived ont on the 5th inst.

The steamer *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 6th inst.

The dates per the *Hibernian* are five days later than those already received.

The political news is of but little importance.

The Liverpool cotton market was flat and unchanged, with sales of 17,000 bales in the four days ending on Wednesday.

Breadstuffs were generally dull.

Provisions were dull.

Consols closed on Thursday at 93@93¼ for money.

The rebel loan in London had declined to 35 ₩ cent. discount; but subsequently rallied to 24.

Capt. Luce, of ship *Sunrise*, has published the particulars of the capture of his vessel by the *Florida*. The latter was flying the American flag when she overhauled the *Sunrise*, but after some inquiry ran up the Confederate colors, and sent a prize crew on board. Capt. Luce ultimately signed a ransom bond of $60,000 in presence of an armed force.

The *Times* contains a letter from Mr. McRae, agent for the Confederate loan, who says that the purchases of cotton by the Confederate Government probably amount to 500,000 bales. He states that the cotton is principally in Georgia and Alabama, and some also in Eastern Mississippi, Northwestern Louisiana, and Texas, and is stored on the plantations of planters from whom it was purchased, in sheds or warehouses 300 feet from other buildings.

The London *Morning Post*, in an editorial on Canadian defences, says we have the confident belief that the bluster of the Federal Government will produce very salutary effects in Canada.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

It is generally agreed to, that instead of a collective note to Russia, each of the three Cabinets will forward a separate note, identical in idea, to St. Petersburgh.

It is stated that Austria declines going beyond diplomatic action.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Friday, Aug. 7.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 27,000 bales. American has declined ⅛d.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions firm.

Consols, 93@93¼.

American Stocks—Illinois Central Railroad, 16½@15½ discount; Erie shares, 70@71.

MONEY MARKET.

The Funds are firmer, and Consols advancing under the improving tendency of the Paris Bourse, and a more general belief that the Polish question will not result in war.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

The following dispatch appears in the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 1st inst.:

Richmond, Friday, July 31.

Interesting correspondence has recently passed between Alfred Paul, the French Consul at Richmond, and Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, relative to the aid rendered by the Confederate authorities at Charleston to the ship *Kesaudin*, belonging to the Imperial navy, which got aground at Sullivan's Pass. Mr. Paul says the Government of the Emperor desire that an expression of his very warm thanks should be transmitted to your Government as well as to the authorities at Charleston. He inclosed a copy of the dispatch received by him from Drouyn de Lhuys, June 10, instructing him to inform the Government of Richmond how sensible we have been of the kind conduct of the authorities of Charleston, &c.

M. Benjamin's reply to Mr. Paul says the Confederate Government is much gratified at having had an opportunity of testifying to his Imperial Majesty sentiments of the cordial regard entertained by it for him and the French people. The President desires me to say that he fully appreciates the promptness which the Emperor has displayed in responding to the manifestation of these feelings.

CHARLESTON.

"Ora," the Charleston correspondent of the *Tribune*, writes on the 30th:

The bombardment of Battery Wagner, on Morris Island, still continues day and night, the sound of the guns having become as familiar to the ear as the whistling street boys' tune of "Pop Goes the Weasel." The firing yesterday morning was more rapid than usual, the enemy having opened from four of their land batteries, which was responded to from Battery Gregg, on Cumming's Point, or Shell Point battery, on James Island, and from Wagner and Sumter. Two Monitors during the day opened their guns also, but withdrew in the afternoon. The firing from the land batteries continued at intervals, and the enemy shelled us during the night, we returning the compliment from Sumter and Fort Gregg. There were no casualties on our side.

This morning the *Ironsides* came in and took her usual position off the island and opened fire, also three Monitors, the enemy's land batteries joining in the chorus. We returned ora principally from Sumter and Battery Gregg. A strong breeze prevailed all day, which kicked up a heavy sea, breaking clear over the beach, and which prevented the *Ironsides* and Monitors from making their fire very effective. They hauled off in the afternoon. No casualties have been reported. The damage to Fort Wagner has, so far, been very slight, our men repairing at night the injury the enemy effects during the day. The enemy hopes by gradual approaches to take Wagner, and is nightly hard at work advancing his land batteries. His progress is very slow, however, as we shell him throughout the night. The evident intention of the enemy is to secure batteries Wagner and Gregg, at Cumming's Point, from whence they think they will be able to erect strong works to batter down Sumter. Succeeding in silencing Sumter, they would then attempt to enter the harbor with their iron-clad fleet and Monitors to play upon the city. But they have a long and tedious job before them. If they should succeed in gaining our batteries on Morris Island, it will be very doubtful, from the number of guns we can bring to bear upon them, if they could hold their position. Besides, admitting that they should succeed, and even be able to batter down Sumter, they would then be just as far off from their object as ever, and the struggle would then just commence; as Fort Moultrie, Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, and other works, could still command the harbor. They would then have to commence the bombardment of Moultrie, and make their approaches from Long Island, which is a quarter of a mile E. N. E. of Sullivan's Island, and separated from it by Breach Inlet.

An unusually large attendance of ladies graced the promenade on the City Battery this evening to enjoy the delicious sea breeze, and watch the bursting of the shells from Fort Sumter. Quite a number of elegant equipages also turned out, open carriages with beautifully dressed ladies, and drivers and footmen in liveries. The moon is now near its full, and the view of the harbor by moonlight is charming.

MOBILE.

Referring to Gen. Joe Johnston's visit to Mobile, the *Advertiser* of that city says:

While Gen. Johnston was recently in this city, the prophets of evil began to whisper abroad that he had come to consult with Gen. Maury about the ways and means o evacuating the city. When this was mentioned to Gen. Johnston, his grave face relaxed into a smile, and he said: "Had that been my purpose I should not have shown my countenance among you. I am here for the direct opposite purpose of looking into your defences and preparing to hold your city." Afterward, when he had visited the works, and minutely examined every position and gun, he remarked to the same gentleman, "You can tell your people that Mobile is the most defensible seaport position in the Confederate States." Mobile is to be defended, then, to the last. If there are any who are pained to know it, and not ready to do their part in the sacred work, they had better sell their lands and houses, and pack up their goods and remove them, with their precious persons, from the scene of duty, honor and danger. All true men will rejoice to hear these words of determination from the able and noble Commander of the Department, and they will stand by him in the execution of his purpose with life and property.

Affairs in the South.

STORY OF A GEORGIA DESERTER.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the story of Benj. B. Black, of Worthing, Washington County, Georgia, and a member of the Forty-eighth regiment from that State, who was captured near Strasburgh a few days since. He says that in his district only five votes were cast for secession and upward of 100 against it. His part of the State was considered the Union or disaffected part of Georgia. The sympathies of the people were largely against secession up to the last moment. In his regiment, are many men like himself—unwilling soldiers in the cause of rebellion. He says that when he left home he prayed God to keep him from ever shooting a Union soldier, and he is happy in the belief that he has never killed one, although he was in the battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville. He was wounded in the latter battle. He says that in Georgia, as elsewhere in the extreme South, a poor man who has to work at day's work for a living has a very hard chance in the world. Fifty cents a day was considered a big price for a laborer. Many worked at the same work as negroes, and were held in the light of "poor white trash" by those who owned negroes. He thinks that those who owned negroes and who started the secession business ought to have been the men to fight it out. Such men as him, having no ownership or interest in negroes, felt that they had no rights that were being injured, and only desired to be left at home with their families. He first heard the news of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson at Guinea Station, and he says that it fell like a shower of bombs in the rebel ranks. The Union men among the soldiers secretly rejoiced, while the others cursed and talked very despondently, saying that ton cause of the South had gone up, and that there was no chance. Black was not in the battle of Gettysburgh, being sick with the fever-ague. He, however, had been sent forward to Winchester to reinforce Lee, and met his regiment on its return from Pennsylvania. It had suffered terribly in the battle. One of his brothers had been badly wounded, and his Captain had lost an arm. He says that the Captain told him that their men had been badly used, and that it was the severest and, to them, the most disastrous fight of the war. Their own estimate of their loss in killed and wounded was about twelve thousand. He never knew how many prisoners they lost. The men were very dejected, wearied, foot-sore, sick and hungry. They made no concealment of their belief that everything was going against the South, and that the Union armies would speedily triumph. The rations of the rebel soldiers in camp were a tin of flour and a half a pound of meat per day to the man. Their rations had to be cooked by every man for himself. They had no such thing as sugar, coffee or any vegetables. They rarely had even salt. He had simply one meal per day of the food named. On the march, Black says he has been three days without food. Such a thing as tents for the private soldiers had been unknown for a long time past. He says that at Fredericksburgh last Winter he slept every night by a log-fire with nothing over him or under him except snow, sleet, rain and mud. He and all the private soldiers suffered terribly and many were relieved by life. Desertions were very frequent and in large numbers, especially within the last few months. The men had begun better than ever to appreciate the fact that they were fighting against their best hopes and interests, and they were determined to do so no longer. He thinks there will be a terrible reaction in the South against the leaders once the rebel armies are overthrown. Georgia will be too hot to hold them.

Black says that he has relatives in the State of Illinois, and he thinks of taking the oath of allegiance and going there to settle. The only difficulty with him is his family, who live in Georgia. His ease and his account of things are certainly very interesting.

We should have mentioned that he told us that at Winchester he received a letter from his wife telling him that in Georgia the rebel agents of Jeff. Davis were pursuing conscripts and deserters through the swamps with bloodhounds. She represented the disaffection of the people as increasing, and the tone of secession sentiment as very despondent, in consequence of our late victories.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Interesting from the Rio Grande.

The Brownsville *Flag* of July 17 has these interesting paragraphs:

MEXICAN NEWS.

We are in receipt of full files of the *Independencia Mejicana*—Juarez' new organ—from San Luis Potosi. We have a rumor that a revolution has broken out in San Luis, and that Juarez has already been expelled from his new capital.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Monterey by the Confederates. The new flag of the Confederacies waved all day from the highest buildings in town. The Federal Consul—a fellow named McKibbin, who voted for secession in San Antonio—addressed a note to Gov. Vidaurri, stating that he had seen the Confederate flag flying in Monterey, and as he supposed that it had been done without the Governor's permission, he took the liberty of directing his attention to it. Vidaurri took no notice of the note, except to say that the impertinent author might wake up some warm morning and find himself in the hands of the Texans.

Col. Wechsler, of Gen. Bankhead's Staff, was in Monterey at last dates. Report says that Ulrich, a notorious abolition renegade from San Antonio, met Capt. Wechsler, and that he never wants to meet any more Confederates if they all scare him as badly as Wechsler did. By the way, somebody says that Gilbeau, of San Antonio, employs Ulrich to do his business in Monterey. Mons. Gilbeau should clear his skirts in this matter or he should leave Texas.

Considerable excitement exists in Matamoras because a tax of 3 per cent. has been laid on foreign capital. The foreign residents refuse to stann the press, but the Mexicans stick to it, and the prospect is that the tax will be paid.

It is asserted very positively that President Juarez has already rented quarters in Brownsville, and that the Mexican President expects soon to turn up in this section of country. The house hired by the coming runaway is the same lately occupied by another refugee Mexican President, who has but lately left Brownsville.

COTTON REGULATIONS.

An order was issued by the military on Wednesday, that no more cotton should cross the Rio Grande, and all parties were requested to furnish the Commanding General with a statement of the cotton they had on hand at this port. As a matter of course, this order created immense commotion, not because it stopped cotton, but because nobody seemed to know what was behind. The official talk indicated that the Government had contracts to fill here, and that a seizure of cotton was necessary to do it, as the contractors had not come to time with the cotton. The effect was to unhinge everything, and parties unfortunate enough to own property of that kind were buzzing about with a large sized flea in their ear. All hands voted it an outrage, and many pious blessings fell on Major Hart and his friend and protector, John A. Wilcox, of Congressional notoriety. The Government appointed Hart, and Heaven knows how many other kindred spirits, to buy cotton and transport it to the Rio Grande. He promised to attend to the matter, and after a time grandeously announced that thousands of bales were on wheels bound for the Rio Grande. Contracts were made at this point on the faith of these transactions, but unfortunately when the time to settle came, the cotton was not to be had. Two thousands of bales on wheels turn out to be private property, and Israel and Yankedoodle were thrown overs. This unfortunate condition of affairs drove the Government to the necessity of doing something to comply with its contracts, and the order of Wednesday was that something.

We understand that Gen. Bee has been ordered by Gen. Smith to procure cotton at this point to meet the contracts now unsatisfied; and we understand that Gen. Bee intends to carry out the order to the best of his ability. It it his duty to do so, and he will do it, in one of three ways; first, he will buy cotton and pay for it in cotton bonds which are now quoted at par in London; secondly, he will borrow cotton, promising to return it in sixty days; or, thirdly, he will impress it as a military necessity.

MILITARY.

Gen. H. P. Bee arrived in town on Tuesday, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Yoakum and Capt. Tarver. The General is in good health, and in defiance of the sickly season expects to quarter in Fort Brown for several months.

COAST DEMONSTRATION.

By a letter to Mr. Norsell, we learn that the Federals last week came up and wasted some ammunition against a sand bank fortification at Mustang Pass. They made no motion to land, and only amused the boys with their shot and shell. They afterward captured two schooners loaded with cotton, and thereby managed to pay expenses.

THIS AND THAT.

The authorities of Matamoras have imposed a tax of three per cent. on foreign capital in that city. The Confederate authorities have intimated their intention to borrow a quantity of cotton from the merchants of Brownsville. The Mexican tax is a finality, and never will be paid back—the Confederate loan is only temporary, and will be paid back in a few weeks. Money being worth in Brownsville about one per cent. per month, the levy is the same on both sides, for the lender may scent that he loses three per cent. while his cotton is loaned.

A THREAT.

The Federal Consul at Matamoras says that if the Confederate Government seizes cotton and pays its debts with it, he will have the same cotton seized on the high seas as enemies' property.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Great Success of Gen. Sibley's Expedition.

Three Battles Fought and the Sioux Driven Across the Missouri.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 15, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch from Gen. Sibley, dated Aug. 7, is just received:

We had three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed, and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c. Our loss was small, while at least one hundred and fifty of the savages were killed and wounded. Fifty-six bodies have been found.

(Signed) H. SIBLEY, Brigadier-General.

Gen. Tully marched from Fort Pierre for the big bend of the Missouri, on the 20th of July, with 1,200 cavalry, and will, doubtless, intercept the flying Sioux.

Little Crow, the principal Chief and instigator of the Indian hostilities, has been killed and his son captured. Indian hostilities east of the Missouri River may be considered at an end.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major-Gen.

THE PRESS DISPATCH.

Chicago, Saturday, Aug. 15.

A special dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says:

"Gen. Sibley has fought three battles with the Indians, killing fifty.

Our loss is seven.

The Indians have been driven across the Missouri, with great loss of life.

The expedition of Gen. Sibley is homeward bound."

THE INDIANS OF THE FAR WEST.

OFFICIAL DEALINGS WITH REFUGEES.

Suspicious Operations of Speculators.

Leavenworth, Kan., Sunday, Aug. 2, 1863.

The Times, in its editorial columns, has lately alluded to the suspicious operations of the Indian Bureau. Since the allusion to the desire of Mr. Commissioner Dole, as expressed in Washington telegrams, to have enlisted in the United States service a supposed body of wild Indians, who were gathered in threatening numbers at Fort Larned, inquiries have been made by well posted parties hereabouts, as to the extent and character of the Indian Bureau operations in that vicinity.

The operations in this section of the Indian Bureau would probably be improved, in the future at least, by a thorough overhauling. As an example, let me state here, that all the Indians gathered at Fort Larned, are about four hundred Cuddoes, a semi-civilized tribe, from Texas, whose sympathies with the Union, and the cessation of their annuities through the war, have caused to emigrate from that State. The whole tribe does not number more than one thousand persons. Within six weeks the above were about all the Indians at Fort Larned. This was about the date of Mr. Dole's alarming dispatch. If there are any other Indians in that vicinity at this time, they have been gathered there for the purpose of effecting some large job in the shape of a contract, etc., such as for the past eighteen months have figured in the annals of Indian Affairs in this region.

Readers of the Times will remember with what fidelity the sufferings and sacrifices of the loyal Indians from the Territory south of this State has been recorded. Entertaining a sense of the importance of their movements, the writer proposes to put in shape some of the rumors and statements made here and at Fort Gibson of the extensive speculations that have been grafted upon their misfortunes, and the necessity that arose thereby for maintaining the refugees.

In January, 1862, it will be remembered, that a large body of Union Creeks and Cherokees were driven into Kansas, after having fought several battles with the rebel Indians. They were followed by others, until not less than eight thousand men, women and children of the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Quapaws, Senecas, Wichitas, and others, were congregated at Fort Scott, Leroy, Humboldt and Belmont, in Southern Kansas. The principal portion were gathered at the last three points. Gen. Hunter relieved their pressing necessities till the arrival of Commissioner Dole, who took this work upon him, as in duty bound. The War Department authorized the raising of two regiments, which was done. The Third Indian was formed of conscripted Cherokees, who deserted in a body from the rebel service. This brigade has formed the force which for months has held the northern half of the Indian Territory against a superior rebel force. The Superintendent of Southern Indians, Mr. Coffin, established his Agency at Leroy, Kansas. Contracts were entered into, and the business of maintaining the Indians fairly entered upon.

There are now about 2,000 of the refugees returned to the Territory, who, by direction of Gen. Blunt, are at Tah-lah-quah, the capital of the Cherokee country. About 2,000, principally the Wichitas and affiliated tribes, (nomadic,) with a few Quapaws, Senecas, Delawares, Cuddoes, (civilized,) are at Belmont, on the Verdigris River, under Mr. Cowaun, Wichita Agent; and the balance, between 2,000 and 3,000, are at the Sac and Fox Agency, Leroy and Xania, under Dr. Cutler, Agent for the Cherokees.

The feeding and clothing of these people is a nice little money-making operation. It is easy to be seen that more can be made by retaining them as refugees in Kansas, than can be done by restoring them to their homes in the Indian Territory, first clearing out the rebels, then leaving the Indian brigade to hold and guard, while the refugees get to work upon their farms and make themselves self-supporting. The facts will show that the Indian Bureau, its Commissioner, Superintendent, agents and contractors have fought this policy bitterly, inch by inch. Among the latter class is a gentleman occupying the highest civil position—not less than Governor of Kansas. Hon. Thomas Carney is the senior member of the firm of Carney & Stevens, grocers and commission merchants of this city, which house has nearly if not all the contracts for supplying the Indian refugees, and monopolizes at least ninety-nine hundredths of the Indian trade among the tribes in Kansas and the Southern Superintendency. Messrs. Carney & Stevens obtained, without public advertisement or other usual form, the contract for feeding the Indians gathered at Fort Larned. The junior member, Thomas C. Stevens, is also in business at the Sac and Fox Agency; and it is this firm which has the major portion of the beef contracts for the refugee Indians, a fact which, in the development of these transactions, will be of importance.

Major-Gen. Blunt has no more pertinacious opponent than the State Executive. A very bitter feud exists between the General and Governor, with the Indian Bureau and its allies superadded. When Blunt assumed command of the Department of Kansas in June, 1862, among the first things he proposed to do was to recover the Indian Territory and restore the refugees to their homes. It was his desire to advance the Union lines as far South as practicable, as well as to relieve the Government of the burden of supporting these refugees. In all the movements growing out of this policy, the General has met nothing but bitter opposition from those directly connected with Indian affairs. All the leading men among the loyal Nations sustain the military policy most heartily. The Chief, Jone Ross, and the Cherokee Legislature desire it carried out, and believe it practicable. The officers in command, among them Col. Phillips, the Brigade Commander, indorse it, and concur. Does not the opposition of the Governor, who is, at the same time, a contractor, against a General who, whatever may be his fault, is among the very few entirely successful Union soldiers, have something to do with the policy of that General, which, without doubt, would somewhat interfere with the business operations of the house of which the Governor is senior member?

Under date of Fort Blunt, July 13, 1863, your correspondent has received the following. It comes from a respectable source. The writer says:

"Since my arrival here last Spring, I have had opportunity to learn many curious facts about the so-called refugee Indians, and the manner in which they have been cared for by the disinterested officials who have pretended to provide for their wants. Some 2,000 to 3,000 of these poor unfortunates, who have been driven from their comfortable homes, (many of them lived in luxury,) and robbed of everything they possessed, because they remained loyal to the Federal Government, now seek shelter in and around this garrison, mixed up with the Indian soldiers, much to the detriment of the service and good military discipline.

Since Gen. Blunt's arrival, he has directed that they be separated from the soldiers, and sent to Tahlah-quah, the Capital of the Cherokee Nation, about 20 miles east of this place.

There seems to be something very rotten connected with the furnishing subsistence for these refugees, which needs investigation. The Indian Superintendent, and the contractor for furnishing these supplies, are said to make immense sums of money out of the misfortunes of these poor Indians. I do not know whether they have delivered any supplies to these people; but I do know that about 1,000 of them had to be provided for during the whole Winter, by Maj. Foreman, of the Third Indian regiment, acting under instructions from Maj.-Gen. Blunt, from supplies captured from the enemy.

These refugees followed the Army of the Frontier last Fall into Arkansas, until they became an incumbrance to such an extent, that Gen. Blunt had to send Maj. Foreman with a battalion of the Third regiment Indian Brigade, to locate these poor unfortunates at Neosho, Mo., where there were enough empty houses to give them shelter, to be subsisted on the vast amount of grain, beef, pork, &c., belonging to rebels in the Spring River country. They were subsisted at that place in the manner named, until Col. Phillips moved to this post last Spring, when they, as well as the greater portion of the refugees who had been staying at Leroy, followed the brigade.

Here all of these refugees have, to the greater extent, been subsisted from the Government Commissary Department, or have shared the Indian soldiers' rations. Scarcely any provision has been made for them by officials connected with the Indian Bureau, whose business it should have been to look after their wants.

I do not know whether all the rumors in regard to the speculating operations of a certain Superintendent and contractor are true or not. I have here no means of ascertaining who the Indian Bureau had to pay seven cents per pound (contract price at Washington) for the beef, which has been caught in this Territory, driven out to Kansas and fed to the refugees at Belmont and Leroy, in Kansas. When the Indians, both loyal and rebels, were at different times driven from their homes by the various forces who have been in possession of this country, they had to leave their cattle behind. Even now you can see thousands of head of the finest cattle running at large on these prairies. It is believed that over three thousand head have been driven into Kansas by bands of Indians who are congregated there under the direction of the Indian Agents. Our soldiers here, as well as refugees, have been mainly furnished from these masterless herds. I hope that the rumor is not true that the Government has had to pay contract price for these cattle. I trust that the money received in Southern Kansas for the large herds of Indian cattle, driven north from this region under the supervision of Indian officers and contractors, has been turned over to the Government, and not disappeared in the plethoric pockets of those parties.

I have no means of proving the truth of these rumors I state, but that they are generally believed here among officers and men, white and Indians, is most certainly true. It is reported that pay has been drawn from the Government under the head of hay and corn furnished the Indians, for the straw and other forage furnished last Winter by Major Foreman, for the use of their ponies to the refugees under his charge at Neosho, Mo. It is also charged that an estimate was made by the Superintendent, Mr. Coffin, and the money actually drawn from the Indian Bureau on the approval of the commission, for *over* $25,000 for the transportation of the refugees at Neosho to Tah-lah-quah, and that then instead of furnishing transportation, the Indians were made to walk, old men and squaws, carrying their papooses and baggage. It is said two or three wagons were all that was furnished, and that $700 would cover the whole expense. These matters are stated here so openly and so often, that it would seem high time for the Government to investigate them. The Indians have an especial right to have the matter looked into, as, to a great extent, the money comes out of their annuities. They, without exception, are of opinion that their agents and contractor are guilty of these charges. To show that they are not to blame in this opinion, let me mention one fact. The last flour sent here by the contractors, Carney & Co., was so sour and worthless that the poor devils could not eat it. Col. Phillips was applied to to have it examined. The result was, that the flour was condemned as utterly worthless. Good flour was issued from the Commissary in place of the sour stuff.

It is a notorious fact that Indians, both refugees and soldiers, have not the least confidence in their agents, and look entirely to the military commanders for protection and justice. They know these latter have never deceived them. The Cherokee Legislature, at its late session, prepared a protest against the conduct of their Superintendents and Agents, which was forwarded to Washington by the hands of the delegation sent to represent them.

The writer of the foregoing has been long connected with the Indians, and his statements are entitled to credit.

There are many corroborative rumors afloat among those who watch the progress of affairs. The Witchita Indians, encamped at Belmont, seem to have been mainly used in gathering stock and driving it into Kansas. In one instance $1,250 was paid them for a herd, by J. G. Soper, who has been appointed by the Governor a Major-General in the State Militia. The Witchitas are a wild tribe, not owners to any great degree of cattle. Their lands are near the Red River, a region yet unvisited by the Union troops. They are fighting men, yet though the raising of two more Indian regiments has been authorized and the Spring and Summer spent in efforts to recruit, until lately none of these Indians have entered the service. Col. Cowan, of the Fourth Indians, has four companies raised at Belmont.

There is another point that requires investigation. The refugees are scattered in different lots over Southern Kansas, for no other purpose, it would seem, than to afford berths for agents, doctors, &c., and to increase the cost of transportation. Quite a number of these employes are relatives of the Commissioner, Superintendent, agents and contractors have fought this policy bitterly, inch by inch. Among the latter class is a gentleman occupying the highest civil position—not less than Governor of Kansas.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Attack by the Rebel Col. Coffee Upon a Missouri Regiment.

Coffee's Force Completely Routed with Considerable Loss.

Capture of all His Ammunition Wagons, Commissary Stores, &c.

St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Col. Catherwood, commanding Sixth Artillery Missouri State Militia, telegraphed Headquarters, as follows:

Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo., Saturday, Aug. 15.

Col. Coffee attacked me to-day. He is completely routed, with over 30 killed and wounded. We have a large number of prisoners, all his ammunition wagons, commissary stores, arms, horses, etc. We scattered all his command except 200 with himself. A force is following him closely. My horses are so worn down they cannot move further until rested. Captain Hirsch, just in, reports that he killed 25 and wounded a number.

THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

Cooper Reinforced—A Large Rebel Army at Honey Springs—Its Officers—Rebel Indians Coming to Our Side.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

Fort Blunt, Cherokee Nation, Aug. 2, 1863.

We are certainly in for a fight at this point; and a sharp one, too. The General and a portion of his staff who have been visiting at Tah-leh-quah, and Park Hill, returned to this point on the 30th. Cause: the news of large reinforcements received by the rebels, who have been, for over a week, at the old battle-ground of Honey Springs.

As you are aware, Gen. D. H. Cooper was reinforced the same evening by a mounted brigade under Gen. Cabell, who had fallen back to Fort Smith after his unsuccessful attempt to cooperate with Stand Watie in the fight with Col. Williams at Cabin Creek. This increased Cooper's force to about 6,000. Steele arrived shortly after with some Texas troops, and resumed chief command, having a force of about 3,000 man and six guns. We now learn that Gen. Baylor, with five Texas regiments and four guns, is moving in this direction. Some Union refugees from the Red River counties, who arrived here two days since, report passing him at Bowman, on the Red River, and that he is undoubtedly marching to Honey Springs. This will make the rebel force at least 11,000, with ten guns.

Gen. Steele, who is said to be in chief command, was formerly a Captain in the Mounted Rifles, now Third United States cavalry. The Wieter before secession culminated in rebellion. Steele commanded the post at Fort Lesyenworth. When it broke out he was in command of a post in this country, which he surrendered to the rebels. He is a New-Yorker. Claims for soldierly ability and energy are made in his behalf by those who knew him in former days. Among his subordinates are the well-thrashed Brigadier-Gens. D. H. Walker and Cabell; Cols. Stand Watie and Adair, Cherokees; Cobb and Uni McIntosh, Creek; Ex-Gov. Tandy Walker and Col. Folsom; the new Gen. Baylor, and a number of Texan officers, whose names I have not learned.

Gen. Blunt is determined to fight, and on their own ground too. He would do this, I have no doubt, under the circumstances, if the enemy was 40,000 strong, instead of 11,000. His men are eager and enthusiastic. His officers will sustain him with every nerve.

Our little army, when the balance of the Thirteenth and Sixth Kansas get in, which we hope will be by the 6th or 7th inst., will not number more than 4,000 effective men, whites, negroes and Indians.

Maj. Calkins arrived here yesterday, with a large train, four companies of the Thirteenth Kansas, and a battalion of the Third Wisconsin.

We have confidence that when the General attacks the rebs, they will find an unexpected division in their own ranks. Two, at least, of their Indian regiments will declare for the Union. We are credibly informed that over one-half of Baylor's force are Union conscripts.

Our spies returned from Fort Smith and Van Buren, report but 300 men as garrison in those places. They also report that over 200 Union men have been murdered within two months in Northwestern Arkansas. The loyalists have taken to the mountains, waiting the advance of a Federal force. As the alternative of starvation or submission is presented, they sometimes give up, and invariably are immediately *shot or hung*. Yet Schofield keeps the Union Arkansas brigade lying idle, with rosting weapons, at Camville, Missouri.

In Scott County, Arkansas, south of the river, there is a hushwhacking Union party of between 200 and 300. CREEK.

Call for a Meeting of the National Democratic Committee.

Newport, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 19.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held at Newport, Rhode Island, Aug. 15, 1863, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a meeting of the National Democratic Committee be called at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Sept. 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next National Democratic Convention, and to take into consideration such other matters of interest as will probably come before the Convention.

THOMAS COTTMAN,
WM. M. CONVERSE,
BENJAMIN FOLLETT,
ELISHA P. POTTER,
Executive Committee.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Death of Gen. Thomas S. Welch.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Welch, commanding the First division of the Ninth army corps, died in this city last night of congestive fever, acquired during the campaign in Mississippi.

Gen. Welch was a Pennsylvanian, served through the Mexican war, and entered the service in the present war as commander of a regiment of volunteers from Pennsylvania.

Failing of a Female Prison.

FOUR WOMEN KILLED—SIX WOUNDED.

Kansas City, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The Female Prison in this place fell in on Thursday morning, burying in the ruins eleven women. Four were killed, one mortally wounded, and six slightly injured.

Improper Books.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to point out to you a great evil, the existence of which is a great bane to soldiers, not to speak more generally. I allude to obscene books and prints.

The publishers and venders of immoral literature advertise these publications to be sent by mail, "carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity." I often speculated, while in the army, how books of such a revolting nature found their way in camp—for they are to be found in many tents. Is there not a responsible party in the Post-office Department of the army authorized to condemn and consign to the flames these highly reprehensible books?

The poisonous effect this literature has on the mind of the soldier cannot be exaggerated. He becomes indolent, enervated, indifferent to his duties. His sense of honor, his moral character, the sentiment of his manhood, all forsake him; and in the hour of peril, when the dangers of the battle-field present themselves to him in all their reality, he lacks the stamina which distinguishes the brave from the coward, and returns home, in many cases, a curse to society.

The Government is morally responsible for the existence of such an immense plague, and ought forthwith to take stringent measures in the premises.

FIRST S. L. C.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star and the Thomas A. Scott.

The new steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. Bell from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday morning, after a passage of five days and twenty-two hours. She brings no news of interest.

Mr. W. H. Field, the Purser of the ship, will please accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our correspondence, and for late dates of papers.

The United States transport steamer *Thomas A. Scott*, Capt. Wm. P. O'Brien, from New-Orleans Aug. 8, also arrived last evening, in six and a half days from New-Orleans.

The *Scott* is a new screw steamer, built in Philadelphia, this being her second trip. She brings home the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Bissell, a nine months' regiment, which, as will be seen by the following brief history of its career, has borne as active and honorable part in the campaign in Louisiana.

The Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers was chiefly recruited in Hartford County, one company coming from Tolland. They numbered when they embarked for the South 735 men. The regiment went on board transports and sailed on the 29th of November and 6th of December, 1862. The passage from New-York to New-Orleans was about 16 days, including a brief stop at Tortugas and Ship Island, landing in good health and without loss—the right wing at Baton Rouge on the 17th, and the left wing at Carrollton on the 16th of December. The regiment were reunited at Baton Rouge on the 10th of January, 1863, where they remained until the 10th of March. On that day they were ordered to Bayou Monte Sano, where they constructed a fluid work and covered the building of a bridge preparatory to the advance of the main army upon Port Hudson. Here the regiment lost the first man, who was killed on picket duty. The rebel who shot him, however, was killed at the same time. They took part in the first reconnoissance of Port Hudson, and afterward returned to Baton Rouge.

On the 29th of March they were ordered to Donaldsonville, and thence down the La Fourche to Thibodeaux, Bayoo Boeuf, and Brasbear City, from which point they marched with the whole division, proceeding by steamer up Grand Lake, landing at Porter's plantation on the 13th of April, and on the 14th opened the battle of Irish Bend as skirmishers. They were under fire the whole day. Their loss, out of 408 who went into the fight, was ninety-six. Two officers were killed, and five wounded in the field. The entire loss was about 400. The enemy were defeated with the loss of artillery, flags, and about one thousand prisoners. During these operations the gunboat *Diana*, with a large supply of provisions for the rebel army was blown up. On the 15th, the march was resumed up the Teche country, the enemy rapidly falling back as far as Vermilion Bayou, where he burned the bridge and escaped under cover of a very heavy artillery fire. After the bridge had been reconstructed the march was continued without halt through Opelousas, the Twenty-fifth being ordered to Berry's Landing. They remained there some time, protecting the shipment of immense quantities of cotton. They then moved through Washington toward Alexandria, and encamped about thirteen miles below the town, which had about the same time been occupied by the naval fleet, which moved simultaneously up the Red River. The regiment retraced its steps in part to Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya, and thence by transports proceeded to Bayou Sara. On the 25th of May they advanced to Port Hudson, skirmishing with the enemy and forcing the passage of Thompson's Creek. The following day, being still in the advance of the army, they met a body of Garrison's cavalry—the advance of Gen. Augur's column, which thus completed the investment of Port Hudson.

On the 24th of May, they constituted a part of Grover's advance, which carried the first line of rifle-pits on the Jackson road, directly in the centre. The following day they drove the enemy from the woods, and held them until the 27th. On that day, with the whole brigade, they were ordered to the right to reinforce Gen. Weitzel, and immediately joined in the assault of the works. The Twenty-fifth lost heavily in this affair, the wounds of the men being of a serious character. Afterwards they returned to their regular tour of duty in the rifle-pits until the 14th of June, when they cooperated in the second assault of that day.

On the 19th of June, the brigade being pretty badly cut up, they were sent to cover the rear of Gen. Weitzel on the Bayou Sara road, furnishing constant working parties until the surrender of the place on the 8th of July.

By this time the regiment had less than 150 men fit for duty—the remainder being either on the sick list or among the killed.

On the 11th of July they left camp for Donaldsonville, arrived the same night, and immediately took their post on picket duty. On the 12th, they were thrown to the front in the engagement, them going on with Taylor's forces, who retreated. This closed the active duties of the Twenty-fifth Connecticut. Their term of service having about expired, they were ordered to New-Orleans, whence they embarked on the 8th inst. for home.

The regiment returns with five hundred and twenty men. The deficit, 214, of whom some 70 are left in Louisiana in hospitals, on detached service or reënlisted. About one hundred and forty-four are either killed or so disabled by wounds or sickness as to have been heretofore discharged. One, James A. Chadwick, Co. C., died on the passage, and was buried at sea. A considerable portion of the regiment will probably reënlist.

OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONNECTICUT RETURNED.

Col. George P. Bissell. Lieut.-Col. Mason C. Weld, Asst. H. C. Ward, Quartermaster John S. Ives, Surgeon Wm. B. Woods, Chaplain Henry Upson. Co. A, Capt. Charles L. Norton, 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Parmelee; Co. B, Capt. A. T. Hinckley, 2d Lieut. Frederick White; Co. C, Capt.

WASHINGTON IN THE HOT SEASON.

Parsons, Current Sights and Scenes—The Heat—Songs in Hospital—Talks, &c., with the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 12, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT.

I see the President almost every day, as I happen to live where he passes to or from his lodgings, out of town. Does the reader need to be informed that Mr. LINCOLN never reposes at the White House during the hot season, but has quarters at a healthy location, some three miles north of the city, the Soldiers' Home, a United States benevolent establishment? I saw him this morning about 8½ coming in to business, riding on Vermont-avenue, near L street. The sight is a significant one. He always has a company of twenty-five or thirty cavalry, with sabres drawn, and held upright over their shoulders. The party makes no great show in uniforms or horses. Mr. LINCOLN generally rides a good-sized easy-going gray horse, is dressed in plain black, somewhat rusty and dusty; wears a black stiff hat, and looks about as ordinary in attire, &c., as the commonest man. A Lieutenant, with yellow straps, rides at his left, and following behind, two by two, come the cavalry men in their yellow-striped jackets. They are generally going at a slow trot, as that is the pace set them by the dignitary they wait upon.

The sabres and accoutrements clank, and the entirely unornamental *cortège* trots slowly toward Lafayette-square. It arouses no sensation, only some curious stranger steps and gazes. I saw very plainly the President's dark brown face, with the deep cut lines, the eyes, &c., always to me with a deep latent sadness in the expression.

Sometimes the President goes and comes in an open barouche. The cavalry always accompany him, with drawn sabres. Often I notice as he goes out evenings, and sometimes in the morning, when he returns early, he turns off and halts at the large and handsome residence of the Secretary of War, on K-street, and holds conference there. If in his barouche, I can see from my window he does not alight, but sits in the vehicle, and Mr. STANTON comes out to attend him. Sometimes one of his sons, a boy of ten or twelve, accompanies him, riding at his right on a pony.

Earlier in the Summer you might have seen the President and his wife, toward the latter part of the afternoon, out in barouche, on a pleasure ride through the city. Mrs. LINCOLN was dressed in complete black, with a long crape veil. The equipage is of the plainest kind, only two horses, and they nothing extra. They passed me once very close, and I saw the President in the face fully, as they were moving slow, and his look, though abstracted, happened, to be directed steadily in my eye. I noticed well the expression I have alluded to. None of the artists or pictures have caught the deep, though subtle and indirect expression of this man's face. They have only caught the surface. There is something else there. One of the great portrait painters of two or three centuries ago is needed.

ONE THING HERE UNRIVALED.

Washington is unrivaled for fine healthy shade trees. They come in very good this weather, and indeed go far toward making the place and time endurable. I often retreat to the Capitol grounds, west side. (I should advise that just as soon as the Capitol front is finished, with the splendid entrances to the Senate and Representative wings, the city railroad track on the east side, intersecting the grounds there, be removed to some street further east, and the fine flat space on that side too, be preserved and improved unimpaired.)

As folks know, the back or west side of the Capitol is practically the front of that edifice. Every one goes and comes that way. The grounds on that side are not large, but kept in perfection. I go there occasionally of an afternoon. The dense shade is a great help. The trees are plenty, some of them large, some of them giving out aromatic smells. I find there, (I think the light is extra-powerful here,) besides a large effect of green, veiled with the white of the Capitol, fountains playing, locusts whirring, the grass-cutters whetting their scythes, the chirp of robins, the tinkling of the Georgetown and Navy-yard cars as they wind the hill, a few lazy promenaders, soldiers, some with crutches or one-armed, come to take a look, and lots of loungers on the iron settees, completely sheltered from the sun by the dense umbrage.

OUR DRAFT, ETC.

We have put the draft through, have conscribed a goodly lot of whites, blacks and Secessionists; and it is the height of the Summer interregnum of Congress, and there is a lull in the war, and we are having an unprecedented heated term. Men and horses suffer fearfully. The army off at Warrenton, or beyond, bakes in its tents or melts under the march. In the huge Government hospitals here the poor sick and wounded lie languishing in their cots; and many an old and wound I find now taking an irrevocable turn for the worst from this cruel heat.

FEELINGS AFTER ALL.

Yet Washington is having a livelier August, and is probably putting in a more energetic and satisfactory Summer than ever before during its existence. There is probably more human electricity, more population to make it, more business, more light-heartedness than ever before. The armies that swiftly circumambulated from Fredericksburgh, marched, struggled, fought, had out their mighty clinch and hurl at Gettysburgh, wheeled, have circumambulated again, returned to their ways, touching us not, either at their going or coming. And Washington feels that she has passed the worst; perhaps feels that she is henceforth mistress. So here she sits, with her surrounding hills and shores spotted with guns; and is conscious of a character and identity not only different from of old, but markedly different from what it was five or six short weeks ago, and very considerably pleasanter and prouder.

SUFFERING FROM HEAT.

I have said that there has lately been much suffering here too from heat. We have had it upon us now eleven days. I go around with an umbrella and a fan. I saw two cases of sun-stroke yesterday, one in Pennsylvania-avenue and another in Seventh-street. The City Railroad Company loses some horses every day. The soda water and ice-cream trade is tremendous. Confidentially, I am pained to inform you I doubt if there is any good lager in Washington.

A SCENE IN HOSPITAL.

I must give you a scene from one of the great Government Hospitals here. I go to them every day to imprint the drooping cases, and give the most little gifts, sometimes of articles, sometimes of money. Two or three nights ago, as I was trying to keep cool, sitting by a wounded soldier in Armory-square Hospital, I was attracted by some pleasant singing in an adjoining ward. As my soldier was asleep, I left him, and entering the ward where the music was, I walked half way down and took a seat by the cot of a young Brooklyn friend, S. R., badly wounded in the hand at Chancellorsville, and who has suffered much, but who at that moment in the evening was wide awake and comparatively easy. He had turned over on his left side to get better view of the ... but the mouth-pieces of the musquito-curtains of the adjoining cots obstructed the sight. I therefore ... and had them all up, so that he had a clear show, and then sat down again by him, and looked and listened. The principal singer was a young lady nurse of one of the wards, accompanying on a melodeon, and joined by the lady nurses of other wards. They sat there, making a charming group, with fresh handsome, healthy faces; and standing up a little behind them were some ten or fifteen of the convalescent soldiers, young men, nurses, &c., with books in their hands, taking part in the singing. Of course it was not such a performance as MUSORS or BARNUM and the chorusses at your New-York Fourteenth-street take a hand in; but I am not sure but I received as much pleasure, under the circumstances, sitting there, as I have had from the best Italian compositions, expressed by world-famous performers.

The scene was, indeed, an impressive one. The men lying up and down the hospital, in their cots, (some badly wounded—and, perhaps, never to rise thence,) the cots themselves, with their drapery of white curtains, and the shadows down the lower and upper parts of the ward; then the silence of the men, and the attitudes they took—nothing to interrupt the singing—and the whole combination was a sight to look around upon again and again. And there, sweetly rose those fresh female voices up to the high, whitewashed wooden roof, and pleasantly the roof sent it all back again. They sang very well; mostly quaint old songs and declamatory hymns, to fitting tunes. Here, for instance, is one of the songs they sang:

HOMEWARD BOUND.

On an an ocean all boundless we ride,
We're homeward bound—homeward bound;
Toss'd on the waves of a rough, restless tide,
Yet homeward bound, homeward bound.
Far from the safe, quiet harbor we've rode,
Seeking our Father's celestial abode.
Promise of which on us each he bestowed,
So we're homeward bound.

Wildly the storm sweeps on us where it roars,
Yet we're homeward bound;
Look! yonder lie the bright heavenly shores,
Where we're homeward bound.
Steady, oh! pilot, stand firm at the wheel;
Steady! we soon shall outweather the gale;
Oh! how we fly 'neath the loud-creaking sail,
As we're homeward bound.

Now toward the harbor of Heaven we glide,
We're home at last;
Softly we drift on its bright silver tide—
Yes! we're home at last.
Glory to God, all our dangers are o'er,
Stand we secure on the beautiful shore,
Glory to God we will shout evermore,
We're home at last.

As the strains reverberated through the great edifice of boards, (an excellent place for musical performers,) it was plain to see how it all soothed and was grateful to the men.

The singers went on; they sang "Home, Sweet Home," and a beautiful hymn called "Shining Shores." I saw one of the soldiers near me turn over, and bury his face partially in his pillow; he was probably ashamed to be seen with wet eyes. Since I have mentioned it, let me give a verse or two:

SHINING SHORES.

My days are swiftly gliding by, and I a Pilgrim stranger,
Would not detain them as I fly, those hours of toil and danger;
For O we stand on Jordan's strand, our friends are passing over,
And just before, the shining shores we may almost discover.

We'll gird our loins my brethren dear, our distant home discerning,
Our absent Lord has left us word, let every lamp be burning.
For O we stand on Jordan's strand, our friends are passing over,
And just before, the shining shores we may almost discover.

Such were the fine and vivifying songs these girls sang there for all our sakes, until quite late in the night. The sounds and scene altogether have made an indelible impression on my memory.

SOLDIERS, TALKS, ETC.

Soldiers you meet everywhere about the city, often superb looking young men, though invalids dressed in worn uniforms, and carrying canes or, perhaps, crutches. I often have talks with them occasionally quite long and interesting. One, for instance, will have been all through the Peninsula under McCLELLAN, narrates to me the fights, the marches, the strange, quick changes of that eventful campaign, and gives glimpses of many things untold in any official reports or books or journals. These, indeed, are the things that are genuine and most precious. The man was there, has been out two years, has been through a dozen fights, the superfluous flesh of talking is long worked off him, and now he gives me little but the hard meat and sinew.

I find it so refreshing to talk with these hardy, bright, intuitive, American young men (experienced soldiers with all their youth.) The vital piety and significance of their talk moves one more than books. Then there hangs something majestic about a man who has borne his part in battles, especially if he is very quiet regarding it when you desire him to unbosom. I am continually lost at the cheekiness of blowing and blowers among these old-young American militaires.

But in the hospitals I have talked most with the men for months past. I have found some man or another who has been in every battle since the war began, and have talked with them about each one, in every part of the United States, and many of the engagements on the rivers and harbors too. I find men here from every State in the Union, without exception. (There are more Southerners, especially Border State men, in the Union army than is generally supposed.) I now doubt whether one can get a fair idea of what this war practically is, or what genuine America is, and her character, without some such experience as this I have had for the past seven or eight months in the hospitals. WHITMAN.

A Letter to Mr. Prentiss.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF A REBEL CAPTAIN.

Mr. PRENTISS, of the Louisville *Journal*, acknowledges the receipt of the following curious letter:

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 4, 1863.

George D. Prentiss, Esq.

How are you, old GEORGE, anyhow? I have just come from a visit to our old city, GEORGE, after an absence of two years or more in the Confederate army, Brig.-Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN'S command, a particular favorite of yours, I believe. Nothing would have given me more pleasure, old fellow, than to have paid you a call, and to have had a social chat with you. After due consideration I thought it would not have been healthy; so I contented myself with a passing look at your noble countenance. How handsome you have grown, GEORGE!

"The Captain with his whiskers took a sly glimpse at me" (old song.) GEORGE, your detectives ain't worth a dama. I splurged around in Cincinnati for a week or more before coming to your city. BURNSIDE'S orders have not killed all the secesh there yet. Didn't they spress themselves to put me through in royal old style! I came to your office, old fool, bought a newspaper, saw ELLSWORTH'S lightning machine, and several other curiosities you have there; adjourned to WALKER'S, took a mint julep; went to Hotel de Rhine, took several juleps. Mighty refreshing, GEORGE, after an absence in Dixie, for several years. Mr. BLAKE don't quite say such juxtericals in his department, you know. You may want to know what the hell I was doing up here. I will tell you; I will tell you all the particulars. I was geoolied up at Buffington's Island. Having on a very genteel suit of citizen's clothes, on the wharf at Cincinnati, some how or other I got mixed up with the guard. They knew that I was a citizen and ordered me back amongst the crowd—badly! Now, GEORGE, to biz. You have been taunting GEN. JOHN, since he has been in prison, about having his head shaved, wearing striped clothes, &c. Now, old fellow, the quieter you keep the better for you; you are going to turn up as sing some of these fine mornings—spirited away to Dixie. I will be very sorry to have to do it, but by the eternal

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shall be ... those very near ... was fixed for ... notice. ... started to ... mean ... damn mean ... to leave his horse ... for me, fully equipped with saddle, bridle, holsters, &c. I've got him, and by the time you get this, will be far away in Dixie.

Peace oh, old boy, until I get you. By the bye, have you any word for CLARKE, or any of your former friends in the Confederacy?

Yours as ever,

Capt. and A. D. C. to Gen. JNO. H. MORGAN, C. S. A.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

An Editorial Convention—The Relations of the Press to the Government—A Mania for Conventions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Friday, July 10, 1863.

A meeting was held on Sunday last at the Hôtel de Hollande, in this city, of the representatives of the journals of Northern Germany. Mr. DE HORST, chief editor of the North Germany *Gazette*, presided. I think about thirty-five journals were represented at this meeting, which had for its chief object the freedom of the Press, and the adoption of measures to obviate the danger which more particularly threatens the Press at the present time in Prussia. The editors in this city took the initiative in this affair, which, I believe, will be in the end productive of much good. There is not that freedom of the Press there should be in Germany; and now more than for a year past its privileges have been abridged in many of the States, (in Saxony, Hanover, and more chiefly in Prussia.) In the latter, under the Von Bismark Ministry, there is no longer any freedom of speech or of the Press, if the despotic ordinances of the Ministry are carried out. These, passed in June last against the journals in Prussia, created much excitement, and some of them have already received warnings, while the editors of others have been prosecuted and imprisoned. It has long been in contemplation to convoke in this city a meeting of the editors of the principal presses in Northern Germany, to adopt some energetic measures to counteract the effects of the ordinance of the Bismark Cabinet. In pursuance of the suggestion of the Frankfort journalists, the meeting was called. Besides the journals in this city, the following were represented: Rhine *Courier*, Wiesbaden *Gazette*, North German *Gazette*, Hanover *Tagespost*, Leipsic *Messenger*, Dusseldorf Rhine *Gazette*, *Universal Gazette of Germany*, Cologne *Gazette*, Stuttgard *Tageblatt*, Berlin *Gazette*, Danzig *Gazette*, Munich *Nacrichten*, Mannheim *Journal*, Darmstadt *Landes-Zeitung*, Bremen *Weser Gazette*, &c. I have only given some of the leading and most influential of the papers represented at this meeting. In addition, however, several other presses signified in writing their adhesion, but were prevented by some unforeseen circumstances from sending delegates to the Convention.

I might name among these the Cassel *Morning Gazette*, Lubeck *Gazette*, Elberfeld *Gazette*, Berlin *Universal Gazette*, Nürenberg *Correspondent*, &c. Nearly all the liberal presses in Berlin concurred in this effort. An able delegation of editors has, perhaps, not been before convened in Germany. Austria was not represented at all. It was hoped there would have been some delegates from the presses in that country, where the the Emperor is now doing so much to advance liberal ideas and a liberal government. Several questions were discussed as to the best course to be pursued with regard to active measures to be taken to sustain the liberty of the Press in Prussia, and also in other parts of Germany where it was too much restricted. The members who were delegates from the Prussian Press seemed of opinion that it was not opportune, at the present moment, to take any desperate action in behalf of the Prussian Press. They declined participating in any common action concerning the ordinances of the Prussian Government. There was much debate on the question, but no resolutions were adopted, and the subject was passed over till the next meeting.

Among other questions agitated was one regarding the establishment of a German periodical gazette. There was much debate also about the propriety of assembling a congress of all the German journalists at an early day, and it was determined to call one, to meet by the middle of October next, and every year after. This proposition elicited much discussion, and was carried, after a debate of seven hours. A Committee, consisting of the editors of seven journals, was appointed to carry out this resolution. The editors were those of the Frankfort *Journal*, New-Frankfort *Gazette*, Cologne *Zeitung*, Rhine *Gazette & Anzieger*.

There can be no doubt but that the next convention will be attended with good results. The place of meeting will again be Frankfort, one of the few little republics of Germany where the utmost freedom of the Press prevails. There is, certainly, great harmony of opinion among the editors, and it only requires firmness and decision to prevail. There was such an interchange of sentiment at the meeting that it was evident it will in time become fraternal and immutable. The Committee appointed represents some of the ablest editors in Germany. The Cologne *Gazette* and the New-Frankfort *Gazette* and the Frankfort *Journal* have a very large circulation. The editor of the New-Frankfort *Gazette* is said to be the correspondent of the London *Daily News*. The editor of the Cologne *Gazette* stands at the head of the liberal Press of Prussia, and his paper is "taken everywhere and read by everybody." Your readers, doubtless, remember that its editor has not only been sentenced to pay a fine, but also to be imprisoned for too free comments on the despotic course of the Von Bismark Ministry. It has already received one warning from the Government, and it would not surprise the public to hear of its confiscation. BISMARK will do all he dare to put down free speech and free Press. As the British Minister at the Diet once said of him, he is better suited to be a Minister in the time of the STUARTS than in the Nineteenth Century. I had almost forgotten to mention the splendid banquet at which the editors sat down at the Hôtel de Hollande after the Convention adjourned.

Germany seems very prolific in conventions just now. A perfect monomania exists on this subject. On Sunday last the Schutzenfest at Mannheim in Baden was closed. It had been in operation about a fortnight, and was very largely attended, the Grand Duke himself being present. A few days before, an extensive school convention of teachers had been held at the same place, at which about three thousand teachers were present. It was a little on the plan of some of the Normal School conventions held in the Western States. Next week, on the 14th, the Hamburg International Agricultural and Mechanical Fair commences. This will probably be a large affair. Delegates have already been appointed from almost all the German States, as well as many from the States of America. Ex-Gov. WRIGHT of Indiana, is the Commissioner appointed by the President, and he has been several days on the ground. Hamburg is intimately connected by trade with our country, and America feels a deep interest in the success of the undertaking. It will, I hope, prove of some benefit to the German wine ... very much ... introduction of the many new and useful ... They seem very ... to any ... harvesting machines, and, with the exception of the sewing-machine, you see very few inventions. The German ploughs, and other of their agricultural implements look oddly enough to us, and it is a wonder that BARNUM does not import some for his Museum. They do not seem to have been improved since their first use, and the farmers appear to be satisfied with what their ancestors had, and to have no desire to improve on their inventions. I should hardly think they needed a Patent-office in Germany, as new inventions are so rare. The only thing I hear of, in which much effort is made to discover what is new, is gunpowder, of which many new kinds have come out. One is highly spoken of by the Austrian Government, but does not seem to come into use. It is said that most of these are being invented to be sent over to America. The sending here by the New-York German merchants of a specimen of the principal agricultural implements, to be put into a museum in some central part of Germany, will, it is thought, be of much benefit. Farmers will not, however, go any great distance to attend the fair, nor would they even to see there American farming utensils. Railway companies in this country never reduce their fares on such occasions, or offer any inducement to great crowds to travel, and attend conventions or fairs. They do not seem to understand that, by a reduction of fares, as we do in America, they would greatly increase receipts. The companies are satisfied with small gains, and a dividend of 4 or 5 per cent. is a great thing with them. Even during the great National Schutzenfest, (shooting festival,) held at Frankfort last year, at which 8,000 or 10,000 shooters were present, no reduction was made, neither was there at the late fair at Mannheim. Next month there is to be a novel affair at Leipsic, a *fête* of gymnasts. Up to the 1st July not less than 12,000 gymnasts had signified their intention of attending. The grand Festival Hall will accommodate no less than 6,000 persons. Great preparations have been made for their reception, and it has been proposed to lodge these people gratis. I hope to be able to be present and witness this "novel institution."

Next week, a meeting is advertised of the Astronomers of Germany at the University of Heidelburg, but I have not yet learned the full particulars. A great National Shooting Association is about to be held in Serdinia, and a large number of German sharp shooters have gone to attend it.

In September a great convention, called the Singverein, is to be held at Hounburg, (the watering-place,) near Frankfort. It is for the country bordering on the River Main, and about 3,000 delegates will attend it. The meeting is advertised to last three days, and extensive buildings are now being erected for this purpose. As the Germans are such a musical people, this must be a success.

The weather for the last four weeks has been very fine, and the crops are coming in good. Already the price of breadstuffs has declined considerably.

The wine crop is also very good and will be fully equal to that of 1857—one of the best seasons and the most productive of wine.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Teachers' National Convention, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

The principal part of the proceedings of the Teachers' National Convention consists in elaborately prepared addresses or essays upon various subjects connected with the general one of education. It is impracticable to attempt anything like a thorough synopsis lest will come into the space you may have left in the well-filled columns of the TIMES. All that can be well-attempted, therefore, is a meagre outline, sufficient to give an idea of what is going on.

Yesterday was pretty generally observed in this city, in accordance with the President's Proclamation. The Post-office, and other public offices, were closed, and a large proportion of the places of business. In the Teachers' Convention, the best part of the day was set apart to exercises appropriate to the occasion.

The first essay read on Thursday morning, was by S. W. MASON, of Boston, on the general subject of school gymnastics and physical training. The subject was better and more practically discussed in the *Atlantic Monthly* a short time since. The ideas which Mr. MASON enforced, however, are important, and cannot be too often nor too earnestly impressed upon parents and educators.

Mr. T. RICHARDS, of Washington, followed in an essay upon "Teachers and Artists"—a very good theme and artistically handled. Mr. RICHARDS has a thorough appreciation of the nature of the office of the educator, aside from the mere imparting of knowledge through the medium of the memory of the recipient. His essay would read well as one of the solid articles of *Harper*.

The balance of the forenoon session was taken up with the Thanksgiving services, led by Rev. Dr. MCILVAIN, of Baltimore. Several addresses were made in a strain of religious patriotism.

In the afternoon "The American Normal Association" held its annual meeting. Its proceedings consisted mainly of routine business of no great general public importance.

The evening session was occupied by President HILL, of Harvard University, in the delivery of a long and very able address upon education generally. The ideas, though of course not strikingly original, were enforced in a manner that riveted the attention of the crowded hall, albeit Old Harvard's representative is a miserable obscurantist, judged by Western standards at least. The address was characterized by deep and profound thought and an entire mastery of the whole subject.

The first business on Friday morning was the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions in relation to the state of the country.

Several resolutions were referred to Committees appointed to report at the next annual meeting.

An excellent paper on "Object Teaching" was read by E. A. SHELDON, Esq., of Oswego. It was a thorough and practical discussion of the subject, embracing an argument in favor of its general incorporation into our systems of instruction. In conclusion, Mr. SHELDON offered a series of resolutions embodying his views on the subject, which were adopted by the Convention.

"Object Teaching" was introduced into the Public Schools of Chicago by our present excellent Superintendent, WELLS, several years since, and its value and importance are thoroughly established with all who have paid any attention to the subject.

Thus followed an essay upon another important and too-much-neglected branch of the general subject, "Primary Culture," by W. E. CAMPBELL, of Cincinnati. This is one of the best (in a practical point of view) papers that has been read before the Convention. The beneficial influence of drawing and music, either esthetically or educationally considered, were presented, and enforced by argument and illustration. Primary culture is everywhere too much neglected. How many DA DS. do we find whose orthography is execrable, and whose reading puts one to torture. Mr. CAMPBELL'S essay should be published in all our educational journals at least.

The Committee on Nominations reported W. H. WELLS, Esq., Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools, as President for the ensuing year, with the usual list of Vice-Presidents, &c. The nominations were subsequently confirmed by election.

After some routine business Hon. HENRY L. BARNARD, of Hartford, delivered a lecture upon "Competitive Examination for Admission to West Point." Mr. BARNARD, who was one of the United States visitors to the Military Academy for the present year, handled the subject without gloves. His revelations ought to be given at length in the political papers of the country, that a great reform may be effected. If not remedied already, ... be witnessed the most ... results in regard to the character of the ... appointed members of Congress. ... class of fifty-four not ... have entered any high school in the country on the basis of qualifications. Members of Congress had appointed invalid relatives from their own neighborhood. The teaching at West Point was worthy of all commendation, but is bestowed upon incompetent boys, a majority of whom never graduate, but drop out by the way. He thought it no wonder we have incompetent officers, with such materials to make them of.

The address was received with marked applause, and Mr. BARNARD was requested by the Convention to condense his views into the form of resolutions, which was afterward done, when they were unanimously adopted.

A series of long and abstract resolutions on the state of the country were reported from the Committee on that subject, and tabled, and a short, decided, emphatic, patriotic expression substituted.

A large party leave to-morrow morning for the Mississippi, *via* the Chicago and Fulton Air Line.

The ones on will close this evening.

We have had quite an accession to the legal and social community of Chicago. Senator TRUMBULL has just taken up a permanent residence with us, having removed here from Alton, where he has been located for something like a quarter of a century.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Union Sentiment—The Cost of the Campaign—What Gen. Sherman Did—Gen. Banks.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURGH, SUNDAY, Aug. 2, 1863.

One of the most interesting phases of affairs here, is the development of the dormant Union sentiment which has unmistakably prevailed in Vicksburgh during the whole war. Several of the city and county officers just elected are unequivocal Union men, and as such, have been known, marked and persecuted by the secesh. One of the most prominent of them is Judge HOUGHTON, the Judge of the Probate Court. Mr. STELLE, Mr. MYNATT, and others, have stood by their Union principles throughout. I met nearly a dozen of them together the other day, and to say that it did my soul good to counsel with them, would be but feebly to express my feelings. A number of them were New-Yorkers, but some were natives of the South.

And I noticed particularly that there was no half-way Unionism about these men. Among the very first utterances that fell from their lips was a condemnation, strong and bitter, of the Copperheads of the North. They seemed as solicitous to know what were the probabilities of VALLANDIGHAM for Governor of Ohio, as to hear from the Potomac or Charleston. They are about to proceed with the organization of a Union League, and will hold a series of public Union meetings. They are full of faith and hope in the speedy and complete triumph of the Union cause, and propose immediately to show forth to the world what they have felt and how they feel. I particularly noted among the Union men of Vicksburgh an absence of any squeamishness on the subject of Slavery. "Let every rope of it be swept away—that will clear the way for the only point that we can have that will be lasting"—those were the words of one their number to me yesterday, and they were indorsed by the heads of the party present. Don't come to Vicksburgh to find Border State Unionism.

Gen. SHERMAN'S campaign to Jackson was productive of very important results, although it was not so signally successful as people had been erroneously led to expect it would be. Gen. SHERMAN never anticipated capturing JOHNSTON'S army. He did, however, anticipate striking such a blow as would effectually prevent JOHNSTON'S or any other force being able to operate against Vicksburgh again. Jackson, the former flourishing Capital of the State, is in ashes, and all the region round about is laid waste—bridges destroyed, plantations burned, and everything which might be useful to the rebels in making Jackson or Canton a base of operations, is removed from the country. There is not even sufficient subsistence for a band of guerrillas. The people of Mississippi are learning one thing pretty effectually—the surest way to bring destruction and desolation upon any section of the State, is to furnish supplies to a rebel army, or to harbor guerrillas. And I think it can be safely averred that the idea of attempting to retake Vicksburgh is getting to be unpopular in Mississippi. The people know that if this idea is given up, it practically removes the war from their State, and opens the way for the resumption next season of the cultivation of the soil. They are willing to try one season of Federal rule, if they can only be permitted to raise enough from the earth to subsist on; and they know very well the terms on which these agricultural pursuits can be carried on.

At the commencement of the season the Confederate force in the Lower Mississippi Valley numbered one hundred and seventy-five thousand men, and had over five hundred pieces of artillery. They had hundreds of miles of the Mississippi River in effective blockade, and boasted of two "impregnable" strongholds—Vicksburgh and Port Hudson—upon which the history of the year proven they then rested the fate of their Confederacy. Of that force of two hundred thousand, over one hundred thousand have been used up in killed, wounded and prisoners, during the season, by GRANT, BANKS and PEMBERTON, leaving less than half the original strength, broken, dispirited, demoralized and divided—one half under JOHNSTON, flying, without ordnance and without camp equipage, into Alabama, and the other half under HOLMES, MARMADUKE and others, scattered into guerrilla bands, and prowling around in Arkansas, Western Louisiana and Texas. Of their five hundred pieces of artillery, less than one hundred remain in their hands in all the West, and those of inferior qualities. These, in round numbers, are some of the results of the Spring and Summer campaign in the Mississippi Valley. Our own losses during the same period have been not a tithe of that of the enemy. Our boys, in this army especially, have marched on from conquering to conquer, and by keeping up the spirits of the army, its health has been preserved to a remarkable extent, having escaped all those fearful epidemics one pestilences which prostration and Copperheadism had predicted would overtake it.

The secesh citizens of Vicksburgh neglect no opportunity of questioning the officers of the Federal army, and other Union men from the North as to the fate of their property. They are anxious to know how far the Confiscation act extends—what articles and estate are exempt, &c. I have had many queries put to me of this kind that I could not answer. I can only say, generally, that Uncle Sam is merciful to all those who truly repent, and that the very first step essential to safety is repentance, sincere and complete. But it is so hard for a rebel to come down on his marrow-bones! Many say they are willing to take an oath never to give any aid and comfort to the Confederate army as long as the country is occupied by the Federal army, but they have to take the oath of allegiance to the old Union. They want to be neutrals, on the plan of Orpheus C. Kerr's "Conservative Kentucky chap." But the sterling Union men of Vicksburgh would hiss such neutrals out of the city. I understand that it is the intention of the Treasury Department to grant permits to trade at Vicksburgh if such is the case, I trust the privileges so allowed will be strictly confined to those who have taken the unconditional oath of allegiance. This oath, on the way, is soon to be administered to every loyal citizen here who will take it; those who will not, to be permitted to remove beyond the lines into Dixie-land proper. Such is the quivering prospect within the Confederacy at present, that many a stiff-necked rebel—male and female—when the last crumbs of taking the oath or the trip through the lines, will choose the former alternative, bitter though it be.

Some figures concerning the cost of the capture of Vicksburgh, obtained through the Chief of Artillery, may be interesting to the curious. From the 1st of May, the day our army left Fort Gibson, up to the 31 of July, Gen. GRANT'S artillery fired the following number of the rebels:

Solid shot	18,889
Shell	72,314
Spherical case	47,579
Rounds of grape and canister	2,769
Total	141,741

This was thus divided at the different places where we whipped the rebels on that march:

Port Gibson	3,960
Raymond	620
Jackson	476
Champion Hills	4,422
Big Black	1,297
Siege of Vicksburgh	131,966
Total	141,741

It is estimated that 20 pounds is a fair average of the weight of the shells and shot fired, which would make over 1,300 tons of iron fired into Vicksburgh by our land forces alone.

Gen. OSS's corps is to-day preparing to embark for Natchez. I went through the camp of this fine corps to-day, and found the troops in excellent health and spirits, and delighted at the idea of going to Natchez, which seems to be a most desirable place in the minds of the soldiers of this army. The very best of accounts come up from Gen. RANSOM'S men there, who are to be relieved by Gen. OSS's corps. And besides, so does always like a forward movement. In their minds Natchez is the first halting-place in the march for Mobile.

It has been erroneously stated that Gen. DENNIS, of Illinois, takes temporary command of LAUMAN'S division. It is in Gen. STEELE'S place that Gen. D. commands. The probability I think is that Gen. STEELE will be absent for some time, and perhaps will be united to a more important sphere of active. Every division-commander in Gen. SHERMAN'S corps is now absent—GENS. STEELE, BLAIR and TUTTLE. Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals by the score are now taking trips northward. Gens. SULLIVAN, KIMBALL and SMITHSON went up to-day. This is a general playspell for this army, from Major-Generals down to privates.

Gen. BANKS was in this city yesterday, having arrived evening before last from Port Hudson, and left this morning. The meeting between himself and Gen. GRANT was very cordial. They consulted together in regard to the campaign for the coming Fall, and will doubtless soon make known to their commands, to the proper manner, the result of their conferences. There is one controlling object they have now in common—the capture of Mobile. Active operations to that end will not commence until the terms of the furloughs now being granted have expired, and until the heated season shall have expended its intensity. But the fall of Mobile is as certain as the coming of the Winter season. There is now a well-vouched for story of two powerful rams lying in the Alabama River, beside the *Ironsides* at Montgomery. But you may look for the story to augment to a great fleet of iron-clads of all kinds soon. If the Confederacy was very strong in her armament on the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, we should undoubtedly know it through the mouths of the secesh, for in the present low state of their prospects they could not keep it to themselves. But it is clear from the general tone of the conversation of the most intelligent among them, that they have no well-grounded confidence in their being able to save Mobile. They virtually, by what they imply, rather than by what they express, give up that stronghold as a gone case.

For the past week a regiment of negroes—strong, robust looking fellows—have marched forth through the streets each morning, armed with spades and picks, on the mission—the Herculean mission—of cleansing the streets of this city—something that has evidently not been done for a long time before. And the evidences of the good work done by this black brigade are exhibiting themselves most gratifyingly. Gutters that were filled up a foot deep with rubbish and dirt, now give free passage for the water, and after the first rain the Vicksburghers will hardly know their own city, which was one of the filthiest ones I ever saw, South or North, when we took it from the hands of PEMBERTON.

Poor JOE DAVIS! JOE DAVIS is a brother of JEFF. JOE and JEFF had a plantation in partnership out near Jackson, and said plantation was well stocked with negroes. These negroes are now nearly all of them under the Stars and Stripes, some of them as soldiers, and some as cooks and servants for Federal officers. Poor old JOE is living upon his plantation, and how many of his "people" do you suppose are "faithful" to him? Hardly enough to carry home his subsistence, which he is obliged to draw from the commissariat of the army of the Union! My impression is that JOE intends eventually to turn out a Union man, and is now staying on his plantation with a view of saving his half of it. He is nothing of a politician, and doesn't seem to have much of an inclination toward the Capital of the Confederacy, Richmond.

The Quartermasters of the Federal army have discovered large quantities of sugar and molasses stored away in the city. Some lots of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth have been discovered. Of course their owners or their representatives are turning up, and offering to sell these stores to the Government, and often claiming to be Union men. General GRANT has adopted a uniform rule in such cases, which is to take possession of all subsistence stores, give receipts therefor, to be paid at the end of the war, on proof of the loyalty of the claimants. This is hard on some of them, who have been making fine calculations on handsome sums to be thus realized. But it makes a practical, vigorous prosecution of the war as much a one in this fix, for it gives them a monied interest in having the war speedily end in the triumph of the old Government.

ITEMS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

My latest intelligence from Vicksburgh is up to the evening of the 29th, on which day the *R. C. Wood* sailed with about 400 sick and wounded soldiers on board. The number of wounded is only 75; the balance are sick with the intermittent or typhoid fever, and a few cases of chronic diarrhœa. I have not seen men who had the appearance of death before on a hospital boat; as a rule, the great majority of them look as if they would soon recover; but the poor fellows on board the *Wood* look as if they would leave the hospital only in their coffins. Between Vicksburgh and this city 15 deaths occurred; and to judge from the emaciated forms of the poor fellows stretched out on their cots, a great many more than that number will reach a soldier's grave before they arrive in St. Louis, the place of their destination.

I learn from the Surgeon in charge of the *Wood*, that typhoid fever is on the increase in Vicksburgh, and that it is so positive in its attack as to baffle the skill of the best Surgeons in the army. Everything that can be is done for the soldiers, but when the angel Death flaps his broad wings over a country nothing can stay his course.

The army movements are kept a profound secret. Everything of a military character relating to the Army of the Tennessee is contraband, and likely to remain so for some time.

The railroad advancing from Canton to Vicksburgh will in a few days be in as good running order as it can be, its condition, before the occupation of it by the Federals, being taken into consideration. This will greatly expedite business between the two places.

Col. PARAT, of the Forty-seventh Ohio, who is Provost Marshal of the City of Jackson, issued an order that all persons knowing the location of torpedoes in the streets of that town would be held responsible for injuries sustained by their explosion. The streets of Jackson were, on the Federal army entering, nearly covered with torpedoes, most of which instruments of death were buried, but not so far in the ground they could not be reached by persons walking.

The pontoon bridge over which the rebels passed in their retreat across Pearl River is one of the most singular constructions ever seen. In this case necessity certainly was the mother of the structure. It consists of puncheons so secured that they answer the purpose of "stringers," on which boards are placed for a walk. To secure the puncheons together ropes were run through bunghole. During the bridge, when Gen. SHERMAN'S army came up, was on fire, but was extinguished.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

GEN. STEELE'S EXPEDITION TO LITTLE ROCK.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

HELENA, Ark., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

I reached this city on yesterday from Vicksburgh, for the purpose of accompanying an expedition, under Gen. FREDERICK K. STEELE, now fitting out for Little Rock. Gen. STEELE came here from Gen. GRANT'S army at Vicksburgh, with specific orders for this purpose, preceding your correspondent several days. When I reached Helena I learned, unofficially, that Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, commanding the district of Eastern Arkansas, felt himself somewhat aggrieved that Gen. GRANT had not required his services in the premises, and was disposed to dispute with Gen. STEELE as to who was the ranking officer. The matter was referred to Gen. HALLECK, at Memphis, and resulted in Gen. PRENTISS being ordered to report for duty elsewhere, rumor says, at St. Louis. Brig.-Gen. SALOMON, a brother of the Governor of Wisconsin, said to be a very fine officer, succeeds to the command of the district. He will not place any obstacles in the way of Gen. STEELE. The citizens of Helena are quite sangu

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER NINETEEN.
TWENTY-FOURTH PRECINCT,

Capt. JAMES TOPP, Steamboat No. 1. The force of this Precinct constitute the Harbor Police. On the morning of Monday, Capt. Topp, on hearing of the riot, volonteered his command for service in any way useful. The first order received was about noon, from Maj.-Gen. Wool, to collect all the military at Governor's Island, and bring them to the City, which was promptly obeyed, and the troops landed at North Moore-street at 2½ P. M. In the afternoon, special duties were performed between the City and the Island; arms and ammunition were brought over for the Custom-house, Sub-Treasury, and other Government buildings; others were furnished by this force for the defence of the ram *Dunderberg*, lying near Ward's ship-yard, and which had been threatened with destruction; muskets were also brought for the defence of the buildings threatened at Printing-House-square. Patrolman BLACKWELL performed a hazardous duty in the conveyance of the arms from the landing to their destination, but did it with a celerity which prevented suspicion, and prevented in every case interference. At midnight, by request of Col. O'BRIEN, this force went to Governor's Island, pressed arms and ammunition, and conveyed them to four hundred men of his command then at Staten Island ferry; thus at 4 A. M., armed and equipped, they were enabled to be in the City.

Tuesday the force started to Riker's Island to bring down five hundred of the infantry from that place; carried an artillery company to Governor's Island, where it was provided with guns and ammunition, and thence to the City. The duplicate of the day and night Wednesday morning, constantly and rapidly steaming from point to point to the river, keeping watchful eyes on all quarters. On Wednesday morning large bodies of Police and soldiers were carried to Yorkville and to Harlem; in the afternoon Capt. WILSON and his force were conveyed to Washington-heights. At all these places the appearance of "Police Boat No. 1," with its freight, was joyously hailed. At 10:30 P. M. while patrolling the river, the fire at the Atlantic Dock Elevators was discovered, Capt. Topp at once ran his boat to the spot, and commenced throwing water from the engine on board up on it; it was of no use; the force fought the fire until they were driven off by the heat, their own safety endangered; then attention was turned to saving other property; three Government prizes loaded with cotton were in proximity to the flames; the force speedily grappled them and towed them into the Bay where they were anchored. Returning to the scene of the fire, again were in service there, attempting to extinguish it, until daylight, when off to Riker's Island, from whence more troops were brought to the City. Thursday was occupied, by order of Gen. SANDFORD, in bringing troops from the Islands, conveying some four hundred colored refugees—the orphans among them—to Blackwell's Island; carrying arms and ammunition to Harlem for a volunteer corps there, and patrolling the river. On this day this force were particularly in the service of the colored man set on shore, and thrown over board at Pier No. 4, North River; the man was taken on board the Police boat and brought ashore. On Friday, a large number of "contrabands" were taken to Blackwell's Island, and active patrol duty performed. When Capt. Topp took his first and largest cargo of contrabands on board, the excitement against them being high, he adopted every expedient to keep them out of sight. They were stowed on the boat in most admirable style, and not a "wooley head" would have been recognized as on board. How he did it, how he compressed so much flesh and blood in the limited space at his disposal, no one knows, save himself, and he designs getting out a patent for the *modus operandi*.

While the Twenty-fourth was not in any of the conflicts of the week, the services of the force were active, arduous and wearying; they were, too, of the utmost value, especially in the rapid pouring of troops into the City and in the prompt supplies of arms and ammunition. The saving of the Government prizes at the Atlantic Docks was important service. Capt. Topp and his men have established the great value of this arm of the service, and the public acknowledge their obligations for services so well begun, faithfully performed, and so preservative of its safety.

TWENTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.

Capt. MILLS, No. 300 Mulberry-street. The force of this Precinct is popularly known as the "Broadway Squad." The Captain was not on hand during riot week, and the command devolved on Sergt. BURDICK. At 8 A. M., the Sergeant, Roundsmen FERRIS and SHEAWORN, with thirty-two men, reported to Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth, and were ordered to the care of the gun factory at Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, with orders to hold it at all hazards until aid arrived. The men reached the establishment by going singly or in pairs, thus escaping the serious attention of the mob, which was rapidly gathering around it—concentrating from all quarters, in gangs from the tens and twenties to the hundreds. But thirty-five officers and men were in the building. A request was made by the Sergeant, of those in charge, to stop work and close up the factory, but was declined because of the presence of the proprietors and consequent want of orders. Very soon the mob made demonstrations by word and act, but were warned off by Sergeant Ferris, who notified them that any one making an attack would do so at his peril. The mob left, retiring up the avenue, but after an absence of some fifteen minutes, returned reinforced to thrice the original number, and instantly surrounded the building yelling fire demons; they were armed with all kinds of weapons. The force determined to hold the building, and an attempt to fire it was defeated; each of the squad were armed with a carbine, furnished by the factory, and was judiciously stationed. But now stones began to be hurled through the many and low windows; the mob, constantly increasing and encouraged, made an assault; entrance was demanded and refused; the squad kept cool and determined; but a sledge-hammer in the hands of a brawny Celt was at work on the door; the lower panel was broken in; a shout of exultation from those around, and down on his knees he went and crawled partially through; an instant and well-directed shot from one of the force strewed his brains in all directions, and he was hastily dragged back by his friends, dead. This sudden catastrophe to their leader staggered the mob, but only temporarily, for in a few moments the attack was renewed with the greatest violence; the windows were showered through with stones, and shot came thick and fast. Sergeant BURDICK sent to Capt. CAMERON, and called for the aid expected; the Captain sent word that it was impossible for his force to reach them, and that the expected aid had not arrived; soon orders were received to have his men and retreat from the building. By this time the thousands were pressing on to success; the "Broadway Squad," by a determined front, had, for four hours, held them in check, but to do so longer was impossible, and to remain was certain death; the order was given to retreat. There was but one way in which to do so and escape the infuriated crowd; neither to the front or the sides was it possible; and the only way of safe exit was through a smoke-hole to the rear wall, about twelve by eighteen inches, and some eighteen feet from the ground; this led into the yards from Twenty-first-street. Not a moment was to be lost. Boxes were piled up to reach the spot, and the men, one at a time, squeezed in and through, feet foremost, performing rapid gymnastic feats outside in swinging to and dropping from a gutter-trough to the yard below. Thus the entire force made their escape, and the last man was only out when the mob were in, and the work of pillage and arson commenced. From the yard into which the man had dropped they had to climb over into a stone yard, and through that go on a keen run to the Eighteenth Precinct-station in Twenty second-street, and opposite. Here their stay was short; the mob enraged at the consummate bolding of the factory, had got scent of them, and would have made short work of the Station and all in it. So Sergeant BURDICK sent the force off singly or in squads of two and three, but about all had to seek shelter under kindly roofs, and doff their uniforms ere they could reach Headquarters in safety. But they all did reach the Central office unharmed, and at 5½ P. M. were sent on picket duty in the vicinity, which was performed until Tuesday morning. On Tuesday morning the force was with Inspector CARPENTER'S command to the Second-avenue, and were parties to the severe fight there, having a serviceable head in the exemplary punishment meted out to the rioters. The "Squad" had the right of the line, and made the charge on RENDT'S liquor store, at Thirty-first-street, from which the rioters were firing and hurling stones. They forced the doors and ware in and through it; in the course of the clearing process that ensued, one man, who was freely using his gun, and fought savagely, was knocked square out of the window, and was dead before he reached the ground. Seven others from the locusts were also portion. In the afternoon they were again under Inspector CARPENTER in the tour through Third-street, First-avenue and Houston. At 5½ P. M., with Capt. BOGART'S command, the "Broadway Squad" proceeded to Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, where a mob was sacking the residence of Mr. GEBBIE, No. 49 Lamartine-place. The force came upon the rioters, made a bold, steady charge, and drove through them to the house, strewing the way with bodies as they went. A large number of rioters and thieves were inside of the building, and while a portion of the command went in, others remained at the front, to receive with the locusts the villains driven out. It was here that the unfortunate DIPPLE, of the Twenty-fifth, received the wound which caused his death. A fellow came rushing from the house, laden with plunder, was caught by Sergt. BURDICK and knocked down;

[illegible] in one over, and might have been put on earlier [illegible] him, out of 200 in all; and Kennedy proved himself a good man and true. The batting in Hamson's match was good, but he did not do so superior a game as Hard work and exposure to the sun, to equal the St. George's Cricket Club's annual meeting and ball-ring, has been sent by the New-Yorkers defence, and if only time [illegible] Hoboken, were permitted to go on, the Gothamites would have won handily. But the [illegible] while Mabon gave up altogether. Hazen's wicket keeping was much better than for the All Stockport match. Of the play of the New-Yorkers, it is only necessary to say that in SHARP'S 9 and 4 were 2 X's and singles, and got [illegible] HAMMOND'S 4 and 4 were 2's and singles, got by first-rate batting; in HAMMOND'S 4 were 2 X's, and in HAMMOND'S display of very good cricket once a 4 and 3 X's, which, but for Mabon's unfortunate, but excusable miss in the first innings would have also been set down to the score. Hamond's innings was short-lived, and Sharp's 26 would have been set down at a higher figure, but for a bad shot of Fletcher's at long-on after Sadler went in; his subsequent good play for a 4, 3 and 6 X's and singles made up for his second innings he was caught by Mr. O'Brien upon his own bowling, and again by Robinson at mid-off, who caught him soon after; what he had got away to a good one, being for 4 and 2 X's. Mabon made a good score of 16, in which were a 3 and 4 X's; and Sutcliffe's very good 9 and 3 by 3 X's and singles. TYLER'S 7 and 8 were comprised of 2 X's, 2 X's and singles, and were well played for. FLETCHER, although scoring with 00 was a host at long stopping. Hicetaras, 25 and 13, cooned up very successfully. The visitors' batting in New-York was far inferior to the first, as was the fielding of the Bostonian, their bowling on the contrary being much improved, especially DRAPER'S.

The Bostonians went in against the fine bowling of BALLIERE and SADLER in both innings, and the more superior bowling of HAMMOND in the first innings, and an excellent sharp field all round, which never missed a chance of putting a man out or allowed a ball to go by which could be reached, HAMMOND, BYRON and HUDSON being very conspicuous in that respect.

FLETCHER who is considered a hard hitter, played safely for his 0 in the first innings; but went in for free hitting in the second for only 4. All the rest played cautiously, and with more practice at good bowling—by throwing—would no doubt be very successful. HAZEN showed himself decidedly superior, his 11 and 9 being obtained in masterly style, and his catch by HUDSON at wicket-keeper the off-hand kind, without altering the direction of the ball, as was the case with O'BRIEN, who never heard the ball, but was given out by an appeal to the Boston Umpire, after making a splendid leg hit out of the ground for 4, and a cut for 2. ROBINSON'S 19 was a scientific and dashing display of cricket, in which was a 4, 2 X's, and 2 X's; the other scores showed some pretty play while they were in.

The usual complimentary speeches were made on both sides. Mr. FRANK CROCKETT, President of the Boston Club, presented the ball to Mr. BALLIERE, President of the New-York Club, and in alluding to the defeat by the New-Yorkers, said, "among other disadvantages of over-work and heat tending to this result, there is another point: you have brought professional players against us, which we have not, and you have their continued practice for your Club which we also have not; but we hope to be better provided in the future, and to be able to show a better display of batting in another contest." Mr. CROCKETT returned the acknowledgments of the Bostonians to the cricketers of the St. George and New-York and other clubs, for the courteous attentions they had received during the week, and promised to reciprocate, whenever such circumstances might happen. The usual three cheers and a "Roddick" were led and given by Mr. ROBINSON and the Bostonians, and returned by the New-Yorkers and others on the ground, and all parted with much good feeling of the pleasant manner in which the match had been conducted. Among the visitors present were Mr. DOONEYARD, of St. George, the veteran musician and Umpire.

The following is the score and analysis of the bowling:

NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.					SECOND INNINGS.	
Sharp, b b w b Draper	9	b O'Brien	4			
Hudson, c Robin, b Mar'n	5	b O'Brien	17			
Higham, run out	1	b O'Brien	8			
Hammond, b Martin	32	a O'Brien	4			
Byron, c Alliez, b Draper	4	b O'Brien	7			
Sadler, c Wm. b Martin	28	c Roddick b O'Brien	11			
Marsh, b Martin	0	not out	16			
Sayre, c Haigh, b Martin	9	c Joslin, b O'Brien	6			
Balliere, b O'Brien	1	c Roddick, b Draper	2			
Tyler, b Robinson	7	run out	8			
Parkins not out	0	c Martin, b Draper	0			
b 2, l b 3, w 20	25	b 5; w 8	13			
Total	136	Total	96			

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

1st innings.	8	11	37	53	87	97	110	113	124	126
2d innings.	5	11	25	46	49	61	68	73	95	96

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidns.	Wickets	Wides.
O'Brien	160	43	17	1	3
Martin	92	40	8	5	13
Draper	12	18	4	2	4
Robinson	4	8	0	1	0

Second Innings.

O'Brien	120	47	7	[illegible]	4
Martin	[illegible]	18	4	[illegible]	3
Draper	44	9	2	2	1
Robinson	28	7	2	0	0

MASSACHUSETTS—1ST INN'GS.		MASSACHUSETTS—2D INN'GS.	
Fletcher, run out	5	b Sadler	1
Shimer, b Balliere	0	b Balliere	0
Alliez, b Sadler	5	b Balliere	4
Joslin, b Balliers	5	b Sadler	3
Draper, c Sayre, b Sadler	0	b w b Sadler	3
Blanchard, b Balliere	6	b Sadler	2
Haigh, c and b Hammond	11	c Higham, b Balliere	9
Robinson, run out	19	c Sharp, b Balliere	19
Roddick, not out	9	c Hudson, b Sadler	9
O'Brien, b Hammond	1	c Higham, b Sadler	6
Martin, b Hammond	0	not out	1
b 1; l b 2; w 7; n b 1	11	b 2; w 14	16
Total	80	Total	73

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

1st innings.	1	11	14	20	25	64	44	46	49	66
2d innings.	5	14	18	27	28	35	55	65	66	73

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wick'ts.	Wides.
Balliere	68	18	5	3	5
Sadler	48	19	4	2	1
Hammond	18	4	1	3	1

Second Innings.

Balliere	185	30	12	5	1
Sadler	104	37	12	5	3

Umpires—Messrs. Lumb and H. Wright.
Scorers—Dr. Collamore and Mr. Bull.

Aquatic.

ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT SQUADRON.

The yachts of the New-York Yacht Club will rendezvous at Whitestone, L. I., to-day, preparatory to their annual Summer cruise up the Sound. The fleet will include two steam propellers, and will be commanded by the Vice-Commodore, A. C. KINGSLAND, Esq., who will hoist his pennant on board his fine schooner yacht *Favorita*. There will, no doubt, be some interesting scenes between the yachts; and a grand regatta at Newport, New-Bedford, or other towns on the Sound, will very likely be given before the yachts receive the Vice-Commodore's signal to part company.

Billiards.

MATCH BETWEEN CAVANAGH AND IRIBURE.

A match between the Champion and the above skillful French expert, will take place on Wednesday afternoon next, at CAVANAGH'S Rooms. They are to play the three ball French game, one hundred and fifty points up, for a purse of $300. It will be remembered that in this game carems only count, each carom adding one to the score; yet these parties are so expert at this speciality of billiards, that it is confidently expected they will complete the game within two hours from its commencement. There will, undoubtedly, be a large attendance, as the affair is creating a marked excitement in billiard circles. The playing begins at 4 P. M.

EXHIBITIONS AT STONES' ROOMS.—Messrs. PHELAN, CAVANAGH, ISIDORE, STONE and LAKE, are to take part in a billiard *soiree*, which occurs at STONES' Rooms, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street, on Tuesday evening next. This affair will be conducted on the same plan as the brilliant affair which were so popular during the Spring of the present year, and will be free to the public.

THE GOLDTHWAIT AND JAMISON MATCH.—Late advices from California state that the match between these parties is to take place within sixty days from July 23. They are to play the four ball American game, caroms; fifteen hundred points up. It is yet uncertain whether the game will be played in San Francisco or Virginia City. GOLDTHWAIT had gone to the last mentioned locality to have all the details properly arranged.

THE TAX ON BILLIARD TABLES.—This is a much vexed question, which the proprietors of billiard tables at the present time. When Commissioner BOUTWELL was at the head of the Internal Revenue Department, the tax on billiard tables kept for hire, was fixed at $5 per annum. On the advent of Commissioner LEWIS, this official construed the law to mean $15 for each table. The Billiard Association of this City, after holding several meetings, requested Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN to proceed to Washington, and if possible, see Mr. LEWIS and have the matter satisfactorily arranged. Subsequently Mr. PHELAN secured this interview, and after explanation, Mr. LEWIS stated that he had concluded to let the tax remain at $15; but in direct violation of this agreement, the Assessors signify their intention of imposing the greatest amount, $25. At a meeting of the Association a few days since, it was determined to place a test case before the Courts without delay, and have the whole matter judicially investigated. In the interim, those who are forced to pay the increased tax, will do so under protest.

Sunstroke Cases.

The cases of sun-stroke reported at the Police Headquarters, and the Coroner's office, were much less yesterday than any day within [illegible] that covered yesterday, most of which [illegible] An [illegible] and Broadway. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

MARGUS KELLY was found suffering from the effects of the heat, in Second-avenue, near Twenty-third-street. The Police conveyed him to Bellevue.

JAMES HOGAN, a laborer, was found in a deadened warehouse, 55 Mercer-street, near Prince, and was conveyed to the City Hospital.

JEREMIAH MCGRATH was prostrated by the heat on the corner of the Bowery and Walker street. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

MR. E. BOYLAN was prostrated in Duane-street, and taken to the City Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

Whitlock, the "Tribune" Rioter, Sued out a Writ of Error.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

The People vs. James Whitlock.—A writ of error was allowed by Justice PECKHAM to review the judgment of the Recorder at the late General Sessions of the Court, on the application of W. F. HOWARD, counsel for prisoner. The alleged error is in the indictment record.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COLORED CLAIMANTS FOR DAMAGES.—The Board of Supervisors, with a promptitude which does them great credit, have given notice to the attorneys for the colored sufferers by the late riot, that they were prepared to hear the statements of their claims and examine their witnesses. To prevent waste of time for the colored people, and to avoid a crowd at the Supervisor's Office, it would be better that all colored claimants who have their witnesses ready, should go to the Merchants' Committee Room, No. 256 Fourth-street, and give notice of that fact, to the end that they may be called forward at such times as their cases can be attended to. As many of the colored people who suffered loss by the riots have sent you had their papers made out, they should bear in mind that the time within which claims for damages for losses against the City legally made to Hunter, and they should see to this at an early day. To have left their names upon the books of the Committee is not sufficient. They must sign the papers themselves. No charge is made by the lawyers.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—Mrs. GUERNSEY, of No. 131 West Thirty-fourth-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, against ELIZA ORR, whom complainant alleges stole from her $50 in Treasury notes. ELIZA was in the employ of Mrs. GUERNSEY as a seamstress. It appears that the employer left the room in which ELIZA was engaged in sewing, and during her absence the money was taken, as alleged, from the pocket of a dress. The complaint further charges that no person other than the accused was in the room during the absence of Mrs. GUERNSEY therefrom. The accused was arrested by Officer MCPHERSON, of the Twentieth Precinct, and Justice KELLY committed her for examination.

MURRAY HILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—This institution for instruction of poor boys and girls is at the corner of 69th-avenue and Fifteenth-street. English instruction in every branch is given, without charge, as also is food and clothing. Capt. A. DEAN (late of the volunteers) is Superintendent, and has introduced military instruction for a portion of the school; a number of the children of volunteers have become quite proficient in the drill. This institution depends upon the generosity of the public for success, and contributions in money, food or clothing will always be gratefully received.

PERSONAL.—CARPENTER, the artist, has recently removed from No. 442 Broadway to Downing's new marble building, No. 653 Broadway, a few doors above Bleecker-street. Among his late efforts are Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana; Col. J. W. SCOTT, President Cincinnati Society of New-Jersey, and Brig.-Gen. BARTLETT, of the Army of the Potomac, a brother of Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, of Brooklyn.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF NAPOLEON I.—The French war vessels in our harbor fired a salute yesterday morning in honor of the birthday of NAPOLEON I. The display of bunting on the vessels was also profuse and brilliant. It appears from the French papers that the occasion was to be celebrated in Paris with more than ordinary splendor, on account of the late French successes in Mexico.

PROVOST-MARSHAL NUGENT'S JURISDICTION ENLARGED.—In addition to the nine Congressional Districts heretofore under the jurisdiction of Provost-Marshal NUGENT, the Tenth has just been added, comprising Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties. The Assistant Provost-Marshal of the District is Capt. MOSES G. LEONARD.

ONE MORE VICTIM OF THE RIOT.—Coroner RANNEY was notified, yesterday afternoon, to hold an inquest on the body of HENRY ALBERS, of No. 407 Tenth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. The deceased died from the effects of a gun shot wound, received in Forty-second-street, during the riot.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—We are requested to state that the Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, of Terre Haut, Ind., will supply the pulpit at Plymouth Church tomorrow morning and evening. The second service is held in the lecture-room, which fronts on Cranberry-street.

Frauds Upon the War Department.

A TRIAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 15.

It was stated a few days since that frauds had been perpetrated upon the War Department by means of forged payments, and that two men had been arrested for the commission of the same. The persons charged are LAWRENCE E. STEELE and JACOB MENKLER, the latter resident of this city. STEELE was arrested in New-York, through the efforts of Maj. ROBERT M. LEE, paymaster, but MENKLER was arrested in this city, and upon the confession of STEELE, both the defendants were sent to FORT LAFAYETTE, immediately upon their being taken into custody, and were released recently to take their trial on the charge of forgery and fraud. MENKLER was before Judge CADWALADER yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, asking for his discharge, he averring that he had not anything to do with the forgeries and frauds which STEELE has confessed to having perpetrated. At the testimony adduced at the hearing as to the confession of STEELE while he was in military custody, and to some statements made by MENKLER—not, however, in admission of guilt, for he denied having anything to do with the forgeries and frauds. The Court ruled this testimony out, except as to a conversation between MENKLER and MARVIN J. MERCHANT, chief clerk in the office of Maj. LEE. MENKLER said to this witness that it was hard he should be confined for an offence which he had not committed, and asked Mr. MERCHANT if the payment of the money would release him. He was told that it probably would not. Again he reiterated his innocence, upon which Mr. MERCHANT replied that it was strange, as STEELE had said he was with him at all times, and got a portion of the amounts obtained.

At the close of the testimony Mr. O'NEILL claimed the discharge of MENKLER, on the ground of the insufficiency of the testimony.

The Judge said that it was a case which the District-Attorney should have the fullest opportunity to examine into, and he should hold the accused in $3,000 to answer at the next term of the Court. The bail was entered.

Soon after the arrest of STEELE he made a full confession of his guilt, in which he says that he personated Lieut. M. J. DEFORREST, Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM C. RAULSON, Maj. WHITE, Capt. A. D. S. TYLER and Lieut. ISAAC S. MARSH. He says that he had been in the service, and understood military matters. His first attempt at fraud was in this city, upon Maj. TAGGART, in which he succeeded. At the time he was boarding at the Continental, and sent a servant to Maj. TAGGART'S office for blank pay-rolls, which he got. He then went to Surgeon SMITH'S office and got a certificate of disability. The pay account was then made out, and the money, between $600 and $700, obtained. To Harrisburg he next went and got two months' pay as Maj. WHITE, of the Eighty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, about $300. A couple of weeks afterward was paid at Harrisburg and $300 more obtained. After this Baltimore was visited and from $200 to $600 obtained from Major PATTON. There he personated Major WHITE, of the Eighty-first New-York Volunteers, and Aid to Gen. ROSECRANS. When Baltimore he returned to Philadelphia, and soon went to Washington to try his fortune. There he obtained $400 as Lieut. DEFOREST, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. STEELE. New-York was next visited and about $600 obtained from Major LEE, as Lieut. DEFOREST, Capt. TYLER and Lieut. MARSH; and from Paymaster PRATT, $223 20. Through Major LEE he was then arrested, being found at TAYLOR'S saloon, on Broadway. The forgery was recovered through a return of the account of the officer personated by STEELE to the Paymaster-General's office in Washington, as well as to the regiment to which he was said to belong. The arrest soon followed the detection of the fraud.

Personal.

—The friends of Vallandigham are laying down the programme for his return, in case of his election. In a speech at Toledo, last week, Mr. COX said:

"In case their State ticket was successful, Peace would appear at the proper time; and he would call Lieutenant-Governor, who, from the State House steps, he would call three times for Vallandigham, the Governor elect, and if he did not come, he (Pugh) as acting Governor, would call out the State militia, and at the head of two hundred thousand men, march to the Canada line and escort Vallandigham to the Capitol."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Almost the only item of war news we have this morning comes from Missouri. Col. CATHERWOOD, commanding a Missouri regiment of artillery, telegraphs to headquerters at St. Louis, from Pineville, McDonald County, that he was attacked by the rebel Col. COFFEE yesterday, and that the rebels were severely handled. COFFEE'S force was completely routed, with the loss of thirty or forty killed and a number wounded. The rebels were completely scattered.

Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, we learn from Fortress Monroe, started on a visit to Yorktown on Friday. Possibly he will extend his visit from there up the Peninsula.

A highly intelligent gentleman, who has made his escape from his former residence near Knoxville, Tennessee, and reached New-Albany, Indiana, states that he had many opportunities to learn the plans of the rebels, and that he is convinced, from positive information, that they design invading Kentucky in large force, as soon as the corn shall have become dry enough to grind into meal, and for feeding purposes. The plan for this invasion, he is satisfied, is fully matured, and Louisville is the main point aimed at. Our informant says that the rebels are confident of their ability, when BUCKNER shall commence his movement into Georgia, to easily occupy that portion of Kentucky west of the Kentucky River, as they are promised assistance from sympathizers, and do not doubt that it will be afforded. The disposition which Gen. BURNSIDE is now making of his forces is very likely to interfere seriously with any project of this kind.

A man who represents himself as a Government teamster arrived in Covington, Ky., on Monday, and reports that on Thursday last, Aug. 6, a detachment of SCOTT'S rebel cavalry attacked and captured a train of one hundred and sixty Government wagons near London, Kentucky. No such report has reached us from other sources.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Hibernian* which passed Cape Race on Friday evening, we receive advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 6th, and Greencastle on the 7th inst. The political news is reported of but little importance. The Liverpool Cotton market was flat and unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consols were quiet at 93@93¼ for money. The Rebel Cotton Loan had touched a point as low as 35 ₱ cent. discount.

Gen. SIBLEY'S expedition against the Indians, we learn from St. Paul, Minnesota, is now homeward-bound, after having fought three battles, in which the Indians were driven across the Missouri River, with great loss of life. The loss of white troops has been but seven.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and concurred in the adoption of the $3,000,000 conscript exemption ordinance, passed by the Board of Councilmen on Friday, and concurred also in the resolutions requesting Gov. SEYMOUR to forbid recruiting here for volunteers or substitutes for regiments in other States, and in the resolution prohibiting the extension of aid from the City Relief Fund to the families of persons enlisting in regiments out of the City. The Board adjourned to meet P. M. on Monday.

The Stock market was quite active during the day, closing with much firmness. Gold and Exchange were dull. General trade was also dull.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The negro regiments raised in the Eastern Atlantic States are, as fast as they are formed, sent down to South Carolina, to take part in operations, under Gen. GILLMORE, against the rebels of that State. Gen. GILLMORE has under him the regiments of Col. HIGGINSON and Col. MONTGOMERY, both raised in that section of country, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, raised in Boston, —and the Third colored regiment, raised in Pennsylvania, left Philadelphia on Wednesday last for the same field. The last named regiment numbers one thousand men, and is under command of Col. C. B. TILGHMAN, formerly of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania. We understand that other colored regiments will soon be sent down to the same department.

All this is a wonderful and horrible apparition for the rebels of South Carolina. The disgust felt by a regiment of chivalry when it finds itself confronted by a regiment of "niggers" must be altogether beyond conception. It's enough to make chivalry vomit. But these darkies, it would seem, do good straight standing-up fighting, and do not quail at all at the threats or onsets of chivalry. Certainly the negroes deserve very great credit for marching so willingly to South Carolina, to take down the pride of those who have already brought down the pride and glory of their country.

COUP DE SOLEIL AND ITS CAUSES.—The immense number of deaths from sun-stroke during the last four weeks may be accounted for in part, not only by the great heat of the sun, but by the extraordinary prevalence of southeast winds. These winds come directly off the Gulf stream, heavily laden with moisture, which induces so damp and heavy a condition of the atmosphere, that it prevents or retards the natural perspiration of the body. The atmosphere being already saturated to repletion, refuses to absorb the moisture of the body, and as free perspiration is the means of evaporating the heat from the human system, and this not being active, the man dies as it were from the generation of heat in his own body.

There is another cause of the prevailing physical prostration, which is that the high hygrometric state of the atmosphere charges the proper proportion of the elements of which it is composed. The atmosphere is so heavily diluted that the quantity of oxygen is lessened; and the lungs and blood do not get their usual supply of vitality. The condition of the atmosphere is also highly favorable to the general health of the community, as appears from the great mortality of the present heated term.

Mixture of Races at the South.

One of the bugbear terrors with reference to society in Slave States, after Emancipation, is the fear of *Amalgamation*, and the consequent South American degradation and feebleness. Intelligent Southerners—even those holding Slaves—do not entertain such apprehensions. They, of course, admit that Slavery has brought about a hundred-fold more amalgamation thus far than liberty; but they urge that this has taken place where no suspicion or claim of equality was ever imagined, and that is the normal and natural condition of the two races—both being free—the diversities of each, as well as the pride of blood, would keep them apart. Of the truth of this last position there need be no doubt.

Some men are urging amalgamation of races, as the final solution of all our difficulties. Historically there could be no objection to this, and the *instincts* on which the opponents of mixture mainly rest, are principally an accident of caste or habit, and not a natural and universal growth. Nor is there evidence that the mingling of white and black in favorable circumstances produces a race inferior to the lower of the component parts, or one which will die out from want of vitality.

To look at the question scientifically, we must remember that the white and black are mere *varieties*—extreme varieties—of one common stock. The same laws which apply to extreme varieties in plants or animals apply to these races. *It is more natural for related varieties to unite* than for the more extreme, and the final union of the extreme is generally brought about by mixtures of the nearer and more similar grades. It is true that in the plant-world and animal, remote varieties do sometimes unite, but not generally with the same success as those which are more related. So precisely with human varieties. If the extreme negro and white are ever in the world's history to be united, it will be through the intermediate races. In Africa, the different shades of color have so commingled, that it is impossible to say where the white ends, the brown begins, or again the black begins. The negro will unite more naturally with the Turk, the Malay, the Chinese, the Indian, than with the European. Among Europeans he intermarries more naturally with the browner races—the Latin races, such as the Spaniards, Portuguese, French and Italians, than with the Germanic races, such as the Norwegians, Germans and Anglo-Saxons. This is historically evident. So it will be on this continent. The negro may intermarry with the French, or Mexicans, or Indians; but on a broad scale, he will not be apt to do so with the Anglo-Americans.

There is another curious law applying to the fauna and flora of a country, which will probably apply to human races in this country. Varieties are very often found to, as it were, *swallow up* related varieties, and leave only the extremes remaining. They consume the same nourishment, or they demand similar conditions, or they cross with one another, while finally, in the "struggle for existence," the more powerful variety drives out and swallows all the nearer breeds, and only the most diverse of the same species are found side by side.

So it will be with our American races. All the European races will be intermingled or absorbed in the Anglo-Saxon. The Indian, who is nearer the Teutonic than the negro, will be exterminated or absorbed, while the black will show in the future the same tough vitality as in the past, and for unknown centuries hence, we believe, will be found here side by side with the white Anglo-American. Such seems the true scientific philosophy of races on this continent. It may not altogether suit our philanthropic ideas on one side, or our pride of race on the other, but from all analogies, we believe, it will prove the historical fact.

It is, perhaps, an unpleasant thing, but we may as well, in looking far into the future, become accustomed to it—that is, the *inevitable Africanization* of certain portions of the Southern States. The laws of increase of population and adaptation to climate make this as certain as the changes of the seasons. There are vast provinces on the Mississippi, the Gulf, and the Atlantic seaboard, which will, a century hence, or more, be crowded with a dense Africo-American population. Whether the present war had come or not, this would have happened. The present difficulties only make it more certain. The blacks in the Southern climate, increase with a very large percentage. During the last seventy years the increase of the slaves has been over twenty-five per cent. for each decade, or more than double that of England and Wales from 1851 to '61. It is possible, indeed, that their increase under freedom would be somewhat diminished, yet it would still be large. On the other hand, the white population of the slave districts in the rebel States, has been terribly diminished, by death in battle, by sickness and emigration; and it will be more so yet probably. The malaria of certain regions will tend still farther to keep out the whites. It is true that Northerners will, without doubt, after the war, buy many plantations, but they will be merely the few capitalists or managers in a people of laborers, and the laws of climate will work against their increase. Cotton, sugar, rice and indigo, we believe, are destined to be cultivated and supplied to the world by populous communities of black freeholders in our remote Southern States, working under the white brain and aided by Northern machinery and capital. Whether we like the result or not, this seems the inevitable effect of the laws of population and of this present revolution. If we are wise in

SORROWS OF A COUNT.—The vulgar jealousy of the plebeian population of Boston has had a remarkable illustration during the past week, in the fact that the only gentleman in that city who sports a title of nobility—we refer to the Count JOANNES, or JONES—has been indicted by a Boston Grand Jury as a *common barrator*. A "common barrator," according to my Lord COKE, "is a common mover or stirrer up, or maintainer of suits, quarrels or parties, either in courts or in the country; in courts of record, and in the county hundred and other inferior courts in the country, in three manners:

1. In disturbance of the peace.

2. In taking or detaining of the possession of houses, lands or goods, &c., which are in question or controversy, not only by force, but also by subtlety and deceit, and for the most part in suppression of truth and right.

3. By false invention and sowing of calumny, rumors and reports, whereby discord and disquiet arise between neighbors.

"If it be asked why this busybody is called a barrator? some derive barrator from the French word *barateur*, signifying a deceiver; others from the Latin word *baratro*, signifying a vile knave or unthrift; others because they maintain pleas at Bars in Courts, or stir causes of suits." Now, we have not seen the indictment, nor read the counts against the Count JOANNES. As far back as our memory goes, we have observed that the Boston papers were occupied in great part with reports of trials of the Count, for one offence or another; but our constant occupation in watching political and military events has prevented us from giving due study to the one topic which relieved the tedium of life in Boston. The last time we remember of the Count being in Court was but a few months ago, and his object then was to prove, against certain defamers, his legal right to the title which excites Boston's envy. To this case we gave

Our Iron-Clad Fleet.

The iron-clad *Miantonomah* was launched from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. This is the first iron-clad built in this country by the Government. Our naval reporter gives some interesting facts concerning her character, size and armament. The fact is recalled that at the time the iron-clad mania took possession of the country, the stocks of our Navy-yards were all occupied with wooden vessels-of-war. Armored ships were wanted at once to confront the terrible *Merrimac*, which was menacing Washington, and the *Monitor* was built in ninety days by contract. Other vessels were immediately contracted for; and the first batch of nine Monitors, now all in service—the second nine which are about to be launched, and the third fifteen light-draught ships in course of construction—were all put upon the stocks in rapid succession.

It is probably true that no vessel was ever launched from any Navy-yard in this country so perfectly finished in every way, and so strong and sound, as the *Miantonomah*. The noble vessel, as she lay upon the stocks, was the object of universal admiration, and the operations of the launch came off handsomely and amid great applause. She looks like an ordinary ship cut down to the deck, and she herself has two decks and two revolving turrets, one fore and the other aft, with two guns in each. Her armor is composed of inch plates of iron, five thicknesses. It will be some little time yet before the *Miantonomah* is ready for service; but both this vessel and the others of her class will be completed and armed with as much speed as is consistent with the exercise of the highest skill and the best workmanship.

We are glad to see these superb vessels making their appearance. All that an impatient and uninformed public expected of the Monitors has not yet been achieved by them. In being put to such service as the battering down of forts, they are employed as Capt. ERICSSON never intended they should be. The first work of the first *Monitor* in its great fight with the *Merrimac*, was the legitimate and the intended work for this style of vessels. In this kind of duty, they have achieved three signal successes—first, in the *Merrimac* fight; secondly, in the destruction of the *Nashville*; and thirdly, in the capture of the *Fingal*, or *Atlanta*. In the assault upon the Ogeechee batteries, and in the assault upon Fort Sumter—work for which they were never designed—they proved unsuccessful; but it is possible they may yet succeed even in this. At all events, for cooperating in such assaults as that which Gen. GILLMORE is now making upon the works in Charleston Harbor, they are invaluable.

The new batch of nine vessels, of which the first was launched yesterday, are believed to be improvements in many respects over the original Monitors.

The European Crisis and the Action of Austria.

The time approaches when it must be determined whether diplomacy or the sword is to solve the Polish problem. The defiant tone of the Russian dispatches would seem to indicate that the Czar had chosen war rather than concession. But when those dispatches were written, the impression at St. Petersburgh was that Austria could be seduced from the coalition, and that, without her, the Western Powers would not venture to have recourse to arms. The reply of Count REICHBERG to GORTSCHAKOFF'S proposition, in favor of a Conference of the Partitioning States, has, however, dissipated the illusion touching the possibility of winning over Austria. The Kaiser, so far from being flattered by the invitation, is even highly offended with ALEXANDER for presuming to institute a parallel between Galicia and the Kingdom of Poland, and will be no party to a Conference from which France and England may be excluded. Austria's prompt and peremptory rejection of the Russian Conference scheme, proves that the coalition is not altogether of so hollow a nature as the Czar imagined, and may induce him to adopt a more cautious and conciliatory tone in his future rejoinders.

But be the effect of Count REICHBERG'S note on the policy of the Russian cabinet what it may, there can be no doubt that the firm and explicit language of that missive has had a very extraordinary effect in the West. The announcement that Austria is determined to stand by her allies, has healed the Russell-Palmerston dissensions *quoad* Poland, so that England is at length prepared to support the common action of the three Powers. The announcement that Austria is determined to stand by her allies, has allayed the war panic and reimparted confidence to the money changers in London and Paris. The announcement that Austria is determined to stand by her allies, has caused a voice to issue from the Tuileries, which declares "the word of France is pledged that serious ameliorations shall take place in the condition of the Poles;" and "that, if Russia should offer another refusal to the moderate demands of the Powers, then would they be again compelled to submit the question to the decision of arms and the chances of war."

While the intentions of the Cabinet of Vienna were doubtful, the British Government would not hear of war in behalf of Poland; the money changers of the great European capitals were terror-stricken; the French Emperor would not admit that he was under any peculiar obligation to enter the arena of conflict against Russia; but since the *fiat* of Austria has gone forth, the money dealers of the Western nations have become composed, and their rulers bellicose. And why? Evidently because they now feel confident that there will be no necessity for armed intervention—evidently because they now anticipate that the Czar will not dare to defy a coalition embracing three such Powers as England, France and Austria.

It may turn out, however, that the Western money changers have been over confident and the Western Governments over sanguine. The refusal of Austria to separate from France and England, and to join in a conference of the "Partitioning Powers," is indeed, to a certain extent, a guarantee for her sincerity; but it by no means follows that she is ready to unite with her allies in a war for the liberation of Poland; and if Austria is not ready to sustain her allies with arms as well as diplomacy, it is absurd to talk of the European war-cloud being dissipated, and of the European crisis being past. Why, so far is Austria from being of one mind with the Western Powers touching the Polish question, that it is very doubtful whether they can compose a joint note in reply to GORTSCHAKOFF, to which she will subscribe. *La France* tells us that dispatches are to be drawn up, agreeing "in community of views," and in "the analogy of their expressions;" but all this "community of views" and "analogy of expressions" won't make make them a "*joint note*," and as long as the interventionists cannot agree on a *joint note*, Russia will assume that there is no real harmony between them.

Nothing save the conviction that Austria will give military support to the Western Powers, in the event of war, can, in fact, [illegible] Austrian armies in the field to take part in the conflict.

But if Austria, contrary to general expectation, should hold to her original determination of not having recourse to arms, what an awkward predicament would France and England find themselves in! Both have gone too far to back out with credit, and so England, who never meant to engage in the war unless Austria aided, would find herself under the necessity of playing second fiddle once more to France, with the certainty of losing money and prestige in the fray; while NAPOLEON would be obliged to violate the neutrality of Germany and waste the soldiers and resources of France in support of a course which he had all along been assuring his subjects was European and not French. The question of peace or war is doubtless in the hands of Austria; but if Austria will not act so far in harmony with her allies as even to unite with them in a *joint note* to Russia, what reliance could they place on her should hostilities break out? And how could Russia avoid ascribing her hesitation, to want of sympathy for a cause which she had been in some measure constrained to espouse? Such half-hearted advocacy, on the part of Austria, is certainly not the advocacy which will inspire the Czar with apprehension, and save Europe from a general war.

Jeff. Davis' Private Letters.

The country will be interested and amused, if not instructed, by the letters received by JEFF. DAVIS from all sections and all sorts of men during the secession Winter, and which have been recently brought to light by the progress of our armies in the Southwest. We are rather surprised not to find in any of those which came from the North the injunction, "Destroy my communications, as I shall yours," with which WARNER, the Treasury-note swindler, closes his circular to his victims. Certainly, if any of the writers had thought that his letter would ever be shown up in this way, he would have been most earnest to have it destroyed; or, rather, if he had a grain of common sense, he would never have written at all, "for there is nothing concealed that shall not be made known." We hardly know which characteristics are more remarkably displayed in these documents, the ignorance and subserviency of those who wrote to DAVIS from the North, or the arrogance and deadly earnestness of his Southern friends.

A Professor in a New-York College writes in December, 1860, to propose a new scheme which, he thinks would secure "everything which the Southern States desire." He says: "Let the Territories remain free from Slavery while Territories. When the Territories become States, let them then or at any future time have the privilege of introducing Slavery at their own election." This scheme, which differs but slightly from our old acquaintance Squatter Sovereignty, in that it assured the freedom of the Territories until they became States, the Professor says "may have already been presented," but he had not seen it, and he therefore takes the liberty of suggesting it, prefacing his communication by the statement—"My sympathies are entirely with the South." He should have known that the result of the experiment in Kansas had convinced the South that even if Freedom was not asserted to the Territories, but Slavery was allowed an equal chance there, there was no hope of success, and that the Southern mind was made up to demand that Freedom should not even be put on an equal footing with Slavery. For a Professor, he does not seem to have been well posted. Doubtless he was better informed than that other Southern sympathizer who wrote to DAVIS from Ann Arbor, saying:

"I have insisted that Massachusetts refused to come into the Union unless allowed to import slaves for twenty years, and that the time expired in 1863. If this is a fact you will confer a favor by informing me of it, and where and what work it may be found."

But the spelling shows that this man's opportunities had not been so good as the Professor's.

Ex-Gov. REYNOLDS, of Indiana, expresses his opinion that "the seat of Government, the Government itself, and the army and navy ought to remain with the South;" and "a Provisional Government at Washington to receive the power of the out-going Government," and that "if the Slave States would unite and form a Convention they might have the power to coerce the North into terms to amend the Constitution so as to protect Slavery more efficiently.

We do not doubt that although REYNOLDS believed in coercing the North and amending the Constitution so as to protect Slavery, he was loud in declaring against coercion of the South. Really, it is not so much to be wondered at that the South thought they would receive help from the North, if public men among us could sink so low as to write in this way to conspirators on the eve of the explosion of their conspiracy.

On the other hand, there was no lack of encouragement from the South to strengthen DAVIS in his purposes. A letter from JOHN D. MCPHERSON, in November, 1860, urges him not to resign his seat in the Senate, because by holding on he was "master of the situation," while, if he resigned, some one else might by intrigue get into his place. "Guarantys, additional guarantys," he says, "is what the South wants, and what she can obtain, if the people are in earnest." And the guaranty which he modestly proposes are "(1) A veto by the South upon every act of Congress; (2) a right to exclude any candidate from the Presidency." Mr. MCPHERSON, no doubt, was strenuous for liberty, and an ardent admirer of a Republican form of Government, but this proposal of his shows that he had not the first idea of or love for true republicanism.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, rejoices over the victory at the recent election of "the friends [illegible] attachment to the Union which was once so deeply radicated in the hearts of our people." We cannot but hope that GRANT'S guns and the victories which our gallant soldiers have won upon Mississippi soil, and even the ruins of her Capital, may be the means of renewing at least for the children of these people what concession would have been unable to restore to them.

We can hardly help envying sometimes the future historian of these dark and disturbed days—not that his toil will be a light one, for it will be a herculean task to overhaul the immense mass of information which has been and is yet to be gathered. But he will have opportunities for judging more fairly than we can, for getting behind the scenes, for knowing what were the secret springs and the underground courses of action, many of which are as yet for us but matters of conjecture. Such correspondence as this will then be invaluable, outweighing columns of partisan speeches and public writings. We are glad that these letters have been saved from perishing.

Maj.-Gen. Butterfield.

In a recent editorial article we may, unintentionally, have deprived Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD of the credit due him as Chief of Staff to Gen. MEADE. Gen. WARREN entered upon the duties after Gen. BUTTERFIELD was wounded at the battle of Gettysburgh. Gen. BUTTERFIELD did not leave the Army of the Potomac when Gen. HOOKER was relieved from command, but remained with Gen. MEADE. Gen. MEADE acknowledges his services very handsomely, and by permission we make the following extract from a private letter of Gen. MEADE to Gen. BUTTERFIELD, written after the latter was wounded, and at home subsequent to the battle.

"I hasten to explain to you the reasons for my so doing, and at the same time to express my grateful sense of the value of the services you rendered me during the time intervening between my assuming command and your being wounded. I shall never cease to remember and to bear testimony to the efficient assistance you so heartily rendered me, and without which I hardly know how I should have gotten through with the new and arduous duties imposed upon me."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 15.

THE DRAFT—EXEMPTIONS.

During the past week the Board of Enrollment have had before them 476 cases, and of this number 296 have been exempted; 161 offered substitutes, which were accepted; of the original drafted men 1 were accepted, and 6 paid the $300 commutation. Thus out of 476 drafted men 180 soldiers have been obtained.

THE CASE OF GEN. MILROY.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the evacuation of Winchester and Martinsburgh organized to-day. It is composed of Brig.-Gens. BARRY, ARNOLD, ARCHIBALD and DE RUSSY. Capt. R. N. SCOTT is Judge-Advocate.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Second Lieut. VALENTINE HITCHCOCK, Co. G, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for cowardice in the presence of the enemy, has been cashiered and his name, crime and place of abode have been ordered to be published in the newspapers in and about the camp, and in the particular State from whence he came.

Second Lieut. JAS. H. VAN NOSTRAND, Co. K, First Long Island Volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, has been cashiered, and for the same offence, Second Lieut. W. H. TANNER, Co. B, Sixty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, has received the same punishment.

Second Lieut. E. B. GARDNER, Co. I, Sixty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, for disobedience of orders and disrespect toward his superior officers, has been dismissed the United States service.

THOS. JARVIS, Co. D, Fifth Maine Volunteers, for desertion, has been sentenced to be shot to death. Gen. MEADE has approved the sentence and ordered that it shall be carried into effect in presence of the division, on Friday, the 14th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

ARRESTS.

The following-named persons, arrested by Capt. EDWARDS, Provost-Marshal of Gen. KING'S division, at Centreville, and sent to this city from Alexandria by Lieut. WINSHIP, were committed to the Old Capitol to-day by order of Provost-Marshal TODD: ELIJAH CORNELL, of MOSBY'S battalion; JOHN ROBARSON, charged with giving information to the enemy; JOHN CLARK and WM. L. LEE, charged with disloyalty, and REDMOND DUNNE, guide for MOSBY'S cavalry.

THE INVALID CORPS.

A Board composed of Maj. BELL and Assistant Surgeon L. TAYLOR has been ordered to assemble at Philadelphia to examine applicants for admission into the Invalid corps.

THE BLUE BOOK.

The Superintendent of Public Printing, Mr. DEFREES, is engaged in compiling the official register—more commonly known as the Blue Book—for 1863.

A NEW DEPOT FOR PRISONERS.

Accommodations for 10,000 prisoners have been erected at Point Lookout, on the Chesapeake Bay. One thousand rebels were sent there yesterday.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. A. S. HASBELL, Hillsboro, Illinois; Dr. JULIAN BATES, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. SAMUEL LOVETT, Attleboro, Pa.; Dr. W. H. WATSON, Bedford, Pa.; Dr. J. M. DILL, Cooperstown, Pa.; Dr. C. BYLES, Delaware Grove, Pa.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 276.—To secure and preserve discipline, provide against disaster from the elements or attack by the enemy, the senior officer in the military service of the United States, present with troops upon any transport, will assume command, unless he feels, on going on board, a commander already designated by proper authority.

All troops on board the transport will, at the earliest moment after embarking, be inspected and organized into detachments or companies. The senior officer will assign officers to each detachment or company, and take all measures necessary to put his command into the best state of efficiency to meet any emergency.

The order applies to all troops on board of transports, whether on duty or furlough, or in separate detachments; and the senior officer on board will be held responsible for any failure in the performance of the duties above imposed upon him, and for due enforcement in his command of strict observance of the Articles of War, Revised Army Regulations, and the government of troops on transports.

He will require those arriving in charge of such, a report of the voyage from the senior officer or acting officer of each staff department on board, and will transmit it with his own report, through the proper channel, to the Adjutant-General of the army.

These reports should give any facts of interest touching the accommodation and health of the troops, the manner in which the officers and crew of the transport have performed their duties, and the length of the voyage; and any observations which may enable the War Department to detect and correct abuses and punish neglect.

This order will be placed in a conspicuous position in every chartered or purchased transport.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

TRANSPORTATION FOR PAYMASTERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 275.—Paragraph 1,102, Regulations for the Army, is modified so as to allow the General commanding an army, or the Commander of a military Department, to authorize the officers of the Quartermaster's department under his control, to furnish transportation, in light or swing wagons, for Paymasters, their clerks and funds, over routes

...where Transportation are ordered on ... of the Quartermaster-General, and not ... according to the ... specifying in the ... with Section 4 of the Act ... will be in full ... Baggage, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Tents, Mules and Wagons. No more than one ... or spring wagon will be furnished to any one Department for the above purposes for any one ... but the Commander authorizing this transportation may direct that more than one Paymaster be transported in the same manner.

The means of transportation thus provided will remain in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, and will be turned over by that department when the special journey for which it was furnished has been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

RESCINDED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 258.—The following regulation, promulgated in paragraph II., General Orders, No. 255, from the War Department, is rescinded:

"II. Hereafter no officer or agent under the control of the War Department, disbursing public money, will pay any claim on account presented through agents or collectors, except on regular power of attorney, executed *after* the account or claim is due and payable, and unless such agent or collector is considered by the disbursing officer amply able to reimburse the United States, or the disbursing officer, in case such claim or account shall, subsequent to payment, prove to be unjust or fraudulent; and when an account is presented in person by an individual who is not known to the disbursing officer, the latter will require such evidence of identity as will secure the Government against fraud."

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant-Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR FROM THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1863.

The following arrangement of pay districts, as at present divided, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Pay District of New-England and New-York—Consisting of the six New-England States and the State of New-York; in charge of Major THOMAS J. LESLIE, Paymaster, U. S. A., at New-York City.

Pay District of Pennsylvania—Consisting of the States of New-Jersey and Delaware, that portion of the State of Pennsylvania included in the Military Department of the Susquehanna, all that portion of Maryland east of Chesapeake Bay and north of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as far as Harper's Ferry, and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, in the State of Virginia; in charge of Major B. W. BROWN, Paymaster U. S. A., at Baltimore, Md.

Pay District of Washington—Consisting of that portion of the State of Maryland south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad not included in the Pay District of Pennsylvania; the District of Colombia, and that portion of the State of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains—in charge of Maj. E. E. PAULDING, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at Washington, D. C. (The Army of the Potomac will be considered as belonging to this District, even if temporarily beyond its limits.)

Pay District of North Carolina—Consisting of the Military Department of North Carolina; in charge of Maj. W. C. H. SHERMAN, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at Newbern, N. C.

Pay District of the South—Consisting of the Military Department of the South, and including Key West and the Tortugas; in charge of Major DWIGHT BANNISTER, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Pay District of the Gulf—Consisting of the Military Department of the Gulf; in charge of Major H. O. SHERMAN, Additional Paymaster, U. S. A., at New-Orleans, La.

Pay District of Western Virginia—Consisting of that portion of the State of Virginia west of the Alleghany Mountains, the State of Western Virginia, that portion of the State of Pennsylvania included in the Military Department of the Monongahela, and that portion of the State of Maryland west of Harper's Ferry; in charge of Lieut.-Col. HIRAM LEONARD, Deputy Paymaster-General U. S. A., at Wheeling, Virginia.

Pay District of Indiana and Illinois—Consisting of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; in charge of Major DANIEL MCCLURE, Paymaster U. S. A., at Indianapolis, Ind.

Pay District of Kentucky—Consisting of all that portion of the State of Kentucky east of the Tennessee River; in charge of Major WILL. COMBACK, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pay District of the Cumberland—Consisting of that portion of Tennessee east of the Tennessee River, and of Northern Alabama and Georgia; in charge of Major WILLIAM ALLEN, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at Louisville, Ky.

Pay District of the Mississippi—Consisting of the portions of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River, and the State of Mississippi—in charge of Maj. GEORGE L. FESTON, Paymaster U. S. A., at St. Louis, Mo. (The army of Gen. GRANT will be considered as belonging to this District, even if temporarily serving beyond its limits.)

Pay District of Missouri—Consisting of the States of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas; in charge of Maj. NATHAN W. BROWN, Paymaster U. S. A., at St. Louis, Mo.

Pay District of the Northwest—Consisting of the State of Minnesota and Decotah Territory; in charge of Maj. JAMES H. PRINNEY, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Pay District of Kansas—Consisting of the State of Kansas, the Indian Territory, and Territories of Nebraska and Colorado; in charge of Major F. E. HUNT, Paymaster U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Pay District of New-Mexico—Consisting of the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona; in charge of Major JOHN A. WHITALL, Paymaster U. S. A., at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

Pay District of the Pacific—Consisting of the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Nevada, Washington, Utah and Idaho; in charge of Lieut.-Col. GEORGE H. RINGGOLD, Deputy Paymaster-General U. S. A., at San Francisco, Cal.

The officers in charge of these various Pay Districts will superintend the payments required of the Pay Department within their respective districts. Muster rolls of troops in the field and at posts where there are no Paymasters stationed, should be forwarded to the Chief Paymaster of the District, who will place them in the hands of one of his subordinates for payment.

All questions and inquiries relating to the pay of officers and men, should be addressed to the Chief Paymaster of the District in which such officers or men are serving, who will take the necessary action on same; or, if it appears to be required, refer the case to the Paymaster-General.

T. P. ANDREWS, Paymaster-General U. S. A.

Items from Washington.

THE ANGLO-REBEL IRON-CLAD.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 13.

Circumstances have come to light which go to show that the rebels intended having the iron-clad Monitor, lately launched in England, ready to participate in the attack upon Charleston, or rather take part in its defence, but it is doubtful whether she can be got ready until after the fate of that city shall have been decided. They had contended that after our recoulse in the Spring we would not resume the assault before September or October, by which time they would be ready with a ram that would leave little fear for the safety of the fort's and city, but the renewed attack has been so hurried up by CULPEPER and DAHLGREN that they (the rebels) have been thrown quite out of their reckoning, and they will probably have to look to another field wherein to display the alleged superior qualities of their British ram.

Of the ultimate departure of this iron-clad from England, there can be no doubt. She will not carry her guns with her, but they will be placed on board either while at sea, or else in the harbor of some British or French land. Whether she partakes or not, therefore, in the defence of Charleston, we shall have to keep an eye to her coming, as otherwise, in an unexpected hour, she may commit a havoc among our vessels on the Southern blockade, compared with which the *Merrimac* will appear to have been mere child's play.

We have conflicting rumors with reference to Fort Sumter; one of these is to the effect that the garrison is being withdrawn from the position in anticipation of its fall, while another is quite the reverse, and asserts that important additions have been made to its defences, including a supply of heavy guns, and that it will be defended so long as the defence can be conducted with safety. When this is not the case it will be blown up, and the ruins he left a legacy to our forces.

Positive advices have been received to the effect that rebel reinforcements by the thousands have been sent to Charleston, to defend the city in the event of the forts being taken. It would appear from this that the rebels rely upon the batteries around the city to protect it from destruction by shelling, or being entered by a land force from the rear. Both sides are hopeful of success, but the chances are regarded as decidedly in favor of our own forces. We expect to hear by Tuesday next, perhaps earlier, that we have either been whipped or victorious.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 14.

Private H. METZ, Company C, Third Pennsylvania artillery, died at the Post Hospital here Aug. 10. GEORGE MOORE, of the same regiment, died of sun-stroke Aug. 11.

Maj.-Gen. FOSTER and Staff left for Yorktown at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

The steamer *Croton*, Capt. DUMONT, sailed for Hilton Head this afternoon.

Movements of Maj.-Gen. Sickles.

A SERENADE AND A SPEECH.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Maj.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES was serenaded last night, at the American Hotel, by Hall's Brass Band, he having so far recovered as to be able to listen to the music. A large crowd soon assembled, and, in response to calls, Gen. SICKLES appeared and made a few remarks. He stated that the only way to bring about a peace was to prosecute the war with vigor and "move forward" reinforcements, and support the Government.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The ship *Electric Spark*, Capt. CANDAGE, from London, arrived to-day. She makes the following report:

"On July 25, fell in with the North-American built bark *Hiawatha*, deal loaded. She was totally dismasted, and had the appearance of being stripped of all her valuables. She floated light on the water, with no appearance of damage to the hull further than the after-house being badly stove. Aug. 6, in lat. 43° N., lon. 60° W., fell in with the new St. John built ship *Gloucestershire*, deal loaded, from St. John, bound to London. She was water-logged, having been ashore on the Seal Islands three days before. Took off twelve of the crew, who refused to proceed in the ship. Capt. TOMLINSON, his officers, and four men, stopped by the ship, with the intention of proceeding on the voyage."

The Disaster to the Steamer Ploughboy.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Saturday, Aug. 15.

News of the missing steamer *Ploughboy* has been received. She broke her machinery near the Bruce Mines. The passengers are safe. A boat which was sent for assistance swamped, and four of the crew and the purser were drowned. The steamer has a party of tourists on board. They have plenty of provisions.

A Demonstration Against the Copperheads.

EXCITEMENT IN FULTON COUNTY, ILL.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The *Tribune* has the following special dispatch:

"PEORIA, Ill., Friday, Aug. 14.

Last night Provost-Marshal WESTLAKE, of the Ninth District, with a detachment of cavalry, made a descent on a nest of some 200 Copperheads and deserters, in Isabel Township, Fulton County, capturing ten or a dozen, and, as report says, killing several.

Great excitement in that section, in consequence of the affair, and it is reported that the Copperheads are rnoning to arms to drive the cavalry out of the county.

Homeward Bound Regiments.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The Twenty-eighth Maine regiment left Indianapolis last night, and the Forty-seventh Massachusetts regiment this morning, for the East *via* Buffalo.

Robbery of a Mail Coach by Guerrillas.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The mail coach and passengers were robbed this morning by guerrillas, near the Big Bine, between here and Independence.

Reconstruction.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I venture to thank you for an article in your paper of yesterday, on the subject of "Reconstruction." You have, according to my poor opinion, placed this important point fairly and carefully accurate before the world. This is a point so vitally important to the future of our country that it cannot be too often referred to in the columns of so important a paper as the TIMES.

The plan indicated in your article is the same, as you know, that the Government has already announced to the world in the answer given to the French Emperor. Mr. SEWARD says that the Southern people are in rebellion, but the Southern States are still in the Union. We have sustained a Republican form of Government in all the States, and the President has sworn to see that the laws are faithfully executed in the several States. Therefore it is the duty of the Government, as fast as our armies occupy Congressional Districts, to authorize and protect loyal voters to elect members of Congress. Mr. SEWARD says that the seats of the Southern members of Congress are vacant, and until they are filled we shall have no persons with whom we can treat for any purpose connected with the rebellion. He says that the States can be represented in the Senate, and the people in the House, and until these vacant seats are filled to constitutional manner, that we can hold no intercourse with them, except through our military men.

The plan put forth by you in the TIMES, and by Secretary SEWARD on behalf of the Government, should be taken and treated as the *settled policy* of the Government. So far we have acted up to this rule, and have received members from the States who professed to secede—Louisiana, Virginia and North Carolina. By pressing our armies into the rebellious sections, and garrisoning the principal points, we shall gradually overrun and occupy the whole of the Southern States. The *strong arm* of military power must *hold down all rebels*, and protect all loyal men in their just constitutional rights, and thus our Government will discharge a legitimate duty. No doubt this will require three or four hundred thousand troops for many years. After *all the States* shall be again represented in Congress, as suggested by your article and the statements made to the French Emperor by the Secretary of State, we can enter upon the consideration of all constitutional measures relating to a modification or reconstruction of our political condition, and not before.

This plan is strictly constitutional and consistent. All the States are in the Union—all acts of secession are nullities, or this war is inconsistent with our Declaration of Independence.

You are consistent in your plan, and by persevering in this course we can come to a quiet and strictly American mode of settling all our difficulties by a *full Congress* of loyal and constitutionally elected, as fast as our armies occupy and hold Congressional Districts.

When the armies occupy the whole revolted country, and loyal men are sent to Congress, it is very probable that such conciliatory measures will be adopted as to secure a majority of the people to the several States to the loyal and Union cause, and thus gradually enable the Government to withdraw its troops from all but the Federal forts and property inside of the Southern States.

This plan is the only safe one to bring back any considerable number of the people of the South.

S. M. S.

The Past and the Present.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the year 1813, O. H. PERRY, a brave, loyal sailor, fought and won the battle on Lake Erie; his flagship was the *Lawrence*; the ship of the second in command was the *Niagara*, JOHN D. ELLIOTT, Captain.

The *Lawrence* went into action with a flag bearing LAWRENCE'S motto, "Don't give up the ship," and after receiving almost the entire fire of the enemy for three hours, so that only eighteen were left unwounded, Commodore PERRY determined to shift his flag to the *Niagara* and bring her into action, which he did, and won the fight.

The causes which kept Capt. ELLIOTT out of the action have had different interpretations. I never believed him disloyal, but thought he was actuated by a jealousy of Commodore PERRY, and did not support him as he should. A boy then, this opinion so influenced me that although circumstances almost obliged me to know Capt E., I never would know him. Time has pronounced his verdict.

Turn me now to the present, to use a sailor's figure—the American fleet is drawn up in order of battle, A. LINCOLN our Admiral, his flagship the *Washington*, the Stars and Stripes his signal of battle; the largest and most splendid ship of the fleet, the *New York*, commanded by H. SEYMOUR, with the flag of the State of New-York flying, one suspected of sympathies with the enemy, his eye on the White House, instead of following the Admiral into battle; the ship, with her maintopsail to the mast, drifting to leeward, part of the crew mutinous and drunk, and SEYMOUR sending his officers to the Admiral to say that unless he concedes to the enemy the cook will put salt water in the tea or set fire to the ship. Now, what is to be done? Let LINCOLN take the command, beat to quarters, run up the Union-jack at the fore, "Don't give up the Ship" at the main, the Stars and Stripes at the mizzen; the crew, with slight exceptions, are loyal and true, and in the language of a gallant sailor, "Are as ready to fire at the flag of New-York, in defence of the Union, as he was to do so on the rattlesnake of South Carolina."

I was born under the flag of the Union. I know no other. It has protected me in foreign lands. I am not to be coaxed, tricked or forced from the support of it, and mean to die under it.

G. W. B.

"No Bounty, No Volunteers, but a Draft."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Facts for the consideration of the Common Council and Commonalty of the City of New-York: Hundreds of fighting men leave New-York City daily for Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-Jersey, and obtain the cash bounties offered in those localities. They have a right, as citizens of our State, to change their residence, in case such inducements cannot be obtained in New-York City, without bounty. Many localities have created the responsibility of raising money for bounties. The Government gives credit to each locality for the number of volunteers, as against the draft.

The Diplomatic Imbroglio in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, TUESDAY, June 23, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. CHRISTIE, the late English Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Court, who quarrelled with the Internuncio of the Pope, the Russian, Prussian, Austrian, Portuguese, Spanish, Belgian and Montevidean Ministers before Gen. WEBB came here, and subsequently with him, when he found himself more roughly used than he anticipated, is no longer here. He ordered home his First and Third Secretaries of Legation, Messrs. ELIOT and NORTH, because they would not quarrel with Gen. WEBB and break off all intercourse with his family. His First Secretary, Mr. ELIOT, obeyed, and repaired to London. Mr. NORTH remained, and appealed to the Foreign Office; and, behold, Earl RUSSELL ordered Mr. ELIOT back to Brazil, to relieve his persecutor, and take his place as Minister, and ordered NORTH to report to ELIOT for duty.

Never was disgrace so complete. I hear, in the hope of covering his discomfiture, and to *compel* the British Government to stand by him, CHRISTIE exercised a "discretion" with which he had been invested, and made reprisals on Brazilian commerce. This, as he anticipated, forced the Government to come to his support, and an attempt at whitewashing was made in the Commons, followed by "a statement" from CHRISTIE to the British public, assuring them that he is innocent of falsehood, and while making the "statement" writes as follows:

"I have thus maintained silence during four months in Rio Janeiro, supported, however, by the sympathy and good opinion of all respectable members of all nations, *including Gen. Webb's countrymen.*"

The Brazilian Press pronounce this *false*. The English residents here do the same, and have so informed Mr. J. BRAMLEY MOORE, M. P., and I inclose the copy of a letter from our countrymen to our Consul, and the Consul's letter to Gen. WEBB. I do rarily believe I am correct in saying Mr. CHRISTIE had not the *sympathy* of one solitary person in Brazil of any nationality whatever, and I speak of all, from the Emperor down.

M.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16, 1863.

To His Excellency, Gen. James Watson Webb, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Brazil:

SIR: The inclosed communication, which will explain itself, has been addressed to me by a number of our countrymen in Rio de Janeiro, with the request that I would forward it to you.

I was not in Rio de Janeiro at the time of your difficulty with Mr. CHRISTIE, but I arrived about the first of March, when the subject was still fresh in the minds of Americans. Naturally it often became the topic of conversation among them in my hearing, and Mr. CHRISTIE is certainly in error, when he states that he had the sympathy of Gen. WEBB's countrymen. I often heard Americans speak of you in the most complimentary manner, commending the spirit, vigor and earnestness which you had exhibited, not only in the affair with Mr. CHRISTIE, but in your course generally. So much was I impressed with the favorable opinion which you had secured from your countrymen, that without your knowledge, and when I had never seen you but once, I wrote somewhat at length upon the subject to a gentleman occupying a high official position at Washington. I could not forbear to express to him the gratification which I felt, when I found with what courage and decision you had maintained the honor of our flag in this distant land, at a time too when courage and decision were never more needed. Not that your course here had been other than what I had expected of you, I had known some thing of your high position at home—of your many years of efficient service in the cause of great principles and important public interests there. I had known something of your family, whose members, for more than two hundred years, had been always upright and patriotic and often distinguished members of the Commonwealth. All this I have known; and I did not expect to see the flag, when upheld by your hand, trailing in the dust. But it was gratifying to me to learn, on arriving in Brazil, not only that your course had been worthy of your high antecedents, but that it was appreciated and applauded by your countrymen.

I conclude by saying, that I have heard no American, since my arrival in Rio Janeiro, express any sympathy for Mr. CHRISTIE in his controversy with you, nor do I believe that any American has left or expressed any such sympathy.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAMES MONROE, U. S. Consul.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16, 1863.

Hon. James Monroe, Consul of the United States.

SIR: The attention of the undersigned citizens of the United States, resident in Rio Janeiro, has been called to a communication addressed to the London *Times* of May 8, by Mr. CHRISTIE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, in relation to certain difficulties between himself and the American Minister, Gen. WEBB, which excited no little attention here for some months previous to your arrival.

Mr. CHRISTIE says: "I have thus maintained silence during four months in Rio Janeiro—supported, however, by the sympathy and good opinion of all respectable men there of all nations, including Gen. WEBB's countrymen."

We feel compelled—both in justice to Gen. WEBB, our Minister, and in vindication of the truth—most emphatically to deny the correctness of the statement that Mr. CHRISTIE had our sympathy in the controversy to which reference has been made. We have never heard any American express such sympathy for Mr. CHRISTIE, nor do we believe that it has existed among Americans. We would not attempt to say what were the views "of all respectable men of all nations" concerning this affair, but content ourselves with repudiating so much of the foregoing statement as relates to "Gen. WEBB's countrymen."

Thomas Rainer, George N. Davis, Edward Tales, Barrett A. Osborne, Chas. T. Durrival, George P. Carr, Henry M. Spver, Dr. Otis W. E. Van Turle, Charles P. Rogers, Benjamin Farguson, Henry Lewis, Horace T. Fogg, W. F. Jones, T. O. Smith, C. J. Harrah, Henry E. Milliott, Wm. Van Vleck Ledgerwood, Edward H. Wills, E. W. Smith, Samuel C. Talbot, Andrew J. Inglis, C. I. Hurray, W. L. B. Van Orden, Jr., Franklin Palmer, J. W. Graham, Dr. José O. de Cinho, citizen of United States; W. Minor Roberts, James M. Smith.

Taxation in 1863.

The following statement of the rate of taxation for the present year is furnished by the Comptroller:

I. VALUATIONS OF PROPERTY.

According to the annual return of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, presented to the Board of Supervisors on the 6th of July ultimo, the valuation of property as assessed for taxes, is as follows:

Real estate	$102,187,382 00
Personal estate, viz:	
Belonging to residents $179,277,720 00	
Belonging to non-residents 12,869,820 00	192,147,540 00
Total	$294,334,922 00

II. AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAX.

From the communication of Comptroller BRENNAN to the Board of Supervisors of the first of June last (Doc. No. 7 of the Supervisors,) we learn that the amount required to be raised by tax this year is as follows, viz:

1. For the use of the State of New-York, including 2 mills on the dollar for the United States	$8,610,715 45
2. For county expenses, including the support of the Metropolitan Police	2,725,678 71
3. For the use of the Corporation of the City	5,917,838 52
4. To supply deficiencies caused by non-payment of tax of 1862, under decision of Supreme Court of U. S. $186,197 56	
Caused by erroneous assessments in 1863, and lost valuations 338,929 91	524,127 47
Total	$17,778,341 95

Assuming that the Board of Supervisors shall confirm the assessments as returned by the Tax Commissioners, the rate of tax required to produce the amount needed to be raised as above stated, is about 1.98 48-100 on the dollar of valuations, or a small fraction less than 2 per cent.

REGIMENT FOR STATE SERVICE.—A number of citizens of the Nineteenth Ward are taking steps to form a militia regiment, only responsible to the State authorities. Ex-Alderman MOSPRATT presided at the meeting called to forward the movement.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to enable Gov. SEYMOUR to fill the quota of troops asked for by the Governor, with as little delay as possible, so as to enable him to powerfully resist the rights of our people against invasion or Federal usurpation. The Conscription Act was bitterly denounced, and the "Federal usurpation" made the subject of several speeches. The meeting was peaceable, and, so far as "usurpation" was concerned, every one seemed to enjoy the discussion of it as a good joke.

FIRE IN BOND-STREET.—At about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning the dental establishment of Dr. JOHN ALLEN, on the second floor of No. 59 Bond-street, wherein artificial teeth were manufactured, was destroyed by flames communicated through a smoke pipe from the furnace in which the Doctor baked artificial teeth. The Doctor's loss on stock &c., as estimated by Fire Marshal BAKER, is about $1,500. On the first floor the damage to Dr. FULLERTON'S furniture, &c., is estimated at $1,000. The building, which is owned by Mr. W. E. ALLEN, has been removed nearly north-east. The loss thereon is estimated at little less than $1,000. Mr. ALLEN is insured in the Broadway Insurance Company's office. Drs. FULLERTON and ALLEN have no insurance.

Obsequies of Thomas Addis Emmet.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of THOMAS ADDIS EMMET took place at Astoria, L. I., where for many years he had resided, and to every citizen of which place he was a personal friend. The large number from that neighborhood and from this City, who came to pay the last tribute to his memory, evinced the general esteem in which he was held.

The funeral procession left the late residence of the deceased, corner of Remsen and Franklin streets, and proceeded to St. George's Episcopal Church, where he had worshipped during his residence in Astoria. The rector of the church, Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., being absent from home, Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., rector of St. Thomas' Church, in this City, headed the solemn train. The family of the deceased, an aged widow and an only son, were among those who followed the honored dead.

On reaching the church, the solemn services of the Episcopal Church were had, and Rev. Dr. MORGAN preached an eloquent and affective sermon on the text from, "There shall be no more Death."

At the conclusion of the services, the more immediate friends of deceased accompanied the remains to the cemetery here selected for their reposal.

Obituary.

A letter to the New-Orleans *Picayune* dated Johnson's Island, July 25, announces the death at that place of Capt. E. W. EVANS, formerly Commandant of the Confederate gunboat *Cotton*, and afterwards of the *Queen of the West*. He was wounded and made prisoner at the time of the destruction of the latter vessel by the Federal gunboats on Grand Lake, some time in April last. He was removed from New-Orleans, in company with other prisoners, on the 2d of June, to Fort Delaware, thence to Johnson's Island on the 18th inst., when he died. His remains have been placed in a metallic burial case and inferred in the cemetery on the Island, whence he can be removed at any time his friends may wish to do so. It was previously reported that Capt. FULLER had made his escape with a number of prisoners, who seized the *Steele Leaf* and landed from her below Fortress Monroe some weeks since.

From Jamaica.

We have received files of Jamaica papers to Aug. 5, and make the following extracts:

A REBEL PRIVATEER.

From the Falmouth Post, July 31.

We are informed by one of the pilots of this port that a steamer with condensing power, passed yesterday, steering in a westerly direction. She was brigrigged, and when she got off Dun's Hole, a Montego Bay pilot, named JOHN CRAWFORD, went out, and found her to be a Confederate vessel, supposed to be the *Florida*, in chase of a brigantine that was a head, and said to be an American, steering about southwest. As eight approached, the pilot returned to the shore, and the steamer was then gaining on the brigantine, which was not at a greater distance from her than a mile.

MEXICAN PRISONERS.

From the Jamaica Journal, Aug. 5.

H. I. M. steamer *Ceres*, Capt. LEBRAVE, and H. I. M. steamer *Darien*, Capt. ROSSAT, arrived at Bermuda on the 27th June, from Vera Cruz, which place they left on the 10th, bound to Brest. These vessels were detained for a short time in quarantine, but were soon released, on report of the Health Officer in the Governor that they were perfectly healthy. The *Ceres* and the *Darien* had on board 540 Mexican prisoners of war taken at Puebla on the surrender of that place on the 17th of May to Gen. FOREY. Among the prisoners, which were all Commissioned officers, were thirteen Generals, one of whom was the very distinguished, valiant and respected MEJROZA. The greatest friendship and cordiality, as much at least as are sanctioned by the rules of the service, prevailed among the French and the Mexican officers on board the *Ceres* and the *Darien*. The prisoners gave the highest credit to the French for their noble bearing toward them in their captivity. They pronounced them to be the most generous enemies as they treated them not only with courtesy but with the respect they are taught to pay to valor and to misfortune. The number of prisoners captured at Puebla amounted to 17,000.

A Revolutionary Plot.

PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW THE MAINE TROOPS FROM THE FIELD.

From the Boston Journal.

We have already alluded to the fact that in the Democratic State Convention held in Portland on Thursday last, Gen. S. J. ANDERSON, acting as the special friend of Hon. BION BRADBURY, pledged that gentlemen, if elected, to act in concert with the Governors of other States in withdrawing the troops from the field, and thus leaving the Government unable to defend itself against the assaults of the rebels. We find in the Portland *Press* a fuller report than has before been given of the conversation in which the plot was developed. The importance of the revelations there made will be seen at a glance:

VIRGIL DELPHINI PARIS—Before Gen. ANDERSON leaves the platform I wish to ask him whether, from his interviews and conversation with Mr. BRADBURY, he can state that Mr. BRADBURY occupied the same position that he did a year ago in regard to the war?

ANDERSON—I think Mr. BRADBURY'S position is that of opposition to the war; with or without qualification he is opposed to the war. I don't say, gentlemen, I do not wish to be held responsible for what I don't say, I don't say there could not have arisen circumstances under which Mr. BRADBURY might have favored the prosecution of the war. These circumstances do not arise now. He is as much opposed to the war, as now conducted by the Administration, as any gentleman present is or can be.

V. D. P.—Over a year ago, then, he was in favor of the war. I will introduce private conversation. Mr. BRADBURY has said, within a fortnight, if we do not adopt anti-war resolutions, we shall lose the State by 25,000 or 30,000 majority. As far as he has gone in his letter, I go with him, but he has not denounced this wicked, this unholy, this hellish war.

MORROW of Topsham—I wish to ask Gen. ANDERSON *if Mr. Bradbury were elected Governor of Maine, he would, as he would have a right to do, withdraw the troops now in the field?*

ANDERSON—You have to-day passed resolutions upon this very question. You have declared your platform, and if you have not declared your mind upon this question, how can you ask your candidate to declare what you have not declared? You are committed to the resolutions. I do not agree with them in every particular, but I do not think it worth while to make an issue before this Convention. You have passed a resolution complimentary to Hon. SEYMOUR. *When Gov. SEYMOUR withdraws the New York troops, then I pledge you that* Hon BION BRADBURY *will withdraw the Maine troops.* But we do not ask that our troops shall fight their way through New-York and other States till they reach their homes in Maine.

Of course this policy is to the last degree revolutionary and anarchical. It would place the State of Maine in an attitude of hostility and resistance to the General Government, and would transfer the war to its own soil. It cannot be possible that any considerable number of the good people of that loyal State are so meddened as to indorse this position by voting for Mr. BRADBURY.

A Curious Story.

THE MOLLY M'GUIRES.

The Paterson *Guardian* gives a very curious account of the operations of an association of miners in the coal region about Pittston, Penn., for the purpose of resisting the draft. They were circumvented, it appears, and their plans discovered by a United States officer of high rank, who, disguised as a priest, traversed the whole region, and having got a clue of the back office of the conspiracy, ascertained that fifteen thousand men were in secret league to resist the execution of the Conscript Act. He obtained their signs and watchwords—their places of meeting in the mines, the mode, hour of drill, and a complete clue to the entire ramifications of the plot. He discovered that the MOLLYS were in possession of 700 United States Springfield rifles, with which they perform company and battalion drill constantly; that is, they passed by secret passages known only to themselves, the arms from mine to mine, and thus the 700 rifles did duty for the drilling of 15,000 strong, determined desperadoes. The drill-masters of them men are old soldiers, some discharged for disability and others deserters who have fled to the mines for safety, where no provost guard can well go in search of them.

The account states that the enrollment of these desperadoes was made by the officer by seizing the pay rolls of the clerks, together with the clerks themselves, one after the other—he travelling to a small locomotive, with cars attached, from one mine to another. The clerks and pay-rolls were brought in safety in Pottsville. Several attempts were made to upset the Gem, as she sped through the defiles of the mountains, with the conscript rolls and clerks all bundled together.

To-day accurate rolls are being made from the pay-rolls of the miners, by clerks who are still in custody, and dare not return to their posts, supplying the ages and other information required to complete the enrolment.

A force of three regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery—breech-loaders, and one squadron of cavalry have been deemed necessary to insure peace in that quarter.

The names of the officer who performed these daring acts is not divulged.

FIRE IN LEWIS-STREET.—An alarm was sounded at about 8 o'clock last evening for the Sixth District, originating in a fire, which was speedily extinguished, at No. 157 Lewis street, occupied by Messrs. HITCHING and WECKERSHAM. No damage worthy of mention.

PROVOST-MARSHAL FRY HERE.—Provost-Marshal FRY reached town yesterday, and was in consultation with Col. NUGENT and other authorities in reference to the draft.

Funeral of Admiral Farragut.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Mount Washington, gives the following account of the way that National Thanksgiving Day was celebrated on "Tiptop":

One hundred and thirty visitors came up to "Tiptop," and in the crowd came Mrs. A. LINCOLN and her son ROBERT. Several great men, with LL.D. and the like fixed to their names, accompanied the two, but the style of the party was quite unassuming. Perhaps some who never expect to see Mrs. LINCOLN may be glad to know that she is a lady of medium size, rather round favored, and quite fleshy. She was dressed in a dark chequered riding habit, dark bonnet and veil. She has a very fair, cheerful, smiling face, which does one good to look upon. She is quite light complexioned, has blue eyes and dark auburn hair, and, on the whole, as might be hoped and expected of a President's wife, has a very easy, agreeable way. Her son ROBERT is a dark complexioned lad, of some 16 years, with features resembling the vignette on the "greenback" $10.

Two seated gentlemen made appropriate speeches after dinner, and amid the rousing cheers of the crowd we raised the Stars and Stripes upon the Summit rock. Clouds were wildly flying past, when auspicious all at once broke over the scene, and amid the wild shouts of all a most splendid prospect of rolling clouds, (the order charged,) mountains and rallies, lakes and sparkling rivers, gladdened the vision.

To-day Mrs. LINCOLN is up again from "The Glen." She came up to the desk, and with a cheerful smile said, "I presume you did not expect to see me again so soon." After receiving my answer, expressing gladness that the day was an improvement upon yesterday, &c., she added, "Please let me have paper and I will write home; and I want a piece of rock to carry." I offered to send the specimen she chose down by her driver; she said, "Mr. BARNEY has already had a great pocket." I speak of these remarks in showing her easy unassuming way. For the last ten minutes I have wanted, that Mrs. L. might add a postscript to a letter that I now hold directed to A. LINCOLN, President U. S., Washington, D. C. Some ten visitors are writing letters around me, and as the fair lady hands back my pencil she adds: "I am sorry to trouble you, but you know a woman's letter is incomplete without a postscript." Thirty-saddled horses, and ten four and six horse coaches are now on "tiptop," so row for business.

ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock yesterday, as the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat *Nassau* was entering the slip on the Brooklyn side, a man, name unknown, in attempting to jump ashore, fell between the boat and bridge, and had both legs crushed. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT left this City yesterday for Philadelphia, where he will spend a few days.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Payson's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS

Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.

They raise or leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using DR TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $1 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (grooved floor) N. Y. also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Oriental Baths.—Electro-Magnetic and Fumigated Vapor Baths, at Nos. 8 and 9 4th av., near Cooper Union. Elegant retiring rooms for both ladies and gentlemen. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BAYLIS—In Madison, N. J., on Friday, Aug 14, of consumption, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Abraham Baylis, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, at 12 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug 17, without further notice. Cars leave at the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

DINSLAP—On Saturday morning, Aug. 15, at Perth Amboy, N. J., RO. ART HOWARD, only child of

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Aug. 15, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1881	106¼	2000 Harlem R.	154
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1881	106¼	100 do	155
$5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Notes		200 do	s10 155
N. Orl. & Ape.	80½	200 do	s10 157
$2,000 U. S. 6s 1-20 cp.	99½	200 do	157
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1881	106	1000 do	160
1,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-'70	65¼	400 do	161
5,000 O. & Miss. R. O. 1st	94	1400 do	162
1,000 Erie 2d M. Bs, '81	112	400 do	s10, 161
2,000 R. & Mil. Bs	38	600 do	161¾
2,000 C. & N. W. Int. M.	89¾	30 Nor. & Wor. R.	90
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	82	5100 Reading Railroad	116¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	89	200 Mich. Cen. R.	126¾
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100	1200 M. So. & N. Ind. R	107
1,000 Miss. & Mo. R. 1st	119	400 do	107¾
21 Bank of Commerce	105	50 do	107¾
50 Nat. Nicholas Bank	109	400 do	b10, 107¾
$5,000 American Gold	123¾	200 do	b3, 107¾
3,200 do	123¾	200 do	107¾
200 Canton Co.	32¾	400 do	108
50 do	32	50 do	b10 108
25 do	32¾	200 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	119
5 Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.	155	50 Panama R.	190
100 Comm. Coal. Pri.	29¾	400 Tol. & Wab.	77
200 do	b10 29¾	100 Illinois Cen. R. S.	120¾
200 do	29¾	600 do	120¾
100 do	29½	50 do	b30 121
300 Quicksilv. M. Co.	49	300 Ill. Cen. Can. B.S.	100
500 do	49¾	7500 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	96
150 do	b10 45¾	200 do	95¾
150 Cam. Am. Tr. Co.	35	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	106¾
300 Mar. Mining Co.	90	400 do	106¾
500 Lacaba Co. Land	2	100 do	s10 106¼
200 do	2½	40 do	106
100 do	2¾	1000 Clev. & Tol.	115
200 Ame. Coal Co.	70	200 do	116.114
20 do	69	1000 Chi. & R. I. R.	101
100 do	69¾	300 Mil. & P. D. C. R.	87
100 do	126¾	250 do	87½
200 do	126¾	50 do	88
200 do	127	200 do	89
200 do	s10 128¾	100 do	s30 83
100 M. & P. Du C. 2d pr.	88½	100 do	b30 84
100 do	105¾	72 do	88
200 do	b10 106	200 do	89
50 do	b10 106	50 do	89¾
150 do	106	150 P., Ft. W. & C. Rs.	79¾
200 do	83	200 do	80
100 do	106¾	700 do	80¾
100 do	s10 106¾	700 do	80¾
100 do	b10 87½	100 do	s15 80¾
361 do	88	361 do	81
1000 do	88	1000 do	81¾
700 do	88	700 do	b30 81¾
100 A. & T. H. 2ds	84	100 do	83
100 do	83	200 do	83¾
200 do	b30 83¾	500 do	83¾
1000 do	84		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

Cum. Coal	30	400 Harlem R.	158
do	30¾	100 do	s60 156
do	30¾	100 do	b10 153¾
do	30¾	2200 do	159
do	b10 29¾	2700 do	160
Canton Co.	32¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.	50
do	32¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	108
do	b10 32¾	1500 do	108¾
Quicksilv. M. Co.	50	400 do	s3 108¾
do	49¾	2200 do	109¾
Cur. Hud. M. Co.	s30 50	500 do	109¾
Sucker Sta. Ld. Co.	2¾	1000 do	109¾
do	2¾	500 do	109¾
N. Y. Marine Co.	b10 28	1500 do	s3 109¾
N. Y. Coal Co.	127¾	600 do	b10, 109¾
do	127¾	600 do	120¾
do	s3 127¾	2000 do	b10 121
do	127¾	2000 do	109
Erie Railway	107	1200 do	109¾
do	107¾	1500 do	b3 109¾
do	b3 107¾	200 M. S. & N. I. G.	119
do	107¾	1200 Ill. Cen. R.	121
do	s10 107¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	106¾
do	s3 107¾	100 Clev. & T. R.	115¾
do	s10 107¾	1150 Chi. & R. I. R.	107¾
do	b10 107¾	100 do	107¾
Erie R. Pref.	104¾	300 Chi. & N. W.	37¾
do	104¾	100 P., F. W. & C. R.	80
do	b3 105	100 do	83¼
do	147¾	200 do	83¾
do	111	500 do	83¾
do	b3 117	1000 do	84
Mich. Cen. R.	116		

SATURDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The week closes with a most excited Stock market to-day, extending beyond the sessions of the day, one each for the regular and public Board and far into the afternoon, a large and busy crowd having assembled in William-street. The reports mentioned in our last, as to the connection of the New-York Roads with the movement at the West, for the reduction of passenger fares, appears to be confirmed, and the cutting down of the freight rates has also commenced. This, however, appears to exercise no influence on the market, or, if any, to inflate instead of to depress. New-York Central opened at 126½ and closed at the First Board at 127, but since then has gone up to 128¾ and is still on the rise. Erie brought 105¾@106 at the Board, and at the present writing is selling freely in the Street at 106@106¼. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, which was sold down to 71, has been among the strongest Stocks of the day, and were sold at 81½ at the Board, and subsequently at 83. The great staple of speculation of the day, however, was Harlem, of which the sales, public and private, were immence, commencing at the Board at 154, advancing then to 162, then receding to 159½@160, and rallying by 3 o'clock to 163. Michigan Southern was also active and strong, with a large business at the Board at 107@108, and standing at 109½ subsequently. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with last night's quotations:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	126½	124½	Harlem Pref.	140	141
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106¼	Mich. Central	115	116
N. Y. Central	126	127½	Mich. Southern	107¾	108¾
Erie	104¾	105¾	Mich Guaranteed	119¾	119¾
Erie preferred	104	103¾	Illinois Cen.	120	121
Hudson	149	148	Pittsburgh	93¾	95¾
Pacific Mail	225¼	225	Fort Wayne	78	80
Harlem	140¾	143	Rock Island	105¾	107¾
Canton	31	32	Northwest	36	37¾
Prairie du Chien	80¾	80¾	Galena	103¾	106¾
Treas. C'f, new	99½	98½	Reading	116	117¾
Terre Haute	63	63¾			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Broadway	165
Manhattan	110	Am. Exchange	108
Mechanics	114	Metropolitan	112
Union	112	St. Nicholas	100
America	123	Importers & Traders	110
Mech. & Traders	108	Park	120
State of New-York	102½	Manufac. & Mer.	97
Commerce	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, reallest.	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs.	102	La C. & M. L. G. B	41
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65	102½	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. 2d s.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	112	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	94
Erie thirds, '83	112¾	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	77
Erie fourths, '80	108	Del., L. & W. 1sts.	112
Erie fifths, '75	106	Del. L. & W. 2ds	110
Sod. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	104	Del. & Wab. firsts	101
Hud. R. firsts, '60	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Hud. R. seconds, S. F.	110	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	108
Hud. R. thirds, ext.	124	Gal. & Chic. ext.	110
Hud. R. conv. '67	105	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	106½
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	110	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	110
Harlem seconds, '61	100	New-Jersey C. firsts	113
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. C., '69 & '72	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. S. seconds	92¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	82
N. Ind., Goshen line, '69	102	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	19
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	104¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
Ill. Cen. '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58
Ill. Cen. 7s	116		
A. & T. H. firsts	102		

The Money market rules somewhat easier at the close than at the commencement of the week. The supply has been increased by the large disbursements from the Sub-Treasury, exceeding the receipts by more than seven million dollars, and in some instances engagements have been made at a little lower rates. Six ₱ cent. is usually asked, but we have heard of transactions to some amount at 5½, and we consider that as nearest the market rates, with occasional loans on the best securities and to favorite parties at 5, and the leaving of balances at something below. Gold has taken another turn downward to-day. The sales at the Board were at 125¾@125½, and it has since receded to 125@125½. The Exports to-day were $480,076 70—by the *America* $190,-103 50, the *City of Manchester* $114,000, and the *Corsica*, for the West Indies, $175,973 20. Foreign Exchange also rules lower, and the sales of the morning were at 137½@137¾ for Bankers' sterling, which it would be difficult to obtain now.

The Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company has opened books of subscription for its increased Capital Stock at the Peoples' Bank in this City. The earnings of the Company for the last two years compare as follows:

Earnings from Aug. 1, 1861, to Aug. 31	$436,580 00
Earnings from Aug. 1, 1862, to Aug. 31	585,904 16
Increase	$147,324 16

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,994,121 61, including for Customs, $451,000; payments, $1,533,633 58; balance, $25,618,309 27.

The receipts, to-day, for the Popular Loan were $825,650, of which $458,000 was paid in for account of the Loan Agency, and $367,650 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

ERIE RAILWAY.—The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of July, 1863, were..... $721,300 00
July, 1862..... 566,034 25
Increase..... $155,264 74

THE DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction of the Steamer Ruth.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

We have been permitted to copy a letter received by a gentleman of this city from a son who was on board of the steamer *Ruth*, which was burned a few days since on the Mississippi River.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 6, 1863.

I am one of the sixteen members of my department who left St. Louis on the evening of the 3d inst. in the ill-fated steamer *Ruth* for Vicksburgh, and now, through the blessing of Almighty God, am able to write you this brief statement of the dreadful termination of our voyage. Our trip was a quiet one and peculiarly pleasant—so so many of us were familiarly acquainted with each other, and the boat was not crowded, having but a few passengers—in comparison to my experience on former journeys on this river. Under the Major's charge was the sum of two millions six hundred thousand dollars, and the corps of paymasters.

As a guard, we had a company of the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, under command of Lieut. Cousins. We reached Cairo at 9 P. M., and most of us remained on versing upon the front deck until the boat departed, which was at 11 o'clock. Feeling fatigued, I retired to my state-room at this hour, but not to sleep long, for I was suddenly wakened by the Major at 12 o'clock, who stated that the boat was on fire, imploring me to get up immediately. I sprang from my berth, took my watch from under my pillow, placed it on my desk, and hurriedly drew on my pants. Looking from my state-room door upon the guards, I saw that the fire was in the stern of the boat, which was making rapid progress to the shore. I therefore thought that the advance of the flames would be slow. Vain conceit! I had only time to throw an my vest and coat, draw on my socks and one boot, having the other partially on, when the fire burst into my stateroom door. I seized my watch in one hand, and my carpetsack (which was by the chair) in the other, and dashed through the smoke and fire for the front of the boat. At this moment there was a terrible crash and jar, rolling the smoke in blinding clouds, and spitting the flames through the entire vessel. I knew we had struck the shore, and felt I was safe. Seeing the front portion of the cabin free from fire, I took a rapid glance of our money and property stored there, and went to the head of the stairs on the outer deck, which I found filled with men struggling to get precedence—among them four of our guard with one of our smaller horses. I will here leave myself and tell you of Maj. Barton's movements. Upon leaving me, he informs me, he went to the front upper deck, and there gave directions to the guard, who were cool and obedient. He leaned over the railing, as the soldiers were on the the deck below, not being aware that the boat was close in shore, when she struck. The blow had all the force that two powerful engines could give it, and the boat felt to me like a telescope that was being closed up. As the vessel struck, the Major was precipitated head-foremost to the deck below, but, fortunately for him, struck some one beneath with his shoulder, which broke the fall, and he was only severely bruised. Some poor fellow, name unknown, came down with him, but he struck solidly upon deck and never stirred afterward. For a second the Major was unable to move, but upon recovering found that the boat had not remained upon the bank, but was rapidly receding to the middle of the river; the gang plank had been shoved on shore and we just falling when he sprang upon it and reached the shore as it fell. It was fortunate he did so, as he was too severely hurt to swim. In the fall of the plank three of the soldiers I had seen carrying the box of money were struck beneath the water, never to rise again. All this time I was unconscious of the boat's movements, and when I found the stairs clear and had reached the deck, I discovered, to my dismay, that we were some distance from the shore. A group of men stood with me on the receding vessel, debating upon the chances of a jump and swim for life. Every one seemed calm, and I heard mea speaking, but not a sound of excitement could be detected in their voices. Major JAMESON and Major WHITE were standing talking with poor LAMSON, who was lost, (Maj. JAMESON's clerk, the only child of a Boston clergyman,) persuading him to jump with a shutter, he being unable to swim. I went to the bow of the boat, put my watch in my pocket, took off my coat, vest and boots and laid them on my valise. While doing this, Maj. JAMESON had jumped overboard with his trunk, which was light and buoyant, and saved his life. Maj. WHITE followed immediately after, and struck out for shore. As I was taking off my last boot the steam drum burst with a terrible explosion, and the next instant I was under water, and soon engaged in the most terrible struggle for life that I have ever dreamed of. It will give you some idea of my position when I tell you I was nearly as far from the shore as from Market to Chestnut-street, an easy distance for one to swim who was prepared for it; but with heavy clothing, and muscles relaxed from sickness, I found it a dreadful task. The engine of the starboard wheel had stopped, but that of the larboard was in motion, and this gradually threw the stern of the boat round, so I was obliged to swim with all my power against a strong current to avoid the burning stern. Exposed to it, but my head felt as if it was being toasted, and I several times went under water to avoid its intolerable. After this I swam more slowly, but felt my strength was almost gone; the shore seemed dark and distant, I looked back at the boat; just then some poor fellow sprang for his life; as he touched the water a bullock (the boat was loaded with them) jumped upon him; the bullock swam away; the man never rose again. I was now near the shore, but had not strength to reach it. Mr. GREVES, seeing me, and how exhausted I was, caught a cotton-wood tree, which is long and slim, and held it to me. I used my only remaining strength, and, reaching, seized it, and was drawn to shore. I cannot express what my feelings were when I reached that beach. I saw but a few men scattered here and there out of two hundred we started with, and Maj. BARTON not among them. My strength was gone. I thought I was dying. When I recovered a little, I found those who came off the boat first had clambered up the bank, which was very steep and overgrown with cotton-wood. The heat of the burning vessel was too severe for any to remain below.

Among those thus saved was the Major. You may imagine my delight. This takes some time to relate, but you will scarcely credit it, when I assure you, that from the breaking out of the fire up to the time when I jumped overboard was three minutes, and then the fire was bursting from the windows of the office in the front of the boat. Not a soul could have lived five minutes from its commencement. The host was a new one, and had the most perfect apparatus for subduing fire of any on the Western waters, but so rapid was the progress of the flames that it was impossible to make use of it.

I need not tell you that I saved nothing but what I swam to shore in, and found myself without coat, vest, boots and hat. We kindled a fire, and, having arrived myself like Adam in Paradise, I dried the few clothes that remained to me, and was soon again comfortable. I am thankful to several unknown persons for acts of kindness. At four in the morning the steamer *Shanglo* came from Columbus, and took all that remained to Cairo, where we were soon comfortably located, but will proceed by next train to St. Louis. The loss by this disaster is greater than any that ever occurred to river navigation, not only a large amount of money being destroyed, but a very valuable cargo and vessel. To the members of the Pay Department it is irreparable, as all the papers accumulated since entering service are destroyed. I arrived at Cairo at 6 o'clock, and after writing some letters and sending telegrams, I went with Maj. BARTON on board the *Ravena*, to view the wreck and see if we could find any trace of bodies or valuables. We found it three miles below where she first struck, in deep water—only a few timbers, pieces of the machinery, and the side of a wheelhouse being left to mark its resting-place. Floating on the surface of the water, tied to timber, were the charred and swollen remains of cattle and mules.

We found no trace of any of the lost, and returned to Cairo too late for to-day's train. I start for St. Louis to-morrow, and will again write. We seem to be reaping nothing but sorrow in this district. I have just learned of the death of Maj. M. K. HAZARTON, at Memphis. He was a gentleman and a fine officer, and as great a loss to the Government as to his friends. Nine others are very ill; we can't stand the climate. HARRY.

SHOOTING AT CAMP PENN, PHILADELPHIA—A CITIZEN KILLED BY A COLORED CITIZEN.—WM. FOX, a gardener to Mrs. BUTLER, was shot on Friday night at Camp Wm. Penn, Chelton Hills, by a colored sentry named CHARLES REILLY, and died in an hour from the effects of his injuries. Deceased, who was in company with several men and boys, stopped at a fence near the post of REILLY, and was ordered away. The others started off, but FOX remained and denied the right of the sentry to compel him to go. The Corporal of the Guard was called for by REILLY, and to the question what was the matter, the sentry replied that some men were at the fence and refused to leave. A voice cried out, "Shoot them, then." At this REILLY raised his gun and said, "Are you going to leave? If you don't I'll shoot." "I guess not," replied FOX, who seemed to look upon the matter as a joke. In another moment the sentry fired his gun, and the shot took effect in the right wrist, and then passed through the body. The report of the musket brought the officers of the camp to the scene of the shooting, and the ball was extracted by the regimental surgeon, Dr. J. F. HOIT. Mr. FOX was then removed to his residence, and died in about an hour. Lieut.-Col. WAGNER made an investigation of the affair, and ascertained that the Corporal of the Guard did not use the words "shoot them," but they were used by one of the privates off duty. The Corporal of the Guard did not arrive until the shooting was over, REILLY gave as an excuse for the shooting that he thought the gun was pointing over the fence. Coroner CLARK will investigate the matter fully, and the investigation will be thorough and full. From appearances, it is now apparent, that entirely unjustifiable. There was no attempt to get across, and the man was only in the discharge of duty. The deceased was there on more special duty, and it is not pretended that he did not conduct himself properly.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 15.*

EXPERIENCES IN THE SOUTH.

Narrative of a Mississippi Lady—Escapes Among the People After the Fall of Vicksburgh.

The following interesting narrative is from the pen of a Mississippi lady, living until recently near Jackson, in that State, but who, with her family, is now in St. Louis, seeking a new home under the old flag:

"Words fail me to describe the scenes of excitement and terror which I have witnessed for the past two months. Sitting quietly in my chamber one morning, about the 20th of May, I heard some one exclaim, 'The Yankees are within six miles of us;' and looking out, such a scene met my eyes as beggars description. There were wagons loaded to the tops with household furniture, which appeared to been thrown in without regard to order, and the heads of little negroes peeping out from every crevice where one could be stowed away.

Behind the wagons walked the mothers of these children and the young girls, (the men had mostly run away,) and behind these came the cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., driven in such haste that the young seemed ready to fall by the way. Last of all might be seen the family carriages, containing the fugitives, who, in most instances, could not tell where they were going. This was a daily occurrence for weeks, and for weeks whole families, with all their wealth, remained in the woods, hiding from the dreaded foe, thus giving up their homes to pillage and destruction. Gradually, as the Federal army retired from the immediate vicinity of Jackson and surrounded Vicksburgh, the fears of the people subsided, and when a detachment of JOHNSTON's cavalry made its appearance, and established headquarters in the neighborhood, many returned to their homes, and appeared to be confident of the ability of JOHNSTON to drive the Federal army from before Vicksburgh.

For a few weeks this false security continued, and those who were readiest to submit to Federal authority when that authority was present, now loudly denounced the whole 'Northern horde,' and swore by all they held dear that they would die rather than submit. This class, mind you, was made up of speculators—those who two years ago were too poor to buy a pound of tobacco on credit—who by meanness and cunning had amassed fortunes in basely taking advantage of the wants and necessities of their fellow citizens.

It has been said that the old Revolution was a time that 'tried men's souls.' Verily this war in the South has developed more selfishness and low principle than I ever dreamed belonged to human nature. Heaven save me from living under a government that can't protect its people from such vampires as these.

But to return to my narrative. On the morning of July 6 we were awakened about 4 o'clock by the noise of wagons passing our door, and, as they continued to pass rapidly and in great numbers, we arose, and dressing hastily went out and inquired the cause of the movement. We were told that Vicksburgh had surrendered on the 4th, and that this was the train of JOHNSTON's army, which was behind in full retreat. And sure enough, all day the troops were marching hastily by, footsore and weary, often stopping to beg a piece of meat and bread, and always pillaging the orchards and gardens in their way. One youth, I suppose of fifteen, I heard exclaim, as he passed my gate, 'Oh, my country, how I suffer for you this day!' Alas, poor, miserable, deluded fellow! Many, very many, were beginning to feel that they had been drawn into a snare, and would gladly have laid down their arms and returned to the protection of the Federal Government. Indeed, I may say here, that from long and intimate acquaintance with the people of the South, I can confidently assert that, could they have believed that war between the sections would actually take place, they never would have consented to a separation. But the demagogues, and those whose fortunes could not be injured by the result, preached up the doctrine of peaceable secession. 'If there can't be war,' they said, 'the Federal Government must listen to our Commissioners, and meekly submit to a separation.' Commissioners were actually sent to Washington, and, woman as I am, I wonder they were ever permitted to return. So they deluded the people, with this tempting bait of peaceable secession, until the time for retraction was passed. It soon became dangerous for any one to express an opinion contrary to the prevailing sentiment. Persons of Northern birth were at once suspected of Union proclivities, and if they did not utter the most rabid secession sentiments they were in a manner proscribed, and their lives were every moment in danger. Thus thousands of Northern persons—and Southerners too—with loyal attachment to the old flag, have lived for two years past in a condition truly to be commiserated; deprived of liberty of speech—one of the dearest rights of the freeman—and in many instances forced into the army, and obliged to take up arms against the Government to which they were all the time true. Added to this, the taunts and insults perpetually thrown out on all persons of Northern extraction, made it almost impossible for one to keep within the bounds of prudence. You can then well imagine with what longing eyes the time-worn banner of our grand Republic has been looked for, and how the hearts of hundreds leaped with joy when they beheld the Stars and Stripes, so long banished from our soil.

It is needless for me to say that all who could do so availed themselves of the protection of that flag. We were among that number. We have abandoned home and property, for neither these nor even life would have been safe a moment after the Federal army retired; and in one half hour after the arrival of Gen. GRANT's army in our vicinity on its return to Vicksburgh, under its protection we turned our faces northward, anxious to be away from the sound of cannon and the dreadful scenes of war. We come as emigrants, to seek our fortunes in a new country, and though we must commence life anew, after having enjoyed all its luxuries, yet, I trust, with brave hearts and generous patronage, under the free banner of the most glorious country on earth—we shall not fail."

Taxation in Rebeldom.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 7.

If any of our disloyal fellow-citizens have enough power of thought and reflection left to be able to appreciate anything whatever aright, we invite them to consider how great cause they have to thank God and the patriotic portion of the people of Kentucky, that our State is under the Government of the United States and not under that of the rebel Confederacy. The following circular is taken from the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 8th of July:

Circular—To Farmers and Quartermasters.

DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
KNOXVILLE, June 27, 1863.

The following circular, issued by Lieut.-Col. LARKIN SMITH, Assistant Quartermaster-General in charge, is republished in this Department for the benefit and observance of all concerned. JAS. GLOVER,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., June 13, 1863.

The following is the system adopted for the collection of the tax in kind:

An officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department is assigned to the special charge of the subject. A Controlling Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each State, and a Post Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to each Congressional District, where it is practicable to collect one-tenth.

Each Congressional District will be subdivided by the Post Quartermaster in charge of it into sections, for the convenient delivery by the taxpayer of his quota of produce, and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in each section.

Before the depots can be established, or the assessments required under the law be made, the crops of small grain, hay, and the clip of wool for the present year will have been secured.

To relieve farmers from the risk and inconvenience of storing the Government portion, as well as to obtain immediate supplies for the use of the army, the Department authorizes and requests farmers residing near posts where Quartermasters are now stationed to deliver the Government's tenth, or any part of it to that Quartermaster.

Under the law, farmers are required to deliver their tenths at depots not more than eight miles from the place of production. If they will deliver under this request, the Government will pay for the transportation in excess of eight miles. The Quartermaster receiving produce under this rule will give receipts to the producer as evidence that so much of his tax is paid. And as the Post Quartermaster of the Congressional District is responsible for the tenth, after the Assessor has established and made it known to him, the Quartermaster to whom the produce is delivered will also receipt for it to the Post Quartermaster of the District, who will indorse a copy of the receipt upon the Assessor's estimate before transferring it to the agents at the receiving depot.

(Signed) LARKIN SMITH,
Assistant Quartermaster-General in charge.

NOTE.—Further information upon this subject can be had by reference to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24, 1863, and particularly to sections 11, 13 and 18 thereof.

Capt. W. D. TAPPA, A. Quartermaster, Chattanooga, is authorized to receive from citizens of Hamilton County, the tax "in kind" alluded to in the circular.

JAMES GLOVER, Major and Q. M.

The Ninth Army Corps.

ITS NORTHWARD MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION NINTH ARMY CORPS,
CAIRO, Monday, Aug 10, 1863.

As you see, we, as a corps, are again on the move. We arrived here this morning, and ship this evening by rail for Cincinnati. The Second, Seventeenth and Twentieth Michigan regiments, of the Third brigade, went up yesterday, the Twenty-seventh goes up to-day, and the Eighth will follow to-morrow or next day. We have a large number of sick, who will go up the river in transports, as being easier for them. We had on our boat 1,800 men, and about 250 animals—horses and mules. We were five days on the river, and, being so badly crowded, we have a largely increased list of sick. They are having every attention, and will no doubt improve as we reach cooler air. We lost but one man by death during the passage.

No appearance of an enemy on the shores. A Rebel force, said to be under Gen. PRICE, is reported at Little Rock, and I should not be surprised if we were soon called to that quarter of the country, as the Rebels still hold the mouth of the Arkansas river.

The Mississippi can now be said to be entirely free of rebels, and the people, who have been so long under the heel of the oppressor, are beginning to realize that they are free. Many of them, no doubt, will remain in this State, but probably remain some time in Kentucky to recruit. Lieut.-Col. BIX, of the Eighth, is now at home on recruiting service, and it is hoped he will bring some men on to fill up our depleted ranks on his return.

In a complimentary order from Gen. GRANT on our leaving the South, he ordered that we have inscribed on our battle flags, "Vicksburgh" and "Jackson."

Col. FAY, of the Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, goes home on leave from here to-day. K.

REV. H. W. BEECHER IN PARIS.

Talking English in Paris—The News of the Fall of Vicksburgh.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER, in his letter to this week's *Independent*, describes his visit to Paris. He says:

"I undertook to speak French. It was a spectacle of lingual gymnastics that drew most forth an audible admiration and shout of laughter. Usually I began with a noun. Throwing that, out in a very bold manner, I then sent the verb straggling after it, as best it might, somewhat outwearied, and often much dislocated, and then the adverbs and adjectives were thrown in at the end, as so much to boot, for the very obliging manner in which my other parts of speech had been entertained. There are three of us, you know, in company, the LL.D., the Preacher, and myself the Editor. The Doctor is diffident, deliberate, and slightly sensitive to inaccuracies. His attempt at French consists, usually, in drawing himself up like a statue of marble, and receiving the whirl of sentences with which polite officials come down upon him with the most patient silence. Sometimes he would take a bow that has not quite made up its mind whether to stop or not, and throws a note or two) very deliberately ejaculate one or two good French words, and while the polite shopman, or woman-raiser, waited for the rest, he relapsed into silence and meditations on that mysterious providence that debarred so large a part of mankind from the privilege of unsurstanding English!

But the preacher is of another mood. As he knows no French, so he has no scruples. I correct myself. He does know several words. The ones are, 'Ah bien!' and 'Oui.' This last one he employs indefinitely; with an upward inflection, a downward accent, with duplication and reduplication. Indeed he used that 'Oui' as one would a gimlet or augur, and by expert turning round and round, he bores into many a success which the Doctor's sensibility would neglect or refuse. But the editor's French, if generally adopted, would mark an era in the language. If you can imagine a railroad conductor trying to pick out the passengers' baggage and mixed material from a car that has run off the track, and got mixed in a heap, you can conceive of the situation of a Frenchman attempting to decipher his sentences. I am like one who fires into a tree where he suspects there are pigeons both barrels, and then waits to see what he has hit. Sometimes I get a bird, sometimes a feather, but oftener only leaves. But who shall describe the scene that took place on our arrival at Paris from Rouen and Havre?

It was 11 o'clock on Saturday night. We all were asleep on entering the city, and roused up to the summons of the guard. We had no courier, guide or French-speaking friend. Our eyes were dazed with the sudden glare of light. We had ludicrous ideas of French Police, and Custom-house officials, and railroad attendants, and porters and cabmen. In English, we would meet and charge upon a thousand. But without the language, how simple and feeble a man becomes! We followed the crowd, entered a waiting-hall, and waited, wondering what would come next. At length, some doors were shut behind and some opened before, and all of us entered the adjoining room to point out our baggage. Ours had come on before us, and was stored. We presented our receipt, which called out a string of French questions that sounded like a revaille. I raised my eyebrows, brought up my shoulders, and said, 'Speak English, I you please!' This was a poser to him, and he turned me over to another, who went through about the same experience. Three had the benefit of my opinion concerning miserable Frenchmen who could not speak wholesome English! For, when I found that no harm came from the utterance of poverty in English, I amused myself by putting in the stock: 'My dear sir, if you have no idea how much better you would look if you only spoke a decent language!' At which he pointed at one trunk and another, as if to find out which I alluded to. At length we divided our forces. We set the Doctor to guard the light hand baggage. We appointed the Preacher to go out and secure a cab; while the editor, by an elaborate pantomime, should free the baggage from official duress. The Doctor stood in dignified patience, opposing to every man that insulted him by talking French a resolute silence. The Preacher commenced a system of nods and gesture with the cabmen, which seemed only to prevent any one of them from an engagement. One by one he succeeded in losing every cab on the stand, and at length, by some providence, he found a man that, regarding him as sane, accepted an engagement. But, alas! it was only an open carriage, with no room for trunks, unless we would consent to pile them up on the seats, and then mount on top of them, and ride to the Grand Hotel like so many birds roosting on a wood-pile!

Meanwhile, the editor was surrounded by a crowd of porters and officials, who, seeing him to be more than good-natured—to be even enjoying the ludicrousness of the scene, were volunteering all manner of help, except that only help I needed—a dozen plain English sentences!

It is not often that I gather as much pleasure from a half-hour as I did from this midnight scene in a Paris depot. Three gentlemen supremely blessed with tongues, whose whole life-work was carried on by talking, and here they were, cooped up in a corner, helpless and useless for want of a few words! My tongue lay dead in my mouth, like an old sword hung up to a sheath in times of peace! I could not avoid sitting down to a burst of laughter so hearty that all the officials sympathized. Indeed, laughter is alike in all languages. I laughed in French as much as in English—and found that good nature and laughter did more for me than all my vain gestures and incboate and guttural abominations called French words. They shoved my trunks along unexamined, and only demanded the fee of a few sous for the porters. Arithmetic in French is worse than any other part of the language. I drew out a whole handful of silver, and reaching out my open palm, said, in plain English, 'There. Go your own reckoning, and take what you want.' At this they roared—and we were all friends in a minute. They partook very moderately, taking no advantage, I am sure, and each one became eager to take a trunk, to secure a cab, and in general to get us off in good style. So we triumphed by good nature, in spite of French and the Custom-house. Our first Sabbath in Paris was a bewilderment. It was not so much a variation in the mode of keeping Sunday, as a total destruction of all our ideas of Sabbath-keeping.

On the second Sabbath the tidings came to us of the fall of Vicksburgh and the retreat of Gen. LEE. One must be in a foreign land, among unfriendly and unsympathizing people, to know how sweet good news of one's country is! I sat in our American Minister's slip at church, on Sabbath morning, having just heard the tidings. After the preliminary service, and while Dr. MCCLINTOCK was giving out 'notice,' I turned to Miss DAYTON, by whom I sat, and whispered in a few words the good tidings, saying in apology that I hoped it would help her sing the hymn of praise, which came next in the service. She dropped her head in tears of joy, and wept for singing, during all the hymn. It pleased me—she small have a place in the book of my remembrance, with all who love God and our dear country!"

The Washington Navy-Yard.

A NEW ORDNANCE FOUNDRY.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 14.

The work on the new ordnance foundry has been progressing necessarily very slowly owing to the nature of the work, which is being erected on piles. The large furnaces, six in number, (three together,) are finished, and the stacks, which are to be about one hundred feet high, are now up above eighty feet. These six furnaces are so arranged that any number may be used at a time, and they are capable of melting 100,000 pounds of metal at once. The mouths are about twenty feet from the floor, and it is intended that the flask holding the mould shall be run under the furnace, if one is only worked, and between them if more than one is worked, on a truck on a railway.

This plan is original with this yard, and it is fully expected that it will be entirely successful. Certain it is that it will save much labor—the casting now being done by placing the mould in a pit, from which, after it cools, it is hoisted out.

The piles for the walls have nearly all been driven, and to a short time the walls will be commenced and pushed forward to completion. Some idea of the size of the furnaces may be obtained when it is known that already above one million of brick have been used. There are to be twelve or fourteen furnaces of a smaller size erected in the west end of the building. The plans of the building warp drawn by Mr. A. CLOSS, and the work is being done under the direction of J

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
Union States Treasury,
New-York, Aug. 8, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR SEVEN-THIRTIES of the fifth years' issue and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 19th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS.
Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—CORNER 5TH-av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 23, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:

HENRY A. HURLBUT, AMOS R. END,
JOHN J. PHELPS, ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, JOHN OAKWELL,
PARAN STEVENS, O. DE FOREST GRANT,
and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN L. DEMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a
SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For flagging a certain side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fifteenth to Fifty-first street; also on Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues.

Building house for use of Engine Company No. 2.

Building house for use of Hose Company No. 42.

Building house for use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

New fire alarm bell for the Jefferson Market Bell Tower.

New fire alarm bell for the Macdougal-street Bell Tower.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, August 12, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 21, 1863.
MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels, a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and re-versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 5, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch. 5.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 26, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTified that EDWARD A. MESSENGER has no business relations with the firm of T. & H. MESSENGER.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 5—second floor.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL'S LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATEN, Commander,
will sail as follows:

From LIVERPOOL. | From NEW-YORK.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$60 to $150
Second Cabin—State rooms berths, mouth furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms; passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$60
Steerage—With superior accommodations.....$30
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool as above rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office No. 28 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 64 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$123 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,116	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,976	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,576	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$300 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$125
Second Cabin.....68
Steerage.....25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 21 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BOULAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class U. S. mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOPKINS,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Wednesday.

Passage, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. K. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 261 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Stopping at QUEENSTOWN. (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Aug 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Sept. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....36 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....36 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—78 TONS REGISTER, but three years old, in complete order, carries a large mainsail and sails well. Also sails and rigging complete for a schooner of 40 tons, nearly new. Will be sold cheap to a cash buyer. Apply at No. 111 Chambers-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—Are CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day but the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STAFFORD, Capt. L. W. SMITH, Pier 1, foot of Roosevelt-st., Williamsburgh, at 6 A. M.; Peck Slip, at 7 o'clock; North River, at 8 o'clock, and at Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock. These will be the only excursions affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackle on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE follow rel steamboats Wilson Kerr and Wm. Sabre, and the barges Annex, Reindeer and Isaac Carman, also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 261 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, THREE STEAM BOILERS in complete order. They are 30 feet long and 11 feet through. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Southst.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 111 Lloyd-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, cotton rope machinery, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st. And at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. REYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars capital, to go to Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cuba, Boston and Washington City, to act as wholesale agent for all of Lloyd's celebrated maps, the only authority for the Government and people. No competition, and a certain thing. J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher No. 164 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE business, already established in Michigan, with a cash capital of $5,000. Address PARTNER, Box No. 111 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had, and you will be waited on. City references exchanged.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 44th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave Hunter's Point, at Jamaica-ave. Ferry, and 34th-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M. Leave Flushing at 8, 10 A. M., 12, 2, 4, 5½ and 7½ P. M.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 11½ P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot for Albany at 10 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, Cold Spring, West Point, Fishkill, Newburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill and Stockport, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroads for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 9:10 A. M. and 5 P. M. For Dover Plains, 9 A. M. will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 8:45 A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. For Kingsbridge, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11 P. M. For Williamsbridge, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11 P. M. From 34th-st., stopping at all the stations. Yaphank excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville. Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. This train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:30, 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. for Monsey 12:15 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. W. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (foot of Murray-street, at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 4:15 A. M. will be disconstinued; and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Jefferson at 6:15 A. M., for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 6:00 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M.

S. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:23 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations. For Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville. Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. This train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
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S. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street, pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 3 other Sts., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mounts & Browns Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HERO, Capt. Ludlow, will leave Pier No. 1, N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., touching at the above places. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 4:30 P. M., SUNDAYS excepted. On SUNDAYS, at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer CHARTER OAK leaves Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

New-Year, May 6, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Ley-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., Hoboken, at 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE splendid new steamboat leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M., the Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all Western points. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 3 other Sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 10 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. LOOLEY,
Alderman JOHN D. GILDWELL,
Councilman WM. OYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN C. McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC GENERAL FUND of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAYS of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTERWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matters before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every THURSDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. MYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at one o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JACOB M. COOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. MYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MME. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 20 East 33d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY.
For hale and rosy appetizers, will re-open on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 258 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 21.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 37 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute,")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 37TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 11. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—ISAAC FERRIS DISBLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. HAROLD B. PLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

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EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—In N. York, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David H. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Brothers. *In Philadelphia*—Prof. Coppee, Pa. University, P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Troy*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Baltimore*—Wm. Birney. *Newark*—N. J.—Marcus L. Ward. Esq. *In Albany*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

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STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate,

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Construction of New Batteries—Firing from Fort Moultrie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

We arrived off here yesterday, and found naval vessels of every kind, size and description, and army and navy transports by the dozens anchored down the coast as far as the eye can reach. The artillery war between the opposing batteries on Morris Island is still going on, but at present the heaviest guns seem to be on the side of the rebels. To-day for the first time Fort Moultrie threw shell over the entrance to Charleston, over Fort Sumter, Cummings Point and Fort Wagner, bursting in and over our batteries on Morris Island. This is the best shooting that has been done here yet and it is no doubt from some new guns lately mounted. Gen. GILLMORE's new battery is within three hundred yards of Fort Wagner. Admiral DAHLGREN is taking the officers, crews and guns off the vessels lying here that cannot be used in attacking the place, and placing them in the batteries on shore. Nearly all the naval vessels have boats and launches fastened astern, containing howitzers. A large number of these boats go in as picket duty every night to prevent Fort Wagner's being reinforced.

Last night the bombardment continued all night, shell after shell rolling out as from a cloud of fire, lighting everything around as they burst over the batteries. Some fall in our trenches and burst, throwing up a cloud of fire and dust, then all is dark and silent again. The average number killed in the trenches, is 15 to 20 daily.

This morning the *Montauk* and a wooden gunboat came down to repay the rebels for their work of last night. When opposite the advance rebel works they opened on them, the *Montauk* with eleven and fifteen-inch, the gunboat with Parrott rifle-shell at long range. The rebels replied with a few shot, mostly striking near the bow of the *Montauk*. Soon, however, they retreated to their holes in the sand, in the rear of the batteries, and remained silent during the rest of the day; they continued firing from their batteries further down on the point and over on the inside of the harbor toward Charleston.

Two maps published of this place give no description of it now; the numerous sandhills toward Cummings Point have become one mass of batteries. Since the prisoners captured by us say that the rebels have taken the guns out of Fort Sumter, and mounted them on Morris Island and putting greater guns in their places.

It is generally supposed here that another general assault will be made in five to eight days, but it is not likely. The next attack will be made on Fort Sumter. The new batteries now building are to have mounted on them two and three hundred-pounder Parrott rifled guns, with which Fort Sumter will be knocked in pieces. The Monitors are to take part in the attack, but they will not be ready for some time yet. The captured ram *Atlanta* is undergoing some alterations. Hatchways are being cut in her decks for ventilation, &c., and she will take part in the engagement.

PIP.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Defeat of the Rebels Near Natchez—A Curious Letter from a Catholic Priest.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

VICKSBURGH, Aug. 2, 1863.

On the 29th ult. a rebel scout, captured by Lieut. MASON, on the Washington road, twelve miles east of Natchez, gave the information that Gen. LOGAN, with his cavalry command, was intending to attack Gen. RANSOM the next morning. LOGAN, it appears, has heard of WARDEN's raid, and came to Liberty after our force had left. Making a detour from Liberty to Brookhaven, he sent a detachment to Rodney, twelve miles above Natchez, on the river, and passed his main force on the Washington road, with the intention of cutting off WARDEN. But they were too late—our troops had passed. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, LOGAN advanced on the Washington road as far as St. Catharine's Creek, drove in our vedettes and burned the bridge. Here he halted, either waiting an attack, or because the failure to capture the vedettes frustrated a contemplated surprise. At any rate, he remained east of the creek, in line across an open field. Gen. RANSOM at once put his command under arms, and sent out the mounted infantry to find and fight the enemy. Reaching St. Catharine's Creek, the advance guard, under Capt. JAMES, Seventy-second Illinois, dismounted, forced the creek, deployed as skirmishers, and at once opened fire on the rebel skirmishers. The rebels fired a few shots, and fell back to their main body, some 500 yards. Our main body pressed across rapidly—horses were swam over, and by the time our extemporized cavalry was remounted, the rebels were in full retreat.

LOGAN had a battalion of regular cavalry and a regiment of mounted infantry, the Eleventh Arkansas, and a section of artillery. Major WARDEN pursued them several miles, as far as his jaded horses were able to go, and returned with fifty prisoners and seventy-five horses. Capt. JAMES, in command of the advance guard, behaved with great courage and spirit, and is much commended for it. In this connection it should be borne in mind that our small force of mounted men have only had their horses since the occupation of Natchez, and the animals were all sorts of vehicle beasts, unused to the saddle and muskets. In this affair Sergeant W. DAWSON, with four men, came upon and captured twelve men and fifteen horses.

In this connection it is proper to state that Gen. RANSOM is ordered to join his corps, the Seventeenth, at Vicksburgh, and that the Thirteenth army corps, Gen. ORD, will move to and occupy Natchez. At the time RANSOM occupied Natchez the Thirteenth was under SHERMAN, near Jackson. Now that they have returned, it is ordered below, and RANSOM will return to his corps. His occupation and temporary command of the post have been of eminent use, and the vigor, promptness and ability with which he has administered affairs, military and quasi civil, has given entire satisfaction, and added not a little to his standing as an officer. In addition to the movements above stated, the Ninth army corps, Gen. PARKE, goes North, and the Sixteenth, or, strictly speaking, so much of each corps as was here, sails up the river at once, and portions of each have already gone.

Among the documents captured during the affairs subsequent to the surrender, is a letter from a Catholic priest at Vicksburgh to his Bishop at Natchez. The writer is evidently a foreigner, which accounts for its peculiar style. It is interesting, however, as descriptive of the horrors of the siege, and more interesting from the fact that it may be considered as evidence of a disposition to obtain instructions, by which the Catholics of Vicksburgh may take the oath of allegiance without being bound by it:

DIES DESOLATIONIS, July the 9th, 1863.

MONSEIGNEUR: There is no question now about the fall of Vicksburg, the once really justly proud, hilly city.

The same day we were crushed you heard of us, I expect, for some boats started down immediately.

I think you have the honor of being visited and escorted by the Y. as we are here—*satis est.*

I will only tell you that seven shells have got through the church—small size, though—and one through both walls of our parlor. We were four persons in, but it respected us all, and, above all things, we think God was for us. Only three or four Catholic people were killed in town, and Mr. DONOVAN got his right arm taken off by a shell, when he was to enter the church for mass. We had to die all. You must have heard of that bombarding, which lasted for forty-seven days and forty-seven nights. Many of our soldiers being continually under a very heavy shelling and sharp shooting, were killed and wounded. I have attended men at their last hour who had been cut into two pieces, by both hips, and dying in awful sufferings, four hours after struck.

We have seen and touched the horrors of war and of a very hard siege.

Rev. Y. BAUSON was here all the time. I could not have afforded to attend so many. He is gone with the remains of his division. Our surrender is as honorable and favorable as it possibly could be, and more so. We were starved. We were eating mule meat. The last ration was issued to our braves on the 3d. They were getting four ounces of bread and three of pork once in twenty-four hours. Still our sufferings were owning us in cheerfulness, hope, patriotism, resignation, more than anything else. But we could not fight long against starvation. We gave up. I never felt so sad as on the 4th. I could not expect it should be so. So far, no depredations have been done, neither on the church, nor church property. The door, however, was tried to be forced on the 4th. Everybody got visited. I heard of the destruction of the Catholic Church in Jackson by the Federals. Shall the same be done here?

There is a Catholic Chaplain in the army on the Big Black. He has paid me a visit. Another of them is said to be very ill on one of their transports here. It is the only one I heard of being in Vicksburgh now. Rev. Mr. CASAUX, Priest of the Holy Cross, called me to wrote twice to you to get powers from you, but get no answer, and requested me to state on the fact.

Some of our good Catholics are come to ask me: *Quid de juramento civili, federali gubernio prestito, in tolibus circumstanciis, et dum tirannia?"* (What concerning the civil oath, prescribed by the Federal Government in such circumstances, and with such tyranny?) I did not answer anything definitely, for it is said: *"In mala fide civili in perturbation et auctoritatem, recipiendum, si deficiatur strum juramentum ad hoc non sit, si utrum sit nec ne reale juramentum."* (In great civil perturbation—upon occasion of an assembly being established, it should be defined, whether or not the oath is obliged to be taken, and whether or not it is a real oath.)

They do well as answer, and I do wait most impatiently. I cannot mention any particulars, but I hope you will give me exclusive information, that people may act with perfect security of conscience. With great respect, veneration and submission, I remain, Monseigneur, your very humble servant in

XT.

I give you a literal copy. The translation of the passage in Latin is according to the best of my recollection of that to my utmost good language. Your readers can interpret according to their acquaintance with New Testament Latin.

JACK.

Affairs on the Mississippi.

THE SHOT AND SHELL FIRED AT VICKSBURGH—AN ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

In a former letter I made some estimates as to the whole number of shots fired during the siege of Vicksburgh. Since then reports have been made by Col. DUFF, Gen. GRANT's Chief of Artillery, from which his clerk, Sergt.-Maj. C. D. REYNOLDS, has furnished me the following official synopsis: From the time of crossing the Mississippi River, May 1, till the surrender, July 4, 18,889 solid shot, 72,344 shell, 47,607 case, 2,723 canister, were expended,—making a total 141,823. They were used in the several engagements as follows: 3,900 at Port Gibson; 820 at Raymond; 476 at Jackson; 3,422 at Champion Hill; 1,237 at Big Black River; 9,598 on the 19th of May (really the first day of the siege), 10,754 on the 22d of May; and 111,614 during the remainder at the siege,—an average of 653 shots for each cannon used. These are cannon-shots, the reader will remember. Add to these the musketry, and some idea may be formed of the immense amount of ammunition consumed.

A flag-of truce was sent into Milliken's Bend last week, and Judge DENT, taken prisoner in one of the raids on Government plantations some time since, was returned to our lines. The officer accompanying the flag was extremely anxious to proceed in person to district headquarters at Lake Providence, or to Gen. GRANT at Vicksburgh; but was not allowed to do either. His communication was forwarded to Gen. GRANT. The flag was possibly sent in hopes of gaining information of the strength and position of our forces on the west bank of the river. While the flag was in our lines a band of rebel cavalry dashed into the neighborhood and burned a cotton-gin on the river-bank within four miles of Milliken's Bend. It was not believed that the officer bearing the flag knew of the intended attack. The whole country is overrun with predatory bands of rebel cavalry, who come and go almost unchallenged, and exercise a common terrorism everywhere. We have but little cavalry in this department, and are unable to pursue and punish them. But few white troops are on the west side of the river, near here, and the negroes are barely able to hold a few intrenched posts.

Gen. RANSOM's brigade, that has been in Natchez for several weeks, is expected back this week. Gen. OSS's army corps is to go there, instead of SHERMAN's, it is reported. Gen. HARRIS's division went to Port Hudson at the time it left here, and has been quartered there ever since.

Gen. BANKS arrived here last Sunday morning on a Government steamer, accompanied by his Staff, and had a long interview with Gen. GRANT. The meeting was had to arrange future operations in the two Departments, beyond doubt, and appears to have been highly satisfactory to both. Gen. BANKS returned on Monday.

Mr. MELLEN, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, was here last week, accompanied by Mr. YEAMAN, to confer with Gen. GRANT concerning the opening of trade at Vicksburgh and other points on the Mississippi in this department. It is understood here that Mr. MELLEN urged the opening of the river to commerce with few restrictions, and that the President has been inclined to the same policy. Nearly all the "Boards of Trade" in the Northwest have been petitioning the authorities at Washington for "free trade" ever since the surrender of this place to Federal rule. Gen. GRANT remains unalterably opposed to any and all trade regulations, except the "army regulations." At all events, Mr. MELLEN returned suddenly, without issuing any permits, or establishing any trade regulations, greatly to the disgust of certain greedy army cormorants who scented the spoils afar off, and were eagerly awaiting his pronunciamento. It is greatly to be hoped the whole scheme will be baffled. Let there not be another Memphis in this department, supplying the Confederacy with merchandise, and enriching other Hebrews.

Since the capture of Vicksburgh, Gen. GRANT has been furloughing a large number of men and officers. Every steamboat going northward was consequently crowded with passengers, upon whom all manner of imposition was generally practiced, by charging exorbitant prices for meals, transportation, &c. Even when transportation was ordered for officers or privates in especial instances, they were coolly informed that it only extended to bare transportation, and the full fare of $25 to Cairo was exacted before they could obtain meals and a state-room. The rapacity of steamboatmen became such a crying evil that it finally reached the General's ears, and caused the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, } VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.—The Mississippi River having been opened to navigation by the valor of the army and navy of the United States, and being now only secure for the transit of steamers, because these two armies of the public service give them their immediate protection, the General commanding establishes the following rules to protect those men against the exorbitant charges and other impositions daily practiced by steamboats of this department:

1. Commissioned officers traveling by authority will only be charged three-fourths of a cent per mile on any steamboat, for a cabin passage, anywhere south of Cairo, Ill. This will include berths.

2. Enlisted men will be charged not to exceed one-half cent per mile, within the same limits—this to include the privilege of cooking their rations.

3. Meals furnished to officers or enlisted men will be at their own expense, and charged extra, but not at a higher rate than fifty cents per meal.

4. Every steamboat which is to carry an officer or enlisted man who is returning to his regiment or company, or who is going from it with a discharge from the service, leave of absence, or furlough from his corps commander, or traveling under proper military orders.

5. Where officers or enlisted men are returning to duty, and without the means of paying the foregoing rates of transportation and subsistence, rolls or vouchers will be made of all so carried, upon which the Quartermaster, at their places of debarkation, will settle according to the terms of this order. Quartermasters will report monthly to corps commanders the names of such men of their commands who were not entitled to transportation at the public expense, under their orders, and the amounts paid in each case, which their immediate commanding officer will be directed to charge against them on the proper muster and pay roll.

6. All violations of this order will be punished with fines and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of a military commission.

7. All boats plying south of Cairo will keep copies of this order posted in three or more conspicuous places on board.

8. All steamboats will carry authorized military mail messengers, furnish them subsistence at seventy-five cents per day, and assign a state-room with a lock and key for their exclusive use.

9. Provost-Marshals at all military posts will examine the passes of all persons leaving on steamers, allow none to go who are not properly authorized, and see that boats comply with the foregoing orders in good faith.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

T. S. HOWARD, A. A. A. G.

Hereafter the owners of steamboats, who are the first to reap the benefits of the opening of navigation, will not be allowed to speculate on the blood and lives of the very men who secured them their present advantages. The order is a righteous one, and must commend itself to all right-minded men.

ENTRE NOUS.

Gen. Shepley's Speech.

From the Eastern Argus, Portland.

The New City Hall was crowded to repletion last evening to hear Gen. SHEPLEY. He spoke for two hours, and although the evening was very warm, he held his audience and their undivided attention to the close. We can attempt no report of his speech—only indicate the scope of his remarks. The first part of his speech was a condensed history of military operations since the rebellion began, and the progress our arms have made.

He then looked at the prospects of the rebellion from the financial stand-point, and argued that, with Federal currency depreciated only about 27 per cent. compared with the gold standard, while Confederate currency was depreciated from 1,000 to 1,200 per cent., we had the real judgment of the world upon the comparative strength of the rebellion and the Union. He referred to the two interests of the Southern States rendered valueless by rebellion, with the source of supplies from Texas and from our neutral British neighbors, *via* the Rio Grande through Texas, cut off, as indicating the weakness of the so-called Confederacy in resources, while the war had actually increased the prosperity, wealth and resources of the loyal States. From its swarming numbers, too, the men lost in the war were hardly missed. These facts pointed to but one end of the struggle—the triumph of the Union and the complete overthrow of armed rebellion.

But the crushing of armed rebellion was but one step gained. There remained another and more difficult one to accomplish—that of restoring the States to the resumption of all their functions in the Union, without which all the sacrifices to conquering armed rebellion would well nigh have been made in vain. He then proceeded to show that this could not be done by negotiation with the rebel leaders, the so-called Confederate Government. This rebellion had its origin thirty years ago, with CALHOUN as its leader. It was the tariff then, Slavery now. It would have culminated then in armed rebellion but for JACKSON; and oh, for a Jackson now. [Great applause.] These leaders would not negotiate for a restoration of the Union, but only for a separation. Neither could it be done with the rebel State Governments, and for similar reasons. They were controlled by a part of the same leaders, having the same ambitious projects for a Southern Confederacy, and would only treat for a separation.

Neither could Congress arrange the matter, nor a Peace Conference, of which we had one specimen; nor a Convention of the rebel and loyal States, of whose packing powers we have had some experience at Charleston (unfortunate allusion, we thought) and at Baltimore. None of those modes could succeed.

The true way to secure their return was indicated by the philosophy of the case and the method of rebellion. The States were taken out one at a time—so they must come back. The masses must be liberated from the tyranny of the Confederate leaders, and then allowed to reorganize State Governments in accordance with the Constitution and laws, and everything should be done to encourage and welcome their return. They should be treated not only with clemency, but magnanimity. If the Union men of a rebel State, in reorganizing, should adopt immediate or prospective emancipation, he should reject it. Talk about making the negro a citizen as an electorate. But what was an Abolitionist in the original sense of the term? It was one who attempted by outside interference to destroy Slavery in a State. He wished the people of a State to do it themselves, and he submitted that those who would interpose outside interference to prevent it occupied more nearly the position of the original Abolitionists.

He then referred to the application of the Planters' Commission for the return of the State of Louisiana to the Union, and commiserated the ignorance that had been displayed on the subject. He quoted from the President's reply to show that the President did not refuse, but only deferred answering, their request. They did not represent more than some twenty planters. He spoke of the Committee with respect, and deprecated the efforts which had been made to disparage them.

There were differences of opinion among loyal men in Louisiana. The planters naturally wanted the old State Constitution of '52, because it gave them numerous advantages, while others wanted a new Constitution. He had received yesterday resolutions adopted by a Union Association, which, on request, were read. They thanked the President for refusing the request of the planters.

Mr. S. gave assurance that Louisiana would be brought back into the Union, that a Union sentiment would be developed, a State Government organized, and her relations fully restored, though he could not intimate whether it would be in accordance with the request of the planters or the Union Associations; it was a question which he might officially have to decide. He closed with a confident prediction that the Union would be restored with all the causes of rebellion removed, and the country be more united, prosperous and happy than ever before. The speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and, at the close, three hearty cheers were given for Gen. SHEPLEY.

A Speech by Gen. Osterhaus.

This gallant German Missourian was warmly received by his fellow-citizens of St. Louis on his return home from Vicksburgh. He addressed a large gathering of the German people in a speech, of which the following is a translation:

"I am no speech-maker. I never learned to make a speech, and I can assure you that I feel now more like trembling than when I stood before the batteries at Vicksburgh. It cheers me to meet with such a reception here, but I cannot set it down on my account; I must place it to the account of the army that fought, bled and conquered before Vicksburgh. [Cheers.] Generals would be very superfluous beings, if the brave men who fight the battles and willingly lay down their lives for their country did not exist. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I accept this demonstration in the name of my brave and gallant division. There are very few Germans in it; but that is no matter. I assure you they have fought for the good cause as bravely as ever Germans could here done—in the mountains of Western Virginia, down the Mississippi, and on many a gory field in the neighborhood of Vicksburgh.

We need no Prussian red tape Lieutenants in this country—no armies as Europe has them! We need an army of citizens—men who love their country, men whose highest ambition is, after the war is over, to be again free American citizens. [Cheers.]

The name of the State of Missouri is an honored name. The soldiers of Missouri have covered themselves with glory; there is not a single historical name of a battle of which Missouri has the slightest reason to be ashamed. And at home the citizens of Missouri have won no lesser honor. She has been the first of the Slave States to take the proud position in the van of the friends of Freedom! No less honor is done to citizens who erected the army against the fire in the rear—against the insidious enemies who wish to stab in the back the brave man who fight the battles of their country. [Cheers.] No less honor is due them than to the soldiers themselves; and I hope the day will come when I can doff this uniform and can be once more a simple citizen of the State of Missouri and the regenerated Republic of the United States of America." [Loud applause.]

The War in Tennessee.

THE ARMIES OF ROSECRANS AND BRAGG.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 1.

The continued arrival and departure North of rebel deserters and prisoners in small squads, has long since become an old story, and one will scarce appreciate the importance of the fact until he looks at the aum total at the expiration of each month; then when he sees here 1,385 and there 1,400; in one place 870, in another 1,100, his eyes open and he is bound to admit that though lying comparatively quiet, the Army of the Cumberland is silently doing its share of the work before us. Fifty-one prisoners, the accumulation of three or four days, were shipped North from Nashville, and from fifteen to twenty left Winchester yesterday to take the vacant places occasioned by their departure. To-day a squad sufficient will join them. Arrangements have been effected between Col. HAWKINS, WHEELER's Chief of Staff, and the Chief of Staff of Maj.-Gen. STANLEY, whereby all cavalrymen captured by either party will be paroled and sent inside their respective lines. On the 29th of July last, a party of STOKE's celebrated Tennessee cavalry, 25 strong, engaged, and, in a brilliant little dashing charge, routed and scattered, near Liberty, Tenn., a force of rebel cavalry over 100 strong. Our cavalry used the sabre altogether. The enemy reformed again, and, advancing, were met by our men in ambush, who poured a terrific volley (with SPENCER's repeating rifles) into their midst, and mounting, charged them while they were in confusion, driving them ignominiously from the field. Capt. BLACKBURN commanded the Federal detachment, and he acquitted himself gallantly.

During the recent few days' occupation of Huntsville by our cavalry, a lady of strong secession sympathies gave vent to the following rather inelegant, though characteristic, exclamation. "La! what nice clothes the nasty *things wear!*" Northern Alabama is in a condition of lamentable desolation and destitution. Until recently Huntsville was the place of Gen. PILLOW's headquarters, and the presence there of rebel troops is evinced in the destruction, dilapidation and filth which always mark their sojourn for any length of time at any place.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS is occupying one of the prettiest little residences in the semi-ancient, semi-modern, pleasant little Winchester. The ladies of a majority of the *married portion* of the Department General's Staff are sojourning with us, beside any number of the wives of line officers, whose quarters are at the base of the grand old hills, looking up delightful and awed at those embodiments of natural grandeur. This locality is truly lovely; seated on some pretty little porch of modest pretensions, fanned by a pleasant breeze, you are intoxicated with the breath of beautiful, fragrant flowers, and the sight of grand old mountains, luxuriant foliage, and the hustle and activity of a large city—as it were in the confines of an Eden of loveliness—for the noisy business of this large army in such a little gem of beauty as Winchester can be compared to nothing else. Elk River, in the suburbs, merrily runs its course between rocky, jagged, precipitous banks, that seem put there to protect its crystal purity. A recent order of Gen. ROSECRANS, dated July 25, provides that, as a guard against sharpshooters, "officers of this army are authorized to wear single-breasted blouses—(when in the vicinity of the enemy)—with only the bar-leaf, eagle or star on each shoulder, to designate rank, the rectangle of the shoulder-strap being too conspicuous. A gentleman just arrived from Chattanooga, and several parties from the immediate vicinity of that place, report no preparations to defend that city in process. Defences are being vigorously erected at Atlanta and other points, and such troops as are now at Chattanooga will soon evacuate the place. It is believed by good authority that Mobile and Atlanta will be the only two grand reserve rebel depots in the Southwest when the next campaign is commenced. Why not now reinforce every army in the field by at least 20,000 each and create a power that will drive the rebellion to and through the wall. We are now as a certain paper says) truly in the "springtide of success," which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Thirty thousand letters were distributed at the Nashville post office in eight hours and thirty minutes on the 30th of July. D. H. HILL arrived at Chattanooga on the 19th instant and took command of HARDEE's corps. The enemy are now in a worse condition than ever heretofore, and by vigorous action by the establishment of a giant army, through the medium of heavy reinforcements to those now in the field, we would speedily and gloriously end the career of the Buttermut Confederacy.

S.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION BY COL. HATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, *via* CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

I have a letter from Lagrange of recent date, detailing the movements of Col. E. HATCH and his command, consisting of portions of the Third Michigan, Eleventh Illinois and First West Tennessee cavalry, and Ninth Illinois infantry, in clearing out rebel guerrillas in that section of the country.

Col. HATCH started on the 26th ult., and went to Bolivar, destroying the bridge thence to Mifflin. At Mount Pierson he came upon NEWSON's men, about 130 in number, dispersed and captured ten of them, and then pushed forward to Lexington. Before reaching that place he met a carriage containing three rebel officers, a Colonel, Adjutant and Quartermaster, escorted by five privates. The Colonel asked our boys where NEWSON was, evidently under the impression they were Confederates. He was answered that he was coming. Col. CAMPBELL, the name of the rebel officer, rode forward, expecting to meet NEWSON and his followers, but, instead of that, fell into the hands of Col. HATCH.

At Lexington Col. HATCH met forces from Corinth, consisting of the Tenth Missouri, Fifteenth Illinois and Seventh Kansas cavalry, or mounted infantry, under Col. ROWETT, of the latter regiment, from Lexington. HATCH went to Huntingdon, scouring the country in every direction. He returned by way of Trenton, Jackson, Milton and Bolivar to Lagrange, which place he reached on the 4th instant, having perfected a journey of three hundred miles.

The forces from Corinth returned to that place by a shorter route.

Cara was taken by Col. HATCH to prevent the indiscriminate plundering and outrageous conduct generally at Huntingdon, Trenton and Jackson. Maj. WILCOX commands and a detachment of the Third Michigan cavalry, was sent forward to take possession of these places for the protection of the citizens. At Huntingdon was captured two rebel Captains, and in all took some twenty prisoners. Col. HATCH captured in all one hundred and fifty prisoners, many of whom were paroled, some expressing their willingness to take the oath of allegiance to us, having formerly been conscripted into the Confederate army. Forty prisoners [illegible] officers, with arms, horses and equipments, have been forwarded to Lagrange.

Col. HATCH has taken south a short distance east of Grand Junction, a few days before the return of the latter to Tenn. The West Tennessee men deserted, or all expected to desert, Forrest. Only a few gangs of predatory plunderers remain.

DEMORALIZATION OF BRAGG'S FORCES.

From the Cincinnati Times, Aug. 12.

Col. BURKE, of the gallant Tenth Ohio regiment, arrived in the city to-day, having left the Army of the Cumberland (Bridgeport) on Saturday. He states that over 500 of PEMBERTON's paroled soldiers have reported themselves to the military authorities in the Department of the Cumberland, and large numbers are daily crossing the Tennessee River, and taking the non-combatant oath.

PEMBERTON's army is entirely broken up. The Texas regiment left in a body, and the Tennesseans and Alabamians are leaving in squads.

The best evidences of the condition of the country now occupied by ROSECRANS' army is to be found in the fact that there has not been a single instance of bushwhacking since the army reached the Tennessee River.

He states further that the pickets of the armies converse daily. The rebels tell our men that they will never capture them while BRAGG is in command—he can outrun our soldiers.

The rebel army is greatly demoralized; over 10,000 Tennesseans and others have deserted to the Provost-Marshal as deserters from the rebels, asking protection. These have all come in since the march on Tullahoma. Important movements are on foot, and we may expect to hear from them in a few days. Our army was never in so good condition as now. Since the movement on Tullahoma the *morale* of the army has been greatly improved, and it is anxious to be heard from at once. It is impossible for BRAGG's army, in its present condition, to reclaim advance of the victorious legions of the army of ROSECRANS.

AN EXPEDITION INTO ALABAMA.

Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois, of the mounted infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. BIGGS, has returned from a trip into Alabama, with the aim of disbanding a party of bandits near the junction of Larkin's Fork and Point Rock River. About 300 of the Eleventh Texas were encountered and driven back, being followed closely a considerable distance down Point Rock River. A number of prisoners were taken, and refugees, issuing from their hiding-places among the mountains, poured in continually until the command withdrew toward Winchester.

Fugitives from the conscription say that every male citizen at all able to bear arms is forced into the rebel service and carried forward with all possible dispatch to Rome, Ga. It is the prevailing opinion, they say, that BRAGG will fall back on Rome when ROSECRANS advances, and that a desperate effort will be made to hold the place.

The expedition traveled south from Winchester, a distance of 46 miles.

Four additional companies of blacks have been mustered into the service, making five companies of negroes who are uniformed and armed, and being rapidly drilled by competent officers.

The sale of liquors of every description, by sutlers in this department, and the further shipment into the department, except by order of a Commissary, has been forbidden.

Lieut. C. N. Woon, of the Seventy-fourth Illinois, and Capt. ECHHART, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, died to-day—the latter, it is supposed, from an attack of cholera.

Newspapers in Rosecrans' Army.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued the following circular in relation to the circulation of newspapers in his army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUMBERLAND, } TULLAHOMA, Tenn., July 21, 1863.

CIRCULAR.—Experience in supplying the army with letters and news has shown it expedient to connect the sale and distribution of newspapers with the distribution of the mails.

It has been found unwise to allow an unlimited number of news agents within the limits of the department. But while the number is restricted, no exclusive orderings are granted to any newspaper.

It is therefore ordered that the news agent shall fill all orders for Western papers at five cents each, and all Eastern papers at ten cents.

Complaints have been made that some papers asked for by the soldiers are not supplied because they cost a trifle more than others. This will be corrected at once. Clubs, individual officers and soldiers subscribing and paying the news agent for any regular paper, will be promptly supplied. Any failure or neglect on the part of the news agent, will be reported to the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, who will take efficient measures to correct the neglect. And any agent who sells papers for more than the prescribed rate, will be expelled the Department.

By command of Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.

J. BATES DICKSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A Brave Woman—Cawardly Men.

AN ORDER FROM BRIG.-GEN. CROWN.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We have received the following order from our correspondent at Jefferson City. It explains itself. We learn that a splendid revolver, worth $100, is to be presented to the heroine, Miss SCHWARTZ, by Acting Governor HALL, on behalf of the State. The testimonial is well deserved.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, } JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.—On the night of the 6th instant a party of bushwhackers, some three in number, visited the house of a Mr. SCHWARTZ, about twelve miles from Jefferson City, in Cole County, and on demanding admittance, they were refused by Miss SCHWARTZ, a young lady of fifteen. They replied they would enter, at the same time trying to break down the door. While this was going on, the other inmates of the house, viz.: Mr. SCHWARTZ, JOHN WISE, Capt. GOLDEN, Government horse dealer, and a young man in his employ all left, taking with them (as they supposed) all the arms and ammunition. In their hasty retreat they left behind them a revolver, which Miss SCHWARTZ appropriated to her own use. She went to the door, and on opening it, presented the pistol to the leader of the gang, telling them to "come on, if they wanted to, and that some of them should fall, or she would." They threatened to kill her if she did not leave the door, she replied, "*the first one who takes one step towards this door, dies, for this is the home of my parents, and my brothers and sisters, and I am able to, and shall defend it.*" Seeing that she was determined in her purpose, and after holding a consultation together they left.

Here is an instance of true courage, a young girl of 15 years of age, after all the inmates of the house, even her father, had fled, leaving her alone to her fate, with the courage worthy a Joan of Arc, boldly defended her native home against three bloodthirsty and cowardly ruffians, and by her coolness and heroic daring succeeded in turning them from their hellish designs.

It is with feelings of no ordinary pride and pleasure, the Commanding-General announces this act to the citizens and soldiers in his District. On the other hand, those miserable cowards who deserted this brave girl in the hour of danger, flying from the house, leaving her to her fate, are unworthy the name of men, deserve the scorn and contempt of the community at large, and whose society should be shunned by every one who has the least spark of honor or bravery within them.

By order of Brig.-Gen. BROWN.

The Case of the Ship Nora, Captured by the Alabama.

We print below the protest of the Messrs. UPTON, owners of the ship *Nora*, which was destroyed not long since by the *Alabama*, and for which, it will be seen, the owners now hold the British Government accountable:

To Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

The memorial of GEORGE B. UPTON and GEORGE B. UPTON, Jr., citizens of the United States, residing in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, sole owners of the American ship *Nora*, respectfully represents:

That said ship, being a legally registered American ship, left the port of Bangor, in the United States, for the port of Liverpool, in Great Britain, on the 29th day of November, 1862. That said ship arrived in safety at said port of Liverpool, where, after being discharged, she was loaden with a cargo upon the charter of Mr. W. N. DE MATTOS, from said port of Liverpool to Calcutta, the undersigned having no other personal interest in said cargo than the usual lien for the freight thereof. The cargo being, as represented to them the property of British subjects. Said ship sailed from the port of Liverpool on or about the 15th day of February of the present year, and had proceeded upon her voyage as far as lat. 1° 23' North, lon. 26° 20' West, when she was boarded by, and declared to be a prize to a vessel calling herself "the Confederate States man-of-war *Alabama*," who immediately took possession of said ship, against the remonstrance of the master; and who further proceeded to remove sundry stores from said ship, and on the 27th day of March said ship was set on fire by the order of one SEMMES, calling himself the captain of said steamer, and was totally destroyed, and said officers and crew were taken from the said ship *Nora*, and kept on board said piratical steamer *Alabama*, from the date of the destruction of said ship until the 16th day of April last, past.

And now we, the said GEORGE B. UPTON and GEORGE B. UPTON, Jr., sole owners of said ship, do enter our solemn protest against the destruction thereof, and do by these presents demand of the Government of Great Britain full reparation for the same in the sum of $80,000 of the coin of the United States, being the value of said ship and freight at the time of her destruction.

Your memorialists would further represent that they make and predicate this protest and demand, upon the facts hereinafter stated, which can be verified whenever it shall be found necessary so to do. Said vessel calling herself "the Confederate States man-of-war *Alabama*," is an English vessel and no other. She was built at the port of Birkenhead, and was allowed to leave British waters, although information as to her character, and the intention to use her as a privateer, to prey upon the commerce of the United States, then and now at peace with Great Britain—was lodged with the British Government. That said steamer *Alabama* (then called the "290") was allowed to leave said waters upon giving a bond to return, which it was well known, was intended to be forfeited. That she did leave the waters of Great Britain the latter part of July, 1862, under the protection of the British flag, and manned by British subjects. That had the American man-of-war *Tuscarora*, or any other legally authorized man-of-war of the United States, visited her after leaving said British waters, she could not have claimed her British character, but the said steamer, after leaving the ports of Great Britain against the Queen's Proclamation of neutrality, repeatedly visited or came within the jurisdiction of certain British islands in the Atlantic Ocean, when and where it was well known and patent to the world that she had destroyed American vessels on the high seas; and instead of being seized and detained by the British Government, as they were in duty bound to do, was allowed every facility for obeying supplies and advice, and to resume her piratical cruise; that no examination was ever made by said British Government through their constituted agents and officers, as to the manning of said steamer by British subjects, or of the prostitution of the British flag by thus giving protection to the piracies committed under its folds; and that she was and has continued to be, until after the capture of your memorialists' ship *Nora*, principally manned by British subjects.

In view of these matters, and of others which may be made to appear, your memorialists do now and forever enter their solemn protest against the British Government and people, as willing parties negligently culpable in the destruction of their property upon the high seas, and thus in first violating the Proclamation of the Queen by building and manning said steamer, and then allowing her to continue her depredations.

And they ask, through the Government of the United States, that a proper representation may be made of their case, that in the end due reparation may be made to them by the said Government of Great Britain, or that the Government of the United States may assume the same as one of the Governmental obligations to protect the rights of their citizens, thus wantonly violated.

And as in duty bound with ever pray.

GEO. B. UPTON,
GEO. B. UPTON, Jr.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Suffolk, ss.

Be it known to all whom it doth or may concern, that on this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, before me, JOHN S. TYLER, a Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, under the great seal of the Commonwealth, duly commissioned and sworn at my office in the City of Boston, personally came GEORGE B. UPTON and GEORGE B. UPTON, Jr., resident merchants of the city, to me well known, and made before me the foregoing Memorial and Protest, declaring the same to be just and true; wherefore, at the request of the said appearers I have caused the same to be verified by the oaths of said appearers, and to be entered in my notarial records to serve as occasion may require.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my official seal, the day of the date above written.

[L. S.] JOHN S. TYLER,
Notary Public and Justice of the Peace.

The Almaden Mine Case.

THE ORDER OF SEIZURE BY GOVERNMENT REVOKED.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 18.

The several accounts of the recent proceedings of the United States Marshal at the New Almaden mine being somewhat inaccurate, we have thought it proper to publish a correct statement of what occurred.

On Thursday last, C. W. RANN, United States Marshal for the Northern District of California, proceeded to New-Almaden and demanded from the superintendent possession of the mine and the reduction works, under a so-called warrant, of which the following is a copy:

To C. W. Rand, Esq., Marshal of the United States for Northern District of California:

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge that one ANDRES CASTILLERO, and divers persons acting, or cla

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3713. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACH.

The Rebel Loan Down to 35 Per Cent. Discount.

Explanatory Letter from the Agent of the Loan.

The British Ministerial Organ on the Canadian Defences.

The New Notes to Russia on the Polish Question.

Proposed Reorganization of the Germanic Confederation.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool 6th, and Greencastle 7th inst., arrived off Cape Race last evening, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship *Jura*, from New-York, had arrived at Londonderry.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th.

The steamer *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 6th.

Capt. LUCE, of the ship *Swaries*, had published the particulars of the capture of his vessel by the *Florida*. The latter was flying the American flag when she overhauled the *Swaries*; but, after some inquiry, ran up the Confederate colors and sent a prize crew on board. Capt. LUCE intimately signed a ransom bond of $60,000, in the presence of an armed force.

The Confederate loan, on the 5th, opened at a further violent decline, the first transaction being 35 to 36 discount. It afterwards rallied, closing at 26 to 24 discount.

The *Times* city article, in its remarks on the subject, says:

"Those who now suffer are not to be reproached for a want of sagacity, however much they may have exhibited a want of caution. The example furnished is simply a confirmation of the fearful uncertainty that must beset all investments that depend on military successes and reverses. If the battle at Gettysburgh had been won by the Confederates, the loan which a few days previously was largely buying at one premium, would probably have experienced a rise nearly as great as the fall now witnessed since. There was every symptom that the result would have led to the establishment of Confederate power in Washington, and a prompt adhesion from New-York and Pennsylvania."

The *Times* contains a letter from Mr. MCRAE, the agent for the loan, who says the purchases of cotton by the Confederate Government will probably amount to 500,000 bales. He states that the cotton is principally in Georgia and Alabama, and some also in Eastern Mississippi, Northwestern Louisiana and Texas, and is stored on the plantations of planters, from whom it was purchased, in sheds or warehouses, 300 feet from other buildings. Mr. MCRAE says the capture of all the Confederate seaports would not endanger the loss of a single pound of cotton, as there are no stocks of cotton at any of them, nor are there any considerable stocks of cotton at any one place in the interior, care having been taken by the Confederates as well as by the State Governments that no cotton should be stored at any port within five miles of railroad stations or navigable streams. That portion of the crop which had been brought to various interior depots has long since been taken back to the plantations. Cotton will be delivered to any holder of bonds, if demanded, as provided for in the 4th article of the contract.

The London Morning *Post*, in an editorial on Canadian defences, says: We have confident belief that the bluster of the Federal Government will produce very salutary effects in Canada. In spite of the urgent appeals of the Colonial Office, the Legislature of Canada has refused to place the militia on an efficient footing. As the Canadians have no sympathy with the North, the present aspect of affairs on their continent may induce them to show a little of the spirit which animated their fathers in 1812. Prudence, as well as self-interest, should lead them to adopt this course. We may add that it is the bounden duty of the Home Government to look to the naval defences of the Province on the inland seas; from Superior to the St. Lawrence there is not so much as a gunboat or armed steamer, whilst the Americans profess to have in their ports a flotilla which, at any time would give them command of the lakes and render access to Canada a matter of comparative ease.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

It is generally agreed that instead of a collective note to Russia, each of the three Cabinets will forward a separate note, identical in idea, to St. Petersburgh. England opposed a collective note, but, it is asserted, her opposition is no way affects the existing understanding between the three Powers—it merely keeps the negotiations separate. It is stated that Austria declines going beyond diplomatic action.

The insurgents defeated the Russians at Sielan, Palatinate of Plock.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has returned to Paris.

The Bourse is firmer, and closed on the 5th at 68f. for rentes, an advance of over ¼ per cent.

GERMANY.

It is officially announced that the Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter, dated July 31, has invited all the Sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation, and Sinates of Free Cities, to personally meet in Assembly, and discuss the question of the reorganization of the German Confederation suitable to the requirements of the age. The Emperor proposed Frankfort as the place, and the 16th of August as the date. The German question was discussed at the late meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia.

LATEST NEWS BY THE HIBERNIAN.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 7.

The London *Globe* contradicts the idea that the conscription in the Northern States of America is a menace to England, and says that the relations existing between England and the United States are of the most friendly nature.

The rebel loan, which was at one time nominally quoted at 35 per cent. discount, has again rallied, and is quoted at 24.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton for four days were 17,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has been flat, but unaltered in price.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is firm and steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market has generally ruled dull. Richardson, Spence & Co. and other circular reports Flour steady, with a slight decline on inferior qualities. WHEAT dull and easier. CORN dull, and declined 6d. @ quarter; Mixed, 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d.; White 29s.@30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally firm. Circulars report: BEEF firm. PORK firm. BACON has an upward tendency. LARD buoyant. TALLOW firm. BUTTER steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE steady. ASHES—sales small. LINSEED OIL firm. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive. PETROLEUM firm; crude 10s. 6d.; refined 2s. 4d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The funds are firmer. Consols are advancing under the improving tendency of the Paris Bourse, and the more general belief that the Polish question will not result in war. The satisfactory progress of the harvest assists the buoyancy of the discount market, which is easier, with light demand.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR active. COFFEE buoyant. TEA firm. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE downward.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Consols closed at 93@93¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad 16½@15½ discount. Erie Railroad 69½@70½.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 7.

COTTON—The sales of the week have been 27,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and 3,000 to exporters. The market is easier at a decline of ⅛d. on American. The sales to-day (Friday) have been 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged, at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	24d.	22½d.
Mobile	23½d.	22d.
Uplands	23d.	21½d.

Stock in port, 307,000 bales, including 45,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. CORN declining; Mixed, 26s.@26s. 3d.

PROVISIONS firm.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 7.

Consols close at 93@93½ for money. Bullion in Bank has increased £98,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad 16½@15½ discount; Erie, 70@71.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

Rumors of a Flank Movement by the Rebels on Our Left.

OUR FORCES PREPARED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

Information from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says there has been no change in the relative positions of the two armies so far as can be at present known. But there are some vague suspicions that the rebels are about to attempt a flank movement on our left. Rumors have reached our army from the vicinity of Dumfries that a large rebel force is approaching that place. But this is denied at headquarters. However it may be, we are ready for them in that quarter.

THE REBELS IN CANADA.

Blockade Runners from Montreal—The Trade Very Active—Secession up North.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

Last Winter the side-wheel steamer *Arabian*, of 618 tons register, belonging to A. HAGAN, of Niagara, C. W., left our waters and brought up in Boston, where she put in new boilers and sailed for New-York, and from thence to Nassau where she was duly installed as a blockade reener, and has made several successful trips to Wilmington and Charleston—her last being from Wilmington at Nassau, July 25. She is a light draft, ten knot vessel, very like your Sound steamers, and built in 1851 at Niagara; has a beam engine and boilers below.

The Canadian steamer *Boston*, of 455 tons register, (American,) of same build, &c., and eleven years old, went to sea this Summer, and will, no doubt, bring up in Nassau.

The *Bowmanville*, a sidewheel steamer, eight years old, and 508 tons, American register, is having her guards reduced, and will leave Montreal soon for *the coast*.

The steamer *Clyde*, of 410 tons register, nine years old, left Montreal on the 3d instant for the *coast*.

I have no doubt you will see the three last-named in New-York before they commence operations to and from Nassau. The close resemblance these steamers bear to our own lake and river steamers will make it difficult for our cruisers to detect them. They can steam about ten knots in smooth water, are very light draft, drawing only nine feet when deep loaded.

The fore-and-aft schooner *Lady Mulgrave*, of Halifax, was loading at Montreal on the 1st inst., by Mr. STEVENS, with 200 tons anthracite coal, leather, boots and shoes, soap, whisky, &c., for Nassau direct. Mr. STEVENS boasts of having been in Charleston lately, and no doubt he intends to try it again. The *Mulgrave* takes out several passengers, among them some Confederate officers, one of whom was on STUART'S Staff.

So you see our Canadian neighbors are imitating their "mamma" in sending aid and comfort to the slaveocracy of America.

I found but one hotel in Montreal where a Union man could stop and sojourn, without being insulted daily and hourly at the table and in the parlors. That is the Ottawa Hotel, kept by S. BROWNING, an American gentleman. The Donegana and St. Lawrence are as full of secesh as an egg is full of meat. Sympathy or good-will toward us here in the North is a thing of the past in Canada. The war interrupts their trade, and they are constantly wishing it was closed, no matter how, so we close it up soon.

Call for a Meeting of the National Democratic Committee.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 19.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held at Newport, Rhode Island, Aug. 15, 1863, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a meeting of the National Democratic Committee be called at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Sept. 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next National Democratic Convention, and to take into consideration such other matters of interest as will probably come before the Convention.

THOMAS COTTMAN,
WM. M. CONVERSE,
BENJAMIN POLLETT,
ELISHA R. POTTER,
Executive Committee.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Cannonading Heard at Sea.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The brig *Hydra*, arrived at this port from Glace Bay, Cape Breton, reports: On 7th August wind north, light, clear weather. At 9 A. M. heard heavy and irregular cannonading in the northeast, which continued until 11:30 A. M., when it ceased. Our position at noon was Ramore Island, bearing north, distant 20 miles. The firing was too irregular for a salute, and too rapid and pronounced for target practice. Think it must have been an engagement between two vessels. Our distance from Halifax was 37 miles, and the sound of the guns came from a direction considerably to the eastward of that port.

THE DRAFT.

Important Letter from the Provost-Marshal-General to the Secretary of War.

Reply to the Statements of Adjt.-Gen. Waterbury.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: The letter dated Aug. 3, from his Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR to his Excellency the President of the United States, relating mainly to the operations of the Bureau of the War Department under my charge, induces me to submit the following facts:

The execution of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, may be said to have commenced in New-York on the 25th day of April; on that day an officer of the army was assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, with instructions to acquaint himself with the views and wishes of his Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, and give them due weight in determining as to the best interests of the General Government, to use all proper means to gain and retain the confidence and good will of the Governor and his State officers, and secure for the execution of the Enrollment Act the aid and hearty coöperation of his Excellency the Governor, and of the civil officers in his State, as also of the people.

A letter was addressed by me to Gov. SEYMOUR, on the same day, informing him that, with a view to uniform and harmonious execution of the Enrollment act, it had been deemed best to assign an officer of this Department to duty at the Capital of New-York; that this officer was instructed to confer with him, (the Governor,) to superintend the operations of the Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment in the several districts of the State, to secure from the Provost-Marshals and Boards and submit to the State Executive such rolls and reports as might be deemed necessary for the files of the State, and to prepare from the State records and transmit to the Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment such information, placed at his disposal by the State authorities, as might be necessary or useful to them in the performance of the duties assigned them.

In accordence with the foregoing, Maj. TOWNSEND was assigned at Albany, and with similar letter and for like purpose, Col. NUGENT was assigned to the first nine districts, and Maj. DIVEN to the districts numbered from XXII. to XXXI. (inclusive,) and I said in the letter to the Governor, "The War Department will be pleased if your Excellency will communicate freely with them" (the officers named,) "and secure as far as possible for all the officers appointed, under the Enrollment Act, the coöperation of the civil officers of your State."

Such were the steps taken to acquaint the Governor with the action and intention of the General Government in entering upon the execution of the Enrollment Act.

In relation to the enrollment, which is said by His Excellency to have been unfairly made, I would remark: The enrolling officers were sworn to execute faithfully, and without partiality, favor, or affection, the duties of their offices, and all possible precaution was taken against the employment of incompetent or dishonest persons.

The enrollment commenced in New-York in the latter part of May, it was carried through to completion without any serious resistance, and nothing was brought to my knowledge indicating inefficiency or unfairness in it.

It was to be expected, in the enrollment of things in the City of New-York, that the names of many persons would be entered more than once on the enrollment lists. The method of conducting the enrollment, and the measures taken to correct errors, can be best understood by taking as an example the following report of Capt. EGHARDT, Provost-Marshal of the Fourth District, the one about which most complaint has been made. Capt. EGHARDT says:

"I have the honor to state that there have been enrolled in my District of Class I.....54,372
And of the Second Class.....23,405

Making a total of names enrolled.....77,777

From these were taken those who actually lived in this District, and those were borne upon the consolidated lists sent to the Provost-Marshal-General, viz.:
Of the First Class.....30,844
And of the Second Class.....11,148

A total of.....41,992

with this exception, that those who were not known to live in any other District by their own refusal to give their residence, doing business in *this*, were presumed *to live in this*, and were sent on the consolidated lists accordingly. These names were in the proportion of perhaps one to fifty (1 to 50,) so that perhaps 800 may be on the consolidated lists as subject to draft here who may show, in case of their being drafted, that they reside in another District, and are not liable. This list, with the deductions of those who reside here, would leave 33,785 enrolled here not borne upon the consolidated lists of this District.

The enrollment of this District was made by an enrolling officer for each election district, who reported at the headquarters of the District each day with the filled sheets, which were then given in, and an account kept of the amount of sheets (filled) each enrolling officer brought in.

The enrollment was completed on the 29th day of June, and the number of names returned to this office amounted to 54,372 of Class I., and 23,405 of Class II. Total number, 77,777.

The consolidation was made by first making an alphabetical list of each Ward; the names were carefully revised, and the residence of every person within the ages named in the act, residing in this District, marked by the Ward of this District to which he resided. They were then transferred to another copy, care being taken to gather all who resided in the Ward, copying from other Wards, in the formation of that copy. The lists were again revised, for the purpose of ascertaining duplicates, in this manner, by taking the first name of each letter, and going through all the rest of the letter to ascertain that that name was down but once; then taking the second name, and again going through those remaining, until the whole had undergone a careful and accurate scrutiny; and in the same manner with Class II. This was the work of many days and nights, yet it resulted in a correct list; when a doubt arose as to whether the party under search was a duplicate, an enrolling officer was sent to the residence of such party, to ascertain whether such name was a duplicate or not.

Upon the completion of that copy, another copy was made, and all errors stricken from and transfers made, should any be found in it. After a careful revision of that copy, the final copy was made for the Department, and from that, the cards prepared for the draft, and carefully compared with the list and verified by actual count."

The foregoing shows the efforts made to secure a complete and fair enrollment. In these efforts and in the performance of *all their duties*, I claim for Capt. EGHARDT, and the Board over which he presides, honesty, efficiency and industry.

This District is taken as a sample, because it is the one the enrollment of which has been the most objected to.

The Adjutant-General of New-York in his report for 1862, states that the enrollment by the State, (Gen. ANTHON'S,) in New-York and Kings Counties was eminently successful, and he considers the number returned substantially correct. Taking the Fourth District, we find the State enrollment gave a total of 38,324. The present enrollment gives a total 41,625, an excess of 3,301 on the State enrollment, not a great difference. The following facts connected with the two enrollments should be noted, viz.: The State enrollment did not include clergymen, colored men, and others included in the United States enrollment, but it did include persons between 18 and 20.

The United States enrollment does not take persons between 18 and 20, but includes colored men; and to prevent delay on part of the enrolling officers, and to avoid instructing them the decisions of important questions of exemptions, they were not permitted to decide questions of physical disability, &c., and hence they entered many who were omitted in the State lists.

The two enrollments in the disputed Fourth District may therefore be said essentially to agree. The enrollment is a question of fact, and there is no pertinency in reasoning that it is incorrect, because it differs from the census of 1860 or the vote of 1862—two things which are no more likely in themselves to be correct than the enrollment, and by which, if they were correct, the enrollment could not be judged. An account of the different times at which they were made, and the facts that the elements of which they are composed are not the same.

On the 28th of July, I informed Gov. SEYMOUR that no given number had been fixed as the quota of men to be drafted from the United States or any particular State. The rule being to take one-fifth of the enrolled men of the first-class in each and every Congressional District as the quota for that District, without regard to other districts of the State or to other States, and that if drafted men should be found to have been improperly enrolled, they would be discharged, and their places would not be filled from the District.

In assigning quotas to districts of States, which States have heretofore furnished an excess of troops, the said excess if distributed *pro rata* among the districts and deducted from their quota.

The orders for draft in the City of New-York were issued from this office on 1st July. Gov. SEYMOUR, who had been requested by my letter of 25th of April to coöperate in carrying out the law, was on the 1st of July informed by letter that the draft was ordered in the Districts named, and was requested to aid in securing the execution of the order. He has subsequently been duly informed of all orders issued for draft in the different Districts of his State, and his assistance solicited.

The draft did not commence in New-York City until the 11th of July, eleven days from the day my letter was mailed notifying the Governor that it was ordered. I heard nothing from him during this interval in relation to the draft, nor in fact at any other time previous to the mob violence in the City of New-York. Nor did he to my knowledge express any objection to the enrollment act as a measure, or to the operations of the officers of my Bureau in making the enrollment in his State. If he had done so, his views would have been duly considered, and any apparent or real error or unfairness which he might have pointed out, would have received instant investigation.

The official records in the Adjutant-General's office show that the State of New-York, on to the 11th of June, the date to which they were made up, previous to arranging the quotas for draft, had furnished an excess of 4,605 men. This was credited in making up the quotas.

This excess does not agree with that claimed for the State by the Adjutant-General of New-York. The full and exact tabular statement, however, of every regiment, battery and recruit mustered into the United States service, as shown by the rolls in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, was some time since shown to the Adjutant-General of New-York, and he was invited to examine it and point out any error or omission if such could be found, and was assured that due correction would be made if cause for it was found to exist. No cause has yet been shown.

EXHIBIT IN REFERENCE TO NEW-YORK TROOPS—VOLUNTEERS.

	Dr.	
Number claimed by the State as per Exhibit of June 1, from the State Adjutant-General, exclusive of recruits	179,027	179,027
Credit given by the United States to the State in excess of that claimed by the State	3,518	
Total	182,545	
Number of recruits claimed by the State, as per State Adjutant-General's exhibit of June 1	31,000	31,000
Number of veteranteers claimed by the State, as furnished since the statement of June 1, and to include July 10	2,012	2,012
Total		212,039
Or.		
Number of volunteers credited to include June 11, 1863, as per Exhibit A herewith, exclusive of recruits furnished regiments in the field	182,545	182,545
Number of recruits credited as per Exhibit A	17,486	17,486
Number of recruits credited as per Exhibit B	1,303	1,303
Number of recruits claimed by State, and which have not been credited by United States	12,316	
Total	31,000	
Number of volunteers credited since making up Exhibit A of June 11, and to include the present date	1,288	1,288
Number of volunteers claimed by State, and furnished since June 1, and not credited by United States	724	
Total	2,012	
Difference		8,517
Total		212,039

The United States have credited the State with 2,794 more volunteers (as supplied by regiments and companies) than is claimed to have been furnished. This credit was given before the Department knew the number which the State claimed as having furnished.

The State claims to have furnished 12,311 more recruits for regiments in the field—"old organizations"—than the United States have given credit for. It is therefore seen that the number in dispute is made up of recruits for old regiments.

The difference between 12,311 and 2,794 is 9,517; this is the number for which the State claims to have received no credit.

In making up the statements or exhibits, the members were taken from the muster-in rolls of regiments, companies and detachments, as filed by the duly appointed United States Mustering Officers for the State. Where, as in some few instances, no muster-in rolls of regiments were filed, the numbers were taken from the final muster and pay rolls of the organization.

It will be seen by a letter to the Governor, of date June 2, that the Department contemplated a comparison of the State records of men furnished with those of this office. In answer to that letter, the Adjutant-General of the State, under date of July 9, furnished a statement, from which the numbers herein referred to, as claimed by the State, have been taken.

As the present records of the Department will not allow a credit to be given for the disputed number (9,517) of recruits, it remains for the State to show, by the muster-in rolls thereof, that she is entitled to said credit. As the statement from the Adjutant-General of the State does not exhibit in detail the data upon which the claim for the disputed recruits rests, it will devolve on a special comparison of the State with the United States records to show that the State is justly entitled to the credit therefor.

It is proper to add, that the Adjutant-General of New-York, in the recapitulation of troops furnished in 1861, remarks: "Recruits for regiments in the field *estimated* at 11,000."

In the report of the Adjutant-General for 1863, it is stated that "the recruits sent to old regiments since the date of the last report (January 15, 1862), *will not fall below* 20,000."

It will be seen that in relation to the recruits claimed to have been furnished in 1861 and 1862, the Adjutant-General of the State has *estimated* them and not made his claim on actual data.

In relation to this subject, the Adjutant-General of New-York, in his official report for 1862, says: "In addition to the regiments which have been raised in this State under the several requisitions from Governement, a large number of recruits have been drawn from our population for regiments in service. *Of the number of these the department has no positive knowledge.*"

It will thus be seen that from actual date the War Department credited the State of New-York with 3,518 more men belonging to regiments and batteries than the State claimed or knew she had in service, and the claim of the State for an additional excess is one based upon an estimated number of recruits furnished, and of which number the State Adjutant-General's report of 1862 shows that department had "no positive knowledge."

There is nothing on file in the War Department to show "that New-York and Brooklyn have furnished more than their proportion" of the troops from the State of New-York.

In relation to the "abandonment of voluntary enlistments for a forced conscription" proving unfortunate as a policy, I would remark that the conscription does not prevent voluntary enlistments, but, on the contrary, it decidedly stimulates them. The voluntary enlistments have of late afforded but few men, as is shown by the following statement:

EXHIBIT SHOWING STATE OF THE RECRUITING SERVICE IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, FOR OLD AND NEW ORGANIZATIONS, SINCE JAN. 1, 1863.

Organizations mustered into the United States service, as per statements of July 9, from the Adjutant-General, New-York:

Numerical Designation of Regiments.	Arm of Service.	No. Co.	Strength.	Remarks.
12th	Cavalry	9	587	Com'd organizing Sept., 1863
13th	Cavalry	6	502	Com'd organizing Nov., 1863
14th	Cavalry	10	856	Com'd organizing Sept., 1862
16th	Cavalry	4	336	Com'd organizing Jan., 1863
11th	Artillery	4	876	Com'd organizing Feb., 1863
3 Regts.	Infantry	32	2,648	Nine months.
1 Co.	Infantry	1	86	Nine months.
174th	Infantry	6	414	
Total			6,004	
Recruits for regiments in field, as shown by War Department records			1,188	
Total			7,192	

It is thus seen that the cavalry and artillery organizations—favorite arms of service—have been a long time organizing, and are yet incomplete. For the new organizations cited, our returns show 4,004 mustered in. The muster-in rolls of the One-Hundred and Seventy-eight New-York Volunteers have not yet been received.

The volunteer recruiting service has been no better since the 1st of January in the other States, and in many of them it is much worse. I do not deem it necessary to produce other facts in relation to the Volunteer recruiting service, or to comment on those presented above, except to say that they show the necessity of another general rallying mode.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

THE DRAFT IN THIS CITY.

To Commence Next Wednesday.

The Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

Particulars of the Draft---The Exemption.

ADDRESS OF GEN. DIX.

The Draft will commence in this City next Wednesday, Aug. 19, in the Sixth District, Marshal J. W. FARR, which comprises the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. The quota of this District is two thousand and fifty; but fifty per cent. in addition to this will be drawn, in order to meet the contingencies of exemptions, &c., making the number taken from the wheel three thousand and seventy-five, of this, the Ninth, or First sub-District, furnishes one thousand one hundred; the Fifteenth, or Second sub-District, seven hundred and ninety-four; and the Sixteenth, or third sub-district, 1,181. The draft is from the first class, which embraces all between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, married or single, and up to forty-five unmarried. It will be made separately on the enrollment lists of each district, and will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Provost Marshal's office, No. 165 Sixth-avenue. The drafting will take place place publicly. Whatever corrections were needed in the enrollment have been carefully and thoroughly made, and there will not be afforded the last opportunity for any either as to their accuracy, or as to the manner of conducting the draft.

Those drafted will be afforded abundant opportunity to secure substitutes, or, if unable or unwilling to do so, abundant time to arrange their business before being sent to the rendezvous. This will not be ruthless proceeding, but every privilege which can be consistently extended those drafted will be.

The official notice of the draft, and the orders of Marshal FRY, appear in to-day's paper. Accompanying them are the different forms of affidavits necessary to establish claims to exemption; they embrace the following:

1. For the son of a widow or of aged and infirm parent or parents. (The clause in these cases does not avail where the labor of the son is not actually necessary for the support of the mother or parents.)

2. For a parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted. (This only avails where the labor of the son is actually necessary for the support of the parent.)

3. For an only brother of a child or children dependent on him for support. (This claim also can only be successful in cases where the labor of the party is actually necessary for the support of the child or children.)

4. For exemption on the ground that two members of the family are already in the military service of the United States. (This only applies where the party or parties claiming exemption reside in the same family with those in the service.)

5. For the father of motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

6. For exemption on account of unsuitableness of age. (Being under twenty years of age; being over thirty-five and married; being over forty-five.)

Due notice will be given when the claims for exemption will be heard, and on claims being allowed the Board of Enrollment give the formal certificate to such effect. The certificate of non-liability will be given by the Board to such as give satisfactory evidence that they are not properly subject to do military duty. This certificate is given for such period only as to the discretion of the Board is deemed just. The certificate of exemption on account of disability is granted only on examination of the subject by the Surgeon of the Board, and exempted for the "present draft."

The names are recorded in the order as drawn, and in such order those who are drawn on the fifty per cent. over and above the quota, take their chances of the draft, "the first coming" being the "first served." If there be, for instance, in the Ninth Ward one hundred exemptions from the regular quota, then their places are supplied by the one hundred first drawn and recorded of the "reserve," and so on until the quota is filled or the reserve exhausted. When the full number is obtained, the Board give a certificate of "discharge" to those who have been so lucky as to be near enough to the end of the list to avoid dropping into the place of an exempt.

A formal notification of having been drafted is sent to each one drawn, requiring him to report at a designated rendezvous at a specified time, under penalty of being considered and treated as a deserter.

It is not probable that any attempt will be made to interfere with the drawing on next Wednesday. The serviceable lessons of the past month, and the reflections which they have induced, will, we think, stay the hands of the lawless, if any there yet be. We hope to see it accented with good nature and jollity, such as have marked the drafting in all places save this City. All that is required is to think it not half so bad and harsh as it has been pictured, and to resolve to lure it to the good account of mirth, rather than the bad one of "murther."

Gen. DIX, in his address on the subject, given below, makes eloquent appeal, ere concluding, for the maintenance of order and obedience to the laws. At the same time he states, and in a way unmistakeable, that ample preparations have been made to vindicate the authority of the Government, and to crush out the least symptom of disorder.

ADDRESS OF GEN. DIX.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, August 17, 1863.

To the Citizens of New-York:

The draft of men in this city to replenish the ranks of the army, in order to complete more speedily the suppression of the insurrection in the South, having, in consequence of forcible resistance to the execution of the law, been placed under my direction as commanding officer of the forces of the United States in this military department, I have thought it not out of place to present to you some suggestions for your consideration as friends of the Union and of the good order of society.

The law under which the draft is to be made is for enrolling and calling out the national forces. It is founded on the principle that every citizen, who enjoys the protection of the Government and looks to it for the security of his property and his life, may be called on in seasons of great public danger to take up arms for the common defence. No political society can be held together unless this principle is acknowledged as one to which the Government may have recourse when its existence is in peril. There is no civilized country in which it is not recognized.

The law authorizing the draft has been persistently called a conscription law by those who desire to make it odious and defeat its execution. It is in no just sense a conscription like that which was put in force in the sixth year of the French Republic, and abandoned on the restoration of the Bourbons, on account of its oppressive exactions. It is a simple law for enrolling and calling into the service the arms-bearing population of certain ages, and differs in no essential principle from the law authorizing the militia to be called out, excepting that in the latter case complete organizations are brought into the field. The object of both provisions of law which are most beneficial to individuals has been most grossly perverted. If a drafted man finds it inconvenient to serve, he is allowed to furnish a substitute, or to purchase his exemption from service, by paying the smallest sum of money for which substitutes are ordinarily obtained. Both these provisions have the same purpose—to provide for cases of hardship; and if either were stricken out, those cases would be proportionably increased in number.

The draft about to be made is for one-eighth part of all persons between twenty and thirty-five years of age, and of the unmarried between thirty-five and forty-five. They enter those regiments in the service from this State which are most in need of recruits, and are associated with the other troops of the population. Compared with the various duties they are sustaining, even in secession, they are not severe. The soldier's life is a healthful one. The soldier's part is to defend our nationality, to uphold the institutions, under the protection of which we have lived and prospered, and to preserve unsullied the proud memories of our history. Every page of it is full, but full of high achievement in science, in art and in arms. Shall we, in such a cause, shrink from labors and sacrifices, which our misguided brethren in the seceded States are sustaining in the cause of treason and social disorganization? For the honor of New-York let us take care that the history of this rebellion, more vast than any which has ever convulsed a nation, shall contain nothing to make our children blush for the patriotism of their fathers.

Whatever objection there may be to the law authorizing the draft, whatever defect it may have, it is the law of the land, and resistance to it is revolt against the constituted authorities of the country. If one law can be resisted, any other may be, and the foundations of all government may be broken up. Those who, in the history of political societies, have been the first to set themselves up against the law, have been the surest victims of the disorder which they have created. The poor have a far deeper interest in maintaining the inviolability of the law than the rich. Property, through the means it can command, is power. But the only security for those who have little more than life and labor of their own hands to protect lies in the supremacy of the law. On them and on those who are dependent on them, social disorder falls with most effect.

The constitutionality of the law authorizing the draft has been disputed. Near the close of the year 1814, when the country was engaged in war with Great Britain a similar law was recommended to Congress by the Government to draft men to fill the ranks of the army, which was gallantly battling, as our armies are now, for the nation's honor and life. MADISON, one of the great expounders of the Constitution, which he took a prominent part in framing, was President. MONROE, his successor, then acting both as Secretary of State and Secretary of War, addressed to the House of Representatives a lucid argument in support of the right of Congress to pass such a law. ALEXANDER J. DALLAS was Secretary of the Treasury; WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy; REUBEN J. MICHEL, Postmaster General, and RICHARD RUSH, Attorney-General. The measure could not well have received a higher party sanction. All laws passed with the established legislative forms are valid until declared otherwise by judicial tribunals of competent jurisdiction. What would become of a people in critical emergencies if no law could be carried into effect until it had passed the ordeal of the courts, or if State or municipal authorities could arrest its execution by calling in question its conformity to the provisions of the Constitution? The President has promptly consented to have it tested by judicial interpretation; but while the car of victory is moving on and treason flying before it, God forbid that the State of New-York, or its constituted authorities, should attempt to stay its progress until the judicial process can be consummated.

The accuracy of the enrollment in the City Districts has been impeached, and a revision was immediately ordered by the President, on a representation from the Governor of the State. But as the men are needed for immediate service, and as the correction of the returns requires time, the quota was ordered to be reduced in all the districts—in some more than half the whole amount—leaving the account for future adjustment. The reduction in the quota exceeds in proportion the alleged excess of the enrollment, so that no personal injustice can possibly occur.

Under these circumstances no good citizen will array himself, either by word or deed, against the draft. Submission to the law in seasons of tranquility is always the highest of political duties. But, when the existence of the Government is in peril, he who resists its authority commits a crime of the deepest turpitude. He is the voluntary instrument of those who are seeking to overthrow it, and becomes himself a public enemy. Moreover, resistance to the Government by those who are living under its protection, and are indebted to it for the daily tenure of their property and their lives, has not even the palliation under which those who led the insurrection at the South seek to shelter themselves—that they are acting under color of authority derived from legislatures or conventions of the people in their respective States. With no, resistance to the constituted authorities is both treason and lawless violence; and if there are any who thus combine to re-enact the scenes of cruelty and devastation with which this City has recently been dishonored, and to defeat by force of arms the execution of the paramount law of Congress, they will be treated as enemies of the country and of mankind.

Returning among you from a distance, fellow-citizens, after more than two years of military service in the cause of the Union, to uphold which this City has, in all emergencies, stood forth with a manly patriotism worthy of her high position—having no feeling but to see her good name preserved without blemish, no wish but that she may continue, as she has ever been, the most orderly of the great commercial towns of the age—I have ventured to address to you these suggestions; to exhort you to the maintenance of order, to obedience to the laws and to the quiet pursuit of your accustomed avocations, while the draft is in progress.

Should these suggestions be disregarded by any among you, and renewed attempts be made to disturb the public peace, to break down the barriers which the law has set up for the security of property and life, and to defeat the execution of a law which it is my duty to enforce, I warn all such persons that ample preparation has been made to vindicate the authority of the Government, and that the first exhibitions of disorder or violence will be met by the most prompt and vigorous measures for their repression.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Gen. Blunt's Situation.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 13.

Our advices from Gen. BLUNT and his army are not of the most encouraging character. At last accounts they were unquestionably in a situation of peril, and but for our confidence in the commander, we should regard their case as desperate. As it stands, it is more than probable a battle before this has been fought, and owing to the great disparity of numbers, we should not be surprised to learn of a defeat to the Union arms.

On the 6th of August Capts. GERALDS and COZE, of the Fourth regiment Indian Brigade, arrived at Fort Scott, Kas., from Fort Blunt (formerly Gibson.) They left that post, *without escort*, on Sunday evening, the 2d inst., bringing dispatches from Gen. BLUNT. The courage of these officers is worthy of praise. Their ride of one hundred and eighty miles was through a country traversed by LIVINGSTON'S and other rebel guerilla gangs. They made Fort Scott in a little over four days, averaging forty-five miles each day.

When they left Fort Blunt the position of affairs was both exciting and alarming. The rebels had returned to their old battle-ground at Honey Springs, where the remains of COOPER'S force, about 4,000 in number, had been reinforced by Gens. STEELE and CABELL from Fort Smith with 4,000 men, and Gen. BAILEY, with five Texas regiments from the Red River Valley, about 3,000 men, in all 11,000, with 10 guns. Gen. STEELE is in command. Gen. BLUNT, to meet this force, has about 2,000 reliable and effective men. He sent a messenger some days ago to Fort Scott, countermanding the march of a supply train which started on the 31st ult., and ordering the escort, consisting of four companies of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, and six of the Thirteenth Kansas infantry, in all 800 men and two guns, to move to Fort Blunt by a forced march. They were met by Capts. GERALDS and COZE on the Grand River, 120 miles below, and would probably reach Gibson by the 6th inst.

Gen. BLUNT'S information from the enemy's camp assures him of the disaffection of the Creek Indians, whom he confidently expected to desert to our side should he attack. It would also appear that BANKS'S brigade of Texans is mostly composed of late conscripts, a majority being Union men. On review of the whole

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Trip to Vicksburgh—Sight at the Landing—The Town Generally—Expenses of Living, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Friday, July 31, 1863.

Within a short time, the route from Memphis to this point has been divested of much of the danger that attended it before the fall of Vicksburgh. This is *practically* the case, although to the new *voyageur* the moral effect is as great as though the wild banks of the Arkansas shore were lined with guerrillas, from Helene to Louisiana. Not knowing at what moment the lull may be broken by a volley from the shore, that peculiar appearance of American gentlemen sitting on the small of their backs, and enjoying the scenery with their feet perched comfortably upon the guards, has not yet been fully reinstated; but instead, men keep well aft in the cabin, and confine their observations of the country to occasional glances of the most limited duration. It is some time since the shores of the Mississippi have been viewed by the traveler through a lane bounded on either side by his boots; but as on the last trip I saw some dozen or more gentlemen taking observations in this manner, it is a fair presumption that the Mississippi is open, and that the fear which not long since attended a journey along the Father of Waters is fast dying out.

The first thing that strikes an observer who approaches this place from the river, as he sees its deep ravines and its inaccessible bluffs, crowded with heavy cannon, is the enormous capacity of Vicksburgh for defence; if he lands, the next impression he receives will be of its intolerable nastiness. Piles of filth, crowds of the dirtiest of Africans, and an unbearable, ferocious stench will meet him at the landing, on the bluffs, and at every step of his progress about the place, differing only in the character of the refuse, the dirtiness of the negroes, or the quality of the odor. It cost us many lives to overcome the things embodied in our first impression, and I much fear that those contained in the next will be scarcely less deadly. Behind the defences my the rebels, whose rifles and artillery poured tempests of death into our ranks, while in the piles of filth that barricade the streets, in the sewers, oozing and festering with green decay, and in the houses, crowded from basement to garret with negroes, ragged and filthy beyond conception, there lurks another foe, that soon, under the fiery rays of a scorching sun, will spring into activity, and prove far more deadly than the one whom we have just dispossessed of this stronghold.

In fact my impressions of the place upon travelling around it were far from pleasant—rather suggestive of graveyards and other kindred subjects. At the landing a boat was taking on a thousand sick rebels, who had come up to Vicksburgh to get "their rights," and were going back again with about as heavy a load of bullet-wounds, typhoid fever, diarrhœa, and things of the sort, as a human constitution can well carry. Their emaciated appearance made them look like a weak, tottering procession of skeletons, while their dirty white uniforms assisted materially in adding to the ghastliness of the pallor that overspread each countenance. A conversation with a few satisfied me that looking for their "rights" had been a costly business, and one in which many would never again engage.

My next impressions were of the same sort. On the left a cemetery that apperently has latterly been well patronized from its heaps of unsodded earth—then a hospital in a square, filled with fever-smitten, emaciated rebels—then a house before which squatted and lounged a crowd of stolid, despairing, sickly negroes, then more hospitals, more graves, new stenches, new objects of disgust to the senses, till in despair of finding one thing to relieve the universal lazaar-house appearance of the place, I returned to the boat and determined to make my exploration by degrees. Even Nature seemingly sympathises with the general aspect of the town, for in the streets, and for miles around, the lightening of the tempest that lately raged over the place, have scorched and shriveled the trees into blackness, until they were like grim mourners over the desolation around them.

The sidewalks are littered, at short intervals, with piles of rubbish, which some monster shell has blown from the walls of buildings; at points along the route are unsightly gaps in the continuity of the houses, whose charred beams and tottering remnants of walls show the ravages of fire; almost every building has its windows blown out, while on the roof or the side of the edifice appears a vast irregular hole, which shows where entered the instrument which did the mischief.

From the statement of correspondents who came in at the time of the surrender, I was led to believe that the bombardment of the place had inflicted but little damage. This is far from being the case. Many of the finest blocks in town, and many dwelling houses, have been fired by shells and consumed. To find a house that has not been hit at least once, is difficult—the majority have at least one shot-hole through them, many three, five or a dozen; others, near the outskirts, have been riddled till they resemble piles of broken lumber. In the house where I am stopping, and which is owned and occupied by a Southern widow, (nearly everybody of the "female persuasion" is a "widow" here,) much of the light and ventilation are received through a vast opening in one of the walls, and which was unceremoniously constructed one day by a thirteen-inch shell, while the family was occupying the room. Only a day later and another of these two hundred pound messengers dropped into the kitchen and exploded—to-day, the only resemblance to a kitchen that can be found in the vicinity, are irregular piles of brick, broken boards, occasional remnants of stove legs, and a few other mutilated specimens of things usually connected with establishments of this sort.

The plucky widow never left the house, but quietly swept out the broken glass and mortar, and then pursued her usual business.—which, I suppose, as in most cases of the sort, mainly had reference to reflections upon the chances remaining her for a prize in the lottery of matrimony. It will take more than two 13-inch shells to drive thoughts of this kind out of a widow's bosom, who has reached the respectable age of five-and-thirty, and hence the doings of my widow will not seem improbable.

The families remaining in the place are composed mainly of women and children, and at present occupy a most undesirable position. They are out of both food and clothing, and as trade is not opened here they cannot supply the latter want, while, in case of the other, they are driven to depend entirely upon the charity of the Federal authorities. With but very few exceptions, the citizens now remaining receive rations regularly from the Commissary supplies, which, although a galling state of affairs, is the only one by which they can avoid starvation. At almost any hour in the day one can see stately women in deep mourning, with disdain written on every feature of their fair faces, and hatred of the Yankee flashing from their dark eyes, making application at Federal officials for supplies of beans, bacon and flour, without which vulgar necessaries, the haughtiest daughter of chivalry would find now find life scarcely endurable. These ladies, however, do not, like amiable sisters, whom Burlesque turned into decency, openly insult the Uncoated Heathens; but confine their manifestations glances of ineffable disgust, when obliged to meet them, or else they ostentatiously place themselves with their backs to the windows, and refuse to cast even a look upon the invader.

Living here, even to the loyal, is an expensive affair. Watermelons are selling at $1 25 each; and for potatoes the conscientious and patriotic sutler only charges the moderate sum of 25 cents per pound, or $15 per bushel. The steamers at the levee ask the hungry $1 per meal, and for that sum furnish a little fried bacon, milkless coffee, corn-bread and impudent waiters. The fare originally from St. Louis to New-Orleans was $20; but to-day our patriotic steamboat men charge the returning soldiers $25 to ride from Vicksburgh to Cairo, or $50 from New-Orleans to St. Louis. This fact, considering that our soldiers have fought to open the river for the very men who are now so outrageously extortionate, reflects high credit upon the gentlemen having charge of the steamboats running to St. Louis. Gen. GRANT, who always redresses the wrongs of his men, will not allow this state of things to long continue, but will undoubtedly adopt some methods whereby these cormorants will be frightened from their prey.

Not the least strange of the many strange things which Vicksburgh presents, is the great number of gayly-dressed Confederate officers whom one meets constantly on the streets. They are square in the back, with noses well up in air, and any quantity of gold lace on sleeve, cap and collar—in fact, are rather "taking" fellows among the fair sex, and undoubtedly well enough on a battle-field. I doubt very much whether National uniforms are as plenty on the streets of Richmond as Confederate uniforms are here; there, the chivalrous and high-toned Southerner sends his victim to Castle Thunder or Libby Prison; invites in the backwoodsmen to rejoice over and insult the "Yank," and shoots him if he put his head out of the window. Considering the barbarism of the North; its immense inferiority to the South in cultivation, liberality and refinement, it will be admitted that it possesses a commendable amount of humanity, whose possession, to some extent, would greatly add to the merits of our fire-eating opponent.

Almost everybody has gone home from here on a short furlough; and, as I stated in former letters, nothing will be done for some time to come. Gen. HERRON has gone to Port Hudson, another division will go to Natchez, and the balance of the army remain here until the opening of the Fall campaign.

GALWAY.

City Cleanliness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Twenty years ago a friend showed me the only copy in this country of the report of the English Health of Towns Commission. I was attracted by a new theory of sewarage which it contained, which had resulted from the transferance of the direction of the sewers of a district from the unskilled persons who had formerly managed them, to engineers of considerable ability. I borrowed the book and showed it to my friend, Dr. GRISCOM, then City Inspector, and suggested to him that it was a proper time to bring the subject to the attention of the City authorities, as the water-pipes had then recently been laid, and would render necessary a system of drainage, while the abundance of water would afford means to keep the sewers clean—a difficulty that has, before that time, been deemed insurmountable. Dr. GRISCOM immediately perceived the merits of the new theory, and requested me to make an abstract of it for him to publish in his annual report. I did so, and also wrote on the subject in the newspapers. The effect was to change the views of the Street Commissioner and others who entertained the opinions naturally arising from the old practice, before engineering talent was deemed necessary for what was presumed to be a simple operation. At that time I went to Europe, where I had opportunities to consider the subject, and on my return, five years afterward, I found the streets dug up for the purpose of laying sewers. My friends told me that it was my work more than that of any other. After fifteen years' practice, in a way much less perfect than it may hereafter be made, I have the satisfaction to see that the views I adopted and recommended have been proved correct, so far as they have been carried out. But there are other functions of sewers which were then suggested, partly by the English engineers and partly by me, which have not been fairly tried, but have incidentally or rather accidentally been proved practicable. I wish to call attention to these functions, which I think will be found of great importance.

It was proved by the English engineers that all the street dirt could go through the sewers. We often see a sewer clean the streets thoroughly, and send the dirt through them. I proposed that the organic refuse which we now put into dust boxes should also go through them. To these views it was objected that such matters would fill up the docks. Now it is wrong for sewers to empty into docks; they should empty beyond the piers. Moreover, the Croton water is more wasted than is consistent with washing street dirt through sewers. It is wasted over the Croton Dam, and wasted to the City. The Engineer of the Aqueduct Department has for years advised the establishment of reservoirs to retain the water of wet seasons, until it is wanted in dry seasons. This policy would have prevented the destruction of the dam and thousands of stoppages in house pipes which were caused by deficiency of water supervening upon the malpractice of persons who do not know how to use water-closets. From these troubles we are somewhat relieved by the new reservoir in the Park; but to make the supply of water what it should be, there should be reservoirs in the Croton Valley.

The sewers have the fault to be expected where engineering talent—and some degree of genius—are not deemed necessary for such work. Their grades and capacities are not adapted to the system as a whole. But with all these faults, and with general neglect, the natural advantages of the ground, and the liberal supply of water, have kept them tolerably free from the difficulties of the London sewers before they were properly designed and managed.

What I now wish to urge is, that the sewer is the only efficient and economical means to remove organic refuse. Wherever there is a sewer there should not be a garbage-box to defile the house until the dirtman's day, and then to defile the street. The refuse of vegetables, and the soft parts of animals—all but bones and shells—can easily go through common drain-pipes; and the bones and lobster-shells, and like matters, should be burned, and ground with the ashes into a bin that may be emptied once a year. Strictly speaking, nearly all the refuse of food should be burned, as a matter of economy; it has more than enough carbon to vaporize the water in it, and much of it is as useful as green wood for fuel; but this is hardly to be expected from the present character of the people. The most we can now expect is, that they will cut up their water-melon rinds so that they will pass through their house-drains, and will refrain from putting in old rags and bottles, oyster and lobster shells, and other matters that will stop their pipes; and even in this expectation we shall be sometimes disappointed. A proper trap-valve near the kitchen sink should be provided; but where it does not exist, all the organic refuse can be sent through the water-closet, and should be sent through before it has time to putrefy and contaminate the air of the house.

Of course, it is an evil to send such matter into the docks, but [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Philadelphia Colored Regiment.

ITS DEPARTURE FOR CHARLESTON.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 13.

The Third colored regiment, under command of Col. C. B. TILGHMAN, numbering one thousand man, who have for some time past been encamped at Camp William Penn, Chelten Hills, about eight miles from Philadelphia, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, took their departure for Charleston yesterday morning. The regiment left camp at half-past seven o'clock, and taking the cars of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at America and Master streets about nine o'clock. The line of march was then taken up, and the regiment moved over the following route: Down Master to Front-street, down Front to Laurel-street, down Laurel to Delaware-avenue, down Delaware-avenue to Poplar-street wharf, where they embarked on board the steamers *Star of the South*, Capt. WOODHULL, and *Cumbria*, Capt. SUMNER. The streets through which they passed were crowded with citizens.

At Poplar-street wharf they were met by an immense crowd of colored friends and relatives, who had waited for over an hour to welcome them. The steamers did not leave the wharf until 11½ o'clock, during which time baggage, &c., was taken aboard. As the steamers moved away from the wharf, the regiment received a perfect ovation; the people gave cheer after cheer, and the troops left amid great enthusiasm. They were also greeted with the heartiest cheers from the wharves and vessels along the river front, as they moved down the river. As the vessels containing the regiment moved down the river, the men crowded the decks, waving caps, handkerchiefs, &c., and singing the anthem of "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave."

A day or two before the regiment broke camp, the Philadelphia Bible Society presented each unsupplied volunteer, who was not possessing to be a recipient, with a neat copy of the New Testament.

This Society has studiously endeavored to present a copy of the Testament to each volunteer mustered into the service from the city, as also to supply the United States army hospitals within their bounds. A considerable time has elapsed since the last donation was received for the above purpose.

The officers are as follows:

Colonel—C. B. TILGHMAN, formerly of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania.

Major—Fred. W. Bardwell, Eighteenth Massachusetts.

Adjutant—S. S. Marseilles, Sixth New-Jersey.

Acting Quartermaster—Second Lieutenant John McCanghan, Seventy-fifth Ohio.

Surgeon—John W. Lyman, formerly Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, (COLORED.)

Sergeant-Major—Henry James.
Quartermaster's Sergeant—Henry S. Roberts.
Commissary Sergeant—Isaac Wilmore.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, George D. Hart, Second Michigan cavalry; Second-Lieutenant, Stephan L. Carney, Fifteenth Massachusetts.

Company B—Captain, F. M. Cole, Thirteenth Illinois; First Lieutenant, R. C. Loveridge, Nineteenth Connecticut.

Company C—Captain, Charles M. Blake, formerly attached to Gen. Framont's Staff; First Lieutenant, James W. Johnson, Thirteenth Virginia; Second Lieutenant, C. F. Ritchie, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves.

Company D—Captain, Wm. H. Walrath, Tenth New-York; Second Lieutenant, J. F. W. Crane, Second New-Jersey Volunteers.

Company E—Second Lieutenant, C. F. Rundell, Tenth New-York Artillery.

Company F—First Lieutenant, S. J. Finley, One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Company G—Second Lieutenant, Geo. Hermach, Zouaves d'Afrique.

Company H—Second Lieutenant, B. F. Buckley, Ninth New-York artillery.

Company I—First Lieutenant, Robert R. Martin, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania; Second Lieutenant, F. W. Shroeder, Fourth New-Jersey Volunteers.

Company K—First Lieutenant, J. W. Furness, Grey Reserves; Second Lieutenant, J. R. Blaker, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves.

Dr. Livingstone's African Expedition.

EFFECTS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE—A PANIC, DROUGHT AND FAMINE—THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

The London *Times* publishes the following extract of a letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, dated River Shire, Feb. 20, 1863, giving the latest news of his expedition:

"Of late, affairs have taken an entirely new phase, or rather we have had our eyes opened to see that the old system, which has kept this region shut up from all good influences, is still in operation, and quite capable of rendering all our labor of no avail. The slave-hunting system has come across our path, and has nearly quite depopulated the valley of the Lower Shire. You may have heard that certain slave dealers came along Dr. KIRK's path, from Tette to this river—instigated one tribe against another, and were paid in captives, some of whom we liberated. The captives who escaped us are separated at Tette, the men retained and the women and children sent up the Zambesi to Ouvivory. A panic seized the population of a large district above the Cataracts. They fled to the Shire, leaving their fine gardens and grain behind them—a drought and famine followed—thousands perished, and still die off daily. We counted thirty-two dead bodies floating down as we steamed up, and these are nothing to those who perish in the villages and lie unburied, or those that pass by at night or are devoured by alligators. Well, further down the river, in the country around Mount Clarendoo, a half-caste marauder, called MARIANNO, has devastated and depopulated with, it is said, about a thousand armed slaves; and where last year we could purchase any amount of fresh provisions and cotton at the cheapest rate—Capt. WILSON, of Her Majesty's steamer *Gorgon*, thought that 100 tons of cotton could be collected from that valley and the hills adjacent—we saw not a single village, only here and there a few miserable wretches striving to keep soul and body together by fishing and collecting the seeds of grasses. Our labor is very much increased by the depopulation, inasmuch as we must go at least 300 miles for all the food our native laborers require.

Another man, called BELSNORE, made slave forays west of the Shire, and so does another named MELLO, and another called JOSE ST. ANNA, higher up the Zambesi, and several parties of slave-hunters are out south of Senna. Any one with a few guns and slaves may do the same. No notice is taken of it by the authorities till the culprit is rich enough to stand a squeeze. He may then be imprisoned. It would be uncharitable to say that there is any mulcting, but he is released and at liberty after a short confinement, to begin again. This MARIANNO was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for rebellion and at least forty murders—came back, and was received as a guest of the Governor of Quilimane, till he 'ran away,' and his Excellency ran after him, but of course could not catch him. This system has been going on for a long time, but we did not become aware of it by actual observation till lately, because the slaving, which went on under the name 'French Free Emigration,' was supplied by forays in the countries north and northwest of Quilimane.

You are probably not fully aware of what Lord PALMERSTON has done by his policy on the West Coast. Were he not in power, I could say a great deal more than, for fear of being set down as a "toady," I dare do now. Mr. WILSON, an American missionary, who has written the best book I have seen on the West Coast, says that, had it not been for his policy, Africa as yet had scarcely been accessible to missionary labor. By means of the security which our squadron imparted, over twenty missions have been established, twenty dialects reduced to writings, and 12,000 communicants have been received by the different churches. Education is imparted to thousands of the young, and good influences are spreading inland. Lawful commerce has been increased from £20,000 annually to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000, and more tonnage is employed in carrying it than was ever engaged in the slave trade, even in its palmiest days."

Construction of Military Roads in Kentucky.

NEGROES TO BE IMPRESSED.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41—1. The construction of military roads in the State being a necessity, by the order of the Major-General commanding the Department, six thousand laborers from the negro population of the country through which the roads pass will be impressed.

2. The negro laborers will be impressed first from the following counties: Harrison, Bourbon, Scott, Clarke, Fayette, Woodford, Jessamine, Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln, Marion, Washington and Nelson.

3. Male citizens from the ages of sixteen to forty-five, both inclusive, are subject to this impressment.

4. In order that the impressment may not hinder and materially injure the cultivation of the harvesting and gathering the crops for the subsistence of the country, it is ordered that when a citizen has but one male negro laborer he will not be impressed under this order. In case a person has more than one and less than four, one is to be impressed. In case a person has four male laborers and over, one-third of them are impressed by this order.

5. Brig.-Gen. S. S. FAY is charged with the execution of this order, and is directed to appoint officers from the First division of the Twenty-third army corps to assist him, and to employ citizens to take charge of said negro laborers.

6. The negroes hereby impressed are required to be delivered by the owners at the points to be designated by the 20th August inst., or at such time thereafter as Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fay shall specify. Officers or persons [illegible]

[illegible]

Serious Conflagration.

DESTRUCTION OF A TRAIN OF CARS LADEN WITH COAL OIL.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 13.

A conflagration occurred at West Philadelphia yesterday morning, which, for the novelty of its character and the splendor of the scene which it presented, has not been witnessed for many years. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company transport over their line an immense quantity of coal oil, which is taken from the oil wells west of the Alleghanies, and brought here on long trucks. The oil is contained in barrels of about the same size and dimensions as an ordinary whisky barrel. These cars are frequently left standing on the siding at West Philadelphia, and on the wharf at the western end of the permanent bridge. During Tuesday night, a train of cars freighted with oil reached the West Philadelphia station.

The cars were detached from the locomotive at the inclined plane, near the Round-house, and while the engine was turned into the Round-house, the cars in different sections were allowed to run on to the sidings over the bridge. One of these sections, when about half-way between the bridge and the Round-house, became disarranged, and switched from the main track on to a connecting line, collided with two cars stationary on the same line. The barrels being hurled violently against each other, broke their fastenings, and the contents were spilled upon the car floors and ran upon the ground. This noise produced by the collision brought a number of employes of the road to the scene, and one, with an open lantern, entered the cars to investigate the cause of the confusion. Suddenly, a long train of fire shot forth from the lantern, and communicating to the oil upon the floor of the car; in a moment the vivid flames were leaping over all the barrels in the car.

There were in all four cars on the side of the track, laden with coal-oil. This was in lots for shipment, comprising 287 barrels, and consigned part to ALLEN & NEEDLES, and part to Messrs. J. M. ELLIS & SON. These cars with their contents were entirely destroyed. On the same track were two coal-cars filled with bituminous coal, which were badly burned, and two box-cars consigned to BAUER & SON, on Delaware-avenue, laden with ground bone-dust, were totally destroyed. The fire happened at a point where the different lines of railroad form a perfect network, intersecting each other at every conceivable point. There were cars of all descriptions, empty and loaded, standing on all the connecting sidings, but the promptness of the neighboring citizens, soldiers, firemen and railroad employes in hastening to the ground and removing the cars, succeeded in saving all but the six before adverted to. With great difficulty these cars were pushed up and down the road, on either side of the burning cars, some of them being removed while in a burning state. Water was obtained with great difficulty—for a time only one steamer being in service. As fast as cars were removed from the scene of danger, those that were on fire were followed up by the firemen, and a stream of water was thrown upon them.

The lantern from which the fire originated, it is stated by the men who heed it, was never in contact with the oil. The vapor arising from the mass of coal oil which was flooding over the tanks formed the medium of communication between the flames of the lantern and the inflammable oil. The hands on the car instantly leaped to the ground and escaped with slight burns.

As the barrels caught fire they exploded, one by one, scattering the staves and masses of burning oil in all directions, which ignited everything with which they came in contact. The reports of the bursting barrels were loud and penetrating, and contributed much to the excitement and interest of the occasion.

A scene of more surpassing grandeur seldom has been witnessed than was presented by the blazing trucks in the calm quiet of yesterday morning. The train of cars were enveloped in a sheet of flame of blinding brightness. The think, dense volumes of smoke rolled up from the burning surfaces, while mingling with them and flashing through them were vivid wreaths of fire which rose far above the extendascent mass, casting a garish glare upon the surrounding fields, revealing clearly every object for several squares.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sustain a loss of $5,000 from the effects of this fire, and the damage to other parties will be about the same. Had not the exertions of the firemen and citizens been so constant and well directed the flames would have spread to the adjacent property, in which case the loss would have been irreparable.

Morgan's Raid.

CLAIMS FOR STOLEN HORSES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 3, 1863.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 29th ult, making inquiries as to the proper course to be pursued by persons who have had horses taken from them during the recent "Morgan raid" through Ohio. The only law executed in this office is that of March 3, 1849, providing for payment for horses, &c., lost or destroyed "while in the military service of the United States." The first section of the act applies to horses owned by officers and soldiers exclusively. The second section includes horses owned by citizens, and taken into the military service by impressment or contract, where the horse is lost *while in said service*, in one of the following ways, namely, being captured or destroyed by an enemy or abandoned or destroyed by order of the Commanding General, &c.; or destroyed by unavoidable accident; or by having died for want of forage. In these particularly specified cases the Government assumes the liability for the loss upon proof being made as required by the rules, a copy of which I herewith inclose to you. But losses occurring otherwise, no matter from what cause, are not provided for. Thus you will observe that for horses captured or stolen by MORGAN and his men, there is no provision for indemnification; nor am I aware of any law providing relief for losses arising in this way. It will be for Congress to make such provision for losses of this character as may be deemed just and proper. I take it for granted that in all cases where the horses captured from MORGAN by the Government troops could be identified and ownership satisfactorily established, they would be turned over to the proper owners by the officers in charge of them. With regard to horses taken by officers or soldiers in the Government service on their march in pursuit of MORGAN, I must repeat that the law applies only to such as were actually *lost or destroyed* as above described *while in the military service*. Such as are yet in the service, *and in the possession of the troops* are not provided for by this law; although clearly the owners have just claims against the Government for their value, and ought to be paid therefor or their horses returned to them. I think it possible such horses might be paid for out of the regular appropriations made by Congress for purchase of horses for the army; and suggest that you address the Quartermaster-General (Gen. M. C. MEIGS) on the subject.

I regret I am unable to give more satisfactory answers to your inquiries, but having the few simply for my guide, and no discretionary power, however just and equitable the claims may be, am compelled to advise you as above. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, Auditor.

THE FRENCH CONSUL IN SAN FRANCISCO POTESTS AGAINST SHIPPING GUNPOWDER TO ACAPULCO—COLLECTOR LOW PROHIBITS THE SHIPMENT.—On Saturday, a lot of blasting powder was sent to Jackson-street wharf, to be shipped to Acapulco, on board the schooner *Wild Pigeon*. As this was contraband of war to that port, the officers of the *Wild Pigeon* refused to receive it without a permit from the Collector of the Port, while the charterers of the vessel demanded that it should be taken, as no reservation as to kind of freight was mentioned in the charter party. The French Consul, hearing of the intended shipment to Acapulco, waited on the Collector and protested against it, and also warned the officers of the *Wild Pigeon* that if it were taken she would be liable to seizure if fallen in with by any French war vessel which might be on the Mexican coast. The Consul stated that there were mines in the States of Sinaloa, Sonora, Durango and Lower California, but none in the State of Guerrero, and that if the Collector should receive satisfactory proof from reliable persons that the powder was to be used for mining purposes only in the States first mentioned, that he would withdraw his protest, as he did not desire to embarrass any purely mining or ordinary mercantile business. He added, that he had no power to enforce his protest; but if it were disregarded, that it would be looked at as an unfriendly act and hostile to the interests of France. The result was, that the Collector determined that the powder should not be shipped to Acapulco any how, nor to other Mexican ports, if satisfactory assurances were not received from responsible parties that it was intended for mining uses only. The powder has since been returned to the magazine. We understand that the charterers, when applied to, were unwilling to give the name of the intended shipper, which unwillingness is deemed a very suspicious circumstance as connected with its shipment to a port where no mining requirements for the article are said to exist.—*San Francisco Bulletin, July 20.*

—It is announced that Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) is about to publish a book on rural topics with the title of *My Farm*.

—The late Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, has left his personal property to his Vicar-general, H. B. Coskiag.

—Mrs. Bridget McCormick died in Philadelphia on July 15, at the advanced age of [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TWENTY.

TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.

Capt. THOMAS W. THORNE, City Hall. Early on Monday thousands of excited people were gathered in the Park and in Printing-House square. Incendiary harangues were made, and threats uttered; every colored man met in the vicinity was attacked and beaten. Capt. THORNE detailed five of his force, in citizen's dress, who mingled with the different crowds, and reported every fifteen minutes. At 5½ o'clock P. M. the force with Capt. WENLOW's command reported to headquarters, and were sent thence to the First Precinct, through which tour was made. On returning at dusk, met by citizens at the Post-office, who informed them of attack on Tribune building. Started up Nassau-street at double-quick, came on the crowd of five or six thousand, the work of destruction having been commenced, the office entered, gutted and fired. Capt. THORNE gave the word to his men to keep together. The order to charge was given, and on went, without waiting to estimate odds, the headful, with a ringing cheer, against the thousands; the first blow was received by the Captain, a bludgeon on the head, knocking him back six feet; down went the man who gave it by the locust of Officer COWEN; on went the men, dealing blows right and left, desperately and with fearful effect; the mob even with the proportions would not stand the impetuous charge; they fought a few moments, surged back, and then again swung forward as though to crush out the force; it was too late; on and among them were the command, nearly every blow bringing to the ground a rioter; in one place, six lay so close as almost to touch each other; it was too much for the lawless, and after hard and hand-to-hand fighting to Frankfort-street, they broke, fleeing in wild confusion. That portion which went up Chatham and Centre streets were closely followed for a while, and severely clubbed by this force; that portion which fled across the Park were met by Inspector CARPENTER and his men, and scores knocked down. No mercy was shown, and over a hundred lay in the square and Park, the well-punished victims of their own folly and crime.

While the mob were being thus terribly handled in the street, some of the force turned their attention to the *Tribune* building, fighting there way to and entering it. The fire had not just been lighted, and was readily extinguished. Officer MCWALTERS, on entering the door was assaulted by a burly rowman, armed with a bay-rung, who, by a powerful blow on the shoulder, knocked him down; instantly on his feet again, he more than repaid on the heads of the rioters the blow. The building was cleared speedily, and not a man caught in it escaped without severe punishment.

This good work being in detail so bravely and thoroughly accomplished, Capt. THORNE ordered his force to cover Spruce-street and the square at Frankfort. Sergeant DEVOURSNEY took command. What of the crowd had returned from Chatham-street and Centre were pushed back to Frankfort, and the space below entirely cleared. Meantime rumors were constant of mobs accumulating up-town to come down and finish a work which had been so disastrously for the rioters foiled. About eleven o'clock the mob had reassembled above Frankfort-street, though not in the old proportions, and were pressing sharply upon the Police thrown across the square. Sergeant DEVOURSNEY used every argument to induce them to retire, and these failing, ordered, "now, men, go in and give it to them!" Go in they did forthwith, and where moral suasion had failed, the locusts succeeded. It was a quick, severe fight, and a number were so badly mutilated as to be unable to get away. This was the last serious demonstration in that section, the determined action and the success of the Police furnishing a lesson which was laid to heart.

After the attack at the *Tribune* those laying in the street were allowed to be carried off by their friends returning for them, and the square looked somewhat like a field of battle.

In the charge ordered by Capt. THORNE, very many of the locusts were broken by the man of this Precinct; pretty good evidence that when they hit they meant to hurt.

Serg. DEVOURSNEY was in the crowd alone and edging his way to the *Tribune* Office just before the mob broke into it; he had got on to the sidewalk, and drawing his revolver was about to shoot the man cheering on the crowd, and who was also engaged in breaking in the door; several bold and good citizens were there, endeavoring to dissuade the rioters from their work, and they crowded around the Sergeant, one of them seizing his arm and begging him to desist, that he would do no good and sacrifice his own life, besides exciting the crowd to a frenzy; heeding the wise advice he forced his way back, got to the station, found Capt. THORNE had been telegraphed to, hurried back, heard the cheer of the gallant force on its charge from Nassau, went in with his locust and fought his way through and to them, joining in the general fight. When it is remembered that the Sergeant was in uniform, his conduct exhibits the truest courage.

Officer MCCORD was in citizen's dress and going to the assistance of his comrades was hit and hurt by mistake. Officer GARDNER received a severe blow from a brick on the leg. An elderly gentleman, who was among those at the *Tribune* Office, attempting to dissuade the mob, was hurt on the head by the Police, who, of course, were ignorant of his purpose in being there. He was taken to the Station-house, had his wound dressed, and asked if it would leave a scar. On being told it would, he said he should wear it proudly.

The wounded who were not carried off by their friends were conveyed to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house, where Police Surgeon KENNEDY, with two assistants and half-a-dozen attendants, were busily engaged in washing, bandaging, sewing and strapping. The room had all the appearance of an army hospital after a battle—the floor covered with blood, bandages, lint, surgical instruments, pails of bloody water, with Surgeon KENNEDY, his shirt sleeves rolled up, examining, dressing and ordering; his cool, systematic and quick appliances showed him to be master of the situation. There were wounds of all descriptions—the incised, contused, lacerated, punctured and gunshot. All were cared for, and the Doctor's kindness of heart glistened through the cool exterior of the skillful surgeon.

On Tuesday morning this force, Sergeant DEVOURSNEY in command, with Sergeants VAN HAGAN, PELL and TOWNSEND reported to Central Office, and, with Capt. WALLINGS command, made tour through Tenth and Thirteenth Wards; Capt. WALLING's command were heartily cheered at several points on the march. Subsequently with the force under Inspector DILKS they were in the engagement at Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, where Capt. HELMS's command were rescued; here the Eighteenth Precinct was detached to visit their Station-house on Twenty-second-street, near First-avenue, and the Twenty-sixth were ordered to accompany; many of the mob, which had been dispersed, had fled into the house below, and the force marched down under a heavy fire from roofs, doors, and windows; when about half way they halted, but stood firm, and Inspector DILKS sent down the military to their support; taking the right, they at once commenced firing, clearing house-tops, windows, and doors, pouring in shot wherever a head was shown, and thus progressed down the street, clearing it also of a reassembled mob; thus was the march had to the Station-house and to First-avenue. It was a severe ordeal for men who had no weapons with which they could retaliate. On the return from First-avenue, Sergt. DEVOURSNEY hung back, reconnoitering. He was fired at from a window, the bullet grazing his head. An officer of some other Precinct, who had a musket, was with the Sergeant, and he deliberately loaded and discharged his piece, with careful aim, several times. The subsequent march with Inspector DILKS was had and risks incurred, all the men eager for the fray, but with the police there was no further collision, though they were, until below Twenty-first-street, pretty constantly under fire. Soon after reaching headquarters, this precinct, with Capt. BOGART's command, visited Sixteenth Ward, thence to Mr. GIBBONS' house, Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, which they then found safe, and thence on return. From here Sergt. DEVOURSNEY, with Officer GARDNER, fell back to reconnoitre, and were stoned by different gangs; many women assured them that they "would all be killed like rats before they left the Ward," and vituperation was constant. At Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, DEVOURSNEY was informed that a mob, on disappearance of the force, had again speedily collected at Mr. GIBBON's house and were sacking it. Suddenly notifying Capt. BOGART, the force were wheeled, and, with the military accompanying, on the double-quick, speedily at the spot. The military were held in reserve, the force, part of it, rushed in the house, the balance kept in front and a portion to the rear; the caged plunderers, men, women and half-grown children, were all badly punished; some the last, who were spared; not one of the adults escaped; those who rushed out were all loaded with spoils, and were met by the Police in waiting, only to go to the ground. One rioter made a rush from the door, pistol in hand, and was caught and clubbed by Officer HILL; the fellow fired, the ball inflicting a serious wound in the officer's thigh. At this time it was that the military most unaccountably fired upon those in front of the house, wounding six of the Police—one since dead—and killing two rioters. The man who had shot Officer HILL was, riddled with balls. Officer RICE was shot in the groin, and had two slugs through the thigh. He had been doing good battle. A ball passed through the sleeve of Sergt. PELL. One great, burly ruffian, covered with blood, jumped down from the parlor window. Officer HANRAN met him and a fierce, brief fight ensued, in which the latter seemed to have no effect; he escaped to the street, and there a multitude of them brought him to the ground. One Irishwoman, weighing about 200, rushed out loaded with stolen goods, the spoils [illegible]

...Broadway and the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The fashionable turnout of the Broadway squad, was the only event which lent him life; Officers Rice and Mills are just worth my story. In the ordeal there was no quivering or shrinking, fearful as it was.

At the conclusion of this exciting affair an attempt was made to close up the house, but as it had been shorn of everything portable, and the doors and windows all smashed and useless, it was impossible to do so. The command returned to headquarters and were the recipients from Commissioner Acton of his hearty and appreciative speech. The Twenty-fifth were held in reserve at Central Office until Wednesday morning, when they were returned to the City Hall, and were in active service until Friday, on the various scouting expeditions sent from thence by order of Inspector Leonard, and on the duties of guard and picket. On Friday returned to Station and resumed usual duty.

It will be noticed that Capt. Thorne was not with his command on Tuesday. On the arrival of Inspector Leonard, on Monday night, with his large force at City Hall, he appointed Capt. Thorne his Aid, in the many onerous and responsible duties which the protection of the lower part of the City entailed. It was on Tuesday that constant vigilance had to be exercised to prevent the concentration of the crowds in and around the Park, and it was after Gov. Seymour's address to his "friends," as he termed them, that the Police experienced the most difficulty; but despite any and all they succeeded.

During the morning the Inspector and his aid had been responding to orders from headquarters, sending off detachments to different quarters, and by noon they were stripped of the entire command, and were left with but sixty doormen. On the disappearance of the forces the mob quickly concentrated, and made demonstrations against the station-house. Inspector Leonard at once ordered it closed and secured, and with Capt. Thorne hurried to the Central Office, promptly returning with a sufficient force to again disperse the crowd, though not without some trouble and hard knocks. From this time until Friday, when Inspector Leonard dismissed his command, Capt. Thorne was constantly under his orders, and executed them with an intelligence and promptitude which more than justified the sagacity of the Inspector in selecting him.

Of the conduct of the officers and men of this force, from the commencement of the disturbances down town to conclusion of the riots, but little need be said. The record shows what they did, and how officers and men emulated each other in fidelity to the public interests, and in the gallantry with which they defended them. Their duties were wearying and almost unceasing, yet performed at all times with cheerfulness and alacrity. The "Seventy-sixth" can carry with honest pride their designating number, and justly can Capt. Thorne say, as he does, "I am proud to sign myself their Captain."

Additional Cases of Sun-stroke.

The following cases of sun-stroke were reported yesterday. A large proportion of them, it is believed, will prove fatal:

Edward Dunlure was walking along Duane-street on Saturday afternoon, when he was suddenly prostrated by the heat. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died soon after. The deceased was a porter in a store on the corner of Murray and Church streets. Coroner Wilde held an inquest on the body.

Ann Tuerra, residing at No. 130 Beekman-street, was overcome by the heat while walking in Nassau-street. She was conveyed to her residence by Officer Jackson, of the Second Precinct.

Owen Mcclarkman was found by Officer Mahony, of the Nineteenth Precinct, on the corner of Forty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, suffering from sunstroke. He was taken to his residence, No. 455 Seventh-avenue. A physician was called in, and his case pronounced hopeless.

John Robinson was found in Mount Morris-square by the Police of the Twelfth Precinct, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying state.

An unknown man was sun-struck on the corner of Mercer and Bleecker streets. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer Torrens, of the Fifteenth Precinct, in a state of insensibility. He appears to be a German by birth, aged about 45 years.

Wm. Tiernan, a native of Ireland, was prostrated by the heat on the corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street. He was cared for by Officer Willets, of the Twelfth Precinct.

An unknown man, aged about 34 years, was found at the corner of South and James streets. He was apparently a seaman by occupation. The Police conveyed him to the Hospital in a very low condition.

Cornelius C. Reilley, aged 34 years, was found on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and taken to Bellevue.

Peter Schenck, a native of Germany, was discovered in the street on the corner of the Bowery and Canal, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Michael Mahger, aged 40 years, was picked up by the Police on the corner of South and Pike streets. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 162 Forsyth-street, in a dying condition.

Matthias Nils, found in a lot near the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Broadway, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Another Victim of the Riot.

Coroner Hanner held an inquest yesterday at No. 497 Tenth-avenue, on the body of Henry Alvorn, a German, who was shot during the late riots in Ninth-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street. The testimony in the case showed that the deceased was shot on the 14th of July, by a man named John Piper, a seaman, who was one of the rioters. It seems that Piper had learned from some source that the deceased had informed the Police on the preceding day that it was a part of the rioters' plan to burn the Bull's Head Hotel. This exasperated Piper, who was heard to declare with an oath that before 6 o'clock the following evening he would shoot Alvorn. The latter was shot at about the hour named. There were no witnesses, however, who could testify that they saw Piper fire the shot. Alvorn died on Sunday morning, at his residence. Dr. John Beach held a *post-mortem* examination on the body, and found the ball had entered the right breast. The Doctor testified that the wound was the cause of death. The jury thereupon rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from the result of a gunshot wound, which gun, at the jury believe, was in the hands of John Piper. The latter was thereupon locked up for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Flag for the Iron Brigade.—There is on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., a beautiful flag, which has been procured for the celebrated "Iron Brigade," of the First army corps, Army of the Potomac. The flag is of regulation size, and made of heavy dark blue silk. It is embellished by a handsome vignette of eagle, shield, and scroll motto, "*E Pluribus Unum*"—the same as on the ten dollar Treasury note. The names of the principal battles in which the brigade has been engaged are handsomely worked, each on a seperate scroll. The vignette, the scroll work, and the name of each regiment composing the brigade—the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin, Nineteenth Indiana and Twenty-fourth Michigan—are all worked in the flag with silk chenille, and the shading is most exquisitely done. A rich and heavy border adds to and completes the effect. The staff is mounted with a massive silver spear-head. The flag has been manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., under the supervision of W. T. Sherman, Esq., Military Agent of Wisconsin, and is the gift of a number of gentlemen from the States of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. It is a fit and elegant tribute to the heroism of one of the most glorious organizations in the entire army.

Charged with Burglary.—A young man named James Farmer, 16 years of age, residing at No. 273 West Thirty-ninth-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged on the complaint of Robert Lawn, of No. 158 West Twenty-eighth-street, with having, on the night of the 22d of July last, burglariously entered the grocery and liquor store occupied by complainant, by breaking off a shutter from a rear window, and stealing therefrom the following property: One watch and chain, valued at $15; one silk skirt, $10; one pistol, $1, and $38 in money, amounting in all to $64. A portion of the stolen property was afterward recovered from a pawn-shop, where Farmer had pledged it. The prisoner was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Suicide by Laudanum.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Naumann, on the body of Mrs. Julia Connelly, aged 29 years, who died at her residence, No. 126 Charry-street, from the effects of a dose of laudanum administered by herself, with the intent to commit suicide. The husband of the deceased stated that she was a woman of intemperate habits, and he had no doubt that she committed the fatal act while in a state of intoxication. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

Counterfeit Money.—Isaac Wortman and Chas. McCormick were arrested for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Union Bank of Troy, this State. McCormick passed one on George Cenovan, druggist at No. 272 Eighth-avenue, and Wortman attempted to pass one on Julius Cheuse, also a druggist, at No. 26 Sixth-avenue. They were both committed for examination by Justice Kelly.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Serious Ferry Accident.—Edward Dunn, residing in Court-street, near Mill, while stepping from one of the boats at Hamilton-avenue ferry on Saturday evening, fell through the hatch of the ship *St. Charles*, lying at Ford's Dock. Franken died while being conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital by Officer McGinn and others. The family of deceased resides in Gowanus. The other man had one of his legs broken.

The One Million Dollar Loan.—Thus far four bids have been received for the one million dollar conscription loan, amounting in all, it is understood, to about $20,000. At this rate it will be a long time before the full million is raised.

Died of Neglect.—A child three months of age, was found dead at No. 1 Commerce-street on Saturday evening. The Police report states that the child is supposed to have died from the ill-treatment and neglect of its mother, who had left the house to get some liquor.

Sun Stroke.—Ellen Riordan, residing at No. 98 Main-street, died suddenly, on Saturday, from the effects of the heat.

Williamsburgh.

Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.—Coroner Barrett, of Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday evening last, concluded the investigations into the death of George Bauer, the aged German who was killed by the fist of Samuel Johnson, a colored man. The striking was immediately done while the German was sitting by Johnson's wife, with a heavy stick, and on being knocked down the aged man hit his head on a projection of a wall—causing almost immediate death. The affair occurred on Sunday week, at No. 7 Marshall-street, Brooklyn, E. D. The evidence shows that the blow without the fall would not have caused death, but the jury held Johnson to await the action of the Grand Jury, and also Charles Howarth, a witness of the transaction. They further censured Mr. Philip Eschlbart for neglecting to procure medical aid for the injured man.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—New-York, Aug. 15, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council:

Sir: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

ALDERMEN

JOHN FOX, First District.
JOHN McCOOL, Fifth District.
PETER MITCHELL, Eighth District.
JOHN HARDY, Eleventh District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Fourteenth District.
TERENCE FARLEY, Sixteenth District.
CHARLES H. HALL, Fourth District.
JAMES REED, Sixth District.
JACOB M. LONG, Seventeenth District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP, Seventh District.
LEWIS R. RYERS, Ninth District.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Mitchell, Alderman Henry was called to the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meetings were dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, During the recent thunder storm, which passed over this city, the liberty pole erected on the southerly end of the Battery was struck by lightning and completely demolished, rendering it necessary to have the same removed immediately, as it is hourly endangers the lives of those passing in the vicinity; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the damaged liberty-pole on the southerly end of the Battery removed, and a new liberty-pole erected in its place, to be in all respects similar to the one before it was damaged.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and fit up a suitable room for the accommodation of the Assistant Treasurer of the Seventh Senatorial District, for the payment of the families of volunteers, who reside in that district, pursuant to section thirteen of the ordinance adopted by the Common Council on the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance making additional provision for the families of persons who may volunteer or be drafted into the military service of the United States during the existing war, in accordance with chapter five hundred and fourteen of the Laws of 1863, and for other purposes."

By unanimous consent the paper was put upon its passage, and the same was concurred in on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report donating to the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church, in Attorney-street, sufficient to enable them to pay off an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report to rebuild pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Fifth avenues, through First-avenue to Sixtieth-street, to connect with the sewer already ordered in said street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the resolution approved by the Mayor October one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, directing "Fourteenth-street, from Union-place to Fifth-avenue, be repaved with Belgian pavement, the City to pay the whole of the expenses thereof," be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That Fourteenth-street, from Union-place to the Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian and trap-block pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property on the line of the proposed improvement, and the other half by the City; the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that the present order of business be suspended, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

Preamble, with resolution that the Governor be respectfully requested to take immediate measures to prohibit any and all persons from offering bounties, and from recruiting or procuring volunteers or substitutes from the City of New-York, for the purpose of taking them to other States.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Relief Committees of the several Wards of the City of New-York, be hereby directed not to grant any relief to any families of persons who shall enlist in any regiment raised for any other State, or who shall go as substitute for any person or persons drawn under the Conscription Act in any other place than the City of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 15, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Co	106¾	9000 Harlem R	154
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	106¾	1000 do	155
35,000 Treas. 7 3-10 T. n.		200 do	s10. 155
N. Cot. & Apr	30⅛	200 do	s10 187
26,000 U. S. 6s, 1-20 r. c. b3.	99¾	200 do	157
3,000 Ill. War Loan	99	1000 do	160
1,000 Tenn. 5s, 6s, '70	65¼	400 do	161
5,000 O. & Miss. R. C. b10	34	1400 do	162
1,000 Erie 2d M. 8s, '83	112	400 do	s10 161
2,000 E. 4th M. 8s	100	800 do	161¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M	89¾	20 Nor. & Wor. R	90
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102	3100 Reading Railroad	118¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	82	200 Mich. Cen. R	118¾
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106	1200 M. So. & N. Ind. R	107
1,000 Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	58	400 do	107¾
21 Bank of Commerce	103	200 do	107¾
60 St. Nicholas Bank	60	400 do	b10. 107¾
65,000 American Gold	125¾	200 do	b3. 107¾
3,200 do	125¾	200 do	107¾
300 Canton Co	33¾	400 do	108
50 do	32	400 do	b10. 108
150 do	33¼	200 M. So. & N. I. G. S	119
6 Dl. & Hud. Canal Co	155	70 Panama R	190
100 Cumb. Coal. Prf	29¾	400 Tol. & Wab	77
300 do	b10 29¾	100 Illinois Cen. R. S	120¾
200 do	29¾	600 do	120¾
100 do	29¾	400 do	120¾
300 Quicksilv. M. Co	49	300 Ill. Cen. Cap. B. S	120
550 do	49¾	1500 Cleve. & Pitts. R	96
100 do	b10 49¾	200 do	96¾
100 Con. Am. Tr. Co	33	150 Gal. & Chi. R	104¾
100 Min. Mining Co	90	400 do	104¾
800 Bucks Co. Lead	2	100 do	s10. 104¾
200 do	2¼	400 do	104¾
200 Am. Coal Co	70	1000 Clev. & Tol	110
25 do	68	200 do	s30. 110
10 Pacific Mail S. C	225	600 do	110
200 Harlem R	140	1000 Chi. & N. W.	63½
100 do	s10. 140	200 do	63½
200 do	140	100 do	63½
100 do	b10. 140	200 do	63½
100 Canton Co	33½	100 Harlem R. Prf	73
100 do	33¾	100 do	73
100 Quicksilv. M. Co	s30	400 do	s3. 106¾
500 Buckeye Co. Ld. Co	2¾	2000 do	106¾
500 do	2¾	500 do	106¾
100 N. Y. Guano Co	b10	1200 do	106¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R	127¼	500 do	106¾
200 do	127¾	500 do	b10. 106¾
300 do	127¾	2000 do	106¾
100 Erie Railway	107	2000 do	106¾
2300 do	107¾	1500 do	s3. 106¾
200 do	107¾	600 M. S. & N. I	119
2400 do	107¾	200 Ill. Cen. R	121
300 do	s10. 107¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R	104¾
800 do	s3. 107¾	100 Clev. & T. R	115¾
200 do	s10. 107¾	1100 Chi. & R. I. R	107¾
500 do	b10. 107¾	100 do	107¾
1300 Erie R. Prf	104¾	200 Chi. & N. W	57¼
200 do	104¾	100 P., F. W. & C. R	103
800 do	b3 104¾	100 do	83¼
200 Hudson R	147¾	200 do	83¾
3200 Reading R	117	500 do	83¾
1500 do	b3. 117	1000 do	84
200 Mich. Cen. R	116		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

900 Cum. Coal	30	400 Harlem R	159
200 do	30¼	100 do	s60. 156
200 do	30¾	100 do	b10. 158¾
200 do	30¾	2200 do	159
100 do	b10 30¾	1700 do	160
150 Canton Co	33½	100 Harlem R. Prf	73
100 do	33¾	1500 do	106¾
10 Quicks't M. Co	50	400 do	s3. 106¾
200 do	49¾	2200 do	106¾
100 Qu. Hill M. Co	s30	500 do	106¾
900 Bucks Co. Ld. Co	2¾	1200 do	106¾
500 do	2¾	500 do	106¾
100 N. Y. Guano Co	b10	1500 do	106¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R	127¼	400 do	s3. 106¾
200 do	127¾	600 do	b10 106
200 do	s3. 127¾	2000 do	106¾
300 do	127¾	2250 do	106
100 Erie Railway	107	1200 do	106¼
2300 do	107¾	1500 do	s3. 106¾
200 do	107¾	600 M. S. & N. I	119
2400 do	107¾	200 Ill. Cen. R	121
300 do	s10. 107¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R	104¾
800 do	s3. 107¾	100 Clev. & T. R	115¾
200 do	s10. 107¾	1100 Chi. & R. I. R	107¾
500 do	b10. 107¾	100 do	107¾
1300 Erie R. Prf	104¾	400 Tol. & Wab	77
200 do	104¾	100 Illinois Cen. R. S	120¾
800 do	b3 104¾	600 do	120¾
200 Hudson R	147¾	400 do	120¾
3200 Reading R	117	300 Ill. Cen. Cap. B. S	120
1500 do	b3. 117	1500 Cleve. & Pitts. R	96
200 Mich. Cen. R	116	200 do	96¾

MONDAY, Aug. 17—A. M.

Business was seriously impeded during the week, by the oppressively warm weather. Increased animation was discernible in the Dry Goods Trade, the demand having been quite active, chiefly for Domestic Woolens, and desirable styles of Imported Dress Goods, which were selling advantageously. Domestic Cottons were quoted somewhat firmer. The receipts and sales of Breadstuffs and Provisions were on a restricted scale, and at the close, the market favored buyers. The movements in General Merchandise were very moderate for the season. Gold fell off to 125¼, and Exchange on London, to 188¾@139. Money was quite stringent early in the week, but was subsequently in greater abundance, and obtainable at easier rates 5@6 ℘ cent. for call loans, have been the closing figures. The Stock Market was much excited throughout the week, especially for the Shares of the Grand Trunk Railway lines, and sharp and rapid fluctuations took place in prices. Saturday's operations were extensive, strengthening prices, which closed buoyantly. The sales of United States Popular Loan during the week were $3,603,150, of which $1,706,700 through the Loan Agency, and $1,796,450 by subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office. The Sub-Treasury Balance on Saturday afternoon was $25,618,327.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	124¾ @125¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	106¾ @106¾
New-York Central	126¼ @127
New-York and Erie	106¾ @106¾
Erie Preferred Shares	103¾ @103¾
Rock Island	106¾ @107¼
Michigan Guaranteed	114¾ @115¼
Michigan Southern	115¾ @116
Michigan Central	116 @115¾ @115¾
Toledo	115 @113¾ @115
Illinois Central	120¾ @116 @120¾
Pacific Mail	225 @226 ½ d.
Hudson River	152 @145¾ @148
Harlem Preferred	129 @148
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96¾ @96¾ @96¾
Harlem Common	147¼ @131¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	77 @72 @81¾
Chicago and North Western	33¾ @32 @36
Prairie du Chien	80 @89¾
Chicago and Alton	80¾ @79 @82

New-York Central opened on Saturday at 126¼ and closed at the First Board at 127, but since then has gone up to 128¼ and is still on the rise. Erie brought 105¾@106 at the Board, and at the present writing is selling freely in the Street at 108@108¼. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, which was sold down to 71, has been among the strongest Stocks of the day, and were sold at 81¼ at the Board, and subsequently at 83. The great staple of speculation of the day, however, was Harlem, of which the sales, public and private, were immence, commencing at the Board at 154, advancing than to 162, then receding to 159¼@160, and rallying by 3 o'clock to 163. Michigan Southern was also active and strong, with a large business at the Board at 107@108, and standing at 109¼ subsequently. At 4 o'clock on Saturday the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night's quotations:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	125¾	124¾	Harlem Pref.	140	141
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106¾	Mich. Central	115	116
N. Y. Central	126¾	127¼	Mich. Southern	107¾	108¾
Erie	104¾	107¾	Mich. Guaran'd	119¾	119¾
Erie Preferred	103¾	103¾	Illinois Cen.	120	123
Hudson	149	148	Pittsburgh	95¾	95¾
Pacific Mail	226xd	225	Fort Wayne	78	86
Harlem	149¾	163	Rock Island	106¾	107¾
Canton	31¾	32	Northwest	38	37¾
Prairie du Chien	80¾	89¾	Galena	103¾	106¾
Treas. Cer. '64's	99¾	99¾	Reading	116	117¾
Terre Haute	63	63¾			

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Broadway	168
Manhattan	140	Am. Exchange	108
Mechanics	114	Metropolitan	112
Union	112	St. Nicholas	100
America	123	Importers & Traders	110
Mech. & Traders'	108	Park	120
State of New-York	102¾	Mannfac. & Mer	97
Commerce	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	A. & T. H. 2ds Pref	92¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Ino	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	103	Le C. & M. L. G. B	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102¾	Chic. & N. W. S. F	100¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '70	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, cons. '76	127	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	64
Erie, thirds, '82	112¾	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	77
Erie fourths, '80	106	Del., L. & W. 1sts	112
Erie fifths, '85	106	Del., L. & W. 2ds	110
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	109	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Hud. R. firsts, '66	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Hud. R. seconds, S. F. '66	113	Ind. R. cons. 1sts	106
Hud. R. thirds, '86	124	Gal. & Chic. ext	110
Hud. R. conv., '67	106	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	106¾
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	118	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	110
Harlem seconds, '66	100	New-Jersey C. firsts	103
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. C., '69 & '72	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. S. seconds	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	82
N. Ind., Goth. line, '66	102	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	92
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F	106¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
Ill. Cen., '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G	58
Al. & T. H. firsts	102		

Gold took another turn downward on Saturday. The sales at the Board were at 125¼@125½, and it has since receded to 125@125¼. The Exports on Saturday were $480,076 70—by the *America* $190,-103 50, the *City of Manchester* $114,000, and the *Corsica*, for the West Indies, $175,973 26. Foreign Exchange also ruled lower, and the sales of the morning were at 137¼@137¾ for Bankers' sterling, which it would be difficult to obtain now.

The Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company has opened books of subscription for its increased Capital Stock at the Peoples' Bank in this City. The earnings of the Company for the last two years compare as follows:

Earnings from Aug. 1, 1861, to Aug. '62	$436,580 00
Earnings from Aug. 1, 1862, to Aug. '63	553,904 18
Increase	$117,424 16

The Import entries of the past week amount to $4,063,010 against $1,957,397 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,184,980 against $3,697,657 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $1,210,230 against $700,431 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,571,820.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, which we published a few weeks since, having completed the Commercial or Treasury year 1862-'63, ending the 30th June, viz., we re-

Foreign Exports from the port of New-York for six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1863, (exclusive of $264,000 Foreign Specie,)

Amount to	$96,624,000
Add since 1st July	14,447,000
Total since Jan. 1	$111,071,000
Against same time 1862	110,601,676
Increased Import in 1863	$469,324

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863	$91,662,000
Add since July 1	19,309,457
Total since Jan. 1	$110,971,457
Against same time 1862	86,411,578
Increased Export 1863	$25,560,883

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863, were $20,632,000
Add since July 1 6,814,000
Total since Jan. 1 $27,447,000
Against same time 1862 37,916,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863 $10,469,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 9,707 bbls. Flour, 187 bbls. and 831 bags Corn Meal, 47,752 bushels Wheat, 21,813 bushels Corn, 11,014 bushels Oats, 80 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,687 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots, at $6 87½ @$7, and Pearls at $8 87½@$9 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 866 bbls., including 311 bbls. Pots and 55 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in more demand, chiefly to supply the wants of distant buyers, and prices of desirable styles have been very firm. At the public sale on Friday, which was very well attended, men's Kip Boots brought $2 @$3 87½; men's Thick Boots, $2 55@$2 97½; boys' Thick Boots, $1 90@$1 95; men's Calf Boots, $2@$3 20; men's Grain Cavalry Boots, $3 @$3 65; men's Wellington Boots, $3 30@$4; men's Buff Top Balmorals, $1 50@ $1 60; men's Split Brogans, 80c.@$1; women's Calf Balmorals, 95c.@$1 15; Misses' Goat Balmorals, 65c. @90c. ℘ pair. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "The demand for Boots and Shoes from the interior is fair for the season; and though many of the heavy Western buyers have returned home without laying in their usual quantum of stocks, it is understood they will mostly return to this market and complete their purchases next October and November, when they are expecting better terms. In this we fear they will be disappointed, as the large Government contracts which have lately been given out, amounting in the aggregate to some 400,000 pairs army bootees, will keep manufacturers fully occupied in the meantime and prevent any decline in stock or work. The latter are doing all they can with the facilities at their command, and most of them have orders ahead. The country is being scoured in all directions for workmen, and every nerve is strained to fill orders for goods deliverable between now and the last of September."

COAL—Has been quiet at former prices.

COTTON—Has been in limited request, closing heavily at 67c.@67½c. for Middling, ℘ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and quiet at former prices, $5 25@$6 12½ ℘ cwt. Mackerel have been in fair demand, but at slightly reduced rates, including small and large No. 1 at $11 25@$11 75; No. 2 at $9 75@$10 50; No. 3 at $5@$7 ℘ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring have been quiet and nominal. Smoked Herring have been in moderate request at 26c.@28c. for No. 1, and 30c.@33c. for scaled.

FRUIT—The main inquiry has been for Raisins, at $4 45@$4 50 for Layer, and $4 10 for Bunch, per box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at drooping prices, especially for all other than fresh ground. Sales since our last, 12,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 90@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 65@$5 35, chiefly at $4 75@$5 05; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 50 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 90	@$4 50
Extra State	4 55	@ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 55	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship ℘ brds.	5 15	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 75

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $5 40@$6 40 for poor to good superfine; $6 45@$7 90 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and declining. Sales 430 bbls. Extra at $4 80@$7 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $3 40@$4 25 for fine and superfine. ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine. ℘ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, and prices, particularly of inferior and common qualities, much depressed; sales since our last, 90,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 28@$1 35; Amber Western, at $1 27@$1 30; Red do., at $1 15@ $1 26; Amber Iowa, at $1 20@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, at 95c.@$1 19; Chicago Spring, at 86c.@$1 10 ℘ bushel. Corn continues busy. Sales have been reported to-day at 104,000 bushels, at 67c.@68c. for sound Mixed Western; 63¾c.@67c. for unsound do.; 70c.@ 73c. for Yellow Western, and 71c.@72c. for White do., ℘ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand, at 86c.@ 90c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are less active, including Canada, at 42c.@55c.; Western, at 56c.@62c.; State, at 63c.@66c., ℘ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. 15,000 bushels Malt sold at $1 40@$1 55 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair request to-day, at 90c.@$1 12½ ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, at 16c.@22c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been more sought after, closing firmly at 10¾c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand at former rates. The week's receipts reached only 14,448 Hides. Sales 23,100 Hides, the latter including 8,400 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@25¼c. cash, usual selection; 4,200 Montevideo, 18@21 lbs., part 25c. cash, usual selection; 1,750 Rio Grande Kips, 13@14 lbs., 25c. cash, usual selection; 3,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,950 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., 12c. cash, usual selection; 2,800 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 9¾c.@9¾c. cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 412,600 dry Hides, 5,000 wet-salted Hides, and 100 hales East India Hides.

INDIGO—Has been more inquired for at rising prices.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet and depressed, at $1 35 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. Wenzel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The inquiry is active and general for most descriptions, especially so for prime middle and heavy leather. The latter kind and heavy damaged are quite scarce; some choice small lots thereof have realized fancy prices. The receipts and sales of the week have been of about equal extent. Oak Sole—Prices are unchanged. The demand is good and general. Receipts small, and stock in dealers' hands much reduced. Upper-in-rough has been rather quiet. Week's receipts of sole leather about 41,000 sides."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made, since our last, of 1,100 bbls., at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 25@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—NATALIE; OR, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICAN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The draft in this City will be resumed on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Sixth District, at the headquarters of the Assistant Provost-Marshal, No. 165 Sixth-avenue. This fact is announced officially this morning in our advertising columns. In anticipation of this important event, Major-Gen. DIX, who is now in command of the Department of the East, has issued an address to the citizens of New-York, explaining the circumstances under which the draft is to be made, commanding submission to the terms of the Conscription law, and closing with a significant warning of ample preparation on the part of the authorities to meet all unlawful opposition promptly and effectually. We also publish this morning an important letter from Provost-Marshal-General FRY to the Secretary of War, in answer to the allegations contained in the letter of Adj.-Gen. WATERBURY, regarding the enrollment in this State.

Rumors were current in the Army of the Potomac yesterday that the rebels were about to attempt a flank movement on our left, and that a large rebel force was approaching Dumfries. We are assured that should the rebels attempt such a movement they will not find us unprepared.

Private advices from ROSECRANS' army state that our forces have been divided into two grand divisions, and moved forward toward Chattanooga on Monday last, by different routes. The siege of the rebel stronghold will doubtless soon commence, as it is not probable that our forces will meet with any very serious opposition before reaching there.

A highly intelligent gentleman, who has made his escape from his former residence near Knoxville, Tennessee, and reached New-Albany, Indiana, states that he had many opportunities to learn the plans of the rebels, and that he is convinced, from positive information, that they design invading Kentucky in large force, as soon as the corn shall have become dry enough to grind into meal, and for feeding purposes. The plan for this invasion, he is satisfied, is fully matured, and Louisville is the main point aimed at. Our informant says that the rebels are confident of their ability, when ROSECRANS shall commence his movement into Georgia, to easily occupy that portion of Kentucky west of the Kentucky River, as they are promised assistance from sympathizers, and do not doubt that it will be afforded. The disposition which Gen. BURNSIDE is now making of his forces is very likely to interfere seriously with any project of this kind.

An item of war news—the first for some time—comes from Missouri. Col. CATHERWOON, commanding a Missouri regiment of artillery, telegraphs to headquarters at St. LOUIS, from Pineville, McDonald County, that he was attacked by the rebel Col. COFFEE Saturday, and that the rebels were severely handled. COFFEE'S force was completely routed, with the loss of thirty or forty killed and a number wounded.

A man who represents himself as a Government teamster arrived in Covington, Ky., on Monday, and reports that on Thursday last, Aug. 6, a detachment of SCOTT'S rebel cavalry attacked and captured a train of one hundred and sixty Government wagons near London, Kentucky. No such report has reached us from other sources.

The Toledo *Blade* has late information relative to the alleged withdrawal of VALLANDIGHAM, and says that the rumor is that a proposal is to be presented him, requiring a pledge that, in case of his election, he will cooperate fully with the National Government in the support of its war measures, and that he is to have the choice of signing it or giving place to some man who will make that pledge. "We have," says the *Blade*, "evidence which satisfies us that the report is correct, and that the movement is led by men on the ticket with VALLANDIGHAM, who were among the most prominent in securing his nomination, and who could not have got the places they now occupy but for their support of him."

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Hibernian*, which passed Cape Race on Friday evening, we receive advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 6th, and Greencastle on the 7th inst. The political news by this arrival is of but little importance. The rebel Cotton Loan on the 5th touched a point as low as 35 per cent. discount, but subsequently rallied somewhat, the latest quotations being 26 to 24 discount. The London *Times* editorially apologizes for the tumble in the loan, and says that if the battle of Gettysburgh had resulted differently, the sagacity of the patrons of the loan would have been justified. The *Times* also contains a letter from Mr. MCRAE, agent for the loan, who explains the means taken by the rebel Government to secure an amount of cotton adequate to secure the loan. Their purchases, he says, will "probably" amount to 500,000 bales. The London *Morning Post* thinks the "blunder" of the North regarding Canada may have the good effect of inducing the Canadians to look after their defences. The aspect of the Polish question has undergone little change. It is understood that, instead of a collective note to Russia, each of the Powers will forward a separate one, but identical in idea. The Russians had suffered another defeat at the hands of the revolutionists. The Emperor of Austria has invited an assembly of the German sovereigns, to discuss the question of a reorganization of the Germanic Confederation. The Liverpool Cotton market was flat and unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consols were quiet at 93@93¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SIBLEY telegraphs, under date of the 7th inst., that he has had three engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors, in all of which the Indians were routed, and finally driven across the Mi-

...defeated at least one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The loss among the white troops was but seven killed and wounded. Gen. POPE considers Indian hostilities east of the Missouri as at an end. LITTLE CROW, the principal Chief, having been killed, and his son captured.

The Board of Aldermen met Saturday and concurred in the adoption of the $3,000,000 conscript exemption ordinance, passed by the Board of Councilmen on Friday, and concorred also in the resolutions requesting Gov. SEYMOUR to forbid recruiting here for volunteers or substitutes for regiments in other States, and in the resolution prohibiting the extension of aid from the City Relief Fund to the families of persons enlisting in regiments out of the City. The Board adjourned to meet P. M. on Monday.

The Stock market was quite active during the day, closing with much firmness. Gold and Exchange were dull. General trade was also dull.

The Draft in New-York.

There will be found in the TIMES this morning three official documents of very great interest and importance to the citizens of New-York. One of these documents (to be found in our advertising columns) consists of three parts—the first being an announcement from the President of the number of troops (2,050) assigned as the first proportional part of the quota to be furnished by the Sixth District—the second being an order from the Provost-Marshal-General to make the draft in the aforesaid district with the least possible delay—and the third part being a notification from the Provost-Marshal of the same district that the draft therein will be commenced on Wednesday of this week, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The second document we referred to is a proclamation from Gen. DIX, the Commander of this Department, to the citizens of New-York, concerning the forthcoming draft. Gen. DIX makes some most admirable, moderate and discreet, yet firm and soldier-like suggestions for the consideration of our people as friends of the Union and of the good order of society. He shows the absolute necessity of the draft, as well as its justice. He argues its constitutionality, and cites the authority of some of the greatest of American names in favor of a draft. He sets forth that it is a law of the land, and resistance to it is revolt against the constituted authorities of the country. He shows the lightness with which it bears upon the community, and contrasts it with the all-devouring conscription law of the rebels. He obviates any objection to the accuracy of the enrollment in this city by stating that the President has ordered it to be revised, that the quota now to be raised has been reduced in the districts whose quota is found fault with, and that all accounts will be fairly adjusted. He denounces those who array themselves by word or deed against the law, and tells those who may combine to reënact the scenes of cruelty and devastation by which the City has recently been dishonored, that they will "be treated as enemies of the country and of mankind." Gen. DIX modestly and briefly refers to his own servicee in the field in the cause of the Union during the last two years, praises the patriotism which New-York has exhibited in all emergencies, and exhorts the people to sustain her orderly character and good name. He closes with the following warning, which it may be well to here reproduce :

"Should these suggestions be disregarded by any among you, and renewed attempts be made to disturb the public peace, to break down the barriers which the law has set up for the security of property and life, and to defeat the execution of a law which it is my duty to enforce, I warn all such persons that ample preparation has been made to vindicate the authority of the Government, and that the first exhibitions of disorder or violence will be met by the most prompt and vigorous measures for their repression."

The last of the three official documents to which we alluded, is the reply of the Provost-Marshal-General to the statements of Gov. SEYMOUR, and to the report of the Adjutant-General of this State, which we published last week. It was evidently the object of the Governor and his subordinate to bewilder the President and the country by challenging them to a tilt in the midst of an endless labyrinth of figures. So far as it related to people generally, Messrs. SEYMOUR and WATERBURY had greatly the advantage in such a case. Some of the most essential documents and dates were inaccessible to all but the authorities; and an adroit and dishonest schemer could so arrange the figures and the tables as to suit precisely his own ends, and make the worse appear the better reason; while it was quite impossible, even for those who were firmly convinced that there was error and falsity in WATERBURY'S report and SEYMOUR'S letters, to show where the error lay. But the Provost-Marshal-General deals with the subject very effectively and conclusively; and furnishes a remarkable instance of "how plain a tale shall put a tricketer down." He takes up the very district—the Fourth district—about which most complaint was made by SEYMOUR and WATERBURY—the district in which accusations of fraud in the enrollment and drafting were loudest and seemingly best sustained by statistics; and he shows that in that district there was not only the greatest precaution taken to secure fairness and justice, but that there was such remarkable success in attaining these ends, that the enrollment made under the draft agreed closely with the enrollment made a year ago by the State authorities, and which the Adjutant-General himself then stated to be eminently successful and substantially correct. The few unimportant discrepancies are very satisfactorily accounted for. Every district with which fault has been found might be taken up in the same way, and the same general results would appear.

The Provost-Marshal-General also corrects some misapprehensions that prevail regarding the number of troops that have been furnished from our State, and regarding the progress of volunteering. Notwithstanding all we have heard of the rapid progress of voluntary enlistment, he shows that the whole State of New-York has furnished less than a thousand volunteers a month since the opening of the year. He shows also that all the complaints about the Washington [illegible] not having con-

...sulted with Gov. SEYMOUR in reference to the draft are baseless. The Governor was informed constantly upon every matter, and consulted regarding every vital detail.

Gov. SEYMOUR has insisted so strongly that the draft shall be fairly conducted according to law, and has been so anxious to have all errors corrected, that we should think, now that all this has been provided for, he will be more than anxious to assist in its enforcement. He demanded that the machinery of the draft be perfected, and virtually asked the President to go on with it after the mistakes were set to rights; and though he afterwards demanded its abandonment, we cannot but regard this as a slip quite contradictory with his previous efforts and professions.

The Reduction of Charleston, and What it Involves.

We read with some degree of trepidation the telegraphic announcement already several times promulgated, to the effect that, when the grand bombardment opens on Sumter, "the rebel stronghold is sure to fall in two hours." We chance to remember that, on the occasion of the last attack, we were positively assured that Admiral DUPONT would make a brick pile of Sumter in "an hour and a half," which turned out to be just about the time it took to drive our whole iron fleet chop-fallen out of the harbor.

There is no reason to argue a like upshot in the present instance. The present plan of attack differs from that of last April by the whole distance between a sound, well-considered military operation and an enterprise little short of Quixotish. The execution will, we make no doubt, be conducted with all possible skill and vigor. And if, as is hoped, the means are adequate to the end proposed, it is fair to look forward to a successful issue.

If, therefore, the repeated prophecy of the reduction of Sumter in a couple of hours be intended to mean no more than this—that in an enterprise in which all the elements are perfectly well known, and which admits of being treated almost as a mathematical problem, the preponderance of power is so greatly on our side that the reduction of the fort is simply a question of time—it may be two hours, or twenty-four hours, or two weeks—we see no objection to expressing our general sense of confidence in this way. But to take such an expression as literally true, as many will, is to lull the public mind with an unwarranted security which would ill prepare it for any possible check, repulse or disaster, and which even puts it in an attitude unfit to appreciate the magnitude of the task which our gallant army and navy around Sumter has to do.

The reduction of Charleston, as we have already several times stated in these columns, we consider precisely the most difficult individual piece of military business that the whole theatre of war now presents. From a careful study of the whole subject, we have given detailed expositions of the series of operations it involves, and the following extract which we make from the Charleston correspondence of a late Southern paper, is little more than what we have ourselves already said, and does not, we think, in the least overstate the difficulties of the case :

"The evident intention of the enemy is to secure batteries Wagner and Gregg, at Cumming's Point, from whence they think they will be able to erect strong works to batter down Sumter. Succeeding in silencing Sumter, they would then attempt to enter the harbor with their iron-clad fleet and Monitors to play upon the city. But they have a long and tedious job before them. If they should succeed in gaining our batteries on Morris Island, it will be very doubtful, from the number of guns we can bring to bear upon them, if they could hold their position. Besides, admitting that they should succeed, and even be able to batter down Sumter, they would then be just as far off from their object as ever, and the struggle would then just commence, as Fort Moultrie, Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, and other works could still command the harbor. They would then have to commence the bombardment of Moultrie, and make their approaches from Long Island, which is a quarter of a mile E. N. E. of Sullivan's Island, and separated from it by Breach Inlet."

But if we narrow down our views to the simple question of the reduction of Fort Sumter, there is still a task which will demand the very highest skill and valor, and which, after all, we can only *hope* will be successfully executed.

With the looseness characteristic of popular parlance regarding military matters, it has become common to speak of the operations against Fort Sumter and even against Charleston as a *siege*—an expression which, as its etymology imports, can properly apply only to an operation in which the assailant *sits down around* a place, investing it and cutting off the besieged from all communication from without. In this sense Vicksburgh was properly a "siege." But we have no such advantage in the operations against Sumter. The rebels still have their water communications uninterruptedly open, and Charleston is free to be reinforced to any available amount. Their steamers run up and down the harbor every day, carrying troops, supplies and ammunition, and bringing or removing ordnance, etc.; and the trouble is that there is no possible means of gaining this line of communication short of gaining Sumter itself. It is easy to see what immense advantages this affords them, both for the defence of Sumter and the adjacent positions.

It remains, then, to consider the means for the reduction of the fort. It is no secret now to any one, that in the attack Gen. GILLMORE proposes directing his batteries against Sumter itself, having given up the attempt to take Fort Wagner by storm. His siege guns are mounted at a distance from Sumter of about thirty-five hundred yards—a great range, to be sure, but not beyond the reach of his powerful rifled ordnance. We must not forget, however, that while he has been busy erecting batteries, the rebels have been hard at work at the same. They have now a series of strong works on James Island, which enfilade our positions on Morris Island; and the moment we open on Sumter they open on us with their flank fire from these new works, aided by the fire of the forts. We fear that it will not be without heavy loss

...that the [illegible] is one of the elements to be taken into account. There is now another :

The object to be obtained in the attack of a fort is to make what is called a "practicable breach" or passage in its walls capable of allowing it to be stormed with superior forces. After a breach is made, therefore, the work of assault will remain. There are two approaches by which this may be made. If it is attempted by a *coup de main* by way of Morris Island, there will remain, as a preliminary, Fort Wagner to be taken. This will not be an easy task, both on account of the excessive restrictedness of the ground, admitting of not more than a brigade deployment, and because the rebels have been greatly strengthening this work since the last unsuccessful attack. Nor does the work end even when Wagner is stormed, for the approach to the artificial island on which Fort Sumter is built will have to be made by means of trenches, exposed to the fire of a dozen forts and works. The approach by water up the harbor to the site of the fort presents precisely the same difficulties.

If we look into the history of siege operations, we find that the issue of the defence is frequently the result of elements outside of those of a purely military order—in fact, of a *moral* nature. CARNOT, the illustrious War-Minister to NAPOLEON, wrote a work entitled "*De la Defence des Places Fortes*," in which he aimed to show that the strength of fortresses has been hitherto overlooked, and that they are in reality capable of far greater resistance than had been conceived previously to his time. It was written at the request of NAPOLEON with the view to stimulate garrisons to maintain their defence to the utmost. The moral of his imposing array of argument and illustration, is to show that a determined garrison can make a defence brilliant and protracted beyond what was thought possible, and the numerous sieges of the Peninsular War a few years later furnish striking corroboration of the truth of CARNOT'S position.

We make no doubt that the rebels will be prompted by every consideration and sentiment that influence men, to make the defence of Charleston as brilliant, desperate, protracted and bloody as it is possible to make it. It is true the chances mathematically are against the besieged, and with a combined land and naval attack, conducted with the skill and pluck and determination which our military and naval chiefs will bring to their work, we have just hopes of success. But the *blaque* of doing up the business in "a couple of hours" is not only puerile but dangerous. It is given to valor and a righteous cause to *deserve* success; but no man has a right to *anticipate* it with boastful and self-sufficient expressions overpassing the "modesty of nature."

The Copperhead Governors and the National Army.

In the Democratic State Convention of Maine, held in Portland last week for the nomination of State officers, the question was asked whether Hon. BION BRADBURY, the candidate for Governor, "would, as he would have a right to do, withdraw the troops now in the field?" To this Gen. S. J. ANDERSON, his special friend, replied : "When Gov. SEYMOUR withdraws the New-York troops, then I pledge you that BION BRADBURY will withdraw the Maine troops."

Well, now we should like to know when Gov. SEYMOUR proposes to withdraw the New-York troops. We think it due from his Excellency to give our gallant boys some little notice. He has hitherto been so very kind—vetoing the bill which would have put them to the trouble of voting—keeping back the conscripts who would have stood in their sunshine—that it would be a pity were he now to put them on the double-quick for New-York some dog-day morning, without giving them a chance to think of it a little in advance. We assure the Governor it will not do to be too abrupt about it. It is possible that the "New-York troops" might prefer to take their time. They have an odd way sometimes of doing a little thinking on their own account.

First, there is the unfortunate fact that they are not under Gov. SEYMOUR'S command. They were mustered into the service of the National Government, and took oath to remain in that service for three years, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged by its authority. By the Federal Constitution, which calls itself "the supreme law of the land," the President of the United States is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and not the Governor of the State of New-York. We do not find that the latter functionary has even the power of a Corporal over a single National soldier. Gov. SEYMOUR himself probably don't imagine that he has any such power. He relies, in all likelihood, not on any military authority of his own for the accomplishment of the "withdrawing" process, but on the great personal affection the soldiers have for him. He imagines that the gallant volunteer will fly to his call, like the turtle to his mate. Unluckily, love cannot absolve from oaths. The duty which the New-York volunteers have sworn to perform, they consider themselves obliged to perform in spite of the love they bear father, or mother, or wife, or children, or Gov. SEYMOUR. Then, again, there happens to be a certain love on the side of that duty—a love which, with tens of thousands of them, is, in fact, the absorbing passion of their soul. Gov. SEYMOUR don't require to be told that we mean love of country. He is an intelligent man, and has heard of it. If there is to be a rivalry between the Republic and Gov. SEYMOUR for the soldiers' affection and support, it is our confident belief that the former would carry the day. It may seem to the Governor a very odd preference, but men will have their humors.

Really it is high time that there should be an end of all this talk about Governors withdrawing State troops, or withholding State troops. It is the sheerest balderdash. There is not a Governor of any one of the twenty-four

...loyal States who would dare, even if he were traitorous enough in spirit, to take the first step toward depriving the National Government of his State's proportion of the National army. He would not dare to do it, because it would be nothing less than treason, and he would be making himself nothing less than a traitor. A State Governor has no authority in the premises. The framers of the Constitution were not such fools as to leave the National safety to either the wisdom or the caprice of men invested with no National responsibilities. In the most explicit terms they provided that Congress should have power to "raise and support armies," and to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." They also established that "the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States." Thus the whole military power of the country is subject to the National Government; and no State Governor can interfere with that control without arraying himself against the Federal Constitution, and putting himself in the category of traitors.

The Copperhead leader in the Maine Convention virtually declared that when Gov. SEYMOUR was ready for rebellion then Gov. BRADBURY, if elected, would be. And, doubtless, there are plenty of Copperhead leaders in Ohio who would pledge the same thing for Gov. VALLANDIGHAM, and in Pennsylvania for Gov. WOODWARD. It is a very pretty scheme, but, like all the other Copperhead devices for breaking down the war, it won't work. In the first place, there will never be another election of a Copperhead Governor. It is too late in the day. When the danger and disgrace of intrusting a State to such guardianship are so well understood that even Kentucky, with her extensive Southern sympathies, refuses, by a majority of over 40,000, to accept a Governor of this sort, it is very certain that no Northern State will hereafter commit any such folly. New-York and New-Jersey will travel to the end of this war without company in their humiliation.

But even were this otherwise—were every Northern State so infatuated as to choose its Governor from the ranks of faction, it would not in the least impair the power of the National Government over its armies. No order, no requisition, no solicitation of disloyal Governors, however numerous those Governors might be, could legally withdraw a solitary soldier from the control of the President of the United States, or legally prevent his supplying the Government with any necessary number of new soldiers. Of course such Governors, if they were reckless enough, might attempt violent opposition, but this would simply be rebellion and revolution. It would be war against the Government of the United States of precisely the same character as that now waged in Virginia and South Carolina. We don't believe that Gov. SEYMOUR is prepared for that; but if he is, we advise the Copperhead candidate in Maine to take a sober second thought before sinking himself to Gov. SEYMOUR'S destiny.

The Exemption Ordinance.

The ordinance of the City Government, appropriating three millions of dollars to relieve citizens of New-York from the draft, has been so perfected as to free it from many of the objections that lay against it in the first case. As it now stands, it need not become very oppressive to the City treasury, nor at all embarrassing to the Government. A careful and honest administration of it will, on the contrary, wholly disarm the late complaining parties of all just grounds of resentment, and lead to active enlistments of men who will serve cheerfully as soldiers.

The ordinance provides :

1. For the appointment of a Committee to be composed of the Mayor and Comptroller, and members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen;—which Committee shall decide on all cases of citizens drafted and seeking exemption from the draft.

2. Persons entitled to exemption under the City Ordinance are 1. All firemen. 2. All citizens in indigent circumstances. 3. All persons who have declared their intention to become citizens who are in indigent circumstances. Any persons belonging to either of these three classes who shall be drafted into the United States military service, may go to the Committee composed of the Mayor, Comptroller, and members of the two Boards, and represent the facts. If they are members of the Fire Department, or are in indigent circumstances, and still determine to enter the military service under the draft, the Committee are required to certify the fact to the Comptroller, and the Comptroller shall thereupon pay over to the conscripts so entering the army, the sum of three hundred dollars each for the relief of their families.

3. If the persons so drafted (who are firemen and persons in indigent circumstances) shall determine *not* to enter the military service, the Comptroller shall, upon the order of the Committee, pay over to the proper officer of the Government of the United States the sum of $300 for each, to exempt such persons so declining.

4. If the persons drafted (firemen and indigent persons) determine not to serve, but shall procure substitutes who are accepted, then the Comptroller, upon the order of the Committee, shall pay to such persons the sum of $300 each, for having procured such substitutes, whether they have paid their substitutes $300 or not. Or,

5. If any person volunteers to enter the military service as a soldier, and is accepted, mustered into service, and sent to the proper rendezvous as a substitute for some person who has been, or may be drafted, the Comptroller, on the order of the Committee, may pay to the volunteer the sum of $300 for the relief of his family. But in such cases, no sum shall be paid to the original party drafted

...to serve.

These are the substantial parts of the City ordinance; and it is at once clear that they wholly remove all objections to the Conscription act based on the $300 exemption clause. No citizen of New-York, however poor, need go into the military service, because of the lack of $300 to purchase his exemption. And all of the poorer class of conscripts who would have been willing to serve, but reluctant to leave home because of their helpless families, will be enabled to carry out their patriotic desires through the munificence of the City appropriation.

The objection to the draft as being unequal in its action on rich and poor being removed in the manner set forth, the ordinance goes further and provides for a careful scrutiny, at the City's expense, of the enrollment lists, so that all fairness may be had in the draft, and no individuals or classes have more than their share of risks and burdens. The President has, in the fullest and frankest manner, invited the cooperation of the State authorities in procuring pure and perfect enrollments, so there can be no complaints on this score. Thus it appears the Conscription in New-York City is robbed even of all its fictitious terrors.

The last question that arises is, will the Government procure any soldiers by a draft in the City, made under such circumstances? It need not be doubted. The price ($300) fixed by the Government for substitutes, has, in all parts of the country where the draft has taken place, been more than sufficient to procure them. A comparison of figures given in different States shows that from $200 to $250 is the average price paid for substitutes, and there has been no difficulty in obtaining them. A drafted person, if "indigent," may very safely take upon himself the duty of procuring a substitute, if he is allowed $300 for the purpose, and a shrewd use of his opportunity may enable him to clear $100 by his conscription, and remain at home during the war, besides.

Rumors of Another Advance by Lee.

A Washington telegram announces that there are indications that LEE designs making another offensive movement by the left flank of our army. The announcement, it is true, only comes in the shape of a "vague suspicion;" but there are intrinsic probabilities that render such action on the part of the rebel General not at all unlikely. Now is undoubtedly his opportunity, looking both to the condition of his own army and of ours. There is good evidence that his army is this moment numerically superior to ours. It is pretty certain that LEE has been reinforced by one corps, or at least one division of BRAGG'S army. Our own force is now at its minimum. The two years' men are all out. On the other hand we gain by time. The drafted men are going forward. In less than a month the Army of the Potomac may be reinforced by a hundred thousand fresh troops. If the friends of the Confederacy had been able to squelch the draft, it would have been all very well. But the firm attitude of the Government has removed all hope of this. All our armies will speedily be strengthened by large additions. The policy, therefore, of an enterprising leader like LEE is to take time by the forelock, anticipate events, concentrate for decisive blows, and seize the prestige which the offensive always imparts. MEADE'S army is not at present well placed. It has no naturally strong defensive line. Both wings are, in military parlance, "in the air." Nevertheless, Gen. MEADE has shown that he well deserves the implicit confidence of the country. If he is strong enough to give battle with good prospect of success he will do so. If not he will retire his army within the defences of Washington, until his depleted battalions are filled up with the fruits of the draft. We own, we should not be sorry to see him do so in any event. The stretch of territory between the Potomac and the Rappahannock is of no earthly importance to either army. It is without an ear of corn for man or a blade of forage for beast. It can be taken at any time by us. The mere holding of fifty odd miles of barren territory under such circumstances is of no account. Our present business is to recruit our armies. We can wait. The rebels cannot.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.—It is not necessary that the infantry which it is proposed to mount for hard service in the Southwest should all be mounted upon *horses*. Mules are more available, and in many respects more serviceable. They are more enduring, require less care, live upon far less, and are cheaper. It is not intended that the new mounted infantry shall fight mounted, but only that the animals shall carry the men over the great distances involved in Western campaigning, and set them down fresh and unfatigued, ready for work as infantry; and the use of mules instead of horses will take away the temptation which besets this class of soldiers to fight mounted, for the mule has mental and moral qualities which unfit him for taking part in the contests of the battle-field. The splendid description given by Job of the war horse, which "smelleth the battle afar off and plungeth into it, mocking at fear, and filled with fierceness and rage; which laughs at the sound of the trumpets, the thunder of the captains and the shouting; whose neck is clothed with thunder, and the glory of whose nostrils is terrible," does not apply at all to the hybrid mule. But if the mule, like the negro, lacks the highest military qualities, he has other excellent characteristics of belly and brains, and they are just the characteristics that are needed in the kind of service required for mounted infantry.

The first regiment of mounted infantry that was ever raised and put to duty in our service was and is mounted upon mules. We refer to the Ninth Illinois regiment, stationed at Corinth, Mississippi, in the command of that most excellent soldier, Gen. DODGE. It is about six months [illegible]

"SECESSION BY STATES AND RESTORATION BY STATES."

Can the States either Secede or Restore Themselves?—Or what does the Constitution Act?—What is the Point of Connection between the National and State Governments?

THE TIMES, Aug. 1863.

In the TIMES of the 4th inst., you have an article under the above head, which concludes with this remark: *"It is through the State organization, and not through the Confederate, that this restore will be effected."*

That it will not be through the "Confederate," and that we can have no treaty with this pretended Confederacy, is true enough. The "Confederacy" is a sham, a humbug, a fungus, which in law has no real existence. When our peace demagogues undertake to negotiate with that, or any of its officers, they not only make themselves liable to the penalties of treason, but they undertake to negotiate with a merely visionary existence, which the Government can under no circumstances recognize while they can keep a man in the field. But you say that the *States* can restore themselves. How? Let me promise, that no one may mistake me, that I will rejoice to see the Union restored, and the authority of the Government preserved, even by means which I cannot citizen entirely right or constitutional. I shall be happy, in such a case, not to have the responsibility of the transaction. I have said we are in revolution, and revolution justifies many things which are not in strict accordance with rule. If the rebel State Legislatures choose to turn their machinery against the sham Confederacy for which they used their powers, I shall be very glad, and praise them for works meet for repentance. But,—there are thousands of your intelligent conservatives (a word borrowed from English Tories), who will insist that things shall be done Constitutionally,—for if they are not done Constitutionally there may be some danger that the corner-stone of Republican institutions (Slavery) may be destroyed. It is the Constitution only, which gives black slaves a representation in a Congress of white free men—and Heaven forbid that we should endanger that sacred and benign provision of the Constitution. We must look well to the Constitution, then; and as there seems to be a providence, that not one man in a thousand (even among lawyers) should understand the Constitution, I will venture to explain, and state some of its provisions in reference to States. First, then, let me ask you, is the State of South Carolina, as of Georgia, one of or in the American Union? I don't ask what certain rebel or Union people there are doing. I want to know whether the *State of South Carolina is in or out of this American Union?* You know that the American Government has assumed from first to last since this controversy opened, and maintained, that the seceded *States* are not seceded, but are and have been constantly parts of the American Union—that is, that the act of secession is *void*. This is unquestionably the constitutional fact; but, at any rate, our Government assumes it. Well, then, if the State of South Carolina is not *out* of the Union, how can the State of South Carolina come in? This is the *reductio ad absurdum*. If South Carolina is not *out*, she cannot come in. She is already in. With the theory of our Government—which is the constitutional one—she cannot *restore* herself. Any formal act to that effect is just as void as the original act of secession. Nor is it possible to acknowledge the validity of any such act without acknowledging that the whole action of the Government in this controversy is wrong. We cannot do that. It is impossible. Well, then, how can the *State* restore itself? If not, what can it do in the premises? Undoubtedly their State Governments put the machine of rebellion in motion and they can do much to stop it. How? Surely neither the dignity nor the justice of this Government can consist with acknowledging secession by permitting a new formal admission of the seceded States. Besides, this process is met with a difficulty which neither Secessionists nor their Democratic allies will at all admit. When we admit a new State we have a right *to put conditions upon its admission*; and that would instantly endanger the sacred institution. Depend upon it they will make no formal application of that sort. What then can be done? We must first consider two points: 1. Upon whom does the Constitution act? 2. Where is the point of contact between the National and State Governments? The Constitution of the United States *acts upon individuals*. It does not act *directly* upon States. The exceptions to this are only negative. The States are *prohibited* all acts essential to sovereignty. The States as States, are allowed Senators in Congress, but the *time and manner* of their election may be determined by Congress. The States may organize and officer the militia, but the President can call them out in time of war or insurrection, and he has the command of them. In case of a collision on any of these points, between the States and national authorities, the Constitution has provided that the whole remedy and power over the matter shall be *in the hands of the National Government*. For this purpose the final Court of adjudication is the Supreme Court of the United States; and hence, no writ of *habeas corpus*, or *mandamus*, or any other judicial proceedings from State Courts can have any effect on the officers or proceedings of the United States. The National authority, in any such conflict, is supreme. Hence too, if the Governor of a State should refuse to call out the militia, or undertake to control it, in case of war, against the order of the President, he would *quoad* that disobedience, be in rebellion, and must succumb to the National authorities, unless he took up arms and abided his destiny. The whole action, then, of the Constitution in this respect may be summed up thus: that the National Government, acting as *individuals*, and not as States, *can carry on its operations, and control the power of the Nation, independent of the States*. This is the great conservative element of the Constitution, which, more than any or all others, preserves the Government and nation against dissolution. It is true we have a great rebellion against it; but it is a rebellion of *force*, and not of law.

The principle I have here stated was the main staple of Webster's speech against HAYNE, and lest any of my readers should think I have made more assertion, or over-stated the case, I will refer them to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which has now been half a

It is only God who can provide a vicarious atonement for sin. It is not in the power of parchment corporations to offer up available sacrifice for a living sinner. You may observe, then, that while we took no notice of a State voting its people out of the nation, so we can take no notice of their being voted *in*. It is the people, and not the Legislature the Constitution deals with.

We next ask, where is the *point of contact* between the National and State Governments? This is one of the most material points to understand. There may be a conflict of authorities should a State disregard any of the prohibitions of the Constitution, or refuse to place its militia under the command of the President, as Missouri did in issuing "bills of credit," and Governor STRONG, of Massachusetts, in refusing to put the militia under the command of United States officers. But these are *conflicts*. Where do their operations come in contact? Almost the only thing a State can do necessary to the operations of the Government is the election of Senators. But, even here, the National Government has the control, for, if necessary, it can appoint the manner and mode of election. But, much more than that, and what is altogether material, is that the Senate is the judge of the *elections and qualifications of its members*. That is vital. Mr. SEWARD says that all the rebels have to do is to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, as usual. Ah! Is that all they have to do? Let us work the problem out. Mississippi respects the ordinance of secession, and the Legislature sends JEFFERSON DAVIS and JACOB THOMPSON as Senators to the United States Congress. Do you think that the Senate of the United States will permit them to take their seats? Do you think an act of the Mississippi Legislature will relieve them from the penalties of treason? Nobody, I presume, thinks so. The Senate of the United States will, at last, contest this whole matter. Loyal John Jones and disloyal JEFFERSON DAVIS cannot be put in the same category by any act of the Legislature.

I have said enough, I think, to give persons who have not studied this subject some insight into the complicated relations of the National and State authorities in their respective relations to individuals. I do not object to what you, Mr. TIMES, have said about the benefit we may derive from the action of the rebel States, in remedying something of the evil they have done. They have influence with their own people, and if they choose to exert it in favor of reason and patriotism, let them do it, and let us receive it in kindness. But let us ever bear in mind that they have no power to absolve one man from the penalty of treason or the forfeiture of his property. There are acts which, once done, can never be undone. We may jump over the fearful precipice, but no act can restore us to our former condition.

There will be a return to union, loyalty and prosperity, but it will not be done by acts of the Legislature; not till their armies are crushed on the field; not till destruction comes to their door; not till their minds are convinced by the visitation of God's wrath, will they understand, like the Assyrian monarch, that they cannot prosper in a contest against the laws of their country and the divine principles of justice and humanity. I believe that, like the Assyrians, they will return and be made better by their sore calamities. But the return will be like Æneas from the realms of hell—

"—— *Hic labor, hoc opus est.*"

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Amusements.

All the Broadway theatres, with the exception of LAURA KEENE'S, will be open to-night—an unusual state of things for the dog days, and indicating equal tenacity of constitution and capacity for amusement on the part of the good public. LAURA KEENE'S Theatre has passed into the hands of Mr. DUFF, who has leased it to Mrs. JOHN WOOD for a period of years. The fair lessee will take possession in a few weeks, and in the interval the interior of the house is being remodeled and newly decorated. One of the earliest changes will, we presume, be in the name, for Mrs. JOHN WOOD is not likely to sail under any colors but her own, and Miss LAURA KEENE, it is rumored, (but in a very mysterious and non-committal sort of way,) is having a new theatre built for herself up town. Not one, but half a dozen new theatres should be erected in the City. As an investment there is no property that pays so well. Theatres are always occupied, and the rent, in doubtful cases, can be obtained in advance. At present they are confined almost exclusively to Broadway. Persons living far west or east are subjected to a long journey across the City before they can reach them. A few well-conducted places of amusement, erected in the populous districts of the East and North River, would pay handsomely. Whilst on this subject, we may mention that Mr. PIKE, of the Cincinnati Opera House, will, it is stated, erect a new Opera House in this City; a house for theatrical performances is also in course of erection in Brooklyn.

The Winter Garden reopens to-night under the management of Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND. The star of the occasion is Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, a lady who has had some success in London, and who plays in a piece written for herself by the late Mr. CHARLES SELBY, called "Natalie, or The Death Barge of the Loire." The other characters are sustained by Mrs. ANNA COWELL, (leading lady of the Walnut-street Theatre;) Messrs. Lingham, Stoddart, Davenport, C. Hale, Morris, Rea, Russell, Riley, Mrs. J. R. Scott and Mrs. Bland. New scenery and costumes have been prepared for the piece, and Mr. MOLLENHAUER has composed some incidental music. It is rumored also that the theatre has been thoroughly cleansed during the recess.

At Wallack's Theatre the Ghost has still the field to himself. "True to the Last," although a poor piece, suffices to introduce the spectre, and is, therefore, continued on the bills.

No change for the present is needed at Niblo's Garden. "The Duke's Motto" attracts good audiences, as it deserves to do, being by all odds the best constructed and best acted play now before the public. The regular fall season at this handsome establishment will commence on the 1st of September. Mr. FOZZARD is the attraction for one half of the week—Mr. BANDMANN for the other. "The Duke's Motto" will, we believe, be transferred to Mr. WHEATLEY'S Philadelphia establishment on the close of its run here.

The dramatic company at Barnum's Museum, unaffected by the thermometer, give two performances every day, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. The pieces selected are the comedy called "The Rival Captains, or How to Die for Love," and the farce called "Away with Melancholy." Mr. BARNUM'S zoological collection has recently been enriched by the addition of a python, a monster snake of the Boa species, and almost a novelty on the North American continent. It comes from the East Indies, and having been starved on the pas-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

After careful and particular inquiry, it seems to be ascertained that any prominent parties in the South have made any formal proposition to the United States authorities for terms of peace. Nor has even a hint for an accommodation been suggested. The vigorous prosecution of the war is regarded by the Administration as the best mode of ending it.

THE CONSCRIPTION CHANGES.

The following changes and appointments have been made by Provost-Marshal-General FRY:

Kentucky—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Surgeon, Ninth District, *vice* Buford, declined; Atwood S. Hobson, Provost-Marshal, Third District, *vice* Sandige, canceled; Pierce Butler Hawkins, Commissioner, Third District, *vice* Hogan, canceled.

Ohio—Joseph Means, Commissioner, Seventh District, *vice* Craino, revoked.

District of Columbia—Francis W. Blackford, Commissioner, *vice* Anderson, canceled.

California—A. Jones Jackson, Provost-Marshal; David Dwyer, Commissioner; Dr. J. C. Lane, Surgeon, for the Southern District, with headquarters at San Francisco. Robert Robinson, Provost-Marshal; S. Tryon, Commissioner; Dr. A. B. Nixon, Surgeon, for the Middle District, headquarters at Sacramento. William H. Parks, Provost-Marshal; William B. Latham, Commissioner; Dr. Lorenzo Hubbard, Surgeon, for the Northern District, headquarters at Marysville.

Illinois—Dr. John White, Surgeon, Tenth District, *vice* Prince, resigned.

New-York—James Miles, Commissioner, Twenty-seventh District, *vice* Post, resigned; Dr. George N. Richardson, Surgeon, First District, *vice* Ordronseaux, resigned.

Pennsylvania—Dr. A. Parchment, Surgeon, Twenty-third District, *vice* Kuhn, resigned.

Michigan—Albert Draper, Commissioner, Fifth District, *vice* Goldsmith, resigned.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

By section 50, of the act of July 1, 1862, "Any person or persons, firms, companies or corporations, owning, or possessing, or having the care or management of," among other things, "any steamboat or other vessel propelled by steam power, shall be subject to and pay a duty of three per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts" of such vessel, "for the transportation of passengers." The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that these words are general, and apply to every vessel propelled by steam between ports of the United States; and there is nothing in the law to exempt any vessel from this tax, on the ground that its track lies in whole or in part in the high seas. The tax must be levied on passage money between our seaports as well as between ports on our inland waters.

Tuesday's Monitor.

Messrs. Wm. Cramp & Sons:

GENTLEMEN—Yours, of the 7th inst., has been duly considered. You claim the remission of the two per cent. tax on the Monitor you are building for the United States, on the ground that Congress ought not by law to repudiate a part of the consideration of a *bona fide* contract previously made by and with the Government. This would perhaps be a valid argument before Congress against the enactment of a tax on manufactures already contracted for; but certainly not before this office, against the collection of a tax which Congress has enacted. It has, however, been decided by high judicial authority, and the decision has been accepted in numerous cases by this office, that a General Tax bill, for the support of the Government, cannot be annulled because it is in effect, and incidentally, diminishes salaries which previous legislation declared inviolable, or even affects the consideration of contracts. Such laws, like all other laws, will often seem oppressive and even unjust in their application to particular cases, but this office has no power to entertain appeals from the general decisions of Congress, or to reverse or modify its laws.

There seems to be much more force in your argument that the last proviso of section sixty-ninth of the act of July 1, 1862, is reënacted and renewed by the proviso of section thirty-seven of the act of March 3, 1863, so as to apply to your contract. The proviso of section thirty-seven in the amendment is, that "the existing laws shall extend to and be in force as modified, for the collection of duties imposed by this act," etc., "as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained had been inserted in, and reënacted by this act."

The duty of two per cent. on all vessels built after March 3, 1863, is a "duty imposed by this act;" it is, therefore, to be collected in the same manner and under the same regulations as if every "clause" and "thing" in the laws then existing had been inserted in and reënacted by this act. One of these "regulations" and "clauses" in the laws then existing is in the words, "The taxes on all articles manufactured and sold, in pursuance of contracts *bona fide* made *before the passage of this act*, shall be paid by the purchasers thereof, under regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." Had these words been inserted in the act of March 3, 1863, no doubt could possibly have remained that Congress intended in those the new tax, imposed for, upon the ... fall, and was ... And since ... instructed just as ... reënacted by" ... does now fall upon ... do not, therefore, regard you ... per cent. tax on the Monitor contracted for before March 3, 1863.

Ships, Masts and Spars.

1. The tax on ships and vessels of 2 per cent. ad valorem is a tax on the whole value of the ship, including all that goes to make it up, whether hull, cabin, masts, spars, or rigging.

2. When masts and spars are constructed to order for a particular vessel, and are placed for use therein, they are not taxable under the general head of manufactures; but enter into the total value of the vessel to which they belong, paying 2 per cent. ad valorem.

3. But if masts or spars are produced as articles of commerce, or are sold as such; as in quantities, or extra spars, not part of a vessel, but a resort in case of loss at sea, they are manufactures, and must be taxed as such 3 per cent. under the general clause of the act of Congress.

4. Boats built or constructed for the purpose of carrying coal, are to be taxed where built, and on their value where built; not on their value when they have reached their destination.

5. The proviso to the 69th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, is in these words, "That the taxes on all articles manufactured and sold in pursuance of contracts *bona fide* made before the passage of this act, shall be paid by the purchasers thereof, under regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." This proviso, with all other special regulations of that act, is explicitly and in terms reënacted and reinserted in the act of March 3, 1863, by the proviso to section 37, "That the existing laws shall extend to and be in force, as modified, for the collection of the duties imposed by this act," etc., etc., "as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and reënacted by this act." It is, therefore, decided that where a *bona fide* contract for the construction of a vessel was entered into for a specified sum before the 3d day of March, 1863, the tax of two per cent. on such vessel shall be paid by the contractor or purchaser thereof, and not by the builder.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

From a gentleman connected with the examination and revision of army Paymaster's accounts, it is ascertained that the reported frauds by them are erroneously overrated. Many errors in accounts have been discovered and corrected, while the entire amounts still in doubt cannot involve the Government to the extent of over $1,000,000, and much of this will be recovered from sureties. Proceedings have been instituted against some of the dishonest parties, and will be against all of them. The effect has been to produce settlements of arrears. The determination of the Pay Department appears to be to ferret out and prevent further abuses without favor or partiality.

U. S. CONSUL APPOINTED.

Hon. H. B. LUDDINGTON, of New-York, has been appointed U. S. Consul to Plymouth, England.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Amherst, Hampshire County, Mass. Office, 149 Broadway, New-York. Duly executed Patents & Co. Avoid imposition by calling at the Inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO., 2 Doors Below Cedar Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. The supporting, self-adjusting, soft Spring Truss, with elastic Shield. The Elastic Stocking, Shoulder Brace, &c. A lady in attendance.

For the Relief of Nervous Debility and Premature Decay, from whatever cause originating, and the Restoration of Lost Manhood, see Dr. HOLLICK'S Treatise, sent free of charge. Address Dr. J. HOLLICK, Box 4,586, New-York.

PHALON & SON, 2d, Nicholas Hotel.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rocky" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory, No. 159 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New, V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobin's Vegetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses, &c. — "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER Truss,' is the only truss made that will cure hernia or rupture radically. It is light, clean and easy. Acting on a liver it produces no pressure on the back or cord. Pamphlets free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 43 Broadway.

MARRIED

HARRIS—WOOLCOCKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, J. HAMILTON HARRIS, of Illinois, to JULIA WOOLCOCKS, youngest daughter of T. J. Woolcocks, Esq., of this City.

WILLIAMS—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 15, by Rev. L. J. Fletcher, GEO. H. WILLIAMS and ANNIE, daughter of Chas. W. Smith, Esq., both of New-York City.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 14, of dysentery, ROSALIE, only daughter of Edward H. Arthur, President of the Union Bank.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church, without further notice.

BRITTIN.—In Madison, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 14, of consumption, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Abraham Brittin, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug. 17, without further notice. Cars leave at the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8¼ o'clock A. M.

BARNES.—In Newark, on Sunday, Aug. 16, ROBERT BARNES, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 262 West 23d-st.

FIELAY.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 15, JANETTA CLOW FIELAY, daughter of the late John Fiplay, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also of her brother-in-law, John Barrie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 West 37th-st., without further invitation, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Sister, thou art gone to rest,
And this shall be our prayer,
That when we reach our journey's end,
Thy glory we may share.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ANN GRAHAM, widow of Duncan Graham, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Leggat, No. 131 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

HUYLAR.—On Friday night, Aug. 14, LAVINIA ANN HUYLAR, daughter of Isaac and MARY ANN HUYLAR, aged 19 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 31 Dominick-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HAIGHT.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, JANE HAIGHT, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Haight.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

HYATT.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, Aug. 10, FRANCIS EVERETT, infant son of Warren L. and M. Amelia Hyatt, aged 8 months and 3 days.

Sweet babe! thou wast too frail for earth; thou wast only lent for a little while to gladden our hearts, then transplanted from earth to bask in the Saviour's love.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 15, JANE HAIGHT, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, New-York, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HAWLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 15, of paralysis of the heart, JOSIS S., wife of F. E. Hawley, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

LINN.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, DANIEL LINN, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family, and members of Platt Lodge F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 70 Ludlow-st., on Monday, Aug. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Aug. 14, Commodore HENRY W. MORRIS, U. S. Navy, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the U. S. Navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, (Stuyvesant-square,) on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

RHODES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 15, WASHINGTON, son of John H. and the late Phebe A. Rhodes, aged 8 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Madison-st. near Classon-av., this Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STEVENS.—In Poughkeepsie, on Friday, Aug. 14, suddenly, of cholera infantum, JOHN H., infant son of John H. and Emily H. Stevens, aged 6 months.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 16, JANE H., wife of James A. Stevens.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Marshall, No. 65 Sullivan-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 433.—Aug. 15, 1863.
24, 52, 38, 28, 54, 45, 10, 47, 26, 20, 1, 40, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 434.—Aug. 15, 1863.
6, 49, 25, 73, 13, 18, 46, 31, 14, 72, 24, 10, 78, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CATARRH.

The Daily TIMES of Wednesday next (Aug. 19,) will contain the first of a series of letters on Catarrh, its causes, symptoms and effects, by Dr. LIGHTHILL, of No. 24 St. Mark's-place, author of a "Popular Treatise on Deafness, its causes and prevention."

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MOSQUITO NETS.
MOSQUITO LACE.
All kinds of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.

CATARRH CURED BY
Dr. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 192 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

DEAF.
HARLEM, July 24, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG, operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 620 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Masonic-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ!
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 389 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York

DEVLIN & CO.
In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
20 PER CENT
In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Late SMITH & BROUWER.)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES,
46 Maiden-lane, Street.

NEW SONGS. NEW SONGS.
JUST PUBLISHED, THIS DAY,
The most beautiful song of the day, "I Loved That Dear Old Flag the Best."
Words and Music.
Made by L. FRANK WALDO.
Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.
LEE & WALKER,
No. 722 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
For sale at all the music stores.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
This fashionable medicine must be taken at this season of the year, particularly whenever you have the least sour or comfortable feeling from an over-indulgence of fruit, or whenever Diarrhœa or pain in the bowels, or the sensation of eating tainted food, or a relaxing condition of the system prevails. If taken according to directions, it never fails to check the disorder and allay the pain. For years it has been tested, and its reliability established beyond a doubt.

The soldiers of the Potomac can bear testimony to the efficacy in curing of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, for many poor fellows, past the subject last Summer, at Alexandria, 25 cents for a bottle of the Relief.

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—above a Pain Annihilator, and avoid opiate mixtures.

RADWAY & COMPANY, No. 87 Maiden-lane.
Sold by druggists generally.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all the daily papers published in the United States and British Provinces. A complete selection of papers for country merchants or any business, and the advertisements inserted in the most profitable manner, saving time, trouble and expense to their advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers, and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., Proprietors of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.
Immediate and certain cure. KEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1849. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by KEGEMAN & CO.,
No. 456, 457, 458 and 459 Broadway,
And corner 27th-st. and 6th-av.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

RECEIPTS.—Cash acknowledgements of the New-York Office since Aug. 9, 1863:

John Vanderbilt	$50 00
Collection at Bethany, N. Y	14 00
Collection at Elyria, Ohio	14 00
Collection at Ossian, N. Y	9 00
Two Presbyterian Churches at Erie, Penn	23 00
Reformed Dutch Church at Schraalenburgh, N. J	17 00
Methodist Episcopal Church at Waterville, N. Y	10 00
Presbyterian Church at Ovid, N. Y	15 00
Friends at Clymer, N. Y	5 00
Presbyterian Church at Westernville, N. Y	7 00
Congregational Church at Paris, N. Y	5 00
Church of the Redeemer, Rhinebridge, N. Y	20 00
Reformed Dutch Church at Sprakers, N. Y	6 00
Congregational Church at Yorktown, N. Y	5 00
Citizens of Camillus, N. Y	25 00
Citizens of Delphi, N. Y	5 00
Presbyterian Congregation at Jewett, N. Y	20 00
Presbyterian Church at Barre Centre, N. Y	5 00
Trinity M. E. Church, Castleton, S. I	7 00
First Dutch and Westminster Churches, Utica, N. Y	50 00
United Methodist Churches, Utica, N. Y	20 00
Presbyterian Churches of Auburn, N. Y	25 00
Christ Church, New-Brighton, S. I	20 00
Citizens of Sennett, N. Y	20 00
Second Reformed Dutch Church, Comaskie	17 00
Parish of Kinderhook	15 00
Presbyterian Church, Richfield Springs, N. Y	20 00
Congregational Church, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y	6 00
J. H. Coster & Co	200 00
Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches at Scottsville, N. Y	17 00
Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches at East Springfield, N. Y	11 00
First Presbyterian Church, Binghamton, N. Y	21 22
Collection, through Rev. [illegible] H. Skinner	25 00
Trinity Church, Bergen Point	27 00
Collection at Catskill Mountain House, through Rev. J. C. Eccleston	20 00
Washington Heights Presbyterian Church	110 00
The United Congregations of Waverley, N. Y	8 00
Orange Valley Congregational Church	10 00
Collection in Munnsville, through Rev. Charles Jones	10 00
Reformed Dutch Methodist Churches, Stone Ridge	25 00
Citizens of Pitcher, Chenango County	5 00
Second Reformed Dutch Church, Albany, N. Y	20 00
Congregational Church at Clinton, N. Y	20 00
Presbyterian Church at Centreville, N. Y	10 00
Reformed Dutch Church at Saugerties, N. Y	20 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, Port Byron, N. Y	5 00
Collection at Rev. [illegible] H. Platt's Church, Rocky Hook, Conn	19 00
Female Prayer Meeting at Oxford Furnace, N. J	6 00
Collection in Brooklyn, E. D., through Rev. J. W. Horne	25 00
Wm. Outhout	20 00
Edward Outhout	20 00
The Presbyterian Church at Madison, N. J	5 00
Rev. Dr. Ogden, Madison, N. J	5 00
Collection at Angelica, through Rev. E. W. Stoddard	21 00
First Presbyterian Church, Durham, N. Y	20 00

MISS C. LEFEBVRE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 West [illegible]-st., near Fifth-av.

CALEDONIA SEA ACADEMY.

A [illegible] and young Gentlemen will receive on MONDAY, [illegible] of August. Parents [illegible] which is pleasantly [illegible] Instructions for the pupils will [illegible] the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a [illegible] Academic education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, [illegible] in every way worthy of patronage. Send for [illegible]

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 823 Madison-av.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Youth from [illegible] addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most thorough and [illegible] in the country. Special attention [illegible] and the higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 254 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. Circulars [illegible] Sept. 1. Mrs. Mears will be at home to receive parents' applications.

MRS. GODDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 35th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters [illegible] Add'n, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 52 West 36th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

("Formerly, The Spingler Institute.")

N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 37TH-STREET.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS SHAW'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss SHAW will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English & French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 33d-st., near Fifth-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY INSTITUTE.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 227 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Instructors:

Classical—Charles Anthon, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

English Department—Drisler, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—Wm. G. Peck, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—Thomas Turner, M. D., Physician to Bellevue Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. James R. Page, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Classical Literature—Francis W. Bacon, A. M., Ll. B.

Chemistry—Charles F. Chandler, A. M., Ph. D.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 130 Broadway (Madison-square); Leavitt's, No. 441 Broadway; and Scranton's, No. 48 Gold-st.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 3. References—In N. York: Revds. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. F. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles Butler, Ll. D., William C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parton (Godwin), Moses Brea. In Phil'a.—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University.) P. E. Chase. In Boston—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. In Prov.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw. A. D. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jos. R. Bartlett. In Washington—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. In Balt'e—Col. Wm. Birney. In Newark, N. J.—Marcus L. Ward. In the Army—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A. (ret'd.) In West Point—W. E. Dehaven, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 131 WEST FOUR-teenth-street, corner of 8th-av.; Rev. R. HOLDEN MASON, Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

$417 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN 417 COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical. (A class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64.) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., (on Erie Railroad,) commences next annual session 23d September. Instruction in all the departments proper to female education by the best teachers and methods. Buildings spacious and well furnished, table excellent, location healthy. For circulars, address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepares a gentleman or boy practically for any kind of business. Gentlemen who secure seats this day will have extra advantages. Private rooms for ladies.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 21 West 32d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French residents. Governesses and by masters from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 23, at No. 1,352 Broadway. After the 16th prox. Miss RUSSELL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 16th letters addressed to Miss RUSSELL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 9. Military Drill. Circulars of Messrs. Lyon & Co., No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 160 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, RESIDING in an airy and healthful situation, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive into her family, to be instructed with her own daughters, a few misses from 7 to 12 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Master of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE, WOODBURY, CONN.—The next session will commence Aug. 26. Course of instruction thorough. The buildings are large and new. Sleeping apartments well-furnished and ventilated. For Circulars, address the Principal, P. B. BULKLEY, Woodbury, Conn.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to 78 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

EAGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Term opens Sept. 24. Circulars may be obtained at 19 Park-place, or of the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., and E. DWIGHT, M. A.

MISS MULLER'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 708 Broadway, corner of 30th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 771 Broadway, No. 843; and Price's, No. 896 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKensack, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Boarding pupils only received. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

CLAY HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, near Barrytown, Dutchess County, N. Y.—Term commences Sept. 9. Circulars may be obtained at 19 Park-place, or of the Principal, Rev. M. W. ALLEN.

BENJAMIN HARRIS'S COMMERCIAL AND [illegible] ACADEMY, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Session commences Monday, Sept. 7. [illegible] and No. [illegible]

THE FALL TERM OF THE AT COOPER'S INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Address PROF. C. A. JOY, A. M., Cooper Institute, N. Y.

FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEW-[illegible]—commences the 16th inst. [illegible], 1863. Address Rev. [illegible]

LIVINGSTON INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. [illegible] Session commences Monday, Sept. 14. [illegible] address the Principal, Rev. [illegible]

RUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS HAINES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE de JARON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously extended to the Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting by unremitting attention to the health, morals and improvement of its pupils, to merit a continuance of the favors which it has received.

No. 15 GRAMERCY PARK, June 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTified that EDWARD A. HERRINGTON has no partnership relations with the firm of T. & H. HERRINGTON.

PRINTING.

[illegible] THE WORLD [illegible]

THE [illegible] FOR SALE, ONE OF [illegible] [illegible] BOOK, CARD AND [illegible] PRINTING [illegible]

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable recommendations of well-qualified candidates at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," No. 806 Broadway.

School Properties are sold and rented.

Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.

Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.

REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. E. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for. Address as above.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York City.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—N. B.: School-officers, Principals and Parents can hear of well-qualified Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, by stating qualifications required, duties and salary. Address all communications to the EDUCATIONAL LETTER BOX, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY SUPERINTENDENT AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTOR IN A MILITARY SCHOOL.—An American, much experienced, with honorary degree from Yale College, and formerly in U. S. Engineers, desires to correspond; teaches infantry, artillery, broad and small sword, and bayonet, cornet and bugle; fully up with the times; also mathematics and English. Address C. J. M., Stratford, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 10, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a

SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.

on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 26, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH E. PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, AUG. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK.—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.

WILLARD HAWES AND OTHERS *against* JOHN E. GRAHAM AND OTHERS.

In pursuance of a decretal order made in this action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1863, I will expose for sale, in one lot, through Messrs. PELLE & CO., Auctioneers, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of New-York, on the 15th day of August, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, one ten-foot measur cutting machine and the fixtures appertaining thereto, consisting of two knives, twenty-four screws, three wrenches, grinding apparatus, one crane with hoisting apparatus complete, and the patterns by which said ten-foot cutting machine was made and exhausted from eight to ten feet.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1863.

JAS. BRUCE, Receiver.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS.

DAVIDSON'S PATENT SYRINGE.

All parties infringing the patent for the above-named article, either in making, using or selling the same, in violation of the letters patent of the United States, granted thereafter to Charles H. Davidson, on the 31st day of March, 1857, are hereby notified to desist from such infringement forthwith.

It is the intention of the owner of said patent to prosecute all infringers to the full extent of the law.

R. HAMILTON, Attorney for DAVIDSON SYRINGE COMPANY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JARON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously extended to the Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting by unremitting attention to the health, morals and improvement of its pupils, to merit a continuance of the favors which it has received.

No. 15 GRAMERCY PARK, June 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTified that EDWARD A. HERRINGTON has no partnership relations with the firm of T. & H. HERRINGTON.

PRINTING.

THE [illegible] FOR SALE, ONE OF [illegible] BOOK, CARD AND [illegible] PRINTING [illegible]

BY VIRTUE OF [illegible] DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, ARTICLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES, SHOE THREAD, PAPER, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, &c., &c. BOB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 26th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of

LEAD, BRANDY, HATS AND CAPS, ARMS AND AMMUNITION, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

Aug. 13, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, pork, preserved meats, flour, rice, dried apples, tea, coffee, molasses, pickles, tomatoes and whisky.

CLOTHING.—Reefed jackets, jumpers, trousers, frocks, overshirts, undershirts, drawers, mittens, flannel, calf and hip boots, socks, blankets, caps, &c.

SMALL STORES.—Tobacco, snap, thread, tape, needles, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors, brushes, buttons, blacking, &c.

ALSO.—A lot of empty boxes and barrels.

A complete list can be seen by applying at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER QUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the *Spring Bok*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as seen at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway

(For account of whom it may concern.)

50 shs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co. each $100
80 New-Jersey Central Railroad Co. ..... each 100

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

YACHT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., a YACHT, of 13 32-100 tons, built of oak, in 1860, is in good order, having just been thoroughly overhauled and well found; is a good sailer, sloop-rigged, keel-boat; has a good cabin, and in every way desirable as a pleasure boat. Can be seen, on application to W. GIBSON, first 97th-st., East River.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., private stock of liquors; a few demijohns strictly prime and pure quality, viz: 5 demijohns, 5 gallons each, dark Otard, Dupuy & Co., brandy; 5 gallons pale brandy, 5 demijohns old Holland gin. The samples will be drawn and the liquor delivered from its present location; is warranted in every way.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, AT HALF-PAST ONE o'clock, P. M., at No. 186 Hayt-st., between Douglas and Degraw sts., Executor's sale of household furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and painted chamber suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, sofas, chairs, tables, china, glass, crockery, handsome mantel vases, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine mare jet black carriage horse, 16½ hands high; very stylish drivers; five years old; have been used to carriage and farm purposes. Sold only because the owner has no further use for them.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT STORES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ARMY MULES will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the following days, to wit: Wednesday, the 5th day of August, 1863, and Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash in Government funds.

D. H. VINTON, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500.—FOR SALE.—ANY PERSON ACquainted with Mercury, having machine and wishing to engage in the manufacture of [illegible] can hear of a good chance by addressing [illegible] and [illegible]

THE [illegible] FOR SALE, ONE OF [illegible] BOOK, CARD AND [illegible] PRINTING [illegible]

BY VIRTUE OF [illegible] DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, ARTICLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES, SHOE THREAD, PAPER, BODA ASH, DRUGS & MEDICINES, &c., &c. BOB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

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N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

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N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

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N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

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R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway

(For account of whom it may concern.)

50 shs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co. each $100
80 New-Jersey Central Railroad Co. ..... each 100

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

YACHT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., a YACHT, of 13 32-100 tons, built of oak, in 1860, is in good order, having just been thoroughly overhauled and well found; is a good sailer, sloop-rigged, keel-boat; has a good cabin, and in every way desirable as a pleasure boat. Can be seen, on application to W. GIBSON, first 97th-st., East River.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., private stock of liquors; a few demijohns strictly prime and pure quality, viz: 5 demijohns, 5 gallons each, dark Otard, Dupuy & Co., brandy; 5 gallons pale brandy, 5 demijohns old Holland gin. The samples will be drawn and the liquor delivered from its present location; is warranted in every way.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, AT HALF-PAST ONE o'clock, P. M., at No. 186 Hayt-st., between Douglas and Degraw sts., Executor's sale of household furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and painted chamber suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, sofas, chairs, tables, china, glass, crockery, handsome mantel vases, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine mare jet black carriage horse, 16½ hands high; very stylish drivers; five years old; have been used to carriage and farm purposes. Sold only because the owner has no further use for them.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT STORES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ARMY MULES will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the following days, to wit: Wednesday, the 5th day of August, 1863, and Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash in Government funds.

D. H. VINTON, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500.—FOR SALE.—ANY PERSON ACquainted with Mercury, having machine and wishing to engage in the manufacture of [illegible] can hear of a good chance by addressing [illegible] and [illegible]

THE [illegible] FOR SALE, ONE OF [illegible] BOOK, CARD AND [illegible] PRINTING [illegible]

[illegible] Session commences Monday, Sept. 7. [illegible] and No. [illegible]

THE FALL TERM OF THE AT COOPER'S INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Address PROF. C. A. JOY, A. M., Cooper Institute, N. Y.

[illegible] FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEW-[illegible]—commences the 16th inst. [illegible], 1863. Address Rev. [illegible]

LIVINGSTON INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. [illegible] Session commences Monday, Sept. 14. [illegible] address the Principal, Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] Session commences Monday, Sept. 7. [illegible] and No. [illegible]

THE [illegible] FOR SALE, ONE OF [illegible] BOOK, CARD AND [illegible] PRINTING

[redacted]

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

("Signed") ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, is hereby ordered to make a draft, within five days from the date hereof, on the first class of the National Forces in said District, for the number of men specified in the foregoing call, and the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men to be furnished, assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and reported to me, I will publish the same.

To the 1st Sub-district, 1,562 men; to the 2d, 394; to the 3d, 1,911.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-districts with fifty per cent added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

("Signed") JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, August 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 1.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 135 6th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz:

Third Sub-District—Ninth Ward.
Second Sub-District—Fifteenth Ward.
Third Sub-District—Sixteenth Ward.

No excuses for exemption will be heard until due notice shall have been given. JAMES W. FARR,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Sixth District of New-York.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 135 Sixth-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING FORMS OF AFFIDAVIT are to be used to establish exemptions under the provisions of section two of an Act entitled "An Act for Enrolling and, calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863.

FORM 26.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ..., resident of ..... county, State of ....., hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ....., a widow, (or of ....., an aged person,) dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named ..... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me ..... the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by five respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ....., under 13 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ....., residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ....., who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ....., under 13 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ..., and ....., residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ..... county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under 13 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of ..... motherless child.. ..., under 13 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ..., and ....., residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... is father of ..... motherless children under 13 years of age and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated the ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsatisfactoriness of Age.

I, ..., of the county, State of ....., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty if the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am ..... years of age.

We, the subscribers, ..., and ....., of the [illegible] county, [illegible] State above mentioned, hereby certify that

[illegible]

FORM 31.

Certificate of Non-Liability to be given by the Board of Enrollment.

We, the subscribers, composing the Board of Enrollment of the ..... District of the State of ....., provided for in section 9, Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved March 3, 1863, hereby certify that ..... of ..... county, State of ....., having given satisfactory evidence that he is not properly subject to do military duty, as required by said act, by reason of ....., is exempted from all liability to military duty for the term of .....

Provost-Marshal and President of Board of Enrollment.

Member of Board of Enrollment.

Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ..... 186 .

NOTE.—The certificate is to be given in all cases where it is applicable, according to the 2d, 3d, 13th, and 17th sections of the act of Congress referred to above.

FORM 32.

Certificate of Exemption for a Drafted Person on Account of Disability.

This is to certify, that ..... of ..... county, State of ....., having been drafted, and claiming exemption on account of disability, has been carefully examined, and is found to be unfit for military duty by reason of ....., and, in consequence thereof, he is exempt from service under the present draft.

Provost-Marshal, and President of Board of Enrollment.

Member of Board of Enrollment.

Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 186 .

FORM 33.

Certificate of Discharge on Account of the Required Number having been Obtained.

This is to certify, that ..... of ..... County, State of ....., having been drafted, on the ..... and having reported at the required place of rendezvous, is hereby "discharged" from service under that draft, on account of the required number of able-bodied men having been obtained from the names preceding his on the list of drafted men.

Provost-Marshal, and President of Board of Enrollment.

Member of Board of Enrollment.

Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., 186 .

FORM 39.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
..... District, State of .....
....., 186 .

To .....

SIR: You are hereby notified that you were, on the ..... day of ....., 186 , locally drafted in the service of the United States, for the period of ....., in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863. You will accordingly report, on or before the ....., at the place of rendezvous, in ..... or Major ..... 's detachment, and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefor by the rules and articles of War.

Transportation will be furnished you on presenting this notification at ....., on the ....., or at the station nearest your place of residence.

Provost-Marshal,
..... District of .....

Blank forms of above will be furnished, and all necessary information given, on application at this office.

JAMES W. FARR,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Sixth District of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. BYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON BOADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board, to gentlemen with their wives or single gentlemen; location desirable. Apply at No. 203 West 22d-st., or address Box 2,606 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house, airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,

One hour from New-York by railroad. Three or four families can be accommodated with first-class board for the remainder of the Summer, or through the Winter, by applying immediately.

REFERENCES:

Mr. Jason Crane, No. 20 Maiden-lane; Edward Ovington, No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; H. B. Kimberly, No. 13 John-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and healthfully located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, best rooms, and plenty. References required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can find pleasant rooms and first-class board at High Bridgeville, 10 miles from the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address W. E., Box No. 76 Times office, stating where an interview can be had.

CROFT HOUSE—TWENTY MINUTES FROM Fort Lee Ferry, on the Hudson River, beautifully located on the Heights of ..... A few suites of rooms may be had on early application. For terms, &c., inquire of Mr. ..... 203 Pearl-st. OSCAR VON GERLACH, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, a first-class furnished house, in one of the best situations of the City. Address the subscriber at the Consulate-General of the Netherlands, No. 4 Bowling-green.

On ..... will be published the first number of a new weekly paper, which will be entirely devoted to the interests of the Volunteer Force, and will be published in London, by Messrs. C. J. MACKENZIE & CO., Publishers and proprietors, and

NEW MUSIC,

by the orchestra, which has been considerably augmented, under the direction of

Mr. WOLLENHAUPT.

Mrs. BOWERS will be supported by the following eminent performers:

Mrs. ANNA COWELL,
Leading lady of the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.
Mr. M. A. LINGHAM, Mr. CHARLES HALE,
Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. FRANK REA, Mr. T. E. MORRIS,
Mr. H. RUSSELL, Mr. W. H. RILEY,
Mrs. H. BLAND, Mrs. J. R. SCOTT,

will be presented for the first time,

THIS (Monday) EVENING, AUG. 17,

in a prologue and three acts, by the late Charles Selby, Esq., written expressly for Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and entitled

NATALIE;
OR,
THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.

The scenery, costumes, and properties from sketches by Mr. Joseph Schaeberly.

CHARACTERS IN THE PROLOGUE.

Carrier, Deputy Department of Cantal.....Mr. T. E. Morris
Lamberty, his Colleague.....Mr. H. Russell
Count de Vallency, a Vendean Nobleman.....Mr. M. A. Lingham
Simson, a Jacobin—an agent of Carrier's...Mr. Frank Rea
Madame de Beaucour.....Mrs. J. R. Scott
NATALIE JOURDAIN.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS

CHARACTERS IN THE DRAMA.

Count de Vallency, a Refugee.....Mr. M. A. Lingham
Sir Whittleton Whittles, a Town Gentleman.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mr. Rochfort, an English gentleman...Mr. W. H. Riley
Nathaniel, a confidential servant.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Jeremiah Knags, a Tailor.....Mr. Charles Hale
Mrs. Dalrymple, a fashionable widow...Mrs. Anna Cowell
Mrs. Knags.....Mrs. H. Bland
NATALIE JOURDAIN.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

THE PROLOGUE—NANTES, 1793.

"THE REIGN OF TERROR."

SCENE 1—The Revolutionary Tribunal—The Murder of the Innocents—Carrier and his Colleague at Work—Simson makes another haul—Natalie Jourdain—Carrier in love—The meeting of the Count—Consolation—SCENE 2—The Old Chateau—Madame de Beaucour hears her master's fate, and bedies Simson—The escape of the Count and capture of Simson and his followers. SCENE 3—The Harbor of Nantes. (W. Wallack)—The Noyades—Natalie, condemnedto death, is saved by the Count de Vallency, who claims her from the Republic as his Bride—The Marriage Certificate—"The Red Cap of the Revolution will never fade, it will last till the Day of Judgment"—The Count falls into the hands of Simson—"Remember, Natalie, you are my wife"—The Death Barge of the Loire—Tableau.

THE DRAMA—ENGLAND.

"THE NIGHT BEFORE THE STORM."

ACT I—1802.

SCENE—The Villa, (C. J. Hawthorne.)—Mrs. Dalrymple's necessity on country monotony—Mr. and Mrs. Knags' family affairs—Nathaniel, the faithful servant, and his bashful of nerve—The Letter—Mrs. Dalrymple's curiosity is ungratified—The disclosure, which brings a retrospect—Mrs. Knags and Jealousy—The Ladder and the Appointment—Nathaniel's fears for the morrow!

ACT II.

THE NEXT DAY.

"THE BURSTING OF THE STORM."

SCENE 1—Interior of the villa, (C. J. Hawthorne)—Mrs. Rochfort prepares to meet her visitors—Sir Whittleton Wilties and Mrs. Dalrymple study botany—The Count de Vallency asserts his rights, while Mrs. Rochfort appeals to his generosity—The noble resolution of the Count, and his departure—Sir Whittleton buys his friend, Nathaniel on the watch. SCENE 2—Mr. Knags' place of business—Jeremiah jealous and Mrs. Knags indignant—The power of argument—Arrival of Mr. Rochfort—The intended surprise. SCENE 3—Exterior of the villa, (C. J. Hawthorne)—Mrs. Knags comes home late—Nathaniel admits her and gives her good advice—Mr. Knags brings Mr. Rochfort home and leads him into danger—Nathaniel's fatal error—Tableau.

ACT III.

ENGLAND, 1804.

"MEMORY OF THE PAST."

SCENE—The Cottage near the sea—Mrs. Knags lends her aid to the Count de Vallency—Sir Whittleton Wilties and Mrs. Dalrymple in new characters—The Count's visitors—Startling news—Mrs. Rochfort is appealed to in vain—The retirement—"The Picture of the Past"—The awakening—The Count receives his reward, and Mrs. Rochfort finds rest.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 18th-st., double, with improvements. Will be sold for a first-class family residence, in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 794 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN 73D-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs.—Three-story basement and underpinning, 17x43; lot, 102.2. They are new and neat; will be sold cheap on easy terms; 73d-st. is beautifully improved from 3d to 4th avs., and graded to Central Park. Apply to WM. H. HAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

A GREAT NUMBER OF FARMS, COUNTRY seats, residences and every variety of real estate, in City and country, for sale or exchange, on liberal terms; also, sales and negotiations of all kinds of business, partnerships, loans, bonds, &c. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 185 East 45th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story brick houses, just being finished; very desirable location for a boarding-house; water throughout; can be seen daily. Apply on the premises or at No. 72 West 45th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV.—FIRST-CLASS, brown stone house, near 31st-st.; 19x60; lot 96; possession 1st September. W. P. SEYMOUR, 156 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, including churches, schools, &c., are unsurpassed in country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, nearly beautiful scenery, one mile from Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 13 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A BEAUTIful country seat at Tarrytown, commanding a panorama of scenery unrivaled by anything on the Hudson River; fine dwelling, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a City residence; five to six acres of land, tastefully laid out, fine fruit and shade trees, lawn, vegetable and ornamental garden, stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 26 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 2½ miles from Village of Newburgh, N. of a mile from the river; fine commodious house and outbuildings, all of modern style; land well divided in lawns, with choice variety of fruit, &c., being the late residence of Hon. John Van Buren; will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Inquire of A. T. PARMALEE, Newburgh, or of H. T. McCOWN, No. 111 Chambers-st., New-York.

ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES AND GROUNDS IN NEW-JERSEY—Seven acres, large, beautiful forest trees, evergreens, lawns, greenhouses, grapes, garden, &c.; 87 acres under fine cultivation; choice fruit of all varieties in great abundance; beautifully located in the vicinity of Morristown; for sale very low, subject change in price.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Rev. S. Fish, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of forty acres of choice land, with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house is in perfect repair. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of

WM. S. FISH, No. 76 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, N. J.—A DESIRABLE [illegible] with all modern improvements; [illegible] of New-York; [illegible] stocked with the choicest fruits; [illegible] for particulars, apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, PLEASANTLY situated at West Bloomfield. Property recently repaired, containing eight rooms and good cellar; lot planted with fruit; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Rented for a year, $150. Address WM. P. VREELAND.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST, NO. 707 BROADWAY, corner of Astor-place, has returned from Europe and has taken his present fashionable location, with or without operating chairs. Dr. Hoyt, as for 25 years, continues to [illegible] from [illegible] Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with [illegible] Artificial Teeth inserted [illegible] Extracting [illegible]

[redacted]

DELIGHTED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.

Last week with [illegible]
there's Life in the [illegible]
CAPT. [illegible]
The Press and [illegible]

WONDERFUL ATTRACTIONS,
GOOD [illegible]
MECHANICAL [illegible]
PURE [illegible]
MUSIC, under [illegible]

And the
GRAND [illegible]
Seats secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MR. BOWERY [illegible]
THE DISTINGUISHED [illegible]
is elapsed, and will make his first [illegible]
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 6 o'clock; curtain rises at 7.
THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE [illegible]
ASTOUNDING SPECTACLE
CROWDED AND [illegible]
UNBOUNDED [illegible]
WONDERFUL [illegible]
GREAT GHOST [illegible]
Unparalleled [illegible]
It can be seen
EVERY EVENING
In the beautiful and [illegible]
TRUE TO THE LAST.
Honora Purvis, a wealthy [illegible]
Godfrey Dulcimer, a young [illegible]
The special attention of the public is [illegible]
fact that
A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION
has been introduced at this favorite [illegible]
it the
COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; curtain rises at 8½.
THE GHOSTS! THE GHOSTS!
Second week of the
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION.
THE GHOSTS.
MOST REMARKABLE PHENOMENON OF THE AGE,
BY
CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
Who nightly witness the
GREATEST DEMONSTRATIONS OF ASTONISHMENT AND DELIGHT
AT THE
MARVELOUS OPTICAL ILLUSION.
It can be seen [illegible]
TRUE TO THE LAST.
MR. AND MRS. WILKINS IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
now considered the best in [illegible]
First Premium Medal at the [illegible]
Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reasons why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of practical pianoforte makers, (rather than merchants,) who invent all their own improvements, and give their personal supervision every part of each instrument manufactured. Warerooms, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES & BROS.'
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Warerooms No. [illegible]
The long experience and the many [illegible]
enable us to present to the public [illegible]
other establishment. Our present [illegible]
the combination, improvement and [illegible]
essential changes that may be [illegible]
Pianos. Warerooms 333 Fourth-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

$225—HOLMSTROM PIANOS—$225.
FOUR FIRST PREMIUM MEDALS.
Warerooms, No. [illegible]

PIANOS. MELODEONS AND REED [illegible]
[illegible] PARTIES [illegible]
[illegible]; the new and [illegible]
Manufactory is [illegible] Monthly payments received [illegible]
Old pianos [illegible] in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges an [illegible] to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 181 Fourth-av., corner of Grand-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (For written opinions of many of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $600 each. Also, MELODEONS, from $30 to $300. Warerooms, Nos. 6 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Fare $1 to Greenport. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. Hawkins, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, until further notice, leave Pier No. 32 East River (foot of Catherine-st.) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of [illegible] RICHARDSON, No. 192 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 4 Jones-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW will leave from 30th-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. Landings at Yonkers, Ossmore, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Hunter's, Prince's, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—On MONDAY, [illegible] every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the fine steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., [illegible] ing, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. BUTLER ALLEN. On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave Howe's dock (same [illegible] at 9½ A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Holyoke Falls, Brattleboro, &c.—The Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are [illegible] and [illegible] are commended to the patronage of the public.
New-York, May 25, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMBOAT leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾, 6¾ and 9¾.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾, 6¾ and 9¾.
Barclay-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4, 7 and 10.
Leaves at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer MIDDLESEX leaves Pier No. 2, North River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken as soon as the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Northern Railroad, also the Shore Line to Bay Shore and Greenport, Long Island.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGfield and SPRINGFIELD AND NORTHAMPTON.—The CONTINENTAL leaves Pier No. 1, North River, daily, at 4 P. M., connecting with the Shore Line Railroad for Boston, and with the Housatonic Railroad for Pittsfield, Albany and the West. Arrival of boat for all way landings. Freight received up to the hour of departure. The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 5 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER [illegible] from the foot of Harrison-st. [illegible] Saturdays, touching at [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING [illegible]
[illegible] GROUNDS.
[illegible] SAILING.
[illegible] & CO.'S
[illegible] & York Bay.
[illegible] Pier, foot of [illegible]-st., [illegible] Bay, [illegible] Bay, [illegible] Bay,

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

[Correspondence of the New-York Times.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

WASHINGTON AMONG CITY OFFICIALS.

The city is just now in a high state of excitement, owing to the ventilation going on respecting the hidden mysteries of the City Hall and other places, upon which an ignorant and too-confiding public have so long been in the habit of gazing with a sort of superstitious awe, as regions containing vast mines of untold wealth, where a few privileged individuals could go and breakfast and dine off ingots of solid gold; but why or wherefore nobody could tell. The key-note for the whole commotion was given in the startling extraordinary advertisements which appeared in the *Era* of Aug. 1:

PROPOSALS WANTED.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS, }
CITY HALL, July 30, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the City Comptroller, Room No. 1, City Hall, until the 30th day of August, for building a brick culvert, 225 feet long, and 3 feet diameter in the clear, at the intersection of Washington and Upper Line or Toledano streets, Fourth District, according to the plan and specifications deposited in the office of the City Surveyor. The contractor or contractors shall furnish bonds for the faithful performance of the work in the sum of $1,000, with security satisfactory to the City Comptroller, and the work shall be completed within sixty days from date of the award. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.

JAMES P. MILLER,
Captain U. S. A., Acting Mayor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
CITY HALL, Aug. 4, 1863. }

In an advertisement headed "Proposals Wanted," and now being published in the *Era* under the head of "Official," sealed proposals are asked for the building of a brick culvert one hundred and twenty-five feet long (125) at the intersection of Washington and Upper Line or Toledano streets, Fourth District, according to plans and specifications deposited at the office of the City Surveyor. Fearing a misapprehension among tax-payers, that may arise regarding this advertisement, as a public officer I am compelled to state that there are no plans or specifications of the proposed culvert deposited in my office of an official character; and further, I have officially refused to make such plans, and have pronounced the proposition to build such a culvert not only useless, but in the present state of the swamp impracticable, if not impossible. The maddest people of any insane asylum could not propose a more absurd thing than to build a brick culvert in these times one hundred and twenty-five feet long over a canal twenty-five feet wide. All the interests of the city require is a wooden structure, twenty-five feet long, (25,) such as are built over other draining canals of the same dimensions elsewhere in the city. The whole scheme, under any circumstances, is pronounced to the public illegally, and in the present condition of the city finances is worse than folly.

T. B. THORPE, City Surveyor.

A day or two after, Col. T. B. THORPE was ordered from his position as City Surveyor, and this morning the *True Delta* comes out with a most scathing exposure of much behind the scenes, in a very ably written article, and one which, I am happy to add, exhibits far more earnest desire "to conduce to the strengthening of the great plan of restoring this State, at the earliest possible moment, to its proper place in the Union," than anything I had ever before noticed in that paper. What I have been able to glean upon this very important subject is simply this:

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When the Federal forces arrived here, and the City was handed over to the military authorities, the Commanding General (BUTLER) reorganized the City Department, *under its original charter*, and appointed a City Council, and an acting Mayor—Gen. WEITZEL,—under which latter everything went on well and smoothly; as everything must in hands so clean and pure. A "Committee of Streets and Landings," (composed in part of the City Council) was also appointed.

Under the City Charter these latter can *receive no salary*; except the chairman of the Streets and Landings, who is allowed $100 per month for incidental expenses; and no man is eligible on the Committee unless he can take oath that he has assessed taxable property to the value of three thousand dollars. The law also requires the City Surveyor to give bonds in thirty thousand ($30,000) for the faithful performance of his duties; compels a full statement of the affairs of the City to be published on the 1st of January, and the 1st of July of each year, for the benefit of tax-payers; also the minutes of the City Council; and allows the Mayor *no appointing power whatever*—except the police.

With the law so clearly laid down upon these various points, how do we find the existing state of things?

1. Capt. MILLER, the Mayor, although possessing no more power to do so than I have, has just suspended one City Surveyor, and forcibly appointed another; the latter—as I am informed at least—without any bonds, though $30,000 are required by law. In times of peace, the Mayor has no such appointing or removing power, and under a military *régime* like the present, nobody but Gen. BANKS or the Military Governor can claim it.

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3. No statement whatever of the city finances and affairs have been published for the six months ending July 1, nor any minutes of the City Council, although positively required by law. Besides, it is notorious that these committees will not allow citizens to examine their proceedings on application, although by law they are public records, and should be open to general inspection.

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Salary as Mayor, per annum	$5,000
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3714. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Grant and the Trade Regulations of the Mississippi.

Proposed Opening of the Cotton Trade to all Loyal Citizens.

A CAVALRY EXPEDITION FROM CORINTH.

Rebel Conscripts Reporting for Duty in the National Army.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 16.

A bearer of dispatches from Gen. GRANT passed through here to-day, *en route* to Washington. It is understood that his dispatches have reference to trade regulations on the Mississippi River. It is said that Gen. GRANT favors the opening of the cotton trade to all loyal citizens, under proper restrictions, and recommends to the Washington authorities the immediate adoption of this policy. This will bring out thousands of bales of cotton now hidden away in the swamps, and have beneficial effects on manufacturing interests.

Gen. LOGAN made a speech here last night to the largest out-door audience ever assembled in this place.

Rear-Admiral PORTER returned to-day with the flagship *Black Hawk*. A salute was fired in his honor from the gunboats off the levee.

Gen. ASBOTH, at Columbus, Ky., has been relieved by order of Gen. GRANT, and Gen. A. J. SMITH takes command there.

A CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

A recent cavalry expedition from Corinth released 250 conscripts taken by the guerrilla FORREST.

A company of COLEMAN'S men came into Corinth on Tuesday from Waynesboro. They were conscripted by the rebels, and had several fights with BUFFLES. They refused to go with him, and armed themselves, and *reported at Corinth to enter the United States service.*

There is nothing new from below.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt's Position—Danger Thereof—A Battle Imminent—Rebel Officers—Forces—Union Men in Arkansas—Sufferings of the Loyalists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.

We are waiting in the most painful anxiety for the next news from Gen. BLUNT and his gallant little army on the Arkansas River. The rebels here been reinforced since the battle of Honey Springs, until they now number at least 10,000 men, with ten pieces of artillery. Our commander has barely 4,500 men—whites, negroes and Indians—with twelve or fourteen guns, four of which are mountain howitzers. In his present position, he can do nothing else than make a desperate attempt to rout them by a surprise attack. GEN. BLUNT intends to do this, and in all probability commenced his movements with a view to that end yesterday. This may seem utterly foolhardy, with the disproportionate forces in hand, but a glance at the position will show it to be the wisest measures that a soldier can undertake in the circumstances, the more so, that the men have the most unbounded confidence in their officers and leader, and believe in themselves.

Gen. BLUNT'S present position is 180 miles south of Fort Scott, his depot of supplies and district headquarters. The line is more or less infested with the guerrillas, and no train has yet been free from attack. On this whole route there is scarcely any available defensive line, where a retreating army could effectually and safely operate against a larger pursuing force. If Gen. BLUNT should attempt to fall back in the face of the rebel force, (most of which is mounted,) with the guerrillas in his rear, and no reinforcements to aid him, (for it seems to be settled by Gen. SCHOFIELD that he is to have no aid,) it becomes quite evident not only that BLUNT'S army would be cut off, captured or destroyed, but that following that disaster, the entire Cherokee country and Southern Kansas would be open to the victorious raids of the rebel troops.

If Gen. BLUNT remains within his works at Fort Gibson, the enemy can cut off his trains, impede his communications, and ultimately cause him to fight disastrously or surrender ignominiously. The only resource would seem to be for BLUNT to make an attack, under as advantageous circumstances as his skill and daring can secure, and endeavor to so cut up and rout the rebels as to again disorganize them. The die is a hazardous one, the game bold, but Gen. BLUNT has accepted the issue and will make the attack. The worst feature in the matter is the fact that the Union forces have to cross the Arkansas in order to make the fight, and that in the event of a repulse the river has again to be crossed to save the troops.

Our intelligence shows that the General expected to move on the enemy by Sunday, (yesterday.) Our cavalry have since the battle of the 17th ult. occupied an advanced post at Fort Davis, four miles south of the Arkansas, and six from this post. Our General is receiving daily reliable intelligence from the enemy's camp, which intelligence cheers him considerably. From this news it is not believed that the two Creek regiments, under Cols. URE and CHILI MCINTOSH, will fight on the rebel side. Positive assurances and pledges have been received that they will join the National side when BLUNT makes his appearance. For a long time past overtures have been passing, and if we could occupy their country, no doubt exists that the Creek Indians would be only too glad to come under National rule once more. Truly, these Indian nations have gained little but poverty and ruin by their adherence to the South. Deserters from and scouts who have been in the camp of BAYLOR, a Texan, who, with about 4,000 men and four guns, has lately reinforced STEELE, say that over one half of his force are Union conscripts, who declare their intention of not fighting against the Union troops.

The rebel force is about as follows: COOPER, 4,000 men, Indians and Texans; CABELL, 2,000; STEELE, 2,500, and BAYLOR, with 2,500 more. In all, 10,000 men and ten guns. Their artillery practice, by date of AUG. 8, the last we had from Fort Blunt, was reported to be incessant. Among the subordinate officers are Cols. STAND WAITIE and ADAIR, Cherokees; Cols. URE and CHILI MCINTOSH, Creeks; and Gov. SANDY WALKER and Col. FOLSOM, Chickasaws. STAND WAITIE, CHILI

ance of this regiment was captured at Honey Springs; it took 300 men into the fight, and all that was left was 40 prisoners—the balance had been killed, wounded, or fled;) Twenty-fifth infantry, Lieut.-Col. PHILLIPS; and Twenty-Ninth cavalry, Col. MOREE. Maj. SCANLAN had a battalion of cavalry. The batteries are all Texans.

Gen. STEELE is a renegade New-Yorker, and was formerly Captain in our service, in what is now known as the Third United States cavalry. He is reported as not originally having had much heart for his treason. His wife, who is a Virginian, is a violent Secessionist. In all probability this relation is what led him to desert the old flag. He is a man of energy and ability. Hitherto he has been stationed on the Gulf coast in command of some station. Gen. STEELE has the chief command of the rebel hordes. This fact alone keeps COOPER'S and CABELL'S men together. Utterly demoralized by successive disasters, after Honey Springs they would have disbanded but for the arrival of STEELE. Extravagant promises have been made the Indians especially, and the Cherokees and Choctows fight under the incentive of a promised division of the lands of loyal Indians should the rebels prove successful. Gens. D. H. COOPER and CABELL have been eclipsed so often that it hardly seems necessary to mention their names except as an element of weakness. Yet both are men of energy and courage. COOPER has been defeated in every encounter he had either with Kansas' troops or the loyal Indians. CABELL was severely defeated at Fayetteville last February by the Union brigade of Arkansas. Since then he has subsided. STAND WAITIE is the leader of the Cherokee half bloods and of the Anti-Ross faction. His regiment, though nominally Indian, is composed of the white desperadoes of the border, who first as "Border Ruffians in Kansas fought the battles of Slavery and anarchy. A large proportion formerly served under CLARKSON, the Pierce Border Ruffian Postmaster of this city. Last Summer he was a prisoner at Fort Leavenworth. Gov. SANDY WALKER is a famous Old Choctaw, whose presence is considered of great value, and whose name is famous in the annals of his people. Gen. BAYLOR will be remembered most directly in connection with the invasion of New-Mexico by SIBLEY in the Summer and Fall of '61. After the murder at El Paso of Gen. SIBLEY by the Texans, BAYLOR assumed command. There is also some faint recollection in my mind of his name being associated with some of the worst of the infernal persecutions through which the Texan Unionists have passed.

It must not be supposed because they have 11,000 men, that as an army they possess qualities which make their numbers efficient. As fleshwhackers, scouts, &c., they are in their element. Our troops, small though they be in numbers thereabouts, yet possess both the fiery mobility of the partisan with the power and solidity of the disciplined mass. It would be difficult to find men more ready to take the odds and play the game successfully than those Gen. BLUNT commands.

By his direction the trains on the road have turned back with small escort and the balance have passed on to join him at Fort Gibson. His force consists, at this date, of the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, (Col. BOWEN,) six companies Second Colorado, (Lieut.-Col. DODD, while,) First Kansas Colored Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. JOHN BOWLES, and the First, Second and Third Indian regiments, under Lieut.-Col. F. W. SCHAMTZ, Col. S. S. WATTLES and Lieut.-Col. DOLES. About 3,300 infantry in all, of whom the Kansas, Colorado and colored regiments can be relied on anywhere. Of cavalry Gen. BLUNT has the Third Wisconsin, nine companies—Major CALKINS; the Sixth Kansas, eight companies—Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL—and two of the Fourteenth Kansas, (the new cavalry regiment,) in all about 1,000 men, with four howitzers attached. Artillery—we have two sections of Second Kansas battery, Capt. E. A. SMITH, and the Third, (four guns,) Capt. HOPKINS, which, with two iron 12-pounders attached to the negro regiments, two companies of recruits, Second Kansas colored, some Texas and Arkansas refugees recruiting for a battalion of cavalry, will make in all about 4,600 men, of whom 4,000 may be considered effective. Col. JUDSON, of the Sixth Kansas, and Col. BOWEN, of the Thirteenth, will have command of the brigades.

The following foots up as our loss at Honey Springs: Killed, 17, (including the 4 men lost in crossing the Arkansas;) wounded, 72, several of whom have since died. The enemy's loss, killed and buried by our troops on the field, 154; wounded, according to their own statements, 343; prisoners 62, among whom were several commissioned officers; one gun, one stand of colors, 300 small arms, mostly Enfield rifles, and a quantity of stores, transportation, &c. Among the "*et ceteras*" were 600 pairs of new handcuffs, intended for the bedizening of our colored soldiers and their cowardly officers, as the "rebs" phrased it. The "boot was on the other leg," and a tight fit at that.

Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, Third regiment Indian brigade, who has so long commanded in that region, is now on a furlough to this section. The gallant services of Col. PHILLIPS in so stubbornly maintaining his position on the Arkansas is worthy of great credit, and of more substantial reward. He gives an interesting account of affairs in that region, especially of the numbers and movements of the Union men in the border counties of Arkansas.

It is a well known fact that all of Northwestern Arkansas voted against secession. It is, however, not so generally known that there was a very strong Union party in the counties south of the river, and that in Scott County the Union element was a majority. To-day, in that county there are nearly 300 Union men bushwhacking in the hills and timber. Col. PHILLIPS was in constant communication with them, supplied through secret channels with ammunition, and received much valuable information from them. A Union lady, the wife of a Union planter, has been the principal means of communication. The stories of her daring and adroitness are many and interesting. Her husband was a slaveholder, but all of his slaves have been run off. This lady, at her last visit to Fort Blunt, was standing in the Adjutant's office when the colored regiment marched in and by to their quarters. Several officers were conversing with her about the matter, and she was quite surprised at their soldierly appearance, etc. Col. PHILLIPS asked her if she liked the idea of negro soldiers.

"Why, Sir," she replied, with the utmost earnestness, "like it. We in the South think it ought to have been done long ago. Slavery is the root of rebellion, and must be dug up."

In answer to a further remark of Col. PHILLIPS questioning whether the whites would endure a free negro population, she replied:

"The Union men will, and they are the only ones to be considered. I have been a slaveholder. It is a fearful sin, but came by inheritance. I would rather have the negroes for neighbors than the poor whites who fill the rebel ranks, or the arrogant planters who have made this rebellion and now lead the Southern armies. Let the negroes alone and they will be peaceful and industrious, and make good citizens."

Such is the testimony of an intelligent Union lady born to the possession of slaves and educated to a belief of its rightfulness. It is reported that our friend was drowned in the Arkansas in a late attempt to swim the stream at night for the purpose of conveying intelligence. Her fate excites the sincerest sympathy and regret. The heroism and devotion of the few Southern Unionists have yet to be recorded.

Those of the loyal Indians will form a startling episode in the history of the rebellion. Probably the

but the annuities of the Cherokee and other nations in this Territory, was very large indeed. Tah-lah-quah, when the writer visited it in the Fall of 1856, was then a handsome town of 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants, with many fine buildings, public and private—being in this respect better and more substantial town than any other I had seen on the frontier or the West generally. It is reported to be almost deserted. The Texans and Choctaws have sacked it ruthlessly. The National Seminaries, of which there are two, male and female, were the most complete institutions of learning in the Union outside of the older States, have been plundered. Books, scientific instruments, &c., are torn, broken, and scattered in all directions. So with the National buildings and private residences. The country around Tah-lah-quah and Park Hill (the latter is the residence of President Ross) is most beautiful to look upon. The fertility is boundless, and when peace shall bring again the arts of civilization, and the inflowing tide of immigration shall flow to the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers, this region will become one of the great granaries of the world.

The loyal Indians, constituting a large majority of the Cherokee nation, and all of them, possessed of means and intelligence, have been reduced to the most abject poverty. There are men serving as privates in the Cherokee regiments, in Gen. BLUNT'S, who have owned slaves and from 1,000 to 5,000 head of cattle when the rebellion commenced. They are almost beggared now. What of their cattle the Texans and Choctaws have left, the jayhawkers in the interests of Government contractors have run into Kansas, to supply contracts for beef to the refugee Indians, the wives and children of the soldiers of the Union. There is but little of general interest stirring here. The fleshwhackers seem to have gained new vigor within a few days, and we hear that constant encounters are going on on the border below us. Recruiting is brisk in the State. The Second (colored) is nearly full—four companies are mustered, and four more are about full.

We are having quite an influx of Generals, Colonels and military magnates of lesser rank, from the army of Gen. ROSECRANS. Among these are Brig.-Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL, commanding a division of cavalry. Gen. MITCHELL was formerly Colonel of the Second Kansas, and was wounded at Wilson's Creek. Col. JOHN A. MARTIN, of the "crack" Eighth Kansas, lately Provost-Marshal of Nashville, is also visiting us. Col. MARTIN is among the youngest and most successful Colonels in the service. He is but 24 years of age. The Colonel, a former editor of Kansas, is regarded with high esteem both in his own State and the army. Our political leaders are also at home. "The Grim Chieftain," Senator JAMES H. LANE, is now at his home in Lawrence, and, as one of his friends informed me yesterday, busily at work on his farm, making stone-fence, mowing brush, etc. This is a new thing with the General, and will be brought forth as a trump card. "Farmer LANE" will sound well to the neat Senatorial canvass. Hon. A. C. WILDER, Representative to the House, is also at home. Mr. WILDER is one of the best men we have in Kansas. Frank, sagacious and honest, avarybody predicts a successful career for him. Said a loco-foco politician a few days since, in speaking of different public men, LANE, CANNEY and others, "Well, there is one man—a politician in Kansas—whose word can be depended upon, and that is CAPT WILDER. He is an honest man, and you know where and when to find him." The praise was well deserved. I predict that Mr. WILDER will be found among the most influential *business* members of the next House of Representatives. When he gets fairly into the harness, though no orator, he will be found a keen and witty debater, whose satire will go to the core of the matter in hand.

R. J. H.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Shameful Inefficiency of the Blockade at Wilmington.

Seventeen Large Steamers Arrived There Within a Few Days.

IMMENSE STORES FOR THE REBEL ARMY.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 13.

A conscript just from Wilmington, N. C., reports that within the past few days seventeen large steamers have arrived at that port, having run the blockade, loaded with stores for the rebel army, among which are 96,000 English rifles, 160,000 army blankets, 131,000 ready-made uniforms, 23,000 cases of ready-made army shoes, 11 locomotives, 6 rifle cannon, heavy calibre, five cargoes of railroad iron and skillful men accompanying them.

A Meeting of Citizens—Strong Resolutions and Speeches—The Union Sentiment.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 13.

A meeting of citizens of North Carolina, representing every county in the First and Second Congressional Districts, and a portion of the Third, was held at Washington, N. C., on the 11th inst. The First North Carolina Union regiment, stationed at that point, participated in the meeting.

Audresses were made and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy with the great conservative party of North Carolina, declaring an energetic prosecution of the war in this department to be the only means by which the Union sentiment in the interior of the State can be made practically useful in restoring her to the national jurisdiction, asking the Government for reinforcements for this purpose, accusing the Confederate Government of perfidy and cruelty toward North Carolina, declaring that her people are therefore absolved from any further obligation to sustain it, placing the responsibility for the destruction of Slavery upon JEFF. DAVIS and his coconspirators against the Union, expressing the belief that North Carolina will, notwithstanding, find ample compensation in the blessings of free labor for the present inconveniences of emancipation, rejoicing in the recent Union victory at the Kentucky election, denouncing copperheadism at the North, and commending the ability and patriotism of the Administration in the conduct of the war, especially in the sound National Currency originated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Brig.-Gen. J. N. PALMER is now in command of the Eighteenth army corps, with his headquarters at Newbern.

Major J. N. WHITFORD, of the rebel cavalry, visited this city on the 11th inst., under a flag of truce, to inquire as to the truth of the reports of ill treatment of his prisoners confined here, and was informed that not only were the reports untrue, but that two-thirds of them desired to take the oath of allegiance, so as to remain within our lines.

The Washington *New Era*, of the 10th instant, republishes from the Raleigh *Standard* of July 21 an able article, four columns in length, denouncing the treachery of the Confederate leaders, showing the falsity of their promises and the ill success of their efforts, stating that portions only of but five of the original thirteen States remain in the hands of the Confederacy, and proposing that North Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, make immediate overtures to the North for peace.

A Speech by Gen. Burnside.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE is in Lexington, Ky. He

in that position then—because he deemed it right—as he was in his devotion to the Union now—a cause in which he was enlisted heart and soul. He stated that martial law had been declared in the State preceding the recent election in view of the fact that an invading foe was on its borders, and with a design to give all loyal men a chance to cast their suffrages unmolested. The disloyal had no right to approach the ballot-box, and, therefore, have no right to complain. He complimented Kentucky in a highly flattering manner, stating that he had found it the most loyal State in his department, and had so reported at Washington. He had found more strictly loyal men here than in Ohio or Indiana, though the latter was his birthplace.

Since his assumption of the command of the Department of Ohio, Gen. BURNSIDE has had heavy duties to perform. In the absence of his Ninth army corps, MORGAN has invaded Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio—and in his wake has followed the Louisiana chief, SCOTT—yet under his guidance the Union troops have nobly succeeded.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

Our Batteries on Morris Island Trying Their Range on Fort Sumter.

The Monitors Ready for Action.

The Fight Expected to Take Place on Saturday or Sunday Last.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this morning from off Charleston.

The *Spaulding* reports having left Morris Island at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

On Thursday evening the Monitors were all stripped and prepared for action, and at daylight on Friday the batteries on Morris Island opened their fire, which lasted an hour or two, when it ceased.

The Monitors did not fire a shot, and as soon as the batteries ceased firing, the Monitors put up awnings. No explanation is given for this movement.

The strongest confidence is expressed of a favorable result.

Our informant says that during the short engagement on Friday morning, he saw several shots strike Fort Sumter, causing bricks and mortar to fly profusely.

One of our officers, who left Morris Island on Friday, says that, upon receiving instructions in regard to conveying news by Quartermaster DUNTON, he asked him, "What shall I tell our friends at Fortress Monroe?"

The Quartermaster replied, "Tell them a great battle will come off here on Saturday, the 15th, or Sunday, the 16th instant, and that we shall be victorious."

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. SEYMOUR.

A Warning Against Resistance to the Draft.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 17.

Gov. SEYMOUR has prepared a proclamation, warning all citizens against any disorderly conduct when the draft is made in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Draft To-morrow.

The feeling in regard to the draft, which takes place in the Sixth District to-morrow, is somewhat equivocal, but the preponderance of indications among the disaffected is that no opposition will be attempted. Certain it is, sure as fate, that any violent demonstrations against it will be met with instant and exemplary punishment. Gen. DIX is not a man who will for one moment hesitate in the discharge of a duty. When he was queried as to what to do with any one who, in the early days of New-Orleans disloyalty, should attempt to haul down the Stars and Stripes, his response, "Shoot him on the spot!" rang in clarion tones throughout the land. Let those who would forcibly dispute the sovereignty of the Government, and so attempt to prevent the enactment of its laws, have a care. Let them take the measure of the man to whom the protection of that sovereignty is, in this Department, intrusted.

We are not at all disposed to believe that any untoward demonstrations will be made, and look upon the gasconading as frothy ebullitions of men disappointed in their schemes for national embarrassment. No sensible man will thrust himself in a position where he risks everything and has the hope of nothing. The draft is a fixed fact—must be—shall be—will be enforced. Those who kick against the pricks will as surely be the sufferers as that to-morrow's sun will rise.

In regard to the character of the preparations made by the authorities, nothing is known in detail; that they are abundant, there is no question, and that they will, if occasion requires their use, be effective, there is not a particle of doubt.

We hear of one jolly party of Democrats and Republicans in the Sixteenth Ward, who have agreed, if any of them are drawn, to have a grand pow-wow and a masquarade procession; the first men drawn is to be KING, and on the night of the procession the most absolute homage is to be paid him; the largest liberty and the greatest amount of fun are to be his perquisites. It is just such sensible, good-natured views as this indicates, which will rob the draft of the especial horrors and hardships with which it has interestedly been surrounded.

The Constitutional Authority.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not subserve a needful purpose to place the following in a conspicuous place in the columns of your paper to-morrow, and during the progress of the draft:

The *Constitution of the United States*, section eight, includes the following: "The Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. *To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States*, or any department or officer thereof."

This last article caused a good deal of discussion, on the ground of its giving so much power to the Congress. Mr. MADISON said:

"That no axiom is more clearly established in law and reason than this, whenever the end is required, the means are authorized—whenever a general power is given to do a thing, every practicable power necessary for doing it is included."

This settles the question of the right of Congress to originate and pass the Conscription law, and any man who opposes that law is a traitor to the Constitution of the United States, and his oath to support that Constitution, and all laws made under and by virtue of its authority. Yours, &c.,

AN AMERICAN.

Exemption Frauds.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Aug. 17.

On Saturday last, a young man who had charge of the records of exemption in the Surgeons' Department and a Sergeant, who was employed in the office, were arrested by order of the Provost-Marshal on the charge of having been engaged in filling out and disposing of fraudulent certificates of exemption for

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the City of Washington and the Bremen.

Further Captures by the Rebel Pirates on the South American Coast.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce Anticipating Peace.

A British Copperhead's Estimate of Archbishop Hughes' Speech to the Rioters.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at noon on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived here last evening. The advices are not so late as those by the *Hibernian*, which passed Cape Race on Friday, but her mails are four days later than before received.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 5th, also arrived here last evening.

The *Great Eastern* and *Asia* arrived out Aug. 1.

The *Asia* reached Liverpool at 12½ A. M. of the 3d inst.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Sidon* arrived at Liverpool the night of the 3d inst.

The Brazil mails had reached England. In addition to the captures of Federal vessels by rebel privateers already reported, it appears that the *Constitution*, from Philadelphia for Valparaiso, was captured on the 25th of June by the *Georgia*. The crew had arrived at Pernambuco. She was released on giving bonds.

The *City of Bath*, from Calais for Antwerp, was at Pernambuco, after having been captured on the 28th of June by the *Georgia*. She was released on the Captain's giving a ransom bond for $20,000.

It is reported that the *Conrad*, which was captured by the *Alabama* on the 19th of June, had been armed by that vessel, and not destroyed.

The ship *Sunrise* arrived at Liverpool from New-York. She was captured by the *Florida* in lat. 40 North, and lon. 68 West, but was released on a ransom bond for $60,000.

Mr. H. B. HAMMOND, for some years American Consul in Dublin, has resigned his office and was to leave in a few days for New-York.

Directions have been received at Chatham Dock yard from the Admiralty, for the construction of a 12-gun iron vessel, the first of a squadron of iron frigates of a somewhat smaller size than the *Warrior*.

The accounts of Lord CLYDE'S health are of a most discouraging kind.

The Prince of Wales has purchased Newstead Abbey, Notts.

The Queen has appointed the Prince to be Captain-General and Colonel of the Honorable Artillery Company of London.

Arrangements were commenced on Monday at Woolwich for the embarkation of the Queen for Germany, from the Royal Arsenal pier, Woolwich.

The commercial advices from Brazil state that diplomatic relations between England and Brazil were new entirely suspended. Mr. ELLIOT having received his passports, Mr. WISEWOOD, the Consul at Rio, who has just arrived, was therefore the only English representative there. The general feeling toward England is said to have greatly improved, owing to the sentiments universally expressed by the mercantile classes.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia met at Gastein, a watering place in Salzburg, on the 3d inst. The King, accompanied by Gen. MANTEUFFEL, first visited the Emperor, and the visit was afterward returned, the Emperor being accompanied by the Archduke Leowie.

Intelligence from St. Petersburgh says that the Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase, declaring free landholders the 2,000,000 peasants who are tenants of the crown domain and appanages.

The Copenhagen *Fadrelandet* considers an alliance between the Scandinavian monarchies to be near at hand. The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a note addressed to the Courts of London and Paris, protests energetically against the intention of the German Federal Diet to exercise its influence upon the affairs of Schleswig by a Federal execution in Holstein.

The Duke Peuthievre leaves Portugal shortly for New-York, on board the American frigate *Macedonia*.

The Levant *Herald* contradicts the rumors of Ministerial changes, and announces that the Sultan has addressed a letter to FUAD PACHA, expressing unabated confidence in him.

The scrip of the Confederate Loan continued "very sick." On the 4th inst. it touched 26 discount, but closed at 24@22 discount. This discount is on scrip with 6% per cent. paid, and with the obligation on the part of the holders to complete the payments up to 90 per cent.

The London *Times* of the 5th says:

"The Confederate Loan experienced another severe fall, and at one time touched 26 discount, the final quotations being 24 to 22 discount. The possibility that the next mail may bring the news of the fall of Charleston was one cause of this heavy movement."

The following specimens of American news *via* Paris, is from a Paris telegram of the 5th:

"Official reports have been received here from New-York, which state that the Government appears to definitely renounce the Conscription, which had been declared unconstitutional by the sentence of a New-York Municipal Judge. This fact is to be attributed to the progress of pacific ideas in the North!"

The Bombay mail of July 9, had reached England.

The reported arrest of NANA SAHIB is confirmed.

Between the 18th of June and 7th July, twenty-one Cotton ships left Bombay for Liverpool with 105,073 bales of cotton.

The Calcutta and China mails reached Marseilles on the 4th.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Views of the English Press.

The change of tone on the part of the *Saturday Review*, hitherto one of the strongest advocates of the Secessionists in England, excites much comment. That journal looks upon the recent Federal victories as great, if not decisive, and in a measure gives up the cause of the South as virtually lost.

From the London Times.

The news from America seems to tell of another pause in the course of Federal success. At all points the repulsed forces of the Confederates seem to have rallied again, and to have offered something of the old determined resistance to the invaders. The Confederate army under Gen. JOHNSTON in the rear of Vicksburgh, though it was unable to undertake had been unable to make any impression on the Confederate position in Jackson. On the evening of that day, however, Gen. JOHNSTON retired, without the loss, according to Gen. GRANT'S official report, of any prisoners or artillery. The Confederates are, no doubt, still outnumbered on the line of the Mississippi, and on Gen. GRANT'S whole forces coming up it would be impossible to hold the city long. The resistance is only important as showing that the Confederates have not lost their determination with the adverse course of circumstances, and that the Federals will still have to fight for every inch of their advance. The important results, however, of the Federal successes on the river, have already appeared. An attack has been made on Natchez, which is about half-way down the Mississippi, between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and a large quantity of stores intended for the army of Gen. KIRBY SMITH has been captured. In fact, the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson destroys for the present all chances of successful Confederate operations on the Lower Mississippi, whether from the side of Louisiana or Mississippi. The news which was already anticipated last week is now confirmed, and by the capture of Jackson the Federals are in possession of the line of railway which runs north and south from Memphis to New-Orleans. Gen. JOHNSTON may hold out step by step, and he may even make it difficult for the Federal army to hold its present position in a hostile country; but unless he can obtain large reinforcements he is not likely to be more able to drive Gen. GRANT'S army from the State than Gen. BRAGG has been able to conquer Kentucky and Tennessee.

It is singular that there should be an apprehension of another invasion of Maryland by Gen. LEE. It seems certain that he has at least not retired rapidly on Culpepper, as was reported, but is still in strong force in the neighborhood of the Upper Potomac, above Harper's Ferry. His pickets have been found to extend from Cherry Rue, a few miles above Williamsport, to Harper's Ferry, and incantious advances of the Federal cavalry in the direction of Winchester have been surrounded, and have had to cut themselves out with severe loss. The apprehension of a renewal of the invasion is the more remarkable as Gen. MEADE has recrossed the Potomac in pursuit of Gen. LEE, and it shows that the Confederate position in the Upper Shenandoah Valley is much stronger than was anticipated. Indeed, if Gen. LEE can hold a strong force on the Upper Potomac, it is difficult to see how the Federal army can advance south of the Blue Ridge into Virginia. Any such movement would render them liable to an attack on their flank from the Confederate army, and would uncover Washington. The rumor that Gen. MEADE offered his resignation to the President as soon as he found that LEE had crossed the Potomac indicates, at least, the importance which the Northern press attaches to the safe retreat of the Confederate army. The annexation of the Department of Virginia to that of North Carolina, under Gen. FOSTER, whose headquarters are at Fortress Monroe, indicates a feeling that Gen. MEADE is not strong enough to operate against LEE'S army. In point of fact, though so far successful, the Federals are for a moment checked. Their victories have been considerable, but they do not seem to see their way to following them up. Such a difficulty is not likely to be lessened if they continue to press further into the Confederate country.

It has become a threadbare commonplace in the course of this war to remark that American affairs cannot be interpreted in the same way as corresponding events would be in Europe, or else we should have no hesitation in drawing the most gloomy auguries for the Federal cause from a comparison of the tone of the New-York and Confederate Press. The tone of the Richmond journals is only one of determined resistance, and it must be acknowledged that they have not yet boasted falsely of their resolution. If the garrison of Port Hudson only surrendered when they had "eaten their last mule," there is nothing extravagant in the assertion that Charleston will be defended street by street. We hear no idle assertions that the city cannot be conquered, but only resolute expressions of a determination to defend it to the utmost. On the other hand, the New-York press indulges in more than its usual bluster. The question of the enforcement of the conscription at New-York is still undecided. Influential members of the State are at Washington to urge upon the President the necessity of suspending the draft. The feeling in the City is said to be so strong that Gov. SEYMOUR is apprehensive that if the conscription is enforced the female servants will fire their employers' houses. The Common Council have voted half a million of dollars to pay the exemption fee for any citizens who may be unwilling to serve and unable to pay for themselves, and the acts of the Mayor seem the only gleam of support which the Washington Government can see in the principal city of the North. Under the circumstances we acknowledge it to be a stroke of smart policy that the New-York papers should declare that the new draft of 300,000 men is *intended only for a war with Great Britain*, and should blow the trumpet of audacious defiance to this country, which Archbishop HUGHES seemed to think the only point on which he could be sure of sympathy from the rioters. But with Gen. LEE still threatening them on the Potomac, the Federal Government will find enough on their hands at home; *and it would be wise to settle their own affairs before insulting their neighbors.* However, they are no doubt right to resort to any claptrap or violence to enforce the conscription, for it is quite evident that if they cannot reinforce their armies their invasion of the South must come to a standstill.

VALLANDIGHAM.

From the London Times.

The Northern States of America have been for more than two years engaged in a war *for the purpose of overthrowing the liberties of the Southern States.* They now seem likely to embark in a contest for the purpose of defending, or rather of reconquering, their own. Absorbed by the desire of vengeance, and with their eyes intently fixed on an enemy, the alternate object of their fear and their hatred, the Northern States have almost lost sight of their own internal affairs. While they have been losing army after army, and battle after battle, under the vain idea that they were continually drawing near to the goal of all their wishes, another enemy has been making far more certain and sure progress toward the attainment of his ends. Other Governments have gained power from victory and good sense; the Federal Government can clearly trace the only conquest it has made to failure and defeat. Every unsuccessful invasion of Virginia, every abortive enterprise, every lost battle has only furnished to the central power new pretexts for obtaining conquests, of a less specious but less durable nature than the triumphs of war, *over the liberties of its fellow-citizens.* The North went into the war a confederacy of independent States, united by a common alliance, and delegating certain functions to a central Executive. The North seems likely to come out of the war, whether vanquished or victorious, a single homogeneous empire, having the will of one man to determine its action instead of the resolutions of a Federal Parliament, and the sword as the only substitute for the peaceful decisions of juries and of assemblies.

The construction which has been put on the American Constitution is one which no lawyer in this country, we believe, would be found to support. It has, indeed, little to recommend it but its simplicity. The President is Generalissimo of the army, and has the power of carrying on the war, and therefore has all the powers which are necessary for carrying on war. Among these seems to be included the power of proclaiming martial law, or of acting upon it without proclaiming it. Since the bombardment of Fort Sumter we doubt not great miseries have been inflicted on the South, but we know that in the North *personal liberty has been annihilated*, the liberty of the Press has been destroyed, the right of circulating false news has become the monopoly of the Government, and the function of Congress has been reduced to the humble office of giving a color of legality to acts which demolish the Constitution in the name of which they are performed. At length, after innumerable efforts and a dogged perseverance worthy of a better cause, the fortune of war has changed sides, and, after long favoring the Confederate arms, has pronounced decidedly for the cause of the Federals. But the moment of victory seems to have been precisely the moment at which the scales had fallen from the eyes of the much-enduring Northern people. They seem to have become aware, perhaps just when it is too late, that every blow which crushes the independence of the South is equally fatal to the cause of Northern liberty. The mob of New-York has risen against that Government which its State and City have so energetically supported with a fury and inveteracy far greater than was displayed by either side in the first days of the bloody and desperate civil war. The same manifestations have taken place in other parts of the country, and have been met by declarations on the part of the Central Government that they will persevere throughout the Federal States in a levy of 300,000 men. Shall they obtain this or no? *The answer to the question will decide whether America shall any longer be ranked among the Free States of the World.* If a Central Government can obtain the instrument which it requires from the people, it will be in a condition to seize and retain absolute power, as in Republican France a violent and energetic minority, possessed of the machinery of Government, and knowing neither fear nor scruple of any kind, will trample under its feet all local liberties, and institute a sanguinary proscription of its enemies. It is time to be up and doing—if, indeed, it be not already too late.

—If, indeed, it be not already too late.

At such a moment nothing can be more opportune

DRAPER'S PHILOSOPHY OF EUROPEAN HISTORY.

A HISTORY OF THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL.D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1863.

If there be any truth in the Greek proverb that "a great book is a great evil," Mr. BUCKLE has much to answer for. The success he achieved in his attempt to introduce the forms of scientific induction into the phenomena of human affairs, has given rise to a score of pretenders in the same field, both in Europe and America; and, for our own part, we have come to regard the Philosophy of History as a good deal of a humbug—not to say a good deal of a bore. By this we hope it will not be understood that we fail to appreciate the value of the *tendency* of this class of investigation. The guiding principle that human affairs obey the same governance of cause and effect operative in nature—that the multifarious and complex outgivings of the mind of man in politics, society and life, that constitute history, are the work of reason, consequently *rational*, that is, *logical*, and hence subject to scientific treatment, is a thought destined to be in many ways, and in the largest sense, what BACON called "fruitful." But this principle, so far from being a new discovery, (as our modern charlatanism claims,) was really never absent from the minds of the great philosophers, poets and statesmen. The belief in the moral order of the universe indeed was, with the Greeks, an article of æsthetic faith; and DANTE, SHAKESPEARE, ST. AUGUSTINE, SPINOSA, MACHIAVELLI, PASCAL, BACON, are full of the same sublime thought, whether developed in aphorisms or running unconsciously, as the animating soul, through their work. It is true that, toward the close of last century, for the first time, this principle was seized upon as a conscious instrument of historical investigation, and applied with great success by MONTESQUIEU and CONDORCET, in France; HERDER, in Germany, and by HUME and ADAM SMITH, in England. Since that time this tendency has been favored by the great development given to history in general, both through the vast accession of historical *material* and by the importation of new *methods* of historical treatment and criticism. All our best modern historical works, as for example GROTE, NIEBUHR, MOMMSEN, BUNSEN, GUIZOT, MACAULAY, THIERS, THIERRY, SISMONDI, HALLAM, CARLYLE, show profoundly the impress of the new manner of dealing with history. That history shall deal with the broad humanities, instead of circling around Kings and Courts, that political and social growths are traceable to necessary causes, that "through the ages one increasing purpose runs," are acquired truths whose light and guidance we hope never to lose.

When, however, in place of restricting this method to its legitimate use, as an instrument in historical investigation, it is attempted to confine the infinitely rich, free and varied manifestations of the mind of man within logical formulæ, we touch what we are disposed to regard as the dangerous extreme of this valuable tendency of modern thought. History is itself too vast, too complex, and the materials for history are too scanty to attempt anything like its Philosophy. It is possible here and there to draw a small arc; but to attempt to sweep the Great Circle itself is beyond the human powers. A man who has the true instinct of a scholar will be quite content to draw this small arc, and by working assiduously on a special task, to introduce the recognition of law where law was not seen before, and thus, if may be, contribute his polished stone to the great temple which it must be left for future ages to build.

It is plain to any one who will look into the so-called *Philosophies of History* that all the philosophy in them consists of the mental fictions which their authors have brought to its interpretation. Nowhere than in history is GOETHE'S maxim more strikingly illustrated that the eye sees only what it brings with it. BOSSUET sees in it the steps of an everlasting degeneracy; CONDORCET, the terms of an eternal progress; VICO, a series of recurring cycles; CARLYLE interprets it as the work of the free will of individual heroes; BUCKLE as the development of great general laws; HEGEL as an exemplification in time of the categories of speculative thought. Of course they mutually exclude each other; and one presently reaches the conclusion that each point of view may afford true but still only partial glimpses of the grand scheme; and that history is too rich, complex and varied to be made to fit the Procrustes-bed of dry metaphysical abstractions.

The latest of all the attempts to write the philosophy of history is the work of Dr. DRAPER, the title of which heads this article —*A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe.* The special object of his book, he tells us in his preface, is to demonstrate that "Social advancement is as completely under the control of natural law as is bodily growth;" and that "the life of an individual is the miniature of the life of a nation." "No one, I believe," says he, "has hitherto taken the trouble of arranging the evidence offered by the intellectual history of Europe in accordance with physiological principles, so as to illustrate the orderly progress of civilization, or collected the facts furnished by other branches of science with a view of enabling us to recognize clearly the conditions under which that progress takes place. This philosophical deficiency I have endeavored in the following pages to supply."

Now, with reference to the first point, that social advancement is under the control of natural law, it is a little audacious in Dr. DRAPER to claim any great novelty for the proposition, when every man likely to look into his book knows perfectly well that JOHN STUART MILL and COMTE and BUCKLE, not to mention the older lights, make this proposition the pivot of all their writing. In what sense this social advancement is accomplished by "physiological principles" we wholly fail to apprehend, and Dr. DRAPER throws no light on the question. It is possible he means the doctrine of race, and if so, it only gives occasion to remark how singularly he has failed to work the rich mine which Ethnology has opened up for [illegible] range of historical production. This new and interesting branch of science to trace the mutual relations and interaction of the physique and the moral, and within certain limits is very valuable—only one should *know* its limits. But between these and the free spiritual activity of the human mind in history, there is a great gulf which Dr. DRAPER has not bridged and which far greater men than he have failed to bridge. The Doctor's "physiological" principles appear to have proved too much for him, as we find no further allusion to them, and there is not throughout the whole book a single specimen of a historical problem solved on "physiological principles."

As to the second and main proposition, that "the life of an individual is a miniature of the life of a nation," it is not only a very old notion, but it is a very feeble and unimportant one. "Man," he says, "is the archetype of society—individual development is the model of social progress." CONDORCET has expressed the same thought with far more logical fulness and clearness: "*Ce progrès est sumis aux mêmes lois générales qui s'observent dans le développement individu de nos facultés, puisqu'il est le résultat de ce développement considéré en même-temps dans un grand nombre d'individus réunis en société.* The progress of humanity is subject to the same general laws which govern the individual development of our faculties, seeing that it is the result of this development considered at the same time in a mass of individuals united together in society." (*Esquisse d'un Tableau Historique des progrès de l'Esprit Humain, p.* 3.) And a century before CONDORCET, PASCAL had uttered the sublime aphorism that "the entire succession of men, through the whole course of ages, must be regarded as one man, always living and always learning." But pass this, if the thought were not so utterly inconsequential and impotent in Dr. DRAPER'S hands.

"There is," he says, "a progress for races of men as well marked as the progress of one man. There are thoughts and actions pertaining to specific periods in the one case as in the other. Without difficulty we affirm of a given act that it appertains to a given period. We recognize the noisy sports of boyhood, the business application of maturity, the feeble garrulity of old age. As it is in this respect in the individual, so it is in the nation. Groups of men or nations are disturbed by the same accidents or complete the same cycle as the individual. Some scarcely pass beyond infancy, some are destroyed on a sudden, some die of mere old age." He finds that individuals pass through "ages of inquiry, ages of faith, ages of reason, ages of decrepitude," and he attempts to show the same progression of nations and in mankind.

Although it is true that we can conceive a large analogy between individual life and the life of mankind, nothing could be more fallacious than to transfer the petty conditions of our mortality to the larger life of humanity. Dr. DRAPER forgets the *continuity* of life in the race. History is not the life of a man who goes through certain periods and dies; but, in PASCAL'S expression, "of one man *always living and always learning.*"

Without going into any detailed criticism of Dr. DRAPER'S work, for which we have no space at all, it can only be remarked in a general way that its main fault, aside from its feeble and stupid *theory*, is the utter lack of logical faculty in the author. There is in the book any quantity of material, but it perfectly responds to CARLYLE'S definition of history: "*Dead rubbish shot here.*"

Starting with a theory requiring the most powerful logic to work out, namely, that "social advancement is as completely under the control of natural law as is bodily growth," he utterly fails to show, in any one instance, its application to the actual facts of history. One goes through page after page of tedious narrative, in which there is not a glimmmer of fruitful generalization or attempt to trace facts to their causes, only to be roused now and then by the rattle of the dry formula that "the life of a nation is determined by invariable law." DRAPER has been compared to BUCKLE, and even by some of his indulgent critics pronounced to surpass that writer! This is a cruel sarcasm. There is in BUCKLE a robust logical method which enchains even where it does not convince, and he has given some specimens of historical analysis that are master-pieces and have all the cleanness and beauty of a fine bit of dissection. We have not been able to find in DRAPER a solitary generalization of the smallest value. At best he only attains to such aphoristic Bunsbyisme as these: "*No man can stop the march of destiny.*" "All mundane events are the results of the operation of law." "*To bring nations to surrender themselves to new ideas is not the affair of a day.*" "In life there is no going back; the morose old man can never resume *the genial confidence of maturity;* the youth can never return to the idle and useless occupations, the frivolous amusements of boyhood; even the boy *is parted by a long step from the innocent credulity of the nursery.*" After this, you would naturally expect some bit of infantile philosophy, such as that "Little Bo-Peep lost his sheep?" On the contrary, you find the sentiment, "All human events are under the government of primordial law," sprung like a mine under you!

It is not pleasant for us to deal thus with a man who has hitherto written respectably on questions of a scientific character; but the fact is quite evident that he has neither the instinct, training, nor scholarship needful to make a historian. The book is neither history nor philosophy, nor the philosophy of history, nor the history of philosophy; but a crude and undigested mass of historical matter thrown together with infinite pretence and infinitesimal performance.

It is one of the Doctor's peculiarities to [illegible] all references to the [illegible] whence he has drawn. Now we [illegible] for all scholars when we say that a book of that kind, without bibliographical references, is next to useless, were it ever so good in itself. Especially is this so when the book is without internal authority of its own. But although the author thus covers up his sources of information, that does not prevent that a moderately well read man shall readily detect *echoes* of the great authorities. Here, one constantly finds himself exclaiming, is BUCKLE—here COMTE—here MILL—here DARWIN. One of the opinions, however, which he can certainly claim as all his own is his judgment of Lord BACON, which would be amusing were it not so offensively put forth. "The more closely we examine the writings of Lord BACON," he declares, "the more unworthy does he seem to have been of the great reputation which has been awarded him." "BACON never produced any practical result himself—*no great physicist has ever made any use of his method.*" "*It is time that the sacred name of philosopher should be severed from its long connection with that of one who was a pretender in science, a time-serving politician, an insidious lawyer, a corrupt judge, a treacherous friend, a bad man.*" (Pp. 516, 517.) It is needless to argue the question of BACON'S reputation at this day, and a man must be foolish to reply seriously to such a piece of grotesque but malignant impotence. There are throughout the book a great many little flourishes of this kind that the Doctor fancies to be very effective, no doubt. He is fond, for example, of imitating BUCKLE in pitching into what he calls "the nescience of metaphysics," as in the following feeble effort: "The reader has doubtless remarked that in the historical sketch of the later progress of Europe given in this book, I have not referred to metaphysics or psychology, or mental philosophy, [that is, has not referred to the chief form in which intellectual activity manifested itself.] Cultivated as they have been, it was not possible for them to yield any other result than they did among the Greeks. *A lever is no mechanical power unless it has a material point of support. It is only through the physical that the metaphysical can be discovered.*" But suppose it should turn out that it is only through the metaphysical that the physical can be discovered; and suppose the main drawback to a philosophy of history is the absence thus far of a satisfactory Metaphysic? Again, he delights in drivels of washy French materialism. He tells us, for example, that when we see orderly successions of animate life, "we must not think of them as the issues of the wise predetermination of a voluntary agent—we must satisfy ourselves how far they are dependent upon mundane or material conditions." For ourselves, we prefer to hold to the creed of him whom DRAPER calls "a pretender in science, no philosopher, and a bad man." "I had rather," says BACON, "believe all the fables in the Legend and the Talmud and the Alcoran, *than that this universal frame is without a mind*"—a sentiment of that height and splendor that if our author were to live through all his own ages of Inquiry, Faith, Reason and Decrepitude, and then, phœnix-like, revive and go through them again and again for ten thousand years, he could never equal it.

We have dwelt at some length and with some severity on this subject, because the book is a pretentious one, and likely to mislead the uninstructed. We had much rather that history should remain forever without a philosophy than that the philosophy should be a false one.

A Small Civil War in Ohio.

The following letter from a lady in Cardington, Ohio, to a friend in Newark, has been handed us for publication:

CARDINGTON, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1863.

DEAR ——: I take this opportunity to write you a few lines. I should have written sooner, but we have had so many troubles to contend with lately.

On the 10th of July there was a Vallandigham Convention to be held here; accordingly, when the day arrived, there were enough "butternuts" here to make even JEFF. DAVIS turn pale, has they not been his fast friends. They came prepared and bragging that they were going to whip every *Union* man out of the place, but a few boys of the Third Ohio being here they tore off their butternut coats and stopped their cheering for VALLANDIGHAM.

After dinner, and when they were about leaving town, the Union men formed in a solid body, just leaving room for one wagon at a time to pass on the road leading to Harmony—a town a few miles distant, and famous for its large production of butternuts, secesh, and all other evils—and while they were going out our men cheered for BROWN until the whole town rang with their shouts; an angrier crowd of butternuts never left Cardington.

But this was not the end of hostilities. Yesterday, Aug. 8, hearing that a few more of the Third Ohio boys were here, about forty of the Harmony boys came up here "to clean out the town," as they said; and such fighting I never saw. It lasted nearly 24 hours. One of our boys was hurt quite badly, but we drove them out of town at last, without a coat or hat, and some without even a shirt, and that was not half they deserved. One noted Butternut started to run after doing what damage he could, but was headed off CHARLEY BENEDICT, of the Third Ohio Infantry, who gave him a sound thrashing and sent him on the road to Harmony, where it is thought he will remain for a season. They left fourteen wounded here, and were glad to get off even so.

I think they had a hard face, for Cardington, as you know, is a place of not a thousand inhabitants, and nearly, if not quite 300 of our fighting men have gone to the war, and yet these cowardly, sneaking, prowling, butternut *secesh* will try, as is always the case, to attack a weak point, and for this reason they crawled up here from Harmony to hold a meeting for the benefit of a cowardly sneak like VALLANDIGHAM. We have the place well guarded, but, where it will end I am sure I cannot tell. Yours truly, S. C. W.

Interesting Habeas Corpus Case.

DECISION BY JUDGE FIELD OF NEW-JERSEY.

HENRY BARLOW of this City, who alleges that he is the uncle of ALBERT LEITER, a member of the Thirty-ninth regiment, New-York Volunteers, now confined in the Newark Hospital, recently got out a writ of *habeas corpus* to secure the release of his nephew, on the plea that he had entered the service when under age. Acting under the law passed Feb. 13, 1862, Judge FIELD denied the writ. In rendering his decision he said:

"But without reference to this Act of Congress, I do not see upon what ground I could, with propriety, discharge the prisoner from his enlistment, or order him into the custody of the petitioner. His parents reside abroad. The petitioner is not his guardian in any sense of the term. He has no legal control over him. He is not entitled to his services. And as to the young man himself, he has no right to complain. The enlistment upon his part was a voluntary act. Nor is the services into which he has entered an unprofitable or a degrading one. On the contrary, if ever the profession of a soldier was honorable and ennobling, it is in such a war as that to which our brave volunteers are now summoned; a war waged for the Union, the Constitution for the very life of the nation. There are worse schools, too, than the camp. Whatever its dangers and temptations may be, they can hardly be greater than those to which a youth is exposed in such a City as New-York. Nor is any distinction to be made between our native-born citizens, and those who, coming from abroad, have sought an asylum in our land and enjoy the protection of our laws. Let the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the defendant.

The Draft in Rochester.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 15.

The work of examination is in progress at the Provost-Marshal's office. The total accomplished so far foots up as follows:

Total conscripts examined	124
Accepted	45
Rejected	79
Substitutes accepted	27
Substitutes rejected	8
Exempted as aliens, for improper enrollment, &c.	17

The large number exempted for alienage is readily accounted for. These men are mostly from Canada, and came here to labor, induced by the demand for mechanics and workingmen generally. There has been a large influx of this sort of people the present season.

The *Union* states that the banks in Rochester have declined to take up the loan which the city Councils offer to buy off conscripts, fearful lest the Legislature would not ratify it.

How it Works in Philadelphia.

From the Ledger, Aug. 17.

To-day, the Board of Enrollment for the Fourth Congressional District will commence hearing persons claiming exemption from the draft in the Fifteenth Ward, and in doing so, will adopt the system of hearing a certain number each day. To-day, those whose notices are numbered from 1 to 60 will be heard, and to-morrow, those numbered 61 to 120 will be received, and so on throughout the Ward, until it is disposed of. Saturday closed the regular hearing for the Fourteenth Ward. In this Ward 862 names were drawn for the purpose of securing a quota of 675. Of the 862, up to Saturday, 179 had furnished substitutes, 11 paid the commutation fee of $300, and 27 reported for duty; 440 have been examined, and 205 have not answered the summons to appear, and are considered among the delinquents, although some of them may report during the present week. The 440 exempts include those who have been relieved on account of over age or under age, aliens, only supports of widowed mothers, fathers of motherless children, as well as those whose physical condition rendered them incapable of military service. It must be recollected that where the exemption is on account of age, citizenship, or other ground tending to establish improper enrollment, no draft is made upon the 50 per cent. drawn in excess of the quota. The 50 per cent. is only used to fill places made vacant by exemptions on physical grounds. Of the 205 delinquents a portion may yet report. Those who do not may expect a guard in search of them in a few days.

In passing among the large number of cases where exemption has been claimed, the Board has been compelled to exercise the utmost caution to prevent imposition. The experience of Capt. LANE and Commissioner BARRETT, gained during the examination of the Fourteenth Ward, has made both these gentlemen quite expert, and their style of cross-examination equals that of a first-class criminal lawyer. No doubt parties have, in a few instances, been successful in deceiving the members of the Board, but these impostors cannot count upon an escape because they happened to obtain a certificate of exemption. Every case, other than where the claim is based upon physical disability, is being investigated, as the Board has the power to revise and revoke their decision where fraud has been practiced. In one case, an enterprising youth claimed exemption because he was the only son and support of a widowed mother. As he was fortified in his claim by the necessary documents, his certificate of exemption was granted. The Board then caused an investigation to be instituted, and it was discovered that the widowed mother was the proprietress of a flourishing grocery store, and that the son, instead of supporting the mother, was in fact the recipient of support from her. Of course that exemption certificate was revoked, and the dutiful son sent in search of a substitute. Sometimes the fraud makes itself apparent to the Board at the time the claim is preferred. In a case where a plea similar to the above was advanced, the mother appeared with her son for the purpose of adding force to the claim. She was well dressed, and bore other evidences of being well to do in the world. She represented that her son was not quite 21 years of age; that he was an apprentice, and that she was entirely dependent upon him for support. Capt. LANE had been struck with the style of dress of the lady, and [illegible] "Those clothes [illegible] story. [illegible] source of [illegible] Madam," was the [illegible] said Capt. LANE, "[illegible] Sir," was the [illegible] with [illegible] three dollars per week [illegible] to dress in a style exceeding the ability of my wife, and yet support yourself and son." This was a poser to the lady, and with an indignant frown she left the office, without deigning a reply to Capt. LANE'S question. Subsequent investigation established the correctness of the Captain's belief, that the son was not the sole support, and that young man will be likely to furnish a substitute. Some barefaced attempts have been made to impose upon the Board, and it is shrewdly suspected that certain parties, upon whom a watch is kept, are engaged in the business of preparing exemption papers to order.

An Innocent-looking Irishman presented himself before the Board last week, with one of these prepared affidavits nicely drawn and properly attested. Although, from appearance, not over 28 years of age, the affidavit represented the applicant for exemption as over 35. Commissioner BARRETT put the man through a rigid cross-examination, when it transpired that the two witnesses to the affidavit (one male and one female) lived in the lower part of the city, and, of course, miles away from the applicant's residence, in the Fourteenth Ward. The Alderman before whom the affidavit was sworn also resided some distance from the witnesses, as well as the party. The man could not explain why he did not take the witnesses from among his neighbors, except that he was told that "it was all right." Another peculiarity of the affidavit was that the signature of one of the witnesses bore a striking resemblance to that of the Alderman before whom the paper was executed. Finally, the man tacitly admitted the deception by withdrawing his claim for exemption, and requesting time to produce a substitute. He was anxious to have his affidavit returned, but this was refused, and subsequent inquiries elicited the fact that one of the witnesses to the paper denied having signed it, or having any knowledge of it, while the other witness was not to be found. As soon as it is understood that the Board of Enrollment does get regard the papers presented to them as a finality, although they may grant the certificate, these frauds will, in a great measure, cease. It may become necessary to make an example of some of the parties concerned. Investigations are now in progress in regard to all cases of exemption, where the claim has been based upon that which must be known to neighbors and friends, and few may expect to reap the fruits of their deception, if deception has been practiced.

That the causes of exemption are to be published has been frequently stated, yet there are persons who are ignorant of the fact, and are greatly astonished when informed that such is the course to be pursued. One robust looking individual laid claim to exemption on account of the existence of a peculiar malady. It was sufficient, but Capt. LANE remarked casually that the cause of exemption must be published. The man immediately withdrew his claim, and subsequently furnished an acceptable substitute. But the publicity does not deter all parties. Love of money, in some cases, is stronger than a sense of shame. A gentleman of means, residing on North Broad-street, a free drinker, appeared before the Board and claimed exemption upon the ground of being an "habitual drunkard." The members of the Board saw through the dodge, and refused to exempt him, and ordered him to find a substitute. The payment of the price of a substitute will cause great grief to that individual. Another case of disregard of the publicity presented some peculiar features. A man who had secured an extension of his time, reported at the expiration of the term, and announced that he was compelled to present a claim which he had hoped to avoid by securing some other plea, but had not succeeded. He then produced a certificate of the Warden of the Western Penitentiary that he had many years ago served a term of imprisonment for larceny. He acknowledged that he was aware that the cause of exemption would be published. "But what else can I do?" was his remark. "Why not enter the service," said Capt. LANE, "instead of making this fact known?" "I won't go," was his emphatic reply. "Have you a wife?" asked Capt. LANE. "Yes," was the reply. "Does she know of this fact?" inquired the Captain. "She does not," was the rejoinder. "Do your neighbors know it?" was the next question. "No one in this locality knows anything about it, as it occurred in the western part of the State, and before I was married." "You prefer to let it be known rather than furnish a substitute or go yourself?" said Capt. LANE. "Yes," was the reply, and the exemption certificate was given.

There are other and numerous instances where the operations of the draft have brought into existence all the meanness in the human mind. A word in regard to substitutes. Notwithstanding the advertisements in the daily papers, offering sums ranging from $150 to $250 for substitutes, men are found in the city who do not know the quotations in the substitute market. In one case, a broker obtained from his principal $280 for a substitute, and it was subsequently discovered that of this sum the substitute received but $25, and was under the impression that he was well paid! The substitutes, as a class, are a fine-looking set of men. It is true there are some "black sheep" among them, and for these all the good men have to suffer, as a strict guard is maintained over the whole party. Many of those who have gone as substitutes have been mechanics out of employment, who have adopted this method of aiding their families. One substitute of this class, when about to be sworn in, requested permission to visit his family. This could not be allowed under the regulations. But Capt. LANE, before completing the final papers, allowed the principal to see with his substitute. They returned in about an hour, accompanied by the wife of the substitute. She took her seat in the office until her husband was sworn to, after which he paid over to her $220, retaining for himself but $5. The parting between the two is represented to have been very affecting. Those who have reported for duty have done so cheerfully. We saw one young man, on Saturday, walk into the office within a few minutes of the hour for closing, and announce himself ready to receive the uniform. He was taken up stairs and given a complete outfit. Capt. LANE inquired if he did not desire a furlough? "Certainly, if I can get it," was the reply. Capt. LANE gave him the furlough until Monday morning, and bundling his clothes together in his knapsack, he marched out of the office with no inconsiderable load, remarking, with a smile, that he thought the pantaloons would require some "taking in" before they would fit him. The last heard of him, he was trudging down Spring-Garden-street, whistling "The Girl I left behind me."

Substitutes in Providence.

From the Journal, Aug. 15.

The substitute market was again in an excited state yesterday, and quite a number of swindling deserters and their more criminal aiders and abettors came to grief before the going down of the sun. Not a substitute was finally accepted by either Board, JOAN LEO progressed so far in the First District as to receive his money and be sworn in, but before he got his uniform on he was recognized as a deserter, he and his factor made to disgorge the money, and he was marched to the lock-up. The draftee, whose $300 were saved, was a happy conscript for several hours thereafter.

CHAS. MILLER, the man who brought LEO from New-York, was also arrested by Capt. HAMLIN, examined and committed, for selling New-York deserters to Rhode Island conscripts, thereby swindling Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan in the same transaction.

MICHAEL O'NEIL, of this city, who has been as much of a substitute runner as he could be on a wooden leg, was arrested and locked up on serious and well-founded charges of trafficking in deserters, and aiding their escape from the barracks that they might be sold again.

AUGUSTA RENAUD, who was offered as a substitute in the First District, was arrested as a deserter from the Forty-seventh New-York regiment.

It is understood that about one-half of the substitutes accepted on Thursday have been identified as deserters. It is gratifying to find our officers so vigilant in detecting these swindles, and ferreting out the miserable swindlers.

Habeas Corpus.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Aug. 14.

A case of some interest was heard to-day before Chief Justice LOWRIE, of the Supreme Court. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued on the 5th inst., directed to Capt. WM. B. COULTER, Provost-Marshal of the Twenty-first District, to produce the body of JOHN T. CARNEY, of Greene Township, Indiana County. The return set out that CARNEY, a drafted man, had been examined by the Board and exempted for disability, and a certificate to that effect given him, but the Board subsequently arrested him and re-examined him and held him as fit for duty. No allegation of fraud was made, but the reason given for the re-examination was that the Board had deemed themselves in error in their first proceeding. The counsel for the relator contended that the Board having once taken up and decided the case, and given the certificate of exemption, their adjudication was final and conclusive and their power over the exempted man was exhausted. On a partial hearing on the 11th, District-Attorney CARNAHAN obtained leave to amend the return in order to put in a plea against the jurisdiction of the Court, contending that the State Courts had no jurisdiction over questions arising under the new Conscription law. On the hearing to-day that plea was abandoned, and the argument was confined to the point above stated. After a full hearing, the Chief Justice ordered the discharge of the soldier, holding that from all that appeared by the return, the Board had exhausted their power when the certificate of exemption was granted, and that they had no further control over the prisoner. The prisoner was represented by Judge SHALER and by JOSEPH M. THOMPSON, Esq., of Indiana.

The Draft in Rochester.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 15.

The work of examination is in progress at the Provost-Marshal's office. The total accomplished so far foots up as follows:

Total conscripts examined	124
Accepted	45
Rejected	79
Substitutes accepted	27
Substitutes rejected	8
Exempted as aliens, for improper enrollment, &c.	17

The large number exempted for alienage is readily accounted for. These men are mostly from Canada, and came here to labor, induced by the demand for mechanics and workingmen generally. There has been a large influx of this sort of people the present season.

The *Union* states that the banks in Rochester have declined to take up the loan which the city Councils offer to buy off conscripts, fearful lest the Legislature would not ratify it.

How it Works in Philadelphia.

From the Ledger, Aug. 17.

To-day, the Board of Enrollment for the Fourth Congressional District will commence hearing persons claiming exemption from the draft in the Fifteenth Ward, and in doing so, will adopt the system of hearing a certain number each day. To-day, those whose notices are numbered from 1 to 60 will be heard, and to-morrow, those numbered 61 to 120 will be received, and so on throughout the Ward, until it is disposed of. Saturday closed the regular hearing for the Fourteenth Ward. In this Ward 862 names were drawn for the purpose of securing a quota of 675. Of the 862, up to Saturday, 179 had furnished substitutes, 11 paid the commutation fee of $300, and 27 reported for duty; 440 have been examined, and 205 have not answered the summons to appear, and are considered among the delinquents, although some of them may report during the present week. The 440 exempts include those who have been relieved on account of over age or under age, aliens, only supports of widowed mothers, fathers of motherless children, as well as those whose physical condition rendered them incapable of military service. It must be recollected that where the exemption is on account of age, citizenship, or other ground tending to establish improper enrollment, no draft is made upon the 50 per cent. drawn in excess of the quota. The 50 per cent. is only used to fill places made vacant by exemptions on physical grounds. Of the 205 delinquents a portion may yet report. Those who do not may expect a guard in search of them in a few days.

In passing among the large number of cases where exemption has been claimed, the Board has been compelled to exercise the utmost caution to prevent imposition. The experience of Capt. LANE and Commissioner BARRETT, gained during the examination of the Fourteenth Ward, has made both these gentlemen quite expert, and their style of cross-examination equals that of a first-class criminal lawyer. No doubt parties have, in a few instances, been successful in deceiving the members of the Board, but these impostors cannot count upon an escape because they happened to obtain a certificate of exemption. Every case, other than where the claim is based upon physical disability, is being investigated, as the Board has the power to revise and revoke their decision where fraud has been practiced. In one case, an enterprising youth claimed exemption because he was the only son and support of a widowed mother. As he was fortified in his claim by the necessary documents, his certificate of exemption was granted. The Board then caused an investigation to be instituted, and it was discovered that the widowed mother was the proprietress of a flourishing grocery store, and that the son, instead of supporting the mother, was in fact the recipient of support from her. Of course that exemption certificate was revoked, and the dutiful son sent in search of a substitute. Sometimes the fraud makes itself apparent to the Board at the time the claim is preferred. In a case where a plea similar to the above was advanced, the mother appeared with her son for the purpose of adding force to the claim. She was well dressed, and bore other evidences of being well to do in the world. She represented that her son was not quite 21 years of age; that he was an apprentice, and that she was entirely dependent upon him for support. Capt. LANE had been struck with the style of dress of the lady, and [illegible] "Those clothes [illegible] story. [illegible] source of [illegible] Madam," was the [illegible] said Capt. LANE, "[illegible] Sir," was the [illegible] with [illegible] three dollars per week [illegible] to dress in a style exceeding the ability of my wife, and yet support yourself and son." This was a poser to the lady, and with an indignant frown she left the office, without deigning a reply to Capt. LANE'S question. Subsequent investigation established the correctness of the Captain's belief, that the son was not the sole support, and that young man will be likely to furnish a substitute. Some barefaced attempts have been made to impose upon the Board, and it is shrewdly suspected that certain parties, upon whom a watch is kept, are engaged in the business of preparing exemption papers to order.

An Innocent-looking Irishman presented himself before the Board last week, with one of these prepared affidavits nicely drawn and properly attested. Although, from appearance, not over 28 years of age, the affidavit represented the applicant for exemption as over 35. Commissioner BARRETT put the man through a rigid cross-examination, when it transpired that the two witnesses to the affidavit (one male and one female) lived in the lower part of the city, and, of course, miles away from the applicant's residence, in the Fourteenth Ward. The Alderman before whom the affidavit was sworn also resided some distance from the witnesses, as well as the party. The man could not explain why he did not take the witnesses from among his neighbors, except that he was told that "it was all right." Another peculiarity of the affidavit was that the signature of one of the witnesses bore a striking resemblance to that of the Alderman before whom the paper was executed. Finally, the man tacitly admitted the deception by withdrawing his claim for exemption, and requesting time to produce a substitute. He was anxious to have his affidavit returned, but this was refused, and subsequent inquiries elicited the fact that one of the witnesses to the paper denied having signed it, or having any knowledge of it, while the other witness was not to be found. As soon as it is understood that the Board of Enrollment does get regard the papers presented to them as a finality, although they may grant the certificate, these frauds will, in a great measure, cease. It may become necessary to make an example of some of the parties concerned. Investigations are now in progress in regard to all cases of exemption, where the claim has been based upon that which must be known to neighbors and friends, and few may expect to reap the fruits of their deception, if deception has been practiced.

That the causes of exemption are to be published has been frequently stated, yet there are persons who are ignorant of the fact, and are greatly astonished when informed that such is the course to be pursued. One robust looking individual laid claim to exemption on account of the existence of a peculiar malady. It was sufficient, but Capt. LANE remarked casually that the cause of exemption must be published. The man immediately withdrew his claim, and subsequently furnished an acceptable substitute. But the publicity does not deter all parties. Love of money, in some cases, is stronger than a sense of shame. A gentleman of means, residing on North Broad-street, a free drinker, appeared before the Board and claimed exemption upon the ground of being an "habitual drunkard." The members of the Board saw through the dodge, and refused to exempt him, and ordered him to find a substitute. The payment of the price of a substitute will cause great grief to that individual. Another case of disregard of the publicity presented some peculiar features. A man who had secured an extension of his time, reported at the expiration of the term, and announced that he was compelled to present a claim which he had hoped to avoid by securing some other plea, but had not succeeded. He then produced a certificate of the Warden of the Western Penitentiary that he had many years ago served a term of imprisonment for larceny. He acknowledged that he was aware that the cause of exemption would be published. "But what else can I do?" was his remark. "Why not enter the service," said Capt. LANE, "instead of making this fact known?" "I won't go," was his emphatic reply. "Have you a wife?" asked Capt. LANE. "Yes," was the reply. "Does she know of this fact?" inquired the Captain. "She does not," was the rejoinder. "Do your neighbors know it?" was the next question. "No one in this locality knows anything about it, as it occurred in the western part of the State, and before I was married." "You prefer to let it be known rather than furnish a substitute or go yourself?" said Capt. LANE. "Yes," was the reply, and the exemption certificate was given.

There are other and numerous instances where the operations of the draft have brought into existence all the meanness in the human mind. A word in regard to substitutes. Notwithstanding the advertisements in the daily papers, offering sums ranging from $150 to $250 for substitutes, men are found in the city who do not know the quotations in the substitute market. In one case, a broker obtained from his principal $280 for a substitute, and it was subsequently discovered that of this sum the substitute received but $25, and was under the impression that he was well paid! The substitutes, as a class, are a fine-looking set of men. It is true there are some "black sheep" among them, and for these all the good men have to suffer, as a strict guard is maintained over the whole party. Many of those who have gone as substitutes have been mechanics out of employment, who have adopted this method of aiding their families. One substitute of this class, when about to be sworn in, requested permission to visit his family. This could not be allowed under the regulations. But Capt. LANE, before completing the final papers, allowed the principal to see with his substitute. They returned in about an hour, accompanied by the wife of the substitute. She took her seat in the office until her husband was sworn to, after which he paid over to her $220, retaining for himself but $5. The parting between the two is represented to have been very affecting. Those who have reported for duty have done so cheerfully. We saw one young man, on Saturday, walk into the office within a few minutes of the hour for closing, and announce himself ready to receive the uniform. He was taken up stairs and given a complete outfit. Capt. LANE inquired if he did not desire a furlough? "Certainly, if I can get it," was the reply. Capt. LANE gave him the furlough until Monday morning, and bundling his clothes together in his knapsack, he marched out of the office with no inconsiderable load, remarking, with a smile, that he thought the pantaloons would require some "taking in" before they would fit him. The last heard of him, he was trudging down Spring-Garden-street, whistling "The Girl I left behind me."

Statement of a Refugee.

ALLEGED DEMORALIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Mr. W. H. MARKS, a refugee from Lexington, Va., to whose statements we have already alluded, has made further revelations. He states that he last week saw in one body more than one hundred deserters from LEE'S army, composed of men from North Carolina, Texas, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi regiments, going home through Rockbridge County, and the Provost Guard was afraid to oppose them. Coming up the valley he learned that four hundred or five hundred men from different regiments had left for home, with their arms, and a fight occurred near Snicker's Ferry between these deserters and STUART'S cavalry, in which the deserters routed the cavalry, and then made off.

Both the Blue Ridge and North Mountains were full of rebel deserters going home with their arms, and so many passing had worn pathways along the mountain sides. The general opinion at Lexington and Staunton, among the citizens and soldiers, was that the Confederacy was "played out." At Lexington the rebel conscription was going on, and all the males between 16 and 45 were drafted.

There were not many left fit for service, and these were leaving as fast as they could, or joining the Provost Guard to escape going to the field. Union sentiment was rapidly developing itself, and if Union troops were to occupy the Valley, the citizens generally would be found strongly for the Union. The belief at Lexington was, that LEE finding the rebel cause hopeless, had offered his resignation, to escape and save his own neck, but DAVIS would not accept it. LEE'S main army was at Orange Court House, encamped on the lower side of the Rapidan River. EWELL'S corps was at Gordonsville, and it was reported a portion of LEE'S troops had reoccupied Fredericksburgh.

The rebels suffered very much in the late fight with our cavalry at Brandy Station and Culpepper, and were obliged to retire below the Rapidan in consequence. The only rebel troops in the valley, except straggling bush whackers, are IMBODEN'S cavalry, two small brigades, and two batteries at Strasburgh.

Prices of all kinds of goods were enormous in the valley, and poor people are in danger of starvation. His camp by Winchester and Martinsburgh, thence by railroad to Baltimore and this city.

Items from Washington.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 16, 1863.

The impressions current awhile ago that LEE contemplated another movement against Washington during the latter part of the present month have died away, and it is now quite certain that nothing of the kind on the part of the rebel leaders is anticipated. To defend Charleston against the overwhelming attack that has been prepared for it is now their chief study, and although BEAUREGARD is said to have informed the authorities at Richmond that the city is safe, even should Sumter fall, DAVIS has nevertheless drawn upon LEE'S and BRAGG'S army for reinforcements, and the garrison within the City of Charleston is now believed to be not less than 20,000 men. On Morris Island and the points contiguous thereto there is believed to be 20,000 more—so that the rebel army gathered for the defence of Charleston numbers perhaps 50,000 men. What our own force is, is not for me to say, but care has been taken this time to make it equal for any emergency.

A report has reached here to the effect that the famous Parrot gun has been lost off Morris Island, but I am unable to learn whether it is correct or not. The published dispatches to the 10th make no mention of the occurrence, and the report is probably erroneous.

Letters from the vicinity of Vicksburgh represent the horizon is dark for miles around with the impenetrable smoke from burning cotton b

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

JUDGE KINNEY'S TOUR AND RETURN—ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

Judge KINNEY and Mr. GEORGE A. SMITH returned yesterday from their southern electioneering trip, having traveled to St. George, Washington and the other chief places near the southern boundaries of the Territory, holding forth at every place where a congregation or audience could be gathered together, and damonstrating, to their own satisfaction, the best line of policy that could be pursued, if not to save the nation, at least to enhance the interests of the Territory.

The Judge and his companion started on the same day as did the mail carrying the programme of their stumping tour; but such is the perfection of mail communication, between this city and the County of San Pete particularly, one hundred and thirty miles distance, that the meetings were held and the speaking all over in the five or six settlements in that valley, about a week before the newspaper arrived with the programme. As a matter of necessity, said meetings were of an extemporaneous character.

The gatherings, it is said, were satisfactory to the Judge, and were actually large, taking into consideration the busy time, and the out-door and scattered nature of the occupations of most of the people.

A hard journey it was, for the canvassing gentlemen had nothing for it but to ride and jolt all day and expound democracy far into the night. But, what is that, when a seat with the "collective wisdom" is in view, and almost within grasp? In such case it is natural that no fatigue can daunt, no danger appal, &c.

With the exception of the term of Capt. WILLIAM M. HOOPER, Dr. J. M. BERNHISEL has represented the Territory of Utah in the halls of Congress for more than a decade, almost wholly of peaceful years, and in his own quiet, very gentlemanly, old school way.

The Doctor is a Mormon, the Judge is not. He is an outsider, though gensrally considered a fair, if not favorable, outsider. He is a Democrat, too, which may have some influence should the question of the admission of Utah into the Union come on the next year or two in Congress, though he will have no vote there. I think, however, these facts are accidents merely, of no premeditated political portant.

It will doubtless be satensively considered that the Judge and influential Mormons have been working into each other's hands for mutual benefit, and with a good understanding as to "give and take." I am inclined, however, to think otherwise. My view of the case is that the Judge is liberally democratic, that, like Colonel (now General) THOMAS L. KANE, he became satisfied that the Mormon community were as much stained against as sinning, that his judicial acts took color from the above two facts, that the Mormons liked him for his non-rabidity, and that when President LINCOLN removed him from the Chief Justiceship of Utah, the Mormons of the Territory resolved to make him amends, and show their appreciation of his judicial conrse, by electing him their delegate to Congress.

Judge KINNEY ran for Nebraska last yesr, and it was currently reported that he was defeated by the aid of Mormon votes, as that class of his constituents were anxious for his retnrn to this Territory.

As to the Judge, I surmise that he has no objection to having his own way. Indeed, I suspect that he might do well to make use of the Scotchman's prayer—"Lord, keep me in the right way, for thou knowest that it is a hard matter to turn me when I get wrong."

I have not yet learned whether or not the Judge will address "the masses" in this city before the day of election. He may run over westward to see his constituents in Tovell, and northward through Davis, Box Elder and Cache counties, finishing up with a semicirole through the valleys of the Weber and the Provo. By so doing he would see and talk to a heavy majority of those who will vote for him. However, with or without these jonrneys, his "calling and election" are equally sure.

On Sunday, a man named HUMPHRIES, of very short stature, while tending one of the herds of city cows in Red Butte Cañon, near this city, was beaten and considerably bruised by two of the California Volenteers.

Another fire has been raging the past day or two, this time in Parley's Cañon. From the top to the bottom of the monntain the fiery elements spread at once, destroying more precious timbor in this almost timberless country.

The Mormon Pioneers, not content with their joint ball with the Mormon Battalion on the 16th, must needs have one "all to themselves" on the 24th, the anniversary of their entrance into this valley. A few other halls in various parts of the city, with several excursions to Salt Lake, the firing of desultory rifles and revolvers, with the exhibition of a little bunting, were all that distinguished the day in the city.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER QUAKER CITY.

Yesterday Admiral PAULDING received orders from the Navy Department to dispatch to sea at once the United States steamer *Quaker City*. The authorities of the yard immediately were set to work to prepare the vessel, and in a few hours she had all the stores and provisions on board and everything ready to depart. She cleared from the wharf about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, having on board the special orders of the Navy Departmeot, and being bound for some nnknown destination. The *Quaker City* is a side-wheel steamer, of nine guns, 1,600 tons burden, and rates second class in the navy. She was attached to Admiral DUPONT'S fleet, but got so worn ont in service that she had to be sent home for repairs, which have been effected in the same satisfactory manner. The following is a list of her officers: Commandar, J. M. WAILEY; Lieutenant, Silas Carey; Ensigns, H. J. Blanchard, A. Delano, T. Halstead, Charles Hill; Snigeon, J. J. Bromlee; Engineers, Geo. W. Farrel, Henry Wanklin, E. T. McGlanis, J. F. King, John K. Hickey, Sandford B. Hawes, James R. Wilson.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD VESSEL CONTRACTED FOR.

The Messrs. SECOR, of Jersey City, have contracted with the Government to build a new iron vessel of war, to be provided with double ends and double propellers, somewhat similar to the fleet of twenty-seven woodan vessels, which have just been completed. The conractors are making arrangements to put the new ship upon the stocks. She is to be about 220 feet long, of proportionate beam and depth of hold, but when loaded, will not draw so much water as these dimensions would seem to indicate. She will be completed in about nine months, provided with engines, and all requisites for sea service. She is to reassmble, in every particular, the ship for which Mr. THOMAS R. ROWLAND, of Greenpoint, received a contract, some time since. Her keel will ha made in a few days, at the iron-clad yard in Jersey City, where the *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan* and *Comanche* have been recently built. Mr. BRAKAAR, Jr., will superintend tha construction of tha craft.

ORDERED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Secretary of the Navy has instructed Admiral PAULDING to dispatch the United States steamship *Relief* to the Mediterranean squadron, with stores, provisions, and all necessaries for the fleet. She will be fitted up immediately, and will leave in a few days. Persons having friends in the squadron are informed that letters, papers and parcels, properly directed and left at the Brooklyn Naval Lycenm, will be cheerfully forwarded. The Mediterranean squadron now consists of the United States ships *Constitution* and *St. Louis*, both sailing vertlos, but it is said that the fine steam-frigate *Niagara*, which has just been completed at Boston, and two donble-enders, will be sent to reinforce our fleet in that quarter of the world. As the *Relief* will leave in a few days, the soonor things are left to go by har the better.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SAILORS AT CHARLESTON.

The Adams Express *Mary Sandford* sails to-day for the South Atlantic fleet with a cargo of ice for the sailors and men of the squadron. Admiral DAHLGREN has written home to the officers here telling them to ask the friends of all sailors, marines and officers now attacking Charleston to do something toward providing ships with ice and such little delicacies as are not furnished by tha Government. The heat is oppressive—has not been surpassed in the South for several years. The Admiral describes the sufferings of the men working the guns under the influence of the mid-day sun, as really excruciating. There are now some 30 ships and there are now over 8,000 men commanding the vessels of DAHLGREN'S squadron, all of whom have some friends in the loyal States. It is hoped that this announcement will re-

[illegible] Affairs in Utah.

[illegible] Arrest of a Thief.

[illegible] Affairs in Utah.

SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED.—SEVERAL ESCAPES.

—THE ANIMAL CAPTURED AND KILLED.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner RAMSAY, at the Bellevue Hospital, on the body of a young man named Gaanes Bowen. The deceased died from wounds received on Thursday last from a mad ox. He and his brother were passing along First-avenue, and when in the vicinity of Thirty-second-street, a large and infuriated ox came dashing toward them at a fearful rate of speed. Just as the animal arrived opposite Thirty-second-street it caught on its horns a man who was trying to get across the avenue. The man was tossed into the air and much injured by the fall. The next victim was a child, which the beast caught upon one horn, twirled it in the air with the greatest ease, and threw it upon the sidewalk in a bruised and bleeding state. The poor child was so much injured that it is not expected to recover.

At this stage of the proceedings some five or six hendred people gathered aroend, and the mad brute was, after much difficulty, driven into a yard in the neighborhood. But he was still far from being overcome. He raved and bellowed and tore up the soil in a manner truly terrible to behold. The deceased, more brave than others of the spectators, procured a rope, and, watching his opportunity, very adroitly threw it in such a manner as to catch him by his legs. As soon as the animal found himself checked by the rope, he turned on his captor, and, despite all the exertions of the latter, aided by his brother and several others, tha victim was caught on one of the brute's horns and thrown into tha air some distance. When he struck the groend the ox was upon him again, and this time one of the horns pierced his right eye and tore it from the socket. Some four or five shots were fired at the animal during this time, bet without any apparent effect. He was finally overcome, however, and driven to a slaughter-house, where he was speedily dispatched. BOWEN, the deceased, survived his injuries but a short time after being conveyed to the Hospital. Several persons, other than those mentioned, were injured; bet, with one exception, it is thought they will recovar. The owner of the ox has not thought it safe to make his appearance.

The Business at the Coroners' Office.

DEATHS FROM RIOTS, SUN-STROKE AND DROWNING.

The business at the Coroners' Office, dnring tha last month, has been greater than at any time for many years past; indeed, we may safely say, greater than for any one month since the last cholera season. These officials have been constantly busy every day in tha week, all through this hot term, and the duties of their clerks and depeties have been correspondingly arduous.

In addition to the ordinary cases, which at this time of the year are always numerous in this City, especially those of cholera infantum, Semmer complaints, &c., they have had to attend to the following cases, which may be classed among those of the extraordinary:

Inquests upon persons who came to their deaths from injuries received in the late riots..... 94
Deaths from sun-stroke..... 162
Cases of accidental drowning since the 1st July.. 70

Total number..... 326

The greater proportion of the deaths from drowning have occurred while the victims were bathing. We always have many fatal cases of this kind, but the number this year is much greater than usual, owing, doubtless, to the extreme hot weather of the last few weeks. The deaths from sunstroke this season are much more numerous than have ever been known in this City. Those who have died from the injuries they received during the riot, are by no means all of the victims. There are quite a large number of others, either at their residences, or scattered around among the various hospitals and other charitable institutions, who must needs die. We daily hear of one or more who are summoned to their last account, victims of the July riots.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SAD ACCIDENT AT A FERRY-BOAT LANDING—WARNING TO THOSE WHO MAKE TOO MUCH HASTE.—Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest on the body of a lad, aged 13 years, named LEONARD MILLER, residing with his parents in the rear of No. 77 Norfolk-street, who died from injuries received, according to the verdict of the Jury, "from being jammed between the ferry-boat *Canada* and the bridge at the foot of Grand-street, on Sunday, the 16th of August inst.; and we, the Jnry, believe it to have been accidental." The testimony in the case disclosed the fact that the deceased, in company with two other lads of about his own age, were on their return from a visit to the Union Cemetery on Long Island; that as the South Seventh-street ferry-boat *Canada* was entering the slip foot of Grand-street, on the New-York side, the deceased undertook to jump from the bow of the boat to the bridge. His foot slipped and he fell between the two, and was crushed in a horrible manner, causing death almost instantly. The boat was from four to six feet from the bridge when the deceased made the jump. He was warned by his companions and others to wait until the chains were down and the boat was fastened to the bridge before he went off, but in vain. This case should serve as a warning to those who are in the constant practice of entering and leaving ferry-boats before they are made fast, or after they have left the bridge. Not a week passes in which we are not called upon to report serious accidents caused by persons being too hasty in this respect.

A DARING BURGLARY PREVENTED.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, during a heavy shower, an attempt was made by two burglars to break into the drygoods store of Messrs. TRACY, ERWIN & Co., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway. Officer FILES observing two suspicious-looking characters lurking about the premises, cautiously approached them, when they hastily disappeared. On making an examination of the premises, the Officer discovered a large iron bolt hanging through tha grating, with which tha burglars had broken the padlock which held the grating over the cellar. But for the timely action of Officer FILES, they would doubtless have effected their purpose.

A MAN DESPOILED OF AN EYE.—At a late hour on Sunday evening, HOMER SANDARS and THOMAS LITTLE became involved in a quarrel, on the corner of Canal and Centre streets, during which SANDERS struck LITTLE a violent blow in the eye with an umbrella. The injuries inflicted are severe, involving the loss of the eye. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and SANDERS was arrested and committed to the Tombs to await the result.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—Last evening the body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Morton-street, North River. It had evidently been in the water but a short time. An inquest will be held at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house this morning.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE MORGAN IRON-WORKS.—Yesterday afternoon, EDWARD O'CONNER, a workman at the Morgan Iron-Works, was instantly killed by the falling upon him of a heavy cast-iron pipe. The Coroner was notified.

DROWNED.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a boy named PETER WEINRANTS, aged 17 years, was drowned at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River, while bathing. His body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONSCRIPTION LOAN.—The Brooklyn city authorities having been unable to raise a loan of one million dollars from the banks, and having met with no better success in appealing to the community at large, have come to the conclusion to adopt another course, with the view of "ameliorating the hardships of the draft." As neither plan would work, the Board of Contracts and the Common Council Committee held a meeting in the Mayor's Office, yesterday morning, to consult upon the course to pursne hereafter. The Mayor, it is understood, favors the raising of a sum of, say $300,000, with which to commence operations by paying the exemptions of such whose families would be liable to suffer in the absence of the main, or only support; or pay the amount to a substitute. The resolutions adopted by the Common Council are not as definite as they might be, and their meaning can be construed differently by persons of different views. The object now appears to be to frame resolutions so as to secure a unanimous vote, if possible, and then, it is contended, all the money required can be procured without difficulty. The ordinance recently passed by the New-York Aldermen meets with general favor, and resolutions of a similar import will no doubt be adopted by the Brooklyn Aldermen. A special meeting to take the matter into consideration is called for Wednesday evening. The resolutions previously passed will then probably be reconsidered, and others substituted, with the view of accomplishing the desired object of providing substitutes for drafted men who have large families.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT GIRL.—ELIZA FOLEY, *alias* GRANDEE, was brought before Justice PERRY yesterday, on the charge of grand larceny, preferred by Mr. J. MOORON, of Pacific-street, who complained that she stole articles from his house valued at between $400 and $500—his family being on a visit at the time. The girl had been left in charge of tha children. She was arrested by Detective CORWIN, and most of the stolen goods were recovered at a house in Broome-street, New-York. The accused was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FATAL RESULT OF INJURIES.—EDWARD DUNN, [illegible] Police Court yesterday, from the effect of injuries sustained at the Hamilton-avenue Ferry on Saturday evening, when he was caught between the boat and the bridge, and had one leg taken off.

DEATH FROM THE HEAT.—FRANCIS DAVIN, an aged man, boarding in Columbia-street, near Amity, fell down dead on Sunday evening, in consequence of the heat. An inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS, and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

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NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER BROTHER.—A man named JOHN MALLOY residing at New Dnrham, was yesterdsy committed to the County Jail by Justice PERR, of Hoboken, on a charge of having caused the death of his sister, wife of PATRICK RAILLY, by violence in May last. It appears that on Friday last MALLOY had a diffienlty with RAILLY and a man named HULL, both of whom he threatened to shoot, and also threatened to set fire to the house of the latter. For this he was arrested on Saturday night, and committed to jail by Justice PERR in default of $400 bail. Subsequently the Justice received intimations of foul play, and proceeded to investigate the matter. It appears that MALLOY and his sister had a quarrel on the 14th of May last, and, as is alleged, knocked down and then kicked his sister in the chest and stomach, causing internal hemorrhage, resulting in death two days after. These facts were communicated by deceased to a woman that attended her, but for some reason it never became public until the present time. MALLOY will be held to await the action of the Grand Jnry.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.—A man named JAMES SHADBOLT, residing in Washington, D. C., was arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, charged with abducting his wife's child from New-York, for the purpose of taking it to Washington. The parties had not lived together recently, and the husband alleges that she was not living a proper life. The examination will take place to-day.

DISCOVERY OF TREASURE.—On Saturday afternoon, as some laborers were demolishing an old stone house in Hudson City, erected in Revolutionary times, they came across a box, secreted under the hearth, containing some $5,000 in silver and gold of an ancient date. The affair created quite an excitement.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Nash vs. *Thompson*.—Case and exceptions settled.

Conklin vs. *Conklin*.—Case and exceptions settled.

Hixon vs. *Bamber*.—Case and exceptions settled.

Scafford vs. *Townley*.—Case and exceptions settled.

In re the will of James Palmer, deceased.—Case and exceptions settled.

GEN. ROSECRANS AND THE COTTON SPECULATION.—A dispatch from Winchester, Tenn., dated August 13, says: "The General, in the past two days, has created quite an agitation among the cotton speculators. Abuses of a disgraceful character being discovered and made known, a military commission has been appointed to investigate the charges and ferret out the offenders. The moneyed monopolizers have been promenading the streets to-day under guard. The wires are in requisition, and the utmost activity, with the General as the motive power, prevails to arrest every one in the department in the least connected with the abuses in question. The matter will be thoroughly sifted by the commission, which is composed of Maj.-Gen. STANLEY, Brig.-Gen. DAVIS, Lieut.-Col. LANGDEN, of the First Ohio, and Lieut.-Col. WEAN, of the Tenth Ohio. I anticipate important developments. Rumor implicates prominent officials.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...AUG. 17, 1863.

$10.000 U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	95	2000	Reading Railroad 118
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Co.	106⅜	400	do 117⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Co.	95⅜	100	do 117⅝
500 Treas. 7-3-10 s. e. N. Oct. & Apr.	106⅜	1200	do 117⅜
		600	do b10. 118
$7,500 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	99⅝	500	do b15 118
10.000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	65½	200	do b30 118
500 Virginia St. 6s	61	200	do s10 117⅝
3.000 Mo. State 6s	79⅜	$4000	M. So. & N. Ind. R 113
5,000 do	79½	2000	do 113⅛
5,000 O. & Miss. R. C.	34½	1500	do 113
10,000 do	34	500	do b10 112
5,000 N. Y. C. 7s '78 Con.	130	10	do 110
5,000 Mich. S. S. F.	108⅜	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S. 120
2,000 do	106⅜	350	do 119
10,000 O. & N. W. 2d	65	300	Ill. Cen. F. S 111
6,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102	1000	Illinois Cen. R. S. 124
1,000 Clev. & Pitt.	100	200	do 123⅞
25 Bank of Commerce	103	1850	do 123⅝
10 Shoe & Leather B'k	110	150	do 123
20,000 American Gold	125⅜	1100	do 123⅛
5,000 do b3.	125⅞	300	do b10. 123½
550 Canton Co.	32⅜	2000	Cleve. & Pitts. R 97
250 Cumm. Coal. Prf.	29⅛	1000	do 97⅜
100 do	29⅜	1500	do 97⅜
50 Quicksilv. M. Co.	50	200	do s30 97⅜
50 do	50⅜	200	Gal. & Chi. R. 107
100 do b3	50	400	do 106⅞
30 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	82	100	Clev. & Tol 115⅜
82 Am. Coal Co.	48⅜	1000	do 115⅜
500 Bucks Co. Lead	2⅜	1000	Chi. & R. I. R. 103
150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	235	700	do 103⅜
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	129⅜	600	do 103⅜
2850 do	129⅜	350	do 103⅜
200 do	130	200	do s30. 103
200 do	129⅞	15	Chi., R. & Q. R 122
500 do b30.	130	500	Mil. & P. D. C. R. 90
200 do	129⅛	150	do 89
2,000 Erie R.	109⅜	10	do 89
100 do	109⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. 80
600 do	109⅜	200	do 79
1000 do	109⅜	100	do 79⅜
500 do	109⅜	100	do 79⅜
500 do b30.	109⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & C. R. 90
2000 do	109⅜	100	do 90⅜
1000 do	109⅜	150	do 90
450 Erie R. Pref.	105	200	do 90⅜
100 Hud. R. R.	150	100	do 90⅜
200 Harlem R.	167	50	do b10 90⅜
500 do	168	400	A. & T. H. 65
1500 do	170	100	do 64⅜
200 do	171	50	do 64⅜
2000 do	171⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. R. 38
500 do	171⅜	600	do 37⅜
1500 do	172	50	do b10 37⅜
100 do s60	168	800	Chic. & Alt. R. 81
54 Harlem R. Prf	109	300	do s10 81
900 Mich. Cen. R.	118	100	do 81⅛
300 do	118⅜	100	do 82
200 do	117	150	Chi. & Alt. P. 64
100 do	117⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,600 U. S. 6s, '81 Co.	106⅛	22	M. S. & N. I. 0 113⅜
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	70⅜	100	do 119
5,000 Am. Gold	125⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R. S. 123
100 Canton Co.	32	200	do 123⅛
150 do	32⅜	100	do s60. 122⅜
500 Cumb. Coal Prf.	30	50	do 123⅛
150 do	30⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts. R. 98⅜
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	233	2000	do 98⅜
3500 N. Y. Cen. R.	132	2000	do 100
600 do	132⅜	100	do 100⅜
1000 do s30	132	100	Gal. & Chic. R. 107
100 do s60	130⅜	200	do s30. 106⅜
500 Erie Railway	109⅜	150	do 106⅜
200 do	109⅜	1500	Clev. & T. R. 115⅜
1000 do	110	2000	Chi. & R. I. R. 109
200 do s30.	109⅜	30	do 108⅜
200 Erie R. Prf.	105	150	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 89⅜
50 do	106⅛	450	P., Ft. W. & C. R. 90
100 Hudson R.	149⅜	400	do 92⅜
400 Harlem R.	174	300	do 92
600 do	173⅜	350	A. & T. H. R. 67
200 Reading R.	b10. 117⅜	600	Chi. & Alt. R. 81
1000 do	117⅜	100	do 83⅛
300 Mich. Cen. R.	117	100	Chic. & Alt. Prf. 94
1000 M. S. & N. I.	112	150	do s30 93⅛
100 do	111⅜	150	Chi. & N. W. 38
200 do	111	100	do 38⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cum. Coal	30	100	Hudson R. R. 156
100 do	30⅜	300	do 149⅛
600 Bucks Co. Ld. Co	2⅜	1000	do 149⅜
200 do	2⅜	500	do b10. 149⅜
800 N. Y. Cen. R.	131	500	Readlug R. 118
500 do	131⅛	500	do b3 118
300 do	131⅜	100	M. So. & N. I. R. 112⅜
200 do	131⅜	100	do b5 112⅜
600 do	131⅜	500	do 112⅜
1000 Erie Railroad	108⅜	2000	do b3. 112⅜
350 do	109⅛	200	do 112⅜
2000 do	109⅜	100	do s30. 112⅜
2300 do	109⅜	500	do 111⅜
400 do	109⅜	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S. 118⅜
900 do	109⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R. 123⅛
1000 do	109⅜	200	do b3. 123⅜
2000 do	109⅜	100	do 123⅛
1200 do	109⅜	1500	Clev. & P. R. 98⅛
2200 do	109⅜	700	do 98⅛
400 do	109⅜	600	do 98⅛
600 do	109⅜	200	do 98⅛
1000 do	109⅜	100	do 98⅛
500 Erie Railway Pr.	105⅜	100	do 98⅛
1200 do	105⅜	1500	Clev. & P. R. 98⅛
2200 do	105⅜	700	do 98⅛
400 do	105⅜	600	do 98⅛
1200 do	105⅜	600	Gal. & Chi. R. 106⅜
300 do	105⅜	100	do 106⅜
600 Harlem Railroad	171	500	do 106⅜
200 do	171⅛	150	Chi. & R. R. 103⅜
1300 do	171⅜	800	do 103⅜
500 do	171⅜	600	Chi. & Alt. R. 81
600 do	173	100	do s10 81
600 do s.	172	2200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 88⅜
200 do	172⅛	500	do 88⅜
1200 do	172⅜	200	do 88⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	118	200	do 88⅜

Without any decided change in the rates, the Money market opens this week with a tendency toward greater ease. Gold is higher to-day, tha reduction of Charleston being looked upon as not quite so speedy a matter as some thought it would be last week. The opening price was 125⅞, against 124½ Saturday evening; and it ruled from that to 125⅞ during the morning, and was sold at 125⅛ at the Second Board. In Foreign Exchange there was not much doing to-day, but the market was steady and firm. The first sales of Sterling were at 137½; but since then there have been operetions at 138@138⅛, and the range is 138@138⅛.

There was a strong speculative feeling in Stocks this morning, and a very active market. The most interest attaches to the transactions in Harlem old stock. At the First Board there were large sales at 167@171; closing at 170½@171, against 162, highest price at the Board on Saturday. At the 1 o'clock, the sales were at 171@172½, and at the second regular sion at 174@173½. New-York Central opened at the morning session at 129½@130; tvanced at 1 o'clock to 131@131½, and at the Second Board to 132@132½. Erie was sold from 108⅞ to 110—the latter at close. Hudson River and Reeding were rather steady—the former at 149½@150, the latter at 117½@118.

In the Western list, the current of speculation ran with the most force in Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne. Tha highest Board price on Saturday was 81½, though it was sold considerably higher subsequently in the Street. To-day, it opaned at the first Board at 90, and sales were recorded to 91, and it was quoted at the close to 92½@93. At the public Board the sales were at 93½@93¾, and at the second Board at 93 down to 92. The sales of Michigan Southern old were very large, the price commencing at 113 in the morning, and settling down to 111 in the afternoon, against 108@108½ on Saturday. Illinois Central Scrip was sold as high as 124, an advence since Saturday, and receded to 123@123½. The full stock advanced to 111, the highest point it has yet touched.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday night's quotations:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	124⅝	125⅜	Harlem Pref.	141	150
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅛	106⅜	Mich. Central	116	117
N. Y. Central	130⅜	132⅜	Mich. Southern	109⅜	111
Erie	107⅜	110	Mich. Guaranty	118¼	119
Erie Preferred	103⅜	105⅛	Illinois Cen.	123	123⅛
Hudson	148	149⅞	Pittsburgh	96⅛	105
Pacific Mail	235	233	Fort Wayne	86	92⅜
Harlem	168	171⅜	Rock Island	107⅜	108⅜
Canton	32	32⅜	Northwest	37⅜	38⅜
Prairie du Chieu 8s	90	90	Galena	106⅜	106⅜
Treas. Cer., new	99⅜	99⅝	Reading	117⅜	117⅜
Terre Haute	65⅜	66⅜			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics	115	Irving	91
America	122	Citizens'	102½
National	105½	Peoples'	100
State of New-York	102¾	Market	100
Commerce	103	St. Nicholas	100
Am. Exchange	106	Commonwealth	95
Hanover	97½	Park	122

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	M. S. & N. Ind. S F	106⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est	102	Ill. Cen. '75	116⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs.	103	Al. & T. H. firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102⅛	La C. & M. L. G. B.	44
N. Y. Con. 7s, '76	115	Chic. & N. W. S F.	100
N. Y. Can. 7s, con, '76	130⅜	Chi., & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	89
Erie thirds, '83	112	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	65
Erie fourths, '80	108	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	77
Erie fifths, '85	104	Del., L. & W. 1sts	101
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	108	Del., L. & W. 2ds	93
Hud. R. seconds, SF'85	117	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hud. R. thirds, '75	121	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	110
Hud. R. conv., '67	106	New-Jersey C. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	83¼
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	102
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Mich. S. seconds	102¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	96
N. Ind., Gosh. line, '88	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58⅜

Mr. CISCO, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has given notice to the holdors of temporary loan certificates payable in gold coin, that he will pay them on the 25th inst., and thet interest will cease after that date. This amount, $2,350,000, completes the repayment of all the gold borrowed by Government here.

The New-York Central Railroad invites, till the 10th of September next, of an issue of one million dollars of 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, redoomable on the 15th of December, 1887. These are to redeem, in part, the debt of three million dollars which will mature on the 15th of June next.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem for July were:

1862	$101,657 00
1863	114,080 02
increase	$12,233 02

The Norwich and Worcester Railroad earned the same month:

Passengers	$20,026 89
Freight	20,955 57
Total	$41,012 46
Increase on July, 1862	$6,516 92

The sales of United States five-twenty years Stock in this City to-day, by conversion of United States currency, were $187,150, of which $95,800 through the Loan Agency, and $91,350 by subscriptions, direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $3,255,770 23; including for Customs, $192,000; payments, $3,497,507; balance, $25,376,563 44.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been; 30 bbls. Ashes, 9,131 bbls. Flour, 1,017 bbls. Corn Meal, 31,139 bushels Wheat, 166,214 bushels Corn, 76,527 bushels Oats, 2,750 bushels Malt, 999 pkgs. Provisions, and 424 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots, at $6 87½@$7, and Pearls at $8 87½@$9 ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is inactive at 67c.@68c. for Middlings ℔ lb.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TACA TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—NATALIE; OR, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICAN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gov. SEYMOUR has issued a Proclamation, which will probably be issued to-day, warning all persons against any disorderly conduct during the progress of the draft in this City and Brooklyn, which will commence to-morrow.

Our Washington correspondent denies the truth of the report that LEE is attempting a flank movement on the left of Gen. MEADE'S army. There was some artillary firing yesterday morning in the direction of Dumfries, but it was supposed to proceed from an attack by our cavalry upon a portion of STUART'S forces. We have further reports this morning of the demoralization of LEE'S army. The desertions are said to be very numerous.

Reports from the scene of operations off Charleston, to the morning of Friday last, are received, by the arrival of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, at Fortress Monroe. At daylight, on Friday, our batteries on Morris Island opened fire, but continued it only an hour or two. It appears to have been simply experimental, as the Monitors, though they were stripped for the fight, did not open fire. Several shots from our batteries on the Island are said to have struck Fort Sumter, and to have caused the bricks and mortar to fly profusely. The great battle was expected to take place on Saturday or Sunday.

We have further reports this morning, startling enough, of the inefficiency of the blockade at Wilmington, N. C. An escaped rebel conscript, who has arrived at Newbern, states that within a few days seventeen large steamers have arrived, bringing immense stores for the rebel army—96,000 English rifles, 160,000 army blankets, 131,000 ready made uniforms, 23,000 cases of shoes, 11 locomotives, a number of rifled cannon of heavy calibre, railroad-iron, &c.

A messenger from Gen. GRANT is now on his way to Washington, with dispatches regarding trade regulations in the Mississippi. The General is said to favor the opening of the cotton trade to all loyal citizens, under proper restrictions, and to recommend the authorities to adopt this policy, which would, no doubt, bring out thousands of bales now hidden away.

Our forces have occupied Huntsville, Ala., with the intention of holding it permanently.

A considerable number of rebel conscripts have recently reported at Corinth for duty in the National army. This is a cheap way for Uncle Sam to recruit his forces.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, and the *Bremen*, from Southampton, arrived at this port last evening. Their advices are not so late as were received by the *Hibernian* off Cape Race, but we receive our mail details to the 6th inst. News of further captures by the rebel pirates on the South American coast had reached England—some two or three ships in addition to those before reported. The pirates, however, now seem to have adopted the plan of bonding the vessels captured by them—each, at all events, being the case with these latest captures. The rebel cotton loan appears to be hopelessly down. The London *Times* says that anticipation of the fall of Charleston is one of the causes of its depression. The American war was a prominent topic of discussion at the half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 3d inst. The President, (Mr. MCFIE,) Mr. JAMES SPENCE, the well known Secessionist advocate, and Mr. PATTERSON, a prominent supporter of the North, all virtually expressed the opinion that the disastrous conflict was not far from its close. Mr. C. TURNER, M. P., referring to the Foreign Enlistment Act, said it was most desirable that England should be perfectly neutral in all foreign wars, selling munitions of war neither to one side nor to the other. But he feared that non-interference to this extent was impossible. He could not see that any beneficial result would follow an alteration of the present law bearing on the question. Coming to the case of the *Alabama*, he said he thought that so long as the exportation of gunpowder and arms was permitted it would be unfair to prevent "free trade in ships." No new light is thrown on the Polish question by these arrivals.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and having no quorum, adjourned without date.

The Mayor did not approve the conscript exemption ordinance yesterday. It was sent in to his Office on Saturday afternoon, but he was absent, having gone out to Schooley's Mountain, New-Jersey, the day before, and did not return till yesterday morning. It was supposed that the Mayor would sign the ordinance immediately on receiving it from the Common Council, but he is under the impression that one provision which he directed inserted in the ordinance at the time it was drafted, and he was consulted in regard to its provisions, is left out. This is an arrangement for placing the drafted men or their substitutes in camp before paying the $300 each. The Mayor has the question of approving the ordinance still under advisement. The only other point he insisted upon was some provision whereby men could be obtained for the Government by paying the money, instead of paying it directly into the National Treasury. As this is the effect of the ordinance throughout, except so far as it relates to the Fireman, the point is gained. On the other hand, it is said that the ordinance is passed precisely as it was agreed upon in the conference at the Mayor's Office. The members of the Common Council are fully satisfied with it, and believing that the Mayor is also, are widely separated, most of them having gone into the country for a vacation, so that they could not be got together very readily. The Mayor, late yesterday afternoon, concluded to have the opinion of a sound lawyer as to all the points of the ordinance.

The Germans in this City and neighborhood had a great time yesterday. The great pic-nic and festival of the Saengerbund of this City, embracing 12 musical societies, came off at Jones' Wood with great *éclat*. At LANDMAN'S Park, the German schools of the Nineteenth Ward made merry, and at the Cremorne Garden, the Suabian Saengerbund did likewise on a more extensive scale. At Hermann Garden the Charlestonbach and at Dreyer's, on Second-avenue and Houston, the Rosoh "Kirchweih" festivals were loudly celebrated. In Hoboken, the Hoboken and Jersey City Social Turner Clubs gave gymnastic exercises and theatrical performances with dancing and music all night long, and at Ynnkers the Liederkranz Society of that place gave their seventh yearly festival, assisted by singing clubs and military companies from Morrisania, Newark, and Mount Vernon. Procession, illumination, and general rejoicing were the order of both day and night.

A shoddy mill was destroyed by fire at Cohoes, in this State, yesterday, and fifteen female operatives were burnt to death. A number of others were injured, and still others are reported missing.

The Money market was easier for first-class borrowers yesterday. Gold advanced to 126¾, and Sterling Exchange to 138¼@138½. Stocks were in brisk demand, with heavy speculative purchases reported at generally higher prices. Harlem shares left off at 171½, having been as high as 174. New-York Central closed at 132¾; Erie, 110; Hudson, 149¾.

Breadstuffs were in moderate request, yesterday, at easier prices for Flour and inferior lots of Wheat, and firmer rates for Corn. Lard was more active, and advancing. Pork was heavy and drooping. Butter, Cheese, Rice, Coffee, Teas, Hemp, Cotton, Oils, Metals, and Naval Stores, were quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Whisky, Sugars and Molasses. Freights were depressed.

There is an enormous supply of beef cattle on sale this week. The total falls very little if any short of 6,000 head, over 4,800 of which were offered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday. The market was so overstocked that holders were forced to yield, first ½c. and then 1c. ₩ lb. in prices, and even than there was a poor prospect of selling all the stock. Trade was lively in the morning, but slow in the afternoon, and a good many animals were left unsold at night—more than will be wanted to-day. A few extra fat cattle brought 11c. ₩ lb. net weight, but it took fine bullocks to bring 10½c., and comparatively a small number were sold at over 10c. Fair steers ranged from 8½c. to 9c., and poor cattle went as low as 6c.@7c. The entire sales would average very little over 8½c.

The Triumph of the Law.

The draft will recommence to-morrow, and will go straight on to its termination without the slightest trouble. Chicanery in high places has been exhausted, and the riotous spirit in low has been cowed. Law again assumes its rightful sway, and faction hides its head.

It is true that some of our Copperhead journals have, within the last three or four days, used the most incendiary language, and even directly threatened revolution unless the draft were abandoned. They have done their best to deceive and infuriate the less intelligent portion of the people, but without effect. In spite of them, all classes of the people are now prepared to submit; the loyal because it is their duty, the disloyal because they don't dare to do otherwise. The tirades and the threats of all demagogues upon this subject, whether within the Press or without it, are at last estimated simply as so much "sound and fury, signifying nothing." They can impel to no violence. They excite contempt simply.

The historian of this war will look upon this resistance to the draft in New-York as its most curious episode. He will wonder how it was that a spot which is more deeply interested in the unity of the Republic than any other in the whole length and breadth of the land, and a spot, too, where the ratio of the men drafted was to those enrolled as but one to five, while in many other parts of the country, on account of the comparatively small number of young men, it was one to three, should be the very spot where, on the very eve of the last crushing movement against the rebellion, a systematic and desperate attempt was made to obstruct the law and paralyze the Government. He will not for an instant accept the pretence that it was a mere unpremeditated, unmeaning, outburst of popular passion. He will connect it with the club harangues that preceded, and with movements in high political quarters that were directly calculated to open the way for it. He will, with still more interest, connect it with the extraordinary attitude assumed by Gov. SEYMOUR during its progress and after its first repression.

That functionary has virtually identified himself with the resisters of the draft. He saluted them as his friends when they were in the flagrant act of violence; he pledged himself to them that the draft should not go on; and ever since, he has done his utmost to intimidate the Government, and to cajole the Government, into submission to the demands which were made by that mob. He has not scrupled to set forth the monstrous doctrine that the law had no rightful force until ratified by the Courts. He has sought to inflame party passion against the execution of the law by pretending that the officers who made the enrollments, though sworn to do their duty faithfully, falsified their lists so as to put an undue burden upon the Democratic party. He has permitted it to be represented that he was kept in the dark when and how the enrollment and the draft were to be made, and that he was never at all consulted; when the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States officially states that he was requested by letter, before the enrollment commenced, to "coöperate in carrying out the law," and, before the draft commenced, was also informed by letter that "the draft was ordered in the districts named," and was requested to aid in securing the execution of the order. If he failed to coöperate it was from lack of disposition, and not from lack of knowledge. In trying to make good his charges against the enrollers of the draft for dishonest discrimination toward his party, he has put numerical statements in shapes especially calculated to mislead. As for instance, he particularly complained of the large quota assigned to the Democratic Fourth District, and yet kept back the fact that the enrollment in that district made by the State last year showed substantially the same results. It is proved that the Government has studiously sought throughout to secure the most perfect fairness in its credits to the State itself, and to all parts of the State, for soldiers previously forwarded, and that on every question New-York City and the State have always had the benefit of the doubt, whenever reasonable doubt existed. All of the attempts of the Governor to make out a case against the National authorities have completely failed, whose they have met with, save the stern fruitfulness of the country for so much stronger than the military spirit, that the great mass of our population would almost prefer being beaten under a booby of their own choosing, to winning a great victory under a genius with whose appointment they have had nothing to say. A good many of the journals of this City, as might have been perceived by their ravings some months ago, are fully persuaded that a Commander-in-Chief, as well as a Governor or President, ought to be chosen by universal suffrage.

So that if we went to work now to raise men as they were raised last Fall, we should, supposing the volunteers to be found, which we deny, have to accept them not as recruits for old regiments, but in entirely new regiments officered by Tom, Dick and Harry, fresh from the bar-room and the billiard saloon—"good fellows," no doubt, but ignorant of everything that an officer needs to know, and no more fit to cope with such troops as LEE has now in the field than any *posse comitatus* that a sheriff might summon for the pursuit of a burglar. In pursuing this system any longer we should be positively flying in the face of experience. For pursuing it as long as we have done, we have incurred all but the contempt of military powers. No nation that sets any value on life or money has ever attempted to carry on war by means of it, for by it the war never gets beyond its first stage. The experience of bloody battles and hard marches is utterly thrown away, and we witness week by week in every campaign the shocking and odious spectacle of veteran officers looking idly on, while men raw from the plough and the counter, led by greenhorns like themselves, march to useless slaughter. We ought to have had an end to this folly long ago. JEFFERSON DAVIS did not submit to it for more than nine months. We must have an end to it now. We must have an organized army. We must turn the dearly-bought experience of our old soldiers to account. We must furnish employment to officers who have learnt their trade. We cannot any longer submit to seeing a hero of twenty battles leading a regiment of 100 men into action, while in the same line with him a tailor or grocer, whose only military experience is the reminiscence of a "muss" in front of his store, marches nervously at the head of 1,000 simpletons, who have placed their lives in his hands.

Military Roads in Kentucky.

Gen. BURNSIDE has ordered the impressment of six thousand laborers from the negro population of Kentucky, to be employed in the construction of military roads in that State. From the list of counties named in which the first impressment of laborers is to take place, we infer that the Central Railroad, which extends from Covington (opposite Cincinnati) to a point fourteen miles south of Lexington, is to be continued (crossing the Kentucky River) to Danville, a further distance of twenty-one miles; and that the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is to be continued from Lebanon, a distance of twenty-eight miles, also to Danville. These two important roads—one reaching from Cincinnati and the other from Louisville to Danville, very nearly the geographical centre of the State—will then probably be continued southwardly, in the general direction of Knoxville, Tenn., which place it is intended, no doubt, to reach by the proposed military highway.

A large part of the grading which is needed for the road between Lexington and Danville has been completed some years, and abutments constructed for a wire suspension bridge over the Kentucky River, quite superior to those sustaining the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls. The work needed to extend the railroad from its present terminus to Danville will be comparatively slight, and may be finished up in a few months by a small part of the force impressed by Gen. BURNSIDE. The extension of the Lebanon branch of the Louisville road to Danville, will be a heavier undertaking, but the topography is more favorable than on the other line, and the road-bed, with the force called out, will be speedily prepared.

The project for a military highway through Kentucky to East Tennessee is substantially the same as that entertained by President LINCOLN at the beginning of the war, and warmly recommended by him (along with the extension of the Southwest Railroad of Missouri to Springfield, in that State) in a message to Congress. There never was a doubt of the military propriety of these works, and their construction was fairly urged on the grounds of expediency and economy in the conduct of military operations. But it suited the whims of certain Congressmen at the time to indulge in intense and unreasonable hatred of the "Border States"—which were held to embody treason of a very aggravated form—and so nothing could be done for the roads in question, though their construction might have served the Union cause never so much.

But time has worked changes of feeling. Missouri is admitted to be a loyal State at last. And as for Kentucky, she has just defeated the Copperhead party by a majority of over 50,000 votes; and Gen. BURNSIDE, in a speech to the people of Lexington a few evenings ago, did not hesitate to declare that he found "more true loyalty in Kentucky than in any other State in his Department"—a compliment, however, which the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can afford to see paid. Such being the case, it is probable that the policy of Gen. BURNSIDE in building important military roads in Kentucky will be sustained. Certain it is that if the roads had been constructed at the time when Mr. LINCOLN proposed, the cost would have been saved many times over, in averting the numerous disastrous raids of the rebels into that State, and the expensive movements of men and munitions of war to expel the invaders. With roads completed from Cincinnati and Louisville to Danville and then from Danville south to the East Tennessee line, the Cumberland River would be the base of the United force, and the entire power of the military force in Gen. BURNSIDE'S Department would be brought at once to bear upon East Tennessee to the instant and lasting release of that loyal district from rebel sway. If Gen. BURNSIDE shall be able to approach and "possess, occupy and hold" the soil of East Tennessee by strategy so pacific and bloodless as the construction of a line of railway into its heart, which, when the game of war is over, will so well promote the arts and ends of peace, he will deserve a double share of honor for his work.

Our Armies—How to Strengthen Them.

The Provost-Marshal-General established a fact for the enunciation of which few people were prepared, when he showed by statistics that volunteering has been at such a low ebb that since the opening of the year the State of New-York has only furnished about a thousand recruits a month to the National Army. This was an effect neither of the Emancipation Proclamation nor of the Conscription Act, for volunteering was just as low in the closing months of last year, before either of these measures became law or were announced. But this is not the only thing that shows the necessity of adopting some more effective means of sustaining the strength of our army until the rebellion shall be crushed. Those who, in the face of facts, are every day proclaiming the efficiency of volunteering as a means of filling up the ranks, and abusing the Government for not still relying on it, carefully overlook its greatest defect, and that which has, perhaps, more than any other, led military men to condemn it.

It is not enough for the Government to get men anyhow; it wants men in certain places, to fill certain gaps, and to be commanded by certain officers. It wants, above all things, to have the old regiments, now reduced to skeletons, filled up, so as to communicate to the new levies the experience, discipline and morale of the old veterans, and to provide officers whose skill and ability have been already proved, with full companies and full regiments. The troops now in the field are the most valuable we have, and, in all probability, shall ever have. They are worth all the care we can take of them, both moral and physical. But they have been dreadfully discouraged and harassed by the gradual diminution of their numbers. The various regiments and brigades have been reduced to mere skeletons, unequal even to ordinary camp duty; every parade has become a most painful reminder to every man in the ranks of the terrible changes worked by two years of war. So that to reinforce them not by new regiments, but by filling up the old ones, is our first duty; and it is now so pressing that it must be done if the Army of the Potomac is to preserve a vestige of its old organization.

Now, this is the very thing which, whatever else it does, volunteering, as we conduct it, and as we *must* conduct it, to obtain men in large numbers—will not do. Supposing the supply of men who could be tempted into the ranks, either from patriotism and love of soldiering or from the offer of enormous bounties, to be still as large as the present opponents of the Conscription would have us believe, we must induce them to enlist in the old way, or not at all—that is, by allowing them to enlist under officers of their own choosing. This is the way in which all volunteers have been raised since the war began, and there is not the least reason for supposing—nobody has ventured to dispute that there is—that they could now be raised in any other way. There is in the eyes of most Americans, from the national habit of abusing everybody in authority, a certain amount of degradation associated with the idea of obeying the orders of anybody for or against

WASTE OF WARRIORS IN THE WEST.—The State of Minnesota, feeling aggrieved by the Government's slow and humanitarian mode of conducting war against the hostile Indians within her borders, has lately adopted some very decisive but questionable measures of her own for getting rid of the "red devils." A proclamation appeared offering a State bounty for every "scalp" of a Sioux that should be brought in by volunteer and amateur hunters. The document rested upon the official authority of Gov. (now United States Senator) RAMSEY, and greatly shocked some of that gentleman's Eastern friends, who made haste (too much haste it seems) to repudiate the proclamation as a forgery and a slander.

But later accounts confirm the authenticity of the original document, which, however, has since undergone some modification. The hunters of the red-skins are no longer required to produce the scalps torn from the head of the slain victims, but must furnish "satisfactory affidavits" of their exploits in bringing down their human (or inhuman) game. A St. Paul correspondent of a contemporary gives the Minnesotian view of the subject as follows:

"Whatever exceptions humanitarians might take to the scalp bounty, they would soon be convinced of the wisdom and necessity of the present order if they would come among us, and expose their own scalps, instead of keeping at a safe distance, and prating about humanity. A 'Moral Minnesotian' is informed that he doesn't need to defend Senator RAMSEY from the imputations of issuing the order, as it is an act he is free to acknowledge, and ready to sustain."

It is undoubtedly true that a protracted residence on the Western frontier is fatal to the existence of sympathies once cherished for the "poor Indian." The feud between man and the serpent, begun in the Garden of Eden, is not more implacable than that between a frontiersman and a Sioux. Hence Minnesota will continue, without shame or remorse, to pay bounties for Sioux scalps, as other States pay for wolf scalps. It is a "State right" that will not be given up.

The operations under the State policy are active, and the papers boast, successful. The correspondence above quoted has this account of the incidents and character of the conflict as now waged under State auspices:

"Stray Indian horse thieves are constantly being seen and killed along the frontier. Two Indians were surrounded on the prairie a few days since by twelve soldiers, and they fought like tigers. One loaded and fired eight times, and the other four; and they did not fall until one was pierced with eight bullets, and the other with six, any one of which inflicted a mortal wound. A bullet would pass through their bodies without causing them to flinch. The State scouts, and the large bounty offered for those who choose to hunt independently, is resulting in the 'taking off' of numerous red devils, and will prevent the depopulation of the frontier."

A Washington correspondent of the paper from which these extracts are quoted, gave a few days since a very discouraging account of the moral and political condition of these western Indians, and advised that they be mustered quickly into the United States military service, to keep them out of mischief. Unless the Minnesota hunters are checked in their pastime, there will be few recruits left us when we begin to swear in the red-skins.

CASUS BELLI IN CALIFORNIA.—A few days ago we had some shocking news by telegraph from California concerning a secession rebellion there, which some of our cotemporaries worked up into a first-class sensation. But we observed on a close reading of the dispatch that it consisted of a "*rumor* of a *contemplated* uprising of secessionists," and that "it was *discredited*." Sensible people could not be expected to go into spasms over a rumor, a discredited rumor, of the belligerent nature of somebody's contemplations; and we were not surprised when, the day after the publication of this dispatch, another was received to the effect that "the reports of trouble were untrue." Judging by the telegrams this morning from the same quarter, however, we should not wonder if trouble were brewing in California. Read the following from San Francisco, under date of Saturday last, and see if there are not grounds for it:

"There is general complaint among the gardeners of vegetables and fruits, the supply being greatly in excess of the demand. Baskets of plums and good peaches are sold for about two cents a pound, which will scarcely pay the cost of gathering and sending to market. Every day large quantities of fruits and vegetables are thrown away for the want of buyers."

Another item in the same dispatch announces that a very rich and extensive gold mining region has just been discovered in the San Francisco Mountains, and that the mines on the Colorado have all been deserted—the miners rushing off to the new golden fields. Now put these two facts against each other, and a true *casus belli* will easily be found. The confederated gardeners of the City of San Francisco have to sell their plums and peaches for two cents a pound, and throw away their fruits and vegetables, while the loyal miners in the mountains suffer untold agonies in their struggles to reap the crops from their new fields of gold. It is intolerable for both parties. We recommend that the gardeners arm themselves with their dirt-cheap plums, peaches and cabbage-heads, and the miners arm themselves with the nuggets which they get for the gathering, and that the two forces meet somewhere in the plain between the city and the mountains, and see whether or no an interchange of compliments will not result in securing the "rights" of each. As for the radicals who may wish to destroy the cause of the difficulty, by burning down all the peach and plum trees, and abolishing gold as a legal tender, we can only advise that Californians to eschew altogether such advice.

A PARTI-COLORED BATTLE.—A good deal of interest is associated with the battle in the Indian Territory, which has been imminent for some weeks past, and which has probably been fought by this time. We publish this morning an interesting account of the prospects of the battle, of the forces arrayed on either side, and of the respective officers in command. The commander of the rebels is one STEELE, a renegade New-Yorker, and the Union commander is Gen. BLUNT, well known for his battles, marches and victories in the Far West. The troops on either side will consist of the most notable mixture of colors and races that have yet fought during the war. There will be negroes, Indians, half-breeds, mulattoes and white men. The rebels are said to have about 10,000 men, of whom three-fourths are Indians, under command of Acting Brigadiers SANDY WALKER, STAND, WAITIE, and CHILI MCINTOSH. The remainder of their troops are Texans and nondescripts from Western Arkansas. The Union force consists of a Kansas regiment, a Colorado regiment, a negro regiment, and three Indian regiments, with artillery and cavalry—or less than 5,000 men. The Choctaws and Creeks are the principal rebel tribes, and the Cherokee is the principal loyal tribe; but it is believed the two Creek regiments will desert in mass to our side as soon as the battle commences. Before the war, the Cherokees were the richest community in the world, being highly civilized, having splendid farms, handsome towns and plenty of silver, and being presided over by that shrewd and loyal man, JOHN ROSS; but since the war began their lands have been desolated, their towns sacked, and the people beggared by the ravages of the rebels of all complexions.

Gen. BLUNT was so placed that he would be compelled to attack the rebels, notwithstanding their superior force, and it was his purpose to cross the Arkansas River and begin the attack on Sunday last. We await for the result of this battle with great interest, and hope for success to our arms. If it be a victory for us, and if BLUNT were reinforced, he would quickly make his appearance in Northern Texas.

THE SECURITY FOR THE REBEL LOAN.—The *Hibernian* brought the news that the great rebel cotton loan had declined on the London market to 85 per cent. discount, in spite of all the efforts of rebel sympathizers to sustain it. One effort of this kind was a letter from a Mr. MCRAE, agent for the loan, who states that the cotton purchased by the Confederate Government is some 500,000 bales, mainly in Georgia and Alabama, but some also in Eastern Mississippi, Northwestern Louisiana and Texas, and is stored on the plantations of planters from whom it was purchased, in warehouses 300 feet from other buildings. We take it, the object of this letter of Mr. MCRAE, was to convince the credulous that the successes of Gen. GRANT and Gen. BANKS should have little or no influence upon the rebel Loan, because but little of the cotton upon which it was based was in the immediate vicinity of that section of the Southwest where they were operating. But we are inclined to think that Mr. MCRAE'S statement will be more than overpowered by the effect of a letter from MEMMINGER, the Secretary of the rebel Treasury, which we published a day or two since, stating that the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson exposed to our forces all the cotton purchased by the rebel authorities in Mississippi and Louisiana, and that the rebel Generals should be instructed to destroy all of it which they could not preserve from our hands. Holders of the loan would undoubtedly be pleased to learn that the cotton is stored on the plantations in sheds three hundred feet from other buildings, but when they learn from Mr. MEMMINGER that the planters will probably run away from the plantations, and therefore the rebel officers are instructed to burn all they cannot carry off, they will think there is probably some danger to it from fire. And lest they should console themselves with the thought that this applies only to what is in Mississippi and Louisiana, this letter of Mr. MEMMINGER is accompanied by one from Mr. DEBOW, in Alabama, to the Mobile *Advertiser*, informing the public in that State that this is the policy of the rebel Government, and that he had ceased to purchase cotton in Mississippi, whether Eastern or Western.

On the whole, if we had a friend who held any of this rebel loan, and we could get a word to him, we should advise him to "act as if he had heard some very bad news," and sell out before these letters of MEMMINGER and DEBOW were read in the London Stock market.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Accounts come, *viâ* Los Angelos, of the discovery of a very rich and extensive gold mining region in the San Francisco mountains, lying east of the Colorado River. The La Pas and other recently formed mining companies on the Colorado have been deserted for new mines. The latter are described as a New-California.

There is general complaint among the growers of vegetables and fruits—the supply being greatly in excess of the demand. Baskets of plums and excellent peaches are sold for about two cents a pound, which will scarcely pay the cost of gathering and sending to market. Every day large quantities of fruits and vegetables are thrown away for the want of buyers.

Sailed, 12th inst., ship *Golden Gate*, DELANO, Callao, and 13th, ship *Triumphant*, FIELD, for do.

Affairs in St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF COL. CORBYN'S BODY—DEPARTURE OF GEN. OSTERHAUS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 17.

The body of Col. CORBYN reached this city yesterday. His funeral takes place this afternoon, with appropriate military honors.

Gen. OSTERHAUS leaves this city to-day, to join his command in Mississippi.

The extensive tea and coffee establishment of ROWLAND CHARLES was entirely consumed by fire yesterday. Loss $30,000, of which $20,000 is insured.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Reports of the Demoralization of Lee's Army.

Stuart's Cavalry Defeated by Deserters.

No Movement of the Rebels by Way of Dumfries.

THE CASE OF GEN. MILROY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

THE CONDITION OF LEE'S ARMY.

MARKS, the deserter from LEE's army mentioned by us on Saturday, came down the valley by way of Staunton, Harrisonburgh and Strasburgh. He saw but few troops on the way. IMBODEN was at Strasburgh. He had two brigades of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. The fight at Snickersville, was between detached portions of different regiments. Georgians and North Carolinians. They deserted, bringing with them their arms. They attacked STUART's cavalry at Snicker's Ferry, routed them, and succeeded in getting off to the mountains. The impression in the rebel army and among the citizens of the Shenandoah Valley is that the South must soon succumb and that the war is nearly over. MARKS saw about 100 soldiers—Georgians, North Carolinians, Alabamians and Texans—going on their way home, having openly deserted. The Blue Ridge Mountains are alive with stragglers and deserters, who have their arms with them. So numerous are they that in traveling along the mountain side they have actually made paths. The Provost guards stationed along the route are afraid to interfere with them on account of their numbers, save when traveling alone. The conscription is being rigidly enforced. Horses are selling at $2,000. All kinds of merchandise are extravagantly high. There is great suffering among the poorer classes. MARKS left LEE's army between Orange Court-house and the Rapidan. EWELL's corps was at Gordonsville. The rebel loss in the fight at Brandy Station was very severe. They acknowledged a defeat.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The Associated Press dispatch last night of a flank movement by LEE, was wholly erroneous. The corresponding move alluged to have been made by MEADE, was simply a change of camps for fresh water, customery and necessary in such very hot weather.

Advices received here to-night from the Army of the Potomac, state that artillery firing was heard early this morning in the direction of Dumfries, supposed to have been occasioned by our cavalry engaging STUART, who has a small force of his cavalry in that neighborhood.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Department, will go to-morrow to New-York to impart to the local administrators of internal revenue in that City, and subsequently in Philadelphia, the same system and energy which he has finally ingrafted on the routine in Washington. The work in his bureau is all up, and that which belongs to his bureau is equally finished in every other department of the Treasury, on which his own has to depend.

GEN. MILROY.

The Court of Inquiry in Gen. MILROY's case, met to-day. The General offered in evidence his official report, and made a detailed explanation of the causes which lead to his precipitate retreat from Winchester.

THE LOSS OF THE RUTH.

Major BRISTOW, who had charge of the money to pay the troops in the Southwest, which was on the steamer *Ruth*, burnt on the Mississippi lately, has asked for a Court of Inquiry. A gunboat guards the wreck, with two Paymasters in constant watch. It is thought that the money can be recovered, as it was packed in the original band cases, as it came from the Treasury.

ARIZONA.

The administrative officers of the Territory of Arizona will leave for their posts this week.

COMMISSIONS IN NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Surgeon CHESEY, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty on the Board for the examination of applicants for commissions in the negro regiments, *vice* Surgeon LAUB, relieved.

APPOINTMENT.

Surgeon JOHN WILSON, United States Volunteers, has been appointed Medical Inspector, *vice* Dr. JOSEPH K. BARNES, appointed Medical Inspector-General.

LAND FOR COLLEGES.

Advices have reached the General Land Office that the land for Agricultural and Mechanic Colleges, to which the State of Rhode Island was entitled under the recent act of Congress, has been assigned to "Brown University" of that State.

SWAMP LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that the act of March 3, 1857, rules out "or cnts off" all indemnity for swamp lands under the Indamnity act of 1855, which were "not reported to that office prior to the date of that act," for the reason that the law is purely retrospective.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

According to a private letter received here, the article in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 31st of July, throwing the entire responsibility of the present war upon the Secessionists, denouncing the treachery of the Confederate Government, and asking for peace, &c., was written by the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commens, and the President of the Governor's Council. It is further stated by the correspondent that GOV. VANCE approved of the publication of the article, copies of which have been furnished the President and members of the Cabinet.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

It was ascertained to day, on inquiry at the Bureau of the Commissary General of Prisoners, that it is proposed to exchange 18,000 of the paroled prisoners for the equal number the South has in its possession belonging to our armies. It is not known yet whether the arrangement is perfected.

NAVAL.

Acting Master FREDERICK D. STEWART, formerly of New-York, has been ordered to the command of the gunboat *Fuschia*.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The steamer *Kennebec*, Capt. GARTON, arrived this morning from Newbern, N. C., with about 100 passengers, among whom was Col. BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

The United States mail steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. CASON, arrived early this morning from Baltimore. Among her passengers were Hon. A. W. Randall, First Assistant Postmaster-General; Hon. G. W. McClellan, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; C. F. McDonald, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and Hon. Green Adams and William Scott, officers of the Post-office Department.

On the 13th inst. the army gunboat *Smith Briggs* was discharged from service, as was announced. She was commanded by Capt. J. C. LEE, of the Ninety-ninth New-York regiment, and rendered efficient service during the battles on the Nansemond River and at Suffolk, last Spring. Gen. NAGLEE has restored Capt. LEE to the command of the *Smith Briggs*, as an army gunboat, again.

A BEVY OF GERMAN FESTIVALS.

THE SAENGERBUND FETE.

Music, Dancing and Illumination.

The grand concert and pic-nic of the Germen Saengerbund of this City, held yesterday, at Jones' Wood, was one of the most marked and delightful of the many pleasant festivals with which our Teutonic fellow-citizens have enlivened that favorite resort during the passing Summer. Notwithstanding the inclement appearence of the morning, at 9 o'clock the members of the various singing clubs that compose the general Saengerbund, or Singers' Union assembled at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street—the headquarters of the Association—and were there joined by delegations of the Turners and other societies and military corps who proposed to participate in the *fete*. The procession, after due deliberation respecting the chances of the weather, finally marched off with flags and martial music, by way of the Bowery, Grand-street, Essex-street and Avenue A and Tenth-street, to the foot of the latter, on the East River, where the steamer *Magnolia* and the barge *Anna*, commanded by Capt. SCHNEIDAS, afforded the throng conveyance to the place of disembarkation at "the Wood." In the procession marched the twelve clubs composing the Bund, viz: The Allemania, the Colonia, the Eppbonia, the Germania, the Uhland, the Schillerbund, the Mozart Verein, the Rheinishe, the Williamsburgh Saengerbund, the Liedertafel, the Lonely and the Schillerbund, headed by Wiegand's Band, with Company D, of the Fifth regiment New-York State National Guard, and Company I, of the Eleventh regiment N. Y. S. V., making in all some 1,200 persons, Col. HILLEBRAND Acting Grand Marshal.

About 2 P. M. the concert, vocal and instrumental, assisted chiefly by WIEGAND's celebrated band, commenced, and was conducted according to the following programme;

1. VERDI's Overture in "Nabucco."
2. AAP's Song to Fatherland; sung by the entire Saengerbund, with the band's accompaniment.
3. A pot pourri of German melodies, by WIEGAND's whole force.
4. "Wo Bnnsche stehn nnd Raenme," a rural ditty or *lied*, also sung by the whole bund.
5. KUHNERS' Festive March, and
6. The Warrior's Prayer—a magnificent martial chant, executed superbly by the band, and deepened in effect by fine orchestral accompaniment.

After the close of the concert dancing commenced on the various handsomely decorated platforms of the grove, and was kept up in every form of graceful and hilarious movement that so distinguishes the Germans in all their merry-musings. It cannot be contested that they are most skillful and persevering dancers, as well as good soldiers and "jolly good fellows" generally. Toward evening the skies cleared and the mellow sunshine streamed richly over field and fell. At the approach of twilight no more magnificent ball-room than the wood and its green, leafy aisles and wide, smooth, grassy lawns, could be conceived, and the multitude, then largely augmented by the crowds that streamed to the spot by steamer and by every avenue of approach, redoubled the wildness of their gayety. The various sports of the younger folk, in which a vast amount of romping, tagging and kissing were achieved with apparent satisfaction, scarcely excelled the enthusiasm with which the elder people, parents and friends quaffed mine host SOMMERS' famous lager and wine, and demolished his substantial cheer. At night a universal illumination with colored lamps converted the scene into Fairy-land, and with the jocund employ they gave to every hour the lads and lassies

"Thought nae leng
'till morn."

We are glad to learn that this charming Festival has comfortably replenished the fonds of the Saengerbund by several hundred dollars. It was computed on the ground, that 10,000 persons participated in the gay occasion.

The original date of the Festival was to have been the 13th of July, but it was postponed owing to the great riot.

Festival of the Swabian Saengerbund.

The old Swedish Saengerbund, of this City, had a fine pic-nic and Summer night's *fete* yesterday at the Cremorne Gardens, commencing at 3 P. M., which was largely attended by the German brave and fair. The festivities were diversified with limitless song and dancing, and protracted long past midnight.

Theodore Koerner—Proposed German Military Festival—Preliminary Meeting.

A general meeting, representing nearly every class of German social life in New-York, was held last evening at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, to adopt measures preliminary to a general participation in the great festival to be given to LANGMANN's Hamilton-park, on the 26th inst., when the monument to the German troops who fell at Cross Keys is to be inaugureted. The idea now entertained is to make that occasion, at one and the same time, commemorative of the death of THEODORE KOERNER, deceased Aug. 26, 1813, or just half a century ago. The call is so expressive that we transfer from it an extract:

"THEODORE KOERNER, a soldier and a bard of freedom—his spirit survives forever in the hearts of all Germans.

Germans of America! Though far (from Fatherland, forget not the faithful dead whose deeds and lays rejoiced you in your childhood. Assemble, then, Singers, Turners, Riflemen, ye German warriors of America, ye manufacturers, merchants, artisans, ye teachers with your pupils, ye parents with your children—crowd around this monument of our German soldiers and heroes, if you cannot around the graves of our dearly-prized dead; throng around a monumeot which, after the lapse of fifty years, on the same day, and far from Fatherland, is dedicated to the sons of Germany who fell in battle for their adopted country, and whose lips so often sang the stanzas of the noble and faithful departed bard, whose last sigh was: 'Father! I call thee!' Forget all party feeling, all political rancor; be united on the day which will celebrate the memory of KORNER and of our brothers who fell at Cross Keys. Germans, come all! Carry to the monument garlands and laurel; sing to the dead a funeral song of our true poet, also dead, and let this day he a solemn one to us all, not to be forgotten."

The call was honored by a large assemblage of all parties and classes, and at a second meeting all the official and other arrangements for the occasion will be announced as interesting our whole German population.

Funeral of Commodore Morris, U. S. N.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH.

The final honors to the remains of the lamented MORRIS, whose death and services have been announced in the TIMES, were paid yesterday morning by a large concourse of relatives and friends. The Commodore died at the house of his nephew, No. 155 East Twelfth-street, at which place the preliminary services were held at an early hour in the morning.

At 10½ o'clock the funeral procession was formed, and in the following order marched slowly through Twelfth-street to Second-aveuue, and thence to Stuyvesant-square, until it reached Dr. TYNG's Church:

Guard of Marines, with reversed arms, under command of Sergt. LAWLER.
Band of the *North Carolina*.
Seamen from the *Hatteras*.
The Coffin on the shoulders of four Sailors.
The Pall-Bearers, Rear-Admiral Farragut, Commander Radford, Commodore Jenkins, Commodore Eagle, Commodore Palmer,
Capt. Smith, Capt. Drayton,
Capt. Steedman.
The Mourners.
Friends and Citizens generally.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the church, the solemn service for the dead was read.

Rev. Dr. TYNG then delivered an eloquent tribute of love and respect to the memory of the deceased. He alluded in unstudied terms to the character of the deceased as a Christian and as a friend, whose head and heart and fortune were ever at the service of those whom he esteemed; to his varied labors in the service of his country, and the dislike he exhibited for places of ease or safety during the nation's peril; to his many excellencies of social life, and the marked success which has attended his professional career. Within a short period, he said, four members of the family had been buried from this church—a father, mother, brother, and last, the object of this sad assemblage.

At the conclusion of the burial service, the coffin was opened, that a final look might be taken of the deceased, after which, in the above order, the procession left the church and proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery.

Of the surviving male members of the MORRIS family, Hon. ROBERT MORRIS, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, was present. Nearly all the officers attached to the New-York station were present in full uniform. Amongst them were Admiral PAULDING, Commodore RADFORD, Capt. DRAYTON, Capt. WORDEN, Capt. PALMER of the flag-ship *Hartford*, the Commander of the steamer *Eckmond*, the Commander of the iron-clad battery *Lehigh*, the Doctor of the New-York navy station, Capt. MEADE, of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and several other officers of note. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order enjoining all the commanders of all the naval stations, the Commander-in-Chief of squadrons and the Captains of vessels to fire minute guns on a specified day, in deference to the memory of the deceased.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A Shoddy Mill Destroyed—Fifteen Female Operatives Burnt to Death.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 17.

Information reached here this afternoon of the destruction by fire of HERRT's shoddy mill at Cohoes, and the burning to death of fifteen of the female operatives. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the only means of escape left the girls were the windows. Some were so terror-stricken that they abandoned themselves to their fate and perished in the building. Others fell from the windows into the fire below; and many were badly injured by jumping to the ground. Twenty-five are missing, fifteen of whom are reported to have been burned to death.

Thirty-seventh Regiment National Guard.

The order for the parade of this regiment on Wednesday morning is countermanded, as will be seen by the following order. The members will meet at the Armory to-morrow evening in full fatigue, with one day's rations.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—The order issued for the parade of this regiment on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., is hereby countermanded.

In obedience to division and brigade orders of this date, this regiment will assemble at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., in full fatigue, with haversacks, and one day's rations. By order, Col. CHARLES ROOME.

A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

Homeward Bound Regiments.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Fourth Massachusetts and the Twenty-eighth Maine regiments arrived here on Sunday, and left immediately for home.

The Forty-seventh Massachusetts regiment arrived on Sunday afternoon, and left at 10 o'clock in the evening for home.

All went via the New-York Central Railroad.

Five soldiers died in the hospital here yesterday; two of the Fifteenth New-Hampshire, two of the Sixteenth New-Hempshire, and one of the Twenty-sixth Maine regiment.

Mysterious Cannonading.

Capt. WEST, of the British brig *Mountaineer*, arrived yesterday from Cow Bay, (Cape Breton,) reports: On the 8th inst., in lat. 42°, lon. 67°, heard a heavy cannonading; it lasted two hours, and appeared as if an engagement was going on. There was a dense fog at the time, and he could not see any distance.

Steamboat Explosion.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Saturday, Aug. 15.

A little steamer just built here, while on her trial trip, yesterday, exploded her boiler at Barrows, Landing. SAMUEL W. BARROW, her builder, was instantly killed, and ten others were scalded and otherwise injured, some of them fatally.

Return of Troops—Departure of Conscripts.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Fourth Massachusetts regiment arrived today from Port Hudson.

Twelve hundred drafted soldiers embarked from Long Island, Boston Harbor, to-day, on the steamer *Forrest City*, to join the Army of the Potomac.

The Draft in Buffalo, Etc.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 17.

The draft in this district, the Thirtieth, was completed on Saturday without the least difficulty.

Drafting for the Thirty-first District commences in Dunkirk to-day. No difficulty is apprehended.

The Coast Defences of Maine.

BALFAST, Me., Monday, Aug. 17.

The erection of two batteries for defending our harbor was commenced to-day by the Government. They are to consist of earthworks, mounting sixteen 32 pounders.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—During the squall on Sunday, Mr. BRADY, of Navy-street, Brooklyn, witnessed the capsizing of a yacht in Gowanus Bay, and nobly went to the assistance of those who clung to her. After hard labor for an hour, he succeeded in rescuing four young men, who were very nearly exhausted.

[Advertisement.]

INDIANS! INDIANS!!—It might be known he'd do it. BARNUM has secured the Indians which arrived here Sunday, and is showing them up to his visitors, and half the town is already agog to see those native Inhabitants of the Western wilds. They are the real Simon Pures, the genuine red-skins. But see BARNUM's advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLEVD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RACEAD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Parson's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Crotoo Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT, NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes the most beautiful black or brown instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 56 Dey-st., N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

The Oriental Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 Fourth-av., near Cooper Union, should be visited by everybody. Elegant apartments for Ladies. Open to both Gentlemen and Ladies from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (Second floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only Agent of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Who Minds a Cold?

It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way. And yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in bronchitis or consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

Is any inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. JAYNE's Expectorant effects a speedy cure by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief by removing the difficulty of breathing and producing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing manners are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation, in all parts of the world, for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by agents and druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all bilious affections.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

CROFTS—CHANDLESS.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, at St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. THOMSON, WILLIAM ELLIOTT CROFTS, of New-York, and ANNE TERESA, daughter of the late John Chandless, Esq., of Lombard-st., London, Eng.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—On Monday, Aug. 17, after a long and painful illness, PATRK CRAWFORD, Aged 65 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of his sons and son-in-law, J. B. Archer, also the members of Washington Chapter, No. 2, order of United Americans, and the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 112 Varick-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARTER.—In South Norwalk, on Sunday, Aug. 16, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES C. CARTER, in the 36th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Milburn, N. J., for interment.

COLE.—In Tappantown, Rockland County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Aug. 16, ANN M. SHATZEL, wife of Rev. Isaac D. Cole, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Tappantown, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages leave Jersey City at 9¼ A. M.; returning, leave Tappantown at 3½ P. M.

COONEY.—MAY, youngest daughter of Peter E. and Alice Cooney, aged 1 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ May her soul rest in peace.

☞ Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

FAIRCHILD.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Monday, Aug. 17, MARIA WARE, daughter of Jarvis M. and Mary L. Fairchild, aged 4 months and 11 days.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. H. L. Norris, Port Richmond, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Boats leave the foot of Dey-st. at 9¼ o'clock.

FAY.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, of diphtheria, ISA M. FAY, aged 26 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father-in-law, A. Hedenberg, No. 36 New-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GELADER.—In New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Aug. 16, HENRY GELADER, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. A train leaves the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 11¾ A. M., for New-Rochelle.

HOOVER.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, LOUISE BETTS, infant daughter of Joseph B. and Almy M. Hoover.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of 156th-st. and 11th-av., Audubon-park.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 15, JANE HAIGHT, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, New-York, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HART.—The funeral of the late HENRY J. HART, will take place from the Wooster-st. Synagogue, between Spring and Prince sts., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., to which his relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HAND.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 14, Capt. JOSEPH H. HAND, aged 70 years.

☞ New-London and Greenport papers please copy.

JACKSON.—In Woodbury, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 15, ELIZABETH H. JACKSON, daughter of Samuel T. and Martha W. Jackson, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—In Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, WILLARD, youngest son of Samuel T. and Angeline M. Knapp, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, for which carriages will be in waiting at Desbrosses-st. Ferry, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 19.

MARVIN.—In Lexington, Ky., HENRY HOWARD, third son of Charles R. Marvin, of Brooklyn, of typhoid fever, contracted before Vicksburgh.

Further notice will be given of the funeral services.

POLLOCK.—On Monday, Aug. 17, ELIZABETH POLLOCK, aged 13 years and 6 months.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 19, from the residence of her father, John K. Pollock, No. 280 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STACEY.—At Amber Farm, near Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 13, of typhoid fever, ANNA LAWLER, daughter of the late James G. Stacey, in the 29th year of her age.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 16, JANE H., wife of James A. Stevens.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Marshall, No. 85 Sullivan-st.

SCHENCK.—At his residence, in Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, Aug. 16, ADRIAN VAN SINDAREN SCHENCK, aged 31 years.

Funeral service will be held in Trinity Church, Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—In English Neighborhood, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, MARGARET C. WILLIAMSON, the only surviving daughter of Margaret and the late Alfred Williamson in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, English Neighborhood, N. J.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock M., EMMA, youngest daughter of John J. and Emma Whiting, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 106 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WEBB.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Aug. 17, FAUSARIO S., youngest son of Henry C. and Ada A. Webb, aged 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 56 Elliott-place.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 436.—Aug. 17, 1863.
66, 73, 62, 37, 8, 39, 29, 35, 74, 70, 10, 17.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 436.—Aug. 17, 1863.
56, 33, 37, 73, 68, 4, 6, 29, 16, 66, 46, 57, 7, 42, 17.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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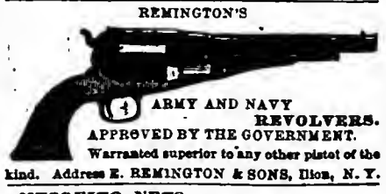


ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

A MEETING OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL League of the XVIIIth Ward, is hereby called for WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at 8 P. M., at the Everett House, to transact business of importance. By order, ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT, President.
EDW. F. DAVIS, Secretary.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 815 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg; I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being Cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

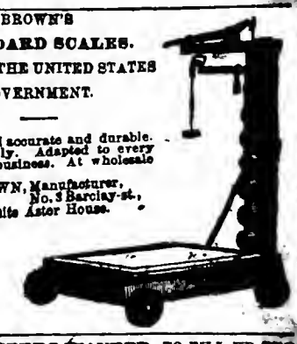
CATARRH.

The Daily TIMES of TO-MORROW will contain the first of a series of letters on Catarrh, its causes, symptoms and effects, by Dr. LIGHTHILL, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, author of a "Popular Treatise on Deafness, its causes and prevention."

BROWN'S

STANDARD SCALES.

USED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.



Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply. Adapted to every branch of business. At wholesale and retail.
E. BROWN, Manufacturer,
No. 3 Barclay-st.,
Opposite Astor House.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED—TO FILL UP THE quota of Bayonne Township, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey. The Town Committee offers $250 bounty to volunteers upon their being mustered into the service of the Government. This bounty will be in addition to the bounty of $402 offered by the General Government, and to $50 offered by Hudson County, and the allowance by the State of $5 per month to the families of volunteers. Apply to Maj. VAN BUSKIRK, at the Smith-ville Hotel.
BAYONNEVILLE, Aug. 14, 1863.

S. T.—1866—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try this celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) DOLLAR compounds of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 19th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Inter est payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS.

Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

SCHENECTADY AND SAUKILL RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad will be opened at the office of H. G. Stebbins & Sons, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, and will remain open until SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The Company is fully organized under the general law of 1850. The capital, $1,000,000. Shares, $100 each; 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing. The construction of the road not to be commenced until the entire capital stock is subscribed. The amount of stock to be subscribed in the City of New-York is $600,000. In case of excess of subscription in the City beyond that amount, the distribution will be pro rata among the subscribers in New-York.

This road connects with the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, and runs thence to Catskill, forty miles, in a direct north-line, with a remarkably easy grade. The saving in distance from Schenectady to Catskill, between this route and that via Albany, is twelve miles by rail and thirty by canal, and still greater saving in time and facility of transportation, by avoiding the inconvenience and detention of the overslaugh and twenty-nine locks. A line of swift and superior steamers will meet the cars at Catskill, making the passage from that place to New-York in five hours. Beside a large proportion of the travel and freight of the New-York Central, it will receive most of the travel and freight of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad by its intersection ten miles below Schenectady. It will receive the accumulations of freight and passengers west from railroad lines extending to Lake Erie, north from Lake Champlain, Canada and Saratoga, and south from a cheap river travel of one hundred and ten miles, with a depth of water, and wholly free from obstruction—all by the construction of only forty miles of track, on one of the most economical routes known in the history of American railroads. Of the speedy construction of the road, and its large profits, no doubt need be entertained. Contractors of responsibility and experience offer to complete the double-track, rolling stock, fences, &c., within the capital.

D. D. CAMPBELL, President.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO a slate-quarry, situate at Fairhaven, Vt., of great extent and richness, the stone UNFADING, rendering it superior to the other quarries yet discovered in this country, and possessed of remarkable advantages of location. It has been partially and skillfully worked; has an established reputation; can with a small outlay be put into extensive and complete operation, and is susceptible of yielding the amplest supplies for all the purposes for which slate is used, viz.: roofs, flagging, table tops, billiard-beds, mantels, flooring, shelves, tanks, sashes, &c., &c., for all which the stone of this quarry is in great request. The immensely increased demand for slate has placed the quarries of the country many months behind orders, and brought even poor slate freely into market. This quarry is offered for sale on terms which cannot fail to yield most lucrative returns, while her wonderful beauties, or the proprietor, by an association or corporation. For particulars, including working estimates, special charter, and other statistics, apply to

VAN BUREN & PECK,
Counsel for the Proprietor, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-Av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:

HENRY A. HURLBUT, JOHN J. PHELPS, WILLIAM V. BRADY, PARAN STEVENS, AMOS R. ENO, ISAAC N. PHELPS, JOHN CASWELL, O. DE FOREST GRANT, and THOMAS THLESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, WATERTOWN, Aug. 15, 1863.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE increased Stock of this Company will be opened on the 20th inst., at the People's Bank, New-York, and will remain open for thirty days. Terms and conditions of subscription may be learned at the People's Bank, of the Hon. H. ALEXANDER, Jr., Springfield, Massachusetts, acting this office.

Signed
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, fifteen bonds, numbered as follows: 287, 177, 55, 428, 266, 435, 87, 147, 99, 499, 469, 365, 501, 358 and 15 for redemption at the office of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, where they will be paid at par and interest, on presentation before Nov. 1, 1863, after which time to interest will cease.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
L. H. MEYER,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 25th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will receive deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 19 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the road.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED TO the Milwaukee and Mississippi, La Crosse and Milwaukee and Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Companies wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, 61 William-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DRAFT! DRAFT!—ANY PERSON PAYING $100 can secure a substitute or $600 Discount Company drafted. Apply to the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 68 William-st. The books will close on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M., for the City.

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
BULKLEY & FINK, Auctioneers' Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jamaica, and 6 Fulton-ferry, New-York.

GREAT
AUCTION SALE
OF
HORSES, MULES, FAT OXEN,
WORKING CATTLE, DRY AND MILCH COWS, PONIES, DONKEYS AND IMPORTED SWINE, CARRIAGES, LIGHT AND TEAM WAGONS, OX AND HORSE CARTS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SETS OF HARNESS AND SADDLES, HORSE-POWERS, CIDER-MILL, LARGE HAY-CUTTERS, FARMING TOOLS and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1863, At 10 A. M., rain or shine.

At WARREN LELAND'S HIGHLAND FARM, Two miles from Rye and Port Chester Depots, New-Haven Railroad, four miles from White Plains Depot, Harlem Railroad. Conveyances to and from depots to place of sale.

The property to be sold consist in part of 25 carriages, farm, team and saddle horses, 6 team and farm Western mules, 10 working and fat oxen, 70 cows, milch cows, 1 bull, 3 ponies, 2 donkeys, pure blood, imported Suffolk swine, male and female; 1 and 2 horse rockaways, 2 carriages, 2 team wagons, 1 business wagon, 2 light wagons, 4 ox-carts, 1 two-horse sledge, 2 horse carts, 3 sets team harness, 2 sets light harness, 1 set single harness, 3 sets cart harness and 2 saddles, 1 wine press, 1 cider mill, thrashing machine, union mower, horse rakes, 1 double and 1 single horse power machine, 1 wood sawing machine, 1 horse power; 1 hand hay cutter, and large lot of modern farming tools. Also a lot of household furniture. Terms cash, Bankable funds.

For catalogues of sale apply at the Highland Farm, Metropolitan Hotel, and Bulkley & Fink's office, New-York. Also at the Post-office, Railroad depots, Rye and adjoining towns.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH.
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 26th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of

HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway

(For account of whom it may concern,)
50 shs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co. each $100
50 New-Jersey Central Railroad Co. each 100

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACK. & WEST'N R. R. Co., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAKE, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat each auction sales on or about the 26th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of storing the coal—both to be paid on delivery.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY H. LUDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LUDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, at our salerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., private stock of liquors; a few demijohns strictly prime and pure quality, viz: 5 demijohns, 5 gallons each, dark Otard, Dupuy & Co., brandy; 5 gallons pale brandy, 5 demijohns old Holland gin. The samples will be drawn and the liquor delivered from its present location; is warranted in every way.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, hankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several lots of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of 23d and 24th sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 33 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

Propose to take into their family six children, between the ages of seven and 14, whom they will thoroughly instruct and take care of morally and physically.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND will continue her Day School for children, as heretofore. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS HOWLAND will also receive a class of young ladies during a few hours of each day for instruction in the usual English branches and in the French language and literature. For circulars and other information, apply at No. 23 East 36th-st

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY.

For lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAVENS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention,

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 124 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 13th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulers may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 37TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS',
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 227 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B. Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,167 Broadway (Madisonsquare,) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burotoo's, No 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Paul's.*—Prof. Coppee, Pa. University. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James Clarke. *In Pro.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Baltim*—Col. Wm Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. E. Birney. *At West Point*—Prof. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURteenth-street, corner of 8th-av., Rev. R. HOLDEN M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrant the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

$17 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 14. For a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,243 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 160 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, RESIDING in an airy and healthful situation, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive into her family, to be taught with her own daughters, a few misses from 7 to 12 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE, WOODBURY, CONN.—The next session will commence Aug. 25. Course of instruction thorough. The buildings are large and new. Sleeping apartments well furnished and ventilated. For Circulars, address the Principal, P. B. HULSE, Woodbury, Conn.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors (to teach the foreign languages.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 200 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 36 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. G. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. O. V. D. PEAK, Principal, for Circulars.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

The Fall term of this Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies will commence on the 17th of September. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., No. 130 Broadway, or address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man, purposes to open a small private School, on Sept. 14, at 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway. Mr. MORRIS may be addressed till Sept. 6, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; after that time at the School as above, and Circulars with terms, references, &c., will be sent on application.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BAY Ridge, one mile from Fort Hamilton. Number of pupils limited to ten. French and Spanish spoken in the house. Circulars to be had at Appleton's Bookstore. For particulars, address Prof. GEO. TREGENT, Fort Hamilton, L. I.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—NO. 147 MADison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 17. French boarding and day school for young ladies. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD née de Rochefarmoy.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal

D. B. ROWE, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire a Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 148 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)..... $500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863..... 778,772 23
LIABILITIES..... 27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 per cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1863. New-York stockholders will be paid by HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1863.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Pine-st.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a

SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.

on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAG

MEDICAL.

PHRE[illegible] CURE IN THE [illegible] 205 & 206, No. 6[illegible] ...ment of Nervo[illegible] ...ed 20, from the ef[illegible] ...ects of [illegible] ...remedies for the [illegible] ...ed Kingdom and Young Troubadour [illegible] ...I can and will cure you in less [illegible] than any one can or will, and those [illegible] ...of their money and health, call; it [illegible] ...money and time to restore you. If [illegible] ...unfortunate, call at once. By his special [illegible] ...experience in this neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of this complaint, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult are Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to those "nervous" and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient need see none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this marvelous medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, consult Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on the above disease on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to effect a cure speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 26th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some successful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages. 150 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boardtog and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that EDWARD A. MESSENGER has no business relations with the firm of T. & H. MESSENGER.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 207 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; filling with gold or amalgam, $2; on silver or rubber, $1; partial sets (gold) four teeth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Hours 10, to 4—second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; if not permanently engaged would sew in families by the day; understands family sewing. Can be seen at No. 74 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation in a boarding-house or hotel; the best of reference given as to character, capacity, &c. Can be seen at No. 12 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 271 3d-av., near 22d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 248 Thompson-st., next door to the candy store, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A REspectable English Protestant person, with the best of references, wishes a situation as above; will be found a very efficient person. Can be seen at No. 12 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family, or would do fine washing and chamber work; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 176 17th st., between 1st and 2d av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, WILLING girl, a situation as nurse; is kind and attentive to children; wages $6. Also, by a girl of 15, a situation to wait on table, or mind a baby and make herself generally useful; wages $3. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A VERY INTELLIGENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, and is capable of hearing children's lessons; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st., rear, for two days.

AS WAITING MAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a nice respectable French Protestant girl; is a competent hair-dresser and waiting-maid; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 377 1st-av., third floor, back room, between 22d and 23d sts.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY, OF pleasing manners, would like to wait in a store or first-class saloon; good recommendations. Call at No. 169 East Houston-st., in the store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a capable young woman who is a neat sewer; can produce the best of City references as to character and capabilities. Can seen at No. 294 7th-av., northwest corner 28th-st.; entrance in 29th-st.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as a good washer and ironer; is a good baker and pastry maker; the best City reference given. Apply at No. 109 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG German woman, to take the entire charge of two children; would be willing to teach the German language grammatically, and to do plain sewing in a private family. Call at No. 7 2d-av., between Houston and 1st sts., first floor.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INstitute, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, in the grocery or any other mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give first-class City reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as salesman or general clerk in any good mercantile business, grocery preferred, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Mercantile Employment Office, No. 266 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a young man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability. Address J. K., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man of long experience in the business; has lived with families of the highest standing in society in the City; can give several years' City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; has three years' recommendation from his last employer; understands the driving and taking care of horses and carriages. Address THOMAS, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young single man as coachman; in addition, would not object to the care of a cow; best City reference given. Address W. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a single Protestant man, as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom; willing to make himself useful, with good references for the City or country. Call or address No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a Protestant man who understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at or address T. W. K., No. 113 West 15th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom; good City reference given; no objections to go to the country. Apply to John McDonald, No. 66 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days. JAMES M. CARDEN.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young (Protestant) man who understands his business thoroughly; best of City references. Call at or address T. W. K., No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as coachman and groom, who well understands his business and who has no objection to city or country. Address J. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer by a Scotchman and wife, who can produce the highest reference as to character and capability. Address R. M., No. 93 Beaver-st., in care of Mr. McGee.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS valet, or to take care of an invalid; has lived in that capacity nine years; reference to distinguished physicians and private families. Apply for two days to Dr. LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER IN A private family, a situation. The advertiser has lived with credit in the first families in New-York, to whom he refers; no objection to the country. Apply to J. MORRIS, cor. University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

A NIGHT WATCHMAN—WANTED, A SITuation as night watchman for a hotel, by an experienced man, who thoroughly understands the business and can give good reference. Address WATCHMAN, care of the Mercantile Advertising Office, No. 266 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a cook, washer and ironer, also a chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 67 East 25th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FRENCH OR German gardener; good wages; but must be first-class. Apply to Box No. 3,506 Post-office, giving correct direction where to be seen.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who understands his business thoroughly and can furnish testimonials as to character and ability. Address T, Box No. 1,867 L. P. O.

A SALESMAN WANTED.—A SALESMAN IN our Chaude ier department; none but one fully acquainted with this branch of the business need apply. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN EXPErienced entry clerk in a dry goods jobbing house. Address Box 2,322, with terms and references.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG HEALTHY wet nurse for a child two months old. Apply on the corner of New-York-avenue and St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn.

1,000 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.—WE want 1,000 good, experienced hands, to make cloaks. Also good seamstresses, who thoroughly understand their business, we will give good pay and an immediate and steady job. Also, 80 experienced hands, to run Grover & Baker's sewing-machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory of ALLEN & PAINE, No. 384 Broadway, rear entrance.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTER'S OFFICE, AN experienced accountant and correspondent. A middle-aged man accustomed to British currency preferred. Address, stating prior occupations, references, and salary required. Z. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

JEWELERS WANTED.—TWO FIRST-class jewelers may hear of a situation where they will receive good wages and steady employment; one must understand engraving. Address or apply to W. P. GANNETT, Manufacturing Jeweler, No. 4 Cornhill-court, Boston.

WANTED—A MAN ON A FARM IN WESTchester County, to do farm work; one who is acquainted with the business may find steady employment by calling at 234 Broadway, between 10 and 12 o'clock M.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS thoroughly the Upholstery business, to take charge of the female hands employed in that department. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY Goods Store. Salary fifty dollars the first year. Address Box 751 Post-office.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD CLOAK HANDS. Apply at entrance of store on 9th-st., to A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS can find steady employment by applying to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 9th-st.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,
From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,

at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely. And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations.....$30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wed'sday, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'sday, Sept. 23.

RATES FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

RATES FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brocking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships. They have water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$125
Second Cabin.....80
Steerage.....25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 22.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class U. S. mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Wednesday.
Passage, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents.
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The new side-wheel U. S. mail steamship STAR OF THE WEST, R. Bell, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....Sept. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 00
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalised citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.

WILLARD HAWES AND OTHERS *against* JOHN R. GRAHAM AND OTHERS.

In pursuance of a decretal order made in this action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1863, I will expose for sale, in one lot, through Messrs. PELLS & CO., Auctioneers, at No. 340 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, one ten foot veneer cutting machine and the fixtures appertaining thereto, consisting of two knives, twenty-four screw threes, grinding apparatus, one crane with hoisting apparatus complete, and the patterns by which said veneer cutting machine was made and extended from eight to ten feet.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1863.
JAS. BRUCE,
Receiver.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS.
DAVIDSON'S PATENT SYRINGE.

All parties infringing the patent for the above-named article, either in making, using or selling the same, in violation of the letters patent of the United States, granted therefor to Charles R. Davidson, on the 31st day of March, 1857, are hereby notified to desist from such infringement forthwith.
It is the intention of the owner of said patent to prosecute all infringers to the full extent of the law.
R. HAMILTON, Attorney for
DAVIDSON SYRINGE COMPANY.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statues.
George W. Sergeant, of the town of Amboy, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August —, 1863. Creditors to appear before Hon. John C. Churchill, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the City of Oswego, on the 18th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
OLIN WELLS,
Son-law to Pa Attorney for Insolvent, Camden, N.Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. HUMPHREY BLAND.
Treasurer..Mr. W. A. Moses | Leader..Mr. Mollenhauer
Open at 7½; begin at 8 o'clock.

This popular place of amusement has been entirely CLEANSED AND RENOVATED, and will open for the Fall and Winter season on MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1863, on which occasion
MRS. D. P. POWERS,
The Great American Actress,
will make her first appearance in this City since her RETURN FROM EUROPE,
in an entirely original drama, written expressly for her in London, by the late Charles Selby, Esq., and entitled
NATALIE;
OR, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE,
which will be produced with
NEW SCENERY,
by Messrs. C. J. Hawthorn, W. Wallack and assistants, and
NEW MOSIC,
by the orchestra, which has been considerably augmented, under the direction of
Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
Mrs. BOWERS will be supported by the following eminent performers:
Mrs. ANNA COWELL,
Leading lady of the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.
Mr. M. A. LINGHAM, Mr. CHARLES HALE,
Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. FRANK REA, Mr. T. E. MORRIS,
Mr. H. RUSSELL, Mr. W. H. RILEY,
Mrs. H. BLAND, Mrs. J. R. SCOTT.
will be presented for the second time,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, AUG. 18,
AN ORIGINAL DRAMA,
in a prologue and three acts, by the late Charles Selby, Esq., written expressly for Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and entitled
NATALIE;
OR,
THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.
The scenery, costumes and tableaux from sketches by Mr. James Schonberg.
CHARACTERS IN THE PROLOGUE.
Carrier, Deputy Department of Cantal...Mr. T. E. Morris
Lamberty, his Colleague.....Mr. H. Russell
Count de Vallency, a Vendean Nobleman.....Mr. M. A. Lingham
Simeon, a Jacobin—an agent of Carrier's...Mr. Frank Rea
Madame de Boncœur.....Mrs. J. R. Scott
NATALIE JOURDAIN.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
CHARACTERS IN THE DRAMA.
Count de Vallency, a Refugee.....Mr. M. A. Lingham
Sir Whiffleton Whiffles, a Town Gentleman.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mr. Rochfort, an English gentleman.....Mr. W. H. Riley
Nathaniel, a confidential servant.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Jeremiah Knags, a Tailor.....Mr. Charles Hale
Mrs. Dalrymple, a fashionable widow...Mrs. Anna Cowell
Mrs. Knags.....Mrs. H. Bland
MRS. ROCHFORT.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
THE PROLOGUE—NANTES, 1793.
"THE REIGN OF TERROR."
Scene 1—The Revolutionary Tribunal—The Murder of the Innocents—Carrier and his Colleague at work—Simeon makes another bad capture—Natalie Jourdain, Carrier incensed—The meeting of the Convention. Scene 2—The Old Chateau—Madame de Boncœur saves her master's life, and baffles Simeon—The escape of the Count and capture of Simeon and his followers. Scene 3—The Harbor of Nantes. (W. Wallack)—The Noyades—Natalie, condemned to death, is saved by the Conat de Vallency, who claims her from the Republic as his Bride—The Marriage Certificate—"The Red Ink of the Revolution will never fade. It will last till the Day of Judgment"—The Conat falls into the hands of Simeon—"Remember, Natalie, you are my wife"—The Death Barge of the Loire—Tableau.
THE DRAMA—ENGLAND.
"THE NIGHT BEFORE THE STORM."
ACT I.
Scene—The Villa, (C. J. Hawthorn,)—Mrs. Dalrymple's monody on country monotony—Mr. and Mrs. Knags' family jars—Nathaniel, the faithful servant, and his budget of news—The Letter—Mrs. Dalrymple's curiosity ill ungratified—The disclosure, which brings a retrospect—Mrs. Knags and Jealousy—The Ladder and the Appointment—Nathaniel's fears for the morrow!
ACT II.
THE NEXT DAY.
"THE BORSTING OF THE STORM."
Scene 1—Interior of the villa, (C. J. Hawthorne)—Mrs. Rochfort prepares to meet her visitors—Sir Whiffleton Wiffles and Mrs. Dalrymple study botany—The Count de Vallency asserts his rights, whilst Mrs. Rochfort appeals to his generosity—The noble resolution of the Count, and his departure—Sir Whiffleton follows his friend, Nathaniel on the watch. Scene 2—Mr. Knags' place of business—Jeremiah jealous and Mrs. Knags indignant—The power of argument—Arrival of Mr. Rochfort—The intended surprise. Scene 3—Exterior of the villa. (C. J. Hawthorne)—Mrs. Knags comes home late—Nathaniel admits her and gives her good advice—Mr. Knags brings Mr. Rochfort home and leads him into danger—Nathaniel's fatal error—Tableau.
ACT III.
ENGLAND, 1806.
"MEMORY OF THE PAST."
Scene—The Cottage near the sea—Mrs. Knags lends her aid to the Count de Vallency—Sir Whiffleton Wiffles and Mrs. Dalrymple in new characters—The Count's villore—Startling news—Mrs. Rochfort is appealed to in vain—The retrospect—"The Picture of the Past"—The awakening—The Count receives his reward, and Mrs. Rochfort finds rest.

IRVING HALL—EVERY NIGHT.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,
The most wonderful exhibition of the age.
Reproducing photographic and stereoscopic views,
TWENTY-FIVE FEET SQUARE,
of all celebrated places and statuary in the world.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 33 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2 P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual land

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

Niagara, no inept emblem of the formless of the country, the exile addresses to his countrymen words which ought to stir them up to bold and unanimous action. Driven from his State without a crime, forced into territories of the South, and compelled to run the blockade in order to avoid the treatment of a prisoner of war, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has returned to the frontier of the Union to complain, not of his private wrongs, but of the outrages done by the President in his person to constitutional liberty and private right. He says, with much force, that it is in vain to invite the people of the South to return to a Union without a Constitution. He declares it to be treason to his fellow-citizens and to their posterity to surrender their rights and liberties to creatures of their own making. The issue is the existence of free and popular government—liberty on one side, despotism on the other. The President accepts that issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, are nothing, acts of legislation nothing, the judiciary less than nothing. In time of war there is but one will supreme—his will; but one law—military necessity, and he the sole judge. This is language which ought to have been held much sooner, and much more universally, but which we trust does not even now come too late. We knew that in case of defeat the South had nothing to look for but subjugation. We could not have supposed that the liberties of the North would here been the first to perish, and that while the contest was yet undecided the fate of the stronger party would be sealed, and that by its own hands.

If the testimony of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is to be believed—and we know no reason why it should not—the present successes of the Northern arms, great as they undoubtedly are, offer little probability of a termination of the struggle. "In reading," says Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, "a thousand miles, and more through nearly one-half of the Confederate States, I met no man, woman or child who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms; and, whatever be the fortune of the war, they are better prepared than they were at the commencement of the struggle or at any period since. Neither did I meet any one who did not declare his readiness, when the war shall have ceased and invading armies have been withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of reunion." Undoubtedly these words show very clearly that, except by extermination, war can do nothing to effect the the objects of the North, and that the only chance—though that, we admit, is a very poor one—lies in convincing the South that they will be gainers by the restoration of a Union which they have shed so much blood to destroy.

There is reason to fear that the weak and presumptuous men in whose hands the destinies of America unhappily rest have no other idea than to push the matter to the final arbitrament of the sword, and defy the nation to a final struggle for the recovery of its vanished liberties. Possibly they feel that they have little choice. Without a conscription of 300,000 men the war cannot successfully be carried on, and without a successful termination of the war the leaders of the Republicans cannot hope to escape the condign punishment due to their offences against the Constitution. It has thus come to pass, singularly enough, that the interests of the people of the North have become almost identical with the interests of the people of the South, and that while the one has been endeavoring to subjugate the other, both are in danger of subjugation at the hands of a third power which has risen into predominance out of their commone discord. It used to be predicted that the part of the American system which would first give way was the Federal Government. The event seems likely to falsify the prophecy, and the Civil War, instead of destroying the Federal Executive, may very possibly end in placing North and South, for a time at least, in equal subservience beneath its feet.

THE IRISH AND THE RIOTS.

From the London Herald.

It is worth while to observe in what tone Archbishop Hughes addressed the armed insurgents, whose acts have spread terror through the City of New-York, and indignant disgust throughout the Union. This Archbishop is a much-respected, influential, and, we believe, estimable prelate; certainly the most influential religious leader in America; he was, till lately, a vehement partisan of the war, and he is still a declared Unionist. Everything that such a man may utter at a critical moment has a grave significance, were it only for the fact that every word of his must carry weight with two millions of American citizens of Irish blood and Catholic faith. We might have expected from his antecedents a severe rebuke to the rioters, first as rebels in arms against the commonwealth, and secondly as robbers and assassins. But we are struck, not by the severity, but by the mildness of his address. He will scarcely describe his audience as riotous; he will scarcely censure their lawless and atrocious conduct; he reproves them as a father reprimands for some freak of unusual deriving children of whose high spirit he feels and shows himself proud: nay, he so speaks that one might almost suppose his sympathy to be with the rioters. Perhaps it is so. Not, of course, that he approves of house-burning, plunder, and the murder of unresisting negroes; of these outrages even those who have been concerned in them will be ashamed as soon as they return to their senses; and the Archbishop is not a disciple of the sanguinary church of HENRY WARD BEECHER and Miss ANNA DICKENSON. But the rioters are in arms to resist the attempt of the Federal Government to draft them for military service in the South, and although the Prelate not long ago gave his warm support to that Government *in its attempt to crush out Southern independence*—the independence of a people devoutly Protestant, and by no means partial to the Irishry—it is not improbable that he may look with less favor on its endeavors to *trample down the liberties of the North*. It is possible, therefore, that he, like most cool observers and impartial reasoners both in America and in England, believes the cause of the rioters to be that of liberty and the Constitution, however he may deplore and condemn the excesses of which they have been guilty. And we have had occasion to lament, on this side of the Atlantic, the extreme lenity with which Catholic priests now and then express themselves concerning sins popular with Irish congregations. The secret of the archbishop's gentleness probably is that a majority of the most active rioters are Irishmen, and Irish Catholics; and that, whatever judgment he may think it right to pass upon their crimes, he cannot find it in his heart to speak harshly of his countrymen at a moment when they have risen to resent outrageous oppression, and to vindicate for themselves in America *those degrees of personal freedom which in their own country was never infringed by the tyranny of the Saxon*. It is natural that an Irishman and a Catholic should feel warmly the injustice done to these poor men, who have already contributed far more than their share to the armies sent to be slaughtered on the battle-fields of Virginia, or to perish more painfully in swampy camps and weary sieges, in unhealthy garrisons and fruitless skirmishes in the heart of the Cotton States. For their case is really a hard one, and one by no means creditable to a republic which preaches equality and makes a preference of patriotism. The price of a substitute is fixed at $300, that is, in the present value of paper, somewhat about £40. Most native Americans, and many Germans, will be able to afford this sum. But the Irish are generally poor; first, because they come over without a farthing, and generally fail, of necessity, into the lowest and worst paid occupations; secondly, because they are never the thriftiest of men; and, thirdly, for a much more honorable reason—because a very large part of their earnings is always remitted to their friends at home. The Yankees who made the war—the rich, for whose profit it is waged—the Americans, to whom alone the object of the war is intelligible—will stay at home; and their battles are to be fought and their country aggrandized by Irish conscripts. This sort of iniquity naturally provokes fierce and blind resentment, and we can understand that the Archbishop is more prompt to sympathize with the wrongs which have maddened his flock than to rebuke the course of crime into which their madness has hurried them.

This Irish character pertaining to the outbreak is a very serious matter. It may render its suppression easier; for the Americans are almost as contemptuous of Irishmen as of negroes, and will shoot down an Hibernian mob with as little mercy as that mob has shown to the unhappy blacks who have fallen within their reach. But to suppress a riot—to put down an insurrection in blood—is not to make a conciliation possible. The Irish may disperse, but they will not be reconciled. Every attempt to arrest a conscript will be [illegible] a fresh riot; and it is not [illegible]

[redacted]

desire to express their sympathy and hope in the most valuable and efficacy elements of the North, whose concert in really necessary to the effective prosecution of the war, a threaten to drive away from it. In the second place, in their hatred to the negro, and their indifference to slavery, the Irish only reflect the *general sentiment of their adopted country*; a sentiment which they have learned from the Americans around them. Finally, without the silent sympathy and approval—so far as its objects are concerned—of the native Americans, the riot could not have attained its actual proportions; it would have been crushed before it could have become formidable. It is evident, therefore, that New-York, as a whole, is weary of the war, and unwilling to submit to a conscription in order to maintain it; it is certain that her Irish population, if they must fight, prefer to fight "for their own hand," and for liberty to stay at home, than for Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration and the restoration of the Union; and it is highly probable that the temper displayed in New-York will be found to prevail throughout the North, excepting only the New-England States.

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL ARMS.

From the London Star.

The Northern insurrection and invasion have together come to an end. Order has been restored in New-York, and the last of the invadors has been chased from the soil of Maryland and Ohio. The rioters have been effectually put down by the combination of loyal citizens in support of the law and Government. The draft is to be enforced in New-York as elsewhere, though the Corporation may choose to mitigate its operation by voting from the City funds an enormous sum for the payment of exemptions. While the Mayor offers a reward for the discovery of murderers and incendiaries, the *Aldermen and Common Council appropriate two and a half millions of dollars as a premium upon resistance to the draft. Of a Municipal vote for the relief of the negroes we hear nothing.* It is left to the benevolence of private citizens to compensate, so far as money can do it, the victims of atrocious outrage. *Such are the consequences of the long abstinence from local politics of men of character and conscience—throwing into the hands of the baser sort all the power and influence of civic legislation.* The election of Mr. OPDYKE as Mayor was a triumph not only of Republicanism, but of respectability. How many such victories of the ballot it will take to purify the Corporation we do not know. But we look with confidence to the subscription for the negroes to repel the foul slanders of pro-secession writers upon the humanity and honesty of the great City that is so cruelly tormented by the evil spirit of a spurious democracy.

The final disappearance of the Confederate army of Virginia across the Potomac seems to have been attended with some sharp fighting. Gen. LEE'S cavalry, under STUART, and a Federal division, under GREGG, encountered each other between Shepherdstown and Martinsburgh, the point of departure from Maryland; and the latter is described as holding his ground, but not without heavy loss. The retreating army is also said to have assumed a formidable attitude toward its pursuers, which was to have been expected. All experience of Gen. LEE forbids the idea of his army falling into disorder, or of its making a headlong flight. There is no doubt of its perfect discipline, its entire confidence in its commander, and of its ability to make a desperate defence whenever it may be attacked. The profound disappointment attributed to President LINCOLN at the news that a majority of his Generals had decided not to attack the Confederates in the vicinity of Hagerstown may be fully shared, without ascribing the blame of timidity to those cautious commanders. And he may find consolation in the knowledge that time is effectually fighting the battles of the Union. *He is making the first conscription—but Jefferson Davis is for the third or fourth time sweeping the male population of the South into his ranks.*

The Richmond papers bewailing the heavy losses sustained at every point, publish an order requiring every man between eighteen and forty-five to repair to the camp under pain of punishment for disobedience to martial law. And every day brings news of some fresh disaster to the Confederate cause—some fresh diminution of its resources. The famous guerrilla chieftain, MORGAN, has paid over more dearly than LEE for his raids upon the Northern villages. He has been driven into a corner at Cooleysville, on the Ohio River, between Gen. SHERMAN'S land force and the gunboats, and compelled to surrender nearly the whole of his followers—himself barely escaping. ROSECRANS has followed BRAGG as far south as Rome, in Georgia; and SHERMAN has driven JOHNSTON out of Jackson. That city, the capital of Mississippi, is now again in the occupation of the Federals, and its defenders—estimated at thirty thousand men—are believed to be dispersing, in the hopeless effort to effect a junction with BRAGG. Yezoo City on the one side of Vicksburgh, and Natchez on the other, have been taken possession of by detachments from GRANT'S great army. Many prisoners, five thousand head of cattle, and a great quantity of ammunition, have been captured at Natchez and in Western Louisiana. Gen. BANKS, after receiving the surrender of Port Hudson and its famished garrison of 6,000 men, returned to the scene of his former triumphs, and was again marching on Brashear City. Gen. BLUNT has also taken Little Rock, in Arkansas. The Red River as well as the Mississippi is subject to the Federal fleet; and the famous *Hartford* has steamed in triumph down to New-Orleans, where the loyal citizens have celebrated the recent victories with great rejoicings. The Northern extremity of the Union will receive those rejoicings; for in Louisiana is especially the prize of New-England valor. Port Hudson surrendered to Massachusetts regiments, whose term of service had expired, but who would not leave till their work was accomplished. On the opposite side of the great battle-field, the Union fleet and army continued to press hard upon the defences of Charleston. One of the papers of that city—the one, we believe, which gave to the world Mr. SPRATT'S famous vindication of Slavery and the Slave-trade—represents the surrender of the fortifications as only a question of time; and the bayonet as the weapon by which the streets of Charleston must be defended against the forces of the North. It is to be hoped that Gen. BEAUREGARD has a better appreciation of the value of street fighting. The bomb-shell is an awful missile, but not so destructive to life as the rifle and sabre in close quarters. When the harbor defences have been beaten down, nothing can be gained by prolonging the resistance from doorways and housetops. That is a species of resistance that may be justifiable when the besieger threatens the population with ruthless vengeance. But the forces of the Union do not make war upon the people of the North. They seek to deprive them of none of their rights conferred by nature or by the Constitution of their country. They aim only to restore the lawful authority of lawful rulers. They would enlarge the freedom of the South, not abridge it. They would give liberty to every man, white or black, and to alter his thoughts on all subjects whatever. A third of the population of Charleston is deprived by the Confederate Constitution of all right or privilege. The conscription ordained by JEFFERSON DAVIS in his Congress excludes black and colored people, not as an act of favor, but of contempt and yet of precaution. Since Fort Sumter was wrested from the Union, every negro in Charleston has been a suspect, for every negro has known that the restoration of that fortress to the Union would be the restoration to him of his human birthright. The world cannot forget this fact in looking at the operations on Morris Island and in the Stono River. Slavery has been abolished by the fall of Vicksburgh through the whole length of the Mississippi. Slavery will be abolished by the fall of Charleston along the whole Atlantic seaboard. It is in the strength of justice, in the might of mercy, the Northern arms are plumed with victory.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held its regular half-yearly meeting on the 3d inst. M. MOFFIT, the President, in introducing the semi-annual report, remarked as follows regarding American affairs:

"The Directors, while not shrinking from the avowal and advocacy of their views on belligerent questions—for they are placed by you in office that they may watch and make representations on these as well as all other matters that concern trade—have carefully avoided any action or expression that might indicate favor for either of the contending sections of the United States. It was, of course, thoroughly consistent with this policy that they should publicly convey, as they had great pleasure in doing, to our fellow-merchants and other philanthropic citizens of the public, through that fine specimen of a sailor, Capt. LUNT, of the *George Griswold*, your high appreciation of the liberal gifts that reached our port for the distressed operatives in the seats of the cotton manufacture. You will join with us all in deeply lamenting, for the sake of the operatives and millowners, that our most important textile industry should still be so greatly depressed, and for the sake of our friends across the Atlantic, that the cause still continues, viz.: the deplorable war that desolates and tends to demoralize regions and States to which we formerly looked for the grandest examples of well-directed industrial energy and of a peaceful self-governing nation. Would that international arbitration, or consultation, with other powers, had been tried! We shall soon, I hope, rejoice in their restored concord and prosperity, whether the termination take the singular or the plural form, *a termination, I trust, accelerated by no unworthy compromise of principles of freedom.*

MR. CHARLES TURNER, M. P., followed:

He did not wish to say anything about the unfortunate war in the Northern and Southern States. Though individually he might be in favor of the South, still he cordially approved of the neutral course taken by Her Majesty's Government, and he thought that course was approved by the country at large. With respect to the *Alabama*, all he would say was that as long as we allowed the exportation of gunpowder and arms—free-trade in gunpowder and arms—he did not see how they could disallow free-trade in ships. What was fair for one was fair for another; and he agreed with the observation made by the member for Birkenhead, that if you allow munitions of war on one side to be dealt in, they must allow ships also to be sold. He again expressed his cordial approval of the neutral course of the Government, and he thought it would be desirable if neutrality could be forced upon every individual in this country; but that would be impossible. With respect to the development of the resources of India, that was a field open which for some time they must look for a supply of cotton. Whenever the unfortunate war in America might end, he believed the supply of cotton from that country would be diminished for many years. Whilst admitting slavery, he was one of those who believed that the cultivation of cotton could not be carried on to the same extent without slave labor. He did not believe in a country of that kind, in which he had spent much time, that white labor could be depended on for continuous work and with any safety.

Mr. JAMES STANSFELD, the rebel agent, in the course of a speech on the report, said:

"In reference to the deplorable American war, it would be dangerous for him to say much (laughter) beyond this, that he would only venture to express a hope that, through some instrumentality or other, it might not be far from a close, and that when they again met as a Chamber of Commerce they might be able to congratulate the Council upon the advance of industry without having to deplore a calamity which every man—whatever his feelings either on the one side or the other might be—could not fail earnestly to regret." [Applause.]

Mr. JOHN PATTERSON also addressed the Chamber:

He concluded by expressing a hope that ere long the Chamber of Commerce would not have to refer to the disturbing element at war. For our own country, he hoped we should long be at peace; that our Statesmen would not give pain and annoyance to other nations, and that remarks by public men would not be thrown out in high places to irritate and annoy those who already had very much to irritate and annoy them. In America, he hoped that peace would soon return, and that the commerce of Liverpool would be again prosperous; that free-grown cotton would be imported into free England, manufactured in free Lancashire, and carried under flags that waved over the free as well as over the brave. [Cheers.]

Lessee by Running the Blockade.

From the London News, Aug. 4.

Yesterday was the last examination and discharge sitting in the case of WILLIAM JOSHUA GRABENHOOK, before Mr. Commissioner PERRY, at Liverpool. The bankrupt carried on business in Liverpool as a merchant and commission agent. His statement of accounts shows debts unsecured to the amount of £23,433 8s. 9d., and secured debts to the amount of £12,610 8s. 4d. Liabilities on bills discounted, £2,477 9s. 4d.; ditto on accommodation bills, £600; and debts to be paid in full, £226. The credit side of the account shows a surplus of £14,363 12s. 10d.; the assets, being debts due to the estate, £16,160; property given up to the assignees, £13,513 16s. 9d.; and ditto in the hands of creditors, £24,149 8s. 2d. The bankrupt has been for some years past extensively engaged in business, and latterly with the ports of the Southern States of America, and citing his present position to the capture, detention, and confiscation of the steamers *Nicolas I.* and the *Dolphin* by the Prize Court of the Federal States of America. The circumstances connected with the capture and detention of the latter vessel have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in this country, and have been the subject of communication between the two Governments, an appeal against the decision of the Court at Key West having been lodged with the authorities at Washington. The large surplus of £14,363, arises principally from a debt of £13,292 due to the estate from certain parties at Charleston; and quantity of cotton being under their charge ready for shipment, and due to the estate, and to the value placed by the bankrupt upon the steamers *Alliance, Adler* and *Dolphin*, the two former of which are in the hands of the mortgagees, and at present the subject of dispute. Mr. WEIR ANDERSON for the bankrupt, Mr. MARTIN for the assignees, and Mr. EDWARD BANNER for a creditor. There was no opposition on the part of the assignees or creditors, and the bankrupt passed his examination, and was allowed an unconditional order of discharge.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Paris *Patrie*, in an article on the objections raised by England to the principle of an identical note to Russia, says:

"The difference is of a very serious character, and by causing the miscarriage of the negotiations which have been pending for the last fortnight, open the door to fresh combinations and, according to certain rumors, give rise to modifications in the heart of the French Cabinet."

La France, in an article headed "The Conduct of England," recalls the different phases of the negotiations in which, says *La France*, England has shown greater firmness than the other Powers. *La France* continues:

"England is most interested in the solution of the Polish question, but she hesitates now that it becomes a question of taking a decisive step in the path of common action pursued by the Powers. To England attaches the responsibility of the definite solution which must be given to this affair. If she confines herself to the limits of diplomatic action, it is not we who can complain. It will be well established that France has failed in none of her duties."

The London *Morning Herald* asserts that the Governments of England and Austria are completely of accord as to the next representations to be made to Russia. The intervening Powers will demand for Poland simply those treaty rights which Russia has in substance acknowledged, and everything tends to the belief that Russia is disposed to concede to them within the limits of the treaty of 1815.

Intelligence received *vid* Cracow from Warsaw states that the ill-treatment of the Polish prisoners confined in the citadel continues. PROUDZYNSKI had become insane from flogging.

Engagements between the insurgents and the Russians took place at Seyny, in the government of Augustowa, on the 25th ult., and at Radsynnn, near Warsaw, on the 30th ult., in both of which the insurgents were victorious.

Advices from Warsaw to the 2d inst., state; "Rumors are current since yesterday that an insurrection will break out here on the 9th. The town Captain in consequence, has warned the people not to be led away to make demonstrations by the endeavors of Russian agents. The National Government will inform the inhabitants when the right time for the insurrection shall arrive."

The Paris *Patrie* says:

"Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S reply to Count RECHBERG, seems to be a definitive proof of a diplomatic rupture between Russia and Austria. The Prince's dispatch has excited universal reprobation at Vienna. The military and constitutional parties are offended, and counsel the Emperor to persist in the Western Alliance. The coolness between the two Powers appears to be very serious. Certain documents state that the Polish insurrection has just obtained great advantages in Lublin."

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes, in conspicuous type, an article from the Weimar paper, called the *Deutschland*, warmly congratulating Austria upon being more than ever decided upon making common cause with the Western Powers, whether in the way of ulterior negotiations, or for stronger measures.

The *Deutschland* throws into strong contrast with the conduct of Austria the selfish and anti-national character of the policy of Prussia, who, instead of acting in concert with her German neighbors, gives moral aid to Russia by her equivocal bearing.

The *Journal of St. Petersburgh* publishes a decree of the National Government at Warsaw, dated July 5, ordering a forced loan of 21,000,000 Polish florins.

Four insurgent leaders were hanged before the citadel at Warsaw on July 29. Upwards of fifty persons have been arrested in Kalisch and subjected to great ill-treatment. Sixty-nine persons have been transported to Orenburgh from Warsaw, and incorporated with the penal companies of the army. A telegram from Berlin of Aug. 3, says: "According to letters received here from St. Petersburgh, the *Invalide Russe* contradicts the statement of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, that Russia, in view of the bad effect produced by the replies of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the Three Powers, was disposed to accede to the proposal of a conference of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna."

The London *Times* continues to repeat that the people of England will not be led into any war with Russia, unless under some provocation which Russia is not likely to be so mad as to offer. We are all anxious, says the *Times*, that everything that diplomacy can do for the Poles should be done. Any Minister, however, who should ever be suspected of such a design as to plunge England into a war for the purpose of partitioning Russia and Prussia in the interest of France, would not longer be a Minister.

Some thousands of people assembled on Sunday afternoon, the 2d, on Blackheath, near London, to assent to expressions of sympathy with the cause of Poland. Several resolutions were adopted, all breathing a spirit of resistance to Russia, and looking to the sword alone as a means of freeing Poland. An attempt to abuse the Emperor of the French was promptly put down by the meeting itself.

The *Journal de Saint Petersburgh* publishes a decree of the National Government at Warsaw, dated July 25, ordering a forced loan of 21,000,000 Polish florins. The decree appoints LADISLAUS, CZARTORISKI, JOSEPH ORTEGA and SEVERIN SALESOWSKI, as Trustees of the loan.

France.

La France says: "The Emperor is expected at St. Cloud on the 5th." The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says: "Official accounts lately published, establish the fact of the progressive improvement of French trade in general."

Some excitement was created in the Paris Corn Market by the report that the Czar had prohibited the export of corn and flour from the Russian Empire.

The prospect of the French harvest is so good that there is a probability wheat may be exported from France, rather than a necessity for its importation. The new wheat is of excellent quality.

Italy.

In the Chamber of Deputies a bill for the repression of brigandage was approved. The Chamber sanctioned the purchase by the Government of the Victor Emanuel Railroad, and the concession of the Lafitte Company of the right to construct a railroad, facilitating communication between Turin and Sicily. The session ended August 1.

Madagascar.

A dispatch from Reunion of July 4 says: "M. M. DUPRE and LAMBERT have arrived here. After the late events in Madagascar they had an interview with the Governor in reference to the course which they ought then to pursue. It is asserted that they resolved to proceed to Tananarivo, to demand the ratification of the treaty."

The sugar crop this season will only be a moderate one, on account of the prevalence of the cane disease.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 17—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—Edward Geyer, wife and family, A. Pick, A. B. Scoles, Mrs. Schaik and two children, Col. Cochran, Mrs. Cochran, C. B. Robert, Mr. Roener, and 63 in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 13 | Sun sets..... 5 55 | Moon sets...10 53

SANDY HOOK WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 04 | Gov. Island..10 53 | Hell Gate..12 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Hobart, Puerto Cabello, J. R. Bacon.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ships Patrick Henry, Robinson, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Artisan, Marquash, N. B., C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Doane, (Br.,) Brabner, Capetown, C. J. & F. W. Coghill; Angela Carolina, (Ital.,) Cuttell, Palermo, Chamberlin, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Emmit, (Hanov.,) Rodsahagus, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr. Sparkling Sea, Sym, Bangor, B. F. Sherman: Dirigo, Brumbell, Picton, N. S., F. Talbot & Co.; Prince of Wales, (Sr.,) Sacbridge, Barbados, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Lucy Ames, Venill, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; H. Westbrook, Littlejohn, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Wm. Gray, Brett, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Llewellins, St. John, N. B., P. I. Navins & Sons; Wm. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Smith, Three Islands, Jas. Douglass; Mary Hanna, Lawrence, Gloucester; H. Castoff, Albro, Fall River; L. Kenny, Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Adelaide, Crowell, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Comet, Hodgden, Boston, Thos H. Sanford; Anna Shepard, Tooker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Maria Pickup, Malmsbury, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. French, Loveland, Wycomico, Md., Van Brunt & Slaght; Marietta, Gray, Providence, Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen Aug. 2, at 6 A. M., and Southampton Aug. 5, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 244 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool 5th inst., and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 421 steerage passengers to J. G. Dale. 12th inst., lat. 47 40, lon. 48 10, passed several small icebergs.

Steamship America, Capt. Jeff. Maary, San Juan, Nic., 9 ds., with passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Potomac, Sherman, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. Passed a fore and aft and schooner ashore on the Gridiron, in Hell Gate.

Steamer Fairchilds, Tront, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

U. S. steamer Flora, Commander Booth, Port Royal 7th inst., and 20 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool July 16, with mdse. and 386 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Had 2 births and 2 deaths on the passage.

Ship Constitution, (of Liverpool,) Cutten, Liverpool July 2, with mdse. and 468 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had 1 birth, Aug. 12, Benjamin Adams, seaman, of Marblehead, Mass., died from brain fever.

Bark Dwitz, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Cardiff 80 ds., with coal to Funch, Meinchs & Wendt. 10th inst., lat. 39 10, lon. 62 22, had a cyclone from S. W. to E.

Bark John Griffin, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Upton, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to J. A. Ward & Co.

Bark Atlanta, (Brem.,) Von Halten, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 240 passengers to Garrels & Meyer. July 22, lat 46 40, lon. 36 30, passed ship or bark Hiawatha, totally dismasted, (before reported.)

Bark Florence Chipman, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Jones, Liverpool June 29, with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. July 26, lat. 43 50, lon. 45 33, passed ship Golden West, bnd. E.

Brig Mountaineer, (Br., of Wallace, N. S.,) West, Cow Bay 20 ds., with coal to masters.

Brig Alice Gray, (Br.,) Jones, of and from St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber and laths to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Standley, (Br., of Pool,) Glanford, Fogo, N. F., 33 ds., in ballast to Sieffken & Ironsides. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Teresita, (of Demarara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lishburn.

Brig Magna Charta, (Br.,) Shaw, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Forrest Steele, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Lombard & McPaine.

Brig Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Lewis, Lingan 18 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaims.

Brig Catharine Rodgers, Getten, Newburg, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Brig Billow, Mead, Hillsboro, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Schr. James Tilden, Cavis, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Debonaire, (Br.,) Bradshaw, St. George, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Lammont, Dufont, Herring, Lingan, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaims.

Schr. Tizar, Goldthwaite, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Louisville, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., with stone to P. T. Nevius & Son.

Schr. N. M. Freeman, Harris, Lingan 18 ds., with coal to C. B Swaime.

Schr. Charm, Kelly, Lingan, with coal to Manhattan Gas Light Co.

Schr. T. R. Hammond, Lnavey, Easport 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Long Stone, Cary, Ponce, P. P., 15 ds., with sugar to Sinrges & Co.

Schr. Transit, (Br.,) Eaton, Glace Bay 20 ds., with coal

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Ship Richard Alsop, Watlington, from Antwerp. Left Flushing June 30, in ballast to Thomas James.

Ship Compromise, Caulkins, from Bordeaux July 12, in ballast to Zaregs & Co.

Bark Observer, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Dublin via Picton.

Bark Satellite, Fritz, of New-Brunswick, from Belfast 38 days.

Bark J. C. Rahming, from Nassau, N. P.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago and Jersey Blue.

Barks Hiawatha, Juan Baltray, Goslho, Frank Lovett.

Brigs Anna, Lucy Heywood, Mary Emily, J. Cummings, Queen of the South.

Schooners Merla, Pursne and others,

Miscellaneous.

The Bremen steamship Bremen, Capt. Meyer, from Bremen 2d inst., and Southampton 5th inst., at 4 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday, making the passage in 12 days and 23 hours. She brings 400 tons cargo, 75 cabin and 169 passengers, together with the U. S. mails.

The Br. brig Dispatch, of Liverpool, N. S., from Port Medway, N. S., with a cargo of timber, for Ponce, P. R., struck on Anegada Reef 24th July, and became a total wreck. Crew saved. She was built at Shelburne, N. S., in 1857, of 196 tons, rated A 2, and was owned by J. Smith of Cape Town.

The steamships Merrimac and McClellan, transports, are at anchor in the North River.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Arr. Br. brig Aften, Wood, from Port-au-Prince July 29. Left no Am. vessels.

Also arr. Br. brig Startled Fawn, Shaw, from Cienfuegos July 26. Left in port, Br. brig Paragon, Walls, idg. for Boston; schr. Carria Rues, of Boston for Remedios 4th inst.

Spoken, &c.

Resolute—Am. ship, off Bell Buoy going into Liverpool, 5th inst.

Edinburgh—steamship, off Kingston Head, bound up the channel, 5th inst.

Gustermunde—Br. bark, bound W., 9th inst., lat. 51 40, lon. 25.

Africa—R. M. steamship, for Liverpool, 11th inst., lat. 50 18, lon. 38 35.

Tuscarora—U. S. steam gunboat, cruising, 15th inst., lat. 43 10, lon. 60 20.

No. 3—Bremen bark, bound W., 14th inst., lat. 41 12, lon. 67 03.

America—Bremen steamship, hence for Bremen, 16th inst., 307 miles E. from Sandy Hook.

City of Manchester—Br. steamship, hence for Liverpool, 16th inst., 290 miles E. from Sandy Hook.

Louisiana—screw steamer, bound E., 15th inst., 1 day out.

Sarah Starr—Br. brig, Newell, Leghorn June 8, for New-York.

Borussia—Hamburg steamship, 6th inst., off the Lizard.

Salem—Br. ship, steering eastward, 16th inst., lat. 40 39, lon. 32 23.

Celestial—bark, Howes, from Genoa for Philadelphia, 15th inst., 60 ds. out.

Ida—Bremen bark, from Liverpool for Baltimore, 41 ds. out, 14th inst.

E. L. Sheller—bark, fm. Sag Harbor for the Sandwich Islands, 13th inst. off Block Island.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay July 27, bark Stella, for New-York in 14 ds.; brigs Orkney, do. in 4 ds.; Josephine, do. do.; A. C. Robbins, do. in 13 ds.

RUBIA MILLS,

NOS. 363 AND 365 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)

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DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

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For sale by first-class grocers.

LAUNDRY WANTED—ONE IN GOOD RUNning order and capable of doing a good business. Address W. FORD, Box No. 101 Jersey City.

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A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

AND HAS GREAT CONTROL OVER

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It dissolves metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

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enables us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases, viz.: Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and Mercurial Diseases.

Full directions accompanying each bottle.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price.

All consultations free. DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

I have analyzed the "IODINE WATER" prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its nucombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. Henry Anders:

The sample of IODINE WATER tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES C. BOOTH.

TESTIMONIALS.

Remarks from the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D., late Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College:

IODINE WATER.—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this city, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing in fact only 1.7000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as ¾ of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis, made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

GENTLEMEN: I have examined your

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3714. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia off Cape Race.

Our Conscription Not Considered a Menace to England.

No Interruption of General Amity Between the Two Countries.

Fluctuations of the Rebel Loan.

Threatening Aspect of the Polish Question.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Aug. 17.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Queenstown on the 9th inst., passed this point at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Asia* reports: Passed, on the 8th inst., off Great Ormes Head, steamship *Persia*, bound into Liverpool. All on board of her were well.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Morning Post* having repeated the statement of the New-York *Herald*, that the Federal Conscription is avowedly a menace to England, the *Globe* announces, apparently upon authority, that no authentic intelligence has been received giving the assertion the slightest assurance of probability. The *Globe* continues:

"Although perhaps the American Government expects from our own action interference with the fitting out of war vessels, which the law of England does not appear to sanction, yet there is no interruption of the general amity between the two, and in face of the language held toward us, in the name of the authorities at Washington, it is, we may say, impossible they could have made any such declaration concerning us as that set forth."

The Confederate loan rallied, on the 6th inst., to 22 @21 discount, but relapsed on the 7th to 27@25 discount.

Nine sample bales of cotton from Java, a new source, had reached Rotterdam. Half of it was grown from New-Orleans seed. It is reported equal in many respects to middling fair American. The other half was grown from East India seed, and falls below this standard.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company received, on the 25th of July, tenders from several different firms for the manufactura and laying of the cable, and referred them to a Committee consisting of two eminent mechanics and two distinguished electricians, namely: WM. FAIRBORN and JOSEPH WHITEWORTH; Prof. WHEATSTONE and Prof. THOMPSON, who will report which application shall be accepted.

A Committee of Eight, appointed by the English Government to investigate the question of a submarine telegraph, had signed a certificate favorable to the laying and working of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The London *Times* says:

"It is said that the three Powers have agreed to send a common note to Russia, to be accompanied by separate dispatches from each to their respective Representatives, and that unless Russia makes some sage of yielding, a diplomatic rupture will be announced as impending. In the common note, whatever course the mere forms of negotiation may take, the reality consists in a growing but not very threatening antagonism between France and Russia, which will leave England a neutral though not an unsympathetic spectator."

An iron-clad for Russia, building in England, had been hurried off to Russia incomplete, in view of eventualities.

RUSSIA.

A dispatch from Warsaw states that in pursuance of orders from St. Petersburgh a Council of War had been held in that city.

At its termination, notice was given to the Warsaw and Vienna Railway to the effect that for the space of one week they should suspend public traffic and prepare all their carriages for the conveyance of troops.

AUSTRIA.

At a Cabinet Council at Vienna, the reply to be sent to Russia was taken into consideration.

The contents of the Austrian and French notes are not known. It is believed, however, that they are by no means identical, although the six points are maintained in both.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse had again been influenced by the energetic efforts of the war party. The Rentes declined on the 7th instant ¾ per cent.

Late advices asserted that the Emperor was about to review the army of Paris and the National Guards.

GERMANY.

The invitation of the Emperor of Austria to the German Sovereigns to meet in conference on German affairs, at Frankfort, had been accepted by the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg; but there is a report that the King of Prussia had declined the invitation. The Emperor had resolved to admit newspaper reporters to the Conference.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mails are forwarded per the *Asia*. *News* anticipated.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The advices from America by the steamship *Persia*, are regarded as more favorable to the South, and the prolongation of the war is calculated upon.

The Confederate cotton loan has advanced, and closed yesterday at 24@22 discount.

Very Latest by the City of Washington.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

Rumors are current that the greater part of the Ministry have formed a coalition against M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

It is reported that M. FOULD, who is said to be at the head of the cabal, thinks M. DROUYN DE LHUYS leading the policy of France in a direction which must conduce war.

It is thought probable this question will be raised in the Council next Thursday, at which the Emperor will preside, and that His Majesty will then decide between the contending parties.

It seems hardly probable that the Emperor will disavow M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and if not the resignation of M. FOULD is thought to be not impossible.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that the Emperor ALEXANDER before his departure for Finland, reviewed the artillery of the Guard upon the Champ de Mars at Krasnoeselsk. The Emperor was enthusiastically cheered by the troops. He examined the equipments of the military with great care, appearing to pay special attention to the performances of the field guns, expressing himself highly satisfied with their accuracy and extent of range. Before taking his departure for Finland he also inspected the fortifications at Cronstadt.

WARSAW, Friday, July 31.

The following items are derived from the *Czas*:

Arrests in all parts of Poland have greatly increased. Oppression has become terrorism. Furious indignation is expressed in official circles against Austria, who is accused of having betrayed Russia for the second time.

Rumors are current that the population of the provinces bordering on the Volga are showing themselves more and more discontented with the Government at St. Petersburgh. Gen. TCHAGHEW has been sent into these provinces with discretionary powers, in consequence of these symptoms.

The brutalities and outrages committed by Gen. MOURAVIEFF in Lithuania exceed all bounds. Men, women and children are everywhere being brutally flogged with whips, and often without the slightest cause. Two officers named TOKOSTNEK and MASHINA have frightfully flogged within the last two days M. JAKOWSKI, the Mayor of the village of Khmielewintza, and his little daughter, in trying to defend her father, was savagely beaten.

Prince [illegible] has signalized himself by similar exploits. He gave orders for the arrest of an old man, eighty years old, M. LEMPICKI, a Judge, and a landowner, in the village of Wierzbowe; of M. ZMUDSKI, a landowner; and of M. KRASNOW, Register to the Judge of Szczuczyn. These three persons were brought in on foot, bound to horses, notwithstanding their age and social position, amidst the jeers and insults of the Russian soldiery.

The most horrible and revolting circumstance of recent occurrences took place in a forest near Lomza. A party of fifty young men, mostly students from college, on their way to join the insurgents, were surprised by a body of Cossacks, commanded by an officer named ZAWISTOWSKI. The Poles were unarmed, and did not offer the least resistance to their captors. The Muscovites nevertheless stripped them naked, bound them to trees, and then murdered them in cold blood with circumstances of the most brutal barbarity. The eyes of some were torn out, others had their limbs broken, while the rest were actually disemboweled. The cries and shrieks of these unfortunate victims are described as the most heartrending.

Commercial News by the Asia.

The weekly Cottoe market was published in the *Hibernian's* dispatch.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was firm, with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally quiet and steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: FLOUR quiet and steady, at 20s.@25s. WHEAT quiet; Winter Red, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. CORN active; Mixed, 26s.@26s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally buoyant. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: BEEF firm. PORK has an upward tendency, the inferior qualities improving most. BACON advancing; quoted at an advance of 6d.@1s. BUTTER firmer, with an advance on finer qualities. LARD active, and advanced 6d. TALLOW steady; quoted at 40s.@42s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE upward. CAN OIL steady, at 31s. 3d. LINSEED OIL firm. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal. PETROLEUM steady; Refined, 2s. 3d.; Crude, 10s. 6d. BENZINE active and dearer.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. FLOUR steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE dull. TEA steady. TALLOW very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE declining. PETROLEUM steady; Refined, 2s. 6d. CAN OIL advancing; quoted 55s. LINSEED OIL easier.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Consols close at 92¾@92½. Bullion has increased £98,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central, 16¼@15¼ discount; Erie Railroad, 70@71½; New-York Central, 78@80; United States 5ves, 69@71.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money market the funds were weaker in sympathy with the Paris Bourse and speculative operations. The demand for discounts was more active, and the rates of the Bank continued on an increasing scale. There was an influx of gold, owing to the rates of Exchange.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 8—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer with a slight advance on all qualities.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm. Bacon is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols close at 92¾@92¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Erie Railroad 70@71; Illinois Central Railroad 16@15 discount.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, 9TH.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—Sales of Cotton for the week were 11,500 bales. The market is steady and unchanged. Stock in port 25,000 bales.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Fulminations Against the North by the French.

Guerrilla Fighting and Assassinations.

A Reign of Terror in the Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The steamer *St. Louis* brings, *via* Acapulco, dates from the City of Mazloo up to July 22.

Gen. FOREY was issuing decrees daily.

The French and Mexican newspapers urge the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They state that France will recognize the Confederacy. Mexican jealousy and prejudice have been provoked against the United States.

The Government paper says that the Northern States are for JUAREZ, while the Confederacy is for Mexican monarchy; and that everything looks to the immediate recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico.

Guerrillas were fighting on the roads leading to the City of Mexico. The Mexicans make no prisoners, but slay all. They wage a war of extermination.

Numerous assassinations had taken place in the Capital, of persons sympathizing with the French.

The triumvirate Government was daily imprisoning and shooting persons refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire. Mexicans had been publicly flogged for refusing quarters to French officers.

One Mexican lady named RUBIO received two hundred lashes for refusing to receive French officers into her house. Her husband offered to pay as a fine his weight in silver; but FOREY insisted on making an example of her.

The foreign Ministers declined to remove to San Luis on the offer of JUAREZ to protect that transit.

Meeting of Odd-Fellows.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of Northern New-York convened here today, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: CHARLES V. CLARK, of New-York, Worthy Grand Master; William Madden, of Troy, Deputy Grand Master; John H. Seekrag, of Ithaca, Grand Warden: George A. Gardner, of Syracuse, Grand Treasurer; Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, of Jefferson, Worthy Grand Chaplain; John S. Dickerson, of Albany, Grand Marshal; William B. Monroe, of Utica, Worthy Grand Conductor; John B. Feerlear, of Oswego, Worthy Grand Guardian; Benjamin Thomas, of Rochester, Worthy Grand Herald. Nearly 400 delegates are present. They will go on an excursion on Lake Ontario to-morrow, and will adjourn on Thursday.

THE DRAFT TO-DAY.

Action of the Municipal, Naval and Military Authorities.

Preparations to Preserve Order.

The draft in the Sixth district will commence this morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 165 Sixth avenue, under direction of Provost-Marshal FARR, and will be publicly conducted. The first drawings will be from the Ninth ward, and the others will follow in numerical order. Those parties who were drawn on the occasion of the first attempt at drafting, are released from all obligations in consequence, and will again take their chances on the wheel with others.

The preparations to subdue, at the very outset, any symptoms of disorder are ample. Upwards of 20,000 soldiers are in New-York and its immediate vicinity, and can, at short notice, be brought into service. Gloves will be thrown aside by Gen. DIX, if occasion requires, and he will deal promptly and sternly with any indications of disturbance. Those who first "unchain the tiger" will find themselves its quickest victims. The eloquent, earnest and decided address of Gen. DIX has had a marked effect upon the disorderly element. He is known to be in earnest; he is known to be loath to adopt any extreme measures, but he is known also to be the man to adopt them, and uncompromisingly, the very moment that occasion requires.

Throughout the city and particularly in the district that is to be the scene of the first draft, the impression conveyed was of deep suppressed excitement and intense anxiety in reference to the events of to-day, mingled with the hope that no rash or untoward act, no misunderstanding, no hasty, inconsiderate step may mar public tranquility.

It is to be regretted, however, that the feeling against the draft is again developing itself, even though in the harmless way of threats and denunciation. In the District recently most infected, there was yesterday unpleasant indications. A very large number of arms were stolen and secreted during the late riots, and, in the many groggeries in the vicinity referred to, it was openly avowed that they would soon be used. This class of malcontents who are most prominent are evidently awed, however, by the preparations made to meet any overt act. That there will be disturbance to-day, or any attempt at one, does not seem likely. Thus the fever of the past month has to a certain extent returned, but we adhere to the belief that it will not so far develop itself as to require more than Homeopathic treatment.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The entire Police force has been under special orders since Sunday last; the possibility existing that on the first knowledge of the intended opening of the Draft, some general surprise might be attempted in the City. It is not permitted, nor would it be prudent to disclose the exact arrangements that have been adopted, but may with propriety inform the public that all the Station-houses will be held and guarded by our own Municipal, without the direct aid of either Government or State troops. However, upon the outbreak of any disturbance too powerful for the Police to quell at once, the State troops of this locality, sustained by others recently ordered hither, will sustain them. Should this assistance likewise prove inadequate, the State authorities will call in the regulars, and the whole combined force of the authorities will thus be brought to bear. In the meanwhile the usual Police service of the streets will be performed by the ordinary patrols. In case of really dangerous disorder, the signal for the assembling and concentration will be given according to previous understanding, by ten strokes on all the alarm-bells in the City sounded simultaneously after the first alarm emanating from the bells of the District in which the disturbance may arise. At this juncture, more especially, in addition to its activity throughout the day, the City telegraph will be called into active play in transmitting orders. At stated intervals prearranged, this medium will serve to transmit reports from every District of the Metropolis to the Central Office. At latter point a large stock of hand-grenades (some 2,000) and fixed ammunition has been collected, and other supplies of the same kind have been furnished to the various Station-houses, at each of which a Sergeant and squad of men have been instructed in their proper management and use. Rifles and revolvers have also been provided in ample quantity and for skillful hands.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL

will rely at his office and at the headquarters of his assistants entirely upon the protection of Government troops, which it is understood will consist chiefly of detachments of the Eighth regiment United States Regular infantry, and the Invalid Corps, the State troops and the Police being excluded from this service.

NAVAL FORCES.

A squadron of gunboats and other armed vessels of the United States Navy, the names and position divulged, will be stationed in both rivers and the upper Bay, ready to convey troops and convey vessels, from point to point, in furtherance of Gen. CANBY's orders, and to act as any emergency may require.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

In addition to the large forces distributed among the fortresses on the different shores and islands of the Bay, the Eighth regiment, United States infantry, with full ranks, and one or two companies of the Fifth artillery, with three rifled guns, will hold the battery and the adjacent streets and spaces. This force will be weakened only, if at all, by the withdrawal of such detachments as may be called to the offices of the Provost-Marshal for their defence.

The public buildings, including the Sub-Treasury Custom-House, Government warehouses, will all be carefully guarded, and if needs be, United States marines will be landed to assist in defending them.

THE STATE MILITIA

of the City are by no means inactive, and among these, the Seventh regiment will, as usual, be conspicuous. Pursuant to special orders, that corps assembled at 7 o'clock last evening in their armory in full fatigue dress, light marching order to receive instructions. A strong representation was present and hailed the remarks of their officers with heartiness. Lieut.-Col. JAMES PRICE will have command in the absence of Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, as will be gleaned from the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, Aug. 3, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. —.—Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS having received leave of absence, Col. JAMES PRICE will assume command of the Seventh regiment, and retain such command until further orders.

WILLIAM HALL, Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—The above order is hereby promulgated.

In compliance with division and brigade orders of this date, the regiment will assemble at the armory (in full fatigue dress, light marching order,) to-morrow, Tuesday, 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

By order of JAMES PIERCE, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

WM. H. HUNT, Adjutant.

The subjoined order was issued to the Twenty-second regiment of the National Guard, and was obeyed with alacrity:

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.—In accordance with orders from Brigade Headquarters, the command will assemble at Regimental Headquarters this day at 7 o'clock P. M., with one day's rations, overcoats and blankets.

Field and Staff will report to the Commandant (dismounted,) and non-commissioned staff and field music to the Adjutant at the above named hour.

By order, LLOYD ASPINWALL, Colonel Commanding.

WM. G. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. likewise assembled in the evening at their headquarters, with haversacks, blankets and one day's rations.

In addition to these preparations, the annexed orders will speak for themselves:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G., S. N. Y., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8: In pursuance of requisitions from the Civil Authorities, this division is hereby ordered upon duty, for the purpose of protecting public and private property and preserving the peace of the City.

The several regiments will assemble at their armories and regimental headquarters, on Tuesday the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., and will wait for orders from their respective Brigadier-Generals, or from the Major-General.

Brig.-Gen. YATES will establish the headquarters of his brigade at the Mayor's Office, in the City-Hall.

Brigadier-Generals will make requisitions upon the Commissary-General for fixed ammunition.

Regimental Quartermasters will make their contracts for rations at the usual rates. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

J. H. WILKES, Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BRIGADE, N. Y. S. N. G., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—The foregoing Division Orders are hereby promulgated. Commandants of regiments of this brigade will govern themselves accordingly. Requisitions for ammunition will be approved at these Headquarters.

By order of Brig.-Gen. YATES.

CHAS. TRUMBULL WEBB, Brigade Major and Insp'r.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—The foregoing division and brigade orders are hereby promulgated. Commandants of companies will govern themselves accordingly.

The uniform worn both in the United States service will also be worn on this occasion. Equipments, overcoats, &c., will be delivered at the same time and place.

By order of B. SCHWARTT, Lieut.-Col. Com.

E. B. KIERNEY, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE N. Y. S. N. G., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

BRIGADE ORDER No. 12.—In compliance with Division No. 18 of this date, the several regiments of this brigade will assemble at their regimental headquarters, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., and will await for orders from the Brigadier-General or the Major-General.

The Brigade Headquarters will be at the Arsenal, Seventh-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street.

Regimental Quartermasters will make the contracts for rations for their regiments at the usual rates.

Ammunition will be furnished on requisition being made to Commissary General. WM. HALL, Brig.-Gen. Third brigade, N. Y. S. N. G.

W. PEARSALL, A. D. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G., New-York, Aug. 18, 1863.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, NEW SERIES No. 1.—In compliance with Brigade Order No. 12, the regiment will assemble at the lower room Lafayette Hall, at 6 o'clock P. M. this day, in campaign uniform, overcoats therein, blankets rolled on top, canteens filled, and haversacks with one day's rations.

Punctual attendance is required and fines for absence will be strictly enforced. By order

EUGENE LE GAL, Col. Commanding.

F. A. SMILLIE, Acl. Adjutant.

In Brooklyn all the regiments of the National Guard were ordered out, and were and are held in readiness at their respective armories to meet any call that may be made upon them.

GEN. CANBY'S SPECIAL ORDER.

In a circular defining the duties of the United States forces distributed in this City and in the various posts about the harbor, Gen. CANBY says:

"Their duties are limited to the defance of the forts, and the protection of public property and of the officers of the General Government in the performance of their legal duties. The duty of maintaining order and protecting the property and rights of private individuals devolves upon the Municipal and State authorities, but the troops of the United States will be held in readiness to render any assistance that may be called for by proper authority, or be rendered necessary by the inability of the civil authorities to accomplish these ends.

If officers of the General Government, and by comity, of the State and Municipal Governments, in the performance of their legitimate functions, are assailed by lawless violence, it will be the duty of the troops to protect them. If they are charged with the protection of public property, public buildings or other valuable interests, it will be their duty to defend them to the last extremity. If called upon by the civil authorities to aid in the maintenance of order, or the enforcement of the laws, the aid will be rendered promptly, cheerfully and efficiently.

The troops that have been brought to the City, and who may be called upon to aid in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the laws, must themselves set the example of order and soldierly conduct; and the attention of all officers and men is especially directed to this point.

The movements of troops to distant parts of the City, or to points in its neighborhood will be made, as far as practicable, by water; and for this purpose the Quartermaster's Department will keep a efficient number of steamers in constant readiness to move to any point. These steamers, if not armed, will be be convoyed by armed steamers."

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. SEYMOUR.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Aug. 18, 1863.

I have received information that the draft is about to be made in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and I understand that there is danger of disorderly and riotous attacks upon those who are engaged in executing the law of Congress.

I cannot believe that any considerable number of citizens are disposed to renew the shameful and sad scenes of the past month, in which the lives of so many, as well of the innocent as of the guilty, were destroyed. Our Courts are now consigning to severe punishment many of those who were then guilty of acts destructive of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens. Those events should teach all that real or imaginary wrongs cannot be corrected by unlawful violence. The liberties of our country and the rights of our citizens can only be preserved by a just regard for legal obligations, and an acquiescence in the decision of judicial tribunals.

While I believe it would have been a wise and humane policy to have procured a judicial decision with regard to the constitutionality of the Conscription Act, at an early day and by a summary process, yet the failure to do this in no degree justifies any violent opposition to an act of Congress. Until it is set aside by the decision of judicial tribunals, it must be obeyed like any other act of the State or National Legislature.

The following rule of duty in this respect was laid down in the Farewell Address of ANDREW JACKSON. This view has always been accepted by the friends of our Union, and the upholders of our Constitution:

Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views or the want of due consideration. If they are in reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people, will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in resisting its execution.

The antagonistic doctrine that men may rightfully resist laws opposed to their own ideas of right or duty, has not only led to great disorders and violence, but is one of the chief causes of the destructive civil war which has wasted the blood and treasure of our people. Disregard for the sacredness of the Constitution, for the majesty of the Law, and for the decisions of the Judiciary, is at this time the greatest danger which threatens American liberty. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with social order and social security, destructive to the safety of persons and property, and subversive of the liberty of the citizen and the freedom of the Nation. Those who fear that there are designs in any quarter to overthrow the rights of the citizen, or to obstruct the administration of our laws, or to usurp any power in violation of constitutional restraints, should bear in mind that all acts of violence, all public disorders pave the way for those very usurpations, and that they will be regarded with satisfaction by those who for any cause may wish to destroy either the power or rights of our National or State Governments.

The Constitution and statutes of the State and nation contain ample remedies for all wrongs which may be committed either by rulers or citizens, and those who wish to preserve their rights or to punish offenders, whether in public or in private life, should themselves carefully perform their duty, abstain from all illegal acts, generously support the Government, and then calmly and resolutely claim their rights. I again repeat the warning which I gave to you during the riotous proceeding of the past month, that "the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts.

The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the Courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the City, and the safety of its inhabitants.

"Riotous proceedings must, and shall, be put down. The laws of the State of New-York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and property or all citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded, and defended by the chief magistrate of the State."

I hereby admonish all judicial and executive officers, whose duty it is to inforce the law and preserve public order, that they take vigorous and effective measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages; and if they find their power insufficient for that purpose, to call upon the military in the manner pointed out by the Statutes of the State. If these measures should prove insufficient, I shall then exert the full power of the State, in order that the public order may be preserved and the persons and property of the citizens be fully protected.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Draft in the Second Ward.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The injustice of the draft, and particularly toward the Second Ward of this City, being brought forward by the Hon. Judge Advocate of our State to show the partiality of the Conscription act, as carried out by the Provost-Marshal, permit me to explain that, instead of an injustice being done, (under the circumstances the Government requiring great haste in obtaining the requisite number of men to fill up the army of the Union,) that the enrolling of the names of blind, lame, aliens, non-residents, &c., does not require certain districts to furnish more men than its required quota; but taking into consideration the rules of chance, only the exact number required will be drawn; taking the Second Ward for example, viz:

National enrollment	1,746
Number to be drawn, excluding the fifty per cent.	349
Number of residents according to the census of 1860	639
Non-residents, aliens, &c., to make up the number to the National enrollment	1,107—1,746

It is not to be supposed that the full number required according to the National enrollment, 349, will be drawn out of the actual residents of the ward, viz., 639, but that only its proportion, one-fifth, 128, and that the balance will be obtained out of non-residents, aliens, &c., one-fifth of 1,107—221—who, according to the orders of the Provost-Marshal, only have to prove the fact to obtain a release, leaving the 128 residents of the ward actually liable, which agrees with the honorable Judge-Advocate's statement.

In consideration of the migratory habits of the population of our City, and the many devices used to escape enrollment, I believe, and I know none can think otherwise, that enrolling all (and exempting none in the enrollment) where the Provost-Marshal distinctly says that only one-fifth will be drawn, and no more, under this call to fill up any deficiency, no injustice is done to those really liable. In regard to the 50 per cent. extra drawn to fill up any deficiency the same rule will apply.

Yours, respectfully, C. C. O.

The Constitutionality of the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer signing himself "An American" has requested you to publish the section of the Constitution which plainly gives authority to pass a drafting law. Permit me to direct the attention of your readers to the historical fact, that when NAPOLEON was overthrown, and President MADISON feared that England, having her hands free, would turn her whole strength against the United States, Mr. MONROE, then Secretary of War, prepared a bill to order a draft throughout the United States, with the approval of President MADISON. All the friends of Mr. MADISON—that is, the Democrats—supported in Congress the drafting bill: among others, CHARLES INGERSOLL, the father of Mr. INGERSOLL, who is now disputing the constitutionality of the present drafting law in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The debates in Congress ought to be referred to by those persons who pretend to be so very constitutional that a plain and candid citizen sometimes wonders whether they will not doubt the constitutionality of the Constitution itself. However, that has been actually done with reference to the prohibition of the Slave-trade. Let us repeat the fact, that the Democrats under MADISON stood up universally and manfully for the constitutionality of the conscription. The bill was introduced into Congress by TROUPE, of Georgia. F. L.

The Beauties of Waterbury—A Note from Carl Benson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Judge WATERBURY'S singularly violent and partisan report, I find the following reference to myself:

"The effect upon individuals is illustrated by a case which I will cite. On my return from Washington I obtained in the cars a copy of a leading Administration journal, for which some person writes near (*sic*) the signature of CARL BENSON, in favor of the speedy and relentless enforcement of the draft. In it there was a communication by him complaining that by the delay he was detained in the City to answer a possible drawing of his name. He says: 'I am one of a household of five males, all the others aliens and myself physically disqualified. No matter, we are all on the books, and cannot be taken off till after the draft.' Without relief, the effect of the enrollment of these five persons, none of whom could be made to serve, would be, although none of them were drawn, to require positively some other man to serve wrongfully as a conscript. With relief, the enrollment of the four aliens, if the names are fairly drawn, will do no harm; but the diseased man, if he is drawn, hobbles to the enrolling office *and compels some other man, perhaps in some respects less able,* to endure in his place somewhat greater hardship and danger than a continued sojourn amid the enjoyments of home."

It is not always easy to extract a precise and definite signification from the Judge's very clumsy and school-boy-like English, but if the clause which I have italicised has any meaning whatever—if it is not a mere string of words thrown together nonsensically, at random—it conveys an accusation against the management of the draft even graver than those which he so freely expresses, namely, that the exemption for physical disability goes by favor, and that a man by writing for an "Administration journal," or in some similar manner, may get the certificate which an equally or more unsound person, under different circumstances, would not obtain.

Allow me, through your columns, to ask Judge WATERBURY his grounds for this very serious insinuation.

The Judge, who is doubtless blessed with robust health, and never quits town during the dog-days, is unable to perceive what hardship it can be for an invalid, to remain in a meteorically unfavorable city with the thermometer above 90. I despair of making out the point in any elucidation, the public will have equal difficulty in seeing how it is practicably possible to say nothing of the inhumanity and folly of such a proceeding) for the Government to make men march who can only "hobble."

I will just take the liberty of adding that if a resident of New-York has to endure somewhat less hardship and danger than a soldier in the field, *it is no fault of Judge Waterbury, Gen. Seymour, and their friends,* who have most assuredly done and are still doing their best to assimilate the condition of both parties.

CARL BENSON.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 14.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel News to the 16th, by Way of Chattanooga.

The General Bombardment Opened on Saturday.

The Whole Fleet Inside the Bar.

The Fire Directed Principally Against Sumter.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A dispatch was received this morning by the Government, dated the 17th inst., from a distinguished military officer in Tennessee, stating that the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 16th inst., announced that the bombardment of Charleston on Saturday, the 15th inst., was awful, and that the firing from GILLMORE'S land batteries on Morris Island, and from the Monitors, was chiefly directed against Fort Sumter.

The combined land and naval forces of the Federals seemed to be engaged.

The information published in the *Rebel* was received at Chattanooga from Charleston by telegraph, and the fight was going on when the paper went to press on Sunday.

The *Rebel* states that the *Ironsides* and all the Monitors were not only in the action, but that the whole fleet and a large number of transports were inside the bar during the engagement.

The officer who communicated to the Government the contents of the *Rebel*, says that the editor of the *Rebel*, instead of making any boasts about the result, or manifesting the least jubilant feeling over the situation of affairs at Charleston, exhibits most positive evidence of "gloom."

A POLITICAL GATHERING.

A Meeting at Rochester to Consult Concerning the Next Presidential Campaign.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A number of influential gentlemen from this and other States are here to-day for consultation with regard to the next Presidential campaign, in accordance with the call published a few days since signed by R. F. STEVENS as Secretary.

A private caucus is now being held, and the meeting will convene at 12 o'clock noon.

Among those already in attendance are Hon. LEMUEL COGGS and Hon. GARRET DAVIS, of Kentucky.

Other prominent and distinguished gentlemen are expected to arrive during the morning.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The caucus, which was attended by about thirty representatives, was somewhat prolonged, and at the close the formal meeting was postponed until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Representatives from the several States are present, including Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Wisconsin.

Letters have been received from Ex-President FILLMORE, and other distinguished man.

The object of those present seems to be not to hold a Convention, but a series of private consultations, with a view of organizing in the different States the old Whig and BELL and EVERETT elements, with a National head, to act in the next Presidential campaign as a balance-of-power party.

It is expected that a definite course of action will be determined on this evening.

The appointment of a National Committee, and the issue of an Address to the People, are among the things contemplated.

Representatives continue to arrive.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Aug. 18—A. M.

The secret conference this afternoon lasted three or four hours, during which GARRET DAVIS, N. H. WOOD, and others, participated in a comparison of views with regard to sustaining political organizations and their respective strength and aims; the reported conclusion arrived at being that the restoration of peace and the re-establishment of the Union can only be brought about by the organization of the conservative elements of the North upon a platform similar to that of the Union Democracy of Kentucky.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. DAVIS, of Kentucky; N. H. WOOD, of Wisconsin; R. F. STEVENS, of New-York; S. W. BAILEY, of Whitehall; and J. P. FAURAT, of Canandaigua, was appointed to prepare business for to-morrow, and submit an address.

The meeting is composed of about thirty delegates, and there do not appear to be any interested outsiders.

From California.

A SENSATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Arrived the 15th inst., *Marappa*, from Liverpool, this evening, steamship *St. Louis*, from Panama.

We had a new sensation to-day. A suspicious schooner was reported to have been cruising for four days off the Heads, supposed to be a tender to a pirate steamer further out. The schooner was also apparently to chase a bark leaving the harbor, when both were lost in the distance. Gen. WRIGHT and Collector LOW were warned of the circumstance, and the revenue cutter *Shubrick* was dispatched to learn the character of the strange vessel. Meanwhile the town was filled with absurd rumors. In the afternoon the *Shubrick* returned. The mysterious schooner was found to be only a harmless whaler, arriving.

Arrived 16th, *Conquest* and *Bell of the Sea*, both from New-York.

Arrived 17th, *Daring*, HENRY, from New-York; brings a large quantity of war material for the Government, including one 11-inch gun, 230 barrels of gunpowder, 1,000 packages of ordnance.

Sailed 17th, Hamburg bark *Hamburg*, THOMSEN, Otago.

Arrived to-day steamer *Brother Jonathan*, from the North, with $14,000 in treasure from Portland and $9,280 from Victoria.

The Forty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment at Home.

BOSTON, Tuesday August 18.

The Forty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, Col. MASON, arrived to-day from New-Orleans, and was met with a cordial reception.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE REBELLION.

A Remarkable Article from a Journal in the Rebel States.

Review of the History of the Secession Movement.

What the Leaders Promised To Do.

WHAT THEY HAVE FAILED TO ACCOMPLISH.

The following is the remarkable article which appeared in the Raleigh, N. C., *Standard*, on July 31. It is reported to have been written by Hon. R. S. Donnell, Speaker of the House of Commons of North Carolina, aided by F. B. Satterthwaite, President of the Governor's Council, and to have been published with the approval of Gov. Vance. We publish the article, and italicise, &c., as it was printed in the *Standard*:

THE SECESSIONISTS — THEIR PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES — THE CONDITION INTO WHICH THEY HAVE BROUGHT THE COUNTRY — THE REMEDY, ETC.

Mr. Editor: There is, so far as I remember, no war to be met with in history entirely analogous to the one now raging between the North and the South. That produced by an attempt on the part of three of the Confederation to separate themselves from the Confederation, a few years since, in some respects, resembles it most nearly. The attempt, it will be remembered, was arrested, and the rebellious Cantons speedily reduced to submission by the arms of the Confederacy. It is frequently compared to our old Revolutionary struggle with the mother country, but there is scarcely an analogy between the two cases. The thirteen Colonies were not like the Southern States, equal in political rights with the other States of the British Empire. They possessed no sovereign power whatever. They were not, as we were, entitled to representation in the common Parliament of the British Union, but were mere Colonies—mere dependencies upon the mother country. In no evil bear the administration of George Grenville, and afterwards that of Lord North, attempted to impose a tax upon the Colonies. This oppression was resisted, and the resistance was made the pretext for other oppressions more unjust still. The Colonies continued their resistance in a constitutional way for nearly ten years, by remonstrances, remonstrances, and petitions for the redress of grievances; but all in vain, at length they took up arms, with the avowed object of enforcing such redress. They solemnly disclaimed all intention of separation from the parent State, *for* they were as loyal in their feelings of attachment to the British Constitution as were the inhabitants of Surry or Cornwall. This resolute step they confidently expected would procure the desired redress; but the advice of all the ablest statesmen at that age—of Chatham, of Camden, of Burke, of Fox, of Rockingham, and others, were thrown away upon the narrow-minded monarch and the bigoted ministry which then swayed the destinies of the British Empire. Still in hope, they continued the struggle for one whole year. At length the British Parliament declared the colonies out of the protection of the parent State. And then at last, no other course was left them but to proclaim their independence, and defend it if need be with their life's blood. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775, and on the 12th of April, 1776, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina "empowered their delegates in Congress to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances," and on the 15th of the following month Virginia, through her Convention, instructed her delegates in the Continental Congress "to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence on, the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain," and on the 4th of July following the ever memorable Declaration was made.

But how different has been the course of the Secessionists. They seem to have resolved years ago that the Union *should* be destroyed, and that to have set themselves to work to *forge* such grievances as would seem to give them a decent pretext for the accomplishment of their premeditated schemes. The first effort was made in the days of nullification by the Secessionists of South Carolina. The grievance then complained of was the tariff, although the State of South Carolina, herself, had been from the foundation of the Government nearly up to that period, as strong an advocate of a high tariff as any State in New-England. That question was compromised—South Carolina obtained all that she *ostensibly* demanded. A revenue tariff, with incidental protection, became the settled policy of the Government, and, except for a short period under the tariff of 1842, was never departed from. But still they were not satisfied. Immediately after passage of Mr. Clay's Compromise bill, the newspaper organ of the Secessionists at Washington declared, "that *the South could never be united on the tariff question*, and that the *slave question* was the only one that could unite them." And Mr. Calhoun, if I mistake not, said the same thing in a speech at Abbeville, in South Carolina, about the same time; and, of course, was followed by all the lesser lights among his adherents. Then commenced that violent agitation of the Slavery question which had nearly culminated upon the admission of California, in 1850. Again, by the efforts of those immortal statesmen of the last age, Messrs. Webster, Clay and others, was the matter compromised. The whole country at first appeared to be satisfied with the settlement, but it soon appeared that there were a number of restless spirits among the extremists of the South, that would be satisfied with nothing short of a dissolution of the Union. Of this class of politicians, W. L. Yancey may be fitly selected as representative man. He immediately began to agitate the question again. He went to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, as a delegate from the State of Alabama, and there proposed as the *ultimatum* on which he could continue to act with the Democratic party, and upon which, in his opinion, the Slave States could consent to remain in the Union, the the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in regard to Slavery in the Territories should be incorporated in the Democratic platform. In this he failed, and therefore did not support the nominee of the Convention, Mr. Pierce. He could not, however, at that time, succeed in creating a great schism in the Democratic party, so great had been the calm which the compromise measures of 1850 had produced. In 1856 he again went as a delegate from the State of Alabama to the Cincinnati Convention, with his old *ultimatum* in his pocket. Contrary to his wishes and expectations it was incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, and being thus left without an excuse, he supported Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency in the Fall of that year. In the mean time, however, that fatal measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had been consummated. It was brought about by the extremists of the South, aided by a few partisan Democrats at the North. The avowed object of its author was to open to Slavery the territories north of the Missouri Compromise line, notwithstanding the agreement of 1820, that said line should forever divide the territories between the Slave and Free States. It is said, however, that the compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional; but what is that to the purpose? It was a most solemn compact between the two sections of the country, made for the settlement of a most perplexing question, and without any reference to its constitutionality, should have been regarded as an organic law, and observed as sacredly as the Constitution itself.

The effect of this measure was great and rapid, and there can be but little doubt that it was such as a majority of its authors contemplated. The result was the formation of a great party at the North opposed to the further extension of Slavery, and which party very nearly succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Fremont, in 1856. After the election, this party seemed to be on the wane, until the Anti-Slavery spirit of the whole North was aroused to madness by an attempt on the part of Mr. Buchanan's Administration to *force* the Lecompton Constitution with Slavery upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to the *known* and *expressed* wish of three-fourths *of* them. But for this most unjustifiable measure the Republican party would probably have dwindled down to a moderate proportions; and even after this, it is doubtful if they could have succeeded in the Presidential election of 1860, if the Secessionists, with Yancey at their head, had not determined that they *should* succeed. After Mr. Yancey and his party had, against their wishes, succeeded in getting their *ultimatum* of non-intervention incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, they went to work to conjure up another to present to the Charleston Convention. Abandoning their doctrine of non-intervention, they went to the opposite extreme and demanded that the intervention of Congress for the protection of Slavery in the territories should constitute a part of the Charleston platform. This demand they well knew would not be complied with, nor did they desire that it should be. Their object was to procure the secession of the delegates of the cotton States from the Convention, and thus by defeating the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and rending asunder the Democratic party, to *secure* the election of Mr. Lincoln, and thereby *forge* for themselves a grievance which would seem to justify them in the execution of the long meditated designs of destroying the Union. All of this they accomplished, and the election of Mr. Lincoln was perhaps hailed with greater joy at Charleston than at New-York. I will do them the justice to state that they also claimed to have some other grievances; among them, that some of the Northern States by their statutes obstructed the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, but the only States that could complain much on that score, were willing to remain in the Union, while South Carolina, the State which *de facto* led in motion, perhaps never lost a slave. But it must be borne in mind that no act of the National Government constituted any part of their grievances. They did not pretend that any act of Congress infringed their rights, and the decision of the Supreme Court [illegible] governments for the three remaining new Territories, to wit: Colorado, Nevada, and Dacotah. These acts contain no trace or indication of the Wilmot Proviso, nor any other prohibition against the introduction of Slavery, but on the other hand, expressly declare among other things, that "no law shall be passed impairing the rights of private property: nor shall any discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be in proportion to the value of the property taxed."

Now, when it is considered that all three of these Territories are *north* of 36° 30', and that in the new Territory now owned by the United States *south* of that line, *Slavery actually exists and is recognized by the Territorial laws*, the question may well be asked: What was there worth quarreling, much less fighting about?" Here was a settlement of the question in the Territories made by a Republican Congress, which gave the South all that up to the time of the Charleston Convention she had ever asked, and far more than she could hope to gain, in any event, by secession—indeed, I think it must now be apparent that secession even if it could have been effected peaceably, would have been no remedy for the grievances of which they complained. Nay, so far as any grievances arising from a failure to obtain a return of our fugitive slaves was concerned, I think it must now be apparent that it would have been an aggravation instead of a remedy for the evil. I think all calm and dispassionate men everywhere, are now ready to admit that it would have been far better for us to have accepted the terms offered to us and preserved peace and the Union, than to have plunged this once happy country into the horrors of this desolating war, which has spread a pall over the whole land—has brought mourning into every family—has rendered hundreds of thousands of heartbroken and desolate—has filled the land with maimed and disabled, with widows and orphans, and squalid poverty—has crowded our poorhouses and almshouses—has sported away many hundreds of thousands of lives and many hundreds of millions of treasure, only to find the institution for which they profess to have gone to war, in a thousand times greater jeopardy than ever before.

Such being the condition into which they have brought the country, the question presents itself, "is there any remedy?" A full, complete and adequate remedy, there is not; for what can restore the loved ones lost—repair at once the desolation, or remove immediately the mourning from our land? Yet there is a remedy, which, with the helping hand of time, will accomplish much, very much indeed, and which with the energy that usually follows decisive wars, will, perhaps, remove most of its traces in a half century. This remedy is *peace, speedy peace!* But they say that we are so situated that no proposition for peace can be made by us; that having proclaimed our independence, we *must* fight until it is voluntarily acknowledged by the United States, or until we are *completely subjugated*. On the meeting of the British Parliament, which took place on the 13th of December, 1792, the King in his speech to the two Houses, intimated his intention of going to war with the French Republic. On moving the address in answer to the speech, a memorable debate arose. On this occasion, Chas. Jas. Fox delivered one of those powerful speeches which have made his name immortal—which have forever stamped him as the ablest of British debaters, and the first of British statesmen. In the course of that speech he said: "But we now disdain to negotiate. Why? Because we have no minister at Paris. Why have we no Minister there? Because France is a Republic! And as we are to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a *punctilio*! * * * * The road of common sense is simple, plain and direct. That of *pride* and *punctilio* is as tangled as it is serpentine." In the impassioned language of Mr. Fox, I would ask, are we to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a *punctilio*? Shall we pursue the path of pride and punctilio, which is as tangled as it is serpentine, or shall we take the simple, plain and direct road of common sense, which may lead to the happiest results? Four-fifths of the people of that portion of North Carolina bordering for many miles on the Yadkin River, and I believe of the whole State, are in favor of the latter course.

The one great demand of the *people* of this part of the State is *peace*; *peace* upon any terms that will not enslave and degrade us. They may, perhaps, prefer that the independence of the South should be acknowledged, but this they believe cannot now be obtained, nor in viewing the situation of affairs, do they see much to hope of it in the future. They naturally ask, if with no means of recruiting to any extent, we cannot hold our own against the armies which the Yankees have now in the field, how can we meet them with their 300,000 new levies which will soon be in readiness, while they can keep their army recruited to a great extent, if not up to its *maximum* number from advantages which are constantly arriving in their ports from every country in Europe? But if independance cannot be obtained, then they are for any terms that are honorable—any terms that do not degrade us. They would be willing to compromise upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Cowin from the Committee of Twenty-six, perpetuating Slavery in the States to which I have before alluded. But in what precise way overtures shall be made, or the movement inaugurated, I leave to wiser men and abler statesmen than myself to propose. I would, however, suggest to the people to elect members to the next Congress who are in favor of an armistice of six months, and in the meantime, of submitting all matters in dispute to a convention of delegates from all the States North and South, *the delegates to be elected by the people themselves*, in such manner as may be agreed upon by the two parties. Others there are, who desire that the people of North Carolina should be consulted in their sovereign capacity through a convention—that the Legislature should submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people as was done in February, 1861. Such a convention would undoubtedly speak the sentiments of the people of the State, citizens as well as soldiers, as all would be consulted. But I propose nothing definite, and only make these suggestions to bring the matter before the public. I would, however, most earnestly appeal to the friends of humanity throughout the State to use their utmost efforts to procure as speedily as possible an *honorable peace*. In the name of reason, of suffering humanity, and of the religion which we profess, would I appeal to the public men and statesmen of North Carolina, and especially to that eminent statesman who possesses in a greater degree than all others the confidence of the people of the State, and who has recently been elevated to a high place in the Confederate Government, to lend a helping hand and use their influence to bring about an *honorable peace*. And lastly, I would appeal to the ministers and professors of our holy religion to pray constantly—without dictation of terms—to Almighty God for an *honorable peace*.

Having but recently occupied a large space in your columns, I feel that I am intruding, and will therefore, after expressing my obligations to you, close for the present. DAVIDSON.

Clemonsville, N. C., July 16, 1863.

Death of a Gallant Soldier Lad.

Washington, D. C., Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me space in your valuable journal to record the loss by death of one of our noble soldiers, a native of England, Lewis H. Rutgers, Co. H, First N. Y. V. artillery, who died at Armory-square Hospital, from injuries received by falling from the cars, when under orders to proceed to Fredericksburg. His loss is deeply deplored by the whole company, to whom he had endeared himself by his bravery, his strict integrity, honor and amiability of temper. Although young in years, he had endured, since entering the service, hardships and privations which older heads dreaded to encounter. His comrades, as a memento of their brotherly regard and grief at his loss, have placed over his remains, at the "Soldiers' Home," a marble monument, inscribed:

Our Comrade in Battle,
Lewis H. Rutgers, Corporal First N. Y. V. Artillery,
Died July 17, 1863: Aged 23.

"One of our country's bravest men,
Beneath this marble sleeps."

Should any of his friends read this they may be solaced by the thought, that Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, residents of Washington, were in constant attendance upon him to the last. They had only to see him ere they loved him. The Surgeon in charge, Dr. Bliss, was assiduous in his attentions to him, and felt an especial interest in the poor sufferer, by his patience, cheerfulness and courage under the necessary amputations. The Assistant Surgeons and nurses were alike attentive, as also his companion in arms, S. B. Townsend, who recognized him when carried into the ward, and carefully watched for three days and nights by the bedside of the dying young soldier, although himself an invalid. I must add, I never in my life witnessed more sympathy and interest for any sufferer, than was shown to this brave boy, by all who saw and knew the terrible nature of the wounds, and the resignation and fortitude of our young friend. His commander, Capt. Mink, mourns him as a beloved brother for he knew and esteemed him and acknowledges the loss of a brave and faithful soldier. His mother and sisters were anxiously hoping to welcome him home at the expiration of his service, the one had been separated from the others upwards of eight years. Alas! how soon has the future been darkened by death, when only a few weeks since all was brightness and joy at the thought that their future years would be solaced and supported by his presence and help. Not one complaint of any kind did he utter, although he was severely injured internally, as well as in his upper and lower limbs, in his body, in his head and face, and in this state lay for several hours until picked up by the guard. He endured amputation of both legs without one word or groan, his only anxiety being for his mother and sister, and the fear of being reported a deserter, as in the darkness of the night he was not missed until his company reached Fredericksburg, and he supposed they would be unable to account for his absence.

A check to the hemorrhagic action of the body and consequent death ensued, which, in the seven days' fight, before surrendering his gallant spirit, was experienced by the noble boy had projected for the benefit of his widowed mother.

Any subscription may be forwarded to the office of the St. George's Society, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York.

Raw Material.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through the medium of your excellent daily paper to point out to "the powers that be," a means whereby a considerable force of disciplined men could be spared from this State and their places efficiently filled by veteran troops.

For instance, there are at present in the General Hospital at Fort Schuyler some hundreds of able-bodied men belonging to the Invalid Corps. Some with only one arm, one leg, &c., &c., all "good men and true," who, with a little judicious drilling, could be made available for garrison duty, and I know from experience that such men make not only excellent artillery men, but they are more efficient and more useful in a garrison than young soldiers that have never seen service.

To make this statement plain to a non-military reader I will state the duties of a gun detachment for service in a fortification, or, what is technically called "casemate drill." There are five men required to load and fire a gun and their duties are as follows:

No. 1 sponges. A man with only one leg could act efficiently as No. 1.

No. 2 loads and assists No. 1 to sponge. Another one-legged man would do first-class.

No. 3 fires and assists to run the gun to and from battery. A *one-armed* man could do all that very well.

No. 4 supplies ammunition from the rear and assists to run the gun to and from battery. Any kind of a lively cripple could do all that "tip-top."

No. 5 points the gun—that is he directs it to be elevated or depressed or trailed to the right or left, &c., &c., so any man with a good eye and a small amount of intelligence and tuition—no matter what part of his person he was deficient of—could do all that very well indeed.

Now, Sir, under judicious commanders, you could have all your harbor forts easily garrisoned in this manner by veteran troops, who would be well satisfied to do garrison duty for their pay, and it would raise the poor fellows in their own estimation too, because they would feel that they were still useful and earned their bread honestly, patriotically and manfully.

Therefore, if this suggestion is carried out, all those smart young men that are at present doing garrison duty could be in a short time sent to the field as light field batteries, or a judicious selection made from them to organize some troops of flying horse artillery—an element of military power essentially necessary in every field manœuvre and most useful under any circumstances in warfare, either in advancing or retiring. Horse artillery and cavalry cover the heavy columns, and should be and are the first to engage the enemy whilst the main army are getting into position; then they clear away from the front and take up positions on the flanks, ready to take advantage of any opportunity to dash in at a gallop on the broken enemy and give them the coup de grace—"grape," of course, quite thick and heavy—whilst the cavalry hacked and dealt their favors freely about, the main army advancing to the support of the light troops and in case the enemy reformed, at him again before he had have time to say "sneeze," burst another hole in him and on with the light troops again, and so on. Ha, there is nothing like horse artillery and a good regiment of lancers, if they are only commanded by honesty, bravery and common intelligence.

Yours, Sir, GOOLEE McKHAN.

Tribute to an Army Surgeon.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So frequently, in the history of this war, have noble men and women exerted themselves to aid our soldiers, both in the hospital and camp, that their good deeds have almost ceased to be noticed. Yet those who are benefited, who receive the unexpected care and skill, feel most warmly toward their good Samaritan. I would record, in your paper, the name of J. H. Macomber, Surgeon U. S. N., recently attached to the gunboat *Seneca*. When the desperate assault of July 16 had been bravely made on Fort Wagner, and the large number of wounded had been gathered in, there was a scarcity of surgeons. In this emergency Surgeon Macomber, with some others whose names I regret I cannot give, nobly volunteered to take care of them. It was my good fortune, with a number of officers, to be placed under the care of Dr. Macomber; and from the time we were taken on board the steamer *Mary Benton*, July 19, till we were placed on the steamer *Cosmopolitan* to be brought North, July 27, he was unremitting in his attentions. Day and night he watched over us, handling us as tenderly as a woman, and by his pleasant words and cheerful smile exciting hope even in hearts soon to be stilled forever. To his own health he gave not a thought, though his incessant labor was wearing him out. We left him with regret; and desiring to testify our admiration and esteem for him as a surgeon and gentleman, while on our way North, raised a sum with which a handsome watch has been purchased. It is now on exhibition at Tiffany & Co's. A neat letter, on parchment, has been prepared, which, with the watch, will in a few days be sent to this noble officer. ONE OF THE WOUNDED.

A Pardonable Error.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a series of Copperhead resolutions in relation to the President's letter on the draft, adopted by the Kings County Democratic General Committee, occurs this sentence: "Humiliating for its admission that the most popular and best form of government in the world can no longer (the first time since its establishment) rely upon the voluntary and unrestrained support of its citizens in what he is pleased to call its death struggle." Now, inasmuch as draft'ng was resorted to in this "Sovereign State," even in this Democratic City, to expel the British troops from our sacred soil during the last war, 1812, we can only in charity excuse the lack of historical knowledge on the part of this Committee, from the fact that a majority of its members were a long time after that event patriotically cutting their eye-teeth beyond the seas. If they will please consult an American History on the subject, they may be enlightened. AMERICAN.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1863.

A Conscript's Dilemma.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the tenor of an article in your paper some time since, I inferred that you held the opinion that Congress, in framing the Conscription act, and making the ages between which citizens were liable (20 and 45) intended plainly that July 1, 1863, should be the date at and from which this should be in force. Thus one is enrolled some time in July, and some time before attaining the age of 20. In the meantime the draft has been delayed, and he has reached this age, is he not exempt, from the fact of having been enrolled before having become liable for military duty under the law? INQUIRER.

A Bold Piece of Incendiarism.

The Hornbrook buildings in Wheeling, Va., were destroyed by fire on Friday last, under circumstances which the *Intelligencer* thus describes:

"An examination of the establishment discovered one of the boldest specimens of incendiarism on record. The house was set on fire in five different places by combustible material brought for the purpose. The doors of the rooms being securely locked, the fiendish scoundrels threw balls of fire over the transoms above the doors upon the beds and upon such other material as would speedily ignite. After having thus fired the building up stairs, the incendiaries came down to the front door where they took up the flooring, fired the floor and then, after securely barring the door from the inside to prevent egress from within or ingress from without, they made their escape from a hall window and disappeared. Not being satisfied with having fired the rooms, the fiends tore off the plastering and set fire to the lath between the rooms. The design was evidently not only to destroy the whole building, but to burn up the innocent human beings who were sleeping in the rooms, and it is almost a miracle that they did not accomplish their hellish purpose.

The whole loss will not exceed $3,000, which we understand is fully insured. Suspicion has not yet been publicly attached to any particular person, but it is generally believed that the incendiaries were persons who designed to gratify a settled malice entertained against Mr. Hornbrook, the owner of the building, who is at present absent in Cincinnati. Mr. Matthews, when he retired to bed on Thursday night, observed two men lurking about the front door of the building, and Mr. Henry Robinson asserts that while himself and others were endeavoring to extinguish the flames, he saw a woman, in the room occupied, occasionally, by Mr. Hornbrook, setting fire to Mr. Hornbrook's papers. Altogether the case is a most singular one, evincing a hellish malignity and desperate purpose on the part of the guilty parties. The safety of the lives and property of our citizens demands that the affair should be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Cassaday succeeded in saving nearly all of his furniture and will suffer only such damage as may result from the water and inconvenience. Mr. Taylor was fully prepared to meet his goods as the fashion progressed, but fortunately he had not put to their proper use."

—Rev. M. [illegible] following card to [illegible]: "I have just seen [illegible] from Mr. Shirley Brooks [illegible] in comment that I made on the [illegible] one of my letters to the Commercial, as one of the Tory writers against us in *Punch*. The point made in my letter, and to support which his name was used, was precisely that in England not every man opposed to our cause is to be supposed Pro-Slavery. Of course, therefore, Mr. Brooks' complaint is but the result of his having only seen a detached portion of my letter. I quoted the case because it seemed to me a very important one; for, of all the attacks and insinuations against the North and its cause, there are few loyal Americans who will not agree that those in *Punch* have been the most offensive, and it is certainly a startling fact to learn that the author of them is an Anti-Slavery man."

—Gen. James M. Tuttle, of Iowa, it has been already announced, has received the nomination of the Copperhead party for Governor of that State, in place of Materie L. Fisher, declined. Gen. Tuttle has been in the service ever since the war began, having entered it as Colonel of the Seventh Iowa, and is said to stand on the same platform with John A. Logan, Gen. Haynie and other War Democrats. He is now on a visit to his home in Van Buren County, Iowa, and it is said that, while on the way, learning that he had been put in nomination for Governor by the Copperhead State Convention in place of Fisher, declined, declaring that he would not accept.

—Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Revere, of the Excelsior brigade, Second division, Third corps, has been dismissed from the service by sentence of Court-martial, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in marching his command three miles from the scene of action toward United States Ford, on the morning of the battle at Chancellorsville, May 3. The President approved the sentence, and ordered it to be carried into execution.

—A few days since Dan Voorhees, the notorious rebel sympathizer, of Indiana, started from Terra Haute to go to Indianapolis, but on arriving at the depot, he found the train pretty well loaded with furloughed soldiers and marines from Vicksburgh, who refused to allow him to ride on the same train with them.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* asserts, after a careful examination of the returns, that there will be in the next Congress, not only an overwhelming majority in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, but a majority who will cast their votes for the election of a firm friend of the Administration as Speaker.

—The New-Orleans *Era* announces the death, Aug. 5, of Dr. D. W. Wainwright, Surgeon U. S. A., who died on board the ship *Black Hawk* of that port, of typhoid fever, after an illness of ten days. His remains are to be sent North.

—Brig.-Gen. Stedman has been relieved of the command of the Second brigade of Brannan's division, and ordered to report to Gen. Granger. It is hinted that he will soon have command of a division.

Obituary.

—The death of Prof. Jos. S. Hubbard, U. S. N. is announced. The *New-Haven Journal* says of him:

"He was a son of the late Stiles Hubbard, for many years connected with the New-Haven Bank. Mr. Hubbard graduated at Yale College about twenty years ago, and while a student devoted himself with much enthusiasm to the study of astronomy, earning for himself, step by step, a reputation for scholastic attainment, until the day of his death. He was for some time after leaving college, employed as chief astronomer at the High School in Philadelphia, and our Government soon became convinced of the propriety of securing his services, owing to certain discoveries which he made and ably reported while a teacher at that institution. Mr. Hubbard was very modest in his manners, amiable and a man of strict integrity and of high morality. Those who knew him in boyhood and were his schoolmates, and have watched his progress until now, will lament his departure from a lifetime of so much usefulness. It had been his custom for some years to pay a visit home every summer, and it was while here that he was first taken ill with the fever of which he died.

Col. B. L. Bell, of the Reguler Army, died in Baltimore on Aug. 12, at his residence in McCallough-street, after five months' illness, from old age and an enfeebled constitution, caused by hard services. He was the oldest cavalry Colonel in the service, having been through the Florida and Mexican wars, and was twice brevetted for gallant services. He built all the forts from the western border of Texas to the Pacific, and was in command as General in California after its annexation to the United States. He served two years at Vancouver's Island, and after the rebellion broke out was ordered to Baltimore and acted as mustering officer. Subsequently he was placed on the retired list in consequence of old age and enfeebled health. He died aged sixty-three years, leaving a wife and several sons, some of whom are in the Federal and one in the rebel army. He also leaves several daughters.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

THE BROADWAY SQUAD.

In the record of the "Broadway Squad," or the "Twenty-fifth," it was stated that Capt. N. R. Mills "was not on hand" during riot week. He was not, because of illness and absence—was at Sangersfield Centre, Oneida County. So soon as he heard of the riot, (which was on Wednesday evening,) he telegraphed to Inspector Carpenter to know its pronortions, and whether he should return. The Inspector, knowing his illness, did not answer; so, after waiting a short but reasonable time for reply, the Captain started for Utica, took the first train and came directly through, reporting at Central Office for duty on Thursday evening. All was over by this time, but he at once took command of his force, until, by representation of Surgeon Ranney, he was allowed another leave of absence to recuperate. Before this was expired, he saw in the papers the rumored renewal of the draft, and at once returned and reported himself for duty on which he is now.

In this connection Roundsmen Benson Sherwood, and Jerome H. Ferris, are entitled to mention as having been most courageous and valuable. They were the associate officers of Sergeant Burdick, and their courageous and intelligent services were largely instrumental in winning for the force the proud name it has acquired, neither of them understand the word "flinch," and they were ever first in duty and in danger. Both are brave, chivalrous men.

TWENTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.

Capt. John C. Helme, No. 117 Ceder-street. On Monday afternoon the entire force, except Serg. Rockwell and four men, reported to Central Office. Serg. Barnett, with three sections, was with the command under Inspector Carpenter in the fight with the mob at Broadway and Amity. Officer Thompson knocked down the standard-bearer after a sharp fight, and secured the Stars and Stripes; they were subsequently presented to Inspector Carpenter, and were borne in the centre of the command. Officer Rhodes was struck with a bar of iron on the head; continued the fight and was on duty until Wednesday, participating in the Twenty-second-street battle, when the serious nature of the wound compelled him to retire. In the evening and until Tuesday morning the force was in reserve at Central Office.

On Tuesday morning, Capt. Helme, with his command, proceeded to the Mayor's house in Fifth-avenue, which was being attacked; the mob fled at the approach; a pile of bricks near the dwelling, used in some alterations and repairs, was removed by the force to a place where they could be of no service to a mob, and a pile, which the neighbor friends of His Honor had placed as the scene for defence, were also removed, so as to be out of reach of rioters, should another attack be made.

Soon after Capt. Helme, in command of his own Precinct and others, was ordered to the Second-avenue to recover arms stolen and stored in the wire factory corner of Twenty-second-street. The "Twenty-seventh" was on the right; on wheeling into the avenue from Twenty-first-street the order to charge was given, and the mob driven back, despite a desperate resistance; some fifty were placed *hors du combat*, and by the time Twenty-second-street was reached all was clear, save the building, which was full of rioters carrying out and distributing the guns; they were unawares caught at their work. Sergeant Wilson, with a portion of the command, was ordered to, and and at once did, rush in the building, the rest held in front; it was five stories high. On every floor were the ruffians busy at their work; and on every floor were they met and attacked; they fought desperately, but were, driven from rooms and hallways, from windows and roof-tops; those who were not knocked senseless inside or killed themselves by jumping to the ground, rushed down stairs and into the street to receive the welcome of the lookouts there. Not one man, it is thought, escaped. The rioters used in the fight the carabines, sledges there, but the promptness of attack prevented any successful battle; those who prostrate encumbered the building were [illegible] and left lying in the street, and [illegible] to carry off. The Police then went to work to remove some one thousand of guns; a hand-cart wagon was pressed by Capt. Helme into the service, much against the owners will, and the weapons loaded into it. The delay caused by the work of removing so many muskets gave an opportunity to the rioters to reassemble, and they did so, scouring in from all quarters above and below on the avenue, and on Twenty-second-street. By the time the wagon was loaded and the force in line, they were completely surrounded by an overwhelming and infuriated mob; not a man flinched, but all felt their critical situation; to fight through the thousands with any hope of success was out of the question; that they would have been broken or scattered, seemed certain, and the recovered arms retaken. Just at this juncture, when they were showered with stone and shot, and when the mob, reinforced by that which had encountered Col. O'Blaine, were about rallying for an attack, Inspector Dilks, with his command of police and military, wheeled into the avenue from Twenty-first-street. The appearance of the rescuers was hailed by Capt. Helme's command with the most enthusiastic cheers; the mob was assailed in the rear, and staggered by the impetuosity of the charge, instantly gave way. The rescued joined in the fight, and soon were breathing free again. They at once wheeled into line, under Inspector D., and accompanied him, with their spoils, in the subsequent march, incurring all the risks of what was a most hazardous task.

In the fight at the Wire Factory the women were very desperate, refusing to move, and throwing stones as well as using clubs and other weapons. The men were demoniac, apparently insane with malignity and fury.

After the charge into the building, Officer Fagan was assaulted on the stairway by a man armed with a gun and a bar of iron; the fellow struck Fagan on the arm badly injuring him, but was knocked senseless and disarmed.

On the charge to Twenty-second-street, Roundsman Wernham, left the command and singly chased the fiend down that street, knocked down a man who was armed with a loaded gaiter, taking it from him.

The Captain was at the head of his men in the fight, asking no one to go where he was not willing to lead. On reaching the door of the Wire Factory, he wrenched a gun from the hands of the first rioter and thief rushing out, swung him to the ground where the locusts of those among whom he had fallen did the rest.

On return to headquarters Captain Helme left for and took charge of his Precinct. At 10 P. M., Sergeant Barnett, who remained with force at Central Office, (Sergeants Wilson and Page being detailed to telegraph duty) went to Thirty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue, to recover the body of the murdered Col. O'Brien, but it had been removed.

On Wednesday morning the Broadway Squad was detailed to Capt. Hyatt at his own Precinct; a great alarm existed in the vicinity, mobs had been visiting and threatening several buildings and houses thereabouts. He succeeded in restoring confidence and order. Scouts in parties of four were sent out who reported as occasion required. A number of crowds were dispersed during the night.

On Thursday morning word was received that the colored man who had been beaten and thrown overboard from Pier No. 4 North River, was living and under the pier. Officers Barr, McGuinness and Dalzell, having disguised themselves as sailors, went down, hired a boat and commenced a search. At the pier, officer McGuinness script, plunged in and swam under; after a search of full an hour and a half in the dark seas, he found the poor fellow crouching on the stone-work, nearly naked, all blood and half insane; he had a large stone clutched in his hand; it was a long while before the officer could convince him he was a friend and come to rescue him, but finally succeeded; this accomplished, McGuinness swam out and had the boat rowed under; the alarm of the negro was again aroused, and it was almost by main force that he was got into the boat. The three-manly hearted officers then rowed with him to the police-boat No. 1, near by, where he was taken on board and kindly cared for.

Saturday evening Sergt. Barnett, having returned from Yorkville with Roundsman Rigney and Fourth section, reported at the Central Office, and next (Sunday) morning went with Capt. Dodson to Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing. The particulars of this expedition will be given in the record of the Twenty-ninth. They were on this expedition three days, and did ably and cheerfully all the duties consequent upon it.

Sergt. M. B. Wilson was left alone in the Station on the morning of the riot week. A colored man was brought in for safety, and the Station was at once the object of the mob's attention. The Sergeant closed and barricaded the doors, and awaited an attack. The mob cooled off and left, and the negro was sent away in safety.

Officer Carroll was, while reconnoitering at Liberty and Greenwich streets, twice knocked down by a mob, but escaped without serious injury.

When the Captain returned to duty in his own Precinct, on Tuesday P. M., he heard of a mob attacking a man who was mistaken for one Smith, the proprietor of a disreputable house in Greenwich-street. The house of this Smith had, the night before, been attacked and sacked, and he had shot a man whom he considered among those engaged, killing him on the spot, and then escaped. The man attacked was one of his employes. Capt. Helme and Officer Carroll repaired to the scene and succeeded in rescuing the man, who was quite severely injured.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights Officers Carroll, Hay and McCluskie were on scouting duty, in citizens' dress, throughout the Precinct, a duty of no little hazard and, as they performed it, of great value.

Sergeant Barnett attracted the attention of his officers and men as he did the attention of the Commissioners and Superintendents, during the entire week of the riots by his unwearying activity, his indomitable courage and his manly, intelligent performance of all duties. There was nothing required of him that was not thoroughly performed. He is literally a noble fellow and a "splendid" officer. The more such men as Barnett the higher the repute of the Force.

The services of this force were of an almost constant and certainly arduous and wearying character. They did faithfully and manfully all duties which they were called on to perform, and have placed themselves in an honorable light before the higher officers of the Department and the public.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT.

Capt. John F. Dickson, No. 550 Greenwich-street. In the morning of Monday, Sergt. Wolfe and ten men were ordered to report to Capt. Brogan, at Marshal's office, No. 1,190 Broadway, but finding the office closed, and no one to report to, repaired to Fortieth-street and Third-avenue, in which vicinity it was heard a riot was raging. On reaching Third-avenue from Forty-third-street, meantime being joined by more Police, a charge was made on the mob, which, fighting desperately, was driven back to and beyond Forty-sixth-street, where they broke; the rioters seemed seized with terror at the determined character of the charge, and fled in all directions; the entire force did not exceed 50—their opponents thousands—and the punishment inflicted was of the most severe character, the rioters laying down as the force advanced; the force had penetrated to the front of the Marshal's office at Forty-sixth-street, which was in flames, but received no support, the Police which had been on the ground having been beaten off. The mob rallied, buried themselves upon the Twenty-eighth and their associates, and in a brief time broke them, every man looking out for himself; stones and brickbats and shot were showered upon them like hail, and in the close pursuit, clubs fell upon them with damaging effect. Some ran into dwellings, were secreted, subsequently dressing in disguise; others ran the gauntlet of the police clubs and missiles, but all reported as soon as possible after the disaster to the platoon.

In this battle, Officer Dapne, on the retreat, was seriously injured, but got away, and was secreted in a dwelling, Officer Holley had a finger broken; Officer Sussex was set upon by a number of men, and his arm broken; Officers Tolkamus, Bevan and Basford had severe scalp wounds; Officer Wright was badly injured in the chest, and Sergeant Ware, who was the last to retreat, had to fight his way out, and was badly injured on the head. Officers Knorr and Bolman were saved by some women, who afforded them refuge in their houses, whence they escaped in disguise.

At 11:40 A. M. Roundsman Marcus reported with eleven men to Capt. Porter, Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue; had been there but a short time when the mob made an overwhelming charge, scattering the force in all directions. Capt. Porter, unwilling to sacrifice the men, gave the order to disperse, and it was wise that he did so; he saved many valuable lives. This force of the Precinct reported in soon as possible after the defeat to Capt. Dickson, at the Station.

In the afternoon Capt. Dickson, with Sergeants O'Connor and Groat, reported at

[illegible] Inspector Dilks, one of this force disposed of four of the worst of the rioters. He went into the fight on his own hook. His favorite cry was, when he brought a villain down, "Hallo! Johnny Roach, how are you?"

Naval Movements.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD FOR CHARLESTON.

The naval authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard have reported the iron-clad *Lehigh* ready for active service. She burst a gun some time since at Fortress Monroe, and came here for a new one. On her arrival, however, she was taken in hand, and improved in every way. The turret gear, which got out of order in one of the vessels during the first contest, is now rendered inaccessible to projectiles of any description. A huge iron band, no less then five feet in thickness, surrounds the lower part of the turret, and preserves it from all effect of shot. The armament of the vessel has been also changed. She has now one of the 15-inch Dahlgren guns and a 200-pound Parrott, rifled, one of the extraordinary pieces of ordnance whose advent into the navy we noticed some time since. The machinery of the *Lehigh* has been also overhauled, and she is now in a better condition than when she sailed first from Wilmington. She is to leave this City to-morrow, or the day after, it is supposed, for Charleston, to reinforce the armored fleet doing such good service there. The *Lehigh* is one of the original nine iron-clads constructed immediately after the *Monitor*.

A "CONVERTED" MAN-OF-WAR.

To-day the United States steamer *Fort Jackson* will be formally put in commission as a regular men-of-war of the United States Navy. She is armed and equipped after the fashion of a first-class corvette, and has a crew of picked sailors. A few months since this vessel was purchased from M. Vanderbilt by the Government. She was called the *Union* while in the service of the "Commodore," and had just attained a reputation of excellence which made the Government purchase her. On her arrival at the Navy-yard the Constructor put her in hands at once, had all the mercantile characteristics removed and made such improvements and additions as rendered her second to hardly any vessel of the class she rates with on the register. Capt. Drayton has provided her with a suitable armament, and the Navy Department has appointed some of the best available officers to command her. She will sail to-day or to-morrow to join one of our squadrons—which we are not informed.

PURCHASE AND CHARTER OF VESSELS.

The Navy Department has purchased the steamtug *Ajax* for service on the South Atlantic Station in connection with Key West and Port Royal. She was delivered yesterday to Admiral Paulding, at the

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Naval Movements.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD FOR CHARLESTON.

The naval authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard have reported the iron-clad *Lehigh* ready for active service. She burst a gun some time since at Fortress Monroe, and came here for a new one. On her arrival, however, she was taken in hand, and improved in every way. The turret gear, which got out of order in one of the vessels during the first contest, is now rendered inaccessible to projectiles of any description. A huge iron band, no less then five feet in thickness, surrounds the lower part of the turret, and preserves it from all effect of shot. The armament of the vessel has been also changed. She has now one of the 15-inch Dahlgren guns and a 200-pound Parrott, rifled, one of the extraordinary pieces of ordnance whose advent into the navy we noticed some time since. The machinery of the *Lehigh* has been also overhauled, and she is now in a better condition than when she sailed first from Wilmington. She is to leave this City to-morrow, or the day after, it is supposed, for Charleston, to reinforce the armored fleet doing such good service there. The *Lehigh* is one of the original nine iron-clads constructed immediately after the *Monitor*.

A "CONVERTED" MAN-OF-WAR.

To-day the United States steamer *Fort Jackson* will be formally put in commission as a regular men-of-war of the United States Navy. She is armed and equipped after the fashion of a first-class corvette, and has a crew of picked sailors. A few months since this vessel was purchased from M. Vanderbilt by the Government. She was called the *Union* while in the service of the "Commodore," and had just attained a reputation of excellence which made the Government purchase her. On her arrival at the Navy-yard the Constructor put her in hands at once, had all the mercantile characteristics removed and made such improvements and additions as rendered her second to hardly any vessel of the class she rates with on the register. Capt. Drayton has provided her with a suitable armament, and the Navy Department has appointed some of the best available officers to command her. She will sail to-day or to-morrow to join one of our squadrons—which we are not informed.

PURCHASE AND CHARTER OF VESSELS.

The Navy Department has purchased the steamtug *Ajax* for service on the South Atlantic Station in connection with Key West and Port Royal. She was delivered yesterday to Admiral Paulding, at the Navy-yard, and will be fitted out at once to go South. The Government has chartered a schooner to take her to the officers, sailors and marines of the South Atlantic fleet. Arrangements are in progress to have her heavily laden with the precious commodity. Another vessel also recently purchased, called the *Rhone*, arrived at the Navy-yard, and was taken in hand for the necessary outfit. She will be temporarily turned over to Admiral Gassner, the Superintending of iron-clads in this vicinity.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The prize steamer *Calipso* was on the dry dock yesterday painting, but on account of the arrival of the *Mercedita* she was taken off and the newly-arrived vessel put in her place. The *Calipso* was captured some time ago while trying to run the blockade; she is to be repaired. The builders of the gunboat *Galena* are being removed for the purpose of pulling new ones in. She is undergoing a general overhauling. The *Kansas* is in a fair way of being completed. She is still in the ship-house, and is expected to be launched in a few weeks. The work on the north side of the yard is still going on. Part of the roofing of the storehouses has been torn off, and when the old buildings are demolished new ones are to be built in their place. The following vessels are lying in the stream: The *Massachusetts*, *Shenandoah*, *State of Georgia* and *Keystone State*.

By instructions received at the Navy-yard, from Washington, for the rapid completion of the *Tuscarora*, which is now being built there, an extra gang of men were ordered to commence work upon her yesterday. She is expected to be ready for sea in the course of a week.

Copper Smelting Works—An Opportunity for Capitalists.

It is a noticeable fact that there is not a single copper smelting establishment in New-York. Noticeable because there is an unlimited business for such, and because with the accession of ore which the development of the California mines is making, there will ere long not be enough of such establishments to do the business required of them. The greater portion of the rich ore of California is being shipped to Swansea, Wales, where extensive works

The day has been one of more excitement and irregularity in the Stock market than any which has come within the limits of our experience, and the sales at the Board and outside have been immense. William-street, between Exchange-place and Beaver-street, has been so crowded throughout the day, that it was almost impossible to force a passage through it, and prices have varied so much from hour to hour as to make it almost impossible to keep a record of the market. The greatest fluctuation has been in Harlem old stock. After selling as high as 174½ yesterday, it opened at the First Board, to-day, at 167; it was sold down there to 158, and report says in the Street as low as 155, rallying again at the close to 162½@163; selling at the 1 o'clock Public Board at 167@168, and commenced at the Second Regular Board at 165, and went down to 160@161 at the close of the call. New-York Central was more steady. The prices standing at 132½@131½ at the First Board, 132½ at 1 o'clock, and closing at the Second at 133. Erie was the firmest stock of the day. It opened at 111½, 1½ higher then yesterday; sold on the morning call at 112½, and worked its way up to 116 at the Second Board. The Preferred Stock advanced from 105½ yesterday, to 107. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne took the turn downward at the morning Board, selling as low as 89 against 93 yesterday; recovered to 92½@92¾ at the Public Board, and receded again to 89½@90 at the second regular session. Southern old was likewise lower. Having sold at 112 yesterday, it began to-day at 108½@109, and and after rallying to 110@110½, sold in the afternoon at 109½@109¾. Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien was sold down to 87 in the morning, but recovered to 89 in the afternoon, ½ lower than last evening. Toledo and Wabash advanced from 80 yesterday to 84@85. Cleveland and Pittsburgh fell to 99, 1½ decline, then advanced to 103¼@103¾, and settled down to 102¼ at the Second Board.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with last night's quotations:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	126¾	126	Harlem Pref.	160	149
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106¾	Hud. Central	117	116¾
N. Y. Central	132¾	133	Hud. Southern	111	110¾
Erie	110	110	Mich. Southern	119	118¾
Erie Preferred	106¾	107	Illinois Cen.	123¾	124¾
Hudson	149¾	149	Pittsburgh	106¾	103¾
Pacific Mail	233	235	Fort Wayne	92¾	91
Harlem	171¾	162	Rock Island	110¾	110
Canton	33¾	31¾	North West	32	32
Prairie du Chien	90	89	Galena	106¾	107¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Reading	117¾	118½
Terre Haute	66¾	66¾			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	77	Am. Exchange	109
Mechanics	116	Bk. of the Republic	107
Union	112	Hanover	96
American	123	Grocers	100
City	140	Shoe & Leather	100
Tradesmen's	100	Corn Exchange	100
Butch. & Drovers	120	Continental	100
National	107	Ex. Nicholas	102
Bank of New-York	200	Park	113
Commerce	140		

TUESDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—NATALIE; OR, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gov. SEYMOUR'e Proclamation regarding the draft, alluded to yesterdey, is published this morning. The Governor still clings to the idea that the constitutionality of the draft should have been tested before putting it in force, but is explicit enough in warning his "friends" against any riotous opposition to it. The draft will certainly commence this forenoon et 10 o'clock, as previously announced.

Rebel news from Charleston to the 16th inst., two days later than received from our own side, reaches us by way of Chattanooga. The *Rebel*, printed in that city, on the 16th published dispatches announcing that a general bombardment by GILLMORE'S batteries and the iron-clads was commenced on the day previous—Saturday—and was awful in its character; that the fire was chiefly directed against Sumter, and that the fight was still going on when the *Rebel* was put to press. The officer who communicates to the Government the contents of the *Rebel*, says that the editor, instead of making any boast about the result or manifesting the least jubilant feeling over the situation of affairs at Charleston, exhibits the most positive evidence of gloom. We shall probably have news by dispatch boat at Fortress Monroe in the course of a day or two.

The impression prevailed in the Army of the Potomac yesterday that the rebels were preparing for a cavalry movement in our rear, to destroy railroad communication with Washington. We judge they will not find the road an easy one to travel.

The Washington *Republican* states that on Friday night last a small squad of rebels made a dash into Poolesville, in Maryland, and captured the telegraph operator and his instruments, and did some damage to the wires. They proceeded to rob some of the stores, when the operator made his escape. The robbers, it is believed, did not come from Virginia, but belong in Maryland, and do not live far from Poolesville. They move about as citizens in the day time, and practice midnight robberies under the ples that they belong to the rebel army. On Sunday evening a number of MOSEBY'S guerrillas attempted to attack one of the Government farms at Fall's Church, for the purpose of stealing some horses, but being fired upon by the guard, they ingloriously skedaddled. The rebels were commanded by MOSEBY in person.

The latest report of BRAGG locates him at Chattanooga, in command of only 25,000 men—he having lost some 10,000 by desertion during and succeeding his recent retreat. JOE JOHNSTON is still reported at Enterprise and Brandon, Miss., also with 25,000 men. One-third of his force is said to have deserted. West Tennessee is now reported clear of guerrillas. Our latest dispatches from the Southwest state that Gov. FOSTER, of Alabama, has issued an address to the citizens of that State urging the impressment of slaves into the rebel service.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Inquirer* of August 14, says that the fate of Gen. BLUNT'S gallant army at Fort Gibson is decided ere this. Our last news was up to August 2, and a battle seemed imminent. Since that time, unless delayed by swollen streams, the ammunition train and the Thirteenth Kansas have reached Fort Blunt. If not previously attacked, Gen. BLUNT would then become the assailing party. Gen. SCHOFIELD has not reinforced our troops. He ordered a retreat, and Gen. BLUNT took the responsibility of disobeying it.

The Louisville *Journal* learns by a private telegram from Cincinnati that the Ninth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE'S fighting veterans, arrived in that city on Saturday, from Vicksburgh.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Asia*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday evening, we receive advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst. The London *Globe* announces, apparently upon authority, that no enthentic intelligence has been received giving eny essurence to the statement that the American conscription was a menace to England. It says there is no interruption of the general amity between the two countries. This statement was called out by the republication in the London *Post* of a Washington dispatch which originally appeared in one of the New-York morning dailies. The rebel loan on the 7th was quoted at 27@25 discount, but it subsequently rallied two or three per cent. on the news taken out by the *Persia*, which was imagined to be more favorable to the rebels. The three Powers, England, France and Austria, the London *Times* says, have agreed to send a common note to Russia, regarding the Polish question. An iron ram building for Russia, in England, has been hurried off to Russia in an incomplete condition, in anticipation of eventualities. A council of war had been held in St. Petersburgh, at the close of which the Vienna and Warsaw Railway had been seized for the transportation of troops for one week. The Paris Bourse was again excited. The Rentes had declined 2 per cent. It is reported that Prussia declines to meet with the German Kings to consent in regard to a reorganization of the German Confederation. Several tenders have been made to the American Telegraph Company for the laying of their new cable. Specimens of cotton grown in Java had been received in England, equal to fair middling American. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported firm, with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs quiet, and Provisions firm. Consols were quoted at 92¾@92¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

A political gathering took place at Rochester yesterday, attended by delegates from several States, including Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Wisconsin—about thirty in all being present. The meeting appears to be preliminary to organizing in the different States the old Whig and Bell-Everett elements. A secret conference was held in the afternoon, at which the conclusion was arrived at that the restoration of peace and the reestablishment of the Union can only be effected by an organization of the "conservative" elements of the North upon a platform similar to that of the Union Democracy of Kentucky. The Convention will continue to-dey.

The Board of Supervisors had a short session yesterday, but transacted considerable business. The Comptroller transmitted additional claims for damages during the riots, numbered from 1,358 to 1,564. The Police Commissioners sent in bills amounting to $10,624 63, for expenses incurred during the riots. The Board adopted an ordinance to raise money to cover the damages incurred by the riots. It appropriates one million dollars, and such further sum as may be required for the purpose, and authorizes the Comptroller [illegible]

[illegible] dollars authorizing the Harlem Bridge Committee to confer with the Westchester Supervisors with a View to fixing the cost of the bridge to be charged to Westchester County, and also fixing the Westchester terminus. Adjourned to Tuesday next.

The conscripts at Rochester held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, which was marked with the best feeling. Resolutions were passed emphatically indorsing the Conscription law, and recommending the Common Council to appropriate $207,300 for the relief of the families of such of the conscripts who might be in indigent circumstances.

A committee of five gentlemen—members of the Washington Union League—waited upon the President, at his private residence, at "Soldiers' Home," on Saturday last, in relation to the case of Lieut. A. J. SANBORN, who was murdered in cold blood at Norfolk, Va., by a secessionist, known as Dr. WRIGHT. The Chairman of the Committee, Col. TURNER, having introduced his colleagues to the President, presented an address, setting forth the enormity of WRIGHT'e crime, and expressing the hope that the condign punishment which he merited would be administered. The President, in response, said that "an example would prove a great benefit to the cause," and added that strict justice should be meted out to all guilty parties. He remarked that he had been requested to pardon Dr. WRIGHT, but that he had not yet examined the evidence, although he understood it had been forwarded to him.

An extraordinarily heavy business was transacted in Stocks, yesterday. Prices had been quite unsettled, rising and falling rapidly, but at the close were comparatively firm. Money was in more demand, and the prevailing rate for call loans was 6 ₩ cent. Gold opened at 125¾ and fell to 125, under the favorable reports from Charleston. Sterling Exchange was 138½@138¾.

The Dry Goods auction sales commenced for the Fall trade yesterday, Messrs. KOBBE & CORLIES offering a miscelleneous catalogue of 304 lots, and Messrs. HAGGERTY & Co. of 814 lots. In the latter was included a lot of two thousand Vienna brioche long shawls, imported by PASSAVANT & Co., and some lines of British and SAXONY goods, linen handkerchiefs, &c. The shawls and dress goods met with a brisk competition and were sold at satisfactory prices.

Flour was more active, and desirable lots were firm. Wheat and Corn were less freely dealt in, the former at easier end the latter at a shade higher prices. A very moderate business was reported in Cotton, Hides, Oils, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Candles, Naval Stores, Wool, Whalebone and the principal kinds of Provisions. Groceries were more sought after. Hay, Whisky, Tallow, Leather and Tobacco were salable and steady. Freights continued quiet.

The Live Stock Markets have been more largely supplied with animals this week than during any previous week since last March. The cooler weather has improved the demand, however, so that nearly all the 31,700 head destined for slaughter, have been sold, though at declining rates for cattle and hogs. The beef cattle numbered 3,602, which is the largest supply reported for a single week since September, 1862. With the exception of about 200 sent out to graze, they were all sold, prices averaging about ¼c. ₩ lb. lower than one week ago. Good fat cattle have brought 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb., net or estimated dressed weight, though very good steers were sold at 9c. before the close of the Forty-fourth-street market. Ordinary cattle ranged from 7½c. to 8½c., while some poor animals were sold as low as 6½c. Average of the entire sales was about 8¾c.... Sheep and lambs arrive freely and are in good demand in this weather, selling a shade higher than last week. Good stock commands 5½c.@6c. ₩ lb., live weight. Some fat sheep 6c.... Live hogs are too plenty for the Summer season, though the present change to cooler weather will help to work off the stock on hand. Prices of corn-fed hogs range from 4c.@4½c. ₩ lb., live weight, and 3½c.@3¾c. for still-fed hogs, a decline of a ¼c. during the week past.

The Polish Insurrection and American Opinion.

We warn our readers against the English statement of the facts of the present Polish revolution. Without Russian journals, and with very few other means of learning the Russian version of affairs, we are obliged to depend almost entirely upon the London *Times*, and other British prints, for our current information. Their dominant spirit is anti-Russian. This, in itself, would not vitiate their testimony; but it happens that nearly all of them, and the *Times* especially, have an inveterate habit of lying without scruple whenever their inclinations prompt.

We Americans need no proof of this. It has come practically home in the incessant and remorseless mendacity which these same journals have practiced toward ourselves and our cause. The London *Times*, as we all know, during the last two years has made it its chief study to pervert and distort and falsify the character and the history of our great civil conflict. Its editorial columns it has given up to the sophistication of the clearest principles, and its news columns to the misstatement of the plainest facts. Its special correspondents sent out to us, ostensibly to observe on the spot, have been compelled to lie without stint on peril of losing their places.

We here in New-York have had the acquaintance of one of these mercenaries. Years ago a man of some literary and moral merit, he was bought, body and soul, by the London *Times* establishment, and put to the work of lying down the loyal cause in America. He has done it to the best of his ability. He has invented and perverted with inexhaustible ingenuity and impudence. MOLIERE'S Scapin was scrupulous in comparison. This person will deny the existence of what every man in New-York saw with his own eyes, and, with equal audacity, will affirm what no man in New-York ever even so much as dreamed of. His exploits here have given us new ideas of the human faculty of lying. They have enabled us to estimate better than ever before the sort of capacity which is most in quest among English journals in the choice of their "special correspondents." Inspecting Dr. MACKEY, we get a very clear idea of the whole species.

When we see in the London *Times* letters from the "special" in Poland, we should understand at once the moral level of their author, and should remember that at best he can but shape his letters to suit his employers. The anti-Russian spirit of the London *Times* being what it is, there is not a particle of reason why its correspondent in Warsaw should not be presumed to be just as mendacious as we know its correspondent in New-York to be, because of its anti-American spirit. The stories that are told of the barbarities of the Russian Gen. MOURAVIEFF and his subordinates ought to be put at once into the same category with the stories told of the barbarities of the American Gen. BUTLER and the American Cols. TURCHIN and MCNEIL. The accounts of Polish victories which come in nearly every mail should be taken at exactly the same figure as the accounts of Confederate victories which go in [illegible]

[illegible] announced that Polish claims in Lithuania and Podolia [illegible] independence should have just the weight of the same judgments upon the Confederate claims and prospects—and no more. Hatred of Russia and hatred of the United States shape all alike.

Now we have no intention of discussing today the real merits of this struggle between Russia and Poland. Yet there are a few general considerations which loyal Americans, whose cause has been so faithfully sustained by the Russian Government, ought to bear in mind. Russia is hated by Western Europe for the same reason that America is hated—jealousy of her gigantic growth. Whatever its past history may have been, it is now the most progressive nation in Europe, politically and socially, Italy perhaps excepted. The present Emperor, in his serf emancipation and other corresponding movements, has undertaken a scheme of reform of a boldness and magnitude almost without a parallel in history. Therein he is entitled to the moral support of every friend of progress. Whatever the original wrong of the partition of Poland between Russia, Austria and Prussia, the present Emperor was no party to it. It took place a generation before he was born. On his accession to the throne he found Russian Poland a part of the Russian Empire. It is not pretended that he has governed it with any new severity. On the contrary, he has introduced into his whole civil system many very important ameliorations. It is an undeniable fact that at the time the insurrection broke out, Russian Poland was governed far more liberally than the Polish provinces which had been appropriated by Austria and Prussia. Indeed, what gave this insurrection its peculiar impetus in Russian Poland, was the fact that nearly all of its administrative posts were in the hands of Poles; whereas in Gallicia and Posen, they were nearly all in the hands of Austrians and Prussians. It was precisely the same fact that gave our Confederates their first great advantage.

What the Polish revolutionists claim is not political amelioration, but national independence. They demand that the Russian ruler shall submit to a dismemberment of his empire. They will take nothing less. Americans who are fighting against a similar movement, cannot call in question the Emperor's right to resist. There is still another analogy between his contest and ours. We have always said that but a minority of the Southern people are at heart in favor of the rebellion. In Poland the minority is comparatively much smaller. Out of the twenty millions of Poles, not more than five or six millions are taking any part in the movement. The peasantry are almost universally opposed to it. They believe it to be a movement for the benefit of the nobles, and that their own interests really bind them to Russia, which has so decisively committed itself to the elevation of all the lower classes within its dominions. Their case, in fact, is very much like that of the "poor white trash" in our Southern States, but they are wiser in their action. The latter were drawn into a revolution designed to benefit only the great landholders, but the former have steadfastly held out against all attempts to use them for such a purpose. There has been no nobility in all Europe more utterly selfish, more completely regardless of the comfort and well-being of their vassals than that of Poland; and even up to the very time of the insurrection, they opposed all allotment of land to the peasants, like that secured to the Russian serfs by the imperial edict of emancipation. Undoubtedly there are Democrats in this revolutionary movement—men who would rejoice to throw themselves into any enterprise that promised to break up the present condition of Europe. But those Democrats are not numerous enough to give distinctive character to the struggle. The Polish insurrection is not, in any just sense of the term, a popular revolution—less so in fact than our own Southern rebellion. Our sympathies with it ought to spring from better knowledge of the truth than is afforded by the Russia-hating Press of England.

The Order of the Day.

The commander of this post, Gen. CANBY, has issued a circular defining the duties of the United States troops now stationed in this City and harbor. "Their duties," he says, "are *limited to the defence of the forts and the protection of public (Government) property and of the officers of the General Government* in the performance of their legal duties. The duty of maintaining order and protecting the property and rights of private individuals, *devolves upon the Municipal and State authorities.*" But if these authorities are unable to maintain order, or if they call for the aid of the United States troops, such aid will be promptly rendered.

We are glad that this circular has been issued and this distinction made. The Constitution specifically provides that the United States "shall protect each State against domestic violence *on application* of the Legislature or of the Executive." The anti-draft newspapers here seem to regard the troops as enemies, and talk as if it would be a gross outrage for them to interfere for the protection of life and property, when the "people" of New-York chose to amuse themselves by general slaughter and devastation. We have heard of a testy functionary at Washington who, when he learned from three or four of the journals of this City that the riots were a grand popular demonstration sanctioned by citizens generally, urged that if it was the fixed will and pleasure of the people here to fire each others houses and garrote each other, they should be allowed a few days to do so. Gen. CANBY'S circular puts the matter on its proper footing. The protection of property and the maintenance of order reverts in the first instance to the Police and the militia, to the Municipal and State authorities; while the National troops and Government places [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] in case of the failure of the local authorities to do their duty, and upon their appeal for aid, that the United States forces will come to their assistance. The Government armories and arsenals, and all places and property under its immediate jurisdiction, the drafting headquarters and draft officials, will be amply protected by Gen. CANBY to-day and as long as they may be threatened. Upon the Police and the militia regiments, acting under the civil authorities, will devolve the duty of maintaining civil order. As the greater part of the militia of the City are under arms and on duty, and as the Police are prepared, we see no reason for doubting that quiet will be maintained, and that there will be no collision of authorities.

North Carolina and the Confederacy.

The leaven of dissatisfaction with the rebel Confederacy, if not the leaven of loyalty, continues to work, and lately more actively than ever, in North Carolina. We have marked from time to time the progress of free speech against the rebel Government in the old North State, and drawn moderate encouragement therefrom; but always warned our readers against too sanguine expectations of active help to the Union cause from that source. We continue to do the same thing. But we are free to say that late signs are more hopeful than any that have gone before. The facts are these: The North Carolina *Standard*, well known as the organ of Gov. VANCE and of the party that elected him, has published an article of great length, and evidently well matured in language and in argument, "denouncing the treachery of the Confederate leaders," showing the "ill success of their efforts," stating that "*portions of only five of the original thirteen [seceded] States remain in the hands of the Confederacy*," and proposing that North Carolina "in her *sovereign* capacity" make "immediate overtures to the United States Government for peace." We give the whole of this important document in the columns of the TIMES to-day.

What is the meaning and effect of this demonstration? Why this, of course. If it is to be accepted as the true voice and movement of the State of North Carolina, in its "sovereign capacity," it is a bolt that shivers the "Confederacy" to atoms. It has always been apparent to the most superficial students of Government that the Confederate States had no coherent bond whatever. The very beginning of their Government lay in the assertion of the absolute sovereignty of the individual States. That sovereignty no Federative covenant could override, and no State action could barter away.

The Constitution of the United States was framed under circumstances of recent and severe discipline which taught the weakness of a confederation of independent States; and the object in framing it was stated to be the securing of a "more perfect Union." The form of acceptance of this Constitution was solemn, and the hesitation of a number of the States showed that the people regarded the gravity of the act they were about to commit in relinquishing a part of their State Sovereignty to form a *perpetual Union*. Is it at all likely, if the States had supposed that, in case of dissatisfaction, they might withdraw from the Union at pleasure, they would have debated the step so long and joined at last so thoughtfully?

But, notwithstanding the reason of the case and the facts of history, the Union was at last disturbed and thrown into civil war by leaders who maintained the absolute sovereignty of the States and their right to secede from the Union at will. The Southern Confederacy was established by States openly maintaining this doctrine; and they went to war to vindicate it. Now, North Carolina, having fought two years side by side with her sister Confederate States, to establish the right of secession, chooses herself to exercise it. We should like to see the reply of the Richmond *Enquirer*, or of any rebel print, or of J. P. BENJAMIN, or of JEFF. DAVIS himself, to this pronunciamiento of the North Carolina seceders. Its right is self-evident. No logic is sharp enough to penetrate the argument, or gain the slightest leverage by which to overthrow it. The only way to meet it—the only way probably in which it will be met—will be by abuse of North Carolina for deserting her "Southern sisters" in their extremity, and seeking alliance with the "depraved and mercenary Yankees." But this weapon has been so often used that it is greatly blunted now. Such slang was effective before the war, but swords are sharper and cannon balls are stronger, and North Carolina has become wise enough to discern the difference.

The "end" in North Carolina will be looked for with daily increasing interest. It is clear that the North Carolina *Standard* is in revolt against the so-called Confederate States. If it speaks for Gov. VANCE and his party, it speaks for a majority of the people; and the disintegration of the Confederacy from internal discontent is a fore-ordained fact that must speedily be witnessed.

WHEAT IN FRANCE.—In the budget of late foreign news are two items side by side, of singular contradiction, in regard to the Bread prospects in Paris. One paragraph says: "Some excitement was produced in the Paris Corn market by the report that the Czar had prohibited the export of corn and flour from the Russian Empire." The immediately succeeding and reasoning sentence is: "The prospect of the French harvest is so good that there is a probability wheat may be exported from France, rather than a necessity exist for its importation."

The question is, why, if the latter statement is true, should there be "excitement" over the reported withholding of the usual supplies from Russia? It is much more probable that the report of "abundant harvests" in France, and the prospects of selling breadstuffs instead of buying, is put out by the government of the Emperor to keep down prices, until it [illegible]

[illegible] should have had any effect in many [illegible] with Russia in regard.

The instincts of the Paris Corn Exchange show how a European war would operate on the question of bread. Neither England nor France can dispense with the wheat received from America and Russia; and consequently the danger of war in Europe will always modify the diplomacy of France and England toward the United States. If there is war in Europe we shall have no trouble with either Power.

THE GOVERNOR AND PUBLIC ORDER.—We are glad to be able to give the Governor of the State of New-York the credit of a purpose to secure public order and uphold the execution of the laws. Some may think this rather a questionable sort of praise; but we have fallen upon such times that no man or community can feel secure that those who threaten it may not spring the mine under their feet and hurl them to destruction. The organs which claim to be the Governor's, and the faction of which he is a leader, have within the last two months used language so seditious, revolutionary and atrocious—have made such inflammatory appeals to incite the excitable, and such mendacious statements to deceive the ignorant—have exhibited such contempt for the laws, the Constitution and the Government, such disregard for the public welfare, public rights and the public peace—that many people dreaded the result, and feared there was too much truth in the claim put forth by these organs, that the Governor would actively side with their schemes, or else that he would wink at them. But, independently of the threats of his friends, or of his action, there has latterly been a feeling of security, from the knowledge that the Government had determined to put forth its power to execute the laws, and to punish active resistance thereto, which is treason, as well in New-York as in Virginia; and in this direction the proclamation of Gen. DIX has been a great aid.

Gov. SEYMOUR announces that he has received information that the draft is about to be made in New-York and Brooklyn, and he understands that there is danger of disorder and riot, against which he urges various cogent reasons, and concludes by announcing that riotous proceedings must and shall be suppressed, and by admonishing judicial and executive officers to take vigorous and effective measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages, and further sets forth that the militia and the whole power of the State will be employed to preserve public order.

A SENSATION CANVASS.—There is always very great danger in trying to conduct any affair of life on "sensation" principles. A sensation once started must be maintained to the full stretch of its original tension, if anything is expected to be made of it. Few men get to understand this. BARNUM is a notable instance of success in the list of showmen. He made a sensation with "Joyce Heth"—a greater one with the "woolly horse"—a greater one with JENNY LIND—a greater one with the "What is it?"—a greater one with MINNIE WARREN and Commodore NUTT—and certainly a *greater* one, in this torrid temperature, with LIZZIE HARRIS and her 678 pounds of seething human flesh. It is by sustaining his *rôle* that BARNUM has succeeded, and that "any other man" must succeed.

It occurs to us that the Ohio friends of VALLANDIGHAM are discovering the philosophy of humbugs and trying to avail themselves of it. But too late. They commenced their canvass with a great sensation—the exile of this chief to the "Confederacy" and his immediate nomination to be Governor of a loyal State. Here was a startling *dénouement* in prospect: VALLANDIGHAM elected Governor of Ohio—the President having banished him as a rebel, could not recognise him in his new position—but VALLANDIGHAM runs the blockade, is received in triumph and in transports by the freemen of Ohio—and reports himself to headquarters at Washington as one of the powers of the land without whom Mr. LINCOLN would be powerless in his place as President! What a scene! *Encore.*

But the plot did not go along as desired. It dragged heavily from the start, and was fairly "damned" before the second act (VALLANDIGHAM'S running the blockade) was closed. The Ohio yeomanry are just now in a frightful chill, and refuse to play the third part at all as prescribed; and the whole affair is about to be hissed off the stage. The cause is manifest. The "sensations" were not thick and fast enough. The first one exhausted the play-maker's resources; and since then all is dull and dead. An effort is making to recast the piece by an *impromptu* effort, and bring out VALLANDIGHAM committed to a thorough *war policy* on the part of the Government! This is said to be surely the scheme of his partisans in Ohio at present. But great as will be the "sensation," it is *too late*. The melodrama is "played out," and the first and last martyr of Northern secession will remain some years, we apprehend, a citizen of Queen VICTORIA'S domain, and by no means a loyal Governor of Ohio.

FRAUDULENT EXEMPTIONS.—The administration of the Conscription law in other States has brought to light many of the deceits and frauds by which it is sought to be evaded, and the officers of the Government should benefit by the knowledge thus gained. It is an unpleasant thing to acknowledge, but, nevertheless, it is true that perjury is not unfrequently committed, not only in regard to the residence, but physical condition and domestic relations of the drafted persons who seek exemption. A man can only be drafted in his legal domicile, that is, where he has his residence. Many thousands in New-York have a residence quite as easily in one Ward as another, if anything is to be gained by the change. Inasmuch, therefore, as a man living, and drafted say, in the Sixth Ward, is exempt if he is found really to live or have his residence in, the First or Fourth, or any other [illegible]

[illegible] ward, [illegible] to other quarters and tricks. A [illegible] in Philadelphia, gained exemption because he was "the only son of his widowed mother," and her "dependence for support," &c. An investigation showed the mother to be a thrifty and flourishing proprietress of a grocery store, who supported the graceless son in idleness. But his papers were all regular, and the certificate of exemption had been issued. It is proper to state, it was speedily canceled, and the youth at last accounts was hunting a substitute.

The efficacy of the draft and its popular support will depend largely on its impartial administration, and officers cannot be too careful to see that no one defeats it by unworthy means.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Canvass for Governor—Copperhead Meeting at Easton—Vencemous Speeches by Heister Clymer and Ex-United States Senator Brodhead.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

EASTON, Northampton County, Penn., Monday, Aug. 17, 1863.

This ancient and quiet borough, situated at the mouth of the Lehigh Valley, and at the confluence of the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers, the capital of the county, the seat of its public buildings and of Lafayette College, and numbering about thirteen thousand inhabitants, has had a visitation in the shape of a Democratic meeting. The meeting was called to take into consideration "the interests of the Democratic party." The principal speaker, Hon. HENRY CLYMER, of Berks County, however, did not confine himself particularly to "the interests of the party," but seemed mainly disposed to visit the direst punishment upon the Republicans for all the wrongs he says they "have been pleased to heap upon Democrats, because they were Democrats. Mr. CLYMER is a very bitter speaker and very theatrical in his gesticulations and pronunciation. Invective is his *forte*. He is very prolific in epithets. He uses them very freely. He becomes thoroughly warmed with his subject. He grates his teeth and looks very sincere, at the same time very severe, and the people believe. He abounds in iteration and reiteration. He commenced with the foundation of the Republic, and brought us up through the historic and glorious past, to the (to him) humble present, when ANDREW G. CURTIN is Governor of this Commonwealth, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States, and when all things are wrong because they have not Governor and President. He did not attempt to prove any one of these trifling charges. He merely made an assertion, struck two or more commanding attitudes, looked as though he was throttling some inoffensive man whose skin was not the color of his own—paused—and the Democrats assembled believed, because they wanted to believe, what the learned speaker assumed. He said that the Democrats, at the breaking out of the war, gave the present Administration their support to enable them to suppress the rebellion, because they then thought that the war would be conducted according to the Constitution and the laws. But they had been deceived—this had not been done. Innumerable acts—such as confiscation, emancipation, &c.—had been committed sufficient to alienate from the Administration the feelings and the support of the Democratic party. He did not enumerate any other acts to justify or excuse his unmeasured abuse of the Administration and its "minions." He said so, and it was so, for all his purposes—which, besides being for "the interests of the party," were probably for the "interest" of Gen. W. WOODWARD, and against those of ANDREW G. CURTIN and those "who think and feel as he does. Mr. CLYMER made no attempt to argue, on their merits, any of the issues which divide the sentiments of the people. His speech was a long tirade against those who are in authority—simply, it seemed to me, because they are in authority. His speech was a mass of vituperation and abuse, with no connection except a thread of hatred for the Republicans, permeating every part. He made use of such epithets as the following, applied to such men as Messrs. LINCOLN and CURTIN: Money-changers, (this was in a beautiful comparison instituted from the holy Scriptures, in which the Democratic party represented Christ, and the President and his party the money-changers in the temple,) shoddy patriots, miscreants, thieves, robbers, bastard patriots, and many more of the sort which would naturally escape the memory. What he would do with the folks to whom he applies these epithets, may be known by the following: "Hurl them from power, then we'll decide who are traitors;" "We'll strip them of their ill-gotten gains, and send the robbers howling through the land;" "You have these miscreants among you, and when we have the control of the Government, they will no more *hiss* (with peculiar emphasis on the final s) Copperheads at our best citizens; if they do, it will be at their peril." "We'll strip them—beggar them," and the like.

Mr. CLYMER, judging the future by the past, draws hopeful conclusions as to the election of Mr. WOODWARD; and then saith he: "With WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, SEYMOUR, of New-York, PARKER, of New-Jersey, and the exiled statesman and pure patriot of Ohio, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, we will defy them at their worst—meaning those horrid gnomes, the Republicans." This expression was very mild, but it conveys a great deal of meaning. I leave your readers to make up their own estimate of what Mr. CLYMER desires and is endeavoring to bring about. I will only say that I think if the gentleman imparted anything of his own spirit to his audience, they were more infuriated than convinced. It was an appeal to the passions and not to the reason. Mr. CLYMER closed amid cheers.

Hon. RICHARD BRODHEAD, Ex-United States Senator, being called upon made a few remarks, in which he warned his hearers not to get into a passion; if they could not convince their opponents, not to try it. He said he thought WOODWARD would be elected. He thought precisely as Mr. CLYMER did about this, as well as many other things else. Mr. BRODHEAD was cheered.

Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON, M. C., was also called upon and made a short address. He had always been ready and willing to give his constituents all the information he possessed, and was willing to do so now, but as they met in the Court-house, and as the Court was to sit at four o'clock, the time had arrived to adjourn. He also thought Mr. WOODWARD would be elected. If he was not he (the speaker) would lose his confidence in the intelligence of the people. He expected to speak to them throughout the county before the canvass closed. He was cheered at the close of his speech.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting before the speech-making commenced were highly denunciatory of all that was not Democratic, laudatory of the Constitution and the laws as some Democrats interpret them, but bitter to a fault upon those who are the lawful officers of the law under the Constitution, both State and National. It appeared to your correspondent, from the undue promises given by these men to "the interests of the party," that much of their laudation of principles and of the Constitution and the laws is but a means to an end—but a great end, "the interests of the party."

The Democrats have commenced the contest for the Governorship of this State in earnest. They are lending every nerve to the work. It behooves the real friends of the country to be up and doing for the cause of the Union. We believe it can best be served in this State by a hearty support of the Union nominee for Governor, ANDREW G. CURTIN. We are willing to argue before the people in favor of the principles of which our Governor is representative—the principles of Union and liberty. D. J. G.

From Rebeldom.

THE SPIRIT OF MISSISSIPPI.

There is a gleam of light thrown upon the subject of the state of public feeling in Mississippi, by the following paragraph from the Mobile *Evening News*:

"The telegraph informed us yesterday that an improved tone of feeling prevails in Mississippi. We are glad to hear this, and wish it may be true, *for the intelligence we have recently been receiving from that State is of a very unpleasant character.* In a letter, specimen, we give a brief extract from a letter, written by a young lady there, to her father in Mobile:

'There is a rumor that some of the farmers are going to keep their wheat until they can get gold for it; that is, they refuse Confederate money. Several of the rich men are carrying off their negroes and families. I have heard several say they will take the oath of allegiance for the sake of protecting their property, but they will not consider it binding. Mrs. G., however, says she will not take it to preserve property nor for any other reason.'

We regret (continues the editor) that the lady referred to has no children—there is need of more of that stock. From accounts which reach us, it would seem that the women are the only men in Mississippi. Nor are these accounts altogether a new thing, but merely the sequel to the story of the emptiness of the stay-at-home population there, which we heard long since, but were unwilling to believe in its full extent. What a blush of shame must mantle the cheeks of the true Mississippians in camp when they hear such reports of the conduct of their brothers! It is not too late for them to retrieve their characters, and we are anxious to be confirmed in the feeble hope that they are beginning to do so."

REBELS COMPLIMENT OUR CAVALRY.

In a letter from the army of LEE, the writer speaks of the opposition made by our cavalry to their attempts to pass through the Blue Ridge. He says:

"It may be remarked in passing that the Federal cavalry have displayed unwonted spirit of late, and have come to be regarded with much more respect than the infantry. To say they were a full match for STUART'S cavalry would hardly be doing them justice."

The article [illegible] in the Times of Friday last relative to the Central Park is certainly deserving of [illegible] favorable notice of this noble public work, as well as to its employees. The management of the Park work up to this time has been unexceptionable, and may pass precedent in our city. The order and [illegible] everywhere displayed, the rigid accountability and the prompt attention to the necessities and complaints of the public has been the continued theme of admiration.

It is declared that "on the first morning of the July riots one or two of the gangs of workmen employed on the Central Park left their work and marched down the Park, forcing or inducing the other gangs to leave their work and follow them, and that the whole body then proceeded to take part in the hue-and-cry of murder and rapine then going on in the city." The force went to work as usual on Monday morning. The men employed on the Park are not arrayed in one mass, marshaled for battle as with rioters; they are peaceable and intelligent men. They are employed at different pieces on the Park, sometimes one man alone, sometimes two, three, twenty or forty together, in a space about as large as the whole City below Spring-street. At the time the riotous proceedings were culminating further down below the main body of the Park laborers were at work, that is up to Monday noon, after which the work was suspended and the men went to their homes or elsewhere as they pleased, until work was resumed. No rule of the Park was suspended to enable the men to get back to their work.

The discipline of the Park forces is in all respects satisfactorily thorough; no disturbance whatever has occurred there during the past year or two of an unsettled condition of the public mind, but the work has proceeded steadily and regularly. There is no instance of a public work so free from disturbance and difficulties so far as its management is concerned.

The work was suspended on Monday of the riot. The Park authorities were ready to have the men go to work again as soon as the men thought it safe to do so, and the forces were at work on the Park at a much earlier day than many private factories and contractors put their men at work. Every man that went to work aided in so much to restore confidence to the community in a time of great and unexpected excitement, and to restore the City affairs to their natural condition. It is not at all improbable that out of the number of men on the Park some sympathised and perhaps were active in the proceedings of the eventful week.

The Commissioners of the Park have rules that govern their business. These rules require the punctual attendance during the hours of work of all persons in their employ; they require also of these employes a fair day's work, and they pay them promptly for it. No political interference is allowed with them, and when the men go to their homes they do as other people generally do, free from any surveillance of the Commissioners of the Park. The men are steady men of families, earning their living honestly, and are generally men of intelligence in their various vocations—gardeners, masons, stone-cutters and laborers.

The Park authorities kept constant watch of what was necessary and proper for them to do to aid in the preservation of order, and they did what seemed best to be done without noise or ostentation.

REDUCTION OF THE RATES OF FREIGHT TO NEW-ORLEANS.—The rates of freight to New-Orleans, by the steamship *Evening Star*, have been reduced to 50 cents per foot for measurement goods, 1½ cents per pound for weight goods, and $2 per barrel.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.—Among the recent arrivals at New-York from Europe we observe the name of Count Auesp, who comes as Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria, to succeed the Chevalier Hulsemann, who recently returned home after a residence in our country in the same capacity of twenty-five years—a service not more distinguished by its unusual duration, than it was by the signal propriety and urbanity with which its delicate and sometimes difficult duties were discharged, or the esteem which the worthy gentleman commanded by his personal deportment, his intelligence, and his amiability.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

From the "New-York Evening Express," Aug. 17.

GRATITUDE OF THE DEAF AND BLIND AND SUFFERERS OF CHRONIC CATARRH.

A letter in the shape of a testimonial, which we believe is unequalled of its kind, magnificently got up on a fine specimen of parchment, signed by about one hundred of the most influential citizens of New-York, attested by Hon. Genesa Opdyke, Mayor of the City, with the Grand Seal of the Mayoralty affixed, has been presented to the eminent Occulist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 816 Broadway, in acknowledgment of his unrivalled skill and success, as to him alone belongs the merit of the wonderful cures we have recorded in our paper from time to time.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

To J. G. Von Eisenberg, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of the City and State of New-York, who have experienced your unsurpassable skill, not only ourselves, but also our friends, the millions among whom has crowned your peculiar method from which we have derived so much benefit, is such that we have no hesitation in stating that you are entitled to the full confidence of the public. Notwithstanding the many highly eulogistic and flattering testimonials as to your professional skill, and those, too from our most influential citizens, we who have shared the benefit of your skill and experience, during the last three years of your practice in this City, feel it but due to you that we should tender our need of thanks in giving this testimonial, as a public acknowledgment of your skill, and in proof that we consider you worthy of the confidence of those who may require the services of an experienced oculist or aurist, and a gentleman richly meriting the respect of any community in which he may reside. With this object, we are yours obliged.

The following are a few of the most influential citizens whose autographs are affixed to the above letter, all of New-York, and well known:

L. A. CLARENDON,	JOHN MORGAN,
JAMES L. LIDDLE,	JOHN TAYLOR,
J. SCHERMERHORN,	M. H. QUACKENBOSS,
WALLCE McVANE,	H. R. MINTURN,
JOHN MULLER,	M. GANA,
P. A. HEGEMAN,	R. SEAMAN,
ROBT. N. DENISON,	W. STRUTHERS,
W. H. FORMAN,	C. W. DAVENPORT,
J. W. McFARLAND,	CHAS. H. GILBERT,
H. BOENKEN,	W. S. HUNT,
DAVID LYME,	W. H. WHITE,
J. H. STANTON,	H. BROWNING,
W. M. TODD,	JOSEPH BELL,
EUGENE V. LORBON,	S. M. HASKINS,
WILLIAM TRINDERS,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
EDW'D T. HARRISON,	JOSEPH WALKER,
ADOLPHUS LOSS,	

And nearly eighty more names of most influential citizens, which would take up too much space here to enumerate; and then follows the signature of Hon. Genesa Opdyke, Mayor, with the Grand Seal of the Mayoralty of the City. It is altogether a most appropriate and elegant compliment to Dr. Von Eisenberg, as well as being well merited. The original can be seen at the Doctor's.

[Advertisement.]

DR. LIGHTHILL ON CATARRH.

Its Causes, Symptoms and Effects.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by E. Rumsey Lighthill, M.D., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.]

LETTER NO. I.

Catarrh is a disease which exists in all climates, and to which every one is liable. It is usually the result of a cold in the head, which through mismanagement, inattention, constitutional predisposition, an unhealthful state of the system, a scrofulous taint of the blood, or other unfavorable circumstances, runs into a chronic state. From this apparently trifling complaint, with which every one is forced to make acquaintance, at some season of the year or other, and which is usually so mild that there is nothing required for its cure but the administration of such remedies as ginger-tea, hot rum, mustard foot baths, &c., &c., under the guidance of some motherly old lady; is developed a disease as frequent and offensive as it is dangerous, and which in its progress is apt to affect seriously some of the most important organs of the human economy, and to become instrumental in causing the permanent or loss of small, taste, hearing, and sight, and even the loss of life itself. This disease is popularly recognised by the name of Catarrh. Besides the cause abovementioned, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Smallpox, Diphtheria and Croup are among the occasional causes of this affection.

SYMPTOMS.

The first sensation is usually a feeling of dryness and heat in the nose, and a frequent inclination to sneezing. There is an inability to breathe freely, as the nose becomes stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other.

Soon a clear, watery, acrid discharge makes its appearance, excoriating the nostrils and edges of the lips, which become red and somewhat swollen. After a few days the discharge becomes thick, yellowish, extremely frequent, and continues to be a marked feature of the disease, and a source of much danger and the greatest annoyance. After more or less time, it becomes purulent, highly offensive, and assumes an extremely fetid odor. It is usually so profuse as to require, when confined to the nose, the frequent application of the handkerchief, or, if it drops into the throat, which is more particularly the case, while the body is in a horizontal position, constant expectoration, and sometimes both.

Sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking, caused by the presence of the discharge in the throat. Owing to the heat in the head, the watery portion of the discharge often evaporates, and assuming a condition of solidity, is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat, in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulation of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the nasal passages so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose, or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. After the removal, that side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will sometimes be found bloody, a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgment. During sleep these incrustations accumulate more rapidly and the feeling is therefore most uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes all efforts to clear the throat are futile until after breakfast or after something warm is swallowed. Some patients state that they are not successful until they have swallowed some whisky or brandy. The discharge which is at first without smell, assumes in the progress of the complaint an excessively fetid odor, the breath participates in this, and becomes occasionally so revoltingly offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose takes place frequently, sometimes even attacking the bones, when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge. The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders respiration through the nasal passages very difficult, and oftentimes impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth—a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly so to the lungs, as will be shown hereafter. The unpleasant noise produced during sleep, known as snoring, originates from the same cause. The voice loses its musical quality and assumes a discordant, harsh and nasal character; the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the same effect, though less frequent, is produced on the sense of taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound will be heard in the ear, and hearing will be found quite thick and stopped up, but returns suddenly with something like a snapping sound. This phenomenon is usually repeated until, at one time, hearing does not return, and remains permanently injured. Noises in the head of every conceivable description will make their appearance and add to the distress of the sufferer, and hearing may be lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, or after the slightest exertion. A pain, more or less acute, or a distressing feeling of pressure, is experienced over the eyes, and sometimes on the top or back of the head, and also pain in the face, closely resembling neuralgia, for which it is very often mistaken. The distress in the head weakens the memory and produces irritability and moroseness of disposition. The stomach generally suffers more or less, is weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases, the system becomes feeble and prostrated, and there is an aversion or inability to either physical or mental exertion. Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward and producing throat-affections, bronchitis, and finally *consumption*. It may be safely asserted that after hereditary predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this fatal complaint.

The symptoms of catarrh vary considerably in different individuals, and the degree of their severity depends upon constitutional idiosyncrasies and various external influences. With some the complaint continues for a number of years in a mild form, and without causing any of the injurious results above described, while with others all the worst effects are produced in a very short space of time, and cases, apparently most harmless, may through improdent exposure, additional cold, or unfavorable changes of the weather, suddenly exhibit all the violence and malignity which characterizes the severest ones.

With certain individuals the disease assumes periodicity, attacking them regularly each year, at certain seasons, as in the early part of Spring, when the roses are in bloom, and hence the name, Rose-catarrh; or, in Midsummer, during haying time, when it is known as Hay-catarrh. Some can tell the exact day and even hour of the attack. They usually claim to be entirely relieved of the difficulty in the intervals, but we have reason to suppose that symptoms of the complaint are constantly present in some mild form or other, which are roused into activity by the odor peculiar to roses or new-mown hay, with which the atmosphere is impregnated during the seasons just mentioned. The comparative quiet enjoyed in the intervals, no doubt leads to the belief that the complaint has ceased entirely.

In the course of these letters we will endeavor to explain the means by which Catarrh produces the effects described; and in doing so shall be obliged to recur to previous statements. To render the subject explicit, the next letter, which will appear on Wednesday next, will contain a description of the anatomy of the nasal apparatus and the parts adjoining.

☞ The author can be consulted on Catarrh, Deafness and diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, at No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues,) from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER Truss," is the only truss made that will cure hernia or rupture radically. It is light, clean and easy. Acting on a lever it produces no pressure on the back or cord. Pamphlets free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 636 Broadway.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
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Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 458 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes; also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

DAY—BEYANT.—At Mendham, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Wm. H. Babbit, A. L. Day, Principal of Mendham Institute, to Miss Lettie C. Beyant, daughter of S. O. Bryant, Esq.

PHILIPS—HOLMES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel J. Corneille, Harvey S. Philips to Lizzie A., daughter of James E. Holmes, all of this City. No cards.

WARD—TURNER.—At Berne, Switzerland, on Wednesday, July 29, Prescott H. Ward to Marian Fontelle, daughter of George W. Turner, all of America.

DIED.

ANNIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, Joseph Annis, of Plainfield, N. J., aged 47 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of his brother-in-law, R. W. Forbes, No. 58 Willow-st.

CRAWFORD.—On Monday, Aug. 17, after a long and painful illness, Peter Crawford, aged 65 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of his sons and son-in-law, J. B. Archer, also the members of Washington Chapter, No. 2, order of United Americans, and the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 112 Varick-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLE.—In Tappantown, Rockland County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Aug. 16, Ann M. Shatzel, wife of Rev. Isaac D. Cole, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Tappantown, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages leave Jersey City at 9¼ A. M., returning, leave Tappantown at 3½ P. M.

GULAGER.—In New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Aug. 16, Henry Gulager, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. A train leaves the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 11½ A. M., for New-Rochelle.

HARRIS.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 16, Charles Townsend Harris, eldest son of the late John W. Harris, aged 37 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 23d-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 15, Jane Haight, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, New-York, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HART.—The funeral of the late Henry J. Hart, will take place from the Wooster-st. Synagogue, between Spring and Prince sts., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., to which his relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HENRY.—At Saratoga, on Saturday, Aug. 15, Mary H., wife of J. Buchanan Henry, and daughter of J. H. Nicholson, of Annapolis, Md.

☞ *National Intelligencer* will please copy.

INGHAM.—At the residence of her son, Charles C. Ingham, Mrs. Jane Ingham, widow of the late Thomas Ingham, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of her sons, Charles C. and Thomas Ingham, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 351 West 34th-st., at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, without further notice, or at Trinity Church Cemetery, where the funeral service will be performed.

JONES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Henry R. Jones.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts.

JOHNSON.—In Amenia, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, of cholera infantum, Cornia, infant daughter of Arthur F. and Emelin Johnson.

KNAPP.—In Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, Willard, youngest son of Samuel T. and Angeline M. Knapp, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, for which carriages will be in waiting at Desbrosses-st. Ferry, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 19.

LEAVITT.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 17, Mary Louisa, wife of Rev. W. S. Leavitt, and daughter of the late Hon. S. R. Grover, of Newark, N. J. Her remains are buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

MILLER.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 18, John A. Miller, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 149 Madison-av.

POLLOCK.—On Monday, Aug. 17, Elisabeth Pollock, aged 13 years and 6 months.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 19, from the residence of her father, John K. Pollock, No. 290 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SHAW.—At Bergen Point, on Monday evening, Aug. 17, Edwin Augustus, youngest child of James E. and Julia A. Shaw, of this City.

TAY.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, of diphtheria, Ida M. Tay, aged 26 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father-in-law, A. Hedenberg, No. 38 New-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M.

TITUS.—At Glendale, near Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, Aug. 13, Benjamin Sherrett, son of John and Margaret I. Titus, in the 6th year of his age.

WINANT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, Charles Durant, son of Cornelius and Sarah M. Winant, aged 2 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Wednesday,) the 19th inst., at No. 649 4th-st. The remains will be taken to Bethlehem, Orange County, for interment.

WARFIELD.—In Piermont, on Sunday, Aug. 17, suddenly, of cholera infantum, Edward Ashton, infant son of William B. and Henrietta Watkins, aged 10 months.

WHEELER.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 18, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of E. Morrison, Tarrytown, Westchester County, Harriet Maria Wheeler, daughter of Eliphalet and Ann Maria Wheeler.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 437.—Aug. 18, 1863.
47, 46, 43, 49, 62, 30, 51, 60, 59, 58, 57, 35, 15.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 438.—Aug. 18, 1863.
30, 27, 53, 34, 35, 16, 45, 55, 58, 71, 50, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DEVLIN & CO.

In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
20 PER CENT
In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS.
CUTLERY
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
C. F. & F. B. BELL,
No. 289 BROADWAY, New-York.

DEAFNESS
CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of the

EYE, EAR and THROAT,

TREATED BY

DR. LIGHTHILL,

No. 34 St. Mark's Place, (8th St., between Second and Third Avenues).
Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

☞ Operations for Cross-Eyes, Cataract Artificial Pupil, Glaucoma, &c., &c., will receive special attention.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the many testimonials received, and are submitted with confidence; others, as well as references to parties of the highest respectability, residing in this City, will be cheerfully furnished on application.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has operated upon two of my children for cross-eyes, with perfect success. The eyes which, previous to the operation, were painfully deformed, are now perfectly straight. DAVID SELLING,
No. 99 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL,

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor New-York *Teacher.*

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

No. 12 Courtlandt-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 Grand-st., Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 189 East 23d-st.

No. 42 Fifth-st., New-York, June 28, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

C. S. HOLLY.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenbard almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenbard to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE

816
BROADWAY.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This fashionable medicine must be taken at this season of the year, particularly whenever you have the least uncomfortable feeling from an over indulgence of fruit, or whenever Diarrhœa or pain in the bowels are the result of eating tainted food, or a relaxing condition of the atmosphere. If taken according to directions it never fails to check the disorder and allay the pain. For years has it been tested, and its reliability established beyond a doubt.

The soldiers of the Potomac can bear testimony to its efficacy in curing of Diarrhœas and Dysenteries, for they, poor fellows, paid the sutlers last Summer as high as $1, when it was beyond our power to supply them for 25 cents, for a bottle of the Relief.

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—chew a little gum arabic, and avoid opiate mixtures.

RADWAY & COMPANY, No. 87 Malden-lane.
Sold by Druggists generally.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. F. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City:
T. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st.
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GRAY, No. 351 Broadway.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED—TO FILL UP THE quota of Bayonne Township, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey. The Town Committee offer $300 Bounty to volunteers upon their being mustered into the service of the Government. This bounty will be in addition to the bounty of $100 offered by the Government, and to $50 offered by Hudson County, and the allowance by the State of $75 per month to the families of volunteers. Apply to ISAAC VAN BUSKIRK, at the Bayonne House, Bayonne, Aug. 14, 1863.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE REBELLION RECORD,
EDITED BY FRANK MOORE,
IS THE A[illegible]MENT OF ALL THAT IS VALUABLE, AND THE ONLY
HISTORY OF THE WAR
THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

It contains "nothing but the most guarded narrative of events without comment," and no one who desires to be posted can afford to be without this

THE GREAT LIVING HISTORY.

Part 34, price 50 cents, (being the 3d part of the 6th volume,) illustrated with Portraits of
Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK and Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
is now ready.

THE REBELLION RECORD
recommends itself to all desirous of keeping themselves correctly posted upon all the facts of this great crisis in our NATIONAL STRUGGLE, by its ACCURACY, IMPARTIALITY and COMPLETENESS. "It is a complete library of FACTS, OCCURRENCES, BATTLES, DOCUMENTS, SPEECHES, &c., from the first breaking out of the

Supreme Judicial Court.

This Court was opened this morning before Judge Bacon, for the return of process and other formal business.

Daniel A. Cameron, Esq., one of the U. S. Commissioners, has been appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court, in place of Gen. W. Menrad, Esq., who has filled that office so many years, and who has resigned.

PERSONAL.

RICHARD JOHNS.—HELEN THINKS SHE saw you on Broadway yesterday. If in the City, call on us. Aug. 14, 1863. ELIZA.

TO JANE W. H.—ON THE SECOND OR THIRD—impossible before; but for a month then. O. Z.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 33 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

Propose to take into their family six children, between the ages of seven and 14, whom they will thoroughly instruct and take care of morally and physically.

MISS ELLONE HOWLAND will continue her Day School for children, as heretofore. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS HOWLAND will also receive a class of young Ladies during the hours of each day for instruction in the usual English branches and in the French language and literature. For circulars and other information, apply at No. 21 East 36th-st.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY

For lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Having splendid mansion, scenery, extensive grounds. Bracing air, &c. Twelfth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sep. 15. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's, No. 550 Broadway, or address the Principal.

MRS. MACAULAYS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened an THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 34th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")

N. E. CORNER PARK AVENUE AND 5TH STREET.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

FLUSHING, L. I.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 337 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,167 Broadway (Madison-square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Barnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURteenth-street, corner of 8th-av.—Rev. R. HOLDEN M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing, and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. B. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and retired. Grounds extensive and well shaded. Great attention given to the solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms only $180 per school year. Extra moderate. Circulars obtained of Mr. N. S. Bates, Jr., Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall-st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French governesses and teachers, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,348 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSELL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russell, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.

The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, RESIDING in an airy and healthful situation, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive into her family, to be instructed with her own daughters, a few misses, from 7 to 12 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE, WOODBURY, CONN.—The next session will commence Aug. 25. Course of instruction thorough. The buildings are large and new. Sleeping apartments well furnished and ventilated. For Circulars, address the Principal, P. B. HULSE, Woodbury, Conn.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GISSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same method will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowell's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 674 Broadway.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address E. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1862. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

INSTRUCTION.

THE FALL TERM OF THIS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies will commence on the 17th of September. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, or address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

A select Boarding and Day-School. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Tuesday, Sept. 1. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles Lanier, L. L. B. Wm. C. Bryant, David Dudley Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Paris*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Halifax*—Col. Wm. Kirney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. E. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS. No. 8 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN—Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.—Miss M. E. BROWN, Principal; Mrs. READ, Miss McCLUER. This institution will reopen on Monday, Aug. 31. Tuition in English and French, with board and washing, $250 per annum; children under twelve years of age, $200 per annum. Dr. Lewis' gymnasium taught by one of his pupils. Circulars, with references, may be had at Roe Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Greene's, Broadway, near 14th-st.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than thus twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 176th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. English branches, Spanish, German, classical, commercial, studies. Engineering course. Reopens September 7. Circulars at No. 67 Cedar-st., and No. 913 Broadway.

LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BAY Ridge, one mile from Fort Hamilton. Number of pupils limited to ten. French and Spanish spoken in the house. Circulars to be had at Appleton's Bookstore. For particulars, address Prof. GEO. TREGENT, Fort Hamilton, L. I.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—NO. 147 MADison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 17. French boarding and day school for young ladies. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD née da Rochefermoy.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 2 next. For boarders $210. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. B. ROWE, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 16 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. F. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire à Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 148 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

School Properties are sold and rented.

Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.

Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.

REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. C. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

MILITARY SUPERINTENDENT AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTOR IN A MILITARY SCHOOL.—An American, much experienced, with honorary degree from Yale College, and formerly in U. S. Engineers, desires to correspond; teaches infantry, artillery, broad and small sword, and bayonet, cornet and bugle; fully up with the times; also mathematics and English. Address C. J. M., Stratford, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching will receive a few young ladies into a school in her own family and afford every facility for a thorough education. The school is in a pleasant village, a short ride from New-York. Circulars and references at the *Times* Office, and she will receive calls at No. 25 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SPANISH TEACHER IN A BOARDing-school near the City; none but natives and competent must apply. Direct to BOARDING-SCHOOL, Box No 106 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A DONKEY, WITH WAGON, HARness and boys' and girls' saddles. The donkey is about 4½ hands high, sound and perfectly gentle; subject to no tricks, and perfectly safe for a family of children. Apply at the Office No. 643 Water-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO a slate-quarry, situate at Fairhaven, Vt., of great extent and richness, the stone UNFADING, rendering it superior to the other quarries yet discovered in this country, and possessed of remarkable advantages of location. It has been partially and skillfully worked; has an established reputation; can with a small outlay be put into extensive and complete operation, and is susceptible of yielding the amplest supplies for all the purposes for which slate is used, viz.: roofs, flagging, table tops, billiard-beds, mantels, flooring, shelves, tanks, ashler, &c., &c., for all which the stone of this quarry is in great request. The immensely increased demand for slate has placed the quarries of the country many months behind orders, and brought even poor slate freely into market. This quarry is offered for sale on terms which cannot fail to yield most lucrative returns, whether worked by tenants, or the proprietor, by an association or corporation. For particulars, including working estimates, special charter, and other statistics, apply to

JOSEPH VAN BUREN & PECK,

Counsel for the Proprietor, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR, FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, TENDER FEET, &c.—Twenty-five and 50 cents per box.—For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c., use Dr. Briggs' modern curative. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box. Corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., cured by Dr. J. BRIGGS, practical chiropodist, No. 313 Broadway.

LEATHER.—400 SIDES OF BLACK BRIDLE Wax, Upper and Grain Leather; 500 dozens Black Morocco of various kinds. For sale by C. W. TROTTER, No. 3 Jacob-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE

U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.,

BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

MARINE AND FIRE,

Wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN,

No. 46 Pine-st.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS.

Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-av. and 33d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:

HENRY A. HURLBUT, AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS, ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS, O. DE FOREST GRANT,
and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, tan per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf ....No. 318 .... $5,000 85 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf ....No. 1,022 .... 250,102 41 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf ....No. 416 .... 4,624 03 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf ....No. 1,023 .... 8,827 50 } Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
43 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $30 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED TO the Milwaukee and Mississippi, La Crosse and Milwaukee and Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Companies wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, 67 William-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GOSHEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

New-York, July 23, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, on stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and to reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 10, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a

SCRIP DIVIDEND

OF

FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.

on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. B. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earning of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 20th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of

HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,

&c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Aug. 12, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn,

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, pork, preserved meats, flour, rice, dried apples, tea, coffee, molasses, pickles, tomatoes and whisky.

CLOTHING—Round jackets, jumpers, trousers, frocks, overshirts, undershirts, drawers, satinet, flannel, calf and kip shoes, socks, blankets, caps, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, tape, needles, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors, brushes, buttons, blacking, &c.

ALSO—A lot of empty boxes and barrels.

A complete list can be seen by applying at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH.
DRUGS & MEDICINES,

&c., &c.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY AGENT'S SALE, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

Will sell, on FRIDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn,

(By order and under direction of I. Henderson, Esq., U. S. Navy Agent,)

STEAMER UNCAS.

The steamer UNCAS, of 212 tons register, length 121 feet, beam 23 feet, depth of hold 8 feet 2 inches. She has two propellers and a high deck aft, under which are her cabins, &c.

Terms cash, and she must be removed immediately.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 27 Schermerhorn-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn.

Rosewood and mahogany furniture, in hair cloth, centre tables, 2 pier glasses, painted chamber furniture, mahogany bedsteads, washstands, bedsteads, spring beds, bedding, oak extension table, chairs, dinner-set, glassware, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, oil cloth, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, below Liberty-st., a fine stock of first-class City made furniture, removed for convenience of sale, and including parlor, chamber, reception and dining-room suites of various kinds; escapes, library and easy rocking chairs, wardrobes, tables, sideboards, lounges, easy chairs, hall furniture, &c.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACK. & WEST'N R. R. CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, to have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, on both the said deliveries of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

YACHT AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, U. P. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants'

[illegible] CURED IN THE [illegible] OF No. 19 [illegible] from the [illegible] for dis- [illegible] prescribe he has [illegible] Treatment [illegible] you to keep [illegible] health, call; it [illegible] By his special [illegible] of medical col- [illegible] the [illegible] Gonorrhœa or Syphilis [illegible] chances of disease [illegible] the last vestige [illegible] Mercury. Inveterate [illegible] of [illegible] Sufferers from Impo- [illegible] restored to full vigor in a [illegible] and speedily cured by a new [illegible] in every case [illegible] to restore prompt [illegible] Diseases [illegible] may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full [illegible] of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, and [illegible]

SURE REMEDY.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private dis- ease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or ex- [illegible] [illegible] gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, [illegible] secondary and constitutional [illegible] [illegible] &c. Thirty years of [illegible] devoted to the treatment of [illegible] enable us to effect cures in cases where [illegible] have failed. Dr. Powers' Es- [illegible] of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. [illegible] marriage speedily cured. The secret to [illegible] Dr. Powers' and Compound Inflections. Impedi- ments to marriage speedily cured. The secret to [illegible] Dr. Powers' and Compound the obstructions and kings of venereal disease, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantees a [illegible] no charge, in from one to three days. Es- tablished in 1845, N. B.—Those who have used their pre- ventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and cer- tain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above reme- dies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their cir- cular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures war- ranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a pri- vate entrance at No. 9 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all dis- eases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hos- pitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidentially consulted upon all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a deli- cate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and perma- nent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The vic- tims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the cer- tainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qual- ified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Semi- nal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time re- quired to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be used by all about to marry, as its effects are perma- nent. Young men are too subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits! Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WILSON POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., be- tween Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just pub- lished the tenth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," expressly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Lexington-st., New- York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, in any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and ad- dressed to Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale by H. NICHALSON, 67, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 100 pages, and 120 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a series of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those con- templating marriage, who entertain doubts of their phy- sical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, or time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of dis- ease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the utmost secrecy may be the Doctor. Consultation and ad- vice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New- York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skilful and reliable physi cian. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medi- cine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been injured. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Lib- erty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regu- lating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and re- moving all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 28th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without distinguor restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will ac- complish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medi- cal knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has ex- hausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the dis- ease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS.
DAVIDSON'S PATENT SYRINGE.

All parties infringing the patent for the above-named article, either in making, using or selling the same, in violation of the letters patent of the United States, granted therefor to Charles H. Davidson, on the 31st day of March, 1857, are hereby notified to desist from such in- fringement forthwith.

It is the intention of the owner of said patent to pros- ecute all infringers to the full extent of the law.

R. HAMILTON, Attorney for DAVIDSON SYRINGE COMPANY.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For coverings, canvas, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 54 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase clean and well-finished MAN- TELS is at A. KLEIN'S Marble Manufactory, No. 109 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

REMOVAL.—C. J. EAGLETON, DENTIST, No. [illegible] Clinton-place, near University, 8th-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIPS ARCTIC AND BALTIC.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
ARCTIC, 3,000 tons burthen,
WILLIS PUTNAM, Commander,
will be dispatched
FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW-YORK.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12. | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, at 8 n'clock A. M., precisely.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals fur- nished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substan- tial food.....$30
Steerage—With superior accommodations.....$30
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$26
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed's'y, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States cur- rency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermen- tioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight com- partments, and classed first-class for 23 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class pas- sengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW- YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be fol- lowed by the other steamers of the line every alter- nate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, pay- able in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$126
Second Cabin.....88
Steerage.....35
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full- powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 22.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, accord- ing to accommodation, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equiv- alent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For pas- sage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Mesurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Com- pany's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivaleot.
☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class U. S. mail steamship LOCUST POINT, Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Wednesday.
Passage, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 85 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The new side-wheel U. S. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....Sept. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday.....Sept. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 00
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotter- dam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's of- fices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Natur- alized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS.—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY.—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8¾; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful ex- cursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Re- freshments, bait and fishing tackle on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE sidewheel steamboat ROBERT FULTON and GOV. KING, and the splendid steamboat JERSEY BLUE. Apply at Murray's Pleasant Valley Garden to let. Office No. 39 Wall-st., corner Broad.
HENRY BALSAM.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WATER WORKS FOR SALE.—The Elmira Water Works, constructed by the undersigned, are offered for sale. They are substan- tially built—the mains laid in the principal streets, the water pure, soft and supplied by gravity. The village contains between 10,000 and 12,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most enterprising and rapidly increasing villages in the State. The works were constructed in 1861-2, under a liberal charter, with the usual exclusive rights and privileges of Water Companies. Being about to en- gage in building works in another place, we offer them for sale. No better investment can be found. Address WYCKOFF, HOBBIE & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

$500.—FOR SALE—AN INTEREST TO AC- quainted with Singer's Sewing Machine, and wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, can hear of an opportunity by addressing J. D., Brooklyn City Post-office, for one week. Work plenty, profits li- eral; terms cash.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH $10,000, to join the advertiser in a well established mercantile business down town; druggist or grocer pre- ferred; should be a religious man. Address, with refer- ences, J. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs's, &c. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 239 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Wales.—No. 7 Bedford-st. (Fifth Park Bank-Block), Room No. 6, second story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, DAILY LINE.—Passengers only. Fare 50 cents per trip. The steamer DOMINION, Capt. W. H. HAVENS, having been thoroughly repaired and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTER- NOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Hay Market, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 168 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 6 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th- st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Pough- keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Ar- riving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNES- DAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGH- lands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 9 A. M.; return- ing, will leave Red Bank at 3½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Re- turning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART- ford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hart- ford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New- London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERI- DEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Rail- road Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Fer- ry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10.30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5.55 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williams- bridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8.30 A. M., on arrival of N. Haven and Hartford train of stopping at Sunday excur- sion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for White Plains, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5 P. M.; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5 P. M.; Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 and 7 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:25, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 6:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELA- WARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New- York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:56 and 10:26 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray- street, at 10:40 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:06 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SHYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL- BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of West- cott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th- st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
1 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and War- wick.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canadaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 5:25 P. M. Sat- urdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU WANT TO SCARE MUSQUITOES.

Dey and night musquitoes bite
And fill us with vexation;
Just let them smell the stuff we sell
And see their consternation.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire exemption from mus- quitoes, should proceed at once to the drug-store and procure a box of PAPE'S celebrated Musquito Powder, the presence of which will, in a few minutes, drive every musquito out of the room it occupies, without discom- moding or annoying the persons in said room in the least degree.

Nothing at all in it poisonous or unpleasant to human- ity, but something frightful to musquitoes.

Try a box, it will cost but twenty-five cents and yield you five dollars' worth of pleasure.

See what others say of it:

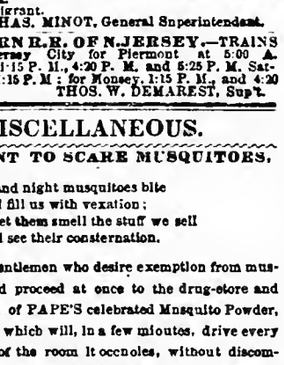
I have used one box of PAPE'S Musquito Powder, and can recommend it as a sure remedy to get clear of mus- quitoes. P. CLOSS, No. 44 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHAS. ENRICH, of Newark, No. 271 Broad-st., says that one box drove all the little pests entirely away.

CHAS. KIRCHOFF, No. 27 Market-st., and hundreds of others have given written testimony to this effect. Thousands of others will do the same.

HAHNE & BLOCK, No. 136 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., Sole Agents.
J. LEOBOLDT, Depot No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES.
USED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.



Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply. Adapted to every branch of business. At wholesale and retail.
E. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 2 Barclay-st., Opposite Astor House.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED
Calls on and after [illegible] at No. 4 Walnut-st., (second floor.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A smart capable girl as [illegible] do cooking or general house- work; is willing, trustworthy, [illegible]y, and obliging, an excellent washer and [illegible], and would assist cook; unobtrusive and re- spectful; best of references [illegible]. Apply at No. 131 Atlan- tic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A smart, tidy and well-recom- mended young woman desires a situation in City or country; is willing and obliging; a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a first-class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking; has lived with the best of families in city and country. Call at 339 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, SITUATION as chambermaid in a private family; can produce the best of City reference; has no objection to assist in fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY a young, neat, and experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse, or wait on a lady that boards; is a thorough chambermaid; does the children's washing; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as infant nurse; is competent to take charge of it from its birth; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at 63 West 18th- st., West corner of 6th-av. Best of City references given.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SIT- uation as seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or cham- bermaid and seamstress, by a protestant young woman; highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a French dressmaker from Paris. Can cut and fit in the most fashionable style; will work by the day, week, or month. No objection to go to the country. Ad- dress No. 236 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—A LADY WHO HAS had many years' experience as a first-class dressmaker, desires a situation as forewoman in some first-class establishment. She can furnish undoubted testimonials of qualifications for the position. Communications in- vited from those who are willing to pay a fair equivalent for services rendered. Address S. D., Box No. 4,580, New- York Post-office.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY, OF pleasing manners, would like to wait in a store or first-class saloon; good recommendations. Call at No. 159 East Houston-st., in the store.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' IN- STITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED A situatioo as general clerk or light porter, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good references. Address CLERK, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 286 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITU- ation wanted, by an English Protestant man, who fully understands his business; no objection to a short distance in the country; is a single man. Address, for three days, GEORGE F. MOORE, No. 14 East 16th-st., New-York City.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a young man of good ad- dress, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his busi- ness in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability. Address J. K., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED as a situation by a single young man, as coachman and groom; one who perfectly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful; can bring satisfactory references from his last employer. A note addressed to J. C., Box 196 *Times* Office, will meet at- tention.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITU- ation wanted, by a single Protestant man, as coach- man and gardener; is an excellent groom; willing to make himself useful, with good references for the City or country. Call or address No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young single man who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom, and a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself useful; has ten years' City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 216 *Times* for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man of long experience in the business; has lived with families of the highest standing in society in the City; can give several years' City ref- erence. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SMART, RESPECT- able colored young man wishes a situation as above; has reference for honesty and capability. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young single man as coachman; in addition, would not object to the care of a cow; best City reference given. Address W. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom; good City reference given; no objections to go to the country. Apply to John McDonald, No. 66 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days. JAMES M. CARDEN.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS valet, or to take care of an invalid; has lived in that capacity nine years; reference to distinguished phys- icians and private families. Apply for two days to Dr. LEROY, No. 813 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER IN A private family, a situation. The advertiser has lived with credit in the first families in New-York, to whom he refers; no objection to the country. Apply to J. MOR- RIS, cor. University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENG- lishman, a situation in a private family as waiter; understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce good reference. Call at No. 311 4th-av., near 24th-st.

HELP WANTED

1,000 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.—WE want 1,000 good, experienced hands, to make cloaks. Ten good seamstresses, who thoroughly under- stand their business, we will give good pay, and an im- mediate and steady job. Also, 80 experienced hands, to run Grover & Baker's sewing-machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory of ALLEN & PAINE, No. 384 Broadway, rear entrance.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTER'S OFFICE, AN experienced accountant and correspondent. A mid- dle-aged man accustomed to British currency preferred. Address, stating prior occupations, references, and salary required, Z. P., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

JEWELERS WANTED.—TWO FIRST- class jewelers may hear of a situation where they will receive good wages and steady employment; one must understand engraving. Address or apply to W. P. GAN- NETT, Manufacturing Jeweler, No. 4 Cornhill-court, Boston.

SILK HAT FINISHERS WANTED—TO work at Newark, N. J.; none but first-class finishers need apply. W. C. RAVENHILL, No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who understands plain gardening, and is willing to make himself useful; also some farm-laborers. Apply at No. 34 Macdougal-st., corner of Prince.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CL

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Bragg at Chattanooga with 25,000 Men.

Joe. Johnston at Brandon and Enterprise, Miss.

Desertions from Both Armies Very Numerous.

The Governor of Alabama Urging the Impressment of Slaves.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that West Tennessee is cleared of guerrillas, many of their officers and men having been captured.

MEMPHIS, via CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 17.

Col. HOVEY, Commander of the brigade that lately went North, captured, in a skirmish, Col. CAMPBELL, of the Twenty-third Tennessee, ten Captains, two Lieutenants and thirty privates. Col. CHURCH, of the Twenty-fifth Iowa cavalry, recently went to Paris, Tenn., driving out RICHARDSON, BIFFLES, NEWCOMB and WILSON, thus clearing West Tennessee of rebel forces. The First Alabama cavalry have returned to their headquarters at Glendale, reporting ten prisoners captured. The Eighteenth Missouri infantry, in their recent raid in the vicinity of Ripley, captured a Captain and five privates—recruits.

The cavalry expedition from Corinth released some two hundred and fifty conscripts taken by FORREST. A company of sixty Union men came into Corinth Tuesday P. M. from Wayne's Ford. They were conscripted and had several fights with BIFFLES' men, and refused to go. They armed themselves and reported to Corinth to enter the United States service.

BRAGG is said to be at Chattanooga with 25,000 men. He is said to have lost 10,000 men by desertion in his recent retreat. JOHNSTON's army is at Enterprise and Brandon, about 25,000 strong. He is said to have lost one-third of his force by desertion. The mountains of North Alabama are full of deserters from BRAGG and JOHNSTON.

All is quiet in and around Corinth, the guerrillas have been driven away, and in some instances their bands have been broken up and scattered.

The gunboat *Cincinnati* is raised, and is now undergoing repairs at Vicksburgh.

Gov. SHORTER, of Alabama, has issued an address to the citizens of that State, urging upon them the impressment of slaves into the Confederate service.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 17.

Private HIRAM REYNOLDS, of the Eighty-second Indiana regiment, was hung to-day for the murder of WASHINGTON MOSCAR, of the same regiment.

Lieut. L. C. HODGES has been assigned to the Chief Quartermastership of the Department of the Cumberland.

The river here is falling. There is three feet of water on the shoals.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

It is understood that the original arrangement made by Mr. CHASE with JAY COOKE & Co., as agents for the sale of the five-twenty loan, expired by limitation on the 1st of August. Since that day their agency has been continued subject to the possible adoption of a new plan of selling to the people the Government credits. The scheme said now to be most favored in the Treasury Department is to make the National Banks throughout the country, organized under Mr. CHASE's financial measure, agents for the five-twenties, as well as of any new loans, at a compensation of one quarter per cent—the banks being compelled to expend one-sixteenth per cent. in advertising and other necessary expenses. JAY COOKE & Co.'s subscriptions up to and including Saturday last, have been $250,103,350. The deliverances from the Treasury upon their orders are $25,000,000 short—principally for want of blanks.

MOVEMENTS OF MOSEBY.

The waggish MOSEBY, with part of his gang, on Sunday night encamped two and a half miles from Upton's Hill, almost within range of the guns on the Washington fortifications. On Sunday afternoon he stopped a funeral procession on its way from Lewinsville to Washington, and stole the horses attached to the hearse. He afterwards visited Falls Church and amused himself by taking observations of our new contraband farms.

A REBEL CAVALRY RAID EXPECTED.

Advices from the army to-night state that the impression prevails that the rebels are preparing for a cavalry movement in our rear to destroy the railroad. We are not asleep, they will find.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.

A certificate of banking was issued, to-day, for the first National Bank of Norwich, Conn.—A. H. ALMY to be President—with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to half a million.

RETIRED.

Col. HANNIBAL DAY, of the Sixth infantry, and Lieut.-Col. GEORGE NAUMAN, of the First artillery, have been put on the retired list at their own request.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF BRIG.-GEN. REVERE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 282.—1. Before a General Court-martial, which convened at the Headquarters, Third Corps, May 13, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders No. 128, dated Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, camp near Falmouth, Va., May 12, 1863, and of which Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers.

CHARGE I.—"Misbehavior before the enemy."

Specification—"In this; that Brig.-Gen. J. W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Excelsior (Second) brigade, Second division, Third corps, while said division was engaged with the enemy at Chancellorsville, Va., did march his command an unnecessary distance to the rear to reform it, and did then march with his brigade, and such fragments of other regiments of the said division as he could assemble, to United States Ford, about five miles from the scene of action. All this without orders from his superior officers, about 8 o'clock an the morning of May 3, 1863."

CHARGE II.—"Neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification—"In this; that Brig.-Gen. J. W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Excelsior (Second) brigade, Second division, Third corps, did allow public property, to the amount of 189 muskets, 178 sets of accoutrements, 259 bayonets, 28,440 rounds of small arm ammunition, 1,779 knapsacks, 836 haversacks, 404 canteens, 2,000 shelter tents, and 55 pioneer tools, to the service of his command, to be abandoned, and to fall into the hands of the enemy. All this without orders from his superior officers, at Chancellorsville, Va., on or about May 3, 1863."

To which charges and specifications the accused, Brig.-Gen. J. W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, pleaded "not guilty."

FINDING.

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Brig.-Gen. J. W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, as follows:

CHARGE I.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words, 'while said division was engaged with the enemy at Chancellorsville, Va., did march his command an unnecessary distance to the rear to reform it, and' 'them,' and 'to United States Ford, about five miles to the scene of action,' substituting for the latter clause, 'To about three miles from the scene of action, toward United States Ford.'"

Of the CHARGE, "Not Guilty; but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

CHARGE II.

Of the *Specification*, "Not Guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Not Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the Court does therefore sentence him, Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, "To be dismissed from the military service of the United States."

11.—The proceedings of the Court in the case of Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE, U. S. Volunteers, have been approved by the President of the United States, who approves the sentence, and directs that it be carried into execution.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

ONE OF EWELL'S STAFF CAPTURED.

Among the prisoners now at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac is Capt. RANDOLPH, of Gen. EWELL's Staff. He and another officer were captured in the Bull Run Valley.

CONSUL AT VALPARAISO.

BENJ. F. HALL, late Chief Justice of Colorado Territory, has accepted the appointment of Consul at Valparaiso. This office was some time ago conferred upon Ex-Gov. HARDING of Utah, who now takes the place vacated by Judge HALL. Thus they have exchanged offices.

ORDER OF DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Capt. R. H. S. HYDE, One Hundred and Ninth New-York Volunteers, on the ground of disloyalty, has been revoked by the President. The evidence submitted on behalf of Capt. HYDE proved the charge utterly groundless.

Equilibrium of the Republic—The State of Western Virginia.

BY EX-GOVERNOR CHARLES GILPIN.

This new State, formed of that portion of Old Virginia which lies within the Alleghany Mountains, and contributes its waters to the Mississippi Basin, has, by act of Congress, been admitted into the Union. This diminution in area of an ancient Atlantic State, occurring simultaneously with a radical change in the geographical distribution of population on our Continent, draws attention to facts of more profound significance than have hitherto attracted notice.

The States and populations of the Basin of the Mississippi are thus extracted from the census of 1860:

Ohio	2,339,503	Minnesota	172,023
Indiana	1,350,941	Pennsylvania, 21 counties	727,356
Illinois	1,711,753		
Kentucky	1,155,713	West Virginia, 39 counties	280,691
Tennessee	1,109,341		
Mississippi	790,396	North Carolina, 10 counties	79,077
Louisiana	709,290		
Arkansas	435,427	Alabama	964,206
Missouri	1,182,317	Texas	602,432
Kansas	107,110	Nebraska	13,000
Iowa	674,908	Colorado, 13 counties	27,000
Wisconsin, 21 counties	628,158	Dacotah	4,500
New-York, 8 counties	630,787	Indian Territory	95,000
Total			15,392,543

STATES OF THE PLATEAU AND PACIFIC DECLIVITY.

California,	Utah,
Oregon,	New-Mexico—⅗,
Nevada,	Colorado—⅓.
Washington,	
Population	656,900

STATES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE BASIN.

Vermont—⅓,	Ohio—1-6,
New-York—⅓,	Indiana—1-7,
Michigan,	Illinois—1-20.
Wisconsin—⅓,	
Population	1,967,955

STATES OF THE ATLANTIC DECLIVITY.

Maine,	Pennsylvania—⅗,
New-Hampshire,	Delaware,
Massachusetts,	Maryland,
Rhode Island,	East Virginia,
Connecticut,	North Carolina,
Vermont—⅓,	South Carolina,
New-York—⅗,	Georgia,
New-Jersey,	Florida.
Population	14,666,149

In its original, the United States of America was composed exclusively of States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and was created under the auspices of a population and interests restricted to the longitudinal margin between the Alleghanies and the seas. Without tracing through each decennial census the gradual entrance into the Federal Congress of new geographical elements and power, the following table of population for 1860 will exhibit the relative numbers as distributed in harmony with the physical geography of nature:

States of the Mississippi Basin	15,392,543
States of the Plateau and Pacific Declivity	67,900
Total population	15,060,523
States of the St. Lawrence Basin	1,967,955
States of the Atlantic Declivity	14,666,149
Total population	16,534,104

This immense expansion in geographical area, together with the prodigious growth in energy, population and power which accompanies it, has profoundly modified the domestic relations of the heretofore harmonious family of the American people. Disorder and violence have always marked the eras when, with a growing empire, the scheme of government ceasing to harmonize with the energetic temper of the people, has become antagonistic to their instincts and repressive to progress. Revolutions, modest in their origin, begin by resistance to oppression; gathering strength, they reveal and purge out the causes of oppression. The legislation of the Federal Government has had for sixty years from its origin a proclivity to encourage the navigation and commerce of the sea, and to restrict this encouragement to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. The prolific growth of the population and energies of the interior has outgrown the limited demands of that ocean and its population; the restriction of sufficient outflow to the other flank upon the Pacific becomes a check to progress, and has all the consequences of an oppressive monopoly. The statistics of ocean commerce, its growth being the special favorite of the Federal Government and policy, have been pampered by all forms of partial legislation. The statistics and growth of commerce, navigation and transportation in the interior of the continent have been the object of neglect and depression. Yet in 1860 we find the aggregate value of interior relations, so expressed in dollars, to be five times le amount to the exterior relations, similarly estimated. In population, production and commerce the interior is now prodigiously in the ascendant.

It is manifest that immense modifications of the Federal power have become imperatively necessary to correct this departure between the Government and the people, and to adjust the equilibrium. One profound cause of the sangrainary discord that now tears our country is hare discernible. If we suppose ourselves to have reached the coming centennial anniversary of July 4, 1876, and take a retrospective glance, the magnitude of the modifications necessary to our continued harmonious union will display themselves at a glance. Geographical changes in the locality and administration of the Federal power, as great as those which transferred it from London to Philadelphia and Washington, reveal themselves and the necessity of such modifications dictates itself with mathematical exactness. As a fact of preëminent significance, occurs the secession to the States of the Mississippi basin of Western Virginia, and the addition of two Federal Senators to this geographical division of our country. This unchains the political spell of hide-bound routine and repression to add new forces to the area and energies of progress.—*Colorado Republican.*

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN SIXTH-AVENUE.

Twenty-five Horses Burned to Death—Several Stables and Dwelling-Houses Destroyed.

About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the Tattersal stables, situated on Sixth-avenue near Thirty-ninth-street. The buildings were built of wood, three stories in height, and extended seventy-five feet on Sixth-avenue, and one hundred feet on Thirty-ninth-street. The entire structure was destroyed. Twenty-five valuable horses, out of the sixty-five which were in the building at the time the fire broke out, were also burned. These horses were valuable fancy and carriage horses, owned by gentlemen in the immediate neighborhood. Those which were destroyed were valued at $10,000, upon which, it is believed, there is very little insurance. Mr. G. ELASNER lost a span valued at $2,000; Mr. WEST, one worth $600; Mr. CHANTIER's loss on horses is $1,000; Mr. WELLS, $600, and several other gentlemen had very fine animals burned.

The stables were owned by Mr. J. M. BIXBY, and were valued at about $3,000. They are a total loss. WM. SPRAGUE was the occupant. His loss will amount to about $5,000. He is insured in the Jersey City and Hamilton Insurance Companies.

The flames then extended to the brown-stone private residences on Thirty-eighth-street.

Nos. 59, 57, 55, 61 and 63 on this street were very much damaged, all the upper portion of them being destroyed, and the furniture and fixtures therein greatly injured.

No. 63 is owned and occupied by ELIZABETH and E. J. COOPER. Their house damaged to the amount of $3,000. The loss on furniture is about $1,500. Insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company for $6,000.

No. 61, occupied by H. SHELDON, was damaged to the amount of $2,500; loss on furniture and fixtures, $1,000.

No. 59, owned and occupied by LIVINGSTON, LIVINGSTON, was damaged to the amount of $1,500; loss on furniture, $2,000.

No. 57, occupied by SNYDER & ASHMORE; his damage on furniture is about $500. This building is owned by WM. P. LEE, and is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

No. 55 is owned and occupied by F. R. GROVE. The damage to building and furniture is about $600. Insured for $6,000 in the Union Mutual Insurance Company.

The building No. 646 Sixth-avenue, occupied by CHAS. S. BROWN, was damaged to the amount of $400. Insured for $1,200 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. There were several other buildings considerably damaged in the vicinity, but the names of the occupants he could not ascertain.

When the second story of the stables fell a number of firemen were in and around the building, and several of them were severely injured. Henry A. Lawton, Foreman of No. 24 Engine, respectively Jackson, Gagan and Lawrence Carroll, who

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

Strange and Absurd Charge by a British Functionary.

Americans Accused of Supplying the Japanese With Arms.

HONG KONG, Thursday, May 14, 1863.

The subject which just now attracts the attention of the East is the critical condition of affairs in Japan. In my last, your readers were furnished with an official statement of the ultimatum presented to the Japanese Government by Col. NEALE, the British *Charge d'Affaires*. The 20 days' time given for a decision expired on the 26th of April, but upon application by the Japanese for an extension, the period was extended 15 days. The English seem to doubt their present capacity to carry their threats into effect, and Admiral KUPER has informed the foreign merchants at Yokohama that it was doubtful whether they could be protected in the event of coercive movements being adopted.

At the latest accounts the Tycoon was at Miako with the Mikado and the principal Daimois of the Empire. There is said to be much difference of opinion among them as to the course to be adopted; but there is a large concourse of troops at Yedo, and the most active preparations are being made to resist. *It is currently reported and generally believed that there has been some sharp correspondence between the American Minister and the British Charge d'Affaires in reference to large importations of arms and ammunition, which American merchants were making at the present time. It is to be doubted whether any large importations have been made; but there is no question that all munitions of war have found a ready sale, and this it was not within the power of Mr. Pruyn to prevent.* The correspondence of the British *charge d' affaires* and the British merchants at Yokohama would seem to show a change in the plans of Admiral KUPER. Coercive operations are at first to be mainly confined to a blockade of Yedo and the seizure of the Loo Choo Islands, belonging to Prince SATSUMA.

There are rumors here that the aspect of affairs is more pacific since the published reports would warrant. The Tycoon is said not to be indisposed for a struggle, although he doubts the capacity of the empire to sustain it. Leading Daimios declare that they have nothing to fear from isolation, which is what they desire, and that they are fully able to meet any body of soldiers which may land. There is no doubt but that they are, in every respect, more able to contest European valor than any other Asiatic nation. They are as yet untried, but their drill is thorough and their artillery practice is said to be excellent.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Winter Garden.

Of the noble army of martyrs that constitutes the Spring and Summer management of the Winter Garden—and much do we owe to that plucky and plucked band—Mr. HOWARD PAUL, who commenced operations on Monday evening, is probably the last. The theatre, like all others of its class on Broadway, must, in the course of a month or so, drift into the regular Winter campaign, which, we presume, will be under the direction of Mr. JACKSON. Let us, therefore, as a preliminary to the consideration of the bill offered by the new management hasten to do an act of justice to Mr. BLAND. He has had the theatre brushed out and scrubbed. Slight as this attention may seem it is a very important one in the comfort of the frequenters of the theatre;—a theatre which, we are sorry to say, amongst its other eccentricities has not hesitated to include soap and water.

Mr. BLAND's bright particular star, is Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, a Philadelphian artist of note, who has recently been received with favor in England. Why this should be regarded as an indorsement of merit we are at a loss to understand, for if we take London as a standard of excellence in that country, there is certainly no city in the world that is so contented with mediocrity, or puts me with so much thereof. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that the Londoners are quick to appreciate talent wherever they can find it, and to this circumstance may be ascribed the favor with which several female artists have been received there. Mrs. D. P. Bowers belongs to the best of these histrionic representatives of our country. She is a meritorious artist, with every natural requisite for speedily becoming a great one. Her voice is powerful and singularly melodious, her utterance distinct and delightful and without affectation; her action free, unembarrassed and natural. The catalogue might be extended indefinitely, but all technical merit is expressed in the word intelligent, and this may be applied safely to the impersonation of Mrs. BOWERS. It is a pity that an artist of so much merit should be compelled to seek strange audiences, for to please a multitude of tastes there must be some sacrifice of principle, some lowering of correct perception. Mrs. Bowers' proper place is not in the muddy firmament of the provinces, but in a company of first-rate excellence, where the moderation of study and the gift of observation would be accepted at their real value.

It is a pity, also, that the lady had not a better piece wherein to speak to her friends. "Natolie" lurches awkwardly toward the sensation school; and, in fact, is rather Bowerylsh in the first act. The French Revolution can only be handled successfully by a first-rate writer, and Mr. CHARLES SELBY, who is the author of "Natalie," has never ranked as such. He was an actor, and a good judge of "actors' situations. Thus, the piece, while it is coarse and common-place in treatment, possesses a few scenes that are really powerful. In other words, the broad ideas are better than the elaboration. *Natolie*, the heroine, is a lady who is saved from death by a disguised aristocrat, who claims her as his wife just as she is about to enter the death-barge of the Loire. He himself is shortly afterward arrested, and is immediately separated from the bride that he has lately won. *Natolie* hears nothing of him until the next act when she is married to another. She supposes, of course, that he has perished, and only knows of his existence by a letter announcing his speedy arrival in England (where the scene is laid) for the purpose of claiming his bride. The reading of this letter was one of the best points of Mrs. BOWERS performance, and illustrated all the special excellencies of style to which we have referred. The intensity of the remaining scenes may easily be inferred. They are constructed with the one idea of effect, and with material that has often been used for the same purpose, but is not yet, it seems, worn out.

The piece was excellently acted. Mrs. ANNA COWELL made her *début* in New-York as *Mrs. Dalrymple*, and played with much grace and ease. Messrs. LINGHAM, STONDARD, HALE and DAVENPORT were excellent in their several *rôles*, and the scenery was sufficient. There appeared to be some uncertainty in the period of the costumes. However the piece was a success.

Patriotic Donation.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transit Company have donated $50,000, and placed it at the disposal of the Governor of the State for the purpose of forwarding troops as speedily as possible to meet the call recently made upon the State by the Federal Government.

The Steamship Louisiana Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The steamship *Louisiana*, from New-York, arrived here about 1 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 4 o'clock for Liverpool, taking the *Georgia's* passengers.

The Mails Per Steamship Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The mails per the steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool, will close to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock; but she will not leave her dock until about 11.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The *Asia* arrived here at 2:30 this afternoon and sails for Boston at 10 o'clock.

Wreck of the Steamer Hudson Strangers, with Dying Enough at Sea.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Capt. MERRIMAN, of the bark *P. C. Alexander*, from Sydney, C. B., reports:

Aug. 6, 10 P. M. Cape Canso, North by East 17 miles, picked up three boats, containing 67 officers and seamen of the British steamer *Georgia*, having been three days and nights in the boats.

At 7 P. M. Aug. 11, Halifax northwest by west twelve miles, spoke schooners *Cutler* and *James Rose*, on their way from Halifax for Lake Island, to the assistance of the steamship *Georgia*. Transferred fifty-six of the men to those vessels, the carpenter remaining on board until the arrival of the vessel at Portland.

Aug. 13, Liverpool northwest forty-three miles, heard heavy guns in that direction for half an hour.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America, from San Juan, Nic.—J. M. Jacks, J. Winchester, G. S. Slocum, W. Pringle, Mrs. R. H. Lambert, Mrs. W. J. McKay, Mrs. J. G. Hyer, child and servant, Mrs. E. McCabe, and child, Dr. James Monroe, J. Frazier, E. B. Chandler, Mrs. W. J. Spaulding, Mrs. B. W. Crowell, Mrs. L. Aldrich, Mrs. Measham and child, F. W. Bowen, O. T. Blake and wife, C. Winters, H. J. Jacobs, F. Ayres, B. Orrick, Miss S. J. White, Miss P. Myers, E. S. Blandieg, J. Seaborn, H. Weed, E. P. Whalley, Miss J. M. Willetts, Miss C. S. Bailey, E. Anderson, Mrs. J. Pollick, Miss Haven, J. S. Reddington, E. D. Buffington, P. J. Barber, J. Johnson, wife and family, J. H. McCabe, J. T. Blum, L. de Montfridy, M. C. Rider, E. Gray, C. S. Hasenewell, M. Atkieson, Mrs. C. L. Beals, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Geiger, L. W. Calse and son, J. Campbell, T. J. Washburn, C. S. Chandler, wife and family, T. S. Finton, H. B. Billings, A. Tursey, J. Pope, J. M. Robinson, R. Darlington, J. W. Anderson, J. D. Beckett, G. Spencer, T. Jay, N. Roll, W. Macelog, W. McKay, wife and family, A. G. Burnam, D. H. Stites, T. P. Whitestone, Rev. J. M. Haney, M. Kinsella, E. Flynn, H. H. Stiles, J. Van Netter, H. Smith, J. M. Holladay, F. Holladay, M. Beggs, J. Richard, D. S. Hough, L. M. Beach, C. H. Foster, R. J. Robinson, W. M. Brown, Dr. V. Hynes, C. W. Gantz, D. Willard, A. Kurmer, R. M. Walmsby, J. Snyder, W. Hanson, L. Hopkins, A. Archer, W. Davidson, L. A. David, L. Lorber, E. Sharkey, Mrs. Cassie, M. Cantrell, J. F. Sharkey, T. Merriman, J. D. Rush, J. G. Marshall, G. B. Tupnuar, C. Herbert, C. B. Beesecke, James Farrell and wife, Thomas Holmes, W. S. Holman, Miss A. Tracey, J. Fitzpatrick, Henry Biddle, S. C. White, Mrs. Drayton and child, L. J. Low, and wife, C. Dasberry, C. Denton and wife, C. Palmer, wife and child, J. C. Hannon, P. Faber, A. Hitz, J. Boyd, Harry Reed, Capt. Moore, F. Gussman and son, M. Bonnelli, J. T. Harridan, M. Munger, Capt. Sam Hood, H. H. Burton, Mr. Fitzgibbons and two daughters, H. Judson, Jerry Andrews, M. Devosh, H. Gottell, J. F. Robinson, R. Martinas, and 300 steerage.

AUG. 18—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—A. McAvoy, Mrs. Lieblick and three children, Miss Diehlick, Mrs. Hart, Mr. Boice and lady, Mrs. Fahey, Miss First, Mrs. J. Christendee, Capt. Pilmer, W. C. White, Messrs. Poole, Apthorp, Jones, J. Turner, J. W. Maurice, R. Carroe, C. Partillier, J. A. Kasson, Carpenter, Plumer, Samuel J. Levy, E. D. Pratt, J. J. Solomon, S. Brooks, J. Bowman, Miss Sarah Dodd, Miss S. Strickler, Miss E. Lecomte, L. Lecomte, J. Lecomte, C. D. O'Sullivan, Capt. Lesmae, W. McKnight, Mr. Duncan and lady, Rev. P. Condy, Rev. P. Hennessy, and 421 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 14 | Sun sets..... 8 54 | Moon sets... 9 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 48 | Gov. Island...11 37 | Hell Gate...12 80

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Ella Morse, Piper, New-Orleans; Hecla, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalsell; J. R. Thomson, McKaig, Baltimore.

Ships Mobile, (Brem.,) Lahusee, Londoe, C. Lnling & Co.; Lancaster, (Br.,) Spencer, Gloucester, Eng., Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Belle Wood, Spencer, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Navigator, Pritchard, Cow Bay, Brockway & Belden; John Benson, (Br.,) Johnson, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.; Theresa, (Brem.,) Osborne, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Watkins, (Br.,) Trexise, Bristol, Slifken, Ironsides & Co.

Brigs Anna Maria, (Dutch,) De Jong, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Acadia, Prest, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Idella, Atherton, Picton, N. S., master; Pollux, (Dan.,) Lahausen, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Colt.

Schooners John W. Ponder, Crowell, Baltimore, A. Howes; Anea Lloyd, Benson, Snow Hill, A. C. Havees; Black Diamond, Young, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Co; A. Thomas, Thomas, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Romp, Stanley, Belfast, Me., Miller & Houghton; Enchantress, (Br.,) Willis, Para, etc., J. Bishop & Co.; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Washington, Jonas Smith, R. H. Dales, Sanders, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mary and Susan, (Br.,) Albury, Three Islands, James Douglass; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Staeward; Charlotte Lewis, Antigua, W. I., G. Wessels; Delphine, Brucker, Portland, C. L. Hatch; Boh, (Br.,) Ingraham, Nassau, Nassau, J. Eneas; Frances, Connell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; St. Lucar, Barnes, Beverly, Wm. S. Browe & Co.; Otis, Ames, Edgartown, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Pilot, Dollner, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Ivanhoe, (Br., of Liverpool,) Barclay, Newport 41 ds., with railroad iron to Snow & Burgess, 12th inst., lat. 41 24, lon. 64 40, was boarded from U. S. bark Ethan Allen, cruising.

Ship Minehaha, (of Londonderry,) McGrath, Londonderry 28 ds., with mdse. and 250 passengers to G. & J. Knox. July 29, lat. 48 06, lon. 34 21, passed close to bark Hiawatha, dismasted and abandoned. Before reported.

Ship City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool July 18, with mdse. and 172 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co. In lat. 44, lon. 60, saw a number of icebergs.

Ship Richard Alsop, Wallington, from Antwerp. Left Flushing June 30, in ballast to Thomas & Jones.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Trentwahl, London 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Observer, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kirk, Sydney, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine. 12th inst., oe the S. E. part of George's, was boarded from U. S. bark Ethan Allen.

Bark D. Jex, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Guide, London 38 ds., with mdse. to Josiah Jex. Had light baffling winds the entire passage.

Bark Pearl, Wheatley, Trinidad 22 ds., with sugar and hides to Howland & Aspinwall.

Bark J. C. Rahming, Berkfeldt, Nassau, N. P., 14 ds., with cottoe and turpentine to J. C. Rahmteg.

Bark Satellite, (of St. John, N. B.,) Frits, Belfast 38 ds., in ballast to C. Deecan & Co.

Bark Herzog-Poul, (Meckig.,) Groth, Limerick 42 ds., in ballast to order. Off Georges, spoke U. S. bark Ethan Allen.

Bark Rota, (Norw.,) Ellisen, Lowstaft, Eng., 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark St. Mungo, (of Glasgow,) Adroosan 45 ds., with coal to Francis McDonald.

Bark Manasite, (Br., of Newcastle,) Smith, Londonderry July 12, with coal to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Brig Louisa, (Fr.,) Make, Bordeaux 40 ds., with wine and brandy to M. J. Fassin.

Brig Sarah Starr, (Br., of Liverpool,) Leghorn June 6, passed Gibraltar 26, in ballast to A. Munn. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Seafaro, (Ital.,) Capella, Londonderry 32 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Peacock, (of Arichat,) Girvir, Glace Bay, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Brig R. M. Hesisa, (Prov., of Boston,) Jones. Boston 4 ds., with pdse. to master. She is bound to Alexandria, but put into this port for repairs, having, on the 16th, when 70 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, during a whirlwind, lost fore and main topmasts, saved all the spars, sails, etc.

Brig Swift, (Norw.,) Clarsen, Smyrna 14 ds., with wool and 3 passengers to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Helene, (Prussa.,) Baskehay, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Osprey, (Br.,) Cole, North Joggins 18 ds., with stone to master.

Brig Ella, (Br.,) Ackley, Dorchester, N. B., 19 ds., with stone, &c., to Skidmore & Co.

Brig Conflict, Hand, St. Kitts 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. W. Hubbard.

Brig Elba, (Br.,) Earle, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Annie Geidert, (Br.,) Cochran, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Mary Emily, Crowell, Provincetown, with fish. When coming through Hell Gate, went on the Gridiron and filled; will have to discharge; has a lighter alongside.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Hutchings, from Albany for Hartford, was towed into collision by tug Young America—lost head gear, and proceeded.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Moore, Ellsworth 10 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Jasper, Hutchings, Baltimore, with timber for Boston.

Schr. New Packet, Sawyer, Millbridge, with lumber to W. G. Foster.

Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Cole, Shulee 19 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Crocker, George's Banks, with halibut.

Schr. Catharine, McIver, (of Inverness,) McIver, Cadiz 44 ds., with wine to master.

Schr. Mediator, Lockwood, Fall River.

Schr. Forrest, Wilcox, Providence.

Schr. Destiny Oakes, Oakes, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. O. Harding, Shaw, New-London.

Schr. Isabel, Hasby, Mystic.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Harriet, Lewis, Newport.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Cobb, Newport.

Schr. R. Baker, Baker, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Warren, from Cuba.

Bark Thomas.

Bark Athens, from Cardiff 38 ds.

Brig V. Naglar.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Atlantic, Quebec City, (U. S.) with Sixteenth Maryland and Thomas Powers.

Bark Jessie Steele.

The steamer [illegible] from Fall River line, did not arrive this morning, being aground when off Watch Hill, owing her engine having given out. She got off at high tide this afternoon.

The steamer City of New-London, of the Norwich line, is on the Grand Balmuse Dock, to receive her first suit of copper.

The ship Samuel Robinson, of New-Bedford, before reported condemned at Pernambuco, was sold July 9, by auction, for 11,333 rials.

The schr. Ann Flower, of Barnstable; Lovell, from Albany for Boston, was run into this morning by steamer Young America, with a schr. in tow, carrying away the starboard quarter and tearing the mainsail of the *A. F.*, which was taken to Greenpoint for repairs.

CALCUTTA, June 27.—The ship East Indian has been recoppered. The Emily Farnam had slight repairs to her copper, and about 40 feet of false keel put on. The Good Return has been recoppered. The Granite State recoppered and extra fastened, to enable her to continue her class in veritas.

Spoken, &c.

Pfeil—Danish brig, hence for Alicante, July 6, lat. 35, lon. 26 50.

J. S. Harris—ship, hence, bound E., 7th inst., lat. 39, lon. 67.

Espana—Spanish bark, from Pisga for Barcelona, 140 ds. out, July 21, lat. 35, lon. 43.

Albion—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, July 22, lat. 45 20, lon. 36.

J. Bleckhorn—Br. brig, of Windsor, N. S., for St. John, N. F., 13th inst., off Nantucket.

Foreign Ports.

[LATEST PER ASIA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 9.

Arrived from New-York—Africa, at Cette; Albert, at Cadiz; Istook, at Antwerp; Freeland, Hannah and Brunswick, in the Texel; Lycurgus, at Leghorn; N. E. Smith, Percy and Mary Garland, off Warren Point; Theodore, at Galway; Jane and Alice, at Gloucester; Seraphies and Paulina, at Bristol; Marcopolo, at Deal.

Arrived from Boston—Sicilian, at Marseilles.

RUBIA MILLS,

NOS. 358 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)

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For sale by

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3715. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

THE DRAFT.

Proceedings Yesterday in the Ninth Ward.

No Attempt at Disturbance.

The Names of the Drafted.

Secret and Incidents Inside and Outside.

In accordance, with the notice given in the Times, the renewal of the Draft was commenced yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. It was generally known in the community that the National, State and Municipal authorities had made every possible preparation which could insure quiet and order, and prevent disturbance of any nature. Nevertheless, in consequence of the deep interest felt in the procedure by every man, woman and child in the City, a great excitement was evidently pervading the people, and an anxiety in no degree feigned rested upon every mind. The Provost-Marshal-General, with admirable sagacity, selected the quiet Sixth District in which to commence the renewal, a District which is noted for its good order. At an early hour the Sixth-avenue, in the immediate neighborhood of Capt. FARA'S Headquarters, was crowded with people of every grade of life. All sorts and conditions of men were there, and although perfect order reigned, arguments pro and con the Draft were liberally entered into.

HEADQUARTERS.

The Headquarters are situated at No. 486 Sixth-avenue, and occupy the whole of the building, with the exception of the ground floor. The second floor is used as a series of offices for the Provost-marshal and his Assistants, while the remainder of the building is used temporarily as barracks for the Guards. In front of the office waves the Star Spangled Banner which from the windows, depend in graceful festoons and patriotic drapery.

The room in which the drawing took place is large and airy, admirably adapted to the purpose. One-third of it is used by the officers and reporters, the rest, which is railed off by a stout wooden fence, being appointed for those who desire to witness the proceedings, and "breathe while they hear."

Upon a central table is placed the wheel of destiny, while at several adjacent tables and desks are placed seats for the official recorders.

All about the outside doorway were gathered great crowds of people; also a strong detachment of the Metropolitan Police, who looked as if they were ready and willing to add another chapter to "their honorable record." Through the line of policemen no one was permitted to pass after the room up-stairs was filled. The stairway, the corridors, the various approaches to the room were filled with restless, anxious unable-to-see individuals, who continually stepped on each others' toes, punched each others' ribs and wested each others' patience.

Inside the room was an orderly and a perspiring crowd. The Black Hole of Calcutta was worse, doubtless, but the heat and smell of the crowd outside the railing were more than enough to ruin the constitution of a horse.

The military were prudently kept from sight, and passed their time monotonously in the rooms above, waiting for something to turn up; but they waited in vain.

At a little after 10 o'clock, Capt. FARA, accompanied by a blind man, whose altitude cannot vary much from seven feet, promenaded the office, after which the blind man took the oath and signed his name to the official declaration of support to the Government. Capt. FARA then announced that all things were ready, and that the "proceedings would now begin."

THE DRAFTING.

The order from President LINCOLN was read, which, among other items, specifies the quota from the Sixth District to be, by Wards, as follows: First Sub-District, (Ninth Ward,) 1,100; Second Sub-District, (Fifteenth Ward,) 794; Third Sub-District, (Sixteenth Ward,) 1,161, which number includes the 50 per cent. additional to offset the anticipated exemptions.

Upon the table were placed several boxes containing the ballots, each one of which was enveloped in an India rubber band. These were counted, under the supervision of Alderman CHIPP, J. W. BOOTH, Esq., and JOSEPH D. BALDWIN, Esq., by Messrs. W. L. STEPHENS and CHARLES OAKLEY. It was announced by Alderman CHIPP that the number of ballots put in the boxes was 3,708, but the numbers counted showed but 7,408.

The draft was next in order, and Commissioner LAMONT announced that he would turn the wheel, the blind man CORNELIUS BUSHOP would draw the ballots, and Mr. SAMUEL F. BARNEY would read the names. The best of order and of good nature reigned throughout the room, and when the blind man was rendered entirely safe by means of a red and white bandanna, which was closely bound about his temples, the jocularity approached the tumultuous, and it was deemed proper by the ever active Policeman to suggest quiet. The wheel revolved, the blind man groped, the reader announced, and WILLIAM R. BIRDSALL was a conscript. Hearty guffaws and boisterous cheers followed the reading of the name, and various salutations greeted the recipient of Uncle Sam's attention, so much so in fact that Capt. FARA mounted the table and informed the people that if that sort of thing continued he would be under the painful necessity of clearing the room; after which there was order for several minutes, and the drafting went on.

During the day no incident worthy of note occurred; everything was well done and passed off decently and in order. Capt. FARA's arrangements were admirable, and his assistants deserve a hearty word of praise for the efficiency with which they performed their duty, and for the courtesies extended to the Press. General Special Policeman PROSPER M. WETMORE, Superintendent KENNEDY, Col. WM. GIBSON, (the Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers,) Alderman McCOOL, Alderman CHIPP, and other well-known citizens were present and partook of the excitements of the day and a slight repast at 1 o'clock.

In several instances two brothers were drafted; Mr. BIRDSALL, who read the names, became a conscript; one of the editors of the *Abend-Zeitung*, Mr. RUMANN; Policemen McDONALD, ACKERMAN, CAUGER, KENEHAN, SIMMS and McCADDEN, and Sergeant REHEN, were voted a change of uniform, and Mr. OSCAR PHILLIPS, of the *Daily News*, was brought face to face with the "tyranny of the Administration."

Fifteen hundred names were drawn, and we give them below arranged alphabetically for the benefit of our readers who reside in the Ninth Ward, Sixth District.

The Fifteenth Ward will be attended to to-day at 10 o'clock, under the same auspices and at the same place.

LIST OF NAMES DRAWN.

A.

Allison, Isaac, 211 Hudson-st.
Austin, Wm A, 12 Cedar-st.
Ahl, Jno A, 10 Morton-st.
Allen, Jacob, 276 Greenwich-st.
Armstrong, John, 16 W 46th-st.
Anderson, Jas, 44 Rector-st.
Acton, Jos, 4 Bethune-st.
Abbott, Chas, 103 W 13th-st.
Boerner, Thos, 94½ Grove.
Bogart, Jno H 53 Bank-st.
Bellmaster, F 413 Hudson.
Baningham, Pat 286 W 13th.
Bullingstiehe, W 526 Greenwich-st.
Barnes, Jno 28 Bethune-st.
Barrel, John 589 Greenwich.
Boerner, Herman 256 Bleecker.
Bisavalt, Wm 513 West-st.
Briggs, Chas H 365 Bleecker.
Barrett, S J 6 Bedford-st.
Brooks, Chas M 147 Christopher-st.
Burrill, Henry 24 Bedford.
Burns, James 301 Bleecker.
Benson, Jacob 19 West 10th.
Bennington, W T 456 Hudson-st.
Brunden, Emil 12 Perry-st.
Banly, J C 338 Bleecker-st.
Brockner, Wash 236 Bleecker-st.
Bungry, Henry 172 4th-st.
Brush, Wm 82 Morton-st.
Baker, J T 168 West 11th.
Bree, John 157 Clarkson-st.
Bogardus, John A 53 Morton-st.
Buchmate, Henry 118 Hammond-st.
Bonnet, D, 37 Christopher-st.
Beebee, R H, 74 Barrow-st.
Bembeudt, H, 148 Hammond.
Beck, Chas, 334 Bleecker-st.
Billings, Robt, 15 Leroy-st.
Bagley, J, 777 Washington.
Bazar, J, 14 Abingdon-sq.
Bewer, Wolf, 74 W 13th-st.
Bleecker, J, 194 Hammond.
Breeze, O, 101 Bank-st.
Buckley, G, 277 W 12th-st.
Brown, G C, 98 Greenwich-av.
Bradley, W A, 71 Horatio-st.
Barhar, D, 181 Christopher-st.
Ballsdoo, Sam, 16, Bank-st.
Ballaster, Jas, 9 Perry-st.
Burns, John, 1 West 11th-st.
Benenagh, 20 Carmine-st.
Brown, J P, 294 Hudson-st.
Brown, Wm, 39 Carmine-st.
Birdall, Christopher, Jay
Bayrd, John 72 Hammond.
Brower, Wm 627 Gr'wich.
Baine, Jas Jas 36 4th-st.
Bailey, H W 69 Horatio-st.
Babcock, David 214 Waverly-pl.
Brucken, Chas 96 W 12th-st.
Bamrick, J H 63½ W Ham'd
Bettlemis, Fadrik 128 Perry.
Butler, H S Christopher-st.
Brennan, S B 629 Hudson st.
Buiel, A S 447 Hudson-st.
Burling, M 53 Broadway.
South, Samuel 296 West 14th.
Bush, George W 638 Greenwich-st.
Bane, Patrick 601 Washington-st.
Brays, Michael 264 West 13th.
Brannigan, John 699 Washington-st.
Bryce, Jos P 126 Charles-st.
Bagus, Robt 208 Waverley-place.
Blanchard, L 38 Hammond.
Blackelem, Jos 89 Perry-st.
Breedscher, William 23 Bedford-st.
Bonzelin, Thos E 31 Jane.
Byrne, Wm 66 Horatio-st.
Bolstere, L 11 Perry-st.
Blake, John 457 Hudson-st.
Branningham, George 56 Carmine-st.
Bush, Chas E 135 Christopher-st.
Bell, T, 625 Washington.
Muller, G, 262 Houston-st.
Brown, H C 74 Jane-st.
Bell, G A, 104 Christopher.
Baxan, J D, 11 Greenwich.
Brown, Wm, 539 Hudson-st.
Burn, William, 497 West.
Blotch, J, 50 Carmine-st.
Begnart, J, 75 Charles.
Bu thero, W, 75 Hammond.
Br ower, Chas, 57 Barrow.

C.

Carr, Jas 79 Gansevoort-st.
Cobal, Wm 33 Grove-st.
Carpenter, Chas R 20 Bank.
Canko, Thos 4 Morton-st.
Cleary, Michael 769 Wash'n.
Caffray, Bernard 278 Troy.
Comdet, Chas 209 West 14th.
Concklin, Nath'l 378 Bleec'r.
Connover, Adam'B 113 Bank.
Crohen, Aug 443 Hudson-st.
Chapman, J, 93 Greenwich.
Crandell, L, 19 Abingdon-pl.
Comiter, Bap, 52 Hermito-st.
Crafts, Jas, 190 W 14th-st.
Carr, Terry, 56 Clarkson-st.
Cannon, Wm, foot of 14th.
Crank, Warren, 23 Bedford.
Coke, Jas B, 33 Grove-st.
Carpenter, Henry, 44 Jane.
Carr, James, 56 Carmine.
Cottell, W B, 743 Wash'ton.
Connelly, And, 187 Varrick.
Clarke, Ed, 128 Perry-st.
Carrigan, John 643 Greenwich-st.
Connover, Jos 243 W 12th-st.
Clark, Hugh 26 Gansevoort.
Cox, Thomas 6 Bedford-st.
Cooper, Charles 815 Greenwich-st.
Crosley, M 64 Downing-st.
Conner, Chas 12 Gansevoort.
Connely, C H 21 Weehawken-st.
Cody, Ed Washington and Hammond.
Crane, Henry 33 Greenwich-av.
Callasher, D 268 12th-st.
Cregur, H 846 Hudson-st.
Coleman, F 123 Hammond.
Cradiem, Edward 189 W 10th.
Collins, E B 319 W 12th-st.
Corse, John 437 Washington.
Campbell, Allen 14 Jane-st.
Carpenter, Wm 11 Greenwich-av.
Callahan, Benthro Bank-st. stoneyard.
Corbin, Wm, 310 W 10th-st.
Crane, A W B 143 W 11th-st.
Cummings, Peter B 128 Cedar-st.
Clinton, Alex J 230 W 14th.
Connolly, Geo 207 Wooster.
Callahan, John 81 6th-av.
Crooks Hugh 133 Christopher-st.
Combs, John 52 Gansevoort.
Cunningham, Pat 244 West Houston-st.
Cromerlin, Henry 157 6th-av
Coeroy, David Troy & Hudson sts.
Clark, Francis 54 W 10th-st.
Creary, Giles 17 St. Luke's-p.
Cowen, Louis 63 Hammond.
Conrad, W 59 Pacchi-pl'e.
Clennan, P T 234 Troy-st.
Colgate, Sam'l 28 Cornelia.
Chapman, Vinc'l 30 Bethune.
Comins, Jas 18 Hammond.
Crandall, Jno C 12 Bethune.
Carrigan, Sam'l 86 Horatio.
Cumming, C C R, 137 Waverley-place.
Canl, James, 31 Jane-st.
Coulson, P N, 9th-av, near 12th-st.
Cleppenhans, Henry, 42 Greenwich-av.
Cochit, T, 620 Hudson-st.
Crandall, C, 12 Bethune-st.
Coolihan, Stephen, 283 West-st.
Clark, H, 88 Bank-st.
Clark, Louis, 7 Leroy-st.
Coffee, Michael 14 Clarkson.
Charles, John 78 Hammond.
Connelly, Jas 66½ Downing.
Cassedy, Jos 446 Greenwich.
Currie, Thos 166 Leroy-st.
Cox, A E 66 Carmine-st.
Crissey, Chas 178 4th-st.
Connelly, Henry 15 W 10th.
Connally, Pat'k 408 Greenwich-st.
Cunningham, B 42 19th-av.
Colbert, John 369 W 12th.
Chamberlain, W 72 Bedford.
Chapman, Chas 18 7th-av.
Cornell, Alex 36 Grove-st.
Crosby, H B 170 Bleecker-st.
Cushing, Martin 13th-st and 10th-av.
Cunningham, Daniel 32 Heracise-st.
Costelon, Pat 32 Horatio-st.
Carter Jas 113 Greenw'h-av.
Chiskaowski, Ignatius 41 Leroy-st.
Cockrahm, W H 448 Hudson
Clarke, David 567 Greenw'h.
Carpenter, Henry 46 Jane-st.
Cuntan, Geo W 543 Hudson.
Cress, John 71 10th-av.
Cassidy, Peter 128 Greenwich-av.
Crow, John 546 Hudson-st.
Christy, W G 213 W 13th-st.
Cam, Mart E 641 Washington-st.
Colgun, Wm 911 & 913 6th-av.
Clippuis, C H 433 Hudson.
Conoklin, Edw L 126 Hammond-st.
Cook, John G 759 Washington-st.

D.

Dobner, John L, 74 6th-av.
Devlin, Lewis, 155 Charles-st.
Demarest, A, 742 Washington.
Dunham, J, 416 Hudson-st.
Darrymple, Jos H, 14 Leroy-st.
Donohue, Jas, 317 West 12th.
Delamark, L, 539 Greenwich.
Doherty, P, 611 Greenwich.
Day, Jas, — 7th-av.
Derry, W H, 144 Weverleyplace.
Demerest, D 294 Bleecker-st.
Deebeaul, E 65 Clarke-st.
Day, John 27 Gansevoort-st.
Dole, W M 189 6th-avenue.
Derbyshire, Wm 803 Greenwich-st.
Digges, J 37 Bethune-st.
Diggon, C 87 Morton-st.
Daueh, C 672 Washington-st.
Debonu, Peter 123 Hammond-st.
Dowling, John 377 W 12th-st.
Domidon, J A 287 Bleecker.
Denley, Jacob 211 Varick-st.
Duke, Richard 720 Greenwich-st.
Decoy, H B 825 Broadway.
Dayton, Oliver 624 Hudson.
Dunning, Simon 181 West 13th-st.
Dyer, Wm 128 Greenwich-av
Dunham, Alex 190 West 13th
Douglass, Wm 1 Bedford-st.
Dunahes, Spencer 8 2 Carmine-st.
Downings, Jas 593 Hudson
Deacon, Jno, 322 Houston-st.
Dickinson, Geo, 58 West 10th.
Davis, H, 9 Greenwich-av.
Dawson, And, 42 10th-av.
Dawson, W, 2 Mulligan-place.
Driscoll, D, 67 Clarkson-st.
Duckwith, J, 276½ Bleecker.
Devens, W, 86 6th-av.
Duttmeister, C, 128 Leroy-st.
Driscol, D, 45 Greenwich-av.
Dwyer, E F, 12 Christopher
Doremus, Thos 633 Hudson.
Duralie, Peter 126 Charles
Dowling, Martin 659 Washington-st.
Davis, Charles 34 W 10th-st.
Digrs, W B 41 Grove-st.
Davis, Henry 118 4th-st.
Donobue, Thos 138 Clarkson.
Demarest, Ab 8 9th-av.
Duirvel Chas 462 Hudson-st.
Dowd, James 110 Leroy-st.
Duloch, Michael 742 Washington-st.
Demarest, Henry 320 West 12th-st.
Dixon, Geo W 52 Clarkson-st
Davis, Wm 374 Bleecker-st
Devoe, Franklin 85 Horatio.
Devovan, Jeremiah 149 Bank
Duebber, Geo, 145 West 10th.
Dawson, Michael 96 Hammond-st.
Doherty, Geo 296 Hudson-st.
Defoe, Paul 126 Charles-st.
Doherty, Hugh 196 Bank-st.
Donahoe, Chas 118 Jane-st.

E.

Engalles, Daniel, 13 8th-av.
Ernight, Mich, 329 W 12th-st.
Ely, L R, 61 Bank-st.
Eunis, George, 22 W 4th-st.
Evans, C T, 26 Cottage-place.
Ebbultzer, Henry, 48 Horatio-st.
Ellis, W A, 36 Horatio-st.
Everett, Jacob, 811 Hudson.
Edington, James, 113 Bank.

F

Fisher, Wm 527 Hudson-st.
Forgen, Geo 66 Gansevoort.
Fouche, John D 37 Clarkson.
Fowley, John E 32 Horatio.
Farrel, Th 135½ Green'h-av.
Fraser, Ab'm 42 Charles-st.
Findlay, John 73 Bank-st.
Friend, Chas 82 West 14th.
Flanigan, M 49 Bank-st.
Fay, James, 25 Gansevoort.
Falhanbayn, Henry 774 Washington-st.
Fraly, Henry 129 Charles.
Faschen, Geo 637 Greenwich.
French, Edgar 289 W. 12th-st.
Falvey, Heman 510 Hudson.
Faymon, Sam't 10 Gansevoort-st.
Frank, Geo 316 Houston-st.
Finch, Geo 114 Hammond-st.
Finch, Philster, 114 Hammond-st.
Froan, Chas 162 Bedford-st.
Flidera, H. 160 Horatio-st.
Feeks, G D 132 W. 13th-st.
Farrington, W W 656 Wash.
Fah, Chas 21 Greenwich-av.
Fatzwith, Jno — Ganzey't.
Fitzpatrick, Pat 1 Bedford.
Fogarty, P. G. 62 G'wich-av.
Foke, J. H. 118 Bank-st.
Fraser, Philip 110 Bleeker.
Fireh, H 114 Hammond-st.
Finnicher, Jas 55 Ch'pher-st.
Fitzgerald, Geo 407 Hudson.
Fleming, Richard A 704 Greenwich-st.
Farr, Wm. 6 Jones-st.
Feeny, Wm. Perry-st.
Farris, Seth 86 Greenwich-av
Flood, Jno 586 Greenwich-st.
Fitch, Thos N 269 W. 13th-st.
Fyfe, Audrew 142 Perry.st.
Fitzsimons, Henry 106 Leroy-st.
Fabbie, Darien 764 Broad w'y
Fullieschlen, Henry 803 Greenwich-st.
Ferris, Nelson 796 Washington-st.

G.

Garrison, Geo. 60 6th-av.
Gaten, C, 216 Houston-st.
Grant, J 2 Greenwich-av.
Galloway, W, H, 23 Barrow.
Grotocloth, W. G. 432 Hudson-st.
Gibbs, Jos. 139 Christopher.
Greerty, George 665 Hudson-st.
Golden, W 225 West 12th-st.
Green, John 135 6th-av.
Gilmore, Matthew 156 Clarkson-st.
Gregory, James 144 4th-st.
Gray, Robert 175 6th-av.
Gray, George 24 Charles-st.
Green, W 225 West 12th-st.
Gordon, Geo, 26 Jane-st.
Gantz, W, 7 6th-av.
Geran, Jos, 870 Greenwich.
Gilhler, Pat, 110 West 13th.
Graff, Henry 373 Bleecker.
Grerson, M, 11 Perry-st.
Gurare, C, 81 West 16th-st.
Gallagher, D, 757 Washington-st.
Grew, John 101 Bedford-st.
Ganoss, John 113½ Greenwich-av.
Gormand, J, 145 Charles-st.
Gilligan, Anthony 667 Greenwich-st.
Grianell, Charles 64 Leroy.
Gotsehon, Wm 652 Greenwich.
Glover, Wm 51 East 10th-st.
Groom, J W 14 West 10th-st.
Giechtie, Hiram 101 Stanton-st.
Gorgan, James 134 Perry-st.
Greiner, Chas 67 Clarkson-st.
Gutler, Joseph 236 Bleecker-st.
Gardner, Jas 128 Varick-st.
Greenwood, Jr, 203 W 14th-st.
Goodman, Jas 62 Greenwich-st.

H.

Hartley, Wm, 263 12th-st.
Horton, Jas, 656 Hudson-st.
Hast, Jos, 697 Hudson-st.
Hasch, Ed R, 266 W 18th-st.
Henry, B W, 1 Bank-st.
Healy, John, 179 Wash'ton.
Haley, Jas, 433 Hudson-st.
Hofter, Chas, 634 Hudson-st.
Heston, Geo, 73 8th-av.
Hall, G, 394 Houston-st.
Houston, M, 19 Hammond.
Hallock, W, 23 Carmine-st.
Hough, Wm, 96 Bedford-st.
Harker, Chas, 67 Clarkson.
Holder, R M, 468 Hudson-st.
Hollmus, Luis, 77 7th-av.
Hughes, W B, 68 Grove-st.
Hunt, E H, 66 Barrow-st.
Halleck, Henry, 262 W 13th.
Hamm, John J, 266 Hudson.
Handy, Henry, 89 4th-st.
Hoff, Ahasem, 143 W 10th.
Heasty, Jas A 49 Hammond.
Hutsel, W 344 West 12th-st.
Halton, Henry 604 Washington-st.
Heeney, B M 23 Greenwich-av.
Howell, H B 60 Charles-st.
Heckman, Theo 9 11 & 13 6th-av.
Hughes, Thos 693 Hudson.
Howard, Chas 50 Morton-st.
Hanlon, John 152 Hammond.
Hickey, Jas 161 Perry-st.
Hannown, S 28 8th-av.
Hamilton, David 38 Christopher-st.
Hoffman, John 13 6th-av.
Hennegy, M N 10 Clarkson.
Hall, E 89 Perry-st.
Heener, Chas 39 Christopher
Hubbard, Stephen 89 Jane.
Hall, Chas 123 Christopher, 2
Hoffman, J L 35 Carmine.
Mine, John 119 Greenwich-av.
Handy, James 22 Jones-st.
Holton, John 61 Downing-st.
Hough, Wm 760 Greenwich.
Hanlon, John 234 W Houston
Hassan, Owen 789 Washing'n
Hillwell, John 669 Hudson
Holder, R, 5 Houston-st.
Horth, Ben, 126 10th-st.
Hanley, Geo H, 87 4th-st.
Hart, John, 709 Washington.
Hutchings, John, 165 Perry.
Henning, John, 58 Jane-st.
Hall, Rich'd, 9 Jones-st.
Hopkins, Nelson, 338 West 13th-st.
Hillesman, A, 9 Bedford-st.
Hall, Wm, 606 Washington.
Hymchel, John, 134 Charles.
Hammond, Jas, 486 Hudson.
Hems, Peter, 771 W 19th-st.
Hastings, S, 99 Bedford-st.
Hoadley, W J, 87 Bank-st.
Holmes, L F R, 14 Commerce.
Hayner, Sam'l, 611 Hudson.
Hilmpshel, Fred, 149 W 10th.
Hood, Henry, 84 Barrow-st.
Hodgson, John, 788 Wash't'n.
Hopkins, John, 4 Patchin-pl.
Healy, Michael 687 Hudson.
Holdritche, Sterling 148 Waverley-place.
Haggart, Wash 139 Greenwich-st.
Holden, Geo 694 West-st.
Hart, Pat 10 Clarkson-st.
Harper, H H 393 Bleecker.
Hartley, Jas 66 Greenwich-av.
Hosmer, Jas 482 8th-st.
Haddock, Wash 70 Hammond-st.
Harrihan, Pat'k 761 Washington-st.
Hammond, Chas E, 11 Leroy
Hopkins, Moses 39 6th-st.
Hunter, John 434 Hudson.
Herrick, Leonard, 11 Greenwich-st.
Hall, Chas 28 Bethune-st.
Hunt, Lewis 69 Bank-st.
Hopkins, Elias 11 Greenwich
Handy, Theo 89 4th-st.
Hopp, Jos 78 Carmine-st.
Hunt, William 19 Greenwich-av.
Haskin, John 272 W 13th-st.
Hopkins, John 2 D 345 W 12th
Hudson, Richd 287 Bleecker.

I.

Inslay, Jese'h 92 Bedford-st.
Ingalls, Chs H 14 Cottage-pl.
Ireland, Joseph 21 7th-av.
Irwin, James 116 Green'h-av.

J.

Jarvis, Oliver A 230 Bleek'r.
Jones, Stephen 876 Wash'n.
Jacelin, Chas 160 W 13th-st.
Jackson, Jas 448 West-st.
Johnson, Albert 161 W 11th.
Jones, Edw 138 Downing-st.
Joyce, D 12 Jones-st.
Johnson, A 129 Green'h-av.
Joseph, Eugene 180 W 11th.
Jobin, W A 66 W 14th-st.
Johnson, R 125 Gansevoort.
Jackson, Jas 694 Washington-st.
Jarkins, W A 24 Christopher.
Johnson, R V 486 Hudson-st.
Jones, W H 14 West 10th-st.
Jones, John J 66 Hammond.

K.

Kelly, James 224 Hudson.
Kaily, Peter 61 Bank-st.
Kavanagh, Jno 47 Clarkson.
Kapp, John G 26 Charles.
Kemp, Robt 26 Little 13th.
Kimball, Wm J 48 Bedford.
Kann, Chas foot of W. 12th.
Kittle, Pat 127 Greenwich-av
Kennedy, Jas 87 Bedford-st.
Kukotzo, Wm foot of 14th-st.
Knight, Geo 43 Downing-st.
King, Timothy 76 Morton-st.
Kenter, Pierre 23 Greenwich-av.
Kilman, Terence 94 Charles.
Kaorvel, Geo 42 Perry-st.
Keogh, Jas 128 Charles-st.
Kenny, Thos 806 Bleecker.
Kernan, Robt 71 8th-av.
Keeney, Henry 272 W 12th.
Kayser, Chas M 332 W 12th.
Keese, James 457 Hudson.
Kames, Theo 145 Perry-st.
Kleber, Wm 66 Grove-st.
Knight, Jas A 160 W 13th.
Kealing, Robt 101 4th-st.
Knowlton, Jos, 1 Bedford-st.
Kosb, John 4 Grove-st.
Kruger, Peter 859 Hudson.
Kalbin, Jas 112 Barrow-st.
Kaisor, Conrad 637 Greenw'h.
Knapp, Benj 4 Mulligan-pl.
King, Albert 43 7th-av.
Kirwin, Thos 35 Bethune-st.
Kennedy, Edw 779 Washington-st.
Krigier, Chas 373 W 12th st.
Kayes, Centar 497 Hudson.
Kenasser, B 469 Hudson-st.

L.

Lecture, Henry 879 Washington-st.
Lapine, David 126 Perry-st.
Lynch, James 611 Greenwich-st.
Lander, Patrick 224 Houston-st.
Love, James A 22 Grove-st.
Lock wood, Thos 25 Abingdon-pl.
Lambert, P 144 Christopher.
Lynca, Robt 777 Washington
Leberenne, E A 1 Bedford-st.
Lewis, W R 94 Charles-st.
Lush, Chas 660 Greenwich
Langley, A R 653 Wash'ton
Lawrence, John 8 Jane-st.
Lindher, John 21 Christopher-st.
Lewis, Benj 77 Christopher
Livingston, Wm 120 West 14th-st.
Larcer, Henry 46 Grove-st.
Love, Henry 705 Greenwich.
Levernine, B A 1 Bedford.
Lee, John 14 West 10th-st.
Lewis, James 1 Bedford-st.
Lowndes, A W 319 Bleecker.
Lawrence, R R 710 Washington-st.
Lane, Thomas 463 Hudson.
Lowrey, Dorn foot W 12th.
Leopard, W E 16 Christopher-st.
Lynch, Peter 269 W 13th-st.
Lynch, And 105 Morton-st.
Lasney, John 14 Clarkson.
Lamb, D 16 Jane-st.
Lewis, Warren 29 Barrow.
Lyons, Robert 21 Washington.
Litzenberg, Phil 23 8th-av.
Lane, Richard Jr 3 9th-av.
Louis, R 338 West 12th-st.
Lynch, H D 14 West 10th-st.
Longworth, John 183 6th-av.
Lurps, Fred 762 Greenwich.
Lowry, Robert 24 Jane-st.
Lyons, Hobart C 287 6th-av.
Leggett, Ed-H 157 W 12th.
Lustie, Charles 695 Greenwich-st.
Langley, George 26 Cornelia
Lewis, James 29 Carmine.
Lawrence, Chas 153 Waverley-place.
Lyle, Alex 183 6th-av.
Lyon, Warren 297 W 12th.
Levy, James 13 7th-av.
Lahrman, Fred 77 6th-av.
Lamon, Michael 46 Jane-st.
Libbons, Thos W 172 4th-st.
Leyna, Chas W 8 Perry-st.

M.

McMullen, J 116 Horatio-st.
Morrison, W T 126 W 12th.
McCell, T 26 W 12th-st.
McClucu, J L 54 Barrow-st.
Myers, F 73½ Greenwich-st.
McQuinn, M 59 W 13th-st.
Morgan, B 150 W 11th-st.
Meade, John, 644 Hudson-st.
Meeks, W 681 Greenwich-st.
Menethen, R 148 W Houston.
Morgan, E 147 Greenwich-av.
Miller, A 152 W 12th-st.
McCerd, J G 90½ Perry-st.
McGowan, Samd, 71 W 13th.
McAdam, D 51 6th-av.
McAnnally, Geo 12th-st and 8th-av.
Meade, W H Jr 9 Jane-st.
Margin, John 24 Downing-st.
McMacklin, B 8 Gansevoort.
McKay, John, 537 Wash'ton.
McCauley, Jas, 42 10th-av.
McCarty, Thos 234 Houston.
Muller, Wm 190 Houston-st.
McCleghlin, O 262 Houston.
Matthew, Henry 126 Charles.
McCoy, Andw 70 Carmine.
May, Michael 328 Houston.
Mallin, David 212 Wash't'n.
McLaw, J 44 Morton-st.
Maynton, W H 47 W 10th-st.
Myers, Chas 122 Hammond.
McElroy, Hugh 506 Greenwich-st.
Murphy, Pat 13 Leroy-place.
Manzandes, Jos 180 W 19th.
Manzandes, Joseph 33 Gansevoort-st.
McDonald, John 10½ Grove.
Moran, M 744 Washington.
McNeil, Thos, 188 W 14th-st.
More, Jas 89 Perry-st.
Murphy, Thos 57 Bethune.
McLemire, Geo 512 Weverly-place.
McCuren, Frank 8 7th-av.
Myers, Geo 761 Greenwich.
Moris, Geo 362 W 12th-st.
McDonald, Jas 149 Christopher-st.
Meyer, Geo C 275 Bleecker.
McMullen, Geo 38 Downing.
Mitchell, Henry 732 Greenwich-st.
McLeisse, Thos 12 Carmine.
Mery, Aug 66 Horatio-st.
Myrick, Leo S 567 Hudson.
Millett, S C 43½ Bank-st.
McCuren, Wm R 239 W 13th.
McCoy, Reub 137 W 11th.
McGowan, I 86 Horatio-st.
McCorney, Albert 23 Abingdon-square.
McCabe, Robt 577 Wash't'n.
McGee, Thos 639 Wash'gton.
McManus, M 18 Clarkson-st.
McCubbins, H 260 W 13th.
McDonald, T 94 Charles-st.
McDonald, J 666 Greenwich.
Mutley, John 138 W 10th-st.
Morton, D 125 Hudson-st.
Mullen, P 413 Hudson-st.
Morse, W B 96 Greenwich-av.
Mark, W W 29 Greenwich-av.
Myers, J W 119 Charles-st.
Murag, W 94 Horatio-st.
Millemaster, W 413 Hudson.
Morrison, W R 611 Wash'n.
McAdam, Danl 41 Bedford.
Mager, John T 450 Hudson.
Miner, C, 602 Greenwich-st.
Morgan, W 25 Bedford-st.
Morton, W 35 Carmine-st.
Maper, W 275 12th-st.
McNierney, Joseph 60 West Washington-place.
McManus, William 44 Morton-st.
Miller, M 394 Hudson-st.
More, Stephen 158 4th-st.
McCarthy, Mich 479 West-st.
McMullen, Jas 530 West-st.
McIlhem, Jno 836 Greenwich.
Mantlay, Wm 548 6th-av.
Miller, Daniel 38 8th-av.
McCormick, M 496 Hudson.
Marhrem, Henry 101 4th-st.
McKim, James 503 Hudson.
Monahan, C 577 Washington
Meagher, Pat 70 Carmine-st
Margin, John 34 Dowuing.
Molloy, Wm 42 Perry-st.
McHadden, Henry 6 Patchin-place.
McDonald, Oscar 17 Cornelia
McCaddev, John 563 Hudson-st.
Motzor, Pat 22 Downing-st.
Moore, James A, 792 Washington-st.
Meon, Thos 68 Bleecker-st.
Mignaly, Isaac P, 13 4th-st.
McCullugh, Jas 10 Gansevoort-st.
Martin, Ludwig 43 Downing-st.
Matthew, Chas 23 Horatio-st
Myers, Wm 673 Washington.
McKeny, Wm 126 Green'h-av
Morris, Patrick 31 9th-av.
Menkhunpf, Thos 148 West Houston-st.
McKeven, Thos Jane and Washington sts.
Murphy, Wm 189 W 10th-st
McClear, John 396 Hudson.
McCaff, Saml 62 Bleecker.
Merrian, Henry 18 W 13th.
Munson, Adolphus 24 Hammond-st.

N.

Nesbit, Jas 96 Charles-st.
Newman, Jno 52 Bank-st.
Nichols, C 24 Perry-st.
Noyes, G 12 Barrow-st.
Nichols, Jas 196 W 11th-st.
Nenio Thos 83 Barrow-st.
Neagle, Mich 374 4th-st.
Nelson, Chester 96 Barrow-st.
Nero, James 155 6th-av.
Nawell, G T, Jr 70 Christopher.
Norwod, T 166 West 14th-st.
Neary, Jas 150 Perry-st.
Nolan, Mat 395 Hudson-st.
Near, P W 121 Charles-st.

O

O'Conecor, Thos 501 West-st.
Owenhausen, Louis 97 Morton-st.
O'Connor, D 33 9th-av.
O'Brien, Jas 30 Greenw'h-av
Overbach, Oscar 813 Greenwich-st.
Osborn, W H 175 W 11th-st.
O'Brien, Francis 10th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.
O'Neill, Michael 136 W 10th.
Oldfield, Oscar 73 Greenwich-av.
Oakley, Chas 722 Greenwich.
Oulwell, John 328 Bleecker.
Oakley, Dan'l S 100 Barrow.
O'Neil, Jas 726 Washington.
O'Donnell, Edward 636 Washington-st
Oakey, Thos P 145 Wev'y-pl.

P.

Pennington, Wm, 101 Banks.
Penez, Jacob, 84 Bedford.
Parker, Miles, 14 West-st.
Purdy, Henry, 830 Greenwich-st.
Parker, Thos, 76 Carmine.
Penn, Jas, 25 Bedford.
Pittinger, Jacob, 309 Houston-st.
Place, G, 181 W 11th-st.
Powers, John, 714 Wash'n.
Presley, W H, 62 Carmine.
Pertis, Henry, 8 Clarkson.
Pins, Henry 16 Commerce-st
Paschall, Wm 9 8th-av.
Parker, L, 113 Hammond.
Palmer, Geo R 43 Charles-st.
Pierson, Robert 56 Leroy-st.
Palmer, Geo A 88 Carmine.
Pillett, Oscar 140 Waverley-place.
Parker, L 21 Christopher.
Patterson, John 20 Jane-st.
Prout, Geo 118 4th-av.
Price, Wm 126 Christopher.
Provost, Francis, 629 Washington-st.
Pike, Jos, 40 W 10th-st.
Pool, And, 372 W 18th-st.
Pettingill, Jas, 15 Jones.
Peck, E, 27 Horatio-st.
Pearson, Wm, 172 W 12th.
Palmer, John, 8 Jane-st.
Page, Henry, 17 Leroy-st.
Powell, C P, 178 W 11th-st.
Pomeroy, J H, 36 Charles.
Pinkerton, John, 286 West 13th-st.
Palham, Charles 7 Greenwich-av.
Pine, John, 647 Washington.
Phillips, Jas 20 Morton-st.
Puppe, Ubarde 29 7th-av.
Perie, Stephen L 139 West 10th-st.
Patterson, John 61 Charles.
Parker, Jas 128 Wash'n.
Parsons, Jas, 7th-av. Washington-pl.
Porter, Jas, L 218 Hudson.

Q.

R.

Ray, Wm 47 Christopher-st.
Rogers, R 186 W 11th-st.
Rodgers, John 268 Bedford-st.
Russell, Isaac 44 8th-av.
Ramblay, R 5 8th-av.
Rare, C A 68 Clarkson-st.
Birdsmanay, Thos 234 Christopher-st.
Reed, James 660 Greenwich.
Ryan, Frank 80 Perry.
Remacht, Leopold 889 Greenwich-st.
Russell, Pat 70 7th-av.
Roberts, T J 413 West-st.
Ranney, James 626 Hudson.
Robinson, Hugh 128 W 10th.
Rusk, John 16 Jane-st.
Rothschild, Pat 264 Bleecker.
Robbins, Thos 64 Horatio-st.
Rapp, Wm 86 Perry-st.
Robinson, Peter 119 Charles.
Riley, John 22 West 12th-st.
Raymes, Griffin 6 Commerce.
Ryan, John, 446 Hudson-st.
Ryan, James 456 Hudson-st.
Renner, John 770 Greenwich-st.
Ridley, R 778 Washington.
Roberts, A 96 8th-av.
Reeves, J Jr,

AN EXPLANATION.

My allegation has been drawn to a paragraph in the New-Orleans correspondence of the Tribune, published July 18, which says, speaking of the recent engagement at Donaldsonville: "Our loss in that affair is, I am led to believe, greater than on the first representation." It was my opinion, and is now, that the loss in killed and wounded was not less than 200 men. The New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin is in the habit of publishing the losses of the rebels as reported by themselves, and the Bulletin of July 15, which says, speaking of the loss in killed and wounded, "Our loss is

collision with them. One of the dwellings which had been especially threatened, tha Captain, with a force, took charge of, remaining there till apprehensions no loager existed. Meantime intimations were given that his own would be burned, but he said that his first only was to the pnblic, and that he had not force enough to spare any to look after his own interests. The family of the honse he was protecting had left; when asked by n body of rioters what he intended to do, he said he inteaded to fight, and to give the Coroner, if it was made necessary, more jobs in a day than he had had in a yaar. The determined condnct of the force had the best effect in cooling down the riotonsly disposed. Special protection was afforded several dwellings, beside the one above referred to, and there is no doubt that hut for the retnrn of the force, this Precinct would have been the scene of arson and pillage to a great extent, although the Thirtieth had no opportunity to participate in the more active and exciting scenes of the week. They were of the first importance in their own Precinct, and have the acknowledgmeat of the inhabitants for their valnable and intelligent services.

On Tnesday night Sergeant BLAKE was in charge of the Station-house, with two sick officers; a mob passed hat did nothing more than throw n few stones, and while the force were away, on Tuesday, two men armed, drove eronnd notifying certain residents, among them the Captain's family, to move out, for on Wednesday the dwellings would be hurned down. The sppearesce of the force as shown, however, put a stop both to threats and consummation. A few of the riots in which Capt. HART has had a schoolfag are the Long Shore, the riot of 1857, and the famone Bone Riot. The experience gained in these and others wonld wonld have operated bedly for the lawless had they evoked it.

THIRTY-FIRST PRECINCT.

Capt. JAMES Z. BOGART, Elgnty-sixth-street, Bloomingdale Road. On Monday, portion of tha force held in reserve at their own Stattou, and portion under the Captain, with Sergts. TAN ETCK and BARRETT, reported at Central Office, remained nntil Tuesday morning, when the eommand under others, with Inspector CARPENTER, marched to Second-avenne nnd Thirty-fourth-street. The fight and capture of the houses here by the rear ranks, of which the Thirty-first were one, has been described in the record of the "Twenty-ninth." Capt. BOGART and his men were in the buildings end had many a hand-to-hand encounter, never flinching from their work, but doing it manfnlly—zeelously. Sergt. TEN ETCK and Officers THOMPSON, STAVENSON and STOPNARD, were especially noticeable dnring this exciting affair for the conrage tbey displeyed. Indeed, the force, none of them, evaded any hazard, but performed their duty vigorously and thoroughly, as many of the victims of their locusts will, if they can at all, regretfully testify. This force was also, of course, under the heavy fire from the houses and the street, and were portion of those assailing and hesting the mob on tha avenue. After return to Central Office they were ordered to Inspector DILKS' command which at Twenty-second-street and Second avenue, had such e severe fight. Here the mob were vastly superior in numbers, were well armed and well contested the charge made upon them. It was a close fiaht, the crowd falling back slowly at first, hnt the persistent locusts were dropping upon them with telling effect, and when they did break it was in terror and confnsloa. Tneir wounded elong the street here and there, one being cered for by some womea, nut the most of them were not nttended to or movad until the force had left the ground.

In the evening Cept. BOGART lo charge of a force, including his own command, and a body of military visited the Sixteenth Ward; a crowd was dispersed from Mr. GIBSONS' house in Twenty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, the command moving on. No sooner were they out of sight than the rioters rellied, broke in the house, having stoned the front almost to ruin, and commenced sacking it. Cept. BOGART had not marcheo far ere he heard of this, and at once took his commaad back; a portion of the rioters were caught in the street, hnt a large number in the house. A charge to the front produced instant flight without waiting to get a blow, and then a portion of the force were ordered into the building. Nearly everything that could be carried had been teken awey; closets, trunks and drawers had been broken open and general pillage had been tbe order. Parties were at work when the Police entered; they were caught in the halls, parlors, on the stairways and in the chambers each ladened; they were shown not one act of mercy, but received their full deserts. In order not to encumber tha house, a nnmber were hauled out on the sidewalk. On this occasion it was, when a number of police were engaged on and about the stoop with the thieves who came rushing out, thet the military fired without orders, wounding six of the police, one fatally and others serlously, and riddling one of the rioters with balls; subsequently some of the military made a cberge, one of the thieves being transfixed with bayonets. The punishments here were among the most severe the rioters, in prooortios to their aumbers, anywhere received. Not much of property was recovered, the sacking having been done in e remarkably short time. So eoon as the house was broken into, it was literally filled with men and boys, women and girls.

On return to Central Office, the force were in reserve until Wednesday, when it returned to its own Precinct to meet emergencies there, doing special duty until Saturday, but without having to suppress any disturbances.

This force were in the two severe battles in Seccod-avenue and in the disastrous one, so far as injury to the Police was concerned, at Mr. GIBSONS' bonse. They were well tested as to courage, endurance and discipline, and sustained themselves bravely, being important auxiliaries in the suopression of the riots and the restoration of order. The quiet in their own Precinct, which was likely to be disturbed just ebout the time they returned, was preserved by judicious management and the faithfulness with which ell orders were promptly and thoroughly obeyed.

Naval Movements.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

A few weeks since we announced the determination of the Navy Depertment to build one or two new vessels of war of an entirely new type, to be all iron. Since then the Secretary of the Navy has concluded to build a fleet of the creft named, and contracts have been already given out for six or seven. The complete success which has attended the introduction of double bows and double propellers induces the authorities to adopt them whenever practicable in vessels intended for general navigation. The new ships are to have an improved style of double bows, and the description of englnes to be used will be also an improvement on those in vogue at present. They will have more power and more boiler room besides possessing other advantageous peculiarities.

The dimensions of the craft will be about 250 feet in length, of proportionate width and depth. On Monday another contractor engaged to build one, which, added to those previously given out, makes the entire list as follows:

Names.	Builders.	Where.
Sawnee	Reaney & Co.	Chester, Penn.
Muscoota	J. F. Rowland	Greenpoint.
Shamsken	Reaney & Co.	Chester, Penn.
Mohongo	Secor & Co.	Jersey City.
Winnipec	H. Loring	South Boston.
	G. W. Lawrence	Portland.

The time specificed for the constrnction of this fleet is between six and nine monthe, and the Department is determined to give every aid in its power to the builders to finish them as soon as possible. They will have 6 tonrels, and are to be in no sense Monitors, as has been erroneously stated by some papers. Their speed will be between ten and twelve knots an hour, if the expectations of the Government are realized. They will not draw more than nine or ten feet of water when in active fighting condition. Preparations are making at Greenpoint, Jersey City, Chester and Boston to commence operations on the ships,

OFFICERS FOR THE FLEET AT CHARLESTON.

The following officers arrived here to-day, having received orders from the Navy Departmeat to proceed at once to fill the vacancies in the different ships of Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet, now attacking Charleston. They reported to Admiral PAULDING in the afternoon, and were booked for passage in the steamer *Mary Sandford*, which sails to-day for Port Royal. Their orders are to report immediately to the Admiral on their arrival for such service as he shall see fit to order them to. Their names are:

Acting Ensigns—J. E. Wallis, B. H. Chadwick, C. F. Deerlog, J. A. Gore, J. W. Cny.

Master's Mates—William Arkins, Frank Millett, Joe. D. Leon, A. M. Bates, J. F. Bennett, Elisha Hulbair.

ICE FOR CHARLESTON.

Secretary WALLES has ordered the United States steamer *Home*, and a schooner to be loaded at once with Ice for Charleston, in addition to the vessel already sent. Each craft will leave here in a day or two, carrying as much ice as can be stowed away in the holds. They are to be towed in order to render their passage more expeditious. Gratuitous contributions of ice or other delicacies will probably be received by Admiral PAULDING.

The Negroes and the Merchants' Relief Committee.

GOOD COUNSEL TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The Executive Committee of the Merchants' Relief Fnnd for the Colored People have issued the following address, containing good counsel:

To the Colored People of New-York:

From the general distribution of money to all amoag yon who suffered by the late wicked riot, we trust yon are convinced that yon have a very great number of friends among the white people, who feel deeply your wroags, sufferings and persecution. We know that to many of you these wroage can never be mnde up. We cannot restore the dead to life, nor those who have lost their senses from terror. But we can assure yon of onr wish to do all we can for yon. And while so doing we think you will listen to a few words of advice from us, as we do believe that in so doing yon will receive great benefit, and be better prepared than ever before to make yourselves neefnl to one another, and more highly respected by all classes of your fellow-citizens.

There are two metiere in which colored people have hurt themselves very much, and to these we want to call your attention, and to nrge you to determine to change your habits, and to try to do better.

1. Although there are many good school houses, well furnished with teachers, books, and all things necessary, yet we are sorry to know that many seats are every day empty, and too many of them who do go, let little things keep them away from school, so that they do not get ahead as fast as they might do. Let us assnre yon that nothing will so raise np the colored people as a good edncation. A well-educated man or woman is twice as able to help himself and defead his rights as an ignorant one. Therefore, send your children to school, and keep them steadily there.

2. Among the things which have have done more harm to the colored people than anything else, and which keeps them poor, there is nothing that does so much as buying policies. Hundreds soffer from want of daily bread beeause they have spent the last cent to get a policy. Now let us tell you, that von are robbed of your money when you buy a policy. It is all a system of cheating. You cannot possibly make money by it. Let us, then, as your true friends, beg of you never to go near a policy-shop any more than if there were a mad dog in it.

Lastly. Keep clear of drink. Rnm makes a fool or a crazy man of those who drink much, and will bring them to ruin and misery. Do as we beg of you—listen to this advice. Fear God and keep his commandments, and you will speadily recover from your injuries and be better off than you have ever been.

You are further advised to resume the occupation or calling you had previous to the late riot: confident as we are that the pnblic authorities are both able and willing to protect yon in the enjoyment of your right to labor.

J. D. McKENZIE, Chairman.

Edward Cromwell, Ceo. C. Collins, J. G. Schultz, A. R. Wetmore, Jonathan Sturges, Treasurer; J. B. Collins, Executive Committee of Merchants appointed for the Relief of the Colored People.

Nearly all the amount raised has been disposed of, a sum sufficient to provide for widows and orphans only being reserved. There are some two thonsand claimants for demages to properly in consequence of the Riots, and the Commiltee are husy investigating them. Many of them are false claims, and will, of conrse, be rejected; the balance will be nrged as speedily as possible to payment.

Billiards.

THE KAVANAGH AND ISIDORE MATCH—KAVANAGH WINS.

This effeir, which took plece at KAVANAGH'S rooms yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, proved to be one of the most closely-contested and skillfully executed encounters ever witnessed in the game of billiards. It was in presence of a large andliory, among which were most of the prominent billierdists of this vicinity, all frequeatly expressing their admiration with salvos of applause. The match was for $200, one hnadred and fifty points ap, the three-ball carom game, on a four-pocket Phelan table; each carom to count one, and one forfeit for a miss. There was considerable outside betting, mostly even, but in some instances a small odds was given in favor of the champion, KAVANAGH. The game commenced precisely at 4 o'clock, Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN acting as referee. Both of the players began with the utmost caution, each seeming determined to make scoring a secondary consideration to safety. The counting was not rapid, Isidora continuing in the lead until the 27th innings, when the champion overhauled him, but only attained the ascendency for four innings, when the scientific Freachman once more went in the van, he continuing to hold the supremecy for a long time, and at the close of the 68th innings he wes 19 points nhead, which was the greatest differeace which existed in the scores at any time during the game. Kavanagh now came to the conclusion that he must give up the safety husiness, and go in for counts. From this time ont his execution was of the most brilliant description, electrifying all who witnessed it. In the 84th inning he secured a run of eleven, every shot of which was most masterly manipulated, this again giving him the lead; but his plucky antagooist was not disconcerted by this change of affairs, he was as cool and cautious as he had been from the commencemeat; but Kavenagh's "terrificks" finally proved too much for him, as on the 101st inning the champions made the game, he then being just *nine points ahead*—one of the closest contests on record. The score wes as follows:

Isidora.—0, 0, 6, 0, 17, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 7, 3, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 4, 3, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4, 5, 5, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 4, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 1, 3, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 5, 0, 6, 4, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 3, 1, 4, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 6, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0. Total, 141

KAVANAGH.—0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 5, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 5, 1, 0, 10, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 3, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 4, 1, 2, 0, 2, 5, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 6, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 7, 1, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 11, 1, 0, 2, 5, 0, 6, 1, 1, 6, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 1. Total, 150.

Highest runs—Kavanagh, 11; Isidore, 10. Time—Two hours ano eight minutes; average about 1¾.

During the last thirty points of the game the excitement was greatly augmented, and when KAVANAGH made his large run, $100 to $70 was offered on him, but there were no takers. On the whole, there was quite a large amount chenged hands. It is to be presnmed that the affair will not rest in its present position, but that the able and skillful Frenchman will demand another tilt for the ascendency, and no doubt KAVANAGH would be willing to grent him one.

Cricket.

SATELLITE VS. MANHATTAN.

The return match between these clubs took place on Tuesday on the Satellite ground, Williamsburgh, and ended in another victory for the Seteilites. The match was a well-contested one, and was conducted in the most friendly spirit on bota sides. The batting of Messrs. H. TUCKER, WESTON and SYMS for Manhattan, and of Messrs. TILLEY, COX, WALKER, PALIN, HOBLEY, TILL, and the Messrs. SAMMOND wes first rate; and the bowling and fielding of the Satellite Cluo was also very superior, with the further merit that they played the match without drawing upon other clubs to increese their strength. The ball was delivered up to the Satellites with due solemnity by the Manhattanese, and three cheers were given to the latter as they were leaving the ground, which was courteously returned, and the Satellites remained to enjoy a good time in company with their enthusiastic cricketer of an umpire, who wes the recipient of the most unbounded compliments from the Satellites.

The lollowing is the score:

SATELLITE — FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Tilley, c and b Livesey	14	b Livesey	4
Cox, b Tucker	1	st Walker b Livesey	11
Walker, b Livesey	1	st Walker b Livesey	27
T. Sammood, h Livesey	3	b Livesey	19
Pallo, oot out	9	b Tucker	9
Wright, c Walker b Livesey	1	run out	1
Hobley, b Livesey	0	out out	1
Beonett, h Livesey	0	c and b Tucker	1
Philpott, h Livesey	1	l b w, b Livesey	2
Till, b Tucker	3	l b w, b Livesey	7
Sammond, c Livesey b Tucker	8	c and b Livesey	0
B, 9; l b, 3; w, 1	13	B, 4; w, 1; n b, 1	6
Total	54	Total	95

MANHATTAN—FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Livesey, h Tilley	4	h Cox	4
H Tucker, c Wright b Tilley	9	c Tilley b Cox	1
Clarendon, b Tilley	10	c Palin b Cox	2
Walker, b Tilley	0	c Beo oett b Tilley	0
Boyd, b Cox	1	b Tilley	4
J Tucker, c Tilley b Cox	0	not out	1
Neeves, h Cox	2	c Palin b Cox	6
Weston, b Cox	9	c Hobley b Tilley	0
Syms, b Tilley	9	o T Sammond h Cox	0
Franklin, not out	4	b Tilley	5
Ryan, b Tilley	0	c Walker b Tilley	1
B, 2; l b, 1; w, 5	8	B, 2; w, 2; n b, 1	5
Total	56	Total	27

Umpire for Satellite, Mr. HUDSON; for Manhattan, Mr. WEIGATMAN.

The New England Soldiers' Relief Association.

Col. FRANK HOWE, who has charge of the work of the New-England Relief Association in this City, has recently made a report of its operatioue to Gov. ANDREW, from which the following facts appear:

Number of Massachusetts soldiers received and cared for at the New-England Rooms to April 1, 1863	3,684
Number of Massachusetts soldiers admitted to hospitals and visited by my agents to April 1, 1863	1,256
Number of Massachusetts soldiers received at New-England Rooms and provided for from April 1, 1863, to July 31, 1863	1,522
Number of Massachusetts soldiers admitted into hospitals in and near New-York from April 1, 1863, to July 31, 1863	364
Total number of Massachusetts soldiers received and provided for at the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association and visited in the different hospitals in and near New-York City from the opening of its rooms to July 31, 1863	6,826

The number of United States army hospitals now visited by Col. HOWE'S agents is eight, viz.: De Camp Hospital, at David's Island; McDougal, at Fort Schuyler; Fort Columbus, Governor's Island; United States Convalescent Hospital; Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island; St. Joseph's Central Park; Ladies' Home Hospital, at Fifty-first-street, corner of Lexington-nveaue; and Newark Hospital, at Nawark, N. J. No association in the country has done more for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers than this.

Burning of the "Tattersalls."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON SIXTH-AVENUE AND ON THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

About 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a fire broke ont in the well-known "Tattersalls," corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue. It was first discovered on the floor used as a hay-store, and spread rapidly, the building being frame. Several engines were soon on the spot, but could be of little aarvice so far as the building was concerned. The flames spreed from the rear to the dwellings in Thirty-eighth-street, six of which were seriously damaged. The fire was got under about 7 o'clock.

The following are, as nenr as could be ascertained Tnesday evening, the losses:

The "Tattersalls," occupied by WM. SPRAGUE; building totally destroyed, with fifteen horses and ten coaches. Loss, $7,000; insured $6,000.

Dwelling No. 53 Thirty-eighth-street, Mr. JAMES WALLACE. Loss, $100; insured in the Irving Insurance Company. Mr. WALLACE also lost two horses in the "Tattersalls."

Dwelling No. 55, adjoining, Mr. FREDERICK GOAT. Loss, $250; insnred in Union and National for $7,000.

Dwelling No. 67, Mr. SYDNEY ASHMORE; family out of town. Loss, $8,000; believed to be insured.

Dwelling No. 59, Mr. LIVINGSTON; family out of town. Damages, $15,000—furnitnre, $5,000; believed to be insured.

Dwelling No. 61, HENRY W. SHELTON; family ont of town. Loss, $6,000; believed to be lasured.

Dwelling No. 63, ELIZABETH COOPER. Damage, $5,000—furniture, $5,000; insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Compeay.

The origin of the fire is nnknown. Some attribnte it to design, owing to the fact that the proprietor of the "Tattersalls," during the riots, rendered himself obnoxious to the mob by sheltering a negro who was being pursued and beaten.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER CHOWDER.—The friends of SOLOMON KIPP, of the River House, Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, give another elam-bake, fish and elam-chowder party for him this afternoon. "BROWN & KIPP" of yore, the well-known staga proprietors, are almost household names in New-York. The owner of the former is the competent and popular City Marshal, Mayor's office; of the latter, the good-natnren and affable host of the "River House." He deserves to and will see hosts of friends.

ARREST OF A RIOTER.—Officers SANDS and KASS yesterday arrested a man named THOMAS FITZSIMMONS, a carman, residing in the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with rioting. He was engeged in the attack on JACKSON'S foundry, on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenne, on Thursday, the 16th of July last. The arrest was made by virtde of a warrant issued by Justice QUACKENBUSH on the complaint of CHAS. CLINOR, a book-keeper in the foundry. The accused was positively identified as a leader of the rioters, and fully committed for trial.

THE WAY CAPT. DICKSON STOPS RIOTING.—Night before last a nnmber of scoundrels commenced assaulting colored people in the Twenty-eighth Precinct. Cept. DICKSON, a most excellent officer, immediately on hearing of it, ordered out squads, and went himself. The orders were to club at once every person or persons caught in the outrages, and they were fnlfilled. The rascals at the very start were mercilessly punished; the result—speady cessation of the cowardly hostilities and not attempt et their renewal.

HONORS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—A paper is in circulatioa and being numerously signed, addressed to Admiral FARRAGUT, acknowledging his great services to the country, and asking of him to name time and place when he will meet the citizens of New-York anxious to grasp his head and testify to him their appreciation of his chivalrous and valuable services in behalf of the Union.

THE FLAGSTAFF AT THE BATTERY.—The flag staff on the Battery that was injured by lightning recently, was hoisted out yesterday. It was put in the ground in the fall of the year 1835, and it was said the papers of that day, together with some coin, was placed under the heel of it, but, with the exception of one cent, found by a curiosity-seeking policeman, they did not come to light.

DROWNED.—An unknown man, aged about 35 years, was found in the water yerterday, at Pier No. 39 North River. The deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and had long derk-brown hair. From the appearance of his dress, it is supposed that he was a sailor. He had been in the water only a short time.

HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION. — Barclay-street, with open-hearted generosity, has sent to the TIMES, for the destitute widow of a soldier—Mrs. WILSON, No. 324 Cherry-street, the handsome sum of $20 for her relief. We some days since made mention of this case—one deserving the sympathy and care of the public.

HOMŒPATHIC DISPENSARY.—Dr. FULLGRAFF'S Bond-street Homœpathic Dispensary, partially destroyed by the late fire, has been temporarily moved to No. 358 Bowery, up stairs. The loss was about $200; no insurance.

LAW REPORTS.

The Peterhoff to be taken for Government Use.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Peterhoff and Cargo.*—The District Attorney having made application to have this vessel delivered for Government service, on appraisement, on a letter from the Secretary of the Navy saying that the Department would take her if the appraisement was satisfactory, the Judge this morning made an order appointing Henry H. Elliott, Edwin Gerard, and Benjamin F. Delano, appraisers, to ascertain her value, and authorizing her delivery to the Government on the deposit of the appraiseo value by the Navy Department in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the Court in this cause.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Harriet Hopps vs. *Henry Hopps.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Geo. W. Johnson.—Prisoner remanded and writ discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Harrington vs. *Dorr.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... AUG. 19, 1863.

$50,000 U.S.6s,'81,Co.	Cl.106¾	300	Reading Railroad.122
1,000 Virginia St. 6s..	67	200	ao.....122⅝
13,000 Mo. State 6s	71	3500	do.....122⅝
6,000 Cal. State 7s.....	115	1900	do.....123
2,000 O. & Miss. R. C..	34	1200	do.....123⅝
30,000 Hud. R. 3d M....	125	100	do.....123⅞
9,000 Mich. So. 2d M..	104	400	do.....124⅛
40,000 Mich. S. S. F....	109	100	Mich. Cen. R.....117
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d....	67	100	do.....117⅛
5,000 do.....	66⅜	200	do.....h10 118
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B.	88	100	M. S. & N. I.....108
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102	900	do.....107⅜
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..	86	200	do.....h10,107⅜
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st M..	103	400	do.....107⅜
13,000 Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	58	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S...118⅜
25 Bank of N. Y.....	120	400	do.....119
60 Merchants' Bank....	110	200	Ill. Cen. Full St...112
40 Continental Bank...	99	400	do.....114
10,000 American Gold....	125⅛	300	do.....116
67,000 do.....	125	1200	Illinois Cen. R. S.	134⅛
50 Canton Co.....	31¾	1200	do.....124
50 do.....	31⅝	100	do.....123¾
232 Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.	160	500	do.....s10 123⅜
150 Cumb. Coal. Prf....	28⅛	100	do.....123⅜
250 Quicksilv. M. Co....	17⅜	200	do.....s30.122⅝
100 Min. Mining Co....	97	1500	Ill. Cen. B.S...103
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co....	35	1500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	101⅜
600 Am. Coal Co.....	70	800	do.....101¾
100 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1⅞	1500	do.....101¾
100 do.....	1⅝	21	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.155
5 Pacific M. S. Co.....	234	100	Gal. & Chi. R.....107
150 Hud. R. R.....	149	350	no.....107⅛
100 do.....	150	600	Clev. & Tol.....116¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R.....	132	100	do.....116⅞
100 do.....	131⅜	100	do.....s30.116¾
400 do.....	131⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R...b10.109¾
100 do.....	131⅜	550	do.....109
250 do.....	131	200	do.....108⅝
400 do.....	130⅞	200	do.....s30.108⅜
1250 do.....	130¾	110	do.....108⅜
200 do.....	s15.130	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.....125⅜
100 do.....	130	100	do.....126
100 do.....	s30.130	200	do.....b30.126¼
100 do.....	s30.130⅜	550	Mil. & P. D. C. R...	89
100 do.....	130⅜	200	do.....89⅛
500 do.....	130⅜	100	do.....90
2000 Erie R.....	118	200	do.....80½
800 do.....	118⅛	100	do.....80¾
500 do.....	118⅝	600	Tol. & Wab.....91¾
400 do.....	118⅝	500	do.....b30 82
300 do.....	118⅞	25	P., Ft. W. & C. R....	90
3000 do.....	117	1300	do.....89
600 do.....	h10.117	100	do.....b30 89¾
100 do.....	s30.116	100	A. & T. H.....65
1000 Erie R. Pref.....	106¾	100	do.....65⅛
100 do.....	106⅞	300	do.....66
200 do.....	b30.107	100	Chic. & N. W. R....	37⅛
300 Harlem R.....	163	100	do.....37⅛
300 do.....	b10.163	600	do.....37
1000 do.....	162	100	Chic. & Alt. R.....	86
700 do.....	b10.162	400	do.....84¾
100 do.....	161¾	100	Chi. & Alt. P.....	94⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref.....	150	50	do.....95
10 Panama R.....	189	300	Miss & Mo. R.....	30

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U.S.6s,'81 Co.	Cl.106¾	300	Mich. Cen. R.....117
56,000 U.S.6s,1-yr. c. N	99⅜	500	M. S. & N. I.....107
20,000 Am. Gold.....	124⅜	100	do.....106¾
200 Canton Co.....	31¾	150	do.....106⅜
100 do.....	b30 31⅞	250	M.S. & N. I. G.....119⅜
50 Cumb. Coal Prf....	28¾	50	do.....s19.119⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	130⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.....123
850 do.....	130⅝	500	do.....122⅜
100 do.....	s30.130⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts. R 100⅜
150 do.....	131	100	do.....s30.100
500 do.....	131⅜	300	Gal. & Chic. R.....107⅜
200 Harlem R.....	161	100	do.....107⅜
500 Reading R.....	122	100	Chic. & R. I. R. b10.110
400 do.....	b10.122	40	do.....109
500 do.....	121¾	400	do.....109⅜
2300 Erie Railway.....	117	300	Clev. & T. R.....116⅝
100 do.....	117⅛	1000	P., Ft. W. & C. R...	90
100 do.....	s10.117	300	do.....90¼
200 do.....	s30.117	300	do.....90⅜
100 do.....	117⅜	100	do.....h10 90⅜
700 do.....	117⅜	200	do.....s30 89⅜
2500 do.....	117⅜	200	do.....s30 90
2580 do.....	118	200	do.....90¾
200 Erie R. Prf.....	106¾	100	Alt. & T. H.....b30 66

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 Amer. Gold	c.125	3200	Reading R.....122⅛
200 Cum. Coal.....	27⅜	1800	do.....b3.122⅜
50 Canton Co.....	31¾	1600	do.....122⅜
100 do.....	31	500	do.....s10.121
650 Bucks Co. Ld. Co..	2	2100	do.....122
200 do.....	2⅛	1200	do.....121⅞
300 do.....	b3 2⅜	800	do.....b10.122

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

200 Cumb. Coal....	snw 28¾	100	M. S. & N. I.....106¾
200 Bucks Co. L. Co...	2	400	do.....b3.107
300 do.....	b3 2½	1500	do.....107
300 N. Y. C. R.....	131¾	450	Ill. Cen. R.....123
50 do.....	131⅞	100	do.....b3.123
1800 Erie R.....	119	300	do.....122⅝
100 do.....	119⅞	100	Clev. & P. R.....101¾
1400 do.....	119¾	100	do.....100
500 do.....	119⅝	200	Clev. & T. R.....115
300 Erie R. Pref.....	106⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....109¾
300 Reading R.....	121	1250	do.....110
200 do.....	120¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.... 91¾
300 do.....	120¾	2100	do.....92
100 do.....	120	100	do.....b3 92
1500 do.....	119¾	100	do.....s3 91¾
200 do.....	b3.120		

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The Stock market continues to show a strong speculntive spirit, but the tendency was downward, and prices ruled even more irregular than yesterday. Reading became the main favorite of operators, and the sales at the several Boards exceeded twenty thonsand sheres, in addition to a very large business outside. It commenced eerly in the morning at 123¼@123½, closing at the First Board at 122@122½, after selling 123@123¾. At the Public Board the sales were at 122½ down to 121½, and at the regular Second Board it closed at 121½@121¾. Erie was active and strongly held. At the morniag session it touched 117, 1 beyond the highest price of yesterday, and after falling at 1 o'clock to 115¾ was sold at the Second Board at 117@118. The Preferred was steady at 106¼@106¾. New-York Central commenced the day at 132, fell to 130, and recovered at the Afternoon Session to 131½. Harlem old hae fluctuated widely. Before the Board sales were made at 160@160½, and it opened there et 163, and 158 was the best bid at the close. At the Public Board it commeneed at 159, and was sold down to 157. At the Second Board only 200 shares were sold at 158, that being bid at the close, and 160 asked. The Preferred brought 150, and was offered at that at the Second Board without finding buyers. Hudson River was quiet at 149@150. In Michigan Southern there was less doing. The highest price of the day was 108—2¼ lower than at the close last evening—from which it fell to 106¾@107 in the afternoon. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne was sold down to 89 in the morning, but recovered to 90¾, within ¼ of last evening's price. Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which closed last evening at 102½, fell to 99¾ at the Public Board, and closed at the Second at 100½@103¾. Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien opened at 89, the finel price yesterday, advancing to 90¾ at the Morning Session, and to 91 at 1 o'clock, which was the asking price at the Second Board.

At 4 o'clock the following bids were made is compariaon with yesterdey's prices:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Com.....	125	124¾	Harlem Pref....	149	150
U.S. 6s, 1881....	106¾	106⅝	Mich. Central....	116⅜	117
N. Y. Central....	133	131⅜	Mich. Southern..	110⅜	109¾
Erie.....	116	118⅜	Mich Gnarant'd..	119⅜	119¾
Erie Preferred....	107	106⅜	Illinois Cen.....	124⅜	123¾
Hudson.....	149	150	Pittsburgh.....	100	100
Pacific Mail.....	235	234	Fort Wayne.....	91	92
Fraire du Chien	89	90	Rock Island.....	109	110
Treas. Cer., new.	99⅜	99⅜	Northwest.....	38	37
Terre Haute.....	66¾	65⅜	Galena.....	105⅜	107⅜
			Reading.....	119⅜	121⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Sharee:

New-York.....	120	Hanover.....	98⅜
America.....	123	Irving.....	91
City.....	140	Metropolitan.....	112
Phenix.....	110	Market.....	100
Tradesmen's.....	108	Shoe & Leather....	109
National.....	106	Corn Exchange.....	105
State of New-York	103	Continental.....	97⅜
Commerce.....	103	Marine.....	145
Broadway.....	150	Park.....	120
Am. Exchange.....	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgagee

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64.....	102	Al. & T. H. firsts.....	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	A. & T. H. 2ds pref....	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..	131	Al. & T. H. 2ds inc....	80
Erie thirds, '59.....	113	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	66
Erie fourths, '80.....	108	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	77
Erie fifths, '85.....	106	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds....	93
Hud. R. thirds, '75.....	104	Chi. & R. Island 1sts ..	106
Hud. R. conv., '67.....	105	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....	110
Harlem firsts, '68 & '73..	111	New-Jersey C. firsts ..	103
Harlem seconds, '64.....	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—NATALIE; OR, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S SCIOPTICAN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS per copy of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition. It is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The arrival of the steamer *Fulton*, from Charleston Bar on Sunday evening last, puts us in possession of our own accounts of the progress of operations against Charleston to that time. The idea of the rebels, as published yesterday, that the grand bombardment had commenced on Saturday last, appears to have been erroneous. Notwithstanding its "awful" character, there was something still more "awful" to follow it. Gen. GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN were then only getting the range of their guns, and the grand combined attack was set down for Monday. Some damage had already been inflicted upon Sumter by Gen. GILLMORE'S long-range guns, and one of them it is reported, on the authority of a Government dispatch, had succeeded in throwing shell into the city. There is nothing improbable in the report. On the contrary, we have the best authority for believing the feat entirely within the range of possibility. There were indications that the rebels, despairing of being able to hold Sumter, were preparing to evacuate it at short notice. In fact, a considerable number of heavy guns had already been removed from the fort and mounted in earthworks on James Island, on which the rebels have been for some time busily engaged. Meantime, reinforcements for Gen. GILLMORE continued to arrive, and it appears certain that the capture of Sumter will be immediately followed by other operations of an equally important character, looking to the speedy reduction of the city itself.

A Washington correspondent of a Chicago newspaper states that the forces ordered to reinforce Gen. GILLMORE will make his army larger than that with which Gen. GRANT took Vicksburgh.

Not the least important news in the TIMES this morning will be found in the letter of our New-Orleans correspondent received by the steamer *Columbia*, which left New-Orleans on the 13th instant, and arrived at this port yesterday. A great change for the better has taken place in the aspect of affairs in that city since the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and the consequent opening of the Mississippi. Commerce is rapidly increasing, the prices of the necessaries of life have very materially decreased, and an air of contentment and happiness is coming to prevail among the inhabitants, in marked contrast to their discontented and grumbling condition of a few weeks ago. The Lafourche and Teche Districts are once more free from rebels, and the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad is again open to Brashear City. The only thing which has occurred recently to remind the citizens of their former condition of vassalage to JEFF. DAVIS, was the removal to Mobile on the 12th of another batch of registered enemies.

The following very mysterious paragraph appears prominently in the Washington *Republican* of Tuesday: "The greatest activity prevailed in the army yesterday. Considerable firing was heard along the front, produced probably by a demonstration made to cover a certain successful movement which the rebels probably know all about by this time and the country will soon understand. For further particulars on the subject we refer our readers to the leader in the *National Republican* of the 28th of July, entitled 'Our Military Policy in Virginia.' Many of our cotemporaries who were startled at its appearance at the time will better understand it now, especially when they learn that the propositions which it contained have become the settled military policy of the Government." The article referred to, if we remember aright, advocated the abandonment of active operations in Virginia, and the transfer of the troops there to other points.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated Winchester, Tenn., Aug. 15, says that the rebels, on their late hurried retreat over the Tennessee River, fired the magnificent bridge at Bridgeport, but succeeded in destroying only two spans on this side of the river. Discovering that preparations were making to repair the damage, a strong force advanced, on the night of Aug. 14, and destroyed the remainder. The particulars of the casualties have not been made public.

On behalf of the rebels it is alleged that they deny that an indiscriminate burning of cotton is being practised in Mississippi; they assert that the only cotton that has been destroyed is that located in close proximity to the Union army, and that the remainder will be removed far beyond the reach of our forces. The cotton owned by the rebel Government, and which stands pledged for the redemption of the foreign loan, has for the most part, so far as heard from, been preserved intact, and such lots as may be destroyed, it is asserted, will be made good from other quarters of the Confederacy. The rebel authorities, even now, assert their readiness to deliver the cotton to those who have subscribed to the loan, and as the escapes from Wilmington are pretty numerous, to say nothing of the Rio Grande route, it is not unlikely but what, in occasional instances, they may make their promise good.

It is understood that the British Government has made an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the matter of the *Peterhoff*. In the meantime, however, the Secretary of the Navy has directed an application to be made for the sale of the vessel to be used as a gunboat.

FROM EUROPE.

Three days later advices from Europe reach us by the *Sidon*, which passed Cape Race yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th inst. The London *Times* gives currency to a report that, in view of the recent menacing news from America, the British Government intended sending additional troops to Canada. The latest news *via* Queenstown states that it is generally asserted that MAXIMILIAN will accept the Mexican crown. It is understood that he made his acceptance dependent on the consent of Austria. The London *Times*, in its *rôle* of prophet of evil, anticipates trouble between America and France, growing out of the Mexican question. The Polish question presents no new phase, but there appears to be a general hope of maintaining peace. The Liverpool Cotton market was buoyant, and prices had advanced ¼d.@⅛d. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions steady, with a disposition to advance. Consols 93¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The first day of the draft in this City passed off without the slightest disturbance. The names drawn—1,100, in the Ninth Ward—will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

The Mayor was visited by a great many people yesterday in relation to the $3,000,000 ordinance. Among the visitors were the Comptroller, Aldermen HARDY and MITCHELL, and Councilmen JONES and HAYS, who, together, urged him to sign the measure. Mr. OPDYKE, however, is unwilling to do so unless the ordinance can be so framed as to bring in men and not money to the General Government. The City Representatives who waited upon him yesterday will meet again to-day and consult as to the course of action necessary to be taken. The following plan may be adopted, as it is viewed with favor by all who have been consulted concerning it, viz.: Both Boards to meet at an early hour, and pledge themselves to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto. The Comptroller then to be requested to act as if the measure was a law, raise the money needed, and expend it as provided. No doubt is expressed as to the ability of the Financial Officer of the City to raise the necessary means.

BUCKLAND & Co.'s paper-mill at Poquonock, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, at about 4½ o'clock. The destruction was total, both as to mill and contents. The loss amounts to from $20,000 to $25,000, of which $18,000 is covered by insurance in Providence and elsewhere. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Between 6,000 and 8,000 rebels, who have been confined in Camp Chase, are about to be transferred to Camp Douglas, Chicago.

It was reported on 'Change in St. Louis on Saturday last that the Government has taken up, for the use of Gen. GRANT'S army, all the corn, oats and hay now *in transitu* from St. Louis to New-Orleans. The market prices will be paid for them.

The speculative activity in the Stock Market continued throughout yesterday, but prices were very irregular, opening at the early Board rather heavily, and closing with more firmness. New-York Central Shares left off at 131¼; Erie, 118½; Hudson, 150; Harlem, 158; Reading (over twenty thousand Shares of which were sold at the several Boards, in addition to a heavy outside business,) 121½. The Money Market was unchanged. Gold closed at 124¾; Sterling Exchange, 137½.

Desirable lots of Breadstuffs were in good request, yesterday, at somewhat firmer prices. Sugars, Molasses, Hay and Petroleum were in fair demand. Coffee, Teas, Rice, Metals, Seeds and Wool were quiet. Hides were attracting more attention. Cotton was quiet at former figures. At the auction sale of prize cotton, 1,171 bales Gulf found buyers, mainly at from 55½c.@65½c. ₩ lb. Bacon and Lard were freely purchased. Moderate freight engagements of Breadstuffs were reported, chiefly to Liverpool. The auction sales of Carpets, Boots and Shoes were well attended and passed off quite satisfactorily. There were 282 vessels, of all classes, in port.

North Carolina and the Rebellion.

Every Northern man ought to read the article from the Raleigh *Standard*, which we published yesterday. We do not hesitate to say that it is, by all odds, the most important publication since this war commenced. It reveals, as nothing else has, the electricity with which the whole South is becoming charged, and which is destined ere long to blow "the Confederacy" into atoms, and to consume Copperheadism from the face of the land forever.

The great consequence of the article lies not in the fact that it was written by the Speaker of the House of Commons of the State, or that it had the approval of Gov. VANCE, but that such concentrated truth can appear in Raleigh at all. It is not the origin but the publicity that amazes—not the hidden fabrication of the bolt, but the freedom with which it is hurled. There is a sense of security, a sense of power, an imperial defiance that denotes mastery of the situation. Where terrorism so lately reigned, and men's faculties of speech, nay of thought itself, were paralyzed with dread, we now see not only an absolute fearlessness, but a sacred wrath teeming with vengeance.

All of the apologies for secession which the Copperhead journals of the North have so persistently put forward are treated with contempt in Raleigh. What the Union Press of the North have from the beginning maintained—that this secession movement was without justification, without excuse, totally wicked and utterly damnable—the North Carolina journal takes up and repeats with new emphasis. Instead of seeking to palliate the crime, as the groveling toadies of Slavery here feel it their place to do, it argues to prove it to be an object of supreme abhorrence. It presents in terrible array, too, the broken promises and falsified representations of the prime movers of secession—instead of *peaceable* secession, "a war such as never before desolated any country"—instead of Yankees not fighting, a display by the Yankees of courage and determination "worthy of the descendants of those austere old Puritans, whose heroic spirit and religious zeal made OLIVER CROMWELL'S army the terror of the civilized world"—instead of England and France speedily recognizing, "not even a show of sympathy"—instead of a new Government, which should be a mere Confederacy and scrupulous of State rights, "a grand military consolidation, which almost entirely ignores the existence of the States, and disregards the decisions of their highest judicial tribunals"—instead of Slavery perpetuated in the States, and extended into all the Territories in which the negro could live, and an Extradition Treaty better than any Fugitive Slave law, "Slavery not perpetuated in the States, nor extended into the Territories, an act of Emancipation in Missouri, a readiness for such an act in Maryland, rather than separation from the Union, and more slaves lost to the South by flight than would have escaped from their masters in the Union in five centuries, and the institution for which they profess to have gone to war, in a thousand times greater jeopardy than ever before"—instead of the wealthiest and best Government in the world, "a loss forever of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, with Alabama probably soon to follow—but five States out of the original thirteen left; and of these five, the Yankees in possession of many of the most important points, and one-third of their territory"—and instead of an unbounded credit upon the security of King Cotton, "a universal acknowledgment that Cotton is not King," and "one of the most influential States in the Confederacy discrediting a very large part of the Confederate currency, and the Confederate Government itself repudiating, to some extent, its most solemn obligations." These are facts as patent as the daylight, and there is no such thing as evading their force.

Not only does the writer not shrink from setting forth the unqualified wickedness and destructiveness of secession, but he fearlessly declares that "the one great demand of the people of this part of the State is *peace; peace upon any terms that will not enslave and degrade us.*" Not a single syllable is uttered against the Confiscation bill, or the President's Proclamation, or any other of the measures operating against Slavery, which the Copperheads of the North have been so incessantly clamoring against as the only inseparable obstacles to reunion. The North Carolinian rises above all these miserable property considerations. Believing peace to be the one vital necessity, he is willing to accept it "upon any terms that will not enslave and degrade us." There is an elevation of spirit here—as there is through the whole production—infinitely above anything ever seen in the creeping Copperheads of the day;—the same difference that there is between its straightforwardness and their tortuosity; between its generous appreciation of Northern valor and their sly venom; between its fiery denunciations of the secession and their slimy salves.

The sort of peace which the Raleigh writer declares to be the wish of his people is precisely the sort of peace which alone would be acceptable to the great body of the North. Terms that would "enslave and degrade," no true Northern man, whatever his feelings about Slavery, would impose, even if he could. We want no vassals, no payers of tribute, no dependants or subordinates of any kind or character. We want countrymen, fellow-citizens, sharers in our duties, partners in our privileges. While we purpose to fight the enemies of the Republic to the very last extremity, never yielding one hair's breadth, and ever pressing upon them with yet firmer resolution, we yet say to these gallant North Carolinians that they have but to range themselves again under the old flag, to be hailed as comrades. We tell them that the loyal spirit of the North, however implacable toward rebels, was never more kindly, never more magnanimous than to-day toward all who are prepared to respond to it as friends. We do not say that it is ready to accept a National Convention, as this writer incidentally suggests. Our conviction is that it will accept nothing, that it will commit itself to nothing, *prior* to the submission of the traitors now in arms. There is to be no compounding with rebellion. The authority of the Constitution as "the supreme law of the land," and of the Government, which is its minister, has got to be vindicated as absolutely as the same authority was defied and trodden to the dust. But when this is once effected, there will be little difficulty in opening the way to any changes which the new condition of affairs shall require, if the Southern people manifest the right disposition. Assure us that the spirit which animates the people for whom this writer speaks shall become the dominant spirit of the South, and we will guarantee that the spirit exercised toward the South shall be as generous as brother ever showed brother.

The Prospect at Charleston.

The tidings from Charleston indicate that after the preliminary manœuvres and practice of last week, the grand attack on Fort Sumter was positively down on the programme for Monday last. If nothing has intervened to postpone it, therefore, we ought to hear the result by to-day or to-morrow, either by a dispatch-boat or through the Richmond papers. In the lull of military operations East and West, public attention is concentrated with redoubled interest on our army and fleet on the coast of South Carolina.

The energetic and systematic manner in which Gen. GILLMORE has conducted the preliminary operations, inspires a very general feeling of confidence in the success of the undertaking. If the question were reduced to a simple one of engineering, we should have little doubt of the ability of our siege batteries to reduce the fort. But this is not the whole matter. The attitude of the rebels does not indicate that they mean to confine themselves to a simply defensive *rôle*. Their prodigious activity on James Island inspires the conviction that they intend taking a more energetic part. The statement of BEAUREGARD in his address at the time Gen. GILLMORE succeeded in making a landing on Morris Island, to the effect that they "must rely on the bayonet," may, after all, contain the key to their conduct.

If the rebel force at Charleston is anything like as great as it was on the occasion of the last attack, (and there is no reason why it should not be,) there is little doubt that use will be made of it. Fifty thousand men engaging a force much or greatly inferior, in a battle, with its back to the sea, and under circumstances that would make it impossible for the fleet to use its fire, might make disastrous work indeed.

Much, therefore, will depend on the actual force of bayonets which Gen. GILLMORE is able to bring to meet any attack of this kind. We have not hitherto concealed our opinion that the army on Morris Island was inadequate for the work assigned it. We are glad to believe, however, that it has very lately been much strengthened. If Gen. GILLMORE has a force able to take care of itself, and cover the siege operations, we may fairly look forward to the most gratifying results.

NEW-ORLEANS.—We are most happy to learn of the improved state of feeling and the better prospects of business in New-Orleans. The opening of the Mississippi has brought a flood of light and a fleet of steamboats to that city. So far, too, notwithstanding great fears, the Crescent city has enjoyed most excellent health this Summer, and Yellow Jack has not made his appearance. The prosperity of the commercial metropolis of the South pleases us as much as the prosperity of our own Northern commercial metropolis, and we shall do all in our power to bring back the era of good feeling and the busy days of commerce.

We perfectly agree with what our very intelligent correspondent says regarding the conduct of commerce on the Mississippi. It is not purely a question of trade, but, to a great extent, a military question, and its management ought to be intrusted to Gens. GRANT and BANKS. They are on the spot and know all the circumstances; theirs is the responsibility, and they are much abler to make proper regulations than any one else can be. To those in authority at Washington we commend a perusal of this morning's news and views from New-Orleans.

The French Folly in Mexico.

The constant pretence of Gen. FOREY in his addresses to the Mexican people, on the advance to the City of Mexico, was that his mission was one of peace and independence to Mexicans. As soon as he should succeed in breaking the power of the Juarez Government—which was denounced as a usurpation of tyrants—he intended to turn over to the Mexican people the administration of their own affairs and secure them in the free and peaceable selection of their own rulers. LOUIS NAPOLEON indorsed this programme—indeed, it was under his instructions that it was proclaimed—and by such pretences alone was the invasion of Mexico justified to the people of France, who, when left to their natural instincts, are friends of liberty throughout the world.

We know in what way Gen. FOREY'S promises have been kept. Within a few days after he entered the City of Mexico he caused the government of the country to be changed. Republican institutions were trampled out, and an Empire proclaimed, with a member of the most haughty and odious imperial family of Europe at its head. The people of Mexico had no more to do or say in this overthrow of one form of government and establishment of another, than they had in the selection of the new King of Greece. It is possible that the vagabonds and vermin that infest the City of Mexico, as they do all large cities, applauded the farce enacted by FOREY; but they would have shouted quite as loudly and earnestly if it had been Magog instead of MAXIMILLIAN that was proclaimed Emperor.

It seems incredible that so intelligent a ruler as LOUIS NAPOLEON should put any confidence in political arrangements accomplished through such means. No nation ever existed, possessing pride, power and resources rendering it worthy of an independent existence, that willingly invited a foreign ruler, or patiently endured one that was forced upon it. Mexico will be no exception. It is true, Republican Mexico has run down very low in the rank of Governments. It seems exhausted and almost wholly corrupted by the civil wars which have raged for so many years, and the elements of which so lately existed in unabated vigor. But the counterpart of revolutionary Mexico may be found in the cases, even of France and England, during certain eras of their history. And history teaches that a restless and revolutionary nation must work out its own redemption. Reform must come from *within*, not from *without*. Conquest and the imposition of foreign rulers will only aggravate the evils of bad government among a spirited and warlike people, as the Mexicans undeniably are.

Much may be said in favor of a strong and steady hand to enforce obedience to laws, so long and so flagrantly disregarded in Mexico. For a brief time such a rule may be successful and answer a good purpose. But after all, it will be the rule of a master, not of a principle. Obedience will be based on fear, not on affection. It will spring from compulsion, not from the consent of the governed. And it will be thrown off, reviled, and trampled on whenever opportunity offers.

Apologists of the Empire say, "France is well governed, and why not Mexico under the same auspices? No country needs it more." The fault is that the Government of France has no attribute of continuance. It is limited to the life of NAPOLEON, and when he dies his Government will almost certainly end in revolution and blood. If the Emperor of the French should die to-morrow, no one outside of the list of the craziest Imperialists believes that any of his blood or lineage would succeed to his throne. The Imperial Government would topple to instant and fearful fall, and the present ministers of its decrees would, from their dizzy heights of power and influence, be plunged into the miseries of poverty and exile. And so would come to an end all the dependencies of Imperialism. The French army in Mexico would be wanted in the streets of Paris, and one or other of the contending factions would soon have it there—what of it was not captured, butchered or scattered by the exasperated people that it had subjugated, when it took up its line of retreat from the country. And then woe to the swift "Imperialists" of the City of Mexico who have lent their names to FOREY'S impostrous! Their lot will be confiscation and death, as now is the lot of the Republicans. And so the last end of Mexico will be worse than the first.

Whether all the horrible stories of Gen. FOREY'S cruelties are wholly true or not, *their effect, as regards the French, will be the same.* The Mexican people will pass these tales, and a thousand others equally maddening, from mouth to mouth—believing them all. And thus the bitterest passions of national antagonism and resentment will be kept burning in their hearts, and they will watch for the day of revenge as tigers watch for the walk of their prey. That day will come, as soon as LOUIS NAPOLEON'S thread of life is cut, if not long before. And he, "man of destiny" though he be, is mortal, and his days, as the days of all of us, are numbered.

The Army of the Cumberland.

The report we had a few days ago of a movement by the Army of the Cumberland, in two columns, on Chattanooga, has not been confirmed, and was not in itself very probable. The fact is, the further progress of the army of Gen. ROSECRANS is not conditioned so much on the movements of the enemy in front, for we believe it is able to whip BRAGG at any time, but on circumstances of another nature, of which people generally take small cognizance. Glance at the position of his army from Tullahoma to Bridgeport, on the Tennessee, and then run the eye northward, to Louisville and Cincinnati, on the Ohio, and consider that every pound of food for man and beast has to be transported over the intervening distance, through a country infested by guerrillas and exposed to constant cavalry raids, and some idea may be formed of the enormous task Gen. ROSECRANS has in keeping up his line of communications.

A front of operations removed three hundred miles from the base of supplies—which is Gen. ROSECRANS' situation—presents a combination of difficulties of which few are able to form any conception, and which it must absorb the best energies of any commander to overcome. In such circumstances the course which military prudence dictates is the formation of what are styled "secondary or eventual bases," enabling the commander to cut loose from his primary base, and thus shorten his line of communications. Readers of NAPOLEON'S campaigns will remember what care that great master of the military art took to form these secondary bases, whenever his operations conducted him to inconvenient distances from his starting point. Of course in warfare in this country, where there are no depots of supplies, and few or no resources from which an invading army can draw, the necessity becomes a hundred-fold greater.

It is now no secret that Gen. ROSECRANS is engaged in the important task of transferring his base. The completion of the fortifications at Nashville, which when done will render that place another Gibraltar, will enable him to remove his base of supplies from the Ohio to the Cumberland, thus shortening his line of communication by the whole intervening distance. The completion of the works at Murfreesboro will also give him a powerfully fortified intermediate depot. Every energy is now being bent to these tasks, and their consummation is, we trust, only a matter of a few weeks more labor. When this is done it is evident that he can advance with some degree of safety and confidence, and he will not be under the necessity of frittering away half of his force in guarding his line. Until this is done his present position can be only provisional. A movement by BRAGG by way of East Tennessee threatening his communications, must make him about-face instanter, as it did BUELL, under the same circumstances and in almost the same situation, last Summer.

We have no doubt that Gen. ROSECRANS will find it easy to give his army all the employment it needs; but we conceive that military operations on a grand scale in the West will be conditioned on such things as we have indicated, and especially the completion of the fortifications of Nashville and the construction of the military railroad route toward Cumberland Gap and East Tennessee. By this time, too, we hope, the situation will be such as to authorize the junction of several of our non-isolated forces in the West. The campaign against Chattanooga should not be undertaken without a great army, for its possession will change the whole character and complexion of military operations both East and West.

England and Japan.

A letter from Hong Kong which we gave yesterday contained a curious report current there, that there had been some sharp correspondence between the American Representative and the British *Chargé d'Affaires* in Japan, in reference to large importations of arms and ammunition which American merchants were reported to be making into the latter country. The Hong Kong writer doubted whether any large importations had been made; but added that there was no question that all munitions of war had found a ready sale in Japan, and this it was not in the power of our Representative to prevent. It may be, as news is a very great while in reaching Japan, that Her Majesty's *Chargé* there has not yet heard what has been the policy of the British Government for the last two years and a half in regard to neutral nations supplying belligerents with arms and military munitions, for he certainly would not dare to dispute the binding force of a principle which has been so frequently and authoritatively stated, and so faithfully carried out practically, in the matter of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

War seems now to be imminent between Great Britain and Japan. The cause is pretty well remembered. A British merchant by the name of RICHARDSON, riding out along a highway in the neighborhood of one of the Japanese trading posts, was set upon by the retinue of a traveling Prince, and slain. The murder, as the British claim, was wholly groundless and aggravated. There was no pretence of RICHARDSON'S interference with the Prince's cavalcade, either by obstructing the highway, or using any language calculated to offend. The mere presence of a foreigner on the road while so high a dignitary as a Japanese Prince was passing, was an offence in the eyes of the latter's followers to deserve death, and they slew Mr. RICHARDSON in the most summary manner.

The British Government never fails to afford the amplest protection to the humblest of its subjects in the most distant quarters of the globe. If Mr. RICHARDSON had been personally a much less conspicuous and valuable citizen than he was, England would have been equally prompt to avenge his murder, for the dignity and power of the British crown were insulted and violated in his person. An immediate and peremptory demand was made upon the civil Government of Japan for reparation and indemnity. A fine of $500,000 was exacted for Mr. RICHARDSON'S death, and his murderers were required to be delivered up for punishment. Only twenty days' time was allowed for a decision, but, through the American Minister at Yokohama, the Japanese authorities asked, and obtained, fifteen days' time additional. It was reported that the Japanese Government was willing to pay the pecuniary indemnity demanded, but that it hesitated about agreeing to deliver up the murderers of RICHARDSON for punishment. These were the servants and followers of SATSUMA, a prince of very great wealth and influence in the Empire, and their act of excessive loyalty and devotion to their master was not looked upon with disfavor by the aristocracies and hierarchies of Japan.

At the latest dates, the question was verging rapidly to a crisis. The Tycoon, or civil ruler of Japan, was in consultation at Yeddo with the Micado, or spiritual ruler; and all the head men of the Empire were present to take part in the deliberations. There were not a few indications that the Japanese answer would be one of refusal and defiance; and the British Admiral at Yokohama had notified the English merchants that he doubted his ability to protect them in case immediate hostilities were commenced.

We have two very obstinate tempers in conflict in this quarrel, and the avoidance of war seems difficult. The tenacious and unyielding spirit of the British will not be satisfied with one iota less than their original demand; and, on the other hand, the pride, the excitableness and self-sufficiency of the Japanese will be slow to accept the terms imposed. For, not recognizing the offence committed in its English light, they will regard the demand of the English as a deep and disgraceful humiliation.

The struggle, if one comes between the two countries will, in the long run, be very unequal and not at all doubtful. The resources of the first maritime nation of the world will not fail to bring to their knees the isolated and antediluvian population of Japan. But the war will nevertheless not be one that England or any other nation, however strong, would covet. A blockade of the ports of Japan, the readiest means of English warfare, would be of little consequence and do the Japanese Government no harm. Indeed, the "Conservatives," or exclusive party in the country, boast that this isolation is just what they want. To invade the island and carry war into its heart, without the faintest knowledge of its topography, would be an undertaking requiring larger armies and more machinery of war than England would like to employ in that quarter. India, Europe and America present actual and possible fields of employment for all the troops that England is likely to be able to command. The detachment of fleets and armies to the island of Japan, equal to the overthrow of the military power of an ancient empire, full of pride, courage, obstinacy and self-sufficiency, and by no means lacking of knowledge and skill in the manufacture and use of weapons of modern war, will leave England too weak to play the part she would desire, in the event of a general war in Europe, or a war of any European Power against the United States. But yet war will be waged unless Japan succumbs to the demands made for indemnity and vengeance for the murder of an Englishman.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Guerrillas—Arrival of Two Deserters from Richmond—Defenceless Condition of that City, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 17.

The steamer *City of Richmond*, Capt. KELLEY, sailed for Port Royal, S. C., last evening.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* left here this evening for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Capt. HODGKISS, Commander of the gunboat *Gen Putnam*, had one of his men, were killed yesterday morning by guerrillas, on the Pasquotank River. The Captain's remains have arrived here, and will be embalmed to-day.

The United States propeller *Mississippi* arrived this morning from Boston.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* arrived at 11 o'clock to-day. She will remain here as an ordnance ship.

The Rev. Father QUIRT has arrived at Fortress Monroe, where he will remain. He has been with Gen. FOSTER at Newbern.

The United States transport *Creole* arrived to-day at noon, from New-Orleans. She brings no news.

Two brothers have just arrived here from Richmond. They were residents of Beaufort, N. C., which place they left in May last. They were arrested for being Unionists, sent to Richmond and incarcerated in Castle Thunder, where they remained until July 25. They were then conscripted, by order of Confederate States Attorney AYLETT, and taken to Camp Lee, where they remained nine days, when they succeeded in making their escape, and came down the Peninsula, *via* the Pamunkey River, to Yorktown. They proclaim themselves sworn enemies to the rebel cause from beginning to end.

They report that most of the fortifications around Richmond have no guns mounted, and they saw none to mount. The rebel forces were very limited in numbers in and about Richmond. JENKINS' brigade mustered 3,500 men, who were sometimes in Richmond and sometimes in North Carolina. Gen. WISE was near Richmond, and has not over 600 men in his command. Gen. LEE'S men are deserting him by hundreds and companies at a time.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

The Case of Capts. Sawyer and Flynn—Order of Gen. Halleck.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The following is the language of Major-Gen. HALLECK to the Agent for the exchange of prisoners:

"It is directed that immediately on receiving official or other authentic information of the execution of Captain SAWYER and Capt. FLYNN, you will proceed to hang W. H. LEE and the other rebel officer designated, as herein above directed, and that you notify ROBERT OULD, Esq., of said proceedings, and assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilized war."

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The Subscription Agent reports sales of bonds to the amount of $705,400 on Tuesday, and $711,500 on Wednesday. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 25

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Sidon Off Cape Race.

British Troops to be Sent to the Canadas.

The Mexican Throne Accepted by Maximilian.

The Aspects of the Polish Question Unchanged.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The Cunard steamship *Sidon*, from Liverpool, on Tuesday, 11th, *vid* Queenstown, Aug. 12, passed Cape Race at 5 P. M. to-day, and was boarded by the news yacht.

The steamships *City of Limerick* and *City of London*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

The United States corvette *St. Louis* sailed from Cadiz Aug. 2.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* says thet the rumor was current at Chatham that, in consequence of the recent menacieg news from America, the Government intends sending additional troops to British North America.

THE AMERICAN AND MEXICAN QUESTIONS.

The *Times* says it should not be surprised if something arose out of the alleged proposition from JEFF. DAVIS to NAPOLEON for an offensive and defansive alliance between Mexico, nnder the French protection, and the Confederates, which would be quite consistent with the late French policy. The world might look with favor on sueh a contingency, but absolute neutrality would be England'e policy.

The *Times* looks npon the election of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN in Mexico as important, and says it will have a tendency to nnion between France and Austria and to a divisien between France and America. The Northerners mnst be incensed against NAPOLEON, and the Federals can hardly fail to come in collision with the new Empire.

The *Daily News* is hitter on the Freneh policy in Mealco, and does not believe that the Archduke will accept the throne.

La Patrie asserts that the Archduke made his acceptance dependent en the consent of the Empire of Austria.

La France says, if he accepts, France and England will recognize him immediately, and the other Powers will follow.

The Emperor and Empress of the French had sent congratulations to the Archduke.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse was fiat. Rentes, 67f. 15c.

POLAND.

The Polish question exhibits no new phase; bnt public opinion potnts to peace.

It is reported that Austria has sent a propeition to Russia containing a slight nominal modification of her late note.

La France asserts that the French note firmly maintains the claims advanced by the three Powers; but it is drawn up in a spirit of moderation.

Engagements continne to take place between the insurgents and troops.

GERMANY.

Twenty-seven German Princes have accepted the Emperor of Austria's invitation to a Conference at Frankfort.

CHINA.

A China telegram announces that the Japan question has been temporarily settled.

The American legation had been burned.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

There is no politieal newe of importance.

It is generally asserted that Arehdnke MAXIMILLIAN of Anstria will accept the throne of Mexico.

Commercial News by the Sidon.

LIVERPOOL, Teeeday, Ang. 11.

COTTON—Selee of Cotton Mondey and Tuesday (to-day) foot up 8,000 bales, incliedieg 5,000 to speculators aed exporters. The markat is firmer, and prices ⅛d.@⅜d. higher for all descriptioes.

STATE OF TRADA.—The Menehester market is firmer, aed prices tend upward.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. end WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour dull and teeding dowaward, and prieee nominal. Wheat heavy aed 1d.@2d. lower. Corn steady at 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Tbe market is steady. The above nuthorities raport: Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Lard quiet, but eteedy. Tallow steady.

PRODUCA—Sugar firmer. Coffee steady, bot quiet. Ashas inactiva. Lioeeed Oil firm. Resie—No sales. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Petroleum tending npward, wlth small sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesdey, Aeg. 11.

BREADSTUFFS dnll end tending down. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet, bnt steady. TALLOW quiet at 43s.@43s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares are qooted 15⅜ @ 14⅛ discount; Erie shares 71⅜ @ 72⅜.

CONSOLS—Coesole elosed en Tnesday at 92⅞ @ 93 for money.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesdey, Aeg. 12.

COTTON—Sales yesterday and to-day (Wednesday) foot up 10,000 bales, the market elosing buoyant at Toesday's iates. Of the sales 4,000 balas ware taken by speculatore and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS—Are inactive aed prices for flour and wheat tend downward. Corn is firmer.

PROVISIONS—Are firm and prices show a disposition to advance.

LONDON, Wedeesday, Ang. 12.

Consols 93¼ for moeey. Illinois Central shares 16 discount; Erie sheres 73 @ 74.

The Political Gathering at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The Conservative meeting assembled at the Osborn House at 10 o'elock this morning, N. H. Wood, of Wisconsin, presiding, for the pnrpose of hearing the report of the Business Committee. It was resolved to coetinue the session with closed doors and elso to issue a series ef resolntions instead of an address.

At the close of the afternoon session the following series of resolutioes, submitted by the Business Committee, were adopted, after being considerably amended and modified ef the suggestion of Gen. LESLIE COOMBS:

Resolved, That this meetieg favors an association of Cooservative Union men for tha next Presidential campaign, and that we levite tha union and coöperatien of all who are opposed to the election to any office in tha gift of tha people of any person in political connection er sympathy with secession, Abolitioeism, or nativeism of any kind, that our abiding purpose, in brief, is—the suppression of the rebellion, the maintenance of the Union, adherence to tbe Constitution, fidelity to the Government, the enforcement of the laws, and opposition to foreign ietervention.

Resolved, That a National Committee be appointed by this meeting, to consist of two members from each State, and a Secretary, who shall be *ex-officio*, a member thereof; said Committee to have power to fill vacancies; that it shall be the dnty of tha Committee to elect a President and Treasurer, and to call a Natioeal Convention for the nomination of a President and Vice President of the United States, and to make all necessary arrangements for conducting the Presidential campaign; and to confer with other conservative organizations for the purpose of securing united action.

Resolved, That the establishment of the iedependence of the States in revolt, would entail upoe the people of the United States evils more grievous, and greatly more eodurieg, than all that would result from a continuance of the war. Wherefore, every patriot should support the appropriation of all the money and men necessary for a vigorous and snccessful prosecution of the war against tha people in a state of military insurrection, until they dissolve their military array against the United States, and in good faith return to the Union under their respective State Constitutions existing at the time they revolted.

Resolved, That the people of a State, any portion of whom are in insurrection against the United States, ebould they abandon soch insurrection and return to their allegiance and obedience to the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States and their respective States, and perform every other act in conducting the Federal Government which the people of any State may rightfully do; provided, however, that all persons who in this revolt have violated any of the criminal or penal laws of the United States will be subject to be tried according to forms prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United Statas for such offences.

Resolved, That the rights of property, whether in lands, personalty or slaves in the States is exclusively within the authority and jurisdiction of the States respectively, and the owners of all or either of these three classes of property cannot be deprived of it by the Government of the United States, the President, or any military or civil officer thereof, except for public use and just compensation, or for crimes committed, of which they shall be convicted according to the mode and form of trial prescribed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the sole end for which the United States Government has power to carry on the existing war against the people in revolt is to suppress their insurrection, and to compel them to obey the Constitution and the laws of Coegress; and whenever this end is effected, either by military power or the voluntary submission of the insurgents, there is no other lawful end for which the war could be further prosecuted; and it would become the duty of Congress, which the Constitution charges with the suppreseion of insurrections, at once to close the war.

Resolved, That in order to secure a full representation of the entire country in the Convention herein provided for, and an energatic prosecution of the campaign, we call upon conservative men in every town and county of the United States to form Conservative Union Clubs, by the election of a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and report the same to the Secretary of the National Committee.

A National Committee was selected and R. T. STEVENS was appointed Secretary. Bot as several of the gentlemen named for the Committee had not been consulted, it was determined not to announce tha Committee ontil they had been notified of their selection, and their acceptance or declination received by the Secretary.

The business of the meeting having been concluded, a recess until 8 o'clock was ordered, Ex-Gov. HUNT having been invited to an interview with the members. This interview was also conducted with closed doors, and at its conclnsioo the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

This nnmber of members present to-dey did not exceed twenty.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 19.

MR. COLFAX.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX is here. He is spoken of as the Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Special Commission to nnearth the maladministration of the Medical Department, after a month's mining, is still at work. It is already known that its report will be of the "astounding disclosure" sort.

UNPAID LETTERS.

Instructions were to-day issued by the Post-office Department that all mail matter deposited in any Post-office, and addressed to any Executive Derartment, or to any officer therein, on which the postage is unpaid, and which is not properly franked, must be forwarded to the dead letter office.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

Count NICHOLAS GEORGE was to-day introduced to the President by the Acting Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials, and was received as Minister Resident of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

TO BE PAID OFF.

Paymaster STAPLES left this morniag with fonds to pay off to 30th of Jone, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York, Baxter's Zouaves, Tenth New-York Independent battery, Seventy-first and One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania, Sixteenth Massachnsetts, Eleventh Naw-Jersey, and various detachments.

Paymaster MERRILL went out to-day to pay the Seventh Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island infantry, and Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry. He will go to New-York this week to pay off the Thirty-seventh New-York, now in that City.

Episcopal Convention at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Aeg. 19.

The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of Western New-York met here this morning in Christ Church. There is an immensely large attendance of clerical and lay members, amounting to aboot 150 in all. Among the lay members are WASHINGTON HUNT, Esq., Dr. CLARKSON, of Hobart College, and other distinguished men of Western New-York. The morning sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. PARRY, of Pierrepont Manor. In the afternoon Bishop DELANCY delivers his annual address, after which the Standing Committee will be appointed. The session will continue to-morrow for the reception of the annnal reports from the various churches.

Escape of Pirates from Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Lieut. REED, formerly of the pirate *Tacony* and now a prisener at Fort Warren, came near escaping. He got out of his casemate, and was found this morning in the grass.

Three others escaped on a target, floated over to Lovell's Island, and there stole a sloop boat of eight tons. They were to come back for REED, bnt failed.

As the wind was soeth-soothwest, and fresh, they must have steered north aloeg the coast. Lookoets are after them.

Death of Gov. Cannon's Son.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Cept. W. L. CANNON, of the First Deleware cavalry, son of Gov. CANNON, died yesterday at Belair, Md. His death was produced by fatigue and exposure lecidental to his dnties.

Death of Hon. Jas. A. Gurley.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aeg. 19.

Hon. JNO. A. GURLEY died this afternoon.

Dartmouth College.

HANOVER, N. H., Wednesday, Aog. 19.

Prof. E. D. SANBORN, of St. Louis, is elected Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres, and Prof. CHARLES A. YOUNG, of Hudeon, Ohio, Professor of Mathematics.

The Twenty-eighth Connecticut Regiment Homeward Bound.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The Twenty-eighth Connecticat regiment left here for home at 8 o'clock this morning, *vid* the Central Railroad.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Who Minds a Cold?

It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way. And yet how frequeetly a neglected cold ends in broechitis or consomption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, whiob for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives!

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

Is any inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. Jayne's Expectorant effects a speedy cure by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief by removing the difficulty of breathing and producing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing manners are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation, in all parts of the world, for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by agents and druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all bilious affections.

New Sewing Machine Emporium.

No. 635 Broadway, near 22d-st.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES,
At Manufacturer's prices.
Also, Embroidering, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, and every description of
FAMILY SEWING
executed by competent operators at short notice. Machines with operators sent to families by the day or week

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes the most beautiful black or brown instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 66 Dey-st., N. Y.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tebias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

The Oriental and Medicated Vapor Baths, at Nos. 2 and 4 4th-av., near the Cooper Union, cure all forms of skin diseases, remove tan, pimples, and all blemishes from the face. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

BANKHEAD—WAINWRIGHT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. F. C. Wainwright, Lieut.-Col. H. C. BANKHEAD to AMELIA M. WAINWRIGHT, daughter of the late Bishop Wainwright.

WOODWARD—HOWARD.—On Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, J. C. WOODWARD to LOTTIE B., daughter of Nathan Howard, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

DURKEE.—At Mount Vernoe, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, BENJAMIN F. DURKEE, in the 48th year of his age.

The remains will be interred in the family vault at Pomfret, Conn.

ELLSWORTH.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, THOMAS W. JOHNSON, youngest son of Roswell and Cornelia C. Ellsworth, aged 1 year and 6 days.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) forenoon, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Thos. W. Johnson, Esq., Flushing-av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

JONES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of Henry R. Jones.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts.

LAMBERT.—In Hoboken, at No. 186 Washington-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 18, HENRY THOMAS, second son of Henry and Mary Lambert, aged 2 years and 1 months.

MARTLING.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, Mrs. MARY, widow of the late Capt. Daniel Martling, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the house of Dr. George Clay, No. 56 Clinton-place, this morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment by the 11¾ o'clock train.

☞ Peoria, Ill., papers please copy.

MUIRHEID.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 18, after a short illness, Mrs. AMY MUIRHEID, wife of William Muirheid, aged 67 years, 1 month and 9 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Huntsdon County, N. J., Chenango County, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, MONTREW PHELPS, infant son of Alexander and Christiana S. Taylor, aged 18 months.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

TOBIN.—On Wednesday, Aug 19, ANNA FRANCES, eldest daughter of Cornelius and Ellen Tobin, aged 19 years, 4 m onths and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 56 Prince-st., on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WOOD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, DAVID M. WOOD, aged 23 years.

Funeral this day, Aug. 20, from his late residence, No. 7 Cottage-row, 40th-st. between Broadway and 6th-av.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

WYNKOOP.—At Kinderhook, on Sunday, Aug. 16, ANNA, relict of the late Augustus Wynkoop, aged 48 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 639.—Aug. 19, 1863.
61, 40, 8, 45, 64, 72, 4, 33, 10, 75, 35, 76, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 640.—Aug. 19, 1863.
24, 14, 27, 21, 15, 43, 26, 28, 47, 61, 75, 11.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine bnt Dr. Sterling's.

READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

CAUTION.

This is to certify that about 18 months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling off. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I have commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
MRS. LUCY A. BROWN,
No. 182 Bleecker-st.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.

Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.
Sold by all Druggists.
Dr. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depot, No. 483 Broadway.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
Made of corrugated brass.
Patented Jan. 6, 1863.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldier's price, $50; Civilian's, $100. Send for a circular.
J. W. WESTON, Agent,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 815 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

CAUTION.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Druggists and Medicine Dealers throughout the country are cautioned against buying or selling certain medicines prepared by a firm calling themselves
JOHN MOFFAT & CO.,
and doing business at No. 33 East 17th-st., which medicines are claimed by them to be the genuine
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The Court having appointed the undersigned Trustee to conduct the business for the benefit of the minor children of the late proprietor,
DR. W. B. MOFFAT, DECEASED,
he (the Trustee) has obtained an injunction restraining the said John Moffat & Co. from making or selling the same, and he begs to assure the trade and the public that he will use every means in his power to protect them against the introduction of any
SPURIOUS ARTICLE,
purporting to be
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The undersigned is the only person who is authorized or competent to manufacture these medicines. They will be compounded in strict accordance with the late
DR. MOFFAT'S ORIGINAL RECIPE,
which is the only safe guide he has left on record.

As John Moffat & Co have been publishing quite extensively the preliminary order of Judge Moncrief, dissolving the injunction obtained by the Executor in March last, and as they have sought to make capital out of it by asserting that it was an important decision in their favor, it may be well here to give the opinion of His Honor, that the public may see what straws they grasp at:

New-York Superior Court—Richard S. Mount, Jr., Executor, &c., vs. John Moffat et al—Special Term, June, 1863—Moncrief, Justice.—Being of the opinion that the plaintiff, acting as executor of the late William B. Moffat, is not entitled to seek the relief asked for in his complaint, the motion to continue the injunction must be denied, and the order to show cause discharged. In my view, whatever right or interest was possessed by the testator in and to all his medicines and the recipes and methods of making the same, &c., passed and vested in the trustee named in his will. That the refusal of that trustee to accept the trust did not impair or affect it. The Supreme Court can appoint some one to act in her stead. Having arrived at this conclusion decisive of the application made on behalf of this plaintiff, I do not express any opinion upon the other points submitted.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Trustee,
Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway,
and No. 186 Church-st.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Late SMITH & BROUWER.)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 *Murray Street.*

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES. O. L. and J. B. KELTY,
No. 360 BROADWAY, New-York.

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Elegant octavo, cloth bound. Price $1 50.

This magnificent work, which has just appeared in Paris, and a translation of which is now offered to the American public, is, to all intents and purposes, an Autobiography, for its equivocal title-page is but a mask to conceal the real author—Victor Hugo himself—the creator of that masterpiece, "Les Miserables."

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"One of the most entrancing volumes that has issued from the French Press, since Hugo signed his *bon à tirer* to the proof-sheets of 'Les Miserables.'"—*Paris Correspondent*.

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One of the most delightful of all Biographies, and one which every reader of "Les Miserables" will devour with avidity; indeed, the Great Romance itself is a part of the life of Victor Hugo, and cannot be fully understood without this—its completion.

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THE LIFE OF CHRIST. Translated from the French of Renan.

THE LAST DAY OF A CONDEMNED MAN. From the French of VICTOR HUGO.

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A NEW NOVEL OF EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Have just published
LIGHT:
A NOVEL.
By
HELEN MOESY.
1 vol., 12mo., cloth. $1 25.

"This is a very cleverly written story, abounding in striking incidents and spirited dialogues. The plot is well conceived, and the characters are well drawn. The interest of the story is maintained throughout the book. We predict for this book an extensive sale and deserved popularity."—*Missouri Republican*.

"The characters are drawn with grace and some powar, and the scenes sketched with skill and pleasantness. Its moral tone of the tale is high, and the lesson inculcated worth the attention even of those who read new novels for the sake of the story."—*Troy Whig*.

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why some people smell offensively, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 75.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG—BLANK BOOK manufacturers, wholesale booksellers and stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

READY, (OFFICIAL,) THE UNITED STATES Conscription Law, or National Militia Act. Price 5 cents. J. W. FORTUNE, No. 102 Centre-st., New-York.

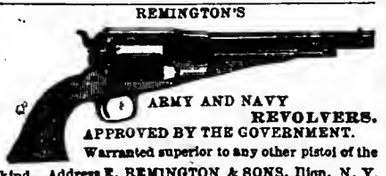
S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial affect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimoniale around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examiee every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes' signature on our private U. S. stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signatere on the fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NO. 262 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMIN

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Being a plot of ground 87 feet front on an avenue, and 256 feet front on a street, being a corner lot, 100 feet rear, with a good fall from front to rear, and some of the prettiest cottages in Jersey on the property; containing nine rooms, &c., with pump and well of excellent water; having a fine view of New-York City, harbor, Brooklyn, &c., from piazza; can see the shipping arriving and departing. Or 58 feet feet front and the other measurements will be sold without the cottages. Apply on the premises, to D. VINES, Palisade-av., Bergen, N. J., opposite Westcott-place.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 40x105, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes. HAYE BROTHERS, No. 30 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN 33D-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs.—Three-story basement and undercellar, 21x43; lot, 102.2. They are new and neat; will be sold cheap on easy terms; 73d-st. is beautifully improved from 3d to 4th avs., and graded to Central Park. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,230 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTIALLY FURnished, until 1st May next or longer, a first-class four-story house, in a quiet and genteel neighborhood, near Gramercy Park. Price for sale $35,000—to let $250 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—By order of the executors of John Griffin, deceased.—Sixteen acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York, half a mile from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large, modern-built mansion, with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other outbuildings, all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. This place, the residence of the late John Griffin, is one of the most beautiful and desirable in Westchester County. For further particulars apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x225 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and unrivalled for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. S. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A TWO-STORY frame building, containing six rooms, good cellar and wash room; a lot 138 feet deep front, on Newtown-avenue; a good well of water with pump and cistern water; lots well fenced; fruits, grapes, peaches, pears, blackberries, strawberries, vines, cherry trees; a fine crop of vegetables; ten minutes' walk from Eighty-sixth-street ferry. Access every two hours by the *Sylvan Grove*. Apply to C. HOWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUtors—The country residence of the late James S. Petrie, situated on the south bank of the Neversink River, N. J., 25 miles from New-York, one mile from Red Bank, and a short drive from Long Branch. There are 9 acres of land, a large variety of choice fruit. The house is modern, contains 11 rooms. Kitchen and gardener's cottage detached, carriage-house, barn, greenhouse, &c. The furniture and carriages are also for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE banks of the Delaware, 12 miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, within two minutes' walk of the depot and steamboat landing. Three acres of fine fruit garden, an excellent farm-house, 10 rooms, in perfect order, and well heated for Winter; delightful scenery, fine fishing and bathing. Price only $4,000, terms easy; furniture if required. Apply at Rose Cross, Delance, Burlington Co., N. J.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Benj. S. Pike, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A house, (12 rooms,) pleasantly situated near the landing; fine lawn and shade-trees; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, No. 61 Pearl-st.

FARMS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A farm of 30 to 40 acres of land, for farming purposes, situated within 15 or 20 miles from the City—near Jamaica or Springfield, L. I., would be preferred; plain, comfortable dwelling and outbuildings are required. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE OWner and occupant of a house in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., would let it furnished to a family of not over six persons, who would take him and his family, consisting of two adults and three girls, 15, 10 and 3 years of age, as boarders. No other boarders would be allowed. The house is pleasantly situated on a lot 68 by 148 feet, and would rent for $1,200 a year. Address E. W. R., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A 25-FOOT HOUSE between 4th and 7th avs., and between 14th and 40th sts.; rent not to exceed $1,500. Address E. C., Box No. 751 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to hire, on Brooklyn Heights, between now and the first of October, a modern, built full furnished house. Family consists of two adults. Satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 3,511 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—WANTED TO RENT OR PURchase, a house, with two to three acres land, in Orange, N. J. House to be double, and to contain 12 to 15 rooms, with kitchen extension. Address, with description and price, F. W. L., Box No. 2,598 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY ABOUT THE 1ST OF October next, for a young gentleman and wife, either in a private family or with a few select boarders; one room and a bedroom adjoining, unfurnished; accommodations to be first-class; location between 10th-st. and 34th-st., convenient to the 4th-av. cars. Satisfactory reference given. Address W. W., No. 308 West-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF STUDIOUS habits, board in New-York or vicinity, at $4. The room must be good, with place for fire. Address A. M., Box No. 111 New-York *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—SLATE-STONE MANtels, roofing slate, billiard beds, blackboards, tileing, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE COMPANY, No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 168 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out. 199

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF 3RD DIV. LACK. & WEST'N R. R. Co., No. 30 William-st., New-York, Aug. 15, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Bituminetown, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN REISSIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of

HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

Aug. 12, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn,

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, pork, preserved meats, flour, rice, dried apples, tea, coffee, molasses, pickles, tomatoes and whisky.

CLOTHING—Round jackets, jumpers, trousers, frocks, overshirts, undershirts, drawers, satinet, flannel, calf and kip shoes, socks, blankets, caps, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, tape, needles, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors, brushes, buttons, blacking, &c.

ALSO—A lot of empty boxes and barrels.

A complete list can be seen by applying at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BUBDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY AGENT'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

Will sell, on FRIDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn,

(By order and under direction of I. Henderson, Esq., U. S. Navy Agent,)

STEAMER UNCAS.

The steamer UNCAS, of 213 tons register, length 121 feet, beam 23 feet, depth of hold 8 feet 7 inches. She has two propellers and a high deck aft, under which are her cabins, &c.

Terms cash, and she must be removed immediately.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 27 Schermerhorn-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn.

Rosewood and mahogany furniture, in hair cloth, centre tables, 2 pier glasses, painted chamber furniture, mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, spring-beds, bedding, oak extension table, chairs, dinner-set, glassware, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, oil cloth, &c.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on south side of Linden-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., each 20x100 feet and 11 inches. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 32 Nassau-st., three 5-gals. demijohns old Holland gin, one pipe Holland gin, oak-leaf brandy, one barrel old Bourbon whisky, 2 cases Italian bitters, 1 doz. each.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be held at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, overcoats, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS, M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 20d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. E. COMPTON, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 20, At 12½ o'clock, at the STOCK SALESROOM, NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

15	Long Island Ins.	20	Eagle Fire Ins. Co. 16
10	Wash'ton Mar. Ins.	100	70 Eagle N. Am. Ins. 50
20	U. S. Fire Ins.	25	16 Central Park Ins. Co. 100
10	Col. Mar. Ins.	100	20 Excels. Ins. Co. 50
250	Geneva, N. Y., Gas	33	Exch. Fire Ins. Co. 50
	Light Co.	20	25 Hoffman Fire Ins. Co 50
20	Col. Fire Ins. Co.	50	5 Mechanics' Bank. 28

$1,000 City of Keokuk 8 ₩ cent. Bonds.
4,000 U. S. 7 3-10 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes.
800 Vermont Valley R. 8 ₩ cent. Bonds, $100 each.
9,000 Sacramento City and County 8 ₩ cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
3,000 New-York and New-Haven R. Co. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
1,000 New-York City 8 ₩ cent. Stock, due 1887.
4,000 10 ₩ cent. O'Brien County, Iowa, Bonds.
1,000 8 ₩ cent. Fox and Wisconsin 1st mort. 8 ₩ ct. Bds.
4,000 Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island R., 1st. mort. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
5,000 Madison City, Wis., Capital Extension, 7 ₩ cent. Credit Bonds.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 63 Cedar-st., TO-MORROW, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, horses, shifting-top buggy, four and six-seat rockaways, no top wagons, Park wagons, City built, single and double harness, bridles, sheets, &c. Particulars of horses to-morrow.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

New-York, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 21 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

ASSETS.....$675,000

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1863.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending July 31, 1863, to dealers entitled to participate in the profits. Certificates will be ready for delivery on 15th October next.

Also an interest Dividend of Seven per Cent. on outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable in cash Oct. 15. Also a semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 per cent. free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1863. New-York stockholders will be paid by HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Aug. 10, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened (less Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earning of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

DRAFT INSURANCE $75.

The New-York General Insurance Office, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 14, will issue policies of insurance against draft, guaranteeing either to furnish an acceptable substitute or pay the $300 to the proper authorities for the party drafted. Insurance will be granted at any time before the name of the party insured is actually drawn from the draft-wheel. Insurance granted to parties in all parts of this and the other loyal States.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
LARGE CASH BOUNTIES PAID.
Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. 422 Walnut-st., (second floor,) Philadelphia.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS—Gas or Kerosene. No. 1.—Boiling one quart of water, for cooking and nursing, has the unqualified approval of the principal physicians of this and other cities. Nos. 2, 3 and 4.—Heating two, three and four quarts of water respectively, with their accompaniments, are so arranged as to cook three or four different articles at one time. At the present price of Kerosene a meal for five or six persons may be prepared at a cost of less than one cent.

WM. D. BUSSELL, Agent, No. 208 Pearl-st., New-York.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—AND THE HIGHest bounty paid at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. Men liable to draft now taken. Also wanted, men for the navy; three months and peace paid.

HENRY JAMES, Agent.

TO DRAFTED MEN.—A SAFE, SURE, EASY way to claim exemption, before mustering in. No law trick; no disgraceful mutilation of body; works to a charm. Inclose 25 cents to Dr. FRANKLIN BATELY, New-York.

LEATHER.—600 SIDES OF BLACK BRIDLE, Waxy, Upper and Grain Leather; 300 dozens Black Morocco of various kinds. For sale by C. W. TROTTER, No. 2 Jacob-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, $1,000—TO BROKERS, BANKERS, &c.—U. S. 7.30 bond, No. 36,480, bought with the total savings of a literary man. The finder will receive $5 reward on leaving it at No. 21 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Wanted, capital to complete 20 miles, already graded, bridged, and ready for the superstructure, at the eastern terminus of the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad.

This road, 279 miles in length, runs through the best and most fertile portion of the State of Minnesota, and a Land Grant of 3,840 acres per mile is secured to the Company by act of Congress, a large and valuable portion of which will come at once into market on the completion of the above 20 miles.

These lands are readily taken up at from $10@$15 per acre, and it is believed that, independent of the rest of the line, this 20 miles (from La Crosse, Wis., to Houston City, Min.,) would be immediately remunerative. The lands are free from taxation until resold.

Maps, plans and further information will be given on application to C. W. THOMPSON and T. B. STODDARD, Commissioners, at the office of P. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

MARINE AND FIRE,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS.

Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

SCHENECTADY AND CATSKILL RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad will be opened at the office of H. G. Stebbins & Sons, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, and will remain open until SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The Company is fully organized under the general law of 1850. The capital, $1,000,000. Shares, $100 each; 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing. The construction of the road not to be commenced until the entire capital stock is subscribed. The amount of stock to be subscribed in the City of New-York is $600,000. In case the amount of subscription in the City beyond that amount, the distribution will be pro rata among the subscribers in New-York.

This road connects with the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, and runs thence to Catskill, forty miles, in a direct or air-line, with a remarkably easy grade. The saving in distance from Schenectady to Catskill, between this route and that via Albany, is twelve miles by rail and thirty by canal, and still greater saving in time and facility of transportation, by avoiding the inconvenience and detention of the overslaugh and twenty-nine locks. A line of swift and superior steamers will meet the cars at Catskill, making the passage from that place to New-York in five hours. Beside a large proportion of the travel and freight of the New-York Central, it will receive most of the travel and freight of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad by its intersection ten miles below Schenectady. It will receive the accumulations of freight and passengers west from railroad lines extending to the Lake Erie, north from Champlain, Canada and Saratoga, and south from a cheap river travel of one hundred and ten miles, with ample depth of water, and wholly free from obstruction—all by the construction of only forty miles of track, on one of the most economical routes known in the history of American railroads. Of the speedy construction of the road, and its large profits, no doubt need be entertained. Contractors of responsibility and experience offer to complete the double-track, rolling stock, fences, &c., within the capital.

D. D. CAMPBELL, President.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—CORNER 5TH-av. and 23d-st. (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.

HENRY A. HURLBUT,	AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS.	O. DE FOREST GRANT,

and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN L. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 45 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PHILIP FORBES,
BENJAMIN R. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over..... $200,000 Assets over $500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 50 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premiums made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS.

DAVIDSON'S PATENT SYRINGE.

All parties infringing the patent for the above-named article, either in making, using or selling the same, in violation of the letters patent of the United States, granted therefor to Charles H. Davidson, on the 31st day of March, 1857, are hereby notified to desist from such infringement forthwith.

It is the intention of the owner of said patent to prosecute all infringers to the full extent of the law.

R. HAMILTON, Attorney for DAVIDSON SYRINGE COMPANY.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No.

MEDICAL.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the "Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris," and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life its rallying powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiba or cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; its most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $3; four cases in one at $10, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medical aid as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any case on record, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1849. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint to diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient can visit the Doctor. Consultation and advice free.

[illegible] PERIODICAL DROPS are [illegible] for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Prepared only directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Dua e-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed

DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

Propose to take into their family six children, between the ages of seven and 14, whom they will thoroughly instruct and take care of morally and physically.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND will continue her Day School for children, as heretofore. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS HOWLAND will also receive a class of young ladies during a few hours of each day for instruction in the usual English branches and in the French language and literature. For circulars and other information, apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY

For lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAVENS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York, having splendid mansion, scenery, extensive grounds, bracing air, &c. Twelfth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sep. 16. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's, No. 830 Broadway, or address the Principal.

MRS. MACAULAYS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 23 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABEOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 227 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Terms, containing full information, may be obtained at [illegible], No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square), [illegible], No. 632 [illegible]way, and Burston's, [illegible]ket.

[illegible] experienced instructors in the English, musical, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO BLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREENWICH SEMINARY.—THE COURSE of study embraces the English branches, commencing with the rudiments and advancing by regular gradations, as the pupils are duly qualified. Especial care is also given to the study of languages. The domestic arrangements are those required by the usages of good society. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man, purposes to open a small private School, on Sept. 14, at 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway. Mr. MORRIS may be addressed till Sept. 6, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; after that time at the School as above, and Circulars with terms, references, &c., will be sent on application.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., (on Erie Railroad,) commences next annual session Sept. 23. Instruction in all the departments proper to female education by the best masters. Building spacious, well furnished, table excellent and location healthy. For circulars, address Principals Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 21, at No. 1,243 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Reese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.; HENRY W. SICLAR, A. M., Principal.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE, WOODBURY, CONN.—The next session will commence Aug. 25. Course of instruction thorough. The buildings are large and new. Sleeping apartments well furnished and ventilated. For Circulars, address the Principal, P. B. HULSE, Woodbury, Conn.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors, to teach the foreign languages.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411 Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS FORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

The Fall term of this Collegiate Institute or Young Ladies will commence on the 17th of September. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., No. 130 Broadway, or address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS JAMES'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At No. 54 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open on the 14th of September. May be seen at that address after the 1st of September.

Miss JAMES is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:

In New-York—D. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cummings, B. H. Field, Esq., Edward Satterlee, Esq., John Jay, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, M. B. Field, Esq., J. W. Gerard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hawks, Baltimore; Hon. Edward Everett, Boston; Rt. Rev. Bishop McCroskry, Michigan; Chief Justice Taney, Washington; Pierre M. Irving, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Detroit; Hon. Robert McClelland, Detroit; Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

A select Boarding and Day-School. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Tuesday, Sept. 1. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Munson Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Baltim.*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Harvey Baldwin, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 178th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. English branches, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Engineering course. Reopens September 7. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st., and No. 913 Broadway.

LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—NO. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 17. French boarding and day school for young ladies. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD née de Rochefermey.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 2 next. For boarders $210. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY, CANANdaigua, New-York, Messrs. TYLER & RICHARDS, Principals. The thirty-ninth annual term will begin Sept. 10.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 22 West 46th-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire a Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 148 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

MILITARY SUPERINTENDENT AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTOR IN A MILITARY SCHOOL.—An American, much experienced, with honorary degree from Yale College, and formerly in U. S. Engineers, desires to correspond; teacher of infantry, artillery, broad and small sword, and bayonet; cornet and bugle; fully up with the times; also mathematics and English. Address C. J. M., Stratford, Conn.

A TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching will receive a few young ladies into a school in her own family and afford every facility for a thorough education. The school is in a pleasant village, a few hours' ride from New-York. Circulars and references at the *Times* Office, and she will receive calls at No. 25 West 16th-st.

TEACHERS WANTED.—SPANISH GENTLEman for City School; gentleman for English and vocal music, City—salary, $700; lady for French and music in New-Jersey; graduate West Point in first-class school, salary liberal. G. S. WOODMAN & CO.,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS FULL OR PARtial engagement; is largely experienced as a literary contributor, organist, singer, copyist, teacher of English, French, music, drawing, painting; has a file of testimonials from distinguished persons. Summer terms low. Box No. 29 Union-square Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

WANTED—A SPANISH TEACHER IN A BOARDing-school near the City; none but natives and competent must apply. Direct to BOARDING-SCHOOL, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

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Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

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FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors. Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans, and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

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HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
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From LIVERPOOL. From NEW-YORK.
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And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$65 to $135
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Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabin only, a fare and a half.
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Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to

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BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
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ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
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AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
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Berths not secured until paid for.

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The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Sail.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Millmore,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

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The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from GALWAY, to BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of August, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday to Boston and New-York alternately.

Rates of passage from New-York or Boston to Galway and Liverpool, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

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The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,

Capt. BOARLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
——Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.

Passage, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship LOCUST POINT, for New-Orleans, will be unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 M.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QU

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

Arrival of the Fulton With News to Sunday Last.

Gen. Gillmore's Siege Works Perfected.

The Bombardment Terrific on Friday and Saturday.

Three Holes Knocked in Sumter While Our Guns Were Getting Range.

The Grand Bombardment to Begin on Monday.

Indications That the Rebels Are Evacuating Sumter.

Gen. Gillmore Reaching the City With His Long Range Guns.

Narrow Escape of Admiral Dahlgren.

The transport steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Port Royal, S. C., 16th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The officers of the *Fulton* state that the siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter was still progressing favorably; the land and naval forces were daily engaged in shelling both forts. They give it as their impression that the grand attack would not take place for some time. The rebels were erecting a number of batteries on James Island and were bombarding our troops on Morris Island.

The following dispatch from C. C. FULTON, of the Baltimore *American*, the Associated Press correspondent, gives more reliable intimations regarding the probabilities of the siege:

FLAGSHIP DICTATOR, Sunday, Aug. 16.

Since Monday events here have been rather monotonous. We have been exchanging shell and shot with the rebels night and day, with, probably, but little damage to either side. The enemy's object was to retard Gen. GILLMORE'S siege works on shore, but they have all been perfected for some days. The isolation to open on the 13th was abandoned, on account of some difficulty as to the quantity of army ammunition, and owing to the serious indisposition of Gen. GILLMORE. He is, however, much better, and the opening of heavy siege work will commence at daybreak to-morrow.

The shore batteries, in getting the range of their guns yesterday and the day before, knocked three holes in the walls of Sumter.

The general impression prevails that the rebels are evacuating Sumter, and will blow it up as soon as the assault commences.

Out of nearly thirty guns on the parapets ten days ago, but six now remain; most of those in the casemates had previously disappeared.

The rebels have erected a line of earthworks a mile long on James Island, from Fort Johnson to Secessionville, although they have but few guns mounted as yet. This is supposed to be the destination of the guns taken from Semter.

Our picket boats around Sumter report that there is great activity among the rebels every night, with schooners, steamers, etc.

The weather continues fine, with a very calm sea, and is most favorable for our operations.

The sun is hot, but a good sea breeze and occasional thunder showers cool the air.

Everything is now in readiness on sea and on shore, and all are looking forward to the work of to-morrow, certain of complete success.

Reinforcements continue to arrive daily, and quite a large army is now on the islands.

On Wednesday night the rebels opened on our works with grape and canister, on information received from two sutlers, who deserted to the enemy. We lost two killed and two wounded.

The Monitors went up in the night, opened on Wagner, and the rebel guns were soon silenced.

Admiral DAHLGREN went on board the *Patapsco*, joining her under the guns of Fort Wagner, and came near being taken off by a ten-inch shot from the fort.

The indications are that the rebels will depend principally upon their obstructions and interior line of defences.

In the attack to come off to-morrow the *Ironsides* will engage Fort Wagner, and keep her silent, whilst the Monitors and shore batteries engage Sumter; at the same time the wooden fleet and mortar schooners will engage Moultrie.

It will be a grand affair.

The rebel works on James Island indicate that an attempt will be made on the part of the rebels to drive Gen. GILLMORE off Morris Island, or to so annoy him as to interfere with his siege of Sumter.

VERY LATEST.

SUNDAY, Aug. 16—5 o'clock P. M.

I learn from the shore that the rebels have piled sand-bags on the wharf in the rear of Sumter, against the rear wall, forty feet high, completely protecting the magazines from the shore batteries of Gen. GILLMORE.

The removal of the guns from the parapets of Sumter is probably from the conviction that our army batteries will silence them.

There has been but two or three shots fired to-day—both parties observing the Sabbath day.

It is generally understood that the assault will be made to-morrow, and the weather promises to be most favorable for operations.

The ocean is as calm as a mill-pond, and the atmosphere is clear and light.

Gen. GILLMORE'S health is much better this evening.

A HOPEFUL PREDICTION.

A private note, dated off Morris Island, 5 P. M., Aug. 16, states:

"We will have Sumter to-morrow certain."

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The Government received a dispatch from Charleston *via* Fortress Monroe, this morning, to the effect that on Friday and Saturday the bombardment was terrific.

The action of the sea was so great, on Sunday, that the gunboats could not operate with the land batteries with any good result.

On Monday it was expected that the sea would be smooth enough to enable the iron-clads to join again in the attack.

This dispatch says there was a report that Gen. GILLMORE had succeeded in reaching Charleston with one of his long range guns, and had actually thrown shot into the city to such an extent as to call forth a flag of truce from Gen. BEAUREGARD on the subject.

It is proper to say in this connection, that there is no official confirmation of this "wonderful" exploit in gunnery; nor is the report believed by military engineers in this city.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

Gen. Gillmore Keeping his Plans to Himself—What the Rebels are About—How they are Fortifying and Strengthening Sumter—The Signal Corps.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

Since the date of my last letter nothing decidedly new has been developed in the progress of the siege against the rebel works. Like all sieges, the present siege is necessarily slow and tedious, but every hour that passes teems with minor events, all tending toward the grand result. At this time it is useless to speculate upon the general plans to be adopted by Gen. GILLMORE in the approaching attack. Gen. GILLMORE wisely keeps his own counsels, and for that reason the world at large will remain unacquainted with his plans until the proper moment arrives for their development.

REBEL OPERATIONS.

Day and night, but mostly at the latter time, the rebels continue to fire at our men in the trenches. Forts Sumter, Johnson, Gregg, and Wagner, all have a hand in the attack, and neither of them succeeds in inflicting any great amount of damage. Fort Wagner is always the first to give up the attack, in consequence of the active movements of the Monitors, which immediately run up to within a certain distance, and then commence throwing those *useful* shells, which the rebels have long since learned to regard with extreme terror. Fort Gregg has a little longer breath, but subsides in a natural manner when two or three of our guns are turned upon it with serious intent. Forts Sumter and Johnson appear to be the only works that are really persistent in their efforts, and they fire very irregularly, sometimes sending a dozen shots an hour, for two or three hours, and then remaining silent for half a day. If the rebels only knew how little injury they inflicted, they would doubtless cease to thus use their ammunition to such vain purposes. As if apprehensive of the ultimate fate of Sumter, the rebels have closed nearly all the embrasures of that work, and removed several heavy guns to James Island. There they have mounted them on earthworks erected a short distance to the right of Fort Johnson. The interior of Sumter has been flooded to a certain depth, and than filled with sand, making a portion of it almost, if not quite invulnerable. A number of guns are placed *en barbette*, which impresses us with the belief that only those guns will be used in the next attack, although it is possible that the two or three casemate-guns now in position will be brought into action. It is observable that the rebels are working like beavers on all their works, evidently aware of the great importance attached to the result of the impending battle.

A LIVELY NIGHT.

The night of the 10th inst. was the liveliest which has occurred on the island since the unsuccessful attack on Fort Wagner. At about dark the commander of the trenches observed that the rebels had withdrawn their sharpshooters from the front, which fact he reported to headquarters, and made arrangements to meet any emergency. At midnight all the rebel batteries above mentioned opened a vigorous fire on our parallels, which they kept up with unabated zeal till 3 o'clock the next morning, when they were compelled, by a heavy retaliating fire, to relinquish their efforts to a great extent, and a short time after daylight were forced to cease firing altogether. We replied to the rebels with the mortar batteries, and a few Napoleon and Wiard guns. For a time the air was filled with blazing missiles moving in various directions, the whole forming a beautiful scene. As before remarked, the cannonading was very rapid till 1 A. M., about which time one of the Monitors joined in the conflict, engaging exclusively Fort Wagner. The fort then directed its fire to the Monitor, but after a few discharges was induced to cease operations entirely. The position of our parallels is such that the fire from Fort Johnson is enfilading, while that of Sumter is in nearly a direct line from the front. Constant watch is kept on all of the rebel works, by parties appointed for the purpose, and the moment a flash is seen, the fort from which it proceeds is announced, and the word "cover" shouted, which is a warning for the workmen to shelter themselves in caves dug for the purpose. By this means we have but few casualties. On the 10th our loss was one killed and eight wounded. The names may be found in the list given in another portion of this letter. One of our light field pieces was disabled in the early part of the action. It was remounted the same day, and is now ready for further service. The rebels opened from Fort Wagner with canister and grape. Sumter and Johnson used heavy fuse shells. The fire from our pieces, especially the mortars, was astonishingly accurate, nearly every bomb exploding directly over the work at which it was pointed. The object of the rebels in thus anticipating movements is not definitely known, although it is thought they intended an infantry assault upon our works. Whatever it may have been, they failed in their designs, and will doubtless be reluctant to take the initiative again. According to the sentiments of the Charleston Press, the only hope the enemy has for retaining that city is by making a determined assault upon our fortifications, and driving us from the island at the point of the bayonet. But Gen. BEAUREGARD, although he may entertain the same opinion, has intimated to the bewildered inhabitants that it is quite impossible to achieve what they so much desire. The National troops gained possession of Charlestoe when they drove the enemy from Morris Island. That fact has been partially admitted by the rebels, and the time is rapidly approaching when the National colors will float from the public buildings, and another port of entry be thrown open to the commerce and enterprise of the Northern people.

THE NAVAL FLEET.

In viewing the fleet of vessels that lies off Charleston Bar, it is not easy to conceive how a craft can manage to escape the vigilance of the blockaders, and find her way to the piers of the city. It seems as though the port could not be more effectually guarded, so short is the space between the blockaders. It is true that the arrivals of blockade-runners at Charleston have been greatly reduced in numbers since the commencement of the present campaign; but it is also a fact that some vessels continue to ply between Charleston and other ports. I am informed that the only way left for the blockade-runners to get into the harbor is by boldly passing at night almost under the very bow of one of our ships. As the time approaches for the impending attack, an increased vigilance is kept on the passes to the harbor, and in the course of a very brief period it will be certainly very surprising if the rebels have an opportunity of recording any more arrivals at Charleston. On the 12th inst., three more Monitors came up from below, making the number now here several. Without detracting from the merits due the sailors, but simply to correct an erroneous statement which has been circulated to considerable extent, I will say that 1,000 marines have not yet been sent to Morris Island to assist in building defences and working guns. When the proper moment arrives the navy will undoubtedly take a conspicuous part in the movements, but it is not justice to Gen. GILLMORE to give any other person credit for planning and constructing the Union defences on the island.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The services of the Signal corps, during its connection with this Department, cannot be too highly estimated. In about the centre of the island a tower has been erected, from which the enemy's batteries can be observed, and the effect of our shot accurately noted. In time of an engagement communication is constantly kept up with the commanding General, and the details of movements are speedily made known to him. Instances have occurred since my arrival on this island, when it was almost impossible to get information from the extreme front to Gen. GILLMORE through any other source. A valuable means for transmitting information has been recently introduced into the service. It consists of an insulated magneto-electric wire, used on the same principle which governs the working of the ordinary telegraphic lines. At each end of the wire, an apparatus, including a dial-plate, is attached, so that by revolving a crank at one end, each word of a message is spelled out on the dial-plate at the other end. The wire can be worked for a distance of twenty miles. It may come in contact with the earth, wood, water, or any other substance, and not be affected in the least, so long as the insulation is not broken. A wire of this description has been run from Gen. GILLMORE'S headquarters to the third parallel at the upper end of the island. There, the operator and his instrument, are shielded from the enemy's shot by a bomb-proof. The enemy is acquainted with the position of the operator and does not allow him to remain at his labors any great length of time without giving him an iron compliment. On the night of the 12th inst. the wire was severed three times by flying fragments of shell. Each time a half-hour sufficed to place the line in working order. A Board of Commissioners for examining the officers and men connected with the Signal corps, with the view of assigning them to positions corresponding to their scientific attainments and practical experience in the service, is now in session. The Board consists of Capt. W. G. MCCLEARY, of the Signal corps, Maj. SEWARD, First Massachusetts cavalry, and Dr. NEWTON, of the Tenth Connecticut regiment. It is the intention to thoroughly examine every candidate, both as to his physical condition and mental qualities, and transmit a report of the proceedings to the Department at Washington. Capt. MCCLEARY has been long identified with the Signal service, and was the first member of the corps to be examined by the Board at Washington. On the examination he exhibited such an extensive acquaintance with subjects appertaining to the service that the Board did not hesitate to promote him to the rank and position he now holds.

DETENTION OF THE ARAGO.

The detention of the steamer *Arago* at Hilton Head two days beyond the usual day of her sailing excited considerable comment among the officers and men in the Department. The steamer left the Head on Saturday, and on arriving off Charlestoe Bar was intercepted by Gen. GILLMORE'S dispatch-boat, bearing orders for the *Arago* to return to Hilton Head and await further instructions. It was not till Monday afternoon that the steamer proceeded on her trip to New-York. It was thought by some that important events were immediately to be instituted, and the *Arago* was detained to carry Gen. GILLMORE'S account of the movements to the Washington authorities. Nothing unusual happened, however, prior to the departure of the steamer.

A YOUNG THIEF.

For the past year numerous officers have been made the victims of robbery, some of them having lost sums amounting to over $400. All efforts to discover the thief proved futile, until a few weeks ago, when it was found that a negro boy of 13 years was the guilty party. He was taken before Provost-Marshal Lieut.-Col. HALL, and by intimidations and threats made to acknowledge the names of the officers he robbed, and the character of the property stolen. Nearly $1,000 in money was recovered, also two or three gold watches and other personal property. A few days ago, in order to make a lasting impression on the mind of the young scamp, he was made to believe that he was to be shot. Consequently a grave was dug, near which the boy was made to kneel, with his hands bound behind him. A file of soldiers with loaded muskets was then drawn up in line, and everything was in readiness for the word "fire," when the boy succeeded in liberating his hands, and making his escape through the guard. He was recaptured on Folly Island yesterday, and at present is in the guard-house.

NOT TRUE.

The report that the Enfans Perdu captured 500 rebels on Folly Island two weeks ago is a ridiculous hoax. There was not the least foundation for circulating the statement. Not a rebel has been captured since the attack on Wagner.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

The following have been brought to the General Hospital since Aug. 1. The list embraces all severely wounded. Those slightly wounded are taken to the regimental hospitals, where they remain a day or two, and are then sent to the regiment:

Herbert Bond, Co. E, Independent N.Y.—shoulder.
Richard Frenfelder, Co. B, Independent N. Y.—thigh amputated; since dead.
Lawreece McCarthy, Co. F, 3d N. Y. artillery—arm.
J. Stucker, Co. F, 3d N. Y. artillery—hand.
Joshua Thomas, Co. G, 85th Penn.—neck.
Stephen Foley, Co. C, 3d N. H.—thigh.
Allee Stroad, Co. B, 13th Indiana—knee.
James Armstrong, Co. B, 39th Illinois—foot.

A 200-Pound Parrott Opens Fire—Perfect Accuracy of Aim—Seven out of Fifteen Shots Strike the Fort—The Result—Gen. Gillmore Ill.

SATURDAY, Aug. 15, 1863.

Last evening, one of our 200-pounders was opened on Fort Sumter. A few shots were fired from the same gun last Thursday, for the purpose of getting the range. Altogether, seven indentures have been made on the southeast side of the fort. For accuracy of aim and damage inflicted, the practice of the 200-pounder could not be excelled. Every shot after the first three shots fired struck the fort or exploded directly over it. One projectile struck a recently closed up embrasure, tearing it completely open from top to bottom. The only guns to be seen on Sumter are those *en barbette*. The rebels did not give a single response to our fire. At 8 P. M. the firing from the heavy gun had ceased. If out of 15 shots fired from the 200-pounder seven of them made seven deep indentures in the fort, what have we to expect when the entire battery, including the guns from the naval fleet, is turned upon it? It is thought in some quarters that the rebels have made every preparation to evacuate Sumter. That they have removed some of the heavy guns from the fort, and placed them in position on James Island, is beyond doubt. For the past three days, 3,000 laborers could be seen working on the earthworks on James Island. As yet, they have not mounted guns on the south end of the island.

Forts Johnson, Gregg and Wagner are by no means idle. They are determined our men shall not work on the trenches if their schrapnel and other missiles will prevent it. The work progresses, however—a fact which the rebels will be made aware of to their sorrow, in an exceedingly short space of time.

The Monitors, gunboats, mortar-schooners, and other war vessels are in readiness for action. Some of them have already taken positions and got the range of their guns.

Unfortunately, Gen. GILLMORE has been, and is now quite ill with inflammation of the bowels. Perhaps that circumstance has retarded active movements to a certain extent. To-day he is a little better, although he is obliged to be constantly attended by a nurse.

While penning this letter, a few shots are being exchanged by the opposing forces. It is not likely the grand ball will open before next week. When it does open, there will be one of the heaviest roars of thunder that ever swept over rebel dominions.

WHIT.

The following orders have been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67.—The reports and returns of troops in this Department are found to exhibit so many inconsistencies and manifest errors, that no reliable information can be obtained from them relative to the available strength or disposition of the force they purport to represent.

For the purpose of verifying and correcting these reports and returns, a General Muster of the troops on Morris and Folly Islands is hereby ordered—to commence with those on Morris Island on Wednesday, Aug. 19, and prosecuted with all possible diligence.

The musters will be made under the direction of the Assistant Inspector-General, who will confer with the Post Commanders without delay as to the order in which it shall be conducted.

The muster-rolls will be made in duplicate—one for the mustering officer and one to be retained by the company commander.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ED. W. SERRE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
(Official.) ISAAC E. SEELY,
Capt. 47th N. Y. Vols., Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THE MONTAUK.

The following is a correct list of the officers now attached to the U. S. iron-clad *Montauk*, one of Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet, now engaged in the attacks upon the fortifications on Morris Island and Charlestoe Harbor, viz.:

DONALD MCN. FAIRFAX, Commander; Pierre Giraud, Acting Master and Executive Officer; Theo. F. De Luce, Acting Ensign and Division Officer; Isaac J. McKinley, Acting Ensign and Division Officer; Geo. H. Avery, Acting Ensign and Division Officer; William H. Harlin, Acting Asst. Surgeon; J. Henry Seilman, Acting Asst. Paymaster; Chas. A. Stewart, Acting Second Asst. Engineer, in charge of engine; Simon Rockafellar, Acting Third Asst. Engineer; S. Cushing Lane, Third Asst. Engineer; Wm. M. Barr, Third Asst. Engineer; G. M. Green, Third Asst. Engineer.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Common Council.

MEETING IN RELATION TO THE DRAFT—APPROPRIATION OF $500,000 TO RELIEVE CONSCRIPTS.

The Board held a special meeting last evening to take action in relation to the draft, with the view of perfecting measures to relieve poor men with large families.

The former action of the Board in voting one million dollars for the same purpose having proved inoperative, in consequence of the strict party vote by which it was passed, it became necessary to call a special meeting and adopt new measures which would meet the approval of all parties.

Alderman O'KEEFE, the President, occupied the Chair. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The following communication relative to the subject was then read by the Clerk:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 19, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of the inability of obtaining the proposed loan of "one million" on the part of the Committee having in charge the subject matter of providing substitutes, &c., to furnish the quota of Conscripts required under the Conscription Act from this city, and the necessity for speedy action in the matter, I have called your honorable body together in order that some plan may be devised which may meet the case so as to modify the severity of the draft, and remove, if possible, the objections now urged by capitalists against subscribing for the loan.

I respectfully refer your honorable body to my message of the 30th of July last as fully embracing my views in regard to this subject, entertaining no doubt that it made the basis of your action a loan sufficient for the purpose may be negociated at once. I shall be most happy, however, as I have been heretofore, to entertain any suggestions made on the part of your honorable body differing from mine, if thereby the object sought to be obtained can be facilitated, or more satisfactorily and more readily accomplished.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

Alderman TIERNAN stated that he wished to have something done to ameliorate the hardships of the draft.

Alderman STRONG offered the following resolutions in connection therewith:

Resolved, That pursuant to the power and authority of this Common Council, vested by chapter 514 of the laws of 1863, it is hereby determined and decided to raise a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to be disbursed for the relief of families of persons who may be drafted into the military service of the United States.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and hereby are authorized and directed to borrow money and raise upon the faith, credit and property of the City of Brooklyn, the sum of $500,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes of the foregoing resolution—the same to be raised on such terms and conditions, and in such manner as may be most advantageous to this city.

Resolved, That a select committee of seven for the Eastern District be appointed, whose duty it shall be as soon as the drafting shall be commenced in this City, to meet daily in their respective districts at some convenient and proper place and time, and hear and inquire into all applications for relief by persons ordered into the military service of the United States, and report to this Common Council what relief, if any, ought to be estimated; which, when approved of by a majority of all the members elected, shall take effect immediately; and for the purpose of acting on such reports, this Common Council will meet daily at 9 o'clock A. M. until all necessity therefor shall cease.

Alderman FISHER offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Provided, That from every person or family who shall receive any sum of money in gross from the fund so to be provided, instead of a weekly allowance as relief, a receipt be taken which shall express that the sum so paid shall be instead and in lieu of all relief to be furnished by the City or County to such person or to his family during such service.

Alderman STRONG moved that the resolutions be adopted.

Alderman TAYLOR moved that it be laid over until Thursday or Friday evening. He thought there might be a nigger in the fence.

After some further discussion Alderman TAYLOR'S motion was negatived, and the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Whiteey, McLaughlin, Ennis, M. Murphy, Talmage, Tiernan, Nodyne, O'Keefe, Strong, E. Murphy, Saal, Perry, Kalbfleisch and Fisher—13.

NAY—Alderman Taylor.

Subsequently Alderman TAYLOR withdrew his objection and changed his vote. The resolutions were then passed by unanimous consent.

The following, in relation to the draft, from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was submitted:

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Aug. 19, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to the fact, in connection with the proceedings now in operation for a Conscription, that the Fire Department of this city has been maintained from almost time immemoriable under the assurance that the onerous duties pertaining to their calling, would under the statute, exempt the several members from the various civil duties which are especially onerous to the workingman. Having, however, been informed that an entirely opposite construction has been placed on the act, and that your honorable body is about perfecting measures whereby any injustice may be obviated, I would respectfully ask your attention in behalf of the members of this Department, and the laborious services they have rendered, in the belief that they were at once compensating for civil requirements, while giving their own fortunes and the prospects of their families in behalf of public protection.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Chief Engineer.

In connection with the above, the following resolution was offered by Alderman MCLAUGHLIN:

Resolved, That the members of the Fire Department of this city, in consideration of their unsolicited services in the saving of life and the preservation of property, be especially considered in the commutation to be raised by the City of Brooklyn, either in purchasing or procuring substitutes for said firemen who may be drawn in the Conscription, or for the relief of their families, as circumstances may suggest.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous consent.

The Board shortly after adjourned.

The Draft Excitement in the Navy.

Yesterday the Navy-yard was a scene of excitement similar to that which occupied it during the draft riots. Several vessels of the fleet lying in the stream had their guns bearing on the premises. The crews of the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, the school-ship *Savannah*, and several other men-of-war, were at their guns, ready for action, and several pieces of artillery were hauled into the highways of the yard, fit for immediate use. In the forenoon the Army Quartermaster in this City sent over four tugs, which Admiral PAULDING had armed immediately, each of them receiving several guns. The steaming *Vanderbilt*, Capt. BOGGS, was also provided with a suitable battery, in order to render such service as she might be ordered for in case of trouble. The marines on guard at the gate, and those left at the barracks of Flushing-avenue, were supplied with cartridges and "told off" in marching order. The Armory, the Ordnance Department, the Navy Lyceum, and all the other sections of the yard were guarded; the muskets in the Lyceum were all loaded, and in readiness to be handed out, if needed. The artillerists, who had been drilling for some weeks, were at their pieces all day, awaiting instructions from the authorities. All the officers of the station had their side arms on or by them, and the civil employes of the different officers were prepared for fighting, if there should be any necessity for it. All the approaches to the yard on every side were strongly guarded, either by the guns of the fleet in the stream, or by special batteries. The employes were kept at work all day, evincing very little interest in the progress of the draft—much less, indeed, than was expected. While the drawing goes on, the precautions adopted yesterday will be maintained.

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

At a late hour last night the horses attached to one of the Hamilton-avenue cars became frightened while coming along the Hamilton-avenue extension, and ran over the embankment at the bridge, into the creek. There were a number of persons on the car, of whom three were killed. Several were seriously injured. The car was smashed. The bodies were recovered and Coroner BENNETT was notified to investigate the matter.

DROPPED DEAD IN THE STREET.—A young woman, aged about 20, dropped dead near the corner of Eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, Gowanus, yesterday. She was of medium size, stout, dark hair, and dressed in a spotted cotton gown. The remains were taken to the Dead-house for identification.

The Draft in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The draft for the Second District commenced in this city this morning. Five hundred and seventy-two names have been drawn in the towns of Allenstown, Andover, Boscawen, Bow, Bridford, Canterbury, Chichester, Dumbarton, Epsom, Franklin and in the City of Concord. The best of order has prevailed throughout the day. A detachment of soldiers from the Fifth New-Hampshire regiment kept guard around the boxes. The Board of Enrollment were convened in the Representatives' Hall, which the spectators crowded to repletion. Among the conscripts of Concord, is Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S BRILLIANT AND VALUABLE MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The Fall Number, and commencement of the fourth volume, will be ready Sept. 1, containing a splendid parlor engraving of Empress EUGENIE and her maids of honor, and other valuable novelties too numerous to mention. Single copies, 25 cents. Yearly, $1, with valuable premiums to each subscriber, and extraordinary premiums for clubs. To all yearly subscribers, who commence with the Fall Number, will be sent the present Summer Number when requested, free, or sent free as a specimen on receipt of the postage, 2 cents. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DR. TALBOT CLARK'S DISCOVERY.

In the treatment of all diseases—male and female—by which they are cured quicker, more thoroughly, and at less cost than by all the old systems combined. Dr. TALBOT CLARK, Chief Surgeon to the State Record Hospital, and translator of RICORD'S Works, private office No. 6 Union-square.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Capt. W. C. Toddack, Lieut.-Col. Nicholson, Capt. Wm. Beard, Miss C. Benedict, Miss Foote, T. W. Wood, Lieut. D. E. Severen, J. Fisher, Charles Landrie, G. Chase, D. B. Skiener, Lieut. B. F. Osborne, Capt. H. C. Paxton, Capt. M. Baley, Major R. G. Usher, Charles M. Abby, Capt. S. Ogden, Capt. D. L. Hulse, Capt. T. B. Jane, Lieut. C. F. Brainard, Lieut. J. D. Hendrie, Mr. McCarthy, C. Fisher, Capt. E. W. Hooper, Chas. Searell, Capt. J. A. B. Lathrop, P. Hughes, Capt. D. M. Fox, B. Adair, Lieut. J. H. Miller, Lieut. W. H. Stowe, Capt. H. Wilcox, W. G. Lackaberry, Geo. C. Hardy, J. Clifton, C. F. Lewis, W. Larkin, B. D. Atkinson, James Briscoe, J. F. Kelly, Dr. W. H. Brown, Capt. S. P. Smith, Lieut. J. Vandesand, Lieut. S. S. Onlery, W. Spiers, D. L. Gouton, J. Wilkes, J. B. Leonard, H. H. Helper, H. L. Steddard, J. Cross, F. Francis, J. F. Kildridge.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans—Mrs. L. B. Hill, E. Cramer and lady, A. Regle, Mrs. E. Blessing and daughter, Mary F. M. Drew, Capt. C. S. Insley, A. J. French, C. Samory, Lieut. E. H. Russell, Miss Lizzie Demerritt, Capt. W. W. Watemeyer, Capt. C. C. Baker, Lieut.-Col. W. Day, Rev. H. L. Bray, James Gifford, Mrs. W. Engell and 2 children, Lieut. A. Siggins, Miss Amelia Kelty, Lieut. J. Fennimore, Capt. B. Warren, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Sawtell, Lieut. E. Farnsworth, Jr., S. G. Brower, M. Berwin, C. C. Sampson, F. G. Blumenthal, Mrs. C. Grademann, Mrs. M. Gerbis and daughter, Mrs. N. A. Goodrich, Lieut. G. D. Scott, Lieut. W. J. Gaines, Lieut. James Sullivan, Lieut. James Kelly, Jos. Dreyfus, C. K. Krauss, A. Woods, wife, 2 children and servant, John Hurley and lady, Capt. F. Abbott, Capt. John G. Healy, Capt. J. D. Roche, Wm. Powers, Mrs. Allen, Capt. A. B. Smith, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 15 | Sun sets..... 6 53 | Moon sets... 9 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 16 | Gov. Island..12 05 | Hell Gate.. 1 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore; James S. Green, Mulliner, Washington, J. Hand.

Bark Mustang, Clemons, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Excelsior, Card, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Chaloner, Means, Glee Bay, C. B., Walsh, Carver & Chase; Jeno, (Br.,) Green, St. John, N. F., Green & Currie; Martha, (Br.,) Cann, Cadiz, D. Starr; Eliza, (Br.,) Morehouse, Aux Cayes, H. Becker & Co.

Schooners Mary Stedman, Tucker, Halifax, N. L. McCready & Co.; Golden Gate, Weeks, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Smithsonian, Hildreth, Washington, Jones Smith; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Nixon, Laguayra, R. R. Eldridge; John Jones, Routh, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; G. D. King, McGregor, Calais, John Boynton's Son; Charlotte, Graves, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Cumming, Porto Platta, G. Frank Dickman; Lete, (Aus., 3-masted,) Consulich, Queenstown, Fuech, Meincke & Wendt; Solferino, (Br.,) Lawson, Aux Cayes; Julia, (Br.,) Parr, Halifax, H. G. & G. A. De Wolf; Telegraph, Nickerson, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Surprise, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Maria & Elizabeth, Bowker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Yankee Doodle, Van Cleeck, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Florida, Kelly, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 16, with discharged soldiers to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster General. 17th, while in lat. 34 8, lon. 76 17, brought to by U. S. gunboat Connecticut, cruising; same day, 9½ A. M., passed steamship Morning Star.

Steamship Empire City, Baxter, Charleston Bar 15th, at 7 P. M.; 16th, lat. 33 43, lon. 77 6, signalized steamer Star of the South; in lat. 33 57, lon. 76 57, signalized steamer Cumbria, and in lat. 34 23, lon. 76 8, with steamer Continental, all bound S.

U. S. steam transport S. R. Spalding, Howes, Charleston Bar 14th, and 36 hours from Fortress Monroe, with ordnance stores to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans 12, & inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship De Molay, ——, Washington, D. C., with troops.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., 56 hours, with troops to J. Hand.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Compromise, Canikins, Bordeaux July 12, in ballast to Zerega & Co. Lat. 43 30, lon. 48, passed two large icebergs.

Ship Neptune, (Brem.,) Brandorff, Bremen 51 ds., with mdse. and 242 passengers to Chas. Luling.

Ship Dr. Barth, (Hamb.,) Hartung, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 196 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Ganss, (Brem.,) Wieting, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros. 5th inst., lat. 43, on southern edge of the Banks, met with several icebergs. 14th, 9 A. M., lat. 42, lon. 63 30, passed Br. steamer Scotia, hence.

Bark Queen Mab, (of Liverpool, Eng.,) Penlston, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Hay & Co. In lat. 40, lon. 35, passed a bark, (apparently French,) water-logged and abandoned; was loaded with deals.

Bark Martha's Vineyard, Lnce, Cronstadt June 18, to Thomas Dunham.

Bark Native, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McPhill, Cardiff 44 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Thomas, (of London,) Peterson, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Warren, (of Baltimore,) Peters, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses.

Brig Julie, (Pruss.,) Kraft, Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Pandora, (Br. of London,) Coston, Bordeaux 23 ds., with mdse. to Henckenrath & Dntee.

Brig Von Nagler, (Pruss.,) Muhrer, Newcastle 61 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Frontier, Littlefield, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Shaw & McDermot.

Brig Orkney, (Br.,) Card, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) King, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Etta, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Lath, San Salvador 10 ds., with cotton, turpentine, &c., to Darrell & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, St. George, Me., with stone for Staten Island.

Schr. D. K. Arey, Myers, Belfast 9 ds., with pickets to Weatherspoon & Co.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Below.

Brig Billow, (Br., of Plymouth.)
Brig Keoka, (Norw.,) 60 ds. from Shields.

Sailed.

18th—Steamships Atlantic, Shetucket, George's Creek.
Ships Patrick Henry and Columbia.
Barks Lucy Ring, Topeka, Deanie.
Brigs Emma, Waverly, and others.
19th—Br. steamship Hecla, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 19—Arr. at Holmes' Hole 17th and sld. 18th, ships Lisbon, from New-York for Bath; Brazil, from New-York for Bangor; Br. bark The Prince and Br. brig Ben Nevis, from Pictou; schr. Susan, from New-York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19—Below, ship Casilda, Stafford, from Rotterdam, via Halifax. Arr. barks Lord Baltimore, New-York; "Mondamin," Rio Janeiro. In port Rio Janeiro, July 14, bark Hugh Birchhead, Oliver, for Baltimore next day. Sld. 13th, brig Red Wing, Clark, for Baltimore. Spoken—July 14, 30 miles east of Rio Janeiro, bark Cricket, from Rio Janeiro. The U. S. stmr. Vanderbilt was passed going into Rio Janeiro July 14. Sld. from Rio Janeiro July 16, U. S. steamer Mohican. Also arr. 19th, schr. Sallie Mears, Shanks, San Andrews; brig Eagles, Derby; schrs. E. A. Conklin and W. S. Capes, all from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

[PER SIDON.]

Arrived from New-York—6th, Orpheus, at Bremse; 7th, Stella, at Bremen; 8th, Brothers, at Bristol; 9th, American and Nordstein, at Deal; 8th, Sea Skimmer, at Cardiff;

The New-York Times.

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THE DRAFT.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NAMES.

All Quiet, and No Trouble Apprehended Anywhere.

Yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock, in pursuance of an order from Provost-Marshal Farr, the draft in the Sixth District, Fifteenth Ward, was continued at the official Headquarters, No. 125 Sixth-avenue. A very large crowd assembled at the doors hours before the time specified, but there was not the slightest manifestation of disorder, or even disquiet. The soldiers still occupy the house, with the exception of the upper story, and the police in full force garrison and watch the premises. The doors were opened at a little after 10 o'clock, when a great rush was made to secure places.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., Capt. Farr announced that he should proceed to draft from the Second Sub-District of the Sixth District 794 men, whose names, with those of every available man in the District, some 8,000, were balloted in the drums before them.

Alderman Brady, and Messrs. Howell, Hoppock and John Vanderpool, then counted the ballots, which being found numerically correct, were placed within the wheel, and after a few remarks from Mr. Brady, and a few farewell words from Capt. Farr, and some explanatory remarks from Mr. Commissioner Lamont, everything was pronounced in readiness.

The same respectable and altitudinous blind man as yesterday, was wrapped up in a red and white bandanna, while Mr. Sleight turned the wheel, and Commissioner Lamont prepared to read the conscripted name.

Round went the wheel, and from it was drawn a ballot with the name of Mr. C. A. Bunnell, of No. 156 West Houston-street. The same jokes, the same puns, were given at every prominent name, but with the exception of the very perceptible good nature of the audience, there was nothing in any way noticeable.

The announcement of the name of Jesse Montgomery drew forth several cheers, and caused considerable facetious comment; the reverse of which was occasioned by the calling of the name of W. H. Fry, of the *Tribune*. Several colored men were drafted, and the crowd seemed especially desirous that their names should be properly recorded.

Alderman J. R. Brady, Inspector Dilks, Col. Gurney, Commissioner W. H. Waterbury, Recorder Daniel S. Wendell, and Clerk Richard W. Isham, were in attendance during the proceedings. Col. Nugent, and several of his Aids, were also present during a portion of the day. The draft commenced at 12 o'clock, and finished promptly at 4 P. M., the whole number being drawn at that hour.

Mr. Abrahams of the *Express*, Mr. Fry of the *Tribune*, Mr. Vanderpool of the Enrolling Board, Mr. Lambert the "Irish Shoemaker," Mr. Daniel Young of the Legislature, Mr. John B. Hollins, Excise Commissioner, Hon. Townsend Harris, John Brown and other distinguished or well-known individuals received the attentions of the Commissioner and the commiserations of the audience.

An alphabetical list of the names drawn is herewith given. The Sixteenth Ward will be attended to to-day, the draft beginning at 9 o'clock precisely.

LIST OF NAMES DRAWN.

A.

Anderson, Geo H 53 Bond.
Andle, Jacob 72 W 13th.
Andefadt, Mariam 195 B'way.
Arden, Corns 121 Waverley-place.
Adrich, Howard 10th-av and 19th.
Ashley, Henry 648 Broad'y.
Acosta, Daniel 84 4th.
Abbey, Alex 61 Bleecker.
Andrus, John 30 Clinton-pl.
Austin, Geo H 17 Minetta.
Ashley, Nelson (colored) 217 Sullivan.
Abner, Jenehardt 60 Houston.

B

Bunnell, Chas A 156 West Houston.
Barr, Louis 23 Lafayette-pl.
Bidwell, Henry 11 West 11th
Barnes, Levi 110 Clinton-pl.
Buck, Christian, 258 Bowery.
Brown, Steph'n 20 Varick-pl.
Boch, George 7 8th-av.
Bissett, Fred 101 West 13th
Burke, John 679 Broadway.
Bannon, Jas 623 Broadway.
Berrien, Wm E 196 4th-st.
Beats, Daniel 22 East 14th.
Brown, Isaac 222 Wooster.
Blumenthete, Henry 221 Wooster.
Black, Sidney W 82 Waverley-place.
Banman, Bernard 86 Bleecker.
Baisley, Jas 14 Bond.
Butler, Dan'l 94 Macdougal.
Beauyanne, B 54 Bleecker.
Brotherton, Jno 45 Minetta.
Bellivar, Geo 90 4th-av.
Bachman, Henry T 84 Denis Hotel.
Backus, Fred P 59 9th.
Baich, John 111 Bleecker.
Bend, John 3 6th.
Bedell, M 168 4th-st.
Brady, O 227 Greene-place.
Beallire, John 102 4th-av.
Bailey, James 23 W 13th.
Bio, Herman, 134 9th.
Bishop, Manasster, 25 E 19th
Birke, Lawrence, 376 B'w'y.
Bodine, W E 59 9th.
Bohmer, Fred 217 Wooster.
Barnes, Levi W 119 8th.
Benning, Adam J 79 9th.
Bailey, Geo H 84, Denis H'l.
Bly, D 658 Broadway.
Budding, Clement 59 E 12th.
Ballitine, Louis 30 W 11th.
Beoghen, Wm 623 Broad'y.
Burman, Henry 26 Chimney-place.
Bernards, Jos 7 LeRoy-pl'e.
Brown, J C 20 University-place.
Byrner, Peter 170 8th-av.
Black, John 28 Great Jones
Betts, Chas E 4 LeRoy-pl'e.
Babcock, Edward E Howst'n.
Bigelow, Wm 38 W 12th.

C.

Connelly, J Jr 206 Wooster.
Clarke, J H 206 Bowery.
Chaney, John 95 8th-av.
Chatle, Jno 720 Broadway.
Cabbilio, Howard 74 8th.
Colthen, Albert 34 W 12th.
Gasser, John 46 Amity.
Costellar, G D 760 Broadway.
Carpenter, Jas 202 Greene.
Cook, Robt B 11 W 11th.
Conway, Arthur 240 Bowery
Crocket, J 224 Thompson.
Casson, Robt 184 Bleecker.
Cronin, James J 126 8th-av.
Cozzens, Jas G 763 B'way.
Cowray, Jas B 55 E 10th.
Chasis, John 139 McDougal.
Callen, George 232 8th-av.
Coughlan, C M 96 4th-av.
Crowell, Jno H 9 Carroll-pl.
Cullen, Mat 4 Astor-pl.
Cooper, James 21 E 12th.
Calver, W G Union-sq Hot'l
Candy, Thos 39 W Houston.
Colton, Chas 12 Clinton-pl.
Coleman, E 37 E 11th-st.
Conlan, Michael 12th-st. and 4th-av.

D.

Dupont, Geo E 1 8th-st.
Dodds, Reynolds 222 Greene
Dudge, Aug, 236 Broad'y.
Dunn, Michael 145 8th-st.
DeBrouville, Ad. 10 Amity
Donahue, Mich, 1 Greene.
Duckwith, Isaac 25 Amity
Dusenbury, David 5 Bond.
Dickey, Henry C 5, 7, and 11 East 13th.
Dyatt, Albert 12 W 10th.
Doherty, Francis 221 Sull'n.
Depol, Chas 62 W 12th.
Davis, John M 53 8th-av.
Dolff, Sam F 118 Macdoug'l.
Dillon, Frank 309 West.
Dugan, Owen 30 4th.
Dolat, John B 288 4th-av.
Dunkin, John 481 Broad'y.
Dunkin, Leon 481 Broad'y.
Depot, Dan'l 110 8th-av.
Dickinson, John 23 8th-av.
Drawer, Henry 24 9th-av.
Dennison, Chas 44 W 10th'n.
Denney, Paul 209 8th-av.
Dandling, Stephen, 26 4th-av.
Dye, John S 640 Broadway.

E.

Elton, Lorenzo T 713 Broadway.
Eldon, Thomas 220 Sullivan.
Elton, James 46 8th-av.
Ellis, Chas O 143 8th.
Earle, E 36 Washington-sq.
Arnold, Peter 36 Macdougal.
Francis, Sam'l 6 Amity-pl.
Frick, Jos 181 Laurens.
Fisher, W A 120 Bleecker.
Farell, John 86 Bleecker.
Fisher, John 19 East 12th.
Forbes, Charles L 30 Commerce-place.
Francis, John 191 Wooster.
Francis, Harrison 12 8th-av.
Egmiston, Peverell 68 W 12th.
Feeney, Jas 126 West 34th.
Finnigan, Owen 653 B'dway.
Fry, David 597 Wooster.
Fralin, Geo W 26 4th-av.
Fralich, J G 67 West 12th.
Fisher, Arnold 26 9th.
Foley, James 11 Amity-pl.
Fuller, Josiah 39 Bond.
Fry, Wm H. (N Y Tribune) 154 Broadway.
Foley, John 606 Broadway.
Fisher Alfred 14 Varick-pl.
Fuller, Charles 76 W 12th.
Fisher, W L 168 Bleecker.
Fleisher, Felix 95 Wooster.
Frederick, W 20 W Houston.
Freese, James 209 Wooster.
Farrell, Wm 24 East 13th.
Fitch, Samuel 712 B'dway.
Filar, Jules 10 Waverly-pl.
Fain, John F, 16 Houston.
Ferguson, R. H. 66 Amity.
Fleur, Moses 8 Amity-pl.
Fontaine, G 44 University-pl.

G.

Gordon, John 775 Broadway.
Gaston, J L 224 Sullivan.
Garrison, T 192½ Greene.
Greenleaf, A C 78 W 13th.
Grinnell, TF 24 West 13th.
Gear, J 22 W 34th-st Hotel.
Gerber, M 722 Broadway.
Gitter, Peter 119 W 11th.
Gale, Frank 149 Bleecker.
Greene, Wm 122 Amity.
Galdraith, Alex 231 Broadway.
Goshmond, J 78 W. Houston.
Gosow, W L 8 West 13th.
Gaither, John M 71 8th.
Granley, Wm 186 6th.
Geberle, Peter 39 W 12th.
Guilliard, J 9 Waverley-pl.
Ghurch, J 37 West 13th.
Gates, W L 711 Broadway.
Gillilson, Thos 52 West 15th.
Graves, Aug 388 Broadway.
Gibbs, Michael 3 9 Mont.
Gerdon, Jas 6 6th-av.
Golden, J 178 Laurens.
Goldstock, J M 4 6th-av.
Gay, Edward 54 West 11th.
Gray, William 109 W 11th.
Grant, Thos 823 East 13th.
Gillen, O 20 East Houston.
Gilbert, M 22 E Houston.
Gilman, S J 11 W Washington-place.
Gabbendon, — 13 W Washington-place.
Graham, Jas 25 Waverley-pl.
Graham, Wm 25 Amity.
Gaffney, Andrew (cigars) 604 Broadway.
Gaffen, Robt 86 Macdougal.
Griffith, J E 15 8th.
Gilman, Daniel 18 W 13th.
Grascbaith, Geo 37 Amity.
Hoffman, J. N Y Hotel.
Hewitt, Thos 226 West 17th.
Hunt, Jas 658 Broadway and 71 Jane.
Hickey, Mich J 21 W 19th.
Hickey, Wm 683 Broadway.
Hayes, Wm J 16 E 16th.
Hyatt, Dan 47 Amity.
Hewitt, Mich 126 6th-av.
Harris, Townsend 60 8th.
Hales, J Wilson, 116 Bleecker.
Hamilton, W 17 W 9th.
Hamilton, A A 80 West 18th.
Hale, Wm 642 694 Broadway.
Hyde, E P 20 Varick-place.
Hamilton, Mister 122 6th-av.
Helmes, Chas 229 Sullivan.
Hand, H (col.) 182 Laurens.
Howe, W W Stewart's Store, 10th-st.
Herbert, Geo W 192 Bleecker
Hooper, H H 788 Broadway
Harrison, T E 84 W 20d.
Harmon, Adams 360 16th.
Haynes, Isadore 152 6th-av.
Hayner, John 1 Broadway.
Hayes, Luis a Hospital.
Martin, Charles 286 Broad'y.
Hunt, Wm 110 Bleecker.
Hartfield, O B 226 26th.
Henderson, S J 264 E 14th.
Iden, Alex 64 9th-av.
Isaac, Jos E 65 Washington-square.
Jordan, John 745 Broadway.
Johnson, John (colored,) 233 Sullivan.
Jacks, James (policeman,) 309 Broadway.
Jackson, Thos. (colored.) 128 8th.
Jackson, Samuel 673 Broadway.
Jones, John 721 Broadway.
Joyce, S 684 Broadway.
Joyce, M 71 Bleecker.
Jerrybush, Michael 120 Waverley-place.
Jackson, Sam. 99 6th-av.
Kittredge, Edw E 99 Amity.
Kane, Sigismund 129 Wooster.
Kingsley, Edw 68 Bleecker.
Keating, Chas 195 Thompson
Knapp, Wm 61 8th-av.
Kimball, Abner 48 8th.
Kittredge, Samuel 197 Macdougal.
Kobb, Henry G 601 Broad'y.
Keimes, Aug L 266 Thomps'n
Kellers, John 324 4th.
Kempkey, Juste 282 4th.
Kerr, Chas 296 Bowery.
Keegan, Pat 228 Sullivan.
Kerr, Wm 332 Bowery.
Kemp, Wm 26 West 12th.
Kelly, Henry 39 West 11th.
Lounsbury, S 671 Broadway.
Lansdman, J P 220 Sullivan.
Leathe, Frank 147 Bleecker.
Legal, Louis 169 Green.
Laforcade, Eugene 4 Astor-place.
Leeds, Saml M 11 Great-Jon.
Lee, Henry 616 Broadway.
Lamb, Michael 19 East 14th.
Lincoln, David 168 Thompson
Leconteiex, Louis 52 W 12th.
Lewis, Jno E 673 Broadway.
Lasell, W G 220 24th.
Lester, W H 81 Macdougal.
Ladd, M L 290 Bowery.
Leach, Isaac 62 West 14th.
Lyall, Wm 66 Macdougal.
Lacorryaine, A 621 B'dway.
Lambert, F S 84 Macdougal.
Lander, And 196 6th-av.
Lee, Wm 170 Bleecker.
Lewis, Alex (colored) 23 Minetta-lane.
Laforcade, Eugene 4 Astor-place.
Lessy, David T 82 University-place.
Lyon, Arnee 101 W 11th.
Leone, Rich University H.
Lecour, Palmir 33 Bleecker.
Lindman, W H 171 Mercer.
Lynch, Thos 197 Waverley-place.
Laughlin, John 36 4th-av.
Lucien, Leopold (colored) 67 4th.
Leven, Isidore 26 East 14th.
Lynch, Jas 15 Amity-place.
Lashaur, A 717 Broadway.
Lucenthie, C 810 Broadway.
Laight, Henry 37 8th
Leonard, Wm 316 4th.
Morse, Wm 34 East 12th.
Mason, Thos 215 Mercer.
Millikan, John C 748 Broad'y
Molony, Nims 265 Greene.
McBirney, Robert 62 8th.
Meagher, John 165 Mercer.
McGlanahan, Saml 648 Bdwy
McAdams, Ferris 205 Greene
Mulford, Thos H 28 Amity-pl
Mann, Wm M. Russell 19 Bdwy.
Moffatt, Wm 49 University-pl
McCullough, David 240 Mercer.
Moller, Christian 340 4th.
Middleton, Rayton 87 8th-av.
Miller, Rudolph 16 Amity-pl.
McGrey, Ed, 15 University-place.
Mundy, J. 204 Thompson.
McLean, P. W. 8 Levi-place.
McKinley, H. 113 W. 13th.
MacPinch, Thos. 26 Amity.
Meeker, Isaac 207 Wooster.
Michael, John 220 Mercer.
Maxwell, Jas 127 9th.
Mathers, Chas 19th-st and Broadway.
Malcom, Silas 300 4th.
Margram, James 99 W 11th.
McCann, H 15 Leroy-pl.
Meredith, Wm H 246 Greene.
Minton, John W, 3 E 12th.
McIntyre, Pat 126 28th.
Maloney, Dan 11 Laurens.
Malleloy, Pat 312 Mott.
Miller, Wm 207 Elizabeth.
Melley, Robt 166 West 11th.
McOeen, Thos in Washington-square.
Matthews, Wm (colored) 672 Broadway.
Mayben, Robt Y 165 Mercer.
Morris, Newbold 5 Washington-place.
McGoldnay, James 231 6th.
Moore, Samuel 19 Bleecker.
Mottrick, John 225 Sullivan.
Nesbitt, Wm. 261 Wooster.
Norville, George 24 E 12th
Nepling, John 56 Bleecker.
Norris, 16 Waverley-place.
Nasm, Geo, G. 136 Bleecker.
Nolen, Wm 128 Elm.
O'Brien, John 201 Mulberry.
Oppenhaim, Andrew 813 4th.
Odell, Gus 6 Amity.
O'Neal, C 48 Amity-place.
Optime, Edward 4 Bond
Opland, Wm H 168 6th-av.
Phillon, Jas 124 8th.
Pearson, Saml 163 Bleecker.
Plate, Nick 20 Washington-square.
Pelling, Josiah 23 West 12th.
Pantzhill, Jas 288 Sullivan.
Pierce, Chas 34 East 13th.
Peabody, Roswell 136 Bleecker.
Pickett, Byron 42 8th-st.
Parry, H 240 West Washington-place.
Palmer, G W 14th and B'dy.
Pierce, Albert 136 W Houst'n
Perrott, P W 94 Broadway.
Paulding, Jas 44 8th-st.
Pulling, T 190 Bleecker.
Place, Edward B 31 Greene.
Parrish, Detvan, 49 Amity-place.
Pierce, Geo L 260 Broadway.
Powell, George 146 Elizabeth.
Porter, James 28 6th.
Purdy, R L 65 Bleecker.
Pierce, Chas L 808 Broadway.
Pine, John 122 Greene.
Percival, E 20 W 20th-st.
Piper, J 70 Bleecker.
Paris, Irving st W 11th.
Pegeon, E 5 9 University-place.
Paine, Louis 50 W 9th.
Pope, John 306 Broadway.
Paterson, James 84 Dean Hotel.
Peterson, Andrew 54 W 18th.
Palmer, Abram 308½ Bdw'y.
Rose, Wm H 208 6th.
Reed, Patk 23 W 13th.
Richards, Alexr 7 6th-av.
Rickert, Matthias.
Kierney, John 204 4th.
Ryan, Michael 70 Laurens.
Rous, Charles 148 6th-av.
Rausch, Edw 119 Bleecker.
Reede, Patk 19 Amity-place.
Rose, Henry 21 6th.
Riley, Patk 14 W 9th-st.
Riley, Fred 194 W Houston.
Riley, John 257 Sullivan.
Rice, Chas 712 Broadway.
Rebown, Steph 64 B'dway.
Stillwell, Jno 272 Broadway.
Smart, James 250 Bowery.
Schirmer, Edward 744 Broadway.
Sheldon, Chas 24 6th-av.
Stating, Michael Jr 68th Broadway.
Sara, Paul 209 Bleecker.
Seward, Geo 14 and 16 Amity-place.
Sturrock, James 64 E 14th.
Sherry, Mills 100 6th-av.
Sabey, Chas 22 Bleecker.
Standard, J W 46 6th.
Somerville, H 15 Amity.
Skidmore, R F 36 4th.
Shay, J 721 Broadway.
Sage, S P 206 4th.
Skerrett, Geo 196 Bleecker.
Schrade, F 43 W Houston.
Sears, John 276 4th.
Stowells, J H 260 Great Jones
Schultz, Carl 69 Amity.
Semisbury, H 54 6th-av.
Sinnot, C 8 Astor-place.
Strulmer, W 116 W Hous't-n
Sall, Jos 30 F 20th.
Smith, Bernd 204 Wooster.
Stockwell, F P 8 Amity-pl.
Sclampuff Chas, 171 Mercer
Smith, Horace 73 Amity-pl.
Stuart, Wm 90 Macdougal.
Scott, S 98 Macdougal.
Smith, Patrick 10 W 14th.
Simmons, Peter 64 Mott.
Siebold, Geo 171 Mercer.
Supple, Dan'l 89 10th.
Starr, James (officer) 10th 4th-av.
Sanford, Wm 90 4th-av.
Rose, John 6 Bond.
Rafty, Thos 109 Wooster.
Roe, Wm 194 6th.
Riley, Eugene 70 Bleecker.
Rooney, Thos 289 Broadway.
Ralph, Leon 699 Broadway.
Rutledge, Patk 304 Mott.
Ryan, Henry 48 W 13th.
Rodrigue, Rafel S 1 Bond.
Riney, Fred 698 Broadway.
Rous, Jno R 149 E 10th.
Ryan, Jas 6 13th.
Rowe, Amby 30 W Houston.
Richmond, Jas A 188 B'way.
Reid, Rich 15 Leroy-place.
Tyler, Hugh White'y House.
Timolat, Alphonse 120 Carroll-place.
Tisernal, John 76 6th-av.
Trainer, Patrick 144 Bdwy.
Taylor, Thos 60 Lafayette-p
Thompson, A 190 Bleecker.
Taylor, Richard (colored) 64 Sullivan.
Tatchett, Lewis 43 W 13th.
Toomey, E S 127 Macdougal.
Thurtle, Ander 20 E Houst'n.
Tuttled, Melanie 201 Elizab'h.
Troth, Oliver 635 Broadway.
Thomas, Paul 182½ 4th.
Tuebell, Chas 770 Broad'y.
Thorburn, A B 15 East 10th.
Unna, Louis 12 Houston.
Urquhardt, Wm 8 Macdon'l.
Van Deurer, J E 5 West Washington-place.
Van Ordunen, Eugene 21 Bond.
Van Cleave, Wm Broadway, between 9th and 10th.
Van Tierry, Lemuel 47 9th.
Van Sandford, John 66 West 19th.
Van Dyke, Thos T 19th.
Vaicen, John A 224 4th.
Vanderpool, M 206 W 4th.
Vanvliffen, E M 68 8th.
Vanderpool, Jno H 9 10th.
Vanderpool, Augustus 9 Amity.
Vaughan, W W 220 Greene.
Vannais, Eugene 220 Greene
Van Rensselaer, S 107 8th.
Vyverack, Carl 167 Elizabeth.
Westerfield, Jas 169 4th.
Wilson, James 30 8th.
Walker, Emanuel 83 Bleecker.
Williams, Miles L 769 Broadway.
Wyard, Julius 9, 11 Broadway.
Woods, Jas H 731 Broadway.
Whitney, Chas 142 Macdougal.
Wales, Thos 184 Bleecker.
Weger, Geo 156 Thompson.
Walter, Jas 16 Amity.
Whitney, Wm H 788 B'dway.
Whiting, Fred 21 8th.
White, Sam F 636 Broadway.
Ward, John 186 Greene.
Willett, Jas 749 Broadway.
Weisman, Gustav 766 B'dway
Whittemore, J W 14 West Washington-square.
Whitehead, Richard 148 McDonall.
Williams, D 24 Marietta-lane
Whaites, Geo 24 6th-av.
Wilson, Porter 89 W 11th
Waites, Wm 197 Mercer.
Wilcox, Louis C 16 Bond.
Warriner, Wm 73 Amity.
Wadell, Chas 26 E 12th.
Willrath, Wm G 3 W Washington-place.
Welheim, Thomas 130 8th.
Weeley, Chas S E 10th.
Young, George Broadway and 8th.
Young, And M 659 Broa'dway
Zancona, F 7 Leroy-place.
Zabriskei, Wm B 60 E 13th.

The Dodging the Draft Ordinance.

The Common Council and His Honor the Mayor are fully at issue in regard to the three million draft ordinance, and it looks as though there was a determination on the part of the former to ignore attention to what is manifestly impolitic and dishonest. The discussion of the ordinance and proposed amendments reveals the fact that while, on a cursory reading of the former, it appears equitable and patriotic, yet, on a careful analysis, its cunningly hidden purport and intent is detected to be to deprive the draft of its purpose and to cripple the Government by cheating it of men—in short, to nullify the draft. Were this not so, why the strenuous objections to incorporating a clause which, if it will do no good, can by no possibility do harm, providing that the man who is drafted, and who receives for himself or family the $300, shall be actually mustered into the service, and be in the care and custody of the United States ere he does receive it? As the ordinance now reads, it is merely a bid for knavery; the money can be claimed, and *must be paid* by the Comptroller, to any party armed with the necessary certificate, (and such certificate can be procured by any one with utmost readiness,) at any time during the ten days before he is required to be at the rendezvous. In the interim, the party can avail himself, with the money in his pocket, of the many opportunities to "jump the bounty," and evade the responsibilities which he being drafted has incurred. That the greater portion of those receiving the money would do so, the experience of the late Comptroller in regard to the "bounty fund" proves. That they should do so seems to be the cunningly devised purpose of this ordinance. The Common Council Canons, and the Comptroller, when put face to face with this objection, have both admitted the strength and justice of it. Indeed, no honest men they could not be otherwise. As the ordinance now reads, it would but seem to be its intent; the first the swindling of the City out of by far the greater proportion of the money appropriated; the second the swindling of the Government out of such; that both of these are carefully provided for, is undeniable. Look again at the fact; the ordinance requires neither mustering into the service or presence at a rendezvous, before the money is paid; all that is required to secure the money is the readily procured certificate above referred to; the Comptroller has no discretion, but on this must put the amount. The man may either go into the service or avoid it, as he elects. That the majority will elect to shirk is proven by the experience of the late Comptroller, over a hundred thousand out of over a hundred thousand dollars of the bounty fund being paid to men who never either entered or thought to enter the service. What is asked, in clear and intelligible terms, is a provision against such dishonesty, and compelling a certain of service ere the money be paid. Can there be any other motive in the objection to so simple such an amendment than the determination on the part of the City of money on the Government of men?

—Senator Wade, of Ohio, is spending the Summer at Wade Hill, Cleveland.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Appearance of the Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

The Rebels Sending Large Reinforcements to Mobile.

A Court of Inquiry Into the Recent Rebel Disasters.

THE ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Monday, Aug. 17.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 11th inst. are received. They state that the health of the city is only fair. There were numerous cases of yellow fever at the Quarantine.

The steamer [illegible], from Vicksburgh, has arrived, bringing down five hundred sick soldiers. Disease is said to be on the increase at that point, most of the cases being of the most malignant type of typhoid fever, seven out of ten of which prove fatal.

Mobile is being heavily reinforced by the rebels in anticipation of an attack by our forces.

The Alabama *Appeal* of the 7th inst., says that a Court of Inquiry has been called to meet at Montgomery, to investigate the rebel campaign in Mississippi and Louisiana, in May, June and July, and especially to inquire into the surrender of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

The returns from Alabama indicate the election of WALL over BRANDON, for Governor, and that CLARY is beaten by CAMMINGS for Congress.

The Mobile *Tribune* says that large numbers of Mississippi deserters are returning to their regiments.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Selma (Ala.) papers of the 12th say the subject of foreign intervention has ceased to be the theme of conversation.

A dispatch from Columbia pronounces the story about PRYOR'S resignation untrue. He was on the White River (Ark.), in command of his division.

A dispatch from Morton, Miss., dated the 9th, says Gen. LOGAN has driven out the Federals, 700 strong, a few days before, near Jackson, Ala., killing a large number, capturing twenty, and two pieces of artillery.

Fourteen hundred conscripts from West Tennessee were at Okolona, waiting for arms.

There is no news of interest from Vicksburgh. SHERMAN'S headquarters are near CHAMBLISS' old quarters, two miles from the Black River. Gen. DODGE is much better, and will probably go North to recruit his health.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Gen. GRANT has issued orders that all persons having cotton shall offer that product not required by the Army, to allow it to be sent to any military post within the State of Mississippi, and abandon it to the agent of the Treasury Department, to be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. At a post where there is no agent, the Quartermaster will receive and hold it until orders are received from the agent, or send it to Memphis.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The following notice has been made public:

U. S. SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
CAIRO, Aug. 17, 1863.

Vessels are now stationed at all points on the Mississippi, on the way to New-Orleans, where there is any danger of being molested by guerrillas, and vessels needs not wait for convoy. If convoy is requested it will be granted. If any guerrillas are on the river, vessels at different points will notify transports and convoy them past the danger.

A wooding station will soon be in operation at White River, under protection of gunboats, and another opposite Vicksburgh. Other stations will be protected as parties offer to collect wood for steamers.

(Signed) D. D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral Com. Miss. Squadron.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

The River Open—Affairs at Fort Hudson and Baton Rouge—Gen. Andrews Defeated in the Rear of Fort Hudson—New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.

Having for the last year and a half been accompanying expeditions for the "opening of the Mississippi," and there being no prospect of immediate activity of operations in GRANT'S Department, I determined to visit this place and satisfy myself by personal observation of the truthfulness of the report—that the Mississippi River is open.

I can now cheerfully testify that it is a fact; for within a very short time I have traveled from St. Louis to New-Orleans without having heard the whistle of a hostile ball during the passage.

This fact has, however, at present little importance beyond its military advantages and its moral effect upon the enemy; in a commercial point of view the Mississippi is but little more open than it was when the lamented FOOTE opened his thunders upon Fort Henry. This circumstance is shown by the crowds of civilians—Jews and others—who may be seen besieging the authorities at every point from Cairo to the Gulf, asking only the permission to bring in clothing, drugs, staples, to buy cotton, or, in short, do anything whereby they can realize quick sales and a thousand per cent. profits. There are many long faces and much cursing, but all uselessly, for Gen. GRANT will, so long as he can influence the matter, refuse to open trade at any point in his Department.

I made a short stay at Port Hudson, with a view of comparing its strength with that of Vicksburgh. The position fronting the river at the former place is much stronger than that at Vicksburgh; the bluffs are higher, steeper, and perfectly impracticable to an attack from the water. The rear defenses, however, of the two places differ, as Gibraltar differs from the mud forts at Cairo. With the exception of the extreme right of the rear defenses, which rest upon the bluffs at the river, the works which defend the rear of Port Hudson are of the most ordinary character. They are but little more than the parallels used in the lines of attack and consist of a breastwork, with embrasures cut at intervals for artillery. There are no advanced works—nothing, in fact, but a long rifle pit, which incloses around the place in a crescent form. It is almost impossible to believe that 6,000 men should have held the place so long as they did. At Vicksburgh, on the contrary, the rear is almost as much cut down and dug up as the sides of mountains of loamy rock. At Port Hudson, the ground in front of the works is cleared and free from anything which could shelter a hostile [illegible] within musket range of the guns. The secret of the great resistance made by the rebels at Port Hudson seems to lie in the fact that they are "built without gabions." This remarkable fact in engineering might be applied to Fort Hudson were it not for its stupidity; but the truth is the case of the latter place is, that its weakness consists, not in lack of "gabions," but in being an intrinsically weak position except so far as it commands the river.

At Port Hudson there are several negro regiments, under Gen. ANDREWS, and a portion of the Thirteenth army corps, under Gen. Chas. Gen. HERMAN came down some time since with his division, and with his command has been assigned to the corps of Gen. Chas. Among the documents found by Gen. HERMAN at Vicksburgh is the following, which, as it has never been published, may be of interest:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF S. E. LA.,
VICKSBURGH, May 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR ORDER.

To the Soldiers of the Army around Vicksburgh:

SOLDIERS: We have met the enemy in his greatest force, (regular) our number. By the fortunes of war we have been compelled to fall back to our intrenchments. To these intrenchments we are to defend Vicksburgh, our homes, and to redeem our honor. This you and I must do, this by a council of my general officers held to-day with me, we have resolved to do, this is and ever has been my chief desire from the day I first directed the main defences of Vicksburgh. To this end we must organize position be manned by [illegible] and the defenses be. Be cheerful, my soldiers, be ready to your good work. Let no long range firing of skirmishing be harassed when close and well-directed fire can be more satisfactorily relied upon. Be determined to deserve for yourselves and names the hopes of your country, the prayers of your wives and children, the reassurance of having done your duty patriotically and manfully, and the consciousness of possessing the continued good-will and approval of your commander.

(Signed,) J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

(Signed,) R. W. MEMMINGER, A. A. G.
Official, A. C. THOMAS, A. A. G.

Last week Gen. ANDREWS, with his command, went a short distance to the rear of Port Hudson, to drive off some marauding parties of rebels. He succeeded in getting into an ambuscade, and, before he could extricate himself, lost two pieces of artillery, and about 150 killed and missing. The balance of his force succeeded in getting back into town.

The health of the troops at Port Hudson is very bad—over fifty per cent. of some regiments being sick with ague and fever. It is designed, I believe, to endeavor to secure some other camping ground on the Gulf coast, where our men can have a better opportunity to recruit, while awaiting the commencement of the Fall Campaign.

I spent a short time in Baton Rouge, which at present is very quiet. An officer on duty kindly volunteered to show me the battle ground of last Summer. After a ride of two miles through the hot sun, our conductor halted, steadied himself in the saddle, and remarked,

"Hereswar we foughtgh an thereswar he'skilled."

This intelligent description of the ground was all I succeeded in obtaining. Nor did I learn who was the unfortunate "he," who had breathed out his life upon this classic spot.

The majority of the people of both Natchez and Baton Rouge are staying at home and enjoying those "rights" for which the balance of the Confederacy is so vigorously fighting. From conversations held with scores of these people, and most others at Vicksburgh and various points along the river, I am satisfied they wish for nothing so much as the ending of the war. They acknowledge the perfect hopelessness of the cause of the South, and state that if to-day the question of returning to the Union could be submitted to a fair vote, seventy-five per cent. of the masses of the South would answer in the affirmative. It is quite probable that the result of the coming Fall campaign will be of a character to influence materially a majority of the remaining twenty-five per cent. in a similar direction.

There is a vast difference in the character of the country lying above Baton Rouge and that below. Above there have been scarcely any [illegible] batteries and firing at steamers from every bend in the river. The result of their search is, that where once were towns and princely dwelling-houses, there is to-day nothing but gloomy chimneys and desolation; where once were prosperous communities and happy families, there are now only ruin, desertion and houseless vagabonds.

Below Baton Rouge the chivalry have not been so vigorously in search of their "rights," and in consequence both banks of the river are continued successions of pictures of wealth, quiet, refinement and happiness. Not a single feature of destruction mars the view, save at Donaldsonville; here a few gentlemen took their rifles and endeavored to find their "rights" by sending a few bullets into some passing vessels. They got their "rights" in the shape of a few negro regiments now encamped there, and they will for a long time be enabled to remember the results of their adventure by the scorched chimneys which mark where once stood their beautiful town.

One would scarcely think as he passes down from Baton Rouge that a bloody war is convulsing the country. Steam issues from the mills, smoke from the chimneys of the planters' houses and the negro quarters-green oceans of sugar-cane are rippled by the cool breezes of the Gulf, the song of the negro is borne through the stillness of the night—everywhere in short are evidences of prosperity and quiet. There is but one feature that shows differently from that of old. There is evidently a sullen constraint among the residents; they do not sit on the piazzas and watch the passage of river life, but conceal themselves and with closed doors and windows resolutely ignore our existence.

This, however, we can submit to, without being either seriously injured or mortified. With us is the consideration that we have made all these people happy, kept them wealthy, and preserved for them their homes and property in spite of themselves. If they choose to haunt their back kitchens in preference to the front parlors, or to sit in darkened rooms, instead of admitting the beautiful, healthful sunlight, we can observe it, without compromising the dignity of the Government, afford to forgive them such petty slights.

There are any quantity of miserable devils who are now encased in ragged gray, who are starving, fighting, dying all over the South, who would most gladly exchange positions with them. Their lot is not the hardest known in the history of this present war.

The first thing that strikes one as he passes along the levee of New-Orleans, is the Sabbath-like stillness that seems to reign over the city. The levee, as far as the eye can reach, is bare of everything save a rich crop of grass, which, although a fine thing in an artistical point of view, is not calculated to convey a great idea of commercial activity and prosperity. A few Gulf steamers and merchantmen and a half-dozen river boats are tied up to the landing—one or two have up steam and seem to have been somewhere or to be about to start for some other point, but the majority look as if anything to do is a thing of the past or of a very indefinite period in the future.

Much of this inactivity proceeds from the fact that nothing is allowed to be shipped up the river. Freight for St. Louis has to be shipped via New-York, whereas the "Great Northwest" is, as may be supposed, highly delighted. The question being most frequently asked is whether any light [illegible] in this Department has any chance, or any [illegible] railroads, and also whether the Levee was opened for the special purpose of benefiting these roads or for the benefit of that portion which always have been most interested in closing the levee of rebel fortifications.

Two foreign war vessels—French and English—lie anchored in the middle of the river, with their broadsides bearing on the town. Johnnies Bull and Crapeau should be requested to drop down the river, as their presence seems to have in it more of menace than courtesy. Neither of them, however, amounts to much, and would not last fifteen minutes under the broadsides of even the smallest boat in our Mississippi flotilla.

The city is remarkable for its cleanliness, quietness and healthfulness. Under the strong parental authority of Father ABRAHAM, New-Orleans, in spite of itself, from being the rallying point for all the worst cut-throats, Plug-Uglies, Dead Rabbits and scoundrels on God's earth, and the dwelling-place of yellow fever, cholera and universal filth, has become as quiet, clean and virtuous as Philadelphia.

Gen. ORD'S entire corps has been ordered here to relieve the Eastern troops now holding the city. The inhabitants profess to be very much pleased with the intended change, having, as they say, a much higher regard for Western than "Yankee" troops, as they designate all from the New-England and Middle States. They are also very anxious that GRANT should include the Gulf Department under his charge. They dislike Gen. BANKS very much, and say they would prefer by far to have even Gen. BUTLER.

I need not describe what my short stay has allowed me to see; things here have been so often written about that further description would be superfluous. I might state that every third business establishment around town is a whisky-shop, and that nearly or

THE INDIAN WAR.

Detailed Reports of Gen. Sibley's Operations.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS.

The St. Paul (Minn.) papers have detailed accounts from their correspondents of Gen. SIBLEY's recent operations in the Indian country. The following narrative, given to the *Press* of that town by Col. W. R. MARSHALL, is the most succinct and satisfactory:

THE BATTLE OF THE BIG MOUND.

On the 24th of July, about 1 o'clock, as the column was moving along the western base of a great bluff or ridge of the Coteau Missouri, scouts who were in the advance returned with the report that we were in the immediate vicinity of a large camp of Indians. Other scouts came who had seen the Indians, and believed them to be preparing to great numbers to engage us—that they were then collecting in the rocky ravines and behind the ridges of the great bluff. Soon the Indians were seen on the Big Mound, the highest peak of the bluff. The train was turned off to the right a little way, and corralled on a salt lake.

Details of men were made to throw up intrenchments, so that a small number of men could defend the train and camp while the main force should be engaged elsewhere. The camp was encircled by the several regiments, with the artillery placed at intervals between them. The Big Mound was directly east of camp, a mile and a quarter distant—a succession of hills, or the broken side of the big hill, rising from the camp to the Big Mound. There was a ravine directly east of camp, which extended nearly to the Big Mound.

The Sixth regiment was placed on the north side of the corral, its left resting on the lake; the Tenth regiment next to the Sixth, fronting northeast and to the left of the ravine; the Seventh regiment on the right of the Tenth, fronting east and southeast on the ravine; the cavalry on the south side of the camp with its right flank on the lake.

KILLING OF DR. WEBSTER AND BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE.

These dispositions had hardly been made before the report of firearms was heard on the hill directly in front of the Seventh regiment. Some of the scouts had gone part way up the hill, and were talking with the Indians. Dr. WEISER, surgeon of the Mounted Rangers, joined them and shook hands with one or two Indians whom he had probably known at Shakopee. One Indian advanced and shot him through the heart. He fell and died without speaking a word. The scouts fired, and the Indians fell back behind the ridge, returning the fire, one shot taking effect upon scout SOLON STEVENS, of Mankato. It proved to be but a slight wound in the hip. The ball had first passed through his rubber blanket which was rolled up on his saddle. An ambulance was promptly sent out, which met the body of Dr. WEISER, being brought in on a horse.

The first battalion of cavalry—Capts. TAYLOR, WILSON and ANDERSON's companies—was promptly ordered to the scene of Dr. Weiser's death, where the scouts were skirmishing with the Indians. They found the ground so broken that they dismounted and sent their horses back to camp. Major BRADLEY, with Capts. STEVENS and GILFILLAN's companies of the Seventh, were ordered in the support of the cavalry. The General with a six-pounder advanced to a hill on the left of the ravine and began to shell the Indians at the head of the ravine and about the Big Mound. Capt. EDGERTON's company of the Tenth supported the six-pounder.

The Sixth regiment was deployed on the foot hills in front of its line, to the north and northeast of camp. Capt. BAHL's company of the Seventh on the right of the Sixth regiment. Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL with the remaining five companies of the Seventh regiment, Capts. KENNEDY, WILLISTON, HALL, CARTER and ACMAN, advanced up the ravine toward the Big Mound, and deployed on the left of the dismounted cavalry and Major BRADLEY's line.

The artillery, under the immediate direction of the General, drove the Indians out from the head of the ravine and from about the Big Mound. They fell back to the table land east of the mound, and into the broken ridges and ravines southward. They had come from that quarter, their camp being found around the hill, about five miles from our camp.

The shelling they got near the Big Mound prevented their getting around in the northward in any considerable numbers. They were massed in the broken ground to the south of the mound.

The line of the Seventh regiment and the three companies of cavalry named advanced steadily and rapidly, pouring a constant fire into the Indians, which reached them before their shorter range guns could have any effect on our troops. The left of the Seventh crossed the summit range just to the right of the mound, and flanking the right of the Indians, swept around to the southward and pursued the Indians into and through the ridges and ravines on the east of the range, while Maj. BRADLEY and Capts. TAYLOR and ANDERSON pressed them hotly on the west side. Capt. WILSON, of the cavalry, crossed to the right of the mound, and pursued some Indians that separated from the main body and retreated more directly eastward.

The Indians were thus pursued three or four miles and until they were completely dislodged and driven from the hills in a broad plain southward. They would try to hold ridge after ridge, and to cover themselves in the ravines, but the better weapons of the whites were too much for them. They were sparing of ammunition, and probably not over half had fire-arms. Their number exceeded a thousand warriors.

As they were precipitately retreating down the ravines toward the plain, after the last stand, two companies of cavalry, Capt. AUSTIN's and Lieut. BARTON's, under the immediate command of Col. MCPHAIL, took the advance and charged the Indians, doing execution. Corp. HAZLEY was shot in the shoulder by an Indian he was riding on to. Col. MCPHAIL thrust his sabre through the Indian. It was here that a stroke of lightning killed private JOHN MURPHY, of Company B, and his horse, and stunned another cavalryman. Col. MCPHAIL's grasp was loosened on his sword by the shock. He thought a shell had killed among them. This momentarily checked the charge and rendered it less effective, the Indians getting out on the plain, where their immense numbers deterred any further charge until the cavalry could be reinforced.

Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL had left his line for a moment, and, taking care of Col. MCPHAIL's right flank, charged down the hill with the rangers. In an effort to cut off some Indians to the right, he got into rather close quarters with some of them. The thunder-stroke checked the cavalrymen that he thought were following him in the dash. He wheeled his horse in time to avoid a single-handed encounter with a dozen warriors.

While the dismounted companies of cavalry were getting their horses from camp, and Capts. RUDLES, DAVIS and Lieut. JOHNSTON's companies, that had been on the right of the hill with Maj. BRADLEY, were being formed for the pursuit, the Indians had got three or four miles away. Their families had been started ahead, and the warriors were covering the rear of the train. The cavalry pursued, and the Seventh regiment followed on. Lieut. WHIPPLE's section of the battery was sent forward, and Company B, of the Tenth, to support it. The cavalry reached the Indians before dark, and made five successive charges on their rear, killing a great number. The battery and the Seventh regiment were not up to time to take a hand.

The Indians fought desperately. One gigantic warrior, with an American flag wrapped around him theatrically, fired twice while the cavalry were within twenty rods charging upon him, his balls taking effect in the overcoats and saddle of private GREEN, and rubber blanket of CARLSON, of Company F. The Indian got the powder down, but not the ball, for the third load, which he discharged at the breast of ARCHY MCNEE, of Company F, of course without effect. He then clubbed his musket and struck CARLSON, nearly unhorsing him. A dozen carbine balls were put into, and then he had to be sabred to finish him.

GUSTAV STARK, of Company B, was killed in one of these charges, and ANDREW MOORE dangerously, if not mortally wounded.

The cavalry boys took twenty-one scalps in this charge.

COL. MCPHAIL'S INDIAN FIGHTING ETHICS.

Col. MCPHAIL had told them that it was very barbarous to take scalps, but that he wouldn't believe any man had killed an Indian unless he showed the hair, and enough of it so that two locks couldn't be taken from the same head.

The trail of the Indians was strewed with tons of dried buffalo meat, pemmican, robes and undressed buffalo skins, beside camp furniture. It was a wild flight, in which they abandoned everything that impeded them. Much of this stuff they left in camp.

The Seventh regiment, with Company B of the Tenth, had reached a point ten or twelve miles from camp, the artillery a point further advanced, while Col. MCPHAIL was engaged fifteen miles from camp. Darkness came on and Col. MARSHALL ordered a bivouac of his men and Capt. EDGERTON's company of the Tenth. Guards were posted and the exhausted men had laid down to sleep when Col. MCPHAIL returned on his way to camp, having received an order not to pursue after dark and—mistakenly delivered—to return to camp. The General intended to leave it discretionary with Col. MCPHAIL to bivouac or return to camp accordingly, as he might have got many miles away or be near to camp. The infantry joined the cavalry and artillery, and marched until daylight the next morning before reaching camp, having been twenty-four hours marching or fighting, and since 9 o'clock in the morning, without water.

The General was just ready to leave camp with the other forces, but the exhausted condition of the men and cavalry horses that had been out all night precluded the march that day. This unfortunate mistake delayed the pursuit two days, for it required the next day's march, the 26th, to reach the point of the cavalry fight of the night of the 24th.

THE BATTLE OF DEAD BUFFALO LAKE.

Camp was moved on the 25th three miles, on to the great hill, where a pond of fresh water and grass was found. Lieut. FREEMAN, and MESSRS. BRACKETT and STARK's bodies were buried at Camp Sibley, below the hill; Dr. WEISER's was buried at Camp Whitney, on the hill.

The march was resumed on the 26th, and Dead Buffalo Lake reached about noon. The Indians were seen to the distance advancing toward us. It was not known that there was any good camping place within many miles, and it was decided to go into camp on the lake.

Lieut. WHIPPLE's 6-pounders were advanced to a hill half a mile in advance, toward the Indians, and the Sixth regiment was deployed forward to support the battery and occupy the Indians.

The Indians circled around, got on the high knolls and ridges and took observations, but seemed indisposed to pitch in. The artillery shelled them when they ventured near enough, and the skirmishers gave them shots when they approached anywhere near camp.

A BOLD DASH OF THE INDIANS.

Two or three hours passed without the Indians developing their purpose. A large portion of them kept out of sight. Finally, about 3 o'clock, a mounted force of Indians suddenly dashed in on the north side of the camp, where mules had been turned out to graze, and where teamsters were getting grub.

A GALLANT CAVALRY CHARGE.

The Indians had almost reached them when Capts. WILSON's and DAVEY's companies of cavalry—the latter under Lieut. KIDDER—pulling their horses to the jump, dashed upon the Indians, and so dismayed them that they wheeled their ponies to escape, but not in time to escape the carbine shots, followed by the revolver and sabre, and left a goodly number of the red devils on the field. Some of the scouts did good service in this charge.

One wounded Indian tried to escape by seizing his horse's tail, but, unfortunately for him, the pony got a shot in the shoulder. JOHN PLATT, of Company D, had up to finish the Indian with his revolver, but it didn't go off, and before he could check his horse he was upon the Indian, who had reserved a shot in his gun, which he fired into the thigh and bowels of poor PLATT, giving him his death wound. JOE CAMPBELL, one of the scouts, tried to save PLATT, but it was too late. CAMPBELL's shot, fired at the same instant that the Indian fired the fatal shot at PLATT, went through the vitals of the savage, and finished him. PLATT's comrades, exasperated at his mortal wound, tore the Indian's scalp from his head before he was dead.

A part of the Sixth regiment, under Major MCLAREN, had returned to camp, and was on their color line, on the side where the Indians made the dash. They promptly advanced to the support of the cavalry, and took a hand in. Thus the Sixth, among the infantry regiments, on this day did the fighting. The cavalry and artillery in this, as in the previous and subsequent engagement, had always their full share of work. The Indians appeared on the south side of the camp, out of range, but made no further attack.

THE BATTLE OF STONEY LAKE.

The march was resumed on the 27th, and the trail, still marked by robes and other articles, was followed toward the Missouri River.

We camped, after a march of nearly twenty miles, on a small lake half a mile long and twenty rods wide.

On the morning of the 28th, just as the rear of the train was filing around the south end of the lake, the advance seeing nearly to the top of a long hill that we were ascending, the Indians suddenly made their appearance in front and on the flanks, rapidly circling around to the rear. They were in immense numbers, seemingly all mounted.

Major JO. BROWN, guide, and some of the scouts, who were in advance, narrowly escaped being gobbled up. The Tenth regiment, Col. BAKER, which was in the advance, promptly and gallantly met the attack in front, which was the first demonstration of the Indians. The artillery was quickly brought into play, and the savages drew back to a safe distance. Col. CROOKS, with the Sixth regiment, on the right flank, held them at bay and effectually guarded the train, while the cavalry on the left and the Seventh regiment and cavalry in the rear presented an unassailable line. The Indians got partly under cover of broken ground at the south end of the lake, but were soon dislodged by the fire of Lieut. WESTERN's section of the battery and a line of skirmishers of the Seventh. One shot from an Indian, evidently aimed at Col. MARSHALL, while he was locating a howitzer, struck the ground at his feet. The most determined effort, however, to make a breach, was in front, and was fairly resisted by the Tenth regiment, so that it had its day of fighting.

The Indians, as they came on at first, were heard to say, "It is too late, it is too late," evidently having expected to surprise us in camp. Another Indian answered, "We must fight for our children."

After reconnoitering all sides of the train and finding it girt with a wall of fire, they seemed to think it was no use to make an assault. After seeing that the proper dispositions had been made for guarding the train, the General ordered the column to move forward, regardless of the Indians. The Indians seeing our purpose to press on toward their families, quickly withdrew, the whole demonstration not delaying the march over two hours.

THE NUMBERS OF THE INDIANS ENGAGED.

Gen. SIBLEY, Maj. BROWN and others estimated the number of Indians engaged this day at over *two thousand*. In the battle of Big Mound were all the lower Indians, the Sissetoans and part of the Yanktonais. In the last day's fight, that of Stoney Lake, they had been reinforced by another camp of Yanktonais and some Tetons from the west side of the Missouri River. We captured a Teton boy, who had no gun, and was subsequently released at the Missouri River. This Teton and an old squaw were the only prisoners taken in battle or near a battle. The supplications for life of the wretches when they had fired their last shot, were generally met by a sabre thrust that finished them.

THE MISSOURI RIVER REACHED.

No more Indians were encountered until the banks of the Missouri were reached, the morning of the 29th. The Indians had made good use of the night, and got their families and ponies over. Their wagons, to the number of over one hundred, and a remnant of their plunder, that had not been strewn along the route of their flight, was left on the east bank of the river. Themselves covered the bluffs on the west side.

The Sixth regiment, then in the advance, deployed as skirmishers through the woods a mile and a half to the river. As they were starting to return, a heavy volley, that came from their high ground on the opposite bank, fell harmless about them or short of them. They stopped a moment to return it, but the distance was too great for effect.

KILLING OF LIEUT. BEAVER.

While Col. CROOKS was at the river, the General sent an order by Lieut. BEAVER, Aid-de-Camp. While returning with an answer, Lieut. BEAVER mistook a trail that led down the river, where his body was found next day pierced by three arrows and a ball. He had also wounds from a tomahawk on his head. His horse lay near him. Two pools of blood twenty paces from his body indicated that two of his murderers had paid dearly for his life. On the same trail was found the body of private NICHOLAS MILLER, of Company K, Sixth regiment, who had made the same mistake in taking the trail that BEAVER had.

Two days were passed in camp at the mouth of Apple Creek, on the Missouri, opposite Burnt Boat's and, and then the homeward march was resumed. The expedition had but fifteen days' rations, nine or ten of which would be consumed in returning to Camp Atchison. It would take two or three days to cross the Missouri, so that all the surplus would have been consumed in crossing and recrossing the river.

The animals were completely worn down. Over twelve miles a day could not be made on the scanty feed they were getting. It would, therefore, have been useless to go further. Much had been accomplished. Forty-four bodies of warriors had been found—many more carried off and concealed. The season's supplies of meat and clothing materials, and their wagons destroyed. The howlings of the squaws that came across the river told the tale of their misery and despair.

If Gen. SULLY shall arrive and take up the pursuit, their destruction can be rendered complete.

LIEUT. FREEMAN.

The body of this officer, killed by the Indians, was promptly recovered and buried at Camp Sibley, near the Big Mound. The scouts who were with Lieut. FREEMAN and Mr. BRACKETT, did not give themselves up to the hostile Indians, but made their way, minus horses, directly to camp. Lieut. FREEMAN was killed on the east side of the hill about the time the battle began on the West side. The scouts gave the same account of the affair that Mr. BRACKETT did. Search was made that evening for Mr. BRACKETT, but he could not be trailed on the dry prairie.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the official list of the killed and wounded, as reported by Medical Director Wharton:

THE KILLED.

Surgeon J. S. Weiser, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers.

Private Gostof Sierk, Co. H, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers.

Private Nicholas Miller, Co. K, Sixth Minnesota Volunteers.

The above were killed in the battles above described. To these must be added the name of

Lieut. Freeman, Co. D, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, who was killed in the affair from which Mr. Brackett had such a narrow escape.

Private John Murphy, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, killed by lightning.

WOUNDED.

Private John Platt, Co. L, First Minnesota Mounted Rifles, wounded in right groin, since died.

Private Andrew Moore, Co. B, mortally shot in right side.

Corp. Wm. B. Hezlep, Co. B, in right shoulder joint—recovering.

Sergt. James G. Grady, Co. L, First Minnesota Mounted Rifles, flesh wound in thigh.

Making eight deaths by wounds or casualties, and two slightly wounded.

GEN. SIBLEY'S ORDER.

The following order was read on dress parade on the evening of July 31:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
CAMP STANDISH, July 31, 1863.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Expeditionary Forces in camp:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 51—IN THE FIELD.—It is proper for the Brigadier-General Commanding to announce to you that the march to the West and South is completed, and that you are entering the column with pressed homeward, to discharge such other duties connected with the objects of the expedition, on the way, as may from time to time present themselves.

In making this announcement, Gen. SIBLEY expresses also his high gratification that the campaign has been a complete success. The design of the Government in chastising the savages, and thereby preventing for the future the raids upon the frontier, has been accomplished. You have routed the miscreants who murdered men, women and children, in the most cowardly manner, last year, banded as they were with the powerful Upper Sioux tribe, to the number of nearly 2,000 warriors, in three successful engagements with heavy loss, and driven them in confusion and dismay across the Missouri River, leaving behind them all their vehicles, provisions and skins destroyed for clothing. Many more than seventy-seven dead bodies of warriors have been found, and many others concealed or taken away, demonstrating the fatality of these savages, so that it is certain they lost in killed and wounded not less than from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty men. All this has been accomplished with the comparatively trifling loss on our part of three killed and as many wounded. You have marched nearly six hundred miles from St. Paul and the powerful bands of the Dakotas who have hitherto held undisputed possession of the great prairies have succumbed to your valor and discipline and sought safety in flight. The intense heat and drouth have caused much suffering, which you have endured with a soldier's fortitude. The companies of Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth regiments of Minnesota Volunteers, and of the First regiment Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and the scouts of the battery have amply sustained the reputation of the State by their bravery and endurance amidst unknown dangers and great hardships. Each has had opportunity to distinguish itself against a foe at least equal in numbers to itself.

It would be a gratification if these remorseless savages could have been pursued and literally extirpated, for their crime and barbarities merited such full measure of punishment; but men and animals are alike exhausted after so long a march, and a further pursuit would only be futile and hopeless. The military results of the campaign have been completely accomplished, for the savages have not only been destroyed in great numbers, and their main strength broken, but their prospects for the future are hopeless indeed, for they will scarcely escape starvation during the approaching Winter.

It is peculiarly gratifying to the Brigadier-General Commanding to know that the tremendous fatigues and manifold dangers of the expedition thus far have entailed upon us only a few lives in casualties. A less careful policy than that adopted might have effected the destruction of more of the enemy, but that could only have been done by a proportional exposure on our part, and the consequent loss of many more lives, a source of sorrow and mourning to our own friends. Let us therefore return thanks to a merciful God for his manifest interposition in our favor, and for the success attendant upon our efforts to secure peace to the borders of our own State, and of our neighbors and friends in Dakota Territory, and move onward on our march toward those most near and dear to us, yet to be prepared to discharge other duties which may be imposed upon us during our journey with cheerful and willing hearts.

To regimental and company officers of the command, the Brigadier-General Commanding tenders his warmest thanks for their cooperation and aid on every occasion during the progress of the column through the heart of an unknown region, inhabited by a subtle and merciless foe.

For the friends and families of our fallen comrades we have our warmest sympathies to offer in their bereavement.

Gen. SIBLEY takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the activity and zeal displayed by the members of his Staff, civil and all.

By command of Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY.

SYNOPSIS OF GEN. SIBLEY'S REPORT.

From the St. Paul Pioneer.

The following comprises the substance of Gen. SIBLEY's dispatches which we mentioned yesterday. These dispatches contain, substantially, the same account as that furnished by our correspondent:

Gen. SIBLEY left Camp Atchison, on the morning of July 20, with a force consisting of 1,400 infantry and 500 cavalry. On the 24th at 1 o'clock P. M., having crossed the Great Coteau of the Missouri, and while the General with several officers was some distance in advance of the main column, scouts came up reporting a large force of Indian warriors, two or three miles distant. The train was immediately corralled upon the shore of a salt lake, and an intrenched camp rapidly formed under the direction of Col. CROOKS. Meanwhile the Indians were rapidly gathering on three sides and covering the hills around. One of the scouts succeeded in getting within speaking distance of RED PLUME, a relative and Sioux on Chief, who told him to warn Gen. SIBLEY that the plan of the Indians was to invite a council with the superior officers, shoot them down, and then make a rush upon the camp in great force. Other Indians approached near where the scouts were stationed, and commenced conversing with them, pretending to be desirous of making peace. Surgeon WEISER rode up and joined the scouts, when a young brave, probably mistaking him from his uniform for a commanding officer, manifested great delight at seeing him, and gradually approaching in this way, suddenly shot him through the heart. A general engagement followed, the Indians commencing the attack under shelter of the surrounding ridges. Col. MCPHAIL, with a detachment of Rangers, was ordered to dislodge the enemy from the hill where Dr. WEISER was shot, supported by the Seventh regiment and Capt. EDGERTON's company of the Tenth. Gen. SIBLEY, with a 6-pounder under the charge of Lieut. WESTERN, took possession of Big Mound, across a ravine, which the Indians had taken possession of, and poured into this ravine a raking fire with spherical case, soon driving them from their cover into the broken prairie. The Rangers, supported by the Seventh, steadily advanced, driving the Indians from ridge to ridge, until finally they fled in confusion. This was upon the right of the camp. Upon the left Col. CROOKS and Col. AVERILL deployed portions of the Sixth regiment as skirmishers, and drove the savages before them, routing them from point to point, until at length they also took to flight. Gen. SIBLEY, from an overlooking height, saw the whole body of the enemy in confused retreat, while their families were described crossing the distant hills toward the Missouri River. Col. MCPHAIL, with his regiment, was ordered to fall upon the rear of the retreating foe, supported by Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, with the Seventh, Capt. EDGERTON's company, and one 6-pounder and a section of howitzers, under Capt. JONES. The pursuit was continued until dark, the infantry following the mounted men at double-quick. An order from Gen. SIBLEY to Col. MCPHAIL, to bivouac at nightfall, was by mistake given as an order to return, so that these wearied men, after marching from 5 in the morning till 1 in the afternoon, then fighting and pursuing the enemy for twelve miles, were obliged to spend the whole long night in picking their way through the darkness back to the main column, which they reached just as it was about to move. It consequently became imperatively necessary to rest a day to camp. On the 26th, the little army was again in motion. Arriving at the place where the Indians had taken an encamped, there, and for miles beyond, large stores of dried meat, tallow, cooking utensils, buffalo robes, &c., were found and burned. This loss will be severely felt by the Indians. A march of twelve miles brought the column to Dead Buffalo Lake, and there being neither wood nor water for a long distance ahead, it was deemed advisable to give the men and animals rest here. Indians soon began to menace the camp. Capt. CRAIG, with his pioneers, (Company A, Ninth regiment, (and Capt. JONES, with a section of his 6-pound battery, were thrown forward about six hundred yards to an excellent elevation, and were joined by Col. CROOKS, with two companies of the Sixth (A and B.) The enemy at that point far outnumbered this force, but maintained a safe distance, and were soon scattered by spherical case. They then crossed for an attack upon the left of the camp, when Capt. TAYLOR, with Co. A, of the Rangers, was sent to oppose them. He held a largely superior force in check, until reinforced by Lieut.-Col. AVERILL with two companies of the Sixth. The Indians still concentrating on the left and threatening a flank movement, Maj. MCLAREN moved six companies of the Sixth on an extended line, so as to cover that direction effectually, while Capts. WILSON and DAVY, with their companies of Rangers, made a rapid dash which repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. A precipitate flight followed, the Indians leaving their dead upon the field. Thus ended the second fesson.

The third battle was on the 28th, the march on the 27th being only eighteen miles, on account of the utter exhaustion of the animals. The ball was opened by the Tenth regiment, whose turn it was to be in advance. The column was moving out of camp, when the scouts came in shouting: "They are coming," closely followed by about 2,000 Indians. As the enemy came over the brow of the hills in front, and got a view of "the situation"—the Tenth regiment rapidly deploying to meet them, and two sections of the battery in position for work—the Indian war-hoop was heard to cry: "We are too late, they are ready for us," and another to answer: "But remember our children and families; we must not let them get them."

They immediately spread out right and left, outflanking the Tenth on both extremes. The firing in front was very spirited and disastrous to the enemy, who were quite busily employed in carrying off their dead and wounded. The train was just at this moment filing out of the corral, and the other regiment not having taken their position, the advance and to be checked, to prevent the exposure and consequent destruction of the teams and supplies. An attempt was made by the Indians to get possession of some broken, rocky ground in the rear and close upon the train, but this movement was checked by Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL with the Seventh regiment. Lieut. WESTERN with a section of the battery, and one battalion of cavalry, and the foe were speedily repulsed and driven from their partially gained cover. The Sixth regiment, with a battalion of cavalry, held the centre of the column, and deploying to the right held the Indians in check in that direction, while the left wing of the same regiment stretched southward toward the lake. The first object being successfully resisted, the order was given to move forward, and the whole column at once proceeded with a steadiness and valor which completely disconcerted the savages, who speedily retreated, anxious to join their families on the other side of the Missouri. Gen. SIBLEY reached the woods skirting the shore shortly after noon on the 29th, the Sixth regiment being in advance. Col. CROOKS was ordered to clear the woods to the river, assisted by the battery, and in a short time our men were upon the bank. The opposite bluff was lined with Indians, who opened a spirited fire, but at too long range to be dangerous at all. Lieut.-Col. AYRES's detachment replied with more effect. The evidence of crossing in a disastrous haste abounded everywhere. All their transportation had been abandoned, and many women and children were drowned.

Long and rapid marches, want of water and forage, days of fighting and nights of watching, and the rapidly increasing sickness among the troops, compelled Gen. SIBLEY here to relinquish the further pursuit. The Indians were now upon a river which they could cross and recross with more facility than our soldiers, and which was bordered by almost impenetrable thickets—the prickly ash abounding. The animals, especially, were in a position which precluded any more rapid or sustained marches.

Two days were spent upon the branches of the Missouri, and for three successive evenings cannon were fired and signal rockets sent up, in the vain hope that Gen. SULLY might be within answering distance; and on the 1st inst., after thoroughly destroying the stuff abandoned by the Indians, the camp was broken and the expedition (crossing the river) commenced its homeward march. The force was in readiness to move by Gen. SULLY, but at latitude of 47, longitude 100 20', about forty miles by land below Clark. The distance from Fort Snelling, by line of march, was made by Col. CROOKS to be 585 miles.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Naval Report of Operations at Charleston—Impressing Slaves—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

The *New South*, (Port Royal,) of the 15th, has received Savannah papers of the 5th and 6th inst., and Macon papers of the 1st and 4th inst., from which the following digest of Southern news is selected:

THE CAPTURE OF THE WABASH'S LAUNCH.

The *Daily Nail* of Savannah, gives an account of the capture of the launch of the *Wabash*, by the Confederate blockade-runner *Juno*, Lieut. PURDON commanding, started down the harbor accompanied by the *Juno*, for the purpose of reconnoitering the channel. Torpedo's orders were to run into or capture any of our barges or launches that came in his way. About a mile from Cumming's Point, the *Juno* ran into a *Wabash* launch, containing a crew of twenty-two men, under the command of Acting Master E. L. HAINES, of the *Pembina*, and carrying a 12-pound howitzer. Twelve of the crew jumped overboard, and the remainder, including HAINES, surrendered. The *Chicora* and *Juno* then returned with their prize, having been fired at by our gunboats, but without damage. Two of our men were subsequently arrested on Sullivan's Island, having swam over two miles from the captured launch.

CAPT. L. S. PAINE.

In giving an account of the capture of L. S. PAINE, One Hundredth New-York, and his boat's crew in Lighthouse Inlet, on Tuesday night, the 3d inst., the rebel paper complimenta him highly upon his skill and daring as a scout.

PEMBERTON'S ARMY.

In an article on Gen. PEMBERTON, the Mobile *Advertiser* says of the paroled Vicksburg garrison: "The Texas and Louisiana troops have crossed the Mississippi River, and are lost to this army, and of those on this side, nearly all have gone home, with or without furloughs." Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE, who succeeds Gen. PEMBERTON, is now at the head of JOHNSTON's troops on Strong River, and the Vicksburg garrison is included in his command.

A TRAVELING JOURNAL.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, which must have a very portable press, is now published at Selma, Ala. ROSECRANS will soon give it another publication office.

A REBEL STEAMER DESTROYED.

The rebel steamer *Robert Habersham*, which has been watching for our advance movement up the Savannah River, was entirely destroyed by an explosion of her boiler, while lying off Screven's Ferry, on the morning of the 8th inst. The entire crew were either killed or mortally injured.

IMPRESSING SLAVES.

A special order has been issued by Brig.-Gen. MERCER, in command at Savannah, impressing into the rebel service one-fifth of the able-bodied male slaves in Eastern, Southern and Southwestern Georgia, for the purpose of erecting additional fortifications for the defense of Savannah. "Transportation will be furnished them and wages paid at the rate of $25 per month. The Government will be responsible for the value of such negroes as may be killed by the enemy, or may in any manner fall into his hands."

SALT AND NEGROES.

The Georgia State Government issues salt gratuitously to "all widows of soldiers, all soldiers' wives, all widows having a son or sons in the service, all other families dependent upon the labor of a soldier in service for support, and all families of disabled soldiers, who have been discharged on account of wounds or other disability."

All the free blacks in Savannah have been seized and put to work upon the fortifications, and no negroes are allowed to leave the city on any pretext whatever.

HOWLING FOR RETALIATION.

The rebel editors howl for the execution of our officers, SAWTELL and TAINTER, now under sentence of death at Richmond, and say that "the people call for the death of these two Yankees, and it is useless to delay their death any longer."

GEN. BARKSDALE.

JEFF. DAVIS, in a letter to the Governor of Mississippi, announcing the death of the late rebel Gen. BARKSDALE, says: "He died like a hero at the head of a brigade of heroes."

GRANT AND ROSECRANS PREPARING FOR FORAYS.

The Macon *Daily Telegraph* is full of rumors and alarms about GRANT's and ROSECRANS' intended raids into Georgia. The following are samples: "We have conversed with a gentleman just from North Mississippi, who made a scout within a few miles of Memphis. He says that the Federals are preparing for a grand cavalry raid into this State, for the purpose of destroying our extensive powder mills. Memphis refugees confirm this rumor."

ANOTHER FLANK MOVEMENT.

A letter from Newton, Georgia, reports as a certain fact that ROSECRANS is now making a flank movement on BRAGG's army by the way of Rome, with a force variously estimated from 16,000 upward.

Flour is $32 per barrel in Savannah, and wormy at that.

THE REBEL CURRENCY.

In an editorial on the depreciation of the rebel currency, the *Telegraph* says: "The currency is getting some hard knocks in these times. It has not only to stand such practical jokes as swapping off eleven dollars ter one of LINCOLN's gold dollars, at public auction, by parties who intend to run the blockade and join the enemy, but it is deliberately Shylocked and by dealers in dirty rags and gew-gaws. What you say high for? Your munish is so good as ash nothing at all. It ish worl no more ash five shents ter toiler—your tillers for ter calico ish twenty shents—no more—no less. Vat you say high for?" Ah, the Lord help us! If Congress, at the outset of this war, had done as the Press desired it to do, it would have made its obligations as at this day as good as gold, and wielded a tremendous lever, financial and political."

REBEL LOSSES AT PORT HUDSON.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* says that it is indebted to Major A. B. REGAN, of that city, for the following estimate of the rebel losses at Port Hudson:

Killed	208
Wounded	517
Total	725
Wounded who have died of their wounds	87
Surrendered	6,000
Total loss	6,812

PRICES AT ATLANTA, GA.

The following is a correct list of rebel prices at Atlanta, Ga., on the 6th inst.:

Printing paper, $3 ₩ R.; chickens, $6 ₩ pair; flour, $35 ₩ 100 lbs.; bacon, $1 50 ₩ lb.; beef, $1 ₩ lb.; butter, $1 75 ₩ lb.; eggs, $1 ₩ dozen; cabbages, $1 a piece; potatoes, $12 ₩ bushel; calico, $3 ₩ yard; shoes, $40 a pair; boots, $70 a pair.

CHARLESTON.

The country editors seem very despondent in reference to Charleston, and predict with groans its ultimate capture by our forces; but the extracts from the Charleston papers are full of gas, hucombee, exhortations about the last ditch, and entreaties for the interference of Providence in their behalf.

FROM SAVANNAH.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS.

A correspondent of the *New South*, writing from Fort Pulaski under date of Aug. 10, announces the arrival there of a rowboat containing eight contrabands, among them the cook of the *Savannah*. The correspondent writes:

"The cook of the *Savannah* gave a very interesting description of this ram. He says that last Monday she came down the Savannah River to run to sea, but when she neared the obstructions she broke down one of her engines, and was obliged to put back for repairs. The *Savannah* mounts the same number of guns as the *Atlanta*, two 6-inch and two 7-inch Brooks guns, and they are placed in the same position, viz.: one 6-inch on each side, and a 7-inch fore and aft.

Her crew are a better class of men than the *Atlanta's*, but the ram itself is inferior in strength and speed to the *Atlanta*. The rebels are, however, confident that they can make a good fight with her. This cook managed his escape so adroitly, that he brought away safely a large green trunk containing his "whole harness," which was by no means an inferior one, as I noticed packed away very neatly, white linen clothes and under linen of improved and substantial patterns. When asked if he was willing to join our negro regiments, he said that he had come down to fight, as we said, and didn't care what he did with him so long as he could draw a free draft. [illegible]

The boat's crew men, on being questioned, corroborated our former accounts of the humility of two rebel rams in Savannah. One of these rams, they say, is superior to anything that the rebels have as yet attempted, although she is but one-third completed. Their masters were receiving from FRAZIER, WARING & CO. $30 per month for the services of these men, of which he allowed them $5 per month with which to clothe and feed themselves. One of them, a man of some fifty years, upon being asked why he had come down to us, replied: "Yes, sare Boss. Is hin laboring for forty year, an I nin't got nuffin to show for it. I go thought I'd cum down and breave free."

This old fellow has until recently been following the rebel army in Virginia as officer's cook. He spoke of the Peninsula campaign, and very feelingly referred to a "big gold watch" which he took from one of our officers during the seven days' fight, and he now wears a private's coat of ours, which he picked up on that field. A remark was made to him that he must have cut a swell in Savannah when he arrayed himself in his gold watch and good clothes. Rolling up his eyes, grinning, and at the same time looking at his present rig, he informed us as follows: "Yes; dis not my good close. I ought to send me don whare I was brought, but I got on my old two-story, don't I? Ha!" He was also asked how he came to run away. "Well," said he, "I come home Sunday night, an I tell de nie woman to pack up, Ise gwine to trabbel. She pack up, an we is here."

The other contraband, upon being asked whether he brought down any gold with him, laughed riotously, and exclaimed, as he opened the huge chasm of his mouth, "Lord, boss, aint seen him so long; forget how him look."

All their testimony corroborates what has been previously published in reference to Savannah. There are but two thousand troops in and around the city, although the authorities have no troops to man them, they are still erecting additional fortifications bearing on the Savannah River. The utmost alarm prevails, fearing at any moment an advance by us. The blockade runner, *Georgiana*, is lying off Thunderbolt battery in Wilmington River, waiting an opportunity to run the blockade of Warsaw Sound.

A portion of the heavy guns on the fortifications have been dismounted and sent to Charleston. The people of Savannah think that Charleston will fall into our hands, and that we will then attack Savannah.

The examination of these contrabands had not just been concluded, when the sentinel reported that he saw a mas waving a handkerchief over on Wilmington Island, or rather marsh. A boat was immediately sent up the creek, and returned with a contraband, who also had brought his baggage. His story was as follows: He was owned by a hardware dealer in Macon, Ga., and had been sent to Savannah to work upon the fortifications. He arrived at Savannah on last Thursday, and not liking that kind of work, he packed up his wardrobe and left for Fort Pulaski.

By the aid of a friendly slave he was put upon Wilmington Island Friday night and started through the marsh on his perilous and tedious journey. This marsh is some, and when we consider that this poor freedom seeker was obliged to wade through mud, sometimes up to his hips and always above his knees, weighed down also not only with the responsibility of the occasion, but by an additional incumbrance of fifty pounds of good clothes, it is no wonder that he failed to make quick time, and arrived with hailing distance of us after two nights and a day's journey. However, though very weak from want of food, he did not grumble, but handed over the latest files of Southern papers with the air of an express messenger. He reports a thousand home guards at Macon, and the city stripped of all able-bodied males, and business suspended.

This contraband is a mulatto of some twenty years, and very intelligent. He tended in his master's store, and detailed many conversations which he had overheard between his master and the first men of the city. He said they used to get together in the counting-room and say "that it was no use to fight the North any longer. The South would surely be whipped in the end, and the best thing that could be done would be to fix up the old Union." I asked him if these men talked this on the public street. He replied, "No, Sir, these very men would go out on the street and talk wild about whipping the Yankees, the South never giving up, and a lot of other trash."

This contraband also informed me that nearly every lady

OBITUARY.

Hon. John A. Gurley, Governor of Arizona.

We have the announcement by telegraph of the death of Gov. JOHN A. GURLEY, at his residence near Cincinnati, after an illness of about two weeks' duration. Gov. GURLEY was not yet fifty years of age. He was born in Connecticut, and soon after coming of age entered the ministry of the Universalist Church, soon winning distinction as a forcible and eloquent preacher. Some 30 years since he removed to Cincinnati, and assumed the editorial control of the *Star of the West*, a Universalist paper, which soon attained an extensive circulation. Finding his health had become impaired by too close application to his editorial labor, he sought recuperation by living in comparative retirement upon a farm in the suburbs of the city. From this seclusion he was taken in 1858 by his fellow-citizens of the Republican party, who chose him by a handsome majority to represent them in Congress. The Queen City of the West found in him an able representative. His career was bold, wise and candid. His speeches were vigorous, and advocated the principles of his constituency. As Chairman of the Committee on Printing, he succeeded in retrenching the enormous and unnecessary expenditures for that purpose, substituting the present comparatively economical system, and for this single act he is entitled to the gratitude of the entire country.

A second time he was nominated for Congress, and in 1861 he resumed his seat as a representative. His patriotic course as a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress scarcely needs adverting to. It is familiar to every one. His earnest friendship for the Administration, and his sincere devotion to a vigorous policy in the prosecution of the war, were prominent characteristics of his career, while his influence over men of all political creeds and parties was generally acknowledged. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Territory of Arizona, and had made himself so thoroughly acquainted with that far-off portion of our domain, that by common consent he was chosen as the fittest person for Governor. The President unhesitatingly commissioned him for that high office, and during the Summer he had been engaged in arranging his business preparatory to entering upon his new position. His death was in a measure unexpected. His friends supposed the crisis of his disease had passed, and were counting upon his full recovery, when he was again prostrated.

By the DEATH of Gov. GURLEY, the duties of Governor of Arizona will devolve upon RICHARD C. McCORMICK, of Queens County, L. I., the Secretary of the Territory, until a successor to the Governor is appointed.

—The Detroit papers announce the death of Col. DANIEL Manger, of that city, at the age of fifty-one years. The deceased was well known throughout Michigan, having been a pioneer in many important enterprises, and noted for his energy and business activity. He was a practical printer, and at one time connected with Geo. D. Prentice in the publication of the Louisville *Journal*. He was foreman of the first daily paper published in Buffalo, and afterwards was connected in a similar capacity with the pioneer daily paper of Detroit. In 1836 he started the *Chronicle* at Constantine, Michigan, and gained for it a large circulation and very great influence. Subsequently he engaged extensively in business at Kalamazoo as a produce dealer, and had the largest warehouse in the city. Leaving mercantile pursuits he again entered the editorial arena, and for some time acted as editor of the *Free Press*. He and for many years after he was one of the most prominent Democratic politicians of the State. In 1849 he was elected State Printer, and for a long time published a paper at Lansing. He was the author of a book entitled *Political Landmarks*, which was published in 1850, and which, by act of the Legislature, was placed in every school district library in the State. Under the administration of Buchanan he was appointed Commissioner of Customs—a merely nominal position—which he continued to hold till the time of his death. He set out in life with no other capital than an indomitable perseverance and sagacity, and through these he attained high political and monetary success.

—Col. John R. Johnston, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, died at Elmira, N. Y., on Saturday last, after a brief illness, and his remains were taken to Cincinnati, his native city, for interment. He left Baltimore about two weeks ago, with his wife and two children, for Niagara, and was on his way home when attacked with the illness which terminated his life. He had reached his 36th year, and in his profession as a portrait and landscape painter he had gained a high position.

—A rumor has reached Nashville that Col. BRIAN, a wealthy resident of that place, who was sent South for disloyalty, was murdered at a watering place in Powell's Valley recently, for his money. The murderers entered his room at night and effected their purpose. They are said to have been Confederate guerrillas.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.

THIRTY-SECOND PRECINCT.

Capt. A. S. WILSON, Fort Washington. The Captain and his force reported at Central Office on Tuesday morning, with Sergts. HOYT, WHITEMAN and CASTLE, coming down by Hudson River Railroad; were soon after *en route*, with Inspector DILKS' command, to Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, where the mob was driven off, the building in which stolen arms were secreted, entered, and a general clubbing given to the lawless outside and in the building. The "Thirty-second" were active and gallant in this affair, and seemed to relish infantry duty after their uninterrupted duty as mounted Police. Returning to headquarters, there was but a brief respite ere again under Inspector DILKS they marched to same vicinity, engaged in another conflict, where their command was again conspicuous, and were parties to another victory. It was at this time that Capt. HELME's command was being hemmed in from all quarters, and the rescue, bravely as his men would have fought, was the result of the opportune arrival of Inspector DILKS. The hazardous return march, and the stubborn persistence of the mob in their assaults, have already been fully described. On reaching headquarters, Capt. WILSON and his command were sent through the infected districts of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and on return reported to Inspector LEONARD at the City Hall; from here, aside of the day duties, were sent at night to the Western Hotel, and had a hand in the dispersion of the mob which had threatened it, several of the parties being cracked on the head somewhat severely; thence to Cedar-street, to the Government Stores, to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and a march through it, and 4 A.M., Wednesday, after nearly twenty hours of continuous march, interrupted only to give battle, returned to the City Hall and stretching out on the marble floor the members were allowed a brief rest. On Tuesday night the men were exceedingly hungry and the Captain found for them a genuine friend in Mr. CROOK, of Chatham-street. On hearing that they had been nearly all day without food, he aroused his servants, opened his establishment and had the force brought in, furnishing them with an excellent, substantial and, of course, most welcome repast. They conveyed him to be a whole-souled man.

On Wednesday, until 2 P. M., the force were on general duty, when, in consequence of apprehensions at Carmansville, they were ordered there. They arrived at Fort Washington by boat, at 6½ P. M. The Captain soon after took a force and started for Kingsbridge, where a large number of people were met threatening mischief. He used "moral suasion" with them in reference to the locust, as they did not appear to be of a very vicious class, and they soon dispersed. The force were kept together until Sunday, A. M., but had no disturbances to subdue.

Sergt. FLANDREAU was left in charge of the stationhouse, having under his command one officer, two doormen and two ostlers. On Tuesday, when the force had left for Central Office, a number of ladies and gentlemen residing at Carmansville, Fort Washington and Tubby Hook, came to the station, and expressed their fears in regard to the destruction of their dwellings; the gentlemen offered their services. Sergt. FLANDREAU allayed their apprehensions. At night he dispatched Patrolman CROAKY and Doorman MALONE on different reconnoitering duties, which they did most faithfully. Fresh horses were constantly kept on hand, and the few men at his disposal were actively scouting. When not doing this, they made a bold front at the station, demeaning themselves as though the whole force were on hand, and could be brought at once into service. During the night a man living in the neighborhood, one of doubtful character, repeatedly reconnoitered the station, and was inquisitive as to the number of men and the means of defence and offence. He received discreet answers, and communicated them to a gang ready for arson and pillage, who thereupon abandoned. On Wednesday, during a morning, the Sergeant was run down with the terrified residents of the vicinity; he and Sergeant to allay their fears, told them how thoroughly the Precinct had been patrolled, but all in vain so far as a large number were concerned, who packed up their household goods, and were moving them to Westchester Co.

Confident of his own ability with his two men and the subordinates of the establishment to preserve order, yet the alarm and absquatulating induced the Sergeant to telegraph to Capt. WILSON and his force. Their return on Wednesday was the signal for a general jubilation. They arrived just in time to check the mob at King's Bridge, above mentioned.

This force, although from the "rural districts," were most active in duty. They performed an immense amount of labor, were in some of the worst fights of the riot week, and exhibited an endurance, fidelity and courage which covers them with credit. Capt. WILSON never sought for himself or men rest or respite; and every one of the force, from Capt. WILSON down, were up to every requirement promptly and cheerfully. Sergeant FLANDREAU also won honor by his cool, discreet course, while left alone in the district, and which undoubtedly prevented demonstrations by the inhabitants so dreaded.

THE SANITARY POLICE.

The Sanitary Police, Capt. B. G. LORD, Rooms Nos. 37 and 38 Central Office, have as their especial duties the reporting of all nuisances, examination of tenement houses, and of unsafe buildings, the care of the Public Schools, but, more especially and important, the examination of steam boilers and the licensing of persons qualified to run steam-engines. This last it will be seen involves the intelligent and scientific examination of parties applicant, and, as a consequence, the force is composed in large proportion of scientific men. Their duties, although not constantly before the public, are of a most responsible character, and have been most competently performed. During the riot week their ordinary routine was broken up, but they were most valuable aids in the restoration of order.

The Sanitary Company first called to the Central Office on Monday afternoon, July 13. On Monday night a detachment from the company was sent out under command of Inspector CARPENTER, who proceeded with them to Printing-House square, Tribune Buildings, and also patrolled through a portion of the Fourth Ward, when they returned again to the Central Office, where they were held in reserve during the balance of the night.

On Tuesday morning Capt. B. G. LORD and company proceeded to Prince and Crosby streets to disperse a large collection of rioters of all grades, who had assembled for the avowed intention of burning and destroying a colored pleasure resorted at that corner.

On the return of the company to the Central Office, they were ordered to proceed to the Armory, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. The force sent on this expedition (which was the first attack made on the rioters at that point) numbered about 200 regular policemen, under the command of Inspector G. W. DILKS, who led them on through Twenty-first-street, and on arriving at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, the order of double-quick was given, when the whole force charged in a body on the building and forced the doors, and found the stairs leading to the upper floors filled with rioters armed with carbines, which they used as clubs. A portion of the command were ordered to enter the building and get in the rear of the rioters, which was done after hard fighting, and as they were driven out they were compelled to run the gauntlet through the force outside, and but few escaped. Each one of the command secured a carbine, and on the order being given to fall in, they returned to the Central Office.

After the return, the Sanitary Company remained at the Central Office about half an hour, when they were again dispatched under command of Inspector CARPENTER and Capt. LORD, as aid, accompanied by about 150 police and a detachment of military, to patrol the Seventeenth Ward, which was done without seeing any riotous demonstrations, and therefore returned.

On their return Officers MCTAGGART and JAQUES were detailed to accompany a detachment of Police, under command of Capt. BOERUM, and a company of Regulars under command of Capt. FRANKLIN. This force proceeded in eleven stages, and the above-named officers were ordered to take charge of the drivers, many of whom had refused to drive through the crowds of rioters. The stages having stopped on the corner of Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue, while the military and police proceeded down Twenty-ninth-street toward Tenth-avenue, the officers left in charge of the stages were of course in immediate danger of being attacked by those who may have remained behind, but they flinched not from their duty, and on being ordered to accompany the stages over to the Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street and await the coming of the police and military, they started on their perilous way, and although attacked by stones and other missiles, by the mob, they escorted the stages to the point designated, where, after a short time, they were joined by the force they accompanied.

The Sanitary Company were then held in reserve at the Central Office until Wednesday morning at 10 A. M., when a part of the company, together with the entire force of the Twelfth Precinct, and accompanied by Capt. FRANKLIN's company of regulars, were ordered to proceed to Harlem, where they were kept in reserve, as there had been several riotous demonstrations during the absence of the police. During the night of Wednesday they assisted in arresting a number of rioters who had assembled to fire the house of some colored people residing in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. They patroled the Precinct through the night. On Thursday morning Officer JAMES MONTGOMERY, of the Sanitary Company, assisted by a portion of the company then at Harlem, arrested THOMAS CONKEL, charged with riot, arson and highway robbery. On the same morning a portion of the company arrested, in his place of business, a Dr. FITZGERALD, accused of aiding and abetting the rioters, and inciting them to burn the house of Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM, a prominent citizen and the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Government.

On Thursday night the company, in concert with the members of the Twelfth Precinct, patroled the Precinct. On Friday they proceeded with some prisoners, whom they had assisted in arresting at Mott Haven previously, and took them to Melrose, where they were committed by the Magistrate to the jail at White Plains to await their trial. They afterward proceeded to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, where the stables of Mr. ABRAM BROWN, Marshal to the Mayor, had been set on fire, but which was fortunately extinguished with a few pails of water. On Saturday evening the portion of the Sanitary Company at Harlem returned to the Central Office.

On Wednesday afternoon, after a portion of his company had been ordered to Harlem, Capt. B. G. LORD, with the balance of the Sanitary Company, accompanied by a portion of the Second and Twenty-seventh Precincts, and fifty special policemen, was ordered to proceed to the Sixteenth Precinct, and take charge of the Precinct. After his arrival, Capt. LORD deputized about 150 citizens as special policemen, which, together with the men under his command, he then divided into four sections of about 50 men each, who patrolled the Precinct in regular tours of duty. During the command of Capt. LORD in the Sixteenth Precinct, there were several attempts at arson, which were frustrated by the vigilance of the men, and only one fire occurred, which was immediately extinguished by the Fire Department, aided by the command under Capt. LORD.

On Saturday, after having returned to the Central Office, and his whole company (the Sanitary) being again together, he was intrusted with the charge and protection of the Central Office, which duty the company fulfilled day and night until Monday, the 27th July.

During the guard of the Central Office the following arrests were made by members of the Sanitary Company:

Tuesday, July 21, Officer JOHNS arrested CORNELIUS LOWNEY; Officer VAN ORDEN arrested JOHN BROPHEY; Officer MCTAGGART arrested JAMES CASSIDY, all charged with entering the house of ISAAC STEPHENS (colored) and beating him.

Wednesday, July 22, Officer MCTAGGART arrested RICHARD BURKE, charged with assault and battery on A. DUNN and J. EVANS (colored.)

Saturday, July 25, Officers COYLE and VAN ORDEN arrested PATRICK QUINN, HENRY MCCOLTER and EDWARD FITZPATRICK, charged with assault and battery on three soldiers stationed at the Central Office.

On Monday, July 27, the Sanitary Company returned to their regular duties.

On Monday morning, July 13, about 10 A. M., Officer MCTAGGART, of the Sanitary Company, was present at the riot and burning of the buildings on Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street. There saw Superintendent KENNEDY beaten by the mob. The officer took hold of his arm and with others assisted him in getting clear of the crowd and went with him as far as Forty-sixth-street. Near Lexington-avenue the officer was struck with a stone in the back of his head, and also with a club on the shoulder. Then proceeded a load in wagon, which was proceeding down Lexington-avenue, and conveyed the Superintendent to the Central Office.

On Monday afternoon, as Officer MCTAGGART was in an office in West Thirty-ninth-street, one of the rioters, named JOHN PITZA, stated that he had taken a prominent part in the riotous proceedings of the day, and that they were going to burn several slaughter-houses and Allerton's Hotel. The said PITZA also stated that he would put a ball through HENRY ALBOHN, who has since died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound. The jury subsequently convened at the inquest found the said PITZA guilty of murder, and he was arrested by Officer MCTAGGART, (on the warrant of Coroner RANNEY,) and committed for trial, no bail being accepted.

This force, as will be noticed, performed miscellaneous and prolonged duty. "Scabed their locusts," and encountered perils in common with others of the Department. Capt. LORD, ever zealous and possessing moral courage which is infectious, instilled his men, indeed was emulated by them, to a full performance of duty and the attaining of a most honorable name upon the "Record."

The Nuisance on Staten Island.

The complaints made by the residents of Staten Island in regard to the nuisance of offal being cast into the river and washed on the shore, is likely to be remedied by Inspector BOOLS. The nuisance has been one of long existence and most serious, actually driving families from certain portions of the Island. That it is and has been wilfully committed, there is no doubt, in the sail down the offal being purposely thrown within the prospect of Hunts. Inspector

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FASHION COURSE.—A rather exciting trotting match took place yesterday on the Fashion Course, between a bay mare, *Blackskin Maid*, eight years old, and the gravel colt, *Little Mac*, six years old. The *Maid* is owned by Mr. WALLACE, of Newark, N. J., and *Mac* is owned by Mr. ORR, of Orange, N. J., but was backed by Mr. BALL, of New-York. The *Maid* was the favorite before starting, and maintained the good opinion formed of her, she having won a previous match with the same colt on Tuesday last.

First Heat—*Little Mac* had the pole, and led by two lengths on the back stretch, where he broke up, and was six lengths behind at the half mile before he got down to a trot. The mare broke as she entered the first turn, but recovered quickly, and finally won by a length—first quarter mile, 40 seconds. Time—2:46.

Second Heat—The mare led two lengths at the quarter pole, but was tripped at the three-quarter turn, and passed at the three-quarter pole, where *Mac* broke up, and ran for some distance before he got down; the mare led down the home-stretch, and was just headed before crossing the score, where *Mac* broke up again. The judges declared a dead heat. First quarter mile, 41 seconds. Time—2:46½.

Third Heat—This was a repetition of the exact positions of the horses to the three-quarter pole, from which point the colt led a slight lead till half way up the home stretch, where both broke up, but the mare dashing her trot first, came over the score the winner in 2:46. First quarter, 40 seconds.

Fourth Heat—The mare led to the quarter pole, where the colt broke up, and lost eight lengths, which he never succeeded in closing up, and the mare won easily in 2:55.

The backer of the colt, Mr. BALL, being dissatisfied with the young man who drove on the first heat, and who weighed 125 pounds, with a sulky weighing 60 pounds, drove the remaining heats himself, his weight being 170 pounds, and his sulky (which was charged) weighing 60 pounds.

RECAPITULATION.

Trotting on Fashion Course. Match $2000, mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons.				
Mr. WALLACE names b. m. *Blackskin Maid*	1	0	1	1
Mr. BALL names s. c. *Little Mac*	3	0	2	2

Time: 2:46, 2:46½, 2:49, 2:55.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF ANOTHER RIOTER.—JAMES KELLY was arraigned yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with rioting and attempting to extort money by threats from MARY JACKSON, the complainant, at No. 464 Eleventh-avenue, where she keeps a fancy store. On Wednesday the accused entered her place of business, and in a threatening and boisterous manner, demanded money of a young son of Mrs. JACKSON's, who was in the store at the time. He declared that unless his demands was instantly complied with, he would call around him a crowd and burn down the house. At this stage of the proceedings, some person who overheard the threats called in Officer TIERNEY, who was close at hand, and the rioter was taken into custody. Justice KELLY committed him for examination.

A MAN FATALLY STABBED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital on the body of JOHN KILPATRICK, who died from injuries received by being stabbed with a carving knife in the hands of PATRICK MURRY, on the evening of the 16th inst. From the testimony it appears that MURRY and the deceased boarded with a man named MARTIN GAHAN, of Bergen Point, N. J. On Sunday evening last, the two became involved in a quarrel while at the supper-table, and during the melee the deceased was stabbed in the abdomen with a carving knife in the hands of MURRY. The latter was soon after arrested, and at the conclusion of the inquest he was committed to await the action of the New-Jersey authorities. The deceased was about 27 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—JOHN KILFORD, a boy aged about eight years, died at the Jew's Hospital in Twenty-eighth-street, from the effects of injuries received on Wednesday afternoon, by having been accidentally run over by a baggage-car on the Hudson River Railroad. At the time of the occurrence, the deceased, with several other boys about the same age, was running around and under the baggage-car as it was passing up Tenth-avenue. When in the neighborhood of Eighteenth-street, the deceased was caught by one of the wheels, which passed over his body. He died about an hour after being conveyed to the hospital. The testimony showed that the car was going at the usual rate of speed, and no blame was attached to the driver. Coroner RANNEY held an Inquest.

BEATEN BY RIOTERS.—Yesterday afternoon notice was received at the Coroner's Office that a woman named DELICKEN, residing at No. 11 Worth-street, was lying at the point of death, and requesting the services of the Coroner to hold an *ante-mortem* examination. Dr. JOHN BEACH went to the place designated and found the victim apparently dying, and consequently unable to give any testimony as to the cause of her condition. From other persons the Doctor learned that she had been horribly beaten by the rioters on the night of the 15th of July last, while in her rooms in Worth-street. She is an Irish woman by birth, and her husband is a mulatto. This fact probably accounts for the attack which was made upon her.

KILLED BY A TRUCK.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, on the body of an unknown woman, aged about 24 years, apparently a native of Germany, who died from injuries received by being run over by a truck on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, on Wednesday afternoon. The testimony showed that deceased was endeavoring to cross the street when she was caught between the wheels of a two-horse truck, knocked down, and one hind wheel passed over her neck, killing her instantly. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

DESERTERS.—Capt. J. B. EHRARDT, Provost-Marshal of the Fourth District, publishes in to-day's paper the law on the matter of desertions, which he is determined to enforce. In this connection we would call on a certain Provost-Marshal, temporarily of some prominence, to glance his eye over Section 24 of the advertisement and query himself whether he is not liable to some of the provisions. It is proposed to speak, hereafter, pretty plainly of dies of commission and omission on the part of those who should have sedulously avoided either, and this gentleman will not escape attention.

FOUND DEAD.—An unknown man, aged about 45 years, was found dead in Tenth-avenue, near Forty-second-street. The deceased was five feet nine inches in height, had gray hair, black mustache and goatee; was dressed in brown tarstimere plaid pants, calico shirt and brown cloth cap trimmed with plush. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body.

LIBERATED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—B. J. FILES and J. W. DOTY, of Mobile, Ala., were liberated yesterday from Fort Lafayette after taking the oath of allegiance. They were taken on board the prize steamer *Neptune*. DOTY was acting as cook, and FILES was a passenger.

NEW-JERSEY.

MOVEMENT TO RAISE THE QUOTA IN HOBOKEN.—A public meeting of the citizens of Hoboken was held at Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee of fifteen in reference to raising funds, with which to pay bounties to volunteers for filling the quota of the city. Gen. MASTELLER presided and stated the object of the meeting. He said that Hoboken was placed under peculiar circumstances. The Common Council could not expend any more money than was voted by the people, without becoming personally responsible.

Mr. JOHN M. BEARD stated that the Committee had visited Mr. E. A. STEVENS, and he had attached his name to the memorial to the Common Council, and also stated that he would coincide in any action the citizens and Council should adopt. The Committee had also procured the names of over 200 property owners, representing $1,200,000, exclusive of Mr. STEVENS, and suggested that the money be raised on a note guaranteed by the property owners.

After remarks by Mayor EARLE, Judge WARTLEY and others, on motion, a Committee of five from each Ward was appointed to wait upon the citizens and procure their signatures for the amount for which they will become personally responsible, as security for the money to be raised on a note, until application can be made to the Legislature to legalize the issuing of bonds, after which the meeting adjourned. It cannot be expected that the quota, of 825 men can be raised in the time being remaining (one week) before the draft will be commenced.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE QUOTA.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, Ald. HASELTON offered a preamble and resolution that the City of Newark has more inhabitants than the whole County of Hudson, and that the quota of the latter is more by 14 than the whole County of Essex. He therefore offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Enlistment to ascertain if the quota of Jersey City cannot be reduced.

SECOND BOARD.

$83,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.		300 Reading R.	122
Notes Oct. & Apr.	107	do	121¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1-87 ₩ M.	90½	do	121
150 Canton Co.	51½	do	b10 121¾
100 Camb. Coal Pref.	37½	500 do	b10 121¾
150 do	37	200 do	b30 121¾
100 M. Y. Cen. R.	113¼	100 Mich. Cen. R.	117¾
100 do	113¼	200 do	117¾
100 do	113¼	300 do	117¾
100 do	113¼	300 do	b10 118
400 Erie Railway	112	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	111
400 do	112¼	600 do	112
200 do	112¼	600 M. S. & N. I.	106
200 do	112	300 do	106¾
100 do	b60 112¼	100 do	b3 106¾
200 do	112¾	200 do	107¼
200 do	112¾	300 do	107¼
200 do	112¾	300 M. S. & N. I. C.	106
200 do	112¾	100 do	106
100 do	112¾	100 do	106
100 do	112¾	100 do	106
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—NATALIE; OR, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICAN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 11th inst., received up the Mississippi, state that the health of the city is only fair, and that there are numerous cases of yellow fever at Quarantine. Our advices by the ocean route are to the 13th, two days later, and they make no mention of any extraordinary sickness there. Our correspondent "Galway," who was in New-Orleans on the 10th, states that "the city is remarkable for its cleanliness, quietness, and healthfulness." At Vicksburgh, however, numerous cases of typhoid are reported, many of which prove fatal. This is the result of the state of hastiness in which the place was found by our troops when they entered it, though vigorous efforts have been made to put it in an inhabitable condition.

The report of numerous desertions from LEE'S army is reiterated this morning. They are said to outnumber the accessions received from all sources. The number of men coming within our lines is much greater than ever before, but they are believed to be only about one-tenth of the whole—the other nine-tenths making their way to their homes.

It was rumored in Washington on Wednesday that a body of Confederate cavalry, some 4,000 strong, were making a demonstration upon our right in the vicinity of Haymarket. Careful reconnoissances, however, have demonstrated that no such body of the Confederates have made their appearance anywhere in that quarter.

Gen. HOOKER is expected to resume active service on the 1st of September, either in a separate command or as commander of a corps in the Army of the Potomac.

The latest rebel news informs us that Mobile is being heavily reinforced, in anticipation of an attack by our forces. A Court of Inquiry is to meet at Montgomery to investigate the rebel campaign in Mississippi and Louisiana in May, June and July, and especially to inquire into the surrender of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

Major-Gen. BUELL, in a note to Gen. THOMAS, dated at Saratoga, Aug. 5, states that the expedition which left Huntsville., Ala., in April, 1862, to destroy the communications on the Georgia State Railroad, between Atlanta and Chattanooga, originated with himself, and not with the late Gen. MITCHEL, as has generally been supposed. All that he had to do with it was to furnish the men from his command, and Gen. BUELL intimates very strongly that had he complied with his instructions, and sent six men, as he was told to do, instead of twenty-two, the chances of success would have been greatly increased, and several valuable lives would have been spared. It will remembered that several of those who started on this expedition were captured and hung as spies, while others were treated with great severity, and several escaped after suffering untold hardships.

Gen. DAVIDSON'S command, which started from Cape Girardeau, Mo., a short time ago, went to Bloomfield, thence to Chalk Bluffs, and Wiltsburgh, and arrived at Clarendon, Ark., on the 12th inst., where the men are encamped. A number of skirmishes took place during the march, among which was one at Trenton, where Lieut. MILLS, of the First Missouri cavalry, and thirty men, dashed into a band of rebels one hundred strong, completely scattering them, and taking Capt. WM. WEATHERBY prisoner. They were detached from DOBIN'S regiment, and had been in the vicinity of Helena annoying the National troops. The rebels say PRICE commands 12,000 men twelve miles east of Little Rock, and is daily expecting KIRBY SMITH.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mails by the *Hibernia* and *Asia* have reached us, and bring us details of European news to the 8th inst. The points have already been telegraphed from Cape Race and Halifax.

Leading members of both Boards of the Common Council were busily engaged yesterday in attempts to settle the draft ordinance difficulty. As the matter now stands, it is not at all probable that the Mayor will sign the measure unless his amendments are agreed to and there are the most positive assurances that in no case will this be done. The ten days allowed by law to the Mayor, will expire on Tuesday next, and a meeting of both Boards will be called for that day to receive any message the Executive may wish to communicate. In the meantime, efforts are to be made to secure enough money from the Sinking Fund to carry out the purposes of the ordinance until such time as bonds can be officially issued and the necessary money raised in a strictly legal manner.

FERNANDO WOOD has gone to Halifax. He sailed from Boston in the Cunard steamer *Arabia* on Wednesday last.

The steamer *Union* attempted to leave St. John, N. B., for Nassau, a few days since, with a cargo of coal undoubtedly designed for the use of the blockade runners. Before she got out of the harbor she struck on the American Rock and sunk in water so deep that all but the upper part of her smokepipe was submerged. The "American" Rock was a very good thing for her to strike on.

The prize steamer *Kate Dale*, which was captured by the gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, off Tortugas, after she had run the blockade at Mobile, was sold in Philadelphia on Monday, at auction, and brought $15,800, which is $800 more than the appraised value. As the steamer is unsuited for these waters, there was not much competition for her. She is a large side wheel boat, such as are used on the Western waters. After the sale of the steamer, one hundred and twenty-seven bales of cotton, a portion of her cargo, were sold, and averaged sixty-two cents the pound. The tug *Izazza* which was captured by the gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, has been sold for $9,500. The only prize vessel now in custody of Marshal MILLWARD is the steamer *Charleston*, which was offered for sale several weeks ago, but no sum equal to her appraised value was offered, and she was withdrawn.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU was serenaded in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, and made a speech in reply, reasserting the positions which he has so often put forth—that the Government must be sustained at any cost. He went so far as to declare himself in favor of the prompt abolition of Slavery, which he regarded as the cause of our trouble.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has suspended the monthly paper which he has been publishing in Rochester, in order to go South and assist Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS in the organization of colored troops.

A large business was transacted in Stocks again yesterday, but the market was quite irregular, and at the close generally heavy. New-York Central Shares left off at 131½; Erie, 131; Hudson, 148; Harlem, 136; Reading, 121¾. The Money Market continued unchanged. Gold closed at 124¾. Sterling Exchange, 134½.

Breadstuffs were rather less active; fresh ground Flour was firm; round Corn advanced slightly; Wheat closed heavily. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Sugars, Hides, Leather, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Petroleum was active and buoyant. Cotton, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Whisky, Rice, Seeds, and Naval Stores were quiet. Limited freight engagements were reported. The auction sale of Broche Shawls was spirited and successful.

The Fatal Choice of England.

In 1760 the American people jubilantly celebrated the accession of young King GEORGE to the throne, and could not enough congratulate themselves on belonging to Old England, with its train of great names and its treasures of liberty. They soon came to know that he was their enemy, denounced him, renounced him, and gave him notice of *their political separation*.

In 1860, just one hundred years after, the American people jubilantly celebrated the visit of King GEORGE'S great-grandson, and again congratulated themselves that they were of the same race with Old England. They have now come to know that Old England is their enemy; they denounce it, they renounce it; they are about to give it notice of *their moral separation*.

The final parting of the United Colonies from England was an epoch in human history. The final parting of the United States from England will stand in history as a greater epoch yet. More momentous consequences will spring from it.

Providence works out the world's destinies largely through human folly. The folly of the British Government in alienating the Colonists of America has been thought extreme. It is surpassed by the folly of the British Government in alienating the free People of America. Some day it will be realized that NORTH and DUNDAS were not such dunderheads as PALMERSTON and RUSSELL.

Rising for a moment above the dust of the day, what see we?

England, an outlying island of Northern Europe, with a population of only twenty-three millions, though it has existed as a kingdom for more than a thousand years—one million pampered aristocracy, seven millions comfortable middle class, and fifteen millions of working people, ever living close upon the verge of starvation—dependent upon foreign countries for bread—ever open by water, beyond all remedy, to invasion—its people absorbed in trade and work, more ignorant of, and more averse to, military life than any other modern people—with Ireland, a hotbed of deadliest hate, right by its side—with dependencies scattered over the world, which, as its public men constantly declare, are but an incumbrance and a burden—with a load of national debt, such as never rested upon a nation before—and with all its old national spirit waning, under the humiliating sense that, come what may, its necessity is peace.

France, the ally of England—one of the most mournful spectacles the sun shines upon—a little while ago in terrible convulsions, now palsied—a little while ago shrieking as if possessed with a legion of devils, now dumb—standing only as propped up by imperial bayonets—her hope at an end, her faith gone, her whole moral being eaten out of her—with the treasures of knowledge, the decorations of art, and even with some show of military prowess around her, just as was the case with the Rome of the Emperors—yet for all that, death slowly preying at her vitals, and her doom sealed.

Russia, the foe of England, a young giant just stepping into life. We don't wonder that Western Europe trembles at any look in that direction. There is a prophecy to be fulfilled, and it makes their very marrow creep as they think of it, the ominous opening words of the last testament of PETER the Great to his successors:

"In the name of the Holy and Invisible Trinity, we, PETER the First, to all our descendants and successors to the throne of the Russian nation:

Having by the great God, of whom we received our existence, been almost endowed with the gift of prescience, we view the Russians as called in the course of future events to the *general dominion of Europe*."

This opinion is founded on the fact that the other European nations have reached a period of old age next to caducity, toward which they are journeying with fast strides; hence it follows that they could easily and undoubtedly be conquered by a people young and new, when it shall have acquired its strength and vigor. We view the invasion of the East and West countries by the North as a practical movement, decreed among the arcana of that Providence that regenerated the Roman people through the invasion of the barbarians."

This was a hundred and fifty years ago, and Russia has ever since recognized it as her manifest destiny. The Great NAPOLEON clearly described it: "I see," he said at St. Helena—

"I see into futurity further than others. Above all other Powers Russia is most to be feared. Should there arise an Emperor of Russia, valiant, impetuous and intelligent; in a word—a Czar with a beard on his chin. *Europe is his own*. I know, if I were in such a situation, I would undertake to reach Calais in a given time, and by regular marching stations, there to become the master and arbiter of Europe. Do you ask to what purpose? My answer is, to establish a *new state of society* and to avert great misfortunes. This is a blessing which Europe expects and solicits. The old system is ended and the new one is not consolidated, and will not be until after long and furious convulsions."

Russia is now a nation of nearly seventy millions, having increased sevenfold since the days of PETER the Great, while England has increased less than fourfold, and France less than twofold. Its area is already as large as all the rest of Europe. The great bulk of the population is of uniform race, and that race, the Slavic, has the finest brain—as witness Russian diplomacy—and the toughest sinews—as witness BONAPARTE'S annihilated legions—in the Old World. Such an ideal nearly equally prevails anywhere else in Europe. It has all the power of a fanaticism. Czarism has fulfilled its mission in consolidating the empire. It now gives way to more popular ideas. The present Emperor has committed himself to the cause of the people by serf emancipation. He has converted forty-eight millions from vassals into independent landholders, is introducing civil ameliorations in all shapes, is promoting every material interest, is inspiring new ideas, and is in every way doing his utmost to prepare his empire for the great European work of regeneration which he believes it destined to accomplish.

There is a young giant, too, this side of the water, in his morning march. They imagined that the American Republic had fallen not to rise again; while, Antæus-like, it has but touched the earth to rise all the stronger. Never was it surer of the mightiest destiny than now. England, in its prostrate hour, turned against it. She did all she dared to do to make its destruction sure. That is the way in which she repaid its outlaw of good will toward the heir to her throne. The treachery at first confounded; it then exasperated; it now is coolly accepted as a development of England's disposition we were fortunate so early to learn. The bewilderment and the passion are fast subsiding into a fixed, unchangeable policy. We accept the new relations which England, in our sore straits, saw fit to establish, and it shall go hard with us but that she shall have enough of them before we are through with her. It is idle to talk about an oblivion of the past. There are crimes which it is not in human nature to forget, and this is of them; and democracies proverbially have very tenacious memories. Henceforth American people will recognize no tie to England. They will consider her the friend of human Slavery, the accomplice in the attempt to assassinate free institutions, and a nation that professes good will only to betray in the day of need. They will remember that Russia on the other hand, has stood firmly by them through every trial. They will admire her for all of her grand efforts to enfranchise and elevate her own people, and will take it as an earnest of a grander final commission to infuse fresh blood into Western Europe, and redeem it from the degeneracy and decrepitude which seem otherwise inevitable. Young America salutes Young Russia. Let the heathen rage.

A Novel Political Dogma.

As it appears from Gov. SEYMOUR'S language, as well as that of his supporters in the Press, that his section of the Democratic party are about to incorporate in their political creed a new article, making it the duty of the Government to delay the execution of all new laws until the Courts have pronounced them constitutional, whenever anybody expresses any doubt about it, we wish respectfully to suggest that they should at the same time define the precise amount of doubt which they will consider sufficient. Nothing could be more inconvenient than to leave this point in uncertainty. The whole doctrine is novel. The honor of inventing it belongs to that great political luminary, FERNANDO WOOD, when Mayor of this City six years ago. Up to that time the nation had got along tolerably well with the time-honored presumption, sanctioned not only by judicial decisions but by common sense, that a law not only might be but *was* constitutional until the Courts had, on the application of a private individual, who felt himself aggrieved by it, pronounced it the contrary. FERNANDO, in one of those happy fits of inspiration to which he owes all the glories of his career, discovered that this was a mistake, and that if anybody affected by the operation of an act expressed doubts of its validity, this at once raised the presumption that it *was* invalid, and deprived it of all force and authority until the question was decided. Moreover, what rendered this contrivance still more curious and valuable was, that, under it, the doubter was not under any sort of obligation to submit his doubts to any test whatever. He was not to be obliged to go to Court to have them either confirmed or set aside. His part was simply to doubt and refuse obedience, and upon those who approved of the law fell the burden of trying the question of its constitutionality.

When the case was carried up to the Court of Appeals, it was of course decided against Mr. WOOD'S theory, as that gentleman's ingenuity was not then as highly appreciated by the expounders of the law as it doubtless will be in "the good time coming" when JEFFERSON DAVIS will be President of the United States, and Mr. FERNANDO WOOD Secretary of the Treasury. But one Democratic member of the Court—Judge BROWN—covered himself with glory, by the striking and luminous doctrine that a policeman was not bound to obey the new Police Act and submit himself to the authority of the new Commissioners—because, being an unlettered man, he could not tell whether the act was constitutional or not. It might be, for all he knew—but it might not; so, to be on the safe side, he might resist it, till somebody else chose to carry it up for review to the Court of last resort.

Although the majority of the Court took another view of the matter, and thus put an end to WOOD'S rebellion, it seems that Judge BROWN'S opinion did not go for nothing. It sank into the hearts of "the people," took root there, and we now see its fruit in No. 2 of Gov. SEYMOUR'S "points" against the enforcement of the Conscription law. So he boldly claims as a right—the refusal of which his organ, the *World*, broadly hints would furnish a fair excuse to the malcontents of New-York should they take up arms against the Administration—that President LINCOLN shall postpone its execution, at whatever cost, *because* some persons in New-York, whose names or standing he does not give, doubt its constitutionality.

Inasmuch as the mass of the community has still a fair share of common sense, if not of legal acumen, we have not the slightest fear that any doctrine preposterous will ever receive any sanction from any considerable portion of the people. It is neither more nor less than a proposal to change radically the relations of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government as settled by the Constitution. For if it be admitted as a principle that acts of Congress are not absolutely binding, from the moment of their approval by the President until the decision of a competent Court that they are invalid, beyond all doubt or cavil, no act could ever be enforced until it had been solemnly argued before the judges. All public acts either issue a prohibition, or impose an obligation—which is tantamount to saying that no act is ever passed which does not inconvenience somebody by its operation, and consequently no act could ever be passed which somebody would not have an interest in resisting, and if he might resist simply on the strength of his own doubts, of course months or years might elapse before the question could ever be brought before a tribunal. The doubters would have no interest in bringing it there, because they would secure by complete inaction that very immunity of which a law suit might summarily deprive them.

The natural and unavoidable result of this would be that the Courts would have to be admitted to a share in the legislative functions. Convenience would prescribe the submission to them beforehand of the provisions of every bill introduced into either House or Senate, because it would have, after all, to receive their fiat before the public would pay any attention to it, and, as judges are men, we should find them inevitably disposed rather to use and extend their new-found power than to curtail or repudiate it. Not many years would, therefore, elapse before we should see them sharing in, to all intents and purposes, the deliberations of the Legislature, and deciding which clauses would have to be retained and which rejected, to induce them to give vitality to the law by stamping it with their approval.

This would be one consequence of the admission of the Seymour theory to a place amongst our "principles" of government. It would have others fully as grave, but far more comical and even grotesque. For if doubting were a valid excuse for disobedience, of course the most ignorant man in the community (*vide* Judge BROWN'S opinion in the Metropolitan Police case) having the best right to doubt, would have the best right to disobey. The educated may know whether a law is constitutional or not; but how can a day laborer, who can scarce read it? So that after a bill had been formally passed, we should never know whether it was going into operation immediately or not, until we had ascertained what the longshoremen, costermongers, and Mr. BOOTH'S street-sweepers, thought of its validity. The meanest, most stupid and unlettered of them all, might any day bring the machinery of Government to a dead lock; and we should present to the world a most ludicrous caricature upon the *liberum veto* of the Polish Diets.

Why We Want Cavalry.

The time is approaching when the Union armies will no longer be called on to confront great armies in the field. With the defeat of LEE and the breaking up of his army as the armies of JOHNSTON and BRAGG have been broken up, the only foes we shall have to settle accounts with will be minor bodies of rebels and bands of guerrillas, varying in number from one to ten thousand, and seldom mounted, from the simple fact, that even with unrestrained impressment, they will not be able to get horses. To meet and hunt out these bands our men will not march in large armies, but will sweep from point to point in flying columns. This mode of warfare will bring forth the real fighting talent of subordinate officers, and it will be in such warfare that mounted men will have immense advantage, whether they be regular cavalry or mounted infantry, and whether it be upon the pursuit or in actual meeting. The history of this arm of the service shows that when properly wielded, infantry bodies are powerless before it. For all purposes of scouting, reconnoissance, or passing through an enemy's country, its value is computed by military authorities as three to one. In battle, it is not that cavalry are expected to come to an actual crossing of swords, any more than infantry are to mingle bayonets—a thing which has seldom occurred—but they carry a moral force that cannot be equaled by any unmounted men. ROEMER, in his *History of Cavalry*, gives, in a few words, an admirable description of the use of cavalry in battle. He says:

"Infantry, shaken by artillery, is soon ripe for the harvest of the sword. When that moment approaches, they exhibit characteristic symptoms in which a practiced cavalry eye is never mistaken. Officers screaming, instead of commanding—soldiers talking aloud, as though trying to supply the short-comings of their leaders—a nervous commotion in the ranks, peculiar to young and demoralized infantry—these are so many signs to show that they are distressed, and that their time has come. Then advance your cavalry without hesitation. Put the horses to their full speed, ride home, and the square must go down. Some soldiers may be crippled, some horses killed or wounded, but the enemy, nevertheless, is doomed, for not a horse, unless shot through the brain or with his leg broken, will fall, though stricken to the death, he will struggle through the charge."

We say that infantry is powerless before cavalry well handled, and in no arm of the service does training show to so great an advantage as with cavalry. When cavalry meet cavalry the victory is not to those who are heaviest and best mounted, but to those who by discipline preserve the greatest coolness and have most confidence in their leaders. Unless this discipline exists it will be almost impossible to make them plunge effectively into the enemy's ranks. A remarkable instance of the misuse of cavalry is related at the time of the return of the English from Burgos in 1712. A squadron of their cavalry met a squadron of the French near Villadrigo. Both charged, but upon reaching striking distance, halted, and for many minutes stared into each others eyes. Both seemed paralyzed and neither offered to strike, until at last a Frenchman reached forward and cut down the man before him. In an instant all were hotly engaged, and one of the bloodiest fights was fought.

Up to this time, we have only seen the use of cavalry as an aid in the field and in raids into the enemy's country; but we have yet to learn its full importance as an exterminator of guerrillas. We must not entertain the error we held at the opening of the war, that we are so near its conclusion that the expense of a large body of mounted men can be saved. Now, is the time to raise them, and now the time to bring them into that state of training which will make them of instant use when the present rebel armies melt into a hundred guerrilla bands. A practical test of what a small body of mounted infantry can do is shown in the record of Col. WILDER, of ROSECRANS' army, who, within the last six months, has been twenty-eight times through the rebel lines, and has taken 1,157 prisoners, over 4,000 horses, and many thousands of slaves. In his last raid he took 600 prisoners, 800 horses and 250 slaves, killing 10 guerrillas, and mortally wounding GANO, their chief, while he himself lost but one trooper. If such work as this can be done by putting infantry on horseback, why should it not be done? If we would cripple the enemy, there is no more effectual way to do it than by striking at his cavalry. To deprive the rebels at this moment of their horses will be a blow from which they cannot recover, and which must eventually tell as much in our favor as though we had deprived them of their artillery.

THE EXEMPTION ORDINANCES.—When, two years ago, the Common Council of this City and Brooklyn made large appropriations from the municipal funds for the benefit of the families of volunteers, not a voice was raised to object. Every one felt that the Government needed soldiers, and that there was no way more sure to get them than to provide for the families which those who volunteered left behind. The spirit in which the present municipal appropriations have been made, and the object they are intended to effect, does not seem to be precisely the same. We look in vain through the provisions of the ordinance passed by our Common Council, or the resolutions adopted in the Brooklyn Board, for any provision which operates so as to stimulate recruiting. It is not too late for either of them to make a change in this respect. In Brooklyn the sum of $500,000 is proposed to be raised, and a Committee of seven is appointed to "hear and inquire into all applications for relief" by persons drafted, and to report the amount of relief estimated by them. This Committee, as it seems to us, should so act as to encourage drafted men to enlist. They should refuse to pay anything to relieve those who could go to the war without great hardship. They should in all cases where the drafted man cannot go, encourage the sending a substitute instead, and they should see to it most earnestly that the course which Mayor OPDYKE urges should be adopted, viz.:—of paying money to no man until he is actually in the service.

This course, urged by Mr. OPDYKE, in reference to this City, is one of very great importance, and any real opposition to it can only spring from a desire either to squander money or to prevent the Government from getting men—in other words to hinder the success of the draft. No such desire should have a moment's hearing. The City of New-York has made great exertions heretofore to furnish men to sustain the National unity and crush the rebellion. Every dollar she has raised and every man she has sent make it more imperative upon her to still furnish every man of the quotas that the Government may call upon her for. If the rebellion is not put down at last, she has poured out the blood of her sons and her treasures for naught. In this point of view, viz., the procuring men, the ordinance which the Common Council have passed is, we now find, greatly defective in several respects. We hope to see it at once rectified so as to make it an object for every able-bodied man who is drafted to go himself, or if he really cannot enlist, then to send a substitute instead of paying commutation money.

FOREY'S TYRANNY AND FEROCITY.—The atrocities that are being committed upon the Mexicans by FOREY and his army of invasion must secure for him and his tools the disgust and contempt of the whole world. We published a short time ago a decree of confiscation—confiscation of the real and personal property of every respectable and patriotic citizen of Mexico—which had been issued at the dictation, and which is being enforced by the bayonets, of the invaders. We have given some of the details of the ludicrous and fraudulent action connected with the appointment of the Junta of Notables, and their attempt to establish an imperial and foreign tyranny over Mexico. We have given publicity to other of the acts of FOREY—though the fact that nearly all the native and republican journals of Mexico have been suppressed, and that most of our news comes through French channels, prevents us from obtaining a correct version of all that is transpiring in that unfortunate country.

News published the other day from the City of Mexico, by way of Acapulco, and transmitted hither from the Pacific coast, announced that "Gen. FOREY was issuing decrees daily." Considering the absolute power that he possesses, and the spirit and character of his first decrees, we can judge of the nature of those which are now being issued. It was further affirmed that "the triumvirate Government was daily imprisoning and shooting persons (Mexicans) refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire." This is in accordance with the confiscation decree, and in accordance with the character of the men appointed to administer the upstart and tyrannical usurpation.

"Mexicans," we were informed, "had been publicly flogged for refusing quarters to French officers. One Mexican lady named RUBIO received two hundred lashes for refusing to receive French officers into her house, for husband refused to pay an X dog tax weighing 1½ ounces; but FOREY insisted on making an example of her." There are plenty of authenticated instances of atrocities far worse than this in the career of French Generals during the last quarter of a century, and we see no reason to doubt its literal truth. The secession and imperialist journals of France have indulged in a good deal of rhodomontade about the severe measures of Gen. BUTLER in the government of New-Orleans; but let them contrast his just and honorable severity with the infamous deeds of such men as St. ARNAUD, PELISSIER, and to cap the climax, FOREY.

NASHVILLE.

The City—Streets—Contrabands—Army Feeding Toward Them.

NASHVILLE, AUG. 1863.

Nashville must have been a quiet, shady, respectable Southern City once, with a number of very handsome residences embowered in trees, or surrounded with neat gardens. It is prettily situated on the hills by the Cumberland; its public buildings, far more pretentious than the town, are very handsome and imposing, and the view from the Capitol over the hills and valleys of Tennessee, is beautiful. But at present the city is nothing but a garrison town. Everything is appropriated for the soldiers. From the windows of elegant private residences may be seen protruding the slouched hats and cigars of our officers; guards patrol the verandahs, orderlies stand before the gateways, soldiers fit up the deserted warehouses, even the churches are turned into hospitals, and the huge unfinished hotel, said to have cost $500,000, (whose owner offered his whole property, worth $5,000,000, for the use of the Rebel Government,) is now crowded to the very top as barracks. Barricades still remain in some of the streets, a witness of the struggle which was expected. Soldiers are quartered in the City Hall and in the Capitol; and through the principal streets there is at all hours of the day and night an incessant rumble and tramp of army wagons, cavalry, led horses, marching infantry, scouts, orderlies, sutlers' wagons, troops of mules, officers and soldiers, and artillery, apparently without name or end.

From the Capitol, can be seen all over the country, on every hill and in the valleys, the tents of our camps.

Fortifications, earthworks and forts are going up on every side, to protect this the great garrison-town of the frontier. The Capitol itself is guarded with artillery and a stockade. This is a spacious and cool building, embellished with exquisite native marble, and built of the beautiful shaded limestone of Tennessee. Here is going on a great deal of the military and civil business of this department.

Here come all the citizens and people from the country who want passes, or who desire to take the oath of allegiance; here Gov. JOHNSON is carrying on his multifarious affairs; here the officers of the military Government are transacting their appropriate business, and here the Courts-martial meet.

The interior shows a most lively and motley throng at any hour of the day.

A number of the wealthy citizens of Nashville have entirely abandoned the city, others who are Secessionists have remained in the utmost seclusion and poverty. Mrs. POLK, I understood, still occupied her house—the tomb of the Ex-President guarding the place from disturbance. Union people are fast coming in and filling the houses and places of business, so that Nashville will resume the character it had before the war fairly broke out, of a loyal and national city.

The condition of the town, however, does no credit to loyal officials. The streets even surpass those of New-York in accumulated filth, dirt and garbage, and, under this tropical sun, steam with odious exhalations.

Some Gen. BUTLER is anxiously called for by all who are obliged to endure the sorrows of streets of Nashville. Another special want is of a decent hotel. Coming from the Galt House in Louisville, perhaps the best kept house in the whole country, the contrast is forcible. I was recommended to the Sewanee House as "the only one where clean sheets are certain to be given!" That was its only recommendation. Otherwise the traveler finds bad cookery, a table like that of sixpenny restaurants, dirt, vermin, incivility, and disorder—all for $2 50 per day. The other hotels are said to be worse. If only some enterprising person would set up here a first-class hotel, he might make his fortune in three years! The travel is immense.

THE CONTRABANDS.

One of the most pleasing sights in Nashville are the contrabands; a respectable, orderly, well-mannered folk, who do their work faithfully and make no disturbance. They seemed probe to work less briskly than our white laborers, but more steadily. The officer overseeing some large squads at work on the fortifications of the city, assured me that they accomplished quite as much as any white laborers. The saving in pay, from the lower wages of the negroes over white labor, amounts, I am assured by high authority, to a *thousand dollars a day* to the Department of the Cumberland.

It is a remarkable fact that along with the occupation of the city by Union forces, the negroes at once began to open schools *for themselves*. I met companies of neatly-dressed, bright little black children going regularly to school. A bookseller says that he sold more spelling-books in a short time than he has done before for years in Nashville. The negroes are already organized into pioneers and laborers in ROSECRANS' army, and will be, shortly, into regiments of infantry or cavalry, as more come in. Every day the pathetic little bands of refugees, wearily working toward liberty, are brought within the lines from Georgia or Alabama.

The slaveholding families are anxiously considering the subject of "help" now—whether they are to be exposed to the eternally-changing households of our Northern families, or whether they can keep their servants a long time under wages. So far as I have conversed with them, there does not seem to be as much vexation at the loss of their slaves as might be expected. Those who have lands, hope that the loss of the laborers will be more than made up by the increased price of land under the new immigration which they confidently expect.

And then, even if with no higher principle, all have bowed themselves to a great revolution, which they see to be inevitable.

The feeling of the army toward the negroes, I think, has reached a sound, healthy condition—that is, it is mostly indifference, such as they might feel toward white laborers and refugees. As soldiers, I think they would respect them for Milliken's Bend and Port Hudson have settled the opinion of the army that "negroes will fight." How clear it is that the only path of the negro toward a recognition of his manhood will be

PUBLIC NOTICES.

through blood. "Nothing but hard blows will do away with the vulgar prejudice against him, as a creature without the courage or the nature of a white man.

The army, it must be remembered, has become intensely anti-rebel, and, so far, Anti-Slavery. A great change has passed over it during three years of war, and it has learned to hate with bitter hatred the institution which has brought such ruin and disaster upon the country. This revolution in opinion was expressed to me recently by an officer in language more terse than reverent:

"I was an out-and-out Breckinridge Democrat once, Sir; but now, Sir, I am an Abolitionist, by ——, and not only that, Sir, but I am a —— Abolitionist."

I regret to hear, from trustworthy sources, that the contrabands in the western part of the State within our lines, and especially those further down on the Mississippi are suffering much from want of proper food, medicine and sanitary arrangements. The enlisted negroes are doing very well, but the negro camps of refugees—women, old men and children—are in a sad condition; disease and disorder prevailing, and the poor creatures dying by the hundreds. No one seems to have any supervision over or concern for them. What is needed is some sanitary officer, who should be authorized to *compel* a proper camp police among the negroes, and who could provide when needed suitable food and medicines.

We trust that the "Emancipation Commission" will look into this matter when their journeys extend to Tennessee. C. L. B.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Increase of Desertions from Lee's Army.

The Losses Greater than the Accessions.

Gen. Hooker to Resume Active Service on the 1st of September.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

DESERTIONS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

Private information received to-day agrees with our own, already telegraphed, that LEE's army is daily decreasing in strength—the number of desertions from it outnumbering the conscripts daily joining it. At no previous period of the war has there been so great a disposition manifested to desert from it. All the deserters who come this way tell the same tale. They number four or five times as many as ever before, and by far the greater portion of them are natives. They unite in declaring that nine-tenths of those who are now deserting LEE make for their respective homes, instead of coming this way. They also say that the feeling that the rebel cause is lost is universal in the rebel army of Virginia.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER, with a patriotic concession of his pride to his sense of duty as a soldier, offers to accept any respectable command where he can meet the enemies of his country. He will probably resume active service in the field about the 1st of September. He may have a separate command; if not, he will command a corps in the Army of the Potomac.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. JAMES WADSWORTH, of New-York, will probably be detached from his division in the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to duty in a field where the first fruits of his command will be an immense and speedy addition of black troops to the National Army.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

The First and Second United States Sharpshooters are to be filled up to the maximum number at once from drafted men and veteran volunteers, who can do the shooting required by General Orders for this branch of the service, viz.: A "string" of five consecutive shots, not exceeding twenty-five inches, with a "target" rifle; distance, 200 yards et rest. Or the same "string," with open sights, at 100 yards, et rest. The States from which the regiments are to be recruited are Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Drafted men from the above-named States, who are desirous of joining this arm of the service can do so by furnishing an affidavit made before a Justice of the Peace, that they have made the target specified above, and presenting the same to the Commandant of the rendezvous on their arrival. Men who have seen not less than nine months' service, and have received an honorable discharge, desiring to enlist in the Sharpshooters, can do so by applying to the Provost-Marshal of their District, or to the authorities designated by the Governors for recruiting veteran volunteers, and furnishing the affidavit of shooting required above. They will be mustered in as sharpshooters, and receive the $402 bounty allowed by the Government, and will be accredited to the quotas of their respective States as specified in General Order 191, War Department consecutive series. All recruits, whether drafted men or volunteers, will address Col. H. BERDAN, New-York, who has been ordered from the field to superintend this work. They will furnish a copy of the affidavit required, their address, and the probable time when they will be in the rendezvous, together with the place of rendezvous, that the proper steps may be taken to forward them to their regiments. The sharpshooters are armed with splendid breech-loading rifles, costing $43 apiece, and the above affords a fine chance for men who desire to join a corps where their skill with the rifle will be appreciated and made effective by a good weapon.

COL. RICE PROMOTED.

The well earned and long deserved commission of Brigadier-General was to-day given to that hero of many fights, Col. RICE, of the New-York Forty-fourth.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Several hundred prisoners of war were removed to-day from Baltimore to Point Lookout, where they will remain until exchanged. There are now several thousand rebels imprisoned at Point Lookout.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

CHARLESTON.

Prominent officers serving before Charleston express themselves in private letters received here to-day as earnestly hopeful of the combined naval and military operations, but they do not mention any time for the reduction of Fort Sumter, &c., as promised by enthusiastic newspaper correspondents. The work being heavy and requiring the utmost skill and caution, they, with a full appreciation of all the difficulties, purposely refrain from exciting expectations of an immediate and complete victory, nor are speedy results of such a character anticipated by gentlemen in Washington, who are best acquainted with the plans and intentions of the commanding officers.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The act to provide a National currency, &c., authorizes the employment of the National Banking Associations created under it as depositories of the internal revenue. As such employment involves the duty of requiring adequate security for the amounts deposited, the Secretary of the Treasury has come to the conclusion, to ask from the national banks desiring to receive such deposits to place in the Treasury of the United States six per cent. bonds to an amount equal to ten per cent. of their capital stock, and to give the bond of the Directors and others to an amount equal to their capital stock, as security for the punctual payment of all lawful checks for deposits. Instruments, however, in a number of banks have been organized, and as yet are unfurnished with circulation. Secretary CHASE proposes to direct deposits to be made with such on receiving from them the consent of their respective Boards of Directors, that the bonds already deposited as security for circulation may be held as security for deposits, leaving the additional bonds as well as the bond of the directors and others to be given afterward at any time before the furnishing of circulation. Should the associations prefer, instead of giving a joint bond equal to the capital stock, to give separate bonds of directors and stockholders, each for not less than one-tenth of the capital stock, and equal to it in their aggregate amount, there can be no objections to such seperate bonds being accepted instead of a joint bond. If good reason shall appear, the conclusions of the Secretary will be modified.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

The Navy Department is informed that the bark *Gem of the Sea* captured in July last the schooner *Georgia*, of Nassau, off the coast of Florida.

Capt. WALKER, of the steamship *De Soto*, reports the seizure by him of the schooner *Lady Maria* for violation of the blockade. She was sailing under a provincial certificate of registry, dated HAVANA, May May 11, 1863, and signed by J. G. CRAWFORD, Acting-Consul General of Cuba. She was cleared from St. Mark's for Havana. Her cargo consisted of 104 bales of cotton.

Lieut.-Commanding McDOUGAL, of the steamer *Hendrik Hudson*, says, "While cruising in the vicinity of Cape San Blas, he found on and in the vicinity of the beach 138 bales of cotton, which had evidently been washed ashore only a short time before it was discovered."

The steamer *R. B. Cuyler* chased a rebel steamer some distance to the westward off Cape San Blas, and in efforts to escape, the latter threw part of her cargo overboard, supposed to be the cotton alluded to by the Commodar of the *Hendrick Hudson*.

The *De Soto* chased a rebel steamer, which was obliged to throw off her cotton of 117 bales, in order to effect her escape. The cotton was picked up by the *De Soto*.

The steamer *Fort Henry* captured on the coast of Florida 22 bales of cotton, and 8 contrabands.

TRADE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

W. P. MELLEN, Esq., Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department for the Valley of the Mississippi, arrived here this evening. After consultation between him and Secretary CHASE, such amended regulations concerning trade in the Southwest will be published as the condition of affairs in that section will admit of.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Information from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says there is no change or indications of a change of position. Advices concur that the rebel forces around Culpepper have been reduced to Gen. A. P. HILL's command, while Gens. LONGSTREET and EWELL have moved southward—probably to Fredericksburgh.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Railroad Casualty in South Brooklyn.

A CAR PRECIPITATED OVER A BRIDGE—TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

A deplorable accident occurred at Hamilton-avenue bridge shortly after 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, which resulted in the death of two persons and to the injury of several others. It appears that the draw of the bridge was open for the purpose of passing a boat through the canal, and this being unperceived by the driver of car No. 119, which was coming from Greenwood to the city, the horses were driven overboard, dragging the car with them into the creek. The passengers in the car were Rev. WM. C. SHANNON, a blind Clergyman, who was on his return from Fort Hamilton, where he had conducted religious exercises during the early part of the evening. He was accompanied by a lad named THOMAS STEWART, aged 14 years. They were in the rear of the car, and both were drowned. Mr. SHANNON's family, consisting of wife and sister, reside at No. 119 Degraw-street; he has no children. The other passenger was Mr. HENRY C. HUDSON, residing in Ninth-street, near Third-avenue; he was standing near the driver, on the front platform; both were precipitated into the creek. Mr. HUDSON was severely injured about the head and face, and sustained a dangerous cut on the arm, by which an artery was severed. The conductor was inside the car, and as it went over the bridge he was thrown with great force through one of the windows, by which means he was enabled to escape, although badly cut about the hands and face. The driver, JOHN FERRIL, was slightly injured by falling headlong into the creek, but succeeded in making his way to shore unaided. One of the horses attached to the car was drowned—the other was saved; the car was shattered to pieces. The creek, at the place where the accident occurred, is about 150 feet wide, and the water about 20 feet deep at high tide. The water at the spot where the car fell is about 7 feet in depth. The bodies of the unfortunate victims were recovered and given in charge of their friends. The cause of the accident is said to be the absence of light—there being no lamp on the Gowanus side of the bridge.

Coroner BENNETT proceeded to investigate the case yesterday morning, and after empanneling a jury examined the following witnesses:

John Ferril, the driver of car No. 199, testified that he accident occurred after 10 o'clock in the evening; he was going toward the ferry; the team was on a slow trot at the time the car ran off the bridge; did not discover that the draw was open at the time; had no notice of the bridge being turned; there was no lamp on the side that he was approaching; checked the horses to a walk, but in time to avoid the accident; there were five men and a boy on the car; drank four times to-day.

John Angelem, the bridge-tender, testified that he was on the bridge at the time of the accident, which occurred about 9 o'clock; the bridge was turned; had passed a canal-boat through, and was about turning it back; heard the car coming and saw the lights; hailoed to the driver at the top of my voice, to look out and not run overboard; James Williams also hailoed; the first thing I saw the car was overboard; the signal light was burning its full extent at the time; think I could see the cars fifty yards from the bridge; there is but one lamp on the bridge, and that is on the city side; it stands about ten yards from the draw; there is no other means to tell that the bridge is open except by this lamp; it is a colored light; it is lit on dark nights, never gave a better light than it did last night.

Francis Hunt, the conductor of car No. 199, testified—That the accident occurred about twenty minutes to ten o'clock; did not hear any alarm; did not think the car slackened its pace before coming to the bridge; had been a conductor six months; passed the bridge frequently when there was no light; two men and a boy were on the car; did not notice that the driver was under the influence of liquor.

Peter Hickey testified—That he was on the bridge at the time of the accident; heard Mr. Angiem call out to the driver to stop, and commenced closing the bridge; witness had hold of the lever.

H. E. Hazar and *Thomas Clare*, conductor and driver, coming from the opposite direction, testified—That they heard the alarm, and, stopping to ascertain the cause, saw that the car had fallen into the creek. Their evidence threw no additional light upon the cause of the accident.

With the examinations of these witnesses the investigation was adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The car still lies in the creek, and the vicinity was visited by large numbers of persons yesterday.

It was rendered that other persons than those named had lost their lives, but it appears that such was, fortunately, not the case.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE AND THE DRAFT.—At a meeting of the Kings County Democratic Union General Committee, held at their headquarters last evening, the Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Committee in reference to the course of Gov. SEYMOUR touching the conscription, &c., reported the following through the Chairman, Mr. WM. M. PARKS. They were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Regular Democratic Union General Committee of the County of Kings, that the Democratic party is now and always has been in favor of a restoration of the Union as it was, and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, believing that the provisions of the Constitution, faithfully administered, are ample to secure the just rights of every citizen.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of restoring the Union as it was, and maintaining the Constitution as it is, and not for the purpose of enforcing emancipation, or other illegal proclamations, or placing or continuing in power such traitors as BUTLER, SUMNER or GARRISON, and enabling them, by a perversion of their power, to control elections in loyal States—the Democratic party is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and while we would, for the purpose specified, and for that purpose only, carry the sword in one hand, in the other we would extend to our misguided brethren of the South the olive branch of peace, and urge them to end a war which, as it progresses, must become cruelty and reclamation, by a return to the Union of their fathers, assuring them for ourselves, and for the Democratic party of this country, that all the rights of person and property guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States shall be preserved and secured to them.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is now, as it ever always has been, the party in favor of obedience to and the enforcement of all laws, whether odious or not, seeking its remedy for unjust legislation at the ballot-box, and for unconstitutional legislation before the Courts.

Resolved, That while the recent correspondence between the Governor of the State of New-York and the President of the United States shows that gross frauds have been committed in enrolling, under the Conscription Act, the citizens of this State, and that the Commissioners appointed by the Governor have labored faithfully to correct the same, we deem it the duty of all citizens to submit peacefully to the laws, and it is the duty of all citizens to submit peacefully to the Courts, it is the duty of all citizens to submit peacefully to the Courts, it is the duty of all citizens to submit peacefully to the Courts,

AUCTION SALES.

...SIMEON DRAPER, ...TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL.

...BRANCH, Steamer, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
THREAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
SHOE THREAD,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
&c. &c.
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 18, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
THREAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c. &c.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.
Aug. 18, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SCHOONER WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Dutie*, consisting of about 2,000 sacks Liverpool ground salt.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, plates, &c., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suits covered in moquette, carved black walnut library or dining-room suits in blue rep, black walnut bookcase, carved oak bedstead, rosewood hat-stand, mahogany washstands, mahogany bureaus, hair mattresses, straw pallasses, mahogany sofas and rockers covered in hair cloth, mahogany chairs covered in hair cloth, mahogany card-tables, silver plated-ware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Worcester, of New-York; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Walker, of Boston. Also, seven rolls of ingrain carpets.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 142 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on South-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., each 25x100 feet, and 11 inches. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, at our salerooms No. 23 Nassau-st., three 5 gallon demijohns old Holland gin, one pipe Holland gin, oak-leaf brandy, one barrel old Bourbon whisky, 2 cases Italian bitters, 3 doz. each.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT STORES, will be held at auction, at the warehouse, on 10th-st., near B-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trousers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, tarpaulins, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old leather, several tons of tent cuttings.
Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 21st-sts., Washington, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.
The property to be condemned to be sold for cash will be in readiness to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and from day to day until the whole is disposed of.
Terms cash in Government funds.
T. M. TOBIN, Captain, A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., &c.

CLINTON B. GOODSELL will sell at the salesroom, No. 63 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock:
Sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; sound, kind, ... 6 years old; sound and ...
... harness, wagon, park wagon, City built, no-top road wagon, single and double harness, robes, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at Hall's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SHERAN CONT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Auction sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, as above, a general assortment of fine furniture, suitable for parlors, bedrooms, libraries, dining-rooms and reception rooms, en suite and in separate lots. Also, lounges, easy chairs, library and secretary bookcases, étagères, wardrobes, side-boards, extension-tables, French plate pier mirror, &c.

F. CALYER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE TO SELL, AND HOUSE TO LET, in 23d-st., near M-av. THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av., the entire furniture of the house, comprising the usual assortment of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture, rich carpets, mirrors, rosewood and mahogany furniture, marble-top dressing bureaus, centre and card tables, wardrobes, bookcases, cottage furniture, richly carved do., hair mattresses, china and glassware, extension tables, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. N. B.—The furniture is nearly new and in good order, and the lease of house until May next will be sold, at the same time.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 83x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel; being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and brick enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.
HAYE BROTHERS, No. 20 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms: a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on upon Public Square; house is frame, filled in brick, 40x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. Rapid communication from New-York by railroad is only 50 minutes. Price $18,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME VILLAGE RESIdence; excellent outbuildings and 17¾ acres of land, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. Location 18 miles from Jersey City on the New-Jersey Railroad. To any person desiring a healthy and pleasant residence with quick and frequent communication with New-York, the above offers rare inducements. Price $15,000; two-thirds may remain on mortgage, if required. Apply to JOHN WEBBER, Esq., No. 233 Grand-st., Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With twenty acres of land, highly cultivated, situated three miles from Morristown, N. J. House is large and convenient, grounds well shaded, an abundance of fine fruit, and the best spring-water. Any person desiring a valuable property, thoroughly improved, can obtain particulars by addressing, over their own signature, NASH, Box No. 2,5.6, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE GENERAL A. PIER, in the village of Upper Red Rock, Hutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of
WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¼ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—FIFTY ACRES 25 miles from New-York, 3/4 from Erie Railway; small house, good barn, cow-house and granary; plenty fruit, wood and water. Inquire at No. 369 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 1 Phillip's-row, Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av., 8 rooms, with gas, water, fruit, &c. Rent, $20 per month. Possession immediate. C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, TO RENT OR LEASE, a moderate-sized, modern built brick or brown-stone house, with gas, water, bath, &c. Any person having property of this description, pleasantly located, may find a good tenant, with satisfactory references, by addressing, with particulars and locality, X. Y. Z. Box No. 3,658 Post-office, New-York.

PARTIES HAVING UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let they want rented will please send a list to No. 8 Pine-st., stating location, price and duration of lease.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

WANTED TO HIRE—A 25-FOOT HOUSE between 4th and 7th-avs., and between 14th and 40th sts.; rent not to exceed $1,500. Address E. C., Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, WEST of Court-st., a small house with modern improvements. Address C., Box No. 1,984 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, ABOUT 15th September, by a gentleman and wife, in a modern house, with a private family; two rooms, second story, front, unfurnished, (except carpets,) and containing water and gas: permanent, if suited; terms reasonable. Replies, to receive attention, must contain full particulars. Address, for one week, B., Box No. 4,162 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY ABOUT THE 1ST OF October next, for a young gentleman and wife, either in a private family or with a few select boarders; one room and a bedroom adjoining, unfurnished; accommodations to be first-class; location between 10th-st. and 34th-st., convenient to the 6th-av. cars. Satisfactory reference given. Address W. M. W., No. 308 West-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board; terms moderate; at No. 230 East Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CROFT HOUSE—TWENTY MINUTES FROM Garrison's depot, opposite West Point, beautifully located on the Highlands. A few suites of rooms may be had on early application. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 102 Pearl-st. OSCAR VON GERZABEK, Proprietor.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and plenty of milk required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, THREE BOILers, twenty-one Chaser's burr stones, crushers, bolting, feed cutter; lot of tools for sale, to remove within 10 days. Inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, No. 53 Prince-st.

...BARRETT, MACHINERY, MER...

3331 [illegible]

...BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,
...WILL continue to [illegible] ...
...U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
...as long as issued, [illegible] ...
...ORDERS ON GET BANKS received for payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 25 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Wanted, capital to complete 20 miles, already graded, bridged, and ready for the superstructure, at the eastern terminus of the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad.
This road, 279 miles in length, runs through the best and most fertile portion of the State of Minnesota, and a Land Grant of 3,840 acres per mile is secured to the Company by act of Congress, a large and valuable portion of which will come at once into market on the completion of the above 20 miles.
These lands are readily taken up at from $10 to $15 per acre, and it is believed that, independent of the rest of the line, this 20 miles (from La Crosse, Wis., to Houston City, Min.,) would be immediately remunerative. The lands are free from taxation until resold.
Maps, plans and further information will be given on application to C. W. THOMPSON and T. B. STODDARD, Commissioners, at the office of F. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
MARINE AND FIRE,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Authorized by letters patent, dated July 31, 1863, and issued under the Act of Congress, "To provide a National Currency."
This Bank is now open for active business, including loaning of money, receiving deposits, buying and selling Exchange, advancing money on short or long time on securities, and respectfully offers its services to its correspondents and the public in all matters connected with a general banking business.
It will also deal in Government Securities of all kinds, buying and selling them on favorable terms.
Purchasers of U. S. 5-20's per cent. Bonds can be supplied on demand.
All correspondence and orders by mail will meet with prompt and careful attention.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—CORNER 5TH-av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:
HENRY A. HURLBUT, AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN F. PHELPS, ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS, O. DE FOREST GRANT,
and THOMAS TILESTON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.
In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:
Ctf....No. 318....$87,920 63 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,022....250,102 41 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf....No. 416....5,624 03 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,023....6,627 50 } Co.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, WATERTOWN, Aug. 15, 1863.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE increased Stock of this Company will be opened on the 20th inst., at the People's Bank, New-York, and will remain open for thirty days. Terms and conditions of subscription may be learned at the People's Bank, of the Hon. H. ALEXANDER, jr., Springfield, Massachusetts, and at this office.
Signed,
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $90 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company will please deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 10 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the road.
New-York, July 27, 1863.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 144 BROADWAY.
ASSETS.....$678,000
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1863.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending July 31, 1863, to parties entitled to participate in the profits. Certificates will be ready for delivery on 15th October next.
Also an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. on outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable in cash Oct. 15.
Also a semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a
SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.
ALSO,
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.
ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.
All the above dividends are free from Government tax.
By order.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz.:
1. Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on or after Aug. 24, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
Transfer books will be closed on Aug. 10, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be paid to the stockholder registered on the United ... Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

[illegible]

...OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., ...
...Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ... Per Cent. on the capital stock out of the net earning of the last three months, payable free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.
The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.
By order of the Board.
JOHN L. HOUSE, President.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock out of the net earning of the last three months, payable free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.
The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.
By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS,
Secretary, pro tem.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
S. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. COM.-GEN'L OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 6 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for the delivery to the Commissary of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
For delivery on 7th of September, 1863:
543 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds mess, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.
12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.
12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.
12,500 pounds first quality unincased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.
The bacon and hams are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops; or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.
1,200 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bunge sealed.
1,414 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, sixty pounds to the bushel, well screened and dry, to be packed in good bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.
100,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
12,240 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.
187,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.
Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows:
1. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each, like sample to be seen at this office.
3. Roasted, in double sacks as above.
4. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong papers.
Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted and ground, are required to fully shop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.
369,125 pounds of ADAMANTINE LIGHT-YELLOW SUGAR, or choice dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.
1,250 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Wine, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength. The bidder may use sugar, potash or grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.
2,500 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 15 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.
25,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
1,500 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, delivered at the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.
ONIONS—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 50 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well coopered barrels.
5,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.
2,500 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.
2,500 gallons mixed PICKLES in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized Cucumbers, two gallons green Peppers, and two gallons Onions.
For delivery on the 14th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.
For delivery on the 21st of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.
For delivery on the 28th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.
Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Sugar, Candles, Salt and Dried Fruit must be in full boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels.
Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds for the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying to the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.
The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.
Payment, as hereinbefore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, to meet, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1867.
Proposals endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.
The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.
A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without interest. In case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September until the first day of October next, when the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five per cent. will be absolutely forfeited to the Company. The first Coupon will be for the amount of interest ($12 50) to accrue from the first day of October to the fifteenth day of December next.
A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan will be applied to its reduction, or to providing means for its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time adopt.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.
PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn.; Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.
Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.
The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. HAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
C. G. HAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAMBER, July 24, 1863.
MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Council are will receive proposals up to the 5th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the Act of this Island, 27 Vic. ch. 48, "to provide steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 27 Vic. ch. 48.
The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.
Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee of Jamaica.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 127 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 31st inst., for furnishing and delivering at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture.
Cavalry Boots, sewed.
Cavalry Trousers, sky-blue kersey.
Flannel Drawers.
Felt Dress Hats.
Forage Caps.
Indian Blankets.
Mexican Ponchos Blankets.
Common Coats of linen or cotton Drab.
Wall Tents and Flies of linen or cotton Drab.
Drums.
Drum Slings.
Drum Heads Snare.
Drum Heads Bass.
Drum Sticks, Pairs.
Drum Cords.
Drum Sticks Carriage.
Drum Snares, sets.
Drum Cases.
Fifes.
Fife Cases.
Woollen Yarn, single.
National Colors.
Regimental Colors.
Cavalry Standards.
Bidders will state in their proposals whether the articles they propose to deliver, will conform

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Liespenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Philadelphia, is the discoverer of a remedy for the above diseases, which is the effect of a private character. In 20 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this most neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled, to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured in a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Liespenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Liespenard-st. Contracted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens. Parts were those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive the most scientific treatment, or cure under peculiar, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where ordinary or less experienced have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores to the debilitated, shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, always speedily cured. The men to consult, Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases; prescribe the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure in the shortest time, in less pain or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less time by one half than others; cures although the system may be reduced to the lowest point of debility, and the mercurial virus, or poisonous properties of prostitution, the rank, and poisonous taint of the blood in some instances, makes his remedy a necessity. That is what he claims for himself and no other ... complaint. The value he has acquired, with honorable and scientific practice, for the purpose has brought with it numerous testimonials of cures, for which he refers to those that have been under his care. By eligible, close and physicians for the cure of the above diseases, who, from having devoted the greater part of their study, and the most valuable years of their lives to the treatment of these diseases, have become perfect masters of them, and are enabled to cure in the shortest possible time. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life is not a ... Dr. Powers' Essence of Life is a ... and cannot be procured of ... Dr. Powers' Essence of Life is a ... Dr. Powers' Essence of Life is a ... Dr. Powers' Essence of Life is a

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The mails by the *Peterson*, which reached this City yesterday afternoon, are five days later from Europe than those before received.

The mails by the *Arabia*, whose arrival at Halifax has been already announced, also reached the City late last night. They are two days later than those by the *Peterson*.

THE REBEL LOAN.

From the London Times (City Article,) Aug. 1.

In the foreign market the Confederate loan is to-day the principal topic of conversation. Yesterday, when the news arrived that the Confederate States had contracted a loan of £3,000,000 sterling, at 7 per cent., with cotton at 6d. per lb. as the basis of the calculation, the announcement was received with general surprise, and it was not believed that the Confederate Government could succeed in obtaining more than a small portion of the amount. To-day, however, the applications have been very numerous, and the Confederate Government will probably obtain the whole of the loan. The bonds are to be issued at 90, and the interest is payable in London on the 1st of January and July. The principal is to be repaid in 1870, but the Government reserves the right of paying off the loan at any time after the 1st of January, 1863. The bonds are to be issued in sums of £100, £200, £500, £1,000, £2,000, £5,000, £10,000, and £20,000. The interest is to be paid free of income tax, and the bonds are exempt from all duties, except stamp duty. The bonds are to be received at par in payment of cotton sold by the Confederate Government, and the purchasers of cotton are to have the option of paying for it in bonds or in cash. The cotton is to be delivered at the ports of shipment within six months from the date of the contract. The bonds are to be received at par in payment of all duties on cotton imported into the Confederate States, and the interest is to be paid on the bonds in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp. The bonds are to be issued to the contractors as the cotton is delivered, and the interest is to be paid on the bonds from the date of delivery of the cotton

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3717. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE DRAFT.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT COMPLETED.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONSCRIPTS

INCIDENTS AND GENERAL RESUME.

Yesterday the draft was renewed in the Sixth District, and the Sixteenth Ward was commenced and completed in perfect order.

Owing to the large number of ballots to be drawn, the proceedings were initiated at the early hour of 9 A. M., at which time several hundreds of people had assembled in the vicinity of Capt. FARR'S office, and impatiently waited the pleasure of the Policemen who guarded the door. The military, under command of Lieut. SHAW, Company O, One Hundred and Fifty-seeond Nnw-York Volonteers, still remained in the upper stories of the building.

Tha customary official notice was read, and Messrs. WM. JAY HASKETT, Alderman LEWIS R. STARR and Councilman MUNSON were appointed to count the ballots. This they did, announcing the number to be 8,011, from which 1,161 were to be drawn as the quota of the Sixteenth Ward, Sixth District.

Mr. SLEIGHT turned thn wheal, Mr. BENSON, the blind man, took out the ballots, and Commissioner LAMBERT read off the names.

Whenever, as was frequently the case, certain names of Ward, or other local distinction, were read off, the appreciative crowd would cheer or groan, as they might chance to prefer.

Wm. Jay Haskett, Excise Commissioner; several police officers; Patrick Cuff, of the Mozart General Committee; John Delamater, of Public School notoriety; George Henderson, Foreman of Engine Company No. 24; and Edmund J. Wade, of Gen. Sandford's Staff, and James D. Smart, Telegraph Reporter, were among the names drawn out by the impartial blind man.

Thn most perfect quiet reigned throughout the neighborhood.

Tha number drawn, on Wednesday, from the Ninth Ward, was.....1,100
On Thursday, from the Fifteenth Ward, was.... 794
And on Friday, from the Sixteenth Ward, was...1,181
Total.....3,075

Capt. FARR, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth District, deserves the acknowledgments of the public, for the excellent arrangements made, and the Press is under great obligations to him for the many kindnesses extended them, and the facilities provided them in the discharge of their difficult duties. To Deputy STEPHENS and Commissioner LAMBERT, the TIMES would especially offer its thankful appreciation of favors and attentions during the three days of the draft.

The following is a list of thn names drawn yesterday, arranged alphacetically, and compared carefully with the ballots filed by the Registrar, Mr. DANIEL S. WENDELL.

LIST OF NAMES DRAWN.

A.

Atkins, T B Theo Seminary.
Argus, C H 131 8th-av.
Arnold, Eli 143 West 21st.
Avery, James 149 Lawson.
Aiken, Louis 445 W 30th.
Appell, Charles 259 4th-av.
Ander, John S 5 W 35th.
Anderson, F G 234 W 19th.
Appar, John 127 W 19th.
Amerongo, Wm 222 W 17th.
Anthony, Albert 79 4th-av.
Appleton, J 70 Theo Sem.
Acke man, C 245 6th-av.
Auer, Bebe C 315 W 21st.
Ansley, Michael 40 W 24th.
Ascoli, Thos G 18 10th-av.
Anderebe, T 825 Broadway.
Acksman, Geo 137 W 22d.
Alston, Martin 324 W 24th.
Ackeman, G T 184 W 28th.
Akers, Charles 435 6th-av.
Arthur, Jno P 183 W 19th.
Alton, James 295 W 19th.
Abbott, James 163 W 24th.
Aumara, Henry 274 W 14th.
Appleton, Wm 120 5th-av.
Adams, Elia 168 W 17th.
Alexander, C 135 5th-av.
Alvin, James 138 W 18th.
Arfinmann, John 144 8th-av.

B.

Blake, David 236 W 15th.
Burnham, Chas 205 W 21st
Bernhaler, Sebastian 198 W 15th.
Barnum, Chas P 138 W 33d.
Brennan, W H 497 W 15th
Brooks, John 220 West 26th.
Bushnell, Chas 194 W 17th.
Beck, John 228 W 25th.
Beaty, Wm 213 10th av.
Barnet, Chas H 150 10th-av.
Bowers, Wm 135 5th-av.
Bail, Chas 162 West 15th.
Boyd, William 124 W 21st.
Buckman, M 117 7th-av.
Bryan, Thos 214 West 26th.
Bardear, Peter 10th av, bet 16th and 17th.
Barker, M F 169 W 26th.
Bigelow, Alfred 327 W 22d.
Brown, Henry 104 W 19th.
Buttner, John 170 8th-av.
Beers, H W 87 West 20th.
Benman, D 416 West 16th.
Brennan, P 203 West 16th.
Bunell, Chas 113½ 7th-av.
Bolton, R 361 West 22d.
Bolton, Chas 226 W 26th.
Brame, John 126 W 20th.
Butler, Henry 225 W 15th.
Beroaud, John 83 10th-av.
Brown, George 315 6th-av.
Bathell, Felix 135 W 15th.
Barnes, John 169 W 15th
Brundage, Merritt 147 W 20th
Brophey, John 62 W. 18th.
Buckhardt, Dan 278 8th av.
Bracker, Richard 100 W 16th
Bryce, John 413 W. 14th.
Brown, Jno 361 W. 15th
Beunter, Wm 304 W. 16th.
Blender, Chas 21 London-ter
Buckland, Chas 318 W 17th.
Boylan, Michael 506 W 16th.
Baker, Jno 238 8th-av.
Burden, Jno 328 W 25th.
Blumm, Adam 108 W 23d.
Bird, Jas 11 243 7th-av.
Burns, Daniel 216 W 16th.
Berthemen, Peter 2 3-5 W 34th.
Burrill, Sam'l M 106 W 25th.
Brady, Pat, 153 9th-av.

C.

Carter, Peter 90 W 26th
Conway, Jas 158 and 160 W 18th.
Cooney, Jas 192 7th-av.
Clarke, Luke 240 4th-av.
Clarke, Daniel 248 7th-av.
Currie, Jos 10 Clarkson.
Caffrey, Philip 212 W 17th.
Clarke, Wm W 253 W 19th.
Chambers, Chas 11th-av bet 18th and 19th.
Connelly John 306 W 17th.
Carpenter, Henry 204 West 31st.
Casey, Michl 81 W 25th.
Carvilie, Chas 284 8th-av.
Carmey, Engear 14th and 15th-av.
Cushman, Wm 150 9th-av.
Cabide, Jas 251 7th-av.
Crane, Hiram A 157 10th-av.
Conner, John 128 W 27th
Cornell, John 150 W 15th.
Clark, Edw 49 W 17th.
Coleman, Sam'l 160 W 15th.
Ulver, Irad 206 West 22d.
Cadmon, Chas 306 W 21th.
Cresen, Wm 204 West 19th.
Conrad, Philip 9 5th av.
Clement, Isaac H 424 W 22d.
Cosgrove, Michael 48 W 16.
Cooper, Lewis 44 19th-av.
Cox, Thos 236 7th-av.
Callahan, James 225 5th-av.
Casey, Michael 81 W 25th.
Christian, Thos 317 6th-av.
Callum, John 169 W 21st.
Cummings, Jas 162 W 19th.
Coles, John 78 West 22d.
Cuzner, Thos 405 6th-av.
Corwin, Timothy, 149 W 23d.
Cattell, John 350 10th-av.
Cowie, Jno A 394 W 15th.
Cameron, G H 291 W 26th.
Clark, C 132 West 26th.
Cupp, Stephen 113 W 20th.
Chester, Wm 202 West 24th.
Chase, Andrew 178 W 20th.
Conoelly, P 205 West 17th.
Cannin, Joseph 170 W 17th.
Craven, Martin 418 W 10th.
Cody, C 132 9th-av.
Conrey, Wm 176 W 15th
Callihan, Pat 110 W 15th.
Courtney, John 523 W 22d.
Corran, Charles 218 W 24th.
Carey, Charles 168 W 16th.
Clark, Pat 167 7th-av.
Crawford, Jas H 180 W 20th
Coleman, Mrtah 302 W 26th
Clute, Jno 159 W 24th.
Curtis, Michael 237 W 18th.
Crooks, John 113½ 7th-av.
Curran, Patrick 136 W 15th.
Clute, Jacob 279 W 15th.
Conlan, Chas 112 W 18th.
Conches, Samuel 98 W 25th.
Corness, Washington 2 Hammond.
Cross, Thos Knick stables.
Conoer, Wm 120 7th-av.
Clurg, Henry, 5 9th-av.
Clasbach, Geo 106 W 20th.
Cahill, Wm 468 W 16th.
Cilturd, Timothy 172 W 25th.
Connell, John (officer) 228 W 17th.
Clarke, Chas A 438 W 25th.
Clyoeus, Michl 77 W 25th.
Colleoder, Jas 2-2 10th-av.
Corbet, Robert 152 West 14th.
Csafts, Louis 323 W 24th.
Christ, Julius 224 7th-av.
Coyle, Joseph 15th between 10th and 11th avs.
Chapman, George 152 8th-av.
Clark, Pat 8th-av and 22d.
Colerin, Henry 101 W 25th.
Closk, Jno 165 W 20th.
Clarke, Owen 229 W 17th.
Cohen, Lawrence 175 7th-av.
Clemars, L B, 238 West 20th.
Conner, John 18th-st and 8th-av.
Conner, Thos H 137 9th-av
Cote, Geo W 251 West 15th.
Cameron, Peter 231 7th-av.
Carroll, Thos 140 West 18th.
Colan, Patrick 129 W 21st.
Colock, Wm W 25th-st, between 10th and 11th avs.
Cannon, Jno 74 7th-av.
Chase, J S Theological Seminary.
Colen, Jno 129 Hammond.
Cullen, Thos 206 W 15th.
Cassidy Jas 335 West 20th
Camrey, Richard 350 W 35.
Coperlin, F 12 8th-av.
Cassidy, Jas M 254 W 21th.
Cragan, Laurence 242 W 15.
Churchward, George 193 W 20th.
Cole, Robert A 110 W 19th.

D.

Davis, Peter 240 W 17th-st.
Delamater, John 516 W 33d.
Delvide, Cole 312 W 16th-st.
Day, John 228 W 25th-st.
Dubois, M 435 W 26th-st.
Derlin, Isaac 149 W 21st-st.
Daurth, John 200 W 24th-st.
Donnelly, Peter 223 7th-av.
Dutche, Thos 228 W 25th-st.
Delancy, John 106 W 19th-st
Donahou, Wm foot of 23d-st.
Denman, William 204 W 18.
Denis, William 314 W 26th.
Donnelly, John 313 W 15th.
Deannily, The.
Daws, W S 319 W 21st.
Denham, Joseph 835 W 24th.
Deanfehl, Joseph 350 W 19th.
Discomb, Wm 259 W 24th
Dram, James 107 W 24th.
Douglass, John 224 8th-av.
Denentbille, Joseph 146 7-av.
Deerman, Augustus 213 West 20th.
Darhurst, Thos 286 6th-av.
Delany, Thos 183 W 17th.
Duthill, W 198 West 26th.
Durkee, Thos 184 W 19th.
Doecher, Henry, 3 Franklin-terrace, West 26th.
Darry, Lewis 353 and 355 West 24th.
Evart, Chas S 205 W 18th.
Evans, Ed B 89 9th-av.
Elliet, Wm 166 W 20th.
Este, Chas 175 W 18th.
Edwards, Ev W 169 8th-av.
Elsiny, John 450 W 16th.
Ellis, Chas S 199 W 20th.
Eastman, Wm 96 W 19th.
Elliott, Jas 226 10th-av.
Ejbrt, Adam 178 W 21st.
Elliom, Ed L 200 W 16th.
Dutchhardt, Henry 164 W 20th-st.
Dubois, James 223 6th-av.
Duran, Michaels 275 6th-av.
Degrambelas, Pedro 16 8th-avenue.
Donelly, Wm 193 W 19th-st.
Diretey, Emil 309 6th-av.
Dunprey, Saml 332 W 26th.
Dyer, Pik C, 173 W 22d-st.
Denman, Henry 136 W 20th.
Dnks, Joseph 24th between 10th and 11th avs.
Dohnrty, Richard (Policeman) 166 W 20th.
Dunlap, James 119 W 16th.
Dunn, John 148 W 18th.
Donnelly, William 806 W 23.
Dune, Peter 343 W 24th.
Doyle, Michael 264 W 17th.
Davis, R O 226 6th-av.
Drozer, James 105 7th-av.
Donaldson, Julius 184 W 19.
Derry, John 88 10th-av.
Dwyer, James 97 West 19th.
Delancey, Nath'l 111 W 24th.
Davies, Henry A Theological Seminary.
Deming, Robt 169 West 26th.
Demarest, L 103 West 24th.
Deall, Jno 301 West 16th.
Donohue, Masten 167 8th-av.
Evans, Jos 223 8th-av.
Edgar, H G 234 9th-av.
Edward, John (colored) 274 W 17th.
Elder, Alexr 208 W 22d.
Ehrich, Michael 78 W 22d.
Eastern, Saml (colored) 83 W 21st.
Este, Wm 175 W 18th.
Egger, J 293 W 18th.
Faleud, Charles 83 W 18th.
Fitzsimons, Henry 234 W 26.
Feoffiter, Jacob D 209 W 17th
Fry, Henry 314 W 17th.
Finld, James 253 7th-av.
Fitzpatrick, Bernard 268 8th-av.
Flinn, Sebastain 296 8th-av.
Fitzpatrick, Wm. 154 8th-av.
Frisbie, Dubois B 211 W 17th
Finchin, Hamm'd 210 7th-av
Forest, Thomas 247 W 22d.
Finlay, Richard 74 W 22d.
Fogarty, Frank 429 W 25th.
Fitzgerald, Jas 261 W 24th.
Fritz, Henry M 129 W 17th
Foster, Jos H 21½ W 17th.
Flynn, Michael 154 W 17th
Flood, Michael 86 W 14th
Fricher, Fredric 257 6th-av.
Farrel, D Joseph 186½ W 18th.
Flannigan, Rich'd 220 W 19.
Foley, James 428 W 16th.
Fairbaren, W F 206 W 24th.
Ferriar, Chas 323 6th-av.
Fagan, Barney 202 W 19th.
Farrier Michael C 134 W 24th.
Finks, Reub R Jr 227 W 14th.
Fathhamp, Rich 143 7th-av.
Forbes, Jas 234 W 15th.
Finnan, John E 141 8th-av.
Faloo, Pat'k 216 W 15th.
Farce, S 203 17th.
Faolkner, Jas E 225 8th-av.
Furbus, Ed 274 W 20th.
Fitzgerald, Ed 289 10th-av.
Goodrich, Weston 211 9th-av.
Gisdon, Thos 344 7th-av.
Gilt, Wm 230 West 15th.
Gardner, D (colored) 289 W 15th.
Goldsburgh, Alfred Theological Seminary.
Gere, Frederick, 100 W 26th.
Gullck, Lynch N W corner, 18th-st and 8th-av,
Gilmore, Jas C 234 W 26th.
Gogan, Wm 349 West 24th.
Greene, Geo T 228 W 19th.
Gimson, John 97 26th-av.
Gunn, John 206 7th-av.
Gannily, Michael 85 8th-av.
Gedney, John 5 Whites-pl.
Goff, John, 226 W 25th.
Graham, James 67 W 20th.
Granny, Jno M 143 7th-av.
Goldschmidt, G C 100 W 21st.
Graham, Henry 271 W 24th.
Gardiner, Chas C 237 W 24th
Gallagher, Hugh 153 W 24th.
Gillan, Michael 241 W 24th.
Gillett, Martin 206 W 22d.
Gilchrist, Alex 136 9th-av.
Gray, Wm 204 9th-av.
Geary, John 5 9th-av.
Grannis, Wm Theological Seminary.
Hawley, Albert T 90 8th-av.
Hollahan, Edw 112 W 18th.
Hardy, Thos 289 W 17th.
Haig, James 223 W 17th.
Hsger, Wm Manhattan Gas Company.
Hiwey, Thos 142 W 18th.
Hennessey, Jno 121 W 20th.
Hill, Edward A 276 10th-av.
Hessenback, J R 227 6th-av.
Haue, Chas 216 W 26th.
Hicks, Robt 131 W 16th.
Hudson, Henry a 217 W 16th.
Hogan, Patrick 76 W 22d.
Hartman, Arnold 84 W 20th
Harrison, Rich'd 265 8th-av.
Hall, Wm 12 W 21st.
Hartford, Edw 110 W 19th.
Horrie, Wm 139 W 19th.
Herron, Jas 158 W 19th.
Howard, Wm 240 W 17th.
Harron, John 127 W 22d.
Howard, Wm 240 W 17th.
Hughes, Ed 462 West 16th.
Husley, Jno 450 West 16th.
Hogan, Jno 89 West 25th
Hagerman, Dan'l 221 8th-av.
Howell, Chas J 154 West 24th.
Henderson, Geo 230 W 16th.
Hooper, A 211 West 17th.
Hogt, Roht G 72 West 26th.
Henry, Ed 208 8th-av.
Hanred, J B 114 West 16th.
Hudson, Dan'l E 289 W 26th.
Hart, Wm 319 West 25th.
Howell, Chas 154 W 24th.
Hyatt, Abe 206 West 22d.
How, Martin 306 West 18th.
Hall, Chas C 416 West 23d.
Hull, Chas N 181 West 25th.
Huestos, Ferd 255 W 22d.
Howard, Chas 177 W 18th.
Hagan, Chas 165 W 20th.
Hubbard, Moses 8th-av and 23d.
Hannah, Samuel 200 W 26th.
Haskett, Wm J (omitted) 22 West 21st.
Hickey, Jas 226 7th-av.
Herne, Jas B 70 West 18th.
Hanon, Peter Theolog. Sem.
Hays, James 251 8th-av.
Hadden, John J 88 W 25th.
Heuson, Wm 213 10th-av.
Innis, Chas H 235 W 18th.
Ilsiod, Stephen 349 W 24th.
Irwin, Daniel 114 10th-av.
Jewett, Jas C 335 W 15th.
Jackson, Richard R 144 22d.
Jackson, Horace Knickerbocker Stables.
Joseph, Jas corld 243 8th-av.
Jobeck, Peter R 233 W 34th.
Jefferson, Rich'd 171 W 19th
Jackson, Wm E 172 W 24th.
Jones, Lyman W 329 W 16.
Jones, Wm H 279 W 17th.
Jones, George 52 22d.
Johnson, Jno col'd, 71 W 25.
Johnson, Jno W 254 W 17th.
Jndd, Silas C 127 6th-av.
Jamisoo, Rich C 322 8th-av.
Johnson, Wm 416 W 22d.
Jones, Richard 223 8th-av.
Jones, Richard 71 W 20th.
Jones, Thomas 127 W 19th.
Joyce, J E Theo Seminary.
Joues, Robert 213 W 22d.
Jones, William 163 W 24th.
Jennison, W J 81 8th-av.
Jones, William 253 W 17th.
Johnson, George 175 W 20th
Jones, Geo H 231 W 24th.
Joces, Owen 169 W 19th.
Jackson, James 267 W 19th.
Keegan, Wm 113 W 17th.
Kerman, Bernard 314 W 15th.
Kuester, Lonis 110 W 16th.
Kehoe, Michael, 156 8th-av.
Keehah, Christopheer 124 W 24th.
Kelly, Jas 248 ——
Kaman, Joseph 213 W 16th.
Kosere, John 200 9th-av.
Heony, Joseph W 220 W 21st.
Keiper, Leslie, Gas Works, Manhattan.
Kennedy, Jas 228 9th-av.
Keruer, Richd 129 7th-av.
Kemuday, John 240 W 16th.
Kern, Henry 123 7th-av.
Kaltynager, Hy 370 W 17th.
Kavanagh, Thos 89 W 25th.
Kopahannickruing, Alex 82 9th-av
Kreig, Edw 333 W 24th.
Kelly, Michael, 168 W 19th
Kills John 11 128 W 23d.
Kensley, Wm 4 7 6th av.
Kemp Geo W 163 West 24th
Kernon, F 106 West 19th.
Kennedy, Wm 228 W 33d.
Lovejoy, Albert 138 W 21st
Liodsay, Thos 218 W 25th.
Lester, Charles 118 7th-av.
Leonard, T 196 W 19th.
Larkin, Thos Knickbocker Stables.
Larroix, Adelaio 102 W 20th.
Lyon, Martio 85 W 19th.
Lyon, Henry 810 W 23d.
Lewis, Charles 224 W 20th.
Lyon, Patrick 198 W 19th.
Loyn, Samuel 142 W 24th.
Leonard, Davies 10th-av.
Livey, Thos 1-1 W 14th-st.
Locun, Andrew 78 W 20th.
Lawler, Francis 221 W 17th.
Lowanthal, Leonard 201 West 24th.
Laughlan, Peter 83 8th-av.
Lyster, Geo 153 West 17th.
Leonard, James 204 8th-av.
Lines, Milen 150 West 17th.
Liodertache, Chas 223 W 24th
Lee, Henry 170 9th-av.
Luntjan, Frederic 167 5th-av
Logan, John 144 West 18th.
Layard, Jan H 219 W 20th.
Lyman, Thos E 187 W 21st.
Labeyiel, C 209 W 16th.
La Piene, Adam Theological Seminary.
Lebix, Nicholas 224 W 19th.
Lanou, Samuel 177 8th-av.
Langon, John Jr 42s W 16th.
Luody, John no residence.
Littlechanl, L 210 8th-av.
Little, Samuel 414 W 25th.
Leggett, E 299 8th-av.
Lahey, Patrick 372 W 17th.
Legrand, Edmund 336 6th-av.
Law, Robert 428 West 24th.
Lotrell, Thomas 292 W 15th.
Lawer, Wm H 148 W 19th.
Lent, Robert 156 W 17th.
Larke, Joseph 173 W 22d.
Leumen, Henry 88 7th-av.
Leonard, James 213 10th av.
Lemnon, Alex 165 W 20th.
Lippett, Hogh 344 W 21th.
Lyons, Stmnn 148 W 19th.
Laylor, William 148 W 18th.
Lappin, Simon C 149 W 20th
Lener, John 217 7th-av.
Little, James 74 10th-av.
Lethan, Peter H 86 W 26th.
Lange, Wm 341 West 25th.
McKie, Henry 625 9th-av.
McCullough, Jas 329 W 21st.
Mason, John 164 W 10th.
McKeown, John 261 W 21st.
Mooney, John 206 W 19th.
Mackenzie, Chas 426 W 25th.
McDonald, Jno 416 W 24th.
Master, Jas 454 W 16th.
McGowan, M 323 W 18th.
McReland, Chas 257 W 17th.
Magey, Richard 77 W 19th.
McKennen, Tnan cor 9th-av, and 24th.
McGiggan, Philip W 45th.
More, G 232 W 17th.
Minken, John 168 W 20th.
Magrath, Thos 319 W 17th.
Masterson, Jas 62 W 18th.
Mcintyre, Charles 114 17th.
Millray, Joseph 197 9th-av.
McKalne, Jno 225 W 26th.
Montgomery, M T L 65 London-terrace.
McKimly, John 213 W 19th.
Merian, Jno 326 8th-av.
Mure, Thos 106 W 18th.
McInnin, Pat 245 7th-av.
Miner, Austin 3 9th-av.
Macon Edmund 213 6th-av.
McCons, Henry 156 9th-av.
McLean, Wm 222 W 18th.
McSimpsey, Eugene 163 West 14th.
Marsh, Mason 8th-av and 22d.
More, Sam 145 W 21st
McBride, Richard 119 W 17th
Murray, Pat 409 W 16th
McCormick, Ralph 328 W 22d
Martin, James, 144 W 18th
Millikin, Edward 235 8th-av
McGrinler, Jno 78 W 25th.
McCullugh, Chas 207 W 14th.
McCarvey, Jno 329 W 21st.
McDonugh, Thos 263 W 24th.
McMans, Barry 99 2d-av.
Myer, Herman 277 W 24th.
Mannan, James 110 9th-av.
Meiling, Chas 296 W 19th.
McHamal, Michael, 180 West 14th.
McKeegan, Jas n w cor 18th and 7th-av.
Mnason, Daniel 202 9th-av.
McCarty, J 456 W 16th.
McEver, Jno 510 W 21st.
Miles, S 15 8d 9th-av.
Miller, Jacob 166 W 18th.
Mulany, W Manhattan Gas works.
Major, John 180 7th-av.
Morris, Frank 480 West 26th.
Mayhsr, Thos. 256 8th-av.
Murphy, John 464 West 25th.
McDonald, Pat 224 10th-av.
Miller, John A 329 8th-av.
Mitchell, John 219 8th-av.
Macfarland, J F 28 W 27th.
Monghan, David 319 W 17th.
Moore, Jacob H 307 W 21st.
Mnichin, Wm 156 W 18th.
Mahon, John 310 West 18th.
McWhatson, H 159 W 19th.
Mosher, Alex E 12 W 20th.
Malville, D 128 9th-av.
Melntyre, Charles 114 17th.
Mnllray, Joseph 197 9th-av.
McKalne, Jno 225 W 26th.
Montgomery, M T L 65 London-terrace.
McKimly, John 213 W 19th.
Merian, Jno 326 8th-av.
Mure, Thos 106 W 18th.
McInnin, Pat 245 7th-av.
Miner, Austin 3 9th-av.
Macon Edmund 213 6th-av.
McCons, Henry 156 9th-av.
McLean, Wm 222 W 18th.
McSimpsey, Eugene 163 West 14th.
Marsh, Mason 8th-av and 22d.
More, Sam 145 W 21st
McBride, Richard 119 W 17th
Murray, Pat 409 W 16th
McCormick, Ralph 328 W 22d
Martin, James, 144 W 18th

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Mysterious Conduct of the Government Press—The Emperor and Mexican Affairs—A Significant Article.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

The Government papers refuse to admit that the rebellion in America has commenced to crumble definitively, and one is at a loss to know what mysterious influence induces them thus to fight step by step the advance of the Union cause, in face of all the late defeats, and notwithstanding it was long ago admitted by these very papers that the loss of the Mississippi Valley would be the loss of the rebellion, they adopt with enthusiasm the declaration of a Southern paper, "that the war now on the part of the South is just commencing!" Wherever in the multitude of rebel dispatches there is a single reverse to the National arms of however small dimensions, this event alone is commented on as the only one worthy of attention, wherever there is an indication of opposition in the North, this indication is dwelt upon at angular length as a proof that there must soon be anarchy and a counter revolution in the loyal States. In seeing the tenacity with which the Governmental papers cling to the dying cause of the rebels, one cannot but think that there is for the French Government a higher stake at issue than the success or non-success of any abstract principle of republicanism or of humanity. The idea that the Protestant Anglo-American race must not extend to Mexico, has, for some inexplicable reason, taken deep root in the minds of the Government people of France of to-day; and in the face of logic, of reason and of sound policy, the Emperor persists in the illusion that he has a destiny to fulfill in Mexico, and that the programme which he has traced out there for himself is, if realized, to be the great thing of his reign and his epoch! Every one knows that the Emperor has no policy, in the general acceptation of that term, which dates over a month; but he seems to have seized upon this Mexican idea as he did upon that of his right to the throne of France, and he clings to it with the same mysterious obstinacy. A hundred times have abler Frenchmen than himself shown the fallacy of this expedition, and the dangers, or at least useless losses to which it will lead; but His Majesty disdains to enter further into the argument than to wave the tri-color, and to hold up the words "civilization" and "the honor of the flag."

As an example of the language held on this important subject by the able men of France, I send you herewith the closing portion of a long article which has just appeared in the *Opinion Nationale*, signed by its chief editor, M. GUEROULT, lately elected Deputy to the Chamber from the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain,—only adding, by way of comment, that the arguments here put forth are probably the same as will be sustained in the new Chamber by the powerful Opposition which has just been elected. The passages to which I refer read thus:

"We are going to find ourselves in Mexico, placed in a position exactly analagous to that we have created for ourselves at Rome—between the liberals who vainly demand that we shall advance and the reactionists whom we refuse to follow in their retrograde doctrines. The clericals applaud us at this moment at Mexico just as the "black party" applauded us at Rome in 1849. But if Marshal FOREY continues to talk about the liberty of worship, if he refuses to give up the goods of the convents, if he permits himself to resist the demands of the Archbishop of Mexico, we must expect to see the party which so warmly received us soon treating us as MASCNA and ANTONELLI treat us at Rome. So that, if ever so little difficulty should arise, if there should happen the least complication in the situation, we may expect that Gen. BAZAINE, charged with the maintenance of public tranquillity, will declare at once that 15,000 men are not sufficient, and will demand reinforcements.

We do not yet know what sort of Government is to be established in Mexico, whether Republican or Monarchical, nor especially on whose broad shoulders we are going to place the heavy burden of a bankrupt nation requiring a rehabilitation. In any case, we have reason to believe that this work will fall entirely upon us. For what is wanting somewhat everywhere, but especially in Mexico, is competent men. So that upon us will fall the charge of organizing the army, the finances, public education, the roads, and the Administration. We will find ourselves obliged, by the want of material, to do and furnish everything for ourselves; we will have to administer a grand empire, we will be responsible for its destinies, and if its successes are to conduce to our glory, we must also admit that its reverses will be charged upon us. A considerable part of our attention and our surveillance will necessarily be directed to Mexico, and from this will come embarrassments, difficulties, and complications, of which we will no longer be free to disavow the responsibility. We may very easily ask ourselves whether it is useful or advantageous to France to go so far to seek cares and responsibilities; to turn aside from her interior duties and her European work; to undertake jobs of distant education, and to burden herself gratuitously with desparate cures.—It will be replied that it is too late, that we are engaged, and that the honor of the flag does not permit us to abandon the work commenced.

This perspective is rendered less encouraging by the fact that, aside from the questions of interior organization, which of themselves are always grave and complicated, Mexico will become the cause in a very few years, or perhaps months, of a very grave difficulty with the United States, and may draw us into an absurd and most deplorable war.

It is a curious and characteristic, but incontestible fact, that at this moment no man in France yet knows exactly why we are in Mexico. Is it a simple *coup de tête*, become serious by the obstacles it has encountered? Is it a vast project, materially considered, for giving to France an American Indies to govern and to speculate upon, as England governs and speculates upon the Asiatic Indies? No one can answer with certitude. But certain indications permit us to suppose that this enterprise had, in the head which conceived it, a certain connexity, difficult to define, with the events which are now passing in the United States.

Every one in effect has remarked the unexpected solicitude which the French Government has manifested for the Confederates, and the attempts, several times repeated, with the English Government—attempts fortunately repulsed by England, for recognizing in common the Slavery Republic of which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is President. The public mind in France has not been able to comprehend this preference. In principle the Confederacy is founded on Slavery, an immoral institution, profoundly antipathic to our ideas and manners. It was the South which took the initiative in the ruptorn with the North. Without doubt, in the point of view of cotton production, the South interests us. But this question interests England much more than us, and yet she has thus far refused to recognize the South, and it is her who has arrested in this direction the impatient ardor of the French Government.

On the other hand, and admitting that the South may be able to form a separate State, and that the recognition of France aids her in her separate organization, it is certain that our presence in Mexico will be still more disagreeable to the new State than to the Republic of the North. In effect, the Slave South has but one chance to live, and by which to defend itself against the hostile brothers from which it seeks to separate itself: it is to spread and propagate its *domestic institution*. Slavery, stationary, would be quickly undermined or violently overturned by the North. The South can only live by taking the offensive. It has long known this fact, and its efforts to acquire Cuba, Nicaragua, the United Republics of Central America, and the absorption already consummated of Texas, show sufficiently that the South understands the necessity imposed upon it, and which compels it to seek conquests and the spread of Slavery.

If, therefore, the South should succeed in consummating the separation, it is not to be doubted that it would view with the greatest distaste the French flag covering the soil of Mexico, and protecting it from its avowed intentions. Our Mexican establishment would have therefore a dangerous and constantly threatening neighbor, and is it not one of the least astonishments provoked by this inexplicable expedition, the insistance with which the French Government seeks to coax England to recognize with her the Confederacy of the South, when the French flag, if it remains in Mexico, will infallibly to repulse the attacks of that Confederacy? If, therefore, as it is generally believed, and, as the facts seem to prove, there be a connexity between our expedition to Mexico and the policy followed in regard to the Southern Confederacy, it must be admitted that this mysterious connexity escapes our understanding. The only point which remains evident is that if we remain in Mexico, and the South establishes its independence, it will renew its projects of conquest, suspended during the civil war, and that we will have to repulse an inevitable invasion.

If, on the contrary, the South succumbs, and the Grand Republic reconstitutes itself, we cannot anticipate any better things. It will not be to propagate Slavery in Mexico that she shall have abolished it at home, that she will manace our colonists beyond the ocean, but in fact to repulse European influence, to maintain intact the more or less authentic Monroe doctrine, perhaps also to give employ to the Generals, to the five or six hundred thousand soldiers who have contracted the habits of war, and which the end of the civil war will deprive of employ.

We do not fear war when it is useful, when it is justified by the success of a grand cause, when the blood shed is the ransom of a great injustice, the price of a grand step toward the normal reconstitution of nations. But, in good faith, to court a certain war with the North American States, certain in the two hypotheses of [illegible] as well as reconstitution of the unity, all for the small glory of taking to dry-nurse an old colony which our diplomats have mistaken for a young nation, seems to us so deplorable, so wanting in common sense, so perilous, so perfectly contrary to the interests, to the instincts and the aptitudes of our country, that it is not without a profound apprehension that we see our Government engage itself, without appearance of reflection, and as if by distraction, in this fatal route. At this moment the whole tribe of speculators are on the alert and are besieging its doors. We hear of nothing else than of railroads and canals to be constructed—of mines of gold and silver to be worked. But, alas, all is not gold that glitters, and if the Government is wise, it will hasten to profit by the momentary quiet which has been secured in Mexico, to establish promptly the best Government possible, and then to withdraw our soldiers and our flag. Let the Government give counsel, let it lend to Mexico capable administrators, (if it has more than it needs,) but let it not take upon itself a guardianship of which the present generation will not see the end. And, especially, let it not be seduced by the fallacious hope of covering itself for the expenses of the expedition; otherwise it will soon have spent a milliard in order to get back three hundred millions. If these three hundred millions are lost, we will not cry over them. Let them be passed to the account of profit and loss; but let us not engage with closed eyes in a dangerous route, at the end of which we only see a certain war with the North American States. Let us bring back our troops to Europe; they will not suffer for occupation; and if Mexico falls back into disorder, let not France, at least, be drawn into a solidarity which nothing justifies, nor paralyzed by a trans-Atlantic Algeria which she will be obliged to defend against bold and formidable neighbors."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

England and Poland—Perfide Albion—War Preparations of Russia—Threats from America—The Confederate Loan—France and Texas—The Suez Canal—The New-York Riots—The Coming Contest in the North—England's Way with Rebels—Facts and Principles—London in Summer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

If the organs of public opinion are to be believed, England has deliberately made up her mind not to go to war. She will not join France to fight Russia, and establish the independence of Poland. The Emperor may go ahead and welcome. England will look on, "a not unsympathizing spectator." England has united with France and Austria in diplomacy; but when that diplomacy, in which she was a full partner, has led to the verge of war, she coolly backs out, as a few months ago in Mexico.

How long will the Emperor—how long will France—bear with this fast and loose policy of "*Perfide Albion?*" If there is a war between France and Russia, there will be an account to settle afterward. But it is quite as likely that this selfish and short-sighted policy may bring about an alliance between Emperor and Czar, which will bode no good to England.

I have not believed in a war for Poland. Still it is undoubtedly true that there has been much apprehension in Paris, and a little here in London. Russia is in a state of great excitement, and is making immense preparations for war. One cool proceeding was to send the *General Admiral*, the war steamer built at New-York, into the Themes, and carry a half-finished iron-clad, building here for the Russian Government, off into the Baltic. Russia is ready for war, and means war, rather than any dismemberment of her empire.

The threats of war from America make little impression. They are looked upon as intended for effect at home. There is not the least idea that a war with England and France, or either of them, is seriously thought of. It is not believed that the war of secession is done with. There is still great faith in Gen. LEE, in spite of his failure at Gettysburgh. There is some hope that Gen. BEAUREGARD will be able to defend Charleston; and there is, above all, a belief that, though the South may be overrun with great armies, and desolated with raids, it cannot be reduced to subjection. That is a matter which events alone can decide. Some people submit quickly—others fight away for half a century. The English are not well enough acquainted with the Southern era to form an intelligent opinion.

There is one class of Englishmen, however, who appear to have been strongly impressed with the recent successes of the Federal armies. I mean the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange. That institution has seldom seen such a tumble as the Confederate Loan has had the past week. When LEE invaded Pennsylvania it went to a premium. It has been down to 40 per cent. discount. For a few days it was hard to find a purchaser at any price. There has been a slight rally since Mr. MACKAY's last letter, and it is now quoted at 27 discount. The agent assures the holders that the Confederate Government has plenty of cotton safely stowed, which it is ready to deliver to their order any day and almost anywhere, but how to get it is the question. I, also, have some ship-loads of treasure lying at the bottom of the Caribbean Sea, but I do not very well see how to place them in the Bank of England.

As the French power becomes consolidated in [illegible] there will come again the question of Texas. The opening of the Mississippi cuts off that State from the eastern portion of the Confederacy. Texas will go back to Mexico, under the protection of France. If the French creoles of New-Orleans have any influence, they will try to carry Louisiana the same way. However this may be, Texas itself would be a brilliant prize. It is as large as France, and would supply all the cotton and tobacco she wants. If peace is maintained in Europe, there will be a pressing demand for glory somewhere else.

An English engineer has examined the Suez Canal, and declared that it has no insuperable difficulties. It is a bitter pill, but it must be swallowed. It will cost £10,000,000, but it is a mere question of time and cost, and will, no doubt, be accomplished. The English have put a stop to forced labor in Egypt, for which they have a great repugnance. In England no one is obliged to work. Everybody does what he chooses to do, or does nothing, if that suits him better. Hereafter it is to be the same in Egypt.

The news of the rasioration of order in New-York caused no rejoicings here. The Illustrated papers are full of the riots. *Punch* and *Fun* have cartoons on the subject. *Fun* has a king mob enthroned, in the person of a brawny Irishman, with negroes hanging to lamp-posts in the background. *Punch* represents a mob of Milesians dragging a negro off to the gallows, while the negro looks appealingly to the doleful figure of Mr. LINCOLN.

London is hot and dull. The concerts are over—the theatres closing. Hyde Park is deserted—Rotten Row is solitude. Belgravia and Tyburnia have closed their shutters and are off to the mountains and the sea. The lower classes, left without the good example of their betters, grow drunken and savage. Men beat their wives; women scratch and bite each other; some swallow ears; some gnaw off fingers. The Cannibal Islands are less savage than this drunken, besotted lower million of London—the saddest, hardest, most repulsive populace, I verily believe, to be found in any civilized country.

The Prince and Princess have gone to Scotland; the poor Queen is in Germany; the Government is on its travels, all but RUSSELL and PALMERSTON, who stick to Downing-street, that neither may overrench the other. They are watching in two directions for the latest news—Paris and Washington. Their master is in Paris about to review his legions. What may be their relations to the power at Washington they have very little notion.

MONADNOCK.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

AN EASTERN ROMANCE.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCESS.

From the London Telegraph, Aug. 7.

"Died, on the 1st inst., at Abingdon House, Kensington, the widow of the late Maharajah RUNJEET SINGH, of the Sikhs, and mother of the present Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH." In these few and formal words the death of a Princess has been chronicled whose words once shook kingdoms and made war or peace. CHUNDA KOER, although the wife of the Maharajah of the Punjab, was not, if report speaks true, very nobly born. One version of her birth makes her father a dog-keeper in the service of RUNJEET; but at any rate she was selected as one of his harem, and came to be its mistress. From that time, if she could have written the history of her marvelous life, blood, and not ink, would have been the fitting medium to have used. KHURUCK SINGH succeeded RUNJEET, and he was dispatched with acetate of lead and corrosive sublimate mingled in a curry. NAO MIHAL SINGH followed KHURUCK on the throne; but as he passed upon his elephant under an arch, after his coronation, it was contrived that the masonry should fall and crush him. The widow of KHURUCK still stood in the way, and her chamberwomen were bribed to beat her brains out with a stone as they stood behind her, braiding and pertaming her hair. SHAH SINGH, a son of the murdered Princess, yet blocked the path to the throne against CHUNDA KOER's child, and he, too, was dispatched by an adroit treachery. An English rifle was shown to him as he sate upon the "gadi," and when its muzzle was turned to his breast in the course of examining it, the trigger was pressed, and four slugs were discharged into his heart. Thus at last the crown of the Punjaub was won, and placed upon the infant head of DHULEEP SINGH; his mother, the Princess now dead, employing the influence thus obtained to ravel in license. Sometimes, however, she was obliged to be the spectatress of murder, and not its accomplice, as when the troops at Lahore bayoneted her brother, the Prince JAWARA, as he reviewed them, sprinkling her robe and that of her son with his blood. But she replaced her brother with a lover, LALL SINGH, and in conjunction with him, declared war upon the British by mauching her Sikhs across the Sutlej. Moodker, Aliwal, and Ferozeshah ended the first Sikh war, and reduced her to the mere guardianship of a protected Prince. Then she commenced the net-work of intrigue with MOOLRAJ, of Mooltan, GOLAB SINGH, of Cashmere, and DOST MAHOMAD, of Afghanistan, which led to the murder of the English officers at the first-named place, and to the second Sikh war. Her emissaries, under pretence of fetching drugs from various cities, carried on correspondence for her with all the discontented in India. Confined to fortresses, she bribed the guards with costly necklaces of pearl and gold. Her money and messages circulated in every Sikh barrack and village. So well was she served, too, that when one of her messengers was executed at Lahore, his wife begged his armlet as a relic of love at the scaffold, and instantly took out of it one of the Maharanee's letters, tore it into a hundred pieces, and swallowed them to seva detinction. She was removed to Benares too late to avert the war which she had fomented. Far away from the Punjaa, pacing her prison in the "holy city" like a caged tigress, she heard the echoes of the cannon of GOOJERAT, which deposed RUNJEET SINGH's dynasty forever, and made the Five Waters a province of the victorious English. Thenceforward she passed from the eyes of men, a pensioner of the British Power—her hundred lovers deem or degraded—her influence gone with her beauty and her youth—the son, for whom she had sinned and plotted, dethroned, an exile and a renegade from the grand and conquering creed of Khalsa. Before her swimming eyes, as she lately sank in death in the country whither she had followed her son, these scenes, and a thousand as full of Eastern splendor and crime, must have passed.

A CURIOUS LETTER.

The following singular letter, signed "UTCHEEL SINGH, (Jagaerdar,") and "KISHAN SINGH, (Khutry,") appears in the *Times:*

"Her Highness the Mahaarance JINDHORE, of Lahore, mother of his Highness the Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH, died on the 1st current, at Abingdon-house, Kensington, in the Hindoo faith, and we understand it is proposed to bury her. The practice is contrary to the religion of the Sikhs, and as his Highness the Maharajah denies our right to dispose of the body according to our customs, we are constrained, as a matter of conscience, to appeal to the country for protection, and beg you will kindly allow us a place in your spirited journal to enter a public protest against the intended desecration. Agreeably to our rules, the body ought to be burned and the ashes given to the Ganges. The thing is simple enough in itself, and, as it fairlingea no moral or physical law, we certainly cannot believe the wisdom and intelligence of the land would oppose our acting as our religion directs. Besides, the belief of all religionists is that no funeral is hallowed unless a priest, or, in his absence, a layman of the religion of the deceased, officiates at his obsequies. Now, it is not competent to a Christian minister to afford the rights of burial to Her Highness, and we, on our part, cannot render any assistance if the remains are to be buried. If is hard, then, Her Highness should be deprived of the offices the meanest ciemn and receive throughout the civilised globe, and that we should be refused the consolation of discharging the last sad duty for our mistress that is the right of all, and that it is not in the power of His Highness the Maharajah, or any other Christian to pay. Her Highness was particularly careful about everything relating to caste; indeed, so much so, that up to her demise she rai'sed to eat when His Highness the Maharajah happened to be on the same carpet with herself, and, so that she might not be compromised, had a separate establishment of Indians, who attended to her table and everything connected with it. In asking to dispose of Her Highness' remains according to our religion, that, we feel we are fulfilling Her Highness' wishes, and are satisfied, had she known her dissolution was at hand, she would have left definite instructions for the disposal of her body after the forms of the Sikh religion. Reiterating our protest in the name of the friends and relations of her Highness the Maharanee of the Sikhs in general, both here and abroad, and in the interests of civil and religious liberty."

Lieut.-Col. OLIPHANT, in a letter to the *Times*, dated Aug. 6, says: "Yesterday, at 10 o'clock the remains of the late Maharanee were removed from Abingdon-House to be deposited temporarily in a vault at Kensal-green Cemetery, following the course which was adopted in the case of His Highness the late Rajah of Coorg. The remains of the Maharanee were attended by His Highness, myself, several of his personal friends, and by all the retinue of her late Highness. No Christian rite was attempted, His Highness DHULEEP SINGH, when the coffin was placed in the mausoleum, merely addressing his people in their own language with affectionate earnestness on the [illegible] of human life. Had the writers (the [illegible] two discharged servants,) been present they would have seen that there was scrupulous care on the part of the Mahometans to avoid offending the prejudices of his countrymen."

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.

The China *Mail* contains the following letter, dated June 4. "On the 3d, at 7½ in the evening, a circumambient flame was seen to rise from the earth and fired the city of Manilla, and at the same time a most terrific quaking of the earth took place. It lasted scarcely a minute; but in that short space near the whole of fair Manilla has been reduced to a heap of ruins. The abomination of desolation has taken possession of her palaces, her temples, and her dwelling places, and death and destruction have ridden triumphantly over the land. We believe that upwards of a thousand have been killed, and many thousands wounded, but is impossible to say or to estimate. Scarcely an edifice has escaped without dead or wounded. The good priests, their choristers and sacristans, and the faithful who were hearing the vespers of Corpus Christi, have been nearly all buried and suffocated under the ruins of the cathedral, and other churches. The only church that has escaped wholly is San Augustin, the same that withstood the tremendous shock of 1645. The palace and nearly all the public and private, as well as commercial edifices, have either been thrown down or shaken from their foundations. Thank God, not a single foreigner has been killed, but two, we hear, have been seriously hurt, though not dangerously. The Rodriguez property, left to the British nation, and where the British Consulate was, has been entirely destroyed. We must felicitate Spain on the conduct of her subjects here of all classes during this great and sudden trial; they acted most admirably. The Governor-General and the Archbishop set a brilliant example, which had been copied nearly by all, of fortitude, resignation and energetic sympathy. The city is deserted nearly, for the edifices threaten to fall suddenly, and there may be (though Heaven forbid it) a repetition. Before the earthquake took place, sulphurous odors were perceived, resembling the firing of ordnance, and then like the aparoach of an immense locomotive and train. The flame that surrounded the city was seen from the bay to ascend toward the sky; and another, a triple-snaked one, came from the land over the water to the shipping, and threw them up at least two or three feet, while on shore the earth was everywhere sunk at least two feet. God help us; we are all sick and nervous, and require all our faith and confidence to sustain us."

A GREAT PROPERTY CASE.

From the Manchester Examiner, Aug. 7.

The great Egmont property case, which, on Friday last, came before Mr. Justice KAOGH and a special jury, at the Cork Assizes, was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday. The case has excited more than an ordinary amount of interest, not only because the estates in dispute are worth about £12,000 a year, but also from the incidents connected with them. It was an issue directed by the Court of Chancery for the purpose of ascertaining whether a certain instrument was the last will of HENRY, Earl of Egmont. It purported to devise all the freehold and personal estates, together with the right of presentation to two livings in England, to EDWARD TIERNEY, of Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin—in fact, making him the sole residuary legatee, after payment of some few comparatively small charges. The families of the Egmonts and Tierneys first became acquainted at Brighton in the reign of George IV. The ultimate effect of this intimacy between them was, EDWARD TIERNEY, who was regarded as a friend and counsel lor of the Egmonts, was appointed agent to the estates, which were very much involved. Immediately after the accession of HENRY Lord PERCIVAL, the testator, it became necessary, in order to meet the embarrassments of the family, to borrow money. This was done, and two trust deeds executed, whereby the whole estates were conveyed to HENRY, Lord PERCIVAL, Mr. TEAD and EDWARD TIERNEY. These Trustees were to pay certain sums to Lord EGMONT and his son; they were to bar all entail, to invest the property in the right of the Earl of Egmont, so as to give him power to dispose of it ultimately to the testator, Lord PERCIVAL. But when he succeeded to the title, although he had property valued at £200,000, there was a debt upon it of £191,000, besides a further sum of £23,000 owing to Mr. TIERNEY. Such being the position of his pecuniary affairs he gave way to drink, and died in London somewhat suddenly in 1841. Three or four days before his death EDWARD TIERNEY was summoned to London to see him, and it was on one of these few days previous to his death that the will was made. Subsequently to this the property had been greatly improved, no less a sum than £70,000 having been expended upon it by Mr. TIERNEY. Owing to the peculiar form of the pleadings, the question being the validity of the will, Rev. Sir W. L. DARELL appeared as plaintiff against the Earl of Egmont, (Lord ARRAN,) whereas he was in reality defendant, resisting the claim of his opponent to get possession of the estates, which were alleged to have been obtained by fraud and false representation, and undue influence. When the pleadings had very nearly come to a conclusion on Wednesday, the case was compromised without being allowed to go to the jury. Although the terms of the compromise made have not been stated, it is generally understood that Sir LIONEL DARELL and the other plaintiffs are to receive £125,000 in lieu of the estates devised by the will in dispute, and that Lord EGMONT is to pay all costs. Mr. Justice KAOGH expressed his complete satisfaction with the arrangement.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE TRIUMPHANT.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

We mentioned in our last number the successful efforts of the Americans in the improvement of their cast-iron ordnance, which we believe to be traceable to the spirit of emulation which exists between the Army and Navy Ordnance Departments, and their working heads, Capts. RODMAN and DAHLGREN, being held responsible for the weapons turned out. Hence the slightest alteration in the form or construction of either the army or navy guns is closely watched by the other Department, and the result is "steady progress." Most artillerists know that to Capt. (now Admiral) DAHLGREN, the best form of gun is due, and to Capt. RODMAN, of the United States army, is owing the present admirable plan of casting hollow and cooling from the interior of the gun; and although the one constructs ordnance for the navy only, and the other the heavy sort guns and field pieces, there is scarcely any difference in the patterns of their weapons, which are all cast at the same foundries, and of similar bore, so that the shot are interchangeable. After careful experiments, however, the value of which has best indicated by the fact of their being quoted by the Woolwich Ordnance Committee, as confirming their statement of the necessity for altering our old plan of proving guns, it was found that cast-iron alone could not be depended upon for rifled guns, and consequently Mr. PARROTT's plan of strengthening with wrought metal was adopted. This plan differs as much from the looping pursued in France and Spain as from our own building-up systems, and consists of placing a single massive jacket over the breech of the gun. So effectually does it strengthen the rifled weapons, that they are found to safely withstand 1,000 discharges with elongated shot, and to give a velocity of 1,800 feet per second with the solid balls, which are also fired from them. The rifled guns used for these round shot are of the 32-pounder 8 and 10-inch bore, and which besides do excellent work as rifles, with a range which few guns exceed, being as much as 3,800 at 10 degrees elevation. We trust that these results will attract the attention of our responsible authorities.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

THE CASE OF MR. J. W. GRAZEBROOK.

From the European Times.

The 3d inst. was the last examination and discharge sitting in the case of WILLIAM JOSHUA GRAZEBROOK, before Mr. Commissioner PEARY, 1st Liverpool. The bankrupt carried on business in Liverpool as a merchant and commission agent. His statement of accounts shows debts unsecured to the amount of £23,443 8s. 9d., and secured debts to the amount of £12,610 8s. 4d.; liabilities on bills discounted, £2,477 9s. 4d.; liabilities on accommodation bills, £600; and debts to be paid in full, £328. The credit side of the account shows a surplus of £14,363 12s. 10d.; the assets being debts due to the estate, £16,160; property given up to the assignees, £13,513 16s. 9d.; and do. in the hands of creditors, £24,149 8s. 2d. The bankrupt has been for some years past extensively engaged in business, and latterly with the ports of the Southern States of America, and attributes his present position to the capture, detention and confiscation of the steamers *Nicolai I.* and *Dolphin* by the Federal States. The circumstances connected with the capture and detention of the latter vessel have been brought under the notice of Lord RUSSELL, and have been the subject of communication between the two Governments, an appeal against the decision of the Court at Key West having been lodged with the authorities at Washington. There was no opposition on the part of the assignees or creditors, and the bankrupt passed his examination, and was allowed an unconditional order of discharge.

THE QUEEN ON CRINOLINE.

Her Majesty has addressed the following remonstrance to the ladies of England:

WINDSOR CASTLE, Aug. 1, 1863.

LADIES: The Queen has commanded me to express the pain with which her Majesty reads the account of daily accidents arising from the wearing of the indelicate, expensive, dangerous and hideous article called Crinoline. Her Majesty cannot refrain from making known to you her extreme displeasure that educated women should by example encourage the wearing of a dress which can be pleasing only to unnaturalized taste. For the miserable idiots who abjectly copy the habits of those conventionally formed their betters, it is impossible to entertain anything but pity. But to the ladies of England this appeal to abandon the present degrading, dangerous and disgusting fashion is made in the belief that they will show themselves the rational and decorous persons whom they are supposed to be. I have the honor to be, ladies, your most obedient and humble servant, C. B. PHIPPS.

—Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, D. D., lately President of McKendrick College, Lebanon, Ill., has been chosen editor of *Zion's Herald*, in Boston. The editorial chair having been vacated by Rev. Dr. Erastus O. Haven, who has accepted the office of President of Michigan University, and leaves Boston to enter upon his duties in a few days.

The Diplomatic Excursion.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN AUBURN.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Aug. 20.

Secretary SEWARD and the party of foreign diplomats and their attendants, en route to Niagara Falls, arrived in this city last evening at 7 o'clock. They were met at the depot by a large delegation of citizens, and, after entering carriages, were taken to the residence of Secretary SEWARD, and became his guests. The party numbers sixteen, and includes the following distinguished gentlemen:

Baron GEROT, the Minister of Prussia; Mr. MOLINA, the Minister of Nicaragua; Mr. TASSARA, the Minister of Spain; Lord LYONS, the British Minister; Baron STOECKEL, the Russian Minister; M. MERCIER, the French Minister; M. SCHLEIDER, the Hanseatic Minister; M. BARNARD, the Italian Minister; Count RIOER, the Swedish Minister; M. ASTABURAGA, the Chilian Minister.

This morning the party visited Fort Hill Cemetery, the Auburn State Prison, the Insane Asylum for Convicts, and other places of public interest. This afternoon they are enjoying the scenery about Owasco Lake, and a ride in Secretary SEWARD's life-boat, which, fortunately for the occasion, arrived from Washington two or three days since. After the other exercises at the lake are concluded the party repair to the extensive and pleasant grounds of E. T. T. MARSH, where a collation will be prepared for them. The guests will return to the city about 6 o'clock P. M. It is expected the Mayor and Common Council, the Professors in the Theological Seminary, and the clergymen of the city will pay their respects to the distinguished gentlemen this evening in a body. Such other of our citizens as may find it convenient to call, will do so at their pleasure, during the evening.

Flags are flying in all directions to-day in honor of the distinguished visitors. Auburn is a quiet, modest town, but no one can blame her if she put on airs on the present occasion. A man might live a generation in any of our small neighboring cities and never have an opportunity of paying his respects to so many of the representatives of foreign nations. It is an interesting event in the history of Auburn!

The party will leave the city for Niagara Falls to-morrow morning.

The Duration of the War.

VIEWS OF A REBEL SOLDIER.

C. C. MCKINNEY, a private in JOHNSTON'S army, in a letter to his wife, dated Canton, Miss., June 14, says:

"It has been a doubtful proposition with me for some time whether the South be able to maintain the position she has assumed. You know that last Summer, in private, confidential conversations with you, that I expressed serious apprehensions of the South's ability to achieve her Independence. My doubts on this subject are based upon reasonable foundations:

First—The inordinate disposition of the citizens to speculate upon the families of soldiers in the field has a tendency to dispirit and render discontented the soldiery, and you know that a discontented army cannot fight with the same energy that they could under different circumstances.

Secondly—The North has such a large preponderance in point of numerical strength. That idea may be hooted at by some who have never been in the service, and have nothing to do but to fall back in easy arm chairs, and read the gasconading articles of lying editors, (tell MAC. I mean nothing personal,) but to those who have seen the bravery and valor of the Northern troops, it appears different.

Thirdly—The appointment of their army is so much superior to ours. They have the finest and most approved arms—small arms—cannon—field-pieces and siege guns, and this, too, is very important in fighting a battle.

Fourthly—Their supplies are so much more abundant than ours. They have in the rear of their armies unbounded fields of corn and wheat, and great pastures filled with fat hogs and cattle, from which they can supply their army, and consume none but what the farmer desires to sell and which he intends for the market; while a good part of our territory is occupied by the enemy, and they press supplies therefrom, and force us to supply our army by stinting our families.

We are their superiors in only one thing, and that is the valor and persevering energy and endurance of our men. But these cannot avail us against such overwhelming odds—but if we can whip them here then, I think, the cause of Southern Independence is established, and in a short time we will all be at home with our families, the epaulets of the arrogant officer will be doffed and he will court the favor of those he now oppresses and despises. I will remember such."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

Drill Officer Y. S. Copeland.

Sergt. Y. S. COPELAND, whose services as Drill Officer to the force have been of the utmost value, was one of the most efficient of the Officers during riot week. His first duty was organizing the command of Inspector CARPENTER, which on Monday afternoon met the mob at Broadway and Amity-street, and he had the second blow in what was a gallant fight, and a quick and complete victory. It was here that the Police by their bravery extorted from the citizens gathered at the spot cheer on cheer of approval—something unusual for the force to hear given them, but which will be nothing novel hereafter. This mob was the one which had been doing so much damage in the upper part of the City, and they came down lustened with pinnoer, as the sweating Sergt. COPELAND formed another command of 250 men, which, under Inspector CARPENTER, marched to the Park, and gave the rioters fleeing from the *Tribune* Building a reception with clubs such as they little expected, and largely [illegible] from. The Sergeant was here also amongst the most conspicuous and foremost. Thence he was on the march through the Fourth Ward. Here were witnessed shocking scenes; the sacking of houses occupied by negroes, the piling up and burning of their furniture, the forcing of their dwellings, and in some cases the actual burning alive of the inmates. In one instance a dwelling was fired where seven negroes had taken refuge; they escaped by jumping from the windows, a distance of twenty feet; one broke his leg, another his arm, and it was only by the prompt and decisive action of the Police that any of them escaped death, the mob standing ready, like so many wolves, to jump upon them the moment they reached the ground. In this march, the various mobs were met and dispersed, the greater portion fleeing back into their dens. At midnight the force returned to the Park in time to receive the large mob coming down Broadway to finish the interrupted work at the *Tribune* Building. It was here that Inspector CARPENTER exhibited strategy and generalship, massing his force to the east side of the Park, and, covered by the darkness, coolly awaiting the mob, which came on, singing "We'll hang old GARELEY to a sour apple tree," and rushed into the grasp of the force ere their presence was suspected. Exemplary, sudden, thorough was their punishment after the force sprang upon them. "Up, Guards, and at them," was the word; the songs ceased, and the ringing of the locusts and cries for mercy of the renegades supplied their place. Here, too, was Sergt. CORSLAND brave and efficient. Returning to Headquarters, but a brief respite was had, for at 2 A. M., Tuesday, Sergt. C. formed a battalion of 100 men, and proceeded to Clarkson-street, to recover the body of the negro hung there. It was recovered and brought to the Central office. On Tuesday the Sergeant formed a battalion of some two hundred men, which, under Inspector CARPENTER, visited Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, where the severe battle, heretofore described, was held. The force used their revolvers to clear the tops of the houses of their assailants, but ultimately had to charge the houses, take and "clean" them. The rioters most of them boldly met the assault, others were found secreted in beds, boxes, closets, &c., &c., but were hunted out, receiving lessons which those of them who can remember anything, are not likely to forget. The force returned to Headquarters at noon, and during the balance of the day the military knowledge of the Sergeant was in constant requisition in the organizing of the different commands constantly being required and sent off. In the evening he was with the command which, under Inspector CARPENTER, marched to Barnum Bros.' clothing-store, and subsequently through the infected districts threebouts, dispersing all mobs and administering, on several occasions, severe punishment; thence to the Fifth Ward, where valuable service was done and quiet restored, and thence to Headquarters. During the balance of the week, until Saturday, Sergt. COPELAND was occupied in organizing companies, as they were required, for special service.

In hastily giving a record of the duties and doings of this officer we have omitted many instances connected therewith, but which have been given in connection with the record of divers Precincts. His conduct has elicited the hearty encomiums of his superior officers, and he was valuable because of his military knowledge and the promptness and ability with which he formed commands, but also as a cool, gallant and faithful officer. He was untiring and indefatigable.

A Mother Fatally Kicked and Beaten While Protecting her Child from Being Burned.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF RIOTERS AND MURDERERS.

Coroner COLLIN held on inquest yesterday afternoon, at No. 11 Worth-street, on the body of ANN DERICKSON, a native of Ireland, aged 29 years, who died from injuries received during the riot. The testimony in the case shows that the poor woman was beaten almost to death by a gang of lawless men and boys while she was trying to protect her son from being burned and hung. A notice of her death and a statement of the circumstances under which she received her injuries were published in the Times of yesterday. The testimony given below tells the sad tale story.

Ellen Foos testified: On Monday the rioters commenced in Thomas-street, and on Tuesday, at ten o'clock, they began in Worth-street, No. 11, where I reside; they first commenced in the rear; they kept shouting, "Hare's where the niggers live, in the rear;" there was a large crowd; I recognize three persons, known as Cruise, Jim Best (*alias* Vass) and Mose, Green; it was dark, but there was a light in the basement; I put out the light in the rear basement; they then came to the front basement and broke in the front door and windows; some one said it was a negro who blew the light out; the mob then became more furious; Cruise had an ax in his hand, and with that he struck the deceased's son on the head; Jim Vess struck the boy with a cart-rung; when the deceased was struck she fell right over her son and tried to protect him; she called out to them "For God's sake kill me but save, Oh save my boy;" the deceased was then struck with a cart-rung in the hands of Jim Vess, (Best;) she was struck several times on the head, chest and abdomen; at the time she was struck she had the boy under her clothes endeavoring to shield him; Mose Green went up the lamp-post with a rope to hang the boy; after they had ceased beating him in the house they dragged him into the street, where they stripped his shirt off; Jim "Vess" then went into the house and obtained a Kerosene oil-lamp, came out and said, "Let's set fire to the nigger;

with a fit of melancholy, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, some time during Thursday night, in his sleeping-room at No. 146 Essex-street. The deceased, about a year since, lost his wife, and two weeks ago a son died. These losses so weighed upon his mind, it is supposed, that he was induced to take his life. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

DEATH FROM BEING BEATEN DURING THE RIOTS.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 94 Attorney-street, on the body of CHARLES WATSON, aged 50 years, who died from consumption. The testimony showed that his death was accelerated by injuries received by having been beaten by rioters in the vicinity of Flatbush, L. I.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Rev. D. A. MACK, Chaplain of the Third Vermont, and Rev. Mr. STONE, of Boston, will officiate at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on Sunday next, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M. The friends of the soldier are respectfully invited to attend. Divine service held regularly at these rooms every Sunday, at 3 P. M.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body of WINIFRED CRAGHIN, aged 17 years, who died from the effects of sun-stroke. The deceased lived at No. 68 Crosby-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

SERIOUS AFFRAY—ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN OFFICER.—A serious affray occurred in Hoboken on Thursday, in which a man named BRADY was seriously, if not dangerously, injured. It appears that about 6 o'clock Constable WHITNEY went to BRADY'S house, in Meadow street, to arrest Mrs. BRADY, on a warrant issued by Justice WHITE. After entering the house and making his business known, BRADY locked the door and said, "We have got you now, you son of a ——, and will murder you before you get out of here." BRADY then seized an ax and attacked the officer, attempting to strike him, but the latter evaded his blows, and finally wrenched the ax away, and dealt BRADY two blows on the head, inflicting very severe scalp wounds. Mrs. BRADY also assisted her husband, and the officer came off with black eyes. Subsequently Mrs. BRADY was taken into custody, but her husband was too seriously injured to be removed.

MOVEMENT FOR RAISING THE QUOTA IN HOBOKEN.—The Citizens' Committee in Hoboken, Thursday, made arrangements for raising $30,000 to be paid in bounties for volunteers, each man to receive $200. The Board of Councilmen met last night and passed a resolution to cooperate with the Citizens' Committee. The form of an act was also adopted to be presented for passage by the Legislature next Winter, providing for the issuing of bonds upon which to raise the money, which is to be procured temporarily as negotiable notes. The Committee complain that their quota is in excess 62 man, and they propose to raise only 160 men of the 222 set down for that city.

Williamsburgh.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—ADAM DECKNELD, of Moore-street, between Graham-avenue and Smith-street, was arrested Thursday, on complaint of JACOB EBERHARDT, who resides in Graham-avenue, for feloniously assaulting him with a knife, and inflicting a serious wound on his head. He was arraigned before Justice WALTERS, and committed to await examination.

FIRE AT MEDFORD, L. I.—Early Thursday morning the Long Island passenger and freight depot at Medford, L. I., was burned to the ground by an incendiary, who first cut the ropes of the wells, so that no water could be procured to extinguish the flames.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 21, 1863.

$5,000 U. S 6s, '81, Reg...103¾
10,000 do...103¾
33,000 Jeff. & Clear. Co. Cl. 106
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes...Oct. & Ap...107
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c....101¾
25,000 Mo. State 6s.....71¾
5,000 N. C. St. 6s.....66
1,000 C. & M. R. R. M....85
10,000 Erie 3d M. 8s, '83.114¾
5,000 E. 8th M. B.....108
3,000 Hud. R. 3d M.....123
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d.....87
5,000 do.....81¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M....89
6,000 Han. & St. J. R. M....71¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M....94
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..87
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th M..82
10 Commonwlth B'k.100
10,000 American Gold....125¾
50,000 do.....125¾
450 Canton Co.....31¾
100 do.....31¾
50 Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.161
150 do.....160¾
150 Cumb. Coal. Prf....27¾
200 Penna. Coal Co.....149
100 Quicksilv. M. Co....47¾
200 Bucks Co. Lead Co. 2¾
400 do.....2
300 N. Y. Cen. R.....131
500 do.....130¾
500 do.....130¾
100 do.....s30.130¾
160 do.....130⅞
50 do.....s.....130¾
1700 Erie R.....118¾
100 do.....s30 118
33 do.....118
1200 do.....118
400 do.....118¾
100 do.....118¾
600 do.....118¾
300 do.....118¾
600 do.....118¾
500 do.....118¾
1000 do.....118⅝
30 Harlem R. Prf.....150
100 do.....152
50 do.....151¾
1500 Reading Railroad.121
300 do.....120⅝
100 do.....s30.120
2000 do.....120¾
100 do.....120
100 do.....s30 119¾

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co...Cl.107½
15,000 Mo. St. 6s.....71
1,000 Amer. Gold.....125¾
200 Canton Company..32
600 do.....32¾
800 do.....31¾
450 Cumb. Coal Prf.....28
300 N. Y. C. R.....130¾
700 Erie R.....119¾
1000 do.....119¾
500 do.....s30.119¾
100 do.....s30.118¾
300 do.....s30.117¾
500 do.....119¾
100 do.....119¾
100 do.....119¾
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TAKE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—NATALIE; OR, THE SIXTH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have rebel news from Charleston, by way of Richmond and Norfolk, to the 20th inst.—Thursday last—which indicates anything but a belief on the part of the rebels that they will be able to hold the city. The operations of our forces for the preceding twenty-four hours are said to have been mostly confined to a steady and continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter—from which we judge that the grand attack on that stronghold did not commence on Monday as anticipated. Our fire had begun to tell on the fort, which replied only at long intervals; and the rebel dispatch confesses that Gen. GILLMORE'S 200-pound Parrotts were too much for it. The dispatch states, however, that even should Sumter fall, the harbor may still be held; but that the rebels despair of being able to hold it is evidenced by the fact that Gen. BONHAM has issued a proclamation urging the removal of all non-combatants from the city as soon as possible. The dispatch closes with the old bombast, that the city will be defended street by street, and house by house.

Refugees who have reached Norfolk, Va., from Richmond, state that the rebel Government are much frightened in anticipation of the fall of Charleston. They consider its capture as fixing the doom of the Confederacy.

The notorious Missouri guerrilla QUANTRELL, at the head of 800 men, crossed the Missouri border into Kansas on Thursday evening, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning made his appearance at Lawrence. He placed a guard around the town, and then entering it with the rest of his force, proceeded to pillage the stores, shoot the citizens, and set the houses on fire. The place was completely surprised, and no resistance could be made. Gen. LANE was in the town, and it is supposed he has fallen into QUANTRELL'S hands. Troops have been dispatched in pursuit of QUANTRELL.

We receive from Cincinnati another assurance that Gen. ROSECRANS' army is executing an important movement. The latest advices are to the 17th inst.

Gen. HARTSUFF and Staff left Lexington on Friday to take the field. The *Observer* of that town says that in the past few days there has been quite a stir in military circles in that vicinity. East Tennessee will doubtless soon be the theatre of important events.

The following paragraph, corroborative of the two preceding ones, is from the Chicago *Times*:

"ROSECRANS' army is nearing Chattanooga, where BRAGG is strongly posted, and a battle any day is a matter of probable occurrence. It is conjectured that BRAGG will receive reinforcements from JOHNSTON. BURNSIDE'S advance is moving steadily onward, and will, it is stated, reach Knoxville, Tenn., within two weeks."

We have an account from Fortress Monroe of a long and successful raid into North Carolina, made by the First New-York Mounted Rifles and two companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Gen. ONDERDONK. A party of guerrillas were encountered between Pasquotank and Hartford, of whom a considerable number were killed. The expedition returned to Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday.

Advices were received at headquarters in St. Louis on Thursday, to the effect that the National forces, under Gen. DAVIDSON, had crossed the White River, at Clarendon, Ark., and were moving toward Little Rock—having already arrived in sight of "Paddy" PRICE'S rebel pickets.

Col. BURKE, of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, reached Cincinnati on Thursday last, and says, among other matters of interest, that PEMBERTON'S Vicksburgh army has gone to pieces. The Texans left in a body for home, and the Tennesseeans and Alabamians were leaving it in numberless squads. Over ten thousand Tennesseeans have reported to the Provost-Marshal of the Army of the Cumberland, as deserters from the rebels, having all come into our lines since Gen. ROSECRANS' advance on Tullahoma.

The Manchester *Examiner and Times* alluding to the alleged overhauling of the ship *Julia* by the *Vanderbilt*, a paragraph regarding which we published yesterday, hints that the cruiser may have been the pirate *Virginia*, as the description given does not correspond to the *Vanderbilt* in any respect.

President LINCOLN is expected to attend a great Union mass meeting, to be held at Springfield, Ill., on the 3d of September.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Virginia* and *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool, on Aug. 4 and 8, respectively, arrived yesterday. Their news has been fully anticipated.

The Mayor has unofficially informed the members of the Common Council, that if they will meet on Monday next, he will communicate with them respecting the Conscription ordinance. It is thought that he wishes to send in the amendments, heretofore published, so that if rejected, a veto may be prepared by Tuesday. It is thought that no meeting will be held on Monday.

There was much excitement again on the Stock Exchange yesterday; prices closing feverish and irregular, but without abatement in speculation. Government Stocks steady. Money in good supply at 6 ₩ cent. Gold, 125¼; Exchange, 138 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were less abundant and less active yesterday; Corn was a shade higher, but other articles were heavy. Cotton was dull and drooping. Sugars, Tallow, Hay, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Hides and Leather were saleable and buoyant. Beef, Butter, Cheese, Hops, Seeds, Spices, Fruit, Candles, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Chemicals, Dyewoods, Whalebone and Whisky were inactive. Petroleum and Kentucky Tobacco were in lively request. Manilla Hemp was freely purchased on speculation. Domestic Woolens were in moderate demand, while domestic Woolens, (especially Cassimeres, Flannels and Shawls,) and desirable styles of Imported Dress Goods were briskly sought after. The freight engagements were restricted.

The Peaceful Progress of the Draft—Its Reason, and Its Lesson.

Well, the draft in the Sixth District is completed, and without the slightest tremor in the pulse of the mildest family man of that region. There has been neither insurrection, riot, row, nor shindy; not even so much as a quarrel or a fight. Indeed, we never had more charming tranquillity. It quite carries back the mind to the sweet calm of the pastoral age.

What is still better, it is going to continue. Nobody has the least fear that the draft in the other Districts will not pass off just as pleasantly. Even "Mackerelville," whose waters but a little while since raged so terribly, composes itself before the approach of the Provost-Marshal as if he were the very Arion with the "wreathed horn."

Who will say now there is not virtue in locust and in cold lead? What else can have wrought this magic change? The draft, which is now submitted to with such beautiful meekness, is the same draft which, but six short weeks ago, was resisted with the wildest desperation. Not a syllable of the law, which was then denounced and defied as without authority in the Constitution, and as intolerable tyranny, has been changed. And the relief now proposed is by no means so broad as that which was then so speedily proffered by the trembling Common Council. Though a hundred or two of the actors in the horrid scenes have been arrested, and in that way disabled from further outrage, the thousands still remain. There is the same, or very nearly the same, mob material as before, and the same provocation. And yet what a difference in temper. Instead of frantic fury, the most absolute demureness. And what a difference in effect. Instead of a carnival of murder, arson and robbery, a repose and security never exceeded. These differences can come from one thing only: the fact that there is now a thorough understanding that *resistance to the law is destruction*. It is because the Government, which is the minister of law, has made itself "a terror to evil doers," instead of their servitor and minion—because it has warned and not flattered, commanded and not begged, marched with the baton and the bayonet, and not crept with the white flag and the olive branch—that peace now reigns.

President LINCOLN cannot be too profoundly thanked for his firmness in the execution of the Enrollment law in this City of New-York. He has been besieged with threats and with entreaties, he has been plied with falsehoods and with sophistries, by our whole tribe of Copperhead politicians, to an extent and in a manner that our loyal people as yet but very inadequately conceive. A weak man in his place could not possibly have stood against the influences which have been brought to bear to constrain a making good of Gov. SEYMOUR'S pledge to the mob that the draft in this City and State should be suspended. He has never swerved for an instant. Prompt at all times to remove the slightest real ground for complaint, when it was shown him, in the administration of the law, he has yet stood by the authority of the law itself with a staunchness that must have challenged the admiration of even his tempters, sordid as they are. This vindication of authority, under such circumstances, is of great worth to the country. The addition of fifteen thousand men to the National armies through this enforcement of law in New-York City, is not a hundredth part so great a public benefit as the moral effect secured by this demonstration, in the eyes of all men in this country and in foreign countries, that the Government of the United States is a Government to be obeyed. It is a practical vindication of the supremacy of American law, that the Northern Copperhead, the Southern rebel, and the foreign malignant cannot help heeding. It will prove to them that this Government has a reserved strength beyond their calculation, and will constrain them to respect it accordingly.

The peaceful effect and the contented spirit which the uncompromising vindication of the National authority has produced in this City, so lately full of rage and fight, are simply a foretaste of what will be the peaceful effect and the contented spirit which the uncompromising vindication of National authority will work throughout the South, frantic as it has been, and still is, with the spirit of revolt. The same terrible experience of the consequences of resisting a power that is both of right and in fact supreme, must, so long as human nature, North and South, remains the same, be followed by the same results. Had President LINCOLN shuffled, and paltered, and bent and hacked, as Gov. SEYMOUR would fain have had him, who believes that public order in this City would have been today as secure as it now is, or a hundredth part as secure in months and years to come? Such conduct upon the part of the Government would have been simply a reward for past lawlessness, and an encouragement of the same spirit for the future. Insubordination instead of being crushed, as it now is, both in form and in very essence, so that even its malignity is converted into contentment and good nature, would be installed in this metropolis as a perpetual object of dread. Just so a weak policy toward this rebellion, even if we should succeed in inducing it to come to terms, would only perpetuate its malign spirit, and make it our permanent master. The rebellion has got to be relentlessly crushed, just as the riot was. The Southern people can never be restored to reasonable thought and healthy feeling by any other means. It is a grand thing for the country that President LINCOLN so thoroughly understands this truth, and is so faithful in its application against lawlessness, without regard to latitude.

Rosecrans on the War-Path.

We have private advices from the Army of the Cumberland that make it positively certain that ROSECRANS is again on the war-path. It might not be prudent, at this moment, to mention such details as we have; but this much we may say, that the advance is under such circumstances and with such combinations as look toward the most important results.

We need not say that the operations in Tennessee will be followed with the liveliest interest by the whole nation. ROSECRANS is on a line of operations where every step he takes has a momentous bearing, not merely with reference to the special rebel force he may encounter, but with regard to the whole theatre of war. If he takes Chattanooga as his "objective"—and we need not say that he aims at nothing short of this—we will have seized a point whose possession by us will radically change the whole aspect of warlike operations. Chattanooga is a natural citadel in the heart of the Confederacy, and on the salient angle of the great rebel line of communications between the East and the West. This seized, we shall hold interior lines and force the rebels to operate on exterior lines, thus completely turning the tables on them.

An advance by Gen. ROSECRANS is also peculiarly opportune at the present moment, when the aspect of affairs is such as to threaten a new offensive movement by Gen. LEE. Of course, the rebel chief could venture on a new invasion only if reinforced from the West, and if reasonably certain of quietude there. There is the best of evidence that he has been so reinforced, by at least one corps and one division from the army of BRAGG. But the advance of ROSECRANS will sadly disconcert rebel combinations. Instead of concentrating for an attack on MEADE, LEE will be compelled to hurry back the battalions he has drawn from BRAGG, to strengthen that General to meet the menacing movements of ROSECRANS; *for we believe the rebel military chiefs would sooner abandon Virginia itself, Richmond included, than that great strategic mountain range, which runs like a wedge into the heart of the Confederacy, and on which Chattanooga is placed like a natural bastion.* The Richmond usurpers would not be the sagacious military heads they have proven themselves if they did not so regard it.

Gen. ROSECRANS will have, in the movement now inaugurated, a task that will try the best metal of his army. The advance from the line lately gained (we mean the line from Tullahoma to Bridgeport) upon Chattanooga will be through a mountainous country, excessively difficult to operate in, where, if the rebels are still in the heroic mood, they can make every defile and mountain pass a new Thermopylæ. But he is of the right sort of "grit" for that kind of business; and he has an army in as fine a condition as it is possible for an army to be in—an army which has never been beaten, and which covets nothing so much as to meet the foe.

ASSIGNMENT OF CONSCRIPTS IN THE FIELD.—We do not know whether or not it is the purpose of the military authorities to permit our conscripts to have any choice as to the regiments which they shall enter when they arrive in the army. Thus far, the conscripts from any given State—say Pennsylvania, Massachusetts or New-York—have been assigned to the regiments in the field that were originally raised in those States, and this system, we suppose, will be kept up. But we do not see why men who have preferences for service in any given division, brigade or regiment should not be allowed the exercise of their choice. Many of the substitutes, at all events, have formerly served in regiments to which they would like to return, and again join their old comrades; and other drafted men have acquaintances or friends in certain regiments whom they would much prefer to join, feeling assured that, in case of sickness or accident, they would find attentions otherwise beyond their reach, or their families would be informed of that of which they might otherwise remain ignorant. A man entering a regiment feels much more at home where he has an acquaintance or friend than where he is an entire stranger to all. Others would prefer to join a regiment or brigade because of their estimate of its prowess, or of the glory and honor it has achieved, of which they at once assume a share.

In the country districts, the system is already carried out to a certain extent. Details have been sent from regiments in the field to the districts in which the regiments were raised, for the purpose of carrying back to them, from their own district, the assigned quota of drafted men. But in the great cities, where a large number of regiments have been raised, the plan would be much more difficult of accomplishment; and we think, therefore, it would be as well to allow the conscripts from this City, who will soon take up their southward march, to designate in advance the regiments they would prefer to enter. Of course, if the regiment of their first choice be full, they will have to make a second selection.

The conscripts in the rebel army have this privilege; and even after they are in the field, they have the right, under certain circumstances, to change their regiments at will. The plan with us, would of course have its regulations and limitations, but the principle we conceive to be an excellent one, both for the army and the conscripts.

The War and Its Originators.

The difficulties of writing history could hardly be better exemplified than by a comparison of the versions of the origin of the war, given by Mr. DONNELL, the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons, and published in our columns on Wednesday, and that which is daily put forward by the rebel sympathizers at the North. According to Mr. DONNELL, who held personal cognizance of most of the steps taken "to precipitate the South into revolution," the secession movement was due to a determination of certain Southern leaders that the South should be independent at any cost, grievance or no grievance; that they tried to convert the tariff into a pretext for separation, and, failing, fixed on Slavery as "the only question on which the South is likely to unite;" that they then agitated and intrigued in such manner as to make Mr. LINCOLN'S election a certainty; and as soon as he was elected, dragged the Southern people into a revolution upon a series of pretences, which the progress of events have all proved false, and foremost among them was the depreciation of Northern courage and tenacity. He denies, from first to last, that the North had any share in bringing about the war, beyond the fact that it existed and furnished something to separate from, and something to fight with.

The Copperhead version of the matter is, however, that the revolution was planned by HORACE GREELEY, HENRY WARD BEECHER, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and a few other lecturers and editors of country newspapers; that these people found YANCEY, TOOMBS, DAVIS and WISE, *et hoc genus omne*, peacefully reposing on their plantations, intent upon growing cotton and leading a quiet life, and occasionally enlightening the country by a speech; that they proceeded willfully to goad these good men to madness by discourses on Slavery delivered in New-England, and articles upon it written in New-York, and which nobody in the South ever read or dared to read; and that, after long and patient endurance of the infliction, these gentlemen called their countrymen to arms, as the only mode of deliverance.

Happily, the historian will not have much difficulty in choosing between the two stories. The causes assigned by Mr. DONNELL are natural and ordinary ones; those assigned by the SEYMOURS and TILDEN, are novel, strange and extraordinary. The rebellion has been brought about, either by substantial grievances or else through the machinations of designing or ambitious demagogues. No political revolution has ever yet been caused in one community by articles and speeches published in another, *even if they were read by the malcontents*. The idea is absurd and ridiculous on the face of it; doubly so when, as in this case, the lucubrations which are generally assigned as the cause of all our woes, never circulated among those whom they are alleged to have goaded to madness; when no Southerner would have them in his possession, or know anything whatever of their tenor, except what he learned from the bunkum harrangues of his own agitators. How many men at the South, we should like to know, had ever heard or read an abolitionist lecture for twenty years before this war broke out?

What makes the Copperhead theory of the outbreak all the more ridiculous is that nobody at the South, who advocated insurrection in order to deliver his down-trodden country from HORACE GREELEY'S articles, could have had the smallest hope that its success would have paralyzed a single abolitionist head or tongue. The horrors of Slavery, and the rascality of Slaveholders would have furnished just as tempting a theme after the South had separated as before. The British Abolitionists have exasperated "our Southern brethren" fully as much as those here at the North, though there has not been a slave in the British dominions for thirty years; the British aristocracy is exposed and denounced as regularly in our own newspapers, both North and South, as if there had been tyrant lords on our own soil any time within a century; and the wrongs of Poland furnish Parisian newspapers and workshops with as fertile a theme for discussion and cogitation as if knouting was done publicly on the Champs Elysees by the Czar's order. The fact is, that where discussion is free, men will discuss every subject in the earth or air, and there is no use in trying to prevent them, and least of all places in the world, on our soil. And it is impossible for those who hate it to escape it, except by reducing the whole earth under the yoke of a single despotic ruler, or committing suicide. The South must resign itself to the necessity of submitting to it, in common with the rest of mankind; and no men of Anglo-Saxon blood, and bred in Anglo-Saxon traditions, ought to have any difficulty in doing so. If Slavery be an institution, like marriage or property, as firmly rooted in the hearts of the Southern people, and as consonant with their ideas of justice and expediency, it is the sheerest folly to fear what its enemies may say of it abroad. If a certain number of Yankees were to become converts to free love, and denounce us here in New-York for cleaving to one wife, and encourage our better halves to run away from us to enjoy the society of their "affinities" in Connecticut or Massachusetts, they would have to preach a long time before New-York would seek safety for its domestic relations in a political revolution. And yet what the more rabid and blatant defenders of Slavery in the South are now doing, is just as crazy and ridiculous as this would be—supposing them to be sincere in all they say.

MARKET PRICE OF SLAVES.—Slaves command a higher price in Kentucky, taking gold as the standard of value, than in any other of the Southern States. In Missouri they are sold at from forty dollars to four hundred, according to age, quality, and especially according to *place*. In Tennessee they cannot be said to be sold at all. In Maryland the negroes upon an estate were lately sold, and fetched an average price of $18 a head. In the farther States of the Southern Confederacy we frequently see reports of negro sales, and we occasionally see boasts from rebel newspapers as to the high prices the slaves bring, notwithstanding the war and the collapse of Southern industry. We notice in the Savannah *Republican* of the 5th, a report of a negro sale in that city, at which, we are told, high prices prevailed, and at which two girls of 18 years of age were sold for about $2,500 apiece, two matured boys for about the same price, a man of 45 for $1,850, and at woman of 23, with her child of 5, for $3,950. Twenty-five hundred dollars, then, may be taken as the standard price of first-class slaves in the Confederacy; but when it is remembered that this is in Confederate money, which is worth less than one-twelfth its face in gold, it will be seen that the real price, by this standard, is only about $200. In Kentucky, on the other hand, though there is but little buying or selling of slave stock going on, we understand that negroes are still held at from seven to twelve hundred dollars apiece.

CHARLESTON.—Our latest advices from Charleston are under date of Thursday, and are from the rebels themselves. Gen. GILLMORE, by his siege guns planted on Morris Island, was carrying on a steady and continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter; and the rebels confess that our fire was beginning to tell on this stronghold—that our 200-pounder guns were proving too much for its walls, and that at date the fort was able to reply only at long intervals. They seem to anticipate its speedy reduction with even greater certainty than we have done. One of the paragraphs sets forth the rebel prospect in case of Sumter's fall, by asserting that it is not the main defence of the harbor, and even, if battered down, the latter may still be held. Another of their paragraphs sets forth their programme after Sumter and all the other works are reduced, by saying that it has been "determined to defend the city, street by street and house by house, as long as a foot of earth is left." The inference to be drawn from all this is, that whether or no Charleston is to be at once reduced, rebel confidence has been wonderfully reduced. As for the rebel gammon about fighting from street to street and house to house, we have already expressed the opinion that Gen. GILLMORE will give them a chance to do no such thing. When once Sumter and the other works in the harbor are reduced, and half a dozen monitors steam up the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, and plant themselves opposite each side of the old town, the rebels will be compelled to evacuate the streets and houses pretty quickly.

AMERICAN GROWTH AND RESOURCES.—The President has appointed Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of this City, as the representative of the United States in the "International Statistical Congress," which commences its session at Berlin (Prussia) on the 6th of September. This is the fifth of the series of triennial Statistical Congresses which have been held in Europe—the previous sessions having been at Paris, at London, at Brussels, and at Vienna. This Congress is purely a governmental body, or rather the delegates to it are appointed by their respective Governments, and are not the representatives of societies or conventions. Most of the civilized Powers are represented by their delegates, and some of the most distinguished statisticians and economists of the present day have taken part in the previous, and will take part in the coming, deliberations. The discussions take a wide and practical range, and may be said, in a word, to embrace all the material interests and resources of the various nations of the world, as they affect human progress and civilization.

Mr. RUGGLES has been chosen by the President as the representative of America, because of his special qualifications, from the pursuits and studies of a half century, to present to the attention of the European world a comprehensive and authoritative view of the vast and rapidly growing resources of the United States—their commercial, agricultural, mineral and territorial development. It is especially important that this should be done at the present juncture. Mr. RUGGLES sails for Europe to-day in the *Saxonia*.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Change in the Plan of the Fortifications of the City—Mining News, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

A telegram has been received from Major-Gen. HALLECK, ordering the suspension of the proposed harbor defences, and directing another plan to be adopted. Instead of erecting works on Yerba and Bueas Islands, and Riecos Point, two large batteries of ten guns each, to be constructed on Angel Island, and a heavy battery on San Jose or Black Point. The works are to be commenced as soon as the heavy timber required for them can be obtained.

News from the Oragon and Idaho mines is received to the end of July.

Three-fourths of the people at Boise River must leave soon for lack of water.

The bars on the Upper Columbia River, extending 200 miles, are found to turn out richly.

Three hundred thousand dollars reached Victoria from Cariboo by one arrival lately, and $200,000 more are on the way. There are not many claims there, but they are exceedingly rich.

The Stoken mines in British Columbia are a failure.

Sailed, Aug. 19, ships *Merchant*, SPRAGUE, for Callao; *Stars and Stripes*, CLEAVES, for Puget Sound; *Alboni*, for do.; *Carolina*, REED, for do.; *Friend*, for do.

Arrived, ship *Bunker Hill*, from New-York.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 21.

The sales of Government bonds to-day amounted to $859,450. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 27. The formation of National Banks is absorbing large amounts of five-twenties, and giving greater stability and permanence to local currency than has been heretofore enjoyed in commercial circles.

Secretary Seward and Party Returning.

ITHICA, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 21.

Secretary SEWARD and the foreign Ministers arrived here, *via* Cayuga Lake, at 1 o'clock to-day, and left, going south, at 4 P. M.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Meade Regulating the Sale of Newspapers.

Great Demoralization in the Rebel Armies.

DESERTIONS BY WHOLESALE.

WAR GAZETTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

The following order has just been issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 80.—*First*—For the purpose of giving full freedom of choice to this army in the selection of newspapers, it is ordered that any officer or enlisted man, wishing to purchase any daily journal not now furnished by the agent appointed under the provisions of the circular of June 2, may give notice thereof to the Provost-Marshal of the command to which he belongs, who shall forward the same, through the Provost-Marshal of his corps, to the Provost-Marshal-General, who shall instruct said agent to furnish the same without delay, and a neglect on his part to comply with such instructions shall be held sufficient cause for vacating his appointment.

Second—It appearing in several instances that the payment of the sick and wounded of this army has been delayed by reason of their descriptive lists having been signed by non-commissioned officers temporarily commanding companies, it is ordered that whenever, from any cause, the signature of a commissioned officer of a company cannot be obtained, the said list shall be signed by a Field officer or by the Adjutant of the regiment to which such company belongs.

Third—The reports called for by paragraph 5, General Orders No. 62, of June 12, 1863, from these headquarters, from Captains of companies, will be made monthly, and will state in addition to the name and rank of every officer having a soldier in his service, the name and regiment of the soldier so employed, and the length of time such service has been rendered.

Fourth—No non-commissioned officer or private can give his parole except through an officer, and no officer for himself or his command, can under any circumstances, give a military parole not to serve till exchanged, except when delivered to an officer of the United States, duly authorized to receive him at one of the points agreed upon by the Government for the exchange of prisoners of war, or at some other point agreed upon by the commander of an army to which he belongs. All other paroles are null and void. Any officer or soldier of this army giving them will be returned to duty without exchange, and will be punished for disobedience of orders.

By command of

Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

REBEL DESERTIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A letter from a prominent officer in Gen. ROSECRANS' army says that the whole country for miles around Chattanooga is swarming with deserters from BRAGG and JOHNSTON'S armies. Both of those commands are demoralized, and can no longer be called armies. A great many of the rebel soldiers come within our lines daily, and surrender—the majority bring their arms with them. The dissatisfaction is most marked among the Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee troops, who say that they have nothing left to fight for, and so give up the contest, and return to their homes. Several Mississippi regiments recently deserted in a body, officers and all. The feeling among the troops against the Jeff. Davis Government is very bitter, and all are anxious for the war to cease, and to return to their old allegiance.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

Rebel cavalry are busily engaged in enforcing the Conscription act in that portion of Eastern Virginia lying south and west of the Rappahannock. Some districts are nearly depopulated of males—none but very old men, women and children remaining. Parties are also scouring the country for provisions and forage, taking everything. There is wide-spread suffering and fear of famine during the coming Winter. The negroes are being sent further south, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Yankees.

LEE'S STRENGTH.

Army officers competent to judge, estimate the strength of LEE'S army at less than 35,000 men. Within the past three weeks it has been greatly thinned by desertions.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A Military Commission in Missouri have been disposing of the cases of several guerrillas. THOMAS K. YOUNG, for jayhawking and guerrilla practices in general, was sentenced to be shot, but was ordered to be set at liberty because the officer ordering the Commission failed to approve the proceedings. Another Court sentenced T. J. CALDWELL to be shot for the same offence. Approved. J. J. HEADRICK, T. J. BALLSN, W. R. RIGG, S. KISINGER, J. W. RIDER and D. B. CUNNINGHAM, were also found guilty of the same crime, and the same punishment was decreed, but the officer ordering the Court failed to approve the sentence, and they were therefore declared inoperative.

Private J. T. BARNETT, Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, has been sentenced to be shot for a crime which is set forth as follows, in the official record: "That he, the said JOHN THOMAS BARNETT, Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, being absent from his Company without leave, did, in company with one private, HIRAM EVANS, Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, stop a carriage containing Mr. SAMUEL HOFFMANNER, of Farmersville, Va., Mr. BENJAMIN ADLER, LOUIS HAMBURGER, and SAMUEL MANN, and by force of arms take from them a large amount of money—say some $16,000, two gold and one silver watch, one diamond breast-pin, and a gold-headed cane."

Second Lieut. W. C. WICK, battery E, First Pennsylvania artillery, for various offences, among them causing and signing a false muster and pay roll, has been dismissed the service.

RETALIATION.

Some time ago a body of Union troops made a raid on Wytheville, Va., during which Lieut.-Col. POWELL, of the Fourteenth Virginia (Union) regiment, was taken prisoner and placed in solitary confinement in Richmond. The War Department will promptly retaliate in kind upon a rebel prisoner in our hands, unless Col. P. is placed on the same footing with other prisoners of war.

THE DRAFT IN OHIO AND ILLINOIS.

In consideration of the States of Ohio and Illinois having furnished more than their quota of volunteers, the draft in these States will be very light—not more than 12,000 each, and it is probable that the number in each State will be raised by volunteering, and a draft avoided entirely.

A NEW GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

Acting Gov. MCCORMICK, Judge ALLEN and other officers of the Territory of Arizona, in an interview with the President this morning, urged the importance of an immediate appointment of a Governor of that Territory in the place of JOHN A. GURLEY, deceased. They named Hon. JOHN N. GOODWIN, ex-member of Congress from Maine, and now Chief Justice of that Territory. The President brought the subject before the Cabinet at noon, the appointment was agreed upon, and Judge TURNER, of Iowa, was selected as Chief Justice. An expedition to Arizona will start from New-York during the coming

week. It will be accompanied by Secretary ARNY, of New-Mexico, who is now here.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

THE UNION GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Gov. PIERPONT is here making arrangements for putting the Government of the State of Virginia into operation, the seat to be at Alexandria. With this view the first Legislature will be convened in extra session, probably in September, when they will elect a Treasurer and Auditor, for without them no salaries can be paid, nor the taxes collected in the several counties deposited. By the creation of the State of Western Virginia, the sum of $100,000 was left to the credit of the remaining portions of the Old Dominion. The new term of Gov. PIERPONT will commence in January next, the election having taken place on the 28th of last May in those parts of Eastern Virginia free from rebel control. Thus there are three Governors in what was formerly known as one State, including the rebel functionary at Richmond.

TRADE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Treasury Department has heard nothing of the courier reported to have been sent by Gen. GRANT, nor of any modification of his views in respect to trade.

THE RECAPTURED PRISONERS.

How they Escaped from Fort Warren—Where and How they were Retaken.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 21.

The revenue cutter *J. C. Dobbin* arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning, with the yacht and escaped prisoners from Fort Warren. There were but two of the rebels, and neither of them were of the *Tacony's* crew. Lieut. ALEXANDER was commander of the ram *Finegal*. The prisoners state that only two escaped from the fort.

The other prisoner proves to be JAMES THURSTON, Second Lieutenant of the Confederate marine service, from the *Atlanta* alias *Fingal*, captured at Savannah. The prisoners state that they escaped by crawling over the ramparts of Fort Warren while the sentinels were on duty.

They swam, with the assistance of a target, three-quarters of a mile to the opposite island, where they seized a little fishing yacht. Lieut. REED attempted to escape with them, but was detected in his effort to do so by the sentry stumbling upon him while he was crawling down after the alarm had been given. They landed only at Hampton Beach, and were captured at 11 o'clock yesterday, eastward of Boon Island. The prisoners made no resistance. They say they would have escaped by putting out to sea, if they had been supplied with food and clothing.

Capt. WEBSTER, of the cutter *Dobbin*, boarded every vessel he met until he captured the prisoners. They had some $200 or $300 Confederate money, with some greenbacks. They are now secure in the jail here. Their boat was a miserable one, and totally unfit for their contemplated trip.

The yacht *Sparkle*, with Deputy Collector BIRD and a volunteer crew, has not yet returned. She was armed with a swival-gun and muskets from the *Tecony*.

President Lincoln Going West.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 21.

President LINCOLN will, probably, attend the Union mass meeting at Springfield, Illinois, on the 3d of September.

Mrs. Lincoln's Visit to the French Squadron.

On her way returning from her tour through the mountains of New-England, Mrs. LINCOLN has been passing three or four days in our City—so quietly, however, that only a few personal friends have been aware of her presence. On Thursday, she paid a friendly visit to the French frigate *Guerriere*, lying at anchor in the North River, and was received with distinguished courtesy by the commandant, who, attended by his officers, conducted his guest and her companions over the vessel with the utmost measure of refined French hospitality. Mrs. LINCOLN spent a most agreeable hour, and returned highly delighted with her excursion.

The Excelsior Brigade and the Conscripts.

Now that the draft is taking place in this City, it has been asked whether the conscripts will be allowed the privilege of joining organizations of their own choice, or compelled to enter those assigned by the War Department. Many of the drafted have friends or relatives in the army, and they would, therefore, prefer to be attached to the regiment where their friends or relatives are, in preference to going among strangers.

Of the various organizations which belong almost exclusively to this City, and one whose deeds of heroism has won a name for itself second to none, the "Excelsior brigade" appears the most prominent. Nearly every inhabitant of New-York has read his record of glory under its indomitable leader, Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES, who raised it, and who has led it in almost every battle. If the choice of regiments is given to conscripts, the depleted ranks of the Excelsior would again acquire its maximum number, which would enable it to bear its proud and battle-worn banners to the front, where they have ever sought the foe and triumphed.

The conscript, having his choice to enter any particular regiment, will become a better and more contented soldier, and one who, when he hears the stories of battles his brother veterans have fought in, will strive to emulate their deeds, and thus become a sharer in their fame and future glories.

A NEW PARLOR GAME.—Mr. JOHN H. TINGLEY, of No. 152 Fulton-street, advertises a new game for the social circle, called the "Game of Familiar Quotations." It affords a very pleasant way of becoming acquainted with the beauties of SHAKESPEARE, COWPER, COLLEY CIBBER, YOUNG, COLERIDGE and others, whose writings add beauty to the English classics.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cerens,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Who Minds a Cold?

It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way. And yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in bronchitis or consumption! Why not take cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

Is any inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. Jayne's Expectorant effects a speedy cure by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief by removing the difficulty of breathing and producing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation, in all parts of the world, for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by agents and druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all bilious affections.

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes the most beautiful black or brown instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 58 Dey-st., N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Inflamed Nails, Enlarged joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Rheumatism, Paralysis and Numbness of the limbs are relieved and cured by Oriental and Electro-Magnetic Bath. Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near Cooper's Union. Open to ladies and gentlemen, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

If you Dye, Use Colorific—It Colors Hair a beautiful brown or black. No wash, trouble or injury—no humbug. J. C. RUSTON, No. 417 Broadway, recommends it. Try it. Depot No. 63 John-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BRADY—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, by Rev. W. R. Williams, MICHAEL BRADY, formerly of Albany, to JENNIE TAYLOR, of this City.

☞ Albany, Philadelphia, and San Francisco papers please copy.

BROWN—KISSAM.—At St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 20, by Rev. A. M. Wylie, Lieut. FRANCIS S. BROWN, U. S. N., to ANNA D., daughter of the late Samuel Kissam.

DIED.

BAYLIS.—At Amityville, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 21, of consumption, MARTHA J., wife of Jarvis C. Baylis, of Brooklyn, aged 28 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Funeral will take place on Monday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. Samuel Ireland. The Long Island Railroad cars leave James-slip, New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Farmingdale to accommodate the friends and relatives. Cars returning leave Farmingdale at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

BARRIER.—Triumphant, on Thursday, Aug. 20, WILLIAM S. BARRIER, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, John B. Roach, Esq., No. 386 East Broadway, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BLACK.—Suddenly, in this City, on Thursday, Aug. 20, in the 43d year of his age, JOSEPH BLACK, merchant, and connected for thirty years with the house of Benkard & Hutson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 207 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

CRANE.—At her residence in Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, Mrs. EXPERIENCE CRANE, relict of the late Anson Crane, aged 77 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The funeral services will be attended on Saturday, at her residence.

CHASE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 20, SARAH ELLEN, wife of Wm. D. Chase, and daughter of Rev. J. S. Ebangh, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of the family of her father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of the latter, No. 70 West 20th-st., at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, without further notice.

FLOY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 20, EMMA JANE, wife of Rev. Dr. Floy.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 814 2d-av., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug. 21, Mrs. MARIA R. M. GILBERT, wife of George B. Gilbert, aged 58 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 248 West 12th-st.

GILLEN.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, LETITIA, daughter of John and Eliza Gillen, aged 13 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 134 Allen-st.

HICKS.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 19, of typhoid fever, contracted at Port Hudson, Capt. HENRY H. HICKS, Jr., of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth regiment N. Y. S. V., Second battalion Duryee Zouaves, and son of the late John H. Hicks, of New-York, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, Aug 22, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at Vanderbilt's Landing to meet the 9 o'clock boat from the South Ferry.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 21, ANNA M., daughter of Henry and Sarah M. Haviland, in the 7th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, to-morrow, the 23d inst., at 2½ P. M.

ISHAM.—Suddenly, at New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1863, ENNA, youngest child of Joseph S. and Christina B. Isham, aged 1 year, 2 months and 14 days.

JONES.—In Bergen, N. J., on Thursday evening, Aug. 20, of consumption, ANNA L. JONES, daughter of John and Phebe Jones, aged 15 years, 8 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the house of her parents, Bergen, on Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

MEEKER.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 20, MARY, wife of Samuel Meeker, in the 69th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at Trinity Church, Newark, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

NEAR.—Suddenly, at Alexandria, Va., on Sunday, Aug. 9, Lieut. CHARLES R. NEAR, Seventy-third regiment N. Y. V., in the 30th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Military Cemetery at that place.

PAGE.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, near Avon, N. Y., LANSFORD STUART PAGE, aged 28 years, of Sangerfield, Oneida County, of the "Class of '62," Hamilton College, and a student in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 443.—Aug. 21, 1863.
24, 30, 1, 47, 42, 39, 62, 34, 25, 40, 8, 73, 51, 38.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 444.—Aug. 21, 1863.
15, 55, 24, 45, 42, 38, 37, 43, 5, 34, 57, 12.

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ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

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NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
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Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
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AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

READ.

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I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, said Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as if I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 339 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Montrose-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Hids with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 25, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 26th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, the well-known Steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of

HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. DURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SCHOONER PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE SCHOONER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Hall's Yard, foot of the Navy-yard, the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits of Turpentine.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

by auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 21 Nassau-st., household furniture, pianos, &c., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite covered in moquette, carved black walnut library or dining-room suite in fine reps, black walnut hookcase, carved oak bedstead, rosewood hat-stand, mahogany washstands, mahogany bureaus, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, mahogany sofas and rockers covered in hair cloth, mahogany chairs covered in hair cloth, mahogany card-tables, silver plated-ware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Worcester, of New-York; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Walker, of Boston. Also, seven rolls of ingrain carpets.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLINT GLASS

by ROBERT HAYDOCK, on THURSDAY, Aug. 27, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st., on four months' credit:

225 packages best French flint glass, importation of Messrs. Perrier & Cateaux, a full assortment of cut and plain; 50 packages Bohemian glass, 500 packages American; 800 packages kerosene chimneys, lamps, &c.; 200 cases Atterbury's and Reid's fruit jars.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 41 Elizabeth-st. MORTGAGE SALE—The finished and unfinished stock of a wagonmaker, consisting of light wagon bodies, wheels, spokes, rims, fellows, large lot lumber, iron, slats, tools, &c.

JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., nine baskets of champagne, a very superior wine; also, a carved ebony and good suite of parlor furniture, covered in crimson and gold medallion brocatel.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

OPIUM NOTICE.—I. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 70 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, 60 cases Turkey Opium. To be sold without reserve.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOV-ernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouses, on 14th-st., near 15th, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trousers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, cooking-pots, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, old canvas, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANI-mals will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service, sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Delta*, consisting of about 2,600 sacks Liverpool ground salt.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on south side of 113th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., each 20x100 feet and 11 inches. Sale positive.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WATER WORKS FOR SALE.—The Elmira Water Works, constructed by the undersigned, are offered for sale. They are substantially built—the mains laid in the principal streets, the water pure, soft and supplied by gravity. The village contains between 10,000 and 12,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most enterprising and rapidly increasing villages in the State. The works were constructed in 1861-2, under a liberal charter, with the usual exclusive rights and privileges of Water Companies. Being about to engage in building works in another place, we offer these for sale. No better investment can be found. Address WYCKOFF, HOBBIE & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SMELTING AND BLAST FURNACE FOR SALE.—With all necessary out-buildings, dwellings, &c.; with 14 acres of land immediately in connection therewith; located in Tioga County, Penn., and on the line of the Corning and Bloomsburgh Railroad; steam engine of full power. The establishment is ready for immediate use with slight repairs. Price $10,000. Ore-beds and 720 acres of timbered land in the immediate vicinity can be bought if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 65x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,230 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad is thirty minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—By order of the executors of John Griffin, deceased.—Sixteen acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York, half a mile from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large, modern-built mansion, with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other outbuildings, all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. This place, the residence of the late John Griffin, is one of the most beautiful and desirable in Westchester County. For further particulars apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. Beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. F. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT near Junction—some 12 acres. The buildings are ample and first-class. Several hundred fruit trees in bearing, comprising every variety which can be perfected in this climate. The whole place has been highly enlivated for many years, and has a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery which make it very attractive. It is within easy walking distance of five schools, in a quiet neighborhood, and is entirely healthy as a place of residence. Price $40,000. No deduction nor exchange will be made, but terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—2½ MILES FROM the ferry. A very fine house for sale, just ready for occupancy, containing 10 bedrooms, parlor, library, dining and reception rooms; hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, together with ¾ of an acre of land, laid out in ornamental and kitchen garden. Horse cars every ten minutes. Location unsurpassed and neighborhood select. Price $12,000. A large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. SMITH, Esq., No. 110 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A BEAUtiful country seat, with about four acres of ground, on which is a two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, having all conveniences and in perfect order; stable, carriage-house, greenhouse, grapery and all kinds of choice grafted fruit trees, in full bearing; formerly the nursery of the late Mr. Shaw. Inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. S. PIZA, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of

WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, near Cornwall Landing, N. Y., embracing some of the finest views of that famed locality. For information, apply to GEO. S. COE, Esq., American Exchange Bank, New-York City; S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y.; or to Mrs. H. C. HUSSEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT HASTINGS—THE WELL-ESTablished house and grounds known as the Crowen House, two acres of land, villa and cottage. The whole is offered at a price that will secure to the purchaser a very good investment. Apply to

T. J. CROWEN, No. 843 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¾ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A house, (12 rooms,) pleasantly situated near the landing; fine lawn and shade-trees; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, No. 61 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—SECOND-STORY NO. 402 4TH-AV.; ALL modern improvements. Apply on premises. Also, store and dwelling, cheap, 8th-av., west side, 50 feet north of 54th-st. Apply next door.

COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 1 Phillip's-row, Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av., 8 rooms, with gas, water, fruit, &c. Rent, $20 per month. Possession immediate. C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

SEVERAL HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED for the Winter. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—FOR THE WINTER, the large house No. 18 Washington-place, corner of Greene-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, TO RENT OR LEASE, a moderate-sized, modern built brick or brown-stone house, with gas, water, bath, &c. Any person having property of above description, pleasantly located, may find a good tenant, with satisfactory references, by addressing, with particulars and locality, X. Y. Z., Box No. 3,066 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—ON CLINTON OR WASHington avs., Brooklyn, a first-class house, furnished or unfurnished; must be pleasantly located, with more or less grounds. Possession wanted by 1st September or October. Address W. A. C., Box No. 622 Post-office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE TENTH-AV. AND SOUTH FERry cars on the 20th, a SILK SUN UMBRELLA. The owner can have the same by calling at No. 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, and paying charges.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Hours until 8 in the evening. No. 126 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

SCHENECTADY AND CATSKILL RAIL-ROAD.—Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad will be opened at the office of H. G. Stebbins & Sons, No. 7 Exchange-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, and will remain open until SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The Company is fully organized under the general law of 1850. The capital, $1,000,000. Shares, $100 each; 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing. The construction of the road not to be commenced until the entire capital stock is subscribed. The amount of stock to be subscribed in the City of New-York is $500,000. In case of excess of subscription in the City beyond that amount, the distribution will be pro rata among the subscribers in New-York.

This road connects with the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, and runs thence to Catskill, forty miles, in a direct or air-line, with a remarkably easy grade. The saving in distance from Schenectady to Catskill, between the route that will Albany, is 15 miles by rail and thirty by canal, and still greater saving in time and facility of transportation, by avoiding the inconvenience and detention of the overslaugh and twenty-nine locks. A line of swift and superior steamers will meet the cars at Catskill, making the passage from that place to New-York in five hours. Beside a large proportion of the travel and freight of the New-York Central, it will receive most of the travel and freight of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, on one of the most economical routes known in the history of American railroads. Of the speedy construction of the road, and its large profits, no doubt need be entertained. Contractors of responsibility and experience offer to complete the double-track, rolling stock, fences, &c., within the capital.

D. D. CAMPBELL, President.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—CORNER 5TH-Av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:

HENRY A. HURLBUT, AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS, ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM C. BRADY, JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS, O. DE FOREST GRANT,
and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORT-GAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 30, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, intend to increase the capital stock of said company by the addition of five thousand shares of fifty dollars each, making the entire capital stock of said company five hundred thousand dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GARRARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robies & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 26, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earning of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS,
Secretary pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 144 BROADWAY.

ASSETS.....$675,000

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1863.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending July 31, 1863, to dealers entitled to participate in the profits. Certificates will be ready for delivery on 15th October next.

Also an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. on outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable in cash Oct. 15. Also a semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 per cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1863. New-York stockholders will be paid by HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Aug. 10, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. COM.-GEN'L OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

For delivery on 7th of September, 1863:

2,300 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be fully salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

12,500 pounds first quality canvassed sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The bacon and hams are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops; or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.

1,250 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full headlined and hoops sealed.

1,414 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, sixty pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

100,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,300 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head lined flour barrels.

137,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows:

1. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each, like sample to be seen at this office.

3. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

389,125 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, of choice dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

1,250 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and bodies and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

2,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

25,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

1,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 50 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well coopered barrels.

4,500 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

2,500 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

2,500 gallons mixed PICKLES in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized Cucumbers, two gallons green Peppers, and two gallons Onions.

For delivery on the 14th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 21st of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 28th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Sugar, Candles, Salt and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, full packed, and sealed, with paper pasted on.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true import and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weighs, signed by a profes-ional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as berstofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, to mature, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1887.

Proposals endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be

MEDICAL.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THERAE!

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2 and 3.—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and granted by the seals of the "Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris," and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted, all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even the decline of life its rallying powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva or cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $3; four cases in one at $9, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdonald, New-York, immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medical aid as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 11 Frankfort-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 24 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Wand, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that seminal vessel destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 4224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Cornhill, Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 200 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Bleecker-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SEMINAL DEBILITY.—ANY ONE AFflicted with seminal debility, spermatorrhea, nocturnal emissions, &c., may be speedily and permanently cured by writing to GEO H. WATSON, Box No 669 Toronto Post-office, Canada West, inclosing $1, for which it will receive a box of medicine and directions for use. G. H. W. was afflicted with the above for over two years, causing him great trouble and expense; but by using this invaluable and unfailing remedy, was perfectly cured in one month.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.) New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists. Those who wish to send for pamphlets can buy tickets here at these rates. The Red Drop is sold by druggists generally. Office No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 36 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Teeth positively extracted without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Rooms No. 22 Bond-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or plates, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2.

at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations.....$30
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed's'y, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,976	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$85 / $75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from GALWAY to BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of August, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday to Boston and New-York alternately.
Rates of passage from New-York or Boston to Galway and Liverpool, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$70 and $80
Intermediate.....35
Steerage.....30

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer,
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 22.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $77. Steerage, found with food provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 28 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.
D. B. BARTON, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class U. S. mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. Samuel Hoffman,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 M.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
Passage, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
Richard Adams, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship LOCUST POINT, for New-Orleans, will be unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 M.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug 22. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. Batt, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cobh Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Sept. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REMITTANCES TO THE OLD COUNTRY.—TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, continue to issue drafts available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates. Parties sending money to their friends should avail themselves of the advantages here offered, and apply as above.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPital of from $5,000 to $10,000, in a pleasant, profitable and safe wholesale business. Those who have the money and wish to invest, may address A. Z., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.
P. S.—The advertiser is not an agent, and agents are requested not to answer.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

LEATHER.—600 SIDES OF BLACK BEIDLE, Wax, Upper and Grain Leather; 300 dozens Black Morocco of various kinds. For sale by C. W. TEOTTER, No. 2 Jacob-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York at foot of Whitehall Ferry and South-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 5, 7:6, 7, 10:7, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. This 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:5 A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6.15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Crotoe Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge. For Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:16 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 5:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 9 M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:19 A. M., leave Manchester at 8:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A.M. and 4:15 P.M. The boat leaving New-York at 6.15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. as heretofore. Freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Flushing, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville. Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. This train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 8:26 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23.—THE ONLY THROUGH boat for Glen Cove, landing at Jones' Woods, Stratton-port, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler, City Island, Great Neck (to accommodate the Clover Fellows' Club,) New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. The splendid and commodious steamboat MINNA, Capt. Gardner, having beautiful saloon accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, and the fastest boat on the trade, will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M.; Broome-st. at 9¼ A. M.; 16th-st. at 9¾ A. M.; 20th-st. at 9¾ A. M. Returning leave Glen Cove at 2¾ P. M.; New-Rochelle at 3¼ P. M., stopping at all landings. The above boat will go rain or shine.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23, THE ONLY REGULAR boat, the steamer SCRANTON, Capt. W. C. Waring, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Stratteport, will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M.; Broome-st., 9¼; 16th-st., 9¾; 20th-st., 9¾. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 2¾; New-Rochelle, 3¼; stopping at all the other landings. It is my attention to stay strictly loyal to this line; the SCRANTON is the regular boat and goes without fail. I have run it on Sunday for some years, and not deserted yet.
Capt. W. WARING.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. Havens, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mounts & Brown's Docks, Nale Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 25, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill for the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., at 4 P. M. daily, connecting on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIden and SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY.—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. Phillips, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¾; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale at the office of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE sidewheel steamboats *Gov. King* and *North Shore*, and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 362 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—
A SECOND-HAND VACUUM PAN.
Inquire at No. 5 Bowling-green, Room No. 7.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, cotton, rope machinery &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Young people's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Friday evening, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited and seats furnished.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, YOUNGER brother of the pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., will preach in the above Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. G. W. Lord at 7½ o'clock P. M. On the following SABBATH, the pastor, Rev. Alfred Cookman, will be at home and will preach MORNING and EVENING.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONgregation of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY at Hall No. 95½ Broadway, cor. 23d-st., at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. A Reunion conference as formerly held, at Dodworth Hall; collection taken to defray expenses. Circle on Wednesday evening at the same place.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—Children's Service, as usual, every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Come and unite with us. Strangers and others cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning: *The Road to Joy leads through Darkness*—Ps. 30, 5. Subject in the evening: *Woman as a Mother.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder Joseph T. Corey, in the morning at 10½. Subject: *The Righteousness of God as Manifested in the Justification of the Believer*; at 3 P. M., *Regeneration.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. B. M. Gaines, of New-York Conference, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEWYORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching by Rev. A. McOlashan, Pastor elect, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Services also on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Seamen and others invited. Seats free.

SOUTH FIFTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Williamsburgh.—Rev. G. W. Lord, an eminent lawyer and preacher, of Poughkeepsie, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock. The public is invited.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH—NEAR EAST Broadway. Rev. Ransom Harlow, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY, both morning and evening. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. Samuel Maxwell, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Akron, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. CHAS. NEWMAN, LATE OF TORRINGFORD, Conn., will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY, Aug. 23, 1863, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School meets at 9 A. M. Bible Class meeting in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

THE HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn, will reopen on SUNDAY, the 23d inst. Rev. Dr. Bacons, of New-York, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

REV. TH. MONOD WILL PREACH IN

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

General Rosecrans' Army in Motion.

Important News Anticipated from East Tennessee.

Location and Sanitary Condition of Gen. Grant's Army.

Admiral Porter's Fleet Guarding the Mississippi.

MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS

Gen. Davidson Moving on Little Rock.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 21.

The *Gazette* has private advices from the Army of the Cumberland up to the 17th inst. A movement is in progress, and the public may look out for important news from East Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 21.

Special dispatches from Memphis say that only the Seventeenth army corps is now stationed at Vicksburgh.

A species of intermittent fever is prevalent among the soldiers there, and those who are taken sick are promptly removed to the hospitals here.

Very few troops are quartered in the city of Vicksburgh, only enough to do police duty. The rest are encamped on the heights back of the city.

Gen. SHERMAN'S corps is still encamped near the Big Black, on Bear and Clear creeks. This corps has had the hardest service of the campaign, yet they enjoy better health than any other.

The Thirteenth army corps, under Gen. Oan, has moved to Natchez for sanitary reasons. They will remain there for the present.

Admiral PORTER'S fleet is scattered along the Mississippi River from New-Orleans to Cairo. The intermediate distances between the points where the gunboats are stationed, are patrolled by light-draft boats.

There is no special news from below.

Advices from Gen. STEELE'S Arkansas expedition are looked for soon from Helena.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, August 21.

Four companies of the Third Arkansas colored regiment, Col. GUILEE, left for Helena last night. The remaining companies of the regiment will follow on Monday.

Gen. SCHOFIELD received dispatches yesterday, stating that our gunboats captured three or four rebel boats' crews, and all the boats the rebels had in the river.

Gen. DAVIDSON had crossed the White River at Clarendon, and moved in the direction of Little Rock. His advance were in sight of the pickets of Gen. PRICE.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 21.

Advices from Arkansas say that all the rebel forces in that State are concentrated at Almeria, five miles below Little Rock. KIRBY SMITH had arrived and taken command. The troops were erecting fortifications.

The people in the White River Country are in almost a starving condition, and there is a strong disposition throughout the State to accept peace on any terms.

W. H. LAS, a friend and classmate of the Editor of the *Bulletin*, just arrived from Georgia, says nothing can equal the abject and starving condition of the people of the Southern States, and the unmitigated d s lism practiced upon them. *The people are ripe fo a movement to overthrow their rulers*, and such action cannot be much longer delayed.

REBEL NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Important Expeditions by the National Cavalry.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, August 18.

The Federal cavalry from Yazoo City have reached Durot Station, on the Mississippi Railroad, where they captured a train and cut the telegraph wires.

Serious destruction on the railroad northward is apprehended.

The Yankees are carrying two engines and trains northward from Vaden; and a heavy raid is coming southward from the Charleston Railroad.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FOR CHARLESTON.

Since the attack on Charleston commenced, the number of vessels dispatched from our Navy-yards with ammunition, stores and provisions, has been almost as great as that sent to all the other squadrons together, during the same time. In addition to the ships reported as having left within the last week, three more left yesterday at 1 o'clock. The United States steamer *Aries*, filled with stores, provisions and necessaries for a cruise on active service; the Adams Express Company steamer *Mary Sandford*, the schooner *Alethea*; the two last named were loaded with ice, lemons, potatoes and other delicacies for the sailors of the fleet. The *Mary Sandford* has no less than 250 tons of ice and the schooner about fifty tons more. Besides, another vessel left a few days ago with another large cargo of the same valuable commodity, and in a few days more still another is to depart similarly loaded. The care of the Navy Department for the crews of the ships now engaged in the attack, is such that even the scuttlebutts in which water for ordinary drinking is kept, are provided with a fair share of ice—a circumstance unparalleled in the history of the Navy of the United States.

THE HOME IN COMMISSION.

Yesterday, at noon, the United States steamer *Home* was put formally in commission, and received her officers and crew. Lieut.-Commander FILLEBROWN, in turning over the ship to her officers, made a brief but eloquent speech on the benevolence of the navy in thus providing so great a luxury as a "marine boudoir" for its public service. As soon as the officers and crew were mustered, orders were given to get up steam and prepare the vessel immediately for her departure, as she is very much needed at Charleston. We described the *Home* minutely on Tuesday, when she was purchased. She will sail to-day, at 3 o'clock, for the nearest rendezvous to the attacking squadron. The following is a list of the officers: Acting Master-Commanding, W. H. GARFIELD; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. W. Burger; Acting Ensigns, A. E. Barnett, J. E. Stickney and W. Shackford; Acting Master's Mates, J. H. Gould, F. K. S. Nye and F. H. Munroe; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, B. S. Denton; Acting Second Assistant, C. Dandreau, Acting Third Assistants, P. Dandreau, C. K. Roelker and T. W. Dee.

UNPARALLELED RUSH OF BUSINESS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

At no time since the war began, or ever before, were the authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard so hard pressed with work as just now. Capt. RADFORD, Commander FILLEBROWN and Master BRADY, as well as several other officers, have not been able to retire to their chambers before 3 o'clock in the morning on any day within the past week. At nighttime the Yard is almost as noisy as in the day. The echoes of hammering, sawing, testing engines, &c., keep people in the vicinity of the Yard almost continually awake. The attack on Charleston has added in a very great measure to this extreme hurry. Almost every day, besides the ordinary business of discharging schooners and other small vessels laden with provisions, ammunition, &c., and besides attending to the st, or seven new men-of-war in course of construction, vessels have to be equipped at the shortest possible notice, and dispatched to sea in perfect trim, although the time sometimes given for the execution of the work renders it perfectly impossible to do it as it should be done. There were, until yesterday, the iron-clad *Lehigh*, the steamer *Home*, the *Mary Sandford*, the Schooner *Alethea*, the steamship *Rahaf*, the steamer *Ariel*, and the new steamtug *Ajax*—all at the very same time employing a large number of hands, and requiring incessant and unremitting toil. The United States steamer *Mackinaw* was also fitted out and dispatched within the last three days, and sailed yesterday for Baltimore, in tow of the steamtug *Governor*, to receive her machinery. The clerical department is also worked to a great extent beyond the usual business, although no additional hands have been given by the Government. The copying, registering, and issuing of general orders daily, copying of requisitions for every ship at the station, as the case may be, and a variety of other writing to be done, is so heavy, that the clerks have sometimes, within the last week, become exhausted with work. Col. WILLETT, Secretary of the Admiral, Mr. CHARLES MORSE, and Mr. WILLETT, Jr., are the only employes provided for the execution of the arduous duties in the Commandant's office.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ALABAMA.

Orders have been received from the Secretary of the Navy to discharge such of the crew of this vessel, which is now laying in Quarantine with the yellow fever on board, as are convalescent, and who have not more than four months to serve. The remaining part of the crew is to be allowed on shore for such period of liberty as their commanding officer may see fit to give. At the expiration of their liberty, they are to be transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. Several deaths have occurred since her arrival here, but the number is daily diminishing. The United States steamer *Magnolia* is still tending the *Alabama*.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Fall of Charleston Expected.

The Reported Resignation of Gen. Lee.

THE PRICE OF NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

Denunciation of the Union Movement in North Carolina.

CHARLESTON.

From the Chattanooga Rebel.

We look for the worst at Charleston. It would be mined and blown from its foundation first. *We do not expect any very encouraging news from that quarter.* The journals of the city may put the best face on the matter from motives of patriotism; but we had as well be prepared for any emergency.

From the Macon Telegraph.

We think the *Rebel* is unnecessarily despondent about Charleston. It is true she may, in time, succumb to superior numbers and heavier ordnance, but the numbers are not there yet, and the hopes of successful defence have grown with every day since the beginning of the siege, and so has the strength of the position. The Charlestonians don't believe that their city will be taken, and we shall not believe it until it is done.

GEN. LEE.

From the Savannah Republican.

The story circulating in the streets on Monday, we presume, had no better foundation than the following paragraph. We give it not the slightest confidence:

"Rumors, of the *Mercury*, says that it is everywhere spoken that Gen. LEE has resigned, in consequence of a brief letter from the President. His resignation is not believed, though, where there is so much smoke, HERE has thinks there must be some fire. It is to be hoped that, in the recent reverses that have attended our arms, we may be spared the loss of one who has stood a safe and secure barrier between us and the enemy."

UNEASINESS AT MONTGOMERY.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

It is a matter of surprise that there is so little zeal manifested in this city and the surrounding country, in making preparations for our own immediate defence, and especially by those who have the most at stake. To be sure we have frequently met and passed very patriotic and self-sacrificing resolutions, but where are the fruits of them? The army has not been increased, and we are to-day as defenceless as we were before any meeting was called. Have we lost our spirit, or did the valiant young men and old who volunteered at the beginning of this unholy war take all the honor, chivalry and manhood with them? Neither speeches, resolutions, nor unending talk can do us any good without action. What we must have is a thorough organization, and every man capable of bearing arms should join it. There are now a few companies here half filled up, or perhaps with a full quota of names, but who do not muster more than a respectable sized squad, while there should be in this city at least a regiment, and they should turn out at every drill. If our soldiers can devote their whole time to the service, we certainly ought to spare a few hours of each week in preparing to defend our own homes. Montgomery is one of the wealthiest cities in the Confederacy in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and it certainly seems to be the most defenceless.

THE PRICE OF NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 5th, says:

But little property was offered for sale at the Courthouse yesterday; but, such as was, brought high prices, as will be seen from the annexed particulars:

Messrs. SADLER & BEVANS sold one negro girl, aged 18 years, at $2,515. One aged negro woman, $335.

T. J. WALSH sold the following negroes:

Negro boy, aged 16 years, $2,525.
Negro girl, aged 18 years, $2,475.
Negro man, aged 45 years, $1,850.
Negro woman, $870.
Negro woman, aged 23 years, and child 5 years old, $3,950.
Negro man, aged 23 years, $2,500.

Messrs. LAROCHE & BELL sold 106 shares of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad stock at $209 to $212 50.

GEO. W. WYLLY sold Central Railroad stock at $450 per share.

Macon and Western Railroad stock at $317 50.

Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad stock at $208 @213.

Bank of Commerce stock at $300 @ $330.

Planters' Bank stock at $331.

Half lot and improvement, No. 11 Elbert Ward estate of JAS. QUANTOCK, deceased, $13,100.

A woman, a child 2 years old, and an infant, sold for $3,450.

A boy 21 years old, with the loss of an eye, brought $2,100.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD DENOUNCED.

From the Savannah Republican.

MR. EDITOR: The Raleigh *Standard*, I see, advocates *submission*.

Can it be possible, Sir, that the good people of Raleigh will tolerate such sentiments in their midst? Will they continue to permit such a truckling coward to edit a paper in their city? I cannot believe it. They will vindicate their own sentiments, and force this poor creature, who deserves not the name of man, to seek a home among those dear Yankees, whose slave he is so anxious to become. Such a fellow is scarcely worthy of our indignation, but he should not be permitted to insult the brave people of our Confederacy by such articles. It is scarcely to be supposed that a man of *his stamina* will be able to do much harm, but our late reverses have developed other trembling, weak-kneed fellows, who have not shouldered their muskets to defend their homes—who, together with this brave editor, are ready to fall down on their knees and beg mercy of their masters, the Yankees.

Such cowards, Sir, were horse slaves, and do not deserve that brave and true men should toil and sweat and bleed to protect them from such a doom.

So much for the Submissionists. Now a word to the Reconstructionists; and let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that I do not consider them a whit better. He who advocates *reconstruction advocates submission, and he knows it*; but he thinks the word reconstruction is less objectionable than subjugation, and he does not think the people are quite ready for that word yet. But let us see who advocates reconstruction and submission. It is men who are staying at home, and have not drawn their swords in defence of their country. What better could he expected from such? A man that will see his country, *his home* invaded, and not take up arms to defend it, is *by nature a slave*, and is only prevented from being one by better men fighting his battles and standing between him and his masters.

Alas! for my country, that there are so many such. There are enough men at home in the Confederacy to make such an army as would end this war in six months. The streets of Macon and every other town in the Confederacy are filled with these fellows, who are enjoying their ease, while their betters are standing awake that they may sleep in safety, and fasting that they may be full. It makes my heart sicken to think of them, and when I get in their presence I can hardly contain my indignation. Let his example often be ever so well indorsed, posterity will hold him accountable. An appeal to the patriotism of these people would be useless, for they have none. There is but one thing that can reach them—that is the strong arm of the law, and I am amazed that our Government has waited on them so long.

UNIONISTS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register* says that there are some Lincolnites among the residents of that place. They should at once be arrested and sent beyond our lines. The same course should be pursued everywhere. We have no use for such persons. While they are permitted to remain among us, LINCOLN will have a plenty of spies and informers. It is no use to cherish and treat kindly vipers that will bite us if they have an opportunity. Parties suspected of Lincolnism should have been driven from our midst long ago. It is not too late to take action now. It is but a simple act of justice to ourselves to pursue such a course, and in justice to ourselves we ought to pursue it. No sane man should for a moment allow a cut-throat and a robber to be at large if he knew it. Why, then, allow Lincolnites to reside unmolested at the South, watching, as they are, to do us harm whenever a chance offers? No man who is known to favor Lincolnism, in the least, should be allowed to reside unmolested at the South.

GEN. COBB.

Gen. HOWELL COBB was in Macon on Friday, and looked the picture of good health and physical vigor, although browned with a Florida sun. He is on his way to his command, *viâ* Columbus. On a suggestion that there was a wish to transfer him from the military to a high civil trust, he distinctly stated that his wishes ran to the contrary; that he preferred to remain in his present position.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

A Long and Successful Raid into North Carolina.

Guerrillas Killed, Captured and Dispersed.

The Rebel Government Frightened About Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, left last evening for City Point, with 300 rebel prisoners from Chester, Pa., in charge of Maj. MULFORD.

Acting Brig.-Gen. B. F. ONDERDONK, with the First New-York mounted rifles and two companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, has just returned to Portsmouth, Va., from a long raid into North Carolina. They passed through Edenton and opened communications with Capt. ROBERTS, in command of South Mills. Thence they proceeded to Pasquotank and Hertford. While about half-way between the two places, they were attacked by guerrillas, and in the skirmish lost two men. They killed 30 guerrillas, drove several into the Dismal Swamp, who were drowned, captured 90 horses, some cattle, &c. The raid was very successful.

Two refugees arrived in Norfolk to-day, from Richmond, who were born in Canada. They report that the rebel Government is terribly frightened about Charleston, and say if it is taken all is lost. A guard is kept about the residence of JEFF. DAVIS night and day, *to prevent him from running away from Richmond.* There were very few troops in or about Richmond, and only one brigade between there and Petersburgh.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT HAMILTON-AVENUE BRIDGE—CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION, AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.—The investigation relating to the circumstances connected with the deplorable accident on Wednesday night, upon which occasion car No. 119 of the Greenwood and Fulton Ferry line was precipitated into Gowanus Creek, in consequence of the opening of the draw of Hamilton-avenue Bridge, was concluded before Coroner BENNATT and a jury, yesterday afternoon.

The inquest was held at the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house, in Gowanus.

It will be recollected that Rev. WM. C. BRANNON, and a lad, named THOMAS STEWART, lost their lives on that occasion, and that another passenger, Mr. HENRY C. HUDSON, was seriously injured.

The first witness examined before the jury was the injured man, *Mr. Henry C. Hudson*, which took place at his residence in Ninth-street, near Third-avenue. He stated, under oath, that he was on the car at the time of the accident, on the inside; was sitting down, three persons were in the car beside himself; believed a passenger was on the front platform with the driver; did not hear any alarm given to stop; the horses were moving at a brisk trot at the time; the speed was not slackened on the approach to the bridge; witness did not notice the driver sufficiently to know whether he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident. Did not hear the conductor tell the driver that he was behind time; thought there was a dim light on the bridge; got on the car at Twenty-first-street.

After the examination of Mr. HUDSON, the Coroner and jury returned to the station-house, where the driver of the car—Mr. JOHN FERRIS—was re-examined, his previous testimony having been given while laboring under excitement, resulting from the accident.

Mr. Ferris testified that he was driver on car No. 199, on Wednesday evening; had been driver for about six weeks; there were printed rules for drivers and conductors hanging up in the office; the rules are to take care of the horses, and not overdrive them, and for the conductors and drivers to keep themselves tidy; the regulations require them to look ahead to see if there is any danger—to watch the crossings, and to cast an eye to the right and left; witness was aware that he was near the bridge, but saw no light—all was dark, and he could not see; he slacked up the horses when he saw the danger, but was unable to avoid the accident; saw a light from Mrs. Johnson's porter-house at a distance of fifty yards from the bridge, when he checked the horses; that light made him aware that he was near the brige; saw the bridge when it was too late, and the horses went down before he could check them; witnesses sight is tolerably good—could see as far as any one else; the night was pretty dark—cloudy, it was always dark about there at nights, recollected the evidence he gave the other morning; before starting from the stand in Gowanus, the conductor said they were behind time; witness went into a place opposite and took a drink of beer, which did not detain him more than a minute; had taken one glass before, and took another at Mrs. Johnson's, which was all he drank before the accident; the conductor did not tell him to hurry after entering Hamilton-avenue; was looking straight ahead while approaching the bridge; heard no alarm, nor saw any one; could see the beams on the bridge when the light is burning, or when the moon is up; the moon did not shine that night; the horses were walking when they went over; it is a bad spot; could not see anything until close up, and then could not stop the horses; had no idea that the bridge was open.

This closed the evidence. The President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company being present, suggested that a gentlemen present be examined as to the condition of the bridge on ao occasion when he attempted to cross with a carriage.

The gentleman stated that himself and a friend came to the bridge one night in a carriage, and that finding the draw partly open, they closed it before they could cross. No light was burning.

The Coroner being of the opinion that the evidence did not bear upon the case, excluded it.

The Jury retired, and after remaining absent for about an hour, rendered the following verdict:

"The jury find that the bodies of deceased, examined by us, came to their deaths by being precipitated into the Gowanus Creek while riding in one of the city railroad cars, No. 199, and while the bridge was open, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 19th of August inst., and that the accident which caused their death was through the carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of the driver of the car. Your jury also find that the authorities of the City of Brooklyn are highly censurable for not providing better signals and protection against the like occurrence, and that the railroad company, in the opinion of the jury, are censurable for employing parties to drive their cars who are, in the opinion of this jury, incompetent and unfit to discharge their duty."

It did not appear in evidence that both horses attached to the car were blind, which is reported to be the fact, and if so, the accident is easily accounted for: neither was anything said about a signal lantern on the bridge to denote that the draw was open.

THE DRAFT LOAN.—Another special meeting of the Common Council, it is understood, will be held on Monday evening in relation to the draft loan—the Mayor being desirous to suggest some amendments to the resolutions passed on Wednesday evening, so as to procure the money required with greater facility.

Hurricane at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

Quite a severe hurricane, accompanied by hail, rain, thunder and lightning, passed over the city about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, doing considerable damage at East Boston. Two large sheds in Mr. MCKAY'S ship-yard, which had just been completed were blown down.

The keel had been laid, and most of the iron frames were up in one shed for the iron-clad *Monitor Sequanda*. The latter were blown down, and one of them fell on the new steam mill shop, crushing in the roof and destroying some fifty feet of the building. Another shed, belonging to the Atlantic Iron Works, was also crushed by the force of the wind. The total loss will probably reach $12,000. The workmen in the above places had just left off work when the hurricane came up. The wind blew with such force as to tear up large trees and knock down a number of chimneys, &c.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 21.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota met yesterday, and nominated Col. STEPHEN A. MILLER for Governor, and C. D. SHERWOOD for Lieutenant-Governor. For the other State offices the present incumbents are nominated.

Burning of the Steamer Zimmerman.

NIAGARA, C. W., Friday, Aug. 21.

The steamer *Zimmerman*, of the Toronto and Lewiston route, was destroyed by fire at her dock last night. The second mate and watchman were burned to death.

Troops Homeward Bound.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 21.

The Fifty-third Massachusette regiment arrived to-night and left for home on the Central Railroad at 11 o'clock.

The Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 21.

Returns from all but nine counties in Kentucky give BRAMLETTE, for Governor, over 50,000 majority.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. S. H. Rosseau, Col. J. P. Senderson and Capt. A. H. Bowman, U. S. Volunteers; Col. J. S. Farrar, of Fort Richmond; Henry Morgan, Aurora, and S. C. Baker, Pennsylvania, are among the arrivals at the Astor House.

Hon. John Tucker, Washington; Surgeon C. M. Chandler, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Capt. W. R. Glover, Kentucky; Col. E. O. Grosvenor, Michigan, and Chas. E. Morgan, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Geo. E. Goddard, California; S. S. Cobb, C. R. Bates and H. J. Talbot, Kalamazoo; R. Tyler and lady, Brattleboro; Fos Diefendorf, Kansas; A. H. Miller, Pittsburgh; John Whipple, Trenton, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

"First come, first served," as the "razor strop man" used to express it. KNOX has "a few more left" of those airy and comfort-yielding Straw Hats, and varieties of each of his Summer styles, which, as the "hot spell" has arrived in earnest, will undoubtedly disappear in a short time. For a handsome and becoming Hat, visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

$10 CASH will secure a good reliable substitute to any gentleman, if applied for immediately. Over 300 substitutes constantly on hand. "New-York Draft Association." Agents, Messrs. TOMPKINS & Co., No. 645 Broadway, second floor. P. S.—The books will soon be closed.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S grand opening of elegantly trimmed patterns of all the latest Paris Fall fashions for ladies' and children's dress, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, No. 473 Broadway and all the branches.

The Fall Number of the *Mirror of Fashions* ready Sept. 1.

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S.—The superb dramatic company under C. W. CLARKE, give two of their most laughable pieces, both afternoon and evening, and the Sioux and Winnebago Indians, the Great Python, &c., are visible at all hours. But see BARNUM'S advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HAZARD'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HAZARD & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Emma, from Havana—Adelaide Mery, James Scanlan, L. Marie, A. Tenney, N. C. Ahler, Jesus Fuentes y Muniz, of Mexico; Jose Ma. Ojinaga, of Mexico; Juan N. Navarro, of Mexico; Juan Gomez, of Havana; A. Crumlish, J. Crumlish, P. Carberry.

In steamer Newbern, from North Atlantic Blockading Squadron—Commander J. P. Bankhead, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. D. Warren, U. S. N.; Dr. F. O. Snelling, U. S. A.; C. A. Post, U. S. N.; H. M. Patterson, U. S. N.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	5 17	Sun sets.....	6 50
Moon sets	11 17		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	12 25	Gov. Island..	1 24
Hell Gate..	2 46		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 21.

Cleared.

Steamers Octarora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell, Glasgow, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool, J. G. Dale, Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Trantman, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Plantagenet, Bennet, Kingston, Jam., Walden & Booth.

Ships Cynosure, Oram, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros.; J. Gilchrist, Sevenseler, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; W. Wirt, Jackson, Lisbon, Heye Bros.

Bark Ellingwood, Ellingwood, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Gazelle, Dassey, Gibraltar, Giro & Francia; Milo, (Br.,) Johnson, Matamoras, J. H. Woodhouse.

Schooners Marshall Dinch, Dicks, Boston; Aeta Ames, Kendall, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Mary Fletcher, Tracy, Philadelphia, Thomoson & Hunter; Roanoke, Smith, Eastport, John Boynton's Son; H. C. Boynton, Herrick, Boston, John Boynton's Son; R. C. Russell, Hunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; W. E. Alexander, Tucker, Rio Grande via Baltimore, Moore & Henry; M. C. Dorfee, Hearse, Washington, L. Kenny; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co. Ocean Queen, (Br.,) Borden, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney; Eagle, Hall, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; L. W. Dyer, Sumner, Wareham, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Alexandria 4 ds., with mdse. to James Hand. The Hessian on board 600 men from the Third and Sixth regiments regulars, under command of Col. Davy.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool 7th inst., and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 55 passengers to John G. Dale.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, Harris, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with the prize steamer Kate in tow from Hampton Roads. 17th inst., off Beaufort, N. C., spoke U. S. steamer Connecticut, and received her mail for the north—all well. 19th inst., passed steamship Atlantic, bound into Hampton Roads.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Teal, Alexandria 59 hours, with 135 soldiers, detachments of First Massachusetts, Fourth and Eighth Ohio, and Eighteenth Indiana, and a guard from Governor's Island, employed in the transportation of substitutes.

U. S. steam transport Diamond State, Nichols, Alexandria 52 hours, with a detachment of the First Delaware Battery, who have charge of the horses, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Sparks, Inman, Alexandria 4 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has on board 84 men of the Second Connecticut Battery, under charge of Capt. Sterling.

U. S. steam transport John Rice, Palmer, Fortress Monroe 33 hours. Has on board 80 men of the First Delaware Battery, in command of Lieut. Sharpless.

Prize steamer Kate, Acting Master J. E. Dexter, Beaufort, N. C., via Hampton Roads 19th inst.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co., 19th inst., in the Vineyard Sound, passed a fore-and-aft schr. ashore.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steam transport Sophia, Grumley, Washington, D. C.

Ship Chase, Edwards, Montevideo 54 ds., in ballast to George Bulkley.

Ship Carl, (Brem.,) Otten, London 39 ds., with mdse. to Roger Bros.

Bark E. A. Souder, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, Plymouth, E., July 15, in ballast to Thomas James. 8th inst., Robt. Dennier, seaman, of Plymouth, fell from the topgallant yard overboard and was drowned.

Barkentine Benefactress, Eldridge, Shanghai April 24, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Bid. in co. with ships Manilla, of Hamburg, and bark Cleveland, (Br.,) for New-York. Had light winds and calms in the China Sea; was 36 ds. to Angier Point; had moderate trades in the Indian, the North and South Atlantic Oceans. Crossed the Equator in lat. 35 W., and has had a great deal of calm weather since.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Staples, Palermo June 29, passed the Rock July 13, with fruit to Brett, Son & Co. July 12, lat. 40 20, lon. 40 40, had a heavy gale from S. W., swept everything movable off deck.

Brig Janet Kidston, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Clark, Martinique Aug. 1, and Salt Cay 6th, with salt to D. R. DeWolff.

Brig Emma, Morse, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Danford & Knowlton.

Brig Anatole, (Fr.,) Pierre, St. Pierre, N. F., 18 ds., with fish to Krug & Godillat.

Schr. Eagle, (Br.,) Davis, Halifax 13 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Mahaffey, Portland, Conn., in ballast.

Schr. R. H. Hantley, Nickerson, Boston for Albany.

Schr. M. E. Banks, Rockwell, Maryland 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Mary Adeline, Davis, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Village Queen, Hulse, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. King, ——, Virginia, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Sloop Hickory, Ackerly, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, Hilton, Clyde July 11.

Bark Czarina, from Picton.

Brig R. W., from Newcastle.

Brig Gold Hunter, from Cow Bay.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo June 30, ships R. H. Tucker, from Cardiff, disch.; Minnesota, from Cardiff, disch.; Wm. Cummings, for San Francisco, returned, after having reached Cape Horn, with pumps damaged; bark W. Sherwood, from Boston, disch.; brig Amy Warwick, from Cardiff, arr. June 2; schr. Alba, for New-York next day, and others.

At Martinique 1st inst., Br. ship Ocean Wave, for New-York, via Turks Island, in 2 ds.

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

AND HAS GREAT CONTROL OVER

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It dissolves metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body.

AS A TONIC.

Its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY

enables us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases, viz.: Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and Mercurial Disease.

Full directions accompanying each bottle.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price.

All consultations free. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

I have analyzed this "IODINE WATER" prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its nascent state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. Henry Anders:

The sample of IODINE WATER tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES C. BOOTH.

TESTIMONIALS.

Remarks from the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D., late Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College:

IODINE WATER.—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this city, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing in fact only 1-1000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as ½ of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis, made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

GENTLEMEN: I have examined your Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water, and find it a pure solution of Iodine, containing a sufficient quantity for all practical purposes, as a remedial agent. I have used it in obstinate cases of scrofula, and can attest its superior value in the treatment of this class of disease. I am fully convinced your solution of Iodine, in pure water, is far preferable to any other form in which it has hitherto been used. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

E. WHITNEY, M. D.

The August number of the *Bible Examiner*, edited by Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINA WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a retnro of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover to perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, JR.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,

GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was also affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCH

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3717. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE INVASION OF KANSAS.

Particulars of the Destruction of Lawrence by Quantrell.

Dreadful Scenes of Pillage and Murder.

Citizens Shot Without Mercy in the Midst of their Families.

The Mayor and His Son and a Large Number of Prominent Men Killed.

ABOUT 180 MURDERED

The Pecuniary Loss About Two Millions.

ESCAPE OF GENERAL LANE.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 22.

From citizens of Lawrence, Kaneas, who heve arrived here for supplies and medicines, I have gathered the following particulars regarding the burning of that city by QUANTRELL'S guerrillas:

The lost of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained, numbers some one hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed instantly.

The names of all the killed and wounded cannot be given now.

The houses that remain standing are filled with the killed and wounded, who belong to all classes of society.

Among the ruins of the burned houses, the charred remains of victims are constantly being found.

But one hotel is left standing in the place, and QUANTRELL spared this in consequence of his having made his home there some years since without expense; but its proprietor was shot by his men.

Among the most prominent citizens known to be killed are the following:

Gen. G. W. CALIHAN, Mayor of the city, and his sons J. G. Low, Josiah Trask, S. P. Throop, Dr. Griswold, James Eldridge, James Parrina, Colonel STONE, and his two brothers; Gilbert A. W. Griswold, Frederick Kimball, Thomas Murphy, John Spear, and his two brothers; Addison Weugh, Dunnan Alleyson, George Bush, Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Snyder, August Ellis, Lemuel Fillmen, Dwight Coleman, Lewis Swan, R. Loomis, John Crane, Levi Yates, two brothers, named Range; John Evens, G. W. Bell, Messrs. Kieth, Brown, Dale, Turtch, Palmer, Sargent, Deninski, Alsrock, Powers and Brant.

These were killed instantly, most of them in their own houses, with their wives and children clinging to them, while the murderers planted pistols to their breasts and shot them down.

The following are among those mortally wounded: Joseph Eldridge, M. Baker, (of the firm of Richardson & Baker,) M. Williamson, George Holt, J. F. Hanson and W. S. R. Lickins.

In one case the guerrillas drove twelve men into a house, shot them, and burned the building, and the friends of these twelve men, while standing on the banks of the river, were fired into by the guerrillas and a number killed and wounded.

Twenty-five negro recruits were shot dead.

The guerrillas took all the money that could be found in the pockets or houses of the citizens.

They stole all the jewelry of the ladies, even to the rings on their fingers. They spared nothing that was at all valuable.

Gen. JIM LANE managed to escape on horseback, and rallied about twenty men, fully armed and equipped, and followed and overtook QUANTRELL when 12 miles from Lawrence.

The result of this fight is not as yet ascertained.

QUANTRELL is now retreating toward Missouri, burning and laying waste everything on his route.

It is not expected that he will be intercepted by our forces. He will probably get away without loss.

No resistance was made at Lawrence to the guerrillas. The people were shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes, and their bodies thrown into wells and cisterns.

The citizens of Lawrence have been expecting this raid for some time from the threats made by QUANTRELL, and had organized military companies for the defence of the place, and these companies were for some time, constantly kept under arms; but from assurances being given that QUANTRELL would never invade Kansas again, these military organizations were abandoned, and QUANTRELL and his guerrillas learning this, made the raid when the people were entirely defenceless.

A large train left here to-day with supplies at clothing, provisions, &c., for the sufferers.

The citizens of Leevenworth have opened their doors to all who choose to come, and many of the victims have availed themselves of the hospitalities offered them, and will be well cared for.

The feeling among all classes of citizens here is very bitter against the commanders of this Department and District for being so wholly unprepared to meet such an emergency.

The commanding General was absent from his headquartere at the time the raid occurred, and did not know of the invasion until the destruction of Lawrence was complete.

Everything, however, was then done in regard to the movement of troops to intercept QUANTRELL and capture him and his band—but it was too late.

Our State authorities are now taking the matter into their own hands. Col. JANNISON has been reinstated in the command of a new regiment, and is about starting down the border with sufficient troops to overcome any force the enemy can bring against him, and if not interfered with by the commanding officer of this Department, raids into Kansas will end with the present one.

The men comprising QUANTRELL'S force are principally those band of guerrillas who have been robbing and murdering along the border for the past six months, with but little opposition being made to them. They have had ample time to prepare everything that would insure them success.

They are now probably safe in Missouri with their plunder, as good Union citizens.

The loss at Lawrence is not less than two millions of dollars, and will fall heevily on the New-York and Leavenworth merchants.

Two banks were robbed of every dollar they had, and the third escaped a similar fate only because the heat was so great from the burning buildings that the rebels could not stop long enough to get the safes open.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Armies of Rosecrans and Burnside in Motion.

CHATTANOOGA AND KNOXVILLE AIMED AT.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The *Gazette* has advices from the army of Gen. ROSECRANS to the 18th, and from the army of Gen. BURNSIDE to the 19th inst.

Both armies had commenced a forward movement.

The former is bound for Chattanooga and the latter to Knoxville.

The troops are in good condition and fine spirits.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. ROSECRANS RELATIVE TO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, WINCHESTER, TENN., Aug. 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 599.—I. It is the earnest desire of the General Commanding that all peaceful as well as loyal citizens of Tennessee should receive all possible protection to persons and property; that they should resume the exercises of their political and civil rights, under the Constitution of Tennessee and of the United States.

II. Since the rebel power has been driven from Middle Tennessee, numbers of men have left their army; they and others scattered through the country are in danger of being assembled into lawless hands for theft, pillage and violence, under the name of guerrilla warfare.

To prevent this, which would destroy the whole country, the General commanding earnestly warns all such persons not to engage in such a criminal course. If they wish to oppose the Government of the United States, they must take upon themselves the uniform, and subject themselves to the duties and restrictions of regularly organized rebel soldiers. If taken within the country subject to our control, in disguise, roaming as individuals or banding with other brigands, and living by stealing and plundering, they will be treated as spies or robbers, enemies of the human race, against whom it is the duty of all, both military and civilians, to wage a war of extermination.

III. Since it is for the salvation of civil society, no person within the limits of this command will be exempted from the duty of using their utmost efforts to put a stop to any attempt to inaugurate a state of plunder, raging and murder, under the name of guerrilla warfare. In enforcing this duty, the General Commanding will follow the old rule of common law, and hold the inhabitants of each locality responsible for the guerrilla warfare practiced in their midst, and unless satisfied that they have done their full duty and used their utmost efforts to stop it, will lay waste their country and render it untenable for robbers.

IV. Peaceful inhabitants, without regard to political sympathies, being equally interested in preventing the ruin of their country, are counseled and enjoined to unite in putting a final end to all lawless and individual warfare, robbing and plundering under the name of partisans and guerrillas.

To this end they must use all the moral influence they can bring to bear, warning those who threaten, publicly denouncing the practice, and giving information which will lead to the prevention of the crimes, or the capture or punishment of the offenders.

They will further be permitted to resume the freeman's right of bearing arms in self-defence, whenever and wherever the Military Governor of the State and the Department Commander deems it practicable, without involving the risk of their being captured and used against the Government.

V. All persons heretofore acting with the rebellion, and desirous of becoming peaceable citizens, are referred to General Orders No. 175 for the terms upon which it will be allowed.

By command of Maj.Gen. ROSECRANS.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

Athens of the Southwest—The South seeking Schools at the North—Decline of the Practice—Nashville University—College Buildings—Military Education—Hospital No. 2—Female Academy—A Gun Factory Muzzled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1863.

In a book that I have seen lately, published in 1859, Nashville is described as having solid claims to be called the Athens of the Southwest. I have no design to dispute the title, not knowing what precise degree of merit the comparison may imply. I may say, however, without disparagement, that the present appearance of the city hardly betokens a special literary preëminence. Much of its mind as well as its matter has no doubt withdrawn till the hoped for better time shall come, while existing troubles have brought all literary and educational movements to a stand-still. It is yet easy to see evidences of enterprise and progress in the matter of education. The schools and higher seminaries of learning which Nashville could boast before the war, the most of them flourishing, will entitle her to distinction, being a credit to the country not less than to the city and State.

Less than a quarter of a century ago, the catalogues of many of our Northern colleges contained many names of students from the Southern and Southwestern States. Some of these institutions, such as Yale, Harvard, Nassau Hall, Union,—were particularly popular at the South. When your correspondent graduated from one of these, at a considerably later period than that named, most of the Southern States were well represented in his class of over a hundred. The number began soon to decline, and more rapidly from year to year. Now, and for several years back, hardly a name from a Southern State is found on the annual catalogue of Union College. The same is true of the others, with the exception, perhaps, of the one at Princeton, which, from the character of its ecclesiastical and other relations to a large portion of the South, and its high-toned conservatism, has continued, until very lately, to draw some from this section.

The masses of the young men from this quarter seeking an education have ceased to go North for it. The long and violent agitation springing from the Slavery question has had much to do in producing this result. The upholders of Slavery, and of it especially as a divine right, have shrunk more and more from placing their sons, where the atmosphere breathed and the instructions given would be likely in return them home Southern men with Northern principles. This idea, conspiring with the spirit of the age, stimulated larger educational provision for their own section. Colleges began to arise in the South, serving to remove the necessity that seemed to exist, thirty or forty years ago, to seek elsewhere for a liberal education. Among these the University of Nashville occupies an honorable place.

Davidson Academy, incorporated by the General Assembly of North Carolina, 1785, was the germ out of which grew Cumberland College, incorporated in 1806, by the Legislature of Tennessee. This was changed, by a similar act, in 1826, into the University of Nashville. Two years previously, Dr. PHILIP LINDSLEY accepted the Presidency of Cumberland College. He continued in this position till 1850, when he removed to New-Albany, Ind., having accepted a professorship in the Theological Seminary located there. Dr. LINDSLEY possessed rare qualities as an educator, and during the twenty-six years that he presided over the University, succeeded, by his talent, tact and energy, in making the institution one of the most flourishing in the South.

The Medical Department, organized in 1850, is a part of the University. The graduates from this up to 1859 numbered 670, and the number of students then in attendance amounted to 400. This indicates swift progress and high prosperity. The average number of students in regular attendance in the Literary and Medical Departments, just previous to the war, was about 600.

The Medical Department occupies the large building between College and Market streets, appropriated by the University proper to its own uses, till the erection of the two spacious and elegant buildings, located a hundred rods further South, and since occupied by the College. The latter buildings were erected through the enterprise and exertions of Dr. JOHN B. LINDSLEY, who succeeded his honored father as Chancellor of the University, and, like him, enjoys a high and wide esteem. The situation is commanding—overlooking the Cumberland, and the city, and the hills and valleys, far and wide. Before the war the spot is said to have been singularly lovely—fine fences surrounding the grounds, and these covered with noble old trees, the growth of former centuries. The fences have vanished—as, indeed, they have everywhere in the outskirts of the city, where regiments have been encamped for two years—while the straits to which soldiers and citizens were reduced for fuel in the Winter of the fall of Donelson, prevented any imploring accents, such as

"*Soldier* spare that tree,
Touch not a limb or bough,"

from being heard or heeded. Such a grim spoiler is war; so ruthlessly does it trample with its iron heel on the face of beauty!

A part of the education received at the University was military. The students were regularly drilled by a competent professor, Col. B. R. JOHNSON, a graduate at West Point, and now a Brigadier-General in the rebel army. The familiarity of the students with tactics made their services valuable at the breaking out of the rebellion, and many of them found eligible positions and rapid promotion in the rebel regiments. The influence of such a number of enthusiastic youth, thus educated, in moulding and disciplining bodies of raw recruits, will be readily appreciated. Most of them, of course, espoused the cause of the South. Of the two faculties, several are Unionists, those that remain here having taken the oath.

The University buildings are now used as hospital No. 2, capable of accommodating about three hundred patients, and the finest hospital, probably, in Nashville. It is under the charge of Surgeon R. D. LYONS, formerly serving in Texas, a capable officer and excellent disciplinarian. The building in which the students lodged, containing some eighty rooms, has lately been set apart for the use of the commissioned officers in this department, disabled by sickness or wounds. It is finely adapted for the purpose, and they will soon be removed from their present less commodious quarters to these.

The Nashville Female Academy, situated on Church-street, has long done for the young ladies of the South what the University did for those of the other sex. It was able to boast, till the war broke out, its four or five hundred pupils, gathered from all the Southern States. Its course of education, in variety and extent, would well compare with that of our best regulated Northern seminaries. Its Principal, Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT, was and is a violent Secessionist, as the fact of his belonging to the Methodist Church South is sufficient to indicate. This spacious edifice is also turned over to the use of our disabled soldiers. So, also, are the three high schools, all flourishing before the war, and as buildings being among the most ornamental and attractive within the city limits. They all make excellent hospitals, having done their part toward giving the city the high reputation it enjoys for the superior accommodation furnished to the sick and wounded of ROSECRANS' army.

The seizing of Nashville in 1862 by our troops, rudely arrested an enterprise, then on the eve of completion, whose unimpeded working would have rendered signal service to the rebel States. Hospital No. 1, is an immense gun factory, built in 1861, from plans obtained from the best Springfield model, by an architect who had gone thither expressly for that purpose. It is located on the outskirts of the city, a few rods west of the University. Its material is brick, three stories high, each apartment being 175 feet by 45, and each containing at the present time beds for 600 patients. In addition a huge wing of 265 feet by 45, is attached to the building in the rear, running from street to street. Swords and pistols as well as muskets, were to have been manufactured there. Of the last, when fairly in working trim, it was expected to turn out 500 a month. It was just about ready for work as Donelson fell—one musket and a very fine one, having been completed as a sort of specimen brick. The *invaders* relieved the workmen from the labor of making more muskets, *presenting* plenty of their own as a substitute. All that had been done, was a "love's labor lost" so far as reaching the end in view was concerned. Wounded men in need of being restored, thenceforth took the places of men working on instruments to wound and destroy. The latter use of the building was thus nobler far than the former.

The weather during the month has been hot here but less so than in New-York, judging from the formidable and almost daily lists of deaths from sunstroke in your columns of late. I have heard of no deaths in Nashville from this cause. The copious rains we have had in this region, with hardly two or three days interval, for the whole Summer, have given us an atmosphere at once cool and pure. The face of the country has worn a constant smile. No special sickness has prevailed. The hospitals even have grown thin, from the absence of battles, with time and nature's aid to render sick men well.

C. V. S.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug 21.

List of deaths in the Chesapeake and Hampton Hospitals since our last report:

Barnard Butler, Co. H, Nineteenth Wisconsin, died Aug. 14, 1863.

Fletcher Foster, Sixteenth New-York battery, died Aug. 17, 1863.

David J. Silles, Sixteenth New-York battery, died Aug. 17, 1863.

Phillip Metziller, Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, died Aug. 17, 1863.

Alex. Clinger, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania militia, died Aug. 19, 1863.

Dr. BLANEY, Med. Director.

The steamer *United States*, Capt. REYNOLDS, arrived this morning from off Charleston. She left there on Sunday last, and consequently has no later news than we have received. The *United States* was detained two days off Cape Hatteras by a storm.

The flag-of-truce steamer is now due from City Point.

Eastern Regiments.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The Forty-eighth Massachusetts regiment, and not the Fifty-third Massachusetts regiment, passed through here last night for Boston.

The Fifty-third Massachusetts regiment, Col. KIMBALL, 644 men, of whom 50 are sick, will arrive here and leave to-night for home.

The Twenty-third Connecticut regiment, is the next regiment expected to arrive here.

Movements of Rebel Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 21.

The rebel Maj.-Gen. TRIMBLE, Brig.-Gen. KEMPER, with three other rebel officers, arrived here today from Gettysburgh hospitals, and were placed in the hospital in this city. All the rebel officers now here and able to travel will be sent, to-morrow, to Johnston's Island.

Protection and Aid for New-England Soldiers.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

The State of Massachusetts now employs a Commissioner to pass over the route from Washington to New-York daily, to accompany New-England soldiers, discharged or furloughed, and protect them from extortioners and swindlers.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Observance of Jeff. Davis' Fast Day.

Call for an Extra Session of the Virginia Legislature.

Necessity for Regulating the Currency.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE NEW-YORK DRAFT

Fate of the Negro Soldiers Captured on Morris Island.

The Governor of South Carolina to Dispose of Them.

Preparations for the Defence of Savannah.

We have received copies of the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 21st, the Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 14th, and Savannah *News* of the 15th instant, in which we find some matters of interest.

The *Sentinel* announces that no paper would be issued from its establishment on the following day, in consequence of JEFF. DAVIS' Fast occurring on Friday.

Brig.-Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR, commonly known as Bowie-knife PRYOR, has tendered his resignation to the rebel War Department, and it has been accepted.

An accident occurred recently near Fort Deposit, on the Alabama and Florida road. A brake got under one of the cars, throwing it off, along with seven other cars, by which three soldiers of a South Carolina regiment were killed and thirty wounded.

Messrs. ADAIR and SMITH have sold out their interest in the Atlanta *Confederacy*, and are succeeded by J. H. JAMES and W. W. DANIELS as proprietors.

The Atlanta *Commonwealth* is defunct, but in its stead appears the Atlanta *Daily Gazette*, with M. W. HUTCHISON, proprietor, and J. S. PATTERSON, editor.

THE VIRGINIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Gov. LETCHER has issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the General Assembly of Virginia, for the 7th of September. His directions for calling it will be found set forth in the following extracts:

"The condition of the country calls for the exercise of the best judgment of the wisest councilors of the State. The large levies of additional troops by the enemy for the devastation of our lands and the subjugation of our people require extraordinary exertion on our part, and every State in the Confederacy must brace itself to the impending encounter with fearless fortitude and untiring energy. The people must prepare for the magnitude of the emergency, and each man must feel that his arm is necessary to aid in vindicating the justice of our cause, and that, come what may, he is prepared to meet the foe with a calm defiance that acknowledges no alternative but an unqualified recognition of our independence. No people can be conquered who feel thus and act up to that feeling with an abiding confidence in the justice of Heaven.

I concur in the propriety of convening the General Assembly for the purpose of devising means for the public defence; to enroll an additional force of militia, beyond the conscript age, for local as well as general protection; to provide for arming and equipping such additional force, and furnishing the means for rendering their service available when necessary; to give confidence to our people in our ability to repel our unscrupulous and worse than savage foe; to set an example to our Southern sisters by exhibiting unshaken confidence in our Government and undiminished ardor in our common cause, and to invoke their united aid once more in meeting the emergency as becomes a people engaged in a righteous cause—to display not only endurance under losses and severe reverses, but, grappling with adversity, to exhibit, at a moment of anticipated weakness, power from moral example and physical exertion.

Besides this important purpose, first and uppermost in every heart, there are other matters which require our most anxious councils. *The currency of the country is in a deranged state.* Something must be done to give confidence to the people in the stability of our monetary concerns. Something must be done to prevent the depreciation of our circulating medium, and the enhancement of the price of the necessaries of life.

While it is proper for the Government to call in its excessive issues, and to endeavor to fund its debt, it is not necessary or proper, in my judgment, in doing so, to discredit the only money that is now in the hands of the people to meet their every day transactions. The capitalists and brokers may collect and fund the amount of the currency in their hands, but the Government should not permit the banks and the corporations of the country to discredit the money which the poor are required to receive, by refusing to receive it on deposit, and rejecting it for ordinary dues, and much less should the States themselves discredit it by prohibiting its reception in payment of taxes and public dues.

Such acts are mischievous in the extreme, and will produce a panic, frightening the mass of the people from their property, and tending to shake the Government to its foundation. I convoke the Legislature to provide a remedy for these evils, and especially to repeal the act prohibiting the reception of Confederate notes of a particular date, in payment of public dues. Much rather would I punish those who refuse to receive the currency of the country with the utmost penalties of the law.

It is also necessary to provide funds for carrying on the operations of State institutions; to provide the means for employing the convicts in the penitentiary, many of whom are supported at public expense without returning an equivalent in labor, because no adequate appropriation has been made for furnishing a full supply of materiels for their work. Other appropriations are required, which it is not necessary to specify, but which are, nevertheless, essential to the public service."

THE NEW-YORK DRAFT.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The preponderance of the indications are in favor of the peaceful execution of the draft in New-York City, commencing on Wednesday last. But the draft has been very much changed from what it was. The number of the conscripts required of the City is *less than one-half* of the demand which crested the riot.

If the old saying be true that every man eats his peck of dirt, before he dies, the matter of the New-York draft has prepared a number of prominent men on all sides for the winding up of their earthly career. SEYMOUR and SEWARD and LINCOLN are all ready.

SEYMOUR'S attitude was one of opposition to the draft; but he seems to have been hulled into submission. LINCOLN loftily answered him that he had not a change to make in his orders: but he humiliated himself to reduce the draft in the "Democratic Districts" lower even than SEYMOUR demanded. He has thus, as it were, purchased the submission of the dissatisfied by an enormous concession.

But there is yet another price paid to secure the compliance of the people. The City Councils have resolved to purchase the exemptions of such of the poor as may be drafted. *This disarms Lincoln's conscription of its remaining terrors, and will probably secure for it a contemptuous submission.* If, indeed, the Councils intend their offer as an honest assurance to the people, and not as a deceptive *placebo*, then will the people come out substantial conquerors. They will, to be sure, have passed under the forms of the draft; *but it will have cost them nothing, and to Lincoln it will have yielded only a few dollars.*

THE NEGROES TAKEN IN ARMS.

The following important official document will doubtless attract the attention of our Government:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

Col. R. B. Rhett, Jr., Editor of Mercury:

In the *Mercury* of this date you appear to have written under a misapprehension of the facts connected with the present *status* of the negroes captured in arms on Morris and James Islands, which permit me to state as follows:

"The Proclamation of the President, dated Dec. 24, 1862, directed that all negro slaves captured in arms should be at once delivered over to the Executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States."

An informal application was made by the State authorities for the negroes captured in this vicinity, but as none of them, it appeared, had been slaves of citizens of South Carolina, they were not turned over to the civil authority, for at the moment there was no official information at these headquarters of the Act of Congress by which all negroes and mulattoes who shall be engaged in war, or be taken in arms against the Confederate States, or shall give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States, were ordered to be turned over "to the authorities of the State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States."

On the 21st of July, however, the Commanding General telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions as to the disposition to be made of the negroes captured on Morris and James Islands, and on the 22d received a reply that they must be turned over to the State authorities, by virtue of the joint resolution of Congress in question.

Accordingly, on the 29th of July, as soon as a copy of the resolution or Act was received, his Excellency Governor BONHAM was informed that the negroes captured were held subject to his orders, to be dealt with according to the laws of South Carolina.

On the same day, 29th July, Governor BONHAM requested that they should be retained in military custody until he could make arrangements to dispose of them; and in that custody they still remain, awaiting the orders of the State authorities. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

THE DEFENCE OF GEORGIA.

GEORGIA'S EIGHT THOUSAND.

From the Columbus Enquirer.

We are glad to learn, from a source which we regard as perfectly reliable, that there is no doubt whatever that the eight thousand men for local service, for whom the President called in his late requisition upon Georgia, will be raised. Indeed, about one hundred and fifty companies had reported themselves several days since, and it was not doubted that at least forty or fifty more would be tendered. Estimating these companies to number fifty men each, we have seven thousand five hundred men tendered previous to this week. Georgia, we do not doubt, will, by the promptness with which she has responded to this call, fully sustain her reputation as the foremost State to raise her levies for the war. And it is a fact redounding to their credit, that nearly every county in the section of the State most threatened by the enemy have largely exceeded their quotas of troops.

A CALL FOR CONTRABANDS.

C. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 1, 1863.

The Brigadier-General Commanding desires to inform the slaveholders of Georgia that he has received authority from the Secretary of War to impress a number of negroes sufficient to construct such additional fortifications as are necessary for the defence of Savannah.

He desires, if possible, to avoid the necessity of impressment, and therefore urges the owners of slave property to volunteer the services of their negroes. He believes that, while the planters of South Carolina are sending their slaves by thousands to aid the defence of Charleston, the slaveholders of Georgia will not be backward in contributing in the same patriotic manner to the defence of their own seaport, which has so far resisted successfully all the attacks of the enemy at Fort McAllister and other points.

Remember, citizens of Georgia, that on the successful defence of Savannah depends the security of the interior of your State, where so much of value both to yourselves and to the Confederacy at large is concentrated. It is best to meet the enemy at the threshold, and to hurl back the first wave of invasion. Once the breach is made, all the horrors of war must desolate your now peaceful and quiet homes. Let no man deceive himself. If Savannah falls the fault will be yours, and your own neglect will have brought the sword to your hearthstones.

The Brigadier-General Commanding, therefore, calls on all the slaveholders of Eastern, Southern and Southwestern Georgia, but especially those in the neighborhood of Savannah, to send him immediately one-fifth of their able-bodied male staves, for whom transportation will be furnished and wages paid at the rate of $25 per month, the Government to be responsible for the value of such negroes as may be killed by the enemy, or may in any manner fall into his hands. By order of

Brig.-Gen. MERCER, Commanding.
JOHN MCCRADY, Capt. and Chief Eng. State of Ga.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Ever since the fall of New-Orleans, the Federals have been attempting to take Vicksburgh, and did not succeed in doing so for more than a year from the time their attacks begun. We may say it was besieged in vain for twelve months, and that in all that time the besiegers lost in battle, by sickness and desertion, *perhaps one hundred thousand men.* The attack was kept up as well by water as by land, and the siege in its various phases must have been the most costly one recorded in history. A hundred and fifty millions would not cover the expenditure of the Federals in their various and protracted efforts to take this city.

The protracted defence of Vicksburgh has done more to exhaust the enemy, in proportion to the force employed to defend it, than any other campaign during the war. In this view, the defence of Vicksburgh *might be said to be the greatest success of the war*; yet, on the other hand, the loss of Vicksburgh was our greatest loss during the war, precisely because she had evinced a greater capacity to exhaust the strength and resources of the enemy than any other place.

But what have the enemy gained by its fall? Another point to occupy and defend, and thereby to weaken, to that extent, their invasive force, and their power to make further conquests. It is worth nothing as a new base of operations, as was evinced by their recent retreat from Jackson. The climate of that town, and of very many other points which they occupy on the Mississippi, is provlog fatal to their troops, who are dying by disease faster then they are killed in battle. Every new point which they occupy on that river not only weakens their effective force for invasive purposes, but distributes their army in many small detachments, which may be taken in detail by our armies, that will not be thus broken up, weakened and distributed. They confess, by offering to convoy vessels up and down the Mississippi, that the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson has not opened up the free navigation of that river. In capturing Vicksburgh—even if it be followed by the opening up of the Mississippi to *convoys* of iron-clads and merchant steamers—the Yankees will find "they have bought the elephant." *It will be of no worth whatever to them, and will cost them one hundred thousand men and two hundred millions of dollars a year to hold it.* The sickness now raging at Vicksburgh, and at other points on the river, may soon open their eyes to the fact that they have only "bought the elephant."

We conclude, therefore, that although we may have lost much by the fall of Vicksburgh, the enemy have gained little or nothing by its capture; *and are less able than before to subjugate the South.*

It generally happens in this war that every new point gained by the enemy weakens their effective force for the purpose of further conquests, and postponea rather than advances their purposee of subjugation. Yet we deplore the temporary loss of every town and of every strip of territory, and deeply sympathize with our suffering fellow-citizens who are within the lines of the enemy. *But we would disabuse the public mind from the impression that Vicksburgh was a point of vital importance to us,* and brave men look rather to its protracted defence as one of the most splendid successes of the war, than mourn over its ultimate capture.

REBEL SOLACE.

A correspondent who writes from Morton, Miss., says:

"Truly the way of the transgressor is hard, and even now, whilst the smoke from ruined altars and desolated homes is yet ascending to heaven, the hand of God has smitten those who have committed those deeds. I learn from Feiher ORLANDO, the Pastor of the church at Jackson, who has just returned from Vicksburgh, that the enemy and negroes are dying by thousands from a disease called by the medical gentlemen *cerebro spinale meningitis*, which is fatal in almost every instance; and in vain have their Surgeons sought for an antidote, but so far it has baffled their skill. In many instances the victims have been struck down in the streets, and expired in a few minutes.

The disease makes its appearance by a painful enlargement of the larynx, which is followed by a paralysis of the tongue, and if the victim lives twelve hours he will recover. He tells me that on last Tuesday three hundred and fourteen soldiers died in the hospital at Vicksburgh, and one hundred and thirteen negroes. The Yankees are deserting by the wholesale, and numbers of them have come into our lines and delivered themselves up as prisoners rather than trust themselves to the tender mercies of Yellow Jack, to the effect of which they attribute the great mortality among their troops.

Dr. HEWITT, GRANT'S Medical Director, has issued a circular, stating that the disease was not the yellow fever, but the soldiery do not believe it, and are fleeing for their homes to escape that dreadful scourge."

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MORTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

One of Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S Staff officers, who has just arrived here, says that four transports laden with troops passed Rodney, going up, on Friday.

The troops sent down by GRANT were to replace the troops in BANKS' army whose term of service had expired.

Gen. PRICE was at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR'S army was at Berwick Bay. One of the field batteries struck two transports near Donaldsonville last Tuesday.

Gen. SMITH'S headquarters were at Shreveport. He has called on the Governors of the Trans-Mississippi States to meet him at Marshall, Texas, on the 15th.

The Governor of Texas has taken the field with 10,000 State troops.

Gen. MAGRUDER'S headquarters are at Galveston.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MORTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Forty-sixth Texas regiment (cavalry) captured twenty-two Yankees from wagons, 18 miles the other side of Big Black yesterday, and brought them safely to this place. They belong in STEELE'S Division, Fifth army corps. Their pickets have been withdrawn from this side of the Big Black.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR has captured thirty-five New-York planters, who were planting cotton for the Lincoln Government. They were sent to Texas for safe keeping.

THIRD DISPATCH.

MORTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Nothing has been heard from the river lately. The health of the army is improving finely, only six sick were set off yesterday. Numbers are returning from the interior daily. Most of the volunteers have returned to their respective commands. The weather is exceedingly dry and warm.

ARKANSAS.

The *Examiner* gives several extracts from letters from Little Rock, Ark., to show that "the people of that section are running a four State power Confederacy on their own hook, and hope to be able to continue in well-doing, notwithstanding the interruption of communication across the river." The *Examiner* thinks these extracts crush out the notion that the backbone of the rebellion is broken, and says there is a genus of creatures which are not destroyed, but multiplied, by being cut in twain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The *Examiner* denies PERSON BROWNLOW'S report that EX-GOV. AIKEN, of South Carolina, is a prisoner to the Confederate Government.

—The Court of Inquiry to investigate the capitulation of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, convened at Montgomery, Ala., on the 15th.

—The *Sentinel* announces the death, on the 13th inst., at the Libby Prison, of Major ROBERT MCKEE, of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, a grandson of ROBERT MORRIS, of Revolutionary memory. His remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetery.

—BILLY SMITH, Governor elect of Virginia, has been tendered the appointment of Major-General in the Provisional army.

The Jeff. Davis Correspondence.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE OLD PUBLIC FUNCTIONARY.

The following letter is brought to light by the Indianapolis *Journal*:

[Private and confidential.]
WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, March 29, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Although you know I do not deal much in professions, I heartily rejoice that you are in the Cabinet. Most cordially do I wish and anticipate that your may and will gather fresh laurels on this new theatre.

After my long experience, I should not complain of the fate of war; but from the signs of the times, it is evident that my Pennsylvania friends, although they fought the battle, are not destined to enjoy many of the spoils of victory. I still entertain a hope that a single individual whom I have recommended for office may be successful. This is JAMES C. VAN DYKE, Esq., of Philadelphia, who is an applicant for the District-Attorneyship of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. If you knew the man as I do, you could not fail to be warmly attached to him. He is a noble, generous, whole-souled gentleman, possessing legal ability of a high order. As a Democrat, he has been active, untiring, and enthusiastic; and I believe has done as much for the cause as any individual in the City and County of Philadelphia, with the exception of Judge CAMPBELL. You might perhaps be pleased to know *what he even went ahead of myself in his opinions on the subject of Southern Rights.* The estimation in which he is held by the bench, the bar, and the people, will appear from his recommendations. I request of you, as a personal favor, which I know will be granted, that you will not suffer my enemies to prevail against him if this can be avoided.

If you can appoint a single clerk in your Department on my recommendation, I shall be happy to send you one, on whose ability, fidelity and industry you may depend. But if this should be inconvenient, why there is no harm done.

The condition of poor KING excites my warmest sympathy. He is one of the purest and best men I have ever known. My affection for him is stronger than for any other man living, except my own brother.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I remain as ever, Your Friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LETTERS FROM JAMES LARMON, OF CHICAGO AND BRODHEAD, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1861.

Hon. Jefferson Davis:

DEAR SIR: Though I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintence with you, yet I hope you will do me the justice to think that I feel a great interest in the fate of this nation. For the past fifty years it has guided the brightest hopes, not only of the American people, but of all mankind. That responsible station is about to be transferred to the fifteen Southern States. I will state a few facts, as I think, rather than arguments.

These fifteen Southern States will secede. There will be no coercion by the Federal Government. Then these fifteen States will adopt the present Federal Constitution, with such amendments as clearly define its spirit on Slavery and the revenue laws. I know from your recent speeches that you can suggest with great ability such amendments. When the Southern States are established on this basis, *indiana and all the States west will come into this new Confederacy.* Its greatness would then be established both at home and abroad. Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York would come in as soon thereafter as would be desireble.

What the South ought to do and can do, is, first—to establish the greatest nation that can be established on this continent. Then she can get for her convenience any surrounding country. Free trade and direct taxation are the true principles of government in attaining this point great caution should be taken in forming embarrassing treaties with England and France. CRITTENDEN'S and DOUGLAS' amendments to the Constitution will do, but the opposition of the Republicans will keep them out of reach. The South will then get in their stead, perhaps, what is better.

The Republicans now think the South will slough off with all the political diseases that afflict the country, and will then leave them in the full enjoyment of all the vitality the nation has, while the reverse is the fact. The South will take with it all the vital political force of the country, leaving the North with its political diseases.

I think we have reached the point that if our present Government is to be continued at all, it must be reset up by the Southern States. The best men in the South should act and look to this end. Hon. ELISHA HISE, of Kentucky, is the most capable and reliable man in that State to enlist in reach such a result. I know him well, but have no evidence of his present opinions. I hope and think the Southern people will act with caution in all they do. If so, in a few weeks we shall have nothing to contend for in the North but the Republican platform, but few will fight for that. Yours truly, JAMES LARMON.

P. S.—My letters are hard to read. This is a correct copy. JAMES LARMON.

From John Brodhead.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1859.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS—*My Dear Sir:* Can you tell me if Gen. LAMAR is likely to remain much longer in Nicaragua? I should like to go to that country and help open it to civilization and niggers. I could get strong recommendations from the President's present friends in Pennsylvania for the place, were the mission vacant, and I think I would prove a live minister.

I am tired of being a white slave at the North, and long for a home in the sunny South.

Please let me hear from you when you have leisure. Mrs. BRODHEAD joins me in sending kind remembrance to Mrs. DAVIS and yourself.

Sincerely and gratefully your friend,
JOHN BRODHEAD.

Death of a Revenue Officer.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Dr. J. W. STONE, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Massachusetts District, died last evening.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The machine shop of MILLIKEN BROTHERS, in East Boston, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000.

SUMMER RAMBLINGS IN THE COUNTRY.

A Visit to Montauk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

To one who longs for a sight of the ocean in all its grandeur, with many accompaniments to feed the imagination as well as the intellect, we would recommend a visit to Montauk Point. A bold headland, seventy feet in height, projects into the sea; around its base wash the everlasting, ever-surging waters, and upon its brow stands the lighthouse, adding one hundred feet more to the dizzy steep.

It is not difficult to account for the fact that a lighthouse is always an object of interest. Apart from its attractions as an important and often difficult work of art, it appeals so perfectly to the human heart that it can hardly fail to meet with some response from every member of the universal family. To such as plow the great deep, whether in humble craft or stately vessel, whether toiling in their life's work or passing onward in the pursuit of business or of pleasure, to them this bright star appears doubly bright as a token of security and life, borrowing additional value from every blast of wind or mountain of wave. To him also who only looks abroad upon the waters, but knows that a large part of his possessions are tossing upon that uncertain foundation, it is a signal of hope. And even those who never tempt the treacherous seas, who stand upon the rock beneath, or who, from the far off sands, gaze upward to that flashing and quivering light, how readily can their imaginations turn to it as a star of hope amidst the storms and vicissitudes of life as a "light in the window of heaven" when the billows and the waves threaten to go over them.

But to return to Montauk. The journey itself is quite unique. At the distance of four or five miles from East Hampton, which is generally the starting point of the traveler, we seem to forsake the habitation of man, and to enter upon a wide beach of deep sand, but shut in from the sea by a thick undergrowth. This continues for five or six miles, making heavy drafts upon the patience of the party, the clouds of musquitos forbidding any attempt to shorten the time by sleep or reverie. These sands being passed, the troubles of the way are over. We rise into clear, free air, and our troublesome persecutors all vanish. Would that we could say, they leave no sting behind. At this distance, ten miles from the lighthouse, begins the high, rolling promontory upon which it stands. The first two miles are thickly wooded with a sort of inferior growth, but after that not a tree or shrub is seen upon the grassy slopes, and the tradition is that a dreadful storm, which long years ago threw the surrounding waters in their fury over this narrow strip of land, swept every tree and shrub from its foundations, leaving not even seed to restore the growth. However this may be, it is certain that nothing meets the eye taller than some huge thistle, which, seared and bony, as it stands on the edge of a misty hillock, looks like some fisherman watching for his fellows, or, perchance, a shipwrecked mariner taking a parting gaze at the world of waters.

In these regions the only landmarks are the houses, of which there are three within the last fifteen miles of our journey, surrounded by their small inclosures of corn and wheat. No other human habitation is seen, and all the rest of the land is one huge pasture-field, unfenced and untilled, where hundreds, nay, thousands of cattle wander picturesquely over hill and dell. There is hardly a foot of level ground. Even the grassy roads are too sideling for the comfort of timid souls, and ever and anon, as we rise to some hilltop, the glorious billows break upon the view from either side, and seem to threaten the narrow strip of solid earth. But we have passed all the houses. We have alighted and questioned these isolated beings with regard to their enjoyment both of the blessings of solitude and of society, and learned that, like the rest of us, they have their pleasures and their privations. Opinions may differ with regard to the privilege of living twenty miles from a physician, but to be twenty miles from any church, we think that, however various the motives that might actuate them, there are but few who would be quite content.

But now, through the gathering fog, the Point, the surrounding buildings, and the white lighthouse meet our view. Yes, we must confess to the fog, sad and disappointing as it was. But it was thin and shadowy, and as we stood, in the dim twilight of that evening, upon the verge of the high cliff, and looked abroad upon the misty deep and down, where far beneath us rock and breaker contended angrily, it seemed so like the condition of every human being—so like the condition of our country—that we could only gaze upon the billows which broke around us, and at the dark, mysterious future which was hurrying on to meet us, made still more dark as perhaps some eddying blast would lift a corner of the curtain, and looking upward at the light which was just beginning to cast its radiance upon the scene, we could accept it all for ourselves and for our country, content to give up the golden hues of sunset, and the clear, calm air of a Summer evening.

The lighthouse has stood long on this rock-bound coast. It dates back nearly as far as the Independence of the Colonies. It was originally a structure of stone, of moderate height, but a few years ago it was partially rebuilt under the superintendance of the Lighthouse Committee. The old stone edifice was surrounded by a wall of brick, in order to sustain safely a more ponderous machinery, and was raised to its present height. A new lighting apparatus, a French invention, was imported at an expense of eleven thousand dollars, which is the admiration of all visitors, as it is exhibited by its obliging operator, who may well be as proud as he appears to be of his bright and well kept machinery. This point is identified by the flashing up of the light once every two and a half minutes, and the effect is produced by thick plates of glass, of great magnifying power, which, by a species of clockwork are made to revolve around the light, and as one of these glasses intercepts and magnifies it at these intervals, it gives the flashing appearance which is its peculiarity.

Directly beneath this light, a few feet lower down, sits the lonely keeper through the tedious hours of his watch, and the machinery which pumps up the oil is so arranged that if anything obstructs its regular flow a little bell rings to warn the watcher.

It was pleasant to find that this lighthouse official was faithful to his country as well as to his light, in these times when so many serve her only for bread while their hearts are with her enemies. There was but one thing within his dominions which seemed to trouble him, and that was a marble slab, which, when the lighthouse was rebuilt, had been inserted in the brick wall, with the names of the Lighthouse Committee chiseled and gilded upon it. There were names there which the nation still delights to honor, but those which seemed daily to vex the soul of our worthy friend were such as HOWELL COBB and RALPH SEMMES—the latter of whom is certainly doing all that he can to atone for this extra exertion in the way of protecting our commerce.

The beach below the cliff is a very pleasant one, different from the flat, white sands of the Long Island and Jersey shores. The pebbly floor is harder, and the rocks afford a pleasant seat, of which one never wearies; but the place seems too remote and too difficult of access ever to become anything more than a delightful spot for the enjoyment of transient excursionists.

We can hardly tell, however, what changes a few years may make even on this secluded strip of land. There is much ground throughout the whole island yet to be *possessed* in the true sense of the term, and to provide place and labor for the immigrants who are pouring in upon us from the crowded population of the old world. To make it easy for such to possess and cultivate homes of their own, will be for our advantage more perhaps than for theirs. We doubt whether one can be found among the late rioters who owns the home in which he lives, and it might be our strongest safeguard to offer every inducement possible to the acquisition of property by the poorest classes of the community. Let this be one of the lessons of our late troubles.

As we set out from East Hampton to visit Montauk, let us return to that time-honored village, which is worthy of more than a passing mention, though, unlike Montauk, its attractions are not so much those of nature and of art as of the staunch and true men, of the real Puritan type, who first settled it more than two hundred years ago; who have sent out their representatives to other parts of the land, and many of them to places of honor and trust, but whose children still hold the homes and the tombs of their fathers. The town was settled as early as 1649, by emigrants from New-England, but such as had recently left the mother country, and almost immediately we find a church built and a pastor placed over it; and what is perhaps still more unusual in the first occupation of our country, we have the testimony of the Indians to the fact that they had been fairly and honestly treated by the new comers. The land was purchased as far east as the Point, from WYANDANCE, the "mighty sachem" of the Montauks, who proved himself a faithful friend and ally, and whose influence was always exerted successfully to prevent any serious difficulty. A very small remnant of the tribe still remain in a reservation not far from the Point. Another excellent trait in the character of these first settlers was their comparative freedom from the superstitions and severities that marked the age in which they lived, and seemed more or less to imbue the hearts of so many otherwise noble and good. There is but one instance in the records of the town of accusation for witchcraft. It appears to have been rather an aggravated case; but the "goodwife" had many and powerful friends, and as the termination of the matter is left in doubt, it is probable that she was acquitted.

It is not often that we meet with a place which has borne so long and so faithfully the stamp of its origin. It is still a quiet and orderly village, but yet a cheerful one, and it seems to maintain the social virtues in all their warmth, without the glitter which so often marks their decay. "The grass grows in its streets," that threatened bugbear of modern civilization, and to those who come here from the busy scenes of the busy world, it appears to have stood still for these two hundred years, and to be just what it was when the old church was built, and the bell and clock, which are said to have been the gift of Queen ANNE, first delighted the hearts of that church-going generation. Many of the old-fashioned houses yet remain, some of them contemporaries of the church, built of shingles, and often ornamented by nature with a regular succession of little black streaks, which the moist climate has exuded from every nail. The wind-mills, also, those vestiges of past generations, are still the sole grinding power of this immediate neighborhood, standing one at either end of the village and stretching its gigantic arms heavenward, as if, like Aaron and Thur, they saw beneath them the stern "battle of life," and would help to lift up the prayers of the people.

But still another vestige of by-gone times exists in the flocks of geese, which fill the streets, as they travel to and fro, seeking the pond in the upper part of the village, which is appropriated to their use, and on whose shaded waters they float in the hot noontide. They are not without their annoyances, and the strong arm of the law is threatening to drive them from their lifelong territory; but we would plead for the geese if for no other reason, because for their protection it is necessary to exclude a greater evil—the multitude of dogs, which are the torment of many of our villages and a terror to their inhabitants.

Perhaps with all these relics of antiquity, it would be hard to prove that East Hampton is not in many respects behind the times, and yet some of the old inhabitants tell us that the progress, though slow, is as well defined as in the great Metropolis of the State. Within the memory of such, the first carpet was introduced into the place. Until then the white floors had been covered with sand from the beach. Till within about forty years covered carriages were also unknown. The ox-cart reigned supreme. But at that time a schooner, laden with light carriages for a Southern market, was cast ashore at Montauk, and being thus sent, they were purchased by the inhabitants, and must have introduced quite a new era into the amusements and excursions of the village families. But we will not go on to measure progress with mere central places. It is enough to know that East Hampton is not standing still; that the hum and the rattle of the modern agricultural machine is heard in its harvest-fields, and that to the offense of all antiquarians, houses bright with paint and ornamented with many of the fashionable forms of stucco and gable, venture to raise their heads among these ancient domiciles, to say nothing of the deserted old church, with its memories of one hundred and fifty years, which has been forced to yield its worshipers to one of more modern and more convenient architecture.

But let us turn aside from the living for a moment, to visit that sunny slope where rest the dead of many generations. Side by side they sleep, in large families, such as we never see in modern cemeteries. The same old names are there which meet us on the roll of the first settlers—some on dark, mossy stones, with letters hard to be deciphered, and as children and grandchildren to the third and fourth generation have come to lie down beside their fathers, the names are more distinct, and the pure marble makes up in beauty what is wanting in age. One grave, solitary in this village of the dead, is placed with the feet toward the West, and we read upon the stone the name of Rev. THOMAS JAMES, the first pastor of the church in East Hampton, who, after a ministry to this people of near fifty years, died in 1696, and requested that he might be buried so as to "face his flock" in "that day when the grave shall give up its dead." Here are buried also the two succeeding ministers of the parish, Mr. HUNTTING and Dr. BUELL, who together added more than one hundred years to these three long pastorates. They were all men of learning and talent, eminently fitted for the times in which they lived; of power with their fellow men, as well as with God. Dr. BUELL lived through all the stormy times of the Revolutionary war, and with his people maintained that steady and courageous patriotism which was so characteristic of the Presbyterian Church in those days. "Throughout this period it is not known that a single Tory lived within the bounds of the town," though "the history of that seven years' suffering will never be told." Dr. BUELL remained at his post while the British army kept possession of the island, and by "his talents, ingenuity, wit, and mingled prudence and firmness, often averted threatened perils, and rendered important services to his people," using his influence with the officers to preserve both their civil and religious rights. He was also in advance of his times on the subject of general education. It was through his exertions that Clinton Academy was established at East Hampton, the first chartered institution of learning in the State. It was founded within a year after the evacuation of the Island by the British troops; and while it has sent out from its walls men conspicuous in Church and State, it has also stamped its superior character upon all its immediate neighborhood.

But these histories are not the only attractions of East Hampton. The beach is always delightful, either when its sands are thickly printed with the footsteps of the merry bathers, or when it booms on the ear of some solitary watcher, or when moonlight casts an uncertain light on dark billows and shadowy groups. It suits its pleasures to all times and all seasons. Alas, that it should ever blend with these the dark shadow of death, the wail of bereavement, the grief of terror-stricken companions.

But we must say farewell to East Hampton—to the living as well as to the dead of ancient memory.

VIATOR.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The papers received by the steamers, the arrival of which we have announced, furnish us the following extracts in addition to those for which we have already found room:

INDIA.

THE CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB.

The Bombay mail brings papers to the 9th July. The Bombay *Gazette*, in its general summary, says,

"The most important intelligence to be communicated by this mail, if it should turn out to be true, is the alleged capture of the infamous traitor and murderer, NANA SAHIB, of Bithoor. A telegram was received in Bombay on the 3d July, from Deesa, announcing his capture at Ajmera on the 22d June. Ajmere is the capital of Rajpootana, a place of great wealth, a hotbed of disaffection and disloyalty, and just the place to which NANA SAHIB would be most likely to resort, if it were not for the proximity of the important military station of Nusseerabad. This station is but 15 miles east of Ajmere, and is garrisoned by Bombay, although civilly under Bengal. Maj. DAVIDSON is the political agent at Ajmere, and there is a detachment of Her Majesty's Twenty-eighth regiment there. It is stated that NANA SAHIB was tracked to this place by two Bombay detectives, acting under the instructions of Mr. FORJETT, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay; that the detectives traced accomplices of the Nena's from the Deccan to Bikaneer, and that the Nana was found there a guest of the Bikaneer Rajah; that he was allowed to depart thence to Ajmere and there denounced, his trackers having joined him on the road, and introduced themselves as agents from a neighboring Durbar. This statement still requires confirmation. The man now in custody and called the Nana was delivered up by two men of his own party who, on their arrival at Ajmere, immediately gave information to Maj. DAVIDSON. This officer, assisted by Capt. GIBSON, Lieut. BADDELEY (commanding the detachment of the Twenty-eighth) and Sergt. DALTON of the same corps, proceeded to a temple, to which they were directed by the detectives, and seized three men, one of whom was the Nana, another a near relative of his, and the other a Brahmin attendant. The three were at latest dates prisoners in the Fort of Ajmere, under a guard of Her Majesty's Twenty-eighth regiment. It is stated that Maj. DAVIDSON and the brigadier recognize the Nana, having seen him before. His papers are said to indicate a wide-spread conspiracy. It is further reported that the real TANTIA TOPEE has been captured with him, and that the man who formerly was executed as TANTIA TOPEE was not that person. This is exceedingly doubtful; and as to the identity of the chief prisoner with the NANA SAHIB of Bhitoor there seems to be considerable doubt, but this must soon be cleared up. For six years has this arch-traitor and murderer of helpless woman and children evaded justice, and it was feared that he either had left or would leave this world without being brought to justice in it. It will be a great satisfaction to know that justice has at length overtaken him.

The Bombay newspapers publish several accounts of the capture of NANA SAHIB, all of which are substantially the same as that given in the above summary. The following is the official report of the capture:

"*From Major A. G. Davidson, Deputy-Commissioner of Ajmere, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated Ajmere, 25th June, 1863:*

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 22d inst., a native officer of the Eighth Bombay N. I., by name DWARKA TOWARIE, brought me your letter No. 113, of 27th April, 1862, to the address of the political agent, Jyepoor, and gave me such information regarding the object with which it had been written, that I thought myself justified in opening it, and, having satisfied myself that he was acting under Mr. FORJETT's orders, and with your sanction, I rendered all the assistance in my power, and had the satisfaction of capturing the persons indicated by the informers, DWARKA TEWARIE and GYAPERSHAD; and from their statements, which have been confirmed by Mr. FORJETT's detectives, who accompanied them, as also from comparison with the descriptive roll furnished by Government, and a statement made by a Sergeant-Major of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Nusseerabad, who was formerly in the Fourteenth dragoons, and constantly saw the Nana at Meerut, I have not the slightest doubt whatever that the prisoner now in the Ajmere magazine, under a European guard of Her Majesty's Twenty-eighth regiment, is the Nana DHOONDOO PUNT. One of his companions is stated by the informers to be NASOO PUNT BRAHLA BHUT, also entered in the descriptive roll. The third person is a blind Brahim, made use of by the Nana to conceal his real, and to confirm him in his assumed character. There are two striking marks on the person of the prisoner supposed to be the Nana, one of which is not entered in his descriptive roll; this is a grooved scar under the hole pierced in his right ear, and the other is a scar of (as the civil surgeon certifies) either a lancet cut or a cut of a very fine sharp-pointed history, about an inch and a half in length, and slightly oblique; and, indeed, the prisoner corresponds in nearly every particular with the description given in the roll, except that his hair is white, he has lost two front teeth, and his cheeks are not so full as they were six years ago. I have, &c.

A. G. DAVIDSON, Commissioner.

The following telegram is also published by the Bombay papers:

NEEMUCH, Thursday, June 30.

The papers seized on NANA SAHIB indicate a widespread conspiracy. An impostor, calling himself TANTIA TOVEE, is at Salumba, with 5,000 Bengal Sepoys.

The Glasgow *Herald* publishes an interesting letter, dated Ajmere, June 30, describing the capture of the person supposed to be NANA SAHIB. The writer says:

"After the numerous reports as to the capture and death of the Nana, and the many mistakes that have been made as to his identity, it would be too much to say positively till further proof be obtained that the author of the Cawnpore massacre is now a prisoner in Ajmere Fort; but there is certainly a great amount of evidence that he is the man. He was caught on the 22d of June. On that day, while Major DAVIDSON, the Deputy Commissioner, was sitting in Court, a man in the garb of a fakir came in, and asked to be allowed to speak privately with him. He thought this at first a piece of impertinence, and was inclined to treat it as such, but the man took a piece of paper from the cloth round his loins, and handed it to the Major. This proved to be a letter from the superintendent of the Bombay police, stating that the bearer was a detective, and requesting British officers to give him assistance. On reading this Major DAVIDSON ordered the Court to be cleared and, when he was alone with the fakir, asked him what his business was. He said he was a detective, who, along with three others, had been for some time in pursuit of the Nana. They had traced him from Cashmere through a great part of India, and, at last, had come upon him at Solumbar, from which place they had kept continually in his party. They had come to Ajmere, on their way to Pokar, and had put up in a small temple near the Dunlathgh, in which the Courts of justice are held. Ajmere was the first place they had come to in which there were British troops, and so he had come privately to Maj. DAVIDSON, as being the head magistrate, to request that the whole party might be seized. There were, besides the Nana himself and the four spies, who pretended to be his friends and enemies of the British Government, two other persons in the garb of fakirs, who were his constant companions, and one of whom was a leader in the mutiny. Maj. DAVIDSON wished to proceed with the capture at once; but the man objected to this, as his life would then not be safe for a single day. He pitched on a place to be surrounded by a detachment of English troops at 8 o'clock at night. Major DAVIDSON, after asking a few more questions, dismissed the man, resumed the Court, and sent word to the fort for the troops to have themselves in readiness. Just as he was about to start off to seize the persons indicated, the same fakir came running in again and said, "Sir, you have broken up the Court earlier than usual, the NANA has taken the alarm. He says we are too near the English, and we have gone off to a temple on the Pokar road." On hearing this, Major DAVIDSON at once galloped off to the fort to stop the troops, and taking with him only Capt. BADDELEY, of the Twenty-eighth, who is in command of them; the Sergeant of the company, Lieut. REPTON, the Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. BANKS, as Inspector of Police, he proceeded to search the temples on the Pokar road. As they did not find the persons they were in search of in any of these, Mr. REPTON and Mr. BANKS went to search the place where they had been in the morning; while Maj. DAVIDSON, Capt. BADDELEY and the Sergeant, went to search a small temple near the Delhi gate, by which a footpath leads to the regular Pokar road. Here seven natives were sitting, and as Maj. DAVIDSON saw his visitor of the morning among them, he knew that he had got his game. They were sitting as quiet as possible, but he accused them of noisy, disorderly conduct, and said they must come along with him. According to concert, he asked each of them who he was, and the fakir who had given the information answered. The Nana he indicated by the words, "This is the Pundit." Maj. DAVIDSON caught him by the wrist, and told him to come along with him, holding a stout stick in the other hand to knock down the Nana's disengaged hand if he should try to bring it to his mouth, as it is reported that he carries poison about with him. Capt. BADDELEY and the sergeant laid off the two other men who had been indicated as murderers, leaving the spies in the meantime to shift for themselves. The man who was with BADDELEY managed to swallow something on the way—probably a piece of paper. When they arrived at the fort clean clothes were put on them, and all their ornaments taken away, so that their might be no fear of them having poison about them. It was dark when the men were seized, and none of the natives knew that the capture had been effected.

At Major DAVIDSON's request, I went with him on Wednesday morning to take a photograph of the prisoner. He looked miserable enough, sitting fettered on the floor, with two English soldiers standing over him with drawn bayonets. He had refused to eat or drink anything since his capture, but that morning he had called for water, and when a Brahmin brought some, he expressed a desire to be allowed to go to the well and draw it himself. As this was supposed to be a plan for throwing himself into the well, he was not allowed to go. If he turns out to be the real man, he must have changed greatly since the descriptions of him were published at the time of the mutiny. His hair, which was then dark, is now quite white. His teeth, which were then white and regular, are now decayed or fallen away. But the remarkable eye is there, and he has a most engaging manner. Even when sitting there fettered, he talked with a suavity and plausibility and propriety that made us almost forget that he was a prisoner, and accused of the foulest crime in the records of modern history, and enabled us quite to understand how he could have deceived the English at Cawnpore into the belief that he was their friend. Maj. DAVIDSON once said to him, "You have traveled a great deal, and evidently used your eyes well. I am led, by your manner and conversation, to suppose that you have been in English society; what European officers do you know?" He at once answered that he knew no Europeans, and he was afterwards more taciturn. He said that his name was APPAJI, and that he was High Priest of a caste of Brahmins. When asked to account for his wearing a beard, which is contrary to the rules of that caste, he did not give a very clear answer, but said he was going to have it shaved off after visiting the sacred waters of Pokar. I took a photograph of him first with his beard, and then without it. When it was about to be shaved off, Maj. DAVIDSON was afraid that he might snatch the razor out of the barber's hands and cut his own throat; so he gave the order to one of the persons in attendance, and before the prisoner was aware of it he found both his hands chained to the arms of the chair on which he was sitting. He gave a look to Major DAVIDSON, as much as to say, "You have got the better of me there." He wished to lead us to suppose that he did not understand English, but I noticed that once, when I said in English that he must be steady, as I was about to begin, he put himself into position without waiting to be told in Hindostanee. The five spies are lodged in the fort for protection. A day or two ago they were put into chains, and brought into the presence of the Nana, as the old companions who had just been captured, and who had, to save themselves, given him up, saying that he was Nana Sahib. In a moment, all the prisoner's meekness and calmness of deportment was gone, he stormed at the spies in a way that showed he had been much more accustomed to command than to obey. They, however, laughed at him, and said they knew him quite well, and there was no use in his trying to defend them in that way. They are entitled, I believe, to a lakh of rupees reward (£10,410). It should turn out to be indeed the NANA. The number of European troops in the fort has been doubled, and the gate leading into the city has been blocked up. The natives of the city are by this time aware who the prisoner is, but they are still at a loss to account for the capture; and the wildest reports as to how it was effected are in circulation. Ajmere is about the worst place in all India for him to be captured in. There are native States for 200 miles all round, and, according to the testimony of the spies, he was well received in them all, except Bodevpore; and the nobles, if not the princes, have sworn to come to his rescue if he should be taken. It will be a very difficult thing to conduct him to Cawnpore, if the Government should think it right to take him thither for trial. One other strange story which detectives tell is that the Nana was going to POKAR to meet TANTIA TOPEE, who, they say, is still living, the man of that name who was hanged some years ago being another person, who had personated him in order to let his leader escape.

THE FALL OF HERAT.

The Cabul letter of the Delhi *Gazette* contains the annexed narrative of the fall of Herat: "June 10.—It was about 3 o'clock to-day when a kossid with a letter from MIRZA KHOODADAD KHAN, the Sahib-i-kar of Sirdar FUTTEH MOHAMED KHAN, arrived from Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and handed over the letter to Sirdar MAHOMED ALEE KHAN. The moment the Governor opened and glanced over the letter he was very much pleased, and ordered a salute of 40 guns to be fired in commemoration of the fall of Herat. The city of Cabul was ordered to be illuminated for three successive nights, and sweetmeats and food to be distributed to the poor. No sooner was the salute fired than the khans and chiefs of Cabul commenced flocking to Sirdar MOHAMED ALEE KHAN to congratulate him on the fall of Herat. It was written in KHOODADAD KHAN's letter that SALOO, kossid, who with a letter from Sirdar SUBAS ALEE KHAN about the fall of Herat had been dispatched from Herat, was suddenly taken ill at Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and consequently the happy news was forwarded by the other kossid. About sunset Sirdar MOHAMED ALEE KHAN, with all his troops and artillery, rode from the Bala Hissar, and passing through the Shah-Shaheed gate, went to see the illumination. While the Sirdar was passing through the streets of Cabul the guns were firing by the artillery, and every one was rejoicing." The following are the particulars communicated in the letter regarding the fall of Herat: "Herat was stormed and taken by the Ameer on the 6th Zilhij (26th of May.) As the water of the ditch of Herat had already been drained out and two mines had been prepared by SHERA ALEE KHAN's troops near the walls of the city, early in the morning of the above date the men of SHERE ALEE KHAN went and fired the mine. The moment the mines were taken fire Sirdar SUBAS ALEE KHAN, as previously arranged, ordered the bugle to be sounded. On this two battalions with guns loads marched up and filed up the ditch. Having thus made the passage KOOMAOON FERAUA MOOZ KAFERA and DULLOO KHAN with their battalions marched to the walls of Herat. Here an action took place, and continued for a while, when SIRDAR SHERE ALEE KHAN with his troops entered the city of Herat, and ordered a general massacre and plundering, which continued till about twelve. The Ameer with his troops then marched into Herat and put a stop to the massacre and plundering. Sirdar SHERE ALEE KHAN, as desired by the Ameer, went into the fort where SHANAWAZ KHAN had kept himself shut up, and having sworn to him on oath, brought him out to the Ameer. The Ameer, seeing SHANAWAS KHAN coming with SHERE ALEE KHAN, got up from his place, embraced him, and kissed him, and then spoke to him thus: 'Do not be afraid of anything, you are welcome to bava either Ghuzneen or Jellalabad. I am proud to have such a brave son as you under me.' There is no end to the Cabul rumors about the Herat affair; some say that SHANAWAS KHAN was wounded, while others have it that SHANAWAZ KHAN was escaping from the fort when he was captured and taken to the Ameer. The other kossid, with an express from Herat, as well as Sadoo Shahr, is expected here in a day or two, when full particulars will be given."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA—THE FRENCH IN MEXICO—A NEW BALLOON.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4—7 A. M.

It is reported here that, in spite of the conformity of sentiment existing between the three Powers on the subject of Poland, the French Government has not succeeded in obtaining from England a positive declaration as to the steps she would take in the event of Russia—as is not improbable—again refusing to make all the concessions demanded of her. What France evidently desires is that England shall take some step, which would certainly not be the last, and which she could not retrace with honor. If, as is likely, Austria follows the example of England, the liberation of the Poles (who, by the way, seem to me as uncertain about their own future Government as they are about their frontiers) would devolve on France alone, with all its danger, but, doubtless, with all its glory. It is not strange that the Poles should think they have a stronger claim on France than on any other Government, for they have not forgotten the speech from the Throne to the effect that wheresoever there was a wrong to be redressed there should be seen the flag of France. Two days ago it was stated that the alliance between the three great Powers was "indissoluble"—of course, as regards Poland. I do not find that the assurances on this point are now so positive.

In corroboration of the preceding I find the following in *La France*, and which is apparently worded with the utmost caution:

"Our London correspondent informs us that the English Cabinet, which had at first assented to the plan of an identical note in reply to Russia, at present hesitates to engage in that course. The Queen's Government is of opinion that it would be expedient, under existing circumstances, to give Russia time to reflect, without insisting immediately on another reply. If this fact be confirmed, it would give the Polish question quite a new aspect, and the consequence might be to put a period to the diplomatic conversation engaged between the three Powers and Russia."

I apprehend that the accounts given in the *Moniteur* about the sanitary condition of the French army in parts of Mexico are not strictly correct. I have at this moment before me a letter written by a soldier of that army, and bearing date the 26th of June. His regiment, the number of which I do not for obvious reasons specify, has taken no fighting part in these operations; consequently he speaks as an eye-witness and a sharer in the hardships through which the troops have passed. Of the health of the army he says, alluding to those at a certain distance from Vera Cruz, that "this man were dropping off like leaves." From the returns it appears that not less than 4,500 have perished from yellow fever alone, and out of the Egyptian battalion of 400 which the Pasha lent to the French for this "forced labor," only 150 remain. Owing to the heavy rains, they have great difficulty in getting the convoys through the swollen streams. The railway was making very slow progress, and the *guerrilleros*, though considerably checked by recent events—the capture of Puebla and surrender of Mexico—continually harass them. The writer of the letter is loud in his praise of the extreme bravery shown by the Mexicans in the defence of Puebla. He speaks of women and children taking part in that defence, of boys from 9 to 12 years old acting as officers and readily obeyed as such, so that the combat at last became a butchery. Famine and the terrible effects of the French artillery made it totally impossible for them to hold out longer than they did. Every street and house were undermined, and the Mexicans fought with such desperation that so long as a room was left which they continued their fire. The watchfires of the French were lit up with beautiful pianos and every species of luxurious furniture, the property of the Mexican grandees.

A meeting, composed of members of the National Institute, of various scientific societies, of railway directors, bankers, and directors of the press, was held on Thursday last, at the manufactory of M. NADAR, to hear an explanation of a new balloon. M. NADAR explained to the assembly his theory of aerial locomotion by the substitution of a screw and of inclined planes for the present system of air balloons. He admitted that this theory was not new, inasmuch as in the year 1768 it was predicted that the screw would be employed in aerial navigation. M. NADAR concluded by appealing to the company to assist him in making his system known, and in reducing it to practice. M. DE LA LANDELLE, who is connected with NADAR in the construction of the balloon, confirmed his colleague's statement, and set in motion several models of machines constructed by M. DE PONTON D'ARNECOUAR, who is likewise a partner in the affair. These balloons were raised automatically, lifting graduated weights so perfectly as in all appearance to demonstrate the accuracy of the theory. It is announced that an Anglo-French company is formed to provide the amount necessary for the construction of a gigantic balloon capable of raising 80 persons in a car two stories high, which will contain provisions and other necessaries, including, it is said, a printing press. The diameter of the balloon is to be equal to three-fourths the height of the towers of Notre Dame. 12,000 yards of white silk have been supplied by a Lyons manufacturer, at 7f. the yard. This monster balloon is to be inaugurated next month at the races of Baden-Baden. Subscribers for the trip have already set down their names. It is to last eight days and eight nights. After having made a tour across the channel and another in the Mediterranean, the company, at whose expense the balloon is to be constructed, will exhibit it in London, Paris and New-York. The produce of the exhibitions is to be employed in the construction of a definitive aerial locomotive. M. J. GODARD, the celebrated aeronaut, has suggested an improvement to M. NADAR. He suggests the addition of a second balloon under the large one, which may serve as a reservoir for the preservation of a supply of gas, by which means the journey through the air may be prolonged.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

From the Manchester Examiner and Times.

It will be remembered that some months ago the French Protestant Ministers sent to the Ministers of Great Britain, an address upon the American war and its relation to the ultimate emancipation of the slaves in North America. This address was considered at a Conference of Ministers held in Manchester on Wednesday, June 3, when it was resolved to send the French address, and also an address from the English Ministers, to the Ministers of the United States. Rev. Dr. MASSIE and Rev. J. B. RYLANCE, the deputation appointed to bear the address to America, were met and welcomed upon their arrival in New-York by a number of American Ministers; and another meeting was held by appointment on June 10, at the Bible House, New-York, to consider a reply, prepared by the committee appointed at the first meeting. The following address was adopted, and 10,000 were ordered to be circulated for the purpose of obtaining signatures:

"REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN—We have received with much pleasure the Address to ministers and pastors of all Christian denominations throughout the States of America, adopted by the Anti-Slavery Conference of Ministers of Religion," held in the City of Manchester on the 3d of June, 1863, and presented to us by Rev. JAMES MASSIE, D. D., LL.D., of London, and Rev. J. B. RYLANCE, M.A., of Westminster, who were appointed a deputation for that purpose. The personal character of the gentlemen composing this deputation, and the honorable and dignified assemblage which they represent, bespeak for the address our most respectful attention. And its importance is enhanced by the consideration that it represents not only the immediate Conference at Manchester, but also 3,000 ministers of Great Britain, and 750 ministers of France, who had agreed in protesting against the recognition by any Confederacy which has for its corner stone of its constitution the system of Slavery as it exists at present in the Southern States. That so many intelligent and thoughtful men in the ministry of the Gospel should have united in such a protest, is equally honorable to them and gratifying and encouraging to us. Perhaps we ought not to wonder, and certainly we will not now complain, that the severe struggle in which we are engaged is looked upon by our trans-Atlantic brethren so exclusively in its relations to the 4,000,000 Africans held in bondage upon our soil. As Christian men we also are fully awake to the sin and the shame of American Slavery, and are instant in prayer that the time may be at hand when this hateful institution, which has inspired the present gigantic rebellion, shall be utterly destroyed. But we are Americans, contending in arms for the preservation of our national life, and for all the great interests of constitutional liberty and order, which are at stake upon the issue of this conflict. The dismemberment of our Republic would be, not merely the loss of territory and power to the Federal Union—not merely the ruin of existing forms and institutions of government—but the downfall of constitutional liberty itself upon the North American continent. Nor can there be any well-founded hope of ultimate deliverance for the enslaved among us, but in the triumph of our arms between antagonistic civilizations—the one asserting and vindicating the dignity of labor, the other scorning labor, and trampling it under foot. That we are to succeed in this struggle, and by the blessing of God come out of it an unbroken nation, we do not doubt. It appears to us also to be the purpose of Providence that the rebellion and its guilty cause shall be buried in the same grave. In this, as Christian men, we do greatly rejoice. It sweetens the bitterness of our present lot to believe that in vindicating against an inexcusable conspiracy the just and beneficent authority of the nation, at so great a cost of treasure and of blood, we are at the same time serving the cause of universal liberty. We thank you, dear brethren, for your words of cheer. We rejoice in the fellowship of the saints. And most heartily do we unite our prayers with yours that the powerful Christian nations to which we respectively belong may never be arrayed against each other in deadly strife, but may stand up together for the maintenance of righteousness, of peace, and of freedom. And to this end may the Christian people of these nations cultivate a mutual respect and regard, and be ready to co-operate in any good work for the welfare of mankind, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the world. FRANCIS A. VINTON, Chairman.

JOSEPH T. DUCKA, Secretary.

MR. LAIRD AND THE REBEL PIRATES.

ADMIRAL PORTER DRAWN INTO THE DISPUTE.

From the Liverpool Post, Aug. 5.

Mr. LAIRD is one of the most prudent men living, but prudent man now and then fall in prudence. On the *Alabama* case, in the House of Commons last March, the member for Birkenhead got a little excited, and in his excitement said: "In 1861, just after the war broke out, a friend of mine, whom I have known for many years, was over here and came to see me with the view of getting vessels built in this country for the American Government—the Northern Government. Its agents in this country made inquiries, &c."

It is quite true that parties were in Liverpool at the time representing themselves as authorized to contract for the building of war ships for the American Government, but it is also true that they were not authorized. Were they cheats, swindlers, knaves? By no means; they considered themselves as authorized, and Mr. LAIRD regarded them as authorized. Why? Because they acted, we are told, under the directions of Admiral PORTER, now made famous by his operations at Vicksburgh. The operations at Vicksburgh will account for the delay of answering Mr. LAIRD's letter of April last.

Mr. LAIRD showed the correspondence to Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. DISRAELI, and others; and it was well known in the House of Commons that Mr. LAIRD was misled by supposing that Admiral PORTER was a member of the American Government. Mr. LAIRD's delicacy in not disclosing the name of his correspondent is to be respected, but the time has obviously come for letting the public into the secret.

When the facts of the case are made public it will no doubt appear that Admiral PORTER's plan was based on the then interpretation of the law—namely, that a neutral might build war vessels for a belligerent provided he could deliver them in the ports of such belligerent. The American Government always acted on this view of the law, and no doubt that was the reason why it did not contract here for Alabamas. The late case of the *Alexandra* clearly demonstrated that our Government regarded the law in the same light.

THE HARVEST.

From the London Times, Aug. 4.

The prevalence of dry weather since March last (excepting the thunder showers in the middle of July) has caused a very early harvest in Yorkshire an occasional crop or two having been cut in July. The long drought has not materially injured the wheats, for which last Winter was very favorable to the tillering, therefore the crops—though perhaps shorter than usual in the straw—are quite up to the average, the plant in general being very healthy and the ears well colored. Hers and there wind and rain have laid the crops, but not to cause serious injury. The yield is confidently expected to prove good, but as yet it is untried, as the wheat harvest will scarcely commence for a few days. If in the present week. Heavy thunder storms have fallen in some parts of the county to-day (Monday,) and in their course some of the most backward crops have fallen somewhat. The most serious result from the dry season to cereals is found in the Spring-sown corn. In both oats and barley the general character is short straw and light crops. In oats, however, the produce is said to be plump and good, and some few crops are already cut, and the cutting of the rest will be proceeded with at once. The barley crop, though light, is most satisfactory as regards quality. Last season was notoriously deficient in malting descriptions, but the fine white heads of the present crop (providing fine weather continues during reaping) give promise of the best quality this year. Peas and beans, though fairly corned, are yet light in crop—the result of dryness in the season. The hay crop was also very light, and of seeds (clover) the same complaint is made, there being little or no aftergrowth

stead, Notts, formerly the seat of the poet BYRON. After the death of Col. WILDMAN, the estate passed into the hands of Mr. WARD, who, it is said, has sold it to His Royal Highness. The rumor is generally believed in Nottingham, and has appeared in one of the local papers.

—The Edinburgh *News*, of the 1st instant, publishes the following:

"When the news of the fall of Vicksburgh and Gen. LEE's retreat reached the village of Bankfoot, in Perthshire, the friends of the North got quite jubilant. A banner was hastily painted with the motto on one side, 'Vicksburgh is taken!' on the reverse, 'God speed the North.' A floral device, on a large scale, was also extemporised, and at 8 o'clock a procession set out through the village, accompanied by the music band. At the close of the procession the political ideas of the place and the members of the band repaired to the inn, where President LINCOLN and the successful Generals' healths were drank, with rounds of cheers, and then all went peaceably and gladly to their homes."

—Gen. MENDOZA, before leaving Lorient, addressed a letter to Capt. ROPSART, of the *Darien* steam frigate, on board of which he came to France, thanking him in his own name and in that of his fellow-passengers and brother officers for the kind and courteous treatment they had met with on the passage. The General adds that he had procured a list of all the officers of the *Darien*, which he should cause to be published in Mexico, in order that his fellow-countrymen might know how the Mexican officers had been treated on their way to France.

—The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, has sent the Pope a copy of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S letter, requesting him to accept the throne of Mexico, if chosen by popular suffrage. The young Archduke has informed the Pope that he is greatly disposed to accept the offer, and that in going to Mexico religious interests will largely occupy his attention. The Court of Rome is well satisfied with the prospect.

—Mme. GRISI, whose singing at a concert recently given in London by Signor CIABITT, has been greatly praised by the London Press, and who, from all accounts, has taken a "new lease of voice," contemplates a provincial tour after Christmas; and Mr. GEORGE DARLY, the well-known *entrepreneur*, is actively engaged in arranging for the same.

—ROSSINI is said to have recently composed a grand mass, which, however, the musical world is forbidden to hear until after the death of the composer; a condition which for the benefit of one party and the credit of the other, it is to be hoped, will not be too strictly enforced.

—King OTTO, of Greece, is about to seek rest in Bavaria "from his cares of Government and other sad experiences;" where he has promised to aid the local theatre so considerably that a *Dramaturg*, VICTOR HERZENSOHN, of Munich, has been appointed by this director.

—The substitution of steel tubes instead of wrought iron for the interior of rifled guns, which is the invention of Mr. J. ANDERSON, acting Superintendent of the Royal gun factories, has been fully tested in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee, and found to answer in every respect.

—A new work of fiction has just appeared, entitled *Madite, la Quintine* by George Sand, (Madame DUDEVANT,) which is said to be worthy of the author of "Consuelo."

—The *Gazette Musicale* asserts that Dr. LISZT has retired, wa suppose for a temporary abode only, to a Dominican convent at Rome, where the Pope has paid him a visit, and listened to his fine pianoforte playing.

—The *Gironde* of Bordeaux states that a young medical student named LORSTALLOT, aged 20, died in that city last week, in consequence of having slightly pricked one of his fingers when dissecting a fortnight before.

—M. AUGUSTE NICOLAS, the author of *Etudes Philosophiques sur le Christianisme*, is preparing a refutation of M. RENAN'S book, which will be called *Jesus Christ est le fils de Dieu*.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

INDICATIONS OF A MOVEMENT—THE COTTON QUESTION—CONTUMACIOUS WOMEN.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

It is impossible, from the meagre, doubtful givings-out by those in authority, to come to any conclusion in regard to how soon the army will be again on the war-path. I have attentively given ear to the speculations of officials and others who claim to have some definite information from reliable sources, and I have found that the General Commanding has few confidants, and they know well how to keep his secret. If, in reply to inquiries from a curious friend, they make any revelation on the subject, it is about as vague and unintelligible as Delphian oracles.

I have only to judge from observation, for definite information on a subject of such vital importance to the army cannot be obtained. My readers are here, ROSECRANS and a number of his Staff officers visited Nashville after the occupation of Tullahoma, and their furlough for two weeks. Many officers in high position were permitted to go home on furlough. All these officers able to return to service are again in the field, and the General and Staff have just arrived. The General's family leaves to-day for home. Troops have, in small bodies, been leaving Camps to fort cautiously southward, and many other operations, indicative of a disposition to break in upon our repose, are going on. Movements and designs are very properly kept secret, and he who declines to pry into secrets he should not possess, or to annoy friends with questions they cannot consistently answer, pursues the more prudent course.

I have been constrained, on several occasions, to refer to the swarms of avaricious camp followers, who fatten off of the conquests of the army, but other matters claimed my attention, and the subject was not so well understood in its various phases as now.

I cannot understand why the cotton that falls into the hands of the Government, by the occupation of the enemy's country, should not be confiscated by the authorities, shipped to some market where it will bring something like its real value, and the proceeds of the sale appropriated to the use of the Government.

The railroads in this Department are under the complete control of the military authorities. When a train of cars, carrying supplies, discharges its freight at Winchester, it can return laden only by permission of the authorities. Why not, instead of sending back empty trains, load them with this cotton, carry it to Nashville, and thence to some good Northern market? The cost to the Government of transportation is too trifling to be computed. Every bale will bring the Government $200, clear of the cost of transportation.

There will be purchased and transported by cotton buyers in this Department, from the time we occupied Tullahoma to the middle of August, at least one thousand bales. Now, I candidly believe, that an experiment will prove that these one thousand bales, transported and sold by Government authorities, would realize, clear of all expenses, whatever, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. This amount of money will pay off *at least* eighteen of our largest regiments for one month's service. The item is of two much significance to be ignored, and deserves the attention of the authorities.

I have before referred to the pinching destitution to which the citizens of this county have been reduced. The extent of it I was not aware of until casually dropped in on our Post Commissary, who informs me that he issues to needy citizens, who are without the means of subsistence, four hundred rations daily. Representatives of destitute families are continually coming in to procure the necessaries of life. Women who never knew what it was to hunger before, ride long distances, and carry back on scraggy, gaunt, and raw-boned steads a little sack of meal, flour, sugar, and coffee, to feed their suffering children.

I saw an old, gray-haired citizen apply for food, who fought under the old flag in the war of 1812. His lips quivered as he related to me the story of his sufferings and privations, when, a young man, he battled in defence of the nation's cause. As he referred to his present condition, bowed with age, and trembling on eternity's brink, begging for food of the Government that he had fought to establish, his voice trembled and failed, and big tear drops coursed down the furrows that time had made in his manly features.

This destitution is not confined to the poorer classes alone. The wealthy and the indigent draw from the same pool the necessaries of life. The aristocrats, the wealthy citizen goes about in very quietly, uses a great deal of palaver, and tenders a multitude of explanations. His servants alone are seen at the Commissary's, and we only know that this man or that eats Uncle Sam's rations.

The women are our bitterest enemies in the South. An instance of the rancor they yet nurse, but find it imprudent to display, occurred a few evenings since in front of the office of Col. TAUSSDAIL, Chief of Police.

The Colonel, possibly with the object of watching the effect, had an American flag stretched across the pavement in front of his office. Pedestrians passing on this side of the street must necessarily pass under it. The opposite side of the street is unpaved and overgrown with weeds. Notwithstanding the condition of the path, the bitterly rebellious portion of the female population chose the *unfrequented* foot-path, and picked a passage through weeds and rubbish.

On the evening in question, two young ladies, thoughtlessly, no doubt, promenaded down the walk across which fluttered the flag. Just as they were about passing under "the rag," as they call it, one suddenly discovered the humiliation to which they were about to subject themselves, and the two halted as suddenly as if a stone wall had risen to bar the passage. Casting a malicious glance, curling their lips with a contemptuous sneer, and slightly elevating the tip of the nose in real aristocratic style, they faced to the left; gently lifted the dress, displaying neatly turned ankles, neatly clothed; tripped mincingly around the tree to which one end of the flag was attached, as it to avoid, as much as possible, contact with the earth in proximity to the flag; and, throwing back their heads, swung gaily round the neighboring corner.

The performance was noticed, and Col. TAUSSDAIL's attention called to the matter. Selecting a very pretty little flag the following day, the Colonel repaired to the residence of the Misses PITTS and LOGAN, and, being ushered in, the object of the call was stated without delay. The consultation closed with the presentation of the miniature banner, and the assurance that unless it was found, on the following day, nailed to the house in a conspicuous place, the ladies should immediately be sent south of the lines. The flag is to be seen to-day hanging from the house.

The town swarms with dry-goods merchants, boot and shoemakers, barbers, sutlers, clothiers, and traders of every character. To one lately arrived from the North, where competition suppresses extortion, the prices of things here would be termed shamefully exorbitant. And they are so. But one becomes accustomed to imposition, just as the soldier does to the noise and danger of conflict. The ladies of Winchester may be seen on the streets shopping almost every day. Scented soap and snuff have a big run with the people, and the sutlers find difficulty in keeping themselves supplied. The storehouses are rented out to merchants and traders, and the proceeds appropriated to Government use.

I witnessed the mustering in, a few days since, of four companies of blacks, for service either as soldiers or pioneers. Two companies have been armed and equipped, and the others are being rapidly drilled and accoutred. Capt. ROUNDS is at present in command of the African troops. I make no discouraging suggestions. Those who delight in the business of elevating the ebony idol may enjoy it without my envy or interference. QUILL.

A CURIOUS REBEL LETTER.

HOW ROSECRANS FLANKED BRAGG.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* furnishes that paper with the following curious letter, which was found upon the person of a rebel prisoner:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July, 1863.

DEAR WILL: Your letter per E. O. C. was received a few days ago. He starts back again to-morrow, therefore I attempt to write. It is almost impossible to collect half a dozen ideas this morning, owing to the noise in camp. I have no doubt you will be very much surprised to hear of BRAGG's retreat from Shelbyville, after six months' hard labor preparing to meet the enemy. With one slight skirmish they took two of the strongest positions on our line, to wit: Hoover's and Liberty Gaps in the mountains, which enabled them to flank our position with perfect ease. BRAGG was out-generated, though that is an easy task for a ten-year old school-boy. It is a perfect outrage to allow such a numskull as BRAGG to hold the important position that he does. Our loss was, considering the great basis in which we retreated, comparatively nothing, though every tent was burnt, so we are left entirely without.

Our retreat to this place was the bitterest pill ever swallowed by this army. A heavy rain was falling all the time, and nothing but mountains. Many of the boys made the entire march without a shoe. Ten days of suffering did more to demoralize the army than anything else before. We lived on one cracker and one-fourth pound of bacon for forty-eight hours. God forbid my experiencing such another time. The infernal foe kept a continual yell close to our heels. Our brigade was rear guard. The cavalry, commanded by the brave and gallant WHEATON, sent us word several times to press on, as the enemy was pressing him hard. Our army was perfectly demoralized; the first word in the morning and the last at night was d——ning BRAGG for his cowardly flight from Shelbyville: they had rather perished on the golden fields of Middle Tennessee, fighting an overwhelming number of the foe, than make the retreat we did. Somebody is guilty of an unpardonable act in permitting the enemy to get possession of those Gaps. Gen. HARDEE's troops were guarding them. Our Generals have become too licentious; they neglect their duty. *Gen. Hardee and his subalterns were at a pic-nic when the Gaps were taken. The ladies, it was generally believed, prepared the dinner, and informed Rosecrans of the unguarded position of Gen. Hardee.* Ah, treacherous woman, her smiles and apparent kindness have become a glorious victory for our mere less foe. She was all smiles and kisses—kissing was the rage—in fact, there was no treasure departed by but few of them, but at the same time a dark plot was hid in her heart, and she was ready to rejoice over the overthrow of BRAGG's army, in which she was the pernicious actress.

Middle Tennessee is in the hands of the enemy, and Vicksburgh, the city of the hills, has fallen, not by assault of the eager foe, but by starvation. Notwithstanding this, every foot they advance they will find us ready to meet them. We are further from submitting to the tyrannical rule of Old Abe than ever before. God forbid that it shall ever be said that a Tennessean quietly submitted to such outrages as those perpetrated by the enemy in their late raid to Hendersonville, Madison, and other counties. If such raids do not arouse every man to immediate action, my God, what will? If insulting a man's mother, aged father, sister, wife, and lady friend ain't enough to arouse him to action, he is unworthy the privileges of a civilized people, and should be banished to a heathen nation, where liberty and honor have no abiding place. Will, I understand you speak of joining cavalry. Don't say you think you will, but join, and join immediately. Now is the time to act. Don't rather be a sojer until the trumpet for the day of judgment shall sound, than truckle to the Northern hordes. I had rather be a bob-tailed dog in a Confederate camp, than a Commander-in-Chief in the Federal army.

You wrote me you had sent the shoes, but I find it a mistake. Please send them. I had to purchase a pair, for which I paid $50. I bought a coat, for which I paid $185. Just my pants and coat cost me $250, but a suit like mine can't be bought now for less than $400. I have it three pounds of coffee, which cost me $15 50. Everything else in proportion. S.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH—SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE—AMMUNITION EXPENDED DURING THE SIEGE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

How many of your readers have any adequate conception of the immense amount of ammunition expended in the siege of Vicksburgh? Gen. GRANT and his ordnance officer, Maj. LYFORD, estimate that about *four thousand tons* were thrown into the city during the 47 days' bombardment, beginning at four o'clock P. M. on May 18, when Gen. STEELE's division batteries opened fire. The calibre of the cannon used ranged from smooth-bore 6-pounders, throwing balls of 6¼ pounds weight, to 30-pound rifled Parrotts, balls of which weigh 33 pounds. From this rough estimate a few astounding calculations may be made. The whole number of shots fired would probably *average* twelve pounds weight each. This would give 640,000 as the number of shots fired during the siege, 13,617 each day; about 567 each hour of the twenty-four; or one to every six seconds, day and night, from the time our batteries first opened on their works until the final surrender! If the balls were placed in a line touching each other, they would reach between sixty and seventy miles. Three-fourths of a mile would be a low estimate for the average distance traversed by each ball. This would give 480,000 miles as the united space traversed by the whole,—more than nineteen times the earth's circumference! Estimating the cost of the shots to average $5 each (which is far below the actual cost), it makes a total of $3,200,000 for ammunition alone for one army in less than seven weeks! The magnitude of operations in the siege of Vicksburgh is without parallel (to many particulars) in the history of the world.

Yet the city still stands. The stories and rumors of the utmost damage done the city proper by the fire of our batteries are mainly fabrications. A very few houses may have been wholly destroyed, though I know of none, and citizens deny that any were. But, in riding through it, every one will be surprised to see how few buildings escaped wholly. Almost every one has been struck with some manner of projectile. Some buildings show the effects of percussion shells, others of solid shot. The latter often passed through two or more buildings, inflicting trifling damage to either. A round hole, but little larger than the ball, is often the only defacement caused. The fire of the mortar-boats seems to have been utterly thrown away. So far as can be ascertained, but one person was killed by them. Mr. PORTENFIELD's large mansion, standing alone on the hillside, and affording the finest mark imaginable, was not struck once this season. So with many others. They created terrorism in the beginning, but were wholly disregarded at the close.

In one particular the people of Vicksburgh and vicinity differ widely from all other communities the fortunes of war has thrown us among. While cherishing the utmost bitterness and malignancy toward us, they nevertheless accept our favors and benefactions. They even come as cravens and sycophants, to beg favors that were denied when insolently demanded. They lack honesty and sincerity in a remarkable degree. Elsewhere the citizens have submitted to our rule under protest, (as a matter beyond their control,) but have preserved their own respect, and often challenged ours. They were sometimes sullen and morose, and if enemies were openly and consistently so. Here no duplicity is too low, no cunning or treachery too base to practice toward us. The people, as a whole, are the most ungrateful on the face of the earth. They should either act honorably, or refuse to receive their daily bread at our hands. Probably more than 10,000 rations are daily issued to rebel citizens, on the score of humanity, to prevent starvation, and probably not ten of these but would glory in betraying us.

The sick and wounded rebel prisoners are being sent away as fast as their condition will permit. Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of Geo. GRANT's Staff, has just returned from near Monroe, on Washita River, where he landed over 300. Monroe is about 75 miles west of this, but the prisoners were taken on the *Belle Creole* and *Hastings*, down to Red River, up that to Washita, and thence to Monroe—a distance, around, of 400 miles. The authorities were notified to make provision for the sick and wounded, and the whole were landed on the river bank and left. Some will die there, others at home, many will stray out of reach, and, of the whole number, but few are likely to ever bear arms against us more. Yesterday another boat-load left for Mobile, in charge of Capt. AUBANEIRE, and others are expected to follow soon.

Among the arrivals within a week is that of Dr. HEWITT, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, left Surgeon in charge at Jackson last May. He was returned to the North by way of Richmond, Va., and reports our wounded well treated by the rebels. He also brings some additional information concerning the death of Col. CROMWELL in Jackson. He refused to surrender, and was killed in consequence. The remains were promptly interred, and every mark of respect shown [illegible] by prominent ladies of Jackson, [illegible] Mrs. CROMWELL's watch, snuff-[illegible] articles of personal property, and, being [illegible] Mrs. CROMWELL's address, still has them in his possession, subject to her order.

Ban. JOHNSON, Esq., a former citizen of Vicksburgh, but latterly of New-York, has just been commissioned to take charge of postal affairs here, and has opened a large Post-office in Washington-street. Hereafter the mails will be sent and received regularly.

Capt. DAVIS, of Gen. LOGAN's Staff, is appointed to hear and adjudicate all claims to private property in the city, and to have a general supervision of all confiscated or abandoned tenements and property in the city. The duties are onerous, and require firmness and integrity for their proper discharge.

Experiments with Capt. TARTELIN's wooden mortars will be made next week, when something new in gunnery is promised.

Leaves of absence are granted at an unprecedented rate for this army. Gen. GRANT seems to think officers and men have earned a furlough, and is giving it to them. Maj.-Gens. BLAIR and LOGAN are away, and Brigs. McARTHUR, THAYER, HOVEY, G. A. SMITH, CASE, and perhaps several others.

The following orders have recently been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, } VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45: In pursuance of section 32 of an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, furloughs may be granted for a period not exceeding thirty days at one time to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates of each regiment, battery, independent company and detachment present with their respective commands in this department, for good conduct in their line of duty, by their immediate commanding officers, approved by intermediate and army corps commanders. Furloughs thus granted are intended for the benefit of well men, and the sick who have become so from fatigue or exposure in the line of duty.

Under no circumstances will furloughs be given to men who have shirked duty, or straggled on the march or from camps. Such men must be made to perform extra fatigue duty by their immediate commanding officers, and, in cases where this is not regarded as sufficient punishment, they will be fined in an amount not beyond that which a regimental court-martial is authorized to impose. The amount of such fine will be entered on the proper muster and pay rolls, opposite their respective names, and the cause for which it is imposed stated.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, } VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.—1. Hereafter no issues of provisions will be made to contrabands, except those service in regiments or in contraband camps.

2. Issues of provisions will not be made to citizens, except on certificates that they are destitute and have no means of purchasing the necessary supplies for their families. These certificates must state the number in family, and the time for which they draw, which shall not exceed ten days at any one time.

3. In making issues to citizens, only articles of prime necessity will be given, e.g., bread and meat and these at the rate of one pound of flour, one-half pound of salt meat, or one pound of fresh beef, to the ration.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

I mentioned some days ago, that Maj.-Gen. STEELE had been assigned command of the district at Helena, Ark. He left here, with his staff and escort company, two days ago, on the *Hiawatha*, and will have relieved Gen. PRENTISS before this reaches you. Gen. STEELE's former campaigning in that district, together with his other well-known qualifications, makes this change an important and judicious one. Gen. PRENTISS was never popular in the army. Gen. STEELE stands deservedly high. Appearances favor an active campaign in that quarter soon. ENTRE NOUS.

THE INTERIOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

NO GUERRILLAS—THE COTTON QUESTION.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 2.

We had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman yesterday who had just arrived from Rodney and Jackson, Miss., and who, being an old resident of that section, is possessed of positive and reliable information in regard to the present state of affairs there.

For twelve days he has been traveling in a carriage through the country between Jackson, Miss., and Port Hudson, and during the whole of that time he has not seen or heard of a single rebel soldier. Not even a guerrilla can be discovered in that neighborhood.

Having an extensive acquaintance among the planters in that vicinity, he was enabled to form, from conversations held with them, a pretty correct idea of the amount of cotton still remaining there, and the lowest estimate he makes is 100,000 bales.

Three-fourths of this, at least, is owned by the rebel Government, having been bought up by their cotton agents.

The planters are very much concerned about the cotton-burning order from Secretary MEMMINGER, which we published in Friday evening's edition, and they are exceedingly anxious that a force of United States troops should occupy the country. Our informant thinks five hundred mounted men could keep the whole region free from straggling guerrillas, and thereby save the cotton from destruction. The planters will take the oath with the greatest eagerness to save what little property still remains in their possession, and the majority inwardly pray for the appearance of a regiment of blue coats before it becomes too late.

All the guerrilla bands and small squads of cavalry, after the fall of Port Hudson, were collected and organized into one body, under the command of Col. LOGAN, a cavalry officer of considerable reputation among the Confederates. He concentrated his force a short distance from Clinton, and was there attacked and routed by our cavalry.

It is supposed that GRIERSON's cavalry were the troops that whipped LOGAN, but we think it must have been a force from SHERMAN's army.

THE FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

GEN. HALLECK'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Major-Gen. BANKS makes public the subjoined order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5, 1863.

The commanding General takes great pleasure in communicating to the troops of this Department the contents of the following dispatch, this day received from the General-in-Chief:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, } WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863.

Major-Gen. Banks, New-Orleans:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of July 8, announcing the surrender of Port Hudson, are received. I congratulate you and your army on the crowning success of the campaign. It was reserved for your army to strike the last blow to open the Mississippi River. The country, and especially the Great West, will ever remember with gratitude their services. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief."

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

THE OCCUPATION OF HUNTSVILLE.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

We have advices from an authentic source from North Alabama up to the 22d of July. The Yankees captured Huntsville on the 12th, and left on the 20th at 3 o'clock, returning to Stevenson and Winchester, and one brigade going through Jackson County. The force with which they captured Huntsville was from 6,000 to 8,000 strong, and all cavalry, finely mounted, splendidly armed, and admirably disciplined. Maj.-Gen. D. S. STANLEY commanded in chief, Brig.-Gens. MITCHELL and TURCHIN commanded divisions, and Colonels commanded brigades. They advanced as far as Athens. They left after staying eight days, promising to return in ten or twelve days and institute the rules in force in Nashville. Personally the citizens were not molested—all was quiet, orderly, and according to scientific arrangements.

Privates were not allowed the luxury of stealing from or abusing citizens, nor insulting them in language. But corn, oats, wheat, bacon, horses, cattle, mules, tobacco, sugar, State salt, leather, sheep, &c., &c., were taken most lavishly by military science, and receipts given, "payable hereafter as the Government may direct"—at their own prices; and negro men were taken from 18 to 45 to work on fortifications, as they said—in some instances giving receipts for them, as taken for the "use of the United States." About 500 negro men were carried off, and many women and children followed. Many of the negroes escaped, and are still escaping from them.

It was a sad sight to see such a vast amount of property carried off from the country before the eyes of the people, and to know that they would probably soon return to finish the work. The Provost-Marshal remarked that they swept clean, and they did to some cases. They promised to leave each farmer two mules or horses as a team to do his hauling and all his work with! They were expected to cross the river, and get into Georgia, South Alabama and Mississippi, when they returned.

Soldiers Voting.

A LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, } VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 4, 1863.

L. G. Byington:

SIR: Your letter of the 6th of July, asking if citizens of the State of Iowa will be allowed to visit this army, and distribute tickets when the election is held for soldiers to vote, &c., is just received. In reply, I will state, that loyal citizens of Northern States will be allowed to visit the troops from their State at any time. Electioneering, or any course calculated to arouse discordant feeling, will be prohibited. The volunteer soldiers of this army will be allowed to hold an election, if the law gives them the right to vote; *and no power shall prevent them from voting the ticket of their choice.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

THE PRIZE STEAMER CHARLESTON.—Judge CADWALLADER has ordered a sale of the prize steamer *Charleston*, which will take place on the 31st inst. When first sold the steamer brought but $6,000, though appraised at $11,000. The sale was set aside and a new appraisement ordered, which put the value of the steamer $8,000. The former purchaser expressed a willingness to give that amount for her, and he would have got her for that sum, but a gentleman from New-York, who was unable to attend the first sale, offered, through his counsel, $8,500 for her, and upon this the resale was ordered. At the first sale there were but two bidders, and little or no competition. It is believed that, under such competition as there should be at auction sales, the steamer would have brought, it not quite, the amount of the first appraisement.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 21.*

PORT HUDSON.

An Interior View from the Diary of a Rebel Officer.

From a detailed account of the siege of Port Hudson which a rebel officer is furnishing the New-Orleans *Delta*, we extract the following:

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The enemy's artillery fire was very severe from the commencement, and many of their guns, globe-sighted, fired with the accuracy of a rifle. Ammunition appeared to be as plentiful with them as air, while with us it had to be husbanded with the greatest discretion. They fired from morning till night, and from night till morning, only giving time for their pieces to cool, and any object, however trivial, was aimed at. A pet dog, belonging to some of our men, which jumped up on our ramparts, one day, to take a quiet survey, became the object of attraction for so many shot, shell, and spherical case, that he wisely concluded, after getting up and wagging his tail, as much as to insinuate that he was not afraid, to jump down into the ditch, and resume the pantomime of our parapet.

That our fire was not without effect was evident to us from the manner to which their batteries kept shifting position. On one occasion this change of quarters was brought about by themselves in rather an unusual manner. Capt. COFFIN, having received instructions to be very economical in the use of his ammunition, had loaded and aimed his 24-pounder gun, and then leaving it to wait for the enemy to show themselves, he sat down behind the parapet, and became engaged in conversation with some other officers. Suddenly he heard the report of his gun's discharge, and looking up with some anger, called out to know who had fired that gun, supposing that his gunner had touched her off without waiting for orders. He saw, from the recoil of the gun, and from the smoke, hovering over the vent, that the gun had been fired, and yet the slow match was quietly burning in its position and not a man was standing in the battery. Just then an officer of light artillery, who had observed the whole affair from a short distance, called out to Capt. WALKER that the enemy had fired his gun. On examination it proved to be so. A Parrott shot or shell had come right over the gun, and grazed it on the upper part of the breech, making a slight scratch. The friction which this produced had been sufficient to ignite the priming powder at the vent and had discharged the piece. It now appeared that the projectile could not have been thrown truer than it was, making its way directly into the battery from which the shot had come, and the Federal gunners, probably supposing that we had got their exact range, and intended opening upon them, limbered up and speedily changed their locality.

EFFECTS OF THE FIRING.

Shot and shell flew through the inclosure of our works to every direction, coming from all sides. Trunks of trees were pierced through and through or shivered into splinters, their limbs looped off and the leaves scattered over the ground; houses were ventilated in the most unexpected fashion, balls going in and out where asked, the slightest excuse or even asking "by your leave;" the earth was plowed up and the roads were raked, wagons were smashed, and beeves, horses and mules were butchered while grazing in the fields or woods. The riot of destruction raged throughout the whole place, and had there been any weak-nerved people there they might have searched in vain for an abiding place.

Gen. BEALL and Gen. GARDNER's house, being in sight of the Federal artillerists, soon became untenable, and Col. DEGOLYAR's Headquarters were reduced almost to a pile of ruins. Gen. GARDNER, while sitting outside of his house undergoing some tonsorial operation by one of his colored servants, was covered with dirt by a shell, which struck near his feet, and fortunately made a lateral ricochet, just escaping him. He jumped up, shook the dust off, and then resuming himself to the barber to continue, but the negro was so troubled with agitated nerves that he could not handle the scissors again.

Every day shells and shot which passed over our breastworks would go clear over the whole inclosure, leap the river batteries, and strike the surface of the water close to the Pointe Coupée shore. Shells sometimes cleared the river entirely, and burst in the woods on the other side. It was truly astonishing the small amount of damage they did to our men, very few lives being lost by them. The fact that our force was scattered over such a long extent of defence was, probably, their main element of safety.

Two friends who were standing one morning on the road, engaged in a jovial conversation, were instantly beheaded by a single Parrott shell. Some members of the Tennessee artillery were returning from the burial of Capt. WALLER, when a missile flew among them, killing one, and mortally wounding another. the shells fired at us were principally percussion, intended to burst on striking any hard substance; but not one-tenth of them exploded. Percussion shells may be very effective when fired against wooden vessels, but in the field, or at such a place as Port Hudson they are not worth much, as they hardly ever explode, and do not obtain the momentum of a solid shot. The whole place became strewn with iron missiles, so that a person could not travel the road, go through the woods, or even pick his way through the thick blackberry bushes, without stumbling over them at almost every step.

A FEDERAL CHARGE, MAY 21.

On the next charge they made we waited until they had got within forty yards before we fired the first volley. They wavered, but with a cheer they rallied and charged again, and were now so near that many of them reached our ditch and jumped in. During all this time their sharpshooters and artillery had been sweeping our parapet, causing severe loss among its defenders. Expecting an immediate assault, our men crouched down behind the breastworks, with their guns at a "ready," prepared each one to kill his man among the foremost of those who should come over, and then club his musket for the balance, while those who had bayoneta were ready to do havoc with the cold steel.

Meanwhile the enemy were preparing for the assault, appealing to and inspiring their men with the belief that it was quite a simple affair to climb over, jump down on the inside, and take the place. "Are you ready?" a voice called out. "Ready," was answered and repeated along the line of men in the ditch. Then came the long-expected and momentous word, "Charge!" One officer was instantly on top of the parapet, and four of his men were on either side. Then line and column, for as quickly they staggered back and rolled down among their comrades. There were the only ones who had obeyed the order to charge, and the certain death they had met doubtless cast a damper upon the courage of the rest.

Up and down the line their officers strode in our ditch, preparing the men, by their eloquence and patriotic appeals, to make one quick and decisive dash and take the place. Again the responses of "all ready" were heard, but they were not "all ready," for when the order to charge was given, not one of them showed himself over the parapet. Only a few yards of earth divided the two hostile lines, and a lively conversation was now struck up. "Why don't you come over?" asked our boys, in a tantalizing manner. "Why don't you come out and fight us?" they inquired in response. "If you only had two to one, instead of ten to one, we would do it," was the reply. Occasionally clods of earth would be thrown from one side over upon the other, and if they had then had hand grenades they could have used with good effect.

If, as is now evident that the enemy was caught in a trap. They were in our ditch, and it was nearly equally fatal for them to charge over or to get up and run away. If we had had enough troops we might have sallied out and taken them all prisoners, but we had hardly enough to man our line. Under these circumstances, a ruse had to be employed. A flag of truce was shown from the woods, and Col. STRADMAN sent out a white flag to meet it. While the white flag was thus flying on the field, their troops got out of our ditch and coolly walked away. Gen. BANKS, in correspondence next day with Gen. GARDNER, disclaimed all responsibility for this affair, and expressed much regret that any of his officers should have made an improper use of a flag which is respected on the battle-field by all Christian nations.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

It is unnecessary to say that the following statement is directly opposed to all the established facts and the official reports of the seige:

This was the battle of the 27th of May. A demonstration had, indeed, been made upon our extreme left, but it did not amount to a charge. A couple of negro regiments, with a line of white troops behind them, came up through a growth of young willow trees to the edge of the clearing, a distance of between six and seven hundred feet from a rifle pit we dug along the bluff which came out at that place. They were fired into by a small party of skirmishers in the woods on their flank and from the thinly-lined rifle-pits in their front, with a couple of small mountain howitzers which we had there. They broke at our fire, and clustered behind the willow trees, apparently too panic-stricken either to advance or run. Our shots tore the fragile willows into fragments, and the splinters were probably as dangerous as our fire, so that they were stricken down with great havoc.

On account of the line of white troops behind them, they probably had some difficulty in getting away; but in fifteen minutes after they first appeared none of them were to be seen except the dead, and those who were too badly wounded to crawl off; and these, some two hundred and fifty in number, could be plainly seen through a spy-glass among the willows. The nearest of their dead to our rifle-pits were two hundred yards distant. This was the last we saw of negro troops at Port Hudson.

LOSSES IN MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS AT GETTYSBURGH.—GARDNER TUFTS, the Massachusetts State Agent, has prepared a tabular statement of the losses in the eighteen Massachusetts regiments and three batteries which were in the battle of Gettysburgh. The number of officers and men who went into these fights did not exceed 7,000 (seven thousand,) but probably fell short of that number. The casualties were as follows: Officers killed, 19; men killed, 182; officers wounded, 76; men wounded, 927; officers missing, 8; men missing, 280. Total loss, 1,492—one-fifth of all engaged. An aggregate of eight regiments shows that two-thirds of the loss was sustained by them. The loss in some of the regiments was more than fifty per cent. The Twentieth, for instance, took into the fight 233 men and 13 officers, and made a loss of 127.

—Adjt.-Gen. Thomas reached Vicksburgh on Aug. 13. His two sons accompany upon this trip.

—Gen Fremont and family have taken a cottage at Nahant for the season

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GERMANS IN NEW-YORK.

Aspect of the Week Among Them—Their Political, Social and Military Movement—A New Republican Organization—The Great Turner Festival at Leipsic—Abundance of German Recruits and Substitutes—German Feeling on the Draft, &c.

Notwithstanding the excitement of the week in relation to the Draft in our metropolis, which is likely to effect them so seriously, our German citizens have been pursuing the peculiar interests and amusements of their large and influential element with their usual vigor.

POLITICALLY

they are all alive to the vast results involved in the issue about to come before the people in our autumn elections. The German Republicans have already held a preliminary meeting of their Executive Central, and another general one was postponed last night, in consequence of the primary elections for delegates and alternates to the Republican Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 2d of September. The Committee will, however, meet in grand conference on Friday, 28th inst. A call signed by ANDREAS MILLMAN, the President, and Dr. HASSMANN GOLECAS and GUSTAVUS LAVT, Secretaries, urged the German Republicans to be present at the primary elections in large numbers, and the appeal was obeyed universally. The Germans attached to the old Republican organization of this City are the more cautious and vigilant, owing to the fact that a new, self-constituted Committee is in the field, under the name of the "National Committee." The sudden appearance of this fresh competitor for political power has created no small excitement among our German friends, who are already taking sides very warmly with one or the other organization. The friends of the regular Committee allege that the new clique consists of a few discontented place-hunters, who are, by this action, seeking for an appearance of influence, with an eye to future spoils; while the adherents of the National Committee retort by declaring that the "old fogy concern," as they call it, has monopolized everything and will not tolerate any opposition to its will, however honest. If in a very pretty quarrel as it stands, but will soon, we hope, be harmonized, in view of the grave necessities of the time. The vote affected is a very large and most loyal one, and nothing should be done to disconcert it. Without interfering at all in this apparent controversy we may say that the old Committee is composed of men who have, from the first, been identified with Republican action here, and their organization needs scarcely any other indorsement than the name of ANDREAS WILLMANN to be known and understood.

SOCIALLY,

there has not been as much out-door gayety during the past week as in the preceding one, yet quite enough to show that the Germans are not terrified by the draft. The great event nearest at hand in the way of amusement is the festival on behalf of the German Hospital, an institution which has enlisted the warmest sympathies of the entire class for two years past, and which, we are happy to say, is now rapidly progressing. The splendid Fair held last Winter by the German ladies, and kept open for several days, did much to aid the enterprise. The festival is to be very brilliant, and all the Turner and Singing Clubs will lend their full assistance. A general meeting of their delegates will be held to-day at the Steuben House, to arrange preliminaries. Some interesting news has just reached the Turner Verein, of this City, concerning the grand Turner Festival which commenced at Leipzig in Germany, Aug. 2. The extent and splendor of the arrangements are described with enthusiasm, and among the vast throngs of guests were Americans, Englishmen, Hollanders and representatives from every part of Germany and the rest of Europe. The general meeting of the Delegates from all the German Turner Clubs opened at 11 A. M. on the 2d inst., and Dr. GOET

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, by QUANTRELL and his guerrillas, appears to have been very complete—only a few houses being left standing in the place. The list of killed and wounded citizens is said to number some one hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed outright. Among those killed were the Mayor and his son, and a number of other prominent citizens—all shot down in their own houses, in the midst of their families. Pillage and murder has not before during the war been carried to such a fearful extent even by the miscreants who compose QUANTRELL's band. Gen. JIM LANE, it now appears, succeeded in making his escape from the town on horseback, and rallied some twenty men, with whom he pursued the murderers, though with no success. It is doubtful whether they can be overtaken before they will have disposed of their plunder and dispersed. The loss at Lawrence, it is estimated, will amount to about two millions, which will fall heavily on New-York as well as Lawrence merchants.

Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS' army to the 18th, and from Gen. BURNSIDE's to the 19th, state that both were then on the move—the former bound for Chattanooga, and the latter for Knoxville. In this connection, the following paragraph, from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, is interesting: "We have private advices from the Army of the Cumberland up to Monday evening, the 17th inst. A movement was in progress, and the public may soon look for important news from East Tennessee. The loyalists of that section, so long bound, and so terribly crushed by rebel tyranny, will soon be liberated; or if not, the Army of the Cumberland, which has never been defeated, will fail to accomplish its object."

We publish this morning various extracts from late Southern papers, all of them interesting and some of them important. JEFF DAVIS' Fast Day was observed on Friday. A Proclamation issued by Gov. LETCHER calls the General Assembly of Virginia to meet in extra session on the 7th of September. The generally unsettled condition of the country and the currency appears to him to be sufficient to warrant the call. The Richmond *Sentinel* comes to the sage conclusion, in the light of the latest news, that the draft will be enforced in this City, but thinks the effect of the ordinance passed by the Common Council for the relief of indigent conscripts, firemen, &c., will be to deprive the Government of all the benefits of the draft, so far as men are concerned. The *Sentinel* must not forget that luckily New-York City is not New-York State—much less the United States. Drafted men are going forward freely enough from other points. A communication from BEAUREGARD's Chief of Staff, published in the Charleston *Mercury*, announces that the negroes in arms captured on Morris Island are held subject to the order of the Governor of South Carolina, in accordance with the act of the rebel Congress directing the delivery of such captured negroes to the Governors of the States in which the captures might be made.

Friday, the 14th, was the day set for hanging the two Union prisoners in Richmond, Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN, in retaliation for the act of Gen. BURNSIDE in hanging two rebel officers caught in disguise within his lines, and, therefore, liable to punishment as spies under military law. It is safe to say that they were not hung.

Four hundred more rebels, captured at Falling Waters and incarcerated in a prison in Baltimore, left that city on Thursday, for Point Lookout. This makes nine hundred prisoners, now at Point Lookout, captured at the battle of Falling Waters, which LEE says was never fought!

JOE DAVIS, brother of JEFF., is one of the poor rich men in Mississippi, who are drawing daily rations from the Government. He is half owner, with JEFF., of a big plantation near Jackson, and seems inclined to "cave in" to the Union, and save his half of the property. It would be a good joke on the rebel chief if he did.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Government has sent an agent to Cairo to investigate the circumstances connected with the burning of the steamer *Ruth* and the loss of Treasury notes alleged to have been involved in that catastrophe.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER is now in Washington at his old quarters, opposite WILLARD's. He has of late been busily engaged in the preparation of his report of his operations as the commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were comparatively quiet on Saturday. Cotton was in very limited demand. Groceries, Whisky, Tallow and Tobacco attracted less attention. Hops, Fish and Wool were in moderate request. Freights were dull, with 584 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature

THE CAUSE AND ITS SUPPORTERS.—We saw, with great surprise, in reading a discourse of the London *Times* upon our affairs, that we had carried on the war with "dogged perseverance." We were disposed at first to grieve that we had received praise from such a quarter, but on reading further we found that even that sweet drop was not without its [illegible] accompaniment, for it was said to [illegible] dogged perseverance, *worthy of a better cause*;" and, on reflection, the bitter entirely overpowered the sweet. We cannot accept a compliment to our perseverance, at the expense of the cause for which we have fought. A better cause! where will one be found? Our cause is the cause of the Union against disintegration; of order against anarchy; of representative government against despotism; of civilization against barbarism; of the Future against the Past. It is the cause of the people against the aristocracy; and that is what makes the *Times* hate us so virulently. It is the great cause of the world.

Nor has our perseverance been "worthy of a better cause." Our people have persevered, they have endured faithfully through doubt and discouragement, amid disaster and darkness, in perils at sea and on land, in perils by false brethren and from sneering foes abroad; but they cannot claim that this perseverance has been worthy of the great cause. There have been those among us whose souls have been broken by the struggles and the sacrifices, and the hope deferred. There have been others who hated the cause itself, who rejoiced when its banner was borne backward amid the shouts and jeers of foes. There are those now who are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of its victorious progress; and we cannot but be ashamed sometimes to think that with so sublime a cause to struggle for, there should have been among us so much of division, of backwardness and faint heartedness. But we remember that so it has been in all time. And we turn away from thinking of the traitors and fainthearts, to the thought of how much that is noble and worthy of the world's and heaven's approval, the struggle has brought out among our people—ever recognizing, however, that were it a hundred times as much, and were the trial and the suffering a hundred times as severe, the cause would be worthy of it all.

Theory and Practice of State Sovereignty —Its Relations to the Army.

We are occasionally afforded some very amusing illustrations of the mental confusion which exists on the subject of the relations of the State and National Governments. The leading Copperhead organ in this City informed us gravely a few days ago, in the latest finding of its constituents on this subject, "that the United States, in their relations with one another, were a confederation, but in their relations with foreign Powers, a nation." We remarked upon this theory at the time that it was propounded, that it looked well on paper, and its realization had long been the dream of statesmen and of political philosophers, but that it was impossible, in the present condition of human nature, to put it into practice; that if the idea of independence and separate sovereignty be allowed to prevail in the relations of the States with one another, it will inevitably prevail also in the relations of the States with foreign Powers. Strange as it may seem, Copperhead politicians are furnishing proofs of this every day themselves, and often in the same breath in which they pronounce their interpretation of the Constitution to be the very perfection of human ingenuity and wisdom.

In point of fact, they never think for a moment of looking at State sovereignty in a different light in our foreign relations from that in which they regard it in our internal. So far from considering the State, during the progress of hostilities with the public enemy, as but part of a nation, like a French department or an English county, they are then far more jealous of all interference with its rights of sovereignty, and resist with more determination all encroachment upon its independence, than at any other time. For instance, we are, at this moment, engaged in a war of unparalleled magnitude, in which the very existence of the Union is at stake, and with a Power which, though not a foreign Power, is a public enemy, legally, morally, and in point of fact. Here is an occasion in which, if the feat be possible, the several States might, even on Copperhead showing, lay down the crown and sceptre and transform themselves into parts of one great Power, placing, as *nations* do, their resources in men, money and devotion implicitly and unreservedly in the hands of the central authority, and submitting themselves, as meekly as freemen can or ought, to its behests. Do they do so, or rather would they do so, if they were all under Copperhead control? Nothing of the kind.

The doctrine of State sovereignty was never so violently preached as it is at this moment, when, according to their theories, it is in complete abeyance; the forms of our *imperium in imperio* were never so studiously kept up; the claims of the National Government to the highest allegiance of the citizen—that which every individual owes to the *nation* of which he forms a part—were never so energetically scouted, and the supremacy of local authority was never so energetically preached. In fact, any body who drew his conclusions as to the nature of the United States Government from Copperhead doings and sayings, could not possibly avoid the inference that, if it were ever a nation, it was in time of peace; and that in time of war it was a Confederacy of the loosest kind.

One would expect that some shreds of this national unity would appear, at all events, in their mode of organizing the army, but even there you may look for it in vain. In their eyes, the National army is simply a collection of contingents, furnished by a number of allied Powers—each of them commanded by a Governor, and they are no more parts of a "National" army than the allied forces at Austerlitz or Leipsic. They hold firmly, that Gov. SEYMOUR has as much right to withdraw the troops of New-York from service in the field as Lord PALMERSTON to recall the English contribution to LOUIS NAPOLEON's Mexican expedition, and they threaten that he will do so, in case the "Federal" Government does not conduct its affairs in a manner to meet with his approval. So the Democratic State Convention held lately in Maine, it was asked whether the candidate for Governor, Mr. BRANDUAY, if elected, "would, *as he had a right to do*, withdraw the Maine troops from the field;" and the answer was from the lips of his special friend, "When Gov. SEYMOUR withdraws the New-York troops, then I pledge you that BION BRADBURY will withdraw the Maine troops;" and it was explained that the reason that he would not withdraw them sooner was that, without Gov. SEYMOUR's coöperation, "they could not fight their way home."

Such then is the Copperhead notion of the condition of the United States when they assume the character of "a nation in their relations with foreign Powers." They are, in fact and in truth, on this theory far less of a nation in those weightiest, and greatest, and most perilous of all relations with foreign Powers—hostile relations—than they are at any other time, for they have no army, except a cluster of contingents lent them by petty and independent potentates.

Nor must it be supposed that there is anything about this Southern war which renders the Copperhead position regarding State rights and duties peculiar or exceptional. No war was ever begun more enthusiastically, or with half so clear a show of right as this was. No war is ever carried on, at it be attended with ever so much success, without the formation of "a peace party" before the end of the second campaign; and we may be sure that amongst us, in some States, that party would be sure to secure the ascendancy. According to the theory which the Copperheads *profess* to hold, this would not give them any more influence upon National affairs than is possessed by the same number of citizens in any other position, for these affairs would be exclusively in the hands of the President and Congress. But according to the theory which the Copperheads *really* hold, the triumph of the Peace party in any State election, gives them the same voice in the decision of all matters relating to the conduct of the war and the terms of peace, as is possessed by any independent sovereign who lends troops for a joint enterprise. In short, they do not consider the United States a nation under any circumstances, but a loose, ill-jointed and clumsy confederacy; and never so thoroughly and truly a confederacy and nothing more, as in time of war—the time, of all others, when confederacies are most helpless and most worthless.

After the "Last Ditch."

We have looked with curiosity to see into what corner of refuge the English secession Press would creep to escape from the effect of the crushing blows which the cause they sustain has recently received. It was perhaps to be expected that they would lay hold of the desperate "last ditch" utterances of some of the Southern leaders and insist that the Southern people were not cast down or discouraged or disunited by the victorious progress of our arms, but that they "rallied with the sterner resolution the more gloomy their prospects became." They had not yet heard of the crowds of deserters from the rebel armies which fill the mountains; the admissions of Southern papers that the rebel troops which crossed the Mississippi were lost to the Confederacy; or their lamentations over the state of things in Mississippi, where the people are anxious to give up the struggle. They had not heard the cry for peace from North Carolina, nor seen scathing review of the abundant promise and scant performance of Secession. Probably it would not have made much difference with them if they had, for the determination to see all things by rebel lights and through Pro-Slavery spectacles, would inevitably prevent them from giving any weight to these multifarious signs of dissolution.

But nothing could show more clearly to what straits these sympathizers with rebellion are driven, than the final refuge which the London *Times* in all gravity puts forward for the rebels. It announces:

"In case it should appear that they have no chance on land against the vast hosts which the North may be able to command, they have begun to organize a new means of offence, and are prepared, like the Athenians of old, to abandon the land and wage an interminable warfare on the sea. A Virginian Navy Company has been organized, and the stock subscribed, by which the Confederacy will send ships to sea so long as they own a foothold on Southern soil, and prey upon Northern commerce, without the chance of receiving any similar retaliation."

We have no doubt of the ardent desire of the rebels to carry out such a scheme, and of the anxiety of our enemies in England that they should do so. But hitherto the vessels with which the rebels have done work of this sort, if built by English hands, have been paid for by rebel cotton. Where will the means come from to put afloat this navy when it plainly appears that the rebels "have no chance on land" against our armies? No doubt it is highly advantageous to England to have our commerce preyed upon in this way, but does she propose not only to build, but also to pay for the ships which are to do it? If not, something more is required than the formation of a Virginian Navy Company, or even the subscription of its stock. That will not build the ships. Cotton is the only thing that will do that, unless, indeed, England proposes to pay for them herself; and as to cotton, Mr. MCRAE may say what he will about the capture of the Southern seaports "not endangering the loss of a pound" of it, English capitalists will very easily conclude that if it cannot be got out of the country before we capture the forts, it is lost to them unless they buy it from us.

None of these considerations seem to occur to the London *Times*. This wildest of schemes is to it perfectly reasonable—nay, even glorious, for it compares it with the retreat of the Athenians to Salamis. It could hardly have made a more inapt comparison. The Athenians were masters of the sea. They were warring for civilization against the flood of Persian barbarism which threatened to drown all that Greece has given to the world. Overborne by numbers upon land, they left for a time their homes, betaking themselves to wooden walls and an inaccessible position, that they might the better carry on the war. The proposition, it seems, is to put afloat corsairs, which shall never fight, but whose entire success shall be only to escape from armed antagonists, and to plunder and burn peaceful and unarmed merchantmen. This is to be done not in the hope of success, but after all hope of their success is gone.

Perhaps it is hardly to be wondered at that the English abettors of the South, having taken up the side of Slavery against Freedom, should now take the side of piracy against commerce. They are teaching the world every day the old lesson that those who abandon principle for interest enter upon a downward road, which leads to unknown and ever-despairing abysses of shame.

Who has Blundered Most?

BONAPARTE characterized war as "a game of blunders." This Southern insurrection is a long series of blunders. The first blunder of the South was at Charleston in 1860. The Democracy had a clear majority of votes in the country, as the election that Fall showed. The united vote of BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS was 356,658 greater than the vote for LINCOLN. They knew this fact, and that they had a perfect party drill which had done them veteran service for thirty years. They deliberately, and with a full consciousness of the act, broke their party machinery into fragments, and flung away the advantages of their position. They determined to overthrow a Government in which no law favorable to Slavery could be passed which a Supreme Court, carefully selected from men of Southern proclivities, would not uphold as strictly constitutional; a Government in which they had the whole executive power of the land—the President and all the civil and military and naval offices, as well as a majority in both Houses of Congress.

For a whole generation the ablest men in the land had coöperated in establishing the power of the South in all of the important departments of Government, and making it a unit. They governed the country by a complicated but most perfect machinery, called "The Democratic Party."

In the convention at Charleston, in 1860, the rebels effected the total destruction of this machine—not by accident, but intentionally. They committed political suicide. They deliberately planned their defeat. The writer in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, whose able article we have given, says they intended to secure the election of a Republican, and then make such an election the *casus belli*. This destruction of the Southern political party was the first blunder, and our history has no parallel to such a piece of stupidity. They killed the goose which laid the golden eggs, not because they desired to get at her magazine of eggs, but apparently merely to stop her laying.

Their next blunder was of a similar character. While the loyal States stood spell-bound and irresolute, not knowing how to act, the rebels took the initiative, and fired upon the National flag. That gun broke the fatal spell. It was an act of folly and madness, which proved how completely the South misunderstood the character of the country. It was a blow by a passionate stripling in the face of a surprised and powerful giant.

Their insurrection has preserved its consistency by committing an almost uniform series of blunders. They seem still to think that "Cotton is King." They talk of "retaliation," the last ditch and bleck flags, &c., and they call the men who have volunteered into the National armies "vandals," "Lincoln minions," &c. In short, the persistent blunder of the rebels is that they consider themselves "a superior race," "pure-blooded chivalry," and believe that a quiet, peaceable citizen, who gets a comfortable living by hard labor, cannot make a good soldier. They are now beginning to understand this matter better, but the lesson will be an expensive one.

Their military operations have, in the main, been blunders. They have taken nothing which they had not in the beginning, and they have lost more than half of their whole pretended territory. If LINCOLN had retained for two years a General who had been as unsuccessful as LEE has been, the country would have clamored for his impeachment. BRAGG has been beaten oftener than any other commander of modern times, and yet they still keep him at the head of an army. BEAUREGARD has been shifted from place to place since he was outgeneraled at Corinth, but they give him Charleston to defend. Even the common ecoid and bobadil WISE has a command.

In short, their whole plan and all its details is a blunder. LEE's first invasion of Maryland and his last invasion of Pennsylvania were both blunders. If the rebels had been capable of learning anything, their experience in Maryland in 1862 would have kept them out of Pennsylvania in 1863.

Their greatest blunder was the riot in New-York.

When this war is ended and history compares the two men who have confronted each other, it will do justice to both. LINCOLN has his faults, but he has accomplished much. He has been passionless, fearless, patient and law-abiding in the midst of this National tornado, changing his Generals without fear and without hate or reproach; seeking for the proper man among a million of unknown men; and amid the clamor of partisans, calmly setting aside their favorites.

JEFF. DAVIS will be recognized in history as the American Cataline—able, plausible and hypocritical—full of resentment, reckless of consequences and intensely selfish; and who blundered from the beginning to the end. The characters of these men will be foils to each other in our annals.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL SAGACITY.—Never, since the first record of the world, has a nation stood in a more false business and financial light before her peers than does England. She holds the unmerited reputation of a sturdy old business plodder, making money by industry alone, and looking with a wary and suspicious eye on everything approaching to speculative knavery. On the first appearance of any movement in another land, savoring of financial scheming, she commences a homily upon the wickedness of tempting fortune, and warns the unwary to keep their pockets tightly closed. Having satisfied her conscience on this point, the next is to look about that she may see some opening, be it ever so small, into which she can creep, and with her superabundant moneybags feed the flame, and rake out the monkey's share of the roasted chesnuts.

England has grown plethoric in wealth, not by agricultural industry, for she never yet has brought from the soil enough food to sustain her people, but by drawing tribute from other nations, either by conquest, or by working up their raw products and forcing them to a market. It is her policy not to have a war unless it be a paying one, and this consideration only, keeps her at peace with continental nations, and diverts her belligerent propensities to the East, where she has already acquired wealth enough to sustain her a century. She has, consequently, more capital than she can find profitable use for at home; and like some old shopkeeper, who finds after a life time of dickering and haggling, that he is getting together more cash than he can invest in the store, looks about to shave paper at two or five per cent. a month, or back up some young speculator with more energy and brains than money, in the hope of getting cent. per cent. for the risk.

Of this class of speculation was British investment in the Southern Confederacy. From the very beginning the thing had no solidity. It was a bladder that the stab of a bayonet might at any moment cause to collapse. No American, professing business knowledge or financiering acumen, putting loyalty entirely out of the question, would ever have gone one per cent. on the chance of this rebellion's final success. Speculations that have been made here in gold, stock, or merchandise, were based upon the length of time the war would last, never upon the defeat of the Union. England, on the contrary, exhibiting only another phase of that ignorance, we will not say willful, for men do not generally lose their money willfully, which has persistently filled her Press, and the aristocratic portion of her people, went in to make money upon the basis of rebel success. She has built ships on partial credit, and furnished goods. She has invested in Confederate scrip, and sent them arms and munitions of war for so much worthless paper. She has advanced upon rebel estates that will surely meet the doom of confiscation, and as a last and most astute operation, she has invested twenty or thirty millions in cotton bonds, at a premium, when any sensible sharper, who knew the chances, would not have given the value of the paper on which they were printed.

All this she has been doing when she could have bought United States bonds at par, with exchange at 180 or 185, which would have made them cost 55 to 57½—making them now, when exchange is 140 and bonds at 105, ranging at 75. At this latter rate she is now buying them in our market freely, and at the same time has offered our Government a loan of $100,000,000 at par for thirty-year fives, which has been refused. In the midst of this financial awakening the old speculator is doing his best to push off his cotton bonds, which are tumbling lower and lower..

German Unity.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is evidently disgusted with the arrogance of the Western Powers, and determined to abate it. In order to accomplish this, he is laboring to bring about a more perfect federal union between the German States. Divided, those States are utterly incapable of resisting the aggression of any of the great Powers; united, they would control the destinies of Europe.

The Kaiser commenced operations by addressing autograph letters to all the Princes of the Germanic Confederation and the Syndics of the Free Cities, inviting them to meet him at Frankfort, on the 16th inst., to discuss the question of a federal reorganization. He also invited the Prussian King to an interview at Gastein, an obscure little watering-place in Salzburg, that he might ascertain the Brandenburger's ideas on the subject. Now, of all the German States, none has so deep an interest in this matter as Prussia, for not one of them is so ill calculated for defensive war, and in the event of hostilities breaking out between Russia and the Interventionists, she would quickly have to succumb to France, if unsupported, and would have to purchase peace by the surrender of her Rhenish provinces. Yet such are the perversity and infatuation of the Prussian King, and so excessive is his jealousy of Austria that, though the formation of the contemplated confederation would impart stability to his throne, and serve as a bulwark to his realm, he nevertheless refused to sanction it, and declined to attend the proposed conference of Teutonic sovereigns at Frankfort to consider it. The monarch, however, who has forfeited the affections of his own subjects, and destroyed the prestige of Prussia abroad, can no longer compete successfully with the Kaiser for the hegemony of Germany, and, notwithstanding WILLIAM's opposition, twenty-seven German princes have responded to the Emperor's invitation, and consented to meet him at the federal capital for the purpose indicated. The proposition of FRANCIS JOSEPH has in fact met with favor throughout the length and breadth of Germany. All the States feel how helpless they are in their present disjointed condition, and the result of the conference will probably be that a federal union will be organized more effective and formidable than any which has yet existed in Fatherland.

With a territory so magnificent, and a population so vast, warlike, and intelligent, Germany—were its various kingdoms and principalities bound together by a strong federal constitution—need not dread a conflict with any nation in the East or the West of Europe—need dread aggression neither from Russia nor from France; for then her own power would be an object of apprehension and anxiety to all. And if Austria can succeed in forming a new confederation which will obey her in peace and sustain her in war, she may rely on not being any more annoyed or insulted by her overbearing neighbors.

As for Prussia, which used to be styled the Teutonic Piedmont, and whose special mission, it used to be said, was the creation of German unity—if she persists in refusing to join the league, and prefers to remain apart, she will have to stand alone, isolated and unaided, when the foe has crossed her frontier, and the storm of battle rages on her soil.

The Prussian people are assuredly under obligations of a very peculiar character to their King. Having violated the rights of their representatives, gagged their Press, outraged their constitution, and stripped them of their liberties, he now caps the climax of his delinquencies by opposing the most efficient scheme that could be devised for securing their country from foreign invasion and conquest. But should they suffer disaster hereafter, because of WILLIAM's perversity and folly, he and his dynasty also may pay their share of the penalty by being expelled from the throne and kingdom, and driven to share the bitter portion of those uncrowned tyrants, BOMBALINO and OTHO.

The Result of Intervention for Poland.

The diplomats of the coalition may rest from their labors. Whether they have agreed on identical notes, or a joint note, matters not. The Russian Government, and people as well, have chosen war before concession, and it only remains now for the Western Powers to retire baffled from the arena of controversy, or to take up arms, and espouse the cause of the insurgents.

The language of the St. Petersburgh journals, the enthusiasm for the imperial cause of all orders of the Russian people, the tenor of GORTSCHAKOFF's reply, and the firm and explicit tone of the Prince's more recent ultimatum to France, leave no room for doubt as to the intention of Russia.

The *Invalide Russe* says "that if the three Powers persist in maintaining their untoward intervention in the affairs of Poland, they will be responsible for divesting the question of any other issue than that of *war*." In many of the principal cities of the empire, banquets have been given in honor of the Foreign Minister, at which toasts were enthusiastically drunk to the health of the Prince, and whence dispatches were sent to him thanking him for the admirable manner in which he had interpreted the wishes and thoughts of the Russian nation, and upheld its dignity. But if these things indicate the spirit and resolution of the Russian Press and people, the rejoinder of GORTSCHAKOFF to the late animadversions of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS indicates not less clearly the spirit and resolution of the Russian Sovereign and Government. After correcting some misconceptions of the Gallic diplomat, and reaffirming that the Polish insurrection is merely the insurrection of a discontented *minority*, incited by foreign incendiaries, whose headquarters are in London and Paris, and whose chief patrons are French and English journalists, the Prince proceeds to give expression to the final resolve of the Cabinet of the Czar—to reiterate the determination of Russia not to accept the "six points," not to submit to the arbitrament of the eight Powers. This is the Russian ultimatum, and is evidently intended to close the correspondence on the subject of Poland. What gives it peculiar significance is, not that it declares that Russia has taken up a position from which she will not recede, but that it is as unmistakable an offer of peace or war to NAPOLEON as was made of old by the Roman Ambassadors to the Carthagenian Republic. The rulers of Carthage chose war on the occasion referred to, but we cannot tell what will be the choice of the French Emperor. The French nation would undoubtedly not hesitate a moment to rush into the conflict single-handed. Yet their astute and cautious ruler will not be so precipitate. He would certainly have no more objection to embark in the quarrel than his subjects, if he could only drag Austria and England into it with himself; but, without their support, NAPOLEON will have no stomach for the enterprise, and there are indications that neither one nor the other of those Powers means to take part therein. Thus, the London *Times* gives us to understand that, in the event of a rupture between France and Russia, England will remain "a neutral, though not an unsympathetic spectator," while we learn by telegraph that Austria will in no case go beyond diplomatic action. Now there can be a very plausible apology made for Austria backing out of the coalition, and refusing to join in a war which, if successful, might place her under the necessity of surrendering one of her provinces; but what excuse can be offered for the recreancy of England? This will be the second time that *perfide Albion* has drawn France into scrapes and then deserted her. England's abandonment of the Mexican coalition was rather a source of joy than regret to NAPOLEON, but to be abandoned by his ally when in the presence of such a foe as Russia, is a very different matter, and must prove fatal to the *entente cordiale*. Meanwhile the two great military Powers of Europe stand face to face, and neither can retire without loss of prestige. The French Emperor, though indisposed for the contest, yet cannot decline it without admitting that France is inferior to her adversary, and no longer entitled to hold the first rank among the States of Christendom, which admission would destroy his own popularity, and perhaps seal the fate of his dynasty. Whereas, should he take up the gauntlet which Russia has thrown down, and embark alone in a Quixotic enterprise for the liberation of Poland, he may find himself ere long involved in a conflict with all the "Partitioning Powers," and his family and himself subjected to a second humiliation at the hands of confederated Europe. Hence it is very apparent that the intermeddling proclivities of NAPOLEON have got him into a most awkward dilemma, from which there is no safe way of escape. For whether he backs out like the other members of the coalition, or accepts the challenge which the Czar has virtually given him, he endangers the stability of his throne and the fortunes of his race. His case is, in fact, almost as desperate as that of those aboriginal Britons who had no alternative but to retreat into the ocean and be swallowed up by its billows, or to retire landward and be slaughtered by the barbarians. While the *parvenu* Emperor has been setting up thrones and principalities for others, the crisis of his own fate may soon be upon him.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

WAR GAZETTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Tha following order is published to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78.—Tha following regulations respecting passes and the transportation of supplies other than public stores have been approved by the Secretary of War, and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Passes to leave this army are to be given by the Provost-Marshal-General or by his authority. Said passes will authorize the return of the parties, but will not include transportation for property beyond necessary personal baggage.

2. All orders for transportation of property must be given by the Quartermaster's Department.

3. Supplies for officers may be procured by sending an agent with a list of the articles to be obtained, signed by a general officer, and approved by the Provost-Marshal-General or by his authority.

4. Sutlers and their property are to be entirely excluded from transportation by rail for the present.

5. Newspays will not be permitted to travel on trains, but packages of papers may be sent to local agents, under charge of a baggage-master, for sale or distribution.

6. No passes to civilians to visit the Army of the Potomac shall be given, except by the Adjutant-General of the army and the General in command of the Army of the Potomac.

7. The principal Depot-Quartermasters at Washington, Alexandria, and at other points upon the line of the road, can pass officers and agents of their Departments, and also officers and agents of other Departments traveling on necessary public business, who can procure orders for transportation from them.

8. All orders for cars must be sent to the Superintendent of the Military Railroad through the proper officers of the Quartermasters' Department in charge of depots.

9. No officers other than those herein specified will be permitted to give passes beyond the limits of their command.

10. All boxes or packages sent to or marked with the name of any officer shall be accompanied with an accurate list of contents, and shall be placed in custody of the Provost-Marshal at the place of destination, to be delivered to the consignee upon satisfactory evidence that the packages contain necessary supplies for his individual use, and contain nothing else.

11. All persons seeking transportation on any railroad from Alexandria, shall present their passes for examination at the office of the Superintendent in that city.

12. Provost Guards at Washington, Alexandria and other stations will see that the foregoing orders are executed.

13. Train-Guard for the protection of each train, and to preserve order and keep off stragglers, will be furnished by commanders of troops nearest the points of departure, on requisition of Superintendents of the roads. By command of

(Signed) Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

REMOUNTING THE CAVALRY.

The Cavalry Bureau is remounting the cavalry at the rate of 400 per day. The regular brigade has been entirely remounted. The contract system for purchasing horses has been abolished. Anybody can take 25 horses to the corrals here, and if they pass inspection the Government will buy them. Stables are being constructed at Young's Point to hold 12,000 horses, and it is intended to have on hand as soon as possible a sufficient number of animals to give remounts to the entire cavalry corps whenever called for. More, the cavalry horses of the whole army will be exchanged for fresh horses in these stables whenever the interests of the service require it, and the animals worn down or sickened in the field will be sent in on a regular system to be nursed and rested into health.

PAY OF TROOPS.

The troops in Gen. HAINTZELMAN'S Department are being mustered for payment.

THE WASHINGTON DEFENCES.

On Thursday, the President and Secretary of War, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. BARNARD, Chief Engineer of Defences at Washington, and a number of distinguished army officers, visited the fortifications now erecting at Roeler's Bluff. When finished they will complete the vast circle and system of defences surrounding Washington. The party entered the bomb-proof and magazine. On going in hesitation was manifested by several of the gentlemen until assured that they contained no ammunition. On emerging, the President playfully remarked that were a bombardment going on, there would have been much more alacrity and less order in their going in. The inspection of the works was minute and particular, and the distinguished visitors complimented Chief-Engineer BARNARD very highly. The defences around Washington have all been planned and executed under Gen. BARNARD'S direction. They are now nearly finished, and reflect great credit upon his science and judgment.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Col. G. L. PRESCOTT, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, for overstaying leave of absence, sentenced to be dismissed tha service. Lieut.-Col. L. STEPHENSON, Jr., of the same regiment, received tha same sentence for a like offence. Both commuted to one month's loss of pay.

Gen. W. O'MALLEY, First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for attempting to commit a rape in a military camp of the United States upon the person of MARCY M. WHIPPAY, was sentenced "To be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States; to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due him; and to be declared forever incapable of holding any office of trust, honor or profit, under the United States; and to be confined as a convict at hard labor in the penitentiary at Washington, or such other place as the President of the United States may appoint, for the term of six years." Approved and Albany penitentiary named as the place of confinement.

Lieut. NATHANIEL IRISH, Hampton's Pittsburgh battery, for "disobedience of orders and various offences unbecoming an officer and gentleman, was sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and emoluments due him since Dec. 31, 1862." Upon the recommendation of the Major-General commanding the army of the Potomac, the sentence is commuted to dismissal from the service, and to forfeiture of pay for three months. Lieut. IRISH accordingly ceases to be an officer in the service of the United States from the 18th day of July, 1863.

CESAR NISSAN, Second Lieutenant Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, for defrauding the Government while acting as Quartermaster of the regiment, was sentenced to be cashiered and to forfeit all pay. Approved.

Capt. JAMES SAUNDERS, Sixty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was sentenced to be dismissed the service. Upon the recommendation of the Division Commander, and of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, the President directs that the sentence be commuted to loss of pay for one month.

Capt. J. R. BEISTENBACH, Company G, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for absence without leave, was sentenced to be dismissed the service. Remitted.

First-Lieut. R. B. NEWKIRK, Co. B, One Hundred and Twentieth New-York Volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, was sentenced to be cashiered. Upon the recommendation of the members of the Court, of the Division Commander, and of the Major-General Commanding the Army of the Potomac, the President remits the sentence, and directs that the accused be released from arrest and returned to duty.

Private HENRY SPRING, Co. I, Forty-first New-York Volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, was sentenced to be drummed out of the camp of his regiment, to forfeit eight dollars per month of his pay, and be confined at hard labor for the remainder of his term of service, upon such public works as the Commanding-General shall direct. The sentence in the case is inoperative, there being five separate charges and six specifications, on which the accused was tried and found guilty. In none of the specifications is there any averment of time or place. Private SPRING will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

CONFISCATION.

The Marshal of the District of Colombia advertises the public sale of the life estate of sixteen owners of numerous pieces or parcels of ground, with the improvements, in this City, under the Confiscation act. Capts. FARNUM'S, FORREST'S and MAFFIT'S estates are included.

THE RIGHTS OF CREDITORS—CONFISCATED REBEL PROPERTY.

The confiscation of the life estate of rebels in their real property has been said by one New-York paper to be a practical nullity. If the rebel proprietors were entirely free from debt, and had committed no injury to property or person of any loyal citizen before the passage of the act of July 17, 1862, it might be so. But what is the fact? The wealth of the rebels was in their slaves; and very few, indeed, can be found who did not owe more money than the small sum for which the remainder or reversion (after the life estate) will sell for; and this property the creditor will have to exhaust before he can apply to have his debt satisfied out of the fund brought into Court at the suit of the United States. In very many cases the United States will become possessed of the credits of one rebel, which are a lien on the real property of another rebel, and then both the life estate and remainder may be sold together. Thus the proceedings under the Confiscation act will operate to compel a general liquidation of claims in rebel districts.

PRISONERS.

Commissary-General HOFFMAN estimates the number of Union prisoners incarcerated in the various prisons throughout the South, at only *three thousand*. Among this number is included prisoners of State. The rebels hold less than 18,000 of our men on parole, while we hold of their prisoners (including those paroled) between 70,00 and 80,000.

Three hundred prisoners of war were sent to-day from the old Capitol to Point Lookout, Maryland.

NAVAL.

Capt. JAMES ALDEN has been detached from the command of the *Richmond*, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Fort Jackson*, *vice* Capt. HENRY WALKER, detached at his own request.

DESERTERS.

Seven hundred deserters have within the last two days been sent hence to join their respective regiments.

THE SAILORS AND THEIR PAY.

Arrangements have been made by which paymasters in the navy may transmit the amount withheld by them as taxes on salaries to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, in the same manner as the hospital fund is now paid.

PENSION BUREAU.

E. J. DANA, Esq., recently appointed Examiner-in-Chief of Invalid Pensions, has been reduced to a subordinate position, and DARIUS FORD, Esq., of Maine, is appointed in his stead.

ENROLLED.

All negroes in the Army of the Potomac are being enrolled.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. THOMAS J. KITTRIDGE, Keen, N. H.; Dr. JOHN B. MITCHELL, Bellefonte, Penn.

PENSIONS.

The number of pensions allowed during the last month, is as follows:

Invalid	1,045
Widows'	790
Total	1,835

SURGEONS' ORDERS.

Assistant-Surgeon WINNE, U. S. A., has been ordered to report at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Surgeon C. S. CRANE, U. S. A., has been ordered to report for duty to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

NEW HOSPITALS.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND has gone on a visit to New-York and Boston, to inquire into the necessity of establishing new hospitals in those cities. During his absence, Dr. Jos. R. SMITH will discharge the duties of the office.

TEST OF MEDICINES.

All medicines and supplies used by the Medical Department, before being purchased, are now subjected to a most rigid test at the laboratories in Philadelphia and New-York. The adoption of this rule has effectually closed the door against swindling druggists and contractors, and a large amount saved annually to the Government. In a short time the Medical Department will be prepared to manufacture, for its own use, most of the high-priced drugs and medicines.

The Army of the Potomac.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. MEADE.

[Circular.]

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 16, 1863.

To the Assistant Inspector-Generals:

The following special order having been received from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, it is hereby enjoined upon the officers of this Department to report any and all violations of said order at once to this office. By command of

Maj.-Gen. SCHURZ.

C. W. ASMUSSEN, Ass't Insp.-Gen.

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 15, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 219.—4. The Commanding General has learned that the wives of officers and soldiers are now with this army. In view of the services the troops may at any time be called upon to perform, the General Commanding considers that the attention of officers and men should be solely occupied with their public duty, and that the presence of their families is incompatible with the complete discharge of the same. It is therefore directed that all females now with the army—other than those who are nurses or attached to the Sanitary Commission, or who have special authority from the War Department, or these headquarters, to visit and remain with it—be forthwith removed beyond its lines. The Commanding General regrets that it should become his unpleasant duty to issue an order of this character, and he trusts that its propriety will be recognized, and that it will not be necessary for him to recur to the subject.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Brig.-Gen. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. MEADE AND THE SUTLERS.

The following important arrangements of Gen. MEADE have been approved by the Department:

The following rules will govern the introduction of sutlers into the army:

1. A regiment of cavalry will leave Warrenton Junction on Thursday of each week, at 9 A. M., for Washington or its vicinity, to return on the following Monday at the same hour, for the purpose of protecting such sutlers' goods as may be rightfully brought to this army.

2. Any sutler desiring to avail himself of the privileges herein afforded will furnish the Provost-Marshal-General with an invoice of the goods he wishes to procure, and the number of wagons necessary to transport them; said invoice, if in accordance with regulations, and if approved by said officer, shall, when presented to the commanding officer of said escort, be sufficient authority for said sutler to join the train with the number of wagons specified. On arriving at the point of destination, the same invoice shall be submitted to the Quartermaster-General of Washington for permission to load and remove the goods entered therein from the city, and, with such permission, shall entitle the owner to the protection of the escort on his return.

3. Sutler's agents will be permitted to represent their employers on presenting their certificate of office, accompanied by written evidence of agency. No certificate will hereafter be issued except the sutler elected under the law be a citizen of the United States.

4. On and after the publication of this order, should any sutler attempt to transport property to Washington, or goods from Washington, to this army in any other mode than is herein prescribed, said property and goods shall be seized and held subject to confiscation.

5. Due notice will be given of any change in the time or place of departure of the escort, which must depend on the movements of the army.

6. The commander of the cavalry corps will furnish the cavalry escort herein provided for.

Surgeon W. D. Stewart.

AN ORDER OF DISMISSAL REVOKED.

From the Washington Star.

By reference to the order published below, it will be seen that the President has revoked the order dismissing Surgeon STEWART from the service. Surgeon STEWART was Brigade Surgeon on the staff of Gen. ANDREW PORTER, and subsequently of Gen. WADSWORTH, both Military Governors of Washington, and for a considerable time he had charge of the Old Capitol Prison Hospital in this city.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 306.—[EXTRACT.]—5. So much of Special Orders 126, current series from this office, as dismissed Surgeon W. D. STEWART, United States Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, revoked, and he is hereby reinstated in his former position in the army.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Ad-Jt.Gen.

ROB. WILLIAMS, Assist. Adjt. Gen.

THE INVASION OF CANADA.

THE ALARMING STORY OF T. D'ARCY McGEE

A Curious Debate in the Provincial Parliament.

We published several days since an extract from a curious letter written by T. D'ARCY MCGEE, which represented that some high Government official on this side the line had thrown out threats of an invasion of Canada by a force of 100,000 men. The statement has caused considerable excitement in Canada and elicited a great deal of comment. On Thursday last it gave rise to the following debate in the legislative assembly, according to the *Globe*:

Mr. MCGEE read portions of the article in Wednesday's *Globe* on the invasion of Canada. He denied that he got information about the invasion of Canada by 100,000 men from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. He said the *Globe's* charge was a most unfair attack on a stranger seeking an asylum among us. It was derogatory to the character of this Province that a leading Press in this country, representing the opinions of a great party, should put on record statements respecting a stranger, which might be used on the other side of the line as weapons put into the hands of his political enemies to damage him when he was not present to defend himself. He referred to the feeling which was aroused in England when an attempt was made to introduce a statute that would reach the conspirators against a foreign Sovereign. The hospitable heart of England revolted against it, and he declared that the hospitable heart of Canada would rise up against this attempt to persecute a refugee who had found shelter amongst us. [Opposition cheers.] He said the statement about a hundred thousand men being sent to invade Canada was communicated to him by a member of the present Government, now within sound of his voice. [Cries of "Name."] He said his informant was Mr. HOLTON, and proceeded to narrate the circumstances. Some time ago, when he (Mr. MCGEE) was a member of the Government and Mr. HOLTON a member of the Upper House, Mr. HOLTON told him that Mr. THEODORE HART, of Montreal, being in New-York, was introduced by Mr. MOSES GRINNELL to Secretary SEWARD, and spent an evening in his company, and Mr. SEWARD said to him, when the United States again attacked Canada, they would not commit the same mistake as in 1812, of spreading their invading army all along the frontier line, but would send an army—he (Mr. MCGEE) did not recollect the exact number—a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men to Montreal, to cut Canada in two, &c.

Mr. MCGEE'S explanation of the basis of his alarming story caused considerable laughter.

Mr. SCOBLE said the plan had been in the public papers for eight or ten years past.

Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE said the scheme was that broached long ago in Gen. HALLECK'S report.

Mr. MCGEE went on to refer to the course of the American Government in strengthening the fortifications and increasing the store of munitions at Mackinaw, Rouse's Point and Niagara. He hoped the Government would be prepared for defensive measures adequate to the present emergency, and urged strongly the duty of Canada undertaking a fair share of her own defence. If so, he did not doubt that, if necessary, England would fight for our protection in her last man.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said, if his memory served him aright respecting the conversation referred to by Mr. MCGEE, it took place in the early part of 1862. He had attached no importance to it. He understood Mr. SEWARD had merely expressed the opinion how, in case war should unfortunately arise, Canada might be attacked, repeating the scheme which Gen. SCOTT reported nearly half a century ago, after the close of the last war.

Mr. BROWN said he did not rise to enter into matters referred to by Mr. MCGEE, much less to defend the journal of which he had spoken, which was well able to defend itself, and which would, no doubt, give him his answer, but merely to express his surprise that any one should have attempted to frighten the country with this "bugaboo" story about invasion, based upon a remark made a long time ago by Mr. SEWARD, while sitting with Messrs. GRINNELL and HART after dinner, over their wine. It would be wasting time to discuss such a thing.

Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD attached more importance to the story than Mr. BROWN did. He believed that that gentlemen was as sincere as any in his anxiety that defensive measures should be taken to protect this country against attack, and that he had made slighting remarks about Mr. MCGEE'S statement merely because he did not think it expedient to display anything like fear. He proceeded to speak of the known sentiments of Mr. SEWARD about extending the United States to the North Pole, and of his remarks made in the present Premier's house in Quebec about Canada's inevitable fate—absorption with the United States. He spoke of the increased fortifications on the frontier, and of the necessity that Canada should be prepared. He indorsed Lord GRANVILLE'S remarks respecting the spirit of the people of Canada in reference to defence being in advance of the spirit of the Government, and said all that was necessary for the Government to do was to respond to the wishes of the people in such a way as to enable them to fight to advantage if attacked by any enemy. He referred to the enormous and unexpected energy displayed by the United States in the present war, indicating that if they got into a quarrel with England, the fact of being engaged in war with the South would not prevent them from engaging in a conflict with England on the Northern frontier, just as in the time of NAPOLEON I. England fought single-handed with all the European Powers. In conclusion, he thought the country would rather sympathize with the admirable remarks of Mr. MCGEE than with the ideas of Mr. BROWN and Mr. HOLTON, that there was no chance of war, and that we might rest on our oars.

Mr. BROWN protested against the words put into his mouth by Mr. J. A. MACDONALD. Nothing was further from his views than that we should rest on our oars, and do nothing for defence. [Cheers.] He had spoken entirely in regard to the story Mr. MCGEE had brought up to spread alarm through the country. On the general question he indorsed a great deal of what Mr. MCGEE had said, though some of his remarks were overdone. He did not think anything like the danger supposed by Mr. MCGEE and Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD was to be apprehended, but agreed when the slightest degree of danger was apprehended the country ought to be prepared. He would have another opportunity of stating his views on that question.

After the recess,

Mr. GALT asked the Premier to state the views of the Government on the defence question.

Attorney-General MACDONALD said he was happy to assure the honorable member that we were at peace with all the nations of the earth—[laughter]—and that the prospect of annexation was very remote. [Laughter.] He continued to receive the most pacific assurances from all quarters. The Government, in relation to the defences of the country, would do what the country expected, but they would not be led into excessive outlay for the purpose of gratifying people who had made this subject their whole capital and stock in-trade.

MR. M'GEE'S BIG STORY.

The Toronto *Globe*, of Thursday, ridicules Mr. MCGEE unmercifully under this caption, and says:

"Wishing to do Mr. MCGEE a good turn, conscious that when he chose to speak the revelation he would make must still further enhance the reputation he has gained, was represented to him that it was necessary to supply the omissions from his place in parliament. He acceded to our view of the case, and last night unfolded his tale. We do not give the exact words, but here is the substance. Said Mr. MCGEE: 'Mr. HOLTON told me, that THADDEUS HART told him, that Mr. SEWARD had told HART, that *when* Canada was next invaded by the United States, it would be by way of Montreal, with 100,000 men.'

Here then is the basis of the big tale with which Mr. MCGEE attempted to frighten us Canadians out of our propriety, and which has rankled in Mr. MCGEE'S mind for the last eighteen months. A gentleman, a resident of Montreal, who possesses a full share of that quality which in an American we should call national conceit, dines with a full-blooded representative of the United States. They get into an argument as to the relative merits of the two countries to which they belong. Both brag a little, and a remark made by one, which was probably elicited by a taunt from the other, is converted into a horrible threat of blood and revenge. Here is the material out of which Mr. MCGEE manufactures his magniloquent manifestoes. Here the premise upon which he endeavors to convince the people of Canada that all the evils of an invasion are soon to be theirs. We doubt if there is anything to beat this even in the honorable gentleman's lately published 'History of Ireland.'

For our own part, we confess that when we read the statement at first we felt little fear, knowing that those 'three hundred thousand men' Mr. MCGEE once bragged he had at his beck, would be available for the defence of the country. But if the gentleman himself were frightened why did he not warn us before? Why did he conceal the great secret so long from public view? Was it because he was a member of the Cabinet at the time the dreadful outpouring of Mr. SEWARD became known to him, that he kept it deeply and darkly secret in his palpitating breast? And is it because he is not now a member of the Administration that he at this juncture brings it to light, the more to embarrass those to whom he is opposed? Are we to conclude that the dictates of patriotism, for the time silenced by the attractions of power and place, were not allowed utterance until revenge spoke in their behalf? If may be so, but we beg Mr. MCGEE to remember, when he makes his next speech on the Militia bill, that the force which, eighteen months ago, he thought sufficient preparation against the designs of Mr. SEWARD, will be just as capable of defence now.

In conclusion, we would remark that Mr. MCGEE ants an ungrateful part in finding fault with us for suggesting that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was his informant. The story then looked far better than it does since the correction. We had a higher opinion of Mr. MCGEE'S shrewdness, than to suppose he was trying to frighten the country from its propriety on such a thoroughly baseless story as that which he proclaimed with such a flourish to the House last evening."

—Brig.-Gen. Carr is in Troy on a brief leave of absence.

Kindness to our Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If our people would make it a point to honor our gallant soldiers, to converse with them wherever and whenever met, and to do them little deeds of kindness, the hearts of these noble fellows would be cheered, and they would often be made happy, as they deserve to be. Besides this, we should hear many episodes of this war that will ever remain unwritten, and we should learn what a noble, grateful, and self-denying army of true patriots our great country has furnished in this war of Liberty *versus* Slavery.

Whenever I meet a soldier in a car or on a steamboat I address him as a friend, and in this way have made many pleasant acquaintances. On a steamboat, awhile since, I fell in with an invalid soldier on his way home. He had been wounded, and was quite feeble. He wanted some tea, but was out of money. I sat him down to a good supper, secured a berth for him, for which trifling kindness he thanked me with tears in his eyes, a dozen different times. In a crowded car coming from Boston to New-London, the other day, I saw every seat full and a soldier standing. I sent my little boy to him, and made room for him with us. In conversation I found he had been slightly wounded at Gettysburgh, and was suffering from rheumatism. He had a furlough, and was on his way to visit his relatives in Brooklyn. The expense of this visit, he said, "knocked three months' pay into fits." He was modest, intelligent, and exceedingly grateful for the little attention I had shown him.

The last trip I made on the Fall River steamer, the boat was crowded with soldiers and sailors. The sailors looked hindt and hearty, were orderly and cheerful, ready for a joke, yet never obtrusive. Amongst the soldiers were many of the maimed and wounded of Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson—some noble-looking heroes. I accosted first one and then another, until at last we got up quite a coterie. The passengers gathered around, the soldiers told their stories frankly and modestly; no boasting; they spoke like freemen, without any of that brag I have so often heard at the South. One splendid-looking fellow on crutches—a Lieutenant—spoke of the fight at Gettysburgh, the charge, the repulse; and at last got so excited, he almost "shouldered his crutch to show how fields were won." Then there was a boy, sixteen years old, wounded in the right elbow by a musket-shot at Chancellorsville. He was on his way home; had run off and enlisted nearly a year before. He looked at his wounded arm and laughed, and said he should join the Invalid Corps. Then—well there were a great many, and we had a good social time. Next morning a fine-looking fellow of the artillery got into the same carriage with me. He had lost his leg at Gettysburgh, and was going home. He looked forward to a cork leg with some impatience, but was very cheerful. He didn't stop at the same hotel that I did, and I slyly paid his fare to the driver. I'm afraid the driver exacted it again, but I hadn't impertinence enough to tell the artillerist what I had done, for fear of wounding his feelings.

If you had seen the fun which I had a short time since, when I distributed three or four baskets of oranges and pineapples amongst a returned Vermont regiment, you would have wished to join in the little contribution. Unfortunately I am not rich, and cannot afford to give every returning regiment a good dinner and a grand reception. I wish I could, for my heart warms toward them as I look at their sunburnt faces and their ragged uniforms. I know that we owe to them our liberty, our country. Out of my little means I will always contribute [illegible] cent to their comfort. I will salute them. [illegible]true and profound respect which I feel for [illegible]le defenders of liberty, and I will do my best [illegible]r them, either on their way to the field, or when [illegible]eturning to the well-earned comforts of their homes. All honor to the soldiers of the Union!

A REFUGEE.

Duties of Citizen Soldiers—An Excellent Suggestion.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being forcibly impressed with your article on the "Peaceful Progress of the Draft," &c., in your morning edition of this date—it suggested to me the propriety of addressing you a line in connection with the duties of our citizen soldiery at this time, and therefore I take the liberty of asking your valuable influence in behalf of our National Guards.

You are doubtless aware, Sir, that on account of the draft *entire* regiments are now kept on garrison duty night and day, with an occasional furlough of two or three hours. Precautionary measures have been taken on the part of the National and State Governments which guarantee success, and, as we witness, succeeds admirably in preventing the slightest demonstration toward forcible resistance to the draft. It is the common opinion that this charming tranquility will continue, and that the draft will be successfully enforced. From the *reliable* information I have received I would presume to say that this opinion is fully indorsed by our civil and military authorities.

Now, Sir, in view of the very quiet and orderly condition of our City, and the excellent prospect of its continuing so, would it not be as well for all practicable purposes that our regiments should be so divided into reliefs as to make the burden as light as possible, and not—as it would now seem—to impose unnecessary duty. For instance, instead of keeping a whole regiment at its armory, with one-tenth of its number on guard, and the remainder lounging about wasting time in idleness which they can ill afford to lose, I would propose that the right and left wings perform guard duty alternately every forty-eight hours.

I would not complain as a soldier of any reasonable duty—nor have I heard any unreasonable murmurings from my fellow soldiers in mine or other regiments—but I assure you on this subject to which I ask your serious consideration and action, there is but this one unanimous opinion with rank and file.

It would seem, under the circumstances, that the suggestion which I would respectfully offer to our superior officers is not only reasonable but practicable.

In case my proposition were acted upon and an emergency should occur (which is highly improbable) requiring every member of a regiment at his armory, it could certainly be accomplished in less than sixty minutes, by the well-adopted plan of twelve strokes on fire bells.

I am persuaded to believe that the suggestion I have ventured to make will meet with favor from our superior officers, whom I trust will relieve their respective commands as far as may be consistent with the duties which the times require of them, and which duties I believe are cheerfully performed notwithstanding the many personal sacrifices required.

FOR OUR NATIONAL GUARD.

Idea of a Fool.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is said that only those who have no sense tell the truth. Facts also tell it with great *feeling*. You have, for instance, the taking of New-Orleans, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, which tell of the great importance of the *back way*. How many years have we been *pegging* at Charleston and Richmond? Yet Richmond is not taken; neither will be Charleston taken, as you state, in two hours, nor in two weeks, as long as we do not take it by the back way. You will, no doubt, say there is no way of getting at it; yet, allow me to tell you, that the back door to Charleston, and probably to Richmond, also to be obtained by taking the banner to Raleigh, and rallying our forces to the banner. Will you suggest this idea of

A FOOL?

A Chance to do Good.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there no organization that will publish, in pamphlet form, the article which you publish to-day, from the Raleigh *Standard*, for distribution among 2,500 rebel prisoners at David's Island, and 10,000 at Fort Delaware? With the present feeling among these men (the rank and file) known to me, the effect, preparatory to their exchange, would be most salutary.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN EXILE.

A Horrible Affair.

MAN, WOMAN AND HORSE DROWNED IN THE GENESEE RIVER.

From the Rochester Democrat, Aug. 21.

On Wednesday a man named MARTIN FLANNIGAN, who resided in Chili, at a place called Dumpling Hill, came to this city with his wife to procure his exemption from the draft, on account of being over the age required by law. They were using a horse and top-buggy procured from the livery stable of a Mr. WHITE, at Scottsville. The pair started to go home late in the evening, and were first seen about five miles south of the city, near the residence of Mr. BALLANTYNE, by whose place they drove rapidly. A short distance beyond, FLANNIGAN was seen lying on a bridge, while his wife was driving on. She turned the horse and buggy back, the man was assisted in, and the woman drove on again. Both parties appeared to be considerably intoxicated. About three-fourths of a mile beyond, near the residence of Mr. CARPENTER, the couple appeared to be quarreling for the possession of the reins, during which the horse was driven against the fence. The river runs parallel with the road at this place, and has a perpendicular bank twelve feet in height. During the quarrel the animal commenced backing, throwing the horse, buggy and occupants over the bank into the river, falling into the water, eight or ten feet deep. The accident was witnessed by a daughter of Mr. CARPENTER, who seized the horse by the bits and tried to prevent it going over. She immediately ran for assistance. Upon the arrival of Mr. CARPENTER, the man was no more to be seen, and the woman was floating down the stream with her arms upraised from the water—she sank immediately. Their bodies were not recovered until next morning.

Coroner TEALL, accompanied by Dr. LANGWORTHY, proceeded to the scene of the accident, called a jury and held an inquest. The verdict of the jury was, that FLANNIGAN and his wife came to their death by accidental drowning while in a state of intoxication.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 21.

Arrived, steamship *Moses Taylor* from Panama.

Also arrived ship *Hoogley* from Boston.

Money is easy. Considerable sums continue to arrive from the East for investment in mining stocks.

Atlantic Currency Exchange sells at the rate of 21 @23 per cent. premium for gold in New-York.

Greenbacks sell for 80 cents.

Sterling Exchange is at 48 per cent. premium.

The leading mining stocks, excepting Ophir, have declined. Ophir is worth $24 per foot, and Gould and Curreneys, $47.

There is a large amount of unemployed tonnage in port.

Some favorable charters for grain to Europe, have been made.

The political contest is active. The election takes place on the first Wednesday in September. Messrs. Weller, Tod and Robinson, are canvassing the State.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Sailed steamer *St. Louis* for Panama, carrying 135 passengers and $180,000 in treasure for New-York.

The *St. Louis* has also $800,000 in treasure for England.

Sale of Prize Vessels.

The following vessels were disposed of, yesterday, at the Atlantic Dock and at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, by Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co., auctioneers, by order of the United States Marshal. The prices paid are considered as the fair value of the vessels, and in some instances as more than their value.

The auctioneer's fees were $10 for each vessel sold, which, when compared with those of the late Government auctioneers, is a very great saving to those interested in the captures. The fees formerly were two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts.

The sales made were the brig *Delta*, for $8,100; purchased by R. W. TAUNEY.

Bark *Winnifred*, $12,700; to DOLLNER, POTTER & Co.

Schooner *Prince Leopold*, $2,060; to R. W. TAUNEY.

Ship *North Carolina*, $10,850; DOLLNER, POTTER & Co.

Schooner *Brothers*, $1,800; JOEN C. RAMMING.

Schooner *Victoria*, $3,600; O. M. PETTIT & Co.

Steamer *Sunbeam*, $13,700; ARTEUS LEARY.

Steamer *Onachita*, $9,800; C. H. DELAMATER.

Steamer *Elizabeth*, $23,000; THOMAS CLYDE.

Total amount of sales, $85,610.

The Prisoners at Fort Delaware.

A STATEMENT OF THEIR CONDITION.

The following certificate exhibits the sanitary condition of the rebel prisoners confined at Fort Delaware, where Gen. SCHOEPF is in command:

FORT DELAWARE, Aug. 19, 1863.

Having been prisoners at this fort nearly one month, and being on attendance upon the sick Confederate prisoners every morning, that they enabled to judge of their situation, we the undersigned, Surgeons of the Confederate Army, would respectfully ask to make the following statement in regard to the health of the prisoners at this place:

On careful examination of the official list of deaths, we find from July 1, 1863, to Aug. 19, 1863, one hundred and eighty deaths, making an average of less than four per day, which, taking into consideration the large amount of prisoners confined here, there being nearly ten thousand, is exceedingly small.

In justice to the officer commanding this post we would beg leave to state that everything in his power do add to the comfort of these prisoners is being done. The sick are cared for as well as possible and new hospitals built for the accommodation of more. They are not compelled to drink water from the ditches, as is reported, but water sufficient to supply the island is brought here by boats twice daily from a distance, besides the supply of rain water constantly on hand. The barracks are being kept as comfortable as can be expected under the circumstances.

(Signed) R. R. GOOD, Surgeon and Medical Director MORGAN'S cavalry.

(Signed) E. HOLT JONES, Medical Inspector MORGAN'S cavalry.

(Signed) THOMAS H. FOSTER, Surgeon MORGAN'S cavalry.

(Signed) W. W. CLEAVER, Surgeon MORGAN'S cavalry.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Parson's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS

Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.

The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' MULTIPEDAL TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. Also a varicocele truss, supporters, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Trichorous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

PROVOST—CARSLE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Clark, JACOB V. PROVOST to MARY, only daughter of Wm. Cabble, Esq., all of Brooklyn, L. D. No cards.

DIED.

BLACK.—Suddenly, in this City, on Thursday, Aug. 20, in the 43d year of his age, JOSEPH BLACK, merchant, and connected for thirty years with the house of Benkard & Burtoo of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 297 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th ave.

DOCKENDARFF.—On Friday, Aug. 21, Capt. RICHARD DOCKENDARFF, aged 55 years and 26 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 197 East Bro

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 22, 1863.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Co. Cl	107	400	Erie R. Pref	110
34,000 U.S. 6s, '74, Co	99⅛	100	do	b10 110⅛
20,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes	Oct. & Ap.	107	300	ds	b10 110
13,000 U.S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	98⅛	200	do	b3d. 110⅛
3,000 do	98⅝	300	do	110⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	65	500	do	110⅜
38,000 Mo. State 6s	70½	600	Harlem R.	175
8,000 Cal. State 7s	114	300	do	174
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s	107	100	do	173
15,000 E. 4th M. 8s	109	500	do	172⅞
3,500 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	105	1000	do	172⅝
2,000 Mich. S. S. F.	110	66	Harlem R. Prf.	153
3,000 Ala. & T. H. 1st S.	88	50	Hnd. R. R.	148⅝
20,000 O. & N. W. 1st M.	88⅛	100	do	148
do	89	500	Reading Railroad	119⅜
do	67	1500	do	119⅝
& W. 2d M. B	113	1900	do	119⅝
& P. D. C. 1st	104⅜	200	do	119
C. & T. H. '65	103⅜	1400	do	119⅛
& W. & C. 3d	87	50	Mich. Cen. R.	117⅝
& F. 6th M.	82	100	do	117⅜
Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	58	900	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	108
Manhattan Bank	140	200	do	108⅛
do	139	500	do	108⅜
Mechenics' Bank	116	200	do	b10. 108⅜
Bank of Commerce	103	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	133
Bank State N. Y.	105	450	Ill. Cen. R. S.	126
Commonw'lth B'k.	99	850	do	126⅜
Am. Gold	124⅞	500	do	127
do	124⅜	1100	do	b10 127
Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2	200	do	127⅜
Canton Co.	33⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	81
do	33	200	do	b10. 102⅛
do	32⅞	2000	do	102
Cumo. Coal. Prf.	28⅜	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	111
do	28¾	350	do	111⅛
do	28⅞	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	121
do	b5 29	2000	do	121⅛
do	29	200	do	b3 122
Quicksilv. M. Co.	47	100	do	121⅝
do	47⅝	100	Cble. & R. I. R.	b10 114
Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	3⅝	50	do	113⅝
N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅜	300	do	113
do	131	100	do	b10 113
do	130⅞	100	do	112
do	130⅞	100	do	111¾
do	130⅛	300	do	111
do	130	500	do	110⅜
do	b5 130⅛	150	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	78
Erie R.	121	100	do	77⅝
do	120⅝	200	do	b30 79
do	b10 121	100	Tol. & Wab.	80
do	120⅝	200	do	81
do	b10. 120⅝	400	P., Ft. W. & C. R	91
do	120⅜	50	do	90⅛
do	s10 120⅛	400	A. & T. H. R.	62⅝
do	s10 120	100	Al. & Ter. H.	35
Ala. & Chat. R.	80	400	Chic. & N. W. R.	35
Miami R.	125	150	do	34⅞
Chic. & Alt. R.	82	200	do	34⅝

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	124	$50	M. So. & N. I. R. c	108
100 Cumberland	29	1300	do	108
100 Quicksilver Co.	32⅜	1100	do	108⅛
200 Cantz Hill M. Co.	29½	200	do	c. 110⅛
100 N. Y. Guano Co.	5⅝	400	do	c. 110⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	131	700	do	b. w. 110⅛
do	s10. 131	500	do	110⅛
Erie Railroad	113⅝	100	do	b10. 110⅛
do	c. 119⅛	350	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	138
do	s3. 119⅛	100	do	138⅛
do	119⅛	100	do	139
do	c. 119⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.	b50 127
do	s3. 119⅜	800	do	127
do	b3 119⅜	850	do	127⅛
do	119⅜	600	Clev. & P. R.	c 101⅝
Ohio Railway Pr.	109⅜	1500	do	104
do	c. 109⅜	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	111
do	109⅜	300	do	111⅜
do	b3. 109⅜	500	do	111⅜
do	109⅜	300	do	111⅜
Railroad	c. 174	200	Clev. & T. R.	122⅛
do	174⅜	100	Cbl. & R. Is	112⅜
do	174⅜	800	Chic. & N. W.	35
do	174⅜	200	T. H. & Alt. P	87
do	175	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	91⅜
Reading R.	b3 119⅜	200	do	91⅝
do	c 119⅜	100	do	b3 91⅝
do	119⅜ 2 0	200	do	91⅜

SATURDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The Share Market, to-day, exhibited the customary excitement of the present highly speculative season, and the fluctuetions from hour to hour in the leading Railways were equal to 1½ @ 2, in some instances, 3@4 ₱ cent. The closing prices in the afternoon was generally up, and particularly strong on New-York Central and Harlem. The first sold at 133 ₱ cent. ex-dividend, and the last at 178½@179 ₱ cent. Erie shares left off 2½ ₱ cent. higher than on Friday night. Rock Island after touching 110½ sold to 114 ₱ cent. and Illinois Central rose to 127 ₱ cent. The Government and State Stocks were steady. The price of Gold Coin fell to 124 ₱ cent. on the news from Charleston, and Exchange on London closed 137@137½ ₱ cent. There was no Second session of the Stock Exchange Board. On the Street the prices closed about as follows:

	Frid	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	125⅝	124	Harlem Pref.	153	151⅜
U.S. 6s, 1st	107	107	Mich Central	119	119
N. Y. Central	130⅜	133	Mich. Southern	107⅜	106⅜
Erie	117½	12 ¼	Mich Guarant'd	137⅜	133
Erie Preferred	109⅜	109⅜	Illinois Cen	125	125⅜
Fantasque	148	148	Pittsburgh	107⅜	107
Pacific Mail	230	23.	Fort Wayne	91	90⅜
Harlem	150	150	Rock Island	114⅜	111
Cariboo	32⅜	32⅜	Northwest	38⅜	34⅜
Prairie du Chien	72	72	Galena	112	112
Terre Haute Com.	99⅜	99⅜	Readiog	120	120
Toledo	122⅜	122			

The Exports of Gold this week are very moderate, say $316,000, of which $143,000 went out to-day. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is 6 ₱ cent.; the supply reported easy to-day. The receipts into the Treasury to-day, for the Popular Loan are $689,800, of which $425,000 deposited by the Loan Agency and $255,800 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States wes as follows: Total Receipts, $5,229,996; for Customs, $169,060; Payments, $4,683,707; Balance, $26,162,542.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Sharee:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	112½
Manhattan	140	Market	100
Union	113	Nassau	100
America	123	Corn Exchange	105
City	140	Continental	97
Phenix	110	Marine	153
State of New-York	104	Commonwealth	99
Commerce	103	Importers & Tradars	109
Broadway	105	Park	120
Bank of N. America	100	Manufac. & Mer.	95
Hanover	98⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	114
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. '76	128
Hudson 7s	108½
Hud. R. sec'ds, 7s '65	116
Hud. R. con. 7s	123½
Hud. R. con. 6s	105
Harlem first, 7s & 7s	111
Harlem seconds, 7s	100
Mich. S. 7s	115
Mich. S. new 7s	112
Mich. S. seconds	105
N. and Hosh. Inc. 6s	104
Mich. S. & N. Ind.	110
Ill. Cen. '75	115
Al. & T. H. firsts	103⅛
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	53
Mil. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	81
La. C. & M. 1s, G. B.	44
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	80
Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68
Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Tol. & Wab seconds	93
Mil. & P. du C. firsts	103⅜
Gal. & Chic. 1sts	104
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	119
New-Jersey C. firsts	103⅜
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101⅜
Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
Miss & Mo. L. G.	57

Speech of Gen. Sickles at Saratoga.

The following is a full report of the speech of Gen. SICKLES at Saratoga last Friday evening, made in response to a serenade:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is embarrassing to be the recipient of honors which others should share. I am quite aware that I am mainly indebted for this grateful compliment to your just admiration for the brilliant conduct of the Third army corps at Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. So far, however, as I am permitted to rece ve your visit as an exoression of personal regard, I thank you heartily for it. A visit to Saratoga reminds us of anything but war. The sacrifices of the North, great as they have been, have not, apparently, disturbed our pleasures nor diminished our resources. One more campaign—in which the army and navy shall feel that their valor and devotion are appreciated by the nation—and this sad war will then end in the reestablishment of the National Government over all the possessions of the United States. It is not too much to say that we have already accomplished more than was deemed possible by warlike nations and high military authority in Europe; and when the declining energies of the rebellion relinquish the sword, now held with a feeble grasp, this country will take its place in the foremost rank of nations; we will enter upon a career of grandeur and renown which no imagination has foreseen, and no human agency can arrest. Among those present I am gratified to notice the familiar and cherished faces of old friends. To these it will not be without interest to know that I shall be in command of my corps when the next battle is fought. It is reserved for the Army of the Potomac to make the final and decisive campaign against the last and greatest of the armies of the rebellion. I have had the honor to belong to the Army of the Potomac during my brief military service—with it, and especially with the Third army corps, my destiny is cast; proud of my association with so many heroes, their fortunes will ever be mine—and nothing can be dearer to me than their honor and fame, and happiness. When the enemies of the Republic lay down their arms—when Charleston and Chattanooga, and Richmond are garrisoned by Federal troops, when the Constitution and the laws, and the flag of the Union are recognized from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—as now they are honored and loved from the Penobscot to the Susquehanna—then, and not until then, will we have an honorable peace. Meanwhile, those who are impatient for the termination of hostilities should rally all they can to aid of the Government and the army; those who are willing to furnish the authority of the Government, and seek the Southern hand which smarms them, let them not be unmindful that they contribute to the worst of calamities—the recognition of a hostile and baleful Confederacy. Seperation is war, endless war; union is peace. My friends, good night, and farewell.

THE CATASTROPHE AT COHOES.

Destruction of Hurst's Shoddy Manufactory —Three Killed and Nineteen Injured.

From the Troy Whig, Aug. 18.

At about 10½ o'clock on Monday morning, an alarm of fire was given in Cohoes in consequence of the breaking out of a fire in the basement picking-room of the jacket and shoddy manufactory of RICHARD HURST, on Mohawk-street, near the intersection with Ramsen-street. The alarm brought the village, Waterford and Lansingburgh machines upon the ground. A steamer from this city was sent for, but some time was consumed in obtaining the requisite permission for it to leave the city. The Rankin was finally dispatched, and she reached the fire in eighteen minutes from the time she left the engine-house. She reached Cohoes at 11¾ o'clock. She might have been there half an hour before had she been authorized to leave when the request for her aid first reached her officers, or when her horses were in harness.

Mr. HURST owned as well as occupied the building. It was of brick, five stories high above the basement—62 by 64 feet. Some fifty hands were employed in it, about three-fourths of them women.

The spread of the fire was very rapid—it originated near the wooden elevator, and the elevator was near the stair-case that communicated with all the five stories of the building. The fire ran up the elevator—it communicated with the stairway—in a moment the means of egress by the stairway and front door was cut off—and there was no other way of escape above the basement, except by the windows. The basement was instantly in flames—most of the operatives were in upper rooms—a high wind prevailed at the time, and rushed through the burning elevator, carrying away the stairway and giving the upper stories over to almost instant destruction.

The scene was fearful. The terrible tragedy at the New-York school did not exceed it in horror. The fire forced the inmates upward—all the windows of the third, fourth and fifth stories, there were, a score of females vainly shrieking for help. No means of escape were offered—not a rope or a ladder were available. The poor girls had either to jump from a fearful height or be burned to cinders where they stood. The streets were by this time filled with horror-stricken spectators, and the frenzied relatives and friends of the apparently death-doomed inmates of the building. Nearly connected were the factory of Mr. GREGORY, and a branch of the Harmony Mills. The panic or frenzy communicated itself to the occupants of these buildings so strongly that it required force, in some instances, to prevent them from jumping from the upper windows upon the street.

The people from the shoddy mill leaped from windows both in front and rear. Some who jumped at the rear escaped with but little or no injury—slightly upon a large pile of coal. Others were fearfully injured, and some—we know not how many—were destroyed with the building. Some leaped upon a wooded building a few feet below them, but having so steep a roof that it afforded them but little protection. Several, however, were saved at this point; others, it is feared, fell in the space between the main building and this wooden structure, and so perished; while others (how many is not known) perished in the flames, and a still greater number were injured by leaping from the upper windows. When we were on the ground, at five o'clock, the following were known to be lost: Anna Lyons, Mary Duwnle, Kate Donnelly. Among those who jumped from the building, and were injured, were a Bridget McDermott (both legs broken), Mrs. Hayden, Lizzie Clark, Kata Fivon, Kate Redmond, and Mary Rooney. Coroner BRANNON, of West Troy, had arrived. One body was brought in which was so horribly burnt that it was with difficulty identified, and perhaps would not have been, but for a ring on the finger.

How many lives were lost it will be difficult to determine, until the ruins are thoroughly explored. It is reported that at six o'clock last evening six bodies had been recovered. However this may be, there is no doubt but the reports of the afternoon, some of them given in the Albany papers, were greatly exaggerated as respects the loss of life.

The neighboring buildings were for some time in danger, but they were saved with a damage not exceeding $2,000. The loss on the burnt building and stock is set down at from $27,000 to $30,000. The insurance amounts to about $17,000.

It is to be hoped that this fearful disaster will have, at least, a tendency to a benevolent result in legislation. There should be a law that would effectually prevent the occupation by large numbers of operatives of a building not provided with proper means of egress. The provision should be made to embrace also public halls and schools. No person or Corporation should be allowed to set such traps as that of Hurst's for the immolation and massacre of people.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

To the manner of constructing the building can be attributed every life lost and accident. The three lower stories could be entered both from front and rear, while the only method of egress from the fourth and fifth stories was through the front entrance, where the fire was raging.

In five minutes after the fire commenced, the window in the upper stories were crowded with terrified females, and there followed a scene not soon to be forgotten by the spectators.

Amid screams and cries for help, they leaped from the windows, some for the roof on an adjoining building, fifteen feet below the fourth story, and others for the ground. The injuries noted below were principally received in this manner.

The operatives of the building numbered about one hundred, but those in the lower stories easily escaped through the rear entrance, so that the only casualties that occurred were among those employed in the upper stories.

The reports of yesterday were greatly exaggerated. But three lives were lost—KATE DONNELLY, MAGGIE DOWNEY and ANNIE LYONS. The father of the latter has been severely afflicted lately, having lost four members of his family since April.

The following were seriously injured:

Martha McIntyre—arm broken.

Mary Ann Smith—injury in shoulder.

Kate Flynn—injured internally.

Lizzie Clark—badly injured in breast and shoulder.

Mary Collins—injured in back badly.

Mary Maloney—injured in side and back.

Bridget McDermott—back and ankle.

Margaret Osborn—side and wrist.

Michael Moran—hip, back and breast.

Ellen Williams—badly bruised in jumping from the fifth story on to a coal heap, striking on side and head.

Elizabeth Williams—bruised in jumping from the fourth story.

Priscilla Nichols—badly bruised in back and shoulder.

Mrs. Deborah Cole—an aged lady, badly injured by a board thrown from the roof of an adjoining building.

Mary Barry—injured in head, side, and foot.

Mary Ann King—badly burned.

Julia King—thigh dislocated.

Kate Redman—head and side.

Margaret Sheldon—back considerably bruised.

Mary Rooney—injured in side and limbs.

None of these are supposed to be dangerous. All the operatives are now accounted for; none are missing.

Mr. HURST values the property as follows:

Stock in building	$8,000
Machinery	9,000
Betting and building	10,000
Total	$27,000

Total insurance, $16,500—mostly by BABCOCK, agent, Troy, of which the Coro Exchange Company has $6,000.

THRILLING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 18.

Our reporter visited the scene of the conflagration at the Hurst Mill, at Cohoes, this morning. The excitement in the village in consequence of the catastrophe was unebated. Hundreds had visited the ruins from this city and surrounding country since the flames had been subdued, and everything in the village wore a mournful aspect.

The scene at the time of the conflagration, which was witnessed by so many—occurring as it did at so early an hour of the day—is represented as of the most sickening character. The rapidity with which the flames spread to all parts of the mill caused the wildest excitement; and many coloured soldiers, who had been through a number of battles, and who assisted in rescuing the inmates, say that nothing they ever witnessed had such terrible effect upon them as to see the poor frail creatures literally roasting alive.

The agonies and shrieks of the fated females can be better imagined than described; but fortunata for them, owing to the rapidity of the progress of the fiery element, the grim monster Death soon put an end to their sufferings, and their bodies were shortly consigned to ashes.

A large number of men were at work this forenoon in pulling down the dangerous portions of the walls that remained standing, for the purpose of making it safe for them to search for the missing bodies. So far, at least eight are known to be among the smouldering ruins.

MARGARET DOWNEY, a girl aged 20 years, whose sister, the only relative she had in Cohoes, worked in another mill, is known to be lost. ALSO ANNA LYONS, aged 15 years, who worked in the same room with the former. Miss LYONS' father is a grocer, and resides on the corner of Ramsen and Howard streets. Both these girls were seen at one of the upper windows, making preparations to jump out, when they were noticed to suddenly fall backward into the flames surmounting them and disappear. They were either pulled back by others in their rear, else the floor had fallen through with them.

Four other females were seen at another window in the same story at the same time, who are known to be lost, and others, it is said, in another story window. Their names are not known as yet. Several strangers, apparently of French descent, had been at work only a few days in the mill, who had no relatives in the village, and who are among those lost.

Two females—one of them a girl name DONALDSON—jumped boldly from the fourth story window, and escaped without a scratch.

The death of Miss DONNELLY suspended as she was from the window by means of her hoop skirt catching in a nail, her head, feet and arms being literally runsted, was one of the most horrible features of the occurrence. She was not caught upon a ladder as stated yesterday. Had there been a long ladder against the building, all would perhaps have escaped.

There being no ladders of the requisite length in the neighborhood, many saved themselves by jumping into the arms of those on the short ladders below. A Mrs. HOGLAHAN saved herself in this way, and escaped with but slight bruises.

A plank was placed as a bridgeway between one of the upper stories of the mill and Mr. HURST's house, adjoining, and many escaped by walking it. Nervous and timid girls, who, on ordinary occasions, would not have dared to cross a treeple-bridge, ventured over this narrow and frail passage, at its giddy height.

Four girls were saved from imminent danger of death by Mr. JOHN DARSEL, who placed one end of a plank in one of the upper story windows, and standing upon a ladder placed against the building near by, held the other end upon its rounds—the young women walking out until he caught them in his arms, and then passing down the ladder.

One of the girls lost started to pass down a short ladder with two others, but stopped on the way to remark to the others that she was ashamed of her position. The three then stood a moment in a window, and the flames soon after bursting out from this window, they are supposed to have perished together.

A young man named WHITTEMORE was on the roof of the burning mill. A young women who had fled to the eaves sprang toward him. He caught her with one arm, and as he did so, his grasp with the other hand broke, and they rolled together toward an opening in the roof from which the flames were dashing madly up. On the very edge of the abyss he succeeded by desperate efforts in getting another hold, and clinging still to his companion, they were both saved.

Mr. HURST was not at home at the time the fire began, and Mr. DARSEL, who saved several lives, succeeded also in rescuing from the flames all his valuable papers and money.

Mrs. ELLEN COLE had her back badly sprained and leg broken, by jumping out from the fourth story window. Her daughter, who jumped out immediately after the fall and injury of the mother, received scarcely an injury.

Mrs. LEWIS, residing on Mohawk-street, had her back sprained and hip injured.

MARY ANN COLLINS, living on Mohawk-street, was injured internally. It is feared that some blood-vessels were ruptured, and the case is considered dangerous.

ELLEN ROACH, residing on Saratoga-street, broke the tendons of her foot by jumping.

LIZZIE LEE, residing on Mohawk-street, was injured in the back by her fall, seriously but not dangerously.

It is considered very remarkable that so many of those who were in the building escaped death or dreadful injury. This is rendered more noticeable by the fact that there was such an utter want of presence of mind among the endangered women.

Many of them, after they had escaped from the mill unhurt, ran around in a state of the wildest excitement, screaming and exclaiming that they surely were burned.

The awful lesson of the tragedy is being improved to-day. In other mills, where no adequate modes are provided for escape under like circumstances of danger, rope and wooden ladders are already being secured, and one agent, it is said, is talking about placing a pa cut escape on every story of the mill under his charge. It is evident that everybody believes there has been a want of proper precaution in guarding against such casualties.

It is proposed to put on foot a subscription for the benefit of the injured, and the relatives of those who were killed. Some will be placed in circumstances to need liberal aid, and it is not to be doubted that this will be furnished them with the generosity which always marks the conduct of the working people, when touched by the misfortunes of their own class.

The Facts About John Morgan and His Men in the Ohio Penitentiary.

From the Christian Advocate of this week.

In your last issue you copy from a daily paper an article in relation to the noted highway robber and murderer, JOHN MORGAN, and the gang confined with him in the Ohio Penitentiary, in which are some errors. It may not be a matter of much consequence to the public to know any further of the *status* of MORGAN, except that he is in safe custody in the care of our vigilant and inflexible Warden, N. MERION, Esq., where he will remain in all security till removed by proper authority.

There are sixty-eight of MORGAN'S officers in the prison. They occupy the south side of the new hall, each end of which is temporarily closed. They are locked up separately in cells at 7 o'clock in the evening, and are unlocked at about 7 in the morning. They enjoy the privilege of walking the hall through the day, which is, perhaps, 150 feet long and 12 feet wide. At 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. they are conducted to the common sitting hall, and have prison fare, with, I believe, the addition of coffee and sugar, and some few articles furnished by themselves.

MORGAN had on "a belt filled with gold, greenbacks and Confederate notes." All valuables amounted to twenty-three dollars and a fourteen breast-pin. The amount of our Government and postal currency found on the persons of the other thieves, was not large. They had considerable sums in Confederate money.

MORGAN and his men are all shaved, and trimmed, in accordance with the rule of the institution. This is the custom, I suppose, for two reasons: first, to secure personal cleanliness, second, to give a uniform appearance to the prisoners, so that detection would be more easy, in case of an attempt to escape.

They do not attend our chapel services. The reason is obvious. It would bring a crowd of visitors, attracted by curiosity; and besides, our services are too loyal to suit traitors. All who desire Bibles are supplied from the prison library, and, by permission of the warden, I sent down, for distribution among them, a large number of the volumes of the "Christian Library."

In appearance, MORGAN looks like a man addicted to worldly pleasure. He is full six feet high, straight and well built, with an elastic step, and something of a commanding presence. His upper-lip is short and somewhat sunken, so that his front teeth are slightly exposed. His complexion is sandy, and the hair quite thin on the top of his head. He looks to be an ordinary man, intellectually. He has, however, one of the qualifications of a good commander—*He knows how to obey.* He conforms strictly to the rules of the establishment, and enjoins obedience on the part of his fellow-prisoners.

Col. CLUKE is three or four inches taller than MORGAN, very slender, with a thin, sharp face, and resolute eye. I suppose, from his appearance, he has more dash and daring than MORGAN himself.

BASIL DUKE is a small man, firmly built, and muscular. His complexion is dark, and his eyes and head indicate some mind and a bad heart. He is much the most intelligent looking man of the crowd.

I only speak of them as they *appear*. I have no intercourse with any of them, except as I have met three or four in the hospital. I see and talk with them there, as I do with the other sick.

J. L. GROVER, Chaplain O. P.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1863.

A Speck of War in Fulton County, Illinois.

A COLLISION BETWEEN A DETACHMENT OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S CAVALRY AND A BAND OF COPPERHEADS—TWO MEN KILLED AND A NUMBER CAPTURED.

From the Peoria Transcript, Aug. 15.

We learn from parties who came up from Havana last evening, that Provost-Marshal WESTLAKE, of the Ninth District, with a detachment of seventy cavalry, made a descent on a nest of deserters and Copperheads in Isabel township, Fulton County, opposite Havana, Friday night. A fight ensued, in which two or more of the deserters were reported killed, some ten or a dozen men captured, and the rest dispersed. Yesterday morning the cavalry were at Bernadotte on their way to Lewiston with their prisoners. The greatest excitement existed throughout that section, and it was reported at Havana that the Copperheads were rushing to arms, threatening to drive the cavalry from the country.

It will be recollected that it was in Isabel Township where the books of the enrolling officer were lately taken away and the officer driven off. A fellow named LANE, one of the parties engaged in the affair was among those arrested by the cavalry. The Copperheads of Isabel have been drilling for several weeks, and parties who came by LANE'S house on Thursday evening previous to the descent of the cavalry, say that at least two hundred men were gathered there, doubtless to prevent his arrest.

Reports were brought into Havana yesterday that the enraged Copperheads of Isabel were about to cross the river and take vengeance on Havana, when the people of that place, without resnact to party, closed their places of business, armed, and placed themselves in a condition to give the villains a warm reception. They did not, however, make their appearance. The reports from across the river were made, doubtless, by excited parties, and our informant says they were no doubt exaggerated, but he gives us the above as the nearest to reliability that he could obtain. There is no doubt that the cavalry had an encounter with the Copperheads, and "scooped one" quite a number of prisonars, and may have killed one or two.

How our Prisoners are Treated.

RETURN OF CAPTURED PHILADELPHIANS.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug. 17.

We this morning had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Lieut. JOSEPH T. LEA, Adjutant of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment, (Colls' Zouaves.) and Lieut. MAGUIRE, Adjutant of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, both of whom have just returned home after an imprisonment in Virginia. Lieut. LEA had been wounded at Chancellorsville, and on the 21st July, while endeavoring to rejoin his regiment, was captured near Harper's Ferry by a scouting party of the Twelfth Virginia cavalry. Lieut MAGUIRE was in a private house at Winchester, sick with typhoid fever, at the time of the evacuation of the town by Gen. MILROY, and was taken prisoner by a rebel Major, who subsequently evinced his true character by robbing the invalid of his money—about $200—watch and clothing. Lieut. LEA was taken to Winchester, and when EWALL'S corps—the rear guard of LEE'S army—passed through the town on their southward march, the two officers, with fifteen others and a number of privates and negroes, were escorted to Staunton. Several of the officers were surgeons, who were released to minister to all the hardships and indignities suffered by their comrades. After two days' sojourn at Staunton, whither they had walked, the prisoners were drawn up in line, and the Provost-Marshal demanded, by authority of Adjt.-Gen. COOPER, their private funds. Lieuts. LEA and MAGUIRE and Maj. PASSALL, of the Fourth New-York cavalry, while in line, tore up their currency, Southern shinplasters, which they had exchanged for "greenbacks," giving one dollar for five and six, and handed the officer the fragments. The act was appreciated, and consignement to a cell twenty feet square, filthy and badly ventilated, with forty criminals, handcuffed and chained, the punishment. Every indignity conceivable was here heaped upon them, and upon remonstrating their lives were threatened. After forty-eight hours of incarceration a profest was regarded and they were released and sent back to their former camp. The same evening the three, with Surgeon SCHOALES, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, and Assistant-Surgeon STRADMAN, of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, eluded the guard and started for the mountains west of Staunton.

For eleven nights they continued to traverse the mountain ranges, the intervening days being devoted to sleep and rest, and at length, on Wednesday last, reached Petersburgh in Western Virginia, the headquarters of Gen. AVZAILL.

During the perilous trip they subsisted partially on berries, and at one point were fed and guided by some brave and loyal women. They also passed within a few miles of a ravine in the Shenandoah mountains, in which were secreted about two thousand rebel deserters and conscripts, who had been attacked more than once by IMBODEN'S cavalry, but always repulsed them. Several of IMBODEN'S men had also deserted, and two weeks ago no less than three hundred left their ranks in a body.

The escaped prisoners had ample opportunity to converse with the rebel soldiers, and are impressed with the belief that is becoming generally current that the so-called Confederacy is on its last legs. The army has become much demoralized since the invasion of loyal soil, and the only draw back from coming North was the fear that they would be impressed into our regular army.

There were no fortifications at Staunton, and with the exception of a Provost Guard of about one hundred boys under eighteen years of age, no military protection to the town or the millions of dollars worth of stores there deposited.

Address of Gen. W. T. Sherman to his Troops.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CAMP ON BLACK RIVER, MISS., July 27.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Fifteenth Army Corps:

When in the progress of the war time and opportunity presents a favorable occasion, it is well we should pause and reflect upon the past. In November of last year we were mostly at Helena and Memphis. The enemy lay in force, behind intrenchments of his own choice, at the Tallahatchie, buesttui of his power and strength, defiant and insulting in his force. In combination with our fellow-soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, we advanced directly against him, while a force from Helena, thrust laterally at Grenada, made him leave in haste and confusion, and fall behind the Yalabusha and the Yazoo, with Vicksburgh and its frowning hills and batteries as his impregnable stronghold. It then became our part of the grand drama to strike this stronghold, and we moved against it with expedition and a firm resolution to succeed. But there are in war, as in peeve, limits in the power of the bravest men, and we failed to carry by a dash the line of bluffs and forts that had been prepared with consummate art, and defended by a brave and skillful enemy. Not daunted, we drew off to prepare anew for a more powerful blow. Time offered the opportunity, instead of waiting in idleness, we turned against Arkansas Post, and by a quick and skillful movement we reduced and captured Fort Hindman, with all its garrison and material of war. Then returning to the original purpose of the campaign, we were again at Young's Point, and began that series of preparations which has resulted in final success. The labor and toil of those dark and gloomy months were not spent in vain. The gunboat fleet, commanded by Admiral PORTER, explored every bayou and creek of the network of streams that afforded any chance of reaching the land above Vicksburgh, and it was our pleasing task, when, in March last, during one of these expeditions, the safety of our gunboat fleet was threatened, to hasten through water and swamp, and canebrake and storm, to its assistance, and we now know that to the labor and energy then displayed the country owes to us, in a great measure, the safety of the iron-clads which have done so much to open the Mississippi.

At last, when it was demonstrated that nature and art had made Vicksburgh impregnable from the river, on its north side, and our General-in-Chief had resolved to reach it from the south, we aided much in passing the necessary fleet of boats before Vicksburgh, and when the first battle was to begin at Grand Gulf, we had the important but ungrateful task of receiving our enemy by a feigned attack on Haines' Bluff. That feint or diversion was perfectly successful, and for weeks we succeeded admirably in confusing and deceiving the enemy as to our purposes, and continued largely thereby in gaining a successful foothold on land below Vicksburgh. There, by a rapid march we overtook our comrades, and with them swept the enemy before us to Jackson and back again to Vicksburgh, reaching, after unexampled skill, the very points we had aimed to secure in December.

Of the siege of Vicksburgh it ill becomes your commander now to speak. That the Fifteenth army corps has performed its full share of labor or fighting, our General-in-Chief has borne full testimony, and our colors will ever bear, in proud remembrance of that great historical event, the appropriate mark. But before the fall of that city, one of the most skillful generals in the mighty rebellion, was known to be hurrying to our rear with a large army, threatening our safety, and brushing that he would not only relieve his comrades of the beleaguered city, but destroy and annihilate our whole army. We were, in part, called from our trenches to watch this dangerous enemy, and it is now known that our watchfulness baffled his purposes, and when at last, on the very birthday of the nation, Vicksburgh fell helpless and a penitent into our military power, we were called on, without rest, to drop the pick, and seize the musket, and drive away that enemy, which had insolently threatened our very existence. History affords few parallels of the rapidity and success of this march. Vicksburgh surrendered on the 4th of July. We crossed Black River on the 5th, and on the 10th we had forced the enemy to take refuge behind his trenches at Jackson. Again we had to resort to the pick and shovel, but our enemy, reading his certain doom in the fall of Vicksburgh, availed himself of the cover of the night and fled across the Pearl River, and the Valley of the Mississippi became at last free of the presence of a hostile army. Having then destroyed the Great Central Railroad for one hundred miles in extent, and thereby made it useless to our foe in after campaigns, we have quietly returned to our camps and supplies, ready for any new events that may require our services.

Your Commander, in thus briefly reciting the events of the past seven months, thinks, in them, every officer and man has got good reason to flatter himself that in producing the grand results he has borne part. In after years, it will be the subject of pride to himself and children, and we know our fellow-countrymen of the North were wild with joy when the telegraph spread the good tidings that the Mississippi was again made free by the courage and perseverance of their brave volunteers, and that once more every American could steam up and down this majestic river without fearing the hissing shell or whizzing bullet of a foe from its ambushed shores. Let the magnificent result give to all new hope and assurance that by discipline, by patient industry, by courage and confidence in our country and cause, the United States of America will, instead of sinking into Mexican anarchy, arise with proud honor and glory, and become what WASHINGTON designed it—*the freest and best regulated Government on earth.*

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. Com'ng.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Welsh.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Welsh, commanding First division, Ninth army corps, died in Cincinnati on Friday last, of disease contracted during the late campaign before Vicksburgh and in pursuit of Johnston. Gen. Welsh commenced his military career as a private, at the outbreak of the Mexican war, and was one of the first citizens of Cincinnati to volunteer. The company with which he was connected failing to enter the service, he crossed to Kentucky and enlisted in the Second Kentucky Volunteers. He was wounded at Buena Vista, and promoted for gallantry to a Lieutenancy in one of the new regiments of Regulars. At the commencement of the rebellion Gen. Welsh entered the service as a Captain in the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, from his native town, Columbia, Penn. He was soon afterward elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. At the expiration of the three months' service he was

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACK. & WEST'N R. R. CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 15, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the mines on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL P. BRADLEY, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Colon Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of

HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni expoas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Hall's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

W. O HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

OPIUM NOTICE.—L. M HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No 111 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, Opium—10 cases Turkey Opium. To be sold without reserve.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Cortal, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delia*, consisting of about 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange saleroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on south side of 15th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., each 20x100 feet and 11 inches. Sale positive.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 56 Warren-st., a thoroughly first-class building, built in the best manner, sub-basement and extension vaults under the sidewalk, with Hyatt's lights. Lot 25x100. Is now occupied by good and responsible tenants. Two-thirds of the purchase money can be obtained on mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply to SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 100 Chambers-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON REASONable terms, house and four lots near the junction of Sixth-av. and Broadway Railroad; half block from the Bedford-av. stage road. The house is in good order—has been built by a carpenter for his own use. An excellent opportunity for a poor man to get a home for himself. For particulars inquire of J. T. WILSON, No. 177 Water-st., or No. 3-1 Bowery, in the store, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A TWO-STORY frame building, containing 6 rooms, a large cellar and wash-room; house in good order; size of lot 158 feet 6 inches on Newtown-av. Fruits—100 dwarf pears, peaches, grapes, blackberries, strawberry vines, cherry trees: a fine lot of shrubbery and flowers; all kinds of vegetables, musk and water melons; a good pump and cistern water; flagged from 86th-st. Ferry to the door. About ten minutes walk from ferry. Harlem boat stops several times through the day. Apply to C. HOWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged widow lady, an engagement as housekeeper; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of references given and required. Mrs. L. D., No. 254 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by an American Protestant lady; good reference; or would take employment at copying. Address Mrs. REVILO, Elizabeth City, N. J.

MALES.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A gardener, by a single man, thoroughly acquainted with gardening in all its branches. To any person requiring a thorough landscape gardener the present is a most favorable opportunity. Address GARDENER, Box No. 2,317 Times Office, or Mr. Thorburn's seed store, John-st.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER AND draughtsman desires a situation, either for office or field work. Address C. MEISTER, Station G, Brooklyn Postoffice.

HELP WANTED

MATRON WANTED—FOR A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies. Location on the Hudson, one hour distant from the City. One who has had experience in a similar capacity, and is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, will be preferred. Address M. A., Box No. 754 Postoffice, New-York.

PATTERN-MAKER AND CARPENTER wanted, to go a short distance into the country; a permanent situation may be had by the right men. Apply for one week, between 11 and 2 o'clock P. M., to N. P. OTIS & BRO., No 309 Broadway.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, an active, intelligent boy, of about 17 years of age; must write a good hand and be correct in figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 5,057 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS CLOAK HANDS CAN find steady employment at liberal prices by applying at entrance of store on 8th-st., to A. T. STEWART & CO.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A GOOD piano regulator at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th ave.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A SMALL SUITE OF ROOMS ON the first floor of the Studio Building, (No. 15 Tenth-st.) recently vacated by a physician, consisting of office, bedroom, and basement; night-bell and other conveniencies expressly adapted for this occupation. Rent $400. Apply at the Janitor's Office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Teeth positively extracted without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Rooms No. 22 Bond-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. COM.-GEN'L OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

For delivery on 7th of September, 1863:

563 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds of meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

12,500 pounds of first quality canvassed sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The bacon and hams are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops; or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.

1,298 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full headlined and bungs sealed.

1,411 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, sixty pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

150,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

123,000 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head lined flour barrels.

12,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows

1. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each, like sample to be seen at this office.

3. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

389,123 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

1,250 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

2,500 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelve.

25,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant order, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed

1,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September: 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well coopered barrels.

5,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

2,500 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

2,500 gallons mixed PICKLES in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized Cucumbers, two gallons green Peppers, and two gallons Onions.

For delivery on the 14th of September, 1863, the same quantities as above.

For delivery on the 21st of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 28th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to thereiu. Samples of Flour, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Sugar, Candles, Salt and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true import and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a Professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Books for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores." A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to meet, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1905.

Proposals endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.

A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without delay, and in the case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September until the first day of October next, when the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five per cent will be absolutely forfeited to the Company. The first Coupon will be for the amount of Interest ($12 50) to accrue from the first day of October to the fifteenth day of December next.

A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan will be applied to its reduction, or to providing means for its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time adopt. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 31st inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

200 tons, more or less, of Red Ash Coal, egg size, to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as it may be required within the next eight months.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-street, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office for premises suitable to be occupied temporarily, or for a period not to exceed one year, as a Stationhouse for the Eighteenth Precinct Police, within the area bounded by 18th and 23d sts. and 1st and 2d avs. L. C. STANLEY, Chief Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M. on Thursday, the 24th instant, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Army Blankets of domestic manufacture.
Cavalry Boots, sewed.
Cavalry Trousers, sky-blue kersey.
Hats, trimmed.
Knit Drawers.
Forage Caps.
India Rubber Poncho Blankets.
Common Tents of linen or cotton Duck.
Wall Tents and flies of linen or cotton Duck.
Drums.
Drum Slings.
Drum Heads Snare.
Drum Heads Batter.
Drum Sticks, Pairs.
Drum Cords.
Drum Stick Carriages.
Drum Snares, sets.
Drum Cases.
Fifes.
Mess Pans.
Mosquito Bars, single.
National Colors.
Regimental Colors.
Cavalry Standards.

Bidders will state in their proposals whether the articles they propose to deliver, will conform to the standard samples in this office, or to be made of materials to be submitted by them; if the latter, a sample must accompany their bids. They will also state the number of the articles they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Blankets," "Cavalry Boots, sewed," "Cavalry Trousers, sky-blue kersey," or other of the above articles they may wish to furnish, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, sound in the wind, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONERS, No. 23 Broadway

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building a house, 116 Leonard-street, for the use of Engine Company No. 21.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. —Dated Street Department, New-York, August 19, 1863.

CHAS. O. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with board for a family of four, (two children, 12 and 14 years of age,) in a respectable neighborhood in New-York or Brooklyn, for which from $16 to $20 per week. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars, Box 4,542 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, BY A SINGLE gentleman, doing business in New-York, a spacious lodging-room, with partial board, in a strictly private family. Location south of Montgomery-st. preferred; references exchanged. Address A. B., New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY 15TH SEPTEMBER, for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, two large rooms, or large room with small room adjoining, on second floor, furnished, satisfactory reference given. Address J. R. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant, reference required.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN REquires bedroom and breakfast with a genteel family in Brooklyn. References exchanged. Address W. E. D., Office No. 3 *Times* Building, New-York.

WANTED—A ROOM WITH BOARD, MUST BE above 20th-st., and near 5th-av. Address Post-office Box No. 75.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. References required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between James H. Covel, Malton L. Weston, Calvin W. Sherwood and Edward Schlichting, under the firm and style of COVEL, WESTON, SHERWOOD & SCHLICHTING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Calvin W. Sherwood having retired. The remaining partners collect all dues and pay all demands of said firm.

JAMES H. COVEL,
M. L. WESTON,
C. W. SHERWOOD,
EDWARD SCHLICHTING.

New-York, Aug. 21, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business of the late firm, at their manufactory, 9th-av., corner of 29th-st., and at their store, No. 131 Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., under the firm name and style of WESTON, COVEL & SCHLICHTING.

M. L. WESTON,
JAMES H. COVEL,
EDWARD SCHLICHTING.

New-York, Aug. 21, 1863.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ¾-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms. H. W. SAGE & CO., foot of East 32d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
LARGE CASH BOUNTIES PAID.

Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. 422 Walnut-st., (second floor,) Philadelphia.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 8 in the evening. No. 126 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—

A SECOND-HAND VACUUM PAN.

Inquire at No. 5 Bowling-green, Room No. 7.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1863.

DESERTERS.—The attention of all citizens is called to section 24 of the "Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," which is in the words following:

SEC. 24. "*And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure, or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall *harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter*—or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $500, and be shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

The number of deserters from the United States Army from regiments new in the field, disguised and employed in this District, will cause the law in relation to employing or concealing them to be rigorously enforced, and all are warned against violating the preceding section.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth District.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT— SEVENTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty, as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Seventh District of the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled, 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(L. S.) (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Seventh District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 499 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 199; to the Fourth, 424; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 347; to the Seventh, 255.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 63 3d-av., NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.

First Sub-District—Eleventh Ward.
Second Sub-District—Seventeenth Ward.

No excuses for exemptions will be heard until due notice shall have been given.

FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Seventh District of New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.— A FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty, as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fourth District of the State of New-York, under the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(L. S.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces, in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 499 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 199; to the Fourth, 424; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 347; to the Seventh, 255.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fourth Congressional District will commence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Chambers-st.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District, New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF- FAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILD- INGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further not

THE DRAFT NEXT WEEK.

Extensive Preparations—Troops Pouring in.

The Common Council and the Exemption Ordinance.

NOW THE DRAFT WORKS ELSEWHERE.

On Monday next, the draft, which has thus far proceeded so quietly, will be carried on in the Fourth District, under the supervision of Capt. EHRHARDT, at No. 41 Chambers-street, and the arrangements will be much the same as those adopted in the Sixth.

The quota of the Fourth District, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards, with 50 per cent. added, is as follows:

First Ward	499	Fifth Ward	623
Second Ward	181	Sixth Ward	347
Third Ward	249	Eigeth Ward	758
Fourth Ward	421		

In the Seventh District the drawing will be under the supervision of Capt. WAGNER, and the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth regiments of Vermont, and the Twelfth United States Regulars (infantry) are bivouacked on Tompkins-square, to sustain the proceedings by force if necessary. They are in good supporting distance of the Seventh District headquarters.

The quota for the Seventh District will be;

Eleventh Ward	1,367
Seventeenth Ward	1,708
Total	3,075

On Tuesday the drawing will proceed in the Eighth District, under Captain MANIERRE, and in the Ninth, under Captain JENKINS, with similar arrangements, the armed force to be concentrated on Monday.

On Wednesday the draft will continue in the Ninth District, under Captain DOFFIE, and the 216 names drawn upon the former occasion when the interruption occurred, will be counted in as though nothing had happened. Consequently, these 216 are United States conscripts.

The following circular letter to Capt. MANIERRE will give the line of conduct the different Captains are to pursue:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863.

Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal Eight District, New-York:

CAPTAIN—In accordance with instructions of the Provost-Marshal-General, you will resume the draft in your district on Tuesday next, 25th inst., beginning where the same was interrupted on the morning of July 13, and drawing the full quota for each of the sub-districts as follows:

1st sub-district	1,104
2d sub-district	1,127
3d sub-district	844

When the drawing for a sub-district has been commenced, it must be continued, without intermission or postponement until the whole number called for from that sub district has been drawn.

You will be careful to let all persons present see that all the names are put into the wheel for drawing, and after the drawing is over, show that the names remaining, together with those drawn, make up all in that sub-district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ROBERT NUGENT,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General

The draft in the Fifth District, under Capt. DUFFIE will take place at No. 1,303 Broadway. The Board of officers, at that point, will consist of Commissioner ABRAM KIRBY and Dr. G. F. WOONWARD. This information embraces all that was definite that could be learned at No. 106 Leonard-street, the headquarters of Acting Provost-Marshal NUGENT.

The First division New-York State Militia are making efforts, which, it is said, will be backed by GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, to procure the exemption of their individual members from the draft, as they declare themselves ready to take the field at any time, as a regiment under proper officers.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States transport *Mississippi* came in yesterday at 8 A. M., from Alexandria, Virginia, with the Eleventh United States Infantry; Seventeenth United States Infantry, Capt. FLETCHER; Third Michigan Volunteers, Col. PIERCE, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteers, Col. KIRBY; and One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, Col. W. H. BALL.

The transport *Merrimack* arriving about the same hour, brought the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. COGSWELL; Third Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. HAWLEY; Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Col. GILES COLGROVE; and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, Col. HARLAN. Gen. RUGER and Staff accompanied this convoy.

It will thus be seen that the Federal authorities both at Washington and here are proceeding determinedly, quietly and surely to the assertion and maintenance of their authority. Col. T. M. BEAN, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, who is known as one of the best disciplinarians in the Regular Army, has been assigned to the command of the conscript camp at Riker's Island.

The following General Order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—The officers and members of this regiment, with the exception of Companies E and F, are hereby ordered to assemble, in fatigue uniform, at the Regimental Armory, on Monday, Aug. 24, at 8 o'clock A. M., for special duty.

The regimental line will form in Centre-street, in front of the Armory, at 9 o'clock precisely.

The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel at 8½ o'clock, dismounted.

The non-commissioned Staff and Companies will report to the Adjutant at 8½ A. M.

The Colonel avails himself of this opportunity to say to the regiment, that all deficiencies and delinquencies of officers and men will be punished according to law, and warns them accordingly to be prompt in the performance of every duty. Although punishment may be delayed a short time, it will be none the less sure. The Colonel will regret the necessity of any harsh measures, but he will take care that the onerous duties we are now called upon to perform are borne equally by all. By order of

Col. BENJ. L. TRAFFORD,
Commanding Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

AFTER THE DRAFT.

On next Monday the Board of Enrollment of the Sixth District commence serving on the parties drafted a notice, of which the following is a copy:

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
..... District, State of .....,
....., 186-.

To .....

SIR: you are hereby notified that you were, on the .... day of ....., 186-, legally drafted in the service of the United States, for the period of ....., in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, "For enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863. You will accordingly report on or before the ....., at the place of rendezvous, in ....., or be deemed a deserter, and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefor by the Rules and Articles of War.

Transportation will be furnished you on presenting this notification at ....., on the ....., or at the station nearest your place of residence.

.....
Provost-Marshal,
..... District of .....

The service will be made as rapidly as possible. Those who put in claims for exemption will be heard as speedily as possible, and those who are mustered in will be at once equipped and sent to Riker's Island.

The following are the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, to whom the $300 commutation fee must be paid by parties who prefer giving the money instead of their services:

Second District, (1st, 2d and 4th Wards,) SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
Fourth District, (3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards,) JOHN MACK, No. 85 Franklin-street.
Fifth District, (7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards,) JOSEPH HOXIE, No. 561 Broadway.
Sixth District, (9th, 15th and 16th Wards,) WM. ORTEN, 179 West Fourteenth-street.
Seventh District, (11th and 17th Wards,) M. B. BLAKE, Biole-House.
Eighth District, (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,) G. P. PUTNAM, No. 163 Third-avenue.
Ninth District, (12th, 19th and 22d Wards,) E. KETCHAM, East Fifty-fourth-street, near Lexington-avenue.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Although no apprehension of disturbances in the Sixth District was entertained, yet the remarkable quiet prevailing the District, and the good nature with which the result of the drawings was received is noticeable. There has been no grumbling, no evidence of discontent, and the drafted are philosophically contemplating their fate or preparing to legally evade it. Yesterday the Provost-Marshal's office was overrun with applicants for the different forms of exemption papers.

The first man to report himself for duty was MURTAGUS COLEMAN, one of the employes of Inspector BOOLE. He expressed his readiness to at once enter the service, having so soon as he was drafted stabled his horse and housed his cart.

It is understood that parties design legally contesting the draft in this District, for alleged omission and commission. It is claimed that many were drawn from their places of business, instead of residence, and that some living in one Ward were drawn from another. A number of names drawn from the Ninth, for instance, belonged to the Fifteenth. Another point is made upon the wheel, which, it is said, was perfectly smooth inside, with nothing in its interior to "stir up," as it revolved, the mass of ballots. It is claimed that they constantly slipped to the bottom of the wheel, as it revolved, without changing even the surface, and all the time retained the relative position to each other which they had when first put in.

It should be borne in mind that the Provost-Marshal is not the main power in the Board of Enrollment—the Commissioner and the Surgeon are coequals with him in power and responsibility. This will give more confidence in the organization of the Board, all mooted points being decided by a majority. Against this objection it would be well enough for the other Boards to guard.

Commissioner LAMONT, of the Sixth, has proven himself a most thorough and valuable officer; he has been a great stickler for having everything legally done—but none too careful or tenacious. One of his laborious duties was reading the names of the drafted—two thousand and fifty—a work which its monotony alone would make of great labor. It was Mr. LAMONT who, by order of Gen. SANFORD, took command of the employes of the Provost-Marshal's office on Monday of riot week, and was on guard at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal until Saturday. With his command he made an expedition to an infected section, and had quite a severe fight with a body of rioters at Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue. Several of his command sent out on scouting duty were severely injured, one at them so that his entire recovery is doubtful. The employes of the office for their services that week are entitled to great credit. Surgeon JAMES W. POWELL has been fully up to the requirements yet made upon him, but the weight of his duties is yet to come.

It should be remembered that the draft in the Sixth is only a provisional one. The quota is over four thousand, and only a proportion have been drawn. The new enrollment will be at once commenced, and when completed there will be a new draft for what of balance of men are due.

MEETING OF FIREMEN.

Committees Appointed to Wait on the Fire Insurance Companies and the Common Council,

Relative to the Three Million Exemption Ordinance.

Speech of Judge-Advocate General Nelson J. Waterbury—Letter from Mayor Opdyke—Resolutions, &c.

An adjourned meeting of the Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department was held last evening at Fireman's Hall, in Mercer street. Chief-Engineer JOHN DECKER was in the chair, and ANDREW HOLLY, of Engine Company 34, acted as Secretary, and read the minutes of the previous meeting. After which he read a letter, signed by a number of Engineers and Foremen of various companies, addressed to Chief-Engineer JOHN DECKER to call a special meeting.

A member of 41 Engine wished to hear the report of the Committee who were appointed to call upon the Governor and to know the object of the present meeting.

Chief-Engineer DECKER said that the Governor, on being waited upon, had promised to protect the interests of the people of New-York State.

The Adjutant-General of the State had been sent on to Washington to confer with the authorities there, but at the time of visiting the Governor he had not returned. The Governor could not decide upon anything until it had been tried whether the draft was unconstitutional or not; till then it would be impossible for him to say anything definitely.

Mr. SEELEY, a member of 56 Engine, said he thought the object of the meeting was to influence the Mayor so as to induce him to sign the three million dollar exemption ordinance lately passed by the Common Council.

Chief Engineer DECKER said he had a letter from the Mayor relative to the ordinance, which he would read:

LETTER FROM MAYOR OPDYKE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1863.

To John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department

DEAR SIR—In response to your note of enquiry in relation to the ordinance providing for relief from the draft, I would say that the ordinance remains in my hands unsigned. Since its passage numerous consultations have been held between members of the Common Council and myself in the hope of harmonizing our views as to certain points on which we differed. I regret to say that these efforts have not been successful.

It affords me pleasure, however, to inform you that in relation to the third section which provides for the relief of firemen who may be drafted, and which was suggested by myself, there is no diversity of opinion. I have felt that the arduous duties so hazardous to life and so injurious to health performed by firemen, entitled them to the favorable consideration of Government and their services here being essential to the safety of the City, I held it to be the duty of the Municipal Government to provide for their retention at home.

I am in favor of providing for their relief from the draft, and so far as I know, every member of the Common Council concurs with me. In view of this fact I some days ago suggested to the members with whom the consultations took place, the propriety of passing a distinct ordinance for the relief of firemen, to the end that it might be at once perfected and the money provided. I hope that the question, although at first declined by the members to whom I proposed it, may yet meet the approval of the Common Council, in which case every facility will be afforded by me for promptly and efficiently carrying it out. Respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Councilman HAYES, Foreman of No. 9 Engine, thought that exempt firemen, as well as active firemen, should have $300 awarded them by the Common Council to free them from the draft. To avoid the draft many men of late have come into the Department, who have never in actual duty wetted their feet. He thought that a resolution ought to be passed requesting the Mayor to sign the ordinance as passed by the Common Council. The military as well as the firemen ought to receive the benefit of the ordinance.

It was then moved, seconded and carried, that Judge Advocate-General WATERBURY, who was present, should address the meeting.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL WATERBURY

upon rising stated that he was one of the persons who assisted in framing the ordinance now awaiting the Mayor's signature. Gov. SEYMOUR had done all he could to avoid the draft in this State; he had told the President that if he were allowed to call for Volunteers he could get all the men that were needed. When ordered to go to Washington by Gov. SEYMOUR, with instructions to investigate the subject of the draft, he had found that the documents at the Capitol showed that New-York had sent more than her quota of troops to the field, while Massachusetts was 16,000 men behind. Yet no time was allowed this State to raise the men by volunteering. And the consequence is an overwhelming military display in our City such as we have seen within the last few days. It is necessary to have men, but there is no occasion to take them by force when they will go willingly. Substitutes are leaving this City daily for regiments in other cities for $200 a piece, and there would be no difficulty in raising men if $300 were allowed. The Mayor says if a man is poor there is no help for him. If he is rich, all right. Mr. LINCOLN himself said if a man paid $300, that was all he wanted of him. On Tuesday next the power of the Mayor, in regard to the ordinance, ends. If it is not signed then it becomes a law. Not one man will go till he is willing to go. (Applause.) Mr. WATERBURY would not prevent a man from going, but we have hitherto done very well by volunteering. One objection made by the Mayor to signing the ordinance is that he is afraid the money cannot be raised. Insurance Companies always want to invest money. New-York bonds always hold first-class credit. A Committe should be appointed to wait upon the various Insurance Companies to see if they are not willing to advance the money. Insurance Companies owe much to the members of the Fire Department, and in thirty days 5,000 men could be raised, and, no doubt, at the passing of the ordinance, taking into consideration the valuable services rendered by firemen, in paying the exemption fees would give firemen the preference.

Chief-Engineer DECKER wished to ascertain the legality of such an ordinance.

Judge-Advocate NELSON J. WATERBURY said that the Common Council had a perfect right to raise such a loan. And that, if the interest was not paid, citizens would be justified in suing the City and selling the City Hall if necessary.

Mr. PETER Y. EVERETT, of Six Hook and Ladder, offered the following resolutions, which, after some little discussion, were carried:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It is expedient and highly important that the Fire Department of the City of New-York should remain in its full force for the protection of property against fire; and,

Whereas, Every active and exempt fireman regularly enrolled in said Department ought to be protected against the draft; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to confer with His Honor Mayor OPDYKE and the Common Council, with a view of securing the passage of an ordinance, in which it shall be provided that all such active and exempt firemen as shall be drafted shall receive from the Common Council the amount designated under law, to be paid over to the Government, or to such persons who are willing to receive such amount to the place of such fireman as substituted.

A Committee of five was then appointed to wait on the different Insurance Companies and solicit their interest to the passage of the three million exemption ordinance, consisting of Engineer Lamb, Hy. Wilson, John S. Giles, Mr. Mills and Chief-Engineer John Decker.

Another Committee of five was also appointed to wait upon the Common Council to see what action they will take regarding the ordinance on next Tuesday night when they meet. The Committee consists of Peter Y. Everett, No. 6 Hook and Ladder; Councilmen Hayes, No. 9 Engine; Robert Gamble, No. 16 Hook and Ladder; Thomas Colman, No. 13 Engine; and Gilbert J. Bar, No. 32 Engine.

The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday evening.

The Trouble in the Nineteenth Ward Between Citizens and the Military.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE PARTY SHOT.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday night a serious disturbance occurred in the neighborhood of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, between some military officers, under the command of Col. THADDEUS P. MOTT, in charge of the cavalry force of this City, and some citizens. During the affray, Mr. JOSEPH T. DONNELLY, of No. 76 Catharine-street, was wounded—probably mortally—by a pistol in the hands of Major BASSFORD, of the Fourteenth cavalry regiment.

Coroner RANNEY was notified yesterday of his low condition, and immediately proceeded to take his testimony, which is as follows:

Joseph T. Donnelly, of No. 76 Catharine-street, testified as follows: I live at No. 76 Catharine-street; on the 20th of August, between 10 and 11 in the evening, I was at Seventieth-street and Third-avenue; a party—McCabe, Cooper and Walker—was there; don't know the name of the fourth man; asked Walker to drink; called for a bottle of wine, and more if necessary; at this time a military man entered, having on his collar an eagle, from which I judged him to be a Colonel; asked him to drink, but he declined, and went to the other side of the room; I soon asked him again, and he again refused; I was standing at the bar, and he soon came and told me to move along, and at the same time pushed me; I refused, and had some words with the Colonel, and at this time I saw a friend, William J. Kane, on the walk, having some words with another cavalry officer; the Colonel was brandishing his sword and shouting to some one to fire; the other cavalry officer had a pistol in his hand; I went toward him and as I did so he fired and I was wounded; I think the Colonel was intoxicated at the time, and I believe that the difficulty was occasioned by his regarding me as altogether too familiar on short acquaintance; I saw Col. Mott (whom I afterward learned this officer was) once before, but never had any difficulty with him; I never saw the man who shot me before, to my knowledge; I had no weapon at the time; before I was shot I put my hand on Col. Mott's jacket; during the evening I had taken five drinks, but was not drunk; at the time I was shot I was on the sidewalk in front of the public-house on the corner of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue; there was, I think, a whole military company drawn up near us; I was not using boisterous language nor was any one else at the time I was shot; I have made these statements believing myself to be in a very dangerous condition; there were two shots fired by the same man when I was wounded; I do not know whether the man who shot me was in command of the cavalry at the time; I was about four or five feet from the man who shot me, and about the same distance from the military; I left the bar-room to see what the difficulty on the sidewalk was; Col. Mott was in the position of a commanding officer when I left the bar-room, and it is my opinion that he was in command of the military when I came out.

JOSEPH T. DONNELLY.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that JOSEPH T. DONNELLY came to his injuries from a pistol-shot wound, said pistol being at the time in the hands of a military officer, Aug. 20, 1863, on the corner of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue."

The following note has been addressed by Coroner RANNEY to Gen. CANBY:

No. 197 WEST 29TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Aug. 22, 1863.

GEN. CANBY: *Dear Sir*—I have been investigating the matter of the shooting, evening before last, in the vicinity of Col. MOTT's command, Seventieth-street and Third-avenue.

I have taken the testimony of the wounded men, Dr. GREEN, Col. MOTT, &c. There is nothing in the testimony of the wounded man, or of the others, that criminates, in any way, Col. MOTT. But, on the contrary, the facts clearly show that he was vigilant, discreet, and engaged in the discharge of his official duties at the time, and was also sober.

I send this note, voluntarily, and unsolicited either by him or his friends.

J. W. RANNEY, Coroner.

Col. MOTT and Major BASSFORD were not put under arrest, as has been stated, but were temporarily relieved of their commands, to await the result of investigation. They will doubtless be promptly restored.

The Common Council and the Draft-Dodging Ordinance.

There may be a meeting of the Common Council on Monday, and there may not be. The Mayor has signified his readiness to act on the ordinance so soon as a meeting is had, in order to save time. Having been occupied until Friday in efforts to reconcile the differences existing between himself and the members of the Board in regard to the ordinance, and having failed to do so, he places at their option the calling of a meeting, being in readiness to communicate his views whenever called. Thus, it will be seen, no delay is attributable to His Honor.

MATTERS ABOUT THE DRAFT.

Important Decisions.

SONS OF AGED AND INFIRM PARENTS.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 73.—The following opinions of Col. JOSEPH HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General, are published for the information and guidance of all officers of this BUREAU:

In the case where there are only two sons of aged and infirm parents, and both are drafted. (Clause 4, section 2, Enrollment act.)

OPINION.

"Where, through inadvertence or ignorance of the law, aged or infirm parents, having two sons, have omitted before the draft to elect which shall be exempt, and *both have been drafted*, it seems that the right of election should still be allowed to be exercised at any time before the notice to report to the Board of Enrollment expires. The reason of the rule heretofore established requiring this election to be made *before the draft*, was that a different course would result in 'a practical exemption of two sons instead of one.' This reason, however, does not apply in the case—necessarily of rare occurrence—where both sons have been drafted, since whichever may be elected, one still remains for the military service, which is all that the law claims or contemplates. The reason of the rule failing, the rule itself should be relaxed in such extreme cases, since the object of the law will thereby be accomplished without the slightest hazard of compromising the public interests."

With regard to the meaning of the word "labor," in section 2 of the Enrollment act.

OPINION.

"Labor is defined to be 'bodily or mental exertion.' It may, within the meaning of the law, be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional, mechanical, commercial or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications, or in combination with each other. The means for the support of the parent or widow must be produced by this labor, whatever may be its character. It need not be *wholly* produced from it, but it must be *mainly* so. A parent or widow receiving support from a son whose income is derived from dividends or rents, cannot be said to be dependent on his labor; but if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then the case would be clearly within the purview of the law. In mixed cases, where the income is the product of labor and capital cooperating together, the application of the law is rendered more difficult. Its object will probably be best secured by holding, as suggested, that in such cases the income which furnishes the support must be *mainly* derived from the personal labor of the son. If, for example, the son of a merchant or manufacturer, whose business, under his personal superintendence, yields him an annual revenue of $10,000—and such personal superintendence could not be estimated as worth more than $3,000 per annum—it could not be said, in the sense of the law, that his labor yielded the income to which his parent looks for support. It is, it is true, an element in the production, but not a preponderating one. A test may be found in an answer to the question, whether, if the son's personal labor were withdrawn by calling him to the military service, a support for the parent or widow would remain. If it would—and in the case supposed it would, since his superintendence could be supplied, and the productive capability of his capital would remain—then the claim of exemption cannot be allowed.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

THE CASE OF A FATHER HAVING THREE SONS.

[Official.]

WAR DEPARTMEN, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUG. 13, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 70.—The following opinion of Col. JOSEPH HOLT, Judge Advocate-General of the Army, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau, viz:

In the case of a father having three sons—one at home, one now in the military service, and one having been killed in it—the son remaining at home is not exempt unless the father be aged or infirm, and be also dependent on such son's labor for his support.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

In Western New-York.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Deputy Marshal HILDRETH has prepared a tabular statement showing the result of the draft in eight towns of Ontario County. We publish it, presuming that it is a fair sample of what the town will generally yield under the draft:

Towns.	Number drawn.	Actual quota.	Number reported.	Number accepted.	Number rejected physically.	Number exempt for other causes.	Suspended.
East Bloomfield	57	38	49	14	28	9	—
Gorham	69	46	62	18	37	6	1
Naples	57	38	37	21	10	5	—
South Bristol	31	21	23	9	11	3	—
Victor	77	52	62	30	22	17	3
Canadice	26	18	26	17	7	2	—
Hopewell	51	34	38	14	17	7	—
West Bloomfield	46	30	44	20	14	9	1
Total—8 towns	412	277	361	133	162	61	5

Thus it appears that of 412 drawn to obtain 277 men, only 133 is the product. How many of the 133 paid or will pay commutation is not known, but probably one-half. If all go or procure substitutes, Government will realize less than one-half of its demand upon the towns named.

The examination of claimants for exemption continues to-day. The following is a schedule of the work of the Board up to noon to day:

Number examined	467
Number rejected	274
Number accepted	193
Exempted for illenage, &c	190
Number of substitutes accepted	67
Number of substitutes rejected	17
Paid commutation, $300	2

In Onandaga County.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 21.

The draft for the towns of Onondaga County was completed last evening, and a full list of the drafted men is published in our columns to-day. The drawing at the Court-house, though attended at all stages by large crowds of interested citizens, was proceeded with quietly, and no demonstrations were made except the applauding of well-known persons who were favored by preferment in the lottery.

Although, as a matter of precaution, the Provost-Marshal had secured the attendance of a squad of 100 troops, there was no military display at the Court-house. The Sheriff's officers alone were in attendance to preserve order and decorum while the drawing was in progress. The only occasions during the proceedings when undue excitement was exhibited, was while the drawings for the towns of Onondaga and Salina were in progress. Large delegations from these localities were present, and their demonstrations took the form of jubilation at the "good hits" made in the issues from the wheel.

In the case of each town, the Provost-Marshal invited its local officers and other well-known citizens to witness the fairness of the proceedings, and in every case the witnesses reported at the close that they were entirely satisfied that the drawing was fairly and impartially conducted.

These witnesses appeared to be special favorites of Dame Fortune, and she called upon Messrs. B. D. BANSON, Sheriff of the county, H. L. CHANEY, of Lysander, W. W. WAIGHT, of Cicero, GEORGE BARROW, of Skaneateles, and WALLACE TAFFAN, of Van Buren, to note the list of conscripts,—two of them being engaged in turning the wheel when their names were drawn.

The list from the town of Salina contains the name of FERNANDO WOOD, and this notable announcement was greeted with rousing applause.

A woman present, from Salina, fainted away during the drawing for that town from fear that her husband would be drawn. He escaped.

We hear of the organization of several mutual Insurance companies against the draft, and the "luck" of the members of these associations was variable. Thirteen citizens formed one—twelve of them being residents of Clay and one of Lysander, the last named signing the paper without the knowledge of the others; the twelve escaped and the Lysander man was drafted. Twelve young men residing in De Witt united in a mutual protection agreement; six of them were drafted, and each of the twelve will be called upon to pay $150 commutation money.

Two young and vigorous men living at Jordan, who have borne the closest relations to each other since youth, took the chances of the wheel; one was drawn, and he having no cause of exemption and no commutation money to pay, is going to the war, and his chum, resolved not to be separated from his companion, proposes to join him and fight side by side with him, as the substitute of some drafted man who cannot leave home.

Two telegraph operators, Messrs. J. W. STRANAHAN, of Apulia, and JAMES F. BYRNE, of Jordan, have been "called for," and the station agents of the Syracuse and Binghampton Railroad at Jamesville, Apulia and La Fayette are in the same boat.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. GRAVES was engaged last evening in circulating a paper to raise $300 to pay the commutation money of Mr. HUGH HARVEY, of Liverpool.

The notices to drafted men, required by law, after receiving which they have ten days to report, are being served. Those for the town of Camillus were served by the agents of the Provost-Marshal to-day.

In Cortland County.

From the Syracuse Journal Aug. 21.

The draft for Cortland county commenced at the Court House at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The proceedings were the same as in the drawings for the towns of this county. A large delegation of citizens of that county reached here this forenoon, and are attending the drawings. A great deal of good feeling and hilarity was exhibited during the proceedings this forenoon.

The draft for Cortland county will be completed today, and we shall probably be able to present the rest of the names in the second edition.

In the town of Homer a mutual insurance company of thirty-seven members, with a fund of $1,850, was organized. Nine of its members were drawn, and if they all commute, they will have to add $100 apiece more to the fund.

In Preble, three brothers of the name of VANDEUSEN, three brothers of the name of WANAS, and two brothers of the name of BALDWIN were drawn. In Scott, two brothers of the name of NIVEN were drafted. Mr. H. H. SANFORD, Professor of Languages in Cortland Academy, held a lucky ticket.

In the draft for Cortlandville, Mr. J. M. REYNOLDS, foreman of the *Gazette and Banner* office, and Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, special agent of the Provost-Marshal, were taken. Four dentists from Cortland village and two lawyers also received "loud calls."

We publish the list of drafted men up to the adjournment at 12½ o'clock. The drawing was resumed at 1½ o'clock.

Conscripts at Elmira.

From the Elmira Journal, Aug. 21.

Conscripts are arriving at this rendezvous at the rate of forty for some days and none upon others. Two more detachments will leave this week, the first to-morrow or next day and the second the very last of the week. In these from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five are sent away at a time, accompanied by officers and men from some of the regiments represented at this rendezvous. They proceed from here direct to New York, and are there furnished transportation to those regiments in the field to which they have been assigned for duty and recruiting their wasted ranks. We do not learn what order or selection of regiment are made by the war authorities, but we presume those most thinned in ranks, of the Army of the Potomac receive the first attention. Conscripts for the present can select the arm of service they choose to enter, whether cavalry, artillery or infantry, volunteer or regular.

In New-Jersey.

From the Trenton Republican, Aug. 21.

The time within which volunteers will be accepted, as fixed by the Governor's proclamation, will expire on Wednesday next. Probably nearly half the whole number of soldiers required have volunteered, and during the few days yet remaining a large portion of the remainder may be raised. But, unless the people of the different counties and townships exert themselves earnestly, a draft will be necessary and will be made.

An Important Case.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 22.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge CADWALADER rendered an important decision touching the enlistment of minors in the army. The case was this: JAMES BURKE enlisted, two years ago, in the regiment known as Baxter's Fire Zouaves. Recently he has been attached to the headquarters of the General commanding this district as a messenger, which position his widowed mother had no objection he should fill. As soon as it was known that he was to be ordered to the army, the mother applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and it was granted by Judge CADWALADER. She prayed for his discharge on the ground of minority, and on the hearing it was testified to, that, though it is two years since he enlisted, he is yet under eighteen years of age. The counsel for the relator, Mr. G. W. DARRACH, took the ground that being under eighteen he could not be held, even though the mother had given her consent. Judge CADWALADER, after considering the subject fully, decided yesterday that a minor, under eighteen years of age, cannot be held in the military service of the United States, even though the consent of the parent is given; that there is not anything in the acts of Congress to legalize the enlistment of minors under eighteen years of age. BURKE was thereupon discharged.

Taking Massachusetts Conscripts to Virginia.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 20.

From an officer of the guard that accompanied 800 of the Massachusetts conscripts to Virginia on the steamer *De Molay*, we have learned the following interesting particulars of the trip to Alexandria. The *De Molay* left Long Island, Boston Harbor, a week ago last Sunday morning, having on board 260 conscript recruits for the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts regiments. A guard of about 50 soldiers went with the steamer, consisting principally of those detailed to report to Long Island for conscripts—Lieut. CURRIE, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio, having command of the guard.

After leaving the camp, everything went on well until Wednesday night about 9 o'clock, when notice was given to the guard that some of the conscripts were making preparations to fire the steamer. The *De Molay* was in the Potomac River at the time. An alarm was instantly sounded, the whole guard called out, the hose made ready, and upon investigation it was discovered that some of the conscripts had piled up a variety of stuff in the hold of the vessel, and contemplated having a nice fire in a few moments, but it was discovered in season to prevent their plans being carried out.

The *De Molay* arrived at Alexandria, Va., on Thursday night. About 9 o'clock, when a short distance from the wharf, about 25 or 30 of the conscripts made an attempt to escape by jumping overboard and striking out for the shore.

An alarm was immediately given, and the whole guard turned out, but twenty of the "skedaddling" party succeeded in getting away from the steamer. Some twenty or thirty shots were fired at those in the water by the guard, but it being dark they had little chance of hitting any of them. The boats were at once lowered and manned by the guard, and after a short pursuit seventeen men were picked up, some in the water and several upon canal boats that were lying near by on which they had sought to conceal themselves.

The prisoners were taken back to the *De Molay*, where they were ironed together, placed upon a settee, and kept in that position over night.

A man upon one of the canal boats in the river said he saw two of the conscripts in the water go down when fired upon by the guard, and heard another one cry out, "My God! I am hit." All of the party were captured but the three alluded to above. There was no more trouble that night. The next morning the steamer went up to the wharf and landed the conscripts, who were delivered by the guard to a regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, in waiting to receive them.

The seventeen who had been kept in irons were taken in charge by the guard from the steamer and conveyed to the camp of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment up to the army, just across the Rappahannock, and delivered to the Provost-Marshal. All of the "skedaddling" party were substitutes, and, it was thought, were principally New-York roughs—one of whom, it was stated, had nearly $4,000 in a belt about his body, the greater portion of which was probably stolen from other substitutes previous to leaving the camp at Long Island.

There were several drafted men among the party taken out by the *De Molay*, and they acted in an honorable manner, rendering the guard efficient service at different times. The guard that went on with the steamer, after a short stay in Washington, returned to this city by rail, arriving here yesterday.

While several of the guard were stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington, they were quite surprised at noon one day, to see one of the Massachusetts substitutes come into the office of the hotel, dressed in a Captain's uniform.

The substitute did not see his "old friends," but walked up to the clerk, and asked for two airy rooms, &c., and said that he did not wish to be disturbed. Just at this moment Col. BATES, of the Massachusetts Twelfth, stepped up to him and, clapping his hands upon his shoulders, told him that he had got a nice little room for him, where he would have plenty of air, and nobody should disturb him, and his windows should be well secured with bars. The fellow was somewhat surprised. His shoulder-straps were torn off, and he was taken to the guard-house, where he was kept in confinement until the guard returned, when he was taken out and brought on with them to this city.

Shortly after the affair at the Metropolitan, Lieut. CURRIE recognized another of the substitutes prowling about Washington, and he was taken into custody—those two having escaped after the party had been delivered to the Pennsylvania Reserves. While traveling on the railroad back in this city, the substitute captured last requested permission to step into the water-closet. Not returning, one of the guard opened the door, but no signs were discovered of the man, and he must have jumped out of the window in the room. The train was under full speed, and the chances are that he was instantly killed.

The prisoner, who was brought back by the guard, (the "Captain,") caused considerable trouble at the camp before leaving Long Island. At one time he had on the chevrons of a Sergeant-Major, and attempted to desert from the camp by telling the guard on the wharf that he had orders to go to the city to search for a deserter, exhibiting his orders to the officers on guard. The soldier was too sharp for him, however, and his game was blocked. He is apparently an American, a smart looking fellow, and went as substitute for a clerk in this city. At one time he had somewhere in the vicinity of $2,400 in his possession, and wished one of the officers to take charge of it.

Incidents in Philadelphia.

From the Leader, Aug 21.

Only one the drafted men in the First District, to whom time was given to procure a substitute or to pay the $300, had reported for duty up to Tuesday. The delinquents will be sent after, and, if found, be at once sworn into the service of the United States. Those who present themselves within the prescribed time will probably, after being sworn in, be allowed a furlough of three days. In the Second District, the claimants for exemptions are going forward, and in very many instances proving that they are entitled to it. Quite a number ask it on the ground that they are over age, and family records are presented to prove the fact. But few substitutes were offered yesterday, the price demanded being almost up to the sum fixed by the act of Congress. From $250 to $275 were the lowest figures. Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, was fixed yesterday to hear the *habeas corpus* in the case in which the Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District refused to regard as sufficient the avidence of a drafted man that he was over thirty-five years of age. The substitutes and drafted men sent from this city average about one company daily.

While it is true that the draft has developed numerous phases of meanness, there are instances of patriotism to set off these exhibitions. Rev. AEEL C. THOMAS, who was drafted in the First District, was clearly exempt by reason of age, but he refused to put in that plea, and accordingly furnished a substitute. Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, a well-known attorney in this city, was also among the drafted, and was exempt on account of lameness. This he refused to plead, but furnished a substitute. JOHN E. NORCROSS, a reporter, whose eye-sight would have put him out of the draft, refused to avail himself of the plea, and on Wednesday he reported for duty, and was sworn into the service as a soldier.

The foreign Consuls have a busy time of it in furnishing certificates to aliens. It is not always, however, that the applicant for such a paper succeeds in procuring the document. Mr. HAGEDORN, Consul for a number of German States, has a summary mode of testing those who apply to him. A German called upon him and desired a certificate that he was an alien. He stated that he had been in this country about twelve years. "How often have you voted," inquired Mr. HAGADORN. The man, thrown off his guard by the unexpected question, replied, "Well, about five or six times." "Very good," said Mr. HAGADORN, "I can procure for you a paper that will protect you for twelve years, as the punishment for illegal voting is

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Steamers Arkansas at Philadelphia, and Star of the South at this Port.

Gen. Gillmore's Bombardment of Fort Sumter Commenced on Monday Last.

THE FORT BADLY SHATTERED.

Batteries Wagner and Gregg Silenced by the Ironsides and Monitors.

The Bombardment Continued Through Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Sumter Only Replying at Very Long Intervals.

General Gillmore Preparing to Shell Charleston With His 300-pound Parrott.

Death of Fleet-Captain George W. Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The United States supply steamer *Arkansas* arrived at the Navy-yard to-day, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with 170 passengers, prisoners and invalids. She left Charleston Wednesday morning, and reports that the navy and army shore batteries have done tremendous destruction on Fort Sumter. The north and east face looks like honeycomb, and a complete demolishment of the walls is looked for in a week.

The *Arkansas* experienced very heavy weather from Charleston to the Capes of Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The following account is from the pen of Mr. CHARLES C. FULTON, editor of the Baltimore *American*:

FLAG-SHIP DUNMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The attack on Sumter commenced at daybreak yesterday morning, by the siege batteries of Gen. GILLMORE and the naval battery on shore. At 6 o'clock Admiral DAHLGREN proceeded on board the *Weehawken*, and with the *Ironsides* and entire Monitor fleet, attacked batteries Wagner and Gregg with great fury, completely silencing Wagner, and almost silencing Gregg. The wooden gunboats, seven in number, also joined in the assault, and enabled all of the shore batteries to pour their shot and shell into Sumter. At 10 o'clock the Admiral changed his flag to the *Passaic*, and with the *Patapsco* proceeded to within about 1,400 yards of Sumter, and shelled the sea wall with the rifled guns of those vessels for about an hour, with marked effect. Sumter fired about fifty return shots, doing no damage to the vessels, whilst the wall of Sumter was badly scarred.

Fleet-Capt. GEORGE W. RODGERS took command of his old vessel, the Monitor *Catskill*, and went up into the fight, going within a hundred and fifty yards of the beach front of Battery Wagner. After firing a number of shot, a shot from Fort Wagner broke a piece of the interior lining, which struck in the head of Commander RODGERS, instantly killing him, as well as Paymaster WOODBURY, who was standing at his side. Both of their heads were split open. These were the only persons injured on land or water during the six hours' engagement.

The damage done to Sumter by the siege batteries of Gen. GILLMORE is visible without the aid of a glass. The rebels had erected a false wall against the wall exposed to our batteries. It extended to within ten feet of the top of the wall, (over forty feet high and ten feet thick.) This wall is now a mass of ruins, whilst the old wall is bored full of deep holes, the parapet crushed and ragged, and the northwest corner gashed and cracked down almost to the water's edge.

The harbor and Stono River are filled with torpedoes. About a dozen of them have been picked up in the Stono, and one was exploded under the *Patapsco*, raising her a foot out of water, but doing her no harm. None of the vessels were injured in the least, and the Admiral and his officers are confident in the ability of the Monitors to batter down Sumter. He is, however, anxious to save the vessels for the heavy work required of them after Sumter is taken, and to let the army reduce Sumter if possible.

The fleet, except the *Weehawken* and *Nahant*, all retired before 2 o'clock, but they remained to keep Wagner silent during the afternoon, and to prevent the remounting of guns.

The shore batteries continued firing all the afternoon and night on the wall of Sumter, with good effect.

This morning is cool and clear and the batteries are steadily at work. The *Weehawken* and *Passaic* are keeping batteries Wagner and Gregg silent, and up to noon, when the *Arkansas* sailed, the remainder of the fleet were lying at the moorings.

The bodies of Capt. RODGERS and Paymaster WOODBURY, have been embalmed and go North in the *Arkansas*.

Gen. GILLMORE announces that the work thus far has been entirely satisfactory; that the fort is greatly damaged, and the work progressing finely.

Admiral DAHLGREN is much depressed by the loss of Fleet-Captain RODGERS, but is highly gratified with the operations of the fleet and army, and very hopeful of ultimate success.

Up to the moment of the sailing at noon, the siege guns since morning have been hurling about five shells per minute at Sumter, with marked effect.

Two Monitors, the *Ironsides* and some gunboats are shelling batteries Wagner and Gregg.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The *Arkansas* left the fleet at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. At that time huge volumes of smoke were seen issuing from Fort Sumter as if from the burning of cotton; and the officers of the *Arkansas* believe that the fort would be captured or entirely destroyed by noon. Their guns were replying feebly to our shot.

Fort Gregg had been entirely silenced. Wagner still held out. The bombardment continued without cessation during Tuesday night, and was renewed Wednesday morning; and when the *Arkansas* left, the firing was furious, the *Ironsides*, five Monitors, and the shore batteries being all engaged.

Two refugees from Savannah named JOSEPH H. CALIFF and JOHN C. COLLUM are passengers on the *Arkansas*. They report that there is nearly a famine in Savannah.

Dr. ROBERT GIBBS, Surgeon of the rebel ram *Fingal*, is a prisoner in the *Arkansas*, and will be sent to Fort Delaware.

THE VERY LATEST.

Advices to the 20th, by the Star of the South.

The United States transport *Star of the South*, Capt. WOODHULL, from Morris Island Aug. 20, arrived yesterday afternoon. She reports that the grand attack commenced on that day, by the land and naval forces.

The 200-pound Parrott guns had succeeded in breeching Fort Sumter badly. It was nearly silenced. At last accounts the fort replied only at long intervals.

Capt. RODGERS and the Paymaster of the Monitor *Catskill* had been killed.

Fort Wagner and the Cummings Point battery had been partially silenced.

The loss on the Union side was very small.

Gen. GILLMORE was mounting his 300-pound Parrott gun, with which he would succeed in bombarding the City of Charleston.

Gen. GILLMORE felt very confident of his final success.

THE INVASION OF KANSAS.

Particulars of the Destruction of Lawrence by Quantrell.

Dreadful Scenes of Pillage, Arson and Murder.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 22.

From citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, who have arrived here for supplies and medicines, I have gathered the following particulars regarding the burning of that city by QUANTRELL'S guerrillas:

The list of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained, numbers some one hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed instantly.

The names of all the killed and wounded cannot be given now.

The houses that remain standing are filled with the killed and wounded, who belong to all classes of society.

Among the ruins of the burned houses, the charred remains of victims are constantly being found.

But one hotel is left standing in the place, and QUANTRELL spared this in consequence of his having made his home there some years since without expense; but its proprietor was shot by his men.

Among the most prominent citizens known to be killed are the following:

Gen. G. W. COLLAMER, Mayor of the city, and his son; J. G. Low, Josiah Trask, S. P. Throop, Dr. Griswold, James Eldridge, James Perrine, Colonel Stone, and his two brothers; Gilbert A. W. Griswold, Frederick Kimball, Thomas Murphy, John Spear, and his two brothers; Addison Waugh, Duncan Alleyson, George Bush, Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Snyder, August Ellis, Lemuel Fillmore, Dwight Coleman, Lewis Swan, R. Loomis, John Crane, Levi Yates, two brothers, named Range; John Evans, G. W. Bell, Messrs. Kieth, Brown, Dale, Tertch, Palmer, Sargent, Dwlinski, Albrock, Powers and Brant.

These were killed instantly, most of them in their own houses, with their wives and children clinging to them, while the murderers planted pistols to their breasts and shot them down.

The following are among those mortally wounded: Joseph Eldridge, M. Baker, (of the firm of Ridenour & Baker,) M. Williamson, George Holt, J. F. Hanson and W. S. R. Lykins.

In one case the guerrillas drove twelve men into a house, shot them, and burned the building, and the friends of these twelve men, while standing on the banks of the river, were fired into by the guerrillas and a number killed and wounded.

Tweety-five negro recruits were shot dead.

The guerrillas took all the money that could be found in the pockets or houses of the citizens.

They stole all the jewelry of the ladies, even to the rings on their fingers. They spared nothing that was at all valuable.

Gen. JIM LANE managed to escape on horseback, and rallied about twenty men, fully armed and equipped, and followed and overtook QUANTRELL when 12 miles from Lawrence.

The result of this fight is not as yet ascertained.

QUANTRELL is now retreating toward Missouri, burning and laying waste everything on his route.

It is not expected that he will be intercepted by our forces. He will probably get away without loss.

No resistance was made at Lawrence to the guerrillas. The people were shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes, and their bodies thrown into wells and cisterns.

The citizens of Lawrence have been expecting this raid for some time from the threats made by QUANTRELL, and had organized military companies for the defence of the place, and these companies were for some time, constantly kept under arms; but from assurances being given that QUANTRELL would never invade Kansas again, these military organizations were abandoned, and QUANTRELL and his guerrillas learning this, made the raid when the people were entirely defenceless.

A large train left here to-day with supplies of clothing, provisions, &c., for the sufferers.

The citizens of Leavenworth have opened their doors to all who choose to come, and many of the victims have availed themselves of the hospitalities offered them, and will be well cared for.

The feeling among all classes of citizens here is very bitter against the commanders of this Department and District for being so wholly unprepared to meet such an emergency.

The commanding General was absent from his headquarters at the time the raid occurred, and did not know of the invasion until the destruction of Lawrence was complete.

Everything, however, was then done in regard to the movement of troops to intercept QUANTRELL and capture him and his band—but it was too late.

Our State authorities are now taking the matter into their own hands. Col. JENNISON has been reinstated in the command of a new regiment, and is about starting down the border with sufficient troops to overcome any force the enemy can bring against him, and if not interfered with by the commanding officer of this Department, raids into Kansas will end with the present one.

The men comprising QUANTRELL'S force are principally those bands of guerrillas who have been robbing and murdering along the border for the past six months, with but little opposition being made to them. They have had ample time to prepare everything that would insure them success.

They are now probably safe in Missouri with their plunder, as good Union citizens.

The loss at Lawrence is not less than two millions of dollars, and will fall heavily on the New-York and Leavenworth merchants.

Two banks were robbed of every dollar they had, and the third escaped a similar fate only because the heat was so great from the burning buildings that the rebels could not stop long enough to get the safes open.

THE DRAFTS TO-DAY.

The Fourth and Seventh Districts.

The details of the arrangements for, and of matters relating to the drafts to be commenced to-day, were given in yesterday's TIMES. The Districts, their sub-divisions and the quotas, are as follows:

The quota of the Fourth District, which comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, with 50 per cent. added, is as follows:

First Ward	499	Fifth Ward	623
Second Ward	181	Sixth Ward	347
Third Ward	249	Eighth Ward	755
Fourth Ward	421		
Total			3,075

Capt. EBHARDT is Provost-Marshal of the Fourth, and the drafting will commence at the United States District Court Room, No. 41 Chambers-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The quota of the Seventh District, which comprises the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, is as follows:

Eleventh Ward	1,367
Seventeenth Ward	1,708
Total	3,075

The draft will commence this A. M., at 10 o'clock, at No. 63 Third-avenue. Capt. WAGNER, Provost-Marshal.

The good example set in the Sixth District has had its effect, and no apprehensions of trouble are entertained.

The draft is renewed in the Eighth District to-morrow. This is one of the districts in which it was interrupted. The names drawn will not again be put in the wheel, the parties being considered as drafted. The following is the order issued:

THE DRAFT IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

Capt. F. B. Manierre, Provost-Marshal Eighth District, New-York:

CAPTAIN In accordance with the instructions of the Provost-Marshal-General you will resume the draft in your District on Tuesday next, 25th inst., beginning where the same was interrupted on the morning of July 13, and drawing the full quota for each of the sub-districts, as follows:

First sub-district	1,104
Second sub-district	1,127
Third sub-district	844

When the drawing for a sub-district has been commenced, it must be continued without intermission or postponement until the whole number called for from that sub-district has been drawn.

You will be careful to let all persons present see that all the names are put into the wheel for drawing, and after the drawing is over show that the names remaining, together with those drawn, make up all in that sub-district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT NUGENT,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

Troops continue to pour into the city, some 12,000 having arrived since Saturday morning. They are all advantageously located for being called into immediate use should their services be required. Of this, however, there is no probability.

Gen. CANBY has issued the following General Orders in regard to enlisted men, and it applies in part to the drafted:

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. TROOPS, NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK, August 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—The Commanding General calls the attention of all officers to the large number of men, who after enlisting into the service of the United States, have deserted from the organizations which they originally entered, and enlisted in other organizations, for the purpose of procuring additional or higher bounties. The original contract of enlistment is conclusive and binding upon the recruit, and his enlistment "in any other regiment, troop, or company," (although his service may have been continuous,) "without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop or company in which he last served," subjects him to the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly; "and any officer who shall knowingly receive and entertain any such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served," subjects himself to the penalty imposed by the 22d, of the Rules and Articles of War.

The extent of this evil, and of the frauds upon the General and State Governments in connection with it, makes it necessary that the most stringent measures should be adopted, to break up this illegal and demoralising traffic; accordingly, commanding, inspecting and mustering officers will carefully scrutinize all organizations coming under their supervision, and all men, who may be found to have left other organizations, without being regularly discharged, will at once be confined and sent to their proper companies, if they are serving within the limits of this command. It beyond these limits they will be sent to the depot at Fort Columbus, to be transferred as soon as the convenience of the service will permit. Officers who may be found to have received such men knowingly, will be reported for trial, and recruiting agents and brokers will also be reported, where the evidence is clear, to be prosecuted for inducing desertion.

A reward of $10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each deserter to a Provost-Marshal, to the commander of a military post, or to a United States recruiting officer, where there is no Provost-Marshal or military post convenient to the place of arrest. The officer who receives the deserter will furnish the necessary vouchers for the payment of the reward, and the Quartermaster will cause these rewards to be promptly paid.

Deserters arrested within the limits of this command by the Provost-Marshals, by the police, or by citizens, will be sent to Fort Columbus, to be forwarded as soon as possible to the regiments to which they belong; but if any person delivered as a deserter claims to have been improperly arrested, the prisoner will not be sent forward until the case has been investigated. If the claim is well founded, he will at once be discharged from custody and furnished with transportation and subsistence to the place of his arrest. In all other cases the prisoners will be duly committed for trial, and the charge in each case forwarded with the prisoners, where they are sent to their regiments, or to the authority empowered to appoint a General Court-martial.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Asst.-Adjutant-General.

Assassination—Arrest of the Assassin.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

JAMES MONROE SAWYER, clerk in a dry goods store, who was stabbed, on Tuesday night, while walking with two young ladies in Tremont-street, died last night. EDWARD OWENS, the assassin, fled at the time, but was arrested this morning in Marblehead, and will be tried for murder. It is said that OWENS committed the deed from motives of jealousy.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Cromwell.

Opening of the Railroad Between Algiers and Brashear City.

Other Evidences of the Progress of Civilization.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN THE CITY.

The United States mail steamship *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans on the 15th inst., arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing the following passengers:

Miss Janes, Miss Janes, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Bouligney, three children and servant; Miss Burnham, Miss Chamberlain, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Gleason, Mr. Clerk, Mrs. Clerk and child; Miss Clark, Misses Clark, A. Heiss and wife, Edward Fenner, Mr. Sargeant, Lieut. Lieut, Charles Duyht and servant, J. J. Hichcock, F. Shaw, Capt. Cray, J. J. Read, J. H. Skillman and servant, J. R. Dobbins, A. J. Burnard, Capt. J. K. Fuller, C. S. Bead, S. Neura, Capt. Corning, Capt. Hollister, U. S. A., C. Bayon, George Ten Eyck, A. Chapski, G. B. Curtis.

Railroad communication from Algiers to Brashear City had been restored, and the first through train, since June 20, went over the road on the 13th. A special train, under the charge of Capt. Moasa, Superintendent, and Acting Assistant Superintendent Mr. GARANA, with fifteen or twenty invited passengers, left Algiers at 10 A. M., and made the time to Brashear City, including four or five stoppages, in three hours and fifteen minutes. The return run occupied only three hours and two minutes. The distance is eighty-two miles, and it is doubtful if a train has ever been over the road in better time.

The following notice to "registered enemies" appears in the *Era*:

The schooner *Alice McGuigin* will leave under flag of truce for Pascagoula on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 12 M., from the New Basin, for the purpose of conveying registered enemies. Those who have been registered for transportation by other vessels, and have not yet left, will make application at the office of the Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans, No. 67 Caroedelet-street, by 12 M. on Friday, the 14th inst., and have their names entered for transportation by the above vessel.

By order of Brig.-Gen. JAMES BOWEN,
Provost-Marshal General.
C. W. KILLEBAN, Provost-Marshal, New-Orleans.

Gen. BOWEN has appointed Capt. R. H. BROWN Provost-Marshal and Provost-Judge of the Parish of Jefferson, headquarters at Carrollton.

We are indebted to Purser HEMPSTEAD, of the *George Cromwell*, for courtesies.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Opening of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad—A Pleasure Party—State of the Road—Brashear City—A Toast to Remember—Military Execution—Sale of Government Cotton—Concert in Jackson-Square—The Weather—Health of the City.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

In my last I mentioned that the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad was again ready for travel, and an hour after my letter was mailed on board the *Columbia*, yesterday morning, I found myself, by invitation, at the Algiers Depot, one of a select party to make the first excursion trip, which was of importance enough to merit a description.

The train consisted of only one passenger car, a baggage car and an engine, the latter gaily floating the American flag. The party got together by the indefatigable Captain E. A. Morse, A. Q. M. and Superintendent of of the road—to whom, indeed, we were indebted for the whole day's pleasure—consisted of Brig.-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, F. F. F. F, (which is understood among the initiated here as meaning "first in fight, fun or frolic.") Capt. E. A. Morse, Capt. J. W. McClure, Quartermaster; Maj. H. O. Brigham, Chief Paymaster of the Department; Maj. Nicholas Vedder, Paymaster; Maj. H. K. Lawrence, Paymaster; Capt. Chas. S. Bulkley, Superintendent of Military Telegraph; Capt. R. P. Dunham, Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Banks' Staff; Capt. A. K. Bowles, of Gen. Shepley's Staff; Lieut. E. E. Graves, of Gen. Weitzel's Staff; Lieut. H. B. Fitch, of Gen. Weitzel's Staff; Ensign Sidney S. Beck, of the gunboat *Sciota*; C. W. Greene, Assistant Superintendent of the road. The press was represented by Mr. Ripley, of the New-York *World*; Mr. Fairfax, of the New-Orleans *Era*, and your humble servant.

By 10 o'clock the whole of the invited guests had arrived at the Algiers Depot, and a few minutes afterward the engine was whirling along one of the gladdest parties I ever saw assembled. The occasion was one of jubilee; the right men had been got together to celebrate it,—the weather was lovely though intensely hot, and I don't know but that the latter qualification made ten times more enjoyable the piles of iced luxuries with which Capt. MOASA—that prince of caterers—had so bountifully supplied us. No wonder if time flew among us rapidly as the champagne corks that kept up their incessant volleys, or the screaming and bounding engine that seemed to have entered thoroughly into the sport. Such a scene of genial and untrammeled enjoyment I have seldom entered into since my schoolboy days, and it was all the more relishable because pertaken with men who have ever been—and are yet—ready, at a moment's notice, to forget all levity and serve their country at the cannon's mouth. With the brave WARTZAL as temporary "Lord of misrule," what man present could have dared or even wished to play the stoic?

STATE OF THE ROAD.

But our merriment did not prevent us from attending to the main object of the trip, and examination of the works on the road, and these were really of a nature to excite not only the admiration but astonishment of all present. As we successively crossed the bridges over the Bayous Alemand, Lafourche, Bœuf and Remons—stopping at each to examine them—it seemed scarcely credible that so enormous an amount of labor could have been performed in so short a time.

Having, in my last letter, given you the statistics of these bridges, it is unnecessary to repeat them here, but will merely state that in *thirteen days*, Capt. MOASA, with the aid of his assistant, Mr. C. W. GREENE, of whom he speaks most highly, has succeeded in building a total of 1,675 feet of very heavy bridging, and some thirty culverts; the lumber for all these bridges having to be hauled to the mills, sawed and prepared. One or two of these bridges are built upon, to me, an entirely new and most efficient plan—and they all, and indeed the whole road, are now in a far more substantial condition than before the rebels paid us this last visit. We are therefore all the better for the little house-cleaning they forced upon us.

BRASHEAR CITY.

We arrived here a little before 1 o'clock, having made the quickest running time ever attempted on the road. At Brashear City, but for the fact of having heard and read so, and but for the two or three cannon shots pointed out to me at the depot building, the telegraph station, &c., I could not have supposed that the town had gone out of and been won back to our possession since I was last there, everything seemed so precisely as I had left it.

At Brashear I met and conversed with Col. PACK, of the Twelfth Connecticut, who is now in command of the post, and from whom I gleaned many interesting particulars of his mode of defence, and the ingenious tricks he has devised, upon various occasions, for deceiving the rebel Col. MAJOR on the opposite side of the bay, but which, of course, is far better unpublished. Col. PACK appears to me a highly efficient and sagacious officer, and one exactly adapted to confront the scheming and ingenious enemy that he has to contend with in these regions.

A TOAST TO REMEMBER.

While at Brashear, we dined on board the cars, Capt. MOASA having provided a really splendid "spread" for us. I might not have thought this part of our doings of sufficient public importance to record, but for the character of one or two toasts which the occasion elicited. After due honor had been done the President, Gen. WEITZEL proposed:

N. P. Banks, the Successful General—May he be known to future generations as one of the Presidents of the United States.

The toast was received with uproarious delight.

After this, an enthusiastic admirer of Gen. WEITZEL (I see the New-Orleans *Era* accuses the gentleman of being connected with the NEW-YORK TIMES) requested bumpers to be filled to the following:

To Maj.-Gen. Weitzel, as he should be called—May he soon wear the double star, which no man has more thoroughly earned!

This took a little by surprise, but falling upon willing ears was met by the most intense enthusiasm. I don't know if the desultory remarks of your correspondent ever met the eyes of one in *very* high position, but if this paragraph should by happy accident do so, I hope a little mark will be put to it as a jocose reminder of an important duty yet unfulfilled, and one, the performence of which would be received with unbounded delight not only throughout the entire army, but among all who love to see valor, honesty, and devotion receive their due reward. No promotion ever made by the President would be more popular, or one of stricter justice than that of elevating GODFREY WEITZEL to the rank of Major-General.

A SALUTE, AND RETURN HOME.

After dinner the whole party adjourned to the balcony of the depot, fronting the bay, and there the *Clifton* gunboat fired a salute in honor of the distinguished visitor and the occasion that had brought us over. We then got on board the cars to return. Gen. WEITZEL, accompanied by Capt. BOWLES, and Lieuts. GRAVES and FITCH, left us at Lafourche to go and visit the camp of his brigade, when we continued, and arrived, without further stoppage or interruption, at the Algiers Station, about 6:30 P. M.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

A painful event occurred this morning here, the military execution of private FRANCIS SCOTT, of the First Louisiana (white) Regiment, for the murder of Maj. J. D. BULLEN, at Fort Butler, Donaldsonville, on the 5th July last. It took place at 6 o'clock, on the vacant piece of ground fronting the levee, between Erato and Clio streets, at what is called the Vicksburgh Cotton Press.

At a little before 6 o'clock three regiments of infantry, comprised of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Nieth Connecticut, and Ninety-first New-York, approached the spot, to the solemn music of the dead march, and in front of them an ambulance containing the unhappy prisoner, seated on his own coffin, and accompanied by Father DUPAU, of the Jesuits' Church. The ambulance stopped in the middle of the square, but the troops moved on and formed in line on two sides of the inclosure. Detachments of cavalry also came up and took position facing the river, while two batteries of artillery also entered the square and halted in line near the cotton press. Capt. PICARRING, of the Provost Guard, was the officer in charge of all the arrangements, but Brig.-Gen. EMORY, his Staff, and many other military officers were present.

The prisoner was an Irishman, apparently of about 30 years of age, tall and robust, with sandy hair and complexion, and altogether a fine specimen of a man. From first to last he never betrayed the smallest symptom of nervousness, but met death with the utmost composure. His only regret seemed to be that his hands were tied.

When everything was ready for the dreadful final act, and the priest, having uttered his last words of consolation, had left the prisoner alone, the latter looked around him composedly and then said in a loud, clear voice:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: I am about to die for killing Maj. BULLEN. I did kill him, and would do the same thing over under similar circumstances. I had never met him before that day. My company had come down from Port Hudson to Donaldsonville, and we stopped there in the fort. That evening Maj. BULLEN came to the breastworks and told my captain that he must remain on the breastworks, as he was going to withdraw his detachment. The Captain told him that he was under marching orders, and he did not think it right that he should be left there. The Major replied: "You must obey orders, sir, and I order you to remain here." Without intending anything wrong, I happened to say: "Well, Captain, we'll take care of those breastworks, and protect his nine months' men from the enemy." At which the Major turned upon me, and some words passed between us, when he drew his revolver and aimed it at me. My musket was at an order, and I brought it to a ready, and before he could fire I fired at him. I shot him through the wrist and in the body. I killed him, and am content to die for it. Had he killed me, there would have been nothing done. An officer is never punished for killing a soldier. I hold no malice against any one, and freely forgive everybody, as I hope all will forgive me. Had Gen. BANKS a thousand men like me, they would be worth more than all the conscripts that the State of Maine can send into the field.

As he uttered these words, he dropped upon his knees and said: "I am ready." The fatal order was given to fire, and the lifeless body fell pierced by seven out of eight bullets, two of them passing through his heart. The poor fellow's death must have been instantaneous.

It seems cruel for one, in the very flush and vigor of early manhood, to be thus cut off by an ignominious death, but far more cruel would he the state of things arising from any relaxing of that wholesome discipline without which armies would degenerate into mere dangerous mobs. The lack of discipline has been, hitherto, the one great curse of all our Northern armies, many man seeming to find it impossible to sink the citizen in the soldier, whereby officers are often subjected to insults from their inferiors in rank—perfectly unheard of in any other armies in the world.

By SCOTT'S own confession, the difficulty grew out of an impertinent remark which he volunteered to a superior officer: "Well, Captain, we'll take care of these breastworks, and *protect his nine months' men from the enemy*," was a gratuitous piece of insolence that never should have come from a private to an officer. How the matter then grew, from one word to another, I have no means of knowing, but it is evident the whole thing originated in insubordination. Viewed in this light, however much we may lament the fate of this young man, we must not forget the sympathy due also to the much-esteemed officer who felt his victim, nor fail to see that it is only by such terrible examples as these that our military authorities could ever succeed in maintaining that order and discipline, without which armies, instead of being blessings and defences to a nation, would soon degenerate into organized and terrible curses.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT COTTON.

A sale of cotton took place yesterday, by order of Quartermaster HOLABIRD, at Magazine-street. The following is an account of how the prices ranged:

15 bales middling	61¼	17 bales ordinary	48½
8 bales middling	60	9 bales ordinary	48¼
62 bales low middling	57⅛	8 bales samples	50¾
57 bales low middling	57⅛	17 bales pickings	23¾
59 bales good ordinary	52½	28 bales pickings	25
68 bales good ordinary	52		

The attendance was large and the bidding spirited—many of the old *habitués* in the cotton line being present. The prices are (in the face of the attendant charges) largely over the New-York quotations.

THE CONCERT IN JACKSON-SQUARE.

This evening was really superb, and the community have, indeed, cause to be thankful to Gen. BOWEN for this great addition to their enjoyment.

At each of the three places selected for these tri-weekly entertainments, fixed stands have been erected for the performers. The scene presented in Jackson-square, when the band is playing, is extremely beautiful. At one end of the square is the old cathedral with its tall steeple towering high into the air; on either side the old quaint French buildings with mousu roofs and dormer windows, looking like a piece of old Paris directly imported, in front of the broad Mississippi; while right in the centre stands the equestrian statue of ANDREW JACKSON on a solid granite block, on which Gen. BUTLER caused to be engraved the old hero's memorable words: "THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

It is directly at the foot of this statue that the music stand is erected, and as the well-dressed troops gather intently around it, or wander among the well-kept walks and tropical shrubs and flowers—among which the orange, the fig and broad-leaved plantain are very conspicuous—the *coup d'œil* is charming. I was astonished to hear that New-Orleans never had such regular public entertainments before. Being a musical people, and in a climate which, of all others, calls for such outdoor evening recreation, you can imagine the avidity with which the inhabitants have taken up the idea. Hundreds of people congregate to hear this music—which is really first-rate—a large proportion of them being well-dressed ladies and children. For better an evening spent in this way than in staying at home fretting and indulging in hatred of the Yankees; who, somehow or other, can't not learn the art of hating in return.

THE WEATHER.

Has been intolerably hot for the last two or three days—much hotter than anything I ever felt here before. But the season continues wonderfully healthy. Here and there one hears of cases of fever, but the real simon-pure—yellow jack—has not shown even the tip of his nose yet. When he does come, it is generally so much sooner than this, that nobody gives him a thought now, and the universal belief is that we shall again go through an entire season without the slightest symptom of any epidemic.

This is very providential, but I cannot help thinking that Providence is very apt to help those who help themselves. The cleanliness of the city is attended to with the utmost rigor. The ordinance for keeping the gutters clear of refuse and rubbish is strictly enforced, and those neglecting it heavily fined; no diseased vessels are allowed to come near us, and every precaution taken to insure the public health. While this is well attended to, I really don't believe that one has any more to fear from a Summe residence in New-Orleans than in New-York.

NEMO.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

An Expedition Sent to Grenada, Miss., by Gen. Hurlbut.

Fifty-Seven Locomotives, 400 Cars, Depot Buildings, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops, Ordnance and Commissary Stores Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 20, } *via* LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 23. }

About two weeks since Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT ascertained that there was a large amount of railroad stock at Grenada, which the rebels are endeavoring to get off south by making temporary repairs on the railroad. With his usual energy and promptness Gen. HURLBUT arranged an expedition to destroy this stock, first sending a request to Gen. GRANT to make a diversion from the south to aid the enterprise. The expedition started from Lagrange, Tenn., on the 13th, under the command of Lieut.-Col. PHILLIPS, of the Ninth Illinois mounted infantry, and reached Grenada on the 17th, driving Gen. SLEMMER, with 2,000 men and three pieces of artillery, from the place. They then destroyed 57 locomotives, upward of 400 cars, the depot buildings, machine and blacksmiths shops, and a large quantity of ordnance and commissary stores. They captured about 50 railroad men and a number of other prisoners.

After Col. PHILLIPS had thoroughly accomplished his work, Col. WINSLOW, from Gen. GRANT'S army, arrived with a force from below. The expedition returned to Lagrange to-day. Great praise is due to Col. PHILLIPS and his gallant command for enduring the hardships of such a march through Central Mississippi in mid-August, and for so thoroughly crippling the remaining energy of the rebellion in the Southwest.

A band of guerrillas drove in the pickets at Lafayette at midnight. Our boys rallied and followed them a few miles, killing four and capturing seven, and returned well satisfied with their midnight adventure.

Intelligence of the movements of our forces below is contraband. The weather is very hot. There is considerable cotton coming into Memphis by wagons.

THE NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT RAISING AT TROY.—The Griswold cavalry, now raising at Troy, in this State, under the auspices of Col. WM. B. TIBBITS, and which has already upward of seven hundred men enrolled, promises to be one of the very finest organizations of its character in the service of the General Government. The men are uniformly stalwart in stature, and what is not common in these days of plenteous bounties, devotedly patriotic in feeling for the cause. Col. TIBBITS, the commander of the regiment, is himself an ardent patriot, having entered the service as a Captain in the old Second (Troy) regiment at the beginning of the war, and for questionless bravery at Big Bethel, Bristow Station and Chancellorsville, was promoted to be Major of his regiment, of which he several times had command during its term of service. He was ever the idol of his men, who were always willing to follow his enthusiastic lead. The regiment now raising at Troy is named in honor of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, member of Congress elect from the Rensselaer District, and the people of that section of the State are certain of a just and proper pride in the final success of the [illegible] tion.

Coffee &c.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Cargoes of Rio Coffee from the [illegible]

THE SIOUX WAR.

Gen. Sibley's Column Meets the Indians—They are Driven Across the Missouri.

From Our Own Correspondent.

In the Field, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

In my last letter I informed you that Gen. Sibley had established an intrenched camp near Leko Jessie, in Dakotah. This was called Camp Atchison. It was on the 20th day of July that the General left this camp on a forced march after the Indians represented to be fleeing before him. Nothing worthy of note occurred until about noon of the 24th, when scouts coming in in great haste reported to the General, who was in advance of the column, a large camp of Indians in close proximity. At this time our train was moving along the western slope of one of the ridges of the Missouri Coteau. Before our train was fairly corraled, the foe made his appearance in small numbers on the highest point in the vicinity, known as the Big Mound. Our camp was to the west of this rise, and distant about a mile. Up to this time the troops had marched that day twenty miles, and were much fatigued, but the prospect of the long-looked for brush with the Indians infused them with a new energy, and none complained of weariness. Our force at this time consisted of 1,400 infantry and 500 cavalry, the balance of the command having been left at Camp Atchison for its defence. Our train was now corralled, and in order to protect it with the loss to the main body of as few troops as possible, details were set at work, and it was soon surrounded by earthworks of no inconsiderable magnitude. Around the outside of these intrenchments the different regiments were drawn up in line of battle.

THE BALL OPENS.

Some of our scouts having ventured near enough to the enemy to converse with them, the Surgeon of the First regiment Minnesota mounted rangers—Dr. Weiser—emboldened by their success, followed their example, and had gone near enough to shake hands with one or two, when at length an Indian came toward him with great professions of friendship, and when about three feet from him suddenly drew up and shot him through the heart. This was the signal to commence the attack, and forthwith it began. A detachment of cavalry was sent to the vicinity of the place where Dr. Weiser fell, but the nature of the ground was so unfavorable for the employment of cavalry that it became necessary to dismount the men, and use them as infantry. Now upon every little rise of ground, every hillock, the savages appeared in numbers, and opened their fire. The Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, Col. W. Crooks, advanced upon them, and drove them several miles. A large body having gathered in a ravine leading from camp almost up to the Big Mound, they were handsomely shelled out by Capt. Jones' battery. A plan had evidently been formed to make a descent upon our camp in order to stampede the animals—a favorite diversion with Indians; but the sharpshooting and the shells foiled the attempt, and a general flight ensued. The Sixth regiment being recalled to the camp, the Seventh, Col. Marshall, started out on a double-quick, while a battalion of cavalry took the lead, and passed on after the flying foe. They succeeded in overtaking and killing many of the enemy, driving him before them more than ten miles. An order was sent to this force to bivouac where they were for the night, but by some mistake was construed into a command to return to the main body, which Col. McPhail insisted upon doing. By reason of this night march the further pursuit was delayed one day, as it was impossible to advance with the jaded horses, exhausted by a night march. The men were also too much fatigued to proceed. To the unfortunate return of this detachment, must be attributed the failure to completely cut off and rout the enemy. Had Col. McPhail received the order as it was sent to him by the General, viz., to use his own discretion as to returning, or bivouacking for the night, it is more than probable he would have been of Col. Marshall's opinion, and remained on the ground. The main body would have come up to them early the next day, it having already started out when the detachment returned, and the pursuit could have gone on without interruption. No blame attaches to any officer in this regard, but the result is peculiarly unfortunate. This command rested on the 25th. On the 26th, after a march of twelve miles, we encamped on Dead Buffalo Lake, and soon after the enemy began to menace our position. Col. Crooks, with two companies of the Sixth, one of the Ninth, and a section of Capt. Jones' battery, advanced to meet them. Their force much exceeded ours, but a few rounds of spherical case soon convinced them of the advisability of vacating the premises. Going around to the other side of our camp, they began concentrating on our left, apparently with a view to a flank movement. A well directed cavalry charge, however, effectually dispersed them, and with "howlings unutterable" they went their way. The next day, the 27th, we marched eighteen miles, and although the enemy were to be seen occasionally in small numbers, no fight occurred. On the 28th, just as we were leaving camp, the scouts came in with the intelligence that the foe was upon us, and sure enough in a short space of time we were beset by 2,000 savage warriors. They came upon us with great force and an apparent determination to carry everything before them, but they were promptly met, and fled in terror before our steadily advancing column. On the 29th, Gen. Sibley and his command reached the Missouri. The enemy had crossed in hot haste, and was visible on the other side. He has abandoned all his camp equipage, provisions, etc., also a large amount of buffalo skins and robes. But the most serious misfortune to him is the loss of pemmican and the rude machinery used in its preparation. Many squaws and papooses were drowned in the hasty crossing of the Missouri. The loss to the enemy in killed and wounded will fall little short of 125 men, while, strange to say, our entire loss during the three engagements was six killed and two wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. F. J. H. Beever, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sibley. He was killed while returning from the timber skirting the Missouri, where he had been to carry an order to Col. Crooks. He was found stripped of everything but his underclothes, and his face hacked with a tomahawk. Mr. Beever was an Englishgentleman of wealth and refinement, on a visit to this country in pursuit of pleasure. He was connected with Lord Raglan's Staff during the Crimean war, and frequently distinguished himself by his bravery. He is well known in the best society of your city, and when applying to Gen. Sibley for a position on his Staff, presented letters from Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, W. B. Astor, Esq., and others. He was a man of more than an ordinary degree of cultivation, and possessed of a social nature that drew around him many warm personal friends. Your correspondent has spent many a pleasant hour in his company, and ridden beside him many a weary mile, and felt it incumbent upon him as a sad duty to record this simple tribute to his worth and manly virtues.

THE EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

We remained a couple of days upon the Missouri and then commenced our homeward march. Our mules and horses were fast giving out, and our supply of provisions was limited, and the idea of any more forced marches by our little army was out of the question. With no base of supplies near enough to do us any service, we were compelled reluctantly to take the back track. Part of our column will return to, or near Fort Abercrombie, while it is not improbable that the balance will be sent to Saint Joseph and Pembina, where it is represented a few lodges of Sioux can be found. The expedition under command of Gen. Sully failed to form a junction with our column. They are fearfully behind time, having met with the same obstacles that we did in the scarcity of water and forage. There is a bare possibility that they may intercept and cut off the retreat of the Sioux; but such matters are only conjecture.

The question now arises, are the objects contemplated by this expedition accomplished? And a most emphatic No! must be the reply. I can perceive no reason why these same Indians should not recross the Missouri and fall again upon our frontier settlements. The loss of a few hundred men will not intimidate them, and the fact of our giving up the pursuit of them, (no matter for what cause,) will only embolden them, and they may be even now close upon Gen. Sibley's rear. Certain it is, their necessities now are greater than ever before. We have cantured and burned all their provisions and their machinery for putting up dried meat or pemmican. There are no buffalo in their region now, and they cannot afford to starve if they can help it. Under these circumstances it seems there is ground to expect the return in small bands of these red-handed marauders. If they will it, they can reach the settlements before our column, as they are not cumbered with transportation. Undoubtedly another campaign will be made against them, but it is too late this season. The only proper security against the Sioux is to be gained by establishing a complete line of frontier posts, at intervals of not more than fifteen miles apart, with a small garrison at each post, and whenever an Indian or Indians are seen or heard of in the vicinity of any post, let a party sort after and hunt them down. Let it be distinctly understood that in regard to the Sioux Nation, we have but one word, and that word is EXTERMINATION! This plan it is true will involve considerable expense, but what is money compared to the safety of our citizens and the retarded growth of our young State. Our crusade against the red devils, has already cost nearly fifteen millions of dollars!

There is a cavalry command being organized in the State, with headquarters at Fort Snelling. It purports to be raised for the express purpose of fighting Indians on our frontier, and its members are to serve for three years or during the Indian war. Its leaders affect to look with disdain upon all other organizations, and if we are to believe half that is told, this battalion of 300 men is to wipe out all the Indians of the Sioux Nation alone and unaided. The command of this corps is awarded to a Major Hatch, a man of large experience in Indian matters, and distinguished for his individual bravery. Some years ago he gave offence to a party of braves and they determined to kill him. They accordingly decorated themselves in war paint, and armed came to the Major's tent to fulfill their intention. He was sitting at the time upon a keg of powder, and being thoroughly versed in Indian movements, readily divined their purpose. Hastily rising, he lifted the keg of powder with an effort, and threw it into the fire, whereupon the red-skins left in a hurry. Not hearing the explosion, after a while the party cautiously returned and found the keg drawn out of the fire almost unharmed. They then shook hands with the Major, told him of their previous intention, and in admiration of his bravery swore to be his friends evermore.

This is the man who has command of Hatch's battalion, and in whom Secretary of War Stanton has placed so much reliance that he has given him (much to the discomfiture of military men) a "roving commission, to go when and where and how he pleases, and to be responsible only to the Secretary of War, to whom he will report." It is distinctly understood that Major Hatch is to be responsible to no brigade or department commanders whatever, but to be perfectly and entirely independent of everybody and everything except the War Department.

It seems strange that an officer should be sent to the department of a Major-General, to operate in the field, and not be subject to his orders. To say the least, the movement is a strange one, and without a precedent so far as heard from. It may have some bearing on our fast approaching State election, but at present "deponant saith not" what that bearing may be.

I intended to have stated at the beginning of this communication that Little Crow, the leader of the hostile Sioux last Summer, is dead, and his son a prisoner. The old man was killed near Hutchinson, in this State, where he was engaged stealing horses. At the time of his death it was not known to be the veritable Crow, although it was remarked that he resembled him. His son, however, gives the particulars of his death. It is not known now who will succeed him in the chieftancy of his band.

FLANDRAU.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in the River Platte—Filibustering in Uruguay—Montevideo Entrenched—Preparing for War—The Argentine Confederation Aiding the Insurgents—Protest of England, France, Spain and Sardinia—Affairs in Paraguay, Cordoba and the Interior—Buenos Ayres a Seller of Wheat—Wire-making in Mendoza, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Buenos Ayres, S. A., Saturday, June 27, 1863.

The filibustering expedition of Gen. Flores in Uruguay is rapidly approaching the dimensions of a revolution. For some time Flores had plenty of money, and he liberally paid his way, buying horses and provisions instead of stealing them, a stretch of honesty not often seen in this country. Of late he buys on credit, giving orders on the Government that is yet to be. Not long ago he met a troop of 600 horses, and he bought them at eight dollars, Spanish, each. It would be well if the United States cavalry could buy horses at eight dollars each. On the contrary, the Government troops are reckless, committing depredations in all directions, robbing and killing according to the necessities of the case.

The city of Montevideo, the capital, is defended by trenches and barricades, and all the available forces of the country are under orders of the General Government. The President, Berro, is negotiating for the purchase of three English gunboats now in the harbor. The price asked is £6,000 each. They have Armstrong guns, but it is understood the guns are not for sale. Thus far there has not been any battle, each party endeavoring to excel the other in strength of position.

The Argentine Confederation has been understood as aiding with men and arms the insurgents. So strong was the belief that this was done, that a formal protest was made against it by the Ministers of England, France, Sardinia and Spain. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs treated them with almost incivility, and dismissed them. On a pretext of a most trivial kind the Confederation sent men-of-war and took an armed steamer as a reprisal. It produced a most warlike feeling in Uruguay, but their inability to engage in war saved them from it. But it is understood that the English, French and Brazilian fleet are ready to aid Uruguay in case of emergency. These Governments have guaranteed the independence of Uruguay.

In Paraguey there has been a play at rebellion. A priest, Padre Maiz, headed an attempted revolution, but it was suppressed at once, and he was excommunicated from the church! What mildness! In that republic the imports for May were $750,451, and exports $92,179. Government is giving great attention to the cultivation of cotton and tobacco.

In the interior there is a state of complete anarchy. Cordova is ravaged by a lawless band, under an old Federal officer, Gen. Peñaloza, who levies contributions and otherwise amuses himself playing at war. The Government has sent, on forced marches, 3,000 men, who will drive him away.

For the first time in the history of this country, there is a surplus product of wheat in this province. Buenos Ayres will sell flour to the interior provinces. This has brought down the price of American flour to $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl., in bond.

Large quantities of wine are made in Mendoza that cannot come forward on account of expense of transportation. The railroad in progress toward the interior will enrich every part.

A controversy between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities here has terminated favorably to the former. It is now settled that the vengeance of the Church cannot follow a delinquent to the grave—that the cemetery is under the control of the police and not of the Church—and that decent interment in holy ground cannot be denied to any man. That is concurred in by the National Cabinet, and it has given great offence to his Grace the Archbishop; but he is helpless before the progress of light and truth.

The *Pulaski*, so long known as a harmless old hulk, bearing the name of the United States, and carrying two small howitzers, has been sold, and the Uruguayan Government armed her. A few days ago she struck her flag for the first time to the fleet of the Confederation. She was taken as a reprisal for a fancied insult to the hunting of the Argentines. It has been arranged so that we shall not have a War.

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A VISIT TO DAVID'S ISLAND.

A DAY WITH THE REBELS.

What Was Seen—What They Say—What They Do.

Armed with a "pass," signed and duly approved by Brig.-Gen. Canby, commander of the United States troops in New-York City and Harbor, and Major L. Kip, A. D. C., and A. A. Inspector-General, passage was taken in the Government transport *Thomas P. Way*, for David's Island, where a large number of Confederate prisoners have been confined since the Battle of Gettysburgh.

A quick and pleasant sail was had to Riker's Island, thence to Fort Schuyler, where a stop was made, and thence, rounding the fort, on to

DAVID'S ISLAND.

There were a large number of relatives and friends of prisoners on board, and at the first sight of the Island, when it appeared but as a spec, no little flutter and excitement ensued, which increased with the approach. The wharf extends some distance out and was lined with those anxious to see some friends—to hear from home. Landing, and passing the sentinels on the dock, the Island is before one; rows of whitened barracks, neatly kept gardens, the headquarters, the tents, are all in view.

The Confederate prisoners are allowed the privilege of the Island, and are walking, lying or sitting around at will, apparently perfectly contented. Some are dressed in white—cotton shirt and drawers; others wear a dressing gown—few a coat or pants.

The "Post-office" and "Oyster-house" are on the dock, and above them commences the two roads of the Island—the one to the northeast, the other to the northwest. By the latter Headquarters, a neat Gothic structure, is reached. The Island is under the command of Surg. J. Simons, ranking Major, U. S. A. He is also the head of the Medical Department, in which he is assisted by twenty-one Surgeons. He has proven himself fully capable for a position of great responsibility, and has unceasingly occupied himself in making this Island, in every detail, a model for all others devoted to similar purposes. That he has succeeded in so doing is made manifest by a visit to it.

DE CAMP.

This is the encampment named; it consists of twenty pavilions—large, airy frame houses, with four wards in each, which are for the sick and dangerously wounded; eleven divisions of tents—hospital tents, each capable of accommodating ten men; headquarters, wherein is a drug store, printing press, etc., etc.; Chapel—"St. Luke, the Beloved Physician"—over which Rev. Robert Lowry, Chaplain, U. S. A., presides, having services on Sunday, (twice a day,) Tuesday and Friday; Irving Library, in which are 2,500 volumes; kitchens, barber shop, engine house, store houses, etc., etc.

A few of the Departments will be referred to, and first,

THE CULINARY DEPATMENT,

is under the supervision of able hands. It has two large kitchens, near which are two long sheds, where the convalescent prisoners eat. Besides these—which are pretty much the same as those elsewhere—there is a

VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT,

which comprises three kitchens, as follows:

The Pelham Kitchen, under the supervision of a body of benevolent ladies from Brooklyn and Pelham;

The Glen Cove, or *Long Island Kitchen*, (next in the row to the above,) is under the charge of ladies from Glen Cove;

The Yonkers Kitchen, which is supplied by the ladies of Yonkers.

These kitchens supply the delicacies that are not afforded in the regular department, where the diet is good, plain, substantial food. They cost the Government nothing. The ladies of the respective places furnish all the supplies, cooking and preparing everything themselves, in turn, some serving a week, some three days, as they are able.

AMONG THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The pavilions are arranged in two rows on either side of a road or street. A small garden is attached to each, filled with flowers and vines. These pavilions are the work of the United States troops who occupied the Island last year. In some places a slope or mound is converted into a breastwork or fort. These miniature works are ingeniously constructed, and with guns mounted. Several summer-houses have been erected, enveloped in morning glories and honey-suckles, by those whose good taste suggests their comfort and beauty. In many places there are *parterres*, on which are florally represented the Shield of the Union, the Star, and in one an attempt was made on the "Star Spangled Banner," but Nature is opposed to all regularity, and refused to acknowledge the patriotic gardener's skill; the words "Constitution," "Union," "Victor," "One Country," often appear. In some places the air is aromatic with the fragrance of thousands of roses. Each pavilion has a surgeon in attendance, and each in the perfection of neatness and comfort. Some of the occupants are severely wounded. 75 have died since their arrival here some two or three weeks since. In some of the buildings are good cuts of Stonewall Jackson, Lee and Davis.

THE HOSPITAL TENTS

are located on the Southern side toward the water. The men in them are mostly convalescent. They are visited by the ladies and nurses, who provide for them most bountifully. It was in one of these tents that the following conversation was had with a wounded prisoner who had been in the war since its commencement:

Visitor.—"But ultimately you must be defeated. You acknowledge that you expect no foreign aid. Every able-bodied man is in the service now. You have lost Stonewall Jackson; Lee and Jeff. Davis are reported to be at swords' points. Your President and Vice-President, your ablest men, are in fast failing health. How are you to succeed? The North can withstand the attacks of time as well as Mars, which the South certainly cannot do."

Confederate.—"No; this is our quarrel. Neither France nor England has any business to interfere with it. Such, if permitted, would be an indelible stigma upon the Southern race. What! are we Americans not able to fight our own battle? Must we seek refuge from Northern vandals in the bosoms of English lick-spittles? No! I for one (and there are many like me) am willing to die in the cause. The reports about the disaffection of certain localities are utterly untrue. We were never so united as now. It is true Jackson is dead. He fell by Southern, not Northern bullets. President Davis and Gen. Lee act harmoniously. President Davis suffers from his eyes, but I never heard of his being in ill health. [Here a prisoner in the next cot interposed, and stated that he had seen President Davis some weeks since, 'and I never saw him looking better, and I have seen him often.'] Make it, if you will, a war of extermination, and it will not end during this generation. We are satisfied with ourselves. We know our resources. We are confident of success. If the blockade were *only* removed, we would ask neither title nor title from the world!"

INCIDENTS.

A few days since, as the ladies in one of the kitchens were taking tea, a prisoner came in and stated that a sick comrade wanted "something good—some fruit." One of the ladies was just about eating a saucer of raspberries, and turning to the messenger she handed them to him, saying:

"Take these to him, and tell him they come from a *good Union lady*, who deprives herself of them to give them to a *Confederate* soldier."

In a short while the messenger returned with the saucer, bearing the following message from the recipient of the lady's kindness:

"He wished *they* were *united*."

The Confederate soldiers assist in the cooking, and render all other assistance they can. In one of the kitchens there is one employed as a messenger, and who, since his stay there, has become quite conservative in his views. In the kitchen there is a small flag—the National ensign—on a stand, which he greatly admires.

The prisoners, as a general thing, appreciate, and whenever they can, reciprocate the many little kindnesses shown them by the volunteer cooks, who act as semi-nurses. But there are some who will look on the dark side of the picture. An officer of high rank, for instance, when reminded by his brother, who was on a visit to him, of how kindly they were treated, indignantly exclaimed:

"Pooh, pooh, that is only a part of their programme to make us take the oath of allegiance."

This man, it may be well to state, is of northern birth.

RICHMOND.

A very interesting conversation was had with several prisoners, who had been residents of Richmond. They all devoutly wished it had been burned to the ground, as the inhabitants signified their intention to do, whenever it was threatened by the Union troops. "It is a perfect cess-pool—the pest-house of the Confederacy." Its beautiful streets, public squares and edifices are undergoing a slow process of destruction. The squares and parks are used as camps; Mills' Springs, a beautiful resort, is the headquarters of the Provost Guard. The waters, once so famous, are unfit for use, and the majestic trees thereabout have been either hewn down or so mutilated as to present only the shadow of what they formerly were. The stores, with the exception of a few, such as the groceries, etc., have been opened as magazines and ammunition warehouses; and whenever a panic takes place, the few remaining open are closed, and the proprietors rush to the field. The public buildings once the pride of the metropolis, such as the Masonic Hall, the Armory, the Mechanics' Institute, the Capitol, are monopolized by the public functionaries. All of the respectable male portion of the community abandoned their professions and business as soon as the war broke out, many of them sending their families further South. The streets are in the possession of the vilest of the army. Men parade the streets with several bowie-knives in their belts, threatening annihilation to any one who dares not agree with them or interferes with them. (These are, doubtlessly, the men whom the Richmond papers have spoken so much about. Mr. Pollard, in his work, "The First Year of War," says, that atrocities are committed nightly by them.) There is a place on the outskirts of the city, called "Camp Wymen," from which few escape alive. It is here that the terribly wounded—those whose doom is sealed—are sent—*to die*. All desperate cases are sent here. When a man contracts some contagious disease, (which any number of them do, as they go weeks without changing their clothes,) he is sent to Camp Wyman.

HOW THE PRISONERS THINK AND FEEL.

The prisoners appear to favor war to the bitter end. A party of 300 are preparing to leave. As soon as they recover they are sent to Fortress Monroe, where they are exchanged. They state that if exchanged they will return to their regiments; if paroled, which they do not appear to desire, they will go home and await anxiously the moment they can fight again. The taking of the oath of allegiance regarded with bitterness. Some are severely denunciatory of spies, and one, when told that a Confederate spy had been captured recently, thanked God for it. They likewise have a contempt for the peace-men. It is very evident that by the cry of peace the Southern heart cannot be revived. They regard Vallandigham with much curiosity. The more intelligent portion of them look upon him as a "quack," to use their significant denomination. They did not seem to favor much his election; anticipated that he would be as troublesome to the South as he would be to the North. Messrs. Seward and Lincoln are objects of bitter animosity. They pronounce President Lincoln as weak; Seward is considered our smartest man. They give Gen. Meade credit for being a good theoretical officer, but think it will be long ere he will be able to capably handle his men. Their Generals' chiefest end is to save their men, and this they claim is the truest and highest mark of good generalship. Lee and Jackson inculcated this upon their officers from the first.

THEIR APPEARANCE.

The prisoners are from almost every Southern State. Some few are of foreign birth. Their height is the subject of much comment with the Union soldiers. All are tall, but not, generally athletic or rugged; it is painfully apparent that early graves await many of them. Some of the prisoners are but fifteen years of age. They are all good types of the Southern race, but their hard and rough usage these last three years has told upon them.

HOW THE TIME IS PASSED.

David's Island covers an area of about 80 acres, mostly meadow-land. The spot is altogether one of the pleasantest that could have been selected. An almost constant breeze purifies and invigorates. The prisoners go fishing, and it is no uncommon thing to see the rocks along the shore lined with them in the cool of the afternoon. Their "luck" is cooked for them by the ladies at the kitchen. They also have the privilege of bathing, and freely avail themselves of it. They generally spend the morning in bed, and the afternoon in rooming over the island. Some amuse themselves with making little articles of household use, and as a general thing, they are very ingenious with their knives. Very many attend church regularly.

The New-York papers are daily received and read with eagerness and curiosity. They say the papers have uttered more falsehoods during this rebellion than had ever before been uttered by the whole nation. "Indeed," observed one of them, "newspapers seem prone to story-telling, and with perhaps but few exceptions the Southern papers are just as bad as your Northern papers are."

TO BE EXCHANGED.

A number have been selected for exchange. When sent away they will be furnished a new suit of clothing, with a change of undergarments—in strange contrast to the condition in which they send Union troops home.

An order has been promulgated prohibiting the prisoners from receiving money from their friends and relatives, and requiring that the Medical Inspector shall examine everything brought by visitors. It has been found that in many cases the visitors have abused their privileges, and now it is quite difficult for one having relatives there to get a pass, even though his loyalty is above dispute.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE.

The honorable record would be left incomplete without reference to three gentlemen, D. B. Hasbrouck, First Deputy Clerk; George Hopcraft, Clerk to Superintendent; and Horace A. Bliss, Clerk to Inspectors. The two former during Riot Week were occupied day and night, unceasingly, in the performance of varied duties, neither of them making note of hours or weariness, but lending their whole time and energies to the intelligent and valuable services they were called upon to perform. When the immense amount of business centralizing at headquarters, and the responsible character of what devolved on them to do, is remembered, that they were the right men in the right place will be promptly and cheerfully conceded. Mr. Bliss, was temporarily absent at the burial of a brother, but returned in time to make available to the Department the intelligence and energy which he is so well known to possess.

Some matters omitted are here appended.

Sergeant Ellison, of the Eighth Precinct, whose capture by the mob at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and whose rescue, is the Record of that Precinct, was mentioned, had a sufficiently serious time. When about to fire the gun which he had wrenched from a rioter it was knocked from his grasp by a brick, going off as it fell, and shouting a horse in the leg, he defended himself with a revolver, and his command being beaten, he retreated, running into a hallway. The mob followed, pulled him out, walked him up and down for a while, yelling and hooting over his capture, beating him with clubs and pelting him with stones. Failing from exhaustion they still continued to beat him. Those who could not get at him dropped large stones over the other's shoulders. At last they left him, thinking him dead, in which position he lay for twenty or thirty minutes. Two men carried him off down to Twenty-first Precinct Station. On the way down the mob followed, threatening to attack again, but were driven back by the forces arriving under Sergeants Wade and Manginis.

In the Eighth Precinct, officers in citizens' dress were constantly patroling the Ward and mixing with the rioters in the Colored District of Thompson and Sullivan, and marked the ringleaders. The block bounded by Sullivan, Grand, Thompson and Broome is almost entirely occupied by negroes. The colored men were armed and prepared for a vigorous defence. They carried cart-loads of stones to the houses, tore down their chimneys, and were well provided with missiles.

On Wednesday night there were 268 colored people in the Eighth Precinct Station. During the week 751 were fed and cared for.

The prisoner taken by Inspector Leonard and Sergt. Folly, at Broadway and Chambers street, and whom they hung on to despite the assault of the infuriated mob, was badly injured. On reaching the Twenty sixth Precinct the Sergeant turned surgeon, and was busy in repairing a head which he had been compelled to damage.

In the fight, under Inspector Carpenter, at Broadway and Amity, it was Officer Barnebl, of the Fifteenth, who knocked down the rioters carrying the American flag.

Sergt. Dilks, of the Fifteenth, was invaluable to his command during Riot Week, as he was to the different forces with which he was connected.

On Tuesday, the 14th, when the force under Inspector Dilks was returning from the scenes at Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, a villainous-looking fellow on the sidewalk drew a horse pistol, and was about firing into the ranks; Roundsman Thatcher, of the Fifteenth, jumped to him, knocked him down, and secured the weapon. He was made a prisoner and marched to headquarters.

When the mob from the *Tribune* Building was being driven off, the writer of the "Record" came very near experiencing the locusts while attempting to reach the Times Building. But for the prompt recognition of Officer Frank Brown, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who rushed forward and warded off three well-raised and well-aimed clubs, he would have had a serious and practical experience wherewith to speak of "locusts."

In the record of the "Twenty-second Precinct," it was stated that Sergt. Crow, with twelve men, reported to Capt. Porter, at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, early on Monday of the riots. It was Sergt. Wm. M. Gross who so reported.

On Monday, July 13, a detachment of fifty men went to the scene of Superintendent Kennedy's disaster, in command of Sergt. Mahoney, of the Fifteenth: they dispersed one mob on Forty-first-street and Third-avenue, proceeded to Forty-seventh-street, attacked another, a large mob there; after fighting courageously for some fifteen minutes, the Police were obliged to give way, and retreated down Third-avenue; while coming down, at the corner of Forty-third-street they were met by the mob, which they had scattered going up, when another assaulted was made on them; the moment was a desperate one—retreating before one mob twenty times their number, and met by another mob, at least ten times their number, and but for the desperate courage and energy of the men, would have suffered seriously. Terence Kiernan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, after receiving a stunning blow on the back of the head with a stone, a blow on the back of the neck with a hay bale rung and a blow on each knee about the same moment, fell; while prostrate and nearly insensible, the wife of Mr. Egan, who saved Superintendent Kennedy, threw herself on his body and cried: "For God's sake, men, do not kill him." This restrained the mob, and they passed on; he, Kiernan, was carried into a house, minus his coat, vest, cap and shield; the shield was afterward given to him by Mrs. Egan, who picked it up, covered with blood, in the street. He was subsequently disguised and smuggled out. In coming down, he called at the Croton Cottage, was recognized, but by clever dodge, escaped. Not so with the cottage; in less than an hour afterward it was in flames.

The Macdougall General Hospital.

The McDougall General Hospital at Fort Schuyler is one of the largest and one of the best regulated military hospitals in the country. Its capacity is nearly two thousand. Assistant-Surgeon Roasar Baethlow, to whose skill and energy the country is indebted for this magnificent asylum for our sick and wounded soldiers, has recently been ordered to Washington. He will take charge of the Lincoln General Hospital there, and in addition to his duties in connection with that hospital, he will be one of the lecturers in the new Medical College which has been established by Surgeon-General William A. Hammond for the purpose of more thoroughly training our young army surgeons.

A very elegant set of silver, embracing several unique and beautiful places, was presented to Surgeon Barthlow by the Medical Staff the evening previous to his leaving. Assistant Surgeon Starr, in a few brief, well chosen kind words, conveyed to the Doctor the feelings and sentiments of the Staff, after which all the parties repaired to the Chapel, which was filled to overflowing by the soldiers and their friends.

Speeches were made, songs were sung, cheers were given for the "Old Flag," for the Medical Director, Surgeon C. McDougall, after whom the hospital was named; for Dr. Barthlow, and a general good time was had all round. Dr. Barthlow has built himself a monument which will last as long as the history of this fearful rebellion is preserved. Assistant Surgeon J. W. Smith succeeds Dr. Barthlow for the present in the management of the hospital. Dr. Smith, in addition to being a skillful surgeon, is also an officer of fine executive abilities.

Gen. Canby and Steff, Surgeon-General Hammond, accompanied by the Medical Director of the Department of the East, Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown and Major Stewart Van Vliet, inspected the hospitals and defences of the harbor last Friday, and everything is in readiness for all emergencies.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Theft of a Horse and Wagon.—Two men, named Wm. Atkins and John Daumgold, were arrested yesterday by Officer Wartman, charged, on the complaint of Dr. N. C. Husran, of West Forty-second-street, with stealing a horse, wagon and harness belonging to him, valued at $515. The property was taken from before No. 422 West Forty-second-street, where the doctor was attending a patient. The two jumped into the wagon, put whip to the horse, and notwithstanding the cries of the doctor ordering them to stop, they were soon out of sight. During the race the horse was much injured, and had to be taken to a veterinary surgeon for treatment, where it was soon after recovered. They were arraigned before Justice Quackenbush, when they pleaded to defence the old story that they caught the horse while running away, and finding it was injured, took it to the surgeon. The magistrate, however, committed the accused in default of $1,000 bail each.

Robbed in a Bedroom.—Michael Reed was arrested by Officer Field, of the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of stealing $251 in money from Mr. Savia Alsama, of No. 23 Harrison-street. The latter had his money under his pillow, and while he was asleep, Reed entered his room and committed the theft. When taken into custody, $25 in money and a card of the Dime Savings Bank, were found upon him. The officer visited the Bank and there learned that the accused had just deposited therein, $230. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Shooting Affray.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night an altercation took place on the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, between two young men, named Patrick Fallon and James Mahoney, when Fallon drew a pistol and fired at his opponent. The contents of the weapon carried away one of his fingers, and then lodged in one of his thighs, inflicting a dangerous wound. Fallon was arrested, and Mahoney was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

A Fight Between Two Policemen.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Roundsman Buckingham, of the Seventh Precinct, was badly beaten by Officer Mahoney, of the same Precinct, while the two were engaged in a fight. The affray occurred in Catharine-street while they were both on duty. Buckingham was taken to his residence by Officer Fitzgerald, of the Fourth Precinct, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Wells.

Cases of Sun-stroke.—James O'Brien, aged 50 years, fell dead at the corner of Canal and Mott streets, on Saturday afternoon. He resided at No. 85 Mott-street.

Mrs. Ann Turner, residing at No. 130 Beekman-street, died suddenly from the effects of the heat on Saturday afternoon.

Margaret Grace, of No. 63 Elizabeth-street, was sun-struck on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

John Kelly, residing at No. 259 West Twenty-fourth-street, was found lying on the sidewalk, corner of Nineteenth-street and Ninth-avenue, prostrated by the heat. He was conveyed home by the Police.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Body of a Woman Found in Gowanus Creek.—The body of a female, apparently about 50 years of age, was picked up in Gowanus Creek, at the foot of Carroll-street, yesterday. The dress of deceased consisted of a spotted calico gown, figured merino shawl, black and white straw bonnet trimmed with yellow ribbon, high laced shoes, grey stockings, white and blue underskirts, and plain gold ring on third finger of the left hand. The body presented the appearance of having been in the water for several days. It was taken to the Dead-House by direction of Coroner Nostis, for identification. No marks of violence were discovered. An inquest was held, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

Seaman Drowned.—The second mate of the Norwegian bark *Rota*, lying at the centre pier in the Atlantic Dock Basin, was drowned on Saturday night. He had just returned from shore, and was walking up the plank from the pier to the vessel when he slipped and fell. His body was recovered and an inquest held by Coroner Norris. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The name of deceased was Hulbert Holwagen, aged 26 years, and a native of Norway.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The entire number of deaths in this city last week was 271, of which 219 were children. The principal causes were, infantile convulsions 27, marasmus 20, cholera infantum 72, remittent fever 6, ship fever 2, sun-stroke 2, debility (infantile,) 5, diarrhœa 15, cholera morbus 1, drowned 6, consumption 12, &c. The greater proportion of deaths was caused, either directly or indirectly, by the extreme heat of the weather.

The Draft in Brooklyn.—No positive orders have yet been received to commence the draft in this city, but it is understood that the Second Congressional District, in charge of Provost Marshal Maddox, will first be disposed of. The drawing may possibly begin on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. The draft in the Third Congressional District, (Provost Marshal Gregory,) will be commenced after the Second District is disposed of.

The Draft Loan.—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council is to be held this evening, to make such emendments to the resolutions appropriating $500,000 for the draft, as will meet the approval of the banks, so that the money can be obtained without further delay.

Sun-struck.—Martin Kelly, employed in the Tobacco Inspection Office at the Atlantic Dock, was prostrated by the heat on Saturday, and died in consequence shortly thereafter. Deceased was a native of Ireland, married, and resided in Catharine-street, New-York. An inquest was held by Coroner Hegeman.

Drowned while Bathing.—A boy named Robert A. Taylor, aged 15 years, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Clinton-street, on Saturday. His body was recovered and taken to his parents' residence, No. 31 Huntingdon-street.

Burglary.—The dwelling house of Wm. Jenkins, No. 46 Navy-street, was feloniously entered on the 21st inst., and robbed of a gold watch worth $75 and $30 in Treasury notes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 22, 1863.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Co.	Ct 107	400	Erie R. Pref. 110
14,000 U.S. 6s, '74, Co	Ct 99⅜	100	do s30 110¼
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes...Oct.&An....	107	300	do b10 110
12,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	99⅝	200	do b30 110
3,000 do	99⅝	300	do 109¾
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90....	66	500	do 109¾
20,000 Mo. State 6s	70¼	100	do 109¾
8,000 Cal. State 7s.....	114	600	Harlem R. 175
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s.....	107	300	do 174
5,000 E. 4th M. Ba.....	109	100	do 173
3,500 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	105	1000	do 172¾
8,000 Mich. S. S. F....	110	66	Harlem R. Prf 153
3,000 Ati. & T. H. in B.	88	50	Hud. R. R. 148¼
30,000 C. & N. W. 1st M....	88¼	100	do 148
20,000 do.....	89	500	Reading Railroad 119¾
8,000 C. & N. W. 2d.....	67	1500	do 119¾
20,000 do.....	68	1000	do 119¾
2,000 D. L. & W. 2 M. B	113	200	do s30 119
5,000 Mil. &

126¼@127 ₱ cent. The Government and State Stocks were steady. The price of Gold Coin fell to 124 ₱ cent. on the news from Charleston, and Exchange on London closed 137@137¼ ₱ cent. There wes no Second session of the Stock Exchange Bonrd. On the Street the pricee closed about ee follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	125¼	124	Harlem Pref	153	154⅜
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	119	119
N. Y. Central	130⅛	133	Mich. Southern	107⅜	108¾
Erie	117¾	120¾	Mich. Guarant'd	137⅛	153
Erie Preferred	109¾	109⅝	Illinois Cee	125	136⅜
Hudson	148	148	Pittsburgh	101⅞	102
Pacific Mail	230	231	Fort Wayne	91	90⅜
Harlem	170	179	Rock Island	114⅜	114
Canton	32⅜	32¾	Northwest	35⅜	34⅜
Prairie du Chien	82	78	Galena	113	112
Treas. Cer., new	99⅜	99⅜	Reading	120	120
Toledo	122¼	122			

The Exports of Gold this week are very moderete, say $316,000, of which $143,000 went out on Setorday. The price of Money to the Stock Brokere is 6 ₱ cent.; the supply reported easy on Seturdey. The receipts into the Treasury Saturdey, for the Populer Loen are $680,800, of which $425,000 deposited by the Loan Agency end $255,800 on subscriptions direct at the Treesury Office.

The day's husiness at the office of the Assistant Tressurer United Stetes was as follows: Totel Receilpts, $5,229,996; for Customs, $169,000; Payments, $4,683.707; Belence, $26,162,542.

The following hids were made on Saturday for the City Benk Sheree:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	112¼
Monhettan	140	Market	100
Union	113	Nasseu	100
America	123	Corn Exchange	105
City	140	Continental	97
Phenix	110	Marine	153
State of New-York	104	Commonwealth	99
Cummerce	103	Importers & Traders	109
Broadway	165	Park	120
Bank of N. America	100	Manufec. & Mer	95
Hanover	98⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgagee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. firsts	103¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s	102⅜	Al. & T. H. 2ds inc	67
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	114	La. C. & M. L. G. B	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108	Chi. & N. W, 1sts	89
Erie fonrths, '80	108¾	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68
Hud. R. seconds, SF'85	117	Tol. & Web. firsts	102
Hud. R. thirds, '75	123¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Hud. R. con., '66	105	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	104⅜
Harlem firsts, '60 & '73	111	Gal. & Chic. 1sts	104
Harlem seconds, '54	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F	111
Mich. Cs, '69 & '72	115	New-Jersey C. firsts	109¾
Mich. C. new 1sts, '62	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Chi., R. & Q. firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¾
Mich. S. seconds	105	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
N. Ind., Gosh. line, '63	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
M. S. & N. Ind.	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G	57
Ill. Cen. '75	115		

The Import entries of the past week amount to $1,307,125 against $3,664,070 same week lest season. The Export clearsonce of Domeetic Produce amount to $2,967,962 against $2,917,401 same week in 1862. The export of Specie ie $316,000 against $929,000 same week last yeer. The Customs for the week are $1,487,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for seven months of the celender year 1863, which we published a few deye since, made the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863—exclusive of $1,036,000 Foreign Specie—amount to $106,315,060
Add three weeks in August 11,088,962
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $117,403,962
Against same time 1862 115,491,652
Increased Importation $1,909,310

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domcstic Produce, including Foreign articlee reexported, from

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863 ..... $107,486,000
Add three weeks in August 8,511,350
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $115,997,350
Against same time 1862 89,161,113
Increased Export 1863 ..... $27,836,237

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863, were $25,902,000
Add since Aug. 1 2,603,000
Total since Jan. 1 ..... $27,905,000
Against same time 1862 40,049,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863 ..... $12,144,000

The First National Bank of New-York City is now in full operation at No. 2½ Wall-street, SAMUEL C. THOMPSON President, and JAMES CURPHEY Cashier, inviting deposits and Country Banks and Bankers accounts and dealing in all descriptions of United States securities. See advertisement in enother column.

The subscriptions to the Third National Bank of $5,000,000 immediete Capital, continue open at the office of Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange place, but will close on the 2d September, as more than half the capital has already been subscribed, and other parties will be found ready to take whatever may not be filled up at the end of the fifteen days.

Mr WILLIAM WOOD, Banker of the old firm of DENNISTOUN, WOOD & Co. has been made New-York Manager of the British and Americen Exchange Banking Corporation of London and Liverpool, recently organized with a capital of n million sterling. The prospectus of the Bank and its New-York office appear in our edvertising columns.

The Dividends of the Chicago and Alton Company will be paid to-morrow upon *all* the Stock of each class, whether already registered in New-York or to be registered.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principel kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 274 bbls. Ashes, 10,219 bbls. Flour, 196 bbls. and 291 bags Corn Meal, 48,111 hushels Wheat, 40,480 bushels Corn, 17,985 hushels Oats, 278 pkgs. Provisions, and 543 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 807 bbls., including 756 bbls. Pots, and 51 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been quiet at former prices.

FISH—Dry Cod continues in light supply end fair request at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel have been plenty and in moderate request, including small and large No. 1 at $11 25@$17 75; No. 2 nt $8 25@$9 25; No. 3 $4 50@$7 ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon end Pickled Herring continue quiet and nominal. Smoked Herring have been scarce and in good request at 26c.@28c. for No. 1 and 35c.@40c. lor scaled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has heen in very moderate request, to-day, at drooping prices. The supply of fresh ground shipping brands is qnite light, and the prevalent inquiry is mainly for snch. Sales, since our last, 11,400 bbls., including Snperfine State and Western, at $3 90@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 60@$5 30, aniefly at $4 80@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 90	@$4 60
Extra State	4 60	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 60	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio rounno-noop, antp g prna.	5 00	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is lesa buoyant. Sales since our last, 980 bbls., at $5 25@$6 30 for poor to good superfine; $6 35@$7 90 lor faacy to choice oranos, and $8@$9 for very superior family oranos. ₱ bbl. Canndian Flour continues heevy. Sales 450 bbls. Extra at $4 80@$7 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive nt $3 40@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $3 85 @$3 90 for Jersey, $4 20 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 175 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, to-dey, thongh buyere (eapccially of inferlor ano common lots) have had any existing advantnge. Sales, since our last, 78,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 26@$1 35; Amber Western, at $1 24@$1 28; Red do., at $1 14@$1 23; Amber Iowa, nt $1 18@$1 25—the latter lor Green Bay; Milwnukee Club, at 85c.@$1 17; Chicago Spring, at 77c.@$1 08; White Kentucky, on private terms. Corn is scarce, end wented, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels, at 69½c.@70c. for sound Mixed Western; 68c.@69c. for unsound do.; 72c.@75c. for Yellow Western, and 72c.@75c. tor White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited demand, at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue heavy end drooping, including Canada, at 49c.@52c.; Western, at 51c.@55c.; State, at 54c.@62½c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

HIDES—Receipts have been light, and sales fair, during the week. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: *Dry Hides*—The market has ruled nctive during the week under a fair inquiry from the trade and out-of-town buyers, and sales to a fair exient have been effected, at steady prices for the better descriptions have advanced about ½c., while for the more common grades rates are steady at about last week's quotations; the market closing firm with an upward tendency. Holders manifest great firmnese in their pretensions, and very few parcels are pressing on the market. *Wet Salted Hides*—The market for Domestic Slaughtera le active and firm, the demand being chiefly for home consumptina. For Upper Leather Stock the demand continues very active, principally from Eastern buyers. *Calcutta Hides*—The inquiry is fair, bnt with a very slight stock, salee ere only moderate. Week's receipts 4,538 hides. Sales 71,300 hides the latter incinding 14,000 Dry Montevideo and Buenoe Ayres, 20@23 lbs., 26c.@25½c., cash, usual selection; 8,800 Dry Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 24½c.@25c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Rio Grande, to errive, 22 lbs., 24c.@24½c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Central America, 18½ lbs., 22½c., cash, usual selection; 2,200 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Tampico, 21 lbs., 21½c., cash, usual selection; 3,300 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Californie, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Tampico, 26 lbs., 20c., cash, usual selection; 3,300 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., to arrive, private terms; 1,100 Washington Sleughters, 75 lbs., to arrive, private terms; 4,000 City and Country Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 9½c.@10c., cseh; 23,300 Dry Gembia and Bisseu, 9½ lbs., privete terms; 50 bales Calcutta Cow Hides, on private terms. The stock on hend of Ox and Cow Hides is 376,800, (same time last year, 391,000, year before, 525,100,) and 50 hsles.

LEATHER—The week's business Messrs. WEISEL & WALDAMAYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—All kinds have been in active demand the present week—particularly plump middle end over weights. Some prime lots of the latter have brought 30c., which is 1c. edvance over our leet week's quotations. The receipts have been quite large. Oak Sole—Prices are unchanged, but heve an upward tendency. The demand from Eastern manufacturers has been active. Receipts rather light. Oak end Hemlock upper quiet. We quote, Sole. Oak slaughter and salted good light 36c.@38c. cash; Oak slaughter and salted good middle 38c.@40c. cash; Oak slaughter ano salted good henvy 37c.@39c. cash; Oek light cropped good 40c.@42c. cash; Oak middle cropped good 41c.@43c. cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light 26c.@27c. cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle 27½c.@28½c. cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy 29c.@30c. cash; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 26c.@26½c. cash; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27c.@28c. cash; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 24½c.@25½c. cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 26c @27c. cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c. cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Dnmnged all weights, 23c.@26c. cesh; Hemtock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor all weignts, 18c.@21c. cash; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c. cash; Oak, Slanghter, in rough, 37c.@40c. cash."

NAVAL STORES—Heve been inactive at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, owing partly to the firmness of holdsre. Salas since our last, 1,100 bbls. at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mass; $13 50@$13 75, chiefly within the range, for New Mess; $1050@$1075 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 8½c.@9c. for Hame and 4½c.@5c. lor Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in moderata demand at 6¾c @8¾c. ₱ lb. Sales 400 boxes. Lard is steady; sales 750 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beel is unaltered; sales, 175 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Estre Mess, and $10 25@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter continues inact ve yet steady, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@22c. lor common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is heavy to-day, at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer are in active demnnd and parcels arriving have found ready sale at full and improving prices. Sales 12,000 lbs. Honduras, San Juan, &c., at 75c.@80c. each; 5.0 lbs. Campeachy, and 3,000 lbs. Sisel, on private terms. For Goat the market has been extremely active, and most parcels of Mexican have been closed out at full prices, principally to out-of-town buyers. For the balance of the stock on hand nigher rates are demanded. Sales 45,000 Tampico, 210@270 lbs. averaging at 55c., 57½c. and 60c. cash, 35,000 Matamorss, 200@240 lbs. averaging at 52½c.@57½c. cash, and 61,000 Vera Cruz, 190@220 lbs. averaging at 35c., 45c. and 50c. cash.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 80,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 45½c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in mnderete request during the past week, at drooping prices. The reported sales include 85,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 60c.@71c., chiefly at 65c.@71c; 100 bales do. pnlled at 67c.@75c.; 25,000 lbs. California at 35c.@52½c.; 95 bales Smyrna, part washed, at 45c.; 45,000 lbs. African and 30,000 lbs. Auelaide, with 2,500 bales other foreign, chiefly French Carpet Wool, and South American, on terms not made public. At Auction, on the 18th inst., 49 bales and bags California were sold at from 17½c.@35½c. ₱ lb. In Boston, seconling to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "the sales of the weak foot up some 260,000 lbs. domestic at a range of 65c.@75c. for fleece, the latter figure for choice Ohio clips; 65c.@78c. for super pulled, and 60c.@85c. for extra do. The transactions in foreign have been quite insignificent, including small lots of Cape and Mesliza at previous rates, and of Canada at 60c.@65c." In Philadelphia, sales were made of 90,000 lbs. fleece at 66½c.@75c. and 80c. for very choice; and sundry lots of foreign at at ont former rates.

FREIGHTS—The day's engagements were limited an: retrade depressed. For Liverpool, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For London, 7,000 hushels Wheet, nt 7½d. ₱ busbel; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; and some heavy goods at 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, 15,000 bushels Grain at 6s. 7½d. ₱ quarter. The lattest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,422 tons, St. Johns to Liverpool, Deals, at 80s. 6d.; one, 790 tons, one, 794 tons, one, 775 tons, and one, 1,525 tons, all same voyage, about 85s.; a Brem. ship, 1,073 tons, to Bordeaux, 1,100 hhns. Tobacco, 47s. 6d.; a Norw. bark, 551 tons, to Genoa, 600 Tobacco, 52s. 6d., or if to Leghorn, 55s.; an Aus. bark, 522 tons, to London, 500 Tobacco, 40s.; a Brem. ship, 632 tons, to Genoa and Leghorn for orders, cerg Tobacco; an Ital. brig, 193 tons, and a Brem. bark, 527 tons, to Genoa, &c., Tobacco, on private terms: a Meck. bark, 450 tons, to Rotterdam, £900; a Pruss. bark, 468 tons, to same port, with 550 tons cargo, £860, excess of freight above this amount to be equally divided between the Captain and charterer; a Chilian ship, 600 tons, to London, Timber and Deals, £4; a Prussian ship, 628 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, $3,000, gold, thence from Manssnilla to Falmouth or Cork for orders, Cedar and Mahogeny, 7½s. 6d., Sabaco Wood 70s., Fustic 30s., Tobacco 90s., and Laurel wood Spars 2s. 6d.; a bark, 342 tons, to Lisbon, extra Heavy Pipe Staves, $57 50; a Bremen ship, 1100 tons, to Valencia, Guano, $16; a Swedish brig, 280 tons, to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 33; a Bremen bark, 361 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $18, gold; a Danish bark, 362 tons, from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 25; a Bremen brig, 167 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,600—half gold; a Danish schooner, 5,060 bbls., to Havana, $5,000; a British bark, 251 tons, to same port, $2,800; a British brig, 358 tons, to Menesrillin and back, $2,800; one, 177 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, $2,000; one, 113 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,700—half gold; one, 1,600 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,800; a British schooner, 84 tons, same voyage, $1,400—both half gold; a British brig, 2,500 bbls., to the Windward, 80c. ₱ bbl., in gold; a schooner, 150 tons, same voyage, $1 ₱ bbl., a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to Demerara, $1 12.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Aug. 13	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, &c.

Corsica ..... Sept 12 .. N. York .. Hnvana, *vid* Nas.
Corsica ..... Oct. 12 .. N. York .. Havana, *vid* Nas.

For Aspinwall, &c.

Ocean Queen ..... Aug. 24 .. New-York .. Aspinwall.

For the South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Centrnl Americs, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Monday, Aug. 24, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A PRIVATE STABLE BETWEEN 14th and 28th sts. and 4th and 6th ava.; rent not to exceed $300 per annum, with room for three horses and two carriages. Address, with particulars, HENRY, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; locntion near 6th-av. and not above 42d-st. Address [illegible] Box No. 18 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation in city or country, as cook and laundress or for general housework; is a good cook and baker, first rate laundress; has the best of references. Please call at No. 378 Sixth-avenue, first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironsr; is willing to do housework in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 424 16th-st, between the 9th and 10th ave, third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most experienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 East 12th-st., N. Y.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. Has no objection to do general housework for a small family or to take charge of grown children. Can be seen until engaged at No. 14 Spring-st., near the Bowery.

A NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, by a respectable intelligent Protestant young woman, a situation to go with a respectable family to England as nurse or lady's maid. Refers to her present employer, No. 380 Fifth-avenue, New York City.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a highly respectable young girl as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a child from its birth; can do chamberwork and waiting; has two years' reference. Apnly at No. 573 8th-av.; wages $8 a month; none but first-class families need aoply. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 4.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged widow lady, an engagement as housekeeper; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of references given and required. Mrs. L. D. P., No. 300 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by an American Protestant lady; good refarence; or would take employment at copying. Address Mrs. RSVILO, Elizabeth City, N. J.

A GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—WANTED, by a tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant, or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to learn; wages $5 in a permanent home. Call at or address No 192 East 21st-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 307 FOURTH-AV., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st, employers may find a large number of very select servants, Protestants and Catholics, for both City and country, cooks, chambermnids, laundresses, waitresses, etc.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, thoroughly acquainted with gardening in all its branches. To any person requiring a thorough landscape gardener the present is a desirable opportunity. Address GARDENER, Box No. 203, *Times* Office, or Mr. Thorburn's seed store, John-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed on a small place near New-York, a man who can bring good references (no others need apply,) to take the care of a garden and one horse. Apply at No. 63 Chambers-st. 2d floor, from 10 to 3.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young single Protestant man; understands his business; has the best of reference. Apply to GEO. NOTT, No. 8 Crosby-st., for two days.

AS GROOM, COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, by a single man of sober, honest habits, a situation in a private family; is a good groom, coachman and understands gardening. Address M. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young single able bodied man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and working in the garden. Has good city reference. Address G. P., Box No. 214 *Times* office.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER AND draughtsman desires a sicnation, either for office or field work. Address C. MEISTER, Station G, Brooklyn Post-office.

HELP WANTED

MATRON WANTED—FOR A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies. Location on the Hudson, not far distant from the City. One who has had experience in a similar capacity, and is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, will be preferred. Address M. A., Box No. 72, Post-office, New-York.

PATTERN-MAKER AND CARPENTER wanted, to go a short distance into the country; a permanent situation may be had by the right men. Apply for one week, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., to N. P. OTIS & BRO., No 349 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who unde.stands plain gardening, and is willing to make himself useful; also some farm laborers. Apply at No. 34 Macdougal-st., corner of Prince.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a girl as chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance into the country. Call on Tuesday, between the hours of 11 and 1, at No. 32 West 31st-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, an active, intelligent boy, of about 17 years of age; must write a good hand and be correct in figures. address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 5,071 Post-office, New-York.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A GOOD girl wanted to do general housework; one that is clean, and willing to work, and wishes a good steady place; none but such need apply, at No 15 Suffolk-st. Not particular about wages.

MILLINER AND TRIMMER, FIRST-class, and a competent saleswoman wanted. Inquire at No. 1st Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO RUN A portable engine and to mast. offer; must understand both; the best of reference required. Apply from 11 to 5 o'clock, at No. 193 Greenwich-st., New-York, next door to tobacco store, for two days.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT YOUNG lad is wanted for the office duties of an iron merchant's office. One who writes a fair hand, and familiar with the City, can address, in handwriting of the applicant, TOWNSEND & CO., Box No. 1,334 Post office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK. MUST WRITE a rapid hand and be quick at figures. Apply in handwriting of the applicant, stating salary desired, and inclosing references. Address Box No. 2,295 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN A WHOLESALE Hat Establishment. Competent young men in retail hat stores who have had experience, may address Box 2,979 Post-Office, stating terms, reference &c.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRYGOODS house, a young man, 18 to 22 years old, who is familiar with the business. Address Box No. 2,040 Post Office, with name and reference.

WANTED—GERMAN SILVER SPINNERS.—ROGERS, SMITH & CO., No. 199 Broadway.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ¾-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood, for sale on reasonable terms. H. W. SAGE & CO., foot of East 42d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. BLADER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 199 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st and 7th-av.—Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

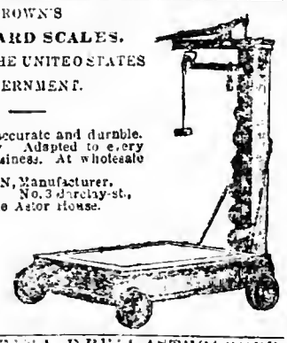
LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AUG. 22, 1863, CERTIFICATE No. 7608 FOR five shares New-York Central Railroad Company Stock; the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to J. R. GARLAND, No. 25 William-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES,
USED BY THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT.



Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply. Adapted to every branch of business. At wholesale and retail.
R. BROWN, Manufacturer,
No. 3 Barclay-st.,
Opposite Astor House.

THE CELEBRATED REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. WARWICK, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring about your most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee 1 to 3 dollars, 50 cents; gentlemen $1. Hours until 3 in the evening. No. 149 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

DRY GOODS

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering at retail
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS and TOWELING.
ALSO,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
OF THE BEST MAKES.
CANAL-ST.,
Corner of MERCER.

FRENCH MUSLINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on
MONDAY, AUGUST 24,
a large and superior stock of
FRENCH CAMBRIC,
NAINSOOK,
MULL-MULL, and
ORGANDY MUSLINS,
Suitable for dresses.
ALSO,
ORGANDY AND SWISS MUSLINS,
Embroidered in colors,
Suitable for evening.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FALL GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on
MONDAY, AUGUST 24,
DRESS GOODS,
Of this season's importation at retail,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.,
are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,
Reduced to 50 cents per yard.
2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.
The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.
ALSO,
Silk Grenadines, Barages, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.
Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

CLOAKS.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES
NOW READY, AT WHOLESALE.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
NO. 361 BROADWAY.
N. B.—SCARLET CLOTH CIRCULARS,
WATERPROOF CIRCULARS,
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT RETAIL.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

1,000 cases
NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES
OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, &c.;
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.,
received per last steamers.
For sale by
PACKAGE
OR
PIECE,
at extremely
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS.

SLACK LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
The balance of the above will be offered for 30 days at HALF THE USUAL PRICES, in order to make room for Fall goods.
A choice assortment of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
always on hand at moderate prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late P. Roberts,
No 426 Broadway, New-York.

R. H. MACY,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS. RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS. MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 258 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz. PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new, do. plain white SILKS, SATINS, SERAMPORES, CONCANS, CRAPES, BATHING SUITS, LACQUERED ARTICLES, Choice CHINA and TEA SETS; NEW French and Chinese feather FANS; American INDIAN fans with birds, and Park work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 389 and 392 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HAMMER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE ALE BREWERY,
HARLEM, N. Y.

The advertiser being of infirm health, and desirous of retiring from active business, would dispose of his interest in the above Brewery to a respectable party, at a reasonable price.

The business is well established, constantly increasing, (the shipments of ale now amounting to more than 500 barrels per week,) and is conducted on a strictly cash basis. The invariable rule of the firm is to insist upon drafts accompanying the orders, covering price of both ale and casks; so there are no losses from bad debts or otherwise, and but very little capital required to carry on the business in proportion to its extent. The amount of orders regularly received are now over 700 barrels of ale per week, exceeding the present capacity of the Brewery. By the advertiser's peculiar and scientific process of brewing, a most superior ale is made in the hottest weather that never sours, the keeping quality of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—Natalie; or, The Death Bar e of the Loire.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Necromantic Exhibition.

HOBOKEN—To-day—Equestrian Circus.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Ghost.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamers *Arkansas*, which arrived at Philadelphia, and the *Star of the South*, which arrived here yesterday, put us in possession of our own advices from Charleston to the 20th instant, as late as the rebel advices published by us on Saturday. The rebel accounts of the damage done to Fort Sumter are of course more than confirmed. It appears that the attack upon the Fort by Gen. Gillmore's batteries and by the naval battery on shore, commenced at daybreak on Monday morning, and that at 6 o'clock Admiral Dahlgren attacked batteries Wagner and Gregg (the Cummings Point battery) with the *Ironsides* and the Monitors. The wooden gunboats also joined effectively in the assault. Wagner was soon completely silenced, and Battery Gregg nearly so—thus enabling Gen. Gillmore to prosecute his attack upon Sumter almost without annoyance from the enemy's guns. At 10 o'clock, the Admiral, with two Monitors, joined in the attack on Sumter at a distance of 1,400 yards, and rendered effective service for about an hour without damage to the vessels. During the attack on Wagner, Fleet-Capt. Rodgers took command of his old vessel, Monitor *Catskill*, and went within 150 yards of the beach point. Then, after firing a number of shots, the *Catskill's* turret was struck by a shot which detached a piece of the interior lining, which, striking Capt. Rodgers in the head, killed him instantly. The same piece also killed Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing at his side. No other persons were injured on land or water during the engagement, which lasted six hours. The damage done by Gen. Gillmore's batteries to the works of Sumter was quite visible to the naked eye. The false wall, ten feet thick, built by the rebels outside the main wall, was reduced to a heap of ruins, and the main wall was bored full of deep holes, the parapet crushed, and the northwest corner cracked almost to the water's edge. And all this the result of only one day's work! On Tuesday the batteries were kept steadily engaged, while two of the Monitors kept batteries Wagner and Gregg silent. This course was continued, with slight variation, through Wednesday and Thursday, when Sumter was so far silenced as to throw only an occasional shot. When the *Star of the South* left, on the 20th, Gen. Gillmore was mounting his 300-pound Parrott, with which Charleston itself was to be shelled. No doubt was entertained that the efforts of our land and naval forces would be crowned with triumphant success.

The destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, by Quantrell and his guerrillas, appears to have been very complete—only a few houses being left standing in the place. The list of killed and wounded citizens is said to number some one hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed outright. Among those killed were the Mayor and his son, and a number of other prominent citizens—all shot down in their own houses, in the midst of their families. Pillage and murder have not before during the war been carried to such a fearful extent, even by the miscreants who compose Quantrell's band. Gen. Jim Lane, it now appears, succeeded in making his escape from the town on horseback, and rallied some twenty men, with whom he pursued the murderers, though with no success. It is doubtful whether they can be overtaken before they will have disposed of their plunder and dispersed. The loss at Lawrence, it is estimated, amounts to about two millions, which will fall heavily on New-York as well as Lawrence merchants.

Gen. Herron, about two weeks ago, sent an expedition into Central Mississippi, which returned to Lagrange, Tenn., on the 20th inst., after accomplishing many important results. Hearing that there was a large amount of railroad stores at Grenada, he sent a portion of his command to destroy it, under Lieut.-Col. Phillips, of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry. This force reached Grenada on the 17th, drove out 2,000 rebels under Gen. Slimmer, and destroyed fifty-seven locomotives, upwards of 400 cars, the depot building, machine and blacksmiths' shops, and a large quantity of ordnance and commissary stores, besides capturing about fifty railroad men and a number of other prisoners. After this work was accomplished, Col. Phillips was joined by Col. Winslow, with a detachment from Gen. Grant's forces, which had been sent out to divert the enemy's attention, and the whole force returned in safety. This loss of rolling stock will most seriously cripple the rebels in their railroading operations.

Advices from Gen. Rosecrans' army to the 18th, and from Gen. Burnside's to the 19th, state that both were then on the move—the former bound for Chattanooga, and the latter for Knoxville. In this connection, the following paragraph, from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, is interesting: "We have private advices from the Army of the Cumberland up to Monday evening, the 17th inst. A movement was in progress, and the public may soon look for important news from East Tennessee. The loyalists of that section, so long bound, and so terribly crushed by rebel tyranny, will soon be liberated; or if not, the Army of the Cumberland, which has never been defeated, will fail to accomplish its object."

Advices from New-Orleans to the 15th inst. are received by the *George Cromwell*, which arrived at this port yesterday. The news is not especially important—nothing in a military way having occurred since the date of previous advices. The most noticeable event is the opening of the railroad between Algiers and Brashear City, which took place on the 13th, on which day the first through train since June 20 went over the road and back, with a party of invited guests. The incidents of the trip are narrated by our correspondent. It will be seen that our correspondent also thoroughly exposes the report that yellow fever has appeared in New-Orleans.

Southern papers of late date furnish several items of interest. Jeff Davis' Fast Day was observed on Friday. A Proclamation issued by Gov. Letcher calls the General Assembly of Virginia to meet in extra session on the 7th of September. The generally unsettled condition of the country and the currency appears to him to be sufficient to warrant the call. The Richmond *Sentinel* comes to the sage conclusion, in the light of the latest news, that the draft will be enforced in this City, but thinks the effect of the ordinance passed by the Common Council for the relief of indigent conscripts, firemen, &c., will be to deprive the Government of all the benefits of the draft, so far as men are concerned. The *Sentinel* must not forget that luckily New-York City is not New-York State—much less the United States. Drafted men are going forward freely enough from other points. A communication from Beauregard's Chief of Staff, published in the Charleston *Mercury*, announces that the negroes in arms captured on Morris Island are held subject to the order of the Governor of South Carolina, in accordance with the act of the rebel Congress directing the delivery of such captured negroes to the Governors of the States in which the captures might be made.

Friday, the 14th, was the day set for hanging the two Union prisoners in Richmond, Capts. Sawyer and Flynn, in retaliation for the act of Gen. Burnside in hanging two rebel officers caught in disguise within his lines, and, therefore, liable to punishment as spies under military law. It is safe to say that they were not hung.

Four hundred more rebels, captured at Falling Waters and incarcerated in a prison in Baltimore, left that city on Thursday, for Point Lookout. This makes nine hundred prisoners, now at Point Lookout, captured at the battle of Falling Waters, which Lee says was never fought!

GENERAL NEWS.

The Government has sent an agent to Cairo to investigate the circumstances connected with the burning of the steamer *Ruth* and the loss of Treasury notes alleged to have been involved in that catastrophe.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker is now in Washington at his old quarters, opposite Willard's. He has of late been busily engaged in the preparation of his report of his operations as the commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Although there was only one session of the Stock Board on Saturday, the excitement on the Railways continued on the street to the close of the day, and prices were firm. Gold coin fell off to 124 per cent.; Exchange 137@137½; Money 6 per cent.,

Breadstuffs and Provisions were comparatively quiet on Saturday. Cotton was in very limited demand. Groceries, Whisky, Tallow and Tobacco attracted less attention. Hops, Fish and Wool were in moderate request. Freights were dull, with 584 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature

The One Thing Needful.

The rebellion has reached and passed the climax of its power. Everything indicates that its strength is well nigh exhausted. It still maintains the attitude of resistance, but it staggers into the field, and its enfeebled frame totters under the wild and frenzied blows which its desperation compels it to strike. The military resources of the rebel Confederacy—its men, its money and its credit—are substantially spent. It cannot recruit its armies—it cannot pay those which still linger in the field. Everything shows that one united, vigorous and determined effort on the part of the Government, backed and aided by the people, will bring this horrid tragedy to a close, and give us back the free, the proud, the glorious Union of our happier and more hopeful days. For it is among the most cheering of the signs that dawn on our political horizon, that just in proportion as the military power of the rebel Confederacy gives way before the Union arms, does the Union sentiment of the Southern *people* grow strong and active and eager for the return of peace, security, and prosperity under the Constitution of the United States.

One would suppose that under such auspices, and with such prospects as these, every American heart would bound with exultation, and every American arm be eagerly lifted to strike the blow that will give peace to the disturbed Republic and bear the Stars and Stripes again to the front among the banners that rule the world. It seems impossible that any spell should be powerful enough so to palsy the imperial patriotism of the American heart, as to make it even for an instant insensible to the glories that lie within its reach and beckon its exultant grasp. How can any man fit to live in such a land as this, look out upon the dismal scenes of death and desolation which the rebellion has caused, and the still more dismal prospects of disaster and ruin to the great cause of civil liberty and human happiness which the possibility of its success unfolds, without making every prejudice, every passion, every thought and wish of his heart subordinate to the one great end of restoring the Union, of reëstablishing the full authority of the Constitution and Government of the land, and of thus renewing that grand career of national progress and prosperity which the rebellion has interrupted, and of which the history of the world affords no parallel. What are party schemes and party projects—what are the loftiest personal aspirations of the most ambitious—what are the cherished theories of the most enthusiastic and philanthropic of men, beside the realization of this grand and beneficent practical result? Give us back the Union that our fathers died to create, and that so many thousands of their noble sons have died to save,—give us back the Nation as it once existed—just and liberal in all its civil relations, lofty and imperial in all its aims, grand and irresistible in the exercise of its power, and what is there in the path of progress and of political amelioration, within the scope of National ambition, that we might not hope—that we should not be sure—to accomplish for ourselves and for the world?

Would to God that at this crisis of our fate, some still small voice of supreme affection for this noble and imperiled country of our love, might break the spell of party hatreds and of party prejudice, and shame into silence all the small ambitions and the still smaller jealousies that eat like venomous insects into the patriotism of the American heart, and bring the great mass of the people to act together for the achievement of this grand result! Why should any man hesitate to give the whole weight of his influence to the support of the Government at this turning and decisive point of its contest with the rebellion? Does he fear that he may strengthen an Administration whose policy he disapproves? But measures of policy are ephemeral in their character and temporary in their effects. If the country is saved, they can be reversed; but if the country is lost, of what avail is it that they have been condemned? Does he fear that others may clutch the rewards of public service and that his claims may be overlooked? If he is beyond self-reproach for the base selfishness of such a motive, let him reflect that there will be no rewards, nothing but stripes and rebukes to distribute, if the country is suffered, through the selfishness or supineness of its people, to drift into chaos and ruin. Does he fear that if the Union is now restored, *Slavery* may—or may not—retain its place and regain its power among the social and political elements of the Republic? If he is governed by such a motive, he is sacrificing the *life* of the nation to one of its incidents. He surrenders and abandons his country lest one of its characteristics should, or should not, be preserved. Whatever is to become of Slavery, one thing seems to us very clear: it can be dealt with far more wisely and far more effectually *within* the Union than outside of it. No man who appreciates at all the sources of civil power can doubt that the political supremacy of Slavery is at an end. It can never, under any circumstances, regain the control over the Government which it once enjoyed, and which betrayed it into the rebellion that has wrought its ruin. No political party in the Free States can ever be found or formed hereafter unwise enough to ally itself with Slavery as the Democratic party has done heretofore. That party learned something of the perils of such an alliance, even when Slavery was strong, and able to serve its friends. Whatever toleration may be exercised by the Free States toward Slavery as a social and industrial institution, it will receive none hereafter as an aspirant for political power. The slaveholding aristocracy, financially broken, as a political class has been destroyed by the rebellion. Political power in the Southern States will pass into other hands, and Slavery, as a political element, has ceased to be formidable. Whoever, therefore, fails to do everything he can toward restoring the Union, from fear of its effect upon Slavery, not only sacrifices a great and paramount interest to one of minor importance, but fails to calculate wisely the effect of his action upon Slavery itself.

It may be said that if the rebellion is so nearly dead from exhaustion, there can be no need of special effort to hasten its end. If it *can* not raise new armies, we *need* not. If its strength is gone, we can afford to suspend our blows and wait until a new Administration shall come into power and, with greater confidence and better prospects, close the war and restore the Union. Possibly there might be force, or at least plausibility, in this plea, if we were quite sure that no new elements would enter into the problem. But we must not forget that *we stand in imminent peril of foreign intervention*,—and that nothing can save us from it but a prompt and speedy termination of the war. If we can put into the field, with the hearty and enthusiastic acquiescence of the great mass of the people, the fresh armies called for by the Government, and thus make a vigorous and successful Fall campaign, we shall end the war, check the ambition of France, disappoint the hostility of England, and avoid the intervention of both. But if, at the very moment when certain success invites the most vigorous and united efforts, we suffer party dissensions or personal ambitions to divide our people and paralyze or mislead the loyalty of the American heart—if we waste in frivolous contests over small interests the energy and devotion we owe our Government—if the paltry desire of defeating or embarrassing a political party, overbears the noble and proud ambition to serve and save our common country—we may rely upon it that foreign nations will profit by our folly, and clutch the glittering prize which our weak and short-sighted resentments abandon to their grasp. If we can unite to strike a vigorous blow *now*, we can end the war and restore the Union; if we are unwise enough to wrangle among ourselves, and suffer the war to drag along another year, we may find its domain very greatly enlarged, its desolations and its terrors multiplied tenfold, and its issues become more momentous and far more doubtful.

Bearings of the American War.—We hardly know which part of the English Press furnishes the most entertaining reading now-a-days—that which sympathizes with the rebels, or the liberal Press—although they entertain in very different ways. It is always diverting to see our enemies brought into a strait, and the strait into which the sympathizers with the South have been brought is so close that there has been an uncommon amount of squirming and twisting. It is highly exciting to see with what eagerness they seize upon the smallest straw of hope. It is instructive to see how persistently they close their eyes to the clearest light. It is amusing to observe how they assume the most preposterous premises and draw from them the most ridiculous conclusions; how they endeavor to convince others, by assuming the semblance of believing themselves, that the disastrous storm that has burst over the rebel cause is "not much of a shower after all." It may be rather a sorry exhibition of human nature, it is true, but what is there in humanity anywhere which compels a smile that does not also force from us a sigh as well?

The tone of the other, or Unionist section of the English Press, is wonderfully different. They rejoice so heartily over our success; they so elegantly dissect the gasconade of the rebels and the mendacity of statement and argument which their neighbors, of whom we have spoken, indulge in; they look forward with such hopefulness to still further and more entire and speedy overthrow of the rebel cause; they see things, in short, so truthfully and so nearly as we do, and are in so buoyant a frame of mind generally, that no one can fail to rejoice over them, unless, indeed, he be a Copperhead, whose sympathies are on the other side.

This manly rejoicing of theirs is not due wholly to sympathy with us, nor is it altogether because *we* are successful that they feel so happy, and that their neighbors are so "down in the mouth." These opposing parties in England are fighting their own battle, and we are furnishing them the occasion rather than the cause of the blows which they deal. They recognize the fact that our cause is the cause of the people, and of the rights of man; and that, therefore, if the flag of the Union goes down, or is rent in twain, the days of hoary abuses and privileged wrongs in Europe are lengthened, while our victory will shake their foundations. The champions of these two systems carry on the same war abroad with their arguments that is now waged here with the bayonet, and they rejoice or mourn over our victories because of their influence upon their own contest, as well as because right and progress are triumphing in a distant land.

This fact by no means checks the pleasure which we receive from the sympathy of good and true men abroad. On the contrary, we rejoice more heartily to see that we are fighting not only for ourselves but for all friends of humanity and progress everywhere and through all time.

Quantrell's Massacre.—Rosecrans' Order against the Guerrillas.

Quantrell's massacre at Lawrence is almost enough to curdle the blood with horror. In the history of the war thus far, full as it has been of dreadful scenes, there has been no such diabolical work as this indiscriminate slaughter of peaceful villagers in the dead of night. There have been many displays of rebel barbarity, but none that have approached this. It would seem that even the rebel authorities in Richmond, steeped in wickedness as they are, cannot yet be so dead to all human feeling as to sanction such monstrous outrages. We find it impossible to believe that men who have ever borne the name of American, can have been transformed, even by such an impious agency as this rebellion, into such fiends incarnate.

If this is a specimen of the guerrilla warfare which has been promised, the general order just issued by Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, which we publish this morning, ought at once to be put in force, not only in the Department of the Cumberland, but wherever a single wretch of this description exists. That order declares that guerrillas, "roaming as individuals, or banding with other brigands, and living by stealing and plundering, will be treated as spies and robbers, *enemies of the human race*, against whom it is the duty of all, both military and civilians, to wage *a war of extermination*." Moreover, Gen. Rosecrans makes the districts which harbor them responsible; and proclaims that, "unless satisfied that the inhabitants have done their full duty and used their utmost endeavors to stop the guerrilla warfare, he will lay waste their country, and render it untenable for robbers." This is severe, but every consideration of justice and safety requires it. Such warfare is beyond the pale of all civilization, and can claim neither law nor mercy. It can be met only by relentless extermination.

There are those who have a vague notion that this independent and wild sort of warfare is going to give us vast trouble. The apprehension is that the destruction of the grand armies will only change the character of the war—simply transform it into insuppressible and intolerable partisan fighting. It is feared that regular would only give place to irregular warfare; encampments, entrenchments, field batteries and lines of battle, to coverts in the mountains, to roving squads, to forays and raids with carbine and torch, baffling all calculation by their suddenness, and producing ceaseless alarm among the friends of the Government, which would end in a despair that would make pacification with the rebels cheap at any price. The rebels themselves are just now full of this talk. It is all false. Guerrilla warfare, of itself, never yet accomplished a military or a political end. Without doubt it may be made a useful adjunct to regular warfare; but when it becomes the sole stay, it fails inevitably, and ever must so long as human nature remains unchanged. The reason is plain. Its essential principle is *independent* action. It can impose no such discipline and subordination as necessarily belong to a regular army. When any man is permitted to make war in his own way, the worst characters are ever the foremost to engage in it—those who seek plunder and revel in violence, rather than those who are controlled by devotion to any cause. Habits of unbridled license are speedily formed, and no distinction is made between the property and persons of friend and foe. The consequence is that the whole population, after a time, come to regard them as common enemies, and will welcome any means of putting them down. When Spain was invaded by Napoleon, there were, at one time, no less than fifty thousand of these irregular soldiers engaged against him; but their indiscriminate violence upon Spaniards and Frenchmen alike was such, that, as Napier tells us, "it may be assumed as a truth that if the English army had abandoned the contest, one of the surest means by which the French could have gained the good will of the nation would have been the extirpation of the *Partidas*." If guerrilla warefare has always been unavailing to prevent conquest, it must be doubly so to prevent a restoration of lawful and just authority. If people, rather than accept it, will submit to the arbitrary rule of the harshest conqueror, they would infinitely less endure it, when the alternative was simply a return to a condition of constitutional loyalty. We have not a doubt that a vast majority of the people of Tennessee, however they may at the present time be affected toward the Union, yet hail the unsparing order of Gen. Rosecrans with positive gladness.

It so happens, too, that the mountainous districts in the South, which alone are suited to the more formidable style of guerrilla warfare, are inhabited by a loyal population. All the Alleghanian chain, where only can be found the defiles and the fastnesses adapted to this sort of fighting, is held by men who, if they had the means, and there were need, would fight to the death for the old flag. Guerrillas could never get any permanent conquest within these limits. They would have to stick to the plains, where they can, with comparative ease, be swept to destruction. If the heroic Hofer, with his unequaled riflemen, could not keep the strongholds of the Tyrol; if Chaastte, whom Napoleon himself pronounced a genius, had to give up the hills and marshes of La Vendée, it is very certain that no guerrilla chiefs will find success in the pine barrens and alligator swamps of the Gulf States. It will never be seriously attempted.

The very fact that this lawless warfare can be of no real service to the rebels, even as a forlorn hope, ought to make it all the less tolerated for even a day, wherever our army has once obtained possession. Not even the most sanguine of the rebels can believe that Missouri can ever be restored to what they call "the Confederacy." That State has ceased to be a seat of war; and Quantrell's gang have no more right to make it their covert in the Confederate name, than any gang of pillagers and murderers would have in Central New-York. They are no soldiers, but wholly outlaws. It is impossible to pretend that their atrocities have any military object, and therefore military law has no possible application to them. Gen. Rosecrans' policy toward all this species of enemies is the only legitimate policy. We trust it will be universally adopted, and unflinchingly carried out.

Kentucky and Tennessee.

In 1860, Kentucky had about 100,000 more whites than Tennessee, and about 50,000 fewer slaves. Kentucky's increase in slaves, during the preceding ten years, had been less than one-half that of Tennessee, not reaching seven per cent. We suspect at the present time that the number of blacks in the two States is not widely different, so many having run away, North and South, from Tennessee. So far as we can learn, the "institution" in Kentucky has not suffered directly to any great degree; that is, not a large number of slaves have run off, though there are counties where considerable parties have gone off together. Still the market value and the stability of the system is greatly shaken. Planters and others assert that slaves are not worth in cash one-fifth of what they used to be; yet we heard lately of a sale of a man for $900. There have not been any peculiar cases of insubordination, and everything connected with the system seems, to the eye of the traveler, to be going quietly along. There must be, of course, a great number of slaves in the State belonging to rebels, or on estates which will be confiscated. These, no doubt, are kept quiet by the hope of liberation. In his own way, the dull negro slave is sufficiently shrewd and wise. He may value liberty quite as much as we do, but his prudence, his kind disposition, or some other quality, keeps him from those bold and desperate efforts for freedom, which we Anglo-Americans would be sure to make in his place, and which would have brought inevitable ruin on his cause.

Kentucky will probably be the last community on this Northern continent which will give up Slavery. Not that there is such a passion for it there, or that her interests are very deeply involved in the system. On the contrary, Kentucky loyalists are ready in a moment to yield up Slavery when it is evident to their judgment that it conflicts with patriotism. They believe that it should be absolutely uprooted in the rebel States. They know that the victory of the Union is the overthrow of Slavery. They see that immigration of free labor, especially of Germans, is of far more value to them than negro labor.

But on the other hand, they are a somewhat slow and cultivated community, less ready for change than, for instance, Tennessee, and less broken up by the movements of war. Slavery is a family or household institution to a considerable degree, and one to which they will cling as long as they can retain it. That peculiar Southern *feeling* or pride in regard to the system, so difficult for any Northerner or European even to understand, will tend to uphold it until the waves of revolution fairly break over it. Then, again, Kentucky occupies in its relation to this war a peculiar, almost anomalous position. All her State laws and private immunities will necessarily be guarded and upheld by the General Government. The fifty thousand Kentuckians in the National armies can all be used, if necessary, to defend in this loyal State, the great foe of nationality—the institution of Slavery. All this will tend to preserve the system here long after it is broken into a thousand fragments elsewhere.

Still, practically, the great revolution which is sweeping over the Southern States must in time engulf Kentucky also. The middle and laboring white classes of the South are everywhere coming to the surface. This war has taught them the essential selfishness and tyranny of the slave aristocrats—the *Doulocracy*, as they might be called. They are becoming sick of this useless struggle for other people's privileges. In Tennessee, in Western North Carolina, in Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia they already form the restive and rebellious portion of the Confederacy. They are appearing now in Kentucky. They have shown their hands in the recent election. They will inevitably gain more and more power. The returning armies will recruit them. Parties, politicians and demagogues will soon find them worth using. They already have the prestige of being the patriotic class. Aristocracy, as supported by negroes, has now an odor of treason about it. All the national influence and the governmental favor will henceforth be behind the white laboring, loyal, practically Anti-Slavery class in the Southern States. And be it remembered that henceforth, in the history of this country, the influence of the national authorities is a thing vastly greater than it ever was in the past. These non-slaveholding whites, backed by the moral power of the Union, and the sentiment of the civilized world, will struggle for the overthrow of Slavery in Kentucky. Moreover, as intelligent slaveholders have admitted, Kentucky, surrounded by a cordon of Free States, can never permanently remain a Slave State. No doubt, in every coming month the number of slaves in the State will be diminishing, and the system become practically of less and less value to its supporters.

In Tennessee, as before stated, the matter is widely different. An intellectual movement on the subject began there long ago. The waves of war and revolution have swept over her again and again during the last two years. She has suffered more, but she has also the advantage of a more entire breaking up of her society. She must of necessity quickly be a free State, and it is a necessity which she will welcome. All the large population in her mountain counties—whose name has become a national treasure for unshaken loyalty and noble faithfulness to the flag—have always been Anti-Slavery. They are not likely to be less so after Slavery has so long tortured and wronged them.

We may count assuredly on Tennessee as one with Missouri in maintaining the vanguard of freedom on our frontier. And when once emancipation is declared, no States of the Union will present such desirable homes and lands for the industrious emigrant as Kentucky and Tennessee. They are much healthier than the new Western States. The handsomest and most powerful men of the country are found in these districts—showing their favorable climate and conditions for health and vigor. The cattle and horses are the best. Corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, and the finest fruits grow luxuriantly. The surface of the country is rolling, and has not the monotony of the alluvial States. The mountains contain immense wealth in marble, coal, iron and copper. The hills of East Tennessee are wonderfully adapted for the growth of the vine. In short, these two States are the very paradise of the North American continent—provided only that they be free.

The Kansas Massacre.—The more we learn of the burning and pillage of the town of Lawrence, (Kansas,) and the butchery of its citizens, the more horrible it appears. The rebels seem to have achieved their whole object, and have left behind them monuments of ruin and memories of fire and slaughter, the like of which not even this infernal rebellion had heretofore produced, and which will be traditionary for ages in the beautiful Valley of the Kaw, as the massacre of Wyoming in the Valley of the Susquehanna. At Lawrence, however, there was no battle, but only and simply a butchery of surprised and unarmed citizens.

We have only the names of about fifty of the nearly 200 hundred citizens who fell victims to Quantrell. Many of these are persons who were not only prominent and honored in Kansas, but well known far beyond the borders of the State. They comprise lawyers, clergymen, judges, editors, doctors, merchants, mechanics, farmers, public officials and military officers. John Speer, who, with his two brothers, was killed, was the editor of the first Free State journal published in the Territory of Kansas, some seven years ago, and, after a long retirement, had again lately assumed the editorial chair. He was a native of Ohio, a man of fine intellect, noble impulses, and irrepressible joviality, and the young State could suffer no greater loss than in losing him. Josiah Trask was a young man of excellent parts, a son of the distinguished clergyman of the same name, a native of Massachusetts, and had been for several years and was at the time of his death editor of the Kansas *State Journal*, published in Lawrence. J. G. Low, also killed, was a distinguished lawyer, but, we believe, co-editor with Mr. Trask. The Mayor of the town, Gen. Collamer, also killed, was well known in the East and in the West, as a prominent business man, a staunch Free State champion in the days of the Kansas struggle, and latterly, for his connection with the army. The brothers Eldridge, killed, are noted in Kansas history as connected with the famous Free State Hotel of Lawrence, which was burned by the Border Ruffians in 1856. Col. Stone is a gallant officer of one of the best of Kansas regiments. Mr. Lykins is a banker of great wealth and extensive connections. Other of the names will be widely recognized, and we mention these only to indicate the character of the men whom the rebels sprang upon as the objects of their fury. As the town has only about 3,000 inhabitants, and has sent nearly all its able-bodied men to far off fields to battle for the National cause, we should think that Quantrell and his gang of murderers had butchered nearly every citizen left within its limits. It is a calamity of the most heartrending kind—an atrocity of unspeakable character.

Death of Capt. G. W. Rodgers.

The good news from Charleston will be to many abrouded in gloom by the announcement of the death of Capt. George W. Rodgers. He was killed in the turret of the Monitor *Catskill*, in the attack on Fort Wagner, last Monday. Capt. Rodgers was Fleet-Captain to Admiral Dahlgren, but had voluntarily taken command of his old vessel, and went in with her to within a hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner, a shot from which, as it appears, broke the interior lining of the turret, killing him instantly. It is difficult for one who has been privileged to share the sweet and sacred friendship of so fine a soul to

write calmly of him thus taken awey from us. RODGERS' charactar was that fine blending we sometimes see of an almost feminine delicecy, gentleneee and sweetness of neturg, with the most heroic gallantry. In the ettack on Forl Sumter last April he cerried hie Monitor, which wae emong the lest in the line of battle, impetuously past all the others, running her up almost under the wells of Sumter. The writer, then with the fleet as correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, wae to have gone icto the attack with RODGERS; hut when the moment ceme he was unwilling thet I should run the risk in his untrisd vessel. After tbe shipe esme out, I spent the night with him on hoerd the *Catskill*, proposing to eccompany him in the morning when the attack wee to he renewed. RODGERS, e predominant treit in whose chnrecter wes e deep neturs! piety, passed the whole night in reading the Scriptures snd prayer. The sttack was not renewed. I left the flcet end sew RODGERS no more. He was loved with e singular sffection by the whole navy, emong whom his death will cause the profoundeet grief. A nobler, purer soul never died for his country. *Vale*, gentle, loving heert! *Vale, in æternum vale!* W. S.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Use of Geo. Jackson's Life-long Friends. Major W. B. Lewis—Letter of John C. Calhoun, Hitherto Unpublished.

Carrespondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

On the outskirts of Nashville, toward the west, end overlooking the Cumberlsnd, is the fine old mension built by Col. LEWIS in the lest ceutury, ond now occupied by his aon-in-lew, Major W. B. LEWIS, one of the most honored and venereble citizens of the place. Major LEWIS at en early sge becsme acquainted with Gen. JACKSON. The ecqusintence ripened into intimecy, and remained unbroken till the Generel's death. The Major was Gen. JACKSON'S Quartermseter in his Indian campeign. In the Spring of 1829, shortly after the Generel entered upon the duties of his first Preeidential term, he eppointed Mejor LEWIS Second Auditor of the Treasury. This position he continued to hold through both of Gen. JACKSON'S terms, end through those of Mr. VAN BURAN and Mr. TYLER—a period of sixteen yeare. Capecity end fidelity merked the performence of his dutiee in this office; and when relieved in 1845, in the beginning of Mr. POLK'S administration, he raturned to his beautiful home, and the cultivetion of hie 600 acres, with a zest which they only know who have been long torn away from acenes and pureuite after which the heart never ceased to yearn.

Maj. LEWIS' daye have since then glided peecefully and pleesantly awey, in the enjoyment of health, competence, the eeteem and society of his friends, and now, of a green old aga. Though verging on fourscore, he ie still erect, comparatively vigorous, having setved only the last month, and with unfailing regularity, as Foreman of the Grand Jury then in session here. He ie an uncompromising Union man, having clung to the old flag, whan many of tha friends aronnd him were trampling upon it, and flouting it. He clings to it still, all the more tanderly, becauee so many of his section have rejoiced to see, and helped to cause its bright colors to be trailed in the dust. And his hope is etrong thet he will soon sea it waving triumphantly, in epite of every felon hand striving to strike it down,—tha glorious emblem, as it has been in the peet, of a mighty, prosperous, rejoicing undivided, happy country.

Thie language may perhape border a little on panegyric, which was very far from my deaign when I began, and which I am eure the Mejor's modesty would shrink from, had he suspected any such attempt. My admiration of e true man, when many have shown themselves untrue, and at the circumetances under which thie truth has been vindicated, must be my apology if I have said too much. What I wished to say, in connection with Major LEWIS, is, after all, very little complicated, and it is this:

His long residence in Washington, and his position there, made him acquainted with most of the leeding men of the times. From many of them he has letters, of no small interest, of course, to persons curious in such mattere. Gen. JACKSON'S letters alone to the Major number some three hundred, it being doubtful whether so meny, written by the grand old hero, to any one person could be found in the country, showing the long and cloee intimacy of the parties.

I was greatly interested in the copy of a letter in the Major's collection from JOHN C. CALHOUN to WILLIAM C. PRESTON. This, as I have the Mejor's permission to do so, I send for publication in your columns, sure that, as a paragraph from the secret history of those times, it will have interest for many of your readers. It was written in 1828, before the State Convention of South Carolina met, and distinct nullification action wes taken, and is in reply to one written by Mr. PRESTON, in view of the Convention esking counsel and direction. I need not explain the circumstances under which the copy of the letter came into the Major's possession. It is enough to say, that it is unquestionably a true and literal copy of tha original end that it pesaed under Gen. JACKSON'S eye, long before the expiration of his Presidential term. He thue came to know well, the early concoction, end potent influence on other minds, of the inaidious views and designs of the arch-nullifier, whose principles have blossomed and are now bearing fruit, in this direst and most diebolical of rebellione, that the enn ever shone upon. It is said, that Gen. JACKSON'S regret to hie dying day wes, thet he had not hung CALHOUN. Possibly the effect of such wholesome severity, had been to nip in the bnd, e mischief, which ripening, hes wrought bloodshed and devastation on a scale which has covered a lend with mourning. C. V. S.

THE LETTER.

PENDLETON, (S. C.,) Nov. 6, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Believing es I thoroughly do, that the liberty and happiness of our country depend on the course which our State may take in this great juncture, I am prepared to contribute whatever may be in my power, to aid in giving a seluiary direction to her Council.

The particular duty, which you request me to perform, is one of the highest importance, and no small difficulty. We have the basis in the report of Mr. MADISON, and the proceedings of the Virginia and Kentucky Legislatures on "tha Alien and Sedition Act." Bnt from the dissimilarity between the character of the encroachments of the Generel Government then and now, very little aid can be derived from them in drawing up a paper for the present occasion. In casting my eyes over the subject, it strikes me that with the greatest compression consistent with clearness, the document must necessarily be voluminous—so many and so important are tha principles involveo, and so various are the details. It will, of course, take time and labor; it will require the aid of documents not in my possession. I have but a short period to remain at home, and I am much engaged in my domestic concerns, preperatory to setting out to Washington; but I will permit nothing to prevent me from sending on such aid that my friends may think I ought. I will commence a draft immediately, and in the meantime I must request you to obtain and forward to me the Kentucky resolutions. I had them, but lent them to a friend and he has not returned them. They were published in the Richmond *Enquirer* sometime last Summer. I will also want a statement of the imports and exports for the last five years, distinguishing in the latter the articles of rice, cotton and tobacco. Other references to documents not in my possession will probably be wanting, but I must have blanks to be filled.

If you cannot obtain a statement of the imports and exports at Columbia, you may, by writing to Mr. NOURSE, Registrar of the Treasury at Washington. Your views appear to me to be perfectly correct. Excise will not do. I deem it the most dangerous recourse that could be adopted, and would certainly be followed by defeet. The remedy you refer to is the only safe and efficient one, and is abundantly adequate. *I speak with confidence. It alone can save the Union.* The only question is the mode and time. It seems to me clear that the State must act by convention, but also am strongly of opinion that we must take time, especially if a new administration should come in, as there can be but little doubt it will.

All moves aiming at reform and revolution as ours is, must, to be successful, be characterized by great respect for the opinion of others. On this great question we are far in advance of the intelligence of the other Stetes, even of those which have the same interest with ourselves. Our measure, however sound, however justified by the noble exsmple of Virginia, in '98, will appear at first to all our friends, *novel, bold and even dangerous, and to those who exact tribute from us, treasonable.* Yet, thought will be put in motion. And as our cause rests in truth and the Constitution, it will gain daily, till it will finally prevail, if we act with wisdom and moderation.

These views are greatly strengthened on the supposition of a change of administration. It would seem but a reasonable confidence in the new administration to afford time to see what its wisdom and virtue may effect—not to afford which will be considered hostile to it, and expose the State to the imputation of dangerous designs, which ought to be especially guarded against.

There has been heretofore a want of caution on this important point, which has exposed us to great danger, and which renders greater caution more necessary. It seems to me that all that can be done at present is an able report, fully exposing our wrongs, and unfolding our remedies, *but to abstain for the present from applying it* on grounds of respect for others and a sense of moderation, with the adoption of such measures as may produce *harmony of opinion among the oppressed States.* It seems to me it would also be judicious to approve of the course adopted by our people to raise their own supplies, and to abstain as far as may be practicable from the consumption of the articles fostered by the tariff—but accompanied with a caution not to consider it more than a temporary palliative.

I make these suggestions with deference, knowing how much must depend on circumstances, which can only be judged of by those on the spot. If we succeed, it will constitute one of the most glorious reforms ever effected. But if we fail, we will have the poor consolation of thinking of the greater disaster, which would have taken place, without an effort on our *part*—the loss of our liberty.

With sincere regard, I am, &c., &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

W. C. PRESTON, Esq.,

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

A letter from Commander McDOUGAL, of tha *Wyoming*, dated Yokahama, May 27, received at the Navy Department on Saturday, states:

"There is no change, or at least none that is known of, in affairs here since my arrival. Tha extended time given the Japanese to comply with the demands made by England, expired on the 24th. On tha 25th and 26th, long interviews were held between the English Minister and the Japanese officials, the result of which has not transpired yet. All is quiet in Yokahama, but business is at a stand.

At 1 A. M. of the 25th, the American Legation at Yeddo was entirely destroyed by hre. So rapid was the fire that fifteen minutes after the alarm was given the whole building was in flames. Nothing was saved but the archives of the Legation. Gen. PRUYN is of the opinion that the fira was from accident, as it occurred in the priest's house adjoining the kitchen.

The Japanese Government have on several occasions expressed the wish that our Minister would remove to Yokahama, but Gen. PRUYN never gave them any assurance that he would comply with their wish; consequently many think it was a contrivance of the Japanese Government to get him out of Yeddo by burning his residence. At the conflagration his premises were guarded by three or four hundred Japenese troops, who expressed great alarm for his personal safety, but did but little or nothing toward saving his effects. Our Minister now, I understand, is negotiating with the Japanese Government for another residence. Should they not furnish him with one, it will go far toward confirming the opinion that his presence at Yeddo is not agreeable to them—though at the same time they have always expressed the warmest feeling both toward him and our Government."

PASSES TO THE ARMY.

No passes are now issued to visit the Army of the Potomac. Gen. MEADE having complained at the number of passes issued, the Secretary has ordered that people who wish to visit the army must do so at Gen. MEADE'S pleasure, and procure their passes from him.

THE ILLNESS OF COUNT MERCIER.

Count MERCIER, made ill by bathing in Owesco Lake, is now sick in Auburn.

CONTRABAND TRADE WITH MEXICO.

A letter from Matamoras says that the contraband traffic between the Mexicans and rebels has greatly diminished of late. The Mexicans, owing to the unsettled state of their country are becoming afraid to invest their money in cotton, for fear that it will fall into the hands of the French. There are now in storage at Matamoras upward of 25,000 bales of cotton.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The convalescent camp, near Alexandria, now contains about 6,000 men—2,000 paroled prisoners, 3,000 convalescents, 800 conscripts, and about 200 deserters.

ORDNANCE.

The Ordnance Bureau has at last set itself seriously at work to ascertain the causes of the explosion of cannon, and to remedy its chronic blunders in gun founding. It has issued a memorandum, just published, requiring that whenever a gun shall give way under fire, or an *accident of any kind* happen to one, the Bureau be immediately informed of *all* the facts in relation thereto, and has ordered that particular attention be paid to the following points:

1. The manner in which the gun was loaded; stating the charge (and kind of powder used) and character and weight of projectiles.

2. The condition and appearance of the gun after it gave way, and what effect was produced on the carriage by the explosion.

3. What injuries, if any, occurred to the crew of the gun or vessel.

Sketches of the gun, and fragments which remain, should also be sent, accompanied by the written statement, in detail, of the officers in immediate charge of the gun.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

A NEW SERIES OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Treasury Department is issuing a new series of Five-Twenty coupons, each series being one hundred millions in amount. The new bonds have additional protections and guards against counterfeiting. Upon the face of the bonds the denomination appears in a gilt device underneath the engraving, which cannot be removed and cannot be copied by photography or any other known process; and the backs of the coupons are so printed that tha coupons for one period cannot by alteration of date be substituted for another period without detection. The bonds are considered as even safer from imitation than the former issues, and are produced at far less expense.

THE CROPS.

ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his monthly report for August, says the wheat crop just harvested is most excellent both in amount and quality; and the corn crop promises to be a full one, although in some localities in the West, where the drouth of June has extended into July, it may not be so good. The Marsden wheat has entirely failed to sustain its character in this country. It is an English variety of great excellence there and hence it was desirable to test it here. It is presumed that the failure is owing to the difference of climate and time of sowing.

ORDER RELATING TO DESERTION.

The following General Order has been promulgated from the Army of the Potomac:

The practice of desertion by substitutes under the draft has become so prevalent that hereafter the extreme penalty of martial law will be awarded to such delinquents as may be recaptured, and extraordinary efforts will be made to effect that object. The evidence in the following cases tends to show that the sentenced offered themselves as substitutes for the purpose of obtaining the bounty and risking the chance of recapture and official clemency:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 23.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 64:

First—Before a General Court-martial, convened at Headquarters Second brigade, First division, Fifth corps, in pursuance of General Order No. 35, of Aug. 15, 1863, of which Col. JOSEPH HAYES, Eighteenth Massachusetts volunteers, is President, were arraigned and tried:

1. G. KUHN, *alias* G. Wick, a reeruit in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers, charged with desertion. Specification—In this, that he, the said G. KUHN, *alias* G. Wick, a recruit of the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, did desert from the service of the United States, and from his escort, who were conveying him to his regiment, on or about the 6th day of August, 1863, and did remain absent from said service until delivered up as a prisoner at the camp of the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, near Beverly Ford, Virginia, on or about the 15th day of August, 1863; to which charge and specification the accused pleaded as follows: To the specification of the charge—Not Guilty. To the charge—Not Guilty. Finding: Of the specification of the charge—Guilty. Of the charge—Guilty. And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said G. KUHN, *alias* G. WICK, to be shot to death by musketry, in the presence of the division, when and where the Commanding General shall order and direct, two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein.

Second—Private JOAN FOLANAY, *alias* Graciano Lirehive, recruit of Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth regimaat Pennsylvania Volunteers. Charge—Desertion. Specification—In this that the said JOAN FOLANEY, *alias* Graciano Lirehive, recruit of Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, did desert from the service of the United States and from his company and regiment at the camp near Beverly Ford, Va., on or about the 8th day of August, 1863, and did remain away from said service until delivered up as a prisoner at the camp of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on or about the 13th day of August, 1863. To which charge and specification the accused pleaded not guilty. Finding—Of the specification of the charge, guilty. Of the charge, guilty. And the court does therefore sentance him, the said private JOAN RIENEAS, *alias* George Riouze, be shot to death by musketry, in the presence of the Division, when and where tha Commanding General may order and direct; two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein.

Fifth—EMILE LAI, *alias* E. Duffie, a recruit of the Ifish regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. Charge, desertion. Specification: In this, that the said LAI, *alias* Duffie, did desert from the service of the United States and from his escort, who were conveying him to his regiment, on or about the 6th day of August, 1863, and did remain absent from said service until delivered up as a prisoner at the camo of his regiment on or about the 13th day of August, 1863; to which charge and specification the accused LAI, *alias* Duffie, a recruit of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, pleaded as follows: to the specification of the charge, not guilty: to the charge, not guilty. Finding: Of the specification of the charge, guilty: of the charge, guilty. And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said private LAI, *alias* Duffie, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be shot to death by musketry in the presence of the division, at such time and place as the General commanding shall order and direct, two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein.

Sixth—The proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing cases having been approved by the Division Commander, and forwarded to the Major-General commanding, the following are the orders thereon: The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the cases of G. KUHN *alias* G. Wrick, a recruit of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania volunteers; JOHN FOLANEY, *alias* Graclanto Liehive, a recruit of Comoany I, One Hundred and eighteenth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; CHARLES WALTER *alias* C. Zene, recruit of the One Hunnired and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; JOHN RIENEAS, *alias* George Riouze, a recruit of the One Hundred and eighteenth regimeot Pennsylvania Volunteers, and EMILE LAI *alias* E. Duffie, a recruit of the One Hundred regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers are approved.

These men evidently belong to that class who are trading upon the necessities of the country, and have embraced enlistment with a view to desertion for the purpose of gain. It is hoped that the prompt punishment awarded their crime will have the effect to deter others from attempting a like criminal and dishonorable course of conduct, as the Commanding General will unhesitatingly punish all such cases with the severest penalties of the law. The sentence of the Court will be carried into effect in presence of the division to which the prisoners belong, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. This order will be published to every company in this army at the first parade after its receipt.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.

(Signed,) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Amusements.

The various pieces of amusement in the City are doing so well, considering the weather and the season, that no change in the performances will be made to-night. At Niblo's Garden the "DUKE'S Motto" will be given until Friday evening, when it will be withdrawn to make room for Mr. BANGMANN on Saturday night in the "Merchant of Venice," and Mr. FORREST on Monday night in one of his famous *rôles*. Mr. WHEATLEY will transfer the piece to his Philadelphia establishment, where we doubt not it will create a sensation equal to what it occasioned here. The cast of the piece will be changed to-night, when Miss ROSA EYTINGE will assume the *rôle* heretofore sustained by Mrs. J. H. ALLEN. The lady, it will be remembered, made an extremely favorable impression last season at Laura Keene's Theatre.

The ghost at Wallack's Theatre continues to attract overwhelming audiences, and in consequence "True to the Last" will be repeated until further notice. The regular season at this establishment will commence late in September. At the Winter Garden Mrs. D. P. Bowers appears nightly to good and appreciative audiences. The lady is an excellent artist, and has won, as she deserved to do, the applause of the critics and the favor of the community. At Barnum's Museum spirited dramatic performances are given every afternoon and evening. The season so far has been eminently successful. A special attraction is provided by Mr. BARNUM in the shape of a band of Indians, the members of which perform all their characteristic dances, &c., thus conveying to the mind a vivid idea of life among the children of the forest. At Irving Hall the Stereopticon is again on exhibition. Many new views have been added, and the exhibition is, as heretofore, one of the most interesting we have ever had in this City.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night our good friends in Brooklyn will have an opportunity of shuddering at the Ghost, Mr. GEORGE C. BOUCICAULT, with a good company, advertise a thrilling drama in which the Ghostship appears several times, and with miraculous power subverts the plans of a heavy villain and assists the virtuous and the needy.

The drama will be given to-night, Wednesday and Friday.

Death of Prominent Citizens.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Aug. 23.

JAMES PEACOCK, for many years Postmaster of Harrisburgh, and a prominent citizen, died to-day, aged 76 years.

HARTFORD, Sunday, Aug. 23.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, the venerable President of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of this city, died this noon.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Business is generally dull. There is no news. Public attention is engrossed by local politics, which have caused much excitement here. The regular Union Convention has nominated a ticket for the Legislature which gives great dissatisfaction, and an independent opposition Union ticket will be brought out.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $872,100 five-twenties on Saturday by the various agencies. Bonds are delivered to July 27.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Nonpareil Bitters.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

CASE—BOYCE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, by Rev. J. B. HAGANY, WILLIAM S. CASE and ANNIE, daughter of the late George S. Boyce, all of this City.

KETCHAM—DENISON.—In Christ Church, St. Joseph, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 18, by Rev. R. H. Weller, Mr. H. B. KETCHAM, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Miss LUCY WESTMORA DENISON, of Newport, R. I., youngest daughter of the late Charles Denison, Esq.

PROVOST—CABELL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, JACOB V. PROVOST to MARY, only daughter of Wm. Cabell, Esq., all of Brooklyn, L. D. No cards.

DIED.

DENISON.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Aug 22, A. CLARKSON DENISON, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Timothy's Church, 54th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HARRISON.—On Friday evening, Aug. 21, EMMA, the beloved wife of Geo. E. Harrison, in the 29th year of her age, formerly of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 41 4th-st., near 6th av., Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

FLOY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 20, EMMA JANE, wife of Rev. Dr. Floy.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 814 2d-av., on Monday, afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HAVEN.—In Mamaroneck, on Sunday, Aug. 23, ALICA B., wife of Samuel L. Haven.

The funeral services will take place at 3½ o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck. Train leaves New-Haven Railroad Depot at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

JOHNSON.—On first day, Sunday morning, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock, SARAH A., wife of Mordecai Johnson.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Clove-road, Bedford, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, third day, to Friends' Burial-grounds.

LA ROCHELLE.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 16, CASSIMORE LA ROCHELLE, aged 46 years.

☞ Canada and Boston papers please copy.

MORAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 22, of disease of the heart, MARY E. MORAND, daughter of Augustus Morand, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 210 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MCLEESE.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, after a short illness, THOMAS MCLEESE, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 Carmine-st., this (Monday) afternoon, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PALMER.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, MILTON SWIFT, son of Thomas and Sarah E. L. Palmer, aged 5 years, 7 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 324 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROWE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 22, EDWIN A. ROWE, son of Rev. Thomas Rowe, of Barbados, W. I., aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his brother, Dr. N. R. C. Rowe, Clinton-av., west side, third house from Park-av., on Monday, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SEAMAN.—In Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 22, SUSAN ELIZA, daughter of Dr. Richard S. and Mary Seaman, aged 19 months and 18 days.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, JANE ANDERSON, daughter of Cornelius D. and Susan Van Wagenen, aged 5 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 39 West 15th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 25, at 3½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 445.—Aug. 22, 1863.
46, 17, 2, 73, 1, 59, 37, 3, 66, 36, 75, 44, 34, 19

KENTUCKY, CLASS 446.—Aug. 22, 1863.
61, 59, 43, 67, 46, 87, 42, 30, 57, 68, 19, 64, 32, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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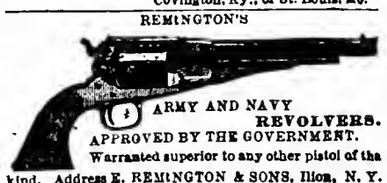

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Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

THE DISEASES OF WOMAN ARE numerous, and they all spring from one source, viz.: Obstruction. Remove this, and health, either with the married or single, is sure to follow. Dr. O. L. CHEESEMAN has discovered a well-known remedy in his pills for females. Price one dollar per box. Sold by all Druggists. Principal depot, 41 Cedar-st., New-York City.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READY.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the *New-York Times* will contain the second letter on

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, the author, can be consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, and Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M, till 8 P. M,

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Patented
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SHIRTS,
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
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JUST PUBLISHED,
CONTINENTAL MONTHLY,
FOR SEPTEMBER.
CONTENTS—NO. XXI

Southern Hate of New-England. By Miss Virginia Sherwood.
Waiting for News. By Mrs. Mary E. Neely.
Early History of Printing and the Newspaper Press in Boston and New-York. By W. L. Stone.
Reconnoissance near Fort Morgan and Expedition in Lake Pontchartrain and Pearl River, by the Mortar Flotilla of Capt. D. D. Porter, U. S. N. By F. H. Gerdine Asst. U. S. Coast Survey.
Diary of Frances Kraslnska.
The Isle of Springs. By Rev. Mr. Starbuck.
The Grave.
Reason, Rhyme and Rhythm. By Mrs. Martha W Cook.
Remembrance. By G. F. G.
The Great Riot. By Edward B. Fitzgerald.
The Deserted House.
Spring Mountain.
Japanese Foreign Relations.
Was He Successful? By Richard B. Kimball.
Jefferson Davis and Repudiation.
Editor's Table.

All communications, whether concerning manuscript or on business, should be addressed to

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher,
No. 50 Greene-st., New-York.

And for sale by all newsmen.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what makes wives run away, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

THE LARGEST, BEST, MOST USEFUL and complete Fashion Magazine in the world. The Fall No. of Mme DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS will contain Five full size Patterns, an elegant Engraving of Empress Eugenie and her Maids of Honor; a splendid Colored Fashion Plate, and other brilliant and valuable novelties. Ready Sept. 1. Single copies, 25 cts. Yearly $3, with valuable Premiums. Postage on Premiums 6 cts. extra. Subscribers who commence with the Fall No. may have the present Summer No. sent free by requesting it. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

100,000 CONSCRIPTS AND EXEMPTS wanted to buy the new humorous song, "How are you, Conscript." Marked post paid on receipt of 25 cents by Henry Tollman & Co., publishers, No. 293 Washington-st., Boston.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG—BLANK BOOK manufacturers, wholesale booksellers and stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

READY, (OFFICIAL,) THE UNITED STATES Conscription Law, or National Militia Act. Price 5 cents. J. W. FORTUNE, No. 102 Centre-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Union General Committee, a meeting of the Association will be held at the Sinclair House, 754 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug 24, to elect delegates to the Assembly District Convention, which Convention elects delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 2, 1863. Polls open from 8 to 9 o'clock.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
H. G. CAR

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN
EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital.....ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Thomas Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Edward Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London. Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester. John Pender, Esq., M. P., Manchester: Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Inglock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co., Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.
NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager.
J. W. GROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION, Limited,

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Circular Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

For further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Wanted, capital to complete 20 miles, already graded, bridged, and ready for the superstructure, at the eastern terminus of the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad.

This road, 279 miles in length, runs through the best and most fertile portion of the State of Minnesota, and a Land Grant of 3,840 acres per mile is secured to the Company by act of Congress, a large and valuable portion of which will come at once into market on the completion of the above 20 miles.

These lands are readily taken up at from $10 @ $15 per acre, and it is believed that, independent of the rest of the line, this 20 miles from La Crosse, Wis., to Houston City, Minn., would be immediately remunerative. The lands are free from taxation until resold.

Maps, plans and further information will be given on application to C. W. THOMPSON and T. B. STUBBARD, Commissioners, at the office of P. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Authorized by letters patent, dated July 21, 1863, and issued under the Act of Congress, "To provide a National Currency."

This Bank is now open for active business, including loaning of money, receiving deposits, buying and selling Exchange, advancing on produce for long time on securities, and respectfully offers its services to its correspondents and the public in all matters connected with a general banking business.

It will also deal in Government Securities of all kinds, buying and selling them on favorable terms.

Purchasers of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds can be supplied on demand.

All correspondence and orders by mail will meet with prompt and careful attention.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

SAMUEL C THOMPSON, President.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-Av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.

HENRY A. HURLBUT,	AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS	O. DE FOREST GRANT,
and THOMAS TILESTON.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 29, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.

Ctf. ...No. 318	$7,020 83	In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf. ...No. 1,022	250,102 41	Co., Trustees.
Ctf. ...No. 416	5,624 03	In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf. ...No. 1,023	8,827 50	Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, August 21, 1863.

THE O. PADDOCK & COMPANY'S BANK, (Watertown) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND BANKING OFFICE.—Accounts of officers collected and cashed. Ordnance and Quartermasters' returns adjusted in the departments. Pay, pensions and bounties procured. Prize money collected.

SOMES, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York.
No. 478 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
BOARDMAN & VANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 21, 1863.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE SEPtember 1, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY 6 PER CENT. BONDS for sale at par and interest, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

ASSETS.....$675,000

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1863.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending July 31, 1863, to dealers entitled to participate in the profits. Certificates will be ready for delivery, on 15th October next.

Also an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. on outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable in cash Oct. 15. Also a semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 36 Warren-st., a thoroughly first-class building, finished in the best manner, sub-basement and extension vaults under the sidewalk, with Hyatt's lights. Lot 25x100. Is now occupied by good and responsible tenants. Two-thirds of the purchase money can be obtained on mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply to SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 100 Chambers-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad. In thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON COTTAGE-AVENUE, IN the village of Mott Haven, 10 minutes' walk from 34-av. cars and steamboat, a first-class house containing 12 rooms, with all the improvements, will be sold very low on easy terms. Apply to THOS. OVERINGTON, Builder, Concord-st., Mott Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

PARTIES OWNING DWELLING-HOUSES, and who are desirous of either renting or selling the same, will confer a favor by sending particulars to the subscribers as early as convenient, who will endeavor to serve them promptly and faithfully.

NEWMAN & FITTON, 25 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOMESTEAD
NEAR NEW-YORK CITY.

All finished and ready to be enjoyed without further care or trouble.

A very desirable Homestead, of nearly two acres, within thirty minutes' ride from Wall-st.—almost hourly communication from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. and at 11 P. M.

The build ings are commodious, and the grounds are fitted up in the most complete order, with every desirable kind of shrubs, trees, fruits, etc., etc.

In short, it is just such a place as any one would desire to enter upon and enjoy without further trouble. Good churches and schools very convenient.

It will be sold for less than it cost in gold currency. Price $17,000, which may be reduced by sale or reservation of three or four valuable building lots, if the whole ground is not wanted. Part of the purchase money may remain for a term of years if desired. For full particulars inquire at the *Agricultural* office, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the county, scenery beautiful, and only 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME VILLAGE RESIdence: excellent outbuildings and 17¾ acres of land, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. Location 18 miles from Jersey City on the New-Jersey Railroad. To any person seeking a healthy and pleasant residence with quick and frequent communication with New-York, the above offers rare inducements. Price $15,000; two-thirds may remain on mortgage if required. Apply to JOHN WEBBER, Esq., No. 233 Grand-st., Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Building.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A BEAUtiful country seat, with about four acres of ground, on which is a two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, having all conveniences and in perfect order; stable, carriage-house, greenhouse, grapery and all kinds of choice grafted fruit trees, in full bearing; formerly the nursery of the late Mr. Shaw. Inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HASTINGS—THE WELL-ESTablished house and grounds known as the Crowen House, two acres of land, villa and cottage. The whole is offered at a price that will secure to the purchaser a very good investment. Apply to T. J. CROWEN, No. 843 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

HUDSON RIVER—BETWEEN SPUYTEN DUYvil and Slog Sing—wanted to rent or purchase a house with 2 to 3 acres of land. House to be double, 12 to 15 rooms, with kitchen extension and convenient to Station. Address, with particulars and price, J. L. M., Box No. 2,598 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, TO RENT OR LEASE, a moderate-sized, modern built brick or brown-stone house, with gas, water, bath, &c. Any person having property of above description, pleasantly located, may find a good tenant, with satisfactory references, by addressing, with particulars and locality, X. Y. Z. Box No. 3,068 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—ON CLINTON OR WASHington avs., Brooklyn, a first-class house, furnished or unfurnished; must be pleasantly located, with more or less grounds. Possession wanted by 1st September or October. Address W. A. C., Box No. 622 Post-office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION

AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, No. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
PRIZE STEAMER EAGLE,

Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels:

Steamer EAGLE,	Schooner JULIA,
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner FROLIC,
Steamer UNION,	Schooner W. Y. LEITCH,
Schooner REBEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA,
Schooner SEA DRIFT,	Schooner HARRIET,
Brig COMET,	Schooner A. J. HOUGE,
Sloop RELAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of

Aguardiente, brandy, brogans, buttons, bleached cloth, hogging, copperas, castor oil, cordials, cartridges, claret, cotton cards, candles, Castile soap, crockery, coffee, calf skins, cloth, drugs, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, lead, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olives, olive oil, indigo, iron, pins, paper, pepper, rum, rope, stationery, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, steel, sardines, powder, quicksilver, tea, thread, tin, whisky, chronometers.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection one day before the sale. T. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACK. & WEST'N R. R. CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-AV., NEW-YORK, AUG. 15, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within five days from the day of such call, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton will cover the expense of stocking the coal both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the docks. These conditions are intended to meet the wants of ocean steamers whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE YONKERS PROPERTY

At auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

Yonkers—A very fine country seat lying on the east side of the Post Road, 1½ mile north of the depot, and opposite the residences of Messrs. Edw. Weston and C. H. Lillienthal.

The house is frame, 40x40 feet, contains 15 rooms, bath-room, furnace-room, &c., and stands about 300 yards from the road, on which the property has a front of 492 feet.

The outbuildings consist of fine carriage house, two large barns, farm house, ice house, &c.

The land, consisting of between 40 and 50 acres, is all under cultivation.

There is on the premises the choicest variety of fruits, fine shade trees, beautiful trout pond, &c.; fine stream of water running through the place, and another in the rear. The view is one of the finest on the river, commanding the river from the Highlands to Staten Island, and also some 40 or 50 miles of Long Island Sound, together with a very fine view of the Palisades. The above is really a desirable opportunity for any gentleman to suit himself with a fine country seat within so short a distance of the City.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 26th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of

HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Haff's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Brutus Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

OPIUM NOT TICK.—L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 111 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, 10 cases Turkey Opium. To be sold without reserve.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 22d sts., Washington, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 24 day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delta*, consisting of about 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on south side of 118th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., each 20x100 feet and 11 inches. Sale positive.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of September next, for furnishing the requisite supply of books for vessels of the Navy, during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be Indorsed "Proposals for Books," and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

Lists of the books will be furnished on application personally or by mail, at the Bureau.

No proposals will be entertained from those not actual publishers of or regular licensed dealers in books, and the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.

The books must be supplied, as called for by order of the Bureau, and delivered with all reasonable promptitude to the designated Navy-yard or Naval Station, at the expense and risk of the contractor; and all books so delivered must be subject to the inspection of, and entirely satisfactory to, the Navigation officer receipting for them.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, as required by law.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. COM.-GEN'L OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

For delivery on 7th of September, 1863:

563 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

12,500 pounds first quality canvassed sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The bacon and hams are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops: or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.

Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels:

Steamer EAGLE,	Schooner JULIA,
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner FROLIC,
Steamer UNION,	Schooner W. Y. LEITCH,
Schooner REBEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA,
Schooner SEA DRIFT,	Schooner HARRIET,
Brig COMET,	Schooner A. J. HOUGE,
Sloop RELAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of

1,298 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full headlined and bungs sealed.

1,414 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, sixty pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

100,000 pounds prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,300 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head lined flour barrels.

137,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows:

1. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each, like samples to be seen at this office.

3. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

368,125 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry raw SUGAR: barrels to be new end of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

1,250 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

2,500 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelve.

25,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

1,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining: sixty pounds to the bushel.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September: 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary sea-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September: 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

5,950 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

2,380 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

2,500 gallons mixed PICKLES in ten-gallon kegs: each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized Cucumbers, two gallons green Peppers, and two gallons Onions.

For delivery on the 14th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 21st of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 28th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Sugar, Candles, Salt and Dried Fruit must be in packages of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase of, as well as name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the sellers their prime quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals and forms of contract, &c., can be had at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of TWO MILLION OF DOLLARS, to meet, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1867.

Proposals endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.

A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without delay, and in the case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September instant, to the day of payment next for the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1863.

DESERTERS.—The attention of all citizens is called to section 24 of the "Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," which is in the words following:

SEC. 24. "*And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure, or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall *harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter*—or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $500, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

The number of deserters from the United States Army from regiments now in the field, disguised and employed in this District, will cause the law in relation to employing or concealing them to be rigorously enforced, and all are warned against violating the preceding section.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling ent the National forces, viz.:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by aed from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fourth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned the said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces, in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 499 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 249; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 347; to the Seventh, 756.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, **made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. Seymour, dated Aug. 7, 1863:**

HEADQUARTERS, Provost-Marshal's Office,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fourth Congressional District will commence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Chambers-st.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—SEVENTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by aed from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Seventh Distrtct of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled, "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Seventh District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

(L. S.) (signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Seventh District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 1,357 men.
To the Second Sub-district, 1,068.

These are the quotas of the Sub-districts with fifty per cent added.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 62d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.

First Sub-District—Eleventh Ward.
Second Sub-District.—Seventeenth Ward.

No excuses for exemptions will be heard until due notice shall have been given.

FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Seventh District of New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, EIGHTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6, of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Eighth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled, "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Eighth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(L. S.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Eighth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 499 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 249; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 347; to the Seventh, 756.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, **made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. Seymour, dated Aug. 7, 1863:**

HEADQUARTERS, Provost-Marshal's Office,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fourth Congressional District will commence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Chambers-st.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—SEVENTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by aed from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Seventh Distrtct of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled, "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Seventh District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

(L. S.) (signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Seventh District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 1,357 men.
To the Second Sub-district, 1,068.

These are the quotas of the Sub-districts with fifty per cent added.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7th, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7th.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 62d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.

First Sub-District—Eleventh Ward.
Second Sub-District.—Seventeenth Ward.

No excuses for exemptions will be heard until due notice shall have been given.

FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Seventh District of New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, EIGHTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6, of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by aed from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Eighth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes: and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Eighth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

(L. S.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Eighth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 1,164.
To the Second Sub-district, 1,127.
To the Third Sub-District, 844.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts, with the fifty per cent added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

This order made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated July 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 7th.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, No. 1,309 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this District will be *resumed* on TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863, at 8 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The ballots will be counted publicly and placed in the wheel, and there will be drawn therefrom

For the First Sub-District, Eighteenth Ward, 1,104, less 216, previously drawn.

For the Second Sub-District, Twentieth Ward, 1,127.

For the Third-Sub-District, Twenty-first Ward, 811.

Persons drawn will be duly notified when and where to report, and when claims for exemption will be heard.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Eighth District.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL RESIDENTS of this District is called to the following certificates:

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ..., resident of ..... county, State of ....., hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ....., a widow, (or of ....., an aged parent,) dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the abovenamed ..... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

.....

.....

Personally appeared before me ..... the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated th's ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claimed exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she Desires one of his or her Sons Exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ..... and ....., residents of ....., ... county, State of ....., hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above-named; and I elect that my ..... son ....., shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

.....

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the abovenamed ..... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of .. ... sons for support.

.....

.....

Personally apreared before me, the above named ....., and ....., and severally made oath that the abovs certificates are correct and true, to the best of thsir knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the elections, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the person certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber....., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ....., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... aed ..... residents of ....., ... county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ..... under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

.....

.....

Personsally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace

Dated at .....,
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to droft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., ... county, State of ....., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ....., consto and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate must be signed by the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to droft is the father of motherless children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of ..... motherless children, under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., ... county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... is father of ..... motherless children under 12 years of age and depeodent on his labor for support.

.....

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace

Dated this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ....., ... county, State of ....., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason

That I am ..... years of age.

We, the subscribers, ... and ....., of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ....'s age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

.....

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ....., and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank spaces in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age. "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN WILL hold a special meeting on MONDAY, the 21th day of August, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Fencing lots between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues; also, fencing lots at the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and on Fifty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; also, the six lots immediately in the rear of same, three of which front on Thirty-ninth-street, and three front on Fortieth-street; also lots known as Ward Numbers two thousand and thirteen, two thousand and fourteen and two thousand and thirty-seven in the same block; also, lots on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, known as Ward numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, fifty-six and fifty-seven in block number three hundrd and forty-five, and Ward numbers sixteen, seventeen, fifty-six and fifty-seven, in block number three hundred and forty-six. Also, lots on the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward numbers thirty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and the lot on the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward number twenty-eight, in block number three hundred and forty-six.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WILLIAM A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Aug. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
} Committee on Police.

NOTICE.—I HAVE A YEAR-CLOCK, LEFT AT my store two years ago to be repaired. If not called for it will be sold for expenses immediately.

S. P. SQUIRE, No. 132 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, August 22, 1863.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3¾, 5, 6 and 7¼.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10 30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5 50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8 15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4 10, 5 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 8 15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; to Dover Plains, 8:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:20, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12 30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fordhville; to Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2, 4.30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and Weita Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12 20, 3:40, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 6:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows. Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 7 50 and 10 25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10 40 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 4 15 P. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the line, instead of 8:06 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of Atlantic, East River, at 8 A. M. for Hempstead, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4 30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 4 30 and 5 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train at 9 A. M. from 34th-st. (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2 45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York at 5 30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9 15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:30 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Nyack, 12:15 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23.—THE ONLY THROUGH Boat to Glen Cove, landing at Jones' Woods, Stratton-port, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler, City Island, Great Neck (to accommodate the Clever Yellows' Club), New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. The splendid and commodious steamb at MINNA, Capt. GILSON, having beautiful saloon accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, and the fastest boat on the route, will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M.; Hunter's Point at 9:30; Jackson-st. at 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 2 P. M.; New-Rochelle at 3:15 P. M., stopping at all landings. The above boat will go rain or shine.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Blount's & Browe's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART-ford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERI-DEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, tonabias at 30th-st.

SHIPPING

GALWAY LINE,
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LITTLE,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$70 and $80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwarp, &c., at lowest r

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Trip from New-Orleans to Helena—Gens. Grant, Sherman and Steele—A Returning Regiment—The Guerrillas—Gen. Steele's Expedition to Little Rock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HELENA, Ark., Monday, Aug. 17, 1863

A trip from New-Orleans to this point is about as long and tedious as one from New-York to Jerusalem. The weather is intensely hot, ice a luxury only to be dreamed of, provisions salt, unpalatable and indigestible, to all of which discomforts must be added the fact that every up-river boat is crowded with discharged and furloughed soldiers, whose long service in the field, although undoubtedly gallant and deserving of high praise, have not tended to their cleanliness, or to make the odor of their presence at all refreshing or fragrant.

The *Albert Pearce*, upon which I came up, also had the honor of conveying the Twenty-third Connecticut regiment of infantry, who, being nine months' men, and having distinguished themselves by their gallant surrender of Brashear City and other similer feats, were on their way home to receive the reward due their ardnous nine months' labors. They are rather a fine set of men; but like all other soldiers who enlist for short terms, they lacked the effectiveness attained by months of marching, drilling and fighting.

On the same boat were a large number of officers, who were leaving Vicksburgh on furloughs. A vigorous search of their baggage, instituted by the Government official, showed that many of these patriots had not been idle during their stay in Dixie. In one box, in the care of a surgeon, and sent to his wife at Madison, Wis., by an officer at Vicksburgh, were found two handsome double-barreled shot-guns, a very elegant silver-mounted rifle, a heavy silver ealver, some lace window-curtains, and a few valuable *bijouterie*, which the enterprising gentleman had collected in the South and was sending home, probably with a view to make his long absence seem less tedious to his waiting helpmeet. Other packages revealed more guns, silver pitchers, ladies' fine under-clothing, and a thousand other articles whose names I have forgotten. In every case these articles were found in the baggage of officers. Had they been privates, they would have been disgraced and punished; as it was, the stolen goods were simply confiscated, and the whole affair treated as rather a good joke. There seemingly is no reason why a thief with shoulder-straps should not be punished as well as a thief in a plain blouse; but yet there is a difference made, and a marked one.

One Colonel belonging to the Army of the Tennessee *did* meet his deserts, as doubtless would all other thieves did their case reach the notice of Gen. GRANT. He sacked a house of all of its furniture, including a fine piano, had the plunder hauled into camp, boxed up, and carried upon a boat marked for his home in the North, ere he was discovered. He was at once very properly dismissed the service—he should in addition, like other thieves, have been sent to Alton for a term of ten years at hard labor. A few examples of this sort would have the effect to break up this system of thieving and burglary, which so many are carrying on under the guise of officers and soldiers.

I found everything quiet at Vicksburgh, and no prospect of a resumption of active operations for the next six weeks. Several orders have been issued lately with a view of making the citizens feel more certainly the severities of that war which they have created. None of them can travel the streets without a pass; they are not allowed, on any pretence, to leave the place, nor can any one of them send or receive a letter through the Post-office. No goods are allowed to enter the place, save such as are brought by sutlers, and these must be sold only to the regiments. As may naturally be expected, the traitorous feelings of the people are excited into more intense hostility toward the Government—a feeling, however, which, in course of time, may assume the shape of repentance, as they have by experience the contrast between the rigors of rebellion and the happiness which attended their loyalty ere they attempted the disruption of the Union.

Gen. GRANT still remains at Vicksburgh, but as he occupies a fine house, and has his family with him, his long absence from the North is not as severe as it would seem to be. He bears his honors meekly, and is just as accessible as he was before the fall of Vicksburgh had made him the first man in the eyes of the people.

It is well that he stays here, for were he to go North, the ovations that would meet him, the flattery and attention that would await him at every step, the speeches he would be called upon to make, and the wrangling that would ensue between radical Abolition and Democratic sheets as to his "position," and the attempts that would be made to run him for President, would utterly turn his head, and totally unfit him to lead our armies to further victories.

Gen. SHERMAN, too, is evidently afraid that somebody will want to make him President if he goes home, and so he quietly remains with his corps at Big Black River. STEELE, too, is evidently not in search of office, nor tired by his already many and arduous services, for instead of getting leave of absence in order to be *feted* make speeches, and define himself on the "nigger question," he left this point yesterday at the head of a respectable column to take possession of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, and to administer due chastisement to Gen. PRICE, should that worthy attempt to obstruct his progress.

In justice to an officer whose unrivaled gallantry is only equaled by his modesty, I inclose the following compliment from his commanding General. Col. CORSE is a West Pointer originally, but after graduating removed to Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law, and took a prominent part in the politics of that State. At the breaking out of this war, he immediately came forward to the assistance of his country, and was made Major of the Sixth Iowa, under Col. MCDOWELL, brother of the former commander of the Army of the Potomac. Under his instructions, the regiment became one of the most efficient in the field, as has been shown in almost every battle in the West, from that of Belmont to the last attack upon Jackson, Miss. Col. CORSE served as Inspector-General under Gen. POPE, but upon the resignation of MCDOWELL, was promoted to the Colonelcy of his old regiment. At the late attack upon Jackson, he commanded the skirmishers of the First Division, and behaved, together with his regiment, so gallantly as to elicit the order given below from his division General. I am glad to learn that he stands a fair chance of receiving the appointment to a Brigadiership, in which case his many gallant services will meet with no more than their just reward:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN FRONT OF JACKSON, MISS., July 16, 1863.

Col. Corse, Commanding Sixth Iowa Infantry:

The valor of your noble regiment has been conspicuous even amidst the universal good conduct that has marked the operations of all the troops of this First division during our advance upon Jackson, and since our arrival here.

I cannot too highly commend the gallantry you have displayed in the two successful charges you have made. The true heart swells with emotions of pride in contemplating the heroism of those who, in their country's cause, charge forward under the iron hail of half a dozen batteries and exposed to a murderous fire of musketry from behind strong intrenchments, capture prisoners under their very guns.

Such has been the glorious conduct of the Sixth Iowa this morning, and those who share your dangers and emulate your valor, will join me in tendering you and the brave men you command, my warmest thanks and most hearty congratulations.

Most truly yours,
(Signed,) WM. GOOV SMITH,
Brig.-Gen. Com'd'g First Division.

In my latter from New Orleans I stated that I found the river open from St. Louis to the Gulf In my experience the river is open *down*, but not *up*, for as we were coming by Bayou Sara, or just above, a squad of guerrillas opened with musketry and artillery on a boat which was running about half a mile in advance of us. She was struck several times and was apparently disabled, for she floated down and lodged against the opposite bank out of range of the rebel guns. Very fortunately for us the rebels took to flight upon disabling the *Tweyville*, so that we passed the point without molestation. At almost every point above Natchez these vagabonds are resuming operations and rendering the passage of steamers at once dangerous and difficult in the extreme. Hereafter transports going down or up will be convoyed at regular intervels by gunboats between Vicksburgh and New Orleans.

Within the last few days the Army of the Tennessee has been nearly paid off—about one-third up to April 30, and the remainder up to June 30. The entire army would have been paid off up to the latter date had not so much money been lost when the steamer *Ruth* was burned. About $2,600,000 were lost, and nearly or quite $8,000,000 have been paid to the conquerors of Vicksburgh. It is a pleasing fact that of this money a very large percentage was sent home to the families of the soldiers. In many cases companies have placed their savings together and sent it up for investment in five-twenties and other securities. One company alone, and a very small one at that, invested in this manner over $4,000.

While the health of the troops was good when in the trenches before Vicksburgh, the instant the place fell they began to get sick by the thousands. This fact alone shows that men are healthier, other things being equal, when engaged in active duties than when in camp. In view of this fact one is led to suspect that active operations against the enemy might have been continued immediately after the taking of Vicksburgh, and our men, notwithstanding the heat, been none the worse for it.

At this place can be found the only signs of activity between Cairo and the Gulf. PRICE not long since took advantage of the employment of our forces and attention in other quarters, and attempted to "gobble up" Gen. PRENTISS, whereby a strong position would have been lost, and the country deprived of the services of a very valuable—speaker. To retaliate upon PRICE, and also to carry loyalty into benighted Arkansas, it has been determined to penetrate the country and seize the capital, Little Rock. This task has been given to Gen. STEELE, who has already started on his mission overland, in the direction of Clarendon, on White River, distant some seventy miles from this place, where he will be met by transports with additional supplies.

It is not believed that he will encounter any serious opposition, either on his march or in taking possession of Little Rock. It is generally believed here that PRICE has resigned his command in the Confederate service, and without him, the rebel cause in Arkansas and Missouri amounts to nothing.

From the best information I can get, nothing beyond this expedition of importance will occur among the troops on the river until the 1st or middle of October. Gen. HERRON and others have left within the last day or two. Leaves of absence vary in length from twenty to forty days.

GALWAY.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Steele's Expedition to Little Rock.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

HELENA, ARK., Thursday, Aug. 13, 1863.

The remainder of Maj.-Gen. FREDERICK STEELE'S expedition to the interior of Arkansas, leaves to-day. The First division, Brig.-Gen. J. W. Davidson commanding, is already at Clarendon, on White river, forty miles distant. This division is composed almost entirely of cavalry, and is the same force that left Pilot Knob in the early part of July, and marching southward, expelled MARMADUKE from Missouri. The Third division, under command of Col. SAMUEL A. RICE, of the Thirty-third Iowa—who, by the way, is said to have received his commission as Brigadier-General since leaving here—left here before yesterday, and must be twenty miles away by this time. The Second division, under command of Col. WM. E. MCLEAN, of the Forty-third Indiana, and an independent cavalry brigade, under Col. POWELL CLAYTON, of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, are the troops leaving to-day. Gen. STEELE and escort accompany these latter troops. The different columns will halt at Clarendon until the last has arrived, when the expedition will proceed in closer order toward Little Rock.

General Orders No. 5, issued yesterday, contain the following paragraph, which I send you, with feelings of more than ordinary pleasure:

"VI. No property shall be taken from citizens without authority. Foraging parties will be organized by brigade commanders and placed in the charge of commissioned officers, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary supplies. Straggling, marauding, and setting buildings on fire are positively forbidden. Any infraction of this order which may be detected will be summarily punished, and any officer who shall fail to notice such infraction shall be deemed guilty of neglect of duty, and dealt with accordingly. These measures are necessary for the sake of discipline, and as a matter of policy towards the people of Arkansas, whom we desire to bring back to their allegiance.

The General commanding sincerely hopes that for the credit of the command and the reputation of the Government which we represent, both officers and man will view this matter in a proper light.

This paragraph of General Orders No. 5 will be published at the head of every company."

General Orders No. 5 also contain a provision that each regiment must have a strong rear guard, specially instructed to prevent straggling.

The rebels, supposed to be under the command of Gen. PRICE, may make a stand about fifteen miles this side of Little Rock. There is a wide prairie, said to be thirty-eight miles without water, on the west side of White River. At its western limit there is a marsh and bayou, skirted with timber, which presents many advantages for defence, and if there is a stand made at any point this side of Little Rock, it will probably be made at this point. Our troops will be fatigued with a forced march across the wide prairie, and compelled to go into the fight with a short supply of water, which will prove of great advantage to the rebels. The rebel force north of the Arkansas River is believed to be less than 15,000 men, and KIRBY SMITH is supposed to be beyond supporting distance.

Rumor has it that Gen. PRENTISS has taken so much to heart the recent unkind cut of his superiors in placing the expedition into Arkansas under command of Gen. STEELE, that he has resigned. Our flag will seem the brighter if this should prove correct.

The following order speaks for itself:

HEADQUARTERS ARKANSAS EXPEDITION,
HELENA, Ark., Aug. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—1. Maj. J. W. PADDOCK, Assistant Adjutant-General, having received official information of the acceptance of his resignation, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters. The undersigned deeply regrets the circumstances which have led to the termination of his official relations with Maj. PADDOCK, who, as Chief of his Staff, has participated in some of the most important operations of the war, closing with the surrender of Vicksburgh and the expulsion of the rebels from Mississippi west of Pearl River. In retiring to private life, Maj. PADDOCK will carry with him the kind wishes of those who have been associated with him officially. His patriotism, his knowledge and experience in military matters, have not failed to be a great service in promoting the glorious cause to which his time and energies have been devoted for the past two years.

2. First.-Lieut. G. O. SOKALSKY, Second cavalry, United States Army, Aid-de-Camp, will relieve Maj. PADDOCK in the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General. All official communications will be addressed to him until further orders. FREDERICK STEELE,
Major-General Commanding.

The occasion of Maj. PADDOCK'S resignation was ill-health, resulting from exposure during the campaign in the Mississippi Valley.

MADISON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

The Forty-first Anniversary—Sermons, Addresses, &c.—The Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON UNIVERSITY,
HAMILTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1863.

The forty-first anniversary of this University has been very well attended considering the great national interests which absorb the public mind. The attendance from New-York City was larger than might have been expected. Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Surveyor of the Port, JAMES and SAMUEL COLGATE, SMITH SHELDON Esq., Rev. Drs. BURLINGHAM, ARMITAGE, MIKELS, PENDLETON, and several others, representing the legal and other professions, were present most of the week. The exercises opened on Sunday morning 16th instant, with a sermon before the Education Society by Rev. S. DAYDEN PHELPS, D.D., of New-Haven, Conn., from the text Mark xii. 37, "The common people heard him gladly." The preacher stated that it was the masses of the people and not the aristocrats who most readily accepted the teachings of truth and justice in all nations, and were most thoroughly imbued with true patriotism, which latter affection was most forcibly illustrated by Jesus himself weeping over his beloved Jarnsalem. In the afternoon the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church was occupied by Rev. Dr. PENDLETON, of the Cannon-street Baptist Church, New-York, who preached a very fine sermon to a large congregation. At 4 o'clock an audience assembled in the chapel of the University to listen to Mrs. VINTON, the widow of a Burman Missionary. She discoursed over an hour in a very interesting manner of her experience in the jungles of heathendom.

The annual sermon before the Society for Religious Inquiry, was preached by Rev. GEO. D. BOARDMAN, of Rochester, from John xiv. 12. It was an able argument in defence of the idea that the work of the Church now, as in the apostolic days, was a *miracle work*, and the great trouble now was a lack of faith that almost amounted to scepticism.

The Ænnian and Adelphian Societies held their anniversary on Monday evening. The orator was Hon. JOHN W. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsia, New-York, whose theme was "The Versatility of American Oratory," which he illustrated by PATRICK HENRY and JAMES OTIS, before the Revolution, and by HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, after; in the course of which the speaker described CLAY'S last visit to New-York, when he received such ovations as never crowned a king. The closing of WEBSTER'S immortal reply to the would-be traitor HAYNE, was quoted with most impressive effect. The Poem was recited by SAMUEL BURNHAM, of Boston. Subject—*Dum Virimus Vivamus*, which was very pleasantly treated, and wound up with some stirring notes of patriotism, which elicited enthusiastic responses.

The Theological Seminary held its commencement on Tuesday, opening with prayer by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, New-York. The first speaker was W. A. BRIGGS, of Pittsfield, Mass., a nephew of the late Ex-Gov. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, whose subject was the "Inspiration of the Scriptures." The other speakers and their themes are as follows: "The Province of Authority in Religion," by C. W. BURNHAM, Hopkinton, N. H.; the "Christian Idea of Government," by W. N. CLARK, Canonvia; the "Development Theory of Church History," by THOS. CULL, Malone, N. Y.; the "Unity of the Divine Plan," by N. C. MALLORY, Castile; the "Scriptural Theory of Prayer," by W. W. MERRIAM, of Springfield, Mass.; "Faith, a Discipline," by E. B. PALMER, of Harlem, New-York City; the "Necessity of Providence is a Moral Government," by THOS. PATTISON, New-York, and the "Rule of Life," by T. S. WOOLEN, Beekman. The oration of Mr. PALMER, of New-York, was one of the best in every respect and was delivered in unexceptionable style. His friends in the City may congratulate him upon his success. He is a brother of the well-known Counsellor JEREMIAH PALMER, Esq., and while one brother lays down the law, the other will not fail, it is hoped, to expound the Gospel in its purity and strength. An affecting address by Prof. HARVEY, D. D., closed the exercises.

In the evening the Alumni and friends were addressed by Rev. A. M. HOPKINS, of Bridgeport, Conn., on "Antagonism the Developer of Strength," which was most ably treated, and forcibly illustrated in the expressions of DANTE, MILTON and other celebrities of bygone times and still more impressively proven by the stirring evidences transpiring in our own days and country. The resources, energies, genuine patriotism, firmness and courage of our people, found a noble advocate in Mr. HOPPER. His unqualified denunciation of treason, South and North, and firm faith in the power and will of all good citizens to put down and punish the terrible crimes against God and humanity, that have been committed in our land within a short period, met with warm echoes, and proved the speaker worthy of the occasion and of his own manhood as a Christian and a patriot. Mr. HOPPER'S address was one of the most interesting and able of the week, and well deserves repetition before many other large audiences.

But the Commencement Day was Wednesday—the day of pride, ambition, hope and realization to the graduates. Three years ago this class was large and full of promise. When the unholy conspirators of the South fired the first shot at the citadel of our liberties, the students of Madison University were among the foremost in consecrating themselves to the cause of our country. From every class books were exchanged for bayonets, and the recitation room was left for the field. The Professors did not repress the enthusiasm, and one of them, Prof. BROWN, went out as Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New-York State Volunteers, numbering, one year ago, nearly 1,000 brave, noble young souls, of whom only 140 efficient men now answer to the roll-call. This remnant of a devoted band are thundering to-day for admission at the gates of that traitors' den, Charleston. May God give them a chance to destroy the infernal nest, is the prayer of many a lip trembling with just vengeance over the fate of their perished friends and college mates. One of them, Lieut.-Col. AARON SMITH, was killed at Gettysburgh. Others, Captains, Lieutenants and privates, are sleeping in the "sacred soil." Out of 114 who went out a year ago only two are living. No wonder then the classes are depleted—but the exercises passed off with spirit tinged with sad memories. All the graduating class wore badges of mourning for their fellow-classmates, reminding the large audience of the sacrifices which the University has made, and inspiring every heart with a more intense hatred of the rebellion. The orations were arranged in the following order: "Life Revealed by Action," by W. E. LOCKHART; "Relation of Law to Society," by SAM. VANTON; "Affectation of Originality," by J. M. BEAAT. "Tastes and Character," by C. H. NASH, which was a fine oration, well delivered and elicited loud cheers. "Thought Conquers," by FRANK B. SPEAR, a conscript and son of one of the Professors, was one of the ablest and best delivered of the day, full of solid truth and fervid patriotism. His allusion to his fellow-students who had given their lives from the noblest impulses, and that such devotion from thinking minds could not fail the cause they had served so well, was quite touching. W. F. THOMPSON came next with "Thinking and Acting." "Welsh Recollections," by OWEN WILLIAMS. "The Spirits of Utility," by E. A. WOODS. "The Law of Help," by R. V. W. SNOW, of Brooklyn; and "The Power and Powerlessness of Truth," by A. B. CHILL, closed the speaking.

The Degree of D. D. was conferred upon Revs. A. A. J. PALMER, of Stoningtion, Ct., and Mr. W. R. BROOKS, of Hamilton. In the evening the Conference of Alumni and Friends was held in the big chapel. Speeches were made by Rev. Drs. ARMITAGE, BURLINGHAM, Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, J. B. and SAMUEL COLGATE, of New-York; HOPPER, of Bridgeport; S. DEXTER PHELPS, of New-Haven, and others.

The most noticeable feature of the whole commencement was the absence of GEORGE W. EATON, D.D., LL.D., President of the University. It is but just to the noble Doctor and his many warm friends to state that he is absent for the first time in *thirty years* from this University, having sailed, under the advice of physicians, on the 4th of July last, for Europe, where he will spend some months in recruiting his health and visiting the Universities of the Old World, especially those of Great Britain and Germany, and the home of art in Italy, France and elsewhere. He had worn himself down with 30 years' incessant labor here, and needed the rest he is getting. Upon every lip were expressions of concern for his absence, and a prayer for his safe return to the scene of his affections and his duties. May there not be another commencement here for more than 30 years to come without his presence. H.

Contemplated Removal of the Military Hospitals.

Considerable excitement was created in the vicinity of the Military Hospital at Central Park, the latter part of last week, by the removal of the inmates. It was ascertained that they were to be sent to Brattleboro, Vt., and in consequence of anticipated disturbances here and threats that the hospital would be an object of attack by a mob, orders, it was ascertained, had been also sent for the removal and relinquishment of all the hospitals in the harbor. Wiser counsel ultimately prevailed and it was countermanded, Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND'S visit undoubtedly had the good effect of a change of plan. These hospitals have cost in their erection over eight hundred thousand dollars and could not be replaced, as they are to-day, for much over one million. That any attack would be made upon them is preposterous, and we doubt if even the vilest of the vile disposed ever thought of such a thing.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Great Convention of the Western War Democracy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Aug. 20, 1863.

The War Democracy have met in Council. From every part of Indiana, the special trains have brought the substantial men of the Democratic party. Though assured that the farming interests were intensely loyal, no one was prepared to see such a sundering of party ties as this day has witnessed. Men who never voted except their party ticket, and who are Democrats still, have broken from their false guides, to come to the State Capital to declare that genuine Democracy means the support of the Government, under all circumstances, and the prosecution of the war until treason shall succumb to the force of arms. A stranger would derive the impression that some occasion of solemn interest had convened this great meeting. In every man's face and manner, was shown such deep interest and strength of purpose as only mark the existence of great emergencies and the will to meet their demands. The people moved to the State House, as the trains came in, in vast columns, with perfect order, and with that cool, quiet dignity that shows they came on *business* and would attend to that business.

Here and there outbursts of anthusiasm broke forth as a delegation passed beneath the "*good old flag*," which flashed in the sunlight from every loyal tower, gable and window; but the great feature of the morning is pouring was earnestness, sobriety and purpose.

THE STAND.

Upon the stand were the following "*old-line*" Democrats. I give the years of their uninterrupted service in their party, as it marks the great feature of the occasion: Hon. C. W. Cathcart, formerly M. C., (35 years;) Hon. Amos Lovering, (25 years;) Judge John Brownlee, (20 years;) Hon. Henry Secrist, Ex-M. C. and Buchanan and Breckinridge Democrat, too, (40 years;) Wm. S. Smith, Esq., (32 years;) Hon. Chauncey Carter, (40 years;) also Messrs. N. T. Hauser, Col. James Gavin, John J. Morrison, Thomas M. Stilwell, Col. Frybarger, Hon. E. Dumont and others, of unimpeachable Democracy, were among the party. To every Indiana Democrat their names are a tower of strength.

THE SPEECHES.

Brig.-Gen. KIMBALL, formerly of the army of the Potomac, now on leave from Vicksburgh, and Hon. HENRY SECRIST, in the morning, and Maj.-Gen. MCCLERNAND and Hon. ESENEZER DUMONT, all Democrats, in the afternoon, were the speakers, Gen. LOGAN having been detained by illness while *en route* to this city. The speeches were frank, manly avowals of the purpose to support the Government at all hazards, and through all trials. They rebuked the pretensions of the false Democracy, and pledged their constituents to a vigorous prosecution of the war. In all the elements that suit the times and the condition of the Republic, every man was true to the good cause, and the vast auditory received them all with most hearty and appreciative applause. In the interval between the morning speeches, while the band were playing "Rally 'round the Flag," which excited the people to the utmost enthusiasm, a dispatch was received from Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of New-York, which increased the cheering, and added spirit to the masses.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Another feature that distinguished the convention was the *absence* from an active part of all the leading *Republicans*. With marked good taste, the whole affair was originated and carried through by the Democracy, and you may feel assured that it will prove the severest blow that the Copperheads have received in Indiana.

GOV. MORTON.

The Governor, though before the war a tried Democrat, did not participate in the speaking, nor did he appear upon the stand. Gratified he must have been at the noble stand taken by all the speakers; but, with his usual good judgment he forebore to accept the invitation, that the occasion might as it did, in fact, bear its true character, as the indignant protest of the *genuine* Democracy against the dictation of its *falsifiers* of the Vallandigham and Van Vorhis school.

But not for Indiana alone, but for the *Northwest*, this meeting has significance. It is the foreshadowing of a more perfect union of all who love country more than party in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the vindication of the Government against all its opposers, and I will venture a prophecy that the position taken by Gov. MORTON throughout the war will yet be sustained, not only by the entire Northwest, but that his name will be long and everywhere remembered as that of a patriot who knows no distinction of State lines, but who lives, and labors unceasingly and with unselfish zeal, for the *Union*, and *nothing but the Union*.

WHY GEN. CASS COULD NOT ATTEND.

DETROIT, Sunday, Aug. 16.

DEAR SIR: I have just come from a visit to Gen. CASS'S house, and found him very feeble and entirely unfit for a journey. He was in a darkened room on account of having very weak eyes, and besides he is feeble otherwise, and said that as much as he wanted to raise his voice in behalf of the good cause, he did not feel that he could survive a trip to Indianapolis.

I offered him the director's car for the round trip, but I was satisfied the moment I set my eyes upon him that he could not go. Yours truly,
R. N. RICE,
Superintendent Michigan Central R. R.

DISPATCH FROM DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1863.

Austin H. Brown, Committee, &c.:

Strive to rescue the country from rebellion, and the Democratic name from disgrace.

D. S. DICKINSON.

Department of the Cumberland.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. ROSECRANS RELATIVE TO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
WINCHESTER, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 199.—I. It is the earnest desire of the General Commanding that all peaceful as well as loyal citizens of Tennessee should receive all possible protection to persons and property; that they should resume the exercises of their political and civil rights, under the Constitution of Tennessee and of the United States.

II. Since the rebel power has been driven from Middle Tennessee, numbers of men have left their army; they and others scattered through the country are in danger of being assembled into lawless bands for theft, pillage and violence, under the name of guerrilla warfare.

To prevent this, which would destroy the whole country, the General commanding earnestly warns all such persons not to engage in such a criminal course. If they wish to oppose the Government of the United States, they must take upon themselves the uniform, and subject themselves to the duties and rarictions of regularly organized rebel soldiers. If taken within the country subject to our control, in disguise, roaming as individuals or banding with other brigands, and living by stealing and plundering, they will be treated as spies or robbers, enemies of the human race, against whom it is the duty of all, both military and civilians, to wage a war of extermination.

III. Since it is for the salvation of civil society, no person within the limits of this command will be exempted from the duty of using their utmost efforts to put a stop to any attempt to inaugurate a state of plunder, ranine and murder, under the name of guerrilla warfare. In enforcing this duty, the General Commanding will follow the old rule of common law, and hold the inhabitants of each locality responsible for the guerrilla warfare practiced in their midst, and unless satisfied that they have done their full duty and used their utmost efforts to stop it, will lay waste their country and render it untenable for robbers.

IV. Peaceful inhabitants, without regard to political sympathies, being equally interested in preventing the ruin of their country, are counseled and enjoined to unite in putting a final end to all lawless and individual warfare, robbing and plundering under the name of partisans and guerrillas.

To this and they must use all the moral influence they can bring to bear, warning those who threaten, publicly denouncing the practice, and giving information which will lead to the prevention of the crimes, or the capture or punishment of the offenders.

They will further be permitted to resume the freeman's right of bearing arms in self-defence, whenever and wherever the Military Governor of the State and the Department Commander deems it practicable, without involving the risk of their being captured and used against the Government.

V. All persons heretofore acting with the rebellion, and desirous of becoming peaceable citizens, are referred to General Orders No. 175 for the terms upon which it will be allowed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

The Disturbance between the Cavalry Officers and Citizens of the Nineteenth Ward.

DEATH OF THE MAN WHO WAS SHOT.

JOSEPH T. DONNELLY, of No. 76 Catharine-street, who was shot on Thursday night last in an affray on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventieth-street, by a cavalry officer, as reported in the TIMES of yesterday, died last evening at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner RANNAY is said to have issued a warrant for the arrest of Maj. BASSFORD, who is alleged to have committed the deed. An inquest will be held on the body to-day, when the whole affair will be thoroughly investigated.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet. CORN firm, and advanced ¾ to 1c., at 51c.@51½c. OATS dull, at 31c. Receipts, 2,700 bbls. FLOUR; 34,000 bushels WHEAT; 103,000 bushels CORN. Shipments, 4,000 bbls. FLOUR; 34,000 bushels WHEAT; 164,000 bushels CORN.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Beeves in good demand; prices higher—light common, 3¾c.; fair, 4½c.; extra to choice do, 5¾c.@6c. ₩ lb. Receipts, 315. Sheep are selling at 4¼c.@4½c. ₩ lb. Lambs, 2½c.@4½c. Receipts, 3,700. Hogs, 4½c.@4½c, ₩ lb.: but few sales. Receipts, 5,000.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,500 bush. Chicago Spring, at 83c. CORN and other grains inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—on Flour, 35c.; Wheat, 9½c.; and Corn, 8c. to New-York. *Imports*—18,000 bush. Wheat. *Exports*—3,100 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bush. Wheat; 54,000 bush. Corn to New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. DEMOREST will find inclosed one dollar, and two cents extra for postage, on the premium for which send me the MIRROR OF FASHIONS for one year, and oblige yours. Address
Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—Miss Janes, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Bouligney, three children and servant, Miss Burnham, Miss Janes, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Miss Clark, A. Huse and wife, E. Fenner, Mr. Sargent, Lieut. Charles Dwight and servant, J. J. Hitchcock, F. Shaw, Capt. Cray, J. J. Read, J. H. Skillman and servant, J. R. Dobbins, A. J. Barnard, Capt. J. R. Fuller, C. S. Bond, S. Naird, Capt. Cornian, Capt. Hollister, C. Bayou, G. TenEyck, A. Chapski, Capt. G. B. Curtis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 19 | Sun sets..... 6 47 | Moon sets...12 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 50 | Gov. Island . 3 39 | Hell Gate.. 5 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 23.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had strong gales from N. E. to N. W. for the past 12 hours.

Steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, from Morris Island, S. C., 20th inst., to Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 21st inst., off Cape Lookout, was boarded and received a mail from U. S. steamship Connecticut, Capt. Almy, on a cruise. Left at Morris Island, steam transports Cumbria, City of Richmond, Thorn and New-Jersey, the latter laying ashore on the inlet bar, having dragged her anchor in a gale on the night of the 18th inst.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Ruthbone, Alexandria Aug. 20, to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. She has on board the 1st Minnesota, 7th Michigan, 4th and 8th Ohio, and the 14th Indiana, of the 2d army corps, in command of Col. S. S. Carroll, commanding brigade. On the night of the 20th, Lieut. Augus Kreuger, of the 1st Minnesota, walked overboard and was drowned.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport E. S. Terry, Chapin, Nawbern, N. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Lotus, (of Boston,) Lewis, San Francisco May 28, with mdse. to master. Was 10 days to the equator in the Pacific; crossed in 117 30 W. longitude; had 30 ds. hence to Cape Horn; had heavy weather off the Horn. July 18, lat. 25 60 S., lon. 28 31 W., saw steamship Sarah Sands, of Liverpool, bound S. Crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 2., in lon. 32 30 W. Lost the southeast trades in lat. 5 N. Since crossing the line had light winds and calms. 23d inst., at 9 A. M., took pilot fm. boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool July 19, with mdse. and 338 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Bosphorus, (of Bangor,) Pendleton, Hong Kong 126 days, via St. Thomas, with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Dreadnought, Lyttle, Liverpool July 23, with mdse. and 502 passengers to David Ogden.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool July 12, with mdse. and 566 passengers, all well, to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Ship Seth Sprague, Tyson, New-Orleans 24 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins. 18th inst. off Hatteras, was in company with schr. Moses Day, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia.

Bark Howqua, Cartwright, Foo-Chow April 25, passed Cape of Good Hope July 4, the Equator July 29, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros.

Bark Vulcan, (Br.,) Harper, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to Godfrey & Bassett.

Bark Fortuna, (Ital.,) Pitts, Waterford 50 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Sea Queen, (of Loudon,) Inch, Barbados 18 ds., in ballast to Geo. F Bulley.

Bark Glacier, (Br.,) Fisher, Matamoras July 26, with cotton and wool to Hennings & Gosling.

Brig Aron, (Aust.,) Martinolich, Limerick 40 days, in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Bolivar, Delfosse, Aspinwall 26 ds., in ballast to Ribon to Munoe. When three hours out, was struck by lightning, which splintered the main topmast and damaged the mainmast badly. In lat. 26, lon. 80, was in collision with brig Veteran, which carried away jibboom, cutwater and split stern.

Brig Lilly Dale, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Stevens, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Queen Victoria, (Br.,) King, St. Vincents 13 ds., with sugar and molasses and 6 passengers to Darrell & Co.

Brig Empire, (Br.,) Webb, Barmuda 10 ds., with sugar molasses an ; 3 passengers to McColt & Frith.

Brig Ida Abbott, (Br.,) Cooper, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Weimore & Co.

Brig Village Belle, ——, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig William and Jane (of Sunderland,) Wood, Cardiff 38 ds., with coal to John Jackson.

Brig Carl Frederick, (Pruss.,) Schmidt, —— 92 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Resolute, (Dan.,) Peterson, Ponce, P. R., Aug. 10, with sugar to order.

Schr. Frances Abbott, Lawson, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Alba, Stacey, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., in ballast to E. S. Powell.

Schr. C. T. Holmes, Cook, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with logwood and 1 passenger to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. West Wind, Gilman, Barbados 15 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Howard Putnam, Williams, Crab Island 16 ds., with sugar to Daniel Starr.

Schr. Joseph L. Gerety, Davis, Matamoras 26 ds., with cotton to F. Gerety.

Schr. H. Middleton, Farman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ney, McKay, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Lavinia Hopkins, Cropper, Baltimore 7 ds., with saltpetre to master.

Schr. Eliza Catherna, Bullard, Eleuthera 13 ds., with fruit to J. Douglass.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

Steamer S. R. Spaulding.

Ships Aurora, Cydnosure, E. W. Fairley.

Barks John Benjamin, Elida, Pallas, William Wirt, White Sea, Josie Nicholas, Mary

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3719. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY

Highly Important and Gratifying News.

Our Advance Before Chattanooga on Friday Last.

Exchange of Shots with the Enemy.

One Steamer Sunk and Another Disabled.

An Expedition Across the River on Saturday Night.

Destruction of an Important Railroad Bridge.

Communication Between the Two Wings of the Rebel Army Severed.

Joe Johnston in Command at Chattanooga.

REBEL DESERTERS VERY NUMEROUS.

STEVENSON, Ala., Sunday, Aug. 23.

The advance of the Army of the Cumberland appeared in front of Chattanooga on the 21st inst., and opened fire on the city at 10 A. M.

The enemy replied from nineteen guns, mostly small ones, which did little damage; but also with one 32-pounder, which swept the opposite shore, and one fire from which killed a horse and took off the leg of A. B. McCOOK, of LILLY's battery.

Our fire was very destructive, and every battery which opened on us was disabled.

LILLY's battery threw shells with great precision into the embrasures of the enemy.

The works of the enemy on the river are reported to be very strong, the parapets of which are not less than fifteen feet wide. Several water batteries on a level with the river have also been discovered. Moored at the wharf are two steamers, and opposite the city is a pontoon bridge of forty-seven boats.

The largest of the steamers was sunk by our fire and the smaller one disabled.

An attempt to destroy the pontoon bridge was frustrated by the sharp fire of the rebel sharpshooters.

Forty prisoners were taken. Two rebels were killed and several wounded.

A train of wagons and mules belonging to one battery, grazing on this side of the river, was captured.

Our advance report that there are two rebel divisions at Chattanooga, and HILL's (late HARDEE's) corps is along the railroad, in the direction of Bridgeport.

A detachment sent opposite to Harrison discovered no enemy.

Contrabands report that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON arrived with two trains of troops on the 20th, superceding Gen. BRAGG, who has retired to Atlanta. This statement is corroborated by citizens.

A large fire has just been discovered near Chattanooga.

There are no rebel infantry north of the river.

STORMS' rebel brigade of cavalry is in the vicinity of Smith's Cross roads.

FOAGUE is at Kingston preparing for a rebel raid.

Eleven deserters from the First Louisiana regiment, came into Gen. NEGLEY's lines last night. They were detailed lately as a crew for the rebel steamer *Point Rock*. They scuttled the steamer on Tuesday, twenty miles below Chattanooga.

They report that A. P. HILL's and POLK's corps are at Chattanooga, and say that the demoralization of the rebel army is complete, and that there are 3,000 rebel deserters in Lookout Mountain waiting our advance.

These men report that there are hundreds of loyal mountaineers engaged in pilotting deserters through the mountains.

The First Louisiana Guard, at BRAGG's headquarters, is reduced by desertion to less than 100 men.

The steamer that was disabled by our fire is believed to have been subsequently totally destroyed, as there was a heavy explosion and fire up the river last night. A force had been sent in pursuit of her.

Furloughed men from PEMBERTON's army are coming into our lines. They say that his army can never be got together again.

Seven deserters from one company of a Mississippi regiment came into our lines in a body on the 20th. They say that BRAGG's army will go to pieces if again put to the test.

STEVENSON, Ala. Sunday, Aug. 23—P. M.

Gen. WILDER crossed the Tennessee River last night and burned a small railroad bridge near Shellmound, thus severing communication between the right and left wings of the rebel army. In view of the impracticability of the common roads in this locality, this is an important affair.

He recrossed in a ferry-boat and two barges and brought them to this city.

It was the burning of this bridge which was thought to be the destruction of the steamer *Paint Rock*, which had escaped, reaching Chattanooga on Thursday.

Important events must soon transpire in the vicinity of Chattanooga and Harrison.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 24.

An officer just from the army of Gen. ROSECRANS reports that the centre of Gen. BRAGG's army was at Chattanooga when he left, and that the left wing was at Bolton.

Gen. BUCKNER was at Cleveland with a force of 10,000 rebels.

Gen. BRAGG can muster an army of about 30,000 fighting troops.

The previous reports of desertions from the army of Gen. BRAGG are fully confirmed.

The mountains in East Tennessee are swarming with rebel deserters, and it is estimated that 1,000 of them come into our lines weekly.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

THE FLORIDA AT WORK.

Capture and Bonding of the Ship F. B. Cutting.

The ship *Francis B. Cutting*, Capt. JAMES T. MALONEY, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, and reports as follows: Sailed from Liverpool July 20. Nothing of note occurred until Aug. 6, when, in lat. 41° 10', lon. 44° 20', a strange and suspicious-looking sail appeared to windward, it then blowing strong from the north-northwest, with a rough sea. This sail soon bore down for us, fired a shot across our bow, and hoisted the American ensign at the mizzen peak; at this time she was very near us, and we saw that she was an armed steamer, bark-rigged. We then showed our colors, and prepared to heave to; while doing so he fired a second shot, which passed between our fore and mainmasts. We then hove to; he also hove to, (distance then one quarter of a mile to windward,) and sent an armed boat's crew alongside, containing two Lieutenants and eight men. As soon as the Lieutenant in command came on board he asked for the Captain, then pointing to the vessel to windward said: "That ship to windward of you, Sir, is the Confederate sloop-of-war *Florida*. Your ship is a prize. I will put one of my men at your wheel, if you please, Sir," and ordered nine of his armed men to haul down my flag. All this time the vessel to windward was flying the American flag. He then asked to see my papers, which I showed him. He examined all my bills of lading, and also broke open the package of certified British invoices, asking particularly for boiler iron, and how many passengers I had on board. I told him 230. He asked for my signal-book and code of signals, which I gave him. He then had a long conversation with his ship by telegraph. He asked me if I would like to have my ship burned. I replied I would not. He then said I would have to go on board the *Florida* with him. I declined doing so. I would not leave my ship, as my passengers were British subjects, and I would not trust their lives in another person's hands. He telegraphed to his ship again, and said he would probably have to run my ship for Fayal, put the passengers out, and burn the ship. Otherwise, if Capt. MAFFIT approved of it, he would bond the ship for $60,000. I told him the ship was worth no such money, and I would not sign a bond to that effect. After a consultation of two or three hours, he agreed to take $40,000, for which I signed a bond, under the conditions of Capt. MAFFIT's approval, and sent my chief mate on board with them to witness my signature. He then telegraphed to me that the bond was accepted, and returned the mate. After detaining us five hours, we proceeded on our course. The *Florida* immediately gave chase to a large ship to windward, which I took to be an American. I understood from the Lieutenant of the *Florida*, who came on board, that the *Florida* had burned two American ships, and bonded two others, but would not give their names.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Results of the Recent Cavalry Expeditions to Grenada.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

Cavalry expeditions sent from Vicksburgh and Memphis met, on the 16th, at Grenada—the object, to capture or destroy the cars and locomotives run there from Jackson by the rebels. The rebels were on the lookout, and the cars were filled with fence rails, ready to fire on the approach of our troops. The train was run over the bridge across the Yallabusha, and the bridge burned. Fifty-seven locomotives and four hundred cars were destroyed by the rebels. This makes seventy-seven locomotives and six hundred cars captured or destroyed, as the direct result of the Vicksburgh campaign.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

Subscriptions to the 5-20 Loan at the General Agency last Saturday, amounted to nearly $900,000. It is certainly one of the signs of the times that some of these investments in Government securities have come from as far South as Vicksburgh. One resident of that city, not connected with the army, has three times purchased 5-20 bonds. For sixty days past the subscriptions from Louisville and Lexington, Ky., have been very large. Orders for them have also got to be quite steady from privates and officers in the Army of the Potomac. They also frequently come from troops around Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.

SURGEONS PROMOTED.

The following Assistant Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Surgeons in the Volunteer Corps: G. E. SWASEY, L. G. RICE, JAS. H. PRESCOTT, WM. R. DEWITT and H. W. DUCACHET. The following have been appointed Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers: J. K. Banday, W. B. Trull, G. McMiller, Frad Lloyd, D. B. Wilson, J. K. Rogers and G. S. Courtwright.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

A CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE.

In accordance with an order from Gen. HEINTZELMAN, Col. SWAIN, of Scott's Nine Hundred, on Friday night sent a detachment of cavalry, consisting of three companies, to reconnoitre on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. By Saturday noon they had made a circuit of forty miles, and captured seventeen rebel soldiers, with their horses and equipments. These composed the party that recently plundered the Canal Company of their best horses, burned their boats, and committed other offences. The prisoners have been brought to Washington.

FROM THE ARMY—DESERTERS SHOT, ETC.

A gentleman who to-day returned from the Army of the Potomac, says the regiments are daily filling up with recruits. The sanitary condition of the troops is good. Three privates from Rhode Island, who had just arrived, were shot while in the act of deserting, by their escort. Eleven recruits yesterday leaped from the cars on the road to Warrenton, and succeded for a time in making their escape. A party was dispatched in pursuit. Comparatively few of these kind of soldiers manage to get away beyound our military lines, as scouts are out in all directions to intercept them. The order of Maj.-Gen. MEADE, approving the sentences of death in such cases, will, it is believed, effectually check further desertions.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

NEWS TO THURSDAY MORNING.

The Guns of Sumter Silenced---Several Breaches Effected.

ITS EARLY SURRENDER ANTICIPATED.

The Monitors and Sharpshooters at Work on Fort Wagner.

Official Dispatch from Admiral Dahlgren.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The steamer *Maple Leaf* arrived this morning from off Charleston, and reports leaving Stono Inlet last Thursday, at which time the guns of Sumter were silenced and several breaches made in its walls.

No doubt existed that the rebels would soon surrender Sumter.

At the same time our Monitors were close under the guns of Wagner, and by the aid of our sharpshooters, had nearly silenced the enemy.

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

The following dispatch has been received from Admiral DAHLGREN:

FLAG-STEAMER DIMMOCK,
OFF MORRIS ISLAND, Aug. 18, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

SIR: Yesterday was begun another series of operations against the enemy's works.

Early in the morning Gen. GILLMORE opened all his batteries upon Fort Sumter, firing over Fort Wagner and the intermediate space.

About the same time I moved up the entire available naval force, leading with my flag in the *Weehawken*, followed by the *Catskill*, *Nahant* and *Montauk*—the *Passaic* and *Patapsco* in reserve for Sumter; the *Ironsides* in position opposite to Wagner, and the gunboats named in the margin at long range, viz.: *Canandaigua*, J. F. GAUN; *Mahaska*, Commander J. B. CREIGHTON; *Cumberland*, Commander A. K. HUGHES; *Ottawa*, Lieut.-Commander J. L. DAVIS; *Dacking*, Lieut.-Commander J. L. CHAPLIN; *Lodona*, Lieut.-Commander E. BARNHAM.

As the tide rose the *Weehawken* was closed to about 450 yards of Wagner; the other three Monitors followed, and the *Ironsides* was taken as near as her great draught of water permitted.

After a steady and well directed fire Wagner was silenced about 9.13 A. M., and that of our own vessels was slackened in consequence.

Meanwhile the fire of our shore batteries was working effectually upon the gorge of Sumpter, which appeared to have been strengthened in every possible manner.

At this time the flag was shifted to the *Passaic* which with the *Patapsco*, both having rifled guns, steamed up the channel until within two thousand yards of Fort Sumter, when fire was opened on the gorge, angle and southeast front of the work.

The *Patapsco* fired very well, and is believed to have struck the southeast front nine consecutive times.

To all this Sumter scarcely replied. Wagner was silenced, and battery Gregg alone maintained a deliberate fire at the *Passaic* and *Patapsco*.

It was now noon; the men had been hard at work from daybreak, and needed rest—so I withdrew the vessels to give them dinner.

During the afternoon, our shore batteries continued the fire at Sumter with little or no reply from the enemy, and I contented myself with sending up the *Passaic* and *Patapsco* to prevent Wagner from repairing damages.

The fort replied briskly, but in a short time left off firing.

I am not able to state with exactness the result of the day's work, but am well satisfied with what a distant view of Sumter allowed me.

Our entire power is not yet developed as it will be daily, while the enemy is damaged without being able to repair.

The officers and men of the vessels have done their duty well and will continue to do so.

All went well with us, save one sad exception, Capt. RODGERS, my Chief of Staff, was killed, as well as Paymaster WOODWARD, who was standing near him.

Capt. RODGERS had more than once asked on this occasion if he should go with me as usual or resume the command of his vessel, the *Catskill*, and he repeated the query twice during the morning, the last time on the deck of the *Weehawken*, just while preparing to move into action.

In each instance I replied, "Do as you choose." He finally said, "Well, I will go in the *Catskill* and the next time with you.

The *Weehawken* was lying about 1,000 yards from Wagner, and the *Catskill*, with my gallant friend, just inside of me, the fire of the fort coming in steadily.

Observing the tide to have risen a little, I directed the *Weehawken* to be carried in closer, and the anchor was hardly weighed when I noticed the *Catskill* was also under way, which I remarked to Capt. CALHOUN.

It occurred to me that Capt. RODGERS detected the movement of the *Weehawken*, and was determined to be closer to the enemy, if possible.

My attention was called off immediately to a position for the *Weehawken*, and soon after it was reported that the *Catskill* was going out of action with a signal flying that her Captain was disabled. He had been killed instantly.

It is but natural that I should feel deeply the loss thus sustained, for the close and confidential relations which the duties of Fleet-Captain necessarily occasioned, impressed me deeply with the worth of Capt. RODGERS. Brave, intelligent and highly capable, devoted to his duty and to the flag under which he passed his life, the country cannot afford to lose such men. Of a kind and generous nature, he was always prompt to give relief when he could.

I have directed that all respect be paid to his remains, and the country will not, I am sure, omit to honor the memory of one who has not spared his life in her hour of trial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral.
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Progress of Union Sentiment in the State.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug 23.

A mail has just arrived from Newberg, N. C., with yesterday's dates from our correspondent, who writes as follows:

The rebel newspapers in this State and in Virginia clamor loudly for the suppression of the Raleigh *Standard*, the official paper of the State, which bids defiance to JEFF. DAVIS and all the destructives in the Southern Confederacy. Its circulation is larger than that of any other journal in the South, and is rapidly increasing; which, together with the indorsement of its course by public meetings in different parts of the State, indicate conclusively that it but expresses the wishes of the people of North Carolina. Its columns are open to the ablest writers in the State, and their statesmanlike articles against secession are unanswerable. Its editor, Hon. W. W. HOLDEN, who caned the rebel editor of the Raleigh *State Journal* a short time since, threatens JOHN MITCHELL, of the Richmond *Examiner*, with like treatment.

Intelligence from Gen. WAIN's African brigade, now in South Carolina, states that the colored troops are eager for a fight, and their discipline is excellent.

The regulations recently established here by Col. DAVID HEATON, Agent of the Treasury Department, who has the entire control of the commercial affairs of this Department, and is also acting as Military Governor, have effectually stopped all commercial intercourse with parties outside our lines, and gained for him the entire confidence and good-will of the army, navy, and Union citizens here.

The health of this Department continues good.

Maj.-Gen. J. J. PECK, with his Staff, has arrived here, and takes command of the Union forces in North Carolina. He has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nawassa, Aug. 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—In accordance with orders from headquarters of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, the undersigned assumed command of the Eighteenth army corps. All existing orders and regulations will remain in force until modified or revoked.

The following orders are announced upon the Staff of the Major-General Commanding:

Major Benjamin B. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General; Surgeon D. W. Hand, Medical Director; Lieut.-Col. Francis Dow, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. R. C. Webster, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. Charles R. Sterling, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Samea D. Outwater, Aid-de-Camp.

The remainder of the Staff will be announced in future orders. JOHN J. PECK, Major-General.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH

Arrival of Released Prisoners and Refugees at Fortress Monroe.

EXTRACTS FROM LATE REBEL PAPERS.

Speculations on the Continuance of the War.

THE AID OF FRANCE CALLED FOR.

THE NATIONAL RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gloomy Forebodings Regarding Bragg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Aug. 22.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, arrived at 6 o'clock last evening from City Point, bringing down about 300 released Federal prisoners in charge of Maj. MULFORD, general-flag-of-truce officer. They also brought a large number of women and four times as many children from the South, seeking better homes at the North. The steamer sailed for Annapolis at 6 o'clock last evening.

The Richmond *Whig* of Aug. 21 says:

CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR—THE AID OF FRANCE CALLED FOR.

"The loss of Vicksburgh and the failure at Gettysburgh are the two events of the year, which seem to render highly probable *a long and almost indefinite continuance of the war*. Apart from the victories we may achieve in the field, there are but two means of counteracting the baneful effects of these events and bringing hostilities to an early close. These are, either foreign intervention, or a determined and successive opposition by the conservative masses of the North to the Abolition faction which has the control of the Government at Washington. A long and protracted war would prove a great evil, wholly unmixed with good, for the longer the war continues, the more thoroughly saturated the Southern heart would become with the whole Yankee race and Yankee institutions. *We want the aid of France. We are able to pay for it. Let us do it. We shall then have peace, or the power to wreak a rich revenge on our foul foe.*"

CHARLESTON AND THE NEGROES.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The Yankees seem determined to incorporate as much of the negro element as possible in their attack on Charleston. A colored regiment, one thousand strong, left Philadelphia on the 13th inst. for Charleston.

NO FIGHTING BY IMBODEN.

The Staunton (Va.) *Spectator* says:

"There is no truth in the statements of the Richmond papers that there were conflicts between Gen. IMBODEN's troops and the enemy's, near Staunton last week."

MISSISSIPPI.

MORTON, Miss., Wednesday, Aug. 19.

There is no further news from the Yankee raid on the Mississippi Central Railroad. The raid consisted of 1,260 men, who started from Yazoo City and intercepted two trains at Durant. The last heard of them they were taking the trains up the road, and Gen. WHITFIELD's cavalry were in hot pursuit.

NO ICE.

The supply of ice in Richmond is exhausted. We heard of sales yesterday at $15 per bushel. In consequence of this advance the price of common Whisky juleps has advanced to $1 50@$2, and French Brandy juleps to $2@$2 50.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Holson (Tenn.) *Journal*, speaking of the condition of affairs in East Tennessee, says:

"What of BRAGG? We do not know the strength of his army, and if we did it would be improper to make it known; but we may say that, taking the present status of his antagonist into the account, and his well-known sagacity and adroitness, he will find his situation a most hazardous and perplexing one, unless there is greater energy and promptness shown than now seems to exist in this Department. It is apparent that ROSECRANS intends to flank him upon both sides—that he will, no doubt, throw a massive column into Northwestern Georgia, and another into East Tennessee by way of Sparta. Suppose the former ensues, what other security has BRAGG than to fall back to Atlanta? and if he does this, what will become of East Tennessee?"

From Albany.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE DRAFT—THE TWENTY-THIRD CONNECTICUT HOMEWARD BOUND.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 24.

The Governor has dispatched a messenger to Washington to ascertain whether the excess of volunteers raised in different localities on former calls will be allowed in the present draft. In the meantime, all local authorities are invited to communicate their claims on this account to the Adjutant-General's Department.

The Twenty-third Connecticut Volunteers, Col. WOODAM, arrived here this morning, on their way home from Port Hudson.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 24.

The sales of Government Bonds to-day amounted to $526,400. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 27 inclusive.

Heavy Robbery of an Express Company.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 24.

The office of the United States Express Company was robbed of nearly $60,000 last night.

THE DRAFT YESTERDAY.

The Fourth and Seventh Districts.

The drafting in the Fourth District passed off quietly yesterday, there being not an approach even to any demonstration of dissatisfaction. Inspector DILKS had charge of the Police, and a body of military was posted in the building. Provost-Marshal ERHARDT had made excellent arrangements, and with his assistants hurried the drawings rapidly along. Mr. B. LAVISON, a blind man—a Prussian, who has been blind five years—drew the names from the wheel. The first name drawn was that of PATRICK MAGUIRE, Pier No. 1, North River. The following is the result. The Fourth Ward has been completed. The Fifth will be commenced this morning at 9 o'clock.

FIRST WARD.

A.

Acker, A L, Post-office.
Abel, W H 145 Broadway.
Abel, Wm Am Bk Note Co.
Addeus J 136 Greenwich.
Anderson, A 6 Rector.
Arnsbaam, J W 84 Wall.
Artsham, J W 84 Wall.
——, J A 16 William.

B.

Buckner, J Custom-house.
Buckley, Thos 28 Beaver.
Browning, W Custom-house
Bunn, C 70 Wall.
Baker, F 165 Pearl.
Boller, T 4 Morris
Breman, A 88 Greenwich.
Butler, J G 106 Broadway.
Barlow, Henry 2½ Albany.
Bush, G Am Bank Note Co.
Brown, J 18 Marris.
Boyce, T 120 Washington.
Batcheler, W A Custom-h.
Bassiline, F C Custom-h.
Bull, Arch Custom-house.
Broadhead, H Custom-h.
Boat, H 8 Murray.
Bint, J Am Bank Note Co.
Brown, Wm 97 Cedar.
Beekman, W B 70 Wall.
Babson, E A 188 South.
Brigham, J 7 Carlisle.
Brinsell, Andrew 85 Greenwich.
Bond, J 47 Greenwich.
Hattell, T D Custom-house.
Baum, C 62 Pearl.
Brown, J W 12 Broad.
Benis, W 8 Cedar.
Bylor, J 4 Hanover.
Butler, Rich 50 Wall.
Bronze, B 3 Albany.
Brown, J H 51 Pine.
Bynee, Jas 27 Washington.
Barclay, P 120 Washington.
Brown, Adam 99 Washington
Brooke, J L Custom-house.
Battle, J Custom-house.
Burns, T J 25 Broadway.
Buckley, T 28 Beaver.

C.

Carter, H G ——
Cfnus, J B 62 Wall.
Cross, R S Custom-house.
Cassan, Michael.
Childs, C E Post-office.
Carez, T E 55 William.
Cassell, P 36 Greenwich.
Carewell, H P 61 Pine-st.
Conolin, W Custom-house.
Chase, Q D 24 Rector.
Clappen, J F American Bank Note Company.
Cafuten, J [illegible]
Carbelt, W [illegible]
Conrad, J [illegible]
Bellinger, Mr. Am Bk Co.
Carey, [illegible]
Chalmers, D Custom-h.
Carter, Ed 37 Nassau.
Creagh, A G 6 Bowling-green
Campbell, H E Custom-h.
Cashier, C S 113 Broadway
Critter, William 68 Pine.
Clew, J 9 Washington-st.
Cavilyle, Robert, 4 Morris-st.
Chase, A Jr 69 Broad-st.
Crosby, A 2 South William.
Chamberlain, E 37 Barclay
Casey, D 137 Washington-st.
Coer, T 103 Greenwich.
Cowisy, P 86 Maiden-lane.
Crafton, J 4 Bowling-green.
Clinton, C W Custom-house.
Curry, Ed 44 Broad.
[illegible] A Custom-house.
[illegible] W 92 West.
[illegible] 6 Custom-house.
[illegible] 40 Cedar.

D.

Dubie, E 160 ——
Delan, F V 40 Washington.
Dobbs, Geo 100 Washington.
Dnwlan, T 50 Washington.
Dumbail, Jos 7 Pearl.
Dunn, James 34½ Pine.
Drenker, Jr Jos 45 Broad.
Doyle, E 14 Broad.
Duff, W J 16 Wall.
Donevan, P 36 Greenwich.
Delaney, P 100 Washington.
Deitch, Jacob 30 Cedar.
Dunderdery, W [illegible] hall.
Dunyea, John P [illegible]
Delaney, J 69 Broadway.
Daggett, M 6 West.
Darrell, M 15 Beaver.
Dunn, J 2 West.
Daly, Thos 131 Cedar.
Dodd, G 100 Washington.
Delano, F V 40 Washington.
De Grecke, C Custom-house.

E.

Ellerman, C 1 Carlisle.
Elliot, E Custom-house.
Eldridge, Ed Custom-house.
Egan, J 68 Greenwich.
Earn, C 50 William.
Egan, J 14 ——
Egan, John 9 Broadway.
Ents, E A 42 Wall.

F.

Fonday, J M Custom-house.
Fleming, John 104 West
Farrell, W 46 Water.
Flinn, T 5 Hanover.
Foree, H 104 Broad.
Fox, F D — Broadway.
Fordam, J N 49 Wall.
French, M 21 Thames.
Foley, Jno 326 Water.
Frank, Chas 126 Liberty.
Fessenton, T 76 Wall.
Flynn, T 5 Hanover.

G.

Grogan, G H Custom-house.
Gennett, E 26 Greenwich.
Ghani, R 74 West.
Graves, A B 74 Wall.
Gilmoran, J Custom-house.
Granfery, Jas 39 Greenwich.
Gilbertson, J L R 24 Whitehall.
Ghaul, B 74 West.

H.

Hoyt, R L Custom-house.
Hope, Saml W Custom-h.
Hawley, W N 74 Wall.
Hayes, P 83 Beaver.
Haight, Wm 84 West.
Hawley, Amos P Custom-h.
Hunt, W H 56 Wall.
Heath, Oscar 146 Pearl.
Hoagland, J Am Bk N Co.
Herarch, R 3 Mulberry.
Hays, T 89 West.
Hartaborn, W L Custom-h.
Hanseen, T 131 Pine.
Hill, C B 44 Wall.
Hamter, C Custom-house.
Hageler, F.
Hagar, D A 52 Wall.
Hegman, S 11 Broad.
Heath, W A — Pine.
Banchaman, G 3 Carlisle.
Hyde, J L 15 Beaver.
Heartman, Jacob 9 Broad.
Hawkes, R P 8 Cedar.

I.

Ingvah, L P Cust om-house.

J.

Joseph, A 102 Washington.
Johnston, D H 64 Pine.

K.

Kelly, Jas 104 West.
Kane, Dannis 16 Thomas.
Karteree, A 68 Maiden-lane.
Keaney, Jas 152 Washington
Kelly, M 103 Greenwich.
Keenama, L 156 Cedar.
Kelly, J 45 West.
Kaugham, W 101 Broad.
Kent, J 66 Wall.
Kuhn, Martin 19 Albany.
Kip, T Custom-house.
Kernchan, J A 142 Gr'nwich.
Kenl, J 66 Greenwich.
Kriot, G Custom-house.
Kingston, John.
Kenar, John 3 Washington.

L.

Lovell, T 9 Rector.
Leamey, J D Am Bk N Co.
Lawton, B H 161 Pearl.
Langhigh, J 2 and 4 South.
Leahad, Jabob 64 West.
Langall, A Custom-house.
Little, G F 10 Broadway.

M.

McGenige, — Pier No 1 N R.
Morrison, Fred L 26 Broad.
Maris, Herman E 26 West.
Menka, F 54 Wall
Manrice, — 68 Wall.
Metz, Henry 51 Washington.
Madison, — 63 Pine.
Marteos, Wm K 110 Wall.
Mulvery, Jno 119 Greenw'h
McCormick, M 16 Washngt'n
McCarty, Ferris 32 West.
Morris, M 31 South.
Makay, R 11½ West.
Myer, H 70 Wall.
Morton, Jacob 44 Broad,
Myer, John 56 Pearl.
Myer, Peter 2½ Albany.
Milton, G W Custom-house.
McCarthy, John 10 Washi'n.
Muller, —.
Moqueon, — 31 Nassau.
Murphy, M Eames' Melropolis
McDaugal, A B 102 Broad.
Murray, D 7 State
Marshall, James 9 State.
McKensie, N B 84 West.
Mead, S H Am B'k Note Co.
Miller, Charles 12 Pearl.
Mahan, J 3 Rector.
Merrit, D M Custom-house.
Merchant, Albert Custom-h's

N.

Northrup, L M 54 William.
Nieyar, Wm 6 Rector.
Nehigan, Pat 9 Beaver.
Nelson, G 146 Broad way.
Noble, John 54 Wall.
Nephens, L A Custom-house.

O.

Oran, I F 40 Beaver.
O'Brien, J 101 Cedar.
Orsevery, O 82 Greenwich.
O'Neal, J 111 Washington,
Ogden, E Dayton Custom-house.
Oliver, J W 56 Broadway.
O'Brien, Jas 125 Greenwich.

P.

Pope, J 61 West.
Phissenton, T 70 Wall.
Prusch, F 152 Washington.
Pratt, A H Custom-house.
Peterson, W 125 Washington
Powell, J 44 Beaver.
Pierce, P Conrt-house.
Philips, J Conrt-house.
Pogier, A 8 Nassau.
Putnam, F H 78 Water.
Pamaroy, E W W Hotel.
Purdy, Theo 52 Water.
Purell, J 44 Beaver.

R.

Reily, Jas 116 Pearl.
Raberg, Chas 7 Cedar.
Ruiman, Louis Castle Gar'n.
Rasback, John Custom-house
Rockwell, Jas Cedar-st S H.
Regebeir, C 41 Greenwich.
Riley, M 19 South.
Rockham, Thos 28 Wash'ton
Ryan, J St Metropolis.
Rathman, G 9 Broad.
Riley, G F 35 Wall.
Roe, Thos 84 West.
Reeves, W H Custom-house.

S.

Scott, Jas 111 Wall.
Snodgrass, J Custom-house.
Scuddar, T 66 Wall.
Shumaker, M 124 Liberty.
Simon, Julius 126 Liberty.
Smith, J 16 Cedar.
Senter, A 167 Pearl.
Spandich, J B 54 William.
Sullivan, Dan'l 3 N River.
Skidmore, S T 66 Wall.
Sullivan, Pat 3 N River.
Spencer, A P Custom-house.
Snider, W 18 Trinity-place.
Souce, P 77 Greenwich.
Simerman, J H 133 Wash'n.
Seeley, A 7 Albany.
Satterlee, J
Stone, J F 50 Wall.
W A S, 59 William.
Serceline, P 98 Wall.
Smith, M 132 Greenwich.
Stately, W Custom-house.
Smith, C 32 James
Sullivan, Dan 4 Morris.
Swan, B R Custom-house.
Sherman, —
Slote, J W 9 Albany.
Silley, S O 54 Wall.
Staunton, Pat
Skinner, L E Custom-house
Seeney, D 16 Nassau.
Selway, T H Custom-house.
Seiler, Aug 72 Greena.
Shaw, G 16 Thames.
St George, P 17 Bridge.
Smith, W 8 West.
Sucher, C 204 S William.
Sntherland, M 4 Morris.
Smith, J 130 Liberty.
Slater, E D 79 Washington.
Sullenan, H 14 Stone.
Shendar, J 44 Broad.

T.

Taylor, Jacob Post-office.
Thompson, J 10 Wall.
Tobias, T J 77 Broad.
Tocker, E T 50 Wall.
Thompson, W 6 Whitehall.
Thompson, J 80 West.
Transfoil, M 3 Broadway.
Tourgan, W 14 Washington
Taben, N 90 West.
Tomassell, L.
Thompson, W 8 Whitehall.
Tyler, W A 18 West.
Timson, F 64 Wall.
Taylor, C E 167 Pearl.
Thorp, E B 91 West.

U.

Upjohn, R.

V.

Vaughn, W 84 West.
Voorhees, T B 60 Wall.
Vincent, — 9 Beaver.

W.

Walsh, Wm D 112 Greenwich.
Waters, H Governor's Island.
Wenstodam, H 7 Trinity-pl.
Way, A L Custom-house.
Webb, C C 70 Wall.
Watson, A H 67 Pine.
Wilkins, J 151 Cedar.
Wilkinson, J 109 Cedar.
Whittemore, W C 43 Pine.
White, Wm 100 Washington
Woods, R H Custom-house.
Warren, G 146 Broadway.
Williams, J Am Bank Note Co.
Walker, Jno 122 Washington
Wall, W 109 Cedar-st.
Wheeler, J M 61 Wall.
Williams, Owen 8 Bowling-green.
Warner, W W 107 Pearl.
Witmore, W Custom-house.
Worden, 9 State-st.
Wolf, D 41 Whitehall.
Wolf, John 90 Greenwich.
Warren, C D 90 Greenwich
Wan, P 83 Greenwich.
Wolf, J 18 Rector.
Wettle, L 74 West.
Wood, James corner Washington and Albany.

SECOND WARD.

S T Smidt, Park-row.
Mr Mowatt, 302 Pearl-st.
S Lydon, 185 Maiden-lane.
F Mosby, 111 Cliff.
John Searle, 118 William.
J T Galmafns, 77 South.
W H Seaman, 130 William.
W Robath, 308 Pearl.
W Richsrdson, Howard Hotel
Geo Regan, 26 Burling-slip.
W H Payfold, 178 Front.
J A Lyons, 303 Park-row.
Mr. Davis, 302 Pearl.
M. Donahoe, 149 Nassau.
John O'Riley, 113 Nassau.
F N Nash, 179 Water.
Pat Malany, 109 Nassau.
John Connol, 161 Water.
J A Cassady, *Evening Post*.
Wm Millay, 176 Front.
N Shay, 2 Burling-slip,
M McGiven, 66 Cliff.
C Mason, 76 Fulton.
Wm Suecon, 6 Liberty-pl.
A T Boyd, 179 Front.
Carl Thedile, 90 Fulton.
E N Warfield, 102 Nassau.
G W Cook 111 Nassau.
T C Walk, Barnum's Mus'm
O C Dell, 169 William.
C A Orthum, 62 Nassau.
W S Mills, 13 Dutch.
A Anston, 1 Maiden-lane.
John Cutler, 4 Fulton.
C Curtis, 13 Maiden-lane.
F. Cornin, 149 William.
L. Baleman, 86 Pine.
Mr Keer, 13 Spruce.
T McGnrll, 79 John.
J B Handwel, 133 Fulton.
L'Mathews, 52 Nassau.
L B annell 1 ——.
L J McLorgan, 12 Frout,
J Mnr phy, 137 Park.
L C Fuller, 36 Burling-slip.
J McBride, 16 Cliff.
Mr Londman, 16 Spruce.
A F Wallans, 17 Park.
L Cowlay, 66 Cliff
G Schnler, 76 Fulton.
Mr Haveland, Barnum's Museum.
Chas Genoll, 137 William.
C Belmont, 300 Pearl.
Franz Froesler, 78 Fulton.
M H Sconch, 77 South.
A K Sloan, 2 Maiden-lane.
R H Hedfield 117 Nassau.
G S Stearns, 94 Fulton.
Anson Hays, 44 Ann.
Thos Gliun, 78 Fulton.
F Ledray, 188 Water.
R Richardson, 106 Fulton.
E Bayan, 103 Fulton.
R Jacob, 85 South.
Wm C Keef, 23 Para-row.
Pt Leonoray, 202 Broadway.
M Pickins, steamer *Continental*.
J P Cummings, 57 Nassau.
F [illegible], 15 [illegible]
J [illegible]
C [illegible]
J [illegible]
J. Regan, 300 Pearl.
W Mullah, 102 Nassau.
P. Donaghae, 10 Platt.
Wm Thompson, 110 Nassau.
H Hammond, 13 Platt.
F Mindon, 136 William.
W E Robertson, 170 Front.
J A Kally, 225 Pearl.
J Hays, 81 Fulton.
Jas J Nagal, 37 Park-row.
T McMahan, 161 Water.
Andrew Voss, 41 Cliff.
Jos Thompson, Burling-slip
Edward James, 113 Nassau.
John Hydan, 90 Fulton.
Jos Reynolds, 86 Fulton.
T Karneman, 30 Park-row.
C H Thrumbull, 174 Front.
P Donaghoe, 305 Pearl.
J Hnrlton, 196 William.
S Lambert, 225 Pearl.
John Looby, 281 Pearl.
D T Thomas, 145 Nassau.
John McSndan, 119 Cliff.
J W Laullapch, 50 Maidenlane.
S S Lantel, French's Hotel.
J Minison, Jr Belmont Hotel.
J Thayar, 76 Fulton.
J Brady, 16 Spruce.
C Dodd, 62 Gold.
C Cheever, Fulton Market.
T Tced, 86 South.
J H Ackly, Park Hotal
J Mooney, 20 Fletcher.
Mr Hulsey, 309 Pearl.
C Cahill, 300 Pearl.
T Downing, Times Office
F Balding, 55 Beekman.
M Barney, 71 John.
E Sauders, 111 Nassau.
A Wolf, 90 Fulton.
E C Fuller, Girard House.
H J Pixtry, 17 Park-row.
M Hainbachere, 90 Fulton.
C P Norton, 102 Nassau.
A W Maxwell, 77 South
J Oykin, 78 Cliff.
H C Wells, 71 Park.
T Donoghony, 78 ——.
Col E Curtis,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT.

Names Drawn Yesterday in the Seventh District.

A.

Adams, Henry 20 Avenus C
Amitan, John 458 5th.
Augustine, Geo 212 11th
Andorf, John 215 11th.
Acker, James 268 Stanton.
Angell, Baptist 353 Houston
Alcon, Morris 162 Stanton.
Arnold, John 210 6th.
Astel, Charles H 336 E 13th.
Abraham, Abel 501 Houston.
Allen, James, 286 E 14th.
Aeschertz, Philip 124 Willets
Allen, Robert Jr 266 10th.
Abbot, Thos 37 Avenue C.
Aubrews, Edwin O 12 Lewis.
Ackley, Godwin, 353 5th.
Abrams, Theodore 365 East Houston.
Althoff, John 289 2d.
Asolf, Theodore, 289 Houston
Arenbacker, Leopold 676 4th.
Aikens, James 368 9th.
Arnold, Michael 108 Ridge.
Archibald Joseph 99 Av D.
Adlinger, David 427 5th.
Atkins, Jno 115 Canon.
Abbott, Jno 118 16th.
Abraham, Joseph 407 Houston.
Aphel, L 590 4th.
Aehen, Volent 299 3d.
Abrams, Moses, 170 6th.
Albert, Anthony 426 5th.
Archer, Lewis 3 8th.
Archer, Henry 175 Attorney.

B.

Brown, Charles 190 6th.
Bernhardt, Henry 221 Av A.
Bethues, John 32 5th.
Bagenstein, Charles 429 5th.
Boome, John, Charles 429 5th.
Brady, John 322 12th.
Banheimer, A 230 4th.
Berdan, Robt 219 Rivington.
Boodle, J L 26 Av D.
Black, Jno 66 Av D.
Butcher, A 315 6th.
Bosac, Jeseph 330 9th.
Brown, Chas B 246 7th.
Baker, Henry 84 Pitt.
Brown, James 235 7th
Bloner, S 123 Columbia.
Bager, Adam 243 3d.
Branlick, M 232 6th.
Bogder, L 182 249 Stanton.
Boyd, Wm 85 Av B.
Brennan, Michael 295 Av C.
Butt, Geo W 132 Cannon.
Banner, Chas 87 Lewis.
Bouner, Fred 205 Av B.
Brown, Aaron 700 4th.
Becker, Carl 111 Lewis
Brown, John 337 12th.
Brooks, Stephen (colored) 107 Sheriff.
Barnes, Cornelius, 300 7th.
Baker, Jacob 18 Clinton.
Bless, Joseph 309 9th.
Boyd, Wm 289 7th.
Base, Geo H 233 6th.
Browser, Martin S 127 Canoon.
Brinkerhoff, Wm E 264 7th.
Ball, Geo 312 3d.
Berrian, Cornelius 113 Av C
Brown, James 83 Lewis.
Becker, John 109 Lewis.
Bath, Wm 172 4th.
Beand, Francis 50 Av D.
Brandner, L 21 Av C.
Baumelage, Pat 366 3d.
Beyer, Geo 381 10th.
Bryant, Lloyd 366 9th.
Bberm, Lawraoce 313 9th.
Bush, Henry 191 Stanton.
Bennett, Asa 170 Av B.
Bussiel, Henry 217 2d.
Bryan, Wm 259 3d.
Bone, Peter 454 5th.
Berrian, Caleb 112 Av C.
Brown, Henry 220 Rivingt'n
Binsweinger, Henry 127½ Columbia.
Boosur, Thos 390 East 11th.
Bunn, Stephen 340 8th.
Brockbin, John 315 5th.
Barns, Pat 208 Av C.
Burke, Wm J 286 7th.
Birdsall, Wm E 311 5th.
Bar as, Edward 62 Lewis.
Bishop, Jacob 346 12th.
Block, Charles 109 Av D.
Burns, D 203 Av C.
Buchanan, Geo 346 13th,
Bolzer, Henry 137 Av B.
Buchholtt, Wm 337 10th.
Biswenger, Paul Houston.
Bln s, Wm 621 5th.
Brettincher, A 211 Av B.
Boyn, Kd H 92 Columbia
Baumeyer, J 166 Rivington.
Brennan, John, 3d 14th.
Bernhalue, F 446 Houston.
Bonneifer, Jno 607 4th.
Bayard, James S 15½ Dry Dock.
Bomuck, Heory, 357 5th.
Bnsh, F 190 Stanton.
Brown, Geo 226 11th.
Brown, F 380 10th.
Bertine, Henry 316 Stanton.
Bender, L 182 249 Stanton.
Buss, Adam 449 5th.
Bemer, Henry 216 6th-av.
Banton, D 352 E 12th.
Buck, Gao 120 Willet
Brown, Jas 65 Av B.
Beck, B 237 Stanton.
Berge, Nick, 317 11th.
Bolton, John 613 5th.
Bishop, J 81 Sheriff.
Blumensbier, T 165 Attor'y
Brandt, Reinhardt 178 Av B
Buyleidt, J 391 Stanton.
Baumber, Jno 402 Houston
Belts, Nathan'l 252 Riviog'n
Bullwinckle Hyl 86 Clinton.
Blumenstiel, Jacob 335 Sheriff.
Brosnan, Martin S 127 Canoon.
Brobaurt, C 329 5th.
Bracaus, John 296 7th.
Bnrr, Theo 125 Ridge.
Bans, W 364 10th.
Buckley, James 114 Cannon
Bem, John 120 Cannon.
Bawie, Adam 235 Sheriff.
Beise, John 425 10th.
Bogut, John 31 Av C.
Brady, Michl 114 Colnmbia.
Bamtasce, Jno 165 Attorney
Backer John 312 3d.
Bean, Jacob, 365 10th.
Boyd, G 38 3d.
Birdsall, John W 42 Av D.
biener, Michl 430 10th.
Brischuff, John 39 Clinton.
Brennen Geo 3 Rivington.
Brandt, Fred 256 Rivington
Becker, C 90 Orchard.
Brady, James 327 3d.
Bnckerber, Adam 59 Av B.
Bretby, Wm 126 Rivington
Betty, W (police) 442 8th.
Bosch, W 92 Columbia.
Bohn, Sidney 155 Goerck.
Brown, Cyrus 277 6th.
Buck, Adam 89 Willott.
Blake, S 301 Av D.
Brown, James 337 9th.

C.

Craft, Chas 140 Lewis.
Caspar, Jos 240 Rivington.
Cohen, Jos 213 7th
Cabe, Patrick 318 E 12th.
Cole, Chas 125 Allen.
Carroll, Jno 287 11th.
Corbl & Joseph 700 4th.
Chiein, Jacob 222 Stanton.
Coyle, Bernard 113 Pitt.
Cobrit, Jno, 169 Av B.
Cashow, Jas 354 6th.
Crane, Wm [illegible]
Canber, Chas [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Av B.
[illegible]
Cullen, Jas 69 Av D.
Carpenter, Vincent 81 Cannon.
Clapio, M 362 9th.
Carpenter, Sylvester 97 Av D
Cheney, John 692 4th.
Cruffey, Patk 225 Lewis.
Chappel, O 91 Cannon.
Cauchlin, John 304 Houston
Corbit, Richd 700 4th.
Conham, Leopold 306 Houston.
Cuthar, J J Av D & 6th-st.
Cochshait, Thos, 309 3d.
Cranan, Pt 400 8th st.
Carpenter, Lewis, 6?? 4th.
Calts, Henry 288 3d.
Carsidee, Jas 283 Av D.
Connelshaw, 885 8th.
Crooke, Geo 286 2d.
Carl, Johnas 306 Houston.
Conrad, Fed Ridge.
Cassidy, M 309 9th.
Case, Wm 257 5th.
Canis, John 33 3d.
Cuyler, Chas 135 Lewis
Callahan, Philip 393 10th
Corcoran, Pat 354 Stanton.
Crowley, J 259 3d.
Corbery, Wm 275 10th
Culligan, G 288 3d.
Connington, [illegible]
Craft, Jacob [illegible]
Crandall, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

cant evidence of the vast volume of speculation on the Stock Exchange. The average per day is *sixty-two millions*, against less than *twenty-five millions* this time last year. As there is really less rather than more doing in regular mercantile transactions at this time than in August, 1862, the inference is that the daily operations of the Stock Exchange, growing out of advanced values and the increased number of speculators on the Exchange and in Government Stocks and Treasury paper, are thirty-seven millions per day greater then last season.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers to-day is 6 ℘ cent. per annum and the supply easy. The price of Gold Coin is 124 per cent., and the rates of Exchange on London easier, by ¼@1 ℘ cent. than on Saturday—say 136¼@137 ℘ cent.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange was quite equal to-day to the course of speculation last week. The favorites of the Street on the Railwey Share list vary from hour to hour, but the pervading temper is to higher prices, generally, and no evidence is shown to-day of a serious breakdown in any one description. On the other hand the additional rise in Illinois Central and the more recently introducad Western Roade is very decided. On Illinois Cantral 7 ℘ cent., and on the others from 2 to 3 ℘ cent. each. And the bidding on New York Central is 3@3¼ ℘ cent. higher than on Saturday. The eagerness to buy Railway Stocks is more conspicuously marked than at any time since the 1st of August, and the orders in this direction, eapecielly for New-York Central and the Westnrn Roads largely prepondernta over the inclinnlion to sell et the advanced figures. The Government Securities and Treasury paper are firm, and Siata Stocks steady.

In the afternoon the excitement in the Share market was on the increase, and at 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the buoyant figngas reported on Saturday afternoon. Thnre wes e recovery of nearly *ten per cent.* in the speculation in Prairia du Chien Shares. The recently introduced Western Shares were generally much higher and in demand. There was a further rise of 3 ℘ cent. in Illinois Central after the Second Board.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gald Coin	124	124	Harlem Pref.	164⅜	168
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	119	120
N. Y. Central	133	137	Mich. Southern	108¾	109¾
Erin	120½	120½	Mich. Cent'l'd	133	138
Erie Preferred	109⅜	110⅜	Illinois Cen	136⅜	137
Hudson	148	147	Pittsburgh	162	163
Pacific Mail	231	231	Fort Wayne	90⅜	93⅜
Harlem	179	179¼	Rock Island	114	115
Canton	32⅜	32½	Northwest	34⅜	37
Prairie du Chien 7s	67½	68½	Galena	112	114
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Reading	120	120½
Toledo	122	121½			

The receipts at the Treasury to-day on account of the Popular Loan, amounted to $480,500 of which $135,500 was deposited by the Loan Agency, and $345,000 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	111
America	124	Grocer's	105
Phenix	110	Market	100
State of New-York	104	Corn Exchange	105
Commerce	103	Continental	97
Am. Exchange	106	Manna	155
Hanover	98	Park	120
Irving	92		

And the following for the Railway Mortgeges:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102½	Chi. & N. W. M. 2ds	68¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	130	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	7⅜
Erie thirds, '83	114	Tol. & Wab. firsts	103
Erie fourths, '80	108½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	9⅜
Erie fifths, '85	107	Gal. & Chic Extd	110
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1ms, '77	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hud. R. seconds, SF'85	117	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	110
Hud. R. thirds, '75	123	New-Jersey C. firsts	103
Hud. R. con., '67	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	84⅜
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	118	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
Mich. S. seconds	105	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
R'lnd., Gen. 1ms, '68	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	92
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	64⅜
Al. & T. H. firsts	103½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,066,501 03, including for Customs, $249,000; Payments, $2,663,922 20; Balance, $26,555,121 76.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 24, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 128 hhls. Ashes, 18,043 hbls. Flour, 330 hbls. and 283 bags Corn Meal, 138,339 bushels Wheat, 144,338 bushels Corn, 7,272 bushels Rye, 88,603 bushels Oats, 789 pkgs. Provisions, and 710 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light, to-day, including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ℘ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, at 66c.@67c. for Middlings, ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is denressed and lower to-day. Sales, since our last, 11,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 90@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 60@$5 30, chiefly at $4 80@$5; rqued hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 40 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western | $3 90 @$4 50
Extra State | 4 60 @ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 4 40 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio ronno-soop, snip g bros. | 5 00 @ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 45 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee | 5 35 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 65 @ 8 50

Southern Flour is declining. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $5 10@$6 20 for poor to good superfine; $6 25@$7 90 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $4 75@$7 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is more sought after at $3 40@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, $4 20 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered, and is lower, yet not very active. Sales since our last, 129,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 28½@$1 42; Amber Western, at $1 23@$1 27; Red do. at $1 13@$1 22; Amber Iowa, at $1 17@$1 23—the latter for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 84c.@$1 15; Chicago Spring, at 75c.@$1 05. Corn continues scarce, and wanted, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 104 000 bushels, at 71c.@72c. for sound Mixed Western; 69c.@71c. for unsound do.; 74c.@76c. for Yellow Western, and White do., ℘ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand, at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are dull and drooping, including Canada, at 40c.@50c.; Western, at 49c.@53c.; State, at 50c.@60c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair request at 85c.@$1 12½ ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have hean quiet, but firm, at 14c.@21c, ℘ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive at old rates.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

OILS—Petroleum continnes in active request at buoyant prices. Other kinds are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, and sales have been made of 1,400 bbls. at $11 62½@$11 87½ for Old Mess; $13 70@$13 75, chiefly within the range, for New Mess; $1050@$10 75 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is quiet at 6¾c @6¾c. ℘ lb. Lard is less buoyant; sales 700 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales, 150 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 25@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Butter is quiet yet steady, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@22c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues heavy to-day, at 6c.@12c. ℘ lb.

RICE—East India has been in fair request, chiefly at $7@$7 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,370 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12½c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@10¾c., ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. at 45¾c.@46c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ℘ bbl., 45,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 5¾d.@7¾d. ℘ bushel. For London, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ℘ bbl., and 5,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, 12,000 bushels Grain on private terms. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Aug 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernia	Aug. 29	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.

Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	Sept. 8	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept. 23	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Aug. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Aug. 13	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Creole	Aug. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Aug. 29	New-York	Havana.
Columbia	Aug. 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Aug. 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Sept. 2	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Sept. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Tubal Cain	Sept. 12	New-York	St. Dom'go *vid* Ber.
Corsica	Sept. 12	New-York	Havana *vid* Nassau
Corsica	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana *vid* Nassau

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *China*, will close on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Hibernian*, *via* Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Creole*, will close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Roanoke*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering at retail

THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

LINENS,

LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

TABLE DAMASKS,

NAPKINS,

TOWELS and TOWELING.

ALSO,

COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS

OF THE BEST MAKES.

CANAL-ST.,

Corner of MERCER.

FRENCH MUSLINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on

MONDAY, AUGUST 24,

a large and superior stock of

FRENCH CAMBRIC,

NAINSOOK,

MULL-MULL, and

ORGANDY MUSLINS,

Suitable for dresses.

ALSO,

ORGANDY AND SWISS MUSLINS,

Embroidered in colors,

Suitable for evening.

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FALL GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on

MONDAY, AUGUST 24,

DRESS GOODS,

Of this season's importation at retail,

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,

Reduced to 50 cents per yard.

2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines, Barages, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin.

SIX FOR $14 and SIX FOR $16.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house.

Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Full Suits of Mourning made to order, on very short notice. A superior stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES and GLOVES, constantly on hand, together with all the most desirable materials and novelties in dress goods, at popular prices: N. B.—A lot of fine French Organdy, 12½ and 16 cents. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 561 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 888 and 892 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF Mrs ELEANOR A. TARRANT, wife of John A. Tarrant, by sending her address to Mr. LAMBERTH, Station F, she will hear something to her personal advantage.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A SMALL SUITE OF ROOMS ON on first floor of the Station Building, (No. 18 Tenth-st.,) recently vacated by a physician, consisting of office, bedroom, and basement; night-bell and other conveniencies expressly adapted for this occupation. Rent $300. Apply at the Janitor's Office.

TO LET.—SECOND STORY NO. 402 4TH-AV. TO let; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Rent, $20. Also, 8th-av. store and dwelling cheap, 50 feet north of 54th-st., west side. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, in a respectable locality below 42d-st.; possession to be given by the 15th of September at furthest; rent not to exceed $500; west of Broadway preferred. Address H. L. B., No. 244 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very efficient and trusty girl as above, either in a private family or private boarding-house; City or country; is a neat, experienced and desirable servant. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a smart, capable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is willing, trustworthy and obliging, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; economical and respectful; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of references given. Call, for two days, at No. 121 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference. Call at No. 474 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., third floor.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to City or country; can be seen for two days at No. 221 Mott-st., in the rear, first floor, between Prince and Spring-sts.; the best of references if required.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY an respectable girl, as good cook, washer and ironer; one who has lately landed from the old country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 89 32d-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, HAVING many years' experience in the care and management of children, wishes a situation as nurse; can do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. No objection to travel. Call at or address No. 308 East 19th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; is a neat plain sewer; will go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 62 West 18th-st., southwest corner 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by an English Protestant, as nurse and seamstress, in the country or City; competent to take the entire charge of children. Good reference. Call at No. 211 4th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young American Protestant girl, of very genteel appearance and well informed, wishes a situation to care children, &c.; has excellent references. Wages $4. Apply at Christopher's, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 302 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged widow lady, an engagement as housekeeper; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of references given and required. Mrs. L. D. P., No. 370 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SCOTCH PROtestant girl, highly respectable and of very neat appearance, wishes a situation as above; is an obliging and efficient servant, with excellent references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation in a private family as seamstress; understands dressmaking and ladies' hair-dressing; good City references can be given. Call at No. 76 Madison-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman desires a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has the highest reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress. She thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 26th-st., east of 7th-av., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands doing up all kinds of laces, embroidery and French fluting, also gentlemen's linen, has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 47 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, GOING ON 17 years, lately landed, a situation in a private family, since she came to this country has spent four months at the dressmaker's trade: can read and write; wants to take care of children, and do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and sew; never lived out in this country; has no objection to City or country: if any reference is required, can be recommended by a gentleman's family. Call at No. 68 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, OR TO ASSIST IN light housework, by a respectable girl, of very genteel appearance; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a Protestant. Call at No. 302 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly, and can drive four in hand if required; has three years' recommendation from his last employer; has no objections to the country. Address THOMAS, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A FIRST-class English coachman and groom, with the best of City reference, wants a permanent situation; no objection to the country. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a gentleman's family, by an honest, industrious and perfectly reliable man, but recently arrived from the old country. For particulars, have the kindness to address B. B., Box No. 2,442 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—A SOBER, steady single young man wants a situation as coachman and groom. Good driver and good groom. Willing to make himself useful. Has good references. City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman; is thoroughly understands his business, can produce good City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Address W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A REspectable married man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 303 3d-av., in the harness store. Good City references.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or groom by a Protestant man, who understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference. Address T. K., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, as waiter; understands the business in all its branches; would take other situations; not so particular about the wages. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as light porter or general clerk. In any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Mercantile Employment Office, No. 266 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as porter in a store, recently from the country, will be found willing and obliging. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER AND draughtsman desires a situation, either for office or field work. Address C. MEISTER, Station G, Brooklyn Post-office.

HELP WANTED

A NURSE, &c.—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS wanted, to go a short distance in the country, on the Hudson River, and have the charge of a girl 5 years old; must understand cutting and fitting children's dresses. None need apply unless they have first-class references. Apply at No. 388 Broadway, up stairs, between 10 and 12, or between 2 and 4 o'clock.

MATRON WANTED—FOR A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies. Location on the Hudson, not far distant from the City. One who has had experience in a similar capacity, and is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, will be preferred. Address M. A., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed on a small place near New-York, a man who can bring good references (no others need apply), to take the care of a garden and one horse. Apply at No. 63 Chambers-st. 2d floor, from 10 to 3.

BOY WANTED—FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, in a commission house; must write a good plain hand, and be thoroughly trustworthy and honest. Boy from Ward-schools preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,562 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, an active, intelligent boy, of about 17 years of age, must write a good hand and be correct in figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 5,071 Post-office, New-York.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house, an active, intelligent boy, of about 16 years of age; must write a good hand and be correct in figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, H. E., Box No. 135, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS CLOAK HANDS CAN find steady employment at liberal prices by applying at entrance of store on 9th-st., to

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL, ABOUT 14 years of age, to assist in housework and taking care of a child; a good honest girl will obtain a good home; wages $3 a month; recommendation required. Apply at No. 29 Suffolk-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 TO 18 years, in a boys' clothing store, to make himself generally useful. One that resides with his parents, with good references, may apply to JEENS & WYANT, No. 335 Canal, corner of Greene-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family. Inquire at 58th-st., second high-stoop east of 6th-av.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER. A MAN as valet to go to Cuba with a merchant. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OF age, either American or German, and one that resides with his parents, as messenger for a broker. Address Box No. 5,259 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN WHO UNDERstand the Hosiery business. Address Box No. 4,642 New-York Post-office.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A GOOD Piano regulator at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MILLINER AND TRIMMER, FIRST-class, and a competent saleswoman wanted. Inquire at No. 104 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

SUPERIOR MAP VARNISHERS WANTED at LLOYD'S 164 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WATER WORKS FOR SALE.—The Elmira Water Works, constructed by the undersigned, are offered for sale. They are substantially built—the mains laid in the principal streets—the water pure, soft and supplied by gravity. The village contains between 10,600 and 12,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most enterprising and rapidly increasing villages in the State. The works were constructed in 1861-2, under a liberal charter, with the usual exclusive rights and privileges of Water Companies. Being about to engage in building works in another place, we offer these for sale. No better investment can be found. Address, WYCKOFF, HOBBIE & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SMELTING AND BLAST FURNACE FOR SALE—With all necessary out-buildings, dwellings, &c.; with 14 acres of land immediately in connection therewith; located in Tioga County, Penn., and on the line of the Corning and Blossburgh Railroad; steam engine of full power. The establishment is ready for immediate use with slight repairs. Price $10,000. Dwellings and 720 acres of timbered land in the immediate vicinity can be bought if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 56 Warren-st., a thoroughly first-class building, finished in the best manner, sub-basement and extension vaults under the sidewalk, with Hyatt's lights. Lot 25x100. Is now occupied by good and responsible tenants. Two-thirds of the purchase money can be obtained on mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply to SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 160 Chambers-st., from 3 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—MILL PROperty and small farm in the town of Somers, Westchester County, 45 miles from the city, 4 miles from railroad depot; 12½ acres of land, large house, barn, and out buildings. Mill house 30 by 40, 3 stories high; iron water wheel, inexhaustible water power. Large orchards of choice fruit trees. Agents need not apply. EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 484 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the north west corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 83x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure coodensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,230 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE—ON COTTAGE-AVENUE IN the village of Mott Haven, 10 minutes' walk from 3d-av. cars and steamboat, a first-class house containing 12 rooms, with all the improvements, will be sold very low on easy terms. Apply to THOS. OVERINGTON, Builder, Concord-st., Mott Haven.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$750,000—REAL ESTATE.—HAVING sold during the past season, at private sale, real estate in the City to the amount of more than $750,000, we are prepared to serve as brokers those who sell or purchase. Owners of good real estate who desire to sell or rent are invited to leave particulars with us. We have immediate sale for a large number of first-class dwellings, both to rent and to purchase, furnished or otherwise. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET, LEASE, SELL OR EXCHANGE—In City and country, a variety of houses, lots, country seats and farms on equitable terms. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BY ORDER OF THE CITY BANK OF HARTFORD.—FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful and complete residences in the village of Fairfield, Conn.; house built and lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Gillet; situated on a bluff from a fine bathing beach, the shore of Long Island Sound; only two hours and a quarter distant from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and commodious, with all modern improvements; gas-pipes throughout and complete machinery for making gas on the premises; fine stables, cow-house, ice-house and hennery, four acres of garden. The ground is tastefully laid out and around the house shaded by heavy growth of evergreens and choice shrubbery. In the rear of the fruit orchard, which is connected with the garden, there are four acres of fine meadow lands stretching to a road parallel with the one running in front of the house. In all respects this place is peculiarly suited for a gentleman's country-seat. If not sold at private sale on or before the 15th day of September, it will be disposed of at public auction, due notice of which sale will be given. For permits to view the premises, or for any information in regard to it, apply to J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—Natalie; or, The Death Barge of the Loire.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Stereopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our most important news this morning is from the splendid army of Gen. Rosecrans—being as late as the afternoon of the 23d. Gen. Rosecrans' advance appeared before Chattanooga on the 21st, and opened fire on the rebel works at 10 o'clock A. M., with good effect. The rebels replied, but generally with small guns, which did very little damage. The works were found to be very strong. Two steamers were moored at the wharf, one of which was sunk and the other disabled by our fire. There was also a pontoon bridge across the river, protected by rebel sharpshooters. It was ascertained that there were two divisions of rebel troops at Chattanooga, while Hill's corps (late Hardee's) were disposed along the railroad in the direction of Bridgeport—Gen. Joe Johnston being in command of the whole, he having superseded Bragg. On the night of the 22d, Gen. Wilder crossed the Tennessee River, and burned a small railroad bridge near Shellmound, thus severing communication between the right and left wings of the rebel army, and recrossed the river in safety. Deserters and citizens confirm the repeated reports of great demoralization among the rebel troops, not only at Chattanooga but everywhere in the Southwest. Our dispatches lead us to expect the immediate occurrence of important events.

Official dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren to the 18th have been received at the Navy Department, giving an account of the operations before Charleston to that time. They present no new points of interest.

The regiments of the Army of the Potomac are daily filling up with recruits obtained by the draft. The health of the army is reported good.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 21st, received by flag of truce at Fortress Monroe, discusses the probable continuance of the war. It comes to the conclusion that the loss of Vicksburgh and the "failure" at Gettysburgh will have the effect of continuing it indefinitely, unless foreign intervention can be secured, or the Copperheads in the North can be successful. Rather despairing of the last, it calls openly for the aid of France. Says the *Whig*: "We are able to pay for it. Let us do it. We shall then have peace, or the power to wreak a rich revenge on our foul foe."

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells the following curious story: "On the 8th, a vessel ran the blockade at Cape Fear River. She was loaded with subsistence for the rebel army. The Colonel in command of a part of the rebel forces detained the vessel at what he called the Quarantine. The people of Wilmington, N. C., demanded of the Colonel to surrender the cargo to them. He imperiously refused. They called upon Gov. Vance, who finally got on a stall in the market-house and addressed them. He said they should be protected. The Governor made a formal demand on Gen. Whiting to deliver the vessel to him at the Wilmington wharf. The General hesitated, the people became infuriated, and finally Gen. Whiting, to appease them, acceded to the demand of the Governor. After this the people demanded the removal of the Colonel. This was also granted." The story has its own moral.

The pirate *Florida* has turned up on the track of the Liverpool and New-York packets. The ship *Francis B. Cutting*, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports having been overhauled by her on the 6th inst., in lat. 42° 10′, lon. 44° 20′. After considerable negotiation, the *Cutting* having on board 230 passengers, the pirate agreed to bond her in the sum of $40,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at this port late last night, with advices from Europe one day later. She left Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th inst. There is no confirmation of the London *Times'* report that additional British troops were to be sent to Canada. There are no new developments regarding the Polish question. It is asserted in various quarters that the Archduke Maximilian will accept the throne of Mexico. Cotton in the Liverpool market had an upward tendency.

Neither Board of the Common Council met yesterday, as it was expected they would, to receive a message from the Mayor in regard to the Draft Exemption ordinance, but both Boards will meet at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day; the Councilmen to receive the Mayor's veto on the ordinance—the ten days allowed to him by the charter for considering it having expired—and the Aldermen, it is supposed, for the purpose of cooperating with the other Board in some action that will make the provisions of the ordinance effective in advance of its passage over the veto. The Common Council being satisfied with the ordinance as it is, and being unable to harmonize with the Mayor upon the changes he desires, expect his veto and intend to override it after it has been laid over ten days, as required by law.

About thirty negroes have reported at the Draft Rendezvous in New-Haven as the result of the draft. On Saturday Gen. Hunt sent about twenty-five of them down to Providence, R. I., to join a light battery in progress there. The negro conscripts, according to the *Journal*, have been among the most orderly and faithful men at the rendezvous, and their conduct deserves to be mentioned to their credit.

Four companies of negro soldiers, belonging to the regiment which has been organizing at St. Louis under the direction of Col. File, left for the South on the steamer *Metropolitan* on Thursday last. Five more companies of the same regiment follow in a few days. Another regiment of Col. File's brigade, (colored,) the Fifth, is organizing at Keokuk, Iowa, and is making commendable progress.

The week opened on increased excitement on the Railway Share list at the Stock Exchange. New-York Central and Illinois Central both rose to the figure of 137 ₩ cent., and the Western Shares generally were higher. Erie and Harlem firm at Saturday's prices. Government Stocks steady. Money 6 ₩ cent. and in good supply to the Brokers. Exchange lower, 136½@137; Gold 124 ₩ cent.

Flour and Wheat were heavy and cheaper yesterday. Corn and Pork were in more demand, and were quoted higher. Lard and Bacon were less buoyant. Groceries attracted more attention. Hay and Whisky were salable and steady. Cotton was dull and heavy. Freights were also quite dull. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

The Cattle market opened at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, with 2,500 cattle, which were increased to 3,800 before night. Sales were brisk early in the day, at an advance of ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. from last week's rates, and the majority of the stock was disposed of. Good cattle commanded 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb., net weight. There was less advance on common cattle, and sales of all kinds were slow in the afternoon.

Two of Our Armies at Work.

Two of our armies—that of Rosecrans in the Alleghany Mountains, and that of Gillmore on the Atlantic seaboard—are now actively engaged with the rebels. Our dates from Charleston are to Thursday last, at which time, according to the telegraph, the guns of Fort Sumter had been silenced and several breaches made in its walls, and its speedy capitulation or reduction were looked for. On Friday last the advance of Gen. Rosecrans' army appeared before Chattanooga, and on the morning of the same day our guns opened fire upon the stronghold. The rebels replied to our bombardment, but the report is that we disabled every one of their batteries which opened upon us. The works were found to be very strong. It has long been known that they were so. The rebel force holding Chattanooga is said to consist of two army corps; and it is further reported that Gen. Johnston had arrived on the ground with two trains filled with reinforcements, and also that this ill-starred general had superseded the worse-starred Gen. Bragg. If it be really true that "the demoralization of the rebel army is complete," and that thousand after thousand is deserting from it, we should think its total defeat and the speedy capture of Chattanooga would be an easy matter.

The news from both of these armies is very cheerful; and we hope that before the close of August the star-spangled banner will float over both Charleston and Chattanooga.

The Reckoning with South Carolina.

Carlyle somewhere speaks of Justice putting on her terrible garments—"her robes of hell-fire." It is in just this aspect she is today approaching Charleston. There is something fearfully imposing in the manner in which that sheet of flame works its resistless way toward the devoted city. Yet men rejoice. And well may they. Not for revenge. Revenge is a passion fit for savages only. But because there is a deep instinct in the human breast that finds pleasure in righteous retribution. This visitation upon the chief city of South Carolina causes peculiar satisfaction, for the reason that South Carolina is the guiltiest of all the rebel States. It gave birth to the master-traitor, Calhoun—idolized him living and canonized him when dead. It plotted disunion for thirty years; twice made a desperate effort to compass it by open resistance, and was the head and front of the present, yet more formidable, movement. It was South Carolina that first began the war; that first shut up the Federal Courts; that first withdrew her members from Congress; that first passed an ordinance of secession; that first laid hands upon the Federal property; that first fired upon the National flag, and opened the war. Had it not been for South Carolina, in all earthly probability, this impious rebellion would not have existed at all. As it is said of Satan that he "drew" one-third of the angels after him in foul revolt, so may it be said of this arch-apostate in the family of American States—she drew a third of them away by her own original and infernal wickedness.

The only regret is that retribution has not sooner reached her. It is twenty-eight months since she opened the war, and yet she has remained ever since almost unscathed. Other States who followed, or were tempted to follow, her leadings and example—Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi—have all felt the scourge of war through and through, while she, the author of all the woe, has escaped thus far with simply a little smart on the surface, which has only made her more insolent and defiant than ever. Yet the punishment, though long deferred, will be all the more terrible, now that the full time for it has come. Neither the army nor the navy at her gates is in a temper to palter or temporize with her blackest treason. Nothing but prompt and complete submission will save South Carolina from a loss of property and sacrifice of life, before which all dispensations of justice in the war thus far will shrink into insignificance.

But the worst misery that will befall South Carolina will be her humiliation of spirit. Never was there a community on the face of the earth that made such pretensions to invincibility; never one so habitually arrogant and domineering. Her children have been brought up to the notion of their superiority of blood and condition, and have learned to cherish no other feeling than that of sovereign contempt for the "mudsills" and "greasy mechanics" of the North. They called themselves the chivalry, and for a whole generation have been practicing the airs and the tones of the tragic tyrant that stalks his brief hour on the stage. Such vaporing and bravado, such insult and contumely, such supercilliouanese and scornfulness, as have been put forth by these palmetto sprigs, have never been exceeded among any people, either civilized or barbarous.

There is one Northern State for which they have affected peculiar disdain, and which they have taken peculiar pains to vituperate and aggrieve—the glorious old Bay State—whose resplendent worth they are no more capable of appreciating than the dogs that bay the moon. Thirty-two years ago they attempted to deal out their unmeasured scorn of Massachusetts through the lips of their Senator, Hayne, who was the selected instrument to emit that long-prepared exterminating diatribe, which, when it came, drew forth from the Senator of Massachusetts the response whose echoes have not yet done ringing in the ears of men. Seventeen years ago they expelled from their limits, with the grossest indignity, Judge Hoar, whose errand, in the name of Massachusetts, was to secure the rights of citizens of Massachusetts, by a legitimate appeal to the Federal Court. Eight years ago, not satisfied with what abusive language against the State at large had accomplished, or the abusive treatment of her deputy sent for a most just purpose, they, through two of their representatives in Congress, made a murderous assault upon a Senator of Massachusetts, in his seat on the floor of the Senate—an act the audacity of which astonished the civilized world—and then gloried in the outrage. Massachusetts indeed had good cause to lay to heart the treatment she in former days has received from the foremost rebel State; and there is dramatic justice in the fact that Massachusetts men were the foremost to land upon her traitorous shores with gleaming arms to force her into humble submission to the flag she had betrayed and defied.

Never since history began did arrogance receive more humiliation than is in store for South Carolina, or treason more condign punishment. Her fate will do more to propitiate the North toward the remaining rebel States, and induce a spirit of full forgiveness, than any possible extent of penalty elsewhere. It will be felt that the great end has been gained when the prime mover of this rebellion has received its just due. We believe that it would do more than all else to prepare not only the North for reconciliation, but even the South itself. Even her accomplices have no real sympathy with her. Georgia dislikes, Virginia hates, North Carolina detests her. There is no danger that any severity dealt out to South Carolina will exasperate the other States. It will rather placate them. She has been the author of all their woes, and, if there were no other promptings, their human nature would make them wish to see her suffer for this alone. There will be no way of bringing South Carolina to her duty under the Constitution except by the sternest treatment; but we need not lament this, for the more sternly she is treated, the quicker will other States be brought to their obligations. From this time on true policy dictates that every quick and hard blow dealt upon South Carolina will save ten blows elsewhere.

Reconstruction of the Union.

Some days since we took occasion to say that in our judgment the reconstruction of the Union would be accomplished by the voluntary return of the several rebellious States, *through the action of their people* in deposing the rebel authorities, repudiating the rebel Confederate Government, reorganizing their State Legislatures and Executives, renewing their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and sending members to represent them in both Houses of the National Congress. We endeavored also, though briefly, to answer some of the objections that are likely to be urged to such a view of the case.

We direct the attention of those who may consider such a method of restoring the Union impracticable, to a letter from Washington which we publish in another part of this morning's Times. The writer enters more fully into the general subject than we have done hitherto, and sets forth many considerations connected with it which are well worthy of attention. What is specially worthy of notice is the fact, stated clearly and in detail in this letter, that this process is silently but steadily going forward, and that it has already brought into the Union *two* States that had seceded, and is preparing the way for the speedy and certain return of others. The State of Missouri was, at one time, by the action of her authorities, a member of the rebel Confederacy—just as much so as South Carolina or Georgia. Her State Government was in rebel hands; she was represented in the rebel Congress, and had contributed 50,000 men to the rebel army. She is now just as much one of the United States as Massachusetts or New-York—enjoying all the privileges and performing all the duties which the Constitution confers. *She went out of the Union and has come back into it again.* And no man of any party, in any quarter or on any ground, objects either to the fact of her return or to the manner in which it was brought about, viz., by the action of her *people*, assembled in Convention, and acting in their primary capacity as the sovereign power in the State. No one dreamed of imposing *conditions* on the return of Missouri to the Union, or of holding her as a territory until terms of restoration should be offered and accepted.

This same process is now going on in Tennessee. It will soon be inaugurated in North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and other States, and in our judgment it will have the same result. Those States will come back into the Union by the voluntary action of their people. Just as fast as the people of each of the other rebel States are released by the arms of the Union from the military power of the rebel Confederacy, will they take similar steps to repudiate its civil authority and to return to the protection and the obligations of the Constitution of the United States. The Confederacy will not go down with a crash; it will *crumble* to pieces by the successive withdrawal of the several States.

Only one thing is necessary to the accomplishment of this result—*the defeat of the rebel armies.* It was that which released the people of Missouri; it is that which has released the people of Tennessee and Louisiana; and just as soon as it releases the people of the other rebel States, will they be prepared to follow the same example. Let the people respond heartily to the demand of the Government for men,—let them push on the draft, fill up the ranks of our armies in the field, *and the military power of the rebel Confederacy, and the Union will reconstruct and restore itself.*

Gen. Lee and the Rebellion.

We do not attach much importance to the rumors lately current of disensions between Jeff. Davis and Gen. Lee, pushed so far that the latter actually tendered his resignation; but it is worth considering the effect this event, if it should occur, would produce on the military prospects of the "Confedsracy."

It is all very well for Mr. Buckle and his school to reason on the small amount of influence which individuals wield over the movements of society, and claim that all events are under the governance of imperious general laws, but the fact is, they have to abandon their own principles the moment they come to treat of really great personalities in history. Without ignoring the background of silent causes and influences there is to every revolution, we are still warranted in the assertion that revolutions are permanently shaped, embodied, sustained and carried through by powerful individualities. And more especially when a movement is not founded in truth and justice, and is not in accordance with that general law of progress whereby Providence shapes our ends, but is the work of individual craft and ambition, is it true that without the control of able leaderships, such movements are speedily abortive and fall to the ground. But it is astonishing how a cause *not* founded in truth and justice and opposed to the best tendencies of the age can be kept alive by able men, and made to stand as practical anachronisms in the world for a great length of time. The huge fabric of the rebellion has from the beginning rested on nothing but the shoulders of a few deep, designing, determined Southern leaders.

Of these the foremost man in the field of war is, undoubtedly, Robert E. Lee. For two years Gen. Lee has been at the head of the largest and finest of the armies of the rebellion—an army which has achieved many victories, which has never been beaten on its own soil, and without which, it is no exaggeration to say, the "Confederacy" would to-day cease to exist as a material fact. The influence of Lee, both over the army and the people of the South, is greater than that of any other man, whether political or military. This he has won to himself by virtue both of his character and his career. In regard to his character, if we contrast it with that of the Southern leaders generally, it is of a nature to command respect. He has dignity, moral worth, unselfish aims, and the instincts of a gentleman, Christian and soldier: and compared with the Braggs, Beauregards, Davises, Wigfalls, Yanceys, Floyds, and the rest of that extraordinary crew of intriguers, braggarts, liars and miscreants, he is assuredly a person of goodly gifts and graces. In regard to his military career, it has certainly been such as deservedly to give him a great name. Without having shown military genius of the first order, it cannot be denied that there is about the man a certain breadth, a certain calm, well-poised comprehensive quality of mind. The command of a great army for two years, also, and the experience during that time of many great battles, have done an immensity for him in developing his powers. At the opening of his career in Western Virginia, he displayed nothing but a remarkable ineptitude for the species of warfare he had there to carry on, and the book of Mr. Pollard, of Richmond, contains some striking evidences of his then want of popularity. But transferred to a larger field of operation, he grew rapidly. Where he has shown the worst is in his invasive movements; but we must remember that while talent serves for a defensive war, it demands genius for an offensive war. His true sphere is in the same class of operations carried on by Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War—defensive with offensive returns; and there he has been beyond a doubt abilities of a very high order. But it is not our aim to make any estimate of Gen. Lee; we only wish to indicate in a few rapid strokes the causes that, after two years, have very justly caused him to be looked upon as a tower of strength in the land of the rebellion.

Let us now suppose Gen. Lee removed from the command of the army in Virginia, and the Richmond chiefs casting about for a successor to him, on whom could they fall that would in any sense supply his place? Next to Lee the two ablest military chieftains brought to light in the South by the war are already under the ground—the chivalrous, high-souled and daring Albert Sydney Johnston, who fell at Shiloh, and that ablest of all their field-marshals, Stonewall Jackson, unequaled for a march or a flank movement, who fell at Chancellorsville. Indeed, so far from being able to supply Lee's place, they have never been able to fill the void left by the death of Jackson. His successor is—we hardly know whom, and certainly nine-tenths of the people, North and South, do not know him. Some shadow of a name commands the battalions ere while led by him whose presence was the harbinger of victory. Who, then, shall it be? Beauregard? He is, to use the language of Mr. Davis, "played out." Joe Johnston? Next to Lee he is undoubtedly the ablest military leader the South has. But the feuds between him and the Richmond authorities are already too great to make this likely, even if he had not ever since he received his wound in the battle before Richmond been unable to command an army in the field. Bragg? Hero only of defeats and retreats, he has utterly ceased to have the respect of either his army or his people. Of Pemberton, Price & Co. It is, of course, vain to speak. And, indeed, looking at the whole range of their "available" men, it is astonishing to see how reaped and bare the field is.

Nevertheless, let us say we think there is very little likelihood of his resignation, at least at present. It is far more probable that we shall rather hear of him next as moving toward the Potomac. It is easy to see that there are several considerations that give a high color of probability to the stories of his disaffection from the Richmond clique. Beside that he is a man morally better than his fellows, he entered the war purely from the *Virginia* sentiment, not as sharing the ambitious views of the fire-eating politicians. In his theory of the war, too, he differs widely from the Richmond leaders, and there are between Davis and himself special grounds of difference, as for example the policy of hanging the two Union officers now condemned to die, and for the safety of one of whom we hold as hostage a son of Gen. Lee. All these things have their weight to be sure; but we doubt if they have enough to bring about such a crisis as that contemplated. The motives that would prompt Gen. Lee to resign are either interior or exterior. With reference to the interior, that is, those that are personal to him, we fear that he is committed too deeply and irretrievably with the rebel cause to abandon it. He is

> "Stept in so far that, should he wade no more,
> Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

And with reference to any motives made by his differences with Davis and the Richmond clique, we make no doubt they will yield all to him. They will be fools if they do not. For they must see as well as any, how impossible it would be to supply his place. After all, there is some satisfaction to us in contemplating the supreme importance to the rebel cause of this *one* man.

Soldiers in New-York.—Never since Manhattan was an island; never since New-York was a City; never under Indian rule, nor Dutch rule, nor English rule, nor the rule of the Union—was there such a large body of soldiers concentrated here as at the present moment. The rioters are reported to have information that there are over forty Federal regiments on this island and the isles immediately adjacent; and it is possible that their information is not very erroneous. Every park and square, and every vacant spot where a soldier can pitch his tent, is occupied. The reveille and tattoo are heard all over the city. There are artillery, cavalry, and infantry. There are bronzed, battle-worn, and begrimed veterans from Virginia—regiments which have carried our banner in a score of fierce fights and have routed the rebels on many a field; and they seem to be all ready for any duty. Beside these there are not a few of our brave militia regiments constantly under arms. Their faces are whiter, their clothes newer and cleaner, and their general appearance more spruce than those of the others. Both classes are soldierly-looking men—to use a much misused term; but the characteristic has a very different development in each, as may be seen by comparing them on parade, or on general duty, or when off duty. Beside all these forces there are sprightly little gunboats darting to and fro in the harbor, and up and down both rivers, with clean, tasteful, "all-ready" marines, quite prepared for action. Our garrison, on the whole, is a very powerful one, and seems to enjoy a visit to the Metropolis very much. The Metropolis is well pleased to see them.

Punishment of Knavish Substitutes.—There has been a deal of indignant outcry among our people, ever since the rebellion broke out, against those who were taking advantage of the necessities of the Government, and the confusion and hurry of such an immense amount of business as was suddenly thrown upon it, to gain unfair and extortionate profits for themselves. Not a whit too much outcry, however. It is impossible to mark with too deep obloquy those who take advantage of such an emergency to plunder right and left, and to get their country's money into their pockets without giving an equivalent to their country for it. There is one class of these knaves who are doing a lively business now-a-days, to our great loss and disgrace. We mean those who offer themselves as substitutes in the intention of deserting.

There has been, and is, altogether too much of this business. It has been systematized and worked out into details. Men have gone over the country, with accomplices to help them, enlisting as substitutes and receiving their commutation money, deserting and going on to other places to play the same game again and again. It is this class of men who furnish us the disgraceful items about combinations among drafted men to seize the vessels in which they are being conveyed to camp, about escapes from camp, &c., &c. The men who are guilty of these acts are not the men who have been themselves drafted. All accounts agree in saying, that the men who answer this call of their country in person, do it in the best spirit, without lamentation or desire to shirk, but with the determination to do their duty. It is this class of thieves that are thus shaming their country's good name.

We are rejoiced to see that stringent measures have been taken to punish the scoundrels as they deserve. Gen. Canby has issued an order in this City, expressing the determination of the Government to break up the system, and calling the attention of officers to the provisions of the law. But what will tend far more to put a stop to the practice, is the carrying that determination of the Government into effect. The most hopeful sign in that direction that we have seen, is Gen. Meade's approval of the sentence of death imposed by court-martial upon five substitute-recruits of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, who were convicted of desertion, and who, as the order says, "evidently belong to that class who are trading upon the necessities of the country, and have embraced enlistment with a view to desertion for the purpose of gain." The order is dated the 23d, and to-morrow these five men are to die. A speedy punishment! We only wish that all who "trade upon the necessities of the country" were sure of as swift a punishment. Let these substitute-thieves beware in time, and stop their infamous business.

UNION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Their Mode and Conditions.

Washington, August, 1863.

Since the recent triumphs of our arms, the lull in active military operations, and the new developments of loyal sentiment in various sections of the seceded States, the question which attracts most universal interest and discussion, is that of the mode by which the Government should proceed in the political reincorporation of the seceded communities, and the terms under which they should again be permitted to resume their position as parts of the national political fabric. Shall they be required to remodel their "social institutions," and abolish or modify the system of Slavery? Is the Emancipation Proclamation absolute and final in its terms, and must the whole population of the South accede to it before they can enjoy the constitutional franchises of the citizen? Will the policy of confiscation be universally enforced? Or, may a State, by simply repealing its ordinance of secession, and renewing its fealty to the Union, restore itself and all its citizens to the *status quo ante bellum?* If the latter plan were adopted, what constitutes the State? Must the acting authorities be regular in line of descent and order from the pre-secession authorities,—or, seeing that secession interrupted the legitimate order of State Government, may the loyal citizens of any State, meeting in their primary capacity and in Convention, assume to *be* the State, and act in its behalf in the way of restoring it to the Union? In the latter case, would the Government—*should* the Government impose any terms other than the Constitution? These various questions represent the chief shapes which the discussion has assumed; and upon the answer to each, public sentiment is widely divided—though probably there will be little real division when the questions are practically applied to the various and several States.

The matter is even now not an entirely theoretical one, nor is there a total lack of precedents by which we may be guided, advised, or warned.

There are at this moment three Southern States lying at our feet, which have been thrown into disintegration and chaos by the rebellion, but which are ready to be rebuilt, by the hand of the master-builder and statesman, upon Union foundations. I refer to *Tennessee*, *Mississippi* and *Louisiana*. Before Winter comes, or, at all events, before it is over, their number will be increased by the addition of Alabama, Arkansas and Texas. These certainly,—and it may be that before next Spring we shall also have to deal politically with Virginia and North Carolina, if not, in short, with the whole of the States of the South. But, at all events, at this moment our military lines include all of the State of Tennessee, excepting its eastern or mountainous quarter, which is loyal already, and which our troops will occupy at convenience. We have also expelled the rebel armies from Mississippi, and command that State; and the same may be said of Louisiana, where only a few bandit hordes oppose the authority of the Government.

Now, I suppose that in dealing with these States, and with the question of their readmission into the Union, the Government will be guided very much by events as they may arise, and by the developments of time. It is not necessary or well for the Government or for us to conjure up imaginary difficulties, to legislate for hypothetical cases, or to establish a policy impossible of application.

1. In regard to the reëstablishment in these States, or over the South, of the precise social and political conditions which existed *ante bellum*,—it can't be done. It can't be done by the people of those States, nor of the South, nor of the North, nor by the Government, nor by any power under Heaven. The whole social and political organism that existed before the war in the three States I have named, as well as elsewhere in the South, has been changed. There is in them no recognized civil authority, no established domestic order, no enforced law. The able-bodied whites—the strength and flower of the community—have fled or been killed, or, as Mr. Lincoln says, have been driven by the rebel conscription into the ranks "very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen," and sent off to other States. Houses and towns have been ruined, property has been destroyed, trade has been annihilated, production has been stopped, by the ravages of the successive armies that have fought in these States and devastated them. Slavery, the great social, economical and political mainstay of the South, the backbone of the rebellion, and the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy, has been broken down, torn up, shattered and rent into a myriad fragments. Not to speak at all of the Emancipation Proclamation, thousands upon thousands of the slaves in the three States I have named have been disenthralled by their own act; thousands of them have been forced by their owners eastward and southward to save them from the ever-advancing "Abolitionists;" nearly twice ten thousand are soldiers in our army; while thrice ten thousand are employed in various semi-military services by our Generals—Rosecrans, Grant and Banks. Does any one suppose that with this state of things among the negroes, Slavery and the slave system can ever be reconstituted as they formerly existed? If so, he knows less than nothing about Slavery, its nature, its character, its necessities and its conditions. Does any one suppose that, with the whole face of society changed in the South, among both whites and blacks,—with the civil and political order overthrown,—with the interests, pursuits and affections of the people reversed,—with all old parties, old associations and old affiliations broken up—is there a single man who supposes that the conditions *ante-bellum* ever can be or ever will be resumed? As easy it were to clothe with living flesh the dry bones of the rebel dead, as to effect this thing. Those who believe it possible are vain dreamers; and time will yet prove it to them without argument.

2. Those, again, who imagine that the State authorities, as at present constituted in any rebel State, will formally apply for the readmission of their State into the Union, are laboring under a delusion which facts and experience ought by this time to have utterly overthrown. These State authorities—these Governors and Legislatures—have not, in any one case for a single instant since the rebellion commenced, shown the least solitary sign, or shadow of a sign, indicative of a desire for reconstruction or reunion in any event. When, in the early part of last year, the army of Gen. Grant, after capturing Fort Donelson, advanced upon Nashville, the Legislature of Tennessee was in session; but, instead of even whispering of reunion, or proposing submission to the conqueror, they passed the most defiant resolutions and fled to Memphis, from whence they subsequently broke up and fled, Heaven only knows whither. Such has been the course of each Southern Legislature, of every Governor, and of all the authorities from the beginning until this hour. These Legislatures are

composed of the same men—the same class of men—who originally engineered secession, who have staked all their political and material fortunes upon its success, who have in their corporate capacity, te'en the osth "never to submit or yield," and who, I believe, as corporate officisl bodies, never will submit or yield. It would be against our experience, against the analogies of history, and against human nature, to suppose that they would. At all events, as I have already indicatsd, the Legislatures and Governors of at least half-a-dozen of the seceded States have, since the rebellion began, had abundant opportunity of rescinding their secession ordinsnces, and manifesting tbeir Unionism, under the protection of our arms, and not one of them has over made a sign in that direction. Under these circumstances, it is altogether profitless and unnecessary to discuss what terms ought to be exacted from the existing constitutsd authorities of any rebel State that might apply for readmission into the Union.

3. Laying aside, tben, as practically meaningless, the theories and arguments of those who would restore the Sistes of the Seuth to their socisl snd political condition as *ante-bellum*, and also of those who expect the existing Stats authoritiea of the South to set about the work of reunion—the qusstion is at once reached, what are the modle and conditions of National Restoration?

Fortunately in this case, we have an exemple before us, so complete and perfect in itself, so admirable in its workings, so satisfactory in its results, that nothing better could be desired—an exsmple of a State, presided over by a rebel Governor, represeoted by a rebel Legislsture—which secedsd from the Union, raised an army of rebel soldiers and fought the Nationsl Government—and yst, which is now back in the Union, with all the mschinery of its State Government in order, with a loyal Governor and Legislature, with its citizens in possession of all their rights and franchises, and with a popnlstion as unflinching in their loyalty as the people of any State in ths Union. I refer of course to *Missouri*, a State which, when the rebellion broke out, had CLAIB. JACKSON for Governor, REYNOLDS for Lieutenant-Governor, had a Secession Legislature which voted her out of the Union and annexed her to the Southern Confederacy, which sent Gsn. PRICE as her milltary leader into the field, which contributed to the rebel cause fifty thousand men, who fought three great battles and a hundred minor ones on her soil, and the territory of which was all either held or disputed by the rebels; which for a year and a half was the scene of conflict, the field on which hattles were waged in behalf of the Southern Confederacy. Now, at this day, all Missouri is undisputedly in our possession, and not a rebel dare show his uniform within her borders. Not only ao, but she has a Governor as true and loyal as any; a Legislature as stanchly Union as any that assembles under the shadow of our flsg, and which has just made provision for the gradual smsncipation of all ths slaves in the State. More than this, she has twenty-five thousand volunteers in our service, and sixty thousand snrolled militia, who have all "taken and subscribed" the vital oath. She manages her own internal affairs; she has representatives in both branches of Congress; and she stands proudly snd loyally as one of the main pillars of the great American Union.

How was this marvelous transition sffected? How was this "change of base," military and political, accomplished? You know. It has been written in all the journals of the last two years. The loyal element of the State, acting in its primary capacity, and through Convention—deliberating even while rebel troops were close by—deposed formally the rebellious Governor, and provisionally appointed a loyal one—dissolved and abolished the rebel Legislature, and ordered the election of a fresh one—annulled the ordinance of Secession, and registered statutes of fealty. All this and more was done. The whole state—in all its departments, in all its offices and in all its officers—was reorganized, the work going slowly but stesdily on, month after month, until Missouri was regenerated into the new life. This is the general outline, and after this fashion were the detailed operations of *Reconstruction* in the erstwhile rebellious and defiant State of Missouri. On dark snd adverse waves was she drifted out to a stormy sea, and all but wrecked in the teopest of secession; but she has again ridden back majestically into the haven of Union, where it is to be hoped she will find security and peace forever.

Essentially the same plan of reconstruction and reunion, but with some modification, was adopted by the loyal people of *West Virginia*, which is now a State in the Union. The secession of that portion of old Virginia was, of course, effected when the Convention at Richmond voted the entire State out of the Union. In Western Virginia, as in Eastern Virginia, rebel functionaries were appointed, rebel soldiers were raised, the rebel flag was planted and battles were fought for the rebellion. Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, now commanding the main army of the Confederscy, flesbed his maiden sword there; and Gen. ROSECRANS, now commanding one of our three msin srmies, there first displayed his consummate skill by defeating LEE. Gsn. MCCLELLAN, Gsn. REYNOLDS, (killed at Gettysburgh,) and other Union officers—as well as Gen. WISE, Gen. FLOYD and other rebel officers, fought long and hard in Western Virginia. But in course of time the rebel army was driven back there, and its military power broken. And the loyal people of that section, gathered together, held a Convention, chose a Governor, elected a Legislature and founded a Government for a new loyal State. That Government has been in operation, regularly and legitimately, for a year and a half, and is to-day paramount from verge to verge of the new State. The citizens, like those of Missouri, have all their ancient franchisee, local and national, social and political; and like those of Missouri, they, too, have voluntarily taken means to rid their State of the rebellious institution of Slavery.

Thus, these two great States, which wandered from their orbits, and for a time drifted wildly among the spheres, are now again loyally performing their revolutions around the central power.

No process of this kind was gone through with in Kentucky or in Maryland, though in both of these States the rebel element was for a time all but dominant. Maryland, you will remember, was saved from revolution by the firmness and sagacity of Gov. HICKS; and Kentucky was saved from it by the forced resignation of the semi-secession Gov. MAGOFFIN, and the defiant Unionism of a majority of the members of the State Legislature.

But a movement for reconstruction, almost precisely analagous to that which has been consummated in Missouri, has lately commenced, and has already gone through its primary stages, in *Tennessee*.

Tennessee was engineered and forced out of the Union by its secession Legislature very much as Missouri was. Shortly before the ordinance of secession was passed, the citizens of the State, by a vote distinctly upon the issue, declared for the Union by a majority (if I remember aright) of something like forty thousand. Notwithstanding this, and in the face of it, the conspirators proclaimed disunion—proclaimed the union of Tennessee with the Southern Confederacy. Then began the reign of terror; then commenced the systematic attempt, by frand, by falsehood and by force, to compel the inhabitants of the State to accept the new condition of things, to vindicate "State Sovereignty" and "Southern Rights," to take active part in the rebellion, to "take a hand in the fight," to repel invasion, etc., etc., etc. The scheme was all too successful. The swift, powerful and *positive* current of opinion swept into its volume the great and stagnant masses—and at last by its rush and sweep forced even antagonistic elements to join it. Thus at last by a common course and common struggles, the State formed a compact body, at war with the National Government. For about as great a length of time as the war raged in Missouri, or for about a year, it raged in Tennessee. But as in Missouri, so in Tennessee, fortune was against the rebels, until at last we have come to command and occupy the State from Fort Donelson to Winchester, from McMinnville to Memphis; and the rebel army has been driven to the southern side of the Tennessee River. This result had hardly been achieved before the Union element—the element which had still remained really loyal, notwithstanding all that had taken place—began once more to reassert itself. ANDREW JOHNSON, who had been appointed Military Governor by the President, and who had resided in Nashville since shortly after its capture, had organized the loyalists here and there in the various counties. These were joined by those who began to see that the rebellion was hopeless, who began to long for peace, and for a return to business and the ordinary pursuits and profits of life. These various classes have attained such strength that they have at last fairly commenced the work of the political reorganization of the State as a member of the Union. A State Convention, in which between forty and fifty counties were represented (about half of the State) by about 200 members, met at Nashville on the 1st of July last, and continued in session till the 7th. The Convention recommended the election of a Legislature, to reestabliah civil government, Courts and laws, and restore the State to the allegiance which, in an hour of madness, it had flung off. This programme will be carried out in Tennessee; and probably by next Spring the State will occupy the same position in the Union now held by Missouri. In one sense, or so far as political privileges and franchises are concerned, it will resume the *status quo ante bellum*—though in the sense in which I formerly denied that this or any other rebel State would ever resume the *status quo*, I deny it still. As regards the domestic and political inatitution of Slavery, too, Tennessee will undoubtedly follow voluntarily in the footatepa of Missouri.

4. Thus in one, or in more than one, lately rebel State, we see the process of reconstruction and reunion already completed; and in another, or in others, we see it well advanced, or entering upon its initial stages. Those who are so busy with their fantastical, divergent and contradictory theories and speculations as to how the Union is to be, or may be rebuilt, seem entirely to overlook these great practical processes and facts which exist and are going on before their eyes. Even while they are wrangling and quarreling about plans, *the work is progressing upon a plan of its own.* The general impression seems to be that, somehow or other, the Southern Confederscy is going to come back to the Union in mass—that there is going to be some sort of a grand surrender on the part of JEFF. DAVIS and the rebel army, or else that the existing rebel State authorities—the authorities of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and the other Southern States—are going to make formal application to Congress for their reinstatement in the Union. But neither one nor the other of these things is at all likely to take place,—though it is quite probable that there are one or two Southern States that will not go through the revolutionary circle described by the two States upon which I have dlescanted. Secession was accomplished State by State, and the movement extended over many months. Reconstruction likewise will be accomplished Stats by Stats, after the fashion of Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee, though it may require years for its completion.

As the State of Tenneasee is, militarily speaking, at our feet, so also are the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. In both of these States the new political movement is much behind the point it has reached in Tennessee, as is natural, since it is but lately that they have fallen completely under our arms. In Louisiana there have been for some time two contending factions of Unionists—the *radical* faction, which demands reconstruction only on the basis of Abolition, and the *planting* faction, which has held one or two important meetings, and has sent on a delegation to Washington to represent its interests and desires. During the coming Winter the movement, as a whole, will doubtless acquire more consistency and a more intelligible shape. Even in the State of Mississippi, which in ultra Pro-Slaveryism and ultra Secessionism has been the twin sister of South Carolina, there has appeared, since the fall of Vicksburgh and Jackson, a nucleus of Unionism. While Gen. SHERMAN with his army was at the State capital, prominent planters and politicians spoke freely to him upon the subject, and expressed the most anxious desire for a return to the old Union. When the whole population of the State see the rebel army beyond the Tombigbee, and the Confederacy shattered and in ruins, they will hasten to rebuild their house upon new and enduring foundations, even the foundations of the Union.

Nor will the movement atop here. The frosts of the coming Winter will not, I believe, have passed away before it will have extended into Alabama, where loyalty has a root deep in the soil and firm in the hearts of many of the people. Even as I write, our army in Eastern Arkansas, under Gen. STEELE, has turned its face and its footstep toward the capital of that State, and its march thitherward will certainly be a triumphal one. Gen. BANKS, too, will not let the year pass away without planting his banners west of the Sabine River, on the soil of Texas. And who can doubt that when the repressive armies of the rebels are driven from the three States last mentioned, we shall witness the shooting forth of the same glorious fruit which we have already seen reach ripeness in one rebel State, attain the bud in a second, and show the young leaves in a third.

This, as the signs indicate, will be the mode of growth, and the manner of reunion everywhere—in Virginia and North Carolina, as well as in the States of the Southwest. Long was the work of preparation for the rebellion; long did the conspirators labor to deceive the minds, to incite the prejudices, to fire the passions, to bend the will, to thwart the loves of the Southern people, to induce them to turn the sword upon the bosom in which they had been nurtured. And not in a single day can the fiery passions be cooled down—not but by knowledge and experience can the prejudices of years be eradicated.

But what about the 1st of January Proclamation and its application? We shall see. Time will tell. At all events, it will not operate to prevent Tennessee organizing a State Government, adopting such ordinances upon Slavery as her situation may demand or as those of which Missouri has furnished an example, and calling upon Congress to open for her the doors of the Union. It will not prevent any Southern State from following her example, while Congress of course may pass upon their action. Concerning the Emsncipation Proclamation of the President, and the Confiscation act of Congress, the NEW-YORK TIMES has recently put it that the Executive or Congress need neither revoke, suspend nor repeal them:

"Not at all. They are in abide the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States. If they are adjudged constitutional by that tribunal, they are to be obeyed, like all other laws, by all citizens in all sections of our common country. If they shall be pronounced unconstitutional, or if, having been enacted as war measures their effective validity ceases when the war ends, then they disappear from the statute book—and all citizens everywhere must acquiesce. They stand upon precisely the same footing as any other laws—must abide the same tests and submit to the same fate, and the people of the rebel States, when they renew their oath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution, must acquiesce in this necessity."

At all events, and in any event, there is no danger of Slavery ever being rehabilitated throughout the land in its old barbaric character, or of Slavery or slaveholders ever again attaining to their former political dominancy in the nation. Its constitution is broken beyond the power of medicine.

In the meantime, while the work of demolishing the rebel armies and of reconstructing the rebel States is progressing so satisfactorily, one with the other, why should the country be rent by heated discussions of opposing factions as to how and on what conditions reunion is to be brought about, and particularly when it is evident that the Power which is bringing it about does not consult with either faction?

In these brief notes I have only attempted to show the past and present operation of events, and to make from them an obvious deduction of the prospects of the future. Yours.

UNION.

Niblo's Garden.

The performance of the exceellent drama of the "Duke's Motto" has been brought to such a state of perfection at this house that it is hardly possible to speak of it in terms of moderation. During the long period of its career, it has gone through all the small complaints of dramahood, and survived the later and sterner afflictions of professional "gaggery." It is now one of the quickest plays in action, and best in performance, that we have had on the City stage for many years. This result is due mainly to Mr. WHEATLEY, not only for the liberal way in which the work has been placed upon the stage, but also for his fine and manly impersonation of the leading character. He was assisted, last night, by a new member of his already powerful company. The lady, Miss ROSA ETTINGE, impersonated this somewhat faint and embarassing rôle of *Blanche*—hitherto played—and played very nicely by Mrs. ALLEN. It is not in such a part that we shall seek the materials of a criticism on, or a just approximation to a knowledge of the lady's powers. It is sufficient that gracefully seizing the few opportunities of the character—as in the love passages of the first act—she interpreted them with naturalness, ease and elegance, conveying at the same time a very unmistakable indication of ability that will lead to higher regions of the art, where there wards, if more difficult of obtainment, are also more worthy of effort. Miss ETTINGE is no novice, but she is comparatively new to our stage, and we think Mr. WALLACK is to be congratulated on having added her to his company. Her voice and her appearance are eminently in her power, and intellectually she will, we are sure, prove a very desirable addition to the small total of educated artists in our midst.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

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For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

PORTER—HYLAND.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Aug. 16, by Rev. E. J. D. Pepper, WILLIAM R. PORTER, of New-York, and Miss MARY W. HYLAND, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Hyland, of Cecil County, Md.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—On Sunday, Aug. 23, at Middletown Point, N. J., Dr. JOHN S. BARTLETT, formerly proprietor and editor of the New-York *Albion* newspaper, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of St. George's Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, Broadway, at 11 o'clock A. M., this day, Tuesday, Aug. 25. The remains will be deposited in the family vault, at Boston, Mass.

BLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 24, at 1½ A. M., WALTER, infant son of George W., Jr., and Ellen Elizabeth Blake, aged 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, on Lafayette-av., between Van Nostrand and Marcy ave., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BLATCHFORD.—In Troy, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Aug. 23, T. WICKES BLATCHFORD, of this City, son of Dr. Thomas W. and Harriet Blatchford, aged 43 years and 6 months.

BROWN.—In Baton Rouge, La., Dr. SAMUEL H. BROWN, of the 174th regiment New-York State Volunteers, formerly of this City, in the 39th year of his age.

GILMORE.—On Sunday, Aug. 23, WILLIAM, eldest son of John and Maria Gilmore, aged 23 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 165 Charles-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

HAVAN.—In Mamaroneck, on Sunday, Aug. 23, ALICE B., wife of Samuel L. Havan.

The funeral services will take place at 3½ o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck. Train leaves New-Haven Railroad Depot at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 24, Dr. CALEB HILL, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 107 South Oxford-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HISBRAD.—In Baton Rouge Hospital, on Thursday, July 23, of wounds received on the 13th, at the battle of Donaldsonville, Sergt. WILLIAM HISBRAD, of Co. B, 161st regiment New-York State Volunteers, son of the late Oliver Hibberd, aged 22 years, 4 months and 3 days.

HAVILAND.—On Sunday, Aug. 23, MARIA, daughter of Henry and Sarah M. Haviland, aged 4 years, 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Liberty-st., Brooklyn.

LAVARINDA.—On Monday morning, Aug. 24, BENJAMIN S., son of Charles E. and Elizabeth C. Leveridge, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 317 East 30th-st.

MORAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 22, of disease of the heart, MARY E. MORAND, daughter of Augustus Morand, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 210 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MCKEON.—At the residence of her son, John McKeon, No. 41 West 37th-st., Mrs. MARGARET MCKEON, widow of Capt. James McKeon, aged 92 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated.

MCMASTER.—In the camp of the 79th regiment N. Y. S. M., near Nicholasville, Ky., JAMES MCMASTER, suddenly, of intermittent fever, at 9 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, aged 23 years and 8 months.

For particulars of interment see to-morrow morning's (Wednesday, Aug. 26) papers.

PINCHOT.—In Cornwall, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 22, CYRILL DE ZSAS, infant son of Edgar and Marie A. Pinchot, aged 11 months.

RANDOLPH.—On Monday, Aug. 24, MRS. ALBATTA A. F. RANDOLPH, wife of Abel F. Randolph, daughter of Mrs. Ruth Durland, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, at Chappaqua, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

RUSSELL.—On Monday, Aug. 24, DANIEL RUSSELL, aged 70 years and 6 days.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 146 East 28th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

TRACY.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 21, GILBERT COLDEN, only child of Gilbert Colden and Ruth Brisbane Tracy, of this City, aged 7 months and 3 weeks.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, JANE ANDERSON, daughter of Cornelius D. and Susan Van Wagenen, aged 5 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 33 West 19th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 25, at 3½ o'clock.

WILSON.—On Monday, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock A. M., MARY WILSON, wife of J. H. Wilson, aged 37 years.

Funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 324 Cherry-st.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 24, ELISHA S. YOUNG, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Rev. J. Greenleaf, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, corner of Willoughby and Yates ave., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 447.—Aug. 24, 1863
62, 50, 34, 23, 60, 66, 43, 63, 40, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 448.—Aug. 24, 1863.
77, 52, 69, 72, 36, 5, 53, 65, 37, 44, 3, 7, 58, 71

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO-MORROW the *New-York Times* will contain the second letter on

CATARRH.

BY DR. LIGHTHILL.

The author can be consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, and Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY!
BOILING SPRING.
F. W. TOMKINS, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 13.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will visit NEW-YORK CITY, professionally, on TUESDAY, Aug. 25, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

His numerous patients, and all afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Consumption, or any Lung or Bronchial Affections, are invited to call on him in New-York, on TUESDAYS only, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

Dr. SCHENCK'S Principal Office is No. 39 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn., where letters for advice should always be directed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 per bottle, or $5, the half dozen; Mandraka Pills, 25 cents per box.

CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., Agent.

A supply of the Doctor's medicines is always kept at his office, No. 32 Bond-st.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his own Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 3d, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 263 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and loshing of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.

READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

CAUTION.

This is to certify that about six months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling off. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I have commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN,
No. 182 Bleecker-st.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
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Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depot, No. 493 Broadway.

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SHOULDER-STRAPS!
SHOULDER-STRAPS!
BY HENRY MORFORD.

This great book by HENRY MORFORD, is published and for sale THIS DAY by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere. It is complete in two large volumes, paper cover, price $1, or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 50.

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It is published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR September, now ready, contains Physiognomy Illustrated; Family Likenesses, with portraits; Sketches of Gen. Grant, Wm. L. Yancey and Thomas Addis Emmet, with portraits; Phrenology of the Rioters, illustrated; Wedding Rings; Choosing a Wife; The American Aborigines; Doings in Dahomey; Curiosities of Photography; Flogging; A Wonderful Child; Growing in Grace; Hines, the Idiot; Errors of Education; Crinolina; Phonographic Reporters; The Country Girl, etc. Only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

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U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
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BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited Liability.
Authorized Capital ..... TWO MILLION STERLING
In 40,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

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Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

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LIVERPOOL—The Bank of Liverpool and Martins Bank of England.
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THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
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Having opened offices at No. 3 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to transact duly Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers Credits available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation, London.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the office, No. 3 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. [illegible], 1863.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 6 Hanover-st.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,—Authorized by letters patent, dated July 21, 1863, and issued under the Act of Congress, "To provide a National Currency."
This Bank is now on a fair active business, including loaning money, receiving deposits, buying and selling Exchange, advancing money on short or long time on securities, and executing all orders and services to its correspondents and the public in all matters connected with a general banking business.
It will also deal in Government Securities of all kinds, buying and selling for cash or on favorable terms.
Purchasers of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds can be supplied on demand.
All correspondence and orders by mail will meet with prompt and careful attention.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-av. and 47th-st. (Hotel-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associators of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.
HENRY A. HILBURT, AMOS R. END,
JOHN J. PHELPS, ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS, O. DE FOREST GRANT,
and THOMAS THESTON.
At a subsequent meeting of the board of Directors, HENRY A. HILBURT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.
In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.
HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 30, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, fifteen Bonds, numbered as follows: 267, 477, 66, 428, 256, 185, 67, 307, 205, 555, 490, 480, 561, 258 and 129 for redemption at the office of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, where they will be paid at par and interest, on presentation before Nov. 1, 1863, after which time interest will cease.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Trustees.
L. H. MEYER.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, August 21, 1863.
THE O. PADDOCK & COMPANY'S BANK (Watertown) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1863.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, WATERTOWN, Aug. 15, 1863.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE increased Stock of this Company will be opened on the 20th inst., at the People's Bank, New-York, and will remain open for thirty days. Terms and conditions of subscription may be learned at the People's Bank, of the Hon. E. ALEXANDER, jr., Springfield, Massachusetts, and at this office.
A. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND BANKING OFFICE.—Accounts of officers collected and audited. Ordnance and Quartermasters' returns adjusted in the departments. Pay, pensions and bounties procured. Prize money collected.
BOWES, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York.
No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $60 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st inst., on which payment will the entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will close on Monday, Aug. 31, and reopen on Monday, Sept. 7, by order.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

KENAWHA, ROCKFORD AND ROCK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds.
ROBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 49 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TO CAPITALISTS.
Located, capital to complete 20 miles, already graded, bridged, iron contracted for, and ready for the superstructure, at the eastern terminus of the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Rail road.
This road, 279 miles in length, runs through the best and most fertile portion of the State of Minnesota, and a Land Grant of 3,840 acres per mile is secured to the Company by act of Congress, a large and valuable portion of which will come at once into market on the completion of the above 20 miles.
These lands are readily taken up at from $10 to $15 per acre, and it is believed, independent of the rest of the line, this 20 miles from La Crosse, Wis., to Houston City, Minn., would be immediately remunerative. The lands are free from taxation until resold.
Maps, plans and further information will be given on application to C. W. THOMPSON and T. B. STODDARD, Commissioners, at the office of F. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission by
D. M. SEAMAN,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 21, 1863.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE September 1 on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.
to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.
ALSO,
An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 15th day of September next.
ALSO,
A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.
The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

ASSETS	$675,000

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1863.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending July 31, 1863, to dealers entitled to participate in the profits. Certificates will be ready for delivery on 15th October next.
Also an Interest Dividend of Six per Cent. on outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable in cash Oct. 15. Also a semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 per cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 25, 1863. New-York stockholders will be paid by HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following Resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 15, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 55 William-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 25, and reopened on Aug. 26, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.
The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.
By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Widow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & DOTTRELL, Stationers and Printers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
LARGE CASH BOUNTIES PAID.
Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. 422 Walnut-st., (second floor,) Philadelphia.

$10 EXTRA CASH BOUNTY OVER ALL other bounties paid for veterans and new recruits for the 40th regiment New-York Volunteers, Duryee's Zouaves. Men who are drafted had much better select this old and well-known regiment, and receive the large bounty offered.
Five hundred and seventy-seven dollars bounty paid for veterans, including $10 cash as soon as examined by the Surgeon at the camp; also, one month's pay, $13 in advance. One hundred and eighty-seven dollars bounty paid for new recruits, including cash in hand, $10 upon examination by Surgeon at the camp. Apply at once, as the regiment will soon leave for the field.
Officers having men will do better in this regiment than any other, as it will be the first to be mustered into service.
CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Colonel.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 741 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A public celebration, on the 256th Anniversary of the Founding of the First English Colony on the shores of New-England, Aug. 19, 1607, (O. S.,) will take place near the site of Fort Popham, and the place of the original Fort St. George, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, in the ancient Province of Sabino, Aug. 29, 1863, (N. S.) The members of the New-York Historical Society have been invited to attend.
The Society being in its Summer recess, can take no organized action upon the invitation. It is, however, hoped that so many members as may make it convenient will avail themselves of it, and be present at this interesting celebration.
L. BRADISH, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS—Gas or Kerosene. No. 1.—Holding one quart of water, for sick room and nursery, has the unqualified approval of the principal physicians of this and other cities. Nos. 2, 3 and 4.—Holding two, three and four quarts of water respectively, with their accompaniments, are so arranged as to cook three or four different articles at one time. At the present price of Kerosene a meal for five or six persons may be prepared at a cost of less than one cent.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE READING-ROOM AND PICTURE Gallary of the Cooper Union will be reopened MONDAY, Aug. 31. Visitors are admitted *without any charge* to both departments; to the former from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and to the latter from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Applications for admission to the Free Night Classes will be received from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, by the clerk at the office of the Institution, where all further information concerning them can be obtained.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Sec'y.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 8 in the evening. No. 126 Chrystie-st., near Wooster.

ROSY-CHEEKED BOYS AND GIRLS!—Out-door Fun!—A cantering horse that is always ready, requires no oats, will not run away, but which goes rapidly over any good road, propelled by the weight of the rider. The patent cantering horses and racing ponies for sale by STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

DRAFT.—PARTIES WHO HAVE BEEN INsured by us, and drafted, will please give us written notice immediately. We continue to insure as usual. Price for substitutes, $75; for payment of the $300 commutation, $50. CHRISTIE & STORR, 84 White-st.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED AND THE highest bounties paid. Those wishing to go will find it to their advantage to call and see us before engaging elsewhere; also wanted, men for the navy. HENRY JAMES, Agent, No. 87 West-st., cor. Albany, up stairs.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR PERSONS from any State without publicity. Incompatibility of temper, desertion or drunkenness sufficient cause; advice free and confidential. Apply to R. BATEMAN, counsellor at law, No. 96 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, No. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
PRIZE STEAMER EAGLE,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels.

Steamer EAGLE,	Schooner JULIA,
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner FROLIC,
Steamer UNION,	Schooner W. Y. LEITCH,
Schooner REBEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA,
Schooner SEA DRIFT,	Schooner HARRIET,
Brig COMET,	Schooner A. J. HODGE,
Sloop RELAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of
Aguardiente, brandy, drugs, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, coppers, castor oil, cordials, cartridges, claret, cotton cards, candles, Castile soap, crockery, coffee, calf skins, cloth, drugs, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, lead, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olives, olive oil, indigo, iron, pins, paper, pepper, rum, rope, stationery, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, steel, sardines, powder, quicksilver, tea, thread, tin, whisky, chronometers.
Catalogues of sale will be ready on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
The goods will be open for inspection one day before the sale.
T. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACK. & WESTERN R. R. CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 15, 1863.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 26th of each month during the year 1863.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, as the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to be added to the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be varied to meet the wants of ocean steamers whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE YONKERS PROPERTY
At auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, 104 Liberty-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
Yonkers—A very fine country seat lying on the east side of the Post Road, 1¼ mile north of the depot, and opposite the residences of Messrs. Edw. Weston and C. H. Lubschutz.
The house is frame, 40x40 feet, contains 15 rooms, bathroom, furnace-room, &c., and stands about 300 yards from the road, on which the property has a front of 492 feet.
The outbuildings consist of fine carriage house, two large barns, farm house, ice house, &c.
The land, consisting of between 40 and 50 acres, is all under cultivation.
There is on the premises the choicest variety of fruits, fine shade trees, beautiful trout pond, &c.; fine stream of water running through the place, and another in the rear. The view is one of the finest on the river, commanding the river from the Highlands to Staten Island, and also some 40 or 50 miles of Long Island Sound, together with a very fine view of the Palisades. The above is really a desirable opportunity for a gentleman to suit himself with a fine country seat within an hour's distance of the City.
For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 24th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.
Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

B. A. CULTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
OF HIDES AND TALLOW.
Will be sold at public auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug 25, at 12 o'clock, on the dock at the foot of West 31st-st., N. R.,
146 GREEN SALTED HIDES,
12½ BARRELS TALLOW,
just received from Newbern, N. C. Sale positive, terms cash. By order of
Col. A. H. EATON,
A. C. G. of Subsistence.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delta*, consisting of about 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Hall's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
OF HOMINY AND BREAD.
Will be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 67 Albany-st., ten barrels hominy and seventy boxes hard bread, condemned. Sale positive. Terms cash. By order of Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
OPIUM NOTICE.—I. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 131 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, Opium—10 cases Turkey Opium. To be sold without reserve.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on south side of 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., each 20x100 feet and 11 inches. Sale positive.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.
PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.
The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statues.
George W. Sergeant, of the town of Amboy, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August —, 1863. Creditors to appear before Hon. John C. Churchill, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the City of Oswego, on the 16th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
S. CROMWELL,
au4-law10wTu Attorney for Insolvent, Camden, N. Y

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. COM.-GEN'L OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
For delivery on 5th of September, 1863:
563 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.
12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.
12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.
12,500 pounds first quality canvassed sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.
The bacon and hams are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops; or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.
1,200 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined end bungs sealed.
1,414 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, sixty pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.
100,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
12,300 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head lined flour barrels.
137,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.
Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows:
1. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each, like sample to be seen at this office.
3. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.
4. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.
Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.
389,125 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.
1,250 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.
2,600 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.
250,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, sulphic glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
1,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with the name, quality and weight of the bushel.
POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.
ONIONS—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well coopered barrels.
5,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.
2,500 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.
2,000 gallons mixed PICKLES in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized Cucumbers, two gallons green Peppers, and two gallons Onions.
For delivery on the 14th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.
For delivery on the 21st of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.
For delivery on the 28th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.
Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Sugar, Candles, Salt and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels.
Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement precisely as it is head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, other than the party furnishing the provisions, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the inspectors to the goods offered and tendered for inspection, and the same must be endorsed on the invoice immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.
The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.
Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Bids for the supplies named in this advertisement must be addressed to the undersigned, and must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
A. R. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by this Company, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, to mect, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth days of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1887.
Proposals endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.
The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.
A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without delay, and in the case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September until the first day of December next, when the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five per cent will be absolutely forfeited to the Company. The first Coupon will be for the amount of interest justified to accrue from the first day of October to the fifteenth day of December next.
A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan will be applied to its reduction, or to providing means for its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time adopt.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

**PROPOSALS FOR

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1863.

DESERTERS.—The attention of all citizens is called to section 24 of the "Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," which is in the words following:

SEC. 24. "*And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure, or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall *harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter*—or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to be a deserter, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $500, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

The number of deserters from the United States Army from regiments new in the field, disguised and employed in this District, will cause the law in relation to employing or concealing them to be rigorously enforced, and all are warned against violating the preceding section.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal United States District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Seventh District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid I order that a draft be made in the said Seventh District of the State of New-York for the number of men hereinassigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Seventh District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 1,104.
To the Second Sub-district, 1,127.
To the Third Sub-district, 814.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts, with the fifty per cent added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 63 3d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.:

First Sub-District—Eleventh Ward.
Second Sub-District:—Seventeenth Ward.

No excuses for exemptions will be heard until due notice shall have been given.

FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Seventh District of New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT—SEVENTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty, as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Seventh District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid I order that a draft be made in the said Seventh District of the State of New-York for the number of men hereinassigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Eighth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-District, 1,104.
To the Second Sub-District, 1,127.
To the Third Sub-District, 814.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts with fifty per cent added.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, No. 1,303 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this District will be resumed on TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863, at 8 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The ballots will be counted publicly and placed in the wheel, and there will be drawn therefrom:

For the First Sub-District, Eighteenth Ward, 1,104, less 215, previously drawn.
For the Second Sub-District, Twentieth Ward, 1,127.
For the Third Sub-District, Twenty-first Ward, 814.

Persons drawn will be duly notified when and where to report, and when claims for exemption will be heard.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Eighth District.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL RESIDENTS of this District is called to the following certificates:

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ..., resident of ..... county, State of ....., hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the Act of Congress "For enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ....., a widow, for of ....., an aged parent,) dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the abovenamed ..... is the only son of a widow for of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

.....

.....

Personally appeared before me ..... the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she Desires one of his or her Sons Exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ..... and ....., residents of ....., ... county, State of ....., hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above-named; and I elect that my ..... son ....., shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the abovanamed ..... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the laber of ..... sons for support.

.....

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads af families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In cass the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the person certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ....., under 12 years of age, having father father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., ... county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ..... under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

.....

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, or the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads af families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., ... county, State of ....., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ....., county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

.....

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any: if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for suppo...

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, herchy make affidavit that I am the father of ..... motherless children under 12 years of age and dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ..... county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... is father of ..... motherless children under 12 years of age and dependent on his labor for support.

.....

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ..... county, State of ....., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am ..... years of age.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ..... 's age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

.....

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ....., ..., and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age. "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldarman will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—FIFTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fifth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth District of the State of New-York for the number of men hereinassigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces, in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 499 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 249; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 317; to the Seventh, 755.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. Seymour, dated Aug. 7, 1863:

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fourth Congressional District will commence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Chambers-st.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT—SEVENTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Seventh District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid I order that a draft be made in the said Seventh District of the State of New-York for the number of men hereinassigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Seventh District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 1,104.
To the Second Sub-district, 1,127.
To the Third Sub-district, 814.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts with fifty per cent added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, August 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 7th.

HEADQ. ARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, No. 1,303 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this District will be resumed on TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863, at 8 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The ballots will be counted publicly and placed in the wheel, and there will be drawn therefrom:

For the First Sub-District, Eighteenth Ward, 1,104, less 215, previously drawn.
For the Second Sub-District, Twentieth Ward, 1,127.
For the Third Sub-District, Twenty-first Ward, 814.

Persons drawn will be duly notified when and where to report, and when claims for exemption will be heard.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Eighth District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—FIFTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty, as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fourth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth District of the State of New-York for the number of men hereinassigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district, for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-District, 1,104.
To the Second Sub-District, 1,127.
To the Third Sub-District, 814.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts, with the fifty per cent added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, August 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 7th.

HEADQ. ARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, No. 1,303 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this District will be resumed on TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863, at 8 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The ballots will be counted publicly and placed in the wheel, and there will be drawn therefrom:

For the First Sub-District, Eighteenth Ward, 1,104, less 215, previously drawn.
For the Second Sub-District, Twentieth Ward, 1,127.
For the Third Sub-District, Twenty-first Ward, 814.

Persons drawn will be duly notified when and where to report, and when claims for exemption will be heard.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Eighth District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—FIFTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fourth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth District of the State of New-York for the number of men hereinassigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 1,104.
To the Second Sub-district, 1,127.
To the Third Sub-district, 814.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-districts with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, August 7th, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 63 3d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.:

First Sub-District—Eleventh Ward.
Second Sub-District:—Seventeenth Ward.

No excuses for exemptions will be heard until due notice shall have been given.

FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Seventh District of New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, EIGHTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Eighth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes:' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Eighth District of the State of New-York for the number of men hereinassigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Eighth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district, for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-District, 1,104.
To the Second Sub-District, 1,127.
To the Third Sub-District, 814.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts with fifty per cent added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, August 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 7th.

HEADQ. ARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, No. 1,303 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this District will be resumed on TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863, at 8 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The ballots will be counted publicly and placed in the wheel, and there will be drawn therefrom:

For the First Sub-District, Eighteenth Ward, 1,104, less 215, previously drawn.
For the Second Sub-District, Twentieth Ward, 1,127.
For the Third Sub-District, Twenty-first Ward, 814.

Persons drawn will be duly notified when and where to report, and when claims for exemption will be heard.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Eighth District.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—FIFTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fifth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fifth District of the State of New-York for the number of men hereinassigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(L. S.) (Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces, in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 499 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 249; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 317; to the Seventh, 755.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. Seymour, dated Aug. 7, 1863:

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1863.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fourth Congressional District will commence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Chambers-st.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fourth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth District of the State of New-York for the number of men hereinassigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces, in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 499 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 249; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 317; to the Seventh, 755.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. Seymour, dated Aug. 7, 1863:

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1863.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fourth Congressional District will commence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Chambers-st.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—SEVENTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Seventh District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Seventh District of the State of New-York for the number of men hereinassigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Seventh District of the State

THE DRAFT YESTERDAY.

Continued from First Page.

FOURTH WARD.

Robt McGill, 36 Vandewater
John Deaning, 360 Water.
O Holsting, 11 Catharine.
H McKipping, 264 Water.
H Holones, 2 Oliver.
Mr Lichtseld, 266 William.
R Riley, 54 Cherry
G Swarts, 242 William.
H Shults, 27 Roosevelt.
C Quinn, 8 Cliff.
G W Spencer, 37 Cliff.
J Flinn, 32 Roosevelt.
James Powell, 8 Madison.
John Man, 154 Nassau.
H W Race, 172 South.
W Anglehard, 55 Rose.
A Goelings, 51 Franklin.
J. Murphy, 19 Cherry.
John Donough, 33 Oak.
Eugene Saneger, 87 Cliff.
F M Lafray, 41 Frankfort.
A Noll, 14 Catharine.
F Dutcher, 6 Roosevelt.
F Fagnell, 43 Oliver.
John Harley.
E Sneit, 293 William.
G Gunser.
Theo Voeck, 21 Spruce.
E Skerdroym, 62 Madison.
P Wenner, 84 Catharine-slip.
Mr. Sander, 51 ——.
Mr. Tucker, 97 Cliff.
H Shrentag, 27 Roosevelt
S C Hanser, 289 Oliver.
J Kenny, 4 Hague.
M McKabe, 4 Batavia.
M Newman, 1 James-slip.
J. G. Despie, 241 Front.
W Welsh, 31 Vandewater.
F Hage, 287 Pearl.
P H Berrin, 284 Front.
Fuchsman, 29 New-Bowery
Mr Wenner, Franklin House
M McCabe, 21 New Bowery
H Hanrahil, 5 Cherry.
M Shea, 307 Pearl.
H Flanigan, 7 Cherry.
H Myer, 24 Frankfort.
T Collins, 2. Oak.
J White, 66 James.
D Keefe, 26 Pak
M Tschenberg, 311 Pearl.
H Bernhaer, 1 Cliff.
J Watcher, 201 Water.
F Warnack, 11 Rose
C Lehmer, 25 William.
F Becht, 27 Front.
James Powell, 8 Madison.
John Man, 154 Nassau.
H W Race, 172 South.
W Anglehard, 55 Rose.
A Goelings, 51 Franklin.
J. Murphy, 19 Cherry.
John Donough, 33 Oak.
Eugene Saneger, 87 Cliff.
F M Lafray, 41 Frankfort.
A Noll, 14 Catharine.
F Fagnell, 43 Oliver.
John Harley.
E Sneit, 293 William.
G Gunser.
Theo Voeck, 21 Spruce.
E Skerdroym, 62 Madison.
P Wenner, 84 Catharine-slip.
Mr. Sander, 51 ——.
Mr. Tucker, 97 Cliff.
H Shrentag, 27 Roosevelt
S C Hanser, 289 Oliver.
J Kenny, 4 Hague.
M McKabe, 4 Batavia.
M Newman, 1 James-slip.
J. G. Despie, 241 Front.
W Welsh, 31 Vandewater.
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P H Berrin, 284 Front.
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Mr Wenner, Franklin House
M McCabe, 21 New Bowery
H Hanrahil, 5 Cherry.
M Shea, 307 Pearl.
H Flanigan, 7 Cherry.
H Myer, 24 Frankfort.
T Collins, 2. Oak.
J White, 66 James.
D Keefe, 26 Pak
M Tschenberg, 311 Pearl.
H Bernhaer, 1 Cliff.
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F Warnack, 11 Rose
C Lehmer, 25 William.
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Mr Lichtseld, 266 William.
R Riley, 54 Cherry
G Swarts, 242 William.
H Shults, 27 Roosevelt.
C Quinn, 8 Cliff.
G W Spencer, 37 Cliff.
J Flinn, 32 Roosevelt

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3720. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Rebel Dispatches from Charleston to Sunday.

FORT SUMTER A HEAP OF RUINS.

A Terrific Fire---The Fort Struck Four Hundred and Nineteen Times in One Day.

Gen. Gillmore Demands the Surrender of Charleston.

A Characteristic Reply from Beauregard.

Our Batteries to Open on Charleston at 11 A. M. Monday.

By the arrival of the steam-transports *Columbia* and *America* at this port, from Morris Island, we have dates to the 21st inst. at midnight.

The bombardment still continued, and the south side of Sumter has been demolished almost to its base. Forts Wagner and Gregg and Point Cummings Battery still replied at short intervals. The batteries on James Island had greatly annoyed the Union troops, and an expedition had been fitted out to silence them. The casualties on the Union side were very small.

Gen. GILLMORE and all the officers were confident of final success in reducing all the fortifications on Morris Island.

Schooner *Mason Rogers*, FARRER, from Folly Island and Charleston Bar 20th inst., also arrived yesterday. Capt. FARRER reports that when he left the Bar on the 20th, at 6 P. M., the siege of Fort Sumter was progressing in great earnest. The entire top of the fort was gone, and every parapet gun dismounted, most of which had fallen into the sea. It was further reported that Wagner would surrender soon.

ADVICE TO SATURDAY.

The steamship *Constitution*, Capt. WM. GREENMAN, from Hilton Head, which port she left on Saturday Aug. 22, at 7 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 5½ P. M., arrived last evening, consigned to the United States Quartermaster. She left at anchor off Charleston the United States steamer *Brooklyn*, with steam up for New-York, having on board the remains of Capt. GEORGE W. REMANS and Paymaster WOODBURY, of the Monitor *Catskill*, killed in the attack on Fort Wagner.

The bombardment was going on with great energy and the firing was very rapid. The last report from Morris Island was that Sumpter had not responded to our guns for the last two days previous to the *Constitution* leaving Charleston.

Acting Master A. SMALLEY, of the United States steamer *Mahawk*, came passenger in the *Constitution* from Hilton Head.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 24.

The steamer *City of Richmond*, Capt. KELLY, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday noon.

Capt. KELLY reports having left off Charleston on Saturday last at 1 A. M.

The flags of Sumter were shot away on Thursday and Friday last, and no reply made to our bombardment, which was constantly kept up.

The whole of the southwest side of Fort Sumter was demolished, presenting nothing but a heap of ruins.

No guns were being fired from the Fort.

On Friday morning nine breaches were observed in Sumter by a spy-glass from the ships off Charleston.

The seige was then progressing.

For the last seven days our casualities had averaged only about four per day.

LATE AND IMPORTANT REBEL REPORTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 24.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* has arrived from City Point. She brings the latest Southern papers.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 24th inst. contains the following highly important dispatch:

"CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been kept up on Sumter, and more guns are disabled. There was only one casualty to-day.

There was also a heavy fire kept up on Battery Wagner both from the fleet and the land, and also upon Battery Gregg.

The casualties at Wagner were one officer and four privates.

Gen. GILLMORE's demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, with a threat to shell Charleston in four hours from the delivery of the paper at Fort Wagner, was received, and returned at 9 o'clock this morning.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, in his reply, charges inhumanity and violation of the laws of war against Gen. GILLMORE, and affirms that if the offence be repeated, he will employ stringent measures of retaliation.

Up to this time the threat to shell the city has not been executed.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

On Saturday six hundred and four shots were fired at Sumter, of which four hundred and nineteen struck inside and outside.

The east wall is much scaled and battered in, and the parapet undermined.

The northwest wall, with the arches, etc., have fallen in. The guns are all dismounted. One private killed.

On Sunday the land batteries opened from south to north, and the Monitors from east to west, coming close up.

The fire was very damaging.

The east wall was cracked and breached, and the shot swept through the fort.

A shell burst, wounding Lieut. BOYLESTON seriously, Col. RHETT, Capt. FLEMING and Lieuts. SCANLON and PICKLING.

The fort is now a ruin.

Col. RHETT is ordered, with his brave garrison, to hold his outpost even as a forlorn hope, until he is relieved, or the place taken.

On Saturday, at Wagner, a Lieutenant and four man of the siege train were wounded.

On Sunday, the brave Col. GAILLARD lost his life.

It is said to-day that there are twenty-three vessels inside the bar, including the *Ironsides* and the Monitors, and thirteen more outside.

Gen. GILLMORE sent a communication at 11 o'clock on Sunday, giving notice that at 11 o'clock to-morrow he would open fire on Charleston, and that in the meantime non-combatants could go out of the city.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

A private dispatch received here from Washington says that the War Department has the announcement of the surrender of Fort Sumter.

A CONTRADICTION.

There is authority for stating that the War Department at Washington has been in the receipt of no announcement of the fall of Sumter, and is in possession of no information other than the statements copied from the Richmond papers received to-day at Fortress Monroe, and which are printed.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The bombardment has been much more violent during the last two nights; and to-day the enemy's long range guns have been shelling Fort Sumter without doing material damage.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

All day yesterday the bombardment was more furious than on any day. The *Ironsides*, six monitors and six gunboats, with all the enemy's land batteries, opened on battery Wagner at daybreak, throwing twenty shells per minute at our works. This continued until 11 o'clock, when the fleet and land batteries turned their attention to Fort Sumter. The *Ironsides* and six monitors approached within three-quarters of a mile of Fort Sumter, and battered vigoronsly against the south face of the fort. Sumter replied vigoroously from her barbette guns. The contest lasted about three hours, when the fleet, having been struck very often, stood out of range, with flags at half-mast. It is supposed some high Yankee naval officer has been killed.

The enemy's land batteries, of 200 pounder Parrott guns kept up a constant fire yesterday evening, and all last night against Sumter. The roar of cannon heard in the city was tremendous. The casualties at Sumter yesterday were one killed and thirteen wounded; at Battery Wagner, seven killed and twenty-four wounded. Among the number killed is Capt. WAMPLER, of Virginia, Chief Engineer at Wagner.

The cannonade was resumed at daybreak this morning, and now, at 9 o'clock A. M., is progressing with great vigor. Batteries Gregg and Wagner are unimpaired.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 15.

During Thursday night a continued fire was kept up between the land batteries, and at intervals became very rapid and heavy. On Friday morning the enemy fired a few shell at Fort Sumter from the two mortar hulks which they have grounded on the beach opposite their nearest battery to Fort Wagner. The shall, however, fell far short of the mark.

After this exhibition, the enemy remained quiet the rest of the day, our side still sending them an occasional shell from battery Simkins. About 8½ o'clock last night another fierce cannonade opened between batteries Gregg and Wagner and the Yankee batteries on Craig Hill. This firing was unusually rapid. It was reported that battery Wagner gave the enemy the benefit of some new guns of heavier calibre, the fire from which is believed to have been very effectual.

The following, from the *Mercury*, looks as if hot work is expected very soon:

"Gen. BEAUREGARD has recently urged the departure of all non-combatants from Charleston, and prohibited the ingress of any more. There should be no mistake concerning the views, either as to the imminency of the danger at this point, or as to the character of the defence that he will make.

Let it be distinctly understood by everybody that Charleston is to be defended to the last extremity. If the harbor is taken, the city is to be fought, street by street, and house by house, as long as we have a foot of ground to stand upon.

It is high time that public attention should be directed to this subject. We were pleased to learn that the gentlemen composing the Commission met yesterday. We trust that in their efforts to make Charleston ready forthwith to stand shelling, they will have the cooperation and assistance of the entire population. Nothing could stay us and the country in the event of its fall, but the most heroic and devoted exertions; nothing can save Charleston but a desperate defence. One and all, let us bestir ourselves, and make ready at once for the rapidly approaching struggle. Let none be caught napping, and no obstacles be thrown in the way of our military authorities.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 20.

Every good Confederate is proud of Charleston and jealous of her fame. Once more the gallant city is in the agony of battle, standing at bay with a fierce and dogged resolution against the most stupendous bombardment that has ever yet assailed any strong place in this world. The Yankee has made sure this time, as he firmly believes, of the speedy fall of the proud little stronghold which he so cordially execrates in his mean soul. More and greater guns; longer and longer range; more and more tons of iron hurled from the throats of the hugest artillery—such are the means by which he confidently hopes to hold Sumter on Sunday next—which was Sunday *last*—and Charleston a few hours later. It is a great issue between unlimited material force, on the one side, and on the other indomitable hearts.

The whole policy of the enemy would now seem to be, to hurt the defenders as much as possible with their longest range guns, while they remain, as much as possible, outside the range of ours. Then the unbounded supply of improved missiles on their side gives them hope of wearing out the little garrison, and exhausting its ammunition. In this, as in all their other calculations, they are likely to fail. We have shot and shell enough to serve their turn; and we trust to be able, very shortly, to announce that their mammoth armada has crept out again, crippled on the open sea; and that they are still impotently gnashing their teeth at the sight of the Confederate banner flying over unconquered Sumter.

Yet, if they take Charleston, what then? Why, then, they will have dearly bought the ruins. They will tread with awe the site of that famous town, which they will envy, hate and dread, even in its ashes; and they will be as far from the conquest of the Confederacy, of South Carolina, or even of Charleston, as they are now.

REBEL SPECULATIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 21.

We have not heard, either directly or indirectly, that Sumter has fallen, or been destroyed, or evacuated; but from the dispatch which is published this morning, it is reasonable to be supposed that it has been much injured, and may become untenable. The event has proven what was hitherto thought, that the heavy ordnance now used will do considerable injury to fortifications constructed of any known materials other than earth, even at the distance of three thousand yards.

Fort Wagner was exposed during forty days to the whole artillery of the enemy, at only eight hundred paces, yet it still holds its own, and if in danger only from canonading would evidently last forever; while Sumter, which received the shot of a single battery at the immense distance stated, with occasional assistance from scary Monitors, sniffars severely, and probably would have already crumbled but for the sand-bags with which its walls have been strengthened.

The article thus concludes:

If Morris Island should fall entirely into the possession of the enemy, he may shut up Charleston as a port of entry, but its defenders are determined to fight it out."

WHAT MUST COME AFTER SUMTER.

From the Washington Republican, Aug. 24.

When Sumter falls, as it probably has done by this time, GILLMORE and DAHLGREN will have accomplished *to a certain extent* the opening of the harbor. The idea of Sumter being the key to the whole position is not the fact to the extent understood by most people. The ship channel lies nearer, *much nearer*, to Fort Moultrie and Bee than to Sumter, and running by those works will be a matter of danger; to reduce them must entail time, as they are built of sand, not of stone. Inside the harbor there are other immensely strong works—some on shore, others in mid-channel. These iron-clads, in the approach to the city of Charleston, will come within one mile of the guns of Fort Jackson, the same range of the iron fort on the Middle Ground Shoal, and within two miles of Fort Pickens; besides which, there is a strong battery of 10-inch Columbiads in the harbor front of the city itself. We mention these facts in order to prevent false hopes with reference to the destruction of Sumter. Long and terrible work must be accomplished are our flag fleets victoriously over the doomed cradle of the rebellion, but there is no fear of the result. The rebels do not possess such astonishing guns as ours; their leaders have hitherto been outgeneraled by GILLMORE and DAHLGREN; their rank and file are no match for our iron-nerved and iron-willed volunteers and sailors; and, above all, God's curse is on their cause.

THE VERY LATEST.

REBEL ADVICES TO THE 24TH.

The Bombardment of Charleston Commenced.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day has been received containing Charleston dates of the 24th, which say:

"*Last night at 12 o'clock the enemy opened fire on the city*, firing fifteen 8-inch Parrott shells.

Non-combatants are leaving the city in a continuous stream."

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug 25.

A dispatch was received here to-day dated Fortress Monroe, saying: Capt. CHISHOLM reports Fort Sumter reduced and Charleston shelled.

Capt. CHISHOLM commands the flag of truce steamer *New-York*, and had just arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point. It is plain that the report attributed to him is based on the Charleston telegrams in the Richmond papers, which were to-day dispatched from Fortress Monroe to the newspapers. Gen. MEREDITH accompanied him on official business, and all that was telegraphed to the War Department was the substance of the same telegrams. Beyond this here is no later information in the possession of the Government concerning events before Charleston.

[This dispatch from Washington is evidently based on intelligence not so late as that contained in the Norfolk dispatch, given above.—ED. TIMES.]

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE OPERATIONS

Opening Fire—Fort Sumter Strengthened—Torpedoes—How and by Whom the Works Were Constructed—The Navy—The Rebel Works—The Casualties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Aug. 21, 1863.

The orders issued by Gen. GILLMORE Sunday night, for the artillery commanders to open their batteries on the rebel works at daybreak Monday morning, did not, in consequence of the advanced state of our siege operations, create any undue surprise. That the attack was about to be renewed was circulated with remarkable rapidity through the camp, and upon the countenances of the soldiers could be traced evidences of satisfaction, if not actual delight, at the prospect of being relieved of the monotonous life to which they had been subjected for the past thirty days. They had not forgotten the terrific assault on Wagner one month previous, less one day, when they were compelled to retire before the superior strength of the enemy, the thought of which made them all the more earnest in their desire to again attempt the reduction of the rebel works. Although tearfully decimated in numbers from the ravages of sickness and war, the brave regiments came forward once more to add new lustre to their own and their country's glory. But the nature of the conflict, which has been already intimated in this correspondence, rendered the position of the infantry not quite so hazardous as that they occupied during the preceding assault. Then they assayed to gain possession of the island by storming Fort Wagner; now they act as supports to the various batteries, which are expected to achieve the final result by silencing the enemy's guns. In this attack the artillery, both on land and sea, is the main dependence. The assertion of some officers that three hours only would be required to demolish Sumter is proven to be very wide of the mark. The rebels had ample time to strengthen the work, and did not lose a moment in using it to the best advantage. All the casemates on the southwest front were filled up with masonry and sand-bags, besides which bales of cotton were heaped up on the outside of the fort. Inside the fort every measure had been taken to resist the effect of shot. Sand-bags were used in great profusion, and quantities of the same were piled up in rows on the parapet.

To give a connected history of the siege it will be necessary to refer back to Sunday night, a few hours prior to the commencement of the bombardment. For the preceding two weeks more or less firing had had been indulged in at intervals by the two forces. Sunday night, especially, the rebels devoted themselves to shelling our men in the trenches. They seemed to have had a kind of warning that we were very nearly prepared to commence active operations, and as if to prevent a single additional stroke of work kept up a continuous fire from Wagner, Gregg and Johnson. We replied with a few pieces, which had the effect to lessen the enemy's fire as Monday morning advanced. At about midnight a shell exploded in the bomb-proof which protected a signal operator and his electric machine. The shell broke through the side of the accasement mortally wounded a sergeant, named EMERSON, attached to the Signal corps, and slightly wounded Col. J. B. HOWELL, both of whom were in the bomb-proof at the time. Two or three other persons were also inside but escaped injury. Col. HOWELL was acting as General of the trenches for the night. At the moment of the explosion Lieut. CHAS. F. CROSS, the operator, was engaged transmitting a message to the headquarters terminus of the line. He was thrown headlong three yards from his chair, and himself and the machine completely buried in sand. He recovered from the concussion in a few hours, and resumed his duties at the front. The bomb-proof was located in about the middle of the second parallel. Lieut. G. S. DANA, the operator at the Headquarters office, wondered what caused the interruption of the corrant, and was on the point of sending out a party to investigate the matter, when a messenger arrived with information of the whole affair. The machine was taken to the chief signal office, where it was taken apart by Lieut. P. H. NILES, thoroughly cleaned and readjusted, and again placed in working order in three hours' time. Lieut. NILES is perfectly familiar with the workings of the wire, and was ordered to this post for the express purpose of establishing telegraphic communication between different points. His presence here Sunday night was very opportune, for no other person in the Department had sufficient experience to repair the damaged machine, and it was of the greatest importance that the telegraphic communication from the front should be kept open.

The damage inflicted on Sumter by the 300-pounder during the day amounted to six additional penetrations of five feet depth, besides loosening things generally inside the fort.

It seems that the rebels still adhere to their futile method of destroying our vessels. Saturday night the gunboat *Pawnee*, while making her accustomed trip up Folly Inlet, ran across a torpedo, which exploded under her stern, but without doing any damage. Further up the inlet and nearly opposite Pawnee Landing, other torpedoes were discovered and taken up. They were so constructed and linked together as to float down the stream with the tide, and made to explode when coming in contact with a vessel; but in the latter particular, like nearly all other similar contrivances of the rebels, they were a failure.

THE WORKS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

As the works on Morris Island—both for offensive and defensive operations—afford material for an important portion of the history of the siege, I shall endeavor to describe with minuteness their positions and form of construction. In doing so I will commence with the parallels—the first works erected by Gen. GILLMORE after taking possession of the island. The parallels, considered by themselves, are three in number, each of them extending from the beach on the right to the marsh on the left. The first is distant from Fort Wagner 1,200 yards, and from Fort Sumter about two miles. The second and principal parallel is so constructed that its left is 607 yards from Wagner, and the right 750 yards. The third and last parallel is 425 yards from Wagner. The parallels are not built directly at right angles with the length of the island, but in an oblique direction, the highest points resting on the marsh. The topography of the island made it necessary to give them that direction, about one-half of the surface being marshy ground. The ride-pits, which form the foundation of the first parallel, were thrown up shortly after our troops gained possession of the lower part of the island, under the superintendence of the engineer officers of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff. They were constructed in a single night, and need first in the attack on Wagner on the 18th of July. The interstices were subsequently filled in, and the first parellel erected. It is situated two miles from Lighthouse Inlet, is 225 yards in length, and has been the means of enabling much valuable service to be performed, although during the action, in consequence of the advance works, it has been of secondery importance.

The next step taken was the building of approaches or treaches which should connect the first and second parallels. That work was finished in a brief space of time, the workmen having been protected by guns mounted on the first parallel. Next was constructed the second and main parallel, used both for offensive and defensive operations. It has a length of 325 yards, and, perhaps, of itself, may be considered as simply a defensive work, as the siege guns which are used in the offensive are mounted on earthworks just at the rear. Beyond the second parellel are other trenches leading to the third parallel, which is the shortest of them all, being but 100 yards in length. Its distance from Fort Sumter is 3,350 yards. The third parallel is the advance work, and is used to protect the sharpshooters.

All the works beyond the first parallel were constructed under the immediate supervision of Capt. T. B. BROOKS, of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff. The upper end of the Island was formerly used as a quarantine ground, and when digging the trenches between forty and fifty dead bodies were exhumed. In erecting the works the workmen were obliged to perform their labors under cover of darkness. The rebel sharpshooters were constantly on the alert, and the moment a man showed the least portion of his person above the trenches during the day he was sure to be fired at. The enemy was supplied with telescopic rifles, by means of which he made some very excellent shots.

Apart from the parallels, and at the left of them, are earthworks which contained guns of heavy calibre. Their mean distance from Sumter is 4,100 yards. It is a very formidable work, and its guns did a vast deal of execution.

Still further to the left, and on the marsh, is another earthwork which faces Sumter. It is reached by means of a small creek, which passes it at the left, and flows into Lighthouse Inlet. It was the last of the fortifications constructed, and its sudden appearance one morning must have caused considerable surprise in the enemy's camp, he little suspecting that his toe would venture to mount guns on that particular spot.

The works abovementioned embrace all that were constructed by Gen. GILLMORE on Morris Island. In the progress of their erection a number of lives were lost and several men wounded, but the casualties, viewing the amount of work performed, were comparatively few. The troops, comprising Gen. TERRY's division, did the larger part of the work. About a week before the bombardment reinforcements arrived from the North, and relieved, to a great extent, Gen. TERRY's force.

THE ORDNANCE.

The guns are worked for the most part by the Third Rhode Island artillery. Companies B and F, of the Third New-York, and B and E of the Independent New-York artillery regiments, are assigned to certain batteries in the parallels. The Naval battery is commanded by Capt. PARKER, of the *Wabash*. The guns are worked by a detail of 100 marines taken from the gunboats. Fifty of them were on duty at a time.

THE NAVY.

The vessels that have engaged off and on during the siege are six Monitors, the *Ironsides*, five gunboats and two mortar schooners. One of the Monitors, the *Passaic*, has been used by Admiral DAHLGREN a portion of the time as a flagship.

THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

The enemy's works have been already described in former letters. Fort Sumter mounted nine barbette guns on the parapet facing seaward. On the southwest parapet were stationed a row of guns of the peculiar kind called Quaker. Only one of the nine guns was of long range. Fort Wagner, on the northern end of Morris Island, is an earthwork, as is also Fort Gregg, on the extreme northern point of the island. They are distant from each other two hundred yards. Both forts are provided with bomb-proofs. Wagner contained two 10-inch columbiads and two 8-inch; also one large mortar and three guns of small calibre. Gregg was furnished with four heavy guns. Forts Johnson and Simpkins, on James Island, were each provided with long-range guns. The earthworks, extending some distance, on James Island, mounted five guns. Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, did not take part in the action. The above account of the rebel works was obtained from two deserters on Thursday, and alludes to their condition in the early part of the siege. The works nearer Charleston are not taken into the account.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment commenced at daybreak on Monday morning. All the mounted guns or heavy calibre, excepting one piece on the second parallel which had been accidentally spiked, were brought into action. A portion of the guns was directed to Sumter, while the others were pointed at Wagner and Gregg. At 6½ o'clock a Monitor rode up the channel and commenced firing at Sumter. In half an hour another Monitor and the *Ironsides* were engaged. At 10 A. M. six Monitors and the *Ironsides* had come up, and were joined at noon by five gunboats. The mortar schooners did not take part in the action in consequence of the bombs exploding within our own lines. A rapid fire was kept up on our part till late in the afternoon, when the Monitors hauled off, and shortly after the gunboats ceased, firing only at long intervals. According to the statement of one of the deserters before alluded to, the first shot that struck Sumter passed entirely through the outer wall and also an inner wall of masonry which had been put up to strengthen the work. Throughout the day the firing of the heavy guns was excellent. But few shots seemed to miss the mark. The mortars did very little execution. Most all the bombs seemed to explode everywhere but over the right place. Sumter fired but three or four shots during the whole day. Wagner and Gregg stood up resolutely to the work in the morning, first giving the Monitors a solid shot, and then sending a shell to the land batteries. In the afternoon they had lost considerable of their energy, and long toward evening used only the mortar in Gregg. Fort Simpkins fired regularly from two guns. Three other guns, mounted on the earthworks at the left of Simpkins, were active all day. At 11 o'clock A. M., in the heat of the action, Capt. GEORGE REMANS and Paymaster WOODBURY, on the Monitor *Catskill*, were killed while standing in the turret. They were struck by a bolt which had been driven through the iron plating by a heavy solid shot. The flag of the Monitor was lowered at half-mast, which was the case with the flags on all the vessels of the fleet, as soon as the disaster had been made known. At this writing it is impossible to compute the amount of metal hurled against Sumter. Every shot that struck it told with good effect. Penetrations of five and six feet in depth could be observed all over the southwest face. The parapet also began to present a very ragged appearance, and it was evident that the destruction of the work was only a question of time. Once during the day the halyards of the flag were shot away. When the flag came down it was thought by many that the rebels were about to surrender, but in two minutes' time up went another and a larger flag.

During the progress of the siege the cutting of the halyards of the same flag was a common occurrence. Although Wagner and Gregg were almost silent after dark, we had nothing to assure us that any great damage had been done either work. Our shot ploughed up furrows of sand, without apparently weakening the batteries. The rebel batteries on the left were noticed but twice during the day. The gunners handled their pieces well and obtained a very good range of our works, but succeeded in causing but few casualties among our men. During the night shots were fired at intervals of ten minutes.

THE SECOND DAY.

All the land batteries were again in action, directing their fire to the same points aimed at on Monday. In consequence of a severe gale and a high sea, the navy was unable to effectually cooperate in the bombardment. The *Ironsides*, however, which had not changed her position of the day previous, threw an occasional shell into Sumter. Wagner and Gregg, after giving a dozen replies, each were content to remain perfectly silent for several hours, after which period they again opened their eyes to the work. As night closed in, Sumter looked certainly mournful. Deep, wide holes were clearly visible in the southwest face, and only a portion of the parapet above remained. The heavy siege guns in our batteries did their work well that day. Among our wounded was Lieut. HOLBROOK, of the Third Rhode Island artillery. He was struck by a fragment of shell in the shoulder and back.

THE THIRD DAY.

On Wednesday, the third day, the bombardment was continued, only our guns were not fired so rapidly as on the previous days. Our gunners, however, had got the range completely, and the ammunition exhausted for Sumter's benefit was not done so in vain. In the afternoon two of the Monitors advanced toward Sumter for the purpose of attacking it at 2,000 yards range, but the current was so strong that the vessels become unmanagable, and the officers were compelled to abandon the design. Sumter, by way of a parting salute, fired one gun—the only one heard from it that day. As usual, the rebel batteries on James Island were the only ones really alive, and the probability is they would have been quieted in a very short time if our heavy guns had been turned upon them. At night a sad accident occurred from the premature explosion of a shell in Capt. CONSTOCK's battery, by which Lieut. WEBB, of the Fortieth Massachusetts regiment, was killed, and —— WHITTEN, Company B, same regiment, and THOMAS COSICK, Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York, were severely wounded. Three others were slightly wounded from the same cause. The firing was kept up regularly throughout the night. Shots were now going through one side of Sumter and passing out of the opposite side—we could see the channel through the apertures made. The naval battery fired 130 rounds, 75 of which struck Sumter. In the afternoon one of the 60-poundars was disabled in the breach—the result of its own discharge. The Whitworth's are to be removed from this battery, and Parrott's guns substituted in their place. At night a sap was constructed from the third parallel to within 200 yards of Wagner. The rebels were also employing in building a sap from Wagner toward our works.

THE FOURTH DAY.

At about noon, Wagner opened heavily on our land batteries, but was glad to draw off after the *Ironsides* had fairly got to work. With the exception of a score of rounds from the *Ironsides*, and a few from the gunboats, the fleet were not engaged. The Monitors did not even advance toward the rebel works. In the morning, the rebels commenced shelling the marsh battery from their batteries on James Island. During the day they fired 116 shots, only one of which struck the work. If that was a fair specimen of the gunners' skill, they may fire till doomsday, and no harm will be done.

As it may be of interest to know how the rebels get provisions and ammunition into Gregg and Wagner, notwithstanding our guns command the channel between Sumter and Gregg, I will state that every day two black steamers may be seen plying from Charleston to the north side of Sumter. There they remain till dark, and then slip over to Gregg, and deposit their cargoes. Deserters say that the enemy had 3,000 men on Morris Island, and 6,000 in Charleston. They were protected on the island by a bomb-proof in the rear of Wagner. At night the firing was kept up with vigor.

To-day, Friday, (5 A. M.,) a heavy cannonading is going on. The marsh battery is at work, directing its fire to Sumter. The Monitors will probably run up close to Sumter during the day.

The following is a list of the wounded since Monday morning:

Col. J. B. Howell, 56th Penn.—slightly in face.
Lieut. Holbrook, Co. M, 3d Rhode Island artillery—arm amputated.
Lieut. Augustin F. Webb, Co. B, 40th Massachusetts—head, since died.
Chas. H. Derby, Co. A, 3d New-Hampshire—arm.
Lewis D. Whitton, Co. B, 40th Massachusetts—leg amputated.
Wesley Bissell, Co. B, 40th Massachusetts—chin.
Thomas Cosick, Co. K, 157th N. Y.—hip, dead.
John Quilter, Co. C, 75th Ohio—severely, dead.
Andrew Jackson, Co. D, 75th Ohio—both legs and arm.
Conrad Schrank, Co. B, Ind. N. Y.—leg.
Rufus Tibe, Co. E, 17th Conn.—foot.
George F. Stevens, Co. B, 7th N. H.—arm amp.
James Kane, Co. E, 103d New-York—back.
Henry Zard, Co. J, 100th, New-York—face.
Henry Zebrach, Co. E, 100th New-York—head.
F. Henry, Co. B, Vol. Engineers—back.
David Dirgin, Co. I, 7th New-Hampshire—back.
John D. Emerson, Sig. Corps—contusion of brain.
John Roach, Co. C, 1st U. S. Artillery—head.
James Moren, Co. K, 9th Maine—arm amp.
John Coover, Co. J, 39th Illinois—thigh.
John Crook, Co. J, 3d New-York—thigh.
Nelson Miller, Co. I, 169th N. Y.—back, dead.
Lewis Wise, Co. K, Vol. Engineers—wrist.
W. S. Cannon, Co. K, Vol. Engineers—arm amp.
Garret Lanman, Co. E, 100th N. Y.—face, arm amp.

WHIT.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Advance of Rosecrans and Burnside.

HOW CHATTANOOGA IS TO BE ATTACKED.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1863.

Again the Army of the Cumberland is on the move. Again the rebels are to be met, fought, and as surely as met, defeated, for our army knows no such word as *defeat*. The movement commenced on the 16th. On that day Gen. THOMAS moved from Dechard, Tenn., PALMER's division, which has been stationed at the University, on the Cumberland Mountains, leading the advance. Johnson's division of McCook's corps left Tullahoma on the same day, at 4 o'clock P. M., and passed through Winchester at 6 o'clock A. M., on the 17th. JEFF. C. DAVIS' division followed at 2 o'clock P. M. SHERIDAN's division moved from Cowan the same day, and joined the rest of the corps at Salem, ten miles from Winchester, on the Huntsville, Ala., road. From thence the corps moved in column, accompanied by its artillery and baggage, crossing the mountains and striking the Tennessee River at Bellefonte, Ala., twelve miles west of Stevenson. THOMAS's corps moved over the mountains on a line nearly parallel with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and the river at or near Bridgeport, Ala. Pontoons sufficient to bridge the stream were shipped to Bridgeport in season for its rapid construction.

CRITTENDEN's corps moved eastward to feel the strength of the enemy, and with the intention of crossing the mountains to the north and east of Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee River at a point some thirty miles above Chattanooga. *This crossing safely effected, Crittenden will swing into the rear of Chattanooga, and, if possible, take that place.* The intention is to strike that point offensively at the same time that BURNSIDE attacks BUCKNER at KNOXVILLE. This will at once prevent BUCKNER from receiving any reinforcements, and also, if not captured, greatly endanger his retreat, for it will be impossible to retreat toward RESACA. Meanwhile, if CRITTENDEN succeeds well in his efforts upon Chattanooga, and will need reinforcements, THOMAS and MCCOOK will move rapidly upon Rome, Geo. BRAGG is at that point with the whole of his command, save what few troops he may have at Chattanooga. It has been believed for weeks that the only force at Chattanooga is composed of citizens, and, perhaps a brigade of troops, who operate to keep the citizens in fighting trim. It is also believed that BRAGG will not resist at Rome. As we advance, it is probable he will attempt to fall back upon JOE JOHNSTON, who was *positively at Atlanta, Ga., on the 12th inst.*

ROSECRANS will, if possible, whip BRAGG in detail, disperse his forces, and then attack JOHNSTON alone, for united, the two rebel armies would outnumber ours.

GRANGER's corps (reserve) lies in readiness to reinforce rapidly by rail to Chattanooga, and, if the road is not destroyed, then to Rome.

Twenty days from this time, if I mistake not the signs, will see Georgia redeemed and regenerated.

W. S. B.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

STANFORD, Ky., Monday, Aug. 17.

This place is fifty miles south of Lexington, Ky., and about thirty miles from the Tennessee line. Here and at Somerset the troops of Gen. BURNSIDE have for some days been concentrating. Gen. JULIUS WHITE, now in command of the First brigade of CARTER's (the First) division, has just moved from here with his command, being the advance, bound for East Tennessee. This is the left wing. Somerset is on the Tennessee line and the troops at that place—forming the right wing—moved at the same time those moved from here, commanded by Gen. JURAH. Gen. HOBSON is also in that division. The Ninth army corps, (reserve,) which has been at Camp Nelson, about twenty miles south of Lexington, is also moving. By the latter part of this week you may hear either of the defeat or the skedaddle of BUCKNER's rebel army at Knoxville, East Tennessee, and of Burnside's occupation of that long oppressed region. It is generally anticipated that BUCKNER will not stand to give battle.

We have a much larger army here than is generally supposed. It would be contraband to state the numbers, but you may rest assured that the force is adequate for the work at hand, and "more, too." The cavalry wing is quite large, and the infantry and artillery in proportion.

Many refugees from East Tennessee are with our army, and rendered serviceable as guides and scouts. Two hundred of these refugees came in yesterday in one body. They immediately enlisted in the First and Second East Tennessee regiments of mounted infantry.

Scott's rebels have all been driven out of Kentucky, and this State is now free from guerillas, as far as I can learn.

The news from ROSECRANS' army is that that force is moving upon Chattanooga.

Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff were at Lexington yesterday, and were about leaving there for the front.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois is in this command. All the troops here are in fine condition.

CLAY.

DREADFUL MARINE DISASTER.

The United States Brig Bainbridge Foundered at Sea.

All on Board but One Man Lost.

The Captain of the brig *South Boston*, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 23d inst., reports that on the evening of the 22d, in latitude 37°, longitude 74°, he picked up a boat belonging to the U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, which was full of water and contained a colored man named SMITH, who stated that on the 21st during a violent gale, the brig foundered, with all hands on board, except himself and the cook. The latter went crazy after being five hours in the boat, and jumped overboard.

The *Bainbridge* sailed from this port on Tuesday, 18th inst., for Port Royal. The following is a list of her officers:

THOMAS J. DWYER, Acting Master, commander.
A. G. Stebbins, Ensign and Executive Officer.
E. H. Allis, Assistant Surgeon.
C. C. Walden, Assistant Paymaster.
John T. Hughes, Sailing Master.
Edwin E. Drake, Ensign.
Elias Smith, Jr., Ralph G. Hotchkiss, Benjamin M. Hamlin, C. P. Moore, Master's Mates.
Francis W. Conselyea, Paymaster's Clerk.
S. Horace Smith, Surgeon's Steward.

Loss of the Steamship George's Creek.

The brig *Matilda*, from Havana, anchored in the lower bay, has on board the Captain, crew and passengers of the steamer *George's Creek*, bound for Port Royal. She was lost in a gale when off Hatteras. Capt. NAPP reports left New-York 18th inst., for Port Royal, with a cargo of 495 tons of coal for the Government, and on 20th, in lat. 35° 20', lon. 72° 45', experienced a gale from N.E. to N.N.E., during which sprung a leak, and finding it impossible to keep her free abandoned her on the 22d, with 10 feet water in the hold; was 48 hours in the boats. Fell in with the Spanish bark *Louisa*, from Havana, in lat. 36° 45', lon. 74°, who took them on board and brought them to this port. The *George's Creek* was 10 years old, of 460 tons burthen, and was owned by JOHN R. RIGGS and others.

Restrictions on Travel Released.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 24.

A military order has been issued discontinuing the examination of the baggage of passengers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Post-Office Robbery.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

The Salem Post-Office was broken open last night, and every letter in it stolen.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT.

The Names Drawn Yesterday in the Seventh District.

A.

Andrew, Wm 157 E 12th.
Andrale, Chris 45 Av A.
Abeles, Chas 107 3d.
Anderson, A 63 1st-av.
Anderson, Geo 65 3d.
Angiveen, John 17 3d.
Allen, Wm H 638 3d.
Ambelin, Jos 161 3d.
Alling, Gustav 34 1st-av.
Anders, Theo 196 2d.
Anderson, Jos.
Agerdinger, N 147 Stanton.
Ailing, Theo 59 2d.
Albert, John 7 E Houston.
Aharn, John 280 Houston.
Albreath, Lewis 131 6th.
Adams, John 192 Av A.
Amrhein, L 66 Av B.
Allen, P 42 2d.
Austich, Ph 199 Allen.
Albright, Ph 513 4th.
Atridge, Jas 26 2d.

B.

Baker, Michael 174 3d.
Blither, T 196 E 13th.
Briggs, Jas W 145 Suffolk.
Behring, A 173 Suffolk.
Brumley, Geo H 106 3d-av.
Brandt, A 236 E 12th.
Bahrwin, Chas 48 6th.
Brady, Thos F 320 E 11th.
Billas, Jno 31 6th.
Bulte, Jno 311 8th.
Brabdt, Jacob 325 Essex.
Bamber, David 112 1st.
Boyle, Jas 136 E Houston.
Brown, Samuel 334 5th.
Bridge, Henry 54 4th.
Bilz, Wm F 127 E 13th.
Bumsmin, M 172 3d.
Baldin, Pat 211 E 11th.
Beadle, Fred 309 5th.
BrookWalker M 14 3th.
Bonnay, Jno 19 5th.
Bagerbilt, C 128 E Houston.
Boulon, Chas 24 2d.
Bonlard, O 43, 6th.
Barnett, E O 116 E 13th.
Bonsil, Chas W 20 Christie.
Berbet, Ferdinand 190 3d.
Blumlet, J H 18 Stanton.
Brunsman, W C 76 E 12th.
Bonnet, Jos 131 Stanton.
Beverly, Jno T 44 St. Marks.
Bruton, C 210 4th.
Baker, Jos 5 2d-av.
Bissel, Philo 126 6th.
Burton, W 266 Houston.
Bonnet, Henry 166 Orchard.
Bonnet, Conrad 14 St Marks.
Bonnet, Martin 167 Stanton
Blank, Jos S 701 Bowery.
Bauer, Wm 2 2d.
Bonnet, J ——.
Burk, J 142 Suffolk.
Bowyer, Geo 282 E Houston.
Bollmeier, Jno 1312 E 12th.
Bowen, Jno 151 Allen.
Babjean, Joseph 226 5th.
Bonnet, W 1 Stanton.
Baker, P 251 9th.
Bartley, P 149 11th.
Bowry, P 72 Fifth.
Bowen, Fred 146 6th.
Bribe, C 1st 111 3d-av.
Bridge, Pat ——.
Blank, P 229 5th.
Barnes, Jas 49 6th.
Brown, Chas W Policeman 186 12th.
Bannan, H 82 Avenue B.
Bruhn, Henry 213 4th.
Boedin, D 56 3d-av.
Baker, G 220 Allen.
Breeder, Henry 43 1st-av.
Belyea, John 2d.
Bauer, Jacob 338 East 10th.
Behbaus, B 282 Houston.
Buttlinger, J 21 2d.
Bechert, John 91 112th.
Brameil, Thos 164 14th.
Ballertz, Joseph 164 2d.
Bradley, Thos 157 1st-av.
Bosman, J 66 6th.
Barry, W 243 21st.
Blue, Henry 45 Clinton.

C.

Conner, Jno 68 6th.
Cashon, Wm 283 ——
Crawford, John Av A.
Cox, Terence 186 3d.
Cumings, Jno P 187 Forsyth.
Cannida, Michael 184 E 11th.
Conlan, David 153 7th.
Cooper, J J 189 5th.
Castor, P 156 Orchard.
Conery, Jno 2.0 12th.
Corr, Pat 341 5th.
Converse, E, 195 Bowery.
Clock, P 183 Orchard.
Cunningham, Jno 221 Rivington.
Cutting, Geo 147 E 10th.
Carbill, C 122d-at Works.
Caner, Con 162 Av A.
Carter, Jas 114 3d-av.
Coffin, M, 159 Suffolk.
Cluster, C 137 Av A.
Cowell.
Casey, Phil 143 11th.
Campbell, Jno 14 4th.
Cook, Peter 116 7th.
Cullen, C J 6 11th.
Chamberlin, C 73 1st.
Conrad, Jno 230 E Houston.

D.

Denny, John 81 East 11th.
Dix, Henry 87 East 13th.
Draft, Peter 154 3d.
Dudrick, Eugene 539 9th.
Duffy, James, 292 1st-av.
Duncomb, Fred 153 Norfolk.
Dunkuetzer, Wm 134 2d.
Digleman, Ernest 231 E 3d.
Donahoe, M 2a Rivington.
Dugan, John 78 East 13th.
Downing, Conrad 159 8th.
Dreyfers, Baltbysen 166 2d.
Dunkin, Peter 260 13th.
Doun, Martin 82 7th
Diwenyn, John 213 5th.
Donohue, Phil 268 E 12th.
Davis, Wm 90 Elvingston.
Dunn, Jno 17 2d.
Ditter, F 172 Ludlow.
Duety, N 125 3d.
Drander, A 16 Avenue C.
Doerr, Henry 78 2d.
Dill, Chas 267 Houston.
Duran, Albert 216 4th.
Drafter, Geo 272 9th.
Dilmes, H 29 1st-av.
Demue, Valentine, 236 5th.
Davis, Chas H ——.
Ditz, Jacob, 157 Eldridge.
Dasert, 1 123 Suffolk.
Duane, Andrew 196 13th.
Dassbaugh, 206 E 14th.
Donnelly, J 238 3d.
Dipper, P, 190 3d.
David, W 53 3d.
Daurr, Henry 136 E 10th.
Donnman, Hugh 185 Av A.
Delgudon, Le 168 14th.
Dorlan, Jas 29 Christie.
Donaman, P ——.

E.

Elliot, A 126 7th.
Ernest, Frank 159 2d.
Eberhart, John 186 2d.
Eagle, Henry 115 8th.
Eager, Luis 116 6th.
Eddy, John 59 6th.
Evans, J 183 Allen.
Ebaler, John 180 Essex.
Eirdinger, Jacob E. Clinton.
Ellis, Philip 154 Essex.
Elan, Chas 340 4th.
Elner, John 196 Forsyth.
Ebbell, H 116 7th.
Earl, S R 97 Stanton.
Ebbitts, E W 140 East 10th.
Eschlinger, S 194 2d.
Ehlers, W 17 2d-av.
Ellerbath, F A police 29 Av A.
Emlen, John 99 3d-av.

F.

Fangen, David 60 6th.
Fitzgarland, C 197 Stanton.
Feigel, Frederick 225 8th.
Feald, John 129 E 11th.
Fagen, John 289 9th.
Fry, Chas 264 E 11th.
Fagan, Pat 78 E 11th.
Freedman, Joseph 164 East Houston.
Fisher, Louis 37 Av A.
Fuchs, James 294 9th.
Flood, Hugh 189 6th.
Frankenhaber, B 66 Av B.
Folen, Chas 115 6th.
Fock Louis 122 Suffolk.
Frogue, Francis 245 13th.
Fiss, John 68 225 8th.
Fell, David 49 Av A.
Foulk, Peter 276 8th.
Freind, A 226 6th.
Fagin, Eugene 7 Av B.
Fish, P 87 4th.
Fagan, Paul 67 Av A.
Fagan, W 111 1st-av.
Fuller, Jas 1 Allen.
Fellingan, Ralph 200 12th.
Fayer, O 215 8th.
Ferguson, Pat 111 E 8th.
Fish, E 15 1st-av.
Fabish, Jno 228 1st-av.
Ferry, D 56 7th.
Forth, H 121 3d.
Fabian, J 49 2d.
Fachtin, John 149 Ludlow.
Fogg, Wm 146 14th.
Frangutli, Frank 50 Stanton
Fleming, Wm 156 E 17th.
Fuunn, John 280 4th.
Friesner, F 134 2d-av.
Fielbusak, Charles 192 2d.
Fisher, Henry 510 4th.
French, Theo 26 Stanton.
Firsching, L 222 5th.
Fricher, Louis 141 1st-av.
Feischman, Chas 187 8th.
Farrell, James 28 St. Mark's place.
Frost, Chas 112 E Houston.
Farley, John 15 5th.
Fiddle, J 7 Stuyvesant.
Fishinger, L 117 Av A.
Frigashoots, Jno 670 4th.
Farling, J 106 3d.
Fisher, Geo 289 5th.
Fahey, Jno 44 3d.
Fisher, And 169 E 7th.
Fleshman, L 128 Ludlow.
Fryer, C 120 Av A.
Fullam, Geo 183 Stanton.
Fuchter, J 18 1st.
Fox, Abram 181 Ludlow.
Fail, Henry 4 Av A.
Ferris, Jos 1 1st-av.
Freeman, C 213 6th.
Farrington, J 68 7th.
Fisher, J 18 Essex.

G.

Greeff, Henry 61 [illegible]
Green, 98 Rivington.
Godfrey, Wm 76 3d-av.
Grant, J J 145 Suffolk.
Gillmore, John [illegible] 3d.
Gonfeur, Edw [illegible]
Ganest, Geo, 1[illegible]
Gray, Pierce 94 1st.
Gannan, Joseph 145 4th.
Greems, B 136 11th.
Gale, D C 188 Allen.
Gill, Chas 43 2d-av.
Gibson, Jno 217 Bowery.
Gorran, Geo 47 3d.
Gass, Charles 276 10th.
Gilbert, Jno A 122 E 14th.
Gross, Jacob 238 6th.
Glanman, H 502 4th-st.
Giber, E 178 7th-st.
Gaell, J 121 7th-st.
Goby, Louis 36 Rivington.
Grigon, Chas 195 11th.
Guether, Heman 116 12th.
Gieselpa, Jos E 119 10th.
Gutgahan, Jno 163 E 11th.
Gille, Albert, 166 6th.
Gross, Philip 83 4th-av.
Grahuy, C 143 12th.
Gray, Geo 197 E 11th.
Glenn, Thos 51 6th.
Gagger, N 142 6th.
Galer, A 145 3d.
Guetar, Ph 123 3d.
Gold-mith, Lk 71 Av B.
Graeff, John 17 Av A.
Greves, P 359 Broadway.
Graves, H 359 Broadway.
Grief, P 354 8th.
Gluner, A 5803 5th.
Guterman, F 217 Houston.
Gramer, M 228 5th.

H.

Hart, Jno 190 Allen.
Horn, Jno 149 6th.
Heildebrand, G 131 Essex.
Herbert, Wm 101 11th.
Hebbalins, V 467 8th.
Henkel, Peter 202 E Houston
Horten, Geo Jr 96 Av A.
Hull, Chas 264 Allen.
Hauser, Chas 526 4th.
Hahn, Albert 117 1st.
Hibert, John 192 Av A.
Hutchinger, Chas 14 E 10th.
Hegr, Jno 147 Stanton.
Hasse, Martin 88 3d Av.
Holy, Thos 264 9th.
Harsef, Fred 240 5th.
Hellu, Martin 145 6th.
Hill, W A 183 Houston.
Haile, Jno 13 Norfolk.
Harpel, John 284 Houston.
Harman, Chas 58 Avenue A.
Heidmahun, J 202 Houston.
Huter, James 8 2d-av.
Hess, A 195 East Houston.
Hall, Richard 197 Allen.
Hardmaker, A 73 Avenue A.
Hall, Geo H 15 3d.
Hess, Geo 231 5th.
Hill, Louis A police 120 1st-av.
Ho'tler, Wm 320 8th-av.
Hart, D 321 1st-av.
Hart, Jno 1 Geo 90 1st-av.
Hulschman, Geo 224 1st-av.
Heacher, Alex 144 6th.
Hurlser, F 17 Avenue A.
Hofgarter, G 98 6th.
Hester, Geo 63 6th.
Hardinch, F 166 7th.
Hemubrich, H 138 7th.
Hemer, Peter 137 3d.
Hanstein, H 153 3d-av.
Hallesith, C 223 Bowery.
Hallucht, M 15 Stanton.
Hitchel, John.
Hoffman, C 8 147 Suffolk.
Heldon, T 325 9th.
Hoffman, H 213 8th.
Hill, John 137 8th.
Huthly, F 38 Avenue B.
Haley, John 85 6th.
Hoffman, W 6th.
Harrington, Jas 46 9th.
Heffner, Henry 118 6th.
Hebich, P 230 11th.
Hez, Nath 662 4th.
Hyde, Geo 616 4th.
Hamlin, J 84 Ludlow.
Hargustrok, Pat 144 1st-av.
Hester, W 182 Rivington.
Harnal, F 14 1st-av.
Haffubut, L 111 3d-av.
Haber, Valentine 530 4th.
Higgins, Chas ——.
Hoffman, P 177 Stanton.
Hanleyer, Geo 236 9th.
Hennan, D 89 Av A.
Hoey, T 301 East 12th.
Hanskeman, P 171 East 13th.
Heenge, Chas 197 Allen.

I.

Ireland, Anthony 36 2d-av.
Igner, Jno 45 6th-av.

J.

John, Frederic 54 Av B.
Johnson, W B 85 2d-av.
Johnson, E 135 Av C.
Janke, Helmuth 274 Houston
Jackson, Geo H 161 10th.
James, Chas cot 554 4th.
Johnson, Wm 93 1st-av.
Jones, John 30 Stanton.
Jackson, Jas 195 Allen.
Johnson, Jas 112 2d-av.

K.

Kemple, Dan'l 403 4th.
Kerner, John 197 4th.
Krait, John 161 2d.
Keohoft, Adolph 2 0 Houston
Kissam, Jacob (col) 50 3d.
Keisbelach, Ernest 174 2d.
Karl, Her 314 5th.
Kronth, Lewis 196 Orchard.
Kolman, L 40 1st-av.
Kohner, James 201 E 10th.
King, G S St Mark's-place.
Kinser, Charles 592 4th.
Klauser, Aug 519 4th.
Kline, August 182 Fersyth
Kennett, Ph 134 6th.
Kuhn, T M 212 Av B.
Kelsey, H C 84 Stanton
Krainer, A 236 E 236 12.
Kramer, L 132 Essex.
Kotzmyer, J C 25 2d-av.
Kaunul, F 132 Ludlow.
Kates, J F 232 E 12th.
Kokut, Chas 57 Av A.
Kimmel, Alex 54 Houston.
Koker, C 221 Norfolk.
Keifer, C 166 Stanton.
Kempler, J 119 9th.
Kohen, Chas 175 Norfolk.
Kaelser, Il 107 5th
Kocker, Wm 60 Forsyth.
Kennedy, P J 117½ Bowery.
King, Jas 347 Bowery
Kahlman, L 262 Houston.
Kansing, E 209 Houston.
Keller, Leo 148 Essex.
Kesrny, Jne 254 E 12th.
Kleuer, F 147 6th.
Killer, S 17 1st-av.
Klohs, M'l 209 15th.
Kane, Jas 96 11th.
Knoll, Luis 243 5th.
Killer, Thos 5 2d.
Kennedy, J 182 11th.
King, B 69 Av D.
Kulfeortes, A 84 1st-av.
Kearney, M 91 11th.
Klopp, J 371 E 10th.
Kersteu, Phil 8 Stanton.
Knopp, Philip 86 Av C.
Kartz, M D 47 1st-av.

L.

Langley, L B 422 7th.
Lineman, Chas E 49 6th.
Cindener, Gustav 139 11th.
Luer, Chas 110 3d.
Lebanon, Jacob 240 Av B.
Longs, Theo 7th st & 5th av.
Lindenburg, A 237 Christie.
Luising, Jno 96 3d-av.
Leptner, Chas 94 6th.
Lyon, James 133 Norfolk.
Langan, Benj 192 E 10th.
Landuman, L 115 Norfolk.
Liller, Ernest 69 Clinton.
Lord, Geo 61 Av A.
Levon Samuel police, 266 14th.
Leideman, Geo 152 Norfolk.
Leuon, P 250 11th.
Leilit, Ine E 74 Stanton.
Lahn, Rich 206 4th.
Lewis, F 235 5th av.
Lochering, Wm 126 6th.
Ludman, J 452 4th.
Lichton, Jas 215 6th.
Langlos Chas 161 4th-av.
Langs, Geo 187 3d.
Lewis, Thos 71 3d.
Lemin, Ernest 1487 Suffolk.
Large, John policeman, 253 9th-st.
Lobh, Jacob 108 13th.
Lewis, M 162 Essex.
Lent, Wm 140 6th.

M.

McComb, Peter 125 E 11th.
Miller, Geo 192 Av A.
Metcalf, Horace 50 7th.
McLaughlin, Jas 200 E 14th.
McGinnis, P 169 E 13th.
Murphy, Jno 108 11th.
Murphy, Wm 200 Orchard.
McComolegne, Hugh 84 1st.
McIlvaine, Chas 187 2d-av.
Morrinsey, Mr 120 7th.
Miller, Conrad, 138 Essex.
Moley, Jne 27 1st-av.
Murger, Jno 237 13th.
Mergen, M 8 1 Clinton.
Mayer, Ernest 185 Chrystie.
McDonald, Jno 169 12th.
Massett, Valentine, 65 5th.
Mockless, W 219 1st-av.
Moss, W N (police) Norfolk.
McDonald, J 544 Christin.
Mulligan, W 71 Houston.
McMagle, J 70 1st-st.
McCormick, J 181 Av A.
McGrath, Pat 17 E 14th.
McCulley, John 38 1st-av.
Manley, Peter 38 E 7th.
Morney, Redley 169 E 12th.
Marling, Geo 328 8th.
McBride, Jas 118 6th.
McGuire, Jas 69 3d-av.
Miller, J 111 Clinton.
McDonough, H 169 Stanton.
McGuire, D 33 2d-av.
McCracken, D 191 1st-av.
Martin, John 66 6th.
McRae, John 69 3d-av.
McGovern, Mich 7 46 2d-av.
McManus, Mich Forsyth.
Millert, A F M Houston.
Morris, Jas J 111 3d.
Mueller, Jacob 67 st.
Miller, Geo 1 Av A.
Mullenbergh, Phil 289 E 12th.
Muller, Ludwig 158 Orch'd.
McManus, Chas 181 Forsyth.
Mandel, Louis 119 7th.
Maxrell, Ed 196 3d.
May, Chas 12 Av B.
Morand, W C 119 12th.
Mooney, Jas 122 Rivington.
McLachlin, D 238 E 12th.
Muller, Wm 82 1st-av.
Manet, Wm 9 St Marks-pl.
Meshu, Martin 81 Av A.
Meest, Fred 28 7th.
Miller, Jas 166 7th.
Mayer, Gottlib 113 6th.
Molly, Ed 35 Stanton.
Montgomery, Wm 166 Or'd.
McElhear, Geo 426.
Mills, Wm 209 9th.
Meggs, John W (police) 86 6th.
Murray, B 93 East 11th.
Mchan, M 156 E Houston.
MuBride, John ——.
McMan, M 283 E 13th.
Mangnahelmer, John 215 E 12th.
Mack, John 295 Bowery.
Minischt, John 586 Clinton.
Munn, Geo 264 E Houston.
Myers, J 122 8th.
McManus, B 264 2d.
Murphy, H 107 Forsyth.
Miller, Chas 145 6th.
Miller, L 290 2d.
Mathews, Edw 256 Norfolk.
McCluskey, P 26 E 14th.
Molloman, J 20 27 6th.
Murpher, C 286 14th.
Mahoney, Mich 2 2½ 6th.
Meyer, Hans 6th.
McNerlin M (schoolmaster,) 288 7th.
Mahon, Jno 281 6th.

N.

Newman, W 234 E 12th.
Nelson, Chas 157 2d.
Nadiske, Jno 106 3d.
Neidecker, Jacob 36 Rivington.
Northup, A 206 E 12th.
Nagle, Jacob 177 Av A.
Neoll, Jno 194 Allen.
Nathan, Sam'l 197 Av A.
Newbecker, David 41 Av A.
Nolan, James 206 E 14th.
Nolan, Leopold 641 6th.
Nelon, Albert 367 6th.
Newkirk, Edw (Police) 156 Suffolk.
Nassen, Jas 175 3d.
Newman, L 134 7th.
Nellis, H 226 13th.

O.

Ornatha, Jno 161 11th.
Oschman, P 234 6th.
O'Brien, James 264 5th.
B'Brien, Pat 265 Bowery.
Overmeyer, Sam 229 E 10th.
Odell, Gaspan 174 9th.
Obendoffer, Isaac 20 1st-av.
Oaks, M B 280 Houston.
Onbeimer, L 121 Suffolk.
Otel, L 150 Av D.
Owens, Pat 261 1st-av.
O'Brien, Mat 75 1st.
Owen, M 194 Av A.
Otto, Chas 96 6th-st.
O'Niel, Joseph 97 4th-av.
Opper, W F 121 10th.
Oslan, Joseph 217 Forsyth.

P.

Prayer, H 60 1st-av.
Pedall, Francis 325 E 10th.
Petro, Philip 167 E 11th.
Printer, Geo M 173 a 10th.
Powell, Chas 716 13th.
Pedro, Wm 178 Orchard.
Polley, Chas 67 6th.
Pond, A A 403 4th.
Pandel, Wm 31 114 4th.
Peary, Nathan, police, 102 1st-av.
Pierson, Thos., police, 263½ 10th.
Pfeiffer, Jos 570 3d.
Pemeroy, D 67 3d.
Power, Jas 401 4th.
Post, L 123 8th.
Perkins, Chris 138 Norfolk.
Pieason, J 172 7th-av.
Palentart, H 53 Christie.
Phillips, T 237 8th-av.
Post, Ralph Jr 97 2d-av.
Purdy, Stephen, colored, Stanton st.
Phalen, B 294 9th.

Q.

Quinn, Daniel 141 2d-av.

R.

Ritting, Wm 804 6th.
Reed, Sam 18 2d-av.
Reider, Chas 77 Av A.
Rubenstein, A 229 Bowery.
Ramsbottoon, Jas 178 Essex.
Rensen, F 334 6th.
Ryan, Pat 1 Clinton.
Rebel, Valentine 7 Av A.
Ramser, Lewis 13 Stanton.
Rotchless, Albert colored, 554 4th.
Ramis, John 99 Houston.
Rust, Jno 115 Rivington.
Richard, Albert 102 E 14th.
Rodgers, Philip 44 3d.
Reed, Geo 187 E Houston.
Rembold, H 256 Houston.
Rouch, Rich 122 1st-av
Rogers, I 117 Houston.
Richardson, W 126 6th.
Restel, J 164 2d.
Riley, Chas 132 3d.
Ritty, Joseph 195 3d.
Rohn, C 111 3d-av.
Rickert, Jno 177 Ludlow.
Rutgator, 136 Essex.
Rayel, G 173 6th.
Rogerty, Chas 107 E 11th.
Raffic, Chas 125 6th.
Rogethily, P 250 E 12th.
Renmen, Jno, 64 Ludlow.
Richnner, Geo 12 5th.
Raspo, J 111 6th.
Ross, Chas 46 E 10th.
Rubia, Wm 136 Orchard.
Ruff, P 13 Av A.
Russell, R 283 Av A.
Roth, Edgar 15 Stanton.
Rotlib, G 176 Essex.
Reidenger, Aug 549 4th.
Rogers, Thomas 121 2th.
Didolus, Rlub 220 E 10th.

S.

Stine, Jno 328 5th.
Smith, Carl 178 Suffolk.
Stock, Jacob 624 4th.
Siller, Chas 24 2d-av.
Slaters, Jno 189 1st av.
Schoeider, J 121 3d.
Sullivan, Thos 88 E 13th.
Shaffer, Geo 103 1st.
Sewell, Jacob 5 6th.
Sperley, M 206 Av B.
Sparks, A M 92 12th.
Steiger, Sebn 641 4th.
Strauss, Christ 15 2d-av.
Stoecker, J 287 E Houston.
Schiller, Gustav 143 Essex.
Seidenberg, Henry Av ——.
Schroeder, L 142 6th.
Smith, Geo 205 E 13th.
Schwatsil, Triple 50 Stanton
Springer, Chas 9 6th.
Stevens, Rich 291 6th.
Stuthorst, Phil 190 Eldridge.
Spellman, Jno 13 Av A.
Sontaig, Geo 5 11th.
Stassenbury, A 30 Av A.
Schadt, Geo 11 2d.
Schouder, John 160 Ludlow.
Stern, Samuel 516 4th.
Sancey, Peter 182 4th.
Salvatti, Peter 367 Bowery.
Stauck, Louis 136 Suffolk.
Simoon, John 35 2d.
Staats, C 61 East 11th.
Sportell, Pierce 126 East Houston.
Stapleton, E A 138 1st-av.
Sandmyer, W 90 6th.
Smidt, John 14 Av A.
Sticker, Wm 159 3d.
Stelbrg, Chas 285 9th
Schelck, 329 6th.
Schoer, Xavier 117 1st.
Sheridan, Bern'd 199 1st-av.
Smith, J W 6 1st.
Siler, M 327 5th.
Schneider, Otma 49 6th.
Shamauon Jas 222 13th.
Sutton, Jno D 111 2d-av.
Setter, M 194 Av A
Speller, Henry, 127 3d.
Shanner, Ernest, 56 Av. B.
Silmack, August 123 3d.
Sohinn, Jacob 543 E 4th
Schneighut, Jno 24 Av A.
Schultz, Jno 71 E 13th.
Singer, Jno J 326 5th.
Smith, C 80 Orchard.
Schoeck, Chas 103 Av A.
Scheryer, Niek 105 1st-av.
Stemple, P 30 Rivington.
Schraerder, Emil, 17 avenue B.
Smith, Wm 34 2d-av.
Schwartz, Chas 127 6th
Schatt, John 11 2d.
Stein, Louis 101 E Houston.
Short, Felix 111 East 11th.
Shadler, Adam 181 Norfolk.
Stocker, Samuel 163 2d-av.
Saltenjoint, Chas 169 6th.
Spaird, B 59 Avenue A.
Smith, C 81 East 4th.
Schwatzer, Henry 199 E 11th
Stahpeoger, Thos 289 9th.
Sheebar, D 237 East 13th.
Sanl, Geo 47 Av A.
Speiss, E C 145 E 14th.
Shuck, Christian 163 6th.
Street, B 110 Av A.
Steinhaller, G 129 3d.
Stahl, Chas 143 6th.
Schinder, Chas 164 Essex.
Sullivan, Michael 280 E 14th
Schloeder, Jacob 111 1st.
Skogen, Chas 161 Staton.
Savage, Christ 260 14th.
Steigres, J 550 14th.
Salzbach, Michael 143 6th.
Sterg, Michael 37 6th.
Staryer, John 55 5th.
Shof, C 109 3d.
Stoalberg, A 317 6th.
Singer, Jno 325 5th.
Specbman, Geo 464 4th.
Stephens, Reuben 294 10th.
Shilling W 121 Norfolk.;
Slich, Michael 64 Av A.
Schmidt, Jno 111 3d.
Stain, Conrad 117 1st.
Stephen, J 129 3d.
Swadz, Jno 83 6th.
Stiff, M 238 E 13.
Smith, Jno 269 6th.
Schelfander, J C 320 6th.
Schraw, Jno 89½ 7th.
Siegel, Fred 128 6th.
Schinlger, H 123 6th.
Sculler, David 31 2d-av.
Stauff, E 48 6th.
Schwauer, G H 120 E Hous'n
Seames, H 47 12th.
Spencer, C 52 7th.
Sibell, Chas 74 3d-av.
Snow, T 59 3d.
Seis, F 233 E 12th.
Shoebel, Chas 15 Av A.
Snedfker, Wm 74 E 13th.
Steele, J J 859 4th.
Stahlmyer, H 49 Stanton.
Sadd, Chas 13 3d.
Shaw, Fred 208 E 14th.
Smith, R 43 E 5th.
Shoier, B 128 Staoton.
Soleman, R 96 7th.

Sackett, J H 16 Cooper Institute.
Shipland, John 47 5th.
Stubenfield, E 27 Av B.
Stohre, E 54 Av B.
Steiner, E 184 East 11th.
Stadelgn, B 409 4th.
Seidz, Edw 161 3d.
See, Henry, 268 East 12th.
Schneider, Chas 180 6th.
Sax, F 54 Av A.
Sevis, Geo 49 Rivington.
Schriter, Chas 107 12th.

T.

Terpan, Mich'l 221 12th.
Ternan, Peter, 221 12th.
Turner, Thos 246 Av B.
Tripp, Sam'l 129 Suffolk.
Taylor, Thos 43 6th.
Traun, Joseph 115 Stanton.
Thorey, August 1st.
Turnbull, G W 110 Riving'n.
Tynhan, H 91 6th.
Talbott, Oliver 306 2nd-av.
Thurmed, Geo 107 6th.
Trainer, Jas 212 E 14th.
Taylor, Jos 78 Rivington.
Tregner, Jno 228 14th.
Tinerolt, Geo 198 Av B.
Thompson, O 124 Norfolk.
Trutmine, L 18 Av B.
Treschnie, F 168 2d.
Tausty, J H 87 2d.
Trueman, W 168 12th.

Tallman, Charles 198 3d
Toll, Chas 401 4th.
Thompson, Jas H 80 2d-av.
Tryon, R S 21 E 7th.
Tree, Henry 118 Essex.
Tbegler, John 81 2d-av.
Thompson, Mk 94 3d-av,
Taylor, 78 Rivington.
Turner, L S 97 8th.
Thomsbu, Geo 131 2d-av.
Tally, Robt 78 11th.
Tandes, L 500 4th.
Tager, Chas 133 Essex.
Tumey, Geo 660 3d.
Tuner, Gustf 111 8th.
Thompson, G 151 E 10th.
Tothadd, J 35 10th.
Turner, S W 108 3d-av.
Typher, H 89 6th.

Ulrich, Wm 172 3d.
Underhill, J B 66 3d-av.
Ulrich, Herm 158 E Houston.
Uhn, Sebastin 130 3d.
Uhiman, Adam 338 ——.
Uhl, Jacob 151 2d.

Valgeman, Ernest 378 Av B.
Veit, Theodore 170 Allen.
Vanderbeck, Geo 221 Christy.
Venzel, Mr 195 E Houston.
Valdips, Antoni 78 6th.
Vanthalder, L 151 Stanton.
Vincent, Jno 230 12th.
Voch, Carl 92 6th.
Volter, Henry 209 East Houston.
Vile, Jonas 136 7th.
Vallner, P 128 3d.

Vanness, B 114 7th.
Vallius, J 177 Avenue B.
Vaughs, Jno 230 East 15th.
Vogruer, F 346 East 12th.
Vesen, F 171 6th.
Vanalls, W 46 12th.
Valkman, Ph 120 E Houston.
Vier, H 141 8th.
Vanderbeck, L 221 Christie.
Van Nostrand, D 6 6th.
Vleisbaun, L 286 E Houston.
Vandlin, Geo 70 3d.

Wisters, P S 259 263 Bowery
Wedecker, Chas 154 3d.
Williams, Thos 262½ 5th.
Wittle, Jno colored, 131 3d.
Wymans, K 278 East 13th.
Walker, Fred 67 Av A.
Wichhart, Chas 178 2d.
Waber, Jacob 189 Av A.
White, Jas 343 Bowery.
Walt, W 89 E 13th.
Worthington, R 34 E 11th.
Weirisall, L 110 Stanton.
Welmas, Marx 264 10th.
Wittnar, M 124 6th.
Wall, Jacob 264 E 12th.
Wilson, Thadeus 18 East 11th.
Weaber, B 326 4th.
Walter, Pat 237 E 13th.
Wies, Jas 134 E Houston.
Weisel, Richd 198 2d.
Wood, Allen 529 11th.
Wahl, D 133 Av A.
Wagner, A 21 7th.
Wright, S 176 E 13th.
Wild, T 218 Av B.
Wilton, Joseph 175½ Allen.
Walters, James 237 E 14th.
Wheeler, B 137 6th.
Wagner, Jacob 96 1st-av.
Walker, Jno M 256 5th.
Wills, Wm 98 9th.
Whiting, H 235 E 10th.
Wotahl, Henry 184 7th.
Walters, Marshal, 561 4th.
Wiley, S 235 10th.
Washburn, Jas 300 12th.
Westcott, Robert 46 11th.
Wakeford, John 5 Allen.
Wagner, M 51 Allen.
Walker, W 154 Walker.
Wait, L J 179 Houston.
Wilson, Jud. 157 3d.
Wise, Geo 44 5th
Weschaur, H B 104 Stanton.
Weinlsencer, J 190 5th.
Wilburie, H 90 Av B.
Wallner, L 173 Av B.
Wilson, Ed D 16 Stanton.
Welsch H ——
Williams, Thos 194 Av A.
Wits, D 189 E 10th.
Wimen, J 263 9th.
Wolfschler, A 273 10th.
Wilder, A 133 Av B.
Wetherington, J 8 2d-av.
Wilph, A 143 Ludlow.
Wheeler, Geo 195 Av A.
Weber, E H 122 Norfolk.
Wislet, J L 38 1st-av.
Wyman, Wm 158 E 14th.
Wall, Christian 594 4th.

Wildey, R W 53 Stanton.
Winderdoff, John 149 6th.
Wacott, T Police 119 1st-av.
Wascher, G 134 East Houston.
Weidah, Jacob 181 6th.
Wannen, Z 63½ 1st-av.
Waismans, Conrad 52 Av B.
Wilom, E B 2 1st av.
Wister, Jno 185 6th.
Washbeim, Philip 151 2d.
Wild, Moteler 150 8th.
Wagner, Abram 200 2d.
Wild, Jacob 186 3d.
Weber, Leonard 102 Av A.
Walterman, J 539 4th.
Waberg, Henry 156 1st-av.
Willins, James 103 E 13th.
Wilson, D 94 Stanton.
Wonderlich, H 66 Stanton.
Ward, Chas 58 2d-av.
Walsh, A 191 E 12th.
Wolger, F 117 8th.
Wolf, D 123 Av A.
Wild, T 218 Av B.
Wilton, Joseph 175½ Allen.
Welscelster, H 13 Rivington.
Wilbuler, A 121 3d.
Webber, S 134 5th.
Wollmsdhn, C 125 Stanton.
Woods, Richard 186 Allen.
Wessing, A 20 Avenue B.
Woolf, A 136 2d-av.
Willis, Samuel 97 1st-av.
Wildeck, H 217 Bowery.
Walter, F 98 6th.
Wild, J F 204 2d-av.
Witzel, F 110 8th.
Wilson, R 295 Riving'n.
Weasaming, D 301½ 12th.
Wide, D 47 Av A.
Weisbeer, H 83 2d.
Willehau, G 2 Rivington.
Wissels, J 140 Essex.
Waller, Thos 71 Av A.
Walls, L 84 6th.
Wheorgge, J 106 2d-av.
Walkon, John 157 Essex.
West, Paul 340 7th.
Washeby, E 37 6th-av.
Walker, John 59 Rivington.
Wilson, John 414 4th.
Walt, Henry 140 3d.
Walther, Joseph 163 7th.
Woodman, E H 131 Suffolk.
Weill, Joseph 173 Allen.
White, Jno 321 E 10th.
Wichman, E S (Police) 89 7th.
Whithune, Edw 96 E 13th.
Wallis, W 118 Suffolk.

Yeung, Henry 103 1st-av.
Young, George 215 5th.
Yeung, George 184 2d.
Yates, Joseph 103 3d-av.

Zimmerman, O 172 7th.
Zimbleman, M 199 2d.
Zimmer, Michael 319 5th.

Yienecke, Carl 165 Allen.
Young, J B 138 Suffolk.
Young, C 172 7th.
Yseton, Chas C 84 1st-av.

Zeral, A 562 4th.
Zangas, Jno 28th 2d-av.

THE EXEMPTION ORDINANCE.

Veto Message from Mayor Opdyke.

The Mayor, at the meeting of the Common Council yesterday, sent in the following veto message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863. }

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: It is with sincere regret that I find myself constrained by a case of duty to return, without approval the measure originating in your Board entitled "An Ordinance making additional provision for the families of persons who may volunteer or be drafted into the military service of the United States, during the existing war, in accordance with chapter 514 of the laws of 1863, and for other purposes." I had hoped that informal conferences between members of the Common Council and myself might lead to a coincidence of views and a corresponding modification of the ordinance, and thus avoid delay. But since these efforts have failed it only remains for me to return the ordinance with a frank statement of my objections to it in its present form.

There are, as it seems to me, two purposes having relation to the draft, and two only, for which money may be justly appropriated from the City Treasury. One, the procuring of substitutes for those whose personal services are necessary to the city, and the other, the providing for the destitute families of those who have gone forth in our defence. The former is proper upon the same principle upon which a private Corporation or an individual may seek to procure a substitute for an officer or agent whose services at home are necessary to his principal. To the category of persons to be thus retained I include the active members of the Fire Department, of the Police, and of the organized militia of the City. Without the continued presence of the firemen the City would not be safe for a single day: and nearly the same thing may be said of the militiamen, as our experience in the last month proved, if any could have doubted it before. We have already, as you know, suggested that provision should be made in respect to the firemen, and have proposed, in order to avoid delay, while discussing other provisions, that a separate ordinance should be passed, which can be done at once, creating a fund for procuring substitutes for them. And I now propose to you that instead of waiting the ten days during which your reconsideration of the present ordinance must, of necessity, be suspended, we should concur in the passage of an ordinance providing for the payment of substitution money for all our Policemen, active Firemen and active Militiamen who may be drafted. The exempt Firemen ought not to be included, nor the exempt Militiamen, and for the same reason, that, however deserving the individual may be, and however much his past services ought to be rewarded, it is not his deserving but the public need which can alone justify the use of the public money by the public servants.

If the whole militia of the State had been organized as it ought to have been, the reason for procuring substitutes for them would not have been applicable; but since the injunctions of the Constitution in this respect have been flagrantly and persistently disregarded, inasmuch that only a fraction of the population has been organized into an armed force, this force is necessary at home, where it will always form a reserve, from which detachments can at any time be sent to the defence of other parts of the country.

With respect to the families of our soldiers, there can be I should think

OUR ARMY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

List of Casualties in 12th Cavalry Fields on Wednesday July 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, and Rocky Mount Aug. 12, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Company A—P. Clark, wounded; Corp. Addison G. Bailey, missing.
Company B—[John F. Baker, missing.]
Company D—Peter E. Horst, wounded in arm; P. Winnhelt and Timothy Corkery, missing.
Company E—Blackman, wounded; Wm. McCorbick and John L. Smith, missing.
Company G—Bugler Massett, wounded in thigh; Henry Kager and P. S. Dunham, missing.
Company I—David Kinney, missing.
Company L—James R. Shaw, dangerously wounded in right shoulder.

NIX'S NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Company A—Thomas J. Paul, missing; [Emmett Haggerty, Jefferson Moore and James Mitchell, taken prisoners.]
Company B—[John Lastsch, Thomas Yearney, Joseph Sheridan, Harman Wolf, David Kassmeyer, missing.

TWELFTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Company A—David Carryl, killed; Corp. Geo. Palmer, John Green, William Lipkin, wounded; Capt. Cyrus Church, 1st Lieut. Henry A. Hubbard, 2d Lieut. Henry E. Mosher, Corps. William Thompson, M. Quinn and Wm. Cromas, Wm. Davis, J. Dennison, Collins Martin, J. N. Mitchell, Myron Taylor, Roswell Taylor, Riley, Lester Taylor, Wm. Thompson 2d, Sergts. John P. Miller, Henry Wilmarth and James Jones, missing.
Company B—Hiram C. Reed, killed; 1st Sergt. Stephen Lashley, Corps. Abial W. Laws and Joshua Barrett, John Tracy, wounded; Quartermaster Sergt. Henry G. Brooks, David Wilcox, missing.
Company F—Sergts. James McKenna, Louis Berkstein, Charles Desmonalis, James Devlin, Riley Lincoln, wounded; Narcisa Mulvay, Hubert Kelly, Adolphus Kahlbaum, George Pentland, Chas. Smith, Thomas Rogers, Saddler Chas. Rote, missing.
Note.—Casualties in brackets occurred on Warsaw Road. All others on raid to Rocky Mount.

NORTH CAROLINA UNION CAVALRY.

Company L—C. Gaylord, wounded; Corp. R. Sidbeck, missing.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Aug. 25, 1863.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, '81..	Co. Cl.	107⅛	
$23,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.			
Notes Oct. & Apl..		107	
1,000 do		107⅛	
3,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.		101⅛	
10,000 do	do	N	9⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90...		66½	
5,000 do		66⅞	
3,000 do		67	
16,000 N. C. State 6s		66	
17,000 No. States 6		b30	71
1,000 do			70
25,000 C. & N. W. R. C.			35
6,000 E. 4th M. Bs			100
10,000 E. 8th M. B			108
1,000 Hud. River 1st m.			106
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.			112
5,000 Mich. So. 2d m.			85
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F.		B.	101⅜
4,000 do			101
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st M			88⅜
7,000 C. & N. W. 2d			69
22,000 do			70
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M			84
15,000 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st			104
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M.			108
25,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st			87
2,000 Ulev. & P. 2d			101
3,000 Clev. & P. 4th M			85
5,000 Mil. & Mo. L. Gr.			66⅜
1,000 Chic. & Al. In. 1st			97
10,000 Bank of Commerce			103¾
10,000 Ald. C. Gold			133⅛
200 Gaston Co.			33¾
200 Canton Co.			34½
200 do			34⅝
1000 do		b3	34⅝
200 do			34⅝
200 Quartz Hill M. Co.			s30
200 do			29
200 Bunker Co. Ld. Co.			2¾
2000 do			3
500 do			3⅛
1000 do		b3	3⅝
1000 do			3⅝
200 do			3⅝
200 Quartz Hill M. Co.			s30
200 do			29
200 do			29
2000 Bunker Co. Ld. Co.			3
2000 do			3
500 do			3⅛
1000 do		b3	3⅝
1000 Pacific			130
200 do			130
200 N. Y. Cen. R			130⅛
100 do			s.130⅜
2000 do			s.130⅜
2000 do			s.130⅜
1000 do			s.130⅜
200 do			s10 130
200 Erie R.			120⅜
200 do			120⅝
2000 do			120⅝
200 do			s.120⅝
200 do			s10 120
200 Erie Railway Pr.			111⅞
200 do			b30 111⅞
200 do			111⅞
200 do			111⅞
200 do			111
200 do			b30 110⅝
200 Hudson R.			107
200 Harlem Railroad			e.178
200 do			b30 178
200 do			178
200 do			178
200 Erie R. Pref.			111
200 do			111⅛
200 do			111⅛
200 do			b30 111⅛

1000 Mich. Cen. R.			128
100 do			127
200 Hudson R. R.			146
2000 Reading R.			123
500 do			s30 123⅜
1000 do			123⅜
1000 do		b30	123⅜
1000 do			124
500 do		b30	124
500 do			127⅜
500 do			128
1200 M. So. & N. Ind. R			108⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R. S			128
100 do		s10	128⅛
100 do			128⅜
100 do		s30	128⅜
100 do			134
2000 do		s30	133⅛
2000 Clev. & P. R.			104⅜
1000 Gal. & Chic. R.			114
1000 Clev. & T. R.			122
200 Chi. & R. I. R.			116
100 do		s30	115
41 do			114⅜
200 P., Ft. W. & C.			95
100 do			94⅞
9 do			94
			84

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold			122¾
5,000 do			122¾
100 Cumberland			29⅛
200 do		s.w	29⅛
200 do		b3	29
500 Canton Co.			34⅜
200 do			34⅜
200 do		b3	34⅜
200 do			34⅝
200 Quartz Hill M. Co.		s30	29
200 do			29
200 Bunker Co. Ld. Co.			3⅛
2000 do			3⅛
500 do		s.w	3⅛
100 Pacific			130
200 do			130
200 N. Y. Cen. R.			130⅛
100 do			s.130⅜
2700 do			s.130⅜
200 do			s.130⅜
200 do			s.130⅜
200 Erie R.			120⅜
2613 do			120⅜
400 do			120⅜
200 do			s10 120
200 Erie Railway Pr.			111⅞
200 do			b30 111⅞
200 do			111⅞
200 do			111⅞
200 do			111
200 do			b30 110⅝
200 Hudson R.			107
200 Harlem Railroad			e.178
200 do			b30 178
200 do			178
200 Erie R. Pref.			111
200 do			111⅛
200 do			111⅛
200 do			b30 111⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. c.			101⅛
$5,000 American Gold			122⅜
10,000 do			122⅜
200 Canton Company			33
200 do			33½
20 Cumb. Coal Prf.			28½
200 do			29⅛
200 N. Y. C. R.			130
200 do			130⅜
200 do			130⅜
200 do			130⅜
2000 do			130⅜
50 do		b30	130⅜
100 Mil. & P. D. C.			85
1000 Erie R.			120
500 do		s10	120
2000 do			120⅜
200 do			120⅜
200 do		b10	120⅜
2000 do		b30	120⅜
50 do		b30	120⅜
100 do			120⅜
100 Erie R. Pref.			111
100 do			111
200 do			111⅛
200 do			111⅛
200 do			111⅛

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—NATALIE; OR, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have intelligence from Charleston to Sunday last, through rebel dispatches published in the Richmond papers. It is of a highly important character. Fort Sumter is, no doubt, by this time in our possession—it having, according to the rebel accounts, been reduced to a ruin. On Saturday six hundred and four shots are said to have been fired at it, of which four hundred and nineteen struck inside and outside. On Sunday the land batteries opened from South to North, and the Monitors from East to West, going close to the fort, and the consequences were most ruinous to the enemy. Gen. GILLMORE had previously demanded the surrender of the fort, and of the works on Morris Island, accompanied by a threat to shell Charleston; and on Sunday at 11 o'clock he gave notice that on Monday at 11 he would open on the city, and that in the meantime non-combatants could leave. Our own reports, by arrivals at this port, are only to midnight of Friday. They, of course, more than confirm the rebel reports of the damage done to Fort Sumter up to that time.

Since the above was written, still further rebel news has reached us, as late as to the 24th. The Richmond *Examiner*, of yesterday, contains a dispatch from Charleston, announcing that the bombardment of the city had commenced, fifteen 8-inch Parrott shells having been thrown into it. The non-combatants were flying from the doomed city in a continuous stream.

The pursuit of QUANTRELL'S guerrillas appears to have been conducted with considerable success. They disbanded at the head of Grand River, and went in various directions, and the pursuing forces divided accordingly. Two squadrons of Missouri artillery had an engagement with a hundred guerrillas near Harrisonville, and killed five of them, beside capturing a considerable amount of the Lawrence booty. Up to last accounts, thirty-one of the miscreants are known to have been killed.

The Nashville *Union* states, on the authority of refugees, that the rebel conscript officers in East Tennessee are actually going through that afflicted country stripping white women while at work in the fields, under pretence of ascertaining whether or not they were men disguised in female garments to escape conscription.

A rebel privateer, formerly the *John Roe*, of New-York, now called the *Armbridge*, and commanded by M. F. G. KAY, of Baltimore, has arrived at Foo Chow, China, to prey upon our commerce. She is a schooner, large and fast.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have news this morning that on the 21st inst., during a violent gale, the United States brig *Bainbridge* foundered at sea while on the voyage from this port to Port Royal—all on board being lost excepting a colored man, named SMITH, who was picked up at sea in a small boat, on the 22d.

The *City of Madison*, an ammunition steamer, was blown up at Vicksburgh recently, through the carelessness of a negro, who dropped a percussion shell on board, which exploded and communicated fire to the cargo. Out of one hundred and sixty men on board, only four are known to have escaped.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. An important communication was received from the City Inspector. Mr. BOOLE states that he has been unsparing in his efforts to clean the streets and keep them clean, and has expended $94,000 in about two months; that this sum and the amounts paid out of the appropriation for the year to HACKLEY, and also withheld for claims on the old contract and defections, lessens the street-cleaning fund to the sum of about $40,000, which, at the present rate of expenditure, would not last much more than a month. To go on with the work, he proposes that revenue bonds be issued monthly to meet his pay-rolls, in anticipation of next year's appropriation. Mr. BOOLE also takes occasion to recommend a change in the City fiscal year, from January to May, so that it will begin and collections of taxes commence very soon after the passage of the appropriate bill at Albany, which of late years has taken place during April. This plan has been recommended by the Finance Department, but failed of adoption in the last Legislature. During the session the Board took a recess of half an hour, when they met informally with the Councilmen in regard to the draft exemption ordinance. They desired after recess to pass a resolution, pledging themselves to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto; but failing to gather twelve members to make the necessary two-third vote, adjourned over to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, after passing a resolution requesting the Street Commissioner to protect the trees and railings of the Parks, most of which are now occupied by National troops.

The Board of Councilmen had a full meeting at 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the Mayor's veto on the $3,000,000 draft exemption ordinance. The veto did not come in till the Board had been in session fifteen or twenty minutes. Its non-appearance during this time excited the lively curiosity of a large lobby of men, most of whom evidently had a direct personal interest in the benefits contemplated in the ordinance. The interim of expectancy was improved by Mr. HAYES to present an ordinance to exempt all militia-men who have served in the national army since March, 1861, and all firemen, both active and exempt. It met with earnest opposition from Messrs. JONES, BRICK and others, who argued that the three million ordinance protected the firemen—a clause to that effect having been inserted to please the Mayor, and under the belief that he would approve the whole measure. Mr. HAYES withdrew his paper for the presentation of the veto, which was read and laid over, after a few remarks by Messrs. JONES, BRANDON and others, all to the effect that they are satisfied with the ordinance as it is; that it was passed to benefit poor men, and was so framed that no drafted man need go to the war who does not desire to. The Board then adopted a resolution by Mr. GROSS, by a vote of 23 to 1, pledging themselves to override the veto at the expiration of ten days. A recess of half an hour followed, and the chamber was cleared of outsiders for a conference with the Aldermen. After the recess Mr. HAYES again presented his ordinance, and it was laid on the table by a vote of 13 to 11. The Board adopted a resolution requesting the Street Commissioner to clear the Parks of all troops except State militia, and adjourned to the second Monday in September.

During the recess of the Common Council yesterday afternoon, the members of both Boards held an informal meeting in the Chamber of the Councilmen, Aldermen FROMENT being called to preside. The raising of money in anticipation of the final passage of the draft exemption ordinance, to be used under its provisions, and the rules to be observed in disbursing the fund, were the subjects considered. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Comptroller about raising means, and a Committee was appointed to draft rules—both Committees to report back at an informal meeting to be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday. It is presumed that a formal organization as a Board of Relief will then be formed, under the present relief act; in conformity with which the draft ordinance was framed. In that case, the Mayor must be called in to act with them. On the money-raising, the Sinking Fund Commissioners are to hold a meeting at 11 o'clock this morning. They have about $600,000 at their command, and it is understood that they will advance on the draft exemption bonds, and if the public will not take the bonds freely, that the City bonds in the hands of the Commissioners will be disposed of to raise the necessary amount.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Comptroller sent in additional riot damage claims, numbered from 1,565 to 1,827, which were referred to the Special Committee on these claims, the Chairman of which, Mr. PURDY, states that they are holding daily sessions of from four to five hours each, and will soon be able to report some of the claims for payment. He also remarked that the Committee were already satisfied that some of the claims were fictitious. The Mayor vetoed a resolution to pay advertising bills of the *Transcript*, holding that no papers can be paid for either City or County advertising unless selected by the Comptroller and himself, according to the second section of the City Tax Law for 1863. The Comptroller transmitted the copy of a letter from the State Comptroller, asking for the payment of the County's quota of State taxes for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, and amounting to $2,196,497 22. The Comptroller states that he has paid $250,000 on this account, and reminds the Board of the need of prompt action in levying the taxes, so as to enable him to pay the balance in due time from collections. The tax books, he says, have yet to go into the hands of the Clerk of Arrears, for the insertion of the items of unpaid water rents of 1862, before the levy can be made, and which will take several days, making it probable that the collection of taxes will not be commenced on the 1st of September, as required by law. The Comptroller sent in copies of correspondence with the State authorities in relation to the payment of the militia fines and fees required to be collected by the Militia law of 1862. It appears that the law has been amended, so that the County is responsible to the State only for the exact collections, and relieves it of the burden of paying deficiencies; but the collections are credited on the State tax, thereby making it desirable to the County to collect as much as possible. The Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. next Tuesday.

A large quantity of Government property, consisting of blankets, guns, clothing and other articles, which had been sold by the soldiers of the Spinola and other brigades stationed at East New-York, for liquor, has just been found in a tavern at that place, and been brought to this City. Large quantities of stolen goods belonging to the Government are secreted in the same locality, it is supposed, and a further search is to be instituted.

The Stock Market was again much excited on the Railway shares yesterday, and prices were generally higher than on Monday, early in the day, but irregular at the close. Gold fell to 122 @122½, and Exchange 135 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were rather more active yesterday; Corn was dearer; all other descriptions cheaper. The inquiry for Provisions was mainly for Pork, which was firmer. Cuba Sugar, New-Orleans Molasses, and Rio Coffee were in more demand. Tobacco was less freely purchased. Hay, Leather and Petroleum were salable and buoyant. Whisky was in moderate request. Cotton was very dull. Other articles exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Live Stock Markets show important changes this week. The supply of sheep is very large, cattle and hogs light. The weather has been very hot, making it impossible for butchers to keep meat without using ice freely, and this is an expensive article. They are now buying sparingly—just sufficient for present wants....Beeves number 4,657, which is nearly 2,000 less than last week. Of these 3,470 were sold at Forty-fourth-street, and 814 at Bergen. Trade was brisk and prices ½c.@¾c. better than last week. The good cattle brought 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. net weight, and common droves 8c.@9½c.....The average was about 9½c. and everything was sold off clean....Sheep and lambs are very abundant—15,000 for the week—and are ½c.@1c. ₩ lb. lower. Good fat sheep can scarcely be sold for 4½c. to-day. Lambs are worth $3@$4 25 each....Live hogs are ½c. higher and are selling quickly, corn-fed at 4¾c.@4¾c. Receipts, 8,490, and all sold.

The Battle in Charleston Harbor—Gen. Gillmore's Splendid Operations.

Fort Sumter has fallen! Its historic walls are a mass of ruins! The rattlesnake flag of the rebels, which was hoisted over it on the 14th of April, 1861, has been shot into fragments, and humbled to the ground on the 22d of August, 1863.

Our siege artillery have opened fire on the City of Charleston itself, and if it does not speedily suffer the fate of its chief defensive stronghold, it will be because discretion prevails in the counsels of the rebels.

Such is the news of the morning, and it is news which will thrill the heart of this loyal nation as it has not been thrilled by any event of the war. In Charleston harbor and around Fort Sumter centres so much of tremulous interest—so much sorrow, fear, doubt, hope and joy—alternately to one or other of the great combatants, that when at last the tragedy closes and the curtain falls—when its overthrow is consummated and its rebellious history closed up, the nation feels a sense of relief,—which again quickly changes into exhilaration and enthusiasm as the pealing notes of the National anthem rise and swell upon the air.

The siege operations against Fort Sumter were opened, carried on and completed with a scientific skill and perfectness which must extort the admiration of the military profession, and which amply justify the hopes and the praise of Gen. GILLMORE which we expressed when he was first assigned to the duty of undertaking the work which on Saturday last he finished. The bombardment of the Fort was regularly begun on Monday morning, the 16th inst., after some considerable preliminary work in trying our guns upon it. It closed triumphantly on Saturday last, the 22d inst. We have some knowledge of the operations of each of these six days.

At daybreak of *Monday* our first gun was fired, and the gunnery at once gave evidence of a clear eye and a steady hand in its direction. The first shot that struck the Fort passed entirely through an outer wall, and also through the inner wall of masonry; and but few shots missed their mark. As an effect of this, before evening, the southwest face was pock-marked all over to the depth of five or six feet, and the parapet also began to present a very ragged appearance. On *Tuesday* the work was renewed, and, as a consequence of the day's operations, the northwestern face was pock-marked as the southwestern had been the day before, and only a portion of the parapet above remained. "Sumter," says our correspondent, "looked certainly mournful." On *Wednesday* the fire was resumed, and [illegible] from [illegible] on the [illegible] side; while the fort itself fired only one shot by way of response during the day. On *Thursday*, the fourth day, and on *Friday*, a tremendous firing was kept up, with still increasing effect. On *Saturday*, Gen. GILLMORE seems to have determined to close his labors. According to the rebel telegram which we publish, he fired 604 shots at Sumter, of which *four hundred and nineteen* struck inside and outside. As a consequence, the east wall was scaled and battered in; the northwest wall, with the arches, were demolished; the parapet was undermined; the guns were all dismounted; one shot swept through the fort—and, say the rebels, the "fort is now a ruin." Such was the great week's work achieved by this accomplished engineer and gallant soldier. The Monitors took but little part in the bombardment, and seem to have rendered no material aid whatever. The triumph was the triumph of Gen. GILLMORE'S land batteries. The rebel replies from the fort were throughout comparatively feeble, as Gen. GILLMORE quickly rendered their guns unserviceable.

On next day (Sunday) he notified the rebels that he would open fire on the City of Charleston on Monday. True to his word and prompt to the time, as soon as 12 o'clock of Sunday night had struck, his guns began to play in that direction. We had previously been informed that he had mounted his great 300-pounder piece for this work in a position from which it was thought he could reach Charleston. The latest news gives us a sight of the citizens flying, and the work progressing. The Monitors will now, doubtless, try to run up to the city, and we hope will render effective service. It may be some days yet before we have decisive results, but decisive results are sure.

The heart of the rebels is quailing, and their souls sinking in despair, while loyal men exult that the head of the serpent is being crushed in the very nest in which its eggs were hatched, and in which it first reared its defiant crest.

Rosecrans Before Chattanooga.

Those who take an intelligent view of the military situation will not, amid the brilliancy of our operations on the coast of South Carolina, lose sight of the supreme importance of the work at which the army of Gen. ROSECRANS is now engaged. Superb though the reduction of Sumter be as a piece of engineering, and valuable though its practical results must be, it is a conquest on the outer rim of the rebellion. ROSECRANS menaces its very *centre* and heart. With the possession of Chattanooga, the whole complexion of the war, the distribution of all our forces in the field, and the lines and combinations of military operations undergo a fundamental change. ROSECRANS drives a wedge into the centre of the Confederacy, seizes interior lines, forces the rebels to fall back on exterior lines, and puts the military power of the rebellion at the mercy of a few vigorous blows.

But we must not lose sight of the magnitude of the work which Gen. ROSECRANS has before him. His force is not large. The rebel force in his front probably equals his, and it has the advantage of occupying strong positions. BRAGG had not less than thirty thousand men left. BUCKNER is within supporting distance with twelve thousand more, and Gen. JOE JOHNSTON has joined with additional reinforcements. We make no doubt the army at Chattanooga will be farther strengthened by additions from LEE. Of course the appearance of ROSECRANS in front of Chattanooga will put a complete estoppel on any movements on the part of the rebels in Virginia. The rebels were strong only so long as they could concentre at one point, while holding our forces elsewhere in abeyance. The rebel chiefs will now bend all their energies to save the strategic centre of the Confederacy. What the nature of the artificial defences of Chattanooga may be we know not. They had not been very great up to the time of ROSECRANS' last advance from Murfreesboro; but when BRAGG was outflanked from Tullahoma, he drew his forces over the mountains and set them to work fortifying Chattanooga, and they have been at this work ever since.

The advance on Chattanooga is in two columns, on a double line of operations—ROSECRANS moving on Chattanooga and BURNSIDE moving on Knoxville. There are always objections attaching to double lines, especially as in the present case, when divergent from the centre. It was absolutely necessary, however, that the exposed left flank of ROSECRANS' army should be covered while he makes a right swinging movement on Chattanooga. This is the whole purpose of the coöperation of BURNSIDE'S column. The possession of Knoxville is not, under the circumstances, of vital moment, for Chattanooga in our possession, Knoxville and the whole line is turned, and falls of its own weight.

Having possession of Chattanooga, the Tennessee River will be a perfect protection to our right flank, a small force being stationed at Decatur, Ala., and Bridgeport, to prevent the enemy from crossing at those points. There remains to be protected an open country of only thirty-five miles to the chain of mountains on the East, which are next to impassable. There are not more than three places from the Georgia State line to the Virginia line, by which an army with artillery and trains, could pass from the South into East Tennessee, namely; down the Ocoee River, in Polk County; down the French Broad River, by Warm Springs, and the route from Jefferson, N. C., to Elizabethtown, in Johnson County, East Tennessee. Either of these routes, however, can be defended by a thousand men so effectually that fifty thousand could not force their way through. Small *corps de place* at Decatur and Bridgeport can protect the entire river line. Other small garrisons will be placed at the three mountain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DR. HOSACK ON CATARRH.

Its Causes, Symptoms and Effects.

LETTER No. II.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by R. Hosack, Esq., M.D., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.]

In the preceding letter has been enumerated among the obvious and indirect effects of catarrh, general debility, partial or entire loss of smell and taste, impairment of sight, weakness of memory, deafness, thyroid affections and Consumption. Those of our readers who have not personally experienced the dire effects of catarrh, undoubtedly regard it as but an insignificant trouble in the head, of which the offensiveness and incommodiousness are the worst features. In order to give them a clear and correct idea as to the dangers arising from this complaint, we will point out the manner by which it is propagated from the nasal passages, the starting point—to those organs which it is apt to invade, or which are liable to suffer from its lodgment. A knowledge of the anatomy of the parts concerned, to most desirable for that purpose, will form fully treads of the popular distaste to anatomical descriptions, we shall not enter into the minutiæ, but merely determine to convey a general idea of the parts primarily affected in catarrh, and those in which it becomes so in its progress, and the relation they bear to each other, so that our future remarks may be thoroughly understood.

ANATOMY.

At the back or inferior part of the nose are two elliptical orifices, called the nostrils, the margins of which are provided with a cluster of stiff hair, as a protection against the entrance into the nose of foreign bodies, such as insects, dust, &c. &c., which the respiratory current of air might carry along. From the nostrils extend inward two irregular cavities called the nasal passages or fossæ, which terminate behind in the upper part of the throat by two orifices similar to those in front, called the posterior nares or posterior nostrils. The nasal cavities are separated from each other in the middle line, by a thin vertical partition, called septum, which extends from the base of the skull to the roof of the mouth, and is generally deflected considerably to one side, making one cavity usually larger than the other. The septum is sometimes partially destroyed or perforated by ulceration when the cavities communicate with each other.

Each nasal passage communicates with four small cavities called sinuses, situated in the surrounding bones, named, respectively, the frontal, sphenoidal, maxillary and ethmoidal sinuses, their names being derived from the bones in which they are located. The frontal sinuses are in that portion of the frontal bone immediately above the eyes, where phrenologists locate mechanical ingenuity; the sphenoidal bone is of the base of the cranium, and nearly in the centre of the head; the maxillary sinuses are in the maxillary bone or upper jaw, the location of which need not be particularized; and the ethmoidal bone is a small bone wedged in between the orbits of the eyes, at the root of the nose. Each nasal cavity furnishes communication with the orbit by the lachrymal canal, a bony passage by which the tears are conducted from the eye to the nasal cavity; with the cranium by the opening through which the olfactory nerve enters the nose; and with a triangular cavity situated in the maxillary bone, below and at the base of each orbit, called the sphene-maxillary fossa.

Immediately behind the posterior nares and nearly on a line with the floor of the nasal passages is the mouth of a canal, called the Eustachian tube—in honor of the anatomist who first described it. This tube leads directly into the middle ear or tympanum, and thus connects the nasal cavities with the most important portion of the ear. Behind the nose is continued downward, a muscule-membranaceous sac, about four and a half inches in length, called the pharynx, from the lower and posterior termination of which is continued the œsophagus (or gullet, a canal about nine inches in length, which terminates in the stomach; from its anterior portion is given off the trachea or wind-pipe a tube about four and half inches in length and from three-quarters to one inch in diameter. At the top of this tube is situated the larynx, the organ of the voice, and at its lower end it divides into two branches, a right and a left one—called the bronchia, which enter the right and left lung respectively, there to be divided and subdivided into innumerable minute tubes, called bronchial tubes, which pervade the whole substance of the lungs.

The bone which forms the floor of the nasal passages and the roof of the mouth, is called the hard palate; from its posterior border is suspended a movable, musculo-membranaceous curtain known as the soft palate. Its anterior surface is continuous with the roof of the mouth, and to its lower border is attached the uvula, a conically-shaped little body. Arching outward and downward from the uvula, are two folds of mucous membrane, called the arches or pillars of the soft palate; between these arches are imbedded the tonsils, two glandular bodies of a rounded form, varying in size in different individuals. All those parts behind the mouth, which become visible when the jaw is widely opened and the tongue depressed, including the soft palate and its arches, the uvula, tonsils and upper part of the pharynx, are known under the name of fauces.

The mucous membrane lines all the various parts above described, as it does, in fact, the whole interior of the body. It commences at the edges of the lips and nostrils, proceeds through the nose and mouth to the throat, from whence it is extended downward to line the windpipe, bronchia and their various divisions, so far as the air-cells of the lungs, and proceeding through the œsophagus, it lines that passage, the stomach, the whole alimentary canal and urinary apparatus to their respective terminations. From the nasal cavities it extends through the lachrymal canal to the eye, where, under the name of conjunctiva, it is spread over the inside of the lids and the anterior part of the eye-ball. It is also continued upward, and lines the Eustachian tube, tympanum and mastoid cells, and penetrates to the various sinuses to which it affords a lining.

The mucous membrane is smooth, delicate, of a pinkish hue, plentifully supplied with nerves, blood-vessels and lymphatics, and continually moistened by a peculiarly tough, whitish or clear alkaline secretion called mucus. It is subject to diseases more frequent than any other tissue, on account of its exposure to irritating causes, the delicacy of its structure, and the wide range of its sympathies. Its diseases are noted for their tendency to complication and their aptitude to extend themselves to other and distant organs, by reason of the continuity of its tissue, or by sympathetic spreading.

That part of the membrane lining the nasal cavities is called Schneiderian or pituitary membrane. The former name was bestowed in honor of the German anatomist, Schneider, who, in 1660, first correctly described it, and demonstrated that the nasal secretion emanates from its lining membrane, and not from the brain, as was then generally supposed; the latter name is derived from its peculiar secretion (pituita phlegm or mucus.) Both names will be used indiscriminately in future descriptions.

Inflammation produces important changes in the secretion of the mucous membrane as well as in its structure. In the first stage, the membrane is drier than in health, but the secretion soon increases in quantity, and becomes serous, limpid and acrid; after a short time, however, it becomes more viscid and opaque, of a white, yellow, or greenish-yellow color, until, should the affection progress, it assumes the appearance of pus, and is secreted in a profuse quantity. These pathological changes are successively developed in Catarrh, and will explain the source of the copious discharge always attending that disease, to those of our readers to whom it has heretofore been a mystery. Although Schneider published his observations on this subject two hundred years ago, this explanation is not superfluous even at the present time, as we have frequent occasion to experience. There are many yet who think the discharge

[illegible] Hair Dye.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect Dye. Produces instantaneously a superb Black or Natural Brown, without injury to the hair or skin. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

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CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

CHAMBERLIN—SCHUYLER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. J. Boswell, GEORGE H. CHANDLER, of West Hoboken, N. J., to JANE A. SCHUYLER, daughter of Frederick A. Schuyler, of Hudson City, N. J.

DAVIS—RYDER.—In Greenport, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 24, by Rev. W. H. Bangs, GEORGE W. DAVIS, of Brooklyn, and TILLIE C., daughter of Richard Ryder, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

FELLETT—PARMELE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 25, at the Central Methodist Church, 7th-av. and 14th-st., by Rev. D. S. Parmelee, O. S. FELLETT and MARIA, youngest daughter of B. S. Adams, Esq., all of this City.

SCHUYLER—FERRIS.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. D. Boswell, Alfonso R. SCHUYLER, of Hudson City, N. J., and ADELIA A. FERRIS, daughter of the late Edward Ferris, of Peekskill, N. Y.

VAN BUREN—MONROE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 25, at Calvary Church, New-York, by Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D., Col. D. T. VAN BUREN, U. S. A., and Miss JULIA MONROE, daughter of James L. Morris.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, Mrs. MARY ANDERSON, widow of Aaron Anderson, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. W. H. Stiles, Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock M. Flushing Railroad train leaves James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 11 o'clock A. M.

BLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 24, at 3½ A. M., WALTER, infant son of George W., Jr., and Ellen Elizabeth Blake, aged 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, on Lafayette-av., between Van Nostrand and Marcy-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 10½o'clock A. M.

CLAY.—In Westfield, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, of dysentery, after a short illness, SARAH ISABELLA, only daughter of William H. and Sarah Clay.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Church, New-York, on Thursday, Aug. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAVEY.—In Morrisania, on Monday, Aug. 24, MARY McDONOUGH DAVEY, widow of the late Peter Davey, aged 82 years.

Her friends, and those of her nephew, James Furey, are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st., on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock, previously to interment in the 11th-st. Cemetery.

DAVY.—Suddenly on Friday, Aug. 14, in Trinidad, on Monday morning, Aug. 17, FRANCIS DALHOUSIE DUFF, of the New-York Mounted Rifles, eldest son of the late Maj. W. H. Duff, U. S. A.

DAISY.—On Monday, Aug. 24, JOHN DAISY, aged 39 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 189 Prince-st., without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., LUTHER DAVIS, a member of the 8th regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, son of Dr. Charles Davis, of Phillipsburgh, N. J., in the 21st year of his age.

ELSWORTH.—In Port Hudson, La., on Friday, Aug. 14, Quartermaster ASHER M. ELSWORTH, 128th regiment New-York State Volunteers, eldest son of Edward and Phebe Ann Elsworth, in the 26th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JAFFRAY.—On Monday, Aug. 24, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Fraser, Hastings, REBECCA DRIVER JAFFRAY, daughter of the late Robert Jaffray.

Her friends, and those of her stepfather, Rev. Dr. McElroy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., on Wednesday Aug. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—At his late residence, in Fairfield, near Bridgeport, on Thursday, Aug. 20, after a long and severe illness, JAMES D. JOHNSON, Esq., in the 59th year of his age.

MORAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 22, of disease of the heart, MARY E. MORAND, daughter of Augustus Morand, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 210 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEVERIDGE.—On Monday morning, Aug. 24, BENJAMIN S., son of Charles E. and Elizabeth C. Leveridge, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 317 East 30th-st.

MCMASTER.—In the camp of the 79th regiment New-York State Militia, near Nicholasville, Ky., JAMES McMASTER, Jr., suddenly, of intermittent fever, at 9 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, aged 25 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 452 West 25th-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., this (Wednesday) morning, Aug. 26, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetary.

OOSTHOUT.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 25, GEORGE OOSTHOUT, infant son of William and Jane E. Oosthout, aged 1 year and 3 months.

PALMER.—On Saturday, Aug. 22, MILTON SWIFT, son of Thomas and Sarah E. L. Palmer, aged 5 years, 7 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 324 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RANDOLPH.—On Monday, Aug. 24, Mrs. ALLETTA A. F. RANDOLPH, wife of Abel F. Randolph, daughter of Mrs. Ruth Durland, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, at Canarsi, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ROARKE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 25, BRIDGET ROARKE, a native of the parish of Athleague, County Roscommon, Ireland, aged 65 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James and Michael Roarke, and her brother, William Dougherty, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, James Roarke, No. 30 Scammel-st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, for interment.

☞ California papers please copy.

STEVENSON.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 25, at his late residence, No. 15 Harrison-st., Dr. JOHN B. STEVENSON, aged 48 years.

His remains will be buried from the residence of his brother-in-law, Hugh Maxwell, Esq., in his family vault. Funeral services will take place at his residence, Nyack, this afternoon, (Wednesday,) Aug. 26, at 1 o'clock.

SEAMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 25, EDWIN H., son of Valentine H. and Rebecca C. Seaman, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on fourth day, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Hall-st., between Gates and Greene avs., Brooklyn.

SIMONSON.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Aug. 24, MARIAN A. SIMONSON, aged 60 years.

Her friends, and the friends of her brothers, Isaac, Thomas and John Simonson, are respectively invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock, at No. 4 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I.

WHITEHALL.—On Monday, Aug. 24, FREDERICK FULCHER, only son of Samuel F. and Mary Amelia Whitehall, aged 7 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, on Lawton-st., first house east of Broadway, Williamsburgh, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Cambridge (England) papers please copy.

WOOD.—On second day, (Monday,) the 24th inst., DEBORAH WOOD, aged 66 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on fourth day, (to-day,) the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 440.—AUG. 26, 1863.
63, 65, 72, 21, 39, 14, 64, 36, 48, 33, 8.

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15, 62, 63, 55, 26, 28, 12, 44, 60, 2, 10, 57, 68, 50.

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Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS FOR DYSPEPSIA are the only remedies that can be relied upon for the removal of those oppressions which arise from that distressing disease. They restore both the tone and the digestive powers of the stomach. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot, No. 6 Cedar-st., New-York City.

Extraordinary Cure of Catarrh.

From the New-York Evening Express, Aug. 23, 1863.

We have had our attention directed to some surprising cures which have been performed by the celebrated Dr. VON EISENBERG, of this City, who is daily performing cures that may be palmed off on the credulous as miracles, but we must remember that these cures are the result of the application of scientific discovery, to well-known laws of organization, and the reason why Dr. VON EISENBERG is thus able to render such important service to mankind is, that he has the experience of a large and continued practice. The following certificate, from a highly respectable citizen of New-York, speaks for itself, and requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful: it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 Seventh-street, New-York.

It is therefore no wonder that the office of Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 816 Broadway, is continually thronged with patients from all parts of the Union, seeking the aid of his unrivaled skill.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES
Supplied at manufacturer's prices, from the
NEW SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM,
No. 525 BROADWAY, near 22d-st.
Also, Embroidering, Braiding, Corading, Tucking, Quilting, and every description of
FAMILY SEWING
executed by competent operators at short notice. Machines with operators sent to families by the day or week.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 708 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Treasury Safes, Bank & Office Railroad Chest Iron Offices, only at No. 24 Murray-st. Also, Improved Bolting Powder Boxes, with Sieves for various sizes, Bolting Cloths, &c. Apply at premises.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his own Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 25, 1863.

I have been deaf for OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE.
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing; in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 220 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comprehending his method of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which dictate his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills rushing over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comprehending his method of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which dictate his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

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CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

Dr. LIGHTHILL'S SECOND LETTER
ON
CATARRH.
APPEARS IN TO-DAY'S TIMES.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
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EDWARD M. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Journal, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 23 Bleecker. Office consultations on the affections of the eye and ear, and the various diseases of the nervous system, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Office hours from 4 to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 8 P. M. Private residence, No. 23 Bleecker-st.

DEAFNESS
CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of the
EYE, EAR and THROAT,
TREATED BY
DR. LIGHTHILL,
No. 34 St. Mark's Place, (8th St., between Second and Third Avenues).
Office hours from 9; A. M. till 3, P. M.

☞ Operations for Cross-Eyes, Cataract Artificial Pupil, Glaucoma, &c., &c., will receive special attention.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the many testimonials received, and are submitted with confidence; others, as well as references to parties of the highest respectability, residing in this City, will be cheerfully furnished on application.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has operated upon two of my children for cross-eyes, with perfect success. The eyes which, previous to the operation, were painfully deformed, are now perfectly straight. DAVID SELLING,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Paxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O' POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in my ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor New-York *Teacher*.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

No. 749 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application, to me at my residence, No. 179 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 749 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 122 East 23d-st.

No. 43 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly four years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as well, as the day you left her.

C. S. MOLLY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1863.
Contents:

AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE IN THE EAST.
Illustrations.—The Reasonable Man and the Unreasonable Woman.—The Ladies' Cabin.—Mirabile Dictu.—Commercial Spirits.—A Tale of Horror.—At the Tycoon's.—Trading with the Northern Daimios.—The Friendly Arabs.—A Ride on a Camel.—The Arab Sheikh.—A Gentlemanly Figure.—Angels of Mercy.—Solitude's Enchantress.—Solitude's Punishment.—A Terrible Revenge.—The Diver Cave.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGION.
Illustrations.—The Washington Rock.—Delaware Water-Gap.—View from Mauch Chunk.—Lehigh Valley.—Entrance of Quakake Valley.—Summit Level.—Switch Back.—Coal Breaker.—Wyoming Valley.—Rapids.—Wyoming Valley.—Mauch Chunk.—Instead.—Pine Grove.

THE BATTLE AND TRIUMPH OF DR. SUMNER.

THE RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE NEGRO SLAVE.

PAUL HAYDEN'S CONFESSION.

THE STATESMANSHIP OF SHAKSPEARE.

ONCE UPON A TIME.

ROMOLA. By the Author of "Adam Bede."
CHAPTER LXIII. The Remembrancer.
CHAPTER LXIV. Savonarola and Alexander VI.
CHAPTER LXV. The Prophet Preaches.
CHAPTER LXVI. The Prophet Fulfils.
CHAPTER LXVII. The Prophet Perishes.
Illustrations.—The Wooden Cage.—"I'll take this Eyed one."

THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
CHAPTER LXXII. The Wounded Deer.
CHAPTER LXXIII. Partridge Shooting.
CHAPTER LXXIV. "The Time will come."
Illustrations.—The Wounded Deer.—"Won't you take some more Wine?"

MY OPERATION IN GOUD.
MISTRESS COWPLAND AND HER SONS.
THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM
IN MEMORIAM.—F. S. C.
FIVE YEARS.
PARSON HOWELL'S SORROW.
THE CAREER OF A JOKER.
HARPER'S DRAWER.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
SONG OF THE BLOODY ARISTOCRACY.
Illustrations.—Clothing in 1800 and 1863.—Flour in 1800 and 1863.—Butter in 1800 and 1863.—Potatoes in 1800 and 1863.
FARMER'S HELPMATE.
Illustrations.—Raising Bread.—Cakes.—Sponge.—Under-Sheets.

The twenty-six volumes of the Magazine contain matter equivalent to at least two hundred duodecimo volumes. Many of this is of permanent value, as constituting part of the literature will be found in no other publication. The Numbers will hereafter begin with the first of January and July. Subscriptions will be received for One Dollar and Eighty-eight Cents per Volume, $3.52 for the whole, not cents, the postage to be paid by the purchaser. The same amount of matter, with an equal number of illustrations, issued in separate volumes, would cost at least three hundred dollars. Any single volume will be sent by mail, postage paid, for Twenty cents. Single Numbers, Five Cents. A Complete Set, in Neat Cloth Binding, will be sent by Express, on receipt of Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, or Eighty cents per number for Twenty-five Cents.

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a curious book for curious people and it will tell them so every one. Contains table-talk on the principal newspaper topics throughout the country. 12 mo. Wentworth, No. 2 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,129 Broadway, New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGUERITE, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest novelties to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 splendid illustrations, for $1.25; by mail, postage prepaid. Send to CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 29 Ann-st.

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FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
bought in exchange, or for cash.

COUPONS OF 6PT CENT BONDS received in payment.

CERTIFICATES OF GOLD for sale at market rate.

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

TENNEY & CO.

E. DARIUS WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Interest and dividends made on all deposits in the United States and Canada.

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BANKERS, NO. 29 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED,
Established under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Subscribed Capital..... ONE MILLION STERLING
in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Already issued, 10,000 Shares of £50 each.

Chairman—Right Hon. Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London.

Deputy Chairman—Sir Antonio Brady, Knight, Director of the Bank of England, London.

Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Edward Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & E. Littledale & Co., Liverpool.

Archibald Anderson, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London.

William Graham Forbes, Esq., of the Firm of Forbes Brothers, Liverpool.

John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of Australia, London.

Wm. Mackie Watt, Esq., of the firm of Watt Brothers & Co., Melbourne.

John Rea, Esq., of the firm of Rea Brothers & Co., Manchester.

Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Wood, Rees & Co., Liverpool.

William Reanie, Esq., of the firm of Gavan, Lubbock & Co., London.

Samuel Gurney, Esq., of the late firm of Sam. Gurney & Co.

Secretary—Thomas Johnston, Esq.

Manager—Alexander Allan, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Mr. Wm. Lamb.

IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.

JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager.

J. W. CROSBY, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.

Commercial Agents: Messrs. NEWLAND & MAPLESDEN.

Bankers:
London—The Union Bank of London.
Liverpool—The Bank of England.
Manchester—The Bank of England.
India and China—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
New-York—THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

Solicitors:
London—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
Liverpool—Messrs. Tickner & Hull.
New-York—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED),
Having opened offices at Nos. 52 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to grant Drafts and to Discount Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 52 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

New-York, Aug. 24, 1863.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

The subscribers, having retired from the offices of President and Cashier of the Park Bank, (which position they have held since its organization,) have established themselves in the Banking Business, at No. 30 Wall-st., (in offices recently occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant-Treasurer United States.)

We are now prepared to receive accounts, and deposits with us can be checked for the same as with any of the City Banks.

Interest will be credited to our dealers on their daily balances on the 1st of January and July, at the rate of *three per cent.* per annum.

Particular attention will be given in collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase or sale of all kinds of Government or other securities will be attended to promptly.

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 18, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—CORNER 5TH-av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 23, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

HENRY A. HURLBUT, AMOS B. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS, ISAAC W. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS, O. DE FOREST GRANT,
and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN L. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS OF THE LATE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co.,
No. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM 26.
NEW-YORK, AUG. 20, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGE BONDS, issued by the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

The Trustees of certain creditors of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, are now prepared to purchase your Farm Mortgage Bonds, and to pay therefor in the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Common Stock, at the same rates which they have heretofore paid upon settlement of the Mortgage with the maker.

C. H. MEYER, Chairman.

SOUTH CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 31, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, August 21, 1863.

THE C. C. PADDOCK & COMPANY'S BANK, (a corporation) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the assignment of the New-York State Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 11, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND BANKING OFFICE.—Accounts of officers collected and settled. Ordnance and Quartermasters' returns adjusted at the departments. Pay, pensions and bounties procured. Prize money collected.

SOMES, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York.
No. 478 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, August 21, 1863.—In installments of ten cash shares of the new existing Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid over before the 1st day of October next, at the office of the Cashier, from the 1st instant. Which payment will then entitle shareholders to receive a Certificate of Stock therefor.

E. P. FAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

A. L. STIMSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Monday, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 1. By order.

C. L. MANDOL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 126 BROADWAY.

ASSETS.....

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1863.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending July 31, 1863, to dealers entitled to participate in the profits. Certificates will be ready for delivery on 15th October next.

Also an Interest Dividend of Six per Cent. on outstanding Scrip of the company, payable in cash Oct. 15. Also a semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to the Stockholders, payable upon demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 28, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and One-HALF Per Cent. (Gold Government Par) on the Preferred Stock, and a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (Par of Gold Argument Bill) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 21 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 26, 1863; and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Forty Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 15th and reopen on the 20th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st September next. The transfer books are closed from date to 1st prox.

J. CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
BY
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, No. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
PRIZE STEAMER EAGLE,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels:

Steamer EAGLE,	Schooner JULIA,
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner FROLIC,
Sloop EMILY,	Sloop CHARLES H. SMITH,
Schooner REBEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA,
Schooner SEA SWIFT,	Schooner HARRIET,
Brig COMET,	Schooner A. J. HODGE,
Sloop RELAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of

Aguardiente, brandy, brogans, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, caster oil, cordials, cartridges, claret, cotton cards, candles, Castile soap, crockery, coffee, calf skins, cloth, drugs, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, lead, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olives, olive oil, indigo, iron, pins, paper, pepper, rum, rope, stationery, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, steel, sardines, powder, quicksilver, tea, thread, tin, whisky, chronometers.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection one day before the sale. T. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal.
Southern District of Florida.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACK. & WESTERN R. R. Co.,
No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the room used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 25 and 27 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in each case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal delivered at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Hall's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delia*, consisting of about 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

SILAS B. LITTLE & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LITTLE & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salerooms, No. 29 Nassau-st., a black sided mule, coming 4 years old next spring, 15 hands high, sound, kind and gentle; is very superior under the saddle. Also, a chestnut horse, eight years old, full 16½ hands high, kind and gentle in all respects, and under the saddle. Also, a bay pony, five years old, 13 hands high, long tail, sound, kind and gentle in all harness; a fine saddle horse.

W. C. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
OPIUM NOTICE.—L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 211 Pearl-st., 50 cases Turkey Opium—16 cases Yenidje Opium. To be sold without reserve.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WATER WORKS FOR SALE.—The Elmira Water Works, constructed by the undersigned, are offered for sale. They are substantially built—the mains laid in the principal streets, the water pure, soft and supplied by gravity. The village contains between 18,000 and 20,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most enterprising and rapidly increasing villages in the State. The works were constructed in 1861-2, under a Borough charter, with the usual exclusive rights and privileges. Water Companies being about to engage in building works in another place, we offer them for sale. The entire property can be bought. Address WICKOFF, HOEBER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 7 Warren-st., a thoroughly first-class building, finished in the best manner, sub-basement and extensive brick warehouse in the rear; can be altered to suit any business or let in lots. Possession can be given. Two-thirds of the purchase money can be obtained on mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply to SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 100 Chambers-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 65x100, with improvements. Will be sold for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON COTTAGE-AVENUE IN the village of Mott Haven, 10 minutes' walk from 3d-av. cars and steamboat, a first-class house containing 12 rooms, with all the improvements; will be sold very low on easy terms. Apply to THOS. OVERINGTON, Builder, Concord-st., Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE TRACT OF coal land in the Anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Very handy to market. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists to invest. Nor particulars, apply to A. E. BENNETT, No. 109 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BY ORDER OF THE CITY BANK OF BRIDGEPORT.—FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful and complete residences in the village of Fairfield, Conn., house built and lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Gillett; quarter of a mile from a fine bathing beach, the shore of Long Island Sound; only two hours and a quarter distant from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and commodious, with all modern improvements; gas-pipes throughout and complete machinery for making gas on the premises; fine stables, cow-house, ice-house and hennery; four acres of garden. The grounds in front of and around the house are shaded by many rare varieties of evergreens and twice shrubbery. In the rear of the fruit orchard, which is connected with the garden, there are four acres of fine meadow lands stretching to a road parallel with the one running in front of the house. In all respects this place is peculiarly suited for a gentleman's country-seat. If not sold at private sale on or before the 15th day of September, it will be disposed of at public auction, due notice of which sale will be given. For permits to view the premises, or for any information in regard to it, apply to J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Seneca, Monroe County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty-odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME VILLAGE RESIdence; excellent outbuildings and 11¾ acres of land, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. Location 14 miles from Jersey City on the New-Jersey Railroad. To any person desiring a healthy and pleasant residence with quick and frequent communication with New-York, the above offers rare inducements. Price $15,000; two-thirds may remain on mortgage if required. Apply to JOHN WEBBER, Esq., No. 233 Grand-st., Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Building.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A FURnished house, situated on Main-st., within three minutes' walk of the Brick Church Station. The house is well shaded, and the garden contains a great variety of fruit. Terms easy. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to HENRY SANGER, at Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¾ acres of land, the house, barn and outbuildings; grounds stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, near Cornwall Landing, N. Y., embracing some of the finest land in that famed locality. For information, apply to GEO. S. COE, Esq., American Exchange Bank, New-York City; S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y., or to Mrs. H. C. HUSSEY, on the premises.

TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCES for sale at Maplewood, township of South Orange, N. J., beautifully located and convenient to station. Will be sold at a low figure. Also, to let, a cottage at Tarrytown; low rent. Apply at drug store, Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 65 acres, in a good state of cultivation, situated at the Craigville depot, on Newburgh branch of the Erie Railroad; a fine, healthy part of Orange County; communication with the City several times a day, by railroad or Hudson River; if desired, a part will be sold with the buildings and improvements; a very desirable country residence, suitable for City boarders; the remaining part consists of all the land about the depot (except one lot;) title indisputable; part of the purchase money may remain on the land. Address M. SEAKS, Craigville, Orange County, N. Y.

A FINE FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Containing 100 acres of land, situated in New-Jersey, 12 miles from this City, on the line of a railroad with hourly communications. It is pleasantly situated, with an abundance of shade and fruit. The stock, crop, farming utensils, horses and carriages, will be sold with the farm, if desired, and possession given immediately, or would exchange for good City property. Apply to W. L. JONES, No. 203 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT GRAIN, HAY AND fruit farm, 73 acres, finely located, 18 miles from the City; good improvements; house contains 12 rooms, well timbered, fenced, &c.; valuable apple and pear orchards, and smaller fruits in abundance.

W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SHORE-FRONT FARM, OF 10 acres, 38 miles on Long Island, at a bargain. New house and barn, splendid water view, fishing and bathing; near schools, churches, stores, Post-office, etc. Terms easy. R. BLAKE, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only. House modern; 26 by 60 feet, four stories, convenient and well furnished. Address Box No. 230 Post-office.

SEVERAL HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED for the Winter. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x36 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A house and lot, between 23d and 42d sts. and 5th and 8th avs., in a good neighborhood. Address, stating full particulars, W. K., BUCKROE, No. 23 William-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED house, in some 30th and 34th sts. and 5th and 8th avs. Address, stating full particulars, W. K., BUCKROE, No. 23 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for the purchase of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

For delivery on 7th of September, 1863:

663 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted; 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from heart or ears.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

12,500 pounds first quality cornmeal sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams and bacon are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops; or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.

1,250 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufactory to be stated in the bids, and whether in wood or sacks. Each barrel to contain 196 pounds. The barrels to be full hoop-lined and bunge sealed.

1,414 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, sixty pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

100,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,800 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

137,600 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows:

1. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each, like sample to be seen at this office.

3. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full shop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

363,125 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

1,250 GALLONS OF PURE quality CIDER VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

2,500 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

25,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

1,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

2,250 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,250 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

2,500 gallons mixed PICKLES in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized Cucumbers, two gallons green Peppers, and two gallons Onions.

For delivery on the 14th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 21st of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 28th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Sugar, Candles, Salt and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying priciesly with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payments are to be entered and made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers; to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 1,000 tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase, at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which condition is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent, or balance due, will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Two or more sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, will be required to sign bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a U. S. District Judge, U. S. District Attorney or Collector. The right is reserved to reject all the bids, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal for the War Department."

(Signed) A. BOYD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, commonly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail; between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this island, 26 Vic. ch. 25, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 26 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 26 Vic. ch. 25.

The terms and conditions, instructions and regulations which the contractor will be taken to be bound by, can be seen on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAVCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, at Jamaica, Spanish Town.

H. ——

OFFICE OF STORES COMMISSARIAT,

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, viz.:

For delivery on the 7th of September, 1863:

[illegible] barrels of first quality new MESS PORK, to be full salted; 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from heart or ears.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

12,500 pounds first quality cornmeal sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams and bacon are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops; or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.

1,250 barrels of first quality extra superfine

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 371 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1863.

DESERTERS called ... Persons ... calling ... which ... Sec. ... Resolved, That every person ... Articles of War, who shall procure ... or entice, a soldier ... of the United States ... desert; or ... conceals or gives employment to a deserter ... knowing him to have deserted ... shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the ... in any sum not exceeding $500, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months.

The number of deserters from the United States Army from regiments now in the field, disguised and employed in this District, will exceed the law in relation to employ ing or concealing them to be rigorously enforced, and all are warned against violating the preceding section.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT—SEVENTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 8 of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Seventh District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes;' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Seventh District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(L. S.) (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Seventh District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-District, 1,104.
To the Second Sub-District, 1,327.
To the Third Sub-District, 644.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts, with the fifty per cent added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 63 3d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.:

First Sub-District—Eleventh Ward.
Second Sub-District—Seventeenth Ward.

No excuses for exemptions will be heard until due notice shall have been given.

FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Seventh District of New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT—EIGHTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 8 of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Eighth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes;' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Eighth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Eighth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-District, for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-Districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-District, 1,104.
To the Second Sub-District, 1,327.
To the Third Sub-District, 644.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts, with fifty per cent added.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 7th.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, No. 1,303 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this District will be *resumed* on TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863, at 9 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The ballots will be counted publicly and placed in the wheel, and there will be drawn therefrom:

For the First Sub-District, Eighteenth Ward, 1,104, less 216, previously drawn.
For the Second Sub-District, Twentieth Ward, 1,127.
For the Third Sub-District, Twenty-first Ward, 644.

Persons drawn will be duly notified when and where to report, and when claims for exemption will be heard.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Eighth District.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Fencing lots between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues; also, fencing lots at the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and on Fifty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; also, the six lots immediately in the rear of same, three of which front on Thirty-ninth-street, and three front on Fortieth-street; also lots known as Ward Numbers two thousand and thirteen, two thousand and fourteen and two thousand thirty-seven in the same block; also, lots on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, known as Ward numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, fifty-six and fifty-seven in block number three hundrd and forty-five, and Ward numbers sixteen, seventeen, fifty-six and fifty-seven, in block number three hundred and forty-six. Also, lots on the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward numbers thirty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and the lot on the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward number twenty-eight, in block number three hundred and forty-six.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WILLIAM A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Aug. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEFS OF REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 371 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1863.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL RESIDENTS of this District is called to the following regulations:

FORM 24.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ..., resident of ..... county, State of ....., hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ....., a widow, (or of ....., an aged parent,) dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named ..... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me ..... the above-named ..... and ..... and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she Desires one of his or her Sons Exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ..... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependant for support on the labor of my two sons, above-named; and I elect that my ..... son ..... shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named ..... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of ..... sons for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the person certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ..... under 13 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ..... under 13 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, or the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ..... county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, belong liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of ..... motherless children, under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ....., residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... is father of ..... motherless children under 12 years of age and dependent on his labor for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ....., county, State of ....., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am ..... years of age.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of .....'s age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ....., and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age. "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT—FIFTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fifth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled 'An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes;' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fifth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(L. S.) (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fifth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men herein assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-District, 1,104.
To the Second Sub-District, 1,327.
To the Third Sub-District, 644.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts with fifty per cent added.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
JAMES B FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fifth Congressional District of the State of New-York will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at No. 413 Broome-st., in the City of New-York.

JOHN DUBY,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fifth District, New-York.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
Broadway, cor. of W. 47th-st. and 7th-av.,
Aug. 25, 1863.

In pursuance of orders this day received from Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, the draft in this District will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The quotas of the different Wards are as follows:

Twenty-second Ward	1,500
Nineteeth Ward	1,347
Twelfth Ward	335

The drawing will commence with the Twenty-second Ward, beginning with the number one thousand and one, and will be proceeded with until the whole quota is drawn.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 27, the quota for the Nineteenth Ward will be drawn, and on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, the quota for the Twelfth Ward will be drawn.

Due notice will hereafter be given when applications for exemption will be heard.

CHARLES S. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal 9th District, N. Y.

NOTICE.—I HAVE A YEAR CLOCK, LEFT AT my store two years ago to be repaired. If not called for it will be sold for expenses immediately.

S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, August 22, 1863.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3¼, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany. Connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 5 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls; also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge to Dover. 6:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville & Fordham. For Williamsbridge, 9:14, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5.50 and 10 25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A.M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, leaving at 6 05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A.M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	10 07 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED Accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5 30 P.M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A.M., 3 30, 4:10 and 5:10 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2.45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6 30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 9 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 9 A. M. returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellow's Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day at the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER [illegible] leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at Stony Point, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West. Returning, leaves Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATEN, Commander,
will be despatched
FROM NEW-YORK,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and at intervals, thereafter of about six weeks.

First Cabin, Gold	$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 13 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food	$60
Steerage—With superior accommodations	$30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool	$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

GALWAY LINE,
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. Larros,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$70 and $80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $75, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'sday, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'sday, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Sept. 5
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Sept. 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The Steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer, on THURSDAY, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing.
LOUISIANA	2,156	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90
	75
Steerage	35

Payable in Currency.

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

PASSAGE, $60.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGO

THE DRAFT—THURSDAY.

The Drafting for the Militia District was resumed and completed yesterday, the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards being drawn. There has been no indication of opposition in this District, and everything has passed off creditably to the citizens, as well as to Capt. WAGNER and his associate officers and assistants. The following is the result:

SIXTH WARD.

A.

Adams, S 321 Bowne.
Avraham, G 129 White.
Alsand, G 49 Lawrence.
Aser, Mr 236 Canal.
Adeline, R 138 Laurens.
Alexander, J 257 W Houston.
Adams, B 58 King.
Anderson, R 198 Vandam.
Archer, W 49 Clarkson.
Allen, T (col) St Nicholas H.
Ahiman, L 142 Sullivan.
Anderson, J 461 Broadway.
Alber, G 66 Sullivan.
Applegate, T H 77 Wooster.
Alexander, J 62 Wooster.
Auerbarin, A 29 Wooster.
Apple, H E 208 Laurens.
Aimson, T 236 Varick.

B.

Bock, H A 169 Leonard.
Beckley, J 48 Park.
Beckman, R Tombs.
Bhower, M 62 Pearl.
Brady, C 64 Chatham.
Bawbell, S Tax Commis'r.
Boylan, P 182 Bayard.
Black, G 63 Bayard.
Beckman, J 87 Bayard.
Bremer, J 246 Spring.
Bern, J 365 Hudson.
Brandon, J 43 Laurens.
Bartelle, C 82 Varick.
Bowmer, P 155 Spring.
Bowles, P 282 Mercer.
Bonville Bro., S 91 Mercer.
Brown, R 9.
Brooks, C 26 King.
Brooks, S 12 King.
Brown, A 45 Spring.
Balston, G Vandam.
Bentell, E 270 Spring.
Bayley, J 331 Hudson.
Bayley, R 12 King.
Buckingham, Mr 197 Prince.
Bang, W 14 Wooster.
Birdsall, G P 289 Spring.
Brans, L 26 Wooster.
Browning, W 11 Clark.
Bosher, D 191 Prince.
Benedict, A 220 Washington and Charlton.
Brennen, T 311 Canal.
Brady, C 263 Greenwich.
Brennan, F 58 Vandam.
Brady, J N O 576 Greenwich.
Bruce, J 80 Mercer.
Bruce, F 411 Canal.
Blankenburgher, A 189 Vandam.
Bush, F 12 Laurens.
Davidson, S 119 Laurens.
Dudley, J 28 Houston.
Demser, C 70 Thompson.
Dolan, Jas 211 W Houston.
Dasher, C 21 Seminick.
Dooley, P 44 Grand.
Dakes, S 73 Macdougal.
Dunn, J. 161 Laurens.
Duff, T 159 Varick.
Druman, M 51 Macdougal.
Delbernet, L 49 Greene.
Dobson, G 119 King.
Davidson, A 15 Prince.
Dougherty, P 16 Thompson.
Dedal, G 63 Charlton.
Dixon, H 265 W Houston.
Devahing J 416 Broadway.
Dubar, J (col) 17 Laurens.
Derand, J S 23 Varick.
Eland, H 48 Mott.
Eiseick, R 67 Mulberry.
Eng, A 563 Prince.
Ewilt, J P 101 Varick.
Endler, N 479 Broadway.
Early, F 63 Thompson.
Easton, A 6 Watts.
Eagas, D 85 Thompson.
Eyert, W 373 W Houston.
Everland, S 137 Wooster.
Ernalis, E 545 Broadway.
Elliott, A 142 Green.
Ehlers, E M L 328 Hudson.
Emerann, J 45 Sullivan.
Edwards, J H 166 W Houston.
Faulkner, H 94 Baxter.
Fresh, F 39 Park.
Fleming, J 86 Mulberry.
Fanetor, C M 74 Duane.
Fuganee, J 38 Laurens.
Furness, J B 84 Greene.
Freeberg, J N C 13 Thompson.
Farley, J 34 Nicholas Hotel.
Fowler, G 574 Broome.
Fiddler, J 123 Houston.
Fenkin, H 79 King.
Fisher, O 46 Vandam.
Fullerton, W 190 Grand.
Fagen, J 149 Spring.
Ferriman, P 83 King.
Fischer, Mrs 61 Laurens.
Fenton, T 109 Wooster.
Fisher, H 533 Broome.
Ferman, G, 353 Spring.
Frey, C 34 Laurens.
Fisher, G 37 Greene.
Fetterson, T A 120 Varick.
Fogerty, P 103 Charlton.
Ferguson, W (col) 73 Grand.
Flynger, J 218 Spring.
Ethan, J 95 Charlton.
Frances, G W 83 Sullivan.
Fiddler, J 147 Sullivan.
Fermat, C 179 Prince.
Franklin, C 84 Thompson.
Fegan, E, 488 Broome.
Fried, A 55 Laurens.
Fritch, M 59 Thompson.
Forest, R 55 Greenwich.
Fariay, 27 Spring.
Faulkner, T 22 Spring.
Fitz-John, H 655 Greenwich.
Franswaay, H 56 Greene.
Gafferey, P 85½ Mulberry.
Goode, J 162 Leonard.
Gleeson, J 102 Bayard.
Gallitch, S 72 Bayard.
Gerritsen, B 448 Pearl.
Garrin, S F Soldiers' Aid Office.
Grambenah, J 22 Mulberry.
Gibel, G 87 Walker.
Gaynor, P 169 Varick.
Grifter, F E 157 Spring.
Garligan, J 28 Clarke.
Graham, R (col) 845 Broome.
Grazey, Mr 536 Broome.
Graham, C (col) 541 Broome.
Gallighar, M 560 Broome.
Gleamay, D L 88 Varick.
Galligher, Mr 263 Houston.
Goodwin, J 39 Thompson.
Gerlach, G 441 Canal.
Green, G (col) 30 Clarke.
Gibney, W 42 King.
Gould, W E 147 Sullivan.
Gilroy, E 129 White.
Gray, Wm 90 Bayard.
Gebheart, M M (colored) 19 Laurens.
Greaney, G 98 Wooster.
Garvay, P 166 Thompson.
Griffith, G C 139 Prince.
Gilmore, V 13 Mott.
Gerker, C 139 Spring.
Gripenhall, H 145 Thompson.
Griffith, M A 121 Laurens.
Grobet, A 561 Canal.
Gerhand, F 58 Watt.
Graham, M 25 Sullivan.
Glave, G 49 Greene.
Gardner, C 23 Orand.
Goodman, A 78 Grand.
Gallagher, John 564 Greenwich.
Geotzinie, S 483 Greenwich.
Gaulay, J 26 Grand.
Gohnar, J 23 Laurens.
Hewlett, A Comptroller's office.
Hend, G R 474 Pearl.
Hoad, J 15 Mott.
Hubert, J colored 10 Park.
Holloway, R Police City Hall.
Herbert, G 217 Walker.
Hammond, T 123 Leonard.
Halan, Mr 128 Leonard.
Hallasay, W 510 Broome.
Heidrick, F 403 Canal.
Hickley, Mr 232 ——
Heart, Leon, 141 Spring.
Hotsack, C B 88 Nicholas Hotel.
Herd, F 52 Prince.
Hastens, G W 30 Spring.
Hern, W 190 Spring.
Hopperst, L 111 Charlton.
Henry, C M — Macdougal.
Henderson, W 562 Broome.
Hirsenbeian, 51 King.
Howell, D 192 Spring.
Hunt, G 534 Greenwich.
Holsterman, F 21 Thompson.
Hupplety, W 105 Charlton.
Henan, J B 35 Thompson.
Heyser, T 43 Sullivan.
Harrey, J D 563 Broadway.
Henry, A cot'd, 50 Laurens.
Hunt, G 481 Greenwich.
Hendrick, W 141 Wooster.
Hanraud, J, C 51 Vandam.
Hunt, A 112 Laurens.
Harmer, M 103 Prince.
Heegsterberg, Mr 78 Spring.
Hann, H 139 W Houston.
Hunt, J 63 Mulberry.
Hattenbush, F Tombs.
Hawley, W St Nicholas h.
Henkel, E 113 Greene.
Hoffman, J 66 Mercer.
Hooker, H 43 Sullivan.
Hart, G 527 Greenwich.
Harrison, T 43 Vandam.
Hebeas, W 23 Wooster.
Harriman, J 162 Spring.
Herdt, F 152 Prince.
Haick, J G 111 Spring.
Highland, T 147 Varick.
Hanson, H P 83 Thompson.
Hanling, R St Nicholas Hotel
Horton, D (col) 64 Sullivan.
Hunt, J 38 Wooster.
Hannigan, W 76 Charlton.
Harley, J 49 Greene.
Hoffman, C 68 Charlton.
Haagan, C 202 Varick.
Hopkins, C col'd 83½ Greene
Houghens, Mr 443 Broome.
Hunter, A col'd 73 Laurens.
Haid, J 51 Sullivan.
Handuslann, S 97 Varick.
Harland, M 101 Laurens.
Herbert, John 139 Varick.
Honck, J 220 Spring.
Hare, F 23 Thompson.
Haddock, J 253 Spring.
Hadden, J W 455 Greenwich.
Hartman, J cor Broome and Greene.
Hanesay, F 35 Sullivan.
Hart, J 60 Thompson.
Ingles, J 471 Broome.
Jeeling, S 221 Hudson.
Jean, J 118 Thompson.
Jones, F 39 487 Broadway.
Jones, J 59 Macdougal.
Jones, S 546 Broome.
Jaeger, G 383 Hudson.
Jacobs, H 168 Leonard.
Johnston, J colored Catherine-lane.
Johnston, 97 Greene.
Jones, C F St. Nich. Hotel.
Johnson, A 76 Clarke.
Jackson, R colored 62 Clarke.
Jackson, P col 46 Laurens.
Johnston, J col 28 Broadw'y
Jarvis, E 361 W Houston.
Jeffers, J (col.) 29½ Thompson.
Jeaning, G W 147 Laurens.
Johnson, J 126 Varick.
Johnson, D 55 Greene.
Jacard, J 157 Spring.
Janger, C 46 Laurens.
Jarnam, J 140 Greene.
Johnson, C 29 Mercer.
Jennlog, W 147 Laurens.
Johnston, W colored 67 Sullivan.
Johnson, D col 16 Sullivan.
Kennedy, P 496 Pearl.
Kisher, M 62 Centre.
Kavanah, M 2 Centre.
Kanniger, M 147 W Houston.
Kelley, J 224 Greenwich.
Kenney, W 43 Laurens.
Kelley, J Charlton.
Kilcarl, R 150 Wooster.
Kermandey, A 46 Wooster.
Klaiar, G 146 Prince.
Kavanah, J cor Hudson.
Kenney, J Kingsland.
Kelley, C Kingsland.
Kavanah, J 556 Greenwich.
Kampller, S 573 Broome.
Kavanah, W 34 Thompson.
Kreitzer, J 171 Greenwich.
Kientzler, C 5 Grand.
Kofess, H Prescott House.
Kohler, F 142 Laurens.
Kelley, M 89 King.
Klagen, H 66 Charlton.
Kaarpon, J 226 Hudson.
Kenvin, J 22 Nicholas Hotel.
Kranker, H 107 Wooster.
Kelly, W H, 30 Spring.
Kelly, J 27 Sullivan.
Lewis, J 9 Chatham.
Lyon, J 49 Pearl.
Lyboh, P 213 Washington.
Lowe, C 37 Sullivan.
Leighton, F 74 Grand.
Lehman, O 221 Mercer.
Lorgay, J (col) 66 Sullivan.
Lemee, A 91 Grand.
Lee, J F 123 Laurens.
Lowe, G 216 Hudson.
Lehrer, A (col) 197 Laurens.
Lowler, D 13 Charlton.
Lynch, P 181 Dyke.
Lamberton, C 22 Congress.
Lane, H 148 Varick.
Lydecker, J 581 Broome.
Lehrer, A 65 Vandam.
Lalure, J 65 Mercer.
Leprohon, J P 98 Laurens.
Lynch, T 34 Renwick.
Lisk, Mr 188 Houston.
Lastman, D 21 Mercer.
La Tare, G 95 Mercer.
Lemoyne, A 288 Broome.
Lee, W (col) 66 Grand.
Levy, A 66 Grand.
Lasbell, C 17 Greene.
Leahlee, A 178 Spring.
Leonard, L 54 Nicholas Hotel.
Lassey, A 17 Wooster.
Lasher, W H (colored) 57 Thompson.
Lyons, S J 57 Thompson.
Lamb, A T 191 Varick.
McCoe, J 121 Mott.
McGee, T A 59 Franklin.
Mahony, M 20 Mulberry.
McKenney, P 72 Mulberry.
McMahan, D 138 Leonard.
Mack, M 6 Saxter.
McGloeken, M 150 Chatham.
McCarthy, D 72 Mulberry.
Mayer, A F 94 Elm.
McKenna, J 21 Bayard.
Morris, John 16 Beekry.
Montgomery, W 115 Leonard.
Maloney, P 49 Mott.
Miles, J 113 King.
Morris, W S 841 Broome.
McGracky, J Washington.
Maherasty, J 238 W Houston.
Meinken, M 285 Broome.
Marrett, Wm 43 Greene.
Mitchell, J 266 Houston.
McCormick, J N G 129 Prince
Mayler, F 262 Canal.
Manbver, E 27 Wooster.
McSoule, F 288 Prince.
Munchapple, H 25 Broome.
Medney, 204 Laurens.
Manley, J 34 Desminick.
McDonald, M 142 Prince.
Mount, D B 63 King.
McKahn, F 78 King.
Mitchell, A 49 Greene.
Miller, A 82 Bengalt.
Millis, C 197 Varick.
Murray, J 541 Broome.
Morris, J 73 Charlton.
Mac F 30½ Mercer.
McFeelie, F F 73 Charlton.
Mollolley, J (col) 90 Clarke.
McAlray, F 99 W Houston.
Mchina, A 3 Canal.
Manlay, H (col) 23 Grand.
Mohr, R M 88 Wooster.
Minor, J W 92 Grand.
Mask, Mr 488 Greenwich.
Miller, L 122 King.
McGrafts, D 25 Mercer.
Menlkie, W 487 Greenwich.
Mangles, W 489 Washington.
Merrill, O 54 Washington.
Murphy, N 23 Chambers.
Marshall, T 69 Mott.
Mahatay, Y J 66 Chambers.
Morgan, J 90 Park.
Malarhill, P 226 Franklin.
Mottger, S 49 Franklin.
Moore, T 28 Pell.
Morris, J (col) Pier 42 N R foot.
Mulgay, W H 49 King.
Mallin, F 48 McDougal.
Miller, Mr 185 Spring.
Miller, D 169 Mercer.
Morgan, F F 68 Sullivan.
Moore, C H 69 W Houston.
Moore, F R 411 Canal.
McCrossan, B 252 Sullivan.
McGarn, J 203 Spring.
Mayer, N 16 Laurens.
Manderville, J 69 Wooster.
Moore, V 98 Wooster.
Nel, H 29 Laurens.
Moore, F (col) 94 King.
Newtyerpe, R 123 Houston.
Miner, W 123 Varick.
Minier, E 98 Wooster.
McKnight, J 350 Washington
Morrissy, F 110 Laurens.
Mayer, J 48 Mercer.
McCabe, F cor Hudson.
Mandelan, R 121 Greene.
McLaughlin, M 86 Laurens.
Moore, J 281 Hudson.
Mott, C L 1½ Charlton.
Mannon, G 131 Mercer.
Mayer, R 211 Spring.
Murril, R 94 Charlton.
McDurmott, G N O 40 Laurens.
Mannbreafer, J 110 Spring.
Mower, H 121 Green.
Martha, P 159 Laurens.
McBride, J 85 King.
Morand, H 31 Vandam.
Manlay, G 84 Sullivan.
Myers, W H 89 Sullivan.
Marlayer, T 99 Green.
Noah, J 489 Broome.
Nelson, C 115 Wooster.
Nankon, A 26 Wooster.
Napp, A 91 Varick.
Nevins, E D 286 Broadway.
Noble J, 50 Vandam.
Nolls, T 82 Mulberry.
Nafalan, A 40 City Hall-pl.
Nugent, A 45 Duane.
Nott, O 77 Greene.
Nichols, S ——
Nolan, A 63 Watt.
O'Hearn, J 124 Leonard.
O'Brian, P 34 Mulberry.
O'Donnel, P 21 Mulberry.
O'Conner, E 536 Pearl.
O'Finn, M 26 Elm.
Gveane, P H 494 Broome.
Oliverd, J 83½ Chatham.
Gweans, J 379 Hudson.
Osborn, C S St Nicholas Hotel.
Gberts, A 46 Thompson.
O'Busz, J 143 Spring.
Gheagen, J V 152 Spring.
Oot, A. ——
O'Brien, J 22 Grand.
Oberst, J 495 Broome.
O'Brien, J 84 Nicholas H't'l.
Oven, E 22 Dominick.
Oshorn, H 556 Broome.
O'Neil, E 561 Broome.
O'Donnel, Mr 45 Dominick.
Grmandy, T 113 Grand.
Pisser, J 76 Duane.
Powor, M 42 Mott.
Pflock, F 58 Centre.
Peters, J 130 Franklin.
Perry, A E 166 Bayard.
Palmer, J 36 Bowery.
Phail, Henry 53 Chambers.
Pagen, W 111 Prince.
Penny, D C 168 Spring.
Parcell, M Spring-st Market
Plunkett, A 466 Washington
Philip, F 121 Laurens.
Pierce, R 41 Sullivan.
Parsons, Geo 10 Laurens.
Parker, J 26 Greene.
Peterman, C 538 Broome.
Peabody, W 241 Canal.
Pierson, E E 198 Laurens.
Powers, R F 11 Vandam.
Pierce, R S 142 Prince.
Purcell, J 99 Houston.
Percell, J 482 Broome.
Paterson, J 105 Laurens.
Paul, J 76 Grand.
Pichaler, D 78 Thompson.
Paterson, W 307 Spring.
Philips, J 291 Spring.
Palmer, J 11 Charlton.
Rallgett, G 208 Hudson.
Retreat, J 215 Wooster.
Rice, J 92 King.
Reynolds, C S 162 Prince.
Raney, P 139 Grand.
Rook, Mr 181 Varick.
Ryan, J 456 Broome.
Roberts, P 37 Wooster.
Raine, H D 139 W Houston.
Ray, C 35 Sullivan.
Richards, I 221 W Houston.
Ritter, N 387 Hudson.
Rue, R 55 Vandam.
Rodgerson, O 26 Green.
Richardson, J 294 Hudson.
Rice, G cor Green & Broome.
Rasnew, P J 106 Laurens.
Riley, D (col) 17 Laurens.
Robert, A 191 Prince.
Richards, W 94 Chatham.
Ryan, J 44 Duane.
Rheamy, T P 7 Franklin.
Rose, W 74 Duane.
Ryan, A 2 Franklin.
Rosenbrands, S 82 Elm.
Ray, P 16 Pell.
Rheim, J 551 Pearl.
Riley, C St Nicholas Hotel.
Ross, C 93 Laurens.
Ridge, J 121 Mercer.
Rudolf, J H 183 Charlton.
Rudman, D 537 Greenwich.
Rheoden, M 84 Wooster.
Reder, G 383 Canal.
Room, A 57 Mercer.
Reonstead, L 28 Gharlton.
Rill, J 473 Broome.
Riley, John 186 Varick.
Robinson, Mr 46 Charlton.
Sweeney, J 481 Pearl.
Stein, S 29 Elm.
Shea, D 47 Baxter.
Stocker, J 18 Duane.
Sheehan, D 114 Chatham.
Seigle, W 51 Franklin.
Sullivan, D 26 Bayard.
Shich, R 73 Mott.
Seagan, D C 363 Hudson.
Sante, M 113 Greene
Swab, A 98 Prince
Somorsett, O 89 Thompson
Shruer, Joseph 466 Broome
Seale, Mr 261 Spring
Simpson, J 45 King
Shealwieber, H 77 Greene
Scanland T cor Greene and Thompson.
Stern, W 132 Varick.
Smith, Jr, J 134 Greene.
Strall, O 513 Greenwich.
Speck, I 23 Greene
Scott, J 29½ Renwick.
Speagler, A St. Nicholas Hotel.
Snyder, H 44 Thompson.
Sanders, J R 43 Greene.
Southall, W 126 Wooster.
Sigsmund, S 473 Broome.
Sinke, G 288 Spring.
Suffens, H 111 Charlton.
Shield, T 250½ Hudson.
Shaw, J 48 Greene.
Spencer, W 267 Canal.
Smith, G H 187 W Houston.
Shock, H 63 Greene.
Shultmer, C 70 Greene.
Stanton, M 74 Thompson.
Sharp, G 22 Grand.
Smith, Wm 526 Broome.
Seadcrf, H 33 Watts.
Schulble, corner Greene and Houston.
Salenger, E M 110 Wooster.
Stultze, A 548 Greenwich.
Southal, M 23 Wooster.
Spenense, E 2 Laurens.
Sellig, A 29 Mercer.
Shafer, J 9 Sullivan.
Spaulding, H A 65 Broadway
Sheyler, J 111 Greene.
Shafer, P 121 Greene.
Steremson, J 178 Spring.
Shay, M 96 Mulberry.
Shellman, A 449 Pearl.
Seilsight, A 18 Elm.
Samon, M 297 Spring.
Skeak, B 25 Mott.
Sacier, F 44 Thompson.
Smith, T (colored) 68 King.
Sheard, G 111 Laurens.
Sheilds H (col) 37 Sullivan
Smidt, G 71 Greene
Salerheart, H 145 Greene
Simpson J 548 Greenwich
Smidt, S G 47 Greene
Stanley, D 245 Greenwich
Shuieres, E 192 Spring
Sullivan, C 96 Grand
Steppe, T 12½ Wooster
Smith R St Nicholas Hotel.
Smell, E F 139 Laurens.
Smith, D 393 Canal.
Sewart, J W 143 Wooster.
Spuring, F E 283 Hudson.
Serpert, H 39 Mercer.
Steiger, F 588 Broome
Smidt, A 103 Thompson.
Smith, T R 194 Greene.
Scofield, R 134 Spring.
Smith, N J 96 Prince.
Sepwohn, J B 471 Broadway
Schault, F — Wooster.
Sowers, F 530 Broome.
Shaw, ! ! Vandam.
Soar, F 37 Thompson.
Sullvan, T 487 Greenwich.
Semnon, J 541 Greenwich.
Snyder, C 143 Laurens.
Smith, J 119 King.
Smith, F 75 Thompson.
Smith, A (col.) 23 Laurens.
Sewall, M 490 Broome.
Scovill, H M 41 King.
Stroeker, G 85 Macdongal.
Swartz, F 107 Thompson.
Shaffel, Mr 268 Spring.
Stede, A 267 W Houston.
Semms, L G 114 Prince.
Simmons, P 13 Thompson.
Shnity C 197 Houston.
Shelar, D 49 Mercer.
Schade, P 142 Laurens.
Strayer, J 21 Green.
Smith, W H 88 Varick.
Shatt, J 886 Broome.
Twitser, J F 160 Varick.
Temen, J 570 Greenwich.
Thompson, R 43 Wooster.
Tannenpont, S 339 Canal.
Travers, T 122 Laurens.
Turner, W 64 Greene.
Tamrie, A 497 Broome.
Taylor, W 430 Greenwich.
Titus, J (col) 67 Sullivan.
Twessing, G B 288 King.
Uligh, E 288 Hudson.
Van Lensa, E 116 Leonard.
Vagel, F 20 Franklin.
Vall, F 65 Greene
Van Narenbeck, H 21 Wooster.
Valkia, I 87 Thompson.
Vangedrat, Mr 165 Saring.
Van Dyke, R col 29 Varick.
Vogal, J 16 Thompson.
Violty, V 78 Thompson.
Williams, R Tombs.
Wyank, D 21 Charlton.
Wolsey, Mr 339 Spring.
White, Mr 152 Wooster.
Wagner, P Greene, corner of Houston.
Wilson, J 6 Wooster.
Woven, M 323 Hudson.
Wa en, J 100 Laurens.
Williams, a (col) 144 Laurens.
Whitman, N 26 Grand.
Willis, J 483 Greenwich.
Winchen, M 113 Laurens.
Werstoff, Mr 136 Charlton.
Wilson, W 177 Sullivan.
Weaver, M 22 Watts.
Wrarshart, J corner of Green and Houston streets.
Watkins, T 117 Sullivan.
White, W 99 Wooster.
Winchester, E 136 Prince.
Wayland, J 204 Watts.
Watson, J 498 Broadway.
Williams, J 161 W Houston.
Wakoland, S C 123 Sullivan.
Worten, E 17 Vandam.
Waylan, E 104 ——
Wenggoss, M 575 Broadway.
Wikherall, S D Pier 42 B'tt'y.
Warner, J 525 Sullivan.
Wilcox, J R (col) 24 Sull'n.
Welsh, J F 861 Washington.
Wolf, M 58 Laurens.
Wemple, C 588 Broome.
Williams, A (col) 43 Woost'r.
Weaser, H 77 Greene.
Wheeler, M 209 Canal.
Weeks, P 74 Centre.
Webber, F 60 Mulberry.
Woodrick, N 154 White.
Wheelhouse, J 25 Mulberry.
Welert, A 30 Mulberry.
Winter, D 11 Mott.
Welch, E 122 King.
Wise, J Tombs.
Williams, Mr 74 Chatham.
Wilson, J 499 Broadway.
Watson, C 508 Broome.
Williams, C col 96 Broome.
Wiefer, F 117 Prince.
Wortsman, J 99 Laurens.
Williams, R 500 Broome.
Wall, P 27 Laurens.
Wable, C 450 Canal.
Williams, C col 25 Laurens.
Wallars, H 831 Broome.
Wellister, A 489 Washington.
Williams, H 47 Watts.
Wettleber, H 50 King.
Wells, J 68, Nicholas Hotel.
Webber, G 25 Thompson.
Watson, H 101 Spring.
Washington, G H (col) 39 Watts.
Williams, W 136 Wooster.
Welch, B 45 Grand.
Walsh, L 661 Broadway.
Webber, P 113 Sullivan.
Watson, E 61 Watts.
Wilson, G 39½ Mercer.
Watts, H 26 West Houston.
Yan Tassel, W H cor Greene and Broome.
Vahnes, C 24 Canal.
Vanhooker, J 135 Spring.
Valentine, J 14 Spring-street Market.
Vinsoone, J 500 Canal.
Van Brient, Mr 74 Wooster.
Valter, M 7 Thompson.
Vanderfillbrick, E 331 Merc'r
Ziegler, W 376 Hudson.
Zenigan, I 6 Cedrosse.
Burke, ——
Baray, D 207 Franklin.
Berdess, E 17 Walker.
Boyce, S 6 Excelling office.
Beeckas, L 16 Lispenard.
Burney, A J 29 Jay.
Baggs, W 490 Washington.
Bogan, T 229 West.
Butles, J 126 Church.
Beck, C 43 Hudson.
Barret, T D & H Coal yard.
Brady, J 14 Caroline.
Butter, T 78 Reade.
Bell, W 54 Laight.
Brand, James E 15 Laight.
Bland, R 3 Laight.
Brown, T 496 Canal.
Brown, A 127 Duane.
Bonnet, A 39 Walker.
Blankin, H 176 W Broadway.
Briggs, J H 367 Washington.
Berdess, E 151 Franklin.
Berth, J 10 Staple.
Bradly, J H 269 Leonard.
Bailey, C 96 Duane.
Batchill, Mr 16 Desbrosses.
Backman, W 13 Thomas.
Blankin, 436 Greenwich.
Conary, Mr 86 Watts.
Curting, A 43 Harrison.
Closser, L (col) 21 Leonard.
Carpenter, A 45 Laight.
Corning, G 59 Watts.
Carrigan, M 341 Duane.
Crawford, T W 15 Laight.
Corles, J 225 Greenwich.
Clevenburg, A 57 Thomas.
Clar t, F 60 Hudson.
Culver, H C 110 Leonard.
Conolin, G 263 Washington.
Cassey, P 69 Laight.
Crussell, W 459 Greenwich.
Collins, Jas 451 Greenwich.
Case, J W 1 86 John's-lane.
Carroll, J 304 Washington.
Connover, W 22 Leonard.
Connor, Mr 57 Hudson.
Cosgreve, J 65 Varick.
Conroy, T 451 Washington.
Chambers, C C col 87 Canal.
Cass, D 159 Franklin.
Chatterton, J M 42 N Moore.
Caldman, P 20 Varick.
Calrain, J N O H 68 Read.
Coid, J P 22 Reade.
Collins, T G 52 Beach.
Dugan, M 90 Hudson.
McDermot, M 345 Greenw'h.
Daryes, W 21 Greenwich.
Dodeman, J 426 Greenwich.
Davison, J 290 Broadway.
Dyber, E 121 Duane.
De Witt, H G 173 Franklin.
Degall, R ——
Dunn, G W 209 Duane.
De Ange, J 59 Lake.
Dellant, Wm 188 Franklin.
Dargan, E 304 Washington.
Devoran, P 23 Leonard.
Decol, M 416 Washington.
Devlin, W 58 Varick.
Doughty, P 345 Greenwich.
Dugan, M 90 Hudson.
McDermot, M 345 Greenw'h.
Daryes, W 21 Greenwich.
Dodeman, J 426 Greenwich.
Davison, J 290 Broadway.
Dyber, E 121 Duane.
De Witt, H G 173 Franklin.
Degall, R ——
Dunn, G W 209 Duane.
De Ange, J 59 Lake.
Dellant, Wm 188 Franklin.
Dargan, E 304 Washington.
Devoran, P 23 Leonard.
Decol, M 416 Washington.
Devlin, W 58 Varick.
Doughty, P 345 Greenwich.
Dreshell, C 28 North Moore.
Dreamer, F 426 Washington.
Dannsender, G F 126 Church.
O'Brien, M 141 Duane.
Sarbe, J ——
Borsleargeal, V 99 Lispenard.
Bockroom, D 23 White.
Berry, G F 291 Broadway.
Denning, G 267 Washington.
Brown, J 333 Greenwich.
Bocks, F 365 Washington.
Brennon, M 11 Reade.
Beer, I 133 Church.
Best, W G 27 North Moore.
Burns, T 346 Greenwich.
Bamberger, M J 351 Greenwich.
Bradley, F M 11 Walker.
Sell, I J 323 Greenwich.
Birdseye, C C 139 Duane.
Brunker, Henry Watt corner Greenwich.
Browing, T 452 Canal.
Bisher, 347 Greenwich.
Burns, B 478 Canal.
Bullman, F 13 Thomas.
Bangay, H 8 Laight.
Beedy, R 26 Varick.
Brown, E 72 Laight.
Block, G 85 Hudson.
Brown, T 226 Greenwich.
Cockran, P 26 Watts.
Cluff, F 69 West Broadway.
Cogwell, C 324 Lispenard.
Cooney, C 294 Broadway.
Casey, Mr 42 Harrison.
Curran, G 8 Laight.
Clements, Wm 114 Franklin.
Conlin, W 166 Duane
Campff, Wm 189 Hudson.
Coggswell, Mr 42 Vestry.
Corcoran, F 20 West Broadway.
Clark, W 139 Duane.
Curtiss, A 376 Washington.
Conaly, W 77 Beach.
Coolidge, H 11 Lispenard.
Cuff, J 28 Leonard.
Coleman, N 169 Hudson.
Coleman, F 343 Greenwich.
Chester, Mr 28 Greenwich.
Cutter, G 72 Reade.
Coine, L 267 Washington.
Coons, F 64 Varick.
Cugar, H J 153 Franklin.
Curry, Mr 169 Franklin.
Carr, R 65 Varick.
Carpenter, A R 356 Greenwich.
Defries, B 184 Duane.
Drainond, J (col) 67 West Broadway.
Degnan, M 62 Broadway.
De Forest, R E 42 White.
Donivan, D 416 Washington.
Dayber, C 323 Greenwich.
Dupignac, P Enrol'g officer
Day, J O 66 Franklin.
Davis, Mr 28 Laight.
Dettonheffer, A C J —3 Broadway.
Datitt, Q H 43 Hudson.
Donnaly, P 333 Greenwich.
Doyle D 81 Franklin.
Doolittle, Alfred 23 Beach.
Eaglehart, H 86 Hudson.
Eichoff, F 128 Church.
Eardman, Isaac 68 Reade.
Ezra, M 143 W Broadway.
Etrell, Mr 110 Hudson.
Eaton, Wm 38 N Moore.
Elson G corner Vestry and Canal.
Eddy, John 438 Canal.
Elsack, D D 311 Greenwich.
Fletegien, C 70 Thomas.
Flannery, H 20 W B'dway.
Frayser, M 178 N Moore.
Fiernar, H 33 Lispenard.
Franklin, T 178 Park.
Frank, J 278 W Broadway.
Fleming, R 140 Franklin.
Mc Farley, T ——
Fitch, P 367 Broadway.
Fox, D 157 Hudson.
Faleman, J 62 Reade.
Fagan, B 143 Washington.
Foh, C A 361 Broadway.
Fitching, G 466 Greenwich.
Fick, N 426 Greenwich.
Fork, W 490 Canal.
Frankich, Mr 213 Franklin.
Farrell, T 331 Washington.
Farrington, J 50 Beach.
Franklin, C 18 Hudson.
Fitzgerald, M 21 Walker.
Frederick, C 126 Duane.
Fang, M 341 Franklin.
Frank, J 19 Hubert.
Fountain, V 11 N Moore.
Forman, F 58 Harrison.
Frayer, F 434 Greenwich.
Falls, G 10 Leonard.
Fleming, R 428 Greenwich.
Flynt, R E 263 West.
Franklin, J 367 Broadway.
Garter Mr, 99 Franklin.
Graham, D,
Genoret, H 26 Walker.
Griffen, J H R R Co.
German, F J 101 N Moore.
Gootman, C 90 Lispenard.
Grey, W 391 Broadway.
Garrey, Mr 256 West.
Gordon, Mr 256 West.
Goodwin, F 156 Duane.
Glosskenck, J 57 W B'way.
Grier, G 102 Franklin.
Gregory, J G 56 Reade.
Grate, Mr 280 Varick.
Getting, J J Caroline
Groves, M (col,) 34 Lispen'd
Gingrar, V 70 W Broadway
Gargan, P 11 Thomas.
Gillespie, Mr 256 West.
Gillen, J 11 Thomas.
Grady, D 69 Hudson.
Glunan, W 120 W Broadway.
Gammon, G Walker.
Green, J F 15 Laight.
Garley, J 416 Washington.
Green, H 394 Greenwich.
Goll, A 154 Franklin.
Gill, Mr 67 Varick.
Gerheart, M 319 Wash'ton.
Granger, S 146 Church.
Glinn, John 366 Greenwich.
Harri, D 304 Washington.
Helemtay, L 1 St. John's-lane.
Howland, J 6 Varick.
Hall, J (col.) 3 York.
Holden, L 38 Lispenard.
Howe, J 451 Greenwich.
Hart, A 70 Watts.
Haaly, O 304 Washington.
Hiedolf, H 402 Canal.
Hasbber, J 51 Hudson.
Halleyward, E D 336 Washington.
Howard, Mr 48 Laight.
Henry, L 7 Laight.
Hill, J 76 Hudson.
Hasley, G 304 Washington.
Humphries, W 467 O'wich.
Hegbt, B 22 Duane.
Haight, P 12 Laight.
Harding, R R 359 Broadway.
Hennings, H 2 White.
Hunter, J 350 Washington.
Halkins, J 9 Harrison.
Hern, M 35 West Broadway.
Hannemer, F 28 White.
Halsted, E R, 94 Reede.
Heury, G A 67 Watts.
Higgins, P 260 West.
Holmebeck, L 19 Varick.
Henzen, C 99 Franklin.
Hassenon, M 62 Broadway.
Heenan, D 135 Hudson.
Hahlon, G 48 Lispenard.
Hunt, F T 347 Broadway,
Holmes S 37 Beach.
Heifer, M 3 Worth.
Holstegader, W 466 Washington.
Haverstick, G W 163 Hudson.
Hopsell, O 36½ Lispenard.
Hurtnock, O 466 Washington.
Holback, O 137 Hudson.
Hogan, D 352 Washington.
Hall, T O 302 Greenwich.
Hemrick, Lewis B 60 White.
Heinbury, C 24 Hubert.
Hooper, W 431 Washington.
Hunt, P 273 Greenwich.
Halkins, J 9 Harrison.
Henry, J T 42 N Moore.
Ireland, A W H 260 Lispen'd
Jarvis, E A 144 Duane.
Jauber, O 98 Duane.
Jones, B 28 Leonard.
Johnston, H 26 W Broadway
Johnstoh, A 11 Leonard.
Klaw, R 13 Lispenard.
Keegan, R 345 Washington.
Kleiner, E 141 Duane.
Kennedy, J 476 Canal.
King, J 163 Church.
Kelley, P 258 West.
Kenney, T 476 Greenwich.
Kerr, R 94 Watts.
Kelter, P 506 Canal.
Keenan, J 416 Washington.
Kelly, J 86 Watt.
Keiser, G 3 Wall.
Kerr, R F 65 Varick.
Keechill, T 213 Franklin.
Liddell, A W 361 Broadway.
Lambert, (col'd.) 44 Thomas
Lee, W 139 W Broadway.
Leroy, C 11 Thomas.
Lockwood, C P 42 White.
Lyon, H W 167 Hudson.
Langly, L B 128 Duane.
Lendling, Thos 27 N Moore.
Leity, H 42 Lispenard.
Laylus, C cor. Laight and Franklin.
La Hay, J 74 Laight.
Laurence, G 15 Laight.
Leeing, J H R R Co.
McCarty, W 136 Church.
Murphy, Mr 471 Washington
Mohanstant, J H R R Co.
McKenny, A (colored) 196½ Laurens.
Mangles, H 449 Vestry.
McGovern, B 64 Beach.
McLean, G 80 Watts.
Mist, J 29 Walker.
Mathews, C 150 Beach.
McMurray, H 26 Leonard.
McMann, T 116 Washington.
McManus, W ——
McDonald, L M 84 Watts.
McLinchy, J 426 Washing'n
Murphy, M 367 Washington.
McCleary, R 38 Laight.
Morgan, J 367 Broadway.
Malcovki, L 152 W Broad'y.
Mills, S H 54 Varick.
McCurdy, J 74 Beach.
McCormick, J 40 Beach.
McCabe, T 299 Broadway.
Mitaack, Daniel 203 Church.
Marshall, Mr 26 Beach.
Mahony, John Pier 39 West.
Moore, W 96 Watts.
McGuire, James ——.
Martin, M 76 W Broadway.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3721. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Three Days Later by the Persia at this Port.

A Suspicious Sale of Three of Her Majesty's War Steamers.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER---PERHAPS.

ASPECT OF THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Archduke Maximilian Accepts the Crown of Mexico.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamer *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 16th August, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Nova Scotian* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th inst.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* draws attention to the fact that the Federal Government is pushing forward the construction of some very powerful sea-going Monitors with all possible dispatch.

The ship *Vernon*, from Sydney, May 1, reports that on June 28, lat. 25° south, long. 30° west, she was boarded by a boat's crew. A man representing himself as an officer of a United States cruiser, demanded the ship's papers. As he was not in uniform this was refused, on which he said his ship would fire into the *Vernon*. He was then told that if he did not wish his boat towed under water he had better shove off.

On leaving he repeated his threat of firing. The boat's crew stated that the American ship was the *Cato*, from Valparaiso, four months in commission. The Captain of the *Vernon* considers that she was a pirate.

The *Morning Star* says:

"A Plymouth paper, whose statement we quote, calls attention to a rather suspicious sale of three of Her Majesty's steam vessels-of-war out of the navy at that port. Two of these vessels, the *Hecla* and *Merlin*, which have been christened the *Typhon* and *Sea Hawk*, are said to belong to a London Company, and were advertised for a pleasure trip to the Mediterranean. But that has fallen through, and circumstances justify a suspicion that they are intended for the Confederate Government."

Mr. WILLIAM CONNELL JEWETT had issued a pamphlet setting forth the result of an interview he had with the King of the Belgians to urge His Majesty to aid the scheme for European mediation in America. Mr. JEWETT represents that the King promised to use his influence to induce England to join France and the other European Powers in efforts to secure peace to America.

It is stated that Victoria, Vancouver's Island, is to be the headquarters of the British squadron in the Pacific.

Field-Marshal Lord CLYDE died at Chatham on the 14th inst.

Queen Victoria had been spending a day or two with the King of the Belgians, *en route* for Germany.

A well-known pugilist, named BOB TSAVASS, had died from the effects of a recent prize fight with JAM DILLON.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

THE SEA HAWK'S PROPOSED TOUR TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The following is the article from the *Western Morning News* to which the London *Star* makes reference:

"Within the last few months three steam vessels-of-war have been sold out of the navy at Plymouth by Her Majesty's Government—VIZ: the *Avon*, *Hecla* and *Merlin*. These vessels are now lying in the basin of the Great Western Docks, being sold out in an effective state, and not merely for the purpose of breaking-up. The *Hecla* and *Merlin* have since been re-christened, the former as the *Typhon* and the latter as the *Sea Hawk*. These two vessels are said to belong to a London Company, of which a Mr. ROGERS is the representative. The *Sea Hawk*, which is the only one of the vessels that is fitting out, has been recently brought before the public somewhat prominently. An advertisement has gone the round of the papers setting forth a scheme for a yachting tour to the Mediterranean, Balaclava and the East. Every comfort was to be provided. The vessel, it was said, was well known as a superior sea boat, and of great speed while her engines were of the most substantial and powerful character; baths, ice well, a chaplain, an experienced surgeon, a good band and professed cooks were to be provided. She was to be 'commanded by a retired naval officer, and a high class engineer *and a picked man-of-war's crew were to be engaged.*' The vessel referred to was the *Sea Hawk*, and the day appointed for her leaving Plymouth was the 6th of August. A large number of men have been busily employed upon her, the majority engaged in fitting her up with suitable cabins for the accommodation of passengers. She has been fresh caulked and sheathed with Muntz's patent metal, and her spars are now being got in. The scheme for the tour has, however, apparently fallen to the ground, not more that thirty applications, we are informed, having been made to secure berths. During the past week a large number of the men employed in fitting up the cabins have been discharged, and that work discontinued; but her fitting out otherwise continues. She will, however, not be ready for sea, without her cabin fittings, for at least a month later than her advertised day of sailing. The *Sea Hawk*, as the *Merlin*, appeared in the 'Navy List' as a six gun paddle-wheel vessel, of about 1,000 tons and 300 horse power. She was built for the mail service, and was first employed in running between Holyhead and Dublin. She was afterwards employed in carrying mails in the Mediterranean, and subsequently formed part of the West Coast of Africa squadron. *She now bears all the usual appearances of a man-of-war, her shot-racks, &c., not having been removed. For some reason a general feeling seems to prevail that she is intended to carry the Confederate flag, and that the tour proposal was only set forth to cover her real destination;* but nothing beyond surmises are advanced in support of such a suggestion. An application has been made to the Customs to register her as a British ship, and that request, it is understood, has been complied with."

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIG W. E. NASH BY THE FLORIDA.

The following is the report of Capt. COFFIN, of brig *W. E. Nash*, destroyed by the *Florida*: "Sailed from New-York, July 8, latitude 40°, longitude 70°, at 3 P. M., made a steamer in the eastward, standing to the westward, apparently under full head of steam; passed us about five miles off; she had four smoke-pipes, and was a side-wheel boat—the *Ericsson* chased by the *Florida*. Soon afterward made another steamer to the eastward, which came along side passed us; soon after she bore up for us, and came alongside, with the stars and stripes flying; hailed us to heave to, as they wished to send a boat aboard, and as the boat boarded us they ran up the Confederate flag on the steamer, and the officer of the boat pronounced us a prize to the Confederate flag; ordered myself and part of my crew to take part of our clothes and my papers and go on board the steamer, which proved to be the *Florida*. My charts and instruments were confiscated, the brig sacked and then set on fire. They then steered for a schooner in sight, which they found abandoned; she was a whaling schooner, hailed from Provincetown, and was set on fire. They then steered off the coast as fast as possible, under steam and canvas, and landed myself and crew in Bermuda on the 16th of July. The *Florida* is armed with six broadside guns and two pivots; is not as fast as has been represented, and her machinery is getting out of repair; she does not steam over 8½ knots; the discipline on board is bad. She, together with a number of blockade runners, were in port. The *Florida* has transferred a portion of her valuable spoils on board the *Robert E. Lee*, to be taken to Wilmington."

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL SPOKEN.

From the Jeversoni Journal of Commerce, Aug. 13.

The *Marie Escur*, MAGEEN, just arrived at Havre, from Guadeloupe, reports having been on the 19th of July, in lat. 39° N., lon. 45° W., a wooden steamer, painted black, with a large white band, three-mast schooner-rigged, which hoisted the English flag, but after having examined the *Marie Cecile*, and borne away, hauled it down, and set the Confederate flag. The Captain of the *Splosia*, of this port, reports that on the 17th of July, whilst off Cape Sable, he was spoken by a schooner, about 90 tons, with two guns. After ascertaining the ship's name, and asking if the Captain had spoken any vessels, or had any news of any late battles, she steered away to the southwest. She was supposed to be a Southern privateer, although the American flag was flying at the peak.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

THE ALLIANCE.

From the Cork Constitution.

There is now lying at the shipbuilding yard of the Cork Steamship Company, a curious looking craft. She is named the *Alliance*, and was originally designed for a pleasure steamer to ply on the Mersey, between Liverpool and a place called Eastham. When plying on the Mersey she had a division along the centre from stem to stern, as completely as if her two parts were two separate ships lying side by side. In the space she had a single paddle-wheel, by which alone she was propelled, and this had so much power, added to the lightness of her build, that she had a speed of 20 knots an hour. She had been purchased by a Liverpool firm for the purpose of running the blockade of the Southern ports of America, and to fit her out for this purpose considerable alterations have been made, both in her structure and machinery. The paddle-wheel which was in the centre has been removed; in the space occupied by it a hold has been made, thus filling up the division, and she has been furnished with a pair of paddles, making her appear like the ordinary paddle steamers. She has three funnels placed in the line across between the paddle-boxes. With the view of resisting the rough examinations which are generally dealt out to blockade-runners by the Yankee squadrons, she has been fitted with an outer shell, or coat of timber below the waterline. The space between this and the vessel herself can be filled with cotton which, it is considered, will effectually resist the Yankee missiles. To obviate the danger of ignition, this space can be filled with water immediately, without in the least disturbing the crew or injuring the cargo. The upper portion of the vessel is unprotected; but although this may endanger the lives of the crew and admit of injury to the interior of the vessel, yet there can be very little danger of her going down. The *Alliance* was on her way to Nassau, but had to put in here on Thursday evening to get some repairs to her machinery.

A VESSEL SAILED.

(*From the Cork Examiner.*)

Another blockade-runner left Queenstown yesterday, the long, rakish-looking, two-funnelled steamer which has been lying in the harbor for the past week, and which came here from the Clyde, on which, it appears, she had been employed in the ordinary river traffic. She looks fast able to stand a heavy sea than one of the steamers of our Civil-sea' River Steamers Company, but is modelled as it possessed of great swiftness. She called into Queenstown nominally for coals.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Nothing decisive is yet known as to Archduke MAXIMILIAN's acceptance of the Mexican Crown. It was rumored that the Archduke intended to pay a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Biarritz.

The London *Morning Post*, in a leader on Mexico, says the Archduke MAXIMILIAN is reported to have accepted the Crown of Mexico, and arrangements will be concluded by which France will be indemnified for the cost of the war, and will be paid the sums of money due to creditors, for the recovery of which the French expedition was dispatched to Mexico.

The probability of an alliance between the Southern Confederacy and France has not only been spoken of in America, but in Paris, and if it should take place, it will be attributable, perhaps more than to any other cause, to the Monroe policy, which prohibits the intervention of European Powers in American affairs. The South will be compelled to dismiss all other considerations to preserve of the paramount one of securing its independence. France, if threatened by the Government at Washington, would gladly avail herself of so important an ally as the infant Confederacy. At present we cannot pass out of the field of conjecture, but it is certainly far from improbable that the French occupation of Mexico may lead to a more intimate connection between France and the Southern States, and may in time to come exercise considerable influence over the character of American institutions—at least, in the Southern portion of the American continent.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes that, with the exception of the clerical party, public opinion in France does not support the policy in reference to Mexico, and any alliance with the Confederate States is looked upon as involving France in future difficulties.

The *Osterrichische Zeitung* of Vienna, in an article on the election of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, says:

"The acceptance or refusal of the throne is, up to the present, a personal affair with the Archduke. The Austrian Government has in no way interfered in the question, and takes no part in the negotiations relative thereto. The Emperor NAPOLEON, in communication with the Archduke, has also maintained this point of view. Negotiations have been opened solely between the two high personages, and not between France and Austria. The conduct of the Emperor has thus been marked both by courtesy and loyalty. The situation of Mexico might present a later period to differences; but all that is irrelevant so long as the matters have a personal character apart from politics."

The Spanish Council of Ministers is said to have approved the new situation that has arisen in Mexico. The Madrid journals are divided upon the subject.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Archduke MAXIMILIAN's acceptance is looked upon as certain. Indeed it is said that the Emperor, in an audience with the Archbishop of Mexico, expressed his persuasion to that effect. There are persons who believe that the acceptance was made sure of before the offer was made.

The *General Correspondenz*, of Vienna, says that all newspaper assertions are premature, no definite decision having been come to.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* announces positively that the French reply to the Russian note had been the first of the answers of the three Powers dispatched to St. Petersburgh; those of Austria and England were only forwarded on the 11th inst. Each Cabinet has replied specially on the agreements addressed particularly to itself, but the three notes terminate with an identical paragraph once more testifying the unity of the views of the three Powers.

Numerous copies of an appeal of Russian patriots to the Poles dated from Moscow, had been widely circulated in Congress Poland. The appeal advises the Poles to desist from a useless struggle and to unite themselves with Russia, in order to establish the greatness of the Sclavonic races and to revenge themselves upon the West, by which Poland is being betrayed. The appeal finally promises the Poles an independent national existence.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says there was a growing belief in Paris that war was not to be apprehended.

It is said that the real cause for putting off the review of the Paris National Guard is the fear of a cry in favor of Poland.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says a pamphlet is preparing by M. THIERS, urging a strict alliance between France and Austria.

La France states that differences have sprung up among the chiefs of the Polish party, and says that the extreme party had the charge of taking the lead to the movement.

The same journal says, further, that the notes of the three Powers would be delivered to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF on the 17th, when they would be immediately published in England, France, Austria and Russia.

On the 5th instant the insurgents gained an important advantage over the Russians at Chelme, in the palatinate of Lublin. Three Russian companies were dispersed. It is asserted that the Russians, under cover of their artillery, sacked up their killed and wounded in a barn, and burned them, in order to conceal their loss.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of the cash in hand of over fourteen millions of francs, and in the bills discounted a decrease of six millions.

The Emperor was to leave Paris on the 17th for the camp at Chalons. His Majesty had given an audience to the Archbishop of Mexico, prior to the latter's departure for his own country.

The celebrated French painter, EUGENE DELACROIX, is dead.

ITALY.

The London *Globe* explains that Sir JAMES HUDSON retires from the British Embassy, at his own request, and Government grants him the Grand Cross of the Bath. Subscriptions had been opened at Turin for a testimonial to Sir JAMES.

TURKEY.

HUSSEIN PASHA is appointed Minister of War, *vice* HALLIL PASHA resigned.

OMAR PASHA was seriously ill.

GERMANY.

The following is said to be something like a correct statement of the contents of the reform project proposed by Austria: An Assembly of delegates from all the German Diets, with right of voting, and to be convoked periodically. An Upper House, composed of the representatives of the Sovereigns. This Assembly is to include the former Princes of the German Empire. The direction of Federal affairs to be administered by seven Governors of German States under the Presidency of Austria. The present Federal Diet to be dissolved. A reform of the military organization of the Confederation. Abolition of the article of the German Federal Constitution by which unanimity of the members of the Diet is required for the adoption of measures of general utility to the establishment of organic Federal institutions.

A report was current that Prussia intended to secede from the German Confederation. Animated conferences are said to have taken place between the King and the Crown Prince. The King of Denmark had declined to be present at the conference of the sovereign members of the German Confederacy.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The July mails from the various places on the West Coast of Africa are received. The news is devoid of interest. Trade generally at all points very dull.

INDIA, &c.

The mails from Calcutta, China and Australia are received per *Persia*. The news has generally been anticipated.

NANA SAHIB had been identified by a Brahmin who had joined Queen's evidence. A plan for a general rising in the cold weather is said to have been organized.

LATEST BY THE PERSIA.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 15—Evening.

The American ship *Viking*, Capt. TOWNSEND, was lost off Prince's Island, Japan. The date of the disaster was not given.

The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON delivered no speech on the *fête* day at Paris.

The Memorial Diplomatique announces that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, accepts of the Crown of Mexico.

Rio de Janeiro dates of July 24 are received. Coffee is quoted as follows: Good Ordinary, 7½@8c.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Aug. 16—A. M.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown yesterday, the 15th inst.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The British steamer *Juno* was overhauled by the Federal steamer *Kearsarge* off Foyal on the 23d of July. No contraband of war was found on board of the *Juno*, and the *Kearsarge* allowed her to proceed.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

CRACOW, Saturday, Aug. 15.

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The Emperor of Austria, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. His Majesty was received by all the members of the Senate, and by the military and civil authorities. Great crowds of people thronged the streets through which he passed, greeting his Majesty with vociferous cheers.

NEW-ZEALAND.

In the conflict with the natives at New-Zealand, 650 British troops were engaged, and three Armstrong guns. The natives' position was carried with a rush. Native loss estimated at about 160 killed; British killed and 9 wounded—2 since dead.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 14th were without fluctuation. Consols closed at 93 and 93¼.

Money was in good demand at unchanged rates.

Considerable loan was quoted at 30@32 discount.

BARING Brothers & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 1d. dollars, 5s. 3½d.; eagles, 78s. 9d.

The weekly bank returns show an increase in the bullion of £187,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 15—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "A large business has been transacted daily throughout the week, and the trade have been free buyers; they have, however, been met liberally by holders. American has been in good request, at an average advance of ½d. W. B. income tinues. The advance has been marked both by courtesy and loyalty. The situation of Mexico might present a later period to differences; but all that is irrelevant so long as the matters have a personal character apart from politics."

The Spanish Council of Ministers is said to have approved the new situation that has arisen in Mexico. The Madrid journals are divided upon the subject.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Archduke MAXIMILIAN's acceptance is looked upon as certain. Indeed it is said that the Emperor, in an audience with the Archbishop of Mexico, expressed his persuasion to that effect. There are persons who believe that the acceptance was made sure of before the offer was made.

The *General Correspondenz*, of Vienna, says that all newspaper assertions are premature, no definite decision having been come to.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* announces positively that the French reply to the Russian note had been the first of the answers of the three Powers dispatched to St. Petersburgh; those of Austria and England were only forwarded on the 11th inst. Each Cabinet has replied specially on the agreements addressed particularly to itself, but the three notes terminate with an identical paragraph once more testifying the unity of the views of the three Powers.

Numerous copies of an appeal of Russian patriots to the Poles dated from Moscow, had been widely circulated in Congress Poland. The appeal advises the Poles to desist from a useless struggle and to unite themselves with Russia, in order to establish the greatness of the Sclavonic races and to revenge themselves upon the West, by which Poland is being betrayed. The appeal finally promises the Poles an independent national existence.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says there was a growing belief in Paris that war was not to be apprehended.

It is said that the real cause for putting off the review of the Paris National Guard is the fear of a cry in favor of Poland.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says a pamphlet is preparing by M. THIERS, urging a strict alliance between France and Austria.

La France states that differences have sprung up among the chiefs of the Polish party, and says that the extreme party had the charge of taking the lead to the movement.

The same journal says, further, that the notes of the three Powers would be delivered to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF on the 17th, when they would be immediately published in England, France, Austria and Russia.

On the 5th instant the insurgents gained an important advantage over the Russians at Chelme, in the palatinate of Lublin. Three Russian companies were dispersed. It is asserted that the Russians, under cover of their artillery, sacked up their killed and wounded in a barn, and burned them, in order to conceal their loss.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of the cash in hand of over fourteen millions of francs, and in the bills discounted a decrease of six millions.

The Emperor was to leave Paris on the 17th for the camp at Chalons. His Majesty had given an audience to the Archbishop of Mexico, prior to the latter's departure for his own country.

The celebrated French painter, EUGENE DELACROIX, is dead.

ITALY.

The London *Globe* explains that Sir JAMES HUDSON retires from the British Embassy, at his own request, and Government grants him the Grand Cross of the Bath. Subscriptions had been opened at Turin for a testimonial to Sir JAMES.

TURKEY.

HUSSEIN PASHA is appointed Minister of War, *vice* HALLIL PASHA resigned.

OMAR PASHA was seriously ill.

GERMANY.

The following is said to be something like a correct statement of the contents of the reform project proposed by Austria: An Assembly of delegates from all the German Diets, with right of voting, and to be convoked periodically. An Upper House, composed of the representatives of the Sovereigns. This Assembly is to include the former Princes of the German Empire. The direction of Federal affairs to be administered by seven Governors of German States under the Presidency of Austria. The present Federal Diet to be dissolved. A reform of the military organization of the Confederation. Abolition of the article of the German Federal Constitution by which unanimity of the members of the Diet is required for the adoption of measures of general utility to the establishment of organic Federal institutions.

A report was current that Prussia intended to secede from the German Confederation. Animated conferences are said to have taken place between the King and the Crown Prince. The King of Denmark had declined to be present at the conference of the sovereign members of the German Confederacy.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The July mails from the various places on the West Coast of Africa are received. The news is devoid of interest. Trade generally at all points very dull.

INDIA, &c.

The mails from Calcutta, China and Australia are received per *Persia*. The news has generally been anticipated.

NANA SAHIB had been identified by a Brahmin who had joined Queen's evidence. A plan for a general rising in the cold weather is said to have been organized.

LATEST BY THE PERSIA.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 15—Evening.

The American ship *Viking*, Capt. TOWNSEND, was lost off Prince's Island, Japan. The date of the disaster was not given.

The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON delivered no speech on the *fête* day at Paris.

The Memorial Diplomatique announces that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, accepts of the Crown of Mexico.

Rio de Janeiro dates of July 24 are received. Coffee is quoted as follows: Good Ordinary, 7½@8c.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Aug. 16—A. M.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown yesterday, the 15th inst.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The British steamer *Juno* was overhauled by the Federal steamer *Kearsarge* off Foyal on the 23d of July. No contraband of war was found on board of the *Juno*, and the *Kearsarge* allowed her to proceed.

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Found in Time

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT.

Names Drawn on Tuesday in the Eighth District.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A.

Ame, Chris 239 Av A.
Akins, J 24 E 20th.
Anderson, Jos 257 1st-av.
Anderson, Wm 1 Washington-sq.
Anderson, W 6 West 20th.
Atwood, L 14 West 22d.
Arrowsmith, W 167 E 20th.
Ambrose, H W 134 3d-av.
Ashbridge, C W 126 E 19th.
Atchison, R 271 4th-av.
Anderson, W 46 W 14th.

B.

Bunge, M D 105 E 14th.
Bethea, D 2 Fifth-av Hotel.
Bogert, G L 34 E 20th.
Bonte, S S E 20th.
Bunn, A 126 E 17th.
Bunn, C 170 E 16th.
Brunnman, J K 27 6th.
Brower, J N 2 W 19th.
Brodie, J E 303 3d-av.
Bandy, J H 30 Irving-pl.
Brown, J 218 Av A.
Bolger, M D 236 3d-av.
Burns, P 130 E 22d.
Bauer, C 20 E 20th.
Brown, W 106 E 20th.
Bellmont, 305 Av A.
Balfor, N 50 W 16th-st.
Bilsby, Geo W 384 6th-av.
Bibbo, G 410 1st-av.
Brill, J 160 E 22d.
Bethel, G 38 E 20th.
Blenge, L 275 4th A.
Beyn, M 257 1st-av.
Bolton, R 36 E 22d.
Burgess, T G 15th.
Barnard, C 7 W 15th.
Barle, L 1,120 Broadway.
Barns, Ed 77 E 15th.
Brady, J 257 E 15th.
Betteridge, J 121 E 26th.
Brady, E 220 E 17th.
Brady, T 255 Av A.
Brien, J 198 E 17th.
Beck, A 219 Av A.
Breling, T 150 E 22d.
Brand, J 35 E 20th.
Brennan, D 219 1st-av.
Brogan, T 40 2nd-av.
Buss, W 131 E 16th.
Botzer, J 170 E 20th.
Blackburn, J 254 Av A.
Bauer, W 21st and E R.
Burns, T 220 E 20th.
Bascock, S H 65 W 11th.
Burns, C D F 205 E 16th.

C.

Crum, R 191 E 20th.
Cortey, J E 20 E 17th.
Carney, T E 26th.
Clark, J 141 E 21st.
Clasby, A 152 E 21st.
Cunningham, A B 231 1st-av.
Clark, H 8 E 15th.
Cavanaugh, J 128 E 22d.
Clark, J 255 1st-Av.
Campbell, T 112 E 23d.
Cain, Geo 83 E 24th.
Cunningham, J 1 E 26th.
Cassin, Benj a Gramercy pl.
Clark, Wm 245 E 18th.
Conlin, Mrs E 21st.
Churchill, A 75 W 23d.
Carey, P 347 2d-av.
Carson, C 347 2d-av.
Coyle, B M 36th-av Hotel.
Cline, J 201 E 20th.
Connell, P 82 E 15th.
Cowley, M E 233 3d-av.
Cummings, C P 180 E 20th.
Carrol, Jas W 245 E 16th.
Corbitt, Jos 145 3d-av.
Clark, Jas 258 E 18th.
Carbury, James 128 E 22d.
Cronan, J A Clarendon H.
Cline, B 224 E 22d.
Conner, J 220 E 22d.
Clark, M 14 & 16 Union sq.
Crosby, J 57 W 16th
Cunningham, C 6th-av H.
Clansy, Wm 353 2d av.
Chase, Robt 46 W 24th.

D.

Darlin, Je 43 E 20th.
Down, G 82 Irving-pl.
Daley, J 301 E 14th.
Denton, D J St Cloud Hotel.
Dayton, O W 4 E 15th.
Debbeneu, C 2 E 28th.
Dwyer, P 63 E 15th.
Ducan, T 5th-av Hotel.
Dade, J 158 E 22d.
Degroot, Wm Jas E 14th.
Degan, P 30 Av A.
Dahlman, J 309 E 17th.
Davidson, W 54 W 12th.
Donahue, J 241 E 15th.
Davidson, E W 78 E 18th.
Donahue, D 225 E 17th.
Delaney, D 225 E 19th.
Davis, H H 260 1st-av.
Dowling, J J 48 E 19th.
Delaine, R 305 E 14th.
Dade, S P 139 E 20th.
Duriver, E 44 W 14th.
Dennison, T E 22 Gramercy-place.
Doyce, S 118 E 17th.
Doyle, W 179 E 22d.
Dempsey, D 231 E 19th.
Doolem, P 505 E 19th.

E.

Echart, R 251 3d-av.
Eyego, T 111 E 25th.
Egleton, C 191 E 23d.
Else, D F 26 E 22d.
Enfield, P 209 E 21st.
Edward, J 49 W 15th.

F.

Fariesman, H 162 E 18th.
Foster, Wm 201 E 16th.
Frank, L 363 2d-av.
Fache, C 339 1st-av.
Fhenemare, Edw 225 East 19th.
Farrel, T 327 1st-av.
Finnigan, E 252 1st-av.
Frost, Jas 266 2d-av.
Field, B W Gramercy Pk Hotel.
Farice, J H 74 E 22d.
Fairfield, Chas W 17th.
Ferris, T 228 E 16th.
Flynn, D 1 & E 28th.
Foley, Pat 166 E 22d.
Fullthaven, H 322 3d-av.
Farrel, N 3.1 1st-av.
Fitzsimmons, T Everett H. Hotel; C 178 6th-av.

G.

Gebenet, R 239 3d-av.
Gugeel, J 307 1st-av.
Galway, T 48 W 20th.
Gallagher, D 2 W 22d.
Graham, Wm 269 1st-av.
Gumbertz, C 221 3d-av.
Gallagher, R 3 3d-av.
Gariner, G 31 W 16th.
Grear, R 25 E 15th.
Gage, L 288 2d-av.
Griffin, J 240 E 19th.
Graham, J 156 E 21st.
Galligan, P 175 E 22d
Gaffrey, Jas 5th-av Hotel.
Gruter, H 211 Av A.
Gaynor, J 327 E 16th.
Grant, E H Gramercy place.
Gardiner, J 1st E 20th.
Gordon, J 227 E 21st.
Greene, G W 207 E 22d.
Graham, Alex 314 E 24th.
Goppel, J 150 E 25th.
Gaskell, J 120 E 16th.
Gillespie, F 23d-st 3d-av.
Gilligan, D 260 E 23d.
Graham, J 422 1st-av.
Gilchrist, B 160 E 15th.
Gordon, G 132 E 24th
Goodrich, C C 224 2d-av.
Grant, T C 56 E 16th.

H.

Hagan, W 144 E 21st.
Hayes, C 19 W 14th.
Hyde, Ed 40 W 21st.
Higginson, S Gram'y pk htl
Hills, T 501 E 19th.
Hutchinson, R 6 W 21 E 19th.
Harper, J 22 E 22d.
Hyce, H B 38 E 20th.
Halbrook, H 10 Union-sq
Hoemer, L 317 E 24th.
Haywood, E M 34 Irving-pl.
Hutchins, J 38 Germaine.
Hart, P 235 E 19th.
Hibbs, F 488 Av A.
Hart, J 124 E 22d.
Hammel, V 332 1st-av.
Harr, L 80 E 2nd.
Hoffman, G 134 E 19th.
Harvin, M E 16th.
Hayes, J 304 1st-av.
Hoener, M 209 24th & 6th-av
Hartnet, J 239 E 18th.
Hallman, F 392 2d-av.
Hettmer, M 6 W 21st.
Hagins, E S 137 5th-av.
Hanley, H 1 125 E 16th.
Hoyle, C 33 E 24th.
Herman, M 319 3d-av.
Hanley, T 208 1st-av.
Herrick, R E 50 E 25th.
Hayes, C 154 E 23d.
Hand, T 166 6th-av.
Hamilton, P 345 E 18th.

I.

Ingersoll, C 234 3d-av.
Irving, W B 945 Broadway.
Ingo, T 208 East 17th.

J.

Johnston, J L 131 E 18th.
Jones, C 54 Germaine.
Jennings, C 120 West 22d.
Jones, T 208 East 26th.
Jones, A V 5th-av Hotel.
Jones, T 113 East 18th.
Jones, T 58 East 26th.

K.

Kerrigan, P 29 E 18th.
Klingers, C 168 E 22d.
Kane, Jas 246 E 22d.
Kermar, W P 230 2d-av.
Keem, J 324 E 20th.
Kennedy, J 164 E 17th.
Kappinger, Geo 220 Av A.
Kumal, F 207 E 16th.
Kohler, J F 418 6th-av.
Kelly, J 226 E 18th.
Kelly, Geo 220 E 24th.
Kavanagh, M 231 E Av A.
Kaine, T H 213 3d-av.
Kolley, J 75 E 22d.

L.

Ingram, G F Gram P'k H'se
Ireland O'B 50 East 26th.
Isaacs, L 145 East 19th.

J.

Jacob, J 260 E 18th.
Jenkins, Aug 10 W 21st.
Jones, W L 135 E 22d.
Janzen, H 260 6th-av.
Jakin, H 14 to 18 Union-sq.
Jackson, W H 391 Broadway.

Karson, J 349 [illegible]
Keenan, T 2[illegible]
Kimball, W [illegible]

Larkin, T [illegible]
Lines, T 150 E 22d.
Lynch, P 256 Av B.
Lawrence, W S 365 6th-av.
Lenthilion, J 55 Irving-pl.
Lines, T 256 Av B.
Lawyer, W 1,145 E 17th.
Lawleon, J 268 2d-av.
Lacarritas, Geo 250 6th-av.
Lopemahn, J 687 Broadway.
Logan, H C 5 Astor House.
Lather, Martin 415 E 16th.
Logan, H 101 E 22d.
Lyne, D 273 Av A.
Lee, D B 91 E 24th.
Lavelchy, J 1 E 23d-av.
Lynch, J 261 E 21st.
Lee, W 227 E 21st.
Leish, J 256 E 21st.

M.

Mills, A 188 and 6 E 21st.
McAffrey, J 238 East 18th.
McMann, W 268 E 14th.
Mayer, W 220 2d-av.
McGory, F 322 6th-av.
Moore, M 167 E 24th.
Maddis, P 210 1st-av.
Murray, D 136 E 27th.
Masterson, J 211 East 20th.
McGovern, F 233 4th-av.
McDonald, — Gramercy P H.
McGedney, J J 252 1st-av.
Morris, M L 46 W 14th.
Marshall, W 352 2d-av.
Murphy, P 205 E 15th.
Marshaeun, G 216 Av A.
Morris, W T 276 6th-av
McBicker, W N 83 E 17th.
Miller, W 60 & 72 E 19th.
Miller, J 233 Avenue A.
McMartin, M 168 5th-av.
Martin, J 261 E 18th.
Matthews, H 411 2d-av.
Magee, J 120 E 25th.
McDougal, Jos 300 2d-av.
Mott, M 248 3d av.
McAuley, P 249 Av D.
Mctowan, J 240 1st-av.
Moss, P H 416 1st-av.
McThoms, 111 E 18th.
McCue, — 101 E 27th.
Morris, J 208 E 16th.
Meinn, C A 193 3d-av.
Melcochlan, H 461 Av A.
Myer, Geo 41 W 15th.
Mayer, J 423 2d-av.
Muller, P 194 E 19th.
Martin, J 256 E 16th.
Mulligan, C 373 2d-av.
McAlvain, A 70 W 24th.
Magee, C 291 E 11th.
Myer-on, M 330 3d-av.
Mulligan, H 118 E 20th.
McIntyre, F 261 E 14th.
Mowrath, J 122 E 25th.
Martin, A C 248 4th-av.
Murray, J 514 E 16th.
McMillan, J 131 E 22d.
McGrath, M 240 E 17th.
McManus, P 248 1st-av.
Mansfield, P 247 E 21st.
McGowan, P 297 E 23d.
Mansfield, J 435 E 16th.
Morran, J 238 E 26th.
McCarty, J 246 Av D.
Mullen, J 247 3d-av.
Monday, P 202 E 17th.
Miller, A 242 3d-av.
Mandall, W 101 E 20th.
Mellner, F 241 E 24th.
McGeer, Pat 240 Av D.
Moore, Conrad 120 E 25th.
Mellonald, T 111 E 24th.
Moran, T 237 E 16th.
McAuley, C 260 2d-av.

N.

Norten, G E 12 W 24th.
Nathan, Grats 127 E 19th.
Negropont, P 22 W 17th.
Nichols, J 192 E 25th.
Neily, J 19 Lexington-av.
Newberry, 886 Broadway.
Needham, E P 121 E 19th.

O.

O'Neil, F 171 E 22d
O'Brien, J 233 Av A.
O'Brien, P 114 E 22d.
O'Brien, J 74 Irving-place.
O'Brien, R 356 1st-av.
Ottinger, M 201 E 19th.
Osgood, C 5 W 24th.
O'Reilly, C 315 E 24th.

P.

Prendergast, T 111 E 23d.
Passey, J 49 E 20th.
Percival, J 255 E 14th.
Perry, Mich 5th-av Hotel.
Pharez, Geo 264 E 18th.
Provost, H ——.
Peirras, P 171 E 22d.
Purcell, H V 30 E 21st.
Parker, B 429 E 16th.
Platt, J K 229 4th-av.
Parker, M Mitchell House.
Post, W 155 E 21st.
Primman, J 338 E 24th.
Powell, A 340 4th-av.
Pettuck, L 6th-av Hotel.
Pullman, J H 123 E 24th.

Q.

Quinlan, Pat 251 E 21st.

R.

Ros, J 156 and 160 E 21st.
Ryon, G 296 1st-av.
Roph, F 223 Av A.
Rutledge, J 222 E 17th.
Robinson, C 214 E 18th.
Russell, J R 262 3d-av.
Rice, F 194 E 20th.
Ryan, M 264 Broadway.
Riddle, J H 17 E 22d.
Reale, L J 219 E 18th.
Riley, Thos E 22d & 3d-av.
Roberts, J K 197 6th-av.
Ready, M 311 E 24th.
Rogers, Edgar 14 W 23d.
Reynolds, J 118 5th-av.

S.

Sloss, S 177 E 18th.
Slahan, C 21st and E River.
Sackman, W 494 1st-av.
Schabestorper, G 111 E 20th.
Sutton, A F 129 E 19th.
Smith, J 252 E 19th.
Smith, J F 253 East 20th.
Simpson, E F 261 E 22d.
Sullivan, M 236 1st-av.
Stevenson, T P 109 E 26th.
Steiner, J 208 E 18th.
Schwed, H C 260 2d-av.
Sewell, J 227 2d-av.
Stuben, H 167 E 20th.
Sterne, W Gramercy Pk H.
Smith, Geo 208 1st-av.
Smith, P 226 Av A.
Swain, A 266 Broadway.
Stack, A 183 E 20th.
Steinen, B 252 E 22d.
Smith, H 194 E 25th.
Simmons, C 246 2d-av.
Schmide, G F 224 E 26th.
Seigler, W 126 E 21st.
Shields, H cor Av D & 18th.
Silverstein, I 236 E 26th.
Sheehan, D 406 E 20th.
Sheridan, J 246 1st-av.
Smith, P 268 1st-av.
Stanton, St Barnard house.
Sanchio, A 84 Irving-place.
Sawyer, Wm 194 E 21st.
Seicker, P 429 E 20th.
Sweeney, D 117 E 19th.
Semercell, J 375 2d av.
Schilberger, H 205 3d-av.
Somer, 259 E 14th.
Stad well, J H Clarendon h.

T.

Tyson, H 169 3d-av.
Timpson, A 143 E 18th.
Turnell, P 236 E 23d.
Traphagen, W 221 E 19th.
Tuecken, J 268 6th-av.
Tillson, Wm 217 E 19th.
Tielon, J 78 E 17th.
Thompson, Sam 152 E 26th.
Taylor, J 266 1st-av.
Trumpey, P H Living'n-pl
Trask, B 60 W 22d.
Taylor, Thos 207 E 21st.
Talcott, J 5 Union-square.
Terrill, S 217 Av A.

Upton, Geo 266 3d-av.

Vetiffe, F 328 1st-av.
Vermilyea, W 226 E 26th.
Venturo, F 251 E 18th.
Vail, S 44 W 23d.
Van Duser, W J 136 E 19th.
Van Tassel, E L 114 E 20th.

W.

Willet, J F 5 Union-sq.
Wood, T 198 E 20th.
Wellstad, J 22dst between 1st-av and Av A.
Wilson, H 57 E 26th.
Walsh, J 227 Av A.
Wills, Ed 189 1st 21st.
Wilson, J 255 E 19th.
White, W 243 1st-av.
White, F 44 E 22d.
Watson, T W 449 Bowery.
Wilson, A 132 E 22d.

Young, W 148 E 24th.
Young, P 270 Av A.
Young, J 422 1st-av.

Zimmerman, J 155 and 156 B 21st.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

A.

Andrews, C 204 6th-av.
Ash, J 222 6th-av.
Arnold, C 220 E 26th.
Arnott, F 246 E 23d.
Austin, J 422 2d-av.
Abbot, E 226 E 22d.
Anthon, A 2 Park-pl.
Aspen, H 144 Madison-av.
Aiken, J 1 Madison-av.
Apleton, D 32 W 23d.
Anstadt, Wm 2 E 20th.

B.

Bradley, A 107 E 26th.
Brady, J 107 E 26th.
Brooks, E 143 E 26th.
Black, J 450 1st-av.

C.

Crane, L 119 East 33d.
Clark, P 67 West 38th.
Clark, R 155 East 32d.
Clark, T G 37 W 44th-av.
Campbell, P B Hospital.
Cavener, C 103 East 37th.
Caldwell, A 498 2d-av.
Carpenter, G 516 6th-av.
Crowley, E 39th and 1st-av.
Crosch, J 1,224 Broadway.
Carrol, G 74 East 2d.
Curley, J 194 East 34d.
Cox, S P 163 Lexington-av.
Cuagro C 276 6th-av.
Canfield, F B 489 2d-av.
Coby, S 367 4th-av.
Contant, T J 129 East 35th.
Crosby, A 367 4th-av.
Crane, W 119 East 28th.
Champion, C 137 Madison-av
Carpenter, — 462 6th-av.
Chamberlain, A J 190 E 38th
Crow, R 45th bet 1st & 2d avs
Carr, J 146 East 46th.
Conklin, F 181 East 27th.
Clatz, J J 4th-av & 26th.
Coyle, J 158 West 35th.
Connor, J A 142 East 25th.
Comder, G 431 2d-av.
Carothers, — 207 2d-av.
Corbit, C 493 3d-av.
Connors, J 160 East 32d.

D.

Dare, G 557 1st-av.
Drum, J 660 2d-av.
Doran, E 537 1st-av.
Doorties, G C 26 West 29th.
Dillsman, T 110 East 29th.
Davis, J 325 2d-av.
Dulley, J 44 East 26th.
Deane, H 162 Madison-av.
Delancey, H 137 East 24th.
Daysens, F 512 Lexington-av.
Darcey, D 447 2d-av.
Dickeson, J 120 East 40th.
Dolan, J 63 West 35th.
Donnelly, C 466 2d-av.
Davison, C A 10 West 31st.
Dayle, M 171 East 31st.
Donahue, M 406 East 30th.
Dolan, L 141 East 30th.
Drew, C 457 3d-av.
Dandfield, L 183 29th.
Davis, T 149 East 29th.
Daily, T 39 East 23d.
Delany, J 160 East 23d.

Eader, D 164 E 42th.
Edwards, T 164 E 20th.
Everett, J H 145 E 31st.
Edwards, C 185 E 33d.
Egelston, J 291 Lex-av.
Earar, J 68 E 28th.
Edwards, A L 120 E 30th.
Everdell, H 121 E 31st.
Earl, C 479 3d-av.

Farn, G, 70 E 29th.
Fabrell, T 170 E 25d.
Fitzsimns, P 253 1st-av.
Foster, H 449 3d-av.
Ferry, J 261 6th-av.
Fertrich, J 217 E 20th.
Finnigan, L 457 6th-av.
Farnham, 267 6th.
Fransherd, 187 E 29th.
Fitzgerald, M 264 1st-av.
Fagan, P 2d-av and 36th.
Fridsley, C 69 Madison-av.
Ferris, J 181 E 22d.
Fitzpatrick, J 443 5th-av.
Fitzgerald, G 479 2d-av.

Graves, H 85 E 24th.
Genel, J 79 E 20th.
Gould, A 218 3d-av.
Grady, H 213 E 36th.
Green, W 467 4th-av.
Gerry, M 488 2d-av.
Grades, J 190 E 36th.
Garietly, J 413 2d-av.
Gant, B K 28 W 27th.
Gordon, — W 26th.
Gillbreait, — 20 Esq house.
Glemer, J 324 near 2d-av.
Garner, H 267 8th-av.
Green, H D 41 E 20th.
Gordon, W W 126 Mad'n-av.

Hill, W 497 2d-av.
Hann, T 468 6th-av.
Heaton, J 153 E 22d.
Hard, S S W 22d.
Hufrogy, R 101 E 20th.
Hayes, J S 80 E 20th.
Herrmann, C 403 6th-av.
Hackman, C 407 3d-av.
Hunter, J L 140 Broadway.
Hoehn, H E 208 6th-av.
Hopkins, P 126 E 20th.
Harriott, S W 44 E 20th
Hayley, O 450 2d-av.
Hilton, C 407 2d-av.
Hyatt, A 420 2d-av.
Hoffman, J H 128 E 22d.
Hathorn, W H 69 E 20th.
Hall, M 240 E 20th.
Hastings, S 142 E 24th.
Hurlbit, A 420 2d-av.
Hammon, J 202 E 20th.
Hanson, J 202 E 20th.
Halford, J 121 E 27th.
Hasch, P 197 E 22d.
Hammer, T J 47 E 22d.
Hahn, C 146 E 20th.
Hampshire, H 179 E 28th.
Horschel, J A 447 3d-av.
Henry, Jas 197 E 22d.
Heley, J 512 2d-av.
Heenan, Thos 262 3d-av.
Houghton, J 402 2d-av.
Healy, A 187 E 21st.

Jern, J W 10 West 27th.
Johnson, 46 East 22d.
Johnson, W H 471 2d-av.
Jackson, W 147 East 29th.
Jackson, W 30 Madison.
Jewitz, J L 19 W 22d.
Johnson, J 320 3d-av.
Jewett, G W 93 Lex'n-av.

Kaegal, W 176 E 32d.
Knapp, J 17 W 27th.
Kelley, J 202 E 27th.
King, H 123 E 31st.
Kolding, M 84 E 28th.
Kammer, G 418 2d-av.
Kenamp, —.
Kealer, H 55 E 31st.
Krawitsky, S 257 2d-av.
Kohl, A 44th and 3d-av.
Kreian, H 186 E 32d.
Kase, R 81 E 31st.
Kennedy, J A 400 4th-av.
Kelly, S 358 3d-av.

Lake, J 186 E 32d.
Lett, W 127 E 27th.
Lewis, J 216 E 26th.
Little, A 146 E 26th.
Lacey, J H 262 6th-av.
Lane, H H 357 6th-av.
Lynch, J 166 E 31st.
Lemund, C L 126 Lexington-av.
Lynch, P 479 3d-av.
Lynch, T 432 2d-av.
Ladd, T 42 W 26th.
Levi, J 478 2d-av.
Lockwood, T 65 West.
Lanranz, J H 186 E 26th.
Lecompt, W J 194 E 26th.
Lafber, H 46 E 26th.
Lawrence, C L 33 West.
Lewis, J 1 E 26th.
Leeches, J 176 E 26th.
Lyons, C 4 6th-av.
Lalah, C 280 2d-av.

Mc Gaffney, P 230 E 20th.
Mc Cann, — 227 6th-av.
Mc Cormick, P 288 E 20th.
Mc Cormack, J 287 E 20th.
Miller, W 24 6th-av.
Mayer, J 121 E 25th.
Mayer, J 262 2d-av.
Meyer, J 1 E 26th.
Mc Cormick, J 146 E 20th.
Mc Cormick, P 288 E 20th.
Mc Cormick

...ers, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones:

Resolved, That the members of the Common Council ...pend the rules so far as to allow themselves to their quarterly pay in gold or gold bills, and that the ordinance ...ent passed by the Mayor, over his veto, that the ...ordinary currency of existing law at the expiration of ten days from this time.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, James Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilman Brandon—1.

MOTION.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now take a recess for half an hour.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Samuel T. Webster, Esq., President pro tem., in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Jones, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes again submitted his ordinance entitled "An ordinance for the Relief of Exempt Firemen and of such of the militia as have done duty in the service of the United States."

Councilman Jones moved that the ordinance be laid upon the table.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones, Riley, Webster, McVay, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Murray, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sanford, Gross, Brady, Repper, Gaw, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brice—11.

Councilman Brady moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald—13.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Joyce—11.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until the second Monday in September, at four o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

A Bruiser Bruised—Order of Arrest Vacated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

James C. Carr vs. *John Rine and Richard Caradine.*—Motion to vacate an order of arrest. The order of arrest in this action was made on the 26th day of June last, on the affidavits of the plaintiff and Peter Gillen, alleging that, on the 19th day of June, the defendant Rine assaulted the plaintiff and beat him so badly that it required the joint services of three physicians to stop the bleeding of his wounds, and that he was in great danger of losing his life; and for suffering such beating he claims the sum of two thousand dollars, and he unites as defendant Richard Caradine, a wealthy citizen of the neighborhood in which the occurrence took place, and charges him with using words of encouragement to said Rine while he was administering to him the blows complained of. The affidavits read on the part of the defendants show that the plaintiff Carr is a gentleman much skilled in the "manly art of self-defence," and rejoices in the classic sobriquet of "Long Jim," he standing about six feet in his stockings; that his chief occupation is the indulgence of a bad habit of hanging around the drinking saloons thereabouts, and, being a young man of commanding appearance, sailors, as well as landsmen, take delight in paying for his liquor, and when such sailors and others do not thus voluntarily manifest their delight, Mr. Carr indulges himself in thrashing them into an admission of his claims upon their favors. But it sometimes happens that an honest sailor appears upon the scene, who will neither "treat" voluntarily nor by coercion; and so it happened in this case.

The defendant Rine, who is a steward in the merchant service, arrived in this City only the day before, and, on the morning of the occurrence, sauntered out with some friends, when he was met by the plaintiff Carr, who, not finding the defendant willing to waste any of his change to satisfy the plaintiff's appetite, the plaintiff pitched into him summarily, anticipating an easy victory. But he reckoned without his host; for the defendant had somewhere in his travels learned how to protect himself, and before the plaintiff could recover from his surprise he was in the condition in which the the three physicians found him—a sad example of the impetuosity of youth.

The affidavits of the neighbors unite in stating that the plaintiff assaulted the defendant without any provocation whatever; that is he an idle, dangerous fellow, often drunk in the streets, a terror to quiet citizens; that he has on several occasions attacked those whom he thought were weak and unable to fight with him, to satisfy his malice, and that he is a dangerous man, whom they all avoid and fear.

The affidavits all show that the defendant Caradine took no part whatever in the affair, but remained at his own house, some distance away, during the whole occurrence.

The Judge granted the motion, and vacated the order of arrest, exonerating the defendants' bail.

J. Solis Ritterband for the motion; C. S. Spencer opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 26, 1868.F

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '67	103	600 Reading Railroad	122¾
4,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	105½	400 do.	123
16,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	106½	300 do.	b10 123
35,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cp. C.	107½	500 Mich. Cen. R.	125
2,000 City 6s, last	103	50 do.	b10 125
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	101¼	600 do.	124⅜
9,000 do.	101⅜	100 do.	b10 124⅜
15,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes Oct. & Apl.	107⅜	400 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	107
14,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	66	100 do.	106⅜
25,000 Mo. State 6s	71	32 Ill. Cen. R. S.	119
5,000 do	70½	100 do.	122
5,000 O. & Miss. R. C.	35	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	b10 96
5,000 do.	34⅜	600 do.	98
500 N. Y. C. 6s	107	500 do.	b30 81
2,000 Bud. R. 8s, '67	105¼	77 M. & P. Du C., 1st pr.	108
5,000 Ill. C. R. 8s	s30 114¼	280 Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30 122
25,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	88¾	300 do.	s60 132
7,000 do.	89	780 do.	132⅝
20,000 C. & N. W. 2d	70	300 do.	133⅞
20,000 do	b30 70⅜	100 do.	134
14,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	87	100 do.	134¼
5,000 Clev. & P. 3d	101	100 do.	134⅜
40 Chatham Bank	99	400 do.	134⅜
20 Commonw'lth B'k	100	100 do.	s10 134⅜
45,400 Am. Gold	122⅜	100 do.	s60 133
1,700 do.	122⅜	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	103⅜
300 Canton Co.	53	300 do.	103⅝
300 do.	32⅝	600 do.	103⅞
250 do.	32⅜	500 do.	104
100 do.	b10 32⅜	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	114
175 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	162	400 do.	113¾
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	95	100 do.	113⅝
100 Min. Min. Co.	99	50 do.	b10 113⅝
300 Quicksilv. M. Co.	51	20 do.	113
540 do.	52	33 do.	113¾
50 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2¼	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	104¼
200 do.	2⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	115⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co	b30 231	800 do.	114
40 N. Y. Cen. R.	136⅜	200 do.	114⅜
2200 do.	136¼	200 Chi., B. & Q. R.	125
500 do.	b30 136⅜	200 do.	b30 125⅜
1580 do.	136	50 Del., L. & W. R.	180
1000 Erie R.	119⅛	200 Tol. & Wab.	84⅜
150 do.	119¼	100 Tol. & Wab. P.	85
200 do.	119⅛	50 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	94
300 do.	b30 120	100 do.	93⅜
200 do.	s5 119⅜	500 do.	93
400 do.	s15 119⅞	100 do.	92⅜
200 do.	s30 119⅜	200 do.	s30 91
400 Erie R. Pref.	110	200 A. & T. H. R.	66
200 do.	b30 110⅜	100 do.	65⅜
200 Hud. R. R.	149	150 do.	65
100 do.	149⅜	100 Al. & Ter. H. P.	85
15 do.	143	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	38⅜
700 Harlem R.	176	9 do.	38
1000 do.	169⅜	100 Chic. & Alton	83
200 do.	s30 167	100 do.	83¾
101 M. Sc. & N. I. G. S.	134	560 do.	84
5 do.	133		

SECOND BOARD.

$40 000 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. c	99⅝	1500 Reading R.	122⅝
10,000 American Gold	123	100 do.	b30 123
5,000 do.	123⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	134
150 Canton Company	32⅜	100 do.	s10 133
150 Cumb. Coal Pref.	28	100 do.	s30 133⅜
100 N. Y. C. R.	135⅞	50 do.	s40 133¼
300 do.	135⅜	206 do.	s40 133⅜
33 do.	135⅛	500 do.	134¼
200 do.	s20 134⅜	400 Clev. & P. R.	104
500 Erie R.	119⅜	200 do.	104⅜
500 do.	b10 119⅜	1 0 Gal. & Chic. R.	b10 112⅜
100 do.	s30 119⅜	100 do.	112¾
250 do.	119¼	20 Clev. & T. R.	119
300 Erie R. Pref.	10⅜	300 do.	119⅛
100 do.	109⅝	100 do.	b30 119⅜
100 do.	109¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅛
100 do.	b30 110	400 do.	114
550 Harlem R.	169¾	50 do.	113⅜
10 do.	168⅝	50 Mil. & P. Du C.	79
300 Mich. Cen. R.	124	100 P., F. W. & C. R.	s30 90
100 do.	123⅝	200 do.	91
200 do.	123⅞	100 do.	s30 90
100 do.	123¾	100 do.	b15 91⅜
50 M. S. & N. I.	106	100 do.	91⅜
400 do.	106¾	100 do.	92
600 do.	106⅞	400 A. & T. H.	64⅛
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	135		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cumberland	28⅛	100 Erie Railway Pr.	109⅝
300 Quartz Hill M. Co.	20¼	100 do.	b3 109⅞
100 N. Y. Gnano Co.	b10 27¾	200 Hudson R.	148
1100 N. Y. Cen. R.	136⅞	1 0 Ill. Cen. R.	0.134⅜
100 do.	s30 135⅞	300 do.	134⅜
200 do.	135⅞	200 do.	b3 134⅜
200 do.	s3 135⅞	500 do.	b30 135
1060 Erie Railway	119⅜	300 do.	134⅝
1200 do.	119⅝	200 do.	b3 138
250 do.	b3. 119⅛	1500 do.	134⅜
400 do.	119⅜	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	113¾
800 Harlem Railroad	169⅝	200 do.	113¾
1500 do.	170	600 Clev. & T. R.	120⅜
1000 do.	s30 170	200 do.	b3. 120⅝
500 Reading R.	b3. 122⅞	500 do.	b10 120⅜
800 do.	123	500 Chi. & R. I.	115
600 do.	122⅞	200 do.	b3 115
200 do.	122⅜	50 T. H. & Alton	65
100 Mich. Cen. R.	123⅜	800 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	93
1200 M. Se. & N. I. R.	107⅜	200 do.	b3 93
500 do.	b3 107⅜	200 do.	93
250 do.	b10. 107⅞	200 do.	b3 93¼
1100 do.	107⅞	100 do.	b10 93⅞

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The downward turn in the Stock Market, commencing last evening, has continued throughout to-day, with a somewhat smaller movement. New-York Central commenced at the First Board at 136¼, and was sold down to 135¼@135⅜ at the Second, 1⅛ below the closing price yesterday. Erie ruled rather steady, standing at 119¼@119⅜ at the First and 1 o'clock Board, and 119⅛@119⅜ at the Second, which was about the same as yesterday. Reading fell from 123 at the First Board to 122½ at the Second. Harlem, which was sold as high as 179 yesterday, ruled at 169½@170 in the morning, and 169½@169¾ in the evening. Hudson River is dull. Sales at 145@146 in the morning, and nothing doing in the afternoon. Illinois Central, which fell from 138½ to 134 yesterday, has varied from 133½ to 134½ to-day, selling at the Second Board at the latter price. The full stock, which advanced to 126 yesterday, was sold at 119 and 122 to-day. Michigan Southern old was dull, and fell to 106@106½, 1 lower than last evening. The Guaranteed was without change of moment. Michigan Central fell from 128 yesterday to 123½ at the close of the Second Board. Rhode Island fell from 115 to 113½@114; Galena from 114 to 112½; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien from 82 to 79, and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne from 95 to 92. Government Stocks are firm and moderately active, both at private sale and at the Board. The Border State stocks are steady, but with little doing. Railroad bonds are wanted at full prices. In Bank stocks there is little doing.

At 4 o'clock the following bids were made, in comparison with last evening's prices:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	122¾	123⅜	Harlem Pref.	180	180
U.S. 6s, 1881	107½	107¼	Mich. Central	125	123⅝
M. Y. Central	136⅜	135⅜	Mich. Southern	107⅜	106⅞
Erie	119⅝	119⅜	Mich. Guaranti'd	134⅜	134¼
Erie Preferred	109⅝	109⅜	Illinois Cen.	134⅜	134
Hudson	146	145⅜	Pittsburgh	104⅜	104
Pacific Mail	230	231	Fort Wayne	95	91¾
Harlem	175	169¼	Rock Island	116⅜	113⅝
Canton	33½	32¾	North-west	38	38
Prairie du Chien	83	79	Galena	114	112
Treas. Cer., new	99⅝	99⅜	Reading	123¼	121¾
Toledo	122	119			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	124	Chatham	99
City	145	Metropolitan	112¼
Pheuix	111	Continental	97
State of New-York	102½	Commonwealth	99¾
Commerce	103¾	Importers & Traders	109
Am. Exchange	106	Park	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	88¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102¾	Chi. & N. W. t m. 2d ser	88¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	112	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	130	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	77½
Erie fourths, '80	109	Del., L. & W. 1sts	112
Sinking Fund, 6s, '77	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Hud. R. seconds, S. F. '65	117	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Hud. R. con., '61	106	Gal. & Chic. Extd.	110
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	110
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	New-Jersey C. firsts	103
Mich. S. seconds	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	110¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Ill. Cen. '75	115	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	101
Al. & T. H. firsts	103¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82

The injunction granted against the officers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, restraining them from paying the dividend lately declared, it appears, was upon the petition of the holder of a bond of $6,000, and without notice to the Company. Menenere are being taken to obtain an immediate hearing, and the Company have no anticipation of any difficulty in having the injunction dissolved as soon as the matter is brought before the Court.

Money was in rather sharp demand to-day on call at 6 ₱ cent., while there was a good inquiry for prime paper at five to five and a half, and not much offering. Gold has ruled a turn higher, but without much activity in the market. The sales at the First Board were at 122¼@122¾, and at the Second at 123@123¼. The *China* to-day, from Liverpool, took out $209,241 16 in specie, against which we have an importation of $229,854 from California by the *North Star*. In Foreign Exchange there is not much doing, this being the day of the packet departure, and the market scarcely opened for the next, but the tone was steady at 135¼@135¾ for bankers' sterling.

By the *Persia*, arrived this morning, we have advices from England to the evening of the 15th inst. The closing price of Consols in the London market was 94@93¾. The latest sales of Illinois Central shares were at 15@16 discount, and of Erie shares at 74½@75½ ₱ cent. Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. notice the market as without much demand for Government Stocks, the chief business being in railway bonds and shares. The London *Economist* states that the sales are all for the New-York market. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE remarks, in his weekly circular:

"We have again to report a very firm market for American securities, with an active demand for all classes usually dealt in. Erie shares have been in especial request, and close at an advance of $3 on last week's prices; there have also been numerous inquiries for Atlantic and Great Western bonds, Pennsylvania section, which have touched 76."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 12 gives the following results:

Rest	£3,428,233	Increase.. £4,753
Public Deposits	5,754,863	Increase.. 177,595
Other Deposits	13,578,358	Increase.. 212,497
Gov't Securities	11,068,426	Increase.. 50,000
Other Securities	18,472,407	Increase.. 680,594
Notes unemployed	7,563,805	Decrease.. 562,630

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,261,115, being a decrease of £413,715; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £15,040,819, showing an increase of £196,834, when compared with the preceding return.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows the following result as compared with the previous month:

Cash in hand	decrease.	£573,333
Bills discounted, not yet due	decrease.	240,000
Treasury balance	decrease.	90,000
Current accounts	decrease.	790,000
Advances	decrease.	1,666,000
Bank notes	increase..	130,000

The receipts at the Treasury, to-day, for the Popular Loan, were $457,900, of which $299,500 was deposited for the Loan Agency, and $158,400 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,543,262, including for Customs, $247,000; Payments, $2,324,152; Balance, $25,272,408.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad from Jan. 1 to Aug. 23 were:

1863	$1,146,766 00
1862	1,031,591 68
Increase	$115,164 32

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in August were:

	1868.	1868.
Passengers	$4,691 45	$7,000 60
Freight	32,493 05	22,726 01
Total	$37,004 50	$29,726 61

The coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, for the week and season, was:

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	21,138	440,933
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	27,262	294,776
Total tons	48,400	735,709
For the same period last year:		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	26,398	257,531
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	27,172	291,955
Total tons	53,567	549,486

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1868—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 9,552 bbls. Flour, 16 bags Clover Seed, 68,434 bushels Wheat, 107,880 bushels Corn, 20,080 bushels Oats, 203 pkgs. Provisions, and 544 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 45 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 667 bbls., including 736 bbls. Pots, and 102 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—A moderate business has been transacted in foreign at unchanged prices. Anthracite has been quiet, yet quoted firm. At the auction sale of Schuylkill Coal to-day, 22,000 tons were sold at prices ranging from $5 80@$7 15 ₱ ton.

PORK—The available supplies of all kinds have been moderate, as has likewise been the demand for the leading descriptions. Prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less inquired for to-day, and prices are again lower, especially for all other than fresh ground, of which latter the available supply is quite moderate. Sales since our last, 11,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 85@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 55@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$6 35 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 85	@$4 50
Extra State	4 55	@ 5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 25	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands	5 00	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 8 50

Southern Flour continues depressed to-day. Sales since our last 750 bbls., at $6@$6 25 for poorto good superfine; $6 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 90@$8 75 for very superior family brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales 400 obls. Extra at $4 65@$7 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 40@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, $4 20 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 25@$4 40 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much depressed and has again declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bush. The demand has been moderate. Sales since our last, 119,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 30; Amber Western, at $1 21@$1 26; Red do., at $1 12@$1 20; Amber Iowa, at $1 13@$1 19—the latter for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 83c.@$1 12; Chicago Spring, at 72c.@$1 03 ₱ bush. Corn is in less request at unsettled prices. Sales have been reported of 94,000 bushels, at 73c.@74½c. for sound Mixed Western; 72c.@73c. for unsound do.; 75c.@76½c. for Yellow Western, and White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in rather more demand, including Canada, at 40c.@50c.; Western, at 48c.@53c.; State, at 50c.@51c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale is in good request at 95c.@$1 15 for new and old ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been more freely purchased at 15c.@20c. for last year's crop ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been less active, but prices have not varied materially. Stock of all kinds, 331,000 hides.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand and firmly held. Other kinds have been rather quiet.

LIME—Has been in request at uniform quotations: Common Rockland, 85c.; Lump, $1 35; Glen's Falls Lump, at 85c.; and Joints at $1 12½@$1 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Petroleum has been actively sought after, closing buoyantly at 40c. for crude, and equal to 70c.@73c. for refined, per gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request at advancing prices. Sales have been made of 1,750 bbls. in lots, at $11 75@$11 87½ for Old Mess; $18 87½ for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 6¼c. @9c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet at 6¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard is tending downward; sales 540 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive; sales 145 bbls. at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 25@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, quiet yet steady, at 14c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@23c. for common to choice State. ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 650 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12¾c.; Porto Rico (partly) at 10¾c.; and Cuba at 9¾c.@10¾c.; also 275 boxes Havana within the latter range, ₱ lb. Market firm.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 45,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 700 bbls., in lots, at 45¾c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue quite dull and heavy. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 5¾d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel; 1,400 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, at 30s. @40s., and by sailing vessel, 100 tons heavy goods at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—4,500 bbls Flour at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; and 15,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₱ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a ship, 1,440 tons, from St. John, N. B., to London, Deals, at 99s.; a Bremen ship, 1,028 tons, from Baltimore to Valencia, Guano, $10; a British brig, 171 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,550; one, 171 tons, to Barbadoe, private terms, and back from Turks Island, Salt, &c.; a British schooner, 130 tons, from St. Martin to New-York, Salt, 9c.; a British brig, 294 tons, to Matanzas and back, 30,000; a British bark, 382 tons, to Havana, $3,000; a ship, 492 tons, from Newcastle, Del., to Vera Cruz, Railroad Ties; and an Oldenburg brig, 183 tons, from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro, on terms we did not learn.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Virginia	Aug. 26.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Aug. 29.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 29.	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernia	Aug. 29.	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2.	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5.	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5.	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	Sept. 9.	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16.	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19.	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept. 22.	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Aug. 11.	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12.	Liverpool	New York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Aug. 13.	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	Aug. 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Aug. 18.	Liverpool	Boston.
City of London	Aug. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Capernicus	Aug. 20.	Liverpool	Montreal.
Factolus	Aug. 20.	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22.	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 26.	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Aug. 25.	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29.	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5.	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19.	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 26.	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Creole	Aug. 26.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Aug. 29.	New-York	Havana.
Columbia	Aug. 29.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Aug. 29.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Sept. 2.	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Sept. 10.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Tubal Cain	Sept. 12.	New-York	St. Dom'go *vid* Ber.
Corsica	Sept. 12.	New-York	Havana *vid* Nassau
Corsica	Oct. 12.	New-York	Havana *vid* Nassau

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Hibernian*, *vid* Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Columbus*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Roanoke*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1 and 4:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 1½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering, of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will brier success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 8 in the evening. No. 138 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

HAMBERT'S FRESH BREWED CHAMPAGNE Ale on draught at the MALTO, No. 4 Barter-st.

PERSONAL.

DINAH BROUGH, DECEASED.—IF WILLIAM PARKINSON BROUGH, a native of Lancashire, in the County of Lincoln, in England, and who left England nearly twenty years ago for the United States of North America, will apply to the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage; or in case of the decease of the said William Parkinson Brough, persons claiming to be entitled to his personal estate and effects are required to forward the particulars of such claims to the undersigned. By order

JNO. THOS. TWEED, Solicitor.

LINCOLN, July 29, 1868.

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of REUBEN W. HARRIS, or of anybody who knows where he may be found, he or they will confer a favor by addressing his affianced wife, SUSAN ANN HARRIS, Medford, New-Jersey, or his son REUBEN W. HARRIS, No. 1 Park-place, Albany, N. Y.

MISS JANE W. H.—WILL THAT DO? OR shall I not wait till you have your liberty? O. Z.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen during this week at No. 13 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Please call at No. 303 East 13th-st. Good reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman desires a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; would have no objection to do the housework of a small family; prefers a steady place. Call at No. 27 5th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—GIRL WANTED—A decent active girl for chambermork for a large family, with good City references; wages, $4. Inquire at No. 58 West 12th-st., basement, on Friday or Saturday morning next, before 12 A. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. Wanted a situation by a young woman lately arrived in this country, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children. Call at No. 90 5th av. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would do the housework of a small private family. Good City references. Call for two days at 146 West 17th-st., place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A LITTLE GIRL 13 years of age, wants a situation to take care of children; she is honest and careful. Call or address No. 183 East 29th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references as to honesty and capacity. Call at No. 117 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in housework, by a Protestant girl well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk or assistant salesman in any good mercantile business, by an active and experienced young man, who can give good references. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Employment Office, No. 206 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, as coachman and groom, by a single man (English); has had many years' experience; can give the best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. G., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a gentleman's family, by an

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Ascent of Winnebago Indians and Guard—Dramatic Performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock. P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WINTER GARDEN—Camille; or, The Fate of a Coquette.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Stereopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Five Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The additional news from Charleston, which we publish to-day, is no later, but is confirmatory of that published yesterday. Sumter, on Saturday morning, was an immense ruin. The rear wall was battered down, disclosing to view the interior of the fort, and the front was very badly shattered by shot striking it on the inside. Rebel deserters, captured last week, reported that it was the intention of the rebels to abandon the fort and blow it up. We have no later reports *via* Richmond than those published yesterday.

Rebel dispatches in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th state that the frigate *Minnesota* and several gunboats bombarded Fort Fisher, below Wilmington, N. C., on Sunday morning. The blockade-running steamer *Hebe* was ashore near the fort, protected by two small guns and fifty men. A detachment of our forces landed, destroyed the goods already taken out of the steamer, and set her on fire. There was considerable excitement in Staunton, Va., on Monday, by a report that the "Yankees" were near Buffalo Gap, and about to make a raid on the place. There was "nothing in it," however.

A special dispatch to the Louisville *Journal*, dated Stevenson, Ala., Aug. 23, states that from their look-outs on the mountains, our soldiers could plainly see the rolling stock of the railroad going off southward from Chattanooga. Large fires were plainly seen on the night of the 21st, in the rear of the town. All the fords are strongly guarded by infantry and artillery; rifle pits cover the hill-side in the vicinity of the fords, and the work of crossing our army seemed likely to prove a bloody one. The enemy displayed a disposition to resist the passage of the river, but deserters say that he is removing the greater portion of his troops, leaving small guards to annoy Gen. Rosecrans' army.

Yesterday morning Morgan, with his whole force of guerrillas, said to number now some eight hundred men, attacked a sutler's train between Centreville and Bull Run, captured forty-one wagons with their teams, a number of Government horses, and considerable other property, on its way to the Army of the Potomac.

The somewhat noted rebel Gen. Jeff. Thompson, of Missouri, with his Staff, was captured at Pocahontas, Ark., a day or two ago, by Col. Woodson's cavalry. Several bands of guerrillas were also routed.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that no part of Gen. Davidson's command ever went to Helena, as has been frequently stated. His Division marched direct from Wittsburgh to the White River, only sending in a train for supplies to Helena. Gen. Davidson's expedition up the river—of two gunboats and a battalion of infantry—captured two rebel steamers, the *Tom Suggs* and *Kathatkie*, in complete running order, and found that Marmaduke had crossed the major part of his cavalry at Searcy. Marmaduke destroyed his bridge of flats. The national troops lost two men killed and five wounded—one naval officer was wounded. Gen. Steele was to leave Helena on the 17th. The enemy were said to be in force and intrenching at Bayou Meta, twelve miles from Little Rock. Davidson's troops were to cross White River on the 17th. Strict discipline in his army had commended him to the favor of the people of Arkansas, and had produced so good an effect that it was believed Arkansas would be easily reclaimed to the government of the Union. The people were much embittered against the marauders and guerrillas of both sides, but if a proper government was instituted, and rallying points were appointed for protection of life and opinion, with the necessary civil machinery, it was believed Arkansas could be made a loyal State in ninety days, with her representatives in Congress. It is even said that Judge Sebastian, who still holds a seat in the Senate, from Arkansas, will claim it the next session, having never forfeited it by any act of disloyalty.

Recent advices from the Mississippi state that over 100,000 bales of cotton belonging to the rebel Government have been captured near Natchez. When this news reaches England, we may expect to hear of another tumble in the rebel cotton loan. Gen. Herron is reported to be on on expedition up the Red River.

Western dispatches bring us a report that Gen. Pemberton, of Vicksburgh fame, is dead—having been shot at Selma, Ala., last week, by a Texan soldier.

The Toronto *Leader*, of yesterday, made the sensation announcement that a plot had been discovered, the purpose of which was to deliver Canada into the power of the United States, and that Mr. Archibald, the British Consul in this City, had communicated the facts to the British authorities. Mr. Archibald says he has no knowledge of any such treasonable plot, and positively denies the statement that he has communicated the facts to the British authorities. The whole report, he says, without a doubt, is entirely unfounded.

A dispatch received in Boston reports the following blockade runners at Bermuda on the 4th inst.: British steamers *Gibraltar, Banshee, Harriet Pinckney, Mail, Ella, Gladiator, Spalding and Juno*; also the rebel steamers *Lady Davis, Eugene* and *Advance*. The pirate *Sumter* was also in port. She has two guns which measure seven feet and eight inches around the breech.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Persia* at this port yesterday, we receive advices from Europe to the 16th inst., three days later. The news is not specially important, though it presents some features of interest. It is announced positively that the Archduke Maximilian has accepted the throne of Mexico, and it is even hinted that his acceptance was made sure of before it was offered to him. A ship which had arrived in England from Sydney, reported having been on the 28th of June boarded by a boat's crew from a ship represented to be an American cruiser. A man with no uniform on, commanding the boat, demanded the ship's papers, which were refused. The man then left threatening to fire into the vessel, but he did not do so. The alleged American cruiser is supposed to have been a pirate. A Plymouth paper calls attention to a suspicious sale of three British vessels of war at that port. Circumstances are said to justify a suspicion that they are intended for the rebel Government. The notes of the three Powers to Russia regarding Poland, had been dispatched to St. Petersburgh. They are said to terminate in an identical paragraph. The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm, but without change in price. Breadstuffs were flat and Provisions firm. Consols were quoted at 93@93¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday, with mails and passengers from California, and about $223,000 in treasure. She also brings late news from South and Central America, which is not specially important. The President elect of Panama, Gen. Santa Coloma, arrived from the Interior on the 11th inst., and was duly inaugurated on the 13th. In Chili, an unsuccessful attempt had been made to displace the present Government. In Uruguay, Gen. Florke is said to be having great success. On the 2d of June, a part of his forces gained a complete victory over 1,000 of the Government troops. It is reported that President Berro has given up all hopes of a successful resistance. The *North Star*, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th inst. from New-York, experienced a heavy gale. The ship was at one time in such great danger that it was found necessary to throw a portion of her cargo overboard. The mails taken out by her reached Aspinwall in a sad condition—so thoroughly saturated with salt water that in many instances the directions were almost illegible; in some cases the wrappers of packages had fallen off, so it was impossible to tell who the parcels were for.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and concurred in the resolution previously passed by the Councilmen, pledging themselves to override the Mayor's veto on the draft exemption ordinance, at the expiration of ten days. The question of adopting the resolution permitted an opportunity for speech-making on the Mayor's veto message, which was embraced by Mr. Jeremiah, who discussed it at length; by Mr. Fr-ment, who expressed a desire to see a new ordinance framed upon which the Common Council and the Mayor can all agree, in order that there may be unity of action by the City authorities, and who had been informed that the Mayor would carry his opposition so far as to refuse to sign the bonds to be issued when the ordinance shall be legalized, or to sign warrants to draw any money from the new fund; and by Mr. Hardy, who said that the law permitted the money to be raised and expended in such manner as the Mayor and Common Council, as a Relief Committee, may prescribe, and would allow them to issue bonds and use the money without the Mayor's signature. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

Commander Walke went up the Yazoo, a few days since, with instructions to attempt to save the gunboat *De Kalb*. He found this impossible, and therefore destroyed her, first having removed her guns and everything of value.

Capt. John Saunders, of the Sixty-ninth New-York regiment, who was recently reported to have been Court-martialed and deprived of one month's pay, for "coednct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," was honorably discharged, on June 12, in consequence of the consolidation of his company.

The Stock market was depressed yesterday, and the general tendency of prices was toward a lower range. New-York Central Shares closed at 135½; Erie, 119½; Hudson, 145½; Harlem, 109½. Money was in more demand on call at 6 ₩ cent. Gold advanced to 123⅜, with limited sales. Sterling Exchange, 135½. The *China*, for Liverpool, took out $209,241 in specie. The *North Star*, from Aspinwall, had a treasure freight of $729,854.

Breadstuffs were generally in less demand yesterday, closing heavily. Pork was the only active article in the Provision line. Sugars were in fair request, as were also Hay, Hops, Whisky and Sole Leather. Petroleum was sold freely, and at advanced prices. Cotton was extremely quiet. Another monthly sale of Scranton Coal took place during the day, at which 26,000 tons found buyers, prices ranging from $5 80@$7 15 ₩ ton. A number of auction sales of Dry Goods were also held, at most of which the attendance was good, and the bidding tolerably spirited, particularly for all really desirable fabrics, adapted to the immediate requirements of buyers. A catalogue of Boots and Shoes was disposed of quite advantageously. Other branches of trade presented no really new features. There were 609 vessels of all classes in port.

The Party of the Future.

What party is to be in power after the war closes? It is a question which exercises many minds; and it is beginning, even thus early, to shape combinations and plans and preferences for candidates. Opinions about it differ. Some believe that the increased Anti-Slavery spirit of the country will guarantee the Republican party a new lease of power. Others that the influence of the old Democratic party over the South will cause the people to devolve upon that party the work of reconciliation. Others still that some new party, under some new name, untrammeled by previous commitments, and obnoxious to no old prejudice, will be entrusted with the control of the new situation.

This sort of calculation is untimely, and ought not to be encouraged. The duties of the present, to-night to command the exclusive attention of the public mind, without distracting it with any concern for the future. Our sole business now is the effective prosecution of the war to its only legitimate end, the extinction of the rebellion. When that end is gained, then, and then only, will be the time to decide what shall be done next, and who shall do it. Duties *in* the war and duties *after* the war are altogether distinct and separate; and wisdom requires that they should be attended to each in its own season. We are to rescue the Union *before* we determine how to manage it when rescued.

Yet, if any class of politicians will insist on forecasting the political future, they may be certain of one thing: the successful party will be the party most thoroughly National in spirit. It may have other marks and characteristics, but this will be the distinctive and the decisive one. It may call itself by whatever name it pleases; it may lay claim to any antecedents or try to commend itself as having no antecedents, and yet it will be judged by this test first of all. And the test will be a practical one; mere professions of devotion to the Union will go for nothing. The country has learned completely that all that kind of talk is worthless. Many of the foremost rebels indulged in it up to the very day of their committing their first overt act of treason. Many, too, of the most notorious rebel sympathizers since the war began, have kept up an unceasing protestation of undying affection for the Union, as a running accompaniment to all their efforts to obstruct the war, and secure success for the rebels. This incompatibility between word and act has impressed itself upon the popular mind too deeply to be soon forgotten. On this subject, at least for a good many years to come, language has lost all power of deception. The stern reality of the war has made men very quick to detect mere pretence, and very impatient of that sort of rhetoric called buncombe, which used to be so effective. The issues now are too momentous to permit easy compliance. Hard facts force themselves upon the judgment with an authority not to be resisted. The party whose nationality cannot stand this test is predestined to defeat.

The Lawrence Massacre—An Appeal.

Instead of the reports of Quantrell's massacre at Lawrence growing less as the truth in regard to it reaches us, they grow greater and more horrible. The details which we publish this morning make the blood run cold; and, alas! they can no longer be discredited—they cannot be characterized as exaggerations. Two hundred citizens, some say 300—nearly all the more respectable people of the place—butchered at their own hearthstones in the early dawn of the morning. Two hundred houses—nearly all the better houses of the town—fired and reduced to ruins. Nearly a hundred wives made widows in an hour, and two hundred and fifty children made orphans forever. Most of these are now homeless, penniless and friendless, mourning for their dead amid the ruins of their homes, far out on the wild plains west of the Missouri. It is a case for our deepest sympathy, for our promptest charity.

During the last year we have made urgent appeals in the Times to the liberal-souled merchants of New-York for aid and relief to the starved operatives of Lancashire, to our sick and suffering soldiers in hospitals and in the field, to the persecuted blacks of this City; and all of these appeals have been met by responses so munificent as to reflect everlasting glory upon New-York. The case of the widows and orphans of Lawrence is another case which merits instant attention. There is not as much required as in the case of Lancashire, or of our army, or of the negroes; but money is wanted to furnish shelter for the houseless, clothing for the naked, food for the penniless, life to the orphane. Leavenworth has sent a little temporary relief, but this is altogether inadequate to the appalling emergency. Will not some of the noble-hearted gentlemen of New-York, whose ears are ever open to the cry of distress, and who are always prompt to take the lead in labors of charity, take up the case of these our heart-stricken countrymen in the Far West, and send at least such relief as will provide shelter, clothing and comfort for the widows and orphans? The suffering of soul which overwhelms Lawrence should not be aggravated by the tortures of bodily want, if it be in our power to prevent or alleviate it.

North Carolina and the Union.

It is not strange that North Carolina should be unsteady in the traces of treason. It is only strange that she should have ever suffered herself to be hitched into them. Nothing could have been less expected than the unresisting submission of "The Old North State" to the imperious secession mandate of her neighbor on the South, between whom and herself no sympathy ever existed.

Prior to the rebellion the old North State had been second to none in dignity, patriotism, steadiness and good sense. She was not in the habit of blowing her trumpet and proclaiming to the world her matchless bravery; and even when she fell into the folly of rebellion, she did not, like her brethren of the Southern Gascony, wax red in the face in windy announcements that one of her soldiers could whip ten Yankees, and that her whole population was ready to "die in the last ditch," &c. There had been no ill blood between her people and the people of the North, but much of mutual respect and good will, and friendly intercourse. Her business men—the producing whites, the "plain people"—had no interest, general or local, which was not in harmony with the Union; and her obedience to the South Carolina decree was as discreditable and suicidal as such obedience would have been for Pennsylvania or New-York.

She is beginning to realize this. She has suffered from secession to an almost incredible extent. Her industrial interests are paralyzed. Tar and turpentine and corn no longer yield her rich revenues—and she sees nothing achieved or in prospect to repay her for the destruction of her Government and her prosperity, or for the rivers of blood which she has shed at the bidding of South Carolina and Jeff. Davis. She has been drawn upon by the Richmond Junta without mercy, for men and means. No less than 90,000 of her sons have been dragged into the rebel army, where they have been constantly thrust into every situation of hardship, exposure, drudgery and peril, as though the object was to impose on them the chief burden of treason, while they could derive no benefit from its success. "*Sic vos non vobis.*" The Richmond Press has constantly teemed with tumid eulogies of the unearthly valor of the rest of the rebel army, beginning with the complete exhaustion of the English language in glorification (compared with which Ossian was prosy) of the achievement of the capture of ninety men at Fort Sumter by six thousand South Carolinians. But while the "plain people" of North Carolina have borne the brunt of many a bloody field, her name is hardly mentioned. The soldiers of South Carolina have rarely been heard of as either numerous, exposed or hurt; but they take "all the honors." The "chivalry" and the Confederate Government alike treat the North Carolina troops as "common people," for whom it is honor enough to serve such masters.

Moreover, they have striven to take to themselves the control of the State, by the election over her of one of their own people, whom they had the adroitness and impudence to force upon her as a candidate. But their schemes failed, and Gov. Vance was elected. More lately she is treated with less and less courtesy. The offices of sifting men and collectors of taxes within her limits are not to be filled by her own citizens, but men from other parts of rebeldom are quartered on her to administer this branch of rebel government. And now come sights of restiveness. The sons of those who ordained the Declaration of Independence at Mecklenburgh, are not likely much longer to submit to such masters.

Moreover, the North Carolinians believe in republican government, and rub their eyes with amazement to find that they are under rulers who are ready to sell them out to England and France. They cannot for their lives help feeling pride in remembering their security under the Stars and Stripes, and they recoil from the idea of becoming vassals of England or *protéges* of France.

The time is at hand when the masses in all the Southern States will cease to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the clique of petty potentates, whose claim to rule has no loftier title than the ownership of negroes. When that time comes, the Copperhead mercenaries at the North, who have been as obedient to the Ebony Oligarchy as its own negroes—yes, more so, for the negroes would always escape if they could—will turn a very short corner, and be vociferous champions of those very masses whom they have always aided in subjugating to the interests of the oligarchy.

The course of North Carolina is plain. It is but to follow the dictates of common sense, cease from works of treason, obey and enforce the laws, take her place again in the public councils and among the faithful and honorable States of the Union, from which position she fell, she knows not how.

The Invisible Confederacy.—The fall in the English rebel loan indicates the failing hopes of the rebellion in the eyes of foreign *financial* speculators. In the eyes of English *military* speculators the fortunes of the Confederacy are far lower than is represented by 25 discount. In the *Army and Navy Gazette* that came by last mail, our old friend, Mr. Russell, gives a luminous and accurate roll of the splendid military and naval victories recently gained by the Union arms; and after doing so, he comes to the philosophical, metaphysical, historical and creditable conclusion that "it requires philosophy, metaphysics, historical parallels and immense faith to believe that the South can continue her resistance to the North in the field, or preserve her States from the sway of Washington proconsule."

This conclusion certainly shows Mr. Russell to be possessed of eminent military sagacity; but we may say that instead of the great intellectual forces and processes which he enumerates tending to a belief in rebel success, they all lead in the opposite direction. It is so, at all events, with "philosophy, metaphysics, and historical parallels," and as for "faith," since St. Paul, in his celebrated definition of that grace, characterizes it as the "evidence of things not seen," we suppose that the more invisible and intangible the Confederacy becomes, the more firmly will British faith—"immense faith"—cling to it. Immense *prejudice* would be a better name for the quality than immense faith.

Another Guerrilla Trapped.—Jeff. Thompson, the "swamp fox of Southern Missouri," the rebel guerrilla, whose deeds of robbery and murder have made him as notorious in Missouri as John Morgan was in Kentucky and Tennessee, has, like his brother fox and bandit, Morgan, been trapped at last. His capture will be a great relief to Missouri, and it only remains now that Quantrell be caught and hung—for of course such a monster is beyond the pale of military law—to secure comparative peace and order in that State.

Now that the soldiers of the West have triumphantly finished the grander operations of the war in the Mississippi Valley, they are devoting themselves with great success to the extirpation of the guerrillas, who, as the rebels have so often told us, are to succeed their great armies in carrying on the rebellion. After they root the whole of them out, we hope some of these experienced Western hunters will come to Virginia and see if they cannot hunt out Mosby, Imboden and Jenkins, the former of whom has lately been scouting literally within sight of Washington. Who will catch these scoundrels, and thus save to the country the millions of dollars worth of property which they destroy every week or two?

Quick Returns.—The Alabama Legislature met in extra session at Montgomery on the 19th inst., and the Senate at once passed the following resolution:

Whereas, In the opinion of this General Assembly, the people and the army have lost confidence in Gens. Holmes and Pemberton, without questioning the integrity, patriotism or loyalty of either of said Generals,

Resolved, That the interest of the service, and the good of the cause we so dearly love, imperatively demand a change in the commands of those respective Generals.

The resolution was hardly passed—indeed we do not know that it was passed—when the first of the officers named, Gen. Holmes, died of delirium tremens; and this morning we have a telegram that the other officer, Gen. Pemberton, is also dead, having, it is said, been killed by a Texan soldier some day last week—probably on the 19th. "These respective Generals" both "changed their commands" without the intervention of Jeff. Davis, for which the Alabama Legislature called.

Personal.

—Sir Henry Holland, the eminent London physician, who arrived yesterday in the *Persia*, will receive a cordial welcome from his numerous and attached friends in America. Sir Henry remains with us until the 30th of September. He goes to Newport to-morrow to visit Mr. Bancroft and other friends, and from thence to Boston.

Amusements.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—The second night of Mr. Bowman's brief season at the Brooklyn Academy drew forth the largest audience we have ever seen at a dramatic performance in the City of Churches. The farce which precedes the fearful drama was capitally given, and heartily appreciated by the house. The "Ghost" from all the lights of the audience, and palmed it, and exulted that great tribute of astonish, tears and terrors from the guilty throngs. To-morrow night the bill will be repeated for the last time.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

Another Account of the Terrible Tragedy.

Leavenworth, Monday, Aug. 24.

The *Conservative* publishes the following account of the Lawrence massacre from one of its citizens, just returned from the ruins:

We arrived in Lawrence at 7 o'clock. Flying rumors had painted a terrible picture, but the reality exceeded the reports.

We found Massachusetts-street one mass of smouldering ruins and crumbling walls, the light from which cast a sickening glare upon the little knots of excited men and distracted women, gazing upon the ruins of their once happy homes and prosperous business. Only two business-houses were left upon this street—one known as the Armory, and the other as the old Miller block.

About 125 houses, in all, were burned, and only nine or ten escaped, being ransacked, and everything of value carried away or destroyed.

Six or eight soldiers, who camped upon this side of the river, and who fired across at every rebel who appeared upon the bank, deterred the cowards from destroying some of the houses near the ferry, and from cutting down the flag-pole. The force of the rebels is variously estimated from 250 to 400.

Reliable parties place it at 300. Their every act during their stay in the city was characterized by the most cowardly barbarism. They entered the town on the gallop, firing into every house, and when the occupants appeared at the door they were shot down like dogs. Five bodies, burned to a crisp, lay near the ruins of the Eldridge House. They could not be recognized. Eighteen out of twenty-two unarmed recruits, encamped south of the town, were murdered in their tents. Their bodies lay in the colored church when we arrived. Messrs. Trask, Dr. Griswold, Baker and Thorp, were shot down in the yard of Dr. Griswold, before the eyes of their families. Judge Carpenter was wounded in his yard, and tell, when his wife and sister threw themselves upon his body, begging for mercy, but to no avail. The fiends dismounted, stuck their pistols between the persons of his prosecutors, and fired.

Miss Stone, daughter of the proprietor of the City Hotel, had a diamond ring stolen from her finger. Quantrell collared the man to restore it. In revenge for this the ruffians afterward came back and shot her father before the mother's eyes. They also tried to kill Miss Stone.

Gen. Collamore went into his wall to hide, and the bed air killed him. His son and Pat. Keefe lost their lives trying to get the father out.

The life of District-Attorney Rees was saved by the heroism of his wife, who seized the bridle of the rebel's horse, who attempted to shoot him as he ran.

Several cases of remarkable bravery of women were related to us. The wife of Sheriff Brown three successive times put out the fire kindled to burn the house. Her husband was hidden under the floor. The house was saved by her heroism.

The offices of the *Journal*, *Tribune* and *Republican*, were of course leveled to the ground. John Speer, Jr., of the *Tribune*, started for his home from the office after the rebels came in. Mr. Murdoch, a printer in the office, tried to induce him to accompany him into a well near by for safety, but he would do nothing but go home to defend the house, which he did, and was killed. Murdoch went into the well and was saved. A younger son of John Speer, Sen., killed a rebel and fell. The guests at the Eldridge House were ordered out, their rooms plundered, and some of the people shot. Two men from Ohio were wounded there, and are now in this city. Only the presence and peremptory orders of Quantrell prevented the massacre of all the occupants after they had been marched out on the street.

The rebels were told that there was a negro baby still in the house, but they said, "We will burn the G—d—n little brat," and they did. We saw its charred remains, burned black as the heart of its murderers. The books of the County and District Clerks were burned, but those of the Register of Deeds were in the safe, and are supposed to have been saved. Every safe in the city but two were robbed. In the Eldridge store, James Eldridge and James Perrine gave the rebels all the money in the safe, and were instantly shot down. All the hotels were destroyed, except the City Hotel. The loss in cash is estimated at $250,000, and in property and all at $2,000,000. That is a low enough estimate.

The number of bodies, up to the time we left, was 113, of which about 20 were burned so badly as to render recognition impossible. There were a large number of strangers in town, and when the entire loss is ascertained we think it will reach 150 killed. Many were, doubtless, killed by the rebel pickets in the brush.

The people have not yet recovered from the terrible blow sufficiently to appreciate the full force of their desolation; and when they do recover from the shock, many more will doubtless be missing.

We have seen battle-fields and scenes of carnage and bloodshed, but have never witnessed a spectacle so horrible as that seen among the smouldering ruins at Lawrence. No fighting, no resistance—cold-blooded murder was there.

We give below a list of seventy-six killed, and several wounded:

The fiends finished their murderous work in nearly every case. The list is all white men. A few negroes were killed, but we did not get their names: John Fromley, J. C. Trask, of the *State Journal*; Gen. G. W. Collamer and son, James Eldridge, Jas. Perrine, Joseph Eldridge, Joseph Lowe, Dr. Griswold, druggist; Wm. Williamson, Deputy Marshal; S. M. Thorp, State Senator; Judge Lewis Carpenter, John Speer, Jr., of Kansas *Tribune*; Nathan Stone, City Hotel; Mr. Brant, Mr. West, Thomas Murphy, Mr. T. Fitch, bookbinder at the *Journal* office; E. P. Fitch, bookseller; Chas. Palmer, of the *Journal*; Lemuel Gilmore, James O'Neal, John Doyle, D. C. Allison, the firm of Duncan & Allison; J. Z. Evans, Levi Gates, George Hurt, Samuel Jones, George Coates, John B. Gill, Ralph E. Dix, Stephen Dix, Capt. George W. Ball, County Clark; John C. Cornell, A. Kridmiller, George Albrecht, S. Dallmasi, Robert Martin, Otis Longley, John W. Lowrie, William Lowrie, James Roach, Michael Meeking, Louis Wise and infant, Joseph Batchelbauer, August Ellis, Dennis Murphy, John K. Zimmerman, Carl Eezler, George Range, Samuel Range, Jacob Pollok, Fred. Kraus, Fred. Kimball, Dwight Colman, Mr. Carle, Daniel McClellan, Rev. S. S. Snyder, Samuel Reynolds, Geo. Garrard, A. W. Griswold, Chas. Kay, Chas. Amos, Jas. Wilson, Chas. Riggen, A. J. Woods, Chas Anderson, W. B. Griswold, A. C. Cooper, Asbury Markle, David Markle, Lewis Markle, Aaron Holdeman, Addison Fraugh.

Wounded—H. W. Baker, Dennis Boyman, G. H. Sargent, mortally; G. Smith, H. Hays, M. Hanesou, Mr. Livingston.

Parsons just from Lawrance report that the number of dead will reach 170, perhaps 200, as bodies are constantly being found.

The excitement throughout the State is intense and our citizens unanimously regard the Lawrence massacre as a legitimate fruit of the Schofield-Ewing policy in Missouri and Kansas.

When last heard from, Gen. Lane was at Hickman's Mills, Missouri, with half-clothed, half-armed men in pursuit. He attacked Quantrell about 10 miles south of Lawrence, and kept up a running fight with him to Missouri, killing up to this time 19 of the rebels.

Maj. Plumb was at Bluo, not five miles east of Lawrence, when Quantrell left the town; he failed to aid Lane. Reports say Plumb's men denounced him for declining to attack Quantrell, who offered him battle at one point near Ottowa. Lane headed off Quantrell. The rebels turned and charged on Plumb, and drove him for about a mile.

Ewing had a telegraph from his Adjutant, at Kansas City, the night before the attack on Lawrence, but did not leave here until 2 o'clock P. M. the next day. He then went to Desoto Ferry, about 25 miles south of this place, and 10 miles east of Lawrence. At noon on Saturday he was only 18 miles south of Desoto. He ought to have taken the steamer *Emeta*, which was at our levee, and then leaving at the late hour he did, he could have overtaken Quantrell, and with all fresh men and horses, he could have captured him.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth to the *Democrat* says Jim Lane has returned to Lawrence. The citizens with Lane killed 41 of Quantrell's men. Lane is organizing a force which, he says, will go into Missouri early in September.

Martial law has been published in Leavenworth.

One hundred and eighty-three bodies had been buried in Lawrence up to this morning, and seven more bodies have been found. One hundred and eighty-two buildings have been burned—eighty of them brick. Eighty-five widows and two hundred and forty-five orphans have been made by Quantrell's raid.

Several merchants have commenced rebuilding. All the towns in the State have sent in large sums of money for the relief of the sufferers.

One of Quantrell's spies had been hung in Lawrence.

The Chiefs of the Delaware, Sacs and Fox Indians have offered their services to Gen. Lane.

A report has just been received that buildings in Cass County, Missouri, were fired, and over one hundred rebel sympathizers were killed.

A STRINGENT MILITARY ORDER.

Kansas City, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The following extracts are taken from General Order No. 11, issued at these Headquarters Aug. 23:

"All persons living in Jackson, Cass and Bates Counties, Missouri, and that part of Vernon County included in this District, except those living within the limits of the town of Independence, and except those in part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of this Creek and west of the Big Blue, comprising Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof. Those who within that time prove their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station, nearest their present place of residence, will receive from him certificates, stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be sworn. All who have received such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas except the counties on the eastern border of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in companies will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second—All grain, hay in the field or under shelter in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of military stations after the 9th of Sept. next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officers there, and a report of the amount so turned over made to District Headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such districts after the 9th of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Dispatches from Commander McDougal, at Yokohama, dated May 16, older than those last sent to the Times, represent that all trade was stopped, and that the Japanese merchants had most all withdrawn from the city; that many of the native servants had left, and that those who remained stayed only on daily wages. Three American merchants had been attacked by a mob, and barely escaped with their lives. The party throughout Japan opposed to foreigners, and disposed to do everything in their power to prevent concession to the English, is large and powerful.

THE ARREST OF C. EDWARDS LESTER.

C. Edwards Lester, arrested at Harper's Ferry on Monday, was a clerk in the Paymaster-General's Office, engaged in examining the accounts of the Paymasters. The position offered him no opportunity of obtaining any secrets of the Secretary's Office. He left here on pretence of visiting Baltimore, to have a surgical operation performed upon one of his legs, but soon turned up at Harper's Ferry, where he represented himself as a special agent of the War Department, and proceeded to inspect the fortifications, asking a variety of questions. His authority was called for, and not producing it, he was arrested, and a dispatch concerning him sent to the War Department. He was ordered to be examined. It is said that papers that complicated him were found upon his person. Mr. Lester was brought here yesterday, under military escort, and left last evening for Baltimore, where he will probably be tried as a spy. The more charitable opinion in his case is that he wandered off to Harper's Ferry, in company with "John Barleycorn," and came to grief from the association. He has been dismissed from his clerkship.

THE OPERATIONS OF MOSBY.

Mosby's operations in our immediate front are assuming rather gigantic proportions. From a band of sixty desperadoes, his force has grown to eight hundred able bodied guerrillas, who prey upon everything which passes between Fairfax and Warrenton. Early this morning, with his whole force, he attacked a sutler's train between Centreville and Bull Run, captured forty-one wagons with their teams, a number of Government horses, and much other property, on its way to the army.

WEST POINT.

The President, Gen. Halleck and the Secretary of War, were engaged yesterday in filling the appointments to the Military Academy at West Point, from the rebel States. Most of the appointments will of course come from the North and West. The applicants for this patronage are legion in number.

PENSIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that under the third section of the Pension act, July 14, 1862, the illegitimacy of a son is no bar to a mother's claim to a pension. Under this decision, so much of the instructions and forms of the Pension office as relates to proofs of marriage in mothers' claims, have been annulled.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

CHARLESTON.

Gentlemen attached to the public service say that in the shelling of Charleston at a distance of five miles a greater success has been attained with the Parrott guns than has heretofore entered into their calculations. Even the rebel accounts of the recent movements against Charleston are regarded here as affording a cheering prospect of complete Union success. The Navy Department has received no official advices within the last two days from that quarter.

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

It appears from statements received at the Treasury Department that during the month of July $416,886 were received for duties at San Francisco, which is, therefore, the next port in importance to New-York as far as the revenue is concerned. The revenue of Tuesday, July 28, was $55,000—the largest sum ever received there in a single day.

GUERRILLAS.

Guerrilla bands still infest the south side of the Potomac, stealing horses and other property without respect to persons.

A REBEL GENERAL CAPTURED.

Jeff. Thompson and His Staff Captured at Pocahontas, Ark.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

A dispatch from Gen. Fiske to Gen. Schofield from Pilot Knob, says Col. Woodson's cavalry made a raid to Pocahontas, Arkansas, and routed several bands of guerrillas, capturing about 100 prisoners, and among them the rebel Gen. Jeff. Thompson and all his Staff.

A CANADIAN CANARD.

Reported Plot to Deliver Canada over to the United States.

Toronto, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The *Leader* of to-day announces the discovery of a treasonable plot to betray Canada into the hands of the Lincoln Government, and says Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at New-York, has communicated the facts to the British authorities.

[The above dispatch from Toronto is unquestionably a canard. It is ascertained from well-informed persons that there is no knowledge whatever in British official circles of such a movement.—Ed. Times.]

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Sailed, ship *N. B. Palmer*, for Hong Kong, carrying 14,000 sacks of wheat, other California produce, and $72,000 in treasure.

Chartered, ship *Conquest*, to load breadstuffs for England.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Sailed ship *Mary L. Sutton* for New-York, carrying 570 barrels and 6,000 sacks copper ore, 28,000 hides, 10,000 horns, 300 cases turpentine, 10 pipes wine, 1,450 bales wool, 29,000 gallons whale oil.

Chartered ship *Belle of the Seas* for breadstuffs to Europe.

Trade from first hands very quiet. Many importers withhold goods from the market, anticipating higher prices after the opening of the Fall trade. Wheat arrives freely for export, large quantities having been purchased direct from farmers at $1 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

Maine Politics.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The political canvass in Maine is very active. The election takes place on the 14th of September. Among those stumping the State for the Union are Vice-President Hamlin, Israel Washburn and Senator Wilson.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Detailed Reports from Our Own Sources to Aug. 23, and from Rebel Papers to Aug. 24.

Shells Passing Through Fort Sumter.

Interesting Statements by Deserters.

The Rebels Preparing to Evacuate the Place.

Beauregard Given 48 Hours to Remove the Women and Children from Charleston.

OFF CHARLESTON, Friday noon, Aug. 21.

Fort Sumter still flies the rebel flag, but its west wall is a mass of ruins.

Shells go into the fort and explode inside, some of them passing through the east wall, going in one side and coming out of the other.

An easterly storm prevailed on Tuesday and Wednesday, but broke away on Thursday.

We now have fine weather, and it is expected that the Monitors will go in force to Sumter this afternoon.

The *Ironsides* and our wooden vessels have shelled Wagner and Gregg every day, keeping them quiet, while our shore batteries are hammering Sumter.

Seven North Carolina deserters from Sullivan Island were picked up in a boat last night by the *Montauk*.

They say the rebels are preparing to abandon Sumter and blow it up; that they have been taking the guns out of it ever since the attack upon it in April last, which demonstrated their inability to hold it; that there are not more than six or eight guns now in the fort, the remainder being "quakers;" that the cordon of beer barrels are merely intended to sustain the telegraph wire between Sumter and Moultrie, and are no part of the obstructions of the harbor; that the North Carolina troops are anxious to go home, and are almost in a state of mutiny; that the rebels all anticipate the fall of Charleston; that the walls of Sumter were extensively breached in April, and that there is a great scarcity of provisions among the rebels.

The flag of Sumter has been shot away four times and now there is no flag up.

The rebel batteries on James Island throw shells night and day into our lines, but do not cause more than one or two casualties daily.

Admiral DAHLGREN is anxious to let the army and naval battery finish Sumter, expecting to have plenty of work for the Monitors in taking the interior line of defences of Charleston.

A flag of truce was sent to Wagner on Friday morning, and firing ceased during the interview, when it was resumed again.

Gen. GILLMORE notified Gen. BEAUREGARD that he would commence to shell the city within forty-eight hours, requesting him to remove the women and children.

The whole Monitor fleet went up on Friday night for another assault upon Sumter.

The *Passaic* got aground, and so much time was lost in getting her off that the expedition was abandoned for the night. The rebels did not discover her position, though she was within half a mile of the fort.

OFF CHARLESTON BAR, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Sumter, this morning, is an immense ruin.

The rear wall is battered down, and the interior of the fort is open to view.

Our shells strike against the inside of the front wall, which is greatly shattered, and at times balls pass entirely through the front.

The flag of Sumter was shot away four times on Friday. A new flag is up this morning.

The weather is very hot, and no ice is to be had; nothing but warm, condensed water.

Should there be no accident to-night, the old flag will float over Sumter to-morrow (Sunday).

REBEL REPORTS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Aug. 25 contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24—Evening.

The fire of the enemy on Sumter has slackened to-day. The fleet has not participated in the attack.

At 12 o'clock last night the enemy's guns opened on the city fifteen 8-inch Parrott shells.

Non-combatants are leaving the city in continuous streams.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH

Operations on the North Carolina Coast.

A Rumored Raid of Our Forces Toward Staunton, Va.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Aug. 25 has these interesting telegrams:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 24.

Yesterday morning the frigate *Minnesota* and six gunboats bombarded Fort Fisher, where the steamer *Hebe* ran aground some days ago. She being protected by two small guns and fifty men, the enemy attempted to land, but were repulsed with one killed. Being reinforced, the enemy finally succeeded in destroying the goods landed from the steamer and set her on fire. We lost one killed, three wounded, a Whitworth and another small gun. Our forces were Whitworth and another small gun. Our forces were in possession of the wreck last evening.

STAUNTON, Va., Monday, Aug. 24.

Considerable excitement was created here to-day by scouts reporting that the Yankees were near Buffalo Gap, on a raid to Staunton.

Preparations were made for their reception. Business was suspended, and the old and young men turned out *en masse* to meet the enemy, but they were *non est*.

It is reported that the Yankees have crossed into Highland. Gen. IMBODAN is after them, and Staunton has again relapsed into its placid state of tranquillity.

There is nothing important from the Lower Valley.

There are no Yankees between here and Martinsburgh.

The Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Returns from 106 Counties in Kentucky give BRAMLETTE 50,622 majority.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Large Capture of Confederate States Cotton Near Natchez.

General Herron on an Expedition Up the Red River.

Reported Death of General Pemberton.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The *Gazette* has a special dispatch from Cairo, which says:

"It is reported that Gen. PEMBERTON died at Selma, Ala., last week. [A dispatch published in the Chicago *Times* gives a rumor that PEMBERTON was shot by a Texan soldier.—EDS. TIMES.]

Gen. GRANT and Staff, and Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, left Cairo on Monday night for Memphis.

Over 100,000 bales of Confederate States cotton has been captured near Natchez.

Gen. HASCOM is on an expedition up the Red River.

There are 8,000 rebel troops at Monroe, sixty-five miles west of Vicksburgh. Gens. WALKER and HEBERT are in command.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH is in Texas.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON'S forces are scattered in the Chunky River country."

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Col. WINSLOW'S command arrived at Memphis on the 24th inst. from Yazoo City, having come from Vicksburgh *vid* Grenada. At the latter place they met Col. PHILLIPS' force, which recently destroyed so much rebel railroad property, Col. WINSLOW brought in 100 prisoners.

Gen. STEELE and the ARKANSAS expedition are progressing finely. There has been no battle as yet; but one is in prospect.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the North Star, with $229,854 in Specie.

The United States mail steamship *North Star*, Capt. JONAS, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall. She brings the following

SPECIE.

Colgate & Hoffman	$4,607	H. Cohn & Co	$28,000
Order	9,000	J. G. Parker & Son	4,000
J. McMurray & Co	1,000	C. H. Grant & Co.	6,000
Order	36,694	Jennings & Brewster	13,000
Hamburgar & Bro	6,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	13,900
G. B. Upton	5,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	28,745
Baker & Merrill	6,400	Wells, Fargo & Co	47,600
J. B. Newton & Co	14,523		
Total			$220,266

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munoz	$300	J. Sinetow	$100
Handy & Hoadley	500	Order	1,000
Metcalf & Duncan	400	Person & Pettit	600

LOSS OF THE U. S. BRIG BAINBRIDGE.

Additional Particulars of the Disaster.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 26.

Yesterday we briefly announced the loss of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, in the gale off Hatteras, on the 21st, she having foundered with all on board except one person. This vessel left New-York on Monday, the 17th, for Port Royal, was caught in the storm of the 21st and foundered, turning bottom upward. The following particulars were got from the person who was saved—a colored seaman—the only person known to be saved out of eighty persons.

The *Bainbridge* was fitted out in New-York. She was about 300 tons burden, carried seven guns, and her officers and crew numbered between 75 and 80. On the morning of the 21st inst., when off Hatteras, the brig was struck by a squall and capsized. One of the crew, a mulatto, named JOSEPH WHITE, was swept overboard, and fortunately came in contact with a plank, which he used for supporting himself. Soon afterward he floated near a boat belonging to the brig, in which was the ship's cook. WHITE managed to get into the boat with the cook, and floated at the mercy of the waves. During the day the cook drank salt water to such an extent that he became crazy, and while in that condition jumped overboard, and was drowned. WHITE stuck to this boat, though it leaked badly, and on the afternoon of the day the brig was capsized he was picked up by Capt. LANE, of the *South Boston*, from Barbados to this port. The negro WHITE states that when he last saw the *Bainbridge* she was bottom up, and his opinion was that all her officers and crew were drowned. The boat in which WHITE was saved is now at the Navy-yard, having been delivered there yesterday by Capt. LANE, of the *South Boston*. WHITE was sent on board the receiving ship.

LIST OF THE CREW.

Seamen—Henry Smith, Jno. Lee, Jno. McCarthy, Jas. G. Jackson, Antonio Feilx, Dennis Mansford, Jos. Linton, Chas. Lambers, Wm. Van Vleet, Oliver C. Davis, Wm. Johnson, Robt. C. Cunningham, Jas. Quinn, Jno. McMillen, Andrew Hager, Fred. Haysome, Wm. Mitchell, Thos. Reed, Jno. Gibson, Jas. Garvin, Wm. H. Ford, Ezekiel S. Brockway, Otis W. Werren, Jno. C. Hancock, Chas. H. Grant, Theodore Weldon, Jas. Slocum, Chas. White, Henry Fisher, Abraham Huff, Andreas Janson.

Ordinary Seamen—Thos. Kimursley, Jno. Gill, Chas. Montague, Wm. Jones, Thos. H. Barrett, Jas. White, Chas. F. Hall, Geo. White, Jno. H. Brockway, Thos. Gowan, Jas. R. Gardner, Thos. Fitzpatrick, Orville C. Marsh, Thos. Hamilton, Wm. Delton, Gustavus White, Thos. Norton, Jas. Gallagher, Jas. Harman, Edw. Newby, Henry K. Forrest.

Boys—Jno. Flynn, Aud. Amstrano, Frank L. Hess, Wm. Ludlum, Chas. H. Forphill.

Landsmen—Nicholas Grant, Wm. Malhold, Thos. Burnham, Jos. Butler, Alfred B. Carter, Jas. W. Tyler, Riley Van Lile, Jno. E. Rose, Thos. O'Mara, Jno. McConwick, Wm. Grant, Jas. Anderson, Martin Killtoyle, Henry Voss.

[Advertisement.]

CHOOSING A WIFE.—The Foundation of our Social Relations—An Essential Point in Choosing a Wife—Words of Warning—Probation—Runaway Matches—May we Marry for Money?—Early Marriages. (Three Engravings.) A WONDERFUL CHILD.—Christian Heinecker—Precocity a Disease—Precocious Boys Great Men—Premature Moral Culture—A Plea for Childhood—The Institution of Childhood should not be Abolished. FLOGGING.—Children are not always "Little Angels"—What HERBERT SPENCER says—The Moral Sentiments not generally Developed—Children not all Alike—The Bad Boy and the Good Boy. (Two Portraits.) In the SEPTEMBER No. *Phrenological Journal*. By first post, 15 cents; or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patant Crystallized Iron the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
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Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Persons of Costive Habit (particularly females) will find an invaluable remedy in JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and foul matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, restoring these organs to a healthy condition; remove headache and that feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit, and withal—no matter how long a time they may be taken—instead of producing the weakness and lassitude which generally follow the action of purgatives, they promote an appetite and impart strength and vigor to the whole frame.

Used in conjunction with JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, they are invaluable in dyspepsia and kindred affections. In connection with JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, they are a sure remedy in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and also in the various diseases incident to females.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes the most beautiful black or brown instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 56 Dey-st., N. Y.

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East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' MULTIPEDAL TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. Also a varicocele truss, supporters, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Oriental Electro-Magnetic and Medicated Vapor Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near the Cooper Union, are the greatest luxuries of the season. Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Lady Readers of the Times, wishing gaiter-boots, balmorals, wedding-slippers and gaiters, boys' and Misses' boots and shoes—all styles and prices—patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

CARR—ROYCE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, by Rev. J. B. HAGADY, WILLIAM S. CARR and ANNIE, daughter of the late George S. Royce, all of this City.

KIECHING—FURMAN.—At Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. JAMESON D. KIECHING, of New-York, to Miss LAOINDA J. FURMAN, of Buffalo, N. Y.

MACLAY—RICHARDSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, by Rev. Dr. Ward, ARCHIBALD MACLAY to ANNIE C., daughter of the late James Richardson, of Philadelphia.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

ODELL—VAN WYCK.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 24, by Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, of the Collegiate R. D. Church, FERRA M. ODELL, Dentist, of this City, to MARIETTA, eldest daughter of Z. B. Van Wyck, Esq., of Flatbush.

VAN BUREN—MORRIS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 25, at Calvary Church, New-York, by Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D., Col. D. T. VAN BUREN, U. S. A., and Miss JULIA MORRIS, daughter of James L. Morris.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, MRS MARY ANDERSON, widow of Aaron Anderson, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. W. H. Stiles, Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock M. Flushing Railroad train leaves James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 11 o'clock A. M.

BOGARDUS.—In Tarrytown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, CAROLINE V., wife of E. R. Bogardus, and daughter of Moses Drake, formerly of Little Falls, N. Y.

Funeral services this day, (Thursday,) at 4 P. M., at her late residence.

COLES.—At Dosoris, Glen Cove, L. I., on Monday evening, Aug. 24, of cholera infantum, ROBERT W., son of Frederic W. and Mary A. Coles, aged 10 months and 9 days.

DEWEY.—In North Salem, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, GEORGE A., son of James and Lydia M. Dewey, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 63 Rivington-st.

DAVIES.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, Mrs. MARY DAVIES, widow of the late Edgar W. Davies, aged 56 years.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 192 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

LAVERIOUS.—On Monday morning, Aug. 24, BENJAMIN S., son of Charles F. and Elizabeth C. Leveridge, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 317 East 30th-st.

PICKFORD.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, after a long and patient illness, ISAAC PICKFORD, in the 79th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, White Plains, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend. The cars leave 26th-st. station at 8 o'clock A. M.

☞ Paris and Trumbull papers please copy.

SHERIDAN.—At Bloomingdale, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, ANNA LOUISA, only daughter of Greenleaf K. and Margaret A. Sheridan, aged 12 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, at the foot of 86th-st., North River, without further notice.

SIMONSON.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Aug. 24, MARIAM A. SIMONSON, aged 60 years.

Her friends, and the friends of her brothers, Isaac, Thomas and John Simonson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday next, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock, at No. 4 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I.

WILLIAMS.—At McMinnville, Tenn., on Sunday, Aug. 9, Lieut. JOHN M. WILLIAMS, Adjutant of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers.

The funeral will take place from the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery.

WAINWRIGHT.—In New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, of typhoid fever, acquired in camp before Vicksburgh, Dr. D. WADSWORTH WAINWRIGHT, Surgeon U. S. V., in the 31st year of his age.

SOUTHWARK ENGINE COMPANY No. 38.—The active and honorary members and friends of this Company are respectfully requested to meet at the Engine-house on Friday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late member, Mr. GEORGE A. DEWEY. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 63 Rivington-st., at 2 o'clock precisely.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 451.—Aug. 26, 1863.
26, 61, 67, 33, 55, 64, 58, 35, 3, 57, 21, 2, 63, 76, 37.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 452.—Aug. 26, 1863.
64, 44, 31, 22, 3, 62, 23, 42, 20, 9, 52, 20.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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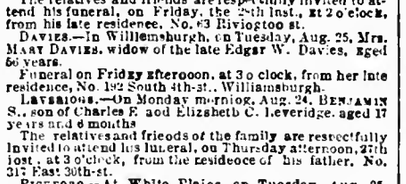

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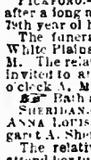
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.



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DEAFNESS CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of the
EYE, EAR and THROAT,
TREATED BY
DR. LIGHTHILL,
No. 34 St. Mark's Place, (8th St., between Second and Third Avenues).
Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

☞ Operations for Cross-Eyes, Cataract Artificial Pupil, Glaucoma, &c., &c., will receive special attention.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the many testimonials received, and are submitted with confidence; others, as well as references to parties of the highest respectability, residing in this City, will be cheerfully furnished on application:

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by your operation of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any one it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WAGERBURY.

MUNN & CO.'S
ESTABLISHED 1842

During the past twenty years, Messrs. MUNN & Co., in connection with the publication of the WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, (the only paper devoted to the Mechanic Arts in the country,) have acted as Attorneys for procuring letters patent in the United States and all foreign countries.

They would state that they have acted, during this period, as agents for more than

TWENTY THOUSAND INVENTORS!

In fact, they have become identified with the whole brotherhood of inventors and patentees, at home and abroad. Thousands of inventors for whom they have taken patents have addressed to them most flattering testimonials; and the wealth that has inured to the inventors whose patents were secured through their office, and afterward illustrated in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, would amount to many millions of dollars!

Messrs. MUNN & CO. never had so large efficient corps of draughtsmen and specification writers than these employed at present; and they are prepared to attend to patent business of all kinds, in the quickest time and on the most liberal terms.

For further information, send for a pamphlet, which contains the Patent Laws of the United States, and much other valuable information of importance to inventors and all others who own patent property. Also pamphlets of information furnished regarding the Patent Laws of all foreign countries.

For further particulars address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

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Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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HONEY SOAP,
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ATKINSON'S PATENT ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,
Easily adjusted, look like linen; price 75 cents each, or 90 cents by mail, at the exclusive Neck-tie and Collar Store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 319 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.
Boynton's Furnaces, Fire-place Heaters, and Magazine Stoves, are well known to be superior to any in market. Now is the time to give your orders. Do not wait for cold weather. Now is the time to call on RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 360 Canal-st., New-York.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear well*, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passages perform its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such unrivaled reputation. And I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others. I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any body or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Sixteen-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 389 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itchings of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.

READ AND SEE WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
READ AND SEE WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
READ AND SEE WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S

AMBROSIA WILL DO IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
AMBROSIA WILL DO IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
AMBROSIA WILL DO IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

CARTIFICATE.

This is to certify that about 18 months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling off. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I have commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair. MRS. LUCY A. BROWN, No. 182 Bleecker-st.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.

Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.
Dr. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor. Depot, No. 493 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A REMARKABLE NOVEL."

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
LIVE IT DOWN.
A STORY OF THE LIGHT LANDS.
By J. C. JEAFFRESON,
Author of
"Olive Blake's *Good Work*," "Isabel; the Young Wife and the *Old Love*," &c.
8vo, paper, Fifty Cents.

"Live it Down," is a remarkable novel in every sense. The character of "Adelaide" is Mr. Jeaffreson's masterpiece. In it the author paints one of the noblest ideas of womanhood to be met with in the pages of fiction.—*London Post.*

The story is full, well considered, and well worked out. The interest is solid. The plot is broad, and the interest goes on increasing to the last page. The story is extremely well constructed. It is by far the best work of fiction Mr. Jeaffreson has yet written.

The moral worked out is, that men may not refuse any burden which is sent to them in God's Providence, whether it be by disgrace from the conduct of relations, or the consequences of some long-past sin of their own; that an humble trust in God is better than any scheming to escape or to hide the consequences of a wrong action. Such is the theme of this story; but the great charm lies in the working out of phases of inner life and character. This work contains knowledge which can only be learnt by having lived and suffered, and no one can read it without feeling helped and strengthened as by the words of a friend.

The scenes are too much interwoven with each other to bear detaching, but there are several highly dramatic situations. The interview between Alec Barber and John Braddock, the returned convict, when the former goes to threaten him in order to extort money, is like seeing a fencing-match between two skillful swordsmen; the episode of "Little Fan," the physician's daughter, may take its place beside little Dombey for its pathos.

The story is interesting throughout; the character stand well on their feet, and are real human beings, marked with individual character; and we recommend our readers to make acquaintance with them for themselves.—*London Athenæum.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER. 25 cents.

ROMOLA. A Novel. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." With numerous Illustrations. 8 vo. Paper, $1 25; Cloth, $1 50.

FANNY KEMBLE'S GEORGIA PLANTATION. Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-1839. By FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

DRAPER'S INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. History of the Intellectual Development of Europe. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New-York: Author of a "Treatise on Human Physiology," &c., &c. 8v

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

R. WEXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital..... ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.
DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Oliphrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender, Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Reunie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lalbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.
IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.
SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED.)
Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.
The subscribers, having retired from the offices of President and Cashier of the Park Bank, (which position they have held since its organization,) have established themselves in the Banking business, at No. 30 Wall-st., in offices recently occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant-Treasurer United States.)
We are now prepared to receive accounts, and deposits with us can be checked for the same as with any of the City Banks.
Interest will be credited to our dealers on their daily balances on the 1st of January and July, at the rate of *three per cent.* per annum.
Particular attention will be given to collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase or sale of all kinds of Government or other securities will be attended to promptly.
HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.
RANSOM W. HOWES,
CHARLES A. MACY.

TO CAPITALISTS.
Wanted, capital to complete 20 miles, already graded, bridged, and ready for the superstructure, at the eastern terminus of the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad.
This road, 279 miles in length, runs through the best and most fertile portion of the State of Minnesota, and a Land Grant of 3,840 acres per mile is secured to the Company by act of Congress, a large and valuable portion of which will come at once into market on the completion of the above 20 miles.
These lands are readily taken up at from $10@$15 per acre, and it is believed that, independent of the rest of the line, this 20 miles from La Crosse, Wis., to Houston City, Minn.,) would be immediately remunerative. The lands are free from taxation until resold.
Maps, plans and further information will be given on application to C. W. THOMPSON and T. B. STODDARD, Commissioners, at the office of P. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.
In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS OF THE LATE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co.,
No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.
TO THE HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGE BONDS, issued by the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.
The Trustees of certain creditors of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, are now prepared to purchase your Farm Mortgage Bonds, and to pay therefor in the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Common Stock, at the same rates which they have heretofore paid upon settlement of the Mortgage with the maker.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.
HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 30, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,300 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, August 21, 1863.
THE O. PADDOCK & COMPANY'S BANK (Watertown) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act to entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these securities on sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 51 South-st.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND BANKING OFFICE.—Accounts of officers collected and cashed. Ordnance and quartermasters' returns adjusted in the departments. Pay, pensions and bounties procured. Prize money collected. SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York. No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 21, 1863.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE SEPTEMBER 1, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date.
WM. B. WARREN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
WANTED BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Corner of William-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission by
D. M. SEAMAN,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds. A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will close on Monday, Aug. 31, and reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 per cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1863. New-York stockholders will be paid by HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 26, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.
The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.
By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

DIVIDEND—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st September next. The transfer books are closed from date to 1st prox. J. CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....	$700,000
Surplus over	$200,000
Assets over	$900,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company:
1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.
2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.
Partiesinsuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No liability whatever incurred by the assured.
A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CRAAV, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SMELTING AND BLAST FURNACE FOR SALE.—With all necessary out-buildings, dwellings, &c., with 14 acres of land immediately in connection therewith; located in Tioga County, Penn., and on the line of the Corning and Blossburgh Railroad; steam engine of full power. The establishment is ready for immediate use with slight repairs. Price $10,000. Ore-beds and 200 acres of timbered land in the immediate vicinity can be bought if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,230 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 56 Warren-st., a thoroughly first-class building, finished in the best manner, sub-basement and extension vaults under sidewalk, with Hydraulic lift; not 2 doors occupied by good and responsible tenants. Two-thirds of the purchase money can be obtained on mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply to SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 100 Chambers-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FARMS, COUNtry seats, residences, and all kinds of real estate for sale or exchange; in many cases some money will be added. Also sales and negotiations of all kinds of business, loans, bonds, partnerships, &c.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 27 WEST 22D-ST., WITH IMmediate possession. Must be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going abroad. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$750,000—REAL ESTATE.—HAVING sold during the past season, at private sale, real estate in this City to the amount of more than $750,000, we are prepared to serve as brokers those who sell or purchase. Owners of good real estate who desire to sell or rent are invited to leave particulars with us. Wanted immediately, a large number of first-class dwellings, both to rent and to purchase, furnished or otherwise. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET, LEASE, SELL OR EXCHANGE—In City and country, a variety of houses, lots, country seats and farms on equitable terms. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

COUNTRY SEAT AT STATEN ISLAND for sale, situated on Clove Road, near Fort Richmond, being the late residence of Mr. Kingsford. The grounds, twelve acres, are tastefully laid out in lawn, pasturage, &c.; plenty of excellent fruit; house is desirable for a large family, containing about twenty-five rooms in all; fine kitchen, laundry, &c.; hot and cold water throughout the house; good furnace; suitable for a gentleman's residence. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¼ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCES for sale at Maplewood, township of South Orange, N. J., beautifully located and convenient to station. Will be sold at a low figure. Also, to let, a cottage at Tarrytown; low rent. Apply at drug-store, Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A LARGE house fronting on Grand-st., with hot-air furnace, containing 10 large rooms, in good repair, with choice shade trees, &c.; about 8 minutes' walk from the steamboat and ferry. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE—A NICE LITtle place with good mansion, 45x48, and all modern improvements, baths, water, furnace, carriage-house, &c., &c.; plenty of fruit; one mile from station. Price, $11,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L.I., THREE-QUARters to one hour from the city, a convenient cottage, with seven rooms; house and grounds in fine order; fruit and shade trees, &c. Rent, $30 per month. Apply at No. 359 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT near Jamaica—some 13 acres. The buildings are ample and first-class. Several hundred fruit trees, in bearing, comprising every variety which can be perfected in this climate. The whole place has been highly cultivated for many years, and has a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery which make it very attractive. It is within easy walking distance of fine schools, in a quiet neighborhood, and is entirely healthy as a place of residence. Price $10,000. No deduction nor exchange will be made, but terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A house, (12 rooms,) pleasantly situated near the landing; fine lawn and shade trees; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, No. 61 Pearl-st

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 66 acres, in a good state of cultivation, situated at the Craigville depot, on Newburgh branch of the Erie Railroad; a fine, healthy part of Orange County; communicates with the City several times a day, by railroad or Hudson River; if desired, a part will be sold with the buildings and improvements; a very desirable country residence, suitable for City boarders; the remaining part consists of all the land about the depot (except one lot this indispensable); part of the purchase money may remain on the land. Address M. SEARS, Craigville, Orange County, N. Y.

A FINE FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Containing 100 acres of land, situated in New Jersey, 12 miles from this City, on the line of a railroad with hourly communications. It is pleasantly situated, with an abundance of shade and fruit. The stock, crop, farming utensils, horses and carriages, will be sold with the farm, if desired, and possession given immediately, or would exchange for good City property. Apply to W. L. JONES, No. 263 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR liquors, merchandise, furniture, or any good personal property, an excellent farm, 130 acres, in good order, near South Amboy, N. J., on very favorable trade offered. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO RENT.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to remove to No. 20 Wall-st., and offer to rent the suite of three rooms in the second story of No. 4 Pine-st., now occupied by them. The rooms are light, in excellent order, and are suitable for lawyers, Bankers, Brokers, or an Insurance Company. They will be rented low. Apply at No. 4 Pine-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.
ELLIOTT & CO.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE RESidence, suitable for a private family or a first-class boarding house. The house contains twenty rooms, and is furnished replete throughout; the present occupant being in ill health, will rent the same to any person who can give the best of references, and is willing to pay rent in advance. Address C. D., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A SMALL SUITE OF ROOMS ON en first floor of the Studio Building, (No. 15 Tenth-st.,) recently vacated by a physician, consisting of office, bedroom, and basement; night-bell and other conveniences expressly adapted for this occupation. Rent $300. Apply at the Janitor's Office.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES NOS. 18 and 20 Cheviot-place, near Harrison-st. No 18 is a stone-front house, handsomely papered, with bell, range and chandeliers and furnace; is a first class house. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Coert-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 62 MORTON-ST., NEAR Hudson, to a private family only. House modern, convenient, and in complete repair; neighborhood unexceptionable. Possession immediately. Apply to J. ROMER, No. 174 West-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—WANTED, BY A QUIET New-England family, consisting of servants, two children, one five years, the other seven months old, part of a house with modern improvements; say second and third stories, with privilege in good yard; house between 4th and 40th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Rent not over $450. Address FRANCIS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A brown-stone house, not less than 21 feet wide, must contain all modern improvements and be located between 10th and 23d sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating description, exact location and lowest price, W. S., Box No. 4,338 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, for the Winter, by a private family. Location between 4th and 10th sts. and 4th and 8th avs. Applicants stating size of house and price, address Box No. 3,301 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT, FROM FIRST OF OCTOBER or November next, a moderate sized high-stoop and basement house, between west 20d and 47th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Parties will please forward location, size and price. Address Post-office, Box No. 908.

WANTED TO HIRE IN BROOKLYN.—A small well-built house, furnished or unfurnished, with modern improvements, in a pleasant location and convenient to the ferries, satisfactory reference given. Address E. W. H., Box No. 2,814 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE.—A small house or lot, or both, in a quiet street, and within 20 minutes' walk of Broadway and Grand-st. Address A. H. H., New-York Post-office, Station A, for two days.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows free ly, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVing furniture in any quantity, carpets, mirrors, bedding, or any other goods suitable for housekeeping, to dispose of, may find a cash purchaser by calling on or addressing M. J. BENDALL, No. 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal-st.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

DRAFT INSURANCE $75.—THE NEW-YORK General Insurance Office, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 14, will issue policies of insurance against draft, guaranteeing either to furnish an acceptable substitute or pay to the proper authorities the $300 for the party drafted. Insurance will be granted at any time before the name of the party insured is actually drawn from the draft wheel. Insurance granted to parties in all parts of this and other loyal States.
P. S. Substitutes wanted for parties drafted in New-York. Also, parties drafted will be furnished substitutes at fair rates.
N. B. Parties who have been drafted having insurance in this office are notified that a substitute will be furnished, or $300 paid, on presenting their policies at this office.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS—Gas or Kerosene. No. 1.—Holding one quart of water, for sick room and nursery, has the unqualified approval of the principal physicians of this and other cities. Nos. 2, 3 and 4.—Holding two, three and four quarts of water respectively, with their accompaniments, are so arranged as to cook three or four different articles at one time. At the present price of Kerosene a meal for five or six persons may be prepared at a cost of less than one cent.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRAFT.—PARTIES WHO HAVE BEEN INsured by us and drafted, will please give us written notice immediately. We continue to insure as usual. Price for substitute, $75. For payment of the $300 commutation $50. CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 84 White-st.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
BY
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, No. M ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863,
At 12 O'CLOCK M.,
PRIZE STEAMER EAGLE,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels:

Steamer EAGLE,	Schooner JULIA,
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner FROLIC,
Steamer UNION,	Schooner W. Y. LEITOH,
Schooner REBEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA,
Schooner SEA DRIFT,	Schooner HARRIET,
Brig COMET,	Schooner A. J. HODGE,
Sloop RELAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of
Aguardiente, brandy, brogans, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, cordials, cartridges, claret, cotton cards, candles, Castile soap, crockery, coffee, calf skins, cloth, drugs, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, lead, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olives, olive oil, indigo, iron, pins, paper, pepper, rum, rope, stationery, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, steel, sardines, powder, quicksilver, tea, thread, tin, whisky, chronometers.
Catalogues of sale will be ready on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 112 Wall-st.
The goods will be open for inspection one day before the sale. T. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Aug 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the
STOCK SALESROOM,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.
For account of whom it may concern.

10 shs Market Bank	$100	35 shs N. Y. & N. H. R.	$100
10 shs. Am. Ex. Bank	100	15 shs. Beekman Ins. Co.	26
10 shs. Man. & Mech.	100	50 shs. Mercantile Mutual Ins Co	100
35 shs. Bucks Co. Lead Co.	5	10 shs. Washington Marine Ins. Co	100
180 shs. Patterson Gas Light Co.	5	38 shs. East River Fire Ins. Co.	50
50 shs. Brond-st. & Newtown Railroad	50	20 shs. Jersey City Fire Ins. Co.	50
150 shs. Genesa (N. Y.) Gas Light Co.	25½	shs. Eagle F. Ins. Co.	40

$4,000 10 per cent. O'Brien County (Iowa) Bonds.
$1,000 6 per cent. Lawrence County Coal and Oil Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 7 per cent. Great Western, (Ill.) Railroad First Mortgage Conv. Bonds.
$2,000 7 per cent. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. Bonds.
$3,000 6 per cent. Sacramento City and County Funded Bonds.
$4,000 8 per cent. Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 8 per cent. Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 7 per cent. Brooklyn City Assessment Bonds.
$4,000 6 per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, due 1881.
$200 6 per cent. Vermont Valley Railroad Company Construction Bonds.
$1,000 6 per cent. N. Y. City Stock of 1887.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of rendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, it will sell at public auction, on the third day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
the cargo of the
PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
consisting of about
340 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1138 Bales of Uplaod Cotton.
500 Barrels Resin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Hall's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delta*, consisting of about 4,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HAGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, AUG. 28,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st. Brooklyn.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Parlor suits, centre and extension tables, sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, crockery, 6 sewing-machines, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 441 Canal-st., a large assortment of second-hand furniture, carpets, beds and bedding rescued from the late fire at No. 27 West Houston-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on south side of 118th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., each 20x100 feet and it inches. Sale positive.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All grain and hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1863.
The undersigned invites proposals for furnishing this Department with material for the manufacture of Shelter Tents.
The material should be thirty-three (33) inches in width, and should not weigh less than six (6) nor more than seven (7) ounces to the yard, (running measure,) and may be either linen or cotton.
Persons making proposals are requested to state the minimum and maximum quantities they will supply, the time within which they will commence delivery, and the quantity they will deliver each week thereafter, and to send a sample of the material proposed to be furnished to this office.
By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers; to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnish

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fourth District of the State of New-York, under this, the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[L. S.]

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 986 men; to the Second, 781; to the Third, 585; to the Fourth, 724.

These are the quotas of the Sub-districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fifth Congressional District of the State of New-York will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at No. 676 Broome-st., in the City of New-York.

JOHN DUFFY,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fifth District, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, EIGHTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6, of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fifth District of the State of New-York, under this, the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fifth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[L. S.]

The Board of Enrollment in the Fifth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 496 men; to the Second, 781; to the Third, 585; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 347; to the Seventh, 755.

These are the quotas of the Sub-districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fifth Congressional District of the State of New-York will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at No. 676 Broome-st., in the City of New-York.

JOHN DUFFY,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fifth District, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, EIGHTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6, of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Eighth District of the State of New-York, under this, the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Eighth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Eighth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district, for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 496 men; to the Second, 781; to the Third, 585; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 347; to the Seventh, 755.

These are the quotas of the Sub-districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fourth Congressional District will commence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Chambers-st.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, FIFTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fifth District of the State of New-York, under this, the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fifth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[L. S.]

The Board of Enrollment in the Fifth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces, in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 986 men; to the Second, 781; to the Third, 585; to the Fourth, 724.

These are the quotas of the Sub-districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fifth Congressional District of the State of New-York will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at No. 676 Broome-st., in the City of New-York.

JOHN DUFFY,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fifth District, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, EIGHTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6, of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Eighth District of the State of New-York, under this, the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Eighth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Eighth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district, for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 1,104.

To the Second Sub-District, 1,127.

To the Third Sub-District, 844.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts, with the fifty per cent. added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

This order made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, August 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 9th.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, No. 1,303 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this District will be resumed on TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863, at 8 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The ballots will be counted publicly and placed in the wheel, and three will be drawn therefrom

For the First Sub-District, Eighteenth Ward, 1,104, less 214, previously drawn.

For the Second Sub-District, Twentieth Ward, 1,127.

For the Third Sub-District, Twenty-first Ward, 844.

Persons drawn will be duly notified when and where to report, and when claims for exemption will be heard.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Eighth District.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
Broadway, cor. of W. 47th-st. and 7th-av.
Aug. 25, 1863.

In pursuance of orders this day received from Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, the draft in this District will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The quotas of the different Wards are as follows:

Twenty-second Ward.....1,569
Nineteenth Ward.....1,347
Twelfth Ward.....935

The drawing will commence with the Twenty-second Ward, beginning with the number one thousand and one, and will be proceeded with until the whole quota is drawn.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 27, the quota for the Nineteenth Ward will be drawn, and on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, the quota for the Twelfth Ward will be drawn.

Due notice will hereafter be given when applications for exemption will be heard.

CHARLES S. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal 9th District, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Second Congressional District,
No. 676 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 26, 1863.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS of this District is called to the following notice:

FORM 1.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent (or Parents).

I, the subscriber, ..., residing at ....., of the county, State of ....., hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ....., a widow, (or of ....., an aged parent,) dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named ..... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me ..... the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 186 .

Justice of the Peace.

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she Desires one of his or her Sons Exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ..... and ....., residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above-named; and I elect that my ..... son ....., shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named ..... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of ..... sons for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above named ....., and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ..... 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the person certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ..... under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ..... under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ..... 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, or the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ....., county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ..... 186 .

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of ..... motherless child ..., under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... is father of ..... motherless children under 12 years of age and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ..... 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ....., county, State of ....., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am ..... years of age.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ..... age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ..... 186 .

NOTE.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements as specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age. "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. BYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTILWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or agent of all lots or tenements of all houses and lots, built on or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating and grading between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets and Madison and Fourth avenues; also, flagging and curbing at the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and on Fifty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; also, the six lots immediately in the rear of same, three of which front on Thirty-ninth-street, and three front on Fortieth-street; also, lots known as Ward Numbers two thousand and thirteen, two thousand and fourteen and two thousand and thirty-seven in the same block; also, lots on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, known as Ward numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, fifty-six and fifty-seven in block number three hundred and forty-five, and Ward numbers sixteen, seventeen, fifty-six and fifty-seven, in block number three hundred and forty-six. Also, lots on the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward numbers thirty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and the lot on the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward number twenty-eight, in block number three hundred and forty-six.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessment, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WILLIAM A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Aug. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN F. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN C. OTTILWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice. In Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3¼, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 8:5., A. M. on Mondays, for White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6, 8, 11 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:30 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 8:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 9:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:26 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 8 P. M., stopping at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BUBCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10 25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening train for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

S. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:10 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:17 A. M., and 3:17 and 5:23 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:23 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Hicksville, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 9 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 6 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:48 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip), on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

New-York, May 25, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Dehli and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks.

First Cabin, from ..... $95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $30
Steerage—With superior accommodations $30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office, No. 36 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANOLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LOCKHART,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin ..... $70 and $80
Intermediate 40
Steerage 30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $35, $36, $75, $95, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, Junkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $122 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling

THE DRAFT YESTERDAY.

Continued from First Page.

tion of excitement and the duties were performed without any hindrance or indication of it.

Marshal MAXWELL and Congressman SMITH hurried up the proceedings rapidly, and at an early hour in the afternoon the Twentieth Ward was done and the Eighth District completed. The following is the result:

TWENTIETH WARD.

A.

Anthony, Theo 336 W 27th.
Anderson, Jas 208 W 31st.
Ackert, A M 377 W 33d.
Aspden, Thos 263 W 32d.
Algeo, S 477 West 30th.
Ashrod, Louis 172 W 30th.
Allen, Jas 27th near 8th-av.
Arnold, J H 97 W 27th.
Alcott, C W 187 W 24th.
Allen, Benj 289 9th-av.

B.

Beck, John 508 6th-av.
Brown, F 112 West 40th.
Bosler, Fred 378 West 23d.
Bennett, H 153 West 36th.
Barnard, G H 88 West 27th.
Butler, P 131 West 34th-st.
Buckley, D B 177 West 33d.
Bassett, J 3.4 West 38th.
Bourlon, P 199 West 26th.
Benjamin, A 440 4th-av.
Brady, P 130 W 30th.
Buttock, A 461 8th-av.
Borman, J 410 7th-av.
Byron, H 183 W 36th.
Bigelow, G 283 W 33d.
Broadley, J 78 W 33d.
Brown, J 256 9th-av.
Burgar, L 441 9th-av.
Brown, Thos 33th & 11th-av.
Bell, Henry 133 W 33d.
Belsley, Fred 234 W 38th.
Beck, Fred 293 7th-av.
Baker, Adan 208 W 35th.
Black, Jas 123½ W 27th.
Brennan, J T. 115 W 31st.
Brown, T. J 227 W 31st.
Backman, Joseph 68 W 31st.
Barnum, Jos J 372 W 35th.
Bartlett, Robt 442 8th-av.
Barnett, Geo E 316 8th-av.
Brewer, Nath B 161 W 29th.
Boylan, Thos 8th & 1st-av
Bradley, Walter 199 W 36th.
Bonner, Jas 141 W 27th.
Burklas, Wm 289½ 9th-av.
Brooks, Somner A 2-3 W 34th
Baldwin, A S t Boorman-p.
Brown, Chris 320 10th-av.
Burns, Joseph, 321 W 36th.
Beythe, Andrew 167 W 32d.
Blake, Saml 98 W 32d.
Brady, Wm 11th-av between 36th and 37th.
Ellis, Farlens 226 W 40th.
Brannens, M 296 7th Av.
Ballen, Louis 192 W 27th.
Bannon, S 259 10th-av.
Best, Wm 94 W 46th.
Bichus, L 267 7th-av.
Bleckay, E 240 West 26th.
Becher, Fred 250 West 27th.
Bouck, C sel 96 West 28th.
Butler, J 458 West 18th.
Brown, W 96 West 36th.
Serdan, Beb 226 West 25th.
Boaney, J 356 West 35th.
Bassets, L 288 West 30th.
Brown, D 297 W 26th.
Bradley, M 117 W 32d.
Brady, M 329 W 32d.
Branot, J 276 W 2 1h.
Baurvel, J H 317 W 29th.
Brush, G 425 7th-av.
Benther, J 374 8th-av.
Baum, J 455 7th-av.
Brown, J 195 W 33d.
Brown, John 129 W 30th.
Burklin, James 374 7th-av.
Black, Rod 355 W 28th.
Bott, Da 11 123 W 27th.
Bluff, Henry 279 9th-av.
Brane, Martin 166 W 31st.
Brely, Pat 143 W 1st.
Bennett, Rich 315 W 36th.
Brennan, Math 110 W 18th.
Bennett, Wm 270 W 40th.
Bryant, Wm 393 8th-av.
Brown, Sam W 191 W 31st.
Braddock, Jas 270 W 27th.
Bancroft, Jas 205 W 27th.
Bonnell, Nathaniel W 27th.
Beach, H 9 31 W 24th.
Bennett, Carthik 229 W 40th
Brooks, Isaac 75 W 30th.
Boardman, J 93 W 32d.
Barret, Asa 27 W 31st.
Rendal, Geo 120 W 27th.
Bowroom, J 193 W 30th.
Brady, Jno 156 W 27th.
Borton, Wm 292 W 28th.
Brundish, Wm 27 W 37th.
Butler, Fredk 83 W 33d.
Barton, Jas 309 W 39th.
Reich, C W 63 W 29th.
Blisdell, W A 266 7th-av.

C.

Cadwaver, A H 142 W 28th.
Cryg, M 149 W 38th.
Coleman, John 374 7th-av.
Cormey, Thos 290 W 29th.
Chastly, Chris 270 W 29th.
Chapman, J 240 W 34th.
Cobart, Geo 320 10th-av.
Oa an, Wm 166 W 36th.
Cave, Thos 270 9th-av.
Connor, N 114 W 40th.
Carr, Jas 60 W 31st.
Coyle, B Broadway, and 32d.
Carr, J H 112 W 33d.
Charman, W 86 W 33d.
Christian, R 117 W 33d.
Corbin, Thos 172 W 4th.
Cusick, Ed 329 W 29th.
Crisp, W H 261 W 32d.
Cook, Geo 220 W 26th.
Cech, Moses 272 W 2th.
Cullen, John 321 W 27th.
Courtney, John 317 W 21st.
Cook, John J 581 6th-av.
Cullin, Thos 301 W 24th.
Clark, John 150½ W 25th.
Carroll, 12th-st nr 6th-av stables
Coyman, P 74 W 27th.
Crowny, J 177 West 34th.
Condam, C 262 West 32d.
Chandler, S B Boorban-pl.
Caille, R 355 10th-av.
Calver, Jno 415 7th-av.

D.

Draypus, Lewis 206 W 31st
Doval, Jacob 257 W 29th.
Downler, J 139 W 29th
Delany, R 265 W 33d.
Dewer, C 314 W 25th.
Dayton, H 425 W 35th.
Dunu, D 288 W 34th.
Dingleday, C 61s 8th-av.
Dagon, G 59 W 2-th.
Derezy, W 257 7th-av.
Dwyre, R 265 W 27th.
Donnelly, John 274 W 27th.
Dennar, Adolph 254 W 35th.
Dunn, Pat 205 W 37th.
Devlin, Pat 288 W 37th.
Doyle, Wm 320 W 27th.
Dwight, P 377 W 33d.
Dunham, J H 46½ 8th-av.
Dentz, Aaron 252 8th-av.
Dickson, Geo 444 7th-av.
Detweyres, M 285 9th-av.
Duffy, John 1.5 W 26th.
Daly, Jas 151 W 37th.
Dunn, Thos 85 W 39th.
Dechanfaux, L 186 10th-av.
Devlin, W 203 West 34th.
Dennis, W 190 West 31st.
Dierille, G 138 W 37th.
Deven, J 2.8 W 28th.
Donnelly, J 167 W 37th.
Dovert, P 284 W 34th.
Dougharty, P 315 W 26th.
D rie, S 355 7th-av
Dill ing, Wm H 428 8th-av.
Dougherty, H 19- W 40th.
Davis, J 144 W 32d.
Doyle, J 11th-av. between 39th and 40th.
Dugel, Chas 116 W 37th.
Defgaonen, F 122 W 34th.
Deal, Henry, 260 W 31st.
Deck, Wm B 119 W 38th.
Decker, C 504 8th-av.
Deeker, Geo D, 74 W 33d.
Deguchy, E 417 8th-av.
Darly, John 260 W 32d
Donahue Bo, 334 W 27th.
Dohlon, Barney 237 W 39th.
Dankin, Jas 1 0 W 32d
Dorshall, David 103 W 31st.
Dielelur, Geo 313 W 36th.
Degnard, C 79 West 31st.
Darber, Jno 374 7th-av.

E

Eppline, J 116 West 28th.
Ester, L 196 West 37th.
Emmet, Wm 152 9th-av.
Evans, S 42 W 28th.
Eshardt, J 118 W 31st.
Eveson, H 148 W 40th.
Everts, H 264 W 31st.
Eizriman, S 98 W 2.th.
Eaton, O L 329 10th-av.
Easton, Jas 342 7th-av.
Emeg, R 348 7th-av.
Evans, J 338 West 29th.
Edwards, J 411 8th-av.
Eliwood, H 347 W 24th.
Epperhart, J 327 W 40th.
Esart, H 248 W 34th.
Ernest, H 144 W 30th.
Eoliver, F 436 3d-av.
Eamem, H 85 W 39th.
Easman, J B 347 16th-av.
Edwards, D 272 W 32d.

F

Fensem, M 316 W 32d.
Fredesilthal, DF 151 W 30th.
Fisher, C 481 10th-av.
Forrest, Jacob 94 W 51st.
Fabry, W 30th-st & B'way.
Fitzpatrick, J 149 W 36th.
Ferris, Wm P 134 W 33d.
Fries, Adam 331 W 29th.
Furgesson, A 225 W 2-th.
Ferris, Jas 184 W 33d.
Fitzpatrick, R 291 10th-av.
Frampson, W E 107 W 28th.
Farrell, Thos 360 7th-av.
Fisher, Chris 365 7th-av.
Flynn, Abd 311 W 26th.
Field, Alex 485 W 26th.
Francis, Ed 329 9th-av.
Fardly, J 339 W 339 W 30th.
Foster, J 199 W 2-th.
Fox, B 30s W 34th
Fallen, J 294 W 29th.
Flemming, D 165 W 37th.

G.

Galen, Gas 304 W 27th.
Gridus, Conrt 425 7th-av.
Gaisten, Frank 3.3 W 39th.
Gennand, Chas 204 W 2-th.
Gressman, Chas 237 W 31st.
Green, Thos 25 9th-av.
Gottvairem, A 183 W 29th.
Goodwin, Jno 259 W 28th.
Graff, Jno 822 W 2-th
Gambling, T 359½ 9th-av.
Goolday, R 1, 215 W 2-th.
Goodwin, Jno 261 W 2-th.
Grant, Chas 35- 9th-av.
Grull, Andrew 251 W 29th.
Glick, Chas 170 7th av.
Grioffi, N 183 W 28th.
Grant, Jno 297 W 33d.
Giele, Adam 172 W 29th.
Gryzeinheiser, L 820 8th-av
Grey, Thos 1 9 W 23d.
Gordon, F 135 W 37th.
Galusha, L W 430 6th-av.
Goldstrin, R 308 W 32d.
Gavety, B 214 W 3.th
Golder, I 570 10th-av.
Grumley, F 286 W 40th.
Gardiner, Robt 131 W 29th.
Geary, A 15- W 27th.
Gillies Thos 163 W 30th.
Gonrees, L 329 W 32d.
Grant, J 85 W 33d 7-th-av.
Grant, Jas 310th-av.
Gettle, Wm 344 W 35th.
Gandes, F 122 W 30th.
Graham, C 124 W 32d.
Groff, Wm Jr 189 W 28th.
Grape, Mich'l 188 W 38th.
Grasted, Saml 438 8th-av.
Gridley, Jno W 8 West.
Grant, Jno 261 W 37th
Gunning, P J B 538 8th-av.
Gourley, Jas 267 W 33d rear.
Griggs, Orlando 291 7th-av.
Gunrsrdt, P 39th bet 8th and 9th avs.
Gleider, Jno 48 49th rear.
Gardner, T 159 W 37th.
Gessenmeffer, H 228 W 33d.
Gorman, Jno 250 10th-av.
Gasmar, P 289 7th av.

H.

Hughes, Jas 186 W 39th.
Holland, I 440 7th-av.
Hageman, J H 243 W 30th.
Higgins, J 144 W 25th.
Hennet, John 285 10th-av.
Hinviland, John 212 W 31st.
Hughes, David 169 8th-av.
Hagadorn, Fritz 265 7th-av.
Henry, Mathew 379 8th-av.
Hughs, Jas 191 W 38th.
Hamer, Jacob 271 W 38th.
Hamilton, Jas 228 W 33d.
Haviland, John 312 W 31st.
Hughes, David 169 6th-av.
Hagadorn, Fritz 265 7th-av.
Henry, Mathew 379 8th-av.
Hughs, Jas 191 W 38th.
Hamer, Jacob 271 W 38th.
Hamilton, Jas 228 W 33d.
Haviland, John 312 W 31st.
Hosford, Saml 248 W 37th.
Honlein, A 135 W 28th.
Hieses, Jno 138 W 32d.
Henry, Jos 225 W 38th.
Henry, Joe 231 W 37th.
Hilneh, Geo 546 7th-av.
Henry, Aaron 46 W 33d.
Halsingen, Geo 329 9th-av.
Hurley, Jno 378 W 35th.
Harrington, C 317 W 25th.
Hearn, Thos 449 9th-av.
Henzi, B 273 W 30th.
Hellig, Fred 442 9th-av.
Hetzen, Andrew 155 W 30th.
Hartbert, E 112 W 38th.
Heidr, Leopold 203 W 37th.
Hennes, Lewis 340 8th-av.
Hedge, Jas 488 9th-av.
Harned, J B 278 W 31st.

I.

Ilgod, H 8th-av b 84th&85th.

J.

Jackson, John 218 10th-av.
Jones, Robt 343 W 29th.
James, Richard 141 W 31st.
Jenkins, George 122 West 28th.
Javary, Henry 531 6th-av.
Johnson, J 112 W 33d.
Jones, J 367 8th-av.

K.

Kelly, W 102 W 23d.
Kester, L 271 W 30th.
Knudbock, L 1.371 B'way.
Knies, J 268 9th-av.
Key, W 274 W 2-d.
Kehl, A 413 8th-av.
Klandlmat, A 227 W 36th.
Kennedy, M 268 W 33d.
Koke, J 268 W 38th.
Kurtz, D 369 9th-av
King, Jeoh 54 W 31st.
Kills, E 187 W 33d.
Kay, J 83 W 31st.
Kraft, F 214 W 36th.
Keegan, J 496 W 35th.
Kmerling, T F 365 10th-av.
Kaus, J 233 W 29th.
Kellan, F 158 W 39th.
Kibbin, T 160 W 33d.
Kerzer, A 161 W 31st.
Kapk, S 276 W 33d.
Kemph, T 402 W 37th.
Kraft, J 447 9th-av.
Kingley, E 193 W 34th
Kaerrgan, T 312 W 40th.
Kan, S 255 W 34th.
Knuff, P 150 W 32d.
Kirkinback, L 18 W 40th.
Keeping, S A 328 7th-av.
Kelly, T 231 W 38th.

L.

Lechtmeyr, P 132 W 32d.
Lasher, A 176 W 33d.
Lyons, Thos 110 W 37th.
Leder, Oliver 1402 B'way.
Lenis, A F 30th and 7th-av.
Iawne, R P 24 Boorman-pl.
Lenis, Wm 231 7th-av.
Lang, Franak 102 W 32d.
Leay, John 263 W 31st
Larkin, Mich'l J 93 W 33d.
Lantay, Geo 245 W 39th.
Lyoch, Jno 319 W 29th.
Lewn, Jno 283 W 31st.
Long, W 271 W 32d
Lenkwey, Jno 194 B'way.
Lymaster, Steph 327 7th-av.
Larkin, Jno L5 W 27th.
Levelle, H B 322 7th av.
Lodewick, B 156 W 38th
Lorigan, G 98 W 4-th.
Leesy, F 67 W 28th.
Lowrie, Jno 280 W 37th.
Llonie en, F G 175 W 34th.
Looker, W F 261 W 33d.
Loftin, Sam'l 251 8th-av.
Lutze, John 262 W 31st.
Lawler, P 409 W 36th.
Lawrence, J E 177 W 37th.
Louterschinger, J 305 W 29th
Lewis, G 98 W 2-th.
Livingston, A J 191 W 37th.
Lyons, B 157 W 31st.
Longarer, J 298 10th-av.
Lord, L 217 W 39th.
Lee, W H 112 W 2-d.
Loggieary, Luis 419 7th-av.
Lee, Thos 256 W 37th
Luddy, Wm 261 W 2-th.
Lahr, Henry 276 W 27th.
Lawtingding, Jos 230 7th-av.
Lewis, Jas 46 W 28th.
Landers, Geo 333 8th-av.
Levi, David 312 W 35th
Lanklmeister, L 312 8th av
Lover, Jno 355 7th-av.
Leonard, M 328 9th-av.
Lubrs, A 58 W 29th.
Leah, C no address.
Lymaso, P 291 9th.
Lefferts, D 175 W 32d.
Lawrence, J 381 8th-av.
Levering, J M 188 W 27th.

M.

McCord, Frank 146 W 29d.
McGuire, Jas 121 W 33d
McGuire, Mich 291 W 27th.
Mahew, John 37 8th-av.
Murray, Dan 445 10th-av
Marion, Joseph 189 W 38th.
Mersan, John 11th-av & 30th
Marsel in Hugh 267 9th-av.
Mann, J 124 W 31st.
Mann, A B 149 W 34th.
McKinley, R 110 W 37th.
McKever, J c 11th-av & 30th
Matters, Wm 263 8th-av.
Maloney, Jas 127 30th
Mcolowrm, M 265 W 32d.
McGaffrey, B 152 W 33d.
Meloy, F 127 W 36th.
Mott, Jas 139 W 31st.
McNeil, T L 23 Borlioon-pl.
Miller Phillip, 227 W 4th
McManus, Hugh 358 7th-av.
McCloskey, h 10th-av & 37th
Mahrin, J 86 W 27th.
Moulder, W 165 W 31st.
Mix, Wm 106 W 31st.
Mnil, W 477 8th-av.
Manlery, P 5 193 W 27th.
Murphy, 12- W 39th
Metzgar, J B 136 W 30th.
McMay, Robt 1,348 Broadway
Mayne, R W 184 W 36th.
McCann, R 93 W 29th.
McGrath, W 88 W 28th.
Mayer, Otto 479 9th-av.
McGinty, J 96 W 33d
Mallen, Park 123 W 33d.
Morgan, D 78 W 40th.
McLane, W B 101 W 25th.
Miller, Henry 143 W 27th.
McCausland, W 333 11th av
McClasker, Jas 343 7th-av.
McCracken, A 246 W 29th.
McLaughlin, D 488 7th-av.
Monora, C 119 W 28th.
McNulty, T 418 7th-av.
McLenin, Pat 374 8th-av.
Mellon, Pat 327 9th-av.
Melling, Hy 307 W 29th.
Murphy, D 98 W 28th.
McConnell, W 134 W 33d.
Miller, J 345 9th-av.
McGnire, J 268 W 2-th.
McWcker, M 7th-av. & 48th.
Miller, N 132 W 30th.
Meran, Jas 306 h 10th-av.
Miller, Jos 244 W 36th.
Mitchel, Jos 149 W 39d.
Menzie, Geo 68 W 28th
McGleels, Jno 330 W 33d.
McGeelh, F 152 W 28th.
McPherson, J B 364 W 36th.
McGlvin, Jno 107 W 30th.
Morgan, Wm H 303 W 31st
Macky, Park 343 W 29th.
McGolding, Thos 124 W 32d.
McGowan, Jas 89 W 28th.
Mooney Pat 134 W 40th.
Miller, Jno 338 W 33d.
McBrke, Geo 406 9th-av.
Mossesohn, Brand 35 W 27th
Michel, Robt 423 8th-av.
Mason, John 149 W 3-th.
Mooney, Barney 140 E 40th.
McGee, Geo 424 10th-av.
Mcgann, Patk 279 W 39th.
McNick, Andrew 44 W 32d.
Mulligan, Aaron, 244 W 39th
McFarlan, T 310 W 2-th.

N.

Noble, John 175 W 31st.
Newberry, Whit 442 8th av.
Norman, Alex 567 8th av.
Nesbit, Andrew 157 W 33d.
Newman, Hy 332 W 27th.
Newman, F H 268 W 32d.

O.

O'Neal, J 292 W 31st.
O Neal, Hugh 139 W 25th.
Ostrander, B 1,320 Bird'way
O'Connor, T C 445 6th av.
Oopenheimer, S 488 8th av.
Osbon, Jas 256 W 35th.
O'Neal, 248 7th-av.
Dblenriver, N 179 W 32d.
Otth, W N 5 W 33d.
O'Neal, Jno 248 7th av.
Osborn, Albert 112 W 34th.

P.

Petty, P 124 W 32th.
Plunkett, M 240 W 35th.
Pauwin, J 149 W 31st.
Perrin, H 228 W 40th.
Pepencrtrub, H 125 W 29th.
Post, A 343 W 36th.
Peterson, G 198 W 27th.
Pedre, G 475 9th-av.
Pullman, B 813 W 36th.
Page, C 337 9th-av.
Panderhoff, A 276 W 37th.
Parde, R D 122 W 31th.
Pierce, O W 268 W 32d.
Patten, M 353 W 29th.
Phagne, J 201 W 30th.
Prizel, B 359 W 29th.
Phelan, M 432 7th-av.
Page, C 192 W 33d.
Page, G 153 W 32d.
Pinner, M 15 Beorbon-place
Priegal, Jas 137 W 37th.

Q.

Quin, P 284 W 36th.

R.

Raph, Geo J 402 9th-av.
Reynolds, B 260 W 35th.
Riley, Barney 4-8 9th-av.
Roeser, Fred 529 6th-av.
Roser, John 263 W 3-th.
Riders, Daniel 357 W 36th.
Rnperts, Jos 237 W 36th.
Requar, L F 450 8th-av.
Russell, Wm 11th-av between 29th and 30th.
Reed, alex 260 W 34th.
Randolphe, Jacob 372 7th-av.
Rieder, Jno 156 W 33d.
Rnfenstein, Jno 366 8th-av.
Radley, Jos 467 6th-av.
Riley, Thos 49 9th-av
Raum, Jno 203 W 25th.
Rabe, Henry 265 7th av.
Redman, Jno 272 W 36th.
Roller, John 70 W 37th.
Riley, J 341 W 39th.
Riley, John 133 W 36th.
Rendrix, John 254 W 36th.
Roeder, Alex 364 W 36th.
Rose, Geo 89 W 33d.
Rossney, P 239 W 40th.
Rooney, John 365 W 26th.
Riley, Hugh 275 W 37th.
Reed, John 264 W 36th.
Robinson, John, 113 W 3-d.
Rice, Jno 324 W 25th.
Rockwood, A E 81 W 29th.
Rammll, Deforest 271 6th-av.
Reynold, Jno 66 W 29th.
Reed, Alex 239 W 29th.
Reardon, Dav 362 7th-av.
Ransom, Rich 161 W 28th.
Roseo, Jno 104 W 32d.
Richardson, Jno 556 8th av.
Reilley, J 358 7th-av.
Rudley, J B 190 W 27th.

S.

Sammis, J 329 W 26th.
Sedwith, T A 181 W 33d.
Schweidender, H 260 10 av
Swerch, M 115 W 32d.
Seaman, F 410 7th-av.
Schoosmaker, W B 372 W 32d
Silcox, C 142 36th.
Schland, Wm 151 W 26th.
Smythe, Chas 240 6th-av.
Sencet, Pat 112 W 31st.
Stool, Gus 586 8th-av.
Stright, Jacob 275 W 39th.
Smith, J 229 W 38th.
Steingle, C W 467 8th-av.
Smith, A P 244 W 2-th.
Stiferson, Andw 185 W 29th.
Schiltz, Jacob 230 10th-av.
Salle, Theo 2.3 W 28th.
Sapp, Jno 112 W 2-th.
Smith, J S 78 W 38th.
Smith, Dan'l 163 W 29th.
Speirs, Nich 487 7th-av.
Sweeney, Jno 278 W 35th.
Smith, Jos 98 W 30th.
Schmeltz, J 273 B'dway.
Shay, Jas 291 W 39th.
Sullivan, M 216 W 29th.
Sacuis, Eugene 175 W 2-th.
Bhnfming A, 309 W 39th.
Sloppell, Jno 25 W 25th.
Silp, Jno 166 W 31st.
Shaffleman, F 162 W 40th.
Schisel, A 462 9th-av.
Shay, M 160 W 32d.
Spreyer, D 215 W 27th.
Sh. ridan, Thos 71 W 36th,
Shuman, Jno 303 W 30th.
Smith, Jno 64 W 34th.
Stewart, Geo 519 W 33d.
Schwlgade, Matt 470 10th-av.
Shaaghnessy, Mich 333 7th-avenue.
Schrader, Benedict 223 W 30th.
Seward, Henry 410 7th-av.
Simpson, Wm 275 W 2-th.
Scheller, Geo 440 4th-av.
Spilling, C 118 W 32d.
Smith, Pat 479 7th-av.
Sier, Ferd 306 7th-av.
Sletran, Fred 99 W 31st.

T.

Tindel, Thos 83 W 33d.
Thornton, Pat 473 9th-av.
Trainer, Jat 219 W 33d.
Thompson, Jas 163 W 30th.
Temkins, Nath 436 8th-av.
Trotter, J 278 W 28th.
Thetus, Geo 106 W 30th.
Tischlain, Hy 270 10th-av.
Tucker, R S 112 W 28th.
Thompson, J B 278 W 37th.
Terbon, A 177 W 30th.
Tremoae, Geo 311 W 28th.
Timmers, P 305 Broadway.
Tagar, W 304 W 29th.
Tinn, Wm Geo 282 W 33d.
Thomas, Philip 118 W 31st.
Tager, Luis 475 8th-av.
Turk, Luis 427 8th-av.
Tarbell, Jno 169 W 30th.
Tanner, Fred 177 W 37th.
Tuttle, Chas 146 W 31st.
Thompson, Geo 547 8th-av.
Thiery, Luis 245 W 30th.
Todd, A W 70 W 33d.
Train, H 104 W 33d.
Tucker, J 260 7th-av.
Tennis, N 265 W 39th.
Thiel, L 288 W 23d.

V.

Vredenhy, J 117 W 31st.
Vantassel, J 100 W 32d.

W.

Wore, Jos 323 8th-av.
Wilts, A 114½ W 27th.
Weilder, A 422 W 36th.
Wohl, J 190 W 37th.
Wechter, Chas 236 W 36th.
Witzer, Wm 376 3d-av.
Wurzman, Jos 114 W 31st.
Warren, C 356 W 29th.
Wolf, Gabriel 308 8th-av.
Watt, A 53 W 33d.
Wilson, Jas 410 8th-av.
Walling, J 488 8th-av.
Wesco, Fred 305 10th-av.
Williams, Jno 345 W 31st.
White, Geo 262 W 37th.
White, A 198 11th-av.
Welsh, S 262 W 28th.
Washburn, W 251 W 27th.
Williamson, T C 174 W 38th.
Warren, J 124 W 27th.
White, G W 262 W 34th.
Wiley, Sam'l 283 W 25th.
Wedigin, R 256 7th-av.
Weekers, J 324 7th av.
Weller, Hy 217 7th-av.
Willcot, Syl 427 7th-av.
Welsfeld, Isa E 29th.
Wore, Jos 323 8th-av.
Wolsher, A 122 W 2-th.
Walsh, M 56 W 28th.
Woolwich, C 335 7th-av.
Wakely, John 70 W 37th.
Warren, J 215 W 34th.
Wooley, S F 127 W 2-th.
Were, My 486 8th-av.
Walker, Jno 220 7th-av.
Wiegerk, Hy 263 W 31st.
Wetkleman, Paul 253 W 36th
Westerfield, B 802 30th.
Wels, Wm 295 6th av
Wood, Frkin 285 W 32d.
Wesly, Jos 126 W 25th rear.
Welsh, Mich 1 473 9th-av.
White, Geo 415 7th-av.
Wendell, C 291 W 27th.
Web, Chris 276 W 38th.
Wetland, J 265 W 37th.
Waters, Amos 288 W 35th.
Weiner, Jos N 104 W 28th.
Whitmore, C 150 W 39th.
Weir, W P 35 Hudson-pl 34th
Weigle, J 193 W 33d.
Welsh, G 138 W 2-th.
Wayner, Chas 273 7th av.
Wted, Wm 34 Bourbon-pl.
Wheelan, D 415 6th-av.
Ward, T 136 W 29th.

Y.

Yoerg, H J J 446 8th-av.
Yoong, Chas 193 W 26th

Z.

Zang, Joseph 265 W 36th.

Draft in the Ninth District.

Our readers probably remember the circumstances of murder and arson which interrupted on the 14th of July last the proceedings of draft ward in the Ninth District. Since that time until yesterday morning, Capt. JENKINS and his coadjutors have been quiescent, and the macular wheel quite dumb, but peace being again restored, and good order kept in countenance by the scores of thousands of horse foot and dragoons which throng our City, the Marshal deemed it prudent and politic to resume operations, and let the "people go."

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Captain opened proceedings at the headquarters, corner of West Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, in the third-story of a brick house which is variously tenanted. There was a very large crowd outside and inside, but all peaceably disposed.

The quota for the Twenty-second Ward in this District is 1,500; of these, 1,401 were drawn before the riot; the mob, however, destroyed 401 of them, leaving the number required exactly 500. The Committee appointed by Capt. JENKINS deposited in the wheel 3,810, and the Marshal announced that the draft would at once begin.

Commissioner SAXON, who fortunately escaped from the hands of the "great unwashed," was deputed to read the names; the attitudinous and one-handed blind man, Mr. BISHOP, who officiated in Capt. FARR's District, took his stand by the wheel, and Mr. BENJ. V. PEYTON turned the wheel.

No names of especial prominence were drawn, and no incident in any way exciting occurred during the proceedings. Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, the well-known conductor of music at Winter Garden; Mr. D. F. MELLEN, a *Tribune* writer; a brother of Commissioner LAMONT, and several Policemen were appointed unto honor without their knowledge, while Mr. S. L. HULL was drawn twice.

To-day the Nineteenth Ward will be drawn. The ballots to be counted at 9 A. M. precisely.

The following alphabetical list is absolutely correct:

A.

Anderson, Augustus 70 W 4th.
Ackerman, Adam 234 W 49.
Abbey, Amin 230 W 43d.
Anan, Wm C 114 W 44th.
Ayers, William 826 9th-av.
Ashfield, John 97 W 45th.
Auch, Nick Srdw'r 53 &53.
Armstrong, Wm 42d & 11-av.
Anthony, Henry 161 W 47th.

B.

Bahmoth, Ab 88th & 8th-av.
Blake, Daniel 62d bet 10th and 11th avs.
Brandley, Asa 85 W 40th.
Bamsbuck, Jas al W 46th.
Boyle, Pat 8-th 11th-av. and North River.
Bogart, Henry 89 8th.
Blakely, Wm 364 W 46th.
Brewer, Henry 74th and Broadway.
Buck, Jno 9-th and 9th-av.
Briggs, Jno 207 8th-av.
Basset, J 113 W 42d.
Brown, Jas W 46th and Broadway
Baldwin, Chas 508 W 43d.
Bates, Joh 127 W 46th.
Basterall, Edw 185 W 46th.
Bayerns, Byron 146 W 48th
Bossiter, Pat 657 7th-av.
Blakeley, Wm 42d & 10th-av
Beejan, Chas 7th-av bet 52d and 53th
Brenner, Geo 694 8th-av.
Bilnahonse, Henry 8th-av and 42d ave.
Barney, Chas 544 9th-av.
Babbitt, Jno T 40th bet 11th and 12th ave.
Bunick, Philip 343 W 46th.
Bonham, Wm 54 8th-st and 8th-av.
Britton, Marshal 171 W 40th.
Batchum, Peter 645 8th-av.
Bonestell, Rich'd 600 9th-av.
Bodine, Frank 115 W 53d.
Brady, F J Broadway bet 44th and 45th
Boyce, Jno & sel 8th-av.
Bile, J 232 W 43d.
Baxter, Jno S 158 W 4-th.
Bunce, Jos 279 W 47th.
Bunam, Rudolph 154 W 41st.
Brick, Wm 433 11th-av.
Babbon, Geo 81st-st and 11th-av.

C.

Cassady, Jno 103 W 48.
Chapin, William 319 W 42d
Connor, Thos 40 & 10 avs.
Carr, John 40th and 9-avs
Clapp, Geo 147 W 41st.
Christian, Charles 1036th-av
Caffray, Jno 600 7th-av.
Cohen, Jacot C 608 8th-av.
Canas, Geo 5.9 10th-av.
Clayfoot, B 49 W 49th.
Cmads, Chas G 54 8-th-av.
Copp, Jno 362 W 63d.
Conck, Jno 531 W 43d.
Carolin, James 10-av and 42.
Clarke, Pat 59 9 and 10 avs.
Crumby, John 8-av 51 and 52.
Caskin, Conrad 315 W 41st.
Cohen, William 683 7th-av.
Clarke, Pat 321 W 47th.
Christian, Wm 242 W 45th.
Coonan, William 733 8th-av.
Cunnover, Robert 239 W 40.
Cane, James 598 11th-av.
Classon, Matthias 242 W 45.
Crimp, Joseph 645 8th-av.
Clipper, Conrad 56 3 and 9 av
Coyle, Bruno 189 6th-av.
Clark, J 377 W 44th.
Caleb, Samuel 652 9th-av.
Conklin, C 718 8th-av.
Corroll, Michael 38 W 42d.
Creek, John 263 W 43d.
Carman, Michael 56 5&9 avs.
Carroll, James 111 W 43d.
Cregan, C 58 and Broadway.
Casey, Hugh 54 8 and 9 avs.
Clifford, Thos 596 8th-av.
Colony, Fra n 8-av and 52d.
Carman, Jno 84 W 41st.
Carson, John 534 9th-av.
Coyle, Frank 183 W 48th.
Chuck, Michael 881 10th-av.
Coyle, John 749 8th-av.
Campbell, Alex 206 W 48.
Conway, Jno 119 W 47th.
Collin, Charles 338 W 43d.
Clippert, Adam 66 8 and 9 avs
Clarke, Danl 8-av 44 and 45.
Coulter, William 324 W 41st.

D.

Darley, Thos 80th, 7th and 8th avs.
Dow, J E 745 8th-av.
Deitz, Frank 259 W 48th.
Demar, Jno 862 9th-av.
Devlin, Peter 585 8th-av.
Doak, Geo F 281 W 8-th.
Donnelly, M 350 W 44th.
Dubois, Hy 3 Hamilton-pl.
Danlech, Robt 356 W 46th.
Doherty, Jno 9th-av, 65th and 67th.
Dunn, Jas 61 10 and 11 avs.
Delemoth, Theo 506 W 43d.
Davies, Wm E 84 cor 11-av.
Dabe, Adam 612 11th-av.
Dresscher, F 648 11th-av.
Debbin, D 337 W 43d.
Ditchnor, Edw 10th-av, 54th and 55th.
Damar, Rich 662 5th-av.
Donahue, P 143 W 41st.
Dubois, Geo 11th-av, 63d and 64th.
Duck, John 657 W 46th.
Daley, Philip 801 6th av.
Duff, Martin 10th-av, 44th and 45th.

E.

Eisler, Oswald 156 W 46th.
Eisler, M 679 9th-av.
Edwards, Jacob 55 and 8-av.
Englehart, B 579 9th-av.
Enmer, Leonard 88 W 49th.
Ely, Geo 311 W 44th.

F.

Fagan, Felix 11-av and 54th
Fry, Samuel E 92 W 45th
Feiney, M 750 8th-av.
Freill, Pat Br'way and 74th.
Faw, Jno 167 W 41st.
Fennell, Thos 111 W 40th.
Fagar, John 62d, 10th and 11th ave.
Ferrill, Jno 9th-av, 49th and 50th.
Fabber, David 793 6th-av.
Flonick, Cad 201 W 41st.
Fesch, Peter 53 8 and 9 avs.
Freitz, C 2-6 W 42d.
Fipplinger, Peter 31 W 42d.
Falk, Jacob 68th and 9th-av.
Flisgerald, Jas 141 W 41st.
Fairmon, Wm 501 6th-av.
Farue, Henry 76 W 52d.
Fiser, Chas 454 W 42d.
Fault, Philip 719 8th-av.
Fishor, Conrad 750 7th-av.
Finti, Berry 668 8th-av.
Feikner, Aaron 511 7th-av.
Fimbocn, Caspar 265 W 47th
Foetsinger, Jno 11th-av. and 41st.
Fook, Jno F 752 8th-av.
Finugan, Jas 10th-av. and 42d.
Fnik, D 498 9th-av.
Flis, Jacob 249 W 43d.
Flynn, James 535 10th-av.
Farley, Cornlius 2.5 W 42d.
Farrington, Chas Broadway and 7-th.
Foster, John 656 7th-av.
Freund, Adam 11th-av and 44th
Ford, Sidney, 51 N River.
Forshay, Ahr'm 237 W 46th.
Fricker, Geo 58 W 45th.

G.

Gannyan, C 530 W 44th.
Gastin, Peter 61st and 8th-av
Garcie, Jno 146 W 48th.
Garvin, M 424 and 11th-av.
Gullote, Antonio 163 W 40th
Grime, H 56th and 57th av.
Gruenbaldy, Wm 588 8th-av.
Gait, C s e Broad'y and 56th.
Ginshe, C 575 10th-av.
Gallagher, B 500 7th-av.
Grover, Edward 221 W 49th.
Gaines, Jno 42d, near N R.
Grasloff, F 777 6th-av.
George A, 244 W 46th.
Ganner, Jno 717 8th-av.
Grant, Jas 727 6th-av.
Garett, Corn's 73 W 45th.
Green, Sam'l 621 8th-av.

H.

Hann, Joseph 127 W 43d.
Hick, John, 224 W 4-th.
Hashfriend, A 617 9th-av.
Hinghes, Jno 449 W 42d.
Henry, Jno 253 W 53d.
Harris, Thos 83 7th & 8th-av
Herype, Jno 52d-st n 9th-av.
Hughes, Peter 62 & 7-av.
Hill, F 599 9th-av.
Hughes, James 498 9th-av.
Hinmann, Jno 11th-av between 46th and 47th sts.
Hunter, Thos 151 W 44th.
Hasting, And 1 W 61st.
Henry, Geo 42 and 11th-av.
Hull, S L 117 W 47th
Harwood, Sam 578 8th-av.
Hughes, Daniel 8th-av & 47th
Hanon, Jno 156 W 41st.
Halt, Henry 270 W 45th.
Hinchy, James 565 9th-av.
Herbold, Hemsn 1393 B'way
Hagan, J 51 10th-st & 11-av.
Halligan, Wm 48th-st & 9-av
Hamilton, Geo 49 W

The New-York Times.

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OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

Greek Fire Thrown into the City.

A Protest from Beauregard and the Foreign Consuls.

General Gillmore Demands the Surrender of the Forts and Public Property.

Complete Demolition of Fort Sumter.

Forts Moultrie, Gregg and Beauregard Shelled for Three Hours.

THE MONITORS VIGOROUSLY AT WORK.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arago* at this port from Charleston bar Aug. 25, 5 P. M., we learn that the bombardment still continued. Fort Sumter had been almost entirely demolished, but had not surrendered.

PARTICULARS OF THE OPERATIONS.

OFF MORRIS ISLAND, Monday, Aug. 24—Noon.

On Saturday, at midnight, Admiral DAHLGREN, with five Monitors, advanced in the darkness on Sumter, opening fire at 3 o'clock, and keeping it up until 6 o'clock.

A dense fog then arose, which shut out the Fort from view.

The Fort, during the fire upon it, was struck over a hundred times, the balls tearing the sea-wall, and doubling the number of port-holes.

The whole parapet was also carried away.

No signals were given until the whole fleet opened, and then the fire was of the most terrific description.

Sumter fired one gun in response five times, but Moultrie, Gregg and Beauregard for three hours rained shell on the Monitors, failing to do them any harm.

The Monitors were struck seven or eight times; no one injured.

Sumter is defunct—an immense pile of rubbish. The only gun left to it was thrown off the wall yesterday afternoon.

To-day the grand naval and army attack on Forts Wagner and Gregg will be opened.

It being now ascertained that Sumter is defunct, the rebels will be driven from Morris Island. Gen. GILLMORE is determined to have full possession of it to-night.

Gen. GILLMORE on Thursday notified Gen. BEAUREGARD that if he did not surrender the forts he would shell the city in twenty-four hours, at the same time requesting him to remove the women and children.

No attention was paid to this notice, and on Friday night Gen. GILLMORE threw fifteen shell into the City of Charleston, charged with "Greek fire."

On Saturday afternoon Gen. BEAUREGARD sent down a flag of truce boat with an urgent protest, denouncing "Greek fire" as a most villainous compound, unworthy of civilized nations, and demanding more time to remove the women and children from the city.

The English, French and Spanish Consuls also denounced the short time given by Gen. GILLMORE, and claimed more time to remove the subjects of their respective countries.

Gen. GILLMORE yesterday replied by a renewal of the demand to surrender the forts and public property.

Gen. BEAUREGARD answered by asking for a truce of forty hours.

Gen. GILLMORE refused to give any more time, or to accept of any other terms but an unconditional surrender.

At 12 o'clock last night the shelling of the city with "Greek fire" was resumed.

It is generally thought that the Stars and Stripes will wave over Fort Sumter to-night.

The Monitors and the *Ironsides* are preparing to go up at the hour the steamer sails.

There is evidently great trouble in Charleston.

It is not believed that there are over twenty men in the ruins of Sumter. The whole rear wall is down, and shells pass entirely through the structure. The sea wall is terribly disfigured.

All the guns of Fort Sumter are now mounted on Sullivan's Island.

The balls and shells from the Monitors were crushing through the walls of Sumter.

Had the fog not been almost impenetrable, Admiral DAHLGREN is convinced that he could have destroyed the whole wall of Sumter with the Monitors, in a few hours.

The ruins of Fort Somter are now held by the guns of Fort Moultrie.

There are only sufficient men in the ruins of Sumter to keep the rebel flag up, which is shot away every few hours.

This morning the south sea wall of Sumter is a ruin down to the front tier casemates.

The *Keokuk's* guns on its walls were toppled into the sea by a well-directed shell on Sunday afternoon.

The end is approaching.

DETAILED REBEL REPORTS.

The following telegrams to the Richmond papers give interesting details of the progress of the siege:

CHARLESTON, Aug.—[Date omitted.]

The firing of the Parrott guns upon Fort Sumter to-day was exceedingly heavy, but not so accurate as heretofore. About noon the flag was shot away, but soon replaced. No casualities are reported. Col. ALFRED RHETT is commanding, and the garrison is stout-hearted.

The battery of Parrott guns is distant from Sumter 2¾ miles. The missiles used are 200-pound bolts, eight inches in diameter, two feet long, with flat heads of chilled iron. Shells of the same dimensions are also used.

Up to Wednesday night, the third day of the attack 1,972 of these missiles struck Sumter, and including to-day 2,500 have struck. The damage is, of course, considerable, and for the last two days all the guns on the south face of the fort have been disabled.

Yesterday about 4 o'clock the Iron-clads formed in line of battle to renew the attack on Sumter, but the fort opened at long range from the east face, and they retired without attacking. To-day the *Ironsides* and two Monitors kept up a fire on Wagner at intervals, and the Yankee Sappers have begun to make approaches on that battery from the nearest work. A shot from Wagner disabled one of the Parrott guns, and the James Island batteries, under Lieut.-Col. YATES, exploded two of the enemy's ammunition chests.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been heavier than ever to-day. A new battery of Parrott guns opened on Sumter this morning, and the fires have been concentrated upon the east battery and its gues. The south wall of the fort is now a pile of rubbish. On the north the wall is also crumbling into a heap of ruins. The flag has been shot away twice to-day, and six times during the attack. The flagstaff is shot off, and the flag flies from the ruins of the south wall.

Just before sunset Sumter fired several shots at the *Ironsides*, which was engaging Battery Wagner.

A Monitor this morning fired at Sumter while making a reconnoissance, but was not replied to. There is no report of casualities.

The sappers are making a regular approach on Battery Wagner.

The Yankee officer killed on Monday was a Captain of one of the Monitors.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

From 5 o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the enemy's fire on Fort Sumter was very heavy. Nine hundred and twenty-three shots were fired, and seven hundred and four struck the fort either outside or inside. The eastern face of the fort was badly battered. Some guns on the east end and the northeast face were disabled. The flag was shot down four times. Five privates and two negroes were wounded in Sumter.

The enemy's fire on Wagner caused five casualties, including Capt. ROBERT PARKER, killed. Our sharpshooters are annoying the Yankees considerably. It is supposed that the enemy bursted one of their Parrott guns yesterday afternoon.

At 11 o'clock last night, a communication from the enemy, unsigned, was sent to Gen. BEAUREGARD, demanding the surrender of Sumter and the Morris Island batteries, with a notification that the city would be shelled in four hours, if the demand was not complied with. BEAUREGARD was on a reconnoissance, and Gen. JORDAN returned it for the signature of the writer.

About 2 o'clock this morning the enemy began throwing shells into the city from a battery on the marsh between Morris and James Islands, and distant five miles from the city. Twelve 8-inch Parrot shells fell in the city, but caused no casualties. The transaction is regarded as an outrage on civilized warfare. The shells had a good effect in hastening the exodus of non-combatants.

At daylight this morning the enemy opened fire vigorously on Sumter. The *Ironsides* has since opened. Sumter is replying. Wagner is firing briskly on the enemy's advanced works, 450 yards from our battery.

THE EXTREMITY OF THE BESIEGED.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, Aug. 21, 1863.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—The authorities in Charleston telegraphed up last evening that there was urgent need for all the sand-bags that could be sent there. We earnestly call on all of our citizens to respond to the call, and to assist in making them up. Let every one that can help in the important work. A supply of cloth can be had at the store of Mr. J. G. GIBBES, and at other places that will be made known through the day.

The ladies connected with the different associations are requested to meet at an early hour this morning, by 8 o'clock at least, to assist in giving out work. All the ladies of the city are requested to assist.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* comments as follows on the above:

"By latest dispatches, Fort Sumter had not yet been evacuated by our troops, though it had been almost laid in ruins by the heavy Parrott guns. If it be eventually evacuated, the loss will be now small, as the enemy cannot occupy it, and the harbor is effectually defended by new fortifications.

No walls of brick or stone can ever resist such a cannonade as has been directed against Sumter, and the true defences of the harbor and city are in the numerous other forts, hulls like Wagner, on which the heavy shot of the enemy can make but little impression. It will be remembered, also, that Gen. PEMBERTON, in his plans for the defence of Charleston, had long since left Sumter out of the account.

The siege is proceeding with desperate energy, and the defence is as fierce as the assault. The enemy, it seems, has been able to throw a few shells into the city from a distance of five miles, and we are told that Gen. BEAUREGARD has protested against such proceeding on the ground of humanity. His protest will be little use indeed if he cannot disable those batteries which fired the shells.

The Yankee commanders, with their customary bravado, have demanded a surrender of Fort Sumter, and of our forts on Morris Island, but in this they can by no means be indulged. They will find that they are now only at the beginning of the siege of Charleston, and between them and that city is still a fiery path to travel."

After stating that Gen. GILLMORE has thrown twelve shells "into the inhabited part of the city," and remarking that such "baseness" should occasion no surprise, the Richmond *Examiner* says:

"*But what does startle is the distance from which the shells were thrown. The battery is in a marsh five miles from the city.* It has long been claimed by the inventors of the modern ordnance that the new artillery was available for such purposes at that distance. But this is the first practical test of their pretension on record, and necessarily attracts much attention. Not a doubt now remains that the spirit of Charleston is about to be tried in the terrible ordeal of a bombardment. It is well that the place is prepared. Gov. BONHAM has lately issued a proclamation, informing the citizens that the plan of the defence admitted that contingency, and recommending all non-combatants to withdraw. After the confirmation thereof furnished by GILLMORE there is little fear that his advice will not be attended to by families who have not deep cellars and firm nerves. Charleston will be shelled; but that will be a circumstance of minor importance in the successful defence of its fortifications and harbor. If we can retain them and foil the enemy, that glorious victory will amply compensate for all the injury which bombs can do to empty houses."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 24.

The news of this morning is indicative of serious work near at hand. At Charleston the enemy seeing the damage sustained by Fort Sumter (a fort which our batteries of guns, greatly inferior to those now used by the enemy, silenced in a few hours) from their thousands of ponderous missiles, had demanded the surrender of the city and of Morris Island. Gen. BEAUREGARD's reply was worthy of him. The enemy understands from it that Charleston is not taken, and that he has much more digging, and bombarding, and fighting to do before he can take it, if he ever takes it at all, which is altogether improbable.

Let Sumter be razed to a mass of rubbish, there yet remain obstacles far more serious than Sumter in the enemy's way. If he gets Charleston at all, it will cost him dearly; and when he does, he will more likely conquer a city in ruins. The Southern Confederacy, we believe, has brought itself to the determination not to abandon cities upon the threat of the enemy that unless they are given up they will be shelled, simply to save the houses. It is found to be only giving up comfortable quarters to the enemy, while all of our own people who remain in them are persecuted and abused like dogs.

None of their rights of property are respected, while personally they are not accorded the ordinary usages of humanity, much less those of common civility and decency. All eyes are upon Charleston. She is yet far from falling, and, triumph or fall, we know that her defenders are about to illuminate our history by another chapter that will excite the admiration of the world. Her example will be invaluable to our people, and a warning to the enemy, who will have a fearful admonition of the terrible resistance they must continue to meet to their war of invasion and subjugation of the South.

OBSERVANCE OF FAST DAY.

We find the following order from Gen. BEAUREGARD, relative to the observation of fast day:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20, 1863.

The 21st day of August, 1863, having been designated by the President of the Confederate States as a day on which it was meet that our people should bow in humble submission under the correcting hand of the Almighty, and with reverent prayer beseech the favor of our Heavenly Father for our country in this day of supreme trial; therefore, it is ordered that all military duties in this Department shall be suspended between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. on that day, except such as are necessary for the defence of the positions intrusted to the keeping of the officers and soldiers of the command.

Commanding officers are requested to provide suitable divine service for their respective commands, and officers and soldiers under the fire of the enemy, most of all, will humbly and devoutly recognize their reliance on the overruling Providence of Him through whom cometh the humiliations of defeat, as well as the blessings that may attend a decisive victory. Beneath the flags of our beleaguered works let their silent but heartfelt prayers go up to the Lord of Hosts. By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

DETAILS OF OUR OPERATIONS.

The Fifth and Sixth Days of the Bombardment—The Condition of Sumter—Movements of the Enemy—The Batteries on James Island—Reports of Deserters—List of Casualities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Aug. 21, 1863.

To-day we witness the fifth of the series occupied in the bombardment of the enemy's works, and Sumter, Gregg and Wagner are still in his possession. The magnitude of the task can now be slightly comprehended, and those sanguine individuals who predicted the fall of Sumter after a few hours' cannonading, have an opportunity of learning how thoroughly they had been deceived. For five consecutive days and nights our batteries have been hurling their contents against the walls of Sumter, and exploding their bombs over the rebel fortifications on Morris and James Islands, and yet the surrender or capture of a single work occupied by the enemy in the present siege is an event not yet transpired. Not a man within the Union lines doubts the ultimate triumph of Gen. GILLMORE in his grand scheme involving the capture of Charleston, but the time allowed for accomplishing such a magnificent result must not be limited to a few days, nor even a few weeks. Doubtless Sumter, Wagner and Gregg will fall within a very brief period, for it does not seem possible that either work can long withstand the weight of metal directed toward it. But if possible to hasten the fall of Wagner, the sap approaches it from our third parallel, the construction of which was commenced Wednesday night, is being gradually lengthened, so that in a very short time the enemy will be forced to take the defensive or else surrender at discretion. If he choose the former alternative, then our heavy guns, of which he is not yet acquainted, will be opened on him with all their fury, in which event the *finale* of the siege of that particular structure will be speedily arrived at. On the fate of Wagner depends that of Gregg. The captors of one will hasten materially the downfall of the other. Sumter is crumbling to pieces as fast as heavy shot can make it. The smooth walls and fine outlines that once characterized it, are now changed into broken fragments of brick and stone, and so much of its original symmetry is gone as to challenge recognition, even from its latest lemates. Our gunners have obtained such a perfect range of the structure that far more than the average per centage of shot allowed in similar cases, take effect. For instance, sixteen out of twenty-one shot from a single heavy gun, lodged fairly in Sumter. From another gun of less calibre, ten out of twelve shots struck the fort, and the two remaining guns in the same battery did nearly as well. That was a portion of yesterday afternoon's practice. The naval battery in the works on the right, is doing excellent execution. On an average about two-thirds of the shot hit the object-fort. It would afford me pleasure to give in this place the number, calibre and position of our guns, also the names of the several battery commanders, but by so doing the cause at stake would be most seriously endangered. When the guns have finished their work, then the record will be presented.

Wagner fired very rapidly at our trenches and parallels this morning, but calmed down to an occasional round in the latter part of the day. For a while it threw canister and grape, of course, for the benefit of our men employed in the saps. Gregg has been remarkably reserved for the past two days. This quietness is perhaps occasioned by the loss of a rifled Dahlgren, which we knocked over for them last Wednesday.

The batteries on James Island fire constantly. Thus far five pieces of heavy calibre have been opened by the enemy from that line of works. A long line of earthworks still further to the left have not yet disclosed any guns, although light field pieces may possibly be behind them, to be used in event of an assault.

The flagstaff on Sumter was shot off at the middle to-day. The rebels immediately hung out another flag from the remaining portion.

At noon Lieut.-Col. J. F. HALL and Capt. T. B. BACON, of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff, proceeded under flag of truce to the enemy's lines. They were met by Lieut.-Col. DONOH, of the Twenty-first South Caroline regiment. The object of their mission has not yet transpired.

For the first time since the commencement of the siege, Fort Moultrie fired to-day. She sent three or four rounds to the batteries in the parallels.

At 5 P. M. three gunboats took positions favorable for shelling Gregg and Wagner. The firing at first was bad, many of the shells exploding within our own lines. After experimenting for a while they got better range, and made some very accurate shots. The other vessels of the fleet did not participate.

Seven deserters belonging to North Carolina regiments came in this afternoon. They had been stationed on Sullivan's Island. They say the north side of Fort Sumter looks equally as bad as the side facing us. It is their impression, formed from remarks they had heard rebel officers drop, that Sumter would be soon evacuated. Inside it was nothing but a conglomerate mass of brick and mortar. Fort Moultrie and the other works on Sullivan's Island were as good as ever. Of the other rebel works in the vicinity of Charleston they knew nothing. Much dissatisfaction prevailed among the North Carolina troops. Nearly all would return home if they could get the opportunity to desert.

In summing up the events which have transpired since Monday, we are led to consider that Sumter, the boasted stronghold of the enemy, is entirely at our mercy, and will doubtless be vacated by him within a very short period. The fall of Sumter will occasion other results—all terminating in the grand result of the capture of Charleston.

Since Monday we have been unfortunate with three of the heavy guns. A shell prematurely exploded in one, killing one man and wounding five others, and dislodging a portion of the breach, making the piece of no service for present use. Another gun of the same pattern and calibre, belonging to the same battery, was temporarily disabled by a shell exploding in its chamber. The shell became fast before reaching the breach, and to force it home four marines seized a crowbar, and were to the act of striking it, when an explosion ensued, killing instantly three marines, and mortally wounding the fourth. The muzzle of another very important gun was blown off, after having fired but few rounds. Fortunately no one was injured. Men are at work this evening with file and chisel, and probably the gun will be in working order again to-morrow. It is said by judges that the accuracy of its aim will not be destroyed, but its efficiency is somewhat lessened, inasmuch as one mile and a-half is taken off its range. This same gun has already had a good share in tumbling down Sumter.

The following are among the wounded:

Lieut. R. R. Sanner, Co. H, 85th Pa., neck.
Sergt. Otis Pollord, Co. A, 40th Mass., back.
G. C. Peck, Co. I, 17th Conn., head—dead.
Walter Jermon, Co. I, 17th Conn., dead.
Wm. H. Bowers, Co. G, 85th Pa., hip.
Henry B. Potter, Co. G, 85th Pa., thigh.
Geo. Gwin, Co. K, 85th Pa., back.
O. A. Comstock, Co. K, 67th Ohio, dead.
David Helmel, Co. A. A, 62d Ohio, severely—dead.
Wm. Graham, Co. E, 85th Pa., hip.

SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 22.

The Monitors were to have approached Sumter last night and opened fire, but one of them—the *Passaic*—got aground, which postponed the event.

A reply to the flag of truce sent yesterday, came in just now with the intelligence that Capt. HURST, of the 48th New-York regiment, died in Richmond, three days ago. To ascertain his condition, and, if possible, send him relief, were the object of the flag.

At the present writing (7 A. M.) scarcely any firing can be heard, although at daybreak it was very brisk. Two of the Monitors were engaged for about two hours.

We have guns in position that can reach Charleston, and the shelling of that city soon will not be an unlikely event. WHIT.

What the Land Forces Have Accomplished and What the Navy is to do—Charleston Shelled—A Protest from Beauregard.

MORRIS ISLAND, Monday Morning, Aug. 24, 1863.

The object for which Gen. GILLMORE came upon Morris Island has been accomplished. Fort Sumter at this moment is nothing but a shattered remnant of its former shape—a huge mass of *débris*—rendered entenable and useless for all military purposes. That was the first and great victory to be achieved in the progress of the siege against Charleston. All that the land forces were required to do has been done. If the public expect much more they must look to the navy—the navy which has thus far exhibited a strong and unaccountable reluctance to come up and take advantage of Gen. GILLMORE's successes.

At this very time not a rebel fort, not a rebel gun on Morris Island should be out of our possession, and they would not be if the Iron-clads were in their proper position, and that position is near Sumter.

We may remain here for ages, and if the iron-clads remain where they now are, it does not seem very probable that any further results in the successful progress of the siege will be attained; certainly not, unless Gen. GILLMORE favors us with another brilliant stroke of his genius.

Yesterday morning the Monitors did go to within a very short distance of Sumter, but as soon as the fog which envelopes them commenced rising, away they went, after firing three rounds, to their old positions among the remainder of the fleet. The excuse on former occasions has been that the navy feared Sumter, and now Sumter is off the programme, it is rather difficult to determine what new obstacle has presented itself. This sort of foolery is not going to do the work for us. If the Iron-clads have the virtue they claim, now is the time to display it and turn it to a glorious account. It remains with the navy to place us in possession of Charleston.

Charleston was again shelled by our land batteries last night. On Friday night the people of that city were somewhat startled by the appearance of bombs over their heads. The next morning Gen. BEAUREGARD sent a flag of truce to our lines, with the request, it is stated, to Gen. GILLMORE that he should cease endangering the safety of the inhabitants and city, otherwise the aforesaid individual threatened to retaliate by driving Gen. GILLMORE and his forces off the island. Gen. GILLMORE, of course, replied in terms not acquiescent to the appeal of Gen. BEAUREGARD. The next day we expect a retaliating fire, but we wait in vain, and so we have waited till the present moment. To add to the aggravation of the nervous BEAUREGARD, other shells, including those of an incendiary kind, were exploded, as before stated, over the city last night. It is naturally believed that Charleston is considered anything but a safe city to dwell in at about this time.

At the moment of writing and closing this letter for the next mail—11 A. M.—nothing further has been developed. Firing is going on between the rebel batteries on James Island, Forts Gregg and Wagner on Morris Island, and our own batteries. Everything thus far is in our favor. WHIT.

ANOTHER REBEL STEAMER DESTROYED.

THE EVERGLADE RUN ASHORE AND ABANDONED.

From the Port Royal New-South, Aug. 22.

We do not know the exact facts connected with this capture but give them as we have heard them.

The *Everglade*—a side-wheel steamer formerly on the line between Savannah and St. John's River, Florida, has been lying up the Savannah river for several weeks ready to run the blockade. She was loaded with cotton, and had as passengers, about one hundred sailors and naval officers—a complete crew for one of the privateers now fitting out at Nassau or some other Anglo-rebel port. Last Friday night she is said to have run past Pulaski (?) but was overhauled by the *Madgie* before she got clear of the coast, and was sunk near Tybee Island. Only twenty-two of her passengers and crew were taken, the rest escaping to Tybee and thence to the main, and St. Andrew's Island. Among those captured were some of the officers and crew of the privateer before referred to. The officers were well covered with gold lace, stars, anchors, &c.—the usual decorations of naval officers.

DEATHS IN THE DEPARMENT.

Simon D. Mosher, private, Co. E, 115th New-York, Aug. 3, remittent fever.

Joseph Manchester, private, Co. K, 9th Maine, Aug. 3, mortification following gunshot wound of shoulder-joint, received on the 19th of July.

Francis Hall, prisoner of war, Co. G, South Carolina cavalry, Aug. 9, typhoid fever.

Charles R Gustio, private, Co. K, 9th Maine, Aug. 10, typhoid fever.

Joel C Ames, private, Co. A, 48th New-York, Aug. 9, wound.

*Thomas Tanner, private, Co. D, 3d Rhode Island artillery, Aug. 9, wounds.

Conrad C. Wolfe, private, Co. G, 176th Pennsylvania, Aug. 11, typhoid fever.

William Harman, private, Co. E, 176th Pennsylvania, Aug. 10, typhoid fever.

Gustavus Smith, private, Co. H, 6th Connecticut, Aug. 12, wounds.

James Lemmon, private, Co. C, 62d Ohio, Aug. 13, wounds.

William Doran, private, Co. K, 8th Maine Volunteers, Aug. 15, chronic Diarrhœa.

Eli Black, private, Co. C, 9th Maine Volunteers, Aug. 13, at Fernandina, Fla., bilious remittent fever.

Jacob Schrank, private, Co. F, 100th New-York, Aug. 16, chronic diarrhœa.

Jacob L. Menton, Sergeant of Co. H, 67th Ohio, Aug. 11, wounds.

David Bower, private, Co. B, 115th New-York, Aug. 14.

Albert G. Plint, private, Co. D, 4th New-Hampshire, Aug. 9.

Wm. Skehan, private, Co. E, 6th Ohio, Aug. 13.

Charles W. Butterfield, Sergeant, late of Co. I, 9th Maine, Aug. 18, chronic inflammation of liver.

Wm. Howell, private, Co. D, 48th New-York, Aug. 20, wounds.

Wm. Heyward, prisoner of war, and late of Co. F, 21st South Carolina, at Provost Guard House, Aug. 20, typhoid fever.

*This is the poor fellow who lost both arms and eyes by the premature discharge of a gun at the attack on Morris Island.

READY TO SHOULDER HIS MUSKET.—Among the first to cheerfully accept his lot as a one of the drafted in the Fourth District was Mr. SIDNEY S. BOYCE, who formerly edited and published the *Green Mountain Freeman*; subsequently he was connected with the Press in this City and has seen the services and dangers of a correspondent from the Army of the Potomac; he has earned an experience which will be of value. He does not design to dodge the draft, but to manfully accept it, and the duties entailed. The courage which he manifested when merely engaged as an amateur is a guarantee of how he will act on duty.

Fire.

KINGSTON, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The Wyoming Seminary and Boarding Hall, and the buildings for the ladies' department, were consumed by fire yesterday. Loss $8,000; insurance $5,000.

THE DRAFT.

Names Drawn Yesterday in the Fifth and Ninth Districts.

The Draft in the Fifth District.

TENTH WARD.

The drawing of names for the United States service recommenced in the Fifth District yesterday morning. At 9 o'clock, the hour previously fixed for the opening of the Draft, there was much less interest and excitement manifested than on the preceding day, and the throng in and around No. 413 Broome-street was thinner. The same force of police and military that had guarded the premises under the charge of Inspector LEONARD, of the Metropolitans, Capts. JORDAN and BRYANT, of the United States Infantry, were on duty, and will continue at their post during the draft in the Fifth District. Their arrangements for the preservation of order were admirable, and quiet and good humor seemed general.

Shortly after 9 o'clock A. M., a Committee of gentlemen from the Tenth Ward, consisting of *Messrs.* Supervisors ELIJAH F. PURDY and WHEELMAN, and Councilman SAMUEL D. WARSTER, began counting the ballots for that Ward—the Second Sub-District—to be deposited in the wheel. The counting having been completed, the number of ballots was declared to be 4,603, and they were forthwith deposited in the wheel.

Mr. FRANCIS NOAMAN, of the Ninth Ward, was again blindfolded and took his place on the platform, and Marshal DUFFY formally announced that the drawing would commence. Before further proceedings Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY desired to make a few remarks to his fellow-citizens of the Tenth Ward, the Second Sub-District, then to be drawn according to the quota of 767 names. Addressing the assembled crowd as his friends and neighbors, he called their attention to the shape of the ballots, of which he held one in his hand, and said that so perfectly did they guard against deception that really there was no use in blindfolding the drawer. He had looked at them carefully, as he had been requested to do by the Board of Enrollment; had also counted the ballots and saw that all was fair. He knew all the men employed in the preparations necessary for the draft, one of whom was a Tenth Warder—an old friend and one in whom he and every one who knew him had implicit confidence, and he could aver that all things had been conducted fairly and impartially. Moreover he had just been told by a friend of his, a member of the Common Council, that the $3,000,000 bill would be passed over the Mayor's veto, and, therefore, those men drafted who require and could not procure substitutes would have them procured for them. Now that the good news of the approaching fall of Charleston had been received, and everything betokened the speedy downfall of rebel power, he could not conceive why the efforts of the Government to close the contest with overwhelming force should be opposed. If any there were who felt aggrieved, the course was open to them, ample time was afforded, and the Commissioners would be not only ready but glad to hear them. Let there be no difficulty, then, but wait until the law should be declared unconstitutional by the Judiciary of the State. Bear patiently this burden, and maintain the good character of the Tenth Ward as a law-abiding community. Not one man of that Ward had been engaged in the riots of July, and not one had sent in any claim for indemnity. Therefore, while he would rather have seen a thousand fixed bayonets leveled at his breast than countenance any deceit practiced upon his old fellow-citizens, he exhorted them, in view of the perfect fairness of the proceedings, to observe with order and quiet the progress of the draft, and after it was over, to retire peaceably to their homes. [Great applause, and cries of "Good for you, old man!"]

The draft then proceeded, and the first name drawn was

BENJAMIN F. DAVIS, NO. 39 RIVINGTON-STREET.

A.

Allen, Fred 215 Grand.
Anderson, Thos 49 Eldridge.
Albert, Hy 5 Hester.
Allen, Jno 7 Ludlow.
Angel, — 13 Delancey.
Ade, Robt 14 Essex.
Arnold, Augnot 113 Forsyth
Alt, Edw 161 Bowery.
Amazon, Chas 138 Division.
Atcheson, Isaac 87 Ludlow.
Aker, Adolph 101 Norfolk.
Adams, Theo 310 Broome.
Aiker, A 101 Norfolk.
Aragle, Adolph 143 Orchard
Allen, John 5 Bayard.
Attel Gustav 206 Broome.
Ackerman, Hy 61 Eldridge.
Anthony, Albert 361 Grand.
Atwell, Buchl 38 Forsyth.
Ady, Henry 51 Forsyth.
Alger, Wm 315 Allen.
Assenheimer, Otto 21 Rivington.
Ames, D R 112 Forsyth.
Alb, E 191 Bowery.
Anderson, Geo 66 Chrystie.

B.

Baldwin, Wm C 267 —.
Berger, J 12 Orchard.
Bennett, Alpheus 74 Eldridge.
Berce, Geo 11 120 Orchard.
Baldwin, Henry 258 Broome
Burchhardt, — 135 Allen.
Burname, G 123 Orchard.
Brill, W 36 Essex.
Bower, John 136 Essex.
Bogert, Fred 130 Bowery.
Begier, Fred 10 Essex.
Brown, Wm 11 Ludlow.
Burger, J 94 Essex.
Besel, Anthon 115 Hester.
Brundges, Henry 15 Bowery
Brotel, John 102 Division.
Bosch, Chas 73 Eldridge.
Boeckh, Augt 12 Bayard.
Briggs, W 47 Essex.
Baker, Geo 52 Orchard.
Buckner, Fritz 57 Bowery.
Brainhold, H 39 Bowery.
Bender, Jno 66 Division.
Bohle, Jas 33 Delancey.
Brown, Peter 22 Chrystie
Benel, C 17 Oxford.
Beiser, Aug 23 Delancey.
Bogert, Geo 176 Essex.
Burke, Jas T 115 Forsyth.
Brier, Wm 152 Delancey.
Bahir, Ches E 193 Orchard.
Browning, Jos 40 Eldridge.
Barney, Jas H 33-5 Grand.
Berlin, Hy 197 Bowery.
Burke, Jno M 303 Grand.
Bader, R 385 Broome.
Bersham, F 91 Orchard.
Bird, W 42 Division.
Briel, J 42 Canal.
Bush, A 72 Essex.
Buhn, C E 140 Orchard.
Biehl, Louis 46 Essex.
Binster, Morris 21 Bowery.
Batiezey, Chas 33 Allen.
Brown, Anthon 127 Forsyth.
Bean, Christ 115 Forsyth.
Beaumann, Jno 101 Ludlow
Baudmann, Wm 89 Hester.
Bethol, Geo 81 Chrystie.
Brenning, Phil 96 Chrystie.
Burnim, Ethan 123 Orchard
Burd, Wm 62 Division.
Baggs, Patrick 105 Canal.
Brue, Geo 44 Forsyth.
Brank, Christian 59 Norfolk
Blank, John 58 Orchard.
Burnell, John L 31 Essex.
Beker, Geo 67 Bowery.
Bennell, Walter 29 Allen.
Bunlace, Geo C 5 or 7 Allen
Burkhardt, Ch 117 Delancey
Belmont, F 127 Rivington.
Bender, Jas 55 Chrystie.
Boyle, Jos 21 Chrystie.
Bender, Thos 101 Allen.
Brandt, Phil 70 Essex.
Beker, Wm 358 Grand.
Bernaid, Saml 86 Essex.
Buck, Chas 31 Forsyth.
Briggs, Wm 47 Essex.
Bush, Jno 138 Canal.
Beck, Jacob 17 Orchard.
Barlets, Jno 128 Canal.
Bolen, Fred 81 Allen.
Butcher, Jas 114 Essex.
Baner, Wm 105 Bowery.
Buse, Wm 105 Canal.
Brown, Ed 6 Allen.
Braunhola, — 39 Bowery.
Beakham, A Anthony.
Buhler, N 228 Broome.
Barnett, H 238 Broome.
Barman, J 30 Chrystie.

C.

Connch, Dennis 25 Orchard.
Clawson, C 45 Norfolk.
Clark, Aaron 82 Essex.
Cunningham, E 50 Forsyth.
Caspar, Jos 44 Essex.
Cormick, B 73 Hester.
Cohen, B 147 Chrystie.
Coddington, 15 Bowery.
Cunningham, M 124 Ludlow.
Cratie, J 30 Hester.
Coles, Berry 256 Broome.
Coppner, E 153 Forsyth.
Coppinger, W 18 Ludlow.
Campbell, W 23 Chrystie.
Cock, Frank 91 Delancey.
Connelly, No 136 Chrystie.
Cooper, F 95 Ludlow.
Callan, F 165 Bowery.
Croonan, P 87 Bowery.
Connor, G 111 Rivington.
Coles, J R 106 Allen.
Cuman, T 128 Hester.
Cais, G 75 Eldridge.
Corson, C 6 Allen.
Cobb, F 129 Canal.
Campbell, W 76 Orchard.
Cark, Thos 13 Forsyth.
Crngy, Robt 81 Allen.
Cassmeyer, F 65 Delancey.
Copel, Fred 121 Eldridge.
Craft, Fred 355 Grand.
Cook, A 51 Norfolk.
Crokr, M 34 Hester.
Clipper, R 61 Forsyth.
Copely, H 91 Canal.
Clinton, Jno 112 Forsyth.
Corsther, Wm 53 Chrystie.
Commerdniger, D 93 Norfolk.
Cold, G L 142 Orchard.
Curling, E 95 Ludlow.
Comerling, Jos 51 Norfolk.
Coddington, S 15 Bowery.
Creamer, S 31 Bowery.
Cergelbery, Ed 60 Hester.
Cross, F 75 Bowery.
Clipper, H 69 Forsyth.

D.

Dowdell, Geo 22 Chrystie.
Dresch, Jno 43 Rivington.
Dudel, Otto 37 Chrystie.
Dorman, Reuman 11 Essex.
Donnelly, Richd 26 Grand.
Davison, Saml 130 Essex.
Devoe, Wm 1 Essex.
Duffy, Jno 22 Orchard.
Dickerson, D W 20 Allen.
Dettinger, M 93 Delancey.
Deturs, — 257 Chrystie.
Dockstader, Peter 28 Chrystie.
Donnelly, Peter 101 Bowery
Dordell, Reoan 109 Norfolk.
Davis, Barks 136 Delancey.
Dana, Michl 71 Hester.
Devier, Gustav 37 Rivingt'n.
Delrose, — 35 Chrystie.
Dawson, — 71 Eldridge.
Day, Wm 17 Ludlow.
Dutchinger, A 25 Bowery.
Dewhurst, M 116 Delancey.
Eldrig, Robt 18 Chrystie.
Ettinger, Louis 329 Grand.
Everett, Chas H 12 Orchard.
Engler, Michl 123 Forsyth.
Ephraim, Lewis 85 Essex.
Ey, John 153 Chrystie
Egan, Dennis 47 Ludlow.
East, Dan. O 160 Eldridge.
Eppel, Chris. 139 Forsyth.
Elder, Simon 122 Orchard.
Egan, Bernard 38 Delancey.
Esry, Julius 31 Rivington.
Eisermann, Jos 14 Ludlow
Erdtlech, Geo 114 Eldridge.
Elleck, Jos 37 Allen.
Eliess, A F 121 Forsyth.
Edwards, Al 288 Broome.
Engleson, Thos R 35 Allen.
Ewell, Martin 41 Allen.

F.

Freary, F 43 Canal.
Flanegan, Frank 20 Bayard
Faber, Ferd 46 Forsyth.
Flynn, Jno 71 Bowery.
Frenchman, J 63 Norfolk.
Ferguson, Wm 37 Allen.
Feilley, Chas 56 Chrystie.
Fager, Oscar 142 Orchard.
Fox, Ed 37 Chrystie.
Fry, J F 66 Forsyth.
Frichane, Peter 48 Ludlow.
Feld, Simon 130 Eldridge.
Feldman, Fred 29 Ludlow.
Fleming, Otto 104 Orchard.
Fleury, Chas 23 Hester.
Foley, Morris 102 Orchard.
Flahback, Bapt 225 Bowery.
Fradr, Geo B 107 Essex.
Freeman, Phil 120 Orchard.
Fechter, Saml 7 Ludlow.
Fisher, Jno 106 Orchard.
Frank, Julius 124 Chrystie.
Feiber, Henry 122 Ludlow.
Foerscber, Saml 7 Ludlow.
Fischer Jno 23 Bayard.
Fritz, J 82 Eldridge.
Feepy, Wm 31 Bowery.
Fisher, Chas 13 Chrystie.
Floyd, Jas T 113 Eldridge.
Frankfort, Isaac 329 Broome
Field, Augustus 43 Norfolk.
Fraser, Chas 147 Forsyth.
Fritz Joseph 21 Forsyth.
Fuchs, Geo —.
Furtee, Fritz 122 Ludlow.
Finger, Peter 142 Forsyth.
Fisher, Anthony 24 Bayard.
Flongs, Wm 61 Delancey.
Field, Chnrchill 105 Ludlow
Foss, Chas 25 Orchard.
Franzuep, Jno 53 Forsyth.
Farrell, Geo 106 Delancey.
Fisher, Jno 76 Allen.
Feblinger, Gustav 63 Orch'd
Folger, Chas 58 Chrystie.
Finperry, Adol 113 Orchard.
Febiler, F 63 Forsyth.
Freidsche, Ad 21 Delancey.
Frank, C 79 Norfolk.

G.

Grace, U B Blackwell's Is'd.
Graws, Ed 101

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Mexican and Polish Affairs—The Friendship of the United States Bartered for that of Austria—The late Union Victories and their Effect—The Grand Duke Maximilian and Mexico—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

The affair of Mexico divides the public attention with that of Poland. The first impression on receiving the news of the decision in favor of an Empire, and of the selection of the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN for Emperor, was one of universal delight; but to this delight soon succeeded a doubt as to the policy of this programme in view of the complications which might grow out of it. On all hands it is now agreed that by this act NAPOLEON has bartered the friendship of the United States against that of Austria; in other words, that in exchange for an alliance with Austria he has placed himself in a position of permanent hostility to the United States. Some of the liberal journals openly declare that a war with the United States will be the inevitable result of this attempt at transporting European institutions and European rulers to the American soil; to which the Government papers reply that the American Union is broken up, and therefore harmless; that even in the impossible contingency of a subjugation of the South, the North will be so exhausted as not to be able to do more for a long time to come than to hold in subjection its Southern "Vendée," and finally, if these previsions fail, that Europe will see to it that the republic of the United States shall not control exclusively the affairs of the entire Western Continent. Thus it is agreed that France accepts frankly the position of permanent hostility to the United States which the proceedings in Mexico have created, and that she boldly avows at the same time her contempt for the Monroe doctrine and her determination to enter into a partnership in the control of American affairs to which she has not been invited. Not one of the Government journals attempts to put any other face on the matter than this. Mr. SEWARD'S very explicit dispatch on this subject has been exhumed from the diplomatic cartons by the London *Times*, and republished in the French papers, so that the sentiments of the American Government on the subject are well known.

The late Union victories have arrested, probably, the hopes that were entertained by the Secessionists and their sympathizers, of effecting an alliance with France, and of obtaining a recognition of their territory. Things are in too changing a condition just now to think of any serious negotiation, and the Southern agents can do no more at present than declare that the conscription in the North will be of no avail, and that soon they will be able to regain the ground they have momentarily lost. The Government journals back up their assertions by showing that Gov. SEYMOUR and his party are going to be able to prove the conscription law unconstitutional, and that, therefore, this law and the National army are destined to fall into impulsance together.

There is nothing official, or even semi-official, thus far, as to the acceptance or non-acceptance of the throne of Mexico by the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN. Yesterday it was reported at the Bourse that both MAXIMILIAN and the Prince NAPOLEON had refused the proffered place, and that the Duke DE MORNY was going to accept it; but the majority of opinion is today that MAXIMILIAN will accept, and this notwithstanding the assertions of certain leading Vienese journals to the contrary.

In France, the proceedings in Mexico are regarded as being in some sort a triumph to the Clerical party, and this party not only positively assert that MAXIMILIAN has accepted the proffered throne, but that his first act was to enter into negotiations with Rome for the sending to Mexico of a Papal Noncio.

As regards the terms of settlement in Mexico, the new Government will be bound to pay to France a war indemnity of sixty millions of dollars. This sum, which will comprise the Jecker and other claims due to French citizens, will be paid in ten years, in yearly installments. France will leave a small army in the country, to be paid for by the Mexican Government, but which may be gradually diminished as the new Government finds its power consolidated and assured.

The Liberal journals make bitter reproaches against the French Government for not adopting in Mexico the system of universal suffrage, as was continually promised during the progress of the military operations in that country.

It has been decided to institute a medal for the soldiers of the Mexican Expedition—which will make the fourth campaign medal accorded to the soldiers of the second Empire, to wit: the Crimean, the Italian, the Chinese, and now the Mexican. And yet NAPOLEON was elected to the throne on the strength of the memorable words pronounced in his Bordeaux speech: "*L'Empire, c'est la paix.*"

The Polish question still balances obstinately between peace and war. Gentlemen who have just come from St. Petersburgh, and who have had opportunities of knowing the sentiments of the Russian Government, declare that that Power will never concede any of the essential points in dispute, and that she is now preparing to do what she has always done heretofore—fight first and treat afterward. At Paris it is well understood that Russia does not intend to yield, and all the talent of the diplomatists is now concentrated upon the project of isolating Russia in Europe. Then they naturally hope that if Russia will not yield, that, at least, she cannot seriously resist such an overwhelming armed force.

So gross have been the misrepresentations of the Government Press of Paris on the causes and nature of the late disgraceful riot in New-York, that I take pleasure in copying from the *Siecle* the following remarks from that paper, based on information furnished it by a French officer at New-York, lately commanding in Gen. MEAGHER'S Department:

"We find important information in a letter from our countryman, Gen. CLUSERET, and which serves to complete what he has already sent us about the riot at New-York. No one ever so little acquainted with American affairs has been deceived as to the character and morality of a paid riot, which some of our cotemporaries still try to elevate to the rank of a national rising. The letter of Gen. CLUSERET declares that the first day there were not more than two or three hundred persons (of which one-third, at most, were under twenty years of age, and of which not one carried a whole suit to his back,) engaged in this affair. If the municipal authorities had decided to act with energy, and if the few soldiers who were in the City had had some experience in street-fighting, the affair could have been terminated the first day. But the second day, owing to the first day's immunity, the mob had largely increased. More than one of the rioters jingled the $2 he had received, and cried 'Hurrah for MAC-CLELLAN! Hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS!' But in reality these scoundrels called more for pillage than for politics. It was in the quarter inhabited by the colored population that the Irish mob—for there was neither a German, nor a Frenchman, nor an American in the crowd—spent its fury. Gen. CLUSERET does not believe that any men has ever before had the privilege of witnessing a more ignoble or more humiliating sight for human dignity than that presented by these hordes of savages, pillaging, burning, murdering, and tailing in the streets exhausted with excesses and drunkenness. On the other hand, he has never seen anywhere a more energetic, a more military, or a more capable Police than that of New-York. 'I sincerely pity Gen. MCCLELLAN,' he says, 'in having been the object of the ovations of such a *canaille*, and I regret that no oriasi has deemed it his duty to make the least effort to arrest this riot, composed, as it was, entirely of Catholics.' We should not have reprounced the grave accusations made in the General's letter against the authorities of the self-styled Democratic party without the guarantee of the honorable name which covers them. Gen. CLUSERET speaks *de visu* of the incidents of this melancholy affair; we may add that the reproach which he addresses to the Catholic priests of New-York cannot apply to the Archbishop, who, incapable from illness to leave his house, seems, however, to have done all he could to prevent his co-religionists from taking part in the riot. Let us add, also, that it would be unjust to the mass of the Irish established in the United States to render them responsible in any way for the infamies committed by the unclean mob of New-York. A multitude of men of the Irish race have become in America useful and honorable citizens."

MALAKOFF.

—Mr. Henry Myere, of Clouet-street, New-Orleans, was struck by lightning and supposed to be dead. A Coroner's jury so pronounced him, and every preparation was made for the funeral. Just, however, as the coffin was about to be closed the dead men sat holt upright, and after surveying the scene a few minutes, inquired the cause of all these gloomy preparations. The electric shock had suspended animation for over twenty-four hours.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria in Belgium—The Emperor Maximilian of Mexico—The Monroe Doctrine—French Encroachments—Position of England—War Preparations in Russia—German Federal Convention—Weather and Crops—A New Times Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1863.

The Queen is in Belgium, paying a visit to one of her oldest and best friends, the uncle of Prince ALBERT, King LEOPOLD. Last night her attendants and those of the King went to the theatre, but their Majesties spent the evening at home, and had a long and interesting conversation about the French Emperor, the possible war with Russia, the ugly appearance of affairs in Prussia, the prospects of Poland, the new Emperor of Mexico, the German Federation, the Suez Canal, and I know not what besides. Her Majesty is deeply interested in several of these matters, and so is King LEOPOLD, who is also paternally concerned in whatever relates to the Queen, who was his pet in her childhood, and who looks upon him as a father.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN I., of Mexico, by the grace of God, and of LOUIS NAPOLEON—to say nothing of the Mexican Notables picked up by Gen. FOREY—is, as you know, brother of the Emperor of Austria, and son-in-law of King LEOPOLD. It is very positively announced at Paris that he has accepted the throne offered him. The crowns are tossing about just now, for any who will take them. It is naturally presumed that his acceptance was assured before the offer was made him. This, however, is not so certain. Did not the Greeks have to try more than once before they got the Germee-Danish youth, who is said to be on his way to Athens? The Vienna *Presse* has a very bitter article, denouncing the whole arrangement. Would it publish such an article if the acceptance were an accomplished fact?

Well, it does not matter. Mexico must have an Emperor, and if MAXIMILIAN resembles his brother, might do worse than to get the Austrian; for Austria, which was reorganized a few years ago as being bankrupt, misgoverned, and failing to pieces, is now said to be solvent, prosperous, unified and powerful. The Mexican Archbishop is at Paris, and has been assured, it is said, of the Archduke's acceptance, who, it is also said, has asked the Pope to send with him a Nuncio to settle the affairs of the Church.

It is all to be arranged, no doubt; but I turn back to a certain American State paper, written by one JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, for eight years President, and the most universally popular and satisfactory. President I can remember, who laid down the American policy of "neither entangling ourselves in the broils of Europe, nor suffering the Powers of the Old World to interfere with the affairs of the New," and who declared that "any attempt to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, would be dangerous to our peace and safety." That is the Monroe doctrine, which France deliberately violates. It will be in the face of those solemn declarations, so often reaffirmed by succeeding Presidents, that the Austrian Archduke will accept the Crown of Mexico. What has America to say to it. We hear to-day that the French have occupied Matamoras, and captured an English vessel there with 9,000 muskets. Having taken possession of Matamoras, the next point will be Corpus Christi, then Matagorda and Galveston. Who can tell how far the present NAPOLEON has cast his sleepy-looking eyes in that direction. NAPOLEON I. sold to Mr. JEFFERSON the whole country west of the Mississippi, and a small strip east of it for $18,000,000. It was JAMES MONROE, I believe, who was his Ambassador, and made the bargain. Who knows but that NAPOLEON III. may consider that he received no proper equivalent. He may fancy that the Mississippi, including the State of Louisiana, and the Red River or Missouri, would make a better boundary than the Rio Grande del Norte.

What do they think of all this in England? Well, England is like Uriah Heep, just now. England is humble. Field Marshal Lord CLYDE has just died of mortification and atrophy, caused by this Heap-like humility. F. M. Lord CLYDE, was Captain COLIN CAMPBELL, who fought under WELLINGTON in the Peninsula, and conquered at Bladensburg, and burnt Washington, and got beaten at New-Orleans, and put down the negroes in Demarara, and the Sepoys in India—a rough old fire-eating Scotchman, who had not a bit of Uriah Heep in his composition. Some say KINGLAKE'S book on the Crimea killed him. I think it was disgust and mortification at the present position of England.

English bankers have just taken a contract to build a railroad from Moscow to Sebastopol. An English Engineer has indorsed the practicability of the Suez canal, which is to give the India and China trade to Marseilles, and the report of the Company covers more than a page in the TIMES. English capital, under French direction, will soon be making a canal or railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

You threaten war to England. England is not afraid. England has a big brother across the Channel, who has promised to protect her. If you complain of England, she will say "It was not I—I have done nothing. It was my big brother over there; pitch into him if you dare. *He* don't care for your Monroe doctrines; and he will have Texas and California, too, if you don't look out sharp. I have just sold a few guns and steamers in the way of honest trade, to anybody that wanted to buy them, but see what *he* is doing. I don't want to fight anybody, but he *likes* to fight. He is always in a row somewhere. Pitch into *him*."

Russia is ready for war. She has fortified the Neva. She has sunk her old ships in the channel at Cronstadt and armed her great Baltic fortress with guns enough to sink a fleet with the weight of the balls. Russia is united and enthusiastic for the preservation of the integrity of the Empire. As to the Polish rebellion. I cannot see that it has, of itself, the least prospect of success. I do not read of more than eight hundred of what you call rebels in arms, at any point. Then it is an affair of the nobles, and the peasantry, or great body of the people, are opposed to them.

But the most important movement now going forward in Europe, is the great Convention of the German Powers "to form a more perfect union." Austria has called this Convention of thirty-four States, to agree upon a powerful Federal Union, with a central Government, which shall wield its armies against France on the one side and Russia on the other. Unification and Federation are the order of the day. After a United Italy, which is not yet altogether united, nor quite peaceful, we are to have a United Germany, with certain outlying Sclavonic provinces.

The weather continues fine and warm. The thermometers in shop windows have been up to 85°, which Londoners consider something terrific. They go about panting and mopping their faces with immense India handkerchiefs, or rush off insanely to the sea-side, charter bathing-machines, and roll in the brine like so many porpoises. The harvest is being gathered and is the finest for years. Bad news for Chicago, but good for Ireland. England will not raise a full supply, but France will have a surplus to spare.

The *Times* is blessed with a special American correspondent, who has got as far as Washington on his travels. He does not quite harmonize with Mr. MACKEY, but finds a confidence in the Union and a determination to restore it, which quite astonishes him. The poet of "the good time coming," does not believe in the d-r-n-n-g-h-t. He says that seventy per cent. slip through its meshes in New-England, and that in New-York it will meet with a bloody resistance. Before this time he knows more about it. The great failure of the Government has been in not making it two years ago. The first function of every Government is to control the force and energy of its citizens. A Government which cannot command the whole military power of the State, is a sham, a humbug, and had better abolish itself forthwith. Louis NAPOLEON is of this opinion—so, perhaps, is Gov. SEYMOUR, and so certainly is your correspondent,

MONADNOCK.

—Miss Adelaide Phillips arrived at Boston by the *Asia* last week. After having enjoyed a brief vacation, she will return to Paris to fill an engagement which she has made for the winter season.

OBITUARY.

Death of Gen. J. C. Pemberton.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, late commander of the rebel forces at Vicksburgh, is reported to have died at Selma, Ala., a few days since. The precise manner of his death is not stated, but it is reported that he was shot and fatally wounded by a Texan soldier formerly in his command. Gen. PEMBERTON was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1818; graduated at West Point in 1838, and appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fourth artillery; became First Lieutenant March 19, 1842; was an Aid-de-Camp of Gen. WORTH during the Mexican war; was brevetted Captain for gallantry at Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846, and Major for gallantry at Molina del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847; distinguished himself also at Churubusco and Contreras, and at the capture of the City of Mexico, where he was wounded; became Captain U. S. A. in September, 1850. At the time the war broke out he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth with Gen. (then Major) HUNTER. In conversation with that officer, he expressed his views pretty freely upon the questions which were agitating all minds, and asked his companion what course he thought he ought to adopt under the circumstances. Gen. HUNTER replied that he should consider that he was acting the most dishonorable part possible if he held such views as PEMBERTON did and still continued to draw pay from the United States Government. The succeeding day PEMBERTON was missing, and when next heard from he was in the rebel service. In some manner he secured the favor of JEFF. DAVIS, and thus received rapid promotion; but he was always unenpular with the civilians, and the disaster which the Confederate arms suffered under his leadership at Vicksburgh will prevent very serious regrets at his unexpected decease.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE DRAFT EXEMPTION ORDINANCE.

Pledge to Pass It Over the Mayor's Veto.

Reported New Antagonistic Position of the Mayor—How the Common Council Can Get Around It.

The Board of Aldermen met Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider with the Councilmen in the resolution pledging the Common Council to pass the $3,000,000 Drs ft-exemption ordinance over the Mayor's veto, at the expiration of ten days.

The resolution was taken up immediately, when Alderman JEREMIAH took the floor and said:

SPEECH OF ALDERMAN JEREMIAH.

On the question of concurring in the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, pledging the members of the Common Council to pass the Exemption ordinance, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, at the expiration of the ten days, during which it remains on the table, according to the provisions of the Charter.

Alderman JEREMIAH—Mr. President, none of our citizens can view with feelings other than of unfeigned sorrow and regret, the fact that we have arrived at that period in the history of our country when it has been deemed necessary by the Government to enforce a conscription, for the purpose of filling the armies of the United States. But, as in connection with this fact that the conscription was to be enforced in this City, about us and among us, it is not to be wondered at that the subject should be regarded with much anxiety, and occasion considerable active discussion, particularly in a City such as this. Labor, like every other commodity, instinctively, naturally, seeks a market where it can receive the most remunerative pay for its services. As, therefore, a large City, especially a commercial centre, affords great inducements, so does it from time to time gather together a vast number of people, who live exclusively upon the product of their daily employment, and who find it impossible to effect any accumulation. It therefore required not much thought to discover that the operation of this act—the Conscription—in a community like ours, would be the occasion of much hardship; and that man is desirous somewhat of the milk of human kindness, who would not instantly feel that he should make an effort, if possible, to mitigate something of its severities. With this view, and animated by a desire to accomplish this purpose, the Common Council convened and adopted an ordinance on this subject, after which certain persons, desiring to continue their scenes of confusion that were enacting at that time, circulated the impression that the Mayor would veto this ordinance, and, therefore, that it would be inoperative. In order to disabuse the public mind, the Common Council reassembled and passed a pledge that, in the event the ordinance was vetoed, it should be adopted, notwithstanding the veto. The veto came and, true to their pledge, the Common Council reaffirmed the measure. Afterward it was discovered, owing to a conflict of some of its provisions with the law of the State, that the ordinance, though passed, would be inoperative, and the Common Council, in the spirit of that pledge, reconvened and passed an ordinance obviating the defects. That ordinance was passed when I was not present. I understood that this Board was to meet on Monday, and that a sufficient number of members were here as would remain to accomplish the measure, and I went to the country to remain a short season with my family. I understood the new ordinance was passed with the previously expressed approval of the Mayor, the paper having been submitted to him before it was acted on in the Common Council, and that eminent and wealthy citizens of New-York gave it their concurrence. It was understood to be a general agreement that the measure was a proper one, and one that ought to be passed. It was thought to be in every respect just and unobjectionable, and that all the details were arranged. I was informed, then, to find in the paper the fact that the Mayor would not agree to the ordinance, and a list of amendments that he desired to make. There had been careful considerations with the Mayor, as I said before, the gentleman had been submitted to him. I did not think, therefore, that the public prints were precisely the place for these amendments, under the circumstances, and all I can understand why they had not been suggested before the action of the Council was taken. I left my business and came down here, leaving my family in the city, and as an officer of the City, and as the same time to do what I could to relieve the people of the almost needless horrors which they believed threatened them in the conscription that was to be enforced, and engaged with them in their acting, with results that are well known. Let me be understood. I am a supporter of the Government of my country, though not of the present tangled, serpentine administration of it. It becomes a matter of interest, and of deed of importance in my opinion, to know why and in what manner the Mayor had changed his view, and what views he now entertains, and I have now in the paper of to-day, which, I hold in my hand, his views read out at length. As these views have caused him to disagree with this Board, or with the Common Council—as the paper of the Common Council to discuss them and having considered them well—see if I can agree with or gain his views, and to reverse or revise our action. In the last paragraph of this Message, the Mayor says that it is with "sincere regret" that he finds himself constrained to return, without his approval, this ordinance. In that regret the members of this Common Council, and the citizens of New-York generally, heartily concur. I do feel almost sincere regret at this proceeding. Instead of the measure that was suggested to be proposed the exemption of "active" members of the Fire Department and he adds the police and the militia. Mr. President, if the Mayor entertained these views, where was the ear of the Common Council that they were not earlier submitted? Fourteen or fifteen days have passed since they might and ought to have been communicated. If he entertained these views during that period, why did he not promulgate them? Why did he not tell us? Or must the Mayor of this great City pick up his views day by day? Is there any other reasonable interpretation? To say that these views were picked up at the hour is very little to his credit as the occupant of his high position. Then he says in his message, that no man fighting our battles should be permitted to feel any doubt about the welfare of his family at home. So far as it is in our power to assure him," we owe it to him, and we owe it to ourselves, that where he lacks the means we should make them up to insure the comfort of his home and the education of his children." What is this? Eighteen months ago this Common Council settled that question, and the bonds on record in our Finance Department, and in the hands of our moneyed men, and the relief during that period extended to the families of the men in the field, who volunteered from this City, are the evidences that the Common Council and not the Mayor moved in that matter, and as long ago as eighteen months. We concur, then, finally in regard to this matter, though the Mayor's conviction as to the propriety of the measure seems just to have arrived. He says then: "In the accomplishment of these purposes I invite your cooperation, as you shall have mine. In my public, as in my private capacity, I will do all that lies in my power and which my judgment approves as honorable and lawful for the safety and for the City, and for the mitigation of any hardship that may happen in this instance, as it often happens in exceptional cases from the operation of a general law." The Mayor agrees with us! Why did he not sign the ordinance? He says that in his opinion there are but two purposes having relation to the draft for which money may be justly appropriated from the City Treasury. The first is the procuring of substitutes for those whose personal services are necessary to the City, and the other is the providing for the destitute families of those who have gone forth in our defence.' A perfect agreement. But I say it is for the City to decide who shall be the substitutes, and whose families shall be paid. It may be better to relieve the man who has six or seven children, and a man who is known, of the necessity or call for service, and that his place may be taken by another who has no children, or but a small family. It may be better to keep this first man here, who is able to protect and care for his own family, so that the City may not in his absence be charged with the support of his large family, or to send some other man in his place. We should of right make these distinctions. The Mayor says he is willing to cooperate to mitigate such hardships as may happen from the operation of a general law. Here lies the whole difficulty. The Common Council wishes to mitigate the hardships, and to meet the case by exempting the man of family and retaining him at home, where he can be of more service to the community, at least relatively, than fighting in the field, his family being a public charge. The Common Council held to this position. They would concede to the Mayor everything else, if he would concede to them their version of the second section of the ordinance to include the Mayor's great objection is made. There was absolutely nothing reasonable they were not willing to concede, except this, which they would not surrender. Now, Mr. President, I would call to mind again the fact that this is the only difference between the Mayor and the Common Council. He wants every three hundred dollars to produce a man. We want the power to retrieve any particular case. The other portions of the ordinance we are willing to make to suit him. We are willing that he should make them. Let us see what objections the Mayor offers to the plan of relief which is approved by this Common Council. He says that some abuses may arise. One of them is, that young man arriving from a foreign land may on the next day declare his intention of becoming a citizen, and be entitled to the three hundred dollars, whether he has any family or not. If any one fancies that the Common Council is going to give any money unless the men are entitled to it, they have made a mistake. The other case cited by the Mayor is of a young man from a New-England home who comes with nothing but his education, and hopes that he may become rich, but is drafted. Now, Mr. President, this affair reminds me much of a story in one of Marryatt's novels, of Peter Simple, who, when addressed by one whom he met, marveled that he should be known. So this young man, who seeks for hard labor to obtain a competency, gets this paper and discovers that he is known to the Mayor; but reading a little further, he discovers that the Mayor is so much opposed to his getting what he seeks, that he wants the people, even those who are husbands and fathers, to go to the war for fear that this young man will become rich! I recollect, some time ago, that we had in our daily papers curious articles from journals in the western part of the State. It appears there was a large number of people there who remained in perfect quiet while the calls of the President for volunteers were making, and other people were responding, but who, having been conscripted, are greatly moved with delight, raise banners, and march through the streets in such manner that it was supposed they were going to enter into the gates of Paradise. I would now suggest to those newspapers that they would print this second section, with the comments of the Mayor, and the appropriate headings: "Extraordinary Offer!" "Important if True!" Then some excitement might be made where the Mayor uses the word "monstrous." Still further, let the words "monstrous as this seems" be duly employed, and then this phrase, usually concluding articles in the story papers, when an exciting paragraph has been reached, "to be continued." After the next edition of that paper, even the New-York *Ledger* might assemble for its journals. Further on in his message the Mayor says: "In short, unless the services of the drafted man are necessary to the City, to give him the sum of three hundred dollars, whether he has a family or not, would be a gross misappropriation of the public money." There I agree with him. But when, by the ordinance, the money is to be appropriated for the families of drafted men, how a man is to get the money, whether he has a family or not, I must leave to be shown by Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, whose vocation is to make things seem as he will. In this connection, where is the enterprising proprietor of the American Museum? He has ransacked the heavens above, and the earth beneath, for what is curious; he has secured the mermaid, the woolly horse and hosts of curiosities—the *rara avis* of the universe. Probably he is resting on his laurels, thinking he has seen the whole earth. But this paper, the message, will fall into his hands, and he will read and wonder concerning these man of whom the Mayor speaks—the young men, who arrived here from a foreign shore, took out his papers the next day, was drafted, and hired a native, and that man will be hunted up. Let him next look up the men from the Eastern States. Had the young man been able to obtain the three hundred dollars—whether he had a family or not—that would be the exciting query when them together in that Museum with the wax-figures, the fishes and other curiosities, twenty-five cents a sight, (children half price,) and the showman would have to extend his Museum and employ a small army to wait on the throng of visitors. He might then, having finished his reputation, go back to Iroquois without ever being troubled again with anxiety. The other sections of this veto appear to be a repetition of each other, except this one, where it is said that if the richest man in this City were drafted, and should pay one thousand dollars for a substitute, he could still get three hundred dollars from the City. Surely this is information to every member of this Board. That the City is going to run around and find a man for the purpose of paying him three hundred dollars—particularly after he has received one thousand dollars—is certainly incomprehensible. The Mayor makes some general observations. He reasons in this wise: "This war, above all other wars of which history makes mention, is a war waged on our part in the interest of poor men. The rebellion was plotted, begun and prosecuted in the interest of the owners of slaves. Whether the man who labors with his hands should be a free man or a slave—should own himself, or be owned by another—is the ultimate question which this nation is now deciding, in the assemblies of the people, in legislative halls, in executive cabinets and on many fields of battle." I supposed this war was commenced for the preservation of the Constitution; and I would like to know whether this declaration of the Mayor is official. When the Emancipation proclamation was issued, men claimed that its objects were not the objects of the war, but that this is the case; that Slavery was the strength of the rebellion, and on that account it was declared free as a war measure. The proclamation was not made against Slavery as the cause of the war. The proclamation was issued solely as a war measure, and as a war measure it must therefore cease at the close of the war. Slavery is not the question that this nation is deciding "in the assemblies of the people, in legislative halls, in executive cabinets, and on many fields of battle." But I should like to know if this utterance is inspired from the Administration, or is only an opinion of His Honor the Mayor, which we may differ with him about. If this is the object of the Administration in the war, it is not the object of the people. We come back to the second section of the ordinance. If the idea of the Mayor about the section were correct, the Common Council need pass no ordinance at all; for the conscripted man must find he gets the money. He cannot exempt himself for this reason. In ten days the substitute becomes an article in the market, limited in this City, and the price must perforce be high. Like other short or scarce articles which must be had, it will constantly advance in price. Therefore, the conscript stands in this position: He will offer his $300, but the substitute says, "I know all about the $300, but what will you give me?" The market rules so that the substitute gets $250 or $300 more than the conscripted men receives with which to exempt himself; and the poor man will be completely shut out. The conscript had better deal with the Government direct. The money may be raised one way or the other: but if the conscript be compelled to get as much money extra to hire a substitute as the commutation amounts to, the ordinance is an *ignus fatuus* to him. The conscript is not benefited at all. If, however, all cases come before the Committee, as proposed, and the applicant be not within the rule, he is ordered by the Committee to go; if, on the other hand, he be a man of family, which is dependent upon him, the case is worthy of consideration. The City then tells him to get a substitute, and it will pay $300 to the family of the substitute; if he tells, it may be considered whether this is not an exceptional case, and whether the City should not step forward and protect him by paying the exemption fee. This, I repeat, is the whole difference between the Mayor and the Common Council. The Mayor holds, that the conscript must go. So far as previous legislation goes, which is available now for the relief of our citizens, the measure before the Board is complete, and is all that can be relied on. Even if we could make a law like the one proposed, it would be of little or no benefit. In regard to the police and militia, this is the first time that the matter has been brought to the attention of the Common Council. It would be useless for us to make the changes proposed in these respects, inasmuch as the second section, which the Common Council will not forego, would remain, and the Mayor would veto the measure for that as well, perhaps, as for other reasons. It could say: "These things I can in several months, but not of the others." This carries us over the ten or twenty days given the conscript to answer; he is dragged into the service, and all is over. I have, and though I cannot certify it to be the fact, that the Mayor does not intend to sign the bonds that may be issued. I will not detain you any longer. I merely wish to call your attention to the fact that he has seen fit to make the statement," subsequent to party consolidation. I can only say, that as a member of this Board, I am grieved by the most unjustifiable to say that the suggestions in regard to the Police and military were made with the objects attributed to the Common Council. Here I pass from the subject.

Alderman FROMENT—I was absent while the Conscription act was before the Common Council, and therefore have taken no part in the discussions. On my return to the City I find the matter still pending. It will be necessary for the Common Council to take action, and they differ widely materially from the Mayor. The gentleman from the Seventh District has certainly, who just retired, has considered the message. I shall not do so, but should rather propose to know what will accomplish the purpose we have in view. If anything that is proper can be framed, which will be acceptable to His Honor the Mayor, I will, though I do not agree with him, very readily acquiesce. But I am not confident, from the views I have heard expressed of the Mayor's message, that there is but one middle ground, and that that difference it is impossible to reconcile. The point of the Mayor is, that soldiers should be furnished the government, and not money. The Common Council are desirous of providing soldiers as well as His Honor the Mayor. I will not concede the point which has been made, that the City Government does not wish to furnish troops. But the Common Council, if it must cannot, and cannot be held liable, refuses to send him to the field against his will. In the message, His Honor has labored to show that this money will be squandered. I will venture to say that the Common Council will allow the Mayor to make his own arrangements. The Comptroller could satisfy him on that point. The money will be secured to the Government, if the party does not go. But what can we do? If His Honor the Mayor refuses to sign the bonds or refuses to sign the warrants, I have heard it stated that he would do so, but I do not make the statement for fact) then we have accomplished nothing so far as the conscript is concerned. In another clause he says that the Mayor is willing to meet the Common Council and not ask them to sacrifice this principle, that a man may be properly exempted on the order of the Committee. I have no doubt the Common Council would make any concession. Now, it seems that what the Mayor desires, that soldiers should be furnished for this money, could be accomplished. I will venture to say that if he would exercise his official influence to have a stay of proceedings under the conscription, I don't care whether it be for three, four or five weeks, and give the opportunity to the Common Council to send substitutes instead of conscripts, the substitutes would be furnished. In that case we should have accomplished our purposes. The Mayor would have accomplished his, and no man would be taken away against his will. I am told that many of the parties who have been drafted have already been notified to appear; they will have but a short time. It will be utterly impossible for this ordinance to reach those parties in season; they will be already taken away to be mustered into the service. I see His Honor the Mayor is desirous of having the law of the Conscription enforced. I may say, in this sense, that I am opposed to submitting to mob rule, and I would see the Government vindicated, if its acts are lawful. But the Government has accomplished its purposes: it has made, or nearly made, the draft. We may now fulfill the law, and we do so when we pay the $300 for the conscript. Why was the exemption clause put in the law, if it was not intended that a choice should exist. We are in favor of the Government, and for crushing this rebellion. As for pledging ourselves, I will say, that I will vote for the ordinance. But I desire something done before the expiration of ten days, for parties may in the meantime be taken beyond the reach of this measure. So, in pledging myself, I wish to make a reservation that, in the meantime, before the ten days have expired, any measure of relief that I approve of comes up for action, I shall hold my self at liberty to vote for it. If we can make an arrangement with the Mayor, we should do so.

Alderman HARNEY—I sincerely regret, as the Mayor does, that he considers himself compelled to veto this ordinance. With all due deference to His Honor the Mayor, I may say that this consideration does him very little credit. I can readily admit that a gentleman having an ordinance of this kind submitted to him, and not giving the subject very careful attention, might on fuller consideration find objectionable. But I do not think anything can excuse him under the circumstances. Having had the ordinance submitted to him, courtesy to the Common Council required that on finding objections, he should return it at once to the Board, that it might have been corrected. This could promptly have been done. But His Honor withheld the ordinance till the last moment. The objections he points out, the fact that the Committee is large, &c., were in the ordinance submitted to him, and he did not then make any objections. As the gentleman from the Tenth (Alderman Jeremiah) has said, the only point of difference is upon the second section of the ordinance. Why did he not make this fact known before? Why did he not send a message within a day or two, stating that he did not agree with us on the second section? That there was a marked difference of opinion, and that he could not sign the ordinance? His conduct is indefensible. But this is not all. I have been informed that his Honor the Mayor, not satisfied, not content with throwing obstacles in the way of the Common Council, has refused to sign the bonds under this ordinance when passed. (and I have no doubt it will be passed and become a law,) and has also refused to sign any warrants on the treasury. I regret this exceedingly. The Charter has made the Mayor the executive authority, having a veto power, but it was never intended to be final. The Charter provides that, when he shall disapprove a measure passed by the Common Council, he shall veto it, and return it in ten days. The Charter also gives the Common Council ten days, after which they may pass their measure over the veto, and it becomes law. The Common Council, then, having passed this act, is entitled to the respect of Mayor, Comptrollers and all officers connected with the administration or conduct of municipal affairs, and they are honed to carry out its provisions according to the Charter. If the Mayor should consider himself justified in withholding his signature in the cases I have mentioned, I am happy to say it will not interfere with the working of the ordinance. The Common Council wisely left the framing of the bonds to the Committee. It will therefore be competent for them to issue bonds which will be valid without his signature. There is, contrary to received opinion, no law requiring the Mayor's signature to be affixed to the bonds of the City to render them legal. The ordinances generally fix this matter, and in all moneys are usually by the same order deposited in the City Treasury. But they may be held by the Comptroller himself, and drawn upon his check. There is a City Chamberlain, who is City Treasurer; but this money may be deposited and drawn by the Comptroller, on the order of the Committee. Therefore, I feel fully justified in saying that if the Mayor continue to throw obstacles in our way, if he continues to manifest to the end the spirit of opposition which he feels, he will still only require the action of the Common Council to make the ordinance perfect, in accordance with the law, and that tending citizens will come forward, if necessary, and assist pecuniarily in its execution. I make these few remarks now, to order that the inference, that the ordinance may not in the last even be made effective, may be dispelled. I have no doubt that every member will feel justified in so voting. We have a perfect right to make regulations for our government. There will be ample checks. The interest of the City will be amply protected.

Alderman FROMENT (on voting)—I reserve the right, in case anything is presented that will meet the views of His Honor the Mayor and my views, to favor it. I vote aye.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the Board adjourned.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1863, THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth instant, at three o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

ANDRE FROMENT, Fifteenth District.
JOHN McCOOL, Fifth District.
TERRENCE FARLEY, Sixteenth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Fourteenth District.
JOHN HARDY, Eleventh District.
JACOB M. LONG, Seventeenth District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP, Seventh District.
JAMES REED, Sixth District.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, Tenth District.
PETER MASTERSON, Thirteenth District.
WILLIAM WALSH, Second District.
JOHN FOX, First District.
LEWIS R. RYERS, Ninth District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Petition of John Pettigrew and others for a sewer in Fifteenth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Petition of John Hynes, to be paid for loss of time from a gunshot wound received during the riot.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Application of the Sixty-ninth regiment New-York State National Guard, to have the National Guard provided for in the Exemption ordinance in the same manner as the firemen.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks be flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Kelly & Kelly to erect a watering trough in front of his premises on the southeast corner of Fifty seventh-street and Second-avenue, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to furnish for the office of the Corporation Attorney an Alum Patent Fire-proof Safe.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Election Poll of the Eighth District, of the Fifteenth Ward, be held at number twelve East Houston-street, instead of numbers six and eight East Houston-street, as heretofore.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish the office of the Corporation Attorney with an Alum Patent Iron Safe for the use of said office.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidder conformably with the provisions of

tractor was less by forty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents than was expended by the Department in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty. The price paid for the contract was two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars per annum during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, while in one thousand eight hundred and sixty the amount expended by this Department was three hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and thirty-seven cents, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine the sum of three hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and seventy cents.

It must, therefore, be at once apparent to your Honorable Body that the amount of two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, appropriated (being the contract price) for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, taking into consideration the extraordinary amount of labor required to be done, consequent upon the neglect or inability of the contractor to perform the work as required by his contract—the enhanced price of labor and materials, the increased area of new streets to be cleaned, the bad condition of the street pavements and the curb and gutter stones, the additional work imposed upon this Department by the neglect of the railroad companies to remove the surplus dirt from the streets after laying or repairing their tracks, with many other disadvantages of a minor character, is totally inadequate to a faithful performance of the work required to be done by the Department. If it cost the City three hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and thirty-seven cents to clean the streets in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty (previous to the work being done by contract,) when the affairs of the Department were administered by my immediate predecessor, with marked ability, integrity and industry, it cannot certainly, in the face of the obstacles above enumerated, be expected of the Department at this time to perform more labor, at increased rates of compensation, without increasing the amount of the appropriation. Should any such expectations be entertained by the City authorities, candor compels the City Inspector to assert that they will not be realized; a proper and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon him will effectually dissipate any such anticipations, as the following exhibit of the condition of the appropriation for cleaning streets, up to and including the fifteenth of August, will show:

Appropriation for 1863	$279,000 00
From which deduct:	
Amount paid Hackley contract.. $53,125 00	
Amount claimed by contractor, but withheld by late City Inspector.... 23,250 00	
Amount paid by late City Inspector for cleaning streets, May 15 to June 20	51,986 00
Amount paid by present City Inspector from June 21 to Aug 15	94,178 71—229,176 71
Balance Aug. 15	$39,823 29

or, at the average rate of expenditure, but sufficient to conduct the operations of this Department, in this regard, for a period of about four weeks, extending to about the first of September of the present year, when, unless provision is made by an additional appropriation, the work of the Bureau of Street Cleaning must be suspended until the passage of the City Tax Levy by the Legislature—an event, judging by past experience, which will be likely to take place about the last days of the session of the next Legislature, say April 15, 1864. The consequences of such an occurrence are too obvious to require elucidation at the hands of this Department. The City of New-York would be literally buried in mud and filth, accumulating in its streets for so long a period, as it is the intention of the head of the Department, in accordance with the provisions of the Amended Charter of 1857, which, by its terms, positively interdicts the performance of any work, or the obtaining of supplies for the Corporation, the expense of which is not paid from appropriations made in anticipation of such expenditure.

This consideration, above all others, has induced the preparation and presentation of this communication to your Honorable Body, and it is confidently hoped that this Department in submitting to the Common Council a practical method, which has suggested itself to him, and which he thinks will commend itself to your favorable notice, of meeting and overcoming the apprehended difficulty consequent upon the exhaustion of the appropriation for street cleaning for the current year, and the evils certain to result therefrom. It is to be found in the issue of the bonds of the Corporation for an amount to be contingent upon the expenditure necessary to be made for the purpose above mentioned. The said bonds to be issued from time to time and in sums to be based upon estimate to be furnished the Comptroller by this Department, monthly, in advance of their issue, and the whole amount not to exceed the sum that will be required to clean the streets of this City until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. The annual appropriations made by the Common Council for the purpose of cleaning the streets can thereafter be based upon estimates extending from the thirtieth day of April in each year, thereby avoiding the delay and embarrassment that unusually presents itself in performing the work between the first of January and the period if the passage of the City Tax Levy by the State Legislature, which occurs generally in the second week of April. Other and equally important advantages might be enumerated by the undersigned, did he deem them necessary in order to impress the Common Council with the benefits certain to result to the City by the adoption of the suggestion above submitted for their consideration.

In this connection, the City Inspector deems it not out of place to suggest to your Honorable Body that he is clearly of opinion that great advantages would result in the working of the Department under his charge by a change in the fiscal year from January to May, and he is also of opinion that such a change would be equally advantageous to the other Departments, and be productive of much good both to the City and its creditors. He desires simply to make the suggestion, feeling assured that, if concurred in by your Honorable Body, the necessary steps to accomplish such a desirable change will be taken for the action of the next Legislature.

No further method than the one above suggested can be devised whereby the necessary means for cleaning the streets can be realized, unless action be taken by the Board of Health, who have power to incur the necessary expense to keep the City in a perfect sanitary condition.

That the efficient cleaning of the streets and the proper caring for the public health of the City is a duty incumbent on all officers within the scope of the municipal government, is so apparent that it is evident no importunities of the City Inspector are necessary to influence the acts of the City authorities, in order to place at his disposal the means required to accomplish an end so desirable and to be believed it is only necessary for him, as head of the Executive department charged with the work, to call this attention in order to secure to him the official means of overcoming what may be considered an obstacle to the waves of placing and keeping the City of New-York, in respect to its cleanliness, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, what its natural circumstance of the position of the Island places it in his and their power to make it—the most clean and healthy City on the continent—in order to have it so kept it.

Actuated solely by motives looking to the greatest good of our people, who rightfully hold us responsible for our official acts, bestowing commendation when deserved, and dealing out censure with unsparing hand to those who incur, through negligence or indifference to their wants, their disapasure, I will conclude by respectfully recommending that the matter referred to in the communication be referred to the appropriate Committee of the Board, in order that the ordinance necessary to be passed, providing for the issue of the bonds above alluded to, may at the earliest practicable moment be reported to the Common Council for its action, or that such other action may be taken as may seem most proper to your Honorable Body, and as the urgency of the matter required. This will relieve the Department from the embarrassment it forecasts to be certain, should no further means be placed at its disposal, to enable it to continue the work of purifying the City, now so auspiciously begun, and of preserving it unimpaired in its restored condition. The City of New-York, instead of being a by-word and a reproach to the lovers of order and cleanliness, should be placed in such a position in respect to both as to challenge the admiration of the world. It is easy of accomplishment, and with the aid and encouragement of the City authorities. It is my purpose so to place it, at least in respect to its cleanliness. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

Which was received and, on motion, directed to be printed in the Corporation papers, together with the *Sunday Atlas* and New-York *Sun*.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that when this Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Thursday, the twenty-seventh instant, at 1 o'clock.

Alderman Fox moved to amend, by adjourning to meet on Monday, the thirty-first instant, at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

The motion as amended was then out and carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Bill of W. L. Lyons, amounting to twelve dollars, for services rendered to the Committee on Balloon Affairs, on the occasion of the reception of the Twenty-fifth Regiment.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—11.

Bill of W. L. Lyons, amounting to twelve dollars, for services rendered to Committee on National Affairs, for the reception of the Thirty-sixth regiment.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Correll for the sum of four hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, and to take his receipt in full for the annexed bill, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the salaries of the gate-keepers and watchmen on the old and new reservoir be increased from one dollar and fifty cents per day to two dollars per day, to date from June one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be taken from its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, first, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Sixth-avenue, be fenced in; also, that the sidewalks on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property-owners, and the remaining half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, be repaired with flagging, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners benefitted and one-half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Communication from the Street Commissioner, recommending the adoption of preamble relative to resolution adopted by the Common Council, authorizing and directing the Street Commissioner to cause the cellar of house of Hose Company number four to be excavated, &c., with resolution that the Street Commissioner, in addition to the alteration embraced in former resolution, be directed to cause an independent wall to be built on the northerly line of said house, and that the same, together with work specified in resolution previously adopted, be done without advertising for estimates or contracting therefor.

Which has adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jacob M. Long, for the sum of six hundred dollars, to be in full payment for expenses incurred by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee on National Affairs to visit Gettysburgh after the late battle, to look after the interests of the volunteers and militia from this city, and to procure the remains of Brigadier-General Zook, who was killed in the action of that place, the said amount of six hundred dollars being hereby appropriated therefor, to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Preamble with ordinance increasing the salaries of Clerks in Mayor's Office.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution that Forty-seventh-street, from Third to Fifth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a gas-lamp post fitted up in Chambers-street, north side, midway between the first and second posts, east of Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to furnish to the President and Secretary of each of the railroad companies having their terminus in the City, also, to the agents of the several steamboat companies running to Boston, Albany and Philadelphia, a neatly bound Manual for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to take such measures as may be necessary to cause the immediate removal of the artillery and caissons from all the squares, parks and other places belonging to the City of New-York.

Which was concurred in, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, McCool, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—8.

Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Jeremiah—2.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to take such measures as may be necessary to cause the immediate removal of all military forces from the public parks.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to B. McKinsey to put two hoy-windows in the house in course of erection on the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Park-avenue, the same not to extend over three feet.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to raise and relay the crosswalk on the southwest corner of Reade and Grand streets.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Hardy was here called to the Chair.

The President moved a reconsideration of the vote taken upon the time fixed on for the adjournment of the Board.

Which was carried.

The President then moved that when this Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

The Board then adjourned, and the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, the twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 27, 1863.

$6,000 U.S. 6s, '81.Reg	106	100 Hud. R. R.	145
1,000 do	105¾	100 do	144⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Co. C	107	300 do	144
2,000 U.S. 5s, '74.....Co 07		100 do	860.141⅝
25,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes Oct. & Apl'..107		850 Harlem R.	162
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	101¼	1850 do	161
10,000 do N	99⅝	200 do	160
8,000 Virginia St. 6s	62	1000 Reading Railroad	120
5,000 Mo. State 6s	70¾	1700 do	121⅛
5,000 do	70¾	500 do	121⅜
5,000 O. & Miss. R. C..	34⅝	300 do	120⅝
6,000 do	34⅝	100 do	120⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s	107¾	50 do	120
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	119	1200 M. So. & N. Ind. R	104⅛
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	123	1000 do	105
1,000 Har. R. 1st M.	112	100 do	104¾
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	105⅜	100 do	104⅝
25,600 do	106	300 Alt. & T. H.	63
2,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B.	81	100 do	62¾
5,000 do	87⅛	300 M. Sc. & N. I. G. S.	134
5,000 do	88	200 do	134⅛
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	89	10 do	137
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d	69¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. S	121
3,000 Gal. & C. 1st M ex.	112	1000 Ill. Cen. R. S	131
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.	106¾	400 do	b10 131
4,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M	80	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	103
40 Bank of Commerce	103¾	400 do	102¾
9,500 Amer. Gold	124	500 do	102¾
10,000 do	124⅛	1200 do	103
28,000 do	124⅜	200 do	b5 103
70,000 do	124¾	400 Gal. & Chi. R.	110
110 Canton Co	32½	100 do	109¾
200 do	32	150 do	109⅝
200 do	31⅞	5 do	109
25 Penn. Coal Co	124	50 Clev. & Tol. R	118
50 Cumo. Coal. Pref	27	200 Chic. & R. I. R	111
400 do	26¾	100 do	b30 111
200 Quicksilv. M. Co	52	400 do	110¾
100 do	53	300 do	110⅜
100 do	53½	150 Mil. & P. D. C. R.	78
350 do	54	26 do	76
100 Pacific M. S. Co	b30 128	50 do	137⅛
100 do	128⅜	12 M. & P. Du C. 1st P	102
200 N. Y. Cen. R	133	22 Del., L. & W. R.	180
100 do	s30 133	400 Tol. & Wab.	81
100 do	s30 133⅛	850 P., Ft W. & C. R	91
1000 do	133⅛	100 do	91⅛
300 do	133⅜	100 do	b30 91⅜
1200 do	133⅛	100 do	b30 91¼
450 do	134	100 do	91⅜
1400 Erie R.	117¾	100 do	s30 117¾
2100 do	117¾	200 Al. & Ter. H. P.	81⅜
600 do	117⅝	100 do	84
100 do	b10 117⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	35
100 do	s5 117⅝	100 do	35⅛
500 do	s10 117⅝	400 do	35⅜
2500 Erie R. Pref	118	200 Chic. & Alton	81
100 do	118⅛	200 do	s30 83
100 do	118⅜	200 do	84
100 do	118⅝	500 Chi. & Alt. P.	93
250 do	118¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U.S.6s,'81. Co	106	50 M. S. & N. I.	106
10,000 do Clean	107⅛	100 do	b30 106
8,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes Oct. & Ap.	107	200 do	s10 105
10,000 U.S. 5s, 1 Yr. C	99⅞	200 do	s15 105
15,000 Mo. St. 6s	70¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	136
200 Canton Company	33⅛	100 do	137⅛
300 Cumb. Coal Pref	28	100 do	138¾
200 N. Y. C. R	s30 133	200 A. & T. H.	62⅜
800 do	133	100 Ill. Cen. R. S	131⅝
400 do	133⅜	100 do	133
900 Erie R.	118⅜	500 do	131
300 do	b30 118⅝	150 do	b30 131
200 do	118⅞	1500 do	134⅛
50 do	s10 119	200 Clev. & P. R.	103
100 Erie R. Pref	119⅜	100 do	104⅛
200 do	119	1000 do	104
20 do	119⅜	400 do	104⅜
4000 Harlem R.	159	500 Gal. & Chi. R.	111⅜
100 do	159⅛	500 Clev. & T. R.	119
200 Reading R.	b10 121⅛	200 Chi & R. I. R.	113
200 do	b30 121⅜	200 do	113⅜
200 do	121⅛	850 do	113⅝
500 do	121⅜	100 do	113⅞
100 Mich. Cen. R	123	200 do	b30 111⅞
1000 do	122⅝	100 do	111⅞
100 do	b10 123	1000 do	98⅝
100 do	s30 122	200 do	98¾

THURSDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The Stock Market took another turn downward this morning at the First Board, and so continued until after the Public Session at 1 o'clock, when a disposition to rally was manifested, and at the Second Board prices went up very nearly to the mark at the close last evening. During the morning, New-York Central was sold down to 133, improved to 133¼ at the Public Board, and ruled at 135@135¼ at the second regular session. Erie fell outside of one time to 116¼, and from that recovered to 118¼@118½, within ¼ or ⅜ of last evening's final price. At the Boards, the Preferred was sold at 108@109, but the highest bid at one time was 107, from which it rallied to 109. Hudson River ruled rather quiet, at 143@144. Harlem old, after a fall from 169½ last evening to 160, recovered to 169½@170 at the close. Reading fell to 120, and left off at 120⅞@121—within ⅛ of yesterday's price. The Western roads were all lower at the morning Boards, but at the afternoon session were only a small fraction lower than last evening. Pacific Mail was sold at 128 regular, against 131 buyer thirty, yesterday. The Coal Stocks were strongly held. Delaware and Hudson was wanted at 162, Delaware, and Lackawana was sold at 180, the same as yesterday, and Pennsylvania Coal at 187, 2 higher than last previous sale. There was a brisk speculative movement in Quicksilver. It went up to 54 at the First Board—2 advance—and outside sales have been reported since at 57. Government ruled a trifle less firm and State stocks were less steady.

At 4 o'clock the following bids were made, in comparison with last evening's prices:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	123⅜	124	Harlem Pref	160	160
U.S. 6s, 1881	107¼	101	Mich. Central	123⅜	123
N. Y. Central	135¼	135⅜	Mich. Southern	106⅜	106⅝
Erie	119¾	118⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	134¾	135
Erie Preferred	109⅜	109	Illinois Cen	134	135
Hudson	145⅜	143	Pittsburgh	101	103¼
Pacific Mail	131	129	Fort Wayne	91¼	96
Harlem	159⅜	159⅛	Rock Island	112¾	113¾
Canton	32¾	32⅜	Northwest	36	36
Prairie du Chien	79	79	Galena	112	111¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Reading	121¾	121
Toledo	119	119			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Sheres:

New-York	121	Irving	92
Mechanics'	113	Metropolitan	112
Union	113	People's	100
America	123	Nassau	105
City	145	Shoe & Leather	109
Phenix	110	Continental	97
National	115	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	103¼	Marine	155
Broadway	165	Imp. and Traders'	110
Am. Exchange	108	Park	125
Hanover	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	101¾	Al. & T. H. firsts	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s '76	114	Al. & T. H. 2ds loc	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	130	Chi & N. W. 1 m. 2d ser	89
Erie thirds, '83	114	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	69
Erie fourths, '80	109	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Hud. R. seconds, SF'85	118	Tol. & Wab. seconds	64
Hud. R. thirds, '75	123	Gal. & Chic. Extd	113
Hud. R. con., '67	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Harlem firsts, '60 & '73	112	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	118
Harlem seconds, '64	100	New-Jersey C. firsts	103
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Mich. S. seconds	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
N. S. & N. Ind. S. F	110¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Ill. Cen. '75	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82

There was an active demand for Money today, the call being probably increased by the downward tendency of Stocks, and there has been no difficulty in obtaining six ₱ cent. on the best securities, and in some instances more has been paid. In paper there is no change. There is very little offering, by no means sufficient to supply the demand from that class who prefer it to any other medium of investment. Gold was higher to-day; sales were made this morning as high as 124¾, but in the afternoon the market was weak at 124. At the opening there were sales of Sterling Exchange at 136¼@137, and some drawers were refusing to sell below 137½@138, but the market has taken a downward turn this afternoon, and without sales of any importance the rates cannot be quoted at more than 136½@136¾.

Mr. A. P. STANLEY, President of the Bank of New-York, died very suddenly, last evening, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at his residence, Orange, N. J. He had been in feeble health for some time from spinal disease, but attended to the duties of his office to the day of his death. His connection with the bank had existed for forty-seven years, and he had filled, among other positions, those of Teller, Cashier and President.

The statement of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y'k, Aug. 22	$175,713,139	156,528,065	31,629,499	5,515,970
Boston, Aug. 24	71,447,520	27,816,154	7,780,05	7,303,751
Phil., Aug. 24	35,376,14	29,976,947	4,113,050	2,323,354
Total	$282,536,798	214,020,196	43,411,451	15,173,081
Last week	282,276,798	213,807,242	44,800,952	15,165,490
Last year	257,430,802	194,376,829	49,076,939	21,131,268

MR. BRENNAN, the City Comptroller, invites proposals until September for an issue of a million dollars of City 6 ₱ cent. bonds, to meet disbursements consequent upon the late riots.

By the *Hibernia*, off Cape Race, we have advices from London to the 19th inst., three days later than those by the *Persia*. Consols were without change, being quoted at 93@93¼ for money.

The receipts at the Treasury, to-day, for the Popular Loan, were $791,150, of which $396,700 was deposited for the Loan Agency, and $394,450 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the offices of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,293,370, including for Customs, $240,000; Payments, $1,571,623; Balance, $25,993,955.

The business of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the last week and season was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	8,776 07	201,369 16
Shipped South	15 976 03	556,938 04
Total	24,752 10	758,308 00

For the corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	8 726 04	205,629 08
Shipped South	14,521 19	486,703 16
Total	23,248 02	692,333 04
Increase		65,974 16

The coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending Aug. 22, 1863, was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Previously. Tons. Cwt.	Total. Tons. Cwt.
Total	29,681 00	810,599 15	840,280 15
Same time last y'r	27,708 05	617,067 10	544,805 15
Increase	7,101 05	302,562 05	2,5,635 00
Decrease			

The lounage of the Hazleton Railroad for the week ending Aug. 22 was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Previously. Tons. Cwt.	Total. Tons. Cwt.
Total	21,724 02	675,365 08	697,089 08
Same time last y'r	20,959 00	361,130 08	382,089 08
Increase	765 02	214,235 18	215,291 00

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the week ending the 21st inst. was as follows:

1863	$47,648 57
1862	48,015 48
Decrease	$366 91

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the week ending the 23d inst. were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$14,195 80	$10,325 02
Freight	24,667 87	20,530 20
Sundries	1,671 34	347 83
Total	$39,938 01	$31,803 05
Increase	8,134 90	

The receipts from Jan. 1 to Aug. 23 were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$386,407 15	$245,765 49
Freight	604,663 50	399,622 66
Sundries	43,156 85	81,450 54
Total	$1,033,567 55	$670,908 89
Military to July 31	46,339 03	100,738 89
Total	$1,079,907 48	$717,647 75
Increase	362 259 70	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 14,237 bbls. Flour, 420 bbls. and 137 bags Corn Meal, 114,316 bushels Wheat, 86,491 bushels Corn, 13,554 bushels Oats, 279 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,002 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and quite nominal at 65c.@66c. for Middlings ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand to-day, and really desirable lots have been quoted somewhat firmer, though the market closes tamely. Sales since our last, 15,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 85@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $4 80@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 35 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 85 @$4 50
Extra State	4 60 @ 5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 25 @ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds.	5 00 @ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 30 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 30 @ 8 50

Southern Flour is in more demand, but otherwise unchanged. Sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $5@$6 20 for poorto good superfine; $6 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 90@$8 75 for very superior family brands, including 600 bbls. choice new extra Baltimore, for shipment to South America, at $8 50, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $4 65@$7 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 40@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, $4 20 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. Sales since our last, 162,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 27@$1 35; Amber Western, at $1 22@$1 26; Red do., at $1 12@$1 21; Amber Iowa, at $1 14@$1 19—the latter for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 85c.@$1 12; Chicago Spring, at 74c.@$1 04 and White State, $1 36c. ₱ bush. Corn is in active request at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 147,000 bushels, at 71½c.@73c. for sound Mixed Western; 71c.@72c. for unsound do.; 75c.@76c. for Yellow Western, and White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 42c.@50c.; Western, at 40c.@53c.; State, at 52c.@62c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 22d of Aug., in the years indicated:

Canal opened,	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	503,500	809,400	696,900
Wheat, bushels	12,278,000	13,840,800	9,947,100
Corn, bushels	9,348,600	9,852,000	13,673,000
Barley, bushels	194,400	372,900	73,700
Oats, bushels	2,845,500	2,059,600	4,068,700
Rye, bushels	432,500	471,200	234,300

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request at 95c.@$1 15 for new and old ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, partly for export at 16c.@20c. for last year's crop ₱ lb.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at full prices. The receipts have been moderate, here, and more extensive at Albany. The *Evening Journal* says: "There is a better assortment in the market though the stock is small for the demand. The lower rates of exchange are bringing more Canada lumber, but higher canal and lake freights prevent any reduction in prices. Indeed the demand is so strong that prices are advancing, and few sales are made at less than our maximum figures. The shipments have been light for the week, on account of the scarcity of vessels for Eastern ports, which are taken up as fast as they arrive at high freights. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the third week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ₱m.
1860	124,409,000	30,468	30,404	70,073,387
1861	92,190,300	21,021	252	72,858,460
1862	136,279,609	22,652	56,876	101,540,438
1863	111,516,491	14,560	121,836	93,089,705

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 340 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.@49c.; 150 bbds. Porto Rico at 50c.@52c, and 106 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part, at 38c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Petroleum has been less active, closing as low as 38c. for Crude, and 70c. for Refined ₱ gallon. Other kinds are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day, and sales have been confined to 600 bbls. in lots, at $11 75@$11 87½ for Old Mess; $13 62½@$13 87½ for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 8¼c. @9c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon rules quiet at 6¾c @8c. ₱ lb. Lard is declining; sales 600 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive; sales 180 bbls. at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 25@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in less demand, quiet yet easy, at 14c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last, 470 bags East India, at $7@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 950 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12¾c.@13¾c.; Porto Rico, at 12c.@12½c.; and Cuba, at 9¾c.@11¼c. ₱ l

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—Camille; or, The Fate of a Coquette.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Stereopticon.

JONES' WOOD—German Liederkranz.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The arrival of the steamer *Arago* at this port puts us in possession of our dispatches and correspondence from Charleston to the 25th inst. Fort Sumter had not yet formally surrendered, but it was a heap of ruins and of no further use to the enemy. It was expected that on the 24th a combined land and naval effort to drive the rebels off Morris Island would be made, but it does not appear that the programme was carried out. The report of the shelling of Charleston is fully confirmed. On Friday night Gen. Gillmore threw fifteen shell charged with "Greek fire" into the city. This called out a protest, under flag of truce, from Beauregard, and also one from the foreign Consuls, asking for more time than had been given to remove the non-combatants. On Sunday Gen. Gillmore renewed his demand for a surrender of the forts and public property. Beauregard asked for a truce of forty hours, but Gen. Gillmore refused to give any time or to accept any terms but unconditional surrender, and at 12 o'clock on Sunday night the shelling with "Greek fire" was renewed. Its effects we shall probably learn from the rebels.

We learn from the Washington *Intelligencer* that on Monday, Col. Lowell's cavalry command, consisting of three regiments, encountered Mosby's guerrillas and a severe engagement ensued. According to the statements of prisoners captured, Mosby received two severe wounds, and was carried to a farm-house in the vicinity. His capture is deemed certain. One rebel Lieutenant and three privates were killed, and twelve privates captured. Our loss was one killed, two wounded and seven missing.

Gen. Meredith has telegraphed to Washington that negotiations are pending for an exchange of prisoners; and that in course of a few days arrangements will be completed to insure the speedy discharge of all our prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

A recent letter from an officer of the blockading squadron off Wilmington, North Carolina, states that two or three steamers had run into Wilmington each day, for the five days previous. One large steamer ran in at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 17th inst. A few mornings since a steamer of fifteen hundred tons ran in. She was pierced for six guns in addition to two pivot guns, and probably would receive an armament and be ready to proceed to sea within a week. She is larger than the *Alabama* or *Florida*, and appeared to be very fast. *The writer thinks she may be the steamer known as the Southerner.* The *Niphon* and the *Minnesota* were the only efficient vessels off the port, the *Iroquois* having left in chase of a blockade runner a week previous.

According to the Rochester *Union*, there has been recently an active demand in Canada for steamers to be used in running the blockade. Parties have purchased all the craft they could get and are looking for more. The *Bourmanville*, *Arabian* and *Clyde*, all of the Lake Ontario fleet, are now understood to be somewhere in salt water, in the hands of blockade runners. An offer was recently made for the steamer *Zimmerman*, which was burned at Niagara, but it was not accepted. The agents of the blockade runners, who are looking for steamers, the *Union* thinks, must be desperate, and quite willing to take great risks of navigation as well as of capture, or they would not purchase such craft as they do. They have bought lake steamers wholly unfitted to navigate these waters much less the ocean.

At the time of his death Gen. Pemberton was on his way to Montgomery, Ala., where a Military Court of Inquiry, to inquire into the causes attending the surrender of Vicksburgh, was ordered to be held. While at Selma, Ala., he was approached by an officer of a Texas regiment, who accused him of selling Vicksburgh to Gen. Grant. This the rebel General denied, when, after further conversation, Gen. Pemberton attempted to shoot the Texan, who, however, before he had effected his purpose, drew a revolver and shot Pemberton, the wound producing almost instant death.

A copy of the Raleigh (North Carolina) *Standard*, just received, contains numerous reports of pace meetings held throughout the State. This is the first movement in the Confederacy to end the war, and bodes no good to the fast-crumbling Richmond dynasty. That journal still maintains its fearless and high-toned course against the Davis conspirators. The revolution there is fast ripening.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian* passed Cape Race on Wednesday morning, with advices from Europe three days later. She left Galway on the 10th inst. The political news by this arrival is of very little importance. The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant, with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs were tending downward, and provisions were firm. Consols were quoted at 93@93¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The widow of the late Admiral Foote died in New-Haven on Wednesday evening.

Gen. Grant was at Cairo with Adjt.-Gen. Thomas on Aug. 23, on a tour of inspection. They left Cairo for Vicksburgh after a few hours stay.

Vallandigham reached Windsor, Canada, opposite Detroit, Mich., on Monday evening last. A few of the citizens of Detroit, with one Judge Flynn as spokesman, welcomed him, and, of course, listened to a characteristic address in reply.

Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, was at Stevenson, Ala., on Aug. 21, and states that a little before noon on that day Gen. Rosecrans, accompanied by members of his staff and his little son, visited Bridgeport, where the late extensive bridge over the Tennessee was destroyed. While he was there, a rebel sharpshooter fired at him across the river, five hundred and fifty or six hundred yards, the ball striking the body of a tree over his head, and another first at his son, the ball passing within two feet of the gallant little fellow.

Col. J. Knox Walker, a nephew of Ex-President Polk, and his Private Secretary during that gentleman's Administration, died at Memphis on the evening of the 21st inst. Early in the war, Col. Walker espoused the rebel cause, and was active in raising a regiment, which he commanded for some time. Of late years he has been given to excessive dissipation, which so unstrung his system, that before his death he was left almost a wreck. At the time of his decease he was about 50 years old. He died a traitor and a sot.

Rev. Dr. Perkins, of the American Board, writes from Oroomiah that the Shah of Persia, probably instigated by French influence, has issued a firman which threatens the total suppression of missionary labor among the Nestorians, and that all hope of relief is cut off.

The gunboat *Ilasca* has arrived at Philadelphia for repairs after two years active service in the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river.

A bold robbery was perpetrated in St. Louis on Sunday last, at the express of the United States Express Company. Their office was broken open and robbed of about $60,000. To get at it the robbers had to administer chloroform to the clerk who slept in the office, and then to break open the safe.

The Stock market opened heavily yesterday, rallied later in the day, and closed again with a downward tendency. New-York Central Shares left off at 135½, Erie 118½, Hudson 149, Harlem 169½. Money was in lively demand on call at, and in some instances above, 6 ₱ cent. Gold advanced to 125, but subsequently receded to 124. Sterling Exchange closed at 136½@136¾.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered and purchased, the market closing tamely. Cotton was very quiet. Provisions were heavy and drooping. Sugars, Molasses and Teas were in request. A moderate business was reported in Hops, Hides, Tallow, Rice, Wool and Tobacco. Petroleum was in less demand. Whisky was more active. Heavier freight engagements were effected.

Charleston—The Work Accomplished and the Work Remaining.

We have already on several occasions presented the practical considerations that should be borne in mind by those who would not indulge in illusions touching the prospects at Charleston. The lesson may still be repeated with advantage, even amid the general rejoicing over the fall of Sumter.

The week's work, ending in the reduction of Fort Sumter, is certainly the most remarkable in the history of sieges, and quite unprecedented both in the elements of the offensive operations and in the tenacity of the defence. The rebels themselves acknowledge that the work is a mere heap of ruins, and yet the garrison still stands by the wreck, and keeps the symbol of rebellion flouting in defiance.

Now Fort Sumter was in reality the weakest of the defences of Charleston. Its strength lay in the fact that, while its powers of defence were quite inconsiderable, it was capable, by its powerful armament of the improved modern ordnance, of immense powers of offence. It is certainly a novel and very notable fact that while Fort Sumter—a regularly constructed brick fort, resting on granite foundations—succumbed after a few days' bombardment, a mere sand improvisation like Fort Wagner has withstood six weeks' hard pounding. It was absolutely necessary, however, that Fort Sumter should be reduced, as the indispensable preliminary to a further advance up the harbor. This element is now eliminated from the problem by the brilliant operations of Gen. Gillmore, which certainly reflect the highest credit on his skill and energy.

It now remains that the navy shall do its part. Thus far Admiral Dahlgren has certainly handled his fleet very gingerly; all this little firing that has been done by the Monitors at Fort Sumter having been done at the extreme range—two thousand yards. The explanation given was, that the Admiral was reserving his vessels for the work that would remain after the reduction of Fort Sumter. The sentinel, barring the entrance to the harbor, is now prostrate, and the way clear for the fleet to pass in.

We will not attempt to conceal that we regard the task that remains an extremely arduous one. The fleet, after passing beyond Fort Sumter, will have to encounter the fire of the powerful batteries that line both sides of the harbor for four miles up to the city. On the right side are Forts Beauregard, Bee and Moultrie, with Fort Ripley midway in the channel above. On the left side are the Wappoo batteries, Fort Johnston and the heavy guns taken from Fort Sumter, and now mounted in batteries on the harbor side of James Island, above Fort Johnston. If only these batteries entered into the account, their fire might doubtless readily be run by the iron-clads, just as the gauntlet of the forts below New-Orleans were run by "iron hearts in wooden walls." But unhappily another element enters into the problem. We mean the piles and obstructive appliances which bar the passage of the harbor. The fleet will, therefore, find itself estopped under the convergent fire of the formidable works we have enumerated, and the issue will remain to be determined by the relative powers of offence and defence of fleet and forts. The trial of the Monitors against Sumter, in April last, though it may not be regarded as decisive regarding the powers of endurance of this class of vessels, yet developed in them elements of weakness that must not be lost sight of in our estimate of their capacities. If Admiral Dahlgren is able, however, as is intimated, to remove the obstructions, it will doubtless alter the whole aspect of the case.

In the event of the failure of the fleet to penetrate the harbor and reach the city, the task of taking Charleston will fall on the army. But a land advance, with the present force which Gen. Gillmore has under his command, is only possible by the slow process of gradual approaches. James Island is, of course, the key to the whole situation; but here the rebels appear to be very strong, and their batteries there have already proved very annoying. We would not be at all surprised if the rebels should evacuate Fort Wagner, which must speedily become untenable, and, abandoning Morris Island, concentrate their entire strength on James Island. Gen. Gillmore is said to be shelling Charleston—distant five miles—with his single 300-pounder Parrott rifle; but the question, we imagine, will in the end resolve itself to the ability of either the land or naval force—or both—to make an advance on the city.

Foreign Deliverance of the Rebel Government.

It is fast becoming an accepted fact that there is no possible chance for the so-called "Confederacy" but in foreign succor, secured at any price. The crushing force of the National Government has now proceeded so far that it is senseless to doubt what the end must be, unless something outside is interposed. The rebel Government cannot help feeling that its power of resistance and endurance is fast giving way, and that its last extremity is approaching. One of the papers in their Capital, the Richmond *Whig*, has just said, "We want the aid of France. We are able to pay for it. Let us do it." But we need no such outgivings to substantiate that this last alternative is now daily and nightly occupying the thoughts of the rebel leaders. The same supreme selfishness which impelled them to precipitate this rebellion against the will of the Southern people, must also impel them to save themselves if possible, at whatever cost to that people. If once taken by the National Government, they may be tried for treason and lose their lives, or be sent into perpetual exile. At all events, the overthrow of their rule would cast them forever into the dust, politically and socially. The Southern people would turn upon them with fiercest hate for all of their false promises and high-handed tyranny, while the people of the North, with all their magnanimity, never could and never would have any other feeling toward them than detestation and contempt. They would be the pariahs of the land. To save themselves from this fate, there is nothing these men would hesitate to do. And the "aid of France" being the only possible resource left, we may count it certain that they will do their best to obtain it at any sacrifice.

But what temptation can the rebel Government offer France to espouse their cause? Our fathers, in their Revolutionary struggle, were enabled to obtain French succor only after long efforts. They would have failed entirely had it not been for the great anxiety of France to humble England, her hereditary enemy, and had it not been, too, for the capture of Burgoyne's army, which event gave a confidence in the strength of the Revolution not before possessed. But the France of this day has no such enmity against the United States to gratify; nor is there any Burgoyne overthrow, or any other grand success by the Confederates, upon which they can found an argument that an alliance with them would be safe. These traitors cannot secure the help of France in any such manner as their patriotic sires did. They have but one possible mode of obtaining it—and that is by outright purchase, just as the Richmond paper intimates. But there can be no purchase without a consideration. That consideration cannot be in money, for "the Confederacy" has none. It must be either in territory or in power. Is it practicable in either of these forms?

It may be thought that the cession of Texas, and all territory west of the Mississippi, to France would be a sufficient inducement for her to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with "the Confederate States," of the same sort as she made with the United States in 1778. Undoubtedly this would be a mighty temptation—probably, indeed, an irresistible one, if the bribe could once be put squarely in hand. It is a darling object with the present French Emperor to secure a cotton region somewhere on this continent, and a broad field for French enterprise. It is that mainly which impelled him into his extraordinary demonstration against Mexico. But his possession of Mexico is precarious at best, and even if retained, it can be only a heritage of incessant trouble. Texas would infinitely better suit him, if he could get it. But there's the rub. It is not in the power of "the Confederate Government" to transfer it to him. Even supposing that it could be desperate enough to violate its whole constitutional theory of State sovereignty, and barter away a sovereign State to a foreign Power, there yet remains the stubborn fact that Texas would never assent to the bargain. There is not a State in the Union which would sooner resist being handed over to a European Power. You could as well make French subjects of the people of Massachusetts, or the people of New-York. All of Texan history has been particularly calculated to foster an intensely Democratic spirit. The men who treasure the memories of the Alamo and of San Jacinto would fight to the death sooner than bear the yoke of a European potentate. They can return with little sacrifice of pride to their old American allegiance, which, in fact, they never really renounced, but they would never submit to be made over to Napoleon III, like driven cattle. The least show of any such attempt will be the signal for every man of them to rally under the old protecting flag.

The bribe in the other form—giving France a protectorate of "the Confederate States"—would be quite as impracticable. Of course, such a cession of power over the fairest portion of our continent, if it could be once consummated, would add immensely both to the material interests of France, and to the personal prestige of the Emperor. But, putting aside the fact that France is not strong enough to afford the protection required against the United States on its own soil, the Southern people never would accept it. It is not possible that the experiences of the last two years should have so completely metamorphosed the American nature that it should crouch in the shadow of a European throne. The Monroe doctrine, in former days, was nowhere so popular as in the South. It was intolerable to Southern blood that foreign Powers should presume to put foot anywhere upon the North American soil. It could not brook a British protectorate of the Mosquito Indians, way down by Honduras. How then will it brook a French protectorate of itself? Nothing could be more certain to arouse the old American fire in the breasts of the honest masses of the Southern people than just such an attempt to bring them down to the level of dependents upon foreign rule. It needs but a single open step in that direction to convert the disaffection now existing in North Carolina against the Jeff. Davis Government into a universal repudiation of it, with fiercest indignation and uttermost loathing. The Southern people have patiently endured a great deal of humiliation for the sake of their leaders, but they have not sunk so low as to prefer a foreign master to the Government of their fathers.

Whatever the disposition of the French Emperor to come to the relief of the rebel leaders for a consideration, the consideration can never be made good in any form that ought to tempt a sane man for a moment. Yet these leaders see that it is their last possible resource; and undoubtedly they will make the most of it, just as drowning men clutch at straws. By no possible turn can it save them from ruin.

Development of Military Power North and South.

The military events which have occurred since last May are a curious commentary upon the proceedings of the peace meetings, and above all of the peace "Convention," which was held in that month in this City, and which in its address to its constituents informed them that amongst many weighty reasons for putting an end to this cruel war was the very weighty one "that we were beaten," and that there was no use in denying it. People had hardly ceased talking about the Convention, however, and its leading spirit, had hardly returned from his mission to Washington to induce Mr. Lincoln, if he wished to save the nation, to place himself and it under the able guidance of the New-York Copperheads, when the tide began to turn; and we have in the ninety days which have since elapsed had the most extraordinary series of successes, and the South the most extraordinary series of disasters, according to the London *Times*, "to be found in military history."

The fact is—but it is a fact which, old and well-known though it be, never makes any impression on the political party which in every free country in time of war endeavors to make capital out of the failure or delay in military operations—no people, which is nearly a match in numbers for its enemy is ever beaten until its resources are exhausted, or all its territory occupied, and its armies dispersed. No number of repulses involve final failure, if there is the spirit to persevere, and, until this utter exhaustion takes place, "the complete failure," is only in men's imaginations. So that whenever, previous to this, people sit down and declare that the game is up, what is really the case—or what they really mean—is, that they are tired of fighting. Like the party of Neapolitans who were invited, in a Naples *café*, to leave their lemonade and enlist under Garibaldi, they say—"What would you have? Life is very sweet, and we do not wish to die."

Free countries go through, after hostilities have actually commenced, that training which despotic ones have generally acquired long before the war has commenced; so that we generally know in the first campaign the utmost that a military monarch can accomplish. But it often takes two or three, or even five for a popular Government and army to get rid of their fat, and get its wind and muscles into working order, and it only reaches to what trainers call "condition," about the time when an organized military power has expended its whole force. It is true that there is enormous waste of energy in carrying on this preliminary training in the actual presence of the enemy. It is attended sometimes with terrible loss and disaster, and oftentimes with strong symptoms of complete prostration; and lookers-on not blessed with much experience or perspicacity, are very anxious at this crisis to have the sponge flung up and the stakes paid over.

There are so many examples of this on record, that it would be impossible even to allude to them in the space at our disposal. The military history of England, the country whose Government and military organization most resembles our own, bristles with them. Macaulay's life of Pitt contains a sketch of Pitt's military Administration, which would serve admirably *mutatis mutandis* for one of the first two years of our own war. Up to the battle of Salamanca, her attempt to resist Napoleon on land furnished Europe with matter for a good deal of amusement. It was only after that that she was really able to show her actual strength. In this war of ours, both North and South have so far been testing their relative degrees of readiness when hostilities began, and there is no question that in this the South has proved that she possessed the advantage, as we all knew she possessed it in the nature of the territory to be fought over. But the "blubber" on both sides has been gradually disappearing under the influence of hard pounding, and the solid muscle of the combatants has begun to show itself, and now for the first time the world is getting an idea of their real strength. Wind and bottom, as well as brute force, are beginning to tell, as they must tell in all conflicts, which are not decided in the first rush. The South is turning out very much what we imagined he was, a plucky fellow, with a good deal of nerve and fire, but with comparatively little reserved force to fall back on; and the huge Northern Falstaff, with unwieldy paunch, and flabby muscles, and fat-covered lungs, that he was to send to his knees the first blow, has, after a monstrous deal of sweating, and wheezing, and coughing, and groaning, and several knocks down, and much lamentation on the part of his friends, gradually divested himself of his superfluous fat, and stands before the world a brawny giant, all muscle and bone, with lungs like bellows, a smiling, though somewhat disfigured countenance, and a pair of fists that level a fortress at every blow.

England and the "Rest of Mankind."—The London *Saturday Review* is vexed and fretful over the discovery that England stands almost friendless in the world, and indeed is held in detestation or contempt by all other great nations. Not only is there a "furious hatred" of her in the United States, but the French indulge in "habitual declamations against English perfidy and selfishness," the Russians are "bitterly offended at the interference of England," the Poles are even now "unable to express their hatred for England," the Prussians "regard English policy with suspicion and dislike," the "former hatred of the Austrian Government to England is perhaps recently relaxed, but the antagonism may at any moment revive," the Italian sentiment is very dubious; and the only two Powers of the globe that are suspected of entertaining friendship for England are—not Japan or Brazil, for both these Powers are at sword's points with her at this moment—but, Greece and Turkey! How England has secured the friendship of two contiguous peoples which so cordially detest each other, it is not easy to say, and the saying is not true, for the hatred of an average Turk to an Englishman is only less than that of an Ionian Islander to his British masters. So after scouring the whole world to find a respectable friend of England, the *Saturday Review* gives up the search in despair.

Notwithstanding all this, England maintains the most generous feeling toward all her enemies. She disapproved Southern secession and does not grudge American power; she wishes to see France prosperous, rejoices in the prospect of German greatness and unity, welcomes Italian regeneration, appreciates Spanish progress, applauds Russian serf-emancipation, and takes an interest in the Poles. It is singular that such generosity should meet with such a reward.

The cause of the animosity is complex. It partakes largely of envy, but the chief cause is the religion and institutions of England. The world hates her because of her free Parliament and her Established Church. So it seems in England. But if we Americans, who are accused of being among the bitterest enemies of England, might be allowed to put in a word concerning the matter, we would say that the Established Church of England has nothing whatever to do with it, and her free institutions still less, at least so far as this country is concerned; and furthermore, as we have said a hundred times before, there is no ill-will at all against the English *people*, but rather the most fraternal feeling toward them. So far as the English Government is concerned, it is detested in this country, and we presume by other nations of the world, because of the persistent injustice of its action toward other peoples, because of its meanness and baseness, because of its intrusiveness and perverseness, because of its duplicity and perfidy, because of its insolence toward the weak always, and toward the strong when they are in difficulty. How is it with individuals? Is the man who is as just in spirit, upright in action, magnanimous in character and noble in bearing, as John Bull represents himself to be, an object of universal hatred and vituperation? Or is it not the man of opposite characteristics who gets the ill-will of all his fellows? Let England be a even but decently upright in her dealings with other countries, and she will in time acquire the respect of the world, though she stick to Church and Parliament till doomsday.

An Awful Prospect.—The Toronto *Leader* is anxious to gain notoriety by its discovery of a fearful conspiracy in Canada. The Provincial conspirators have actually invited the "Federal Government to invade the Province, overthrow British supremacy, and bring it under subjection to the Lincoln dynasty." Our Government at once, of course, accepted this inviting invitation, and has already concentrated forty thousand troops in this City to carry out the programme. What will the Canucks do? Elect Tories to Parliament, of course. How will the Bluenoes feel? Bluer than ever. Alas! poor *habitans!* As the *Leader* says, they would be "justly incensed at this attempt to place on their necks a yoke of despotism more intolerable than that of Turkey or Russia." The best advice under the circumstances that we can give to the Provincial Tories is to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Southern Confederacy, and put themselves "under subjection to the Jeff. Davis dynasty," which they so furiously admire. They will find that a mild, cheerful, and altogether beatific form of Government; and if Jeff. Davis should drive them all like negroes to the field to be slaughtered, why, even that might be better than to spend a long life in Canada.

The Sufferers by the Riot.—We see by an advertisement that the Board of Supervisors are examining claims for all sums less than $500, at the rate of twenty per day. As there are, said, on good authority, to be nearly 2,000 poor white claimants and over 1,000 colored sufferers, making 3,000 altogether, it follows that the Board will be six months before they will be through with claims of this class.

Some more expeditious method will have to be adopted, or the poor will not only suffer severely, but the City will be made liable for a heavy bill of interest on the larger claims, which our empty treasury ought not to be just now subjected to.

Death of Mrs. Admiral Foote.

New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 27.

Mrs. Caroline Augusta Street, widow of the late Admiral Foote, died at the residence of her father, Augustus R. Street, Esq., in this city on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Foote was 47 years of age. Her funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Two sons are now the only survivors of the Admiral's family.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 27.

GEN. TOOMBS ON THE REBEL CURRENCY.

The *Georgia Constitutionalist*, received here yesterday, contains a remarkable letter from Hon. Robert Toombs, upon the currency of the rebel States, from which we extract the following:

"At the beginning of this struggle we had large National resources and unequaled public credit. We borrowed gold at par for our bonds. Wealth laid its treasures at our feet, and poverty itself claimed it as a privilege to augment our resources with its mite. Folly has mainly contributed to drying up this living fountain of public supply. The first great error was in attempting to carry on a great and expensive war solely on credit, without taxation. This is the first attempt of the kind ever made by a civilized people. The result of the experiment will hardly invite its repetition. During the first year of its existence, the present Congress neither levied nor collected a single cent of taxes, and postponed the collection of those levied for the second year to a period fatally too late to support our currency. The second error naturally resulted from the first, and consummated the destruction of public credit. This depreciation soon began to manifest itself in the rise of commodities; yet the Government unwisely continued daily, by forced circulation, to add to this excess, increase depreciations and enhance the prices of all commodities which it is compelled to purchase, and is thus exhausting the National resources in the ratio of geometrical progression. This ruinous policy would have long since run its course, but for the fact that law, inclination, and, above all, the ardent, sincere, honest (but mistaken) patriotism of the people, have been invoked to uphold it; but the principle being radically wrong, no human power could uphold it long, and, in spite of all these powerful props, our national currency is depreciated *more than one thousand per cent. below gold and silver, and four hundred per cent. below suspended bank notes.* Prices and payments are rapidly adjusting themselves to inexorable facts. The consequences are frightful. Let us pursue them a little further. Let us suppose that we have five hundred millions of currency now in circulation, worth fifty millions of standard bullion. The issue of an additional five hundred millions of such currency will not add a single dollar to its value. A thousand million will be worth no more than five hundred million were before the last issue—to wit, fifty millions of bullion. The addition has only depreciated the whole currency by one-half, and this depreciation will invariably exhibit itself in the rise of commodities for which it may be exchanged. The Government, therefore, if it expends the additional issue in commodities, loses—first, the whole amount of the depreciation existing at the beginning of the issue, also all the additional depreciation produced by its daily expenditure. Its note-holders lose one-half the value of their notes. It will therefore follow that if the market price of wheat is eight dollars per bushel under the issue of five hundred millions of Treasury notes, it will be sixteen dollars per bushel under the issue of a thousand millions, and sixteen dollars will be worth no more than eight dollars, and will exchange for no more in other commodities. A capitalist lends his money to the Government, and finds that at his first half-yearly dividend he receives in payment Treasury notes—notes worth one-third in money what they were when he made the loan. Yet the Government wonders why the people will not buy its bonds. Investments in gold for the last six months have been the safest and among the best in the Confederate States. They have paid one hundred per cent. per month on the original investments in Treasury notes. Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system? The history of the currency of our enemies since the beginning of this war is humiliating to us. Neither had foreign credits; both had powerful and established State Governments to back them. We were united in favor of war; they were divided. They have kept twice the men in the field that we have, upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their Treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent; ours more than 100. *The reason is solely that their Government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours.* In all else we have had the advantage. I have endeavored to point out the main difficulty in our financial policy, and have to the best of my judgment traced it to its true source—excess in the currency, not national debility. I will not waive the terrible truth, as plain as the noonday sun, that at any end every standard which any intelligent man can apply, and at a velocity rapid and daily increasing, our currency is depreciating, dying; and without our most vigorous efforts, must soon pass away. This depreciation of currency, therefore, whatever may be its regulation, or by whatever standard you may test its amount, is our monster evil."

THE HOMESTEAD AND PREEMPTION ACTS.

The fees allowed by law to Government officers, for entries under the Homestead and Preemption acts, are as follows: The applicant for homestead, upon entry, pays the Receiver $10, and one-half of one per cent., as commissions of Register and Receiver, upon the cash value of the land entered, and a like per cent. to be paid when the certificate is issued. In preemption cases, these officers have a legal right to a fee of fifty cents for acting upon each case of preemption.

GOV. CURTIN.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, with many distinguished gentlemen of that State, arrived here to-night, on his way to the army to attend the presentation of a sword of honor to Maj.-Gen. Meade. The Governor's reelection is now regarded here as certainty.

FERRIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OHIO.

By command of Gen. Burnside, all ferries over the Ohio River and other streams within the circuit of the Department of Ohio, are declared military highways, and when the interests of the service require it will be subject to the control of the military authorities.

CONSUL TO GENEVA.

Charles H. Upton, of Virginia, has been appointed Consul to Geneva. He has been despoiled of his home at Upton's Hill by the ravages of war.

DISMISSED.

Assistant-Surgeon Gaoega Doooasart, Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service of the United States for drunkenness.

Lieut. Charles K. Kahler, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for drunkenness in camp.

APPOINTMENT.

Edward L. Pierce has been appointed Collector for the Third Collection Internal Revenue District of Massachusetts, *vice* Dr. Stone, deceased.

REFUSAL OF PASSES.

The order of the War Department refusing passes to females to visit the Army of the Potomac, is imperative.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Gov. Curtin and several prominent members of the Union party of Pennsylvania arrived here to-night. Among others, Wayne McVeagh, Chairman of the State Central Committee, Hon. A. K. McClure, District-Attorney Mann, and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia. The Governor will go to the Army of the Potomac to-morrow morning, accompanied by a number of general officers and others, to participate in the presentation, by the Pennsylvania Reserves, of a sword to Maj.-Gen. Meade.

A REBEL TORPEDO.

The Navy Department, to-day, received from Admiral Dahlgren a specimen of a rebel torpedo. It is four feet in length, tapering from the main body, which is about a yard in circumference. A sinker and floats are attached. The removal of the percussion caps has rendered the powder inside harmless.

REBELS CAPTURED.

Capt. Hunter, of the Thirteenth Virginia regiment, (rebel,) and four men of the rebel Topographi-

cal Corps of Engineers, were captured on Monday by our cavalry in King George's County, while engaged in making a survey.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.

The mail arrangements as organized by Gen. PATRICK and executed by Lieut. DAVID B. POATRE, superintendent, and Mr. HASLETT, headquarters postmaster, assistad hy Mr. COOLEY, are as near perfect as possible. The daily newspapers under contract with M. LAMB are promptly received and distributed throughout all the camp. Under the present arrangements the reading matter is not of a partisan character; but the humblest private can obtain the paper of his choice by giving notice of his desire to the nearest army newspaper agent, and the contract or is bound to procure and deliver it if accessible to tha newspaper dealers.

THE CAVALRY ACTIVE.

While no offensive operations of a general character have taken place during the recent warm weather, the cavalry under Maj.-Gen. PLEASANTON have been constantly on the alert, scouting, reconnoitering and picketing; and not a day has passed which has not added to the list of rebel prisoners; and some of these captures are of an important character.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

There is authority for saying that the delay in the delivery of the five-twenty bonds to subscribers, is owing mainly to the riots in New-York, which prevented the engraver from furnishing the plates for tha third series within the stipulated time. The plates have now been delivered, and it is believed that within ten days all arrearages will be brought up and the deliveries will henceforward keep pace with the subscriptions.

EXECUTION POSTPONED.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the execution of the five deserters in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment has been postponed until Saturday, in accordance with tha desire of some of them to be allowed further time for spiritual preparation.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commodore THATCHER has received preparatory orders to command the frigate *Colorado*, vice Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, detached and ordered North.

Capt. JOHN DE CAMP is ordered to tha command of the steam frigate *Wabash*.

Commander ARMSTRONG has received preparatory orders to command the steam sloop *San Jacinto*, vice Commander FERGUS detached and waiting orders.

Commander MACOMB is detached from the command of the *Genesee* and ordered to return North.

Commander NEWCOMB is ordered to command tha gunboat *Tioga*.

Commander COLLINS is detached from the command of the *Octorora* and ordered to return North.

Commander RHIND is detached from the command of tha *Wabash* and ordered to commend the gunboat *Pontiac*.

Commander BANKHEAD detached from the command of the *Florida* and awaiting orders.

Commander HEWAIL is detached from special duty in New-York, and ordered to the command of the *Metacomet*.

Commander LAROY has received preparatory orders to command the sloop-of-war *Oneida*.

Lieut.-Commander WALTER W. QUEEN is detached from ordnance duty in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Florida*.

Lieut.-Commander WM. W. LOW is ordered to command the gunboat *Octorara*.

Lieut.-Commander GRAYTON'S order to command the *Sagamore* is revoked and he is ordered to command the gunboat *Genesee*.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

Pursuit of the Guerrillas--Most of the Plunder Recaptured.

About Eighty of the Assassins Known to Have Been Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Aug. 27.

QUANTRELL'S men are scattered in their fastnesses throughout tha border country, and are still being hunted by all the available troops from all parts of the district. Many of them have abandoned their worn-out horses and gone into the brush afoot. They were all remounted at Lawrence on horses captured, and went off leading their own horses laden with plunder, nearly all of which they abandoned in the chase before they got fer into Missouri. Over three hundred horses already have been taken by our troops, including some of those taken at Lawrence. Most of the goods and money stolen have been recovered, and will, as far as possible, be restored.

Reports that twenty-one more men have been killed have been received since yesterday, making a total of about eighty, which will probably be largely increased before any considerable part of our troops withdraw from the pursuit. No prisoners have been taken, and none will be. All houses in which stolen goods have been found have been destroyed, as well as all the horses of known guerrillas wherever our troops have gone.

Gen. EWING intends to destroy the houses of all persons in the border counties outside of our military stations who do not remove by the 9th of September, in obedience to a general order.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The steamer *Live Oak* was captured last night at Berlin by a small gang of guerrillas, who, after robbing the boat and the passengers of $700, allowed them to proceed.

The Exemption Ordinance.

The Mayor is very desirous that harmony of views should exist between himself and the Common Council on the subject of tha draft ordinance, and the Common Council are evincing, informally, something of a disposition to come to an understanding, two of the members having waited on the Mayor on Wednesday, and five yesterday, for the purpose of hearing further of his views. At the caucus on Wednesday, Comptroller BRENNAN was present, and submitted the draft of a new ordinance, providing for the exemption of the firemen, militia and police, which the Mayor had originally suggested, and which he insists upon in his veto. Except on these points, it did not differ from the original ordinance. The Mayor insists also that indigent men, without families, shall not be exempted, and that claims for the commutation money should be decided by a Committee of five citizens, Hon WM. F. HAVEMEYER as Chairman, and the other four to be selected, two by the Mayor, and two by the Common Council; a unanimous vote of the five to be necessary for the success of any question before them. The report of a Committee yesterday was to the effect that capitalists are not as willing as has been represented to loan on the proposed Bonds; they will lend money readily for exemptions on Bonds under any ordinance bearing the Mayor's signature, but without it they see irregularity, illegality, litigation, doubt and trouble—all of which there certainly will be. After tha veto was sent in to the Board by the Mayor on Tuesday, it was not presented and read for some half hour, being held back, probably, for tha purpose of their obviating some of its objections by amendments. It is better, however, that reflection has been had, for it has created a more favorable feeling and more disposition to look frankly at the facts and arguments presented, and act on them conjointly. Thus far the conferences with tha Mayor have not resulted in anything, but there is some, though not very strong, reason to believe that amendments will be made which may render the ordinance such as he can approve of.

The Military and the Draft.

A special meeting of the board of officers of tha Sixth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. was held at their armory last evening, in relation to the present draft, when it was unanimously

Resolved, That a court of three, consisting of Lieut.-Col. SWARTZ, Capts. NUTTNAELT and SCHNEIDER be appointed to wait on Major Gen. SANDFORD, to request him to convene the officers of the First division at the shortest possible notice, for the purpose of acting in concert to procure the exemption of those belonging to the militia who have upon all occasions responded to the call for all service required.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

The Political News of Little Importance.

Cotton Buoyant--Breadstuffs Tending Downward---Provisions Firm---Consols 93a93 1-8.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Galway on tha 19th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. She was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained, which is three days later.

The London *Times* says that it looks in vain for any signs from America that tha Federals are prepared to pursue with vigor the successes recently gained. At all points each Northern army has become an army of occupation; and, instead of endeavoring to assist his military measures by a conciliatory policy, Mr. LINCOLN, by employing negroes to fight, is doing his best to make it necessary for him to hold every inch of ground in the Southern States by sheer force.

The *Daily News* eulogizes President LINCOLN'S proclamation, announcing a system of retaliation on the South in reference to the treatment of negroes as prisoners of war. It thinks it cannot fail to have a very important influence in the progress of the war, and give an immense impulse to negro recruiting.

The United States war steamer *Kearsarge* chased and took possession off Fayal of the *Juno*, which, after a strict search, was released, and allowed to proceed.

A characteristic letter from GARIBALDI, dated Caprera, August 6, is published. It is addressed to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Liberator of Slaves in the Republic of America, and rejoices at his noble efforts for freedom and human progress.

La France asserts that the acceptance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN is not doubtful, and believes negotiations have been entered into to obtain the adhesion of England. *La France* says the present Government of Mexico will administer affairs for a year, to organize tha country, but tha consent of the Archduke will probably be forwarded to Mexico in November next.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The sales to-day reach 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and buoyant, and holders demand an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The market for Breadstuffs is generally easier, with a downward tendency. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others report: Flour very dull. Wheat dull and still declining. Corn quiet; mixed 26s. @ 26. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The Provision market is generally firm. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: Beef firm. Pork firm, but unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard buoyant. Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Copper firm; no sales. Rice steady. Linseed Oil flat. Resin inactive. Spirits of Turpentine—No sales. Petroleum quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Breadstuffs dull. Wheat heavy, and declined 1s. @2s. Sugar firm. Copper quiet. Tea quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Tallow firm, with small sales.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Consols close at 93@93⅛ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were made at the following rates: Illinois Central Railroad 12⅛@11⅛ discount. Erie shares 77@79.

LAW REPORTS.

A Rioter and Murderer Refused Bail.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People vs. *McAllister*.—This was an application to bail the prisoner, who is indicted with others for the murder of a negro in Leroy-street, during the riots.

O. L. Stewart, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the People, and opposed the application on the ground that it was an indictment for murder in the first degree, and the Recorder had refused to admit the prisoner to bail when the matter was before him.

Writ discharged and prisoner remanded to the custody of the keeper of the City Prison.

Important Habeas Corpus Case.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the Matter of the Application for the Discharge of Michael Barnet on Habeas Corpus.—The return not having been traversed, the facts stated in the case are admitted.

It appears that the party whose release is sought is a duly enlisted soldier, having volunteered to serve as a substitute. He is also charged with being a deserter from a New-York regiment.

POINTS FOR RESPONDENT.

I. Col. Nugent, being a military officer of the United States, and specially charged with the duty of arresting deserters, was bound to cause this man's arrest, and having him in custody to deliver him to the Commander of the nearest military post for trial.

II. The only tribunal competent, under the Constitution and laws, to try deserters from the army, is a Court-martial.

III. The arrest, the detention and the final disposition to be made of the party, are all provided for by the laws of the United States, and the prisoner is in the custody of a United States officer under and by virtue of those laws.

IV. The prisoner being thus in custody under authority of the United States, no State Court has jurisdiction to inquire further into the cause of detention, or determine whether he is or is not guilty of the offence charged.

The production of the body cannot be compelled because the United States would then be subject to the Courts of the several States in relation to cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and which are of right exclusively cognizable in the Courts of the nation, civil and military. (See Ableman *vs.* Booth, 15 Howard's Rep., 506.)

V. It is claimed that the decision in Ableman *vs.* Booth applies only to cases in which the prisoner is held by virtue of tha process issued out of a United States Court, but the decision in express terms declares that in no case where the detention by a Marshal "or other officer" is under authority of the United States, can a State Court interfere with it.

The right of the United States Government to execute its laws would be practically abrogated if all its officers were subject to the control of the State Courts; it would be impossible for it ever to bring a deserter from the army or navy to trial if the process of a civil court is the only sufficient authority for any person's detention by a United States officer. The *supremacy* of the National Government would be destroyed if its laws can be executed only by permission of the State Courts.

The Supreme Court of the United States in Ableman *vs.* Booth, the first and only case in which the question was brought before it, declared a *principle* and established a *rule* to govern all cases in which the authority of the National Government to enforce its own laws by its own officers was involved.

That the decision applies to and governs all cases relating to the custody of persons who have entered the military service of the United States, has been decided by tha Supreme Court of this State. (See opinion of Mr. Justice Smith in cases of Joroon and others, reported in New-York *Transcript*, Aug. 27,) and by all the Justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan. (See case of Spangler in Law Register for August, 1863. Vol. II., n. 598.)

Saml. J. Glassey, counsel for Col. R. Nugent, A. A. P. M. G. respondent.

COL. NUGENT'S RETURN.

To the Justices of the Supreme Court.

For return to the within writ I respectfully certify:

That I am Colonel of the Sixty-ninth regiment New-York volunteers in the service of tha United States, and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, appointed as such by the President of the United States, to superintend the execution of the Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes approved March 3, 1863, in the first ten Districts of New-York.

That the said Michael Barrett, in the said writ named, was arrested by Thomas G. Girvan, an officer duly authorized by me to arrest deserters from the United States service, at or near Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, upon the charge of being a deserter from the Thirteenth regiment New-York Cavalry.

That at the time of his arrest said Michael Barrett was in a camp of drafted men, he having enlisted and been duly mustered into the United States service as a substitute for a citizen of Massachusetts, who had been drafted into the United States service, and paid becoming such substitute a large sum of money.

That it is my legal duty to deliver said Michael Berrett to tha commander of the nearest military post, which I intend to do, as soon as possible, in order that he may be tried according to law for his alleged desertion as aforesaid, and if he is not guilty thereof that he may be returned to Massachusetts for duty under his enrollment there.

That the production of said Michael Cox in Court would be inconsistent with, and in violation of, my duty as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General as aforesaid—that he is now held under authority of the United States for trial.

For these reasons, and without intending any disrespect to the Honorable Justice who issued the writ, or to the Court, I must respectfully decline to produce said Cox, or subject him to the process of the Court.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT NUGENT.

Col. 69th regt. N. Y. N. and A. A. P. M. G.

SAMUEL J. GLASSEY, Counsel for Respondent.

Aug. 26, 1863.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Rebel Report of the Fall of Charleston.

Burnside's Advance at Kingston on Tuesday.

STEVENSON, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 27.

A part of Gen. WILDER'S forces met thirty rebels at Hanover, to-day, and killed three and captured two. The latter state that the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of yesterday, admits the fall of Charleston; also that Lee has been defeated by Gen. MEADE. It also learns that BURNSIDE'S advance had reached Kingston on Tuesday, and, after a short engagement, had whipped FRAGER. BRAGG'S army is reported as moving toward Atlanta.

GEN. ROSECRANS' MOVEMENTS.

Bat Few Rebel Troops at Chattanooga—The Bombardment Continued.

A dispatch from Stevenson, Ala., 24th inst., to tha Louisville *Journal*, says:

"This morning two companies of cure crossed tha river at Bridgeport and landed on the island occupied by the enamy's pickets. A line of rebel sharpshooters attempted to dialodge, but a few well-planted shells from our batteries on tha heights this side compelled them to retire to shelter. Ours and the rebel pickets now occupy the island but a hundred yards apart. A pontoon bridge was thrown across Battle Creek near its confluence with tha Tennessee.

A dispatch from near Chattanooga says that observations by the Signal corps affirm the following facts: But few troops remain in the city—probably not more than one regiment. A brigade is stationed at each of the following points: Lookout Creek, Kelley's Ferry, Tucer's Shoals, four miles above tha city; at Harrison's Ford and at Cleveland, on the railroad. The enemy is vigilant at these points, and holds the ford with well-protected batteries. Our batteries opposite Chattanooga have been playing on the enamy'a again, meeting with a vigorous reply, but sustaining no damage.

Tha sharpshooters are trying their skill at each other whenever a person exposed offers opportunity.

The rebels evidently expect an attack from another direction, and have removed their main force southward, with the abject of checking us."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Successful Reconnoissance up the Chickahominy—Defeat of Rebel Cavalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Maj. JOHN S. STEVENSON, Lieut. D. H. CAMMANS, and 60 men of ROBERTS' Third Pennsylvania artillary, left here on Sunday night on the armed steamboat *E. P. Smith*, and reached Chickahominy River Monday morning. They proceeded ten miles up the river, landing scouting parties along the banks, and destroyed a number of small boats. When about nine miles from the mouth of tha river, they met and attacked 30 of ROBINSON'S rebel cavalry, and repulsed them. No one was injured on our side. They then shelled and destroyed the building used as headquarters by Col. ROBINSON. Two men were captured; and after all the information desired was obtained from them they were released. Having succeeded in all the objects of the reconnoissance, the expedition returned this afternoon.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—Official notice has been given that the draft will commence in both Congressional Districts of Kings County on Monday next, the 31st inst.—In the Second District, under charge of Provost-Marshal MACOOK, at No. 26 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M., and in the Third District, under charge of Provost-Marshal GREGORY, at 259 Washington-street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Third District comprises the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th Wards (the latter included in the 11th Ward). The quota of the first class required is as follows, by Sub-districts—the number of the Ward being placed in the parallel column:

Sub-Dist.	Wards.	No. Required.	Sub Dist.	Wards.	No. Required.
I.	1	180	VII.	11	1,650
II.	2	251	VIII.	13	528
III.	3	340	IX.	15	235
IV.	4	369	X.	19	169
V.	5	551			
VI.	7	373	Total		4,046

This includes the 50 per cent. additional to the quota—the number actually required being 2,697.

The drawing, it is expected, will continue three days, one-third being drawn each day.

The draft in the First Congressional District, embracing the Counties of Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, will also be commenced on Monday, at the headquarters of Capt. EDWIN ROSE, in the Village of Jamaica, L. I.

That Canadian Carnard.

THE BIG STORY OF THE TORONTO LEADER.

The following is tha article which appeared in the Toronto *Leader* of Wednesday, as was announced by telegraph yesterday. It is headed "Domestic Treason—Invasion Invited:"

"Intelligence of the most startling character has come to us through a channel which leaves no doubt of its correctness. Certain persons in Canada have been selected in a treasonable correspondence, the object of which was to invite, and if possible to induce the Federal Government to invade the Province, overthrow British supremacy, and bring us under subjection to tha LINCOLN dynasty.

This correspondence has been perused by Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul at New-York, who has communicated tha facts to the Imperial Government. The persons concerned in this traitorous correspondence will, we presume, be arrested and brought to trial. If our Government should feel that it would not be compromising itself or its friends, it will doubtless be able to obtain the necessary information by applying to the British Consul at New-York; but if it should fear to make such a move, the facts will naturally come back from England in an official shape. But time should not be given to allow tha conspirators to escape. What can we expect, however, from man who believe that no armament is tha best armament for Canada? There is no mistake about it, we are surrounded by traitors. Men who admired tha American Government when it was a Republic, and contained many points calculated to challenge admiration, now as eagerly worship the despotism which has supervened; and many of them fancy they are consistent.

It is well that the names of tha parties engaged in this treasonable correspondence have not transpired; for unless they were at once placed under the protection of a prison, it would be impossible to guarantee their security against the indignation of the people, justly incensed at the attempt to betray tha country into the hands of a foreign Power, and place on tha necks of the people a yoke of despotism more intolerable than that of Turkey or Russia."

[Advertisement.]

GEN. GRANT, THE LION OF THE WEST, his character and biography—YANCEY, the father of Secession—Physiognomy, or Signs of Character in the Cheeks, Family Likenesses Transmitted—The Rioters or the Phrenology of the Turbulent Classes—The Errors of Education—Choosing a Wife—Flogging Children—and many other interesting topics in the *Phrenological Journal* for September. Price 15 cents. Now ready by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

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First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Second Hand Safes
FOR SALE
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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—M. RSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

HOSKINS—LEE.—In Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at the residence of J. D. Dudley, Esq., by Rev. Edwin Downer, Capt. S. W. HOSKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., to Miss MINNIE E. LEE, of Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y. No cards.

HATCH—PEPPER.—In Tarrytown, on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. J. S. Spencer, JOHN B. HATCH, of New-York, to MINNIE T. PEPPER, of the former place.

DIED.

CRAIN.—At Clarendon Springs, Vt., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, ANGELINA MATTISON, wife of Charles S. Crain, of Hanover, to-day, and daughter of the late Alexander Mattison, of New-York, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place at Cambridge, Mass., this day, (Friday,) the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DAVIES.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Aug. 26, Mrs. MARY DAVIES, widow of the late Edgar W. Davies, aged 56 years.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 192 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

DEWEY.—In North Salem, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, GEORGE H., son of James and Lydia M. Dewey, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 63 Rivington st.

FAVOR.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, IRVIN J. FAVOR, aged 23 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, William Cargill, No. 628 Greenwich-st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HALSEY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 26, at Orange, N. J., ANTHONY P. HALSEY, late President of the Bank of New-York, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at his late residence on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Jersey City on the arrival of the cars, at 3 P. M., to convey the friends to Greenwood.

HOUSTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, Mr. THOMAS HOUSTON, a native of Scotland, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 473 4th-av., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 27, CHARLES A. LOCKWOOD, Jr., only son of Mr. Charles A. and Mrs. Louisa C. Lockwood, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

LITTLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, GEORGE W. LITTLE, formerly of Brooklyn, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Dr. James L. and William M., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 West 42d-st., near 6th-av., at 1½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

MILLS.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, JOSEPH MILLS, aged 83 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Abner, Dudley M. and Joseph F. Mills and his son-in-law, John Abberly, are invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, at his late residence, No. 49 Lennon st., this day, (Friday,) the 28th inst., at 3 P. M. His remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., on Saturday, the 29th inst., by the Morris and Essex Railroad, which leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., to which his relatives and friends are also invited.

SHERIDAN.—At Bloomingdale, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, ANNA LOUISA, only daughter of Greenleaf K. and Margaret A. Sheridan, aged 12 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, at the foot of 86th-st., North River, without further notice.

USHER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 26, Mrs. SOPHIA USHER, aged 76 years.

Her friends, and the friends of her son, George M. Usher and son-in-law, P. M. Swaine, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, from No. 235 East 10th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 453.—Aug. 27, 1863.
75, 18, 41, 65, 19, 69, 43, 22, 70, 30, 12, 3, 15, 6.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 454.—Aug. 27, 1863.
1, 25, 15, 27, 35, 46, 17, 9, 40, 29, 30, 68, 12, 45, 18.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,
LOCAL APPLICATION OF INNOXIOUS REMEDIES
BY INSUFFLATION AND INHALATION.

Sufferers from the above Diseases will find it to their interest to call for examination before Fall sets in, that the increase of the Disease may be prevented and a speedy and perfect Cure insured.

Patients from abroad will please send full description of their Diseases.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

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RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
W. M. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I

THE IMPROVED AMERICAN
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Everbody should have them.
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E. & H. T. ANTHONY.
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Manufacturer of Albums, Photographic Materials, &c.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS—IN LARGE VARIETY—of the classical and popular subjects of the day, wholesale and retail, at GEORGE P. MOLLESON & CO.'S, Photographic Publisher, No. 132 Nassau-st.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRH
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
—AND—
ALL DISEASES
—OF THE—
EYE, EAR,
—AND—
THROAT,
CURED BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with tha new Mode of Treatment." At his Office,

816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Mesereole-st., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in tha City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

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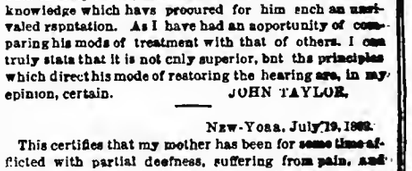

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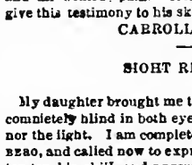

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INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

No. 37 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14.

The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents

There are three Departments—Classical. Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners.

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A.M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

English Literature—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Ancient and Modern Languages—THOMAS TORREY, M.D., Professor, Chief Ruler Counter Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D.D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Natural Sciences—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B. Vice-Principal—Rev. THOMAS R. BROWN, A.M., LL.B.

Classical Assistant—Rev. [illegible], A.M.

Mathematical Assistant, No. 1,267 Broadway, Mathematical Assistant—[illegible], No. 611 Broadway, and Bookseller, No. [illegible].

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON,

Will commence its first term on MONDAY, 19th October next, under the rectorship of Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M.A., late of Newport, R. I.

The fact that this Institution is founded by the Trustees for the superior education of their own daughters, and not for pecuniary gain, offers more than ordinary guarantees that the patronage of the establishment will be turned solely to the advantage of its pupils.

The buildings of the Institute are on spacious and elevated grounds, and are being fitted with all the modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The schoolrooms, dormitories, &c., are large and well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious, and retired; distance from New-York City 14 miles, or half an hour's ride from 30th-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad.

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Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D.D., Maine.
Rt. Rev. J. Williams, Connecticut.
Rev. W. G. Mandeberg, D.D., New-York,
Rev. A. S. Carter, D.D., Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. D. R. Brewer, Yonkers, N. Y.

Further references, circulars, &c., by application to B. F. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 53 Park-place, New-York; S. D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., corner 6th-av., Now in its forty-fourth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 7, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

References is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield and Beach, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Rev. C. K. Imbrie and Judge Pink, of Jersey City; Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, George Manley, Esq., James Hersh, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Peter S. Hoe, Esq., William H. Webb, Esq., and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A.M., President.

SING SING

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A.M., Principal.

LOCATION ON THE HUDSON, 30 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.

TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

CATALOGUES AT CASTEN'S BOOKSTORE, No. 530 BROADWAY, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New York.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")

N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 37TH-STREET

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

$417 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 11 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, in a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale and Princeton, and the Scientific, Polytechnic, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for a thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES BECKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day school for young ladies, No. 3 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 15. The Misses BECKNALL, accassisted by Professors of eminent ability. In the Primary Department little girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS J. RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 23, at No. 1,263 Broadway. After the 15th inst. Miss RUSSELL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSELL, care of Wm. C. Russell, No. 24 Pine-s., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Solmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DAY and family school and kindergarten. No. 79 East 15th-st. MRS. HALLOCK, with enlarged rooms and increased facilities for education, will reopen her school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIDDON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

JOHN McELDERRY'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Clowen's, No. 823, and Price's, No. 881 broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A.M.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY, CANANdaigua, New-York, Messrs. TYLER & RICHARDS, Principals. The thirty-ninth annual term will begin Sept. 10.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens its twenty-seventh year Sept. 7. Pupils received from 7 years and upward. The 7th-av cars pass the school.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)—Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., on Erie Railroad. Commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. D. H. NORTHRUP.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MRS. J. & W. BLIGH'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 52 West 16th-st., will reopen Oct 1. For particulars address MRS. BLIGH, Newport, R. I.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 27. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 15th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES OAKLEYS' PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 50) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 46 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 21 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY FOR BOYS, D.—Terms, $160 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies, No. 216 West 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CHITTENDEN, A.M. ..... Principal.

The Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

This Institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For Circulars giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., or Prof. D. G. EATON.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 436, 437 and 439 (between 41st and 42d sts.) 5th-av., New York,

Will enter its ninety-eighth academic term Wednesday, Sept. 9. The Post Graduate Course will commence the 14th of October, and continue through three quarters of ten weeks each.

For further information apply at the Institute or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen September 22.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,

Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 32th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

A select Boarding and Day-School. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

FLUSHING, L. I.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st, corner Macdougal-st., (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector,) opens the Fall term of its twenty-first academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863. Pupils of all ages are prepared for business or college in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments, by a course of instruction which is so complete and thorough as to preclude all necessity of change during the whole period from 6 to 18 years of age. French, German and Spanish, classics and mathematics, all English and commercial branches are taught on the most approved plans and by the ablest of masters. Boarding pupils are received. Circulars of terms and regulations had at the Institute, or by addressing the Rector, at No. 218 Fourth-st., New-York City.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., MISS HELEN M. G. STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The 44th year of this popular institution, so long and favorably known as "Miss Adrain's Seminary for Young Ladies," opens on the 16th of September. Circulars, with full information, as to terms, &c., may be had upon application at the seminary, personally or by letter.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kings Bridge road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, English branches, commercial studies, classics, higher mathematics; preparatory course to college and West Point. Reopens Sept. 7. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st. and No. 913 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 768, and at the Institution.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. White Plains, N. Y.; 23 miles from the City by Railroad. Military, classical and commercial. Next session begins 8th of September.

OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS IN THE FAMILY of a teacher, where special care and instruction will be given, and not over six pupils received. Best references given. Address Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 2 next. For boarders $310 per year. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR boys, at No. 1,143 Broadway, near 26th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. He may be seen at his rooms on and after Tuesday, Sept 9, from 9 to 12 A. M.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at White Plains, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MRS. H. SIMMS, NO. 21 & 22 MANSfield-place, West 57th-st., French and English Boarding and Day School, will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 8.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 111 West 38th-st., will be re-opened MONDAY, Sept 7.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will reopen 15th September, at 49 East 30th-st.

WANTED—AN IRON SAFE, IN EXCHANGE for board and tuition in a first-class female boarding-school. Also, two good Pianos on the same terms. Address No. 3,839 New-York Post-office.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

School Properties are sold and rented.

Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.

Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.

REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.

C. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

A S TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A situation as teacher; is competent to instruct in the English branches, rudiments of French, drawing, pastel, oil and water-color painting, piano and vocal music; has a fine soprano voice; would prefer a situation where she could sing in a choir. Address H., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PRINCIPALS.—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE New-York Free Academy, who has taught in public and private institutions of the first grade, late first assistant in a classical academy, desires a position as teacher of mathematics or higher English branches. Salary moderate. The most unexceptionable references given. Address LENOCRATES, Station F, New-York.

A S TEACHER OF MUSIC.—A FIRST-CLASS Professor of Music desires a situation in the country, where he can get 20 scholars for piano, melodeon, &c.; or as teacher of music, French and German in a first-class school. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A S ASSISTANT TEACHER, &c.—WANTED, by a young lady of experience, a situation either as assistant teacher in a school or as governess in a family; is qualified to teach all the branches of an English education, also Latin and French; references given and required. Address J. W. M., No. 248 Pearl-st.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.—A LADY THOROughly competent to teach the English branches, French and music, is wanted as resident governess in a private family; none need apply who has not the habit of speaking French fluently. Address A. B. C., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, THE former to teach mathematics and book-keeping, the lady as resident governess, to assist in music and needlework. Inquire at Private School No. 64 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN AS TEACher of classics in a boys' boarding-school near Pittsburgh: an Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No. 54, New-Brighton, Penn.

WANTED.—A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS and military tactics. Address G. HERNOON, No. 131 Bowery.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000 Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ABLKINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE CASHIER'S OFFICE, CUSTOMhouse, a small sum of money, which the owner can have on proving property, by calling on LOUIS T. JAMME, No. 612 Beaver-st.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED BY CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 31 White-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

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SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

R. DEXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital ..... ONE MILLION STERLING in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Already Issued, 10,000 shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernyhough, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Rennie, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co Liverpool.

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THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" of the County of New-York

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, September 1, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than par, of the whole or any part of the issue of One Million Dollars 4½ per cent Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor Aug. 15, 1863, for the payment of damages for which the County has become liable under the provisions of Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1855, in consequence of the proceedings of the mob during the recent riots.

The raid bonds will be redeemable on the first day of August, 1896, and will bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) within five days after the opening of the proposals, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all the bids, if the public interests should require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 26, 1863.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 48 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent, to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863,

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS OF THE LATE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGE BONDS, issued by the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

The Trustees of certain creditors of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, are now prepared to purchase your Farm Mortgage Bonds, and to pay therefor in the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Common Stock, at the same rates which they have heretofore paid upon settlement of the Mortgage with the maker.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 30, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of $1,000 bonds, and the coupons lasted thereto.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, August 21, 1863.

THE O. PADDOCK & COMPANY'S BANK (Watertown) has filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND BANKING OFFICE.—Accounts of officers collected and cashed. Ordnance and Quartermasters' returns adjusted in the departments. Pays, pensions and bounties procured. Prize money collected. SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York. No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 21, 1863.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE SEPtember 1, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

The subscribers, having retired from the offices of President and Cashier of the Park Bank, (which position they have held since its organization,) have established themselves in the Banking Business, at No. 30 Wall-st., (in offices recently occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant-Treasurer United States.)

We are now prepared to receive accounts, and deposits with us can be checked for the same as with any of the City Banks.

Interest will be credited to our dealers on their daily balances on the 1st of January and July, at the rate of *three per cent.* per annum.

Particular attention will be given to collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase or sale of all kinds of Government or other securities will be attended to promptly.

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

REUBEN W. HOWES,
CHARLES A. MACY.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

WANTED BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Corner of William-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS

Bought and sold on commission by
D. M. SEAMAN,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK,
m13-law6m.F. Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1863.

BOOKS (FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Increased Stock of this Company will be opened on the 20th inst., at the People's Bank, New-York, and will remain open for thirty days. Terms and conditions of subscription may be learned at the People's Bank, of the Hon. H. ALEXANDER, jr., Springfield, Massachusetts, and at this office.

Signed,
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $20 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will close on Monday, Aug. 31, and reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Sixpence each. Interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION

AT
AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, No. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
PRIZE STEAMER EAGLE,

Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels:

Steamer EAGLE,	Schooner JULIA,
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner PROLIC,
Steamer UNION,	Schooner W. Y. LEITCH,
Schooner REBEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA,
Schooner HEADRIFT,	Schooner HARRIET,
Brig COMET,	Schooner J. NOBLE,
Sloop RECAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of

Agricultural implements, brandy, brogans, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, cordials, cartridges, claret, cotton cards, candles, Castile soap, crockery, coffee, calf skins, cloth, drugs, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, lead, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olives, olive oil, indigo, iron, pins, paper, pepper, rum, rope, stationery, shoes, sofa, shirts, soap, shot, steel, sardines, powder, quicksilver, tea, thread, tin, whisky, chronometers.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the office of Mr. BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection one day before the sale

T. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the GRANITE STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c. &c.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

the cargo of the
PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
consisting of about
300 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1100 Bales of Upland Cotton.
500 Barrels Resin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers,
Nos. 29 Murray and 33 Warren-st.,
Will include in their sale of THIS DAY,

50 pieces Super GROS DE RHINE BILK.
200 pieces Super BLACK SILK LUSTRES.
SILK WARP and VERONA SERGES, of a late importation; together with their usual assortment of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dry Goods, Germantown Knit Goods, &c.

Particular attention invited.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. M

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL RESIDENTS of this District is called to the following certificates:

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ..., resident of ..... county, State of ....., hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ....., a widow, (or of ....., an aged parent,) dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the abovenamed ..... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me ..... the above named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she Desires one of his or her Sons Exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ..... and ....., residents of ....., ... county, State of ....., hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above-named; and I elect that my ..... son ..... shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

.....

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the aoovenamed ..... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of ..... sons for support.

.....

.....

Personally appesred before me, the above named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the person certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to droft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber....., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ....., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, or the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., ... county, State of ....., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ....., county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of ..... motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ..... residents of ....., county, State of ....., hereby certify that ..... is father of ..... motherless children under 12 years of age and dependent on his labor for support.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ....., ... county, State of ....., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am ..... years of age.

.....

We, the subscribers, ... and ....., of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ..... is correct, and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

.....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ..... and ....., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief,

.....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .....
this ..... day of ....., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age. "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILD-ings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1o'clock P. M., for the purpose ot consideriog all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1863.

DESERTERS—The attention of all citizens is called to section 21 of the "Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," which is in the words following:

SEC. 21. "*And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure, or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall *harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter*—or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $300, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

The number of deserters from the United States Army from regiments now in the field, disguised and employed in this District, will cause the law in relation to employing or concealing them to be rigorously enforced, and all are warned against violating the preceding section.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, THIRD DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6, of the Enrollment Act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Third District of the State of New-York, under this, the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes;" and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Third District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said District, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Third District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft. With due and possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in the District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-District, for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub Districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-District, 180 men; to the Second, 251; to the Third, 340; to the Fourth, 369; to the Fifth, 541; to the Sixth, 373; to the Seventh, 1,050; to the Eighth, 538; to the Ninth, 235; to the Tenth, 169.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-Districts, with the fifty per cent. added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

Capt. S. B. Gregory, Provost-Marshal, Third District, New-York:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the order of the Provost-Marshal-General you will commence the draft to fill the quota called for from your District on Monday next, 31st inst.

You will cause the necessary public notice to be given and be particular to see that every arrangement is made in due season to prevent any delay whatever.

When the drawing has been commenced for a Sub-District, the same must be continued without intermission or postponement until the whole number of names called for from that Sub-District has been drawn.

You will be careful to let all the persons present see that all the names are put into the wheel for drawing, and after the drawing is over show that the names remaining in the wheel, together with those drawn, make up all in that Sub-District. ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel 69th New-York Vols., and A. A. P. M. G.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DIST., New-York, No. 359 Washington-st. BROOKLYN, Aug. 27, 1863.

Pursuant to the above orders the draft in the Third Congressional District, New-York, will commence on Monday, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at these Headquarters, commencing with the 1st Ward, being 1st Sub-District; 2d Ward, the 2d Sub-District; 3d Ward, the 3d Sub-District; 4th Ward, the 4th Sub-District; 5th Ward, the 5th Sub-District; 7th Ward, the 6th Sub-District; 11th Ward, the 7th Sub-District; 13th Ward, the 8th Sub-District; 15th Ward, the 9th Sub-District; 19th Ward, the 10th Sub-District.

STEPHEN B. GREGORY,
Captain & Provost-Marshal, 3d Congressional Dist., N.Y.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
Broadway, cor. of W. 47th-st and 7th-av.
Aug. 25, 1863.

In pursuance of orders this day received from Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, the draft in this District will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. The quotas of the different Wards are as follows:

Twenty-second Ward	1,500
Nineteeth Ward	1,347
Twelfth Ward	935

The drawing will commence with the Twenty-second Ward, beginning with the number one thousand and one, and will be proceeded with until the whole quota is drawn.

On THURSDAY, Aug. 27, the quota for the Nineteenth Ward will be drawn, and on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, the quota for the Twelfth Ward will be drawn.

One notice will hereafter be given when applications for exemption will be heard.

CHARLES S. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal 9th District, N. Y.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Fencing lots between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues, also, fencing lots at the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and on Fifty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; also, the six lots immediately in the rear of same, three of which front on Thirty ninth-street, and three front on Fortieth-street; also lots known as Ward Numbers two thousand and thirteen, two thousand and fourteen and two thousand and thirty-seven in the same block; also, lots on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, known as Ward numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen fifty-six and fifty-seven in block number three hundred and forty-five, and Ward numbers sixteen, seventeen, fifty-six and fifty-seven, in block number three hundred and forty-six. Also, lots on the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward numbers thirty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and the lot on the northerly side of Fifty second-street, known as Ward number twenty-eight, in block number three hundred and forty-six.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WILLIAM A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Aug. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF-FAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS trusting any person or persons on my account, as I will pay no debt or debts contracted in my name, unless contracted by myself, after this date. JOHN BOYCE.
Dated, Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—I HAVE A YEAR-CLOCK, LEFT AT my store two years ago to be repaired. If not called for it will be sold for expenses immediately.
S. F. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, August 22, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.
FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-1aw 6mF*

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and at intervals thereafter at about six weeks.

First Cabin, from ..... $85 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished not separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, at fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with bede, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50
Steerage—With superior accommodations $30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Prices of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LEITCH,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin ..... $70 and $80
Intermediate 40
Steerage 30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $75, $85, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, MOORE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'sday, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed's'y, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday ..... Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday ..... Sept. 5
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday ..... Sept. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin ..... $90 | Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 35 50
First cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking.	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn.	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 23 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin ..... $90 / 75 / 35 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
PASSAGE, $60.
The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $37 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing Price of passage, $60.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Peters, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamar NATH'L P. BANKS, R. B. BLAISDELL, Master, will sail for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M. Spleadid accommodations for a limited number of passengers. Passage $60. Apply to
HAWKES, PRATT & CO., No. 68 Beekman-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE O. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SAMUEL H. TERRY, OF NO. 100 CHAM-BERS-ST., has associated with him PHILO E. DOOLITTLE, late with S. M. Waller, and under the firm name of TERRY & DOOLITTLE, will continue the dry goods jobbing business as heretofore, at the same place.
SAMUEL H. TERRY,
PHILO E. DOOLITTLE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to going in the country. Apply, for two days at No. 118 Mulberry-st., near Canal.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young Protestant woman, as professed cook; understands baking, pastry and all kinds of deserts. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 264 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress: thoroughly understands her business; good reference given. Call at No. 453 2d-av. Wages no object, a good home being required.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; is quick at the needle, or as general servant in a small family; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—TWO SISTERS, American girls, well educated, wish situations to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, to do the work between them; both are very responsible and experienced girls; the best of references. Call for one week, from 8 till 4 o'clock, at No. 3 Park-av., Bro klyn, third house from Clermont-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—A RE-spectable German girl wants a situation as nurse and to do sewing. Further information will be given at No. 439 5th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEW-ER OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl of very genteel appearance and well informed, a situation to take care of children, sew, wait on table, &c.; has excellent references; wages about $4. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A LITTLE GIRL 13 years of age, wants a situation to take care of children; she is honest and careful. Call or address No. 183 East 29th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress: she is fully competent for her business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' IN-STITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 5th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, by an experienced young man, with first-class City reference, a situation as assistant book-keeper, copyist or general clerk in any good mercantile business. Address CLERK, care Merchants' Clerks Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; can produce good references as to character and ability. Address M. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a man of first-rate abilities; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, and will be well recommended. Address H. P., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and a good steady driver; has a good City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as above; thoroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 31 Roosevelt-st.

AS LIGHT PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as light porter, or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 268 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as porter in a store; recently from the country; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference. Address J. M., Box 196 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of fast or road horses; the best of recommendations from his last employer. Call at R. CAMPBELL'S, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

HELP WANTED

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Waited, a Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, and to do general housework; one kind to children; none others need apply. Apply at No. 218 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID.—GIRL WANTED—A stout active girl for chamberwork for a large family, with good City references; wages, $4. Inquire at No. 80 West 13th-st., basement, on Friday or Saturday morning next, before 12 A. M.

HEAD FARMER WANTED AND WIFE.—Those able and willing to work, with good references, will apply at office No. 1 over Fulton Bank, corner Fulton and Pearl, from 12 to 3. Farm is near New-York, and healthy.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A RESPECTABLE woman to take charge of a child eleven years old (on whose hands been trained in an institution to take care of nervous children would be preferred); none need apply but those who can bring the best references as to character and disposition. Apply at No. 148 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHLY experienced in the worsted and fancy goods business. For a competent saleslady a good situation can be obtained in Newark, N. J. Address, giving references as to character and ability, Box No. 531 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

BOARDING-HOUSE.—A LADY WITHOUT family and with suitable qualifications is wanted to take charge of a first-class boarding establishment in a pleasant part of Brooklyn. Apply to ARMSTRONG & BLACKLIN, corner of Court and Union sts.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE JOBBING house, a lad who writes a good hand, to assist in the office. Address Box 4,010 New-York Post-office, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating age, references, &c.

WANTED—A LAD, FOURTEEN TO SIXTEEN years of age, who resides with his parents, as office boy; good references required. Address Box No. 168 Post office, for two days.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAM-er. Salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE ORYGOODS house, a young man, 18 to 22 years old, who is familiar with the business. Address Box No. 2,010 Post Office, with name and reference.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip), on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yookers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGH-lands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART-ford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

SUNDAY, AUG. 30.—THE STEAMER SCRAN-TON, Capt. W. C. WARING, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Fort Schuyler, Whitestone, Stattenport, will leave Pe

THE DRAFT YESTERDAY.

Continued from First Page.

Bayard, Constantine 115 Chrystie.
Chandler, Rollin 183 Grand.
Spankpendle, Frank 34 Chrystie.
Sherrier, Wm 5 Norfolk.
Sparrow, Jno 79 Allen.
Schenier, Oscar 27½ Chrystie.
Sachs, Wm 21 Delancey.
Schroeder, Geo L 127 Forsyth.
Stoldt, Peter 17 Bowery.
Schultz, Louis 3 Essex.
Smith, Chas 85 Essex.
Stork, Jacob 131 Chrystie.
Schroer, Henry 83 Forsyth.
Stutmeyer, Wm 44 Orchard.
Stoltz, Chas 147 Forsyth.
Straus, Albert 3:5 Grand.
Smith, George 9 Orchard
Simon, Chas 28 Forsyth.
Steitel, Conrad 51 Norfolk.
Shower, Simon 55 Eldridge.
Smith, Sterling 69 Bowery.
Sander, Aug 51 Norfolk.
Schenkel, Jacob 136 Chrystie
Sutton, Geo 196 Bowery.
Schneider, A 143 Forsyth.
Shaw, Oscar F 21 Eldridge.
Sheef, E 19 Bayard.
Smith, C 45 Lud ow.
Stepf, C 40 Delancey.

T.

Thomas, E 73 Hester.
Terhenis, —— 17 Ludlow.
Tersinger, Chas 227 Broome.
Tassa, Wm 11 Norfolk.
Tuomey, Jns 89 Forsyth.
Treibert, Chas 26 Division.
Taylor, John H 87 Bowery.
Tofts, H G 126 Forsyth.

Trauford, Chris 47 Norfolk.
Tyson, Anton, 136 Orchard.
Tiffer, Jno 121 Forsyth.
Thompson, Jno 132 Chrystie, (colored.)
Tinkler, Wm 140 Eldridge.
Tels, Geo 150 Forsyth.
Turkey, Pat 363 Grand.

U.

Uncas, Anton 101 Forsyth.

Uhl, M 344 Allen.

V.

Vestly, Rudolph 46 Delancey.
Vilensky, S 103 Hester.

Vencveset, Jos 86 Chrystie.
Voyest, Carl 123 Forsyth.
Veber, Ed 163 Ludlow.

W.

Westerfield, F 87 Bowary.
Wakhs, Adam 19 Orchard.
Wamski, M 109 Eldridge.
Wioter, Ferd 73 Ludlow.
Westerman, Geo 66 Eldridge.
Wiegner, Otto 31 Eldridge.
Williamson, J 58 Division.
Wolff, Sam'l 21 Forsyth.
Wittenmeyer, A 19 Division.
Welland, Nath'l 67 Eldridge.
Winkel, Geo 61 Forsyth.
Wiesbecker, Adolph 45 Rivington.
Wessel, Caspar 144 Forsyth.
Wagner, Fred 117 Hester.
Wieber, William 69 Canal.
Walden, Chas 113 Eldridge.
Wetzler, Albert 95 Chystie.
Wetzack, Thomas 31 Orchard
Weaver, Ham Bton 114 Essex
Webber, Ernest 81 Norfolk.
Wilmer, Henry 90 Chrystie.
Woodkan, Rudolph 14 Delanc'y
West, Geo T 36 Allen.
Weber, Jacob 24 Chrystie.
Walker, Aug 3 Norfolk.
Wittenhauser, Paul 73 Forsyth.
Wilbert, Thos 17 Forsyth.
Walberg, —— 44 Essex.
Wallen, Isaac 112 Allen.
Wood, Cornelius 86 Ludlow.
Wilt, A 95 Chrystie.
White, M 12 Essex.
Waterman, Ahbot 399 Grand

Wolff, Theo 157 Fnrsyth.
Wolff, Louis 44 Allen.
Washeimer, Geo 130 Hester.
Waldron, Eugene 136 Forsyth
Westerfield, Aug 185 Bowery.
Winders, Hy 44 Essex.
Wernstead, Paul 10 Essex.
Witt, Wm H 135 Canal.
Wood, John. 10 Essex.
Wells, Sam 149 Forsyth,
Wigton, M 111 Rivington.
Wiesman, Julius 23 Forsyth.
Willery, John 82 Ludlow.
Wilwood, Jno E 71 Bowery.
Walsh, John 110 Orchard.
Wills, Adolph 95 Chrystie.
Wyke, Michael 12 Essex.
Wafermann, Jno 53 Delanc'y
Wagner, Philip 62 Orchard.
Wilson, Chas 78 Eldridge.
Witsoer, Geo 69 Allen.
Whitlock, Asa 270 Broome.
Weber, Ernst 149 Forsyth.
Wolff, L 123 Allen.
Williams, Jno 81 Chrystie.
West, James 181 Bowery.
Waldron, Sam'l J 2.0 Chrystie.
Willder, Frank 19 Orchard.
Wayman, Louis 74 Forsyth.
Welte, Lous 70 Essex.
Whitmore, Jos 75 Forsyth.
Wagner, F 103 Norfolk.
Warriner, J 36 Bayard.
Welff, J 103 Hester.

Y.

Yonng, Dan'l 32 Eldridge.
Yoong, Ernest 80 Forsyth.
Young, John 80 Allen.

Yaston, Wm 103 Norfolk.
Yonng, Geo W 324 Grand.

Z.

Zimmerman, Jos 143 Forsyth.

Zimmerman, C 127 Ludlow.

At 2½ o'clock the last name was read, and the draft closed, and the official proceedings were adjourned until 9 o'clock on Monday, when the Third Sub-District, or Thirteenth Ward, will be taken up, and the entire Fifth District concluded if possible.

Inspector Carpenter, Lieut. Barger, (from Provost-Marshal Nugent's office,) Capt. Tuttle, of the Fourth District, and Commissioner McFarland, were among the spectators of the scene.

Draft in the Ninth District—Nineteenth Ward.

The draft in the Ninth District was resumed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The Provost-Marshal, Capt. Jenkins, announced that the number of ballots deposited in the wheel was 4,407, of which 1,347 were to be drawn as the quota for the Nineteenth Ward.

The attendance was very large, and most good-natured and orderly from beginning to end. Inspector Dilks had stationed a very large force in and about the building, while Capt. Ward, of the Second Vermont volunteers, with two companies of troops, was near at hand, and ready for anything that might turn up.

The organization of the Board is as follows: Capt. Jenkins, Provost-Marshal; Mr. Watson, Deputy-Marshal; Mr. Sands, Commissioner; Drs. Thompson, Rierdon, and Messrs. Price, Pettit and Clarke.

Superintendent Kennedy called during the course of the day, looking as bright and cheerful as of old.

During the recess the officers and newspaper men partook of an bountiful repast, spread by the kind hand of the Provost-Marshal.

The Twelfth Ward will be attended to to-morrow at 9 A. M.

A.

Andriot, J 8th and 2d-av.
Arnold, H 331 E 5th.
Aibo, Jno 136 E 46th.
August, D 6th and 7th-av.
Andreas, G A 83d & 4th-av.
Ackly, Amos 137 E 45th.
Anz Dani 77 3d-av.
Aiken, J G 61st bet 1st & 2d-av.
Ackerman, Wm 33 W 34th.
Alexander, Wm Blackwell's Island
Arnold, Geo 131½ E 41st.
Ametery, W 659 3d.
Assal, Geo 5th and 2d-av.
Alden, H 269 E 5th.
Austin, H 82 4th-av.
Adams, Thos 43d and 7th-av
Anthon, Conrad 141 E 45th.
Allen, Dnnl F 1 3d-av.
Amoot, Philip 83d & 4th-av.
Antonelli, F 82d and 3d-av.
Allen, Fred 40th and 2d-av.

Aseell, Xavier, Blackwell's Island.
Anthony, C 65th and E R.
Anderson, Geo 69 3d-av.
Arnell, Jno 82d and 2d-av.
Ames, G 4th av and 26th.
Anthony, John 85 3d-av.
Alexander, Antony 660 3d-av
Allen, W 61 2d-av.
Adee, Chas H 14 E 15th.
Artcull, P 163 2d-av.
Adams, T 1st-av and 52d.
Adams, Jno Blackwell's Isl.
Antoocili, E J 107 E 47th.
Abing, Jno G 138 E 53d.
Allen, Ethan, Jr. 8th & Av A.
Ashurag, A D 3d-av. & 52d.
Anting, P 129 E 55th.
Anderson, M 83d and 2d-av.
Acker, Thos 136 E 41st.
Ash, Wm 134 E 42d.

B.

Baker, W 156 4th-av.
Bryan, Silas 51st and 7th-av
Brennan, Frank 2d-av, 83d and 84th.
Brackstack, H E, E of 4 av.
Beekman, Geo 8 th and 3-av
Barry, Daniel Blackwell's.
Brien, Simon 168 E 55th.
Brown, T R 5th av, 63d & 44th
Bridell, Jno 211 4th-av.
Browne, W 1.6 E 59th.
Bowell, Jacob 702 3d av.
Brown, Jno 32 W 53d.
Doyle, Jno 45th and E River
Briceson, Henry 104 E 48th.
Brigev, Joo 56th and 2d-av.
Brundger, Hy 7th-av, 47th and 48th.
Blanz, O 4th-av and 81st
Blake, C W 65th and 3d-av.
Banimly, A 65th and 4th-av.
Bently, L 777 3d-av.
Bata, Dan 2d-av.
Baram, Wm 41 W 46th.
Bater, W A 75 W 4th.
Bryan, Hugh 6 5 3d-av.
Dew, Matthew 67th & 1st-av.
Brady, Pat 646 3d-av
Bomnell, Pat 4.d and 2d av.
Brour, Thos 1:5 East 21st.
Benjamin, J 590 3d-av.
Brady, J 129 E 40th
Barker, Edwin 314 th-av.
Baker, John 84 E 53d.
Byrne, T 167 E 50th.
Burke, G. R I.
Bilgan, Jas 1st-av. 8th-st.
Buth, Chas S 9 W 46th.
Bettic, Henry 1st and 2d-av.
Boyle, Fred 1,314 3d-av.
Boulas, F 135th and 7th-av.
Banks, A 502 2d-av.
Beman, Joo 515 3d-av.
Beford, Jno 1:3 E 46th.
Beamagin, Jas 161 E 50th.
Bgan, Alex 202 E 46th.
Betts, G 1.3 2d av.
Bell, O 53d and 3d av.
Brady, Jno 736 3d-av.
Bierrill, Thos 112 E 5 th.
Brumige, Henry Blackwell's Island
Bowlin, Jno 24 av and 5 th.
Bentley, J 44th and 2d av

Binger, Fred 833 3d-av.
Brosnan, Thos 15th and 1-av
Bulkley, Rich 43d and 2d-av and 84th.
Boomer, W 11 45 W 54th.
Bucklie, Fred 57th & 4-av.
Bulker, Chas 53d and 4-av.
Burns, Peter 64th and E R.
Bloomer, Clark 20 E 41st.
Benjamin, H B 74 W 17th.
Bonsman, Fred 713 7th-av.
Brute, C S 33 W 42d.
Boumjaw, D 1,331 3d-av.
Bridham, J 167 E 6th.
Bushrell, A E 2 Ham'ton-pl
Benny, Jns A 114 E 49th.
Blackstaff, Geo 84th & 4-av.
Bonnman, Chas 81st & 4-av.
Britt, Jno 181 E 41st.
Bany, John 147 E 45th.
Brandon, E 458 4th-av.
Brayeln, Chas 738 2d-av.
Bryan, A 602 3d-av.
Briy, Ph 3d-av and 39th.
Brown, Peter Lexington-av and 31st.
Berohardt, Ph 787 3d-av.
Bany, D 1st-av and 50th.
Beach, H 668 3d-av.
Baker, John 53d and 4th-av.
Baylin, W 221 W 52d.
Bieuer, J 152 E 41st.
Blackman, J 93 E 52d.
Boyd, J Blackwell's Island.
Bas tin, J 46th and East R.
Brown, Wm H 71st and 3d.
Bischoff, Wm 824 6th-av.
Bausher, Jno 83d and Av A.
Banos, Alex 855 3d-av
Bess, J 4th-av and 56th.
Beman, Jas 710 3d-av.
Bostzwein, G 87th and Av A.
Bannuser, M 52d and 5th-av.
Baicile, Alex Lexington-av and 48th.
Bamen, Joo 87th and 2d-av.
Bowen, Jno Randall's Isl d.
Bunck, W 52d and 1st-av.
Barker, J 168 E 23d.
Bennett, F Blackwell's Is'd.
Blair, o, R 418 E 20.
Baughen, 4th-av. & 46th.
Bykes, Chas.
Bayer, F F 709 2d-av.
Beman, Wm 61st and 1st-av

C.

Crowass, Henry C 131 E 41st
Croker, Geo 55th and 2d-av.
Chuns, Ed 154 L 4 th.
Cocenin, Simon, 42? 2d-av.
Clarke, John 55 h & 3d-av.
Connelly, Thos 126 E 46th.
Cen, Geo 768 2d av.
Cnthrin, John cor 86?d av.
Cal, Thos 6.d and 5th-av.
Crenkler, Thos d av & 42d.
Carr, s, John Buckwell's I.
Cole, Alexander 2d and 3d-av.
Carr, Jno 2 Mott-st & 2d-av
Chapman, K 1.5 E 50th.
Cat e—al 44th and 5th-av.
Collin, M Blackwell's Island.
Clarey, Cas 3d-av.
Clockell, P 253 3d-av.
Cochman, Jas 5 W 30th.
Clark, Geo 252 3d-av.
Coyle, M 402 3d-av.
Coe, Allen 83d and 3d-av.
Coleman, Geo 1 1 1st.
Connely, John 102 E 42d.
Casein, D 758 3d av.
Cusick, John 83d and 2d-av.
Colli n, W 27 E 41st.
Classon, J Lex-av & 54th

Corey, ... 110 F 50th.
Cannon, Mich 754 2d-av.
Clarke, Blackwell's Island.
Cunningham, Wm 146 E 52d.
Cote, Geo 894 3d-av.
Christgeo, J 3d-av.
Cunningham, Jas 1 24-av.
Cunningham, Pat 583 3d-av.
Cohen, Geo M 52d and 2d-av
Coyle, Wm 1340 2d.
Cooper, Wm 231 2d and 3d-av.
Cuyster, J 102 3d-av.
Campbell, Geo 1?3 E 55th.
Cardy, Pat 75th and 2d-av.
Catz, H 75th and 2d-av.
Connolly, T 63d and 2d-av.
Casey, Mich 3 W 4th.
Cosier, Theodore, 141 2d-av.
Caspar, M 15 W 4 d.
Cambury, Jas 55th and 3d-av enue.
Case, W R 419 5th-av.
Carrol, John 846 3d-av.
Cloke, T 563 3d-av.
Clarings, John 146 E 60th.

D.

Duffy, Thos 44 E 53d.
Dorsey, John 19 W 46th.
Daly, John 64th and 3d-av.
Delahme, Jas 148 E 40th.
Donohue, James 2d-av, 41st and 43d.
Dempsey, Edw 44th, 2d and 3d avs.
Delpiaer, F 681 3d-av.
Decker, A J 162 E 49th.
Doughty, Charles 82d and 4th-av.
Dolan, Richd 757 3d-av.
Dexter, Hy 83d and 2d-av.
Daly, Robt 578 3d-av.
Dorm, Pat 43d and 5th-av.
Duffy, M Blackwell's.
Daly, Peter, 4th-av, 54th and 55th.
Dase, Jos 3d-av and 69th.
Daton, Jno 4th-av and 41st.
Dincin, Jas 42d and 4th-av.
Darling, Jno 14 E 50th.
Duncan, D 112 E 50th.
Dolan, Jas 641 4th-av.
Delgut, —— 202 E 46th.
Derigan, Jr 139 E 48th.
Daley, Jas 762 3d-av.
Dunn, T 43d-st and 4th-av.
Donahue, Jno 747 3d-av.
Dow, Peter 41st-at and Lexington-av.
Deida, Hermann 148 E 41st.
Dorem, Wm H 126 E 50th.
Dorvel, Ed W 626 3d-av.
Dlamy, Geo 598 3d-av.
Dimell, Jno O 85th & 2d-av.
Davis, Wm 2d-av. R R depot
Dolan, Pat. 77 3d-av.
Dnll, Fred 707 3d-av.
Desmond, M 601 3d-av.
Dnomackey, M 3d-av & 85th
Dearringer, Jno 89th 3d-av.
Deerfield, 85th and 4th-av.
Daly, F 598 4th-av
Downing, W J 67 W 44th.
Delany, J 1,367 6th-nv.
Dam, J 861 7th-av.
Debau, Jas 161 E 46th.
Denning, E R 21st & 4th-av.
Dexter, L 63d and 2d-av.
Dodd, H 115 F 47th.
Day, G 42d and 4th-av.
Dewery, F 68th and 4th-av.
Deening, R Blackwell's I'd.
Drake, T 4th-av and 42d.
Day, S 80th and 3d-av.
Dennis, H 85th and 2d-av.
Den ouat, H H 151 83d.

Doyle, Pat Blackwell's.
DeCamp, Wm 68th and 3d-avenue.
Dolan, Jno 77 E 48th.
Donahne, D 3d-av and 69th,
Dockerty, Jno Blackwell's.
Dockery, Ephrim 65th and 2d-av.
Degray, J Blackwell's.
Duff, Pat 46th and E River.
Debonkl, Chas E 55th and 4th-av.
Discosway, W F 30 West 45th.
Dougherty, Jas 3d-av and 30th.
Draper, Wm 110 E 55th.
Donnelly, John 44th and 2d-avenue.
Dann, Charles 3d-av and 65th.
Danning, John 45th and 3d-avenue.
Daniel, S 76 W 42d.
Dnuumfetzer, M 631 3d-av.
Dogan, Jas 2d-av and 18th.
Dusen, C 28th-st and E R.
Doltrze, Wm 103 E 48th.
Dowd, M Blackwell's Island
Donovan, Jno 85th & 3d-av.
Denpison, H B 121 E 59th.
Dixon, Jno Blackwell's I.
Dwyer, Jno 5th-av and 45th.
Doyle, Ed W Blackwell's I.
Dale, Wm 63 5th-av.
Deckagen, H 659 3d-av.
Dupin, C 600 3d-av.
Dockerty, J Blackwell's I.
Drevel, W W 31 W 46th.
Duer, M 109 E 51st.
Duipsac, F 608 2d-av.
Doran, Peter 144 3d-av.
Doughty, —— 50th & 2d-av.
Dugner, J 85th and 2d-av.
Dolan, B 716 3d-av.
Daly, Jas Blackwell's Is'd.
Dark, C 5th-av and 54th.
Douglass, A 273 Madison-av.
Deulsch, M K 3d-av & 54th.
Descher, J 896 3d-av.
Dunn, Jas Blackwell's Is'd.
Delaney, W 14 E 41st.
Dupy, D 3d-av. and 43d.
Denny, ——.
Degener, F L 795 2d-av.
Dingold, S 23 W 41st,
Dode, M 71st and 4th-av.
Dally, P 2d-av. and 42d.
Donovan, J 152 E 52d.

E.

Edwardson, R 135 E 35th.
Elms, Joseph Blackwell's Is.
Erwin, Wm 115 E 3d av.
Epstein, Mark 2d-av & 64th.
Ellingwood, Wm 12 and 3-av.
Ell, William 799 3d-av.
Elser, Hinnan 80 and 3d-av.
Essis, Philip Blackwell's Isl.
Ernst, Frederic Blackwell's I.
Eggleston, Arthur 166 E 49.
Ewal, Pat 745 3d-av.
Emery, W 851h and 4th-av.
Eischs, James 85 and 4th-av.
Ethhrett, Jacob 789 3d-av.

Eppsten, Thos 2d-av and 65.
Elliott, Jno 587 3d-av.
Ehinger, Francis 63 and 4-av
Egan, Hugh Blackwell's Island.
Eggleston, Jno 82 and 4-av.
Enery, Jno 65 and 4th-av.
England, Martin 147 E 65th.
Ernest James 134 E 45th.
Easton, Nathan 52 and 1-av.
Earl, G 58th and 5th-av.
Elliot, Henry Blackwell's Is.
Ewing, Theodore 57 and 4-av.
Emee, Jas 83d and 3d-av.
Edward, Jas Blackwell's Is.

F.

Flyer, Joo 45 E 40th.
Fink, Jno 1st-av & 59 & 60th
Finnel, Jas 42d and 2d-av.
Fitzgerald, Geo Blackwell's.
Fits satrick, Ph 65 W 26th.
Ford, Jno 4th-av and 41st.
Fabuged, 141 E 43d.
Fisher, Wm 62d and 3d-av.
Frohisher, L 48 W 44th.
Frank, Jas 8?8 3d-av.
Flynn, Wm 82d and 3d-av.
Flynn, Wm Blackwell's Isl.
Francis, F Vain 17 W 46th.
Flynn, Jno Blackwell's Isl.
Foster, James 653 3d-av.
Francis, Jno D 19 W 49th.
Fenidy, Jas 59 rear Stationhouse.
Fletcher, Alfred F 61st and Lexington-av.
Fay, Rich 42d 2d and 3d avs.
Field, Wm 707 3d-av.
Fay, Thomas 176 E 53d.
Famun, Henry 41 W 46th.
Fenkle, Henry 209 E 52d.
Fagntz, Mic h44th and 2d-av
Ford, Jno 4th-av and 54th.
Farland, Jno 12 5 th.
Foley, Pat 2d-av Railroad.
Fishmaker, Conrad 53c 3d-av
Field, David 167 E 50th.

Fost, Henry 48th and 2d-av.
Flynn, Arthur d-av & 62d.
Flis, Christie 80 E 53d.
Friues, Geo 70th and E R.
Flynn, Jas 110 E 53d.
Frulke, E R 277 E 11th.
Fuster, Geo 1st-av and 45th.
Ford, T 50 2d-av.
Flock, F 51st and 2d-av.
Flits, Patrick J 80 E 2d.
Fahn, John 8 68th and 2d-av
Fargherty, Jno jr 13 W 44th.
Fester, W 101 42d.
Frode, W 85th and 3d-av.
Finnegc, A Blackwell's Isl.
Ford, W 2d-av and 60th.
Farnnm, Geo 41 W 45th.
Frances, Geo 1st-av and 6th.
Farron, Jas Blackwell's Isl.
Flint, Geo F 58 5th-av.
Friendy, Jno 86th and 3d-av
Flaherty, Jas Blackwell's I.
Fanly, Peter 156 E 46th.
Finth, Saml 61st and 3d av.
Fully, Saml 2d-av and 66th.
Ferran Paul 62d and 3d-av.
Farliny, S A 103 East 31st.
Frign, H H 66th and 4th-av.
Focks, Jno P 44th and 2d-av.
Flyno, 2d-av and 66th.

G.

Callagher, J 56 E 52d.
Green, W 62d near 2d-av.
Gray, John Blackwell Island.
Group, ny, George 2 d-av.
Gyving, Clinton 60 2d-av.
Gavely, Chas 25 h & 5th.
Carting, G d av h 4th & 5th.
Garland, T 4th-av and 42d.
Gosberg, V 142 2d-av.
Goldt, T Blackwell island.
Golion, S Blackwell Island,
Gillan, F 62d and 2d-av.
Grays, W H 52d and 1st av.
Gilman, J R 83 2d-av.
Gamon, Pat 62d and 8th-av.
Grant, Thos 2d-av and 71st.
Geary, M 60 av and 7th.
Gamon, Pat 55d and 2d-av.
Greene, Mrs st and 3d-av.
Gibbins, W Blackwell Is.
Garrity, M 88 4th-av.
Gathausein, T 47th and 2d-av.
Griffin, D 582 3d-av.
Greiser, M 61 an 42d-av.
Grahaot, J at 1st-av & 55th.
Gaskell, T 146 E 41st.
Gitles, Thos 631 6th-av.
Gibson, Jos 483 E 45th.
Green, John Col'd Asylum.
Graith, Alex 169 E 55th
Gallagher, P 1?8 E 121st E River.
Gilley, Jno Blackwell's Island.
Gallagher, H 218 E 44th.
Grant, Owen 42d and 7th-av.
Garnill, Jos 47 3d av.
Geuge, W 68th and 5th-av.
Gary, Wm 749 3d av.
Golden, Jas 99 E 48th.
Gaylon, Joo J 1,210 2d-av.
Gallaghan, H 761 2d-av.
Galley, Jno 125 E 42d.

Gessner, J G 535 2d-av.
Gray, J 122 E 42d.
Gallespine, M Blackwell Is.
Grass, W B Blackwell Is.
Gwainman, J 75 2d-av.
Geare, W 2-av 8 th.
Gillent, C 469 4th-av.
Gloserwiller, C 72 3d-av.
Glover, W 8th and Av A.
Golden, Jas 59 E 48th.
Gildhrid, G It Blackwell's Island.
Glass, G 8th and 7th-av.
Gramlich, R 23d and 4th-av.
Green, J 33 5th-av.
Green, W Blackwell Island.
Graham, C 223 2d-av.
Galway, T 2d-av and 56th.
Gilles, 148 E 5th.
Graham, W B 114 E 42d.
Graham, M 46 W 47th.
Gibdeon, J 587 2d-av.
Garin, C 2d-av and 37th.
Gay, J 244 E 53d-av.
George, T 6? and 4th-av.
Gillime, John 1,310 3d av.
Gunning, T Randall's Isl.
Gramm, F Randall's Isl.
Gold, A 82d and 2d-av.
Gillespie, E 865 3d-av.
Gallagher, P 1?8 121st E River.
Gilley, F 659 3d-av.
Gross, A 148 E 50th.
Gallon, Thos 85th and 3d-av.
Gurger, C 55 E 53d.
Guttman, T Blackwell's Isl.
Goldmao, Rich 5th & 3d-av.
German, J Il 42d & 7th-av
Glasser, Geo 1193d-av.
Goodsmith, T Blackwell's Isl.
Garlen, Rich 117 E 46th.

H.

Holey, Pat 59 2d-av.
Hennessey, A 869 2d-av.
Harold, B 68 & 3d-av.
Hune, S 23 W 44th.
Hills, I Blackwell's Island.
Healey, Luke, 77th & 3d-av.
Huter, G 20 W 43d.
Howard, Pat Blackwell's Is.
Harron, Jno 2d-av & 66th.
Hull, Jno 769 3d av.
Harrington, T Blackwell's I
Haggerty, L 694 3d-av.
Hesser, Leo 20 W 43d.
Hiller, Chas 587 3d-av.
Henry, Pat 79th & 3d-av.
Hiller, Frank 165 E 69th.
Hendersoo, P 79 W 42d.
Hardy, Thomas 25 W 41st.
Hunt, E 84th & 2d-av.
Harriton, Jno 69th & 2d-av.
Hayes, Jno 772 6th-av.
Halpin, Jno 44th & 2d av.
Hoadling, Jno 40 E 52d.
Hine, Jno 862 6th-av.
Hinchmond, Jno 781 2d-av.
Hayers, Chas 79th & 2d-av.
Hull, C N 61st & E River.
Hobb, Jno 78 W 47th.
Hannon, F Lex-av & Av B
Hunt, John 163 E 45th.
Haston, D 145 E 52d.
Hall, G 2d-av & 66th
Hemphersar, L Blackwell's.
Hasbrouck, W 61st & 2d-av.
Hatfield, S 131 E 50th.
Hiener, W 82d & 4th-av.
Heran, S 54th & 2d-av.

Heries, G 69 E 53d.
Henn, John 742 3d-av.
Hube, Fred 583 2d-av.
Hugh, Wm R 1st.
Hoey, Jno 253 E 4?th.
Houk, I 2d-av & 60th.
Happen, W 11 752 6th-av.
Henry, J.
Happalitch, A 76th & 2d-av.
Homer, J Blackwell's Is.
Hughes, E 510 E R.
Heil, H J 242 W 44th.
Haskall, W 756 3d-av.
Hool, A 55 3d-av.
Horoer, Chas 751 E 54th.
Hagman, J Lex & 4th-av.
Hills, R S 306 3d-av.
Heenerin, B Blackwell's Is.
Hagan, J Jones's Wood.
Hillgn, J 533 E 5th-st.
Honie, Joo 2d-av & 60th.
Heme, J A 154 E 39th.
Heinch, F 83d & 2d-av.
Haitman, W 64 3d-av.
Hoyt, H 167 W 53d.
Haines, M 66th & E River.
Hairriety, Isaac, 92 W 43d.
Hemer, Jno 20 2d-av.
Hessch, Anz 169 E 45th.
Hunter, F 143 E 47th.
Hogan, Pot 61 W 44th.
Hais, J Blackwell's Island.
Hunt, Joo 903 3d-av.
Hutinty, J Blackwell's Is.
Haln, Jno 60 W 43d.

Hosteller, Jno 2d-av and 65.
Elliott, Jno 587 3d-av.
Ehinger, Francis 63 and 4-av
Egan, Hugh Blackwell's Isl.
Eggleston, Jno 82 and 4-av.
Enery, Jno 65 and 4th-av.
England, Martin 147 E 65th.
Ernest James 134 E 45th.
Easton, Nathan 52 and 1-av.
Earl, G 58th and 5th-av.
Elliot, Henry Blackwell's Is.
Ewing, Theodore 57 and 4-av.
Emee, Jas 83d and 3d-av.
Edward, Jas Blackwell's Is.

I.

Imer, Edw 126 E 41st.
Inness, Jno 803 2d-av.
Iselgn, Henry M 158 E 45th.

tnly, Joseph H 109 E 52d.
Inland, Joo 101 E 52d.
Ives, Hugh 643 2d-av.

J.

Jnmes, Peter 83 & 4th-av.
James, William 20 W 54th.
Jnmrys, R Blackwell's Island
James, T Blackwell's Island.
Johnson, Geo W 85 2d-av.
Jarie, J D 30 W 6th.
James, M 831 2d-av.
Jreph, J 65th and 2d-av.
Johnson, W (col) 630 3d-av.
Jackson, J 61 1st and 2d avs.
Juph, F
Johnston, R 130 E 56th.
Johnson, J H 218 E 50th.
Jacobs, L Cold Asylum.
Jenkins, Hy Jones' Woods.
Jeuking, J 62d and 3d-av.
Jgn, Chas 501 3d-av.

Jackun, Thos 52d and Lexington-av.
Jacko, J H Blackwell's Isl.
Johnson, T 4th and 3d-av.
Jahl, M 55th and 4th-av.
Johoson, J 4th and 2d-av.
Jackson, J Blackwell's Isl'nd.
Jamee, Andrew 931 2d-av.
Jenkins, J Blackwell's Isl.
John, F Blackwell's Island.
Jennings, G W 63d & 2d-av.
Jacobs, Jno A 1 2th and 1st.
Jackson, E 86th anu 2d-av
Jackson, S 681 3d-av.
Jobus, T (col) Blckwl's Isl.
Jackson, J 93 4th-av.

K.

Kimball, Chas 780 3d-av.
Kipsy, Jacob 681h and 5th-av
Kerby, Chas W 776 3d-av.
Kelly, Thos Lexington-av. and 60th.
Kelly, Thos 936 3d-av.
Killan, C Blackwell's Is.
Killpatrick, R 85th and 3d-av
Kittland, Ed 83d and 3d-av.
Kelly, Jno 53 8th-av.
Kelly, David 1st-av and 65th
Keola, Jno M 83d and 2d-av.
King, August 853 2d-av.
Kelly, James Blackwell's.
Killpatrick, Jas 144 E 45th.
Kilty, M 202 E 45th.
Kinny, Wm 53d and 3d-av.
Keony, Thos 935 3d-av.
Kennedy, Thos 46th & 5th-av
Kennet, Chas 151 7th-av.
Kane, Thos Blackwell's Is.
Kennedy, Mich Blackwell's.
Kent, John 163 E 48th.
Kaln, Adam P 232 E 40th.
Kinny, Wm 53d and 3d-av.
Keony, Thos 935 3d-av.
Kennedy, Thos 46th & 5th-av
Kennet, Chas 151 7th-av.
Kane, Thos Blackwell's Is.
Kennedy, Mich Blackwell's.
Kent, John 163 E 48th.
Kaln, Adam P 232 E 40th.
Kane, S Blackwell's Island.
Kingsler, H 23 46th.
Kelly, H 756 2d-av.
Kennesty, Thos Dlackwell's.
King, F 68th and 7th-av.
Kent, G 154 E 45th.
Kessch, Anz 169 E 45th.
Kesmeir, W 75th and 3d-av.
Kelly, Hugh 792 2d-av.
Kearoey, Pat 600 3d-av.
Killy, Theo 82d and 3d-av.
Kuntz, Isaiah 78th & 1st-av.
Kerueman, Frank 6?8 and Kelly, W M 770 2d-av.

Karrone, J 82 2d-av.
Kahn, Benoit, 1st E 84th.
Kinchenker, F 144 E 48th.
Kuhn, Jno 147 3d-av.
Kempis, Geo 86 3d-av.
Kosh, Otto 4th-av and 57th.
Kelty, Jno 53d and 4th-av.
Knipp, H 83d and 1st-av.
Keoler, J 662 3d-av.
Kane, J 52d and 2d-av.
Kerbell, Jno F 13th.
Kerry, Hy 3d-av and 71st.

L.

Lindsey, E Lexington & 44th
Lehey, John 1,308 3d-av.
Lambrad, W 59 ——
Latow, Francis 52d & 4th-av.
Landman, F 3d-av & 69th.
Livey, Jno 85th & 3d-av.
Lowery, D Blackwell's Isl.
Lelling, Jno 206 E 45th.
Labarty, Pat 86th & 3d-av.
Larkins, Thos 117 E 41st.
Lewis, A 102 E 59th.
Lallon, Conrad, 66th & 2d-av.
Lelnshan, Thos 86th & 4th-av.
Lardress, Jas 3d-av & 4th.
Lynn, Alfred 869 3d-av.
Ledut, John 3d-av & 81st.
Leooard, Hugh 129 E 46th.
Lndwig, F 53d & 4th-av.
Lawlan, J Blackwell's Isld.
Larocque, J 32 47th.
Lemmite, W 826 W 54th.
Loakey, E 53d & 4th-av.

Lanker, Selm 136 E 46th.
Laiden, C Blackwell's Isl.
Lagman, L 1st-av & 66th.
Lutz, A 730 3d-av.
Lncy, Jno 63 W 44th.
Lynch, P 3d-av & 21st.
Leek, G C 48 6th-av.
Lang, Rich 837 3d-av.
Lnnney, Peter 8?th & 2d-av.
Lynch, D 44 3d-av.
Loch, Hugh 792 6th-av.
Laumer, L 848
Lynch, Pat 116 E 42d.
Leopold, C H 1st-av & A.
Lynn, G F 1st-av & E R.
Lowgan, Thos Blackwell's Is.
Loriston, E W 143 W 43d.
Lyms, Thos 588 3d-av.
Larkin, W 163 E 48th.
Lanney, A Blackwell's Isl.
Larkin, J 3d-av & 81st.
Logan, J Blackwell's Island.

Martin, Stnart 775 3d-av.
Miller, Hy 794 6th-av.
Manthen, A G 2d-av & 44th.
Maguire, Pat 46th and 47th-av
Magrin, J 63d & 4th-av.
Mnetl, Jno 2d-av and 47th.
Moore, W 53d and 6th-av.
Mulany, Pat 85th and 2d-av.
Magner, E 270 E 58th.
Martel, C 65th and 2d-av.
Michwel, Geo 812 2d-av.
Mullen, Joo 81st and 2d-av.
Murphy, Wm 44th & 2d-av.
Martin, A 3d-av and 4th.
Miller, F 85th and 2d-av.
Mc Lain, Wm 604 3d-av.
May, Jno 85th and 3d-av.
Morris, S 83d and 2d av.
Moran, M 3d-av and 29th.
McCormick, Jno Blackwell's Island.
McCollongh, Pat 721 7th-av.
McDarley, D 1,304 3d-av.
Miller, Henry 189 E 53d.
McClimen, J 71st and 3d-av.
McGraff, J 693 3d-av.
Miller, Geo S 99 E 49th.
McCrup, Chas 8?th & 3d-av.
Massen, G J, 84th and 3d-av
Marrell, Jno L 746 3d-av.
Morrison, Jas 41 W 46th.
Maloy, Robt 328 E 51st.
Mangford, Rich 1 E 73d.
Masher, Edw 77 E 48th.
Marden, Barney Blackwell's Island.
Magee, Wm 80th and 2d-av.
Maddan, L 587 3d-av.
McNamara, M 43d & 4th-av.
Morray, W 223 E 50th.
Miller, E F 66th and 4th-av.
Monnegan, Jas 747 3d-av.
Morris, Jno 100 E 47th.
Mc Canty, T 85th and 4th-av
McGunny, T 48th and 5th-av
Murphy, E Blackwell's Is'd.
Miller, Thos Blackwell's I'd.
McDonald, P 2d-nv and 42d.
Martin, T 169 E 53d.
McDonald, F 103 E 49th.
Mins, D 129 7th-av.
McRay, Chas Av A & 34th.
McDonnell, J 88th and 3d-av
Martin, E Blackwell's Isl'd.
Mclnaley, J 1st-av and 66th.
Man'y A 149 E 50th.
Murray, J 86th and 3d-av.
Miller, Jno 2d-av and 65th.
Mastin, J 62d and Lexington-av.
Mentin, Mich 56th and Lexington-av.
Murphy, Pat 139 E 40th.
McCalmet, Jas 806 2d-av.
Murphy, H 47 3d-av.
McCall, T J 104 E 49th.
Moody, David 156 E 53d.
McDonald, Edw 177 E 42d.
McGreggor, D 83d and 3d-av
Monell, Nich 812 2d-av.
Meader, Cornelius 145 E 40.
Maufield, Jno F 79th & 4th-avenue.
Morlwits, A F 938 6th-av.
Meade, Pat 644 3d-av.
Morris, Wm 2d-av & 4th-av.
McNamra, Thos 159 6th-av.
McGeeng, Thos 781 2d-av.
Menning, Edw 824 & 3d-av.
Maguie, Joseph 125 E 4th.
More, F 41th and 3d-av.
Montgomery, G colored, 55 W 44th.
Morray, R 77 E 7?d.
Nore, N Blackwell's Island
Mooney, T Black 11 Island.
Manier, B Black 11 Island.
Miles, J 734 4th-av.
Martin, W 4 th and 3d-av.
Moore, Wm Black 11 Island.
Mallony, A 162 E 49th.
McAnnelly, J 45th & 4th-

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THE FALL OF SUMTER.

Gen. Gillmore Reports Its Demolition.

His Batteries at Distances Varying from 3,330 to 4,240 Yards.

FIRE OPENED UPON CHARLESTON.

Beauregard's Opinion of the Missiles Employed.

A Detailed Report by Col. Turner of the Damage Done to Sumter.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. GILLMORE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 24, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A., Washington, D. C:

SIR: I have the honor to report the practical demolition of Fort Sumter as the result of our seven days' bombardment of that work, including two days of which a powerful northeasterly storm most seriously diminished the accuracy and effect of our fire.

Fort Sumter is to-day a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins. My Chief of Artillery, Col. J. N. TURNER, reports its destruction so far complete that it is no longer of any avail in the defences of Charleston. He also says that by a longer fire it could be made more completely a ruin and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for the defence of the harbor.

My breaching batteries were located at distances varying between 3,330 and 4,240 yards from the work, and now remain as efficient as ever. I deem it unnecessary at present to continue their fire upon the ruins at Sumter.

I have also, at great labor, and under a heavy fire from James Island, established batteries on my left, within effective range of the heart of Charleston, and have opened with them, after giving Gen. BEAUREGARD due notice of my intention to do so.

My notification to Gen. BEAUREGARD, his reply thereto, with the threat of retaliation, and my rejoinder, have been transmitted to the Army Headquarters.

The projectiles from my batteries entered the city, and Gen. BEAUREGARD himself designates them as the most destructive missiles ever used in war.

The report of my Chief of Artillery, and an accurate sketch of the ruins of Sumter, taken at 12 M. yesterday, six hours before we ceased firing, are herewith transmitted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

REPORT OF COL J. W. TURNER.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., AUG. 23.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the effect that our breaching batteries have had upon Fort Sumter, and the condition of that work to-night.

At the close of the seven days' bombardment the gorge wall of the Fort is almost a complete mass of ruins for the distance of several casemates. About midway on this face the ramps is are removed nearly, and in places quite to the arches; and, but for the sand-bags with which the casemates were filled, and which has served to sustain the broken arches and masses of masonry, it would have long since been entirely cut away, and with it the arches to the floor of the second tier of casemates. The debris on this front now forms a rampart, reaching as high as the floor of these casemates. The parapet walls of the two northeasterly faces is completely carried away, a small portion only being left in the angle made with the gorge wall, and the ramparts of these faces are also a total ruin.

Quite one-half of our projectiles seem to have struck the parade and parapet of these two faces, and judging from the effect that they have had upon the gorge wall, within our observation, the destruction of the masonry on these two sides must be very great, and I am of the opinion that nearly every arch in these fronts must be broken in. But one gun remains in position on these two fronts, and this is in the angle of the gorge, and I think unserviceable. The ruin extends around, taking in the northeastern face as far as can be seen.

A portion of this face, adjoining the angle it makes with the southeasterly face is concealed, but from the great number of missiles which have struck in this angle during the last two days, it cannot be otherwise than greatly damaged, and I do not think any guns can be left on this face in a serviceable condition. The ramparts in this angle, as well as in the southeasterly face, must be plowed up and greatly shattered.

The parapet on this latter face is torn off in many places, as we can see, and I hardly think the platforms of the remaining guns on this face could have escaped.

With the assistance of a powerful glass, I cannot determine that more than one of these guns can be used, and it has been dismounted once. The carriages of the others are evidently more or less shattered, and such is the parapet and parade in the immediate vicinity of this gun, that it probably could not be served for any length of time.

In fine, the destruction of the fort is so far complete, that it is to-day of no avail in the defence of the harbor of Charleston.

By a longer fire it can be made more completely a ruin and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for the defence of the harbor.

I therefore respectfully submit my opinion that a continuance of our fire is no longer necessary, as giving us no ends adequate for the consumption of our resources.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN N. TURNER.
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

To Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, Commanding Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C.

Reported Occupation of Sumter and Wagner.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 28,

The gunboat *Western World*, Capt. GREGORY, arrived this morning from off Wilmington, and reports the arrival there of the United States steamer *Florida*, from Charleston, with the intelligence that the Union forces occupied Forts Sumter and Wagner on Monday last.

[Our advices direct from Charleston by the *Arago*, are to Tuesday. They make no mention of the occupation of either Sumter or Wagner by our forces. —ED. TIMES.]

Incidents of the Siege.

The following items are from the correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:

I am sorry to learn that the 300-pounder Parrott burst yesterday after the seventh fire. It was fired out seven times; the first shot fell short, but the other six went square through Sumter, exploding inside. These six shots changed the whole face of the ruins, lowering the mass of debris at least twenty feet, and throwing open the whole rear of the fort. The shells now are entering through the rear wall and striking against the casemates of the front wall, some of them passing entirely through.

The *Mohaska*, whilst engaged with the *Cimerons*, *Ladona*, *Ottowa* and *Doi Ching*, also exploded her 10-inch rifle on Friday afternoon. No one was injured.

Both of the Whitworth guns of the Naval battery are also disabled. The finest one showed symptoms of bursting, and the second, yesterday, by a premature explosion, killed four of the gunners. They have both been abandoned as poor concerns, not to be compered with the Parrotts.

A SINGULAR SIEGE.

The siege of Fort Sumter that is now going on is probably the first attempt in the military history of the world where a distant fortification has been literally besieged over the heads of the garrisons of two other fortifications in direct line with the point attacked. The three works stand about as follows:

Our Batteries,	Wagner.	Gregg.	Sum'er.
□	□	□	□

Our nearest batteries are 3,200 yards, or one mile and three-quarters from Sumter, 500 yards from Wagner and one mile from Battery Gregg. Our batteries range from 3,200 to 4,000 yards from Sumter, and the average is about 3,500 yards, or two miles. Whenever the two intermediate works become troublesome, Admiral DAHLGREN takes them in hand and restores quiet; and at times he order his fleet to amuse themselves and annoy their occupants when they have given no cause for offence. When they are all quiet he does all he can to admonish them of the necessity of keeping quiet, and when troublesome he administers an admonition in the shape of shot and shell, which proves effectual. Thus these two formidable works are, in a measure, silent spectators of the contest going on over their heads.

A REBEL RAM AND THE IRONSIDES.

The *Ironsides* reports a rebel ram of some description to have been alongside of her early on Friday morning. Singular to say, she was not discovered until she struck against the side of the vessel. Her decks were even with the water, and there was a square turret in the centre. She was hailed, and the answer was, "The ing *Live Yankee*, from Port Royal." They attempted to train their guns upon her, but she was so low that they could not be brought to bear. She moved rapidly, and steamed off directly ahead of the *Ironsides*, which fired six or seven shots after her.

OPERATIONS OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

Official Reports of the Expeditions up the White and Yazoo Rivers.

Rebel Steamers Captured and Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

Rear-Admiral PORTER forwards the report of Lieut. BACHE, relative to the White River expedition. He first stopped at Des Arc, on the White River, and burnt Confederate stores, destroyed the telegraph wires, &c., and then sent the *Cricket* after the steamers *Tom Gregg* and *Kaskaskia*, which he had reason to believe were hid up the river, while he and the *Mormora* proceeded to Augusta, thirty miles further. There he obtained valuable information of the enemy, which was subsequently confirmed, namely: that the grand Southern army was concentrating at Brownsville, to make their line of defence on the Bayou Melo. Gen. PRICE was there, and Gen. KIRBY SMITH at Little Rock. Gen. MARMADUKE had crossed the river a few days before, and was then crossing Little Red River. [Brownsville is a short distance northeast of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas.]

Leaving the *Marmora* off the mouth, Lieut. BACHE went up the Little Red with the *Lexington*. When about twenty-five miles distant, he met the *Cricket* with the two prizes which she had captured at Searcy, fifteen miles further on. She also destroyed MARMADUKE'S pontoon bridge, leaving a portion of the latter's brigade on the other side of the river. The *Cricket* was fired into by MARMADUKE'S men, and had about twenty soldiers wounded, out of one hundred and fifty. Both vessels were attacked coming down the river. Some cotton and a few prisoners were captured with the prizes. The *Tom Gregg* is a fine side-wheel steamer, as is also the *Kaskaskia*, though somewhat older. They are now officered and manned, and are retained to coöperate with the army. All along the river the farmers were glad at our presence, and many Union demonstrations were made. The captured boats were the only means of transportation the rebels had on the river, and, therefore, our taking them is a heavy blow inflicted upon them. Lieut. DUNNINGTON, who was formerly captured, while in command of Arkansas Post, is now fitting out at Little Rock the *Ponchartrain*, the last ram the rebels have in these waters. If she ventures outside the sheals, Admiral PORTER says she will be captured.

Admiral PORTER, in communicating the results of the last expedition up the Yazoo River to recover the *Baron de Kalb*, the particulars of which have already been published, says that the visit cost the rebels more than was at first supposed.

Capt. WALKER has received information to be relied on that, besides the five steamers at or near the City of Yazoo, ISAAC BROWN, late Lieutenant in the United States Navy, in a panic, and for fear they would fall into our hands, set fire to and destroyed fourteen others, among them nine large ones, the machinery of which was intended to be sent to Selma, Ala., for the gunboats building there. There are no more steamers on the Yazoo. All the vessels which sought refuge there as the safest place in rebeldom have been destroyed.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* arrived last evening from New-York with 700 rebel prisoners, who will leave for City Point this afternoon to be exchanged.

The Mobile *Daily Tribune*, of Aug. 18, says:

"There are sixteen vessels in the harbor at Pensacola, ten of which are vessels-of-war and six transports. The Yankees are building two immense hospitals at the navy-yard, each 300 feet long and three stories high. All the negroes are being sent to New-Orleans to be placed in the Yankee armies there."

The following deaths are reported in the Hampton and Chesapeake Hospitals:

J. C. Whichmond, Co. D, 17th N. Y.—died Aug. 25.
Silas Havens, Co. I, 19th Wisconsin—died Aug. 25.
Gilbert M. Vanvelser, 130th N. Y.—died Aug. 24.

Died in the Portsmouth Hospital:

G. D. Chapman, 13th New-Hampshire, Aug. 24.
W. H. Tyrrell, 13th New-Hampshire, Aug. 25.

Presentation of a Sword to Gen. Meade.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Aug. 28, 1863.

A superb sword was presented to Gen. MEADE this afternoon by Brig.-Gen. CRAWFORD, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, in the name of the division. The presentation took place near the Rappahannock, at Gen. CRAWFORD'S headquarters. The grounds were tastefully decorated with evergreen bowers, arches and avenues. Gov. CURTIN and Staff, MORTON MCMICHAEL, and others were present. The sword was presented to Gen. MEADE in a brief and appropriate speech, to which the recipient responded, and was followed by Col. ROBERTS, Gov. CURTIN, and others. The addresses generally were of a patriotic character and were highly appreciated by the large assemblage present. The remarks of Gen. MEADE, as he rehearsed the various battles in which the Reserves had sustained a prominent and honorable position, elicited great applause. The festal portion of the programme was progressing when our reporter left.

NATIONAL TROOPS IN NEW-YORK.

WHY THEY ARE HERE.

Important Correspondence Between Gen. Dix and Gov. Seymour.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 27, 1863.

To the Editors of the New-York Express:

GENTLEMEN: I find in your paper of yesterday the following paragraph:

"The Administration seems to have made up its mind not to take Richmond, or to occupy Virginia, and our impression is that it does not mean 'to conquer' Virginia until after the Presidential election, so as not to have the Virginia vote in the next Presidential ballot-box. Hence, Gen. MEADE is despoiled of his forces, and some 30,000—some say 40,000—soldiers are encamped here in our beautiful parks, parading before our great hotels, in some places, there robbing the laboring classes of their places of airing or enjoyment, as in Tompkins-square, while all the forts around swarm with soldiers. The conquest of New-York seems of much more importance to the Administration, just now, than the conquest of Virginia."

As the troops on service in this City were sent here at my request, I forward to you for publication a correspondence between the Governor of this State and myself, which will explain my reasons for asking a military force to be placed at my disposal while the draft of men for the army was in progress. It was my wish that the law governing the draft should have been executed under the protection of the military power of the State. In case of armed resistance to it, not only because such an arrangement would have given evidence of the cordial cooperation of the State authorities with the Federal Government in carrying out an important war measure, but because it would have rendered unnecessary the withdrawal of troops from the field at a time when they were actually employed in bringing the rebellion to a close.

Had my application to the Governor been successful, I should not have asked the General Government to send to this State a single soldier to aid in asserting its authority, and in protecting its officers from violence in the discharge of their duties. I am, very respectfully yours,

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, July 30, 1863.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: As the draft under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, will probably be resumed in this City at an early day, I am desirous of knowing whether the military power of the State may be relied on to enforce the execution of the law, in case of forcible resistance to it. I am very anxious that there should be perfect harmony of action between the Federal Government and that of the State of New-York; and if under your authority to see the laws faithfully executed, I can feel assured that the act referred to will be enforced. I need not ask the War Department to put at my disposal for the purpose troops in the service of the United States. I am the more unwilling to make such a request, as they could not be withdrawn in any considerable number from the field without prolonging the war and giving aid and encouragement to the enemies of the Union at the very moment when our successes promise, with a vigorous effort, the speedy suppression of the rebellion. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

To Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Command Eastern Department, &c.:

SIR: I received your letter on Saturday. I have this day sent to the President of the United States a communication in relation to the draft in this State. I believe his answer will relieve you and me from the painful questions growing out of an armed enforcement of the Conscription law in this patriotic State, which has contributed so largely and freely to the support of the National cause during the existing war. When I receive the President's answer I will write to you again upon the subject of your letter.

Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 8, 1863.

His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: I had the honor to receive on the evening of the 5th inst., your letter of the 3d, in reply to mine of the 30th ult., informing me that you had made a communication to the President of the United States in relation to the draft in this State, and expressing your belief that his answer would relieve you and me "from the painful questions growing out of an armed enforcement of the Conscription act," &c.

Your Excellency promises to write to me again on the subject when you have received the President's answer. It will afford me great pleasure to hear from you and to receive an affirmative answer to the inquiry contained in my letter. But I owe it to my position as Commander of this Military Department to anticipate this reply by some suggestions arising out of your answer to me.

You are, no doubt, aware that the draft has been nearly completed in the nine Western Districts, and that it has also been completed in several Districts and is in successful progress in others in the central part of the State, under the orders of the Provost-Marshal-General. It is my duty now as Commanding officer of the troops in the service of United States in the Department, if called on by the enrolling officers, to aid them in resisting forcible opposition to the execution of the law; and it was from an earnest desire to avoid the necessity of employing for the purpose any of my forces, which have been placed here to garrison the forts and protect the public property, that I wished to see the act enforced by the military power of the State in case of armed and organized resistance to it. But holding such resistance to the paramount law of Congress to be disorganizing and revolutionary, treason, unless effectually suppressed, to the overthrow of the Government itself, to the success of the insurgents in the secoded States, and to universal anarchy, I designed, if your coöperation could not be relied on, to ask the General Government for a force which should be adequate to insure the execution of the law, and to meet any emergency growing out of it.

The act under which the draft is in progress was, as your Excellency is aware, passed to meet the difficulty of keeping up the army through the system of volunteering to the standard of force deemed necessary to suppress the insurrection. The service of every man capable of bearing arms is in all countries, those specially in which power is responsible to the people, due to the Government when its existence is in peril. The service is the price of the protection which he receives, and of the safeguards with which the law surrounds him in the enjoyment of his property and life. The act authorizing the draft is entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces." I regret that your Excellency should have characterized it as "the Conscription act"—a phrase borrowed from a foreign system of enrollment, with odious features, from which ours is wholly free, and originally adopted in the law in question by those who desire to bring it into reproach and defeat its execution. I impute to your Excellency no such purpose. On the contrary, I assume it to have been altogether inadvertent. But I regret it because there is danger that, in thus designating it and deprecating "an armed enforcement" of it, you may be understood to regard it as an obnoxious law, which ought not to be carried into execution, thus throwing the influence of your high position against the Government in a conflict for its existence.

The call which has been made for service is for one-fifth part of the arms-bearing population between 20 and 35 years of age, and of the unmarried between 35 and 45.

The insurgent authorities at Richmond have not only called into service heretofore the entire class between 18 and 35, but are now extending to classes more advanced in age. The burden which the loyal States are called on to sustain is not, in proportion to population, one-tenth part as onerous as that which has been assumed by the seceded States. Shall not we, if necessary, be ready to do as much for the preservation of our political institutions, as they are doing to overthrow and destroy them—as much for the cause of stable government as they for the cause of treason and for the disorganization of society on this continent? I say the disorganization of society; for no man of reflection can doubt where secession would end if a Southern Confederacy should be successfully established.

I cannot doubt that the people of this patriotic State, which you justly say has done so much for the country during the existing war, will respond to the call now made upon them. The alacrity and enthusiasm with which they have repeatedly rushed to arms for the support of the Government and the defence of the National flag from insult and degradation, have exalted the character and given new vigor to the moral power of the State, and will inspire our descendants with magnanimous resolution for generations to come. This example of fidelity to all that is honorable and elevated in public duty must not be tarnished. The recent riots in this City, coupled as they were with the most atrocious and revolting crimes, have cast a shadow over it for the moment. But the promptitude with which the majesty of the law was vindicated, and the fearlessness with which a high judicial functionary is pronouncing judgment upon the guilty, have done and are doing much to efface what, under a different course of action, might have been an indelible stain upon the reputation of the City. It remains only for the people to vindicate themselves from reproach in the eyes of the country and the world by a cheerful acquiescence in the law. That it has defects, is generally conceded. That it will involve cases of personal hardship is not disputed. War, when waged for self-defence, for the maintenance of great principles, and for the national life, is not exempt from the suffering inseparable from all conflicts which are decided by the shock of armies; and it is by our firmness and patriotism in meeting all the calls of our country upon us that we achieve the victory, and prove ourselves worthy of it and the cause for which we toil and suffer.

Whatever defects the act authorizing the enrollment and draft may have, it is the law of the land, framed in good faith by the representatives of the people, and it must be presumed to be consistent with the provisions of the Constitution until pronounced to be in conflict with them by competent judicial tribunals. Those, therefore, who array themselves against it are obnoxious to far severer censure than the ambitious and misguided men who are striving to subvert our Government, for the latter are acting by color of sanction under legislatures and conventions of the people in the States they represent. Among us, resistance to the law by those who claim and enjoy the protection of the Government has no semblance of justification, and becomes the very blackest of political crimes, not only because it is revolt against the constituted authorities of the country, but because it would be practically striking a blow for treason and arousing to renewed efforts and new crimes those who are staggering to their fall under the resistless power of our recent victories.

In conclusion, I renew the expression of my anxiety to be assured by Your Excellency, at the earliest day practicable, that the military power of the State will, in case of need, be employed to enforce the draft. I desire to receive the assurance because, under a mixed system of government like ours, it is best that resistance to the law should be put down by the authority of the State in which it occurs. I desire it also because I shall otherwise deem it my duty to call on the General Government for a force, which shall not only be adequate to insure the execution of the law, but which shall enable me to carry out such decisive measures as shall leave their impress upon the mind of the country for years to come.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 15, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the East:

SIR: I have received the final answer of the President to my suggestions with regard to the draft in this State. I regret that he did not see fit to comply with my requests, as I am confident that a generous reliance upon the patriotism of the people, to fill the thinned ranks of our armies by voluntary enlistments would hereafter, as it has heretofore, prove more effectual than any conscription. As I have fully expressed my views on this subject in my correspondence with the President, of which I send you a copy, it is not necessary to refer again to those topics.

I had hoped the same opportunity would be afforded New-York that has been given to other States, of showing to the world that no compulsory process was needful to send from this State its full quota of men to reinforce our armies. As you state in your letter that it is your duty to enforce the act of Congress, and as you apprehend its provisions may excite popular resistance, it is proposed you should know the position which will be held by the State authorities. Of course, under no circumstances can they perform duties expressly confided to others; nor can they undertake to relieve others from their proper responsibilities. But there can be no violations of good order, no riotous proceedings, no disturbances of the public peace, which are not infractions of the laws of the State, and those laws will be enforced under all circumstances. I shall take care that all the executive officers of this State perform their duties vigorously and thoroughly, and if need be the military power will be called into requisition.

As you are an officer of the General Government, and not of the State, it does not become me to make suggestions to you with regard to your action under a law of Congress. You will, of course, be governed by your instructions, and your own views of duty; and it would be unbecoming in me to obtrude my opinions upon one who is charged with high responsibilities, and who is in no degree subject to my direction or responsible to me for anything which he may do in accordance with his own judgment, and in pursuance of his convictions of propriety.

Yours, truly, &c.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 18, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: I did not receive until last evening your letter of the 15th inst.

Immediately on my arrival in this City, on the 18th ult., I called on you with Gen. CANBY, and in a subsequent interview with you at my Headquarters, I expressed the wish that no draft in this State should be executed without the employment of troops in the service of the United States. In a letter addressed to you on the 30th ult., I renewed more formally the expression of this wish, and stated that if the military power of the State could be relied on to enforce the draft, in case of forcible resistance to it, I need not call on the Secretary of War for troops for that purpose. In the same spirit, when some of the Marshals in the interior applied to me for and against threatened violence, I referred them to you in order that they might be protected by your authority. It was my earnest wish that the Federal arm should neither be seen nor felt in the execution of the law for enrolling and calling out the National forces, but that it might be carried out under the ægis of the State, which has so often been interposed between the General Government and its enemies.

Not having received an answer from you, I applied to the Secretary of War on the 14th inst., for a force adequate to the object. The call was promptly responded to, and I shall be ready to meet all opposition to the draft. I trust, however, that your determination of which your letter advises me, to call into requisition the military power, if need be, to put down violations of good order, riotous proceedings and disturbances of the public peace as infractions of the laws of this State, will render it unnecessary to use the troops under my command for the purpose, and that their only service here may be to protect the public property and the officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties, and to give to those who intend to uphold the Government, as well as those who are seeking to subvert it, the assurance that its authority will always be firmly and effectually maintained.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 20, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, Commanding Department of the East:

SIR: I have received yours without date, in answer to my letter of the 15th inst. You are already advised of the causes of my delay in answering the suggestions in your communication of the 28th of July. It is also proper I should state to you that no notice was given to me of the time when the draft would be made in the City of New-York, neither was I advised of the draft which was begun in July and interrupted by riotous proceedings. I learned from the New-York journals, received here on Monday, that the draft would be made on Wednesday, which gave me but one day's time, in an unofficial notice, on which to consult with the Generals commanding militia in the Counties of New-York and Kings.

The notices sent to me by Col. FAY advise me of the completion of the enrollment in the several districts, the number to be drafted and the fact that the draft is ordered.

I send you herewith a copy of one of these letters: they are all substantially alike. They do not state when the draft will be made, and in most cases several weeks, and in some instances more than a month, elapse before the draft is made. I therefore expected some interval between the notice and the draft. In the case of the Sixth District in New-York, the letter of Mr. FAY was received the day before the draft commenced.

You will see that no time was allowed for getting credits for volunteers, for making suggestions or preparations. I do not know that the fault rests with Col. FAY, but it is proper for me to state these facts.

Truly yours, &c.
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Lawrence Massacre—Relief for the Widows and Orphans.

THE FIRST CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The first contribution received at this office for the Lawrence fund, was accompanied by the following note. The writer, as will be seen, has but one arm, nor he would do something more effective, though it could not be more worthy.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1863.

To the Hon. H. J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find five dollars for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Lawrence massacre. I hope to God that the men engaged in it will never see an October sun. If I had both hands I would have been on my way there before this time. Yours,

WILLIAM RENFREW, Flagman 3d-av. R. R.

NOTE AND CONTRIBUTION FROM A NAVAL OFFICER.

NAW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1863.

SIR: An appeal has been made in the columns of the TIMES of this morning, in behalf of the sufferers of *Lawrence*, to which I hope there will be a generous response, and the maxim that "Charity begins at home" thoroughly vindicated. Deeply sympathizing in their distress, and in the cause for which they suffered, I inclose fifty dollars toward alleviating their misfortunes. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

MARTIN DUANE,
U. S. N., and a citizen of Kansas.

I add to the above five dollars.

NATHAN P. HEATH, U. S. N.

EXEMPTION ORDINANCE

Passed by the Board of Supervisors---Signed by the Mayor.

Military, Firemen and Police Provided For.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Supervisors held a special meeting, and passed, with but one vote, Mr. ELY'S, in the negative, an ordinance appropriating two millions of dollars for the exemption of the military of this City, active firemen, and exempt firemen doing active duty, and the police resident of and doing service in this City. It also provides for exempting in certain cases of indigence, where the drafted has a family depending on him for support, and also for peculiar cases of hardships in the draft lot.

The Committee designated in the ordinance to decide upon claims for exemptions is non-partisen, being the Mayor, Comptroller, Supervisors POADY, BLUNT, TWEED and STRAWAY, three from each party.

The Board of Supervisors have seen the hopelessness of unity of action betwixt the Mayor and the Boards, and therefore called a special meeting for consideration of the subject. On suggestion of Supervisor POADY, a preamble was adopted, setting forth that action on the draft was necessary. That no hopes of agreement between the Mayor and Common Council existed, and authorizing the Committee on Annual Taxes to consult with the Mayor and Comptroller, and agree on an exempting ordinence which the Supervisors could pass and which His Honor could approve. The result was the reporting of the ordinance, published below, which in all essential particulars corresponds with the views of the Mayor, as set forth in his veto of the Common Council progeny, or prodigy. It was promptly passed, and so soon as passed it received the Mayor's signature. It is about the same that Comptroller BRENNAN submitted, unsuccessfully, to the Common Council caucus the other day.

What will become of the Three Million ordinance, vetoed and lying in the Common Council, is not known. At the time the Supervisors were doing their good work, both the City Boards were in session, diligently resolving not to yield to the Mayor's veto, and appointing Committees to raise the funds contemplated in their ordinance on the strength of their pledge to pass it over his objections. But they have to wait some days yet, ere they can act upon the veto. Meantime the Comptroller is not disposed to let the grass grow ere the work of raising the money is begun, and advertises at once for the loan, the books opening to-day at his office. Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer or at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the county for equal amounts, redeemable on or before Sept. 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

It is confidently expected that capitalists will promptly take the loan—the investment being one not hampered by informality or irregularity.

AN ORDINANCE.

To provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York, who have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of preventing the withdrawal from this City at the present time of a considerable number of active, able-bodied citizens, whose presence and services are deemed necessary for the maintenance of public order and the security of its inhabitants, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay, as hereinafter provided, such sum and sums of money as may be necessary to procure acceptable substitutes, not exceeding three hundred dollars for any one substitute, for any of the following described citizens who are liable under the provisions of the act of Congress passed March 3, 1863, to be drafted into the military service of the United States, and who have been, or may hereafter be actually so drafted to serve during the existing war, not exceeding three years, that is to say,

1. The active members of the Fire Department, who were such on the tenth day of the present month of August.

2. The exempt members of the Fire Department who perform active duty in the said Department.

3. The regular members of the Metropolitan Police force resident in and doing duty in this County.

4. The regular members of the active Militia force of the State in this City.

SEC. 2. The moneys authorized by the preceding section to be paid for substitutes, shall be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their authorized agents, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as said Comptroller may designate, immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their acceptance and actual muster into the service aforesaid.

SEC. 3. In case such substitute or any of them cannot be procured within the time they may be required, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to pay to the proper officer of the United States the sum necessary to procure the exemption of the persons enumerated in the first section of this ordinance for whom substitutes are not furnished.

SEC. 4. Whenever any citizen, other than those enumerated in the first section of this ordinance, having a family depending on him for support, who are in such indigent circumstances as to require pecuniary assistance, shall be drafted and actually mustered into the service as aforesaid, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to pay in addition to the aid now provided and allowed to the families of volunteers, from the Soldiers' Family Aid Fund of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of three hundred dollars, the same to be paid in such installments and at such times as in the judgment of the Comptroller will best afford the assistance needed by such family, *provided* that no such payment shall be made except upon a certificate to be signed by a majority of the Committee hereinafter named, setting forth the name, residence and occupation of such drafted person; also, the number of his children or other dependents, and that they are in such circumstances as to require relief beyond the amount authorized to be paid them from the Soldiers' Family Aid Fund aforesaid, which certificate be filed in the Comptroller's office.

SEC. 5. The Mayor, Comptroller and the following named members of this Board, that is to say, ELIJAH F. PURDY, DARSON HUNT, WM. M. TWEED and WM. R. STRAWAY, are hereby constituted and appointed a Committee to receive applications from the families of the drafted persons mentioned in the last preceding section for the additional aid thereby provided; and it shall be the duty of said Committee to carefully investigate all such applications, and to issue proper certificates in behalf of the families who, by the provisions of this ordinance, are, or may become, entitled to the additional aid aforesaid.

SEC. 6. In all cases of citizens situated as described in the fourth section of this ordinance, who may elect to furnish a substitute, instead of serving personally, upon furnishing the Comptroller a certificate, setting forth the particulars so called in said fourth section, in regard to the pecuniary circumstances of such drafted person, together with satisfactory evidence that said person has furnished a substitute, who has been duly accepted and mustered into the service, in the room and stead of such drafted person, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to pay to such substitute or his order, the sum of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. In case any citizen who is in indigent circumstances, and has a family depending upon him for support, shall be drafted, and the condition of whose family shall be such as to render it, in the opinion of the Committee, designated in the fifth section of this ordinance, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and he shall be unable to furnish a substitute within the time required, he shall report the fact to the said Committee, and that said Committee shall have power, in case they think proper to do so, to excuse him from furnishing such substitute, and in that case they shall notify the Comptroller thereof, who shall thereupon pay the proper officer the sum necessary to procure the exemption of such indigent person from the draft.

SEC. 8. In order that the Comptroller may be enabled to make the several payments hereinbefore authorized and the expenses necessarily incurred in the execution of this ordinance, he is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the faith and credit of the County of New-York, the sum of two millions of dollars ($2,000,000,) which is hereby appropriated therefor.

SEC. 9. For the money so borrowed the Comptroller shall execute and deliver to the persons lending the same, Bonds of the County of New-York, which shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor and sealed with the Common Seal of this Board, attested by the Clerk, which shall bear interest at such rate as may be agreed upon, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable on or before the first day of September, 1864.

SEC. 10. For the payment and redemption of said Bonds and the interest thereon, according to their tenor, the faith of the County of New-York and of the Board of Supervisors of said County is hereby solemnly pledged.

The Draft Concluded in this City.

Yesterday the draft concluded in this City. It has been carried on without the least interference in any district, and without an intimation of disturbance. The vile, cowardly rabble who, on the former occasion, took advantage of the powerless condition of the City, to rob, burn and murder, were cowed into submission by the preparations made to enforce the law, and on overt acts to summarily and severely handle them. There is no occasion for any congratulation that "everything passed off quietly." The thieves and vagebonds who committed the former outrages and interruptions, deserve no such indirect acknowledgments. It was determined this time that "everything *should* pass off quietly," and that the law to its last letter should be inforced and obeyed—not only so far as the ignorant and brutish, who held riot revel before were concerned, but also the master spirits who encouraged them on, yet held themselves aloof from active participation. There has been a wonderful improvement in act and tongue in this City within two weeks, and it is due to the determined action of the National and Local Government, and to the determination of every decent citizen that the law should be sustained at any all cost.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Probable Evacuation of Chattanooga and East Tennessee.

STEVENSON, Ala., Friday, Aug. 28.

It is probable that the rebels are evacuating Chattanooga and all East Tennessee. Deserters who come within Gen. REYNOLDS' lines report that they are moving guns and useful and important machinery from the founderies at Chattanooga to Atlanta. The rebel cavalry is reported to be concentrating at Rome, Ga.

A SMALL REBEL SUCCESS.

Capture of the United States Gunboat Satellite and the Tug Reliance.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 28.

The gunboat *Currituck* reports that the gunboat *Satellite* and tug *Reliance* were captured by the rebels near the mouth of the Rappahannock River on Tuesday last.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 28 P. M.

The gunboat *Meigs* arrived at Point Lookout at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, and reports having met the gunboat *Currituck* in the Chesapeake Bay. Her Captain reported that the gunboat *Satellite* and the tugboat *Relinnce*, Capt. DUNCAN, with the crews of both vessels, were captured on Tuesday by the rebels near the mouth of the Rappahannock River.

The Captain of the *Satellite* was reported killed, and the Captain of the *Reliance* wounded.

THE REPORT DOUBTED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

A report is published that the gunboats *Reliance* and *Satellite*, of the Potomac flotilla, were captured several days ago off the mouth of the Rapoahannock; but neither official nor ordinary confirmation of the rumor has been received here to-day.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

New-Orleans Advices to the 20th—A Disastrous Collision, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

New-Orleans advices up to the 20th, received to-day, contain but little news.

The ship *C. C. Duncan* from Boston, with 75,000 bushels of coals, had arrived.

Eighty bales of low middling cotton sold at 56½c. There was very little cotton on sale.

The steamboat *Courier*, with the Forty-ninth Illinois regiment on board, came into collision with the steamboat *Des Arc*, 30 miles below Memphis. The *Courier* sank. Some lives were lost—how many is yet unknown.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Unsuccessful Blockade Runners—Capture of the Steamer Cronstadt, &c.

The steamer *Corsica*, from Nassau, Aug. 24, arrived yesterday.

Quite a riot took place at Granttown between the inhabitants and soldiers. Two or three were killed on both sides.

Several blockade runners had returned to Nassau from unsuccessful attempts to get into Southern ports.

An arrival at Nassau from Havana reports that the old walls of Havana had been demolished.

The gunboat *Juanita* sailed from Havana on the 12th inst., in pursuit of the rebel steamer *Nita*, which had sailed the same day for Mobile.

The Nassau *Guardian*, of the 22d, says:

"The steamer *Cronstadt* was captured by the Federal gunboat *Rhode Island* on Sunday last, about 42 miles from Abaco, while on her way from Wilmington to this port. The pilot, second mate, and two engineers belonging to the *Cronstadt* left in a

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT.

Names Drawn Yesterday in the Fifth and Ninth Districts.

Draft in the Fifth District.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Pursuant to announcement, the draft for the Fifth District was commenced at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, at the Old Police Headquarters on Broome-street, with the same force of Police and military on guard, and the same throng in and around the building as on the two preceding days. Inspector LEONARD and Capts. BALDWIN, ROBERTS and WILLIAMSON had charge of the Metropolitans, and Capts. JORDAN and BRYANT of the United States infantry.

A Committee of Citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, consisting of Ex-Councilman ANDREW J. MILLER, Geo. H. SHARP and Richard AUSTIN, examined and inspected the ballots, and declared all to be in proper order. It was then announced by District-Attorney FITCH that the number of ballots deposited in the wheel was 3,465, of which 565 were to be drawn; and after Mr. MILLER had stated his perfect confidence in the fairness of all the preparations, Capt. DILLON formally opened the drawings. Mr. FRANCIS NORMAN was blindfolded, and the Commissioner proceeded to read aloud the lucky numbers that emerged.

The first name drawn was HENRY BUSH, 570 Grand-street. The work then went on in rapid order, it being determined, if possible, to complete the remainder of the district, including the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, with the day. The usual hilarity followed the utterance aloud of some of the curious combinations of Christian and surnames revealed by the wheel, and the draft of colored citizens, seemingly considerable, was also a source of amusement.

A.

Ambrose, J A 199 Delancey.
Anthony, Peter, 510 Grand.
Adler, S 167 Rivington.
Anderson, A 2 Canton.
Asher, Jno 306 Delancey.
Abel, Chas 206 Division.
Anderson, M 31 Cannon.
Ahlmann, Benj 61 Willett.
Ashfield, A 43 Tompkins.
Alheuer, Hy 161 Broome.
Atwell, Benj 5 Lewis.
Ashmar, Wm 72 Canton.
Atchinson, D 389 Grand.
August, Jacob 504 Grand.
Ayres, Phil 25 Attorney.
Ackerman, F 32 Ridge.
Alexander, A 31 Pitt.

Adams, J 181 Clinton, rear.
Anderson, Wm 31 Cannon.
Abel, Geo 70 Willett.
Alginelli, P 28 Suffolk, rear.
Affeld, T 200 Delancey.
Adams, Phil 32 Attorney.
Ackerman, J 45 Columbia.
Austin, Rich'd 190 Broome.
Adams, Robt 141 Delancey.
Angel, Jno A 27 Sheriff.
Adrian, St 24 Suffolk.
Anderson, W 165 Canton.
Angius, Thos 271 Delancey.
Aaron, Ahin 496 Grand.
Austin, S 228 Delancey.
Acker, L 319 Rivington.

B.

Blore, Robt 21 Hester.
Bannington, J 257 Delaneey.
Butts, Thomas 4 Hester.
Banker, Jos 606 Grand.
Born, Jacob 90 Norfolk.
Bann, M T 154 Clinton.
Bamback, Jno 30 Ridge.
Barrow, Jas 35 Cannon.
Barnhart, W 155 Delancey.
Betz, Geo 12 Ridge.
Berris, Robt 151 Rivington.
Brady, Jas 119 Clinton.
Brandenburg, F 59 Broome.
Burckhardt, G 32 Sheriff.
Brandt, J 185 Clinton.
Burke, Pat 32 Willett.
Backus, J 30 Lewis.
Benson, J 163 Mulberry, (rear.)
Brennan, Jas 506 Grand.
Bogel, T 30 Willett.
Bertrand, Hy 180 Clinton.
Berry, T C 104 Suffolk.
Brown, Edwin 1 Suffolk.
Brunt, Gen 148 Delancey.
Brown, Hy 16 Columbia.
Brafling, Samuel 68 Broome
Boone, Simon 117 Clinton.
Burke, Robt 177 Delancey.
Benk, Gustav 204 Delancey.
Boh, Jno 42 Sheriff.
Burns, F 19 Delaneey.
Blake, Chas 51 Willett.
Brann, Luis 32 Broome.
Baker, Jno 100 Norfolk.
Benson, Hy 90 Broome.
Blackburn, Jno 56 Willett.

Bonham, Wm 119 Clinton.
Black, Thos 47 Lewis.
Brainard, Thos 84 Broome.
Bisselhof, Frank 117 Clinton.
Baer, Jno 251 Rivington.
Brown, Wm 1 Suffolk.
Burke, Ed 15 Willett.
Brown, Daniel 28 Suffolk.
Botch, M 140 Delancey.
Bailey, F 236 Attorney.
Buckley, R 180 Clinton.
Burns, Ed 12 Columbia.
Blath, Anton 210 Delancey.
Benta, J 299 Rivington.
Brommer, Jno 163 Delancey.
Baer, L 387 Grand.
Brown, Geo 2 Pitt.
Bowden, John 46 Suffolk.
Baker, S 43 Tompkins.
Breen, Geo 185 Clinton.
Buskirk, L 28 Lewis.
Baines, Jno 22 Willett.
Bock, Jno 54 Columbia.
Bacht, Ben 113 Clinton.
Boyce, Peter 75 Broome.
Bannmann, A 177 Grand.
Barlin, Jno 254 Delancey.
Brenda, Adolph 115 Clinton.
Baumann Albert 510 Grand.
Byrnes, Mich'l 272 Delancey
Brady, Jno 265 Delancey.
Bowen, Wm 26 Suffolk.
Brady, Michael 49 Willett.
Blasati, Jas 564 Grand.
Burton, Jas 284 Division.
Brummeker, M 136 Delancey

C.

Congon, Pat 31 Sheriff.
Cornyon, Thos 42 Willett.
Canfield, Stephen ——.
Cogreswell, Thos ——.
Corman, E B 173 Rivington.
Clark, M 204 Delancey.
Crossman, John 114 Hester rear.
Cooper, Thos 156 Delancey.
Connolly, Michael 32 Willett.
Collius, Elijah, 31 Attorney.
Colby, Geo 141 Broome.
Clawson, A 56 Ridge.
Clemeyer, C 21 Broome.
Connelly, A 28 Attorney.
Connolly, M 425 Grand.
Ceres, Wm 443 Grand.
Clark, M — Goerck.
Coppel, Jos 230 Division.
Campbell, Wm 46 Pitt.
Coleman, E 400 Broome.
Collins, Pat 243 Rivington.
Cook, S 109 Broome.
Cramer, Hy 181 Clinton.
Colaman, Jas 28 Broome.
Curter, D 152 Delancy, rear.
Collins, R 307 Madison.

Cannon, Thos 75 Brooms.
Colby, Robt 285 Broome.
Carolin, M 33 Pitt.
Corinsky, H 17 Ridge.
Conlan, Michael 18 Norfolk.
Cumming, J 248 Delancey.
Carter, Thos 45 Goerck.
Chapman, W 48 Columbia.
Caffrey, Chas 418 Grand.
Corrigon, John 185 Clinton.
Cherry, John 51 Pitt.
Crowne, Jas 185 Clinton.
Callaghan, Jas 47 Willett.
Creenan, Thos 65 Columbia.
Carey, Jas 322 Front.
Carter, Wm 47 Pitt.
Cunley, Jas 73 Cannon.
Cornell, Jas 60 Willet.
Cumminsky, T 68 Cannon.
Crimon, C 201 Delancey.
Cleary, F 109 Attorney.
Chrain, Jas 322 Broome.
Cohen, Wm 665 Lewis.
Crose, Jno 73 Broome, rear, colored.
Clark, L S 36 Pitt.

D.

Doonan, Jas 22 Broome.
Duffy, Jos 25 Ridge.
Dreyfuss, C 200 Broome.
Duff, Jos 41 Suffolk.
Donaldson, Thos 129 Delancey.
Dallan, Jno 11 Sheriff.
Davidson, James 331 Delancey.
Dorsey, Thos 13 Cannon.
Delahant, Jno 38 Broome.
Darsie, M 63 Lewis.
Donnell, O 56½ Grand.
Denning, J 21 Willett.
De Mann, R 59 Grand.
Daly, Geo J 419½ Grand.

Denner, Jos 15 Lewis.
Donegan, Jno 43 Pitt.
Dinan, Davis 187 Delancey.
Duree, Thos 38 Columbia.
Devlin, Jno 63 Broome.
Brack, S 301 Rivington.
Dartz, L 382 Grand.
Daly, Chas 171 Clinton.
Debay, Chas 198 Broome.
Donovan, D 22 Broome.
Drew, Geo 59 Rivington.
Dottenhoff, W 272 Delancey.
Doherty, P 27 Goerck.
Driscoll, D 27 Willett.
Deerr, Geo 161 Clinton.
Dunn, Pat 23 Goerck.

E.

Elsaser, Franz 117 Clinton.
Edgar, Thos H 20 Willett.
Eseman, Jno 51 Attorney.
Eddy, Jno 38 Columbia.
Emit, C 172 Delancey.

Egan, Jas 14 Ridge.
Ezelius, —— 27 Hester.
Egner, L 66 Suffolk.
Everett, S 126 Broome.

F.

Fitzgould, J 188 Broome
Friedonback, Chas 22 Delancey.
Foley, Jno 40 Sheriff.
Fogleman, R 259 Rivington.
Fitzpatrick, Ed 62 Willett.
Flanegan, C 550 Grand.
Fogarty, Thos 32 Lewis.
Frederick, Jno 40 Cannon.
Fisher, Hy 145 Clinton.
Fehler, Geo 25 Columbia.
Franks, Peter 58 Norfolk.

Fogarty, Pat 4 Hester
Forey, Aug 117 Clinton.
Frank, Sam 26 Attorney.
Flanegan, Ralph 27 Pitt
Firchuck, Theo 75 Broome.
Fisher, Wm 172 Goerck.
Fuller, Geo 443 Grand.
Fisher, Jno 145 Clinton.
Ficken, M 46 Suffolk.
Fogarty, Jno 36 Ridge.
Fowler, A 1 Goerck.

G.

Gallagher, Chas 180 Clinton.
Grifau, Robt 51 Columbia.
Goss, Jas 12 Columbia.
Goerckerson, Chas 55 99.
Givney, Jno 51 Willett, rear.
Gratz, H 241 Division.
Glassatter, M 45 Ridge.
German, Carrol 37 Pitt.
Gaok, Fred 188 Clinton.
Grubb, Fred 378½ Grand.
Ganioke, A 3 Ridge.
Goldstein, Isaac 5 Hester.
Green, Ed 30 Lewis.
Gaffney, Hugh 19 Pitt.
Gebb, Chas 240 Delancey.
Gavin, Chas 5 Columbia.
Gillot, Samuel 220 Sheriff
Germaue, Jno 13 Broome.

Gerry, Samuel 684 Grand.
Gillet, Pat 13 Broome.
Griffin, Jno 42 Broome.
Gallagher, J 70 Sheriff.
Geary, Jas 561 Grand.
Cayen, Thos 78 Broome.
Gibson, T 65 Pitt.
Gerald, Chas 246 Division.
Gannon, Wm 212 Division.
Gitting, F A 61 Attorney.
Griffin, Wm 502 Grand.
Gorman, Jas 554 Grand.
Gannon, C 616 Broome.
Gumperts, G 203 Broome.
Gannon, D 574 Grand.
Graham, Jno 62 Willett.
Graham, Geo 131 Columbia.

H.

Harian, J 37 Columbia.
Held, Martin 13 Cannon.
Heyne, Chas 106 Ridge.
Hammuad, W T 173 Rivington.
Harhrech, L 73 Goerck.
Hettmann, H 31 Broome.
Hegel, Jacob 71 Cannon.
High, Thomas 45 Cannon
Hart, Wm 6 Ridge.
Hofmaster, L — Lewis.
Hader, Jos 249 Delancey
Huzes, M 151 Ridge.
Hopper, Jno 12 Columbia,
Hogan, David 22 East.
Humphreys, T 268 Division.
Hampbell, M 36 Pitt.
Hebel, Hy 154 Clinton.
Hazel, Jno B 47 Sheriff.
Hart, Mich 244 Division.
Hnffnacher, 149 Broome.
Haw, Mich 39 Attorney, rear
Hawskneht, A 170 Delancey.
Heipless, Jno 163 Delancey.
Hebler, Hy 56 Ridge.
Harrison, W H 574 Grand.
Hexter, Simon 154 Clinton.
Harrison, T C 36 Lewis.
Hilt, F 163 Broome.
Hawkins, Thos 150 Clinton.
Haffner, Geo 1 Pitt.

Herman, I 161 Rivington.
Hoffenbrand, A 3 Ridge.
Hafter, Jacob 63 Attorney.
Hannan, Wm 53 Cannon.
Hofewrsatz, A 44 Attorney.
Hofmeister, F 167 Broome.
Hammatt, H 494½ Grand.
Holmes, Theo 62 Columbia.
Herberl, Jno 47 Pitt.
Hinken, Jno 156 Division.
Hill, Lawrence 29 Columbia
Hahn, S 252 Delancey.
Hoffman, A 171 Clinton.
Howard, W J 39 Attorney
Hirsch, Jacob 3 Hester.
Horan, Palk 44 Sheriff.
Hubner, Val 158 Rivington.
Hsnning, H 238 Delancey.
Hahn, Leop 203 Rivington.
Heber, Phil 182 Broome.
Hays, Hy 8 Norfolk.
Hennessy Thos 218 Delancey
Heenan, M 12 Hester.
Hughes, Jno H 14 Willett.
Harris, Isador 83 Norfolk.
Hoppersferry, F 201 Broome
Herbert, Wm 161 Delancey.
Hughes, Jas 205 Delancey.
Hurthmann, T 506 Grand.

I.

Irving, F 264 Division.

Hilert, Oeo 301 Rivington.

J.

James, J col'd, 117 Broome.
Jung, D 257 Rivington.
James, C 58 Broome.
Jacoba, S 64 Attorney.
Jepson, R 58 Norfolk.
James, W H 18 Norfolk.
Jones, T 184 Clinton.

Jervis, T 7 Cannon.
Jones, E 72 Cannon.
Jreton, J 13 Suffolk.
Johnston, J 75 Goerck.
Johannes, G H 68 Suffolk.
Jonns, N 237 Delancey.
Jordan, T 257 Goerck.

K.

Kugelman, L 277 Grand.
Kahl, Adam, 234 Delancey.
Kohler, H 68 Lewis.
Kraman, Ed 387 Grand.
Kobb, Mich 122 Brooms.
Kitzmann, A 88 Norfolk.
Krapher, Jas 181 Clinton.
Kolt, M 476 Grand.
Krynn, Jno 63 Lewis.
Kellerak, G 189 Rivington.
Kitlaaperger, F 62 Willett.
Kren, Paul 151 Clinton.
Krook, Alf 44 Attorney.

Kearns, M — Columbia.
Kennedy, Jno E 629 Grand.
Kerrick, Jno 147 Clinton.
Keef, John B 36 Goerck.
Kearney, Jno 63 Goerck.
Keffer, Jacob 99 Rivington.
Krnse, B 31 Attorney.
Kennedy, E A 520 Grand.
Kelly, Geo 189 Rivington.
Karahar, T 582 Grand.
Kassacher, B 123 Clinton.
Kahrs, C 252 Delancey.
Kain, Pl 50 Lewis.

L.

Long, Wm 427 Grand.
Lewis, Chas 79 Broome.
Lipman, Abm, 267 Broome.
Levy, Julius, 564 Grand.
Littmann, C 207 Broome.
Lander, Thos 244 Division.
Luker, Oliver Tompkins Market, rear.
Levy, B 42 Attorney.
Lang, Frank 238 Rivington.
Langdon, Henry 427 Grand.
Lambert, Andw 30 Ridge.
Logan, Wm 330 Delancey.

Laks, Jos 1 Goerck.
Lane, Jas 192 Broome.
Ludwig, Chas 19 Norfolk.
Lowrie, Thos 5 Columbia.
Luff, T C 364 Grand.
Long, R 6 Ridge.
Laruche, H 240 Delancey.
Lesem, Jno 143 Clinton.
Lubasch, L 5 Ridge.
Lyon, Jno 13 Goerck.
Levy, Geo 198 Norfolk.
Laure, Dani 302 Delancey.

M.

Marshall, Jas 40 Pitt rear.
Mayer, Wm 522 Grand.
Muller, —
Morton, Geo W 202 Delancey
Mashman, Jno 185 Willett.
Newman, Frank 72 Willett.
Meisinger, Moses 411 Grand.
Masterson, Wm 31 Scammel.
Mulligan, Jno 22 Willett.
McGiven, Peter 253 Rivington
Mayer, Jacob, 10 Norfolk.
Miller, H 5 Lewis.
Schuz neon, Geo 58 Sheriff.
Murphy Ed 398½ Grand.
Mondenter, M 11 Norfolk.
Moore, W col. 28 Norfolk.
Martin, A 2 Columbia.
Mulfride, J 25 Manhan.
McArvy, J 307 Rivington.
Nolan, Mich Norfolk.
Mann, J 84 Columbia.
Monderfer, Jno 295 Broome.
Mullay, M 267 Grand.
Mondenfre, M 295 Broome.
Mullay, M 180 Sheriff.
Murray, W 114 Suffolk, rear.
McManus, C 162 Delancey.
Meyer, Jno 55 Pitt, rear.
McDevitt, W 127 Broome.

Murry, Ed 44 Sheriff.
McDevitt, Ed 32 Lewis.
Moritz, Isa c 19 Norfolk.
McKedman, James 31 Pitt.
McGuire, J 66 —.
Martin, Fred 206 Delancey.
Manning, Richard 22 Suffolk
McMahon, Inr 12 East.
McNamee, Peter 41 Mangin.
McCellan, N 33 Cannon.
McHenry, W m 255 Rivington
Maloney, Patrick 6 Ridge.
Morell, Jno.
Morgan, Jno T 53 Willett.
Mcinyre, E 5 Attorney.
Mcllearry, A 181 Clinton.
Messenger, G 33 Covington.
Meddaugh, T 35 Broome.
McManus, P 38 Pitt.
Mahlando, F W 11 218 Div'n.
Malsr, J 501 Grand.
McKernan, M 288 Delancey.
Magee, Carl 80 Wilk.
Mahler, P 11 8 Sixth.
Morris, J 20 Columbia,
Morris, D 6 Lewis.
Mathews, E 14 Suffolk.

Neville, M 198 Delancey.
Northrop, C B 2 Willet.

O.

Otterstadt, M 187 Clinton.
Ottenburger, A 32 Columbia.
Okely, W 119 Broome.

P.

Phillips, H 8 Columbia.
Parka, J 38 Suffolk.
Powell, S 28 Goerck.
Peterson, H 12 Suffolk.
Price, Cornelius 35 Willett.
Peters, F 222 Delancey.
Peadrixar, C 138 Delancey.

R.

Rosendale, A 160 Delaceey.
Rutter, Jas 317 Delancey.
Ruschshank, Jno W 58 Cherry.
Regan, Jno 15 Lewis.
Regan, Saml 49 Lewis.
Ryder, Jas 202 Division.
Riley, Jas 343 Rivington.
Roloff, Lewis 135 Clinton.
Rabaski, S 242 Division.
Rockmeyer, C 335 Delancey.
Rohn, Christian Willett.
Ruth, Danl 196 Delancey.
Rogers, Miles 451 Grand.

Randall, Wm 327 Rivington.
Rothshank, Jacob 31 Pitt.
Rogers, Jno 64 Norfolk, (rear)
Russell, Jno 103 Broome.
Roper, Jas 32 Goerck.
Roth, Adolph 35 Delancey.
Risley, Chas 20 Suffolk.
Riley, T 111 Broome.
Reed, Jno C 8 Suffolk.
Rahiden, C 165 Clinton.
Ruiner, Geo 104 Suffolk.
Riley, Jno 5 Lewis.
Robbin, S T 16 Columbia.

S.

Stagman, E 161 Broome.
Sezmiski, 181 Clinton rear.
Stingy, F 30 Pitt.
Speck, J 225 Clinton rear.
Seber, C 109 Broome.
Schultz, J 303 Delancey.
Smith, W H 492 Grand.
Sdenlercke, B 47 Ridge.
Sammis, L 62 Willett col.
Sloshine, C 133 Clinton.
Schruun, A 76 Norfolk.
Soilie, M 8 Cannon.
Smith, W 333 Rivington.
Sendel, J 62 Willett.
Strieh, Jacob 62 Canoon.
Thesdon, Fatk 73 Goerck.
Stokes, Thos P. 30 Pitt.
Smith, C E 411½ Graod.
Smith, Jno 534 Grand.
Seymour, Jno 169 Delancey.
Sittsmer, C 234 Delancey.
Sickles, Wm. 48 Columbia,
Sheppard, J 3 Hester (rear)
Schmittz, J 22 Norfolk.
Spiegel, Morris, 66 Suffolk.
Salh, L 185 Clinton (rear.)
Schotfen, Jno 172 Delancey.

Sampson, L G 427 Grand.
Sharpen, R 12 Norfolk.
Shovay, F 461 Grand.
Steal, W 492 Grand.
Smith, J 31 Lewis.
Shunger, J 8 Cannon.
Sshl, L 96 nr 119 Clinton.
Stanley, E 98 Sheriff.
Seres, G A 270 Division.
Schmidt, M 73 Clinton.
Sigel, J 107 Clinton.
Swift, B 32 Lewis.
Smith, W 17 Cannon.
Smith, A 91 Suffolk.
Shiers, Jno 12 Columbia.
Sharp, Geo 12 Suffolk.
Spencer, Jas R Lewis.
Sprioger, Geo 71 Suffnlk,
Sachs, Mch 79 Lewis.
Selkin, Jas H —.
Stark, Martin 405 Grand.
Schmidt, Danl 19 Norfolk.
Lyman, Wm 4 Hester.
Schmidt, Fred 64 Goerck.
Smezler G 22 Hester (rear.)
Simonson J 377 Rivington.

Thompson, J 42 Ridge (col.)
Taylor, C 13 Attorney.
Thompson, J W 17 Pitt.
Taraletman, G 154 Broome.
Tracy, W B 155 Rivington.
Tregel, F 192 Broome.
Trigend, C 160 Broome.
Tneker, W 14 to 20 Sheriff.

Thomas, M 131 Broome.
Thorpe, F 93 Clinton.
Touhay, J 99 Broome.
Trafford, J 274 Dnlancey.
Thatcher, R 55 Columbia.
Thompson, J 75 Broome.
Tooley, P 49¾ Lewis.
Tanner, O 313 Delancey.

U.

Unclebach, Peter 64 Willet.

V.

Van Brunt, J 46 Sheriff.

Valmer, B 27 Hester.

W.

Weiss, Matthew — Norfolk.
Wooster, — 47 Ridge.
Whalen, M 580 Grand.
Wilson, John 42 % Columbia
Waterhouse, R 219 Delancey
Welsh, Jas 89 Suffolk.
Wood, Geo 63 Pitt, rear.
Wasserman, John 55 Ridge.
Wall, Jacob 30 Ridge.
Wilson, Alb 422½ Columbia.
Wolff, Otto 4 Broome.
Walker, Geo 57 Mangin.
Wilson, Wm 255 Willet

Welig, Lewis 13 Lewis.
Waldenbrook, A — Mangin.
Welig, Chas F 164 Clinton.
Washington, Robt 84 or 86 Attorney.
Watt, Robt col 315 Delancey
Wallace, Geo 284 Delancey.
Walker, Geo 30 Willet, rear
Welsh, John 54 Willet, rear
Wiederman, Chas 117 Clinton
Waterhouse, Robt 14 to 16 Pitt.
Wood, Geo 105 Broome.

Y.

Yeager, Chas 8 Suffolk.

Z.

Zimmerman, Dan 118 Clinton.
Zanm, Philip 19 Broome.
Zeller, Hy 68 Willet.

At 12½ o'clock the last name of the Thirteenth Ward was drawn, and that Sub-District being complete, an adjournment was taken for half an hour, and was most welcome after the severe labor of the morning.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

At 1 o'clock Messrs. Councilman JAMES HAYES, Geo. F. BELLOWS and PATRICK BRENNAN commenced counting the ballots, and in about half an hour had completed their labors.

Total ballots placed in the wheel.....3,725
To be drawn, including the 50 per cent.....724

Councilman HAYES warmly testified to the correctness of the ballots in all respects, and expressed the hope that the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward there assembled in multitude would as carefully preserve order and manifest as good a spirit as had their neighbors of the other Sub-Districts. Great interest was manifested in the afternoon, and several persons of note in the City, among others Sheriff LYNCH, were present.

The first name drawn was

WILLIAM CONY, of No. 48 Molt-street.

The draft then went on with great smoothness and rapidity, scarcely interrupted even by the shouts and laughter which hailed many well known names. Among these, that of Mr. LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, was loudly greeted.

A.

Allison, Cor 283 Mulberry.
Allen, Austin 249 Elizabeth.
Angelo, Michl 244 Elizabeth.
Alexander, A 52 Spring.

Alexander, J 227 Mulberry.
Austen, R 27 Howard.
Arnold, D (colored) 153 Baxter.

B.

Bndds, Fk 96 Croshy.
Baltus, Wm 30 Spring.
Burn, Jno 4 Marion.
Bradley, Jno 281 Mott.
Baldwin, Geo T 129 Crosby.
Book, Jas 119 Mott.
Berckmann, Hy 220 Centre.
Burns, Richd 157 Elm.
Browning, Jno 309 Broome.
Bell, H 150 Grand.
Bond, M 332 Mott.
Bundel, F 16 Spring.
Rallegan, P 216 Elizabeth.
Bowen, T 157 Elizabeth.
Baumer, E 59 Crnsby.
Burns, P 28 Prince.
Bush, J 126 Baxter.
Bedel, James.
Bassy, A 98 Elizabeth.
Berensen, R 158 Bowery.
Brahs, Chas 119 Elizabeth.
Berthesmar, L 244 Bowery.
Bnsmuen, Ceo 195 Mott.
Burr, Daniel 65 Crosby.
Bealon, G Metrop'n Hotel.
Burke, W 182 Elizabeth.
Barth, Geo 201 Hester.
Beeler, Corn 15 Spring.
Brand, A 116 Mulberry.
Burke, Jno 488 Broadway.
Barry, Jno 9 Prince.

Butlur, Chas Metropolitan Hotel (colored.)
Brennan, Jas 168 Elm.
Brown, Ol (col d) 10 Jersey.
Browding, Ad 221 Bowery.
Buckman, Wm 159 Grand.
Bradly, J T Metrop'an Hotel.
Bussele, E B Centre Mkt-pl.
Barry, Geo 51 Prince.
Brooks, Alex 361 Broome.
Brauch, Hd 152 Mott.
Blake, Chr 13 Spring.
Bruloff, G 15 Howard.
Blinkenstein, J 216 Elm.
Beyaere, L 79 Elizabeth.
Brady, B 157 Elm.
Barry, Wm 141 Mulberry.
Bawer, Hugh 223 Mulberry.
Blackburn, Jas 104 Bowery.
Brown, Jas 97 Mott.
Brown, Alex 52 Spring
Bowdy, Mich'l 260 Bowery.
Brimmingham, R 152 Eliz'h.
Bonneman, J A 229 Mulb'y.
Bryce, Wm 108 Bowery.
Becker, Henry 23 Marion.
Burler, R col 73 Spring.
Bamrey, F 195 Mott.
Brunschand, R 172 Bowery.
Brunsky, Thos 220 Baxter.
Bennett, J 77 Elizabeth.

C.

Cock, C 172 Hester.
Coleman, E 400 Broome.
Cook, N 100 Bowery.
Crinnan, F 143 Mulberry.
Caspercopp, J 99 Mott.
Cobling, O B 134 Elm.
Carroll, T 207 Mulberry.
Coon, Benj 102 Mott.
Carsine, Chas Metropolitan Hntel.
Cody, Jno 26 Spring.
Campbell, Jno 145 Elm
Clark, J 205 Mott.
Clea, Phil 176 Hester.
Conn, J 48 Prince.
Cack, Geo 138 Elm.
Corwin, Hy 47 Crosby.
Cronan, J 220 Mulberry.
Cotter, Jas 213 Mott.
Coleman, Geo 11 Crosby.
Clark, Wm T 241 Centre.
Clifford, Owen 155 Elm.
Chnrringer, L 202 Hester.
Collins, John 236 Elm.
Cronsman, 68 Spring.

Crondel, Ch C 191 Elm.
Cochran, W 116 Mulberry.
Crusoe, J 175 Elm.
Cuffner, M 110 Mott.
Conner, J 244½ Bowery.
Corn, H 12 Spring.
Callahan, Jas 178 Elizabeth.
Clinton W 29 Canal.
Cowan, N 131 Mott.
Church, Wm 458 Broadwey.
Corcoran, Pat 212 Elm.
Cempbell, Owen 202 Grand.
Collin, Jno 264 Mott.
Collina Geo A 272 Broadway
Cunningham, Patrick 235 Mulberry.
Cinrkson, John (colored) 149 Mott.
Canela, F 167 Mulherry.
Carey, Jas 28 Spring.
Crea, Robt Metropolitan H'l
Cady, Jas 346 Spring.
Casay, H 273 Mott.
Caldwell, Owen 241 Centre.

D.

Donoon, Tim 270 Mott.
Dnrking, Hy 73 Elizabeth.
Deahepper, Aug 35 Crosby.
Dillon, T 46 Prince.
Downing, Jas 79 Spring.
Donohue, Pat 201 Hester.
Donnelly, T L 183 Spring.
Dwyer, P 221 Mott.

Dans, Rufus 249 Elizabeth.
Dazin, D 259 Centre.
Driscoll, J 168 Mnlberry rear
Dillon, F 33 Crosby.
Davis, N B 261 Mulberry.
Delaz, Fred 76 Elizabeth.
Delaney, Jas 244 Mott.
Driscoll, Jas 275 Mott.
Doran, Jno 79 Spring.
Day, Jno 398 Broome.
Demill, Hy 456 Broadway.
Dinglespiel, E 197 Elm.
Doocvan, Pat 43 Spring.
Dorcher, C 64 Spring.
Deunin, Thos 243 Elizabeth.
Dempsey, D Centre Marketplace.
Dile, Aug 213 Canal.
Dupree, D 33 Crosby.
Donoghue, Hugh 422 B'way.
Davine, M 48 Crosby.
Duffy, Owen 42 Prince.
Delearing, L G 79 Spriog.
Delok, Louis 66 Spring.
Donohoe, T 57 Mott.
Dunn, Jno 7 Prince.

E.

Endress, L 47½ Broome.
Ernst, S 98 Bowery.
Ebert, E 9 Crosby.
Elliot, Wm 198 Lowery.

Ebert, S. J 36 Elm.
Ellinn, Samuel 285 Broome.
Edler, H A 140 Elm.

F.

Findlass, J 322 Broome.
Foley, H 167 Mulberry.
Feldeu, P 43½ Marion.
Foss, Jno 41 Marion.
Fitzsimmons, M 61 E Honston
Francisco, Chas 96 Crosby.
Flanagan, O F Nibio's Th.
Flaudreau, W H 225 Bowry
Forster, John 204 Hester.
Franklin, H (col) 130 Baxter
Franch, F 171 Mulberry.
Farley, T 181 Heater.
Fitzpatrick, J cor Spring and Marion.
Fork, J 135 Mott.
Flynn, J 141 Mulberry.

Fielg, J 45 Elizabeth.
Francis, A 253 Elizabeth.
Frordy, Thos 52 Spring.
Flaherty, Pat 398 Brootoe.
Forward, Thos 113 Mott.
Ford, James 277 Mott.
Foromls, Jas 214 Hester.
Fitzsimmons, C 243 Elizbth
Fitzsimmons, M 252 Mott.
French, J 92¾ Bowery.
Fitzsimmons, Thos 256 Mott.
Fowler, W 5 Spring.
Flanegan, D 235 Mott.
Flaherty, M 468 Broadway.
Foster, A 21 Spring.
Flynn, P 298 Broome
Frinkler, W 90 Mott.

Geiger, L 176 Hester.
Gerry, J 458 Broadway.
Gross, Ch 115 Mulberry.
Galoni, H 265 Mott.
Good, J 35 Crosby.
Gilroy, N V 29 Mnlberry.
Gullen A 121 Crosby.
Gutcher, I Centra Market.
Goodman, J H 144 Mulberry.
Galberg, R 132 Mott.
Gilvay, John 195 Mulberry.
Granesa, Jas J, 295 Canal.
Gibs n, Wm col'd 5 Jersey.
Green, Joseph 6 Jersey.
Greenfield, A 30 Marion.

Guidband, J 149 Elm (rear.)
Gaume, J P 213 Mulberry.
Gulbert, J 80 Spring.
Gibson, H H 995 Mulberry.
Gumbridge, F 36 Spring.
Glnes, H T 8 Howard.
Grace, R K 284 Elizabeth.
Gilbert C 174 Mulberry.
Gilroy, Thos 200½ Elm.
Gohl, A 431 Broome.
Grey, B 59 Crosby.
Greefon, Thos 186 Mulberry.
Gibbons, Jas 41 Crosby.
Graham, D 185 Grand.

Hunsene, Jno 124 Elm.
Hays, Edmond 219 Mott.
Hoffman, Fnty 76 Elizabeth
Hearn, Chas 564 Broadway.
Hudeu, M 212 Elizabeth.
Hans, Wm 235 Crosby.
Hoyt, Geo C 373 Broome.
Helcino, Jno C 134 Mott.
Hardy, C col 219 Elizabeth.
Hollicker, M 203 Hester.
Handbauer, J 159 Grand.
Herman, Jos 157 Mott.
Hasket, Jos 16 Mott.
Harris, Jno A col 28 Canal.
Hanovan, Jas 171 Elm.
Hermann, F 126 Elm.
Hampson, Jas 198 Canal.
Heckel, A 221 Elizabeth.
Heckman, J 4 Centre M.-pl.
Henry, C 422 Broadway.
Handley, Wm 110 Mulherry.

Hamn Hy 11 Crosby.
Henfield, F Centre Market.
Hennessy, M 102 Mott.
Herbot, Chas 186 Mott.
Healey, Jno 173 Elizabeth.
Hass, Fred 18 Spring.
Henderson, S 164 Bowery.
Haify, Thos 286 Mulberry.
Hendrickson, J colored 70 Spring.
Hammer, M 199 Mulberry.
Hunthenger, J 50 Grand.
Henry, A 164 Mulberry
Hartegan, Jno 178 Elizabeth
Hyde, —— 291 Mott.
Hand, S 67 Elizabeth.
Henry, P 52 Spring.
Heiley, J 181 Elizabeth, rear
Hyde, Jas 195 Elm.
Hartwell, Jno 62 Spring.
Hunt, Thos 120 Mulberry.

Isaac, Levy 197 Canal.

Johnson, W col'd, 131 Crosby
Johnson, Wm 230 Canal.
Jung, A 431 Broome.
Johnson, Robt 208 Elm.
Jones, Robt 211 Canal.
Jackson, W colored, Metropolitan Hotel.
Jones, Jno 215 Canal.

Krummacher, C J 16 Spring
Kelly, Pat 253 Mott.
Kelly, Wm 108 Mulberry.
Kennedy, J 174 Mulberry.
King, Wm 121 Mulberry.
Kistoar, J 208 Grand.
Kehoe, Hy 16 Marion.
Keller, A 139 Mulberry.
Kelly, Jno 184 Bowery.
Kletz, Chas 173 Marion.
Kelly, P 549 Marion.
Kennedy, Jno 100 Mott.
Kelly, A 277 Mulberry.
Kennedy, Nell 13 Spring.

Lamb, L 281 Mulberry.
Lacknar, Hugo 246 Centre.
Lozee, H 219 Mulberry.
Leary, John 257 Mulberry.
Leonard, F 47 Crosby.
Loff, D 388 Broome.
Lackham, John 191 Mulberry (col.)
Layarns, H 242 Elizabeth.
Leonard, John 56 Spring.
Laser, Wm 253 Centre.
Leblanch, C A 135 Eliza.
Laurence, C 207 Elm.
Lindon, Jacob 72½ Crosby.
Luring, Gust 166 Hester.
Lanslig, R 66 Spring.
Lynch, Wm 181 Hester.
Laughlin, John 488 Broad'y.
Loid, Ed 439 Broome.

Mills, Hy 43 Spring.
Michaels, I 15 Prince (rear.)
Monghan, D 250 Mott.
McBride, A 226 Mulberry.
Murphy, J 113 Mulberry.
McGinis, Jas 197 Mott
Melly, A 98 Mott.
Mier, Jno 12 Spring.
McGrath, J 12 Mott.
Miller, Hy 98 Elizabeth
Mason, Geo 173 Eliza'th (rear.)
Mortimer, Jno 58 Elizabeth.
Murphy, Chas 128 Elm.
Mangin, C S 37½ Grand.
McGraw, Thos 161 Elizab'h.
Major, Geo A 295 Mott.
Molloy, Jno 15 Mott.
Mullaugan, M 173 Mott.
Muller, Fred 70 Elizabeth.
McCafferty, D 231 Bowery.
Mulloney, T J 9 Spring.
McMaler, L 182 Grand.
McMurray, Jas 211 Mulhy's.
Malloy, Robt Marion
Mulchy, Wm 111 Mulberry.
Mullony, Pat 31 Crosby.
McGraw, Michael 96 Crosby.
Manning, H J 285 Mott.
Meder, John 214 Elizabeth.
Mock, L 222 Centre.
Martine, Jno 16 Walker.
McCauley, Thos 16 Mott.
Myer, Jno 222 Grand.
McGuire, J 129 Mott.
Martin, Henry 45 Marion.
Murphy, P 6 Centre Mar-pl.
Mackie, Wm 9 Spring.
McAlene, Jas 212 Elizabeth.
Mills, Thos 132 Bowery.
McGowen, Mich 215 Hester.
Mollenbauer, W 71 Elizb'th.
McIntyre, P B 41 Marion.
Manahan, Thos 63 Prince.
Montgomery, Geo 153 Elm.
Minnin, Wm 228 Mott.
Morton, Jas 178 Canal.
Markham, G W Metropolitan Hotel.
McClare, T 119 Mulherry.
McAuliffe, Jno 357 Broome
Mulloney, Pat 275 Mott.
Madden, Wm Metropolitan Hotel.

Netz, Jas 339 Canal.
Neville, M 102 Mulberry.
Nash, Thos 210 Centre.

ber forming the Sub-Committee, or if there are more than one, by two of the members of the Sub-Committee; and that this Committee will meet daily at one o'clock, for the purpose of approving of the said recommendations, and granting certificates; the said daily meetings to commence on —day the —— day of August, 1863.

Resolved, That whenever the Sub-Committee shall be of opinion that a drafted person who does not elect to serve is exempt under the provisions of the Conscription act, the Committee shall require such person to fill out his exemption, and no payment shall be made to any such person until he has procured his exemption and the Enrolling Board have decided against him, and it shall be the duty of the Sub-Committee for each Ward to cause printed placards to be posted throughout the Ward notifying drafted persons that information concerning exemptions can be procured at the office of the Committee.

Resolved, That whenever any drafted person shall elect to serve, the payment authorized by the second section of the ordinance shall not be made until he has been duly accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, and a proper certificate to that effect has been filed with the Comptroller, and that when the drafted person does not elect to serve, the payment authorized by the second section shall be made by the Comptroller in such a manner as to secure the subsequent payment of the said money to the proper officer of the United States, for the purpose of procuring a substitute.

Resolved, That the Comptroller, Mayor and the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Councilmen, be a sub-committee, with power to establish one or more recruiting offices for the purpose of procuring volunteers to serve as substitutes for drafted men.

Resolved, That the Comptroller, together with three members from each Board, to be appointed by the Chairman of this Committee, be a sub-committee on Finance, to whom shall be referred the subject of the form and character of the bonds to be issued under this ordinance.

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby authorized to appoint such clerks and messengers as may be necessary to aid him in making the payments required by this ordinance, and to provide the books, blanks and stationery necessary to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Judge-Advocate-General of the State be requested to prepare for this Committee a statement of the cases in which persons are entitled to exemptions from the draft, and that the same be printed for the use of the Sub-Committees and their subordinates.

Councilman HAVILAND moved that such rules be adopted.

Which was carried.

Councilman GROSS moved that such rules be printed and published under the direction of the Clerks.

Which was carried.

The President appointed as a Committee on Finance, as provided for in such rules, Aldermen Farley, Fox and Long, Councilmen Hayes, Haviland and Brice.

Alderman HARDY moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, 31st instant, at 2 o'clock.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, 31st instant, at 2 o'clock.

JOHN A. TOWLE,
WM. HITCHMAN, } Clerks.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Ohlen vs. *Pendlebury*.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Huggins vs. *Peck*.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Before Justice Peckham.

Sherman vs. *Postley*.—Injunction dissolved, unless the plaintiff within twenty days after service of a copy of this order file a new undertaking in $5,000, with two sureties who shall justify, to be approved by a Justice of this Court, and give notice to defendant thereof. If that be given, injunction restored till hearing.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Sarah Scott vs. *Frederick Scott*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Griderslerve vs. *Doty*.—Motion granted with $10 costs, to be costs in the action and included in the judgment.

Ballard et al. vs. *Burrows and Wife*.—Motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to any other or further proceedings that the applicant (Edward Fox) may be advised to take in the premises.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

William A. White vs. *Sarah C. White*.—The original report, the order of reference, and the evidence taken, must be furnished to the Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 28, 1863.

$25,000 U.S.6s, '81 Reg	106	100 Hud. R. R.	145
3,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s Coup.	102	300 do	b30.145
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Co. C.	99½	100 do	141⅜
1,000 do	99¾	250 do	b30.141¾
7,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes Oct. & Apl'l.	107	200 do	142¾
2,500 do Fe. & Au.	105½	100 Harlem R.	164
10,000 U. S. 5s, '65	104	100 do	b10 164
12,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	99¾	400 do	s60 167
1,000 Ky. State 6s	103	100 do	165¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	64½	200 do	b30.166
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	65	200 do	b30 167
6,000 do	60	2000 do	166
5,000 Mo. State 6s	70¾	100 do	166½
500 Cal. State 7s	115	100 do	b10.166¾
10,000 C. & Miss. R. C.	34¾	200 do	b10 165¾
5,000 do	35	200 do	s10.165
1,000 E 6th M. B	107	100 Reading R	120¾
2,000 Ind. River 1st m.	117	300 do	119¾
2,000 Hud R. R. 3d M	124	200 do	b10 119¾
10,000 do	125	250 Mich. Cen. R.	122½
10,000 do	125¾	300 do	122¾
8,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M.	93	100 do	s30.122¾
8,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	89	400 do	123
12,000 C. & N. W. 2d	69	100 do	123¾
2,000 do	69¾	200 do	123¾
1,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	81	200 do	b10 124
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	102½	200 do	124
5,000 do	102¾	50 do	124¾
1,000 D. L. & W. 1st M.	115	300 do	124¾
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.	106	500 do	b10 125
7,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	87	100 do	125
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	82¾	400 M. S. & N. I.	s30.164
500 do	82	2-50 do	164¾
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111	200 do	s18 164¾
10 Hanover Bank	98	200 Ill. Cen. Full St.	120
15 St. Nicholas Bank	100	1500 Ill. Cen. R. S.	133
50 Ocean Bank	97	100 do	b10 133
10,000 Am. Gold	124½	100 do	133¾
2,000 do	124¾	180 do	b10 133¾
20,000 do	b3.124¾	100 Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	105
40 Canton Co.	32¾	500 Clev. & P. R.	103
8 Di. & Ind. Canal Co.	162¾	600 do	103¼
73 do	161¾	100 do	b10. 103¾
100 Quicksilv. M. Co.	70	200 do	b15. 103¾
100 do	69	900 do	b3 103¾
500 do	65	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	111¾
100 do	60	200 do	112
200 do	63	300 do	111¾
400 do	63	200 Chi. & R. Is.	112¾
200 do	64	200 do	112¾
500 do	65	500 do	112
100 do	66	110 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	84
300 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	36	300 do	79
100 Am. Coal Co.	69	100 do	b30 78
500 do	69	100 do	85
400 Pacific M. S. Co	b30.229¾	50 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pr	85
100 do	s30.228	600 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	94
300 do	228	300 do	93¾
2000 Erie R.	117¾	300 do	93
1950 do	117¾	100 do	s30 92¼
750 N. Y. Cen. R.	113	100 do	94
200 do	113¾	100 Al. & T. H. R.	64
400 do	113¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	36
300 do	113¾	50 C. & N. W. R. Prid.	60
100 do	s30.134	50 Chi. & Alt. R.	84
18 do	134	150 no	85
126 Eris R. Pref	103	250 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	93
300 do	104¾	50 do	92¾
400 Tol. & Wab. P.	81		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Co. C.	107	200 Ill Cen. R. S.	134
1,000 U.S. 6s 1 yr. c	101¾	50 do	133¾
5,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	34¾	100 do	b10.133
50,000 Amer. Gold	124½	200 do	133¾
8,000 do	124	100 do	b10 133¾
150 Canton Company	32¾	100 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	161
50 Quicksilver M. Co.	65	50 H. S. & N. I.	106
100 do	66	250 do	105¾
100 do	67	250 Clev. & P. R.	103
100 do	b10 68	200 do	s30.102¾
100 Amer. Coal Co.	68	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	112
250 Chic. & N. W.	37	250 Clev. & T. R.	114
1950 N. Y. C. R.	113¾	250 Chi. & R. I. R.	112¾
500 do	113¾	150 Mil. & P. Du C.	s30 79¾
1250 Erie R.	118	200 do	79
300 do	s30 117¾	30 do	78
400 Harlem R.	166	100 P., F. W. & C. R.	94
450 Reading R.	120	50 do	94¾
50 All. & P. R.	60	50 do	94½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Central Co.	26¾	1000 M. So. & N. I. R.	108
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	26¾	100 do	b3 106
50 do	26¾	100 do	c.106
200 do	26¾	100 Ill. Cen. R.	b3.133¾
200 do	b10 26¾	100 do	b3 133¾
200 do	26¾	100 do	133¾
600 Erie Railway	3.117¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	103¾
100 do	c.117¾	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	b3.111¾
200 do	117¾	800 Chic. & R. I. R.	112¾
1200 do	118	200 do	112¾
200 do	b18.118¾	700 T. R. & Alton	68
200 do	b3.118¾	300 T. H. & Alt. P.	b10 88
150 Erie Railway Pr.	103¾	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	93¾
100 Illinois Railroad	168	100 do	b3 94
1600 do	b10.168	100 do	93¾
1150 Reading R.	120¾	300 do	94

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

200 Cumberland	28¾	200 M. S. & N. I.	108¾
200 Burke Co. Lead Co.	2¾	200 do	b3 105¾
200 do	b10 2¾	100 M. So. & N. I. C. S.	125¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	113¾	200 Ill. Cen. R.	134¾
2000 Erie Railroad	118¾	100 do	134
1950 do	118¾	300 do	b3 133¾
400 do	b3 118¾	100 do	133½
400 do	118¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	112¾
100 do	b3 118¾	100 do	112¾
100 Erie R. Pref.	103	100 do	b3 112¾
1000 Reading R.	b10 121	150 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	94¾
100 do	120¾	200 do	s3 93¾
500 Gal. & Chi. R.	112¾		

MONEY AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The price of Gold ruled steady through the day, and closed about the same as on Thursday afternoon, 124@124¼, and Exchange on London, 136¼@137 ₰ cent.

The Stock Exchange speculation in the Railways is again firm, and the market, late this afternoon, is higher than the printed sales, especially on New-York Central, which is the immediate standard. The bidding generally is quite spirited, and the outside crowd in William-street as large as usual, though not so excited as before the turn in the Money market on Wednesday and Thursday. The general run of the sales of the Railways through the day was higher than yesterday forenoon, but not on all descriptions quite up to the best bids at the close of the day. The changes in Government Securities and State and Railway Bonds were unimportant. At 4 o'clock the following figures were made, as compared with the last prices of Thursday—the market firm:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	124	124	Harlem Pref.	160	160
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	123	121
N. Y. Central	135½	137½	Mich. Southern	105⅝	106
Erie	114¾	118¾	Mich. Guarant'd	136	136
Erie Preferred	109	109	Illinois Cen.	135	134¾
Hudson	145	144¾	Pittsburgh	103½	103¾
Pacific Mail	229	229	Fort Wayne	95	96
Harlem	169¾	167	Rock Island	113¾	113
Canton	32⅜	32⅜	Northwest	36	36
Prairie du ₰	79	79	Galena	111¾	112
Treas. Cer., new 5s	99¾	99¾	Reading	121	121
Toledo	119	118			

The sudden rise of 15@18 ₰ cent. in the shares of the Quicksilver Mining Company is not unexpected to the immediate friends of the estate. The understanding is that the Company, since the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in their favor, have compromised, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, most of the remaining points of dispute with the old Almaden Company; and it is also known, on direct and official intelligence from California, that all the rumors circulated of late of the diminished income of the Mines, while in litigation, are utterly groundless, so far as the richness of the yield and the productive capacity of the property are concerned.

There is rather more ease in the Money Market, and certainly less violent shifting of Stock Loans to-day than yesterday and the day before, and good borrowers, among the Stock firms, whose wants have not been made too excessive by recent speculations on the Exchange, find little or no difficulty in commanding Money at 6 ₰ cent. Other parties pay from 6 to 7 ₰ cent., the difference of 1 ₰ cent. ₰ annum being held as unimportant on Stocks which rise and fall from 2 to 5 ₰ cent. per day. The inquiry for Merchant paper continues good, and we hear of much lower rates on 60 days'and 4 months' bills than at call on the Stock Exchange—say from 4½ to 5½ ₰ cent. ₰ annum. Very favorite names, 60 days to run, have been passed as low as 4 ₰ cent.

The receipts at the Treasury Office in this City to-day for the Popular Loan are $700,100, of which $285,250 was deposited by the Loan Agents. The Customs receipts were large, $365,000. The importers are entering goods for consumption with much freedom, owing to the improving demand from City and country jobbers. The trade in Foreign Dry Goods, including Silks and other fancy fabrics, is now more active than for several months past, and generally at good prices.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,147,298, including for Customs, $365,000; payments, $1,960,116; balance, $26,181,177.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	Hanover	98
Union	112	Metropolitan	112¾
America	123	Market	100
City	140	Shoe & Leather	109
Phenix	110	Continental	97
State of New-York	102¾	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	103	Marine	160
Broadway	165	Imp. and Traders'	110
Am. Exchange	106	Park	125
Bank of N. America	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. firsts	103¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s	122¼	Al. & T. H. 2ds inc.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	130	Chi. & N. W. 1 m. 2d ser	88¾
Erie thirds, '83	114	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68
Erie fourths, '80	109	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	81
Erie fifths, '82	107	Han. & St. Jos 2ds	45
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, '67	103	Del., L. & W. 1sts	113
Hud. R. firsts, '60	117	Del., L. & W. 2ds	113
Hud. R. seconds, S. F.	85.117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Hud. R. thirds, '75	125	Tol. & Wab. seconds	83
Hud. R. con., '67	105	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	104
Harlem firsts, '69 & '72	112	Gal. & Chic Extd	110
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Harlem thirds, '84	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	111
Mich. C., '69 & '72	118	New-Jersey C. firsts	103
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. S. seconds	106¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¾
N. Ind., Gosh. line, '68	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	110	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82¾
Ill. Cen. '75	118	Miss & Mo. L. G.	87½

The death of the venerable Mr. A. P. HALSEY, late President of the Bank of New-York, was announced yesterday. He entered the Bank in a subordinate capacity as early as the year 1815, on the 18th of June, as he once remarked to us, the day on which the great battle of Waterloo was fought in Europe. He was a Bank officer through the panics of 1819, 1825, 1837, 1857 and 1860, and through the great pressure and financial excitement of 1834, growing out of the removal of the Public Deposits from the United States Bank by President JACKSON, and the more recent temporary pressures of 1847, 1851 and 1854. His extreme age and failing health induced his formal resignation as President of the Bank some months ago; but as he had never grown rich on the emoluments of his various and responsible employments in the Bank, this resignation was held in abeyance, and the emoluments of the office were continued to him, while its active duties were performed by others. Mr. CHARLES P. LEVERICH, late Vice-President, is now the President of the Bank, and Mr. JAMES H. BANKER is the Vice-President.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE has been quite active during the past week. Country buyers have appeared in market in large numbers, and made extensive purchases, at fair prices, of seasonable fabrics, especially Domestic Woolens and Imported Dress Goods. The West and Southwest have been well represented in this respect. The prospect of a lucrative Fall and Winter business in those sections of the Union is decidly encouraging; and, as dealers have allowed their stocks to be reduced to very limited amounts, and their assortments to be broken up, they will have to buy freely, to meet the actual wants of their customers. Western consumers, moreover, are generally represented as being in unusually comfortable circumstances, and able to make liberal expenditures for the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life.

The demand has been less vigorous for Cotton Goods than for other fabrics. The reported heavy seizures by our forces, near Natchez, of Cotton, belonging to the rebel Government, and the increasing probabilities of early and large additions to the available supplies of this staple in our markets, have had the effect of materially checking the demand both for Cotton and its products, as operators expect to be soon enabled to purchase both at decidedly lower prices than would now seem to be acceptable to holders. Auctioneers have been busy throughout the week, having disposed of several large catalogues of goods, realizing satisfactory prices for all really desirable productions. The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending Aug. 27, were $1,430,161, against $1,560,700 same week last year, and $494,126 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSES. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1,795	$640,068	324	$97,073	1,619	$621,854
Mf. of Cotton	527	114,422	176	56,818	476	123,749
Mf. of Silk	361	261,239	42	85,408	231	258,768
Mf. of Flax	972	161,511	149	31,857	739	181,810
Miscellan'us	221	69,022	28	2,945	55	33,148
Total	3,876	$1,176,262	719	$253,899	3,120	$1,188,987
		253,899				1,176,262
Total entered		$1,430,161	Total marketed			$2,375,229

At a meeting the stockholders of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, at Hartford, on Wednesday, it was voted to sell the road to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company at the rate of $10 ₰ share for common stock, and $20 for preferred. The payment is to be in cash now or at the end of thirty-one months, without interest, to pay double those rates, either in stock of the Boston and Erie Road, or in cash, as the Booton and Erie Road may elect.

The Chicago and Alton Injunction.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The Chicago *Tribune* furnishes the following explanation of the injunction against the payment of the dividend on the Chicago and Alton Railroad:

"The present railroads obtained possession of the road under the so-called Spencer lease, thereby recognizing its validity, and assuming and rendering themselves liable for all its provisions. The lease provided for payment in full of the Illinois creditors of the road, and the present suit is brought by one of the said creditors. The claim sued on amounts to only about $7,000 and interest, but, of course, if the suit is sustained by the Courts, all that class of creditors will have to be paid. We understand that the amount is some three-fourths of a million of dollars, exclusive of interest."

This information was probably furnished by interested parties. As we understand it, all the present securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company represent the bonds of the old corporation, and the bonds were all anterior to the Spencer lease, under which this person claims to be a creditor. Mr. S. J. TILDEN, also in the organization, kept the bonds alive, and they are reissued by the trustees, who in the place of them issued the present securities. It will be seen, therefore, that as the road has been reorganized on nothing but the mortgages, there can be but a small probability of the securities being affected by the present motion.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 28, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 3 bbls. Ashes, 6,404 bbls. Flour, 1,194 bbls. Corn Meal, 87,789 bushels Wheat, 111,355 bushels Corn, 6,800 bushels Rye, 20,715 bushels Oats, 10 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,001 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 30 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at drooping prices.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at unaltered rates.

CHEMICALS—Have attracted more attention at somewhat firmer prices.

COTTON—Continues dull and quite nominal, at 64½c.@65c. for Middlings ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,250 bags, part at 26c.@26¾c. ₰ lb. Other kinds have been quiet. Government has contracted for 600,000 lbs. Rio at $26 90 for Green, $32 15 for Roasted, and $32 69 for Roasted and Ground, ₰ 100 lbs., selected from 5,000 bags.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been more sought after, at 30¾c @31¾c. ₰ lb.

DYEWOODS—Have been in moderate request, at unaltered figures.

FRUIT—A limited inquiry prevails for all kinds, at old quotations. Government has contracted for 15,000 lbs. Dried Peaches at $14, and 23,800 lbs. Dried Apples at $6 20 ₰ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales, since our last, 11,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 65@$4 45; poor to choice extra State at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $4 80@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 5@$5 30 ₰ bbl. Superfine State and Western $3 85 @$4 45
Extra State 4 60 @ 5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 4 25 @ 6 90
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g bro's. 5 00 @ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands 5 35 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee 5 30 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri 5 20 @ 8 50

Southern Flour is in good demand, but at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 1,850 bbls., at $5@$8 10 for poor to good superfine, $8 15@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 80@$8 75 for very superior family brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 320 bbls. Extra at $4 60@$7 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand at $3 40@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, $4 20 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine ₰ bbl. Sales 175 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in rather more demand at uniform rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, today, especially for export, in view of the depression in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Prices have declined 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel, closing with a downward tendency. Sales since our last, 106,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 24@$1 50—the latter for choice Old Michigan. Amber Western, at $1 21@$1 26; Red do., at $1 12@$1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 20, the latter rate for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 92½c.@$1 12; Chicago Spring, at 73c.@$1 04 ₰ bush. Corn is in less request at decidedly lower prices. Sales have been reported of 64,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c., closing at 70c. for sound Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for unsound do.; 73c.@75c. for Yellow Western and White do., ₰ bushel. Rye is inactive at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ₰ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 44c.@52c.; Western, at 50c.@54c.; State, at 53c.@61c. ₰ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 26, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice, thus: *Flour*—The market continues very dull. The stock is quite small, and the assortment poor. Buyers are mostly holding off, and prices tending downward. Freight to New-York by Lake and Canal, 80c.; by Lake and Rail, 85c. Receipts for week, 2,576 bbls. against 3,345 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation 335,713 bbls. *Wheat*—Prices have declined 10c. ₰ bush. during the week, and the tendency of the market is still downward. Sales reported for the week sum up 104,610 bush. Receipts have increased and average for week 16,000 bush. ₰ day against an average of 23,000 bush. for corresponding days last year. Too new Wheat is now coming in by all our railroads, but the bulk of the arrivals is still of the old crop. Too rain that has fallen within the past few days, it is thought, has done no damage. Stock in store about 675,000 bush. Lake Freights quiet at 5c. to Buffalo, and 9c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring on board at 90c.; No. 2 do. at 87c. Receipts for week 106,367 bush, against 196,093 bush. same time last year. Shipments for week 140,480 bush.—since opening navigation to Canadian ports 1,841,769 bush.—to American ports 4,697,037 bush. Total, 6,638,806 bush.—same date last year 9,802,295 bush.

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate supply and good demand, at 95c.@$1 10 for new ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, partly for export, at 16c.@20c. for last year's crop ₰ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet at previous prices.

LEAD—Has been in very moderate request at irregular quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 114 bbls. New-Orleans at 43c.@51c.; 136 Hhds. Porto Rico at 50c.@52c.; and 60 Hhds. Cuba Muscovado part at 39c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, without any remarkable alteration in prices.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at old rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet but steady to-day; sales have been made of 1,050 bbls. in lots, at $11 75@$11 87½ for Old Mess; $13 62½@$13 75 for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 6½c.@9c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at 5¾c @8c. ₰ lb. Lard is heavy; sales 475 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10c. ₰ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales, 230 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 25@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ₰ bbl. Butter is in limited demand, at 14c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₰ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 8c.@12c. ₰ lb. Government has contracted for 12,500 lbs. smoked Shoulders at $5 75, 12,500 lbs. do. at $5 85, and 25,000 lbs. do. at $5 95; also, 50,000 lbs. smoked Hams, in air-tight tierces, sugar-cured and canvased, at $12 ₰ 100 lbs.

RICE—Sales since our last, 150 bags East India, at $7@$7 37½ ₰ 100 lbs. Government has contracted for 400,000 lbs. East India, at $7 28@$7 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, yet quoted steady.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,100 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 13c.; Porto Rico, at 11¼c.@12¾c.; and Cuba, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; also 750 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb. Government has contracted for 1,500,000 lbs. Coffee Sugar, at $11 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—Is more active, as holders are more inclined to meet the views of buyers. Sales since our last 673 hhds. Kentucky, at 6¾c.@18c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,350 bbls., in lots, at 46c.@46¾c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active today. For Liverpool—The engagements included 4,000 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 1s. 4½d.@2s. ₰ bbl.; 80,000 bushels Grain, by do. and do., at 5¾d.@8d. ₰ bushel; a small lot of Cotton, by steamer, at ¾d. ₰ lb. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1¾d., and 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 2s. 3d. ₰ bbl. For Cork and orders—A small cargo of Grain on private terms. For Amsterdam—300 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Rotterdam—100 tons Logwood private terms. For Bremen—250 tons Guano on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernia	Aug. 29	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	Sept. 5	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Hibernia	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Boston.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Cupernicus	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Montreal.
Pactolus	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Halifax.
Jura	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Roanoke	Aug. 29	New-York	Havana.
Columbia	Aug. 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Aug. 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Sept. 2	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Sept. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Tubal Cain	Sept. 12	New-York	St. Domingo via Ber.
Corsica	Sept. 12	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Corsica	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana via Nassau

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Roanoke*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 6 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., ... Principal.
The Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
This Institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution.
For Circulars giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., or Prof. D. G. EATON.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 (between 41st and 42d sts.) 5th-av., New York,
Will enter its ninety-eighth academic term Wednesday, Sept. 9. The Post Graduate Course will commence the 14th of October, and continue through three quarters of ten weeks each.
For further information apply at the Institute or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

JONES' WOOD—GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch received from Fortress Monroe yesterday, announced the reception of news there that Forts Sumter and Wagner were occupied by our forces on Monday last, the 24th. To show that the news is unreliable, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that the *Arago*, whose advices we published yesterday, did not leave Charleston bar until the 25th,—the day after its alleged occupation—at which time the rebels still had possession. We also have this morning an official dispatch from Gen. GILLMORE, dated the 24th, announcing the practical demolition of Sumter, and the establishment of batteries on his left, with which he had succeeded in reaching the heart of Charleston and throwing missiles which BEAUREGARD had designated the most destructive ever used in war. Gen. GILLMORE'S dispatch is accompanied by the report of his Chief of Artillery, Col. TURNER.

The Chicago *Post* has information that movements now in progress under the direction of Gen. BANKS, will not only speedily restore the entire Red River district to his control, but that at an early day operations will be commenced, having for their object the occupation of Texas. The great movement, however, is in another direction. Thirty thousand troops, reinforcements to Gen. BANKS' Department, are on the way down the river to be commanded by Gen. GROVER, who has been one of the Generals commanding under Gen. BANKS in all his recent operations. With this additional force all the towns on and near the Lake Pontchartrain coast will be occupied—Madisonville, Mandeville, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi and Pascagoula—the latter place becoming the base of operations for a land attack against Mobile.

The results of the expedition recently sent up the White River by Admiral PORTER, prove to be important. Lieut. BACHE was in command. At Des Arc he burnt some Confederate stores and destroyed the telegraph wires. Two valuable steamers were captured up the Little Red River—all the steamers the rebels had in that region—and a pontoon bridge was destroyed. At Augusta, thirty miles above the mouth of the Little Red, it was ascertained that the rebel forces west of the Mississippi were concentrating at Brownsville to make their line of defence on Bayou Meto. "Dad-dy" PRICE was there, and KIRBY SMITH was at Little Rock, while MARMADUKE was crossing the Little Red—an operation which was interrupted by the destruction of the pontoon bridge noted above. One of our boats was fired into by the rebels, and several soldiers were wounded, but none killed. Admiral PORTER has recently learned that on the occasion of the recent expedition up the Yazoo River, during which the gunboat *De Kalb* was lost, fourteen steamers in addition to those before known of, were destroyed by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. There are now believed to be no more steamers on the Yazoo.

☞ A detachment of SCOTT'S 900 Cavalry, stationed near Edwards, was yesterday attacked by a superior force of WHITE'S guerrillas, and seventeen of them were killed, wounded or captured.

Dispatches from Baltimore announce the capture by the rebels, on Tuesday last, of the gunboat *Satellite* and the tugboat *Reliance*, in Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Rappahannock River. No particulars are given; but it is said that the Captain of the *Satellite* was killed, and that the Captain of the *Reliance* was wounded.

The English screw-steamer *Cronstadt* has been captured by the gunboat *Rhode Island*, while attempting to run out of Wilmington (N. C.) harbor, loaded with cotton, turpentine and tobacco.

FROM EUROPE.

The conclusion of the *Hibernia's* news, shut off from us yesterday morning by an interruption of the telegraph, is given to-day. The London *Times*, referring to French operations in Mexico, thinks the French Emperor has done a great service to the world in extinguishing the Monroe doctrine, and in restoring commercial intercourse with a nation of such importance of territory. A British war vessel from Rio Janeiro reports having passed the wreck of a ship just destroyed by the *Alabama*, on the 2d of July. There had been no change in the Polish question.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Arago*, on her last passage from Charleston, chased a blockade runner for two hours, but a heavy squall of wind and fog prevented the capture of the vessel.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* states that Brig.-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON is to be placed in command of Fort Adams.

In the last two weeks, says the Washington *Star*, Capt. JOHNSON'S forces have arrested upward of fifty substitutes, who were attempting to go off, with the intention, in all probability, of offering themselves as substitutes elsewhere. They were all searched, and money—ranging in amount from $125 to $900—was found on each of them. Most of the money was on Eastern banks, and was secreted in their socks, between the linings of their coats and pants, and in other portions of their garments. They proved for the most part to be deserters from the various regiments in the field.

About 4,000 volunteers, nearly half the quota called for from New-Jersey, have already been raised. As it is probable that the draft will not be enforced there for some time, it is not impossible that the entire number may be produced.

Information has been received at the Office of the Lighthouse Board that the lighthouse at Wade's Point, Albemarle Sound, N. C., was destroyed by a band of guerrillas on the 3d inst. Due notice will be given of the reestablishment of the light.

The Stock market closed firm yesterday afternoon. New-York Central, 137¼@137½ ₱ cent.; Government paper steady. Money, 6@7 ₱ cent. on the Stock Exchange; 4½@6 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper. Gold, 134; Exchange, 136½ ₱ cent.

Transactions in Breadstuffs and Provisions were less extensive yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Sugars, Green Teas, Hay, Hops, Whisky, Rio Coffee, Ingot Copper and Kentucky Tobacco were in fair demand. Hides were selling more freely. Sole Leather was salable and steady. Freights were less active. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Our Relations with France.

Our Government ought at once to make preparations for a war with France. It would be foolish to say that such a war is certain to come;—but it would be dangerous as well as foolish to act as if it were impossible. All precaution, especially in national affairs, rests upon the apprehension, the suspicion of coming danger. If we were always to wait until the peril is upon us before making any preparation to meet it, we should always be too late. Absolute certainty in regard to the hostile movements and intentions of foreign Powers, it is impossible to attain. We must act upon indications and tendencies, and the conjectures which they warrant. The seaman guides his vessel by the barometer, though he never expects to find it an infallible prophet of the coming storm.

While it is impossible to know the fact, we have very little doubt that LOUIS NAPOLEON has a secret treaty, either concluded or in progress, with JEFFERSON DAVIS, by which the *cession of Texas* is to be received as an equivalent for recognition and for substantial aid to the rebel Confederacy. The language of the European Press, the tone of the Emperor's organs, the hints of the *Moniteur*, indicate clearly enough his purpose to intervene in our affairs. No one supposes that he would do this without an object. He went to war with Austria "for an idea," but not until he had bargained for the cession of Savoy as the price of establishing the independence of Italy. His seizure of Mexico reveals his purpose to plant the French flag on this continent; and his letter to Gen. FOREY declares that his object in doing so is to check the advancing power of the United States, and fix a limit to their progress southward. The intrigues of two French Consuls in Texas over a year ago, to detach her from the Confederacy and reëstablish nominally her independence, prove that even then he had designs of some kind upon that State: and the hostile action of the rebel Government, by which those intrigues were met, convinced him that it would be easier to buy Texas and have the South aid him in maintaining title, than to seize the State, with the assured hostility of both sections of the Union. His hold on Mexico, moreover, will be insecure without command of a Texan port and of the frontier of the Rio Grande;—while the rich cotton lands of Texas and the access it opens to the rich mineral provinces which are part of the prize he seeks to clinch, add formidable material arguments to the more general motives of State policy by which his action is governed.

These considerations by no means prove that the French Emperor intends to seize Texas: but they are quite sufficient to warrant our Government in acting as if that were his intention. We have no troops in Texas. That State is in full possession of the rebel Confederacy, which may very well assert the right to dispose of it as its interests may require. This condition of affairs should be remedied at once. We ought to hold the mouth of the Rio Grande with a sufficient fleet, and put 20,000 troops along the line of that river. There are many reasons why this should be done without any reference to the supposed designs of France: but the possibility that she has such designs should prompt our Government to take this step without an hour's delay.

We have no doubt that the English Ministry, or at least the Prime Minister, favors this design. Lord PALMERSTON is a thorough-going supporter of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He was on terms of intimacy with him during his exile; he was the first to hail his accession to the Imperial throne; he went out of office because he accepted the *coup d'etat*; his intimate and confidential personal relations with the Emperor have continued without interruption, and the whole tone and tenor of his policy has been one of almost abject subservience to his views and wishes. Except in the single instance of the Suez Canal, which comes into direct collision with English interests, PALMERSTON has followed the lead of LOUIS NAPOLEON on every great question of public policy since he has wielded the power and ruled the destinies of France. He will favor his designs upon Mexico and Texas, and his support of the rebel Confederacy, just so far as the temper of the English people and the security of his own official position will permit. That it will give rise to a dissolution of the English Cabinet, is very likely; and it is by no means impossible that it may occasion the overthrow of the present Ministry, and the elevation to power of men of larger and more liberal views of English policy.

Nothing but the most prompt and effective measures of our Government can thwart these designs. It will be much easier to hold Texas than to reconquer it after the French have once obtained a foothold there. We must understand that we have *foreign* foes to deal with now, as well as domestic enemies of our Government. Let the people comprehend and appreciate this fact, and we are confident we shall have no difficulty in filling the ranks of our armies, and in rallying the country to the defence of the imperiled flag. Indeed, we have very little doubt that the appearance of the French flag upon Southern soil will open the eyes of the Southern people to the real nature of the crusade against civil liberty and national independence into which they have been betrayed by their rebel leaders.

THE DRAFT OVER.—The drafting in New-York City was concluded yesterday. It took just seven days for its enforcement. As everybody knew, and as everybody is rejoiced to know, everything has passed off quietly. Neither the rioters, nor their leaders, nor their newspaper organs, are to be thanked for this, but only the National and State authorities and our gallant soldiers. We are pleased, however, to be able to say that the presence of the troops here seemed to have an excellent tonic effect upon the rioters' newspapers and the rioters' leaders. They have been much less furious and revolutionary, much less inflammatory and bloodthirsty in August than they were in July—though this has been the hotter month by the thermometer. If the presence of twenty or thirty thousand troops here has such an excellent effect in improving the manners, morals, logic and republicanism of the *Express*, *World* and *Daily News*, we think it would be economical and wholesome to station them here permanently.

The People and the Laws.

When Mr. LINCOLN announced that he would enforce the draft without waiting to have the constitutionality of the act tested in the Courts, the Copperheads of this City lifted up their hands in holy horror, and their organ broadly hinted that the supreme moment was at hand, and that Democrats would probably have to count up their strength and—see what they had better do within a few days. By the time Gen. DIX issued his proclamation, however, they had apparently passed through the agonies of deliberation and reached the high and holy resolve of doing nothing whatever. But the organ nevertheless "improved the occasion" by severely reprimanding Major-Gen. DIX for having ventured, in his address to his fellow-citizens, to express his solemn conviction of the justice and expediency of the law which he had undertaken to carry out, if need were, at the point of the bayonet. He ought, it appears, to have preached obedience to the law, but not to have hurt the feelings of "the people" of Mackerelville, by saying that he thought it a good law. After a man has solemnly testified his disapproval of it as FLYNN, who is now in jail awaiting his trial, has done, by publicly dashing out a negro's brains and crushing in his ribs with a big stone, it certainly *does* seem a little indelicate to tell him to his face that the enrollment act is worthy of obedience on higher grounds than mere constitutional ones. But then Gen. DIX is a soldier, and we think he ought to be excused if, coming fresh from the camp, his language displayed a little of a soldier's bluntness. Gentlemen like the July rioters, who have themselves, in the exercise of their calling, frequently to express their feelings in homely and energetic phrases, and without much attention to the possible shocks which they may inflict on the nerves of their hearers, will not be so ready to condemn Gen. DIX on this point as their newspapers are.

The only thing of value produced by the discussion was a final declaration on behalf of City Democrats that they "owed obedience to every law, but not approval." This was a great concession, and a great advance upon the doctrine held on the 13th of July, when we were informed that the disobedience of the mob was in some sort justifiable by the fact that there had been previous disobedience on the part of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, just as if the President's arbitrarily having a man's throat cut at the White House would suspend the laws of the State unless he is willing, under the Conscription act." This looks as if it was still the intention of Gov. SEYMOUR and his satellites to do what they can to prevent the Government from getting the men, though they cannot prevent it drawing the names. There is, however, only one legal way of preventing this, and that is having them discharged from custody, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by a *United States Judge*. Suppose, however, that the United States Judge was to refuse to release the conscripts—and this is highly probable—the latter would still be as "unwilling" to go as ever, and what should "we" do then? The state of mind of Mr. WATERBURY'S *protégés* is not likely to be at all modified by judicial decisions, and as long as it continues unchanged, so does his objection to keep them at home by "our" plan. What is it? A second descent on the up-town silver spoons? This has been tried and failed. There only remains armed insurrection; but then this could hardly be called that "obedience" to the law which our Democratic friends have promised us while sternly withholding the light of their approbation. So he cannot mean this. Will he not enlighten us? He is not nearly as dexterous in the use of English as he is in the manipulation of figures, but still we dare say we shall be able to understand the revelation, if he will only make it.

Vallandigham as a Candidate.

The canvass for VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio drags pitifully. The mass of the people stubbornly refuse to give "the martyr" any sympathy. All of the efforts of the party leaders to kindle passion against "the persecutors" utterly fail. The flashiest clap-trap about the eternal sanctity of free speech vanishes with the flash, and that is the end of it. All the red-hot indignation against the "worst despotism of the age," is received with the most absolute coolness. Nothing answers. The people of Ohio are as firm as flint in their purpose not to make VALLANDIGHAM their Governor; and even his most ardent champions are giving up all hope.

The same unconcern for his banishment from the country exists among the Northern people generally. The prevailing feeling is that he has got no more than his just deserts. The Copperhead organs find it impossible to change this feeling; and the more prudent portion of them have given up all agitation of the matter, as working more damage to them than benefit. The election in Kentucky wrought wonders in disclosing to them the actual temper of the country. WICKLIFFE, the Copperhead candidate for Governor, was thoroughly identified with VALLANDIGHAM in all his spirit and policy. The Copperhead journals in this City, and all through the North, claimed before the election that his success was certain. Yet he was beaten by more than fifty thousand majority. Gen. BURNSIDE'S memorable order, No. 38, for opposing which VALLANDIGHAM had been arrested and punished, applied to Kentucky as well as Ohio. But the people of Kentucky refused to get excited about it; they, in fact, gladly accepted it as a military necessity. If that was the feeling of a Border State, which had been regarded as the very front of opposition to the Administration, of course it was useless to hope that anything could be made out of the Vallandigham case elsewhere. As party capital, it was manifestly worthless.

To what is the miscarriage of all the calculations on VALLANDIGHAM to be attributed? Primarily, we say, to his own political unworthiness. He was one of the five Congressmen who, in the beginning of the war, voted against any money appropriation for its maintenance, of which five, three afterward joined the rebels. He had ever since done his utmost to obstruct and stop the war. It was morally certain that his unmeasured denunciations of the Burnside order were stimulated by no other spirit than that of embarrassing the military service of the Government. Had he been the paid agent of the rebels he could no have worked in their behalf with greater diligence or greater skill. Had his efforts succeeded, the rebellion would have prevailed. In the speech which was the immediate cause of his arrest, he said that "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions on their liberties, the better." He, in the name of liberty, urging revolt which would give success to the rebellion and destroy the Republic! CATALINE himself had not greater audacity. It was too monstrous. Educated as the people had been to respect the right of free speech, yet they instinctively shrunk from such an abuse of it—especially by a man with such a record. When VALLANDIGHAM was held to answer the military law which he had thus defied, and was made to feel its power, though there was fear for a time that it might be inexpedient in its political bearings, there yet was no real sympathy for the man.

Afterward came the horrible New-York riots, which were manifestly the product of just such inflammatory appeals as VALLANDIGHAM had addressed to the people of Ohio. The whole North read the consequences of this sort of sedition in letters of fire and blood. It was then realized, better than before, that the silencing of VALLANDIGHAM was an act not only free from personal wrong to him, but absolutely wise and expedient in itself. Everybody came to understand that military law might have a function to perform to prevent an outbreak, as well as to put down the outbreak with bullets and bayonets when it actually occurred.

Finally, the great National victories gave the finishing stroke to every lingering regard for the exiled factionist. The wickedness and folly of the submission policy which he advocated, were brought home to the heart of every man who had a particle of patriotic feeling. It was practically proved, in a manner nobody could mistake, that all of his assertions of the impossibility of vanquishing the rebel forces were utterly false. It was seen that he had been opposing what was bringing security and honor to the Republic, and had been laboring for what would have involved it in remediless disgrace and ruin. Of course the effect could not but be a greater aversion to him than ever.

There never was a more losing investment than this of the Copperhead party in the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM. It was imagined that, as the victim of free speech, so called, his success must needs be certain. He will be defeated by a majority beyond all precedent in the political annals of Ohio. But it will not be simply a personal overthrow. It will recoil with disastrous effect upon the party which accepted him as their champion—and not merely the party in Ohio, but throughout the North. The Copperhead organs everywhere, from Maine to Kansas, hailed the nomination as one eminently fit to be made. There were no more unqualified approvers of it than the Seymour journals in this City and State. They made it plain to everybody that VALLANDIGHAM was a man exactly after their own heart. If they have latterly begun to see more reason, it has not been because VALLANDIGHAM has changed, or because they have changed, but because they are becoming sensible that the people will not sustain him, and that contact with him is political death. But no reserve now will help the matter. That portion of the Democratic party which has opposed the war policy of the Administration, under the cover of a peculiar concern for the liberties of the dear people, is now to have a serious reckoning with the people. In committing itself to the Ohio candidate so completely as it everywhere did, it simply predestined itself to share his fate. VALLANDIGHAM will be struck out of political existence, so soon as the people have a chance at him; and all his coworkers in other States will, in due time, come to the same end.

THE END NEAR, AND WHAT IT BRINGS.

The Confederacy Dying Rapidly—How it will Die—How to Treat it—What the Nation will be.

THE BARCCAS, August, 1863.

It is not many months since I must have seemed to many of my readers as the most sanguine of those who see the future in roseate hues. Perhaps I was; but events have justified my faith. The *pseudo* Southern Confederacy is falling to pieces quite as fast as any reasonable being can desire; for it would be very absurd for it to fall down at once, and we go to kissing these amiable friends, who for no earthly cause have been engaged in driving stilettos at our heart. Let the process be decently slow—*festina lente*—lest we fall over a stone. It is enough that the Confederacy is going to pieces by a process which has always characterized a falling cause. The rats are leaving the ship, and demonstrating that the ship is no longer seaworthy. The rebellion is dying of *exhaustion*. A few days since I allowed the Southern armies 70,000 conscripts. It is now evident that they will not get them, and that all they do get will be more than balanced by the desertions from the rebel armies. GRANT judged right when he paroled PEMBERTON'S army, for they have all gone home and will fight no more. The account given by Col. BURKE, of the Ohio Tenth regiment, is undoubtedly true,—that the Tennessee and Mississippi troops desert by thousands. The time is not distant when no army, beyond a few thousand cavalry, can be kept by the rebels in the Southwest. The great mass of their troops are convinced that the rebellion is a failure. It is kept up at all now only by the struggle of their leaders to save their necks. Even the army of LEE is losing more than it gains. I hope it will be able to stand on the Rappahannock two or three months yet; for while LEE'S army can be kept together, the great mass of traitors, in Richmond, will remain there. I don't want them to leave there until they are *all effectually caged*. Such scoundrels ought not to be set free. The world may afford to let the poor, ignorant, half-savage beings, who riot and rob in New-York, go at large; but intelligent, educated men, who got up this rebellion, ought never to be allowed outside of the prison. JOHN MORGAN, in the Penitentiary of Ohio, is an example of the very least which can be allowed them. Hence, let ROSECRANS in the West, and GILLMORE at Charleston, do their perfect work. Let the mountains of Tennessee be seized, and the ports through which Europe smuggles supplies be taken, and then we shall have the Satanic synagogue of traitors imprisoned in Richmond. The Confederacy is *dying of exhaustion*; it will breathe slower and hoarser till it lies a lifeless corpse. How, then is it to be treated? The simplest way imaginable. Let it alone. Go to no trouble about reconstruction. There is nothing to reconstruct. Remember the Constitution *acts on individuals*. John Smith and John Jones were rebels. They fought till they were tired; but in the meantime, if the Constitution got hold of them, they would or ought to be hung. That is their constitutional right. But they were not taken; and now, like the prodigal son, they come into ROSECRANS' lines, confess their sins, take the oath of allegiance, and abjure treason and Slavery forever; for mind, *these men will never go for Slavery again*. Those men understand it, whatever New-York politicians may think. There is no capital in them for a Pro-Slavery Democracy. Now what possible objection is there to these *individuals* (not States) becoming virtuous and loyal citizens, and returning to the arms of their mother country? I don't know of any. Well, this process will go on till the country is at peace. In the meantime such men as East Tennesseans and West North Carolinians will take charge of these States, and a civil and political revolution in the South, complete, salutary and permanent, will take place. The States Rights-Secession-Pro-Slavery party will perish forever. Its natural operation is rebellion. Its natural end, death. With the death of that party in the South, it dies also in the North. The two principles of nationality and States' Rights (in the Southern sense) were natural enemies. They were vitally repugnant. They have fought a great battle, and (thanks be to God, for he alone giveth us the victory!) nationality and freedom have prevailed. The nation will again be free, united, independent—firmly. I trust, justly, dictating the terms by which America shall be preserved to future ages the refuge of the poor and the oppressed. This is one of the things peace will bring. It will bring a perfect and a final end to such foolish performances as Mr. NAPOLEON has been getting up in Mexico. It will make, before long, as great a revolution in European politics as in our own. England will soon learn that playing cat's-paw to France is *not* her part. She will learn that friendship, and not hostility, to her Anglo-Saxon kindred is what both nature and policy dictate. It is easier for the great Anglo-Saxon race to do what their Christian profession requires—prescribe freedom, justice and equity to the nations than it is, by most absurd rivalry, to let war, Slavery and injustice run riot round the earth. God has in all human history deduced good from evil, and I have full faith that it will be done now.

The future of this nation will be tempered by the experiences of the present. If we have learned that we are not invulnerable when the shafts of Omnipotence are hurled against sin, we we shall also learn to avoid the evil, and fear retribution. We shall learn wisdom by calamity. But, has any one thought of what the future of this nation is to be physically, politically, morally, if peace and union shall return? It is almost incalculable. No vision can stretch into the future of growth, grandeur, in physical proportions; and why not in intelligence and virtue? In spite of all the wastage of the war, the census of 1870 will give the country more than forty millions of people. And will its industry cease to accumulate arts and wealth? Not at all. It will rive the rocks for gold and till the earth for its fruits. In the midst of this, shall we still behold these dark spots on our glory, where vice and poverty and ignorance prevail? Is there no way to turn back the tide of intemperance and extravagance and folly, by which countless thousands are hurried to ruin? When WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address, had despicted the prosperity of a great Republic, he asks, "Alas, have our vices made it impossible?" This is a piercing vital question. If you have Statesmen, Philanthropists, Christians, let them think of this.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

A descent of WHITE'S guerrillas in superior force upon a detachment of SCOTT'S 900 this morning, near Edwards' Ferry, had the usual result of these cavalry attacks. We lost 17 killed, wounded, and captured. The resident rebels counted our force a week ago, and of course sent word to WHITE, who pounced upon it with three or four times its number. Gen. HEINTZELMAN holds out hopes that this sort of warfare in sight of the Capital shall be put an end to.

THE MONEY ON THE STEAMER RUTH.

An exploration of the wreck of the steamer Ruth, destroyed by fire a short time ago while conveying $2,600,000 in greenbacks for the payment of Gen. GRANT'S army, has failed to discover any trace of the missing money. It is now considered certain that the money was destroyed by the fire, as a guard of 50 men were constantly watching it from the time it was placed on board until the boat was burned.

A SWORD TO GEN. MEADE.

The sword presented to Gen. MEADE, to-day, was ordered soon after the battle of Fredericksburgh, as a compliment to the spirited fight he made on the left, where FRANKLIN was in authority but did not command. It has no connection with the battle of Gettysburgh.

DEATHS OF UNION SOLDIERS IN RICHMOND.

Through a private letter received by the Sanitary Commission from Dr. MCDONALD, now confined in Libby Prison at Richmond, the following list of deaths of Union soldiers in Libby Prison Hospital has been obtained:

Hugh Croakas, Company D, 68th Pennsylvania—July 28.
A. J. Knapp, Company F, 83d Indiana—July 23.
J. F. Jenkins, 1st Lieutenant Company E, 154th New-York—July 24.
D. Thornton, Company I, 54th New-York—July 25.
J. B. King, Lieutenant Company G, 10th New-York cavalry—July 31.
William Thompson, Company A, 12th New-York—Aug. 9.
Robert Morris, Major 6th Pennsylvania cavalry—Aug. 12.
Lewis Thomas, Company D, 119th Illinois—Aug. 19.
Theodore Vannaman, Company K, 7th Wisconsin—Aug. 19.

This list was certified to by Surgeon JOHN WILKINS, formerly of Baltimore, but now rebel surgeon in charge of hospital.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

CAPTURE OF AN ENGLISH SCREW STEAMER.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Commander TRENCHARD, of the steamer *Rhode Island*, respecting the capture of the English screw steamer *Cronstadt*, for a violation of the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. Her cargo consists of cotton, turpentine and tobacco. She has been sent to Boston for adjudication.

VIRGINIA.

Gov. PIERPONT, in an address to the people of Virginia, announces that he has established the seat of government at Alexandria. He says if resistance to the civil authority be attempted, and a *posse comitatus* prove insufficient, the aid of the military, as a last resource, will be invoked to enforce the laws. He is happy to be able to say that the President manifests the most lively desire for the restoration of order in the State, and a disposition to assist, by every means at his command, to restore the civil government and produce harmony.

THE CONDEMNED DESERTERS.

A Jewish rabbi from Baltimore and the wife of one of the condemned, and several others were here to-day to make an appeal to the President for his clemency in behalf of the five privates of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, who are to be shot to-morrow. Their mission does not appear to have been successful.

COMMUTATION.

A letter from the army of the Potomac states that about 200 Germans of the Twentieth New-York volunteers, who mutinied and were sentenced to hard labor during the war, have received a commutation of their sentence through the exertions of Provost-Marshal-General PATRICK.

A REBEL FORCE AT PORT CONWAY.

Accounts from the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock show that the rebels have a considerable infantry force at Port Conway, and are prosecuting their conscription vigorously. Gen. KILPATRICK had a skirmish with them several days ago, and was compelled to fall back from his reconnoissance.

PARDONED.

The President has pardoned WM. DUKE, charged with divers offences against the United States with aiding the rebels in Kentucky.

New Military Journal.

The first number of the *Army and Navy Journal—a Gazette of the Regular and Volunteer Forces*, appeared in this City yesterday afternoon, under date of to-day. It is the first military journal that has appeared in the country that aims at a dignified and soldierly, yet popular, discussion of all the interests pertaining to our now great army and navy. It is not a mere gazette filled with military orders, nor does it belittle its sphere and demean itself by attempting to reduce its articles to a level which no true soldier ever reaches. It aims at an intellectual, scientific, in short, *military* discussion of its topics, in the style of the best army journals of the great military nations of Europe. In this aspect, the first issue is a very remarkable success. It opens with an admirable view of the Military Situation, which is followed by articles on Fortification, on Cavalry, on Iron-clads, on Artillery—taking up also such subjects as Our Bounty Laws, Military and Naval Academies, Hints to Campaigners, Waste of Ammunition, Army Personals, etc.—not neglecting military books, and notes on foreign military and naval science. We call especial attention to the articles on Fort Sumter, on the Army and the Nation, on Capt. ROBBINS, on Our Military Commanders, and on What We have Neglected. Beside these discussions, it contains an Army Gazette for all Departments of the Army, a Naval Squadron List, giving the location of every vessel in service, as also a list of naval orders, naval stations, and a digest of general naval and military news; and furnishes also all official reports and documents. The *Army and Navy Journal* is an honor to itself and to the service, both regular and volunteer. It received to advance the approval of some of our most distinguished naval and military officers; who spoke from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand. It should be taken by every army officer in the field, and by every officer in the navy, as well as by our militia officers—and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest. Its articles are from the pens of students of military science, army and navy officers, and professors in our military and naval academies. Its proprietor is Capt. CHURCH, lately of Gen. CASEY'S Staff, and its publisher is VAN NOSTRAND, whose place of business will be found per advertisement.

Niblo's Garden.

The regular Fall and Winter campaign commences at this house to-night, the Summer season having come to an abrupt end on Monday last, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Mr. WHEATLEY. Mr. BANDMANN, the German tragedian, plays *Shylock*, in the "Merchant of Venice"—a part wherein he won much applause last year. An excellent company has been engaged to assist in the other parts, and the costuming and *mise en scene* will be up to the high standard of this well-conducted establishment. On Monday Mr. FORREST commences an engagement here, appearing as *Richelieu* in the play of that name. Mr. FORREST plays four times a week, and Mr. BANDMANN twice, thus filling up the programme. Mr. WHEATLEY and his company will play in Philadelphia, the drama being the "Duke's Motto."

A Series of Robberies of the Mails of the Third Division, Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Aug. 28, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. LOCKWOOD, commanding the Seventh Virginia Union regiment, reports a series of robberies of the mails of the Third division Second army corps, running from the 6th to the 25th of August. Several thousands of dollars in Government and private drafts, checks and funds have been purloined, and the letters covering them found along the route. The mail carriers are under arrest.

The public are cautioned against negotiating checks or drafts from this division, unless coming through responsible channels.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

---

Persons of Costive Habit (particularly females) will find an invaluable remedy in JAYNE'S LANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, restoring these organs to a healthy condition; remove headache and that feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit, and withal—no matter how long a time they may be taken—instead of producing the weakness and lassitude which generally follow the action of purgatives, they promote an appetite and impart strength and vigor to the whole frame.

Used in conjunction with JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, they are invaluable in dyspepsia and kindred affections. In connection with JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, they are a sure remedy in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and also in the various diseases incident to females.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

A Bad Breath; the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Oriental Baths.—ELECTRO-MAGNETIC AND Fumigated Vapor Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near Cooper Union. Elegant apartments for both ladies and gentlemen. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Cures Rheumatism and Paralysis.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes the most beautiful black or brown instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 56 Dey-st., N. Y.

Hicks & Company, No. 450 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 780 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Fashions for Fall.
DRESS HATS FOR GENTLEMEN!
Introduced this day by
S. W. JOHNSON, No. 381 Canal-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Fall Style of Gent's Dress Hat will be introduced by Terry, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1863, at his new store, No. 409 Broadway, five doors below Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—M RSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—DINGLEY.—On Monday, Aug. 4, in the Church of the Good Shepherd, East 55th-st., by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Mr. AUGUSTINE BALDWIN, of Richmond, Va., and Miss AUGUSTA A., daughter of Charles Dingley, Esq., formerly of Maine.

COLMAN—GARDNER.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, at the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. JOHN H. COLMAN to Miss ADELINE GARDNER, daughter of Champlin Gardner, Esq., all of this City.

OLSAYER—SAXTER.—At Trinity Church, Lansingburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, by Rev. A. T. Twing, FRANCIS C. OLSAYER to Miss MARI E. BAXTER, both of Lansingburgh. No cards.

SPOTSWELL—UNDERHILL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, in Yorktown, Westchester County, at the residence of Hon. R. M. Underhill, by Rev. Dr. Lillie, Mr. SAMUEL LUNDY SPOTSWELL, of Morrisania, and SARAH SMITH UNDERHILL, of the former place.

DIED.

CHESTER.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 28, JOHN CHESTER, son of the late Wm. H. Chester, aged 7 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2½ P. M., from No. 29 East 89th-st., without further invitation.

CURRIE.—At Young's Point, near Vicksburgh, Miss., JAMES K. CURRIE, native of Glasgow, Scotland, member of Company A, Engineer regiment of the West, U. S. A., and brother of Gilbert F. Currie, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *United States Insurance Gazette*, Pine-st., New-York.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, and Toronto, C. W., papers please copy.

DU BOIS.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 26, JOHN S. L. DU BOIS, a member of the Fourth Company Seventh regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., aged 22 years and 13 days.

EGLESTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 28, LYDIA M., wife of Harvey J. Eglestan, formerly of Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 303 Carlton-av., at 2 P. M. on Sunday, Aug. 30.

HOUSTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, Mr. THOMAS HOUSTON, a native of Scotland, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 473 4th-av., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

INGATE.—In New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, CHARLOTTE ANN, eldest daughter of the late James Wright Ingate, Esq., of the firm of Lawrence, Murray & Ingate, of this City.

☞ London papers please copy.

LITTLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, GEORGE W. LITTLE, formerly of Brooklyn, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Dr. James L. and William M., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 268 West 42d-st., near 8th-av., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Saturday afternoon.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 27, CHARLES A. Lockwood, Jr., only son of Mr. Charles A. and Mrs. Louisa C. Lockwood, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, Saturday, Aug. 29, from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Lowerre, No. 97 West 14th-st. The relatives and friends of his father, Charles A. Lockwood, and of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

LOVELAND.—On Friday night, Aug. 28, at 11 o'clock, Mrs MARGARET R. LOVELAND, wife of Oliver Loveland, in the 60th year of her age.

Notice of funeral from her late residence, No. 38 Bedford-st., hereafter.

MURPHY.—On Friday, Aug. 28, WILLIAM H. M. MURPHY, son of John and Mary Ann Murphy, aged 7 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Funeral on Sunday, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock, from his late home, Henry-st., Astoria.

PALMER.—At Budd's Lake, New-Jersey, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, ALBERT, infant son of Albert M. and Marilla Palmer, of New-York.

The remains were taken to Stonington, Conn., for interment.

VALENTINE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 28, LANAU VALENTINE, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John M. Degraw, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn.

WATSON.—On Friday, Aug. 21, at the residence of his grandfather, W. C. Tooker, Setauket, Long Island, of typhoid fever, JAMES THOMAS WATSON, youngest son of Mary A. and the late Dr Wm. Watson, in the 17th year of his age.

☞ Yorkshire (Eng.) papers please copy.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRH

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

—AND—

ALL DISEASES

—OF THE—

EYE, EAR,

—AND—

THROAT,

CURED BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the new Mode of Treatment." At his Office,

816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VAN EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discherge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured, also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED

READ!

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLGATE & CO.'S

HONEY SOAP,

BROWN WINDSOR

GLYCERINE,

BATH AND PALM SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Boynton's Furnaces, Fire-place Heaters, and Magazine Stoves, are well known to be superior to any in market. Now is the time to give your orders. Do not wait for cold weather. Now is the time to call on

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 290 Canal-st., New-York.

CATARRH

DEAFNESS

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

And all Acute or Chronic Diseases of the

EAR

—AND—

AIR PASSAGES

TREATED BY

DR. LIGHTHILL,

No. 34 ST. MARK'S PLACE,

Office hours from 9, A. M. till 8, P. M.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the many testimonials received, and are submitted with confidance; others, as well as references to parties of the highest respectability, residing in this City, will be cheerfully furnished on application:

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

No. 11 Dey-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear, and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor New-York *Teacher*.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill, for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 96 East Thirty-fourth-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

Newspapers, No. 73 Grand-st., Dec. 25, 1862.

THE

EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR

AND

PARTIAL DEAFNESS

EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. HARTLEY,

NO. 10 CLINTON-PLACE,

NEW-YORK,

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organs of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

Office and residence, No. 10 Clinton-place, a few doors west of Broadway. Reception hours from 9 to 4 o'clock. Consultation and examination free.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
Will Cure
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
Will Cure
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
Will Cure
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
Will Cure
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
Will Cure
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
Will Cure
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
Will Cure
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
Will Cure
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
Will Cure
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
Will Cure
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
Will Cure
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
Will Cure
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK has a large Suite of Rooms at No. 32 BOND-ST., New-York, where he can be found every TUESDAY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

He keeps a large supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Those wishing advice or an examination of the lungs will do well to call as him as above. He makes no charge for advice, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer his price is $3.

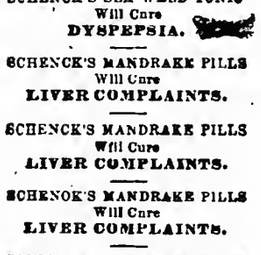
Many persons are afraid to have their lungs examined by Dr. SCHENCK for fear they will be found incurable, and by that means it is put off until it is too late. How much better it would be to know their condition at once, as, by abundance of evidence, Dr. S. has shown sufficient certificates in this City that he has cured advanced stages of Consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK'S Principal Office is No. 39 North 8th-st., Philadelphia, Penn., where letters for advice should always be directed.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA WEED TONIC each $1 per bottle, or $5 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box.

For Sale by
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York,
Agent for New-York.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.



SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.

READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S

AMBROSIA WILL DO IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
AMBROSIA WILL DO IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
AMBROSIA WILL DO IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that about 18 months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling off. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I have commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN,
No. 162 Bleecker-st.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.

Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1.
Sold by all Druggists.
Dr. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depot, No. 493 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 20 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

ATKINSON'S PATENT ENAMELED

STEEL COLLARS,

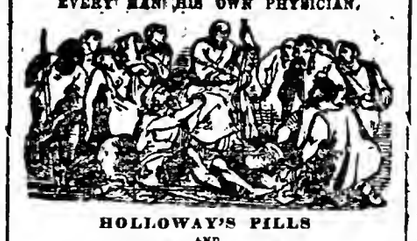
Easily adjusted, look like linen; price 75 cents each, or 90 cents by mail, at the extensive Neck-tie and Collar Store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

THE IMPROVED AMERICAN
CARTE PORTE.

Cheapness and beauty combined.
Everbody should have them.

Just introduced by
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway,
Manufacturer of Albums, Photographic Materials, &c.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

The stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—abused or debilitated by excess, indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, &c. The bowels sympathize by costiveness, diarrhœa and dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the livers lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM.

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent; to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic; its "*modus operandi*" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES AND ULCERS.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display no decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of females in every condition of health and station of life.

PILES AND FISTULA.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Burns,	Chapped Hands,
Chilblains,	Fistule,	Gout,
Lumbago,	Mercurial Eruptions,	Piles,
Rheumatism,	Ringworm,	Salt Rheum,
Scalds,	Skin Diseases,	Swelled Glands,
Sore Legs,	Sore Breasts,	Sore Heads,
Sore Throats,	Sores of all kinds,	Sprains,
Stiff Joints,	Tetter,	Ulcers,
Venereal Sores,	Wounds of all kinds.	

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE
AND CHARITY HOSPITAL,
No. 90 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

The Fourteenth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the 19th of October, 1863, and will continue until the first week in March, 1864.

FACULTY:

BENJAMIN I. RAPHAEL, M. D.,
Professor of General and Military Surgery and Surgical Pathology.
A. JACOBI, M. D.
Professor of Infantile Pathology and Therapeutics.
E. NOEGGERATH, M. D.,
Professor of Clinical Midwifary and the Diseases of Women.
J. V. C. SMITH, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.
WM. F. HOLCOMB, M. D.,
Professor of Opthalmic and Aural Surgery.
SAMUEL R. PERCY, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
HENRY G. COX, M. D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.
P. H. VAN DER WEYDE, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
HON. JOHN H. ANTHON, A. M.,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
STEPHEN ROGERS, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology.
JOSEPH SINNETTER, M. D.,
Lecturer on Microscopic Anatomy.
JAMES E. STEELE, M. D.,
Demonstrater of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.
JOHN H. THOMPSON, M. D.,
Prosector to the Professor of Surgery.
F. S. SNEAD,
Janiter.

A preliminary term will commence on Sept. 14, and continue until the regular term begins. This Course will be GRATIS to those students who intend taking a full Winter Course.

Daily Clinics are held at the College. Further information as to Lectures, Terms, &c., may be obtained by addressing

Prof. B. I. RAPHAEL,
Dean of the Faculty,
No. 91 9th-st.,
New-York.

MUNN & CO'S

ESTABLISHED 1842

During the past twenty years, Messrs. MUNN & Co., in connection with the publication of the WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, (the only paper devoted to the Mechanic Arts in the country,) have acted as Attorneys for procuring letters patent in the United States and all foreign countries.

They would state that they have acted, during this period, as agents for more than

TWENTY THOUSAND INVENTORS!

In fact, they have become identified with the whole brotherhood of inventors and patentees, at home and abroad. Thousands of inventors for whom they have taken patents have addressed to them most flattering testimonials; and the wealth that has inured to the inventors whose patents were secured through their office, and afterward illustrated in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, would amount to many millions of dollars!

Messrs. MUNN & CO. never had a more efficient corps of draughtsmen and specification writers than those employed at present; and they are prepared to attend to patent business of all kinds, in the quickest time and on the most liberal terms.

For further information, send for a pamphlet which contains the Patent Laws of the United States, and much other valuable information of importance to inventors and all others who own patent property. Also pamphlets of information furnished regarding the Patent Laws of all foreign countries.

For further particulars address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

JOHN WILSON AND SON,
SYCAMORE-STREET, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHOE KNIVES, BUTCHERS' KNIVES, BUTCHERS' STEELS, BREAD KNIVES, CURRIERS' KNIVES, FARRIERS' KNIVES, GLAZIERS' KNIVES, PALETTE KNIVES, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

Most buyers of the above class of goods will be aware that Messrs. John Wilson and Son have had a special Agency for the sale of their Manufactures in the United States and Canada, through the medium of a House of which the founder of their Firm, Mr. John Wilson, was, for many years, a principal partner. That Partnership terminated so far as Mr. Wilson was concerned, in 1849; and Messrs. John Wilson and Son beg respectfully to inform their friends and buyers generally, that the Agency, also has now ceased, and it is not their intention to appoint another; but they hope for a continuance of their orders, either through the House referred to, or through other Houses, with most or all of which Messrs. Wilson and Son have done business for a number of years.

The Business of Messrs. John Wilson and Son was established in the year 1760, and it is their determination, regardless of expense, to maintain the superior excellence of their manufactures, and thereby sustain the high reputation which they have for so long a period enjoyed.

Messrs. JOHN WILSON AND SON invite special attention to the MARKING of their Goods. No ARTICLE is of their manufacture but such as is Stamped with their Corporate Trade Mark—( ) "*Four Peppercorns and a Diamond*"—IN ADDITION TO THE NAME, in one of the following forms.

I. WILSON | I. WILSON REFINED STEEL | I. WILSON WARRANTED
I. WILSON WARRANTED | I. WILSON SHEAR STEEL

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-st. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

MILITARY.

$10 REWARD—DESERTERS U. S. ARMY.

The reward of ten dollars ($10) will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the headquarters of the nearest Provost-Marshal, as follows:

A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, No. 106 Leonard-st.
Provost-Marshal First District, Jamaica, Long Island.
Provost-Marshal Second District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
Provost-Marshal Third District, No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
Provost-Marshal Fourth District, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.
Provost-Marshal Fifth District, No. 128 Broome-st., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Sixth District, No. 1-5 6th-av., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Seventh District, No. 63 3d-av., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Eighth District, No. 1,303 Broadway, New-York.
Provost-Marshal Ninth District, corner Broadway and 47th-st., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Tenth District, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ROBERT NUGENT,
Col. 69th N. Y. Vols., and A. A. P. M. General.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 45S.—Aug. 28, 1863.
3, 36, 14, 59, 52, 27, 2, 38, 20, 72, 71, 35.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 456.—Aug. 28, 1863.
41, 58, 24, 14, 48, 74, 23, 15, 5, 50, 42, 46, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Office of
"THE UNION,"
NO. 10 FRONT-STREET,
BROOKLYN, August, 1863.

PROSPECTUS.

The subscribers propose to commence on MONDAY, the 14th day of September next, the publication of an Evening Paper, under the title of

"THE BROOKLYN DAILY UNION."

The establishment of this paper was resolved upon in one of the darkest hours of the Republic, when multitudes were complaining and despondent. It proceeds from a spirit of unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to the principles and institutions of the American nation, and to the best interests of our common country and of mankind.

In this spirit it is unreservedly pledged to steadfastly support the ministers of the Government in all measures necessary to the complete suppression of the Southern rebellion and the overthrow of all our enemies.

THE UNION will also always be true to the great and prosperous City of Brooklyn; and while laying before its read

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

Having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIM. TED.
Established under the Companies' Act. 1862, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital..... ONE MILLION STERLING
in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.
DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London; Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of H. H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Soyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney. Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Penler Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.
LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.
NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.
SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Rull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED.)
Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

TO CAPITALISTS.
Wanted, capital to complete 20 miles, already graded, bridged, and ready for the superstructure, at the eastern terminus of the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad.
This road, 279 miles in length, runs through the best and most fertile portion of the State of Minnesota, and a Land Grant of 3,840 acres per mile is secured to the Company by act of Congress, a large and valuable portion of which will come at once into market on the completion of the above 20 miles.
These lands are readily taken up at from $10 to $15 per acre, and it is believed that, independent of the rest of the line, this 20 miles (from La Crosse, Wis., to Houston City, Min.,) would be immediately remunerative. The lands are free from taxation until resold.
Maps, plans and further information will be given on application to C. W. THOMPSON and T. B. STODDARD Commissioners, at the office of P. M. Myers & Co., No. 1 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" of the County of New-York.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, September 1, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par, of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor Aug. 15, 1863, for the payment of damages for which the County has become liable under the provisions of chapter 478 of the Laws of 1863, in consequence of the proceedings of the mob during the recent riot.
The said bonds will be redeemable on the first day of August, 1864, and will bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.
The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) within five days after the opening of the proposals, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums thereon.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all the bids, if the public interests should require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 20, 1863.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.
HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 3d, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, August 21, 1863.
THE O. PADDOCK & COMPANY'S BANK (Watertown) has it is day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, intend to increase the capital stock of said company by the addition of five thousand shares of fifty dollars each, making the entire capital stock of said company five hundred thousand dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1, ON THE Mortgage bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. : also the principal and interest of the river line consolidated due Sept. 1st, will be paid at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., by R. C. KINGSLEY. No interest will be paid on the River Line Certificates after maturity.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South st.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND BANKING OFFICE.—Accounts of officers collected and audited. Ordnance and Quartermasters' returns adjusted in the departments. Pay, pensions and bounties procured. Prize money collected. SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York. No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 21, 1863.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE SEPTEMBER 1, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—ROME, WATERTOWN AND OG[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.
The subscribers, having retired from the offices of President and Cashier of the Park Bank, (which position they have held since its organization,) have established themselves in the Banking Business, at No. 30 Wall-st., (in offices recently occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant-Treasurer United States.)
We are now prepared to receive accounts, and deposits with us can be checked for the same as with any of the City Banks.
Interest will be credited to our dealers on their daily balances on the 1st of January and July, at the rate of *three per cent.* per annum.
Particular attention will be given to collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase or sale of all kinds of Government or other securities will be attended to promptly.
HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.
RAOBEN W. HOWES,
CHARLES A. MACY.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
WANTED BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Corner of William-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission by
D. M. SEAMAN,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 27, 1863.
THE BANK OF TRUMANSBURGH (Trumansburgh) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers"—passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will close on Monday, Aug. 31, and reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. By order.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 162 Broadway.
CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)..... $500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863..... 778,772 23
LIABILITIES..... 27,148 04
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.
to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.
ALSO,
An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.
ALSO,
A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.
The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 per cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1863. New-York stockholders will be paid by HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of this Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st September next. The transfer books are closed from date to 1st prox.
J. CAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SMELTING AND BLAST FURNACE FOR SALE—With all necessary out-buildings, dwellings, &c., with 14 acres of land immediately in connection therewith; located in Tioga County, Penn., and on the line of the Bowling and Blossburgh Railroad; steam engine of full power. The establishment is ready for immediate use with all its appliances. Price $15,000. Orders and 720 acres of timbered land in the immediate vicinity can be bought if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 36 Warren-st., a thoroughly first-class building, finished in the best manner, suitable for retail and extension, vaults and sidewalk. Will be sold very low. Lot 25x100. Is now occupied by good and responsible tenants. Two-thirds of the purchase money can be obtained on mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply to SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 100 Chambers-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 18th-st., 65x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,250 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—OR house to let for a term of years end furniture for sale, in a very desirable location up town; house medium size; furniture mostly new. Address S. E. H., Box No. 4,403 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT properly No. 28 Scammel-st., consisting of one 5-story building (nearly new) in the rear, and one 3-story building in front. Inquire at No. 365 Grand-st.

TO LET, LEASE, SELL OR EXCHANGE—In City and country, a variety of houses, lots, country seats and farms on equitable terms. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A delightful place at Eastchester, on the Eastchester Creek, fifteen miles from the City, by New-Haven Railroad, about 21 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, with double house, containing ten rooms and kitchen, piazza, barn, carriage-house, &c. Shade and fruit in abundance; deb. oysters and clams taken in the door. Price $14,000. Apply to
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY COTTAGES—ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the City. Economy, health and longevity. Now is the time to build cheaply, and be ready by Spring. Lots to lease for a term of years, or for sale on bond and mortgage, free of interest until after 1st of May. Situation pleasant, genteel and healthy. Models already erected. For particulars apply at No. 75 Liberty-st., next Broadway.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A LARGE house fronting on Grand-st., with hot-air furnace, containing 10 large rooms, in good repair, with choice shade trees, &c.; about 8 minutes' walk from the steamboat and ferry. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE—A NICE LITTLE place with good mansion, 45x45, and all modern conveniences, baths, water, furnace, carriage-house, &c.; plenty of fruit; one mile from station. Price $11,000.
S. B. LUDLOW & CO.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

COUNTRY SEAT AT STATEN ISLAND for sale, situated on Clove Road, near Port Richmond, being the late residence of Mr. Kingsford. The grounds, twelve acres, are tastefully laid out in lawn, pasturage, &c.; plenty of excellent fruit; house is suitable for a large family, containing about twenty-five rooms in all; fine kitchen, laundry, &c.; hot and cold water throughout the house; good furnace; suitable for a gentleman's residence. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT near Jamaica—some 12 acres. The buildings are ample and first-class. Several hundred fruit trees, in bearing, comprising every variety which can be perfected in this climate. The whole place has been highly cultivated for many years, and has a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery which make it very attractive. It is within easy walking distance of fine schools, in a quiet neighborhood, and is entirely healthy as a place of residence. Price $10,000. No deduction nor exchange will be made, but terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., TWO MILES from the ferry, a very fine house for sale, ready for occupancy; containing 10 be drooms, parlor, library, dining and reception rooms; hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences, together with three-quarters of an acre of land laid out in ornamental and kitchen garden; horse cars every 10 minutes; location unsurpassed and neighborhood select; price $12,000—large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care C. H. Smith, Esq., No. 116 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, near Cornwall Landing, N. Y., embracing some of the finest views of that famed locality. For information, apply to GEO. S. COE, Esq., American Exchange Bank, New-York City; S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y.; or to Mrs. H. C. HUSSEY, on the premises.

TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCES for sale at Maplewood, township of South Orange, N. J., beautifully located and convenient to station. Will be sold at a low figure. Also, to let, a cottage at Tarrytown; low rent. Apply at drug-store, Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COMMODIous cottage, with three acres of land, finely shaded with fruit and shade trees; price $4,000; a place so attractive and convenient to the City is seldom offered for sale; also, a variety of houses and lands, in quantities to suit. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N.Y.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L.I., THREE-QUARters to one hour from the city, a convenient cottage, with seven rooms; house and grounds in fine order; fruit and shade trees, &c. Rent, $30 per month. Apply at No. 353 Broadway.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 66 acres, in a good state of cultivation, situated at the Craigsville depot, on Newburgh branch of the Erie Railroad; a fine, healthy part of Orange County; communication with the City several times a day, by railroad or Hudson River; if desired, a part will be sold with the buildings and improvements, a very desirable country residence, suitable for City boarders; the remaining part consists of all the land about the depot (except one lot), title indisputable, part of the purchase money may remain on the land. Address M. SEARS, Craigsville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A FARM of 100 acres, in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 16 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Kingsbridge, land handsomely rolling, well fenced and watered, and in good order; situation elevated, healthy, central and convenient, having near and easy access to depots on three different lines of railroad, viz.: the Harlem, the New-Haven and the Hudson River. A most favorable opportunity for investment. Terms easy. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 154 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE—FOR liquors, merchandize, furniture, or any good personal property, an excellent farm of 120 acres, in good order, near South Amboy, N. J., and give a good trade.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 16 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FINE FARM OF 40 acres, situated within two miles of North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation; plenty of fruit and good water; would be exchanged for property in this City. Address JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 189 2d-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO RENT.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are about to remove to No. 59 Wall-st., and offer to rent the suite of three rooms in the second story of No. 5 Pine-st., now occupied by them. The rooms are light, in excellent order, and are suitable for lawyers, brokers, or an insurance Company. They will be rented low. Apply at No. 4 Pine-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.
LLIOTT & CO.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 52 MORTON-ST., NEAR Hudson, in a private family only. House modern, convenient, and in complete repair, neighborhood unexceptionable. Possession immediately. Apply to J. ROMER, No. 174 West-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES NOS. 18 and 20 Cheviot-place, near Harrison-st. No. 18 is a stone-front house, handsomely papered, with both range and chandeliers and furnace. It is a first-class house. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FURnished house in 34th-st., near 8th-av., will be let to a respectable family from the 1st of November to the 1st of May next: rent $250 per month. Apply to Box No. 2,861 Post-office.

COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 61 Philippa row, Skillman-st., one block of Myrtle-av., 8 rooms, with gas, water, drain, &c. Rent, $22 per month. Possession immediately. C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, for the Winter, by a private family. Location between 9th and 16th-sts., and 4th and 9th-avs. Applicants stating size of house and price, address Box No. 3,300 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR ABOUT SIX WEEKS, PART OF a furnished house, at a moderate rent, in New-York or Brooklyn. Good references furnished. Address F. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT, FROM FIRST OF OCTOBER or November next, a moderate sized high-stoop and basement house, located somewhere between 2d and 42d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Parties will please furnish location, size and price. Address Post-office, Box No. 908.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged American woman of experience, a situation as nurse or housekeeper; best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 Eldridge-st.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 4th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as coachman and groom, who knows his business thoroughly; has lived with families of the highest standing in society in this City; can give several years' City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE, steady man desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent hand over horses and a careful driver; also a good farmer and plain gardener; is willing to work; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

HELP WANTED

A COCK—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO AMERIcan girls wanted, one as good plain cook, the other as chambermaid, in a family near the City; a good home and good wages to those suiting. Address, giving wages wanted, age and references, F. A., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a first-rate plain cook, washer and ironer; best City references required. Apply at No. 16 West 37th-st., Saturday, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-class English or Scotch laundress for a private family; wages no object to a thoroughly competent person. Apply, with references, to A. M. SEE, No. 12 Wall-av.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CARPENTERS and two sash and blind makers, who are accustomed to work by machinery; must be thorough workmen; also, two boys who have worked at either trade. Apply to A. T. DE PUY, No. 106 Bedford-st., before 7 A. M., or after 7 P. M.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A RESPECTABLE woman to take charge of a child eleven years old (one who has been trained in an institution to take care of nervous children would be preferred.) Good need apply but those who can bring the best references as to character and disposition. Apply at No. 118 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHLY experienced in the worsted and fancy goods business. For a competent saleslady a good situation can be obtained in Newark, N. J. Address, giving references as to character and ability, Box No. 531 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A LAD, FOURTEEN TO SIXTEEN years of age, who resides with his parents, as office boy; good references required. Address Box No. 663 Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer. Salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

THE BEST CHANCE FOR AGENTS TO make money is on Mrs. Stephens' great work, the "Pictorial History of the War for the Union." It is the work for the people. It is meeting with an unprecedented sale. For full particulars and agency, address JOHN G. WELLS, No. 146 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 3d of September next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City:
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Artillery Uniform Coats.
Knit Shirts.
Stable Frocks.
Booties, sewed.
Sashes.
Canteens, tin, covered, complete.
Haversacks, complete.
Knapsacks, complete.
Bedsacks, double.
Bugles.
Cavalry Guidons.
Color Belts and Slings.
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state quantity of the articles they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute it and give bonds for the fulfillment of the same.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)" and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid Inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1863.
The undersigned invites proposals for furnishing this Department with material for the manufacture of Shelter Tents.
The material should be thirty-three (33) inches in width, and should not weigh less than six (6) nor more than seven (7) ounces to the yard, (running measure,) and may be either linen or cotton.
Persons making proposals are requested to state the minimum and maximum quantities they will supply, the time within which they will commence delivery, and the quantity they will deliver each week thereafter, and to send a sample of the material proposed to be furnished to this office.
By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the following articles, to wit:
Boots;
Bootees;
Shelter Tents;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Knapsacks;
Artillery Jackets;
Cavalry Jackets;
Trowsers, Footmen's;
Forage Caps, (like sample at Inspection Depot in this city.)
Bids must exclusively state the quantity it is proposed to furnish, the time of delivery and the price, and a guarantee agreeing that the party making the bid, will enter into contract if an award is made to him, and signed by two responsible parties, indorsing company's each proposal, and guarantors must sign their own names.
All bids must be accompanied with a sample of the article offered.
The supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this city.
Written contracts, of which this advertisement shall be made a part, will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.
Bidders are respectfully notified that samples of goods offered and not at the Inspection Warehouses, unless rejected within ten days after awards are made, will be considered as engaging to the United States, and sold at auction or sent to the Government Warehouses for issue.
Proposals will be received until THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 3, 1863, and the awards will be made on Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863, upon the completion of which, successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M.
For flagging four feet wide in Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street.
For flagging and relagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.
For regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter in Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.
For curb, gutter and flag and fence in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Third-avenue and East River.
For flagging, in Manhattanville-street, between Ninth avenue and Hudson River.
For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
For curb, gutter and flag in Avenus A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.
For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenue.
For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.
For curb, gutter and flag in Second-avenne, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street.
For curb, gutter and flag, First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
For regulating and grading, and curb, gutter and flag, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Eighth-avenue.
For curb, gutter and flag, Leonard and Church streets, southeast corner.
For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
For regulating and grading Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.
For Fire Telegraph from Fifty-first-street bell-tower to City Hall, &c.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Public Street Department, New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The said Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, one thousand tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase, at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent, or balance due will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee,

MEDICAL.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the "Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris," and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life its rallying powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva or cubebs in nasally administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $3; four cases in one at $9, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medical aid as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for disease of a private character. In 29 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special knowledge in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

CURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerinns, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the only certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840, N. B—Those who have used their preparations are never without. Send for a circular. To ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circulars. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Prostration, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are perfect. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body-destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by DR. POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its terrible consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases in the truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no change in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient seen none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid the rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the nomarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Be aware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Dua e-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treating them, call upon Dr. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DEANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than 3,000 cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. What is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exercised the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Divis on-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the least wedge of the gaiety. Teeth filled and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Instructions given to other Dentists.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN, W. B. HURD, J. H. SMITH. Rooms at No. 22 Bond-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $2; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Nitrous Oxide, at No. 33 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts., by Dr. J. J. GILLESPIE. Dentists instructed how to make Anesthetic Nitrous Oxide. Apparatus made and fitted up by Dr. GILLESPIE.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME to make a set of TEETH as good as were ever made, mounted by a gold plate as pure as coin, for $20 in gold. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 8th-st and 4th-av—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed. Deposits made on or before the 1st will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks.

First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion ticket ent and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations.....$30
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office, No. 28 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LAITCH,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$70 and $80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $75, $85, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'sd'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, SCOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JENKINS, leaves New-York Wed'sd'y, Sept. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Sept. 5
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Sept. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Nedo, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	90	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Millburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin..... {$96 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
PASSAGE, $60.
The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANOR, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 22.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $97 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $42 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents.
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.
D. B. BARTON, COMMANDER.
Having unavoidably been detained, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. Price of passage, $60.
For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamer NATH'L P. BANKS, R. B. BLAISDELL, Master, will sail for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M. Splendid accommodations for a limited number of passengers. Passage $50. Apply to
HAWKES, PRATT & CO., No. 68 Beekman-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacturn. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 308 Canal st., opposite Wooster. Established 1813.

FURNITURE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVing furniture in any quantity, carpets, mirrors, bedding, or any other goods suitable for housekeeping, to dispose of, may find a cash purchaser by calling on or addressing M. J. BENDALL, No. 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Thn 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 6:5 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:05, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
EXPRESS, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:07 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations,) to Yaphank at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
6:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. for Monsey, 1:15 P. M. and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier, at 9 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this Line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

SUNDAY, AUG. 30.—THE STEAMER SCRANton, Capt. W. C. WARING, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Fort Schuyler, Whitestone, Stratton-port, will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., 8¾; 10th-st., 8¾; 20th-st., 9; Leave Glen Cove 2½ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3¾, stopping at all the landings. Will arrive in the City 5 P. M. Fare only 25 cents.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Tilton. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 11 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the Boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale at the office of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE side-wheel steamboats *Utica* and *North Shore* and the barges *Anna, Rancocas* and *Lexington*. Also Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 342 West-st., corner Barrow.
HENRY MALLAN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also a bleachery, printing press, together with their entire water power and tenement houses.
The sacks are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 30, 1855, with an improved addition thereto annexed July 8, 1856; another addition thereto, annexed March 3, 1857. Two-thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.
The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates.
A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address
JAMES M. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE—Of great demand and necessity, needed in every family; very cheaply made, affording extremely large profits, sure in its operation, and one of the very best chances to make money.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH capital, in a safe manufacturing business, already established, with 30 per cent. profit. References given and required. For further particulars address to
A. CAMMON, Bound Brook, N. J.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, No. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
PRIZE STEAMER EAGLE,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels:

Steamer EAGLE,	Schooner JULIA,
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner FROLIC,
Steamer UNION,	Schooner W. Y. LEITCH,
Schooner REBEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA,
Schooner SEA DRIFT,	Schooner HARRIET,
Brig COMET,	Schooner A. J. HODGE,
Sloop RELAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of
Agnandierite, brandy, brogans, buttons, bleached cloth, hegging, copperas, castor oil, cordials, cartridges, claret, cotton cards, candles, Castile soap, crockery, coffee, calf skins, cloth, drugs, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, lead, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olives, olive oil, indigo, iron, pins, paper, pepper, rum, rope, stationery, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, steel, sardines, powder, quicksilver, tea, thread, tin, whisky, chronometers.
Catalogues of sale will be ready on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
The goods will be open for inspection one day before the sale.
T. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal.
Southern District of Florida.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER,
Office, No. 36 Pine-st.
On TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place: Executor's sale of valuable stocks.—By order of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., executor of the estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, the following valuable stocks, viz.:
2,467 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
597 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $30 each.
192 shares Warren Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $50 each.
72 shares Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.
10 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
Together with sundry bonds, &c., &c., particulars of which will be in the catalogue of the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the third day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
the cargo of the
PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
consisting of about
340 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1198 Bales of Upland Cotton.
530 Barrels Resin.
2

FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

Another Vessel Reported Destroyed by the Alabama.

NO CHANGE IN THE POLISH QUESTION.

The following is the continuation of the *Hibernia's* news:

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The steamship *Hibernia* has 300 passengers. She makes the following report: "Experienced a succession of strong westerly gales during the voyage, and the ship proved an excellent sea boat.

The London *Times*, in its City Article, in referring to Mexico, says:

"It is in vain to deny that the feelings of the London merchants are shet on the whole the Emperor NAPOLEON has done a great service, both political and commercial, to the world—political, in conforming to the previous action of Spain in extinguishing the Monroe doctrine, and commercial, in restoring intercourse with a nation of such importance of territory."

A British war ship from Rio de Janeiro raports as follows: "Passed a ship, name not given, burnt to the water's edge on the 2d of July in lat. 26° south, lon. 38° west. Shortly afterward spoke the steamer *Alabama*, which had captured and burnt this ship."

The Polish question remained unchanged. The Poles had defeated the Russians at Searzyul and captured 200,000 rubles.

The Emperor NAPOLEON'S *fête* day at Paris passed off quietly, and without any political significance.

DROUYN DE LHUYS had given a grand banquet to the *Corps Diplomatique*.

The Congress of the German Princes was in session at Frankfort. It was headed by the Emperor of Austria, and was largely attended.

The agents of the Confederate loan announced that the September dividend will be paid in due course.

Dates from Calcutta to July 24 were received. Shirtings and twist were firm. Exchange, 2s. ¾d. Freights to London, 92 2 96.

Bombay dates of July 24 had also come to hand. Cotton was dull and declining. Freights to Liverpool, 47@46.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The French Government have revoked the measure of confiscation in Mexico, and withdrawn the proposition in regard to special exports.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 18—Noon.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, has arrived.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,000 bales. The market is firm and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The Corn market has not yet opened. A heavy decline in the London Breadstuffs market will doubtless cause a fall here.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Consols 93@93¼ for money.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN—ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.—The arrangements for commencing the draft in this city on Monday morning are completed. The Provost-Marshal of the Second District expects to complete the drawing in three days, and the Provost-Marshal of the Third District intends to finish two Wards each day, and more if possible. It is probable that the entire week will be consumed before the drawing is completed. A number of regiments arrived in the city, last evening, from New-York, and encamped in different localities. The Eighth Ohio and First Indiana pitched their tents on Fort Greene Park. The Fourteenth Indiana and Seventh Michigan encamped on the parade-ground at East New-York. The One Hundred and Tenth Ohio and another regiment is encamped on the Base Ball Ground bounded by Union, Sackett, Smith and Hunt streets. The Fourth Ohio proceeded to Jamaica. Several of the militia regiments were ordered to Jamaica, but the orders were subsequently countermanded. The officers of the Forty-ninth Police Precinct raised their flag, and fired a national salute with a ten-pounder in their possession, in honor of the veterans who passed their Station-house on the march to East New-York.

THE FALL OF SUMTER.—The Brooklyn City Gas-Light Company are making preparations to illuminate their building in Remsen-street as soon as it is officially announced that the "Old Flag" waves over Fort Sumter. They experimented with the lights last evening, and they made a brilliant appearance.

Williamsburgh.

FIREMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.—Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, of New-York, is now at the house of Victory Engine No. 11, on Clymer-street, near Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, (E. D.) This evening, at 8 o'clock, after assolation there, she will be paraded to the Roosevelt-street ferry, and sail to the foot of Roosevelt-street, New-York, where she will be received and escorted home by a large procession formed in her honor. No. 8 is the steam fire-apparatus sent to contest with those of English build.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Yesterday noon, CLARANCE, the son of Mr. GEO. C. WOOD, liveryman, No. 70 South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, (E. D.,) fell through an apertature for passing hey and fractured his skull. He was so badly injured that he died in less than an hour. His age was six years. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest.

[Advertisement.]

DO YOU WHIP YOUR CHILDREN?—The question of flogging is discussed scientifically in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September. It also contains the portraits of Gen. Grant, Wm. L. Yancey, Dr. Spurzheim, Napoleon, Mary Queen of Scots, Charlee Edward Stuart, Queen Victoria, Prince of Wales, and Thomas Addie Emmet, with seveuteen other illustrations, with articles on Physiognnmy, Family Likenesses, Choosing a Wife, Wedding Rings, The Rioters Phrenologically Considered, &c., &c. For sale by all newsmen. FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE INDIAN CHIEFS, Warriors and Squewe at Barnum's are drawing vast crowds every day. To-day they are particularly attractive, and are to be seen at all hours. At 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. the talented dramatic company give a most interesting and laughable performance. See Museum advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 24 | Sun sets..... 6 38 | Moon rises.. 6 47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 43 | Gov. Island.. 8 32 | Hell Gate.. 9 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Burke, Liverpool, John O. Dale; Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers Cumbria, Sumner, New-Haven, N. L. McCready & Co.; Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Bremerhaven, (Brem.,) Hilken, Falmouth, Gassels & Meyer.

Barks Ionie, Hutchinson, Sagua la Grande, Curtis & Delano; Die Suite, (Pruss.,) Kioch, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Wilmington, (Br.,) Foster, St. John, N. F., J. F. Whitney; Ada Furvis, Smith, Vera Cruz, B. F. Small & Co.; Isabella Thompson, (Br.,) Locke, Jacmel, G. W. Wheelwright; Scio, (Br.,) Hickey, Sagua, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Wave, French, Wycomico, Van Brunt & Slaght; Justina, Jones, Portsmouth, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; John Randolph, Buck, Port Royal, ——; Olivia Buxton, Williams, Gardiner, J. V. Haviland; Lewis Hatch, Eaton, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Sak, Smith, Philadelphia, J. A. Simpson & Co.; Amos Falkenburgh, Robbins, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Orry Laughter, Loper, Washington, C. H. Pierson; Sarah Bisley, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Oliver Hayward, Benbone, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Kate, (Br.,) Overton, Mayaguez, H. Underwood; Pearl Lark, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Kossuth, Lee, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Hickman, Jessie, Chincoteague, Mores & Parker; W. D. Pitts, Jones, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Stephen Tabor, Coos, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Constitution, ——, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

H. B. M. gunboat Lily, Commander Harvey, Halifax, N. S., 23d inst; is a screw, of 200 horse power; mounts 4 guns, has a crew of 95 men, and is 702 tons burden.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, N. P., Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 27th inst., six miles E. by S, of Cross Rip Lightship, fell in with schr. L. P. Myers, from Philadelphia for Solituate, Mass., coal-laden and sunk; took from the rigging and much exhausted Capt. Richard Sommers, and all hands, except Samuel Hoxsie, of Tuckerton, N. J., who was drowned, and landed them in Holmes' Hole, where they intended to charter some small vessel to go to the wreck and save materials. Although a signal of distress was flying from the schooner, no notice was taken of it from the lightship.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Torrance, Philbrick, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Byener.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamboat Clyde, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London and the Isle of Wight July 13, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Aug. 18, had a violent hurricane from S. E., commencing at 3 A. M., going round the compass; lost lower foretopsails, split foresail, mainsail and lower maintopsail; at 8 P. M. the wind shifted to N. by W.; wore ship to southward and westward; lost topmast and staysail; at 10 P. M., the ship lying with the lee rail in the water, and the sea breaking over in all directions; at 10:30 the topgallantmast's were blown off at the caps, spars spars washed overboard, and received other damage; the second mate, Mr. Jameson, of New-York, was lost overboard, and several of the crew injured. Aug. 22, off George's Shoal, had a severe hurricane from S. W.; lost foresail, mainsail, upper and lower mainsopsails, mizzen-topsail and crossjack, split jibs and staysails; at 5 P. M., while scudding to the N. E., shipped a tremendous sea, sweeping the decks of everything, washing overboard fore and main hatch-houses, long boat and spars; stove all the bulwarks from mizzen to fore rigging, on both sides; broke the main-rail, washed the carved work off the stern, and severely injured the first mate and carpenter; filled the between decks and cabin; since then had light southerly winds, with dense fogs. 23d inst., lat. 40 32, lon. 68, passed the lower mast of a ship or bark, with yards and rigging attached.

Ship Cultivator, Engell, Liverpool July 26, with mdse. and 456 passengers to Williams & Guion. 17th inst., midnight, John Alfred, seaman, fell from the mainstopsail overboard, and was drowned; also, B. F. French, seaman, died of consumption. 22d, lat. 42 20, lon. 64 20, encountered a severe berricane, which came on very suddenly from the S. E., and continued for 3 hours, when it moderated to an ordinary gale at S. W.; lost 3 lowsr and 2 upper topsails and mainsail. 27th, lat. 40 36, lon. 71, took a pilot from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15. 28th, 6 A. M., 50 miles E. of the Hook, saw a brass screw steamer, with a deck-load of cotton, bound N. E.

Ship Antoinette, (Hanov.,) Rosenan, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Charles Lulieg & Co. Had heavy gales most of the passage. Aug. 22, had a violent hurricane from S. E., during which lost almost an entire suit of sails. Aug. 23, lat. 41 46, lon. 63, spoke ship bark Margaret, of Sunderland, for New-York. She had the day previous shifted her ballast during a heavy gale, and had to cut away her main and mizzenmasts to right her; 27th, lat. 40 29, lon. 71 45, saw a schooner steering N., with loss of fore and maintopmasts; same day, saw a 3-masted schooner, with loss of topmasts, bound E.

Ship Java, Daggett, Glasgow 37 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dueham. Aug. 22, 30 miles E. of George's Shoals, encountered a hurricane from S. E.; lost fore and mizentopsails and jib; 23d, saw a ship with loss of fore and mizzentopmasts and mainmast-head; wanted no assistance.

Ship Columbus, Empire, Liverpool July 29, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Zeregn & Co. Aug. 22, lat. 43 30, lon. 62 30, experienced a heavy gale from S. E.; lost and split sails, &c.

Bark Anna Delius, (Brem.,) Hattendorff, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. and 190 passengers to C. C. Duncan. Aug. 19, lat. 42 20, lon. 49 40, passed several icebergs.

Brig La Favorita, (Barcla) Raven, Omoa, Hond., Aug. 2, with mdse. to Joseph Foulke's Sons. 21st, lat. 34 10, lon. 74 45, had a heavy gale from N. E. to W.; split sails, stove all her water-casks; washed away part of monkey rail, &c.; evening of 23d put into Hampton Roads for water, having been without any for 48 hours.

Schr. Arctic, (Br., of Nassau.) Millard, Elenthera 8 ds., with fruit to D. Enes.

Schr. Horsce E. Browne, Breese, Gardner 10 ds., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Zicavo, Murch, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Lignre, Robbins, Elisabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Antelope, (Br.,) Patterson, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to order.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London.

Schr. Canemn, French, Dighton.

Schr. S. Nelson Hall, Ryder, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. John M. Parker, King, Taunton, in ballast.

Schr. E. C. Smith, Gorhnm, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. T. L. Miller, White, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. N. Chase, Doane, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Emily Fowler, Willets, New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Jones, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Harwich

Schr. Mary Shields, Wyatt, Providence.

Schr. T. J. Benedict, Robinson, Stonington.

Schr. A. Heaton, Ryan, New-Haven.

Schr. E. W. Benton, Seamen, New-Haven.

Schr. Jenny Lied, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Florence, Peck, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. Volta, Brooks, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. C. H. Lovering, Jones, Taunton.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Tauntoe.

Sloop Helen, Babcock, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with a drizling rain.

Sailed.

27th—Steamers Josephine, Diamond State, Albany, Detroit.

Ships Normandie, Narragansett, Southampton, W. F. Schmidt, Wm. Rathbona.

Barks Blanche Marie, Primogenito, Augusta Anrora, Simon, Heloise, Pyrmont, Rudolph, Michael.

Brigs Alfie, Margareta, Clyde, Mathilde, S. B. Nora.

28th—Br. steamship Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28—Arr. Br. schr. Loyalist, from Havana 19th; Dutch bark Mary Broughton, from Surinam Aug. 7.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Merritt, General Agent of the Coast Wrecking Co., is still at work on board of the Br bark Queen Mab, (before reported scuttled.) Three steam-pumps are now on board, and will probably have her afloat in a few days. They are not taking out cargo.

The lighter Cornelia, in tow of steamtug F. Woodruff, when going up the East River, yesterday, came in collision with the steam elevator Havre, carrying away bowsprit, stern, etc., and causing her to leak considerable. The elevator received some damage to her upper work.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The brig Sarah, Capt. Atlechence for Picton, N. S., was towed into Arichat 24th, dismasted. Cargo insured for $10,000.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CUBERNIA.]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.

Arrived from New-York—Rhinha, at Plymouth; Stendenka and Lady Head, at Bridgewater; Renoca, at Bristol; Order, at Hamburg; Benefactor, at Hong Kong; Centurion, at Hamburg; Examiner and St. Nicholas, from San Francisco; Grenville, at Hong Kong; 15th, Amphritite, at Deal; 16th, Plymouth Rock and American Eagle, at do; 17th, Ann Augustn, at Belfast; Fidelia and American Union, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Callao—Aug. 17—Erin Go-bragh, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Aug 11, Empire State and Endymion, from Liverpool; 15th, Anglo Saxon and North American, from do.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE UNITED STATES
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

Established in obedience to the imperative demand that our vast military and naval services should have in the Press an adequate representative, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments. It shall be the aim of the proprietor to make it not only a complete Military and Naval Gazette, but at the same time a high-toned, reliable, lively journal, which will be read with interest by the families and friends of those connected with the public service, and by the great body of the intelligent public.

The following table of contents of the first number will indicate the scope of the JOURNAL:

CONTENTS OF NO. 1.

ARMY GAZETTE.
Changes, Dismissals, Promotions, Resignations, Commissaries of Musters, &c.—Changes in the Medical Department—Medical Orders—Changes in the Regular Service for the year.
NAVY GAZETTE.
Admiral Dahlgren's Official Report—Naval Orders—Names of Officers Detached—Ordered Promoted—Resigned—Dismissed—Appointed.
UNITED STATES NAVAL AND REVENUE CUTTER SQUADRON.
Giving an Alphabetical List of the Vessels in Commission, their Class, Number of Guns and Station.
CORRESPONDENCE.
The Cavalry Bureau—Our Military Commanders—Military and Naval Academies—A Word on the other Side—Our Bounty Laws—Unreliable Reporting—What we have Neglected—Proposed Change in Fortifications.
NEW MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.
A Swiss Officer in our Army—Copp's Field Manual of Courts-Martial—Webb's Army Pay Digest—Soldier's Manual—The Company Clerk—Scott's Soldier's Book.
EDITORIALS.
The Army and the Nation—The Redaction of Fort Sumter—Capt. G. W. Rodgers; in Memoriam—The Signal Corps—Important Suggestions—Popular Contributions to the War—The English Press on our War—Rebel Privateers.
THE MILITARY SITUATION.
A full and careful view of the operations of the Army and Navy during the week, prepared with military exactness.
CAVALRY.
A careful review of this important subject.
FOREIGN NOTES.
The Polish Insurrection—The Mexican Question—Ironclads in the Tropics—Employment of Negroes in the British Service, &c.
FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL SCIENCE.
Improved Shells—Bending Iron Plates—Improvement in Muzzle-loading Guns—Proving Brass Cannon—The Armstrong Gun—A new Iron-plated Ram for the Chinese Government.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Hints to Campaigners, No. 1; Origin of Light Artillery; Waste of Ammunition; American Ordnance in England; Items and Incidents.
ARMY PERSONAL.
NAVY PERSONAL.
NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS.
VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.
DEPARTMENT DIRECTORIES:
Giving the names of the different officials of the War and Navy Departments throughout, with commandants of Navy-yards and stations, and Flag-officers of Squadrons, &c.
GENERAL HOSPITALS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.
With their location and names of Surgeons in charge.

Already in advance of publication, numerous expressions of the most earnest sympathy with the enterprise had been received from officers high in command; and the proprietor has large advance subscription list has received abundant assurance that the JOURNAL will meet with the approval of the two services.

The terms of the JOURNAL will be $5 a year in advance; $3 for six months, in advance. Single copies may be obtained from all news dealers, or they will be sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of TEN CENTS.

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JAPAN,
"AS IT LIVES AND MOVES—AS IT EATS, DRINKS, DRESSES AND SLEEPS—AS IT RIDES, WALKS, JOKES, BATHES AND GOES TO THE PLAY—AS IT BUYS, SELLS, DIGS, SOWS AND REAPS."

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH, THIS DAY.
THE CAPITAL OF THE TYCOON; A Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. With Maps and Engravings. 2 vols. 12mo, Cloth, 3$.

It abounds in graphic descriptions of life, manners and scenery, language, religion, domestic manners and habits, all have their place. * * The author has not neglected to give us those minute and delicate touches which present the scenes depicted forcibly to the mind's eye of the reader.—*London Reader.*

The pictures of Japan as it lives and moves—as it eats, drinks, dresses, and sleeps—as it rides, walks, jokes, bathes, and goes to the play—as it buys, sells, digs, sows, and reaps—are most tempting and very capital pictures they are. . . We have not previously had a book like this on Japan. As a narrative, it is excellent; and as containing the results of large observation and close study among a strangely-interesting people, it possesses an importance for all thinking readers.—*London Athenæum.*

We have reason to be thankful for the amusing details and the graphic sketches contained in "The Capital of the Tycoon."—*London Examiner.*

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The second annual

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3723. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel Reports to Friday, the 28th.

An Overwhelming Attack Upon the Enemy's Rifle-Pits on Wednesday Evening.

The Bombardment of Sumter and Wagner Still Proceeding.

Our Forces at Work in the Trenches Before Wagner.

No Further Attempt to Shell the City.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of to-day has the following:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The enemy's attack on our rifle-pits on Wednesday night was about 7 o'clock, in overwhelming force.

On Thursday the firing on both sides was slow, with no unusual incidents.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

The bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeds sluggishly.

The enemy is working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner.

No further attempt has been made to shell the city.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Interesting Incidents of the Reduction of Sumter.

Under date of Aug. 23, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes from Morris Island:

"On Tuesday we experienced a terrible storm of rain, wind and drifting sand. The tents blew around in a terrible manner, and the sand filling one's eyes was anything but agreeable. Spherical firing was made during the morning, and Sumter's battle-flag was again cut away. She replies but little, and her marksmanship is very poor. The Ironclads went in again and played on Wagner for a few hours, answered by ricochet shots from the fort, and then withdrew. The wall of Sumter looks worse and worse. The arches are all exposed, and the sea-face wall is punished very severely with our heavy projectiles. When I awoke on Wednesday, at least one inch of sand covered my army-bed, and the springtide was washing four feet of the bank away within a yard of my tent door. One-half of Gen. GILLMORE'S staff tents had been torn down by the wind, or had been undermined by the advancing surf. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, and the shipping in the fleet were tossing about in terrible style. The transport *New-Jersey* lies aground on the beach, and must prove a wreck. One man was killed and two wounded during the night. Every fifteen minutes a cluster of iron messengers were hurled into the rebel works. 'You can see daylight' now, as the phrase runs, through Sumter's walls. The James Island batteries threw shell into the marsh all day, but of course did us no damage. On Thursday morning two deserters came in from Fort Gregg, nearly naked, starved, and bleeding from various bruises received in seeking freedom from rebel tyranny. They had been in Sumter a few days previous, and tell us that the first shot we fired at Sumter passed through the gorge-wall, and exploded in the bakery on the east side. The second passed over the gorge-wall, broke the parapet on the east face, and burst the steam-chest of a steamer lying on that side, killing all her crew. Charleston, they say, is entirely deserted, except by those who are too poor to go away, and the rebels themselves feel very despondent about the fate of their city.

"There are 600 troops in Fort Sumter, and all would be glad to desert if they had the chance. The fire from Johnson did us considerable damage to-day; a Lieutenant of the Fortieth New-York and about 20 enlisted men were either killed or wounded. It seems that our vigilant (?) navy allowed two vessels to run into Charleston with new English ordnance last night. We have been apprised for the past fortnight that the attempt would probably be made soon. There are as gallant men in the fleet before Charleston as those brave boys who assaulted Wagner the other night, but they are badly commanded. Oh! for the spirit of the dead FOOTE, or the dashing energy of the living FARRAGUT! About 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon DAHLGREN signaled to Gen. GILLMORE: 'I'm going in with all my iron-clads against Sumter.' A half hour thereafter two Monitors went within two thousand yards of the fort without firing a gun, then turned round, came back, and Sumter, with a keen bravado, sent two saucy shells at the retreating cheese-boxes. Thus ended the attack, heralded with such a warlike announcement. We forbear comment.

"All night our batteries bellowed, and the morning light of Friday found us peppering the old fort in the best style. About 9 o'clock Gen. HALL, Provost-Marshal-General, and Capt. BAKER, the skilful engineer of our works, went with a flag of truce to Wagner. They carried a secret communication to Gen. BEAUREGARD. About 150 approved letters from the North were passed within the rebel lines. The rebel colors were a third time cut away from Sumter. The gorge wall to which we have so often alluded is that fronting Morris Island. On the end nearest Charleston a defence of sand-bags has been piled up, and this is as yet uninjured; the rest of the wall is in ruins, arches and all; the sea-face fronting the harbor is perforated with about fifty indentations made by solid shot. At 11 o'clock at night we opened fire upon the City of Charleston from a gun the boys have christened the 'swamp-angel.' A thick woods on James Island screens all but the steeples of the city from our view. Sixteen explosive shells went flying over the trees into the place where Charleston ought to be. This is but the preface; we have ten pieces which will do the same, and the next time incendiary, and not explosive materials will worm the foe. The fire alarm bells rang, and the steam-whistles blew at a terrible rate. We doubt not but the shells reached the destined mark. Seven deserters from Fort Moultrie delivered themselves up to the navy. They came away in a small boat by night, and report the garrison all desirous to escape. They themselves, and all the force on Sullivan's Island, are North Carolinians, and are thoroughly tired of this war. They corroborate the statement of the last deserters as to the feeling in Charleston, the effect of our first shots at Sumter, and they say that we have thoroughly battered the east wall of the fort. I was awakened several times during the night by a most terrific cannonading. Both sides seem intent on doing this night all the injury in their power.

"Just at daybreak Beauregard sent a message to our General, from which it is clearly proved that our shots went into the city proper. BEAUREGARD in his usual bombastic style, tells GILLMORE that his firing in the dead of night upon unprotected women and children, will brandish his name in this and the Old World, for all time, as the greatest of monsters. It was four pages of his usual style, and enclosing remonstrances from the English, French and Spanish Consuls against burning the city. The latter Consuls say, that although all the women and children are removed from the city,' &c., thereby falsifying BEAUREGARD'S pathetic appeal. An answer was returned in an hour, but to-night it will be in a more substantial and appreciative form. The flagstaff was again cut away on Saturday noon from Sumter's walls. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon a rebel steamer with flag of truce hove in sight, and was brought to by a gun from the *Ironsides*. A small boat was sent off, and when it grew dark they were still in conference. Something of importance has doubtless transpired. At daybreak this morning we observed all the Monitors close into Sumter, Moultrie firing, and not a reply from us. Has Sumter surrendered? Certain it is she did not fire at our war vessels. Why did they not open their batteries at such close range? At 6 o'clock they were all out in the harbor again. A flag of truce at 11 o'clock this morning was sent toward Wagner. GILLMORE has sent word to the Admiral that his work was done. He will bombard Sumter, and that duty is accomplished. The country looks now to the navy. Are they equal to the emergency? We still wait."

CONFESSION OF A CHARLESTON MAN.

LAMENTATIONS OVER "OUR POOR AFFLICTED CITY"—DISSATISFACTION WITH BEAUREGARD—OPINIONS OF DAHLGREN AND DUPONT.

An intelligent gentleman of Charleston, who has been from the first an earnest supporter of the rebellion, wrote the following letter to a friend in Philadelphia, which reached him, via Wilmington, N. C., and Nassau:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.

* * * Our poor afflicted city is at present the centre of attraction of the wheels Confederacy. The great struggle has come at last, and I fear the most disastrous results will follow. Yet our people have determined on a vigorous resistance, and will fight to the last. Most of the guns of Fort Sumter are being removed to James Island, and the other works in course of construction to harass the Federal operations. The Fort is being strengthened in all conceivable ways by sand bags, cotton bales, &c., and every precaution has been taken to enable it to show fight, yet I fear that it will be compelled to succumb to the monster guns of GILLMORE.

Fort Moultrie, you know, cannot hold out for any length of time, and good old Pinckney would crumble as an egg-shell at the first attack. Our main dependence will be on our earthworks, which have been clearly demonstrated to be the only works capable of effectually resisting heavy ordnance, notwithstanding "Bombastic" BEAUREGARD'S skillful engineering.

The people are very much incensed at BEAUREGARD. The *Mercury* is particularly severe on him. He has abominably deceived us with his everlasting braggadocio, which, alas, will cost us dearly. I would that the authorities at Richmond had sent us a leader with more brains and less talk.

The reduction of our city is, in my opinion, a mere question of time; though should even Sumter fall, the enemy will have heavy work yet before them to reach the city.

Still the Federals have obtained a foothold on Morris Island, (thanks to BEAUREGARD'S engineering skill,) from which I doubt his being able to dislodge them.

The general impression prevailing here is, that with the reduction of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, the obstructions will be removed, and the New-Orleans game played upon us. Should such be the case, I fear rash counsel of the hot-headed men in our midst will prevail, and our beautiful city fall a victim to its touch.

DAHLGREN is not thought much of here. He has by no means the ability of DUPONT, but is simply working out the structure of which DUPONT laid the foundation, yet he will no doubt take all the honors which of right belongs to another. If provokes me to see your Northern papers giving him so much credit for that which he does not deserve.

DUPONT was much admired and feared here, and it was a relief to us to learn of his removal. He had great genius (notwithstanding his reckless attack with the iron-clads), and that is more than can be said of his successor.

The loss of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson was indeed a fearful blow to our hopes, as it cuts us off entirely from the country west of the Mississippi. Already we are beginning to feel its effects, in the general rise of the necessaries of life, for through Texas we obtained enormous supplies.

Should Charleston fall, Mobile and Wilmington will be our only remaining ports of entry, and they, you may be sure, will not be left us quietly long.

Our race is nearly run. I tremble at the coming of Winter; the suffering will be terrible. Business is, and has been, at a stand still for some time. Hayne-street is completely deserted. It is, indeed, a doomed city. Would to God we could have peace once more. I am—we all are—sick of war.

The people are rapidly leaving the city. Our family left last week; Mr. —— will follow to-morrow. None remain but those too poor to get away.

* * * * * * *

Provisions are very scarce and high, yet we continue to get from —— all the luxuries—cold luxuries being no more than what the poorest of your Northern men have daily, yet our richest families can get no better.

* * * * * * *

BRAGG is an imbecile; he will be superceded by JOHNSTON, who, by the way, has not too many friends on account of his not showing fight at Vicksburgh. The Southwest is lost to us beyond redemption. LEE and DAVIS are at loggerheads undoubtedly; neither wishes to shoulder the Gettysburgh failure. We are neck deep in mire, and I fear our end is not far off.

* * * * * * *

The heat with us is intense, and without ice we all but suffocate. Water does not seem to quench our thirst; but were that our only suffering, we should indeed have reason to thank God.

* * * * * * *

OPERATIONS NEAR WASHINGTON.

Doings of Moseby's and White's Guerrillas.

Moseby Believed to be Mortally Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Some of SCOTT'S Nine Hundred have recently been making reconnoissances on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. There was no appearance of the enemy on Thursday, but at 1 o'clock yesterday morning two pickets, belonging to a force of 61 men, who were stationed at Edwards' Ferry, when about two miles above, were fired upon, one shot striking ALONZO PICKET, of Company D, going through his jaw and inflicting a dangerous wound. They were both captured, and after being deprived of their horses and arms, were permitted to return to camp.

On their arrival Capt. HALLECK immediately set out with 16 men to reconnoitre the Canal, without encountering any enemy until he arrived within half a mile of the Ferry, when his advance of four men were captured by a party of rebels, and on looking toward the camp he saw it in possession of between 300 or 400 of the enemy, supposed to be WHITE'S or MOSEBY'S men.

During the absence of the reconnoitering party this camp was attacked, and one of the rebels is known to have been killed, and the reserve which had been left here scattering and falling back on another encampment of a regiment under Capt. CAMPBELL, at Muddy Branch, when the entire body, numbering about eighty men, retired from the line of the Canal to the hills in the rear, where they were, when last heard from, drawn up in line of battle.

Our force at Muddy Branch yesterday captured two men, one of whom admits he piloted STUART into Maryland previous to the battle of Gettysburgh.

Official information was received to-day at Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S headquarters of a skirmish on Monday last between a detachment of the Second Massachusetts cavalry, California regiment, and MOSEBY'S men.

This attack by MOSEBY was made at Coyle's Tavern, on Little River Turnpike, some few miles this side of Fairfax, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Our men, numbering only twenty-five, were attacked front and rear at the same time, but fought manfully.

Our loss was two killed, three wounded, and nine taken prisoners, together with all the horses our men had in charge, fifteen of which, however, were afterward recaptured, leaving eighty-five still in the hands of the rebels.

The loss of the enemy was one Captain and one Lieutenant killed, and one Lieutenant and three privates wounded.

MOSEBY himself was wounded in two places—in the side and in the thigh. His wounds are regarded as mortal.

Col. LOWELL pursued the enemy from Centreville as far as MINKER'S Gap, but they succeeded in making their escape by reason of having constant remounts of fresh horses.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York Regiment.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 29

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York regiment of Albany, will arrive here to-morrow afternoon.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Last Rebel Card Played by Jeff. Davis.

Call for Five Hundred Thousand Negro Troops.

Their Freedom and Fifty Acres of Land Promised to Them.

Four Rebel War Vessels Run Into Wilmington Harbor.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The steamer *C. W. Thomas* has arrived from Newbern with Lieut. STERLING, of Gen. PECK'S Staff, as bearer of dispatches.

Rebel papers received at Morehead City say that JEFF. DAVIS *has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out* 500,000 *black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.*

A dispatch from the blockading fleet says that on the morning of the 17th inst. a large sloop-of-war of ten guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockading steamers and immediately hoisted the rebel flag and passed into Wilmington, which is the fourth rebel war vessel which has run this blockade within six weeks.

Two Rebel Spies Captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 28.

Two rebel soldiers recently made their way into Norfolk, Va., and after taking notes of everything of military interest in and about the city, attempted to return to Richmond, but were captured before passing our lines. They are now prisoners in Fort Norfolk, and it is expected will meet their deserts in a few days. Their names are WILLIAM T. BAGGUS and NATHANIEL WILKERSON.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

Additional Particulars and Incidents.

The Leavenworth *Times*, of Tuesday, has the following additional particulars of the fearful tragedy which was recently enacted at Lawrence:

MURDER OF TRASK, THORP AND GRISWOLD.

Shortly after their arrival in the city, a detachment crossed the ravine to the west side, and, surrounding the houses, called the citizens out and shot them. A party went to the residence of Dr. GRISWOLD, and with demoniac yells, said "the d—d s—s of b—s must come out of there." Mr. TRASK, and, we believe, Mr. THORP, were boarding with Dr. GRISWOLD, and all three of the gentlemen went out of the house by the front door, when they were immediately taken prisoners. Their names were asked, and as the answers were given, each in turn was deliberately shot down. Mr. TRASK was recently married, and his young wife stood by, a witness of her husband's assassination. Mr. GRISWOLD leaves a most suitable lady and two children to lament his loss.

MURDER OF MR. STONE.

Mr. STONE was killed by one of a party which remained in town after the main body was gone. They remained with the avowed purpose of killing Miss LYDIA STONE, her father and brother, and for that purpose ordered all in the house to form a line outside. Hearing this, Mr. STEPHENS went up stairs, and informed Miss STONE that she, as well as himself, was marked for a victim, and asked if she would not try to escape. The brave girl replied that it would be useless, that they would probably kill some of them, and that she would share the danger; "it might as well be her as any of the others." During the confusion which ensued in front of the house, Mr. STEVENS and Mr. STONE, Jr., escaped by a back door and secreted themselves on the bank of the river. Finally the house was cleared and the citizens formed in a line outside, when the villains commenced questioning them, asking their names, where they were born, &c. A gentleman answered, "I am from Ohio," when one of the party remarked, "that is worse than Kansas," and shot him, the wound, however, not being fatal. A lady in the house was then fired at, when Mr. STONE commenced to remonstrate with them, was immediately shot, the ball entering the left side of the head, killing him almost instantly.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

We are indebted to Mr. WM. KEMPT'S account for the following scenes and incidents:

Citizens without arms, who came to the door in obedience to their call, would be shot at sight. Several were shot down while on the sidewalk, and when the building burned, their bodies would roast. Others could be seen in the burning buildings.

Judge CARPENTER was shot once, and fell; his wife and daughter immediately threw themselves upon him, but a fiend placed a pistol between them and shot him through the back, killing him instantly.

Mr. RIGGS, District-Attorney, was saved by the coolness of his wife. They were in the yard when a savage rode up and prepared to shoot. Mr. RIGGS started to run, when the ruffian, who was mounted, drew on him. Mrs. R. pulled the reins of the horse and shut the ball off the left side again, but she pulled the rein and her husband escaped.

Mr. DIX had been taken prisoner and his house set on fire, when one of the fiends told him if he would give them his money he would not be killed, otherwise he would. Mr. DIX went into the burning house and got a thousand dollars and handed it over. He was told to march toward the river, and had not proceeded twenty steps when he was shot dead from behind. Mr. HAMPSON, clerk of the Provost-Marshal, had a revolver and tried to defend the few things he had saved from the Johnson House. His wife interfered, and they told him if he would surrender he should be treated as prisoner and be safe from harm. He surrendered, and was immediately shot from behind, the ball entering near the spine and coming out near the kidneys in front. The wound is not considered fatal.

In one instance the wife and daughter of a man threw themselves over his body, begging for his life. But one of the marauders deliberately thrust his revolver down between the two women and killed the man.

"One of the first persons out was Col. DEITZLER. The sight that met us when coming out I cannot describe. I have read of outrages committed in the so-called dark ages, and horrible as they appeared to me, they sink into insignificance in comparison with what I was then compelled to witness. Well-known citizens were lying in front of the spot where their stores or residences had been, completely roasted. The bodies were crisped and nearly black. We thought at first that they were all negroes, till we recognized some of them. In handling the dead bodies, pieces of roasted flesh would ramain in our hands. Soon our strength failed us in this horrible and sickening work. Many could not help crying like children. Women and little children were all over town hunting for their husbands and fathers, and sad indeed was the scene when they did finally find them among the corpses laid out for recognition. I cannot describe the horrors; language fails me, and the recollection of scenes I witnessed makes me sick when I am compelled to repeat them.

Capt. BANKS surrendered the Eldridge House by waving a white flag from the window, and was promised that the ladies should be treated with respect, and that the men should be regarded as prisoners. The party were then sent to the Whitney House under escort, being followed all the way by three or four of the gang, crazed with drink, and totally regardless of the decencies of modesty in their remarks to the the prisoners. One man was shot while the prisoners were passing toward the Whitney House, but upon the interposition of QUANTRELL'S authority they were not further injured.

The Eldridge House was ransacked from cellar to garret, and plundered of everything which could tempt the cupidity of the guerrillas. Trunks were cut open, clothing taken, ladies' wardrobes seized or ruined, and the house fired in the drug-stores below, from whence the flames rapidly spread, and in a short time the noble structure was only a heap of ruins—the second destruction upon the site.

Plunder was carried off on pack horses, and each private of the rebel gang must have been greatly elated by his share of the stolen money, as all the safes in the city were cut open or blown up by filling the keyholes with powder. In some instances, the keys were demanded, and a refusal in every case was a death warrant, and compliance scarcely better. The amount carried away by the gang will probably exceed $75,000.

Eighteen soldiers out of twenty-two, belonging to the Fourteenth regiment, were killed, with a number of the Second colored.

The ladies exhibited, in many instances, the greatest degree of calmness and courage. Among the noble women of the second sacking of Lawrence, Miss LYDIA STONE will always be remembered as a "ministering angel," moving with quiet grace among the throng of sufferers, attending to their wants and speaking words of comfort and cheer. There are many others whom we should be glad to mention, but the names have escaped us, and we are compelled to delay a tribute we would willingly pay to the ladies of Lawrence.

The search was particularly directed for Gov. CARNEY and Gen. LANE, the rebels having heard that both were in the city. LANE'S lucky star and a neighboring corn-field saved him, and the Governor was in Leavenworth.

The Lawrence Sufferers—Relief Asked for.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 29.

In behalf of the sufferers of the Lawrence massacre we make this statement and appeal. The loss of life already reported by the Press is substantially correct. The loss of property a million and a half dollars. Hundreds are homeless and destitute. The business portion of the city is entirely destroyed, together with nearly a hundred dwellings. Leavenworth and the neighboring cities have already contributed largely, but much assistance is yet needed. Aid can be sent to PETER REDMOND, Chairman of the Aid Committee of Lawrence, President J. M. WELLER, and M. J. PARROTT, H. J. ADAMS, and NELSON MCCRACKEN, Leavenworth Aid Committee.

Great Meeting at Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 29,

The *Democrat*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Leavenworth, KANSAS, which says:

"The largest meeting that was ever held in Leavenworth assembled last night.

Gen. JIM LANE offered resolutions which were unanimously passed, calling on loyal men on the border that can be spared from home to assemble at Paola on the 8th of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, and organize themselves into companies of twenty men each, under a Captain of their own choosing.

Gen. LANE spoke for two hours, saying that the people of Kansas must depend upon themselves for protection, and exhorting every man to be ready to meet at a moment's notice.

Hon. A. C. WILDER offered a resolution in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, stating that the tragedy at Lawrence was directly chargeable to the imbecile and inefficient commander of this Department, and demanding of President LINCOLN the immediate removal of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

Mayor ANTHONY offered resolutions that the counties of Platte, Clay, Buchanan and Andrew, in Missouri, be held responsible for any rebel outrages north of the river, the penalty to be "total devastation" of a line 40 miles wide along the frontier.

All the resolutions offered were most enthusiastically adopted.

Several speeches were made, bitterly denouncing Gen. SCHOFIELD and Gen. EWING, and the policy pursued by them in this Department.

Gen. EWING telegraphed Gen. LANE to-day saying that he would defend Lawrence and Kansas, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent a raid on Missouri.

Gen. LANE replied that he would assemble with 5,000 men on the 5th of September, and leader their services to him, (Gen. EWING,) and that if they were rejected he (LANE) would appeal to a higher power.

Gen. EWING has placed two companies of troops in Platte City, to protect the citizens there against the "Avengers" from Kansas.

A large number of men from the army of Gen. PRICE are organized into guerrilla bands in Clay and adjoining counties, preparing for raids on the border.

The *Sentinel*, published in Weston, Missouri, was destroyed on Thursday night by a party of enrolled Missouri militia. The paper was loyal, and has done much good for the Union cause.

FROM BERMUDA.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The Gen. Lee Chased for Nine Hours—Three Hundred Bales of Cotton Thrown Overboard.

The Florida Sighted with a Prize in Tow.

The smack *Pacific*, Capt. APPLEMAN, from Bermuda in five days, to P. T. BARNUM, arrived yesterday. She passed, going in to Bermuda, the Confederate steamer *Gladiator*, from Wilmington, N. C. The Confederate steamer *Robert Lee*, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived Aug. 22. She had been chased for nine hours by a United States gunboat; had thrown overboard 300 bales of cotton to escape. Aug. 26, lat. 35°, long. 67°, passed a steamer steering east, having a ship in tow; supposed her to be the privateer *Florida*, with a prize ship in tow. The cook of the smack had been on board of the *Florida* for fifteen days, and is certain she was the *Florida*, as she passed close to the smack. The *Pacific* brings a number of rare fish for BARNUM'S Aquarium.

SERIOUS TROUBLES IN ST. GEORGE'S—LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON BURNED.

The Bermuda *Gazette* gives an account of the proceedings to St. George's, showing that serious troubles are occurring there relative to negro laborers, who have demanded higher wages for work on discharging rebel vessels. Several assassinations have occurred, and incendiarism is frequent.

A large quantity of cotton has been burned, and thrown into the bay to extinguish it. The rebel steamers *Cornubia* and *Eugenie* were at the wharf where the fire occurred, and sent their crews to extinguish the flames. A meeting of citizens was held, and a reward of £200 offered for the arrest of the incendiary.

The steamers *Fanny* and *Jeannie*, from Halifax, and *Florida*, from Nassau, had arrived, consigned to BOURNE, a well-known rebel agent. The rebel steamer *Phantom*, from Wilmington, with cotton, arrived 10th.

Brisk Volunteering in New Jersey—5,000 Men Already Raised—Three New Batteries Complete, etc.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 29.

Volunteering in the State of New Jersey is proceeding very briskly.

About 5,000 men have been obtained since Gov. PARKER'S proclamation was issued.

Three new batteries are complete and one regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry will be completed during the coming week.

Almost every township in the State is at work, and it is expected that in a few days the quota of New Jersey will be filled by voluntary enlistments, thus doing away with the conscription.

No Draft to be Made in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 29.

It is announced this morning that no draft will be made in this State.

Officers of the army sent home to secure drafted men are instructed to open recruiting stations for enlistments.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DEATH OF GEN. PEMBERTON CONFIRMED

Union Meeting in Greenbriar County, Tennessee.

Preparations for a Military Movement at New-Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Late information from Vicksburgh confirms the death of Gen. PEMBERTON. He was shot by Texan soldiers. No particulars of the affair are given.

A numerously attended Union meeting was recently held at Pelham, Greenbrier county, Tenn. Resolutions were passed expressive of a desire to return to the Union, repudiating the act of secession passed in 1861, and renommending a reorganization of the State.

Gen. GRANT was tendered the hospitalities of Memphis on Wednesday last.

There was 600 Illinois troops on the steamer *Courier* when she collided with the *Des Arc*. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition and all the guns and knapsacks and baggage of the soldiers were lost.

The Fourteenth Army Corps has been transferred by Gen. GRANT to the Army of the Gulf. Preparations were making at New-Orleans, on the 19th inst., for a movement in some direction.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Particulars of the Cessacade of Chattanooga—One Steamboat Destroyed and another Disabled—The Enemy's Guns all Silenced—Bridge Burned Across the Tennessee—Reported Arrival of Johnson and Removal of Bragg.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

STEVENSON, ALA., Monday, Aug. 24, 1863.

Last night the attentive agent of the Associated Press at this point furnished you, by telegraph, with the facts in reference to the cannonade at Chattanooga. It is necessary to do little more than recapitulate them here.

It was Col. J. T. WILDER, the indefatigable leader of the Seventeenth Indiana, and commander of a brigade in Gen. REYNOLDS' division, who had the honor of giving Chattanooga the first hostile salute it has received since NEGLEY paid his respects to it more than a year ago.

On the evening of Aug. 20, Col. WILDER'S mounted force, the advance of the Army of the Cumberland, reached the east foot of Walden's Ridge, from the summit of which they had that morning surveyed, with astonished eyes, the extensive valley of the Tennessee.

Early next morning Col. FUNKHOUSER, of the Ninety-eighth Illinois, was sent with two regiments of mounted infantry and two pieces of rifled cannon to reconnoitre the portion of the enemy at Harrison, or Harrison's Landing. They found the river guarded at this point by a brigade of rebels with four pieces of artillery. They were posted behind fortifications erected upon three of the neighboring hills, and in rifle pits along the banks of the stream.

Two companies of men sent in another direction, found the enemy guarding the ford at the mouth of the Chickamauga above Harrison's Landing. Here, also, they had constructed rifle pits.

With the remainder of his command, consisting perhaps of 1,200 men and four pieces of artillery, WILDER boldly resolved to heard the lion in his den, and accordingly set out for Chattanooga. A rapid march down brought him opposite the famous town. So utterly unlooked for was his coming, that a horse ferry-boat plying quietly back and forth over the river, came within an ace of falling into his hands; his men getting within fifty yards of it before they were discovered. When WILDER first appeared the rebels had but three small pieces of artillery in position.

Unlimbering their own guns in short order, our artillerists opened upon the enemy in fine style. Two steamboats were at the landing upon the other side of the river, one of which was sunk, and the other badly disabled by our shells. When the firing first commenced the large boat made desperate efforts to get up steam and clear out, but the terrible missiles arrested her proceedings, and soon sent her to reposa quietly upon the bottom of the Tennessee.

The cannonade commenced at about 10 A. M., and continued at intervals until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Every piece from which the enemy opened was eventually silenced, although they fired with no less than nineteen different guns. But few of their shots, however, could reach Col. WILDER'S position, as the pieces they used were mostly 12-pound howitzers and 6 pound rifled. The missiles from these to almost every case fell short. Capt. LILLY'S Indiana battery did splendid execution against the rebel works, frequently throwing shells directly into the embrasures, and sending his round shot bounding and ricochetting over the immense parapets, which seemed to be at least 15 feet broad.

At length the rebels got a 32-pound rifled cannon into position, and trained it against LILLY'S guns. Most of its shots fell far wide of the mark, but one, fired with more accurate aim than the rest, struck plump into the midst of our artillerists, killed four of LILLY'S horses, and took off a leg of ABRAM MCCOOK, one of his Corporals. This was the only casualty amongst WILDER'S men.

About 5 o'clock the enemy's firing seemed entirely to cease, and after that everything was quiet upon the Chattanooga side, scarcely a rebel being seen. A pontoon bridge of forty-seven boats was stretched up the river, along the eastern shore, ready to be swung across. WILDER endeavored to get possession of this, but as the river is only about six hundred yards wide at this place, the attempt was frustrated by a line of sharpshooters posted advantageously on the river bank.

Previous to his attack upon Chattanooga, WILDER had some skirmishes with rebel cavalry during his march over the mountains, in which he had killed two, wounded several, and captured forty. The loss of the enemy in the cannonade of Friday could not, of course, be ascertained.

Yesterday, a portion of WILDER'S command boldly crossed the Tennessee on pontoons at Shell Mound, and burned the small railroad bridge over the Nicojack, thus destroying for the time all communication between the rebels at Chattanooga and those in the vicinity of Bridgeport.

The stories told of the arrival of JOHNSTON near Chattanooga, and the removal of BRAGG, are not, I think, credited at headquarters. Nevertheless, both events may at any time take place. The junction of JOHNSTON'S forces with the Army of Tennessee can alone check the advance of ROSECRANS, and BRAGG may at any time be sacrificed to appease the fierce resentment of the rebel soldiery. Y. S.

Gen Burnside's Advance.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER TO HIS ARMY.

Gen. BURNSIDE, before he left Camp NELSON, on his march toward East Tennessee, issued the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
CAMP NELSON, Aug. 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No 2.—I. The General Commanding calls upon all members of his command to remember that the present campaign takes them through a friendly territory, and that humanity and the best interests of the service require that the peaceable inhabitants be treated with kindness, and that every protection be given by the soldiers to them and to their property.

II. Officers will enforce the strictest discipline to prevent straggling, any ill treatment of citizens, depredations for wilful destruction of private property; and each officer will be held strictly responsible for offences of such nature committed by men under his command.

III. No prisoners will be liberated on parole, but will be conducted under guard to the authorities appointed to receive them.

IV. It must also be distinctly understood that this war is conducted for national objects, and that any desire which may exist on the part of soldiers to avenge their private wrongs must yield to a proper observance of the well-established usages of civilized warfare.

V. Prisoners of war, particularly the wounded, will be treated with every consideration consistent with their safe keeping, and any ill treatment or insults offered to them will be severely punished.

VI. Whenever regimental evening dress parades are held, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer to see that the Chaplain, or some other person, in his absence, holds some short religious service, such as the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, with appropriate prayer for the protection and assistance of Divine Providence.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Burning of Minister Pruyn's Residence—Vacillating Course of the Japanese.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

KANAGAWA, Monday, June 22, 1863.

Since my last, of May 12, until within a few days, nothing of special importance had occurred relative to the existing difference between this and the English Government. Interviews between high officials took place; promises were made, and postponements asked for until the 11th inst., when matters appear to have been amicably settled, by the Japanese official appointed by the Government for their settlement, signing a written obligation to pay the indemnity demanded at short intervals of time, the first to be made on the 18th. The arrangement as the time was not officially made known, but became noised about during the week, and the community generally congratulated themselves that the speak of war that sometimes had assumed so large proportions was about disappearing.

Previous to all this, however, in the latter part of May, we had a renewal of an excitement of another kind. Reports were rife of the lawless doings of the "Ronins," (disgraced retainers of Daimios,) both in Yeddo and on the road from Maico. In the former place robberies and murders were daily committed by them, until the Government professed to become seriously alarmed for the safety of our Minister, residing there, and for the Consul and missionary families residing at Kanagawe proper, as well as for the foreigners residing at Yokohama. Additional guards were stationed at all these places. No hostile demonstrations were made until one Sunday afternoon. Mr. WALSH, a gentlemen attached to the British Consulate, was over at Kanagawa, and while standing at the door of a tea-house was rudely accosted by two of these vagabonds, who manifested their disposition by offering to draw their swords, but were prevented from doing any mischief by Mr. WALSH quickly drawing his pistol and holding them at bay, in the meanwhile retreating. He had no time to gain his horse, but hurried on foot to gain the ferry landing, a distance of half a mile, in order to cross over the bay to Yokohama, the others following him. When he reached there the soldiers at the guard-house would not let him pass over, but held him for several hours, until they received an order from the Meyor of the town to let him go.

The men who committed the assault were coaxed away, instead of being arrested, and there the matter appears to have dropped, Mr. WALSH being told, for his satisfaction, he had no business to be over there, although merely taking advantage of a right guaranteed to all. During that week every effort was made to induce the United States Consul and others to remove to Yokehama. This was resisted for several days, until at last the officials stated they could no longer afford them protection there, and accordingly they were induced to remove, with the promise that it should only be temporarily. To add to the excitement, on the morning of the 25th inst. news was received from Yeddo that the residence of Gen. PRUYN, the United States Minister, had been completely burned down during the night, destroying nearly all his personal property, including a valuable lot of silks, lacquer-ware, &c., leaving himself and son barely a change of clothing. Unfortunately, it was raining very hard at the time, and continued to do so most of the next day, so that many of the articles that were saved from the fire were nearly destroyed by water. The papers of the legation were saved in a somewhat damaged condition.

The General continued to stay at Yeddo for about a week afterward, living in a small detached building that had escaped the flames, until arrangements had been made to rebuild the house. At present he is residing at Yokohama. How the fire took place is a mystery, as it occurred in a portion of the building seldom used, and in which there is no occasion to have fires. The hour (1½ o'clock A. M.) at which it took place, and at a time when all fires in the kitchen would be put out, hardly favors the idea of its being an accident, although such may be the case; but, taken in connection with the wish frequently expressed by the Government that the Minister would remove to Yokohama, leads to a suspicion that the hand of the incendiary has had something to do with it.

When the 18th arrived, the Japanese officials pleaded some trivial excuse for a postponement of the payment until next day; but when morning came they entirely backed down from their agreement, declaring they would not pay a dollar, on the ground that the official sent to arrange matters was not authorized to enter into such a one. Of course, such a willful repudiation of a written obligation put an end to any further negotiations, and, accordingly, the English Minister turned the whole affair over to Admiral KUPER to enforce the payment. He made known to the public his decision in the case, through the British Consul, Mr. WINCHESTER, who called a meeting of the English subjects for that purpose; also, to other nationalities through their respective Consuls. Yesterday, the 21st, Admiral KUPER made known through the same source the fact of the affair having been placed in his hands, and his determination to take active measures, and calling upon the inhabitants to take means to secure their personal safety and property, more particularly calling upon those having families to send them on board ships in the harbor as early as possible; subsequently offering the steamer *Coromandel* as a place of refuge.

To effect all this a period of eight days would be allowed before active hostilities would commence, unless the Japanese took the initiative.

It is with regret I have to inform you of the wreck of another fine American ship on this coast, to add to the unusual number of other splendid ships lost in Eastern waters the past year. The ship *Viking*, Capt. TOWNSEND, from Hong Kong, bound for San Francisco, with a cargo of four hundred and sixty Chinamen, was lost on Prince Island, one of the Japanese group, lying off Simoda about fifty miles. The Captain had experienced adverse easterly winds all the way up from Hong Kong, which prevented him getting fairly clear of the land; and together with the strong currents that prevail on the coast of Japan, drove him ashore on the night of the 4th of June.

All hands were saved, the only person receiving any injury being the captain, who had his left leg severely injured by being caught in the rigging while endeavoring to avert the disaster. He is now recovered. The day after the wreck the captain, steward and stewardess put off with several of the crew to Simoda, in two of the ship's boats, and from there they, without the men from the crew, were sent up to Yokohama in Japanese boats. The United States steamer *Wyoming*, now lying here, went the next day to the relief of the ship, stopping at Simoda, and taking the boat's crew with them. A sad spectacle presented itself. The Chinamen had frightened the officers and men from on board, and had set to work plundering and destroying. On the return of the *Wyoming* they were all taken to Simoda, and left in charge of the Japanese, the crew, with the officers in char

FOUR ISTHMUS CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

All Quiet—Political Affairs in Chili—Railroad Building—Adjournment of the Bolivian Congress, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1863.

The regular British mail steamer *Valparaiso*, from South American ports, arrived here on the morning of the 5th inst., with 19 passengers, the mails and the following cargo:

For Southampton—113 seroons bark, 23 pkgs. general merchandise, and $281,093 specie.

For Liverpool—10 pkgs. general merchandise, 275 bales cotton, 481 bales wool, 51 bales orchilla weed, and 163 bags copper ore.

For New-York—114 seroons bark, 17 bales goatskins, 67 do. wool.

For Panama—150 pkgs. general merchandise.

Dates by the *Valparaiso* are, Valparaiso, July 18; Lima and Callao, July 28.

There is nothing much in the way of news from the entire coast. In Chili domestic politics and the Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad, together, about absorb the public mind.

The Congress has brought upon itself the indignation of the people by its evident plotting to overthrow the present Administration, for the restoration of the old and detested Monti-Varas party. The Administration, since the discovery of the object of the Congress, may be considered strong enough to overcome all opposition.

The great Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad is so far completed, that on the 1st of July an engine was run over the entire length of the line. The arrival of the engine at Santiago was made the occasion of the most unbounded rejoicing.

All that now remains to be done before the road can be opened to general traffic, is to place the immense iron superstructure upon the Maipu Bridge. It is expected that this will be accomplished by the 18th of September, the anniversary of Chilian Independence.

Mr. MEIGS, an American, and formerly well known in California, is the contractor with the Government for the building of this road. The works under his management have been pushed forward with great energy, and the people he has served seem no way lacking in desire to do him honor.

At a meeting held at Santiago, it was determined to raise by public subscription a sum sufficient to have an extra large portrait of Mr. MEIGS painted, the same to be presented to Mr. MEIGS on the day on which the first train passes from Valparaiso to the Capital. It was afterward resolved to honor Mr. LLOYD, the Superintendent Engineer, in this manner. Both gentlemen will also be the recipients of gold medals, in acknowledgment of their services.

Little attention is paid in Chili to the declaration of war made by Bolivia. The Chilian Government has sent some 80 or 90 soldiers into the disputed territory to act as police and keep order.

It is reported that the Bolivian Government has been forwarding troops from the interior toward Cobija, with a view of seizing the Islands of Mejillones.

The discovery of a vein of saltpetre of pretty fair quality, in the disputed district, will probably place a new difficulty in the way of any amicable adjustment.

Very severe weather is reported to have prevailed for some days along the Chilian coast. A number of disasters are mentioned, but none among American shipping.

El Mercurio has a letter from Mendoza, of date June 30, in which it is stated that the revolutionary chief FLORES, in Uruguay, is making steady and rapid progress. The defeat of a portion of the Government forces, on the 2d of June, has had a most demoralizing effect upon the Government party and its troops. President BERRO is said to have given up all hope of making any successful resistance to the revolution.

In the Argentine Republics matters are about as usual. The Indians had made forays into several districts and retired unpursued, with all the cattle they could find.

At Cordova a revolution had been started and Gov. PEREZ was obliged to retire. A friend of Gen. URQUIZA's was acting as Governor.

The Government was concentrating troops to crush the revolution at once.

The Bolivian Congress has adjourned, having accomplished nothing beyond the declaration of war against Chili, and a vote of thanks to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for his able exposition of the question of the boundary between Bolivia and Chili.

The President has appointed Señor LOMAS PATAS, Minister from Bolivia to the Chilian Government, with special instructions in regard to the present difficulties.

From Peru the only item of news informs us that the Commission for the adjustment of United States claims on Peru has finally been arranged, and will soon be ready for work. Gen. HZARAN, Ex-President of New-Granada, and at one time Minister from New-Granada to the United States, has been chosen Umpire by the Commission.

The anniversary of Peruvian Independence, the 28th July, was celebrated throughout the country with more than ordinary enthusiasm. There is nothing new in business circles anywhere.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Arrival of the Governor Elect—A Correspondence between Mosquera and Mercado—State of Society, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Guayaquil*, from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 13th inst., bringing 19 passengers and the following freight:

For Southampton—4 bales hats, 542 bales bark, 10 bales sarsaparilla, 2 bales sundries. For Liverpool—470 packages Peruvian bark, 4 2 bales bark, 4 ozs coin, 231 bales bark. For New-York—253 bags cocoa, 1-2 bales bark, 18 packages India rubber, 8 packages sundries. For Panama and Aspinwall—1 case hats. For Acapulco—110 bags cocoa, 11 packages sundries. For Panama—1,053 bags cocoa, 315 bales bark, 75 bales tobacco, 27 packages India rubber, 25 packages hats, 102 packages general merchandise. Specie—For Europe, 4 pkgs., value at $1,237; total $6,251.

Among the *Guayaquil's* passengers was Gen. PEDRINO SANTA CRUZIOSA, Governor elect of the State of Panama.

The General is a young man, a great favorite with almost everybody, and met a most enthusiastic welcome. On the 13th inst. he entered formally upon the duties of his new office.

A correspondence has just been published here, which is causing some discussion. It appears that on the 15th of May last, Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President of the United States of Colombia, addressed a letter to Gen. MORENO, President of the Republic of Equador, proposing that the two Presidents should meet upon the frontier of the Republics for the discussion of projects of great interest and importance to both countries.

There is little doubt that the prime object of MOSQUERA in seeking this interview was to propose, or at least hint at, a Union between the two States. This has been a pet project with MOSQUERA for years, and there is a large party in this country that would go to any extremity to accomplish it.

MORENO, however, suspecting what would happen, while he cordially acceded to the proposed meeting, took care to decline beforehand, in his own name and that of his people, any discussion of any project looking to the union of the Republics under one Government.

It is stated by many that Gen. MOSQUERA, in this matter, is in opposition to a very large and powerful party in Equador. Yet however that may be, it is evident that the annexation can only be accomplished at this time by revolution, involving a great waste of life and treasure.

The meeting of the Presidents will occur on or soon after the 20th. It was originally fixed for the 15th, but the time was too short. MOSQUERA is one of the shrewdest politicians, as well as best Generals, of Spanish America, and important results to these countries may flow from this apparently insignificant conference.

The last Legislature of this State granted free pardons to all the deserters in the Isthmus gang. As a result of this brilliant stroke of policy we are having Panama, three or four attempts at burglary almost every night, and no arrests have yet been made. The enterprising thieves have started in all back into the calaboose—they can live nowhere else; but the smart ones are out, and are causing the greatest anxiety among our small population.

On the morning of the 6th inst., the Isthmus generally, was visited by two slight shocks of earthquake. No damage was done.

The Spanish Squadron, consisting of the screw frigates *Triunfo* and *Resolucion*, 40 guns each, and screw schooner *Virjen de Covadonga*, 3 guns, all under the command of Admiral PINZON, arrived in this harbor on the 13th inst. After spending a short time here, the squadron will proceed to the Coasts of Mexico and California. The citizens of Panama have invited the Admiral and his officers to partake of a banquet before leaving the harbor. On the 17th inst. the Admiral and some of his officers made a trip over the Panama Railroad, and were much pleased with the trip, as well as struck with the difficulties that had to be encountered in laying the road.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Speech from Judge Kinney—What he Proposes to do in Congress—The Indian Troubles—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863.

On Monday, Judge JOHN F. KINNEY addressed the people of this city in the Bowery. About three thousand people were assembled, who received the Judge with cheering.

As might be expected, the Judge's speech was favorable to his constituents. Such is the general practice of Congressional candidates. Not that anything he would say would render his election any the more sure—his election was a decided thing at his nomination. But the occasion furnished the city people with an opportunity of hearing the Judge's views, and learning how he could express them.

The Judge began with the beginning—the *Mayflower*, the Puritans, and Plymouth Rock. The passion for liberty of conscience was the great moving cause of the settlement of the continent; the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was the mainspring of the Revolution and the corner-stone of the Constitution of the United States. He then showed how that principle had been held in abeyance toward the Mormons by neighborhood, State and nation, referring in the difficulties in Missouri and Illinois, and the resultant expatriation from those States and from the then existing boundaries of the United States. He referred to the subsequent neglect of the Government to extinguish the Indian title in Utah, or to make sufficient treaties with the Indians; the comparative scantiness of appropriations to aid the infant Territory; the persistent cold shoulder turned by Congress on every application of Utah for admission into the Union; the bequest of meeching troops, instead of the American right of full suffrage; the aid and impetus given by the Mormon community to the settlement and the development of the vast mineral and agricultural resources of the Pacific slope, and the necessity of the Mormon settlements to the integrity of the union of the Atlantic and Pacific States, and, perhaps, to the perpetuity of the nation.

The Judge concluded with the assurance that the truth should be heard in Congress, that public opinion should be adjusted on the Mormon question, and that he was convinced that he would represent in Congress the most industrious, the most moral, and the most pious constituency in the Union.

Of course such a oratorical speech was received with acclamation, and the Judge was hailed as the coming man for the situation.

The election came off quietly the same day for Congressional and Territorial officers. A "Slate ticket" was also run, consisting mainly of the same officers as the Territorial, ALBERT CARRINGTON being elected Representative to Congress, thus keeping up the organization of the would-be State of Deseret, and exhibiting a desire in these stormy times of being ready for all sorts of political weather. Undoubtedly, a large vote was polled. The city was divided into four precincts, instead of remaining one, for the better accommodation of the people.

It is said the Judge will shortly visit the northern and other settlements, to familiarise himself with his constituency and the appearance of things in those quarters.

For want of water to run the paper mill, or some other thing needful, the *Deseret News* failed to appear last week, and only a half issue is granted this week.

As on the "Fourth," so on the "twenty-fourth," in this city, the recreations were chiefly within doors, but in the country settlements the people hung on to the old fashion of public processions, feastings, orations, and often those the everlasting fantastic tripping.

Salt Lake City is somewhat famous for societies of imposing title. Some years ago a Theological Society, a Polysophical Society, and a society (I forget the identical name) for the fostering of the arts and sciences were flourishing. Those institutions after brief, and one or two of them brilliant, careers, suddenly came to a full end, or perished of inanition, or of general debility, or some other wasting affection. Latterly, the Societies fever has put forth symptoms of renewed strength. There are now a Thespian society, dramatic and musical associations. I believe there is also a somewhat exclusive debating or mutual instruction society, agricultural and manufacturing societies, gardeners and cricket clubs, and lastly, comes the prospectus of the Deseret Academy of Arts. This last institution has for its object "The extension of the various branches of the fine arts, by the establishment of a public school and Museum of Art and Design." The organization of the Society, officers annually elective, is as follows: GEORGE M. OTTINGER, President; W. V. MOANIS, Vice-President; E. L. T. HARRISON, Secretary; HENRY MAIDEN, Treasurer; MARTIN LANGI, Janitor; D. A. WEIGAND, C. R. SAVAGE, RALPH RAMSAY, and W. J. SILVER, remaining Directors.

The Society holds forth in Mr. ROMNEY'S Hall, Main-street, and proposes to teach "drawing, oil and water color painting, architectural, engineering, and topographical drafting, sculpture, modelling, photography, &c." Tuition voluntary on the part of the members; terms for pupils, $5 per quarter. Classes for ladies, weekly; for gentlemen, semi-weekly. A library and a museum of art are perspectively attached to the institution.

One of the sudden heavy thunder storms to which this mountain region is subject, occurred at Pine Valley, in the southern part of the Territory, on the 17th ult., causing a destructive flood, which rushed down the beds and valleys of those streams to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet, tearing up roads and washing away fences and much hay and grain. The house of Mr. ISAAC ALLPHIN, on Pine Creek, was literally swept away with its contents, and without warning. Four children, ages ranging from nine months to ten years, were swept away with the house. The mother seized one child, and, with it, barely escaped. The father and a grown son, near by, could render no assistance, so swift and sudden was the destruction. The bodies of the four children were subsequently found within a mile and a quarter of where the house stood. The family was not only suddenly bereaved, but left entirely destitute.

Capt. SMITH, with a detachment of volunteers, discovered a retreat of Goshute Indians near Shell Creek, westward, and smote them hip and thigh, killing twelve and but two escaping.

But peace and tranquillity seem to be more the order of the day. In addition to the late treaty with the Southern Utes in Utah Valley, Gov. DOTY and Gen. CONNOR effected last Thursday, a treaty at Brigham City, northward, with POCATELLO, SANPITCH, and other chiefs of Shoshone bands recently hostile. Presents were distributed among them, with which they were, as is usual, much pleased.

An untoward and inexcusable circumstance however occurred. A few days previous to the treaty, the Chief SAGWITCH, an escapee from the Bear River battle, while on his way to the place of treaty, was taken prisoner with his son and a white boy, in Box Elder canon, by a detachment of the volunteers, and placed under guard. Gov. DOTY, at Brigham City, heard of the circumstance, and informed the commander of the detachment of the fact. The chief would not be injured that night, but on the succeeding night a sentinel, by the light of the full moon, discovered the half concealed Indians, and in the fight which ensued, inflicting a serious if not dangerous wound in the head. It is thought that he will recover, as an Indian is hard to kill. SAGWITCH was taken to Brigham City, where his wound was attended to. The perpetrator of the deed is not known.

A number of Snake River, Shoshones and Bannacks, came to this city with Mr. MILNER, a ferryman on that stream, on the 24. Others of these Indians came with him to Malad Valley, north of Cache. They were desirous of peace and plenty. Gov. DOTY promised them three thousand pounds of flour and some half-dozen beeves, also that he and Gen. CONNOR would meet and confer with them on Snake River in a month or two. Mr. MILNER brought with him about a dozen horses, subjects of Indian theft and restitution, and belonging to citizens of the Territory.

Brigham at his Travels—Chief-Justice Titus—Proselyting—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1863.

BRIGHAM continues his travels through his ministerial circuit—a rather extensive one, comprising, as it does, the whole Territory. On Friday he and a few others paid a visit to Wasatch County, which consists chiefly of the upper valley of the Provo, or Timpanogos River, small and elevated. The party returned on Monday, distance out about forty miles, through and over mountains, a hard and jolting road to travel. The settlements in that county are few, and comparatively new and small, the region being suitable only for grazing, and for raising hardy grains and vegetables. I believe Judge KINNEY was invited to join in the excursion, and he will probably go north in a trip yet to come, thus stumping the chief parts of his district, though the election is over.

Chief-Justice TITUS, successor to JOHN F. KINNEY, has arrived in the city. He is a man of a more weighty appearance and swinging gait than either of his present colaborers in the judicial field of Utah, and so far appears to have created a far more favorable impression upon the people at large than have the two associate judges. Judge KINNEY managed to run along on pretty good terms with the Mormons for several years. Through the force of rotation and other circumstances he is now ashore, though he has been fortunate to secure a berth on another ship. His democratic coexercitation ruffled the Utah vessel so effectually as to foil the power of the raging storms, so that she never went entirely on her beam-ends, though jarred in the fibre of every plank.

Whether or not things will go on so evenly under the new appointee requires a prophet to foretell. There are many points on which differences leading to quarrels can be hung—the jurisdiction of the Federal and Territorial Courts, the Polygamy and Confiscation acts, the status of the region, besides the many things which may arise as the accidents of the hour.

Perhaps the next items of interest will be on the theological score, as a couple of missionaries, deputed by the followers of young JOSEPH SMITH, son of the original prophet, have arrived in the city and have commenced proselyting operations. Messrs. BRIGGS and MCCUNE, the two preachers in question, it appears, have had assigned to them a large district, conference, see or cure, comprising Utah, Nevada and California, and perhaps Oregon, Idaho, New-Mexico and Arizona, a big field truly, with a terrible harvest for so few laborers. Now BRIGGS & Co. are exceedingly uncharitable toward the Prophet BRIGHAM and his unrepentant followers, saying that he is the man of sin, exalting himself wonderfully above everything else, sitting in the Temple, and lots more that I can't keep in my memory, and his persistent adherents are, of course, relatively as bad, of the same ilk, in the same category, winding up with eloquent jeremiads and warnings of horrible calamities for the whole Mormon people of Salt Lake in the near future. BRIGGS and Brother desire the *entrée* of the various meeting-houses of the Territory for the propagation and diffusion of their peculiar views, a desire they will doubtless cherish in vain, as BRIGHAM and his followers regard them as apostates from the true faith, and not much less than sons of perdition. They will probably obtain access to some private houses, with permission to open them for holding forth, and will, no doubt, gain a number of proselytes, as there are annually some who backslide, secede, fall away, through satiety or dissatisfaction. The doctrine of BRIGGS may be one of the stepping stones from the Mormon car, for those who have voyaged in it as far as they desire.

The drouth is considerable; some of the people in a northern settlement are under the necessity of packing their weekly or fortnightly wash in a wagon, and trotting off seven miles to water, as the little creeks are dry and wells do not abound. The prairie west of the Jordan is drier and more barren of bunch grass-feed than ever known before, and the hards are correspondingly bare. The grist-mills are not doing quarter work, and flour is getting scarcer, which tells upon those who live from hand to mouth. The paper mill has come to a dead stop, and no relief is expected till the rains fall. If they come an earlier than last year, there will be almost a famine by November.

Quite remarkable are the number of fires in the mountains. To-day five are visible—one north, in City Creek Cañon, two east, and two west. It is supposed they occur from the embers of unslaked camp fires.

Apricots are over—plums and peaches beginning to come in. There is a trade arising between this city and the northern mines. Among other things, apples are purchased here at from $4 to $8 per bushel, and retailed at the Idaho mines at 25 cents each.

A man named RENAUD has had several ribs broken by accident at one of the sawmills in the cañons.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—The Regency—Execution of Botros—Dismissal of Saligny—Feeling of the Indians—Shooting of Prisanera—The Insurrection Triumphant in Yucatan, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

The English mail steamer *Conway*, from Vera Cruz, arrived on the 5th inst., bringing papers and letters up to the 1st. The Provisional Government had been reconstituted, under the form and title of a regency, who administer the Government in the name of the Emperor. The members of the Regency are the same as formed the Provisional Government. The rumors that DOBLADO and COMONFORT were about to join the French are without the least confirmation. It was expected that Jalapa would, before many days, be in the possession of the French. Gen. FELIPE N. CHACON has been named Prefect of that District. From Alvarado we hear that the Liberals at Tlacotalpam, commanded by MILAN, having heard that the French gunboats had for a time left that locality, had lately made an attempt to attack the force there stationed, but which the Reactionists boast is sufficient to defend the place. Letters from Puebla say that all the towns of that department had recognized the intervention and drawn up declarations in favor of a Mexican monarchy. Also the Territory of Tlaxcala had done the same. The *Estafette* says:

"The Court-martial assembled to judge BUTRON and his accomplices have already pronounced sentence which has been carried into effect. BUTRON was executed at 6 A. M.—seventeen of his officers to transportation and 100 of his soldiers to ten years of hard labor. The other six will be judged to-day. The Court-martial has not managed the rights, as some believe, of punishing crimes committed previous to the occupation by the French army. The intervention has not the said mission of administering here retrospective justice, and of weighing in its balance political offences of by-gone times. BUTRON has been judged for recent crimes, committed since the 10th of June; he has been found guilty and has ceased to exist."

In Guanajuato the *Cronista de Mexico* says:

"The Governor, D. MANUEL DOBLADO, has has just revoked the decree that imposed on the Department a loan of $200,000. It is said that the convoy of this sentinary is every day more and more reserved and mysterious. The manifesto of Gen. FOREY had been published in Guanajuato by the Press, accompanied by measured and respectful notes. Gen. CONOFORT, who passed some days at the baths of Comanjillas, about seven leagues from Guanajuato, was expected in that city, and, by order of DOBLADO, preparations had been made in the Palace to receive him. Something serious and full to political movements was announced from the meeting of these two personages, who, in reality, have never been in unison with the course of the Juarez Cabinet."

The same Mexico City paper has the following:

"Col. CASANOVA, commanding officer of the expeditionary column in the direction of Tlaxcala and the [illegible] pay after the [illegible] days [illegible] be combined at [illegible] engagement by [illegible] Navy, for the term of [illegible] road on board every [illegible] all receiving ships.

The sentence [illegible] circumstances [illegible] life imprisonment. They were excellent seamen, and had left the vessel under great excitement, supposing an officer was in charge, and when they discovered they were without a [illegible] and [illegible] in return to the [illegible].

The Court-Martial at present is presided over by the gallant Commodore CRABBS. With him are associated efficient and valuable assistants. Among these are Capt. F. B. BUTLER, Capt. PAYNE TURNER, and others.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*, Aug. 22.

GEN. GRIERSON'S GREAT RAID.

Official Report of the Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge, La.

Although the following report has been so long delayed, its historical importance warrants its publication.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
BATON ROUGE, La., May 6, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions from Major-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT, received through Brig.-Gen. W. S. SMITH, at La Grange, Tenn., I left that place at daylight on the morning of the 17th of April, with the effective force of my command, 1,700 strong. We moved southward without material interruption, crossing the Tallahatchie River on the afternoon of the 16th at three different points. One battalion of the Seventh Illinois, under Major GRAHAM, crossing at New-Albany, found the bridge partially torn up, and no attempt was made to fire it. As they approached the bridge they were fired upon, but drove the enemy from their position, repaired the bridge, and crossed. The balance of the Seventh Illinois and the whole of the Sixth crossed at a ford two miles above, and the Second Iowa crossed about four miles still farther up. After crossing, the Sixth and Seventh Illinois moved south on the Pontotoc road, and encamped for the night on the plantation of Mr. SLOAN; the Second Iowa also moved south from their point of crossing, and encamped about four miles south of the river. The rain fell in torrents all night. The next morning, April 18, I sent a detachment eastward to communicate with Col. HATCH, who was still moving south parallel to us. The one to New-Albany came upon 200 rebels near the town and engaged them, killing and wounding several. The one northwest found that Maj. CRALMER'S command, hearing of our close proximity, had suddenly left in the night, going west. After the return of these expeditions, I moved with the whole force to Pontotoc. Col. HATCH joined us about noon, reporting having skirmished with about 200 rebels the afternoon before and that morning, killing, wounding and capturing a number. We reached Pontotoc about 5 o'clock P. M. The advance dashed into the town, came upon some guerrillas, killed and one wounded and captured several more. Here we also captured a large mail, about 400 bushels of salt, and the camp equipage, books, papers, &c., of Capt. WARTHEN'S command, all of which were destroyed. After night-fall, we moved out and encamped for the night on the plantation of Mr. DAGGETT, five miles south of Pontotoc, on the road toward Houston.

At 3 o'clock the next morning, April 30, I detached 175 of the least effective portion of the command, with one gun of the battery, and all the prisoners, led horses and captured property, under the command of Maj. LOVE, of the Second Iowa, to proceed back to La Grange, marching in column of fours, before daylight, through Pontotoc, and thus leaving the impression that the whole command had returned. Maj. LOVE had orders also to send off a single scout to cut the telegraph wires south of Oxford. At 5 o'clock A. M. I proceeded southwest with the main force, on the Houston road, passing around Houston about 4 o'clock P. M., and halting at dark on the plantation of BENJAMIN KILGORE, eleven and a half miles southeast of the latter place, on the road toward Starkville. The following morning at 6 o'clock, I resumed the march southward, and about 8 o'clock came to the road leading southeast to Columbus, Miss. Here I detached Col. HATCH, with the Second Iowa cavalry and one gun of the battery, with orders to proceed to the Ohio and Mobile Railroad in the vicinity of West Point, destroy the road and wires, thence move south, destroying the railroad and all public property as far south, if possible, as Macon; thence cross the railroad, making a circuit northward, if practicable, take Columbus and destroy all Government works in that place and again strike Okolona, and destroying it, return to La Grange by the most practicable route. Of this expedition and the one previously sent back I have since heard nothing except vague and uncertain rumors through secession sources. These detachments were intended as diversions, and even should the Commanders not have been able to carry out their instructions, yet, by attracting the attention of the enemy in other directions, they assisted us much in the accomplishment of the main object of the expedition.

After having started Col. HATCH on his way, with the remaining portion of the command, consisting of the Sixth and Seventh Illinois cavalry, about 950 strong, I continued on my journey southward, still keeping the Starkville road, arriving at Starkville about 4 o'clock P. M.; was captured a mail and a quantity of Government property, which was destroyed. From this point we took the direct road to Louisville. We moved out on this road about four miles, through a dismal swamp near belly deep in mud, and sometimes swimming our horses to cross streams, when we encamped for the night in the midst of a violent rain. From this point I detached a battalion of the Seventh Illinois cavalry, under ————, to proceed about four miles, and destroy a large tannery and shoe manufactory in the service of the rebels. They returned safely, having accomplished the work most effectually. They destroyed a large number of boots and shoes, and a large quantity of leather and machinery, in all amounting probably to $50,000, and captured a rebel quartermaster from Fort Hudson, who was then laying in supply for his command. We now immediately resumed the march toward Louisville—distance twenty-eight miles—mostly through a dense swamp—the Noxubee River bottom. This was for miles belly deep in water, so that no road was discernible. The inhabitants through this part of the country, generally, did not know of our coming, and would not believe us to be anything but Confederates. We arrived at Louisville soon after dark. I sent a battalion of the Sixth Illinois, under Maj. STRAM, in advance, to picket the town and remain until the column had passed, when they were relieved by a battalion of the Seventh Illinois, under Maj. GRAHAM, who was ordered to remain until we should have been gone an hour, to prevent persons leaving with information of the course we were taking, to drive out stragglers, preserve order, and guard the fears of the people. They had heard of our coming a short time before we arrived, and many had left, taking only what they could hurriedly move. The column moved quietly through the town without halting, and not a thing was disturbed. Those who remained at home acknowledged that they were surprised. They had expected to be robbed, outraged and have their houses burned. On the contrary, they were protected in their persons and property. After leaving the town we struck another swamp, in which, crossing it, as we were obliged to, in the dark, we lost several animals drowned and the men narrowly escaped the same fate. Marching until midnight, we halted until daylight at the plantation of Mr. ESTES, about ten miles south of Louisville.

The next morning, April 23, at daylight, we took the road for Philadelphia, crossing Pearl River at a bridge about six miles north of the town. This bridge we were fearful would be destroyed by the citizens to prevent our crossing, and upon arriving at Philadelphia, we found that they had met and organized for that purpose, but hearing of our near approach, their hearts failed, and they fled to the woods. We moved through Philadelphia about 3 P. M., without interruption, and halted to feed about five miles southeast on the Enterprise road. Here we rested until 10 o'clock at night, when I sent two battalions of the Seventh Illinois cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN, to proceed immediately to Decatur, thence to the railroad at Newton Station. With the main force I followed about an hour later. The advance passed through Decatur about daylight, and struck the railroad about 6 o'clock A. M. I arrived about an hour afterward with the column. Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN had destroyed the town, took possession of the railroad and telegraph, and succeeded in capturing two trains in less than half an hour after his arrival. One of these, twenty-five cars, was loaded with ties and machinery, and the other thirteen cars were loaded with commissary stores and ammunition, among the latter several thousand loaded shells. These, together with a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, and about 500 stand of arms stored in the town, were destroyed. 75 prisoners captured at this point were paroled. The locomotives were also pierced and otherwise rendered completely unserviceable. Here the track was torn up, and a bridge half a mile west of the station destroyed. I detached a battalion of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, under Maj. STRAM, to proceed eastward, and destroy such bridges, &c., as he might find over Chunkey River. Having damaged as much as possible the railroad and telegraph, and destroyed all Government property in the vicinity of Newton, I moved about four miles south of the road and fed men and horses. The forced marches which I was compelled to make in order to reach this point successfully necessarily very much fatigued and exhausted my command, and rest and food were absolutely necessary for its safety.

From captured mails and information obtained by my scouts, I knew that large forces had been sent out to intercept our return, and having instructions from Maj.-Gen. HEALBUT and Brig.-Gen. SMITH to move in any direction from this point which, in my judgment, would be best for the safety of my command and the success of the expedition, I at once decided to move south, in order to secure the necessary rest and food for men and horses, and then return to La Grange through Alabama or make for Baton Rouge, as I might hereafter deem best. Maj. STRAM in the meantime rejoined us, having destroyed most effectually three bridges and several hundred feet of trestle-work and the telegraph, from about ten miles east of Newton Station. After resting three hours, we moved south to Carlisville. At this point we found the citizens, many of them very arable with arms, armed with shot guns and organized to resist our approach. As the advance entered the town these citizens fired upon them and wounded one of our men. We charged upon them and severed several. After disarming them we [illegible] them the folly of their actions and released them. Without an exception they [illegible] and declared that they [illegible] been grossly deceived as to our real character. One [illegible] and upon leaving declared that [illegible] prayers should be for the Union army. [illegible] this as a sample of the feeling which exists, and the good effect which our presence produced among the people in the country through which we passed. Hundreds who are skulking and [illegible] conscription, only await the presence of our arms to sustain them, when they will rise up and declare their principles; and thousands who have been deceived, upon the vindication of our cause, would immediately return to loyalty. After slight delay at Carlisville, we moved southwest about ten miles and camped at night on the plantation of Mr. BRANNON, five miles west of Montrose. Our men and horses having become gradually exhausted, I determined on making a very easy march the next day, and nothing more to the recruiting of my weary little command than to the accomplishment of any important object; consequently I marched at 9 o'clock the next morning, taking a west and varying slightly to a northwest course. We marched about five miles and halted to feed on the plantation of Mr. NICHOLS.

After resting until about 3 o'clock P. M., during which time I sent detachments north to threaten the line of the railroad at Lake Station and other points, we moved southwest toward Raleigh, making about twelve miles during the afternoon, and halting at dark on the plantation of Dr. MADORA. From this point I sent a single scout, disguised as a citizen, to proceed northward to the line of the Southern Railroad, cut the telegraph, and, if possible, fire a bridge or trestle-work. He started on his journey about midnight, and when within seven miles of the railroad he came upon a regiment of Southern cavalry from Brandon, Miss., in search of us. He succeeded in misdirecting them as to the place where he had last seen us, and having seen them well on the wrong road, he immediately retraced his steps to the camp with the news. When he first met them they were on the direct road to our camp, and had they not been turned from their course would have come up with us before daylight. From information received through my scouts and other sources, I found that Jackson and the stations east, as far as Lake Station, had been reinforced by infantry and artillery, and fearing that a fight was momentarily expected at Grand Gulf, I decided to make a rapid march, cross Pearl River, and strike the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad at Hazlehurst, and after destroying as much of the road as possible, endeavor to get upon the flank of the enemy and cooperate with our forces, should they be successful in the attack upon Grand Gulf and Port Gibson. Having obtained during this day a supply of forage and provisions, and having had one good night's rest, we now again felt ready for any emergency. Accordingly, at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 26th we crossed Leaf River, burning the bridge behind us to prevent any enemy who might be in pursuit from following; thence through Raleigh capturing the sheriff of that county with about $3,000 in Government funds; thence to Westville, reaching this place soon after dark. Passing on about two miles we halted to feed, in the midst of a heavy rain, on the plantation of Mr. WILLIAMS. After feeding, Col. PRINCE, of the Seventh Illinois cavalry, with two battalions, was sent immediately forward to Pearl River to secure the ferry and landing. He arrived in time to capture a courier, who had come to bring intelligence of the approach of the Yankees, and orders for the destruction of the ferry. With the main column I followed in about two hours. We ferried and swam our horses, and succeeded in crossing the whole command by 2 o'clock P. M. As soon as Col. PRINCE had crossed his two battalions he was ordered to proceed immediately to the New-Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad, striking it at Hazlehurst. Here he found a number of cars containing about 600 loaded shells and a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, intended for Grand Gulf and Port Gibson. These were destroyed, and as much of the railroad and telegraph as possible. Here, again, we found the citizens armed to resist us, but they fled precipitately upon our approach.

From this point we took a northwest course to Gallatin four miles, thence southwest three and a half miles to the plantation of Mr. THOMPSON, where we halted until the next morning. Directly after leaving Gallatin we captured a 64-pounder gun and a heavy wagon-load of ammunition, and machinery for mounting the gun, on the road to Port Gibson. The gun was spiked and the carriages and ammunition destroyed. During the afternoon it rained in torrents, and the men were completely drenched. At 6 o'clock the next morning, April 28, we moved westward; after proceeding a short distance I detached a battalion of the Seventh Illinois cavalry, under Capt. TRAFTON, to proceed back to the railroad at Bahala and destroy the road, telegraph and all Government property he might find. With the rest of the command, I moved southwest toward Union Church. We halted to feed at 2 o'clock P. M., on the plantation of Mr. SEYMAN, about two miles northeast of the church. While feeding, our pickets were fired upon by a considerable force. I immediately moved out upon them, skirmished with and drove them through the town, wounding and capturing a number. It proved to be a part of WIRT ADAMS' Alabama cavalry. After driving them off we held the town, and bivouacked for the night. After accomplishing the object of his expedition Capt. TRAFTON returned to us about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 29th, having come upon the rear of the main body of ADAMS' command. The enemy having a battery of artillery it was his intention to attack us in front and rear at Union Church about daylight in the morning, but the appearance of Capt. TRAFTON with a force in his rear changed his purpose, and turning to the right he took the direct road toward Port Gibson. From this point I made a strong demonstration toward Fayette, with a view of creating the impression that we were going toward Port Gibson or Natchez, while I quietly took the opposite direction, taking the road leading southeast to Brookhaven on the railroad. Before arriving at this place we ascertained that about five hundred citizens and conscripts were organized to resist us. We engaged [illegible] to the town, when they fled, making but little resistance. We captured over 200 prisoners, a large and beautiful camp of instruction, comprising several hundred tents and a large quantity of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, arms, ammunition, &c. After paroling the prisoners and destroying the railroad, telegraph, and [illegible] Government property, about dark we moved southward, and encamped at Mr. GILL'S plantation, about eight miles south of Brookhaven.

The following morning we moved directly south along the railroad, destroying all bridges and trestle-work to Bogue Chitto Station, where we burned the depot and fifteen freight cars, and captured a very large secession flag. From thence we still moved along the railroad, destroying every bridge, water-tank, &c., as we passed, to Summit, which place we reached soon after noon. Here we destroyed twenty five freight cars and a large quantity of Government sugar. We found much Union sentiment in this town, and were kindly welcomed and fed by many of the citizens. Hearing nothing more of our forces at Grand Gulf, I concluded to make for Baton Rouge, to recruit my command, after which I could return to La Grange through Southern Mississippi and West Alabama, or, crossing the Mississippi River, move through Louisiana and Arkansas. Accordingly, after resting about two hours, we started southwest on the Liberty road, marched about fifteen miles, and halted until daylight, on the plantation of Dr. SPERLEAK. The next morning we left the road and the eastern Magnolia and Oxyka, where large forces were concentrated to meet us, but instead of attacking those points, took a course due South marching through woods, lanes and by-roads, and striking the road leading from Clinton to Oxyka. Scarcely had we touched this road when we came upon the Ninth Tennessee cavalry, posted in a strong nefile, guarding the bridge over Tickfaw River. We captured their pickets, and, attacking, drove them before us, killing, wounding and capturing a number. Our loss in this engagement was one man killed, and Lieut.-Col. WM. D. BLACKBURN and four men wounded. I cannot speak too highly of the bravery of the man whom this operation, and particularly of Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN, who, at the head of his men, charged upon the bridge, dashed over, and by unbounded courage dislodged the enemy from his strong position. After dispersing of the dead and wounded, we immediately moved south on the Greensburgh road, recrossing the Tick aw river at Edward's bridge. At this point, we met GARLAND'S rebel cavalry, and with one battalion of the Sixth Illinois and two guns of the battery, engaged and drove them off without halting the column.

The enemy were now on our track in earnest. We were in the vicinity of their strongholds, and from couriers and dispatches which we captured it was evident they were sending forces in all directions to intercept us. The Amite River—a wide and rapid stream—was to be crossed, and there was but one bridge by which it could be crossed, and this was in exceeding close proximity to the Hudson. This I determined upon securing before I halted. We crossed it at midnight, about two hours in advance of a heavy column of infantry and artillery which had been sent there to intercept us. I moved on to Sandy Creek, where Hoome' cavalry, with Lieut.-Col. WILSON, were encamped, and where there was another main road leading to Port Hudson.

We reached this point at first dawn of day, completely surprised and captured the camp with a number of prisoners. Having destroyed the camp, consisting of about one hundred and fifty tents, a large quantity of ammunition, guns, public and private stores, books, papers and public documents, I immediately took the road from Baton Rouge. Arriving at the Comite River, we utterly surprised STEARN'S cavalry, who were picketing at this point, capturing six of them, with their horses, arms and entire camp. Fording the river, we halted to feed within four miles of the town. Major-Gen. AUGUR, in command at Baton Rouge, having now, for the first, heard of our approach, sent two companies of cavalry, under Capt. GODFREY, to meet us. We marched into the town about 3 o'clock P. M., and were most heartily welcomed by the United States troops at this point.

Before our arrival in Louisville, Company B, of the Seventh Illinois cav

THE REBEL NEWS.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

The Richmond Papers of the 15th contain the following:

Lieut.-Col. John A. Rawlins, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel Commanding Brigade.
E. B. GILKESON,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Headquarters, Friday, Aug. 21.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Lieut.-Col. Lowrie was then directed to proceed with the Seventy-second Illinois, and the Seventy-fifth Illinois, with the Eighty-first Illinois as a support, to the position occupied by the Seventy-fifth Illinois, and to relieve the pickets of that regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Lowrie, commanding Seventy-fifth Illinois, reported that he had relieved the pickets of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, and had advanced his line to the crest of the hill, and was then engaged in throwing up rifle-pits.

Shortly after this report was received, the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry upon the pickets, which was returned by the Seventy-fifth Illinois, and the Seventy-second Illinois was ordered to the support of the Seventy-fifth Illinois. The Seventy-second Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Lowrie, commanding, soon became engaged with the enemy, and the Seventy-fifth Illinois was withdrawn to the position occupied by the Eighty-first Illinois, and the Seventy-second Illinois was ordered to the support of the Seventy-fifth Illinois.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1863.

The New-York Times (Daily) is issued every morning, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is issued at 4 o'clock A. M.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) in Town and Country, including the Sunday morning edition, is $15.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	20 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Rebel news from Charleston to the 28th inst. has been received by way of Richmond and Fortress Monroe. A dispatch dated the 27th, announces an "overwhelming" attack on the rebel rifle-pits on Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock. No explanation is given as to the location of the rifle-pits, or the actual results of the attack, but from the fact that the latter is denominated "overwhelming," we judge it to have been successful. A dispatch dated the 28th, announces that the bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeded slagishly, and that our forces were working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner. No further attempt had been made to shell the city.

It is announced in rebel papers received at Morehead City, N. C., that JEFF. DAVIS, after a conference with the Governors of the rebel States has decided to call out 500,000 negro troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war. This intelligence is received from Lieut. STERLING, of Gen. PECK'S Staff, who arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday from Newbern. Should this intelligence prove true, no better evidence could be afforded of the desperation of the rebel cause. JEFF. DAVIS is literally "playing his last card."

Four rebel war vessels are said to have run the blockade and entered Wilmington harbor within the past six weeks. The last one—a large sloop-of-war carrying ten guns, ran in on the 17th inst.

In the affair with MOSEBY'S guerrillas on Monday last, near Fairfax, which has already been mentioned, MOSEBY is said to have received two wounds, which are believed to be mortal.

Late information from Vicksburgh confirms the report of the death of the rebel General, PEMBERTON. He is now said to have been shot by Texan soldiers, but no particulars of the occurrence are given. Some idea of the work on hand in the Southwest may be formed from the fact that the Fourteenth Army Corps has been transferred by Gen. GRANT to the Army of the Gulf. Preparations are said to have been making in New-Orleans on the 19th inst. for a movement in some direction—perhaps toward Mobile.

Gen. STEELE'S forces were all at Clarendon, Ark., on August 17, when he effected a junction with Gen. DAVIDSON'S Cavalry division. He was to move on to Bayon Metior immediately, where he hoped to meet PRICE and his force.

The way in which the famous Marsh Angel battery, whence Charleston is bombarded, was erected, bears a striking similarity to the way in which a battery above Fort Pulaski was constructed. This battery is in the midst of the marsh, 2,600 yards in advance of Morris Island—was located at night by the men making their way to it on their stomachs. A path, two planks wide, was then constructed, which was hid from rebel observation by the marsh grass. Planks three inches thick were driven down as the substratum; on this were laid several layers; on them logs, and on them boards. In the meantime the ordnance was floated up by night, and sandbags innumerable from every direction; and one night a large force piled them up, and, to the surprise of the rebels, a dangerous battery greeted their eyes next morning.

During the recent bombardment of Fort Wagner from the new *Ironsides*, it was found impossible to drive the balls through the sand and cotton of which the work is made, or to elevate the guns so as to toss the shot in as from a mortar. The gunners resorted to the expedient of depressing the pieces, whereby the balls, striking the water about fifty yards from the beach, bounded upward and over into the fortress. This was remarkably successful.

GENERAL NEWS.

A private letter by the *Persia*, from a responsible gentleman in Paris, received in Washington, states that it is positively known in Court circles that MAXIMILIAN *has accepted the throne of the Empire of Mexico.*

Stevenson, Alabama, which Gen. ROSECRANS holds as the base of operations against Chattanooga, was founded by Col. V. K. STEVENSON, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, who laid out this depot in 1852. Five miles distant is Coon Island, the site of Coon Town, an ancient Cherokee rendezvous. Stevenson is located at the base of a spur of Cumberland mountains, two and a half miles from Tennessee river, and contains three hundred of a population. The surrounding country is a clay soil, rather broken; climate tolerably healthy, and the principal agricultural products are cotton, some grain, horses, cattle, mules, and smaller stock. There is one steam circular saw and grist mill, four dry goods houses, one drug store, and two hotels. Stevenson is the intersecting point of the Memphis and Charleston and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads. Among the natural curiosities in the vicinity is "Nickajack Cave," at which a bloody encounter is said to have occurred between the whites and Cherokees. It has been explored for several miles, and abounds in matters interesting to visitors.

Brig.-Gen. FISK announced the capture of JEFF. THOMPSON and his band as follows:

PILOT KNOB, Aug. 26, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

My compliments. JEFF. THOMPSON is a prisoner in our hands.

(Signed) CLINTON B. FISK, Brigadier-General.

Breadstuffs were moderately dealt in on Saturday, the market closing heavily, for Flour and Wheat. Provisions were in limited demand at drooping prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco. Hay and Hops were salable and buoyant. Whisky was inactive. The freight market was spiritless. There were 588 vessels of all classes in port.

WORK FOR THE NEW BUREAU.—It has already been announced that among the reforms inaugurated by the Cavalry Bureau, the system of buying horses without contract is prominent; in other words, no more especial contracts will be made, but every person having twenty-five or more horses to offer, can take them to a designated spot, where they will be examined, and if found good, bought. This is an important point reached, as by the contract system the treasury has already been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars for horseflesh, the refuse of the whole country—nags that could not have [illegible] were actually worse than those just condemned. As each of this third regiment of the Ninth Kentucky cavalry, where they were forced by circumstances to accept these nags, and with scarce time to fit saddles, they rode into action. Horses have been taken fresh from the plow, or the cart, sometimes even mule-sodden, and sent instantly upon forced marches, or into battle. It is to be wondered at that, in many instances, our cavalry has not met with the success that should attend well-mounted men and well-trained horses? The Press has continually been disposed to exalt the rebel cavalry; but this praise is only deserved by comparison, and the comparison is instituted against an arm of the service which up to this time has struggled against enormous odds.

Improvised cavalry is always bad; there is no exception to this rule. Something can be done with raw infantry or artillery, but with cavalry there is double training. Let your soldier be ever so good, and mount him upon a new horse, one undrilled, and never under fire, and he is worse than useless; when both soldier and horse are new, they are then dangerous, not to the enemy, but to themselves and their comrades. To rectify this is to be, or should be, the work of the Cavalry Bureau. Neither men or horses should be sent into the field in less than eight weeks, no matter how great the exigency, and not then if more time can be allowed. The man should have time to become thoroughly acquainted with his horse, and gain the confidence which is absolutely necessary to success. He should be taught the use of the sabre he carries, and how many of our cavalry soldiers, or even officers, know this properly? He should be taught to put the saddle upon his horse as it should be; not in such a way as that, after a hard day's travel, the animal will be sore-backed, weak in the loins, and only fit for condemnation. It is to provide this instruction, to save both men and horses, and reduce the terrible expense of cavalry regiments, that, as we suppose, the new Bureau was instituted. Too much cannot be said on this all-important subject, as the day is rapidly coming when our mounted forces will be the very backbone of the army. The final crushing out of the rebellion is to be done by them, and now is the accepted time to organize, that they may be ready for the Fall work.

What Napoleon Wants in Mexico.

There is no scheme of ambition, no deep-laid plot on the political board, no act of interference in the domestic affairs of another State, for his own aggrandizement, that the world will not readily concede NAPOLEON capable of attempting; but they will hardly believe, even giving him credit for only half the analysis and perception he is reputed to possess, that he would enter upon a campaign involving such great issues as that of Mexico, without expecting to reap great benefits, gains equivalent to the risks, and permanent sovereignty over some territory that shall pay him for the blood and treasure that must inevitably be spent in getting a foothold on the spot for which he is now striving. Any observer who should fall into the error of believing that the affair as it stands now is a true exposition of the designs of the French Emperor, will show that he has not studied the character of the fatalist who dazzles by the very splendor of his movements, yet who by that very belief in his destiny, is far more likely to topple suddenly from one of his schemes than the political plodder. Who will for an instant believe that he would send fifty thousand of his choice troops to conquer a country through blood and battle, that he would openly show such a deep personal interest in the struggle, and that he would, in spite of all pledges given at the commencement of the effort, proceed to occupy the country at great peril, simply on humanitarian grounds, or the releasement of its people from revolution and republicanism? Who will believe that he has gone through all this only for the purpose of placing upon the throne an Austrian Prince, who is as much a Democrat as an Austrian can be, who is a thorough and hereditary hater of the Napoleon dynasty, allied by marriage to the Bourbons, and an admirer of England? Whether this offer has been made to conciliate or deceive England, matters little—it never was made in good faith, and the Prince Maximilien is not the representative whom LOUIS NAPOLEON wants upon the throne of Mexico, save for a stop-gap which he can displace at any moment it may suit his convenience so to do.

Is he so little versed in the nature of the struggle now going on in our midst as to believe that a day of settlement must not come, and that the American policy must not be carried out upon Mexican soil? Hardly that; but like a desperate gamester, though thoroughly understanding the game he has to play, he sees fit to make great risks on the bare chance of winning a stake a thousand times greater than the risks, not seeing that the very greatness of the stake will eventuate in his own ruin.

The policy of France under its present ruler has been the encouragement of commerce and manufacture, and not the spreading of its territory in any part of the world, unless to achieve this benefit. It was with this view that France undertook to assist England in the Chinese war, and was checkmated by that shopkeeping nation. It was with this view that she has squeezed herself quietly into various parts of the world, to be upon the highways of trade now monopolized or coveted by England, among the rest, Suez, the gate of India. It is for this she is in Mexico, dabbling upon the Isthmus, looking toward Sonora, taking the measure of San Luis de Potosi and other mines, flirting lovingly and distantly with the $150,000,000 [illegible] desperate threw for an Empire [illegible] harmony, the incorporation of cotton, grain and provisions [illegible] decided to make common cause with the rebellion, and sack the Union, the Southern, and by so doing strike the treacherous blow they could strike at England, and give the final quadrance to that fifty *spirit corroded*, with which both these perfidious nations have so long played, and so long dwelled at an end. The control of cotton, alone, would for the next twenty years, if such control could be secured, give France a power, that would be felt over the entire world; would change commerce and manufactures, and possibly place that nation on an eminence of trade surpassing that of England. Will it be doubted that the leaders of this rebellion would hesitate upon the choice of such dominion, or the total ruin which must within a few months follow the successes of the Union arms? They feel that defeat and disgrace—the last more forcibly expressed by their own people than by the North—is upon their very heels. They feel that no sacrifice is too great to make that will save their own unworthy lives and property. To achieve this they will be willing not only to barter away the crops of their terrified dupes, but even the very soil upon which they were born, and place themselves under a tyranny a hundred times more hateful than that from which they have broken, even were it many times worse than they have represented it. Whether the Southern people will follow their leaders in this, remains to be seen.

This is what NAPOLEON would achieve, and this is what the Southern leaders would submit to; but the move is too late. NAPOLEON has allowed himself to be deceived upon the chances, and since the advent of his armies on Mexican soil the whole board has changed. With all his belief in destiny and his reputation for brilliant movements, he will hardly make one to carry out his original programme; but that he will attempt it as far as possible is without doubt, and that he will find his Waterloo in it is as certain as the attempt.

State Authority over National Troops.

Our readers may recollect that in the Copperhead Convention in Maine, which put in nomination for Governor of that State the notorious BION BRADBURY, a friend of the candidate assured his associates that when Gov. SEYMOUR withdrew the troops of New-York from the National army, Mr. BRADBURY, if elected, would also withdraw the troops of Maine. It probably did not occur to them that Mr. BRADBURY would be no more able to withdraw the troops if he were elected, than if he was not. But the remark is an indication of a purpose on the part of certain Copperheads, further evidenced by the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM, and by numerous declarations from Copperhead leaders and papers, to make a combined effort against the Government, if they can find the opportunity. The purpose alone is disgraceful enough, but an attempt to carry it out, to withdraw troops from the army at the very time when all indications show that the rebellion is drawing to its death, and when the Government and all friends of their country are striving to fill up the thinned ranks of our regiments to insure success in the final struggle, would be worse than infamous. We have no idea that it would be anything more than an attempt. It could never succeed in causing anything more than temporary embarrassment and uneasiness.

This very thing has been tried once before. It proved then a miserable failure. It would prove so again. The last attempt is recalled to us by the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*. For of all the States in the Union where should the experiment have been tried but in Vermont? It seems that during the war of 1812, Gov. CHITTENDEN, of Vermont, a Federalist Governor, elected not by the people, but by the Legislature, with a majority of two votes, actually issued a proclamation calling home a brigade of Vermont soldiers, which had been ordered out of the State and were stationed at Plattsburgh. The proclamation was carried to Plattsburgh and distributed through the camp. What was the effect? The distributor of the proclamation having left camp, was sent for and brought back under guard, with his legs tied under the belly of his horse, and, after an "admonition," his proclamations were destroyed before his face, and he was dismissed; and the officers of the regiment drew up a reply to the Governor's order, refusing to obey it. The Governor's order was after the most approved Copperhead stamp. He was strong on constitutionalism, jealous of the jurisdiction of the State Executive, trembled in consequence of "disturbances of a very serious nature," caused by the troops having been ordered out of the State. He could talk, too, of the danger of "our country," and be as patriotic on paper as VALLANDIGHAM. But the Vermont soldiers also, as was evident from their reply, had clear ideas of what their duties were, and did not believe them to be "circumscribed within the narrow limits of the town or State," but that they were "under a paramount obligation to our common country, to the great Confederation of States," and considered the Governor's proceeding as "a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace." In fact, change but the place and names and dates, and the order and reply fit the present time with wonderful accuracy.

Any similar attempt now would have a similar result. The soldiers of New-York or of Maine would repel with the same indignation any such attempt on the part of Gov. SEYMOUR or of Mr. BRADBURY, elected or not elected, to call them away from the duties which they have sworn to perform. And we recommend to any Copperhead who may have dreams of seeing the troops of New-York obeying "an invitation or order" from her Governor "to assert the standard of our country," to ponder the reply of the Vermont

Duties of Drafted Men.

[illegible] patriotism to the support of the City Inspector's Office, and [illegible] to the Office of the City Auditor, [illegible] persuasive power on the only [illegible] want. The Commissioner thinks that he might continue his business still [illegible] but he replied that [illegible] had [illegible] with Abolitionism of entering the United States service. He was of opinion that it was high time for men of ability to lay hold of pen, and put down the rebellion, and he, for one, was determined to go his part of the work. A man at Hamilton volunteered to act as substitute for the moderate sum of $300, but he was told that his services would not be accepted at any price."

This cartman has shown himself to be a patriotic and good citizen, and we commend his example to those who have been drafted. We are quite well aware that a great many will not follow it. Many will be found among those upon whom the lot has fallen, who are not patriotic citizens, who have no idea of "doing their part" of any public duty, who are always ready to shirk jury duty, to slip out from the payment of taxes, to avoid in some way every call which the community makes upon them. There will be many who cannot go, whose circumstances and relations are such that it is simply an impossibility for them to meet this call of their country upon them. But there will also, we doubt not, be a good many who could go if they would, who are not so bound that they cannot get away, nor so feeble that they would be of no use if they went. Every such man should ponder seriously the example set him by Mr. COLEMAN—no matter if he can easily commute. He knows well enough, or ought to know, that the Government does not want his money, but him. He knows that a great many are opposing the draft, because they say it is hard upon the poor, and the rich will avoid its hardens. Is it not the duty of every one to do all in his power to relieve the law of this obloquy? Every man who answers the summons in his own person helps the Government and the cause of the country, not alone by furnishing one man more to wield a bayonet, but also by shutting the mouths of demagogues at home, by making it more sure that the rebel hopes that the draft will raise a diversion at the North in their favor will come to naught. Nothing would so cut out the foundation from under the feet of those who are desirous of disturbance among us as a general and hearty acceptance of the country's call by those in our community who are drafted—a declaration by deeds that they agree with Mr. COLEMAN that it is "high time for men of energy to lay hold, and put the rebellion down," and that they "are determined to do their part of the work." The country everywhere would be cheered and inspirited, and Copperheads and rebels, and our foes abroad, would all alike be disappointed and disgusted.

Teutonic Federalism—The New Scheme.

The outlines of the Federal scheme proposed by the Austrian Kaiser, and which is now being discussed by the German potentates assembled at Frankfort, have been published. The new Diet is to consist of two Houses—an Upper House composed of the representatives of the various sovereigns, and the princes of the defunct empire; and a Lower House composed of delegates from the Legislatures of the several States. This Diet is to be convoked periodically, and, in each of its branches, measures are to be carried by a *majority* of votes. Executive affairs are to be administered by the Governors of seven of the principal German Powers, under the Presidency of Austria, and the military organization of the Confederacy is to be remodeled and rendered more efficient.

Though there is nothing radical or original in this scheme, it is nevertheless, in some respects, an improvement on the old one. In the present Diet, for instance, no measure can be carried save by a *unanimous* vote, and therefore very few measures can be carried at all, while hardly any organization could be worse than the military organization now existing. But if the Kaiser's scheme is thus far better than that which it is probably destined to supersede, it is very remote from perfection itself. The contemplated Federal Diet will not represent faithfully the several State diets; for in its Kerrenhaus, it is the *sovereigns*, and not the *State Senates*, that are to be represented. This is a very grave defect, and one which, by preventing the harmonious action of the two Houses, may prove fatal to the whole project.

That proviso, too, which aims at securing the Presidency of the Executive Council to *Austria*, seems a very impolitic stipulation, and leads to the conclusion that the Kaiser is more anxious to insure his own ascendancy in the Confederation than to promote the common interests of Germany. FRANCIS JOSEPH need not have feared to trust the filling of that post of honor to the vote of the Federal Diet—he need not have apprehended that the columacious WILLIAM of Brandenburgh, or the petty Sovereign of Saxony, Bavaria or Hanover, would have been raised to it in preference to himself. He might have remembered, moreover, that though a large majority of the Teutonic potentates had approved his proposition, and consented to meet him, yet, that all had not done so; and that any betrayal of selfish purposes, on his part, might engender an opposition which would defeat his object—an object, the accomplishment of which is essential to the welfare of Germany, but rendered most difficult of achievement by the circumstances of the country, and the temper of its Princes. For how can *effective* union be brought about between its different States, while all their Sovereigns claim absolute power, and none will surrender the most insignificant of his prerogatives to advance the common weal? VOLTAIRE says that a physician is an unfortunate gentleman, who is required to reconcile health with intemperance. Now the Kaiser has undertaken an equally onerous task, to reconcile the omnipotence of some thirty or forty individual Monarchs with an *effective* federalism!

The federal system of America is the most perfect that has ever been founded, but where would be the American Union to-day if all the States, at the time of its formation, required [illegible] of those powers which are peculiarly *sovereign* from those powers which are peculiarly *municipal*, and the transference of the former to the Federal Executive and Legislature are the true sources of the stability and efficiency of American federalism, and so long as the States and Potentates of Germany decline to follow this precedent, all their attempts to establish an *effective* federalism, whether under the auspices of King or Kaiser, will prove vain.

TAXATION MADE EASY.—We perceive that some English speculators are much exercised in spirit, and sorely moved in their bowels of compassion, on account of what they very complacently, and no less absurdly, call our "fearful" war debt. They profess to feel quite sure that taxation here has reached its extreme limit. Like the man in the fable, they carry two wallets; the one containing their own faults and sins they carry behind their backs,—that which contains those of their neighbors they have constantly beneath their censorious eyes. Considering that the English National debt amounts to upward of eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand millions of dollars, their anxiety seems to less philanthropically nervous people to partake more than a little of both the premature and the superfluous. However, as there are not a few uninformed persons among us who take a similarly fearful view as to a debt which, as compared with our resources, developed and undeveloped, is really quite insignificant, it may be well to direct the attention of Secretary CHASE to a splendid source of income which is as yet comparatively untouched, and which may, with great moral justice, as well as with advantage to the National income, be used with respect to the great venders of luxuries, instead of being confined, as at present, to the smaller and poorer ones. The war has already given, and must necessarily continue to give, enormous fortunes to people who till recently were poor enough. Such suddenly enriched folks always outvie in luxury, as vulgar as it is costly, those who have never known poverty. A very heavy license duty on the venders of such luxuries would produce a heavy revenue, could not interfere a jot with production, or the wages of labor, and would not even interfere one tittle with the profuse outlay of our mushroom nabobs. Women who consider the most brilliant diamonds that even Broadway exhibits, not expensive or flashy enough for them, and who readily pay their $500 each for gaudy shawls (cachemires, would be none the less customers to jewelers and drygoods importers, if those venders, paying license tax varying from five to ten thousand dollars per annum, were to reimburse themselves by levying ten per cent. extra upon their goods—thus pocketing a hundred per cent. upon their cost of license. The peddler who carries his heavy pack of huckaback and cheap calicoes, is specially taxed for permission to carry on his trade; why should not, why would not, the same rule apply to those who clear their hundreds by the sale of a couple of shawls or a set of diamonds?

We have spoken of but two classes of venders—mere *venders*, be it observed, and in no sense of the word, producers—but a score of businesses could be named, which both righteously and advantageously might be made to pay new and very greatly increased license tax, to the great relief of the struggling poor, and to the permanent advantage of the nation.

Colored Clergymen Authorized to Visit Camps of Colored Troops.

On Monday last a Committee of the First Baptist Missionary Convention, in session in Washington, waited upon the President to ascertain what protection they might have from the Government in "sending missionaries on Southern soil to promulgate the Gospel of Christ within the lines of the military forces of the United States."

The President, after addressing the Committee briefly, presented the Chairman with the following note of authority to visit the camps of colored troops:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1863.

To whom it may concern:

To-day I am called upon by a Committee of colored ministers of the Gospel, who express a wish to go within our military lines and administer to their brethren there. The object is a worthy one, and I shall be glad for all facilities to be afforded them which may not be inconsistent with, or a hindrance to, our military operations. A. LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE MISSOURI RADICALS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* is endeavoring to fasten upon Gen. SCHOFIELD the responsibility of the fearful disaster at Lawrence, Kansas. It publishes a long letter, addressed to the President, protesting against the appointment of Gen. SCHOFIELD, signed by Messrs. C. D. DRAKE, H. F. BLOW and others. The only noteworthy thing brought out in this letter is the following telegram, which was extorted from the President in reply to a dispatch protesting against the removal of Gen. CURTIS:

"Your dispatch of to-day is just received. It is very painful to me that you in Missouri cannot or will not settle your factional quarrel among yourselves. I have been tormented with it beyond endurance for months by both sides. Neither side pays the least respect to my appeals to your reason. I am now compelled to take hold of the case."

The Late Gen. Pemberton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date you have an obituary notice of the death of the rebel General, JOHN C. PEMBERTON, which is correct, except as to the time you state when he left the United States Army. When the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, PEMBERTON was then a Captain and Brevet-Major, commanding Co. F of the Fourth United States artillery, stationed in Minnesota, and was ordered to Washington, at which place he arrived on April 19, the day before the massacre in Baltimore, which place he passed through with his company, and was stationed at the United States Arsenal in Washington City. I was at that time a member of the Seventh regiment in this city, having formerly served under PEMBERTON four years. When we (the Seventh regiment) arrived in Washington, I found my old company was stationed there, and as I had a natural desire to see Maj. PEMBERTON and the old members of Co. F, I went to see them. When I got there I was informed that PEMBERTON had joined the rebel army two days previous, which was the 20th day of April, instead of the time you mention, at Leavenworth. Gen. PEMBERTON was of an overbearing disposition, and never was liked by either soldiers or citizens. He was a great admirer of Gen. QUITMAN, and he belonged to his school of filibusters, in company with such men as BRAGG, LOVELL, TWIGGS and others, and he was a very particular friend of JEFF. DAVIS, as he corresponded with him to my own knowledge as late as 1861. G. W. S.

New-York, Aug. 28.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Taking a survey of [illegible] your reporter [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...ward by arms, the independence of the Ameri... Colonies, were a very degraded class; or that the ... actuated by the most ... patriotism; than passed in history predatory or disgraceful exhibition. Far otherwise!

... with and other causes—a desire to ... their efforts to money-making, etc. ... (money made) to give up all time to preserve ... Those having largest interests and ... ... the ... traveling guard over the public inter... ... that the Republic received its ... ... have very many absorbed ... all their troublesome and "wholly unremunera... tive" duties; and thus gradually, the affairs of both Governments, North and South, passed into the hands of desperate political gamblers—unscrupulous, unprincipled, utterly unscrupulous, ready for any trick that promised money, vulgar popularity, or a continuance of power; and it was by such agents of popular "mis-representation" that the elections were precipitated into civil war.

Who does not know that, with but few exceptions, all the wealthiest planters of the South were non-political before the war. They did not go themselves to Congress or in search of Governorships, but sent some young political schemer, with everything to gain and nothing to lose, to be their agent at the seat of Government. Their plantations they governed by one kind of Superintendent. Their national concerns they hoped to have looked after by sending another kind of Superintendent of a somewhat higher and more intelligent order. The power thus conferred they found it impossible to recall, in the latter case; though in the former (their plantation managers) there was not the slightest difficulty.

Precisely the same thing has been the case with that class in the North, who, from family, intelligence, wealth, position and character, should themselves have been the agents for the management of our political affairs. They too sent their "Superintendents" to the places of trust and power—gradually losing all interest in the politics and political candidates of the day; and thus matters have progressed until to hold place is rather an argument against good character; and until in this and every other city through the land, and in this and all other Legislatures, we see men of very doubtful reputation thrusted high in office and intrusted with political powers of the most dangerous description and with the disbursement of millions upon millions of the public money. In national matters we have also had wholly unfit representatives; and thus between irrepressible, ambitious and unscrupulous men managing the affairs of the South, and men who were not the proper representatives of our own best opinions, managing the interests of the North, our country was allowed under Mr. BUCHANAN'S term of office to drift into a civil war, which that wry-necked (it should have been "twisted") Old Public Functionary, bequeathed as a sad inheritance to the present Administration.

The object of the Union League Club is to awaken the vigilance of all our naturally leading classes for the future; and to secure, by social influence, as well as by political argument, an organization which shall make "activity in politics" the reverse of low hereafter;—which shall, in fact, hereafter cause "non-activity in politics" to be the stamp and stain of an imbecile and a driveler. The Union League Club is a thorough, hearty and effective supporter of the National Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. It gives no half-way help; its bugle utters no uncertain sound. "For the Union, one and indivisible," is its motto, and in its labors all honest men will wish it "God speed!" It is National in all its aims, and must not be confounded for a moment with certain so-called "Union Leagues" got up by shaky and sore-headed City politicians, having an eye to local importance. To the wise "sanitary" precautions observed in excluding all persons tainted with the suspicion of having mere personal "axes to be ground" from entering the Club, we believe the institution is largely indebted for that present eminent prosperity which it enjoys, and which cannot but increase as its objects and its *personnel* become better known. These predictions may be strong, but we feel confident the future will confirm their justice.

The Political Germans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Sunday's issue of your valuable paper contained a statement substantially as follows:

"The Germans attached to the old Republican organization of this city are the most cautious and vigilant owing to the fact that a new self-constituted committee is in the field, under the name of the 'National Committee.' The sudden appearance of this fresh competitor for political power or fame created no small excitement among our German friends, who are already taking side very warmly with one or the other organization. The friends of the regular Committee allege that the new clique consists of a few discontented place-hunters, who are, by this action, seeking for an appearance of influence, with an eye to future spoils; while the adherents of the National Committee retort by declaring that the old fogy concern, as they call it, has monopolized everything, and will not tolerate any opposition to its will, however honest."

The writer of the above should be requested to name some of the adherents of the National Committee, or, rather National Club, for that is the name of the organization, who speak ill of the Central Committee, or in any manner take sides against it, and such parties, when named, should be invited to define their position. The writer ut tais, having certainly better means of information on the subject, has heard no such utterances. The National Club is an association similar to and having the same objects with the Loyal League.

Its organization is not yet perfected, for which reason it has refrained from appearing in public. The platform is herewith inclosed, with the request that you would be pleased to publish it. It reads but little like the pronunciamiento of a clique of discontented place-hunters. When the list of members will be made public, the idea that any of them were looking for spoils, or for a quarrel with the Central Committee, will prove a smile. The Club opened communication with the Central Committee, expressing their anxiety to be useful in conjunction with the official organization of the party, which they have expressly recognized.

All those who have had some experience of politics, know that there is at all times plenty of work in the vineyard for willing laborers, and that there are difficulties enough to be overcome, even though forty voluntary societies devoted themselves to the task of inculcating right principles and sound views on the political issues of the day. No one ever supposed that the Loyal Leagues and Loyal Publication Societies were objects of jealousy to the American committees and regular associations of the Republican party.

A GERMAN.

PLATFORM.

The National Club is an association of citizens, adhering to the same political principles and pursuing a common political aim.

The outlines of the creed of the Association are found in the following propositions:

1. The several States are subject in all National affairs to the sovereignty of the people of the United States. Secession from the Union is neither more nor less than high treason.

2. The Union must be preserved throughout its entire extent of territory.

3. The war against the rebels must be prosecuted to their unconditional surrender.

4. To preserve the Union, the Constitution must adopt as its fundamental principle the personal liberty and civil equality of all men, and must guarantee the extinction of slavery in all the States. Wherever the war power can be exercised, Slavery must cease at once.

5. The Constitution of the United States needs revision in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the foregoing maxims.

6. The maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is necessary to the independence of the Republic.

How a Story Grows by Travelling.

T. D'ARCY M'GEE'S SCARE ABOUT THE INVASION OF CANADA.

Mr. HART, of Montreal, whom T. D'ARCY MCGEE made responsible for that terrible story regarding the Canadian invasion, thus destroys the story:

QUEBEC, August 21, 1863.

DEAR HOUSES: You imagine my surprise and mortification on taking up this morning's newspaper to find that Mr. MCGEE had dragged Mr. SEWARD, Mr. CAMPBELL and my name before the public in his speech last night relative to militia affairs. As his version of the conversation, on coming from me to you, is not [illegible]

[illegible]

SEIZURE OF GOODS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1863.

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By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. Gen.

REGULATIONS REGARDING PRISONERS OF WAR.

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2. All applications and recommendations for discharge will be forwarded to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, who will indorse on each application such facts, bearing on the case, as may be matter of record in his office, when the application will be submitted for the decision of the Department, through the Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

3. In general, the mere desire to be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance will furnish no sufficient ground for such discharge; but cases where it can be shown that the prisoner was impressed into the rebel service, or which can plead in palliation extreme youth, followed by open and declared repentance, with other reasons, whatever they may be, may be specially reported.

4. In all cases a descriptive list of those discharged will be furnished by the officer making the discharge, for file in the office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

5. The oath of allegiance, when administered, must be taken without qualification, and can in no case carry with it as exemption from any of the duties of a citizen.

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GEN. BURNSIDE'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE NINTH CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, IN THE FIELD, CAMP NELSON, Aug. 14, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3.—The commanding General welcomes back to the Department the veterans of the Ninth corps. The inscriptions "Vicksburgh" and "Jackson" they bring with them on their banners bear testimony to their valor and to the faithfulness with which they have fulfilled their mission and sustained the high reputation of a name already prominent in the annals of patriotism.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

FROM RICHMOND.

From a very intelligent refugee from Richmond we have the following: The rebel authorities had given up all hopes of saving Charleston, and with Fort Sumter once in our hands, the resistance there would be feeble. Prominent men connected with the rebel Government, who before the attack on Charleston were bold and defiant, are now growing despondent, and confess that the cause of the Confederacy is hopeless. They know that with Charleston in our possession, Richmond must fall, and the seat of war be transferred still further South. He confirms all the stories of rebel deserters concerning the disaffection and demoralization of the several rebel armies. Virginia is swarming with deserters from LEE'S army, making their way to their homes. The runaways belong principally to North Carolina and Virginia regiments, and to regiments from the Southwestern States. Desperate efforts are being made by the authorities to capture these men, and to force them back to their regiments. Although a great many have been taken, our informant says that for every man recaptured the rebels lose two in return, as the deserters, having the choice of position, give their pursuers battle, and in most cases whip their would-be captors. Besides, they band themselves together and enforce respect, as well as inspire fear, by their numbers and the determined spirit they manifest in resisting the tyranny of JEFF. DAVIS. A native army of resistance to the rebel Government is rapidly springing into existence in the South. This army is made up of deserters from the rebel armies. Most of the men bring their arms along with them, and by their valor establish their right to act and think for themselves. Our informant says that skirmishes, and even bloody battles on a small scale, frequently occur between the pursuers and pursued, which result almost invariably in favor of the deserters.

REMOUNTS.

There have been remounted at Camp Davis, since Aug. 1, 4,500 men, and 500 more will leave to-morrow, making 5,000 in less than four weeks. All these men have been furnished with fresh horses, and new equipments. At this rate, the entire cavalry corps will soon be in excellent order, and again ready for vigorous work. Col. CLENDENNIN, Eighth Illinois, in command, has, since the camp was first opened, a little over two months ago, remounted seven thousand men. The camp is now being worked down so as to break it up, as the great camp of the cavalry bureau will hereafter do this work.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND has returned from an inspecting tour to New-York and Boston. He has decided not to break up the hospitals in the former City, as was the intention some time ago.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Lieut.-Col. NAUMANN, who was placed upon the Retired List a short time ago, was found dead in the cars at Philadelphia. He had been before the Retiring Board at Wilmington the day previous. This fact explains the cause of the revocation of the order retiring him.

DEATH OF SURGEON HAMMOND.

The Medical Department has received intelligence of the death of Surgeon GEORGE HAMMOND, U. S. A., who was accidentally drowned in the Mississippi River, near Vicksburgh, about two weeks since.

UNAUTHORIZED TRADERS IN CUSTODY.

The Provost Guard have in confinement about thirty unauthorized sutlers, or peddlers, who have found their way within our lines. Such persons have heretofore given the Department much trouble, but hereafter they will be dealt with summarily.

DEPREDATORS BROKEN UP.

The organized bands of depredators in the army, who have been accustomed to forage on private account upon the impoverished inhabitants of the surrounding country, have nearly all been broken up by the prompt and stringent measures of the Provost Department.

THE DEATH OF GEN. WELCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, IN THE FIELD, CAMP NELSON, KENTUCKY, Aug. 16, 1863.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 4.—This Department has received, with the deepest regret, the intelligence of the death of Brig.-Gen. WELCH, Commanding First division Ninth army corps. This sad event closes a life marked by the purest patriotism, and deprives the army of the services and example of a brave and efficient officer, whose sole aim in his military history was his country's good.

The colors of the Ninth army corps will be draped in mourning, and the officers at General headquarters and of the Ninth army corps will wear the customary badge for thirty days.

By order of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THE INVALID CORPS.

The Invalid Companies of the Regular Army are to be made up as follows:

First—By taking the enlisted men of those commands now in the field (whether actually present or temporarily absent) who, from wounds received in action, or disease contracted in the line of duty, are unfit for field service, but are still capable of effective garrison duty, or such other light duty as may be required of an Invalid Corps. Regimental Commanders shall at once make out, from information received from their Medical and Company officers, and from their own knowledge, rolls of the names of all those enlisted men under their commands who fulfill the following conditions, viz.:

1. That they are unfit for active field service on account of age, or wounds, or disease contracted in the line of their duty—this fact being certified by a Medical officer after a personal examination.

2. That they are fit for garrison duty—this fact being likewise certified by the Medical officer, as above, after a personal examination.

3. That they are, in the opinion of the commanding officers, meritorious and deserving.

These rolls shall be certified by the Examining Surgeon and Regimental Commander, and transmitted, through the regular military channels, to the Adjutant-General of the army.

Second—By taking those enlisted men still in service and borne on the rolls, but who are absent from duty in hospital, convalescent camps, or are otherwise under the control of Medical officers. In these cases the Medical officer shall, as soon as possible, prepare rolls, and send them, properly certified by himself, to the Adjutant-General of the army.

The rolls of men for the Invalid companies having been received, they will be sent, under orders from the Adjutant-General of the army, under charge of proper officers, and with their descriptive lists and clothing accounts, to the depots to which they may belong, as follows: 1st Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 2d Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 3d Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 4th Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 5th Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 6th Cavalry, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; 1st Artillery, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; 2d Artillery, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.; 3d Artillery, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 4th Artillery, Fort Washington, Md.; 5th Artillery, Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor; 1st Infantry, Annapolis, Md.; 2d Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 3d Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 4th Infantry, Fort Colombus, New-York Harbor; 5th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 6th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 7th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 8th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 9th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 10th Infantry, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; 11th Infantry, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; 12th Infantry, Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor; 13th Infantry, Newport Barracks, Kentucky; 14th Infantry, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; 15th Infantry, Fort Adams, Rhode Island; 16th Infantry, Fort Ontario, Oswego, New-York; 17th Infantry, Fort Preble, Portland, Maine; 18th Infantry, Camp Chase, [illegible]

[illegible]

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By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

GUERRILLAS.

The line of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal is still infested with guerrillas. A large party of them yesterday crossed into Maryland at White's Ford, and captured a number of stock canal teams.

CAPTURE OF THE RELIANCE AND SATELLITE.

Although there is no official confirmation of the capture of the boats *Reliance* and *Satellite* by the rebels, the naval authorities have no doubt of the fact.

FORT SUMTER.

Illustrative of the appearance of Fort Sumter, Gen. GILLMORE has sent to headquarters a drawing of that dilapidated work.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in making payments to persons in the service of the United States, who are employed by the day, the three per cent. tax should be withheld on the amount in excess of $660 per annum. Assuming that there are 300 working days in the year, the amount of $2 per day is exempt from the tax.

The Quota of New-York City.

IMPORTANT REPORT BY ADJT.-GEN. SPRAGUE.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 27.

We subjoin the statement of Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE in explanation of his recently published report. It will be observed that he is particular to emphasize the fact that his statement refers to regiments "*organized*" in the City of New-York. He does not assume that the aggregate of 73,671 enlisted men should be credited to that City. On the contrary, he concedes to the "country districts" 17,871 of this aggregate, which, added to 16,681, which Gen. WADSWORTH credits to Brooklyn, shows the following result:

"Organized" in New-York	73,671
Deduct for Brooklyn, as per Gen. WADSWORTH'S report	16,681
And for "Country Districts," as per Gen. SPRAGUE'S statement	17,871
	34,552

And we have the small *deficiency* of 729

thereof of the large *excess* of 32,733 on New-York's quota of 48,910.

While we do not think 17,871 is a sufficient allowance for the "Country Districts," we have supposed that 16,681 was a fair estimate for Brooklyn. But assuming that *both* are correct, and that "the regiments *organized* in New York contained 73,671 men," that City has no reason to be ashamed of its patriotic contributions to the army of the Union.

In the closing paragraph of his statement, it will be observed that Gen. SPRAGUE, by multiplying three years' men by four, fills up the deficiency in the last call very rapidly. But in which last two calls to make this rule general. If we should, it would place every district in the State so far ahead of its quota, that not a man would be due the Government in the State under the draft. For instance, take Albany. "Since the report of my predecessor, (Gen. HILLHOUSE,) was published," (January last,) we have recruited not less than 800 men, (the *Argus* says more.) Add to these our 200 excess under the three years' call, and we have 1,000, which, multiplied by four, under the rule of "reducing these to nine months' men," and we have an aggregate of 4,000 or *double our full quota under the draft!*

But, of course, no one will think of applying any such rule to any locality in the State, except New-York!

To the "patriotic account" which Gen. SPRAGUE opens with New-York, we have no word of objection. It is no account which should not be lost sight of; and, like the many millions of dollars which have been expended all over the State, by individuals, towns and cities, as bounties to volunteers, is a proper subject for the historian who shall take note of these magnificent voluntary offerings of the people. But, after all, it is an account of which no official recognition can be taken, and which any one is at liberty to swell to whatever dimensions his imagination may suggest. Both New-York and Brooklyn have done nobly—so nobly that it is quite unnecessary to transfer to them any credit that belongs to smaller but no less patriotic localities.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1863.

As there is much discussion with regard to the contributions of men made by the City of New-York to the forces of the Union *during the war*, and as my former report has been misapprehended, I submit the following statement, which may correct erroneous conclusions:

The object of my report was not to determine the quota of this city, under the present call by the General Government, but to show how generously and patriotically it had supported the Government in putting down the rebellion. There was a general impression that New-York had not its quota proportion of soldiers to the field. I deemed it an act of justice to correct this mistaken and injurious opinion. I therefore stated in my report that the regiments *organized* in this city contained 73,671 men, which was 23,733 in excess of its quota. I also stated that a large number of these men were drawn from other parts of the State. These must be credited to the country districts, which, according to my statement not furnished in the table published, will reduce the excess of the City of New-York 17,871.

But as an offset to the number thus to be credited to other sections of the State, this City should, in the public estimate of these contributions to our country's cause, be credited with those drawn from it into other States, the number of men sent into the regular army [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Mod of Another Blockade-Runner.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BRITISH STEAMER HERA BY THE U. S. S. KINROY.

{Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

NEW YORK, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1863.}

Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, a steamer was reported coming down the coast toward Wilmington. Our Captain sent three vessels after her, but they were not able to overhaul her. The steamer was then seen standing in for the land, and the Captain of the Kinroy, thinking that she would run ashore, sent a boat and crew to make prisoners of her people. She proved to be the British steamer Hera, of Nassau, from Liverpool, with a cargo of 1,500 bales of cotton, and a full list of passengers. The two countries have been more favorable to us heretofore. There was a scramble for the Hera, and the Kinroy was unable to get her off the bar until high water this morning. The Hera is a splendid vessel, and will be a valuable addition to the blockade fleet. She is a new boat, and has been built for the express purpose of running the blockade. She is 220 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 12 feet hold, and is of 700 tons burden. She has two engines of 200 horse power each, and is a perfect model for speed. She is schooner-rigged, and has a large steam capstan on deck. She has a crew of 60 men, and is commanded by Captain Wilkinson, late of the British steamer Douro, which was captured by the Kinroy some months ago. The Douro was also a blockade-runner, and was on her way to Wilmington when she was taken. She was formerly a Spanish steamer, and was called the Ciudad de Reus. She was built in Glasgow, and was a fine boat. She was captured off Cape Fear, and was sent to Boston, where she was purchased by the British Government, and sent to Nassau. She was then fitted out as a blockade-runner, and was on her way to Wilmington when she was taken. She was formerly a Spanish steamer, and was called the Ciudad de Reus. She was built in Glasgow, and was a fine boat. She was captured off Cape Fear, and was sent to Boston, where she was purchased by the British Government, and sent to Nassau. She was then fitted out as a blockade-runner, and was on her way to Wilmington when she was taken.

The advanced rates paid for money by the Stock Exchange has brought out a free supply at 6@7 ₩ cent, and there was not much difficulty to-day in making up the wants of borrowers. The moral situation of the exchange, and supply in which situation of the exchange, and supply is of the people's interest, and the rates of interest, and the rates of interest, and the rates of

A Romantic Story.

THE IDENTITY OF A NEW-YORKER CALLED IN

From the [illegible] Times, Aug. 16.

[illegible] and romantic [illegible] Lee, [illegible] of the city, [illegible] at his decease, which was claimed and taken into [illegible] Clerk of New-York, [illegible] since, however, come forward [illegible] Lee, [illegible] Lee than that of brother or half-[illegible] that they are his children, and being [illegible] with their mother, in Maryland, in [illegible]

Jack Lee, [illegible], was the son of a tallow-chandler in Baltimore, and was born about the year 1800. His parents [illegible] their infancy from his father's cruelty, [illegible] of being apprehended by [illegible] resting, [illegible] other [illegible] and [illegible] the year 1822 or 1823 he [illegible] from New-York, it being reported that he had gone South. Nothing more of him [illegible] heard from him in New-York until about the year 1827 or 1828, when he returned there [illegible] a wife from Newport.

In the fall of 1853, a young man named Jerry or Jack Lee made his appearance at Hancock, Maryland, where he worked as a journeyman tailor. Shortly [illegible] married a girl named Catharine Gallagher, [illegible] her in April, 1854. He lived with her until the spring of 1857, the two children, James and Ann Eliza, [illegible] born in the meantime. This Lee was [illegible] addicted to habits of gambling and dissipation. He was twice set up in business by his father-in-law, but [illegible] squandered everything. He left his wife in the spring of 1857, as he said, to get work at Cumberland. Weeks, months and years passed away, but the [illegible] were heard no tidings from him, and at length, in 1860, married a man named Farrell, supposing her former husband to be dead. Soon afterward she and her husband and the two children came to Cincinnati, where she has resided ever since, raising another family of children by her second husband in the meantime.

A few years before his death, the daughter, Ann Eliza, married Selman, and came to reside in Newport. Here she saw Jack Lee, and from the description she had of her father, his striking resemblance to her brother, and, above all, the demeanor and conduct of Lee toward her, left no doubt in her mind that this was her father, and that he knew and recognized her. She communicated her opinion to her mother, who at first could not credit the idea. Subsequently she saw him, and recognized him as being the man who had abandoned her and her children to their fate some twenty-five years before.

A circumstance occurred a short time before Lee's death, which served strongly to confirm them in the belief that he was their father; that he had determined to make the matter known to them. Lee met Selman, the husband of the daughter, on the street, and told him he wished him to call at his room, that he had an important matter he desired to communicate to him. Selman had but a very slight acquaintance with him, and had never had any transactions with him in his life. He was then on his way to New-Orleans, and promised Lee to call on his return, but before he got back Lee was dead.

Although satisfied that Lee was their father, the children were for some time restrained from making it known, by their mother, who felt that inasmuch as she had married again, and raised another family of children, it was better to keep the matter in their own bosoms. They, however, finally determined to assert what they had not a shadow of doubt was true, and to claim the property left by the man who they were satisfied was their father.

It appears that Lee came to Newport about the year 1826, which would correspond with the time that he left Maryland, or about one year after he left Hancock. Lee had a number of persons in Newport, that he had at one time worked at the tailor's trade, with [illegible], that he had a wife and children. His personal appearance, habits, politics and other peculiarities corresponded with those of the Maryland man. A strong and striking personal resemblance also exists between the plaintiff James Lee and Jack Lee.

Great interest is felt in the result of the suit, which will occupy the whole of the present week, as we are informed.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	Sept. 5	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept. 23	New-York	Galway
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Hibernia	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Boston.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Cooperdam	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Montreal.
Pactolus	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Halifax.
Jura	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Eagle	Sept. 3	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Sept. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Tubal Cain	Sept. 12	New-York	St. Dom'go via Bar.
Cortes	Sept. 12	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Cortes	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana via Nassau

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Main close at [illegible] A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Main close at [illegible] A. M. 4:30 and 7 P. M.
Watsons Main (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Main at [illegible] A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also a machinery, printing press, together with their entire patent rights and [illegible]

The sacks are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 20, 1863, with an improved addition thereto annexed July 8, 1862; another addition thereto, annexed March 2, 1863. Two-thirds of the patent's is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The right to the one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.

The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

Address JAMES M. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Instructions given to other Dentists. G. A. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN, W. B. HURD, J. H. SMITH. Rooms el No. 22 Bond-st.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME to make a set of TEETH as good as were ever made, strengthened by a gold plate as pure as coin, for $20 in gold. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
NO. 31 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

Will open a large assortment of TEAS, by the *Bourbaccas*, the last arrival from China, consisting of Moyune grades, at their usual profits, TWO CENTS (2 cents) above cost, on the 1st of September, 1863.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTEOLOGER, A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Rooms until 8 in the evening. No. 129 Bleecker-st., near Webster.

THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offer a premium of $100 for the best Brake or Flax-dressing Machine by long lint flax, to be operated on the Fair grounds at Utica from the 15th to 18th of September next. Those exhibited to exhibit will address COL. B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THORNTON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, for the Winter, by a private family. Location between 4th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Applicants, stating size of house and price, address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

WANNTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AN entire second floor, with bath-room, (unfurnished preferred) with a private table, for a small family. Address D. A., Box No. 146 Times Office.

ROOM WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, IN A private family, on moderate terms. Address, stating full particulars as to price, &c., WILLIAM, Box No. 103 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE side-wheel steamboats *Utica* and *North Shore* and the barges *Active*, *Excelsior* and *Lexington*. Also Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 362 West-st., corner Bogrum. HENRY MALLAM.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE PROPERTY.

[illegible]

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the third day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

the cargo of the
PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
consisting of about
340 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1138 Bales of Upland Cotton.
800 Barrels Rosin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner HATTIE, consisting of 496 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 160 bbls. Rosin. Also, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, — bales of Cotton.

Aug. 27, 1863. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize schooner HATTIE, her tackle, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 27, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock A. M., at Hall's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 808 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 189 Liberty-st:

$5,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due April 1, 1862, Nos. 726 and 727, with coupons attached, from Oct. 1, 1863. $1,000 each.

$10,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company second mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1, 1863, Nos. 307 to 326 inclusive, and Nos. 396 to 415 both inclusive; and Nos. 561 to 602, with coupons attached, from Oct. 1, 1863. $1,000 each.

$5,000 Toledo, Newark and Buffington Railroad Company second mortgage sinking fund bonds, due April 1, 1864, Nos. 131 to 136 both inclusive, with coupons attached, from Oct. 1, 1863. $1000 each. The above being hypothecated.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. will be required to be paid to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale, and the balance next day, when the bonds will be delivered.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—WANTed by two French ladies, (Professors,) one furnished floor, consisting of four rooms, two large and two small, between 6th-av. and Irving-place and 8th and 20th sts. The ladies would, if desired, give lessons of piano, French and Spanish. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Box No. 619 Post-office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARD—WANTED, FOR A LADY, TWO CHILdren and nurse; two rooms adjoining, if possible; location between 18th and 27th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs.; one room furnished, if necessary; terms not to exceed $22 per week. Address MRS. DUNCAN, care of C. S. Sloane & Co., No. 4 Hanover-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home, which the advertiser mainly seeks, may be obtained. Address, with very full particulars, Box No. 616 General Post-office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD WANTED FOR FALL AND WINTER—By a gentleman and wife (no children,) with a strictly private family who dine early; a liberal price for suitable accommodations; location above 14th-st. between Lexington and Sixth avs.; references exchanged. Address T. B. HAMILTON, Box No. 137 Times Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID—TWO AMERIcan girls wanted, one as good plain cook, the other as chambermaid, in a family near the City; a good home and good wages to those suiting. Address, giving wages wanted, age and references, F. A., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—A DOZEN GOOD CASH BOYS, WHO reside with their parents. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, Canal, corner Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK—WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK in a short distance in the country. One who understands making bread, cake, pastry, &c. Call at No. 59 East 23d-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 2.

MALES.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; is practical in all branches of gardening, with first-class references in this country as to ability, honesty, sobriety and industry. Address C. H., Elizabeth Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

[illegible]

Artillery Uniform Coats.
Kid Gloves.
[illegible]
Cavalry Boots.
Horseshoes, complete.
Horseshoe Nails.
Cavalry Saddles.
Cavalry Guidons.
Color Lances and Slings.

Samples of articles to be seen at the office of Depot Quartermaster of the purchasing depot, which is to furnish said articles, until the day of delivery.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, he will enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and that the bonds for the faithful performance of the contract will be furnished.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of any bid, if deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be addressed "Proposals for furnishing [illegible] named in the articles bid for," and delivered to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. WINTON,
Dep. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army,
Depot Quartermaster, City.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1863.

The undersigned invites proposals for furnishing this Department with material for the manufacture of Shelter Tents.

The material should be thirty-three (33) inches in width, and should not weigh less than six (6) nor more than seven (7) ounces to the yard, (running measure,) and may be either linen or cotton.

Persons making proposals are requested to state the minimum and maximum quantities they will supply, the time within which they will commence delivery, and the quantity they will deliver each week thereafter, and to send a sample of the material proposed to be furnished to this office.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following articles, to wit:

Hoods;
Bootees;
Shelter Tents;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Knapsacks;
Artillery Jackets;
Cavalry Jackets;
Trowsers, Boatman's;
Jersey Caps, (like sample at Inspection Depot in this city.)

Bids must explicitly state the quantity it is proposed to furnish, the time of delivery and the price, and a guarantee agreeing that the party making the bid, will enter into contract if an award is made to him, and signed by two responsible parties, must accompany each proposal, and guarantors must state their own names.

All bids must be accompanied with a sample of the article offered.

The supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this city.

Written contracts, of which this advertisement shall be made a part, will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bidders are respectfully notified that samples of goods offered and left at the Inspection Warehouses, unless removed within ten (10) days after Awards are made, will be considered as belonging to the United States, and sold at auction or sent to the Government Warehouses for issue.

Proposals will be received until THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 3, 1863, and the awards will be made on Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863, upon the completion of which, successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, City Hall, N. Y.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building a house, 16 Leonard-street, for the use of Ladder Company No. 21.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 29, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, City Hall.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building a house, 16 Leonard-street, for the use of Ladder Company No. 21.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 29, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" of the County of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, September 1, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par, of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor Aug. 15, 1863, for the payment of damages for which the County has become liable under the provisions of Chapter 426 of the Laws of 1863, in consequence of the proceedings of the mob during the recent riot.

The said bonds will be redeemable on the first day of August, 1884, and will bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per $100 therefor; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) within five days after the opening of the proposals, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all the bids, if the public interests should require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 26, 1863.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S OFFICE, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 5th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance to steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in the Island and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the 26th Vict. Island Laws, 44, "to provide steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 33 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 27 Vic. ch. 45."

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be entered into, will be known on application to THOMAS H. MARKBY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building a house, 16 Leonard-street, for the use of Ladder Company No. 21.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 29, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-

[illegible]

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, pleasantly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIST., N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING SECTION WILL BE construed strictly. Any advice given or assistance rendered to a conscript, which may lead him or assist him in deserting, falls within the provisions of the law, and the offenders will be dealt with as the section prescribes.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth Cong. District.

SECTION 25. *And be it further Enacted*, That if any person shall resist any draft of men ordered under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any persons to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject in summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Fencing lots between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues; also, fencing lots at the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and on Fifty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the easterly side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; also the six lots immediately in the rear of same, three of which front on Thirty-ninth-street, and three front on Fortieth-street; also lots known as Ward Numbers two thousand and thirteen, two thousand and fourteen and two thousand and thirty-seven in the same block; also, lots on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, known as and numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifty-five, fifty-six and fifty-seven in block number three hundred and forty-five, and Ward numbers sixteen, seventeen, fifty-six and fifty-seven, in block number three hundred and forty-six. Also, lots on the easterly side of Fifty-second-street, known as Ward numbers thirty, forty-one, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and the lot on the northerly side of Fifty second-street, known as Ward number twenty-eight, in block number three hundred and forty-six.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to the undersigned, at their office, in the number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WILLIAM A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Aug. 24, 1863.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 1,205 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1863.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT OF THIS District will commence its sessions for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1863, at 9 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters, and will devote such hours as may be necessary to accommodate persons having business with the Board.

The various blanks for exemptions can be procured at this office, and must in all cases be properly filled up and attested previous to their presentation. No blanks will be filled by the Board.

Persons claiming exemption on the ground of alienage will be required to produce the clearest and most undoubted testimony to entitle them to exemption under the law.

Persons enrolled in this Congressional District, and having a legal domicil therein, and who may have been improperly enrolled and drafted in any other, can procure certificates of enrollment from 8 to 6 o'clock P. M., daily.

Persons desirous of obtaining information can call at the above hours, and at no other.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost-Marshal, Eighth District.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN MCCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to said Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS H. EYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending before the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MITCHELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Hall, Room, City Hall.

JOHN FOX,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS H. EYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

$400.—ALL PERSONS WHO ARE DRAFTED and [illegible] can by [illegible] obtain substitutes [illegible] pay the same at my office and receive a receipt for the same.

SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Receiver of Compensation Money, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF [illegible] NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Millions Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 15, 1863, and which was published for popular information on the [illegible] of the Criminal Courts Building, and which have been or may during the ensuing week be published in the newspapers of the City of New-York, and in pursuance of the Statutes of the State of New-York.

The Loan is divided into Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, redeemable on the first day of August, 1884, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August in each year, at the office of the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, or at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York, at the option of the holder.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York, from the 1st day of September, 1863, to the 15th day of September, 1863, inclusive, at the rate of par, and the Bonds will be delivered on the 1st day of October, 1863.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipt for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before Sept. 1, 1884, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug 28, 1863.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Corner of William-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission by
D. M. SEAMAN,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 27, 1863.

THE BANK OF TRUMANSBURGH (Tompkins County) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers"—passed April 17, 1861.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will close on Monday, Aug. 31, and reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. By order.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 30, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,300 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons thereto attached.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1, ON THE Mortgage bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD Co., also the principal and interest of the river lien certificates due Sept. 15, will be paid at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY. No interest will be paid on the River Line Certificates after maturity.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 21, 1863.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE SEPtember 1, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

Movements of Gen. Burnside and Gen. Thomas—Reconnoissance of Gen. Stoneman and the Rappahannock—Gen. Sumner's Corps—Gen. Hooker's Division—Gen. Franklin's Command—Gen. Couch's Division—Gen. Sedgwick's Division—Gen. Smith's Division—Gen. Casey's Division—Gen. Keyes' Corps—Gen. Heintzelman's Corps—Gen. Porter's Corps—Gen. McClellan's Army—Gen. Fitz John Porter's Movements—Gen. Pope's Army—Gen. Banks' Army—Gen. Sigel's Army—Gen. Blenker's Division—Gen. Franklin's Division—Gen. Sumner's Corps—Gen. Heintzelman's Corps—Gen. Keyes'

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3724. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS

Reports from Charleston to Friday Last.

An Attack Upon the Rebel Rifle-Pits on Wednesday Evening.

THE BOMBARDMENT STILL PROCEEDING.

Our Forces at Work in the Trenches Before Wagner.

THE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON.

The Correspondence Between Gen. Gillmore and Beauregard.

THE EFFECTS IN THE CITY.

Explosion of Shells in Streets and Warehouses.

DEATH OF JOHN B. FLOYD.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday has the following important dispatches:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The enemy's attack on our rifle-pits on Wednesday night was about 7 o'clock, in overwhelming force.

On Thursday, the firing on both sides was slow, with no unusual incidents.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

The bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeds sluggishly.

The enemy is working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner.

No further attempt has been made to shell the city.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF REBEL NEWS.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 27th, which has been received through the lines of the Army of the Potomac, contains the following interesting details:

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BEAUREGARD AND GILLMORE—CHARLESTON SHELLED.

The Charleston papers of Monday contain some very interesting intelligence from that city. The *Courier* furnishes the following particulars of the new and important events in the bombardment which have taken place:

The following is a copy of the communication of Gen. GILLMORE, received Friday night at Battery Wagner by Gen. HAGOOD, in relation to the firing on the city. It is indorsed on the back, "Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, Q. A. GILLMORE, Brig.-Gen. Commanding," demanding the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, or he will open on the city of Charleston from his batteries:

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., AUG. 21, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces. The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty. All my heaviest guns have not yet opened.

Should you refuse compliance with this demand, or should I receive no reply thereto within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your subordinate at Fort Wagner, for transmission, I shall open fire on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official: EDWARD KEARNY, A. A. G.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C.

Gen. BEAUREGARD being absent on a reconnoissence, the communication, which was unsigned, was received at headquarters about a quarter to eleven o'clock Friday night, by Gen. JORDAN, and by him returned for the signature of the writer. The communication was signed by Gen. GILLMORE, and again returned. It was received at Gen. BEAUREGARD'S headquarters at nine o'clock Saturday morning.

Between one and two o'clock, however, Saturday morning, the enemy commenced firing on the city, arousing our people from their slumbers. Twelve eight-inch shells fell into the city, thirteen in all having been fired. Fortunately no person was injured. Several shells flew in the direction of St. Michael's steeple, and fell either in the vacant lots in the burnt district on King-street, or more generally struck in the center of the streets, as exhibited at the corner of Queen and Rutledge, where an eight-inch shell tore up the plank-road and dug a large hole in the ground. *Another shot entered the warehouse of G. W. Williams & Co., at the corner of Hayne and Church-streets, entered the roof and exploded in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of the Medical Purveyor's storehouse next door, and scattering things in great confusion. Some loose straw or packing was set on fire by the explosion, which caused the alarm bell to ring and brought out the firemen.* It was extinguished with little effort before it had made any progress. Four shells fell in this locality. One large piece was picked up and exhibited at the guard-house, where it was the subject of much curiosity.

There was a good deal of excitement and some surprise expressed at the enemy being able to reach the city from his present position. The battery, we learn, is located in the marsh between Morris and Black Islands, *distant fully five miles from Charleston.* It is said to be a superior fortification, and believed to mount from three to four Parrott guns of different calibre and long range. A report was in circulation on Saturday and Sunday that Battery Haskell, on James Island, had brought its heavy guns to bear upon this new fortification and silenced the enemy's fire. The report, however, was not credited, no authentic information being received to that effect although our battery is said to have bombarded the work on Saturday and yesterday with good effect.

The enemy have erected another battery within four hundred and fifty yards of Battery Wagner, from which a continual artillery duel and musketry firing is maintained between the pickets in the rifle-pits. On Friday night a party of the enemy, estimated at about one hundred and fifty strong, advanced with the supposed object of flanking and storming the position of our pickets. The latter, only eighteen in number, allowed the enemy to advance until within short range when a volley was poured in among them, every shot telling, and causing the whole party to retreat to their works. Several are known to have been killed and wounded. The fire upon Battery Wagner has not slackened since our last report, but it still exhibits no marks of the fiery ordeal, and it is semi-officially reported will bear as much pounding as ever. Battery Gregg, which has been subjected to the same heavy fire, is also reported in the same good order and condition. Our casualties at Battery Wagner on Saturday were four killed and twenty-one wounded.

On Saturday afternoon the steamer *Spalding*, Capt. DEXTER, went down to the fleet with a flag of truce flying, having on board H. P. WALKER, Esq., British Consul, and Col. RAMAN, of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff, bearing a communication from Gen. BEAUREGARD to Gen. GILLMORE. They were met by Lieut. FORSEY, of the *Ironsides*, who received their communication and returned to his vessel for orders. On his return Lieut. FORSEY stated that he was instructed to say that the dispatches addressed to the Admiral would be replied to and sent under flag of truce to the North Channel, while the dispatches for Gen. GILLMORE would be conveyed to him, and the reply necessary sent by flag of truce to Battery Wagner. The object, as we learn, of Mr. WALKER'S visit was to solicit an interview, and request more time be allowed for the removal of non-combatants. It being late in the evening, the interview could not be had, but a reply was expected Sunday morning.

The following is a copy of the reply of Gen. BEAUREGARD to the communication of Gen. GILLMORE, conveyed by Col. ROMAN, under flag of truce, to the enemy's flagship for delivery:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 22, 1863.

SIR: Last night, at 10¼ o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these headquarters, dated "Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863," demanding the "immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces," on the alleged grounds that "the present condition of Fort Sumter and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries seems to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty;" and that if this demand were "not complied with, or no reply thereto was received within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your (my) subordinate commander at Fort Wagner for transmission," a fire would be opened "on the City of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective range of the heart of the city." This communication to my address was without signature, and was of course returned.

About 1¾ o'clock one of your batteries did actually open fire, and threw a number of heavy shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unwarned.

About 9 o'clock this morning the communication alluded to above was returned to these headquarters, bearing your recognized official signature, and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

Among nations not barbarous the usages of war prescribe that when a city is about to be attacked timely notice shall be given by the attacking commander, in order that non-combatants may have an opportunity for withdrawing beyond its limits. Generally, the time allowed is from one to three days; that is, time for the withdrawal in good faith of, at least the women and children. You, sir, give only four hours, knowing that your notice, under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and that not less than the same time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner. With this knowledge, you threaten to open fire on this city, not to oblige its surrender, but to force me to evacuate these works, which you, assisted by a great naval force, have been attacking in vain for more than forty days.

Batteries Wagner and Gregg and Fort Sumter are nearly due north from your batteries on Morris Island, and in distance therefrom varying from half a mile to two and a quarter miles. This city, on the other hand, is to the northwest, and quite five miles distant from the battery opened against it this morning.

It would appear, sir, that despairing of redneing these works you now resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against the old men, the women and children, and the hospitals of a sleeping city, an act of ineffaceable barbarity from your own *confessed* point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the complete demolition of Fort Sumter within a few hours by your guns seems to you "a *matter of certainty*."

Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured. While the facts that you knowingly fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open fire and throw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war into the midst of a city taken unawares, and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad "eminence" in history, even in the history of this war.

I am only surprised, sir, at the limits you have set to your demands. If in order to attain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter you feel authorized to fire on this city, why did you not include the works on Sullivan's and James' Island—nay, even the city of Charleston, in the same demand?

Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front which were found otherwise impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier, I now solemnly warn you that if you fire again on this city from your Morris Island batteries without giving a somewhat more reasonable time to remove non-combatants, I shall feel compelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as may be available during the continuance of this attack.

Finally, I reply that neither the works on Morris Island nor Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove all non-combatants, who are now fully aware of and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

The following dispatch was received at headquarters, at 3 P. M.:

MORRIS ISLAND, 2.55 P. M., Aug. 22.

To Gen. Jordon:

At 11 o'clock to-day Gen. GILLMORE'S communication was received. He gives until 11 P. M. to-morrow to remove non-combatants. [Signed] Gen. HAGOOD.

On the receipt of the communication, however, at headquarters, it was discovered that Gen. GILLMORE dated his dispatch in reply 9 P. M., of the 22d, (Saturday night,) but did not cause it to be delivered at Wagner until 12 M., Sunday. The date was not then noticed, and hence Gen. HAGOOD'S telegram that until 11 P. M., to-morrow, was given for the removal of non-combatants. The fire upon the city was, therefore, renewed Sunday night about 11 o'clock. At the same time an answer was received to the communication of Senor MONCADA, Spanish Consul, who had also sent a note to Gen. GILLMORE, requesting forty-eight hours' notice for the removal of non-combatants.

JOHN B. FLOYD DEAD.

Major-Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD died yesterday morning at six o'clock, at his residence in Abingdon, Virginia.

THE SHELLING OF CHATTANOOGA.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal*, writing of the shelling of Chattanooga, Tennessee, by the Yankees on last day, says:

"Yesterday being fast day, we were all assembled at the various Churches for Divine worship, at Chattanooga. I attended the services of the Rev. Dr. PALMER. The preliminary services were not concluded, when the congregation was startled by several discharges of artillery, in rapid succession. The congregation immediately dispersed, and we received intelligence that the enemy was occupying the heights beyond the river, overlooking the town. Upon making an effort to reach my quarters, on a height near the river—the old quarters of Gen. JOHNSTON—with a lady, we were met by an officer and turned back, saying that a shell had exploded, killing one man, and wounding another. The shelling now became more rapid. Soon our guns were in position, and responded energetically. Shells exploded among the hospital buildings, and very near Lieut.-Gen. POLK'S quarters. It partially subsided from 1 o'clock, but the firing was still heard at 5, when the train left. Having a lady under my protection, I was compelled to leave. There were the usual evidences of surprise—men and women, officers and soldiers, and wagons running hither and thither in apparently the wildest confusion. All the sick were sent from the hospitals on the train last evening, and the commissary and quartermaster's stores were being run over in great haste. The general opinion was that it was a demonstration to feel our position, or to operate as a diversion. I heard the killed and wounded, chiefly wounded, summed up at ten or twelve; among them a woman killed, and a woman and little girl wounded severely, perhaps fatally."

WHAT THE REBELS EXPECT OF THE COPPERHEADS.

The demonstrations of opposition to the Lincoln Government in the Northern States are of a character appropriate to that country, and *do not promise much success to those who are engaged in the agitation.* There are too many parties to it, and they are too much divided in their counsels. The only point they are united upon is that of "crushing the rebellion," and in uniting upon that they throw all the power in LINCOLN'S hands. The common people instinctively ask, "If you all agree with the Government that the rebellion must be crushed, why do you oppose the Government? Why not give it men and money to do what it is so earnestly striving to do?" *The answer is most difficult, and can hardly satisfy the masses.*

We doubt not that a large portion of those in the opposition are playing their cards cunningly—*that they are really anxious to stop the war;* but knowing that an uncoditional opposition to it would be so unpopular that they could not maintain it, they make the suppression of the rebellion one of the planks in their platform. This kind of political fraud is characteristic of the Yankee nation. It belongs to the genius of the people. They had stamped it upon the National platforms of the great parties for years before the breaking up of the Union. It had corrupted Southern statesmen, and was insinuating its bad influence through the land like a plague. But the cunning gamblers are playing their game against powerful odds. They are "fighting the tiger." LINCOLN is behind the table, and has all the advantages of the coolest. He has the treasury and the army—the purse and the sword—and they nothing but cunning words and hypocritical pretences. His cartridges and balls, his chains and prisons, are powerful arguments against their war of words, and to offset their intrigue and management, he has the entire patronage and contracts of the Government, so immensely swollen by the war, subject to bribe the controlling men of the entire nation. The odds are incalculably heavy against the opposition.

There is a part of the people and prominent men of the North who have declared unconditionally for the termination of the war. But there are few who have been bold enough to do this. The Woods, of New-York, and Capt. RYNDERS, were the leaders of those in New-York who took this ground, and it was observable that at the meeting which took this stand *none of the more prominent statesmen made their appearance.* They fought shy, and preferred to indulge in generalities about the restoration of peace by terminating the rebellion in some way. They would have preferred trick and cheating, with some bribery, doubtless; but it was left to be inferred that either these arts and appliances or force must be used. Even Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, *whom we do not impugn along with the common run of Northern politicians, has not been consistent.* In Congress he refused to vote a dollar for the war; but still he has declared himself for a restoration of the Union, either by negotiation or *war.* If he could not succeed by peaceable means he has said that he would employ arms, and would himself enter the field. While we doubt whether he would, if he controlled matters, make a very *vigorous war*, nevertheless the moral weight of his position is against what all of them call the "rebellion," and therefore in favor of war and LINCOLN, who is carrying it on.

Looking over the field of Northern politics, then, we see not how headway is likely to be made against the Washington despotism. Important alsotions are soon to take place which will throw much light upon the tone and temper of Northern popular feeling, especially in the Northwest, and how they have been influenced by the inconsistent and confused opposition raised against Lincoln. We question very much whether he tears it at all. His bold measures for putting an end to "free speech and free press" not having been resisted, he no doubt feels that he is firmly seated in power. He will hardly have to call out his janizaries to stifle the voice of the people at the polls. The timidity of the leaders of the opposition, their vehement declarations about the putting down the rebellion show the popular sentiment. They know the servile masses of the North, and are trying to ocopitiate them. They will be defeated if there is any truth in the signs. That the serried ranks of Black Republicanism, backed by the army and power and patronage of the Government, will prevail against their divided legions we think more than probable.

There is no good reason in an opinion to calculate upon any speedy divisions among the Northern people of an extent sufficient to be very beneficial to us. For the natural effects of the disturbing causes which must disrupt society and separate the populations of the North, *time is necessary.* Even with time, they must be assisted by our own courage and constancy. The one-man power there must be omnipotent as long as his armies are undefeated. With it he can keep down rebellion at home, which can never get fairly upon its feet until the Southern Confederacy has inflicted upon him such a blow as to deprive him of the confidence of his supporters, and relieve his opponents of fear.

THE CONFERENCE ABOUT PRISONERS.

The conference between Commissioners OLD, for the Confederate States, and MASSERVE, for LINCOLN, relative to the exchange of prisoners, did not attain a final result. The Yankee Commissioner has gone back for the purpose of consulting his Government upon the terms required by the Confederate Commissioner.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Naval Operations to be Carried On Without Regard to Fort Wagner.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The steamer *Bermuda* has arrived from Port Royal Wednesday morning, having stopped off Charleston. Her captain reports that Fort Wagner has not been taken yet, and cannot be at present. He confirms the report that Sumter has been knocked to pieces. Further naval operations will be carried on without regard to Fort Wagner, the capture of which will be left to Gen. GILLMORE.

The *Bermuda* brings seventy prisoners. She spoke, Aug. 28, prize steamer *Dolphin*, from May West for Philadelphia.

Letter from Hon. D. S Dickinson.

HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR RENOMINATION.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, Aug. 24, 1863.

As the sitting of the Union State Convention approaches, it is frequently inquired whether my name will be before it for renomination. I answer, by no means, with my consent or approbation. I yielded to the popular voice two years since, under a controlling sense of duty. I had strongly urged the ignoring of political divisions, and the united action of all who proposed to prosecute the rebellion and vindicate the authority of the Government by force of arms, as best suited to the emergency. The elements for such a movement were unorganized; those who had been accustomed to meet in conflict for years, though of kindred faith upon this vital question at the time, had not yet learned to act together conventionally, and to insure harmonious counsels, the occasion required sacrifices not now demanded. Being assured by indulgent friends that circumstances had given my name a relation of peculiar significance, and that it was deemed necessary to the combination of the popular forces, I reversed a determination I had believed unalterable, and accepted the nomination.

The professional duties of the office of Attorney-General are congenial to my tastes, and I have found their discharge pleasing; but there are strong reasons, chiefly of a personal and domestic character, why I do not desire and cannot consent to incur their responsibilities longer. The stirring issues of the last twenty years, in official relations and otherwise have so absorbed my time that private interests have been made secondary, and I have been withdrawn from my home until I am almost a stranger at my own fireside. I shrink not from any of the active duties of the citizen in this day of our country's peril, but I can discharge them with greater efficiency if left free from the weight of official obligation.

I entertain the same opinion of the rebellion today that I did on its outbreak, that it must be put down absolutely and unconditionally, *by force*, if we would preserve the government of our fathers, and save our name from becoming a synonym for cowardice and baseness wherever the history of the American Revolution has traveled or its fruits been realized. From the commencement of the rebellion I have urged the union of all true men, irrespective of political organizations, to aid the Administration in crushing it. I have labored faithfully to the end, and such shall be my effort in the future. I propose to act and will act to this end, with all whose views are the same, regardless of whence they come, or what have been their opinions upon other questions, and I will oppose all, whatever they may have been in other times or may be called now, who are giving aid and comfort to rebellion, whether boldly, with arms in their hands, or through the cowardly and more mischievous process of fomenting partisan strife and encouraging resistance to the administration of the Government in the prosecution of the war.

The rebellion has received its death blow. It has now little power for mischief, save in its spasmodic struggles as it gasps out its ignoble existence. It may, by galvanic applications from its friends in the loyal States, once or twice rise to its feet and stagger on a little further, but this will rather hasten than postpone the hour of its final dissolution. As it passes away, and the few is preparing its halters, and dungeons and hoo-ishments for conspiring leaders, let us pray for the forgiveness of the deluded masses who have been cheated or driven into this wholesale murder, to minister to the unholy ambition of some of the most fiendish monsters who have ever desecrated earth. As for the mole-eyed politicians amongst us, whose poverty of intellect has not enabled them to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, when they shall cease to encourage the murderers of our sons and brothers, let us endure their exhibitions of depravity and the ebullitions of their spite without a murmur, and in sheer pity measure out to them, as an antidote for their ineffectual virus, that scorn which is made most emphatic by expressive silence.

Sincerely yours,
D. S. DICKINSON.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The bark *Oak*, for Boston, grounded on Friday on "Brown." She was sent back with three feet of water in her hold.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

LETTER BY WAY OF CAIRO.

A Grand School Testimonial to Gen. Banks.

Tribute to a Son of Massachusetts by the Daughters of Louisiana.

COMMERCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Important Orders Relating to Registered Enemies.

STIRRING MILITARY EVENTS EXPECTED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1863.

SCHOOL TESTIMONIAL TO GEN. BANKS.

I mentioned in my last that the public schools intended to make some demonstration to Gen. BANKS. What promised at first to be only a simple and unimportant gathering, really proved to be one of the most interesting and significant expositions of public feeling that ever occurred in the City of New-Orleans.

The event came off at the large Lyceum Hall on the evening of Saturday, the 15th instant, and was really splendid in design, arrangement, and, most of all, in the feeling elicited.

The whole affair was got up under the immediate direction of Miss M. MURPHY, the Principal of the Second District Girls' High School. The large Hall was very beautifully and tastefully decorated; the windows being all draped with American banners, as was also the full-length portrait of George WASHINGTON over the speakers' platform; while the starry emblem was repeated in myriad shapes by tiny flags adorning the chandeliers, and carried in the hands of many of the children assembled. Festoons of evergreens hung gracefully in front of the galleries—the spaces between them being occupied by the names of the various battle-fields and places regained to the Union, which have covered this Department with glory: New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, Labadaville, Lafourche, Brashear City, Donaldsonville, Alexandria, Opelousas, Camp Bisland, Franklin, Irish Bend, Plain's Store, and—grandest of all—Port Hudson.

To the right of the stand was seen, in bold relief, the inscription, "N. P. BANKS, Port Hudson, July 8, 1863," and on the left, "D. G. FARRAGUT, New-Orleans, April 25, 1862;" while overhead, along the frieze, was WASHINGTON'S immortal saying: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseperable." On the wall, spaces between the windows, &c., were presented, on one side of the room the names of Weitzel, Nickerson, Stone, McMillan, Grover and Arnold, and on the other side, Sherman, Andrews, Paine, Grierson, Augur and Dwight. Over the entrance doorway was appropriately placed the name of EMORY, present defender of New-Orleans. These names were all formed out of *immortelle*, the rich green of which against the white walls produced a bold and charming effect.

But the most exquisite decoration of all was the youth and beauty there assembled—the young daughters of Louisiana, dressed in pure white, on their heads garlands of red, white and blue flowers, and scarfs of the same richly-blending and significant colors prettily thrown about their graceful forms. It was indeed a lovely scene.

At 5 o'clock Gen. BANKS entered the densely crowded hall, accompanied by his Staff, and his appearance was the signal for the whole assemblage rising to their feet, while the band struck up "Hail Columbia." As the General took the front reserved seat on the platform, to which he was conducted by Mr. PITKIN, he looked around him with a surprised air, evidently quite taken aback by so great and enthusiastic a demonstration.

The music having ceased, the little girls all rose un at once and sang, very sweetly, "America, my country, 'tis of thee," after which Mr. MCNAIR introduced to the General young Master BUSHROD. This young gentleman delivered a very complimentary and patriotic address of welcome to the General, who stood up all the time, listening with profound attention. After this the band gave the "Star-Spangled Banner," when Miss MILLER was introduced to the General, and made a most feeling and beautiful address to him.

Upon this, Miss VINING—a beautiful little fairy of only 13 years—was introduced, and recited some verses of panegyric to the General, which were so opportune, and given with such exquisite clearness, grace and *piquancy*, as to call down the rapturous applause of the whole house. This was followed by "The Red, White and Blue," sung by the whole school; and then Miss SCHLIEMANN—the daughter of a soldier in this Department—approached the General, and with a few appropriate remarks, gracefully presented him with the gift from his little friends—a beautiful silver goblet.

The General received the pretty tribute with evident emotion, and returned his thanks in the most touching and eloquent terms. I wish I were able to report his speech entire, for it was one of the most beautiful pieces of spontaneous eloquence I ever heard, even from so accomplished a speaker; and an intelligent old resident of this city, who had never heard the General speak before, whispered in my ear that he had no idea whatever of his possessing such powers of oratory. When he alluded to the fallen brave who had done so much to earn the glories now being heaped on his command, and wished that Heaven had spared *them* to share in such a scene as this, he was so deeply affected that I feared his emotions would quite overcome him. The speech was listened to with breathless interest by the vast audience, and, at its completion, was received with deafening acclamations from all parts of the house.

The Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, M. C., from New-Orleans, Judge HIESTAND and Mr. PITKIN, were each in turn called for, and made some very telling remarks. The address of the latter, especially, was a short but splendid piece of oratory.

But all this had been was nothing to the scene which now followed. The audience having received notice from Judge HIESTAND that the proceedings were ended, Gen. BANKS descended the platform to leave, when the entire mass of little fairies, as if by some preconcerted plot, and disdaining all restraint, clustered around the General like so many swarming bees around honey, and commenced fairly smothering him with kisses! It seemed as if he never could get away again from that stormy little ocean of rosebuds and lilies.

To many this sudden surprise and imprisonment of our General seemed mere fun, but to the thoughtful it was more; it was a most suggestive—aye, even affecting scene. Who was the man upon whom was being showered these innocent effusions of young and guileless hearts? A son of MASSACHUSETTS. And who were the darling little creatures striving to press their honied lips to those of the hero of Port Hudson? The daughters of LOUISIANA, very many of them—but a few years hence—the destined brides of *Yankees!*

Oh! what a comment every such a scene upon the idiotcy or iniquity of those who would prate to us about differences of *caste*,—about its being impossible for the two "sections" of this great Republic ever to unite again socially.—and the thousand-and-one similar absurdities with which the enemies of this country, both domestic and foreign, are constantly trying to bolster up the dying cause of despotism! I tell you it is all false. Let Gen. BANKS but continue his present course of tampering justice with mercy, and I sanguinely look forward to the day when he will be as much *beloved* here, not only by the children, but the entire population of redeemed and disenthralled Louisiana, as was ever any men of Southern birth, not even excepting the great HENRY CLAY.

COMMERCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Not a day passes but fresh proofs are given us of the magnificent results of the surrender of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson; and that this grand watery highway is indeed in our undisputed possession. Boats are constantly arriving from, and departing for St. Louis and all intermediate stations; and people now look out as eagerly for their St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago papers as they do for the New-York ones; indeed far more so, for one-half the time the Northern news arriving by sea is forestalled by three or four days down the River. No better proof can be given of the change than that this very letter is sent you *viâ* Cairo, instead of waiting for the ocean steamers, which manage, very absurdly, to be here either some half-dozen at a time, or to leave us a whole week without any chance of sending to or hearing from the North.

I told you before of the enormous reduction in the cost of the prime necessaries of life which the arrival of Western produce had already caused among the population. That revolution, of course, goes on increasing with each fresh arrival from the teeming and long pent-up West.

But I am sorry I cannot yet speak of any sensible addition to the real *commerce* of the city; nor do I see how, for some little time to come, matters can be much altered for the better. The question is one involving enormous difficulties, and I endeavored in my last to point out a few of them.

The merchants here—good, loyal men, I mean, for nobody, of course, cares how little or how much a traitor suffers—say, with no little chagrin and disappointment, "If the river is really opened, why are we not allowed to go trade as we please; so long as we pay the Government taxes, abide by the Government laws, and do nothing whatever to abuse the confidence placed in us?"

This is a very reasonable question; the only difficulty is how to apply the solution of it *generally.* It certainly does seem very hard that loyal men here cannot go and sell goods to loyal families who are known to be suffering intense privations along the river banks, and in other portions of this State; not only see what might, indeed *would* occur, if the floodgates of commerce were to be suddenly opened to individual enterprise. For every truly loyal man we should be protecting from want, we should be affording a dozen rebels the means of supplying their exhaustion, and consequently the power of perpetuating their hellish design of destroying the nation. Let us send a hundred barrels of flour across the lake, to feed the poor honest people who may be in that neighborhood, and how long would be it be before that flour would be seized by guerrillas, to go and feed JOHNSTON'S army, or any other rebel forces at hand. Besides, how many a *professed* loyalist here would, besides his goods, take over among the enemy the most dangerous and disastrous information?

These are the prime difficulties in the way, and which will, I fear, compel the Commanding General to look upon this matter in a purely *military* point of view, for a short time yet; relaxing the screw little by little, just as he feels he can relieve individual necessities, with perfect safety to the one great and absorbing question he has to deal with—the nation's life. That the good people of New-Orleans can have much longer to suffer the pressure upon their commercial transactions, which this bitter war has compelled, I do not think likely, in face of recent events and others soon to transpire; and I am quite sure that good feeling alone, to say nothing of good *policy*, will induce Gen. BANKS to do all he can to promote their interests the very moment he finds it possible to do so.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ORDERS.

That Gen. BANKS, while rapidly installing himself in the affections of the good and loyal people of Louisiana, is not at all inclined to allow any peace to the overt enemies of his country, is well proved by the two following orders, just issued:

[EXTRACT.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17, 1863.

* * * * * * *

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 202.—8. The Chief Quartermaster will require Messrs. ERNEST QUARTIER & Co., E. ROCHEREAU & Co., ANTOLOT COSSIN, ARAT. CAMBRAS & Co., and J. LAVOIS & Co., and all other persons refusing to comply with the provisions of General Orders, Nos. 55 and 105, of 1862, and No. 7, of 1863, from these Headquarters, at once to pay over to such officer of the Quartermaster's Department as he may designate, the amounts of the assessments imposed by the said orders upon them as subscribers to the loan raised for the defence of New-Orleans against the rightful authority of the United States.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

[EXTRACT.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17, 1863.

* * * * * * *

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 202.—7. The several banks and banking corporations in the city of New-Orleans will, without delay, pay over to Col. S. B. HOLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster, or to such officers of the Quartermaster's Department as he may designate, all moneys in their possession belonging to, or standing upon their books to the credit of any person registered as an enemy of the United States, or engaged in any manner in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called "Confederate States," or who shall have been, or may hereafter be, convicted of rendering any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States; and all moneys in their possession, or standing upon their books to the credit of any corporation, association or pretended Government in hostility to the United States.

These funds will be held and accounted for by the Quartermaster's Department, subject to the further adjudication of the Government of the United States.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. G.

IMPORTANT TRIALS.

Two very important cases have recently come before the Courts, of which you will find details in the local papers, and to which I merely allude on account of the interesting questions of law which they involve.

The first is that of the Fourth District murder, in which a colored sergeant of our army, named PAUL JOHNSON, deliberately shot another colored man, BILL JENKINS, whom he had chased with a squad of men under his command, with the charge of his being a deserter, and offering violent resistance. The Coroner's Jury have brought in a verdict of "willful murder" against JOHNSON, and the question now arising is, how far this civil decision may conflict with any military one; and if so, which is paramount.

The other case is far more important. A Mr. H. N. RANTHROP, owning a plantation some twenty-five miles above Algiers, was brought up before Judge HOUSEAU on the charge of murdering his slave GEORGE; and the Judge has tried that the charge against RANTHROP for having "willfully, maliciously and with malice aforethought," murdered the man, is sufficiently proved by testimony, for the matter to be committed for trial, although the Judge admits the accused to bail in the sum of $25,000.

The great point to come up, in this case, will be respecting the validity of negro testimony; the whole evidence of the alleged killing of the man being, I believe, entirely confined to four or five negroes on the plantation.

What the testimony of these negroes may be worth, as to truth or falsehood, I have no means of judging; but if did seem strange, in this era of civilization, (though previously aware of the fact,) to hear the learned counsel for the defence, Col. FIELD, get up and assert that, "under the law of Louisiana and of every other Southern State, the oath of a slave cannot be taken against a white person!"

Thousands upon thousands were, probably, first made aware by Mrs. STOWE'S novel that so extraordinary a law existed, and many perhaps considered it almost incredible; yet here we are staring this said law full in the face! A white man may commit the most brutal and cold-blooded murder—(I make no allusion whatever to this individual case, for I know nothing of Mr. RANTHROP'S guilt or innocence)—he is probably in a position where nobody can, by any possibility, see him do it *but* black people; and though the deed be committed in their very presence, the testimony of these people is not to be received by law! Did ever human ingenuity invent so far-reaching a weapon of unbridled and irresponsible despotism?

This being, as Col. FIELD argues, the existing law of Louisiana, and this part of Louisiana being—as he further argues—in precisely the same position as it was before the rebellion, according to the President's Proclamation, there is no *evidence* whatever against Mr. RANTHROP. It remains to be seen how the existing authorities here are going to regard this negro testimony; and therein is the whole interest of the question.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS

upon the most active and important scale, are now going on among us, and although I am not at liberty to tell you even what little I know about them, I may venture to prognosticate, for the sake of putting your readers in good spirits, that they will soon hear of events to make them rejoice. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have done their share toward gladdening the national heart; but the joy which the two heroes of the Mississippi have always had in store for you has not yet reached its zenith. NEMO.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Movements of Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

The Tennessee River Crossed at Four Points.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES MADE.

Gen. Burnside About to Attack Kingston.

STEVENSON, Ala., Sunday, Aug. 30.

The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee River at four points to-day, with infantry and cavalry.

The Second Kentucky cavalry captured 35 pickets at a point opposite Stevenson.

Gen. REYNOLDS captured a large force at Shell Mound, and took a camp on Falling Water.

Among the captured are the notorious guerrilla, MAYS, and the rebel Tennessee Congressman, CANNON.

Little or no resistance was made. The rebels are reported to be in force at Rome and Cleveland, and along the Georgia State Railroad.

Gen. BURNSIDE is in the realm of Kingston, and will attack that place before long.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Intention of the Triumvirate to Recognize the Rebel Confederacy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The steamer *Constitution's* dates from the City of Mexico are only up to July 24.

A portion of the united Mexican and French troops had moved sixty miles westward from the Capital to Cuernevaca.

The intentions of the Triumvirate to recognize the Confederate States were continually foreshadowed by the Imperial Press—the recognition to take place as soon as the news reached Mexico that MAXIMILIAN accepts the crown.

The news from the Juarez Government is unimportant. JUAREZ was understood to be busying himself in encouraging guerrilla expeditions, some of which were led by Americans.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Jeff. Davis said to have Called for Negro Troops—The Blockade at Wilmington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The steamer *C. W. Thomas* has arrived from Newbern with Lieut. STARLING, of Gen. PECK'S Staff, as bearer of dispatches.

Rebel papers received at Morehead City say that *JEFF. DAVIS has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out 500,000 black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.*

A dispatch from the blockading fleet says that on the morning of the 17th inst., a large sloop-of-war of ten guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockading steamers, and immediately hoisted the rebel flag, and passed into Wilmington, which is the fourth rebel war vessel which has run this blockade within six weeks.

State Politics.

MIDDLETOWN, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

H. H. FARNUM, MOSES D. STIMERE and ROBT M. THOMPSON were to-day elected to represent this the Second Assembly District of Orange, in the Union State Convention at Syracuse, on the 2d September.

Richmond County Delegates—MONROE B. BRYANT, ABM. C. SIMONSON, JOHN WATERS. *Alternates*—DAN'L F. APPLETON, SAM'L L. HOPPING, J. E. ARMSTRONG.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

At the Second District Union Convention for Dutchess County, held at Rhinebeck to-day, J. V. DORLAND, F. A. UTTER, and AARON JAMES were appointed delegates to attend the State Convention.

TROY, Sunday, Aug. 30.

THOMAS B. CANOLL, GEORGE W. DENNIS, and G. B. WALLACE have been chosen delegates from the First District of Rensselaer County to the Republican Union State Convention.

FORT DELAWARE.

An Inside View of Captive Rebeldom.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863.

About sixteen miles below thie city, on the Delaware River, there is a small island, of an irregular tozenga or diamond shepe, its tongar axis pointing North and South, covering about one hundred and fifty acres, and naturally liable to be submerged et high tide. This island, which was formerly known as tha Pea-patch, and occasioned many years ago that famous lawsuit for its ownership, between thn neighboring States of New-Jersey end Delaware, in which JOHN M. CLAYTON so distinguished himself in his sucessful advocacy of the claims of Delaware, ie now known as Fort Delaware, and belongs to tha United Stetes. About thirty years ago, and soon efter its cession to the United Staies, a stone fortification of the second class was commenced nesr its centre. A sce-wall wes huilt around it; end protected by this wall, and a sufficient sluicewey to exhaust the ground of tns infiltratione of the tides, the surface of the Island became firm end permanent. Tha fortification is surrounded by e deep moat, supplied from this aluicaway, end numerous small cenals fed from the sama source traverse tha island. Upon thie island is now to be found tha largest collection of rebel prisoners lo the United States.

Yesterdey we visited the Fort hy meene of the Government steemer, etteched to the Island. Our trip down the hay was enlivened hy a fina band of music dsteiled from the United States service, and wae so shnrt that we all wisbed it longer. From the north, the island presents the rebel barrecks first to the eye of the visitor.

From an outside view thase barracke present the appearance of eight or ten long, high-roofad yellow buildings, evidently new, about twice the height of the Park harrecks in New-York, to which they are much superior, end occupying a space a few acres in extent. A southerly wind was blowing, and whan we came withln e half or a quarter of e mile of this portion of the Island, we became awaro of a pecoliar end penetrating odor; en odor tn regard to whose merits and characteristics *Trinculo*, in the "Tempest," would heve been good euthority; end which I cnn best compare to a compound, reculting from a mixtnre of atmospheres from e soep-house, e tecement-house chamher, and n werd-school room in e wet dey. This denee mess of disegreeable and peoetrating geses, which were not the geses of the snwer, nor of nny accustomed form of filth, came over thn water in e well-defined cur rent, and indicated the proximity of ten thousend idle and dirty men. And this is as distinct e personel reminiecence of yesterdey, es that I breathed before end afterward the vital air.

We gained our first view of the rebel prisoners as we landed. There ie slweye more or less work to be done ef the docks, in digging, unloading supplies and storee, and carrying timber, and for this purpose rebel prisoners are employed elong with United Stetee military convicts. There wee no mietaking the peculiar uniform of tha rebels; the dingy gray linsey or cotton trowsere, end the tuttleeched cotton shirt to which these warriors fight, end live, aed die. But these were mere stregglers. The grend ermy is to be found in the barracks.

The plan of tbe barrack ie simple. Each one, in tha shape of a peralleiogram, incloses a space of ebout 300 feet in leogth, hy 125 in hreedth. The aide barracks are occupied hy prisoners. The end barracke ere occupied by our men as offices and sleeping apartmente. The eotrence to each ot these inclosures is very nerrow, eod is guerded et each extremity hy two eoldiere, so that four eoldiers with loaded pieces might instantly occupy the passage et either extremity in cese of elarm; and es they are supported by similar squads on patrol near et hand, and as the patrol heva tha means of summoning the entire armed force of the island, whose nnmber it might be inexpedient to state, hut which ie enough and more than enough to put down eny possible outbreak, the prisoners ere es docile end quiet as men of naturally good tempers ere when they know that it is of no uec to be fractious. The general friendliness end good-neture of the Southern man, end especially the Southern poor white, when not inflamed by influences acting from without, is now quite well underetood at the North; end the listless, lazy multitudes who lounge upon the parched and trodden surface of these prison-barrack quadrengles, eppear to herbor thoughts neither of revenge nor escape.

The reeder mey imagine n space equal to perhaps four city lots, surrounded by low wooden buildings with plenty of eirholes but no windows, trodden npon and tenanted hy e thousand men and boys, clothed in dirt-colored kersey pantatoons and unbleeched shirts. I omit the mention of other articles of dress, for in attempting a true picture, I am not allowed to draw upon the imagination Whether one-half the prisonere have hats may be a question, but there is no question that the larger portion ere destitute of shoes or hoots; and as for coats, tbe prisoner who has one ie e fortunate and marked man. These prisoners are clothed in the manner in which they were clothed when we took them, eod it may be that their leck of coate is owing to their habits of removing their coats preperatory to making a charge, for it is hardly conceivable that men should conduct campaigns in shirt-sleeves only. However, here they are, lounging up and dowo this bare, hlank, treeless, multiudinously trodden dirt floor, mostly hatless, shoeless, with nnhuttoned shirts, with trowsers in e state of inconceivable widowhood from buttons, witb frowey, uncombed heir, and with faces sunhurned, bronzed, end grimed with the filth of tbe barrecks. They play no games except cerds losida the barrecks; no foot-ball, base-ball, leap-frog—nothing. They neither sing nor dance. Ignorance and the isolated, artless, vecuous life whicb they have led at home, renders them strangers to the numerous end chengetul resources hy which thn Yankee prisonere relieve the tndium of confinement. One seee here a different rece from the buey, social, adaptsive Northerner; or, more correctly, e different aspect of the same raca, indicating the effect of an ieolated, simple life, deprived of education and of the lively companionehip of the mechanic arts. They are men of direct nnd simple-minded eims, heving few objecte in life to look forward to; their horizon on all sidea contracted. At home they saunter, and having by the minimum of labor procured enough to eet, (end they nre easily eatisfied,) they know of only two emusements, cards end shooting. Removed to the prison barracks, they can only eannter. And this they do, ell dey and every day, and would do so for ten yeers, and at the end of that time would be just what they ere to-day; if not satisfied, yet not mutinous; and if not happy, yet not miserable. Regrets for home, and kindred, and wives, and sweetheerts, they have, of eourse, and into such emotions of neture it does not becoma the mere spectetor of the prisoner to pry or qnestion; yet these are deprivations which soldiers make up their minds to risk, and in this regard the man of the South mey not differ from the man of tha North.

In passing through one of the barracks, my eye was arrested by a remarkably good-looking young fellew, and it occurred to ma to inquire of him if it would not be wise on his part to leave the rebel service and take the oath of allegiance to the United States. "What would you think of a men," he replied, "who would take two oaths?" This is a common sentiment among the prisoners. Their direct and simple netures, capeble of eppreciating an oath, and incapable of discrimination between the obligation of a righteous and voluntary oath, and the letter of an unrighteous end forced oath, heving once consented to thn Confederetn tributn, for the most pert continue to do so, end liko the nafuree of narrow-minded men the world over, defy argument; and thus it is, that the myriad of captives et Fort Delaware, haunted by vermin, and confined to barren inclosuree of trodden clay, regard the ehove question as the teet of perfiotic eoduraoce, end decline to be free if they must first bn foraworn.

About seven hundred, however, of tha ten thousand—end it seemed to me n better-looking body of men than the averege of the prisonere—have teken the oath, and Gen. SCHAEFF, the Commander of the post, ie oow organizing them into a covelry regiment for the Union service. The General, who has had a Europesn experience, and underetends the netore of the beyonet or sabre that is home on both sides of e war, does not admit into thie regiment eny prisoner who has property et the South, or a wife end family there. Having thus excluded from thie organization the elements of revolt, he finds in the simple-netured, docile, easily-eatisfied Southern soldier, excellent meterial for e regiment. Fenr companies of these men ere already attired in the Union uniform; end the General pointed them out with pride end setisfaction as they marched across the island to dress perade. The time hee come when it is not invidioue to do justice to the good military qualities of the Southsro soldiar, and Gen. SCHAEFF is not slow to predict a successful career to this novel regiment, which the rebel ten thousend style "galvonized rebe."

We found among the prisonere a little boy, only 12 reare of age, end small for hie years, who wes pressed into e cavelry regiment at Augusta, Ga. This case is eomewhot peculiar, yet, on traversing the barrecks, one could not fail to notice how freely the very young end the more then middle-aged men enterad into the composition of the rebel army. Grizzly heir was very common, and gray heir nnt uncommon. The Southern conscriptore, sweaping through tbe outlying hemlets of tbe South, had evideotly taken father and sone together.

One branch of industry flourishes in the barracks; the manufacture of finger-rings from bleck gutta-perche buttons. These the rebels meke in greet numbers, end inlaying them with heerts, crossee, end lozengee, of eilver, sell them to visitors at from twenty-five to fifty cents esch. These men do not deepise the commercial spirit, for no sooner had our party stopped to examine the collection of one of these artiste, than several competitore eurrounded us, displaying similar wares, end several dozen sympathizers with the individuels who were about to perform the marvellous feet of selling Southern mannfactnres to Yankees, heving gathered closely eround us, we ware forced to break off negotiations after a few purchases, with a view to obtain fresh air. I mey here veoture to say thet it is dangerous in certain points of view, to indulge ooe'self in the society of the rebel soldiery. The majority of them ere not entirely unconnected with entomological collections; end yet some of them really wash themselves. They are allowed to bathe in the Delewere river, of course under the mnakete of the sentries. During the two or three warm Summer efternoon houre in which I wes with them, three men out of the ten thousand, it seemed, availed themselves of this privilege! I suppose that, living on the sandy and arid plains of the interior Sonth, they never learn to wash themselves. Nor are their ideas of weter et all correct. Government supplies their barracks with thirty thousand gellons of pure water delly from the Brandywine Rivar. This is conveyed to large tenks, accessible to ell the prisoners et e minute's welk; yet numbers of them refuse, from sheer laziness, to avail of the tanks, end, when thirsty, stoop and drink of the brackish wetere of the canals that numerously intersect the open spaces of the barracks, end in which the others wash. Such things read oddly, and they look oddly too. A Northerner, accustomed to the oaken bucket of the ancestral well, might with difficulty credit my etetements.

Twelve hundred letters reach the island deily for the prisoners, which ere duly read and distributed, if not contraband. More or lees money is constantly sent them, which they ere allowed to spend at the sutler's, a Union soldier acting as the go-between. The rebels buy in this wey, molessee, fruit, extra pork, pie and milk. They are not allowed to buy spirits. The inner portion of the sea wall on the west side of thair quarters, is consteotly alive with cooks, operating over chip fires, with firs pens in which they fry pork, crackere, crumbs, little fish taken from tha ditches end pie. A fried pie seems, from some reason or other, to be the most desireble, se it ie, perhaps, the most expensive of these superadded and greasy luxuries. Imagine on the sloping foot of an embankment fifty or sixty individuals, such as I have described, begrimed with emoke and dirt, melting with the heat of the sun above and the fire below, e curious eod motley crowd behind them, staring with envious eyee at the fortunate kitcheners, rich in fruition of creckers, skinned eels, pork-chop, and admantine pie. This is the ceilnary apex of rebel prisonerdom.

We glancad at the great dieing halls, where in each over 2,000 men cen feed. The prisoners are celled in to mass hy hrigndes; thus STUART'S cavalry is called, and one party enters, and FITZHUGH LEE'S cavalry is called, and another enters, and so on. The food is of the usuel style—pork, beef, hard-bread, sometimes coffee, often soup. Thn bill of fare is better than that to which they have been accustomed.

Only four deaths teke place e dey. This from among 10,000 idle men speaks well for the senitary menagement of the post. The principal disease at the post ie typhoid fever. The hospitals are well aired, and the sick are kindly cared for and supplied with good reading metter. All the prisoners have access fo booke and tracts of a religious nature, which they do not greatly addict themselves to while in health; but when ill, such of them read es are able to read. A large proportion, however, are foo ignorant.

The officers, some six hundred, lodge epart, within the walls of the fort. Over one hundred have been sent awey, being too quarrelsome to remain with the body of the officers. These were principally from Georgia and Louisania; and it seemed that between the representatives of these two Stetes a feud has existed, on ecconnt of alleged military shortcomings, charged against each by each. At last argument was exhausted, and one day at dinner the Georgians, aroused hy a blow given to one of their number, shonted "Georgia to the rescne," and charged the Tigers at the point of the case-knife. The Louisianians were not slow to defend themselves, and the battle raged during some minutes, until the principal combatants were secured. The fighting was pretty severe, three of the physicians of the party had no less than eleven of thn wounds Georgians to attend.

But I must close this already too long letter, leaving much unsaid that might interest those who are disposed to be interested in the Southern character—and who of us are not? For who doubts that the Northern and Southern armies will some day, not distant, march in accord, to the support of the MONROE DOCTRINE? C. B.

British and American Periodicals.

The British Quarterlies for the present term (republished in New-York by LEONARD, SCOTT & Co.) are out, with their usual assortment of solid and instructive matter. The *Westminster* leads off with e characteristic article on "The Growth of Christienity," from the rationalistic standpoint, its avowed object being less to discover the "essence" of Christienity than to show how what is usually *called* Christienity, whether dogma or sentiment, grew up, to indicate the natural preparation for its reception, the causee that favored its extension, and its historical entecedants end accompaniments. Mr. JOHN STUART MILL'S latest lucubration, the trecteta on "Utilliterianism," (which the Boston republishers of the seme author's "Liberty" would do well to bring out,) forms thn theme of tbe next article of mark. "Marriages of Conecngninity" treete of this interesting yet obscure qoestion of physiology in opposition to the cnrrent opinion thet merriegce of blood relations produce degeneracy or deterioration in the offspring. It contains some special points that are well taken, but his foundation of fact is quite too narrow for the superstructure of thnory built upon it. "Saint Simon end his Disciples" is en extremely interesting view of this remerkehle French philosopher, theosophist eod socialist, end his equelly remarkehle school. Papers on "Gamesters and Geming-houece," "The Rival Racee," (review of EUGENE SUE'S romance,) "The Naturelist oo tha River Amezoo," M. Louis Blanc's History of the French Revolution," "Poland," "Lancashire" and tho cerefully done review of Cotemporary Literature complete tha number.

—The blue-tinted *Edinburgh* hardly comes up to Ite everage of excellence this number. "Napier's Memoriele of Cleverhouse" treats of e epecial piece of Scotch history thet will hardly find many interested readere this eida of the water. "Druide end Bards" examines this subject from the point of view of some late and earlier authorities. Other raviews follow on "Fergoeson's History of the Modern Styles of Architecture," "Lonis Blanc's French Revolution," "Sir George Cornwall Lewis on Formie of Govsromeot,"—(another little hook, hy the wey, which would repay republication)—"The Navlee of France and England," "The Sourcee of the Nile," "Lyell on the Antiquity of Man."

—The *Atlantic* for September is rather below its excellent average. We mise sadly the accustomed *livraison* of those exquisite hits of photography of Eoglish life end manners which HAWTHORNE has taught us to look for month by month. The short stories of this number ere not good. The paper on "De Quincey" is an appreciative and sympathetic analysis of some of the mental end moral peculiarities of the greatest of modern stylists.

—The September *Harper* brings to a conclusion Miss EVANS' "Romola," which the publishers have already brought out in book form. "The Smell Hoose at Allington" is continued. The opening illustrated article is a pleasent bit of light bedinage, "An Unprotected Female in the East." The remaining articlee are up to the everage standerd.

—The *Continental*, though it has lost some of its ebleat men, still drags on, a dreary waste of mediocrity, relieved by occasional pilferings from the old Magazines. The contents of the present issue are "Southern Hats of New-England," "Waiting for News," "Early History of the Printing and Newspaper Press in Boston end New-York," "Reconnoissance neer Fort Morgan," "Diary of Frencee Krasinska," "The Isle of Springs," "Remembrance," "The Greet Riot," "The Deserted House." "Spring Mountain," "Japanese Foreign Relations," Jefferson Davis and Repudiation."

—*Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery*, Part 47, published by W. A. TOWNSEND, New-York, comes richly freighted with its admirable half-yearly summary of improvements and discoveries in the Medical Sciences. Its pages abound in interesting and valuable reading for both the professional and the unprofessional readar. The casual and periodical medical literature of the world contributes to its pages, so that at almost a glance we may comprehend the state end progress of current medical science.

—The July number of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, published by BLANCHARD & LEE, Philadelphia, presents its usual variety of medical and scientific matter. Among other valuable papers, is an admirable one upon articular rheumatism, hy Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, Sr., of this City. There are several papers upon hospital gangrane in the United States Army, and other matters connected with the service, together with ao excellent querterly summary of noveltiee in medical science.

The Question of Reconstruction.

A SPEECH OF GOV. JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

An immense Union meeting was held at Franklin, Tennessee, Aug. 23. Parson BROWNLOW made a speech end was followed by Gov. JOHNSON, who said:

"The idae has been cunningly circulated that after the rebellinn has been suppreased, the North will not let us back into the Union, nor let us have a State Government! What shallow humbuggery and deception! Some think we must petition the Government to get back into the Union. I deny the doctrine of Secession wholly, absolutely, *toto celo*. Tennessea is not out of the Union, never has been and never will be ont. The bonds of the Constitution and the Federal power will always prevent that. This Government is perpetual; provision is made for reforming the Government and amending the Constitution, and admitting States *into* the Union; not for letting them *out of it*. The ever-changing condition and wants of the people require the improvement, not destruction of the Government. Our State Governments lies dormant, and civil government susoended in this convulsion. What shall be done? I come, not with the sword in one hand and the torch in the other, but with the olive-branch of peace, and urge you to the work of resloretion. It is a noble work. The beauty and wisdom of the Constitution are unequaled, for its grouping of principles seems like an emanation of divine wisdom. It guarantees a republican Government to all the States. When the rebellion overthrew your State Government, the United States guaranteed yon a republican Goverooment still. This is its simple duty and obligation.

It is n Governmeot of many States, and there must be harmony between all parts of tha machinary; there must not be clashing between the different wheels of our political system. Where are we now? There is a rebellioo; this was soticiated, as I said. The rebel army is driven back. Here lies your State; a sick man in his bed, emaciated and exhausted, paralyzed in all his powers and unable to walk alone. The physician comes. Don't quarrel about sotence-isms, but administer to his wants, and cnre him as quickly as possible. The United States sends an agent, or a Military Goveroor, whichever you please, to call him to aid you in restoring your Government. Whenever yon desire, in good faith, to restora civil authority, you can do so. Manifest a desire to do so, and a proclamation for ao election will be issued as speedily as it is practicable to hold one. Ooe by one all the agencies of yonr State Govarnment will be set in motion. A legislature will ha elected. Judges will be appointed temporarily, until you can elect them at the polls; and so of Sheriffs, County Court Judges, Justices and other officers; until the way is fully open for the people, and all the parts of civil government resume their ordinary functions. This is no nice, intricate metaphysical question. It is a plain, common sense matter, and nothing in the way but obstinacy. Do you want the government or rebellion, chaos, anarchy and guerrilla warfare and rapine? It is with you fellow-citizens, to choose; which will you have? You need to contend stoutly for man's capability for self-government. Have you been so deluded that you have lost faith in this doctrine? My countrymen, if I know my heart, the best energies of my life have been devoted to the defence of this great principle. I even honestly sought to alevate my fellow-men. I did it openly; I waged no guerrille warfare, nor lurked in any ambush, and I advocate oow the same great principles which I ever did. We make the issue to you directly—Will you have free, civil Government? I tell you people of Franklin and Williamson, not in the spirit of menace, oor with a forked tongue for the purpose of deception, that the Government will put down the rebellion, and govern you, either through *your own* instrumentality, or through its appointed agents."

City Cleanliness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES, of the 17th, I suggested that all the refuse that can patrefy should be sent through the sewers, and mentioned the fact that a smart shower sends all the dirt of the streets through them, thus proving that the English engineers were right in deeming it practicable to clean the streets by washing. As to the street dirt proper—that is, the detritus of pavements, the earth that works up through pavements that are not laid in cement, and the droppings of horses—I proposed to show that they may be prevented.

A railway tire loses a pound of iron for each ton of total weight in 668 miles. A stage-coach tire loses a pound for each ton in 36 miles—showing that iron on stone wears eight times faster than iron on iron. The wear of stone is so much greater then that of the iron, that in the analysis of street dirt the iron is reported as "a trove;" and the detritus of the pavement of two-thirds of the whole dirt on the London pavements that are set in cement. In Broadway, the proportion is probably much less, as the stone is very hard. Russ & Rizo claimed that the wear of their stone was less than that of soy other kind. There is a great difference in the wear of the stone wheel-tracks of the Commercial Road in London—some kinds of stone wearing 3½ times faster than others; but if we take the average wear and op-working of dirt from the Russ and Belgian pavements as equal to the average from the London pavements, we shall probably not overrate the proportion of inorganic to organic dirt in our streets. From these and other data—not so reliable as exact analysis and measurements, which the Government would do well to order, I compute that the wheels of a City omnibus make 27 pounds of dirt per dey, and its horses make 198 pounds. Allowing for its extra weight, a steam omnibus will make 40 pounds per day.

The wheels of a street rail-car make less than a pound of dirt per day. Its horses make 198 pounds, if it runs the same distance as an omnibus. But as the car carries about three times as many as the omnibus, the comparative dirt is as 198 to 675—or the horse-omnibus system makes 3½ times as much dirt as the horse-railway system, and 5½ times as much as steam omnibusses on stone pavements.

But there is no mechanical or scientific reason why steam should not be used on street railways; it is used successfully on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railway, and the dummies on the Hudson River Railway have for ten years proved its superiority to horses, both in economy and safety. Its not having come into use on street rails, is proof that there are other causes than the one generally supposed—the greater cost of steam—for the failure of attempts to introduce steam in streets and on common roads. The chief cause is that the patent laws have never to much esteot been applicable to protect steam locomotion from open competition, and therefore it has never attracted sufficient capital in it to overcome the opposition and perfect the mechanical details of the machinery.

But shall we all our lives endure one hundred and ninety-nine pounds of dirt from each hundred-weight, when steam would reduce it to one pound, because the improvement will not pay more patentees and speculators for introducing it? Are our streets sold to monopolists unconditionally, so that we must endure all the filth which it may suit their supposed interests to inflict upon us? or must we endure it because our rulers are not engineers or men of science, but man without proper talent?

I spend more words on this small improvement than it deserves, because there is little dispute about its economy and destrability. It is at work within sight, and has for years been at work within report of us, and none but the most sordid reasons exist for the neglect of it. The same sordid reasons have kept back a more thorough improvement, one that would have given to the whole traffic more than the advantage which the street railway, even if worked by steam, can give to the passenger traffic; and it is for the purpose of attracting attention to these motives of politicians and monopolists that I touch at all upon a patch of improvement like the street railway system. This is not a singular opinion. The street railway, introduced into England by Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, with all the *éclat* for which he is distinguished, has been condemned as a nuisance, and the rails taken up; and if it has been deemed comparatively tolerable here, it is because our pavements have been incomparably inferior to those in English cities. EATON states the resistance on street railways, with their usual dirt, at 1.120; English experimanters found the average resistance on the iron rails to be 1.280. Thus the dirty system, which our ignorant rulers are fixing upon us, involves the expenditure of 2½ times the power required for the passenger traffic, to say nothing of the enormous waste of power for all other traffic. Still, even this patch of improvement would relieve us of all tha dirt from tha rail-car traffic, if it were carried into effect, to the extent that we have seen within a few miles of us.

The true system, applicable to all kinds of traffic, is the union of self-propelled vehicles and iron floors—not iron *pavements*, as they are called, made of half iron and half dirt—but iron floors as smooth as railways. "On such surfaces," it is exclaimed, "horses would slip, therefore iron floors can never be used; horses must be used forever; and filth must be endured forever; because the proposed system cannot have its full advantage at once, it must not be introduced at all." This is a sample of the nonsense opposed to the efforts of civilized men to rid the City of dirt.

At the foundation of this opposition there is a policy that steam cannot work as cheaply as horses on roads as they are; and this belief arises from the fact that after several trials it has not come into use on common roads. The inference is unwarranted. The experimental trials showed that steam can work much cheaper than horses; and the reason why machinists who are capable of perfecting the inventions that have been constructed in a rude experimental way have not engaged in the work is, that they would do so for the benefit of the public, and at their own loss. An engineer would have to work a year to design the details of a steam wagon, and the first one built would cost twice as much as others built afterward, even if no alteration had to be made, and any one who chose could copy the perfected model; for *proportions*, which give practical efficiency and durability, are not patentable. For the same reason capitalists have not hired engineers to do this work. It has, therefore, been left to inventors, who hoped that new elements of invention, which they could patent, might give them such advantage over others as might pay them for perfecting and establishing the whole invention. Unfortunately, capitalists have not had faith in these patents for new elements and variations; and, as the general result, there never has been a proper application of capital to this invention. It has not, for the last thirty years, been a question whether steam carriages can compete with horses; that was settled. They could work at double the speed and half the cost of horses; but the real question has been whether a particular plan that had a patent was so much better than all other plans as to warrant the outlay necessary to change the plan of a 20-ton locomotive into that of a 2-ton steam carriage, and to withstand the opposition of those who apprehend that their interests may be impaired by the general introduction of steam carriages. This question has not been arranged to the satisfaction of those who were asked to invest money and talent for the purpose of gain; they want the answer, but a different answer should satisfy those who are willing to give or hazard their money for the benefit of the city and the public. Any other would decline the investment, although they believed that the old steam carriages could work at a fifth of the cost of horses, unless they also believed that the patented plan they were asked to promote could work at a tenth of the cost of horses; but the latter should not decline at least a small contribution, if they believe that steam can barely compete with horses.

Such men might be willing to second a proposal to introduce steam in a small way, if they were not influenced by the popular belief that steam is either dearer than horses for street use, or in some way objectionable. Even if they thought that cleanliness could be secured by it, at a cost greater than that of horses, yet not so much greater as to outweigh the saving from damage by dirt, they might be willing to do so. Now it seems necessary to appeal to this class of men.

To them the following probabilities may appear sufficient to warrant a trial to show the percentage of gain or loss that may result from the substitution of steam for horses in streets.

1. Forasmuch as iron on stone wears eight times as fast as iron on iron, it is probable that shoe leather on iron sidewalks would wear much longer than on stone, provided streets were free from gritty dirt, and that the cost of shoes might be more than one-half saved, to consequence of the complete change proposed, instead of the partial change that may result from the mixed system of street rails and horse-power. Add to this probability the fact that iron will cost less than stone in the long run, and we have an inducement to insist on the use of steam and iron, even if they cost more in themselves than horses and stone.

2. The damage to clothing, furniture and goods from dust and mud is enormous. All this damage would be saved by the proposed system.

3. The whole cost of street-cleaning could be saved; the rain alone would keep the streets at all times cleaner than they are ever made by sweeping.

4. The wear of carriages on iron floors would be slight; and they might be very light, yet durable.

5. The resistance on clean iron floors would be less than half the resistance no dirty rails; and this advantage would apply to the whole traffic.

6. The noise would be slight. The noise is now a serious interruption to business, in offices on the streets, especially when windows are open. If desired, India rubber ties could be used on smooth iron, and noise wholly avoided. They have been tried on pavements, and been much admired; but they are destroyed by the rough stones.

7. Civilization demands that we should not endure dirt from considerations of cheapness, while we have means to pay for cleanliness. Marble buildings in dirty streets are incongruous, and prove that the Government is behind the people in taste and liberality. If the cleanly system should cost as much more than the dirty system, as the best buildings now in use cost more than the buildings used thirty years ago, it should be adopted.

8. On iron floors, with such light vehicles as might be used upon them, a man can do more work than one horse can do on common pavements. Therefore, if steam was as dear as man-power, it would be expedient to use it instead of horses.

9. A steam hackney coach, even if it cost twice as much as a horse coach, might, as a curiosity, make money. Such a vehicle would do well to begin with. Even if it were refused a license, it might work as the private carriage of the association that builds it.

I therefore suggest the building of one steam hackney coach. I will offer a design for it; and I presume others will do the same; and there are many designs in the history of steam carriages. All the engineering talent of this region will gladly be given to discuss the plans and select the best.

If a trial shall prove that steam can be substituted for horses, we may then form a Company, and ask the City for such privileges as may secure a fair profit. I can say for the American inventors, who have built seventeen vehicles, one of which has run at twenty miles per hour on a gravel road, that they will assign their rights for the County of New-York and except whatever is awarded by arbitrators.

I respectfully suggest to the proprietors in Broadway, Madison-avenue and other streets, who deem themselves injured by the railways, that this is the only way in which they can avert the damage they apprehend. If they will give to the public this demonstration, and it fulfills the expectations of Joshua Field, Henry Mondslov, Richard Roberts, Wm. Aitoft Sommers, John Scott Russell and George Heaton, all of them builders of steam carriages and believers in their economy, and all of them in the first rank of engineers, they will have the gratitude of the people of this City, and their requests as to what may hereafter be done will be favorably considered. But if they put their trust in Coerts of law, they may be defeated in them, and have no reserve to fall back upon. If, as some fear, steam should prove cheap but not agreeable, they who pay for giving it a fair trial may prevent its use: but if it be left to Courts of law, the people will probably not be denied the cheap carriage, even though it be not the most agreeable.

Every steam vehicle that does the work now done by horses on stone pavements will avoid 82 per cent. of the dirt now made, and on iron rails or floors will avoid all the dirt. Steam once introduced will more or less rapidly supersede horses, and there will be no violence in the change. The unscientific mixture of the old system of horse power and its barbarous roads, with the iron road *without* its proper power, will be exploded; street rails will be taken up as useless, when it is practicable for lay iron floors—that is, when steam is the ruling power.

Experimenters claim that compressed air can be used instead of steam, that it is perfectly free from liability to taint the atmosphere, and that it can be worked more cheaply than steam. It is a fair subject for experimental inquiry, and for adoption, if these claims are true; but we must begin with steam, because it requires no fixed machinery.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

The Case of Michael Barrett, the Dynamiter.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—In this case, reported in the TIMES of Friday, the opinion of the Court was rendered on Saturday. Judge LEONARD, it will be seen, decides that Provost-Marshal NUGENT must produce the body of the prisoner. As he is expressly forbidden to do so by a circular issued from the Provost-Marshal-General's office in July, the probabilities are that on his refusal an attachment will be issued against him for contempt. Whether he will allow himself to be arrested remains to be seen. The case is very similar to that of Col. BURKE, in command at Fort Hamilton, against whom an attachment for contempt was issued and the Sheriff returned that he had not the means at his command to arrest the Colonel. The following is the decision of Judge LEONARD:

The Provost-Marshal, Col. NUGENT, claims to hold the infant as a deserter from the Thirteenth regiment North Carolina cavalry, and also as a substitute duly mustered into a regiment in Massachusetts, and refuses to produce him in Court upon *habeas corpus*.

It is stated in the application and not denied in the return of the Marshal, that the infant was under eighteen years of age at the time of his enlistment in the Massachusetts regiment, some three weeks since.

The claim of the Provost-Marshal is to hold the infant by virtue of his authority as such officer, derived under laws of the United States.

Persons under eighteen years cannot be enlisted or subjected to military service.

It must be conceded that martial law has never been proclaimed in New-York, and the civil courts are in the full administration of their powers for dispensing justice. The military arm is subordinate here to the civil authority.

The case of Abelmen *vs.* Booth has been referred to as judicial authority for the ground taken by the Provost-Marshal.

In that case, the United States Marshal could not have held Booth without process of law. The authority of law referred to by Judge TANEY embraced that fact.

The authority of the State Courts to require the production of a prisoner ceases when the commitment has been made by the direction of a Judge of the United States Courts, but not without. The authorities and the practice have been uniform for years before the decision in Abelmen *vs.* Booth, and ever since, to discharge prisoners held on process from the United States Courts where there had been no commitment under it by direction of a Judge of the Federal Courts. An arrest merely, or the holding in custody on process from a Federal Court does not oust the State Courts of jurisdiction to inquire into the decision on *habeas corpus*. Judge TANEY cannot be understood as overruling such authorities or practice when the authorities are not mentioned. The language of Judge TANEY must be understood to apply to the facts of the case before the Court at the time. Booth was in custody on conviction for a criminal offence. The Marshal there had the process of the Federal Court after conviction. That constituted the authority of law for holding the prisoner referred to by Judge TANEY. The State Court had then no jurisdiction even to grant a *habeas corpus* for his production, if those facts appeared.

There is no ground here to insist that BARRETT has been committed, or that he is even held by virtue of any process, decree or judgment of a Court of the United States, or any Court.

Any Captain of a military company in the service of the General Government could claim with equal propriety that he held the men under his command by virtue of the authority of the United States, and refuse to submit to an inquiry on *habeas corpus* whether any of his men had been duly enlisted or were lawfully held by him.

The liberty of every citizen of the State is under the protection of the shield of this writ by the Constitution of the United States, as well as that of the State of New-York. No conflict of jurisdiction between civil Courts of the State and General Government, arises, or can arise, on *habeas corpus*, unless a prisoner has been committed by the direction of a Federal Judge.

There is no military court in this case whose jurisdiction is interfered with, so it will not be necessary to consider a question of that character.

It has been suggested that a decision adverse to the claims of the Provost-Marshal would bring on an unpleasant conflict of authority.

This is not a question sought for in the Court. It is brought into Court, and must be decided according to the law of the land, and not by the rule of expediency. Expediency is a rule that varies with times and circumstances. It might require the Courts to recall next week a decision made to-day, and thus the law be brought into contempt.

While the authority of the Courts is upheld by the respect of the people, civil and military, in a community eminently loyal to the Government, there can be no fear that the law will not be faithfully administered. When the Courts cease to be independent, and seek for rules of expediency instead of law, it may be time for alarm, both to civil and military authorities.

This is not an inquiry whether MICHAEL BARRETT is a deserter or not; the inquiry is whether he ever lawfully became a soldier, and whether he is lawfully in the custody of an officer of the Federal Government.

The facts stated by Col. NUGENT cannot prevent this inquiry. The soldier must be produced, or else the military authorities must assume to prevent the administration of the law of the land.

My own duty I consider to be clear. An order may be entered that Col. NUGENT produce BARRETT at 10 o'clock A. M. of the next business day after he receives notice of this order.

THE DRAFT IN THIS CITY.

Number of Names Drawn—The Next Business in Order—Notification of Drafted Men—Time Allowed to Respond—How the Conscripts are to be Equipped—Where They are to be Sent, &c., &c.

The draft, as is known, was completed in this City on Friday afternoon, and the returns show that the total number of names drawn was 19,157, as follows:

Fourth District.—First Ward, 498 men; Second Ward, 134 men; Third Ward, 248 men; Fourth Ward, 241 men; Fifth Ward, 623 men; Sixth Ward, 341 men; Eighth Ward, 758 men. Total, 3,075 men.

Fifth District.—Seventh Ward, 979 men; Tenth Ward, 787 men; Thirteenth Ward, 585 men; Fourteenth Ward, 724 men. Total, 3,075 men.

Sixth District.—Ninth Ward, 1,100 men; Fifteenth Ward, 796 men; Sixteenth Ward, 1,181 men. Total, 3,075 men.

Seventh District.—Eleventh Ward, 1,367 men; Seventeenth Ward, 1,708 men. Total, 3,075 men.

Eighth District.—Eighteenth Ward, 1,104; Twentieth Ward, 1,127 men; Twenty-first Ward, 844 men. Total, 3,075 men.

Ninth District.—Twelfth Ward, 935 men; Nineteenth Ward, 1,347 men; Twenty second Ward, 1,500 men. Total, 3,782.

TOTALS.

Fourth District	3,075	Seventh District	3,075
Fifth District	3,075	Eighth District	3,075
Sixth District	3,075	Ninth District	3,782
Total			19,157

The above includes the 50 per cent. addition to the regular quota to make up for exempts. In those districts in which the quota was reduced to conform to the objections raised by Gov. SEYMOUR, it is generally supposed that there is to be a new enrollment and perhaps another draft. This, however, as we are informed by Provost-Marshal NUGENT, is a mistake; no new enrollment has been ordered in these districts, but the Provost-Marshal has been directed to revise the previous enrollment, and if it should be found to be correct, an additional draft *may be* ordered, though this will depend to a great measure upon the number of volunteers which the city may furnish in the meantime.

The next business in order, now that the drawing of the names has been completed, is to notify the men who are drafted, investigate their claims for exemption, and muster such as are not exempted into the United States service. In the Sixth District, which was the first to complete the drawing, this work has been going on for the last four days, and it will be commenced in the other Districts during this week. A description of the manner in which it is done in the Sixth District will answer for all the rest. First, then, the law requires that each person drafted shall be notified of the fact within ten days after the drawing in his District has been completed. This is done by leaving a printed notice at his place of residence, requiring him to appear before the Enrolling Board on or before a certain day, when his claims for exemption, if he have any, will be considered, and, if he have none, he will be allowed a reasonable furlough, (the time being discretionary with the Board) in which to complete his preparations for going into camp. If any one fails to respond to the notice within ten days, he is to be regarded as a deserter, and to be arrested wherever found, and taken to the nearest camp. In the Sixth District, thus far, very few drafted men have responded to the notice, except those who had claims for exemption, to present to the Board, and those who brought certificates that they had paid their $300 commutation to the proper officer of the Government. The Provost-Marshal of that District has notified about two hundred each day since the Board has been in session. The reason why those who had no claims for exemption have not responded to the notice is probably because they have been waiting to avail themselves of an relief ordinance that might be passed. The ordinance adopted by the Board of Supervisors on Friday, is the only one on which any money can be raised, and consequently the men whose provisions alone are of any interest to those who have been drafted. It is very important therefore that the Loan should be promptly taken and the Committe appointed to carry out this ordinance be to work as speedily as possible in order that those who are entitled to avail themselves of its provisions can do so before the times exprire within which they are required to make their appearance before the Enrolling Board, or be considered deserters. The ordinance has been published in all the daily papers, but, for the convenience of those interested, we here insert its most important provisions. The relief extended by the ordinance applies to the following persons:

First—Active firemen and exempt firemen doing active duty. The active firemen must have been such on the 16th day of August.

Second—The regular members of the active militia force in this City.

Third—The regular members of the Metropol

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—The Mystery of Audley Court.

IRVING HALL—Fellon's Stereopticon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest advices direct from Charleston are to Wednesday last—one day later than by the *Arago*. They are received by the *Bermuda*, which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. The report that Sumter has been knocked to pieces is fully confirmed. Further naval operations were to be carried on without regard to Fort Wagner, the capture of which was to be left to Gen. Gillmore.

Rebel news from Charleston to the 28th inst. has been received by way of Richmond and Fortress Monroe. A dispatch dated the 27th, announces an "overwhelming" attack on the rebel rifle-pits on Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock. No explanation is given as to the location of the rifle-pits, or the actual results of the attack, but from the fact that the latter is denominated "overwhalming," we judge it to have been successful. A dispatch dated the 28th, announces that the bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeded sluggishly, and that our forces were working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner. No further attempt had been made to shell the city.

A copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 27th inst., which has come into our possession, contains considerable matter of interest—among other things the correspondence between Gen. Gillmore and Beauregard relative to the bombardment of Charleston. The effects of this bombardment—the first one—are detailed in extracts from the Charlestoo *Courier*. Twelve 8-inch shells are said to have fallen into the city. Several flew in the direction of St. Michael's steeple, some of which fell into the vacant lots in the burnt district, but most of which struck in the centre of the streets. At the corner of Queen and Rutledge a shell tore up the plank-road and dug a large hole in the ground. At the corner of Hague and Church streets one entered the roof of a warehouse and exploded in the upper story, making a large opening in the brick wall of a medical purveyor's establishment next door, and scattering things in great confusion. Some loose straw was set on fire, but was extinguished without much difficulty. The effect of the second shelling, when "Greek fire" was thrown, is not yet known. Gen. John B. Floyd—the thief Floyd—has cheated the halter. The *Dispatch* announces that he died on the morning of the 26th, at his residence in Abingdoo, Va. He appears to have departed "unwept and unsung."

The news from Gen. Rosecrans' army this morning is important. A dispatch from Stevenson, Ala., announces that our forces yesterday crossed the Tennessee River at four points, with infantry and cavalry. Gen. Reynolds captured a large force of rebels at Shell Mound, and a camp at Falling Waters, and at a point opposite Stevenson thirty-five pickets were taken—little or no resistance being made. The rebel Tennessee Coogressman Carman is among the captures. The enemy are reported to be in force at Rome and Cleveland, and along the Georgia State Railroad. The last heard from Geo. Burnside he was near Kingston, about thirty miles west of Knoxville, about to make an attack on the place.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 19th inst, by way of Cairo. Our correspondent assures us that very important military movements were going on at the date of his letter, but their exact character we are left to imagine. We are assured, however, that we shall soon hear of events which will make us rejoice. The prices of the necessaries of life have still further receded in New-Orleans, in consequence of continued arrivals from above with the products of the teeming West. Communication with St. Louis and other points is now considered quite regular. Gen. Banks has recently issued two important orders—one directing Gen. Butler's assessments to be enforced against parties who subscribed to the loan raised to defend New-Orleans against the United States authority, and the other directing the Banks of the city to pay over to the Quartermaster's Department all moneys in their possession belonging to registered enemies, or those convicted of rendering aid and comfort to the enemy. Gen. Banks had been the recipient of a very gratifying testimonial from the schools of the city. The occasion was one of much interest. The proceedings will be found narrated in full by our correspondent.

Gen. Ord's corps of Gen. Grant's army, was later, has arrived at New Orleans. Still another corps, at last accounts, was on the way thither. Gen. Franklin was at Baton Rouge. It is publicly stated that a grand movement is to be made against Mobile. This *may* be the meaning of the concentration at New-Orleans. The rebels evidently so regard it.

Late information from Vicksburgh confirms the report of the death of the rebel General, Pemberton. He is now said to have been shot by Texas soldiers, but no particulars of the occurrence are given.

Gen. Steele's forces were all at Clarendon, Ark., on August 17, when he effected a junction with Gen. Davidson's Cavalry division. He was to move on to Bayou Meto immediately, where he hoped to meet Price and his force.

Our letter from the Army of the Potomac this morning gives an interesting account of the recent presentation of a sword to Gen. Meade by the Pennsylvania Reserves, with the speeches made by Gen. Crawford, now commanding the Reserves, Gen. Meade, Gov. Curtin, and others. Geo. Sedgwick was also recently the recipient of a similar testimonial. The five substitute-deserters recently sentenced by Court-martial to be shot, had their sentence carried into effect on Saturday. Some thirty other offenders are awaiting trial.

It is announced in rebel papers received at Morehead City, N. C., that Jeff. Davis, after a conference with the Governors of the rebel States has decided to call out 500,000 negro troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war. This intelligence is received from Lieut. Sterling, of Gen. Peck's Staff, who arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday, from Newbern.

Four rebel war vessels are said to have run the blockade and entered Wilmington harbor within the past six weeks. The last one—a large sloop-of-war carrying ten guns, ran in on the 17th inst.

Abbé McMasters, of New-York, addressed a Copperhead meeting at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 22d inst., in which he is reported to have said that Gov. Seymour had done all it was prudent to do in opposing the draft. "It is not safe," said the speaker, "to oppose the draft now. New-York is full of Federal bayonets. We had a riot, but the tax-payers, many of whom are Democrats, will have to pay for the destruction of property, and it will come hard on them. As a question of brute force, it is not policy to make war on the Government now. We tried it once, and it did not pay."

In the affair with Mosby's guerrillas on Monday last, near Fairfax, which has already been mentioned, Mosby is said to have received two wounds, which are believed to be mortal.

News from the City of Mexico to the 24th ult. is received by way of San Francisco. A portion of the united French and Mexican forces had removed to Cuenavaca, 60 miles west of the Capital. It is announced to be the intention of the "Triumvirate" to recognise the Jeff. Davis Confederacy the moment they hear Maximilian accepts the throne of Mexico. We received by the *Hibernia*, which arrived at Boston yesterday, the positive announcement that Maximilian has accepted it—so that the "Triumvirate" will not have long to wait.

GENERAL NEWS.

Stevenson, Alabama, which Gen. Rosecrans holds as the base of operations against Chattanooga, was founded by Col. V. K. Stevenson, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, who laid out this depot in 1852. Five miles distant is Coon Island, the site of Coon Town, an ancient Cherokee rendezvous. Stevenson is located at the base of a spur of Cumberland mountains, two and a half miles from Tennessee river, and contains three hundred of a population. The surrounding country is a clay soil, rather broken; climate tolerably healthy, and the principal agricultural products are cotton, some grain, horses, cattle, mules, and smaller stock. There is one steam circular saw and grist mill, four dry goods houses, one drug store, and two hotels. Stevenson is the intersecting point of the Memphis and Charleston and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads. Among the natural curiosities in the vicinity is "Nicksjack Cave," at which a bloody encounter is said to have occurred between the whites and Cherokees. It has been explored for several miles, and abounds in matters interesting to visitors.

The Stock market was buoyant on Saturday, at rising prices. Gold also advanced 1½ per cent. Exchange, firm. Money easy at 6 @ 7 per cent.

Breadstuffs were moderately dealt in on Saturday, the market closing heavily for Flour and Wheat. Provisions were in limited demand at drooping prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco. Hay and Hops were salable and buoyant. Whisky was inactive. The freight market was spiritless. There were 588 vessels of all classes in port.

Will the Rebels Arm their Slaves?

The report that Jeff. Davis has decided to organize five hundred thousand black troops, with a promise of land and freedom, is not entitled to credit. Undoubtedly there is rebel authority for it, as is stated; but that is nothing in its favor. Sensation-mongers ride their high horse in Dixie, as well as in all other parts of the land. There are conclusive reasons, extrinsic and intrinsic, for disbelieving it.

First, the entire absence of any statement, or even allusion, by the rebel Press, that such a resort was contemplated. It can hardly be conceived that a measure, so prodigiously affecting Southern society, would be settled upon without some effort to prepare the public mind for it by a show of its unavoidable necessity, and argument that it would have a favorable effect. The Jeff. Davis Government, we know, don't stand for trifles, and within certain limits, does just what it pleases. But it is not so independent of the popular will that it would dare to strike such a blow as this at the idolized Institution of the South, without leave asked, or even notice given. The rebel Congress, not now in session, could not have been consulted. It may perhaps be said that this was not necessary or proper, inasmuch as, like President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, it was purely a military act, dictated by military necessity, with which the civil branches of Government have no concern. But the people upon whom it would operate, have a concern in it—the very deepest concern. The rebel President, even though countenanced by a conclave of rebel Governors, would never venture to spring such a scheme without first seeking to propitiate the public mind toward its terrible features. The sudden announcement that the decision has been fixed, before even an intimation that it was dreamed of, is to our mind conclusive that it has no foundation.

Again, the rebel Government cannot seriously believe that the planters of the South would submit to any such conscription of their slaves. It has been made a matter of complaint from the beginning that the masters would not obey the requisitions for even a temporary loan of hands to be employed on intrenchments. The insufficient protection of Charleston is to-day ascribed to that default, and no other. If proclamations and edicts, and even regular legislative enactments, for a merely temporary use of the slaves have been so ineffectual, how could an order for the absolute and perpetual surrender of the slaves be respected and obeyed? It would be a complete surrender of this most cherished "property," without the slightest chance for future compensation, the very terms of the order making the slaves forever free. The order, if carried out, would in fact be equivalent to the complete breaking up of slavery as an institution. Reckoning on the basis of the last census, there is at the present time, within the rebel army lines, a slave population of about *two millions and a quarter*. Of this number forty-six per cent. are under fifteen years of age, and eight per cent. over fifty. Half of this number being females, it follows that the call imputed to Jeff. Davis would leave barely eight thousand male slaves between the ages of fifteen and fifty within the territory now under his control. The call then would be virtually freeing the entire male slave population over fifteen years of age. But certainly Jeff. Davis is not mad enough to suppose that these black men, once armed, would fight his battles and accept his proffered freedom, leaving their wives and children to toil on in servitude. A half million of black soldiers, once disciplined and trained, would not only vindicate their own domestic rights, but in fact would be the ruling power of the land. Even could the independence of "the Confederacy" be gained by such means—in itself an impossibility—the result would be not only a destruction of Slavery, but an inauguration of perpetual warfare between the two races, which for the first time would meet on something like equal terms.

It is true, undoubtedly, that the rebel chiefs feel themselves driven to the last extremity. It is as certain as any earthly thing can be that their power of endurance is very nearly exhausted. Their finances are in a desperate condition; their armies are greatly reduced, and demoralized; the attempt to raise new levies has almost entirely failed; and the people are fast becoming disheartened and hopeless. Time presses. Retribution hastens. There is an agony of solicitude for some saving expedient. All this is unquestionable. But men, in whatever straits they may be, do not, unless they are stark mad, try to escape by plunging headlong into destruction. They don't avoid water by rushing into fire. Even the desperate man must fancy that he sees some relation between his desperate resort, and the relief which is his object. "The Confederacy" was established solely for the benefit of Slavery; and the arming of the slaves, by destroying Slavery, would destroy the very object of "the Confederacy." It may be claimed perhaps that the only alternative would be a return to the old Government, which would also involve a destruction to Slavery. Even if this be so, the sequel in the two cases would be prodigiously different. In the one case either an exterminating domestic war at the unrestrained pleasure of the armed freedmen; in the other full protection under the Constitution of the United States, which pledges the whole power of the Government for the preservation of public order. We may set it down as absolutely certain that whenever the alternative of arming the negroes or submitting to the national rule once definitely takes shape before the Southern mind, there will not be a moment's hesitation which of the two to choose. Humiliating as an acknowledgment of defeat, and a return to the old Government, may be, it will be accounted a thousand times preferable to the converting of half a million of slaves into trained soldiers, and thereby fitting them to become masters of the land. The rebel chiefs will never have the temerity even to propose the measure for public consideration. Infinitely less would they dare attempt, as this report represents, to impose it by their own arbitrary will, without regard to the popular feeling, or any pre-announcement of their intention. They could not keep their seats twenty-four hours after such an act. They would find a doom from their own people worse even than any that awaits them from the unchecked progress of the National arms. It is possible some of them may get clemency from the National Government by timely submission; but they might better meet the three Furies than confront their own people after their declaration of a purpose like that ascribed to them by this report.

The Progress of Gen. Rosecrans' Campaign.

The dispatches which have been reaching us with regard to the advance of the Army of the Cumberland, have been of a nature to cause public anticipation to outrun the actuality of operations, and even the possibility of operations. The bombardment of Chattanooga, of which we had intelligence a week ago, turns out to have been no more than a few shell thrown across the river by Col. Wilder, whose light-moving column of mounted infantry and battery of horse-artillery had made a flying visit to the neighborhood of Chattanooga. But the movements of the adventurous leader of the flying brigade, who has no heed for supplies, roads, trains or communications, are no criterion for the movements of the main body of the army which is strictly dependent on these conditions. Gen. Rosecrans is now operating in a region of country the difficulties of which are almost inconceivable. The front of operations which he gained in his last advance, when he turned the rebel position at Tullahoma, and compelled Bragg's retreat to Chattanooga, brought him just to the base of the mountains. Thence to Chattanooga, eighty or a hundred miles, is through an Alpine region, which presents every imaginable obstacle to military operations or military movements, where there are few or no roads, while such as there are are scarcely passable. To those who glibly talk of "throwing" troops here, or "throwing" troops there, a fortnight or three weeks will doubtless seem an unpardonably long period to occupy in a journey of three or four score miles; but should they go to Rosecrans' field of operations and find that roads had to be made before they could "throw" even themselves, they would probably acquire and beget a little of that "temperance" that would give them "patience." It is to this arduous but indispensable work that Gen. Rosecrans has been engaged for the past fifteen or twenty days. Details of whole divisions have been out road-making, hauling trains, &c.; and the result is that he has at length succeeded in transferring his whole army across the Tennessee River.

The crossing of the Tennessee is announced as having taken place yesterday at four different points, though the points themselves are not designated, and we are thus left in the dark as to the nature of Rosecrans' designs. His strategy will, of course, have to consult the position and movements of the enemy. Now, there are a good many indications that Bragg, fearing another flank movement on the part of Gen. Rosecrans, that would cut him off and leave him in the mountains, has withdrawn into the open country below, simply observing Chattanooga and the Tennessee line with a small force. It, as at present appears probable, he is holding the line from Dalton to Rome, his design would seem to be to cover that line of railroad, and be ready to fall on Rosecrans at any point where he may attempt to debouch from the mountains.

It is not unlikely, therefore, that Gen. Rosecrans will now cease to make Chattanooga his objective point, (though he will, of course, swing his left round in that direction, and occupy it on account of its commanding importance as a strategic point of manœuvre,) but will make directly for Rebel Army. That is certainly nothing the Army of the Cumberland desires so much as a fair stand-up fight with a foe that has never met it but to run. Still, from the extreme difficulties that hedge and hamper the march of Gen. Rosecrans, who have no right to expect active work for a good many days to come.

The United States and the French in Mexico.

When the French Emperor's memorable letter to Gen. Forey in Mexico was published, six months ago, the London *Times* declared that "it might rouse to anger a less excitable people than that of the United States," and that "the Federals will probably show their resentment at the Emperor's proposal to limit their power." Like most of the prophecies from the same source, this has not been verified. "The Federals" received that letter with entire composure. What is yet more, they have maintained that composure ever since, notwithstanding the fact that the only mitigating assurances in the letter have since been violated and turned into a mockery—particularly the assurance that "the Provisional Government will submit to the Mexican people the question of the political *régime* which is to be definitively established." The American people have seen, in the face of that assurance, the Mexican Republic transformed into an Empire, an Austrian Archduke designated for the sceptre, without any submission of the question to "the Mexican people;" and yet they remain as calm as ever. Word comes by the last steamer that the Austrian magnate accepts the throne. This may be, or may not be; it is all the same; the pulse of this people beats evenly on.

Now does the London *Times* wish to learn the secret of this? It is very simple. It all comes from the mere fact that the American people know that they can afford to bide their time. They did not die last year, as the London *Times* announced. They do not expect to die this year. They expect to live a long while yet—perhaps, indeed, into that far away future when Mr. Macaulay's New-Zealander will be sitting on the broken arch of London Bridge sketching the ruins of St. Paul's. What is yet more to the point, they expect to grow stronger year by year. Even now they are full of life and full of strength, and yet feel just as they had their life and strength all before them. With high endeavor they are acting up, as well as may be, to the full measure of the present, and yet they can hardly think a thought—certainly not make a calculation—without reference to the future. It is not the dead Past that they care about, nor is it the fleeting Present that they are absorbed in; it is the fresh, ever-radiant Future that beckons them on with destinies such as the world has not yet seen. Of course it is very difficult for the old nations of Europe to understand this mode of existence. It is impossible, in fact, for them truly to realize it, for they are not only old, but so old as to have forgotten how youth feels. They live from day to day, thinking it a great thing when the year comes round if they have succeeded in keeping on their legs, and making both ends meet. They looked out upon our recent hard rubs, and not only concluded that we were everlastingly done for, but have called our confidence that we should come safe out, absolute craziness. Our buoyant sense of a vital force that would, to a dead certainty, carry us through somehow, they can no more appreciate than could one of the old Druids among whom they were born. We don't say this by way of reproach. In the nature of things it can not be otherwise. Every stage of life has its own peculiar feelings. However kind John Bull might be disposed to be to us, his age of itself would prevent his really entering into our juvenile feelings.

There is not an American who has the slightest apprehension that Mexico will remain permanently, or for any considerable time, under French protection, or who believes that Maximilian will ever gain there anything but a throne of cards that will fall at a breath. The idea of a Mexican imperial dynasty is too absurd to excite the least concern. Americans regard all these doings as a mere scenic performance—and Forey, Almonte, Maximilian and all the rest of them but "poor players, that strut and fret their hour upon the stage." They are well enough content that the thing should go on for the present. So far as Mexico is concerned it don't seem to matter much whether French rule, or Austrian rule, or no rule prevails. It is simply the difference between paralysis and convulsions. Mexico was utterly wretched under her so-called republic, and she can hardly be more so now. It has long been a conclusion among Americans that the only final deliverance of that country from its misery lies in its attachment to the Grand Republic. The only real question has been that of time—whether it should be a hundred years hence, or fifty, or ten. The prevailing and the just opinion has been, and still is, that there should be long delay. Within the last sixteen years we have absorbed more than half of the original Mexican territory, and we now have quite as much as we can well take care of. Beside, the settlement of our affairs at home, made necessary by domestic treason, ought for the present to engage our whole attention. The time has not come for us to take this case of Mexico in hand. We can wait confidently, and, therefore, quietly.

Of course it is possible that war may be forced upon us by the French Emperor. He was so good as to state with great frankness, in his letter to Forey, his chief motive for his movement upon Mexico—using these words: "We have an interest in the Republic of the United States being powerful and prosperous, but not that she should take possession of the whole of the Gulf of Mexico, thence command the Antilles as well as South America, and be the only dispenser of the products of the New World." It was then, avowedly, jealousy of the United States, and a spirit of opposition, that carried him into this Mexican business. No man can say that they may not carry him still further, so as to mingle in our own affairs. He would have hardly ventured to Mexico had he not believed that our Republic was forever crippled, never again to be in a condition to confront him in another land. He must soon understand, even if he does not already, that this is a mistake, and that we shall soon be stronger than ever. He may conclude that the only possible chance of preventing it is by doing his best for our nearly prostrated enemy. His plans in Mexico, if adhered to, would seem to leave him no alternative. And yet he must know that it would be a desperate one. The rebellion is too nearly exhausted to be put upon its feet again with any sane hope of overmastering us. We doubt whether united Europe could do it. Certainly not France alone. Yet Napoleon is proverbially a man of peculiar ideas; and his action cannot be calculated. We cannot say that he will not sooner attack us now at any risk, than wait to be warned from Mexico hereafter. We can't agree with the London *Times* that there is much to be angry about or afraid of; yet we do say that it is best to keep our powder dry.

The Anglo-Japanese Imbroglio.

The Kanagawa correspondents of the *Tribune* and Boston *Traveler* furnish us with some details touching the progress and termination of the Anglo-Japanese quarrel.

That visit of the Tycoon to Miako was a most unfortunate one for strangers and for the Empire of Japan. There the secular Sovereign fell into the hands of the Daimios, or Anti-Foreign party, and there he remains a prisoner, bereft of all power. The first use which the reactionists made of their newly-acquired advantage, was to remove Matsnaira Ichizen Nokami, "the stranger's friend," from the Regency, and to appoint in his place Prince Miro, "the stranger's enemy." Then proclamations were privately issued in Yeddo announcing to officials the determination of the Government to expel all foreigners from Japan. The authorities had not, however, the courage to carry this plot into execution, but to demonstrate how odious even the most favored of foreigners are to the natives, the residence of the American Minister was burned to the ground, and all his property destroyed.

These proceedings did not evince any conciliatory disposition on the part of the Japanese, but rather a settled resolve to provoke hostilities. Yet in despite of all this, and to the surprise of every one, the Japanese Commissioners suddenly promised compliance with the English demands, and agreed to pay the amount named in the ultimatum in seven weekly instalments, the first to be forthcoming on the 18th of June. So far, then, all was well; but to promise is one thing, and to perform another, and when the 18th arrived not an *ichibu* of the money made its appearance. In the interval between the time of the agreement and the day fixed on for payment to commence, a communication, it seems, was received from the Tycoon, forbidding concession to the English in any shape, as such concession would place His Majesty's life in immediate peril at the hands of the hostile Daimios. This may have been literally true, and, if so, was a very valid reason for withholding payment. But Col. Neale regarded it as mere subterfuge, and, ceasing all negotiation with the Japanese, placed the matter under the control of Admiral Kuper, who was to resort to coercive measures on the 29th, unless the stipulated portion of the fine should be previously paid. As there was no expectation among the foreign residents that this condition would be fulfilled, they set about preparing for the worst by removing their merchandise and effects on shipboard. Again, however, they were doomed to be agreeably disappointed concerning the action of the native authorities; for five days before that assigned for the commencement of hostilities, $300,000 of the indemnity money were handed to the British *Chargé*, and on the next day the balance of the claim was paid. Thus all danger of war is over for the present, and peace and quiet are once more restored.

But though the war-cloud has vanished from the Japanese heaven, there can yet be no security for the persons and property of foreigners, as long as the Tycoon is a prisoner in Miako, and the Government in the hands of their enemies. That decree for their expulsion which Prince Miro had not the courage to execute, is still hanging over their heads, and may be enforced at some more favorable moment when the formidable fleet, now in Japanese waters, has been withdrawn. But that decree is of more tragic import than might be supposed, since the issuing of an order for its enforcement will be an unmuzzling of the passions of the Japanese, and a signal for the massacre, not the expulsion of the intruders. Under present circumstances the Tycoon is but the tool of the Daimios, and yet every act of the Government is performed in his name and by virtue of his authority. He has no alternative except to sanction every measure they propose, or to expose himself to assassination—and we have ample proof that he had rather be their *slave* than their *victim*. Thus he signed the order forbidding compliance with the English demands; he signed the order requiring the expulsion of foreigners; and, if he were commanded to-morrow to sign an order enjoining the execution of the said edict, he would do so likewise, even though the most sanguinary consequences should be the result. Hence it is evident that foreigners in Japan have no security for life, liberty or property during the captivity of the Tycoon. The danger of war may be past, peace and quiet may be temporarily restored, but the sword is still suspended over the head of the stranger, and at an hour when he wots not, robbery and massacre may be his portion.

Warning to Substitute Deserters.—Five persons were executed in the presence of nearly the whole Army of the Potomac on Saturday last for desertion. They were men who had offered themselves as substitutes for conscripts, had taken the price for service to be rendered, had then swindled the conscripts and the Government by desertion, and were caught only to meet their fate. It is a terrible warning to this class of scoundrels, but it is probably not the last they will need and receive. Since the enforcement of the conscription was begun, the crime has been very common, and it has been committed under circumstances of such audacity and such traitorous confederation of action, that it is evident only the relentless enforcement of military law will put a stop to it. Some of those "bounty jumpers," as they are called, have become substitutes for conscripts, and received their money half a dozen times, and have deserted as often—accumulating in this way quite a little fortune for themselves. This example will show them the peril of their course, and the worthlessness of their accumulations. There can be no sympathy for them in the country, as there is none in the army. They have earned the highest penalty of military law, and their only service to the State is as a warning to others.

The War Democracy.—Hon. D. S. Dickinson has written a letter to the Union State Convention to be held this week, declining a renomination to the office of Attorney-General, which contains some very pertinent, very strong and patriotic remarks. He entertains the same opinion of the rebellion to-day that he did on the day of its outbreak—that it must be put down absolutely and unconditionally *by force*; and for this purpose the Union of all true men, irrespective of political organization, is essential. He says that he "will oppose all, whatever they may have been in other times or may be called now, who are giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, whether boldly, with arms in their hands, or through the cowardly and more mischievous process of fomenting partisan strife and encouraging resistance to the Administration;" and this he thinks he can do with greater efficiency if left free from the weight of official obligation. He adds that the only hope of the rebellion now is from its friends in the North, and "it is wholesale murder to minister to the unholy ambition of some of the most fiendish monsters who have ever desecrated earth." Probably there are men in this State that can tell who are referred to in the closing sentences of the letter of this old Democratic war-horse: "As for the mole-eyed politicians amongst us, whose poverty of intellect has not enabled them to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, when they shall cease to encourage the murderers of our sons and brothers, let us endure their exhibitions of depravity and the ebullitions of their spite without a murmur, and in sheer pity measure out to them, as an antidote to their ineffectual virus, that scorn which is made most emphatic by expressive silence."

Death of Floyd.—The political conductors of the rebellion, and its military leaders, are leaving the scene of their labors and their infamy with a rapidity that is startling. Only a few days ago we had news of the death of Yancey, who originally "fired the Southern heart," and this morning we announce the death of John B. Floyd, who, probably, more than any other man aided the rebellion to become a great practical military existence. Some days since Holmes, the Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, died of delirium tremens, and last week we had the death of Pemberton, who was assassinated by one of his own followers. The career of Floyd while in the Cabinet of Buchanan, and in the days of the rebellion's inception, is too well known to require to be recalled. After the Confederacy was established, he aimed to be more of a military than a political leader. He campaigned for many months against Gens. Rosecrans and Reynolds in the mountains of Western Virginia and the Kanawha country. But there he won no laurels; and when subsequently he was transferred to the West and took command of the defence of Fort Donelson against Gen. Grant, his only feat was in effecting his escape with a small body of men prior to the surrender. Since that disastrous day he has figured but little, though now and then we have seen his name in connection with military matters in Western Virginia. He has passed away from the world just as the rebellion for which he blasted his character, perjured his soul, and rendered his name forever infamous, is breaking to pieces; and this latter fact had probably not a little to do with his taking off, as well as that of Yancey and other of this original rebels.

Amusements.

Although it is currently believed that the City was never so empty of New-Yorkers as at the present time, the deficiency has been so amply made up by the influx of strangers that the various places of amusement have done, and are still doing, a large and profitable business. There has not been much in the way of novelty to notice, but the country people do not object to a well-tried and well-kept play. If it has been talked about for a season or two so much the better. It takes, indeed, several months for the ever-widening circles of fame to reach the outside fringes of the Union. The sensation play of the "Duke's Motto" has, during the entire Summer, enjoyed the advantages of its wide-spread reputation. Every one has felt the necessity of seeing it, and so Mr. Wheatley has reaped his reward. And the reward should be a large one, for the physical and mental powers are sorely taxed in such a character as that which was for so many months impersonated by Mr. Wheatley in this piece. We doubt if there is another part on the stage so wearing as *Capt. Lagardere*. In the mere matter of lines it is of inordinate length, demanding great powers of voice, memory and mimicry. The action is ceaseless and for much of the time the Captain has to impersonate a deformed hunchback—doubling himself up in an exceedingly inconvenient position for speech. It is not remarkable under these circumstances that Mr. Wheatley has twice succumbed to the strain on his system, having suspended the performances in July and August, owing to a throat complaint. There were no performances at Niblo's from Monday until Saturday, when Mr. Bandmann opened the Fall season with his clever impersonation of Shakespeare's *Shylock*. To-night Mr. Forrest commences his regular engagement, and will play *Richelieu* in Bulwer's play of that name. Mr. Forrest plays on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Mr. Sanford fills up the remaining nights.

Tuesdays and Saturdays. The last-named gentleman will produce to-morrow night a new play by a German writer, called "Narcisse, or the Last of the Pompadours." While these "stars" are in the ascendency, Mr. WHEATLEY has judiciously taken flight to Philadelphia, where, with all the leading members of his thoroughly admirable company, he will give the good folk there as much of the "Duke's Motto" as they want, and perhaps a little more of Mr. COLLINS than there is any occasion for.

Mrs. BOWERS announces a new play by JOHN BAUGHAM. It will be produced to-night at the Winter Garden, for the first time, and will, we presume, introduce the lady to great advantage in a new rôle. Mrs. BOWERS has played *Camille* during the past week. Those who have witnessed it pronounce it a good performance. The piece, however, no longer interests any one in the City, and it is a mistake to play it.

The Ghost at WALLACK'S continues to attract excellent houses, and in consequence thereof the delectable production called "True to the Last" will be played until further notice.

At BARNUM'S Museum there are dramatic performances during the day, and also in the evening. The Indians, the python and other snakes are to be seen at all hours.

There are two attractive exhibitions up-town; the Stereopticon, at Irving Hall, and in the immediate vicinity the Alhambra pavilion. The last named is a Circus tent, erected by Mr. JAS. M. NIXON for the exhibition of a Band of Bedouin Gymnasts, and for general purposes of the Equestrian art. It is situated on the south side of Fourteenth-street, immediately opposite the Academy of Music, and is said to be exceedingly spacious.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

An official letter, received at the Indian Office here, says that trouble is brewing between the whites and Indians of Butte County, California. The cause of the difficulties is said to be as follows:

About the 25th of July, two white children, living near Chico, were killed by the Indians, which so enraged the inhabitants of that place that they determined, in mass meeting, to drive every Indian out of the county. Flaming handbills were posted on almost every house in the district, and the rage of the people excited to the boiling point. The meeting is described as "having been composed of three or four hundred of the most infuriated men ever assembled together in mass meeting." At the meeting resolutions were passed requesting the agent of the Indians to remove every Indian out of the county within 30 days, and threatening death to every Indian found within the limits of the county on the expiration of that time. The agent, who was present, endeavored to restrain the violence of the enraged settlers, but they gave him to understand that their threats would be carried into execution if the removal of the Indians was not speedily consummated; and, as an earnest of their determination, shot and scalped two Indians on the spot.

Gen. WRIGHT, in answer to a dispatch from the agent, has sent a detachment of cavalry to aid in the removal of the Indians to the general reservation.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Returns have been received at the General Land Office, showing activity in extended settlements under the Homestead Law in the Marysville District, California, in the eastern portion of the State, equidistant North and South.

THE DESERTERS SHOT.

Five deserters from the Fifth Corps were shot yesterday, in the presence of the Corps, which was drawn up in line to witness the execution.

COLORED TROOPS IN MARYLAND.

The enlistment of colored troops in the lower Counties of Maryland is progressing favorably. The slaves are glad to enlist in order to escape servitude. Generally, their owners are rebels or secession sympathizers. Some of these counties are becoming depopulated of able-bodied negro men. On one plantation *forty-one* "chattels" left their master at once and enlisted. Slavery in Maryland, even in its former hotbeds, has now merely a nominal existence.

THE CASE OF CAPT. HOWLAND.

On Tuesday next the General Court-Martial, presided over by Gen. HITCHCOCK, will take up the case of Capt. HOWLAND, late acting Chief Quartermaster of the Fifth Army Corps, who absconded to Canada some months ago with $16,000 belonging to the Government, but was decoyed by one of Col. BAKER'S detectives across the St. Lawrence, and arrested in Vermont.

TRANSPORTATION.

Gen. MEIGS has been absent for some days with the Army of the Potomac, inspecting its transportation, the business connected with which reflects much credit on Gen. INGALLS, the chief Quartermaster of that army, and Capt. PEASE, his Assistant. Notwithstanding the repeated raids on sutler's trains which are on their way to the army, the supplies there are abundant. The country adjacent furnishes nothing but a scanty supply of green corn and grass. A large train of sutler's wagons will start hence to-morrow, under an adequate cavalry escort.

THE ATLANTA.

The log-book of the rebel steamer *Atlanta* is on exhibition at the Navy Department. Her commanders, at different times, appear to have been WM. MCBLAIR, ARTHUR SINCLAIR, and WM. A. WARD, all of them once officers in the United States Navy.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

On Tuesday, Surgeon-General HAMMOND leaves New-York on board the steamer *Arago*, for Hilton Head, S. C., to personally inspect the sanitary condition of Gen. GILLMORE'S army, and to establish such rules and regulations as will insure a continuance of the excellent health enjoyed by the troops composing this department. General HAMMOND will also visit New-Orleans for the purpose of making a similar inspection of Gen. BANKS' army. Now that the yellow fever months are coming on, every precaution will be required to prevent the appearance of that disease, or at least its spread, among the troops scattered along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

SURGEONS ORDERED TO CHARLESTON.

Assistant Surgeon MARSH and Surgeon HILLYER, U. S. A., and Surgeon MORRISON, U. S. V., have been ordered to Charleston.

CONFISCATION.

Among other confiscable property seized here today by the United States Marshal, were twelve building-lots, belonging to JOHN LATCHER, rebel Governor of Virginia, and GEO. S. HOUSTON, formerly a Member of Congress from Alabama.

SUICIDE.

Lieut. W. C. GRAFTS, of Company E, Eighth New-York cavalry, committed suicide Friday night by stabbing himself. No cause is assigned for the insane folly.

A CHANGE.

Col. W. R. PEARS, of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, has relieved Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER in the Bureau of Deserters.

SCOTT 900.

The loss of Scott's 900 in the skirmish with WHITE'S guerrillas on Friday was one man wounded and nine missing. Several rebels were killed and wounded. One lieutenant was killed. The force of guerrillas was four hundred men.

RESIGNATIONS.

Col. MCCASTEX, of the Ninety-third regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, has resigned his commission in the army.

Surgeon G. W. VARNUM, U. S. A., has resigned.

Return of the One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh New-York Regiment.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York regiment, Col. ENGLESBY, 850 strong, arrived here to-night, and goes eastward at midnight. They have 150 sick, about twenty of whom are unable to proceed, and were left at Cleveland.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh New-York regiment, known as the Ninety Tenth Legion, will arrive here early to-morrow morning, be received by the Committee, and escorted by the military to the Niagara Falls depot. After the reception at the Falls, they leave for home in the afternoon.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Gen. STEELE is moving toward Little Rock. The rebels are concentrating opposite him.

The rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department are organizing for better concert of action.

Gen. GRANT and Adj.-Gen. THOMAS left Memphis for Vicksburgh on Friday.

Most of the cotton lying at the mouth of the White River has been accidentally burned.

The Lawrence Sufferers—Relief Asked for.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 29.

In behalf of the sufferers of the Lawrence massacre we make this statement and appeal. The loss of life already reported by the Press is substantially correct. The loss of property a million and a half dollars. Hundreds are homeless and destitute. The business portion of the city is entirely destroyed, together with nearly a hundred dwellings. Leavenworth and the neighboring cities have already contributed largely, but much assistance is yet needed. Aid can be sent to PETER REMMONS, Chairman of the Aid Committee of Lawrence, President J. M. WELCH, and M. J. PARROTT, H. J. ADAMS, and NELSON MCCRACKEN, Leavenworth Aid Committee.

LETTER FROM A PROMINENT MERCHANT OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO T. B. BRYAN, ESQ., OF CHICAGO.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 24.

Thomas B. Bryan, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have this morning arrived from Lawrence, and am under the greatest excitement, as also is the populace. There is no comparison to, or record of history to equal the awful butchery and devastation of Lawrence. The Massacre of St. Bartholemew or Wyoming is nothing to the incidents of this barbarism. I have been to the place of horror, and speak from personal observation. There is awful destruction. This is no "shrieking Kansas cry" this time. Hundreds of families are naked and without a dollar, and starving. Some are friendless, and none to render them aid to get away from the place. If, through any means, you can send a case or two of children's and women's dresses, underwear, bed-clothes, shoes and stockings, and items made up, to our address, by express, do so, for God's sake. I know just where they are needed.

There was not a grocery or drug-store, or any tenement supplied with the necessaries of life, left in Lawrence. The fiends murdered many of the husbands and fathers in the arms of their wives, and burned their bodies within their houses; forbidding the wives to take an item from their burning dwellings, not even the bodies of their dead husbands, but burned everything after taking all the money, jewelry and valuables they could take with them. Our citizens have contributed about $10,000, mostly provisions, and but few of the items of children's or women's wear. Men are suffering also for wearing apparel, but women and children are more numerous and are entirely destitute. Anything you can send immediately will be carefully distributed to those who are most needy, by the subscriber.

Yours, hastily,
E. WOODRUFF,
Of Thompson & Woodruff.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Arrived at 3 o'clock this morning the steamship *Hibernia*, from Galway, via St. Johns, N. F., with 217 steerage and 8 cabin passengers.

The mails of the *Hibernian* will be forwarded by to-night's train, and will be due at New-York early Monday morning. Her news has been anticipated via Cape Race. She brings no newspaper bag for the Associated Press.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of the 15th, says:

"We are happy to be able to announce that His Imperial Highness, the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, accepts, with the consent of his august brother, the Emperor of Austria, the crown of the new Mexican Empire."

The Government Loans.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of 549,3250 dollars' worth of "five-twenties" on Saturday, at the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 27.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Attack Upon a Colored Man's House.

ONE OF THE OCCUPANTS STONED—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS.

On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, an attack was made upon a house in Stewart's Alley, occupied by colored people, by several persons connected with Engine No. 1—among them the ex-foreman of the company. It seems that some of the members had a grudge against a Spanish negro named RICO, and dacided to bombard his premises. They assaulted the house with stones, and an unfortunate colored man named DANIEL JOHNSON, coming to the door to see what the matter was, was struck in the head and had his skull fractured. His injuries are of such a character that it is doubtful whether he can survive. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. Coroner NOSBIS being notified held an *auto-mortem* examination, and elicited the testimony annexed, upon which he ordered the arrest of PATRICK LANEY, OLIVER LOCKWOOD and MICHAEL MCWILLIAMS:

Daniel Jackson, sworn.—I reside in Steward's alley, between Washington and Main streets, Brooklyn: I was in my bed asleep between 1 and 2 o'clock this (Sunday) morning; I heard stones thrown against my door; I got out of bed and went to the street door, and saw four young men; they sank on: "There is that d—d black son of a b—h, let's kill him;" one of them commenced to fire stones at me; the others ran off; he continued to throw stones until a police-man came along and arrested him; the others also hove stones at me before they left; I was struck on the head by one of the stones while the men were all together. I cannot say which of the parties engaged hit me; I do not know any of the men that attacked me; I never had any difficulty with them or any one else that could give rise to this assault upon me; the one who remained last stoning me was dressed in black clothes; I think the men intended Augustus Rich, who lives in the same house with me.

At this stage of the examination, PATRICK LANEY, the prisoner spoken of as having been arrested, was brought in presence of JACKSON and the Coroner questioned him as follows:

Jackson.—do you see any one here that you know?

A. "Yes, Sir, I see that man," (pointing to the prisoner.) "He was the man that remained firing at me when the others ran off. He was arrested by the officer. I have seen him before at the Engine House of No. 1. I have never had any trouble with him. I am positive that he is the man that remained throwing stones at me when the others left."

At this point, another of the arrested, named OLIVER LOCKWOOD, was brought before the dying man, when the Coroner asked JACKSON the following question:

Q.—Jackson, do you know this man?

A.—Yes; I have seen him at the Engine House of No. 1, and also this morning in front of my house, throwing stones at me.

Coroner—Jackson, are you positive that this man Lockwood was one of the party that threw stones at you last night?

A.—Yes, sir, I am positive. I saw him there engaged in the attack. I cannot be mistaken, I know both of them.

Bernard McWilliams, another of the prisoners was brought before Jackson, and the same question was put, namely:

Q.—Jackson, do you know McWilliams?

A.—Yes, sir, by sight. I saw him this morning at my house. He was in company with the others, firing stones at me. I have known him about three or four years. I am positive that he was engaged in throwing stones at me this morning. I saw him in the act. I believe I am going to die.

Augustus Rich, (colored,) sworn.—I reside in Stewart's alley; I was home this morning at the time the house was attacked; I was in bed, and got up to see what the trouble was; I looked out of the window of my room; I saw Patrick Laney, Oliver Lockwood, Bernard McWilliams and two others; they were engaged in throwing stones at our door; they got out of stones and left, and came back a third time and continued throwing stones; I got my pistol and would have shot at them, but was persuaded not to by my wife; I am positive that Laney, Lockwood and McWilliams were to the party; I saw them distinctly in the act of throwing stones; I have lived in Stewart's Alley five and a half years, and know these men; have seen them daily for some years past, and cannot be mistaken; the only reason I can assign for the attack is that about a week ago I was passing by the engine-house of No. 1, in Prospect-street, and was accosted by one of the firemen, who at the same time struck me with his overcoat, saying, "You black son of a ——;" I told him if he did so again I would shoot him; I then passed on about my business, and had nothing more to say to them.

Dr. George A. Harrison sworn: Am one of the surgeons of the Brooklyn City Hospital; I have examined the injuries of Daniel Jackson, and they are as follows: A compound fracture of the frontal bone, with comminution of the internal table; these bones were driven in upon the brain; the probability is that he will die: there is a chance, however, for his recovery.

The jury retired, after the examination of the above witnesses, and brought in the following verdict:

That the said DANIEL JACKSON came by his wounds by blows of stones thrown by PATRICK LANEY, OLIVER LOCKWOOD, BERNARD MCWILLIAMS and two others, who are unknown to the jury.

On the rendition of this verdict the Coroner committed LANEY, LOCKWOOD and MCWILLIAMS to the County jail to await the result of JACKSON'S injuries. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the other parties.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE DRAFT.—A meeting of the Common Council Committee was held on Saturday, when it was decided to hold a meeting of the Board on Wednesday evening next, to determine on the resolutions adopted by the committee heretofore, in relation to the exemption of militia and firemen from the draft. There appears to be some opposition to exempting these classes, and it is doubtful whether the money voted can be procured if they are exempted.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Rapid Changes of Policy by the Japanese—The Money Paid to England—Radical Differences of Opinion of Japanese Officials—Startling Movements—The Ports Closed and Foreign Communication Forbidden.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

Buddou and extraordinary political changes have detained this letter till this hour. They but indorse the confession that we daily know less and less of Japanese policy.

The representatives of the Gorojio and the Tycoon, after having acknowledged the justness of the British demand and signed a bond to pay the amount of money, £110,000 sterling, now repudiate their signatures and refuse to concede a point.

The old ultimatum of the Mikado to "wipe out and brush away the seven nations from the face of his empire," has been re-issued, and the above action is supposed to be their first step in their vain attempt to carry out the decree.

The Japanese having so unscrupulously broken faith and their most solemn engagements, the British *Charge d'Affairs*, Col. NEAL, had no other course to pursue but to place the solution of affairs in the hands of the Naval Commander, Admiral KEPPEL, which he did the 20th inst., and the Admiral has since noticed that, if necessary, at the expiration of eight days, coercive measures will be employed by him, and confesses his inability to satisfactorily protect this place and carry out at the same time his instructions from the home government.

But the French Admiral has since issued a notification, to the effect that he is prepared to defend the settlement for a time against any attack of the Japanese, at all hazards, and to the last extremity. There is as yet very little excitement here, however, though everything valuable is being rapidly shipped.

There is no business of any kind doing with the natives, though, of course, every one is extremely busy. Our servants have not left us, and work goes on as usual; nor is there any appearance of a general stampede likely to take place among the Japanese. Indeed, in *this* particular, affairs are quite reversed. The truth is, they are kept quiet by order of the Jedo Government, which is really most desirous to pay the money and settle the difficulty with the foreigners.

But the Tycoon is in the power of the Mikado at Miako, and is compelled to send orders here not to pay to the "foreign fools," or lose his position, and even his life. Some BAKU-SA-KAMI, the guardian of the Tycoon, is expected to arrive at Yeddo to-morrow with great powers; and knowing their feeble condition for fighting and "brushing away" the foreigners, it may be that they will accept, even at the sacrifice of the Tycoon at Miako, the proffered aid of the English to put down the turbulent Damios. In this way war between the Government and foreigners will be averted, and the foreigners will assist to raise and strengthen the only party in Japan that, as far as we can learn, is favorable to them, the opening of the country and free trade.

The *Centaur* left for Shanghae *via* Nagasaki yesterday morning for the purpose, it is reported, of instructing the Nagasakians to evacuate. Hakodadi is naturally a strong place, easy to be defended, and there is probably a large *Russian* as well as English force there, which the Japs. are too wise to trouble. To add to our difficulties, the *Cormorant* has arrived from Shanghae, with rumors of raprisal having been made by the British on our shipping in the West Indies, and the probability of immediate war between England and the North United States. That such a dire disaster will not take place of course we all most fervently hope and believe.

P. S.—June 24—8 A. M.—"Ohavo."—What shall we have next? The Japanese are now paying an instalment of three lacks, (300,000) of the sum demanded in the British ultimatum! What causes this new dodge, or what is to follow no one knows; I don't. Peace—we *presume*. The *Ringdove* is to be despatched for Shanghae in an hour to countermand, it is reported, orders sent per *Centaur* day before yesterday! The *Rover*, a powerful steamer, is advertised for Shanghae immediately. It is quite possible that another change may take place in the intervening day or two.

LAST MOMENT, June 24—11 A. M.

Brov's bashi arrived at Yeddo last night. The money demanded has all been paid by the Japs. this morning. The Government has this moment informed officially the foreign Ministers that the orders of the Mikado, through the Tycoon, to close the open ports and all communication with foreign nations must now be carried out. This is a very polite invitation to evacuate the premises. To me it looks very much like a declaration of war. The English, on their part, will probably at once return the money and feel quite prepared to meet the Japanese half way. *News extras.*

Indian Negotiations.

JULESBURGH, Nebraska, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Gov. EVANS and Major LOVE, Commissioners to treat with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, are here on their way to the treaty grounds, at the head waters of Republican Fork. The prospects are favorable of getting the council together.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, jr., No. 4256 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Ballplain Village Association will hold a meeting THIS EVENING, at 181 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. Persons desiring to become owners of their own homesteads are invited to attend and learn particulars. JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

Grand Opening of Fall Goods.—J. R. TERRY will open his Fall Styles of Hats, Caps, Furs, and Children's Fancy Hats, at his new store, No. 408 Broadway, five doors below Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1863.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—M RSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 29, at the residence of his brother, Horatio Allen, No. 25 Clinton-place, GEORGE F. ALLEN.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, New-York, on Monday afternoon at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notification.

BUTTON.—On Saturday, Aug. 29, GEORGIA, youngest daughter of J. M. and Caroline A. Button, aged 2 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 353 6th-av.; on Monday, (this day,) Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock.

COMSTOCK.—On Saturday, Aug. 29, of typhoid fever, contracted in the Pennsylvania campaign, Capt. WILLIAM K. COMSTOCK, of the 23d regiment National Guard State New-York, aged 29 years.

Funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 4 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

☞ Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

DUSTAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 29, MARY JANE DUSTAN, wife of John F. Dustan, and daughter of the late Robert Jaffray.

Her friends, and those of her husband, and of her step-father, Rev. Dr. MCELROY, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., this day, (Monday,) Aug. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FREEMAN.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 29, at South Orange, N. J., SOLOMON FREEMAN, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday morning next, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock. The train leaves New-Jersey at 8½ o'clock.

FITZ-RANDOLPH.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 30, DAVID FITZ-RANDOLPH, Esq., of New-Brunswick, N. J.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in that city.

JAMESON.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, MARY ANN JAMESON, daughter of Gerhard and Mary Ann Jameson, aged 9 months and 24 days.

LOVELAND.—On Friday night, Aug. 28, at 11 o'clock, MRS. HANNAH M. LOVELAND, wife of Oliver Loveland, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Washington-square M. E. Church, in 4th-st., between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av.

MURRAY.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 29, Mrs. ANN JANE MURRAY, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Robert Murray, and her son-in-law, Titus Lefferts, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 107 Monroe-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, Aug. 31, without further invitation.

MAGEE.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 29, after a short and severe illness, MARY P., wife of Henry C. MAGEE, and daughter of the late J. Clits Morrison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 10 Harrison-st., New-York.

NAWCOMA.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 30, Rev. HARVEY NEWCOMB, aged 60 years.

His funeral services will be attended at the house of his son-in-law, E. P. Barlow, No. 56 Ryerson-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICHARDS.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 29, after a week of severe illness, THOMAS E., eldest son of John and Elizabeth Richards, aged 27 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 14 5th-st., on Monday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

TRACY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 29, JULIA ELVIRA, daughter of Maria Angela and the late Samuel F. Tracy, aged 15 years and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., near 6th-av., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

TIEBOUT.—In Mariner's Harbor, S. I., on Saturday, Aug. 29, ARCHIBALD MCL. TIEBOUT, eldest son of the late John Tiebout, of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, from the house of his brother, Nicholas Tiebout, No. 308 Madison-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN WYCK.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 29, GARRETT P. VAN WYCK.

The relatives and friends and those of her brother-in-law, Theodore Polhemus, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his residence, corner of 5th-av. and Carroll-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WAKING.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 29, Mrs. MARIA A. WAKING, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 West 37th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WILLIS.—In Laurens, near Columbia, S. C., on Saturday, Aug. 1, of consumption, MARY WILLIS, wife of Robert Anderson, daughter of Anson and Jane Willis, of this City, and grand-daughter of the late Joel Ketchum, aged 27 years.

☞ Plainfield (N. J.) and Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 457.—Aug. 29, 1863.
49, 68, 46, 75, 67, 65, 14, 38, 34, 17, 55, 70.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 456.—Aug. 29, 1863.
52, 38, 62, 48, 22, 8, 27, 58, 73, 28, 15, 23.

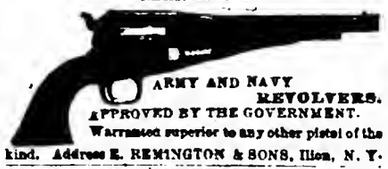
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY PER cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A GREAT MISTAKE.
A GREAT MISTAKE.
A GREAT MISTAKE.

There are a great many people who are in the habit of taking pills, who erroneously think that the pills or medicines taken which produce the most violent discharges from the bowels, and cause excessive pain, straining and tenesmus, are the best pills to take. This is a great mistake. The griping, straining, tenesmus is the result of the impure and inert qualities of the medicine that are carried to the lower bowels, and there induce irritation, congestion and inflammation; hence follows straining, piles, and frequent false calls to the water-closet. Avoid all such pills, and take RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold, and sold by Druggists generally.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

$10 REWARD—DESERTERS U. S. ARMY.

The reward of ten dollars ($10) will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the headquarters of the nearest Provost-Marshal, as follows:

A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, No. 106 Leonard-st.
Provost-Marshal First District, Jamaica, Long Island.
Provost-Marshal Second District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
Provost-Marshal Third District, No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
Provost-Marshal Fourth District, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.
Provost-Marshal Fifth District, No. 428 Broome-st., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Sixth District, No. 135 61h-av., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Seventh District, No. 63 3d-av., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Eighth District, No. 1,303 Broadway, New-York.
Provost-Marshal Ninth District, corner Broadway and 47th-st., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Tenth District, Tarrytown, N. Y.
ROBERT NUGENT,
Col. 69th N. Y. Vols., and A. A. P. M. General.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer.
SEMMONS, Oculists—Opticians,
No. 699½ Broadway, New-York.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING OF FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City—
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 118 Franklin-st.
H. G. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUBSTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GRAY, No. 331 Broadway.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
NO. 51 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will open a large assortment of TEAS, by the *Benefactress*, the last arrival from China, consisting of Moyune grades, at their usual profits, TWO CENTS (2 cents) above cost, on the 1st of September, 1863.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Grand Opening of Patterns of the Fall Fashion on TUESDAY, Sept. ., at No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Elegantly trimmed patterns of all the latest, best and useful novelties for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Fall number of the *Mirror of Fashions* will be then ready.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE XXIIId Ward Republican Association will be held at their Hall, No. 667 8th-av., THIS EVENING, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union and Republican Convention at Syracuse, on Sept. 2. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. JOHN W. MARTIN, President.
JOHN FAHNESTOCK, Secretary.

In pursuance of the above call the following delegates were duly elected as delegates to the Syracuse Convention, to be held on Sept. 2: Isaac L. Egbert, Dr. Edmund Koch, John Fahnestock. And on motion of Isaac J. Disk, Christopher Risly, Addison P. Smith and John M. Sands were appointed as substitutes.

By order, JOHN W. MARTIN, President.
JOHN FAHNESTOCK, Secretary.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Splendid novelties. Useful and valuable information on the Fall fashions in the Fall number. Ready Sept. 1. Single copies, 25 cents. Yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. Postage on premiums, 2 cents. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MONTHLY—Edited by KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. The September number is now ready. Mr. LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK appears at the "Editor's Table."

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRH

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

—AND—

ALL DISEASES

—OF THE—

EYE, EAR,

—AND—

THROAT,

CURED BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the new Mode of Treatment." At his Office,

816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. This treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VAN EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. It, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 2 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in

The New-York Times, Monday, August 31, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 24 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THE LA CROSSE, VIROQUA AND MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 24, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received by this Company until 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st day of October next, for the purchase of its First Mortgage Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, to the amount of Four Millions of Dollars ($4,000,000) for the construction of the road from Mineral Point to La Crosse, on the Upper Mississippi, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in New-York on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December, in each year, and the principal payable on the 1st day of December, in the year 1887; said bonds to be issued upon the completion of the road in sections of ten (10) miles each, and to bear date 1st day of December, 1863.

The Directors reserve the right to accept or reject any or all proposals which may be made for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The line of the road will be 90 miles in length, and will form the connecting link in the system of Railways, between Chicago, via the Galena and Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railway, and the Upper Mississippi and Red River of the North, counse-ting at La Crosse and Winona with the Southern Minnesota Railways, now in course of construction toward the Missouri River, and with the Winona, St. Paul and Pacific Railway, also in course of construction, and leading to the Red River of the North, and to Lake Superior, being the "Short Line Route" between Chicago and the British Possessions.

Proposals indorsed "Proposals for 7 per cent Bonds," may be addressed to either of the undersigned at Chicago, to whom application may be made for Maps and Profiles, or particulars of the proposed railway.

W. B. EWESTER, President,
MERRILL ADD, Treasurer,
GEORGE W. COBB,
GEORGE KROUSKOP,
Executive Committee.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 25, 1863, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of subscribers for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York, which have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's Office on and after SATURDAY, the 29th of August, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before Sept. 1, 1884, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug 28, 1863.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

The subscribers, having retired from the offices of President and Cashier of the Park Bank, (which position they have held since its organization,) have established themselves in the Banking Business, at No. 30 Wall-st., in offices recently occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant-Treasurer United States.)

We are now prepared to receive accounts, and deposits with us can be checked for the same as with any of the City Banks.

Interest will be credited to our dealers on their daily balances on the 1st of January and July, at the rate of *three per cent.* per annum.

Particular attention will be given to collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase or sale of all kinds of Government or other securities will be attended to promptly.

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st
REUBEN W. HOWES,
CHARLES A. MACY.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" of the County of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, September 1, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par, of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor Aug. 15, 1863, for the payment of damages for which the County has become liable under the provisions of Chapter 438 of the Laws of 1853, in consequence of the proceedings of the mob during the recent riot.

The said bonds will be redeemable on the first day of August, 1884, and will bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) within five days after the opening of the proposals, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive in Bonds equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all the bids, if the public interests should require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 28, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 27, 1863.

THE BANK OF TRUMANSBURGH (TRUMANSBURGH) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers"—passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 3, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,300 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.

JAMES H. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE SEPT. 1, ON THE Mortgage bonds of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.: also the principal and interest of the river line certificates due Sept. 15, will be paid at the office of WM. C. GILLMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY. No interest will be paid on the River Line Certificates after maturity.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—Sandusky, Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds coupons payable 1st April and 1st October, principal payable in 1890. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 36 South-st.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL DEPOT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 21, 1863.

THE FIRST INTEREST WARRANTS DUE SEPTEMBER 1, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

H. ANDREWS & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will close on Monday, Aug. 31, and reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. By order.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
WANTED BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 44 Pine-st.,
Corner of William-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission by
D. H. SEAMAN,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 16 Pine-st.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $25 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.

R. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over.....$260,000 Assets over.....$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 30 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all participating policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT E. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BOLL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open at Retail, on
MONDAY, AUGUST 31,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH
DRY GOODS.

Their assortment is full, and selected especially for their City trade,

CANAL-ST.,
Cor. of MERCER.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
THEIR STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of
THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,
Of every description, all of which will be offered
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Additions will be made daily to their Stock by steamers from Europe, and
PURCHASES AT AUCTION.
A large assortment of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
will open on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
AT RETAIL,
a full assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of
LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, TOWELS, LINEN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
of the
first manufacturers and cheapest prices.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
FALL IMPORTATION.

We are now receiving an entire New Fall Importation of Curtain Materials and Furniture Coverings in

Brocade Satins,	Reps, all colors.
Satins, plain all colors.	Printed Worsteds
Brocatelles,	Cotteline.
——, in brocades and single colors	Tapestry Curtains,
Moquettes,	——, borders wove in.
——, French and English.	Cloth for Curtains.
Tapestries.	Chenilles.
——, from very high cost to low.	Worsted Damask,
Plushes,	Satin De Laines.
Gimps, Borders, Curtain Trimmings.	

To which the attention of our Retail trade is invited.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, Aug 31, their stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of the newest and most fashionable styles, of every description.
All of which will be offered at the lowest possible prices.
Additions will be made daily to their stock by steamers from Europe and purchases at auction.
A large assortment of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer at retail,
MONDAY, Aug. 31,
The first importation of
RICH AUTUMN DRESS GOODS,
REPS, EPINGLINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOES,
REAL IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
ALPACAS, DELAINES, PRINTS, &c., &c.
In new and choice styles
Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS. RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
RICH PARIS AUTUMN SILKS.
Also,
MOIRE ANTIQUE AND PLAIN SILKS,
In all the new shades.
Broadway and 10th-st

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Woodregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin.
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house.
Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 686 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 858 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new; de phin white; SILKS, SAVINS, SEERSUCKERS, CORDS, CRAPES, BATHING SHOES, LACQUERED ARTICLES; elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; NEW French and Chinese feather FANS; American INDIAN fans with birds, and BARK work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent by mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 836 and 862 Broadway.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR, FOR CORNS, Bunions, tender feet, &c., 25 and 50 cents per box. For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c., use Dr. Briggs' Curative. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box. Corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., cured without pain by Dr. J. BRIGGS surgeon chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
AT LAIMBEER'S STORE, No. 31 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863,
AT 11 O'CLOCK M.,
PRIZE STEAMER EAGLE,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Also,
PRIZE GOODS
From the following vessels:

Steamer EAGLE.	Schooner JULIA,
Steamer DOLPHIN,	Schooner FROLIC,
Steamer UNION	Schooner W. Y. LEITCH.
Schooner REBEKAH,	Schooner EMMA AMELIA,
Schooner SEA DRIFT,	Schooner HARRIET,
Brig COMET,	Schooner A. J. HODGE,
Sloop RELAMPAGO,	Schooner FASHION,
Schooner RICHARDS,	

Consisting of
Aguardiente, brandy, brogans, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, cordials, cartridges, claret, cotton cards, candles, Castile soap, crockery, coffee, calf skins, cloth, drugs, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, lead, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, olives, olive oil, indigo, iron, pins, paper, pepper, rum, rope, stationery, shoes, soda, starch, soap, shot, steel, sardines, powder, quicksilver, tea, thread, tin, whisky, chronometers.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection one day before the sale.

T. W. CLAPP, Deputy U. S. Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Monday), Aug. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the
STOCK SALESROOM,
NO. 42 WILLIAM-ST.
For account of whom it may concern.

20 Shs. Long Is. Ins. Co.	$40	10 Shs. Goodhue Ins Co	$100
20 Shs. Bk. N. Y. Bank.	100	10 Shs. Lamar Ins. Co.	100
5 Shs. Atlantic Bank.	100	25 Shs. N. Y. & N. H. R.	100
168 Shs. Pat. Gas Lt. Co.	5	R. Co.	
10 Shs. Lafyette. Ins. Co.	50	10 Shs. Beeaman Ins Co	25
10 Shs. N. Worldins. Co.	50	20 Shs Com'wth. Ins Co	100
10 Shs. Col Ma. Ins. Co.	100	$400 Am. Fire Ins. Scrip of	
5 Shs. Mechan. Bank.	25	1863.	

$2,000 Ohio R. R. Co. Land Grant 7 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$6,000 Western (Ill.) R.R. 1st mtg. 7 per cent. convertible Bonds, $1,000 each.
$2,000 United States 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, $1,000 each.
$6,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent., Bonds, due 1881, $1,000 each.
Next regular sale of Stocks and Bonds Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER,
Office, No. 36 Pine-st.
On TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 25 and 28 Exchange-place: Executor's sale of valuable stocks.—By order of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., executor of the estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, the following valuable stocks, viz:

2,467 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
597 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $30 each.
192 shares Warren Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $50 each.
72 shares Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.
10 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
Together with sundry bonds, &c., &c., particulars of which will be in the catalogue of the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the third day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
the cargo of the
PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
consisting of about
340 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1198 Bales of Upland Cotton.
900 Barrels Resin.
2 Pieces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner HATTIE, consisting of 486 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 100 bbls. Resin. Also, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, — bales of Cotton.
Aug. 27, 1863. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize schooner HATTIE, her tackle, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 27, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Hall's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delta*, consisting of about 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer
SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 163 Liberty-st

$2,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due April 1, 1882, Nos. 126 and 231, with coupons attached, from Oct. 1, 1858, $1,000 each.

$50,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company second mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1, 1872, Nos. 307 to 384 inclusive, and Nos. 398 to 415 both inclusive, and Nos 501 to 502, with coupons attached, from Oct 1, 1858, $1,000 each.

$3,000 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company second mortgage sinking fund bonds, due April 1, 1884, Nos. 1178 to 1178 both inclusive, with coupons attached, from Oct. 1, 1860, $500 each. The above being hypothecated.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. will be required to be paid to the auctioneer at the time and place of sale, and the balance next day, when the bonds will be delivered

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, a gray horse, 8½ years old, about 16 hands high, known as a half brother to Flora Temple, and considered very fast and very showy. The horse can be seen meantime at Wilson's stables, cor. of Bleecker and Crosby-sts.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
EXTRA LARGE SALE OF CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.—On TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at No. 734 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, 263 carpets of every kind and description, embracing Wilton, Axminster, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain, and as the sale is exclusively of carpets, it will afford a very favorable opportunity for the trade, as well as all others in want. Sale will be absolute and terms cash.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st September next. The transfer books are closed from date to 1st prox.

J. CAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—STILL WORMS.—THREE LARGE copper and one iron worm, in excellent condition.
W. FINNEY & CO.,
No. 187 Water-st., Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 3d of September next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City:

Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Artillery Uniform Coats.
Knit Shirts.
Stable Frocks.
Boots, sewed.
Sashes.
Canteens, tin, covered, complete.
Haversacks, complete.
Knapsacks, complete.
Bedsacks, double.
Bugles.
Cavalry Guidons.
Color Belts and Slings.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state quantity of the articles they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty section forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute it and give bonds for the fulfillment of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)" and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of September next, for furnishing the requisite supply of books for vessels of the Navy, during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Books," and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

Lists of the books will be furnished on application personally or by mail, at the Bureau.

No proposals will be entertained from those not actual publishers of or regular licensed dealers in books; and the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.

The books must be supplied, as called for by order of the Bureau, and delivered with all reasonable promptitude to the designated Navy-yard or Naval Station, at the expense and risk of the contractor; and all books so delivered must be subject to the inspection of, and entirely satisfactory to, the Navigation officer receipting for them.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, as required by law.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following articles, to wit:

Boots;
Bootees;
Shelter Tents;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Knapsacks;
Artillery Jackets;
Cavalry Jackets;
Trowsers, Footmen's;
Forage Caps, (like sample at Inspection Depot in this city.)

Bids must explicitly state the quantity it is proposed to furnish, the time of delivery and the price, and a guarantee agreeing that the party making the bid, will enter into contract if an award is made to him, and signed by two responsible parties, must accompany each proposal, and guarantors must sign their own names.

All bids must be accompanied with a sample of the article offered.

The supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this city.

Written contracts, of which this advertisement shall be made a part, will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bidders are respectfully notified that samples of goods offered and left at the Inspection Warehouses, unless removed within ten (10) days after awards are made, will be considered as belonging to the United States, and sold at auction or sent to the Government Warehouses for issue.

Proposals will be received until THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 3, 1863, and the awards will be made on Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863, upon the completion of which, successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Sept. 12, 1863, at 10 o'clock,

For flagging four feet wide in Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street.

For flagging and reflagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.

For regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter in Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag and fence in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Third-avenue and East River.

For flagging in Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Second-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter and flag, First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For regulating and grading, and curb, gutter and flag, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag, Leonard and Church streets, southeast corner.

For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For regulating and grading Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.

For Fire Telegraph, from Fifty-first-street bell-tower to City Hall, &c.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers; to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, one thousand tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase, at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed, payments of the remaining eighty per cent. or balance due will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Two or more sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, will be required to sign bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a U. S. District Judge, U. S. District Attorney or Collector. The right is reserved to reject all the bids, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal for the War Department."

(Signed) A. BOYD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn.; Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Propos

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT CONSOLING THREE!

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2 and 3—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the "Ecole de Pharmacie des Docteurs" and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life its rallying powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where Mercurials are usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; its mode of action is secondary to symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $3; four cases in one at $9, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medical aid as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 266 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESS steadily attended with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to affect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Balm of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, &c., speedily cured. The means to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge. Office hours, 9 to 9. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence, in a near-boiling cure, sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COSSETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dunne-st. to his present very convenient suites of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable secrecy on all diseases of the urinary organs. Thirty years in his profession, mostly, if not entirely, in the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the newest scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 9 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous affections of a private nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quacks and pretenders, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LEWIS'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice, gratis. Charges moderate.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York city. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MEDICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 80 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Dua e-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular and escape mockery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when ages or time seem no all other remedies fail; cures without detention or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiar property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some ill-fated patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. He solemnly says so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained at any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Instructions given to other Dentists. C. G. COLTON. JOHN ALLEN. W. B. HURD. J. H. SMITH. Rooms at No. 22 Bond-st.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $15. Platina, (contributions gum,) $35. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. No Extracting, &c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME to make a set of TEETH as good as were ever made, strengthened by a gold plate as pure as coin, for $25 in gold. J. SMITH 161 st., No. 10 East 17th-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 for 1,000. Bill-heads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. E. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING

STEAM-SHIP CHARLESTON.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks.
First Cabin, from.....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.....$70
Excursion tickets sent and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.....$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations.....$30
Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.....$25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
BERENGIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LITTON
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$70 and $80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $75, $85, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wed'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'dy, Sept. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....66 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freights or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Sept. 5
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Sept. 12
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday.....Sept. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, as here, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$80, Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$85 Steerage to London.....$30
First cabin to Paris.....$90 Steerage to Paris.....$40
First cabin to Hamburg.....$90 Steerage to Hamburg.....$40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,105	Brooking.	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,528	Milburn.	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 21 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....$100 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Sept. 5.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $80 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 43 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
Richard Adams, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, COMMANDER,
Having unavoidably been detained, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North Side of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. Price of passage, $60.
For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel l. s. M. Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. Perkins, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

EXPRESSES.

ALL GOODS, VALUABLES, OR BILLS FOR COLLECTION,
NORTH,
WEST, EAST,
SOUTH,
SHOULD BE SENT BY THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
No. 7 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two complete sets of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also a bleachery, printing press, together with their entire water power and tenement houses.
The sacks are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 3, 1865, with an improved addition thereto annexed July 8, 1862; another addition thereto annexed March 3, 1863. Two-thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.
The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates. A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address
JAMES H. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST STANDS for the drug and grocery business in Central New York; value of stock $12,000; the store is located in a cross road city, which is the centre of a large agricultural district, and of extensive manufacturing interests; none but responsible parties need apply. Address M., Box No. 110 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD TICKETS FOR SALE.

FOR ORIENT POINT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. H. Hayes, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 22 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For tickets or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 140 Fulton-st., or J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 1½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1863.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:10 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only, returning, leave Croton Falls 5:5 A. M. on Monday.) For White Plains, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. From White Plains, 6:15 P. M. For Williamsbridge, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls. Also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 6:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 3 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains, at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:25, 10:35 A. M., 12:45, 3:30, 5:40 and 9 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 6:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BUROHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 8:40 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:00, A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 5:15 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River, and all stations on the main line, instead of 2:30 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
EXPRESS, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10:27 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:30 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Dunkirk.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville. Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 5:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

TWO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE side-wheel steamboats *Utica* and *North Shore* and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 282 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF FIVE GROWN persons with permanent board in a private family, Episcopal, as preferred. Terms must be moderate, as the payment will be prompt. Address M., Box No. 136 Times Office.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR with large bedroom adjoining, on first floor, suited for a first-class family. Private table if desired. Large front room on second floor with every accommodation. No. 8 University-place, corner of Clinton.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD—WANTED, FOR A LADY, TWO CHILdren and nurse; two rooms adjoining, if possible; location between 18th and 27th sts., and Lexington and 6th ave.; one room furnished, if necessary; terms not to exceed $12 per week. Address MRS. DUNCAN, care of C. S. Sloane & Co., No. 4 Hanover-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home, which the advertiser mainly seeks, may be obtained. Address, with very full particulars, Box No. 616 General Post-office. References unexceptionable.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house will be kept open until the 15th of October. It is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, only a moment's walk to Long Island Sound or Gardiner's Bay. Good fishing may be found at this point during the month of September. Boats and cars from James' Slip. Terms moderate. Send for circular. T. V. PARSONS & SON, Proprietors.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 43 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF BRITISH bark QUEEN MAB.—Consignees of goods to order will please make themselves known to the subscribers, and call on Messrs. LAWTON & WALKER, No. 62 Wall-st., and sign the average bond.
It is expected the goods will be delivered in a day or two. (Signed.) ALLEN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DELIGHTFUL cottage residence, with stable, carriage-house, and necessary outbuildings, in perfect order, and surrounded by ornamental grounds, fruit, shade and flowering trees, in full bearing, in full view, overlooking the bay, Staten Island, &c.; filled with all kinds of the choicest fruit trees—apples, pears, cherries, currants, gooseberries, flowers and vegetables; desirable society; churches, markets; most healthy, and only 25 minutes from the ferries; cars every five minutes. Price, $14,000, or with two cottages attached, with full lots, rented to old and respectable tenants, $16,000; clear selling, supply of pure spring water. For further particulars apply to CONRAD POLL, Esq., No. 87 Barclay-st., N. Y. Terms quite easy.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The largest and most modern new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph, station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 13 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., known as the Irving-place Hotel. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and brick enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front for coal dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, 15 thirty minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 20 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 40 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, all modern improvements, 20x50 feet, situate between 5th and 6th ave., in 26th-st. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Apply to J. B. MOON, No. 292 6th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT property No. 28 Scammel-st., consisting of one 5-story building (nearly new) in the rear, and one 3-story brick building in front. Inquire at No. 305 Grand-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY COTTAGES—ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the City. Economy, health and longevity. Now is the time to build, cheaply, and be ready by Spring. Lots in lanes for sale, or will erect for sale on board and mortgage, free of interest until after 1st of May. Situation pleasant, genteel and healthy. Models already erected. For particulars apply at No. 75 Liberty-st., next Broadway.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A FURnished house, situated on Main-st., within three minutes' walk of the Brick Church Station. The house is well shaded, and the garden contains a great variety of fruit. Terms easy. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to HENRY SANGER, at Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, B. T., Post-office Box No. 1,209.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, near Cornwall Landing, N. Y., embracing some of the finest views of that famed locality. For information, apply to GEO. S. COE, Esq., American Exchange Bank, New-York City; S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y., or to Mrs. H. C. HUSSEY, on the premises.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE.—CONTAINING 60 acres, in a good state of cultivation, situated at the Craigville depot, on Newburgh branch of the Erie Railroad; a fine, healthy part of Orange County; communication with the City several times a day, by railroad or Hudson river; will be sold in a part or the whole, with the buildings and improvements; a very desirable country residence, suitable for City boarders; the remaining part consists of all the land about the depot (except one lot;) title indisputable; part of the purchase money may remain on the land. Address M. SEARS, Craigville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A FARM of 193 acres, in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 16 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Kingsbridge, land handsomely rolling, well fenced and watered, and in good order; situation elevated, healthy, central and convenient, having near and easy access to depots on three different lines of railroad, viz.: the Harlem, the New-Haven and the Hudson River. A most favorable opportunity for investment. Terms easy. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 169 Front-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FINE FARM OF 40 acres, situated within two miles of North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation; plenty of fruit and good water; would be exchanged for property in this City. Address JOHN D. OTTI

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Recent Presentation of a Sword to Gen. Meade.

An Interesting Occasion in the Camp of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Speeches of Gen. Crawford, Gen. Meade, Gov. Curtin and Others.

A TESTIMONIAL TO GENERAL SEDGWICK.

THE DOOMED DESERTERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1863.

The dull monotony of this Summer camp life has been agreeably broken within the past few days by the occurrence of one or two of those pleasant occasions which are not only agreeable in themselves, but serve to bind anew and with still stronger ties the affections of the soldiers to their leaders.

The first occurred on Wednesday at Warrenton, when an elegant horse, sword, and set of equipments were presented to Gen. SEDGWICK, by the officers of his old command, the Second division of the Second Army Corps. I regret that I did not return to the army in time to be present on this occasion. I am assured it passed off in a spirit worthy of the gift and its recipient. Capt. GEORGE B. CORNELL, of the Second corps, made the presentation speech, peculiarly fit and appropriate, which was replied to in like terms by Gen. SEDGWICK.

Yesterday was honored with another occasion similar in its nature. Gen. MEADE was the recipient of an elegant sword, belt and spurs, at the hands of the officers and men of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, once under Gen. MEADE'S command, but now commanded by Gen. CRAWFORD.

The presentation took place at the latter's headquarters, and drew forth a large concourse of officers, among them some of the most distinguished in the army, as well as quite a number of well known civil and military gentlemen from Washington. Among those present were Gov. CURTIN, and several members of his Staff; Ex-Col. REBERTS and MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., of Philadelphia; JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., of Washington, and several other distinguished civilians. Among the military gentlemen from abroad were Gens. HEINTZELMAN and MEIGS, of Washington; Gen. STONE, of Alexandria, and a score from the Army of the Potomac—Gens. FRENCH, SYKES, WARREN, MORTON, PLEASANTON, GRIFFIN, BARNES, RICE, INGALLS, ROMAINE, and several more—while the number of field and line officers reached several hundred.

Gen. CRAWFORD'S headquarters were decorated in a very tasteful and elegant manner. The gateways were highly ornamented with trimmings and festoons of evergreens, combining several handsome designs—the emblem of the corps, an eagle, *couchant*, and others, all elaborately woven from pliant and fragrant twigs of cedar. The refreshment rooms and other apartments were also decorated in great profusion and with becoming taste. Indeed, a very prominent feature of the occasion was the elaborate decoration of the surroundings.

The ceremonies were opened about 6 o'clock P. M., by Gen. CRAWFORD, who, mounting a raised platform, in a speech, remarkable for its brevity and pertinency, presented the elegant tribute to Gen. MEADE.

GEN. CRAWFORD'S SPEECH.

GENERAL: I stand before you to-day, sir, the representative of the officers of that division who once called your its chief.

Impelled by a desire to perpetuate the memory of your connection with them; desirous, too, to manifest to you the affection and esteem they bear to you, they ask your acceptance to-day of this testimonial, which shall mark it forever. Accept it from them, and here, in the presence of him who conceived the idea of this division, and who, I trust, as faithful people will return to the position he so worthily occupies—not as a reward, not as a recompense for your care for them, but as the exponent of those feelings of their hearts whose value cannot be expressed in words. Transmit it to those who bear your name, and let it ever express to you and them that devoted attachment and regard that the officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps shall never cease to feel for you.

The General received it with feelings of profound respect, and acknowledged the compliment in fit terms—making a speech not only appropriate, but interesting and forcible in its character. He reviewed the history of the Reserve corps, thanked them for the elegant tribute, and complimented them on their many heroic achievements. The General's speech was very enthusiastically received. It is as follows:

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. MEADE.

Gen. Crawford and Officers of the Division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps:

I accept this sword with feelings of profound gratitude. I should be insensible to all the promptings of nature if I were not grateful and proud at receiving a testimonial of approbation from a band of officers and men so distinguished as has been the division of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps during the whole period of this war. I have a right, therefore, to be proud that they should think my conduct and my course have been of such a character as to justify them in collecting together here so many distinguished gentlemen as I see around me from different parts of the country and our own State to present to me this handsome testimonial. It is in effect says to me that in their judgment I have done my duty toward them and toward the country. [Applause.] I began my career in this army by commanding the Second brigade of your division. I faithfully endeavored during all the time I held that command and also the command of your division, to treat the officers and men in a manner that would express to them my high appreciation of their conduct as soldiers and brave men.

I am very glad, sir, that you have mentioned your distinguished guest, the Governor of Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] I have a personal knowledge of his patriotic efforts in behalf of the soldiers. To him the country is indebted for putting into the field in its hour of sorest need this splendid corps, and I have watched with pleasure and satisfaction the solicitude he has always shown to see that all its interests and wants are attended to. I have been with him on the occasions when he has visited the officers and men from our State, and I know that they are indebted to him for many comforts, and that the country is indebted to him for words of eloquence which he addressed to them to inspire them with increased patriotism and courage. [Cheers.] I am gratified that he is here to witness this presentation, and I heartily join with you, sir, in the hope that his fellow-citizens will remember on election day his services in promoting the interests of the country and the suppression of the rebellion. [Long continued applause.] In speaking of the pride which I experience in receiving this award, I feel myself justified, even at the risk of being charged with egotism, in saying a few words about the services rendered by this division. I say unhesitatingly here before this assembly that I am quite sure that when the history of the war is written, that the facts will vindicate me, that no division in this glorious Army of the Potomac—glorious as I conceive it to be—is entitled to claim more credit for its uniform gallant conduct and for the amount of hard fighting it has gone through than the division of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps. [Cheers.] I do not wish to take any credit to myself for this. It is not of my own personal services that I would speak, but of the services of the soldiers—of the privates of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps. [Cheers.] And I have only to appeal to Drainesville where the first success that crowned the arms of the Army of the Potomac was gained, unaided and alone by a single brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves. [Cheers.] Or to only an earlier field, Mechanicsville, where began the six days' fighting on the Peninsula, and where the whole of LONGSTREET'S corps was held in check for several hours and victory really won by only two brigades of the Reserves. [Cheers.] I refer you to New-Market Cross Roads, sometimes called Glendale, and I refer you emphatically to that battle because certain officers of the army, not knowing the true facts of the case, and misled at the time by the statements of others equally ignorant with themselves, and whose statements have since been proved incorrect, brought charges against this division on that occasion. I was with the division during the whole fight and until dark, when it pleased God that I should be shot down and carried off the field. I have been told that the division ran off, but I know that I stayed with it until it was dark, and my men were engaged in a hand-to-hand contest over the batteries with the enemy. [Cheers.] I do not say that there were not some who ran away, but that is nothing singular. There are cowards in every division; there are bad men in every corps. I do say, however, that the large body of the gallant men of the Pennsylvania Reserves remained on the field until dark, and did not leave it until the enemy had retired. Those guns were never captured from them. [Loud cheers.] They remained on the field, and were not taken until 10 o'clock the next day. I refer to South Mountain, and it is not necessary for me to say much of their conduct there, for their gallant ascent of the height in the face of the enemy and turning their left flank was witnessed by the Commanding General, and they received full credit for it. [Cheers.] I speak of Antietam, where, on the 16th of September, the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, always in the advance, boldly attacked that portion of the Confederate army in its front without knowing its strength, and continued to drive it until dark, and thus held the position it had gained until the morning, when the battle was renewed. [Cheers.] I speak again of Fredericksburgh, where the Pennsylvania Reserve corps crossed and led the advance, unaided and alone, up the heights, and held their position for half an hour while the others crossed, had they been followed and supported by other troops their courage that day would have won a victory. [Cheers.] I repeat, therefore, that I have a right to be proud and grateful when the officers and men of such a command, who can with truth point to a hard-earned and dearly bought record of bright deeds, present me, who have had the honor of commanding them, with such a testimonial. [Applause.] While, however, I give expression to these feelings, they are not mingled with others of a sad and mournful nature as I look around you and reflect that so many of the brave officers and soldiers who originally composed this division, sleep their last sleep, and that others have been obliged to return home crippled and maimed for life. It is terrible to think that there should be any necessity for so much misfortune and misery! Sad, that in this country, a land flowing with milk and honey, and in which we are all brothers, we should raise our arms against each other, and such scenes should be enacted as I have been a participant in. It is sad that there should be an occasion like the present, and a necessity for the presentation of a testimonial such as this. These are sad, sad thoughts to me, but at the same time I am sustained in my present position by a consciousness that I am acting from a high and proper sense of my duty to my country. [Cheers.] It is impossible that this great country should be divided; that there should be two Governments or two flags on this continent. Such a thing is entirely out of the question. [Cheers.] I trust that every loyal man would be willing to sacrifice his life before he would consent to have more than one government and one flag wave over the whole territory of the United States. [Loud applause.] This reunion, gentlemen, awakens in my heart new sorrow for an officer which it vividly recalls to my mind, for he commanded the division when I commanded one of the brigades. He was the noblest as well as the bravest gentleman in the army. I refer to JOHN P. REYNOLDS. [Cheers.] I cannot receive this sword without thinking of that officer. When he fell at Gettysburgh, leading the advance, I lost not only a lieutenant of the utmost importance to me, but I may say that I lost a friend, aye, even a brother. [Cheers.] I miss other faces which were familiar to me in your midst—MCNEIL and TAYLOR, of the Rifles; SIMMONS, of the Fifth; young KANE, who came from Philadelphia to assist me in the field; DIMMOCK, of Massachusetts, and a host of others whose remains you all cherish.

It is oppressive for some gentleman to go over the list of these officers who have been sacrificed; but if I could remember and name every soldier of your division that has fallen, what a long list and what a trying recital it would be to us all! How many men who once belonged to the Pennsylvania Reserve corps now sleep in the grave, or are lingering on earth, joyfully expecting death to end their sufferings.

I thank you, Gen. CRAWFORD, for the kind manner in which you have conveyed to me this elegant testimonial, and I also thank those gentlemen who have come so far to be present. I trust, sir, this sword will be required but a short time longer. Affairs and events now look as if this unhappy war might be brought to a happy termination. I have to request of you gentlemen who are in civil life that, when you return home, you will spare no efforts to make the people understand that all we want are men to fill up our ranks. Send these to us. Give us the numbers, and the war will soon be concluded. I think the rebels are now satisfied that their struggle is only a matter of time, as we have the force on our side, and that as soon as they see that we are bringing out that force in earnest they will yield. Permit me, before I close, to mention what I intended to refer to before this, but it escaped my memory. I intended to express my delight, sir, on hearing that at Gettysburgh, under your command, the Reserve corps enacted deeds worthy of their former reputation, showing that they had lost none of their daring, and could always be relied on in the hour and post of danger. I expected that this would be the case, but it was particularly gratifying to me to hear it from your immediate commander on that occasion. Thanking you for your gallantry there, and again thanking you for your kindness, I will conclude.

Three hearty cheers were given for Gen. MEADE.

Gov. CURTIN was then called for, and in response spoke briefly and fitly for the occasion.

SPEECH OF HON. A. G. CURTIN.

It has been my good fortune to be present upon many occasions of interest to the Pennsylvania Reserves. From the commencement of their organization down to the present hour they have had my warmest wishes and boundless confidence, [cheers] and in common with all the regiments from Pennsylvania, most nobly have they sustained the honor of their State. [Cheers.] They will all live in history, and as her impartial pen makes up the faithful record of their deeds, there will be presented a page more brilliant with instances of fortitude, fidelity and valor than the past has ever shown, and one to which the world will hereafter turn for the highest examples of virtue and patriotism. This occasion is one which from all its surroundings is fraught with the deepest interest. The officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves have assembled here to-day to carry out and fulfill a merited compliment—as I understand long since contemplated, and only delayed by the activity of the service—to a gallant soldier, an accomplished officer, and, to them, a tried and trusted leader. [Great applause.] They come as brother soldiers, and in this reunion cannot but be filled with thrilling memories.

They meet in the vicinity which has witnessed many of the severest struggles of the war, upon the soil of that Virginia which has drunk in the last drop of life's current in many a hero's heart—in that Virginia upon the altar of whose infidelity to her former great have been offered up as a sacrifice whole hecatombs of our gallant men. All these memories and associations lend to the present ceremonies a peculiar sanction of earnestness and sincerity.

And, General, to you they will embrace the value of the tribute you have received from the hands of those who, with unwilling obedience, an untiring endurance and an unfaltering courage, have most nobly answered all the requirements of the service, and who, in the hour of the greatest peril, have so bravely followed and sustained you.

You, sir, first won their confidence as a brigade commander, and upon many a fearful field attested your claim to that confidence. [Cheers.] Next, as a commander of a division, they saw your exertions, and admiring, loved you. [Cheers.] South Mountain's steep acclivity and grand success told this story. [Cheers.]

As a corps commander, your abilities were displayed at Antietam, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, and the devotion of your subordinate officers was fixed forever. But later still came your crowning glory, when as chief commander of this great army, you vanquished the enemy at Gettysburgh. [Tremendous acclamations.] With the result of that terrible three days' struggle arose new hope to a troubled country; and whilst the whole people felt gratefully the grand coincidence of your brilliant victory with the successes achieved upon the Western waters, and the people of your native State rejoiced with an exceeding joy that the arrogant and threatening foe were driven crushed and broken from her borders, Pennsylvania soldiers pointed with a pride as pure that none might envy, to the illustrious leader whom they had so long learned to rely upon, and delighted to honor. [Cheers.]

The beautiful token presented to you of the affection of those who have served under you will be preserved by you through life. When in after days you shall look upon it it will prove a touchstone to the memory and will vividly recall the many evidences of elevated regard and disinterested attachments you have received from the Army of the Potomac, and if, partaking of the common lot of humanity your future path should not be entirely free from clouds and sorrows, this emblem will, with its talismanic influence, nerve and strengthen you for every trial that may come upon you. To your children it will be a precious inheritance, and whilst your family and name shall endure it will be treasured as an heirloom of priceless worth.

Gentlemen of the army by whom I am surrounded, permit me in the name of our common country to thank its armed defenders for their long, brave, and devoted discharge of trying duties on the field—for their untiring exertions in their country's cause—for toil and sacrifices that never can be compensated—for their patient fulfillment of all those duties which are embraced in the daily hard routine of the soldier's calling, and above all, for their daring gallantry on the field, when amid the clash of arms and before the shock of battle, with its havoc of death and destruction, they manfully stood up and freely offered upon the shrine of their country their life, with all that is dear in life, rather than that the idol of their worship should be dishonored, or her escutcheon should be marked with disgrace. [Cheers.]

It may sadden the general joy of this bright hour, but none will deny that it is appropriate for us to pause and think of those who are gone—parted and gone from earth forever—the brave and gallant dead. I cannot speak of them all; the long, and list bears upon it so many illustrious names that it would be impossible. But I may be allowed in this presence to speak of one whose untimely fall would have been deemed too great a cost for almost any victory in a cause less holy than that for which he had lived, and in behalf of which he so nobly died. REYNOLDS—[cheers]—the chivalric, the accomplished, and devoted soldier! What can I say of him that you do not already know? Where find words fitting to portray, in the presence of those who were with him and who knew him, the excellence of such a man? His end was glorious as was his life. [Cheers.] Beneath and in defence of the flag of his country, in one of the greatest battles, and within boundaries of his mother State, he rendered up that soul whose every inspiration had been of patriotism, perfect and undefiled. With what pride can Pennsylvania point to his career; and how will the Pennsylvania soldier, looking both upon his illustrious deeds, emulate his example, and, in turn become an example to others for singleness of purpose, promptness in action, perfect integrity and utter self-abandonment to the calls of duty. [Cheers.] For daunt less enterprise and brilliancy of achievement he had certainly no superiors, and few who rivalled him in the annals of the Republic; and it is not too much to say that if the blessings of his late countrymen in arms were flowers, his grave would be robed in perpetual bloom. [Cheers.]

But leaving this theme which attracts, though full of sadness, let me utter a word of good cheer which passing events call for and so fully justify. Let me, Sir, congratulate you and the brave men in the Army of the Potomac, from whatever State, that the gigantic work in which they have so long and so effectually labored is likely to be accomplished, and the rebellion brought to a close. [Cheers.] The victories of July were the harbingers of the great successes and the continuous chains of triumphs achieved by our army and navy in the East and the West, will bind and clog the traitors as their crimes deserve. [Cheers.] Fast coming rout and utter defeat are following them with a panic which their leaders can no longer disguise nor conceal.

The falling cities of the South cannot much longer hold out, and as they cease to be the cities of refuge for traitors and rebels, will become the citadels of freemen. To you, who depending upon the God of truth and justice, have in the name of your country maintained the supremacy of her laws, is due the lasting gratitude not only of every American citizen, but of every friend of enlightened civil freedom throughout the world.

The crowd concluded Gov. CURTIN'S speech in nine rousing cheers.

Col. ROBERTS, formerly of the Reserve Corps, was next called out, and put everybody in the highest spirits by his humorous and appropriate remarks. He was followed by MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, and Col. FISHER, of the Reserves, each of whom, with great good sense, was very brief and very pertinent.

At 7 P. M. the assembly commenced an attack upon the solids and liquids, which lasted for a couple of hours, to the satisfaction of everybody present. The festivities were continued until a late hour in the evening, the grounds being lighted with hanging lanterns, and all seemed gratified and pleased with the affair. Although a number went home quite merry over their wine, the greatest decorum was observed, and everything passed off agreeably.

The sword thus presented to Gen. MEADE, is, of course, a very elegant weapon. The blade is of the very finest Damascus steel, and furnished with two scabbards, one for dress and the other for field use. The hilt is richly chased, surmounted with an eagle in gilt, and the entire handle set with brilliants, amethysts and rubies. The scabbard is ornamented with two richly enameled plates, one containing the National and the other the State coat of arms. These, together with the initials "G. G. M.," near the hilt, are thickly studded with diamonds. The sword was manufactured by BAILEY, of Philadelphia, and cost, I believe, $2,200.

The five deserters in the Fifth corps, reprieved on Wednesday, will positively be shot to-day, at 3 o'clock, in presence of the corps. Two of them are Catholics, two Protestants, and one a Jew. Spiritual advisers have been with them to-day, a Jewish Rabbi having come expressly at the request of the one of that persuasion. The unfortunate men have finally made up their minds that they must die, though they have made several efforts to have their sentences commuted to hard labor for life. But the President, to his credit be it said, telegraphed yesterday that he could not interfere with the sentence, and the men will die. Their death is necessary to save hundreds of other lives, and to put a stop to the desertion of this class of men. Thirty more are on trial for the same offence in the first corps, and they will probably meet with a like fate.

The weather is cooler and much pleasanter than it has been.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Execution of the Five Substitute Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1863.

The execution of the substitute-deserters sentenced to the penalty of death in General Orders No. 84, took place to-day. More than ordinary interest was exhibited in this execution of military law, and it is estimated that not less than 25,000 persons were present. The ground was well selected, and every arrangement so complete that no accident occurred to mar the solemnity of the proceedings.

The position of the spectators was upon a semi-circular elevation partially surrounding the place of execution. Previous to the execution the scene presented a remarkable view to the spectator.

Two of the sentenced persons were Protestants, two Catholics, and the fifth a Hebrew. The spiritual advisers of each were present, administering the last consolations of religion. The criminals were sitting upon their respective coffins, with the yawning graves in their rear. The troops were drawn up in close column by division, covering the complete semicircle, and seperated from the spectators by a creek.

The order for their immediate execution was issued by Gen. GRIFFIN at 3 P. M., and the officer of the day, Capt. CROCKER, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, recalled the clergymen from their spiritual duties.

The rest is briefly told.

At the order to fire, thirty-six muskets were discharged, and instant death was announced by the surgeons in attendance as the result. The bodies were then placed in their respective graves, and the clergy performed the last religious rites over the deceased.

The spectacle was an unusual one—the Protestant, the Hebrew and the Catholic stood side by side, each uttering prayers for their souls.

The names, ages, residences, etc., of the deceased are as follows:

GEORGE KUHNA, Hanoverian, 22 years old, Pennsylvania—unmarried.

JOHN FOLANA, Italian, 26 years old, Pennsylvania—wife and family.

CHARLES WALTER, Prussian, 28 years old—wife and child.

GEORGE KSINASA, Italian, 24 years old—wife and child.

EMIL LAI, Prussian, 30 years old—wife.

The clergy who attended these unfortunates were the Chaplain of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment; Rev. C. L. EGAN, of St. Dominick's Church Washington: and Rabbi B. S. SCOLD, of Baltimore. They were unremitting in their attendance upon the deceased from the time of their sentence until the final hour.

THE DRAFT.

No Credit to be Allowed for Volunteers.

UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 30.

The Governor has been informed by the Provost-Marshal-General that credit will not be allowed to towns for any excess of volunteers they may have furnished over their quotas under previous calls.

The Provost-Marshal-General has also decided not to allow credit for volunteers raised since June 11, 1863, in districts where the draft has taken place. But in districts where the drawing has not been commenced credit will be given for recruits sent to regiments in the field and for volunteers enlisted in companies, which may have been raised in such districts, and mustered into the service of the United States between the 11th day of June, 1863, and the day preceding that fixed for the draft to take place. Men merely enlisted will not be credited; they must be mustered into some organized company.

The Three Hundred Dollar Clause.

AN OPINION FROM HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Lancaster *Express* publishes the following opinion of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, in regard to the effect of the payment of the $300 commutation by a drafted man:

LANCASTER, Aug. 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, my opinion is that the payment of the $300 commutation and the furnishing a substitute, have precisely the same effect. Either of them frees the drafted man from further draft for three years. He is in effect in service, either by himself or another. The payment of $300 makes the Government his agent to procure a substitute. The Government has consented to act as such agent. The law says he may, "on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute, or pay such sum not exceeding $300 for the procuration of such substitute, and thereupon the person furnishing the substitute, *or paying the money*, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft." No one doubts that furnishing a substitute excuses for three years. To give a different effect to the payment of the commutation seems to me little less than an absurdity. If it is a very mischievous misconstruction, which, if need be, I have no doubt, Congress will correct.

THADDEUS STEVENS,

Ed. REILLY, Esq.

The Prize Steamer Cronstadt at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Arrived prize steamer *Cronstadt*, with 600 bales cotton, 200 barrels turpentine, 200 barrels rosin.

[Advertisement.]

The New-York Draft Assurance Association with this week for $10 guarantee any undrafted party exemption from draft.

For $25 we will furnish any drafted party with an acceptable substitute. At these rates we simply take the risk of an ordinary Life Insurance Company, as we will demonstrate. Please call and learn particulars. TOWNSEND & Co., Agents, No. 645 Broadway, (2d floor).

N. B.—Substitutes constantly on hand.

[Advertisement.]

DO YOU LOOK LIKE YOUR PARENTS?—WHY—See the article on Family Likenesses in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September. Price 15 cts. $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 B'dw'y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Matamoras, from Matamoras—Wm. McCarus, Albert Bain, C. H. Webster, Augustine Schott, Isabella Gand, William and J. Carthera.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 26 | Sun sets..... 6 34 | Moon rises.. 7 56
Sandy Hook.. 9 12 | Gov. Island 10 01 | Hell Gate..11 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 30.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Arrived.

Steamer Cumbria, Sumner, New-Haven, for Alexandria, and proceeded at 3 A. M.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Eyner.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steam tug Governor, Alexander, Baltimore via Hampton Roads 36 hours, towed the U. S. gunboat Mackinaw from this port to Baltimore.

Ship Birius, (Brem.,) Wenke, Havana 16 da., with sugar, cotton, etc., to Oelricks & Co.

Brig Hawk, Lowry, Aux Cayes 20 da., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Troubador, (of St. John, N. B.,) Matthews, Sisal 28 da., with logwood, etc., to master. Left no vessels.

Brig Lagra, Liskhora, Aquin 15 da., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co.

Brig Maracaibo, (Dan.,) Sorensen, Maracaibo 3d inst., and the bar 11th, with coffee, hides, etc., to E. Pavenstedt & Co., vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Left no vessels.

Brig Lucretia, Brown, Manton 56 da., with fruit to C. & E. A. Peters.

Brig Lapwing, Cremar, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., 12 da., with plaster to F. L. Nevins & Son.

Brig Hudson, Griffin, Bangor 15 da., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. Emma Scranton, Lersey, Georgetown, D. C., with coal, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Amanda, Hamilton, Bangor 12 da., with lumber to master.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 3 da., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor, N. S., 9 da., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Matamoras, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Russell, Matamoras 30 da., with cotton, etc., to O. R. King & Co.

Schr. William Cousins, Bell, Mayagues, P. R., 15 da., with sugar, etc., to A. C. Rosaire & Co.

Schr. Arthur Kelly, Pryor, Fort Clinch 8 da., in ballast to master.

Schr. E. Fowler, Oliver, Baltimore 8 da., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, 3 da.

Schr. R. Baker, Baker, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Telegraph, Rogers, Nantucket Shoals, with fish.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Barber, Providence.

Schr. Ocean Bird, Connelly, Providence.

Schr. Messenger, Doane, Boston, with fish.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Allen, Southport.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Texas Rose, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. W. S. Camp, Bailey, Darby, Conn., in ballast.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Appleby, Providence.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Providence.

Schr. Gleaner, Jellison, Gardiner 10 da., with lumber.

Sloop Ida E. Valla, Vaile, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, fm. Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Mathilde, (Brem.,) Nordenholdt, from London July 15.

Bark Artisan, (Br.,) from England 40 days.

Bark Mary Edson.

Also 1 bark and 2 brigs unknown.

Sailed.

30th—Steamers Dudley Buck, Salvor.
Ship Frednes.
Bark Congo.
Brigs J. B. Nevins, Wilmington, Britsu's Bride.
Schr. K. & H. A.
30th—Steamer Constitution.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Camilla, of Lynn, Eng., Pitts, hence 26th inst., for Cork for orders, with a cargo of grain, returned for repairs, having, on the 28th inst., when 200 miles from Saudy Hook, experienced a heavy gale from southwest, during which lost sails, rigging, etc.; was struck by a heavy sea, which hove her on her beam ends, and caused her to leak badly, choking pumps, etc.

Spoken, &c.

Southampton—ship, hence for London, 29th inst., lat. 39 40, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras 10th inst., Br. brig Sybil, for New-York, (dr.: schrs Andromeda, for Havana, do.: Sybil, (Br.,) discharging.

[PER HIBERNIA.]

Arr at Liverpool 16th, Gorilla, from New-York.
Arr. at Falmouth 15th, Amos Lawrence, Bassein, Denmark, from New-York; 16th, Australia, Maulmain, Hendrica, from New-York.
Arr. at Bristol 18th, Blanca, from New-York.
Arr. at Belfast 15th, Aon Augusta, from New-York.
Arr. at Queenstown 15th, Dora, from New-York.
Arr. at Westport 15th, Fanny Palmer, from New-York.
Arr. at Hamburg 14th, Centurion, from New-York.
Arr. at Braumershaven 14th, Emma, from New-York.
Arr. at Rouen 14th, brig Brill, from New-York.
Arr. at Gravesend 15th, Amphitrite, from New-York.
Arr. at Deal 15th, Plymouth Rock, from New-York; 17th, Lizzie Southard, from London for New-York.

RUBIA MILLS,

Nos. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

THE ALHAMBRA PAVILION

OF

THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,

FOURTEENTH STREET,

Opposite the Academy of Music.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 31.

This elegant and spacious Moorish Pavilion, capable of seating

THREE THOUSAND PERSONS,

has been erected at a great outlay for the purpose of introducing to the public of New-York the great and unrivaled company of

BEDOUIN ARABS,

twelve in number, who have created the greatest excitement in

PARIS AND LONDON.

Their names are ALI ABDALLAH, HASH ALLI, MESSOUD, MAHOMET, ASSON, HASH BRAHAM, AFFIS BEN COD.N, MOHAMET, BENHANNOW, BEHEN BEN HASSAN, HASH ASSON and MEHEMET KALI.

This wondrous band of children of the Desert were sent from Algeria by Prince Napoleon, and first appeared at the IMPERIAL HIPPODROME, Paris, where they

CREATED THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT.

The same success attended them in London, where they appeared frequently before Queen Victoria and the Royal Family.

They will appear

AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

supported by a truly grand

EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT,

in which the eminent artists of Europe and America will appear in

DAZZLING ARRAY,

including the renowned Parisian Gymnast

M. VERRECKE,

from the

CIRQUE NAPOLEON, PARIS.

The Brothers TALLIENS, HERR MALIGUE and SON, and Mr. JAMES COOKE,

the celebrated Court Jester, and great rival of

WALLET, THE SHAKSPERIAN CLOWN.

Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. Admission in the afternoon to all parts of the Pavilion 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M.

THIS MONDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., a GRAND PARADE of the BEDOUIN ARABS, in six open barouches, accompanied by a splendid band, will leave the

GRAND PAVILION

on 14th-st., and take the following

ROUTE OF MARCH:

Down Broadway to the Park, up Chatham-st. and the Bowery to 42d-st., thence to 8th-av., down 8th-av. to Bleecker-st., through Bleecker to 6th-av., up 6th-av to 14th, thence to the

GRAND PAVILION.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.—SPLENDID FESTIVAL. Ladies free. Dodworth's full Band engaged. First of the three great matches. Opening of the fall races. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P.M., match for $2,000. Robert Fillingham goes in harness. General Butler under saddle. Mile heats, best three in five. The pleasure of witnessing this exciting and interesting match between the two favorite trotters will be greatly enhanced by the attendance of Dodworth's superb Military Band, and the free admission to ladies. The boat leaves James' Slip ferry at 2 o'clock, and connects with the cars at Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock P. M. for the Course. Boats leave Thirty-fourth street ferry every ten minutes.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA,

JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered

Liver or Stomach,

such

as Constipation, Inward Piles,

Fullness or Blood to the

Head, Acidity of the Stomach,

Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food,

Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh,

Constant Imaginings

of Evil, and great

Depression of

Spirits,

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters, which instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

Do you want something to strengthen you?

Do you want a good appetite?

Do you want to build up your constitution?

Do you want to feel well?

Do you want to get rid of nervousness?

Do you want energy?

Do you want to sleep well?

Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from an available preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1861.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use, the system is kept continually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters we publish the following receipt. Get one bottle Hoofland's German Bitters and mix with three quarts of good brandy or whisky, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS *in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.*

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating, that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost